

WITHDRAWN

"A Work of Immense Utility, both a Dictionary and an Encyclopædia."

THE AMERICAN ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY.

A THOROUGHLY ACCURATE, PRACTICAL AND EXHAUSTIVE WORK OF REFERENCE TO
ALL THE WORDS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, WITH A FULL ACCOUNT
OF THEIR ORIGIN, MEANING, PRONUNCIATION AND USE.

EDITED BY

ROBERT HUNTER, A.M., F.G.S.

ASSISTED BY

JOHN A. WILLIAMS, A.M.

S. J. HERRTAGE, A.B.

And also by the following named Specialists in their various branches :

ASTRONOMY,	R. A. PROCTOR.
PHYSIOLOGY,	PROF. HUXLEY.
CHEMISTRY,	{ FRANCIS WALKER, A. M.
MINERALOGY AND PETROLOGY,	{ WILLIAM HARKNESS, F. I. C.
MILITARY MATTERS,	- T. DAVIES, F. G. S.
MUSIC,	- Lieut.-Col. COOPER KING.
BOTANY,	SIR JOHN STAINER, Mus. Doc.
ZOOLOGY,	- F. BRITTEN, F. L. S.
ANARCHY, Judge JOSEPH E. GARY, Trial Judge in the Chicago Anarchist Case.	{ DR. GUENTHER, F. R. S.
	{ A. D. BARTLETT.

TREASURY, Hon. SCOTT WIKE, Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Treasury
HORTICULTURE, J. M. SAMUELS, Chief of the Horticultural Department, World's Columbian Exposition.
MINES AND MINING, F. J. V. SKIFF, Chief of the Mines and Mining Department, World's Columbian Exposition.
ELECTRICITY, Prof. J. P. BARRETT, Chief of Electrical Department World's Columbian Exposition, and City Electrician of the City of Chicago.
NATIONAL BANKS, Hon. JAMES H. ECKELS, Comptroller of the Currency U. S. Treasury Department.
STOCK EXCHANGES, JOSEPH R. WILKINS, Chairman Chicago Stock Exchange.
NEWSPAPERS, Maj. MOSES P. HANDY, Department of Publicity and Promotion, World's Columbian Exposition.

THE ENTIRE WORK RE-EDITED AND REVISED BY AN EXTENSIVE CORPS OF EMINENT AMERICAN PROFESSORS.

It is impossible to mention by name a tithe of those who have contributed directly or indirectly to lighten the labors of the Editors in securing accuracy and in bringing this work to completion.

Presidents, Secretaries and members of Scientific and Learned Societies, the chief officers of Religious Bodies, University Professors, Government Officials and a host of private persons have rendered willing help by affording information, in many cases possessed by themselves alone. Entire libraries have been ransacked and the whole work has been done on a scale of thoroughness heretofore unapproached in any other dictionary.

Volume 2 of the 4 Vol. Edition.

COPYRIGHT, 1894, BY OGILVIE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS:
W. B. CONKEY COMPANY.

1895.



PREFATORY NOTE.

PE
1625
A5
1895
V.2

IN the present Work the aim has been to give ALL the words in the English language now in use, with their several significations re-investigated, re-classified, arranged afresh, and illustrated by examples, a large number of them having been brought together by independent research.

In addition to these, a very large number of obsolete words have been introduced, which, it is hoped, will afford readers much assistance in the perusal of Old English authors. Obsolete spellings and significations of existing words have also been given, the latter chronologically arranged, so as, if possible, to show the process by which the present meaning has arisen. Obsolete words and significations are marked with an asterisk,*; those which have not dropped altogether out of use, but are only rarely found, with an obelisk, †.

Special attention has been given to scientific and technical terms.

COMPOUND WORDS in which complete adhesion has taken place between the two or more constituents have been arranged as independent words; while those still so loosely united as to be usually connected by hyphens, have been placed under the first word of the compound.

THE PRONUNCIATION is indicated by diacritical marks, a key to which will be found at the foot of the several pages. The division into syllables has been made solely with reference to pronunciation, and with no reference to the etymology of the word. In syllables wherein two or more vowels come together, not forming diphthongs, only that one of them which gives its sound to the syllable bears a diacritical mark, the others being treated as mute. Thus, in *brēad, sēa, fōat*, the *a* is mute, the syllables being pronounced as if spelled *brēd, sē, fōt*. Words of more than one syllable bear a mark upon the accented syllable, as *āi-tēr*.

THE ETYMOLOGY will be found enclosed within brackets immediately following each word. To understand the plan adopted, let it be noted (1) that retrogression is made from modern languages to ancient; and (2) that when after a word there appears such a derivation as this—"In Fr. Sp. Port. Ital. from Lat.," the meaning is, not that it passed through Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, and French before reaching English, but that there are or have been analogous words in French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian, all derived, like the English, from a Latin original.

The illustrations are intended not for the purpose of embellishment merely, but also to impart a conception of the objects represented clearer than any mere verbal definition could afford.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK.

A. N. Anglo-Norman.
Arab. Arabic.
Aram. Aramaic.
Arm. Armoric.
A. S. Anglo-Saxon.
Assyr. Assyrian.
Bohe. Bohemian, or Czech.
Bret. Bas-Breton, or Celtic of Brittany.
Celt. Celtic.
Chal. Chaldee.
Dan. Danish.
Dut. Dutch.
E. Eastern, or East.
E. Aram. East Aramaean, generally called Chaldee.
Eng. English, or England.
Eth. Ethiopic.
Flem. Flemish.
Fr. French.
Fries. Friesland.
Fris. Frisian.
Gael. Gaelic.
Ger. German.
Goth. Gothic.
Gr. Greek.
Gris. Language of the Grisons.
Heb. Hebrew.
Hind. Hindustani.
Icel. Icelandic.
Ir. Irish.
Ital. Italian.
Lat. Latin.
Lett. Lettish, Lettonian.
L. Ger. Low German, or Platt Deutsch.
Lith. Lithuanian.
Mediæv. Lat. Mediæval Latin.
Mag. Magyar.
M. H. Ger. Middle High German.
Mid. Lat. Latin of the Middle Ages.
N. New.
N. H. Ger. New High German.
Norm. Norman.
Norw. Norwegian, Norse.
O. Old.
O. H. Ger. Old High German.
O. S. Old Saxon.
Pers. Persian.
Phœnic. Phœnician.
Pol. Polish.
Port. Portuguese.
Prov. Provençal.
Provinc. Provincial.
Russ. Russian.
Rabb. Rabbinical.
Sam. Samaritan.
Sanc. Sanscrit.
Serv. Servian.

Slav. Slayonic.
Sp. Spanish.
Sw. Swedish.
Syr. Syriac.
Teut. Teutonic.
Turk. Turkish.
Walach. Walachian.
Wel. Welsh.

a., or adj. adjective.
adv. adverb.
art. article.
conj. conjunction.
interj. interjection.
particip. participial.
pa. par. past participle.
pr. par. present participle.
prep. preposition.
pro. pronoun.
s., subst., or substan. substantive, or noun.
v. i. verb intransitive.
v. t. verb transitive.

ablat. ablative.
accus. accusative.
agric. agriculture.
alg. algebra.
anat. anatomy.
antiq. antiquities.
aor. aorist.
approx. approximate, ly.
arch. architecture.
archæol. archæology.
arith. arithmetic.
astrol. astrology.
astron. astronomy.
auxil. auxiliary.
Bib. Bible or Biblical.
biol. biology.
bot. botany.
carp. carpentry.
Cent. Centigrade.
class. classical.
Ch. hist. Church history.
cf. compare.
C. G. S. Centimetre-gramme-second.
chem. chemistry.
chron. chronology.
cogn. cognate.
comm. commerce.
comp. comparative.
compos. composition.
conchol. conchology.
contr. contracted, or contraction.
crystallog. crystallography.
def. definition.

der. derived, derivation.
dimin. diminutive.
dram. dramatically.
dynam. dynamics.
E. East.
eccles. ecclesiastical.
econ. economy.
e. g. *exempli gratia*=for example.
elect. electricity.
entom. entomology.
etym. etymology.
ex. example.
f., or fem. feminine.
fig. figurative, figuratively.
fort. fortification.
freq. frequentative.
fr. from.
fut. future.
gen. general, generally.
gend. gender.
genit. genitive.
geog. geography.
geol. geology.
geom. geometry.
gram. grammar.
her. heraldry.
hist. history.
hor. horology.
hortic. horticulture.
hydraul. hydraulics.
hydros. hydrostatics.
i. e. *id est*=that is.
ichthy. ichthyology.
ibid. *ibidem*=the same.
imp. impersonal.
imper. imperative.
indic. indicative.
infin. infinitive.
intens. intensive.
lang. language.
Linn. Linneus.
lit. literal, literally.
mach. machinery.
m., or masc. masculine.
math. mathematics.
mech. mechanics.
med. medicine, medical.
met. metaphorically.
metal. metallurgy.
metaph. metaphysics.
meteorol. meteorology.
meton. metonymy.
mil., milit. military.
min., miner. mineralogy.
mod. modern.
myth. mythology.
N. North.
n., or neut. neuter.
nat. phil. natural philosophy.

naut. nautical.
nomin. nominative.
numis. numismatology.
obj. objective.
obs. obsolete.
ord. ordinary.
ornith. ornithology.
paleont. paleontology.
pass. passive.
path. pathology.
perf. perfect.
pers. person, personal.
persp. perspective.
phar. pharmacy.
phil. philosophy.
philol. philology.
phot. photography.
phys. physiology.
pl. plur. plural.
poet. poetry, or poetical.
polit. econ. political economy.
poss. possessive.
pref. prefix.
pres. present.
pret. preterit.
prim. primary.
priv. privative.
prob. probable, probably.
pron. pronounced, pronunciation.
pros. prosody.
psychol. psychology.
pyrotech. pyrotechnics.
q. v. *quod vide*=which see.
rhet. rhetoric.
Scrip. Scripture.
sculp. sculpture.
sing. singular.
S. South.
sp. gr. specific gravity.
spec. special, specially.
suff. suffix.
sup. supine.
surg. surgery.
tech. technical.
theol. theology.
trig. trigonometry.
typog. typography.
var. variety.
viz. namely.
W. West.
zool. zoology.

* Obsolete words.
† Words rarely used.
= Equivalent to, or signifying.
‡ Nota bene=take notice.

cōun'-tēr-strōke, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *stroke*.] A stroke or blow in response or return.

cōun'-tēr-sūb-jēct, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *sub-ect*.]

Music: When the subject of a fugue has been proposed by one voice, it is usual for the answer, which is taken up by another voice, to be accompanied by the former with a counterpoint sufficiently recognizable as a definite subject to take its part in the development of the fugue, and this is called the counter-subject. (*Grove*). [FUGUE.]

cōun'-tēr-sūnk, *pa. par. or a.* [COUNTER-SINK, *v.*]

¶ (1) *Countersunk-headed bolt*: A bolt having a beveled head, which is let into a corresponding cavity in one of the pieces which it binds together. (2) *Countersunk nail*: A nail with a conical head like a wood-screw.

***cōun'-tēr-sūnk**, *s.* [COUNTERSINK, *s.*]

***cōun'-tēr-sway**, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *sway*.] An opposing or contrary power or influence.

"... a counterway of restraint curbing their wild exorbitance..."—*Milton*: *Doot. and Disc. of Divorce*.

cōun'-tēr-tāl-lŷ, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *tally*.] A tally or voucher corresponding to another.

***cōun'-tēr-tāste**, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *taste*.] An opposite or false taste.

"There is a kind of counter-taste founded on surprise and curiosity, which maintains a sort of rivalry with the true."—*Shenstone*.

cōun'-tēr-tēn-ōr, *a. & s.* [Fr. *contre-teneur*; Ital. *contratenore*: *contra*=against, *opposite* to, and *tenore*=a tenor.]

A. As adjective:

Music: The older name for alto (*q. v.*).

"... a few friends with countertenor voices."—*Swift*.

B. As substantive:

Music: An alto voice.

countertenor-clef, *s.*

Music: The C clef placed upon the third line of the staff for the use of countertenor or alto voices, the viola, &c.

***cōun'-tēr-tide**, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *tide*.] An opposite tide.

"Such were our countertides at land, . . ."

Dryden.

***cōun'-tēr-time**, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *time*. Fr. *contretemps*.]

1. *Literally*:

Manège: The defense or resistance of a horse, that interrupts his cadence, and the measure of his manège. (*Farrier's Dict.*)

2. *Fig.*: An opposition or defense.

"Let cheerfulness on happy fortune wait,
And give not thus the countertime to fate."

Dryden: *Aurengzebe*.

***cōun'-tēr-tūrn**, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *turn*.] In plays, the crisis or catastrophe.

"... the counterturn, which destroys that expectation, embroils the action in new difficulties, and leaves you far distant from that hope in which it found you."—*Dryden*: *On Dramatic Poesy*.

cōun'-tēr-vāil, ***cōun-ter-valle**, ***cōun-tre-valle**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *contrevaloir*: *contre*=against, and *valoir*=to be of power, to avail.]

1. *Lit.*: To act against with equal power or force; to counterbalance; to equal.

"The outward streams, which descend, must be of so much force as to counter-vail all that weight whereby the ascending side does exceed the other."—*Wilkins*: *Deedalus*.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To counterbalance or be equivalent to in force or power; to match.

"... the profit at last will hardly counter-vail the inconveniences that go along with it."—*L'Estrange*.

2. To compensate.

"... the enemy could not counter-vail the king's damage."—*Esth.* vii. 4.

***cōun'-tēr-vāil**, *s.* [COUNTERVAIL, *v.*]

1. *Lit.*: An equal or counterbalancing weight, power, or force.

2. *Fig.*: An equivalent, compensation, or re-quit.

"Surely the present pleasure of a sinful act is a poor counter-vail for the bitterness of the review, which begins where the action ends, and lasts forever."—*South*: *Sermons*.

cōun'-tēr-vāiled, *pa. par. or a.* [COUNTER-VAIL, *v.*]

cōun'-tēr-vāil'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COUNTER-VAIL, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or quality of counterbalancing, compensating, or being equivalent to; a counter-vail.

countervailing-duty, *s.*

Comm.: A duty charged on articles imported from certain specified places to equalize the charges on those imported from elsewhere or manufactured at home.

cōun'-tēr-vāl-lā-tion, *s.* [CONTRAVALLATION.]

Fort.: Lines or earthworks round a fortress to repel sorties.

***cōun'-tēr-viŷw**, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *view*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A position or posture opposite to or facing another.

"Within the gates of hell sat Sin and Death

In counterview within the gates."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. x.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. An opposite view, idea, or side of a question.

"M. Peisse has ably advocated the counterview in his preface and appendix."—*Sir W. Hamilton*.

2. Contrast or opposition; illustration by contrast.

"I have drawn some lines of Linger's character, on purpose to place it in counterview or contrast with that of the other company."—*Swift*.

B. Painting: A contrast or situation in which two things illustrate or set off each other. (*Weale*.)

***cōun'-tēr-vōte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *counter*, and *vote*.] To vote against or in opposition to; to outvote.

"The law in our minds being countervoted by the law in our members."—*Scott*: *Chr. Life*, l. iii.

***cōun'-tēr-wait**, ***coun-ter-wayte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *counter*, and *wait*.] To watch for to guard against.

"Thanne schal ye evermore countervayte embusshement and alle espialle."—*Chaucer*: *Tale of Melibæus*, p. 165.

***cōun'-tēr-weigh** (weigh as wā), *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *counter*, and *weigh*.]

1. *Trans.*: To counterbalance, to countervail.

2. *Intrans.*: To be equivalent, to counterbalance.

"If Wrights had ten fellowships of St. John's, it would not counterweigh with the loss of this occasion."—*Ascham*: *Letter to Raven*.

***cōun'-tēr-wheel**, *v. t.* [Pref. *counter*, and *wheel*.] To wheel, turn, or direct in an opposite direction.

"Whose shoots the wary Heron beat

With a well countereheel'd retreat."

Lovelace: *Luc. P.*, p. 23.

cōun'-tēr-wheel'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COUNTERWHEEL.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of turning or directing in an opposite direction.

***cōun'-tēr-wind**, ***cōun'-tēr-winde**, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *wind*.] An opposing or contrary wind.

"Like as a ship, that through the ocean wyde
Directs her course unto one certain coast;
Is met of many a counter-winde and tyde;"

Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. xii. 1.

***cōun'-tēr-wōrk**, *v. t.* [Pref. *counter*, and *work*.] To work against, to counteract, to obstruct by opposing operations.

"But heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole:

That counterworks each folly and caprice."

Pope: *Essay on Man*, ii. 288-9.

cōun'-tēr-wōrk'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COUNTERWORK, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of working against or counteracting; counteraction, hindrance.

cōun'-tēr-wōrks, *s. pl.* [Pref. *counter*, and *works*.]

Fort.: Works undertaken for the purpose of destroying or rendering useless those of the enemy.

cōun'-tēr-wrought (wrought as rāt), *pa. par. or a.* [COUNTERWORK, *v.*]

count-ēss, ***contas**, ***contasse**, ***countas**, ***countes**, ***countesse**, ***cometas**, ***comytiss**, ***countasse**, *s.* [O. Fr. *contesse*, *contesse*; Ital. *contessa*; Sp. & Port. *condessa*, from Low Lat. *comitissa*, *comitassa*, from Lat. *comes*=a companion.] [COUNT (2), *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The wife of a count (in the European continental nobility) or of an earl (in the English peerage).

"Both *contasse* and *qwene*."—*Degrevant* (1845).

"The Roman counts who displaced the Saxon Earls, who ruled each over a shire, were of equal rank with the noblemen of the conquered race whom they supplanted, and *Countess* now stands for the wife of an Earl, the Saxon designation being obsolete."—*Trench*: *On the Study of Words*, p. 206.

2. *Building*: A size of slate, 20 in. by 10 in.

cōun'-tĭes, *s. pl.* [COUNTY.]

cōunt'-īng, ***count-yng**, ***cōunt-yng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COUNT, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of calculating, reckoning, or estimating; calculation, numeration.

"*Countynge*. *Computacio*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

counting-house, ***countynge hows**, *s.*

Comm., &c.: The house or office in which a merchant, &c., keeps his books and transacts business.

"*Countynge hows*. *Computoria*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

¶ *Counting-house of the King's Household*: An old name for what is now known in England as the Board of Green Cloth.

***counting-room**, *s.* A counting-house.

cōunt'-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *count*; *-less*.] Innumerable, that cannot be counted, beyond calculation.

"Grouse, if not destroyed at some period of their lives, would increase in countless numbers."—*Darwin*: *Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. iv., p. 84.

***cōun'-tōr**, ***count-our**, ***cōunt-owre**, *s.* [Eng. *count*, and Mid. Eng. *-our=er*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. An accountant, a bookkeeper, a treasurer.

"Adam of Ardeme was his chef countour."

Rob. of Glouc., v. 638.

2. A counter, a tally.

"They . . . took treasures

Gold and silver and countours."

Richard Cœur de Lion, 1,940.

3. A counting-house, a place of account.

"*Countours*. *Complicatorium*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

II. *Old Eng. Law*: A sergeant-at-law whom a man retains to defend his cause and speak for him. (*Wharton*.)

***countour-hous**, *s.* A counting house.

"Into his countour-hous goth he."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 14,488.

***cōun-tre-taille**, *s.* [O. Fr.] A counter-tally (*q. v.*).

cōun'-tri-fied, *a.* [Eng. *countrified*; *-ed*.]

1. Having the appearance or characteristics of the country; rural.

"Well to be sure it must be own d

It is a charming spot of ground;

So sweet a distance for a ride,

And all about so countrified."

Lloyd: *The City's Country Box*.

2. Having the manners of the country; simple, rustic, unpolished.

"... the inhabitants are likely to be as countrified as persons living at a greater distance from town."—*Grose*: *Local Proverbs*.

cōun'-tri-fŷ, *v. t.* [Eng. *country*, and suff. *-fy* (*q. v.*).]

1. To make or alter so as to have a rural or countrified appearance.

2. To make to have the manners or habits of the country.

cōun'-trŷ, ***con-trai**, ***con-traye**, ***con-tre**, ***con-tree**, ***con-treye**, ***cun-tre**, ***kon-tre**, ***kun-tre**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *contrée*; Ital. *contrada*, from Low Lat. *contrata*, *contrada*=country, region.]

A. As substantive:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A particular tract of land, region, kingdom, or state.

"In countries some must rule, some must obey, . . ."

—*Sir J. Cheke*: *The Hurt of Sedition*.

2. (*With a possessive pronoun*): That particular land or region in which one was born or lives; one's native land.

"... Return unto thy country, and to thy kindred,

... Gen. xxxii. 9.

3. A particular sub-division of a region, kingdom, or state; a county, a district.

"And when he was come to the other side into the country of the Gergesenes, . . ."

—*Matt.* viii. 28.

4. That part of any region or district which lies away from cities or courts; rural districts or parts.

"God made the country, and man made the town."

Couper: *Task*, bk. ii.

5. That part of any region or district which lies about the spot where a person lives or is staying; the neighboring district or parts.

"Send out more horses; skirr the country round;

Hang those that talk of fear."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, v. 3.

6. The inhabitants of any region or kingdom collectively.

"For all the country in a general voice

Cried hate upon him."

Shakesp.: *Hen. IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 1.

7. The electors or constituencies of a state collectively.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōw1**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**,
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**;

chin, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-tion, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-die**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

II. Technically:

1. *Law*: A jury of one's countrymen; as in the phrases: To be tried by one's country; to put one's self on one's country.

2. *Fort*: The region outside of a fort down to which the glacis slopes.

3. *Mining*: The rock or strata in which a metallic lode is found.

B. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to the country or rural districts; rustic, rural. (Opposed to city or town.)

"Come, we'll e'en to our country seat repair,

The native home of innocence and love."

Norris.

2. Of, pertaining or peculiar to, one's own country. (Opposed to foreign.)

"She laughing the cruel tyrant to scorn, spake in her country language."—2 *Maccabees* vii. 21.

3. Unpolished, rude, simple, rustic, ignorant.

"We make a country man dumb, whom we will not allow to speak but by the rules of grammar."—Dryden: *Du Fresnoy*.

*4. Immodest, indelicate.

"Do you think I meant country matters?"—Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 2.

¶ (1) To appeal to the country:

English Parl.: Said when the Government dissolves Parliament on any question, leaving it to the country (i. e., the electors) to decide for or against.

(2) To put one's self on one's country:

Law: To plead not guilty to an indictment, to stand one's trial before a jury.

"... an outlaw who yielded himself within the year was entitled to plead Not Guilty, and to put himself on his country."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Country-folk, country-girl, country-village*.

**country-base, s.* The game of prisoner's-base or prison-base.

**country-dance, s.* [*Eng. country, and dance.*] A rustic dance in which the partners are ranged in lines opposite to each other. (Not the same as *contre-dance*, though possibly the name may have been derived from the same source.)

"He had introduced the English country-dance to the knowledge of the Dutch ladies."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

country-fool, s. A stupid country lout, a boor.

"I find no other difference than this, betwixt the common town-wits, and the downright country-fools, . . ."—Pope: *Letter to H. Cromwell*, October 26, 1705.

country-gentleman, s. A gentleman resident and having considerable property in the country.

country-house, s. A house in the country. (Generally used in opposition to a town or business house.)

country-party, s.

1. *Gen.*: The agricultural interest in a state.

2. *Spec. (English History)*: A party formed in the reign of Charles II., soon after the Triple Alliance, and revived when James II. increased the army and violated the Test Act in 1685, and again, in 1689, under William III.

"Already had been formed in the Parliament a strong connection known by the name of the *Country Party*. That party included all the public men who leaned toward Puritanism and Republicanism, and many who, though attached to the Church and to hereditary monarchy, had been driven into opposition by dread of Popery, by dread of France, and by disgust at the extravagance, dissoluteness, and faithlessness of the court."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

country-pepper, s. [So called from its very pungent flavor.] A plant, *Sedum acre*.

country-seat, s. A country residence or house.

"Oh, could I see my Country Seat!"

Scott: *Satires*, vi. 128.

country-woman, s.

1. A woman living in the country.

2. A female native or inhabitant of a particular country.

"What country-woman?
Hence of these shores?" Shakesp.: *Pericles*, v. 1.

3. A female born in the same country as another.

*couin-trý-man, *con-trai-man, s.* [*Eng. country, and man.*]

1. One who lives in the country, as opposed to a townsman; a rustic.

2. A farmer, a husbandman.

"Contratmen to chepinge com mid moche god."

Saint Swithin, 56.

3. A native or inhabitant of any particular country or region.

"What countryman, I pray?—Of Mantua."

Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 2.

4. One born or living in the same country as another.

"... people proud of the genius and success of their great countryman."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *countryman, peasant, swain, hind, rustic, and clown*: "All these terms are applied as epithets to persons, and principally to such as live in the country; the terms *countryman* and *peasant* are taken in an indifferent sense, and may comprehend persons of different descriptions; they designate nothing more than habitual residence in the country: the other terms are employed for the lower orders of countrymen, but with collateral ideas favorable or unfavorable annexed to them: *swain, hind*, both convey the idea of innocence in a humble station, and are therefore always employed in poetry in a good sense: the *rustic* and *clown* both convey the idea of that uncouth rudeness and ignorance which is in reality found among the lowest orders of countrymen." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *Countryman's Treacle*: An old English name for *Ruta graveolens*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

**couin-trý-ship, s.* [*English country; -ship.*] Nationality. (*Verstegan.*)

*couin-trý, *counte, *countee, *countie, *countye, s. & a.* [*Lat. comitatus, from comes=* a companion, a count. In the Saxon times, one created an earl received a shire to govern. When the Normans took possession of the land these Saxon earls were displaced by noblemen of similar rank who had come across with the Conqueror, and who from being his companions were called *comites*. These each ruled a shire (*comitatus*), and from the Latin designation *comitatus* the English word county ultimately came. (*Trench: On the Study of Words*, pp. 206-7.)] [COUNT.]

A. As substantive:

1. A county or subdivision of a state for purposes of administration, called in some states a parish or a shire; or, more specifically, the Roman name of what in Saxon times had been called a shire.

¶ In most of the states the counties to a great extent preserve an autonomy, each being provided with its own sheriff, coroner, judiciary, and inferior legislative body (for purposes of local enactment), generally styled commissioners. Each county is charged with the administration of justice in its borders, with the support of its own paupers, with the maintenance of good roads, &c., and, for local election purposes, usually constitutes an independent constituency. It is in many instances subdivided into townships or parishes, which in turn to a less degree preserve an independence.

"Every county, every town, every family, was in agitation."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

*2. An earldom.

*3. A count, an earl, a lord.

"Princes and counties! Surely, a princely testimony, a goodly count, County Comfort; a sweet gallant, surely!"—Shakesp.: *Much Ado*, iv. 1.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to a county.

county corporate, s. An English city or town which has received the privilege of becoming in itself a county, having sheriffs and other magistracies of its own. The cities are twelve, viz.: London, Chester, Bristol, Coventry, Canterbury, Exeter, Gloucester, Litchfield, Lincoln, Norwich, Worcester, and York. The towns five, viz.: Kingston-upon-Hull, Nottingham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Poole, and Southampton.

county-court, s. One of a number of tribunals established in most states of the Union, having both civil and criminal jurisdiction. Their powers and constitution necessarily vary in different states.

county-jail, s. The jail or prison in which county prisoners are confined—generally for misdemeanors; felons after conviction being generally lodged in the state prisons, known as penitentiaries, reformatories, &c. All county prisoners are lodged in jail pending trial or execution of capital sentence.

county-palatine, s. [*Palatine* is from *Lat. palatinus*=pertaining to the imperial palace, imperial.] A European county invested with what may be called royal privileges or rights. From time immemorial this was the case with the English counties Chester and Durham, to which Edward III. by creation added Lancaster. The Counties-palatine are now in the hands of the Crown, their separate jurisdiction being controlled by the Courts in London.

county-rate, county-levy, s. A tax levied upon the taxpayers of a county for the purpose of meeting such expenses as are chargeable upon the whole county, e. g., the repair and maintenance of public roads, bridges, &c.

county-seat, s. The capital of a county; the town in which are usually held sessions of the various county courts, and at which are located the County-jail, public offices, &c. The *COUNTY TOWN* (q. v.).

county-sessions, s. The general sessions of the courts of Justice for each county.

county-town, s. The chief town of any county. [COUNTY SEAT.]

côup (p. silent) (1), **caupe, s.* [O. Fr. *colp, cop*; Fr. *coup*; Ital. *colpo*; Low Lat. *colpus*; Lat. *colpus*=a blow.]

1. A stroke, a blow.

"The kyng with the coupe cast to the ground."

Destruct. of Troy, 1, 237.

2. A trick, a cheat, a snare.

3. A success in a horse-race, especially when it has been effected with cunning or sharpness.

¶ The word occurs in several French phrases, which have become more or less adopted into our language.

(1) *Coup d'état*:

(a) *Gen.*: A decisive stroke or exercise of power to alter the constitution of a country by force, and without or against the consent of the people.

(b) *Spec. (French Hist.)*: A revolution suddenly commenced and effected on December 2, 1851, by Prince Louis Napoleon, then President of the French Republic. Being of opinion that a plot against him was about to be attempted and would succeed unless he took the initiative, he dissolved the legislative assembly, established universal suffrage, and arranged that the election of a president for ten years should take place and a senate be constituted. About 180 members of the dissolved assembly having attempted to meet were arrested, and on the two subsequent days sanguinary conflicts took place in the streets of Paris between the partisans of Napoleon and the more resolute upholders of the old arrangements. The former were victorious, and from the ten years' presidency to the empire the transition was easy.

(2) *Coup de grâce*: The finishing stroke.

(3) *Coup de main*:

Mil.: A sudden assault or attack.

"It seems it could only have been carried by a *coup de main*, which unluckily failed."—Guthrie: *India within the Ganges*.

(4) *Coup d'œil*:

(a) *Ord. Lang.*: A general view; the effect produced on the mind by a rapid survey.

"Only figure to yourself a vast semicircular basin, full of fine blue sea, and vessels of all sorts and sizes, &c. This is the first *coup d'œil*, and is almost all I am yet able to give you an account of."—Gray: *Letts to West*, from *Genoa*, 1739.

(b) *Mil.*: The talent or faculty of taking in and appreciating at a glance the advantages, disadvantages, or capabilities of any position for defense or offense.

(5) *Coup de soleil*: A sunstroke (q. v.).

(6) *To run a coup*:

English billiards: Said when a player's ball runs into a pocket without having touched either of the other balls.

côup (2), *cowp, s.* [COUP (1), v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of overturning, upsetting, or emptying.

2. The state of being overturned or upset; a fall.

"Stand by the gait: lat se if I can loup,

I mon run fast in dreid I get a coup."

Lyndsay: *S. P. Repr.*, li. 158.

II. *Min.*: A sudden break in the stratum of coals.

"The coal in this district is full of irregularities, styled by the workmen *coups*, and hitches, and dykes."—P. Compaie: *Stirlings, Statist. Acc.*, xv. 329.

¶ *Free coup*: The right or privilege of shooting rubbish in any place.

côup (3), *s.* [COUP (2), v.]

1. Exchange, barter, traffic.

2. A good bargain.

3. A number of people (generally in contempt).

côup (1), v. t. & i. [Cf. Sw. *guppa*=to tilt up; Ger. *kippen*=to turn over.]

I. *Trans.*: To upset, to overthrow, to overturn.

"... Od, I trust they'll no coup us . . ."—Scott: *Guy Mannering*, ch. xlviii.

II. *Intransitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To be overturned or upset.

"The whirling stream will make our boat to coup,
Therefore let's passe the bridge by Wallace' loup,"

Muses Threnodie, p. 138.

2. *Fig.*: To fail in business; to become bankrupt.

côup (2), v. t. [COPE.] To buy, particularly horses; also to truck or barter.

"... rade through the country coupling and selling a' that they gat, . . ."—Scott: *Old Mortality*, ch. xxvii.

**côup* (3), **cowpe, *caup, *kaup, v. i.* [O. Fr. *colper*; Fr. *couper*; Ital. *colpire*.] To come to blows, to strike, to engage in fight. [COUP (1), s.]

"He kepitt hym kenely and [thai] coupid togedur."

Destruct. of Troy, 7, 231.

côu-pê, s. [Fr.]

1. A four-wheeled close carriage, with a single inside seat and a perch for the driver.

2. The front apartment of a French diligence or an English railway-car.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wolf, wôrk, wôh, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, æ = é; ey = â. qu = kw.

côupé, *a.* [Fr. *couper*=to cut.] [COUP (3), *v.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Cut, slashed; ornamented with cuts.

"Withoute couped shone."
Torrent of Portugal, 1, 192.

2. *Her.*: An epithet applied to beasts in coats of arms which have the head or any limb cut clean off from the trunk.

côu-pée, *s.* [Fr.] A motion or movement in dancing, when one leg is a little bent and raised from the ground, and with the other a forward motion is made.

***côu-pée**, *v. i.* [COUPEE, *s.*] To make a coupee, to cut or bow as in dancing.

"Rather than she not learn to coupee."—*D'Urfey: Colin's Walk*, ch. iii. (Davies.)

côupe'-gôrge, *s.* [Fr.=cut-throat.]

Mil.: A position such that the troops occupying it cannot escape, but must either surrender or be cut to pieces.

***côu-pêlle**, *s.* [Fr.]

Old Mil.: A shovel of tin or copper used in the artillery to fill the cartridges with gunpowder.

couper (1), *s.* [Etyim. doubtful.]

Spinning: A lever on the upper part of the loom to raise the harness.

***côu-për** (2), ***coupar**, ***cowpare**, ***cowper** (1), *s.* [COOPER.]

"Cowpare. Cuparius."—*Prompt. Parv.*

côup-ër (3), **cop-er**, ***cowp-er** (2), *s.* [COUP (2), *v.*]

1. *Lit.*: A dealer, a trafficker.

"The horse which our *coupers* had bought at Morton fair, were arrested many of them by the Mayor of Newcastle."—*Battle: Lett.*, i, 85.

2. *Fig.*: One who traffics in or makes merchandise of souls.

"... these *soul-coupers* and traffickers show not the way of salvation."—*Rutherford: Lett.*, P. iii., ep. 66.

couper-word, *s.* The first word in demanding boot in a bargain; especially applied to horse-dealers.

côup-îng (1), ***coup-yng** (1), *s.* [COUP (2), *v.*] Traffic, bargaining, barter.

***côup-îng** (2), ***coup-yng** (2), *s.* [COUP (3), *v.*] A fighting, an encounter, an engagement.

"So kely thei scuntred at the *coupyng* togadere."
William of Palerne, 3, 602.

***côup-la-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *couple*(e); -able.] Able or fit to be coupled together.

côup-le, ***cowpull**, ***cupple**, ***cowpylle**, *s.* [O. Fr. *copie*; Fr. *couple*; Ital. *cupola*, from Lat. *cupula*=a band, a couple: *co*=*con*=*cum*=with, together; *apo*=to join.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. That which serves to join or couple two things together; a bond, a coupler. [II. 1.]

"He made the haws with *cedre couplis*."—*Wycliffe: 3 Kings* vi. 10.

2. A brace or tie which holds two dogs together.

"It is in some sort with friends as it is with dogs in *couples*; they should be of the same size and humor."—*L'Estrange*.

3. A pair or brace; two of the same kind or class considered together.

(1) *Generally*:

"... behold, Ziba the servant of Mephibosheth met him, with a *couple* of asses saddled, . . ."—*1 Sam.* xvi. 1.

(2) *Spec.*: A male and a female of any species; but more especially of the human kind when married or betrothed.

"So shall all the *couples* three,
Ever true in loving be."

Shakesp.: Mids. Night's Dream, v. 1.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Building*: One of a pair of rafters or spars in a roof, joined at the point of meeting at the top, and held together at the bottom by a tie.

2. *Physics*: Two equal parallel forces acting toward contrary parts—i. e., in contrary directions. They cannot be balanced by any single force whatever. (Ganot.)

3. *Magnetism*: The magnetic action of the earth acting on a magnetized needle. It is called a terrestrial magnetic couple.

4. *Voltaic Elect.*: A pair of plates forming a battery, or a part of one; two metals in metallic contact and a conducting liquid in which they are

placed. It is sometimes called a simple voltaic element. When the metals are not in contact the couple is said to be open, and when they are connected it is said to be closed.

5. *Thermo-electrics*: Two metals soldered together, the two ends of which can be joined by a conductor. Then there may be a bismuth-copper couple, a bismuth-antimony conductor, &c.

6. *Astron.*: A double star. It is of two kinds, an optical and a physical couple. [† (4), (5).]

† (1) *Magnetic couple*: [COUPLE, II. 3.]

† (2) *Mechanical couple*: [II. 2.]

(3) *Moment of couple*: The product of a force by a length. If *M* stands for mass, *L* for length, $\frac{ML^2}{T^2}$ and *T* for time, then moment of couple is = $\frac{ML^2}{T^2}$.

(Everett: *The C. G. S. System of Units*, ed. 1875, ch. i., p. 5.)

(4) *Optical couple*:

Astron.: & *Optics*: A double star, of which the two constituents have no apparent mutual relation, except that they look to the eye in proximity to each other.

(5) *Physical couple*:

Astron.: A double star, of which the two constituents have a mutual relation to each other in addition to the optical one.

(6) *Thermo-electric couple*: [II. 5.]

(7) *Voltaic couple*: [II. 4.]

† Crabb thus discriminates between *couple*, *brace*, and *pair*: "Couples and braces are made by coupling and bracing; pairs are either so of themselves, or are made so by others: couples and braces always require a junction in order to make them complete; pairs require similarity only to make them what they are: couples are joined by a foreign tie; braces are produced by a peculiar mode of junction with the objects themselves. Couple and pair are said of persons or things; brace in particular cases, only of animals or things, except in the burlesque style, where it may be applied to persons. When used for persons, the word couple has relation to the marriage tie; the word pair to the association or the moral union: the former term is therefore more appropriate when speaking of those who are soon to be married, or have just entered that state; the latter when speaking of those who are already fixed in that state."

***couple-beggar**, *s.* A term applied in Ireland to a suspended priest.

"No couple-beggar in the land
E'er join'd such numbers hand in hand."
Swift.

couple-close, *s.*

1. *Arch.*: Couples; a pair of rafters or spars for a roof.

2. *Her.*: An epithet applied to an ordinary inclosing the chevron by couples. (Written also *couple-close*.)

côup-le, ***cow-plyn**, ***ku-ple**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *copler*, *cupler*; Fr. *coupler*; Ital. *copulare*; Ger. *koppeln*; Dan. *koble*, from Lat. *cupulo*=to join together; *cupula*=a band, a couple.] [COUPLE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To tie, bind, or join together.

(1) *Generally*:
"And they shall be coupled together . . ."—*Exod.* xvi. 24.

(2) *Spec.*: To unite in marriage.

"The great Antiochus"

"Was coupled to a noble queen."

Gower: Con. A., bk. viii.

2. To attach dogs together with a couple or brace.

"Thise cacheres that couthe, coupled her boundez"
Sir Gawaine, 1139.

*3. To add or join one thing to another.

"Wo that ioynen hous to hous and feeld to feeld coupled."—*Wycliffe: Isaiah*, v. 8.

4. To unite or join closely together; to consolidate, as the several parts of a body.

"For Christ is the head, whereby the whole bodie being compacted and coupled by euery ioyn of government, . . ."—*Whitgift: Defence*, p. 469.

5. To connect or associate.

"With whom also Ezekiel coupleth Gomer and all his bands of the north quarters."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. i., ch. viii., § 4.

6. To connect mentally.

7. To connect by a copula.

"... which consequence is signified by coupling them together with the word is."—*Hobbs: King. Darkness*, ch. xlv.

*B. *Intrans.*: To pair, to copulate.

"Waters in Africa, being rare, divers sorts of beasts come from several parts to drink; and so being refreshed, fall to couple, and many times with several kinds."—*Bacon*.

côup'-led, *pa. par. or a.* [COUPLE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Joined, tied, united.

*2. *Fig.*: United in rhyme; rhyming.

"The noble hater of degenerate rhyme,

Shook off the chains and built his verse sublime
A monument too high for coupled sounds to climb."
Watts: Adventurous Muse.

coupled columns, *s. pl.*

Arch.: Columns arranged in pairs, where the nature of the openings, doors, windows, or niches precludes the usual intercolumnar distance. In this case two systyles intercolumniations are used, the column which would otherwise occupy the middle of the space being brought to the distance of only half a diameter from the extreme column. This species has been called *areostylis*. (Weale, &c.)

***côup'-le-mént**, *s.* [Eng. *couple*; -ment.]

1. The act of coupling; the state of being coupled or joined.

"... thys conjunction and couplement of matrimonie, . . ."—*Grafton: Hen. VII.*, an. 27.

2. A couple, a pair.

"I wish you the peace of mind, most royal couplement!"
—*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

côup'-lër, *s.* [Eng. *coupl*(e); -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which couples or ties together.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Music*: A connection between the corresponding keys of different banks or ranks of keys, so that they act together when one is played upon. When a key of the lower bank is touched, it actuates the one above; but the action is not reciprocal. The coupler is thrown into action by a draw-stop or pedal. Octaves in the same bank are sometimes coupled, to avoid the necessity of striking octaves by stretching the hands. Similarly, the great-organ may be coupled with the choir-organ or the swell. (Knight.)

2. *Foundry*: The ring which slips upon the handles of a crucible tongs, or a nipping tool of any kind. Also called *reins*. (Knight.)

côup'-leg, *s. pl.* [COUPLE, *s.*]

Carp.: Rafters framed together in pairs by a tie, which is generally fixed above the feet of the rafters.

† *Main Couples*: The roof-trusses. (Knight.)

***côup'-lèt**, *v. i.* [COUPLET, *s.*] To write couplets.

"Couplet it as much as your worship pleases."—*Jarvis: Don Quixote*, pt. ii., bk. iv., ch. xvi. (Davies.)

côup'-lèt, ***cup-let**, *s. & a.* [Fr., dimin. of *couple*.] [COUPLE, *s.*]

A. *As substantive*:

*1. *Gen.*: A couple or pair; a brace.

"... we'll whisper o'er a couplet or two of most sage saws."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

2. *Spec.*: Two lines or verses of a poem, especially if rhyming together; a couple or pair of rhymes.

"When he can in one couplet fix
More sense than I can do in six." *Swift*.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to or of the nature of a couplet; consisting of or written in couplets.

"I have always found the couplet verse most easy . . . for there the work is sooner at an end, every two lines concluding the labor of the poet."—*Dryden: Annus Mirab.*, Account of the Poem.

côup'-lîng, ***cowp-lyng**, *pr. par., adj. & subst.* [COUPLE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of joining, uniting, or tying together.

2. The act of uniting in marriage.

3. Anything which couples or unites; a coupler.

4. The state of being coupled or united.

"The fier and ayre agreed, and to this *couplyng* gave their light."
Phaer: Virgilt; Aeneid, bk. iv.

5. The pairing of male and female.

"... the promiscuous couplings of males and females of several species."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Carp.*: A couple.

"Even to the artificers and builders gave they it, to buy hewn stone, and timber for *couplings*, . . ."—*2 Chron.* xxxiv. 11.

2. *Mach.*: A device for uniting adjacent parts or objects. An arrangement by which the parts of a machine may be connected or disconnected at pleasure, or by which a machine may be disengaged

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôw; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tion, -sion = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël.

from, or re-engaged with, a revolving wheel or shaft, through which it receives motion from a steam-engine, water-wheel, or other prime mover.

3. There are innumerable varieties of couplings, such as *chain-coupling*, *clutch*, *expansion-coupling*, *rod-coupling*, *shank-coupling*, &c., which will be found described under their respective heads.

4. *Music*: A device by which the corresponding keys of different banks of keys are coupled together, so as to act together when one is played on; a couple.

5. *Mill-work*: The connection of two or more shafts together, when it is necessary to convey motion further than would be possible by one shaft.

coupling-box, s.

Mach.: A metallic box into which the ends of the two shafts are fastened, to couple them in line.

coupling-link, s.

Mach.: An open or split link for connecting two objects, or forming a detachable section in a chain.

coupling-pin, s.

Vehicle: A bolt which fastens the hind hounds to the coupling-pole, which is attached to the fore-gears by the king-bolt.

coupling-pole, s.

Vehicle: A pole connecting the fore and hind gear of a wagon.

coupling-strap, s. A strap connected to the off bitting of the off horse, thence through the near bitting, and leading back to the harness of the near horse. Used with artillery horses, and also for restive horses in ordinary service.

côu-pôh, **cou-pin*, **cow-pon*, s. [Fr., from *couper*=to cut.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A fragment, a piece cut off, a bit. "Gin I winna gie' you a helpin' haun' mysel' tae rive him in *coupins* lith, him, an' spawl."—*Saint Patrick*, iii. 311.

II. Technically:

1. *Banking*: A warrant or certificate for the periodical payment of interest on bonds issued for any term of years. The interest being payable in different cases quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly, as many coupons are attached to each bond as represent the total number of such payments as are to be made, with the date of payment printed on each. When a payment of interest becomes due at any particular date the holder of the bond detaches the corresponding coupon and presents it for payment at the specified banking house or office.

2. *Traveling*: One of a series of tickets, usually over connecting lines of different ownership, enabling the holder to perform a certain journey or tour, each coupon which represents a certain portion of the journey to be given up on completion of that portion.

côu-pûre, s. [Fr., from *couper*=to cut.]

Fort.: A passage cut through the glacis in the re-entering angle of the covered way, to facilitate sallies by the besieged. They are sometimes made through the lower curtain, to let boats into a little haven built in the re-entering angle of the counter-scarp of the outworks.

côur, v. i. [COWER.] To cower, to stoop, to bend down, to submit.

"But here my muse her wing maun *cour*,
She flights are far beyond her pow'r."
Burns: *Tam O' Shanter*.

côur-age, **cor-age* (age as *îg*), s. [O. Fr. *corage*; Fr. *corage*; Ital. *coraggio*; Sp. *coraje*; Port. *coragem*, from Lat. *coraticum*, from *cor*=the heart.]

*1. The disposition of the mind; inclination.

"I'd such a *courage* to do him good."
Shakesp.: *Timon*, iii. 3.

*2. A heartfelt desire, wish, or longing.

"Swiche a *courage*
Hadde this knight to ben a wedded man."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 9,130.

3. Bravery, boldness, daring, intrepidity.

"Unbounded *courage* and compassion joined
Tempering each other in the victor's mind."
J. Addison.

"The king's becoming graces . . . devotion, patience, *courage*, fortitude, I have no relish of them."—*Shakespeare*.
" . . . he was regarded by his party, and by the world in general, as a man of *courage* and honor."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

*4. Encouragement.

"To the *courage* of such as would this realm any ways evil."—*State Trials* (Bp. Gardiner), 1551.

* Now only used in the singular, but the plrdal was formerly not uncommon.

"So priketh hem nature in here *courages*."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 10.

* The *courage* of one's opinions: Fearlessness in expressing one's opinions on any subject, even when unpopular or unpopular.

* (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *courage*, *fortitude*, and *resolution*: "*Courage* respects action, *fortitude* respects passion; a man has *courage* to meet danger, and *fortitude* to endure pain. *Courage* is that power of the mind which bears up against the evil that is in prospect; *fortitude* is that power which endures the pain that is felt; the man of *courage* goes with the same coolness to the mouth of the cannon as the man of *fortitude* undergoes the amputation of a limb. *Courage* seems to be more of a manly virtue; *fortitude* is more distinguishable as a feminine virtue: the former is at least most adapted to the male sex, who are called upon to act, and the latter to the females, who are obliged to endure; a man without *courage* would be as ill prepared to discharge his duty in his intercourse with the world, as a woman without *fortitude* would be to support herself under the complicated trials of body and mind with which she is liable to be assailed. *Resolution* is a minor species of *courage*; it is *courage* in the minor concerns of life; *courage* comprehends under it a spirit to advance; *resolution* simply marks the will not to recede; *courage* always supposes some danger to be encountered; *resolution* may be exerted in merely encountering opposition and difficulty." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *courage* and *bravery*, see BRAVERY.

**côur-age* (age as *îg*), v. t. [COURAGE, s.] To encourage, to embolden or strengthen in spirit.

"Moreouer charge Josua: and *courage* him and bolden him."—*Deut.* iii. 28. (1551.)

**côur-aged* (aged as *îgd*), a. [Eng. *courage*(e); -ed.] Endowed with spirit, disposition, or courage.

"He who so is most like stomacked vnto a woman, nor lusty *couraged*."—*Vives: Instruct. of a Christ. Woman*, bk. ii., ch. v.

* Obsolete except in the compound *high-couraged*.

**côur-age-mënt* (age as *îg*), s. [Eng. *courage*; -ment.] Encouragement.

"From *Sovraigne's* weakness taking *couragement*."—*Davies: Microcosmos*, p. 62. (Davies.)

côu-râ-geous, **co-ra-geus*, **co-ra-gious*, **co-ra-gous*, **co-ra-i-ous*, **coralows*, **curalows*, **kuralious*, a. [O. Fr. *corageus*; Ital. *coraggioso*; Sp. *corajoso*; Fr. *courageux*.] [COURAGE, s.] Endowed with or exhibiting *courage*; brave, fearless, intrepid.

" . . . the character of a *courageous* but prodigal and effeminate coxcomb."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

côu-râ-geous-ly, **couragiously*, adv. [Eng. *courageous*; -ly.] In a *courageous* manner; with *courage*, bravery, or intrepidity.

"He had only to face calumny *courageously*, and it would vanish."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

côu-râ-geous-ness, **côu-râ-gious-ness*, s. [Eng. *courageous*; -ness.] The quality of being *courageous*; bravery, intrepidity, spirit.

" . . . the manliness and the *courageousness* that they had to fight for their country, . . ."—*2 Mac.* xiv. 18.

**cour-ake*, s. [Etym. doubtful.] "A plant—cauliculus." (Wright.)

* Cauliculus is not a plant or a genus of plants, but is used to describe peculiarities of botanical structure in various orders. [CAULICULUS, s.]

côu-rant, **co-ran-to*, **cou-ran-to*, **cour-ante*, a. & s. [Fr., pr. par. of *courir*=to run.]

A. As adj. (of the form *courant*):

Her.: An epithet applied to any beast represented as running.

B. As subst. (of all forms):

1. Ordinary Language:

(1) A newspaper, a gazette.

(2) A courier.

"The shameless reports . . . and certificates by courants from foreign parts."—*Harl. Miscell.*, iv. 37.

2. Mus.: [CORANTO.]

3. A cord, a string. (P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. xix., ch. i.)

**côu-rap*, s. [Cf. *Mahratta* *khurooz*, *khurâz*; Hind. *khârish*=the itch.]

Med.: A kind of skin disease occurring in the East Indies. An eruption comes out on the surface of the body, and affects specially the groin, the face, the breast, and the armpits.

**courb*, v. i. & t. [Fr. *courber*.]

I. *Intrans.*: To bend, to stoop, to be submissive.

"Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,
Yea, *courb* and woo for vice to do him good."
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 4.

II. *Trans.*: To cause to bend or bow.

**courb*, **courbe*, a. & s. [O. Fr. *corb*, *courb*; Ital. *corvo*, from Lat. *curvus*.] [CURVE, s.]

A. As adj.: Curved, rounded.

"Her neck is short, her shoulders *courb*."
Gower: *Conf. Am.*, i. 99.

B. As subst.: A crook, a hump.

"He had a *courbe* upon the back."
Gower, ii. 159.

côur-ba-ril, s. [From a South American word.] A resinous exudation from a South American tree, *Hymenaea Courbaril*, used in varnishing. Also called ANIME (q. v.).

**côurbed*, **coorbyd*, a. [COURB, v.] Rounded, bent.

"Som man *coorbyd*, som man goth uprihte."
Lydgate: *Minor Poems*, p. 159.

**courch*, **courche*, **curch*, **courchef*, s. [Fr. *courche*=a cap, a headdress, from *courir*=to cover; *chef*=the head.] [COVERCHIEF, KERCHIEF.] A covering for the head, a kerchief.

"A rousast gown of her awn schio him gaif
Apon his weyd, at court all the layff,
A souldy *courche* our hed and nek left fall."
Wallace, i. 241.

**côure* (1), v. t. [COVER.] To cover, to shelter.

"Where finding life not yet dislodged knight,
He much rejoyst, and *courd* it tenderly,
As chicken newly hatcht, from dreadd destiny."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. viii. 9.

**côure* (2), v. t. [Fr. *cower*.] To cower, to stoop, to bend. [COWER, s.]

"They *coure* so over the coles, theyr eyes be bleard with smokes."—*Gammer Gurton's Needle*. (O. Pl., ii. 9.)

**cour-few*, **cour-fewe*, **cur-fu*, **cur-fur*, s. [CURFEW, s.]

"Abowten *courfew* tyme or litel more,"
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 3,645.

cour-i-ër, **cour-ri-ër*, **cur-rour*, s. [Fr., from *courir*; Lat. *curro*=to run; Ital. *corriere*; Sp. *correo*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. A messenger sent in great haste; an express.

"This thing the wary Bassa, well perceiving, by speedy *couriers* advertised Solyman of the enemy's purpose, . . ."—*Knolles: History*.

*2. A message sent in haste.

"He addressed aforehand his letters and *courriers* to the chiefs of the Barchine faction."—*Holland: Livy*, p. 398.

3. A servant accompanying any one or more persons while traveling, whose duty it is to make all the necessary arrangements as to hotels, means of conveyance, luggage, &c.

4. A title sometimes given to a newspaper or news letter; a gazette.

*II. Fig.: The wind.

"Upon the sightless *courriers* of the air,
Shall blow the horrid deed in every eye,"
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, i. 7.

B. Ornith.: The name given by Swainson and others to *Tachydromus*, a genus of Plovers (Charadriade).

**cou-rônne*, s. [Fr.=a crown.]

Music: The name for the sign of a pause, C.

couronne des tasses, s. [Fr.=a circle or crown of cups.]

Galvanism: A kind of battery, the first improvement on the simple voltaic pile. A series of cups are arranged in a circle, very much as pearls or jewels might be around a crown. Each of these cups is filled with salt-water, dilute sulphuric acid, or other suitable liquid. Immersed in each are two plates, the one of copper or of silver, the other of zinc. The zinc of silver of each of the cups is connected with the zinc of the next one. When a wire is led from the silver or copper of the last cup to the zinc of the first one, a voltaic current is formed, through which the electricity passes. The *couronne des tasses* was invented by Volta himself. It has long since been superseded by batteries of various kinds. [BATTERY, B. III. 4.]

côur-ou-côu, s. [An imitation of the plaintive cry of the birds so named.]

Ornithology:

1. *Sing.*: Any bird belonging to the family described under 2.

2. *Pl.*: The Trogonidae, a family of fissirostral birds. The bill is short, strong, triangular; the tips, and generally the margins, toothed. The wings are short and rounded, the tail often long, tarsi more or less feathery. The *couroucou* are beautiful birds with bright, often metallic, plumage. South America is their stronghold, but they are found also more or less in the tropical parts of both worlds. They frequent dense forests, and lay their eggs in hollow trees. [TROGONIDE.]

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fât, fâther; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw

coû-roû-pi-ta, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Lecythidaceæ. *Couroupita guianensis* is the Cannon-ball tree (q.v.).

*coûr-râc-i-ër, s. [Old form of Eng. courser (f.).] A horse courser.

*cours-a-ble, *curs-a-ble, a. [Fr.] (Current, valid, in force.

"... breuis of diuision, or any vther courseable breuis of our souverain lordis chapell to the quhilkis thair had consentit before thaim."—*Act Audit. A. 1478*, p. 67.

côurse, *cours, *coursse, *course, cowerse, s. [Fr. *cours*, *course*; Sp. & Port. *curso*; Ital. *corso*, from Lat. *cursum*=a running, a race; *curro*=to run.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. The act of running; a rush, a charge.

"Dyomedes the derfe drofte to the qwen
With a course of his caple."

Destr. of Troy, 10, 878.

2. The act of passing from one place to another; progress, passage.

"And when we had finished our course from Tyre, we came to Ptolemais, . . ."—*Acts xxi. 7*.

3. The track or line followed or passed over.

"(As in a map the voyager his course)
The windings of my way through many years."
Cowper: Task, bk. vi.

4. The direction or line of a stream, a road, &c.

"Mak waters to run oygain thair cours."
Hampole: Prick of Consc., 4, 318.

5. A complete revolution, or the period occupied in a revolution of the moon, or of the earth round the sun.

"No longer space thereto he did desire,
But till the horned moone three courses did expire."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. vi. 43.

II. Figuratively:

1. The continued progress or process of anything; gradation from one stage to another.

"The course of true love never did run smooth."
Shakespeare: Midn. Night's Dream, i. 1.

*2. The order of succession, sequence, turn, order.

"And he sent them to Lebanon, ten thousand a month by courses . . ."—*1 Kings v. 14*.

3. A systematic or regulated order or succession of motion.

"Day and night,
Seed time and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
Shall hold their course."
Milton: P. L., xi. 900.

4. A stated and orderly mode of procedure or transaction.

"Why, my lord of York commends the plot and the general course of the action."—*Shakespeare: Henry IV., Pt. I.*, ii. 3.

5. A line, direction, or order of progress.

"... it has not directed the course of its descent and conveyance, . . ."—*Locke*.

6. A line or mode of thought or action; conduct, behavior.

"... I infer that he was heal'd
By perseverance in the course prescribed."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

7. A method or manner of life or conduct; habits.

"His addiction was to courses vain,
His companies unletter'd, rude and shallow."
Shakespeare: Henry V., i. 1.

8. The natural bent or disposition.

"It is best to leave nature to her course, who is the sovereign physician in most diseases."—*Temple*.

9. Study, occupation.

"A course of learning and ingenious studies."
Shakespeare: Taming of Shrew, i. 1.

10. The dishes placed upon the table at one time.

"Yneth watz the fyrst course in the court kyndely served."
Gaueine, 134.

11. Ordinary, every-day occurrence; as, a matter of course.

12. Used as expressing something which must be done or said, but not from the heart; hence, form, emptiness.

"Men talk as if they believed in God, but they live as if they thought there was none; their vows and promises are no more than words of course."—*L'Estrange*.

B. Technically:

1. Sports:

(1) *Racing, Athletics, &c.*: The ground or distance marked out for a race.

(2) *Coursing*: A single chase after a hare by one greyhound or by a brace.

"... Deborah's cleverness landed her victorious in both courses."—*Field*.

2. *Masonry*: One row or tier of bricks or stones in a wall. A *pilth-course* is a lower, projecting, square-faced course; a *blocking-course* is one laid

on top of the cornice; a *bonding-course*, one in which the stones lie with their length across the wall; a *heading-course*, one being all headers; a *stretching-course*, one consisting of stretchers; a *springing-course*, one upon which an arch rests; and a *string-course*, a projecting course in a wall. Rows of slates, tiles, and shingles are also termed *courses*. The *harge-course* is one projecting over the gable of a building. (Knight.)

3. *Music*: A set of strings of the same tone placed alongside, and struck one, two, or three at a time, according to the strength of sound desired. The adjustment in a piano is made by the soft pedal, which shifts the bank of keys. (Knight.)

4. *File-cutting*: A row of parallel teeth on the face of a file. One course makes a single-cut file. A course crossing the former at right angles constitutes a double-cut file. Eight courses of cuts are required for a square file, double-cut on each side. On the half-round files for gutting saws as many as twenty-three courses are required for the convex side, and only two for the straight side. (Knight.)

5. *Mining*: The direction of a vein or lode. (Knight.)

*6. *Tilting*: The charge of two mounted knights in the lists.

"But this hot knight was cooled with a fall, which, at the third course, he received of Phalantas."—*Sidney*.

7. *Nautical*:

(1) That point of the compass toward which a ship is steering; the destination.

(2) (*Pl.*) The sails which hang from a ship's lower yards; the foresail is called the fore-course, and the mainsail the main-course. When a ship sails under the mainsail and the foresail only, she is said to sail "under a pair of her courses."

"To the courses we have devised studding-sails, spritsails, and top-sails."—*Raleigh: Essays*.

8. *Medicine*:

(1) The menstrual flux, the menses; catamenia.

"The stoppage of women's courses, if not suddenly looked to, sets them undoubtedly into a consumption, dropsy, or some other dangerous disease."—*Harvey: On Consumptions*.

(2) A continued and methodical line of treatment in the administration of medicine, &c.

"The glands did resolve during her course of physic, and she continueth very well to this day."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

9. *University and Scholastic*: A series or certain number, as of lectures, readings, &c.

† (1) *Course of crops*:

Farming: The rotation of crops.

(2) *Course of exchange*:

Comm.: The current rate of exchange between two places.

(3) *Course of the face of an arch*:

Arch.: The face of the arch-stones which have their joints radiating to the center. (Ogilvie.)

(4) *In course*:

(a) The same as of course. (Vulgar.)

(b) In due order.

* (5) *By course, be course*: The same as of course.

"Moche sorowe . . . when thaire kyng was kylt, how be course fell."—*Destruct. of Troy*, 1, 342.

(6) *Of course*:

(a) Of consequence, naturally.

"With a mind unprepossessed by doctors and commentators of any sect, whose reasonings, interpretation, and language, which I have been used to, will of course make all chime that way . . ."—*Locke*.

(b) By settled rule, according to precedent, without doubt or gainsaying.

"Neither shall I be so far wanting to myself, as not to desire a patent, granted of course to all useful projectors."—*Swift*.

(1) *To sail under a pair of her courses*: [B. 7 (2)]

† Crabb thus discriminates between *course*, *race*, and *passage*: "We pursue whatever course we think proper; we run the *race* that is set before us. *Course* is taken absolutely by itself; *race* is considered in relation to others; a man pursues a certain course according to discretion; he runs a *race* with another by way of competition. *Course* has a more particular reference to the space that is gone over; *race* includes in it more particularly the idea of the mode of going: we speak of going in, or pursuing a particular *course*; but always of running a *race*. *Course* may be used in connection with the object passed over or not: *passage* is seldom employed but in the direct connection. *Course* and *passage* are used for inanimate as well as animate objects: *race* is used for those only which are animate." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

† For the difference between *course* and *route*, see *ROUTE*; for that between *course* and *series*, see *SERIES*; for that between *course* and *way*, see *WAY*.

**course-a-park*, s. An old English country game of some sort; perhaps kiss-in-the-ring.

"At course-a-park, without all doubt,
He should have first been taken out
By all the maids i' th' town."

Wit's Recreation.

côurse (1), v. t. & i. [COURSE, s.]

A. Transitive:

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. To run after, to chase, to hunt, to pursue.

"But when we came on shore, and had coursed them, twice about the island, they took the sea . . ."—*Hack-luyt: Voyages*, vol. iii., p. 114.

2. To cause to run, to put to speed.

"When they have an appetite
To ventry, let them not drink nor eat,
And course them oft, and tire them in the heat."

May: Virgil.

3. To run through or over, to traverse.

"The bounding steed courses the dusty plain."

Pope.

*4. To cudgel, to beat with a stick. (Cotgrave.)

†II. Sports: To chase hares with greyhounds.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: To run, to move quickly; to rove about.

"... swift as quicksilver it courses through
The natural gates and alleys of the body."
Shakespeare: Hamlet, i. 5.

*2. *Fig.*: To move or discourse hastily.

"We spoke of other things; we coursed about
The subject most at heart more near and near."

Tennyson: The Gardener's Daughter.

II. Sports: To chase hares with greyhounds; to practice coursing.

"The meet was the Trawl Boat, and we coursed over the famous moss . . ."—*Field*.

**course* (2), v. t. [Probably an abbreviated form of *discourse* (q.v.).] To argue or dispute. (Col.)

coursed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COURSE, v.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adj.*: Laid in courses or regular rows.

coursed masonry, s. A kind of masonry distinguished from *pierre perdue*, in which the stone is cast in at random to make a foundation, as in some breakwaters. Coursed masonry consists of blocks lying on their beds in courses. When laid beneath the surface of the water, they are directed by operators in the diving-bell.

"The whole structure is of the same irregularly coursed masonry."—*Anderson: Scot. in Early Christ. Times* (1881), p. 35.

† *Coursed-rubble masonry* is laid in courses with occasional headers; the side joints are not necessarily vertical, nor the stones in a course of an even thickness.

côurs-ër (1), *corsour, *coursere, *cowerce, *curser, s. [O. Fr. *corsier*, *coursier*; Ital. *corsiere*; Lat. *cursorius*, from *curro*=to run.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A swift horse, especially one ridden in war; a charger, a racer.

"To ride upon a strong courser."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, iii. 138.

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

II. Technically:

1. Sports: One who is given to or practices coursing; one who keeps greyhounds for coursing.

"A more popular courser . . . we have not in the country, . . ."—*Field*.

2. Ornithology:

(1) *Gen.*: Any bird of the sub-family *Cursorinæ* (q.v.).

(2) *Spec.*: The Cream-colored Courser, *Cursorius europæus*, a "wading" bird with a rather short bill, long scutellated legs, and no hind toe. It is found on the sandy wastes of Africa, whence it extends to the south of Europe.

coursier-breeding, a. Noted for the rearing of good horses.

"Of all that Ithaca's rough hills contain,
And all wide Elis' courser-breeding plain."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xii., 373-74.

*côurs-ër (2), s. [Probably an abbreviated form of *discourser* (q.v.).] An arguer or disputant.

"He was accounted a noted sophister, and remarkable courser in the public schools."—*Auth. A. Wood*.

côurs-ëg, s. [COURSE, s., B. 7 (2).]

cour-sëy, s. [Etym. uncertain.]

Naut.: A space in the galley; a part of the hatches.

côurs-îng, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [COURSE (1), v.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Running, hunting, racing.

II. Sports:

1. Given to or fond of coursing.

2. Used or adapted for coursing.

3. Held for the purpose of coursing; as, a *coursing meeting*.

bôil, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shân. -tion, -sion = shûn;

-tion, -sion = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

C. As subst.: The sport or practice of hunting hares with greyhounds.

"Splendid weather ushered in the opening day's coursing."—*Field*.

coursing-joint, s.

Masonry: The mortar-joint between two courses of bricks or stones.

court, *cort, *corte, *courte, *cowrte, *cort, s. [O. Fr. *cort, curt*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *corte*; Dut. *koert*, from Low Lat. *cortis, curtis*=a courtyard, a palace, from Lat. *cors, chors, or cohors* (genit. *cortis, &c.*)=an inclosed place. Cf. Gr. *choros*=an inclosure.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. An inclosed uncovered space or area, either surrounding wholly or in part any house, or itself surrounded by buildings.

"... the courts of the house of our God."—*Ps. xxxiv. 2.*

2. A narrow street or alley in a town.

"Some courts and alleys which a few hours before had been alive with hurrying feet."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iii.*

3. A building inclosed within walls; a castle, a fortified place.

"Curt Lincoln and Berkele, and other courtes also Were . . . a fure ido."—*Rob. of Glouc., p. 546.*

4. A palace; the residence of a sovereign.

"The Princesses, who had accompanied him, held their court within the fortress."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xx.*

5. In the same sense as B. 1.

6. The persons collectively who compose the retinue of a sovereign.

"Her court was pure; her life serene."

Tennyson: To the Queen.

7. A meeting of the members of a corporation or chartered body.

8. A lodge or order of certain legally enrolled orders or societies.

9. A meeting of the members of such lodge or branch.

10. Any meeting or body having any jurisdiction. [COURT-BARON, COURT-LEET.]

*11. The soldiers composing a guard. [COURT OF GUARD.]

II. Fig.: The act or art of endeavoring to please by flattery or attention; insinuating attempts to gain favor.

"A peasant to his lord paid yearly court."

Cowper: The Cottager and his Landlord. (Transl.)

B. Technically:

Law:

1. The hall or chamber in which justice is judicially administered.

2. The judges or other persons legally assembled for the hearing and determination of any cause, civil, ecclesiastical, military or naval.

3. The sitting or meeting of persons legally appointed for the judicial determination of any cause.

† (1) *Court of Conscience:* [COURT OF REQUESTS.]

(2) *Court of Inquiry:* A court appointed to inquire into and report on some military matter.

(3) *Court of guard:*

(a) The guard-room of a castle or fortress.

"Visit your courts of guard, view your munition."

Beaumont & Fletcher: Beggars Bush.

(b) The soldiers composing a guard.

"Enviroined round with a court of guard about her."—*Parthenia Sacra (1633), p. 18.*

* (4) *Court of High Commission:*

Eng. Law: A Court which was established in Queen Elizabeth's reign, and exercised powers like those which during the reign of Henry VIII. had been intrusted to Lord Cromwell. The judges had the power of arresting suspected persons, imprisoning, torturing them, and causing them to accuse their confederates or their friends. They could impose new articles of faith, and impose them on recalcitrant consciences by compulsion of the severest and most odious kind.

* (5) *Court of Honor:* A court of chivalry, of which the lord high constable was judge. It was a continuation of what in the time of Henry IV. was called *Curia militaris*, Military Court. (English.)

(6) *Court of Justice:* A generic term for a court of whatever name or character designed for the administration of justice.

* (7) *Courts of Love:* Courts established in France and Germany in the twelfth century to decide on matters relating to love. There was such a Court in Provence in the palmy days of the Troubadours. The following case was submitted to their judgment: A lady listened to one admirer, squeezed the hand of a second, and touched with her toe the foot of a third. With which of these three was she in love?

* (8) *Court of Requests:*

Eng. Law: A Court, or series of Courts, instituted under Henry VII., in 1493, for the recovery of small debts. It was superseded in 1847 by the County Courts (q. v.). Courts of Requests were sometimes called Courts of Conscience.

"... Westminster Hall and the Court of Requests."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.*

† Obvious compounds: *Court-bred, court-dress, court-gate, court-suit.*

***court-amour, s.** A court intrigue. (Milton.)

court-badge, s. A badge or emblem of an office at Court.

"'Twas no Court-badge, great Scriv'ner! fir'd thy brain."—*Pope: Moral Essays, Epistle iii., 145.*

court-breeding, s. The quality or condition of being bred or brought up at court.

"Court-breeding, and his perpetual conversation with flatterers, was but a bad school."—*Milton: Eiconoclastes.*

***court-bubble, s.** A contemptuous appellation for a flimsy and hollow courtier, made by the smile and unmade by the frown of a king.

"You are no men, but masquers; Shapes, shadows, and the signs of men: court-bubbles, That every breath or breaks, or blows away."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Elder Brother.*

court-card, s. [A corruption of *coat-card* (q. v.).] One of the picture-cards in a pack of playing cards; that is, the king, queen, and knave in each suit.

court-chaplain, s. The chaplain to the sovereign; a royal chaplain.

"The maids of honor have been fully convinced by a famous court-chaplain."—*Swift.*

***court-contempt, s.** Such disdain as would be felt by a courtier for one of lower rank or position.

"... receives not thy nose court-odor from me? reflect I not on thy baseness court-contempt?"—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.*

***court-craft, s.** The artifices or plottings of courtiers; court intrigue.

***court-cup, s.** (See extract.)

"Let it dry in an ashen dish, otherwise call'd a court-cup, and let it stand in the dish till it be dry, and it will be like a saucer."—*True Gentlewoman's Delight, 1676. (Nares.)*

***court-cupboard, s.** A kind of movable closet or cupboard in which plate and other valuables were arranged.

"Away with the joint-stools, remove the court-cupboard, look to the plate."—*Shakespeare: Romeo and Juliet, i. 5.*

court-day, s. Any day on which a court of justice sits.

"The judge took time to deliberate, and the next court-day he spoke."—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

court-dress, s. A kind of costume which people are required to wear when they attend a royal levee or drawing-room.

***court-dresser, s.** A flatterer.

"This court-dresser, fancy."—*Locke.*

court-element, s. Flattery. (Milton: *Eiconoclastes*, ch. xvii.)

court-fashion, s. That which is in fashion with or favored by the Court.

"Christianity being the court-fashion, none would be out of it."—*Fuller: Holy War, p. 207.*

court-favor, s. The favor or benefits bestowed by a sovereign on his subjects.

"We part with the blessings of both worlds for pleasures, court-favors, and commissions, . . ."—*L'Estrange.*

court-fool, s. A jester formerly kept by sovereigns in their retinue for their amusement.

court-guide, s. A directory containing the names, titles, and addresses of the aristocracy.

***court-hand, s.** The style of handwriting used in records and judicial proceedings.

"Nay, he can make oblations, and write court-hand."—*Shakespeare: Henry VI., Pt. II., iv. 2.*

***court holy-water, s.** A proverbial expression for flattery.

"O nuncle, court holy-water in a dry house is better than this rain-water out o' door."—*Shakespeare: King Lear, iii. 2.*

court-house, s. A house or building containing the room or rooms used by any court.

***court-lady, s.** A lady in attendance at court.

"The same study, long continued, is as intolerable to them, as the appearing long in the same clothes or fashion is to a court-lady."—*Locke.*

court-lands, s. pl. Lands kept in demesne or for the use of the lord and his family.

court-leet, s.

English Law:

1. Formerly: The local criminal court, where all petty offenses were dealt with and punished.

2. Now: A court of record held once a year before the steward of any particular hundred, lordship, or manor.

court-life, s. Such a life as is the normal one at courts; the life of a courtier.

court-like, a. Fit for or becoming a court; elegant, polished.

"Our English tongue is . . . as court-like as the French, and as amorous as the Italian."—*Camden: Remains.*

***court-man, s.** A courtier.

"For, brother min, take of me this motif,

I have now ben a court-man all my lif."

Chaucer: C. T., 9,366.

court-marshal, s. One who acts as marshal in any court.

court-martial, s.

Mil. & Naval: A court authorized by the articles of war, for the trial of all offenders in the army or navy, for military offenses. It has no jurisdiction over a citizen of the United States not employed in military service. It may consist of any number of commissioned officers, from five to thirteen.

court-night, s.

1. A night when royalty attend a theater in state.

"... the three first nights (notwithstanding two of them were court-nights) were distinguished by very full audiences of the first Quality."—*Pope: Letter to Congreve (1714-5).*

2. A night on which a court of any society or order is held.

***court-noll, *courtnole, s.** Meaning doubtful: perhaps a hanger-on at court.

"Now every lowt must have his son a court-noll."—*Greene: Quip, &c.*

court-party, s. That party which favors the court. It is essentially the same as the Conservative party, the court in every country being the great focus of resistance to organic, if not even to more moderate, change. [COUNTRY-PARTY.]

***court-ple, s.** [COURTEPY.]

court-plaster, s. Silk surfaced with a solution of balsam of benzoïn. [ADHESIVE PLASTER.]

court-rolls, s. pl. The rolls or records of a court.

***court-water, s.** Flattery. [COURT HOLY-WATER.]

"First trims the head of his master's humor, and then sprinkles it with court-water."—*Adams: Works, i. 503. (Davies.)*

court-word, s. A courtly or elegant word or expression.

"Advocate's the court-word for a pheasant; say you have none."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.*

court-yard, s. A court or open area round or attached to a house.

"In the court-yard of the castle, bound with many an iron band, Stands the mighty linden planted by Queen Cuni-gunde's hand."—*Longfellow: Nuremberg.*

cōurt, v. t. & i. [COURT, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To seek the favor of, to endeavor to ingratiate one's self with; to pay court to.

"By one person, however, Portland was still assiduously courted . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxiv.*

2. To endeavor to gain the affections of, to woo.

3. To seek by address, to solicit.

4. To invite, to allure, to attract.

"Down which a well-worn pathway courted us To one green wicket in a privet hedge."—*Tennyson: The Gardener's Daughter.*

5. To seek after, to try to gain.

"Before the hut the dame her spindle twirl'd, Courting the sunbeam as she plied her toil."—*Scott: The Lord of the Isles, v. 1.*

B. Intransitive:

*1. To play the courtier, to adopt the manners or habits of the court.

"If noblemen will have their sons court it too soon, and be more in fashion than the rest, the fault shall be their own, not mine."—*Abp. Laud: Rem. Chanc. of Oxford, p. 61.*

2. To seek the affections of any one, to woo.

"Ev'n now, when silent scorn is all they gain, A thousand court you, though they court in vain."—*Pope.*

***cour-taud, *cor-taud, *cor-thal, s.** [Fr. *court-taud*=short and fat, squat.]

Music: An ancient instrument of the bassoon kind. (Stainer & Barrett.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēr; sīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

côurt-êd, *pa. par. or a.* [COURT, v.]
côurt-ê-ôus, *cortais, *cortays, *cortaysse,
 *cortais, *cortays, *courtious, *cortais, *cur-
 tase, *curteis, *curtese, *cortuous, *curteys,
 *kurtes, *curtious, *a.* [O. Fr. *cortois*, *curteis*, from
cort, *curt*=a court; Sp. & Port. *cortes*; Ital. *corte-
 se*.]

1. *Of persons*: Polite; having court-like or polished manners; well-bred.

"Bilpoh, though courteous, was inflexible."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. *Of things*: Characterized by courtesy or politeness; polite, kind.

"Bystanders whom His Majesty recognized often came in for a courteous word."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *courteous*, *complaisant*, and *courtly*: "*Courteousness* displays itself in the address and the manners; *complaisance* in direct good offices; *courteousness* is most suitable for strangers; *complaisance* for friends or the nearest relatives; among well-bred men, and men of rank, it is an invariable rule to address each other *courteously* on all occasions whenever they meet, whether acquainted or otherwise. . . . *Courtly*, though derived from the same word as *courteous*, is in some degree opposed to it in point of sense; it denotes a likeness to a court, but not a likeness which is favorable; *courtly* consists of the form to the reality; the *courtly* consists of the exterior only, the latter of the exterior combined with the spirit; the former therefore seems to convey the idea of insincerity when contrasted with the latter, which must necessarily suppose the contrary: a *courtly* demeanor, or a *courtier-like* demeanor, may be suitable on certain occasions; but a *courteous* demeanor is always desirable. *Courtly* may likewise be employed in relation to things; but *courteous* has always respect to persons: we may speak of a *courtly* style, or *courtly* grandeur; but we always speak of *courteous* behavior, *courteous* language, and the like." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

côurt-ê-ôus-lý, *cortaisliche, *cortaisly, *cortaysly, *cortaisly, *cortaysliche, *cortaislie, *cortaisely, *cortaysly, *adv.* [Eng. *court-
 eous*; -ly.] In a courteous, polite, or kind manner; with politeness or courtesy.

"Alone the Palmer passed it by,
 Though Selby pressed him *courteously*,"
 Scott: *Marmion*, i. 30.

côurt-ê-ôus-nëss, *côurt-i-ôus-nësse, *s.* [Eng. *courteous*; -ness.] The quality of being courteous; courtesy, politeness.

" . . . they muste mone and allure all menne with *courteousnesse*, ientleness and beneficialnesse . . ."—Udall: *Matt. v.*

***courtepy**, *courtbody, *court-ple, *s.* [Dut. *kort* =short, *pije*=a coarse cloth; Goth. *paida*=a coat. The word *pije* is still retained in *pea-jacket* (q. v.).] A short cloak or jacket, a gabardine.

"Full threbare was his overest *courtepy*,"
 Chaucer: *C. T.*, 292.

côurt-êr, *s.* [Eng. *court*; -er.] [COURTIER.]

1. One who pays court or attention to another; a wooer.

2. One who endeavors to obtain a favor by paying court; one who endeavors to please.

"Queen Elizabeth, the greatest *courter* of her people,"
 p. 28.—An Answer to Baxter (4to, Lond., sans date),

côurt-ê-şan, *côurt-ê-şan, *s.* [Fr. *courtisane*, fem. of *courtisan*=a courtesier; Ital. *cortegiana*; Sp. *cortesana*; Low Lat. *cortesanus*.]

*1. Originally: One frequenting the court (without any imputation of immorality).

"By the wolf, no doubt, was meant the Pope, but the fox was resembled to the prelates, *courtesans*, priests, and the rest of the spirituality."—Fox: *Book of Martyrs* (ed. 1641), vol. i, p. 511.

2. Now: A prostitute, a strumpet, a woman of the town.

" . . . being accused to have dressed her like a *courtesan*."—Boyle: *Occas. Reflections; Last Section*, Redect. 1.

côurt-ê-şan-ship, *côurt-ê-şan-ship, *s.* [Eng. *courtesan*; -ship.] The character, condition, or arts of a courtesan.

côurt-ê-şy, *cortaysye, *cortaysye, *court-
 esse, *cortaisie, *cortaisie, *cortaisie, *kur-
 taisie, *s.* [O. Fr. *cortoisie*, *cortaisie*, *cortaisie*; Fr. *cortoisie*; Port. *cortezia*; Sp. & Ital. *cortesia*.] [COURTEOUS, COURTSEY.]

1. Courteousness of manners; politeness, elegance, civility, good-breeding.

" . . . he conversed with great *courtesy* and sprightli-
 ness . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Kindness, complaisance, affability.

"I pray you of your *curtsey*," Chaucer: *C. T.*, 719.

3. An act of politeness or civility; a courteous action or behavior.

"Sweet looks, by human kindness bred!
 And seemliness complete, that stays
 Thy *courtesies*, about thee plays,"
 Wordsworth: *To a Highland Girl*.

4. Indulgence, favor, as opposed to right. [COURT-
 ESY-TITLE.]

5. A movement of reverence or respect; a curtsey, a bow. (Now confined to women.)

"The elephant hath joints, but none for *courtesy*: his legs are bows for necessity, not for flexure."—Shakespeare: *Troil. and Cress.*, ii. 3.

¶ (1) *By courtesy*: By common consent, as a matter of courtesy, not of absolute right.

(2) *Courtesy or courtesy of England*: A tenure by which, if a man marry an inheritrix, that is, a woman seized of land, and getteth a child of her that comes alive into the world, though both the child and his wife die forthwith, yet, if she were in possession, shall he keep the land during his life, and is called *tenant per legem Angliæ*, or by the *courtesy of England*. (Cowel.)

3. *Courtesy of Scotland*:
Scots Law: A similar right to (2), but existing in Scotland.

(4) *To make courtesy*: To raise scruples.

"Aristippus made no *courtesie* in the matter."—Udall: *Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 69.

courtesy-title, *s.* A title assumed by or given to any person by common consent, as an act of courtesy or respect, not of absolute right. Thus in England, the eldest son of a duke is allowed the courtesy-title of marquis; the eldest son of a marquis that of earl; the eldest son of an earl, that of viscount, &c. The younger sons of peers above the rank of viscount are allowed the courtesy-title of lord, and the daughters of lady.

***côurt**-ê-şy, *côurt-şy, *v. t. & t.* [COURTESY, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To act with courtesy, reverence, or respect.

" . . . the petty traffickers,
 "That *courtesy* to them, do them reverence,"
 Shakespeare: *Mer. of Ven.*, i. 1. (Quartos.)

2. To make a movement of reverence or respect; to curtsey, to bow.

"If I should meet her in my way,
 We hardly *court*'sy to each other." Prior.

B. *Transitive*:

1. To act courteously towards, to court.

"The prince politely *courtisied* him with all favors."—*Sir R. Williams: Act of the L. Countries* (1618), p. 5.

2. To make a bow or curtsey to.

***côurt**-ê-şy-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COURTESY, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of acting with reverence or respect towards; curtseying.

côurt-î-êr, *côurt-e-our, *s.* [Eng. *court*; -ier.]

1. One who is in attendance at the court of a prince.

"This *courtier* got a frigate, and that a company; a third, the pardon of a rich offender; a fourth, a lease of crown land on easy terms."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. One who solicits the favor of another by acts of attention or flattery; one who courts another.

"There was not among all our princes a greater *courtier* of the people than Richard III. . . ."—Suckling.

courtier-like, *a.* Like or becoming a courtier.

***côurt**-î-êr-îsm, *s.* [Eng. *courtier*; -ism.] The manners or behavior of a courtier.

"The perked-up *courtierism*, and pretentious nullity of many here."—Carlyle: *Miscell.*, iv. 196. (Davies.)

***côurt**-î-êr-şy, *s.* [Eng. *courtier*; -y.] The man-
 ners or actions of a courtier; courtier-like behavior.

"In this garb he savors
 Little of the nicety,
 In the sprucer *courtier*." B. Jonson: *Entertainments*.

***côurt**-î-n, *s.* [O. Fr. *courtin*=a kitchen-garden.] A yard for holding straw; a farm-yard.

"A set of farm buildings is called a *stead* or *steading*; the *straw-yard* is the *courtin*."—Agr. Surv. Berwickshire, p. 305.

côurt-î-ng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COURT, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Given to courting or wooing.

"One bird after another thus performs for hours to-
 gether, but only during the *courting-season*."—Darwin: *The Descent of Man* (ed. 1871), pt. ii, ch. xiii, vol. ii, p. 62.

C. *As subst.*: The act of seeking the affections of another; wooing.

"For he is practis'd well in policie
 And thereto doth his *courting* most apply,"
 Spenser: *Mother Hubbard's Tale*.

***côurt**-lêdge, *s.* A corruption of *curtilage* (q. v.).] An appendage to a house, a curtilage.

"A rambling *courtledge* of barns and walls."—C. Kings-
 ley: *Westheart Ho!* ch. xiv.

côurt-î-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *courtly*; -ness.] Court-
 eous or courtly behavior; elegance, grace, good-
 breeding.

"The slightest part that you excel in, is *courtliness*."—
 Lord Digby to Sir Kenelm Digby.

***côurt**-î-îng, *s.* [Eng. *court*, and dimin. suff. -
 îng.] A contemptuous epithet for a courtier.

"Indeed, I must declare myself to you no profest
courtling . . ."—B. Jonson: *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 4.

côurt-î-ly, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *court*; -ly.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Of or pertaining to a court.*

"Ellen, I am no *courtly* lord."
 Scott: *The Lady of the Lake*, iv. 19.

2. Polished, elegant, polite, well-bred, cautious, graceful.

(1) *Of persons*: (Longfellow: *The Student's Tale*.)

(2) *Of things*: (Pope: *Donne's Satires*, iv. 48.)

*B. *As adv.*: As befits a court or a courtier; elegantly, gracefully.

"They can produce nothing so *courtly* writ, . . ."—
 Dryden: *On Dramatic Poetry*.

¶ For the difference between *courtly* and *courteous* see COURTEOUS.

côurt-ship, *s.* [Eng. *court*; -ship.]

*1. The act of paying court to any one for the pur-
 pose of obtaining a favor; court, attention.

"He paid his *courtship* with the crowd,
 As far as modest pride allow'd." Swift.

*2. Courtly manners or behavior; politeness, good-
 breeding, civility, elegance.

"Trim gallants, full of *courtship* and of state,"
 Shakespeare: *Love's Lab. Lost*, v. 2.

*3. Court artifice, policy, finesse, address.

*4. The act of seeking after anything.

"In vain from side to side he throws
 His form, in *courtship* of repose."
 Byron: *The Siege of Corinth*, xiii.

5. The act of soliciting in marriage, wooing, court-
 ing.

(1) *Of man*:

"Be merry, and employ your chiefest thoughts
 To *courtship*,"
 Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 8.

(2) *Of the lower animals, &c.*:

"The *courtship* of butterflies is a prolonged affair."—
 Darwin: *Descent of Man*, pt. ii, ch. xi.

coury, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful.] A kind of catechu obtained by evaporating a decoction of the nuts of *Areca catechu*.

***cous**-cot, *cows-cott, *s.* [CUSHAT.] The Wood-
 pigeon or Wood-quost.

"*Hic palumbus, a covecott*."—Wright: *Vocab.*, p. 221.

cous-cus, *s.* [A native word.] A favorite dish in Western Africa composed of millet-flour, flesh, and the leaves of the baobab; called also lalo.

coû-şêr-ân-îte, **coû**-zêr-ân-îte, *s.* [From Couserans, an old name of the department of Ariège in France.]

Min.: A variety of Dipyre. It crystallizes in square prisms of a black color, or white and black, and is often soft and fragile. (Dana.)

cous-sin (pron. cûz n), *cosin, *cosine, *cosyn, *coosyn, *cosyne, *cosyng, *cousine, *kosityne, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *cosin*; Fr. *cousin*; Ital. *cugino*; Lat. *consobrinus*=the child of a mother's sister, a relative, a cousin: *con*=*cum*=with, together, and *sobrinus*=a cousin-german on the mother's side.]

A. *As substantive*:

*1. A relation, a relative, more remotely connected than a brother or sister; a kinsman or kinswoman. It is used of a niece, a nephew, a brother-in-law, and a grandchild by Shakespeare.

2. The son or daughter of an uncle or aunt.

3. A title used by a sovereign in addressing a nobleman.

*B. *As adj.*: Allied, akin.

"The wordes moste ben *cosin* to the dede."
 Chaucer: *C. T.*, 719.

¶ (1) *To call cousin*: To claim relationship.

(2) *To have no cousin*: To have no equal.

cousin-german, *s.* A first cousin; a cousin in the first generation.

"Thou art great lord, my father's sister's son,
 A *cousin-german* to great Priam's seed."
 Shakespeare: *Troil. and Cress.*, iv. 5.

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, çenophon, exist. ph=f.

-cian, -tian=şan. -tion, -sion=şûn; -çion, -çion=zhûn. -çious, -çious=şûs. -ble, -dle, &c.=bel, del.

*cousin-age (pron. cūz'n-ig), *cos-yn-age, *cos-yn-nage, s. [O. Fr. *cosinage*, *cusinage*, *cousinage*.]

1. Relationship, kin.
2. Relations, kinsmen.

"Alle hys bretheren and al his cosynage."—*Wycliffe* *Ecol.* i. 6.

3. A nation, a race, a people.

"In thee shal be blissid alle cosynages of the erthe."—*Wycliffe* *Gen.* xii. 3.

*cousin-ance (cousin as cūz'n), *cousign-ance, s. [Eng. *cousin*; -ance.] A relation by blood, a kinsman.

*cousin-ess (cousin as cūz'n), *cousign-ess, s. [Eng. *cousin*; -ess.] A female cousin.

"... a man abuseing his cousignes, his fathers brothers daughter sevin yeiris, . . ."—*General Assembly*, A. 1665. *Keith's Hist.*, p. 543.

*cousin-hood (cousin as cūz'n), s. [Eng. *cousin*; -hood.]

1. Relationship, kinship.
2. Relations, kinsfolk. (*Macaulay*)

cousin-ly (cousin as cūz'n), a. & adv. [Eng. *cousin*; -ly.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to cousins.

"... these cousinly names."—*Crabbe*.

2. Like or befitting cousins; friendly

"In a quiet cousinly walk."—*Praed*.

B. As adv.: In a manner like or becoming a cousin.

*cousin-rēd (cousin as cūz'n), s. [Eng. *cousin*; -red.] Consanguinity, kindred.

"There is some consanguinity between us, doubtless," said the Baillie."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xiv.

cōus-si-nēt, s. [Fr.]

1. Architecture:

- (1) The impost stone on the top of a pier. [*Cush-ion*.]

(2) The ornament in an Ionic column between the abacus and echinus.

3. *Bot.*: The name given by Decandolle to the protuberance or gibbosity seen where a petiole joins the stem of a plant. Link called it *pulvinus*.

cōu-tār-ē-a, s. [From *coutari*, its native name in Guiana.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Cinchonaceae, family Cinchonidae. *Coutarea speciosa* of Aublet, now called *Portlandia hexandra*, furnishes the French Guiana bark, which has properties like those of Cinchona.

*couth, v. t. [*Couch*.]

"Stiff as ane burd that stud on athir sydis, Stuffit and couthit full of irne and lede."—*Douglas: Virgil*, 141, 11.

*cōu-tean (teau as tō), s. [Fr., from Lat. *cultellus*=a little knife; *cultus*=a knife.] A short knife or dagger.

cōute qui cōute, phras. [Fr. *cōute que cōute*=let it cost what it may.] Without any regard to the consequences.

"Knew what was handsome, and would do't, On just occasion, coute qui coute."—*Pope: Imitations of Horace*, Sat. vi., 163-4.

*couth, *couthie, couthie, couthy, a. [A. S. *cuth*.]

1. Well-known, famous

"Pergamea I nemyt it, but bade, Our folks than that warren blith and glad, Of this couth surname our new ciété, Exhort I do graith hous, and leif in lee."—*Douglas: Virgil*, 71, 50.

2. Affable, agreeable in conversation, familiar.

"Nor will North Britain yield for fouth Of ilky thing, and fellow couth To ony but her sister South."—*Ramsay: Poems*, ii. 419.

3. Loving, affectionate, kind.

"And sayd, God-speld, my son, and I was fain Of that couth word, and of his company."—*Henryson: Evergreen*, i. 187, st. 7.

4. Comfortable, agreeable.

"A mankie gown, of our ain kintra growth, Did mak them very braw, and unco couth."—*Galloway: Poems*, p. 182.

*cōuth-l-ly, adv. [Eng. *couthy*; -ly.] Kindly, familiarly, comfortably, agreeably.

"In by they come, and hailst her couthly."—*Ross: Helenore*, p. 76.

*cōuth-l-nēss, s. [Eng. *couthy*; -ness.] Familiarity, agreeableness, kindness.

*cōuth-lēss, a. [Eng. *couth*; -less.] Cold, unkind.

"Their fause, unmeaning, couthless praise, Wad gar ane think their votaries Were perfect saunts."—*Macaulay: Poems*, p. 114.

cōux-l-a, s. [From its name in the region near the Orinoco, its native country.]

Zool.: A black-bearded American monkey, *Pithecia Satanas*. The fur is black-brown on the males, and brown on the females.

cōu-zēr-an-ite, s. [*COUSERANITE*.]

*covand, *covande, *covaunde, s. [A contracted form of *covenant* (q. v.).] A covenant, an agreement.

"Alle my covandys holden shalle be."—*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 185.

cōve (1), *couve, s. [A. S. *cōfa*=a chamber; Icel. *kofi*=a hut or shed; Ger. *koben*=a cabin; Sw. *kofwa*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. A small creek, inlet, or bay sheltered from the wind.

"... we ha'd our ship into a small sandy cove, at a spring tide, as far as she would float."—*Dampier: Voyages*, an. 1668.

2. A nook, a sheltered corner.

"... the summits and gloomy coves of Helvellyn."—*De Quincey's Works* (ed. 1865), vol. ii. (note), p. 30.

II. Technically:

1. Architecture:

- (1) A hollow forming a member of some cornice-moldings or ceiling-ornamentation.

(2) The concavity of an arch or ceiling.

2. *Ship-building*: An arched molding at the foot of the taffrail. An elliptical molding sprung over it is called the *arch* of the cove. (*Knight*.)

cove-bracketing, s.

Arch.: The wooden skeleton or framework of a cove; the bracketing of a coved ceiling.

cōve (2), s. [A word borrowed from the Roman or gipsy dialect, *cova*=a thing; *covo*=that man; *covi*=that woman.] A man, a fellow, a person. (*Slang*.)

*cōve (1), v. t. [*COVE* (1), s.] To arch over, to form a coved ceiling to.

cōve (2), *couve, v. t. [Fr. *couver*; Ital. *covare*; Lat. *cubo*.] To brood on, to hatch.

cōved, a. [Eng. *cove*(e); -ed.] Forming an arch; made with coves.

"The mosques and other buildings of the Arabians are rounded into domes and coved roofs."—*Swinburne: Trav.*, through Spain, i. 44.

coved ceiling, s.

Arch.: A ceiling with a hollow of about a quarter-circle running round the room, situated above the cornice, and dying into the flat central portion. (*Knight*.)

cō-vēl-līne, cō-vēl-līte, s. [Named after Covelli, who discovered specimens of it in the lavas of Mount Vesuvius, though the mineral, under another name, had been previously known; and suff. -ine, -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: An opaque mineral, generally massive or spheroidal; when crystalline, which it rarely is, hexagonal. Hardness, 1.5-2; specific gravity, 4.6. Luster of crystals submetallic, inclining to resinous, with the cleavage face somewhat pearly. Color, indigo blue. Composition: Sulphur, 32-34.3; copper, 64.56-66; iron, 0-1.14. There are two varieties, *Cantonite* and *Alisonite* (q. v.). It is found in various parts of the European continent, and in America, in Georgia, Bolivia, &c. (*Dana*.)

*cōv-ēn-a-ble, a. [O. Fr.]

1. Suitable, fit, appropriate, agreeable.

"When a *covenable* day was fallen, Eroude in his birthe day made a soper to the princes, &c."—*Wycliffe: Mark* vi.

2. Agreeing, in accord.

"The witnessings were not *covenable*."—*Wycliffe: Mark* xiv. 56.

*cōv-ēn-a-ble-nēsse, s. [Eng. *covenable*; -ness.] Fitness, suitability, appropriateness.

"To alle nede time is and *covenableness*."—*Wycliffe: Eccles.* viii. 6.

*cōv-ēn-a-ble-tȳ, *cōv-ēn-a-ble-tē, s. [Eng. *covenable*; -ty.] An opportunity, a fit or suitable time or place.

"Fro that tyme he soughte *covenablete* for to bitake hym."—*Wycliffe: Matt.* xxvi. 16.

cōv-ēn-a-blȳ, *cōv-ēn-a-blī, adv. [Eng. *covenab*(le); -ly.]

1. Fitly, properly, agreeably.

"He shall bere hym, toward owre lord the kyng and his people, in the same office wele and *covenably*."—*Indenture* of 1469, *Archaeol.*, xv. 177.

2. Conveniently.

"He soughte how he schulde bitraye him *covenably*."—*Wycliffe: Mark* xiv. 11.

*cōv-ēn-ant, *cosvenande, *covenaut, *covenant, *coevent, *covande, *covaunde, s. [O. Fr. *covenant*, *covenant*; Ital. *covenente*, from Lat. *convenio*=to come together.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An agreement or compact on certain terms.

"... but for that our *covenant* To pray for you is ay so diligent."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 7, 557-8.

"Gather my saints together unto me; those that have made a *covenant* with me by sacrifice."—*Psalm* l. 5.

2. A stipulation, a condition. [*II. 1.*]

"If we conclude a peace it shall be with such strict and severe *covenants*."—*Shakespeare: Henry VI.*, Pt. i., v. 4.

*3. A writing or document containing the terms of an agreement or contract between two or more persons.

"I shall but lend my diamond till your return: let there be *covenants* drawn between's . . ."—*Shakespeare: Cymb.*, i. 4.

II. Technically:

1. Law:

(1) A clause in an agreement whereby either party may stipulate for the truth of certain facts, or may bind himself to perform or give something to the other. If the covenantor covenants for himself and his heirs, it is then a *covenant real*, and descends upon the heirs, who are bound to perform it, provided they have assets by descent, but not otherwise; if he covenants also for his executors and administrators, his personal assets as well as his real are likewise pledged for the performance of the covenant. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. xvii.)

(2) The name of an action instituted for the recovery of damages for the breach of a covenant or promise under seal.

2. *Scrip.*, *Theol.*, &c.: An engagement entered into between Jehovah and some other being or person.

(1) *Scrip.*: A vast number of passages in the Old Testament, and a few in the New, speak of covenants. There was one with Noah, as the representative, after the Deluge, of all mankind existing or who should subsequently be born; nay, as the representative also of the inferior animated creatures (*Gen.* vi. 18, ix. 9-17). An "everlasting covenant" was made with Abraham and his posterity (*xvii. 4, 7, 9*), of which circumcision was the token (*10-14*). It was renewed to Isaac and his posterity (*xvii. 19*). The covenant was in force while the Israelites were a nation. The Sabbath was part of it (*Exod. xxxi. 16*). The two tables of stone on which the moral law was written were tables of it (*Deut. ix. 11*). The priesthood entered into it (*Num. xxv. 13; Neh. xiii. 29*). It was renewed to David (*2 Sam. xxiii. 5*). Private individuals, male and female, were bound by it—departing from God they violated his covenant (*Psalm* l. 16; *Prov. ii. 17*). That covenant the Israelites broke (*Jer. xxxi. 32*). These are the chief of the Old Testament covenants.

In the New, the Christian dispensation is considered as a covenant (*Heb. viii. 13*), the covenant of promise (*Eph. i. 12*), of which Jesus is the mediator (*Heb. xii. 24*). There is reason to believe that for Testaments, in the expression Old and New Testaments, Covenants should be substituted, and the heading of the two portions of Sacred Scriptures should be the Old and New Covenants.

(2) *Theol.*: Two covenants are especially recognized by evangelical writers, the *Covenant of works* and the *Covenant of grace* (q. v.).

(3) *Ch. Hist.*: Cocceius, in the seventeenth century, carried the idea of Divine covenants more thoroughly than had before been done through his whole system of theology. Calvinists have done so to a greater extent than Arminians.

¶ (a) *Covenant of grace* or *of redemption*:

Theol.: A covenant of a twofold character: on the one hand, being between the Eternal Father and the Eternal Son, the former engaging, in consideration of the mission to earth and especially the atoning death of the Eternal Son, to grant salvation to those who should believe in the Redeemer. On the other hand, it was a covenant with men that, on their believing, they should receive eternal redemption through the blood of Christ.

(b) *Covenant of works*:

Theol.: A Divine engagement formed with Adam, the parent of our race. Its condition was, Obey and live for ever: disobey and die (*Gen. ii. 16, 17*). It is believed that it was made for him as representing all who should ultimately spring from him, and that his fall made them no less than him liable to death, and further that the same dilemma is presented to them as was to the parent of the race with the same results consequent on choice.

3. *Scottish, Ch., & Civil Hist.*: Four bonds of agreement signed by those who believed that the religious views and the political settlement which they advocated were in danger of being crushed, and therefore pledged themselves to support them notwithstanding any peril which might arise.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rale, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

(1) The first covenant was signed at Edinburgh on December 3, 1557, by the Earls of Argyll, Glencairn, and Morton, Archibald Lord of Eorn, John Erskine of Dun, with many of the lesser barons and influential country gentlemen. [CONFESSION.] It was designed to aid in carrying out the Protestant Reformation in the face of all resistance which might be offered to it by the Church of Rome.

(2) The second covenant was subscribed at Perth on May 3, 1559, by the Earls of Argyll and Glencairn, Lord James Stewart, the Lords Boyd and Ochiltree, and Matthew Campbell of Torringland. Its object was the same as that of the former one.

(3) The National Covenant was signed on Feb. 28, 1638, the first name appended being that of the aged Earl of Sutherland. The covenant was signed first in Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh, and then as it lay spread out upon a tombstone in the adjacent graveyard. The people, the great majority of whom were Presbyterian, had by a vote and resolution rid themselves the year before of episcopacy, and knew that their only hope of ultimate success lay in union.

(4) The Solemn League and Covenant, written by the Rev. Alexander Henderson, accepted by the Scottish General Assembly on August 17, 1643, and subsequently by the Convention of Estates. It was then sent to London, where, on September 25, it was subscribed by the English Parliament and the Westminster Assembly of Divines. It was designed to be a league between England and Scotland under the revolutionary leaders then dominant, and to establish in England no less than in Scotland the Presbyterian in lieu of the Episcopal Church.

This is the covenant most frequently alluded to by Sir Walter Scott in his novels. [COVENANTER.] When Scotland declared for Charles II. against Oliver Cromwell, the young king, previous to landing in 1650, subscribed the covenant. In 1661 the Scottish Parliament passed an Act absolving the lieges from the obligation, and prohibiting its renewal without their special warrant and approbation.

*Writ of Covenant:

Eng. Law: A writ which a person who was in process of purchasing land by means of a "fine" sued for as one step in the complex process. By this writ it was stated contrary to the actual fact that the vendor had covenanted to sell the lands to the purchaser, and failed to keep his agreement, on which account the writ to compel him to do so was sought. When such an action was brought, the king, by ancient prerogative, claimed a noble for every five marks of land sued for.

cōv-ēn-ānt, *cōv-en-aunt, v. t. & i. [COVENANT, s.]

***A. Trans.:** To grant or agree to by covenant.

"I shal recorde of my covenant of pees that Y covenantide with you."—*Wycliffe: Genesis ix. 15.*

B. Intransitive:

1. To enter into a covenant, to bargain, to agree, to contract, to bind one's self by a covenant.

"Jupiter covenanted with him, that it should be hot or cold, wet or dry, calm or windy, as the tenant should direct."—*L'Estrange.*

2. To enter into an agreement on certain terms.

"And they covenanted with him for thirty pieces of silver."—*Matt. xxvi. 15.*

cōv-ēn-ānt-ēd, pa. par. or a. [COVENANT, v.]

***As pa. par.:** (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Secured by a covenant.

"And spread the sacred treasures of the breast
Upon the lap of covenanted rest!"
Cowper: Conversation.

2. Bound by a covenant into which a person or a body has entered.

"Patronage had been abolished by a Covenanted Parliament in 1649, and restored by a Royalist Parliament in 1661."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvi.*

cōv-ēn-ānt-ēe, s. [Eng. covenant; -ee.] The party to a covenant to or for whom the covenant is made.

"All covenantees are dischargeable by the covenantee."—*Hobbes: De Corpore Politico, pt. I, ch. II.*

cōv-ēn-ānt-ēr, cōv-ēn-ānt-ōr, s. [Eng. covenant; -er, -or.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** One who enters into a covenant; a party to a covenant or contract.

"A covenant to do any action at a certain time or place is then dissolved by the covenantor."—*Hobbes: De Corpore Politico, pt. I, ch. II.*

II. **British Ch. & Civil Hist.:** A subscriber of or an adherent to any of the four covenants described under COVENANT, II. 2 (1), (2), (3), and (4), and especially the last two. When the third or National Covenant was signed, it was pretty apparent that civil war would be the result of the deed, and preparations for it were made both by Charles I. and by the Covenanters. On January 1, 1640, the

latter took post upon Dunse Law to the number at first of 12,000, and after a little of 24,000. Next year they entered England, made a treaty with the English parliament, and aided them in the civil war against the king. On the fall of Charles they entered into the Solemn League and Covenant, designed to promote uniformity of belief both in England and Scotland on the basis of a Presbyterian establishment, but very partial success attended the scheme. Being monarchical rather than republican, they sympathized with Charles II. against the Commonwealth, and on his subscribing the covenant on August 16, 1650, fought an obstinate battle for him at Worcester on September 3, 1651, which resulted in their defeat and a "crowning mercy" for their antagonist, Oliver Cromwell. In 1661, when the English and Scotch nations concurred in restoring Charles II., that monarch renounced the covenant, his prior subscription to which had been insincere. Parliament declared the covenant illegal, and ordered it to be burned. Many in consequence renounced it, or quietly allowed the fact that they had ever signed it to lapse into oblivion; but the more resolute spirits held to what they had done, and no severity on the part of the government could turn them aside from their purpose. Often more than once they were in arms against the government. In November, 1666, they were dispersed with loss at Rullion Green in the Pentland Hills. On June 1, 1679, they defeated Claverhouse, the "Bonnie Dundee" of song, at Drumclog, but were themselves totally routed by the Earl of Monmouth at Bothwell Bridge on the 22d of the same month and year; many of the prisoners taken being tortured and then subsequently executed. For a time the noted Richard (Cameron) was their leader, on which account they are often called Cameronians (q. v.). He, with about twenty others, well armed, entered the little town of Sanquhar, in Dumfriesshire, on June 22, 1680, and formally proclaimed the deposition of "Charles Stuart," meaning the king, but he was killed in a skirmish at Airdsmoss, in Ayrshire, on July 20. For their subsequent history, see CAMERONIANS, also REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS.

cōv-ēn-ānt-lāg, pr. par., a. & s. [COVENANT, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Entering into a covenant or contract.

C. As subst.: The act of entering into a covenant or contract.

cōv-ēn-ānt-or, s. [COVENANTER.]

***covenous, *covinous, a.** [Eng. covin(e); -ous.] Fraudulent, deceitful, collusive.

"... these inordinate and covenous leases of lands,"—*Bacon: Office of Alienation.*

***cōv-ēnt, s.** [O. Fr.]

1. A meeting, an assembling together.

"If ther shal entre into youre couent, or gedaryng togydere, a man."—*Wycliffe: James ii. 2.*

2. Society, company.

"Thou hast defendid me fro the couent of warleris."—*Wycliffe: Ps. xliii. 8.*

3. A convent, a monastery.

"Their monasteries, convents, hospitals, &c."—*Bale: On the Revelation (1650), i. 8.*

¶ The form still survives in *Covent-garden*, formerly the garden of a convent or monastery.

Cōv-ēn-trī, s. [A. S. *cōfanteo*, from *Cwent* [CUNE], the ancient name of a little river which runs past the town, and -*ree* or -*ry*=a river (*Somner*).] According to others, a corruption of *Covent-garden*, from a spacious convent founded, according to Leland, by Canute, and destroyed by Edric in 1016. In 1044 Earl Leofric, with his wife, the lady Godiva, founded at Coventry a magnificent Benedictine monastery (*Charnock, &c.*) The name of a town in Warwickshire, England.

¶ To send any one to Coventry: A phrase signifying to refuse to have any communication or intercourse with any one, to take no notice of him, to exclude him from society. The origin of the phrase is not very clear. Several explanations have been given, of which the most plausible is that the citizens of Coventry had, at one time, so great a dislike to soldiers, that any woman seen speaking to one was at once shut out from society, no intercourse whatever being allowed between the garrison and the townspeople; hence any soldier sent to Coventry was shut out from all social intercourse.

Coventry blue, s. Blue thread, much used for working or embroidering upon linen. The preparation of it was formerly one of the staples of Coventry, England.

"I have lost my thimble and a skein of Coventry blue."—*B. Jonson: Gipsies Metam.*

cōv-ēr (1), ***coover**, ***covere** (1), ***covyr** (1), ***keoverie**, ***kever** (1), ***kevere** (1), ***kevyr** (1), ***kuvere** (1), v. t. [O. Fr. *covrir*; Fr. *couvrir*; Ital. *coprire*; Sp. & Port. *cubrir*, from Lat. *coperto*; *co*=con=altogether, fully, and *operio*=to shut, to hide.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. To overspread, to overlie.

"... a cloud covered the mount."—*Exod. xxiv. 15.*

2. To overspread with anything.

"Go to thy fellows, bid them cover the table, serve in the meat, and we will come in to dinner."—*Shaksp.: Merch. of Venice, iii. 5.*

3. To extend over.

"Drown'd in his own blood Goliath lay
And cover'd half the plain."

Conley: The Dardanelles, bk. ii.

4. To overspread with some intervening object so as to conceal from sight.

"In life's cool vale let my low scene be laid,
Cover me, gods, with Tempe's thickest shade."

Conley.

5. To hide or conceal from sight.

"The shield of Pallas
With which he covereth nauf his face."

Gower, l. 56.

6. To clothe.

"Cotis of kynde hem kevere all aboute."—*Depos. of Richard II., p. 16.*

7. To wear or put on a covering for the head.

"That king had conferred the honor of grandee upon him, which was of no other advantage or signification to him, than to be covered in the presence of that king."—*Deppen.*

II. Figuratively:

1. To conceal from sight by intervening.

2. To clothe or invest.

"All that beauty that doth cover thee."

Shaksp.: Sonnets. xxii. 5.

3. To gain or acquire. (Generally used reflexively, and with the prep. *with*; as, He covered himself with glory.)

4. To disguise, hide, or keep back; to keep secret, not to disclose.

"He that covereth his sins shall not prosper . . ."

Prov. xxviii. 13.

5. To hide from notice; to disguise.

"Raffery and wit serve only to cover nonsense with shame, . . ."

Watts.

6. To remove from remembrance, to forget, to forgive.

"... whose synnes ben keuerid or hid."—*Wycliffe: Rom. iv. 7.*

7. To conceal or save from punishment.

"... charity shall cover the multitude of sins."—*1 Pet. iv. 8.*

8. To shelter, protect, or defend.

"The shady trees cover him . . ."

Job xl. 22.

9. To shelter or protect from pursuit or danger, to screen, to shield. [B.]

10. To overwhelm.

"And the waters covered their enemies: there was not one of them left."—*Psaln cvi. 11.*

11. To incubate or brood on.

"... whilst the hen is covering her eggs, the male generally takes his stand upon a neighboring bough within her hearing, . . ."

Addison: Spectator.

12. To copulate with a female, usually of animals.

13. To comprehend, embrace, or include.

14. To be equivalent or sufficient, to suffice for.

15. To pass over; as, to cover the ground or distance.

16. To take exact aim at; as, He covered him with his rifle.

17. To have range or command over; to command.

"I slowly and gradually raised the pistol . . . till it fairly covered his head."—*Trench: Real. of Irish Life, ch. xi.*

B. Military.

(1) To shelter or protect troops in their retreat.

(2) To stand exactly behind another man.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to cover* and *to hide*: "To cover is to hide as the means to an end; we commonly *hide* by *covering*; but we may easily *cover* without *hiding*, as also *hide* without *covering*. The ruling idea in the word *cover* is that of throwing or putting something over a body; in the word *hide* is that of keeping carefully to one's self, from the observation of others. . . . There are many things which decency as well as health require to be *covered*; and others which from their very nature must always be *hidden*. Houses must be *covered* with roofs, and bodies with clothing; the earth contains many treasures, which in all probability will always be *hidden*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***cōv-ēr** (2), ***covere** (2), ***covyr** (2), ***kever** (2), ***kevere** (2), ***kevyr** (2), ***kuvere** (2), v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *cobrer*, *coubrier*; Port. & Sp. *cobrar*; Lat. *recupero*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To recover, to regain, to receive back or again.

"I scholde covere agayn my nyght."

Seven Sages, 357.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, gell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -cian, -tian=shan. -tion, -sion=shūn; -tion, -sion=zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious=shūs. -ble, -dle, &c.=bēl, dēl.

2. To win, to gain.

"Keured hem casteles."—*Alisaunder: Frag.*, 234.

3. To heal, to cure.

"The kyng delynered hem leches to cover theire woundes."—*Martin*, iii. 574.

4. To rescue.

"That wold keyn the owte of kare."

Amadace, i.

B. Intransitive:

1. To recover, to be healed or cured.

"Uch wighn that it wist wend he ne schuld keuer."
William of Palerne, 1,488.

2. To escape, to hurry.

"William at last keured . . . out of the kene prese."
William of Palerne, 3,624.

cōv-ēr, s. [COVER (1), v.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

1. Anything which is laid or placed on another so as to cover it.

2. The outside covering of a book.

"Finally closing his book, with a bang of the ponderous cover."
Longfellow: The Courtship of Miles Standish, ii.

II. Figuratively:

1. Anything which serves to conceal or screen.

"Sarsfield set forth, under cover of the night, with a strong body of horse and dragoons."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. A superficial covering or appearance; a pretense, a veil.

"The truth and reason of things may be artificially and effectually insinuated, under the cover either of a real fact or of a supposed one."—*L'Estrange*.

3. A shelter, a defense, either from an enemy or the weather.

" . . . his army was under cover, . . ."—*Clarendon*.

4. The articles necessary for the use of one person at table.

5. In the same sense as B. 1.

B. Technically:

1. Sport: A thicket, underwood, or brush, kept up for the preservation of game.

2. Building: That portion of a slate, tile, or shingle which is hidden by the overlap of the course above. The exposed part is the margin. (*Knight*.)

3. Machinery:

(1) The cap-head or end-plate of a cylinder.

(2) A lid or hatch for a coal-hole, cistern, or vault-opening.

(3) A turret or cupola on a kitchen or boiling-house, pierced at the sides to let out steam or smoke.

(4) Steam-engine: The lap of a slide-valve. [*LAP*.] (*Knight*.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *cover*, *shelter*, and *screen*: "Cover is literally applied to many particular things which are employed in covering; but in the general sense which makes it analogous to the other terms, it includes the idea of concealing: *shelter* comprehends that of protecting from some immediate or impending evil; *screen* includes that of warding off some trouble. A cover always supposes something which can extend over the whole surface of a body; a *shelter* or *screen* may merely interpose to a sufficient extent to serve the intended purpose. Military operations are sometimes carried on under cover of the night: a bay is a convenient *shelter* for vessels against the violence of the winds; a chair may be used as a *screen* to prevent the violent action of the heat, or the external air. In the moral sense a fair reputation is sometimes made the cover for the commission of gross irregularities in secret. When a person feels himself unable to withstand the attacks of his enemies, he seeks a *shelter* under the sanctity and authority of a great name. Bad men sometimes use wealth and power as a *screen* from the punishment which is due to their offenses." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cover-point, s.

Cricket: A fielder stationed a little to the rear and right of point. [*POINT*.]

*cover-shame, s.

1. Gen.: An outward appearance or show to conceal infamy.

"Does he put on holy garments for a cover-shame of lowliness?"—*Dryden: Spanish Friar*.

2. Spec.: A kind of Juniper—*Juniperus Sabina*. The term Cover-shame is given from the criminal use of the plant in procuring abortion. (*Britten & Holland*.)

*cover-slut, s. An apron or pinafore; hence, anything used as a cover for sluttishness.

" . . . I hope she will never, in any rags and cover-sluts of infamy, be seen at such an exhibition."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

cover-way, s. [COVERED-WAY.]

*cōv-ēr-ā-tōur, *coverature, s. [*Fr. couverture*.] A coverlet for a bed, a counterpane.

"Item, four coveratours of greene taffatis skikkit."—*Inventories*, anno 1539, p. 45.

*cōv-ēr-ghief, *coverchef, *keverchef, *courchef, s. [*O. Fr. cuevrechief*; *Fr. couvrechef*=a kerchief, from *couvrir*=to cover, and *chef*=the head.] A covering for the head, a kerchief. [*KERCHIEF*.]

"Her coverchiefs weren ful fine of ground,
That on the Sonday were upon her head."

Chaucer: C. T., Prolog.

*cōv-ēr-cle, *cov-er-kyll, *cower-kylle, s. [*Fr. couverte*; *Ital. copercchio*, from *Lat. cooperculum*.] A small cover, covering, or lid.

"Except we take the onycha of that perfume for the covercle of a shell-fish, called unguis odoratus."—*Sir T. Brown: Miscell. Tracts*, p. 11.

cōv-ēred, pa. par. or a. [COVER, v.]

covered-way, covert way, s.

1. Fort.: A sunken area around a fortification, of which the glacis forms the parapet. A *banquette* on the interior slope of the glacis affords a place for the garrison to stand on while delivering a grazing fire over the glacis. (*Knight*.)

"One of the greatest difficulties in a siege is to make a lodgment on the covert-way, . . ."—*Harris*.

2. Arch.: A recess or internal angle left in roofing to receive the covering.

*cōv-ēr-ēr, s. [*Eng. cover*; *-er*.] One who or that which covers; a cover or covering.

"They shall make haste to the wall thereof, and the defense [in the margin, covering, or coverer] shall be prepared."—*Nahum* ii. 6.

cōv-ēr-īng (1), pr. par., a. & s. [COVER (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Anything which serves as a cover to another; a lid, a case, a wrapper.

"The women took and spread a covering over the well's mouth."—*2 Sam.* xvii. 19.

2. Clothes or dress.

"They cause the naked to lodge without clothing, that they have no covering in the cold."—*Job* xxiv. 7.

3. Anything which covers, hides, or conceals from, or shuts out the view; a screen.

"Thick clouds are a covering to him, that he seeth not . . ."—*Job* xxii. 14.

II. Bookbinding: The clothing of the sides and back of a book with cloth, muslin, leather, paper, or other material. The cover ready for the contents is a case. (*Knight*.)

covering leaves, s. pl.

Bot.: Leaves which cover or protect other parts of the plant. They include bud-scales, bracts of all kinds, and scale or cataphyllary leaves. (*Thomé*.)

covering-strap, s.

Iron Shipbuilding: A plate beneath the two meeting-plates in a strake, to which they are riveted and by which they are connected. (*Knight*.)

*cōv-ēr-īng (2), *cōuryng, pr. par., a. & s. [COVER (2), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Recovering, recovery.

cōv-ēr-lēt, *cov-er-lett, *cōuv-er-lyte, *cov-er-lyght, cov-er-lid, s. [*Fr. couvre-lit*, from *couvrir*=to cover, and *lit*=a bed.] A counterpane or outer covering for a bed.

"Coverlyte, clothe. Cooperatorium."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The poor supplied the place of rich stuffs with blankets and coverlids."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

*cōv-ēr-pāne, s. [COUNTERPANE.] A covering or coverlet.

"All to be covered with a coverpane of diaper of fyne sylke."—*Leland: The Inthronization of Abp. Nevill*.

cō-vērsed, a. [*Pref. co*, signifying complement, and *versed* (q. v.).]

covered sine, s.

Geom. (of a particular angle): The difference between its sine and unity. Let A be an angle, then the covered sine of A is 1—Sin. A.

cōv-ērt, *cov-erte, a. & s. [*O. Fr. covert*, *cuvert*; *Fr. couvert*, pa. par. of *couvrir*=to cover.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: Covered, sheltered, not open or exposed.

"You are of either side the green to plant a covert alley, upon carpenter's work, . . ."—*Bacon*.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Secret, private, not open or professed; disguised, in privacy.

"And honest merit stands on slippery ground,
Where covert guile and artifice abound."
Cowper: Charity.

* (2) Private, not public.

"How covert matters may be best disclosed,
And open perils surest answered."
Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, iv. 1.

* (3) Mysterious, dark, not open or plain.

"To speke in wordes so covert."—*Gower*, ii. 55.

* (4) Retired, in privacy.

"Gladly wolde I knowen all,
And hold me covert alway."—*Gower*, i. 227.

* (5) Retired, private, sheltered.

"This covert nook reports not of his hand."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

II. Law: Under cover or protection, applied to the state of a woman sheltered by marriage under her husband.

"Instead of her being under covert baron, to be under covert feme myself! to have my body disabled, and my head fortified!"—*Dryden: Spanish Friar*.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Any covering or cover.

"This woman slepte withowtyn alle covertes."—*Coventry Myst.*, p. 140.

(2) Any cover or sheltering place; a shelter, a defense.

"Little, alas! was left my wretched share,
Except a hope, a covert from the air."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xiv., l. 240-1.

(3) A thicket, a shady place.

"Of covert close, where scarce a speck of day."
Thomson: Spring, 517.

(4) A place of refuge or retreat; a hiding-place.

"And track to his covert the captive on shore."
Byron: Child Harold's Pilgrimage, ii. 72.

2. Fig.: Secrecy, privacy.

"Whiche areth nought to ben apert,
But in silence and in covert
Desireth for to be beshaded."—*Gower*, ii. 100.

II. Technically:

1. Sports: A cover.

"For these places be nothing els but covertes or borougges, wherein if any one search diligently, he may find game at pleasure."—*Wilson: The Art of Logic*, 37.

2. Zool.: The feathers which cover the bases of the quills of the wings or tails of birds.

covert-baron, s. [*Lit.*, covered by or under the protection of the husband.] [*COVERT*, A. II.]

covert-way, s. [COVERED-WAY.]

*cōv-ēr-lēss, *cōv-ēr-lēsse, a. [*Eng. covert*; *-less*.] Without a cover or covering, uncovered, open, unsheltered.

" . . . rested day and night wet and weatherbeaten in our couertlesse boate, . . ."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. iii., p. 674.

cōv-ēr-t-ly, adv. [*Eng. covert*; *-ly*.] In a covert or hidden manner; secretly, privately, not openly.

"A title found, which covertly did bear
All-working pow'r under another style."
Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. vi.

*cōv-ēr-t-nēss, s. [*Eng. covert*; *-ness*.] The quality of being covert; secrecy, privacy.

cōv-ēr-t-ūre, *covertor, *covertour, *covertoure, s. [*O. Fr. couverture*; *Fr. couverture*; *Sp. & Port. cobertura*; *Ital. copritura*; *Low Lat. cooperitura*, from *cooperto*=to cover.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. A coverlet.

"Cortynes of elene sylk, with eler golde hemmez, and couertorez ful curious."—*Gawaine*, 853.

2. A covering, a roof.

"He made the covertour of the tabernacle of skynnes of wethers."—*Wycliffe: Eccl.* xxxv. 19.

3. A shelter, a cover, a defense.

" . . . protected by walls, or other like coverture."—*Woodward*.

4. A hiding-place, a covert.

"So angle we for Beatrice; who even now
Is couched in the woodbine coverture."
Shakesp.: Much Ado, iii. 1.

5. A thicket, a shady or thickly-planted place.

"Far off, and where the lemon grove
In closest coverture upspring."
Tennyson: Recol. of the Arabian Nights.

II. Figuratively:

1. Secrecy, concealment, privacy, cover.

"... in night's coverture."
Shakesp.: *Hen. VI.*, Pt. III., iv. 2.

2. Disguise, cover.

"Through coverture of his fallas."—Gower, i. 63.

B. Law: The state or position of a married woman, who was looked upon as in *poteſtate viri*, or under the cover or authority of her husband, has been so modified of late that she now stands more nearly on an equal footing with her husband before the law.

cōv-ēt, *coveit, *coveite, *covayte, *coveyt, *coveytyn, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *covoiter, coveiter*; Fr. *covoiter*; Ital. *cubitare*, formed as if from a Lat. *cupidito*, from *cupidus*=eager, desirous. (*Skeat*.)]

A. Transitive:

1. To desire or wish for earnestly, to long for (in a good sense).

"Covet earnestly the best gifts."—1 Cor. xii. 31.

2. To desire inordinately; to long for that which it is forbidden to seek or to possess; to lust after.

B. Intransitive:

1. To desire earnestly, to be eager for.

"Your elders coveitened to hau don away that dignitee."
—Chaucer: *Boethius*, p. 61.

2. To have an inordinate desire or longing.

"That which I have, than, coveting for more,
Be cast from possibility of all."

Shakesp.: *Hen. VI.*, Pt. I., v. 4.

***cōv-ēt-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *covet*; -able.] Fit or proper to be coveted; to be wished for or coveted.

cōv-ēt-ēd, pa. par. or a. [COVET, v.]

cōv-ēt-ēr, *cov-eyt-er, s. [Eng. *covet*; -er.] One who covets.

"We ben not coueyteris of yuelis."—Wycliffe: 1 Cor. x. 6.

cōv-ēt-īng, *coveityng, *coveitynge, pr. par., a. & s. [COVET, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or habit of desiring or longing for eagerly or inordinately.

"That place is clepid the sepulchris of couetynges."—Wycliffe: *Numb.* xi. 34.

***cōv-ēt-īng-lý, adv.** [Eng. *coveting*; -ly.] In a covetous manner; with an eager or inordinate desire.

"Most covetingly ready."—B. Jonson: *Cynthia*. Revels.

***cōv-ēt-īse, *covaitis, *coveitise, *covaytise, *coveytise, *coveytise, s.** [O. Fr. *coveitise*; Sp. *covicia*; Ital. *cupidigia, cupidexza*; Low Lat. *cupiditia*; Lat. *cupiditas*, from *cupidus*=eager, covetous; *cupio*=to desire earnestly.]

1. An earnest desire or longing for anything.

"Ther is an holy coveytise and an holy enuye."
Ayenbite, p. 137.

2. Covetousness, avarice, inordinate desire.

"Whose greedy lust had lack in greatest store;
Whose need had end, but no end coveitise;
Whose welth was want, whose plenty made him pore."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. iv. 29.

cōv-ēt-ōus, *covatous, *covaytous, *coveitous, *coveytouse, *coveytouse, a. [O. Fr. *coveitous*, *coveitouse*; Fr. *coveitouse*; Ital. *cubitoso*.]

1. Eagerly desirous or anxious to gain or possess.

"Covetous only of a virtuous praise;
His life a lesson to the land he sways."
Cowper: *Table Talk*.

2. Inordinately desirous of; lusting after.

"The cruel nation, covetous of prey,
Stain'd with my blood th' inhospitable coast."
Dryden: *Æneid*.

3. Spec.: Excessively eager for money; avaricious.

"Let never so much probability hang on one side of a covetous man's reasoning, and money on the other, it is easy to foresee which will outweigh."—Locke.

***cōv-ēt-ōus-lý, adv.** [Eng. *covetous*; -ly.] In a covetous manner; with an inordinately eager desire to obtain; avariciously.

cōv-ēt-ōus-ness, s. [Eng. *covetous*; -ness.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The quality of being covetous; an inordinate desire for money; avarice.

"They might have pardoned his covetousness . . ."
Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. An eager longing or desire for anything; eagerness.

"When workmen strive to do better than well,
They do confound their skill in covetousness."
Shakesp.: *King John*, iv. 2.

II. Theol.: The desire for what is not one's own, whether it be money, other property, or anything else of a desirable kind. In Maharratta, *lobh* (covetousness) is often used for lust or concupiscence

rather than avarice, and in some Scripture passages (as Ephes. v. 5) the meaning seems to be the same.

[Crabb thus discriminates between *covetousness*, *cupidity*, and *avarice*: "All these terms are employed to express an illicit desire after objects of gratification; but *covetousness* is applied to property in general; *cupidity* and *avarice* only to money or possessions. A child may display its *covetousness* in regard to the playthings which fall in its way; a man shows his *cupidity* in regard to the gains that fall in his way; we should therefore be careful to check the *covetous* disposition in early life, lest it show itself in the more hateful character of *cupidity* in advanced years. *Covetousness* is the natural disposition for having or getting; *cupidity* is the acquired disposition. As the love of appropriation is an innate characteristic in man, that of accumulating or wanting to accumulate, which constitutes *covetousness*, will show itself, in some persons, among the first indications of character: where the prospect of amassing great wealth is set before a man, as in the case of a governor of a distant province, it will evince great virtue in him, if his *cupidity* be not excited. The *covetous* man seeks to add to what he has; the *avaricious* man only strives to retain what he has; the *covetous* man sacrifices others to indulge himself; the *avaricious* man will sometimes sacrifice himself to indulge others; for generosity, which is opposed to *covetousness*, is sometimes associated with *avarice*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

cō-vēt-tā, s. [Etym. uncertain.] A plane used for molding framework, called also a quarter-round. (*Knicht*.)

cōv-ēy (1), s. [O. Fr. *covee*; Fr. *covée*, from O. Fr. *covee*; Fr. *couver*=to hatch, to brood; Lat. *cubo*=to lie down.]

I. Literally:

1. A hatch; an old bird with her young.

2. A small flock or number of birds feeding together.

"These birds do not go in coveys, . . ."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. iii., p. 45.

[Now exclusively confined to quail, partridges, &c.]

*II. Fig.: A pair, a number, a set.

"There would be no walking in a shady wood, without springing a covey of toasts."—Addison: *Guardian*.

cōv-ēy (2), s. [Contr. of Muscovy. (*Skinner*.)] A geraniaceous plant, *Erodium moschatum*.

[Sweet covey: The same as COVEY (q. v.).]

***cōv-īn, *cov-ine, *cov-yne, s.** [O. Fr. *covine*, from Lat. *convenio*=to come together, to agree.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A trick, treachery, scheming, artifice. (Chaucer: *C. T.*, 605.)

2. Law: An agreement or collusion between two or more persons to the prejudice or hurt of another.

covin-tree, s. Scott, in a note to *Quentin Durward*, ch. iii., where the word occurs, says that the large tree in front of Scottish castles was sometimes so called. Davies suggests it may be from Lat. *convenio*, since it was at the covin-tree that the laird received guests, and thither he accompanied them on their departure.

cōv-īng, s. [COVE, v.]

1. The overhang of the upper portions of a building beyond the limits of the ground-plan.

2. The played reveals or inclined jambs on the sides of a fireplace. These jambs were square in the old English fireplaces.

In some of the Louvre fireplaces the jambs have an angle of about 45°. These were probably erected about 1750, by Gabriel, under the orders of M. de Mavigny. Gauger had previously (1715) given to the coving a parabolic curve. Count Rumford invented or adopted the inclined coving, having an angle of 135° with the fire-back, to radiate heat into the room.

***cōv-īn-ōus, a.** [Eng. *covin*; -ous.] Fraudulent, deceitful.

cōw (1), *cou, *cu, *ku (pl. *ky, *kie, *kye, *kine, *kuyin, *kin, cows), s. & a. [A. S. *cu* (pl. *cy*). Cogn. with Dut. *koe*; Icel. *kýr*; Sw. & Dan. *kø*; O. H.

Ger. *chuo, chuo*; M. H. Ger. *kuo, ku*; Ger. *kuh*; O. Ir. & Gael. *bó*, all=a cow; Lat. *bos*; Gr. *bous*=an ox.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: In the same sense as II. 1, 2.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A coward.

(2) A coarse, awkward woman.

II. Technically:

1. **Zool.:** The female of the bovine species called the Ox, *Bos taurus*, of which the bull is the male. Like other domestic animals it has run into numerous varieties, and its primitive uniformity has given rise to manifold diversity. Nor is it in color alone that it has altered. It has done so in form, besides which there are horned and hornless oxen. The period of gestation of the cow is nine months, and the normal number of her offspring at a birth only one. [*Bos*, CATTLE.]

2. **Farming, Dairy Operations, &c.:** "A perfect cow," says an old writer, "should have black eyes, large clean horns, a long thin skin, a large deep belly, strong muscular thighs, round legs, broad feet, short joints, &c., white large udder with four teats." Speaking broadly this is correct; but in the choice of a cow attention should be given primarily to the nature of the pasture into which it is to be turned. The Darwinian principle of natural selection with the survival of the fittest has adapted cattle of different sizes and qualities to different parts of the country; little active cattle thriving on the scanty herbage found high up the mountain-side, and large heavy slow-going cattle of luxurious proclivities falling off unless they are allowed to revel amid the rank vegetation of river sides and meadows. The latter furnish the greatest quantity of milk. To preserve them in health, plenty of fresh air, artificial food when natural supply runs short, shelter in winter and in bad weather, and forbearance to force medicine upon them when it is not needed, are the chief requisites.

3. Mining:

(1) A wooden wedge to jam against the barrel of a gin or crab, to keep it from revolving.

(2) A rude shed erected over the mouth of a coal-pit.

4. **Mach.:** A kind of self-acting brake formerly used on inclined planes; a trailer.

B. As adj.: Female, the term being used not merely for the female of the species described under A, but for that of any of the larger herbivorous mammals. It is opposed to *bull*, adj., in the sense of male or masculine. [COW-CALF.]

***cow-babe, s.** A coward.

cow-baillie, s.

1. The male servant on a farm who lays provender before the cows, and keeps them clean. Sometimes applied in contempt to a plowman who is slovenly and dirty.

2. A ludicrous designation for a cow-herd, one whose magistratical authority does not extend beyond his drove.

cow-basil, s. *Saponaria vaccaria*.

cow-beck, s. A mixture of hair and wool for hats.

cow-bird, s.

Ornithology:

1. A popular name for the American Yellow-billed Cuckoo, *Coccyzus americanus*. It is a migratory bird, coming from the South to the United States and to Canada in April and May, and returning in autumn. Called also the Cow-bunting and the Catle-bird.2. The name given in some localities in the Southern States to a species of small blackbird, *Molothrus pecoris*, on account of its fondness for barn-yards and cattle. [COW-PEN BIRD.]

cow-blakes, s. pl. Dried cow-dung used as fuel.

cow-boy, s.

1. A cattle-herder; especially one employed to look after the cattle on one of the vast ranges of Texas or one of our Western or Southwestern States.

"The New York man who is back from California says: 'Nothing like a ranch in the world for fun and health. No man can have dyspepsia or melancholy who spends his afternoons herding and lassoing cattle. You have no idea how much exercise there is in it. Of course you want to do it on horseback—be a cowboy.'"—*New York Tribune*, Dec. 10, 1893.

2. (Pl.): A name given to a band of marauders who, during the American War of Independence, infested the neutral ground between the two sides, and plundered the Revolutionists.

cow-bunting, s. The same as COW-BIRD, 1 (q. v.).

cow-cakes, s. Wild Parsnip. The *Heracleum sphondylium* of Linn. is called the Cow-parnsip. But this seems rather to be the *Pastinaca sylvestris*. (Jamieson.)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -çion, -çion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

cow-calf, s.

1. A female calf, as contradistinguished from a bull-calf, which is a male one.

2. A hermaphrodite, to all appearance a young cow, but which cannot propagate its kind; a free martin. (See the extract.)

"It is a fact known, and I believe almost universally understood, that when a cow brings forth two calves, and one of them a bull-calf, and the other to appearance a cow, that the *cow-calf* is unfit for propagation, but the bull-calf grows up into a very proper bull. Such a *cow-calf* is called in this country a Free Martin. . . . It is a hermaphrodite (being in no respect different from other hermaphrodites) . . ."—John Hunter: *Account of the Free Martin*.

cow-carl, s. A bugbear, one who intimidates others.

cow-catcher, s. "An inclined triangular frame, used principally in the United States, placed in front of a locomotive to throw obstructions from the track; the "pilot."

cow-chervil, s. A name for *Anthriscus sylvestris*, called also Cow-parsley, &c.

cow-clog-weed, s. *Heracleum sphondylium*.

cow-clover, s. (1) *Trifolium pratense*, (2) *T. medium*.

cow-cracker, s. *Silene inflata*.

cow-craik, s. A mist with an easterly wind.

cow-cress, s. *Lepidium campestre*.

***cow-dab, s.** The same as COWSHED (q. v.).

cow-fat, s. The Red Valerian, *Centranthus ruber*.

cow-feeder, s. A dairyman who sells milk; one who keeps cows, feeding them for their milk in the meantime, and to be sold when this fails. (Scotch.)

"Maec, call into court Jean, daughter of David Deans, cow-feeder, at St. Leonard's Craigs."—Scott: *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxiii.

cow-fish, s. A name commonly applied in Orkney, Scotland, to *Macrura lutraria*, *Mya arenaria*, or any other large oval shell-fish.

cow-foot, s. *Senecio Jacobaea*.

cow-grass, s. Various plants, none of them real grasses. Spec., (1) *Trifolium medium*, (2) *T. pratense*, particularly the cultivated variety of it, *T. pratense perenne*: these two plan's are papilionaceous. (3) *Polygonum aviculare*, one of the Buckwheats.

***cow-hearted, a.** Cowardly.

cow-heave, s. *Tussilago Farfara*.

cow-herb, s. *Saponaria vaccaria*.

cow-herd, *couherde, *kouherd, *kowherde, s. One who attends to cattle.

cow-hide, s. & a.

A. As substantive:

1. The hide of a cow; leather made of the hide of a cow.

2. A kind of whip made of a cow's hide.

B. As adj.: Made of leather tanned from a cow's hide.

cow-hide, v. t. [Eng. *cow*, and *hide*.] To thrash with a whip of cow's hide.

cow-horn, s. The horn of a cow.

¶ **Cow-horn forceps:** A dentist's instrument for extracting molars. That for the upper jaw has one hooked prong like a cow's horn, the other prong being gouge-shaped. The cowhorn forceps for the lower molars has two curved prongs, which hook between the pairs of side-roots of the molar. (Knight.)

cow-house, s. A house or shed in which cows are kept.

cow-hubby, s. A cow-herd.

"He gaif till hir ane aple-ruby,
Gramerce, quod scho, my kind cowhubby."
Evergreen, ii. 21.

cow-ill, s. Any disease to which a cow is subject. (Scott.)

cow-keep, s. *Heracleum sphondylium*.

cow-keeper, s. One who keeps cows; a dairyman.

" . . . here's my master, Victorian, yesterday a cow-keeper, and to-day a gentleman . . ."—Longfellow: *The Spanish Student*, i. 2.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôr, or, wôre, wolf, wôr, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; try, sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

cow-keeping, s. The business of keeping cows for dairy purposes; dairy-farming.

cow-lady, s. The insect now called a ladycow, or ladybird. [Coccinella.]

"A pair of buskins they did bring
Of the cow-ladies corall wing."
Musarum Deliciae, 1656. (Nares.)

***cow-leech, s.** One who professes to cure the diseases of cows; a quack veterinarian.

***cow-leech, v. t.** To profess to understand the treatment of the diseases of cows.

***cow-leeching, s.** The profession of a cow-leech.

cow-lick, s. A tuft of hair on the human forehead, so named from its being turned back as if licked by a cow.

cow-man, s. A man who attends to cows.

***cow-meat, s.** Fodder, pasture.

***cow-mumble, s.** Two umbelliferous plants, (1) *Anthriscus sylvestris*, (2) *Heracleum sphondylium*.

cow-paps, s.

1. Lit.: The teats of a cow.

2. Fig.: The name given by the fishermen to *Acyonium digitatum*, an Asteroid Polype. [ALCYONIUM.]

cow-parsley, s. (1) *Anthriscus sylvestris* (*Chærophyllyum sylvestre*), (2) *Heracleum Panaces*.

cow-parsnip, s. [So called because the plant is good fodder for cows. (Turner.)] *Heracleum sphondylium*, or any other species of the genus.

cow-pat, s. Cow-dung.

cow-pea, s. *Trifolium medium*. It is called also Cow-grass, &c., but is neither a pea nor a grass: it is a trefoil or clover. [CLOVER, TRIFOLIUM.]

cow-pen, s. A pen or shed for cows.

cow-plant, s. Any plant of the asclepiadaceous genus *Gymnema*, and specially *G. lactiferum*, which grows in Ceylon. It is called by the natives Kir-iaghuna, and yields a milk used for food.

cow-puncher, s. A name ludicrously given to the Western cowboys (q. v.); a cowherd.

cow-quakers, s. The same as COW-QUAKES, 1.

cow-quakes, s.

1. Bot.: (1) Quaking-grass, *Briza media*; (2) *Spergularia arvensis*.

2. Veter.: An infection of cattle, &c.

cow-rattle, s. (1) *Lychnis vespertina*; (2) *Silene inflata*.

cows-and-calves, cows and calves, s. pl. The flowers of *Arum maculatum*.

cow's lungwort, s. A common name for *Verbas-cum thapsus*.

cow's-mouth, s. The Cowslip, *Primula veris*.

cow-stone, s. A local popular name for a boulder of the greensand formation. (Ogilvie.)

cow-stripping, cow-strople, s. The Primrose.

cow-thistle, s. A doubtful plant mentioned in Maschal's Government of Cattle (1662).

"Like a mare that were knapping on a cow-thistle."—Bretton: *I Pray You*, p. 6. (Davies.)

cow-tree, s.

1. Various milky trees. Specially, a large tree, *Brosimum Galactodendron*, sometimes called *Galactodendron utile*. It belongs to the order Artocarpaceæ. It has oblong-pointed rough leaves, ten inches long, alternate with each other, with parallel ribs running laterally from the mid-rib. When wounded it emits a highly nutritious milky juice with an agreeable balsamic smell. It is chemically akin to cow's milk. According to Humboldt, it grows only on the Cordilleras of the coast of Caracas, where it is called Palo de Vaca, or Arbol de Leche. The negroes and other lean natives of the region fatten upon its milk.

2. The Hyæ-Hyæ, *Tabernaemontana utilis*, found in South America.

3. *Ficus Sussureana*, and other Fici (Figs).

4. *Clusia Galactodendron*.

cow-troopial, s. [COW-BUNTING.]

cow-weed, s. *Chærophyllyum sylvestre*.

cow-wheat, s. The common name for the personated genus *Melampyrum*, of which there are several species, the most abundant being the Common Yellow Cow-wheat (*Melampyrum pratense*).

cow-wort, s. A plant, *Geum urbanum*.

côw (2), s. [COWL.] A cowl.

côw (3), s. [COW, v.]

1. A scarecrow, a bugbear.

"To Southron still a fearful grievous cow."
Hamilton: *Wallace*, bk. viii., p. 190.

2. A hobgoblin. (Scotch.)

côw, v. t. [Leel. *kûga*=to cow.]

1. To intimidate, to abash, to terrify, to deprive of spirit, to dishearten.

" . . . the disastrous event of the battle of Beachy Head had not cowed, but exasperated the people, . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

*2. To upbraid, to rate, to scold.

*3. To excel, to exceed, to surpass.

côw-age (age as îg), s. [COWHAGE.]

côw-an (1), s. [Prob. a dimin. from *cog* (q. v.).] A fishing-boat.

" . . . thirty large *côwans* or fisher-boats, . . ."—Wodrow: *Hist.*, ii. 535.

côw-an (2), s. [O. Fr. *coyon*.]

1. A term of contempt, applied to one who does the work of a mason, but has not been regularly bred to it.

2. Also used to denote one who builds dry walls, otherwise denominated a *dry-diker*.

"A boat carpenter, joiner, *côwan*, (or builder of stone without mortar, get is, at the minimum, and good maintenance."—F. Morven: *Argyles. Statist. Acc.*, x. 267, N.

côw-ard, *côward, *côwerd, s. & a. [O. Fr. *coward*, from Ital. *codardo*, from Lat. *cauda*=a tail. The word thus means either an animal that drops his tail between his legs or one that turns tail. Wedgwood points out that the hare is called "le coward, ou le court cow," in the terms of hunting in Reliq. Antiq., i. 153, and prefers to consider the original meaning to have been botailed. (Skeat, &c.)]

A. As subst.: A poltroon; one utterly devoid of spirit or courage; a timid, fearful person.

" . . . the fury of a *côward* maddened by strong drink into momentary hardihood."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

B. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Cowardly, mean, pusillanimous.

" . . . Why, why, ye *côward* train,
These fears, this flight? ye fear, and fly in vain."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, vi. 239-40.

2. Her.: An epithet applied to animals represented with the tail between the legs.

†côward-like, a. & adv. [Eng. *coward*, and *like*.]

A. As adj.: Like a coward; timid, spiritless.

B. As adv. In a cowardly manner; like a coward.

" . . . extreme fear can neither fight nor fly,
But *côward-like* with trembling terror die."
Shakesp.: *Tarquin and Lucrece*.

"If I should, *côward-like*, surrender up
The interest which the inheritance of your virtue,
And mine own thrifty fate, can claim in honor."
Beaumont & Fletcher: *Lovers of Candy*.

***côw-ard, *côu-ard, v. t.** [COWARD, s.] To make coward; to intimidate.

"That hath so *côwarded* and chased your blood
Out of appearance?"—Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, ii. 2.

côw-ard-îce, s. [Fr. *codardise*; Ital. *codardia*.] Extreme timidity; utter lack of spirit or courage.

"Again moderation was despised as *côwardice*, or ex-crated as treachery."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

***côw-ard-îe, *côu-ard-îe, *côw-ard-y, *côw-ard-ye, s.** [O. Fr. *côwardie*, *cuardie*; Ital. *codardia*; Sp. & Port. *codardia*.] Cowardice, timidity. "Cowardly it torneth into hardiess."—Gower: iii. 147.

***côw-ard-îng, pr. par., a. & s.** [COWARD, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making cowardly or depriving of spirit.

***côw-ard-îze, v. t.** [Eng. *coward*; -ize.] To make cowardly.

"Wickedness naturally tends to dishearten and *côward-îze* men."—Scott: *Serm. before the Artill. Comp.*, 1680.

***côw-ard-îzed, pa. par. or a.** [COWARDIZE, v.]

***côw-ard-îz-îng, pr. par., a. & s.** [COWARDIZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making cowardly.

côw-ard-li-ness, s. [Eng. *cowardly*; -ness.] The quality of being cowardly; cowardice, timidity, pusillanimity.

côw-ard-lÿ, *cow-ard-lye, a. & adv. [Eng. *coward*; -ly.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of persons: Timid, pusillanimous, craven, faint-hearted, spiritless.

"Worst traitor of them all is he,
A traitor dark and cowardly."
Wordsworth: *The White Doe of Rylstone*, v.

2. *Of things:* Belittling a coward; mean, despicable, dastardly.

"... he was set upon with cowardly malignity by whole rows of small men..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

***B. As adv.:** Like a coward; in a cowardly manner.

"Against spiritual foes, yields by and by,
Or from the fields most cowardly doth fly!"

Spenser: *F. Q.*, l. x. 1.

***cōw-ard-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *coward*; -ness.] Cowardliness, cowardice.

"... for myne vntrewthe and false cowardness many a one sholde be put into full greates reprefe."—*State Trials; Wm. Thorpe*, an. 14.

***cōw-ard-ous**, *a.* [Eng. *coward*; -ous.] Cowardly, timid, faint-hearted.

***cōw-ard-ree**, ***cōw-ard-ry**, *s.* [Eng. *coward*; -ry, -ree.] Cowardice, cowardliness.

"Truly I think, no vain is my belefe,
Of Goddish race some ofspring should be be;
Cowardry notes hartes swarued out of kind."

Surrey: *Virgil; Aeneid*, bk. iv.

***cōw-ard-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *coward*; -ship.] The qualities or character of a coward; cowardice, cowardliness.

"... leaving his friend here in necessity, and denying him: for his cowardship, ask Fabian."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

cōw-bāne, *s.* [Eng. *cow*, and *bane*.] So called because early in the spring, when it grows in the water, cows often eat it and are killed by it.

1. An umbelliferous plant, *Cicuta virosa*.

2. An American name for *Archemora*.

cōw-bēll, *s.* [Eng. *cow*, and *bell*.]

Bot.: *Silene inflata*.

cōw-bēr-r̄y, *s.* [Eng. *cow*, and *berry*.] (1) *Vaccinium Vitis-Idaea*, (2) *Comarum palustre*. So called because the fruits of the plant are used to rub the inside of milk pails to thicken the milk.

***cōwdothē**, *s.* [Perhaps connected with *A. S. cōdh=sickness*.] Some kind of epidemic.

"Ther was tua yeirs before this tyme [A. 1582] ane grate vniversal seiknes through the maist part of Scotland: vnertaine quhat seiknes it wes, for the doctors could not tell, for ther wes no remeid for it; and the comons called it *Cowdothe*."—*Marjoribanks: Annals*, p. 37.

cōwed, *pa. par. or a.* [Cōw, v.]

cōw-ēr, ***cōur**, *v. i. & t.* [Icel. *kúra*=to lie quiet; Sw. *kura*=to doze, to roost; Dan. *kure*=to lie still; Icel. *kyrr*; Dan. *querr*=quiet, still. (*Skeat*.)]

A. Intransitive:

1. To stoop, to bend, to squat, to crouch.

"Some sterner virtues o'er the mountain's breast
May sit, like falcons cowering on the nest."

Goldsmith: *The Traveller*.

2. To shrink, to quail, to give way.

***B. Trans.:** To cherish with care.

"Where finding life not yet dislodged quite,
He much rejoic'd, and *cōw'd* it tenderly,
As chicken newly hatcht, from dreaded destiny."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. viii. 9.

***C.** In this instance the word may possibly belong to *cover*. [COVER (1), v.]

cōw-ēred, *pa. par. or a.* [COWER.]

cōw-ēr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COWER.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of crouching, squatting, or stooping.

***cōw-gāng**, *s.* [Eng. *cow*; and *gang*, found in *oxgang* (q. v.).] An oxgang (?).

"From the south end of Wuerthingham *cōwgang* to Wuerthingham haven, . . ."—*Inquisition, 1583. (Halliwell: Contr. to Lexicog.)*

cōw-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COW, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of terrifying, intimidating, or depriving of spirit.

"Ye hae g'ien Dranshogle a bonny *cōwin*, whan his caperooties is nooure the bizzin' yet wi' the sight of the Loch fairies that war speelin' amang the rokes."—*Saint Patrick*, iii. 42.

***cōw-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *cow*; -ish.] Timid, faint-hearted, cowardly, dastardly.

"It is the *cowish* terror of his spirit,
That dares not undertake"

Shakesp.: *King Lear*, iv. 2.

cōw-ish, *s.* [Native name.]

Bot.: A plant, a native of South America.

cōw-itch, **cōw-āge**, **cōw-hage**, *s.* [Hind. *kūanch*; Beng. *kōshi*.]

1. The stinging hairs of the plant described under 2, or any species akin to it, as *Mucuna urens*, *M. monosperma*, &c. They are used as a mechanical anthelmintic.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **gell**, **chorus**, **ghin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph=f**.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn;

2. The name of a papilionaceous plant, *Mucuna pruriens*. It is a twining annual, with pendulous racemes of dark-colored flowers, which appear in India in the rainy season. The legume, which is shaped like the letter S, is clothed with stinging hairs. These are easily detached and stick on the skin, producing intolerable itching. The legume, when young, can be boiled and eaten like kidney-beans.

***C.** The name is sometimes (improperly) given by the negroes of the south to the poison-ivy, *Rhus toxicodendron*.

***cōw-kīn**, *s.* [Fr. *coquin*.] A beggar, a needy wretch.

"Cowkins, henseis, and culroun kevels."

Dunbar: *Maitland Poems*, p. 109.

cōwl (1), ***cōwle** (1), ***cōuel**, ***cūvel**, ***kōuel**, *s.* [A. S. *cufle*; Icel. *kufi*, *kofi*, cognate with Lat. *cucullus*=a hood; Ital. *cuccula*; Sp. *cogulle*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. In the same sense as II. 2.

*3. By metonymy: A monk.

"Bluff Harry broke into the spence
And turn'd the cowls adrift."

Tennyson: *The Talking Oak*, 47, 48.

II. Technically:

1. A hood, especially one worn by a monk.

"And slow up the dim aisle afar,
With sable cowl and scapular."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, vi. 31.

2. *Building:* A chimney-cap made to turn around by the wind, or provided with ducts by which the wind is made an accessory in educting the smoke and other volatile products of combustion. Cowls are also used on the summits of ventilating shafts for public buildings.

***C.** The commonest form of cowl has the spindle stepped in a socket, its collar revolving in flanges upon the upper side of the cup-plate, which is anchored to the brick-work of the chimney.

3. *Locom. Engin.:* A wire cap or cage on the top of a locomotive smoke-stack. (*Knights*.)

***cōwl** (2), ***cōwle** (2), ***colle**, *s.* [Low Lat. *cuculla*; O. Fr. *cucel*, *cucellau*; Lat. *cupa*=a vat, a butt.] A vessel for carrying water borne on a pole between two persons.

***cōwl-staff**, *s.* The pole or staff on which a cowl (2), is supported when being carried by two persons.

"Go take up these clothes here, quickly; where's the *cowl-staff*?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 3.

cōwled, *a.* [COWL (1), *s.*] Wearing or furnished with a cowl.

"Far the glimmering tapers shed
Faint light on the cowed head."

Longfellow: *Hymn of the Moravian Nuns of Bethlehem*.

cōw-like, *a.* [Eng. *cow*, and *like*.] Like those of a cow.

"With *cowl-like* udders, and with oxlike eyes,"

Pope: *Dunciad*, ii. 164.

cōwn-ēr, *s.* [Etymol. unknown. Perhaps only a misprint or mistake for *counter*.] [COUNTER (2), D. 1.] The arched part of a ship's stern.

***cōwn-tīr**, *s.* [COUNTER (3), *s.*] Rencounter.

"Schir Jhon the Grayme, quhen he the countir saw,
On thaim he raid, and stud bot littil aw."

Wallace: v. 928. (MS.)

***cōw-wōrk**, *v. i.* [Pref. *co=con=with*, together, and Eng. *work* q. v.] To work or cooperate with another.

"... the power of God *co-working* within us."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. iv., pt. iii., p. 113.

***cōw-wōrk-ēr**, *s.* [Pref. *co=con=with*, together, and Eng. *worker* (q. v.).] One who works or cooperates with another; a cooperator.

"In all acquired gifts, or habits, . . . we are properly . . . *co-workers* with God."—*South: Sermon*, iii., S. xi.

cōwp, *s.* [COOP, *s.*] A basket for catching fish. (*Seotch*.)

cōw-pēn, *s.* [Eng. *cow*, and *pen*.] A pen or fold in which a cow is confined.

cowpen-bird, *s.* A bird, *Molothrus pectoris*, so called from attending continually upon cows, with the view of picking up insects and seeds left in their litter. It is found in North America. It belongs to the sub-family Icterine.

***cowpendoch**, *s.* COLPINDACH.] A young cow. **Cowper's-glands**, *s. pl.* [GLAND.]

cōw-pōck, *s.* [Eng. *cow*, and *pock*.]

Med.: A single pock or vesicle of the eruptive disease called cowpox (q. v.).

***cowpon**, *s.* [CULPON.] A fragment.

cōw-pōx, *s.* [Eng. *cow*, and *pox*.]

Medical:

***C.** Any disease producing pox upon the udder or other parts of a cow. Edward Jenner discovered that there were several of these.

2. *Spec.:* That particular cutaneous disease affecting the udder of the cow, which, being transferred to the human frame, either gives an immunity from small-pox or diminishes its violence. That this is its effect had long been a popular belief among the dairy milkers in Gloucestershire, England, and when, prior to 1770, Jenner was an apprentice to Mr. Ludlow, an eminent surgeon at Sudbury, near Bristol, a young woman who came into the shop where he was, to ask advice, bearing small-pox mentioned, said with decision, "I cannot take that disease, for I have had cowpox." Jenner mused upon the statement, and spoke of it to scientific men, who all treated it with ridicule. Continued investigation, however, satisfied him of its truth, and about 1780 he struck out the brilliant thought that it might be practicable to propagate cowpox as a preservative against small-pox, by inoculating some human being from the cow, and from that person transferring the matter to another and another of the community till protection was obtained for all. This was the origin of vaccination (q. v.).

"What varied wonders tempt us as they pass!"

The cow-pox, tractors, galvanism, and gas."

Byron: *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

cōw-r̄y, *s.* [Hind. *kawri*.]

Zoology:

1. The English name of the molluscous genus *Cyprea* (q. v.). The Money-cowry is *Cyprea moneta*, a native of the Pacific and Eastern seas. Many tons are annually shipped to Britain, whence they are again taken as money to be used in commercial transactions with the tribes of Western Africa. There is another species, *Cyprea annulus*, used locally among the Eastern Islands for the same purpose.

2. *Pl. (Cowries):* The English name of the molluscous family *Cypreidae* (q. v.).

***cowshot**, ***cowshot**, *s.* [CUSHAT.] The Wood-pigeon.

***cōw-shēd**, *s.* [Eng. *cow*, and *shed*.]

1. A shed for cows.

2. Cow dung.

"Blind as a beetle that . . . at last in cowsheds fall . . ."—*Chapman: Humorous Days Mirth*, p. 96. (Davies.)

cōw-slip, **cōw's-llip**, ***cowslap**, ***cowslipp**, ***cowslip**, ***cowslap**, ***cowslope**, ***cowslak**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *cūstyppe*, *cūstolpe*. The original meaning of the word is not clear. Skeat suggests *cū=cow*, and *slippe* or *sloppe*=a slop, a piece of dung.]

A. As substantive:

Bot.: A well-known plant, *Primula veris*, of the same genus as the Primrose, *P. vulgaris*, the Oxslip, *P. elatior*, &c. The two last are very much akin. The first and second widely differ in appearance, but statements from time to time appear that they have been found growing from the same root, in which case they would not be two species, but varieties of one. To naturalists believing in the separate creation and subsequent immutability in essential character of each species, this would be an important fact; but Darwinians would regard it as of little moment. They would probably derive the Primrose, Cowslip, Oxslip, &c., from a now extinct primulaeous plant more generalized than any of these. The Cowslip has ovate-crenate, toothed, and wrinkled leaves, with the flowers in an umbellate scape. The flowers are sedative and diaphoretic. They make a pleasant soporific wine. The fresh root, which smells like anise, was formerly used as a tonic nerve and diuretic.

"The yellow May, who, from her green lap, throws
The yellow cowslip, and the pale primrose."

Milton: *On May Morning*.

B. As adjective:

1. *Gen.:* In any way pertaining to the plant described under A.

2. *Specialty:*

(1) Made of the Cowslip [A.].

"Well, for the future I'll drown all high thoughts in the Lethe of cowslip wine . . ."—*Pope: Letter to H. Cromwell*, May 10, 1708.

(2) Like the Cowslip [A.] in color; yellow.

"These yellow cowslip cheeks,

Are gone, are gone:

Lovers, make room!"

Shakesp.: *Mid. Night's Dream*, v. 1.

***C.** (1) *American Cowslip:* Any plant of the genus *Dodecatheon*.

(2) *Bedlam Cowslip, Cowslip of Bedlam:* *Pulmonaria officinalis*.

- (3) *Bugloss Cowslip*: *Pulmonaria officinalis*.
 (4) *Cowslip of Bedlam*: [*Bedlam Cowslip*.]
 (5) *Cowslip of Jerusalem*: [*Jerusalem Cowslip*.]
 (6) *Cowslip Primrose*: *Primula veris*.
 (7) *French Cowslip*: *Primula auricula*.
 (8) *Great Cowslip*: *Primula elatior*.
 (9) *Jerusalem Cowslip*, *Cowslip of Jerusalem*: *Pulmonaria officinalis*.
 (10) *Mountain Cowslip*: *Primula auricula*.
 (11) *Our Lady's Cowslip*: *Gagea lutea*.
 (12) *Virginian Cowslip*: *Mertensia (Pulmonaria) virginica*.

***cōw-slipped**, *a.* [*Eng. cowslip*; -*ed.*] Decked or adorned with cowslips.

"Brakes and cowslipped lawns."—Keats.

cōwt, *cōwte*, *s.* [*COLT.*] A colt. (*Scotch.*)

***cōw-thēr**, *s.* [*A corruption of cower (q. v.)*.] To cower, to crouch.

"Plautus in his 'Rudens' bringeth in fishermen *cōw-thring* and quaking."—Nashe: *Leuten Stuffe*.

cōwth-wōrt, *s.* [*Corruption of Eng. motherwort (?)*.] A labiate plant, *Leonurus cardiaca*. Its more general English name is Motherwort (*q. v.*).

***cōx**, *s.* [*A contr. of coxcomb (q. v.)*.] A coxcomb.

cōx-ā, *s.* [*Lat.*=(1) the hip, (2) the hip-bone.]

*1. *Anat.*: The femur (*q. v.*).

*2. *Zool. (Pl.)*, *Spec.*: The thighs of insects.

cōx-āl-gī-ā, *s.* [*Fr. coxalgie*, from *Lat. coxa* (*q. v.*), and *Gr. algos*=pain.]

Med.: Pain of the haunch.

cōx-cōmb (*b* silent), ***cōckes-come**, *s.* [*A corruption of cock's comb (q. v.)*.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. The comb or crest resembling that of a cock, which jesters formerly wore in their caps.

"... if thou follow him, thou must needs wear my *cōx-cōmb*."—Shakesp.: *King Lear*, i. 4.

*2. A species of silver lace frayed out at the edges.

"His light gray frock with a silver edging of *cozcomb*."—Johnston: *Chrysalis*, ch. xi. (*Davies*).

*3. The head.

"... and has given Sir Toby a bloody *cozcomb* too."—Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, v. 1.

*4. A fop, a dandy; a vain empty-headed fellow.

"With some unmeaning *cozcomb* at your side, Condemn the prattler for his idle pains."

Cowper: *Retirement*.

II. Bot.: [COCKSCOMB.]

***cōx-cōmb-lc-ā** (*b* silent), ***cōx-com-lc-ā**, *a.* [*Eng. cozcomb*; -*ical*.] Like or befitting a coxcomb; coxcombigly, foppish.

"Studded all over in *coxcombical* fashion with little brass nails."—Irving.

***cōx-cōmb-lc-ā-lŷ** (*b* silent), ***cōx-cōm-lc-ā-lŷ**, *adv.* [*Eng. coxcombical*; -*ly*.] Like a coxcomb, foppishly.

"But this *coxcombically* mingling Of rhymes, . . ."

Byron: *Remarks*.

***cōx-cōmb-lt-ŷ** (*b* silent), *s.* [*Eng. coxcomb*; -*ity*.] A coxcombical figure or idea.

"Inferior masters paint *coxcombities* that had no relation to universal modes of thought or action."—C. Knight: *Once Upon a Time* (1864), ii. 140.

***cōx-cōmb-lŷ** (*b* silent), *a.* [*Eng. coxcomb*; -*ly*.] Like a coxcomb; coxcombical.

"My looks terrify them, you *coxcombly* ass, you!"

Beaum. & Flet.: *Maid's Tragedy*.

***cōx-cōmb-rŷ** (*b* silent), *s.* [*Eng. coxcomb*; -*ry*.] The manners of a coxcomb; foppishness, dandyism.

"Of *coxcombry's* worst coxcombs e'en the pink Are preferable to these shreds of paper."

Byron: *Beppo*, lxxv.

***cōx-cōm-lc-ā**, *a.* [*COXCOMBICAL*.] Foppish, coxcombly.

***cōx-cōm-lc-ā-lŷ-lŷ**, *s.* [*Eng. coxcombical*; -*ity*.] Coxcombry, foppishness.

cōx-swāin, ***cōck-swāin**, ***cōxon**, *s.* [*COCK-SWAIN*.]

cōŷ, ***cōye**, *a.* [*O. Fr. coi, coit*, from *Lat. quietus* =quiet (*q. v.*)]

1. *Of persons*:

1. Modest, shy, reserved, bashful.

"Like a *coy* maiden, Ease, when courted most, Farthest retirés . . ."

Cowper: *The Task*, bk. i.

2. Disdainful.

"'Twas told me you were rough and *coy* and sullen, And now I find report a very liar."

Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, ii. 1.

II. Of things:

1. Soft, gentle.

"... enforced hate, Instead of love's *coy* touch, shall rudely tear thee."

Shakesp.: *Lucrece*, 669.

2. Dictated by or arising from modesty or shyness.

"Begin, and somewhat loudly sweep the string; Hence with denial vain, and *coy* excuse."

Milton: *Lycidas*.

*3. Difficult to find.

"To which the mind resorts, in chase of terms, Though apt, yet *coy*, and difficult to win."

Cowper: *The Task*, bk. ii.

***cōy-bred**, *a.* Naturally shy or modest.

"A *coy-bred* Cumbrian lass."

Drayton: *Polyolbion*, 30.

***cōŷ** (1), *v. i. & t.* [*COY*, *a.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. To disdain, to be unwilling.

"If he *coy'd* To hear Cominius speak, I'll keep at home."

Shakesp.: *Coriol.*, v. 1.

2. To be shy, modest, or bashful; to behave coyly.

B. Transitive:

1. To quiet, to soothe.

"To stroke with the hand, to caress."

"Pleasure is like a dog, which being *coyed* and stroked follows us at the heels."—Bp. Hall: *Contentation*, 23.

3. To woo, to court.

***cōŷ** (2), *v. t.* [*A shortened form of decoy (q. v.)*.] To decoy, to allure, to entice.

"I'll mountbank their loves, Coy their hearts from them, and come home beloved Of all the trades in Rome."—Shakesp.: *Coriol.*, iii. 2.

***cōŷ**, *a.* [*A shortened form of decoy (q. v.)*.] A decoy, an allurement.

"To try a conclusion. I have most fortunately made their pages our *coyes*, by the influence of a white powder."

—Lady Alimony, iii., sub fin. (*Nares*).

***cōy-duck**, ***cōy-duk**, *s.* A decoy duck.

"No man ever lost by keeping a *coy-duck*."—Hacket: *Life of Williams*, ii. 43.

***cōŷ-lŷng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*COY* (1), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Flattery, caressing, alluring, petting.

"Makes by much *coying* the child so untoward."

Drayton: *Ode to Cupid*.

***cōŷ-lŷsh**, *a.* [*Eng. coy*; -*ish*.] Rather coy, shy, or modest; bashful.

"He took her in his arms, as yet so *coyish* to be kist."

—Warner: *Albion's England* (1897).

cōŷ-lŷ, ***cōŷ-leŷ**, *adv.* [*Eng. coy*; -*ly*.] In a coy, bashful, or modest manner; bashfully.

"This said, his hand he *coyly* snatch'd away From forth Antinous' hand."

Chapman: *Odyssey*.

cōŷ-nēss, *s.* [*Eng. coy*; -*ness*.] The quality of being coy; modesty, reserve, bashfulness, shyness.

"When the kind nymph would *coyness* feign, And hides but to be found again."

Dryden.

cōŷ-ō-tē, *s.* The name given in the Western States to the small prairie wolf, *Canis latrans*.

cōŷ-pā, **cōŷ-pōu**, *s.* [*The native name of the animal in South America*.]

Zool.: A mammal (*Myopotamus coypu*) formerly regarded as of the family Castoridae (Beavers), but now placed among the Octodontidae. It is smaller than the Beaver, but has somewhat similar habits.

The hind feet are webbed and the tail long and rounded. The skin is valuable, and hundreds of thousands have been imported from South America, of which the *Coypu* is a native.

"... we look to the waters, and we do not find the beaver or musk-rat, but the *coypu* and capybara, rodents of the American type."—Darwin: *Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. xi., p. 349.

***cōŷ-strel**, *s.* [*COISTREL*.]

1. A degenerate hawk.

"The musquet and the *coystrel* were too weak, Too fierce the falcon."

Dryden: *Hind and Panther*.

2. A faint-hearted, mean fellow; a poltroon.

"... He's a coward, and a *coystrel*, that will not drink to my niece, . . ."

—Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, i. 3.

***cōz**, *s.* [*A contracted form of cousin (q. v.)*.]

1. A cousin.

2. Used for other relationships—as nephew (*Shakesp.*: *King John*, iii. 3), uncle (*Shakesp.*: *Two Gent.*, i. 5), brother-in-law (*Shakesp.*: *1 Henry IV.*, iii. 1), &c. (*COUSIN*, A. 1.)

3. Used by princes in addressing other princes, or noblemen.

"Be merry, *coz*, since sudden sorrow Serves to say thus, Some good thing comes to-morrow."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iv. 2.

fcōze, ***cōse**, *v. i.* [*COSY*.] To be snug or cosy.

"As the sailors *coze* round the fire."—C. Kingsley: *Two Years Ago*, ch. iii. (*Davies*).

***cōze**, *s.* [*COSY*.] A snug chat.

"Where they might have a comfortable *coze*."—Miss Austen: *Mansfield Park*, ch. xxvi.

cōz-en, ***cōuz-en**, *v. t. & i.* [*Fr. cousin*=to claim relationship with any one for ulterior purposes.]

A. Transitive:

1. To deceive.

"He had *cozened* the world by fine phrases, and by a show of moral goodness . . ."

—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. To cheat, to defraud.

"Cousins indeed, and by their uncle *cozened* Of comfort."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iv. 4. (*Trench English Past and Present*, p. 179.)

3. To beguile, to entice.

"Not any longer be flattered or *cozened* in a slow security."—Hammond: *Works*, i. 559.

B. Intrans.: To cheat, to defraud, to deceive.

"Some *cozzing*, *cozzening* slave."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, iv. 2.

¶ To make a cozen of one: To deceive him (?).

"Cassander . . . dissembled his griefs, although hee were glad to see things happen out so well, and determined with himselfe to make a *cozen* of his young nephew, untill hee had bought wit with the price of woe."

—Lytie: *Euphues*.

***cōz-en-age** (age as *lg*), ***cous-en-age**, ***cōuz-en-age**, *s.* [*Eng. cozen*; -*age*.]

1. The act of cozening, cheating, or defrauding.

"This schoolmaster taught them the art of getting, either by violence, *cozenage*, flattery, lying, or by putting on a guise of religion . . ."

—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. A trick, a fraud, a deceit.

"There's no such thing as that we beauty call, It is meer *cozenage* all."

Suckling.

cōz-en-ēr, *s.* [*Eng. cozen*; -*er*.] One who cozens; a cheat, a defrauder.

"O, the devil take such *cozeners*!"

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., i. 3.

cōz-en-lŷng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*COZEN*.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Cozenage, cheating, deceiving.

cō-zie, *a.* [*COSY*.] Snug; warm and comfortable.

"... some are *cozie* i' the neuk."

Burns: *The Holy Fair*.

***cōz-l-ēr**, *s.* [Probably Sp. *cozer*=to sew.] A botcher, a cobbler.

"Do you make an alehouse of my lady's house, that ye squeak out your *cozlers'* catches, without any mitigation or remorse of voice?"—Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

***cō-zl-lŷ**, *adv.* [*Eng. cozy*; -*ly*.] Snugly, comfortably.

***cōz-lŷng**, *s.* [*Eng. coz*, and dim. suff. -*ling*.] A little cousin.

"Down to the cousins and *cozlings*."

Hood: *Miss Kitmansegg*.

Cr.

1. *Chem.*: The symbol for the metallic element Chromium.

2. *Bookkeeping*: Used as an abbreviation for creditor.

crāb (1), ***crābbe** (1), *s.* [*A. S. crabba*, cogn. with *Ice. krabbi*; *Sw. krabba*; *Dan. & Ger. krabbe*; *Dut. krab*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

"Crabs delight in soft and delicate places; in winter they seek for the warme or sunshine shore: but when summer is come, they retire into the coole and deepe holes in the shade."—Holland: *Plinie*, bk. ix., ch. xxxi.

¶ To catch a crab:

Rowing: To fall backward through missing a stroke in rowing.

To bend the crab: To bend the body backward to the ground so that the weight rests upon the heels and the occiput—a feat much attempted by small boys.

II. Technically:

1. *Zoology*:

(1) *Gen.*: A rendering of *Lat. cancer*, a genus under which Linnaeus included the whole order of Decapod Crustaceans. [*BRACHYURA*.]

(2) *Spec.*: A crustacean of the restricted genus Cancer, of which the type is the Eatable Crab.

2. *Astron.*: The zodiacal constellation Cancer (*q. v.*).

"He somewhat loseth of his heat and light, When once the Crab behind his back he sees."

Spenser: *Epithalamion*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, plit, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

3. Machinery:

(1) A winch on a movable frame with power-gearing, used in connection with derricks and other non-permanent hoisting-machines. The larger gear-wheel is on the shaft of the roller, and is rotated by the spur-pinion and hand-cranks.

(2) A form of windlass for hauling ships into dock.

(3) A machine used in ropewalks to stretch the yarn.

(4) A claw for temporarily anchoring to the ground a portable machine.

¶ (1) *Eatable Crab*: *Cancer pagurus*. Its form is familiar to all, but the colors seen are those produced by boiling. In its natural state it is reddish-brown above, whitish beneath, the legs deep red, the claws deep shining black. It sometimes, in warm localities, weighs 10 or 12 lbs., immense numbers are caught annually on the coasts of this country. It undergoes metamorphoses, the so-called genus *Zoea* being an early stage of its development. [CANCER.]

(2) *Great Crab*: The same as *Eatable Crab* (q. v.).

(3) *Hermit Crab*. [HERMIT CRAB.]

(4) *Shore Crab*: *Carcinus maenas*.

(5) *Spider Crab*: The genus *Maia* (q. v.).

crab-catcher, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Any person who or machine which catches crabs.

2. *Ornith.*: *Herodias virescens*, a bird of the Heron family, which feeds specially on crabs. It is indigenous to Jamaica.

crab clusters, s. pl.

Astron.: Certain clusters of stars in the constellation Taurus.

¶ *crab-computing, a.* Computing any enormous number of parts in the eyes or other organs of a crab. Used in satire of some of the microscopical investigations of the eminent Leuwenhoeck.

"The propagated myriads spread so fast,
Even Leuwenhoeck himself would stand aghast,
Employ'd to calculate the enormous sum,
And own his crab-computing powers o'ercome."
Copeper: *Progress of Error*.

crab-eater, s.

Ornith.: The name given to two small herons occurring in the mountainous parts of France. These are (1) *Ardea minuta*, (2) *A. danubialis*.

crab-grass, s.

Bot.: A name sometimes given to the genus *Digitaria*, more generally called Finger-grass.

crab-lobster, s. Porcellana, a genus of Crustaceans. Tribe, Anomura.

crab-louse, s. A kind of venereal louse, *Pediculus inguinalis*, found in certain cases on the human body, to which it closely adheres. It propagates very rapidly, and is best destroyed byunction of mercurial ointment.

crab-oil, s. A corruption of Carap-oil. [CARAP.]

crab's claw, s.

1. The claw of a crab. Such claws were formerly used as absorbents.

2. A plant, *Stratiotes aloides*.

crab's eye, s. & a.

A. *As subst.*: One of the eyes of a crab.

B. *As adj.*: Resembling the eye of a crab.

¶ *Crab's eye Lichen*: *Lecanora pallidescens*. It is used for dyeing purposes.

crab's eyes, s. pl.

1. (*Pl.*): In the literal sense.

2. Concretions formed in the stomach of the Crayfish, *Astacus fluviatilis*. They were formerly looked on as alkaline, absorbent, and somewhat diuretic.

"Several persons had, in vain, endeavored to store themselves with crab's eyes."—Boyle.

3. The seeds of *Abrus precatorius*.

*crab-snoted, a. Crab-faced.

"... those crab-snoted bestes."
A. Neuglyt: *Verses pref. to Gorge's Eglogs*. (Davies.)

crab-yaws, s.

Med.: A disease occurring in the West Indies. It consists of an ulcer on the sole of the foot with hard callous lips.

crāb (2), *crabbe* (2), s. & a. [Sw. *krabbäp*.]

A. *As substantive*:**I.** *Ordinary Language*:**1.** *Literally*:

(1) In the same sense as II.

"Crabbe, appulle or frute. *Macianum*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

(2) A stick or cudgel made of the wood of the crab-tree.

"Out bolts her husband with a fine taper crab in his hand."—*Garriek: The Lying Valet* (1741), ii. 2.

2. *Fig.*: A peevish, morose, or sour-tempered person.

II. *Bot.*: The same as the CRAB-APPLE (q. v.).

¶ (1) *Queensland Crab*: *Petalostigma quadrilocolaris*.

(2) *Siberian Crab*: (a) *Pyrus baccata*, (b) *P. prunifolia*. (*Treats. of Bot.*)

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to or consisting of the fruit or fruit-tree described under A.

"Better gleanings their worn soil can boast
Than the crab vintage of the neighbor's coast."
Dryden.

crab-apple, s. A wild apple, *Pyrus Malus*. The leaves are ovate, acute, and serrate; the flowers in a sessile umbel; the styles combined below; the fruit globose, austere to the taste. Verjuice is made from it. The Crab-apple is found in woods and hedges. It is the origin of the Garden Apple, the mellow character of which is attributable to cultivation.

**crab-faced, a.* Having a sour, disagreeable look.

"A crab-faced mistress."—*Beaumont & Fletcher*.

crab-grass, s. *Salicornia herbacea*.

crab-stock, s. *Pyrus Malus*. (Wright.)

*crab-tree, *crab-tre, s. & a.*

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Lit.*: *Pyrus Malus*. [CRAB-APPLE.]

2. *Fig.*: A person crabbed or sour in temper.

"The crab-tree porter of the Guild Hall gates."—*Bp. Hall: Satires*. (Britten & Holland.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Made of the wood of the Crab-tree.

"So when he arose, he getteth him a grievous crab-tree cudgel." . . . —*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. Derived from the Crab-tree. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Was graft with crab-tree slip; whose fruit thou art,
And never of the Nevils' noble race."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. II.*, iii. 2.

crāb (3), s. [A corruption of Guiana-Indian *carapa* (q. v.).] The oil obtained from *Carapa guianensis*.

crab-wood, s.

Timber traffic: The timber of *Carapa guianensis*. (*Treats. of Bot.*)

crāb, v. t. & i. [CRAB (2), s.]

A. *Trans.*: To make sour or morose; to provoke, to incense.

"'Tis easy to observe how age or sickness sours and crabs our nature."—*Glanville: Pre-exist. of Souls*, p. 33.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To fret, to be peevish or sour-tempered.

"For be they courtes, they will quyt me;
And gif they crab, heir I quytclame it."
Bannatyne Poems, p. 210.

2. To hastily retract an ill-advised assertion, generally as a result of compulsion or fear. [CRAW-FISH.]

crāb-bēd, a. [Eng. *crab* (2), s.; -ed.]

I. *Of persons*:

1. Peevish, morose, sour-tempered, cynical.

"Crabbed age and youth
Cannot live together."
Shakesp.: *The Passionate Pilgrim*, v.

2. Difficult to understand; perplexing, obscure.

"Whate'er the crabbed'st author hath,
He understood b' implicit faith."
Butler: *Hudibras*.

II. *Of things*:

1. Disagreeable, unpleasant, harsh.

"How charming is divine philosophy!
Not harsh, and crabbed, as dull fools suppose."
Milton: *Comus*.

2. Difficult, intricate, obscure.

"The arwes of thy crabbed eloquence
Shal pierce his brest."
Chaucer: *The Clerkes Tale*, 979.

¶ *crāb-bēd-lȳ, *crabbedlie, *crābd-lȳ, adv.* [Eng. *crabbed*; -ly.]

1. Peevishly, morosely.

2. In a crabbed or difficult manner; perplexingly.

"... have in such medleie or checkerwise so crabbedlie lumbled them both together, as commounlie the inhabitants of the manner sort speak neither good English nor good Irish."—*Hollinshead: Ireland*, ch. i.

¶ *crāb-bēd-nēss, s.* [Eng. *crabbed*; -ness.]

1. Sourness of taste.

2. Peevishness, moroseness, sourness of temper.

"... the very same forwardness and crabbedness of visage." . . . —*Holland: Livius*, p. 85.

3. Intricacy, difficulty, obscurity.

"The mathematics with their crabbedness and intricacy could not deter you." . . . —*Hovell, bk. i.*, § 1, let. 9.

¶ *crāb-bēr-ȳ, s.* [Eng. *crab*; -ery.] A resort or breeding-place of crabs.

"Mud-banks, which the inhabitants call Cangrejales, or crabberies, from the number of small crabs."—*Darwin: Voyage of a Nat.*, ch. iv.

**crāb-bish, a.* [Eng. *crab*; -ish.] Rather sour or cross.

"The whips of the most crabbish Satyrists."—*Docker: Seven Deadly Sins*, ch. iv. (Davies.)

crāb-bīt, a. [Eng. *crab* (2), s.; Scotch adj. suff. -it=Eng. -ed.] Crabbed, fretful, peevish.

"Or lee-langs nights, wi' crabbit leuks,
Pore owre the devil's pictur'd beuks."
Burns: *The Two Dogs*.

**crāb-bȳ, a.* [Eng. *crab* (2), s.; -y.] Crabbed, difficult, obscure.

"Persius is crabby, because ancient . . ."—*Marston: Souroge of Villany*.

**crābd-lȳ, adv.* [CRABBEDLY.]

"Fall not crosse and crabdly forth."—*R. Brathwaite: Nature's Embassie*, p. 290.

**crā-bēr, s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The water-rat.

"... otters, the cormorant, and the crabber, which some call the water-rat."—*Walton: Angler*.

crā-brō, s. [Lat.=a hornet (*Vespa crabro*).] The modern genus *crabro* does not contain the genuine hornet.

Entom.: A genus of fossorial hymenoptera, the typical one of the family Crabronidae. They are yellow and black insects, very active in their habits, frequenting the flowers of the Umbelliferae, the leaves of other plants, or palings, to surprise and carry off flies or similar insects for the sustenance of their larvæ. Their cells are often made in rotten posts. *Crabro cephalotes* is more than half an inch long.

crā-brōn-ȳ-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *crabro* (genit. *crabronis* (q. v.)), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: A family of hymenopterous insects; section Aculeata, sub-section Fossores. Antennæ short, generally thickened toward the apex; head large, and looks nearly square when viewed from above; the body elliptical, joined to the thorax by a peduncle.

**crāb-sī-die, v. i.* [Eng. *crab* (1), and *side*, v.] To go sideways like a crab. (*Southey: Letters*, i. 105.)

**craccho, *cracchyn, *cratche, v. t.* [M. H. Ger. *kratzen*.] [SCRATCH.]

1. To scratch. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

2. To snatch, to save.

"Ne myghte me cracche fro helle."
Langland: *P. Plowman*, 6,865.

**cracching, *cracchyn, *cratching, pr. par., a. & s.* [CRACCHE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of scratching or tearing.

"Cracching of cheekes, rendyng eek of here."
Chaucer: *The Knightes Tale*, 2,836.

**crached, a.* [Fr. *crasé*.] Infirm, broken down.

"... contynuyng my journeyes towardes your highnes, with such diligence, as myn olde and crached body may endure."—*State Papers*, i. 278. (Nares.)

crāc-ȳ-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *crax* (genit. *cracis*) (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Ornith.: The Curassows, a family of Gallinaceous birds. The bill is of moderate size, and arched at the tip, the wings are short and rounded, the tail long and very broad compared with the proportionate breadth of the body; the hind toe is on the same level as the others. Genera, *Crax*, *Penelope*, *Ouarax*, &c. They are found in Central and Southern America, and are apparently the American representatives of the Phasianidæ (Pheasants) of the Eastern world.

*crāck, *crak, *crake, *craken, *crakke, *crackyn, v. t. & i.* [A. S. *cearcian*, an imitative word. Cognate with Dut. *kraken*, *krakken*; Ger. *krachen*.]

A. *Transitive*:**1.** *Literally*:

1. To break or cause to part into chinks; to cause to become partially severed.

2. To break in pieces; to cause to open.

"Crackyn or schyllen nothys. *Ezcortico, enucleo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

3. To rend, break, or injure in any way.

"I had rather crack my sinews, break my back,
Than you should such dishonor undergo,
While I sit lazy by."
Shakesp.: *Tempest*, iii. 1.

4. To cause to give out a sharp, sudden noise; as, to crack a whip.

II. *Figuratively*:

*1. To dissolve, to break, to destroy.

"Against the Roman state; whose course will on
The way it takes, cracking ten thousand curbs."
Shakesp.: *Coriol.*, i. 1.

boil, boy; pout, jow1; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tions, -clous, -sious = shüs. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

- *2. To break with grief.
"The tackle of my heart is *cracked*."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 5.
3. To craze, to destroy the intellect.
"He thought none poets till their brains were *crackt*."
Roscommon.
4. To utter or do anything smartly or quickly.
"Sir Balaam now, he lives like other folks;
He takes his chirping pint, he *cracks* his jokes."
Pope: Moral Ess., iii. 358.
- *5. To utter boastfully or blusteringly.
"He *cracked* boost and swor it was nat so."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,999.
6. To open and drink.
"You'll *crack* a quart together! Ha, will you not?"
Shakesp.: Hen. IV., Pt. II., v. 3.
- *7. To weaken, to impair, to destroy.
"Or (not to *crack* the wind of the poor phrase,
Wronging it thus,) you'll tender me a fool."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.
- ¶ (1) To *crack a crib*: To break into a house as burglars. (*Slang*).
(2) To *crack anything up*: To extol highly; to puff.
(3) To *crack credit*: To lose character and confidence in any respect; primarily applied to the loss of credit in mercantile concerns.
"By Solomon's record, shee that gadeth abroad cannot bee well thought of, with Wisodome shee hath *cracked* her credit."—*Z. Boyd: Last Battell*, p. 970.
(4) To *crack trust*: To break an engagement.
- B. Intransitive:**
I. Literally:
1. To burst or open into chinks; to break partially asunder; to exhibit cracks.
"The mirror *crack'd* from side to side."
Tennyson: The Lady of Shalott.
2. To break or fly in pieces; to be broken.
"Must here the burden fall from off my back?
Must here the strings that bound it to me *crack*?"
Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. i.
- II. Figuratively:**
*1. To break, to burst.
"My heart is ready to *crack*, . . ."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 2.
*2. To come to ruin, to be ruined, to fail.
"The credit not only of banks, but of exchequers, *cracks* when little comes in, and much goes out."—*Dryden*.
*3. To boast; to talk boastfully or blusteringly; to bluster.
"Ye sell the beir's skin on his back,—
Quhen ye have done, its tyme to *crack*."
Cherrie and Stae, st. 47.
¶ Followed by of before that which is boasted of.
"And Ethiops of their sweet complexion *crack*:
Dark needs no candles now, for dark is light."
Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, iv. 3.
4. To talk freely and familiarly; to chat.
"Gae warm ye, and *crack* with our dame,—
The priest stood close, the miller *cracked*."
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 522, 24.
5. To utter or give out a sharp noise.
"I will board her, though she chide as loud
As thunder, when the clouds in autumn *crack*."
Shakesp.: Tam. of Shrew, i. 2.
6. To break, to change. (Applied to the changing of male voices at puberty.)
¶ (1) To *crack on about*: To boast, to bluster.
(2) To *crack up*:
(a) To break up, to fail, to come to ruin.
(b) To praise or extol. (*Slang*).
(c) For the difference between to *crack* and to *break*, see **BREAK**.
- crack, *crak, *crake, *crakke, *krakke, s. & a.**
[From the verb. Fr. *crac*; O. H. Ger. *chrac*.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:
1. Literally:
(1) A sudden disruption by which the parts are separated, but only a little way from each other.
(2) The chink, fissure, or opening made by disruption.
"At length it would *crack* in many places; and those cracks, as they dilated, would appear of a pretty good, but yet obscure and dark, sky-color."—*Newton: Optics*.
(3) A sharp sudden sound or report, as of a body falling or bursting.
"*Crack* or dyn. *Sonitus*."—*Prompt. Parv*.
(4) A sharp blow.
2. Figuratively:
*¶ (1) A breach or disruption.
" . . . my fortunes against any lay worth naming, this *crack* of your love shall grow stronger than it was before."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.

- *¶ (2) Craziness of intellect.
*¶ (3) A man crazed; a crack-brained person.
" . . . but cannot get the parliament to listen to me, who look upon me as a *crack* and a projector."—*Addison*.
*¶ (4) A boast, boasting, bluster.
"This to correct, they shew with many *crack't's*,
But littel effe of speir or battar ax."
Dunbar: Bannatyne Poems, p. 43, st. 8.
*¶ (5) Chat, familiar conversation.
"Nae langsyne, fan our auld fouks were laid,
And taking their ain *crack* into their bed."
Ross: Helenore, p. 20.
*¶ (6) An idle report or rumor.
"*A' cracks* are not to be trow'd."—*Ramsay: Scotch Prov-erbs*, p. 12.
*¶ (7) A boaster.
(8) One who is first-rate in any pursuit or pastime.
*¶ (9) A fault, a failing, a sin.
"I cannot
Believe this *crack* to be in my dread mistress."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.
*¶ (10) The change of voice at puberty.
"Our voices have got the mannish *crack*."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.
*¶ (11) A prostitute.
*¶ (12) A pert, lively boy.
"Tis a noble child, a *crack*, madam."
Shakesp.: Coriol., i. 3.
(13) An instant.
"Abins ye ne'er heard o' the highlandman and the gauger, I'll no be a *crack* o' tellin' it."—*Saxon & Gael*, i. 37.
¶ In a *crack*: At once, in a moment.
"Poor Jack Tackle's grimly ghost was vanish'd in a *crack*."
Lewis: Tales of Wonder; Sailor's Tale.
- II. Veterinary:** A disease in the heels of horses.
- B. As adjective:**
*1. Boastful.
*2. Crack-brained.
3. Excellent, superior, first-rate.
" . . . a *crack* small-bore shot, . . ."—*London Daily Telegraph*.
crack-brained, a. Crazy, cracked.
" . . . the ill-grounded sophisms of those *crack-brained* fellows."—*Arbutnot & Pope*.
***crack-hemp, s.** The same as **CRACK-ROPE** (q. v.).
"Come hither, *crack-hemp*."
Shakesp.: Tam. of the Shrew, v. 1.
- ***crack-rope, s.** One who deserves hanging.
***crack-skull, s.** A crack-brained person.
***crack-tryst, s.** One who does not fulfill an engagement to meet with another.
crack-willow, s. *Salix fragilis*.
cracked, pa. par. or a. [**CRACK, v.**]
A. As pa. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
B. As adjective:
I. Lit.: Burst, split; having cracks.
"Lewis, who charitably bestowed on his ally an old *cracked* piece of cannon to be coined into crowns and shillings."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.
II. Figuratively:
1. Crazy, of weak intellect.
"He was a man of *crack'd* brain, . . ."—*Camden: Elizabeth*, an. 1594.
*2. Of bad reputation.
crack-ër, *crak-ër, s. [**Eng. crack; -er.**]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Lit.: One who or that which cracks.
II. Figuratively:
1. A boaster.
"What *cracker* is this same that deafs our ears
With this abundance of superfluous breath?"
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 1.
*2. Sharp, witty sayings; a *jeu d'esprit*.
"Twill heat the braine, kindle my imagination, I shall talke nothing but *crackers*, and fire-workes, to-night."—*B. Jonson: Every Man out of his Humor*, v. 4.
B. Technically:
1. *Pyrotech.*: A form of explosive fire-work. Marcus Græcius, in the eighth century, speaks of a composition of sulphur, charcoal, and saltpeter, by which he said might be made to imitate thunder by folding some of it up in a cover and tying it tightly. This was a *cracker*.
2. *Baking*: A hard-baked biscuit.
3. *Mach.*: One of the deeply grooved iron cylinders which revolve in pairs and grind the tough, raw caoutchouc, which has been previously cut in pieces by a circular knife.
crack-ër-heads, s. pl. [**Eng. cracker; head.** So named because the vesicles when pressed crack with a noise.] The roots of big tangles, or *Alga marina* (*Lammaria digitata*), eaten by young people. (*Jamieson*.)

- crack-ling, *crak-ling, pr. par., adj. & s.**
[**CRACK, v.**]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As substantive:
I. Lit.: The act of breaking or splitting partially.
***II. Figuratively:**
1. Failure, breach.
2. Boasting, bluster.
3. The act of conversing in a lively manner; gossip.
crack-le, v. i. & t. [A freq. from *crack* (q. v.).]
A. Intransitive:
1. *Ord. Lang.*: To make short, sharp, and rapid cracks; to decrepitate.
*2. *Music*: A direction in lute playing, thus explained by "Maister" Thomas Mace, 1676: "To *crackle* such three-part stops is only to divide each stop, with your thumb and two fingers, so as not to lose time, but give each crotchet its due quantity." [*ARPEGGIO*.] (*Stainer & Barrett*).
***B. Trans.**: To crack, to break. (*Cibber: Non-juror*, i.)
crack-less, a. [**Eng. crack, s.; -less.**] Whole, flawless. (*Davies: Sir T. Overbury's Wife*, p. 6.)
crack-ling, *crack-linge, pr. par., a. & s.
[**CRACKLE, v.**]
A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)
B. As adjective:
I. Lit.: Giving out short, sharp, and rapid cracks; decrepitating.
***II. Fig.**: Sharp, witty, sparkling.
C. As substantive:
1. The giving out of short, sharp, and rapid cracks; decrepitation. (*Eccles.* vii. 6.)
2. The browned and scored skin or rind of roast pork.
3. A kind of dog-biscuit made of tallow refuse, &c.
*4. A sharp witty saying; a *jeu d'esprit*.
5. (*Pl.*): The refuse of tallow or hog's lard.
crackling-bread, s. A bread of Indian meal interspersed with pieces of the fatty integument of the intestines of hogs from which the lard has been rendered by boiling and expression.
crack-nel, *crake-nell, s. [**Fr. craquelin; Dut. krakeling.**] A hard crisp biscuit.
cracks-man, s. [**Eng. crack, v., and man.**] A burglar.
***crack-y, *crack-le, a. & s.** [**Eng. crack; -y.**]
A. As adj.: Talkative, often denoting the effect of being elevated.
B. As subst.: A small, low, three-legged stool having a hole in the middle of the seat, by means of which it is lifted, used in cottages. Often *crackie-stool*.
Crac-ö-vi-an, a. & s. [See def.]
A. As adj.: Of or belonging to Cracow in Poland.
B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Cracow.
crä-cö-vi-ënne, s. [**Fr. = Cracovian.**]
Music: [**POLACCA.**]
Dancing: A dance introduced from Poland into this country, and made famous by the noted Fanny Elssler.
***Crac-ö-öwe, s.** [From Cracow, a city in Poland.] A kind of boot or shoe, with extremely long pointed toes; they were introduced from Cracow.
***cräde, s.** [**CRATE.**]
A crate or wicker-basket for glass or crockery.
" . . . on their shoulders carry'd *crades*,
With glasses in the same."
The Pleasant History of Jack Horner. (*Nares*).
crä-dle, *cradel, *cradele, *cradil, *credel, *credille, *credyll, *credylle, *kradell, s. [**A. S. cradol, from Gael. craidhal; Ir. craidhal.** Cognate with Lat. *crates* a hurdle; **Eng. crate.**]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Literally:
1. A baby's bed or cot, oscillating on rockers or swung upon pivots. The ancient Greeks used *cradles*, and called them by names indicating their



Cracowe.
1. From Sloane MS. 2. Toe of Cracowe 6 in. long. 3. From Royal MS. (Temp. Rich. II.)

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hëre, camel, hër, thëre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mäte, cüb, cüre, unite, cūr, rüle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.

forms, such as little bed, boat, &c. Baby cradles were used by the Romans. They are also mentioned by Theocritus. The cradle of Henry V. of England swung between two posts.

"The cradle that received thee at thy birth."
Cooper: *Expostulation*.

*2. A crate. (Scotch.)

II. Figuratively:

1. The place of birth or early nurture.

2. Infancy; the time when children sleep in cradles.

"... being ever from their cradles bred together,"
Shakespeare: *As You Like It*, i. 1.

B. Technically:

1. Surgery:

(1) A thin shell or case of wood, acting as a splint for a broken bone or dislocated limb.

(2) A framework which supports the bed-clothes above an injured limb.

2. Pottery: A frame on which loam-molds are placed in an oven to be burned, after the spindle is withdrawn.

3. *Hydraul. Engin.*: The frame in which a ship lies on the ways, and which accompanies her in launching; or, the frame in which a vessel lies on a way or slip, or in a canal-lift. A cradle was used in very early times in crossing the Isthmus of Corinth, from the Corinthian to the Cenchrean Sea. The place was called the *Diolos*, or drawing-place, and was five miles in length. This crossing-place was again used during the maritime warfare between the Genoese and the Turks. In its simple form, the cradle consists of three longitudinal timbers united by ribs or cross-pieces. This is floated beneath the ship, which is lashed thereto by cables. The cradle and its burden are then floated to the inclined ways or slip, up which it is hauled, being supported by rollers which intervene between the timbers of the cradle and those of the slip. (*Knight*.)

4. *Metal.*: A rocking apparatus, used in collecting gold from soil and sand by agitating the auriferous earth in water. The earth is shoveled into the sieve, and washed through its meshes by water, which also carries off the lighter earthy particles in suspension. The coarser matters, which do not pass the meshes of the sieve, are thrown out and the operation repeated. After a large quantity of earth has been thus disposed of, the contents of the cradle are washed in a pan and the gold obtained from the settings. (*Knight*.)

5. *Engraving*: A tool used by mezzotint-engravers. It consists of a steel plate with a proper tang and handle, and has angular grooves on its under surface, so that when the rounded end is obliquely ground, it will form a row of points by which a multitude of burrs are raised upon a plate. This is the mode of proceeding in mezzotint-engraving (q. v.), the cradle being rocked backward and forward, and retreating, making a zigzag series of burrs. This is crossed at right angles, and then several times diagonally, until the whole surface of the plate is roughened, so as to hold the ink of the copper-plate printer. The burnisher and scraper remove the burr in parts, according to the desired graduation of lights. (*Knight*.)

6. *Mining*: A suspended scaffold used by miners.

7. *Carp.*: The rough framework or bracketing forming ribbing for vaulted ceilings and arches intended to be covered with plaster.

8. Husbandry:

(1) A set of fingers projecting from a post which is mortised into the snath of a grain-scythe.

(2) A grain-scythe.

9. Nautical:

(1) An apparatus or machine for shipping horses.

(2) The basket or apparatus in which, when a line has been made fast to a vessel in distress, the sailors, &c., are brought to land.

10. Architecture:

(1) The centering for a bridge, culvert, &c.

(2) A square depression or sinking in each interval between the modillions of the Corinthian cornice, and in other parts. (*Crabbe*.)

11. *Games*: The same as CAT'S-CRADLE (q. v.).

12. *Old Armor*: The part of the stock of a cross-bow on which the missile rests.

13. *Cremation*: The receptacle in which a corpse is incinerated at a crematory.

"It (the corpse) rested on a wheeled truck made noiseless by the addition of rubber-tired wheels, and beside it was the cradle, as the pan is called which receives the body. * * The cradle is made of cold-rolled steel, designed to prevent its becoming warped by the flames."—*Chicago Tribune*, Dec. 21, 1893.

cradle-babe, *s.* An infant.

"As mild and gentle as the cradle-babe."

Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iii. 2.

***cradle-bairn**, ***cradelbarn**, ***kradelbarne**, *s.*

An infant, a cradle-babe.

"He . . . made hem rowte

Als he weren kradelbarne." *Havelok*, 1911.

***cradle-band**, ***cradelbonde**, ***credelbonde**, ***credylbonde**, ***credilbande**, *subst.* Swaddling clothes.

"A credilbande: fascia, fasciola, instita."—*Cathol. Anglic.*

cradle-chimney, *s.* The name given to the large grate, of an oblong form, open at all sides for the emission of the heat, which is used in what is called a "round-about fireside;" denominated from its resemblance to a cradle.

cradle-clothes, *s. pl.* The bed-clothes belonging to a cradle.

"O could it be prov'd
That some night-tripping fairy had exchange'd,
In cradle-clothes, our children, where they lay,"
Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., i. 1.

cradle-hills, *s. pl.* Small hillocks formed by fallen trunks of trees.

cradle-scythe, *s.*

Agric.: A broad scythe to be fitted in a grain-cradle, as distinguished from a grass or mowing scythe.

***cradle-song**, ***credille sange**, *s.* A lullaby.

"A credille sange: fascennine."—*Cathol. Anglic.*

***cradle-time**, *s.* Childhood, infancy.

"Hercules, whose famous acts . . .
Whereof the first but not the least
In cradle-time befell,"
Warner: *Albion's Eng.*, bk. I., ch. III.

cradle-vault, *s.*

Arch.: A cylindrical vault.

crā-dle, *v. t. & i.* [**CRADLE**, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

*1. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: To lay or place in a cradle; to rock to sleep.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To nurture, to bring up, to rear from infancy.

"He that hath been cradled in majesty will not leave the throne to play with beggars."—*Glanville: Apollonius*.

(2) To put or lay to rest.

"Though clasp'd and cradled in his nurse's arms,"

Cooper: *Hope*.

II. Technically:

1. *Agric.*: To cut and lay with a cradle, as grain.

2. *Hydraul. Engin.*: To transport a vessel by means of a cradle.

"At a number of places in Lombardy and Venetia the locks are insufficient or absent, and boats are cradled and transported over the grade."—*Knight: Dict. of Mech.*

*B. Intrans.: To lie or lodge as in a cradle.

"Husks wherein the scorn cradled,"
Shakespeare: *Tempest*, i. 2.

crā-dled, *pa. par. or a.* [**CRADLE**, *v.*]

crā-dling, *pr. par., a. & s.* [**CRADLE**, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The act of laying or rocking in a cradle.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The bringing up or nurturing from infancy.

(2) Infancy.

II. Technically:

1. *Coopering*: Cutting a cask in two lengthwise, in order to allow it to pass through a doorway or hatchway, the parts being afterward united and re-hooped.

2. *Carpentry*:

(1) The framework in arched or coved ceilings to which the laths are nailed.

(2) The framework to which the entablature of a wooden shop-front is fastened.

craft (1), ***craft**, ***crafts**, ***creft**, *s.* [*A. S. craft*; *Icel. kraptr, krafr*; *Sw., Dan. & Ger. kraft*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Art, dexterity, skill.

"A poem is the work of the poet; poetry is his skill or craft of making, the very fiction itself of the work."—*Ben Jonson*.

2. Art, dexterity, or skill applied to bad purposes; artifice, cunning.

"... a man in whom craft and profligacy were united . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. A manual art or occupation; a trade, an employment.

"For since the birth of time, throughout all ages and nations,
Has the craft of the smith been held in repute by the people."

Longfellow: *Evangeline*, i. 1.

4. The members of a particular trade.

"And because he was of the same craft he abode with them, . . ."—*Acts xviii. 3*.

5. Specially applied with the definite article to the body or brotherhood of Freemasons.

6. A corporation, a guild.

"His craft, the blacksmiths, first ay,
Led the procession, two and two."
Mayne: *Siller Gun*, p. 22.

II. *Naut.*: A vessel.

"Built for freight, and yet for speed,
A beautiful and gallant craft."
Longfellow: *The Building of the Ship*.

craft (2), *s.* [*CROFT*.] A field near a house. (In old husbandry.) (*Scotch*.)

"Or, faith! I fear, that wi' the geese,
I shortly boost to pasture
I the craft some day."
Burns: *A Dream*.

***craft**, ***crafts**, ***crefte**, *v. i. & t.* [*A. S. craftan, gecraftan*.]

A. Intrans.: To use craft, arts, or artifice; to act craftily.

"To say, Beseech you, cease.—You have made fair hands,
You, and your crafts! you have crafted fair!"
Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*, iv. 6.

B. Trans.: To gain or win by craft.

"Onnethe creft eny that stat."—*Shoreham*, p. 1.

crafter, *s.* [*CROFTER*.]

***craft-fūl**, *a.* [*Eng. craft*; *-ful* (l).] Cunning, artful, crafty.

***craft-fūl-ly**, ***craftfullich**, *adv.* [*Eng. craft-ful*; *-ly*.] Cunningly, cleverly, with art or skill.

"The best clerk of al this tun
Craftfullich makid this bastun."
Reliq. Antiq., ii. 176.

craft-i-ly, ***craftilich**, *a. & adv.* [*M. H. Ger. kraitlich*.]

*A. *As adj.*: Cunning, skillful, clever.

"He was a clerk, that wrotheth this craftilich werk."—*Reliq. Antiq.*, ii. 176.

B. *As adv.*: With craft or cunning; cunningly, dexterously, artfully.

"... had, for that cause, craftily persuaded Solyman to take in hand the unfortunate Persian war."—*Knolles*.

craft-i-ness, *s.* [*Eng. craft*; *-ness*.] Cunning, art, craft, artfulness, stratagem.

"... He taketh the wise in their own craftiness."—*1 Cor. iii. 19*.

***craft-less**, *a.* [*Eng. craft*; *-less*.] Free from craft or art; artless.

"... helpless, craftless, and innocent people."—*Bp. Taylor: Holy Living; On Covetousness*, § 6.

crafts-man, ***craftmon**, ***craftysman**, *s.* [*Eng. craft*, and *man*.] A man skilled in any particular craft, trade, or occupation; an artisan, a mechanic.

crafts-man-ship, *s.* [*Eng. craftsman*; *-ship*.] The work of a craftsman or skilled artisan.

"... magnificent craftsmanship."—*Ruskin*.

***crafts-mas-tér**, *s.* [*Eng. craft*, and *master*.] One skilled in any craft; a master of his craft or trade.

"There is art in pride: a man might as soon learn a trade. Those who were not brought up to it seldom prove their craftsmanship."—*Collier: On Pride*.

craft-ŷ, ***crafti**, ***crefti**, *a.* [*A. S. craftig*; *Icel. kröftugr*; *O. H. Ger. chrestig, kreffig*; *Dan. kreffig*.]

1. Belonging to or indicating craft, knowledge, or skill. (There was at first no insinuation of crookedness.)

"This ryche crafty tabernacle."

Lydgate: Book of Troye.

2. Possessing skill or dexterity; skilled, skillful.

"He was a noble crafti man of trees."—*Wycliffe: Exod. xxxviii. 23*.

3. Indicating or characterized by craft, art, or cunning.

4. Artful, cunning, wily, sly.

"Which simple votaries shall on trust receive,
While craftier feign belief, till they believe,"

Moore: *Lalla Rookh; The Veiled Prophet of Khorassan*.

crāg (1), ***cragge**, *s.* [*Wel. Craig*; *Gael. Craig*.]

1. A rough, steep rock; a rugged, broken cliff.

2. The rugged protuberances or prominences of rocks.

"From crag to crag the signal flew."

Scott: *The Lady of the Lake*, v. 9.

crag-and-tail, **crag and tail**, *s.*

Geol.: A crag, rock, or hill, with a precipitous face on one side and with an accumulation of boulders, gravel, mud, or similar detrital matter on the other. The Castle Rock at Edinburgh, Scotland, with its steep western face, is a "crag" and the eastward slope of the High Street and Canon-gate constitute the "tail."

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, gell, chorus, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn. -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

crag-built, *a.* Built on a crag.

crag-covered, *a.* Covered with steep, broken cliffs.

"But still I perceive an emotion the same
As I felt, when a boy, on the *crag-covered* wild."
Byron: Hours of Idleness; When I Roved a Young Highlander.

crag-platform, *s.* A standing place on a crag.

"A huge *crag-platform*, smooth as burnished brass,
I chose."
Tennyson: The Palace of Art.

cråg (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A south-country word for a small bear vessel.

"Then you'll have brewed if I don't fail
A very pretty crag of ale."
Horne: Fleas' Burlesque, 1722. (Halliwell: Contrib. to Lexicog.)

cråg (3), **craig**, ***cragge**, *s.* [Dut. *kraag*; Ger. *kragen*.]

1. The neck, the throat.

"Bearen the *cragge* so stiffe and so state."
Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar, ix.

2. The small end of a neck of mutton; the scrag (q. v.).

cråg (4), *s.* [Provenc. Eng. *crag*, a term used in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, England, to designate masses of shelly sand used to fertilize soils deficient in calcareous matter. (Lyell.)]

Geol.: Four series of geological beds, all of Pleiocene age; the uppermost, the Norwich Crag, being newer, and the Red Crag and White or Coraline Crag being old Pleiocene. Of the latter age is a series of beds called Antwerp Crag.

cråg-géd, ***craggid**, ***craggyd**, *a.* [Eng. *crag*; -ed.]

†1. Full of crags or steep, broken rocks; craggy.

"On a huge hill,
Cragged and steep, trump stands."
Crashaw.

†2. Covered with knots or lumps; knotted.

"As knave wyth this *craggyd* knad hym kyllid."
Covenant Myst., p. 384.

cråg-géd-næss, *s.* [Eng. *cragged*; -ness.] The quality or state of being cragged; craginess.

"The *craggedness* or steepness of that mountain maketh many parts of it in a manner inaccessible."
Brerewood.

cråg-gi-næss, *s.* [Eng. *craggy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being craggy or abounding in crags.

"The *cragginess* and steepness of places up and down."
Houell: Instruct. for Foraine Travel, p. 182.

cråg-gý, *a.* [Eng. *crag*; -ý.] Full of or abounding with crags or steep, broken rocks and cliffs.

"The rest was *craggy* cliff, that overhung
Still as it rose, impossible to climb."
Milton: P. L., bk. iv.

cråggs-man, **craigsman**, *s.* [Eng. *crag* (1), *s.*, and *man*.] One whose occupation, partly at least, is to climb crags and cliffs for the purpose of taking wild birds and their eggs; one skilled in climbing cliffs.

"I am more of a *craigsman* than to mind fire or water."
Scott: The Pirate, ch. iv.

craïg, *s.* [Crag (3), *s.*] The neck, the throat.

"as I have dealt a' my life in halters, I think na
truckle o' putting my *craig* in peril of a St. Johnstone's
tipet."
Scott: Waverley, ch. xxxix.

craig-claith, **craig-cloth**, *s.* A neck-cloth.

craigh-ling, *a.* [An imitat. word.] Coughing.

craik, *v. i.* [Craik (1), *s.*]

1. To cry like a hen; to clobber.

"The cry was so ugly of elfs, apes, and owles,
That geese and gaisling cries and crakes."
Potwatt: Watson's Coll., iii. 21-2.

2. To croak; to emit a hoarse sound.

"As a pyet,—after alighting on a tree in his yeard, *craiks*
as is usual with them; he being at dinner,—takes out
his gun and fires at her, . . ."
Law: Memorials, p. 280.

craïl, *s.* [CREEL.]

craill-capon, *s.* A haddock dried without being split. (Scotch.)

"To augment his drowth, each to his jaws
A good *Craill-capon* holds, at which he rugs and gnaws."
Anster Fair, C. ii., st. 20.

***crake** (1), *s.* [CRACK, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A boast.

"Leasings, backbitings, and vain-glorious *crakes*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 10.

2. *Old Ordn.*: A kind of great gun or cannon.

"The tothy *crakes* war of wer,
That thai befor herd neur er."
Barbour, xix. 399.

cråke (2), *s.* [Imitated from the cry of the bird.] A bird; the corncrake (q. v.).

crake-berry, *s.* *Empetrum nigrum*.

***Portuguese Crake-berry**: *Corema alba*. (Treas. of Bot.)

cråke, *v. i. & t.* [CRACK, *v.*]

I. *Intrans.*: To boast, to bluster, to crack.

"Then she is mortal born, how so ye *crake*."
Spenser: F. Q., VII. vii. 50.

† Followed by *of* before that which is boasted of.

"Each man may *crake* of that which was his owne."
Mir. for Mag., p. 297.

II. *Transitive*:

1. To boast of, to vaunt, to puff.

"But I write more than thou canst *crake* or cry."
Owen: Epigrams Englished, 1677.

2. To utter boastfully or vauntingly.

"To whom the boaster, that all knights did blot,
With proud disdain did scornful answer make:
And further did uncomely speeches *crake*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. iii. 16.

***crå-kër** (1), *s.* [CRACKER.] A boaster, a brag-gart.

"No yet great *crakers* were ever great fighters."
Damon and Pythias, sign. E. iiij.

crå-kër (2), *s.* [Eng. *crake* (2), *s.*; -er.] The Corncrake.

"The land-fowls produced here are hawks extraordinary good, eagles, plovers, crows, wrens, stone-chaker, *craker*, cuckoo."
Martin: St. Kilda, p. 28.

cråm, ***cråmmyn**, ***cremmyn**, ***cromme**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *crammian*. Cogn. with Icel. *kremja*=to squeeze; Sw. *krama*; Dan. *kramme*.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. To stuff, press, or push in, so as to fill to overflowing; to crowd.

"Suffer us to famish, and their store-houses *crammed* with grain . . ."
Shakesp.: Coriol. I. 1.

2. To fill with food beyond satiety; to stuff.

"I am sure children would be freer from diseases, if they were not *crammed* so much . . ."
Locke.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To thrust, to force.

"In another printed paper it is roundly expressed, that he will *cram* his brass down our throats."
Swift.

2. To puff out, to stuff.

" . . . *Cram* us with praise, and make us
As fat as tame things."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, I. 2.

3. To coach or prepare a pupil for an examination, by endeavoring to force into him in a short time sufficient superficial knowledge of the subjects required to enable him to pass.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To stuff one's self with food; to eat beyond satiety.

"Gluttony . . . with besotted base ingratitude
Crams, and blasphemous his feeder."
Milton: Comus, 779.

2. *Fig.*: To endeavor to force into one's self in a short time a sufficient knowledge of certain subjects to enable one's self to pass an examination.

"It was no use telling the Civil Service candidates they must not *cram*."
London Daily Telegraph.

cråm, *s.* [CRAM, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The system of cramming for an examination; a coaching.

2. A crammer, a coach.

"It was a great thing on one side to be a good *cram* and on the other to take the *cram* well."
London Daily Telegraph.

3. A lie, (Slang.)

II. *Weaving*: A warp having more than two threads in each dent or split of the reed.

cråm-bë (1), *s.* [Lat. *crambe*; Gr. *krambë*=cabbage, cole, kale.]

Bot.: A genus of cruciferous plants, family Raphanidae. The plant is without valves, the upper joint globose, deciduous, bearing one pendulous seed upon a seed from the bottom of the cell, the lower joint resembling a pedicel. *Crambe maritima* is the Sea Kale. It is a glabrous plant with roundish, sinuated, waved, and toothed glaucous leaves and white flowers. It grows, though not very commonly, on sea-coasts or sandy or stony places. When cultivated and blanched, it is an excellent culinary vegetable. *C. tatarica* is the Tatar Kenyer or Tartar-bread of the Hungarians. It is eaten by them, peeled and sliced, with oil, vinegar, or salt, or sometimes is boiled.

cråm-bi-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *crambus* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: A family of Moths, the typical one of the group Crambidae (q. v.). It consists of small moths, the wings of which appear ample during flight, but which when they are at rest are so closely folded around the body as to make the insect look almost tubular, and hide it from all but careful eyes.

They may be called grass-moths, for they frequent every variety of grassy places, flying from the ground at every step which the observer takes.

cråm-bi-dës, *s. pl.* [Lat. *crambus* (q. v.), and masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. -ides.]

Entom.: A group of Moths, tribe Pyralidina. There are four families: (1) Eudoridæ, (2) Galeridæ, (3) Phycidæ, (4) Crambidæ. (Stainton.)

cråm-ling, *a.* [A corruption of *scrambling*.] (For definition see etymology.)

crambling-rocket, *s.* A name given to (1) *Sisymbrium officinale*, (2) *Reseda lutea*. (Britten & Holland.)

***cråm-bë**, ***cråm-bë** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Mahn compares *cramp*=difficult.]

I. *Literally*:

1. A game in which one person names a word, to which another endeavors to find a rhyme.

"Where every jovial tinker, for his chink,
May cry, mine host, to *crambe*! Give us drink."
Ben Jonson: The New Inn, I. 1.

2. A word rhyming with another suggested.

II. *Fig.*: A joke, a game.

crambo-clink, **crambo-jingle**, *s.* Rhymes, doggerel verses.

"A' ye wha live by *crambo-clink*."
Burns: On a Scotch Bard.

cråm-büs, *s.* parched, shriveled; as subst.=a blight in fruit.]

Entomol.: A genus of moths, the typical one of the family Crambidæ (q. v.). The perfect insects have simple antennæ and the labial palpi so long as to constitute a beak in front of the head. The larvae, which have sixteen legs, feed among moss in silken galleries. (Stainton.)

crammed, *pa. par. or a.* [CRAM, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Stuffed, filled to repletion.

2. *Fig.*: Coached up for an examination.

"The political and permanent officials of the country might be divided into two classes—the *crammed* and the *crammers*."
London Daily Telegraph.

cråm-mër, *s.* [Eng. *cram*; -er.]

1. *Lit.*: One who crams or fills himself or anything to repletion.

2. *Fig.*: A contemptuous term applied by opponents to those private tutors who prepare students for competitive examinations.

"What was demanded was that these studies should be rescued from '*crammers*.' But what was a '*crammer*?' A professor was a person whose pay came to him irrespective of his exertions. A '*crammer*' was a teacher whose pay depended wholly on his exertions."
Mr. Sedgwick: University Intelligence, Oxford, in London Times.

cråm-ming, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CRAM, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. The act of stuffing or filling anything to repletion.

2. The act of stuffing or eating to satiety.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. The system or act of coaching for an examination.

2. The act of preparing for an examination with an examiner.

***cråm-6i-gý**, ***cramoisie**, ***crammasy**, ***cram-mesy**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *cramoisi*.]

A. *As adj.*: Crimson.

"Item an gowne of *crammasy* satyne heich nekkit with ane small vane of *crammasy* velvot lynit all through with *crammasy* velvot without hornis."
Inventories, A. (1539), p. 33.

B. *As subst.*: Crimson cloth.

"In *crammasy* cleder and granit violate."
Douglas: Virgil, 399, 20.

cråmp, ***crampe**, *s. & a.* [O. H. Ger. *chrampho*; Old Fr. *crampe*; Sw. *krampe*; Dan. *krampe*.] [CLAMP.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Fig.*: A restraint, a hinderance, a restriction, a shackle.

"How does it grate upon his thankless ear,
Crippling his pleasures with the *cramp* of fear!"
Cowper: Truth.



Crambus Radiellus.

fåte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wë, wët, hère, camel, hër, thère; pine, plt, sìre, sìr, marine; gô, pô, or, wöro, wölf, wörk, whô, sôn; mäte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, räle, füll; try, sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

II. Technically:

1. *Med.*: A spasmodic contraction of some limb or muscle of the body, attended with pain and numbness. [SPASM.]

2. *Masonry*: A bar of iron with bent ends, used to unite adjacent blocks of stone in situations where they are exposed to wrenching, as in piers, wharves, lighthouses, breakwaters, &c. The stones in the Coliseum of Vespasian were united by bronze cramps. (*Knicht*.) It is sometimes called also a CRAMPEN (q. v.).

3. *Carpentry*:

(1) A rectangular frame with a tightening screw, by which carpenters compress the joints of frame-work, as in making doors and other panel-work, and for other purposes. Its purpose is somewhat similar to that of a clamp.

(2) A bench-hook or holdfast.

4. *Boot-making*: A piece of board, shaped like the front of a boot, over which leather is bent to form the upper of a boot or shoe. (*Knicht*.) [CRAMP.]

5. *Falconry*: A disease to which hawks are subject from cold, which affects their wings.

B. *As adj.*: Difficult, knotty, obscure, crabbed.

cramp-bark, *s.* The popular name given in the United States to *Viburnum oxycoccus*, an antispasmodic plant.

cramp-bone, *s.* The patella of a sheep, so called from its supposed efficacy in preserving the bearer from cramp.

cramp-drill, *s.* A portable drill having a cutting and a feeding motion. In one example the feed-screw is in the lower member of the cramp-frame, and in the other one it is in the upper portion and forms a sleeve around the drill-spindle which rotates within it. (*Knicht*.)

cramp-fish, *cramp fish*, *s.*

Ichthy.: A name for a kind of Ray, the *Torpedo vulgaris*, capable of giving a shock tending to produce numbness in the part of the human body through which it is sent. It is called also the Old British Torpedo, the Numb-fish, the Wrymouth, the Electric Ray, and the Cramp Ray. (*Yarrell*.)

cramp-iron, *s.*

Masonry: An iron binding two stones together in a course. It has usually turned-over ends which penetrate the respective ash-lars. [CRAMPEN.]

cramp-joint, *s.* One in which the parts are bound together by locking-bars.

cramp-ray, *cramp ray*, *s.* The same as CRAMP-FISH (q. v.).

cramp ring, *s.* A ring worn as a preservative against cramp. Such rings were solemnly consecrated or blessed by the kings of England on Good-Friday.

"I, Robert Moth, this tenth of our king,

Give to thee, Joan Potluck, my biggest cramp ring,"

Ordinary (O. Pl.), x. 250.

cramp-stone, *s.* A stone carried about as a preservative against cramp. Such stones are said to have been first used about the middle of the eleventh century.

"A cramp-stone, as I take it,
Were very useful." *Messenger: The Picture*, v. 1.

crämp, *v. t.* [CRAMP, *s.*]1. *Literally*:

To affect with cramp.

"When the contracted limbs were cramp'd . . ."

Dryden: Virgil.

2. To bind, fasten, or confine with cramp-irons.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To confine, to narrow down.

"There shall each poet share and trim,
Stretch, cramp, or lop the verse's limb."

Couper: An Ode; Secundum Artem, 1.

2. To hinder or restrain in growth, progress, or action.

"He who serves has still restraints of dread upon his spirits, which, even in the midst of action, cramps and ties up his activity."—*South: Sermons*.

3. To bind or unite together.

"The diversified but connected fabric of universal justice is well cramped and bolted together in all its parts . . ."

Burke: Speech at Bristol (1780).

cramped, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CRAMP, *v.*]

crämp-ērn, *s.* [Eng. *cramp*, and *iron*.] The same as CRAMP, *s.*, II. 2 (q. v.), and CRAMP-IRON (q. v.).

crämp-lāg, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [CRAMP, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of fastening or holding with cramp-irons.

***crämp-īsh**, ***crämpysse**, *v. t.* [Eng. *cramp*.] To cramp, to contract.

"She . . . crämpisheth her limmes crokeedly."

Chaucer: Queen Anelida, 174.

crämp-īt, **crämp-ēt**, ***cramp-bit**, *s.* [Gael. *crampaid*.]

1. A cramping-iron. (*Scotch*.)

2. An iron made to fit the sole of the shoe, with small spikes in it, for keeping the foot firm on ice or slippery ground.

"With crampets on our feet, and clubs in hand."

Muses' Threnodie, p. 149.

3. The cramp-iron of a scabbard.

"On the scabbard are placed four round plates of silver overgilt, two of them near to the crampit are enamelled blew, . . ."

Inventories, p. 341.

4. An iron spike driven in a wall for supporting anything.

5. The iron guard at the end of a staff.

crämp-ōn, **crämp-pōn**, *s.* [Fr. *crampion*.]

1. *Bot.*: An adventitious root, serving as a fulcrum or support.

2. *Mech.*: A clutch formed like a pair of calipers, used in raising objects.

"Man with his crampions and harping-irons can draw ashore the great Leviathan."—*Howell: Parly. of Beasts*, p. 7.

3. *Mil.*: Iron spikes worn on the boots, to assist the foothold in climbing the slopes of earthworks.

crämp-ōn-ēe, *a.* [Fr. *cramponné*, *pa. par.* of *crampionner* = to fix with a cramp.]

Her.: An epithet for a cross that has at each end a cramp or crampion.

crämp-pōon, *s.* [CRAMPON.]

†crämp-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *cramp*;

ŷ.]

1. Suffering from or afflicted with cramp.

2. Causing or producing cramp.

crān, *crane*, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A sufficient quantity of unsalted herrings to fill a barrel. (*Scotch*.)

"They both fished and bought the herring fresh from the country people, at the great price of from 9s. to 12s. per crane (which is the full of a barrel of green fish) as taken out of the net."—*P. Utig. Lewis Statist. Acc.*, xix. 282. (*Jamieson*.)

***crān-age** (age as *lāg*), *s.* [Low Lat. *cranagium*.]

1. A liberty to use a crane for drawing up wares from the vessels, at any creek of the sea or wharf, unto the land, and to make profit of it. It signifies also the money paid and taken for the same. (*Cowel*.)

2. Money paid for the use of a crane.

"To this objection it might serve for a full answer, that there are other duties than customs and subsidies due upon the landing of wares: for example, wharfage, crantage, scavage, and such like."—*State Trials; The Great Cause of Impositions*, an. 1606.

crān-bēr-rŷ, **†crāne-bēr-rŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *crane*, and *berry*.]

I. *Singular*:

1. (*Of the form cranberry*): A plant, *Vaccinium oxycoccus*, having also the book-name of the Marsh Whortleberry. It has a filiform stem, ovate evergreen leaves, glaucous beneath, their margin revolute and entire; a terminal single-flowered peduncle, a four-parted revolute corolla, and a berry of a bright roseate hue. It is found in bogs. The berries are used for preserves and pies. The deeply divided revolute segments of the corolla have led Richard and other botanists to separate the species from *Vaccinium* and call it *Oxycoccus palustris*.

†1. *American Cranberry*: *Vaccinium macrocarpum*, or *Oxycoccus macrocarpus* or *macrocarpa*. It is found through a great part of North America. The berries are largely exported.

†2. *Tasmanian Cranberry*: An epacrid (*Astroloma humifusum*). It has scarlet blossoms and a green, whitish, or slightly reddish fruit, about the size of a currant; this consists of a viscid, apple-flavored pulp, inclosing a large seed.

II. *Pl. (Cranberries)*:

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Vacciniaceæ (q. v.).

cranberry-gatherer, *s.* An implement shaped like a rake, and adapted to catch below the berries on the stalk, and collect them in a bag or box attached to the rake-head.

cranberry tart, *s.* A tart made of cranberries. [CRANBERRY, I. 1.]

***crānce** (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *cren*=a breach, cleft.] A crack or chink in the wall through which the wind blows.

crānce (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *crans*.]

1. *Naut.*: Any boom iron, but particularly an iron cap attached to the outer end of a bowsprit, through which the jib-boom passes.

2. *Fabric*: Probably some stuff made of hair.

***crānch**, *v. t.* [CRAUNCH.]

" . . . but she can cranch
A sack of small coal "

B. *Jonson: Magn. Lady*.

***crānch**, ***crānk**, *a.* [CRANK, *a.*] Lively, active, spirited.

crāne (1), *s.* [A. S. *cran*, *crano*, *cræn*; Sw. *krana*, *trane*; Dan. *trane* (the bird), *krane* (the machine); Dut. & Low Ger. *kraan*; H. Ger. *kranich*; Corn., Wel., & Arm. *garan*; Fr. *grue*; Sp. *grua*, *grulla*; Port. *grau*; Ital. *grua*, *gru*; Lat. *grus*; Gr. *geranos* = (1) a crane (the bird); (2) a crane for lifting weights . . . from the root *geran*.]

1. *Ornithology and Ordinary Language*:
(1) *Sing.*: Any bird of the genus *Grus*, or the family Gruidæ (q. v.). The Common Crane is *Grus cinerea*. The tip of the bill is horn-colored, its middle part greenish-black, the base reddish. The top of the head, which is naked, is of a red color; the plumage in general is an ashy-gray; the throat, neck, and occiput darker; the feet black—length 3 feet 3 in. to 3 feet 10 in. It is a gallinular bird, frequenting marshes, but has certain affinities to the Rasores. It is a migratory bird, in winter living in India, Egypt, and in summer migrating to the North. In these passages it flies, generally by night, high in air, in a large wedge-formed flock, led by a single leader, or in long lines, and with discordant cries. These movements attract the notice of the ancient classic writers. Where it breeds, which is in the north of Europe and Siberia, the nest is among rushes, or even on the walls of unfrequented houses. The eggs, two in number, are pale bluish-green, with brown markings. [GRUS, GRUIDÆ.]

"Like a crane, or a swallow, so did I chatter."—*Isa.* xxxviii. 14.

(2) *Pl.*: The birds of the genus *Grus*, or the sub-family Gruidæ, or the family Gruidæ (q. v.).

"That small infantry war'd on by cranes."—*Milton*.

2. *Astron.*: A small southern constellation, one of the twenty-seven introduced by Lacaille. It figures as *Grus*, the Crane.

3. *Mech.*: A machine for hoisting and lowering heavy weights. It consists of a vertical post or frame, which is rotatable on its axis, and a jib or projecting arm over which the chain or rope passes on its way from the winch at the foot of the post to the load to be lifted.

"In case the mold about it be so ponderous as not to be removed by any ordinary force, you may then raise it with a crane."—*Mortimer*.

"Then commerce brought into the public walk
The busy merchant, the big warehouse built,
Rais'd the strong crane."—*Thomson: Autumn*.

† The projecting arm or beam of a crane is the *jib*. The post and *jib* collectively are sometimes known as the *gibbet*. The diagonal is the *stay*.

4. *Nautical*:

(1) A forked post to support a boom or spare spar on deck.

(2) A projecting bracket to support spars, &c.

5. *Engin.*: An overhanging tube for supplying a tender with water; a water-crane.

6. *Lapid.*: A contrivance to hold a stone, and present it to the slicer of the lapidary. It consists of a clamp which moves horizontally, having its bearings on a vertical post rising from the bench of the lapidary. A weighted string is attached to the lever-arm, and keeps the stone constantly pressed up against the slicer. [SLICER.]

7. *Comm.*: A machine for weighing goods, on the principle of the crane.

8. *Domestic*: An iron arm or beam fixed to the back of a fireplace, and used for suspending pots, kettles, &c., on.

9. *Dist.*: A siphon, or bent tube, used for drawing liquors out of a cask.

*10. *Old War*: A kind of balista, or catapult, used for discharging large stones, in ancient warfare.

† (1) *Crowned Cranes*:

Ornith. (Pl.): The African Cranes of the genus *Balearica*.

(2) *Derrick Crane*:

Machin.: A form of crane having spars for jib and post. [DERRICK.]

(3) *Gigantic Cranes*:

Ornith.: A book-name for the Adjutants, which are not of the family Gruidæ, but are Ardeide (Herons) of the sub-family Ciconinæ (Storks).

(4) *Numidian Crane*:

Ornith.: The Demoiselle (*Anthropoides virgo*).

(5) *Stanley Cranes*:

Ornith., &c.: East Indian cranes of the genus *Anthropoides*.

(6) *True Cranes*:

Ornith.: A book-name for the sub-family Gruidæ, *crane-fly*, *s.*

1. *Sing.*: Any two-winged fly of the genus *Tipula* or the family Tipulidæ.

2. *Pl. (Crane-flies)*: The genus *Tipula* or the family Tipulidæ. The typical species is what is popularly known as Daddy Long-legs.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

crane-like, a. Like a crane; long-necked.

crane-necked, a. Long-necked.

crane, v. i. & t. [CRANE, s.]

A. Intrans. To stretch out one's neck like a crane; to stare.

***B. Trans.** To raise, to lift.

crane's-bill, crane's-bill, s. [Eng. crane's, and bill.]

I. Bot., &c.:

1. Sing. (Of the two forms): A general English name for the species of *Geranium*.

"Is there any blue half so pure, and deep, and tender, as that of the large crane's-bill, the *Geranium pratense* of the botanists?"—*Black: Advent of a Phaeton*, ch. xx (Davies.)

2. Pl. (Of the form Crane's-bill): The name given by Lindley to the order Geraniaceae (q. v.).

¶ Crowfoot Crane's-bill: [So called from the form of the leaves.] *Geranium pratense*.

II. Surg. (Of the form Crane's-bill): A pair of long-nosed pincers.

crāng, s. [Dut. *krang*=a carcass.] The carcass of a whale. [KRANG.]

***crān-gle, v. t.** [CRANKLE, CRINKLE.] To twist, to curl.

crāng-ōn, s. [Gr. *krangōn*=a shrimp, a prawn; or some similar animal.]

Zool.: A genus of Crustaceans, the typical one of the family Crangonidae (q. v.).

crāng-ōn-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *crangon*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -i-dæ.]

Zool.: A family of macrourous (long-tailed) Crustaceans. The internal antennae are inserted in the same line as the external ones, the first joint of the latter having a large oval or triangular appendage. The front pair of feet are terminated by a monodactylous hand or subcheliform extremity. [CRANGON.]

crā-nī-a, s. [Low Lat. *cranium* (q. v.).] [CRANIUM.]

Zool.: A genus of Mollusks, the typical one of the family Craniidae. The shell is smooth or radiately striated, the umbo of the dorsal valve subcentral; that of the ventral valve subcentral, marginal, or prominent and cap-like, with an obscure triangular area traversed by a central line. Five recent species are known from Spitzbergen, Britain, the Mediterranean, India, and New South Wales; thirty-seven fossil have been found from the Lower Silurian onward till now. The range of the former is to 150 fathoms.

crā-nī-a-dæ, †crā-nī-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *crania*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -i-dæ.]

Zool.: A family of Mollusks, class Brachiopoda. The shell, which is punctate, is orbicular, calcareous, and hingeless, attached by the umbo or by the whole breadth of the ventral valve, rarely free; the dorsal valve is limpet-like, the disk with four large muscular impressions, and digitated vascular ones. Only known genus, *Crania* (q. v.).

crā-nī-ā, s. [Mod. Lat. *cranialis*, from *cranium* (q. v.), and suff. -alis.] Pertaining or relating to the cranium (q. v.). Thus there are a cranial cavity, a cranial flexus, cranial arteries, nerves, ganglia, and sinuses.

crā-nīch-i-dæ (ch guttural), s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cranchis* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -i-dæ.]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, tribe Neottieae.

crā-nīch-is (ch guttural), s. [Gr. *kranos*=a helmet, which the flower somewhat resembles, and *ichis*, an arbitrarily formed suffix (†).]

Bot.: A genus of Orchids, the typical one of the family Cranchiidae (q. v.). The flowers are inconspicuous. The genus is somewhat large. The species are natives of America.

crā-nī-i-dæ, s. pl. [CRANIADÆ.]

crā-nī-ō, in compos. [Lat. *crani*(um); o connective.] Pertaining or related to the cranium and also to some other part.

cranio-facial, a. Pertaining to the cranium and to the face. Thus there is a cranio-facial axis formed by certain bones.

cranio-vertebral, a.

Anat.: Pertaining or relating to the cranium and to the vertebrae.

†crā-nī-ōg-nō-mý, s. [Gr. *kranion*=the skull, and *gnomē*=the means of knowing, a mark, a token, . . . the organ by which one perceives or knows, the mind, . . . judgment, opinion.] The science founded on knowledge of the peculiarities of the cranium in different individuals or races.

crā-nī-ōld, s. [Mod. Lat. *crania* (q. v.), and Gr. *eidos*= . . . form.]

Zool.: Resembling the mollusks of the genus *Crania*; pertaining to the family Craniadæ.

crā-nī-ō-lār-i-s, s. [Dimin. of Low Lat. *cranium*=a skull, which the capsules somewhat resemble, and fem. sing. adj. suff. -aria.]

Bot.: A genus of Pedaliads, tribe Pedaleæ. The fleshy sweet root of *Cranio-laria annua*, a West Indian plant, when dry is said to be a bitter cooling medicine. Moreover, it is preserved in sugar as a delicacy.

crā-nī-ōl-ōg-ic-ā, a. [Eng. *craniology*(y); -ical.] Pertaining or relating to the science of craniology (q. v.).

crā-nī-ōl-ōg-ist, s. [Eng. *craniology*(y); -ist.] One who studies the science of craniology (q. v.).

crā-nī-ōl-ōg-y, s. [Fr. *craniologie*; Gr. *kranion*=the skull, and *logos*= . . . a discourse.] A scientific study of the cranium. It is generally held to be the same as Phrenology (q. v.), but the examination of the cranium is an essential part of anatomy, altogether independent of the inferences with regard to the mental proclivities which may be deduced from it. The comparison of different crania is also essential to ethnology and archaeology.

crā-nī-ōm-ēt-ēr, s. [Gr. *kranion*=the skull, and *metron*=a measure.] An instrument for measuring the sizes of skulls. Dr. Morton gives the following as the average result of numerous measurements of skulls:

European . . .	87 cubic inches.
Malay . . .	85 " "
Negro . . .	83 " "
Mongol . . .	82 " "
Ancient Egyptian . . .	80 " "
American . . .	79 " "
Ancient Peruvian 75 to 79 . . .	" "

Professor Huxley says that the most capacious European skull has a capacity of 114 cubic inches; the smallest, 55 inches. Schaeffhausen finds Hindoo skulls of 46 cubic inches.

crā-nī-ō-mēt-rī-ē-ā, a. [Eng. *craniometry*(y); -ical.] Pertaining to craniometry (q. v.).

crā-nī-ōm-ēt-rý, s. [Fr. *craniométrie*.] [CRANIOMETRY.] The measurement of the cranium.

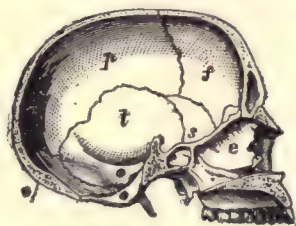
"In connexion with the author's own special study of *craniometry*."—*Athenæum*, March 4, 1882.

crā-nī-ōs-cōp-ist, s. [Eng. *cranioscopia*(y); -ist.] One proficient in, or at least who studies cranioscopia (q. v.).

crā-nī-ōs-cōp-y, s. [French *cranioscopie*; Gr. *kranion*=the skull, and *skopeō*=to look at or after a thing.] The examination of the cranium for scientific purposes.

crā-nī-ūm, s. [Low Lat., from Gr. *kranion*=the skull.]

Anat.: The bony or cartilaginous case containing the brain. The cranium and the face taken together constitute the skull. In shape it is spheroidal, a form which offers the greatest resistance to external violence. This strength is increased by the compound structure of the cranial bones, which, as a rule, are in two tables, the one external, the other internal. The cranium is composed of eight bones; one, the occipital bone, two parietal, one frontal,



Cranium.

o. Occipital.	p. Parietal.	f. Frontal.
t. Temporal.	s. Sphenoid.	e. Ethmoid.

and two temporal bones, with the sphenoid and the ethmoid bones. The principal part of the vault of the cranium is formed by the parietal bones, which rest upon the wings of the sphenoid and upon the

temporal bones: these so overlap the lower parts of the parietal bones, as to prevent them starting out; in fact, they operate in the same way as the tie-beams in the roofs of houses.

"That substances and modes of every kind
Are mere impressions on the passive mind;
And he that splits his cranium, breaks at most
A fancied head against a fancied post."

Cooper: *Anti-Thelipphora*.

crānk, *cranke, s. [An original English root, of which other languages have only less distinct traces: the original form was *krank*=to bend, to twist. Cf. Dut. *kronkel*=a rumple, a wrinkle; *kronkeln*=to rumple, to wrinkle, to bend, to turn, to wind. (Skeat.)] [CRANK, a.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit. (Of a material body, as a planet, &c.):

1. A turn, winding, or revolution.

"So likewise grim Sir Saturne oft doth spare
His stern aspect, and calmed his crabbed looks.
So many turning cranks these have, so many crookes,"
Spenser: *F. Q.*, VII. vii. 52.

2. In the same sense as B.

II. Figuratively:

1. Any turn, revolution, or vicissitude.

"Through the cranks and offices of man."
Shakesp.: *Coriol.*, i. 1.

2. Any conceit formed by twisting or changing in any manner the form or meaning of a word; a pun.

"Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Jest and youthful jollity,
Quips and cranks, and wanton wiles."

Milton: *L'Allegro*, 21.

3. A vagary; a fanciful freak; any strange or abnormal action caused by an unbalanced, unsteady or distempered mind.

"Violent of temper; subject to sudden cranks."
Carlyle.

B. Technically:

1. Machinery:

(1) An arm (called the web) at right angles to an axis, by which motion is imparted thereto or received therefrom. The crank on the axis of a grindstone or a fanning-mill is a familiar instance. The crank is also a valued device in converting a rotary into a reciprocating motion, or conversely. An example of the former is found in the saw-mill; of the latter, in the steam-engine. Watt is the inventor of the latter application of it. The crank was first used in connection with steam-navigation by William Symington, in 1802, on his second steam-boat, the "Charlotte Dundas." The crank was fixed on the paddle-shaft of the stern-wheel which impelled the vessel, and was worked from the piston-rod by means of a connecting-rod. Since then the crank has superseded the sun-and-planet wheel motion and all other devices for producing rotary motion in the steam-engine. The bell-crank, so called from its frequent use in bell-hanging, is only used to change the direction of a reciprocating motion. A two-throw or three-throw crank-shaft is one having so many cranks set at different angles on the shaft.

(2) A contrivance used for labor in prisons, consisting of a small wheel, like the paddle-wheel of a steamer, which the prisoner has to turn with a handle in a box more or less filled with gravel.

2. Naut.: Iron braces which support the lanterns on the poop-quarters.

3. Mining: That part of the axle of the fly which is bent into three knees, or right angles, and three projecting parts; one of the parts is parallel to the axis, and has the upper part of the crank-hook colored round it. (Weale.)

crānk, *cranck, *cranke, a. & s. [Icel. *krankr*=sick, ill; Dut. & Ger. *krank*.] [CRANK, s.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

***1. Sick, ill.**

2. In a shaky or loose condition; cranky.

"In the case of the Austrian Empire the crank machinery of the double government would augment all the difficulties and enfeeble every effort of the State."—*London Times*.

***3. Lively, merry, brisk, active, sprightly.**

"He, who was a little before bedred and caried lyke a dead karkas on fower mannes shoulders, was now cranke and lustie."—*Udall Markii*.

***4. Strong, mighty.**

"Towered the Great Harry, crank and tall."

Longfellow: *The Building of the Ship*.

***5. Peevish, morose, sour-tempered, cranky.**

II. Naut.: Liable to upset; an epithet for a vessel when she cannot bear her sail, or when her floor is so narrow that she cannot be brought on the ground without danger.

"In playing down the river, the Revolution was found to be very crank, which made it necessary to put into Sheerness in order to remove this evil, by making some alteration in her upper works."—*Cook: Voyage*, vol. iii., bk. i., ch. i.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; plne, plt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite. cūr, rāle, fūll; try, sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

B. As substantive:

1. A sick person.

"... some notable examples of such counterfeit cranks, and every village almost will yield abundant testimonies amongst us; we have Dummerers, Abraham-men," &c.—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 159.

2. One whose habitual conduct is out of the common course, or at variance with that which is usual to persons of well-balanced minds; a crack-brained fanatic or visionary; one given to fanciful and impracticable projects; a monomaniac.

crank-axle, s.

1. *Vehicles*: An axle bent down between the wheels, in order to lower the bed of the wagon and make loading more easy.

2. *Steam-engine*: The driving-axle to which are connected the piston-rods of a locomotive engine. This is the usual English form; in America we connect to wrists on the drive-wheels. (*Knight*.)

crank-bird, s. A name sometimes given to the Lesser Spotted Wood-pecker (*Picus minor*).

crank-brace, s. The usual form of brace, which has a bent shape by which it is rotated.

crank-hatches, s. Hatches for covering the cranks of the engines within steamboats.

crank-hook, s. The bar connecting the treadle and crank in the common foot-lathe.

crank-pin, s. A pin connecting the ends of a double crank or projecting from the end of a single crank. In either case it is for the attachment of a pitman or connecting-rod.

crank-puller, s. A machine for pulling the crank off an axle or shaft. (*Knight*.)

crank-shaft, s. A shaft driven by a crank, such as that of the grindstone

crank-wheel, s. A wheel having a wrist to which a pitman or connecting-rod is attached, and acting as a crank, while the peripheral portion may act as a fly-wheel, or may constitute a pulley or a traction-wheel. (*Knight*.)

***cránk**, v. i. & t. [CRANK, a.]

1. *Intrans.*: To run in and out, to wind and turn, to dodge.

"He cranks and crosses with a thousand doubles." *Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis*.

2. *Trans.*: To shackle; to apply the hob or hamshackle to a horse.

"As for the reward of presumption, it is in Scotland to be *crankit* before and kicked behind."—*Pertis of Men*, i. 267.

cránked, a. [Eng. *crank*; -ed.] Having a bend or turn.

cranked tool, s.

Iron-turning: A tool which is made to embrace the rest, by which it is prevented from slipping away from the work. A pin is inserted in one of the holes in the rest, to prevent the escape of the tool sideways. The direct penetration is obtained by depressing the handle; the lateral motion by rotating the tool by its transverse handle, which may be a hand-vise temporarily screwed upon the shaft, or a shoulder-rest handle. (*Knight*.)

cránk'-lág, pr. par. or a. [CRANK, v.]

***cránk'-kle**, v. i. & t. [A freq. form from *crank*, v. (q. v.)]

1. *Trans.*: To break into turns or angles; to bend, to wind.

"Old Vaga's stream,
Fore'd by the sudden shock, her wonted track
Forsook, and drew her humid train aslope,
Cranking her banks." *Philips: Cider*, bk. i.

2. *Intrans.*: To bend, to turn, to twist, to wind.

"Now on along the cranking path do keep,
Then by a rock turns up another way." *Drayton: The Barons' Wars*, bk. vi.

***cránk'-kle**, s. [CRANKLE, v.] A bend, a turn, a twist, a winding; an angular prominence.

***cránk'-kled**, a. [Eng. *crankle*(e); -ed.] Bent, twisted, turned.

***cránk'-klíng**, pr. par. or a. [CRANKLE, v.] Twisting, bending, turning, winding.

"Meander, who is said so intricate to be,
Hath not so many turns, nor cranking nooks as she." *Drayton: Polyolbion*, § 7.

cránk'-ness, s. [Eng. *crank*; -ness.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Health, vigor.

2. *Naut.*: A disposition to overset.

***cránk'-öus**, a. [Eng. *crank*; -ous.] Fretful, irritable, capacious, cranky.

"This while she's been in *crankous* mood,
Her lost Militia fir'd her bluid." *Burns: Earnest Cry and Prayer*.

cránk'-ý, a. [Eng. *crank*; -y.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Irritable, whimsical, fidgety.

"What a *cranky* old brute!"—*H. Kingsley: Geoffrey Hamlyn*, ch. xxvii.

2. *Naut.*: Liable to be overset; crank.

crán'-nied, a. [Eng. *cranny*; -ed.] Full of crannies or chinks.

crán'-nóg, **crán'-nóge**, s. [Ir.]

Archæol.: A fortified lake dwelling, of which many are to be found in Ireland. They are supposed to have been formed about the ninth or tenth century.

"The crannogs or lake dwellings."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 30, 1880, p. 564.

crán'-ný, ***crany**, s. [Fr. *cran*=a notch, and Eng. *dimin. suff. -y*; Lat. *crena*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A crevice, a chink, a small or narrow opening or fissure; a corner, a hole.

"In a firm building, the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbish, but with brick or stone fitted to the crannies."—*Dryden*.

2. *Glass-making*: A tool for forming the necks of glass bottles.

crán'-ný, a. [Etym. doubtful. Probably connected with *crank* (q. v.).] Pleasant, brisk, jovial.

***crán'-ný**, v. i. [CRANNY, s.]

1. To be or become full of crannies or chinks, to crack, to open.

"The ground did *cranny* everywhere."—*Golding*.

2. To haunt or frequent crannies; to pass through crannies.

cran-reuch, s. [Gael. *cràuntarach*.] Hoar-frost.

"To thole the winter's sleety dribble,
An' *cranreuch* could!"

Burns: To a Mouse.

crán-tar'-a, **crán-tar'-ra**, s. [Gael., from *crann*=cross, and *tair*=shame. So called because to neglect it was regarded as shameful.] The fiery cross sent round to summon the Highlanders to rise.

***cránt's**, ***crance**, s. [Ger. *kranz*; Sw. & Dut. *kranz*; O. Dut. *kranzts*.] A garland, a wreath.

"Yet here she is allowed her virgin crants." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

cráp (1), v. t. [Flem. *kroppen*.] To stuff, to fill.

***cráp** (2), v. t. [CROP.] To crop, to lop.

"Fu' vogie, an' fu' blythe to *crap*
The winsome flow'r's frae Nature's lap." *Ferguson: Poems*, ii. 32.

cráp, s. [CROP.]

1. A crop. (*Scotch*.)

2. The top of anything.

¶ *Crap and root*: Wholly, entirely, every bit.

"And ye may mind, I tauld you *crap and root*
Fan I came here." *Ross: Helenore*, p. 80.

crap-leather, s. Leather made from thin cow-hides. Used for pumps and light shoes.

***cráp'-áude**, ***crapawte**, ***crepawde**, ***crepawnde**, s. [O. Fr. *crapaut*; Fr. *crapaud*=a toad.]

The stone chelonitis, or toad-stone (q. v.). [*BU-FONITE*.]

"*Crapaud*, a precious name—*crapaudine*."—*Palsgrave*.

cráp'-áu-dine, s. & a. [Fr.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Arch.*: A pivot.

2. *Farriery*: An ulcer on the coronet of a horse.

B. As adjective:

Arch.: Moving or turning on pivots top and bottom (applied to doors).

crápe, s. [Fr. *crêpe*; O. Fr. *crepe*=curled, frizzled, crisp; Lat. *crispus*=crisp (q. v.).]

Fabric: A gauzy fabric made of raw silk, and woven without crossing. Uncolored, or gaily dyed, it is a rich shawl-stuff. Colored black and crimped, it is a mourning-goods. Smooth *crápe* is used in ecclesiastical habits of a certain order, not quite so elevated as the cambric lawn of a bishop. Silk intended for *crisp crápe* is more twisted than that for the smooth. The twist of the thread, especially that of the warp, is what gives the wrinkled appearance to the goods when taken out of the loom. Asrophanes and gauze are goods of a similar description, either white or colored. *Crápe* is said to have been made by Ste. Badour, Queen of France, A. D. 680. It was first made at Boulogne. (*Knight*.)

"... there was scarcely a housemaid in London who had not contrived to procure some fragment of black *crápe* in honor of King Charles."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

crápe-fish, s. Codfish salted and pressed hard.

crápe-morette, s.

Fabric: A gauzy woolen fabric of fine texture, the warp being light and open, and the weft relatively heavy and fleecy. Made either white or colored.

***crápe**, v. t. [Fr. *crêper*.] [CRAPE, s.] To frizzle, to curl, to form into ringlets.

"The hour . . . for curling and *craping* the hair."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, iii. 29. (*Davies*.)

cráped, pa. par. or a. [CRAPE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Dressed in *crápe*.

cráp'-lág, pr. par. a. & s. [CRAPE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of frizzling, curling, or crinkling.

cráping-machine, s. A machine by which silk is *craped*, i. e., crinkled.

***cráp'-le**, s. [A variant of *grapple* (q. v.).] A claw. [CRAPPLE.]

"Soone as they did the monstrous Scorpion view
With ugly *cráples* crawling in their way."

Spenser: F. Q., V. viii. 40.

cráp'-nel, s. [A variant of *grapnel* (q. v.).] A grapnel, hook, or drag.

***crápe** (pl. ***cráppes**), s. [Low Lat. *crappæ*.] Refuse corn, chaff.

"*Crápe* or grops of corne. *Acus*, *criballum*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***cráp'-ple**, v. t. [GRAPPLE.] To grapple; to claw.

craps, s. A game of chance much in vogue among the negroes of this country, by whom it is said to have been invented. It is played with two dice and the object is to duplicate an initial throw before seven is cast. To throw seven or eleven at first cast is also a winning coup.

***cráp'-u-lá**, s. [Lat.] Crapulence.

"The drunkard now supinely snores,
His load of ale sweats thro' his pores,
Yet when he wakes, the swine shall find,
A *crápula* remains behind."

Cotton: Night Quatrains.

cráp'-u-lénce, s. [Lat. *crápula*.] A surfeit or sickness from over-indulgence; drunkenness.

***cráp'-u-lént**, a. [Fr. *crapulant*, pr. par. of *crapuler*=to indulge to excess.]

1. Surfeited with excess or intemperance; drunk.

2. Noted for intemperance; given up to excess.

***cráp'-u-lént'-al**, adj. [Eng. *crapulent*; -al.] Caused by intemperance.

"The aforesaid *crapulent* all hurts."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 46.

***cráp'-ý**, a. [Eng. *crap*(e); -y.] Of the nature of or resembling *crápe*.

***cráre**, ***crayer**, s. [O. Fr. *craier*.] [CRAI.] A kind of coasting vessel, now disused.

"... what coast thy sluggish *crare*
Might easiliest harbor in?"

Shakesp.: Cymb., iv. 2.

***cráse**, v. t. & i. [Sw. *krasa*; Dan. *kråse*.]

1. *Trans.*: To break to pieces.

"Thus was yours *crasine* *crasid*."—*Depos. of Richard II.*, p. 6.

2. *Intrans.*: To be broken to pieces.

"The cablys *crasen*."—*Hartshorne: Metr. Tales*, p. 128.

crášh, ***crasche**, ***craschyn**, ***crasshe**, v. t. & i. [Sw. *krasa*; Dan. *kråse*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To break to pieces.

2. To dash together violently, so as to cause a loud noise.

"He shak't his head, and *crasht* his teeth for ire,
His lips breath'd wrath, eyes sparkled shining fire."

Fairfax: Godfrey of Boulogne, bk. vii., a. 42.

B. Intransitive:

1. To make a loud dashing or crashing noise, as of many things falling or breaking at once.

"... and soon roofs were blazing and walls *crashing* in every part of the city."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. To pass with violence.

"That *crash'd* through the brain of the infidel,
Round he spun, and down he fell."

Byron: The Siege of Corinth, xxvii.

crášh (1), s. [CRASH, v.]

1. *Lit.*: A loud sudden noise, as of many things broken at the same time.

"Moralizing sat I by the hazard-table: I looked upon the uncertainty of riches, the decay of beauty, and the crash of worlds, with as much contempt as ever Plato did."—*Pope*.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) The failure or bankruptcy of a large business undertaking.

(2) An entertainment.

"The blades that want cash,
Have credit for *crash*,
They'll have sack whatever 't cost um."

Witt's Recreation, 1654. (*Nares*.)

crášh (2), s. [Lat. *crassus*=thick; Fr. *crasse*.]

Fabric: A heavy, coarse, plain, or twilled linen toweling or packing cloth.

ból, bóy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

crashed, *pa. par. or a.* [CRASH, *v.*]

crashed-sugar, *s.* [CRUSHED-SUGAR.]

crash-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CRASH, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: A loud noise, as of many things broken at one time; a crash.

crā-sig, *s.* [Gr. *krasis*=a mixing, from *kerannymi*=to mix.]

1. *Med.:* The mixture of the constituents of any kind, especially of the blood; temperature, constitution.

"A man may be naturally inclined to pride, lust, and anger; as these inclinations are founded in a peculiar crasis and constitution of the blood and spirits."—*South.*

2. *Gram.:* The contracting of two vowels into one long vowel or a diphthong; synæresis.

cras-pē-dā, *s.* [Gr. *kraspeda*, pl. of *kraspedon*=the edge, border, or margin of anything.]

Zool.: Long, puckered, and convoluted cords, charged with thread cells, bordering the margin of the mesentery in many sea-anemones.

crās-pēd-ō-ōph-āl-ūs, *s.* [Greek *kraspedon* (CRASPEDA), and *kephalē*=the head.]

Zool.: A genus of Serpents, family Crotalidae (Rattlesnakes). In place of the rattle of the typical Crotalus there is only a spine. *Craspedocephalus lanceolatus* is a very venomous snake, infesting the cane-fields of the West Indies. It is sometimes six to seven feet long. (*Dallas.*)

crās-pē-dō-tā, *s. pl.* [CRASPEDOTE.]

Zool.: The Naked-eyed Meduse.

crās-pē-dōte, *a. & s.* [Gr. *kraspedō*=to furnish with a border, to edge.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to the Naked-eyed Meduse.

B. As subst.: Any animal belonging to the Naked-eyed Meduse.

crāss, *a.* [Lat. *crassus*=thick, dense.]

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of material things:* Thick, coarse; not thin or fine.

"... a crass and fumed exhalation, caused from the combat of the sulphur of iron with the acid and nitrous spirits of aquafortis."—*Broune: Vulgar Errors.*

2. *Of immaterial things, as the intellect, &c.:* Dull, stupid, obtuse, gross, not refined.

"... more crass or corporeal cogitations, . . ."—*Cudworth: Immutability Morality*, bk. iv., ch. i.

—*Bot.:* Thicker than what is usual in similar cases. The normal state of leaves is to be papery, that of cotyledons is to be of thicker and more fleshy texture: the latter may be called crass. (*Lindley.*)

***crās-sa-mēnt**, ***crassiment**, *s.* [Lat. *crassamentum*, from *crassus*=thick.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Thickness, coarseness.

"... all the other solid parts of the body, that are made of the same crassiment of seed, may be here included."—*Smith: Portraiture of Old Age*, p. 179.

2. *Med.:* [CRASSAMENTUM.]

crās-sa-mēn-tūm, *s.* [Lat.=the sediment of a liquid, the dregs, the lees.]

Anat.: The thicker part of the blood, a red mass of corpuscles cemented together by fibrine so as to form a red consistent mass.

"When blood is drawn from a vein, and allowed to rest, it speedily separates into a solid portion, the *crassamentum*, or clot, and a fluid portion, the serum."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. i., p. 37.

crās-sa-tēl-lā, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *crassus*=thick.]

Zool.: A genus of Mollusks, family Cyprinidae. The shell is solid, ventricose, attenuated behind, smooth or concentrically furrowed, the pallial line simple, the hinge teeth 1 or 2, the lateral teeth 0 or 1, the adductor impressions deep and rounded, the animal with the mantle lobes united only by the branchial septum. Thirty-four recent species are known from Australia, New Zealand, India, Brazil, &c.; sixty-four fossil species have been found, the latter from the Neocomian onward. (*Woodward, ed. Tate.*)

***crās-si-mēnt**, *s.* [CRASSAMENT.]

***crās-si-tūde**, *s.* [Lat. *crassitudo*, from *crassus*=thick, coarse.]

1. *Of solids:* Thickness, grossness, coarseness.

"They must be but thin, as a leaf, or a piece of paper or parchment; for, if they have a greater crassitude, they will alter in their own body . . ."—*Bacon.*

2. *Of liquids:* Density.

"The Dead Sea, which vomiteth up bitumen, is of that crassitude, as living bodies, bound hand and foot, and cast into it, have been borne up, and not sunk."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ=ē; ey=ā. qu=kw.

***crāss-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *crass*; -ness.] The quality or state of being crass, gross, or coarse; grossness, coarseness, obtuseness.

"The ethereal body contracts crassness and impurity by the same degrees as the immaterial faculties abate in their exercise."—*Glanville: Pre-existence of Souls*, p. 118.

crās-sul-ā, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *crassus*=thick. So named from the thickness of the fleshy leaves and stems.]

Bot.: A genus of hypogynous exogens, the typical one of the order Crassulaceae and tribe Crassuleae. Calyx five-parted, much shorter than the corolla; petals five, stellate, spreading; stamens five, with awl-shaped filaments; five short ovate scales present; carpels, five, many-seeded. The species, which are fifty or more, are mostly natives of the Cape of Good Hope. The leaves of *Crassula tetragona*, boiled in milk, are used in South Africa as a remedy for dysentery.

crās-su-lā-čē-mē, *s. pl.* [Modern Lat. *crassul* (*a*), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*acēe*.]

Bot.: House-leeks. An order of hypogynous exogens, alliance Violales. It consists of succulent herbs or shrubs with entire or pinnatifid leaves and no stipules, flowers usually in sessile, often unilateral cymes. Sepals 3 to 20, more or less united at the base, petals inserted in the bottom of the calyx distinct or united into a monopetalous corolla; stamens equal in number to the petals, or twice as many; a hypogynous ovule at the base of each carpel. Fruct of several follicles, opening by the suture, or a several-celled capsule opening at the back. Seeds variable in number. Lindley estimated the known species at 450.

crās-su-lē-mē, *s. pl.* [Modern Lat. *crassul* (*a*); fem. pl. adj. suff. -*acēe*.] A tribe of Crassulaceae.

***crās-tin-ā-tion**, *s.* [Formed from Lat. *crastinus*=belonging to to-morrow; *cras*=to-morrow.] Procrastination, delay.

***crās-tin-ō**, *s.* [Lat. *crastinus*.]

Law: To-morrow, the morrow; a term used in regard to the return-day of writs.

crā-tæg-in, *s.* [Class. Lat. *crategus* (*us*); and Eng. suff. -*in*.]

Chem.: A crystalline bitter substance obtained from the fresh-branch bark of the White-thorn, *Crategus Oxyacantha*. It is soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, and insoluble in ether.

crā-tæg-is, *s.* [Lat. *crategus*, *crategon*; Gr. *krataigos*, *kratagōn*=a kind of flowering thorn, *Crategus azarolla*, or *Pyrus terminalis* (?).]

Bot.: A genus of trees, order Pomaceae. Calyx segments short and acute, petals large and roundish, styles 1 to 5, fruit oval or round, concealing the upper end of the cells, which are long. It differs from the genus *Pyrus* in containing a variable number of stones, and from the medlar by having the fruit closed. The genus contains about eighty well-marked species and varieties, occurring in the temperate parts of both hemispheres. *Crategus Oxyacantha* is the Hawthorn, or May. It is a European thorn. [HAWTHORN.] The Oriental species have heavy leaves, large fragrant flowers, and large, succulent, somewhat angular fruit; those of America are often very spinous. Finally, some species of the genus—viz., *C. mexicana* and *C. pyracantha*—are evergreens.

crā-tæg-vā, *s.* [Named after Cratævus, a Greek botanist who lived in the time of Hippocrates—i.e., about 430 B. C.]

Bot.: A genus of hypogynous exogens, order Capparidaceae, tribe Cappareae. Leaves trifoliate, flowers in cymes, sepals four, petals four, unguiculate; stamens 8 to 23; berry stalked, between oval and globose; within pulpy. *Cratæva gyanandra* is the Garlic Pear of Jamaica. The root blisters like cantharides. *C. Tapia* is the Tapia, or Common Garlic Pear, of the West Indies and South America; the bark is bitter and tonic, and the bruised leaves are used in Brazil against inflammation. *C. excelsa*, a native of Madagascar, furnishes planks four feet wide. The juicy berries of *C. nurvala* are agreeable. (*Lindley.*)

***cratayn**, *s.* [A corruption of *craven* (q. v.).] A craven, a coward. [CRAWDOWN.]

"... lest craythayn he were."

Sir Gawaine, 1774.

***crātch**, ***cracche**, ***cratche**, ***crecche**, **creke**, *s.*

[Fr. *crèche*=a manger, a crib, from O. Sax. *krib* *bīa*=a crib.] [CRIB.]

1. A manger, a crib.

"She wrapte Crist with clothis, and putte him in the cratche."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, i. 317.

2. An inclosure.

"Potters dwellynge in plantynge and in cratchis."—*Wycliffe: 1 Paralip.*, iv. 23.

3. A hut, a cottage.

"He . . . halt a wenche in cracche."—*Pollt. Songs*, p. 327.

***crātch**, ***cratche**, *v. t.* [O. H. Ger. *chrāzzōn*; M. H. Ger. *kratzen*.] [SCRATCH.] To scratch.

"Tofore thi souereyn cratche ne picke thee nought."—*Babees Book*, p. 27.

cratch-cradle, *s.* A child's game, the same as CAT'S CRADLE (q. v.).

crātch-ēg, *s.* [CRATCH, *s.*]

Faunery: A putrid swelling on the pastern, the fetlock, or the hoof of a horse.

***crātch-ing**, *pr. par. & s.* [CRATCH, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As subst.: The act of scratching.

crāte, *s.* [Lat. *crates*=a hurdle.]

1. A large wicker hamper with wooden supports, in which crockery-ware is packed for transportation. *Crates* among the Romans corresponded to the English hurdles. They were of wickerwork, and were used for screens, for leveling ground after rough-raking (*rastrum*); also for drying fruit.

2. An iron cage used in crematories for conveying a corpse into the consuming furnace.

"No one else was admitted to the room where the preparations were made or to see the doors of the furnace open to receive the heavy iron crate which served as a carrier from the cooling room outside to the flames within."—*Chicago Tribune*, Dec. 21, 1893.

crā-tēr, *s.* [Lat. *crater*; Gr. *kratēr*=a mixing vessel . . . large bowl . . . any cup-shaped hollow . . . the mouth of a volcano.]

1. *Class. Archaeol.:* A large bowl. (*Etym.*)

"It was decreed that with the sum thus obtained a golden crater should be dedicated to Apollo."—*Lewis: Ear. Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. v., § 74, vol. ii., p. 305.

2. *Geol. & Ord. Lang.:* The basin-like, circular opening, generally at the apex of a volcanic cone, from which the eruption takes place. It is formed in the following way: A chasm or fissure opens in the earth, from which great volumes of steam and other gases are evolved. Shattered lava, fragments of broken stone, sand, &c., follow; and, falling in heaps, lay the basis of what, by the continuance of the same process, will ultimately become a volcanic cone.

The movement upward of steam and other gases keeps open a passage from beneath to the apex of the cone. This passage is the crater. The efflux of lava may ultimately consolidate it, or it may produce the contrary effect and break it down. There may be many cones and many craters, or one large volcano, and escape of gases may be by long fissures instead of by cup-shaped craters. (*Lyell, &c.*)

3. *Astronomy:*

(1) In the same sense as *lyell*. There are apparent craters in the moon, and much larger than those in the earth, being sometimes as much as 100 miles across.

(2) A constellation, called in English the Cup, one of the fifteen ancient southern constellations.

4. *Electricity:* The depression that forms in the positive carbon of a voltaic arc.

*[*Elevation crater theory:*

Geol.: A theory which explained the rise of volcanic cones with their craters by supposing that the concentric beds of scoriae, &c., now forming the cone were originally horizontal, but were upheaved to their present position by subterranean force. It was held by Von Buch, Elie de Beaumont, and others; but is now generally abandoned, the rival theory of *Lyell* and others being that the beds in question have been formed by the descent of materials ejected into the air by successive eruptions, and arranging themselves at or about the angle at which we now find them as they fell.

crā-tēr-ā, *s.* [Lat.=a vessel in which wine was mixed with water, a bowl.]

Bot.: The cup-shaped receptacles of certain fungi. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

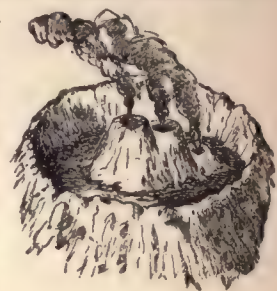
crā-tēr-i-form, *a.* [Latin *cratera* (q. v.), and *forma*=form, shape.]

1. *Geol., &c.:* Shaped like a cup or a volcanic crater. (Used of mountains, hills, &c.)

"Mr. Darwin, in his 'Volcanic Islands,' has described several crateriform hills in the Galapagos Archipelago . . ."—*Lyell: Princip. of Geol.*, ch. xxiv.

2. *Bot.:* Globe-shaped, concave, hemispherical, a little contracted at the base.

***crā-tēr-ōus**, *a.* [Eng. *crater*; -ous.] Pertaining to, containing, or resembling a crater.



Crater.

crāt-ōx-ŷ-lōn, s. [Gr. *kratos*=strength, and *xylos*=firewood, timber.]
Bot.: A genus of hypogynous exogens, order Hypericaceae, tribo Elodeae. The capsule is three-lobed, with winged seeds. The species are bushes or small trees, with opposite leaves. *Cratoxylon Hornschuchii*, which grows in Java, is slightly astringent and diuretic.

crāunch, cranch, v. t. [An onomatopoeic word, the same as *crunch, seraunch*, and *scrunch* (q. v.).] To crush or crunch with teeth.

"She would *craunch* the wings of a lark, bones and all, between her teeth."—*Swift*.

crāunch, cranch, s. [CRANCH, v.] A crush, the act of crushing.

"Myne grunye knoitwyd with ane *cranch* against thilke lofte."—*Hogg: Wint. Tales*, ii. 42.

crāunch-lāg, pr. par., a. & s. [CRAUNCH.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of crunching or crushing with the teeth.

crā-vāt, cravat, s. [Fr. *cravate*=(1) a Croat, Croatian, (2) a cravat. So called because it was first introduced into France in 1636 by the Croats or Cravates.] An article of dress of silk, muslin, &c., worn about the neck; a neckcloth.

"Some men of quality came every morning to stand round their master, to chat with him while his wig was combed and his *cravat* tied."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

***crā-vāt, v. i.** [CRAVAT, s.] To put on or wear a cravat.

"I coated and *cravatted*."—*Lytton: Pelham*, ch. xxxiii. (Davies.)

crā-vāt-tēd, a. [Eng. *cravat*; -ed.] Wearing a cravat.

"The young man faultlessly appointed, handsomely *cravatted*."—*Thackeray*.

crāve, cravyn, *crawyn, v. t. & i. [A. S. *crāfan*; Icel. *krefja*; Sw. *kräfra*; Dan. *kræve*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To beg or ask for earnestly and submissively; to entreat.

"Your present aid this godlike stranger *craves*."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, viii. 27.

2. To long for; to desire in order to satisfy a passion or appetite.

3. To demand, to call for, to require.

"Then Torquil spoke: 'The time *craves* speed!'"—*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, iii. 10.

4. To dun a debtor. (*Scotch*.)

*5. To persecute, to trouble.

"Nocht the proude sal *crave* me,"—*E. Eng. Psalter: Ps. cxviii. 122*.

B. Intransitive:

1. To ask earnestly and submissively; to entreat, to desire.

"The appellant in all duty greets your highness, And *craves* to kiss your hand, and take his leave."—*Shakesp.: Rich. II.*, i. 3.

¶ Followed by *for* before the thing asked for.

"Once one may *crave* for love."—*Suckling*.

2. To feel an insatiable longing for anything.

"... a *craving* appetite, . . ."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*.

¶ For the difference between *to crave* and *to beg*, see *BEG*.

crā-ven, *cravant, *cravaunde, s. & a. [O. Fr. *cravané*, *cravanté*, *cravante*, *cravante*, *cravante*; *Lat. *crepant*=to break, to overthrow. (*Nicol*.) The word is really *cravand*, pr. par. of the verb *to crave* (q. v.), and is a sort of translation or accommodation of the O. Fr. *creant*; Mid. Eng. *creant*, *creant*. (*Skeat*.)] [RECREANT.]

A. As substantive:

1. Properly, one who in battle yielded himself to his adversary like a coward, without resisting as a man; hence, generally, a coward, a recreant, a mean, spiritless fellow. [BATTLE, B. I.]

"I vow'd, base knight, when I did meet thee next, To tear the garter from thy *craven's* leg."—*Shakesp.: Hen. VI.*, Pt. I., iv. 1.

*2. Applied to a beaten game-cock.

"No cock of mine; you crow too like a *craven*."—*Shakesp.: Tam. of Shrew*, ii. 1.

B. As adj.: Cowardly, fainthearted, despicable.

"... stood in craven fear of the sarcasm of Dorset."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

¶ To cry *craven*: To give in, to fail.

"When all human means cry *craven*."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, II. vi. 38.

***crā-ven, v. t.** [CRAVEN, s.] To make craven, recreant, cowardly, or dispirited.

"That *cravens* my weak hand."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 4.

crā-vened, pa. par. or a. [CRAVEN, v.]

***crā-ven-lāg**, pr. par. & s. [CRAVEN, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making craven or cowardly.

***crā-vēr, *cravere**, s. [Eng. *crav(e)*; -er.]

1. One who craves; an importunate asker.

"A *Craver* my Father,
 A *Mauder* my Mother."
The Jovial Crew (Bayford Ballads), l. 11.

*2. A persecutor.

"Meke the *cravere* so he salle."
E. Eng. Psalter: Ps. lxxi. 4.

crā-vīng, *crawynge, pr. par., a. & s. [CRAVE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of asking for earnestly and submissively.

2. The act of dunning a debtor.

"He strives to pay what he is due,
 Without repeated *craving*."
W. Ingram: Poems, p. 75.

3. A strong or vehement desire for anything; a heartfelt longing.

"The humbler *cravings* of the heart."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

*4. Persecution, annoyance.

"Fra *craving* of men me bie thou."
E. Eng. Psalter: Ps. cxviii. 184.

crā-vīng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *craving*; -ly.] In a craving or earnest manner; earnestly.

***crā-vīng-nēss**, s. [Eng. *craving*; -ness.] The quality or state of being craving.

crāw (1), *crawe, s. [Dut. *kro*=the crop, *kraag*=the neck; Sw. *kräva*=the crop, the crop; akin to *crag* or *craig* (q. v.)=the neck.]

1. The crop or first stomach of fowls.

"*Craves* or crows of a byrde, or other fowlys. *Gabus, vesicula*."—*Prompt Part*.

¶2. The stomach generally.

"... it is immediately swallowed into the crop or *crave*, or at least into a kind of ante-stomach, . . ."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

¶3. The comb or wattles of fowls.

crāw (2), s. [CROW, s.]

1. The act of crowing.

"No more the morning cock, with rousing *crave*,
 Awakens Gibe to toil ere daylight daw."
Train: Mountain Muse, p. 96.

2. A crow, a rook.

3. *Ranunculus bulbosus*.

¶ Yellow *Crow*; *Ranunculus bulbosus*. (*Lyte*.)

crāw-croops, s. pl. Crowberries.

"And what pray will you dine on?"

Rob. Crave-croops, hips,
 Blackberries, slaes, rough brambles frae the rock."
Donald and Flora, p. 74.

crāw-flower, s. *Scilla nutans* (?). (*Tannahill*.)

crāw-foot, s. [CROWFOOT.] (*Scotch*.) (Used specially of *Ranunculus acris* and *R. repens*.)

"I wrought it earthstreen upo' the plain,
 A garlan' o' braw spinks and *crawfeet* made."
Macaulay: Poems, p. 120.

crāws-court, s. A court of judgment held by crows.

"The crows generally appear in pairs, even during winter, except when attracted to a spot in search of food, or when they assemble for the purpose of holding what is called the *crave's court*."—*Edmonstone: Zetland*, ii. 234.

crāw-siller, s. Mica.

"Mica-slate is the most common rock of the primitive class in Zetland. It is composed of quartz and mica: the last ingredient is termed by the natives *crave-siller*."—*Agr. Surv. Shetland*, p. 121.

crāw-taes, s. pl. [Scotch *taes*=Eng. *toes*.]

1. Crowfoot—(1) *Ranunculus acris* (*Scotch*), (2) *R. repens* (*Scotch*), (3) *Lotus corniculatus*.

"Some of the prevailing weeds in meadows and grasslands are, *crow-foot* or *crave-toe*, *ranunculus acris*, &c.—*Wilson: Renfrewshire*, p. 136.

2. A metaphorical term for the wrinkles or puckers of the skin about the corner of the eyes, in persons who are advanced in life, or have been in declining health. [CROW'S-FEET.]

3. Caltrops, an instrument made with three spikes, for wounding the feet of horses.

"His friend, the Rev. Doctor Heavysterne from the Low Countries had sustained much injury by sitting down suddenly and incautiously on three ancient caltrops, or *crave-toes*, which had been lately dug up in the bog near Bannockburn, and which, dispersed by Robert Bruce to lacerate the feet of the English chargers, came thus in process of time to endanger the sitting part of a learned professor of Utrecht."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. iii.

***craw-thumper**, s. One who beats the breast; a name given to the Romanists from their doing so at confession.

"We are no *craw-thumpers*, no devotees."—*Wolcot: P. Pindar*, p. 138. (*Davies*.)

crāw (1), v. i. [CROW, v.] To crow, to crow like a cock.

"Mony a gudewife's been wondering what for the red cock didna *craw* her up in the morning."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxi.

***crāw (2), *crawe**, v. [CRAVE.] To crave, to beg.

"The petitioner humbille *cravis* that the Kingis Majestie. . . . Ane gracious answer the petitioner humbille *cravis*."—*Acts Chas. I.* (ed. 1814), v. 487.

crāw-bēr-rŷ, s. [CROWBERRY.] (1) *Empetrum nigrum*, (2) *Vaccinium Oxyccocos*.

crāw-crōoks, s. [Scotch *craw*, and Eng. *crooks*.] *Empetrum nigrum*.

¶ Corrupted in the north of Scotland into *craw-croops* (q. v.).

***craw-down**, s. [A corruption of Mid. Eng. *creant* (q. v.).] A coward, a dastard, a craven.

"Becum thou coward *crawdown* recrand,
 And by consent cry cok, thy dede is dight."
Douglas: Virgil, 356, 29.

crāw-fish, crāy-fish, *craifish, *crevish, *krevys, s. [Corrupted from Fr. *écrevisse*.]

Zool. & Ord. Lang.: A decapod long-tailed Crustacean, *Asiatas fluviatilis*. It belongs to the same family as the Lobster. It is found in sluggish streams, and is somewhat used for food.

"Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the *crawfish*, the hoddmandod ordedman, and the tortoise."—*Bacon*.

"Let me crack live *crawfish* recommend."—*Pope*.

"The common *crawfish*, and the large sea *crawfish*, both produce the stones called crab's eyes."—*Hill*.

crāw-fish, v. i. To retract some hasty or ill-advised assertion or action. [See *CRAW*, v.]

crāwl, *craall, *crawle, v. i. [Icel. *krafla*=to paw; Sw. *krafla*=to grope, *krála*=to crawl, to creep; Dan. *kraule*. (*Skeat*.)]

I. Literally:

1. To creep, to move with a slow motion along the ground, as a worm.

"Which swarming all about his legs did *crawl*, And him encombed sore, but could not hurt at all."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. i. 22.

2. To grow slowly, as a creeper.

"I saw them under a green mantling vine,
 That *crawls* along the side of yon small hill."
Milton: Comus, 296.

3. To move about slowly, with an idea of contempt.

"Nor follies nor follies tempt me to despise
 The meanest thing that *crawl'd* beneath my eyes."
Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

4. To move or advance with secrecy on hands and feet, to scale.

"... secretly *crawling* up the battered walls of the fort, . . ."—*Knotles*.

5. To move about slowly and with difficulty, as one recovering from illness.

"I sank, nor step could *crawl*."
Wordsworth: Female Vagrant.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To creep, to advance slowly and slyly; to insinuate one's self.

"Hath *crawl'd* into the favor of the king."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

2. To move about, to circulate, hated or despised.

"Reflect upon that litter of absurd opinions that *crawl* about the world, to the disgrace of reason."—*South*.

3. To have a sensation as though insects were creeping over the flesh.

*4. To growl, to rumble.

"My guts they gawle, *crawle*, and all my belly rumbleth."—*Gammer Gurton's Needle*, ii. 1.

crāwl (1), s. [CRAWL, v.] The act of crawling; a slow, creeping movement.

crāwl (2), s. [Dut. *kraal*=an inclosure.] A pen of stakes and hurdles on the sea-side for fish. [KRAAL.]



Crawfish.

crawl-ër, s. [Eng. *crawl*; -er.]

I. Lit.: One who crawls; a creeper.

"Unarm'd of wings and sealy oars,
Unhappy crawler on the land."
Love: Lucasta.

II. Figuratively:

1. A crawling cab. (*Slang*.)

2. In *Australia*: A crawler is an assigned convict who runs away and lives how he can by labor and petty theft. (*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xxi., January, 1836.)

crawl-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [CRAWL, v.]

A. As pr. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Creeping or moving slowly on or close to the ground.

2. *Fig.*: Flattering, sneaking, insinuating.

C. As subst.: The act of creeping or moving slowly on or close to the ground; a crawl.

¶ A crawling cab:

In *London*: A cab which, in place of remaining at a cab-stand, crawls or goes slowly along the streets looking for fares.

crawl-ing-ly, adv. [Eng. *crawling*; -ly.] In a crawling manner; moving slowly along the ground.

crăx, s. [Gr. *krazō* = to croak, to scream, to shriek.]

Ornith.: A genus of Rasorial Birds, the typical one of the family *Cracidae* (q. v.). *Crax alector* is the Common or Crested Curassow of Mexico and Brazil. [CURASSOW.]

crăy, craier, crăy-ër, s. [Old Fr. *craier*.] [CRAIE.] A kind of slow-sailing coasting vessel.

"A miracle it was to see them grown
To ships, and barks, with galleys, bulks, and crăyes."
Harrington: *Ariost.*, xxxix. st. 28.

***crăy-fër-y, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A plant, *Pulmonaria officinalis*. (*Grete.*)

crăy-fish, s. [CRAWFISH.]

1. *Zool.*, etc.: *Astacus fluviatilis*.

"The cure of the muritic and ammoniac saltiness requires slimy meats; as snails, tortoises, jellies, and crăy-fishes."—Floyer.

2. *Bot.*: A plant, *Doronicum Pardalianches*.

crăy-ön, s. [Fr., from *craie*; Lat. *creta*=chalk.]

1. *Fine arts:*

(1) A colored pencil consisting of a cylinder of fine pipe-clay colored with a pigment. Black crayons are colored with plumbago, or made of Italian black chalk. A white crayon is a cylinder of chalk, common in Europe and America. Red chalk is found in France. The holder is a porte-crayon. Crayons are said to have been made in France in 1422. It is hard to say how long ago charcoal, chalk, and ochreous earths were used. (*Knight.*)

"Let no day pass over you without drawing a line; that is to say, without working, without giving some strokes of the pencil or the crayon."—Dryden: *Dufres.*

(2) A drawing or design done with crayons.

2. *Lithography*: A composition formed as a pencil, and used for drawing upon lithographic stones. It is of a soapy nature, consisting of soap, wax, resins, and lamp-black, melted, and sometimes burned, together. (*Knight.*)

crayon-painting, s. The act or art of drawing in crayons.

***crăy-ön, v. t.** [CRAYON, s.]

1. *Lit.*: To draw in crayons.

2. *Fig.*: To sketch out, to plan, to design.

"And I wonder how any one can read the king's speech at the opening of that session without seeing in that speech both the repeal and the declaratory act very sufficiently crayed out."—Burke: *On American Taxation*.

***crăy-öned, pa. par. or a.** [CRAYON, v.]

***crăy-ön-ing, pr. par., a. & s.** [CRAYON, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or art of drawing in crayons.

crăze, *crase, v. t. & i. [A variant of *crash*, from Sw. *krasa*=to crackle. [Cogn. with Fr. *écraser*.] (*Skeat.*)]

A. Transitive:

1. To break, to crush.

"Darkness defends between till morning watch;
Then through the fiery pillar and the cloud,
God, looking forth, will trouble all his host,
And craze their chariot-wheels . . ."
Milton: *P. L.*, bk. xii.

2. To weaken, to break down, to impair.

"Till length of years,
And sedentary numbness, craze my limbs."
Milton: *Sams. Agon.*

3. To crack the brain, to derange, to impair the intellect of.

"I lov'd him, friend,
No father his son dearer, true to tell thee,
That grief hath craz'd my wits."
Shaksp.: *King Lear*, iii. 4.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To be broken.

"The cablys crasen and begynne to folde."
Hartshorne: *Metz. Tales*, p. 128.

†2. To become weakened or impaired.

"My tortured brain begins to craze."—Keats.

craze-mill, crazing-mill, s. A mill for grinding tin-ore.

crăze, s. [CRAZE, v.]

1. Madness, insanity, derangement of intellect.

2. A mad passion or longing for anything; a mad fancy.

"He had taken up a craze upon the danger to Europe from the advance of the Turks."—*Quart. Rev.*, April, 1855, p. 353.

3. A popular whim; a prevailing fad; as, the chrysanthemum craze.

crăzed, pa. par. or a. [CRAZE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

*1. Broken down, damaged.

"Till it choke up some channel side to side,
And the craz'd banks doth down before it cast."
Dryden: *Battle of Agincourt*.

2. Deranged, cracked.

"Whose spring can frenzied dreams dispel,
And the crazed brain restore."
Scott: *Marmion*, i. 29.

*3. Impaired, weakened, broken down.

"Her crazed health, her late recourse to rest."
Spenser: *P. Q.*, III. ix. 28.

†**cră-zed-nëss, s.** [Eng. *crazed*; -ness.] The quality or state of being crazed.

"The nature, as of men that have sick bodies, so likewise of the people in the crazedness of their minds, possessed with dislike and discontentment at things present, is to imagine that any thing would help them."—Hooker: *Eccles. Polity*, Preface.

***cră-zl-ly, adv.** [Eng. *crazy*; -ly.] In a crazy manner.

"No peace, no comfort could I find,
No ease, within doors or without;
And crazily, and wearily, . . ."
Wordsworth: *The Last of the Flock*.

cră-zl-nëss, *crasiness, s. [Eng. *crazy*; -ness.]

1. The quality of being crazy or deranged in intellect.

2. The quality of being weak, poor, or broken down.

"Touching other places, she may be said to hold them as one should do a wolf by the ears; nor will I speak now of the craziness of her title to many of them."—Howell: *Vocal Forest*.

cră-zing, s. [CRAZE, v.] The cracking of the glaze upon articles of pottery or porcelain.

crazing-mill, s. A crushing mill.

"The tin-ore passeth to the crazing-mill, which . . . bruisseth it to a fine sand."—Carew: *Surv. of Cornwall*.

cră-zy, *craesie, a. & s. [Eng. *craz(e)*; -y.]

A. As adjective:

1. Broken down, damaged, out of order, weak, not safe.

"Charon I receive a family on board,
Itself sufficient for thy crazy yawl."
Cowper: *Transl. of Greek Verses*; on *Niobe*.

*2. Broken down in body, decrepit.

"When people are crazy, and in disorder, it is natural for them to groan."—*L'Estrange*.

3. Weak, feeble, shattered.

"Physic can but mend our crazy state,
Patch an old building, not a new create."
Dryden,

4. Broken-witted, deranged.

"And over moist and crazy brains."
Butler: *Hudibras*.

†**B. As subst.:** The Buttercup (genus *Ranunculus*), the Midland rustics holding it to be "an insane herb," and believing that its smell produces madness. (*Britten & Holland.*)

crazy-bone, s. The extremity of the radial ligament in the elbow, a blow on which irritates the nerve and causes a painful tingling.

crazy-headed, a. Deranged in intellect, crazy.

" . . . there is a company of these crazy-headed coxcombs, . . ."
Bunyan: *The Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

***cră-zy-öl-ö-gist, s.** [A contemptuous corruption of *craniologist* (q. v.).] A craniologist.

"The crazylogists would have found out a bump on his head."—Southey: *The Doctor*, ch. xxxiv. (Davies.)

crazy-quilt, s. A patchwork counterpane or bedquilt.

***crë-ä-ble, a.** [Lat. *creabilis*, from *creo*=to create.] Capable of being created. (*Watts.*)

creach, creagh, s. [Gael. *creach*=plunder.] An incursion into a country for plunder; what is termed on the Borders a raid.

"A creagh and its consequences."—Scott: *Waverley*, ch. xv.

creak, *creke, *kreke, v. i. & t. [A word imitated from the sound. Comp. O. Fr. *criquer*.] [CRACK.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To make a continued sharp, grating noise.

"And the branches tossed and troubled,
Creaked, and groaned, and split asunder."
Longfellow: *The Song of Hiawatha*, xviii.

*2. To utter a sharp, grating cry; to croak.

"He cryeth and he creaketh."
Skelton: *Colin Clout*.

B. Transitive:

1. To cause to make a sharp, grating noise.

"Creaking my shoes on the plain masonry."
Shaksp.: *All's Well*, ii. 1.

*2. To utter in a creaking voice.

"My song is bothe trewe and pleyne,
Although I cannot creak hit so in vayne."
Chaucer: *Cuckoo and Night*, 118.

crëak, *creake, s. [CREAK, v.] A protracted sharp, grating noise.

¶ To cry creak: To yield, to repent.

"I now cry creak, that ere I scorned love,
Whose might is more than other gods above."
Watson: *Passionate Centurie*, 1581. (Nares.)

crëak-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [CREAK, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: Making a protracted, harsh, grating noise.

2. *Fig.*: Rough, uncouth.

"Still must I hear?—shall hoarse Fitzgerald bawl
His creaking couplets in a tavern hall?"
Byron: *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

C. As subst.: The act of making a harsh, grating noise; a creak.

"Then start not at the creaking of the door."
Longfellow: *The Golden Legend*, vi.

crëam (1), *crayme, *creame, *creme, s. [O. Fr. *creme*; Fr. *crème*, from Low Lat. *crema*. Prob. allied to A. S. *credm*=cream; Icel. *rjómi*. (*Skeat.*)] [CHRISM.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally:*

1. In the same sense as B.

"Cream is matured and made to rise speedily, by putting in cold water, which, as it seemeth, getteth down the whey."—Bacon: *Natural History*.

2. A sweetmeat prepared from cream, various fruits, &c.

*3. A cosmetic.

"In vain she tries her pastes and creams
To smooth her skin or hide its seams."
Goldsmith: *The Double Transformation*.

*4. Consecrated oil, chrism.

"Ich signt the with signe of croys,
And with the creme of hell confirmt."
Shoreham, p. 15.

II. Figuratively:

1. The best part of anything; the choicest bit; the essence or quintessence.

"In an instant all the leads of the courts and entries were thronged with men and maid-servants of the duke's, who cried aloud, Welcome, Oh flower and cream of knights-errant."—Shelton: *Don Quixote*, bk. ii., ch. xxxi.

2. A name given to the finest liquors.

B. Technically:

1. *Dairy Produce*: The most oily part of milk. It is specifically lighter than the other constituents, and therefore rises to the surface, whence it is generally skimmed to be used as an adjunct in making tea and coffee palatable, to be eaten with various fruits (such as strawberries), or for other purposes. If a saturated solution of white sugar be boiled for a couple of minutes and cream added before it cools, the cream, if preserved in a cool place, will keep fresh for some weeks.

2. *Chem.*: [Cream of Tartar.]

3. *Masonry, &c.*: [Cream of Lime.]

¶ (1) *Cream of Lime*: (For def. see extract.)

"Adjacent to these reservoirs are others containing pure slaked lime—the so-called cream of lime."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science* (3d. ed.), ch. xl., p. 341.

(2) *Cream of Tartar*:

Chem. & Pharm.: Hydrogen potassium tartarate, $\text{KHC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$, *Potassae Tartarac Acida*. A salt obtained from the crude tartar, or argol, which is deposited on the sides of wine casks during the fermentation of grape juice. It is a gritty white powder which

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hëre, camël, hër, thëre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wöf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, räle, füll; trÿ, sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.

forms small rhombic prisms, is sparingly soluble in water, and insoluble in alcohol. Heated in a crucible it evolves inflammable gas and the odor of burned sugar, and leaves a black residue of charcoal and potassium carbonate. In small doses it is a refrigerant and diuretic; in large doses a powerful hydragogue purgative. It is given, mixed with jalap, as a purgative in cases of dropsy, and is used as a drink in febrile affections.

(3) *Cream of Tartar Tree*: A tree, *Adansonia Gregorii*, growing in the north of Australia. It is called also the Sour Gourd.

cream-bowl, *s.* A bowl for holding cream.

"Tells how the drudging goblin sweat
To earn his cream-bowl duly set."

Milton: *L'Allegro*.

cream-cake, *s.* A cake stuffed with custard of eggs, cream, &c.

cream-cheese, *s.* A variety of cheese made of curds prepared from new milk, with a certain amount of cream added. The curds are placed in a cloth and allowed to drain without the application of any pressure.

cream-color, *s.*

Bot.: Ivory-white; white verging to yellow with a little luster, as *Convallaria majalis*.

cream-colored, *a.* Of a color resembling that of cream.

***cream-faced**, *a.* With a pale or colorless face; cowardly.

"Thou cream-faced lown,
Where got'st thou that goose-look?"

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, v. 3.

cream-freezer, *s.* A domestic machine in which cream is stirred in a vessel plunged in a freezing mixture, usually of pounded ice and salt.

cream-fruit, *s.* A fruit found at Sierra Leone, conjectured to belong to the Apocynaceæ. It was supposed to be *Roupellia grata*, but it is now believed that this was an error. The real plant is as yet unidentified.

cream-laid, *a.* An epithet applied to laid paper of a creamy color.

cream-nut, *s.* A name sometimes given to *Bertholletia excelsa*. [*BRAZIL-NUT*.] (*Ogilvie*.)

cream-pan, *s.* The same as CREAMING-PAN (*q. v.*).

cream-pot, *s.* A small jug or vessel for holding cream.

cream-slice, *s.* A wooden knife for dividing and serving frozen cream.

cream-white, *a.* The same as CREAM-COLORED (*q. v.*).

cream-wove, *a.* An epithet applied to woven paper of a cream color.

créam (2), *s.* Merchandise, goods.

cream-ware, *creme-ware*, *s.* Goods such as are sold at stalls or booths.

créam, *v. t. & i.* [*CREAM* (1), *s.*]

A. Transitive:

†I. Literally:

1. To skim off the cream from milk.

2. To cover or top with cream.

"Creaming the fragrant cups with a rich lavishness."—*Whitney*: *Real Folks*, ch. xvii.

†II. Fig.: To take off the flower or quintessence of anything.

"Such a man, truly wise, creams off nature, leaving the sour and dregs for philosophy and reason to lap up."—*Swift*.

**B. Intransitive:*

1. To gather cream; to receive a covering or coating; to mantle.

"There are a sort of men, whose visages
Do cream and mantle like a standing pond."
Shakesp.: *Merch. of Venice*, i. 1.

2. To pour out or use cream.

"He sugared and creamed and drank."—*Miss Edgeworth*: *Helen*, ch. xxxvi.

créamed, *pa. par. or a.* [*CREAM*, *v.*]

créam-êr, *s.* [*Eng. cream* (2), *s.*; *-er*.] A huckster, a peddler.

créam-êr-ÿ (1), *s.* [*Eng. cream*; *-ery* = *-ry*.] A dairy-farm; an establishment where cream is manufactured into butter or cheese.

***créam-êr-ÿ** (2), ***créam-êr-le**, *s.* [*Eng. cream* (2), *s.*; *-ery* = *-ry*.] Merchandise, such goods as are usually sold by a peddler.

"With my creamery gif ye list mell;
Heir I half foly hattis to sell."

Lyndsay, *S. P. R.*, ii. 94.

créam-I-nëss, *s.* [*Eng. creamy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being creamy.

créam-îng, *pr. par. or a.* [*CREAM*, *v.*]

creaming-dish, *s.* (See *extract*.)

"The *creaming-dishes* (so I call the vessels in which the milk is passed for throwing up cream) are to be filled with the milk as soon after it is drawn from the cow as possible."—*Anderson*: *On the Dairy*.

creaming-pan, *s.* A wide shallow pan or vessel used in dairies for the milk to stand in till the cream rises to the top.

"A better practice would be, to have the milk drawn from each cow separately put into the *creaming-pans*, as soon as it is milked, without being ever mixed."—*Anderson*: *On the Dairy*.

créam-ÿ, *a.* [*Eng. cream*; *-y*.]

1. Full of cream; containing cream.

2. Like cream; luscious, unctuous.

"In such cases the serum is opaque and nearly as white as milk, and on standing a short time, a film forms on the surface like cream. On the addition of ether the *creamy* pellicle is dissolved, and the serum loses its opacity."—*Todd & Bowman*: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. iii., p. 85.

*3. Soft, flattering.

"Your *creamy* words but cozen."
Beaumont & Fletcher: *Queen of Corinth*, iii. 1.

***cré-ânce**, ***creance**, *s.* [*Fr.*, from Low Lat. *credentia*=belief; Lat. *credo*=to believe.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Faith, belief.

"This maiden taught the *creance* unto this wife."
Gower, i. 185.

2. Credit, borrowing, surety.

"... by *creance* of coyne."—*Depos*, of Rich. II., p. 4.

II. Falconry: A fine small line, fastened to a hawk's leash when she is first lured.

***cré-ânce**, ***creance**, *v. t. & i.* [*O. Fr. creancer*.] [*CREANCE*, *s.*]

1. Trans.: To borrow.

"This marchaund ... *creaunced* hath and payed
This somme of gold."—*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, 14,776.

2. Intrans.: To borrow.

"Now goth this marchaund and bieth and *creaunceth*."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 14,713.

***cré-ân-çêr**, ***creaunser**, ***creaunsour**, *s.* [*Fr. créancier*.] A creditor.

"Sylle the oyle and yelde to thy *creaunser*."—*Wycliffe*: *2 Kings* iv. 7.

***creant**, *a.* [*Fr. créant*, *pr. par. of créer*; Lat. *creans*, *pr. par. of creo*=to create.] Creating, forming.

"The *creant* word
Which thrilled around us."

Mrs. Browning.

créase (1), *s.* [*A Celtic word*. Cf. Bret. *kriz*=a wrinkle; Sw. *krus*=a curl, *krusa*=to curl; Ger. *krus*=crisped, curled, *kräuseln*=to curl, to crisp.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A line or mark made by folding or doubling anything.

2. A slight hollow or indentation.

"... small *creases* or furrows."—*Todd & Bowman*: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. xiv., p. 410.

II. Technically:

1. *Mech.*: A creaser.

2. *Cricket*: A name given to certain lines marked on the ground at each wicket. They are three in number, the *bowling-crease*, the *return-crease*, and the *popping-crease*. The first extends in a straight line at right angles to the line of play, 3 ft. 4 in. each side of the center of the stumps. The second is a short line drawn at an angle to the end of the bowling-crease. The bowler in delivering his ball must have one foot behind the bowling-crease, and within the return-crease. The popping-crease is a line drawn parallel to the bowling-crease, and at a distance of 4 feet from it. It is unlimited in length. The batsman cannot move out of the space between the bowling and popping-creases except at the risk of being put out.

crease (2), *s.* [*CREESE*.]

créase, *v. t.* [*CREASE*, *s.*] To make a crease or mark in by doubling or folding.

"Under a tea-cup he might lie
Or *crease*'d, like dog's ears, in a folio."

Gray: *Long Story*.

créased, *pa. par. or a.* [*CREASE*, *v.*]

créas-êr, *s.* [*Eng. crease*(e); *-er*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: One who or that which creases.

II. Technically:

1. *Leather-working*: A tool used for making single or double lines on leather, to form guides or creases to sew by. They are also used for lining leather, to give it a finished appearance.

2. *Iron-working*: A tool used by sheet-iron workers for rounding small beads and tubes. Its shank has a tang by which it is secured in a square socket

of the work-bench. Top and bottom creasing tools, of any suitable size and pattern, may be set in the jaws of a creasing-swage, the lower end of whose frame has a tang to set in the work-bench, while the upper hinged portion carries the top tool and is struck by a hammer.

3. *Book-binding*: A tool for making the band-impression distinct on the back.

4. *Sewing-machine*: An attachment which makes a mark in a line parallel with the work in hand, to indicate the place for the next seam or tuck.

créas-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*CREASE*, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of making a crease or mark in anything by folding or doubling; a crease.

"It is rather a mass, with longitudinal parallel streaks, many of which are *creasing*."—*Todd & Bowman*: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. i., p. 69.

2. *Building*: A layer of tiles forming a corona for a wall.

creasing-hammer, *s.* A narrow rounded-edge hammer, used for making grooves in sheet metal.

creasing-tool, *s.* A creaser (*q. v.*).

cré-âs-ôl, *s.* [*Eng.*, &c., *creas*(ote), and Lat. *ol(eum)*=oil.]

Chem.: Creosol, $C_8H_9O_2$. A diatomic phenol, obtained by the dry distillation of guaiacum, also from creasote. It is a colorless, oily, refractive, odorless liquid, with a pungent taste. Its density is 1.037, boiling at 203°. It burns with a smoky flame.

cré-â-sôte, **cré-ô-sôte**, **†kré-â-sôte**, *s.* [*Fr. créosote*; Gr. *kreas*=flesh, and *sôzô*=to save. So named because of its ability to preserve animal substances from decay.]

1. *Comm.*: An impure creasol, mixed with phenol. Wood creasote has powerful antiseptic power. Wood smoke contains this substance, hence its power of preserving meat. Creasote is used to relieve toothache, but often injures the neighboring teeth.

2. *Phar.*: Creasotum is obtained by distilling wood-tar. It is a colorless liquid, with a strong empyreumatic odor. It is slightly soluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol, ether, and in glacial acetic acid; it coagulates albumen, and turns the plane of polarization of a ray of polarized light to the right. It is used to prepare *Mistura Creasoti*, *Unguentum Creasoti*, and *Vapor Creasoti*. A slip of deal wood dipped into it, and afterward into hydrochloric acid, acquires on exposure to the air a greenish-blue color. German creasote is prepared by distilling beech-wood. Creasote is a mixture of phenol, guaiacol, paracresol, &c.

creasote-appliance, *s.* A dentist's instrument intended to prevent fluid caustics, such as creasote or solution of nitrate of silver, from running down and cauterizing the lips when being applied to the gums. A spiral platinum-wire carries the sponge, and a glass tube attached to the handle and surrounding the wire catches any of the caustic which may run down the wire. (*Knight*.)

cré-â-sôte, **cré-ô-sôte**, *v. t.* [*CREASOTE*, *s.*] To treat or saturate with creasote.

cré-â-sô-tîng, **cré-ô-sô-tîng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*CREASOTE*, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: A mode of preventing decay of timber by saturating with creasote. This is said to coagulate the albumen, absorb the oxygen, resinify in the pores of the wood and exclude air, and act as a poison to prevent fungi, acari, and other parasites. (*Knight*.)

†créas-ÿ, *a.* [*Eng. creas*(e); *-y*.] Full of or marked with creases.

"The babe who reared his *creasy* arms."

Tennyson: *Enoch Arden*.

creat, *s.* [*Fr.*, from Lat. *creatus*; Ital. *creato*; Sp. *criado*=a pupil.]

Manège: An usher to a riding-master.

†cré-â-ta-ble, *a.* [*Eng. creat*(e); *-able*.] Possible to be created

cré-âte, ***creat**, *v. t.* [*CREATE*, *a.* In *Fr. créer*; Sp. & Port. *crear*, *criar*; Ital. *creare*.]

1. To make out of nothing; to cause to exist; to bring into existence.

"In the beginning God *created* the heaven and the earth."—*Genesis* i. 1.

2. To produce, to cause, to be the occasion of.

"Long abstinence is troublesome to acid constitutions, by the uneasiness it *creates* in the stomach."—*Arbuthnot*.

3. To produce, to compose, to arrange, to be the author of.

"... seem'd by some magician's art
Created and sustain'd."

Cooper: *On the Queen's Visit to London*, March 17, 1789.

bol, **boy**; **pout**, **jowl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **ag**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**
-clan, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **dél**.

- *4. To beget.
5. To appoint, to constitute, to invest with a new character.

"Arise, my knights o' th' battle: I create you
Companions to our person, and will fit you
With dignities becoming your estates."
Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, v. 5.

- *6. To form, to make.

"King Richard might create a perfect guess."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iii. 1.

For the difference between to create and to cause, see CAUSE; for that between to create and to form, see FORM; and for that between to create and to make, see MAKE.

*crē-ā-tē, *creat, a. [Lat. *creatus*, pa. par. of *creo*=to create.]

1. Brought into existence, created.

"Since Adam was create, five thousand yeeres I gesse
Five hundred, forty more and five as stories do
expresse."
Gascoigne: *Dan Bartholomew of Bathe*.

2. Composed, made up.

"Hearts create of duty and of zeal."
Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, ii. 2.

crē-āt-ēd, pa. par. or a. [CREATE, v.]

crē-āt-ic-ō-lō, s. pl. [The pl. of Lat. *creaticola* = the worshiper of a created being, from *creatus*=created, i. connective, and *colō*=to worship.]

Ch. Hist.: A monophysite sect in the sixth century who followed Severus in holding that, previous to the resurrection of our Savior, His body was corruptible. They were called also Phartolatre and Kistolatre. All the three names were bestowed upon them by their foes. (Mosheim: *Ch. Hist.*, cent. vi., pt. ii., ch. v., § 8.)

crē-at-ine, s. [Ger. *kreatin*, from Gr. *kreas*, genit. *kreatos*=flesh, and suff. -ine (Chem.).]

Pharmacy and Chemistry: Methyl-glycocycamine. Methyl-guanido-acetic acid, $C_4H_9N_3O_2 + H_2O$, or $HN=C(NH_2)CH_2COOH$. Creatine is obtained from the muscular flesh of mammalia, birds, reptiles, and fishes. It has been found in the blood and urine, and in the brains of pigeons and dogs. It is obtained by chopping up the lean muscular flesh, removing the fat, and rubbing it with water and pressing it; the liquid is heated in a water-bath to coagulate the albumen, then strained; to the filtrate baryta-water is added so long as it gives a precipitate, the filtrate concentrated on a water-bath, the crystals, which separate, decolorized by animal charcoal and re-crystallized from water. Creatine crystallizes in rhombic needles containing one molecule of water, which is driven off at 100°. The water solution has a bitter taste, and is neutral to litmus. It gives a white precipitate with silver nitrate, which is soluble in potash. After a time the solution solidifies to a transparent gelatinous mass, which is reduced when heated. Creatine heated gives off ammonia and hydrocyanic acid. Creatine is dissolved by strong acids; it loses a molecule of water, and is converted into Creatinine. By boiling with baryta-water creatine is decomposed, yielding sarcosine, methyl glycocine, $C_3H_7NO_2 + urea CO < NH_2$. Creatine has been formed synthetically by heating cyanamide $C \begin{smallmatrix} NH \\ NH \end{smallmatrix}$ with sarcosine, $CH_2 < NH < COOH$, in an alcoholic solution to 100° for some hours; or leaving a mixed aqueous solution to evaporate, the creatine separates out in crystals. Creatine heated to redness with soda-lime in a tube, yields NH_3 and methylamine, NH_2CH_3 .

crē-ā-tīng, pr. par., a. & s. [CREATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of giving existence or being to; production, creation.

"For he opens the whole discussion by stating,
That God can only exist in creating."
Longfellow: *The Golden Legend*, vi.

crē-āt-in-ine, s. [Eng. *creatin(e)*; suff. -ine in Ger. *kreatinin*.]

Pharmacy & Chemistry: Methyl-glycocycamidine, $NH-CO$.

$C_4H_7N_3O$, or $HN-C < N(CH_3)CH_2$.

Creatinine occurs in urine and in muscular flesh; it is found in the mother liquor formed in the preparation of creatine. It can be prepared by the action of strong acids on creatine, also by evaporating, below 100°, fresh urine neutralized with carbonate of sodium to a syrup. The syrup is exhausted by alcohol, and the filtrate is mixed with a concentrated alcoholic solution of zinc chloride; the precipitate, after standing some time, is washed and boiled with water; the filtrate is evaporated; the crystals are dissolved in hot water and purified by recrystallization; the solution in boiling water is then digested with hydrated lead oxide, filtered from the oxide of zinc and oxylchloride of lead,

purified by blood charcoal; strong alcohol dissolves the creatinine and leaves the creatine. Creatinine forms colorless prisms, very soluble in water and in alcohol; a concentrated solution has an alkaline taste, reddens turmeric, and turns red litmus blue. It is a strong base. Creatinine concentrated solution gives a ruby-red color, when made slightly alkaline with potash and nitro-prusside of sodium is added. Creatinine forms salts with acids. (Watts: *Dict. Chem.*, &c.)

crē-ā-tion, *creacion, s. [Lat. *creatio*, from *creo*=to create; Fr. *création*; Sp. *creacion*; Ital. *creazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of creating, or of calling into existence out of nothing.

"The mind finds no great difficulty to distinguish the several originals of things into two sorts: First, When the thing is wholly made new, so that no part thereof did ever exist before; as when a new particle of matter doth begin to exist, in *rerum natura*, which had before no being; and this we call *creation*."—Locke: *Hum. Underst.*, bk. ii., ch. xxvi.

2. (Spec.): Used absolutely; the act of bringing the world into existence.

3. The point of time when the world was created.
4. The act of appointing, constituting, or investing with a new character or position.

"The Gazette which announced these *creations* announced also that the King had set out for the Continent."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

5. The foundation or first constituting of anything.

"This detailed account of the *creation* of the dictatorship, and of the appointment of the first dictator, is given by Dionysius."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. I., § 9, vol. ii., p. 27.

6. That which is created or produced.

"The treacherous colors the fair art betray,
And all the bright creation fades away!"

Pope: *Essay on Criticism*, 492-3.

1. (Spec.): The universe, the world.

"For me your tributary stores combine.

Creation's heir, the world, the world is mine."

Goldsmith: *The Traveler*.

8. An original work, composition, or production.

"... and Schubert's Trio in E flat, Op. 100, the latter one of its composer's most individual *creations*."—*Athenæum*, March 4, 1882.

II. Technically:

1. Theol.: The act of creating out of nothing, one of the three great operations attributed to God, the others being providence and redemption.

2. Geol.: In the same sense as 1.

- † (1) Center or Centers of Creation:

(a) Sing. (Center or focus of Creation): A point or place on the earth's surface where it is assumed that a certain individual species was created, and whence it is supposed that it diffused itself to the various regions in which it is now found.

(b) Pl. (Centers or foci of Creation): Certain spots on the earth's surface where not one but various, or perhaps even many species may have been created, and whence they may have been disseminated. The Darwinians would object to the use of the word *creation* in connection with "the origin of species," but admit centers or foci where they have come into being.

(2) Date, era, or epoch of the Creation: There are about 140 opinions professedly founded on calculations made from Scripture with respect to the era of the Creation. The highest date given is B. C. 6984, the lowest 3616, a difference of 3,368 years. One chief reason of the discrepancy is the fact that the Hebrew and the Septuagint chronologies of Genesis v., and some other parts of the same book, differ widely, and there may be difference of opinion as to which has been changed. [CHRONOLOGY.] The geologist draws a wide distinction between the date when man first came into being and that at which the world was produced. The first is a very recent event, if marked on the scale of geological time, but a very remote one as compared with the date assigned by those who have made their calculations solely from the Hebrew or the Greek Septuagint numbers. [ANTIQUITY OF MAN.] Various Christian harmonists have attempted to reconcile Scripture and science in this and other respects. [HARMONY.]

(3) The hypothesis of successive creations: The view was held by Murchison and many others that successive creations have taken place, each an advance on its predecessor.

"These views of the successive creation of different races are, it is true, mainly based upon the progressive rise in the scale of the vertebrate sub-kingdom."—Murchison: *Siluria*, ch. xxviii.

*creation-day, s. The day on which anything is called into existence.

"... whom God, on their *creation-day*,
Created mute . . ."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. ix.

*crē-ā-tion-al, a. [Eng. *creation*; -al.] Of or pertaining to creation.

crē-ā-tion-ism, s. [Eng. *creation*; -ism.] The doctrine that a soul is specially created for each human being as soon as conceived in the womb.

crē-ā-tive, a. [Eng. *creat(e)*; -ive.]

1. Having the power of creating.

"But come ye generous minds, in whose wide thought,
Of all his works, *creative* beauty burns
With warmest beam."

Thomson: *Spring*.

2. Causing existence, creating.

"... both owe their origin to the same *creative* mandate."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i. (1845), introd. p. 8.

*crē-ā-tive-ness, s. [Eng. *creative*; -ness.] The quality or state of being creative; power of creation.

crē-ā-tōr, *creatur, *creatur, s. [Lat. *creator*; Fr. *créateur*; Sp. & Port. *criador*; Ital. *creatore*.]

1. Gen.: One who or that which creates or produces anything; a maker, a producer.
2. Spec.: The Almighty Maker of all things.

"And in devotion spend my latter days,
To sin's rebuke, and my Creator's praise,"

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., iv. 6.

crē-ā-tōr-ship, s. [Eng. *creator*; -ship.] The state or condition of a creator.

*crē-ā-trēss, *creatresse, s. [Lat. *creatrix*.] A female who creates, constitutes, or appoints.

"Him long she so with shadows entertain'd,
As her *creatresse* had in charge to her ordain'd."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. viii. 10.

*crē-ā-trix, s. [Lat.] A creatress.

"[This] is apparently *creatrix* of the wound made by the fly, when she puts her eggs there."—Derham: *Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. xv., note m.

*crē-ā-tu-ral, a. [Eng. *creatur(e)*; -al.] Of or pertaining to a creature; befitting a creature.

"Their understandings being but *creatural* humanness of mind, . . ."

Annot: on *Glaville*, p. 248.

crē-ā-ture, s. & a. [Fr. *créature*; Ital. Sp. & Port. *creatura*, from Lat. *creatura*, from *creatus*, pa. par. of *creo*=to create.]

A. As substantive:

1. That which is created; anything not self-existent, but created by a supreme power.

"God's first *creature* was light."—Bacon: *New Atlantis*.

2. A living being.

"Millions of spiritual *creatures* walk the earth
Unseen, both when we wake, and when we sleep."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. iv.

3. An animal not human.

"In killing *creatures* vile, as cats and dogs."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, v. 5.

4. Man.

"A greater number of God's *creatures* believe in Mahomet's word at this hour than in any other word whatever."—Carlyle: *Heroes and Hero-Worship*, lect. ii.

5. An epithet of mingled pity and contempt, or of contempt alone.

"The women said, who thought him rough,
But now no longer foolish
The *creature* may do well enough."

Cowper: *On Himself*.

6. An epithet of affection or tenderness.

"Some young *creatures* have learnt their letters and syllables by having them pasted upon little tablets."—Watts.

7. A servant, a dependent.

"A *creature* of the queen's, lady Anne Bullen."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

8. One who owes his rise or fortune to another; a dependent, an instrument.

"Whatever the Governor said was echoed by his *creatures*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

9. An offspring, produce, or result.

"And most attractive is the fair result
Of thought, the *creature* of a polish'd mind."

Cowper: *The Task*, bk. iii.

10. Drink, liquor. (Irish.)

"When they had latter a cup of the *creature*."—T. Brown: *Works*, i. 32. (Davies.)

- *11. Food generally.

"Tis pity, methinks, that the good *creature* should be lost."—Dryden: *Marriage à la Mode*, p. 25.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the creature or the body; as creature comforts.

*crē-ā-ture-ize, v. t. [Eng. *creature*; -ize.] To make like a creature; to make earthly or mortal; to animalize.

"This sisterly relation and consanguinity betwixt them, would of the two, rather degrade and *creatureize* that mundane soul, which is their third God or divine hypostasis, than advance and deify those particular created souls."—Cudworth: *Intellectual System*, p. 594.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hār, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite. cūr, rāle, fāll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***crēa-ture-lēss**, *adj.* [Eng. *creature*; -less.] Without created beings around; alone, solitary.

"God was alone

And creatureless at first."

Donne: To the Countess of Bedford.

***crēa-ture-lŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *creature*; -ly.] Of or pertaining to the creature; having the nature or qualities of a creature.

"The several parts of relatives, or creaturely infinities, may have finite proportions to one another."—*Cheyne: Philosophical Principles.*

***crēa-ture-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *creature*; -ship.] The state or condition of a creature.

"The laws of our creatureship and dependence do necessarily and indispensably subject us to God as our Creator; and we can as soon cease to be creatures, as become independent."—*Dr. Cave: Serm.*, p. 10.

***crēa-tur-iz-ing**, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [CREATURE-IZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making like a creature; animalizing.

"So was it a monstrous degradation of that third hypostasis of their Trinity, and little other than an absolute creaturelizing of the same."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 594.

creaze, *s.* [Etymol. doubtful.]

Mining: The tin in the middle part of the buddle.

crē-bri-cōs-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *creber* = frequent, close; Eng. *costate* (q. v.), from Lat. *costa* = a rib.]

Conchol.: Marked or distinguished by numerous closely-set ribs or ridges, as in the shell *Fusus crebricostatus*.

crē-bri-sūl-cāte, *a.* [Lat. *creber* = frequent, close; *sulcus* = a furrow.]

Conchol.: Marked or distinguished with numerous closely-set transverse furrows, as in the shell *Venus crebrisulca*.

***crē-bri-tūde**, *s.* [Lat. *crebritudo*, from *creber* = frequent.] Frequency, frequency.

***crē-broūs**, *a.* [Lat. *creber* = frequent.] Frequent.

"Which indeed supposeth (as their principles do) an imperfect inchoate power already in man's will to act graciously, which through assisting grace stirred up by *crebrous* and frequent acts, grows up into an habit or facility of working."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. v., pt. i., p. 175.

crèche, *s.* [Fr.] [CRATCH.] A public institution or nursery in which the children of poor persons, who are obliged to go from home to work every day, are taken care of for a small payment, while their parents are at work.

***crede**, *v. t.* [CREE (2).] To boil to softness.

crē-denge, *s.* [Fr. *crédence*; Ital. *credenza*; Low Lat. *credentia* = belief, from *credens*, *pr. par.* of *credo* = to believe.] [CREED.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Belief, credit, reliance, dependence, trust, or confidence in or upon any person or thing.

"All circumstance which may compel

Full credence to the tale they tell."

Byron: Parisina, v. 8.

2. A belief, an opinion, a conviction.

"A superstitious credence held,

That never did a mortal hand

Wake its broad glare on Carrickstrand."

Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 17.

3. That which gives a claim to credit, belief, or confidence.

"After they had delivered to the king their letters of credence, they were led to a chamber richly furnished."—*Hayward.*

*4. The act of tasting food before it was offered to others, a practice followed in order to give assurance that it was free from poison.

"... credence is used, and tastings, for drede of poyson-ynge."—*Babees Book*, p. 196.

*5. A side table where the food was set and tasted before being served to the guests.

II. Eccles.: The small table near the side of the altar, or communion table, on which the bread and wine are placed before they are consecrated.

***crē-denge**, *v. t.* [CREDESCENCE, *s.*] To give credence to, to believe, to credit.

"In credencing his tales."—*Skelton: Poems*, p. 154.

crē-dēn-da, *s.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *credendus* = to be believed; part. from *credo* = to believe.]

Theol.: Articles of faith, as distinguished from agenda or practical duties; things which must be believed.

"These were the great articles and credenda of Christianity, that so much startled the world."—*South.*

crē-dēn-dūm, *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *credendus* = to be believed.]

Theol.: An article of faith.

***crē-dēnt**, *a.* [Lat. *credens*, *pr. par.* of *credo* = to believe.]

1. Giving credence; believing, credulous.

"Then weigh what loss your honor may sustain,

If with too credent ear you list his songs."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

2. Credible; bearing credit or authority.

"For my authority bears a credent bulk,

That no particular scandal once can touch."

Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas., iv. 4.

crē-dēn-tial, *a. & s.* [Lat. *credens* (genit. *credentis*), *pr. par.* of *credo* = to believe.]

A. As adj.: Giving a title to credit; accrediting.

"Credential letters were read from the Frisians."—*Lett. from the Syn. of Dort, Hales' Rem.*, p. 106.

B. As substantive:

1. *Gen.:* Anything which gives a title to credit or confidence.

2. *Spec. (Pl.):* Certificates or letters accrediting any person or persons; the commission or warrant given to an envoy, as his claim to credit at a foreign court.

"There stands the messenger of truth; there stands The legate of the skies!—His theme divine, His office sacred, his credentials clear."

Cooper: Task, bk. ii.

crē-dēn-ī-ty, *s.* [Fr. *crédibilité*, from Lat. *credibilis* = credible.] The quality or state of being credible or entitled to credit or belief; credibility; possibility of being believed; a claim or title to credit.

"As all original witnesses must be contemporary with the events which they attest, it is a necessary condition for the credibility of a witness that he be a contemporary, though a contemporary is not necessarily a credible witness."—*Lewis: Cred. Ear. Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. i., § 5, vol. i., p. 16.

crē-dēn-ī-ble, ***credyble**, *a.* [Lat. *credibilis*, from *credo* = to believe.] Deserving of or entitled to credit or belief; that may be believed, credited, or relied on; trustworthy.

"All are equally destitute of credible attestation."—*Leaves: Cred. Ear. Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. ix., § 13, vol. i., p. 346.

***crē-dēn-ī-ble-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *credible*; -ness.] The quality of being credible; credibility; a just claim to credit.

"The credibleness of a good part of these narratives has been confirmed to me by a practitioner of physic."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 435.

crē-dēn-ī-blŷ, ***crēd-a-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *credibly* (le); -ly.] In a credible manner; in a manner deserving of credit.

"It has indeed been told me (with what weight,

How credibly, 'tis hard for me to state)."

Cooper: Conversation.

crēd-it, *s.* [Fr. *crédit*; Ital. & Sp. *crédito*, from Lat. *creditus*, *pa. par.* of *credo* = to believe.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Belief, trust, faith, reliance, or confidence in or upon a person or thing.

"Whatever Athenian arrogance may pretend, it will not easily gain credit with a discerning mind."—*Jeremy Bentham: Works* (1843), vol. i., ch. v.; *Essay on the Influence of Time and Place*, p. 191.

2. A ground of or title to belief, trust, or confidence.

3. A reputation or character of confidence or trust; a good name or opinion gained by upright conduct in business; a reputation for solvency.

"He traded largely: his credit on the Exchange of London stood high; and he had accumulated an ample fortune."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

4. Trust reposed with regard to property handed over on the promise or understanding of payment at a future time; correlative to *debt*.

"Credit is nothing but the expectation of money within some limited time."—*Locke.*

5. Anything due to any person. [II. 1.]

6. The time for which trust is given for payment for goods bought.

7. Testimony or authority; that which procures belief or trust.

"We are contented to take this upon your credit, and to think it may be."—*Hooker.*

8. An honor, a cause of esteem or reputation.

"I published, because I was told I might please such as it was a credit to please."—*Pope.*

9. Influence, interest; power derived from character or reputation.

"Having credit enough with his master to provide for his own interest, he troubled not himself for that of other men."—*Clarendon.*

II. Technically:

1. *Bookkeeping:* The side of an account in which payment is entered; opposed to *debit* (q. v.).

2. *Comm., &c.:* [BILL OF CREDIT.]

¶ (1) *A letter of credit:* The same as a *Circular letter* (q. v.).

(2) *Public credit:* The faith put by creditors and the public generally in the honesty and financial ability of a government seeking to borrow money.

¶ (1) *Crabb* thus discriminates between *credit*, *favor*, and *influence*: "These terms mark the state we stand in with regard to others as flowing out of their sentiments toward ourselves: *credit* arises out of esteem; *favor* out of good-will or affection; *influence* out of either *credit* or *favor*; *credit* depends altogether on personal merit; *favor* may depend on the caprice of him who bestows it. *Credit*, though sometimes obtained by falsehood, is never got without exertion; but *favor*, whether justly or unjustly bestowed, often comes by little or no effort on the part of the receiver; a minister gains *credit* with his parishioners by the consistency of his conduct, the gravity of his demeanor, and the strictness of his life; the *favor* of the populace is gained by arts which men of upright minds would disdain to employ. *Credit* and *favor* are the gifts of others; *influence* is a possession which we derive from circumstances; there will always be *influence* where there is *credit* or *favor*, but it may exist independently of either: we have *credit* and *favor* for ourselves; we exert *influence* over others: *credit* and *favor* serve one's own purposes; *influence* is employed in directing others; weak people easily give their *credit* or bestow their *favor*, by which an *influence* is gained over them to bend them to the will of others." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *credit* and *belief*, see *BELIEF*.

crēd-it, *v. t.* [CREDIT, *s.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To believe, to give credit or credence to.

"... now I change my mind,

And partly credit things that do presage."

Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, v. 1.

2. To trust or confide in.

*3. To procure credit or honor to; to do credit to.

"At present you credit the church as much by your government, as you did the school formerly by your wit."—*South.*

4. To sell upon credit to; to sell or transfer on agreement of future payment.

II. Bookkeeping: To enter upon the credit side of an account; to give credit for.

crēd-it-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *credit*; -able.]

*1. Credible, worthy of belief.

"... divers creditable witnesses . . ."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, vol. iii., p. 74.

2. Reputable.

"He settled him in a good creditable way of living, . . ."—*Arbuthnot: John Bull.*

3. Honorable, bringing credit or honor.

"It is creditable to Charles' temper that, ill as he thought of his species, he never became a misanthrope."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

crēd-it-a-ble-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *creditable*; -ness.]

*1. Creditability; worthiness of belief.

*2. Reputation, estimation.

"Among all these snares, there is none more entangling than the creditableness and repute of customary vices."—*Decay of Piety.*

crēd-it-a-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *creditable* (le); -ly.]

*1. In a creditable or credible way; credibly.

2. With credit or honor; so as to bring credit.

"... neglect their duty safely and creditably, than to get a broken pate in the church's service, . . ."—*South.*

crēd-it-ēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CREDIT, *v.*]

crēd-it-ing, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [CREDIT, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of giving credit or credence to.

2. *Bookkeeping:* The act of entering upon the credit side of an account; the giving credit for.

crēd-it-ōr, *s.* [Lat. = one who trusts; Fr. *créditeur*; Ital. *creditore*.]

*1. One who gives credit or credence to any person or thing.

"Many sought to feed

The easy creditors of novelties."

Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. iii.



Credence-table.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, gell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, del.

2. One to whom a sum of money or other valuable is owing; one who has given credit to another; *correlative to debtor.*

"The English government had already expended all the funds which had been obtained by pillaging the public creditor."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

creditor's bill, s.

Law: A bill in equity filed by one or more creditors of an estate, praying for an account and settlement of the assets of the estate, on behalf of him or themselves and all other creditors who may come in under the decree.

**crəd'-l-trēs*, s. [Eng. *creditor*; -*ess*.] A female creditor.

**crəd'-l-trix*, s. [Lat.] The same as *CREDITRESS* (q. v.).

crəd'-nēr-ite, s. [Named after the mineralogist Credner, who analyzed it.]

Min.: A foliated crystalline monoclinic mineral, of metallic luster and iron-black to steel-gray color. Its hardness is 4.5; its specific gravity, 4.9-5.1; its composition, oxide of copper 42.9 and oxide of manganese 57.1=100. Found at Frederichsrode, (Dana.)

crəd'-dō, s. [Lat.=I believe.] [CREED.]

1. *Eccles.*: The creed.

2. *Music*: One of the movements in a mass.

**crəd'-u-len-čy*, **crəd'-u-len-čle*, s. [Latin *credulus*, from *credo*=to believe.] Credulity.

"For were thy selfe iuror and iudge of the most offense, my *credulencie*, or thine inconstancie, the iuror could not but give verdict for Elisa and the iudge sentence against *Aeneas*."—*Warner: Albion's England*, Addition to bk. ii.

crəd'-dū-ll-ty, s. [Fr. *crédulité*; Ital. *credulità*; Sp. *credulidad*, from Lat. *credulitas*, from *credulus*=believing from *credo*=to believe.] Easiness of belief; a disposition readily and without sufficient evidence or inquiry to accept the statements of any person.

"That would have shock'd *Credulity* herself, Unmask'd, vouchsafing this her sole excuse."

Cowper: The Task, bk. ii.

crəd'-u-lōus, a. [Lat. *credulus*, from *credo*=to believe.]

*1. Easily or readily believed.

"'Twas he possessed me with your *credulous* death." *Beaumont & Fletcher.*

2. Easy of belief; disposed to believe or accept any statement without sufficient evidence or inquiry.

"... nothing is so *credulous* as misery."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

crəd'-u-lōus-lý, adv. [Eng. *credulous*; -*ly*.] In a credulous manner; with credulity.

"If you shall observe a man pretend to believe plain impossibilities, and not only supinely and credulously swallow them, but . . ."—*Goodman: Wint. Ev. Conf.*, p. iii.

crəd'-u-lōus-nēs, s. [Eng. *credulous*; -*ness*.] The quality of being credulous; credulity.

"Beyond all credulity, therefore, is the *credulousness* of atheists."—*Clarke: Sermon*, vol. i., sermon i.

crēe (1), v. t. [Jamieson suggests Dan. *kriger*=to war.] To meddle or have to do with. (Generally used negatively.)

"Aha! our sould friend, Michael Scott, has some hand i' this! He's no to *cree* legs wi' I's be quits wi' him."—*Perils of Man*, l. 131.

crēe (2), v. t. [Etym. doubtful.] To boil to softness. (*Bailey*.)

creech (gutt.), s. [Gael. *carraic*=a rock.] A declivity encumbered with large stones. (*Scotch*.) [CRAIG, CRAIG.]

crēed, **crede*, **credo*, s. [Fr., Ital. & Sp. *credo*, from Lat. *credo*=I believe, that being the first word in the Latin version.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

1. In the same sense as B.

"Heore bileue that is pater noster and *credo*."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, p. 75.

2. The repetition of the creed.

"Himself still sleeps before his beads Have marked ten aves and two creeds."

Scott: Marmion, l. 26.

II. Figuratively:

1. Any solemn profession of principles or opinion.

"For me, my lords, I love him not, nor fear him; there's my *creed*."

Shakespeare: Hen. VIII, ii. 2.

2. A severe reprehension or rebuke. (*Scotch*.)

B. Theol. & Ch. Hist.: A summary of the articles or Christian doctrines of which the several churches profess their belief. In the Church of England

three such creeds are accepted—viz., the Apostles' Creed, the Athanasian Creed, and the Nicene Creed. [APOSTLES', ATHANASIAN, NICENE.] In the Church of Scotland the creed accepted is the Westminster Confession of Faith, to which may perhaps be added the Larger and Shorter Catechisms. The Church of Rome accepts the same creeds as that of England does, but adds to them the creed of the Council of Constantinople.

creed-maker, s. One who draws up a creed or summary of articles of belief.

**crēed*, v. t. [CREED, s.] To believe.

"That part which is so *creeded* by the people."—*Milton*, *terēed*-lēss, a. [Eng. *creed*; -*less*.] Without any creed or religion. (*Carlyle: Fr. Rev.*)

crēek (1), **creke*, **krike*, **cryk*, **cryke*, s. [A. S. *crecca*. Cogn. with Dut. *kreek*=a creek; Icel. *kriki*=a nook, a corner; Fr. *crique*=a creek. Skeat suggests also a connection with Wel. *crig*=a crack, *crigyll*=a ravine, a creek.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. A small inlet, bay, or cove.

"Each *creek* and cavern of the dangerous shore."

Cowper: Retirement.

2. A recess or bend in the line of the sea or of a river.

"As streams, which with their winding banks do play, Stopp'd by their *creeks*, run softly through the plain."

Davies: Immort. of Soul.

*3. A turn, a winding, an alley.

"A back-friend, a shoulder-clapper; one that commands the passages of alleys, *creeks*, and narrow lands."—*Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors*, iv. 2.

4. A rivulet, a stream, a small river.

crēek (2), s. [Ger. *krieche*.] The dawn, the break of day.

"Like night, soon as the morning *creek* Has usher'd in the day."

Ramsay: Works, i. 121.

**crēek*, v. i. [CREEK, s.] To form a creek or creeks.

"The salt water so *creeketh* about it that it almost insateth it."—*Holland: Camden*, p. 461. (*Davies*.)

crēek-ý, a. [Eng. *creek* (1) s.; -y.] Full of or abounding in creeks; winding.

crēel, s. [Ir. *craidlíag*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An ozier basket or pannier.

"And lightsome be their life that bear The merlin and the *creel*."

Scott: Antiquary, ch. xxvi.

2. A fisherman's basket.

II. Spinning: The bar which holds the paying-off bobbins in the bobbin-and-fly, the throstle machine, or the mule. In the first machine the bobbins hold the sliver, which is to be spun and twisted into a roving; in the latter machines, by a substantially similar operation, the roving is converted into yarn. The *creel* may have several bars with rows of skewers, upon which the bobbins are placed to unwind their contents.

¶ To be in a *creel*: To have one's wits jumbled into confusion.

"'The laddie in a *creel*!' exclaimed his uncle."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. vi.

crēel-fūl, s. [Eng. *creel*, and *ful* (l).] A basketful.

"... and yet the damage canna amount to mair than a *creelful* of coals. . . ."—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, ch. vii.

crēep, **crepen*, **creopen* (pret. **crope*, **crope*, **crepte*, *crept*), v. i. [A. S. *creopan*, cognate with Dut. *kruipen*; Icel. *krypa*; Dan. *krybe*; Sw. *krypa*, all to creep, to crawl. Cf. also Icel. *kreika*=to crouch; Sw. *kräka*=to creep; Ger. *kriechen*. (*Skeat*.)]

1. Literally:

1. To crawl along the ground; to move with the belly on the ground, as a serpent, &c.

"... but this I have resolved on, to wit, to run when I can, to go when I cannot run, and to *creep* when I cannot go."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. To grow along the ground, a wall, or other supports.

"The grottos cool, with shaded poplars crown'd, And *creeping* vines on arbors weav'd around."

Dryden.

3. To move forward without bounds or leaps, as insects.

II. Figuratively:

1. To move or go with secrecy, silently, or clandestinely.

"Out of his place he *crept* So still that she nothing herde."

Gower, l. 72.

2. To move slowly, either from feebleness and infirmity, or timidity or reluctance.

"*Creeping* like snail unwillingly to school."

Shakespeare: As You Like It, ii. 7.

3. To move along slowly and insensibly, as time, the seasons, &c.

"Accordingly, so early as the year 1414, it began to be perceived that the equinoxes were gradually *creeping* away from the 21st of March and September, where they ought to have always fallen had the Julian year been exact. . . ."—*Herschel: Astron.*, 5th ed. (1858), § 932.

4. To enter or find the way in insensibly or imperceptibly.

"By those gifts of nature and fortune he *creeps*, nay he flies, into the favor of poor silly women."—*Sidney*.

†5. (*Of literary composition*): To move along with timidity; not to venture on anything very high or soaring.

"Paradise Lost is admirable; but am I therefore bound to maintain, that there are no flats amongst his elevations, when it is evident he *creeps* along sometimes for above an hundred lines together?"—*Dryden*.

6. To enter into the composition of. (Generally in a bad sense, implying intrusion.)

"It is not to be expected that every one should guard his understanding from being imposed on by the sophistry which *creeps* into most of the books of argument."—*Locke*.

7. To come gradually or imperceptibly into vogue or fashion.

8. To behave with servility; to fawn, to court.

"They were us'd to bend,

To send their smiles before them to Achilles,

To come as humbly as they used to *creep*,

To holy altars." *Shakespeare: Troilus*, iii. 3.

9. To feel a sensation as though insects, worms, &c., were creeping over the flesh.

crēep, s. [CREEP, v.]

1. *Ord. Lang.* (Pl.): A sensation as of insects or worms creeping over the flesh. (*Colloquial*.)

2. *Mining-engin.*: The curving upward of the floor of a gallery, owing to the pressure of superincumbent strata upon the pillars. Opposed to thrust, which is a depression of the roof.

"The whole of the weight being thus left to rest upon a small area, the pillars were sometimes forced down into the floor, which would bulge upwards and form a *creep*."—*Prof. Gladstone, in Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. viii., p. 96.

crēep-ēr, s. [Eng. *creep*; -*er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which creeps or crawls; any animal which creeps; a reptile.

"... not only worms and serpents, toads, frogs, and eels, but an innumerable host of *creepers*."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. vi., p. 382.

II. Technically:

1. *Naut., Mech., &c.*: A four-clawed grapnel or drag, used in dragging the bottom of a harbor, pond, or well, to recover anything which has been lost overboard, or the body of a drowned person.

2. *Mach.*: An endless moving feeding-apron, or a pair of aprons arranged one above the other, having motion to feed fibers to or from a machine; e. g., the *creeper* which feeds the sliver or sheet of fibers from the doffer of a carding-machine. [LAP.]

3. Domestic:

(1) An iron bar connecting the andirons.

(2) Small dogs, with low necks or none at all, used between the usual andirons to support brands above the hearth.

(3) A small sole or piece carrying spurs, which may be attached to the boot, to prevent slipping on ice.

(4) A kind of patten or clog worn by women.

4. *Arch.*: Leaves or clusters of foliage used in Gothic buildings to ornament the angles of spires, pinnacles, and other parts; crotchets.

5. *Bot.*: A plant with a creeping stem (q. v.).

"Plants that put forth their sap hastily, have bodies not proportionable to their length; therefore they are winders or *creepers*, as ivy, briony, and woodbine."—*Bacon*.

6. Ornithology:

(1) Generally:

(a) (*Sing.*): A bird, *Certhia familiaris*, sometimes called the Little Brown Creeper.

(b) (*Pl.*): The name commonly given to the tenuous birds of the family Certhiidae (q. v.), or to those of the typical sub-family Certhiinae (q. v.).

(2) *Spec.*: *Certhia familiaris*, called also the Common Creeper, the Tree Creeper, the Tree Climber, &c. The bill is slender and curved, the head and neck streaked with black and yellow-brown, with a white line above each eye; back, rump, and scapulars tawny; quills dusky, tipped and edged with white or light brown; coverts variegated, a yellowish-white bar across the wing; lower parts of the bird white. Length, three inches. It climbs trees and is perpetually in motion, but manages to hide itself from observation. Nests in the hollows or beneath the bark of trees; egg six.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, ōre, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, quīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trý, sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

¶ (1) *Brown Creeper*: [CREEPER, 6 (2).]

(2) *Bush Creepers*:

Ornith.: Birds of the family Sylviidae, and the sub-family Mniotiltinae. They are found in the warmer parts, both of the eastern and of the western hemispheres, flying in small flocks and hunting insects among bushes, in which also they build. [MNIOTILTINE.]

(3) *Tree Creepers*:

Ornith.: Birds of the sub-family Dendrocolaptinae. They are found in the South American forests, and have the habits of true creepers.

(4) *True Creepers*: [CERTHINÆ.]

(5) *Trumpet Creeper*:

Bot.: *Tecoma radicans*.

(6) *Wall Creeper*: A bird, *Tichodroma muraria*, which seeks after insects in old walls, clinging to them as the ordinary Creeper does to trees.

crēep'-hōle, *s.* [Eng. creep, and hole.]

1. *Lit.*: A hole or retreat into which an animal may creep to escape danger.

2. *Fig.*: A subterfuge; an excuse.

crēep'-le, **crēep'-y**, *s.* [Gael. *creaban*=a four legged stool.] A cutty-stool.

creepie-chair, *s.* The chair or stool of repentance.

"When I mount the creepie-chair,
Who will sit beside me there?"
Burns: *The Rantin' Dog the Daddie o't*.

crēep'-lāg, ***crepyng**, *pr. par., adj. & s.* [CREEP, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Literally*:

1. Crawling or moving along the ground.

"... of every creeping thing of the earth. . . ."
Genesis vi. 20.

2. Growing along the ground, a wall, &c.

"What are the casements lined with creeping herbs."
Cowper: *The Task*, bk. iv.

II. *Fig.*: Moving cunningly and secretly; crafty, sly.

"Very crafty, very cunning."

Is the creeping Spirit of Evil?"

Longfellow: *Hiawatha*, xiv.

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: The act of crawling or moving along the ground.

"They cannot distinguish creeping from flying."—Dryden.

2. *Fig.*: The act of moving cunningly and secretly; craft.

II. *Naut.*: Dragging by grapnels for the recovery of a lost cable or rope. The most remarkable instance on record is the recovery of the Atlantic cable, broken in mid-ocean.

creeping-crow-foot, *s.* *Ranunculus repens*, a common plant, with creeping scions and furrowed peduncles.

creeping-ivy, *s.* The procumbent form of *Hedera Helix*.

creeping-root, *s.*

Bot.: A root, the branches of which run chiefly near the surface of the ground. (Thomé.) The same as CREEPING-STEM (q. v.).

creeping-sheet, *s.* The feeding-apron of a carding-machine.

creeping-stem, *s.*

Bot.: A slender stem which creeps horizontally below the surface of the ground, sending out at intervals roots and new plants. Example, *Friticum repens*. It is essentially the same as a rhizome, only it is subterranean.

crēep'-lāg-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. creeping; -ly.]

¶ I. *Lit.*: In a creeping or crawling manner, as a reptile.

*II. *Figuratively*:

1. Slowly, by degrees, imperceptibly.

"The joy, which wrought into Pygmalion's mind, was even such as, by each degree of Zelmane's words, creepingly entered into Philoclea's."—Sidney: *Arcadia*.

2. Cunningly, craftily.

"How slyly and creepingly did he address himself to our first parents! which surely his pride never have let him do, could he have effected their downfall by force, without temptation."—South, vol. viii., ser. 4.

***crēep'-le**, *s.* [CRIPPLE.]

1. A creeper, a reptile, a creeping animal.

"There is one creeping beast or long creeple (as the name is in Devonshire) that hath a rattle in his tail, that doth discover his age."—Morton.

2. A cripple.

"She to whom this world must itself refer

As suburbs or the microcosm of her,

She, she is dead, she's dead when thou know'st this,

Thou know'st how lame a creeple this world is."

Donne.

crēep'-mōuse, *a. & s.* [Eng. creep, and mouse.]

A. *As adj.*: Quiet, still.

"You may be as creep-mouse as you like."—Miss Austen: *Manfield Park*, ch. xv. (Davies.)

B. *As subst.*: A kind of children's game.

"Not so old but I can play at creep-mouse yet: creep, mouse, creep, catch her, catch her."—Carleton: *The Fortune-hunters*, p. 25 (1899).

***crēep'-y**, *a.* [Eng. creep; -y.] Crawling as with fear.

"One's whole blood grew curdling and creepy."—Brown: *The Glove*. (Davies.)

Crēes, *s. pl.* The largest tribe of Algonquin Indians, living in British America, north of the St. Lawrence River.

crēese, **crease**, *s.* [Malay *kris*, *kres*.] A crooked Malay dagger.



Crēses.

"The cursed Malayan crease."
Tennyson: *The Princess*, Prol., 21.

cre-mail-lere, *s.* [Fr.]

Fortif.: An indented horizontal outline.

crē-mā-ni-ūm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *kremannymi*=to hang, to hang up.]

Bot.: A genus of Melastomaceae. The species are small trees or shrubs, with the flowers, which are white, in small panicles, and a blue or violet berry. *Cremanium reclinatum* and *C. tinctorium* furnish a yellow dye.

crē-mās-tēr, *s.* [Gr. *kremastēr*=a suspender.]

Anat.: A muscle, the action of which is to act as a suspender of one portion of a complex apparatus in connection with the bodily frame of a man.

cremaster muscle, *s.* The same as CREMASTER (q. v.).

crēm-as-tēr-ic, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *cremaster* (q. v.), and Eng. suff. -ic.]

Anat.: Suspensory; as, the cremasteric fascia, cremasteric artery.

crē-māte, *v. t.* [Lat. *crematus*, pa. par. of *cremo*=to burn.] To burn; especially to dispose of a corpse by fire instead of burying it.

"... whose corpse was the first cremated in America."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, June 21, 1882.

crē-mā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *crematio*, from *crematus*, pa. par. of *cremo*=to burn.]

1. *Gen.*: A burning, a destroying by fire.

2. *Spec.*: The act of cremating or disposing of a corpse by burning instead of burying it.

"And the Chindos without cremation or urnal interment of their bodies, make use of trees and much burning, while they plant a pine-tree by their grave."—Browne: *Urn Burial*, ch. i.

¶ Cremation was practiced among the Greeks and Romans. The mass of the Hindoos properly so called thus dispose of their dead, while the Mohammedans have recourse to burial. In 1873 an eminent physician, Sir Henry Thompson, advocated its introduction into England on sanitary grounds, but public feeling was against the innovation, and it made little progress there. Lately, however, in many of the European countries cremation of the dead has received the highest indorsement of the governments, while in the United States crematories have been established in many of the cities. In Europe there are crematories at Berlin, Copenhagen, Geneva, Hamburg, London, Milan, Paris, Rome, Stockholm, Vienna, Zurich, and The Hague. The first crematory in the United States was established at Washington, Pa., in 1876. It was first used for the incineration of the body of the Baron de Palm in December of that year. Other crematories have since been established at Fresh Pond, N. Y.; Germantown, Pa.; Detroit, Mich.; St. Louis, Mo.; Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; San Antonio, Tex.; La Crosse, Wis.; Baltimore, Md.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Troy, N. Y.; Waterville, N. Y.; Davenport, Iowa; Cincinnati, Ohio; Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Roxbury, Mass., and other points.

crē-mā-tion-ist, *s.* [Eng. cremation; -ist.] An advocate of the practice of cremation.

crē-mā-tōr-ȳ, *a. & s.* [Lat. *cremator*.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to cremation.

B. *As subst.*: An apparatus for cremating a corpse.

"For the second time since its completion the crematory of Graceland Cemetery was fired yesterday and the body of a woman was reduced to ashes."—*Chicago Inter Ocean*, Dec. 21, 1893.

crème, *s.* [Fr.] Cream.

crème d'absinthe, *s.* A bitter aromatic liquor made from two composite plants, *Artemisia Mutellina* and *A. spicata*. Both are alpine species.

***cremelyd**, ***kremelyd**, *a.* [Ger. *krömeln*=to crumble (q. v.).] Crumbled, chopped fine.

"Colour hit with safrone in hast,

And kremelyd sewet of shepe."

Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 36.

crēm'-ō-carp, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cremocarpium*, from Gr. *kremannymi*=to hang, to hang up, and *karpas*=fruit.]

Bot.: A kind of fruit consisting of an inferior, dry, indehiscent pericarp, with two or more cells. Example, the fruit of the Umbelliferae. De Candolle calls the two halves of a cremocarp mericarps.

crē-mō-lōb'-ī-dā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cremolobus*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idā (q. v.).]

Bot.: A small family of plants, order Brassicaceae.

crē-mōl'-ō-būs, *s.* [Gr. *kremannymi*=to hang, to hang up, and *lobos*=the lobe of the ear. So named because the fruit, a silicle, is suspended.]

Bot.: A genus of Brassicaceae, the type of the family Cremolobidae. The species have racemes of yellow flowers and are natives of Peru and Chili.

Crē-mō'-nā (1), *s.* [A town in the north of Italy.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The town mentioned in the etymology.

2. *Mus.*: A name given to the violins made at Cremona during the seventeenth century by Andrea and Antonio Amati, and in the beginning of the eighteenth century by Antonius Stradivarius, his pupil, and Giuseppe Guarnerius, the pupil of Stradivarius.

Cremona-fiddle, *s.* The same as CREMONA, 2.

"A lady whisking about her long train, which was then the fashion, threw down and broke a fine Cremona fiddle; upon which Swift cried out, 'Mantua, vae miserae nimium vicina Cremonae!'"—*Sheridan: Life of Swift*.

crē-mō'-nā (2), *s.* [A corruption of Ger. *krummhorn*; Fr. *cromorne*=crooked horn.]

Mus.: A reed stop in the organ. [CROMORNA.]

***crē-mor**, *s.* [Lat.] A milky substance; a soft liquor resembling cream.

"The food is swallowed into the stomach, where, mingled with dissolvent juices, it is reduced into a chyle or cremor."—*Ray*.

***cremosin**, *a. & s.* [CRIMSON.]

crē-nāte, **crē-nā-tēd**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *crenatus*, from *crena*=a notch.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Notched.

"The cells are prettily crenated, or notched, quite round the edges; but not striated down to any depth."—*Woodward*.

2. *Bot., &c.* (of leaves, &c.): Having the teeth rounded. When these are again crenated the term used is bicrenate. The same as CRENELLED.

crē-nā-tō, *a.* [Modern Lat., from *crenatus*=notched.]

crenato-dentate, *a.*

Botany, &c.: Having the margin with triangular notches.

crenato-serate, *a.*

Bot.: Having the serrations rounded instead of straight.

crē-nāt'-ū-lā, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *crenatus* (q. v.).]

Zool.: A sub-genus of Mollusks, genus *Perna*. It consists of thin, oblong, compressed shells. Eight recent species are known from North Africa, the Red Sea, and China, and four fossil. (Woodward, ed. Tate.)

crē-nā-tūre, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *crenat(us)*; Eng., &c., suff. -ure.]

Bot.: A crenel, a small rounded tooth.



Crenate.

1. Crenate Ground-ivy. 2. Bicrenate Horse-radish. 3. Crenato-serrate *Dryas Octopetala*. 4. Crenato-dentate *Primrose*.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sin, ag; expect, Xēnophon, exist, ph = f.
-clan, -tīan = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

crén-cle, ***cren-kle**, *s.* [Dut. *krinkel*=a curl, ring; Icel. *kringla*=a disk, circle, or orb.]
Naut.: The same as CRINGLE (q. v.).

***crén-cled**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CRINKLED.]

***cré-nél**, ***crenell**, ***crenelle**, *s.* [O. Fr. *crenel*; Fr. *creneau*=a battlement, dimin. of O. Fr. *cren*, *cran*=a notch; Lat. *crena*.] [CARNEL.]

I. Fortification:

1. A loop-hole in a parapet, wall, or stockade, through which to discharge musketry.
2. A battlement; an embrasure in an embattled parapet.

"'Tis no deceit! distinctly clear
 Crenell and parapet appear,
 While o'er the pile that meteor drear
 Makes momentary pause."
Scott: The Bride of Triermain, iii. 9.

II. Old Armor: The peak at the crest of a helmet.

III. Bot.: A rounded tooth of a crenelled or crenate leaf. (Generally pl., *crenelles*.)

***cré-nél-ét**, *s.* [A dimin. from O. Fr. *crenel*.] An embrasure or loop-hole.

"Through the sloping crenels of the higher towers."—*C. Reader: Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xliii. (Davies.)

cré-nél-lā, *s.* [Latinized dimin. of O. Fr. *crenel*.] So named from having its hinge-margin crenulated behind the ligament.]

Zool.: A sub-genus of *Modiola* (Horse-mussel). The shell is short and tumid, partly smooth and partly ornamented with radiating striae; interior brilliantly nacreous. The species occur from low water to forty fathoms deep, spinning a nest or hiding among the roots of sea-weeds and corallines. Twenty-four species are known from Britain, Nova Zembla, New Zealand, &c. Twelve fossil species have been found, the latter from the Upper Green-sand onward.

***cré-nél-lāte**, *v. t.* [Mod. Lat. *crenellatus*, from O. Fr. *crenel*.] [CRENEL.]

Fort. (of a parapet or breast-work): To furnish with crenelles or indentations for the garrison to fire through.

cré-nél-lā-téd, **cré-nél-ā-téd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Eng. *crenellate*(e); -ed.]

1. *Arch.*: Embattled; furnished with crenelles or crenelated moldings.

"... the machicolated and crenelated walls of the cathedral close, . . ."—*Kemble: Saxons in Eng.*, bk. ii., ch. 7.

2. *Her.*: An epithet for an ordinary, indented as crenelles.

crenellated molding, *s.*

Arch.: A description of molding in which the beads have rectangular dentations.

***cré-nél-lā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *crenellate*.]

1. The act of embattling.
2. The state or condition of being embattled.
3. An indentation or notch.
4. An embrasure.

"Octavo ramparts flanked with quarto crenellations."—*Lytton: Castles*, bk. xii., ch. vi. (Davies.)

cré-nèlled, ***carneled**, ***kerneled**, *a.* [CARNELED.]

1. **Fort. & Arch.**: Embattled; crenellated.
2. **Bot.**: The same as CRENATE (q. v.).

cré-nic, *a.* [Gr. *krēnē*=a spring; Eng. suff. -ic.] **crenic acid**, *s.*

Chem.: Organic acids exist in vegetable mold and in the ochreous deposits of ferruginous waters. They are extracted by boiling the deposit with potash, filtering, supersaturating the liquid with acetic acid, and adding acetate of copper, which gives a dark-brown precipitate containing apocrenic acid. The filtrate is saturated with ammonium carbonate, and acetate of copper again added, which gives a greenish-white precipitate containing *crenic acid*. The precipitates are decomposed by suspending them in water and passing H₂S gas through the liquid. Crenic acid is obtained as a pale yellow powder, soluble in alcohol, but its salts are insoluble. Crenic acid has an acid, astringent taste. Its formula is supposed to be C₁₂H₁₃O₈.

***cré-nl-lā-brūs**, *s.* [Lat. *crena*=a notch, *i* connective, and *labrus*=an unknown fish. So named from having the margin of the preoperculum denticulated.] [LABRUS.]

Ichthy.: A genus of spiny fishes belonging to the family Labridæ. Seven species are British, viz:

1. *Crenilabrus melops* or *tinca*: The Gilt-head, Connor, Golden Maid, &c.
2. *Crenilabrus norvegicus* or *cornubicus*: The Goldfinny or Goldsinny.
3. *Crenilabrus gibbus*: The Gibbous Wrasse.
4. *Crenilabrus luscus*: The Scale-rayed Wrasse.
5. *Crenilabrus multidentatus*: The Corkling, called also Ball's Wrasse.
6. *Crenilabrus rupestris*: Jago's Goldsinny.
7. *Crenilabrus microstoma*: The Small-mouthed Wrasse or Rock-cook.

crén-u-lāte, **crén-u-lā-ted**, *a.* [A dimin. formation from O. Fr. *crenel*. Cf. *crenellate*.]

Bot., &c.: Finely crenate, having the margin divided into small crenels, *i. e.*, rounded teeth.

cré-ôle, *s.* [Fr. *crôle*; Sp. *criollo*, a contr. of *criadillo*, dimin. of *criado*=one brought up, bred; *crear*, Lat. *creo*=to create, to bring up.]

1. A native of the West Indies or of Spanish America, but not of native parents.
2. One of any color born within or near the tropics of America.

"At the same time an irregular army of Spaniards, creoles, negroes, mulattoes, and Indians marched across the isthmus from Panama . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

cré-ôl'-i-an, *s.* [Eng. *creol*(e); -ian.] A creole.

"The moment a nobleman returns from his travels, a Creolian arrives from Jamaica, or a dowager from her country seat, I strike for a subscription."—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xx. (Latham.)

cré-ôph'-il-is, *s.* [Gr. *kreas*=flesh, and *philos* . . . =a friend.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles belonging to the order Staphylinidæ. *Creophilus maxillosus* is British.

cré-ô-sôl, *s.* [Eng., &c., *creos*(ote), and *alcohol*?] **Chem.**: C₈H₁₀O₂ or C₆H₃(CH₃)<OH<O<H₃. Dimethyl-

pyro-catechin. A colorless liquid found in beech-
 tar, boiling at 220°. It reduces silver nitrate when
 boiling. It forms with acetic anhydride an acetate,
 which by oxidation with potassium permanganate,
 and saponification with potash, yields vanillinic
 acid.

cré-pānce, **cré-pāne**, *s.* [Lat. *crepans*, pr. par. of *crepo*=to burst.]

Farr.: An ulcer seated in the forepart of a horse's foot; a wound in one of the hind feet caused by the shoe of the other striking and cutting it.

crép-i-dô-dër-a, *s.* [Gr. *krēpis*, genit. *krēpidos* =a half boot worn by men, and *deros*=skin (f).]

Entomol.: A genus of Beetles, family Chrysomelidæ. It is akin to *Haltica*.

crép-id'-u-lā, *s.* [Lat.=a small sandal, dimin. of *crepida*=a slipper or sandal.]

Zool.: A genus of gasteropodous Mollusks, family Calyptraidæ (Bonnet Limpets). The shell is oval and limpet-like, the hinder half of its interior with a shelly partition. Known recent species fifty-four, from the West Indies, the Mediterranean, Africa, India, and Australia; fossil, fourteen species, from the Eocene onward.

crép-is, *s.* [Lat. *crepis*; Gr. *krēpis*=a plant, *Helminthia echioides*.]

Bot.: A genus of Composite plants, tribe Lactuceæ. They are known as Hawkbeards. Pappus soft, deciduous, white in color; achenes without a beak. *Crepis virens* is common in dry pastures. It is from 1 to 3 ft. high, and has yellow flowers. *C. paludosa* is found in moist woods and rocky places. It is 6 ft. high. *C. lacera*, a Neapolitan species, is considered by the Southern Italians to be venomous.

crép-i-tāte, *v. i.* [Lat. *crepitatus*, pa. par. of *crepito*=to rattle, to creak, to crackle, to clatter, to rustle, freq. of *crepo*=to rattle, to crack, to creak. Imitated from the sound. Cf. Eng. *crack*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: To crackle; to burst with a series of short, sharp small reports, as salt does in fire.
2. **Med.**: To emit or give out a kind of rattling sound. [CREPITATION, II. 1.]

† To *crepitate* is to make a series of minute explosions; to *detonate* is to make a single explosion with a loud report.

crép-i-tā-tiŋg, *pr. par.* *a.* & *s.* [CREPITATE.] **A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.**: (See the verb.)

C. As subf.: Crepitation.

crép-i-tā-tion, *s.* [Fr. *crépitation*; Low Lat. *crepitatio*, from *crepatus*.] [CREPITATE.]

I. Ord. Lang.: The act of bursting with a series of minute explosions, each causing a short and sharp but not a loud noise.

II. Technically:

1. **Med.**: A certain rattling sound detected by auscultation in the lungs in cases of pneumonia.
2. **Surg.**: The noise of fractured bones when a surgeon feels them to ascertain whether or not there is a fracture, and in the event of there being one, then at what spot.

crép-i-tūs, *s.* [Lat.] The same as CREPITATION (q. v.).

crép-ôā, *s.* [Fr.]

Fabric: A thin stuff resembling crape, made of wool, silk, or mixed.

crēpt, *pret. & pa. par.* [CREEP.]

***cré-pūs-cle**, ***cré-pūs-cule**, *s.* [Lat. *crepusculum*, a dimin. from *creper*=dusky.] Twilight.

cré-pūs-cu-lar, *a.* [Lat. *crepusculum*]; and Eng., &c., suff. -ar. In Fr. *crépusculaire*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.**: In any way pertaining to or connected with the twilight.

†2. **Fig.**: In a state intermediate between light and darkness; not very clear, somewhat obscure.

"The application of the rules of evidence to this semi-historical and crepuscular period."—*Leavis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xiv., § 3, vol. ii., p. 494.

II. Zool.: Pertaining to animals which are active in the dusk or twilight.

"Others feed only in the twilight, as bats and owls, and are called crepuscular."—*Whewell: Bridgewater Treatise* (1852), p. 93.

cré-pūs-cu-lār-i-a, *s.* [Lat. *crepusculum*]=the twilight, and pl. adj. suff. -aria.]

Entom.: A tribe of lepidopterous insects, including those called Sphinxes or Hawkmoths. They are twilight flyers, as distinguished from Diurna, which, as the name implies, fly during the day, and Nocturna, which fly by night. The antennæ of the *Crepuscularia* taper to the end, where they have a club which is pointed at the apex instead of the oval club of the Diurna (Butterflies) or the filiform antennæ of the Nocturna (Moths). The larvae have sixteen legs, and some of them hairs on the back. Stainton calls the *Crepuscularia* of Latreille Sphingina, and divides them into four families, Zygenidæ, Sphingidæ, Sesiidæ, and Ægeridæ (q. v.).

cré-pūs-cu-line, *a.* [Lat. *crepusculum*], and Eng., &c., suff. -ine. In Fr. *crépisculin*, m., *crépisculine*, f.] The same as CREPUSCULAR and CREPUSCULOUS (q. v.).

"He has made apertures to take in more or less light, as the observer pleases, by opening and shutting like the eye, the better to fit glasses to crepuscine observations."—*Sprat: Hist. of the R. S.*, p. 314.

***cré-pūs-cu-lous**, *a.* [Eng. *crepuscul*(e); -ous.]

1. **Lit.**: Pertaining to the twilight; crepuscular.

2. **Fig.**: Obscure, not clear or distinct.

"The beginnings of philosophy were in a crepusculous obscurity, and it's yet scarce past the dawn."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. 19.

***cre-sce**, ***cre-syn**, ***crees**, *v. i.* [Lat. *cre-sco*.] To grow, to multiply.

"He had him *cre-sce* and multiply."—*Gower*, iii. 276.

***crés'-çence**, *s.* [Lat. *cre-sens*, pr. par. of *cre-sco* =to grow, to increase.] Increase, increasing.

"To these adverse, the lunar sects dissent,
 With convulsion of opposed bent;
 From west to east by equal influence tend,
 And toward the moon's attractive *cre-sence* bend."
Brookes: Universal Beauty, bk. iii.

cre-scendo (pron. **cré-shén'-dō**), *adv.* [Ital.]

Mus.: Increasing; a gradual increase in the force of sound. Expressed by the sign <, or the abbreviation *cres.* The sign was first employed in England by Matthew Locke, in 1676. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

crés'-çent, ***crés'-sent**, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *cre-scens*, pr. par. of *cre-sco*=to increase, to grow.]

A. As adjective:

1. Increasing, growing; in a state of increase.
 "The nightly hunter, lifting up his eyes
 Toward the crescent moon with grateful heart."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

2. Crescent-shaped.

"A small crescent membranous sac."—*Owen: Anat. of Invertebrates*.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:
 1. Anything shaped like the moon in her state of increase.

"And two fair crescents of translucent horn
 The brows of all their young increase adorn."
Pope: Odyssey.

2. The moon in her state of increase, when in her receding from the earth she shows a curved appearance terminating in points or horns.

"Jove in dusky clouds involves the skies,
 And the faint crescent shoots by fits before their eyes."
Dryden.

3. The figure of a new moon borne on the national standard of Turkey; and hence figuratively used for the Turkish power or Mohammedanism itself.

† The Turks did not bring their symbol—the Crescent—with them from Central Asia, but adopted it on conquering Constantinople in 1453. Part of that city had been built on the site of Byzantium, which was a Greek city flourishing in Xenophon's time. Being besieged in B. C. 340 by the Macedonians, led by Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, that crafty general made an effort to surprise the place on a dark night. The inhabitants, however, had their danger revealed to them by a "light" which "shone suddenly from the north."

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūrē, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

It was probably the moon, and in gratitude for the aid it had rendered them, the Byzantines built an altar to Diana, and assumed the crescent as the symbol of their city. It is found on various extant Byzantine coins long before the Turks had appeared in Europe.

"He stood alone among the host;
Not his the loud fanatic boast
To plant the Crescent o'er the Cross."
Byron: *Siege of Corinth*, xii.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: A range of buildings in the form of a half-moon or crescent.

2. *Heraldry*:

(1) The half-moon; an honorable ordinary represented sometimes with the horns turned upward.

(2) A name applied to four orders of knighthood.

(a) An order instituted in 1268 by Charles I., King of Naples and Sicily.

(b) A revival of the first, instituted by René of Anjou, in 1464.

(c) An order instituted by Mohammed II., Sultan of Turkey.

(d) An order instituted in 1801 by Selim, Sultan of Turkey.

3. *Vet.*: A defect in a horse's foot, when the coffin-bone falls down.

4. *Music*: A musical instrument, consisting of a staff with arms and suspended bells, used in a band.

5. *Agric.*: An ox-bow.

"A cressent abowte the nek: torques, torquis, luna, lunula."—*Cath. Anglie*.

crescent-formed, a. Formed or shaped like a crescent.

crescent-like, a. Like a crescent in shape or form.

crescent-lit, a. Lit up by the moon in a crescent state.

"Or while the balmy glooming crescent-lit,
Spread the light haze along the river-shores."
Tennyson: *The Gardener's Daughter*.

crescent-shaped, a.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Shaped like a crescent; lunate, lunated.

2. *Bot.*: Resembling the figure of the crescent. Example, the glandular apex of the involucre leaves of many Euphorbias. (*Lindley*.)

crescent-wise, adv. In shape of a crescent.

***crēs-çen-t, v. t.** [CRESCENT, s.] To form into or border with crescents.

"A dark wood cresents more than half the lawn."—*Seward's Letters*, vi. 195.

crēs-çen-tāde, s. [Eng. *crescent*, and Eng., &c., suff. -ade.] A word modeled after the manner of crusade. A religious war waged in defense of "the Crescent," i.e., of the Mohammedan faith.

"It has been sought to make out that many Liberals had desired to go to war against Turkey on behalf of its Christian subjects, in fact to carry on a crusade against a crescentade."—*Mr. Forsyth, M. P.: Parl. Deb. (Times)*, Feb. 17, 1877.)

crēs-çen-tēd, a. [Eng. *crescent*; -ed.]

1. Adorned with a crescent or crescents.

2. Crescent-shaped.

"Phoebe bends toward him crescented."
Keats: *Endymion*, bk. iv.

crēs-çen-tī, in compos. only. [Lat. *crescens*, *crescentis*, pr. par. of *cresco*=to increase, increasing.]

crescenti-pinnatisect, a.

Bot. (of a pinnated leaf): Having its lobes gradually becoming larger as they approach its end.

crēs-çen-tī-a (t as sh), s. [Named after Pietro Crescenti, of Bologna, who lived in the 13th century, and published various works on agricultural subjects, the principal one being "Opus Ruralium Commodorum," dedicated to Charles II. of Sicily.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order *Crescentiaceae* (*Crescentiads*). Calyx deciduous, of two equal sepals. Corolla campanulate, with a short fleshy tube and a ventricose 5-cleft unequal crisped limb; stamens 4, didynamous, with the rudiments of a fifth; fruit gourd-like, with a solid external shell, and an internal one-celled pulpy many-seeded cavity. The genus consists of large trees with solitary flowers rising from the trunk or branches.

Crescentia cujete is the Cujete, or Common Calabash-tree. [CALABASH.] It inhabits Central America and the West Indies. The subacid pulp is eaten by the negroes, and is made into poultices. The hard shell is used for a bottle, and in Bermuda for a pitcher with which to draw water for drinking and other purposes from the inclosed rain-water tanks.

crēs-çen-tī-āds (t as sh), s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *crescentia* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceae.]

Bot.: *Crescentiads*, an order of porigynous exogens. It consists of small trees, with alternate or clustered exstipulate leaves and flowers growing out of the old stems or branches. The calyx is undivided, but ultimately splits into irregular pieces. The corolla is monopetalous and irregular, somewhat two-tipped, the stamens 4, didynamous, with the rudiments of a fifth one; the ovary one-celled; the fruit succulent, hard, with parietal placenta.

crēs-çen-tī-āds (t as sh), s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *crescentia* (q. v.), and pl. suff. -ads.] The name given by Lindley to the order *Crescentiaceae* (q. v.).

crēs-çen-tīc, *crēs-çen-tīc-al, a. [Eng. *crescent*; -ic.] Like a crescent; crescent-shaped.

"... disposed somewhat in a crescentic form."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i, ch. x., p. 256.

crēs-çen-tīc-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *crescental*; -ly.] In shape or fashion of a crescent; crescent-wise.

"Fifth segment truncate, sixth crescentically emarginate."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, vol. xiii., p. 113 (1873).

***crēs-çive, a.** [Lat. *cresco*=to grow, to increase.] Increasing, growing.

"And so the prince obscured his contemplation
Under the veil of wildness; which, no doubt,
Grew like the summer-grass, fastest by night,
Unseen, yet cressive in his faculty."
Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, i. 1.

crēs-sōl, s. [Eng., &c., *creas*(ote), and (alcohol); Ger. *kresole*.]

Chem.: C_7H_5O or $C_6H_4<\frac{OH}{CH_3}$. Also called Cresyl alcohol, Cresylic phenol, Oxytoluene. It occurs in the ortho (1-2), meta (1-3), and para (1-4) modifications.

Ortho-cresol: Obtained by fusing orthotoluene-sulphate of potassium with potassium hydrate, or by the action of nitrous acid on ortho-toluidine. It melts at 31°, and boils at 185°. Melted with caustic potash it yields salicylic acid. It gives a blue color with ferric chloride.

Meta-cresol: Obtained by heating thymol propyl-phenol with phosphoric anhydride; propylene gas is given off, and the resulting compound fused with potash; then, dissolving in water and agitating with ether, meta-cresol is obtained as a transparent, thick liquid, boiling at 201°. It gives a blue color with ferric chloride; fused with caustic potash it yields meta-oxy-benzoic acid.

Para-cresol: Obtained by distilling urine with hydrochloric acid; also by the action of nitrous acid on para-toluidine, and by fusing para-toluene-sulphate of potassium with potassium hydrate. It forms colorless crystals, melting at 36° into a transparent colorless liquid smelling like putrid wine, boiling at 199°. It gives a blue color with ferric chloride; fused with potassium hydrate, it yields para-oxy-benzoic acid. It is said to be formed in the decomposition of albumen and tyrosin, &c.

crēs-çōt-īc, a. [Eng., &c. *creas*(ote), and suff. -ic.] Pertaining to, or containing, more or less of cresote.

cresotic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_8H_5O_3$ or $C_6H_3(CH_3)<\frac{OH}{COOH}$. Oxytoluic acids are formed by heating the corresponding sodium cresol in a stream of carbon dioxide. Pure para-cresol yields para-cresotic acid, melting at 148°. Pure ortho-cresol yields ortho-cresotic acid, melting at 160°. It gives a deep violet color with ferric chloride.

crēs-çīe, s. [Lat. *crassus piscis*=a coarse fish.] A small whale; apparently the same with that commonly called the Grampus.

"Malcolm IV. likewise gave them [the monks of Dunfermline] a grant of the half of the blubber (*dimidium sagminis*) of the *crēsçis* or small whales, which should be taken between the Tay and Forth, for the use of the church, ad luminaria coram altarihus prænominatæ ecclesiæ."—*Stat. Acc. xlii.*, 451, N. V.; also *Sibbald's Fife*, p. 295.

crēsç, *cresce, s. [A. S. *cæsse*, *cyrse*, *cresce*. Cognate with Dut. *kars*; Sw. *karse*; Ger. *kresse*. (*Skeat*.)]

1. *Gen., Ord. Lang.*, & *Bot.*: Various cruciferous plants. In these the word *cress* is often used as the second one in a compound term.

"His court with nettles, moats with *cresses* stor'd."
Pope: *Moral Essays*, iii. 181.

† Halliwell thought that in one ancient manuscript it meant a rush, but Messrs. Britten and Holland doubt the existence of this signification. In the subjoined list of compounds, *Lapsana communis* (10), and a few others, are not cruciferous plants.

2. *Spec.*: The Golden Cress, *Lepidium sativum*, or any other species belonging to the same genus.

† (1) *American Cress: Barbarea præcox*. It is cultivated. It is called also the Belleisle Cress (q. v.).

(2) *Australian Cress*: A variety of the Common Garden Cress. It is called also the Golden Cress (q. v.).

(3) *Bank Cress*: [So called from its growing on hedge banks.] *Sisymbrium officinale*.

(4) *Bastard Cress*: The common name for the genus *Thlaspi*.

(5) *Belleisle Cress*: [*BELLEISLE-CRESS*.]

(6) *Bitter Cress*: [*BITTER-CRESS*.]

(7) *Brown Cress*: [*BROWN-CRESS*.]

(8) *Carl's Cress, Churl's Cress*: [*CARL'S CRESS, CHURL'S CRESS*.]

(9) *Cow Cress*: [*COW-CRESS*.]

(10) *Dock Cress*: *Lapsana communis*.

† Pratt calls it Succory Dock-cress. (*Britten & Holland*.)

(11) *French Cress*: *Barbarea vulgaris*.

(12) *Garden Cress*: *Lepidium sativum*. This is the cress preëminently so called.

(13) *Golden Cress*: [(2)]

(14) *Indian Cress*:

(a) *Sing.*: *Tropæolum majus*.

(b) *Pl.*: The order *Tropæaceæ*.

(15) *Land Cress*: (a) *Barbarea præcox*, (b) *Cardamine hirsuta*.

(16) *Meadow Cress*: A book-name for *Cardamine pratensis*.

(17) *Mouse-ear Cress*: *Arabis Thaliana*.

(18) *Normandy Cress*: *Barbarea præcox*.

(19) *Para Cress*: *Spilanthus oleracea*.

(20) *Penny Cress*: A modern book-name for *Thlaspi arvense*.

* (21) *Peter's Cress*: *Crithmum maritimum*.

(22) *Rock Cress*: (a) the genus *Arabis*, * (b) an old name for *Crithmum maritimum*.

(23) *Sciatica Cress*: A species of *Lepidium* (?), good for the sciatica. (*Britten & Holland*.)

(24) *Spanish Cress*: *Lepidium Cardamines*.

(25) *Spring Cress*: *Cardamine rhomboidea*.

(26) *Swine's Cress*: (a) *Senebiera Coronopus* (*Coronopus Ruellii*), (b) *Lapsana communis*, (c) *Senecio Jacobæa*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

(27) *Thale Cress*: *Arabis Thaliana*.

(28) *Tooth Cress*: The genus *Dentaria*.

(29) *Tower Cress*: *Arabis Turrita*.

(30) *Town Cress*: *Lepidium sativum*.

(31) *Violet Cress*: *Ionopodium aculea*.

(32) *Wall Cress*:

(a) *Gen.*: Any species of *Arabis*.

(b) *Spec.*: *Arabis Thaliana*.

(33) *Wart Cress*: [So named from the wart-shaped fruit.]

(a) *Gen.*: The genus *Senebiera*.

(b) *Spec.*: *Senebiera Coronopus* (*Coronopus Ruellii*).

(34) *Water Cress*: [*WATER-CRESS*.]

(35) *Winter Cress*:

(a) *Gen.*: The genus *Barbarea*.

(b) *Spec.*: *Barbarea vulgaris*.

(36) *Wild Cress*: *Thlaspi arvense*.

(37) *Yellow Cress*: (a) *Nasturtium palustre*, (b) *N. amphibium*.

cress-olls, s.

Chem.: Garden Cress, *Lepidium sativum*, distilled with steam, yields a volatile aromatic oil, which is separated by agitation with benzene from the distillate. It boils at 226°, and is benzyl-cyanide, $C_6H_5CH_2CN$; when heated to 200° with hydrochloric acid, or by boiling with alkalies, it yields phenyl-acetic acid, $C_6H_5CH_2COOH$. Benzyl cyanide can also be obtained synthetically by heating benzyl chloride with potassium cyanide. It is isomeric with toluonitril, $C_6H_4<\frac{CH_3}{CN}$. Water-cress, *Nasturtium officinale*, yields an oil, boiling at 261°, being phenyl-propionitril, $C_6H_5CH_2CH_2CN$; on fusing it with potash it yielded a salt of phenyl-propionic acid.

cress-rocket, s. *Vella Pseudo-cytisus*.

cress-sēl-lā, s. [Fr. *crescelle*=a rattle.]

Ecclæs.: A wooden rattle. (Used as a substitute for a bell in Roman Catholic churches from the Mass on Holy Thursday till the Mass on Holy Saturday.)

***crēs-sēt, s.** [O. Fr. *crasset*.]

*I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: A basket of open iron-work in which wood or coal is burned as a beacon. In former times the cresset was used where lighthouses are now erected, and its modern use is principally at wharves and boat-landings.

"Far downward, in the castle-yard,
Full many a torch and cresset glared."
Scott: *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iii. 26.

2. *Fig.*: A burning light; a meteor.

"I cannot blame him: at my nativity,
The front of heaven was full of fiery shapes,
Of burning cressets."
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iii. 1.

II. *Coopering*: An iron basket or cage to hold fire, char the inside of a cask, and make the staves flexible.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, gell, chorus, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.

-clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sīon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.



Crescent.

crĕst, *creast, *crest, *crist, s. [O. Fr. *creste*, from Lat. *crista*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. A plume or tuft of feathers or comb on the top of the head of a bird.

"The male has also a small, longitudinal, leaden-colored, fleshy crest or comb."—*Darwin: Desc. of Man* (1871), pt. ii, ch. xiv., vol. ii., p. 129.

2. Any tuft or excrescence on the head of an animal.

"Off he bowed
His turret crest, and sleek enamelled neck."
Milton: P. L., ix. 525.

3. In the same senses as B. 4.

"The crag is won, no more is seen
His Christian crest and haughty mien."
Byron: The Giaour.

II. Figuratively:

1. A badge.

"Let's write good angel on the devil's horn,
'Tis not the devil's crest."
Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas., ii. iv.

*2. The end, the extreme, the top.

"Two golden ryngs, the whiche thou shalt putte in
either creste of the broche."—*Wycliffe: Exod.* xxviii. 23.

*3. Pride, spirit, courage, fire.

"Bristle up
The crest of youth against your dignity."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., i. 1.

4. The ridge or top of a wave.

5. The ridge or highest part of a mountain or hill.

"Pierce then the heavens, thou hill of streams!
And make the snows thy crest!"
Hemans: Eryri Wen.

*6. A balk or ridge of land.

"Creste of londe eryde. Porca."—*Prompt. Parv.*

B. Technically:

1. Architecture:

(1) The ridge of a roof; hence *crest-tiles*, which lie on the comb of a roof and shed water both ways.
(2) Any ornament or carved work on the top or ridge of anything; also used for the ornamental finishing surrounding a screen or canopy of a building.

2. *Engin. & Fort.*: The top of a parapet, embankment, slope, or wall.

3. *Vet.*: The upper part of the neck of a horse. [CREST-FALLEN.]

4. Heraldry:

(1) A plume or tuft of feathers, hair, or other similiar material, affixed to the top of the helmet; and hence, sometimes the helmet itself.

"So saying, a noble stroke he lifted high,
Which hung not, but so swift with tempest fell
On the proud crest of Satan."
Milton: P. L., bk. vi.

* (2) The ornament on the helmet.

(3) A figure originally representing the ornament on the helmet, but now used to denote any figure placed on a wreath, coronet, or cap of maintenance, above the helmet and shield in a coat of arms.

[Crests are of considerable antiquity. Their first introduction is attributed by Herodotus to the Carians; and their revival to Richard Cœur de Lion, who in 1189 wore one, consisting of a plume of feathers, in his helmet.]

5. *Bot.*: A fleshy appendage of fruits and seeds in the form of a crest. The middle lobe of the inferior petal of the Polygala is in the form of a crest. (*Balfour*.)

6. *Anat.*: A prominent border or elevation running some way along the surface of a bone. It is called also a line or ridge. Thus there is an external occipital crest, a nasal crest, a sphenoidal crest, &c.

crest-fallen, a.

1. *Ordinary Lang. & Fig.*: Dispirited, dejected, abashed.

"When I have feasted with Queen Margaret?
Remember it, and let it make thee crest-fall'n:
Ay, and allay this thy abortive pride."
Shakesp.: Hen. VI., Pt. II., iv. 1.

2. *Vet.*: A term used when the upper part of the neck upon which the mane grows sinks down on either side.

crest-tile, s.

Architecture:

1. A saddle-tile, one having a double slope, on the ridge of a roof. It is also called a *ridge-tile* (q. v.).

2. In Gothic architecture tiles decorated with leaves, foliage, or similar design, which run up the sides of a gable or ornamented canopy.

**crest-wounding, a.* Wounding, i. e., disgracing one's nobility; degrading.

"O unseen shame! crest-wounding private scar!
Reproach is stamp'd in Collatrinus' face,
And Tarquin's eye may read the mot afar."
Shakesp.: The Rape of Lucrece, 827-30.

crĕst, *creast, *crestyn, v. t. [CREST, s.]

*1. To ornament or furnish with a crest.

"Crestyn or arayn wyth a creste. Cristo."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*2. To serve as a crest for.

"His legs bestrid the ocean: his reared arm
Crested the world: his voice was propertied
As all the tuned spheres."
Shakesp.: Ant. and Cleop., v. 2.

3. To form a crest or top to; to crown.

"The feudal towers that crest its height
Frown in unconquerable might."
Hemans: The Troubadour and Rich. Cœur de Lion.

*4. To mark with lines or streaks, as the plume of a helmet.

"Like as the shining skie in summer's night,
What time the dayes with scorching heat abound,
Is crested all with lines of fierie light,
That it prodigious seemes in common peoples sight."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. i. 13.

crĕst'-ĕd, a. [Eng. *crest*; -ed.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Adorned with or wearing a crest.

"On his brave head a crested helm he plac'd."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xv. 555.

2. Wearing a comb.

"The crested bird shall by experience know,
Jove made not him his master-piece below."
Dryden: Cook and Fox.

3. Surmounted or crowned.

II. *Botany*: Having an elevated, irregular, or notched ridge, resembling the crest of a helmet. (Used chiefly of seeds or of the appendages of the anthers in some heaths, as *Erica triflora* and *E. comosa*.)

"The petal becomes crested as in *Polygala*."—*Balfour: Bot.*, § 372.

† (1) *Crested Dog's-tail Grass*:

Bot.: *Cynosurus cristatus*. A grass a foot or a foot and a half high, with a second raceme, and 3-5 flowered spikelets.

(2) *Crested Grebe*:

Ord. Lang. & Ornith.: A Grebe, *Podiceps cristatus*. It is called more fully the Great Crested Grebe, or sometimes the Great Tipped Grebe, or merely the Grebe. [GREEBE.]

crĕst'-lĭg, pr. par., a. & s. [CREST, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of adorning with a crest.

†*crĕst'-lĕss, a.* [Eng. *crest*; -less.] Destitute of or not entitled to a crest; not of a noble family.

"His grandfather was Lionel, Duke of Clarence,
Third son to the Third Edward, king of England.
Spring crestless yeomen from so deep a root!"
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., ii. 4.

crĕst'-mā-rĭne, s. [Eng. *crest*, and *marine*.] A plant, *Crithmum maritimum*.

crĕ-sĭl, s. [Eng., &c., *creasote* (q. v.); and Gr. *hyle* = matter as a principle of being.]

Chem.: An aromatic monad radical (C₆H₄.CH₃).

crĕ-sĭl'-ic, a. [Eng. *crestyl*; -ic.] Pertaining to crestyl.

crĕ-tā, s. [Lat. (as adj.) = from *Crete*, (as subst.) = Cretan earth, i. e., chalk, or a similar kind of earth.] Chalk.

creta preparata, s.

Phar.: Prepared chalk, CaCO₃. Chalk freed from most of its impurities by elutriation, and afterward dried in small masses, which are usually of a conical form. Used in *Hydrargyrum cum Creta*, *Mistura Creta*, *Pulvis Creta aromaticus*, *Pulvis Creta cum Opio*. Chalk is an antacid, and acts as an astringent. It is used in cases of diarrhoea.

crĕ-tā'-ĉĕ-ōūs, a. [Lat. *cretaceus* = chalk-like.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: In any way pertaining to chalk.

"Nor from the sable ground expect success,"
Nor from *cretaceous*, stubborn and jejune."
Philips.

II. Technically:

1. *Min., & Geol., &c.*: Consisting in larger or smaller amount of chalk.

2. *Bot. (Of colors)*: Like chalk, chalky; very dull white with a dash of gray.

† (1) *Cretaceous system or formation*:

Geol.: The system or formation of which at least in England and some other countries, chalk (Latin *creta*) is the characteristic rock. Pure chalk of nearly uniform aspect and composition, stretches from N. W. to S. E., from the north of Ireland to the Crimea, a distance of about 1,311 English miles; the breadth of this great band, from the south of

Sweden to the south of Bordeaux in France, being about 966 miles. But this area does not measure the superficial area of the chalk formation, which is founded not on the mineral character of chalk or any other rock, but on contemporaneity of deposit, as proved by the identity, or at least the close similarity, of the organic remains. [CRETACEOUS PERIOD.]

The Cretaceous formation has generally been divided into an Upper and a Lower series, the former familiarly called the Chalk and the latter the Greensand. Chalk is not a bad popular name for the first series, but Greensand is less appropriate, the green or chloritic grains which originated the name being local and uncharacteristic. A better term is Neocomian, from Neocomium, the old Latin name of Neufchatel, where it is extensively deposited.

Lyell, in his "Student's Elements of Geology" (1871), the last edition of his Manual or Elements, thus divided the Cretaceous rocks and the period during which they were laid down:

(a) Upper Cretaceous or Chalk period:

1. Maestricht Beds and Faxe Limestone.
2. Upper White Chalk, with flints.
3. Lower White Chalk, without flints.
4. Chalk Marl.
5. Chloritic Series, or Upper Greensand.
6. Gault.

(b) Lower Cretaceous or Neocomian:

1. Upper Neocomian
2. Middle " } Wealden Beds
3. Lower " } (Upper part).

In his Abridged General Table of Fossiliferous Strata, given in the same work, the classification is:

10. Maestricht Beds.
11. White Chalk.
12. Chloritic Series.
13. Gault.
14. Neocomian.
15. Wealden.

The Cretaceous formation is the uppermost member of the Secondary or Mesozoic rocks. The Wealden rocks, with which it begins, are fluviatile, or in parts fluvi-marine, never marine. Coniferae, Cycadeæ, and Ferns flourished on the adjacent lands, while Dicotyledonous Angiosperms were absent. It was still the reign of reptiles and specially of the giant Iguanodon, first discovered by Dr. Mantell. With the Lower Neocomian marine conditions began and continued till the end of the Cretaceous period; the water, when the chalk was deposited, being apparently deep. The seas of those times were inhabited by such cephalopodous genera as Ammonites, Baculites, Hamites, and Turritiles, while among the lamellibranchiate mollusks was the abnormal genus Hippurites. Where islands existed pterodactyls, winged reptiles, flew forth, though birds doubtless existed too. But the organisms whose remains have left the most extensive traces were minute foraminiferous animals, Globigerinae, and humble plants called Diatoms, the former forming chalk, and the latter, aided by sponges, forming flint. (Lyell, &c.)

(2) *Cretaceous period*:

Geol.: The period from first to last during which the Cretaceous formation was in process of deposition. The gap between the Cretaceous and the Eocene rocks, as yet very partially filled up, indicates a great lapse of geological time the history of which is still unknown. One or two arches have been cast from the side of the Secondary, and one or two from that of the Tertiary, across fragments of the chasm, but the mass of it still remains unbridged. Sir Charles Lyell thinks that the gap may be as great as all the time which has elapsed from the Eocene till now.

It is not correct to say that we are living in the Cretaceous period. [CHALK.] Nor is it true, as many unacquainted with geology believe, that recent discoveries have proved the Cretaceous period less remote than it was formerly held to be. The discovery that certain cretaceous species and genera once deemed extinct still exist, does not bring cretaceous times one day nearer; it only shows that vastly remote as they are, they have not produced as great a revolution as they were held to have done in the character of the animal life.

†*crĕ-tā'-ĉĕ-ōūs-ly, adv.* [Eng. *cretaceous*; -ly.] In a manner like chalk; as chalk.

Crĕ-tan, *Crĕ-ti-an, a. & s. [Eng. *Cret(e)*; -an.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to the island of Crete.

B. *As subst.*: A native or inhabitant of Crete.

"The Cretians are always liars, . . ."—*Titus* i. 12.

**crĕ-tā'-tĕd, a.* [Lat. *cretatus*.] Rubbed or made white with chalk.

Crĕte, s. A large island in the Mediterranean Sea, now belonging to Turkey; it is also called Candia.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; try, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

crē-tic, *crē-tick, s. & a. [Lat. *creticus* (*pes*); Gr. *krētikos* *pous*=the Cretan foot or measure.]

A. As substantive:

Pros.: A measure in Greek and Latin poetry: a poetic foot consisting of one short syllable between two long ones — *v. v.*

"The first verse here ends with a trochee, and the third with a *cretic*."—Bentley: *Diss. upon Phalaris*.

B. As adjective:

Pros.: Of or pertaining to the measure described under A.

crē-ti-qlsm, s. [Latin *creticus*; Gr. *krētikos*=pertaining to Crete, and suff. *-ism*.] The same as **CRETISM** (q. v.).

crē-tin, s. [Fr. *crétin*. By some believed to be from Lat. *Christianus*, because helpless imbeciles appeal to Christian sympathy. More probably from Fr. *kreide*, *cräie*=chalk, from the blanched appearance of the cretin's skin.] The name given in the Valais and other Alpine valleys to one suffering from a particular kind of idiocy prevalent there. [**CRETINISM**.]

crē-tin-ism, s. [Fr. *crétinisme*.]

Physiol. & Med.: A kind of idiocy prevalent in various Alpine valleys. In most, if not in all cases, the afflicted person has an ugly swelling called a goitre on his neck. This varies in size from a walnut to a quarter loaf. The existence of such a protuberance does not, however, necessarily imply idiocy. The mental deficiency varies in degree, being in some cases so great that the unhappy person thus affected is unable to do anything for himself, and cannot even articulate words, but makes a sound like that of the inferior animals; in others there are some faint glimmerings of mind. Various causes of the disease have been assigned.

crē-tism, s. [Gr. *krētismos*=Cretan behavior, i. e., lying.] A lie, a falsehood. The term is derived from the old proverb alluded to by St. Paul in Titus i. 12. [**CRETAN**.]

crēt-ōnne, s. [Fr.]

Fabric: A kind of cotton fabric manufactured with pictorial patterns printed on one side. It is used for curtains, furniture covers, &c.

crē-tōge, a. [Lat. *cretosus*, from *creta*=chalk.] Chalky.

creutz-er, s. [KEETZER.]

creux (*x* silent), *s.* [Fr.=hollow.]

Engin. & Sculpt.: The reverse of relief; thus, to carve *en creux* is to carve below the surface.

crē-vässe, s. [Fr. *crevasse*; Prov. *crebassa*; Low Lat. *crepatia*, from *crepo*=to rattle, to crack, to break.]

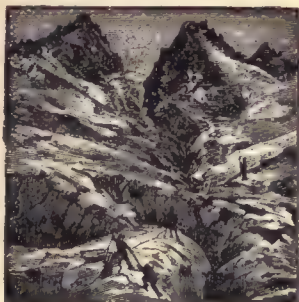
I. Ordinary Language:

1. A crevice, a chink. [**CREVICE**.]

2. A break in the embankment of a river; an artificial lake, tank, &c., caused by the pressure of the water. (*American*.)

(1) *Gen.*: A crack or fissure in any body, as in an embankment.

(2) *Spec.*: A long deep fissure in the snow and ice of a glacier. [**II.**]



Crevasse.

II. Geol. & Ord. Lang.: A deep fissure in the snow and ice of a glacier, in general extending to the rocky mountain side on which the glacier rests.

crevasse-stopper, s. A kind of floating dock which is brought broadside against the bank and sunk in place, to act as a dam. When it is fairly anchored, the sheet-piling is driven down into the bed both on the chord and arc side of the structure. (*Knight*.)

crēv-ēt, s. [CRUET.] A crucible or melting-pot.

crēv-lce, *cravass, *crevasse, *crevesse, *crevis, *crevisse, s. [Fr. *crevasse*, from Fr. *crever*=to burst asunder, from Lat. *crepo*.] A crack, a cleft, a narrow opening, a fissure. [**CREVASSE**.]

"And still, all deadly aim'd and hot,
From every crevice comes the shot."

Byron: *The Siege of Corinth*, v. 29.

***crēv-lce, v. t.** [**CREVICE**, *s.*] To crack, to flaw, to make a crevice in.

"So laid, they are more apt in swagging down to pierce with their points, than in the jacent posture, and so to crevice the wall."—Wotton: *Architecture*.

crēv-lced, a. [Eng. *crevic(e)*; -ed.] Full of crevices or chinks.

"Trickling through the crevice'd rock."

Cunningham: *Day*.

crew, *crue (*ew* as *ū*), *s.* [Icel. *krú*, *grú*, *grú*=a swarm, a crowd; *krúa*=to swarm. (*Skeat*.)]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as **II.**

2. A number of persons associated or assembled for any purpose.

"The king's owne troupe came next, a chosen crew,
Of all the campe the strength, the crowne, the flower."

Fairfax: *Godfrey of Boulogne*, bk. xvii., § 29.

3. Used spec. in a bad sense: a gang, a mob.

"He was ably assisted in the work of extortion by the crew of parasites who were in the habit of drinking and laughing with him."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

II. Nautical:

1. The company of seamen who man a boat, vessel, or ship. Properly the term includes officers as well as men, but it is now generally restricted to the latter.

"... the Tarentines sank four of the ships, and took one with the crew."—Levins: *Cred. Ear. Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. ii., § 37, vol. ii., p. 476.

2. The men assisting a gunner, boatswain, or carpenter.

crew, pret. of v. [**CROW**, *v.*]

crew-ēl (*ew* as *ū*), ***crewell, *cruel, s. & a.** [*Etym.* uncertain; possibly the same as Dut. *kiewel*=a clew or ball of thread.]

A. As subst.: Fine two-threaded worsted, used to ornament the dresses of servants and the lower classes in the sixteenth century, principally for garters, girdles, fringes, &c.

"With here and there a tuft of crimson yarn,
Or scarlet crewel, in the cushion fix'd."

Cowper: *Task*, bk. i., 53, 54.

B. As adj.: Made of the material described in A.

"Ere we contribute a new crewel garter
To his most worsted worship."

B. Jonson: *Alchemist*.

crew-ēls (*ew* as *ū*), *s. pl.* [A corruption of Fr. *écrouelles*.] The scrofula.

"... having a beloved child sick to death of the crewels, was free to exhortulate, . . ."—Scott: *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xlvii.

crēx, s. [Imitated from the voice of the bird.]

Ornith.: A genus of grallatorial birds, family Rallidae, sub-family Ralline. *Crex pratensis* is the Corn-crake (q. v.).

crēy-at, s. [The name of the plant in various languages and dialects in India.] *Andrographis* or *Justicia paniculata*. It is the basis of a celebrated French bitter tincture called *Droge amère*.

crib, *cribbe, *cryb, *crybbe, s. [A. S. *crib*, *cryb*. Cogn. with Dut. *krīb*; Icel. *krubba*; Dan. *krybbe*; O. H. Ger. *chripfa*; M. H. Ger. *krippe*; Ger. *krippe*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

1. A rack or manger of any beast.

"In a cryb was he layde."

Towneley *Myst.*, p. 117.

2. A stall for cattle.

"Where no oxen are, the crib is clean: but much increase is by the strength of the ox."—Prov. xiv. 4.

*3. A wicker-basket.

"They putte hym in a litel *cribbe*, ischape as a lite bote, and dede hym in to the see."—Trevisa, iv. 353.

4. A child's cot.

5. A small cottage, a hovel.

"Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky cribs,
Upon uneasy pallets stretching thee . . .
Than in the perfumed chambers of the great?"

Shakespeare: *Henry IV*, Pt. II., iii. 1.

6. A reel for winding yarn. (*Scotch*.)

II. Figuratively:

1. Anything stolen, a theft; a plagiarism.

2. A translation or key used by schoolboys, &c. (*Colloquial*.) (Lytton: *Pelham*, ch. ii.)

*3. The stomach. (*Slang*.)

4. A house. [**CRACK**, *v.*, A. ¶ (1).]

B. Technically:

1. *Agric.*: A granary with slatted sides for ear corn.

2. *Timber trade*: A small raft of timber. (*Canadian*.)

3. *Civil Engineering*: A structure of logs to be anchored with stones. Cribs are used for bridge-piers, ice-breakers, dams, &c. [**DAM**.]

A. Cards:

(1) A popular name for the game of cribbage.

(2) In the game of cribbage, a hand of cards made up of two thrown out by each player.

crib-biter, s.

Veterinary: A horse giving to crib-biting (q. v.).

"... there is no surer test of neglectful supervision than the existence of a *crib-biter*, or of a *sore-back*."—Day: *The Race-horse in Training*, 1880, ch. v., pp. 37-8.

crib-biting, s.

Veterinary: A bad habit in a horse, often occasioned by uneasiness in breeding of teeth, and from being ill-fed when hungry. It consists in seizing in the teeth the manger, rack, &c., and sucking in the air with a peculiar noise, technically known as *wind-sucking*. It frequently causes colic or gripes.

"Horses when idle often contract bad habits—*crib-biting*, *wind-sucking*, *kicking in the stable*."—Day: *The Race-horse in Training*, ch. v., p. 37.

crib-strap, s.

Ménage: A neck-throttler for crib-biting and wind-sucking horses.

crib, v. t. & i. [**CRIB**, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To shut up in a crib or narrow habitation; to confine.

"Now I am cabin'd, *cribb'd*, confin'd, bound in
To saucy doubts and fears."

Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, iii. 3.

2. *Fig.*: To steal, to appropriate, to plagiarize.

"... I have a habit of never writing letters but at the office; 'tis so much time *cribb'd* out of the Company."—Lamb: *Essays of Elia*; Letter to Wilson.

***B. Intrans.**: To be shut up or confined in a crib.

"Who sought to make the glory of the nation and Church truckle under a Scotch canopy, and bishops to *crib* in a presbyterian trundle-bed."—Ep. Gauden: *Anti-Baal-Berith*, 1661, p. 35.

crib-bage (*bage* as *big*), ***crib-bidge, s.** [Prob. from *crib*, *s.*]

Cards: A game at cards played usually by two players, but sometimes by three or even four. The whole pack of cards is used, and the dealer deals out five (or sometimes six) cards to each player. The crib is made up of two cards thrown out by each player, the non-dealer discarding first. The points are counted by the number of separate sets of fifteen formed by the pips, and also by pairs of any cards and runs or successions of three or more cards in regular order. The crib, or cards discarded, belong to the dealer, who scores all the points gained by it.

"For cards, the philologie of them is not for an essay. A man's fancy would be summ'd up in *cribbidge*."—John Hall: *Horæ Vœvæ*, p. 150 (1846).

cribb'd, pa. par. or a. [**CRIB**, *v.*]

crib-blīng, pr. par., a. & s. [**CRIB**, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The act of inclosing in a crib or narrow place.

2. *Fig.*: Stealing, thieving, plagiarizing.

II. Min.: Internal lining of a shaft with frame-timbers and plank-backing, to prevent caving, stop percolation of water, &c. The different styles are known as *spiking-cribs* and *wedging-cribs*.

***crib'-ble, s. & a.** [Lat. *cribellum*, dimin. of *cribrum*=a sieve.]

A. As substantive:

1. A sieve.

2. Coarse flour or meal.

B. As adj.: Coarse, as flour or meal.

***cribble-bread, s.** Bread made of coarse, unsifted flour.

"The gardens, with digging for novelties, are turned over and over, because we will not eat common *cribble bread*."—Transl. of Bullinger's *Sermons*, p. 243.

***crib'-ble, v. t.** [**CRIBBLE**, *s.*] To sift, to riddle.

***crib'-bled, pa. par. or a.** [**CRIBBLE**, *v.*]

***crib'-blīng, pr. par., a. & s.** [**CRIBBLE**, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of sifting or riddling.

bolī, boŷ; pouh, jowī; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f.
-cian, -tian=shan. -tion, -sion=shūn; -tion, -sion=shūn. -tions, -cions, -sious=shūs. -ble, -dle, &c.=bel, del.

cri-bél-la, s. [From Lat. *cribellum* = a small sieve, dimin. of *cribrum* = a sieve.]
Zool.: A genus of Star-fishes, family Asteriade, sub-family Solasterine. There are but few rays, covered with spine-bearing warts; the intermediate spaces porous, with the avenues bordered by two sets of spines.

***cri-brā-tion**, s. [Lat. *cribratus*, pa. par. of *cribro* = to sift.] The act of sifting or separating by means of a sieve.

cri-brā-tōr-ēs, s. pl. [From Lat. *cribro* = to sift. So called from the way in which the birds take their food.]

Ornith.: Macgillivray's name for a section of the Wading Birds. It contains the Geese and the Ducks. The name has not been generally adopted.

cri-bri-form, a. [Lat. *cribrum* = a sieve, and *forma* = form, appearance.] Like or resembling a sieve; pierced with numerous holes. (Used in anatomy, botany, &c.)

1. **Anat.**: There is a cribriform lamella or plate of the ethmoid bone, separating the nasal cavities from the brain, pierced with holes for the transmission of the filaments of the olfactory nerves. There are also a cribriform portion of the temporal bone, the *lamina cribrosa*, having in its lower part small apertures through which the divisions of the auditory nerve pass; and a cribriform fascia of the hip, perforated by numerous small foramina for the passage of blood-vessels and lymphatics.

2. **Bot.**: There are certain cribriform cells, tubes, or vessels, thin-walled and delicate, described by Nagli as lying outside the cambium. It is believed that the descending sap passes through them. (R. Brown.)

***cri-brōge**, a. [As if from a Lat. *cribrosus*, from *cribrum* = a sieve.] Perforated like a sieve; cribriform.

cri-gē-tō-dōn, s. [Mod. Lat. *cricetus*, and Gr. *odontos*, *odontos* = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Muridæ, allied to *Cricetus* (q. v.). Various species occur in the Miocene of France. (Nicholson.)

cri-gē-tūs, s. [From Gr. *kriζō* = to creak . . . to squeak.]

1. **Zool.**: A genus of Muridæ. The incisors are 2-3, the molars — 16; there are four toes and a vestige of a thumb on the fore feet, and five on the hind ones. *Cricetus vulgaris* is the Hamster found in many parts of Europe and Asia.

2. **Palæont.**: The genus occurs in the Pliocene of Europe, and a species found in the Post-Tertiary is probably the Hamster, *Cricetus vulgaris*.

crich-tōn-ite (ch silent), s. [Named by the Comte de Bournon, in honor of Dr. Crichton.]
Min.: A variety of Menaccanite. Found at St. Cristophe and at Ingelsberg. (Dana.) A variety of Ilmenite. Dana ranks Ilmenite partly under Menaccanite and partly under Mengite.

crick (1), ***cricke**, ***crykke**, s. [A variant of *creek* (q. v.), and allied to *crook*. (Skeat.)] A spasmodic affection of some part of the body, especially of the neck, which makes it impossible to move the part.

"With water he giveth it for the dropsie; to those also that with a *cricke* or plume have their necks drawne backward."—Holland; *Pilgr*, bk. xx, ch. v.

***crick** (2), s. [CREAK.] The creaking or noise of a door.

***crick-crackle**, v. i. To sound with a small crack.

"Not much unlike unto a fire in stubble,
 Which, sodain spreading, still the flame doth double,
 And with quick succour of some southern blast,
Crick-crackling, quickly all the country waste."
Silvester: Du Bartas, 232, 2.

crick-ēt (1), ***crykett**, ***crykette**, s. [O. Fr. *criquet*, *crequet* = a cricket; Wel. *criciad*; Dut. *criek*. From O. Fr. *criquer* = to creak; to rattle; Dut. *krieken* = to crackle; Wel. *cricellu* = to chirp. (Skeat.)] [CREAK.]

Ordinary Language and Entomology:

1. **Sing.**: The name given to any insects of the genus *Acheta*, or of the tribe *Achetina*. The antennæ are long and tapering, the wings are laid flat upon the back. When at rest they are folded, but are so long that they project behind the wing-cases. The tail ends in two bristles, besides which the female has an ovipositor. The best known species are the following: The Common Cricket or House Cricket, *Acheta domestica*. Its appropriate habitat is the kitchen hearth, where it makes its presence known by its song. The Field Cricket is *Acheta campestris*, which is found in burrows

among stones and sand. The Mole Cricket, *Grylotalpa vulgaris*, has curious mole-like hands or hand-like organs, admirably adapted for digging.

"Far from all resort and mirth,
 Save the cricket on the hearth."
Milton: Il Penseroso.

2. (Pl.): The English name of the *Achetina*, a sub-family of Gryllide, or it may be made a family *Achetidae* or a tribe *Achetina*.

cricket-bird, s. [So called from the note of the bird resembling that of the cricket.]

Ord. Lang. & Ornith.: A bird, the Grasshopper Warbler, *Sylvia locustella*. It occurs in Great Britain.

crick-ēt (2), s. [A. S. *crice* = a staff, and Eng. dimin. suff. -et.]

1. **Sports**: The national game of England, played by two sides, generally of eleven players each. At a distance of twenty-two yards apart the wickets, that is, the three stumps, are pitched; on the tops of these stumps are transverse pieces of wood called *bails*. As soon as it has been determined which side is to bat first, the game begins. The batsmen take their places one at each wicket: the players on the opposite side are placed in different positions about the field, wherever it appears most advantageous to their captain. [FIELD.] One bowls the ball from behind the bowling-crease (CREASE) at one wicket, and endeavors with it to hit the stumps at the other end. This the batsman endeavors to prevent, by hitting the ball away with his bat. The batsmen must not move out of their ground, that is, outside the popping-crease, except at the risk of being put out, that is, of having to give up batting to another of their own side. Should the batsman drive the ball a sufficient distance, the two batsmen endeavor to cross from one wicket to the other before the ball can be returned to the wicket by the fielders. Each time the batsmen thus change wickets a "run" is scored, which is put to the credit of the striker. Should one of them fail to reach his ground before one of the opposite side can knock the bails off the stumps, he is out. A batsman can also be put out by any of the fielders catching a ball hit by him before it touches the ground, or by the bowler knocking off the bails of his wicket, or if he places any part of his body in such a position as to prevent the ball from hitting the wicket. When all the players of one side are out, the other side begins to bat, while their opponents take their places in the field, and the game is won by the side which scores the greatest number of runs. Cricket is supposed to be a development of the old English game of club-ball which was played with a crooked stick. The word itself is first mentioned in 1598. [BOWLER, INNINGS, FIELDER, OVER, s.; WICKET.]

2. A low stool, or a low table or portable shelf for kitchen uses.

cricket-ball, s. The ball used in the game of cricket. It weighs from 5½ to 5¾ oz., and measures from 9 to 9¼ in. in circumference. It is made of layers of cork and yarn, covered with thick leather.

cricket-bat, s. The bat used in the game of cricket. It is made of willow, generally with a cane handle. It must not be more than 38 in. in height, or 4½ in. in width.

cricket-club, s. A club associated for the purpose of playing cricket. The chief club in England, by a committee of which the rules of cricket as now played were drawn up, is the Marylebone Cricket Club, whose ground is at Lord's in London.

crick-ēt-ēr, s. [Eng. *cricket*; -er.] One who plays the game of cricket.

"Stay, here's Kent, fertile in pheasants, cherries, hops, yeomen, codlings, and cricketers."—Coleman the Younger: *The Poor Gentleman*, ch. iv.

crick-ēt-ing, s. [Eng. *cricket*; -ing.] The act of playing at cricket.

cri-cō, in compos. [Gr. *krikos* = a ring.] In form like a ring. (Used as the first element in a compound word.)

crico-arytenoid, a.

Anat.: Partly resembling a ring and partly a pitcher. There are crico-arytenoid joints, ligaments, and muscles.

crico-thyroid, a.

Anat.: Partly resembling a ring and partly a door. There are crico-thyroid artery, a membrane, and joints.

" . . . the thyro-hyoid and crico-thyroid membranes."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. liii., p. 72.

cri-cō-dūs, s. [Gr. *krikos* = a ring, and *eidos* = form.]

Palæont.: A genus of Ganoid fishes, family Glyptodontiini, and the sub-family of it (unnamed), which has cycloid scales. Traquair places the genus doubtfully under the Holoptychiide.

cri-cōid, a. [Gr. *krikos* = a ring, and *eidos* = form, shape.]

Anat.: In form resembling a signet ring.

cricoid cartilage, a.

Anat.: One of the cartilages of the larynx. It is a ring of gristle, forming the top of the trachea or windpipe.

" . . . the thyroid and cricoid cartilages and the rings of the trachea."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. iv., p. 91.

cried, pret. & pa. par. [CRY, v.]

cri-ēr, ***cry-ēr**, s. [Eng. cry; -er.]

1. **Gen.**: One who cries or proclaims.

2. **Spec.**: A public officer appointed to proclaim the orders or directions of a court, &c.; also a person engaged to give public notice in the streets of matters concerning the inhabitants. [TOWN-CRIER.]

"He openeth his mouth like a crier."—Ecclesiasticus xx. 15.

criske, s. [Dut. *kriek* = a cricket.] A small parasite that sometimes infests the human body; apparently a species of tick.

"Pigdin Davie clew his haift,
 Hotchin thrang o' crikes an' fleas."
Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 105. (Jamieson.)

crile, **cryle**, s. [CROYL.]

1. A dwarf.

2. A child or beast that has not thriven. (Jamieson.)

crim. con. [An abbreviation for CRIMINAL CONVERSATION (q. v.).]

crime, ***crime**, s. [Fr. *crime*, from Lat. *crimen* = an accusation, a fault; Port. *crime*; Ital. *crimine*.] *1. A fault, a ground of accusation, a charge.

"I rue
 The error now which is become my crime."
Milton: P. L., ix., 1181.

2. Any act contrary to some law human or divine; a failure to perform some act ordered by law; a gross violation of some law.

"A crime or misdemeanor is an act committed or omitted, in violation of a public law, either forbidding or commanding it."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. I.

3. Any great act of wickedness; a sin.

"No crime was thine, if 'tis no crime to love."
Pope: Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady.

*4. The cause or source of any crime.

"Great God it planted in that blessed stedd
 With his Almighty hand, and did it call
 The tree of life, the crime of our first father's fall."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 46.

¶ Though the word *crime*, in its most general interpretation, comprehends all offenses against public law, yet in its limited sense it is confined to felony. The term *misdemeanor* is used of offenses inferior to felony, punishable by indictment, or by particular prescribed proceedings.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *crime*, *vices*, and *sins*: "A crime is a social offense; a vice is a personal offense; every action which does injury to others, either individually or collectively, is a crime; that which does injury to ourselves is a vice. The crime consists in a violation of human laws; the vice in a violation of the moral law; the sin in a violation of the Divine law: the sin, therefore, comprehends both the crime and the vice; but there are many sins which are not crimes and vices: crimes are tried before a human court, and punished agreeably to the sentence of the judge; vices and sins are brought before the tribunal of the conscience; the former are punished in this world, the latter will be punished in the world to come, by the sentence of the Almighty: treason is one of the most atrocious crimes; drunkenness one of the most dreadful vices; religious hypocrisy one of the most heinous sins. Crimes cannot be atoned for by repentance; society demands reparation for the injury committed; vices continue to punish as long as they are cherished; sins are pardoned through the atonement and mediation of our blessed Redeemer, on the simple condition of sincere repentance. Crimes and vices disturb the peace and good order of society, they affect men's earthly happiness only; sin destroys the soul, both for this world and the world to come: crimes sometimes go unpunished; but sin carries its own punishment with it: murderers who escape the punishment due to their crimes commonly suffer the torments which attend the commission of such flagrant sins. Crimes are particular acts; vices are habitual acts of commission; sins are acts of commission or omission, habitual or particular: personal security, respect for the laws, and regard for one's moral character, operate to prevent the commission of crimes or vices; the fear of God deters from the commission of sin. . . ." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) He thus discriminates between *crime* and *misdemeanor*: "The former of these terms is to the latter as the genus to the species; a misdemeanor is in the technical sense a minor crime. House-breaking is under all circumstances a crime; but shoplifting or pilfering amounts only to a misdemeanor. Corporal punishments are most commonly annexed to crimes; pecuniary punishments frequently

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

to misdemeanors. In the vulgar use of these terms, *misdemeanor* is moreover distinguished from *crime*, by not always signifying a violation of public law, but only of private morals; in which sense the former term implies what is done against the state, and the latter that which offends individuals or small communities." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

**crime*-fūl, a. [Eng. *crime*; *-ful*(l).] Involving a ground of accusation; criminal, wicked; contrary to law or right.

"Sponged and made blank of crimeful record all
My mortal archives."

Tennyson: St. Simon Stylites.

**crime*-lēss, a. [Eng. *crime*; *-less*.] Free from crime or fault; faultless, innocent.

"My foes could not procure me any scathe,
So long as I am loyal, true, and crimeless."

Shakespeare: Henry VI., Pt. II., ii. 4.

crim-in-əl, **criminal*, a. & s. [O. Fr. *criminal*; Lat. *criminalis*, from *crimen* (genit. *criminis*) = a crime, a charge; Fr. *criminel*; Ital. *criminale*; Port. & Sp. *criminal*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of things: Of the nature of a crime; involving a crime; contrary to duty, law, or right.

"For on his back a heavy load he bare
Of nightly stealths, and pillage several,
Which he had got abroad by purchases criminal."

Spenser: F. Q., I. iii. 16.

2. Of persons: Guilty of a crime; tainted with crime.

"The neglect of any of the relative duties renders us
criminal in the sight of God."—Rogers.

II. Law: Relating to crimes; opposed to civil (q. v.).

"The discussion and admeasurement of which (the general nature of crimes and their punishment), forms in every country the code of criminal law."—Blackstone: Comm., bk. iv., ch. I.

Crabb thus discriminates between *criminal* and *guilty*: "*Criminal* respects the character of the offense; *guilty* respects the fact of committing the offense. The *criminality* of a person is estimated by all the circumstances of his conduct which present themselves to observation; his *guilt* requires to be proved by evidence. The *criminality* is not a matter of question, but of judgment; the *guilt* is often doubtful, if not positively concealed. The higher the rank of a person, the greater his *criminality* if he does not observe an upright and irreproachable conduct: where a number of individuals are concerned in any unlawful proceeding, the difficulty of attaching the *guilt* to the real offender is greatly increased. *Criminality* attaches to the aider, abettor, or encourager; but *guilt*, in the strict sense, only to the perpetrator of what is bad. A person may therefore sometimes be *criminal* without being *guilty*. He who conceals the offenses of another may, under certain circumstances, be more *criminal* than the *guilty* person himself. On the other hand, we may be *guilty* without being *criminal*: the latter designates something positively bad, but the former is qualified by the object of the *guilt*. Those only are denominated *criminal* who offend seriously, either against public law or private morals; but a person may be said to be *guilty*, either of the greatest or the smaller offenses. He who contradicts another abruptly in conversation is *guilty* of a breach of politeness, but he is not *criminal*. *Criminal* is moreover applied as an epithet to the thing done; *guilty* is mostly applied to the person doing . . ." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

B. As substantive:

1. One who is guilty of a crime; one who has committed some great offense against law, duty, or right; a malefactor, a culprit, a felon.

"Suppose a civil magistrate should have a *criminal* brought before him, accused, for instance, of murder, burglary, or the like, and the fact is proved, would not he have him in that case to pronounce the sentence that the law has awarded to all such malefactors?"—Sharp, vol. vi., ser. 6.

2. One who is accused of crime.

"Was ever criminal forbid to plead?
Curb your ill-manner'd zeal!"

Dryden: Spanish Friar.

*3. (Pl.): Criminal cases.

"By the civil law, albeit probation, especially in *criminals*, cannot proceed unless the defender be present, yet the chief criminal doctors except the case of lese majesty."—Stair: Suppl. Dec., p. 159.

Crabb thus discriminates between *criminal*, *culprit*, *malefactor*, *felon*, and *convict*: "When we wish to speak in general of those who by offenses against the laws or regulations of society have exposed themselves to punishment, we denominate them *criminals*: when we consider them as already brought before a tribunal, we call them *culprits*: when we consider them in regard to the moral turpitude of their character, as the promoters of evil

rather than of good, we entitle them *malefactors*: when we consider them as offending by the grosser violations of the law, they are termed *felons*: when we consider them as already under the sentence of the law, we denominate them *convicts*." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

*1. Criminal conversation:

Law: An action for adultery committed with a married woman. The individual arraigned generally figures as co-respondent in a suit, the respondent to which is the erring wife, against whom the injured husband may petition for a divorce or for judicial separation.

(2) Criminal information:

Law: An action in a court of criminal jurisdiction, nominally at the instance of the people, without a previous indictment by a grand jury. It is of two kinds: (1) *Ex-officio*, for misdemeanors and not for felonies, and (2) *By an individual*, with the permission of the Court, for gross batteries, riots, immoralities, libel, &c.

(3) Criminal jurisdiction: [JURISDICTION.]

(4) Criminal law:

Law: The law which defines what wrong acts are serious enough to be considered crimes, and indicates the penalty affixed by the legislature to each. Formerly it was almost by a Draconian severity, but upon the foundation of the republic special safeguards were introduced into the Constitution against the enactment of unjust criminal laws with cruel penalties annexed.

(5) Criminal letters:

Scots Law: A form of criminal prosecution in Scotland, nominally at the instance of the Crown, corresponding to the first kind of criminal information.

(6) Criminal prosecution:

Law: The whole proceedings in a prosecution of a person for a criminal offense.

(7) Criminal statutes:

Law: Statutes relating to crimes.

**crim*-in-əl-ist, s. [Eng. *criminal*; *-ist*.] One versed in criminal law. (Sprague.)

**crim*-i-nāl-i-tē, s. [Eng. *criminal*; *-ity*.] The quality of being criminal or guilty; guilt.

"He had almost as much as declared his evicence of her *criminality* last night."—C. Brontë: Jane Eyre, ch. xvi.

**crim*-in-əl-i-ty, adv. [Eng. *criminal*; *-ly*.] In a criminal or guilty manner; guiltily.

"As our thoughts extend to all subjects, they may be *criminally* employed on all."—Rogers.

**crim*-in-əl-nēss, s. [Eng. *criminal*; *-ness*.] Criminality.

"It being no undertaking of ours to confess first, and then excuse our schism, or avert the *criminalness* of it."—Hammond: Works, vol. ii., p. 151.

**crim*-in-ā-tē, v. t. [Lat. *criminatus*, pa. par. of *crimino*=to accuse; *crimen*=a crime, a charge.]

1. To accuse or charge with a crime.

" . . . divers have been pleased to take occasion to criminate the Bible, as if, its bulk considered, it were but a barren book."—Boyle: Works, vol. ii., p. 258.

2. To involve in a crime; to render liable to a charge.

"Both were impelled by the strongest pressure of hope and fear to criminate him."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. v.

**crim*-in-ā-tēd, pa. par. or a. [CRIMINATE.]

**crim*-in-ā-tīng, pr. par., a. & s. [CRIMINATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of accusing, charging, or involving in a crime.

**crim*-in-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *criminatio*.] The act of accusing; an accusation, a charge.

"The time of the Privy Council was occupied by the *criminations* and recriminations of the adverse parties."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. vii.

**crim*-in-ā-tive, a. [Eng. *criminate*(e); *-ive*.] Pertaining to or containing a charge, or accusation; criminatory; accusing.

"The courtiers are often furious and . . . *criminating* against the judges."—North: Life of Lord Guilford, i. 200. (Davies.)

**crim*-in-ā-tōr-ry, a. [Eng. *criminate*(e); *-ory*.] The same as CRIMINATIVE (q. v.).

"And now closed the criminatory evidence, and now the prisoner was asked the thrilling and awful question, 'what he had to say in his own behalf?'"—Sir E. L. Bulwer: Eugene Aram, bk. xi., ch. iv.

**crim*-in-ōus, a. [Lat. *criminosus*.]

I. Of persons: Criminal, guilty.

"They are led manacled after him as less *criminosus*."—Bishop Hall: Contemplations on the Old and New Testaments: The Crucifixion.

II. Of things:

1. Criminal; exceedingly wicked or guilty.

"The punishment that belongs to that great and *criminosus* guilt is the forfeiture of his right and claim to all mercies, which are made over to him by Christ."—Hammond.

2. Involving a heavy charge; heinous.

"He perceived him to be more estranged than before time through the slanders and *criminosus* imputations which Mr. Lollivs, companion and governor to the said Calva, had put into his head."—Holland: Suetonius, p. 94.

**crim*-in-ōus-lē, adv. [Eng. *criminosus*; *-ly*.] In a criminal manner; guiltily, wickedly, criminally.

"Some particular duties of piety and charity, which were most *criminosusly* omitted before."—Hammond.

**crim*-in-ōus-nēss, s. [Eng. *criminosus*; *-ness*.] The quality of being criminosus; criminality; guilt.

"I could never be convinced of any such *criminosusness* in him, as willingly to expose his life to the stroke of justice, and malice of his enemies."—King Charles.

**crimp* (1), a. [Connected with *crumble*, *crumb*, &c. (q. v).]

1. *Brit.*: Friable, brittle, easily crushed or crumbled.

"Now the fowler, warn'd

By these good omens, with swift early steps,
Treads the *crimp* earth, ranging through fields and glades." Philips.

2. *Fig.*: Not consistent; not forcible; weak.

"The evidence is *crimp*: the witnesses wear backward and forward, and contradict themselves, and his tenants stick by him."—Arbuthnot: John Bull.

**crimp* (2), **crimpe*, a. [A contr. of *scrimp* (q. v.), or perhaps a softened form of *cramped*.] Scarce, cramped.

crimp, v. t. [An attenuated form of *cramp* (q. v.); cogn. with Du. *krimpen*; Sw. *krympa*; Ger. *krimpen*=to shrink.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To curl or crimple.

"To *crimp* the little frill that bordered his shirt-collar."—Dickens.

2. To pinch, to seize.

3. To decoy into any service or cause.

"Coaxing and coverting with intent to *crimp* him."—Caryle: Miscell., iii. 197. (Davies.)

II. Technically:

1. Cookery: (See extract.)

"The operation of *crimping* fish consists in dividing the muscular fiber before it has become rigid, and immersing it in spring-water. A small part treated in this manner contracts and hardens within five minutes."—Mayo: Physiol., p. 38.

2. Nautical:

(1) To decoy into military or naval service.

(2) To decoy into a low lodging-house. [CRIMP, (2), s.]

**crimp* (1), s. [Etym. unknown.] A game at cards.

"Laugh, and keep company, at gleek or *crimp*."

B. Jonson: Magn. Lady.

crimp (2), s. [CRIMP, v.]

1. *Naut. & Mil.*: One who decoys men into the military or naval services; one who, having first plied men well with drink, induces them to sign articles and ship as sailors.

2. One who keeps a low lodging-house, into which sailors and others are decoyed and then robbed.

3. A dealer in coals. (Provincial.)

"The brokers of these coals are called *crimps*."—De Foe: Tour through Great Britain, ii. 144.

**crimp*-sergeant, s. A sergeant who was sent forth to "crimp" or decoy young men into the army.

**crimp*-age (age as *ig*), s. [Eng. *crimp* (2); *-age*.] The act or system of *crimping*; the money paid to a *crimp* for men shipped as sailors.

crimped, pa. par. or a. [CRIMP, v.]

crimp-ēr, s. [Eng. *crimp*; *-er*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: One who or that which *crimps*.

II. Technically:

1. Shoemaking: A curved board over which the upper of a boot or shoe is stretched, to give it the required shape.

2. Toilet: A fork, a pair of needles, or a pinching device in which hair is braided to acquire a wavy appearance.

3. Fabric: A machine for *crimping* or ruffling textile fabrics has usually a pair of fluted rollers between which the article is passed, in which are two fluted cylinders, the lower in fixed bearings, the upper vertically adjustable; one or both being hollow for the reception of a heated iron.

4. Wire-working:

(1) A machine in which wire is given a sinuous form, to adapt it the more readily to take its position in woven wire-work.

(2) A machine in which wire-cloth is *crimped* by pressure between dies, each of which has projecting teeth which come opposite the interdental spaces of the other die.

5. Saddlery: A press or break in which leather is molded into form between dies.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

crimp'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CRIMP, v.]
A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:*
I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of curling or crimping.
II. *Technically:*

1. The act or process of crimping fish.
2. The act or system of decoying men into the naval or military services.

"There was, in the Transatlantic possessions of the crown, a great demand for labor; and this demand was partly supplied by a system of *crimping* and kidnapping at the principal English seaports."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

crimping-house, *s.* A low lodging-house into which men are decoyed, afterward plied with drink and induced to sign articles as sailors or to enlist as soldiers.

crimping-iron, *s.* An instrument for pinching, puckering, or fluting women's hair, cap-fronts, frills, skirts, &c. [CRIMPER, II. 3.]

crimping-machine, *s.* [CRIMPER.]

crimping-pin, *s.* An instrument for pinching or puckering the border of a lady's cap.

crimp'-le, *v. t.* [A dimin. or frequent form of *crimp* (q. v.).] To contract, to corrugate, to shrink, to curl up or together.

"He passed the caustery through them, and accordingly crimped them up."—Wiseman: *Surgery*.

crimp'-led, *pa. par. or a.* [CRIMPLE.]

crimp'-ling, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CRIMPLE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of contracting, corrugating, or curling.

crim'-gôn, ***crimosin**, ***crimosyn**, ***crimosine**, ***cremosine**, ***crammysyn**, *a. & s.* [Ger. *karmesin*; Fr. *carmois*; Sp. *carmesi*; Port. *carmesim*; Ital. *cremosi*, *cremisi*, *chermsi*, *cremisino*, *carmesino*; Low Lat. *carmesinus*; all from Arab. *quarmazi*=pertaining to the kermes; *quarmaz*, *quermex*=the cochineal insect. Mahn and Skeat believe this to be from Sans. *krimi*=produced from a worm: *krimi*=a worm, and *jan*=to generate.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Red with a slight admixture of blue, the color of blood, of a blush, of lips in the sanguine temperament, of some flowers, and occasionally of parts of the sky.

"Early, before the Morn with *cremosin* ray
The window of bright heaven opened had."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. xi. 3.

"Of those, the famed in song, who proudly died
When Rio Verde roll'd a *crimson* tide."
Hemans: *The Abencerrage*.

2. *Fig. (of a sin or fault):* Deep dyed in its guilt. It is founded on the following passage in Isaiah i. 18: ". . . though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like *crimson*, they shall be as wool."

B. *As subst.:* Red with a slight admixture of blue. [A. 1.]

"Can you blame her then, being a maid yet rosed over with the virgin *crimson* of modesty, . . ."—Shakespeare: *Henry V.*, v. 2.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Crimson-lined*, *crimson-spotted*.

crimson-clover, *s.* The common name given by agriculturists to *Trifolium incarnatum*.

crimson-threaded, *a.* Marked with thin or fine lines of red.

"When from *crimson-threaded* lips
Silver-treble laughter trilled."
Tennyson: *Lilith*, iii.

crimson-warm, *a.* Warm to redness.

crim'-gôn, *v. t. & i.* [CRIMSON, s.]

A. *Trans.:* To dye with crimson; to make crimson or red; to redden.

" . . . and here thy hunters stand,
Sign'd in thy spoil, and *crimson'd* in thy lethe."
Shakespeare: *Julius Caesar*, iii. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To become crimson or red; to be suffused with a crimson or red color; to redden.

"Ancient towers . . . beginning to *crimson* with the radiant luster of a cloudless July morning."—De Quincey.

crim'-gônéd, *pa. par. or a.* [CRIMSON, v.]

crim'-gôn-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CRIMSON, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of making of a crimson color; the act or state of becoming crimson.

cri'-nāl, *a.* [Lat. *crinalis*, from *crinis*=hair.] Of or pertaining to the hair.

"It [hair] is usually parted in the center, from the *crinal* front line to the nape of the neck."—Burton: *Lake Regions of Cent. Equat. Africa*, p. 26, § 1.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôr, or, wôr, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = â. qu = kw.

crî'-nā-têd, *a.* [Lat. *crinis*=hair.] Having or wearing hair; hairy; crinose.

***crîng** (1), ***crîntch**, *v. i.* [CRINGE, v.] To crouch together.

"How now? what makes you sit downe so tenderly? you *crîntch* in your buttocks like old father *Pater patric*."—Trimming of Thomas Nashe, 1627. (Nares.)

***crîng** (2), *v. t.* [CRANCE, CRANCH.]

***crîñ-cûm**, *s.* [Cf. *cringe*, *crinkle*, and A. S. *crincan*.] A cramp, a contraction, a turn or whimsy of the mind.

"For jealousy is but a kind
Of clasp and *crincum* of the mind."
Butler: *Hudibras*.

***crine**, **crÿne**, *v. i.* [Gael. *crion*=to wither away.]

1. To shrink, to shrivel, by reason of heat, exposure to the air, or otherwise.

"All witch but sight of thy great might *ay crinis*."
Palace of Honor, iii. 94.

¶ One who is shriveled by age is said to be *crÿnit* in.

"I haif bene formeist ay in fêld,
And now see lang half born the scheild,
That I am *crÿnit* in for eild
This lile, as ye may se."
Evergreen, i. 263, st. 13.

2. It is used improperly by Douglas, to denote the action of diminishing money by clipping it.

"Sum treicheour *crÿnis* the cunye, and kepis corne stakkis."
Virgil, 238, 54.

***crine**, *s.* [Lat. *crinis*=hair.] Hair.

"Priests whose sacred *crine*
Felt never razor."
Sylvester: *Du Bartas*, p. 492. (Latham.)

crined, *a.* [Lat. *crinis*=hair.]
Her.: An epithet in blazonry for an animal having its hair of a different tincture.

***crin-et**, *s.* [Lat. *crin(is)*=hair, and Eng. dim. suff. -et.] A very fine hair-like feather; a black feather on a hawk's head. (Gascogne: *Works*, 1587.) (Halliwell.)

cringe, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *cringan*, *crincgan*, *crincan*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To contract, to draw together.
"The pope *cringed* . . . in the Italian way, but said he had not time then to hear those papers."—Burnet: *Hist. of the Reformation* (1581).

2. To distort.

"Whip him, fellows,
Till, like a boy, you see him *cringe* his face,
And whine aloud for mercy."
Shakespeare: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 13.

B. *Intrans.:* To bend lowly and humbly to any one, to crouch, to fawn, to pay servile court to.

"Flatterers have the flexor muscles so strong, that they are always bowing and *cringing*."—Arbuthnot.

***cringe**, *s.* [CRINGE, v.] Humble bowing or fawning; servile court or flattery.

"They (what can they less?)
Make just reprisals: and with *cringe* and shrug,
And bow obsequious, hide their hate of her."
Cowper: *Task*, bk. ii., 644-6.

***cringe'-ling**, *s.* [Eng. *cringe*, *s.*; dim. suff. -ing.] A cringer, a servile courtier or flatterer; a fawner.

crîng'-êr, *s.* [Eng. *cring(e)*; -er.] One who cringes or pays servile court to another; a flatterer, a fawner.

crîng'-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CRINGE, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of paying servile court to or fawning upon one.

"A small matter it was which turn'd him [Jehoshaphat] from following the ways of God, in which he had made so good a beginning, he was moved only by the flatteries, bowings, and *cringings* of his wicked courtiers to him."—Goodwin: *Works*, vol. iii., pt. i., p. 193.

crîng'-îng-îy, *adv.* [Eng. *cringing*; -ly.] In a cringing, servile, or fawning manner.

crin'-gle, *s.* [Dut. *krinkel*=a curl, a bend; Icel. *kringla*=a circle.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A withe for fastening a gate.

2. *Naut.:* A rope made into a grommet and containing a thimble, and worked into the bolt-rope of a sail for the attachment of a bridle or other rope. The head-*cringle* is lashed by the head-ear to the strops on the yard-arm. The *cringles* on the leech are for the attachment of the reef-tackle.

***crin'-cûl-tu-rāl**, *a.* [Lat. *crinis*=hair; *cultura*=cultivation, culture.] Relating to the culture or growth of the hair.

crî'-nî-gêr, *s.* [Lat.=hair-bearing, hairy.]

Ornith.: A genus of Thrushes, belonging to the family Merulidae, and comprehending those species which have strong setæ on the bill, and whose feathers on the back of the neck have sometimes a setaceous termination.

***crî-nîg'-êr-ôus**, *a.* [Lat. *criniger*=bearing hair; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Bearing or overgrown with hair; hairy.

***crî-nîp'-ar-ôus**, *a.* [Lat. *crinis*=hair; *pario*=to produce.] Hair-producing.

"Beard's grease or fat is also in great request, being supposed to have a criniparous or hair-producing quality."—*Poetry of Anti-Jacobin*, p. 63 (note). (Davies.)

***crî-nî-tal**, *a.* [Eng. *crinit(e)*; -al.] Hairy; as applied to a star, having a tail or train.

"He the star *crinital* adareth."
Stanhurst: *Æneid*, ii. 726.

crî'-nite, *a.* [Lat. *crinitus*=hairy; *crinis*=hair.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Hairy.
2. *Fig.:* Having a tail or train of light like a tuft of hair.

"How comate, *crinite*, caudate stars are form'd."
Fairfax: *Tasso*, xiv. 44.

II. *Bot.:* Bearded; covered with hair in small tufts.

***crî-nî-tôr-ÿ**, *a.* [Eng. *crinit(e)*; -ory.] Relating to or consisting of hair.

" . . . away came every vestige of its *crinitory* covering."—Theodore Hook: *Gilbert Gurney*, vol. ii., ch. iii.

***crîñ-kle**, ***crencle**, ***crinkle**, *v. i. & t.* [Dut. *krinkelen*=to curl, to wind.]

A. *Intrans.:* To wind in and out; to make short frequent bends and turns; to be formed in crinkles.

"Unless some sweetness at the bottom lie,
Who cares for all the *crinkling* of the pie?"
King: *Cookery*.

B. *Trans.:* To form or construct with frequent bends and turns; to mold into inequalities.

"And for the house is *crencled* to and fro,
And hath so quaint waies for to go,
For it is shapen as the mase is wrought."
Chaucer: *Leg. of Good Women*; *Ariadne*.

crîñ-kle, *s.* [CRINKLE, s.] A wrinkle, a twist, a short bend or turn.

"It is the *crinkles* in this glass making objects appear double, . . ."—Search: *Light of Nature*, pt. iii., ch. 26.

***crinkle-crankle**, *s.* A wrinkle.

"Full of *crinkle-cranks*!"—Colgrave.

***crîñ-kled**, *pa. par. or a.* [CRINKLE, v.]

***crîñ-kling**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CRINKLE, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:*

1. A twist, a short bend or turn.
". . . so many windlesses and *crinklings*, before it come to the sea."—Hollinshead: *Disc. of Brit.*, ch. xv.

2. A rumpling or crackling; a squeaking.

"The curious *crinkling* of a silke stocking."—Return from Parnassus, 1606. (Nares.)

***crîñ-kûm-crâñ-kûm**, *s.* [A redupl. from *crinkum* (q. v.).]

1. A twisting or bending about; a zig-zag; anything much much ornamented or carved.

"All taste, zig-zag, *crinkum-crankum*, in and out, right and left."—Colman & Garrick: *Cland. Marriage*, ii. 2.

2. Adultery, incontinence.

"And for my *crinkum-crankum*,
Have lost my *vincum-bancum*."
Marriott: *Eng. Diet.*

crî'-no (pl. *crinones*), *s.* [Lat. *crinis*=the hair.]

1. *Med. (pl.):* A disease characterized by the growth of rigid black hairs from the skin of the back, arms, and legs, attended by febrile symptoms and emaciation. It affects infants.

2. *Entom.:* A genus of Entozoa infesting chiefly horses and dogs.

crî'-nôid, *a. & s.* [Gr. *krinon*=a lily, and *eidos*=form, appearance.]

A. *As adjective:*

crî'-nôid & Paleont.: Pertaining or relating to the Echinoderms of the order Crinoidea (q. v.). (Owen.)

B. *As subst.:* A member of the order Crinoidea.

"Of *crinoids*, or the lily-shaped tenants of the deep . . ."—Murchison: *Stiruria*, ch. viii.

***crî-nôl-dal**, *a.* [Eng. &c., *crinoid* (q. v.), and suff. -al.] Pertaining to crinoids, abounding in crinoids or their remains.

¶ *Crinoidal limestone:*
Geol.: A name sometimes given to certain slates studded with the broken joints of encrinural stems. It is sometimes called *Encrinural marble*.

crî-nôl-dê-s, *s. pl.* [CRINOID.] [From the lily-like appearance of the stalked and branched animals so named.]

1. *Zool.:* Crinoideans. An order of Echinodermata, in which the body is fixed during the whole or a

portion of the existence of the animal to the sea-bottom, by means of a longer or shorter jointed and flexible stalk. There are five to ten "arms," each provided with branches or pinnule; the body is composed of articulated plates, perforated centrally by a canal. The mouth is central and looks upward. The embryo is free. At the summit of the stem is placed a calyx. The Crinoidea are divided into three families—(1) Cystocrinidae, found only fossil, (2) Encrinuridae or Sealilies, and (3) Comatulidae (Hair-stars), the last two both recent and fossil. The living Crinoids, however, are but few, and occur sparingly in most seas. The Pentactinidae are stalked during the whole of their existence, while the Comatulidae are ultimately free. The Crinoidea are called also PINNIGRADA (q. v.).



Crinoidean (Sea-lily).

2. *Palæont.*: The Crinoidea are found from Silurian times on through the whole Paleozoic period, reaching their maximum in the Carboniferous rocks. Other forms flourish through the whole Mesozoic period. Most of these are stalked, but forms resembling the modern Comatula have been found in the Jurassic and the Cretaceous rocks.

cri-nôl-dê-ans, *s. pl.* [CRINOIDEA.]

Zool.: The English book-name of the Crinoidea (q. v.).

cri-nô-lîn'e, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *crinis*=hair, and *linum*=flax.]

Fabric.: Originally, a horse-hair and cotton fabric for setting out a lady's skirts. The term is now commonly applied to the hoop-skirt, which has its periods of revival. Hoops were worn in 1740 three feet wide across the hips. (Knight.)

"One can move so much more quietly without crinoline."—Miss Yonge: *The Trial*.

¶ The modern crinoline, by that specific name, came into fashion in this country, France and England in 1855.

cri-nôse, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *crinosus*, from Class. Lat. *crinis*=hair.] Hairy.

***cri-nôs-l-tî**, *s.* [Eng. *crinos(e)*; -ity.] The quality of being crinose or hairy; hairiness.

cri-nûm, *s.* [Latinized form of Gr. *krinon*=a lily of any kind. The Latin word used by Pliny is *crinon*, not *crinum*. *Crinum* is Mod. Lat.]

Bot.: A genus of Endogens, order Amaryllidaceæ, tribe Amaryllæ. The perianth is long and tubular, with the limb reflexed or equal; the stamens six, the capsule membranous, bursting unequally; the seeds globose. The species are very beautiful. They are ornaments of gardens. *Crinum asiaticum* is the Poison Bulb of the East Indies. It has a cylindrical bulb, which remains above the ground. It is a powerful emetic, and is used in the East Indies to produce vomiting after poison has been taken. *Crinum elegans* was introduced into greenhouses from the East Indies in 1823, and *C. amabile* more recently. The latter is now common.

cri-ôg-êr-âs, *s.* [Gr. *krios*=a ram, and *keras*=a horn.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cephalopodous Mollusks, family Ammonitidæ. The shell is discoidal, but the whorls are not in contact. Thirteen species are known. They are found in Great Britain and France from the Neocomian to the Upper Greensand.

***cri-ô-gêr-âte**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *criocer*(as), and Eng. suff. -ate.]

Palæont.: A fossil of the genus *Crioceras*, (q. v.). More generally written *Crioceratite* (q. v.).

cri-ô-gêr-a-tite, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *crioceras* (genit. *crioceratite*) (q. v.), and suff. -ite (q. v.).]

Palæont.: A fossil of the genus *Crioceras*. [CRIOCERATITE.]

cri-ô-gêr-l-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *criocer*(as), and suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: A family of Tetramerous Beetles, akin to the Chrysomelidæ, in which they are merged by some entomologists. Type, *Crioceris* (q. v.).

cri-ôg-êr-ls, *s.* [Gr. *krios*=a ram, and *keras*=a horn.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, by some placed under the Chrysomelidæ, by others made the type of a family *Crioceridæ* (q. v.). *Crioceris asparagi* is the Asparagus Beetle. The perfect insect and the larva, the latter like green jelly, may be seen on asparagus plants.

cri-ô-sphînx, *s.* [Gr. *kriosphinx*=(see def.), *krios*=a goat, and *sphinx*=a sphinx.]

Egypt. Myth.: The name given by Herodotus to a sphinx with the head of a ram, as distinguished from one with the head of a man or of a woman. No Greek sphinxes seem to have been of this type; all are Egyptian.

***cri-ôus**, *a.* [Eng. *cry*; -ous.] Clamorous, noisy.

"A fool woman and *crious*,"—Wycliffe: Prov. ix. 13.

***crippe**, *s.* [For *scrip* (q. v.).] A scrip, a bag.

"This sustenance is in my *crippe*,"—Polit. Relig. and Love Poems, p. 156.

***crip-pen**, *v. t.* [Ger. *krippen*.] To break, to crush, to injure.

"Al beeste, that outh with al tobrokeu or *crippid* the ballokis is,"—Wycliffe: Lev. xxii. 24.

crip-ple, ***creep**, ***crepel**, ***creple**, ***crepul**, ***crepyll**, ***cripel**, ***cripil**, ***criple**, ***crupel**, ***cruppel**, ***crpylle**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *crêpel*, from *creopan*=to creep, cognate with O. H. Ger. *krupel*; M. H. Ger. *krûpel*, *kruppel*; Icel. *kryppill*; Dut. *kreupel*; Dan. *krøbling*, *krybe*=to creep; Ger. *kruppel*.]

A. As subst.: One who, having lost or wanting the use of his limbs, is unable to walk; one who creeps, halts, or limps.

"As you see yourself so shamefully halt, that neuer lame *cripple* that lay impotent by the walles in creeping oute unto a dole, halted half so sore,"—Sir T. More: Works, p. 1128.

B. As adj.: Crippled, lame; without the use of one's limbs.

"And chide the *cripple* tardy-gaited night,
Who, like a foul and ugly with, doth limp,"
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. (chorus).

cripple-justice, *s.* A designation contemptuously given to one who is lame, and at the same time proud of his personal appearance.

cripple-men, *s. pl.* Oat-cakes toasted before the fire, probably denominated from the crooked shape they often assume from being set on edge while toasting.

cripple-timber, *s.* Studding or scantling used in narrowing situations, where they are necessarily shorter than their fellows, as the cripple-studding from the rafters to the floor-joists in attics finished with a collar-beam ceiling. A jack-timber.

crip-ple, *v. t. & i.* [CRIPPLE, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To make lame; to deprive of the use of the limbs; to lame.

"Could he have had his pleasure vilde,
He had *crippled* the joints of the noble child,"
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 13.

2. *Fig.*: To disable; to deprive of the power of moving or exerting one's self.

"Does Russia desire to extend her own territory, or to *cripple* her natural foe, or to benefit oppressed fellow-Christians, or to provide herself with means of future aggression?"—London Times.

*B. *Intrans.*: To creep, to walk as a cripple.

"He *crept* *cripelande* forth,"—Beastly, 130.

crip-pled, *pa. par. or a.* [CRIPPLE, *v.*]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Lame, lamed; deprived of the use of the limbs.

2. *Fig.*: Disabled.

"Away, with a hop and a jump, went Paul,
And, as he whistled along the hall,
Entered Jane, the *crippled* crone,"
Longfellow: The Blind Girl of Castel-Cutlle.

***crip-ple-dôm**, *s.* [Eng. *cripple*; -dom.] The state or condition of being a cripple.

"What with my *crippledom* and they piety . . ."—C. Reade: Cloister and Hearth, ch. iv. (Davies.)

***crip-ple-nêss**, *s.* [Eng. *cripple*; -ness.] The state or condition of being crippled; lameness.

crip-plêr, *s.* [Eng. *cripp*(e); -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which cripples, lames, or disables.

2. *Leather-working*: A board with a corrugated under-surface and a strap above to hold it to the hand, used in boarding or graining leather, to give it a granular appearance and render it supple. The leather is folded with the grain side in contact, and rubbed on the flesh side with the pommel, which is another name for the crippler.

crip-plîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CRIPPLE, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: The act of making crippled or lame; laming.

2. *Fig.*: The act of disabling.

"More serious embarrassments of a different description were *cripping* the energy of the settlement in the Bay,"—Palfrey.

II. *Building*: One of a set of spars or beams set up as a support against the side of a building.

***crip-plî**, *a.* [Eng. *cripp*(e); -y.] Crippled; like a cripple.

"Because he's so *cripply* he bean't to work no more,"—Mrs. Trollope: Michael Armstrong, ch. iii.

cris, *s.* [CREESE.]

cris-crôss-rôw, *s.* [CRISS-CROSS-ROW.]

***crise**, *s.* [Fr.] A crisis. [CRISIS.]

"Art and care . . . will quicken the *crise* if the dis-temper is not too strong,"—Cheyne: Health, &c., p. 174. (Latham.)

cris-i-â, *s.* [Gr. *Krisiê*=a mythological name.]

Zool.: A genus of Polyzoa or Bryozoa, the typical one of the family Crisiadæ (q. v.).

cris-i-â-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *crista* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool.: A family of Cyclostomatous Polyzoa or Bryozoa, founded by Milne-Edwards. They have tubular cells and terminal cell-mouths. The polyzoarium is divided into distinct internodes connected by a horny substance.

cri-sis, *s. pl.* **cri-sês**, [Gr. *krisis*=a separating . . . a crisis, and *krinô*=to decide; Fr. *crise*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A decisive or turning-point in any matter; the point of time at which any affair comes to its height.

"Free in his will to choose or to refuse,
Man may improve the *crisis* or abuse."
Cowper: The Progress of Error, 25-26.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Polit.*: The point of time when affairs are in such a state that the fate of a ministry depends on the issue.

" . . . the probability of an alarming *crisis*,"—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxiv.

2. *Medical*:

(1) The point when a disease is at its height, the turning-point of a disease, the time when what may be called the powers of life and the powers of death decisively struggle against each other in a disease, recovery or a fatal issue speedily following as the one or the other combatant prevails. The period of crisis is not the same in every disease; in some maladies it is so regular that it can be determined beforehand.

(2) The symptoms which attend such a period of change.

"Wise leeches will not vain receipts obtrude;
Deaf to complaints, they wait upon the ill,
Till some safe *crisis* authorize their skill,"
Dryden.

¶ For the difference between *crisis* and *conjuncture*, see CONJUNCTURE.

***cris-ô-lite**, ***cris-ô-lyte**, *s.* [CHRYsolITE.]

crisp, ***crîps**, ***crîsp**, ***kyrspe**, *a. & s.* [A. S., from Lat. *crispus*=curled; O. Fr. *crepe*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *crespo*.]

A. As adjective:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. Curled, curly.

"Bulls are more *crisp* on the head than cows,"—Bacon.

*2. Winding, twisting, crooked, indented.

"You nymphs, call'd Naiads, of the winding brooks,
With your sedged crowns, and ever-harmless looks,
Leave your *crisp* channels,"
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

3. Brittle, friable; breaking off short and clean.

"The cakes at tea ate short and *crisp*,"—Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield, ch. xvi.

4. Fresh-looking; having a fresh appearance.

"It [laurel] has been plucked nine months, and yet looks as hale and *crisp* as if it would last ninety years,"—Leigh Hunt.

5. Cheerful, brisk, lively.

"The snug small room with the *crisp* fire . . ."—Dickens.

*6. Lively, not dead or palled; sparkling.

"Your neat *crisp* claret . . ."—Beaum. & Fletcher.

7. Crackling sharply, as snow under the foot when there is a low temperature.

II. *Bot.*: Having undulated or curled margins.

"Other petals have a *crisp* or wavy margin,"—Balfour: Botany, § 374.

*B. As substantive:

1. Fine linen or cobweb lawn.

"I have forget how in a robe,
Of cleanly *crispe* side to his knees,
A bony boy out of the globe,
Gave to his Grace the silver keis,"
Burel: Watson's Coll., ii. 13.

2. The crackling of pork.

bôil, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bêl**, **dêl**.

crisp, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *crispo*.]

***A. Transitive:**

1. To curl, to form into curls or knots.

"Spirits of wine is not only unfit for inflammations in general, but also *crisps* up the vessels of the dura mater and brain."—*Sharp: Surgery*.

2. To wrinkle, to ripple.

"From that sapphire fount the *crisped* brooks,
Rolling on Orient pearl and sands of gold,
Ran nectar, visiting each plant."

Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 237.

3. To interlace.

"Along the *crisped* shades and bowers
Revels the spruce and jocund spring."

Milton: *Comus*, 984-5.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To curl, to grow in curls.

"Their hair *crisps*, but grows longer than the African's."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 337.

*2. To ripple.

"To watch the *crisping* ripples on the beach."

Tennyson: *The Lotus-Eaters*; Choric Song, 5.

3. A term used to denote the crackling sound made by the ground under one's feet, when there is a slight frost.

"The days were short, the nights were long,
Wi' frost the yird was *crispin*."

A. Scott: *Poems*, p. 63.

cris-pâte, **cris-pâ-téd**, *a.* [Lat. *crispatus*, *pa. par.* of *crispo*=to curl.]

Bot.: Crisped, irregularly curled or twisted.

***cris-pâ-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *crispatio*, from *crispo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of curling.

"Heat causeth pilosity and *crispation*, and so likewise beads in men."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 872.

2. The state of being curled; curling.

"Some differ in the hair and feathers, both in the quantity, *crispation*, and colors of them."—*Bacon*.

II. Surg.: A term applied to a slight morbid or natural contraction of any part, as that of the minute arteries of a cut wound when they retract. (*Mayne*.)

***cris-pâ-tûre**, *s.* [Lat. *crispatus*, *pa. par.* of *crispo*.] The same as *CRISPATION* (q. v.).

***crisped**, ***crisped**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CRISP, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: (See the verb.)

2. *Bot.*: Having the margin excessively divided in an irregular manner, and twisted. It is called also curled. Example, several varieties of the garden endive. (*Lindley*.)

***cris-pêl**, ***crispel**, *s.* [Eng. *crisp*; dimin. suff. -el.]

Old Cookery: Fritters.

"*Cryspsels*. Take and make a foile of gode past as thynne as paper, . . ."—*Forme of Curry*, p. 29.

cris-pêr, *s.* [Eng. *crisp*; -er.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which curls or crisps.

2. *Cloth-making*: An instrument for crisping the nap of cloth, *i. e.*, covering the surface with little curls, such as are seen in petersham or chinchilla. A *crisping-iron* (q. v.). (*Knight*.)

***crisp-hood**, ***cryspheed**, *s.* [Eng. *crisp*; -hood.] *Crispsness*.

"*Cryspsheed*, or *cryspsneesse*, *Crispitudo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

Crís-pin, *s.* [Lat. *Crispinus*.]

1. As proper name: The patron saint of the craft of shoemakers.

*2. *Gen.*: A shoemaker.

cris-plûg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CRISP, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of curling or twisting.

2. The state of being curled or crisped.

crisping-iron, *s.*

1. The same as *CRISPER*, 2.

*2. A curling-tongs.

"For never powder, nor the *crisping-iron*,
Shall touch these dangling locks."

Beaumont & Fletcher: *Queen of Corinth*.

***crisping-pin**, *s.* A curling-iron or tongs.

"The changeable suits of apparel, and the mantles, and the wimples, and the *crisping-pins*."—*Isa. iii.* 22.

***crisping-wire**, ***crisping wier**, *s.* A *crisping-pin*.

"That utensill . . . which they call a bodkin, wier, curling pin, or *crisping wter*, calamistrum."—*Withal: Dictionarie* (ed. 1608), p. 275.

***cris-plis-ül-cant**, *a.* [Lat. *crispisulcans*, from *crispus*=wavy, and *sulco*=to make a furrow or track, to dart.] Wavy or undulated, as lightning is represented.

cris-pîte, *s.* [Named from Crispalt, St. Gothard, where it occurs.]

Min.: A variety of Rutile. It is called also *SAGENITE* (q. v.).

***crisple**, *s.* [Eng. *crisp*; dimin. suff. -le.] A curl.

"The winde new *crisples* makes in her loose hair."—*Godfrey of Bouillon*, 1,594.

crisp-nëss, ***cryspsenesse**, *s.* [Eng. *crisp*; -ness.] The quality or state of being crisp.

"*Cryspsheed* or *cryspsneesse*, *Crispitudo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

crisp-ÿ, *a.* [Eng. *crisp*; -ÿ.] Curled, curling.

"Turn not thy *crispy* tides, like silver curl,
Back to thy grass-green banks to welcome us."

Cornelia, O. Pl., ii. 281.

criss-cröss, *s. & a.* [For Christ's Cross.]

A. As substantive:

1. A mark or cross made by one who cannot write.

2. A child's game.

As adj.: In opposite directions; opposed, contrary.

***criss-cross-row**, ***cris-crosse-row**, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: The alphabet, so called from the ancient fact of a cross being placed at either end.

"It is folly for a schoolmaster to put his scholar into the Psalter, that cannot learn his *cris-crosse-row*."—*Barnard: Sermon on Catechising* (1613), p. 18.

2. *Fig.*: The beginning, the first start.

"She is not come to the *criss-cross-row* of her perfection yet."—*Southern*.

***criss-cröss**, *v. t.* [CRISS-CROSS, *s.*] To mark or cover with cross lines.

"It's *criss-crossed* up and down in all the leaves."—*Leisure Hour*, No. 682, 1865, p. 34.

cris-tâ, *s.* [Lat.=a tuft on the head of animals; specially a cock's comb, a crest.]

Anat.: A ridge, projection, or border. Thus there is a *crista frontalis*, which is a ridge down the frontal bone of the head, and a thick process called the *crista galli* (cock's comb) of the ethmoid bone.

cris-tâl-dre, *s.* [A corruption of *Christis* (Christ's) ladder (q. v.).] Christ's ladder, a plant, *Erythraea Centaureum*.

cris-tâte, **cris-tâ-téd**, *a.* [Lat. *cristatus*, from *crista*=a crest, a tuft.]

1. *Bot.*: The same as *CRESTED* (q. v.).

2. *Entom.*: Tufted with hairs.

"The mesosternum is always more or less *cristate*."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, vol. xiii., p. 118 (1873).

cris-tâ-têl-lâ, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *cristatus*=crested.]

Zool.: A genus of Polyzoa or Bryozoa, the typical one of the family *CRISTATELLIDÆ* (q. v.).

cris-tâ-têl-lî-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cristatella* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool.: A family of Polyzoa or Bryozoa founded by Prof. Allman. It belongs to the order *Phylactolemata*. It has a free and locomotive polyzoary. The species are found in fresh water.

cris-tâ-tô, *in compos.* [Lat. *cristatus*, and *o* connective.]

As the first word in a compound: Crested.

cristato-rugose, *a.*

Bot.: Crested and furrowed; having the wrinkles of a surface deep and sharp-edged. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cris-têl-lâr-lî-â, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *crista*=a crest, and fem. sing. or neut. pl. adj. suff. -aria.]

Zool.: A genus of Foraminifers, the typical one of the family *CRISTELLARIADÆ* or *CRISTELLARIDÆ* (q. v.).

cris-têl-lâr-lî-â-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cristellaria*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -(i)dæ.] The same as *CRISTELLARIDÆ* (q. v.).

cris-têl-lâr-lî-d-â, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cristellar(i)a*, and neut. pl. adj. suff. -idea.]

1. *Zool.*: According to Reuss, a family of Foraminifers, one of those with a perforate test, and that division of them in which that test is calcareous, glassy, and finely porous. The species are nautiloid, and present a resemblance in miniature to the Nautilus. Dr. Carpenter, Mr. Parker, and Prof. T. Rupert Jones also recognize the family *Cristellaridæ*.

2. *Palæont.*: They extend from the Cretaceous period till now.

cri-têr-lî-ôn (pl. *criteria*), *s.* [Gr. *kritêrion*, from *kritês*=a judge; *krinô*=to judge, to decide.]

1. A standard by which anything is or can be judged; an established law, principle, or fact by which the quality of anything may be estimated.

"The great criterion of the state of the common people is the amount of their wages."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. Any ground or basis of judging.

"Certain inferences, founded on such enduring *criteria*, can be drawn from the historical times to the dark and unknown ages, . . ."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1856), ch. viii., § 1, vol. 1, p. 268.

Crabb thus discriminates between *criterion* and *standard*: "The *criterion* is employed only in matters of judgment; the *standard* is used in the ordinary concerns of life. The former serves for determining the characters and qualities of things; the latter for defining quantity and measure. The language and manners of a person are the best *criterion* for forming an estimate of his station and education. In order to produce a uniformity in the mercantile transactions of mankind one with another, it is the custom of government to set up a certain *standard* for the regulation of coins, weights, and measures. The word *standard* may likewise be used figuratively in the same sense. The Bible is a standard of excellence, both in morals and religion, which cannot be too closely followed. It is impossible to have the same *standard* in the arts and sciences, because all our performances fall short of perfection, and will admit of improvement." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

crith, *s.* [Gr. *krithê*=barley, . . . a barley-corn.] A term introduced by Hoffmann, and signifying 0.0896 grammes—the weight of a liter of hydrogen at 0° Centigrade, and under a barometric pressure of 0.76 meters.

"The weight of 1 liter of hydrogen being called 1 *crith*, the volume-weight of other gases, referred to hydrogen as a standard, may be expressed in terms of this unit. For example, the relative volume-weight of chlorine being 35.5, that of oxygen 16, that of nitrogen 14, the actual weights of 1 liter of each of these elementary gases at 0° C. and 0.76 m. pressure, may be called respectively 35.5 *criths*, 16 *criths*, and 14 *criths*. So, again, with reference to compound gases, the relative volume-weight of each is equal to half the weight of its product-volume. Hydrochloric acid, for example, consists of 1 volume of hydrogen and 1 volume of chlorine=2 volumes; or by weight 1+35.5=36.5 units, whence it follows that the relative volume weight of hydrochloric acid gas is 36.5÷2=18.25 units, which last figure, therefore, expresses the number of *criths* which 1 liter of hydrochloric acid gas weighs at 0° C. temperature and 0.76 meters pressure, and the *crith* being 0.0896 grammes, we have 18.25×0.0896=1.6352, as the actual weight in grammes of a liter of hydrochloric acid gas. . . . Thus by aid of the hydrogen liter weight, or *crith*, 0.0896 grammes employed as a common multiple, the actual or concrete weight of 1 liter of any gas, simple or compound, at standard temperature and pressure, may be deduced from the mere abstract figure expressing its volume-weight relatively to hydrogen."—*Hoffmann: Modern Chemistry*, pp. 131, 132.

crith-mûm, *s.* [Gr. *krêthmos*, *krêthmon*, *krithmos*=sapphire. According to Hooker and Arnott from Gr. *krithê*=barley, to the grain of which the fruit of the plant has some resemblance.]

Bot.: A genus of umbelliferous plants, family *Seselinidæ*. The involucres are many-leaved; the carpels spongy, with five elevated, sharp, somewhat winged ribs, and marked with numerous vittæ; fruit elliptic. *Crithum maritimum*, a plant with biternate fleshy leaves, is the Sea-sapphire alluded to by Shakespeare [*SAMPHIRE*] in connection with the cliffs of Dover, where it grows. It is found along the Atlantic coast in Europe, in the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, &c. It is one of the best ingredients in pickles.

***crith-ô-mân-gÿ**, *s.* [Gr. *krithê*=barley, and *manteia*=prophecy, divination.] An ancient method of divination performed by examining the dough or matter of the cakes offered in sacrifices, and the meal strewed over the victims to be killed.

crit-ic, ***crit-ick**, ***crit-ique**, *s. & a.* [Gr. *kritikos*, *kritês*=a judge; *krinô*=to judge, to decide.]

A. As substantive:

1. One who is skilled to judge of and criticise the merit of literary or artistic productions; a connoisseur, an adept.

"Then comes the struggle for degrees,
With all the oldest and ablest critics."

Longfellow: *The Golden Legend*, vi.

2. A judge, an examiner.

"Ah, ne'er so dire a thirst of glory boast,
Nor in the *critic* let the man be lost."

Pope: *Essay on Criticism*, 522, 523.

3. One who is given to carping or caviling; a severe judge or censurer; a caviler.

"Where an author has many beauties consistent with virtue, piety, and truth, let not little *critics* exalt themselves, . . ."—*Watts*.

4. The art of criticism; a critique (q. v.).

"If ideas and words were distinctly weighed and duly considered, they would afford us another sort of logic and *critic*."—*Locke*.

*5. An act of criticism; a criticism, a critique.

*6. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to critics or criticism; critical.

" . . . the praise of dressing to the taste
Of *critic* appetite, . . ."

Cowper: *The Task*, bk. iii., 460, 461.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, plit, sire, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wolf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fâll; try, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

critic-proof, a. Which cannot be found fault with by critics.

"This simile were apt enough,
But I've another, critic-proof."
Cowper: *An Epistle to Robert Lloyd, Esq.* (1754.)

critic-ic, *crit-ick, v. t. [CRITIC, s.] To play the critic; to criticise.

"They do but trace over the paths that have been beaten by the ancients; or comment, *critic*, and flourish upon them."—Temple.

crit-ic-al, *crit-ic-all, a. [Eng. *critic*; -al.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of or pertaining to critics or criticism; containing, or of the nature of, a criticism.

"Poets, and orators, and painters, and those who cultivate other branches of the liberal arts, have without this critical knowledge succeeded well in their several provinces and will succeed."—Burke: *On the Sublime and Beautiful*.

2. Qualified to criticise or pass judgment upon any literary or artistic production; exact, nice, accurate.

"It is submitted to the judgment of more critical ears to direct and determine what is graceful and what is not."—Holder.

3. Nice, exact.

"... who ... understands the critical niceties of learning."—Stillington, vol. iii., ser. 3.

4. Inclined to make nice distinctions; overnice, scrupulous, fastidious.

"Virgil was so critical in the rites of religion, that he would never have brought in such prayers as these if they had not been agreeable to the Roman customs."—Bishop Stillington.

5. Inclined to cavil or find fault; exacting, capricious.

"O gentle lady, do not put me to't;
For I am nothing, if not critical."
Shakespeare: *Othello*, ii. 1.

¶ In the following senses more directly from *Crisis* (q. v.).

6. Pertaining to or constituting a crisis; decisive; forming a turning or deciding point in the issue of any matter or business.

"... he would serve her at this critical conjuncture with sincere good will."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

7. Forming with danger or risk; in a state of danger or uncertainty; hazardous.

"Our circumstances are indeed critical."—Burke: *Late State of the Nation*.

8. Forming a change or turning point.

"The moon is supposed to be measured by sevens, and the critical or decretory days to be dependent on that number."—Broune: *Vulgar Errors*.

II. Medical:

1. Of or pertaining to the crisis or turning-point of a disease.

2. Producing a crisis, as a critical sweat.

¶ (1) **Critical angle:**

Optics: An angle of incidence of such a value that when light enters a medium at that number of degrees, the angle of refraction becomes a right angle. If there be a greater angle than this the ray of light cannot emerge, but becomes totally reflected.

(2) **Critical philosophy:**

Metaph. A name sometimes given to the metaphysical system of Kant, from his most important work, "The Critique of Pure Reason."

***crit-i-cāl-i-tŷ, s.** [Eng. *critical*; -ity.] The quality of being critical; criticalness. (Gray.)

crit-ic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *critical*; -ly.]

1. In a critical manner; according to the rules of criticism; exactly, nicely, accurately, closely.

"Difficult it is to understand the purity of English, and critically to discern good writers from bad."—Dryden.

*2. At the exact point of time.

"Coming critically the night before the session."—Burnet: *Hist.*

*3. In a critical position, place, or condition.

***crit-ic-al-ness, s.** [Eng. *critical*; -ness.]

1. The quality of being critical; exactness, accuracy, or closeness of examination or treatment; nicety.

2. Incidence at a particular point of time.

crit-ic-ās-tēr, s. [Formed from *critic*, on the analogy of *poetaster* (q. v.).] A petty critic.

"The rancorous and reptile crew of poetasters, who decompose into criticasters."—Swinburne: *Under the Microscope*, p. 36. (Davies.)

crit-i-çise, crit-i-çize, v. t. & i. [Eng. *critic*; -ize.]

A. Transitive:

1. To examine into or judge critically, closely, or carefully.

2. To animadvert upon as faulty; to find fault with.

"An eye accustomed to the pomp of war would have found much to criticise in the spectacle."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

3. To examine critically the merits of any work of literature or art; to pass judgment upon.

"Nor shall I look upon it as any breach of charity, to criticise the author, so long as I keep clear of the person."—Addison: *Spectator*, No. 292.

B. Intransitive:

1. To examine into anything critically; to pass judgment upon any work of literature or art as a critic; to point out the merits and demerits of any person or thing.

"They who can criticise so weakly, as to imagine I have done my worst."—Dryden.

2. To animadvert upon or find fault with anything. (Followed by the prep. *on*.)

"Nor would I have his father look so narrowly into these accounts as to take occasion from thence to criticise on his expenses."—Locke.

crit-i-çised, crit-i-çized, pa. par. or a. [CRITICISE.]

crit-i-çis-er, crit-i-çis-er, s. [Eng. *criticise* (e); -er.] One who criticises; a critic.

"... pert criticsers and saucy correctors of the original before them."—Blackwall: *Sac. Class.* (1731), ii. 265.

crit-i-çis-ing, crit-i-çis-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [CRITICISE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or art of examining any work critically; a criticism.

crit-i-çism, *crit-i-çisme, s. [Eng. *critic*; -ism.]

1. The act of examining critically into the merits and demerits of any work.

2. The art, system, rules and principles which regulate the practice of the critic.

"... err against the first principle of criticism, which is, to consider the nature of the piece, and the intent of its author."—Pope: *Homers Odyssey* (Post.).

3. The act of animadverting upon or finding fault with anything; animadversion, censure.

"... the bill, which was indeed open to verbal criticism."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

4. A critical judgment or examination; a critique.

"There is not a Greek or Latin critic who has not shown, even in the style of his criticisms, that he was master of all the elegance and delicacy of his native tongue."—Addison.

*5. A critical or minute point.

"Was it because he stood on this punctilio or criticism of credit."—Fuller: *Cat. Hist.*, v. iv. 25. (Davies.)

***crit-i-çis-able, a.** [Eng. *criticise* (e); -able.] Capable of deserving of being criticised.

***crit-tick-in, s.** [Eng. *critic*; dimin. suff. -in.] A little or contemptible critic.

"Mr. Crittickin—for as there is a diminutive for eat so there should be for critic—I defy you."—Southey: *The Doctor*, ch. lxxii. (Davies.)

crit-ique, *crit-ic, s. [Fr.]

*1. A critic.

"I thought at first he would have plaid the ignorant critique with every word."—B. Jonson: *Cynthia's Revels*.

*2. The science or art of criticising; criticism.

3. A critical judgment or dissertation upon anything, especially of some literary or artistic work.

"I should as soon expect to see a critique on the poetry of a ring as on the inscription of a medal."—Addison: *Medals*.

***crit-ique, v. t.** [CRITIQUE, s.] To examine or pass judgment upon as a critic; to criticise.

criz-zel, criz-zle, s. [Probably a corruption of *crystal* (q. v.).] A kind of roughness on the surface of glass, rendering it dull.

criz-zel-ing, s. [Eng. *crizzel*; -ing.] The same as CRIZZEL (q. v.).

***cro, s.** [Etym. uncertain. Jamieson suggests Gael. *cro* = a cow.] The compensation or satisfaction made for the murder of any man, according to his degree.

"The Cro of an Erle of Scotland is seven tymes twentie kye, or for ilk kow, thrie pieces of gold Ors—of an Earles sonne, or of an Earles, is an hundred kye;—of the sonne of ane Thane, thrie score sax kye;—of ane husbandman—saxtene kye."—Reg. Maj. B., iv. c. 36.

croak, *croke, v. i. & t. [An onomatopoeic word. A. S. *cracian*. Cogn. with O. Dut. *crochen*; M. H. Ger. *krachen*; Ger. *krächzen*; Goth. *hrakjan*; Lat. *crocio*, *crocito*; Gr. *krōzō*, *krāzō*. Cf. also *crake*, *creak*, and *crow*.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To make a hoarse, low sound in the throat; as a frog, a raven, &c.

"So when Jove's block descended from on high,
Loud thunder to its bottom shook the bog,
And the hoarse nation croak'd—'God save King Log.'"

Pope: *Dunciad*, l. 330.

*2. To make any low, hoarse sound.

II. Figuratively:

1. To utter words in a dismal or grumbling tone; to grumble, to forbode evil.

"Marat croaks with such reasonableness, air of sincerity."—Carlyle: *French Revolution*, pt. iii., bk. ii., ch. i.

2. To die. (*Slang*.)

3. To suffer decay from age, &c.

B. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To utter in a low, hoarse sound; as a frog, a raven, &c.

"But in the branches of the oak
Two ravens now began to croak,
Their nuptial song, a gladsome air."

Wordsworth: *Oak and the Broom*.

*2. To announce by croaking.

"The raven himself is hoarse,
That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements."

Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, i. 5.

¶ **II. Fig.:** To utter in a croaking or dismal voice.

"But Marat will not drown: he speaks and croaks explanation."—Carlyle: *French Revolution*, pt. iii., bk. ii., ch. i.

croak, s. [CROAK, v.] The low harsh sound made by a frog, a raven, &c.

"Was that a raven's croak, or my son's voice?"—Lee.

croak-ër, s. [Eng. *croak*; -er.]

I. Lit.: One that croaks.

II. Figuratively:

1. One who is always grumbling or talking despondingly; a querulous person.

*2. A corpse. (*Slang*.)

***croak-i-ly, adv.** [Eng. *croaky*; -ly.] In a croaky manner. (*Carlyle*.)

croak-ing, *crok-ing, pr. par., adj. & s. [CROAK, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Literally:

1. The act of uttering a low hoarse sound; as a frog, a raven, &c.

2. The low hoarse sound, as of a frog or a raven.

"While the tongue quivereth withal they make that croaking abovesaid."—Holland: *Pliny*, bk. xi., ch. xxxvii.

3. Any low murmuring sound; a rumble.

"... their whole time and pains is laid out to still the croaking of their own bellies."—Locke: *Human Understanding*, bk. iv., ch. xx.

II. Fig.: The act of grumbling or talking despondently.

croaking lizard, s. [So called from the croaking noise it makes.] A Gecko Lizard, *Thecadactylus lewis*, found in Jamaica.

croak-ŷ, a. [Eng. *croak*; -y.] Croaking, hoarse.

"His voice was croaky and shrill."—Carlyle: *Life of Sterling*, pt. ii., ch. iv.

Crō-āt, a. & s. [Wendish *Chrobates*, *Hrowathes*, *Horwathes*, the name of a Wendish tribe which, coming from Bohemia, occupied the country of Croatia.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to the country of Croatia, formerly a province in the south of Austria, now included within the Austro-Hungarian empire.

B. As subst.: A native of Croatia, a province of the Austrian empire.

cro-ca-lite, s. [Eng. *crocalith*, from Lat. *crocus*; Gr. *crokos* = saffron; a connective, and *lithos* = stone.]

Min.: A sub-variety of Natrolite. It is a red zeolitic mineral from the Ural mountains.

***crocards, s. pl.** [Etymol. doubtful. Cf. *crocard*.] A kind of old base money. (Wharton.)

***croce (1), s.** [CROSS.]

***croce (2), *croche, *crowche, s.** [O. Fr. *croce*; Low Lat. *crocia*.]

1. A bishop's crossier. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

2. A shepherd's crook.

***croce (3), s.** [Prob. from *cross*.] One of the sails in a ship, perhaps a cross-sail.

"Heis hie the croce, (he bad) al mak thaim bonn,
And fessyn bonettis beneth the mane sale donn."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 156, 11.

***crō-çē-ōūs, a.** [Lat. *croceus*, from *crocus* = saffron.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having the qualities of or resembling saffron.

2. *Bot.*: Saffron-colored, deep-yellow, with a shade of brown.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhīn, bench; go, çem; thin, thīs; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -çion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

crō-cē-tin, *s.* [Lat. *crocus*; *t* connective; Eng. suff. *-in* (Chem.).]

Chem.: $C_{24}H_{36}O_{11}$. A dark red amorphous powder, obtained by boiling crocin in an atmosphere of carbon dioxide with dilute sulphuric acid. Stuffs mordanted with tin salts acquire by boiling with crocetin a dingy yellow-green color, which by ammonia is turned bright yellow. The yellow robes of the Chinese mandarins are dyed with the fruit of *Gardenia*.

***croche**, *s.* [O. Fr. Cf. *crook*, and Gael. *croic*=a deer's antler.] A little knob which grows at the top of a deer's horn.

***cro-chet** (1), ***crochett**, *s.* [CROCHET.]

crō-chēt (*t* silent) (2), *s.* [Fr. dimin. from *croc*=a hook.] A kind of knitting performed with a little hook, the materials used being cotton, worsted, or silk.

crochet-lace, *s.* Hand-knitted lace.

crochet-needle, *s.* A needle with a hooked end, used for catching the thread and drawing it through the loop in crochet-work.

crochet-type, *s.* Type with fancy faces, to set up in imitation of lace, crochet, or worsted work. (*Knight*.)

crō-chēt (*t* silent), *v. t.* [CROCHET (2), *s.*] To knit or make in the style of crochet.

***croch-e-teur**, *s.* [Fr.] A common porter.

"Rescued? 'Slight I would
Have hired a crocheteur for two carduecs.
To have done so much with his whip."
Beaumont & Fletcher: Hon. Man's T., iii. 1.

***crō-qi-ar-y** (*ci* as *shī*), *s.* [Mid. Eng. *croisier*=a crozier; suff. *-y*.] [CROZIER.]

Eccles.: The official who carries the cross before an archbishop.

crō-čid-ō-lite, *s.* [Ger. *krokydolith*, from Gr. *krokis*, *krokys*=wool, in allusion to the fibrous structure.]

Min.: A fibrous opaque mineral, in aspect like asbestos. Hardness, 4; specific gravity, 3.2-3.26; luster, silky; color, blue or green. Composition: Silica, 51-53; protoxide of iron, 26-34; soda, 5.6-7.0; water, 2.5-5.5, &c. Occurs in South Africa, in Moravia, and in Norway. (*Dana*.)

crō-čin, *s.* [Lat. *crocus*; Eng. suff. *-in* (Chem.).]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{12}O_{15}$. A yellow coloring substance, occurring in Chinese yellow, obtained from the fruit of *Gardenia grandiflora*. It is a bright red powder, soluble in water and in alcohol; with strong sulphuric acid it turns indigo-blue, then violet. Boiled with dilute acid in an atmosphere of CO_2 it yields crocetin and sugar.

crock (1), *s. & v. t.* [A. S. *crocca*. Cogn. with O. Fr. *krokha*; Dut. *cruike*; Icel. *krukka*; Sw. *kruka*; Dan. *krukke*. Skeat thinks it is probably from Gael. *crog*=a pitcher, a jar; Ir. *crogan*; Wel. *cruc*, *crochan*.]

1. An earthenware vessel; a pot, a pitcher, a cup.

"... these crocks were most sufficiently kiln-baked to withstand percolation."—*Dr. Hume: Ancient Meals*, p. 334.

2. (For definition see extract.)

"Black or soot of a pot, or a kettle, or chimney-stock, is called crock."—*Ray: South and East Country Words*.

3. A pot covered with dirt or soot.

"As black as a crock."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xviii.

crock-saw, *s.* A bar of iron, toothed like a saw, which hangs at the back of the fire to carry pots and crocks. (*Blackmore: Lorna Doone*.)

crock (2), *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

1. *Lit.*: A ewe that has given over bearing. (*Burns: The Two Herds*.)

2. *Fig.*: Any useless or worthless animal, especially a horse. (*Slang*.)

crock (3), *s.* [Etym. unknown.] A little stool.

"I bid her come out of the crowd, and seated her upon a little crock at my left hand."—*Tatler*, No. 116.

crock (1), *v. t. & i.* [CROCK (1), *s.*]

A. Trans.: To black with soot of a pot, kettle, &c. "I couldn't condescend to touch with kitchen tongs without crocking myself by the contact."—*Dickens: Nicholas Nickleby*, ch. xliii.

B. Intrans.: To give off soot or smut; to give off coloring matter, as the dye from cloth, &c. Hosiery is often warranted not to *crock*.

crock (2), *v. t.* [CROCK (1), *s.*] To put up in a crock; as, to *crock* butter.

***crocker**, ***crockere**, ***crockere**, *s.* [Eng. *crock* (1), *s.*; *-er*.] A maker of earthenware vessels; a potter.

"As a vessel, of a crockere."—*Wycliffe: Ps.* ii. 9.

crock-ēr-y, *s.* [Eng. *crocker*; *-y*.] Earthenware; vessels manufactured of clay, baked and glazed.

"... articles of domestic crockery."—*Dr. Hume: Ancient Meals*, p. 330.

crockery-ware, *s.* The same as CROCKERY (*q. v.*).

crock-ēt, *s.* [Fr. *crochet*=a little hook.]

1. *Arch.*: An upwardly projecting carved ornament on a Gothic gable or flying-buttress.

"The earliest crockets are to be found in the early English style."—*Glossary of Architecture*.

2. Applied to the croches or knots on a stag's head.

"Of the antlers and the crockets."—*Blackmore: Princess of Thule*, ch. xxv.

crock-ēt-ēd, *a.* [Eng. *crocket*; *-ēd*.]

1. *Lit. & Arch.*: Furnished or ornamented with crockets.

2. *Fig.*: Ornamented as with crockets.

crock-y, *a.* [Eng. *crock* (1), *s.*; *-y*.] Covered with soot or smut.

crōc-ō-dīle, ***cokedrill**, *s. & a.* [Dan. *crocodil*; Sw. *D. krokodil*; Ger. *Krokodil*; Fr. *crocodile*; Prov. *cocodrill*, *cocodrille*; Sp. & Port. *cocodrilo*; Ital. *cocodrilo*; Lat. *crocodilus*; from Gr. *kroko-deilos*, properly an Ionic word,=(1) a kind of lizard, (2) the crocodile or alligator of the Nile. Little or no weight is to be attached to the statement that this is from *krokos*=(1) the crocus, (2) saffron, and *deilos*=... afraid of, and that the Egyptians placed saffron before their beehives to protect them from the animal.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language and Zoology.:

1. *Spec.*: A huge reptile, in general contour most resembling a great lizard, found in or near the Nile and some other rivers. It is the *Lacerta crocodilus* of Linnaeus, the *Crocodilus vulgaris* of Cuvier. Its jaws project moderately; there are six cervical plates; the dorsal shields or scuteons are quadrangular and surrounded by six rows of slightly elevated carinae. The hinder feet are palmated, their posterior border with a festooned crest. It is about twenty-five feet long. At least four varieties of it exist. It was held sacred among the ancient Egyptians. The Nile was and is its best known habitat. It darts with rapidity through the water after the fish, which is its appropriate food, but is dangerous also to dogs, or to human beings entering the water or lingering incautiously on the bank. The way to elude it on land is to turn rapidly and repeatedly in retreating from it, leaving it on each occasion to wheel its clumsy body round.

The Leviathan of Job is almost certainly the crocodile, but in other parts of Scripture different animals are designated by the same word.

"By muddy shore of broad seven-mouthed Nile,
Unweeting of the perilous wandering ways,
Doth meete a cruell craftie crocodile."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. v. 18.

2. *Gen.*: Any closely allied animal. [CROCODILUS, CROCODILIDE.]

II. Logic.: A fallacious dilemma mythically supposed to have been first propounded by a crocodile.

B. As adjective:

1. In any way pertaining to the animal described under *A.*, or to its congeners.

2. Resembling the crocodile.

3. Consisting of crocodiles or animals akin to them, as the crocodile family or genus.

crocodile tears, *s. pl.* [So named from the ancient fable that the crocodile shed tears over its prey. It is averred that they sigh and moan like persons in sore distress.] Hypocritical tears shed by a man of pitiless cruel disposition.

crō-cō-dīl-ī-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. *crocodil(us)*, and *pl. neut. adj. suff. -ia*.]

1. *Zool.*: An order of Reptiles, one of four which have modern representatives, the others being Lacertilia (Lizards), Ophidia (Serpents), and Chelonia (Turtles and Tortoises). They are most closely akin to the first, but differ in having a bony dermal exoskeleton in addition to the ordinary epidermic covering of scales, in having the teeth lodged in distinct sockets, and in internal anatomical characters. In all living crocodiles the centers of the dorsal vertebrae are concave in front; in the fossil species they may be either doubly concave or concave behind. The heart consists of two auricles and two ventricles; the fore feet have five toes, the hind ones four. All the species are oviparous. The



Crocodile.

order contains the modern Crocodiles, Alligators, and Caimans, with the extinct Teleosauria and Belodonts. Professor Owen divides the Crocodilia into three sub-orders: (1) Procolia, or those which have the dorsal vertebrae concave in front; (2) Amphicelia, or those which have them concave at both ends, and (3) Opisthocelia, in which they are concave behind. The first sub-order comprehends all the living forms, whether Crocodiles proper, Alligators, or Gavials. Professor Huxley divided the Crocodilia into three sub-orders, founded on characters derived from the base of the skull and from the nostrils, &c.: (1) Parasuchia, (2) Mesosuchia, and (3) Eusuchia. (See these words.) Under the first were ranked Stagonolepis and Belodon, under the second Teleosaurus, &c., and under the third Crocodilus and other modern genera.

2. *Palaeont.*: Professor Huxley points out that the Parasuchia came first in time, being specialized from the Lacertilia at least as early as the Upper Trias. The Mesosuchia began not later than the Upper Trias, from which they go on to the Cretaceous period. The Eusuchia begin in the Greensand and continue till now. He is of the opinion that all this is exactly accordant with what is required by the theory of evolution, and the case of the crocodiles is as cogent evidence of the actual occurrence of evolution as that of the horses.

crōc-ō-dīl-ī-an, **tercō-ō-dīl-ē-an**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *crocodil(e)*, *i* or *e* connective, and suff. *-an*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Lit. (of a reptile)*: Akin to the crocodile.

"I think it is clear that Stagonolepis is, in the main, a crocodilian reptile."—*Prof. Huxley, in Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xv. (1859), pt. i., p. 455.

2. *Fig.*: Crocodile-like in character; treacherous and cruel.

"O what a crocodilian world is this,
Compos'd of treach'ries and insinuating wiles!"
Quarles: Emblems.

B. As subst.: A member of the order Crocodilia (*q. v.*).

"... the dorsal scales of the same Crocodilians."—*Prof. Huxley, in Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xv. (1859), pt. i., p. 450.

crōc-ō-dīl-ī-dae, *s. pl.* [Lat. *crocodil(us)*, and fem. *pl. adj. suff. -idae*.]

1. *Zool.*: A family of Reptiles, the typical one of the order Crocodilia. It contains the Crocodiles, Alligators, and Gavials (*q. v.*).

2. *Palaeont.*: The genera Crocodilus, Alligator, and Gavialis have all representatives in the Eocene beds of England.

crō-cō-dīl-īne, *a.* [Lat. *crocodilinus*.] Like a crocodile.

tercō-ō-dīl-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Lat. *crocodil(us)*, and suff. *-ity*.]

Logic.: A captious or sophistical method of argumentation. [CROCODILE, *A. II.*]

crōc-ō-dīl-lūs, *s.* [Latin=the crocodile (*q. v.*).]

Zool.: A genus of Reptiles, the typical one of the family Crocodilidae and the order Crocodilia. They have an oblong, blunt, and flattened snout, with two long canine teeth, those of the lower jaw received into a notch in the upper one. The Nilotic, or Common Crocodile, *Crocodilus vulgaris*, belongs to the genus. The Alligators of the West Indies also belong to the genus, but those on this continent are ranked under the genuine genus Alligator (*q. v.*).

crō-cō-īte, ***crō-cōlg-īte**, *s.* [Ger. *crocoisit*, *crocoise*, *krokoit*, from Gr. *krokos*=saffron.]

Min.: A hyacinth-red translucent mineral, adamantine to vitreous in luster; hardness 2.5-3, specific gravity 6. Composition: Oxide of lead, 68.9; chromic acid, 31.1=100. Found in Siberia, Brazil, Hungary, and the Philippian Islands. (*Dana*.) Dana prefers the form Crocoite.

crō-cōn-āte, *s.* [Eng. *crocon(ic)*, and suff. *-ate*.] A salt of croconic acid (*q. v.*).

crō-cōn-īc, *a.* [Gr. *krokos*=saffron.] Saffron-colored.

croconic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_2O_6$. Obtained by dissolving in water the compound formed by the union of carbon monoxide with potassium, after it has been exposed to the air for several weeks or else it explodes. It is a dibasic acid, and is obtained from the water solution in long yellow needles of croconate of potassium; oxalate of potassium remains in solution. The free acid is obtained in orange-yellow crystals, by decomposing the potassium salt with sulphuric acid. It is soluble in water. The croconates are yellow, hence the name of the acid.

crō-cō-xān-thin, *s.* [Lat. *crocus*, and Gr. *xanthos*=yellow.]

Chem.: A yellow coloring matter, occurring in the flowers of *Crocus luteus*. It is not acted on by acids or bases. It is soluble in water and in alcohol, but insoluble in ether.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō. sōn; mūte. cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

croc-, **cūs**, *s.* [Lat. *crocus*; Gr. *krokos*=the crocus.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Bot.*: A genus of Iridaceæ. The perianth, which is single, is colored. The tube is long and the limb cut into six equal segments. Stamens three, distinct; stigma three-parted or three-cleft, segments widening upwards, plaited; ovary three-celled, many-seeded. The root a corm, the leaves grassy. The appropriate habitat of the crocuses is in the south and east of Europe and in Asia Minor. Some are vernal, others flower in autumn. *Crocus luteus* is the Common or Large Yellow Crocus. It was carried from Turkey to various parts of Europe in A.D. 1629. *C. asiaticus*, imported from Greece in the same year, may not be distinct; nor may *C. aureus*, the Small Yellow Crocus, also from Greece. *C. lageneiformis*, another Greek species, has red-yellow, pale-yellow, and more typical yellow varieties. *C. vernus* is the Common Purple or White Spring Crocus. *C. sativus* is an autumnal plant, brought from the East. It has long been cultivated for its long reddish-orange drooping stigmas, which when dried become the saffron of the shops. According to Gussone *C. odoratus* furnishes Sicilian saffron.

"A certain young gentleman, called *Crocus*, went to plait at coits in the field with Mercurie, and being heedless of himself, Mercurie's coit happened by mishap to hit him on the head, whereby he received a wound that yet long killed him altogether, to the great discomfort of his friends. Finally, in the place where he bled, saffron was after found to grow, whereupon the people seeing the color of the chine as it stood (although I doubt not but it grew there before), adjudged it to come of the blood of *Crocus*, and therefore they gave it his name."—*Holinshed: England*, ch. viii.

2. *Hortic.*: A dry sandy soil is the best for the several crocuses. Their chief foes are slugs, which may be driven away by the application of lime-water.

3. *Phar.*: Saffron. The dried stigma and part of the style of *Crocus sativus*. It has a powerful aromatic odor, and stains the wet skin an intense orange-yellow. Saffron has a slight stimulating action. It is used as a coloring agent, as *Tinctura croci*, and is an ingredient of the decoction of aloes, pill of aloes and myrrh, compound tincture of cinchona, ammoniated tincture of opium, and tincture of rhubarb.

4. *Chem.*: A name given by the alchemists to orange or red-colored metallic oxides and oxysulphides. *Crocus antimonii* or *metallorum* was oxysulphide of antimony; *C. Martii* sesquioxide of iron, and *C. Veneris* cuprous oxide.

5. *Metal.*: A polishing powder composed of peroxide of iron. It is prepared from crystals of sulphate of iron, calcined in crucibles. The portion at the bottom, which has been exposed to the greatest heat, is the hardest, is purplish in color, and is called crocus. It is used for polishing brass or steel. The upper portion is of a scarlet color, and is called rouge. It is used for polishing gold, silver, and speculum metal. Rouge, the cosmetic, is made from safflower, or from carmine, which is a preparation of cochineal.

croft (1), *s.* [A corruption of *carafe* (q. v.).] A glass water-bottle.

"The bishop . . . pushed the croft to the vicar."—*Savage: R. Medlicott*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

croft (2), **craft**, ***crofte**, *s.* [A. S. Cogn. with Dut. *kroft*=a hillock.]

1. A close or piece of inclosed ground adjoining a house.

"I knew a Scottish peasant who possessed
A few small crofts of stone-encumbered ground."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. v.

2. A small farm.

"This have I learn'd,
Tending my flocks hard by, 't' th' hilly crofts
That brow this bottom glade."
Milton: *Comus*, 590-92.

croft-land, *s.* The land of superior quality, which, according to the old mode of farming, was still cropped.

"Time and manure were unknown, except on a few acres of what is called *croft-land* . . ."
—*P. Tinevald: Dumfri. Statist. Acc.*, i. 181.

croft-ër, **craft-er**, ***croiteir**, *s.* [Eng. *croft*; -er.] One who rents a small piece of land.

"There cannot be too many day-laborers, nor too few large crofters, who hold their grounds of the farmers."—*Agr. Surv. Aberd.* (Pref. Obs.), p. 14.

croft-ìng, *s.* [Eng. *croft*; -ing.]

1. The state of being successively cropped.

"By turning this croft-land into grass, the labor and manure that has yearly been bestowed upon it, may be employed in improving and enriching the other third part, and bringing it into crofting."—*Maxwell: Sel. Trans.*, p. 12.

2. Transferred to the land itself which is cropped in this way.

"The lands are generally divided into crofting and outfield-land. The crofting consisteth of four breaks."

They shall dung no part of their former crofting, till these four new breaks are brought in."—*Maxwell: Sel. Trans.*, p. 316. (*Jamieson*.)

3. Exposing linen on the grass to the influence of air and sunshine, after being bucked or soaked in an alkaline lye.

***croğ-an** [Gael. *crog*=a crock.] A term used in the West Highlands of Scotland to denote a bowl, or vessel of a similar shape, for holding milk.

***croich-lies**, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.] A disease affecting the cattle on the coast of Moray, Scotland, and described as peculiar to that district.

"The only name by which it is any where known is the *croichlys*.—At first one apprehends a dislocation, or other cause of lameness, in the hip-joint. While attending to that, the other leg is discovered to be in the same state, and in a short time the lameness appears in all the legs."—*Agr. Surv. Nairn and Moray*, p. 316.

***croil**, *s.* [Dut. *krieh*.] A dwarf, a crooked person.

***croīn**, ***croon**, ***croyne**, *v. i.* [CROON, *v.*]

1. To make a continued cry or noise, as a bull.

"He said he was a lichelus bul,
That crouyd even day and nyght."
Maitland: *Poems*, p. 960.

2. To whine, to persist in moaning; often used concerning peevish children, or adults who habitually utter heavy complaints under slight indisposition.

3. To hum or sing in a low tone.

"Whiles holding fast his gude blue bonnet;
Whiles crouching o'er some auld Scots sonnet."
Burns: *Tam o' Shanter*.

***croīn**, ***crone**, ***croyne**, ***crune**, *s.* [CROON, *s.*]

1. A hollow continued moan.

"Like as twa boustous bullis by horn and by,
With front to front and horne for horne attanis
Buschand togiddir with crones and fereful grania."
Doug.: *Virgil*, 497, 49.

2. A simple piece of music; a chant.

3. An incantation, as being uttered with a hollow murmuring sound.

"She can o'ercast the night, and cloud the moon,
And mak the deils obedient to her crune."
Ramsay: *Poems*, li. 95.

croīn-tër, *s.* [Prob. a corruption of *crooner* (q. v.).] One of the names given, on the Frith of Forth, to the Gray Gurnard.

"Trigla Gurnardus, Gray Gurnard; Crooner, or Croīnter."—*Neill: List of Fishes*, p. 14.

***crois**, *s.* [CROSS.]

***crois-àde**, ***crois-a-dò**, *s.* [Fr. *croisade*, from *croiz*=a cross.]

1. A crusade, a holy war.

"See that he take the name of Urban, because a pope of that name did first institute the *croisado* . . ."
—*Bacon*.

2. A crusader.

"If envy make thy labors prove thy loss,
No marvel if a *croisade* wear the cross."
Verses prefixed to *Fuller's Holy War*.

3. A cross.

"Like the rich *croisade* on th' imperial ball."
Zouch: *Dove*, 1613.

***croise** (1), ***croisee**, *s.* [Fr. *croisé*=a crusader, from *croiz*=a cross.]

1. A pilgrim who carried a cross.

2. A crusader; a soldier fighting against infidels under the banner of the cross.

"The clergy, whose wealth and policy enabled them to take advantage of the necessity and weakness of the *croises*, were generally the purchasers of both."—*Burke: Abridgement of English History*.

***croise** (2), *s.* [CRUISE (2), *s.*]

***croise**, *v. t.* [Fr. *croiser*.] To brand with the mark of the cross; to mark in any way with a cross. [CROSS.]

"Himself the first was *croised* on his flesh."
Langtoft, p. 226.

crois-ant, ***crois-sant**, *a. & s.* [CRESCENT, *a.*]

***A. As adj.**: Increasing.

"So often as she [the Moone] is seene westward after the sunne is gone downe, and shineth the forepart of the night onely, she is *croisant*, and in her first quarter."
—*Holland: Pliny*, bk. xviii., c. 32.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A crescent.

" . . . seates a little imbowed neere the forme of a *croisant*."—*The Masque of the Inner Temple and Grayes Inn* (1612).

2. *Her.*: A cross, the ends of which terminated in crescents.

***crois-ër-le**, ***croys-er-le**, ***croys-er-ye**, *s.* [O. Fr. *croiserie*.] A crusade.

"The prechede of the *croyserye* wide."
Rob. of Glouc., p. 486.

***crois-ëy**, ***croysay**, *s.* [Fr. *croisé*=a crusader.] A crusade.

" . . . they were greatly abashed, and then ordeyned a *croysay*, against these yuell Christen people, . . ."
—*Berners: Frois. Cron.*, c. 216.

***crois-ì-ër**, *s.* [O. Fr. *croisier*, from *crois*=a cross.]

Ch. Hist.: A religious order, founded in honor of the invention of the Holy Cross by the Empress Helena. They followed the rule of St. Augustine. In England they obtained the name of *Crouched Friars* or *Crutched Friars* (q. v.). (*Staunton*.)

***crok-ard**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A counterfeit coin, value about one halfpenny, introduced from abroad in the reign of Edward I.

***cro-kër**, *s.* [Eng. *croc*(us); -er.] A cultivator of or dealer in saffron.

"The *crokers*, or saffron-men . . ."
—*Holinshed: England*, c. 8.

cro-mà, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A quaver (q. v.).

***crombe**, ***cromwbe**, *s.* [Cf. Gael. *crom*=(*s.*) a bending, (*a.*) bent.] A staff with a hooked end.

crom-bolle, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *crom*=crumb, and *bolle*=bowl.] A bread dish (†).

"At the londes ende laye a litell *crombolle*."
P. Plowman: *Crede*, 437.

crom-cruach, *s.* [Gael. *cromchruach*.] The name of the chief idol of the Irish before their conversion by St. Patrick.

***crome**, *s.* [Gael. *crom*=bent.] A hook, a pincer. "Rent apieces with hot burning *cromes*."—*Bacon: Works*, li. 150.

crom-förd-ite, *s.* [Named from Cromford, in Derbyshire, England, near to which it was first found, about the year 1800.]

Min.: A chloro-carbonate of lead, its composition being represented by the formula PbOCO₂·PbCl. It crystallizes in the Pyramidal (*Miller*) or Tetragonal system (*Dana*), and mostly in simple forms of great beauty, in which the square prism predominates. Cleavages parallel to two prisms, and basal. Has occurred in late years in magnificent crystals in lead mines near Monte Ponì, Sardinia, but is still scarce. The same as PROSEGNITE (q. v.). (*Thos. Davies, F. G. S.*)

crom-ì-lech (*ch guttural*), **ì-crom-leh**, *s.* [Wel.=an incumbent flag, a stone of covenant (*Spurrell*); from *crom*=bending, bowed, and *lech*=a flat stone, a flag.]

Archæology: An erection consisting of two or more stones standing like pillars, with a large flat, or rather a slightly inclined one, placed upon the top, so as to make the whole present a rude resemblance to a table. Two fine cromlechs exist at Plas Newydd in Anglesea; others, less notable, are scattered through Wales; they exist also in Scotland, Jersey, Brittany, and throughout the Celtic area. Formerly they were generally held to be old altars for sacrifices. Borlase long ago suggested that they were sepulchres, an opinion which, meeting with but little credit at first, is now the one generally held. A cromlech is called also a Dolmen (q. v.). Somewhat similar erections are seen in various parts of Europe, in Arabia, in India, and North and South America, other races than the Celtic having adopted the same idea.

¶ Nature can ape the formation of at least the top of a rude cromlech. If amid the subsidence which took place during the glacial period, an iceberg grounded on the top of a submarine shoal and melted, a flat tabular stone may have been deposited horizontally upon the summit. On the relevation of the land it may have remained in position. Pseudo-cromlechs of this kind are seen on various mountain-tops.

" . . . and, there, behold

A Druid cromlech!"
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iiii.

cro-mor-na, *s.* [Ger. *krummhorn*=a crooked horn; Fr. *cornorne*.] [CREMONA.]

Music: The cornorna or krummhorn is a reed-pipe stop of an organ, tuned in unison with open-diapason, and depending for the peculiar timbre or quality of its tone upon the shape and proportions of the tube through which the sound of the tongue is emitted. (*Knight*). [STOP.]

Crom-wèl-ìl-àn, *a. & s.* [From Oliver Cromwell, who was born at Huntingdon, England, April 25, 1599; made Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland December 16, 1653; and died September 3, 1658.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to Oliver Cromwell.

B. As substantive:

1. A follower of Oliver Cromwell.

2. *In Ireland* (pl.): The descendants of English settlers first sent to Ireland by Oliver Cromwell.

" . . . whose descendants are still called *Cromwellians*, . . ."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

bòil, **bōy**; **pòut**, **jōw1**; **cat**, **gell**, **chorus**, **ghin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**;
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**,

sin, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-sious = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

crone, ***croan**, ***crony**, *s.* [Probably connected with Gael. & Irish *crion*=withered, dry, old; *crion*=to wither.]

*1. An old ewe.

"Fresh herrings plenty Michel brings,
With fatted crones, and such old things."
Tusser: Husbandry, The Farmer's Daily Diet.

*2. An old woman.

"Wild Darrell is an altered man,
The village crones can tell."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 27.

*3. A man who talks and acts like an old woman.
"A few old batter'd crones of office."—*Disraeli.*

cron-ique (ique as *èk*), *s.* [O. Fr.] A chronicle.
"As the cronique telleth, . . ."—*Gower, i. 81.*

crön-stéd-tite, *s.* [Sw. & Ger. *cronstedtit*. Named after A. Fr. Cronstedt, a Swedish mineralogist and chemist.]

Min.: A brilliantly vitreous mineral, crystallizing in hexagonal prisms or in diverging sub-cylindrical or reniform groups, or amorphous. The hardness is 3.5, the specific gravity 3.3; the color black, but with a dark olive-green streak. Composition: Silica, 21-23; sesquioxide of iron, 29-35; protoxide of iron, 27-58; oxide of manganese, 1-5; magnesia, 3-4; water, 10-11. Found in Cornwall, England, also in Bohemia. (*Dana.*)

crō-nŷ, crō-nle, *s.* [*Crony* and *crone* were originally only different ways of writing the same word.] [*CRONE.*]

*1. A crone.

"Marry not an old *crony* or a fool for money."—*Burton. (Trench: English Past and Present, pp. 64, 65.)*

*2. An intimate friend, an associate.

"My name is fun—your *cronie* dear,
The nearest friend ye ha'e."
Burns: The Holy Fair.

***crōo**, *v. i.* [An imitative word.] To coo as a dove. (*Ash.*)

***crōo**, *s.* [Arm. *crou*=a styte.] A hovel, a styte.
"I may sit in my wee *crōo* house,
At the rock and the reel to toll fu' dreary."
Jacobite Relics, l. 45.

crōod, croud, *v. i.* [An imitative word.] To coo as a dove.

"While thro' the brae the cushat crouds
With wailfu' cry!"
Burns: To William Simpson.

crōo-dle, *v. i.* [A dimin. of *croud* (q. v.).]

*1. To coo like a dove.

"Far ben thy dark green plantin's shade,
The cushat croudles am'rously"
Tannahill: Poems, p. 159.

*2. To hum a song.

*3. To cower, to couch, to cuddle.

"There," said Lucia, as she clung *crouding* to him."—*C. Kingsley: Two Years Ago, ch. x. (Davies.)*

crook, ***croc**, ***crok**, ***croke**, ***crooke**, ***cruke**, *s.* [O. Dut. *croke*; Dut. *kreuk*=a fold, a bend; Icel. *krókr*=a hook; Sw. *krok*; Dan. *krog*=a crook, *kroge*=to crook, to bend. Cf. also Gael. *crocan*=a hook, a crook; Wel. *crwca*=crooked; *crwg*=a crook; Fr. *croc*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

*1. A crooked, bent, or curved instrument. *Used:*

(1) Of a hook.

"In goith the grapnel so ful of *crokes*."
Chaucer: Leg. Good Women; Cleop., 61.

(2) Of a sickle or reaping-hook.

"Queen corne is cornen with *crokes* kene."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 40.

(3) Of a shepherd's staff, a staff with a bent or curved piece of iron at the end, by means of which the shepherd is enabled to catch his sheep.

"He left his *crook*, he left his flocks."—*Prior.*

*2. A curl, a ringlet.

"Thogh yur crone be ischape, fair beth yur *crokes*."—*Reliq. Antiq., ii. 175.*

**II. Figuratively:*

*1. A curve, a bend, a meander, a turning.

"My wife ensued, through lanes and *crokes* and darkness
most we past."—*Phaer: Virgil's Æneid, bk. ii.*

*2. A bow, a kneeling before any one.

"Hee is the now court-god, and well applied
With sacrifice of knees, of *crooks* and cringe."
Ben Jonson: Sejanus, act i.

*3. A halt.

"If ye mind to walk to heaven, without a cramp or a *crook*, I fear ye must go your way alone."—*Rutherford: Lett., P. II., ep. ii.*

*4. A trick, deceit, a trap.

"Hy were ashreynt in her *crook*."

Alisaunder, 4,819.

*5. A gibbet.

" . . . forthwith led
Unto the *crooke*."

Spenser: F. Q., V. v. 18.

B. Technically:

*1. *Domestic:* The iron chain with its hooks on which vessels for cooking are hung over the fire.

"They're now as black as the *crook*."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor, ch. xxxv.*

*2. *Music:* A short tube, either straight or curved, adapted for insertion between the mouthpiece and the body of the horn, trumpet, or cornet-a-piston, for the purpose of altering the key. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

*3. *Eccles.*: The pastoral staff of a bishop or abbot, fashioned like a shepherd's crook, and ornamented with jewels, carvings, &c.

"For er the bishop hent hem with his *crook*

They weren in the archdeken's book."

Chaucer: The Frere's Tale, v. 6,900.

*4. A bishop's crook is exactly of the same form as the lituus, or crooked wand of the old Roman augurs. It is not the same as a *CROZIER* (q. v.).

*5. (1) *By hook or by crook:* By some means or other; by fair means or foul.

(2) *Crooks and bands:* The hooks and staples used for hinges. The crook is the iron hook fixed in stone or in a wooden door-post on which the band turns.

crook-back, *s.* A crook-backed person; one who has a crooked or deformed back.

"Nay, take away this scolding *crook-back* rather."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., v. 5.

crook-backed, crook-backt, *adj.* Having a crooked or deformed back.

"Or *crook-backt*, or a dwarf, . . ."—*Lev. xxi. 20.*

***crook-headed**, *a.* With a curved or bent face. (*Curvifrons; Withal*, ed. 1688, p. 92.)

crook-kneed, *a.* With crooked or bent knees, bandy.

"*Crook-kneed* and dew-lapp'd like Thessalian bulls."

Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream, iv. 1.

crook-saddle, *s.* A saddle for supporting panners.

"Creels and *crook-saddles* are entirely in disuse."—*P. Alfrod: Aberd. Statist. Acc., xv. 462.*

crook-shouldered, *a.* With crooked or deformed shoulders.

"It is reported of Plato, that being *crook-shouldered*, his scholars, who so much admired him, would endeavor to be like him, by bolstering out their garments on that side, that they might appear *crooked* too."—*South: Serm., vii. 190.*

crook-studie, *s.* A cross-beam in a chimney from which the crook is suspended; that which keeps the crook steady.

crook-tree, *s.* The same as *CROOK-STUDIE*.

crook, ***croken**, ***crooken**, ***crokyn**, ***croki**, *v. t. & i.* [*CROOK, s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To bend, to curve, to make crooked or curved.

" . . . bowing or *crooking* the tail."—*Derham: Physico-Theology, bk. v., ch. xi. (Note.)*

(2) To curl.

"The hare here well to *croki*."—*Avenbite, p. 177.*

*2 *Figuratively:*

(1) To turn from the right path, to pervert.

" . . . I thinke there is no one thing that *crokes* youthe more than such unlawful games."—*Ascham: Toxophilus.*

(2) To turn or pervert to an end; to misapply.

"Whatsoever affairs pass such a man's hands, he *crooketh* them to his own ends . . ."—*Bacon.*

II. Music: To alter the crook of a wind instrument, so as to put it into another key.

**B. Intransitive:*

1. Literally:

(1) To be bent, curved, or crooked; to have a curve or bend.

"The port lieth in from eastern seas, and *crokith* like a bowe."
Phaer: Virgil's Æneid, bk. iii.

(2) To bow, to crouch, to cringe.

"I clyng, I cluche, I *croke*, I couwe."—*Reliq. Antiq., ii. 211.*

"We halt, and *crook* ever since we fell."—*Rutherford: Lett., P. I., ep. 61.*

II. Fig.: To go astray, to wander.

"Thes new ordres that *croken* fro ordnauce of Crist."

—*Wycliffe: Sel. Works, 289.*

*3 (1) *To crook a finger:* To make the slightest exertion or movement.

(2) *To crook a hough:* To sit down; to be seated; to bend the knee-joint in order to motion.

(3) *To crook the elbow:* To use freedom with the bottle.

(4) *To crook one's mou':* To close the lips in order to articulate; to disfigure the face, as when about to cry; to manifest anger or scorn by a distortion of the mouth.

"O kend my minny I were wi' you,

Illfardly wad she *crook* her mou'."

Gaberlunzie Man, Herd's Coll., ii. 51.

crook-éd, *croked, *crookede, *crokid, *crokyd, *a.* [*Eng. crook; -ed.*]

I. Literally:

*1. Bent, curved.

"That tassell'd horn so gaily gilt,
That faulchion's *crooked* blade and hilt."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 29.

*2. Turning or twisting; not straight; winding.

" . . . a small knot of narrow, *crooked*, and filthy lanes, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvi.*

*3. Deformed.

"He is deformed, *crooked*, old, and sere."

Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 2.

II. Figuratively:

*1. *Of persons:* Departing from the right way; perverse.

"They have corrupted themselves, . . . they are a perverse and *crooked* generation."—*Deut. xxxii. 5.*

*2. *Of things:*

(1) Perverse, untoward, not straightforward.

"But whom, I ask, of individual souls,

Have ye withdrawn from passion's *crooked* ways?"

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

(2) Deceitful, untrustworthy, malignant.

"Calm, thinking villains, whom no faith could fix,

Of *crooked* counsels and dark politics."

Pope: Temple of Fame, 410, 411.

crooked mouth, *s.* The name given to a species of Flounder. (*Buchan.*)

"*Pleuronectes tuberculatus*, *Crooked mouth*."—*Arbuthnot: Peterhead, p. 18.*

crook-éd-lŷ, *crokedi, *adv.* [*Eng. crooked; -ly.*]

*1. *Lit.:* In a crooked, bent, or curved manner or fashion.

"She *crampyssheth* her lymes *crokedi*."

Chaucer: Queen Annyda, 174.

*2. *Fig.:* Perversely, untowardly.

"If we walk perversely with God, he will walk *crookedly* towards us."—*Taylor: Rule of Living Holy.*

crook-éd-nëss, *crok-ed-ness, *s.* [*English crooked; -ness.*]

I. Literally:

*1. The quality of being crooked, bent, or curved; curvature, curvity, inflection.

" . . . the absence of straightness, in bodies capable thereof, is *crookedness*."—*Hooker.*

*2. A physical deformity.

"When the heathens offered a sacrifice to their false gods, they would make a severe search to see if there were any *crookedness* or spot, . . . in their sacrifices."—*Taylor: Worthy Communicant.*

**II. Fig.:* Perverseness, untowardness.

"But the wickedness of his will and *crookedness* or forwardness wherewith hee sleath vnrighteously."—*Tyndall: Works, p. 301.*

***crook-el**, *v. i.* [*A frequent. from croo, v. (q. v.).*]

To coo as a dove. (*Ash.*)

crook-en, *v. t.* [*Eng. crook; -en.*]

*1. *Lit.:* To make crooked, curved, twisted, or bent.

*2. *Fig.:* To make perverse or untoward; to pervert, to lead astray.

"Images be of more force to *crooken* an unhappy soul, than to teach and instruct it."—*Homilies, bk. ii.; Against Idolatry.*

crookes'-ite, *s.* [Named after Mr. William Crookes, F. R. S., F. C. S., the discoverer of the metal thallium.]

Min.: A brittle mineral of metallic luster and lead-gray color. Hardness, 2.5-3; specific gravity, 6.9. Composition: selenium, 33.28; copper, 45.76; thallium, 17.25; silver, 3.71=100. Occurs in Norway.

crook-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*CROOK, v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of making crooked (*lit. & fig.*).

***crōol**, *v. i.* [*An imitative word.*] To mutter. (*Ash.*)

crōom, crome, *s.* [*Gael. crom*=bent.] A husbandman's forks with long tines. (*Prou.*)

crōon, *croin, *croyne, *v. i. & t.* [*An imitative word.*]

*1. *Intrans.*: To sing in a low voice.

"I was *crooning* to keep them quiet a wee while since."

—*Scott: Antiquary, ch. xi.*

*2. *Trans.*: To murmur softly.

"Hearing such stanzas *crooned* in her praise."—*C.*

Brontë: Jane Eyre, ch. xiv.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, xîr, marine; gô, pôr, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

croon, *s.* [CROON, *v.*] A hollow and continued moan.

croon-ér, crown-er, *s.* [Eng. *croon*; -*er*.] *Ichthy.*: According to some, the Gray Gurnard, a fish. *Trigla gurnardus* (Linn.). It receives this name from the crooning or croyning noise it makes after being taken. It is also vulgarly called the Captain. (*Jamieson.*)

croon-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CROWN, *v.*] **A. & B.** As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of singing or humming in a low tone; a croon.

"Here an old grandmother was crooning over a sick child and rocking it to and fro."—*Charles Dickens.*

croop, *v. t.* [CROUP, *v.*]

***croose**, *s.* [Etym. unknown.] An assistant to the banker at basset. (*Ash.*)

croop (1), ***crope**, ***crope**, *s.* [A. S. *cropp*, *cropp* = (1) a top, . . . (2) a bird's claw. Cogn. with Dut. *croop* = a claw; Ger. *kropf*; Icel. *kroppr* = a hunch or bump; Sw. *kropp*; Dan. *krop* = the trunk of the body. Also, in Celtic languages: Wel. *croipa* = the claw of a bird; Gael. and Ir. *sgróban*. (*Skeat.*)]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. The first stomach or crop of a fowl.

"So, stooping down from hawthorn top,
He thought to put him in his crop."
Cooper: The Nightingale and Glow-worm.

2. The top or highest part of anything.

"A man as a tre,
Of whilk the crop es turned downard."
Hampole: P. of Consc., 662.

3. The act of cutting, clipping, or cropping.

4. That which is cut, gathered, or cropped from anything.

"Guiltless of steel, and from the razor free,
It falls a plenteous crop reserv'd for thee."
Dryden: Fables.

5. *Spec.*: The harvest; the corn gathered of a field.

"Lab'ring the soil, and reaping plenteous crop
Corn, wine, and oil."
Milton: P. L., xii. 18.

6. Corn and other plants cultivated, while still growing.

7. The yield of a particular plant.

"... but he hoped that before the time came for shipping the new crop [cotton] matters would have greatly improved."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

*8. Hair worn short, and without powder.

"Wearing the hair short, and without powder, was at this time considered a mark of French principles. Hair so worn was called a crop."—*Letters of Sir G. C. Lewis, p. 410. (Davies.)*

II. Fig.: A yield, a return, a harvest.

B. Technically:

1. *Mining*:

(1) Tin ore of the first quality, after it is dressed or cleaned for smelting.

(2) The appearance of a vein or seam, or of ore or coal, at the surface; the strike.

2. *Geol.*: The outcrop of a bed, layer, or stratum.

3. *Ornith.*: A pouch or dilatation in the raptorial and grain-feeding birds at the lower part of the neck, just in front of the merry-thought. Here the food is kept for a time before being transferred to the proper digestive organs. (*Nicholson.*) [A., I. 1.]

4. *Entom.*: A membranous, usually folded, stomach in the masticating insects. It constitutes a first stomach, from which the food passes into a second one termed the gizzard.

† Another name for 3 and 4 is *INGLUVIES* (*q. v.*).

† (1) *Crop of whey*: The thick part of whey.

"... that delicious beverage called crop of whey,
..."
Blackwood's Mag.

(2) *Crop and root*: A proverbial phrase signifying entirely, completely. (*Cf. Root and branch.*)

"Therefore they conclude to go on upon a course, and sweep off the bishops of both kingdoms crop and root."
Spalding, i. 100.

(3) *Rotation of crops*: [ROTATION.]

***crop-doublet**, *s.* A short doublet.

"Hospitality went out of fashion with crop-doublets."—*Love will Find Out the Way, i. 1.*

crop-ear, *s.*

1. A horse whose ears have been cropped.

"What horse? a roan, a crop-ear, is it not?"—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., ii. 8.*

2. A person whose ears have been cropped.

crop-eared, *a.* Having the ears cropped.

"A crop-eared scrivener, this."
Ben Jonson: Masques.

crop-lifting, *s.* The stealing of a crop.

crop-ore, *s.*

Min.: The best ore of a parcel.

crop-out, *s.*

Mining, Mineral Surveying & Geol.: The rising up to the surface of one or more strata; an outcrop (*q. v.*).

† For *crop out*, *v.*, see *CROP*, *v.*

***crop-sick**, *a.* Sick through over-eating or drinking; sick with excess.

"Strange odds! where crop-sick drunkards must engage
A hungry foe, and arm'd with sober rage."
Tate: Juvenal, sat. xv.

***crop-sickness**, *s.* Sickness through excess in eating or drinking.

crop-weed, *s.* A name for *Centaurea nigra*.

croûp (2), *s.* [CRAP.] A name given to two plants: (1) *Polygonum Fagopyrum*, (2) *Lolium perenne*.

croûp, *croppen, *v. t. & i.* [CROP (1), *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To cut off the top or tip, to lop.

(2) *Spec.*: To mow or reap the harvest.

(3) To pluck off, to pull off or gather.

(4) To eat off, to graze, to browse.

(5) To sow, to plant; to cause to bear a crop.

2. *Fig.*: To cut off untimely.

II. Bookbinding: To cut the edges of a book so closely as to reduce the margin too much.

"The book is quite perfect, but has been cruelly cropt."
S. J. Herbage: Intro. to Gesta Romanorum, p. xxi.

B. Intransitive:

I. Lit.: To pluck, to gather.

"Of these she cropp'd to please her infant son,
And I myself the same rash act had done."
Pope: Fable of Dryope, 25.

***II. Figuratively:**

1. To yield a harvest, to bear fruit.

"Royal wench!
She made great Cæsar lay his sword to bed:
He plough'd her, and she cropp'd."
Shakesp.: Ant. and Cleop., ii. 2.

2. The same as to *crop the cause*, or *causeway* (*q. v.*).

"... treacherously cropping within his land."—*Spalding, ii. 214.*

† To *crop out*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To appear or come to light incidentally and occasionally.

"... the same idea and phraseology crop out."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science (3d ed.), x. 248.*

2. *Mining, Mineral Surveying & Geol.*: To come to or appear at the surface, as a layer, bed, or stratum, underlying another but showing itself from below at the edge, the main part of the surface being covered.

"In many places, immense quantities [of iron-stone] may be observed cropping out on the banks of those streams."—*Wilson: Agr. Sur. Renfr., p. 25.*

† To *crop the causeway*: To walk boldly in the street; literally, to keep the uppermost part (*S. synon. the crown*) of the causeway.

"All the covenanters now proudly crop the causeway, glad at the incoming of this army."—*Spalding, i. 176.*

crope, *v. i.* [CROUP (1), *v.*] To make a hoarse noise.

croûp-fûl, *a.* [Eng. *crop*; *ful* (1).] Having a full crop or stomach; satiated.

"And, croûpful, out of doors he flings,
Ere the first cock his matin rings."
Milton: L'Allegro.

***croplin, *cropon, *cropyn**, *s.* [O. Fr. *croplion*.] The buttock or haunch.

cropped, crôpt, *pa. par. or a.* [CROP, *v.*]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adjective*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Cut, lopped, mown, reaped.

"I saw him with that lily cropped
Impatient swim to meet
My quick approach, and soon he dropped
The treasure at my feet."
Cooper: The Dog and the Water Lily.

2. Planted or set with a crop.

II. Bookbinding: A book cut so severely as to reduce the margin too much. When cut into the print, the book is said to bleed.

croûp-pér, *s.* [Eng. *crop*; -*er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A grain or plant which yields a crop.

"The root was recognized as a field cropper."—*Smithson: Useful Book for Farmers, p. 32.*

(2) One who, having no interest in the land, works it in consideration of receiving a portion of the crop for his labor.

2. *Fig.*: A fall on to the head; hence, an utter failure, a collapse.

"Handicraftsman was leading three lengths, but fell a cropper, which took all the go out of him."—*Field.*

II. Ornith.: A variety of pigeon having a large crop. [POUTER.]

"There be tame and wild pigeons; and of tame there be croppers, carriers, rants."—*Watson: Angler.*

croûp-pling, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CROP, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *substantive*:

1. The act of cutting, lopping, mowing, or reaping.

"And slitting of noses, and cropping of ears,
While his own ass's rags were more fit for the shears."
Swift: The Yahoo's Overthrow.

2. The act or process of raising crops.

croûp-py, croûp-pie, *s.* [Eng. *cropp*; -*y*.]

1. *Irish Hist.*: One whose ears have been cropped for treason. The word was especially applied during Irish insurrections to an Irish rebel, and is rendered notoriously immortal in the song "Croppies, lie down."

2. *Eng. Hist.*: A Roundhead. (So called from the fact that the Roundheads, as the parliamentary party in the reign of Charles I. were called, wore their hair cut short, in contradistinction to the Royalists, who wore their hair in long ringlets.)

3. One whose hair has been cropped in prison. (*Slang.*)

croquet (pron. *crô-kâ*), *s.* [Fr. *croquer* = to crack.]

1. An open-air game played with mallets, balls, and little iron hoops or arches. It may be played by any two or more persons. It consists in driving the ball through a certain number of hoops in order till it reaches a peg at the end of the ground. On the way the player may if he choose endeavor to strike his opponent's ball and drive it away from the hoop which it has to pass through.

2. When a player has croqueted or struck his opponent's ball with his own, he is entitled to place his own ball in contact with it, and by a smart blow of his mallet to drive it to any distance he pleases: this is called a croquet.

croquet (pron. *crô-kâ*), *v. t. & i.* [CROQUET, *s.*]

A. Trans.: In the game of croquet, to drive the opponent's ball away from his hoop by a smart blow of the mallet on one's own ball.

B. Intrans.: To play the game of croquet.

crô-quêtte (quette as *kêt*), *s.* [From Fr. *croquer* = to crunch.] A mass of meat finely minced, highly seasoned, made into cakes, rolled in bread crumbs or cracker dust and fried in grease.

crôre, *s.* [Various Hindoo languages.] Ten millions. (*Anglo-Indian.*) Often used of rupees, a crore of which are about three million dollars.

crozier (pr. *crô-zhêr*), ***crocer**, ***croycer**, ***croysier**, ***crozier**, *s.* [O. Fr. *croiser*; Fr. *croix* = a cross.]

1. *Ecclesiastical*:

(1) The pastoral staff of an archbishop, surmounted by a cross; or of a bishop or abbot, terminating in a curve or crook. It is generally elaborately carved and ornamented with jewels, &c.

"... Anselmus and Thomas
Becket, who, with their croziers,
did almost try it with the king's
sword."—*Bacon.*

(2) A cross-bearer.

"A crozier: cruciferarius, crucifer."—*Cathol. Angl.*

2. *Astron.*: A constellation in the Southern hemisphere, consisting of four stars in the form of a cross; also known as the Southern Cross.

***croziered** (pr. *crô-zhêrd*), *a.* [Eng. *crozier*; -*ed*.] Carrying a crozier.

***cros-lêt** (1), ***crose-lêt**, ***crosse-lêt**, *s.* [Cf. O. Fr. *croislet*; Fr. *croislet*; Sp. *crisol*; Ital. *crociuolo*; Low Lat. *crucibulum*.] A crucible.

"And this chanoun took out a crosselet
Of his bosom, and schewed it the prest."
Chaucer: Canon's Yeoman's Tale, i. 305.

***cros-lêt** (2), ***cross-lêt**, *s.* [A dimin. from *cross* (*q. v.*).] A little cross.

"Then Una gan to aske, if ought he knew,
Or heard abroad of that her champion trow,
That in his armor bare a croslet red?"
Spenser: F. Q., I. vi. 86.



Head of a Crozier.

bôll, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, gell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; -cian, -tian = shàn. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tîon, -gion = zhûn. -tious, -cious, sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -sious = shûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, del.

***cross**-lēt-ēd, *a.* [Eng. *croset*; -ed.] Marked with a crosslet.

"The Saracens, Curdmans, and Ishmaelites yield, To the scallop, the saltier, and crosetled shield,"

Scott: *The Fire-King*.

cross, ***croiz**, ***croice**, ***crois**, ***croiz**, ***cross**, ***croise**, ***croyc**, ***croys**, ***croys**, *s.*, *a.*, *adv.* & *prep.* [O. Fr. *crois*; Fr. *croix*; Sp. & Port. *crúz*; Ital. *croce*, from Lat. *crucem*, accus. of *crux*=a cross; Sw. & Dan. *kors*. The root is the same as in Eng. *crook* (q. v.).]

A. As substantive:

1. **Ordinary Language:**

1. **Literally:**

(1) A gibbet consisting of two pieces laid across each other at various angles, and in various patterns.

"At Costantynople is the *cross* of our Lord Jesu Crist."—*Maunderville*, p. 9.

(2) A monument or ornament, either made in form of a cross or surmounted with a cross.

"She doth stray about

By holy *crosses*, where she kneels and prays."

Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

¶ In some countries rude crosses or crucifixes are set up to mark the scene of a fatal accident, a murder, or other tragic occurrence.

"This happened close to a *cross*, the record of a former murder."—*Darwin*: *Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. iii., p. 41.

(3) **Anything in the shape of a cross.**

"The mysterious *cross* of yew, first set on fire, and then quenched in the blood of a goat, was sent forth to summon all the Campbells, from sixteen to sixty."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

(4) **A crucifix (q. v.).**

"They kneel before the *Cross*, that sign

Of love eternal and divine."

Hemans: *A Tale of the Secret Tribunal*.

(5) A mark in the shape of a cross, spec. one placed on a deed or other document by a person who cannot write, in lieu of his signature.

(6) A market-place; so called from the crosses so commonly erected in them.

"... the place called Charing *Cross*."—*Baker*: *Edwards I.*, an. 1306.

(7) A line drawn through another.

"And some against all idolizing

The *cross* in shop-books."

Butler: *Hudibras*, iii. 2.

* (3) **A bishop's crosier.**

"*Crosse* for a bysshoppe. *Crosse*."—*Palsgrave*.

2. **Figuratively:**

(1) The Christian religion.

"Hit sholde gon to the Holi lond

And fihite there for the *croiz*."

Polit. Songs, p. 334.

(2) The chosen symbol of Christianity. The universally accepted sign of the Christian religion.

"In the *cross* of Christ I glory,

Towering o'er the wrecks of time;

All the light of sacred story

Gathers round its head sublime."

Sir John Bowring.

* (3) **Money; so called because formerly on the reverse of a coin was stamped a cross, for convenience in dividing the coin into halves or quarters.**

"... he had not a *cross* to pay them salary."—*Howell*: *Vocal Forest*.

* (4) **The reverse of a coin; that stamped with a cross.**

"Why, in tossing up a halfpenny, do we reckon it equally probable that we shall throw *cross* or pile?"—*J. S. Mill*: *System of Logic*, iii. 13, § 81.

* (5) **The church lands in Ireland.**

"... the church lands lying within the same, which were called the *cross*..."—*Sir J. Davies*.

(6) **Trouble, affliction, regarded as a test of patience or virtue; trial.**

"... we are on the earth,

Were nothing lives but *crosses*, care, and grief."

Shakespeare: *Rich. II.*, ii. 2.

(7) **Anything done on the cross—i. e., unfairly or dishonestly; a swindle. (Slang.)**

(8) **A hybrid, a mixture.**

"Toning down the ancient Viking into a sort of a *cross* between Paul Jones and Jeremy Diddler."—*Lord Dufferin*: *Lett. from High Latitudes*, lett. xiii., p. 387.

II. **Technically:**

1. **Her.**: The most ancient and noble of all the honorable ordinances, formed by the meeting of two perpendicular with two horizontal lines near the left point, where they make four right angles. The numerous forms of cross fall under three leading types: (1) The *Cruz decussata*, the St. Andrew's

Cross, formed like the letter X; (2) the *Cruz commissa*, or joined cross, like the letter T; and (3) the *Cruz immissa*, like the dagger used in printing (†). [CROSSFIXION.]

2. **Law**: The sign of a cross made to a deed or writing by such as cannot write.

3. **Min.**: Two nicks cut on the surface of the ground in the form of a cross, to mark the ground to be taken by miners who will dig for ores.

4. **Manège**: The cross movement of a horse, as to make a cross in ballottades.

5. **Sports**: The act of impeding another in his course, and probably preventing him from winning a race by crossing in front of him.

6. **Telegr.**: Accidental metallic connection between two wires on a line.

7. **Surv.**: An instrument for laying off lines perpendicular to the main course.

8. **Breeding**:

(1) The mixing of two distinct breeds in producing animals.

"... the above-described appearances are all due to ancient crosses with the dun stock."—*Darwin*: *Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. v., p. 164.

(2) An animal of a cross-breed.

* 9. **Old Arm.**: The horizontal piece near the top of a dagger.

11. **Theol.**: Christian doctrine, regarded as having for its central truth the atoning death of Christ upon the cross. It is founded on such passages as the following: 1 Cor. i. 17, 18; Gal. v. 11, vi. 12, &c.

11. **Ch. & Civil Hist.**: Early in the second century the Christians seem to have signed with the cross. In the third century they supposed that the cross was a preservative against all evils, especially against the machinations of evil spirits, and therefore entered on no enterprise of importance without first crossing themselves. The allegation was made by Constantine that when advancing, in A. D. 312, to encounter Maxentius, he saw in the heavens a great shining cross, with the inscription, *In hoc signo vinces*. After his victory in that year he adopted the cross as his standard. According to Theodoret and others, Helena, the mother of the Emperor Constantine, found at Jerusalem three crosses with a superscription. One of these, having (reputedly) cured a dying woman, was held to be the true cross of Christ; one part was given to Jerusalem, another part to Constantinople, where it was enshrined within the emperor's statue, became the palladium of the city, and so venerated that the people used to assemble round the statue with wax candles. Chosroes, king of Persia, carried off the moiety of the cross kept at Jerusalem, but it was retaken by the Emperor Heraclius in A. D. 615, an auspicious event celebrated by the establishment, in A. D. 642, of a festival called the Exaltation of the Cross. Crosses were introduced into churches about A. D. 431, and began to be set up on steeples about A. D. 568. The Anglo-Saxons were accustomed to sign documents with the cross, accompanying it with their own name if they could write, and leaving it unaccompanied if they could not; this is the reason why the mark made by the illiterate is still a cross. A charter of King Caedwalla, signed with a cross, has a note appended at the instance of the monarch in which he frankly admits his inability to write. In 1641, when the Puritan party were dominant, crosses were removed from the churches.

B. **As adjective:**

1. **Literally:**

1. Transverse, oblique; falling across or athwart something else.

"... they either advance toward one another in direct lines, or meet in the intersection of *cross* ones."

—Bentley.

2. Oblique; lateral, zigzag.

"... the most terrible and nimble stroke

Of quick, *cross* lightning."

Shakespeare: *King Lear*, iv. 7.

II. **Figuratively:**

1. Adverse, opposing or contrary; unpropitious, obstructing.

"We're both love's captives; but with fate so *cross*,

We must be happy by the other's loss."—*Dryden*.

2. Contrary, contradictory.

"... all the appearing contrarieties and contradictions, that seemed to lie *cross* and uncouth, and to make the whole unintelligible."—*South*.

3. Perverse, untractable, untoward.

"... the *cross* circumstances of a man's temper or condition,..."—*South*.

4. Peevish, ill-humored; out of temper.

"... a fine high-spirited young woman, who could now and then be *cross* and arbitrary."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

* 5. Contrary to wishes or hopes; unfortunate; unlucky.

"... the *cross* and unlucky issue of my design..."—*Glavinille*.

* 6. **Interchanged.**

"*Cross* marriages, between the king's son and the archduke's daughter..."—*Bacon*: *Reign of Hen. VII.*

7. **Done in reply, replication, or opposition; as, a cross interrogatory.**

8. **Cross-bred.**

* C. **As adverb:**

1. **Lit.**: Across, athwart

"... give him another staff; this last was broke *cross*."—*Shakespeare*: *Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 1.

2. **Fig.**: In opposition or contrary to; adversely, opposite. (Followed by the *prep. to*.)

"It runs *cross* to the belief and apprehension of the rest of mankind..."—*Atterbury*.

* D. **As preposition:**

1. **Across.**

"I charge thee waft me safely *cross* the channel."

Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iv. 1.

2. **Through.**

"A fox was taking a walk one night *cross* a village."—*L'Estrange*.

¶ 1. **The Catholic League of the Cross:**

Ch. Hist.: A Catholic league, instituted under the auspices of Cardinal Manning, for the promotion of temperance among the professors of the Roman Catholic faith.

(2) **Cross and pile**: A game of tossing with money, equivalent to our heads and tails, the *cross* being the reverse or tail of the coin. [*CROSS*, *s.*, A. I. 2 (3).]

"This I humbly conceive to be perfect boys' play; *cross*, I win, and *pile*, you lose..."—*Swift*.

(3) **Cross of Jerusalem: Lychnis chalcedonica.**

(4) **On the cross**: Unfairly, dishonestly. Opposed to on the square (q. v.). (*Slang*.)

(5) **Order of the Cross:**

(a) A sisterhood instituted in 1625 in Picardy by four young women, and afterward removed to Paris. In 1640 it was erected into a regular order.

(b) An order of the same kind, instituted in 1668 by Eleanora de Gonzaga, wife of Leopold I.

(6) **To take up one's cross**: To bear troubles and trials with patience.

"If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his *cross* daily, and follow me."—*Luke* ix. 23.

¶ Obvious compound: **Cross-legged.**

Cross-action, s.

Law: A case in which the defendant in an action brings another action against the plaintiff on points arising out of the same transaction.

Cross-aisle, s.

Arch.: The same as **TRANSEPT** (q. v.).

Cross-armed, a.

1. **Ord. Lang.**: With arms folded across.

"Yet neither will I vex your eyes to see

A sighing Ode, nor *cross-arm'd* Elegie."

Donne: *Poems*, p. 182.

2. **Bot.**: Having branches in pairs, each at right angles to the pairs above and below; decussated.

* **Cross-arrow, s.** The arrow of a cross-bow.

"... shot! the head with a *cross-arrow*,..."—*Beaumont & Fletcher*: *King and No King*.

Cross-axe, s.

1. **Mach.**: A shaft, windlass, or roller worked by opposite levers; as the copper-plate printing press, &c.

2. **Railway Engin.**: A driving-axle with cranks set at an angle of 90° with each other.

Cross-banded, a.

Carp.: A term used when a narrow ribbon of veneer is inserted into the surface of any piece of furniture, wainscoting, &c., so that the grain of it is contrary to the general surface.

Cross-bar, s.

1. **Ord. Lang.**: A bar fixed transverse or across another.

2. **Naut.**: A round bar of iron, bent at each end, used as a lever to turn the shank of an anchor. (*Weale*.)

3. **Her.**: A bar sinister; a mark of illegitimacy.

"Few are in love with *cross-bars*."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 11. (*Davies*.)

¶ **Cross-bar shot**: A kind of shot which folds into a sphere for loading, but on parting from the muzzle expands to a cross with sections of the shot at the extremities of the arms.

* **Cross-barred, a.** Secured by bars fixed transversely.

"... a thief bent to unhoard the cash

Of some rich burgher, whose substantial doors,

Cross-barred and bolted fast, fear no assault."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. iv.

cross-barrow, s. An arrow of a cross-bow. (*Ogilvie*.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pō, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; try, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw,

cross-bars, s. A game for children.

***cross-bated, a.** Checkered.

cross-beak, s.

Ornith.: The same as **CROSSBILL** (q. v.).

cross-beam, s.

1. *Build.*: A beam in a frame laid crossways.

"And above it the great cross-beam of wood
Representeth the Holy Rood."
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, ii.

2. *Naut.*: In a ship, a piece laid across heavy posts called *bitts*, and to which the cable is fastened when riding at anchor. (*Knight.*)

cross-bearer, s.

1. *Roman Archeol.*: One who bears a cross. The rendering of the Latin expression *furcifer*, a term of reproach for slaves.

2. *Ecclesiastical*:

(1) The chaplain of an archbishop or primate who bears the cross before him on solemn occasions.

(2) An officer of the Holy office or inquisition, who had made a vow before the inquisitors to defend the Catholic faith even though his efforts were rewarded with the loss of fortune and life.

3. *Mach.*: The transverse bars supporting the grate-bars of a furnace.

cross-bedding, s.

Geol.: Apparent lines of stratification crossing the real ones; false bedding, cross-stratification.

cross-bill, cross bill, s. [Eng. *cross*, and *bill*.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Ornith.* (of the *form cross-bill*): (1) Any bird of the sub-family *Loxia*, and especially the common species, *Loxia curvirostra*. The male is ash-colored,

tinged with green; the front, cheeks, and eyebrows gray, with yellowish and white spots; the tail, small wing coverts, and scapulars greenish; the rump yellow; the lower parts yellowish-green; wings and tail feathers black bordered with green. Length about six inches. It is found in the north of Europe, Japan, &c.



Common Cross-bill.

(2) *Pl. (Cross-bills)*: A name for the *Loxiæ*, a sub-family of *Fringillide*. The English name is given because the tips of the mandibles cross each other. This structure enables cross-billist shell pineapples to find the seeds. These are their special food, but they are said also to attack apples, &c.

2. *Law (of the form cross-bill)*: A bill by which the defendant in a suit in equity prays for relief against the plaintiff, or against other defendants in the same suit, as concerning the matters in question in the original bill.

cross-billed, a. Having crossed bills or beaks.

cross-birth, s.

Surg.: A birth in which the child lies transversely within the uterus rendering version necessary.

***cross-bite, s.** A deception, a trick, a cheat.

"The fox, that trusted to his address and manage, with-out so much as dreaming of a cross-bite from so silly an animal, fell himself into the pit that he had digged for another."—*L'Estrange*.

***cross-bite, v. t.** To deceive, to trick, to swindle, to gull.

"No rhetoric must be spent against cross-biting a country evidence, . . ."—*Collier*.

***cross-biter, *crossbyter, *crosse-biter, s.** A swindler, a cheat, a trickster.

" . . . the 'coney-catchers, cozeners, and crosse-biters,' whose infamous practices he laid bare, menaced him repeatedly with threats of vengeance."—*R. Greene*.

***cross-biting, s.** The act of swindling, cheating, or tricking; a swindle, a cheat.

"Affronts, tergiversations, cross-bittings, and such like."—*North: Examens*, p. 55. (*Davies*.)

cross-bitt, s. A cross-piece (q. v.).

***cross-bitten, a.** Swindled, cheated, tricked.

cross-bond, s.

Bricklaying: A form of bricklaying in which the joints of one stretcher-course come in the middle of the courses above and below. (*Knight*.)

cross-bones, s. pl. The representation of two bones laid across each other on tombstones.

"Here's neither head nor foot stone, plate of brass,
Cross-bones or skull." *Wordsworth: The Brothers*.

cross-bow, s.

Old Armor: A weapon formed of a bow cross-wise upon a stock. It is similar in kind to, but smaller than, the ballista, which it doubtless suggested. It was used by the Normans at the battle of Hastings. The arbalest was a form of it. [*LATCH*.]



Cross-bow.

"I saw him draw a cross-bow stiff,
And his true arrow struck afar."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 12.

***cross-bower, s.** A cross-bow man.

"The French assisted themselves by land with the cross-bowers of Genoa against the English."—*Ralegh: Essays*.

***cross-bow-man, s.** A soldier armed with a cross-bow.

"Crossbowmen were considered as a very necessary part of a well organized army."—*Hallam: Europe during the Middle Ages*, ch. ii., pt. ii.

cross-bred, a. Bred from a male and female of different breeds, strains, or varieties.

"Or again, as when the horns of cross-bred cattle have been affected by the shape of the horns of either parent."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. xiii., p. 443.

cross-breed, s.

1. *Lit.*: An animal bred from a male and female of different breeds, strains, or varieties.

2. *Fig.*: Anything partaking of the natures of two different things; a hybrid.

" . . . a kind of cross-breed between a part-song and a psalm tune with orchestral accompaniment."—*Athenæum*, September 9, 1882.

cross-breeding, s. The practice or system of breeding animals from males and females of different breeds, strains, or varieties.

cross-bun, s. A bun marked with a cross incanted. It is eaten on Good Friday.

***cross-buttock, s.**

1. A blow across the back or loins.

"Many cross-buttocks did I sustain."—*Smollett: Roderick Random*, ch. xxvii. (*Davies*.)

2. A particular throw in wrestling.

CROSS CAUSES, s. pl.

Law: Causes in which each of the litigants has a suit against the other in connection with the same affair, each thus being both plaintiff and defendant. Cross causes are generally brought on together. (*Blackstone*.)

cross-chap-vise, s. A vise in which the jaws close toward each other in a line contrary to their usual direction.

cross-chock, s.

Shipbuild.: A piece fayed across the deadwood amidships, to make good the deficiencies of the lower futtocks. (*Knight*.)

***cross-cloth, *cross-clout, *crosse-cloth, a.** A kerchief or cloth to wrap round the head or bosom.

"A cross-cloth, as they tearme it, a powting-cloth, plagula."—*Withal: Dictionarie* (ed. 1608), p. 275. (*Nares*.)

cross-country, a. & adv. Across the country; not along the road.

cross-course, s.

Mining: A non-metalliferous seam crossing at any angle thereto.

Cross-course spar:

Mining: Radiated quartz.

cross-crosslet, s.

Her.: A cross having the three upper ends terminating in three little crosses.

cross-cut, v. t. To cut across.

cross-cut, s.

Mining: A drift from a shaft to intersect a vein of ore.

¶ (1) *Cross-cut chisel*: A chisel with a narrow edge and considerable depth, used in cutting a groove in iron, especially in cast-iron, where a portion is to be cut or broken off. (*Knight*.)

(2) *Cross-cut saw*: A kind of saw adapted for cutting timber across the grain. Hand-saws are made and set for the purpose. The ordinary saw for cutting timber into lengths has a handle at each end and cuts each way. (*Knight*.)

***cross-days, s. pl.** The three days preceding Ascension-day.

***cross-elbowed, a.** With the arms folded across.

"Oft, cross-elbowed o'er his mighty bowl."

Joanna Baillie.

cross-examination, s. The examination of a witness, by the party who did not call him, upon matters to which he has been examined in chief.

CROSS-EXAMINE, v. t.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To examine closely or minutely.

2. *Law*: To examine or interrogate the witnesses of the opposite side who have already been examined by their own counsel, to test the truth of evidence given by a second examination.

" . . . his chief business was to examine and cross-examine the most hardened miscreants of a great capital."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

CROSS-EXAMINED, pa. par. ora. [**CROSS-EXAMINE**.]

CROSS-EXAMINING, pr. par., a. & s. [**CROSS-EXAMINE**.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

Law: The act of cross-examination.

CROSS-EYE, s. That kind of squint in which the eyes are turned inward toward the nose; strabismus.

CROSS-EYED, adj. Suffering from strabismus; squinting.

CROSS-FERTILIZATION, s.

Bot.: A crossing between different flowers and the same plant, or between flowers on different plants belonging, however, to the same species.

CROSS-FILE, s. A file used in dressing out the arms or crosses of fine wheels. It has two convex faces of different curvatures. It is also known as a *double half-round file*.

CROSS-FIRE, s.

1. *Lit. & Mil.*: A term used to denote that the lines of fire of two or more batteries, or parts of works, cross one another.

2. *Fig.*: An attack from several sides at once.

" . . . raising a cross-fire of artillery from the subtilizing intellect . . ."—*De Quincey: Works* (edition 1863), vol. ii., p. 146.

CROSS-FISH, s.

Ichthy.: A kind of star-fish.

"The typical asterias—the cross-fish (uraster), . . ."—*Ansted: The Channel Islands*, p. 231.

CROSS-LOOKAN, s.

Min.: A term in Cornwall, England, for a vein of stony matter running north and south.

***CROSS-FLOW, v. i.** To flow across or obliquely.

"That staid her flight with his cross-flowing course." *Milton: Comus*, 531.

CROSS-FLOWER, s. A plant, *Polygala vulgaris*. So called, according to Gerard, who invented the name, from flowering in "Crosse or Gang weeke or Rogation weeke." (*Britten & Holland*.)

CROSS-FROG, s. An arrangement of crossing rails at a rectangular intersection of roads. Each track is notched for the passage of the flanges of the wheels traversing the other track. A crossing.

CROSS-FURROW, s. A furrow cut across a field transversely to other furrows, in order to intercept and carry off the water conveyed in them; a catch-drain.

CROSS-GARNET, s.

Build.: A cross-shaped hinge made like the letter T on its side (—). The cross-portion is fastened to the jam or post, and the strap is hinged to the vertical leaf and secured to the door or gate.

CROSS-GARTERED, a. Wearing the garters crossed on the leg.

" . . . yellow stockings, and cross-gartered . . ." *Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. v.

CROSS-GRAINED, a.

1. *Lit. & Joinery*: Having the fibers running in contrary positions to the surfaces, and consequently unable to be made perfectly smooth when planed in one direction without turning it or turning the plane. (*Weale*.)

2. *Fig.*: Perverse, untractable, peevish, cranky.

"The spirit of contradiction, in a cross-grained woman, is incurable."—*L'Estrange*.

CROSS HALF-LATTICE IRON. A kind of angle-iron with four radiating flanges. Double-T iron, with a section like a Greek cross.

CROSS-HANDLE, s. A handle attached transversely to the axis of a tool, as that of the auger. One form of dueling-pistols had a cross-handle.

CROSS-HEAD, s.

Steam-engine: A bar moving between parallel and straight sides. It is driven by the piston-rod, and by means of a connecting-rod imparts motion to a beam, or to the crank of an axle or shaft. On its ends are the cross-head blocks, which slide between two parallel guides.

ból, bóy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

Cross-head blocks:

Steam-engine: The parts which slide between the parallel guides. The ends of the cross-head are fitted into these blocks. The cross-head, cross-head block, and cross-head guides constitute what is called "the motion of the engine."

Cross-head guides:

Steam-engine: The parallel bars between which the cross-head moves in a right line with the cylinder and driving-wheel axle. They are also called Motion-bars. (Weale.)

***cross-invite, v. i.** To return an invitation.

cross-jack (pron. by sailors *crō-jēk*), **cross-jack-yard, s.**

Nautical:

1. The yard of a square-sail occasionally carried by a cutter in running before the wind.
2. The lower yard on the mizzen-mast.

cross-jingling, a. Antithetical. (Milton: *Reformation in England*, bk. i.)

cross-lode, s.

Mining: A cross-vein; one intersecting the principal lode.

cross-mouth chisel, s. A boring-chisel of cylindrical form with a diametrical blade. (Knight.)

cross-multiplication, s. [DUODECIMALS.]

***cross-nook, v.**

1. To check, to restrain.
2. Used as a sort of imprecation.

"Come in I come in I my cauldride lown;—
Cross-nook ye, bairns, an' lethim in
Afore the fire." W. Beattie: *Tales*, p. 4.

cross-patch, s. A cross, ill-tempered person. (Colloquial.)

"I'm but a cross-patch at best."—Mrs. Gaskell: *Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. xxvi.

cross-pawl, cross-spall, s.

Shipbuilding: A temporary horizontal timber-brace, to hold a frame in position. Vertical or inclined braces are called *shores*. Cross-spalls hold the position afterward occupied by the deck-beams.

cross-piece, *crosse-peece, s.

1. Literally and Shipbuilding:

A flooring-piece resting upon the keel, and placed between the half-floors which form the lower sections of the ribs on each side. The half-floors make a butt-joint on the middle line of the vessel between the keel and keelson.

(2) A bar running athwartship between the knight-heads, and to which the running rigging is belayed.

(3) A bar connecting the bitt-heads.

2. *Fig.*: An ill-tempered person.

"... the rugged thoughts
That crosse-peece of your sea imprinted in mee, . . ."
Wilson: *Instant Lady* (1614). (Nares.)

***cross-point, s.** A step in dancing.

"What, not one cross-point against Sundays?"—Greene: *James IV.*, iv. 3.

cross-pollination, s.

Bot.: The same as CROSS-FERTILIZATION (q. v.).

***cross-post, s.** The post that carries letters on the cross-roads. (Ash.)

cross-purpose, s.

1. A contrary purpose; contradictory system; contradiction; inconsistency.

"To allow benefit of clergy, and to restrain the press, seems to have something of cross-purpose in it."—Lord Shaftesbury.

2. (Pl.) A kind of conversational game, carried on by question and answer.

The preceding sport was probably the diversion of the age, and of the same stamp with our modern cross-purposes, or questions and commands.—Whalley: *Note on Ben Jonson's Cynthia's Revels*.

3. Misunderstanding.

"There has been a match of cross-purposes among you."
—Smollett: *Humphrey Clinker*.

¶ To be at cross-purposes: To misunderstand or act unintentionally counter to each other.

cross-quarters, s. pl.

Arch.: An ornament of tracery representing the four leaves of a cruciform flower.

cross-question, v. t. To cross examine; to question closely.

cross-questioning, pr. par., a. & s.

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Cross-examination.

cross-reading, s. The combination of words produced by reading the lines of a newspaper, &c., directly across the page, instead of down each column.

cross-remainder, s.

Law: (See extract.)

"Where a devise is of black acre to A, and of white acre to B, entail, and if they both die without issue, then every heir to A and B have cross-remainders by implication."—Blackstone. (Craig.)

cross-road, s.

1. A road running across or transversely to another. (Generally used in the plural.)
2. A by-road.

"The carriages taking the road to Varennes, he went a cross-road to rejoin them."—Guthrie: *Geog. France*.

***cross-row, *crosrowe, s.** The alphabet. [CROSS-CROSS-ROW.]

"He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,
And from the cross-row plucks the letter G."
Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, i. 1.

cross-rule, s.

1. A line ruled across or at right angles to another.
2. *Law* (pl. *cross-rules*): Rules where each of the opposite litigants obtains a rule nisi, as plaintiff to increase the damages and defendant to enter a non-suit.

Cross-rule paper: Paper ruled off in squares, affording a means of drawing a pattern for weaving or worsted work.

cross-sea, s. A current or waves running in contrary directions.

cross-set, a. Directed or set across any line or course.

"A cross-set current bore them from the track."
Joanna Baillie.

cross-shaped, a. Of the shape or form of a cross.

"Then King Olaf raised the hilt
Of iron, cross-shaped and gilt."
Longfellow: *The Saga of King Olaf*, xii.

cross-shed, s. The upper shed of a gauze-loom.

cross-sill, s. A railroad sleeper or tie lying transversely beneath the rails.

cross-somer, cross-summer, s. A beam of timber.

cross-spine, s. A plant, *Stauracanthus aphyllus*.

cross-springer, s.

Arch.: In a groined arch, the rib that springs from a pillar in a diagonal direction at the intersection of the arches forming the groin.

cross-staff, *crosse-staffe, s.

1. An instrument commonly called the fore-staff, used by seamen to take the meridian altitude of the sun or stars. (Harris.)

"The cross-staffe is an artificial quadrant, . . ."
Hopton: *Baculum Geodeticum* (1614).

2. A surveyor's instrument for measuring off-sets.

cross-stone, s.

Mineralogy:

*1. The same as HARMOTOME (q. v.). It was named from the twin intersecting crystals. (Brit. Mus. Cat., old ed.)

*2. The same as STAUROLITE (q. v.). It is so called from the shape of some crystals.

3. The same as ANDALUSITE and CRUCITE (q. v.), especially the variety Chialiolite. It is so named because on a transverse section of the crystals markings like a cross appear. (Dana, &c.)

cross-straining, s.

Saddlery: Canvas or webbing stretched transversely over the first straining. The two are stretched over the tree, and united form the foundation for the seat of the saddle.

cross-stratification, s.

Geol.: The same as CROSS-BEDDING (q. v.).

cross-tail, s.

Steam-engine: A bar connecting the rear ends of the side-bars of a back-action steam-engine. The side-bars proceed from the cross-head on the end of the piston-rod, and receive motion from the piston; from the cross-tail proceeds the pitman, which is connected to the crank of the propeller-shaft. (Knight.)

Cross-tail gudgeon:

Mach.: A gudgeon having a winged or ribbed shank.

cross-talk, s.

Telephony: On telephone circuits by induction or by contact with other wires sound effects of talking are sometimes received from other circuits; such effects are termed *cross-talk*.

cross-tie, s.

Railway Engin.: A cross-sill beneath the rails, to support them and keep them from spreading apart.

cross-timber, s.

Shipbuilding: One of the floor-timbers of a frame, resting at its middle upon the keel. Butted against its heads are the heels of the first futtocks. Alongside of it are half-floor timbers, whose heels butt against each other over the keel. (Knight.)

cross-tining, s.

Agric.: A mode of harrowing crosswise or transversely to the ridges.

cross-trees, s. pl.

Naut.: Timbers athwartship in the tops, resting on the trestle-trees, to spread the shrouds of the mast above and support the frame of the top. (Knight.)

cross-trip, s.

Sports: A term in wrestling when the legs are crossed within one another

cross-vaulting, s.

Arch.: A ceiling formed by the intersection of two or more simple vaults of arch-work.

cross-way, s. A cross-road (q. v.). (Obadiah 14.)

cross-weaving, a. Adapted for weaving with a crossed warp.

Cross-weaving loom: A loom for weaving with a crossed warp.

cross-week, s. [ROGATION WEEK.]

cross-webbing, s.

Saddlery: Webbing stretched transversely over the saddle-tree, to strengthen the foundation for the saddle-seat.

cross-wind, s. A wind blowing across one's course; a side wind.

"A violent cross-wind from either coast."

Milton: *P. L.*, iii. 487.
[CROSS, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

- (1) To lay one body across another; to draw a line across; to cause to intersect.
- (2) To lie across or athwart; to intersect.

"... the tips crossing one another, . . ."—Derham: *Physico-Theology*.

(3) To mark, stamp, or brand with a cross.

"Manie in hor bare flesch hom late croice vaste."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 514.

(4) To make the sign of the cross upon.

"Friars that through the wealthy regions run . . .
Resort to farmers rich, and bless their halls,
And exorcise the beds, and cross the halls."
Dryden: *Wife of Bath's Tale*, 31.

(5) To come or move across a person's way.

"But soft, behold! lo, where it comes again!
I'll cross it, though it blast me."
Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, i. 1.

(6) To pass over; to pass from one side to another.

"It was not very probable that her armies would cross the Elbe, or that her fleets would force a passage through the Sound."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

(7) To put one's leg across to bestride.

"To cross his ambling pony day by day
Seems at the best but dreaming life away."
Cooper: *Retirement*, 467, 468.

(8) To cancel.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To thwart, to oppose, to embarrass, to obstruct.

"... the sole object of those who ruled that great city was to cross the Prince of Orange."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

* (2) To counteract; to be inconsistent with.

"... their appetites cross their duty."—Locke.

* (3) To contradict.

"... howsoever it cross the received opinion, . . ."
—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*

* (4) To restrain, to moderate, to keep down.

"To make a good, a wise, and a virtuous man, 'tis fit he should learn to cross his appetite, . . ."
—Locke: *On Education*, § 52.

* (5) To debar, to preclude, to shut out.

"... from his loins no hopeful branch shall spring
To cross me from the golden time I look for."
Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., iii. 2.

* (6) To cancel, to condone.

"By dying for the cross, cross the score of their own sins."—Fuller.

(7) To cause to interbreed; to effect a cross in the way of breeding.

"... the most suitable dog to cross with her, . . ."
—"Stonehenge": *The Greyhound*, ch. xix.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

II. Banking: To write the name of a banker or banking company between two lines drawn across the face of a cheque. [CROSSED-CHEQUE.]

¶ (1) To cross cudgels: To submit; to yield.

"This forced the stubbornst for the cause
To cross the cudgels to the laws."
Butler: Hudibras.

(2) To cross one's path:

(a) To come across, to meet.

(b) To oppose, to thwart, to obstruct.

B. Reflex: To make the sign of the cross.

"Like a monk who, under his cloak,
Crosses himself, and sighs, alas!"
Longfellow: The Old Clock on the Stairs.

C. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To lie across or athwart another thing; to intersect.

2. To move or pass over or across.

"... the bridge of Slane, some miles up the river,
to cross there, ..."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvi.

*3. To move zig-zag.

"He cranks and crosses, with a thousand doubles."
Shakespeare: Venus and Adonis, 682.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To be inconsistent.

"Men's actions do not always cross with reason."—Sir P. Sidney.

2. To interbreed.

"If two individuals of different races cross, a third is invariably produced different from either."—Cokeridge.

cross-ar-chūs, s. [Gr. *krōssos*=a water-pail, pitcher, or jar, and *archos*=... the fundament, referring to the civet-bag of the animal (?). Or, as Agassiz believed, the first element may be *krossos*=a fringe.]

Zool.: A genus of Viverridae, with a more rounded head and a larger muzzle than the Ichneumon. *Crossarchus obscurus* is the Mangue of Western Africa.

cross-bill, s. [CROSS-BILL.]

crossed, ***crossyde**, pa. par. or a. [CROSS, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

(1) Laid or lying across or athwart; having a line drawn across.

(2) Marked or signed with a cross.

"Crossyde. *Cruce signatus*."—Prompt. Parv.

2. Fig.: Thwarted, opposed, obstructed.

II. Her.: An epithet applied to charges, &c., borne crosswise.

crossed belt, s.

Mach.: A belt crossed between pulleys so as to revolve them in opposite directions. [BELTING.] To prevent the rubbing of the belts, rollers may be interposed. (Knight.)

crossed-check, s.

Banking: A check with two lines drawn across its face, between which the name of a particular banker or banking company may be written, stamped, or printed. Such checks will only be paid by the bank on which they are drawn, when presented through another bank. When the name of the payee's banker is unknown to the person who draws the check, it is usual to insert the words "& Co.," leaving the payee himself to fill in the banker's name. The abbreviation "& Co." is not, however, essential, and may be omitted, the drawing the lines across the face of the check being sufficient.

Crossed Friars, s. pl.

Ch. Hist.: [CRUTCHED FRIARS.]

crossed lens, s.

Optics: A form of single convex lens having the least spherical aberration. The refractive index of the glass should be 1.5, and the radius of the posterior surface six times that of the anterior surface, both surfaces being convex.

crossed out, a.

Mach.: When the web of a wheel is sawed and filed away so as to leave a cross of four spokes or arms, it is said to be crossed out. This is common in watch and clock wheels. (Knight.)

cross-sétte, s. [Fr., dimin. of *cresse*=a crosier.]

Building:

1. A projecting piece on a vousoir, which gives it a bearing upon the next vousoir on the side toward the springing.

2. The return on the corners of door-cases or window-frames.

CROSS-ING, pr. par., a. & s. [CROSS, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

(1) The act of passing over or across; passage.

(2) The state of being crossed.

(3) Intersection.

"... the endless crossing and twining of these microscopic filaments."—Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat., vol. i., ch. iii., p. 75.

(4) The place where one crosses.

(5) The act of making the sign of the cross.

2. Fig.: A contradiction, a thwarting, an obstruction.

II. Technically:

1. **Banking:** The writing the name of a banker or banking company between two lines drawn across the face of a check. [CROSSED-CHECK.]

2. **Railway:** A casting placed at the intersection of two railways, where the rails of each track are partly cut away to allow passage to the flanges of the crossing wheels.

¶ **Level-crossing:** A place where a railway crosses a road on the level. In England it is protected by gates opening inward on the line, and under charge of an official.

crossing-sweeper, s. A person who gains a livelihood by sweeping clean the crossings in streets.

cross-ish, a. [Eng. *cross*, a.; -ish.] Rather cross. (Richardson: Pamela, l. 128.)

cross-lét, s. [CROSLET.]

cross-ly, adv. [Eng. *cross*, a.; -ly.]

*1. Lit.: Across, athwart, obliquely; so as to intersect something else.

*2. Figuratively:

*1. Adversely, unfortunately, in opposition. (Followed by to.)

2. Unfortunately.

"If he have any child,
He shall be crossly matched."
Beaumont & Fletcher: Philaster.

3. Peevishly, with ill-humor, fretfully.

cross-néss, s. [Eng. *cross*; -ness.]

I. Lit.: The quality or state of being cross or transverse; transverseness.

II. Figuratively:

1. Opposition, contrariety, perverseness.

2. Peevishness, ill-humor.

crōs-sōp-tēr-yg'-ī-dēs, s. pl. [Gr. *krossos*=a tassel, a fringe, and *pteryx*, genit. *pterygos*=a wing, a fin.]

Ichthy. & Palæont.: Fringe-finned fishes. The name given by Professor Huxley to a family of Ganoid fishes in which the fin rays of the paired fins are so arranged as to form a fringe round a central lobe. The majority have a heterocercal, the rest a homocercal tail. The *Crossopterygidae* are of the sub-order *Lepidoganoidei*. Prof. Huxley raises them into a sub-order, and divides them into the following families: (1) *Polypterini*, (2) *Saurodipterini*, (3) *Glyptodipterini*, (4) *Ctenodipterini*, (5) *Phaneropterygini*, and (6) *Cœlacanthini*. Dr. Traquair divides the *Crossopterygidae* into six families: (1) *Polypteridae*, (2) *Cœlacanthidae*, (3) *Rhombodipteridae*, (4) *Cyclodipteridae*, (5) *Holoptychiidae* and (6) *Phaneropterygidae*.

¶ For the terminations of these "sub-orders" and "families" see FAMILY and CLASSIFICATION. Most of the genera and species of *Crossopterygidae* are Silurian, some are Devonian, and a smaller number Carboniferous. Only the *Cœlacanthini* are Mesozoic. In the present day the only living genus known is *Polypterus*.

crōs-sōp-tēr-yg'-ī-ōūs, a. [Mod. Lat. *crossopterygi* (dœ), and Eng. suff. -ous.]

Ichthy. & Palæont.: Pertaining to the family *Crossopterygidae* or its characters.

crōs-sō-pūs, s. [Gr. *krossōtos*=tasseled, fringed, from *krossō*=tassels, fringes, and *pous*=a foot.]

Zool.: A genus of Soricidae (Shrews). *Crossopus fodens* is the Water-Shrew or Oared-Shrew.

cross-wise, ***cross-wyše**, adv. [Eng. *cross*, and *wise*.]

1. Across.

"Till they found all further passage
Shut against them, barred securely,
By the trunks of trees uprooted,
Lying lengthwise, lying crosswise,
And forbidding further passage."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, vi.

2. In figure of a cross.

"And killed [killed] him on crosswise, to Calvary on a Friday."
Piers Ploughman, p. 373.

cross-wōrt, s. [Eng. *cross*, and suff. -wort (q. v.).]

Bot.: A name given to several plants, specially (1) *Galium cruciata* or *cruciatum*, (2) the genus *Crucianella*, and (3) *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.

crōt-a-cōn'-īc, adj. [Eng. *crot*(on), and *acon*(it)ic.]

crotaconic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_5H_5O_4$ or $C_3H_4(CO_2OH)_2$. A dibasic acid, isomeric with citraconic, itaconic, and mesaconic acids. It is formed by the action of potassium cyanide on ethylic chlorocrotonate. On supersaturating the potassium salt of the resulting cyanocrotonic acid with hydrochloric acid, agitating with ether, and allowing the solution to evaporate, ammonium crotaconate is obtained, from which the acid is obtained by adding sulphuric acid and agitating with ether. Crotaconic acid is very soluble in water; it melts at 119°. Heated above 130° it gives off CO_2 , and crotonic acid is formed.

crōt-a-lār'-ī-a, s. [Lat. *crotalum*; Gr. *krotalon*=a rattle made of split reeds, pottery or metal, and Lat. fem. sing. adj. suff. -aria. So named, because, when the inflated legumes are shaken, the seeds rattle inside.]

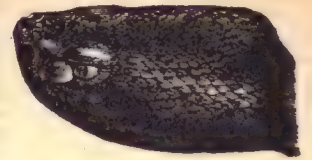
Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, the typical one of the family *Crotalariae* (q. v.). The leaves are simple or compound, the inflorescence in racemes, the flowers generally yellow, the legume oblong, curved inward, with puffed out or swollen sides. Between 250 and 300 species are known. *Crotalaria juncea* is cultivated in India and Southern Asia generally for the fiber yielded by the inner bark. It is called San, Sun, Shunum, or Sunn Hemp, a name which has no connection with the luminary of day, but is the Hindustani *san* or *sun*=hemp. It is termed also Madras hemp, Bombay hemp, Brown hemp, and Taag, &c. Bags and low-priced anvas are made in India from its fibers. It is also grown as a fodder plant. *C. retusa* is sometimes grown in India for its fibers. The branches of *C. Burhia* are twisted by the people of Scinde into tough ropes. A decoction of *C. espadilla* is employed in Venezuela as sudorific in fevers.

crōt-a-lār'-ī-ō-ēs, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *crotalar* (ia), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -eae.]

Bot.: A family of papilionaceous plants, sub-tribe Genisteae.

crō-tāl'-ī-dēs, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *crotal* (us) (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Zool.: A family of serpents, sub-order Viperina. There is a deep pit on each side of the nose lined with small plates. The crown of the head is scaly, the belly covered with shield-like plates. The poison fangs are very large; the other teeth are small. [CROTALUS.] The rattlesnake of this country is the most formidable of the family, taking the name *C. horridus*.



Head of Crotalus.

crōt-a-lī'-nēs, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *crotal* (us) (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -inae.]

Zool.: The typical sub-family of the *Crotalidae*. The tail ends in a rattle.

crō-ta-lo, s. [Gr. *krotalon*=a rattle.] [CROTALUM.] A Turkish musical instrument.

crōt-a-lūm, s. [Gr. *krotalon*=a rattle.]

Music: A rattle or clapper used sometimes to mark the rhythm of dancing in the worship of Cybele. It was generally made of wood, having a loose piece hinged midway, so that when shaken in the hand a clattering noise was produced, called by the Greeks *platage*. (Stainer & Barrett.)

crōt-a-lūs, s. [Mod. Lat., from Class. Lat. *crotalum*; Gr. *krotalon*=a rattle. So called because a series of horny bodies, loosely united together at the tail of the animal, rattles when it moves.]

Zool.: A genus of serpents, the typical one of the family *Crotalidae*. *Crotalus horridus* is the Rattlesnake (q. v.).

***crōt-aph-īc**, a. [Gr. *krotaphos*=the temple.] Belonging to the temples. (Ash.)

***crōt-aph-ī-tis**, s. [Gr. *krotaphitis*=pertaining to the temples.]

Med.: A pain in the temples. (Ash.)



Crotalum.

1. From bas-relief of Vase, Villa Borghese.
2. Mosaic Pavement, Villa Corsine.

bōll, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwł**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **ag**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph**=f. -cian, -tian=shan. -tion, -sion=shün; -tīon, -gion=zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious=shūs. -ble, -dle, &c.=bel, del.

crõtch, *s.* [O. Fr. *croche*; Fr. *croc*=a crook.] [CROCHE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A hook, a fork.
"With poles upon crotchis as high as thy breast."
Tusser: *Husbandry*, lvi. 51.
2. A curved weeding-tool.
3. A crutch.

II. Naut.: A forked post for supporting a boom or horizontal spar.

crõtched, *a.* [Eng. *crotch*; -ed.]

1. *Lit.*: Forked, hooked, curved, winding.
2. *Fig.*: Crotchety, peevish.

crõtch-èt, *crõtch-èt, *s.* [Fr. *dimin.*, from O. Fr. *croche*; Fr. *croc*=a hook.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:
(1) In the same sense as II. 6.
"Why, these are very crotchets that he speaks;
Note, notes, forsooth, and nothing!"
Shakesp.: *Much Ado*, II. 3.
- (2) A support, a crutch.
"A stately temple shoots within the skies,
The crotchets of their cot in columns rise."
Dryden: *Ovid, Met. Baucis and Philemon*.

2. *Fig.*: A whimsical fancy or conceit; a perverse fancy.
"All his old crotchets in his brain he bears."
Sir J. Davies: *Immortality of the Soul*.

II. Technically:

1. *Surg.*: Applied to surgical and other instruments of a hooked form derived from the French; as the craniotomy or placenta hooks. Specifically, a curved instrument for extracting the fetus.
2. *Print.*: A bracket ([]).

"... the passages included within the parentheses or crotchets, as the press styles them, ..."—Boyle: *Works*, vol. II., p. 3; *The Publisher to the Reader*.

3. *Naut.*: A forked support; a crotch.
4. *Fort.*: An indentation in a covered way, opposite to a traverse.

5. *Mil.*: An arrangement of troops by which they are drawn up in a line nearly perpendicular to the line of battle.

6. *Music*: A note, one-fourth of the value of a semibreve (q. v.).

7. *Sport*: The master-teeth of a fox.
8. *Anat.*: The name given by Vicq d'Azyr to a hook at the anterior extremity of the superior occipito-temporal convolution of the cerebrum.

crotchets-monger, *s.* One who has a crotchet or fancy on which he is perpetually harping.

"A few crotchets-mongers, Positivists and doctrinaires."
—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

***crõtch-èt**, *v. i.* [CROTCHET, *s.*]

Music: To play in a measured time, or to play rapidly.

"The nimblest crocheting musician."
Donne: *Poems*, p. 68.

***crõtch-èt-éd, *crõtch-èt-éd**, *a.* [Eng. *crotchet*; -ed.] Marked with or measured by crotchets.

crõtch-èt-èer, *s.* [Eng. *crotchet*; -èer.] One with a crotchet (I. 2).

"The author has a keen eye for modern varieties of crotcheteers."—*Athenæum*.

crõtch-èt-ý, *a.* [Eng. *crotchet*; -ý.] Full of crotchets or perverse and whimsical fancies; whimsical, fanciful.

"This will please the crotchety radicals."—*Saturday Review*.

***crote, *croote**, *s.* [O. Fr. *crote*; Fr. *crotte*=dirt, mud.]

1. A clod; a lump of turf or earth.
2. Refuse.
3. The smallest particle.

***crõt-tesc-que**, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *crottesque*.]

A. As adj.: Grotesque.

B. As subst.: A grotesque painting or drawing.

"Item two paintit broddis the aue of the muses and the uthor of crottesque or conceptis."—*Inventories* (A. 1561), p. 180.

crõt-tôn (1), *s. & a.* [Lat. *croton*=the Castor-oil plant; Gr. *krotôn*=(1) a dog-louse, a tick, (2) the Castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis*, the seeds of which were thought remotely to resemble ticks.]

A. Assubstantive:

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, the typical one of the tribe Crotonæ. The flowers are monocious, the males with a five-parted valvular calyx, five petals, five glands alternate with the petals, definite stamens distinct from each other; the females with a five-parted calyx, no petals, styles bifid or multifid, three glands round the ovary, and tricoecous fruit. Some are trees, others bushes, and yet others herbaceous plants; the leaves and inflorescence are also variable. They occur in the warmer parts of both hemispheres. Some are purgative. A

decoction of *Croton perdicipes* is used in Brazil as a cure for syphilis and as a diuretic. The purgative root of *C. campestris*, and the leaves and bark of *C. origanifolius*, are diaphoretic and antispastic. The wood of *C. Tiglium* is sudorific, and used against syphilis; the seeds are purgative. The oil of *C. Tiglium* and *Pavona*, two East Indian trees, is so acrid as to blister the skin. They are used as diuretics and purgatives. Many are balsamic. *C. balsamifer* is used in Martinique in the preparation of the liquor called Eau de Mantes. Frankincense is extracted from *C. thurifer* and *C. adipsus*, which grow on the Amazon. *C. humilis*, found in the West Indies, has aromatic qualities, and is used in medicating baths. *C. gratissimus* is fragrant, and is used as a perfume by the Koras in South Africa. The balsam of *C. origanifolius* is employed as a substitute for copaiva. *C. cascarrilla* is aromatic. Yet others have a coloring matter. *C. Draco* and *C. sanguiferum* furnish a red substance like gum-lac. *Croton cascarrilla*, a Jamaica bush, was thought to furnish the cascarrilla of commerce, which is now known to be derived from *C. Eleuteria*, a Bahama shrub; that of Mexico comes from *C. pseudo-China*; and *C. nitens*, *C. cascarrilloides*, *micans*, and *suberosus* might also be made to yield cascarrilla.

B. As adj.: Derived from any plant of the genus *Croton*. [CROTON-OL.]

croton-oil, *s.*

Phar.: A fatty oil expressed from the seeds of *Croton Tiglium*. The oil is brownish-yellow, slightly viscid, and has an acrid nauseous taste. The seeds are smaller and duller than those of the castor-oil plant. Croton oil is a powerful irritant drastic purgative, often causing nausea and vomiting. In overdoses it is a dangerous poison. It is useful in emptying the intestines quickly in cases of obstinate constipation or of accidental poisoning. The dose is from 1 to 5 drops in extreme cases. It is used externally as a counter-irritant.

Crotonic acids:

Chem.: Croton oil when saponified with soda yields salts of acetic, isobutyric, and valaric acids, which are volatile, and a crystalline acid called tiglic, or methyl-crotonic acid, $C_5H_8O_2$, or $C_5H_7(CH_3)COOH$, which is the chief product. It melts at 64° , and boils at 197° . A small quantity of higher acids of the acrylic series are also obtained.

crõt-tôn (2), *s.* [From the Croton river, which furnishes the water of New York City.]

croton-bug, *s.* A long-winged species of Cockroach, *Blatta germanica*. (Goodrich & Porter.)

† A Cockroach and a proper Bug belong to different orders.

crõt-tôn-âte, *s.* [Eng., &c., *croton(ic)*, and suff. -âte.] A salt of crotonic acid.

crõt-tôn-nê-s, *s. pl.* [Lat. *croton*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Euphorbiaceæ. The ovule is solitary, the flowers, which usually have petals, are in clusters, spikes, racemes, or panicles. (Lindley.)

crõt-tôn-ic, *a.* [Lat., &c., *croton* (q. v.), and Eng. suff. -ic.] Pertaining to or in any way derived from some plant of the genus *Croton*.

crotonic acids, *s. pl.*

Chem.: $C_4H_6O_2$. The three modifications are: *Crotonic acid*, $C_4H_7CH=CHCOOH$; *Isocrotonic acid*, $CH_3CH=CH_2COOH$; and

Methacrylic acid, $H_2C=C(CH_3)COOH$.

1. *Crotonic acid*: A solid substance crystallizing in white needles, melting at 72° , and boiling at 182° . It can be formed synthetically by dropping ethylic alpha monobromobutyrate into a warm alcoholic solution of potash. Both crotonic acid and isocrotonic acid are formed by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on ethyl-diacetic acid. Crotonic acid, fused with potash, yields only acetate of potassium. Crotonic acid, heated to a yellow liquid, which, on cooling, deposits large rhombic crystals of isobutyric acid, when boiled with potash, are converted into oxybutyric acid; on converting this acid into a zinc salt and gradually adding alcohol to the solution, the zinc salt of alpha oxybutyric acid crystallizes out first, and the last mother liquids yield the beta oxybutyrate of zinc as an amorphous varnish. Crotonic acid is formed by the oxidation of croton aldehydes, formed by the condensation of acetic aldehyde. Also by distilling allyl cyanide with caustic potash.

2. *Isocrotonic acid*: A liquid formed by the action of nascent hydrogen on the modification of chlorocrotonic acid, which melts at 59.5° . It is an oily liquid, boiling at 172° , but when heated in a sealed tube to 180° it is converted into solid crotonic acid.

3. *Methacrylic acid*: Obtained by heating to 100° citraconic anhydride saturated at 0° with hydrochloric acid, and boiling the product with strong soda solution. It crystallizes from water in long

colorless prisms, which melt at 16° , and boil at 160.5° . When fused with potash it yields propionic acid and carbon dioxide.

crotonic aldehyde, *s.*

Chem.: Croton aldehyde, C_4H_6O , or $CH_3CH=CHCOH$. Obtained by heating pure aldehyde in soda-water bottles with a very little zinc chloride and a few drops of water, for a day or two, at 100° . It is purified by distillation in a current of steam. Crotonic aldehyde is a colorless liquid, having an extremely pungent odor, and boils at 104° . It reduces silver oxide. In contact with the air it oxidizes to crotonic acid. Crotonic aldehyde, saturated with hydrochloric acid gas, is converted into chlorobutyric aldehyde, C_4H_7ClCOH , which crystallizes in white needles, melting at 97° ; insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol.

crotonic chloral, *s.*

Chem. & Pharm.: Croton chloral, a substance which has been found to be butyric chloral, $C_4H_7Cl_3O$, or $CCl_3CH_2CH_2COH$ (Trichlorobutylaldehyde). It is prepared by passing chlorine into aldehyde, cooled in a freezing mixture, and heated to 100° at the close of the reaction. The liquid was distilled; the fraction which passed over between 160° and 180° yielded, by fractional distillation, a colorless, peculiar-smelling oil, boiling at 164° . It combines with water, forming a crystalline hydrate $CCl_3CH_2CH_2CH(OH)_2$, which is slightly soluble in water. It is stated by Garrod to produce a deep sleep accompanied by anesthesia of the head, the fifth nerve being completely paralyzed, while the pulse and respiration continue unaffected, and the voluntary muscles retain their tone. It is given in cases of trigeminal neuralgia, and where chloral hydrate is inadmissible owing to disease of the heart.

crõt-tôn-îl-tril, *s.* [Eng. *croto(n)*, and *nitri(l)*.]

Chem.: C_2H_5CN . Allyl cyanide. A liquid boiling at 117° , obtained by heating allyl iodide with potassium cyanide to 110° for two days.

crõt-tôn-öl, *s.* [Eng. *croton*, and Lat. *oil(eum)*=oil.]

Chem.: $C_8H_{14}O_2$. A yellow, viscid substance, said to occur in croton-oil.

crõt-tôn-ýl, *s.* [Eng. *croton*; -yl.]

Chem.: An organic nomad radical (C_4H_9).

crotonyl amines, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Organic bases, $C_4H_9NH_2$, &c., formed together with butylene diamines by heating isobutylene dibromide to 100° with alcoholic ammonia, part of the dibromide being resolved into HBr and crotonyl bromide; the latter is converted by the ammonia into crotonyl amines.

crotonyl bromide, *s.*

Chem.: C_4H_9Br . A liquid boiling at 90° . Formed by the action of alcoholic potash on isobutylene dibromide, $C_4H_8Br_2$.

crõt-tôn-ýl-ène, *s.* [Eng. *crotonyl*, and suff. -ène.]

Chem.: C_4H_6 or $HC=CHCH_2CH_3$. Ethylacetylene. A hydrocarbon which occurs among the products obtained by the compression of coal-gas. It boils at 20° to 25° , and forms a tetrabromide, which melts at 116° and crystallizes in shining needles.

crõt-tôph-a-ga, *s.* [Gr. *krotôn*=a dog-louse, a tick, and *phagên*=to eat.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, the typical one of the sub-family Crotophagæ (q. v.). The bill is greatly compressed, and the ridge of the upper mandible keeled. The species are found in South America. *Crotophaga ani* is the Ani or Anno of the Latin races of South America, the Razor-billed Blackbird of Jamaica, called also the Savanah Bird and the Great Blackbird. It feeds on small lizards, insects, and seeds. It lives in flocks, and when one individual is slain the rest gather again almost at the same spot. Several females are said to use the same nest.

crõt-tôph-äg-in-s, *s. pl.* [Modern Lat. *crotophag(a)* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Cuculidæ (Cuckoos). The bill is compressed, the ridge of the upper mandible curved, the wings usually short and rounded, and the two outer toes longer than the rest. [CROTOPHAGA.]

***crott**, *s.* [Fr. *crotte*.] Excrement, ordure.

"... the dirt and crott of Paris may be smelt ten miles off, ..."—Howell: *Londonopolis* (1657), page 391. (Nares.)

crõt-tle, crõt-äl, *s.* [Gael. *crotal*.]

Botany:

1. *Gen.*: A name given to several species of lichen.

2. *Spec.*: *Parmelia omphaloides*.

† (1) Black crotties: *Parmelia saxatilis*. (Chiefly Scotch.)

(2) Light crotties: *Lecanora pallescens*. (Chiefly Scotch.)

(3) Stone crotties: *Parmelia saxatilis*. (North of Ireland.) (Britten & Holland.)

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gô, pô, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fáll; try, sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

***crot-tly**, ***crott-lie**, *a.* [Eng. *crott(ie)*; *-ly*.] Covered with lichen.

"As o'er the crottly crags they climb'd."
Train: *Mountain Muse*, p. 65.

***crot-ŷ**, *v. i.* [Fr. *crotter*.] To dung, as a hare, (*Ash*.)

crouch (1), ***crowche** (1), *v. t. & i.* [A variant or derivative of Mid. Eng. *croken*=to bend; *crok*=a crook.] [*CROOK*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To stoop or bend low; to lie close to the ground.

"While Lufra, crouching by her side,
Her station claimed with jealous pride,"
Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, vi. 23.

II. Figuratively:

1. To yield, to submit.
"... the Jacobite party, ... had crouch'd down
in silent terror, ..."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. To cringe, to fawn, to stoop servilely.

"... servility, with supple knees,
Whose trade it is to smile, to crouch, to please."
Cowper: *Table Talk*, 127, 128.

†**B. Trans.**: To cause to bend lowly; to bend down.

"She ... crouched her head upon her breast."—*Coleridge*.

***crowch-back**, *a.* Crook-backed.

"With Edward went his brother Edmund, earl of Lancaster, surnamed crouch-back ..."—Fuller: *Holy War*, p. 215.

***crouch** (2), ***crowche** (2), *v. t.* [Mid. Eng. *crouche*=a cross.] To sign with the cross.

"I crouche thee from elves and from wightes,"
Chaucer: *Miller's Tale*, 3, 479.

***crouche**, ***cruche**, *s.* [O. S. *kraci*; O. H. Ger. *chraci*, *chrāzi*; Lat. *crucem*, accus. of *crux*=a cross.]

1. Literally:

1. A cross.
"Toe Calvary his crouche ha beer."—Shoreham, p. 85.

2. A crucifix.
"The halyede thinges, the crouchen, the calices."—*Ayenbite*, p. 40.

3. The sign of the cross.

"On the foreheved the crouche a eet."—Shoreham, p. 15.

4. A mark or figure of a cross.
"Many a crouche on his cloke."
P. Plowman, 2, 547.

II. Fig.: Coin, money.

"Loke wheder in this purse whether the be eny cros or crouche."—Oocleve, in *Halliwel*, p. 282.

***crouched**, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *crouche*=a cross; *-ed*.] Marked with a cross.

***crouched-friars**, *s. pl.* [*CROUTCHED-FRIARS*.]

crouch-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*CROUCH* (1), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of bending low to the ground; cringing, fawning.

***crouch-mās**, ***crowch-mas**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *crouche*=a cross, and *mas*=mass.] St. Helen's Day, May 3d, being the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross.

"From bull cow fast
Till Crouchmas be past."
Tusser: *Husbandrie*, l. 36.

crouch-ŷ, **crouch-le**, *adj.* [Eng. *crouch* (1), *v.*; *-y*.] Crook-backed.

"Or Crouche Merran Humphie."
Burns: *Halloween*.

croup (1), ***croupe**, *s.* [Fr. *croupe*=the croup.]

1. The rump or buttocks, especially of a horse.

"This carter thakketh his horse upon the croupe."
Chaucer: *Fryar's Tale*, 7, 141.

2. The place behind the saddle.

"Each warlike feat to show;
To pass, to wheel, the croupe to gain."
Scott: *Marmion*, v. 2.

croup (2), ***croop**, *s.* [A. S. *hrōpan*=to cry out; Icel. *hrōpa*; Goth. *hropan*; Dut. *roefen*; Ger. *rufen*.]

Med.: Membranous laryngitis. An inflammatory affection of the trachea and larynx, specially characterized by the formation of a false membrane, distinct from other diseases apparently but not really identical, especially so from diphtheria (*q. v.*) (*Niemeyer, Aitken, &c.*), although the diagnosis is by no means easy, and the two affections are frequently combined; distinct also from acute laryngitis, asthma, nervous croup, and others. It is not contagious. Daviot says, "Croup is non-contagious, and diphtheria and croup are the same;

therefore diphtheria is non-contagious." This is sufficient condemnation of the identity theory from one of its chief supporters. Croup is peculiarly a disease of infancy, generally arising from damp. It has a brassy or ringing sound, like the crow of a cock or the sound of a piston forced up a dry pump, which is very unmistakable. When fatal it is early in the disease, usually on the fourth or fifth day, and produces death by mechanical strangulation and exhaustion of the sufferer, while a fatal issue in diphtheria is usually more protracted and results from a vitiation of the entire constitutional forces—real sepsis.

croup (3), *s.* [A. S. *cropp*, *crop*.] A berry.

croup (1), ***crope**, ***crowpe**, ***crupe**, *v. i.* [*CROUP* (2), *s.*]

1. To croak, to cry with a hoarse voice; a term applied to crows.

"The roopen of the raunyis gart the cras (crows),
crope,"—*Compl. Scot.*, p. 60.

2. To speak hoarsely, as one does under the effects of a cold.

***croup** (2), *v. t.* [Fr. *croupe*=the rump, back. Comp. our use of the verb *to back*.] To back up, to help.

"I have a game in my hand, in which, if you'll croup me, that is, help me to play it, you shall go five hundred to nothing."—*Cibber*: *Provoked Husband*, p. 20.

croup-ade, *s.* [Fr. *croupe*=the croup.]

1. *Manège*: Higher leaps than those of curvets, that keep the fore and hind quarters of the horse in an equal height, so that he trusses his legs under his belly without jerking.

2. *Cookery*: A particular way of dressing a loin of mutton. (*Ash*). [*CROUPE*.]

croup-le, *s.* [*CROUP* (1), *v.*] A name given to the raven in Scotland.

croup-iër, ***croup-er**, *s.* [Fr., from *croupe*=the back; as of one who stands at your back to assist and support you.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The vice-chairman at a dinner. He sits at the lower end of the table.

"Jeffrey presided at the Fox dinner on the 24th of January, 1825; Moncrieff was croupier."—*Lord Cockburn: Memorials of his Time*, ch. vii., p. 425.

2. *Gaming*: One who superintends and collects the money at a gaming-table.

croup-ing, ***crowp-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*CROUP* (1), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: A hoarse noise or sound, as of ravens, cranes, &c.

"Trumpet's blast rasyt within the toun
Sic manere brute, as chocht men hard the soun
Of crannis crouping fleing in the are."
Douglas: *Virgil*, 324, 32.

crouse, *a. & adv.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. As adj.: Brisk, lively, bold.

"Ane spak wi wourdis wonder crous."
Pebbles to the Play, x.

B. As adv.: Briskly, boldly.

crouse-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *crouse*; *-ly*.] Briskly, courageous-like, freely, boldly.

***crouit**, *v. t. & i.* [An imitative word.]

A. Trans.: To coo out, to sing in a low tone.

"The dou crouit hyr sad sang that soundit lyk sorron."
—*Compl. Scot.*, p. 60.

B. Intrans.: To make a croaking, murmuring, or rumbling noise.

"And O, as he rattled and roar'd,
And graen'd and mutter'd, and crouet'd."
Jamieson: *Popular Ball.*, i. 298.

crouit, **krout**, *s.* [Ger. *kraut*.] The same as *SOUR-KROUT* (*q. v.*).

***crouit-ade**, *s.* [Fr. *croûter*=to incrust.]

Cookery: A particular way of dressing a loin of mutton. (*Philips*). [*CROUPE*, 2.]

crow, ***craw**, ***crawe**, ***crowe**, *s.* [A. S. *crāwe*=a crow, *crāwan*=to crow; Icel. *kráke*, *krāka*; O. H. Ger. *crāia*; M. H. Ger. *krāe*, *krā*; Ger. *krāhe*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

"The crow may bathe his coal-black wings in mire,
And unperceived fly with the filth away."
Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*.

2. The cry of a cock.

II. Technically:

1. Ornithology:

(1) Singular:

(a) *In this Country*: A large black bird of the family *Corvidæ*, its generic name being *C. americana*. It is of a glossy black plumage, strong of wing, about 10 or 12 inches in length, and is well known all over this country by reason of its gathering in large flocks in the agricultural districts, and the familiarity of its harsh cry. It feeds principally

upon young corn shoots, grain, vegetables, etc. It does not, however, disdain other food. It is very destructive to crops, and in many instances has become so troublesome that the state governments have offered bounties for its destruction. The bird does not fly gracefully, its flight being marked by incessant flapping of the wings, but it can sustain the fatigue of traveling long distances, and is said to fly in an undeviating line toward its destination.

(b) *In England*: The rook, *Corvus frugilegus*. Called also the Common Crow. [*ROOK*.]

(c) *Gen.*: Any one of various other birds belonging to the family *Corvidæ* (*q. v.*).

(2) Plural:

(a) *Gen.*: The family *Corvidæ* (*q. v.*).

(b) *Spec.*: The sub-family *Corvinæ*, or even the genus *Corvus*.

2. *Mech.*: An iron bar used as a lever; it had usually a bent end, which was frequently forked, and may have been named from its fancied resemblance to a beak.

"Go, get these gone; fetch me an iron crow."
Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, iii. 1.

3. *Naut.*: Formerly, the beak or rostrum on the stem of a war-galley. Also a device formerly used, consisting of a pivoted lever and chain, with hooks for engaging an enemy's vessel or picking off her men. A *Corvus*.

4. *Anat.*: The mesentery or ruffle of a beast.

III. Special phrases and compounds:

1. Special phrases:

(1) *As the crow flies*: In a direct line.

(2) *To have a crow to pluck with any one*: To have some fault to find with or an explanation to demand from one.

(3) *To pluck or pull a crow*: To be contentious about that which is of no value.

(4) *If I dispute, we must even pluck a crow about it.*—*Sir E. D'Estrange*.

(5) *To eat crow*: To retract a hasty assertion, or to apologize for an ill-considered action, in a sheepish and undignified manner.

2. Compounds:

(1) *Alpine Crow*: *Pyrrhocorax alpinus*.

(2) *Black Crow*: [*4*.]

(3) *Bunting Crow*: [*13*.]

(4) *Carion Crow*: *Corvus corone*. It is a crow, black with purple reflection above, green beneath, the plumage with glossy luster. It is a solitary bird, feeding chiefly on carrion, but also eating shell-fish, small quadrupeds, nay, even young lambs. It also can subsist on grass. It is a European bird, being the common species in England. The eggs are 4 to 5, bluish-green, speckled and spotted with ash-color and clove-brown. The Carion Crow is called also the Flesh Crow, the Black Crow, the Corby Crow, the Gor Crow, the Hoody Crow, or Hoody, and the Bran.

(5) *Common Crow*: The rook, *Corvus frugilegus*.

(6) *Corby Crow*: [*4*.]

(7) *Dun Crow*: [*13*.]

(8) *Fruit Crows*: The sub-family *Gymnoderinæ* (*q. v.*). [*FRUIT-CROWS*.]

(9) *Gor Crow*: [*4*.]

(10) *Gray-backed Crow*: [*13*.]

(11) *Gray Crow*: [*13*.]

(12) *Heedy Crow*: [*13*.]

(13) *Hoody Crow*: *Corvus cornix*. A crow with the head, fore-neck, wings, and tail black, the other parts ash-gray. It is found on European sea-coasts. It frequents estuaries, feeding on fishes and mollusks, but attacking also small quadrupeds, and even lambs. It is called also the Gray or Gray-backed Crow, the Dun Crow, the Bunting Crow, the Heedy Crow, and the Royston Crow.

(14) *Indian Crow*: *Corvus splendens*.

(15) *King Crow*: A chatterer—*Dicrurus macrocerus*. [*DICRURUS, KING CROW*.]

(16) *Laughing Crow*: *Garrulax leucolophus*, one of the *Timalinæ*.

(17) *Piping Crows*: The *Streperinæ*, a sub-family of *Corvidæ*.

(18) *Red-legged Crow*: The Cornish (though—*Fringiles gadulæ*).

(19) *Royston Crow*: [*13*.]

(20) *Tree Crows*: The *Collocalinæ*, a sub-family of *Corvidæ*.

crow-bar, *s.* [*CROW*, *s.*, II. 2.]

"... masons, with wedge and crowbar, begin demolition."—*Carlyle*: *French Revolution*, iii. v. 3.

crow-bells, *s.* [The form is *pl.*, the meaning sing.] *Scilla nutans*.

† *Yellow Crow-bells*: *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*. (*Lyte*.)

crow-blackbird, *s.* A name given in America to *Quiscalus versicolor*, a bird of the family *Sturninæ* (Starlings), and the sub-family *Quiscalinæ* (Boat-bills). It comes from South to North in this country in spring, returning again to the South in autumn, and making great depredation on the crops of grain. It is black, but with blue, violet, and copper reflections.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-die**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

crow-flig, s. (See extract.)

"It is thought that he has been poisoned with *crow-flig*, the berry of the *nux vomica*."—*London Morning Chronicle*.

crow-flower, s.

1. The same as **CROWFOOT** (q. v.).

"There with fantastic garlands did she come
Of *crow-flowers*, nettles, daisies, and long purples."
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iv. 7.

2. *Caltha palustris*.

3. *Lychnis flos-cuculi*.

4. *Geranium sylvaticum*.

crow-foot, s. [**CROWFOOT**.]

crow-garlic, s. *Allium vineale*.

***crow-keeper, s.**

1. A boy employed to scare away crows.

2. A scarecrow.

"Scaring the ladies like a *crow-keeper*."

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, i. 4.

crow-leek, s. *Scilla nutans*.

crow-mill, s. A machine for taking crows.
(Ogilvie.)

***crow-net, s.** A net for catching wild fowl.
(Ogilvie.)

crow-quill, s.

1. The quill from a crow's wing.

"... nothing much larger than a *crow-quill* can be
passed down."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed.
1870), ch. xiv, p. 60 (note).

2. A very fine pen used in lithography.

crow-silk, s. [**CROWSILK**.]

crow-stone, s.

1. *Build*: The top stone of the gable end of a house.

2. *Geol*: A local term for sandstone in Yorkshire and Derbyshire, England.

crow-toe, s.

1. (*Sing*): Probably the same as **crow-foot**.

"Bring the rathe primrose that forsaken dies,
The tufted *crow-toe*, and pale jessamine."

Milton: *Lycidas*, 142, 143.

2. (*Pl*): (a) *Lotus corniculatus*, (b) *Scilla nutans*.
(Britten & Holland.)

crow's-bill, s.

Surg: A bullet forceps.

crow's-feet, *crowis-feete, s. pl. The wrinkles under the eyes which become manifest in old age.

"So longe mote ye liven, and all proude,
Till *crowis-feet* growin under your eie."

Chaucer: *Troil. and Cress.*, ii. 404.

crow's-foot, s.

1. *Bot*: *Echinochloa crus-galli*. *Daucus Carota*, Wild Carrot. (Britten & Holland.) Halliwell and Wright had supposed it to be "wild parsley."

2. *Well-boring*: A bent hook adapted to engage the shoulder or collar on a drill-rod or well-tube while lowering it into a well or drilled shaft, or to hold the same while a section above it is being attached or detached. In well-boring the auger or drill-rod passes through a hole in the staging, but the *crow's-foot* is too large to pass through the hole, and is thus the means of holding the sections of rod or tubing which are suspended therefrom.

3. *Fort*: A ball armed with spikes, so arranged that one is always presented upwardly; such are strewn on the ground for defense against the approach of cavalry. A caltrop (q. v.) (*Knight*).

crow's-nest, s.

Naut: A tub or box at the top-gallant mast-head, for the lookout-man who watches for whales.

crōw, *craw, *crowe, v. i. & t. [*A. S. crāwan* (pa. t. *creow*); *Dut. kraaijen*; *Ger. krāhen*; *M. H. Ger. crawan, krājan*; *O. H. Ger. chrājan, crāhan, crān.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Lit*: To make the noise which a cock makes in joy or defiance.

"... the cock shall not *crow* this day, before that thou shalt thrice deny that thou knowest me."—*Luke* xii. 34.

II. Figuratively:

1. To boast, to brag, to swagger, to vapor.

"Selby is *crowing*, and though always defeated by his wife, is *crowing* on."—*Richardson*.

2. To utter a sound expressive of joy or pleasure; to chuckle.

"The sweetest little maid,
That ever *crowed* for kisses."—*Tennyson*.

***B. Trans.:** To proclaim, to announce by crowing.

"There is no cock to *crowe* day."—*Gower*, ii. 102.

crōw-bēr-rȳ, s. [*Eng. crow, and berry*.] So named because crows greedily devour the berries of the plant.]

1. (*Sing*): *Empetrum nigrum*, a small procumbent, greatly-branched plant, with recurved leaves, small purplish axillary flowers and black berries, abundant in Scotland on mountainous heaths. Its berries are subacid and unpleasant to the taste. They are eaten, however, in the north of Europe, and are regarded as scorbutic and diuretic. A fermented liquor is made from them by the Greenlanders.

2. *Pl*. (*Crowberries*): The name given by Lindley to the botanical order *Empetraceae* (q. v.).

"... few blackberries or *crowberries*, and only here and there, unless in very favorable localities, a cranberry or an arbutus."—*W. Macgillivray: Nat. Hist., Dee Side and Braemar*.

† *Broom crowberry*: An American name for *Cornus*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

crōwd (1), *crōwde (1), *crōwth, *crwth, *crouthe, s. [*Wel. cruth, crudd*; *Gael. cruit*; *Ir. crot*; *Low Lat. chrotta*.]

Music:

1. An ancient instrument, like a violin, with six strings, four of which were played on by a bow, and the other two played or plucked by the thumb, as an accompaniment. The neck had a hole, through which the player thrust his hand, so that he could only command the notes lying under his fingers.

"*Crowde*, instrument of masek. *Chorus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. A tune played upon the instrument described in 1.

"He herde a symphonie and a *crowde*."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xiv. 25.

crōwd (2), *crōwde

(2), s. [*A. S. croda, gecrod*=a crowd.]

I. Literally:

*1. A wheelbarrow.

"*Crowde*, barowry. *Cenitectorium*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. A number of persons crowded together; a throng; a multitude closely and confusedly collected together.

"... a crowd of people would have been very troublesome in the heat of the day ..."
—*Grew: Cosmo Sacra*, bk. v., ch. ii.

3. A collection or number of things closely pressed, or lying close together.

"... that tumult he had observed in the Icarian sea, dashing and breaking among its *crowed* islands."—*Pope*.

II. Fig.: The mass, the mob, the populace, the lower orders.

"He went not with the *crowd* to see a shrine,
But fed us by the way with food divine."

Dryden: Fables.

† For the difference between *crowd* and *multitude*, see **MULTITUDE**.

crōwd (1), *crode, *croude, *crowdyn, crude, v. t. & i. [*A. S. crodan*=to crowd, to press, to push. *Cogn.* with *Dut. kruijen*=to push or drive along. (*Skeat*.)

A. Transitive:**I. Literally:**

*1. To drive, to impel, to push.

"He *crud* his wain into the fen."

Amis and Amiloun, 1, 883.

2. To press or drive closely together; to mass together; to collect into a mass.

"... into those buildings men accused of no crime but their religion were *crowded* in such numbers that they could hardly breathe."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. To fill by pressing or collecting together; to fill to overflowing.

"... and the Dee was *crowded* with men of war and transports."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

4. To collect in crowds round; to throng or press upon.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To incommode or encumber by excess of numbers.

"How short is life! Why will vain courtiers toil,
And *crowd* a vainer monarch for a smile?"

Granville.

2. To compress.

"... the vast business of eternity is *crowded* into this poor compass."—*South*, vol. vii, ser. 15.

3. To collect together in excess.

"It would not have entered into their thoughts to have *crowded* together so many allusions to time and place, ..."
—*Jortin: On the Christian Religion*, Dis. 6.

*1. To crowd out: To press out; specifically, not to insert in a newspaper on account of pressure of more important matter.

(2) To crowd sail:

Naut: To carry an extraordinary force or press of sail, in order to accelerate the way of a ship.

B. Intransitive:**I. Literally:**

1. To press or throng; to swarm; to collect in crowds.

"The gownsmen *crowded* to give in their names."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

*2. To press or force one's way.

II. Figuratively:

1. To press, to throng, to appear or occur in great numbers.

"As a wave follows a wave, we shall find instances of folly *crowd* in upon us."—*Bp. Taylor: On Repentance*, ch. x, § 7.

*2. To sit, as a hen upon her eggs.

"*Accoueter*. To brood, sit close, or *crowding*, as a henne over her egges, or chickens."—*Cotgrave*.

***crōwd (2), *croud, *crowde (2), v. i.** [Probably the same as *CROUT*, v. (q. v.).]

I. Literally:

1. To coo as a dove.

"The kowschot *croudis* and pykkis on the ryse."
Doug.: Virgil, 408, 22.

2. To croak, as frogs.

II. Fig.: To groan, to complain.

"They are a groning generation, turtles *crowding* with sighs and groans which their tongues cannot express."—*Z. Boyd: Last Battell*, p. 299.

***crōwd (3), v. i.** [*CROWD* (1), s.] To play upon a crowd or fiddle.

"Fiddlers, *crowd* on, *crowd* on: let no man lay a block in your way. *Crowd* on, I say."—*Massinger: Old Law*, v. 1.

crōwd-ēd, pa. par. or a. [*CROWD* (1), v.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: (See the verb.)

2. *Bot*: A term used when the parts of any organ or organs are pressed closely round about each other.

***crōwd-ēr, s.** [*Eng. crowd* (1), s.; -*er*.] One who plays upon a crowd or fiddle; a fiddler.

"... commonly called *crowders* because they crowd into the company of gentlemen."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ch. x.

crōw-die, crōw-dy, s. [Probably the same word as *GROAT* (q. v.).] Meal and water in a cold state stirred together, so as to form a thick gruel; porridge.

"There will be drammock and *crowdie*."
Ritson: Scotch Poems, i. 211.

crowdie-time, s. Breakfast time.

"Then I gald hame at *crowdie-time*."
Burns: Holy Fair.

crōwd-īng, *crōwd-ȳnge, pr. par. a. & s. [*CROWD* (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

*1. The act of carrying in a barrow.

"*Crowdyngye*, caryngye wythe a barowe. *Cenitectura*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. The act of pressing or thronging closely together; a gathering or collecting into a crowd.

"*Crowdyngye* or *schowyngye*. *Pressura*, *pulsio*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***crōwd-wāin, *croudeuain, s.** [*Mid. Eng. crowde*=a barrow, and *wain*=a wagon.] A cart, a wagon.

"Thai bought hem a gode *croudeuain*."
Amis & Amiloun, 1, 858.

crōw-foot, s. [*Eng. crow, and foot*.]

I. Of the form Crow-foot:

1. *Naut*: A contrivance for suspending the ridge of an awning. It consists of a number of cords depending from a long block called an euphroe or uphroe.

2. *Fort*: A crow's foot or caltrop. [*CALTROP*.]

II. Of the form Crowfoot:

1. *Spec*: (1) *Ranunculus acris*, (2) *R. bulbosus*, and (3) *R. repens*.

"And the cowslip and the *crowfoot* are over all the hill."
Tennyson: May Queen.

2. *Pl*. (*Crowfoots*): The name given by Lindley to the botanical order *Ranunculaceae* (q. v.).

*1. *Rape Crowfoot*: [So named because the root is like that of the rape.] *Ranunculus bulbosus*.

(2) *Spear Crowfoot*: *Ranunculus Lingua* and *R. Flammula*.

(3) *Urchin Crowfoot*: [Named because its carpels are prickly, like those of the "Urchin," i. e., the hedgehog.] *Ranunculus arvensis*.

(4) *Wood Crowfoot*: (1) A book-name for *Ranunculus auricomus*, (2) *Anemone nemorosa*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hār, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; try, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

crowfoot-cranesbill, *s.* [So named because the form of the leaves resembles that of some crowfoots (*Ranunculi*).] *Geranium pratense*.

crōw-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [Crow, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Lit.*: The act of uttering a crow like a cock.

2. *Fig.*: A boasting, vaunting, or bragging.

***crōw-ish**, ***crōw-ŷshe**, *a.* [Eng. *crow*; *-ish*.] Of or pertaining to a crow; like a crow.

"Crowshe, or of a crowe. *Coracinus, corvinus*." — *Huloet*.

***crōwl**, *v. i.* [An imitative word. Cf. *growl*.] To rumble or grumble, as the stomach.

***crōwl-ing**, *s.* [Eng. *crowl*; *-ing*.] Grumbling in the stomach.

"The crouling in the belly, bothorignom." — *Withal*: *Dictionary* (ed. 1608), p. 297 (*Nares*.)

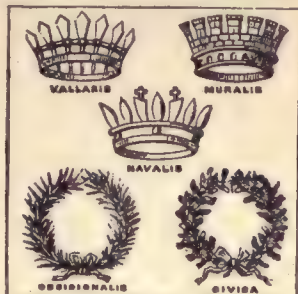
crōwn, ***coron**, ***corone**, ***coroune**, ***corune**, **corowen**, ***crōune**, ***corowne**, ***crune**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *corone*; Fr. *couronne*; Sp. & Ital. *corona*, from Lat. *corona*; Gr. *korōnē* = the curved end of a bow; *korōnis, korōnos* = curved. Cogn. with Gael. *cruinn* = round, circular; Wel. *cruwn* (*Skeat*).]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) A wreath or garland for the head, given as the reward of victory or of some noble deed. Among the Romans they were of several kinds: *Castrensis*, or *vallaris*, given to the individual who first scaled the rampart in assaulting the camp of an enemy; *muralis*, to him who first mounted the breach in storming a town; *navalis*, to him who first boarded an enemy's ship; *obsidionalis*, given by soldiers who had been beleaguered to the commander by whom they had been relieved; and *civica* (the most honorable of all), bestowed on him who had saved the life of a citizen. [CORONA.]



Crowns.

(2) The ornament of the head, worn as a badge of sovereignty by emperors, kings, and princes. Those worn by the nobility are called *coronets* (*q. v.*). That worn by the Pope is more commonly called a *tiara* (*q. v.*).

¶ The monarchical practice of wearing crowns on state occasions is of considerable antiquity. Saul, the first king of Israel, did so (2 Sam. i. 10). So did the king of Ammon (2 Sam. xii. 30). Tarquinius Priscus, B. C. 616, is said to have been the first Roman sovereign who wore one. Constantine, who began to reign in A. D. 306, wore a crown. From him, it is said, the several European kings, from the fourth to the eighth centuries, borrowed the practice. Egbert, king of Kent, who began to reign in A. D. 786, is represented on his coins as crowned.

"In Queen Victoria's crown there are 1,363 brilliant diamonds, 1,273 rose diamonds, and 147 table diamonds, besides one large ruby, 17 sapphires, four small rubies, and 227 pearls." — *Weekly Review*.

* (3) A royal fillet or band for the brow (*diademata*).

* (4) A crowned personage; a king, a prince.

"... In his livery

Walk'd crowns and crownets."

Shakespeare: Ant. and Cleop., v. 2.

(5) The sum of five shillings.

"But he that can eat beef, and feed on bread which is so brown,

May satisfy his appetite, and owe no man a crown."

Suckling.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Regal power or authority; royalty.

"The succession of a crown in several countries places it on different heads." — *Locke*.

(2) The sovereign, as the wearer of the crown.

"The unexpected demise of the crown changed the whole aspect of affairs." — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. v.*

(3) The sovereign, as the representative or head of the government.

"That great law had deprived the Crown of the power of arbitrarily removing the judges, ... " — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xviii.*

(4) Reward, mark of distinction.

"Be theirs, be theirs unfading honor's crown,
The living amaranths of bright renown!"

Hemans: England and Spain.

(5) Glory, ornament; source or ground of honor or glory.

"... my brethren dearly beloved and longed for,
my joy and crown, ... " — *Philipp. iv. 1.*

(6) The top of anything; the highest part, as of—
(a) A mountain, hill, ridge, &c.

"Huge trunks of trees, fell'd from the steepy crown
Of the bare mountains, roll with ruin down!"

Dryden: Æneid.

(b) The top of a hat.

"... as big as the crown of a man's hat, ... " —
Sharp: Surgery.

(c) The head.

"Behold! if fortune or a mistress frowns,
Some plunge in business, others shave their crowns,"

Pope: Mor. Ess., i. 103.

(7) The head, used for the mind.

"In more than twenty things which I set down:
This done, I twenty more had in my crown."

Bunyan: Apology.

(8) The completion or accomplishment; the highest or most perfect state; the acme, the consummation.

"But oh, thou bounteous Giver of all good,
Thou art of all thy gifts thyself the crown!"

Cowper: Task, v. 903, 904.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat.*: That portion of a tooth which appears beyond the gum.

"The teeth of reptiles, with few exceptions, present a simple conical form, with the crown more or less curved, and the apex more or less acute." — *Owen: Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

2. *Architecture*:

(1) The vertex of an arch.

(2) The corona or upper member of a cornice.

(3) The dome of a furnace.

3. *Bell-founding*: The hub or canon of a bell.

[CANON.]

4. *Bot.*: The same as CORONA (*q. v.*).

5. *Eccles.*: The clerical tonsure; a little circular patch shaved on the top of the head.

6. *Geom.*: The area inclosed between two concentric circles.

7. *Heraldry*:

(1) The same as A. I. (2).

(2) A representation of a crown in the mantling of an armorial bearing, to denote the dignity of the bearer.

8. *Jewelry*: The part of a cut gem above the girdle; the upper work of a rose diamond.

9. *Mech.*: The steel face of an anvil.

10. *Numismatology*:

(1) An English silver coin, of the face value of five shillings (\$1.20). Gold crowns were first struck in the reign of Henry VIII., and were so called from the figure of the crown on the reverse. Silver crowns were issued in the reign of Edward VI. The crown had the king crowned on horseback, 1551.

(2) A name given to the French *écu*, and other foreign coins, nearly equal in value to the English crown.

11. *Naut.*: The part of an anchor where the arms join the shank.

12. *Paper-making*: A size of paper, 15x20 inches, so called from the water-mark. [CROWN-PAPER.]

13. *Astron.*: [CORONA.]

14. *Fort.*: An outwork having a large gorge and two long sides terminating toward the field in two demi-bastions, intended to inclose a rising ground, or even an intrenchment. [CROWN-WORK.]

¶ (1) *Crown of India*; *Imperial order of the Crown of India*:

Her.: An order instituted on December 31, 1877, the last day of the year on the first day of which Queen Victoria had legally assumed the title of Empress of India. It consists of princesses of the royal family and distinguished ladies of rank, all the latter connected with India.

(2) *Crown of the sun*: Gold coin of Louis XI. of France, with the mint mark of a sun. It was struck in 1475. Proclamations of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queen Mary fixed its value, which ranged from 4s. 4d. to 7s. (\$1.00 to \$1.75.)

"Let him be bound, my lord, to pay your grace,
Toward your expenses since your coming over,
Twenty-five thousand crowns of the sun."

Heywood: Edward IV., Pt. II., i. 4. (Nares.)

(3) *Iron crown*:

Her. & Hist.: A crown having in it, besides gold and jewels, a thin circle of iron, said to have been made with a nail of Christ's cross. It was first used for the coronation of the Lombard kings in A. D. 591. Napoleon I. was crowned with it at Milan on May 26, 1805, and instituted the order of the Iron Crown. [¶ (4).]

(4) *Order of the Iron Crown*:

Her. & Hist.: An order instituted by Napoleon I. in 1805, to commemorate the fact that he had himself been crowned with the iron crown. It lapsed in 1814, but was renewed by the Emperor of Austria in 1816.

B. *As adj.*: (See the compounds.)

crown-agent, *s.*

A public officer who acts as agent for the Crown of a monarchical country.

crown-antler, *s.* The topmost antler of the horn of a stag.

crown-court, *s.*

Eng. Law: The court in which the Crown or criminal business of an assize is transacted.

***crown-croacher**, *s.* One who encroaches upon the prerogatives of the crown.

crown-duties, *s. pl.* Duties or taxes payable to the Crown.

crown-gate, *s.*

Inland Navigation: The head-gate of a canal-lock.

crown-glass, *s.* Glass made by blowing and whirling, changing the ball of glass into a globe and eventually into a disk attached to the end of the ponty. Window-glass is made in this manner. Crown-glass is a finer variety, a compound of silicate of potash, or soda, and silicate of lime: silica, 63; potash, 22; lime, 12; alumina, 3. It is much harder than the glass into whose composition lead enters, and which is called flint-glass. The size of a table or disk of crown-glass is about 52 in., and a pot holding one half-ton will make about 100 tables. [GLASS.]

crown-grant, *s.* A grant of money to the Crown. (*Eng.*)

"... the animosity to Crown grants." — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxiv.*

crown-imperial, **crown imperial**, *s.*

Bot.: A liliaceous plant, *Fritillaria imperialis*. It has a six-parted perianth of checkered colors, each division having at its base a nectary, six stamens, and a three-parted ovary, crowned by the three-parted style. It is wild in the south of Europe and districts of Asia. It is poisonous, the very honey distilling from it being said to be emetic.

"... bold oxlips and
The crown imperial; lilies of all kinds,
The flower-de-luce being one!"

Shakespeare: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

crown-jewels, *s. pl.* The regalia and other jewels and ornaments belonging to the sovereign for the time being.

crown-lands, *s. pl.*

Eng. Law & Government: Lands belonging to the Crown. These the sovereign is accustomed to surrender at the beginning of each reign, for its whole continuance, in consideration of receiving the amount of the Civil List settled upon him or her by Parliament.

crown-law, *s.*

Eng. Law: That part of the common law of England which is applicable to criminal matters.

crown-lawyer, *s.*

Eng. Law: A lawyer engaged by the Crown; a lawyer practicing in criminal cases.

crown-office, *s.*

Eng. Law: An office of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, which takes cognizance of criminal cases of every degree. It is commonly called the Crown side of the Court of Queen's Bench.

crown-paper, *s.* Paper which formerly had the crown for a water-mark. Its size is 15x20 in. [CROWN, II. 12.]

"And may not dirty socks from off the feet
From thence be turn'd to a crown-paper sheet?"

Taylor: Works (1690).

crown-piece, *s.*

1. A strap in a bridle, head-stall, or halter, which passes over the head of a horse, its ends being buckled to the cheek-straps.

2. An English coin of the face value of five shillings (\$1.20), weighing 438.56 grains.

crown-post, *s.*

Carp.: A vertical post in a truss, supporting the crown-plate in a king-post truss; a king-post (*q. v.*).

crown-prince, *s.* In Germany, the heir-apparent to the Crown.

***crown-rape**, *s.* Usurpation of the crown by force.

"Crownrape accounted but cunning and skill,
Bloudshed a blockhouse to beate away ill."

Mirror for Magistrates (1587). (Nares.)

boil, boy; pou, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***crown-right, *crown-right, s.** The right or title to the crown.

"To whom, from her, the *crown-right* of Lancastrians did accrew." *Warner: Albion's England*, bk. vii., ch. xxiv.

crown-saw, s. A saw of cylindrical shape, with teeth on the end and operated by a rotative motion. The trephine was the first of the class. It is used for making buttons and markers, sawing staves, brush-backs, chair-backs, &c.

crown-scab, s.

Farr.: A cancerous scab that forms round the corners of a horse's hoof.

crown-sheet, s. The upper plate of a locomotive fire-box.

crown-solicitor, s.

Eng. Law.: The solicitor who prepares the case for the prosecution when the Crown prosecutes. (In the United States the attorney-general and the several United States district attorneys take charge of prosecutions for the general government, and the commonwealth's attorneys and state's attorneys-general for the various cities, counties and states.)

crown-tax, s.

Eccles. Hist.: A tax substituted for a golden crown which was required annually from the Jews by the king of Syria, in token of their subjection to his power.

"I release all the Jews from tribute . . . and from crown-taxes."—*1 Macc. x. 29.*

***crown-thistle, s.** The name given by Johnson to a plant which he calls *Corona imperialis*. As he bestows the same name on the Crown imperial (q. v.), this is probably the flower he had in view.

crown-tile, s. A common flat tile; a plane tile.

crown-valve, s. A dome-shaped valve, which is vertically reciprocated over a slotted box.

crown-wheel, s. One in which the cogs are perpendicular to the plane of motion of the wheel. It is also called a contrate or face wheel.

Crown-wheel escapement: An escapement so named because the escape-wheel is a crown ratchet-wheel, whose teeth escape from the pallets of the verge; a vertical escapement.

crown-work, s.

Fort.: An extension of the main work, consisting of a bastion between two curtains, which are terminated by the main work.

crown, *coronen, *coroun, *coroune, *corowne, *crouni, *crouny, *cruni, v.t. [CROWN, s.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. To decorate or invest with a crown; hence, to invest with royal dignity and authority.

"He did him *coroune* kyng."—*Rob. de Brunne*, p. 20.

2. To cover or surround the head as with a crown.

"He was clarifiet on *crosse*, and *crounet* with thorne." *Anturs of Arthur*, xviii.

II. Figuratively:

1. To surmount; to stand at the summit of.

2. To form a crown or ornament to.

"The line of yellow light dies fast away That *crowned* the eastern cope." *Keble: Christian Year*.

3. To dignify, to adorn, to make illustrious.

"Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast *crowned* him with glory and honor."—*Ps. viii. 5.*

4. To reward, to recompense.

"Who redeemeth thy life from destruction; who *crowneth* thee with loving kindness and tender mercies."—*Ps. ciii. 4.*

5. To consummate, to be a favorable issue or result to, to reward.

"... the success which had generally *crowned* his enterprises."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

6. To perfect, to complete, to consummate.

"I likewise must have power to *crown* my works with wished end." *Chapman: Homer's Iliad* iv.

7. To complete, to terminate, to finish.

"All these a milk-white honeycomb surround, Which in the midst the country banquet *crown'd*." *Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses*, viii.

8. To fill so full that the contents rise above the brim like a crown.

"The youths *crowned* cups of sacred wine, to all distributed." *Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, ix.

B. Technically:

Naut.: To crown a knot is to finish it by passing the strands of the rope over and under each other.

***crown'-a-rie, *crownry, s.** [Eng. *crowner* = coroner; -ry.] The office of a crowner; the same as CROWNSHIP (q. v.).

"... the offices of shirefship and *crownarie* of the said shirefdom of Sutherland."—*Act Charles I. (ed. 1814)*, vol. v., 68.

***crown'-ar-ship, s.** [Eng. *crowner*; -ship.] The office of a crowner.

"Carta to Allan Erskine, of the office of the *Crownar-ship* of Fyfe and Fothery."—*Robertson's Index*, p. 50, 4.

crown'-beard, s. [Eng. *crown*, and *beard*.] An American name for *Verbesina*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

crowned, pa. par. or a. [CROWN, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Invested with royal dignity or power.

*2. Consummate, consummated, perfect.

"All innocent of his *crowned* malice." *Chaucer*.

II. Her.: Surmounted by a crown.

***crowned-cup, s.**

1. A cup wreathed round with a garland.

2. A bumper, a cup so full of liquor that the contents rise above the brim like a crown.

"We'll drink her health in a *crowned-cup*, my lads."—*Old Couple*, O. Pl., x. 481.

crown'-ér (1), s. [A vulgar corruption of coroner (q. v.).]

1. A coroner (q. v.).

"... make her grave straight; the *crowner* hath set on her, and finds it christian burial."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

*2. He who had the charge of the troops raised in one county. (*Scotch.*)

"Renfrew had chosen Montgomery their *crowner*."—*Baillie's Lett.*, i. 164.

***crownér's-quest, s.** A coroner's inquest.

"But is this law?"

"Ay, marry is 't; *crownér's-quest* law." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

crown'-ér (2), s. [Eng. *crown*; -er.]

1. *Lit.*: One who crowns.

2. *Fig.*: One who or that which perfects, completes, or consummates.

"O thou mother of delights, *Crowner* of all happy nights." *Beaumont & Fletcher: Mad Lover*, v. 1.

***crown'-ét, *cron-et, s.** [A dimin. from crown.] [CORONET.]

1. *Lit.*: A little crown, a coronet.

"Sixty and nine that wore Their *crownets* regal, from the Athenian bay Put forward toward Phrygia." *Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, Prol.

2. *Fig.*: The chief end, the ultimate reward or result of an undertaking; the consummation.

"O this false soul of Egypt! this grave charm— Whose eye beck'd forth my wars, and call'd them home; Whose bosom was my *crownet*, my chief end." *Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 12.

crown'-ing, *coroun-ying, *corown-ynge, pr. par., a. & s. [CROWN, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Investing with a crown or regal dignity and power.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Surmounting.

(2) Consummating, perfecting, completing.

"Each day too slew its thousands six or seven, Till at the *crowning* carnage, Waterloo, . . ." *Byron: Vision of Judgment*, v.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: Situated on the top of anything. Thus the limbs of the calyx may crown the ovary, and a gland at the apex of the filament may crown the stamens. (*Lindley*.)

2. *Mach.*: Convex at top. (Opposed to *dishing*.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The act of investing with a crown or regal dignity and power.

2. *Fig.*: The consummating or perfecting of any undertaking; consummation.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: That which finishes off or crowns any decoration as a pediment or a cornice.

2. *Naut.*: The finishing part of a knot made on the end of a rope.

3. *Mach.*: The central bulge or swell of a band-pulley.

***crown'-lëss, a.** [Eng. *crown*; -less.] Destitute of a crown.

"There she [Rome] stands, Childless and *crownless*, in her voiceless woe." *Byron: Child Harold*, iv. 79.

crown'-wörts, s. pl. [Eng. *crown*; and pl. of suff. -wort (q. v.).]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order *Mallesherbiaceae* (q. v.).

***crowse, a.** [CROUSE.] Sprightly, merry.

"How cheer, my hearts?"

"Most *crowse*, most capringly." *Brome: Jovial Crew*, i.

crów'-silk, s. [Eng. *crow*, and *silk*.]

1. *Gen.*: A name sometimes given to the *Confervee* and other delicate green-spored *Algæ*, such as *Conferva fructa*, *C. crispata*, &c.

2. *Spec.*: *Conferva rivularis*.

crów'-söpe, s. [Eng. *crow*, s., and *sope*, old spelling of soap.] A plant, *Saponaria officinalis* (Britten & Holland). Lyte, &c., make it *Lychnis diurna*.

cröy, s. [Ety. unknown.]

1. Marshland. (*Blount*.)

2. A mound or structure projecting into a stream, to break the force of the water on a particular part and prevent encroachments.

cröyl'-stone, s. [First element of etym. doubtful, second=Eng. stone.]

Min.: A name given to crystallized sulphate of barytes or caulk.

***cröyge, *croise, s.** [O. Fr. *croizeia*, *croyses*=persons intending to go to the Holy Land.] A pilgrim. So called because he wore the sign of the cross on his garments. (*Bracton*.) [CROISADO.]

cröze, v. t. [Probably a corruption of *cross* (q. v.).]

Hat-making: To unroll and re-roll a hat-body so as to change the surfaces in contact, and prevent their felting together in the process of felting hats.

cröze, s. [CROZE, v.]

Coopering:

1. A tool used for making the grooves for the heads of casks, after the ends of the staves have been leveled by a tool called a sun-plane, which is like a jack-plane, but of a circular plan. The *croze* resembles a gauge, except that it is very much larger; the head is nearly semi-circular, and terminates in two handles. The stem, which is proportionally large, is secured by a wedge; the cutter is composed of three or four saw-teeth, closely followed by a hooked router, which sweeps out the bottom of the groove.

2. A groove for the reception of the edge of the head of a cask.

cröz'-ing, pr. par. or a. [CROZE, v.]

crozing-machine, s.

Coopering: A machine for cutting on staves the croze or groove for the reception of the edge of the head.

cröz'-öph'-ör-a, s. [First element in the compound doubtful. It would not bring a suitable meaning out if it were derived from *Gr. krözö*=to caw like a crow or raven. Cf. *krössos*=a water-pail, a pitcher, second element *phoros*=bearing.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order *Euphorbiaceae*, tribe *Crotonæ*. The flowers are monocious: the male flowers with a 5-parted calyx and five petals, the female ones with a 10-parted calyx and no petals. *Crotophora tinctoria* is a small, prostrate, hairy annual, growing wild in barren places in the south of Europe, and cultivated around Montpellier, because it produces a deep purple dye called *tournesole*. The juice of the plant is acrid, and the seeds cathartic.

cruban (1), s. [Gael.] A disease of cows.

cruban (2), s. [Gael. *croghan*=a hook.] In Caithness, a sort of pannier, made of wood, for fixing on a horse's back.

"The tenants carry home their peats, and some lead their corn, in what they call *crubans*."—*P. Wick: Statist. Acc.*, x. 24.

***cruce, s.** [O. Fr.] A jug or goblet.

"They had sucked such a jug Out of the good ale *cruce*." *The Unluckie Firmentte*. (Nares.)

***cruched friars, s. pl.** [CRUTCHED FRIARS.]

***crü'-çi-a'-da, s.** [Sp. *crusada*=(1) a crusade, (2) a bull.] A papal bull, giving certain privileges to those who joined in a crusade.

"The Pope's *Crucjada* drew thousands of soldiers."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 196. (Davies.)

crü'-çi-al (çi as shi), a. [Fr. *crucial*, from Lat. *crux* (genit. *crucis*)=a cross, and Lat. suff. -alis; Eng. suff. -al.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. *Lit.*: In the form of a cross.

"Whoever has seen the practice of the *crucial* incision, must be sensible of the false reasoning used in its favor."—*Sharp*.

2. *Fig. (of an experiment)*: So severe as to bring a disputed matter to a decisive test, as if it had to stand the ordeal of crucifixion.

II. *Anat.*: In the same sense as I. 1.

† *Crucial ligaments*:

Anat.: Two ligaments placed in the center of the knee-joint. They are called the anterior or external ligament, and the posterior or internal ligament. (*Quain.*)

crû-çî-ân (çî as shî), *s.* [*Ger. karusche*; *Dan. karuse*; *Sw. karussa.*]

Ichthy.: The German Carp, *Cyprinus carassius*. It was long confounded with the Prussian Carp, *C. gibelio*. The length of the head is to the depth of the body as 1 to 2; and to the whole length of head, body and tail, as 1 to 5; the depth of the body to the whole length as 2 to 5; the tail nearly square at the end.

crû-çî-âr (çî as shî), *s.* [*Lat. cruciator*, from *crucio*=to crucify, and *crux*=a cross.] A crucifier.

"He . . . prayed for his cruciators."—*Wycliffe: Apology*, p. 21.

crû-çî-âte (çî as shî), *a.* [*Lat. cruciatus*=crucified, *pa. par.* of *crucio*=to crucify.]

Botany:

1. *Gen.*: In the form of a cross.

2. *Spec. (of a flower)*: Having four valvaceous sepals, four petals, and six tetradynamous stamens. (*Link.*)

crû-çî-âte (çî as shî), *v. t.* [*Lat. cruciatus*, *pa. par.* of *crucio*.]

1. *Lit.*: To torment, to torture.

2. *Fig.*: To torment.

"They vexed, tormented, and cruciated the weak consciences of men."—*Bale: Discourse on Revelations*, i. 5.

crû-çî-ât-êd (çî as shî), *a.* [*Eng. cruciat(e)*; *-ed.*] Tortured, tormented.

"The thus miserably cruciated spirit needs must find its unit habitation."—*Glanville: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. xiv.

crû-çî-â-tion (çî as shî), *s.* [*Lat. cruciatus*, *pa. par.* of *crucio*=to torture, from *crux* (*genit. crucis*)=a cross.] The act of torturing; torture.

" . . . the cruciation and howling of his enemies."—*Bishop Hall: Soul's Farewell to Earth*, § 7.

crû-çî-â-tôr-ÿ (çî as shî), *a.* [*Lat. cruciat(us)*, *pa. par.* of *crucio*, and *Eng. adj. suff. -ory.*] Torturing, excruciating.

"These cruciatory passions do operate with such a violence."—*Hovell: Part. of Beasts*, p. 7. (*Davies.*)

crû-çî-ble, **crû-si-ble**, *s.* [*Low Lat. crucibulum*, *crucibolus*=a hanging-lamp, a melting-pot, from a base which appears in *Fr. cruche*=an earthen pot, a pitcher; *Dut. kroes*=a cup, a pot, a crucible. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as B. 1.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Anything presenting the appearance of a furnace.

"Where, in a mighty crucible, expire

The mountains, glowing hot, like coals of fire."

Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches.

† 2. A severe or searching trial or test.

"Seek from the torturing crucible."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

B. *Chemistry*:

1. A melting-pot of earthenware, porcelain, or of refractory metal, or of plumbago, adapted to withstand high temperatures, without sensibly softening, to stand sudden and great alterations of temperature without cracking, to resist the corrosive action of the substance fused in them, and the action of the fuel. They are mentioned by the Greek authors, are shown in the ancient Egyptian paintings, were early used in domestic operations, and were made by the old alchemists for their own use. Metallic crucibles are of platinum, silver, or iron.

† Metallic oxides, sulphides, &c., which are easily reduced, should not be heated in silver or platinum crucibles. A fused hard mass of silicate can be often removed from a platinum crucible by heating it on the outside, and plunging it in cold water.

2. A basin at the bottom of a furnace to collect the molten metal.

crucible-mold, *s.* Crucibles are molded on a wheel or in a press. Different materials, qualities, and sizes require different treatment.

crucible-oven, *s.* A heater for crucibles, to dry them before burning in a kiln. Plastic clay is molded into green crucibles, assumes the biscuit form by drying, and is burned to constitute a crucible.

crucible-steel, *s.* [*CAST-STEEL.*]

crucible-tongs, *s.* A form of tongs for lifting crucibles from the furnace.

crû-çî-fër, *s.* [*Lat.*=the cross-bearer, from *crux* (*genit. crucis*)=a cross, and *fero*=to bear.]

Botany:

1. *Sing.*: A plant of the order Cruciferae.

2. *Pl. (Crucifers)*: The name given by Lindley to his order Brassicaceæ, by many called Cruciferae (*q. v.*).

crû-çî-fër-æ, *s. pl.* [*Lat. crux* (*genit. crucis*)=a cross, and *fero*=to bear. So named because the petals of the flowers are four in number, and arranged crosswise. (*Hooker.*)]

Bot.: An order of hypogynous exogens, alliance Cistales. Jussieu and many others used the name, which is still showing no symptoms of becoming obsolete. Lindley altered it to Brassicaceæ, to make it harmonize with the ending of other orders, but he appends the English name Crucifers. [*BRASSICACEÆ.*]

crû-çî-fër-ous, *a.* [*Lat. crucifer*, and *Eng. suff. -ous.*]

Bot., &c.: Bearing a cross. (Used specially of any petals of the order Cruciferae, or of that order collectively viewed.)

crû-çî-fied, *pa. par.* or *a.* [*CRUCIFY.*]

crû-çî-fi-ër, **crû-çÿ-fÿ-ër**, *s.* [*Eng. crucify*; *-er.*] One who puts another to death by crucifixion.

"For hys crucifiers mekely he preyd."

Robert de Brunne: Meditations, 710.

crû-çî-flîx, *s.* [*Fr.* from *Lat. crucifixus*, *pa. par.* of *crucifigo*=to crucify (*q. v.*); *Ital. crucifisso*.] 1. *Lit.*: A cross or figure of a cross, having on it a figure of Christ crucified.

"There stands at the upper end of it a large crucifix, very much esteemed. The figure of our Savior represents him in his last agonies of death."—*Addison: Travels in Italy.*

† Its use began about the fourth and became general about the eighth century.

* 2. *Fig.*: The cross or religion of Christ.

crû-çî-flîx, *v. t.* [*CRUCIFIX*, *s.*] To crucify.

"Who mockt, beat, banisht, buried, crucifixed,

For our foule sins."

Sylvester: Du Bartas, 1,082. (*Latham.*)

crû-çî-flîx-ion (*xion* as *zahun*), *s.* [*Fr. crucifixion*; *Sp. crucifixion*; *Port. crucifixão*; *Ital. crocifissione*, *crucifixione*, all from *Lat. crux* (*genit. crucis*)=a cross, and *figo*, *fixi*, *fixum*=to fix, to fasten, drive in, attach.]

I. *Literally*:

1. *Gen.*: The act of affixing to a cross with the view of inflicting capital punishment, attended by lingering torture. It was in use among the Egyptians, the Assyrians, the Carthaginians, the Persians, the Indians, the Germans, and the Greeks and Romans. Whether it was a Jewish punishment has been a matter of dispute; the preponderance of evidence seems to show that it was not. Among the Romans it was considered the most cruel and at the same time the most infamous of punishments, being, as a rule, confined to slaves, though in cases of extreme guilt freemen also, if of humble rank or from the provinces, might be condemned to this method of death. Scourging of a severe character preceded crucifixion. (For the forms of crosses used see *CROSS*.) Sometimes the cross was first reared, and then the sufferer raised to be affixed to it; at others it was laid down horizontally, and he was affixed to it before it was raised. In some cases he was simply tied to it; in others nails were driven through his hands, while the feet were tied; and yet again in others nails were driven both through the hands and feet. In the last-named case the unnatural position of the victim, causing tension of every joint, the lesions to the nerves and tendons of the hands and feet, the burning fever, with its attendant thirst produced by the fever, which arose when the constitution in general had begun to sympathize with the local injuries, constituted untold agonies. Nevertheless it was found that a frame of average strength could bear up against this heavy load of suffering for about three days, and sometimes die at the last, it is said, of hunger, though more probably of gangrene. Constantine, in A. D. 330, abolished crucifixion as a punishment among the Romans, and sacred considerations prevented the Christian nations, even when they were in a backward state of civilization, from introducing it again. It was, however, practiced in the thirteenth century by the Mohammedans of Syria, and in modern times by the Burmese. Anciently, a person doomed to crucifixion might in certain cases be put to death out of mercy before being affixed to the cross; to this there may be an allusion in *Deut. xxi. 22, 23.*

2. *Spec.*: The method of death in the case of Christ. Tradition represents this as of the most cruel type—viz., that in which both hands and feet were pierced with nails, and there are Scripture

passages which lend countenance to the statement (*Matt. xxvii. 22-50*; *Mark xv. 12-37*; *Luke xxiii. 21-46*; *John xix. 15-30*; cf. also *xx. 25*, and *Ps. xxii. 16*). Though in the last-named passage the Hebrew has an anomalous form, yet the English rendering of the verse which agrees with that of the Septuagint, *ôrycan cheiras mou kai podas*, is probably correct. Several dates have been assigned to the Crucifixion—viz., Friday, April 5, A. D. 30; or April 15, A. D. 29, or April 3, A. D. 33, or March 31, A. D. 31.

"This earthquake, according to the opinion of many learned men, happened at our Savior's crucifixion."—*Addison: On Italy.*

II. *Fig.*: Torture.

"Do ye prove
What crucifixions are in love?"

Herrick: Hesperides, p. 169.

crû-çî-form, *a.* [*Lat. crux* (*genit. crucis*)=a cross, and *forma*=form.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of the form of a cross.

" . . . that tremendous cruciform image, with three round bores on the head-board, in the Cornmarket,"—*T. Warton: The Student*, ii. 375.

2. *Bot.*: In the same sense. [*† (1).*]

"The polypetalous corolla if regular is cruciate or cruciform when composed of four petals, so as to form a cross, as in the wallflower, mustard, &c."—*Henfrey: Rudiments of Botany.*

† (1) *Cruciform corolla*:

Bot.: A corolla in which four unguiculate petals are arranged in the form of a cross. It exists in the Cruciferae.

(2) *Cruciform ligament*:

Anat.: A name given to the transverse ligament of the atlas and its appendages.

crû-çî-fÿ, **crû-çî-fie**, **crû-çî-fÿe**, **crû-çÿ-fÿe**, *v. t.* [*Fr. crucifier*; *Prov. Sp. & Port. crucificar*; *Ital. crucifiggere*, *crucifiggere*, all from *Low Lat. crucifigo*; *Class. Lat. crux* (*genit. crucis*)=a cross, and *figo*=to fix.]

1. *Lit.*: To fix in any way to a cross with the view of inflicting capital punishment, or for some other purpose. [*CRUCIFIXION.*]

" . . . and put his own clothes on him, and led him out to crucify him."—*Mark xv. 20.*

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) *Scripture*:

(a) To cause to die or cease to exist, with every expression of scorn, to destroy the influence of.

" . . . the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom the world is crucified unto me, and I unto the world."—*Gal. vi. 14.*

(b) To put to mental torture and shame.

" . . . they crucify to themselves the Son of God afresh, and put Him to an open shame."—*Heb. vi. 6.*

(2) *Ord. Lang.*: To torture, to torment.

"It does me good to think how I shall conjure him,
And crucify his crabbedness."

Beaumont & Fletcher: Pilgrim.

crû-çî-fÿ-ing, **crû-çÿ-fÿ-ÿng**, *pr. par., a.* & *s.* [*CRUCIFY*, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par. & adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Lit.*: The act of nailing to a cross.

2. *Fig.*: The state of tormenting any person or thing.

crû-çîg-ër-ous, *a.* [*Lat. crux* (*genit. crucis*)=a cross, and *gero*=to . . . carry.] Bearing or carrying a cross.

"The crucigerous ensigne carried this figure, . . ."
—*Brown: Cyrus' Garden*, ch. i.

crû-çîl-lÿ, **crû-sil-lÿ**, *a.* [*Lat. crux*, *crucis*=a cross.]

Her.: A term applied to a field or charge strewn with crosses.

crû-çîte, *s.* [*Lat. crux* (*genit. crucis*)=a cross.] *Min.*: The same as *ANDALUSITE* (*q. v.*). See also *CROSS-STONE*.

crûde, *a.* [*Lat. crudus*=raw (prop. full of blood), from *cruo*=blood.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

I. *Literally*:

1. Raw, not cooked; not prepared or dressed by fire.

2. Unripe, not matured.

"A juice so crude as cannot be ripened to the degree of nourishment."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

3. Unconcocted; not digested in the stomach.

" . . . it is crude and inconcoct . . ."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

4. In a natural state; not changed by any process or preparation.

"Common crude salt, barely dissolved in common aqua fortis, will give it power of working upon gold."—*Boyle.*

bôil, bôÿ; pòut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhîn, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shàn. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tîon, -gîon = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

II. Figuratively:

1. Not brought to perfection; imperfect, immature.

"... saw beneath
Th' originals of nature, in their crude
Conception." Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 510, 511.

2. Not properly digested or matured in the intellect; immature.

"... crude projects, inconsistent with the old polity
of England." Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

3. Having undigested or immature ideas; inexperienced.

"Deep vers'd in books, and shallow in himself,
Crude, or intoxicate, collecting toys." Milton: *P. R.*, iv. 327, 328.

*4. Premature.

"John Huss, for the crude delivery of this truth, was
sentenced by the council of Constance."—*Ep. Taylor*, pt. i., ser. 6.

B. Fine Arts, &c.: Coarse, rough, unfinished.

"No architect took greater care than he [Vanbrugh]
that his work should not appear crude and hard: that is,
that it did not abruptly start out of the ground without
expectation or preparation."—*Sir Joshua Reynolds*, Dis. 13.

*crû-dêl'-i-tê, *crû-del-i-tie, s. [Fr. *crudelité*,
from Lat. *crudelitas*, acc. of *crudelitas*=cruelty.]
Cruelty, an act of cruelty.

"... the mortal weirs, crudelities, depredations,
and intollerable injuries done by our auld enemies of
England," &c.—*Acts Mary*, 1548 (ed. 1814), p. 481.

crûde-ly, adv. [Eng. *crude*; -ly.] In a crude,
undigested, or immaturely considered manner;
without proper consideration or preparation.

"The question *crûde-ly* put, to shun delay,
'Twas carried by the major part to stay." Dryden: *Hind and Panther*, iii. 625.

crûde-nêss, *crûde-nêss, s. [Eng. *crude*; -ness.]

1. Lit.: The quality of being crude, raw, or undigested.

"The meate remaininge raw, it corrupteth digestion
and maketh crudenes in the vaines."—*Elyot*: *Castle of Health*, bk. ii.

2. Fig.: The quality of being imperfectly matured
or digested in the intellect; crudity, rawness.

"You must temper the crudeness of your assertion."—*Chillingworth*: *Religion of Protestants a Safe Way to Salvation*.

crûd-i-tî, *crûd-i-tie, s. [Lat. *cruditas*, from
crudus=raw.]

I. Literally:

1. Rawness, unripeness, immaturity.

2. Anything crude or undigested.

"A diet of viscid aliment creates flatulency and crudities
in the stomach."—*Arbuthnot*.

II. Fig.: Crudeness, immaturity of mental digestion
or preparation; an undigested notion.

"... usher in their crudities under the name and
umbrage of the men of sense."—*Waterland*: *Charge*, p. 17 (1732).

*crûd-le, v. t. [A frequent. from *crud*, v. (q. v.)]
[CRUDDLE.] To curdle, to coagulate.

"I felt my curdled blood
Congeal with fear; my hair with horror stood." Dryden: *Virgil*.

crûd-wôrt, s. [Dialectal difference for *curd-wort*.] A plant, *Galium verum*.

*crûd-y (1), *crûd-dy, s. [Eng. *crud*, s.; -y.] Curdled, coagulated, concremented.

"And coming to the place, where all in gore
And cruddy blood enswallowed they fowd
The lucklesse Marinell lying in deadly sown'd." Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. iv. 34.

crudy butter, s. "A kind of cheese, only made by
the Scots, whose curds being generally of a poorer
quality than the English, they mix with butter to
enrich it." (*Sir J. Sinclair's Observ.*, p. 154.)

*crûd-y (2), a. [Eng. *crud(e)*; -y.] Crude, raw,
harsh.

"... all the foolish and dull and crudy vapors,
which environ it."—*Shakespeare*: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 3.

*crue (1), s. [CREW.]

crue (2), s. [Gael. *cro*.] A sheep pen or smaller fold.

"... gather their sheep in [r. into] folds, or what
are termed here punds and crues."—*Ag. Surv. Shetl.*, App., p. 43.

crue-herring, s. Apparently the *Shad*, or Mother
of Herrings, *Clupea Alosa*, Linn.

"Alosa minor, a Crue-Herring."—*Sibb*, Scot., p. 23.

crû-êl, *crew-ell, *crû-elle, *crûw-el, a., s. &
adv. [Fr. *cruel*; Sp. & Port. *cruel*; Ital. *crudele*,
from Lat. *crudelis*=cruel.] [CRUDE.]

A. As adjective:

I. Of persons:

1. Disposed to hurt or to take pleasure in the hurt
of others; inhuman, unfeeling, hard-hearted; void
of pity or feeling for others; savage.

"They shall lay hold on bow and spear; they are cruel,
and have no mercy."—*Jer.* vi. 23.

*2. Keen in battle.

"Perseus war trow, and ay of full gret wail,
Sobyr in pèss, and cruell in battail." Wallace, iii. 308.

II. Of acts, words, &c.:

1. Characterized by or indicative of a disposition
to take pleasure in the hurt of others; causing pain
or hurt to others; savage, unfeeling, inhuman.

"Consider mine enemies; for they are many; and they
hate me with cruel hatred."—*Psalms* xxv. 19.

2. Painful.

"And now, it is my chance to find thee out,
Must I behold thy timeless cruel death?" Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., v. 4.

*B. As subst.: A cruel person.

"If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that stern time,
Thou shouldst have said, Good porter, turn the key;
All cruels else subscribed." Shakespeare: *King Lear*, iii. 7.

†C. As adv.: Cruelly, extremely.

"I would now aske ye how ye like the play,
But as it is with school boys, cannot say;
I'm cruel fearful." Beaumont & Fletcher: *Two Noble Kinsmen*.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *cruel*,
barbarous, *brutal*, *inhuman*, and *savage*: "Cruel
is the most familiar and the least powerful epithet
of all these terms; it designates the ordinary propen-
sity which is innate in man, and which, if not
overpowered by a better principle, will invariably
show itself by the desire of inflicting positive pain
on others, or abridging their comfort: *inhuman* and
barbarous are higher degrees of *cruelty*; *brutal* and
savage rise so much in degree above the rest, as
almost to partake of another nature. A child gives
early symptoms of his natural *cruelty* by his ill
treatment of animals; but we do not speak of his
inhumanity, because this is a term confined to men,
and more properly to their treatment of their own
species, although extended in its sense to their
treatment of the *brutes*: *barbarity* is but too com-
mon among children and persons of riper years. A
person is *cruel* who neglects the creature he should
protect and take care of; he is *inhuman* if he with-
hold from him the common marks of tenderness or
kindness which are to be expected from one *human*
being to another; he is *barbarous* if he find amuse-
ment in inflicting pain; he is *brutal* or *savage*
according to the circumstances of aggravation
which accompany the act of torturing. *Cruel* is
applied either to the disposition or the conduct;
inhuman and *barbarous* mostly to the outward con-
duct; *brutal* and *savage* mostly to the disposition." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *cruel* and *hard-
hearted*, see *HARD-HEARTED*.

cruel-hearted, a. Having a cruel heart; without
feeling or pity for others.

"They call me *cruel-hearted*, but I care not what they
say, . . ." Tennyson: *May Queen*.

crû-êl-ly, *crew-el-ly, *crû-el-liche, adv.
[Eng. *cruel*; -ly.]

1. In a cruel, inhuman, unfeeling, or barbarous
manner: with a disposition to cause pain or hurt;
so as to cause pain or hurt.

"Since you deny him entrance, he demands
His wife, whom *cruelly* you hold in bands." Dryden: *Aurengzebe*, i. 1.

2. Painfully.

"Brimstone and wild fire, though they burn *cruelly*,
... —*Bacon*.

†3. Extremely, exceedingly.

"... a speculation which shows how *cruelly* the
country are led astray in following the town."—*Spectator*:
No. 123.

†crû-êl-nêss, *crû-êl-nêsse, s. [Eng. *cruel*;
-ness.]

1. The quality of being cruel; cruelty, inhumanity.

"My people's daughters live
By reason of the foe's great *cruelness*, . . ." Donne: *Poems*, p. 362.

*2. Destructiveness.

"Once have the winds the trees despoiled clean,
And once again begins their *cruelness*." Lord Surrey: *Songs and Sonettes*.

*crû-êl-s, s. [Fr. *écrouelles*.] Scrofula; the
king's evil.

"Not long after, his right hand and right knee broke
out in a running sore, called the *cruels*."—*Wodrow*, ii. 445.

crû-êl-tî, s. [O. Fr. *cruellé*; Fr. *cruauté*, from
Lat. *crudelitas*, acc. of *crudelitas*=cruelty; Sp.
crueldad; Port. *crueldade*; Ital. *crudeltà*.]

1. A cruel disposition or temper; a disposition to
take pleasure in inflicting pain or hurt on others,
or in looking at the pain of others.

"All was obstinacy, *cruelly*, insolence."—*Macaulay*:
Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.

2. A cruel, barbarous, or inhuman act; any act or
conduct which causes pain or hurt to others.

"... the *cruelties* of conquering, and the calamities
of enslaved nations."—*Temple*.

*crû-ênt-âte, a. [Lat. *cruentatus*, pa. par. of
cruento=to make bloody; *cruentus*=bloody; *crur*
=blood.] Smeared with blood.

"Atomical apophreses pass from the *cruentate* cloth or
weapon to the wound."—*Glanville*: *Seepsia Scient*.

*crû-ênt-ôus, a. [Lat. *cruentus*.] Bloody.

"Thus a cruel and most *cruentous* civil war began,
... —*A Venice Looking-Glass*, &c. (1648), p. 9.

crû-êt, *crew-et, *crew-ete, s. [A word of
doubtful etymology. Skeat suggests that it is a
doublet from Dut. *kruck*=a pot, a pitcher; Wedg-
wood, that it is due to the loss of z in O. Fr. *cruzet*,
dim. of *cruse*.]

1. A bottle or vessel. (*Palsgrave*.)

2. A small glass pot or bottle for holding vinegar,
oil, &c.

"[I] filled the *cruet* with the acid tide."—*Swift*.

cruet-stand, s. A frame in which cruets stand
on the table.

crûise, s. [Dut. *kruis*=a cross, from Latin
crucem, acc. of *crux*.] A voyage made in several
directions; a sailing here and there for pleasure,
exercise, or in search of an enemy.

"In his first *cruise*, 'twere pity he should founder."

Smollett: *Epitome to the Keprisal*.

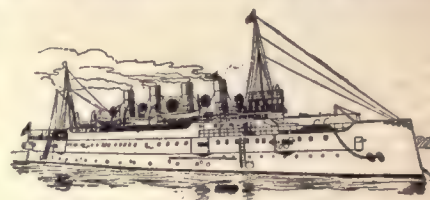
crûise, v. t. [Dut. *kruisen*, from *kruis*=cross.]
To sail here and there; to rove about on the sea for
pleasure, exercise, or in search of an enemy.

"Mid sands and rocks and storms to *cruise* for pleas-
ure." Young: *Night Thoughts*, viii. 986.

crûis-êr, s. [Eng. *cruis(e)*, v.; -er.] One who
cruises about; specifically, an armed vessel which
cruises about, either to protect the commerce of its
own country or to inflict damage on that of another.

"... some ships which had been sent with him, and
which were laden with stores, had been taken by English
cruisers."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ The finest and swiftest cruiser now afloat (1894)
is the United States Cruiser No. 12, the "Columbia,"
which on her official trip in November, 1893, aver-
aged for four consecutive hours a speed of twenty-
two and eighty-hundredths (22.80) knots per hour.



The new United States Cruiser "Columbia,"
the fastest warship in the world.

The greatest speed ever before attained by an
armed cruiser was made by the "New York," of the
U. S. Navy, which on its trial trip, May 22, 1893,
made a record of twenty-one and nine-hundredths
(21.09) knots per hour.

crûis-lîg, pr. par. a. & s. [CRUISE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the
verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of sailing about here and
there for pleasure, practice, or in search of an
enemy.

"... to secure the trade of the nation by *cruising*."—*Ludlow*: *Memoirs*, vol. i., p. 369.

crûive, *crufe, *crove, s. [Gael. *cro*.]

1. A sty.

"Gif thair be any swine *crutis* biggit on the foregait,
stopand the samin, or doand on it unhonestlie."—*Chalm.*
Air; *Balfour's Pract.*, p. 588.

2. A hovel, a hut.

"I that very day
Frae Roger's father took my little *crove*." Ramsay: *Poems*, ii. 186.

3. A salmon-trap of the nature of a weir. It has
stone walls, which cross the river, and an inter-
mediate chamber of slats or spars which admit the
fish but oppose their exit.

crull, v. i. & t. [Ger. *Krullern*.]

A. *Intrans.*: To contract or draw one's self up; to
cower, to crouch.

B. *Trans.*: To curl.

crul-ler, s. [KEULLER.]

*crûmb (ð silent), *croume, a. [A. S. *crumb*;
O. Fries. *krumb*; O. H. Ger. *chrum*, *crump*.]

1. Lit.: Curved, bent.

"With a lytil *croume knyfe*."—*Seven Sages*, 2, 477.

2. Fig.: Wrong, not correct.

"All that ohht is wrang and *crumb*." Ormulum, 9, 207.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôl,
or, wôre, wolf, wôrkl, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; try, sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

*crumb (1), *cromyn, v. t. [CRUMB, a.] To bend, to curve.

"Crokyn (cromyn, K. H. P.) Unco."—*Prompt. Parv.*

crūmb (b silent), *crome, *cromme, *crum, *cromme, s. [A. S. *croma*, cogn. with Dut. *kruim*; Dan. *krumme*; Ger. *krumme*.]

1. A small piece or fragment of bread or other food.

"... the dogs under the table eat of the children's crumbs."—*Mark* vii. 28.

2. The soft part of bread.

¶ The cavities in the crumb of bread are due to the endeavor of carbonic acid gas, and the alcohol which has been produced by the action of the yeast on the starch, to escape from the stringy and elastic gluten which surrounds them; the gummy matter also formed by the action of heat on the starch enables these cavities to retain their form on cooling, which gives the bread its characteristic lightness and porosity.

"Take of manchet about three ounces, the crumb only thin cut . . ."—*Bacon*.

¶ (1) Crumb of bread sponge: A sponge, the *Halichondria papillaris*. The orifices are large, sub-tubular, with entire smooth margins; the pores villous; the spicula fusiform, slightly curved. It is about a quarter of an inch thick. It encrusts rocks and the stalks of the larger fungi, and is very common on our shores.

(2) To gather up one's crumbs: To recover strength.

"... with her merrysporting and good nourishing, I began to gather up my crumbs, and in short time to walk into a gallery neere adjoining unto my chamber, . . ."—*Lytie: Euphues*.

(3) To a crum: Exactly.

"... he knows t' a crum how much Losse is in twenty dozen of bread, between That which is broke by th' hand, and that is cut."—*Cartwright: Ordinary* (1661). (Nares.)

¶ Obvious compound: Crumb-brush.

crumb-cloth, s. A cloth laid over the carpet and under a table to receive crumbs, &c., falling from the table, and to preserve the carpet.

crumb-remover, s. A tray for receiving the crumbs swept up by the crumb-brush.

crūmb (2) (b silent), *crūm, *crum-men, *crum-myn, v. t. & i. [CRUMB, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. Ord. Lang.: To break up into crumbs or small pieces with the fingers.

"Crum not your bread before you taste your porridge."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Monsieur Thomas*.

2. Cookery: To cover with crumbs.

*B. Intrans.: To crumble.

"... the valley is a great slimy ground, and so rotten that it is not able to bear a man, but being trodden on, crumeth like white lime, and turneth to dust under his feet."—*North: Plutarch*, c. 493.

*crūm'-a-ble, *crūm'-ma-ble, a. [Eng. *crum* = crumb; -able.] Capable of being crumbled or broken into small particles.

*crūmbēd, *crūmpt, a. [CRUMB (1), v.] Bent. "Crumb'd with the budgets of the lustie broune."—*Hist. of Albion and Bellama*. (Halliwell: *Cont. to Lexicog.*)

crūm'-ble, v. t. & i. [A freq. form from *crumb* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To break into small particles; to comminute.

"The cannon are pointed, and ready to roar, And crush the wall they have crumbled before."—*Byron: Siege of Corinth*, v. 22.

*2. Fig.: To divide into minute parts or divisions. "By frequent parcelling and subdividing of inheritances, in process of time they became so divided and crumbled, that there were few persons of able estates."—*Hale: Law of England*.

B. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To fall or break up into small particles. "The whiter that salt is, the more brittle it is, and readier to crumble and fall to powder."—*Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxxi., ch. viii.

2. Fig.: To fall to ruin, to perish; to dissolve away.

"The hopes his yearning bosom forward cast, And the ancestral glories of the past; All fell together, crumbling in disgrace, A turret rent from battlement to base."—*Longfellow: Theologian's Tale; Torquemada*.

crūm'-ble, s. [A dimin. of *crumb* (q. v.).] A crumb, a small particle.

crūm'-bled, pa. par. or a. [CRUMBLE, v.]

crūm'-bling, pr. par., a. & s. [CRUMBLE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of breaking into small particles; the state of being comminuted.

crūm'-blŷ, a. [Eng. *crumbly*(e); -y.] Apt to crumble; easily crumbled.

"Brick too often ill-baked and crumbly."—*W. G. Palfrey, in Macmillan's Mag.*, vol. xlv., p. 27 (1881).

crūmb'-ŷ (b silent), a. [CRUMMY.]

crūm'-mēt, a. [CRUMB (1), v.] Having crooked horns.

"Spying an unco crummet beast Among his broomy knowes."

Davidson: Seasons, p. 61.

crūm'-mie, crūm'-mōck, s. [CRUMMIE, a.] A name for a cow; properly, one that has crooked horns.

"My crummie is an useful cow, And she is come of a good kine."

Auld Clook; Tea Table Miscell.

crūm'-mie, crūm'-mŷ, a. [A dimin. form from *crumb*, a. (q. v.).] Crooked, curved, bent.

crummie-staff, s. A staff with a crooked head, on which the hand leans.

crūm'-mōck (1), s. [Gael. *crumag*.] Skirret, an umbelliferous plant, *Stem sisarum*.

"Cabbage, turnip, carrot, parsnip, skirret, or crum-mocks, &c., grow to as great a bigness here as anywhere."—*Wallace: Orkney*, p. 35.

crūm'-mōck (2), s. [A dimin. from Gael. *crom* = crooked.]

1. The same as CRUMMIE, s. (q. v.)

"They tell me ye was in the other day, And sauld your crummock, and her bassand quey."

Ramsay: Poems, ii. 87.

2. The same as CRUMMIE-STAFF (q. v.).

"But wither'd beldams, auld and droll,—Lowpin' and flingin' on a crummock."

Burns: Tam O' Shanter.

crūm'-mŷ, crūmb'-ŷ (b silent), a. [Eng. *crumb*; -y.]

1. Full of crumbs.

2. Soft, like the crumb of bread.

3. Infested with parasites, particularly *Pediculus corporis*. (Colloq.)

crūmp (1), a. [Probably an imitative word.] Hard and brittle, crisp (spoken of bread).

"Wi' sweet milk-cheese in monie a whang, And farls bak'd wi' butter, Fu' crump that day."

Burns: Holy Fair.

crūmp (2), *croump, a. & s. [A. S. *crumb*.] [CRUMB, a.]

A. As adj.: Crooked, bent.

"Crump [is said] of some defect of body, as having some member crooked or withered."—*Verstegan: Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*, ch. ix.

B. As subst.: A deformed person.

"That piece of deformity! that monster! that crump!"—*Vanbrugh: Esop*, ii.

*crump-shouldered, *croump-shouldered, a. Crook-backed.

"Crump-shouldered and shrunken so vngoodly."—*Udall: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 203.

*crūmp, v. t. [CRUMP (1), a.] To crunch.

crūmp'-ēt, s. [Prob. from *crump* (1), a.] A sort of thin tea-cake, very light and spongy.

"Muffins and crumpets on a stone with an iron plate fixed on the top."—*Kitchener: Cook's Oracle*, p. 456.

crūm'-ple, v. t. & i. [A freq. form from *cramp* (q. v.).]

A. Trans.: To draw or press into wrinkles; to rumple.

"Sir Roger alighted from his horse, and exposing his palm to two or three that stood by him, they crumpled it into all shapes, and diligently scanned every wrinkle that could be made."—*Addison*.

*B. Intrans.: To become wrinkled; to contract.

"The locust and grasshopper are both of them hard, crusty, cragg'd, crumpling creatures."—*Smith: Portraiture of Old Age*, p. 175.

crūm'-pled, pa. par. or a. [CRUMPLE.]

1. Ord. Lang.: See the verb.

2. Bot.: Folded up irregularly, as the petals in the estivation of the poppy.

crūm'-plŷng, pr. par., a. & s. [CRUMPLE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of wrinkling or pressing into wrinkles; the state of being wrinkled.

"This crumpling can be experimentally imitated . . ."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), xiv. 412.

*2. A curl, a ringlet.

"Grezillions . . . crumplings, or twirls, as of hair curled."—*Cotgrave*.

3. A small degenerate apple; an apple nipped in its growth; one with an uneven or wrinkled surface. (*Ash*.)

*crūmp'-ŷ, a. [Eng. *crump*; -y.] Easily broken; brittle.

crūnch, *crāunch, v. t. & i. [An imitative word.] [SCRUNCH.]

A. Trans.: To crush with the teeth or chew with force and noise.

B. Intransitive:

1. To make a noise as of crunching; to grind as the teeth.

"As ye peel the fig when its fruit is fresh; And their white tusks crunch'd o'er the whiter skull."—*Byron: Siege of Corinth*, v. 16.

2. To force a way with violence and noise through some brittle substance.

"The transport wagons, whose wheels crunch'd over the sandy plains with a sound which to our ears seemed strangely loud."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

*crūnk, *crūnk'-le (1), v. i. [Icel. *krúnka* = to croak as a raven, *krúnka* = a raven's cry.] To cry like a crane. (*Bailey*.)

"The crane crunketh, gruit grus."—*Withal: Dictionary* (ed. 1608), p. 20.

crūn'-kle (2), v. t. [CRINKLE.]

1. To crinkle, to rumple.

"... this crinkled waur-for-the-wear hat, and his best hammer."—*Tennant: Waud. Beaton*, p. 154.

2. To shrivel, to contract.

"Wi' crunkl' brow, he aft wad think Upo' his barkin faes."—*Tarras: Poems*, p. 46.

crūnt, s. [An onomatopoeic word.] A blow on the head with a cudgel.

"An' monie a fallow gat his licks, Wi' hearty crunt."

Burns: To William Simpson, Post.

crū-or, s. [Lat.] Blood, gore.

crū'-ōr-in, s. [Lat. *crur*, and Eng. suff. -in (*Chem.*) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A name given to the coloring matter of blood. [HEMOGLOBIN.]

crūp, croup, s. [CROUP.] The croup, the buttocks.

crūp, a. [CRUMP (1), a.]

1. Short, brittle; as, a *crup* cake.

2. Snappish; as, a *crup* answer.

*crū-pel, *crup-pel, s. [CRIPPLE.]

crūp'-pēr, s. [Fr. *croupière*, from *croupe* = the buttocks.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The buttocks or haunch of a horse.

2. Harness: A loop which passes beneath the tail of a horse, and is connected by a strap with the saddle, to keep it from riding forward.

"... then slipping off over the crupper, he caught hold of the tail."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. viii., p. 143.

crupper-chain, s.

Naut.: A chain for lashing the jib-boom down to the bowsprit.

crupper-loop, s.

Harness: The rounded portion at the end of the crupper.

crūp'-pēr, v. t. [CRUPPER, s.] To put a crupper on.

crār'-a, s. pl. [Lat. pl. of *crus* (genit. *cruris*) = a leg, a shank, a shin.]

1. Anat.: Peduncles, connecting links or processes; pillars; anything shaped more or less like the leg of an animal or the peduncle (flower-stalk) of a plant. The term is used of the superior, inferior, and middle peduncles of the cerebellum which are called respectively *crura ad cerebrum*, *crura ad medullam*, and *crura ad pontem*. There are peduncles or *crura* (*crura cerebri*) at the base of the cerebrum, anterior and posterior *crura* or pillars of the fornix, *crura* of the diaphragm, and similar ones in other parts of the bodily frame.

2. Bot.: The legs or divisions of a forked tooth. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

crār'-al, s. [Fr. *crural*, from *cruralis* = pertaining to the legs, from *crus* (genit. *cruris*) = a leg, a shank, a shin.]

Anat., &c.: Pertaining to the leg. Thus, there are crural nerves, arteries, veins, &c.

¶ (1) Crural arch:

Anat.: A dense band of fibers arching over the vessels in connection with the abdominal *fascia transversalis*. They constitute the ligament of the thigh.

(2) Crural canal:

Anat.: A canal, constituting the passage through which the femoral hernia descends. It is called also the femoral canal.

(3) Crural nerve:

Anat.: A nerve branching from the spinal cord in the lumbar region and going to the thigh.

(4) Crural ring:

Anat.: The ring through which the femoral hernia descends.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gem; thin, thīs; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

(5) *Crural septum*:

Anat.: The name given by Cloquet to a subperitoneal connective tissue covering the femoral ring.

(6) *Crural sheath*:

Anat.: An investment of fascia surrounding the femoral vessels.

crūs, *s.* [Lat. *crus* (genit. *cruris*).] Generally in the plural (*crura*). For definition see that word.

"The inferior surface of the mesocephale, the *pons varolii*, consists of a series of curved fibers, which pass from one *crus cerebelli* to the other."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. 10., pp. 278-4.

crū-sā de, croi-sade, croi-sa-do, croy-sa-do, s. [Fr. *croisade*; Prov. *crozada*; Sp. *crusada*; Port. *crusado*; Ital. *crociata*, from Low Lat. *cruciata*, in the compound term, *expeditio cruciata*=an expedition conducted by those who had on their garments a cross, and for the interests of the cross figuratively so called; Class. Lat. *crux* (genit. *crucis*)=a cross.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Hist.*: Properly an expedition conducted by those who wore a cross upon their breast, that symbol indicating that they fought for the interests of the cross. In the case of the crusaders described in this article the cross, which was of woolen cloth, was white, red, or green, and sewed upon the right shoulder of the crusader's dress.

¶ In the first vigor of Mohammedan conquest, Jerusalem and the Holy Sepulchre itself fell into Moslem hands. This did not deter Christian pilgrims from thronging to the Holy Land, and as long as the Saracens were in power in the East they had the prudence to act with tolerable kindness to the pilgrims. When the Saracens yielded their dominion to the Turks all this passed away. The pilgrims were pillaged, insulted, or even barbarously murdered, and those who returned filled all Europe with their complaints of Turkish insolence and barbarity. The Christians of every land felt humiliated that places of the most sacred interest should be in such custody, and as early as the concluding years of the tenth century Pope Sylvester II. attempted to reduce the Christian world to succor the afflicted Church of Jerusalem, but, with the exception of the Pisans, none responded to the call, and the feeble and abortive effort of the people of Pisa is not reckoned a crusade.

The following seven are the enterprises against the Mohammedans regarded as crusades:

(1) The daring pontiff Gregory VII. wished to lead a crusade, but his contest with Henry IV. turned his energy in another direction. His successor, Urban II., was also strongly in favor of an expedition to the East, and the matter was discussed at the Council of Placentia (Piacenza) in March, 1095, and decided on at that of Clermont, in Auvergne, in November of the same year. Universal enthusiasm in favor of the enterprise had been stirred up by the preaching of Peter the Hermit, who had traveled over Europe for the purpose, and the orator, with a number of others too impatient to wait for the prudent preparations of the men who understood what fighting meant, led to the East an immense but motley assemblage of people unadapted for military enterprise, who misbehaved all along the road, were especially cruel to the Jews, and nearly all perished miserably in Asia Minor. The warriors having at length completed all necessary preparations, started for the East under such capable leaders as Godfrey (Godfrey) of Bouillon, Duke of Lower Lorraine, his brother Baldwin, Count of Flanders, &c. In 1097 they took Nice, the capital of Bithynia; in 1098, Antioch in Syria; and in 1099 Jerusalem, where a Christian kingdom was set up. The institution of the two great military and religious orders, the Knights of Jerusalem and the Knights Templars, dates from this crusade.

(2) Edessa having been taken by the Mohammedans in A. D. 1144, Jerusalem was believed to be in danger, and Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux, preached a second crusade, as Peter the Hermit had done the first. Lewis VII., king of France, and Conrad III., Emperor of Germany, took the cross and went forth in 1147, but their enterprise ended in complete failure. In A. D. 1157 the Christians were totally defeated at the battle of Tiberias, and Jerusalem soon after being captured by the celebrated Saladin (Salaheddin), the Christian kingdom, which had continued there for about 100 years, came to an end.

(3) In A. D. 1190, first Italian, German, and other warriors, and then Frederick Augustus, king of France, and Richard the Lion-hearted, king of England, departed for the East. Some success attended the crusading wars; the exploits and even the successes of Richard were remarkable, but, in 1192, hostile action on the part of his late colleague the French king, who had returned home, compelled him to conclude a truce for a time with Saladin, leaving the latter potentate in possession of Jerusalem.

(4) The fourth crusade was successful, but in an unexpected direction. The Western Christians captured Constantinople from their Greek brethren in the East, and founded a Latin kingdom there, which lasted fifty-seven years.

(5) This crusade left under the leadership of Andrew, king of Hungary, and with the benediction of Pope Honorius III., in A. D. 1217. The crusaders temporarily took Damietta in A. D. 1220. In 1227 the German Emperor, Frederick II. of Hohenstaufen, then excommunicated, followed and obtained the city of Jerusalem by treaty, without expenditure of human blood.

(6) This crusade was twice conducted by Louis IX., king of France; in the first expedition he was taken prisoner and Damietta surrendered; in the second he died of pestilence at Tunis.

(7) In A. D. 1240, Richard, Earl of Cornwall, brother of Henry III., king of England, and grandson of Richard the Lion-hearted, led a new crusade to the East. It failed, however, and in 1291 the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem expired.

When the crusades to Palestine were abandoned similar enterprises were attempted against the Mussulmans of Spain, against European heathens, who still were numerous in Prussia and Lithuania, against the Albigenian "heretics," and others.

Enterprises conducted for two centuries with all the might of Europe could not fail of producing great changes in the several kingdoms. Millions of lives had been lost, yet more millions of money spent unproductively, and the domination of the Papacy unduly increased. But Europe was made more than previously one great federation, feudal power was broken, and the commercial and laboring classes received an impulse, bigotry was diminished, and the germs of new ideas sown in inquiring minds, which, in future centuries, were to advance to maturity.

"With gallant Frederick's princely power
He sought the bold Crusade."

Scott: *William and Helen*, 2.

2. *Fig.*: Any enterprise carried on with intense zeal, like that shown during the crusades by the soldiers of the cross; as, a *crusade* against vice, a *crusade* against intemperance.

***crū-sāde**, *v. i.* [From *crusade*, *s.* (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.*: To conduct a crusade or engage in one in a subordinate capacity.

2. *Fig.*: To prosecute any object with intense ardor.

"Religion with free thought dispense,
And cease crusading against sense."

Green: *The Grotto*.

crū-sā-dēr, *s.* [Eng. *crusad(e)*; -er.] One who engages in a crusade.

"... the settlements, which the crusaders made in Palestine."—Robertson.

crū-sā-dīng, *pr. par. & a.* [CRUSADE, *v.*]

crū-sā-dō, *s.* [Port. *crusado*, from Lat. *crux* (genit. *crucis*)=a cross. So named from having a cross stamped upon it.] A Portuguese coin worth about 64 cents of our money.

"Believe me, I had rather have lost my purse
Full of crusadoes."—Shakespeare: *Othello*, iii. 4.

crūse, ***cruce**, ***crouse**, ***crowse**, *s.* [Icel. *krus*=a pot; Dut. *kroes*=a pot, a cup; Sw. *krus*; Dan. *krus*=a jug or mug.] A small bottle or cruet.

"... take thou now the spear that is at his bolster,
and the cruse of water, and let us go."—1 Sam. xxvi. 11.

crū-šet, *s.* [Fr. *crusset*.] A goldsmith's melting-pot; a crucible.

crūsh, ***cruschyn**, ***crousshe**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *crusier*, *croisir*; Sw. *kripa*; Dan. *kripte*; Icel. *kreyta*, *kreysta*=to squeeze, to press.]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

1. To press or squeeze between two harder bodies; to destroy by pressing.

"Cruschyn or quascbyn. Quasso."—Prompt. Parv.

2. To force or press with violence.

"The ass thrust herself unto the wall, and crushed Balaam's foot against the wall."—Numbers xxii. 25.

3. To squeeze or press together in a mass.

"We'z'd in the trench, by our troops confus'd,
In one promiscuous carnage crushed and bruiz'd."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xii. 82, 83.

4. To destroy or overwhelm by the pressure or weight of a superincumbent mass.

"Roofs and upper stories of houses fell in, and crushed the inmates."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

5. To comminute; to grind or bruise into fine particles.

6. To squeeze or subject to pressure so as to cause juice to be expressed.

7. To bruise.

"Ye shall not offer unto the Lord that which is bruised, or crushed, or broken, or cut."—Lev. xxii. 24.

II. Figuratively:

1. To overwhelm or press down by superior power; utterly to subdue or break.

"The Jacobites had seemed in August to be completely crushed."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. To oppress; to keep under foot.

"... and thou shalt be only oppressed and crushed
away."—Deut. xxviii. 33.

3. To destroy, to ruin.

B. Intrans.: To become condensed or compact by pressure.

¶ For the difference between to *crush* and to *break*, see *BREAK*; for that between to *crush* and to *overwhelm*, see *OVERWHELM*.

¶ (1) To *crush a cup or pot*: To crack a bottle, to drink.

"My master is the great rich Capulet; and if you be not of the house of Montagues, I pray come and *crush a cup of wine*."—Shakespeare: *Romeo and Juliet*, i. 2.

"Come, George, we'll *crush a pot* before we part."
George a Greene, in Dodsley, iii. 51.

(2) To *crush out*:

(a) *Lit.*: To force or express by pressure.

"... some astringent plasters *crush out* purulent matter."—Bacon.

(b) *Fig.*: To extract by violence or force.

"He *crushed* treasure out of his subjects' purses, by forfeitures upon penal laws."—Bacon.

crūsh, *s.* [CRUSH, *v.*]

I. Literally:

1. A violent collision or pressing together; pressure.

"... the cares that have caught some hurt either by
bruise, *crush*, or stripe."—Holland: *Plinius*, bk. xxix., ch. vi.

2. A violent pressure caused by a crowd or throng.

II. *Fig.*: Ruin, destruction.

"The wreck of matter, and the *crush* of worlds."
Addison: *Cato*, v. 1.

crush-hat, *s.* A soft hat constructed to collapse with a spring, so as to be carried under the arm in a crush, without any danger of injury to its shape.

crush-room, *s.* A large room or hall at a theater, opera, &c., in which the audience may promenade during the intervals.

"He ran up into the *crush-room*."—Disraeli: *The Young Duke*, bk. iii., ch. xviii.

crūshed, *pa. par. & a.* [CRUSH, *v.*]

¶ *Crushed sugar, crushed sugar*: Unrefined sugar which has undergone a second process of crystallization and requires to be crushed to bring it to a proper degree of smallness for use.

crūsh-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *crush*; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which crushes.

2. *Tech.*: A mill or machine for mashing rock or ore. [ORE-CRUSHER, STONE-CRUSHER, STAMP.]

crūsh-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CRUSH, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The act of pressing or grinding between two harder bodies.

2. *Fig.*: Subjugation, overwhelming, conquest.

"... the *crushing* of all those kings his neighbors,"
&c.—Raleigh: *History of the World*, bk. iv., ch. ii., § 9.

II. *Min.*: The grinding of ores, &c., without water.

crūst, *s.* [O. Fr. *cruste*, *crouste*; Fr. *croûte*; Ger. *kruste*; Dut. *korst*, from Lat. *crusta*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. A hard, or comparatively hard, outer shell or covering by which any body is enveloped.

"I have known the statue of an emperor quite hid under a *crust* of dross."—Addison: *On Medals*.

2. The casing or covering of a pie.

"They stitched and spun, . . . and made the *crust* for the venison pasty."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. The outer hard portion of bread.

¶ The formation of the *crust* of bread is due to the almost total expulsion of moisture and the roasting of the outside of the loaves. Most of the starch is converted into gum by the heat of the oven.

"Th' impenetrable *crust* thy teeth defies."
Dryden: *Juven*.

4. An incrustation or collection of matter into a hard body.

5. A deposit from wine as it ripens, consisting of tartar and coloring matter.

6. A waste piece of bread.

"... a *crust* of moldy bread would keep him from starving."

Massinger: *A New Way to pay Old Debts*, ii. 1.

*II. *Fig.*: A casing or covering.

"What penetrating power of sun or breeze,
Shall e'er dissolve the *crust* wherein his soul
Sleeps, like a caterpillar sheathed in ice?"
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. viii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, āmidst, whāt, fāll, fāther; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; try, Sýrian. æ, ø=ē; ey=ā. qu=kw.

B. Technically:1. *Geol.*: [*Crust of the earth.*]2. *Anatomy*:

(1) An external portion of anything less fluid than the rest.

"... the buffy coat or inflammatory crust."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. 1, ch. 1, p. 37.

(2) The rendering of the Latin word CRUSTA (q. v.).

3. *Zool.*: A chitinous or subcalcareous exoskeleton protecting the body of a crustacean."It has generally been supposed that the Trilobite occupied the median lobe of the crust."—*Nicholson: Zool.* (5th ed.), 281.4. *Bot.*: [*CRUSTA.*]† *Crust of the Earth*:*Geology, Physical and Mathematical Geography*, &c.:

(1) *In a more extended sense*: The outer shell or rind of the earth at and beneath its surface which is solid, as distinguished from fluid or melted parts assumed to exist in the interior. If we suppose the whole of the earth to have once been perfectly fluid, and then a certain portion of the exterior to have acquired solidity by gradual refrigeration, the question arises—Are there means of ascertaining how much is now solid, and how much fluid? Mr. Hopkins—proceeding from the fact that the precession of the equinoxes produced by the attraction of the moon and that of the sun, specially the former, on the protuberant parts of the earth at the equator will be different according to the solidity or fluidity of the mass on which the two attractions operate—has calculated that one-fourth or one-fifth of the earth's radius, viz., from 800 to 1,000 miles, must be solid, though, as Lyell adds, great lakes or seas of melted matter may be distributed through the nominally solid area.

(2) *In a more limited sense*: Such superficial parts of our planet as are accessible to human observation, or on which we are enabled to reason by observations made at or near the surface (*Lyell*). No mine yet opened is a mile deep, but when strata dip they bring to the surface oblique sections across lower beds which but for that dip would be buried hopelessly deep for human investigation, so that strata, collectively about ten miles thick, have been discovered and studied—about $\frac{1}{10}$ th part of the earth's radius, or about as much proportionately to the diameter of the earth as the thickness of a sheet of paper to the diameter of a globe a foot across.

crust, *v. t. & i.* [*CRUST*, *s.*]**A. Transitive:****I. Literally:**

1. To envelop; to cover with a hard case or crust.

"Why gave you me a monarch's soul,
And crusted it with base plebeian clay?"
Dryden.

2. To foul or incrust with concretions.

"... many musty, or very foul and crusted bottles,"
—*Swift.****II. Fig.**: To cover, to obscure."... their minds are crusted over, like diamonds in the rock."—*Felton.***B. Intrans.**: To become incrust; to acquire a hard case or crust."I contented myself with a plaster upon the place that was burnt, which crusted and healed in very few days."—*Temple.***crūs-tā-ċē-ā**, *s.* [*Lat.*=a hard shell, rind, or crust.]1. *Anat.*: A crust, a fasciculated portion of anything. Thus there is a crust of each cerebral peduncle, and a *crusta petrosa* of a tooth.2. *Zool.*: The same as CRUST, *s.*, B. 3.3. *Bot.*: A brittle crustaceous thallus, constituting the upper surface of some lichens.4. *Gem Engraving*: A gem engraved for inlaying a vase or other object.† *Crusta petrosa*:*Anat.*: The cement of a tooth. It is distinct both from the dentine and the enamel.**crūs-tā-ċē-ā**, *s. pl.* [*Mod. Lat. crustacea*, *n. pl.* of *adj. crustaceus*, from *Class. Lat. crusta* (q. v.).]1. *Zool.*: Crustaceans: a great and important class of animals, ranked under the sub-kingdom Articulata, better called Annulosa (Ringed Animals), and the higher division of it, that called Arthropoda—animals with jointed limbs. Speaking broadly, the smaller the number of limbs in the Annulosa the higher the organization. If this principle be carried out, then the insects stand highest as having but six legs; the spiders come next with eight, though anatomically they, in some respects, approach more closely than the insects do to the human organization. The Crustaceans are the third in order as possessing ten or more limbs, then follow the Centipedes and Millepedes, which, etymologically rather than zoologically, have the former "100" and the latter "1,000" limbs. The Annelids

bring up the rear, with numerous imperfect limbs vegetatively repeated in indefinite numbers in the higher orders and none at all in the lower. Both the English book-name Crustaceans and the corresponding one in Latin point to the fact that the class of animals so designated possess a crusta, crust, or shell, cast periodically. [*CRUSTA, Zool.*] The body consists of a variable number of "somites" or definite segments, in the higher members of the class divided into three regions: a head, a thorax, and an abdomen. Of the "somites," in the view of some zoologists, theoretically twenty-one in number, seven belong to the head, seven to the thorax, and seven to the abdomen. Professor Huxley believes that their number should be six, eight, and six. All these somites, except the last, may have appendages; the last, called the "telson," does not possess any. Generally the head and thorax are welded together into a single mass called the cephalo-thorax; it is generally covered by a great shield or buckler called the "carapace." The upper part of a somite is termed its "tergum," and the lower one its "sternum," while the plate, constituted by the dividing line produced downward and outward, is called in the singular "pleuron," or in the plural "pleura." Of the appendages in the higher Crustacea, the first segment of the head has a pair of compound eyes borne upon long stalks, the second the lesser antennae or antennules, a pair of jointed feelers; the third, the great antennae; the fourth, the mandibles or jaws; the fifth, the first pair of maxillae, a kind of jaws; the sixth, the second pair of maxillae; the seventh, three pairs of foot-jaws or maxillipedes. The eighth segment, the first of the thorax, carries a second pair of foot-jaws, and the ninth, a third pair; the tenth, a pair of jointed limbs, constituting the nipping claws in a crab or lobster. The tenth to the fourteenth somites carry ambulatory limbs; these, taken collectively, constitute the appendages of the cephalo-thorax. The fifteenth to the twentieth segments have swimming appendages, called "swimmerets;" the last of all, called the "telson," have none. Respiration is by branchiae. Crustacea occur in all seas; there are also fresh-water and terrestrial species.

To all but the naturalist the classification will look unnatural, which brings together the eatable crab, shrimp, and lobster on the one hand, the "slater" (Oniscus), the little one-eyed animals with bivalve shells (Cyprides, &c.), of fresh water brooks, the barnacles from returned ships' bottoms, and the Dudley trilobite of the quarries, but all are really akin to each other. It has cost even the scientific inquirer much observation and research to constitute the modern class Crustacea; one main difficulty being that many of the species undergo a metamorphoses, which makes them in their adult state totally unlike what they were when immature. [*CANCER, &c.*]

The following constitute the Sub-classes and Orders of Crustacea:

Sub-class I.—Epizoa or Haustellata.	Sub-class III. (continued):
Order 1.—Ichthyophthira.	Order 4.—Phyllopora.
" 2.—Rhizocephala.	" 5.—Trilobita.
Sub-class II.—Cirripedia.	" 6.—Merostomata.
Order 1.—Thoracica.	Sub-class IV.—Malacostraca
" 2.—Abdominalia.	Division I.—Edriophthal-
" 3.—Apoda.	mata.
Sub-class III.—Entomostraca.	Order 1.—Lamodipoda.
Order 1.—Ostracoda.	" 2.—Isopoda.
" 2.—Copepoda.	" 3.—Amphipoda.
" 3.—Cladocera.	Division II.—Podophthal-
	mata.
	Order 1.—Stomapoda.
	" 2.—Decapoda.

2. *Palaeontol.*: The Crustacea are highly important for palaeontological inquiries, as to the age of strata, &c. The less highly-organized members of the class come into existence apparently as early as the Cambrian period. Trilobites abounded in the Silurian, and went upward into the Carboniferous rocks. The Stalk-eyed Crustaceans, begun in the last-named formation, went on increasing in numbers through the secondary and tertiary rocks, and apparently reach their maximum now. (*Woodward, Huxley, Nicholson, &c.*)

crūs-tā-ċē-ā, *a. & s.* [*Mod. Lat. crustacea*, and Eng., &c., suff. -an.]**A. As adjective:***Zool.*: Pertaining to the class Crustacea or any member of it; containing the crustaceans, as the crustacean class.**B. As substantive:**1. *Sing.*: A member of the class Crustacea.2. *Pl.*: The English name of the class Crustacea (q. v.)."Crustaceans, for instance, not the highest in their own class, may have beaten the highest mollusks."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. x., p. 337.**crūs-tā-ċē-ā-lōg-īc-ā-l**, *adj.* [*Eng. crustaceology* (y); -ical.] Pertaining to crustaceology.**crūs-tā-ċē-ā-l-ōg-īst**, *s.* [*Eng. crustaceology* (y); -ist.] One who studies crustaceology; a zoologist who gives special attention to the study of the class Crustacea (q. v.)."Dr. Leach, the most accomplished Crustaceologist of his day."—*Owen: Invertebrate Animals*, lect. xv.**crūs-tā-ċē-ā-l-ōg-īy**, *s.* [*Mod. Lat. crustace(a)*; o connective, and Gr. *logos*=... a discourse.] The department of zoological science which treats of the Crustacea. [*CRUSTALOGY.*]**crūs-tā-ċē-ōūs**, *a.* [*Mod. Lat. crustaceus*, from *Class. Lat. crusta* (q. v.).]1. *Bot.*: Hard, thin, and brittle, as the testa of Asparagus or of Passiflora (the Passion-flower). (*Linclley.*)2. *Zool.*: Pertaining to the crusta or shelly covering of the Crustacea, to any member of that class, or to the class itself."... some shells, such as those of lobsters, crabs, and others of crustaceous kinds, . . ."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*† *Crustaceous Lichens*:*Bot.*: A sub-division of Lichens, with a stratified thallus. It includes those which have that thallus crustaceous. [*CRUSTA, Bot.*]**crūs-tā-ċē-ōūs-nēss**, *s.* [*Eng. crustaceous*; -ness.] The quality of being crustaceous (q. v.).***crūs-tāde**, ***crūs-tāte**, *s.* [*O. Fr. crustade*; *Ital. crostata*.] A pie with a crust."Crustate of fershe."—*Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 40.***crūs-tā-lōg-īc-ā-l**, *a.* [*Eng. crustalog* (y); -ical.] The same as CRUSTACEOLOGICAL (q. v.).***crūs-tāl-ō-gīst**, *s.* [*Eng. crustalog* (y); -ist.] The same as CRUSTACEOLOGIST (q. v.).***crūs-tāl-ō-gīy**, *s.* [*Lat. crusta* (q. v.), and Gr. *logos*=... a discourse.] The same as CRUSTACEOLOGY (q. v.).**crūs-tā-tēd**, *a.* [*Lat. crustatus*, *pa. par.* of *crusto*=to cover with a crust.] Covered with a crust, as crusted basalt.***crūs-tā-tion**, *s.* [*Lat. crustatus*, *pa. par.* of *crusto*=to incrust.] An incrustation; an adherent crust."The crustation of the building was changed to what it now is."—*Pegge: Anecdotes of the Eng. Language.***crūs-tēd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [*CRUST, v.*]**A. As pa. par.**: (See the verb.)**B. As adjective:**

1. Incrusted; covered with a hard case or crust.

2. Applied to wine when a deposit of tartar and coloring matter collects in the interior of the bottles.

crūs-tīf-īc**, *a.* [*Lat. crusta*=a crust; *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make.] Producing or causing a crust or incrustation.**crūs-tī-lī**, *adv.* [*Eng. crusty*; -ly.] In a crusty, peevish, or ill-tempered manner.crūs-tī-nēss**, *s.* [*Eng. crusty*; -ness.]1. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being crusty.2. *Fig.*: Peevishness, moroseness, ill-temper, surliness.**crūs-tīng**, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [*CRUST, v.*]**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.**: (See the verb.)**C. As subst.**: The act of incrusting or covering with a crust; the state of becoming crusted.**crūs-tīy**, *a.* [*Eng. crust*; -y.]1. *Lit.*: Like or of the nature of a crust."The egg itself deserves our notice: its parts within, and its crusty coat without, are admirably well fitted for the business of incubation."—*Derham: Physico-Theology.*2. *Fig.*: Peevish, morose, surly, ill-tempered.

"How now, thou core of envy?"

"Thou crusty batch of nature, what's the news?"
Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, v. 1.**crut**, *s.* [*Fr. croûte*=crust.] The rough part of oak bark.**crūtch**, ***crucche**, ***cruche**, **crutche**, *s.* [*A. S. crice*; cogn. with Dut. *kruk*; Sw. *krycka*; Dan. *krykke*; Ger. *krücke*=a crutch. Apparently a derivative from *crook* (q. v.). (*Skeat.*)]**A. Ordinary Language:**1. *Lit.*: A staff with a crosspiece to support the person beneath the arm-pit. The foot is shod with a rubber pad, or may have a spur to prevent slipping.

"A crutch, a crutch!—Why call you for a sword?"

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, i. 1.**II. Figuratively:**

† 1. A support.

"Rhyne is a crutch that lifts the weak alone,
Supports the feeble, but retards the strong."
Smith.

bōll, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **ċell**, **chorus**, **ċhīn**, **bench**; **go**, **ċem**; **thin**, **thīs**; **sin**, **aš**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph**=**f**.
-**cian**, -**tian**=**shan**. -**tion**, -**sion**=**shūn**; -**tion**, -**šion**=**zhūn**. -**tious**, -**cious**, -**sious**=**shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c.=**bēl**, **dēl**.

*2. Old age.

"Beauty doth varnish age, as if new born.
And gives the crutch the cradle's infancy."
Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 3.

B. Technically:

1. *Hor.*: The fork at the end of the arm which depends from the axis of the anchor-escapement. The pendulum-rod is contained within the limbs of the crutch, and vibrates the anchor, itself also receiving a slight impulse from the train. (*Knight*.)

2. *Saddlery*: One form of pommel for a lady's saddle, consisting of a forked rest which holds the leg of the rider.

3. *Shipwrighting*:

(a) One of the struts or stay-plates in the prow or stern of an iron vessel, which supports the sides where they nearly approach each other. They occupy a position corresponding to that of the dead-wood in a timber-vessel, and are used to prevent the crushing in of the plating.

(b) A knee-timber placed inside a vessel to secure the heels of the cant timbers abaft.

(c) A support upon the taffrail for the boom.

(d) A forked row-lock upon the gunwale.

4. *Founding*: The cross-handle on the end of a shank (a founder's metal-ladle), by which it is tipped.

¶ For the difference between *crutch* and *staff*, see *STAFF*.

*crutch-back, s. A crooked back.

"Esopos for all his crutch-back had a quick wit."—*Nine Worthies of London*, 1592. (*Davies*.)

crutch-like, a. Like a crutch, acting as a crutch or support.

"... a crutch-like rod,
Whose touch turns Hope to dust,—the dust we all
have trod." *Byron: Childe Harold*, iv. 125.

***crütch, v. t.** [*CRUTCH, s.*] To support, as a cripple on crutches.

"I hasten Og and Doeg to rehearse,
Two fools that crutch their feeble sense on verse."
Dryden: Absalom and Achitophel.

***crütched** (1), a. [*Eng. crutch; -ed.*] Supported on crutches.

***crütch-éd** (2), a. [*Corrupted from crossed.* Remotely from Norm. Fr. *crux, crous, croise, croisse*=a cross.] Marked or badged with a cross.

¶ *Crutched Friars, Crouched Friars, Crossed Friars*:

Ch. Hist.: The name given to three orders of friars—one in England, one in Flanders, and one in Bohemia. All traced back their origin to St. Cleus, whom they considered to have been Pope at Rome from A. D. 78 to 91, and acknowledged as the restorer of their fraternity St. Cyriacus, bishop of Jerusalem in 331. Their real origin was evidently much less antique. In 1169, Pope Alexander III. framed rules and a constitution. In 1462 they adopted the blue robe and silver cross, from the latter of which they derived their name of Crossed, Croised, or "Crutched" friars. In 1568, Pius V. enlarged and confirmed their privileges, but having long lost their original sanctity, they were suppressed by Pope Alexander VII. in A. D. 1656. (*Townsend*.)

"On the west side of this portion of the walls, stood the house of the *Crutched* or *Crossed Friars*, or *Fratres sanctae Crucis*. This order was instituted, or at least reformed, about the year 1169, by Gerard, Prior of St. Mary de Morell, at Bologna."—*Pennant: London*, p. 347.

crûx, s. [*Lat.*=a cross.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. *Lit.*: A cross.

2. *Fig.*: Anything exceedingly puzzling or difficult to explain; a puzzle.

"But the next feast visited by Jesus (v. 1), which is indefinitely designated a *feast of the Jews*, has been the perpetual *crux* of New Testament chronologists."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus* (transl.), vol. i., § 59, pp. 415, 416.

II. *Astron.*: The cross, a constellation in the Southern hemisphere. [*CRUX AUSTRALIS.*]

¶ *Crux Australis*: The Southern Cross.

Astron.: A small but brilliant southern constellation, situated near the Pole, and close to the hinder legs and under the body of Centaurus. The name and grouping on the celestial map seem to have been the work of Augustin Royer, who turned to account the observations of Halley. It contains seven stars, one of which is of the first magnitude. It is a constellation to which voyagers from India, Australia, and elsewhere attach a sacred interest, and which, though a striking object in the sky, has had its splendor exaggerated.

cruy-shage, s. [*Dan. kruisshaag*, from *kruis*=cross, and *haag*, *haai*=a shark.]

Ichthy.: *Lamna cornubica*, a shark with a somewhat triangular head and mouth.

crý, *crie, *crien, *crye, *cryn, *krie, v. i. & t. [*Fr. crier*; Sp. & Port. *gritar*; Ital. *gridare*; from Low Lat. *querito*=to shriek, a freq. of Lat. *queror*=to lament.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To speak or call out loudly or vehemently; to shout, to exclaim.

"And about the ninth hour Jesus *cried* with a loud voice, . . ."—*Matt.* xxvii. 46.

2. To call earnestly and importunately; to utter earnest prayers.

"... and he *cry* unto the Lord against thee, and it be sin unto thee."—*Deut.* xv. 9.

3. To proclaim; to make anything public.

"Go and *cry* in the ears of Jerusalem, . . ."—*Jerem.* ii. 2.

4. To talk eagerly or incessantly; to repeat words continually.

"... therefore they *cry*, saying, Let us go, . . ."—*Exod.* v. 8.

*5. To exclaim, to complain; to call for vengeance or punishment. [*CRY OUT.*]

"... my guiltless blood must *cry* against them."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 1.

6. To utter lamentations; to lament loudly.

"... ye shall *cry* for sorrow of heart, and shall howl for vexation of spirit."—*Isaiah* lxx. 14.

7. To weep, to shed tears.

"For sometimes she would laugh and sometimes *cry*."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 76.

8. To squall as an infant.

"Thus, in a starry night, fond children *cry*
For the rich spangles that adorn the sky."
Waller.

9. To utter an inarticulate sound.

"Far from her nest the lapwing *cries* away."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 2.

10. To yelp as a hound.

B. *Transitive*:

1. To utter loudly; to call out, to exclaim.

*2. To proclaim, to declare publicly.

"The Jewys dedyn *cryn* her parliament."
Songs and Carols, p. 42.

*3. To beg for, to implore. [*CRY MERCY.*]

*4. To demand, to call for.

"... the affair *cries* haste, . . ."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

¶ (1) *To cry against*: To exclaim against, to accuse vehemently.

"What is the matter
That in these several places of the city,
You *cry* against the noble senate,"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 1.

(2) *To cry aim.* [*AIM.*]

(3) *To cry down*:

(a) To depreciate, to decry, to blame.

"... a band of stockjobbers in the city, whose interest it happened to be to *cry down* the public securities."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

(b) To declare publicly the crimes or faults of any one.

"... her husband first *cried* her down at the cross, and then turned her out of his doors."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

(c) To prohibit.

"By all means *cry down* that unworthy course of late times, that they should pay money."—*Bacon: To Villiers*.

(d) To overbear, to overwhelm.

"I'll to the king,
And from a mouth of honor quite *cry down*
This Ipswich fellow's insolence."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 1.

(4) *To cry mercy*: To implore mercy.

"Ever among *mercy* she *cries*."—*Gower*, i. 149.

(5) *To cry one mercy*: To beg one's pardon.

"Then said Mr. Honest, I *cry* you *mercy*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

(6) *To cry on or upon*: To call upon earnestly or importunately; to address or name with earnestness.

"No longer on St. Denis will I *cry*."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., i. 6.

(7) *To cry out*:

(a) To call or cry loudly, to vociferate.

"His Lady, sad to see his sore constraint,
Cried out, 'Now, now, Sir knight, shew what ye bee.'"
Spenser: F. Q., i. 1. 19.

(b) To proclaim, to declare publicly.

"Art thou a man? thy form *criest* out thou art."
Shakesp.: Rom. and Jul., iii. 3.

(c) To complain.

"They groan as pitifully, and *cry* out as loud as other men."—*Tillotson*.

(d) To be in labor; to be brought to bed.

"What! I is she *crý*ing out?
So said her woman; and that her suffrance made
Each pang a death."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, v. 1.

(8) *To cry out against*: To exclaim or complain loudly.

"Tumult, sedition, and rebellion, are things that the followers of that hypothesis *cry out against*."—*Locke*.

(9) *To cry out of*: To complain loudly, to find fault with.

"We are ready to *cry out of* an unequal management, and to blame the Divine administration."—*Atterbury*.

(10) *To cry out on or upon*: To complain loudly; to blame, to exclaim against.

"*Cry out upon* the stars for doing
Ill offices, to cross their wooing."
Butler: Hudibras.

(11) *To cry up*:

(a) To extol, to praise highly; to applaud.

"Everybody will *cry up* the goodness of men . . ."
—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

(b) To raise the price of anything by proclamation.

"All the effect that I conceive was made by *crý*ing up the pieces of eight, was to bring in much more of that species, instead of others current here."—*Temple*.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *to cry* and *to weep*: "*Crying* arises from an impatience in suffering corporeal pains; children and weak people commonly *cry*: *weeping* is occasioned by mental grief; the wisest and best of men will not disdain sometimes to *weep*. *Crying* is as selfish as it is weak; it serves to relieve the pain of the individual to the annoyance of the hearer; *weeping*, when called forth by other's sorrows, is an infirmity which no man would wish to be without; as an expression of generous sympathy it affords essential relief to the sufferer."

(2) He thus discriminates between *to cry*, *to scream*, and *to shriek*: "*To cry* indicates the utterance of an articulate or an inarticulate sound; *scream* is a species of *crý*ing in the first sense of the word; *shriek* is a species of *crý*ing in its latter sense. *Crying* is an ordinary mode of loud utterance resorted to on common occasions; *one cries* in order to be heard: *screaming* is an intemperate mode of *crý*ing, resorted to from an impatient desire to be heard, or from a vehemence of feeling. People *scream* to deaf people from the mistaken idea of making themselves heard; whereas a distinct articulation will always be more efficacious. It is frequently necessary to *crý* when we cannot render ourselves audible by any other means; but it is never necessary or proper to *scream*. *Shriek* may be compared with *crý* and *scream*, as expressions of pain; in this case *to shriek* is more than *to cry*, and less than *to scream*. They both signify *to cry* with a violent effort. We may *crý* from the slightest pain or inconvenience; but one *shrieks* or *screams* only on occasions of great agony, either corporeal or mental. A child *cries* when it has hurt its finger; it *shrieks* in the moment of terror at the sight of a frightful object; or *screams* until some one comes to its assistance."

(3) He thus discriminates between *to cry*, *to exclaim* and *to call*: "We *cry* from the simple desire of being heard at a distance; we *exclaim* from a sudden emotion or agitation of mind. A *crý* bespeaks distress and trouble; an *exclamation* bespeaks surprise, grief, or joy. . . . *To cry* is louder and more urgent than *to call*. A man who is in danger of being drowned *cries* for help; he who wants to raise a load *calls* for assistance; a *crý* is a general or indirect address; a *call* is a particular and immediate address." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

crý, *cri, *orie, *crye, *kri, *kry, s. [*O. Fr. cri; Fr. cri; Ital. grida, grido; Sp. & Port. grito, grita; O. Sp. crida, grida. (cf. M. H. Ger. krei.)*]

1. The act of crying out; a shriek, a scream, a loud noise, expressive of pain or suffering.

"And all the first-born in the land of Egypt shall die, and there shall be a great *crý* throughout all the land."—*Exod.* xi. 5, 6.

2. A tumult, a clamor, an outcry.

"*Crye* or *grete* noyse among the peple. *Tumultus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

3. A public outcry or demand for any particular course of action.

"But again that *crý* was found to have been as unreasonable as ever."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

4. An exclamation expressive of any emotion, as wonder, alarm, &c.

"... so the *crý* goes round, without examining into the cheat."—*Swift*.

5. An importunate or earnest call or prayer.

"... I would not cease
To weary Him with my assiduous *cries*."
Milton: P. L., xi. 309, 310.

*6. A proclamation or public notification by authority.

"Than was it kenly komanded a *kri* to make newe."
William of Paternre, 2, 174.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hère, camël, hâr, thère; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gö, pôt, or, wöre, wöf, wörk, whö, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, räle, füll; trý, sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

7. A proclamation or public calling out of goods for sale, as by hawkers.

8. Popular acclamation or favor.

"The cry went once for thee."

Shakesp.: *Troil. and Cres.*, iii. 3.

9. A political or electioneering catchword.

"And to manage them you must have a good cry," said Taper. "All now depends upon a good cry." "So much for the science of politics," said the Duke, bringing down a pheasant.—*Disraeli: Coningsby*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

*10. Noise, fame, report.

"... the cry goes that you shall marry her."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 1.

*11. A complaint or calling for punishment or vengeance.

"And the Lord said, Because the cry of Sodom and Gomorrah is great, and because their sin is very grievous; I will go down now, and see whether they have done altogether according to the cry of it, which is come unto me; and if not, I will know."—*Gen.* xviii. 20, 21.

12. The act of weeping.

13. An inarticulate or confused noise, as of beasts, infants, &c.

"There shall be the noise of a cry from the fish-gate, and an howling from the second, and a great crashing from the hills."—*Zeph.* i. 10.

14. The yelping of dogs.

"He scorns the dog, resolves to try
The combat next; but if their cry
Invades again his trembling ear,
He strait resumes his wonted care."—*Waller*.

*15. A pack of dogs.

"You common cry of curs, whose breath I hate
As reek of th' rotten fens . . ."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iii. 3.

*16. A company, a band. (Used in contempt.)

"... get me a fellowship in a cry of players."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

¶ 1. Out of cry, out of all cry: Out of or beyond all estimation.

"And then I am so stout, and take it upon me, and stand upon my pantofles to them, out of all crye."—*Old Taming of Shrew*, 6 pl., l. 174.

(2) Cry of tin: A sound emitted by tin when bent.

"The cry of tin is due to crystalline structure; it is not, however, characteristic of tin only, as generally supposed, but may be emitted by zinc and probably by other metals when crystalline in texture."—*Abstracts of Chem. Papers*, Chem. Soc., 1881.

*cry'-én, v. [CRY, v.]

*cry'-ér (1), s. [CRIER.]

*cry'-ér (2), s. [Prob. from cry, v.; suff. -er.] A kind of hawk, called the falcon gentle, an enemy to pigeons, and very swift. (*Ainsworth*.)

crý'-lîng, *cri-înge, *crieng, *criyng, *cryeng, pr. par., a. & s. [CRY, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Calling out loudly; shrieking, lamenting.

2. Weeping, shedding tears.

"... the passengers were grievously annoyed by invalids and crying children."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. Calling for vengeance, punishment, or reformation; outrageous, notorious.

"... imposed the limit of 500 jurgers, as a necessary remedy for a crying evil."—*Lexis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1865), ch. xiii., pt. 1, § 9, vol. ii., p. 391.

C. As substantive:

1. A calling out; a cry, a shout.

"There is a crying for wine in the streets . . ."—*Isaiah* xiv. 11.

2. Lamentation, mourning; a loud expression of grief.

"A voice of crying shall be from Horonaim, spitting and great destruction."—*Jer. xlvii. 3*.

3. An importunate cry or prayer.

"So will I pray that thou mayst have thy will,
If thou turn back, and my loud crying still."—*Shakesp.: Sonnets*, 143.

4. The noise of children.

"Voices of women were heard, and of men, and the crying of children."—*Longfellow: Evangeline*, l. 5.

*crýll, s. [CREEL (?).] A creel, a basket (?).

"The hedge creeper that goes to seek custom from ship to ship, with a cryll under his arme."—*Tom of all Trades* (1831). (*Hallistell: Cont. to Lexicog.*)

crý-ô-gên, s. [Gr. kryos=cold, and gennaô=to engender.]

Nat. Phil. & Chem.: (For def. see extract.)

"By cryogen I mean an appliance for obtaining a temperature below 0° Centigrade. In this paper it always signifies a freezing mixture."—*Prof. Frederick Guthrie, in Proceedings of Physical Society of London*, pt. ii.

crý-ô-hý-dráte, s. [Gr. kryos=cold, and Eng., &c., hydrate (q. v.).]

Chem.: (For def. see extract.)

"By cryohydrate I mean the body resulting from the union of water with another body, and which hydrate can only exist in the solid form below 0° Centigrade. Examples, Cryohydrate of sulphate of zinc, cryohydrate of magnesium, cryohydrate of nitrate of potassium, &c."—*Prof. Frederick Guthrie, in Proceedings of Physical Society of London*, pt. ii.

crý-ô-lite, krý-ô-lite, s. [Gr. chryolith; Gr. kryos=cold, and lithos=a stone.]

Min.: A brittle mineral subtransparent to translucent. Hardness, 2.5; specific gravity, 2.9-3.1. Luster generally vitreous, color snow-white, red, or black. Composition: Aluminium, 13.0; sodium, 32.8; fluorine, 54.2=100. Fusible in the flame of a candle. It occurs in great abundance at Arksut-fjord in Greenland, whence it has been carried to Europe and this country for the manufacture of soda and alumina salts, as also the metal aluminium. (*Dana*.)

cryolite-glass, s. A semi-transparent glass made from cryolite and sand, and sometimes known as fusible porcelain or milk-glass.

crý-ôph'-ôr-ús, s. [Gr. kryos=ice, and phoros=bearing, pherô=to bear, to carry.] An instrument to illustrate the process of freezing by evaporation, invented by Dr. Wollaston. It consists of two bulbs and a connecting tube, air being expelled from the interior by heating the body of water inclosed and hermetically closing the opening. The water being poured into one bulb, the other bulb is placed in a mixture of ice and salt, which condenses the vapor and causes so rapid evaporation from the former bulb as to freeze the water therein. (*Knight*.)

crý-ôph'-ýl-lite, s. [Gr. kryos=cold; phyllon = a leaf, and suff. -ite (Min.). (q. v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral crystallizing in six-sided prisms. Hardness, 2.2-5; specific gravity, 2.9. Luster of the cleavage faces, pearly to resinous. Color by transmitted light, emerald green, except transverse to the axis, where it is brownish red. Streak, greenish gray. Composition: Silica, 51.49; alumina, 16.71; sesquioxide of iron, 1.97; sesquioxide of manganese, 0.34; protoxide of iron, 7.78, &c. Occurs in the granite of Cape Ann. (*Dana*.)

crýpt, s. [Lat. crypta; Gr. kryptô = a vault or crypt; kryptos=hidden, secret; kryptô=to hide.]

1. Arch.: A vault beneath a church or mausoleum, and either entirely or partly underground.

"... it was thought proper to deposit his body in the crypt of that magnificent church."—*Malone: Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds*.

2. Anat.: A tubular or saccular simple gland. It is called also a follicle or a lacuna.

3. Bot. (Pl.): [CRYPTA.]

¶ 1. Crypts of Lieberkühn:

Anat.: Comparatively short tubular glands in the small and in the large intestines.

(2) Multilocular crypt:

Anat.: A gland in which the sides or extremity of a simple tube or sac becomes pouched or loculated. It is intermediate between a simple and a compound gland. The term was introduced by Quain.

crýpt'-ta (pl. cryptæ), s. [Lat.]

1. Arch.: Any long narrow vault, whether wholly or partially below the level of the earth.

2. Anat.: The same as CRYPT, 2.

3. Bot.: One of the receptacles of oily secretion in the leaves of the Aurantiaceæ (Oranges), the Myrtaceæ (Myrtle blooms), and various other orders of plants.

crýpt'-tal, a. [Eng. crypt; -al.] Pertaining to or connected with a crypt.

"The use of the cryptal or follicular secretion."—*Dunglison, in Ogilvie*.

crýpt-tân'-dra, s. [Gr. kryptos=hidden, secret, and anēr (genit. andros)=a man; by botanists used for a stamen.]

Bot.: An Australian genus of undershrubs, order Rhamnaceæ. They look like heaths. About seventy are known. (*Mr. Carruthers, in Treas. of Bot.*)

*crýpt'-tic, *crýpt'-tick, *crýpt'-tic-al, a. [Gr. kryptikos=fit for hiding; kryptô=to hide.] Hidden, secret, occult, private.

"Speakers, whose chief business is to amuse or delight, do not confine themselves to any natural order, but in a cryptical or hidden method adapt everything to their ends."—*Watts*.

*crýpt'-tic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. cryptical; -ly.] In a secret or occult manner; secretly, occultly.

crýpt'-ti-cûs, s. [Gr. kryptikos=fit for concealing; kryptô=to conceal.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, family Tenebrionidæ.

crýpt'-tid-in, s. [Gr. kryptos = secret; eidos = form; and suff. -in (Chem.).]

Chem.: A base, C₁₂H₁₁N, homologous with chinolin. Formed in the fraction of the bases from coal-tar, which boils at 274°.

crýpt-to-brânch-i-â'-ta, s. [Gr. kryptos=secret; branchia=the gills.]

Zool.: Animals which have no conspicuous gills.

crýpt-to-brânch-i-â-te, a. [CRYPTOBRANCHIATA.]

Zool.: Having concealed gills; having no conspicuous gills; a term used of various molluscous and annulose animals.

crýpt-tô-câl'-vin-ists, s. pl. [Gr. kryptos=hidden, secret, and Eng. Calvinists (q. v.).]

Ch. Hist.: Certain German theologians in the 16th century, who, though nominally Lutherans, really held Calvinistic sentiments with regard to the Lord's Supper. Casper Peucer, the son-in-law of Melancthon, a physician and medical professor at Wittenberg, was their head. The views of the Cryptocalvinists having been clearly stated in 1574 at the Convention of Torgau, some, including Peucer, were imprisoned and others banished by Augustus, the Prince-Elector of Saxony. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, Cent. xvi., ch. i., § 38, 39.)

crýpt-tô-câr'-ý-a, s. [Gr. kryptos = hidden, secret, and karua=the walnut tree.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Lauraceæ. There is a 6-cleft perianth, twelve stamens in four rows, the nine outer fertile, the three inner sterile. *Cryptocarya moschata* produces Brazilian nutmegs.

crýpt-tô-cêph'-al-ús, s. [Gr. kryptos=hidden, secret, and kephalê=the head.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, family Chrysomelidæ. They are small insects, with the head deeply inserted into the thorax, the antennæ long and filiform, the body short and cylindrical. *Cryptocephalus sericeus* is about a quarter of an inch long. It is of a fine golden-green color, and is found during July on the flowers of some composite plants. *C. lineola* is glossy black, the elytra red, except the margin. It is found on oaks and hazels.

crýpt-tô-chi'-li-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cryptochilus* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, tribe Vandææ.

crýpt-tô-chi'-lûs, s. [Gr. kryptos = hidden, secret, and cheilos=a lip. So named because the labellum is not easily seen on account of the contraction of the mouth of the calyx.]

Bot.: A genus of Orchids, the typical one of the family Cryptochilidæ. *Cryptochilus sanguinea* is an Indian orchid with spikes of crimson tubular flowers.

crýpt-tô-côr'-ý-nê, s. [Gr. kryptos = hidden, secret, and korymê=a club. So named from the shape of its flowers.]

Bot.: A genus of Aracææ. *Cryptocoryne ovata* is used to bring sugar to a good grain when it is too viscid, and cannot be made to granulate properly by the application of lime alone. (*Lindley*.)

crýpt-tô-côr'-ý-nê-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cryptocorynæ* (e), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Aracææ. The stamens are distinct from the pistils. The latter are several in number, whorled round the base of the spadix, and each combined into a many-celled ovary. (*Lindley*.) [CRYPTOCORYNÆ.]

crýpt-tô-dôn'-tî-a, s. pl. [Gr. kryptos=hidden, secret, and odon (genit. odontos)=a tooth.]

Zool. & Palæont.: In Professor Owen's classification, the second family of the Anomodontia, the fifth order of Reptilia or Reptiles. (*Owen: Palæontology*, ed. 1860.)

crýpt-tô-gâm, s. [CRYPTOGAMIA.]

1. Sing.: A plant of the Linnean order Cryptogamia (q. v.).

2. Pl. (Cryptogams): The English name of Linneus' class Cryptogamia (q. v.).

"... well-developed cryptogams, . . ."—*Herbert Spencer: Data of Biology*, § 22.

crýpt-tô-gâm'-mî-a, s. pl. [Gr. kryptos=hidden, secret, and gamos=a wedding, a marriage.]

Bot.: The twenty-fourth and last order in the artificial botanical system of Linneus. The class Cryptogamia is, however, essentially a natural one, the only question being whether it should not be divided into two. It corresponds to Lindley's Thallophytes and Acrogens taken together. Linneus divided it into the following orders: Filices, Musci, Algæ, Fungi, which are not artificial but natural groups of genera.

crýpt-tô-gâm'-mî-an, a. [Mod. Lat. *cryptogamia*, and Eng., &c., suff. -an.]

Bot.: The same as CRYPTOGAMIC (q. v.).

crýpt-tô-gâm'-ic, a. [Mod. Lat. *cryptogamia* (ia), and Eng., &c., suff. -ic.]

Bot.: Having the organs of reproduction concealed, or at least having organs of reproduction the precise character of which is difficult to understand; pertaining to the class Cryptogamia (q. v.).

¶ Much light has been thrown upon the nature of the organs of reproduction in the Cryptogamia since Linneus wrote, but the term Cryptogamic is still retained.

bell, boy, pout, jowl; cat, gell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

crÿp-tôg'-a-mist, s. [Mod. Lat. *cryptogamia*], and Eng., &c., suff. -ist.]
Bot.: One who studies cryptogamic botany.

crÿp-tôg'-a-mous, a. [Mod. Lat. *cryptogamia* (q. v.), and Eng. suff. -ous.]
Bot.: The same as CRYPTOAMIC (q. v.).

crÿp-tôg'-a-my, s. [From Mod. Lat. *cryptogamia* (q. v.), and Eng., &c., suff. -y.]
Bot.: A term applied to cases in which there is obscurity about the organs and methods of reproduction of plants. The term is used only of the Cryptogamia (q. v.).

"The idea of cryptogamy inspired Timæus with ideas of loves of other kind. . . ."—Pennant: *Hist. of Whiteford and Holywell* (1796).

crÿp-tô-grâm'-ma, s. [Gr. *kryptos* = hidden, secret, and *gramma* = a written character, a letter; or from *grammê* = a line. So called from the concealed line of capsules.]

Bot.: A genus of ferns, order Polypodiaceæ. The sori at length confluent and marginal. Involucre formed from the revolute margins of the pinnules. *Cryptogramma crispa* is the Curled Rock-brake. The sterile fronds are bipinnate, the pinnules bi-tripinnatifid, the fertile ones are tripinnate below, bipinnate above.

crÿp-tô-grâph, s. [Gr. *kryptos* = secret, and *graphê* = a writing; *graphô* = to write.] A system of writing in secret characters or cipher; a secret writing; a cipher.

***crÿp-tôg'-raph-al**, a. [Eng. *cryptograph*; -al.] Secret, occult.

" . . . neither have I any zeal for the character, as *cryptographal* or universal."—Boyle: *Works*, vol. vi, p. 339.

crÿp-tôg'-raph-êr, s. [Eng. *cryptograph*; -er.] One who writes in secret characters or in cipher.

crÿp-tô-grâph-ic, **crÿp-tô-grâph-ic-al**, a. [Gr. *kryptos* = secret, and *graphikos* = suited for writing; *graphô* = to write.] Written or writing in secret characters or in cipher.

"A *cryptographic* machine was patented 1860."—Hayden: *Dates* (ed. 1878), p. 210.

***crÿp-tôg'-raph-ist**, s. [Eng. *cryptograph* (y); -ist.] The same as CRYPTOGRAPHER (q. v.).

crÿp-tôg'-raph-y, s. [Gr. *kryptos* = secret, and *graphê* = a writing.]

1. The art or system of writing in secret characters or in cipher.
2. Secret characters, cipher; enigmatical language.

" . . . the strange *cryptography* of Gaffarel in his *Starry Book of Heaven*."—Browne: *Cyrus' Garden*, c. 3.

crÿp-tô-hÿp'-nûs, s. [Gr. *kryptos* = hidden, secret, and *hypnos* = sleep.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles belonging to the family Elateridae.

crÿp-tô-lite, s. [Gr. *kryptolith*, from Gr. *kryptos* = hidden, secret, and *lithos* = stone.]

Min.: An apparently hexagonal mineral, occurring in acicular prisms and minute grains. Specific gravity, 4.6; color, wine-yellow. Transparent to translucent. Composition: Phosphoric acid, 27.37; protoxide, either of cerium or of didymium, 73.70; protoxide of iron, 1.51. Found at Arendal in Norway, in the Tyrol, and in Siberia. It is very closely akin to PHOSPHOCERITE (q. v.).

crÿp-tô-line, **crÿp-tô-lin'-ite**, s. [Gr. *kryptos* = hidden, secret, *linon* = anything made of flax, a net, and suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A colorless transparent fluid, resembling Brewsterite, but more dense than that species. It is found in cavities of crystals. Index of refraction, 1.2946. Hardens, when exposed to the sun, into a yellowish transparent resin. (Dana.)

crÿp-tô-lô-gÿ, s. [Gr. *kryptos* = secret, and *logos* = a word, a discourse.] Enigmatical or occult language.

crÿp-tô-mor'-phite, s. [Gr. *kryptos* = hidden, secret, and *morphê* = form, shape. In allusion to the impossibility of seeing the structure unless with the aid of a microscope.]

Min.: A mineral without luster, lying between crystals of glauconite, at Windsor in Nova Scotia. Composition: Boric acid, 55.6; lime, 16.7; soda, 6.2; water, 21.5 = 100. (Dana.)

crÿp-tô-nê-ma-ta, s. pl. [Gr. *kryptos* = hidden, secret, and *nêma* = that which is spun, yarn.]
Bot.: Small cellular threads produced by Cryptotomata.

crÿp-tô-nê-mê-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cryptonemæ* (q. v.), and Lat. suff. -æ.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Algae (Sea-weeds), order Ceramiales. The frond is cellular, favicellid containing a firm mass of compact granules within a gelatinous envelope. Tetraspores globose or oblong, formed out of cells of the circumference. The

sub-order is a large one. Among the genera are Chondrus and Iridaea, species of which, abounding in gelatine, are used for food.

crÿp-tô-nê-mi-a, s. [Gr. *kryptos* = hidden, secret; *nêma* = that which is spun, yarn, *nêo* = to spin.]

Bot.: A genus of Algae, the typical one of the sub-order Cryptonemæ (q. v.).

crÿp-tô-nê-mi-â-çê-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cryptonemæ* (a), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æcæ.]

Bot.: An order of Sea-weeds, identical in its character and extent with the sub-order Cryptonemæ of other classifications. [CRYPTONEMÆ.]

crÿp-tô-pên-tâm-êr-a, s. [Gr. *kryptos* = hidden, secret, and *pentameros* = in five parts.]

Entom.: A term sometimes applied to the Beetles ranked by Latreille under his section Tetramera or Beetles, with four joints to the tarsi. They have really five, but the fifth joint is minute and concealed within the one adjacent to it.

crÿp-tô-phâg'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cryptophagus* (us), and Lat. pl. fem. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: A family of Beetles, order Pentamera. They are minute in size, and are beetles found in fungi.

crÿp-tôph'-a-gûs, s. [Gr. *kryptos* = hidden, secret, and *phagêin* = to eat, or its root (*phag*).]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, the typical one of the family Cryptophagidae (q. v.).

crÿp-tô-phân'-ic, a. [Gr. *kryptos* = hidden, secret, and *phanô* = to bring to light, to make to appear, whence *phanos* = light, *phanê* = a torch, &c. (?)]

Chem.: A word occurring only in the subjoined compound.

cryptophanic acid, s.

Chem.: A dibasic acid, C₅H₉NO₅, which occurs in normal human urine. The acid is amorphous and soluble in water, nearly insoluble in ether. The calcium salt is crystalline. Cryptophanic acid reduces alkaline copper solution.

crÿp-tô-phÿ-tês, **crÿp-tô-phÿ-ta**, s. pl. [Gr. *kryptos* = hidden, secret, and *phyta*, pl. of *phyton* = a plant.]

Bot.: A name sometimes given to Cryptogams. [CRYPTOGAMIA.] The Latin form of it, Cryptophyta, was introduced by Link.

crÿp-tô-pin, s. [Gr. *kryptos* = hidden, secret; *opion* = poppy-juice [OPIUM], and Eng., &c., suff. -ine (Chem.).]

Chem.: An organic base, C₂₁H₂₃NO₅, which is found in opium, about one ounce in a ton. It is found in alcoholic matter liquid from which morphine has been crystallized, and is precipitated by milk of lime, and purified. Cryptopine crystallizes from hot alcohol in colorless, six-sided short prisms; it melts at 217°. It is a strong alkaloid, and forms crystalline salts. Nitric acid converts it into yellow nitro-cryptopine; with strong sulphuric acid it gives a yellow solution, turning violet, then dark violet; ferric salts give a beautiful violet color, turning dirty green on warming. Cryptopine has a bitter taste. Caustic potash precipitates it as a white amorphous powder, soluble in excess.

crÿp-tô-pôr-ti-cûs (Lat.), **crÿp-tô-pôr-ti-cô** (Ital.), s. [Gr. *kryptos* = secret, hidden; Lat. *porticus* = a portico, &c.] An inclosed gallery or portico, having a wall with openings or windows in it, instead of columns at the side. (Weale.)

crÿp-tô-prôc'-ta, s. [Gr. *kryptos* = hidden, secret, and *prôktos* = hinder parts, bottom . . . tail.]

Zool.: A genus of mammals, family Viverridae. It has, however, the retractile claws of the Felidae, with which it is a connecting link. *Cryptoprocta ferox* is a native of Madagascar.

crÿp-tô-rhÿnch-i-dês, s. pl. [Gr. *kryptos* = hidden, secret, and *rhynchos* = snout.]

Entom.: According to Schoenherr, author of an elaborate work on the Curculionidae, this is a family of Rhynchophora. It contains upward of twenty genera.

crÿp-tô-rûs, s. [Gr. *kryptos* = hidden, secret, and *ornis* = a bird.]

Paleont.: A genus of birds, apparently allied to the Hornbills. It is founded on ornithic remains from the Upper Eocene. (Nicholson.)

crÿp-tô-stê-gl-a, s. pl. [Gr. *kryptos* = hidden, secret, and *stêgê* = a roof.]

1. Zool.: A family of Foraminifera with a perforate test, in the classification of Reuss. The order does not figure in the systems of Dr. Carpenter, Mr. Parker, and Prof. T. Rupert Jones.

2. Bot.: A genus of twining Asclepiadaceæ with reddish-white flowers in terminal cymes. Two species are known; one from India, the other from Madagascar.

crÿp-tô-stôm'-a-ta, s. pl. [Gr. *kryptos* = hidden, secret, and *stomata*, pl. of *stoma* = mouth.]

Bot.: Little circular nuclei found on the surface of some Algae. (Treas. of Bot.)

crÿp-tô-tân'-i-a, s. [Gr. *kryptos* = hidden, secret, and Lat. *tænia*; Gr. *tainia* = a band, a fillet.]

Bot.: A genus of Umbelliferae. Only described species, *Cryptotania canadensis*, known in its native country as the Honewort.

crÿp-tô-têt-râm-êr-a, s. pl. [Gr. *kryptos* = hidden, secret, and *tetrameros* = quadrupartite, divided into four.] [TETRAMERA.]

Entom.: A name sometimes given to Latreille's section of Coleoptera (Beetles). They are called Trimera because they have apparently only three joints to the tarsi. The term Cryptotetramera implies that there is a fourth joint concealed, as is the case. It is nearly inclosed within the adjacent one.

crÿp-tô-thê-gl-i, s. pl. [Gr. *kryptos* = hidden, secret, and *thêkê* = a box, a chest.]

Bot.: A small group of Muscaceæ (Mosses). Type *Spiridens*.

crÿp-tûr-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cryptur* (us), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Ornith.: In the classification of Prince Bonaparte, a family of Gallinaceous birds, type *Crypturus* (q. v.).

crÿp-tûr-i-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cryptur* (us) (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Tetraonidae. [CRYPTURUS.]

crÿp-tûr-ûs, s. [Gr. *kryptos* = hidden, secret, and *oura* = tail.]

Ornith.: A genus of Gallinaceous birds, by Swainson and others placed under Tetraonidae, and by some made the type of a sub-family Crypturinae, but by Prince Bonaparte elevated into a family, Crypturidae.

***crÿs'-ô-lite**, s. [CHRYSLITE.]

***crÿs'-ô-pâse**, s. [CHRYSPRASE.]

crÿs'-tal, ***cres-tel**, ***cris-tal**, ***cris-tallê**, ***crÿs-talle**, s. & a. [Fr. *crystal*; Sp. & Port. *crystal*, from Lat. *crystalum*, from Gr. *krystallos* = ice, crystal, *kryos* = ice.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: In the same sense as II.

"The gold and the crystal cannot equal it. . . ."—Job xxviii. 17.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A body or substance resembling crystal in purity, transparency, or brightness, as water.

" . . . the blue crystal of the seas." Byron: *The Giaour*.

(2) Pl.: The eyes.

"Therefore caveat be thy counsellor. Go, clear thy crystals." Shakespeare: *Henry V*, ii. 3.

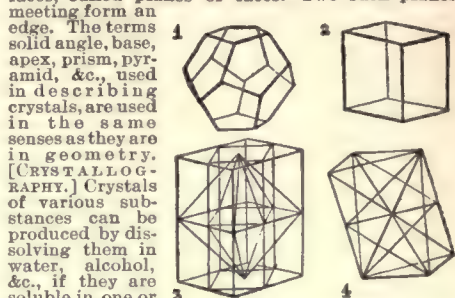
†(3) The glass of a watch-case.

(4) It is used by Wycliffe to express the appearance of frost.

"He sendes his *crystal* [crystallum, Vulg. hoar-frost, A. V.] as musselis."—Wycliffe: *Ps.* cxlvii. 17.

II. Technically:

1. Chem., Min., &c.: A more or less symmetrical, geometrical solid, commonly bounded by plane surfaces, called planes or faces. Two such planes



Forms of Crystals.

1. Regular Dodecahedron. 2. Crystal of Copper. 3. Crystal of Potassium. 4. Crystal of Amethyst.

meeting form an edge. The terms solid angle, base, apex, prism, pyramid, &c., used in describing crystals, are used in the same senses as they are in geometry. [CRYSTALLOGRAPHY.] Crystals of various substances can be produced by dissolving them in water, alcohol, &c., if they are soluble in one or other of these liquids, or if not them by fusing the liquid and allowing them to cool slowly. In the chemistry of nature crystals continually occur, and the study of their structure and the laws which have operated in their formation constitute the science of crystallography, which is an essential part of Mineralogy. [CRYSTALLOGRAPHY.]

2. Glass-making: A peculiarly pellucid kind of glass. (Knight.)

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sîr, marine; gô, pôr, or, wôre, wolf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Consisting or made of crystal.

"Through crystal walls each little mote will peep."
Shaksp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, l. 251.

2. *Fig.*: Clear, transparent or bright as crystal.

Applied—

(1) To water.

"... in the crystal spring I view my face."
Pope: *Pastorals*; *Summer*, 27.

(2) To the eyes. (*Shaksp.*: *Romeo and Juliet*, i. 2.)

(3) To tears. (*Shaksp.*: *Venus and Adonis*, 491.)

(4) To hail-stones.

"The crystal pellets at the touch congeal,
And from the ground rebounds the rattling hail."
Brookes: *Universal Beauty*, bk. ii.

† (1) *Iceland crystal*:

Min.: An old name for Iceland Spar (q. v.).

(2) *Rock crystal*: A general term for quite or nearly colorless quartz, whether in distinct crystals or not. Dana makes it identical with ordinary crystallized quartz, the first sub-variety of his Phenocrystalline, or Vitreous varieties of Quartz.

† Obvious compounds: *Crystal form*, *crystal-girded*.

Crystal Palace. A well-known building at Sydenham, England, for public instruction and entertainment, one of the greatest attractions of the suburbs of London. The Great Exhibition, opened by Queen Victoria on February 25, 1851, and the great promoter of which was Prince Albert, was held in Hyde Park. Important as it was, it could not be allowed to occupy that site permanently, and on October 11 it was closed to the public, and soon afterward emptied and taken down. A company formed for the purpose bought the materials, and erected on a site obtained in perpetuity at Sydenham, in Kent, a building in various respects resembling its predecessor. Both were built mainly of glass, and were poetically called crystal palaces. The term Crystal Palace has now become the everyday name of the Sydenham edifice, and has to a certain extent been used also of all subsequent buildings of a similar kind erected throughout the British empire. The Sydenham Crystal Palace was opened by Queen Victoria on June 10, 1854. The name was also given to a large building erected in New York city in 1853 for exhibition purposes, which after a successful career of five years was burned in the year 1858. Its site was Reservoir Square.

crýs-tal-hý-drá-tion, *s.* [Eng. *crystal*, and *hydration*.]

Chem.: The formation of a hydrate which is also a crystalline body.

"... the temperature of the salt and its degree of crystallization."—*Proceedings of the Physical Society of London*, pt. ii., p. 81.

crýs-tal-lín, *s.* [Eng. *crystal*; suff. *-in*.]

Chem.: An aluminous substance contained in the crystalline lens of the eye. [GLOBULIN.]

crýs-tal-line, *a. & s.* [Lat. *crystallinus*; Gr. *krystallos*.]

A. As adjective:

I. *Literally*:

1. Consisting or made of crystal.

"They pass the planets seven, and pass the fix'd,
And that crystalline sphere whose balance weighs
The trepidation talk'd, and that first moved."
Milton: *P. L.*, iii. 482.

2. Made of crystal glass.

"... small receivers, blown of crystalline glass."—*Boyle*.

3. Formed by crystallization.

"... their crystalline structure."—*Whewell: Hist. Scient. Ideas*, ii. 27.

II. *Fig.*: Bright, transparent, pellucid, or clear as crystal.

"He on the wings of cherub rode sublime
On the crystalline sky, in sapphire throned."
Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 772.

B. As substantive:

1. *Geol. & Min.*: Having the internal texture which regular crystals exhibit when broken, *i. e.*, having internally a confused assemblage of ill-defined crystals. (*Lyell*.)

† There is a difference between *crystalline* and *crystallized*, the latter term implying that the crystals are well defined and of regular forms. Loaf sugar and statuary marble have a *crystalline* texture; rock-candy and calcspar are *crystallized*. (*Lyell*.)

2. *Chemistry*:

(1) In the same sense as B. 1.

(2) An old term for aniline (q. v.).

† (1) *Crystalline heavens*:

Ancient Astron.: Two orbs supposed in the Ptolemaic system to exist between the *primum mobile*, or first power, and the firmament.

(2) *Crystalline humor*:

Anat.: The same as CRYSTALLINE LENS (q. v.).

(3) *Crystalline lens*:

Anat.: A transparent solid body placed behind the iris of the eye, but very near it. It is sometimes called simply the lens. In form it is doubly convex, with the circumference rounded off. The convexity is greater behind than in front, and less at the center than at the margin. It is above one-third of an inch across, and one-fifth from side to side. It is inclosed in a transparent elastic membrane, called the capsule of the lens. Both it and the imbedded lens are very transparent. Around the latter is an annular wreath called the ciliary ligament. The Crystalline Lens is called also the Crystalline Humor.

(4) *Crystalline limestone*:

Geol.: A kind of limestone of Permian age, called also Concretionary Limestone. Among its characteristic fossils are *Schizodus Schlotheimi* and *Mytilus septifer*. (*Lyell*.)

(5) *Crystalline rocks*:

Geol.: A term often applied to the Plutonic rocks, such as granite, certain porphyries, and also to the Metamorphic rocks, such as gneiss, mica-schist, &c. The term refers to the fact that they are highly crystalline. Their structure almost necessarily leads to their being destitute of organic remains. This does not imply that they were laid down before life began upon the planet, for even in the most antique examples of them the same operation, or series of operations, which rendered the rocks crystalline, may have destroyed the organic remains. It is demonstrable that this has taken place in certain crystalline rocks of comparatively modern date. Crystalline rocks were once called by many primitive, but when it was shown that some of the rocks so designated had been deposited in Secondary, nay even in Tertiary times, the erroneous designation Primary was abandoned. (*Lyell*.)

(6) *Crystalline schists*:

Geol.: Metamorphic rocks of crystalline structure, and notably gneiss, mica-schist, hornblende-schist, statuary marble, clay, slate, chlorite-schist, &c. (*Lyell*.)

(7) *Crystalline stylet*:

Zool.: A peculiar transparent glossy body on the right side of the stomach or opening into it in some lamellibranchiate bivalve Mollusks. Its use is unknown, but Mr. S. P. Woodward conjectured that it may be to crush the food and render it more easy of digestion.

crýs-tal-líse, *v. t. & i.* [CRYSTALLIZE.]

crýs-tal-lísed (*e* silent), *pa. par. & a.* [CRYSTALLIZED, *v.*]

crýs-tal-líz-íng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CRYSTALLIZING, *v.*]

crýs-tal-lite, *s.* [Gr. *krystallos*=crystal, and *lithos*=a stone.]

**Lithology*: A name given to whinstone, cooled slowly after fusion.

crýs-tal-líz-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *crystalliz(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of being crystallized or of being formed into crystals.

"... the crystallizable and the oily portion of the fat."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. iii., p. 85.

crýs-tal-líz-á-tion, ***chrýs-tal-líz-á-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *crystalliz(e)*; *-ation*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act or process of becoming crystallized.

"... Hatty's theory of crystallization."—*Phillips: Mineralogy* (2d ed.), Pref.

2. The body formed by crystallizing.

II. *Chem., Min., &c.*: In the same sense as I. 1—*i. e.*, the act of assuming the crystalline form or the state of being in that shape. As a rule, bodies which pass slowly from the liquid to the solid state tend to crystallize before the process is complete. When this takes place with a generally solid body in a state of fusion, then crystallization is said to take place by the dry way. When, on the contrary, it is produced during the slow evaporation of a salt in solution, it is said to be effected by the moist way. Sometimes also crystals are formed when a body passes from the gaseous to the solid state. This is the case with iodine. Nearly all substances will crystallize when allowed to pass slowly into the solid state; those which do not crystallize are generally of very complex organization. [CRYSTAL, CRYSTALLOGRAPHY.]

† *Water of crystallization*:

Chem.: Water combining with a saline substance less intimately than is the case when a hydrate is formed. Still it has to do with the geometric figure of the salt. It is easily driven off by the application of heat.

crýs-tal-líze, ***chrýs-tal-líze**, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *crystal*; *-ize*.]

A. Trans.: To cause to congeal or concrete in crystals.

"If you dissolve copper in *aqua fortis*, or spirit of nitre, you may, by crystallizing the solution, obtain a goodly blue."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 607.

B. Intrans.: To become congealed or concreted into crystals; to form crystals.

"Recent urine will crystallize by inspissation."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*.

crýs-tal-lized, *pa. par. & a.* [CRYSTALLIZE.]

A. As pa. par.: (In senses corresponding to those of the verb.)

B. As adjective:

Chem. and Min.: Existing in the state of regular forms or crystals.

† *Crystallized tin-plate*, or *moiré métallique*: A variegated crystallized appearance produced on the surface of tin-plate by applying to it, in a heated state, some dilute nitro-muriatic acid, washing, drying, and coating it with lacquer.

crýs-tal-líz-íng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CRYSTALLIZING, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of forming into crystals; crystallization.

crýs-tal-ló, *in comp.* [Gr. *krystallos*=crystal.]

crystallo-ceramic, *s.* A kind of glass incrustation. It consists of an opaque substance imbedded in a mass of colorless glass. A medallion or bas-relief is molded in a peculiar kind of clay, and inclosed between two pieces of soft glass in their melted state. The molten glass is dropped upon the surface of the medallion, and the surface afterward polished. The white clay seen within the clean and highly refractive glass presents an appearance nearly resembling that of unburnished silver.

crystallo-engraving, *s.* A mode of ornamenting glassware by taking impressions from intaglio, and impressing them on the ware while casting. The die is first sprinkled over with Tripoli powder, then with fine dry plaster and brick-dust, and then with coarse powder of the same two materials; it is placed under a press, and at the same time exposed to the action of water, by which the sandy layers become solidified into a cast. This cast thus obtained is placed in the iron mold in which the glass vessel is to be made, and becomes an integral part of the vessel so produced; but by the application of a little water the cast is separated, and leaves an intaglio impression upon the glass as sharp as the original die. The cake thus used seldom suffices for a second impression.

crýs-tal-ló-gén-ic, **crýs-tal-ló-gén-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *crystallogen(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Relating or pertaining to crystallogeny; crystal-producing.

"The crystallogenic forces that produce the cyanose of the mine."—*S. Highley, in Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. ii., p. 358.

crýs-tal-lóg-én-ý, *s.* [Gr. *krystallos*=crystal; *gennaō*=to produce.] That branch of science which treats of the formation of crystals.

crýs-tal-lóg-ráph-ér, *s.* [Eng. *crystallograph(y)*; *-er*.] One who describes or investigates crystals and the manner of their formation.

"... the chemist and crystallographer, . . ."—*E. Forbes: Literary Papers*, 165.

crýs-tal-ló-gráph-ic, **crýs-tal-ló-gráph-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *crystallograph(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to crystallography.

"The following are convenient, simple rules for use in connection with crystallographic measurements and calculations."—*Dana: Mineralogy* (5th ed.), p. xxviii.

crýs-tal-ló-gráph-ic-al-íý, *adv.* [Eng. *crystallographical*; *-ly*.]

1. After the manner of a crystallographer, or of crystallography.

"... crystallographically speaking, . . ."—*Whewell: Hist. Scientific Ideas*, p. 69.

2. By crystallization.

crýs-tal-lóg-ráph-ý, *s.* [Gr. *krystallos*=crystal; *graphē*=a writing; *-graphō*=to write.] The science which describes or delineates the form of crystals. In A. D. 1672, Romé de Lisle published his "Essay on Crystallography," but the honor of being regarded as the founder of the science is given to the Abbe René-Just Haüy. He was born at St. Just, in what is now called the department of Oise, and, among other works, published his "Essay on the Structure of Crystals," in 1784, as also his "Treatise on Mineralogy" and his "Treatise on Crystallography" both in 1822—the year of his death. His view was that all the varieties of crystals which a particular mineral may assume are derivable from one simple form, which is the type of the mineral. That form he attempted to ascertain in each individual case. Essentially the same view is still held. Imaginary lines may be supposed to be drawn through a simple crystal longitudinally from end to end, transversely from side to side, or in either of those ways, or obliquely from angle to angle, around which imaginary lines all the

b6il, b6ý; p6ut, j6wl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thís; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = chün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

particles of matter composing the crystal may be supposed to arrange themselves. Such imaginary lines are called the axes of the crystal. If skillfully chosen they become somewhat more than imaginary lines, for they may coincide with the optical axes of the crystal if it possess double refraction. According to the number, relative length, position, and inclination to each other of these lines depends the outward form of the crystal.

Dana enumerates the following "systems of crystallization":

- (1) Having the axes equal—the Isometric system.
- (2) Having only the lateral axes equal—the Tetragonal and Hexagonal systems.
- (3) Having the axes unequal—the Orthorhombic, Monoclinic, and Triclinic systems. (See these words.)

"Instruction in crystallography is also attainable."—*Phillips: Mineralogy* (2d ed.), Pref.

crýs-tal-lóid, *a. & s.* [Gr. *krystallos*=crystal, and *eidos*=appearance].

A. As adj.: Having the form or likeness of a crystal.

B. As substantive (pl.):

Physics: Bodies capable of crystallization. They form a solution free from viscosity, are always rapid and are especially endowed with the tendency to diffuse through colloids (q. v.). [DIALYSIS.]

***crýs-tál-lò-mán-gý**, *s.* [Gr. *krystallos*=a crystal, and *manteia*=divination, prophecy.] A method of divination by means of a crystal or other transparent body, especially a beryl.

crýs-tal-lóm-ét-rý, *s.* [Gr. *krystallos*=a crystal, and *metron*=a measure.] The art or method of measuring the forms of crystals.

***crýs-tál-lò-týpe**, *s.* [Gr. *krystallos*=crystal, and *typos*=a blow, . . . a stamp.] A photographic picture on glass.

***crýs-tal-lól-ò-gý**, *s.* [Gr. *krystallos*=crystal, and *logos*=a discourse.] The same as CRYSTALLOGRAPHY (q. v.).

***crýs-tal-lúr-gý**, *s.* [Gr. *krystallos*=crystal, and *ergon*=work.] Crystallization.

crýs-tal-wórts, *s. pl.* [Eng. *crystal*, and *wort*.] **Bot.:** A name given by Lindley to his natural order Ricciaceae (q. v.).

cshát-riy-a, *s.* [KSHETRIYA.]

ctén-a-cán-thús, *s.* [Gr. *kteis*, genit. *ktenos*=a comb, and *akantha*=a thorn, a prickle.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Placoid fishes, ichthyodolurites (spines) of which have been found in the Old Red Sandstone and the Mountain Limestone.

ctén-iz'-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ktenizō*=to comb; from *kteis*, genit. *ktenos*=a comb.]

Zoöl.: A genus of spiders, family Mygalidae. The species are of large size, and live in a subterranean burrow closed by a trap-door. Hence they are called Trap-door Spiders.

ctén-ò-bránch-1-á-ta, *s. pl.* [Gr. *kteis*, genit. *ktenos*=a comb, and *branchion*=a fin, pl. gills.]

Zoöl.: The name given by Van der Hoven to a family of Mollusks characterized by spiral shells, in the last turn of which are comb-like branchiæ. Example, the Whelk.

ctén-ò-gýst, *s.* [Gr. *kteis*, genit. *ktenos*=a comb, and *kustis*=the bladder, . . . a bag.]

Zoöl.: The organ of sense which exists in the Ctenophora. It is probably the auditory one. (Nicholson.)

ctén-ò-dác-týl-ús, *s.* [Gr. *kteis*, genit. *ktenos*=a comb, and *daktylos*=a finger. So called because the toes are pectinated internally.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Rodentia, family Octodontidae. There are on each foot four perfect toes and an imperfect thumb, the latter destitute of a claw. The tail is short and hairy. Masson's Comb-rat comes from the Cape of Good Hope. Excluding the tail, it is about nine inches long. It is akin to the lemmings.

ctén-ò-díp-tér-ine, *s.* [CTENOPIPTERINI.] An animal belonging to the family Ctenodipterini (q. v.).

" . . . unless Ceratodus be a Ctenodipterine."—Huxley.

ctén-ò-díp-tér-in'-1, *s. pl.* [Gr. *kteis*, genit. *ktenos*=a comb; Mod. Lat. *dipterus* (q. v.), and masc. pl. adj. suff. -ini.]

Ichthy. & Palæont.: A family of Crossopterygidae in Professor Huxley's classification of these fishes, but which may be a section of the Dipnoi. The dorsal fins are two, the scales cycloid, the pectorals and ventrals acutely lobate, the dentition ctenodont. It contains the genus *Dipterus*, and perhaps *Ceratodus* and *Tristichopterus*. Dr. Günther considers the first two genera closely akin, but Dr. Traquair would place *Tristichopterus* with the cycloferous division of the Glyptodipterini. *Ceratodus* has also been found to be closely allied to

Lepidosiren, till lately considered as an Amphibian. These are now placed together in the order Dipnoi, which, however, is reduced by Günther to the rank of a sub-order of Ganoideans. The genus *Dipterus*, the typical genus of the order, is of Devonian age.

ctén-ò-dónt, *a. & s.* [Gr. *kteis*, genit. *ktenos*=a comb, and *odous, odontos*= . . . tooth.]

A. As adj.: Having ctenoid teeth.

†B. As subst.: An animal with ctenoid teeth.

ctén-ò-dón-tl-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *kteis*, genit. *ktenos*=a comb, *odous*, genit. *odontos*=a tooth, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Bot.: A family of Algae, order Ceramiales, tribe Cryptonemee.

ctén-ò-dús, *s.* [CTENODONTIDÆ.]

1. Palæont.: A genus of fossil fishes, probably belonging to the order Dipnoi, and the section Ctenodipterini.

2. Bot.: A genus of Algae, the typical one of the family Ctenodontidae (q. v.).

ctén-òid, *a. & s.* [Gr. *kteis*, genit. *ktenos*=a scale, and *eidos*=form.]

A. As adjective:

Ichthyology and Palæontology:

1. Comb-shaped, pectinated; toothed like a comb, or having such a structure in some of its parts.

"In the tertiary limestones of Monte Bolca there are numerous Ctenoid Ichthyolites."—Mantell: *Fossils of the British Museum* (1851), p. 440.

2. Containing species with toothed comb-like scales.

"Fossil fishes of the Ctenoid Cycloid, and Placoid orders."—Mantell: *Fossils of the British Museum*, p. 440.

B. As substantive:

Ichthyology and Palæontology:

1. (*Sing.*) A fish of the order of Ctenoids [2].

2. (*Pl.* Ctenoids): An order of fishes founded by Agassiz for those families which have ctenoid scales (q. v.). It is one of four orders into which Agassiz divided fishes, founding his classification on the character of the scales. The fossil Ctenoids first began in the Cretaceous formation, those from the slate of Glaris being the most ancient known. They abound in the white chalk of the South of England, and in that of Germany. Almost all the genera, however, of this age are extinct. Ctenoids go on through the whole Tertiary period, and are numerous in the modern seas.

†Ctenoid scales:

Ichthy. & Palæont.: Scales formed of plates which are toothed or pectinated on their posterior margin or edge like a comb. As the scales are imbricated, the lower over the upper, like slates on the roof of a house, the toothed margins, which alone are presented to the touch, make the scales feel very rough. Example, the Perch.

ctén-òid-ì-1, *s. pl.* [Gr. *kteis*, genit. *ktenos*=a comb, *eidos*=form, and Lat. m. pl. adj. suff. -ei.]

Ichthy. & Palæont.: One of four orders into which Agassiz divided the class of Fishes. It consists of those which have ctenoid scales. Orders founded on a single character are generally artificial, and this is no exception to the rule. It is, however, useful for paleontological purposes, inasmuch as scales are often the only remains found of certain fishes. It is, therefore, retained provisionally for the classification of some fragmentary exuvie, but the zoölogist is prepared to re-classify each species when more of it is found. The Ctenoidei are now merged in the Teleostean order.

ctén-òid-1-an, *a. & s.* [Eng., &c., *ctenoid*; i connective, and suff. -an.]

Ichthyology and Palæontology:

A. As adj.: Pertaining to any fish of the order Ctenoidei or to that order itself; a fish with ctenoid scales.

B. As substantive:

1. (*Sing.*) A fish covered with toothed or pectinated scales.

2. (*Pl.*) The order Ctenoidei (q. v.).

"The Ctenoideans first appear in the Cretaceous formation."—Mantell: *Fossils of the British Museum*, p. 440.

ctén-ò-mýs, *s.* [Gr. *kteis*, genit. *ktenos*=a comb, and *mýs*=a mouse.]

1. Zoöl.: A genus of rodent animals, family Octodontidae. The toes are five on all the feet, the innermost one much shorter than the others. The best known species is *Ctenomys magellanicus*. The body is brownish-gray, tinged with yellow; its length, 7½ inches without the tail; the latter 2¾ inches. The animal is found on the shores of the Straits of Magellan, on the plains north of the Rio Colorado, &c., where it lives in burrows.

2. Palæont.: Mr. Darwin found a species of *Ctenomys* in a cliff of red earth of Pliocene age at Bahia Blanca, in the Argentine Confederation, on the east coast of South America.

ctén-òph-òr-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *kteis*, genit. *ktenos*=a comb, and *phora*, neut. pl. of *phoros*=bearing, carrying; *phoros*=to bear, to carry.]

1. Zoöl.: An order of Actinozoa, consisting of marine animals which swim by means of ctenophores. [CTENOPHORE.] The body, which is gelatinous and transparent, is generally more or less oval in form. Most of the species have a pair of very extensible filiform tentacles. There are two tribes, Eurytomata and Stenotomata, the first containing the family Beroidae, and the second the families Saccatæ, Lobatæ, and Taniatæ. The Ctenophora are found in all seas.

Palæont.: The Ctenophora, being soft-bodied, have left no traces which have been discovered in the rocks.

ctén-òph-òr-ai, *a.* [Eng. *ctenophor(e)*; -al.]

Zoöl.: Pertaining to a ctenophore or to ctenophores.

ctenophoral canals, *s. pl.*

Zoöl.: Longitudinal vessels coinciding in their course with the locomotive bands in one of the ctenophora.

ctén-ò-phòre, *s.* [CTENOPHORA.]

Zoöl.: A band of cilia arranged in comb-like plates. Such an apparatus is used by the Ctenophora for swimming purposes. [CTENOPHORA.]

ctén-òs-tò-ma, *s.* [Gr. *kteis*, genit. *ktenos*=a comb, and *stoma*=mouth.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleoptera, family Cicindelidae. The species are from South America. The best known is *Ctenostoma macilentum*, from Buenos Ayres.

ctén-òs-tóm-a-ta, *s.* [Gr. *kteis*, genit. *ktenos*=a comb, and *stomata*, pl. of *stoma*=mouth.] [CTENOSTOMA.]

Zoöl.: A sub-order of marine Polyzoa, order Gymnolemata. It consists of animals in which the cells arise from a common tube, and the closure of the mouths, which are terminal, is effected by means of a fringe of hairs, from which the name of the order is derived. The consistence of the cells is horny or fleshy.

Cu. [The first two letters of Lat. *cuprum*=copper.]

Chem.: The symbol for the metallic element copper.

cúb (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat refers to Fr. *cuib*=a cub, a whelp, and compares Wel. *cenan*=a whelp; Gael. *cuain*=a litter of whelps.]

1. Lit.: The young of certain animals, as of a dog, a lion, a bear, a fox; a puppy, a whelp.

"I would outstare the sternest eyes that look, . . ."
Pluck the young sucking dogs from the she-bear,"

Shakesp.: *Mer. of Ven.*, ii. 1.

† In the following Waller applies the word to the young of a whale.

"One as a mountain vast, and with her came
A cub, not much inferior to his dam."

Waller: *Battle of the Summer Islands*, 87.

2. Fig.: A young boy or girl. (Used in contempt or aversion.)

"O thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be
When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy case?"

Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, v. 1.

***cub-drawn**, *a.* Sucked by cubs.

"This night wherein the cub-drawn bear would couch,"

Shakesp.: *King Lear*, iii. 1.

cub-hood, *s.* The time during which an animal is a cub or young.

"The numerous teeth and jaws in the cave, ranging from cub-hood to old age."—W. Boyd Dawkins: *Early Man in Britain* (1880), p. 177.

***cúb** (2), *s.* [A variant of *coop* (q. v.).]

1. A stall for cattle.

"And why are they not turned out of their cubbes, if
vowes may not be broken?"—Confutation of N. Shaxton, H. vi. b. (1546).

2. A press, a cupboard.

"The great leiger-book of the statutes is to be placed
in arches, . . . not in any cub of the library."—*Archbishop Laud: Chancellorship at Oxford*, p. 132.

***cúb** (1), *v. t.* [CUB (1), *s.*] To bring forth. [Accepted in contempt.]

"Cubb'd in a cabin, on a mattress laid."

Dryden: *Persius*, sat. v.

***cúb** (2), *v. t.* [CUB (2), *s.*] To shut up or confine; to coop up.

"To be cubbed up on a sudden, how shall he be perplexed, what shall become of him?"—Burton: *Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 153.

c.u.b. An abbreviation for cubic. (Everett: *Illustrations of the C. G. S. System of Units*, 1875).

cû-ban, *s.* [Ger. *cuban*, from Cuba, where it occurs.]

Min.: The same as CUBANITE (q. v.).

fâte, fât, fâre, âmîst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wét, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

cū-ban-ite, *s.* [Eng., &c., *cuban*, from Cuba, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).] [**CUBAN.**]

Min.: An isometric mineral, cleaving in cubes. It is a bronze or brass-yellow color, with a dark-reddish bronze or even a black streak. The hardness is 4; the specific gravity 4.41 or 4.2. Composition: Sulphur, 39.01-39.57; iron, 37.10-42.51; copper, 18.23-22.96. It occurs at Barracane in Cuba. (*Dana.*)

***cū-bā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *cubatio*, from *cubo*=to lie down.] The act or state of lying down.

***cū-bā-tōr-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *cubatum*, sup. of *cubo*=to lie down.] Recumbent, reclining, lying down.

cū-bā-tūre, *s.* [Fr. *cubature*, an irregular formation, on the model of quadrature. (*Litré.*)]

Geom.: The act, operation, or process of finding exactly the solid contents of any proposed body by reducing it to a cube of equivalent bulk.

***cūbbed** (1), *pa. par. or a.* [**CUB** (1), *v.*]

***cūbbed** (2), *pa. par. or a.* [**CUB** (2), *v.*]

***cūb'-blāg** (1), *pr. par., a. & s.* [**CUB** (1), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of bringing forth.

cūb'-blāg (2), *pr. par., a. & s.* [**CUB** (2), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of shutting or cooping up.

cūb-bridge-head, *s.* [Ety. unknown.]

Naut.: A partition across the forecabin and half-deck of a ship.

cūb'-by, *a. & s.* [Eng. *cub* (2), *s.* -y.]

A. As adj.: Narrow, close, confined, cooped up.

B. As subst.: A narrow, close or confined place.

cubby-hole, *s.* The same as **CUBBY** (q. v.).

cūbe, *s. & a.* [Sw. *kub*; Dan. *kubus*; Dut. & Ger. *kubus*=a die, a cube, a cubic number; Wel. *cub*=a mass, a heap, a cube; Fr. *cube*; Ital., Sp., & Port. *cubo*; Lat. *cubus*, all from Gr. *kubos*=a cube.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Geom.*: A solid figure contained by six equal squares; a regular hexahedron. From the simplicity of its form it is the unit for measuring the contents of other solids. [**CUBATURE**, **CUBIC**.] Cubes are to each other as the third power of any of the lines inclosing their sides.

2. *Arith.*: The third power of a number; a number multiplied by itself, and the product multiplied again by the original number; thus, 125 is the cube of 5, for it is $5 \times 5 \times 5$.

B. As adjective:

1. In any way pertaining to or standing in a geometrical or arithmetical relation to a cube in either of the senses described under A. [**CUBE-ROOT**.]

2. **Cubical**. [**CUBE-ORE**, **CUBE-SPAR**.]

† (1) *Duplication of the cube*: [**DUPPLICATION**.]

† (2) *Leslie's cube*:

Nat. Phil.: A cubical canister filled with hot water, designed to be used in experiments on the reflection of heat.

cube-numbers, cube numbers, *s. pl.*

Arith.: Numbers produced by the multiplication of three equal factors; thus, $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$.

† *Series of cube-numbers*:

Arith.: The cubes of the natural numbers taken in order—viz., 1, 8, 27, 64, 125, &c.

cube-ore, cube ore, *s.* [Named from the cubical cleavage of the crystals.] The same as **PHARMACOSIDERITE** (q. v.).

cube-root, cube root, *s.*

Arith., *Alg.*, &c. (of a given number or quantity): A number or quantity which twice multiplied by itself will have for the double product that given number or quantity. Thus the cube root of 8 is 2, because $2 \times 2 \times 2$ will make 8. Similarly, 3 is the cube root of 27, and 4 of 64.

cube-spar, cube spar, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Anhydrite, which is pseudomorphous in cubes after rock-salt.

cūbe, *v. t.* [From *cube*, *s.* (q. v.).]

1. To raise a number or quantity to the third power.

2. To ascertain or work out the cubical contents of.

"... other kinds of material which are taken by the cubic foot or yard, the three dimensions of length, breadth, and thickness being multiplied together, and the cubical contents obtained; such work is said to be cubed."—*W. Tarn*, in *Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. ii., p. 366.

cū-bēb, cū-bēbs, *s.* [Dut. *kubeber*; Ger. *kubebe*; Fr. *kubèbe*; Prov. & Sp. *cubeba*; Port. *cubebas*; Ital. *kubebe*; Low Lat. *cubeba*; Pers. *kabābah*; Hind. *kababa*; Arab. *kabābat*; corrupted, according to Endlicher, from Arab. *rihababath*=the Butcher's Broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*).]

1. *Bot.*: The small spicy berry of the plant or plants described under **CUBEBA** (q. v.).

2. *Pharm.*: *Cubeba*. The dried unripe fruit of *Cubeba officinalis*. *Cubeb* has a warm camphoraceous taste and peculiar odor. The volatile oil extracted from it is colorless, boiling at about 260°. *Cubeb* is used in the form of tincture, and the oil is also used to arrest abnormal discharges of the mucous membranes of the urethra and the bladder.

"Aromatics, as *cubeb*, cinnamon, and nutmegs, are usually put into crude poor wines, to give them more oily spirits."—*Floyer*: *On the Humors*.

cubeb *camphor*, *s.*

Chem.: The volatile oil of *cubeb*, after rectification with water, deposits this compound in rhombic crystals, melting at 67°, and distilling at 150° without decomposition. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. Nitric acid converts it into a brown resin.

cū-bē-bā, *s.* [**CUBE.**]

Bot.: A genus of hypogynous Exogens, order Piperaceae, tribe Piperideae. The flowers are dioecious, invested by sessile bracts; the fruits contracted at the base into what look like pedicels. They are found in Asia and Africa. The ripe fruits of *Cubeba officinalis* and, to a certain extent, also those of *C. canina* and *C. Walltchii*, constitute the *cubeb* of the shops. The first of these named species is a native of Java.

cū-bēb-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *cubeb*; and suff. *-ene* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{24}$. An oil isomeric with oil of *cubeb*, from which it is obtained by distillation with sulphuric acid. *Cubebene*, heated to 280° with fifty-six parts of concentrated hydriodic acid, yields pentane, C_5H_{12} ; decane, $C_{10}H_{22}$; pentadecane, $C_{15}H_{32}$, and an oil volatilizing at about 360°.

cū-bēb'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *cubeb*; -ic.]

cubebic acid, *s.*

Chem.: A resinous bibasic acid, $C_{13}H_{14}O_7$, melting at 45°. It is obtained from the ethereal extract of *cubeb*. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and in ether; it forms salts with the alkalis which are soluble in water. *Cubebic acid* with strong sulphuric acid gives a crimson color.

cū-bēb-in, *s.* [Eng. *cubeb*; -in.]

Chem.: $C_{13}H_{24}O_8$. A crystalline substance obtained by exhausting with alcohol the pulpy residue left after the preparation of the essential oil of *cubeb*. *Cubebin* crystallizes in small white needles, melting at 120°. Strong sulphuric acid gives with *cubebin* a bright red color, which afterward changes to crimson.

cūbed, *pa. par. or a.* [**CUBE**, *v.*]

cū-bic, *cū-bick, cū-bic-al, *a.* [Fr. *cubique*; Sp. *cúbico*; Port. *cúbico*; Ital. *cubico*; Lat. *cubicus*, all from Gr. *kubikos*=cubic, from *kubos*=cube.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Pertaining in any way to a cube; shaped like a cube. [II. 1.]

"Far otherwise the inviolable saints,
In *cubic phalanx* firm, advanced entire."

Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 398, 399.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Geom.* (of solid figures): Consisting of a cube; having the properties of a cube.

2. *Arith. & Alg.* (of numbers or quantities): Existing as or containing the third power of one or more numbers or quantities.

3. *Crystallog. & Min.*: Monometric or tessaral. [**CUBOID**.]

† (1) *Cubic equation*:

Alg.: An equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a cube.

† (2) *Cubic foot*:

Geom.: A solid of the form of a cube, measuring a foot each way, or the equivalent in solid contents of such a body.

† (3) *Cubic number*:

Arith.: A number produced by multiplying a number by itself, and then the product by the original number again; or produced by multiplying a square number by its root. It is now called also a *Cube number*.

† (4) *Cubic quantity*:

Alg.: The third power in a series of continued geometrical proportionals, as a^3 in the series a , a^2 , a^3 , &c.

cū-bic-a, *s.* [Ety. doubtful.]

Fabric: A very fine kind of shalloon. (*Ogilvie*, old ed.)

cū-bic-al, *a.* [**CUBIC**.]

Cubical system:

Crystallog.: A system in which the axes are rectangular. It is now merged in the isometric system (q. v.).

***cū-bic-al-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *cubical*; -ly.] So as to raise a number to a cube.

***cū-bic-al-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *cubical*; -ness.] The state or quality of being cubical.

cū-bī-čite, *s.* [Ger. *cubizit*. Named from its cubical cleavage.]

Min.: The same as **ANALCITE** or **ANALCIME** (q. v.).

cū-bī-cle, *s.* [Lat. *cubiculum*.] A portion of a large dormitory or bedroom partitioned off so as to make a separate sleeping apartment. In many schools the dormitories are arranged upon the cubicle system.

***cū-bīc-u-lār**, *a.* [Fr. *cubicalaire*; Ital. *cubicolare*=a groom of the chamber, from Lat. *cubicularius*=pertaining to a chamber, from *cubiculum*=a sleeping-place; *cubo*=to lie down.] Belonging or pertaining to a chamber or cubicle.

"... the inseparable cubicular companion the king took comfort in."—*Hovell*: *Letters*, iv. 16.

***cū-bīc-u-lā-rīy**, *a.* [Eng. *cubicular*; -y.] Fitted for the posture of lying down or reclining.

"Custom, by degrees, changed their cubicular beds into discubitory, . . ."—*Brownie*: *Vulgar Errors*.

cū-bī-cūle, *s.* [Lat. *cubiculum*.] A bed-chamber, a chamber.

***cū-bīc-u-lō**, *s.* [Lat. *cubiculum*.] A cubicle; a bed-chamber.

"We'll call thee at the *cubiculo*: go!"—*Shakesp.*: *Twelfth Night*, iii. 2.

cūb'-l-form, *a.* [Lat. *cubus*=a cube, and *forma*=form, appearance.] Having the form or shape of a cube.

cū-bī-lō, *s.* [Lat.]

Masonry: The ground-work, or lowest course of stones in a building.

cū-bīl-ōse, *s.* [Lat. *cubile*=a couch, a bed, from *cubo*=to lie down, and Eng. suff. *-ose*.]

Chem.: A constituent of the edible birds' nests of India, having the properties of neutral albuminoids.

cū-bīt, †cū-bite, *s. & a.* [In Port. *cubito*; Ital. *cubito*, from Lat. *cubitum*, *cubitus*=(1) the elbow, (2) (of length) an ell, a cubit; Gr. *kubiton*=the elbow. A Sicilian Doric word.]

A. As substantive:

I. *Ord. Lang. & Script.*: In the same sense as II. 2.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat.*: The forearm, the ulna, a bone of the arm from the elbow to the wrist.

2. *Measures*: A measure of length, usually from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger, but to a certain extent varying in different countries.

(1) *The Hebrew cubit*: This was called *ammah*, according to Gesenius, from *em*=mother, as if the forearm were the mother of the arm, though others take it from the Egyptian *mahe*=cubit, which occurs in Coptic as *mahi*. It is mentioned in connection with the building of the ark (Gen. vi. 15, &c.), the deluge waters (vii. 20), the tabernacle (Exod. xxvi., xxvii.), the Temple (1 Kings vi. 2), &c. The cubit varied in length, so that it was needful to define which one was meant; thus there are the cubits of a man (i. e., apparently of a full grown man), as if there had been other cubits, viz., measured on boys. The great cubit of Ezek. xli. 8, is literally a "cubit to the joint," and appears to be the same as the cubit and a handbreadth of Ezek. xl. 5; besides which the length of the cubit evidently varied at different periods of Jewish history, if, as is believed, the "first" measure of 2 Chron. iii. 3, means the first in point of time, that length which had become obsolete before the Chronicles were penned. Arbuthnot considered the Hebrew cubit twenty-two inches. This must have been the larger cubit; the ordinary one was probably only eighteen inches.

(2) *Roman cubit*: Arbuthnot considered this to be seventeen and a half inches.

(3) *English cubit*: Arbuthnot considered this to be eighteen inches (a foot and a half). Lindley defines a cubit, when used as a measure of length in botanical books, as "seventeen inches, or the distance between the elbow and the tip of the fingers."

B. As adj.: Pertaining to a cubit in either of the senses defined under A.

cubit-arm, *s.*

Her.: An arm cut off at the elbow, represented as part of a crest.

cubit-bone, *s.*

Anat. & Ord. Lang.: The bone described under **Cubit** II. 1.

"The *cubit-bone* of the bold Centaur broke."

Dryden: *Ovid's Metamorph.*, bk. xii.

cū-bīt-al, *a. & s.* [Lat. *cubitalis*.]

A. As adjective:

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Containing or of the length of a cubit.

"... they appeared in a *cubital* stature."—*Brownie*: *Vulgar Errors*.

2. *Anat.*: Pertaining to the cubit or ulna.

***B. As subst.**: A sleeve for the forearm from the elbow to the hand.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, †his; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

cubital artery, s.

Anat.: The ulnar artery.

cubital nerve, s.

Anat.: The ulnar nerve.

***cū-bīt-ēd, a.** [Eng. *cubit*; -*ed*.] Having the measure of a cubit.

"The twelve-cubited man, as Jacobus à Voragine measureth his length, . . ."—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 303.

cū-bīt-ūs, s. [Lat.]

Anat.: The forearm, from the elbow to the hand.

cūb'-lēss, a. [Eng. *cub*; -*less*.] Without or deprived of her cubs.

cū-bō-, in compos. [Lat. *cubus*; Gr. *kubos*=a die, a cube, and o connective.] Approaching the form of a cube. [CUBE.]

† It may be the first or the last word in a compound, as cubo-cuneiform, calcaneo-cuboid.

cubo-cube, s.

Math.: The square of the cube or the sixth power of a number.

cubo-cubo-cube, s.

Math.: The cube of the cube, or the ninth power of a number.

cubo-cuneiform, a. Partly cubical, partly cuneiform or wedge-shaped.

† *Cubo-cuneiform articulation*:

An articulation formed by cartilaginous surfaces which connect the cuboid and the external cuneiform bone of the lower limb.

cubo-dodecahedron, s.

Geom. & Crystallog.: A combination of the cube and the dodecahedron.

cubo-octahedron, a.

Geom. & Crystallog.: Combining the forms of the cube and of the octahedron.

cubo-octahedron, s.

Geom. & Crystallog.: A combination of the cube and the octahedron.

cūb'-ōid, a. & s. [Gr. *kubos*=a cube, and *eidos*=form, shape.]

A. As adjective:

Anat. (Gen.): Resembling a cube in form.

"It deviates from the cuboid form."—*Quain: Anat.* (8th ed.), i. 116.

B. As substant. The same as CUBOID BONE (q. v.).

"The outer side of the third cuneiform articulates by a smooth flat surface with the cuboid."—*Quain: Anat.* (8th ed.), i. 116.

† Cuboid bone:

Anat.: A bone somewhat cubical, but partly also pyramidal in form, situated at the outer side of the foot between the calcaneum and the fourth and fifth metatarsal bones.

cā-chūn-chūl'-lŷ, cuichunchulli, s. [A Peruvian word.]

Bot.: A plant, *Ionidium microphyllum*, belonging to the order Violaceae. It is a violent purgative and emetic, and is said to be a cure for *Elephantiasis tuberculata*. It is used also as a substitute for ipecacuanha.

cūck, v. t. [CUCKOO.] To cry cuckoo. (*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.)

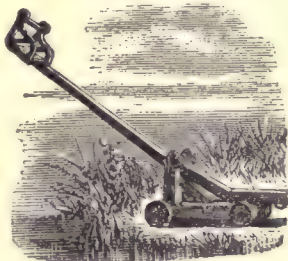
cūck-ēn-wōrt, s. [From A. S. *cicen*=a chicken, and Eng. suff. -*wort* (q. v.).] A name for Chickweed, *Stellaria media*. (Scotch.)

cūck-īng, s. [From the sound.] The sound emitted by the cuckoo.

" . . . clucking of moorfowls, clucking of cuckows, . . ."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, iii. 106.

***cūck-īng-stōol, *cooking-stoole, *cucking-stoole, *cucking-stol, *cucke-stole, *cuck-stole, *kuk-stole, *coking-stole, s.** [Ic-l. *kuka*=to go to stool, *kūker*=dung, ordure, and Eng. *stool*.] A kind of chair, used anciently in England and

Scotland for the punishment of scolds or refractory women, or dishonest tradesmen. The culprit was placed in the chair, there to be hooted and pelted at by the mob. It was sometimes used as a ducking-stool (q. v.). It was in common use up to the seventeenth century. Chambers says that one was used at Kingston-on-Thames as late as A. D. 1745, and one at Cambridge till 1780. Townsend states that a woman was punished by means of the



Cucking-stool.

cucking-stool at the former place in 1801. Many cucking-stools are still in existence. It was called also goging-stool, trebucket, castigatory, or tumbrel; and the term cucking-stool, the etymology of which had become unintelligible to the common people before the apparatus itself ceased to be used, was corrupted into ducking-stool.

"These mounted on a chair-cerule,
Which moderns call a cucking-stool."

Butler: Hudibras.

cūck'-ōld, *cocke-wold, *coke-wold, *cok-olde, *kuk-wald, *kuke-weld, *koke-wold, s. [The *d* is excrement, the true form being *cokol*, extended to *cokolde* in the "Coventry Myst.", p. 120. From O. Fr. *coucol*, a fuller form of Fr. *coucoul*=a cuckoo, from Lat. *cuculus*=a cuckoo (q. v.). (Skeat.) The derivation refers to the fact of the cuckoo laying her eggs in the nests of other birds.]

1. The husband of an adulteress; one whose wife is unfaithful.

"Were you the clerk that is to make me cuckold?"
Shakesp.: Mer. of Ven., v. 1.

2. A plant, the Burdock, *Arctium lappa*.

cuckold-dock, s. A name given to the plant *Arctium lappa*.

cuckold-maker, s. One who has criminal intercourse with a married woman.

" . . . either young or old,
He or she, cuckold or cuckold-maker."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 4.

cuckold-tree, s.**Botany:**

1. *Acacia cornigera*, a South American tree.

2. An East Indian variety of the *Acacia dahlia*, or Thorn-bearing *Acacia*.

cuckold's buttons, s. The fruit of *Arctium lappa*.

cuckold's cut, s. In Roxburghshire, Scotland, the first or uppermost slice of a loaf of bread; the same with the Loun's-piece.

cuckold's-knot, s.

Naut.: [CUCKOLD'S-NECK.]

cuckold's-neck, s.

Naut.: A knot by which a rope is secured to a spar, the two parts of the rope crossing each other, and seized together.

***cūck'-ōld, v. t.** [CUCKOLD, s.]

1. To make a man a cuckold by criminal intercourse with his wife.

2. (Of a wife) To wrong a husband by unchastity.

"But suffer not thy wife abroad to roam,
Nor strut in streets with amazonian pace;
For that's to cuckold thee before thy face."

Dryden: Juvenal's Satires.

***cūck'-ōld-ēd, pa. par. or a.** [CUCKOLD, v.]

***cūck'-ōld-ize, v. t.** [Eng. *cuckold*; -*ize*.] To make a cuckold of; to cuckold.

***cūck'-ōld-iz-īng, a.** [Eng. *cuckoldiz(e)*; -*ing*.] Having a tendency to make, or promoting the making of, cuckolds.

"Can dry bones live? or skeletons produce
The vital warmth of cuckoldizing juice?"

Dryden: Absalom and Achitophel, pt. ii. (Latham.)

***cūck'-ōld-lŷ, a.** [Eng. *cuckold*; -*ly*.] Like a cuckold; mean-spirited, cowardly, sneaking.

"Hang him, poor cuckoldly knave!"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 2.

***cūck'-ōld-ōm, s.** [Eng. *cuckold*; -*om*.]

1. The act of adultery.

" . . . conspiring cuckoldom against me."—*Dryden: Spanish Friar*, iv. 1.

2. The state of being cuckolded.

"It is a true saying, that the last man of the parish that knows of his cuckoldom is himself."—*Arbuthnot: John Bull*.

***cūck'-ōld-rŷ, s.** [Eng. *cuckold*; -*ry*.] The system or practice of making, or of being made, cuckolds.

"How would certain topics, as aldermanity, cuckoldry, have sounded to a Terentian auditory."—*Lamb: Essays of Elia*, Pop. Fall.

cūck'-ōl-dŷ, a. The same as CUCKOLDLY (q. v.).

cuckoldy-burs, s. pl. The fruit of the Burdock (*Arctium lappa*).

cūck'-ōo, *cocoou, *cockou, *cocow, *cocowe, *cukkw, *cucko, s. [Imitated from the note of the bird, as it is in many other languages. In Sw. *kuku*; Dut. *koekoek*; Ger. *kuckuck*; N. L. Ger. *kuk-kuk*; O. L. Ger. *cuccuc*; Wel. *cuccu*; Gael. *cuach, cuthag*; O. Fr. & Prov. *cogul*; Fr. *coucoul*; Sp. *cuculilo*; Port. *cucuo*; Ital. *cuccu, cuculo*; Lat. *cuculus*; Gr. *kokkux*, from *kokku*, the bird's cry, though used only as an adv.=now, quick; Pol. *kukulka, kukawka*; Hind. *koel, kokila*; Sans. *kokila*. Cf. also A. S. *geac, gœl*; Sw. *gök*; Dan. *giög*; Icel. *gaurk*; M. H. Ger. *gouch*; O. H. Ger. *kouch*.] [GAWK, GOWK.]

A. As substantive:**I. Ordinary Language:****1. Literally:**

(1) *Sing.*: *Cuculus canorus*, a well-known bird. The head and upper parts are of dark ash, the throat, the under side of the neck and fore part of the breast of a paler ash or brown, the rest of the breast and the belly white, with transverse undulating black lines, the tail feathers with white on their inner webs, the tail ash, white, and black commingled, feet yellow; length, fourteen inches. The common cuckoo arrives in Northern climates in April, from Northern Africa and Asia Minor, its note ("cuckoo") being welcomed as the harbinger of spring. It remains only till about the end of June. It feeds chiefly on caterpillars. It builds no nest of its own, but deposits its egg in the nest of the hedge-sparrow, the water-wagtail, the yellow-hammer, or similar birds. When the egg is hatched the young cuckoo unceremoniously pushes out of the nest the actual offspring of the foster parent, to which she herself looks for nurture.



Cuckoo.

"To left and right
The cuckoo told his name to all the hills."
Tennyson: The Gardener's Daughter.

(2) *Pl.*: The English name for the family Cuculidae, the sub-family Cuculinae, or the genus Cuculus. (See these words.)

2. Figuratively:

(1) A term of jesting or of contempt used for an individual.

"Prince H. Why what a rascal art thou then, to praise him so for running!
Falstaff. O' horseback ye cuckoo; but afoot he will not budge a foot."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I.*, ii. 4.

(2) An appellation applied to a member of Congress who supports the policy of the President in any and every emergency. The word was first used in its present sense at the special session of the Fifty-third Congress, convened on the 30th day of June, 1893, for the purpose of repealing the silver purchase clause of the Sherman Act of July 14, 1890. The appellation originated with Senator Morgan of Alabama, who, in a speech in the Senate, likened the unswerving supporters of the President to the "cuckoo" in the great clock at the White House, which, whenever the clock strikes the hours, pops out and apparently cries, "cuckoo! cuckoo!"

"The tone of the talk of the cuckoos, as those who defend the administration through thick and thin are called, is exceedingly unfriendly."—*Washington Dispatch in Chicago Daily Record*, Jan. 8, 1894.

II. Script. The Cuckoo of Scripture, Heb. *schach-haphar*, Lev. xi. 16 and Deut. xiv. 15. The Septuagint translators render it *laros*, and the Vulgate has it *larus*, both signifying a gull.

B. As adj. In any way pertaining to or resembling the bird described under A.

† (1) Ground Cuckoo:

Ornith.: The English name of the Saurotherinae, a sub-family of Cuculide.

(2) Hook-billed Cuckoo:

Ornith.: The English name of the sub-family Coccyzinae.

(3) Lark-heeled Cuckoo:

Ornith.: The name for the genus *Centropus*, which is ranked under the family Cuculide and the sub-family Coccyzinae. They have the claw of the hind toe long, as in the larks, whence their English name. They are called also Pheasant Cuckoos from having lengthened tails.

(4) *Pheasant Cuckoos*: The same as *Lark-heeled Cuckoos* (q. v.).

(5) Typical Cuckoos:

Ornith.: A book-name for the sub-family Cuculinae.

† Obvious compound: *Cuckoo-like*.

cuckoo-babies, s. *Arum maculatum*.

cuckoo-bees, s. pl. Bees of the family Andrenidae and the genus *Nomada*. They are so called because instead of making nests of their own they deposit their eggs in the cells of other bees. They are elegant in form and brightly colored. (*Dallas*.)

cuckoo bread and cheese, cuckoo's bread and cheese, s. *Oxalis acetosella*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

cuckoo-buds, s. *Ranunculus bulbosus* (?).

"Lady-smocks all lily white,
And cuckoo-buds of yellow hue."
Shaksp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

cuckoo-clock, s. A clock in which the hours are sounded by wind proceeding through reeds which simulate the voice of the bird after which it is named.

cuckoo-flies, s. pl. A name often given to the hymenopterous insects called Ichneumonides, which deposit their eggs in the nests of other insects or in the bodies of their larvae. The eggs when hatched give ogress to predatory larvae, which devour the insects which sheltered them in the earliest stage of their existence.

cuckoo-flower, *cuckow-flower, s. Various plants, (1) *Orchis mascula*, (2) *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*, (3) *Cardamine pratensis*, (4) *Arum maculatum*, (5) *Anemone nemorosa*. Other plants are locally called Cuckoo-flower. In the following example, Messrs. Britten and Holland believe No. 4 (*Arum maculatum*) to be the one intended.

"Where peep the gaping speckled cuckoo-flowers,
Prizes to rambling schoolboys' vacant hours."
Clare: *Poems*, p. 8.

"The same botanists believe that Nares is not correct in supposing the cuckoo-flower of Shakspere's *King Lear* to be the cowslip.

"Nettles, cuckoo-flowers,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds,"
Shaksp.: *King Lear*, iv. 4.

"It is doubtful which are Wordsworth's and Tennyson's Cuckoo-flowers.

"Here are daisies, take your fill!
Pansies and the cuckoo-flower."
Wordsworth: *Forethought*.

"And by the meadow-trenches blow the faint sweet cuckoo-flowers."
Tennyson: *May Queen*.

cuckoo-gillflower, s. *Lychnis flos-cuculi*.

cuckoo-hood, s. *Centaurea cyanus*. (Scotch.) (Brown, MS.; Britten & Holland.)

cuckoo-meat, cuckoo's-meat, s. *Oxalis acetosella*.

cuckoo-orchis, s. *Orchis mascula*.

cuckoo-pint, *cucko-pintell, *cockow-pintell, s. *Arum maculatum*.

"... the root of the cuckoo-pint was frequently scratched out of the dry banks of hedger, and eaten in severe snowy weather." — White: *Nat. Hist. Selborne*, let. xv.

cuckoo-sorrel, s. *Oxalis acetosella*.

cuckoo-spice, s. *Oxalis acetosella*.

cuckoo-spit, s.

1. Zoölogy:

(1) A secretion from the frog-hopper, often seen on plants. It contains the larva of the insect.

(2) The insect producing it. [*Cuckoo-spit frog-hopper*.]

2. Botany:

(1) *Cardamine pratensis*, because the food of the insect described under No. 1 is often upon it.

(2) *Arum maculatum*. (Mascall: *Government of Cattle*; Britten & Holland.)

"Cuckoo-spit frog-hopper: A homopterous insect, *Aphrophora spumaria*, which secretes the cuckoo-spit as a protection to its larva.

cuckoo's mate, cuckoo's maid, s. A name given to the wryneck, from its appearing about the same time as the cuckoo.

***cück-öt, s.** [Prob. from *cuckold* (q. v.).] A cuckold.

"You dolt, you asse, you cuckot!"
Randolph: *Amyntas* (1640). (Nares.)

***cüc-quëan, *cuck-quëan, s.** [COCKQUEENE, COTQUEAN.] A woman whose husband is false to her.

"Now [he] her, hourly, her own cuckuean makes."
B. Jonson: *Epigram*, 25.

***cüc-quëan, *cück-quëane, v. t.** [CUCQUEAN, s.] To make a cuckuean of.

"Came I from France queene dowager, quoth she, to pay so deere
For bringing him so great a wealth, as to be cuck-queaned here."
Warner: *Albion's Engl.*, viii. 41.

cü-cü-bäl-üs, s. [Altered from Gr. *kakos*=bad, and *bolos*=a clod or lump of earth.]

1. Bot.: A genus of plants, order Caryophyllaceæ, tribe Sileneæ. Calyx campanulate, petals deeply cleft, stamens 10, styles 3, fruit a globular berry black when ripe. *Cucubalus baccifer* is a native of Continental Europe.

2. Zoöl.: A genus of Jelly-fishes.

cü-cü-ji-dä, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cucu(j)us*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -ide.]
Entom.: A family of Beetles. Sharp enumerates fifteen species.

cü-cü-jüs, s. [From *cucujo*, a Brazilian word= a Buprestis beetle.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, the typical one of the family Cucujidæ.

***cü-cüle, s.** [Lat. *cucullus*=a hood, a cowl.] A monk's hood.

"Cotta, perplex'd with 'a wife, a cüenic bought,
That dying he might die no cuckold thought."
Owen: *Epigrams Englished* (1677). (Nares.)

cü-cül-l-dä, s. pl. [Lat. *cucul(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -ide.]

Ornith.: A family of Scansorial Birds. The bill is generally slender, with the upper mandible curved and notched at the tip; the tail is long and rounded. There are two toes before and two behind, which are long and unequal. It is divided into five families: (1) Cuculinæ (True cuckoos), (2) Crotophaginæ (Anis), (3) Coccyzinæ (Hook-billed cuckoos), (4) Saurorhinæ (Ground cuckoos), (5) Indicatorinæ (Honey-guides).

cü-cü-li-nä, s. pl. [Lat. *cucul(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -ide.]

Ornith.: The typical sub-family of Cuculidæ. The wings are pointed, the nostrils circular, the bill slender, convex above; the tarsus very short.

cü-cül-lä-s, s. [From Lat. *cucullus*=a cowl.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Mollusks, family Arcadæ. The shell is subquadrate, ventricose; the hinge teeth few and oblique, parallel at each end with the hinge line. Two recent species are known, from Mauritius, Nicobar, and China; and 240 fossil ones, the latter from the Lower Silurian rocks.

cü-cül-lär-lä, s. [From Lat. *cucullus*=a hood.]

Anat.: Another name for the trapezius muscle. [TRAPEZIUS.]

cü-cül-läte, cü-cül-lät-äd, a. [Lat. *cucullatus*=hooded; *cucullus*=a hood, a cowl.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Hooded, covered as with a hood or cowl; cowl.

"They are differently cucullated, and capuched upon the head and neck." — Brooken: *Vulgar Errors*

2. Having the shape or resemblance of a hood or cowl.

II. Technically:

1. Bot.: Formed like a hood, as a cucullate leaf or nectary. *Aquilegia vulgaris* is an example.

2. Entom.: Applied to the prothorax of insects when elevated into a kind of hood which receives the head.

cü-cül-läte-lä, adv. [Eng. *cucullate*; -ly.] In manner or shape of a hood or cowl.

cucullately saccate, a. Having a form between cucullate and saccate (q. v.).

***cü-cülled, a.** [Lat. *cucullus*=a hood, a cowl.] Hooded.

"With hys venym wormes, hys adders, whelpes, and snakes,
Hys cuculled vermyne that unto all myschiefe wakes."
Bale: *Kynge Johan*, p. 98. (Nares.)

cü-cül-li-form, a. [Lat. *cucullus*=a hood or cowl, and *forma*=form, appearance.]

Bot.: Having the form or appearance of a hood or cowl. (Balfour.)

cü-cül-lüs, s. [Lat.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A hood, a cowl, as worn by monks.

2. Bot.: A hood or terminal hollow.

cü-cü-lüs, s. [Lat.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Cuculidæ and the sub-family Cuculinæ. The bill is broad at the base, the upper mandible is obsoletely notched, the culmen convex, the nostrils circular, the wings long, pointed, the third quill longest; the tarsus very short. The species inhabit the Old World. *Cuculus canorus* is the Common Cuckoo (q. v.).

cü-cüm-bër, *cocumber, *cucumer, s. [From O. Fr. *cogumbre*; Mod. Fr. *cogumbre*; Prov. *cogombre*; Sp. *cogombro*; Port. *cogombro*; Ital. *cocomero*; Dut. *kokkommer*; Ger. *kukumer*; all from Lat. *cucumis* (acc. *cucumerem*).]

1. Ord. Lang. & Bot.: *Cucumis sativus*. It has yellow unisexual male and female flowers in the axils of the leaf stalks. The leaves are large, the stems weak and trailing. It is a native of the South of Asia and of Egypt. For its early use in Egypt see 2. It is mentioned by Virgil. It is said to have been common in England during the reign of Edward III., A.D. 1327-1377. Having gone out of culture during the wars of the Roses it was re-introduced under Henry VIII. from the Netherlands, between 1509 and 1547, probably about 1538. From the mother country the cucumber was brought to this country, where it forms an important product, both as a fresh food and for pickling purposes.

"How cucumbers along the surface creep,
With crooked bodies and with bellies deep."
Dryden: *Virgil*; *Georgic* iv. 182.

2. Scrip.: The word, a plural one, is Hebrew *gishuim*, which seems properly translated cucumbers (Numb. xi. 5. Isa. i. 8). In Arabic the cucumber is still called *kisha*.

(1) Bitter cucumber: *Cucumis colocynthis*.
(2) Globe cucumber: *Cucumis prophetarum*.
(3) Madras cucumber: *Cucumis maderaspatanus*.
(4) Snake cucumber: *Cucumis flexuosus*.
(5) Serpent cucumber: *Cucumis anguinus*.
(6) Squirting or Spitting cucumber: *Ecbalium agreste* (*Momordica Elaterium*).

cucumber-root, s. The genus *Medeola*.

cucumber-tree, s. (1) *Magnolia acuminata*, (2) *M. Frazeri*.

cü-cüm-bërts, s. pl. [Eng. cucumber, and suff. -ts.]

Bot.: A name which has been proposed for the order Cucurbitaceæ (q. v.).

cü-cü-mi-form, s. [Lat. *cucumis*=a cucumber, and *forma*=form, shape.] Having the form or shape of a cucumber; cylindrical and tapering toward the ends.

cü-cü-mis, s. [Lat.=the cucumber (q. v.).]

Bot.: A genus of Cucurbitaceæ, tribe Cucurbitæ. The stigmas are divided into 3; ovary 3 or 6-celled; fruit internally pulpy, and many seeded; the seeds with a thin margin. *Cucumis sativus* is the cucumber (q. v.). *C. melo* the melon, *C. citrullus* the water-melon, *C. colocynthis* the colocynth, *C. hardwickii* and *C. pseudocolocynthis*, with some other species, are powerfully cathartic; the melon, *C. melo*, and *C. utilisimus*, are much less so. The species furnish the most useful hydragogues and cathartics in the pharmacopœia, the one most used being elaterium.

cü-cü-mi-täg, s. [Lat. *cucumis*, and Lat. suff. -ites.]

Palæobotany: A genus of fossil plants, apparently allied to *Cucumis*, occurring in the London Clay (Eocene) of Sheppey.

cü-cür-bít, cü-cür-bíte, s. & a. [Lat. *cucurbita*=a gourd.]

A. As substantive:

1. An earthen or glass vessel used in distillation, and having a rounded shape like a gourd; hence the name. It contains the liquid to be distilled, and is crowned by the alembic. [ALEMBIC.]

"I have for curiosity's sake distilled quicksilver in a cucurbit." — Boyle: *On Colors*.

2. Bot. (pl. *Cucurbitis*): The name given by Lindley to the order Cucurbitaceæ (q. v.).

B. As adj.: Pertaining to a cucurbit; gourd-shaped.

"Let common yellow sulphur be put into a cucurbit glass, upon which pour the strongest aqua fortis." — Mortimer.

cü-cür-bi-tä, s. [Lat. *cucurbita*=a gourd.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Cucurbitaceæ. The flowers are monoecious; the corolla campanulate, yellow; the petals united together, and found also in the calyx, stamens, &c., in three bundles; stigmas three, thick and two-lobed; fruit three to five-celled; seeds ovate, compressed; the margins but slightly tumid. *Cucurbita pepo* is the Pumpkin, Pumpkin Gourd, or Pompon Gourd; *C. ovifera succada* is the Vegetable Marrow or Egg-bearing Gourd; *C. maxima*, the Common Large Gourd or Melon Pumpkin.

cü-cür-bi-tä-çë-ä, s. pl. [Lat. *cucurbit(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: The Gourd tribes, called by Lindley Cucurbitis (q. v.); an order of plants belonging to the subclass Diclinox Exogens and the alliance Cucurbitales. The flowers are usually unisexual; the calyx generally five-toothed; the corolla five-parted, scarcely distinguishable from the calyx, sometimes fringed; the stamens five, either distinct or in three parcels, with long sinuous anthers; the ovary inferior, with three parietal placentæ; the fruit succulent, with flat ovate seeds; the stem succulent, climbing by tendrils; the leaves often palmate, generally rough; the flowers white, red, or yellow. Their habitat is India and other tropical countries. Lindley estimated the known species at 270. The order contains the melon and the cucumber. There is a bitter laxative quality in the pulp of them all, but the seeds are sweet, oily, and capable of forming an emulsion. The colocynth is almost poisonous. The order is divided into three tribes: (1) Nandirobæ, (2) Cucurbitæ, and (3) Siccæ. For further details, see Benincæa, Bryonia, Cucumis, Feuillea, Joliffia, Momordica, and Trichosanthes; also Colocynth.

cü-cür-bi-tä-çë-öus, a. [Mod. Lat. *cucurbitaceus*, from Class. Lat. *cucurbit(a)*=a gourd, and suff. -aceus.] Pertaining to the Cucurbitaceæ; gourd-like.

"Cucurbitaceous plants are those which resemble a gourd; such as the pumpkin and melon." — Chambers.

böll, böy; pout, jöw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

cu-cûr-bi-tal, *a.* [Lat. *cucurbit(a)*=a gourd, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.] Pertaining to, ranked under, or akin to the Cucurbitaceæ (q. v.).

† **Cucurbitalliance**:
Bot.: Lindley's name for his alliance, including the Gourds.

cu-cûr-bi-tâl-lês, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cucurbit(a)*, and pl. m. & f. adj. suff. *-alês*.]

Bot.: An alliance of Dicotyledonous Exogens. They have monodichlamydeous flowers, inferior fruit, parietal placentæ, and embryo with no albumen whatever.

cu-cûr-bite, *s.* [CUCURBIT.]

cu-cûr-bit-ê-s, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cucurbita*=a gourd, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ês*.]

Bot.: One of the three tribes into which the Cucurbitaceæ are divided. [CUCURBITACEÆ.]

cu-cûr-bi-tive, *a.* [Lat. *cucurbit(a)*=a gourd, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ive*.] Shaped like the seeds of a gourd.

cu-cûr-bit-û-lâ, *s.* [Lat. dimin. from *cucurbita*=(1) a gourd, (2) a cupping-glass.] A cupping-glass.

† The *cucurbitula cruenta* is designed to draw blood. The *cucurbitula sicca* is for dry cupping, and is a local vacuum apparatus. The *cucurbitula cum ferro* is armed with iron. (Knight.)

cû-cûrd, *s.* [Ety. m. unknown.] A plant, *Bryonia dioica* (V.). (Britten & Holland.)

cûd, *code, *cudde, *cude, *quede, *quide, *s.* [A. S. *cud*, connected with A. S. *cedwan*=to chew.]

1. That food which is deposited by ruminating animals in the first stomach, thence to be drawn and chewed over again at leisure.

"Nevertheless these shall ye not eat of them that chew the cud, or of them that divide the hoof: as the camel, because he cheweth the cud, but divideth not the hoof."—Lev. xi. 4.

2. A quid or lump of tobacco chewed in the mouth. [QUID.]

† To chew the cud:

(1) *Lit.*: To chew a second time the food deposited in the first stomach of ruminating animals.

(2) *Fig.*: To ruminate, to ponder, to reflect.

cûd-bêar, *s.* [For etym. see extract.]

1. The name given in Scotland to a crimson dye manufactured by heating certain lichens, especially *Lecanora tartarea*, with an alkali. Glasgow was the first place of its manufacture, and the lichens were collected principally in the northern part of the island. Now they come chiefly from Sweden and Norway.

2. The lichen, *Lecanora tartarea*, itself.

"At Glasgow it is called *cudbear*—a denomination which it has acquired from a corrupt pronunciation of the Christian name of the chemist who first employed it on the great scale (Dr. Cuthbert Gordon); at least it is the principal species used in the *cudbear* manufacture."—Edin. Encycl., xii. 739.

***cûd-dên**, ***cûd-din**, *s.* [Ety. m. doubtful: perhaps related to *coddle* or *cuddle*.]

1. A clown, a stupid lout, a blockhead.

"The slaving *cudde*, propp'd upon his staff,
Stood ready gaping with a grinning laugh."
Dryden: *Cymon and Iphigenia*, 179, 180.

2. The coalfish, *Merlangus carbonarius*.

cûd-die, *s.* [Ety. m. unknown.] The coalfish.

"The fish which frequent the coast are herrings, ling, eed, skate, mackerel, haddock, flounders, eye, and *cud-die*."—P. Durinich: *Sky, Statist. Acc.*, iii. 131.

cûd-diâg, *s.* [Gael. *cudan*.] The char.

"In both loch and river [Dorn] there are salmon, red and white trouts, and *cuddings*, or charr."—P. Straiton: *Ayrs. Statist. Acc.*, iii. 589.

cûd-dle, *v. i. & t.* [A word of uncertain origin. Skeat suggests that it is a frequent verb, formed with the suff. *-le*, from Mid. Eng. *couth*=well-known, familiar.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To cover, to squat, to lie close.

"Have you mark'd a partridge quake,
Viewing the towing falcon nigh?
She *cuddles* low behind the brake;
Nor would she stay, nor dare she fly."—Prior.

2. To join in an embrace.

"I wat na how it came to pass,
She *cuddled* in wi' Jonnie."
Ramsay: *Poems*, i. 273.

B. Trans.: To embrace, to hug, to fondle.

cuddle-me-to-you, *s.* [CULL-ME-TO-YOU.]

cûd-dle, *s.* [Prob. from *cuddle*, v. (q. v.).] A whispering or secret muttering among a number of people.

cûd-dûm, **cûd-dem**, *v. t.* [CUDDUM, *s.*]

1. To tame or make tractable.

2. To make sociable, to domesticate.

"Well, aunt, ye please me now, well mat ye thrive!
Gin ye her *cuddum*, I'll be right belyve."
Ross: *Helenore*, p. 40.

cud-dum, *a.* [CUDDUM, *v.*] Tame, tractable.

cûd-dÿ (1), **cûd-die**, *s.* [An abbreviation of *Cuthbert*.]

1. *Lit.*: A donkey, an ass. (Scotch.)

"While studying the *pons asinorum* in Euclid he suffered every *cuddle* upon the common to trespass upon a large field belonging to the Laird."—Scott: *Heart of Mid-Lothian*.

2. *Fig.*: A stupid fellow, a blockhead, a lout.

"... to a boothful of country *cuddies*."
Hood: *Miss Killmansegg*.

cûd-dÿ (2), *s.* [Ety. m. doubtful; probably of East-Indian origin.]

1. Nautical:

(1) The cook-house or galley of a vessel.

(2) A small double-decked portion of a canal-boat or lighter, forming a cabin for the crew.

2. *Mech.*: A lever mounted on a tripod for lifting stones, leveling up railroad-ties, &c.; a lever-jack. (Knight.)

cûd-dÿ (3), *s.* [CUDDIE (2), *s.*] *Gadus carbonarius*, the Coalfish.

"The *cuddy* is a fish of which I know not the philosophical name."—Johnson: *Journey to the Western Isles*.

cûdg-êl, *s.* [Wel. *cogyl*, *cogail*; Gael. *cuigeal*; Ir. *cuigeal*, *coigeal*.] A short club or thick stick, a bludgeon.

"The ass was quickly given to understand, with a good *cudgel*, the difference betwixt the one playfellow and the other."—L'Estrange.

† To cross the *cudgels*: To forebear the contest, from the practice of *cudgel*-players to lay one over the other.

"... either to cross the *cudgels*, or to be baffled in the conclusion."—L'Estrange.

cudgel-play, *s.* Fighting with cudgels.

"Near the dying of the day
There will be a *cudgel*-play,
Where a coxcomb will be broke,
Ere a good word can be spoke."
Witts *Recreations* (1654). (Nares.)

cudgel-proof, *a.* Able to resist a blow of a cudgel.

"His doublet was of sturdy buff,
And though not sword, yet *cudgel*-proof."
Butler: *Hudibras*.

cûdg-êl, *v. t.* [CUDGEL, *s.*] To beat with a cudgel.

"Sometimes he was knocked down; sometimes he was *cudgelled*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

† To *cudgel* one's brains: To puzzle about anything; to labor long and earnestly to discover something.

"*Cudgel* thy brains no more about it; for your dull ass will not mend his pace with beating . . ."—Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, v. i.

cûdg-êled, ***cûdg-êld**, *pa. par. & a.* [CUDGEL, *v.*]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Beaten with a cudgel; thrashed.

2. *Fig.*: Embroidered thickly.

"... an Irish footman with a jacket *cudgelled* down the shoulders and skirts with yellow or orange-tawny lace."
Taylor: *Works* (1690). (Nares.)

cûdg-êl-êr, *s.* [Eng. *cudgel*; *-er*.] One who beats another with a cudgel.

"They were often liable to a night-walking *cudgeler*."
Milton: *Apol. for Smectym*.

cûdg-êl-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CUDGEL, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of beating with a cudgel; the state of being cudgelled.

"... proud of an heroic *cudgeling*, . . ."—Shakesp.: *Troil. & Cress.*, iii. 3.

***cudle**, *s.* [Ety. m. doubtful.] Some kind of small sea-fish.

"Of round fish there are britt, spratt, *cudles*, eels."—Carew.

cûd-wêed, ***cûd-wêede**, *s.* [Prob. a corruption of *cotton-weed* (q. v.).]

Botany:

1. The English name of *Gnaphalium sylvaticum*. Its flowers retain their odor for a great length of time if gathered carefully. They also retain their beauty.

2. The English book-name of the genus *Gnaphalium*.

† Sea-cudweed: A book-name for *Diotis maritima*.

cûd-wôrt, *s.* [Eng. *cud*, and suff. *-wort*.] A composite plant, *Filago germanica*.

cûe (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *coe*; Fr. *queue*=a tail, from Lat. *cauda*, *coda*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

1. The tail or end of anything, as the long curl of a wig.

2. A curl, a twist. (See example under *Cue*, v.)

II. Figuratively:

1. In the same sense as B. 2.

"... you speak all your part at once, *cues* and all. Piramus enter, your *cue* is past; it is 'never tire.'"
Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 1.

2. A hint, intimation or direction.

"The Whig papers are very subdued," continued Mr. Rigby. "Ah! they have not the *cue* yet," said Lord Eskdale.—"Israeli: *Coningsby*, bk. i., ch. v.

3. The part which any person is to play.

"Were it my *cue* to fight, I should have known it
Without a prompter."—Shakesp.: *Othello*, i. 2.

4. A humor, disposition, or turn of mind.

"My uncle was in thoroughly good *cue*."—Dickens: *Pickwick*, ch. xlix.

B. Technically:

1. *Billiards*: A staff with the end of which the billiard ball is struck. It is usually shod with vulcanite or leather. This end is known as the tip.

2. *Theatr.*: The last words of a speech, which the player who answers or follows waits for, and regards as an intimation to begin.

3. *Old Arm.*: A support or rest for a lance.

cue-ball, *a.* Piebald, skewbald.

"A gentleman on a *cue-ball* horse was coming slowly down the hill."—Blackmore: *Lorna Doone*, ch. xxxix.

cue-fellows, *s. pl.* Players who act together.

"You have formerly heard of the names of the priests, grand rectors of this comedy, and lately of the names of the devils, their *cue-fellows* in the play."—Decline of *Popish Impost*, H., 2. (Nares.)

***cûe** (2), **cû**, *s.* [Q should seem to stand for *quad-rans*, a farthing; but Minshew, who finished his first edition in Oxford, says it was only half that sum, and thus particularly explains it: "Because they set down in the battling or butterie bookes in Oxford and Cambridge, the letter q for half a farthing; and in Oxford when they make that *cue* or q a farthing, they say, *cap my q*, and make it a farthing, thus *q*. But in Cambridge they use this letter, a little f; thus f, or thus s, for a farthing. He translates it in Latin *calculus panis*." (Nares.)]

1. A half-farthing.

"Cu, halfe a farthyng, or q. (*cue* P.) *Calculus, minutum*."—Prompt. *Parv.*

2. A small portion of bread or beer: a term formerly current in both the English universities, the letter q being the mark in the buttery books to denote such a piece.

"To size your belly out with shoulder fees,
With kidneys, rumps, and *cues* of single beer."
Beaumont & Fletcher: *Wit at Several Weapons*, II.

† Mr. Way, in his note in the *Prompt*, *s. v. Cue*, suggests that *cue* or *q* may have been an abbreviation for *calculus, quarta pars doli*.

***cûe**, *v. t.* [CUE (2), *s.*] To curl, to twist.

"They separate it into small locks which they would or *cue* round with the rind of a small plant, . . ."—Cook: *Voyage*, vol. iv., bk. iii., ch. vi.

cûe-ist, *s.* [Eng. *cue* (1), *s.*; *-ist*.] A billiard player. (*Slang*.)

***cûe-îs-tic**, *s.* [Eng. *cueist*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to billiard playing. (*Slang*.)

"Many *cuetistic* engagements have been . . . not real matches at all."—London *Echo*.

***cû-êr-pô**, *s.* [Sp., from Lat. *corpus*=the body.] The body; hence, in *cuero*=to be without an upper cloak or coat, so as to discover plainly the shape of the body.

"Exposed in *cuero* to their rage,
Without my arms and equipage."
Butler: *Hudibras*.

cûff, *v. t. & i.* [Sw. *kuffa*=to thrust, to push. Wedgwood refers to "Hamburg, *kuffen*=to box the ears."]

A. Transitive.

1. To strike or beat with the fist; to box.

"... *cuff* him soundly, but never draw thy sword."
Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

*2. To strike with the talons or wings.

"The dastard crow that to the wood made wing,
With her loud kaws her craven kind does bring,
Who, safe in numbers, *cuff* the noble bird."
Dryden.

3. To strike or buffet in any way.

"Cuffed by the gale."—Tennyson.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; try, sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = â. qu = kw.

***B. Intrans.:** To fight, to scuffle, to come to blows.

"Clapping farces acted by the court,
While the peers cuff to make the rabble sport."
Dryden: Juvenal.

cūff (1), *s.* [CUFF, *v.*]

1. A blow with the fist; a box, a stroke.

"The mad-brain'd bridegroom took him such a cuff,
That down fell priest and book, and book and priest."
Shakesp.: Taming of Shrew, iii. 2.

2. A blow or stroke of any kind, a buffet.

"The billows rude, rous'd into hills of water,
Cuff after cuff, the earth's green banks did batter."
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 619.

¶ (1) *To be at cuffs:* To fight, to quarrel.

"Their own sects, which now lie dormant, would be soon at cuffs again with each other about power and preferment."
Swift.

(2) *To go to cuffs:* To come to blows, to begin to fight.

"... it is an odd kind of revenge to go to cuffs in broad day with the first he meets, . . ."
Swift: Apology: Tale of a Tub.

***cūff** (2), *s.* [CHUFF.] An old miser.

"What, with that rich old cuff?"—*Bailey: Colloq. of Erasmus, p. 371. (Davies.)*

cūff (3), ***coffe**, ***cuffe**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Cf. *coif*.]

1. A glove or mitten.

"Cuffe, glove, or meteyne or mitten. *Mitta*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. The fold at the end of a sleeve of a coat, shirt, &c.

"Ripe are their ruffs, their cuffs, their beards, their gaiter."
B. Jonson: The New Cry, Epig. 92.

3. A linen band worn loose over the wristband of a shirt.

"... he would visit his mistress in a morning gown band, short cuffs, and a peaked beard."—*Arbutnot.*

cūff (4), *s.* [SCRUFF.] The fleshy part of the neck behind; the scruff.

"Her husband, seizing his grace by the cuff of the neck, swung him away from her . . ."
R. Gilhaize, i. 81.

cūffed (1), *pa. par. or a.* [CUFF, *v.*]

cūffed (2), *a.* [Eng. cuff (3), *s.*; -*ed.*] Wearing or furnished with cuffs.

cūf-flāg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CUFF, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of striking with the hand or otherwise; buffeting.

***cūf-flē**, *v. t.* [A freq. of cuff, *v.* (q. v.)] To cuff or strike frequently.

"Now cuffing close, now chasing to and fro."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. iv. 29.

Cū-flē, *a.* [Arab. *Cufa*. See def.] Pertaining to Cufa, a town founded by Omar I., in A. D. 637, the ruins of the Parthian capital Ctesiphon having been largely used for the purpose.

cūf bō-nō, *phrase*. [Lat. = for whose good or benefit (is it?).] For whose benefit.

"For, what of all this? what good? *cui bono?*"—*Bp. Andrews: Serm. when Dean of West. (1604.)*

cūf-chun-chul-il, *s.* [A Peruvian word.] A plant, *Iodidium microphyllum*. Its root is emetic and purgative.

cūf, *s.* [Icel. *kveif*.] A blockhead, a ninny.

"How fumbly *cūfs* their dearies slight."

Burns: Scotch Drink.

***cuinyie**, *v. t.* [COIN, *v.*] To coin; to strike money.

"That the cuinyeours vnder the pane of deid, nouthier cuinyie Demy, nor vther that is cryit till haue cours in the land, nor yit vi. d. grotis."—*Acts Jus. II. 1456, c. 64* (ed. 1566).

***cuinyie**, *s.* [COIN.]

1. Coin, money.

"... sall fore money, and cuinyie to sruer the kingis lieges."—*Acts Jus. IV. 1459, c. 34* (ed. 1566).

2. The mint.

"... the siluer wark of this realme, quhilk is brocht to the cuinye, . . ."
Acts Jus. IV. 1849, c. 34 (ed. 1566).

***cuinyie-house**, *s.* The mint.

"The valoure of money, sauld in the cuinyie-house, suld be modified be Goldsmithes."—*Skene: Index to Acts of Parliament.*

cūf-rāss (cui as *kwī*), ***cu-race**, *s.* [O. Fr. *cuirace*; Fr. *cuirasse*; Ital. *corazza*; Sp. *coraza*, from Low Lat. *coratia*, *coratium*, from *corium*=leather, hide; Fr. *cuir*.]

1. *Mil.*: Armor for the body; formerly of leather, but now of metal. It consists of a breast and a back-plate, lapping on the shoulders and buckled

together beneath the arms. It succeeded the hauberk, or coat-of-mail, and the hacqueton, or padded leather jacket, about 1350. It has survived all other forms of defensive armor for the body, being yet in use in the heavy cavalry of some European armies. The surcoat or jupon, which usually covered the former styles of armor, was laid aside about the time the cuirass was adopted, say the reign of Edward III. The early cuirass of the Greeks was of linen, which was afterward covered with plates of horn or scales of horse-hoofs. The Roxalani wore leather with thin plates of iron. The Persians wore a similar cuirass. The Romans introduced flexible bands of steel, folding over one another during the flexure of the body. The Roman *hastati* wore chain-mail (hauberk). The same nation, as well as the Greeks, used the back and breast-plate. Napoleon had several regiments of cuirassiers. The first act of the battle of Waterloo was that an immense body of French cuirassiers swept across the plain to embarrass the British army in its formation. Most European powers have cavalry similarly equipped as an essential part of their army.

"We have forgotten one thing, a cuirass for yourself."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xii.

2. *Shipbuilding:* A sheathing or skin of iron plates with which ironclads are armored.

"... with a cuirass of iron plates about four-and-a-half inches thick."—*Brit. Quart. Rev.*

cūf-rāssed (cui as *kwī*), *a.* [Eng. *cuirass*; -*ed.*]

1. *Mil.*: Armed with or wearing a cuirass.

2. *Shipbuilding:* Sheathed or coated with iron plates.

"The first completed cuirasssed vessels in the world."—*Brit. Quart. Rev.*

cūf-ras-siēr (cui as *kwī*), *s.* [Fr. & Ital. *corazziere*; Sp. *coracero*; Port. *couraceiro*.] A soldier armed with a cuirass.

"And to the torch glanced broad and clear

The corslet of a cuirassier."

Scott: Rokeby, i. 6.

***cūf-bōu-il-lē**, ***cūf-bōu-il-lē** (cui as *qwēr*), ***quyr-boilly**, ***qwyrr-bolle**, *s.* [French = boiled leather.] Leather softened by boiling or soaking in hot water, so that it might take any required shape, after which it was dried and became exceedingly stiff and hard. Froissart tells us that the Saracens covered their targets with "cui bouilli de Cappadoce." It was used for many purposes, such as shields, sword-sheaths, pen-cases, purses, &c.

"His jameux were of quyrboilly."

Chaucer: Rime of Sir Thopas, 2,065.

"The King of France caused his Mr. Stabler to pass to his curie, where his great horse were, . . ."
Pittsottie, p. 159.

***cuish**, **cuisse** (pr. *kwī*), *s.* [Fr. *cuisse*; Ital. *coscia*, from Lat. *coxa*=the hip.]

Old Armor: Defensive armor for the protection of the thighs.

"And all his greaves and cuisses dash'd with drops

Of onset . . ."
Tennyson: Mort d'Arthur.

***cuish-yn** (cuish as *kwīsh*), *s.* [O. Fr. *cuissin*.] A cushion.

cūf-gīne (cui as *kwī*), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *coquina*=a kitchen.]

1. A kitchen.

2. A style or manner of cooking.

cūf-sarts (cuī as *kwī*), *s. pl.* [Fr. *cuisse*=the thigh.]

Ancient Armor: Small strips of iron plate laid horizontally over each other round the thigh and riveted together. They were worn by troopers.

***cuīs-ser**, ***cusser**, *s.* [COUSER.] A stallion. (*Scotch.*)

***cuist** (pr. *kwīst*), *s.* [CUSTROUN.] A term allied to *Custroun* (q. v.).

"And we mell, thou shalt yell, little custroun *cuist*."

Poole: Watson's Coll., iii. 2.

***cūit** (1), *s.* [CUTE, *s.*] The ankle.

***cūit** (2), *s.* [O. Fr.=prepared, dressed.] A sort of sweet wine.

cūit-l-kin, *s.* [A dimin. from *cūit*=the ankle.] A gaiter.

***cūit-le**, ***cūit-tle**, *v. t.* [KITTLE.]

1. To tickle.

2. To wheedle, to coax.

cū-jō-mār-ŷ, *s.* [From the specific name of the plant.] For definition see the compound.

cūjūmary, *s. pl.* The fruit of *Aydendron cūjūmary*, a lauraceous plant.

***cūk-stōle**, ***cūk-stule**, *s.* [CUCKING-STOOL.] A toilet-stool.

cūl-age (age as *lō*), *s.* [Fr. *cul*=the back.] The laying up a ship in the dock to be repaired.

cūl-ān-trīl-lō, *s.* [A Chilian word.]

Bot. & Pharm.: The genus *Tetilla*, which is ranked under the *Franciaeae*. The leaf-stalks, which are notable for their astringency, are eaten as a remedy for dysentery.

cū-lāsse, *s.* [Fr.=the breech of a gun.]

Diamond-cutting: The lower faceted portion of a brilliant-cut diamond, which is embedded in the setting, or is below the girdle. The culasse has twenty-four facets, which occupy the zone between the girdle and the collet or culet. [BRILLIANT.]

Cūl-dées, *s. pl.* [Apparently an abbreviation and corruption of Lat. *cul(t)ores Dei*=worshippers of God, or from Gael. *gille De*=servants of God, or from Gael. *cul*, *ceal*=a sheltered place, a retreat.]

Ch. Hist.: A name which seems originally to have been given to certain Christians who, in the early centuries, fled from persecution to those districts of Scotland which were beyond the limits of the Roman empire. One of their number, Columba, who is said to have been from Ireland and of royal extraction, founded the monastery or abbey of Iona, the date assigned to the event being A. D. 563. They founded other semi-monastic houses at Dunkeld, Abernethy, Arbroath, Brechin, Monymusk, Lindisfarne, and St. Andrews, each establishment having twelve monks with a president. In the time of keeping Easter they followed the Eastern and not the Western Church, till the Synod of Whitby, in the year A. D. 662, when the Culdees in essential matters conformed to the Church of Rome. In the ninth and tenth centuries the monastery at Iona was often taken once pillaged by the Danes. In 1176 the Culdees placed themselves under the Roman pontiff. In 1203 a Roman Catholic monastery was built at Iona in opposition to that of the Culdees, who seem to have retired to Kyle and Cunningham in the west of Scotland. They soon after became untraceable, yet their tenets never really died out; but to a certain extent sowed here and there over the land the seeds of future reformation. (*Hetherington, &c.*)

"These Culdees, and overseers of others, had no other emulation but of well doing—not striving, but to advance true piety and godly learning."—*D. Buchanan: Pref to Knox's Hist., C. i. b.*

cūl-dē-four, *s.* [Fr.]

Arch.: The arched roof of a niche on a circular plan; a spherical vault. (*Weale.*)

cūl-dē-lampe, *s.* [Fr.=a tail-piece.]

Arch.: A term applied to several decorations both in masonry and ironwork. (*Weale.*)

cūl-dē-sac, *s.* [Fr.=the bottom of a sack.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A narrow lane or alley through which there is no thoroughfare; a blind alley.

2. *Fig.*: An inconclusive argument.

II. Technically:

1. *Mil.*: The position of a body of troops when they are so hemmed in in some narrow place that they have no means of breaking out except at the front.

2. *Nat. Hist.*: A natural cavity, bag, or vessel open only at one end.

***cule**, *s.* [Fr. *cul*; Lat. *culus*.]

1. The buttocks or fundament.

"Trapped with gold under her cule."

Reide me & be nott wrothe, p. 56.

2. The keel. [KEEL.]

"The schippe was . . . thrity cubite high from the cule to the hachhes."—*Trevisa, ii. 233.*

cūl-ēr-age (age as *lō*), *s.* [CULRAGE.]

***cū-lēt tes**, *s.* [A dimin. of Fr. *cul*=the posterior.]

Old Armor: The overlapping plates from the waist to the hip, forming a protection to the back of the wearer.

cū-lēx, *s.* [Lat.=a gnāt, a midge.]

Entom.: A genus of Diptera (two-winged insects), the typical one of the family Culicidae (q. v.). The palpi of the males are larger than the proboscis, those of the females being short. *Culex pipiens* is the Common Gnāt [GNAT]; *C. mosquito* is the Mosquito (q. v.).

***cūl-fre**, ***cull-fre**, *s.* [CULVER.] A dove.

"On ane cūlfre onlinessse."—*O. Eng. Homilies.*

cū-līq'-l-dē, *s. pl.* [Lat. *culex* (genit. *culicis*)=a gnāt, a midge, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ide*.]

Entom.: A family of Dipterous insects, tribe Nemoceræ. The proboscis is long and slender, projecting forward; the antennæ are filiform, covered in both sexes with hairs, which in the males resemble little plumes; the eyes are contiguous, and there are no ocelli; wings with one marginal and two sub-marginal cells. The family contains the Gnats, the Midges, and the Mosquitoes. The eggs are deposited one by one to the number of 200 or 300 on a raft, which floats on the water. The body of the larva, which is aquatic, has numerous segments; the head has two ciliate organs which are continually in motion.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn. -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl.

cu-līc-i-form, *a.* [Fr. *culiciforme*, from Lat. *culicē* (genit. *culicis*)=a gnat, and *forma*=form, shape.] Of the form of a gnat.

cū-līl-g-wan, *s.* [From *culilawan*, the specific name of the plant. It seems to be an Amboynan word.]

culilawan bark, *s.* The bark of *Cinnamomum culilawan*. It has a taste of cloves. It is called also Clove-bark. The tree is a native of Amboyna.

†cū-līn-ar-i-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *culinary*; -ly.] In a manner pertaining to the kitchen or cookery.

cū-līn-ar-ŷ, *a.* [Lat. *culinarius*, from *culina*=a kitchen.] Relating or pertaining to the kitchen or the art of cookery; used in kitchens or in cooking.

"... the air increases the heat of a culinary fire."—Newton.

culinary-boller, *s.* A cooking-vessel for holding water in which victuals are boiled. Its form and appurtenances are adapted to the customary uses of people—to be swung over a fire, to stand on a hearth, to rest on the bars of a grate, or to be set within a pot-hole of a stove. (Knight.)

cūll (1), ***cūllŷ**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *coillir*, *cuillir*; Fr. *cuillir*; Port. *colher*; Ital. *cogliere*; Sp. *coger*, from Lat. *colligo*=to collect (q. v.).]

1. To select or pick out from others; to gather or select out of a number.

"Amongst the rest, a small unsightly root,
But of divine effect, he *cūll'd* me out."

Milton: *Comus*, 629, 630.

2. To pick, to choose.

"Thereupon answered the Captain, embarrassed, and *cūlling* his phrases."

Longfellow: *Courtship of Miles Standish*, ii.

3. To wander or search over.

"With humble duty and officious haste,
I'll *cūll* the farthest mead for thy repast."

Prior.

†cūll (2), *v. t.* [A corruption of *cuddle*.] A term occurring only in the following compound:

† *Cūll-me-to-you*: A plant, *Viola tricolor*. It is called also *Cuddle-me-to-you*. (Britten & Holland.)

***cūll**, *s.* [CULLY.] A fool, a dupe.

"Thinks I to myself, I'll nick you there, old *cūll*."—Fielding: *Tom Jones*, bk. vii., ch. xii.

***cūl-lage** (age as *lā*), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Habit, shape, or figure of body.

"Al rouch of haris, semyng of *cūllage*,
In manyis forme."—Douglas: *Virgil*, 822, 5.

cūllēd, *pa. par. or a.* [CULL (1), v.]

cūl-lēn-dēr, *s.* [COLANDER.]

cūl-lēr, *s.* [Eng. *cull* (1), v.; -er.]

1. One who culls, picks, or chooses from many.

2. The same as CULLING, *s.* 3.

cūl-lēt, *s.* [A dimin. of Fr. *cule*=the back.]

1. *Gem-cutting*: A small central plane in the back of a cut gem.

2. *Glass*: Broken glass for remelting.

"A large proportion of broken plate-glass or *cullet* is used."—Cassell's *Technical Educator*, pt. ii., p. 339.

***cūl-lī-bīl-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *cullible*; -ity.] Capability of being easily gulled or deceived; gullibility, credulity.

"Providence never designed Gay to be above two-and-twenty, by his thoughtlessness and *cullibility*."—Swift: *Letter*.

***cūl-lī-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *cully*; -able.] Capable of being easily gulled or deceived; gullible, credulous.

cūl-līng, ***cūl-lŷnge**, *pr. par., adj. & s.* [CULL, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *substantive*:

1. The act of picking or choosing out of many.

"To talk of looking out, and *cūlling* of places, is nonsense."—Locke: *Second Vindict*.

2. That which is culled or picked out from a number; the refuse or rejected portion.

"It is highly improbable that the lord Fairfax would take anything out of the cabinet, and send up the *cūllings* to the parliament."—Dr. Walker: *True Acc. of the Ikon Bas*, (1692), p. 32.

3. An inferior sheep, separated from the rest.

"Those that are big 'st of bone I still reserve for breed,
My *cūllings* I put off, or for the chapman feed."

Drayton: *Nymphidia*, 6, p. 1,496.

4. A second or under-sized oyster.

***cūl-lī-ōn**, ***cūlyeon**, ***cūllian**, *s.* [Old Fr. *couillon*, *couille*. Cf. Ital. *coglionē*; Lat. *coletus*, *culeus*, *culleus*=a sheath, the scrotum.]

I. Lit.: A testicle.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. A poltroon; a mean, base, cowardly wretch.

2. A round or bulbous root.

3. Pl.: The genus *Orchis*.

***cūl-lī-ōn-lŷ**, ***cūl-lyen-ly**, *a.* [Eng. *cullion*; -ly.] Mean, base, cowardly.

"... you whorson *cullionly* barber-monger, draw."—Shakespeare: *King Lear*, ii. 2.

***cūl-lī-ōn-rŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *cullion*; -ry.] The conduct of a poltroon, or mean, base, cowardly fellow.

"... cowardice and *cullionry*."—Baillie: *Letters*, ii. 284.

***cūl-līs** (1), ***culice**, ***colles**, ***coleise**, ***collyse**, *s.* [Fr. *coulis*, from *couler*=to strain.] A very fine and strong broth, strained and made clear for patients in a state of great weakness, especially for consumptive persons.

"When I am excellent at cawdles,
And *culises*, and have enough spare gold
To boil away, you shall be welcome to me."

Beaum. & Fletcher: *The Captain*, i. 3.

cūl-līs (2), *s.* [Fr. *coulisse*.] A gutter in a roof or elsewhere.

***cūl-lī-sen**, ***cullisance**, ***cullizan**, *s.* [See def.] A corruption of cognizance (q. v.); a badge of arms.

"... I'll give coats, that's my humor, but I lack a *cullisen*."—Ben Jonson: *Every Man out of His Humor*.

cūl-lōck, **cūl-leock**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A species of shell-fish.

"The shell-fish are spouts, muscles, cockles, *culllocks*, smurlins, partans, crabs, limpets, and black wilks."—P. Unst. *Statist. Acc.*, v. 90.

cūlls, *s. pl.* [CULL (1), *s.*] The name given in Canada to second-class timber from which the best has been culled or picked out.

***cūl-lūm-bine**, *s.* [COLUMBINE.] The plant columbine (q. v.).

"Her goodly bosom, like a strawberry bed;
Her neck, like to a bunch of *cūllumbines*."

Spenser.

***cūl-lŷ**, *s. & a.* [Ital. *coglionē*=a booby, a fool.] [CULLION.]

A. As *subst.*: A dupe; one who has been deceived or imposed upon, as by a sharper, a strumpet, &c.

"Or, to known good preferring specious ill,
Reason becomes a *cūll* to the will."

Fenton: *Epistle to Mr. Lambard*.

† Used sometimes, especially in Canada, as an equivalent for comrade, in a friendly, honorable sense.

B. As *adj.*: Cheated, imposed upon, duped.

"Why should you, whose mother-wits
Are furnish'd with all perquisites,
B' allow'd to put all tricks upon
Our *cūll* sex, and we use none?"

Hudibras.

***cūl-lŷ**, ***cūlye**, ***cūlyie**, *v. t.* [CULLY, *s.*]

1. To wheedle, to coax, to get round, to cajole.

"Heav'n gave to woman the peculiar grace
To spin, to weep, and *cūll* human race."

Pope: *Wife of Bath*, 160, 161.

2. To soothe.

"Seche hir lang round nek bane bowand raith,
To gif them souck, can thaim *cūlye* bayth."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 266, 3.

3. To cherish, to fondle, to cuddle.

"*Cūlye*and in hir bosom, and murtherand ay."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 124, 19.

4. To gain, to draw forth.

"Our narrow counting *cūlyies* no kindness."—Scott's *Proverb*.

5. To train to the chase.

"The cur or mastis he haldis at smale saule,
And *cūlyeis* spanyearitis, to chace partrik or quale."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 272, 1.

† To *cūlye* in with one: To attempt to gain one's affection by wheedling, to curry favor.

***cūl-lŷ-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *cully*; -ism.] The state or condition of being a cully.

"... these less frequent instances of eminent *cūll*-ism."—Spectator, No. 466.

cūlm (1), *s.* [Lat. *culmus*=a haulm, a stalk, a stem, especially of grain; Gr. *kalamos*.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A club, a staff.

"To mak debate, he held in til his hand
Ane rural club or *cūlmez* in stede of brand."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 388, 53.

2. *Botany*:

* (1) A stem in general.

(2) The straw or hollow stem seen in the Gramineæ (Grasses). It may be herbaceous or woody, and is generally simple, with well-marked elongated nodes.

† The culm of grasses and the calamus of rushes differ from each other. The former is a stem, the internodes of which are separated by thickened nodes, it is moreover usually hollow and unbranched; the latter is pithy and without thickened nodes.

cūlm (2), ***culme**, *s. & a.* [Wel. *cwlwm*, *cwlwm*=a knot, a tie. [Named from the knots or balls in which anthracite is often found occurring in Wales.]

A. As *substantive*:

1. Stone-coal, anthracite-coal, especially if fractured into small pieces.

"... in the state of stone-coal, *cūlm*, or anthracite."—Murchison: *Siluria* (ed. 1854), ch. x.

2. Smut, blacks.

B. As *adj.*: Pertaining to stone-coal or anthracite.

***cūlm-measures**, *s. pl.*

Geol.: A name modeled on the term "Coal-measures." The culm-measures are certain rocks in Devonshire and Pembrokeshire, England, which Murchison and Sedgwick first settled to be of Carboniferous age. In Pembrokeshire the culm has been shivered into small fragments in some convulsion, and accumulated in small troughs or hollows, called by the miners "Slashes." [SLASH.]

***cūlme**, *s.* [Lat. *culmen*.] The top.

"Who strives to stand in pompe of princely port
On giddy top and *cūlme* of slippery court,
Finds oft a heavy fate."

Arthur, a Tragedy (1587).

cūl-mēn, *s.* [Lat.=the top or summit of anything.]

*1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: The top of anything.

"At the *cūlmen* or top was a chapel."—Sir T. Herbert: *Travels*, p. 227.

2. *Fig.*: The height or acme.

"The *cūlmen* of the historian's art and invention."—North: *Examen*, p. 145.

II. *Ornith.*: The ridge along the summit of a bird's bill.

cūl-mif-ēr-ōus (1), *a.* [Fr. *culmifère*; Lat. *culmus*; *fērō*=to bear, and Eng. &c., suff. -ous.] Bearing or producing culms or hollow stems.

cūl-mif-ēr-ōus (2), *a.* [Eng. *cūlm* (2)=anthracite; Lat. *fērō*=to bear, and Eng. suff. -ous.] Containing anthracite in some abundance.

cūl-mīn-ant, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *culmen* (genit. *culminis*).]

1. *Lit.*: Vertical, at the highest point or altitude.

"At once all *cūlminant* in one hemisphere."

Brome: *To His Mistress*.

2. *Fig.*: Predominating.

cūl-mīn-āte, *v. t.* [Lat. *culmen* (genit. *culminis*) (q. v.), and Eng. &c., suff. -ate.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.* (of a person, a power, an enterprise, &c.): To come to the highest point which he or it can, or at least will, ever reach.

"The ultimate *cūlminating* height of true Christianity."—Milman: *Lat. Christ*, bk. x., ch. iii.

II. *Astron.* (of a star or other heavenly body): To come to the meridian, which is the highest point it can possibly reach.

"All the heavenly bodies *culminate* (i. e., come to their greatest altitude) on the meridian . . ."—Herschel: *Astronomy*, 6th ed. (1868), p. 124.

cūl-mīn-ā-tīng, *pr. par. & a.* [CULMINATE.]

cūl-mīn-ā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *culminat(e)*; and suff. -ion.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II.

*2. Of a person, a power, an enterprise, &c.: The act or state of coming to the highest point which he or it can ever reach.

"We . . . wonder how that which in its putting forth was a flower, should in its growth and *culmination* become a thistle."—Farington: *Sermons*, p. 429 (1667).

II. *Astron.* (of a heavenly body): The act or state of coming to the meridian, which is the highest point it can ever reach.

"All celestial objects within the circle of perpetual apparition come twice on the meridian, above the horizon, in every diurnal revolution; once above and once below the pole. These are called their upper and lower *culminations*."—Herschel: *Quintessence of Astronomy*, § 24, 125.

***cūl-mīn-l-ā**, *s. pl.* [Lat. pl. of *culminia*, *colminiana*=an unknown kind of olive tree.]

Bot.: The twenty-sixth class of plants in Linneus' Natural System of Botany, published in 1751, in his *Philosophia Botanica*. He included under it the genera *Tilia*, *Bixa*, *Dillenia*, *Clusia*, &c.

***cūl-ōt-tic**, *a.* [Fr. *culotte*=breeches, and Eng. adj. suff. -ic.] Wearing breeches, and hence belonging to the more respectable classes, as opposed to the *sansculottes*.

"Young Patriotism, *culottic* and *sansculottic*, rushes forward emulous."—Carlyle: *French Revolution*, pt. ii., bk. vi., ch. iii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***cūl-ōt-tism**, *s.* [Fr. *culott(e)*, and Eng. suff. *-ism*.] The rule or influence of the more respectable classes.

"A new singular system of culottism and arrangement."
—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. iii., bk. vii., ch. i.

***cūl-pa-bil-l-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *culpable*; *-ity*.] The quality of being culpable; blamableness, culpableness.

"No blame attached to me: I am as free from culpability as any of you there."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxi.

cūl-pa-ble, ***coul-pa-ble**, ***cou-pa-ble**, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *culpable*; Fr. *culpable*; Sp. *culpable*; Ital. *colpabile*, from Lat. *culpabilis*, from *culpa*=a fault.]

A. As adjective:

1. Blamable; blameworthy; deserving of censure or blame.

"... artifices which even in an advocate would have been culpable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. Guilty, in fault.

"Proceed no straiter 'gainst our uncle Glo'ster,
Than from true evidence of good esteem
He be approved in practice culpable."
—*Shakespeare: Hen. VI., Pt. II., iii. 1.*

* Followed by *of* before the crime or fault alleged.

"Flatrours culpable were of thre errors."—*Gower*, iii. 168.

***B. As subst.:** A culprit.

"Talked . . . by those only who were the culpables."
—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 247.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *culpable* and *faulty*: "We are *culpable* from the commission of *one fault*; we are *faulty* from the number of *faults*; *culpable* is a relative term; *faulty* is absolute; we are *culpable* with regard to a superior whose intentions we have not fulfilled; we are *faulty* whenever we commit any *faults*. A master pronounces his servant as *culpable* for not having attended to his commands; an indifferent person pronounces another as *faulty* whose *faults* have come under his notice. It is possible, therefore, to be *faulty* without being *culpable*, but not *vice versa*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***cūl-pa-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *culpable*; *-ness*.] The quality of being culpable; culpability.

"All those who have known me cannot be ignorant of my culpableness in those particulars."—*W. Mountague: Devout Essays*, p. 145 (1648).

cūl-pa-bly, *adv.* [Eng. *culpab(ly)*; *-ly*.] In a culpable, blameworthy, or censurable manner.

"If we perform this duty pitifully and culpably, it is not to be expected we should communicate holily."—*Taylor*.

***cūl-pa-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Lat. *culpatus*, *pa. par.* of *culpo*=to accuse, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ory*.] Blaming, censuring, inculpating.

"... most commonly used by Latin authors in a culpatory sense."—*Walpole: Cat. of Engravers*, vol. v. (postscript.)

***cūlpe** (1), *s.* [Lat. *culpa*.] Fault, blame, guilt.

"Baptisme . . . bynyneth us the culpe."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale*.

***cūlpe** (2), *s.* [Icel. *kolfr*=a root.] A root.

***cūlp-ēn**, *v. t.* [CULPON.] To carve, to cut up.

***cūl-pōng**, *s.* [O. Fr. *colp*; Ital. *colpo*; Fr. *coupon*.] A piece, a fragment, a bit. [COUPON.]

cūl-prit, *s. & a.* [Generally believed to stand for *culpate*, an Englished form of the Law Lat. *culpatus*=*i. e.*, the accused, from Lat. *culpo*=to accuse. The *r* has been inserted (as in *cartridge*) by corruption. (Skeat.)]

A. As substantive:

1. One who is guilty of a crime; a criminal, a malefactor.

2. One who is arraigned before a judge on a charge.

3. One who is in fault or blamable.

B. As adj.: Culpable, guilty.

"Like other culprits youths he wanted grace."

Whitehead: *Epitome to Roman Father*.

cūl-rage, **cūl-ŕ-age** (age as *ŕ*), ***cūlrache**, ***cūlratche**, *s.* [From Fr. *curage*, *curage*, the name of the plant in that language. (Cotgrave.)] A name of the water-pepper, *Polygonum hydropiper*.

"An erbe is cause of all this rage,
In our tongue called *cūlrache*."

Hartshorne: *Metr. Tales*, 133. (Britten & Holland.)

***cūl-reach**, *s.* [Gael. *cūl*=custody, and *reachd*=law.] A surety given to a court, in the case of a person being reprieved from it. [REFLEDGE.]

"Gif he is repledged to his Lords court, he sall leave behinde him . . . and pledge called *Cūlrach* . . ."

—*Quon. Attach.*, ch. viii., § 4.

cūlt, *s.* [Fr. *culte*; Lat. *cultus*=(1) cultivation, (2) worship, from *colo*=(1) to cultivate, (2) to worship.]

1. Homage, worship.

"... the reality of a better self, and of the cult or homage which is due to it."—*Shafesbury: Advice to an Author*, pt. iii., § 1.

2. A system of religious belief; the ceremonies or ritual of a system of religious belief.

"The ceremonial or cult of the religion of Christ."—*Cotteridge*.

cūltch, *s.* [Etymol. unknown.] The gravel, stones, &c., placed for oysters to spawn on.

"The spat cleaves to stones, old oyster-shells, pieces of wood, and such-like things at the bottom of the sea, which they call *cūltch*."—*De Foe: Tour through Great Britain*, l. 9.

***cūl-tēl**, *s.* [Lat. *cultellus*, dimin. of *cultus*=a knife.] A long knife carried by a knight's squire.

***cūl-tēr**, *s.* [Lat.=a knife.]

1. A knife, a dagger.

"Set a culter in thi throte."—*Wycliffe: Prov. xxiii. 2.*

2. A coultter (q. v.).

"Cultter for a plowe. Cultrum."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***cūl-ti-vā-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *cultiv(ate)*; *-able*.] Capable of being cultivated; fit for cultivation.

***cūl-ti-vāt-a-ble**, ***cūl-ti-vāt-l-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *cultivat(e)*; *-able*.] The same as *CULTIVABLE* (q. v.).

cūl-ti-vāte, *v. t.* [Low Lat. *cultivatus*, *pa. par.* of *cultivo*=to till, to cultivate, from Low Lat. *cultivus*=cultivated, from Lat. *cultus*, *pa. par.* of *colo*=to cultivate; Fr. *cultiver*; Sp. *cultivar*; Ital. *cultivare*.]

I. Literally:

1. To till; to prepare for crops; to manure, plow, harrow, sow, mow, or reap land.

2. To raise by cultivation.

II. Figuratively:

1. To labor to improve by attention and study; to endeavor to advance, refine, or increase intellectually; to cherish, to foster.

2. To make an object of study; to direct special attention to; to devote one's self to the study of.

3. To endeavor to strengthen or improve.

4. To seek the friendship of.

5. To cherish, to foster.

6. To civilize; to meliorate; to raise intellectually or morally.

cūl-ti-vāt-éd, *pa. par. & a.* [CULTIVATE, *v.*]

cūl-ti-vāt-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CULTIVATE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The act or process of the cultivation of land.

2. *Fig.*: The endeavoring to improve, refine, or strengthen intellectually; a fostering or cherishing.

cūl-ti-vā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *cultivat(e)*; *-ion*.]

I. Literally:

1. The act, art, or practice of tilling and preparing land for crops; husbandry.

2. The act or process of producing by tillage.

3. The state or condition of being cultivated.

II. Figuratively:

1. The act of endeavoring to improve or refine intellectually by study, application, and attention; the practice of such means as are likely to enlarge or refine any art or study; culture; a devoting or applying one's self to any study or pursuit.

2. A state or condition of refinement or culture.

† (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *cultivation*, *culture*, *civilization*, and *refinement*: "Cultivation is with more propriety applied to the thing that grows; culture to that in which it grows. The cultivation of flowers will not repay the labor unless the soil be prepared by proper culture. In the same manner, when speaking figuratively, the cultivation of any art or science; the cultivation of one's taste or inclination, may be said to contribute to one's own skill or the perfection of the thing itself; but the mind requires culture previous to this particular exertion of the powers. Civilization is the first stage of cultivation; refinement is the last stage; we civilize savages by divesting them of their rudeness, and giving them a knowledge of such arts as are requisite for civil society; we cultivate people in general by calling forth their powers into action and independent exertion; we refine them by the introduction of the liberal arts. . . . Cultivation is applied either to persons or things; civilization is applied to men collectively, refinement to men individually; we may cultivate the mind or any of its operations, or we may cultivate the ground or anything that grows in the ground; we civilize nations; we refine the mind or the manners."

(2) He thus discriminates between *cultivation*, *tillage*, and *husbandry*: "Cultivation has a much more comprehensive meaning than either tillage or husbandry. Tillage is a mode of cultivation that

extends no farther than the preparation of the ground for the reception of the seed; cultivation includes the whole process by which the produce of the earth is brought to maturity. We may till without cultivating; but we cannot cultivate, as far as respects the soil, without tillage. Husbandry is more extensive in its meaning than tillage, but not so extensive as cultivation. Tillage respects the act only of tilling the ground; husbandry is employed for the office of cultivating for domestic purposes. A cultivator is a general term defined only by the object that is cultivated, as the cultivator of the grape, or the olive; a tiller is a laborer in the soil that performs the office for another; a husbandman is a humble species of cultivator, who himself performs the whole office of cultivating the ground for domestic purposes." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

cūl-ti-vā-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *cultivat(e)*; *-or*; Fr. *cultivateur*; Sp. & Port. *cultivador*; Ital. *cultivatore*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. One who cultivates or tills the ground; a farmer, an agriculturist.

2. One who raises or produces any crop by cultivation.

II. Fig.: One who seeks to improve, promote, or refine by study, application, and attention; one who applies or devotes himself earnestly to any study.

"The most celebrated historians are manifestly inferior to the most successful cultivators of physical science . . ."

—*Buckle: Hist. Civil.*, i. 1.

B. Agric.: This term, in a broad signification, includes harrows, drags, grubbers, scarifiers, scufflers, pulverizers, spiked harrows and rollers, horse-hoes, shovel-plows, and some other implements. The essential idea of cultivation is of course broader still, as it comprehends all the means of tillage, which would include plows, the dominant implement in the art of husbandry. The term cultivator, in this country, also embraces specifically two implements which are used in tending growing crops. These are: (1) The implement specifically known as a cultivator, having a triangular frame set with teeth or shares, and drawn by one horse, which walks in the balk between the rows of corn, potatoes, or other plants. The animal is hitched to the apex of the frame, and the implement is guided by a pair of handles at the rear. (2) Single and double shovel-plows, which are used for precisely the same purpose, but are known as plows. [SHOVEL-PLOW.] The cultivator is an improved harrow. (Knight.)

cultivator-plow, *s.* A plow used in tending crops, such as a shovel-plow, a double shovel-plow, &c.

cūl-trāt-éd, **cūl-trāte**, *a.* [Lat. *cultratus*, from *cultus*=a knife.] Shaped like a pruning-knife, and sharp edged, straight on one side and curved on the other.

***cūl-tri-form**, *a.* [Lat. *cultus* (genit. *cultri*)=a knife, and *forma*=form, shape.] Knife-shaped; cultrate.

cūl-tri-rōs-tral, *a.* [Lat. *cultus* (genit. *cultri*)=a knife, a razor, *rostrum*=a bill, and Eng. suff. *-al*.]

Ornith.: Razor-billed; having a bill shaped to a certain extent like a razor or a knife; pertaining to the Culiostres (q. v.).

cūl-tri-rōs-trēs, **cūl-ti-rōs-trēs**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cultus* (genit. *cultri*)=a knife, a razor, *rostrum*=a bill, and *m. & f. pl. adj. suff. -es*.]

Ornith.: A tribe ranked under the order Grallatores (Waders). It was established by Cuvier. The bill is long and laterally compressed; the legs long and slender, with the greater part of the tibiae unfeathered; the toes four, to a certain extent connected at their bases by a membrane. It contains two families—Gruidæ (Cranes) and Plataleæ (Spoon-bills).

***cūl-triv-ōr-ōus**, *a.* [Lat. *cultus* (genit. *cultri*)=a knife, *vorō*=to swallow, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.] Swallowing, or pretending to swallow, knives.

***cūl-tū-ra-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *cultur(e)*; *-able*.] Fit for or capable of cultivation; cultivable.

cūl-tū-ral, *a.* [Eng. *cultur(e)*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to culture. (*Lit. & fig.*)

cūl-tūre (1), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *cultura*=cultivation, from *colo* (*pa. par. cultus*)=to cultivate; Sp., Port., & Ital. *cultura*.]

I. Literally:

1. The act, process, or practice of cultivation or tillage; husbandry, farming.

2. Cultivated land or ground.

Through lively spreading cultures, pastures green."

Dyer: *The Fleece*.

II. Figuratively:

1. The cultivation, improvement, refinement, or advancement of the intellect by study, application, and attention.

bōll, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-die**, &c. = **bel**, **dēl**.

2. A devotion or application of one's self to any study, pursuit, or science; constant attention and care.

3. A state of moral and intellectual refinement or cultivation.

¶ For the difference between *culture* and *cultivation*, see CULTIVATION.

*cul-ture (2), s. [COULTER.]

*cūl-tūre, v. t. [CULTURE, s.] To cultivate.

*cūl-tūred, a. [Eng. *culture*(e); -ed.]

*1. Lit.: Cultivated, tilled.

"And gardens smile around, and cultured fields."
Thomson: *Summer*, 770.

2. Fig.: Intellectually cultivated, improved, or refined; in a state of intellectual culture.

"... a mind

Cultured and capable of sober thought."
Cooper: *Task*, iii., 323, 324.

*cūl-tūre-lēss, a. [Eng. *culture*; -less.] Destitute of cultivation; uncultivated.

*cūl-tūr-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [CULTURE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of cultivating. (Lit. & fig.)

*cūl-tūr-ist, s. [Eng. *culture*(e); -ist.] A cultivator.

*cūl-vēr (1), *col-ver, *col-verre, *col-vyr, *culfire, *culvire, *culvere, *kulvere, s. [A. S. *culfire*, *culvire*, a corruption of Lat. *columba*=a dove.] A pigeon, a dove.

"... whence, borne on liquid wing,
The sounding culver shoots."
Thomson: *Spring*, 452, 453.

culver-dung, s. Pigeons' dung. (Lupton: *Thousand Notable Things*, p. 105.) (Halliwell.)

*culver-house, s. A dove-cot.

"Yet was this poor culver-house sorer shaken."—*Har-mar*: *Transl. of Beza's Serms.* (1587), p. 279.

culvers' physic, s. The same as CULVERS' ROOT (q. v.).

culvers' root, s. An American name for *Veronica virginica*.

*cūl-vēr (2), s. [CULVERIN.]

"Falcon and culver on each tower."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iv. 20.

*cul-verd, s. [COWARD.] (Wharton.)

cūl-vēr-foot, s. [Mid. Eng. *culver*, and Eng. *foot*.] A plant, probably *Geranium columbinum* (Prior), or *G. molle* (Cockayne, also Britten & Holland).

*cūl-vēr-in, s. [O. Fr. *couleuvrine*, fem. of *couleuvrin*=snake-like; *couleuvre*=a snake, from Lat. *colubrinus*=snake-like; *coluber*=a snake.]

Old Ordnance: A cannon of the sixteenth century, from 9 to 12 feet long, 5½ inch bore, and carrying 18-pound round shot. A demi-culverin was a 9-pounder. Cannon in those days were named after reptiles and rapacious animals; as, for instance, *Culverin*, serpent, from the snake (*coluber*), which was formed upon it to constitute handle.

"Here and there, among the shrubs and flowers, may be seen the old culverins which scattered bricks, cased with lead, among the Irish ranks."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

*cūl-vēr-kēy, s. [Apparently from *culver*=a dove, a pigeon, and *key*, a word used for the seeds of the ash, &c.]

1. Generally pl. (*Culverkeys*): A bunch of ash-keys or pods of the ash-tree, *Fraxinus excelsior*.

2. A flower, *Aquilegia vulgaris*, the Columbine (culver in Lat. being *columba*). The flowers are supposed to resemble a culver, i. e., a dove, and the florets keys. (Britten & Holland.)

"Looking down the meadows I could see a girl cropping culverkeys and cowslips, to make garlands."—*Walter Angler*, i., ch. xvi.

3. *Scilla nutans*. (Britten & Holland.)

4. *Primula veris* (cowslip). (Britten & Holland.)

5. *Orchis mascula*. (Britten & Holland.)

cūl-vért, s. [Either from O. Fr. *culvert*: Fr. *couvert*=a covered passage, from *couvrir*=to cover, or a corruption of O. Fr. *couleuvre*=a channel, a gutter; Fr. *couler*=to flow, to trickle; Lat. *colo*=to filter; *colum*=a strainer. (Skeat.)] A drain or water-way of masonry beneath a road or canal. It is a bridge or viaduct on a small scale.

*cul-vert, a. [O. Fr. *culvert*, *cuivert*.] Cowardly. "The porter is culvert and felun."—*Florice & Blanchefleur*, 329.

*cūl-vért-age (age as *ig*), s. [Mid. Eng. *culvert*, a.; Eng. suff. -age.] The forfeiture of a vassal's land to the lord.

"Under pain of culvertage and perpetual servitude,"
...—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 116.

*cūl-vēr-tāil, s. [Eng. *culver*=a dove, a pigeon, and *tail*.]

Carp: A kind of tenon, the form of a dove's tail; a dovetail (q. v.). (Ash.)

*cūl-vēr-tāil, v. t. [CULVERTAIL, s.] To fasten one piece of timber into another by tenon in the form of a dove's tail; to dovetail. (Ash.)

*cūl-vēr-tāiled, pa. par. or adj. [CULVERTAIL, v.]

*cūl-vēr-tāil-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [CULVERTAIL, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

Carp: The method of fastening by culvertails. (Ash.)

*cūl-vért-shíp, *kūl-vért-schípe, s. [Mid. Eng. *culvert*, a.; *schípe*=Eng. *ship*.] Cowardice.

"Broughte so to grunde his kointe kuluertschípe."—*Ancren Ricle*, p. 294.

cūm, prep. [Lat.] With.

Cum grano salis: [Lat.=with a grain of salt.] With allowance for exaggeration.

cū-mā-gō-a, s. pl. [Gr. *kuma*=anything swollen, a wave (?), and Lat. n. pl. adj. suff. -acea.] Crustaceans belonging to the Malacostraca. (Huxley: *Invertebrated Animals*.)

cū-māte, s. [Eng. *cum*(ic); suff. -ate.] A salt of cumic or cuminic acid.

*cū-māt-ic-al, a. [Gr. *kuma*, genit. *kumatos*=a wave; Eng. adj. suff. -ical.] Blue, of a sky color; sea-green. (Ash.)

*cūm-bent, a. [Lat. *cumbens*, pr. par. of *cumbo*=to lie down.] Lying down.

"Too cold the grassy mantle of the marl,
In stormy winter's long and dreary night,
For cumbent sheep." Dyer: *Fleece*.

cūm-bēr, *cum-byre, *cum-mere, v. t. [O. Fr. *combrer*, from Low Lat. *cumbra*=a heap; Lat. *cumulus*; Fr. *encombrer*.]

1. To crowd, to cover.

"Where now these warriors?—in their gore,
They cumber Marston's dismal moor!"
Scott: *Rokeby*, iv. 17.

2. To overload, to burthen.

"The multiplying variety of arguments, especially frivolous ones, is not only lost labor, but cumbers the memory to no purpose."—*Locke*.

3. To weigh down, to oppress.

"Hardly his head the plunging pilot rears,
Clogg'd with his cloaths, and cumber'd with his years."
Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid* v. 232.

4. To be a trouble, an annoyance, or an obstruction; to be a useless burthen.

"Why cumbereth it the ground?"—*Luke* xiii. 7.

†5. To embarrass, to retard or delay, as though by overloading.

"So fierce, so tameless, and so fleet,
Sore did he cumber our retreat."
Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, iv. 4.

*6. To involve in troubles, difficulties, or dangers; to trouble, to vex, to distress.

"Domestic fury and fierce civil strife
Shall cumber all the parts of Italy."
Shakespeare: *Julius Caesar*, iii. 1.

*7. To busy, to distract with a multiplicity of cares.

"Martha was cumbered about much serving."—*Luke* x. 40.

cūm-bēr, s. [CUMBER, v.]

1. An encumbrance.

"The greatest ships are least serviceable, go very deep in water, are of marvelous charge and fearful cumber."—*Raleigh*.

2. Trouble, vexation, embarrassment, distress.

"By the occasion thereof I was brought to as great cumber and danger, as lightly any might escape."—*Sidney*.

cūm-bēred, *cum-byrd, *cum-merd, pa. par. or a. [CUMBER, s.]

cūm-bēr-fīeld, s. [Eng. *cumber*; and *field*.] *Polygonum aviculare*.

cūm-bēr-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [CUMBER, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of encumbering, embarrassing, hindering, or distracting.

Cūm-bēr-land, s. & a. [Lat. *Cumbri*, and Eng. *land*.] [CUMBRAN.]

A. As substantive:

Geog.: A county in the northwest of England.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to, or in any way connected with, the county named under A.

Cumberland hawthorn, s. *Pyrus aria*, which, according to Gerard, "delighteth to grow in our shadowie woods of Cumberland and Westmerland." (Britten & Holland.)

*cūm-bēr-mēt, *com-bur-ment, s. [Eng. *cumber*; -ment. Cf. Fr. *encombrement*.] Trouble, embarrassment, annoyance, or vexation.

"To kepe hire fro cumberment."—*Alisaunder*, 471.

cūm-bēr-sōme, a. [Eng. *cumber*; -some.]

1. Unwieldily, unmanageable.

"Very long tubes are cumbersome, . . ."—*Newton, Optics*.

2. Burdensome, embarrassing, vexatious, troublesome.

"... going to perform a cumbersome obedience."—*Sidney*.

*cūm-bēr-sōme-lý, adv. [Eng. *cumbersome*; -ly.] In a cumbersome, burdensome, troublesome, or vexatious manner; so as to encumber or embarrass.

cūm-bēr-sōme-nēss, s. [Eng. *cumbersome*; -ness.] The quality of being cumbersome, embarrassing, or vexatious; burdensomeness.

*cūm-bēr-wōrld, s. [Eng. *cumber*, and *world*.] One who is only a burden or encumbrance in the world; a useless being.

"A cumberworld, yet in the world am left,

A fruitles plot with brambles overgrown,"

Drayton: *Shepherd's Garland*, 1593.

*cūm-ble, s. [Lat. *cumulus*=a heap, the *b* being inserted for euphony, as in *number*, from *numerus*.] A pinnacle.

"... the Spanish monarchy came to its highest cumble, . . ."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 36.

*cūm-brānce, *com-brāse, *com-brānce, *cum-brānce, s. [COMBER, v.] A burden, an encumbrance; a source of embarrassment, trouble or vexation.

Cūm-brī-an, a. & s. [From Lat. *Cumbria*=the country of the Cumbri, an old British tribe, inhabiting what afterward came to be called Cumberland.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to Cumberland.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A native of Cumberland.

*2. *Geol.*: The Cambrian formation. [¶]

(1) *Cambrian formation*:

Geol.: The same as 2 and 3 (q. v.).

(2) *Cambrian group*:

Geol.: The same as 1 and 3 (q. v.).

(3) *Cambrian rocks*:

Geol.: Ancient rocks constituting the lowest of the slaty deposits in Skiddaw and Grasmere Fell in Cumberland, England. They consist of the Skiddaw Slates—i. e., the equivalent in age of the Lower Llandoil Flags, above which are the Coniston Limestone=Bala Limestone, and the Coniston Grits=Llandoil group. The term Cambrian was introduced by Prof. Sedgwick, who believed the beds in Cumberland thus designated to be the equivalents in age of others in Wales, on which, when occurring in the latter locality, he had bestowed the name Cambrian. There was no use for two terms if one would do, and Cambrian is now disused, Cambrian being retained. Sir Roderick Murchison would also have designated with Cambrian, and brought Sedgwick's rocks so designated, with the Cambrian beds, also under his Silurian system. Sir Charles Lyell, however, in his *Student's Elements of Geology*, has retained the word Cambrian, omitting Cambrian.

Under the heading Upper Cambrian, he places Tremadoc Slates, and the Lingula Flags of Britain, enumerating as their foreign equivalents in age part of Barrande's Primordial Zone of Bohemia, the Alum Schists of Sweden and Norway, and the Potsdam Sandstone; and under the Lower Cambrian Rocks the Menavien beds of Wales, and the Longmynd group, the latter consisting of the Harlech Grits and the Llanberis Slates. The foreign equivalents of these are the lower portion of Barrande's Primordial Zone in Bohemia, the Fucoid Sandstones of Sweden, and perhaps the Huronian series of Canada. The Cambrian as thus described, is made immediately to follow the Laurentian and precede the Silurian formation.

cūm-brouś, a. [Eng. *cumber*; -ous.]

1. Burdensome, weighty, oppressive; embarrassing by reason of weight.

"The strong and cumbrous arms the valiant wield,
The weaker warrior takes a lighter shield."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xiv. 441, 442.

2. Causing trouble or annoyance; vexatious, annoying.

"A cloud of cumbrous gnats doe him molest,
All striving to infixe their feeble stings,
That from their annoyance he no where can rest."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, i. i. 23.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ē. qu = kw.

3. Confused, unmanageable, awkward.

"Ur of Chaldees, passing now the ford
To Harran; after him a cumbrous train
Of herds and flocks and numerous servitude."
Milton: P. L., xii. 131, 132.

4. Confused, mixed up, not simple or plain.

"... the provisions which have been recapitulated
are cumbrous, puerile, inconsistent with each other."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xi.*

***cūm-brou-s-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *cumbrous*; -ly.] In a cumbrous, burdensome, embarrassing or confused manner.

"Capitals to every substantive are cumbrously intrusive upon the eye."—*Seaward: Letters, l. 164.*

cūm-brou-s-ness, s. [Eng. *cumbrous*; -ness.] The quality of being cumbrous, embarrassing, or confused; awkwardness, want of simplicity and plainness.

"The cumbrousness, imperfection, and even expense, of this process would render such a mode of government intolerable."—*Sir G. C. Lewis: Authority in Matters of Opinion, ch. vii.*

cū-mē-ne, s. [Eng. *cum(in)*; -ene.]

Inorganic Chem.: C_6H_{12} or $C_6H_5 \cdot CH < \begin{smallmatrix} CH_3 \\ CH_3 \end{smallmatrix}$ Isopropyl-benzene. An aromatic hydrocarbon which exists in Roman cumin oil, and can be produced by distilling cumic acid with baryta, and is also formed synthetically by the action of sodium on bromobenzene and isopropyl-iodide. Cumene is a colorless oil, boiling at 151°. By boiling with nitric acid it yields benzoic acid and nitro-benzoic acid. It will not mix with water. Bromine forms substitution products.

cumene-sulphonic acid, s.

Chem.: An acid obtained by the action of fuming sulphuric acid on cumene. It forms small crystals, which are decomposed on heating into sulphuric acid and cumene. Its barium salt $(C_6H_{11}SO_3)_2Ba$ is soluble in water.

cūm-ēng-ite, s. [From Cummenge, who analyzed it.]

Min.: The same as VOLGERITE (q. v.). (*Dana.*)

cūm-ēn-ŷl, s. [Eng., &c., *cumen(e)*, and suff. -yl (*Chem.*) (q. v.).]

Chem.: The principle of cummin or cumin (q. v.). Occurs chiefly in compos. (See the subjoined compounds.)

cumenyl-acrylic acid, s.

Inorganic Chem.: Isopropyl-phenyl-acrylic acid.

$C_{12}H_{14}O_2$ or $C_6H_5 \cdot CH < \begin{smallmatrix} CH_3 \\ CH_3 \end{smallmatrix} \cdot CH=CH \cdot CO \cdot OH$. Obtained by

heating cumic aldehyde with sodium acetate and acetic anhydride. It is purified by repeated crystallization from alcohol. Cumenyl-acrylic acid, crystallized in white needles, melting at 158°, is soluble in alcohol and hot glacial acetic acid, but only slightly soluble in boiling water. When boiled it is decomposed into CO_2 and isopropyl-cinnamene; oxidized with chromic acid mixture, it yields a distillate of cumic aldehyde. Nitric acts on it, forming nitro-substitution compounds.

cumenyl-angelic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{18}O_2$ or $C_6H_5 \cdot CH < \begin{smallmatrix} CH_3 \\ CH_3 \end{smallmatrix} \cdot CH=CH \cdot CH_2 \cdot CO \cdot OH$. Obtained by heating cumic aldehyde with butyric anhydride and sodium butyrate. It is a crystalline substance, melting at 123°. Soluble in hot alcohol.

cumenyl-crotonic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{13}H_{16}O_2$ or $C_6H_5 \cdot CH < \begin{smallmatrix} CH_3 \\ CH_3 \end{smallmatrix} \cdot CH=CH \cdot CH_2 \cdot CO \cdot OH$. Obtained by heating cumic aldehyde with sodium acetate and three parts of propionic acid, and purified. It crystallizes from alcohol in nodular masses, from petroleum spirit in oblique prisms, and melts at 91°.

cū-mēn-ŷl-ām-lī-ne, s. [Eng. *cumenyl*; *amine*.] Also called CUMENYL UREA. [CUMYL-CARBAMIDE.]

cūm-frēy, ***cūm-for-y**, ***cūm-ār-īe**, s. [COMFREY.]

1. (*Of the form Cumfrie*): The daisy, *Bellis perennis*.

2. (*Of the other forms*): [COMFREY.]

"They gave them a decoction of cumfory to bouze."—*Str T. Browne: Tracts, No. 5.*

cūm-īc, a. [Lat. *cuminum*; Gr. *kuminon*=cumin, and Eng., &c., suff. -ic, from Lat. -icus; Gr. *ikos*.] Pertaining to or derived from cummin.

cumic acid, s.

Chem.: Cuminic acid; otherwise Cumylic acid, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, or $C_6H_{11} \cdot CO \cdot OH$ or $C_6H_4 \cdot \begin{smallmatrix} CH_3 \\ CO \cdot OH \end{smallmatrix}$. By dropping cumic aldehyde on fused potassium hydrate, hydrogen is liberated and cumate of potassium is formed; this salt is dissolved in water and decomposed by an acid; the cumic acid is deposited

and purified by crystallization from alcohol. It is also obtained by oxidizing cumic aldehyde with potassium permanganate. It forms colorless prismatic tables, which melt at 114° and boil at 250°. It is very slightly soluble in cold water, but easily soluble in alcohol and in ether. By oxidation with chromic acid mixture it yields terephthalic acid.

cumic aldehyde, s.

Chem.: Cuminic aldehyde, Cumyl hydride, or Cuminol.

$C_{10}H_{12}O$, or $C_6H_{11} \cdot CO \cdot H$, or $C_6H_4 \cdot \begin{smallmatrix} CH_3 \\ CH \cdot CO \cdot H \end{smallmatrix}$ Cumic

aldehyde occurs in the essential oil of cumin, on distilling which the cymene distils over first at 200° and afterward the cumic aldehyde. If the cumin oil is agitated with a concentrated solution of acid sodium sulphite it forms a crystalline compound with cumic aldehyde, which can be decomposed by potash. These compounds also occur in the volatile oil obtained from the seeds of water-henlock, *Cicuta virosa*. Cumic aldehyde is a colorless liquid, boiling at 230°. It should be distilled in an atmosphere of CO_2 . It oxidizes into cumic acid and a resinous substance; when heated with chromic acid mixture it yields terephthalic acid; when boiled with alcoholic potash it is converted into cuminate of potassium and cymylic alcohol.

cūm-īd-īc acid, a. [Eng. *cum(ene)*; Suff. -idic.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$, or $C_6H_5 \cdot \begin{smallmatrix} CH_3 \\ CH_3 \\ CO \cdot OH \\ CO \cdot OH \end{smallmatrix}$ An acid

formed along with cymylic acid, but it is not volatilized in a current of steam. It is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in ether, more soluble in boiling alcohol. It crystallizes in long transparent needles, on adding benzene to its alcoholic solution. At high temperatures it sublimes without fusion.

cūm-īd-lī-ne, s. [Gr. *kuminon*=cumin; *eidos*=form, appearance, and Eng. suff. -ine.]

Inorganic Chem.: Amido-cumene, $C_6H_{11}(NH_2)$, or $C_6H_4 \cdot \begin{smallmatrix} NH_2 \\ CH_3 \end{smallmatrix}$. Obtained by the reduction of nitro-cumol by alcoholic ammonium sulphide. Also by the distillation of amido-cumenic acid with baryta. It is purified by crystallizing the oxalate and precipitating by potash. It is a pale yellow refractive oil, having a peculiar smell and a burning taste, boiling at 225°. The name has been given to other compounds.

cūm-īn, s. [Lat. *cumin(um)*.] [CUMMIN.]**cumin oil**, s.

Chem.: A volatile oil obtained from the seeds of *Cuminum cyminum* by extraction with absolute alcohol and precipitation by water. It is a mixture of cuminal and cymene.

cūm-īn-ām-īde, s. [Eng. *cumin(ate)*; -amide.]

Inorganic Chemistry: Cumylamide $C_{10}H_{13}NO$, or $C_6H_{11} \cdot CO \cdot NH_2$. Obtained by the action of heat on cuminate of ammonium. It is a crystalline substance, sparingly soluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol and ether.

cūm-īn-āte, s. [Eng. *cumin(ic)*; -ate.] A salt of cumic or cuminic acid.

cūm-īn-īc, a. [CUMIC.]

cūm-īn-ī-dā, s. pl. [Lat. *cumin(um)*, and pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot.: A family of Umbelliferous plants. Type Cuminum (q. v.).

cūm-īn-ōl, s. [CUMIC ALDEHYDE.]

cū-mī-nūm, s. [Lat.] [CUMIN.]

Bot.: A genus of Umbelliferous plants, the typical one of the family Cuminidae.

There are both general and partial involucres, the latter one-sided; calyx five-toothed; fruit elongated, with five filiform ridges and four intermediate ones prominent and slightly prickly, with a vitta between each. The species are annuals with multifid leaves and pink or white flowers.

Cuminum cyminum is the Cummin or Cumin (q. v.).

***cūm-lŷ-cā-tion**, s. [A corruption of compli-

cation (q. v.).] A complication.

***cūm-mar**, s. [CUMBER, s.] Vexation, difficulty, entanglement.

cūm-mēr, s. [COMMERE, GAMMER.] A gossip, a female acquaintance, a midwife.

cūm-mīn, **cūm-īn**, s. [In Sw. *kummin*; Dan. *kommen*; Dut. *komijn*; Ger. *kummel*; Fr. *cumin*; Sp. & Ital. *comino*; Port. *cominho*; Lat. *cuminum*; Gr. *kuminon*, from Arab. *qamoun*=the name of the plant.] *Cuminum cyminum*: The common cummin or cummin. It is a dwarf plant, resembling fennel, and is cultivated in the south of Europe, Asia Minor, &c., for its seeds, which are hot and aromatic, and used like those of anise, caraway, &c. It is not used medicinally, but only in veterinary practice.

"When he hath made plain the face thereof, doth he not cast abroad the fitches, and scatter the cummin, . . ."
—*Isaiah xxviii. 25.*

¶ **The cummin of Scripture**: It is in New Testament Gr. *kuminon*, and in Heb. *kummon*, and is undoubtedly the plant described in this article (*Isaiah xxviii. 25-27*, Matt. *xxiii. 23*).

¶ (1) **Black cummin**: *Nigella sativa*, a ranunculaceous genus, the pungent seeds of which are used by the Afghans, who call them Scabdana, for the flavoring of curries.

(2) **Common cummin**: *Cuminum cyminum*. (Loudon.)

(3) **Sweet cummin**: The anise, *Pimpinella anisum*. Used as an aromatic and as a carminative for infants.

(4) **Wild cummin**: *Lagecia cuminoides*. (Loudon.)

cumin-seed, s. The seed of the cummin.

¶ Cumin-seed was used for attracting pigeons to inhabit a dovecot.

"He [the gamester] is only used by the master of the ordinaire, as men use cumin-seed, to replenish their culver-house."—*Critics Whims., p. 54.*

cūm-mīng, s. [From the verb *to come* (q. v.), said of malt.]

Brewing: A vessel for holding wort.

"Item, ane maskin fett—an kettle—twa gyle fates—an cummyng."—*Inventories, A. (1566), p. 174.*

cūm-mīng-tōn-īte, s. [Named from Cumington in Massachusetts, where it occurs.]

Min.: Two minerals—

(1) **Cumingtonite of Dewey**: A variety of Actinolite (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*). Iron-magnesia Amphibole (*Dana*). It is fibro-laminar, often radiated. The color gray to brown.

(2) **Cumingtonite of Rammelsberge**: A variety of Rhodonite. Dana arranges it with Photocite, which he ranks under his heading Carbonated Rhodonite.

cūm-mōck, s. [CAMMOCK.] A short staff with a crooked head.

"Until you on a cummock driddle,
A grey hair'd carle,
Burns: Epistle to Major Logan.

cūm-ō, in compos. [Eng., &c., *cum(ene)* (q. v.), and o connective.]

Chem.: Having cumene in its composition.

cumo-phenol, s.

Inorganic Chemistry: Also called Cumol. $C_9H_{12}O$, or $C_6H_4 \cdot \begin{smallmatrix} CH_3 \\ CO \cdot H \end{smallmatrix}$. Obtained by fusing potassium cumene sulphate with potash, acidifying the aqueous solution of the fused mass, dehydrating the crude oily product, and purifying it with fractional distillation. It crystallizes in colorless needles, melting at 61°.

cūm-ōl, s. [Eng. *cum(ene)*, and Lat. *ol(eum)*=oil.]

Chem.: A name which has been given to cumo-phenol, and also to cumene.

cūm-ō-nī-trīl, s. [Eng. *cumene*; *nitril*.]

Chemistry: $C_{10}H_{11}N$, or $C_9H_{11}CN$, or $C_6H_4 \cdot \begin{smallmatrix} CH_3 \\ CN \end{smallmatrix}$.

Also called Cumenyl cyanide. It is obtained by heating cuminate of ammonium; also by heating cyanogen bromide with cuminate of sodium, $CNBr \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot CO \cdot ONa = C_6H_4 \cdot CN + CO_2 + KBr$. Cumonitril is a colorless, strongly refractive, pleasant smelling liquid; it is slightly soluble in water.

cūm-ō-nī-trīl-ām-lī-ne, s. [Eng. *cumonitril*; -amine.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{10}(NH_2)N$, Amido-cumonitril. When cumonitril is added drop by drop to a cooked mixture of strong nitric and sulphuric acids, a crystalline nitro-cumonitril, $C_{10}H_9(NO_2)N$, is formed, which is dissolved in alcohol, and reduced by nascent hydrogen, from zinc and hydrochloric acid into cumonitrilamine. It is sparingly soluble in water, and crystallizes in large needles, which melt at 45°, and boils at 305°. It forms crystalline salts, which are mostly soluble in water and in alcohol.

cūm-ō-ŷl, s. [Eng. *cuminol*; -yl.]

Chem.: An aromatic monad radical ($C_9H_{11} \cdot CO$).



Cuminum.

1. Plant. 2. Flower.

bōll, bōy, pōut, jōwl; cat, gell, chorus, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, thīs; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tlan = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = shūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

cumoyl chloride, s.

Chemist.: Commonly called Cumyl chloride, $C_{10}H_{11}OCl$, or $C_6H_5CH_2COCl$. Obtained by the action of pentachloride of phosphorus, PCl_5 , on cumic acid. It is an oil, boiling at 230° . It is decomposed by water into hydrochloric acid and cumic acid.

cūm-ō-yī-lc, a. [Eng. cumoyl; -ic.]

cumoylic acid, s. [HYDROCINNAMIC ACID.]

cūm-shaw, s. [Chin. *kom-tsie*=a present.] A present or bonus; originally, that paid on vessels entering the port of Canton.

cūm-shaw, v. t. [CUMSHAW, s.] To make a present or bonus to.

cū-mu-lāte, v. t. [Lat. *cumulatus*, pa. par. of *cumulo*=to heap up; *cumulus*=a heap; Fr. *cumuler*.]

1. *Lit.*: To heap up or together, to accumulate.

2. *Fig.*: To bring together; to combine.

"All the extremes of worth and beauty that were cumulated in Camilla."—Shelton: *Translation of Don Quixote*, iv. 6.

***cū-mu-lā-tion, s.** [Lat. *cumulatio*, from *cumulus*, pa. par. of *cumulo*=to heap up.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of heaping up or together; an accumulation.

2. *Eng. Universities*: The taking of two degrees by accumulation (q. v.).

"For cumulation, I must needs profess I never liked it."—Archbishop Laud: *History of his Chancellorship at Oxford*, p. 17.

***cū-mu-lāt-ist, s.** [Eng. *cumulat(e)-ist*.] One who gathers, collects, or accumulates; an accumulator.

cū-mu-lāt-ive, a. [Fr. *cumulatif*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Consisting of parts heaped or accumulated together.

"As for knowledge which man receiveth by teaching, it is cumulative."—Bacon: *On Learning*.

II. Technically:

1. *Law*:

(1) Augmenting or increasing the same point.

(2) Applied to a legacy when the legatee is more than once benefited in the same will.

2. *Logic*: Specially applied to a series of arguments, each of which may be by itself weak, but which give in the whole a sum of which the strength is greater than that of its component parts taken separately.

"Whatever objections may be made to this or that particular fact, . . . on the whole, I consider that a cumulative argument rises from them, . . ."—Gladstone: *Relation of the State to the Church*, p. 23.

3. *Med.*: Specially applied to drugs which remain in the system some time without showing signs of action, and, after an interval, exert their influence suddenly; digitalis, or foxglove, being formerly considered a typical medicine of this kind, but since the days of Fothergill acquitted of the imputation, and rightly, too.

¶ (1) *Cumulative legacy*: [II. 1 (2).]

(2) *Cumulative remedy*:

Law: A second mode of procedure in addition to one already available. It is opposed to an alternative remedy, for in the latter case, though there are two remedies provided, one or other must be chosen; both cannot, as in the former case, be enforced.

(3) *Cumulative vote*:

In stock companies: An arrangement which, when several candidates present themselves, enables an elector to accumulate his votes upon the one whom he prefers, instead of compelling him to bestow them singly on more candidates than one. This is feasible only in those organizations in which the stockholder has one vote for each share of stock held by him.

cū-mu-lō, in compos. [Lat. *cumul(us)*=a heap, and *o* connective.]

cumulo-cirro-stratus, s.

Meteorol.: The same as the Nimbus or Rain-cloud.

cumulo-stratus, s.

Meteorol.: A cloud intermediate between the cumulus and the stratus. It tends to spread, settle down into a nimbus, and descend in rain.

***cū-mu-lōse, a.** [Formed as if from a Lat. *cumulosus*, from *cumulus*=a heap.] Full of heaps.

cū-mu-lūs (pl. cumuli), s. [Lat.=a heap, a pile.]

1. *Meteorol.*: One of the simplest forms of clouds. It consists of round masses like bales of wool or mountains heaped on mountains. It is more frequent in summer than in winter. In the former season they may often be seen in the morning, their tendency, however, being to become reduced in bulk or even vanish altogether before evening. If, on the other hand, they increase in number, especially if they become surmounted by cirrus clouds, rain or storm may be expected. (*Ganot*.)

2. *Anat.*: The name given by Von Baer to the thickened portion of a cellular layer in which the ovum is imbedded.

cūm'-yī, s. [Eng. *cum(ene)*; -yl.]

Chem.: An aromatic monad radical, having the formula C_6H_5 . This radical has been wrongly called cumoyl, but it corresponds to benzyl (C_6H_5) and not to benzoyl (C_6H_5CO).

cumyl chloride, s. [CUMOYL CHLORIDE.]

cūm'-yī'-am-ide, s. [CUMINAMIDE.]

cūm'-yī'-ene, s. [Eng. *cumyl*; suff. -ene (*Chem.*).] (See the compound.)

cumylene diamide, s.

Chem.: $C_6H_4N_2$, or $C_6H_{10}(NH_2)_2$. A crystalline base, obtained by distilling dinitrocumene with acetic acid and iron filings. It melts at 47° .

cūm'-yī'-ic, a. [Eng. *cumyl*; -ic.] Pertaining to cumyl; having cumyl in its composition.

cumylic acid, s.

Inorganic Chem.: $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, or $C_6H_5CH_2COOH$.

Obtained by oxidizing durenene (tetra-methyl-benzene, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_4$) with dilute nitric acid. It is separated from cumidic acid by distilling in a current of steam; is nearly insoluble in cold water; easily soluble in alcohol and ether, and crystallizes in needles, melting at 140° to 150° .

cūm'-yī'-ide, s. [Eng. *cumyl*; -ide.]

Chem.: Cumylide of potassium, $C_{10}H_{11}OK$. Produced by heating cumyl hydride with potassium.

***cun, *cunne, s.** [KIN.]

1. Race, family, kin.

"Seinte Katherine of noble cunne com."

St. Katherine, i.

2. Kind.

"Alles cunnes wilde dor."—O. Eng. *Homilies*, p. 79.

***cun, *cunnen, v. t. & i.** [A. S. *cunnian*; O. H. Ger. *cunnen*.]

A. *Trans.*: To taste, to try.

"They sall not than a cherrie cun,

That wald not enterpryse."

Cherrie and Sloe, st. 47.

B. *Intrans.*: To try.

"He wolde cunnen swa to bringnen inn hisse herte

Erthlike thingess lufe." Ormulum, 12, 137.

†cu-nāb-u-lā, s. [Lat. pl.=(1) a cradle, (2) birth, origin.]

Bibliog.: The existing copies of the first printed books; those dating in the generality of cases from the fifteenth century.

***cūnc-tā-tion, s.** [Lat. *cunctatio*, from *cunctor*=to delay.] Delay, procrastination, dilatoriness.

"... celerity should always be counterpoised with cunctation."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

***cūnc-tā-tive, a.** [Formed as if from a Lat. *cunctativus*, from *cunctatus*, pa. par. of *cunctor*.] Delaying, procrastinating, dilatory.

***cūnc-tā-tōr, s.** [Lat.] A delayer, a procrastinator; one who is cautiously slow.

"... unwilling to discourage such cunctators,"

—Hammond: *Fundam.*

The title was especially given to Quintus Fabius Maximus, who, when elected dictator of Rome after the fatal battle at Lake Trasymene, in B. C. 217, by a succession of skillful movements, marches, and countermarches, without ever coming to an engagement, greatly harassed the army of Hannibal.

***cūnd, v. t.** [CONDER.]

1. To give notice or intimation to; to guide by signal.

"They are directed by a balker or huer on the cliff, who, discerning the course of the pilchard, *cundeth*, as they call it, the master of each boat."—Carew: *Survey of Cornwall*.

2. To pilot or steer a ship; to con a vessel.

***cūn-dle, *cūn-dy, s.** [Prob. a corruption of Eng. *conduit* (q. v.).]

1. A sewer, a conduit; a channel for water, &c.

2. A grating in a road, a gully.

3. An apartment, a place for lodging.

***cūndle-hole, *cūndy-hole, s.** A conduit, as one across a road.

cūn-dū-rāng-ō, s. The name of a bark and wood of a species of vine found in Ecuador. It was formerly supposed to be a cure for cancer.

***cū-nē-ā, a.** [Lat. *cuneus*=a wedge.] Of or pertaining to a wedge; wedge-shaped.

cū-nē-āte, cū-nē-ā-tēd, a. [Lat. *cuneatus*=wedge-shaped, from *cuneus*=a wedge.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Wedge-shaped; made in the form of a wedge.

2. *Bot.* (chiefly of the form *cuneate*): Wedge-shaped, inversely triangular, with rounded angles, as the leaf of *Saxifraga tridentata*. (*Lindley*.) A cuneate leaf passes gradually at its base into the petiole.

cū-nē-āt-ic, a. [Lat. *cuneatus*=wedge-shaped, and Eng. &c., adj. suff. -ic.] Pertaining to what is wedge-shaped, spec. wedge-shaped letters. [CUNEIFORM.]

"... at the beginning of cuneatic decipherment."—Prof. Sayce, in *Bib. Arch. Soc. Trans.*, vol. iii. (1874), p. 465.

cū-nē-i-form, cū-ni-form, a. & s. [Fr. *cunéiforme*, from Lat. *cuneus*=a wedge, and *formus*=form.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Archæol.*: Wedge-shaped.

2. *Anat.*: In the same sense as 1. There are cuneiform bones of the head and others of the foot. There are also cuneiform cartilages of the larynx.

3. *Bot.*: The same as CUNEATE (q. v.).

B. As subst.: Cuneiform characters or writing (q. v.).

¶ (1) *Cuneiform characters*: Characters resembling a series of wedges or arrow heads, commonly found covering the surface of Ninevite sculptures. The first step toward the discovery of the cuneiform alphabet was taken by Prof. Grotefend as long ago as 1802. In a paper read during that year before the Royal Society of Göttingen, and published in the *Literary Gazette* of the same town, he announced that in examining Persian cuneiform he had succeeded in deciphering the names of Cyrus, Darius, Xerxes, and Hytaspes, and had thus obtained the true determination of nearly a third of the entire alphabet. English-speaking races were late in entering this field of inquiry, but they have since had very eminent students of cuneiform writing, such as Sir Henry Rawlinson, Mr. George Smith, of the British Museum, and others. The (*English*) *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, vol. x., and the first part of vol. xi. (the former published in 1846 and the latter in 1849), were entirely devoted to papers by Sir Henry Rawlinson on cuneiform writing. Adopting a classification which use had made extremely convenient, he divided the arrow-headed writing known to him into three classes—Babylonian, Median, and Persian. The first of these, which he also called Complicated Cuneiform, he further subdivided into Primitive Babylonian, Achaemenian Babylonian, Medo-Assyrian, Assyrian, and Elymæan. (*Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, vol. x., pp. 1-52.)

In 1874 Mr. George Smith spoke of the fact that the cuneiform system of writing was the invention of a race having a Turanian language totally different from the Semitic language of the Assyrians and Babylonians. (*Bib. Arch. Soc. Transact.*, vol. iii. (1874), p. 462.) The Turanian or Ural Altaic people referred to by Mr. George Smith were shown by Professor Sayce and others to be the Accadians who descended into Chaldea from the highlands to the east of the Euphrates. Professor Sayce considers that their language, only recently known, stands to the other Turanian tongues in the same relation that Sanscrit does to the Aryan family of languages. He traces the cuneiform inscriptions of Media to the Amardi, the Cassi or Kossseans, and the Anzanites or Susaites, all akin to the Accadian. (*Professor Sayce, in Bib. Archæol. Soc. Trans.*, vol. iii., pp. 465-485.)

The earliest deciphered cuneiform inscription may be placed about 2000 B. C.; the latest about the time of Alexander the Great, B. C. 336-323.

(2) *Cuneiform writing*: Writing in which the characters described under ¶ (1) are those employed. Every visitor to the Assyrian rooms in the British Museum, or to the Crystal Palace, is familiar with its appearance.

cu-nētte', s. [Fr.]

Fort.: A small ditch in the middle of a dry ditch, to drain the water off the place. (*Knight*.)

***cu-nic-u-lar, a.** [Lat. *cunæ*=a cradle.] Pertaining to the cradle or infancy; childish.

"In his cunicular days."—Anecdote of Lodowick Muggleton (1876). (*Davies*.)

cu-nic-u-lāte, a. [Lat. *cuniculus*=(1) a rabbit, (2) a rabbit-hole, a mine.]

Bot.: Pierced with a long passage open at one end, as the peduncle of *Tropeolum*.

***cu-nic-u-lōus, a.** [Lat. *cuniculus*=a rabbit.] Of or pertaining to rabbits.

cū-ni-form, a. [CUNEIFORM.]

***cūnig, *cūning, *cūnyng, s.** [CONING, CONY.] A rabbit.

"The con, the cuning, and the cat."

Cherrie and Sloe, st. 3.

cū-ni-lā, s. [Etyim. doubtful. "A Roman name applied by Linnaeus to this genus." (*Loudon*.) By some botanists it is supposed to be from *conus*=a cone, and by others to be from *Cunila*, the name of a town.]

Bot.: A genus of Lamiaceæ, the typical one of the family Cunilidæ (q. v.). The calyx is thirteennerved, the stamens two. An infusion of *Cunila mariana* is used in North America in slight fevers and colds, as is *C. microcephala* in Brazil.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fāll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

cū-nīl'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cunil(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-īdæ*.]
Bot.: A family of Lamiaceæ, tribe Satureæ, type *Cunila* (q. v.).

***cunner** (1), *s.* [CONNER.]

cūn-nēr (2), *s.* [Etym. unknown.] A kind of shell-fish less than an oyster, that sticks close to the rocks. (*Ainsworth*.)

***cunnes-man**, *s.* [KINSMAN.] A kinsman, a relation.

"His men made the deol ynough . . .
 And namliche his cunnesmen." *Beket*, 1656.

cūn-nīng, ***con-ning**, ***con-nyng**, ***con-nyngce**, ***cun-nand**, ***cun-nyng**, ***kun-nyng**, *a. & s.* [As adj., pr. par. of Mid. Eng. *cunnen*=to know; *A. S.* *cunnan*. As subst., from Icel. *kunnandi*=knowledge, from *kunna*=to know.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of persons:

1. In a good sense:

(1) Having knowledge, skill, or learning.

"A konyng man of lore." *William of Palerne*, 2,917.

(2) Skillful, dexterous.

"And he made in Jerusalem engines, invented by cunning men, . . ." *2 Chron.* xvi. 15.

(3) Precocious; roguish; interesting; as, we say of a sprightly little boy, "The cunning little rogue." (*U. S. Collog.*)

2. In a bad sense: Artful, crafty, sly, designing, shrewd, astute.

" . . . the supple and slippery consciences of cunning priests, . . ." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

II. Of things:

1. Made or wrought with skill and art, ingenious, curious.

"To devise cunning works, to work in gold, and in silver, and in brass." *Eccl.* xxxi. 4.

2. Artful, crafty, sly.

"With all the cunning manner of our flight,
 Determined of." *Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Ver.*, ii. 4.

B. As substantive:

1. (Originally): Skill (no bad sense being implied).

"If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning." *Psalms* cxxxvii. 6.

¶ As early as the time of Lord Bacon, the word was degenerating in meaning, owing to the fact, discreditable to human nature, that skill is often used to defraud those less highly gifted.

*2. A profession, a trade.

"Shame not these words

By putting on the cunning of a carper."

Shakesp.: Timon, iv. 3.

3. Art, craft, artfulness, artifice, shrewdness, williness.

"Cunning is the natural defense of the weak." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *cunning*, *crafty*, *subtle*, *sly*, and *wily*: "The *cunning* man shows his dexterity simply in concealing; this requires little more than reservedness and taciturnity; the *crafty* man goes farther; he shapes his words and actions so as to lull suspicion; hence it is that a child may be *cunning* but an old man will be *crafty*; a *subtle* man has more acuteness of invention than either . . . the *cunning* man looks only to the concealment of an immediate object; the *crafty* and the *subtle* man have a remote object; to conceal: thus men are *cunning* in their ordinary concerns; politicians are *crafty* or *subtle*; but the former is more so as to the end, and the latter as to the means. A man is *cunning* and *crafty* by deeds; he is *subtle* mostly by means of words alone, or words and actions combined. *Slyness* is a vulgar kind of *cunning*; the *sly* man goes cautiously and silently to work. *Witiness* is a species of *cunning* or *craft*, applicable only to cases of attack or defense." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cunning-man (or **woman**), *s.* A man (or woman) who pretends to tell fortunes, to teach how to recover stolen goods, &c.

"He sent him for a strong detachment

Of beadle, constable, and watchmen.

T'attach the cunning-man for plunder

Committed falsely on his lumber." *Butler: Hudibras*.

cunning-simple, *a.* Simple but with some artfulness.

"So innocent, so *cunning-simple*,

From beneath her gather'd wimple."

Tennyson: Lillian, ii. 17.

***cun-nin-gaire** ***cun-in-gar**, ***cun-nyn-garth**, *s.* [Prob. a corruption of Mid. Eng. *cuny-garthe*=a rabbit-warren: *cuny*=a rabbit, and *garth*=a garden, an inclosure. Cf. Sw. *kuningsgård*=a rabbit-warren.] A rabbit-warren.

"That na man tak cunnynys out of vtheris cunnyn-garthis." *Acts Ja. III.*, 1474 (ed. 1814), p. 107.

cūn-nīng-hām'-ī-ā, *s.* [Named after J. & A. Cunningham, botanists and travelers in New South Wales.]

Bot.: A genus of Pinaceæ, section Abietinæ. *Cunninghamia sinensis* is a handsome tree now introduced into northern temperate climates. It will grow in these climates in the open air, if protected in winter.

cūn-nīng-īŷ, ***con-ning-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *cunning*; *-ly*.]

1. Skillfully; with art or skill.

"A stately pallas built of squared bricks,"

Which cunningly was without mortar laid."

Spenser: F. Q., i. iv. 4.

2. In a cunning, artful, or crafty manner; artfully, slyly, wily, craftily.

"But, good my lord, do it so cunningly,

That my discovery be not aimed at."

Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Ver., iii. 1.

cūn-nīng-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *cunning*; *-ness*.] *Cunning*, art, artfulness, craft, wiliness.

"But mine is such a drench of balderdash,

Such a strange carded cunningness."

Beaumont & Fletcher: Tamer Tamed.

***cun-ny**, *s.* [CONY.]

***cunny-berry**, *s.* A rabbit-burrow; hence, a retreat, a refuge.

"He would fetch him out of his cunny-berry." *Sidney: Arcadia*, p. 277.

***cunny-catch**, *v. t.* [CONY-CATCH.]

"He will not suffer himself to be cunny-catcht." *S. Lennard: Of Wisdome*, bk. ii., ch. 1, § 4, p. 212 (1670).

cū-nō-nī-ā, *s.* [Named after John Christian Cuno, of Amsterdam, who in 1750 described his own garden in verse.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Cunoniaceæ. There are a five-parted deciduous calyx, five petals, ten stamens, two diverging styles, a conical two-celled capsule, separable into two many-celled carpels. *Cunonia capensis*, the White Cunonia, is the Rood Elze of the Dutch residents at the Cape of Good Hope. It is a small tree with opposite pinnate leaves and dense racemes of small white flowers.

cū-nō-nī-ā-ŷe-ā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cunoni(a)* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-acæ*.]

Bot.: Cunoniads. An order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Saxifragales. It consists of trees or shrubs with large interpetiolar stipules, a four or five-cleft nearly inferior calyx, petals four to five or none; stamens perigynous, definite, or indefinite; styles two; ovary two-celled, with two or many seeds; fruit two-celled, capsular, or indehiscent. The species are found at the Cape of Good Hope, in South America, the East Indies, and Australia. Lindley enumerated 22 genera, and estimated the known species at 100.

cū-nō-nī-āds, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cunoni(a)*, and Eng., &c., pl. suff. *-ads*.]

Bot.: The name given to the botanical order Cunoniaceæ (q. v.).

cūn-tēy-cūn-tēy, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Law: A kind of trial by an ordinary jury.

cūp, ***cop**, ***coppe**, ***coupe**, ***cowpe**, ***cupe**, ***cuppe**, *s.* [Lat. *cupa*=a cask, a vat; Dan. & Dut. *kop*; Sw. *kopp*; Sp. & Port. *copa*; Ital. *coppa*; Ger. *kopf*; Fr. *coupe*; Gr. *kupellon*=a cup.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

1. A small vessel for liquids used to drink from; a drinking-vessel.

"Thou shalt deliver Pharaoh's cup into his hand,"

"—*Genesis* xl. 13.

2. The quantity of liquor that may be contained in a cup; the contents of a cup.

"When the ava is ready, cups of it are handed about to those who do not join the song, . . ." *Cook: Voyages*, vol. vii., bk. v., ch. 8.

II. Figuratively:

1. Anything shaped like a cup; as, the cup of a flower, an acorn, &c.

"The cup was all fill'd, and the leaves were all wet."

Cowper: The Rose.

2. (Pl.): An entertainment; a drinking-bout, a carouse.

"Amidst his cups with fainting shiv'ring seiz'd."

Dryden: Persius.

*3. The portion or lot which one has to endure or enjoy.

" . . . can ye drink of the cup that I drink of? and be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with?" *—Mark* x. 38.

"My cup runneth over." *—Psalm* xliii. 5.

B. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: The calyx.

" . . . an acorn in its cup." *—Woodward: On Fossils*.

2. *Surg.*: A glass placed above a scarified place, to extract blood in cupping; a cupping-glass.

" . . . in applying of cups, the scarification ought to be made with crooked instruments." *—Arbuthnot*.

3. *Naut.*: The step of the capstan-spindle.

4. *Boilers*: One of a series of little domes attached to a boiler-plate and serving to extend the fire-surface.

5. *Eccles.*: The chalice used in the administration of the Holy Communion.

6. *Ch. Hist.*: The cup was first denied to the laity by the Council of Constance, by a decree issued on June 14, 1415. The Council of Basle in 1433 restored the cup to the Calixtines, and thus reconciled them to the Roman Pontiff. [CALIXTINES.]

¶ (1) *A cup too low*: With less than the ordinary allowance of wine or other stimulating liquor.

"To be sure I am what one calls a cup too low, but when thoroughly cleared I hope to feel fully equal to any business that may appear." *—Letter from George III. to Pitt, in Stanhope's Life of Pitt*, ii., App. 2.

(2) *Cup and can*: Familiar companions; boon companions.

"That you and he are cup and can." *—Swift*.

(3) *In one's cups*: Drinking; intoxicated.

" . . . reasoning, as one friend with another, by the fireside, or in our cups, . . ." *—Knolles: History of the Turks*.

cup-and-ball joint, *s.* A ball-and-socket joint.

cup-and-cone, *s.*

Metal.: An apparatus used for charging iron furnaces which are worked with clamped tops for collecting the waste gases.

cup-and-saucer, *s. & a.*

A. As substantive:

1. *Sing.*: In the literal sense.

2. *Pl. (cups and saucers)*: A child's name for acorns and the cups that contain them.

B. As adj.: Resembling a cup and saucer.

¶ *Cup-and-saucer limpet*: A popular name for the molluscons genus *Calyptrea*, given because a process like half a cup is in the interior of the limpet-like shell. [CALYPTREA.]

cup-flower, *s.* *Scyphanthus elegans*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cup-gall, *s.* A gall of a cup-like form found occasionally on oak leaves.

cup-goldlocks, *s.* *Trichomanes radicans*.

cup-lead, *s.* A long leaden weight with a cup-shaped cavity closed by a leather valve, used for deep-sea dredging.

cup-lichen, *s.* [So called from the form of the thallus.] *Scyphophorus pyxidatus*.

***cup-man**, *s.* A hard drinker; a boon companion.

cup-moss, *s.*

1. *Scyphophorus pyxidatus*.

2. *Lecanora tartarea*. Neither of the two is a genuine moss; but both are lichens.

"They find the red cup-moss where they climb."

Hemans: The Adopted Child.

cup-mushroom, *s.* A name given to various species of *Peziza*.

cup-plant, *s.* An American name for *Silphium perfoliatum*.

***cup-rose**, *s.* A name for the Poppy.

cup-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: Cyathiform, resembling a drinking-cup. Nearly the same as pitcher-shaped. Example, the limb of the corolla of *Symphytum*.

***cup-shotten**, *a.* Intoxicated; tipsy.

cups and ladles, *s. pl.* The husks of the acorn, from their resemblance to these utensils.

cup-valve, *s.*

Steam-engine:

1. A cup-shaped or conical valve, which is guided by a stem to and from its flaring seat.

2. A form of balance-valve which opens simultaneously on top and sides.

3. A valve formed by an inverted cup over the end of a pipe or opening.



Cup-lichen.

boil, **boy**, **pout**, **jowl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**, **ph** = **f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**. **-sion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-alious** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

cūp, *v. t.* [CUP, *s.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Trans.: To supply with cups—*i. e.*, with liquor.

"In thy vats our cares be drown'd;
With thy grapes our hairs be crown'd;
Cup us, till the world go round,
Cup us, till the world go round!"
Shaksp.: *Ant. and Cleop.*, ii. 7.

2. Intrans.: To drink.

"The former is not more thirsty after his cupping."—*Adams: Works*, i. 484.

II. Surg.: To bleed by means of a cupping-glass.

"Him the damn'd doctors and his friends immur'd,
They bled, they cupp'd, they purg'd; in short, they
cur'd."—*Pope: Satires*, vi. 193.

cu-pā-nī-a, *s.* [Named after Francis Cupani, an Italian monk and botanical author, who died in A. D. 1710.]

Bot.: A genus of hypogynous Exogens, order Sapindaceæ, tribe Sapindæ. It has a capsular dehiscent fruit; the flowers in racemes; calyx five-parted; petals five; stamens ten, inside a fleshy rim; style trifid. The species are found chiefly in South America, but also in other parts of the tropics. More than fifty are known. The succulent root of the Akee tree, *Cupania sapida*, sometimes called *Blighia sapida*, is eaten. Boiled down with sugar and cinnamon it is used also in diarrhoea. *C. cunninghami* is a large timber tree, growing in Australia.

cūp-beār-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *cup*, and *bearer*.]

1. Gen.: An attendant or official whose duty it is to hand round the wine to the guests.
"... his carrying away his son Ganymede to be his cupbearer."—*Broome*.

***2. Spec.:** An officer whose duty it was to taste the wine before handing it to his lord, thus guarding against poison.

"I was the king's cupbearer."—*Nehem.* i. 11.

cup-board (pron. cūb-bōrd), ***cup-borde**, ***cup-burde**, *s.* [Eng. *cup*, and Mid. Eng. *borde*=a table.] [BOARD, *s.*]

***1. A board, shelf, or buffet on which cups, &c., were placed.**

"Some trees are best for planchers, as deal; some for tables, cupboards, and desks, as walnut."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

2. A small case with shelves, on which plates, dishes, cups, &c., are placed; sometimes applied to a press without shelves; a wardrobe.

"Yet their wine and their victuals these curmudgeon-lubbards
Look up from my sight, in cellars and cupboards."—*Swift*.

3. A sideboard or piece of furniture for the display of plate.

¶ (1) Cupboard love: Interested love; that which has an eye to what can be gained by a pretense of love.

"A cupboard love is seldom true,
A love sincere is found in few."
Poor Robin. (Nares.)

(2) To cry cupboard: To call for or demand food.
"My belly began to cry cupboard."—*Swift: Polite Conv.*, ii.

***cupboard** (pr. cūb-bōrd), *v. t.* [CUPBOARD, *s.*]

To treasure or hoard up in a cupboard.

"Still cupboarding the viand, ..."

Shaksp.: *Coriolanus*, i. 1.

***cupboarded** (pr. cūb-bōrd-ēd), *pa. par. or a.* [CUPBOARD, *v.*]

***cupboardy** (pr. cūb-bōrd-y), *a.* [Eng. *cupboard*; -y.] Like a cupboard or press in size; diminutive.

"Lucy was glad to have her funny little cupboardy room all to herself."—*Miss Braddon: Weavers and West*, p. 815 (ed. 1877).

***cupe**, *s.* [A. S. *cypa*.] A basket.

"Yif I myght gadre eny scrappes of the releef of the twelf cupes."—*Trevisa*, i. 15.

cū-pel, ***cup-pel**, *s.* [Lat. *cupella*=a small vat or cask; dimin. of *cupa*=a vat, a cask.]

***1. Ord. Lang.:** A small cask, a firkin.

"Item, 4 cuppells of butter and cheese."—*Depred. on the Clan Campbell*, p. 112.

2. Assaying: A porous vessel, usually made of pulverized bone-ashes, and employed in assaying for separating the precious metals from their oxidizable alloys. Cupels are made in a mold with a die having a boss-like projection for forming the cavity for containing the specimens to be assayed. Cupels of bone-earth are described by the great Arabian chemist Djafar, who lived about A. D. 875. He was the discoverer of nitric acid and aqua regia. (Knight.)

"There be other bodies fixed, as we see in the stuff whereof cuppels are made, which they put into furnaces, upon which fire worketh not."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

cupel-dust, *s.* Powder used in the purifying of metals.

cupel-pyrometer, *s.* An alloy pyrometer which indicates the heat by incipient or total liquefaction. (Knight.)

tcū-pel, *v. t.* [CUPEL, *s.*] To purify or refine in a cupel.

"Alloys containing both silver and gold are cupelled with lead and a quantity of silver . . ."—*Graham: Chemistry* (2d ed.), vol. ii., p. 382.

cū-pēl-lā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *cupell(a)*, and Eng. suff. -ation.]

Assaying: The act or process of purifying or refining gold or silver by a cupel. An alloy of silver and lead is exposed to a red heat on the floor of a muffle, where a current of air plays over its surface. The lead is converted into the protoxide, melts, and runs off, leaving the refined silver. In assaying silver it is purified in a small cupel subjected to an oxidizing heated blast. This leaves it pure silver, the lead passing into the porous vessel. The assay of gold is more complex. The copper and other oxidizable metals are removed by cupellation with lead. A large excess of silver is then added to the alloy, which is rolled into a sheet called a cornet. The silver is dissolved out with nitric acid, which leaves the gold as a sponge. This is called parting. (Knight.)

"... refined by cupellation . . ."—*Babington: System of Mineralogy* (1799).

tcū-pel-liŋg, *pr. par., a & s.* [CUPEL, *v.*]

A. & B. As. pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Cupellation.

"... the quick melting down of ores, and cupelling of them, . . ."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. iii., p. 453.

cū-pēl-lō, *s.* [Lat. *cupella*.] A small furnace for assaying.

cūp-fūl, ***cupe-ful**, *s.* [Eng. *cup*, and *ful(l)*.] The quantity which a cup will hold.

cū-phē-a, *s.* [Gr. *kuphos*=curved, in reference to the form of the capsule.]

Bot.: A genus of perigynous Exogens, order Lythraceæ, tribe Lythreæ. The leaves are opposite; the flowers solitary; calyx tubular, inflated below, and gibbous or spermed at the base on the upper side; petals 6 or 0, unequal in size; ovary one to two-celled; ovules few; fruit an oblong capsule. Habitat chiefly tropical America. In Brazil a decoction of *Cuphea balsamona* is sometimes prescribed in intermittent fever.

cū-pīd, *s.* [Lat. *cupido*, from *cupio*=to desire.]

***1. Gen.:** The god of Love, generally represented as a beautiful naked boy, winged, blind, and armed with a bow and a quiver full of arrows, with which he transfixed the hearts of lovers, kindling desire in them. He was equivalent to, but not perfectly identical with, the *Erōs* of the Greeks. He was supposed to be the son of Mercury and Venus.

***2. To look for Cupide in the eyes:** A phrase expressive of the amorous gazing which lovers bestow upon each other.

cū-pīd-l-tŷ, *s.* [Fr. *cupide*, itel, from Lat. *cupiditas*, from *cupido*=desirous; *cupio*=to desire, to long for.]

***1. Love:** the affection over which Cupid presides.

"She calls her idle flame love—a cupidity which only was a something she knew not what to make of."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, vi. 179.

2. An eager or inordinate desire to possess something, especially wealth; covetousness, avarice.

***cup-meal**, ***cuppe-mele**, *adv.* [Eng. *cup*, and *meal*=a bit. Cf. *piecemeal*.] Cup by cup; by cups at a time.

"It cam in cuppemele."—*P. Ploverman*, 2,921.

cup-of-gold, *s.* The *eschscholtzia*, or California poppy.

"Strangers visiting California are attracted by the great splashes of gold that appear in the pasture lands and by the waysides. It is the *eschscholtzia* (*esch-scholtz-lā*), which is now the flower emblem of California. The appropriateness of this selection is seen in many ways. It is the wild wine-coblet of the state, suggestive, in color, of the orange and the precious metal. The Spaniards, indeed, called it *el copa de oro*—the cup of gold. In the month of October, 1816, the ship *Rurick* entered the Bay of San Francisco. The naturalist Adalbert von Chamisso was on the *Rurick* and named the poppy for his companion of the voyage, one Herr Eschscholtz. * * * This flower has a wide distribution. It is found from Oregon to the central highlands of Mexico, from Nevada and Arizona to the islands off the coast."—*London Illustrated News*.

cū-pō-lā, ***cu-po-lo**, ***cup-po-lā**, *s.* [Ital. *cupola*, a diminutive from Lat. *cupa*=a cup.]

1. Architecture:

(1) A lantern or small apartment on the summit of a dome.

(2) A spherical or spheroidal covering to a building or any part of it. (Knight.)

2. Metallurgy:

(1) A furnace for melting metals for casting. [CUPOLA-FURNACE.]

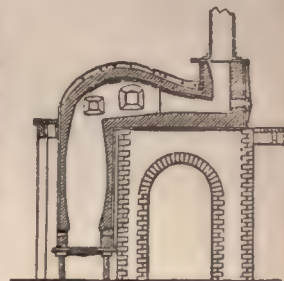
(2) A furnace for heating shot to be fired at ships and other inflammable objects. (Knight.)

3. Anat.: The dome-like extremity of the canal of the cochlea.

cupola-furnace, *s.*

Metal.: A furnace for melting iron in a foundry. The name is derived from a cupola or dome leading to the chimney,

which is now frequently omitted. A cupola of ordinary size may be thus described: At the base is a pedestal of brickwork 20 to 30 inches high, upon which stands a cast-iron cylinder from 30 to 40 inches diameter, and 5 to 8 feet high; this is lined with fire-clay, brick, or other refractory matter, which contracts its internal diameter some 18 or 24 inches. The furnace is open at the top for the escape of the flame and gases, and for the admission of the charge, consisting of pig-iron, waste or old metal, coke, and lime in due proportion. The lime acts as a flux, and much assists the fusion; chalk or oyster-shells are used where conveniently accessible. At the back of the furnace are several tuyere-holes, one above another, through which the air is urged by a blower. As the fluid metal collects below, the air is admitted at a higher aperture, and the lower blast-hole is stopped. The front of the furnace has a large opening at which clinkers, slag, and unconsumed fuel are removed when cleaning the furnace. This aperture is closed by a guard-plate, fixed on by staples attached to the iron case of the furnace. In the center of the guard-plate is the tapping-hole, which is closed during the melting by a ramming of sand. Some furnaces are made rectangular or cylindrical, with separate plates like staves, bound by hoops, so that the furnace may be taken down if the charge should accidentally become solidified therein. (Knight.)



Cupola-furnace.

cupola-ship, *s.*

Naut.: An iron-clad war vessel, low in the water, but having projecting above it a cupola or turret for firing. The first vessel of the kind constructed was designed by Captain Ericsson, and was called the "Monitor." It figured quite prominently in our late civil war, and worked a revolution in the construction of iron-clad war-ships. The idea had been previously discussed in England, and as a result the British Government afterward adopted



Cupola-ship.

it, and several of their ships are on the cupola or turret principle. The strong points about such vessels are—first, the difficulty of hitting them; secondly, the probability that, even if they be struck, the shot, impinging obliquely, will glance off without doing serious injury. The weak point is that, lying very low in the water, and being the reverse of buoyant, they may ship enough water by the funnel to founder at sea, as the "Monitor" itself ultimately did. A cupola-ship is called also a turret-ship.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ=ē; ey=ā. qu=kw.

cū-pō-laed, *cū-po-loed, a. [Eng. *cupola*; -ed.] Having a cupola.

"Opposite to this palace is a fair temple—cupolaed, compassed with walls, and open to the air."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 163.

cūp-pa, s. [Ety. unknown.]

Her.: One of the furs composed of any metal and color. Called also Potent-counter-potent (q. v.). (*Ogilvie*.)

cūpped, pa. par. or a. [CUP, v.]

**I. Ord. Lang.*: Intoxicated; in one's cups.

"All night with one that had bin shrieve I sup'd,
Well entertain'd I was, and halfe well cup'd."—*Taylor: Works*, 1650.

II. Technically:

1. *Surg.*: Bled by means of a cupping-glass.

2. *Medic.*: Depressed at the center; dished. The depression around the eye of a millstone is called the bosom. (*Knight*.)

cūp-pēr, s. [Eng. *cup*, v.; -er.] One who bleeds by means of a cupping-glass; a scarifier.

cūp-plīg, pr. par., a. & s. [CUP, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the Verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of drinking.

2. The act of bleeding with a cupping-glass; scarifying.

"Blistering, cupping, and bleeding, are seldom of use but to the idle and intemperate."—*Addison: Spectator*.

¶ Cupping was known to Hippocrates. It was practiced a good deal in the second decade of the nineteenth century, but has since gone into disuse, as blood-letting in all forms has done.

cupping-glass, s.

Surg.: A glass vessel resembling a cup, used in the operation of cupping. It is first heated, by which means the included air becomes rarefied. It is then applied to the skin, and as the heated air becomes cooler it produces a partial vacuum, by which means the skin and integuments are drawn into the cupping-glass. There are several varieties of cupping-glasses; in some cases the air is exhausted by means of a syringe. Dry cupping is the application of air-exhausted cups to an unscarified place to excite the part, and on an extended scale is known as a depurator (q. v.).

"A bubo, in this case, ought to be drawn outward by cupping-glasses, and brought to suppuration."—*Wiseman*.

***cupping-house, s.** A tavern.

"A cupping-house, a vaulting-house, a gaming-house."—*Adams: Works*, I. 271.

cū-prē-līnē, s. [Lat. *cupre(us)*=of copper, and Eng., &c., suff. -ine.]

Min.: The same as COPPER-GLANCE (*Brit. Mus. Catal.*). The same as CHALCOCITE, of which copper-glance is made a synonym. (*Dana*.) Breithaupt considered it a distinct species, but his views have not been accepted.

cū-prē-ōūs, a. [Lat. *cupreus*=of copper, from *cuprum*=copper.] Containing more or less of copper, coppery. [CUPROUS.]

¶ (1) *Cupreous anglesite*:

Min.: The same as LINARITE (q. v.).

(2) *Cupreous idocrase*:

Min.: The same as CYPRINE.

(3) *Cupreous manganese*:

Min.: The same as LAMPADITE (q. v.).

cū-prēs-sō-crī-nī-tēs, s. pl. [Lat. *cupress(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -ae.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Pinaceæ. It is characterized by erect ovules and spheroidal pollen. It is sometimes called also Cupressinæ.

cū-prēs-sī-nēs, s. pl. [Lat. *cupress(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.] The same as CUPRESSÆ (q. v.).

cū-prēs-sī-nī-tēs, s. [Lat. *cupressin(a)* (q. v.), and Lat., &c., suff. -ites.]

Palæont.-botany: A genus of fossil plants from the London clay of Sheppey, which is of Eocene age. Bowerbank described thirteen species.

cū-prēs-sīte, s. [Lat. *cupress(us)* (q. v.), and Eng., &c., suff. -ite (*Palæont.*) (q. v.).]

Palæont.-botany: Plant remains from the Trias to the Wealden, resembling the genus *Cupressus*, but not proved to be of that actual genus.

cū-prēs-sō-crī-nī-dēs, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cupressocrin(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Palæont.: A family of Crinoidea with a cup-shaped calyx, the center of its base being supported by the expanded uppermost joint of the column, surrounded by five basals, carrying five large radials and five smaller plates, these latter giving origin to the five arms. Known range in time, from the Devonian to the Carboniferous. Type, *Cupressocrinus* (q. v.).

***cū-prēs-sō-crī-nī-tēs, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *cupressocrin(us)*, and Lat., &c., suff. -ites.] The same as CUPRESSOCRINUS (q. v.).]

cū-prēs-sō-crī-nūs, s. [Lat. *cupress(us)*; o connective, and Lat. *crinon*; Gr. *krinon*=a lily, specially Orange Lily (q. v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Crinoidea, the typical one of the family Cupressocrinidae (q. v.). It occurs in the Devonian rocks.

cū-prēs-sūs, s. [Lat.=the cypress; Gr. *kyparissos*, of the same meaning.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Gymnogens, order Pinaceæ, sub-order Cupressæ, of which latter it is the type. The leaves are reduced to mere scales; the cones consist of peltate woody bracts; the seeds are small and angular, several in each bract; the fruit is like that of the juniper, but much larger. *Cupressus sempervirens* is the Common Cypress. [CYPRESS.] There are other species.

2. *Palæont.-botany*: The genus *Cupressus* is believed to have been found fossil in the Cretaceous rocks of this country.

cū-prīc, a. [Lat. *cupr(um)*=copper, and Eng. suff. -ic.] Having copper in its composition. Each molecule of the substance contains one atom of copper.

cupric acetate, s.

Chem.: ($\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{O}$)₂Cu. It is prepared by dissolving verdigris in hot acetic acid and allowing the filtered solution to cool. It forms dark-green crystals, which dissolve in fourteen parts of cold, and in five parts of boiling, water.

cupric carbonate, s.

Chem.: A green, basic carbonate, $\text{CuCO}_3\cdot\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ is obtained when sodium carbonate is added to a hot solution of cupric sulphate. It is used as a pigment, called verditer.

cupric chloride, s.

Chem.: CuCl_2 . Obtained by burning copper filings in an excess of chlorine gas. It is a brown-colored, deliquescent, powder. When cupric oxide or cupric carbonate is dissolved in hydrochloric acid, and the solution evaporated, green needles, deliquescent crystals, $\text{CuCl}_2\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, are found. It forms double salts. If the green needles are dried in a vacuum over sulphuric acid, they become pale blue. Cupric chloride is soluble in alcohol, the solution burning with a green flame.

cupric nitrate, s.

Chem.: Nitrate of copper, $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Obtained by dissolving copper in nitric acid; it is a blue, deliquescent salt, crystallizing in rhombic prisms, which are very soluble in water. If a few crystals of cupric nitrate be wrapped up in tinfoil, they convert it into stannic oxide, the metal taking fire.

cupric oxide, s.

Chem.: CuO . Monoxide of copper, black oxide of copper, is obtained by heating the metal to redness in the air, or in oxygen. Cupric salts, mixed with potassium hydrate give a pale blue precipitate of cupric hydrate, $\text{Cu}(\text{HO})_2$, which, on boiling in water, is converted into black cupric oxide. Cupric oxide forms salts. Cupric oxide is soluble in ammonia, also in oils and fats. Cupric oxide is used in organic ultimate analysis (q. v.); the substance is powdered and mixed with the oxide, which must first be carefully dried, as it is hygroscopic. The mixture is then burnt, carbonic acid and water are formed, and the copper oxide is reduced. Cupric oxide gives a green color to glass.

cupric sulphate, s.

1. *Chem.*: $\text{CuSO}_4\cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Sulphate of copper, blue vitriol, *Cupri sulphas* of the Pharmacopœia. Sulphate of copper is obtained by boiling copper with sulphuric acid, or by heating copper with sulphur, which forms cuprous sulphide; this, when oxidized, yields cupric sulphate and oxide; this is thrown into dilute sulphuric acid and allowed to crystallize. Cupric sulphate crystallizes in large blue, triclinic prisms, soluble in four parts of cold, and in two parts of boiling, water. When heated to 100°, it loses four molecules of water, and the remaining molecule at about 200°. The anhydrous salt readily absorbs water, and is used to remove water from alcohol. It is insoluble in absolute alcohol. Cupric sulphate dissolves in hydrochloric acid, forming cupric chloride. The anhydrous salt absorbs the vapor of hydrochloric acid. Cupric sulphate, at high temperatures, gives off SO_2 and O_2 , and yields cupric oxide. Cupric sulphate forms double salts with sulphates of potassium and ammonium. Sulphate of copper is used in calico-printing.

2. *Phar.*: *Cupri sulphas* is given in small doses as an astringent or tonic, in large doses (five grains) as an emetic. It is used in cases of obstinate diarrhœa and dysentery, also in cases of chorea and epilepsy. Externally, it is used to dress ulcers,

&c. Sulphate of copper is used to prevent smut in corn, and has been employed to prevent dry-rot in timber.

cupric sulphide, s.

Chem.: Sulphide of copper. CuS occurs native. It is precipitated as a dark-brown powder when H_2S gas is passed through a solution of a cupric salt. Precipitated sulphide of copper is soluble in nitric acid, also in potassium cyanide; it is insoluble in KHS , and only slightly soluble in $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}_2$, yellow ammonium sulphide.

cū-prīf-ēr-ōūs, a. [Lat. *cuprum*=copper; *fero*=to bear; and Eng. suff. -ous.] Copper-bearing; bearing copper.

"... the whole cupriferous district of North Wales."—*Sir H. Delabèche: Elements of Geology*.

***cūp-rite (1), s.** [Eng. *cup*, and *rite*.] A libation.

***cū-prite (2), s.** [Lat. *cupr(um)*=copper, and suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: An isometric mineral with octohedral cleavage. Hardness, 3.5-4; specific gravity, 5.3-5.6; luster adamantine to earthy; color red, streak shining brownish-red. It is subtransparent to subtranslucent, and in texture brittle. Composition: Oxide of copper, 11.2; copper, 88.8=100. There are three varieties:—(1) Ordinary Cuprite, crystallized or massive, (2) Chalcotrichite (q. v.), and (3) Earthy Cuprite, or Tile Ore. Found in Cornwall, in Devonshire, near Tavistock in England; near Lyons, in France; as well as in South Australia and South America. (*Dana*.)

cūp-rōid, a. & s. [Lat. *cuprum*=copper, and Gr. *eidos*=form, appearance.]

A. As adj.: Resembling copper.

B. As substantive:

Crystallog.: A crystal of the tetrahedral type, with twelve equal angles.

cū-prō-plūm-bite, s. [Lat. *cuprum*=copper; *plumbum*=lead, and suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: *Dana* considers this not a proper species, but only a mixture of galenite and chalcocite.

cū-prō-schēel-ite, s. [Lat. *cuprum*=copper, and Eng., &c., suff. -ite (q. v.).]

Min.: A crystalline granular mineral of vitreous luster, green color, and light greenish-gray streak; its hardness, 4.5-5. Composition: Tungstic acid, 78.43; oxide of copper, 8.95; lime, 12.62=100. Found in Lower California. (*Dana*.)

cū-prō-sō-vīn-īl, s. [Mod. Lat. *cuprosus*=full of copper; o connective; *vīnum*=wine; and Eng., &c., suff. -yl (*Chem.*) (q. v.).] Etymologically viewed, it signifies copper and wine, copper wine, or wine of copper.

cuprosvinyl oxide, s.

Chem.: $\text{C}_4(\text{Cu}_2)_2\cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$. A red precipitate, obtained by passing ethine (acetylene) C_2H_2 into an ammoniacal solution of cuprous chloride. This compound yields ethene C_2H_4 when heated with zinc and dilute ammonia.

cū-prōūs, a. [Lat. *cupr(um)*=copper, and Eng. suff. -ous.] Having a considerable quantity of copper in its composition. Each molecule of the substance contains two atoms of copper which are united to each other by a pair of bonds ($\text{Cu}-\text{Cu}$).

cuprous chloride, s.

Chemistry: Subchloride of copper, Cu_2Cl_2 or $(\text{Cl}-\text{Cu}-\text{Cu}-\text{Cl})$. A white crystalline powder, insoluble in water, obtained by the action of reducing agents on cupric chloride; also by burning copper in chlorine gas, or by distilling copper with mercuric chloride. Its ammoniacal solution absorbs oxygen from the air, and turns blue.

cuprous iodide, s.

Chem.: Cu_2I_2 . Subiodide of copper is a white insoluble powder, obtained by heating copper with iodine, or by adding an iodide to a mixture of cupric sulphate and ferrous sulphate. $2\text{KI} + 2\text{CuSO}_4 + 2\text{FeSO}_4 = \text{Cu}_2\text{I}_2 + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$. This reaction is used to detect iodine in the presence of chlorides and bromides.

cuprous oxide, s.

Chem.: Cu_2O or $\frac{\text{Cu}}{2}\text{O}$, red oxide of copper, suboxide of copper. Obtained by heating a cupric salt with sugar and excess of caustic potash. It is a bright red powder, soluble in ammonia, forming a colorless solution, which absorbs oxygen when exposed to the air, and turns blue. Cuprous oxide is soluble in hydrochloric acid, forming cuprous chloride. Nitric acid dissolves it, forming cupric nitrate, $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$. It is used to give a ruby red color to glass. Cuprous oxide dissolves in smelted copper rendering it brittle; it is then called dry copper.

cuprous sulphide, s.

Chem.: Cu_2S , or $\frac{\text{Cu}}{2}\text{S}$. A dark gray fusible powder, formed by heating three parts of sulphur and eight parts of copper, also by rubbing finely-divided copper with sulphur in a mortar, and by

ball, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn. -tīon, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cleous, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

heating copper in sulphur vapor. When heated with cupric oxide it forms sulphur dioxide and metallic copper, $\text{Cu}_2\text{S} + 2\text{CuO} = \text{SO}_2 + 4\text{Cu}$. The fine metal obtained in copper smelting is chiefly cuprous sulphide.

cū-pu-lā, s. [Lat.=a little tub or cask, dimin. of *cupa*=a tub or cask.] The same as **CUPULE** (q. v.).

cupula-shaped, a.

Bot.: Slightly concave, with a nearly entire margin, as the calyx of citrus, or the cup of an acorn. The same as **CUPULIFORM**.

cū-pu-lar, a. [**CUPULA**.] Having as an inflorescence a cupula; tub-shaped, cask-shaped.

"It only differs from the true *Dacrydia* in wanting the cupular disk of the fruit."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 407 (1881), p. 503.

cū-pu-lāte, a. [Lat. *cupu(la)* (q. v.), and Eng., &c., suff. -ate.]

Bot.: The same as **CUPULAR** (q. v.).

cū-pule, cū-pu-lā, s. [**CUPULA**.]

Botany:

1. A kind of inflorescence consisting of a cup formed by bracts cohering by their bases. In the oak the cupule is woody, entire, and scaly, with undulated bracts; in the beech it forms a sort of coriaceous, valvular, spurious pericarp; in the hazelnut it is foliaceous and lacerated; and in the hornbeam it takes the form of a lobed bract.

2. A cup-like body existing in *Poziza* and some other Fungals.

cū-pu-lif-ēr-ēs, s. pl. [Lat. *cupula*, in the botanical sense, and *fero*=to bear.]

Bot.: The name given in A. D. 1808 by Richard, and subsequently by various other botanists, to the order of diclinous Exogens termed by Mirbel, Lindley, &c., *Corylaceae*. They are so called from possessing a cupule which takes the form of a bony or coriaceous one-celled nut, more or less inclosed in an involucre. [*CORYLACEAE*, *MASTWORTS*.]

cū-pu-lif-ēr-ōis, a. [Lat. *cupula*, i connective, *fero*=to bear, and Eng., &c., suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Bearing a cupule or cupules; pertaining to the botanical order Cupuliferae.

cū-pu-lif-ōm, a. [Lat. *cupula* in the botanical sense, and *forma*=form.]

Bot.: The same as **CUPULA-SHAPED** (q. v.).

cūr; s. [Sw. dial. *kurre* = a dog; Dut. *korre* = a watchdog.]

1. **Lit.**: A degenerate, worthless, or cowardly dog.

"Flies, as before some mountain lion's ire
The village *curs* and trembling swains retire."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xvii. 69, 70.

2. **Fig.**: Used as a term of contempt and reproach to a man.

"You common cry of *curs*! whose breath I hate,"
Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*, iii. 3.

cūr-a-bīl-i-tŷ, a. [Fr. *curabilité*.] The quality of being curable; curableness.

cūr-a-ble, a. [Fr. *curable*.]

1. Capable of being cured; that may be healed or cured.

"... differs from all other curable diseases, ..."
—Harvey.

2. **Curative.**

"Retaining a curable virtue against all diseases."—*Sandys: Travels*, bk. iii., p. 174.

cūr-a-ble-nēs, s. [Eng. *curable*; -ness.] The quality of being curable; capability or possibility of being healed or cured.

cūr-a-çōa, s. [Named from Curaçoa, or Curaçao, an island in the Caribbean Sea, near the coast of Venezuela, where the liquor so called was first made.] A liquor made of brandy with orange-peel and sugar, and a little cinnamon.

"It pleased me to think at a house that you know
Were such good mutton cutlets and strong curaçoa."
Moore: *Twopenny Post-Bag*.

cūr-a-çŷ, s. [Eng. *curate*; -cy.]

1. The office or employment of a curate; curateship.

"They get into orders as soon as they can, and, if they be very fortunate, arrive in time to a curacy here in town."
—Swift.

2. **Guardianship, curateship.**

"By way of curacy and protectorship."—*North: Exam.*, p. 260.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

cūr-age, cūr-a-gle, cul-ra-ge (age as Ig), s. [**CURAGE**.] A plant, *Polygonum hydropiper*. (*Hollyband: Dictionary*, A. D. 1393.) (*Britten & Holland*.)

cūr-ā-nā, s. [A Guiana word (?)]

Timber traffic: The cedar wood of Guiana, *Iceia altissima*. [**CEDAR-WOOD**.]

cū-rār-I, cū-rā-rā, *ourari, curare, urari, woorara, woorali, *wourali, s. [A Guiana Indian word. In Fr. *curare*.]

Chem.: A resinous substance used by the Indians of South America for poisoning their arrows, said to be the aqueous extract of a climbing plant belonging to the genus *Strychnos*. It is a brown-black, shining, brittle, resinous mass, almost wholly soluble in water. It has a bitter taste, and burns with a yellowish-red flame, giving off disagreeable smelling vapors. It contains an alkaloid, curarine (q. v.). It is a deadly poison when introduced into the blood through a wound. It acts on the motor nerves, arresting their functions, while the sensorial nerves retain their activity. Death ensues from paralysis of the respiratory organs. Chlorine and bromine decompose curara and neutralize its poisonous action. Curara is said to contain no strychnine, and taken into the stomach, as it must be when game killed by the poisoned arrows is eaten, it produces no ill effects. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

cū-ra-rine, s. [Fr. *curarine*, from *curari* (q. v.).]

Chem.: $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{15}\text{N}$. Curarine is obtained from curara resin. When pure it crystallizes in four-sided prisms. It is very soluble in water and alcohol, but is insoluble in anhydrous ether and in benzene. It forms crystalline salts. It is very poisonous, like curara. It gives a blue color with potassium dichromate and sulphuric acid. Curarine can be separated from strychnine by its insolubility in benzene.

cū-ras-sōw, s. [An American word (?)] The name given to a

large Gallinaceous Bird, *Craz alector*, more fully denominated in English the Crested Curassow. The upper parts are deep black, with a glow of green on various parts; the lower parts dull white, a color found also on the lower tail coverts. The Curassow is found in flocks in the forests of Mexico, Guiana, and Brazil. Its nest is composed of branches interlaced with the stalks of herbaceous plants, and lined with leaves; the eggs five, six, or eight.

"The sternum of *Columba coronata* resembles that of the curassow."—*Owen: Anat. of Vertebrates*, ch. xiii.

1. **Crested curassow**: [**CURASSOW**.]

(2) **Red curassow**: *Craz rubra*.

(3) **Red-knobbed curassow**: *Craz Yarellii*.

***curate** (1), ***curat** (1), ***curats**, ***curiet, s.** [**CURASS**.] A curass.

"His shield, his helmet, and his curats bare."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. v. 8.

cūr-ate (2), ***cū-rat** (2), s. [Low Lat. *curatus* = one who is charged with the cura-i. e., with the cure or care of souls. In Ital. *curato*; Fr. *curé*.]

[**CURE**.]

Ecclesiol. & Ord. Lang.: The designation of an ecclesiastical functionary in the Church of England, whose position and functions have much varied in bygone times. The following have been the chief changes:

I. **Formerly**:

1. **Originally (in a general sense)**: Any one having cure of souls and of rank inferior to a bishop.

"Curate, a parson or vicar, one that serves a cure, or has the charge of souls in a parish."—*Phillips: The New World of Words*. (Trench.)

2. This meaning has left traces in the Liturgy, where prayer is made for "bishops, curates, and all congregations committed to their charge." When in Scotland during the period immediately preceding the revolution of 1688 episcopally ordained parochial incumbents existed, the people called them "curates," which was simply a survival of the original use of the word.

"About two hundred curates—so the episcopal parish priests were called—were expelled."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. **Next (in more special senses)**:

(1) An incumbent of a parochial church in which no arrangement was ever come to for the ordination of a vicar.

(2) The incumbent of a chapel founded after the parochial arrangement had been completed, and which consequently had not the privileges of a parish church.

3. The last two types of curates held perpetual curacies, and when a perpetual curacy is now held, the explanation of it is that given under 2 (1) or (2). [**PERPETUAL CURACY**.]

II. **Now**: The assistant to a rector or vicar; a minister temporarily officiating in the church instead of the proper incumbent.

1. **Perpetual curate**:

Ecclesiol. & Ord. Lang.: One holding a perpetual curacy; a curate not appointed by an incumbent as his assistant or removable at the pleasure of the former, but holding an unended or badly-endowed non-parochial charge. [**CURATE**, I. 2 (1), (2).]

cūr-a-tēl-lā, s. [From Gr. *kourenō*=to be a barber, *kourenus*=a barber, *keirō*=to shave, in allusion to the polishing effects of the leaves of one species. (See def.)]

Bot.: A genus of Dilleniaceae belonging to the tribe Delimeae. *Curatella Sanbaiba* is astringent. It is used in Brazil as a wash for wounds, and also for tanning purposes. The rough leaves of *C. americana* are used in Guiana for polishing.

***cūr-ate-ship, s.** [Eng. *curate*, and *ship*.] The office of a curate; curacy.

***cūr-at-ēs, s.** [Eng. *curat(e)*; -ess.] The wife of a curate.

"A curatess would be sure to get the better of me."—*Trollope: Barchester Towers*, ch. xxi.

***cūr-a-tion, *cūr-a-çion, s.** [Lat. *curatio*, from *curator*, pa. par. of *curo*=to take care of.] Cure, remedy, healing.

"... so vnskilful an opinion
That of thy wo nis no curacion."
Chaucer: *Troilus*, i. (Rich.)

cūr-a-tive, a. [Fr. *curatif*; Ital. *curativo*.] Relating to the curing or healing of diseases; tending to cure.

"There may be taken proper useful indications, both preservative and curative, from the qualities of the air."—*Arbuthnot*.

cūr-ā-tōr (Scotch), cūr-a-tōr, s. [Lat., from *curatus*, pa. par. of *curo*=to take care; Fr. *curateur*.]

I. **Ord. Lang.**: A person who has the care and superintendence of anything, as of a public library, a museum, a gallery of pictures, &c.

"... the society shall much stand in need of a curator of experiments."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 147.

II. **Scots Law**:

1. A trustee for the carrying out of any purpose.

"The patronage ... was transferred to seven curators."—*Chambers: Encyclop.*

2. A guardian; a person duly appointed to manage the estate of any one who is not legally competent to manage it himself, as a minor, a lunatic.

"A minor cannot appear as a defendant in court, but by his guardian and curator."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

cūr-ā-tōr-ship, s. [Eng. *curator*; -ship.] The office of a curator. (*Ogilvie*.)

***cūr-ā-trix, s.** [Lat.]

1. A woman who cures or heals.

"That nature of Hippocrates, that is the curatrix of diseases."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 167.

2. A female curator.

cūrb, s. [**CURB**, v.]

A. **Ordinary Language**:

I. **Literally**:

1. In the same sense as B. 1.

"That trot became a gallop soon,
In spite of curb and rein."
Couper: *John Gilpin*.

2. In the same sense as B. 2.

II. **Fig.**: Anything which restrains or checks; a restraint, a check.

"... the curb of conscience snapped."
Couper: *Task*, ii. 571.

B. **Technically**:

1. **Harness**: A chain or strap behind the jaw of a horse, connected at its ends to the rings on the upper ends of the branches of a stiff-bit, and forming a fulcrum for the branches, which act as a lever. [**CURB-BIT**.]

2. **Paving**: The edge-stone of a sidewalk, or trot-toir; the kerb.

3. **Hydraulic Engineering**:

(1) A stoned or boarded structure around a well, to keep back the surrounding earth. Iron curbs are

constructed of boiler-iron or of cast-iron segments bolted together, rings being added at the top as the structure descends.

(2) A boarded structure to contain concrete, which hardens and acts as a pier or foundation.

(3) The outer casing-wheel of a turbine. It is a cylinder inserted into the floor of the forebay, inclosing the wheel which rotates within.

(4) A curved shrouding which confines the water against the floats or buckets of a Scoop-wheel or Breast-wheel (q. v.).

(5) The inclosure which leads water from a forebay to a water-wheel. Also called a Mantle.

4. Carpentry:

(1) The wall-plate at the springing of a dome.

(2) The circular plate at the top of a dome into which the ribs are framed.

(3) The wall-plate on the top of the permanent portion of a wind-mill, on which the cap rotates as the wind veers.

5. *Soap Manuf., &c.*: An inclined circular plate around the margin of a soap or salt kettle, to return what boils over.

6. *Civil Engin.*: A breast-wall or retaining wall to hold up a bank of earth.

7. *Farr.*: (For definition see extract.)

"There are often injuries to particular parts of the hock-joint. *Curb* is an affection of this kind. It is an enlargement at the back of the hock, three or four inches below its point. . . . It is either a strain of the ring-like ligament which binds the tendons in their place, or of the sheath of the tendons; oftener, however, of the ligament than of the sheath. Any sudden action of the limb of more than usual violence may produce it, and therefore horses are found to 'throw out curbs' after a hardly-contested race, an extraordinary leap, a severe gallop over heavy ground, or a sudden check in the gallop. . . . Curbs are generally accompanied by considerable lameness at their first appearance, but the swelling is not always great. They are best detected by observing the leg sideway."—*Youatt: The Horse*, p. 359.

curb-beam, *s.* A beam of a wooden bridge to confine the road material.

curb-bit, *s.*

Harness: A stiff-bit having branches by which a leverage is obtained upon the jaws of a horse. The lower end has rings or loops for the reins, and the upper end has loops for the curb-chain and the check-straps of the head-stall. The curb-chain has usually twisted links, is held fast by one end to the loop of the off branch, and is hooked to the loop of the near branch. It forms the fulcrum for the leverage of the branches. [*BIT.*] (*Knight.*)

curb-pins, *s. pl.*

Horol.: The pins on the lever of a watch-regulator which embrace the hair-spring of the balance and regulate its vibrations.

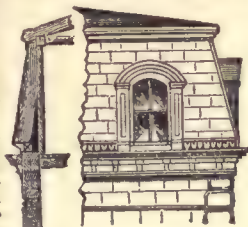
curb-plate, *s.*

Arch.: The wall-plate of a circular or elliptical dome or roof.

curb-roof, *s.*

Arch.: A roof with canted slopes; having two sets of rafters with different inclinations. Otherwise called a Mansard roof, after the French architect who frequently adopted it; or a gambrel-roof, from its crooked shape, like the hind leg of a horse.

curb-stone, *s.* A stone laid along the edge of a foot-path next the roadway, to keep up the material of the path, and to prevent vehicles from running on to it; a kerb-stone. [*CURB*, B. 2.]



Curb-roof.

cūrb, ***courb**, ***curbe**, *v. f. & i.* [*Fr. courber*=to bend, to bow; *Lat. curvo*, from *curvus*=curved, bent.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

*1. To bend, to curve.

"Though the course of the sun be curbed between the tropics, . . ."—*Ray.*

2. To restrain or to keep in check with a curb.

"Part *curb* their fiery steeds, or shun the goal With rapid wheels, or fronted brigades form."—*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 531, 532.

3. To strengthen, confine, or maintain the shape of anything with a curb.

"The well at Southampton was curbed in this way."—*Knight: Pract. Dict. of Mechanics.*

II. Figuratively:

1. To restrain, guide, or keep in check; to keep back.

"Perhaps he had spurred his party till he could no longer curb it, and was really hurried on headlong by those whom he seemed to guide."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* It is sometimes followed by *from*.

"Yet you are curbed from that enlargement by The consequence of the crown."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, ii. 3.

*2. To swindle, to rob.

"Though you can foyst, nip, hug, lift, curb."—*Greene: Thieves Falling Out* (1615).

*B. *Intrans.*: To bend, to give way, to keep back.

"Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg, Yea, curb and woo for leave to do him good."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 4.

* For the difference between *to curb* and *to check*, see *CHECK*.

cūr'-ba, *s.* [A native word.] An African measure, used for the sale of palm-oil, grain, &c. It varies from 7½ to 18 gallons.

***cūrb'-a-ble**, *a.* [*Eng. curb*; -able.] That may or can be curbed, restrained, or checked.

cūrbēd, *pa. par. or a.* [*CURB*, v.]

cūrb-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*CURB*, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act of restraining or keeping in check with a curb.

(2) In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.*: The act of restraining or keeping in check; a restraint, a check.

" . . . the mind that is warping to vice, should not think much to be kept upright by the curbings and the strokes of adversity."—*Feltham*, pt. ii., *Resolve* 57.

II. Road-making: A curb, a curbstone.

***cūrb'-le**, *s.* [A dimin. from *curb*, *s.* (q. v.)] The mouth of a well.

" . . . pettecoats as big as a well's curb, . . ."—*Five Strange Wonders of the World*, (Nares.)

***cūrb'-less**, *a.* [*Eng. curb*; -less.] Without any curb, check, or restraint.

"That beck itself was then a torrent, turbid and curb-less."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. ix.

***cūrb'-lēt**, *s.* [*Eng. curb*; dimin. suff. -let.] A little curb.

"I sprang from my horse and tied the steed With silver curblet to a tree."—*Sir J. Bowring: The Strawberries*.

cūr'-cas, *s.* [*Etym. doubtful.*]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Crotonææ. It was formerly merged in *Jatropha*, but it has a bell-shaped corolla, while *Jatropha* has one with distinct petals. *Curcas purgans* is what was formerly called *Jatropha curcas*. It is a large bush or a small tree, a native of the hotter parts of, but cultivated elsewhere in, the tropics. The seeds are called Purging-nuts. An oil pressed from them is of use in itch and herpes, and when diluted it has been helpful in chronic rheumatism. The oil, boiled with oxide of iron, makes a good varnish, used by the Chinese for covering boxes. Similarly the milky juice of the plant dyes linen black, and makes good marking-ink. The leaves are rubefacient and discutient. *Curcas multifidus*, a South American plant, now by some removed from the genus, yields a purgative oil called Pinhoen. (*Lindley, &c.*)

curch, *s.* [*KERCHIEF.*] A covering for a woman's head; a kerchief.

"Her house sæc bien, her *curch* sæc clean, I wat she is a dainty chucky."—*Burns: Lady Onlie*.

***cur'-cheff**, *s.* [*KERCHIEF.*]

curch'-ie, *s.* [*CURTSY.*] A courtesy or curtsy.

"An' wi' a *curchie* low did stoop, As soon as e'er she saw me."—*Burns: Holy Fair*.

cūr-cūl'-i-cō, *s.* [From *Lat. curculio*=a weevil, a process upon the seeds of this genus resembling a weevil's projecting rostrum or snout.]

Bot.: A genus of Hypoxidacææ. The roots of *Curculigo orchioides* are somewhat bitter and aromatic, and are used in the East in gonorrhœa. The tubers of *C. stans* are eaten in the Marianne Islands.

cūr-cū'-il-ō, *s.* [*Lat.*=a corn-worm, a weevil.]

Entomology:

*1. A genus of insects founded by Linneus. It included all insects which had a prominent rostrum or beak, with the antennæ subclavate and inserted upon it. In the *Systema Naturæ* 95 species are enumerated. The genus is nearly identical with the modern family of Curculionidæ, which is a very large one. The beetles contained in it are popularly called Weevils. [*WEEVIL.*]

2. The genus, now much restricted, is the type of the family Curculionidæ. *Curculio imperialis* is the Diamond Beetle, so called from the splendor of its colors. It is brought from Brazil.

curculio trap, *s.* A tray, or a cincture of fiber, attached to the trunk of a plum, apricot, or other curculio-ravaged tree, to intercept the insects which climb up the bark.

cūr-cū'-il-ōl-dēs, *s.* [*Lat. curculio*=a beetle, an | *Gr. eidos*=form.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Beetles, doubtfully akin to Curculio. It is from the Carboniferous rocks.

cūr-cū'-il-ōn'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [*Lat. curculio* (genit. *curculionis*), and suff. -idæ (q. v.).]

1. *Entom.*: A large family of insects, tribe Tetramera, sub-tribe Rhynchophora (Snout-bearing Insects). Or they may be called, as Stephens does, section and sub-section. The rostrum is thick, rounded, and frequently very long, the antennæ clavate, with from 9-12 joints, the basal one so much elongated as sometimes to be equal to all the rest united; these stand to it in certain cases at a right angle. The species are very numerous; some are beautifully colored. They are all vegetable feeders. Some are destructive to grain. The larvae are somewhat elongate, linear, with the extremities acute, the head scaly, and the body furnished with tubercular projections in place of legs. They are popularly called Weevils. (*Stephens, &c.*)

2. *Palæont.*: For doubtful remains of the family from the Carboniferous rocks, see CURCULIOIDES. Genuine Curculionidæ are believed to occur in the Lias. There are some also in rocks doubtfully regarded as of Eocene age at Taklee, near Nagpore, in Central India.

cūr-cū'-il-ōn'-i-dēs, *s. pl.* [*Lat. curculio* (genit. *curculionis*)=a beetle, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -ides.]

Entom.: The equivalent in the classification of Schoenherr of the family Curculionidæ. He makes it a much higher designation, and proposes numerous divisions and sub-divisions.

cūr-cū-ma, *s.* [From Arab. *curcum*, the name of the turmeric plant. (See def.)]

Bot.: A genus of Zingiberaceæ (Gingerworts). *Curcuma longa* is the turmeric plant. The corn is about as thick as the thumb, and is divided into several parts. The leaves, which are about a foot long, are lanceolate in form and sheathing. The flowers are in terminal spikes, bracteate, with a pale yellow flower in the axil of each bract. It is extensively cultivated in Bengal. The tuberos rhizomes furnish the substance called Turmeric (q. v.). The "root" or rhizome of *C. zedoaria* (*Alpinia racemosa*) and *C. zumbet* (*A. galanga*) are aromatic and stimulating. The starch of *C. rubescens*, *C. angustifolia*, and some other Asiatic species constitute East Indian arrowroot.

curcuma-paper, *s.* [*TURMERIC PAPER.*]

cūr-cū'-mīn, *s.* [*Low Lat. curcum(a)*, and *Eng. suff. -in* (*Chem.*) (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{14}O_4$. The coloring matter of turmeric (q. v.). Curcumin is very soluble in alcohol and in ether. It is best extracted by boiling the rhizome with benzene. It forms orange-yellow crystals, which melt at 177°. It dissolves in alkalies, forming a brown-red solution. Boric acid solution gives an orange color with a solution of curcumin, which is not altered by dilute acids, but alkalies turn it blue, which soon changes into a dirty gray. Hot nitric acid oxidizes curcumin into oxalic acid; chromic acid mixture converts it into terephthalic acid.

cūrd, ***crod**, ***crodde**, ***crudde**, *s.* [*Ir. cruth*, *gruth*, or *groth*; *Gael. cruth.*]

I. Literally:

1. The coagulated or curdled part of milk, which is generally made into cheese, but is in some countries eaten as common food.

"A few *cruddes* and creme and an haver cake."—*P. Plowman*, 4, 365.

2. The coagulated part of any liquid.

*II. *Fig.*: Sourness.

"Their acrid temper turns, as soon as stirred, The milk of their good purpose all to curd."—*Cowper: Charity*, 603, 504.

curd-breaker, *s.* A frame of wires or slats which is worked to and fro in a vat of cheese-curds, to break the latter into small pieces and enable the whey to drain off. A curd-cutter. (*Knight.*)

***curd-cake**, *s.* A delicacy of the table in former times. (See example.)

"To make *curd-cakes*—Take a pint of curds, four eggs, leaving two of the whites; add sugar and grated nutmeg, with a little flower; mix them well, and drop them like fritters in a frying-pan, in which butter is hot."—*Closet of Rarities* (1706). (Nares.)

curd-cutter, *s.*

1. A spindle with revolving knives on an axle, for cutting the curd to expedite the separation of the whey.

2. A hoop with a diametric knife having an arched stem and wooden handle. It is used by an up-and-down motion, the curd being in a tub. (*Knight.*)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

*cûrd, *crudden, *cruddyn, v. r. & i. [CURD, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To form into curds; to curdle.

"As choose thou hast crudded me."—Wycliffe: Job x. 10.

2. Fig.: To cause to coagulate; to curdle; to congeal.

"Maiden, does it curd thy blood,
To say I am thy mother?"

Shakespeare: All's Well, i. 3.

B. Intrans.: To curdle; to become coagulated or congealed.

cûrd-êd, pa. par. or a. [CURD, v.]

*cûrd-i-nêss, s. [Eng. curdy; -ness.] The quality or state of being curdy or curdled.

cûrd-le, v. t. & i. [A frequent. from curd, v. (q. v.)]

A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To curd, to form into curds; to coagulate, to thicken.

"There is in the spirit of wine some acidity, by which brandy curdles milk."—Floyer.

II. Figuratively:

1. To coagulate, to congeal, to cause to run slowly.

"But my chill blood is curdled in my veins,
And scarce the shadow of a man remains."

Dryden: Virgil's Æneid.

*2. To condense, to congeal.

"... in itself a thought,
A slumbering thought, is capable of years,
And curdles a long life into one hour."

Byron: The Dream, i.

B. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To become curdled or curdled; to coagulate.

"Sip round the pail, or taste the curdling cheese."
Thomson: Summer, 263.

II. Figuratively:

1. To become congealed; to run slowly.

"Fancy shrinks,
And the blood thrills and curdles at the thought
Of such a gulf as he design'd his grave."

Cooper: Task, vi. 512-14.

*2. To creep slowly and coldly.

"An icy sickness curdling o'er
My heart, ..."—Byron: Mazeppa, xviii.

*cûrd-le, s. [CURDLE, v.] A curd, a coagulation.

"There is a kind of down or curdle on his wit."—Adams: Works, i. 601.

cûrd-lêd, pa. par. or a. [CURDLE, v.]

*cûrd-lêss, a. [Eng. curd; -less.] Free from curds and coagulations.

cûrd-lîng, pr. par. a. & s. [CURDLE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. Assubst.: The act or process of curdling or coagulating; the state or condition of becoming curdled or congealed.

*cûr-dôo, v. i. [Icel. kyrra=to calm, soothe, and doo=a pigeon.] To make love.

"She frequently chided Watty for neglecting the dinner hour, and 'curdooning,' as she said, 'under cloud of night.'"—The Entail, i. 247.

cûrd-wôrt, s. [CRUDWORT.]

cûrd-ÿ, a. [Eng. curd; -y.] Full of curds; coagulated, curdled, congealed.

"... coagulating into a curdy mass with acids."—Arbuthnot: On Aliments.

*cûrd-ÿ, s. t. [CURDY, a.] To congeal.

"... chaste as the icicle
That's curdled by the frost from purest snow."

Shakespeare: Coriolanus, v. 3.

cûre (1), s. [Fr. cure; Sp., Port. & Ital. cura, from Lat. cura=care, cure. It is wholly unconnected with care (q. v.).]

1. Care, attention, concern, regard.

"If that he wol take of it no cure."
Chaucer: Troilus, ii. 283.

*2. Affection, regard.

"Thou woldest sette al thi cure and thi love in him."—Gesta Romanorum, p. 167.

*3. A charge, superintendence, or management.

"Tonatas toke in cure of the forest."—Gesta Romanorum, p. 148.

4. Spec.: A charge or care of the spiritual welfare of people; a care of souls.

"... had obtained a cure, and had died in the performance of the humble duties of a parish priest,"—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvi.

5. The act of healing or curing.

"I do cures to-day, and to-morrow."—Luke xiii. 32.

6. A method or system of curing or treating disease.

7. A remedy, a restorative; a preparation or medicine intended or calculated to cure or heal.

"Of surgerie he knewe the cures."

Gower: Con. Amantia, bk. vi.

8. Anything which acts as a remedy or restorative.

"That Scripture is the only cure of woe."

Cooper: Truth, 452.

9. The state of being cured, healed, or restored to health.

Crabb thus discriminates between cure and remedy: "Cure denotes either the act of curing, or the thing that cures. Remedy is mostly employed for the thing that cures. In the former sense the remedy is to the cure as the means to the end; a cure is performed by the application of a remedy. That is incurable for which no remedy can be found; but a cure is sometimes performed without the application of any specified remedy. The cure is complete when the evil is entirely removed; the remedy is sure which by proper application never fails of effecting the cure. A cure is sometimes employed for the thing that cures, but only in the sense of what infallibly cures. Quacks always hold forth their nostrums as infallible cures, not for one, but for every sort of disorder; experience has, however, fatally proved that the remedy in most cases is worse than the disease." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

*cûre (2), *kîre, s. [A. S. cýre.]

1. Choice, pick.

"Ten thousand monnen . . . thet wes the beyste cure of al Brutlonde."—Layamon, i. 345.

2. A wish.

"Efter cure heo him yenen threo hundred yisles."—Layamon, i. 263.

3. A custom.

"Ebrisse fole adden an kîre."

Genesis and Exodus, 2,451.

cûre (3), s. [Fr. curé.] A clergyman, a curate, a parson.

cûre, *curen, v. t. & i. [Lat. curo=to take care for, to cure.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To take care of, to busy one's self about.

"Men dredeful curiden or biriden Stheue."—Wycliffe: Deeds, viii. 2.

*2. To heal, to restore to health, to free from disease.

"If Peter and John cured the lame man by the strength of imagination . . ."—Stillingfleet, vol. i, Ser. 9.

*3. To heal, to make sound or whole.

"... all contusions of bones, in hard weather, are more difficult to cure."—Bacon: Natural History.

*4. To remove by the application of remedies.

"He . . . gave them power to cure diseases."—Luke ix. 1.

*5. To remedy, to correct.

"... thinks to cure his evil nature, . . ."—Bp. Taylor, vol. i, Ser. 10.

*6. To prepare for preservation; to persevere, to pickle.

"The beef would be so ill chosen, or so ill cured, as to stink many times before it came so far as Holland."—Temple.

(1) To cure by verdict:

Law: After a cause has been sent down to trial, the trial had, and the verdict given, the Court overlooks defects in the statement of a title which would be fatal on a demurrer, or if taken at an earlier period: this is what is called to cure by a verdict. (New Law Dict.)

(2) To cure a person of a thing:

(a) Lit.: To heal or free from a disease.

(b) Fig.: To correct a habit or practice; to cause one no longer to have a taste for something.

*B. Intransitive:

1. To take care; to strive.

"Bisyll cure or hepe for to yvye thi self prounable."—Wycliffe: 2 Timothy ii. 15.

2. To effect a cure, to heal.

"... like to Achilles' spear,
Is able with the change to kill and cure."

Shakespeare: Henry VI., Pt. II., v. 1.

3. To be cured or healed; to heal.

"One desperate grief cures with another's anguish."

Shakespeare: Romeo and Juliet, i. 2.

Crabb thus discriminates between to cure, to heal, and to remedy: "To cure is employed for what is out of order; to heal for that which is broken; diseases are cured, wounds are healed; the former is a complex, the latter is a simple process. Whatever requires to be cured is wrong in the system; it requires many and various applications internally and externally; whatever requires to be healed is occasioned externally by violence, and

requires external applications. In a state of refinement men have the greatest number of disorders to be cured; in a savage state there is more occasion for the healing art. Cure is used as properly in the moral as the natural sense; heal in the moral sense is altogether figurative. The disorders of the mind are cured with greater difficulty than those of the body. The breaches which have been made in the affections of relatives toward each other can be healed by nothing but a Christian spirit of forbearance and forgiveness. Remedy is used only in the moral sense, in which it accords most with cure. Evils are either cured or remedied, but the former are of a much more serious nature than the latter. The evils in society require to be cured; an omission, a deficiency, or a mischief requires to be remedied." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

cure-all, s. A plant, Geum rivale.

cûred, pa. par. or a. [CURE, v.]

cûre-lêss, a. [Eng. cure; -less.] Without cure or remedy; that cannot be cured.

"To inflict a cureless wound."

Byron: Fare Thee Well.

cûr-êr (1), s. [Eng. cur(e); -er.] One who cures or heals; a healer.

*cûr-er (2), s. [COVERER.] A cover, a dish.

"With all cures of cost that eukis could kyth."—Houlate, iii. 6.

cu-rêtte, s. [Fr.]

Sing.: An instrument shaped like a scoop, used for removing any matter that may be accumulated in a tumor, wound or ulcer.

cûr-few (ew as û), *cor-fu, *cor-fur, *cur-phour, s. [Fr. couvre-feu=cover-fire, from couvrir=to cover, and feu=fire, from Lat. focus=a hearth.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

"This is the foul fiend Flibbertigibbet: he begins at curfew, and walks till the first cock."—Shakespeare: Lear, iii. 4.

2. A bell still rung in England and other countries in continuation of the ancient custom, but without retaining its meaning.

"Rang out the hour of nine the village curfew, and straightway
Rose the guests and departed; and silence reigned
In the household."

Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 3.

*3. A cover for a fire; a fire-plate.

"But now for pans, pots, curfews, counters, and the like, . . ."—Bacon.

II. Feudal Law: A bell rung every evening as a signal to the people to extinguish all fires and retire to rest. It was introduced into England by William the Conqueror, most probably as a safeguard against fire, but it was regarded by the English as a badge of servitude. The original time for ringing it was eight o'clock P. M., but in the Merry Devil of Edmonton it is represented as being rung an hour later:

"Well, 'tis nine o'clock, 'tis time to ring curfew."—O. Play, v. 292.

From the following passage in Romeo and Juliet (iv. 4), it seems that the bell which was commonly used to ring the curfew obtained in time the name of the curfew-bell, and was so called whenever it was rung on any occasion:

"Come, stir, stir, stir! the second cock hath crowed;
The curfew-bell hath rung, 'tis three o'clock."

In a few places in England the custom is still kept up of ringing a bell at nine o'clock P. M., and the old name is retained.

curfew-knoll, s. The sound of the curfew-bell.

"... the curfew-knoll

That spake the Norman conqueror's stern behest,"

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

cûr-fûf-fle, s. [CURFUZZLE, v.] A ruffled, rumpled, disordered, or tumbled state; agitation, tremor.

"... an he puts himself into sic a curfuffle for any thing you could bring him, Edie."—Scott: Antiquary, ch. xix.

cûr-fûf-fle, v. t. [FUZZLE, v.] To put in a disordered, ruffled, or rumpled state; to agitate, to disturb.

"His ruffe curfuffled about his craig."

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent., 327.

cûr-i-a (pl. curiæ), s. [Lat.]

1. Roman Antiquities:

(1) One of the sub-divisions of the Roman people, as instituted by Romulus, there being three tribes, and each tribe being divided into ten sections or curiæ. The members of each curia were called in reference to each other curiales; each had its own chapel, its own place of meeting called curia, its own priest, called Curio or Flamen Curialis, who

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôr, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

presided at the solemnities peculiar to his *curia*, and out of the thirty *curiones* one was selected who presided over the whole, under the title of *Curio Maximus*.

"This next act, according to Dionysius, is to divide the people into three tribes, and each tribe into ten *curiae*."—*Levi's: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xi., § 1, vol. i., p. 412.

(2) The building in which the *curiæ* met for divine worship.

(3) The Senate-house.

*2. Law: A court of justice.

*3. *Eccles.*: The Roman see, including the Pope, cardinals, &c., in their temporal capacities.

**cūr-i-āl-ist'-ic*, *a.* [Lat. *curialis*=(1) of or belonging to a *curia*, (2) pertaining to a court.] Of or pertaining to a court.

**cūr-i-āl-i-t'y*, *s.* [As if from a Lat. *curialitas*, from *curialis*.] Matters connected with a court, as its privileges, prerogatives, retinue, &c.

"I come to the last of those things which I propounded, the *curial* history."—*Bacon: To Villiers*.

**cūr-le*, *s.* [Prob. from Lat. *cura*=care; or from *quæro*=to seek.] Inquiry, search, investigation.

cūr-ing, **cūr-yng*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CURE, *v.*] *A. & B.* As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of healing, restoring to health, or making sound.

"*Curyng* or heelyng of sekenesse. *Curacio, sanacio*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. The act or process of preparing for preservation, as by drying, salting, &c.

cūring-house, *s.* A house or building in which various articles, such as bacon, are cured; specifically a building in which sugar is drained and dried.

**cūr-i-ō-lōg'-ic*, *a.* [Gr. *kuriologikos*=speaking or describing literally: *kuriōs*=... strict, literal, and *logos*=a word; *lēgo*=to speak, to tell.] Applied to a rude kind of hieroglyphics, in which things are represented by their pictures.

cūr-i-ōs-i-t'y, **cūr-i-ōs-i-te*, **curiouse*, *s.* [O. Fr. *curiosete*; Fr. *curiosité*; Sp. *curiosidad*; Port. *curiosidade*; Ital. *curiosità*; Lat. *curiositas*, from *curiosus*=careful (q. v.).] [CURIOUS.]

1. A curious disposition or feeling; a strong desire to see something new or novel; inquisitiveness; an inclination or disposition to inquire.

*2. Niceness, fastidiousness, delicacy.

"When thou wast in thy gilt, and thy perfume, they mocked thee for too much curiosity."—*Shakesp.: Timon*, iv. 3.

*3. Accuracy, exactness; niceness or delicacy of performance.

"... the curiosity of the workmanship of nature."—*Ray*.

*4. Elaborate work.

"The other kinde of fountaine, which we may call bathing poole, it may admit much curiosity and beauty."—*Bacon: Essays*, No. 46.

5. A nice or curious experiment.

"There hath been practiced also a *curiositas*, to set a tree upon the north side of a wall, and at a little height, to draw it through the wall, and spread it upon the south side."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

6. An object of curiosity; a rarity; something strange, rare, or curious; something deserving of being seen or preserved.

"He has, likewise, a complete service of Corinthian metal, which though he admire as a *curiositas*, is far from being his passion."—*Melmoth: Pliny*, iii. let. 1.

7. A strange or curious personage; a character. (Colloquial.)

**cūr-i-ō-gō*, *s.* [Ital.] A virtuoso; a collector of curiosities.

"Dr. J. Wilkins, warden of Wadham college, the great *curioso* of his time."—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 112.

**cūr-i-ōūs*, *v. i.* [CURIOUS, *a.*] To work curiously or elaborately.

"When some artist *curiously* upon it."

Sylvestre: Magnificence, p. 920.

**cūr-i-ōūs*, *a.* [O. Fr. *curios*, *curiosus*, *curius*; Fr. *curieux*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *curioso*, from Lat. *curiosus*=careful; *cura*=care.]

I. Of persons:

*1. Careful, anxious, concerned, eager.

"That ben ful busy and *curious*

For to dispresen that best deservyn love and name."

Romaunt of the Rose, 1,052, 1,053.

2. Inquisitive; strongly desirous to see or know something new, strange, or extraordinary; prying.

"... he must take care not to be too *curious*."—*B. Jonson: Discoveries*.

3. Given to research or investigation.

"... one of the *curiousest* and most observing makers of steel tools."—*Bayle: Works*, iii. 413.

"It is sometimes followed by *aff'r*, *in*, or *of* before the object of research or inquiry.

"... a gentleman so very *curious* after things that were elegant and beautiful."—*Woodward*.

*4. Accurate, exact, careful, precise, scrupulous.

"... men were not *curious* what syllables or particles of speech they used."—*Hooker*.

*5. Nice, fastidious, hard to please, anxious.

"A temperate person is not *curious* of fancies and deliciousness."—*Taylor*.

6. Extraordinary, remarkable, out of the common, strange.

II. Of things:

1. Inquisitive; searching.

"The *curious* search of Euryclen's eye."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xix. 469.

2. Disposed strongly to research or investigation.

"... a quarry, to the *curious* flight

Of knowledge, half so tempting or so fair,

As man to man."

Akenside: Pleasures of Imagination, iii.

*3. Exact, nice; made or done with care and skill; elegant.

"And the *curious* girdle of the ephod, which is upon it, shall be of the same, according to the work thereof; even of gold, of blue, and purple, and scarlet, and fine twined linen."—*Exod.* xxviii. 8.

*4. Over-nice, fastidious, or particular.

"By what strange parallax, or optic skill

Of vision, multiplied through air, or glass

Of telescope, were *curious* to inquire."

Milton: P. R., iv. 40-42

*5. Exact, particular, scrupulous.

"Each ornament about her seemly lies,

By *curious* chance, or careless art, compos'd."

Fairfax.

*6. Nice, subtle, refined.

"... a more *curious* discrimination."—*Holder*.

7. Strange, rare, remarkable, extraordinary, worthy of note.

"It is a *curious* fact."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

"Crabb thus discriminates between *curious*, *inquisitive*, and *prying*: "The disposition to interest one's self in matters not of immediate concern is the idea common to all these terms. *Curiosity* is directed to all objects that can gratify the inclination, taste, or understanding; *inquisitiveness* to such things only as satisfy the understanding. The *curious* person interests himself in all the works of nature and art; he is *curious* to try effects and examine causes; the *inquisitive* person endeavors to add to his store of knowledge. *Curiosity* employs every means which falls in its way in order to procure gratification; the *curious* man uses his own powers or those of others to serve his purpose; *inquisitiveness* is indulged only by means of verbal inquiry; the *inquisitive* person collects all from others. A traveler is *curious* who examines everything for himself; he is *inquisitive* when he minutely questions others. *Inquisitiveness* is therefore to *curiosity* as a part to the whole; whoever is *curious* will naturally be *inquisitive*, and he who is *inquisitive* is so from a species of *curiosity*. *Curious* and *inquisitive* may be both used in a bad sense; *prying* is never used otherwise than in a bad sense. *Inquisitiveness*, as in the former case, is a mode of *curiosity*, and *prying* is a species of eager *curiosity*. A *curious* person takes unallowed means of learning that which he ought not to know; an *inquisitive* person puts many impertinent and troublesome questions; a *prying* temper is unceasing in its endeavors to get acquainted with the secrets of others. *Curiosity* is a fault common to women; *inquisitiveness* is most general among children; a *prying* temper belongs only to people of low character." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

**cūr-i-ōūs-l'y*, **cūr-i-ōs-ll*, **cūr-i-ōuse-liche*, *adv.* [Eng. *curiously*; -ly.]

*1. In an elegant, neat, or skillful manner; elegantly.

"That same kirk gert scho make *curiosli*."—*Leg. of Holy Rood*, p. 123.

*2. With care, attention, or close investigation; attentively, closely, studiously.

"Observing it more *curiously* I saw within it several spots."—*Newton: Optics*.

*3. With nicety, preciseness, or fastidiousness; over-nicely or scrupulously.

"Makes me vow,

Which shall be *curiously* observed."

Chapman: Homer's Iliad, ii. 225.

4. In a curious, strange, or extraordinary manner or degree; strangely.

"The formation of different languages and of distinct species, and the proofs that both have been developed through a gradual process, are *curiously* the same."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, pt. 1., ch. ii., p. 69.

**cūr-i-ōūs-nēss*, *s.* [Eng. *curious*; -ness.]

1. Care, attention, carefulness.

"My father's care

With *curiousness* and care did train me up."

Massinger: Part. of Love, i. 4.

2. Curiosity; inquisitiveness.

"Ah! *curiousness*, first cause of all our ill,

And yet the plague which most torments us still."

Sir W. Alexander: Hours, i. 62.

3. A curious or inquiring disposition; an inclination to research or investigation.

"Thus *curiousness* to knowledge is the guide."

Sir W. Alexander: Hours, i. 65.

4. Exactness, elaborateness.

"... to the excellence of the metal, he may also add the *curiousness* of the figure."—*South: Sermons*, viii. 32L.

5. Nicety.

"There is that coolness and *curiousness* in a verse, which speaks it greatly unsuitable to the vehemence and seriousness of the prophetic spirit."—*J. Spencer: Vulgar Prophecies*, p. 53.

**cūr-jute*, *v. t.* [Etym. unknown.] To overwhelm; to overcome with liquor.

**cūr-king*, *s.* [From the sound.] The sound or noise emitted by the quail.

"Curling of quails, chirping of sparrows, crackling of crows."—*Uquhart: Kabeisais*.

cūrl, **cūrl*, *v. t. & i.* [Dut. *kruel*=a curl, *krullen*=to curl; O. Dut. *krol*=curled, *krollen*=to curl; Dan. *krølle*=a curl, *krølle*=to curl; Sw. *krullig*=crisp; Sw. dial. *krulla*=to curl. We may regard curl as a contr. of to crookle or make crooked.]

A. Transitive:

1. To twine, to twist.

"Letting them *cūrl* themselves about my limbs."

Beaum. & Flel.: Maid's Tragedy.

2. To bend, turn, or twist into ringlets or curls.

"A serving man, proud in heart and mind, that *cūrl*ed my hair, wore gloves in my cap."—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, iii. 4.

3. To dress out with curls.

"They up the trees

Climbing, sat thicker than the snaky locks

That *cūrl'd* Megiera."—*Milton: P. L.*, x. 558-60.

4. To raise or cause to form in breaking waves.

"The morning breeze the lake had *cūrl'd*."

Scott: Lord of the Isles, iii. 28.

5. To bend or curve up in contempt.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To twist, twine, or contract into curls or ringlets.

"No more my locks in ringlets *cūrl'd* diffuse

The costly sweetness of Arabian deus."

Pope: Sappho to Phaon, 89, 94.

2. To bend or curve up with contempt.

"The full-drawn lip that upward *cūrl'd*."

Scott: Rokeby, i. 8.

3. To grow or rise in curves, curls, or spirals.

"... where wanton ivy twines,

And swelling clusters bend the *cūrling* vines."

Pope: Pastorals: Spring, 35, 36.

4. To rise in undulations or ripples.

"To every nobler portion of the town

The *cūrling* billows roll their restless tide."

Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cccxxv.

*5. To twist or twine.

"Then round her slender waist he *cūrl'd*,

And stamp'd an image of himself, a sov'reign of the world."

Dryden.

6. To shrink, to cower, to crouch; as, He *cūrl'd* down in the corner.

II. Games: To play at the game of curling (q. v.).

"To *cūrl* on the ice does greatly please,

Being a manly Scottish exercise."

Pennecut: Poems (1715), p. 59.

cūrl, **cūrlle*, **cūrlle*, *s. & a.* [CURL, *v.*]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A ringlet of hair.

"Her hair was thick with many a *cūrl*

That cluster'd round her head."

Wordsworth: We are Seven.

2. An undulation, a wave, a sinuosity.

"... those numberless waves or *cūrls*, which usually arise from the sand holes."—*Newton: Optics*.

3. A bend or curve in contempt.

"The lip's least *cūrl*, the lightest paleness thrown

Along the govern'd aspect speak alone

Of deeper passions;"—*Byron: Corsair*, i. 13.

4. A curve or winding in the grain of wood.

II. Agric.: A disease in potatoes, in which the leaves on their first appearance look curled and shrunk up, the plants producing minute tubers which never come to maturity. It is attributed to

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sīn, ag; expect, Xenophon, exīst. ph=f
-clan, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn. -tīon, -sīon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

the unhealthy state of the seed, bad management or a bad soil. It was first observed, in England, in A. D. 1764, and is still local. The curling up of leaves infested with aphides is a different phenomenon.

B. As adj.: Curled, curly.

"Crulle was his heer."—Chaucer: C. T., 3,314.

Blue Curly: An American name for *Trichostema*. (Treas. of Bot.)

curl-headed, curl-pate, curly-pated, a. Having curly hair.

"Make curid-pate ruffians bald."

Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

curl-cloud, s. A name sometimes applied to the cloud more generally known as *Cirrus* (q. v.).

curl-dod-dy, curl doddy, s. [Named from the resemblance which the head of its flowers presents to the curly pate of a boy.]

1. Chiefly *Scabiosa succisa*.

"Curlydaddy do my biddin'."

Chambers: *Popular Rhymes of Scotland*.

2. *Scabiosa arvensis*.

3. *Plantago lanceolata*.

4. *Plantago major*. (Britten & Holland.)

5. A name given to natural clover.

"Never did our eyes behold richer tracts of natural clover, red and white, than in this island; *Trifolium medium*; *T. alpestre* of Lightfoot; known in Orkney and in various parts of Scotland by the whimsical name of *Red Curlydaddy*; and *Trifolium repens*, called *White Curlydaddy*."—Neill: *Tour*, p. 41.

6. **Pl.**: Curly cabbage.

curled, pa. par. or a. [CURL, v.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: (See the verb.)

2. **Bot. (of leaves)**: Having the margins very irregularly divided and twisted. It is called also *Crisp* (q. v.). Example, the Garden Endive.

curled-ness, s. [Eng. *curled*; -ness.] The quality or state of being curled or curly; curliness.

curl-ër, s. [Eng. *curl*, v.; -ër.] A player at the game practiced in Scotland called curling (q. v.).

"The sun had closed the winter day,

The curlers quat their roaring play."

Burns: *The Vision*.

cur-let, s. [A contraction of *coverlet* (q. v.).] A coverlet.

"... twa fadder beddis, a doble curlet of sey, a pare of fustiane blankatis, . . ."—Act. Dom. Conc. A. (1493), p. 315.

cur-lew (ew as ù), *cür-lü, *cor-lew, *cor-lue, s. [From O. Fr. *corlieu*. Skeat thinks its name imitated from the bird's cry.]

Ornith.: A wading bird, *Numenius arquatus*, of the family *Sclopacidae* (Snipes). Male of a bright ash color on the head and breast,

here and there clouded with red, white on the belly, and spotted. Female more ash-colored, the red less pure. It is found in most parts of the world. In Scotland it is called the Whaup. Its food consists of earthworms, slugs, and other mollusks, insects, &c. It makes its nest of a few dry leaves, and deposits in it a large egg, olive-green blotched and spotted with darker green and brown. There are several American species.

curlew-jack, s. A bird, *Numenius phaeopus*.

curlew-knot, s. The same as **CURLEW-JACK** (q. v.).

curl-i-chie, s. A fantastic flourish or ornament. Written also *carlicue* and *curlycye*.

curl-ie-wirl-ie, s. [A reduplicated form from *curlie*=curly (q. v.).] A fantastical circular ornament.

"... and *curliewurite* and open-steek hems about it . . ."—Scott: *Rob Roy*, ch. xix.

curl-i-ness, s. [Eng. *curly*; -ness.] The quality or state of being curly.

curl-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [CURL, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Falling or contracting into ringlets.

"... some have it [the hair] of a curling disposition or of a brown color."—Cook: *Voyage*, vol. v., bk. i., ch. viii.

2. Used or fit for curling hair, &c. [CURLING-IRON.]

3. Undulating, curving.

"... as the curling breaker reached it."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. x., p. 224.

4. Rising in curls or spirals.

"As when through the curling

Smoke of the pipe or the forge thy friendly and jovial face gleams . . ."—Longfellow: *Evangeline*, l. 2.

5. Curving or bending upward in contempt.

II. Games:

1. Used in the game of curling. [CURLING-STONE.]

2. Established for or devoted to curling; as, a *curling-club*.

C. As substantive:

1. **Ord. Lang.**: The act or habit of dressing the hair in curls.

"Thy curling and thy cost, thy friesling and thy fare."—Gascogne: *A Challenge to Beauty*.

II. Technically:

1. **Hunting (Pl.)**: The small spotted curls by means of which a deer's head is powdered. (*Ash*.)

2. **Games**: An amusement on the ice, in which contending parties move smooth stones toward a mark. These are called *curling-stones*. The mark is called a *tee* (q. v.). The player endeavors to place his stone as near as possible to the tee, and to drive the stones of his rivals away from it.

"The game of curling is said to have been introduced into Scotland at the beginning of the sixteenth century by Flemish immigrants. Of late years in our northern states it has become a favorite winter pastime.

"Of the sports of these parts, that of curling is a favorite, and one unknown in England: it is an amusement of the winter, and played on the ice, by sliding, from one mark to another, great stones of forty to seventy pounds weight, of a hemispherical form, with an iron or wooden handle at top. The object of the player is to lay his stone as near to the mark as possible, to guard that of his partner, which has been well laid before, or to strike off that of his antagonist."—Pennant: *Tour in Scotland* (1772), p. 98.

curling-iron, s. A heated rod, or a tube with an internal heater, around which hair is bent and pressed to curl it. The curling-iron of the Romans was hollow, and named *calamistrum*, from its resemblance to a reed (*calamus*). The use of it was common among both sexes in the imperial city. In its modern form it usually has a clamp parallel with the rod to hold the hair in position until it is curled sufficiently.

"... she bid me, with great vehemence, reach the curling-irons."—Johnson: *Idler*, No. 46.

curling-stone, curling-stane, s. The smooth stone used in the game of curling.

"The curling-stane

Slides murr'ring o'er the icy plain."

Ramsay: *Poems*, ii. 383.

curling-stuff, s. Timber in which the grain curls or winds at the place where branches shoot out from the trunk.

curling-tongs, s. A pair of tongs having one round member and one semi-tubular, between and around which hair is wound to curl it.

***curl-ing-ly, adv.** [Eng. *curling*; -ly.] In a curling, winding, or waving fashion.

***curl-ër-ous, a.** [Formed from A. S. *ceorl*; Eng. *churl* (q. v.).] Churlish, niggardly.

curl-ÿ, curl-ie, a. & s. [Eng. *curl*; -ÿ.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Having curls; wavy hair; curly-headed.

2. Inclined to curl or fall into ringlets.

3. Wavy, undulated; full of undulations or ripples.

II. Bot.: Having the margins curled or wavy.

B. As subst.: A particular kind of colewort, so called because the leaves are curled, sometimes called *curlie-kail*.

curly-fuffs, s. pl. A term applied, apparently in a ludicrous way, to false hair worn by women in order to supply deficiencies; from the idea of puffing up the hair.

curly-headed, curly-pated, a. Having curly hair.

curly-kale, kurlie-kail, s. The same as **CURLY, s.**

"The hare nas langer loves to browse on the green dewy blade o' the clover, or on the bosom o' the kindly curly-kale."—Blackwood's *Mag.* (May, 1820), p. 159.

***cür-müdge-ël, s.** [A form of *curmudgeon* adopted apparently from stress of rhyme.] A *curmudgeon*.

cür-müdge-ön, *cornemudgin, *cornmüdgin, *curmüdgin, *curmudgon, s. [A corruption of *corn-mudging*=corn-hoarding or corn-withholding from Mid. Eng. *muchen*=to hide; O. Fr. *mucer* (*Skeat*).]

1. **Lit.**: A corn-dealer; one who hoarded up corn in order to raise the price.

"... the fines that certain *cornmudgins* paid for hoarding up and keeping in their grain."—Holland: *Lives*, p. 1,004.

2. **Fig.**: A miserly, niggardly person; a niggard, a churl.

***cür-müdge-ön-ly, a.** [Eng. *curmudgeon*; -ly.] Like a *curmudgeon*; niggardly, miserly, churlish.

***cür-müdge-ous, s.** [Scott. *curmudge*=*curmudgeon*; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Mean, niggardly, churlish, *curmudgeonly*.

cür-mür-rîng, s. [An imitative word.] Grumbling.

"A country squire ta'en wi' the hofs,

Some loud *curmurrin* in his guts."

Burns: *Death and Dr. Hornbock*.

cårn (1), s. [CORN.]

1. A grain, a seed, a corn.

2. A particle, whether greater or smaller part of a grain of seed.

"... it could be broken in twa or thrie *cornes* in the mylne."—Chalmers: *Air*, ch. 26, § 6.

3. A number of persons.

"I saw a *corn* of camle-like fellows wi' them."—*Journal from London*, p. 8.

4. A quantity; an indefinite number.

"... a drup mair lemon or a *corn* less sugar than just suits you."—Scott: *Red-gauntlet*, ch. xiv.

***cårn (2), *curne, s.** [QUEEN.] A hand-mill, a quern.

***cårn, v. i.** [CHURN.] To churn, to grind.

"Flie where men feele the *churning* axel-tree."

Chapman: *Bussy d'Ambois*, v.

***cår-nåb, *curnob, v. t.** [Etym. of first syllable doubtful; second syllable, Eng. *nab* (q. v.).] To pilfer, to steal, to plunder.

"That of their honesty they oft are rob'd,
So their best jewel likewise is *curnob'd*,"
The *New Metamorphosis*, 1600, MS. (Nares.)

***cårne, v. i.** [CORN.] To form grain; to granulate.

"The grene corn in somer *solde cårne*."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 400.

***cår-nel, *cur-nell, *cur-nle, s.** [KERNEL.]

"Seven *cornels* of a pyne appul."

Palladius: *On Husbandrie*, bk. xi., st. 58.

cårn-ÿy, a. [CORN.]

1. Grainy, full of grains.

2. Round, granulated.

"... far frae being sae hearty or kindly to a Scotchman's stomach as the *curney* aitmeal is, . . ."—Scott: *Old Mortality*, ch. xx.

cår-nòck, s. [Cf. Wel. *cunnogaid* = a pailful; *cunnog*, *cunnach* = a milk-pail.]

Measures: A measure containing four bushels, or half a quarter.

***curol, *cortol, s.** [Etym. unknown. Prob. connected with Lat. *cultellus* = a knife.] [CUTLASS.] A kind of knife.

curpín, *curpon, s. [CRUPPER.] A crupper; the buttocks.

"The grape he for a harrow taks,

An' hauris at his *curpín*."

Burns: *Halloween*.

***cårr, v. i.** [An imitative word.]

1. To coo like a dove.

2. To make a noise like an owl.

"The owlets hoot, the owlets *cårr*."

Wordsworth: *The Idiot Boy*.

cår-ragh (gh silent), *cur-rack, *cur-rock, *cur-rok, *cur-rough, s. [Gael. *curach*.] [CORACLE.]

1. A coracle or small skiff; a boat of wicker-work covered with hide.

"Donald could-tat is, might-would-should send ta *curragh*."—Scott: *Waverley*, ch. xvi.

2. A small cart made of twigs.

"Before that period the fuel was carried in creels, and the corns in *curracks* . . ."—P. Alvah: *Banff. Statist. Acc.*, iv. 396.

currock-cross't, a. Bound to a *currack*.

"Behaud me bow'n' fast to a helter—

An' my au' hardies *currock-cross't*."

The *Cadgers' Mares*. *Tarras' Poems*, p. 63.

fåte, fât, fære, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, plit, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, for, wôre, wolf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; try, sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

cŭr-rant (pl. **currants**, *coraunce, *corouns), s. & a. [A corruption of *Corinthe*, in the French term *raisins de Corinthe*, i. e., of the city of Corinth; Lat. *Korinthos*; Gr. *Korinthos*. (Trench, *Skeat*, &c.)]

A. As substantive:

1. (Originally): The dried currants of the shops. These are not, like No. 2, derived from the genus *Ribes*, but are the fruit of a small grape cultivated in what was the ancient Ithaca (the island of Ulysses), at Patras in the Morea, in Zante, Cephalonia, &c. Currants in this sense were introduced into England in the sixteenth century, under the name of Corinthes.



1. Flower. 2. Petal. 3. Fruit.

2. The name given to a number of shrubs, placed in the genus *Ribes*, and by De Candolle in the sub-genus *Ribes*. About forty so-called species are known, many of them doubtless mere varieties of others. It is a remarkable fact that though the currant grows in Greece, and must have attracted notice, allusions to it in the Greek and Roman writers have not been found, and if existent must be few. [RIBES.]

B. As adj.: Pertaining to the currant; made of or resembling currants, &c.

(1) **Red Currant, Common Red Currant:** *Ribes rubrum*, a well-known garden shrub in various respects resembling its ally the Black Currant, but having red fruit. It is found apparently wild in mountainous districts in the northern parts of this country, in Scotland and the North of England, as well as in the North of Continental Europe, and in Siberia.

(2) **Red-flowered Currant, or Bloody Currant:** An ornamental species with large racemes of deep rose-colored flowers, and bluish-black berries. It is indigenous to the northwest coast of this country.

(3) **Hawthorn Currant-tree:** *Ribes oxycanthoides*, indigenous to Canada and the Northern States.

(4) **Golden-flowered Currant:** *Ribes aureum*, another American species.

(5) **Dark Purple-flowered Currant:** A species of currant wild on the Altai Mountains, and the mountainous regions near the Ural river.

(6) **Bloody Currant:** The same as Red-flowered Currant (q. v.).

(7) **Indian Currant:** *Symphoricarpos vulgaris*.

(8) **Black Currant:** *Ribes nigrum*. The leaves have a strong smell. Calyx of a rich brownish-red or pink color; corolla whitish or yellowish-green; stamens normally five; berries black; they are tonic and stimulating. The black currant is found at large, but probably not really wild, in Britain, besides which it is found in Sweden and the North of Russia, and in the South of Europe, though there more sparingly. It is found also in the Caucasus and in Siberia.

(9) **Australian Currant:** *Leucopogon richiei*. (Treas. of Bot.)

(10) **Tasmanian Currant:** A name given to various shrubs of the cinchonaceous genus *Coprosma*.

(11) **White Currant:** A variety of red currant.

currant-bun, s. A bun or sweet cake with currants.

currant-jelly, s. A jelly made of the expressed juice of currants and sugar.

currant-wine, s. A kind of wine prepared from the juice of currants, red, white, or black.

***cŭr-rant** (2), s. [COURANT.] A newspaper.

"It was reported lately in a currant . . ."—*J. Taylor. Works* (1630).

cŭr-rant, cŭr-rant, *cours-ant, a. [Lat. *currrens*, pr. par. of *curro*=to run.]

*1. **Ord. Lang.:** Running.

"Like to the currant fire."—*Gower*, iii. 96.

2. **Her.:** The same as *courant* (q. v.).

cŭr-rant-wŏrts, s. pl. [Eng. *currant*; -wŏrts.]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the Grossulariaceæ (q. v.).

cŭr-ra-tŏw, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A plant, *Ananassa sagenaria*. (Treas. of Bot.)

cŭr-ren-gŭ, s. [Lat. *currentia*, neut. pl. of *currrens*, pr. par. of *curro*=to run; Ital. *correntia*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A continual or constant flow; an uninterrupted course.

"The currency of time . . ."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

2. General reception by circulation among the public.

" . . . different versions of its foundation got into currency . . ."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. x., § 7, vol. i., p. 394.

*3. (Circulation or constant passing from hand to hand, as a medium of trade, &c.

"The currency of those half-pence . . ."—*Swift: Drapier's Letters*.

*4. Fluency, readiness of utterance; easiness of pronunciation.

*5. General esteem or estimation; the nominal value of a thing.

" . . . takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and currency, and not after intrinsic value."—*Bacon*.

*6. A right or claim to circulation; value as a medium.

" . . . 'tis the receiving of them by others, their very passing, that gives them their authority and currency."—*Locke: Second Reply to the Bishop of Worcester*.

II. Technically:

1. **Comm.:** The current money or circulating medium of a country, whether in coin or in paper.

"If both gold and silver are used simultaneously as a currency, the proportionate amount of labor required to produce each cannot . . . be disturbed."—*Rogers: Polit. Econ.*, ch. iii.

¶ (1) **Metallic currency:** The gold, silver, nickel, and copper coin in circulation in any country. But for these three latter aids to circulation the metallic currency would fall far short of the necessities of the country. In the United States, England, and France bronze coin is used instead of copper. Nickel minor coins, 25 per cent. nickel and 75 per cent. copper, are used in Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, and the United States. Coins of platinum have been used in Russia. The relation between metallic and paper currency and various intricate questions thence arising have long occupied the attention of political economists. In the United States the dollar is the unit of value. It consists of either gold or silver. The gold dollar contains 23.22 grains of gold and 2.58 grains of alloy, having a total weight of 25.8 grains, nine-tenths fine. The silver dollar contains 371.25 grains of silver and 41.25 grains of alloy, having a total weight of 412.5 grains.

(2) **Paper currency:** Bank-notes, bills of exchange, or checks, which circulate as substitutes or representatives of coin.

cŭr-rant, *cŭr-rant, *cur-raunt, a. & s. [O. Fr. *curant*; Fr. *courant*, pr. par. of O. Fr. *curre*=to run; Fr. *courir*; Lat. *currrens*, pr. par. of *curro*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.:** Running, flowing.

"Current water is opposed to stagnant water, and commonly used to express the motion of water in rivers produced by the continuous but varying inclination of the bed of the streams."—*Pen. Cycl.*, vii. 235.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Passing at the present time; not yet past.

"The Lords continue the diet against the pannel till the twenty-ninth day of April current."—*Scintion: Trial of Will. Humphreys* (1839), p. 46.

(2) Done or written at the time; contemporary.

" . . . the current histories of those times."—*Swift*.

(3) In accord or agreement; running on all fours with.

" . . . in terms current with the forms of their state,"—*Sir W. Temple: To Arlington* (Sept. 1688).

(4) Flowing, moving easily.

"What shall I name these current traverses, That on a triple dactyl foot do run?"—*Davies: Orchestra*, lxi.

(5) Circulatory; in circulation.

" . . . four hundred shekels of silver, current money with the merchant."—*Gen.* xxi. 16.

(6) Generally received, acknowledged, or credited; authoritative.

" . . . whatsoever they utter passeth for good and current."—*Hooker*.

(7) In general circulation amongst the public; common, general; having currency.

" . . . we had a current report of the king of France's death."—*Addison*.

(8) In general or common estimation; nominal.

" . . . that is a man's intrinsic, this, his current value . . ."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra*.

(9) In general use or practice; popular, general.

"Oft leaving what is natural and fit, The current folly proves our ready wit."—*Pope: Essay on Criticism*, 448, 449.

* (10) Such as may be admitted or accepted; admissible.

"The ill we're His person had put on, transformed him so, That yet his stamp would hardly current go."—*Chapman: Homer's Odyssey* xxiii.

* (11) Authentic, genuine, sterling.

"O Buckingham, now do I play the touch, To try if thou be current gold indeed."—*Shakespeare: Richard III.*, iv. 2.

* (12) True; in force.

"It holds current that I told you yesternight."—*Shakespeare: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 1.

II. Comm.: Insured by authority and in general circulation.

" . . . the foresaid money to ronne and be curraunt through the cytie."—*Fabian: John* (an. 7).

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A flowing, running, or passing; a stream.

"Also if there cometh any whale within the current of the same, they make a pitiful crie."—*Hæckluyt: Voyages*, vol. i., p. 311.

(2) A stream or body of water, air, &c., moving in a certain direction.

"The current, that with gentle murmur glides."—*Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 7.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A course, movement, or progression; as, the current of time.

(2) A connected series or course; as, the current of events.

(3) The general or main course, direction, or inclination.

" . . . the same current of ideas respecting antiquity which causes Virgil to be regarded as a magician by the Lazaroni of Naples . . ."—*Scott: Thomas the Rhymer*, pt. ii. (Introductory Note).

* (4) A movement, direction, or carrying to a place.

" . . . drew on a resurprise of the castle, a recovery of the town, and a current of the war even into the walls of Sparta."—*Bacon*.

II. Technically:

1. Hydrol., Physical Geog., &c.:

(1) **River currents:** Rivers have currents varying in strength, chiefly according to the inclination of the bed down which they flow.

(2) **Sea currents:** There are currents in the sea vastly broader than any existing even in the largest rivers, while the length is indefinite, for each is so connected with all the rest that the whole surface waters of the ocean resemble a very much curved and contorted chain, which, notwithstanding the excessive irregularity of its figure, so moves as perpetually to return into itself. In the Atlantic the chief currents were long held to be, first, the Gulf-stream, from the Gulf of Mexico in a northeasterly direction, a branch ultimately reaching the Azores and another the British Islands. This current was counterbalanced by a Polar one moving southwestward and carrying escaped icebergs in the direction of America. The Gulf-stream was partly fed by the Equatorial current, running from the coast of Africa to the Caribbean Sea. But Dr. Carpenter has shown that not merely the Gulf-stream, but a great part of the surface of the Atlantic, is moving northward. [GULF-STREAM.] An Antarctic drift current originates a great Equatorial current in the Pacific Ocean, which flows north around the western shores of South America, and then west through the Pacific, filling the entire tropics. Strong land currents sweep from it round East Australia, through the China Seas, and by the coast of Japan.

The movement of currents from warmer or colder regions, or *vice versa*, modifies the temperature of the several regions through which they pass. Thus the Equatorial current, which crosses from Africa to Brazil and the Caribbean Sea, being 3° or 4° cooler than the ocean at the equator, diminishes the heat of the latter region. The Gulf-stream, on the contrary, brings with it heat, the temperature of the Mexican Sea being 7° above that of the Atlantic in the same latitude.

Among the causes of currents on a greater or less scale may be enumerated the winds, the tides, the evaporation produced by solar heat in certain places, and the expansion and contraction of water by heat and cold.

2. **Geol.:** The effects of currents in rivers and those in the ocean are the same. They waste away the land, and transport detritus to greater or less distances. They also deposit strata. They transport the seeds of plants from region to region, thus diffusing algae, it is believed, from the Antarctic to the Arctic ocean.

3. **Navig.:** A flow or stream of a body of water, more or less rapid, by which vessels are compelled to alter or modify their course or velocity, or both, according to the set or drift of the current.

bŏl, bŏy; pŏut, jŏw!; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shin; -tion -sion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

4. *Elect.*: The passage of electricity from one pole of a battery, pile, coil, &c., to the other. The investigation of the laws regulating the attraction and repulsion of electric currents by other currents of the same kind, or their operation upon magnets, constitutes the science of electrostatics, that of electricity in motion—as opposed to electrostatics, electricity at rest. The numerous phenomena connected with the former science can be explained by carrying out to their remote consequences the two following simple laws: (1) Two currents which are parallel and in the same direction attract one another; two currents parallel but in contrary directions repel one another. The word *current* is used also in connection with electrostatics. (See the example.)

"In electrostatics, the numerical value of a *current* (or the strength of a *current*) is the quantity of electricity that passes in unit time."—Everett: *The C. G. S. System of Units* (ed. 1875), ch. xi., p. 65.

5. *Build.*: The fall or slope of a platform or sheet-metal roof, to carry off the water. Gutters usually have a current of a quarter-inch to the foot.

¶ The technical language in which the flow of water and its channels are known and described is as follows: The bed is the water-course, having a bottom and two sides or shores. When the latter are described as right or left hand, going down stream is assumed. The transverse section is a vertical plane at right angles to the course of the current. The perimeter is the length of this section in the bed. The longitudinal section or profile is a vertical plane parallel to the course of the flowing water. The slope or declivity is the mean angle of inclination of the surface of the water to the horizon. The fall is the difference in the height at any two points of determinate distance apart, as, for instance, eight inches to the mile. The line of current is the direction of maximum velocity. The mid-channel is the deepest part of the bed. The velocity is greater at the surface than at the bed. The surface is higher in the current than at the shore when the river is rising, lower than at the shore when the river is falling. The direction is the set of the current; the rate is the drift of the current. (*Knight*.)

current-fender, s. A structure to ward off the current from a bank which it may otherwise undermine.

current-gauge, s. [*CURRENT-METER.*]

current-meter, s.

Civil Engin.: An instrument for measuring the velocity of currents.

(1) The Pilot tube, which acts by the ascension of water in a bent pipe whose lower orifice is presented squarely to the current, the indication being read by a float or graduation in or upon the vertical part of the tube.

(2) One which acts as a dynamometer, by opposing a resisting body to the action of the current, and indicating the force of the action by a dial or graduated bar. This is Boileau's.

(3) The dynamometer current-gauge of Woltmann, 1790, is a light water-wheel operated by the current, and having on its axis an endless screw, which operates toothed wheels and a register, the rate or force being deduced from the rotations in a given time.

current-mill, s. A mill driven by a current-wheel, and usually on board a moored vessel with steam-driven paddles. The first notice of current-mills is the account of the recourse had to them by Belisarius, A. D. 536, when the Romans were besieged by Vitiges the Ostrogoth, who had cut the fourteen aqueducts which brought water to the imperial city. The surplus water of the aqueducts drove the grain-mills of the city, and the recourse had by Belisarius to moored twin-vessels provided with paddles, and the mills, enabled the people to eat bread instead of parched wheat and frumenty.

current-regulator, s.

Telegraphy.: A device for determining the intensity of the current allowed to pass a given point. It usually consists of interposed coils of greater or less resistance.

current-wheel, s. The current-wheel is perhaps the first application of the force of water in motion to driving machinery. The noria has been in use for thousands of years in Egypt, Persia, Arabia, and Syria, and was introduced by the Romans or Saracens (probably the latter) into Spain. (*NORIA*, *TYMPANUM*.)

cūr-rēn-tē cāl-ām-ō, phrase. [*Lat.*, lit.=with a running pen.] Rapidly, fluently, without hesitation or stop.

cūr-rēn-t-ly, adv. [*Eng. current*; -ly.]

I. *Lit.*: With a constant flowing or motion.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. In accord or agreement.

"... they even see how the word of God runneth currently on your side, ..."—Hooker: *Ecol. Pol.* (Pref.)

2. Commonly, publicly, popularly, generally.

"... it is currently reported at Norwich that he is a Methodist."—Jones: *Life of Dr. Horne*.

cūr-rēn-t-ness, *cūr-rant-ness, *cūr-rēn-t-ness, s. [*Eng. current*; -ness.]

1. Circulation, currency.

"... on order for the valuation and currentness of monies."—Nomenclator. (*Nares*.)

2. Fluency, easiness of pronunciation.

"When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, and currentness with stayedness, how can the language sound other than most full of sweetness?"—Camden: *Remains*.

cūr-rī-cle, s. [*Lat. curriculum* = a course, a light car; a dimin. from *curro* = to run.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*:

A small or short course.

"Upon a curricule in this world depends a long course of the next..."—Broune: *Christian Morals*, ii. 23.

2. *Vehicles*: A two-wheel chaise with a pole for a pair of horses.

***cūr-rī-cle, v. i.**

[*CURRICULE, s.*]

To drive in a curricule.

"Who is this that comes curriculing through the level yellow sunlight?"—Carlyle: *Miscell.*, No. 98.

cūr-rīc-ū-lūm, s. [*Lat.*]

1. A race-course.

2. A fixed or specified course of study at a university, school, &c.

cūr-rīed (1), pa. par. or a. [*CURRY (1), v.*]

cūr-rīed (2), pa. par. or a. [*CURRY (2), v.*]

***cūr-rī-er (1), s.** [*QUARRIER*.] A trap or apparatus for catching birds.

"The currier and the lime-rod are the death of the fowls."—Bretton: *Fantastias* (January).

cūr-rī-ēr (2), *cor-i-er, *cor-i-our, s. [*Fr. corroyeur*; Low *Lat. coriator*; *Lat. coriarius*, from *corium* = leather.] [*CURRY (1), v.*] One whose trade it is to curry, dress, and color leather after it has been tanned.

"Strain'd with full force, and tugg'd from side to side, The brawny curriers stretch."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xvii. 451, 452.

currier's knife, s. A large, two-handled knife, with a recurved edge, employed by curriers to shave or pare the flesh side of hides. The knife is about twelve inches long and five wide; one end has a plain handle and the other a cross-handle, in the direction of the plane of the blade. The edge of the knife is brought up by means of a whetstone, and a wire edge is constantly preserved by a steel wire which acts as a burnisher.

cūr-rī-ēr-ŷ, s. [*Eng. currier*; -ŷ.]

1. The trade or business of a currier.

2. A place where the trade of a currier is carried on.

cūr-rīsh, a. [*Eng. cur*; -ish.] Having the qualities or characteristics of a cur; cowardly, mean-spirited, churlish, snappish.

"Entreat some power to change this currish Jew."

Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

cūr-rīsh-ly, adv. [*Eng. currish*; -ly.] In a currish, churlish, or snappish manner; like a cur.

"Bonner being restored againe, —currishly, without all order of law or honesty, —wrested from them all the livings they had."—Fox: *Acts and Mon. Acc. of Ridley*.

cūr-rīsh-ness, s. [*Eng. currish*; -ness.] The quality of being currish; churlishness, snappishness.

"Diogenes, though he had wit, by his currishness got the name of dog."—Feltham: *Resolves*, ii. 69.

cūr-rū-ca, s. [*Lat. curruca* = a small bird, perhaps the Wagtail. (*Smith*.)]

Ornith.: A genus of Sylviæ or Sylviadæ. The best known species are—*Curruca atricapilla* (the Black-cap Warbler) [*BLACK-CAP*], *C. hortensis* (the Garden Warbler, q. v.), *C. cinerea* (the Common Whitethroat), and *C. sylvælla* (the Lesser Whitethroat).

cūr-rŷ (1), *coraye, *corry, *currayn, *currey, v. t. & i. [*O. Fr. conroier, conreier, couroier, coureier*; *Fr. corroyer*; *Ital. corradere*, from *O. Fr. conroi* = apparatus, equipage, gear, &c.; *O. Fr. con* = *Lat. con* = cum = with, together, and *O. Fr. roi* = array, order. (*Skeat*.)]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. To dress or rub down a horse with a comb.

"Lik as he wold coraye his maystres hors."

Lydgate: *Minor Poems*, p. 63.

2. To dress leather, after it is tanned, by beating, rubbing, scraping, and coloring. [*CURRYING, s.*]

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To beat, to thrash, to drub.

"I may expect her to take care of her family, and curry her hide in case of refusal."—Addison: *Spectator*.

2. To flatter, to curry favor with.

"Thei curry kings."—Langland: *P. Plowman's Crede*, 365.

3. To dress, to make ready.

"Yea, when he curried was, and dusted slickes and trimme,

I caude both hey and prouander to be allowe for him."—Gascoigne: *Complaint of the Green Knight*.

B. *Intrans.*: To curry favor, to use flattery.

"If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humor his men, if to his men, I would curry with master Shallow."—Shakespeare: *Henry IV., Pt. II., v. 1*.

¶ To curry favor: A corruption of Mid. Eng. to curry favel; *Fr. étriller fauveau* = lit. to rub down the chestnut horse; *favel* was a common name for a horse, and the same word, but from an entirely different source (*Lat. fabula*), was used for flattery.

"Then sche currayed favel well."—Howe a Merchant did his Wufe Betray, 203.

"... changed their religion to curry favor with King James."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

curry-card, s. A leather or wooden slip with inserted teeth like those of wool-cards, and used for currying animals.

curry-comb, s. An implement with projecting serrated ribs, used for grooming horses.

curry-comb, v. t. To rub or comb down with a curry-comb.

***curry-favel, s.** [See *CURRY, v. ¶*.]

1. One who curries favor; a flatterer.

"Whereby all the curryfavel, that be next of the deputye is secretly counsayll, dare not be so bolde to shewe him the gregeat jupardy and perell of his soule."—State Papers, ii. 15. (*Nares*.)

2. Flattery.

"As though he had lerned cury favel of some old frere."—Chaucer [*?*]: *C. T.*, *The Merchant's Second Tale*.

***curry-favor, *curri-favor, s.** A flatterer; one who tries to curry favor.

"... some curri-favours among them set forward the matter to the best of their powers."—Holinshed: *Scotland*; Kenneth.

cūr-rŷ (2), v. [*CURRY, s.*] To flavor or prepare with curry.

cūr-rŷ, s. [*Pers. khur* = meat, relish; *khurdi* = broth, juice.]

1. A kind of sauce much used in India, and composed of cayenne-pepper, garlic, turmeric, coriander, ginger, and other spices.

"... a strong flavor of curry and mulligatawny..."—Theodore Hook: *Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii., ch. iii.

2. A dish or stew of fowl, rice, &c., prepared with curry.

"... the unrivaled excellence of the Singalese in the preparation of their innumerable curries, ..."—Sir J. E. Tennent: *Ceylon*, pt. i., ch. ii., vol. i., p. 77.

curry-leaf tree, s. The name given in India to a small tree, *Bergera Königii*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

curry-powder, s. A powder used in making curried dishes. It is composed of cayenne-pepper, ginger, coriander-seed, and other strong spices.

cūr-rŷ-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [*CURRY (1), v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of rubbing or dressing down a horse with a curry-comb.

"We see that the very curryings of horses doth make them fat and in good liking."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 88.

2. *Leather-trade*: The process of shearing the green, tanned skins, to bring them to a thickness, and afterward dressing them by daubing, graining, and surface-finishing; transmuting the tanned skins into merchantable leather. The mechanical part of the process is performed by a peculiar knife [*CURRIER'S KNIFE*] upon a nearly vertical beam over which the hide is placed.

currying-glove, s. A heavy glove having a pile of coir woven into a hempen fabric, and shaped to the hand. Back and palm are alike, and either may be used for currying.

***cūr-s-a-ble, a.** [*COURSABLE*.] Valid, in force, current.

curse, *cōrsen, *cōrsien, *kurse, v. t. & i. [*A. S. cursian, corsian*; prob. connected with *Dan. korse*; *Sw. korsa* = to make the sign of the cross; *Sw. & Dan. kors*; *Icel. kross*; *O. Fr. crois* = a cross. (*Skeat*.)]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, eūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

A. As Transitive:

1. To imprecate or wish evil to; to execrate; to invoke harm or evil upon.

"... I called thee to *curse* mine enemies, and, behold, thou hast altogether blessed them these three times."—Numbers xiv. 10.

2. To bring a curse upon; to cause evil or harm to; to blast.

3. To injure, vex, or torment heavily; to cause great sorrow, trouble, or injury to.

"... no country could be secure which was *curst* with a standing army."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.

B. Intrans.: To utter imprecations, curses, or oaths; to swear, to blaspheme; to affirm or deny with curses.

"He stormed, *curst*, and swore in language which no wellbred man would have used at a race or a cock-fight."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. v.

curse, **cors*, **cors*, s. [A. S. *cors*, *cors*.]

1. An imprecation or invoking of evil upon; a malediction.

"... his name was never mentioned without a *curse*."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xv.

2. A solemn invocation of divine vengeance upon. "The priest shall write all these *curse*s in a book."—Nehem. x. 29.

3. Condemnation; a sentence of divine vengeance.

"For as many as are of the works of the law are under the *curse*."—Gal. iii. 10.

4. Anything which causes evil, trouble, or great vexation; as, intemperance is the greatest *curse* of a country.

"'Tis the *curse* in love,

When women cannot love when they're beloved."

Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Ver., v. 4.

¶ The *Curse of Scotland*: The nine of diamonds. The epithet is variously accounted for; by some it is said to have originated from the tidings of the defeat of the Scots at Culloiden having been written on the back of this card. Others explain it as a corruption of *Cross of Scotland*, the pips being arranged somewhat like a St. Andrew's Cross. Others, again, refer the origin to the arms (a cross of lozenges, arranged like the nine of diamonds) of Col. Parker, who governed with great cruelty in Scotland after the death of Charles I.; others explain it by the resemblance of the arms of the Earl of Stair, who was concerned in the massacre of Glencoe. Grose, in his *Classical Dictionary*, gives the following explanation: "Diamonds, it is said, imply royalty, being ornaments to the imperial crown; and every ninth king of Scotland has been observed, for many ages, to be a tyrant and a curse to that country. Others say, it is from its similarity to the arms of Argyle; the Duke of Argyle having been greatly instrumental in bringing about the Union, which, by some Scotch patriots, has been considered as detrimental to their country."

¶ The vulgar phrase, *not to care a curse*, has really no connection whatever with the word *curse*; it is a corruption of a phrase not uncommon in Middle English, as in *P. Plowman* (C. xii. 14), "nat woth a *curse*," that is, not woth a *cross*. [CRESS.]

cûrs-êd, *çûrst*, pa. par. & a. [CURSE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Deserving of a curse; execrable; accursed, abominable, damnable.

"Neither shalt thou bring an abomination into thine house, lest thou be a *curst* thing like it; but thou shalt utterly detest it, and thou shalt utterly abhor it; for it is a *curst* thing."—Deut. vii. 26.

2. Blasted by a curse; execrated, accursed, damned.

"How long on these *curs'd* confines will ye lie?"

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xv. 594.

3. Vexatious, troublesome.

"The *curst* quarrel be no more renew'd."

Dryden.

*4. Froward, shrewish, malicious.

"... shrewd touches of many *curst* boys, . . ."—

Ascham: Schoolmaster.

**curst*-blessed, a. Partly *curst* and partly blessed.

"Their father was too weak, and they too strong,

To hold their *curst*-blessed fortune long."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 865, 866.

**curst* thistle, s. *Carduus arvensis* (Nemnich). (Britten & Holland.)

**cûrs*-êd hood, **cur*-sid-hede, s. [Eng. *curst*; -hood.] *Curstness*.

"Thel shul turnen awel themselves . . . fro thei *curst*hedus."—Wycliffe: Baruk, ii. 33.

cûrs-êd-ly, adv. [Eng. *curst*; -ly.]

*1. With curses or imprecations.

"Neither speke you *curst*ly vnto men that punysh you throughe ignorance, . . ."—Udall, 1 Peter iii.

2. In a *curst*, execrable, or damnable manner.

"Satisfaction and restitution lies so *curst*ly hard on the gizzard of our publicans."—L'Estrange.

cûrs-êd-nëss, **cûrs*-êd-nësse, **cûrst*-nëss, s. [Eng. *curst*; -ness.]

1. The state or condition of being under a curse.

"Touch you the sourest points with sweetest termes, Nor *curstness* grow to the matter."

Shakesp.: Ant. and Cleop., ii. 2.

*2 A *curst* or damnable disposition; shrewishness.

"I could tellen of my wives *curstness*."

Chaucer: C. T., 9, 115

*3. Blasphemy, cursing, curses.

"His mouth is full of *curstness*."

Metr. Version of Psalms, Ps. x.

*4. A *curst* action.

"Allo forsothe this *curstness* didnen the tillers of the erthe."—Wycliffe: Leviticus xviii. 27.

**cûrs*-êd, **cûrs*-êd, a. [Eng. *curse*; -ful(l).] *Accursed*; deserving of curse.

"His orison shal be mad *curst*ful."—Wycliffe: Proverbs xxviii. 9.

cûrs-êr, s. [Eng. *curse*(r); -er.]

1. One who curses or execrates.

"... a *curser* of father and mother."—Wodroephe: French Grammar (1623), p. 382.

2. One who is given to cursing or swearing, a blasphemer.

"But no man of you suffre as a mansleer, either a theef, either a *curser*, either a desirer of others menes goodis."

Wycliffe: 1 Peter iv. 15.

**cûr*-ship, s. [Eng. *cur*; -ship.] A manner of contemptuously addressing one as a cur.

"How durst he, I say, oppose thy *curship*, 'Gainst arms, authority, and worship?"

Butler: Hudibras.

cûrs-îng, **cors*-înge, **cors*-yng, **cur*-înge, **cur*-yng, pr. par. & a. s. [CURSE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of invoking a curse upon; execration.

"With *curstinge* and enterdite."

Gower, i. 259.

2. A solemn denunciation of God's anger or vengeance.

"And afterwards he read all the words of the law, the blessings and *curstings*, . . ."—Joshua viii. 34.

3. The act or habit of uttering curses or oaths; blasphemy.

"As rash swearing, so all *cursting* also, is a part of that prophaneation of the name of God."—Clarke: Sermons, ii., Sermon 125.

**cûr*-si-tôr, **cur*-se-tor, **coore*-se-toore, **cowre*-se-tor, s. [Lat., from *curso*, *curso*, a freq. of *curro*=to run.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A courier, a runner.

"For their office was this, by running a great ground to be *curstours* to and fro, . . ."—Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus (1606).

2. A vagrant, a vagabond.

"Callinge these vagabonds *curstours* in the intytlyng of my booke, as runnners or rangers aboute the country."

Harman: Caveat, To the Reader.

II. Eng. Law: An officer of the English Court of Chancery, whose office was to make out original writs.

cûr-slive, a. & s. [Low Lat. *cursius*; Ital. *cor-sivo*, from Lat. *curso*, freq. of *curro*=to run, to flow.]

A. As adj.: Running, flowing; written in a running hand.

"... all these *curstive* alphabets."—Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang. of India, vol. i. (1872), Introduct., p. 55.

B. As subst.: A manuscript written in a *curstive* or running hand.

"The later manuscripts from being written in smaller characters, in running hand, were called *curstives*."—Parochial Magazine.

cûr-sôr, s. [Lat.=a runner, from *cursus*, pa. par. of *curro*=to run.]

1. Eccles.: An inferior officer of the papal court.

2. Ornith.: [CURSORES.]

3. Instr.: A part of a mathematical instrument which slides on the main portion; as, The movable leg of a beam-compass; the joint of the proportional compasses; the hand of a barometer; the beam of the tammil; the slide of a Gunter rule; the adjustable plate of a vernier; the moving wire of a reading microscope. (Knight.)

**cûr*-sôr-a-ry, a. [Eng. *cursor*(y); -ary.] *Cur-sory*, hasty, careless.

"I have but with a *curstury* eye

O'er-glanced the articles."

Shakesp.: Henry V., v. 2.

cûr-sôr-êg, s. pl. [Lat. pl. of *cursor*=a runner.] [CURSOR.]

1. Ornith.: An order of birds characterized by wings ill-suited for flight, but, on the other hand, by feet admirably adapted for running. They fall under Professor Huxley's sub-class *Ratites*, in which the sternum has no prominent ridge or keel. The feathers approach in structure to hairs. The hind toe is wanting, except in the *Apteryx*, in which it is rudimentary. It is divided into two families—

(1) *Struthionidae*, containing the Ostrich, the Emu, the Cassowary, &c.; (2) *Apterygidae*, having for its typical genus *Apteryx*; and (3) *Diornithidae*. They belong to the Southern Hemisphere.

2. *Palæont.*: The oldest unequivocal representatives of this family are in the Eocene rocks. The most remarkable, however, are the *Diornis* and its allies, which are of Postpliocene age and from New Zealand. (Nicholson.)

cûr-sôr'-î-a, s. pl. [Neut. pl. of Lat. *cursorius*=pertaining to a racecourse.]

Entom.: A sub-order of Orthoptera containing those families which have the legs adapted for running, as contradistinguished from those which have them fitted for leaping. It has been made to include the Phasmina or Walking Sticks, Mantina or Mantises, Blattina or Cockroaches, and the Forficulina or Earwigs. The last-named tribe, however, is now generally elevated into the order Dermaptera (q. v.), and Dr. Leach thought that the Cockroaches also should form an order by themselves, to which he gave the name of Dictyoptera (q. v.).

cûr-sôr'-î-âl, a. [Lat. *cursor*; -ial.]

*1. Ord. Lang.: Adapted or fitted for running.

*2. Zool.: Of or belonging to the *Cursores* or *Cursoria*.

¶ (1) *Cursorial Isopoda*:

Zool.: In the system of Milne-Edwards, a sub-order or section of Crustaceans, order Isopoda. They have no fin-like expansion at the posterior extremity of the body. Their limbs are adapted for running. There are three families—(1) *Idotheidae*, (2) *Asellidae*, (3) *Oniscidae*. The "Woodlouse" is a typical example of the *Cursorial Isopods*.

(2) *Cursorial Orthoptera*:

Entom.: The same as *CURSORIA* (q. v.).

cûr-sôr'-î-ly, adv. [Eng. *cursor*; -ly.] In a *cur-sory*, hasty, or careless manner; hastily.

"I noticed these objects *cursorily* only."—Charlotte Brontë: Jane Eyre, ch. xxviii.

cûr-sôr'-î-næ, s. pl. [Lat. *cursorius* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Charadriidae (Plovers). They have short, slender, depressed bills slightly arched at the extremity, long legs with the hind toe absent. Locality, the Eastern Hemisphere.

**cûr*-sôr'-î-nëss, s. [Eng. *cursor*; -ness.] The quality of being *cur-sory*; a *cur-sory* or superficial character.

cûr-sôr'-î-ûs, s. [Lat. adj.=pertaining to a racecourse.]

Ornith.: A genus of Charadriidae, the typical one of the family *Cursoriinae*. The bill is as long as the head, the mandibles arched, the base depressed, the extremities compressed, the tip sharp and entire, the nostrils basal, the first quill the longest, the legs long, three front toes without webs, the middle one the longest and with a serrated claw. *Cursorius Temminckii*, or *Isabellinus*, is the Black-bellied Courier, or Cream-colored Courier, called by Selby the Cream-colored Swift-foot. It is of a creamy brown, the top of the head and the breast ferruginous, a double collar—the upper white, the lower black—on the back of the head, middle of the body black, the sides white. Length, including the bill, 8 inches, legs, 3 inches. Its native country is Africa, especially Abyssinia.

cûr-sôr'-y, a. [Low Lat. *cursorius*; from Lat. *cursor*=a runner, from *cursus*, pa. par. of *curro*=to run.]

*1. Moving about, not stationary.

"... persons at Rome; besides their *cursorie* men, as Gerrard, &c."—Proceedings against Garnet, sign. F. (1606.)

2. Hasty, superficial, careless; without due care or attention; desultory.

"The coffee-house must not be dismissed with a *cur-sory* mention."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iii.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *cur-sory*, *hasty*, *desultory*, and *slight*: "*Cur-sory* includes both *hasty* and *slight*; it includes *hasty* inasmuch as it expresses a quick motion; it includes *slight* inasmuch as it conveys the idea of a partial action: a view may be either *cur-sory* or *hasty*, as the former is taken by design, the latter from carelessness: a view may be either *cur-sory* or *slight*; but the former is not so imperfect as the latter: an author will take a *cur-sory* view of those points which are not necessarily connected with his subject; an author who takes a *hasty* view of a subject will mislead by his errors; he who takes a *slight* view will disappoint with the shallowness of his information.

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

Between *curtesy* and *desultory* there is the same difference as between running and leaping; we run in a line, but we leap from one part to another; so remarks that are *curt* have still more or less connection; but remarks that are *desultory* are without any coherence." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cūst, *pa. par. or a.* [CURSED.]

***cūst-fūl**, *a.* [Eng. *curst*; *-ful*(*l*).] Froward, peevish, ill-natured.

***cūst-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *curst*; *-ly*.] In a cursed manner; cursedly.

"So curstly and in such wise taunted, . . ."—*Wilson: Art of Logic*, fo. 8.

***cūst-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *curst*; *-ness*.]

1. Cursedness.

2. Frowardness, peevishness, ill-nature.

"Then, noble partners,
Touch you the sourest points with sweetest terms,
Nor curstness grow to the matter."
Shakesp.: Ant. and Cleop., i. 2.

***cū-sūs**, *s.* [Lat.=a running . . . a course . . . progress, direction.] The name originally given to the Roman breviary. [BREVARY.]

cūrt (1), *a.* [Lat. *curtus*=clipped, docked, shortened.]

1. Short, concise; not diffuse.

" . . . a man may have a *curt* epitome of the whole course thereof in the days of his own life."—*Browne: Christian Morals*, ii. 22.

2. Short and sharp, dry.

" . . . a *curt*, gruffish voice."—*Disraeli: The Young Duke*, bk. v., ch. vii.

cūrt (2), *a.* [A contraction for *current*, *a.* (q. v.).] Current, instant; as, the 10th *curt*=the 10th of the *current* month, or the 10th instant.

***cūrt-tāl**, *s.* [CURTAIL, v.]

1. A curtail-dog.

2. A horse whose tail has been docked, or shortened.

cūrt-tāl, ***cūrt-tāl**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *courtault*; *courtaut*=curtail (*Colgrave*); *Ital. cortaldo*=a curtail; a horse without tail; *cortare*=to shorten, to curtail; *corta*=short, brief, curtailed (*Florio*); from O. Fr. *court* (*Ital. corta*)=short; with suff. *-ault*, *-alt*=*Ital. aldo* (*Low Lat. -aldus*); from Lat. *curtus*=docked. (*Skaut.*)]

†I. Lit.: To cut the end or tail off.

†II. Figuratively:

1. To shorten, to dock, to cut off, to deprive.

"I that am curtail'd of all fair proportion,
Deform'd, unfinish'd, sent before my time
Into this breathing world."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.

2. To abridge, to lessen, to contract.

" . . . curtail and retrench the ordinary means of knowledge and erudition, . . ."—*Woodward*.

3. To reduce, to cut down.

"Our incomes have been curtailed: his salary has been doubled, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

† It is followed by *of* before that which is taken away or cut off.

"The count assured the court that Fact, his antagonist, had taken a wrong name, having curtailed it of three letters; for that his name was not Fact, but Faction."—*Addison*.

curtail-dog, *s.* Originally the dog of an unqualified person, which, by the forest laws, must have its tail cut short, partly as a mark, and partly from a notion that the tail of a dog is necessary to him in running. In later usage, *curtail-dog* means either a common dog, not meant for sport, or a dog that missed his game. (*Nares.*)

" . . . I think if my breast had not been made of faith, and my heart of steel,
She had transformed me to a curtail dog, . . ."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

curtail-step, *s.*

Join.: The bottom step of a flight of stairs, when finished with a scroll and similar to the hand-rail.

cūrt-tāld, ***cūrt-tāld**, *pa. par. or a.* [CURTAIL, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Having the tail docked.

"Cur-tailed dogs in strings."—*Fletcher: Faithful Shep.*; *Addison to Reader*.

2. *Fig.*: Abridged, cut short, cut down, reduced.

***cūrt-tāl-ēd-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *curtailed*; *-ly*.] In a curtailed, abridged, reduced, or shortened form.

"The name thereof, perhaps it was written curtail'dly."—*Barton: Antoninus*, 169.

cūrt-tāl-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *curtail*; *-er*.] One who curtails, abridges, lessens or reduces.

" . . . the Greeks had been curtailers."—*Waterland: On the Athan. Creed*, x. § 21.

cūrt-tāl-lŷg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CURTAIL, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of abridging, shortening, lessening, or reducing; curtailment, abridgment.

"Scribblers send us over their trash in prose and verse, with abominable curtailings, and quaint modernisms."—*Swift*.

cūrt-tāl-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *curtail*; *-ment*.] The act of curtailng, abridging, reducing, or lessening.

cūrt-tāin, ***cūrt-teyn**, ***cūrt-tyñ**, ***cūrt-tyne**, ***cūrt-teyn**, ***cūrt-tyñ**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *cortine*, *curtine*; Fr. *courtine*, from Low Lat. *cortina*=a small court or inclosure; Sp., Port., and Ital. *cortina*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) A screen of cloth hanging beside a window or round a bed, which can be expanded or contracted at pleasure, so as to admit or exclude the light, or to conceal or disclose anything.

"Ther beddyng watz noble of cortynes of clene sylk."
Sir Gawaine, 853.

(2) A strip of leather which overlaps the parting of a trunk.

†2. Figuratively:

(1) A tent, a habitation.

"I saw the tents of Cushan in affliction: and the curtains of the land of Midian did tremble."—*Habak.* iii. 7.

(2) A screen, a cover.

"Now, Truth, perform thine office; waft aside
The curtain drawn by Prejudice and Pride."
Cowper: Hope, 570, 571.

(3) A screen or protection.

"The curtaine made of shields did well off keep
Both darts and shot, and scorned all their wrath."
Fairfax: Godfrey of Bouillon, xi. 37.

II. Technically:

1. *Fort.*: That portion of a rampart which extends between and joins the flanks of two bastions. [BASTION.]

" . . . raised up
a curtain twelve
feet high, at the
back of his sol-
diers."—*Knolles*.

2. *Locksmithing*:

A shifting-plate, which, when the key is withdrawn, interposes so as to screen the inner works from being seen or reached by tools.

3. *Theater*: The screen in a theater or similar place, which can be lowered or raised at pleasure, so as to conceal or discover the stage.

"The curtain rises—may our stage unfold
Scenes not unworthy Drury's days of old."
Byron: Address at Opening of Drury Lane Theater.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

† (1) To draw the curtain:

(a) To admit the light; to discover, disclose, or expose anything.

"Let them sleep, let them sleep on,
Till this stormy night be gone,
An th' eternal morrow dawn;
Then the curtain will be drawn."—*Crashaw*.

(b) To exclude the light; to conceal anything.

"I must draw a curtain before the work for a while,
 . . ."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth*.

(2) To drop the curtain: To end the scene; to end.

(3) To raise the curtain: To begin the scene; to discover or disclose anything.

(4) The curtain rises: The scene or the action begins.

(5) The curtain falls: The scene of the action ends.

curtain-lecture, *s.* A lecture or reproof given by a wife to her husband after they have retired.

"I still prevailed, and would be in the right,
Or curtain-lectures made a restless night."
Pope: Wife of Bath, 164, 165.

curtain-paper, *s.* A heavy paper, printed and otherwise ornamented, for window-shades.

curtain-pole, *s.* A pole extending across the top of a window on which the curtain-rings run.

curtain-rings, *s. pl.* Rings of wood or metal running along a curtain-pole, to which a curtain is attached, and by means of which the curtain can be drawn backward or forward.

curtain-serge, *s.*

Fabric: A stout all-wool stuff, employed for portières and other hangings. It is 54 in. in width.

***cūrt-tāin**, ***cūrt-tenē**, *v. t.* [CURTAIN, s.]

I. Literally:

1. To furnish with curtains.

" . . . another trauerse siled, and cortened all of white satten."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 24).

2. To inclose or shut in with curtains.

"Now o'er the one half-world abuse
Nature seems dead, and wicked dreams abuse
The curtain'd sleep."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 1.

II. Fig.: To surround, to shut in, to inclose.

"So, when the sun in bed,
Curtailed with cloudy red,
Pillows his chin upon an orient wave."
Milton: Ode on the Nativity.

***cūrt-tāined**, ***cortened**, *pa. par. or a.* [CURTAIN, v.]

cūrt-tāin-lŷg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CURTAIN, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of inclosing with curtains; shutting in, inclosing, or concealing.

2. A mass or body forming a curtain or screen.

"Span round in sable curtaining of clouds."
Keats: Hyperion, i. 271.

cūrt-tāin-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *curtain*; *-less*.] Without curtains.

"I rose up on my curtainless bed."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxxii.

***cūrt-tāl**, ***cūrt-tāl**, *s. & a.* [CURTAIL, s.]

A. As substantive:

1. A horse with a docked tail.

2. (See extract.)

"A *curtail* is much like to the Vp-right man, but hys authority is not fully so great. He weeth commonly to go with a short cloke, like to Grey Friars."—*Ardeley: The Fraternity of Vocabondes* (1575) (ed. Furnivall), p. 4.

3. Any person cropped of his ears.

"I am made a *curtail*; for the pillory hath eaten off both my eares."—*Greene: Quip, &c.*, in *Harl. Misc.*, v. 410.

B. As adjective:

1. *Curt*, brief, concise.

" . . . essays and curtail aphorisms, . . ."—*Milton: Eiconoclastes*.

2. Cut down, diminished, niggardly.

"We had some soure cherries, three soure plummets
 . . . but in that minced and curtail manner that . . ."
Mabbe: The Rogue (ed. 1623), pt. ii., p. 274.

***curtail-axe**, *s.* [CURTAIL-AXE.]

***cūrt-tāld**, *s.* [O. Fr. *courtault*=a kind of short piece of ordnance used at sea (*Philips*); Fr. *court*=short.] A kind of cannon.

" . . . the provision of ordnance, the which is bot letill that is to say it great curtaildis, that war send out of France, . . ."—*Pink: Hist. Soot*; *Lett. Ramsay of Balmaine to Henry VII.*, ii. 440.

***cūrt-tāl-lŷe**, *v. t.* [Eng. *curtail*; *-ize*.] To curtail or crop.

***curtail-dog**, *s.* [CURTAIL-DOG.]

cūrt-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *curtatus*, *pa. par.* of *curto*=to dock, to shorten.]

Geom. & Astron.: Shortened, lessened, reduced. (Used of a line projected orthographically upon a plane.)

† *Curate distance of a planet*:

Astron.: The distance of a planet from the sun, reduced to the plane of the ecliptic, equal to the true distance multiplied by the cosine of the planet's heliocentric latitude. (*Craig.*)

***cūrt-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *curtatus*, *pa. par.* of *curto*.]

Astron.: The interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curtate distance.

***cūrt-ēd**, *a.* [Eng. *curt*; *-ed*.] Curt, laconic.

"Do you curtail Spartans imitate?"—*Sidney: Astrophel*, 92.

***cūrt-tēin**, ***cūrt-tā-nŷ**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The sword carried before the kings of England at their coronation; called also the sword of Edward the Confessor. It has the edge blunted, and wants the point, as an emblem of mercy.

† *Cortine*, *Corteyne*, or *Cortayn* was the name given to the sword of Ogier, one of the celebrated Douzeperes of Charlemagne.

***curte-ly**, *adv.* [COURTLY.] Courteously, kind.

"For which delightful joys yet thank I curteily Jove,
By whose almighty power, such sweet delights I prove."
Paradise of Dayntie Devices (1576).

***cūrt-tl-cōne**, *s.* [Lat. *curtus*=docked, and Eng. *cone* (q. v.).] The lower frustum of a cone; a cone with the top cut off. (*Ash.*)

cūrt-tl-lŷg (age as *lŷg*), *s.* [O. Fr. *courtillage*; Low Lat. *curtilagium*, from O. Fr. *cortil*; Low Lat. & Ital. *cortile*=a courtyard; Lat. *cors* (genit. *cortis*)=a court.]

Law: A piece of ground lying near and belonging to a dwelling-house, and included within the same fence: a court.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, here, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, ore, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūt, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, æ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

cūr-tis'-i-a, *s.* [Named after Mr. William Curtis, founder of the *Botanical Magazine*.]

Bot.: A genus of Cornaceæ (Cornels). Calyx four-parted; petals, four blunt; stamens, four alternate; the hind part of the stone-fruit four to five-celled. *Curtisia faginea* is a large tree from the Cape of Good Hope, called the Assegai Tree, because the natives form their assegais from its wood.

***cūrtle-axe**, ***cūrtal-axe**, *s.* [A corruption of *cūrtass* (q. v.).]

cūrt'-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *curt*; *-ly*.]

1. In a concise or brief manner; concisely, briefly.
2. In a curt, short, or sharp manner; with curt-ness.

"... so curtly, succinctly, and concisely epitomiz'd the long story of the captive."—*Gayton: Notes on D. Quixote*, iv. 15.

cūrt'-ness, *s.* [Eng. *curt*; *-ness*.]

*1. Conciseness, brevity.

"The sense must be curtailed and broken into parts to make it square with the curtness of the melody."—*Lord Kames: Elem. of Criticism*, ii. 130.

2. Shortness or sharpness of language or tone.

***cūr-tōide**, *a.* [CURTAL.] Apparently the same word as *cūrtal*; when applied to a slipper, short, abridged of its long peak, and other ornaments.

"A slender slop close-couched to your docke,
A curtolde slipper, and a short silke hose."

Gascoigne: Steele Glosse, sig. N. 8. (Nares.)

cūrt'-sy, ***cūrt'-seŷ**, *s.* [Originally the same word as COURTESY (q. v.).] A bow, a gesture of respect or civility performed by women.

"Among three thousand people at a ball,
To make her curtsy thought it right and fitting."

Byron: Beppo, lxxxv.

cūrt'-sy, ***cūrt'-sie**, *v. i. & t.* [CURTESY, *s.*; COURTESY, *v.*]

A. Intrans.: To make a curtsy or bow.

"The Bird of Paradise curtsied . . . and crossed her breast with arms . . ."—*Disraeli: The Young Duke*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

***B. Trans.**: To make a curtsy or bow to; to salute.

"They cap me and curtsie me and worship me."—*H. Smith: Sermons*, i. 206.

*† The word is now confined to women, but formerly it was applied to either sex.

"What's worse,
Must curtsie at the censure."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 3.

curtsy-capping, **curtsie-capping**, *s.* A low salutation or act of reverence.

"Great Sapia sated with fain'd curtsie-capping."

Sylvester: Du Bartas: Day 3, Week i. 1, 060.

curucui, *s.* [Brazilian.] A South American bird, Trogon *Curucui*.

cūr-āle, *a.* [Lat. *curulis*, from *currus* = a chariot.]

1. Of or pertaining to a chariot.

2. Having the right or privilege of a curule chair.

"Those who had raised themselves to a curule office."—*Ramsay: Rom. Antig.*, p. 67.

curule-chair, *s.*

Rom. Antig.: An ivory chair of peculiar form, somewhat like a modern camp-stool. The right of using it was confined to certain officers, as dictators, consuls, prætors, censors, and ædiles, who were thence called curule magistrates.

"... the lictors with the fasces, the ivory curule chair, . . ."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.*, (1855), ch. iv., § 3, vol. i., p. 103.

cūr'-ant, **cūr'-al**,

a. [Lat. *curvans* pr. par. of *curvo*=to curve, to bend.]

Her.: Curved, bowed.

***cūr'-āt-ēd**, *a.* [Lat. *curvatus*, pr. par. of *curvo*.] Curved, bent.

***cūr'-ā-tion**, *s.*

[Lat. *curvatio*, from *curvatus*, pr. par. of *curvo*.] The act of curving, bending, or crooking; the state of being curved or bent; curvature.

"... the curvation of our limb."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, Art. 6.

cūr'-ā-tive, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *curvativus*, from Lat. *curvatus*, and suff. *-ivus*.]

Bot.: Having the margins slightly curved either backward or forward without any sensible twisting. (*De Candolle*, in *Lindley*.)

bōl, **bōy**, **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-cian, -tian = **shān**. -tion, -sion = **shūn**; -tion, -sion = **zhūn**. -tious, -cious, -sious = **shūs**. -ble, -dle, &c. = **bej**, **del**

cūr'-ā-tūre, *s.* [Lat. *curvatura*, from *curvo*=to curve, to bend.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of curving or bending.

2. The state of being curved or bent.

"... the tree ferns, though not large, were, from their bright green foliage, and the elegant curvature of their fronds, most worthy of admiration."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (1870), ch. ii., p. 24.

3. A curve, a bend, a sweep.

"... whose well-roll'd walks,
With curvature of slow and easy sweep—
Deception innocent—give ample space
To narrow bounds." *Cowper: Task*, i. 351-54.

II. Geom.: The comparative degree of flexion or bending which takes place near the different points of a curve.

*† When the radius of a circle is doubled, the curvature is diminished one half. In most other cases, the increase in the size of a curved body diminishes its curvature.

*† (1) **Circle of curvature** or **circle of the same curvature**: A circle touching a curve in a certain point, so that no other circle, touching it in the same point, can pass between it and the curve.

(2) **Double curvature**: A term applied to the curvature of a line which twists so that all the parts of it do not lie in the same plane, as the rhomb line or the loxodromic curve. (*Ogilvie*.)

(3) **Radius of curvature**: The radius of the circle of curvature.

(4) **The curvature of a curve**: The angle turned by the tangent per unit distance traveled along the curve. If four stands for length, then it is = $\frac{1}{4}$. (*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units* (ed. 1875), ch. i., p. 7.)

cūrve, *a. & s.* [Lat. *curvus*=curved, bent; *curvo*=to curve or bend.]

A. As adj.: Bending; bent or crooked in a regular manner and without angles.

"... describe a curve line about the attracting body."—*Bentley*.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. In the same sense as II. 2.

II. Technically:

I. Geom.: A line no three consecutive points in which are in the same plane; a line which may be cut by a right line in more than one point.

"... like a bow long forced into a curve."

Cowper: Table Talk, 622.

*† If a point move with a perfectly gradual change of direction, it describes a curve. Curves are of the same species when the motion of the describing point is regulated by the same mathematical law—viz., by the one characterizing the species. All circles, for instance, are of the same species; they vary greatly in the length of their radii, but the motion of the describing point in all cases is regulated by the same law. There are two kinds of curve lines—(1) algebraical or geometrical curves, and (2) transcendental or mechanical curves. By means of coördinates every algebraical function can be connected with a curve. Among the curves which have received names are the circle, the ellipse, the parabola, and the hyperbola; these are the curves specially treated of under conic sections. Rarer ones are the cissoid, the conchoid, the cycloid, various spirals, &c. In the higher algebra the word curve is used in so extended a meaning that it includes even a straight line, which looks like a contradiction in terms.

2. **Engin.**: A bend in road, canal, or railway; especially in the track of the latter.

3. **Draughtsmanship**: A draughtsman's instrument having one or a variety of curves of various characters other than arcs, which may be struck by a compass. Some are constructed for specific purposes, such as shipwright's curves, radii-curves, &c.

4. **Geol.**: A flexure or bending of strata. It is of two kinds, an anticlinal and a synclinal curve. [† (2), (4).] When strata appear vertical, they often constitute part of a great curve. These curves may have arisen, as an old experiment by Sir James Hales showed, by lateral compression applied horizontally at the two ends of the strata at the time when they were horizontal.

*† (1) **Algebraic curves**:

Geom. & Alg.: Curves in which the relation between the abscissa and the ordinate is expressed by an algebraic equation called the equation of the curve. They are of various orders. In those of the first order the equation rises only to the second degree or dimension, in those of the second order it rises to the third degree or dimension, and so on in an ascending series.

(2) **Anticlinal curve**:

Geol.: A curve in which the strata tilted up do not meet in an angle, but are arched over so as to constitute a curve, saddle, or arch. Vertical strata are generally parts of such curves.

(3) **Mechanical curves**:

Math.: Curves which cannot be expressed analytically, and have no known equation.

(4) **Synclinal curve**:

Geol.: A curve in which the strata dipping downward toward each other have not an angle at the point, but a curve, so as to make a trough or basin-like hollow.

(5) **Transcendental curve**:

Geom. & Calculus: A curve in which the relation between the abscissa and the ordinate is expressed by a differential instead of an algebraic equation.

curve-ribbed, *a.*

Bot. (of leaves, &c.): A term applied when the ribs describe a curve and meet at the point. Example, those of the *Plantago lanceolata*.

curve-veined, *a.*

Bot. (of leaves): A term applied when the primary veins, though resembling those in straight-veined leaves in being parallel, simple, and connected by unbranched proper veinlets, yet differ from them in diverging from the midrib along its whole length, and losing themselves in its margin, in place of passing from near the base of the leaf to its apex.

curve, v. t. & i. [Lat. *curvo*=to curve, to bend.]

A. Trans.: To bend, to crook, to inflect.

"And the tongue is drawn back and curved."—*Holder*.

B. Intrans.: To bend, to be bent or curved.

"In the third it curves backward in the same degree."—*Owen: Trans. Brit. Assoc.* (1846).

curved, pa. par. or a. [CURVE, *v.*]

1. **Ord Lang.**: (See the verb.)

2. **Bot.**: Bent so as to constitute the arc of a circle, as the fruit of *Astragalus hamosus*, *Medicago falcata*, &c. (*Lindley*.)

curved-pump, *s.* One in which the piston reciprocates in an arc.

***cūr'-ēd-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *curved*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being curved; curvature.

"There is also a curvedness, which may be reduced to a fracture."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. vii., ch. i.

cūr'-ēm-brŷ-ē-s, *s. pl.* [Lat. *curvus*=curved, and Mod. Lat. *embryo*; Gr. *embrūon*.] [EMBRŷO.]

Bot.: The second of two sub-orders of Solanaceæ, in the classification of that order proposed by Mr. Miers. The first is the Rectembryæ, in which the embryo is straight; in the second, Curvembryæ, as the name imports, it is curved. These sub-orders are not adopted by Lindley, who simply divides the Solanaceæ into thirteen tribes.

cūr'-vēt, ***cor-vet**, *s.* [Ital. *corvetta*=a curvet, a leap; *corvettare*=to curvet, or leap; O. Ital. *covare*=to bow, bend, curve; Lat. *curvo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.**: In the same sense as II.

2. **Fig.**: A frolic, a prank.

II. Manège: A particular leap of a horse, when he raises both his fore legs at once, equally advanced; and, as his fore legs are falling, he raises his hind legs, so that all four legs are off the ground at once.

"Which should sustain the bound and high curvet
Of Mars' fiery steed." *Shakesp.: All's Well*, ii. 3.

cūr'-vēt, *v. i. & t.* [CURVET, *s.*]

A. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Literally**:

(1) In the same sense as II.

(2) To leap, to bound.

"Yet scarce he on his back could get,
So oft and high he did curvet."

Drayton: Court of Fairy.

2. **Fig.**: To frolic, to frisk, to prank.

"Cry holla! to thy tongue, I prithee, it curvets unseasonably."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

II. Manège: To perform a curvet.

"But would you sell or slay your horse
For bounding and curvetting in his course?"

Cowper: Table Talk, 304, 305.

***B. Trans.**: To cause to perform a curvet; to make to spring or leap up.

"The upright leaden spout curvetting its liquid filament into it."—*Landor*.

cūr'-vēt-tīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CURVET, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of performing a curvet; frisking, frolicking, prancing.

cūr-vī-cā-u-dāte*, *a.* [Lat. *curvus*=bent, and *cauda*=the tail.] **Zoöl.: Having the tail curved; curve-tailed.

cūr-vī-cos-tāte*, *a.* [Lat. *curvus*=bent, and *costatus*=having ribs; from *costa*=a rib.] **Bot.: Having bent ribs.

cūr-vī-dēn-tāte*, *a.* [Lat. *curvus*=bent, and *dentatus*=toothed.] [DENTATE.] **Bot.: Having curved teeth.

cūr-vī-fō-ll-āte*, *a.* [Lat. *curvus*=bent, and *foliatus*=leaved.] [FOLIATE.] **Bot.: Having leaves curved or bent backward; having revolute leaves.

**cūr-vī-l-form*, *a.* [Lat. *curvus*=curved, bent, and *forma*=form, shape.] Having a curved or bent form.

cūr-vī-l-fy*, **cūr-vī-l-fie*, *v. t.* [Eng. *curve*; -fy.] **To curl.

"Irons to *curvifle* your flaxen locks."
Jordan: *Death Dissected* (1649).

**cūr-vī-līn-ē-ād*, *s.* [Lat. *curv(us)*=curved, bent, and *linea*=a line.] A drafting instrument used in describing irregular curves. The various shapes of its marginal outline enable it to be fitted into position, so as to project or transcribe the curve required. M. Desalier, of Paris, invented a machine for generating the curves and marking out the patterns. It is capable of making 1,200 varieties of curves.

**cūr-vī-līn-ē-āl*, *a.* [Lat. *curv(us)*=bent, and *linealis*=consisting of lines; lineal.] The same as CURVILINEAR (q. v.).

**cūr-vī-līn-ē-ār*, *a.* [Lat. *curv(us)*=bent, and *linearis*=linear.] Consisting of curved as distinguished from straight lines: curvilinear.

**cūr-vī-nēr-vāte*, *a.* [Lat. *curv(us)*=bent, and *nervus*=sinew, a tendon, a nerve.] The same as CURVINEURED (q. v.).

cūr-vī-nēr-vēd*, *a.* [Lat. *curv(us)*=bent, and Eng. *nerved*.] **Bot.: Curve-nerved (q. v.). The same also as CONVERGATE-NERVOSE (q. v.).

cūr-vī-lūg*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CURVE, v.] **A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:
1. The act of bending or crooking; curvature.
2. The state of being curved or bent; curvature.
3. A curve, a bend, a winding.

cūr-vī-rōs-tral*, *a.* [Lat. *curvus*=bent, and *rostralis*=pertaining to the rostrum, but here used for pertaining to the beak.] **Entom., Bot., &c.: Having a curved beak, snout, or proboscis.

cūr-vī-sēr-l-āl*, *a.* [Lat. *curvus*=curved, and Eng. *serial* (q. v.).] **Bot.: An epithet applied by Bravais to cases in which the leaves, instead of being placed directly over others in a straight series, are disposed in an infinite curve.

**cūr-vī-ty*, *s.* [Fr. *curvité*, from Lat. *curvitas*; *curvus*=curved, crooked.] A curving, a bending, an inflection; curvature.

"... give a greater *curvity* to the posture of the osicles."—Holder: *On Speech*.

**cūr-vī-graph*, *s.* [Lat. *curvus*=curved, bent; Gr. *graphein*=to write, to describe.] An instrument for drawing a curve without reference to the center. It is usually an elastic strip, which is adjustable to a given curve, and serves to transfer the latter to another plat or another place on the plat. [ARCOGRAPH, CYCLOGRAPH.]

**cūs-cō*, *s.* [From Cuzco in Lower Peru, whence the bark is obtained.]

cusco-bark, *s.* A kind of Cinchona bark, exported from Arequipa. It is of use in the cold stage of intermittent fevers and in low typhoid states of the system.

cusco-china, *s.* The same as CUSCO-BARK (q. v.).

cūs-cōn-l-dine*, *s.* [Eng. &c., *cuscon(ine)*.] Gr. *eidōs*=appearance, and suff. *-ine* (Chem.) (q. v.). **Chem.: An amorphous alkaloid accompanying cusconine.

cūs-cō-nine*, *s.* [Eng. &c., *cusco*; -ine.] **Chem.: An alkaloid, C₂₃H₂₆N₂O₄, obtained from Cusco cinchona bark. It occurs along with aricine. Barks containing these alkaloids give off brown vapors when heated, while those containing quinine give off red vapors. [CINCHONA BARK.] An alcoholic solution of comminuted cusco-bark is supersaturated with soda and shaken with ether, and the ethereal liquid is agitated with acetic acid, which takes up the greater part of the alkaloids. The acetic solution is partly neutralized with ammonia, which throws down aricine acetate, and the filtrate is mixed with a saturated solution of ammonium sulphate, which precipitates cusconine as sulphate, from which cusconine can be obtained as

an amorphous precipitate, which can be recrystallized from alcohol in large white laminae. It is a weak base, forming salts. Cusconine gives, when added to a warm solution of ammonium molybdate, a dark blue color, changing to olive-green when heated, and again turning blue as the liquid cools.

cūs-cūs, cōus-sous*, *s.* [A Molucca island word.] **Zoöl.: The name given in the Moluccas to a Marsupial mammal, *Phalangista cavirostris*. It has a prehensile tail and large eyes. Its progression is slow. (Dallas.)

**cūs-cū-tā*, *s.* [Sp. *cuscute*; Fr. *cuscute*; Ital. *cuscuta*, *cuscula*; Dan. *kaskute*; all generally believed to be from Arab. *coohūt*, *keshut*=dodder, or rather one of the names of dodder, the common one in that language being *afitūm*.] Hooker & Arnott suggest as an alternative etymology Heb. *chhuts*=to bend, to surround.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Cuscutaceae. The calyx is four to five-cleft; the corolla campanulate, four to five-lobed, the tube sometimes, though rarely, with internal scales; styles two; ovary two-celled, with two ovules in each; capsule two-celled, bursting all round. The species are plants, with long filiform twining stems. The common species is *Cuscuta europaea*, with red stems and yellowish-rose flowers. It is found on nettles, thistles, &c. *C. epithymum* (Lesser Dodder), which has white flowers, is found on furze, heath, and thyme. *C. racemosa* is used in Brazilian pharmacy.

**cūs-cū-tā-cē-s*, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cuscut(a)*, and fem. pl. *adj. suff. -aceae*.]

Bot.: An order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Solanales. It consists of leafless climbing colorless parasites, with the flowers in dense clusters; calyx inferior, persistent, four to five-parted, imbricated in aestivation; limb of the corolla four to five-cleft, having scales alternating with the segments; stamens five, free; ovary two-celled, each with two ovules; styles two or none; stigmas two; placentae basal; fruit capsular or baccate, two-celled; cells one to two-seeded; embryo spiral. Found in the temperate parts of both hemispheres as twining parasites. Lindley enumerated two genera, and estimated the known species at fifty.

cūsh, *s.* A dish made of boiled crackers or biscuits.

**cūsh-at*, **cūsch-ette*, *s.* [A. S. *cusceote*, *cus-cote*, *cuscute*.] The Ringdove, *Columba palumbus*.

cushat-dove, *s.* The ringdove, or queseet (*Columba palumbus*). Yarrell gives the name wood-pigeon to that species, but the "English Cyclopædia" makes this another name for the Stock-dove (*Columba oenas*).

cūsh-ew* (ew as ū), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] **Ornith.: A large bird, *Ourax pauci*, of the family Craciidae or Curassows, and itself sometimes called the Galeated Curassow. The bill is bright red, surmounted by a protuberance of a livid slate color; the feathers of the head and neck are of a rich black color and velvety texture; the greater part of the body brilliant black, with green reflections; the abdomen and under tail coverts white; legs red, claws yellow. The bird, which is about the size of a hen turkey, is a native of Mexico. It is gregarious, and builds its nest on the ground.

cushew bird, *s.* The same as CUSHEW (q. v.).

**cūsh-īōn*, **cūschūn*, **cūsheon*, **cūshin*, **cūyshen*, **coyschin*, **quyshen*, *s.* [O. Fr. *coissin*; Fr. *coussin*; Ital. *cuscino*; Sp. *covín*; Port. *coim*; Ger. *küssen*, from Low Lat. **cuscitum*, dimin. of Lat. *culcita*=cushion, a pillow. The modes of spelling this word in Mid. Eng. are exceedingly numerous; over five hundred have been counted.]

A. Ordinary Language:
I. Lit.: A pillow or soft padded seat for a chair, &c.; a bag or case stuffed with feathers, wool, or other soft material, and used as a seat.

"So saying, he led Æneas by the hand,
And placed him on a cushion stuffed with leaves."
Copeper: *Virgil's Æneid*, viii. 411, 412.

***II. Figuratively**:
1. Ease, peace.
2. The seat of justice.

B. Technically:
1. **Billiards**: The side or edge of a billiard-table, which causes the balls to rebound. The cushion of billiard-tables were for merly padded, but are now formed of solid india-rubber.

2. **Engraving**: A flat leathern bag filled with pounce and supporting the plate.

3. **Gild.**: The pad on which the gilder spreads his gold-leaf, and from which he takes it by a camel's-hair tool called a tip.

4. **Lace Manuf.**: The pillow of a bone-lace maker. [LACE.]

5. **Elect.**: The rubber smeared with amalgam, the friction of which against the glass cylinder or disc causes the electrical excitation.

6. Architecture:

(1) The impost-stone on a pier; a coussinet.
(2) A capital of a column so sculptured as to resemble a cushion pressed down by the weight of its entablature.

(3) The Norman capital, consisting of a cube with the lower extremities rounded off.

7. **Steam-engine**: A body of steam at the end of a cylinder to receive the impact of the piston. This is accomplished by closing the eduction-port a little before the end of the stroke, or by opening the induction-port on the same side of the piston, a little before the end of the stroke. (Knight.)

8. **Customs**: A kind of dance formerly very common at weddings. [CUSHION-DANCE.]

9. **Archery**: The mark at which archers shot. [C. I.]

C. Special phrases and compounds:
***I. Phrases**:

1. **To hit or miss the cushion**: To hit or miss the point. [B. 9.]

2. **To be beside the cushion**: To be mistaken, to be deceived. [B. 9.]

"... To be beside the cushion. Scopum on attingere; à scopo aberrare."—Coles: *Latin Dict.*

"... I tell thee, Ned, thou art quite beside the cushion."—The Woman Turn'd Bully (1675).

3. **To set, place, or put beside the cushion**: To lay or set aside; to pass over; to lay or put on the shelf.

"Thus is he set beside the cushion, for his sincerity and forwardness in the good cause."—Spalding, i. 291.

II. Compounds:
1. **Lady's cushion**, **Ladies' cushion**, **Our Ladies' cushion**.

(1) **Gen.**: *Armeria maritima*.

(2) **Locally**: (a) *Saxifraga hypnoides*; (2) *Chrysanthemum oppositifolium*; (3) *Lotus corniculatus*. (Britten & Holland.)

2. **Sea cushion**: *Armeria maritima*.

Arch.: The same as CUSHION, s., B. 6 (3).

cushion-dance, *s.* An old-fashioned dance of a rather free character, used chiefly, it would appear, at weddings. In it each woman selected her partner by placing a cushion before him. But by some it is considered to be a corruption of *cussing-dance*=kissing dance.

"I have, ere now, deserved a cushion: call for the cushion-dance."—Heywood: *Woman Killed with Passion* (1600). (Nares.)

***cushion-lord**, *s.*
1. A lord made by favor, and not for good service.
2. An effeminate person.

cushion-rafter, *s.*
Carp.: An auxiliary rafter beneath a principal one, to sustain a great strain. (Knight.)

cushion-stitch, *s.*
Embroid.: A flat em'roidery stitch largely employed to fill in backgrounds in old needlework, especially in Church embroidery. It is a variety of *satin-stitch* (q. v.). (Dict. of Needlework.)

**cūsh-īōn*, *v. t.* [CUSHION, s.]
A. Ordinary Language:

***I. Literally**:
1. To furnish or fit with cushions.
2. To seat or place on cushions.

"Many, who are cushioned upon thrones, would have remained in obscurity."—Bottingbroke: *On Parties*.

3. **To cover or conceal, as with a cushion**.

***II. Fig.**: To put aside, to suppress.
"Desiring to cushion his son's oratory."—Savage: *R. Medico*, bk. ii., ch. x.

B. Billiards: To place or leave a ball close up to the cushion.

**cūsh-īōned*, *pa. par. or a.* [CUSHION, v.]
1. **Ord. Lang.**: (See the verb.)

**cūsh-īōn-ēft*, **cōshionet*, **cushonnet*, *s.* [Eng. *cushion*; dimin. suff. -et.]
1. A little cushion.

"Upon these pretty cushionets did lie
Ten thousand beauties."—Beaumont: *Psyche*, vi. 200.

2. A casket.
"... she had afterward put the latter letter in her boxome, and the first in her cushionet, . . ."—Howell: *Familiar Letters* (1650).

**cūsh-īōn-līng*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CUSHION, v.]
A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:
Of steam: The gradual stoppage of the piston in a steam-engine by the resistance of a small quantity of steam left in the cylinder.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidat, whāt, fāl, father; **wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre**; **pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine**; **gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn**; **mute, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll**; **trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, æ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.**

**cūsh-iōn-ŷ*, a. [Eng. *cushion*; -y.] Flat and bulging.

"A bow-legged character with a flat and cushiony nose."
—*Dickens: Uncom. Traveler*, ch. x.

**cūs-īng*, **cūs-ŷng*, s. [A shortened form of *accusing* (q. v.).] An accusing, an accusation.

"Him self began a sair cusing to mak."

Wallace, vi. 397.

**cūs-kin*, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A drinking-cup.

cūsp, **cūspe*, s. [Lat. *cuspis*=a point.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A point.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: An ornament in stonework of the Gothic order. It consists of projecting points, formed by the meeting of curves, and is the foundation of the peculiar foliation, feathering, tracery, archery, and panels of the order. The term was first applied by Sir James Hall in his Essay on the "Origin of Gothic Architecture."

"*Cusp* [is] a point formed by two parts of a curve meeting; hence applied to the projecting points formed by the meeting of the small arches or foils, in foil-arches on tracery. . . . In the Romanesque and Norman styles the cusp is often ornamented with a small cylinder."—*Glossary of Architecture*.

*2. *Astrol.*: "The entrance of any house, or first beginning, which is the line whereon the figure and degree of the zodiac is placed, as you find it in the table of houses." (*Philips*.)

"I'll find the cuspe, and Alfridaria."

Albunazar (*Dodsley*), O. P., vii. 171.

*3. *Astron.*: A term used to express the points or horns of the moon or other luminary. (*Harris*.)

*4. *Math.*: A term used where two branches of the same or of different curves appear to end in a point.

5. *Comp. Anat.*: The prominence in the molar teeth.

"It occupies half the length of the crown in the larger molars, and is preceded by an elevated conic cusp."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.* (1873), vol. xiii, p. 201.

cūs-pār-ī-æ, s. [Lat. *cusp(is)*=a point, a spike, and fem. adj. suff. -*aria*.]

Bot.: An old genus of plants, now made a synonym of *Galipea* (q. v.). [*CUSPARIÆ*.]

cusparia-bark, s.

Pharm.: *Cusparia cortex*. The bark of *Galipea cusparia*, order Rutaceæ, Angustura-bark tree growing in tropical South America. It is imported in straight pieces, more or less incurved at the sides, from half a line to a line in thickness, pared away at the edges, epidermis mottled-brown or yellowish-gray, inner surface yellowish-brown, flaky, breaks with a short fracture; the taste is bitter and slightly aromatic. The cut surface examined with a lens usually exhibits numerous white points or minute lines. The inner surface touched with nitric acid does not become blood-red, which distinguishes it from *Strychnos nux vomica*, or false Angustura-bark. *Cusparia-bark* is used to prepare *Infusum cusparie*. It is an aromatic stomachic, given in cases of atonic dyspepsia, diarrhoea, and dysentery, also in convalescence from acute diseases.

cūs-pār-ī-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cuspari(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æe*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Rutaceæ, the type *Cusparia* (q. v.).

cūs-par-ī-ne, s. [Mod. Lat. *cuspari(a)*; Eng. suff. -*ine*.]

Chem.: A crystalline substance contained in *cusparia-bark*. It is soluble in alcohol.

cūs-pā-tēd, a. [Lat. *cusp(is)*=a point, and Eng. suff. -*ated*.]

Bot.: The same as *CUSPIDATED* (q. v.).

cūsped, a. [Eng. *cusp*; -*ed*.] Furnished with a cusp; cuspidal.

cūs-pīd-āl, a. [Lat. *cuspidatus*=made pointed, pa. par. suff. -*ātus* to make pointed.]

1. *Zool.*: Furnished with small pointed eminences or cusps. [*CUSPIDATE TEETH*.]

2. *Botany*:

(1) Tapering gradually into a rigid point.

"The medium vein . . . at times ends in a free point or *cuspid*, and then becomes *cuspidate*."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 372.

(2) Abruptly acuminate, as the leaf of many Rubi.



Window with Cusped Moldings.

cuspidate teeth, s. pl.

Anat.: A name applied to the canine teeth in the human jaw, of which there are four, one on each side of the two incisors above and below. There is a single central point or cusp on the crown of these canines, whence the term *cuspidate* has been derived. The cusp is invariably worn away by use. (*Quain*.)

cūs-pī-dōr, s. [Sp. *escupidera*=a spitting box; *escupidor*=a great spitter.] An earthenware waste-basket, or a vessel for the reception of sputa or ejected saliva.

cūs-pīs, s. [Lat.] A point, a tip.

"The multiplied cusps of the cone . . ."—*More: Notes on Psych.*, p. 425.

cūs-sō, s. [An Abyssinian word.] The same as *CABOTZ* (q. v.). [*BRAYERA*.]

**cust*, **custe*, s. [A. S. *cyst*; O. S. *kust*; O. H. Ger. *chust*.] A custom, a habit.

"Swulche weoren his *custes*."—*Layamon*, ii. 414.

cūs-tard, **crus-tade*, **cus-tade*, s. [According to Skeat a corruption of Mid. Eng. *crustade*, a general name for pies made with crust; from O. Fr. *croustade*=a pasty, crust. Cf. Ital. *crostata*=a kind of pie or tart with a crust; also the paste, crust, or coffin of a pie" (*Florio*): from Lat. *crustatus*, pa. par. of *crustare* to encrust.]

*1. A pie, a pastry.

"*Custarde*, cheke them inche square."—*W. de Worde: Booke of Keruynge*, in *Babees Book*, p. 159.

2. A sweetmeat made of eggs boiled with flour and sugar till the whole thickens into a mass.

"With cawdle, custard, and plumb-cake."

Butler: *Hudibras*.

custard-apple, s. [So called because the pulp of the fruit in the typical species is about the consistence of custard.]

1. A species of *Anona*, *A. reticulata*. It is a native of the West Indies, but is cultivated in India and the adjacent countries. It has yellow pulp. It is eaten, but is not so much prized as some other species of the genus. It is large, dark-brown in color, and netted all over.

2. The genus *Anona* (q. v.).

**custard-coffin*, **custard-coffen*, s. The raised crust of a pastry or pie. [*COFFIN*.]

"Why, thou say'st true; it is a paltry cap,

A *custard-coffin*, a bangle, a silken pie."

Shakespeare: *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 3.

**cus-tī*, a. [A. S. *cystig*=good, liberal, excellent; O. H. Ger. *chustig*; M. H. Ger. *kustig*.] Excellent, preeminent, liberal.

"Cniht he was swithe strong, kene and *custi*."—*Layamon*, i. 271.

**cūs-tīl*, s. [O. Fr. *coustel*, *coutil*; Lat. *cultellus*.] A knife, a dagger.

"Daggers, *custilis*, and other basylardes."—*English Gilds*, p. 421.

**cūs-tī-nēsse*, s. [A. S. *cystignes*.] Liberality.

"*Largitas*, that is *custinesse* on Engliſe."—*O. E. Homilies*, p. 105.

cūs-tōc, *cus-tock*, s. [*CASTACK*, *CASTOCK*.] A cabbage-stalk.

"An' gif the *custoc's* sweet or sour,

Wi' jotelegs they taste them."

Burns: *Halloween*.

**cus-tode*, **cūs-tō-dēe*, s. [Lat. *custos* (genit. *custodis*)=a guard, a guardian.]

Law: One to whom the custody or guardianship of anything has been committed; a custodian, a guardian.

"The religious earnestness of the young *custode*."—*Cornhill Mag.*, Oct. 1881, p. 446.

cūs-tō-dī-ā, s. [Lat. =a guard-house; from *custos* (genit. *custodis*)=a guard.]

Ecclesiastical:

1. The shrine in which the host is carried in solemn processions; a custodial.

2. The shrine in which the relics of any saint are carried in a procession.

**cūs-tō-dī-āl*, a. & s. [Fr., from Lat. *custodia*; from *custos* (genit. *custodis*)=a guard.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to custody or guardianship.

" . . . for the custodial charges and government thereof, . . ."—*Lett. to the Bp. of Rochester* (1772), p. 2.

B. *As substantive*:

Ecclesiastical: A custodia.

"The priest then took the *custodial*, and showed the patient the *Corpus Domini* within."—*C. Reade: Cloister and the Hearth*, ch. lxii.

cūs-tō-dī-ām, s. [Accus. sing. of Lat. *custodia*=watching, ward, guard, or care.] Custody.

"*Custodiam* lease."

Eng. Law: A grant from the crown under the Exchequer seal, by which the custody of lands, &c., seized in the king's hands is demised or committed to some person, or custodee, or lessee thereof. (*Wharton*.)

cūs-tō-dī-ān, s. & a. [Eng. *custody*; -*an*.]

A. *As subst.*: One who has the custody, keeping, or guardianship of anything.

" . . . the Ministry, the custodian of the national power, . . ."—*London Times*.

B. *As adjective*:

Law: Given in charge, trust, or keeping.

cūs-tō-dī-ān-ship, s. [Eng. *custodian*; -*ship*.] The office, position or duty of a custodian or guardian.

**cūs-tō-dī-ēr*, s. [Low Lat. *custodianus*; from Lat. *custodia*, from *custos*.] A custodian, a guardian, a keeper, a depository.

"Now he had become, he knew not why or wherefore, or to what extent, the *custodian*, as the Scottish phrase is, of some important state secret, . . ."—*Scott: Abbot*, ch. xix.

cūs-tō-dŷ, **cūs-tō-die*, **cus-to-dye*, s. [Lat. *custodia*, from *custos* (genit. *custodis*)=a guard.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. A keeping guard, charge, or guardianship.

"Under the *custody* and charge of the sons of Merari, shall be the boards of the tabernacle."—*Numb.* iii. 38.

*3. Defense, security, protection, preservation.

"There was prepared a fleet of thirty ships for the *custody* of the narrow seas."—*Bacon*.

4. Imprisonment, restraint of liberty.

"What peace shall be given

To us enslav'd, is *custody* severe."

Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 332, 333.

II. *Law*: The charge or care of a constable or other legally authorized officer, to be kept in detention until some accusation has been determined or offense purged.

"Warrants had been out against him, and he had been taken into *custody*, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

cūs-tōm, **cos-tom*, **cos-tome*, **cos-toum*, **cos-tume*, **cus-tume*, **kus-tume*, s. [O. Fr. *costume*, *coutume*; Fr. *coutume*; Ital. *costume*, *costuma*; Port. *costume*; Low Lat. *costuma*, from a neut. pl. form, *consuetumina*, from *consuetum*=a custom, from *consueo*, pa. par. of *consueo*=to accustom; inchoative form of *consueo*=to be accustomed: *con*=cum=with, together, fully, and *sueo*=to be accustomed. *Custom* is thus a doublet of *costume* (q. v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. An habitual or common use or practice; a regular habit.

"And the priest's *custom* with the people was, that when any man offered sacrifice, the priest's servant came, while the flesh was in seething, with a flesh-hook of three teeth in his hands."—*1 Sam.* ii. 13.

*2. Frequent occurrence.

"Such things . . . are tricks of *custom*."—*Shakespeare: Othello*, iii. 3.

3. An established manner, usage, practice, or fashion.

" . . . they went up to Jerusalem after the *custom* of the feast."—*Luke* ii. 42.

4. Familiarity, use, habit, fashion.

"*Custom*, a greater power than nature, seldom fails to make them worship."—*Locke*.

5. The practice of buying from or dealing with certain persons; a frequenting or applying to for goods, &c.

"You say he is assiduous in his calling, and is he not grown rich by it? Let him have your *custom* but not your votes."—*Addison*.

*6. Application from buyers.

*7. Tribute, toll, duty.

" . . . of whom do the kings of the earth take *custom* or tribute? . . ."—*Matt.* xvii. 25.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Comm.*: The duty imposed by law on merchandise imported or exported. The management of the Customs is now incorporated with that of the Inland Revenue.

"They complain that it is made penal in an officer of the *customs* to open a box of books from abroad, except in the presence of one of the censors of the press."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. *Law*: The common or unwritten law (*lex non scripta*) of the country; a law or right not written but established by use from time immemorial, and daily practiced.

"*Custom* is either *general* or *particular*; *general*, that which is current through the entire country; *particular* or *local* is that which belongs to this or that state. *Custom* differs from *prescription*; for *custom* is common to more, and *prescription* is particular to this or that man; *prescription* may be for a far shorter time than *custom*."

bōil, *bōy*; *pōut*, *jōwl*; *cat*, *gell*, *chorus*, *chīn*, *bench*; *go*, *gem*; *thin*, *this*; *sin*, *as*; *expect*, *Xenophon*, *exist*. *ph* = *f*.
-*clan*, -*tian* = *shān*. -*tion*, -*sion* = *shūn*; -*tion*, -*sion* = *zhūn*. -*tious*, -*clous*, -*sious* = *shūs*. -*ble*, -*dle*, &c. = *bēl*, *dēl*.

"Blair thus distinguishes *custom* from *habit*: "*Custom* respects the action; *habit* the actor. By *custom* we mean the frequent repetition of the same act; by *habit* the effect which that repetition produces on the mind or body. By the *custom* of walking often in the streets one acquires the *habit* of idleness."

"(1) Crabb thus discriminates between *custom* and *habit*: "*Custom* is a frequent repetition of the same act; *habit* the effect of such repetition; the *custom* of rising early in the morning is conducive to the health, and may in a short time become such a *habit* as to render it no less agreeable than it is useful. *Custom* supposes an act of the will; *habit* implies an involuntary movement: a *custom* is followed; a *habit* is acquired: whoever follows the *custom* of imitating the look, tone, or gesture of another is liable to get the *habit* of doing the same himself: as *habit* is said to be second nature, it is of importance to guard against all *customs* to which we do not wish to become *habituated*: the drunkard is formed by the *custom* of drinking intemperately, until he becomes *habituated* to the use of spirituous liquors; the profane swearer who *accustoms* himself in early life to utter the oaths which he hears will find it difficult in advanced years to break himself of the *habit* of swearing; the love of imitation is so powerful in the human breast, that it leads the major part of mankind to follow *custom* even in ridiculous things; Solomon refers to the power of *habit* when he says 'Train up a child in the way in which he should go; and when he is old he will not depart from it:' a power which cannot be employed too early in the aid of virtue and religion. *Custom* is applicable to many; *habit* is confined to the individual: every nation has *customs* peculiar to itself, and every individual has *habits* peculiar to his own station and circumstances."

"*Customary* and *habitual*, the epithets derived from these words, admit of a similar distinction: the *customary* action is that which is repeated after the manner of a *custom*; the *habitual* action is that which is done by the force of *habit*." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

"(2) He thus discriminates between *custom*, *fashion*, *manner*, and *practice*: "*Custom* is authoritative; it stands in the place of law, and regulates the conduct of men in the most important concerns of life: *fashion* is arbitrary and capricious, it decides in matters of trifling import; *manners* are rational: they are the expression of moral feelings. *Customs* are most prevalent in a barbarous state of society; *fashions* rule most where luxury has made the greatest progress; *manners* are most distinguishable in a civilized state of society. *Customs* are in their nature as unchangeable as *fashions* are variable; *manners* depend on cultivation and collateral circumstances: *customs* die away or are abolished; *fashions* pass away, and new ones take their place; *manners* are altered either for the better or worse. . . . Both *practice* and *custom* are general or particular, but the former is absolute, the latter relative; the *practice* may be adopted by a number of persons without reference to each other; but a *custom* is always followed either by imitation or prescription. . . . it may be the *practice* of a person to do acts of charity, as the occasion requires; but when he uniformly does a particular act of charity at any given period of the year, it is properly denominated his *custom*." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

"(3) For the difference between *custom* and *tax*, see *Tax*; for that between *custom* and *usage*, see *Usage*.

"*Custom of Merchants*: The *Lex mercatoria*, a particular system of customs used only among merchants, and relating to bills of exchange, mercantile contracts, freight, insurance of merchandise, &c., which, although they differ from the general rules of the common law, are yet engrafted into it, and made a part of it."

custom-duties, customs-duties, s.

Comm.: The same as *CUSTOM*, s., II. 1.

custom-house, s.

*1. The office of a collector of tribute or toll.

" . . . as he passed by the *custom-house*, he espied sitting there a certayne publicane, called Matthewe, . . ."—Udall: *Matthew*, ch. ix.

*2. The house or office where vessels enter and clear, and where the proper customs or duties are paid.

*3. That department of the government which has to do with the collection of duties.

**Custom-house broker*: A person authorized to act for others in the entry and clearance of vessels, payment of customs, &c.

**Custom-shrunk, d.* Having fewer customers than usual.

"What with the gallows, and what with poverty, I am *custom-shrunk*."—Shakesp.: *Meas. for Meas.*, I. 2.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; try, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*cūs'-tōm, cus-tume, v. t. & i. [*CUSTOM*, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To make familiar with or used to; to accustom.
2. To give, bring, or supply custom or business to.
" . . . while the winds blew the windmills wrought, and the water-mill was less *customed*."—Bacon: *Works*, v. 318.

3. To pay the duty or custom on at the custom-house; to clear.

" . . . all the merchants, with other merchandise, Are safe arriv'd, and have sent me to know, Whether yourself will come and *custom* them."—Marlowe: *Jew of Malta*, I. 2.

4. To exact custom for, to subject to taxation.
"That na customaris of burrowis *custume* only salt passe and furth of the realme, . . ."—Acts, James V., 1524 (ed. 1814), p. 290.

B. Intransitive: To be accustomed.

"For on a bridge he *custometh* to fight."—Spenser: *F. Q.*

*cūs'-tōm-a-ble, *cus-tum-a-ble, a. [*Eng. custom; -able*.]

1. Customary, usual, habitual, frequent.
" . . . the *customable* use thereof, . . ."—Homilies, bk. i., p. 78.

2. Subject or liable to the payment of custom or duty.

"*Customable* gudes may nocht be caried forth of the realme, . . ."—Scene: *Ind. to Acts*, s. v. *Customers*.

*cūs'-tōm-a-ble-nēss, s. [*Eng. customable; -ness*.]

1. Frequency, commonness, customariness.
2. Conformity to custom.

*3. Liability to the payment of customs or duty.

*cūs'-tōm-a-blŷ, adv. [*Eng. customable(ly); -ly*.]
Customarily, habitually, frequently, commonly.

"Works of darkness, not only because they are *customably* in darkness," &c.—Homilies, bk. i.; *Against Adultery*.

cūs'-tōm-əl, s. [*Eng. custom; -al*.]

Archæol.: A book descriptive of the customs of a manor or city; a customary.

"If our manor court rolls and their *customals* were printed . . . very much new knowledge . . . would be forthcoming."—Athenæum.

*cūs'-tōm-ānce, s. [*Eng. custom; -ance*.] Custom, habit, practice.

"Pluto these othes oner all Swore of his common *customance*."—Gower: *Con. Amantis*, bk. v.

cūs'-tōm-ar-i-lŷ, adv. [*Eng. customary; -ly*.]

Habitually, common; of custom or habit.

" . . . common discourse, *customarily* without consideration, . . ."—Ray: *On the Creation*, pt. II.

cūs'-tōm-ar-i-nēss, s. [*Eng. customary; -ness*.]

The quality of being customary, usual, or of frequent occurrence; frequency, commonness.

"A vice which for its guilt may justify the sharpest, and for its *customariness* the frequentest, invectives, which can be made against it."—Government of the Tongue.

cūs'-tōm-ar-ŷ, *cus-tum-ar-ye, *cus-tum-ar-y, a. & s. [*Low Lat. costumarius; O. Fr. couturier; Fr. couturier*.] [*CUSTOM*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In conformity with established custom or usage.

" . . . the *customary* marks of respects . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. Usual, wonted, accustomed.

"Her cottage, then a cheerful object, wore Its *customary* look."—Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. i.

3. Habitual.

" . . . the profane and irreverent use of God's name, by cursing, or *customary* swearing . . ."—Tillotson.

II. Eng. Law:

1. Holding under the customs of a manor, as a customary tenant who is a copyholder.

2. Held under the customs of a manor, as a customary freehold.

"Copyhold lands and such *customary* estates as are held in ancient demesne."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. xix.

3. Acquired or held by the local usage of some particular place, or by the almost general and universal usage of the kingdom.

"I shall here mention three sorts of *customary* interests only, . . . viz., heriots, mortuaries, and heirlooms."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. xxiv.

B. As substantive:

1. A book descriptive or explanatory of the customs of a manor, city, &c.

"As appareth by their *customary*."—Spelman: *Originals of Terms*, ch. xiv.

*2. The office of the customs. (O. Fr. *costumerie*.)
" . . . anentis his office of thesaurarie of the *customarie* of the burghs of Edinburgh."—Acts Ja. V., 1540 (ed. 1814), p. 354.

customary court baron.

Eng. Law: A court which should be kept within the manor for which it is held. (Wharton.)

customary freehold, s.

Eng. Law: A land held under the customs of a manor, but not at the will of the lord. It is a superior kind of copyhold.

customary tenant, s.

Eng. Law: A copyholder who is not subject to the arbitrary will of the lord of the manor, the rights of the latter being defined and abridged by long continued custom which now has the force of law. (Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 9.)

*cūs'-tōmed, a. [*Eng. custom; -ed*.]

1. Usual, customary, wonted, common, of frequent occurrence.

"No common wind, no *customed* event."—Shakesp.: *King John*, iii. 4.

2. Accustomed.

"Adam wak'd, so *custom'd*, for his sleep Was aerle light."—Milton: *P. L.*, v. 3, 4.

3. Supplied with or frequented by customers.

"If a shoemaker should have no shoes in his shop, but only work as he is bespoken, he would be weakly *customed*."—Bacon, i. 137.

*4. Subject to or charged with custom.

"Any goods, wares, or merchandises . . . not lawfully *customed*."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*, I. 210.

cūs'-tōm-ēr, *cus-tom-ere, *cus-tom-mere, s. & a. [*O. Fr. coustumier, costumier*.]

A. As substantive:

1. One who frequents any place of sale for the purpose of purchasing.

"When, turning round his head, he saw Three *customers* come in."—Couper: *John Gilpin*.

*2. One who collects tolls or tribute.

" . . . Zacheus' conversion from his evil way of covetousness and extortion, as a common *customer*."—Mountagu: *Appeal to Cesar*, p. 184.

*3. A common woman; a prostitute.

"I marry her! what? a *customer*!"—Shakesp.: *Othello*, iv. I.

4. A person with whom to deal or have anything to do. (*Slang*.)

"*Customer* for you: rum *customer* too."—Butler: *Eugene Aram*, bk. i., ch. ii.

B. As adjective:

1. Filling the office or place of a customer; purchasing.

"Such must be her relation with the *customer* country."—J. S. Mill.

*2. Applied to goods made to special order, as opposed to ready made.

cūs'-tōs, s. [*Lat.*=a guard.] A keeper, a guardian, a curator.

*custos brevium, s.

Eng. Law: A name formerly given to certain officers in the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, who received and had the custody of all the writs returnable in their respective courts, field warrants, and various other documents connected with the business of the courts.

custos oculi, s.

Surg.: An instrument to fix the eye during an operation.

custos rotulorum, s. The chief civil officer or Lord Lieutenant of a county in England, to whose custody are committed the records and rolls of the sessions. He must be a justice of the peace and quorum in the county for which he is appointed.

*cūs'-trēl, *cūs'-trēll, s. [*O. Fr. coustallier, from coustille*=a long knife, a dagger; *coustel, coutel*; *Lat. cutellus*=a little knife, dimin. of *culter*=a knife.]

1. An armor-bearer, a squire, or a knight.

"*Custrell*, or page whyche beareth his master's buckler, shayelde, or target. *Scutigerulus*."—Huloet.

2. A fool, a silly fellow. (*Scotch*.)

cūt, *cutt, *cutte, *cuttyn, *kitt, *kitte, *kut, *kutte, *kytte (pa. t. *cutte, *cutte, cut, *kette, *kitte, *kut, *kutte, *kyt), v. t. & i. [*Wel. cutau*=to shorten, to curtail; *cwta*=short, abrupt, botaibled; *cwtogi*=to shorten; *cwtus*=a lot, a scout, a short-tail; *cwt*=a tail, a skirt; Gael. *cuitach*=to shorten, to curtail; *cutch*=short, docked; *cut*=a bob-tail, a piece. (*Skeat*.)]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To divide or separate the parts of anything with a knife or other sharp-edged instrument.

"Into as many gobbets will I *cut* it."—As wild Meade young Absyrtus did.

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., v. 2.

(2) To separate from the main body with a sharp instrument.

"... the one will help to cut the other."
Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, iii. 1.

(3) To hew, to cause to fall, to fell.

"... thy servants can skill to cut timber in Lebanon."
—2 Chron. ii. 8.

(4) To mow or reap.

"Very little grain having been as yet cut down, ..."
—*London Standard*.

(5) To trim or clip.

"... cut your hair."—Shakesp.: *Two Gent. of Ver.*, i. 1.

(6) To carve, to fashion by carving or sculpture.

"Why should a man, whose blood is warm within,
Sit like his grandsire cut in alabaster?"
Shakesp.: *Mer. of Ven.*, i. 1.

(7) To form by cutting.

"And they did beat the gold into thin plates, and cut it into wires, ..."
—Exod. xxxix. 3.

(8) To cut out, to fashion.

"A blue jacket cut and trimmed in what is known as 'man-o'-war' style."—*Century Magazine*, August, 1882, p. 587.

(9) To form or fashion with the sharp edge of anything.

"I, tired out
With cutting eights that day upon the pond."
Tennyson: *The Epic*, 9, 10.

(10) To hack, to wound.

"... crying, and cutting himself with stones."—*Mark* v. 6.

(11) To open or clear by cutting away any intervening obstacle.

"... tends his pasturing herds
At loopholes cut through thickest shade."
Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 1, 100, 1, 110.

(12) To excavate; to form by excavation.

"A canal having been cut across it by the British troops."—*Century Magazine*, August, 1882, p. 587.

(13) To castrate.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To divide by passing through.

"With rapid swiftness cut the liquid way,
And reach Gesertus at the point of day."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, iii. 215, 216.

(2) To intersect, to cross. [II. 2.]

(3) To divide, to break up.

"... it contains universal history down to the year 1600, cut into shreds, ..."
—*Southey: Letters*, vol. iv., p. 636 (1837).

(4) To pierce or wound deeply.

"The man was cut to the heart with these consolations."—*Addison*.

(5) To figure, to make, to describe.

(6) To leave, to quit, to give up.

"I've cut it, Piggy, I've cut it. That's the last."—*G. A. Sala: The Late Mr. D.*

(7) To give up, or shun the acquaintance of.

"Some were expelled; his Grace had timely notice, and having before cut the Oxonians, now cut Oxford."—*Disraeli: The Young Duke*, bk. i., ch. ii.

*(8) To cheat, to cozen.

(9) To cut down or reduce as low as possible in competition with others.

"... to cut rates and thus injure the prospects of the leading roads."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Games*:

(1) *Cards*: To divide a pack of cards.

"We sure in vain the cards condemn,
Ourselves both cut and shuffled them." *Prior*.

(2) *Cricket*: To hit the ball to the off side, square, or nearly so, with the wicket.

"Parnam's first ball Blackham cut very nicely for a couple, ..."
—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. *Geom.*: To intersect, to cross; as, one line cuts another at right angles.

3. *Surg.*: To perform the operation of lithotomy on any one.

4. *Min.*: To intersect a vein, branch, or lode by driving horizontally or sinking perpendicularly at right angles.

5. *Lapid.*: To grind down and polish precious stones.

6. *Pencing*: To deliver a cut.

7. *Paint.*: To lay one strong lively color on another without any shade or softening.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

(1) *Literally*:

(1) To separate or divide as a knife or sharp-edged instrument; as, this knife cuts well.

(2) To admit of being cut; as, this wood cuts easily.

(3) To go through the process or act of cutting.

"And when two hearts were join'd by mutual love,
The sword of justice cuts upon the knot,
And severs 'em forever."
Dryden: *Spanish Friar*, iv. 2.

(4) To make a way by dividing or cutting.

"... the teeth are ready to cut, ..."
—*Arbutnot*.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To move away quickly.

"I cut away and make too hasty haste."
Sylvester: *De Bantas*, Week i., Day i., l. 841.

(2) To make a short cut.

"Sometimes we would cut across the shoulders of some projecting spur."—*Lord Dufferin: Letters from High Latitudes* (1887), Lett. vii., p. 114.

(3) To manage, to act, to contrive.

"And frankly leave us human elves
To cut and shuffle for ourselves." *Prior*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Games*:

(1) *Cards*: To divide a pack of cards.

(2) *Cricket*: To make a cut.

2. *Surg.*: To perform the operation of lithotomy.

"... his manner of cutting for the stone."—*Pope*.

3. *Manège*: To strike the inner and lower part of the fetlock-joint while traveling; to interfere.

C. *Special phrases*:

1. *To cut away*:

(1) *Transitive*:

(a) *Lit.*: To separate from the main body.

"Of England's coast one half is cut away."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., l. 1.

(b) *Fig.*: To make away with, to remove.

"If all obstacles were cut away."
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iii. 7.

(2) *Intrans.*: To move, or run away.

2. *To cut down*:

(1) *Ordinary Language*:

(a) *Lit.*: To fell; to hew down.

"All the timber was cut down in the mountains of Cilicia."—*Knolles: History of the Turkes*.

(b) *Figuratively*:

(i) To reduce, to curtail, to retrench.

(ii) To compress, to abridge.

*(iii) To excel, to surpass, to humble.

"So great is his natural eloquence that he cuts down the finest orator, ..."
—*Addison: Count Tariff*.

(2) *Shipbuild.*: To reduce in height for the purpose of converting into a different kind of vessel, as from a line-of-battle ship to a frigate.

"One was produced by cutting down a magnificent three-decked line-of-battle ship, ..."
—*Brit. Quart. Review*, vol. lvii. (1873), p. 111.

3. *To cut in*:

(1) To cut a card with the view of joining in a game.

(2) To join or break in suddenly.

"You think then, said Lord Eskdale, cutting in before Rigby, 'that the Reform Bill has done us no harm.'"
—*Disraeli: Coningsby*, bk. iv., ch. xci.

4. *To cut off*:

(1) *Lit.*: To separate by cutting from the main body.

"And they cut off his head, and stripped off his armor, ..."
—*1 Sam. xxxi. 9*.

(2) *Figuratively*:

(a) To apostrophize, to drop.

"No vowel can be cut off before another, when we cannot sink the pronunciation of it."—*Dryden*.

(b) To destroy, to extirpate.

"... that soul shall be cut off from his people."—*Lev. vii. 27*.

(c) To bring to an untimely end.

"Cut off in the fresh ripening prime of manhood."
Philips: *Distrest Mother*, v. 1.

(d) To put an end to; to obviate, to prevent.

"To cut off contentions, commissioners were appointed to make certain the limits."—*Hayward*.

(e) To withhold.

"We are concerned to cut off all occasion from those who seek occasion, that they may have whereof to accuse us."—*Rogers*.

(f) To preclude, to shut out.

"... cuts himself off from the benefits and profession of christianity."—*Addison*.

(g) To intercept, to shut out from return or union.

"His party was so much inferior to the enemy that it would infallibly be cut off."—*Clarendon*.

(h) To interrupt, to hinder; as, to cut off communication.

(i) To interrupt, to silence, to cut short.

"... quickness of conceit in cutting off evidence ..."
—*Bacon*.

*(j) To put a stop to; to bring to an end.

"To cut off the argument."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 2.

*(k) To reduce, to cut down, to curtail.

"Fetch the will hither, and we shall determine

How to cut off some charge in legacies."
Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, iv. 1.

5. *To cut out*:

(1) *Ordinary Language*:

(a) *Literally*:

(i) To remove by cutting.

(ii) To shape or fashion by cutting.

"How to cut out and prepare work, with figures showing the necessary measurements."—*London Times* (Ad.).

(iii) To erase, to eliminate.

(b) *Figuratively*:

(i) To fashion, to design, to adapt.

"You know I am not cut out for writing a treatise, ..."
—*Rymer*.

(ii) To scheme, to contrive, to prepare.

"Having a most pernicious fire kindled within the very bowels of his own forest, he had work enough cut him out to extinguish it."—*Howell*.

(iii) To debar, to preclude, to cut off.

"I am cut out from any thing but common acknowledgments, ..."
—*Pope*.

(iv) To excel, to outdo.

(2) *Naut.*: To capture a ship in harbor and carry her off, by getting between her and the shore and attacking her from the land side.

6. *To cut short*:

(1) To abridge, to cut down, to curtail, to shorten.

*(2) To abridge or to withhold from; as, the soldiers were cut short of their pay.

(3) To hinder or stop from proceeding by interruption.

"But William cut him short. 'We shall not agree, my Lord; my mind is made up.'"
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

7. *To cut under*: To undersell.

8. *To cut up*:

(1) *Transitive*:

(a) *Literally*:

(i) To divide into pieces; to carve.

"The boar's intemperance, and the note upon him afterwards, on the cutting him up, that he had no brains in his head, may be moralized into a sensual man."—*L'Estrange*.

(ii) To eradicate; to root up.

"Who cut up mallows by the bushes, and juniper-roots for their meats."—*Job xxx. 4*.

(iii) To make rough and uneven; as, the ground was cut up.

(b) *Figuratively*:

(i) To eradicate, to cut away.

"This doctrine cuts up all government by the roots."—*Locke*.

(ii) To wound deeply in the feelings.

"Poor fellow, he seems dreadfully cut up."—*Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xxxii.

(iii) To criticise severely and unfavorably; to censure.

(2) *Intrans.*: To turn out or be worth when cut up.

9. *To cut up rough*: To be disagreeable or quarrelsome about anything.

10. *To cut a caper*: To leap, dance, or caper about.

11. *To cut a dash*: To show off; to make a show or display.

12. *To cut a feather*:

Naut.: A phrase used to express that a vessel cuts so quickly through the water that it foams before her.

13. *To cut a figure*: To make a show or display.

"A tall gaunt creature, pale enough, and smooth enough to be a woman certainly, but cutting a most ridiculous figure."—*Marryat: Snarleyvone*, vol. iii., ch. viii.

14. *To cut a joke*: To crack a joke.

"And jokes shall be cut in the House of Lords,
And throats in the county Kerry."
Fraed: *Twenty-eight and Twenty-nine*, iv.

15. *To cut a knot*: To effect anything by short and strong measures, rather than by skill and patience, from the story of Alexander the Great cutting the Gordian knot with his sword.

"Decision by a majority is a mode of cutting a knot which cannot be untied; it is, therefore, on every account expedient that the knot should be cut effectually."—*Sir G. C. Lewis: Authority in Matters of Opinion*.

16. *Cut and come again*: A phrase designed to express that one may take as much to eat as he pleases, and then come back for more; hence, no stint, plenty.

"Cut and come again was the order of the evening."—*Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. xxix.

17. *To cut one's stick*, *To cut one's lucky*: To move off quickly or at once. (*Slang.*)

"Cut your lucky or look out for squalls, ..."
—*Captain Mackinnon: Atlantic and Trans-Atlantic Sketches*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

18. *To cut and run*:
Lit.: To cut the cable and sail off; hence (*fig.*) to move off quickly.

19. *To cut to pieces*:
 (1) *Lit.*: To cut up into pieces.
 (2) *Fig.*: To exterminate.

"Whole troops had been cut to pieces."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

*20. *To cut lots*: To draw lots.

*21. *To cut the grass under one*: The same as *To cut the ground*.

"My Lord Clifford . . . cutte the grasse under his feet"—Evelyn: *Diary* (August 18, 1673).

22. *To cut the ground under or from under one*: To disconcert or leave a person without any plea or ground to stand on.

23. *To cut the round, To cut the volt*:

Manège: To change the hand when the horse volts upon one tread, so that, dividing the volt into two, he turns upon a right line to commence another volt.

24. *To cut the neck*:

Husb.: To cut the last handful of standing corn, which was the signal for merry-making.

25. *To cut one's teeth*: To pass or force the young teeth through the gum.

26. *To cut one's eye-teeth*: To become knowing or sharp. (*Slang*.)

27. *To cut one's way*: To make one's way or force a passage through opposing forces.

28. *To cut rates*: To reduce the fare, or price of transportation, on railroads, etc., below the usual established rates.

29. *To cut a splurge*: To make a show or great display.

30. *To cut a dido*: To play a fantastic, unexpected trick; to caper about.

31. *To cut one's wisdom teeth*: To arrive at an age of discernment.

cūt, *cutt, *cutte, *kut, s. [CUT, v.]

Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. The action of a sharp or edged instrument; a blow with a sharp or edged instrument or body.

2. The opening, notch, or gash made by a sharp or edged instrument; a wound made by cutting.

"Sharp weapons, according to the force, cut into the bone many ways; which cuts are called *setes*, and are reckoned among the fractures."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

3. A slit made in a dress.

"Cloth of gold and cuts and laced with silver."—*Shakesp.*: *Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 4.

4. A channel, canal, or ditch made by excavation; a groove, a furrow.

"This great cut or ditch Sesostrius the rich king of Egypt, and long after him Ptolemee Philadelphus, purposed to have made a great deal wider and deeper, and thereby to have let in the Red Sea into the Mediterranean."—*Knolles: History of the Turks*.

5. A part cut off from the main body.

"Suppose a board to be ten foot long, and one broad, one cut is reckoned so many foot."—*Mortimer: Whole Art of Husbandry*.

6. A small piece; a fragment, a shred, a portion cut off; as, "a cut off the joint."

*7. A gelding.

"The collier's cut, the courtier's steed, will tire."—*Gascoigne, in Paradise of Dainty Devices* (1592).

8. In the same sense as B. 6 (1).

II. Figuratively:

1. The surface made or left by a cut; as, a clean cut.

2. A short or near way or path by which an angle or corner is cut off.

"But the gentleman would needs see me part of my way, and carry me a short cut through his own ground."—*Swift: Examiner*.

3. A near way or means to an end.

"The evidence of my sense is simple and immediate, and therefore I have but a shorter cut thereby to the ascent to the truth of the things so evidenced."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*.

4. The fashion, manner, shape, or form in which anything is cut or made.

"Their clothes are after such a Pagan cut, too."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, i. 3.

5. A lot, from being made of pieces of stick, straw, paper, &c., cut to different lengths. [†]

"The cut fil to the knight."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 847.

6. The act of passing a person without recognition or acknowledgment; the shunning an acquaintance.

"We met and gave each other the cut direct that night."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. ii.

7. Figure, style.

"There must have been something very innocent and confiding in the cut of our jib."—*Lord Dufferin: Letters from High Latitudes; Lett.* xiii., p. 386 (1857).

fāte, fāt, färe, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, here, camel, hēr, thäre; pline, plit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mäte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rüle, füll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*8. A fool, a dupe.

"Send for money, knight; if thou hast her not i' the end, call me cut."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

9. A degree; from count or tallies being kept by notches.

"This conjugal morality was a cut above Argyrousa's mark."—*D. R. Morier: Photo the Sultane* (1857), vol. iii., ch. xxxv., p. 27.

B. Technically:

1. *Spinning, &c.*: A term for a certain quantity of yarn; the half of a heer (q. v.).

"A stone of the finest of it [wool] will yield 32 slips of yarn, each containing 12 cuts, and each cut being 120 rounds of the legal reel."—*P. Galashiele, Roxburghs. Statist. Acc.*, ii. 308.

2. *Mach.*: The style of the notches of a file; as, Rough cut, bastard cut, second cut, smooth cut, dead-smooth cut.

3. *Typo.*: Cut of a letter: its size and shape.

4. *Engin.*: Cut of a pontoon-bridge; the water-way between the pontoons.

5. *Games*:

(1) *Cards*: The act or duty of cutting a pack of cards.

"The deal, the shuffle, and the cut."—*Swift*.

(2) *Cricket*: The act of striking a ball to the off side, square or nearly so with the wicket; the stroke itself.

" . . . a couple of forward cuts in the following over contributing eight."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

6. *Engraving*:

(1) The stamp or block on which a picture is cut or carved.

(2) An impression from such stamp or block.

" . . . he is set forth in the prints or cuts of martyrs by Cœvallarius."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

7. *Fencing*: A stroke with the edge of the sword.

8. *Carp.*: The cut which is made in the thickness of a deal with the saw, so as to form a leaf. Thus, a five-cut deal is divided into six leaves.

¶ To draw cut or cuts: To draw lots.

" . . . at last they accorded and swore, and made promise before all the company, that they shulde drave cuttes, and he that shulde have the longest strawe shulde go forthe, and the other abyde."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. 288.

cūt, pa. par. or a. [CUT, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) Divided, separated, gashed, wounded.

(2) Gelded, castrated.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Deeply wounded or affected; pained.

* (2) Tipsy, intoxicated.

"Was not master such-a-one cruelly cut last night?"—*Goodman: Winter Evening Conference*, pt. i.

II. Bot.: Regularly divided by deep incisions.

¶ (1) *Cut and dry* (or *dried*): Ready prepared, ready beforehand.

"Sets of phrases, cut and dry, Evermore thy tongue supply."—*Swift*.

* (2) *Cut and long-tail*: A phrase intended to include all kinds of dogs, curtail curs, sporting dogs, &c.; hence, every one, any one; all kinds.

cut-away, a. & s.

A. As adj.: Having the skirts cut away or rounded off.

" . . . boys of ten, in cut-away coats and dainty gaiters."—*Horticultural Record*, No. 15 (June, 1877).

B. As subst.: A coat, the skirts of which are cut away or rounded off.

"A fifth-form boy, clad in a green cut-away, with brass buttons and cord trousers."—*Hughes: Tom Brown's School Days*, pt. i., ch. vi.

cut-bracket, s.

Arch.: A bracket molded on the edge.

cut-finger, s. [So called because the leaves are applied to cut fingers, &c.] Two plants: (1) *Valeriana pyrenaica*, (2) *Vinca major*.

cut-finger'd, a. A ludicrous term applied to one who gives a short answer, or replies with some degree of acrimony. (*Scotch*.)

cut-glass, s. & a.

A. As subst.: Flint-glass ornamented by having portions of it cut away. The decanter, tumbler, or other object, is held against a revolving wheel, whose surface is provided with a grinding material; and afterward to another wheel with a polishing power. The first, or cutting-wheel, is of iron, furnished with sand and water. The second, or smoothing-wheel, is of stone, with clear water, to work out the scratches of the grinder. The third, or polishing-wheel, is of wood, with rotten-stone or putty-powder for polishing. (*Knight*.)

B. As adj.: Connected with the manufacture of cut-glass; dealing in or making cut-glass.

" . . . one of the first cut-glass manufacturers in the kingdom."—*Anecdotes of the Life of Bp. Watson*, vol. i., p. 285.

cut-grass, s. A grass, *Leersia oryzoides*, the leaves being so rough as to cut the hand.

cut-heal, s.

1. *Valeriana officinalis* (Prior), but Messrs. Britton & Holland think *V. pyrenaica* the genuine species.

*2. *Polemonium caeruleum*.

cut-hornit, a. Having the horns cut short.

"Tua ky, the one tharof blak cuthornit, the vther brown taggit."—*Aberd. Reg.*, Cent. 16.

cut-in notes, s. pl.

Print.: Notes which occupy spaces taken out of the text, the lines of which are shortened to give room therefor.

cut-mark, s. A mark made upon a set of warp-threads before placing on the warp-beam of the loom, to mark off a certain definite length, the mark defining the end of which shall appear in the woven piece and afford a measure to cut by. (*Knight*.)

cut-nail, s. A nail cut from a nail-plate, in contradistinction to one forged from a nail-rod, as a clasp, horse-shoe, or flat-head nail. (*Knight*.)

cut-off, s.

Engineering:

1. The term is applied to that mode of using steam or other elastic fluid in which it is admitted to the cylinder during a portion only of the stroke of the piston; the steam, after the induction ceases, working expansively in the cylinder during the remainder of the stroke of the piston. The cut-off in locomotive-engines is effected by a certain adjustment of the link-motion (q. v.). The cut-off, in many steam-engines, is effected by the governor, which is so connected to the valve-gear as to vary the throw of the valve-rod, modifying it according to the speed of the engine; the effect being that an acceleration of speed works a diminution of steam induced and conversely, the object being to secure uniformity of speed. A drag cut-off is one actuated directly by the main valve.

2. A valve or gate in a spout, to stop discharge: as in grain-spout when the required weight or quantity has been discharged or the receiving vessel is full.

3. A device in a rain-water spout to send the falling water in either of two directions, as, for instance, to the gutter until the roof is clean and then to the cistern.

4. A rod on a reaper, to hold up the falling grain while it is being cleared from the platform. (*Knight*.)

¶ *Cut-off valve*:

Engin.: A valve arranged to close the induction-ports of a steam-cylinder at any given period before the close of the stroke of the piston, in order that the steam may be used expansively in the interval. [CUT-OFF.]

cut-out, s.

Telegr.: A species of switch used in telegraph offices to connect the wires passing through the office, and "cut-out" the instrument from the circuit. Usually a mere lever, pivoted between the wires leading to and from the instrument, so that, on being turned in the proper direction, it will connect the wires. (*Knight*.)

cut-pile, s.

Fabric: A fabric woven in loops, and subsequently cut so as to give a pile (hairy) surface, such as velvet, plush, Wilton carpet, &c.

cut-prices, s. pl. Prices that are lower than ordinary; as where they have been reduced for a special sale, or to undersell a competitor.

cut-rates, s. pl. Reduced rates; as where a ticket-broker or "scalper" offers railroad tickets at prices below those charged by the railroad companies.

cut-purse, s. [CUTPURSE.]

cut-splay, s.

Build.: The oblique cutting of the edges of bricks in certain kinds of fancy brick-work.

cut-stone, s.

Masonry: A hewn stone; ashlar reduced to form by chisel and mallet.

cut-throat, s. & a.

A. As substantive:

1. An assassin, a murderer, a ruffian.

"The Gauchó, although he may be a cut-throat, is a gentleman."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1876), ch. xii., p. 258.

fāte, fāt, färe, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, here, camel, hēr, thäre; pline, plit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mäte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rüle, füll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*2. A dark lantern or bowet, in which there is generally horn instead of glass. It is so constructed that the light may be completely obscured, when this is found necessary for the perpetration of any criminal act.

*3. The name formerly given to a piece of ordnance.

"Item, tua cairtis for cutthroat with sixtreis quheillis schod, having their pavesis."—*Inventories* (A. 1566), p. 169.

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Murderous, bloodthirsty.

"The ruffian robbers, by no justice awed,
And unpaid cut-throat soldiers are abroad."

Dryden: Juvenal, Sat. iii.

2. *Fig.*: Barbarous, cruel, inhuman.

"Not unfrequently I am favored with a strain of good cut-throat abuse, . . ."—*Southey: Letters* (1826), vol. iv., p. i.

*cut-throatery, *s.* Murder.

"To let my house before my lease is out is cut-throat-ery."—*Wily Beguiled*. (*Hawkin's Eng. Drama*, iii. 300.)

cut-velvet, *s.*

Fabric: Piled goods in which the loops are cut.

cut-water, *s.*

1. *Shipwrighting*: The forward edge of the stem or prow of a vessel; that which divides the water right and left. It is fayed to the forepart of the stem.

"The beautifully tapering bow is appropriately terminated by a sharp cut-water."—*Century Magazine*.

2. *Bridge*: The edge of a starling presented up stream, to divide the waters on each side of the pier.

cut-weed, *s.* Various marine Algae, as *Fucus vesiculosus*, *F. serratus*, and *Laminaria digitata*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

*cut-work, *s. & a.*

A. As substantive:

1. A description of lace formed by working a pattern with a needle upon cloth or muslin, the interstices being then cut away with scissors, and the edges secured by the darning-needle or purling of crochet-work. It is mentioned as early as the twelfth century. It was largely used in ecclesiastical embroidery.

*2. Work cut out for one; or, possibly, work in cutting, *i. e.*, fighting.

"Let it be what it will. If he cut here
I'll find him cut-work."

Beaum. & Fletcher: The Chances, ii. 3.

B. As adj.: Embroidered or worked in cut-work.

cut and birn, *s.* The skin of a sheep with the marks or brand thereon; hence, the whole of anything.

" . . . marked both with cut and birn, . . ."—*Scott: Monastery*, ch. ix.

cū-tā-nē-ōūs, *a.* [Low Lat. *cutaneus, from *cutis*=skin; Fr. *cutané*.] Belonging or pertaining to the cutis or skin; appearing on or affecting the skin.

"Some sorts of cutaneous eruptions are occasioned by feeding much on acid unripe fruits and farinaceous substances."—*Arbuthnot*.

¶ *Cutaneous nerves*:

Anat.: Nerves distributed to and through the *cutis vera*, and designed to render it sensitive.

cūt-bēr-dill, cūt-bēr-dōll, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A plant, *Acanthus mollis*.

cūtch-ēr-rē, cūt ch-ēr-ŷ, *s.* [Hind. & Mahratta *kacheri, kucheree*.] A public office for the transaction of the business of government. (*Anglo-Indian*.)

*cūtch-ŷ, *s.* [COACHEE.] A coachman.

cūte, *kute*, *a.* [An abbreviation of *acute* (q. v.).] Cunning, sharp, clever, acute, keen witted. (*Slang*.)

"They are the 'cutest, and they are a precious sight too 'cute to disable the beast that carries grist to the mill.'"—*Reade: Never too late to Mend*, ch. xxiii.

*cūte, *coot, *cūtt, *s.* [Ger. *kote*; Flem. *kuyt*.] The ankle.

"Sum clashes thee, some clods thee on the cutes."

Dunbar: Evergreen, ii. 59, 23.

cūte-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *cute*, *a.*; -ness.] Sharpness, cleverness, cunning, acuteness.

"Who would have thought so innocent a face could cover so much cuteness?"—*Goldsmith: Good-natured Man*, ii. 1.

*cuth, *a.* [A. S. *cuth*.] Knowing, famous, celebrated. [COUTH.]

¶ The word occurs as the first element in several English names, such as *Cuthwin*, *Cuthred*, *Cuthbert*.

cuth, cooth, *s.* [Etym. unknown.] A name which has been given to the cole-fish when not fully grown.

" . . . a grey fish here called cuths, . . ."—*P. Cross: Orkn. Statist. Acc.*, vii. 453.

cū-ti-cle, *s.* [Lat. *cuticula*, dimin. of *cutis*=skin.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

*2. *Fig.*: A thin skin or coating formed on the surface of any liquor.

"When any saline liquor is evaporated to cuticle, and let cool, the salt concretes in regular figures . . ."—*Newton: Optics*.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.*: The epidermis or scarf-skin; the delicate and transparent membrane, which, destitute of nerves and blood-vessels, invests the whole surface of the body, except the parts occupied by the nails. It is designed to protect the true skin from injury. In parts of the body it is only $\frac{1}{16}$, and in other parts $\frac{1}{4}$, or even $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch thick. It is thickest on the sides of the feet and on the hands, they being more exposed than most other parts to pressure.

" . . . arteries, and veins, and skin, and cuticle, and nail, &c."—*Bentley: Sermons*, iii.

2. *Zoology*:

(1) *Gen.*: The outer layer of the integument in any animal.

(2) *Spec.*: The pellicle which forms the outer layer of the body among the Infusorial Animals.

3. *Botany*:

(1) A tough membrane overlaying the epidermis of a plant, and constituting an outer layer of skin. It is thin, homogeneous, and without any appearance of organization. It is slightly sensitive to external or even to chemical agencies.

(2) Any similar skin.

¶ *Cuticle of the enamel*:

Anat. & Zool.: The name given by Kölliker to a very thin membrane constituting the external covering of the enamel in an unworn tooth. Busk and Huxley call it Nasmyth's membrane. (*Quain*.)

cū-tic-u-lar, *a.* [Lat. *cuticula*.] Belonging or relating to the skin.

" . . . the greater outlets of the body and cuticular pores."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 123.

cū-tic-u-lar-ize, *v. t.* [Eng. *cuticular*; -ize.] To render cuticular, or of the nature, composition, &c., of cuticle.

"The outermost lamella of the epidermis-cells is always cuticularized."—*Bennet: Botany*.

cū-ti-kins, *s. pl.* [A dimin. from Scotch *cutie*, *cūtt*=the ankle.] Overshoes, short gaiters.

" . . . a pair of stout walking shoes, with cutikins, as he called them, of black cloth, . . ."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xi.

cū-tin, *s.* [Lat. *cut(is)*=the skin, and suff. -in (Chem).]

Chem.: The same as CUTOSE (q. v.).

cū-tis, *s.* [Lat.=the skin.]

1. *Anat. & Zool.*: The inferior vascular layer of the integument. It is sometimes called the *cutis vera* (true skin), and also the *corium*, or the *dermis*. It is distinguished from the scarf-skin, cuticle, or epidermis (q. v.). (*Huxley*.)

2. *Bot.*: The peridium of certain fungals.

¶ *Cutis vera*: The true skin. The inner fibrous skin in man or in the inferior animals. It consists of areolar and elastic tissue, with fat-cells, blood-vessels, nerves, absorbents, and unstriated muscular fibres. It is called also the *corium* or the *dermis*.

cū-ti-sēc-tōr, *s.* [Lat. *cuti(s)*=skin, and *sector*=a cutter; *seco*=to cut.] A knife consisting of a pair of parallel blades, adjustable as to relative distance, and used in making thin sections for microscopy.

cutit, cutitit, *a.* [Scotch *cut(e)*, *s.*; -it=ed.] Having ankles; as, *sma'-cutit*, having neat ankles, *thick-cutit*, &c.

cūt-las, cūt-las, *cōurte-las,

*cut-lash, *cutte-las, *cutal-axe,

*cuttle-axe, *s.* [Fr. *cutelass*, from O. Fr. *coutelet*; Ital. *coltello*=a knife,

a dagger, from Lat. *cutellus*=a knife, dimin. of *cuter*=a plow-share.] A short, heavy, curving sword. It was especially used by seamen in boarding and repelling boarders.

" . . . then draws the Grecian lord
His cutlass, sheathed beside his ponderous sword;

From the sign'd victims crops the curling hair,
The heralds part it, and the princes share."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, iii. 340-343.

*cut-le, *cuttle, *cuttill, *v. t.* [Prob. the same as Eng. *cuddle* (q. v.).] To wheedle.

"Sir William might just stich your auld barony to her gown sleeve, and he would sune cuttle another out o' somebody else, . . ."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xiv.



Cutlas.

cūt-lēr, *cote-ler, *s.* [O. Fr. *cotelier*; Fr. *coute-lier*, from Low Lat. *cuttellarius*=(1) a soldier armed with a dagger, (2) a cutler.]

1. One whose trade is to make or deal in knives.

"Every smith, every carpenter, every cutler was at constant work on guns and blades."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. One who grinds or sharpens knives and other cutting instruments.

cūt-lēr-l-ŷ, *s.* [Named by Dr. Greville after Miss Cutler, of Sidmouth, England, a zealous student of marine botany.]

Bot.: A genus of Algae, order Cutleriaceae (*Fucoid Algae*), of which the type is *Cutleria multifida*. It has a laciniated, riband-like, olive-colored frond, between membranous and cartilaginous, with scattered sori. [CUTLERIACEE.]

cūt-lēr-l-ā-ŷ-ŷ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cutleri(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceae.]

Bot.: A family of Fucoid Algae. It consists of olive-colored unjointed seaweeds, the fructification consisting of stalked, eight-celled oosporanges and many-celled antheridia arranged in sori on the surface. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

¶ In Lindley's *Vegetable Kingdom* Cutleriaceae is not recognized as a family, Cutleria being placed under the order Fucaceae, the sub-order Halysereae, and the tribe or family Dictyotidae.

cūt-lēr-ŷ, *s.* [Fr. *coutellerie*.]

1. The business or trade of a cutler.

¶ The art of manufacturing cutlery is one of great antiquity. It is not known when it was commenced. [STEEL.]

2. Edged instruments or tools.

" . . . laws fixing the price of cutlery or of broad-cloth."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

cūt-lēt, *s.* [Fr. *côtelette*; O. Fr. *costelette*=a little rib or side; a double dimin. from O. Fr. *côte*; Fr. *côte*; Lat. *costa*=a side, a rib.] A small piece of meat, generally from the loin or neck, cut for cooking.

"So mutton outlets, prime of meat."—*Swift*.

cū-tōge, *s.* [Lat. *cutis*=skin.]

Chem.: Cutin, a kind of cellulose forming the fine transparent membrane which covers the exposed parts of vegetables. It is insoluble in sulphuric acid, but dissolves in dilute solutions of carbonate of potassium and sodium; with nitric acid it yields suberic acid. It is insoluble in ammoniacal solution of copper. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

cūt-pūrsē, *cūt-pūrs, *kitte-pors, *s. & a.* [Eng. *cut*, and *purse*.]

A. As subst. (Orig.): One who stole purses by cutting the string or ribbon by which they were fastened to the girdle; a highwayman, a robber, a thief. (*Shakesp.: King Lear*, iii. 3.)

B. As adj.: Thieving, robbing, dishonest.

"Away, you cut-purse rascal!"—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. II., ii. 4.

cūt-tā-ble, *a.* [Eng. *cut*; -able.] Capable of, or fit for being cut.

" . . . consume all the cuttable grass of the nearest field, . . ."—*Maxwell: Sel. Trans.*, p. 204.

*cūt-tēd, *cut-tit, *a.* [Eng. *cut*; -ed.]

I. *Lit.*: Cut, slashed.

"His wiif walked hym with, with a long gode
In a cuttede cote cutted ful heyghe."

Piers Plowman; Crede.

II. Figuratively:

1. Abrupt.

"A pathetic and cutted kind of speech, signifying that his heart was so boldened, that his tongue wold not serue him to express the mater."—*Bruce: Eleven Serm.*

2. Laconic, sharp.

*cūt-tēd-lŷ, *cūt-tēd-lie, *cut-tet-lie, *adv.* [Eng. *cutted*; -ly.]

1. With rapid but jerking motion.

"The fiery dragon flew on hie,
Out throw the skies, richt cuttette."

Burel: Watson's Coll., ii. 24.

2. Abruptly.

3. Laconically, sharply.

"The moderator cuttedly . . . answered, . . ."—*Baillie: Letters*, i. 104.

4. Briefly, shortly, concisely.

" . . . certes vnder the persones & names of the apostles, they cannot be reported, but both coldly and cuttedly."—*Edall: Pref. of Erasmus*.

cūt-tee, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Weaving: The box to hold the quills in a weaver's loom.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gem; thin, thīs; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

cūt'-tēr, *s. & a.* [Eng. cut; -er.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who or that which cuts.

*2. *Spec.*: A sculptor.

*3. A bravo, a cut-throat.

II. Technically:

1. Agriculture:

(1) An implement or machine for cutting feed, such as a straw-cutter, a root-cutter, &c. (*Knight*.)

(2) That portion of a mower or reaper which actually severs the stalk. The varieties are numerous, but the general verdict of approval has been given to what may be called the saw—a term which describes generally a device consisting of projecting teeth or sections affixed to a bar and reciprocated longitudinally of the latter. (*Knight*.)

2. *Anat.*: A fore-tooth, an incisor.

"The molars, or grinders, are behind, . . . and the cutters before, that they may be ready to cut off a morsel from any solid food, to be transmitted to the grinders."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

3. *Build.*: A soft brick adapted to be rubbed down to the required shape for ornamental brick-work or arches.

4. *Engraving*: A burin, an engraver's tool; as a tint-cutter.

5. Mechanics:

(1) A revolving cutting-tool of a gear-cutter, a planing-machine, &c. [**CUTTER-HEAD**.]

(2) An upright chisel on an anvil; a hack-iron.

(3) The router or scrapper portion of the center-bit, which removes the portion circumscribed by the nicker.

(4) A file-chisel. (*Knight*.)

6. Nautical:

(1) A vessel with one mast, having fore and aft sails. The spars are a mast, boom, gaff and bowsprit. Cutters are usually small, but the fancy has sometimes been to make them as large as 400 tons and 28 guns. They are either clinker or carvel build; have no jib-stay, the jib hoisting and hanging by the halyards alone. A cutter carries a fore and aft mainsail, gaff-top-sail, stay, foresail, and jib.



Cutter.

(2) A boat smaller than a barge, and pulling from four to eight oars. It is from 22 to 30 feet long, and has a beam equal to "29 to 25 of its length. A number are required for the miscellaneous purposes of a large ship, and are known as first, second, &c., cutters. (*Knight*.)

*7. *O. Eng. Law*: An officer in the Exchequer that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the sum paid upon them; and then casts the same into the court to be written upon. (*Cowel*.)

8. *Shooting*: A wad-punch.

9. *Vehicles*: A one-horse sleigh.

10. *Mining*: A crack or fissure cutting across or intersecting the strata.

11. *Mineral*: A crack in a crystal or precious stone; a flaw.

12. *Shoe-making*: A peg-cutter, or float.

13. *Tailoring*: A person who cuts out the cloth for garments according to measurement taken.

14. *Lapid.*: One who cuts and polishes gems.

" . . . a skillful cutter of diamonds and polisher of gems, . . ."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 36.

¶ *Cutter of the tallies*: [**II. 7.**]

B. As adjective: (See compounds *infra*.)

cutter-bar, *s.*

1. *Boring-machinery*: A bar supported between lathe-centers or otherwise in the axis of the cylinder to be bored, and carrying the cutting-tool. By various modifications having the same object in view, the tool-stock, cutter-bar, or cylinder may be moved, so as to cause the tool to pass around inside the cylinder or conversely, and also cause it to traverse from end to end. [**BORING-MACHINE**.]



Cutter-bar.

2. *Harvester*: A bar, usually reciprocating longitudinally, and having attached to it the triangular knives or sickles, which slip to and fro in the slots of the fingers, and cut the grain or grass as the machine progresses. The bar carrying the fingers is the finger-bar. (*Knight*.)

cutter-grinder, *s.* A grindstone or emery-wheel specially constructed for grinding the sections of the cutter-bars of reaping and mowing machines. (*Knight*.)

cutter-head, *s.* A rotating head, either dressed and ground to form a cutter, or having means for the attaching of bits or blades thereto.

***cutter-off**, *s.* One who destroys or exterminates.

"The cutter-off of Nature's wit."

Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 2.

cutter-stock, *s.* A head or holder in which a cutting blade is fastened for use. (*Knight*.)

cūt'-tīe, *s.* [*Etym. doubtful*.] The Black Guillemot.

" . . . I observed several Black Guillemots, Columbus Grylle, which the boatman called cutties."—*Fleming: Tour in Arran*.

cūt'-tīng, *cūt'-tīng, *kit'-tīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [**CUT, v.**]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Lit.: Penetrating or dividing by means of a sharp or edged instrument; serving to cut; sharp-edged.

II. Figuratively:

1. Wounding the feelings deeply; bitter, acrimonious, sarcastic, biting.

" . . . reprimanded by the court of King's Bench in the most cutting terms."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. Underselling; selling at a very small profit in order to cut out competition.

*3. Thieving, cheating.

"Wherefore have I such a companie of cutting knaves to wait upon me?"—*Greene: Friar Bacon*, v.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act of dividing or separating with a sharp-edged instrument; the act of wounding or incising; the act of mowing, reaping, or trimming.

"This kitting awel is clepid circumcisioun."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, i. 335.

(2) A wound, an incision, a cut.

"Ye shall not make any cuttings in your flesh for the dead, . . ."—*Leviticus* xix. 28.

(3) A piece or portion cut off. [**II. 1.**]

2. Figuratively:

(1) A caper, a prank.

(2) The act of passing a person by without an acknowledgment.

* (3) A fashioning, contriving, or adapting.

"To prove at last my main intent

Needs no expense of argument,

No cutting and contriving."—*Cooper: Friendship*.

(4) A wounding deeply in the feelings.

(5) A sudden moving away or departure.

II. Technically:

1. *Gardening*: A slip or portion of a plant from which a new individual is propagated when placed in the earth.

"Many are propagated above ground by slips or cuttings."—*Ray*.

2. *Manège*: The action of a horse when he strikes the inner and lower part of the fetlock joint with his hoof while traveling.

3. *Civil Engin.*: An excavation for the purpose of a road, railroad, or canal. When the earth is not required for a fill or embankment, it is called waste. When the sides are not secure, sufficient slope must be allowed or retaining-walls constructed. These walls batter toward the bank in order to withstand the thrust. [**BATTER, BREAST-WALL, RETAINING-WALL**.]

4. *Mining*: A poor quality of ore mixed with that which is better.

5. *Games*:

(1) *Cards*: The act of making a cut of a pack of cards.

(2) *Cricket*: The act of making a cut.

6. *Metal*. (*Pl.*): The larger and lighter refuse which is detained by the sieve in the hotching-tub, or hutch. (*Knight*.)

7. *Paint*: The laying one strong, lively color on another without any shade or softening.

cutting-board, *s.* A board for the bench or lap, in cutting out leather or cloth for clothing.

cutting-box, *s.*

Agric.: A machine for cutting hay, straw, or corn-stalk into short feed. [**STRAW-CUTTER**.]

cutting-compass, *s.* A compass, one of whose legs is a cutter, to make washers, wads, and circular disks of paper for other uses.

cutting-down, *pr. par. & s.*

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The act of cutting away from the main body.

2. *Fig.*: The act of reducing, retrenching, or compressing.

(1) *Cutting-down line*:

Shipbuilding: A curved line on the sheer-plan, which touches the lowest part of the inner surface of each of the frames. It determines the depth of the floor-timbers and the height of the dead-wood fore and aft.

(2) *Cutting-down staff*:

Shipbuilding: A rod having marked upon it the height of the cutting-down line above the keel at the several frames.

cutting-engine, *s.*

Silk-machinery: A machine in which refuse or floss silk—the fibers having been previously disentangled, straightened, and laid parallel by the Hackle, Filing-engine, and Drawing-frame (q. v.)—are cut into lengths of about one and a quarter inches, so as to enable them to be treated as a staple by the carding-machine and the machines which follow in the cotton process, bringing the fiber to a sliver, a roving, and a thread, suitable for weaving. The cutting-engine has feed-rollers and an intermittently acting knife, somewhat similar to a chaff or tobacco cutter.

cutting-file, *s.* The toothed cutter of a gear-cutting engine.

cutting-gauge, *s.* A tool having a lancet-shaped knife (one or two) and a movable fence by which the distance of the knife from the edge of the board is adjusted. It is used for cutting veneers and thin wood.

cutting-line, *s.*

Printing: A line made by printers on a sheet to mark the off-cut; that which is cut off the printed sheet, folded separately, and set into the other folded portion.

cutting-machine, *s.*

1. A machine for reducing the length of staple of flax. [**BREAKING-MACHINE**.]

2. A machine for cutting out garments. A reciprocating vertical knife works in a slot of the table which supports the pile of cloth to be cut. The cloth is fed by the attendant so as to bring the line marked on the upper layer in line with the knife.

cutting-nippers, *s.* A pair of pliers the jaws of which are sharp and come in exact apposition. The cutters are sometimes on the face of the jaws and sometimes on the side. (*Knight*.)

cutting-out, *pr. par., a. & s.*

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of separating from the main body by cutting.

2. *Tech.*: The act of fashioning or shaping by cutting.

3. *Naut.*: The act of capturing a ship in harbor. [**CUT, v. C. 5** (iv.) (2).] Also as adj. in such a phrase as a *cutting-out expedition*.

¶ *Cutting-out machine*: A machine by which planchets for coins, or blanks for other purposes, are cut from ribbons of metal. [**CUTTING-PRESS**.]

cutting-plane, *s.* A carpenter's smoothing-plane.

cutting-press, *s.*

1. A screw-press for cutting planchets of metal from strips. It has a cast-iron frame fixed on a stone basement.

2. A bookbinder's press for holding a pack of folded sheets while the book is sewed previous to sewing, or for holding the sewed book for edge-cutting. The screws pass through the side-pieces, which are steadied by sliding-guides. The pack may now be plowed or saw-cut on the back for the twines to which the sheets are sewed.

cutting-shoe, *s.* A horseshoe with nails on only one side, for horses that cut or interfere. A feather-edge shoe.

cutting-thrust, *s.* A tool like a cutting-gauge, employed in grooving the sides of boxes, &c. It has a routing-cutter in a stock, and an adjustable sliding-head which forms a gauge for distance from the guide-edge of the board.

cūt'-tīng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. cutting; -ly.] In a cutting manner.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pine, plit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

cūt-tle (1), *s. & a.* [A. S. *cudele*=a cuttle-fish; Ger. *kuttel* (fisch), Dut. *kuttel* (visch).]

A. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: A cuttle-fish (q. v.).

"It is somewhat strange that the blood of all birds, and beasts, and fishes should be of a red color, and only the blood of the cuttle should be as black as ink."—Bacon.

"2. *Fig.*: One who blackens the character of others; a slanderer. (Referring to the inky fluid which the cuttle-fish throws out.)

"I'll thrust my knife into your moldy chaps, if you play the saucy cuttle with me."—Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., ii. 4.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to the animal alluded to under A. (See the first compound.)

cuttle-bone, s.

1. *Zool.*: The calcareous shell which constitutes the external and only skeleton in the cuttle-fish or cuttle-fishes. It consists of a broad laminated plate, terminated behind in a hollow imperfectly chambered apex called the mucro. Another name for it is the sepistaire.

2. *Manuf.*: The cuttle-bone was formerly employed as an antacid by apothecaries; it is now in use only as pounce, or in casting counterfeits. (S. P. Woodward.)

cuttle-fish, s.

1. *Singular*:

(1) A cephalopod mollusk, *Sepia officinalis*. It has an oblong body, with lateral fins as long as itself, and ten arms, each with four rows of suckers. For its internal shell see CUTTLE-BONE.

"He that uses many words for the explaining any subject doth, like the cuttle-fish, hide himself for the most part in his own ink."—Ray: *On the Creation*.

(2) As the singular corresponding to any of the series given under 2 Pl.

2. *Plural*:

(1) The cephalopods of the genus *Sepia*.

(2) The family Sepiidae.

(3) The cephalopoda in general.

***cūt-tle** (2), *s.* [Lat. *cuttellus*=a knife.] A knife, a dagger.

"...dismembering himself with a sharp cuttle in her presence."—Bale: *English Votaries*, pt. ii.

cūt-tōe, cūt-tōo, *s.* [Fr. *couteau*=a knife.] A large knife.

cuttoo-plate, s. A hood above the nave or hub of a vehicle, to prevent the street mud from falling upon the axle and becoming ground in between the axle-box and spindle. Otherwise called a dirt-board, or round robbin. It is attached to the axle or bolster.

cūt-tŷ, cūt-tle, a. & s. [Gael. *cutach*=short, bob-tailed; *cutach*=to shorten, dock.] [CUT, v.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Short.

"He gaes to me a cuttle knife,

And bade me keep it as my life."

Remains of Nithdale Song, p. 208.

2. *Fig.*: Testy, hasty, hot-tempered.

B. As substantive:

1. A popgun.

2. A short spoon. [Gael. *cutag*=a short spoon.]

[CUTTY-SPOON.]

"It is better to sup with a cutty than want a spoon."—Ramsay: *S. Prov.*, p. 44.

3. A short tobacco-pipe.

"I'm no sae scant of clean pipes, as to blow with a brunt cutty."—Ramsay: *S. Prov.*, p. 40.

4. A short stump of a girl.

5. A hare.

"Lepus timidus, Common Hare.—S. Maukin, *Cuttie*,"—*Edinburgh Magazine*, July, 1819, p. 507.

cutty-brown, s. Apparently a designation applied to a brown horse that is crop-eared, or perhaps docked in the tail. (Jamieson.)

"I scoured awa to Edinborow-town,

And my cutty-brown together."

Herd: Coll., ii. 220.

cutty-free, a. Able to take one's food; free to handle the spoon. A person is said to be cutty-free, who, although he pretends to be ailing, yet retains his stomach. (Jamieson.)

cutty-gun, s. A short tobacco-pipe.

"But wha cam in to heese our hope,

But Andro wi' his cutty-gun?"

Old Song, Andro, &c.

cutty-pipe, s. A short pipe.

"...they overtook a sharp-looking lad, with a short bit of a pipe in his mouth. He at once slipped the cutty-pipe into a side pocket."—Rev. J. W. Warton: *The Sea-board and the Down* (1860), vol. ii., p. 14.

cutty-quean, s.

1. A worthless woman.

2. Ludicrously applied to a wren.

"Then Robin turn'd him round about,

Even like a little king;

Go, pack ye out at my chamber door,

Ye little cutty-quean."—*Herd: Coll.*, ii. 167.

cutty-rung, s. A crupper used for a horse that bears a pack-saddle, formed by a short piece of wood fixed to the saddle at each end by a cord. (Jamieson.)

cutty-spoon, s. A horn spoon with a short handle.

"If ye dinna eat instantly, and put some saul in ye, by the bread and the salt, I'll put it down your throat wi' the cutty-spoon."—Scott: *Guy Mannering*, ch. xli.

cutty-stool, s.

1. A low stool.

2. The stool of repentance, on which offenders were seated in church, now disused.

"The cutty-stool is a kind of a pillory in a church, erected for the punishment of those who have transgressed in the article of chastity, and, on that account, are liable to the censures of the church."—Sir J. Sinclair, p. 228.

cutty-stoup, cuttle-stoup, s. A pewter vessel holding the eighth part of a chopin or quart.

"The cuttle-stoup bid hands a soup,

Gae fetch the Hawick gill O."—Burns.

cūt-wal, s. [Hind., Mahratta, &c.] The chief officer of police in an Indian town. (Anglo-Indian.)

cūt-wid-dle, cūt-wūd-dle, s. [Eng. *cut*, and *wuddle*, a dim. of wood.]

1. The piece of wood by which a harrow is fastened to the yoke.

2. (Pl.): The links which join the swingle-trees to the beam in a plow.

cūt-wōrm, s. [Eng. *cut*, and *worm*.] A small white grub, which destroys coleworts and other vegetables of this kind, by cutting through the stem near the roots.

cū-vētte, *s.* [Fr., dim. of *cuve*=a vat.]

1. *Glass-making*: A basin for receiving the melted glass after it is refined, and decanting it on to the table to be rolled into a plate. The cuvettes stand in openings in the sides of the furnace, and are filled with melted glass from the pots by means of iron ladles. The material remains sixteen hours in the pots and sixteen in the cuvettes. In casting, the cuvette is lifted by means of gripping-tongs, chains, and a crane, and the contents are poured upon the casting-table.

"The glass is transferred from the melting-pot to a large vessel called the cuvette, and allowed to remain some hours in the furnace."—Timbs: *Glass-making*, in Cassell's *Technical Educator*, pt. ii., p. 539.

2. *Fort.*: A ditch in the main ditch. (Knight.)

cū-vi-ēr-a, s. [From Georges Cuvier, ultimately Baron Cuvier, born August 23, 1799, in France, but of a Swiss father. He himself was of the Protestant faith. At the age of twenty-six he, in 1795, became assistant in the Jardin des Plantes, in Paris, in the same year lectured on comparative anatomy, became in 1796 one of the first members of the French Institute formed that year, in 1798 published his first work on animals, and in 1800 became Professor of Natural Philosophy at the Collège de France. The same year he published the first two volumes of his *Comparative Anatomy*, the three following ones in 1805. After receiving many honors and offices, and rendering science good service, he in 1817 published the second edition of his *Ossements Fossiles*, his first publication on the subject having appeared in 1798. In 1817 he published his *Règne Animal* (Animal Kingdom), which revolutionized zoological classification, and has even yet been superseded only in details. He died in 1830.]

Zool.: A genus of Pteropoda with a cylindrical transparent shell, the animals with simple narrow fins. Four recent species are known, from the Atlantic, India, and Australia, and four fossil, the latter from the Miocene.

cw.

¶ For words beginning with *cw* see *qu*.

cwt., s. [See def.] An abbreviation of *hundred-weight*, *c.* being the symbol for Lat. *centum*=a hundred; wt. a contraction of Eng. *weight*.

-cy, an affix forming abstract nouns of state, an Eng. adaptation of Lat. -tia (really a compound affix formed by adding the abstract noun ending -ia, to adj. and particip. stems in -t, -nt, as *infa-*, *infa-nt-*, *infa-nt-ia*, *infa-n-cy*; *lega-*, *lega-tus*, *lega-t-ia*, *lega-cy*).

Cy.

Chem.: A symbol sometimes used instead of (CN) for the monad radical of cyanogen (CN)₂.

cŷ-ām-ē-lide, s. [Eng. *cy(anic)*, and *am(m)elide* (q. v.).]

Chem.: (CNHO)_x. A white porcelain-like mass formed in the preparation of cyanic acid, CNHO. It is polymeric of cyanic acid, and is also formed when equivalents of phosphoric anhydride and urea are distilled at 40°. Also formed when cyanic acid is cooled to 0°.

cŷ-ām-ēl-ūr-āte, s. [Eng. *cyamelur(ic)*; -*qte*.]

Chem.: A salt of cyameluric acid.

cŷ-ām-ēl-ūr-īc, a. [Eng. *cy(anic)*, *mel(tonic)* and *uric* (q. v.).] A word occurring only in the subjoined compound.

cyameluric acid, s.

Chemistry: C₆H₃N₃O₃, or $\begin{matrix} (CN)_6 \\ H_3 \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} N''' \\ O_3 \end{matrix}$, a tribasic acid prepared by boiling mellone with caustic potash. The free acid is obtained from an aqueous solution of potassium cyamelurate by adding hydrochloric acid. Cyameluric acid is a white crystalline powder, which when heated gives off vapors of cyanic acid, and leaves a yellow residue of mellone.

cŷ-ām-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cyam(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Crustaceans, order Læmmodipoda. The species are called Whale-lice. The head is small, the body broad, the first pair of legs very small, the second, fifth, sixth, and seventh legs very powerful, the third and fourth converted into branchial vesicles. [CYAMUS.]

cŷ-ām-ī-ūm, s. [Latin *cyam(us)* [CYAMUS], -*i* connective, and neut. sing. adj. suff. -*um*.]

Bot.: A kind of foliicle resembling a legume. (Treas. of Bot.)

cŷ-a-mūs, s. [Lat. *cyamos*; Gr. *kyamos*=(1) a bean, (2) the Egyptian bean (*Nelumbium speciosum*).]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Nelumbiaceæ, now made simply a synonym of *Nelumbium*.

2. *Zool.*: The typical genus of the family Cyamidae (q. v.). *Cyamus balænarum*, or *C. cetti*, is the common Whale-lice.

cŷ-ān, cŷ-ān-o, pref

Chem.: Denotes that the compound contains the radical CN.

cŷ-a-næ-a, s. [CYANEA.]

cŷ-ān-a-mide, s. [Eng. *cyan(ogen)*; -*amide*.]

Chemistry: Carbo-diimide, CN₂NH₂, or C $\begin{matrix} NH \\ NH \end{matrix}$. Obtained by passing gaseous chloride of cyanogen into a solution of ammonia gas in anhydrous ether, ammonium chloride separating out, and the ethereal solution, evaporating in a water bath, yields pure cyanamide; also by the action of dry CO₂ on sodamide, NH₂Na, or by adding mercuric oxide, HgO, to a cold solution of thio-carbamide, CS(NH₂)₂. It forms colorless deliquescent crystals, melting at 40°, easily soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. By the action of nascent hydrogen it is converted slowly into ammonia and methylamine, NH₂CH₃, by sulphuric acid partly into ammeline, and also into urea CO(NH₂)₂. When H₂S is passed into a solution of cyanamide in anhydrous ether, thio-carbamide is precipitated. By heating cyanamide with ammonium chloride in an alcoholic solution, guanidine hydrochlorate is formed. When cyanamide is heated with water or dilute alkalies, or when heated alone to 150°, it yields dicyan-diamide. Cyanamide gives a yellow precipitate, CN₂Ag₂, with silver nitrate, and dark brown precipitate, CN₂Cu, with cupric salts.

cŷ-ān-āte, s. [Eng. *cyan(ogen)*; -*ate*.]

Chem.: A salt of cyanic acid. Metallic cyanates can occur in two modifications: Normal cyanates, as potassium normal cyanate, N—C—O—K, and isocyanates, as potassium isocyanate, O=C—N—K. Nearly all the cyanates at present known are probably isocyanates.

¶ (1) *Cyanate of ammonium*:

Chem.: CNO·NH₃ is formed when the vapor of cyanic acid is mixed with dry ammonia gas. It is a white crystalline substance soluble in water, the solution giving off CO₂ when an acid is added, and NH₃ on the addition of caustic potash. If the aqueous solution of cyanate of potassium is boiled, it is converted into urea CO·NH₂.

¶ This was the first synthesis of an organic substance.

(2) *Cyanate of potassium*:

Chem.: CONK, the ordinary potassium cyanate is an isocyanate, CON·K. It is prepared by fusing potassium cyanide, KCN, in a crucible and adding plumbic oxide, PbO, till it is no longer reduced; the fused cyanate of potassium is then decanted off, and purified by crystallization from boiling alcohol, from which it separates on cooling in deliquescent colorless plates. Cyanate of potassium is decomposed by sulphuric acid, thus, 2CONK + 2H₂O + 2H₂SO₄ = (NH₄)₂SO₄ + K₂SO₄ + 2CO₂, a very small quantity of cyanic acid escaping. Cyanate of potassium exposed to moist air gives off ammonia, and is gradually converted into potassium bicarbonate. Heated in a closed crucible with charcoal it is reduced to potassium cyanide.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bēnch; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sīn, ās; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f.
-clan, -tīan = shān. -tīon, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

cy-a-nē-a, cy-a-nē-a, s. [Lat. *cyaneus*; Gr. *kyaneos*=dark blue.]

Zool.: A genus of Coelenterata (Radiata), sub-class Lucernaria, order Pelagidae. *Cyanea capitata* is common on the British coasts; it is about a foot across. It sometimes comes in contact with bathers, and swimming away, leaves its arms, which have stinging qualities, fixed in their bodies. The umbrella of *C. arctica* has in one case been found seven feet in diameter.



Cyanea.

***cy-ān-ē-an, a.** [Gr. *kyanos*=dark blue.] Of an azure color.

cy-ān-ē-ōis, a. [Lat. *cyaneus*; Gr. *kyaneos*=dark blue, glossy blue.]

Nat. Science. Of a clear bright blue color.

cy-ān-ēth-ine, s. [Eng. *cyan(ogen)*; *eth(yl)*; *-ine*.]

Chem.: $C_9H_{15}N_3$. Prepared by the action of metallic sodium on ethyl-cyanide, C_2H_5CN . It crystallizes in white plates, which melt at 189° , and boils at 280° .

cy-ān-īc, a. [Gr. *kyanos*=a dark blue substance, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ic*.] Dark blue; pertaining to that color.

cyanic acid, s.

Chem.: $CONH$, probably $O=C=NH$, or NCO , isocyanic acid, carbimide. Obtained by heating in a sealed bent tube cyanuric acid, $C_3H_3N_3O_3$, the other limb of the tube being kept cool by ice. Cyanic acid condenses as a colorless volatile liquid having a pungent irritating odor; it attacks the skin; when kept it changes into the polymeric porcelain-like substance, cyanamel. An aqueous solution of cyanic acid decomposes, forming carbonic dioxide and ammonia; also by a secondary re-action urea is formed, the result being thus expressed, $CO-NH_2 + H_2O = CO_2 + NH_3$ and $CO-NH_2 + NH_3 = CO-NH_2 + H_2O$. Cyanic acid is monobasic; cyanates of lead, mercury and silver are insoluble in cold water; cyanate of barium is soluble.

cyanic ethers, s. pl.

Chem.: Two isomeric modifications. (1) *Normal*, as methyl cyanate, $(N-C)-O-CH_3$. Obtained by the action of gaseous cyanogen chloride on sodium alcohols. They are colorless oily liquids, decomposed by dilute alkalis into cyanate and the corresponding alcohol. (2) *Isomeric*, as carbimides, $O=C=N-CH_3$, methyl isocyanate. Obtained by distilling a dry mixture of potassium isocyanate and methyl sulphate; it boils at 60° . Heated with a strong solution of potash it is decomposed, yielding CO_2 and methylamine, NH_2CH_3 . Corresponding ethyl compounds are known.

cyanic series, s.

Bot.: The name given by De Candoile to the series of colors of which the typical one is blue. In 1825, Messrs. Schübbler and Funk published a memoir at Tübingen upon the color of flowers, dividing them into two great series: (1) Those which have yellow for their type, and which are capable of passing into red or white but never into blue; and (2) those of which blue is the type, which can pass into red or white but never into yellow. They called the first series *oxidized*, and the second *deoxidized*, and were of opinion that greenness was a state of equilibrium between the two series. To the first of these series De Candoile gave the name of the *zanthic* series, and on the second, as stated above, he bestowed the name of the *cyanic* series. The latter includes the following colors: red, violet-red, violet, violet-blue, blue, and greenish-blue. (Lindley.)

cy-ān-ide, s. [Eng. *cyan(ic)*, and suff. *-ide* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: Cyanides are chemical compounds which contain the monad radical (CN), combined with a metallic element, as $K(CN)$, potassium cyanide, or with a hydrocarbon radical, as $CH_3(CN)$, methyl cyanide. Cyanides can be obtained synthetically by heating a mixture of potassium carbonate and charcoal to redness in a porcelain tube, and passing nitrogen gas through the tube, $K_2CO_3 + 4C + N_2 = 2KCN + 3CO$. Also formed when an organic body containing nitrogen is heated in a tube with metallic sodium. If cyanides are dissolved in water rendered alkaline by potash or soda, then a mixture of ferrous and ferric sulphates is added,

and the mixture is rendered acid with dilute hydrochloric acid, a blue color of ferrocyanide of iron being formed. If the liquid containing a cyanide be made acid with a few drops of hydrochloric acid, and then a little yellow ammonium sulphide be added, and the liquid gently evaporated till the excess of sulphide is volatilized, the residue will give a red color when a few drops of tincture iron are added. Cyanides give a curdy white precipitate with silver nitrate, which is insoluble in cold nitric acid, the dry precipitate, $Ag(CN)$, when heated in a small glass tube, giving off cyanogen. Cyanides may be formed by dissolving metallic oxides or hydroxides in a solution of hydrocyanic acid, HCN , also by double decomposition of metallic salts, with potassium cyanide if the resulting cyanide is insoluble.

(1) *Cyanide of ammonium*:

Chem.: Ammonium cyanide, NH_4CN . Obtained by mixing the vapor of hydrocyanic acid with ammonia gas, by passing ammonia over red-hot charcoal; by heating a mixture of dry ferrocyanide of potassium with ammonium chloride; by passing a mixture of carbon monoxide, CO , and ammonia through a red-hot tube. It forms colorless very volatile crystals, which are very soluble in water and in alcohol. It sublimes at 40° .

(2) *Cyanide of allyl*:

Chem.: C_3H_5CN . Crotonitril.

(3) *Cyanide of amyl*:

Chem.: $C_5H_{11}CN$. Capronitril. Boiling point,

146°.

(4) *Cyanide of barium*:

Chem.: $Ba(CN)_2$. Obtained by passing air over an ignited mixture of barium carbonate and finely divided carbon. It is soluble in water. Heated to $300^\circ C$. in a stream of aqueous vapor it gives off its nitrogen in the form of ammonia.

(5) *Cyanide of benzyl*: [CRESS OIL.]

(6) *Cyanide of butyl*:

Chem.: C_4H_7CN . Valeronitril. Boiling point,

125°.

(7) *Cyanide of cacodyl*: [CACODYL.]

(8) *Cyanide of cobalt*: [COBALTI-CYANIDE, CO-

BALTO-CYANIDE (q. v.).]

(9) *Cyanide of ethyl*:

Chem.: C_2H_5CN . [PROPIONITRIL.]

(10) *Cyanide of gold*:

Chem.: Aurous cyanide, $Au(CN)$. Obtained by adding a solution of potassium cyanide to auric chloride, when it is precipitated as a lemon-yellow crystalline powder; it is soluble in excess of potassium cyanide. A solution of gold in excess of potassium is used for gilding silver or copper.

(11) *Cyanide of hydrogen*:

Chem.: HCN . Hydrogen cyanide, hydrocyanic acid (q. v.).

(12) *Cyanide of iron*: [FERRICYANIDE, FERRO-CYANIDE (q. v.).]

(13) *Cyanide of mercury*:

Chem.: Mercuric cyanide, $Hg(CN)_2$. Obtained by dissolving mercuric oxide, HgO , in a solution of hydrocyanic acid, and by boiling two parts of mercuric sulphate, $HgSO_4$, with one part of potassium ferrocyanide, $K_4Fe(CN)_6$, in eight parts of water. Mercuric cyanide crystallizes in anhydrous colorless prisms; soluble in eight parts of cold water, insoluble in absolute alcohol. It is very poisonous. Heated it gives off cyanogen and metallic mercury, a little paracyanogen being also formed; if moist, it yields carbonic anhydride, ammonia, hydrocyanic acid, and mercury. Cyanide of mercury is not decomposed by potash.

(14) *Cyanide of methyl*:

Chem.: CH_3CN . Acetonitrile (q. v.).

(15) *Cyanide of nickel*:

Chem.: $Ni(CN)_2$. When potassium cyanide is added to solutions of nickel salts they give a light apple-green precipitate of nickel cyanide, which is soluble in excess, forming a double salt; dilute acids reprecipitate the $Ni(CN)_2$.

(16) *Cyanide of phenyl*:

Chem.: C_6H_5CN . Benzonitrile, Cyanobenzene (q. v.).

(17) *Cyanide of platinum*: [PLATINO-CYANIDE, PLATIN-CYANIDE (q. v.).]

(18) *Cyanide of potassium*:

Chem.: KCN . Cyanide of potassium can be obtained pure by passing hydrocyanic gas into a solution of caustic potash in 90 per cent. of alcohol. Impure cyanide of potassium is formed by fusing in a covered crucible organic matter containing nitrogen, as horn, woolen rags, carcasses of animals, leather, &c., with carbonate of potassium, but it is better to add iron filings, and form ferrocyanide of potassium; the fused mass is treated with water, and the crude salt is recrystallized. Eight parts of anhydrous ferrocyanide of potassium when fused with three parts of dry carbonate of potassium yield cyanide and isocyanate of potassium, thus, $K_4Fe(CN)_6 + K_2CO_3 = 5KCN + K(CNO) + Fe + CO_2$; the addition of a little charcoal prevents the formation of isocyanates. Cyanide of potassium exposed crystallizes in colorless cubes; when exposed moist to the air, it absorbs carbonic dioxide and

gives off hydrocyanic acid. Cyanide of potassium is very poisonous; it is used in photography and in electrotying; it is insoluble in absolute alcohol. It reduces metallic oxides when fused with them, and is used in blowpipe analysis. An aqueous solution when boiled is decomposed into ammonia and formate of potassium. Cyanide of potassium explodes when heated with chlorate of potassium; when fused with sulphur it is converted into sulphocyanate of potassium, $KCNS$. (Cyanide of potassium removes the stains produced by silver nitrate, but it is dangerous if absorbed into a cut or wound of the skin.)

(19) *Cyanide of propyl*:

Chem.: C_3H_7CN . Butyronitrile. Boiling point,

115°.

(20) *Cyanide of silver*:

Chem.: Argenticyanide, $AgCN$. Obtained as a white precipitate when argentic nitrate is added to potassium cyanide. It is insoluble in water and cold nitric acid, but soluble in ammonia and in excess of potassium cyanide. Heated it gives off cyanogen, leaving a mixture of metallic silver and paracyanogen. It forms a double salt with potassium cyanide, which is soluble in water and in boiling alcohol; it is used to electroplate metals with silver.

cy-ān-ī-line, s. [Eng. *cy(anic)*; *aniline*.]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{11}N_3$. A crystalline substance formed by the action of cyanogen on aniline.

cy-ān-ī-ne, s. [Gr. *kyanos*=a dark blue substance; as adj. dark blue, and suff. *-ine* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: Chinoline blue, $C_{12}H_{11}N_2$. Used as a blue dye. Prepared by the action of potash on amyl-chinoline iodide, $C_5H_7(C_2H_5)NI$. It occurs as green or yellow crystalline powder, according to the amount of water contained in it. It dissolves in hot alcohol, forming a dark-blue solution; it is only slightly soluble in cold water.

cy-ān-ī-te, s. [Gr. *kyanos*=blue, and suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

1. *Min.*: A translucent or transparent trichlinic mineral in flattened prisms. Its hardness is 5-7-25; its specific gravity 3.45-3.7; its luster from vitreous to pearly, crystals blue with white margins, or gray, green, or black; streak colorless. Composition: Silica, 36.8; alumina, 63.2=100. It is found chiefly in gneiss and mica-schist. It is found in this country, in Scotland, and on the Continent of Europe. There are blue and white varieties of it. It is sometimes altered to tale and steatite. (Dana.)

2. *Chem.*: Chemically viewed, the mineral described under 1 is a basic aluminum silicate, $Al_2O_3SiO_2$.

cy-ān-mēth-ine, s. [Eng. *cyan(ogen)*; *meth(yl)*; *-ine*.]

Chem.: $C_6H_5N_3$. Obtained by the action of sodium on methyl-cyanide, CH_3CN . A crystalline substance, melting at 180° , and forming salts with acids.

cy-ā-nō, in compos. [Gr. *kyanos*.] [CYANIC.] **Bot., &c.**: Blue; a clear, bright blue; Prussian blue.

cy-ān-ō-bēn-zēne, s. [Eng. *cyan(ogen)*, and *benzene*.]

Chem.: Phenyl cyanide, or benzonitril, C_6H_5CN . Prepared by distilling potassium benzene-sulphonate with potassium cyanide; by distilling benzanilide, $C_6H_5CO-NH_2$, with phosphoric anhydride, P_2O_5 ; by heating formamidine, C_6H_5NHCOH , with concentrated hydrochloric acid. Cyanobenzene is a colorless liquid, smelling like oil of almonds, boiling at 191° . By heating with acids or alkalis it is converted into benzoic acid.

cy-ā-nō-chrō-īte, s. [Gr. *kyanochroos*=dark-colored, dark-looking; *kyanos*=dark blue, *chroa*=color, and suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral of a clear blue color, believed by Scacchi to be a hydrous sulphate of potash and copper. (Dana.)

cy-ā-nō-chrō-ūs, a. [Gr. *kyanochroos*, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ous*.] [CYANOCHROITE.]

Bot.: Having a blue skin.

cy-ān-ō-form, s. [Eng., &c., *cyan(ide)*, and (chlor)form.]

Chem.: Tricyanomethane, $CH(CN)_3$. Said to have been formed by heating trichloromethane (chloroform), $CHCl_3$, with potassium cyanide, $K(CN)$.

cy-ān-ō-gēn, s. [Gr. *kyanos*=blue, and *gennaō*=to produce.]

Chem.: Dicyanogen, $(CN)_2$, or $(N-C)-(C-N)$, or Cy_2 . Obtained by heating silver or mercuric cyanide; also by dry distillation of ammonium oxalate. Cyanogen is a colorless poisonous gas, which liquefies at -25° , or under a pressure of four atmospheres at 20° , and at -34° becomes crystalline. It burns with a peach-blossom-colored flame, forming CO_2 and nitrogen; water dissolves four volumes,

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, plt, sire, slr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; try, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

and alcohol twenty-three volumes of the gas. (Cyanogen is very poisonous, and smells like prussic acid. Cyanogen gas passed into strong aqueous hydrochloric acid is converted into oxamide. Nascent hydrogen from tin and hydrochloric acid converts cyanogen into ethylene-diamine, $N_2(C_2H_4)_2$. A solution of cyanogen in water turns dark and deposits azulmic acid, $C_4H_3N_5O$, and the solution contains hydrocyanic acid, urea, and oxalate and formate of ammonium. Cyanogen dissolves in an aqueous solution of potash, forming cyanide and isocyanate of potassium. Cyanogen can be regarded as the nitril of oxalic acid. Dry ammonia gas and cyanogen combine, forming hydrazulmin, $C_4N_6H_6$. Small quantities of cyanogen are formed during the distillation of coal. Potassium burns in cyanogen gas, forming potassium cyanide.

*Cyanogen was discovered by Gay-Lussac in A. D. 1815.

cyanogen chloride, s.

Chem.: Also called gaseous cyanogen chloride, (CN)Cl. Obtained by the action of chlorine and aqueous solution of hydrocyanic acid, cooled by a mixture of salt and ice, the excess of chlorine and hydrocyanic acid are removed by the addition of small quantities of mercuric oxide. Cyanogen chloride is a liquid nearly insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. It boils at 15°, and gives off an irritating vapor which attacks the eyes; it is very poisonous.

cyanogen iodide, s.

Chem.: (CN)I. Obtained by subliming a mixture of one molecule of mercuric cyanide, $Hg(CN)_2$, with two molecules of iodide; or by adding iodine to a concentrated aqueous solution of potassium cyanide, and shaking out the (CN)I with ether. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether; its vapor has a very irritating smell. It sublimes in colorless needles at 45°. With ammonia it forms cyanamide and ammonium iodide. Cyanogen bromide, (CN)Br, is also a crystalline irritating substance.

cy-ân-ô-lîte, s. [Gr. *kyanos* [CYANIC], and *lithos*=a stone.]

Min.: An amorphous mineral of a bluish-gray color, believed by Dana to be an impure form of centallassite with more than the normal amount of silica, or chalcedony impure with centallassite.

cy-ân-ôm-êt-êr, s. [Gr. *kyanos*=dark blue, and *metron*=a measure.] An apparatus invented by Saussure, for determining the depth of the tint of the atmosphere. A circular band of thick paper is divided into fifty-one parts, each of which is painted with a different shade of blue; the extremities of the scale being respectively deep blue and nearly white. The colored band is held in the hand of the observer, who distinguishes the particular tint corresponding to the color of the sky. The number of this tint, reckoning from the light end, indicates the intensity of the blue. (*Knight*.)

cy-ân-ôp'-a-thÿ, s. [Gr. *kyanos*=dark blue, and *pathê*=a passive state, suffering, or *pathos*=that which befalls one, . . . suffering.]

Med.: The same as CYANOSIS (q. v.).

***cy-ân-ô-phÿll, s.** [Gr. *kyanos*=dark blue, and *phÿllon*=a leaf.]

Bot. & Chem.: A blue coloring matter, alleged to commingle with a yellow one called xanthophyll to produce the green characteristic of leaves. Micheli and Stokes deny its existence.

cy-ân-ô-sis, s. [Gr. *kyanosis*=a dark-blue color.]

Med.: What the ancients called Blue Jaundice, a disease in which the complexion becomes blue or leaden in hue, the cause being the mixture of the venous and arterial blood. The affection is very often noticed in new-born infants, especially where the second stage of the labor has been unduly protracted, and the infant subjected to great muscular compression in birth.

cy-ân-ô-site, cy-ân-ôse, s. [Gr. *kyanosis* [CYANOSIS], and suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: The same as CHALCANTHITE (q. v.).

cy-ân-ô-tis, s. [Gr. *kyanos*=dark blue, and *ous, genit ôtos*=the ear.]

Bot.: A genus of Commelynaceæ (Spiderworts). It consists of hairy or woolly plants from the hotter parts of Asia. A decoction of *Cyanotis axillaris* is drunk in the East as a remedy for tympanis.

cy-ân-ôt-rich-ite, s. [Ger. *cyanotrichit*; Gr. *kyanos*=dark blue, and *trich, genit. trichos*=hair.]

Min.: A blue mineral occurring in short capillary crystals of velvety aspect. Composition: Sulphuric acid, 14.1-15.4; alumina, 11.0; sesquioxide of iron, 1.18; oxide of copper, 43.2-46.6; water, 23. It occurs in the Banat. Dana prefers the name *Cyanotrichite*, the *British Museum Catalogue* calls it Lettsonite, after an English mineralogist, W. G. Lettson. (*Dana, &c.*)

cy-ân-ô-type, s. [Gr. *kyanos*=dark blue, and Eng. *type* (q. v.).]

Phot.: A process by Sir John Herschel in which cyanogen is employed. One form of the process is as follows: A paper is washed with ferrocyanide of potassium and dried; placed under a frame, the parts exposed to light are changed from yellow to blue (Prussian blue). The picture is washed, then fixed by carbonate of soda, and dried. The picture before washing is lavender on a yellow ground, but washes out to a blue on a white ground. It is rather curious than really useful. The process has several variations. (*Knight*.)

cy-ân-ûr-âte, s. [Eng. *cyanuric* (ic); -ate.]

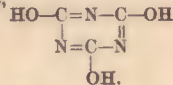
Chem.: A chemical compound formed from cyanuric acid, by replacing hydrogen atoms by an equivalent quantity of some other metal. Cyanurate of silver is insoluble in water.

cy-ân-ûr'-ic, a. [Eng. *cyanogen*], and *uric* (q. v.).]

Chem.: Derived from cyanogen and urea. A word occurring chiefly or exclusively in the following compounds.

cyanuric acid, s.

Inorganic Chem.: $C_3H_3O_3N_3$ can have two isomeric formulæ—normal cyanuric acid,



and isocyanuric acid, $\text{OC}-\text{N} < \text{H} \text{CO}$

$\text{HN}-\text{CO}-\text{NH}$. The common cyanuric acid is probably the isocyanuric acid, or tricarbidimide. It can be formed by boiling cyanuric chloride, $C_3N_3Cl_3$, with dilute alkalis; also by passing a current of dry chlorine gas over fused urea, the ammonium chloride, which is formed at the same time, being removed by cold water, and the cyanuric acid crystallized out of boiling water. It forms colorless efflorescent rhombic prisms containing two molecules of water of crystallization. It dissolves without decomposition in hot nitric acid, and also in sulphuric acid. When boiled with concentrated acids for a long time it is decomposed into CO_2 and N_2H_4 . Three atoms of hydrogen can be replaced by metals, forming cyanurates. Cyanuric acid, when distilled, splits up into three molecules of cyanic acid, and can be recognized by its characteristic odor.

cyanuric chloride, s.

Chem.: $C_3N_3Cl_3$. Tricyanic chloride, solid chloride of cyanogen. Obtained by distilling cyanuric acid with phosphorus pentachloride; also by exposing anhydrous hydrocyanic acid mixed with chlorine to the rays of the sun. It forms colorless needles, which melt at 140°. It has a powerful offensive odor, is sparingly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether.

cyanuric ethers, s. pl.

Chem.: Ethers existing in two modifications corresponding to those of the acids. They are always found in the preparations of both the normal and iso cyanic ethers (q. v.). They are crystalline solids, and can be easily separated from the cyanic ethers by their higher boiling point.

cy-ân-ûr'-ûs, s. [Gr. *kyanos*=dark blue, and *oura*=tail.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, family Corvidæ (Crows), and sub-family Garruline (Jays). *Cyanurus cristatus* is the Blue Jay of the United States. (*Dallas*.)

cy-âph-ên-ine, s. [Eng. *cya(n)*, and *phen(ol)*; -ine.]

Chem.: $(C_7H_5N)_x$. Obtained by gently heating cyanobenzene with sodium. Also by the action of benzoyl chloride, C_6H_5COCl , on potassium cyanate. It is only slightly soluble in alcohol or ether, but crystallizes from carbon bisulphide in small needles, which melt at 224°.

cy-âr, s. [Gr. *kyar*=a hole, especially of a needle.]

Anat.: The orifice of the internal ear.

cy-â-thâx-ô-ni-a, s. [Lat. *cyathus*; Gr. *kyathos*=a cup, a drinking-cup, and *axôn*=an axle, an axis.]

Zool.: A genus of rugose Corals, the typical one of the family Cyathaxonidæ. It has a styliform columella. Its range is from the Silurian to the Carboniferous period. (*Nicholson*.)

cy-â-thâx-ô-ni-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cyathaxonia* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A family of rugose Corals. The corallum is simple, the septa are well developed, and the interseptal loculi are open. (*Nicholson*.) Range from the deposition of the Palæozoic rocks till now.

cy-â-thê'-a, s. [So named from their cup-like indusium.]

Botany:

1. *Sing.* (*Cyathea*): A genus of Polypodiaceæ Ferns, the typical one of the tribe Cyatheæ. They have globose sori situated on a vein or veinlet, or in the axil of the fork of a vein, the involucre at first entire and covering the whole sorus, then bursting from the top with a nearly circular opening, becoming cup-shaped. The genus is extensive and widely spread, having representatives in South America, in Mexico, South Africa, India, China, and the eastern islands and those of the Pacific. They are Tree-ferns. *Cyathea arborea*, the Common Tree-fern, is the typical species. It is found in the West Indies and in the warmer parts of the American continent. The rhizome of *C. medullaris* is occasionally eaten.

2. *Pl.* (*Cyathea*): A tribe of Polypodiaceæ. The spore cases have a vertical ring, usually sessile, on a more or less elevated receptacle; spores three-cornered or three-lobed. (*Kaulf*, also *Lindley*.)

cy-â-thê-â'-cê-ôis, a. [Mod. Lat. *cyathe(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. -aceous.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the Cyatheæ.

cy-âth'-i-form, a. [Mod. Lat. *cyathiformis*, from Lat. *cyathus*=a cup, and *forma*=form, shape.]

Bot.: Cup-shaped, resembling a drinking cup. It differs from pitcher-shaped, in not being contracted at the margin. Example, the limb of the corolla of *Symphytum*.

cy-â-thô-cri'-ni-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cyathocrin(us)* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool.: A family of Crinoidea. Type, *Cyathocrinus* (q. v.).

cy-â-thô-cri'-nûs, s. [Lat. *cyathus*=cup, and Gr. *krinon*=a lily.]

Zool.: The type of the family Cyathocrinidæ (q. v.). Calyx subglobose, five basals, five parabasals or subradials, radials generally three to each arm, no inter-radials. Range, from the Silurian to the Permian, especially the Carboniferous and the Permian. (*Nicholson*.)

cy-â-thô-phÿl'-li-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cyathophyll(um)* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Palæont.: Cup-corals, the largest and most important family of the rugose corals. Corallum simple or compound, septa not generally quadripartite; tabula present, interseptal loculi with dissepiments. It is divided into two sub-families, Zaphrentinæ and Cyathophyllinæ. Only Palæozoic.

cy-â-thô-phÿl'-li-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cyathophyll(um)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Palæont.: A sub-family of Cyathophyllidæ (q. v.). Septa more or less regularly radiate.

cy-â-thô-phÿl'-lûm, s. [Lat. *cyathus*; Gr. *kyathos*=a cup, and *phÿllon*=a leaf. So named because the corallum or polypidom has a more or less cup-like form; the polype being in a cell at the upper end.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the sub-family Cyathophyllinæ, and of the family Cyathophyllidæ. Corallum simple or compound, septa well-developed, some of them forming a spurious columella. Range, from the Silurian to the Carboniferous period.

cy-âth-ûs, s. [Lat.=a cup.]

Botany:

1. A genus of Fungals, one of two generally called Bird's-nest Pezizæ. Two species occur in England, *Cyathus striatus* and *C. vernicosus*.

2. The cup-like body containing the reproductive organs of Marchantia. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cyb'-ê-lê, s. [Lat. *Cybele*; Gr. *Kybelê*. See def. 1.]

1. *Class. Myth.*: A Phrygian goddess, first worshipped at Pessinus, then throughout all Asia Minor, next in Greece, and finally, from A. U. C. 547, at Rome, where she was called the Idæan mother. Her rites in Greece coalesced with those of Rhea. (*Liddell & Scott*.)

2. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the sixty-fifth found, discovered by Tempel on March 1, 1861.

3. *Zool.*: A genus of Trilobites, family Ercinuridae.

4. *Bot.*: An old genus of Proteads, now called *Stenocarpus*.

cy-bis'-tâx, s. [Gr. *kybistaō*=to tumble head foremost (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Bignoniaceæ. *Cybtstax antiphiitica*, the only known species, is a native of Peru, and is cultivated there and in Brazil. It is prescribed in syphilis.

cyb'-i-ûm, s. [Gr. *kybion*=a species of tunny.]

1. *Ichthy.*: A genus of fishes, natives of the seas about the East Indies.

2. *Palæont.*: Agassiz gives the name of Cybium to a genus of fossil fishes from the London clay of Sheppey.

bôll, bôÿ; pout, jôw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tîon, -gion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

cyc-cad, s. [Lat. *cycas* (genit. *cycados*); Gr. *kykas* (genit. *kykados*)=a small Ethiopian palm. (London, Paxton, &c.).]

Bot.: A plant belonging to the order Cycadaceæ.

cyc-ca-dā-cē-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *cycas* (genit. *cycados*) [CYCAD], and fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

1. Bot.: An order of Gymnosperms, first separated by Richard, who considered them as plants intermediate between ferns and palms. In 1827 Robert Brown established their affinity with the Coniferae. The order contains nearly 100 species, grouped in nine genera. The genus *Cycas* is confined to tropical Asia and Australasia, and to the Mascarene Islands. It is distinguished by the seeds being borne on the margins of altered open leaves. The stems are simple, cylindrical, and covered with the permanent bases of the leaves. In all the other genera the seeds are borne in pairs on scales which form a cone. The staminal flowers are arranged in cones in the whole order. Besides the species of *Cycas* found in Australia, there are two endemic genera, *Macrozamia* with imbricating scales to the fertile cone, and the anomalous genus *Bowenia* with peltate scales and bipinnatisect leaves. Africa has also two endemic genera, *Encephalartos* with cylindrical stems covered with the permanent bases of the leaves, and *Stangeria* with a short somewhat spherical naked stem, and leaves with forked veins. The American Cycadaceæ have been referred to four genera; the greater number of the species belong to *Zamia*, with peltate scales arranged in vertical series, and usually short repeatedly-branched stems. One species in Cuba with a slender cylindrical stem and velvety cones, is separated from *Zamia* and named *Microcycas*, while several species with taller stems, found in tropical America, are at once distinguished by their two horned cone scales, from which the generic name *Ceratozamia* has been given to them. *Dion* is an anomalous Mexican genus containing two species. The large seed-bearing cone is composed of woolly, thin, ovate-acute scales, with slender pedicels.

2. Palaeobotany: The Cycadaceæ form an important element in the Floras of Secondary age, wherever these have been investigated. Some fossils from the paleozoic rocks have been erroneously referred to this order. Besides species referable to the modern types, the Secondary rocks contain two extinct forms. One of these, *Williamsonia*, is an obscure plant from the Oolites of Yorkshire, England, and of India, with uncertain affinities; and the other, *Bennettites*, has a compound fleshy fruit borne in the axils of the leaves, which has the same relation to the cone-bearing Cycads that the fruit of the Yew has to the cone-bearing Coniferae. The species of this tribe constitute the "crow's nests" of the Portland quarries, and are found in the oolitic and cretaceous rocks of the South of England and the North of Scotland. The tertiary strata have hitherto yielded only some doubtful fragments.

cyc-ca-dā-cē-ous, a. [Lat. *cycadaceæ* (x); Eng. adj. suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Belonging to the natural order Cycadaceæ.

cyc-cād-i-form, a. [Eng. *cycad*; *i* connective; Lat. *forma*=form, appearance.] Resembling a cycad in form or appearance.

cyc-ca-dite, s. [Mod. Lat. *cycas*, and suff. -ite (Palaeont.) (q. v.).] A fossil cycad.

"Our fossil cycadites are closely allied . . . to existing Cycadeæ."—Buckland.

cyc-cās, s. [CYCAD.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Cycadaceæ (q. v.). A kind of sago is procured in Japan from *Cycas revoluta* and *C. circinalis*. Their nuts are eatable, and a bad kind of flour is made from them, while a grain-like tragacanth which they produce is applied to malignant ulcers, causing them to suppurate very quickly.

cych-rūs, s. [From Gr. *Kycheus*, a mythological name. (Agassiz.)]

Entom.: A genus of predatory Beetles, family Carabidae. Mandibles projecting, labial appendages consisting of slender processes, denticulated externally at the base; head and thorax attenuated; elytra broad, expanded, and reflected over the sides of the abdomen. *Cychrus rostratus* is a long narrow beetle, black in color, and rugosely punctate.

cyc-lā-dēs, s. [Gr. *kyklades* (nēsoi)=the encircling [islands]; *kyklas*, genit. *kyklados*=encircling; *kyklos*=a circle.] A group or cluster of islands in the Ægean Sea, lying round Delos. At first they were only twelve in number, but were afterward increased to fifteen. These were Andros, Ceos, Cimolos, Cythinos, Gyaros, Melos, Myconos, Naxos, Olearos, Paros, Prepesinthos, Seriphos, Siphonos, Syros, and Tenos. After the battle of Mycale, B. C. 479, they became subject to Athens.

cyc-clād-i-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *cyclas* (genit. *cycladis*) (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: A family of Conchifera, section Siphonida, and that portion of it in which the pallial line is simple. The shell is suborbicular and closed, the ligament external, the epidermis thick and horny, the hinge with cardinal and lateral teeth. Genera: *Cyclas*, *Cyrene*, &c. Both occur in fresh water.

cyc-la-mēn, s. [Greek *kyklaminos*. It is so named from its spiral peduncle.]

Bot.: Sowbread. A genus of Primulaceæ, family Primulidæ. Rootstock solid, tuberous; calyx campanulate, half five-cleft, corolla rotate, with reflexed segments; stamens five, not protruded; capsule globose, one-celled, opening with five teeth. According to Sibthorp, the modern Greeks used the bruised root of *Cyclamen persicum* to draw the *Sepia octopodia* (now called *Octopus vulgaris*) out of its holes. The root of the same species is said to be innoxious and even eatable when dried or roasted.

"Thirdly, a kind of cyclamen, or sowbread."—Sprat; Hist. R. S., p. 211.

cyc-la-min, s. [Mod. Lat. *cyclam(en)*; Eng. suff. -in (Chem.).]

Chem.: Primulin, $C_{20}H_{34}O_{10}$. A glucoside extracted by alcohol from the tubers of *Cyclamen europæum*. It is a white crystalline powder which melts at 238°. It has an acrid and bitter taste, and is soluble in water and dilute alcohol, insoluble in ether. By heating its aqueous solution to 95° with a little hydrochloric acid, it is decomposed into sugar and cyclamiretin. It is also contained in the roots of cowslips. Strong sulphuric acid dissolves cyclamin, forming a red solution; on diluting the solution the color disappears, and cyclamiretin is precipitated.

cyc-la-mīr-ē-tin, s. [Eng. *cyclam(tn)*; second element not obvious.]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{22}O_2$ is a white amorphous, inodorous, tasteless powder, soluble in alcohol and in ether, insoluble in water. It melts at 198°, and is colored violet by sulphuric acid.

cyc-lān-thā-cē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cyclanth(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: A synonym for Pandanaceæ (q. v.).

cyc-clān-thē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cyclanth(us)* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: One of two tribes into which the Pandanaceæ are divided. The leaves are flabellate or pinnate, the flowers usually furnished with a calyx.

Type, Cyclanthus.

cyc-lān-thūs, s. [Gr. *kyklos*=a ring, a circle, and *anthos*=a blossom, a flower, in allusion to the arrangement of the flowers.]

Bot.: A genus of Pandanaceæ, the typical one of the tribe Cyclanthæ (q. v.). The species are from tropical America.

cyc-las, s. [Lat. *cyclas*; Gr. *kyklas* (esthēs)=a woman's dress with a border all round it.]

1. Fabrics: A rich stuff, manufactured in the Cyclades; also called Ciclatun or Ciclatoun (q. v.). Also a garment made of this stuff.

2. Zoöl.: A genus of Mollusks, the typical one of the family Cycladidae (q. v.). The shell is thin, ventricose, and nearly equilateral, the cardinal teeth 2-1 minute, the lateral ones 1-1 to 2-2, elongated and compressed. Sixty species are known from Europe, Asia, and America. The fossil species are thirty-eight, from the Wealden onward. *Cyclas cornea* is common in this country; *C. rivicola* is in the Thames, England, &c.; *C. calcutata* in the North of England.

3. A sub-genus Pisidium, with inequilateral shells, is also represented in America. [PISIDRUM.]

cycle (pr. sikl), s. [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle.]

***A. Ordinary Language:**

I. Lit.: A circle.

II. Figuratively:

1. A long period of time.

"I said, 'When first the world began,
Young Nature thro' five cycles ran,
And in the sixth she molded man.'"
Tennyson: The Two Voices.

2. A round or course, a calendar.

"... a complete cycle of what is requisite to be done throughout every month of the year."—Evelyn: Calendar.

B. Technically:

1. Astron.: An imaginary orb or circle in the heavens; an orbit.

"Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb."
Milton: P. L., viii. 84.

2. Chronol.: A round of years or period of time, in which certain revolutions or successions of events or phenomena take place, and at the end of the cycle begin again and go through the same course.

"... changes which require eleven years or thereabout to run through their cycle."—London Times; Transit of Venus.

3. Literature: An accumulation or collection of legendary or traditional matter round some mythical or heroic character or event, and embodied in verse or prose: such cycles are gathered round the Siege of Troy, the Knights of the Round Table, the Niebelungen, &c.

"Amadis de Gaul and other heroes of the later cycles of romance."—Hallam: Literature of Middle Ages, pt. i., ch. ii., § 57.

4. Bot.: A complete turn of the spire assumed to exist where leaves are spirally arranged.

¶ (1) Cycle of the Moon: A period of nineteen years, after the lapse of which the new and full moon recur on the same days of the month. Also called the Golden Number and the Metonic Cycle, after its discoverer Meton.

(2) Cycle of the Sun: A period of twenty-eight years, after the lapse of which the dominical or Sunday letters in the calendar return to their former place; that is, the days of the month return to the same days of the week.

(3) Cycle of Indiction: Roman Antiq. A period of fifteen years, in use among the ancient Romans, beginning from B. C. 3. At the end of each of these cycles an extraordinary tax was levied for the pay of the soldiers, whose period of service then came to an end.

(4) Metonic Cycle: [METONIC.]

†cyc-cle, v. i. [CYCLE, s.] To move in a circular or nearly circular orbit.

"... this planet has gone cycling on according to the fixed law of gravity."—Darwin: Origin of Species (ed. 1859), ch. xiv., p. 490.

***cyc-il-lan, a.** [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle; Eng. adj. suff. -ian.] Cyclic, cyclical. (Bentley.)

cyc-il-lc, a. [Lat. *cyclicus*=a cyclic poet; Gr. *kyklikos*=in a cycle, from *kyklos*.] [CYCLE.]

I. Ord. Lang.: Pertaining to or moving in a cycle; cyclical.

II. Technically:

1. Hist.: Pertaining to a Roman year of ten months existing in early times.

"... the old cyclic year of ten months."—Arnold: Hist. Rome, vol. i., ch. xiv., p. 282.

2. Literature: Pertaining to the cyclic poets, or to the cycle of events which they recorded.

¶ (1) Cyclic chorus: [So called because the performers danced round the altar of Bacchus in a circle.]

Greek worship: The chorus which performed the songs and dances of the dithyrambic odes at Athens. It was opposed to similar dances in which the arrangement was in a square.

(2) Cyclic poets: Certain poets whose compositions taken collectively formed a cycle or series of mythic and heroic story, down to the death of Ulysses; hence a cycle or series of poets on any subject.

"The Homer of this race of cyclic poets was to be an Italian."—Mitman: Hist. Latin Christianity, bk. xiv., ch. vi.

cyc-il-ca, s. pl. [Neut. pl. of Gr. *kyklikos*.] [CYCLIC.]

Entom.: A sub-section of Tetramera in the system of Latreille. The penultimate joint of the tarsi is bilobed; the antennæ are of moderate length, generally filiform; the body rounded or oval; the thorax as broad as the elytra. Stephens divides it into three families, Galerucideæ, Cassidiadeæ, and Chrysomelideæ. They are beetles often short and thick in body, and of brilliant hues, the prevailing color being green. The larvae are soft, have six legs, and feed upon the leaves of plants. The Turnip-fly, Turnip-flea, or Black Flea, the larva of which is so destructive to turnips, belongs to the Cyclica.

cyc-il-cal, a. [Eng., &c., *cyclic*, and suff. -al.] The same as CYCLIC (q. v.).

cyc-ilf-ēr-a, s. pl. [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle, and Lat. *fero*=to bear.]

Zoöl.: A group of Ganoid Fishes, sub-order Holostea. Body covered with rounded overlying scales, fins destitute of fulcra. In both these characters the Cyclofira approach the ordinary bony fishes. Only family, Amidae. (Dallas.)

cyc-clist, s. [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle, a wheel; Eng. suff. -ist.] A rider of a bicycle or tricycle. Used originally as an abbreviation of bicyclist.

"Cyclists, it would seem, are excluded from all the parks."—London Daily Telegraph.

cyc-clō-brān-chi-ans, s. pl. [CYCLOBRANCHIATA.] The same as CYCLOBRANCHIATA (q. v.).

cyc-clō-brān-chi-ā-ta, s. pl. [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle, and *branchia*=gills.] [BRANCHIÆ.]

Zoöl.: The name given by M. De Blainville to what he considered an order of Gasteropodous Mollusks characterized by the circular arrangement of the branchiæ. It contains two families,

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cīb, cīre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ=ē; ey=ā. qu=kw.

the Chitonidae and the Patellidae. The order Cyclobranchiata is not universally adopted. Mr. S. P. Woodward, F. G. S., &c., arranged the Chitonidae (Chitons) and Patellidae (Limpets), as the thirteenth and fifteenth families of the class Gasteropoda, Mr. Milne-Edwards' order Prosobranchiata and the section B Holostomata (Sea Snails). The fourteenth family—that standing between the two already mentioned—is the Dentaliadae (Tooth-shells).

cy-clō-gēn, s. [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle, and *gennao*=to produce, to generate.]
Bot.: An exogen.

"Exogenous plants have sometimes received the name of *cyclogens*, in consequence of exhibiting concentric circles in their stems."—*Batfour: Botany*, § 71.

cy-clō-grāph, s. [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle, and *grapho*=to write, to draw.] An arcograph or curvograph.

cy-clōid, a. & s. [Fr. *cycloïde*, from Gr. *kyklos*=circular, *kyklos*=a circle, and *eidos*=form.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of the form of a circle.

2. *Zool. & Palæont.*: Pertaining to a cycloid scale or to the fishes which have this dermal covering. [CYCLOID SCALE, CYCLOIDEI.]

B. As substantive:

Geom.: The curve which is produced when a circle rolls forward on a straight line. A familiar example of it is a carriage-wheel moving along a smooth road. If a mark be made at any point on the circumference of a wheel, it will describe a series of cycloids. The curved figure thus produced is not, as the etymology suggests, "of the form of a circle," were it so, then the point of the circumference commencing its revolution at a given spot on the road would, when that revolution was completed, return to that spot again. It does not so return, but when, having completed its revolution, it afresh touches the road, it is at an advanced point in it compared with the spot at which it came into contact with it before. Let ABE be a circle—say a carriage-wheel—revolving around its center, and at the same time moving forward along the straight line or road CD, from C to D. Let B, the highest point in the circumference of the circle, be also the point the movements of which it is desired to trace, then, during the time that B takes to move from B to E, a portion of the wheel exactly equal to the same BE will have measured its length upon the ground, and the wheel will have moved that distance horizontally forward. If EF be drawn parallel to CD, then the straight line EF will be the arc BE. The whole arc CAD is four times the diameter of the circle by which it was generated. The area contained by the chord CAD and the straight line CD is three times the area of the circle ABE. If the cycloid be supposed to be reversed, and be now not a mathematical abstraction but a real material curve, then a weight placed at any point of it will take the same time to descend from any part of it to the lowest point. Moreover, it will descend more swiftly than it will in any other curve. The cycloid is a transcendental curve, since its equation cannot be expressed in common algebraic terms.

Cycloids are of different kinds. That now described is the common cycloid. Others are the prolate or inflected cycloid, and the curtate cycloid. There is also a curve called the Epicycloid, and another the Hypocycloid (q. v.).

"A man may form to himself the notion of a parabola or a cycloid from the mathematical definition of those figures."—*Reid: Inquiry into the Human Mind*.

¶ (1) *Curtate cycloid*:

Geom.: A cycloid in which the point whose motion generates the figure falls without the circle.
(2) *Inflected cycloid*: The same as *Prolate cycloid* (q. v.).

(3) *Prolate cycloid*:

Geom.: A cycloid in which the point whose motion generates the figure falls within the circle. It is called also an *Inflected cycloid* (q. v.).

(4) *Cycloid fishes*:

Zool. & Palæont.: Fishes with cycloid scales. [CYCLOIDEI.]

(5) *Cycloid scale*:

Zool. & Palæont.: A scale with concentric striations upon it. The substance is thin and flexible, though horny; it is not bony or enameled. The outline is smooth, the shape generally circular or elliptical. It is the kind of scale found on most of the fishes with which the public are familiar.

cy-clōi-dal, a. [Eng., &c., *cycloid*; -al.] The same as *CYCLOID*, a. (q. v.)

¶ (1) *Cycloidal engine*:

Engraving: An instrument employed by engravers in making what is called machine-work upon the plates for bank-notes, checks, &c. The lines have a general cycloidal form, being generated by a point revolving around a moving center, or, what amounts to the same, are cut by a graver-point to which a revolution is imparted, the plate traversing below in a straight line, a waved line, a circle, ellipse, or other figure. The line is thus compounded of two movements, and a wavy or compound interlacing figure of absolute regularity is produced as a guard against counterfeiting; it being impossible to produce such work by any means other than such a tool. Counterfeiting, being an underhand proceeding and seeking secrecy, is followed by skillful men, but without the expensive and complicated mechanical adjuncts. (*Knight*.)

(2) *Cycloidal paddle*: The name is a misnomer, but is applied to a paddle-wheel in which the board is divided longitudinally into several strips in a slightly retreating order, *en échelon*. The object of the division of the float is to bring the sections in succession into the water, lessening the concussion; and by a more complete distribution of floats around the circumference of the wheel to make the resistance more uniform. (*Knight*.)

(3) *Cycloidal pendulum*:

Horology, &c.: A pendulum moving in a cycloid. It is perfectly isochronous in its beats; that is, the time taken by each beat is the same.

"Hence, despite the beauty of Huyghens' invention, we have been obliged to abandon his flexible *cycloidal pendulum*, and now exclusively make use of a rigid pendulum, restrained to describing only small arcs."—*Smyth & Grant: Arago's Pop. Astron.*, bk. ii., ch. x.

(4) *Cycloidal space*:

Geom.: The space contained between the cycloid and its substance. (*Chambers*.)

cy-clōi-dē-l, s. pl. [Masc. pl. of Mod. Lat. *cycloideus*, from Gr. *kyklos*=a circle.]

Ichthy. & Palæont.:

1. The name given by Agassiz to one of the four orders into which, for paleontological purposes, he divided the great class of Fishes. It consisted of those which have cycloid scales. The carp, the salmon, the herring, &c., possess this dermal covering. [CYCLOID SCALE.]
2. In Prof. Owen's classification the second sub-order of the Acanthoptera or Acanthopterygious Fishes.

cy-clōi-dī-an, a. & s. [Eng., &c., *cycloid*; i connective, and suff. -an.]

Zoology:

A. As adj.: Pertaining to cycloid scales; having cycloid scales.

B. As substantive:

1. *Sing.*: A fish having cycloid scales.

2. *Pl.* (Cycloidiæ): The English name of the artificial order of Fishes, called by Agassiz Cycloidei (q. v.).

cy-clō-lāb-rī-dæ, s. pl. [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle, *labrum*=a lip, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]
Ichthy.: A family of spiny-finned fishes, tribe Pharyngognathi. It contains the genus *Wrasse*. [WRASSE.]

cy-clō-lī-tēs, s. [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle, and *lithos*=a stone.]

Palæont.: A genus of Actinozoa, family Fungidae. It ranges from the Cretaceous to the Miocene strata.

cy-clō-lith, s. [CYCLOLITHES.]

Archæol.: A circle of stones, such as those at Stonehenge in Wiltshire, England, Stennis in Orkney, Scotland, &c. Popularly they are regarded as Druidic, but modern antiquarians consider this view untenable. According to Joseph Anderson, LL.D., who specially refers to Scottish stone-circles, they are connected with the interment of



Cyclolith.

the dead. In the stone age places of burial were marked by chambered cairns of two types. One of these, which was circular in form, passed into the bronze age. In some of the later cairns of the stone age there had been a circle of stones surrounding the cairn. In the early part of the bronze

age the stone circle became the principal object, while the cairn was degraded into a mere structureless mass of boulders. Then in the rest of the bronze period the cairn disappeared, and only the encircling stones remained. In this view many at least of the so-called Druidical stones, or temples, were simply the inclosures of bronze burying places. It should be added that in other areas than the Celtic region stone-circles occur. For instance, at Takulghaut, twenty miles from Nagpore, in Central India, about ninety stone-circles exist, with one stone outside the inclosure. The archaic remains dug from them were, however, of iron. [STONE CIRCLE.]

cy-clō-mē-tō-pa, **cy-clō-mē-tō-pl-ta**, s. pl. [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle, and *metopon*=the forehead, the front.]

Zool.: One of four families into which Prof. Milne-Edwards divided the crustaceous sub-order Brachyura. It is the equivalent of the family Cancridæ (q. v.).

cy-clōm'-ē-trŷ, s. [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle, and *metron*=a measure.] The art, operation, or process of measuring circles.

"... Sir H. Savile had confuted Joseph Scaliger's *cyclometry*."—*Wallis: Correct. of Hobbs* (1656), p. 116.

cy-clōn'-al, a. [Eng. *cyclon*(e); -al.] The same as *CYCLONIC* (q. v.).

"Dr. Ashe reviewed the known laws of *cyclonal progress*."—*Brit. Assoc. Report* (1874), ii. 35.

cy-clōne, s. [Gr. *kyklōn*, pr. par. of *kyklōō*=to whirl round; *kyklos*=a ring, a circle.]

1. *Meteor. & Ord. Lang.*: The term proposed in 1848, by Mr. Piddington, of Calcutta, in his "Sailors' Hornbook," more appropriately to designate the violent rotatory storms popularly known as hurricanes. [HURRICANE.] The word was so felicitous that it was at once adopted by scientific men, and, passing from them to the general public, soon firmly rooted itself in the language. The erroneous belief was formerly entertained that, as a rule, hurricanes blew in a straight line. Between the years 1835 and 1840, however, Mr. Redfield, a naval architect of New York, Lieutenant-Colonel (afterward Sir) William Reid of the Royal Engineers, Mr. Piddington of Calcutta, and Prof. Dove of Berlin, showed that the wind in a hurricane has really two motions: it revolves with great rapidity (80 or 100 miles an hour), while at the same time the whole rotating mass is slowly moving forward. A spinning top slowly altering its position on a pavement has similar motions. The cause of cyclones is believed to be as follows: The fierce rays of the sun falling within the tropics so heat the air that it rapidly ascends, colder air rushing in beneath it to take its place. The rotation of the earth produces the revolving motion. There are no cyclones on the equator. Those south of it whirl in the same direction as that in which the hands of a watch move, those north of the line in exactly the opposite direction. There are various cyclone-regions of the world, such as the Western States of the Union, West Indies, the seas round the Mauritius, and the China Seas. In the last named region cyclones are known as typhoons. The West India cyclones mostly originate in the Caribbean Sea. In the Western States of America cyclones have become more frequent, and terrible in results, devastating whole regions in their erratic and resistless course. Some claim that the cutting down of the forests of the West has had some influence in this direction.

2. *Navigation*: When a sailing-ship encounters a cyclone, the responsible navigators now try to ascertain how it is moving, and in what part of it they are at the moment. They sail out of it if they can; if they fail to do this, and pass through its center or vortex, in which there is little wind, but a rough sea, they adjust the sails to meet a blast from the opposite direction to that at which it struck them first, and in due time the other half of the cyclone comes up with a deafening roar. Before this was understood, many an old navigator hoisted sail when in the vortex, had his ship struck from an unexpected quarter when the other part of the cyclone came up, lost his ship, and, with his comrades, perished. [HURRICANE, TYPHOON.]

cy-clōn'-ic, a. [Eng. *cyclon*(e); -ic.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cyclone.

"... *cyclonic* and anti-cyclonic storms, . . ."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.* (1873), vol. xiii., p. 249.

cy-clōn'-ism, s. [Eng. *cyclon*(e); -ism.] A state of being subject to cyclones.

"... Redfield's centers of *cyclonism*, . . ."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.* (1873), vol. xiii., p. 248.

cy-clō-pæ-dī-a, ***cy-clō-pæ-dŷ**, **cy-clō-pē-dī-a**, ***cy-clō-pē-de**, s. [Gr. *kyklopaidia*, *kyklos*=a circle, *paideia*=discipline, instruction.]

1. A book or work containing information on all branches of science or knowledge; an encyclopædia. "... tedious and unedifying commentaries on Peter Lombard's scholastic *cyclopede* of divinity, . . ."—*Warton: Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, ii. 450.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-clan, -tlan = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -slous = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

*2. A circle of learning.

"If regard be taken of the cyclopædy of the learning resulting from those several sciences."—Fuller; *Ch. Hist.*, II., ii. 55.

cý-clō-pæ'-díc, cý-clō-pæ'-díc-ál, cý-clō-pé'-díc, cý-clō-pé'-díc-ál, a. [Eng. *cyclopædia*]; adj. suff. -*ic, -ical*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cyclopædia.

cý-clō'-pé-án, a. [Gr. *kyklōpeios*=pertaining to the Cyclopes.] CYCLOPS.

1. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Of or pertaining to the Cyclopes.

2. *Fig.*: Immense, vast, gigantic, fierce.

"... the cyclopean furnace of all wicked fashions, the heart."—*Ep. Hall: The Fashions of the World*.

II. *Arch.*: An epithet applied to a very primitive style of architecture fabled to be the work of the Cyclopes. The only remains existing are fragments of circular walls around towns and palaces, found in Greece itself, and in many of the Greek colonies in Italy and Sardinia. The best known remains are at Mycenæ in Greece. Such walls consist of gigantic polygonal blocks of stone, the corners of which fit accurately into one another. Other structures of this kind consist of regular blocks of equal height. Both kinds are constructed entirely without mortar. The oldest of these monuments are formed of enormous unhewn boulders in their natural shape laid one on another, and the interstices filled up with smaller stones.

cý-clō'-pé-ite, s. [Named from the Cyclopean Islands (?), and suff. -*ite* (*Mtn.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: A mineral called also Breislakite, a variety of Augite (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*), a variety of Pyroxene (*Dana*). It occurs in wool-like forms at Vesuvius and Capo di Bove. [BREISLAKITE.]

cý-clōph'-ōr-ūs, s. [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle, and *phoros*=bearing, carrying.]

Zool.: A genus of Gasteropodous Mollusks, family Cyclostomidae. The shell is depressed, and has a circular aperture with a horny many-whorled operculum. The animal has long pointed tentacles. About 150 species are known, from India, the Philippine Islands, New Zealand, the Pacific islands, and tropical America. There are various sub-genera. [CYCLOTUS.]

cý-clōph'-thāl'-mūs, s. [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle, and *ophthalmos*=an eye.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Scorpions. *Cyclophthalmus senior* is from the Bohemian Coal-measures.

cý-clō'-pl-a, s. [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle, and *pous*=a foot, in allusion to the shape of the base of the pods. (*Parson*).]

Bot.: A genus of Papilionaceæ. *Cyclopia genista* is from the Cape of Good Hope, where it is called Bush-tea, from the tea-like smell and the astringent taste of its leaves. A decoction of it is given to produce expectoration in catarrh and consumption.

cý-clōp'-ic (1), a. [Mod. Lat. *cyclopia* (q. v.), and Eng. suff. -*ic*.] Pertaining to the plant *Cyclopia genista*, or derived from it.

cyclopic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_4H_4O_8$. An organic acid obtained as a yellow powder from the leaves of *Cyclopia vogelii*, a plant used in Africa for the preparation of tea. Its alkaline solution gives a greenish-yellow fluorescence. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

cý-clōp'-ic (2), *cý-clōp'-ick, a. [Gr. *kyklōpikos*=of or pertaining to the Cyclopes.] Of or pertaining to the Cyclops; Cyclopean.

"... so many bold giants, or cyclopic monsters."—*Bp. Taylor: Artif. Hands*, p. 53.

cý-clōp'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Lat., &c., *Cyclops* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Entomostracans, order Copepoda. They have but a single eye.

cý-clō'-píte, s. [So called from being found in the Cyclopean islands, near Catania, where it coats geodes in the dolerite.]

Min.: A little-known mineral found in white, transparent, glossy crystals. Hardness, 6. Composition: Silica, 41.45; alumina, 29.83; sesquioxide of iron, 2.20; lime, 20.83; magnesia, 0.66; soda, 2.32; potassa, 1.72; water, 1.91.

cý-clōps, ícý-clōp, s. [Lat. *Cyclops*; Gr. *kyklops*, as adj.=round-eyed, as subst.=a round-eyed being.] [II. 1.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Fig.*: Anything one-eyed, or that by imagination may be represented as being so. Wordsworth uses it of the daisy.

"A little Cyclops with one eye."

Wordsworth: *To the Daisy*.

II. Technically:

1. *Class. Mythol. (of the two forms)*: One of the people called Cyclopes, alleged to be a savage race of one-eyed giants, resident in Sicily. They owned no social ties and were ignorant of cultivation. The caverns of Ætna were their smithy, and blacksmiths were looked upon as their descendants. (*Liddell & Scott*.)

"The land of Cyclops first, a savage kind,

Nor tam'd by manners, nor by laws confin'd."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, ix. 119, 120.

2. *Zool. (of the form Cyclops, only)*: A genus of Entomostraca, the typical one of the family Cyclopidae. The foot-jaws are large, strong, and branched; eye single, frontal; the inferior antennæ simple; the ovaries two. The only known species is *Cyclops quadricornis*. It lives in fresh water. It is popularly called a Water-flea, some other entomostracans being designated by the same appellation.

cý-clōp'-tēr-is, s. [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle, and *ptēris*=a kind of fern.]

Palæo-botany: A genus of ferns in which the frond is somewhat circular in form. It ranges from the Devonian to the Oolitic rocks. Example, *Cyclopteris hybernicus*, from the Old Red Sandstone rocks.

cý-clōp'-tēr-ūs, s. [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle, and *pteron*=a feather, wing, a fin.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, family Gobiidae. The ventral fins constitute a sucker. *Cyclopterus lumpus* is the Lump-fish, so called because there is a row of tubercles along the back. It can adhere firmly to any object by its sucker. It is marine, and is preyed on by the seal. It inhabits the Northern seas of Europe and America. The Scotch call it Cock-paddle.

cý-clō'-sēr-is, s. [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle.]

Palæont.: A genus of reef-building corals belonging to the group *Zoantharia sclerodermata*.

cý-clō'-gīs, s. [Gr. *kyklōsis*=an inclosing, a surrounding.]

Bot.: A motion of a fluid called latex, usually more or less milky, but often transparent, conveying granular matter in all directions through a plexus of reticulated vessels in the stems of plants. Professor Schultz first announced, in September, 1829, that such a circulatory motion existed in plants. Its existence has since been denied; each of the two antagonistic views still having advocates.

cý-clōs-tō'-ma, s. [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle, and *stoma*=the mouth.]

Zool.: A genus of Gasteropodous Mollusks, the typical one of the family Cyclostomidae. The shell is turbinate and thin, and the axis perforated; the epidermis is very thin; the operculum shelly; the animal with club-shaped tentacles. About 160 species are known recent, and 40 fossil, the latter from the Eocene onward. The majority of the recent species are from the South of Europe, Africa, and Madagascar. (*Woodward: Mollusca*, ed. Tate.)

cý-clōs-tōm'-a-ta, cý-clōs'-tōm-I, s. pl. [CYCLOSTOMATA.]

1. *Ichthy.*: An order of fishes, called by Müller and Owen, Marsipobranchii. The gills are fixed, bursiform, inoperculate, receiving the respiratory streams by apertures usually numerous and lateral, distinct from the mouth; a heart present. There are two families: (1) Myxinoidei or Myxiniæ, the Myxines or Hags, and (2) the Petromyzontideæ, or Lampreys. (*Owen: Compar. Anat.; Fishes* (ed. 1846), p. 48.)

2. *Zool.*: A sub-order of Polyzoa, order Gymnolamæta. They have tubular cells with terminal orifices, and have no apparatus for closure. All are marine. The sub-order is divided into the following families: (1) Crisiadæ, (2) Idmonideæ, (3) Tubuliporidæ, (4) Diastoporidæ, (5) Cериoporida, (6) Theonoidæ. (*Nicholson, &c.*)

cý-clōs-tōm'-a-tōūs, a. [Mod. Lat. *cyclostomat(a)* (q. v.), and Eng., &c., suff. -*ous*.]

Zool.: Having a circular mouth or mouths.

"Passing on next to the series of the *cyclostomatous* polyzoa."—*Nicholson: Palæont.* (2d ed.), i. 430.

cý-clōs-tōme, s. [From Mod. Lat. *cyclostomata* (q. v.).]

Zool.: A member of the order of fishes called Cyclostomata (q. v.).

"The primitive spermatid cells, which are persistent in the cyclostomes, have collected into tubes in osseous fishes."—*Owen: Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

cý-clōs-tōm'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cyclostom(a)* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Gasteropodous Mollusks, order Pulmonifera, section Operculata. The shell is spiral, rarely elongated, often depressed, spirally striated, the aperture nearly circular, operculum spiral. The animal is unisexual. It has the eyes on slight prominences at the outer bases of the tentacles; the foot is somewhat elongated. The genera are Cyclostoma, Cyclophorus, Helecinæ, &c. They are terrestrial shells, which is the reason why so few of them have been found fossil.

cý-clōs-tōm-ōūs, a. [Mod. Lat. *cyclostom(a)* (q. v.), and Eng. suff. -*ous*.]

Zool.: The same as CYCLOSTOMATOUS (q. v.).

cý-clōs-tyl'-ar, a. [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle, and *stylos*=a pillar.]

Arch.: Consisting of a circular row of columns outside an interior building.

cý-clō-tēl'-la, s. [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle; Lat. dim. suff. -*ella*.]

Zool.: A genus of Diatomaceæ, in which the valves are circular, flat, depressed, or undulated, striated, and marked with dots or depressions arranged in radiating rows. Kützing enumerates twenty species, marine and fossil. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

cý-clō'-tūs, s. [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle, and *ous* (genit. *ōtos*)=the ear.]

Zool.: A sub-genus of Cyclophorus (q. v.). Known recent species, 44, from tropical America, Southern Asia, &c. There is a fossil representative of the genus from the Eocene.

***cy-con-ye, s.** [Lat. *ciconia*.] A stork.

"The somer foul that is clepid cyconye."—*Wycliffe: Jeremiah* viii. 7.

cý-dēr, s. [CIDEA.]

cý-dēr-ach, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: A plant, *Polygonum hydropiper*. (*Prior, in Britten & Holland*.)

cý-dip'-pē, s. [From a beautiful young lady of that name who figures in the classical mythology.] *Zool.*: A genus of (tenophora, family Callianiridae. It is sometimes called Pleurobranchia. It has a transparent, colorless, gelatinous, melon-shaped body, divided into eight more or less distinct sections by as many double longitudinal rows of vibratile cilia. *Cydippe pileus* is common on the Atlantic coasts.

cý-dō-ni-a, s. [Named, it is believed, from a place called Kydon, in the island of Crete, of which it is a native.]

Bot.: A genus of fruit trees, order Pomaceæ (Appleworts). It resembles Pyrus, but has leafy calyx lobes, and many-seeded cells in its fruit. *Cydonia vulgaris* is the Quince; *C. japonica* is an ornamental shrub.

cý-ēs-i-ōl'-ō-gý, s. [Gr. *kyēsis*=conception, pregnancy, and *logos*=a discourse.]

Physiol.: The science which concerns itself with gestation.

cýg'-nēt, *cýg'-nēt, s. [A dimin. from O. Fr. *cigne*; Fr. *cygne*=a swan; Ital. *cigni*, from Lat. *cygnus*; Gr. *kyknos*=a swan, and suff. -*et*, implying little.] A young swan.

"So doth the swan her downy cygnets save,
Keeping them prisoner underneath her wings."—*Shakespeare: Henry VI., Pt. I., v. 3*.

cygnet-royal, s.

Her.: A swan gorged with a ducal coronet, having a chain attached thereto, and reflexed over the back.

cýg-ni'-næ, s. pl. [Latin *cygn(us)*=a swan, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*inæ*.]

Ornith.: Swans. A sub-family of Anatidae, the Duck family. They have stouter feet proportionally than the true ducks; their bills are similar, but their necks are longer. They have long, powerful wings, and are migratory. They are elegant and majestic birds.

cýg'-nūs, s. [Lat.=a swan.] [CYGNET.]

1. *Ornith.*: A genus of birds, the typical one of the sub-family Cygninæ (q. v.). The base of the bill is tumid, fleshy, and naked; the neck remarkably long; the feet short, the hinder toe simple. The birds which it contains are called Swans, and are of large size. One European species, the Mute Swan (*Cygnus olor*), is well known. It builds its nest, which is bulky, among sedges, composing it of grass, rushes and coarse herbage. It is the domesticated species. Three other species are not so familiar, viz., *Cygnus ferus*, the Hooper or Whistling Swan, so called from its note resembling the word "hoop" frequently repeated; *C. Bewickii*, Bewick's Swan; and *C. immutabilis*, the Polish Swan.



Cygnet-Royal.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêre, câmel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrkr, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, sýrian. æ, œ=ê; ey=â. qu=kw.

2. *Astron.*: One of the twenty ancient northern constellations. It contains two bright stars, Deneb, called also Alpha Cygni, and Albiero. Deneb comes to the meridian at 8 p. m. on October 1. The bright stars of Cygnus form, with those in the constellations Aquila and Lyra, a remarkable triangle. The double star 61 Cygni possesses no slight interest. It has a proper motion of nearly 3" in a year. It has, moreover, a parallax of one-third of a second, which would give a distance from the earth of 600,000 times the distance of the sun from us. (*Prof. Airy: Pop. Astron.* (6th ed.), pp. 197, 198, 214-216, &c.)

***cylerye**, *s.* [*Etym.* doubtful.] (*For def. see extract.*)

"Diaperye werke or cylerye, a kynde of carvyngs for payntynge so called. *Volute.*"—*Huloet.*

cy-lich'-nā, *s.* [*Gr.* *kylichnē*=(1) a small cup, (2) a dish for food.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Gasteropodous Mollusks, family Bullidae. They have a strong cylindrical, smooth, or punctate-striate shell, with the spire minute or truncated, and the aperture narrow, rounded in front. Forty species are known from the United States, Greenland, Britain, Red Sea, and Australia. The genus is also represented in Tertiary strata.

çyl'-in-dër, *s. & a.* [*Sw.*, *Dan.*, & *Ger.* *cylinder*; *Dut.* *cilinder*; *Fr.* *cylindre*; *Sp.* & *Ital.* *cilindro*; *Port.* *cilindro*, *cylindro*, all from *Lat.* *cylindrus*; *Gr.* *kyliindros*, from *kyliindroō*=to roll level with a roller, *kyliindō*=to roll.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Geom.*: A solid figure described by the revolution of a right-angled parallelogram about one of its sides which remains fixed. The axis of a cylinder is the fixed straight line about which the parallelogram revolves. The bases of a cylinder are the circles described by the two revolving opposite sides of the parallelogram. (*Simpson: Euclid*, bk. xi., def. 21-24.)

"The square will make you ready for all manner of compartments, bases, pedestals, plots, and buildings; your cylinder, for vaulted turrets, and round buildings."—*Peacham.*

¶ The solid contents of a cylinder are ascertained by multiplying the number of square units in the base by the linear units in the elevation.

2. *Steam-engine*: That chamber of a steam-engine in which the force of steam is utilized upon the piston.

3. *Pneum.*: The barrel of a pump, such as used by Heron of Alexandria in his fountain, and that of Otto Guericke of Magdeburg in his air-pump. [*AIR-PUMP.*] Perhaps the earliest use of the cylinder and piston is found in the blowing-machines of native metallurgists in portions of Asia and Africa. (*Knight.*)

4. *Weaving*:

(1) The cylinder of the Jacquard loom is really a square prism revolving on a horizontal axis and receiving the cards.

(2) A clothed barrel in a carding-machine. Urchins and doffers are clothed cylinders of smaller size.

5. *Elect.*: The glass barrel of an electrifying-machine. (*Knight.*)

6. *Printing*:

(1) The cylinder of a printing-machine is the circular surface which rolls over a flat form of type, carrying with it a sheet of paper held by a proper mechanism, thus producing an impression of the type; or, it is

(2) The surface around which a stereotype mold made to fit it is curved, and which rotating against another cylinder equipped as described in (1), thereby produces a printed sheet; or

(3) The ink-distributing surface of a printing-machine; or further,

(4) In the old-fashioned type revolving machine the type was rotated on a cylinder, being held in place in turtles and impinging in turn upon several impression cylinders grouped around it.

7. *Ordnance*:

(1) The bore of a gun. The charge cylinder is that occupied by the charge; the vacant cylinder is the remaining portion.

(2) A wooden bucket in which a cartridge is carried from the magazine to the gun.

8. *Mech.*: The body of a pump.

9. *Gard.*: A garden or field roller.

10. *Assyrian Antiq.*: A cylindrical stone or brick covered with inscriptions.

"The inscriptions being mostly incised on cylinders of clay."—*W. K. Cooper: Resurrection of Assyria* (1875), p. 30.

*11. *Surg.*: A kind of roll or plaster. (*Ash.*)

B. As adj.: Pertaining to or containing the geometric solid described under A, as *cylinder-tape*, *cylinder-engine* (q. v.).

cylinder-blower, *s.* A blowing-machine for blast and cupola furnaces, which consists of a piston working in a cylinder. [*BLOWER.*]

cylinder boring-machine.

Metal-working: A machine having face-plates on which the cylinder is dogged concentrically with

the axial boring-bar on which a tool-holder has longitudinal feed, to move from end to end of the cylinders. The bar draws entirely out, to allow the work to be shifted, and independent slide-rests face off the ends of the cylinder.

cylinder-cock, *s.*

Steam-engine: A faucet in the end of a cylinder to allow water of condensation to escape when the piston approaches the said end of the cylinder. Owing to the incompressibility of water, the end of the cylinder may be driven out, if the water be allowed no means of escape. It is also used to allow the passage of steam blowing through the cylinder, &c., in warming up. It is then, functionally, a blow-through cock. When the cylinder-cock is made automatic, it has a spring to keep it closed against the normal pressure of steam, but which yields to the excessive pressure in the cylinder incident to the striking of the piston against a body of water, the result of the condensation of steam in the cylinder.

cylinder-cover, *s.*

Steam-engine: The lid bolted to a flange round the top of a cylinder, so as to be perfectly steam-tight. The piston-rod passes through a stuffing-box in the center. The term is also applied to the jacket, lagging, or cleading, which prevents to some extent the radiation of heat.

cylinder-engine, *s.* A paper-machine in which the pulp is taken up on a cylinder and delivered in a continuous sheet to the dryers.

cylinder-escapement, *s.*

Horol.: Another name for the horizontal escapement invented by Graham. [*HORIZONTAL ESCAPEMENT.*]

cylinder escape-valve. A valve in the end of a cylinder to let off water of condensation.

cylinder-faces, *s. pl.*

Steam-engine: The port-faces of the steam-engine, i. e., the smooth surface against which the faces of the slide-valve work. (*Ogilvie.*)

cylinder-glass, *s.*

Glass-making: A mode of making window-glass, in which the material is brought, by a succession of operations, to the shape of an open-ended cylinder, which is split by a diamond and flattened in a furnace. While crown-glass is blown into a globe, then whirled and blown into an oblate spheroid, pierced and eventually expanded into a disk, cylinder-glass or broad-glass, as it is often called, is made into a hollow bulb, which is made gradually to assume the cylindrical form; the ends are then opened, and finally the cylinder is split and flattened. (*Knight.*)

cylinder grinding-machine. A machine for making true and polishing the insides of cylinders.

cylinder-mill, *s.* One form of mill for pulverizing the ingredients of gunpowder, having a cylindrical runner traversing on a bedstone.

cylinder-powder, *s.* That of which the charcoal is made in iron cylinders.

cylinder-press, *s.*

Printing:

1. A form of press in which the type is secured on a cylinder which revolves and presents the form successively to the inking-rollers and to the paper. The type-revolving printing-machine of Hoe is of this class. These machines are made with two, four, six, or ten printing-cylinders arranged in planetary form around the periphery of the larger type-carrying cylinder. The type is secured in turtles, or the stereotype is bent to the curve of the cylinder. The circumference of the latter has a series of binary systems, the elements of which are an inking apparatus and an impression apparatus, the paper being fed to the latter, and the printed sheet carried away therefrom by tapes to a flyer, which delivers it on to the table.

2. A press in which the form is placed upon a bed and the impression taken by a cylinder, which takes a sheet and receives an impression from the form while it is passing under it. These are known as double, single, small, large, stop, cylinder-presses. In the double cylinder-press two cylinders are used, which take sheets alternately. The single has but one, and needs but one attendant feeder; the printed sheets are thrown down by a fly-frame. The stop-cylinder press is one in which, after a sheet is printed, the cylinder remains stationary while the bed is running back, during which time a fresh sheet is placed in position. In this press, designed for woodcut printing, special arrangements are made for inking—by a vibrating cylinder or inking-table, as may be desired—and the number of form-rollers may be proportioned to the character and size of the work, being usually adapted to the size of the bed. The impression cylinder is stationary during the return of the bed, and the fingers close on the sheet before the register-points are withdrawn; the cylinder then revolves, and it gears

directly into the bed, and perfect register is obtained. The bed is arranged to run once, twice, or thrice beneath the inking-rollers to each impression, so as to secure a more perfect distribution of the ink.

cylinder-printing, *s.*

1. *Print.*: A mode of printing in which the type is secured to the cylinder, or the paper on a cylinder which acts in connection with a rolling-bed. [*CYLINDER-PRESS.*]

2. *Calico-printing*: A system of printing calicoes by engraved copper cylinders. These are engraved on the Perkins principle, by which a small roller with the design in cameo is impressed against the surface of the revolving cylinder, delivering upon the latter the design in intaglio as many times repeated as the circumference of the small steel cylinder (the mill) is contained in the circumference of the copper cylinder.

cylinder-tape, *s.*

Print.: A tape running on the impression-cylinder beneath the edge of the paper, to remove the sheet from the cylinder after printing.

cylinder-wheel, *s.*

Horol.: A form of scape-wheel, used in the horizontal or cylinder escapement.

cylinder-wrench, *s.* A form of wrench adapted to grasp round rods or tubes. [*PIPE-WRENCH.*]

çyl'-in-drā'-gë-öüs, *a.* [*Mod. Lat.* *cylindraceus*.] Cylindrical.

çyl'-in-dröl'-lā, *s.* [*Dimin. of Lat.* *cylindrus*.] [*CYLINDER.*]

Zoöl.: A genus of Pulmoniferous Gasteropods, called in English Cylinder Snails. The shell is cylindrical or pupiform, sometimes sinistral, many whorled, with the aperture round. One hundred and forty-three recent species are known from the hotter parts of this country. None have yet been found fossil; land shells are much more rarely preserved than those which are freshwater or marine.

çyl'-in-drën-chy'-mā, *s.* [*Greek* *kyliindros* = a roller, a cylinder, and *engchyma*=an infusion.]

Bot.: In the nomenclature of tissue first proposed by Professor Morren, a division of parenchyma, characterized by the cylindrical character of its cells. It occurs in the Coniferæ and in the hairs of various plants.

çyl'-in'-dric, **çyl'-in'-dric'-al**, *a.* [*Gr.* *kyliindrikos*=pertaining to a cylinder, cylindrical; *kyliindros*=a cylinder.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having the form, nature, or properties of a cylinder.

2. *Bot.*: Having nearly a true cylindrical figure, as the stems of grasses and of various other monocotyledonous plants, the leaves of the Stonecrop (*Sedum acre*), &c.

"... those are glands, which are the extremities of arteries formed into cylindrical canals."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

(1) *Cylindrical arch*:

Arch.: An arch which is a prolongation of the same curve throughout its length; a vault without groins, resting upon two parallel walls.

(2) *Cylindrical boiler*: A boiler of a cylindrical shape, in contradistinction to the other and earlier forms. The cylindrical boiler was introduced in consequence of the use of a higher pressure of steam, which rendered the haystack, hemispherical, and wagon boilers unsafe. Smeaton introduced the flue into the boiler. The cylindrical return-flue boiler was patented in England, by Wilkinson, in 1799. (*Knight.*)

(3) *Cylindrical bones*:

Anat.: Long bones, such as the chief bones of the limbs. They have a body or shaft, which is the part that is cylindrical or prismatic in form, while the extremities are usually thick. (*Quain.*)

(4) *Cylindrical lens*: A reading-glass whose back and front faces are formed by cylindrical surfaces, the diameters of which are at right angles to each other: the form being that of two segments of cylinders united at their bases. A lens having a cylindrical body and convex ends; a Stanhope lens. The term may also include a lens consisting of a true cylinder which gives a line of light; or of cylindrical segments parallel to each other, which combination also gives a line of light.

(5) *Cylindrical saw*: A saw having a cylindrical form and sharpened at one end. Used in sawing staves from the block, giving them a transversely rounded form; for sawing felloes, chair-backs, &c. It is on the principle of the crown-saw, and is variously called a Tub-saw, Drum-saw, Barrel-saw, &c.

(6) *Cylindrical valve*:

Steam-engine: A valve in a trunnion or elsewhere, having a cylindrical shape and oscillating on its axis, to open and close ports in the cylindrical case which forms its seat.

bôil, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün. -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

(7) *Cylindrical walling*: Arch.: That erected upon a circular plan, forming a cylinder, or a part less than a cylinder, according as the plan is an entire circumference or a less portion. (Weale.)

cyl-in-dric-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *cylindrical*; -ly.] In the manner or shape of a cylinder.

icyl-in-dric-al-ness, *s.* [Eng. *cylindrical*; -ness.] The same as **CYLINDRICITY** (q. v.).

***cyl-in-dric-i-ty**, *s.* [Eng. *cylindric*; -ity.] The quality or state of being cylindrical.

***cyl-in-dri-cule**, *s.* [Eng. *cylinder*, and dimin. suff. -cule.] A little cylinder.

"Each twin-corpuscle is surrounded by a circle of *cylindricules*."—Owen: *Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

cyl-in-dri-form, *a.* [Eng. *cylinder*, and Lat. *forma*=form, shape.] Having the form or appearance of a cylinder.

cyl-in-drō, *a.* [Lat. *cylindrus*=a cylinder.] In compos.: Cylindrical.

cylindro-conical, *a.* Ordinance: A term applied to a shot having a cylindrical body and a conical head.

cylindro-conoidal, *a.* Ordinance: A term applied to a shot having a cylindrical body and a conoidal head.

cylindro-cylindrical, *a.* Arch.: A term applied to an arch formed by the intersection of a cylindrical vault with another cylindrical vault, of greater span and height, springing from the same level.

cylindro-ogival, *a.* Ordinance: A term applied to a shot having a cylindrical body and an ogival head.

cyl-in-drōid, *s.* [Gr. *kylin-dros*=a cylinder, and *eidos*=appearance.] A solid body approaching to the figure of a cylinder, but differing in some respects; as, having the bases elliptical, but parallel and equal.

cyl-in-drō-mēt-ric, *a.* [Gr. *kylin-dros*=a cylinder, and *metrikos*=belonging to measure; *metron*=a measure.] Pertaining to a scale used in measuring cylinders.

cyl-in-drōm-ēt-rý, *s.* [Gr. *kylin-dros*=a cylinder, and *metron*=a measure.] The art or act of measuring cylinders.

cy'-ma, *s.* [Gr. *kyma*=a wave.] 1. Arch.: The same as **CYMATIUM** (q. v.). 2. The same as **CYME** (q. v.).

¶ (1) *Cyma recta*: A form of waved or ogee molding, hollow in its upper part and swelling below. The member below the abacus or corona. (2) *Cyma reversa*: An ogee in which the hollow member of the molding is below.

cy'-ma-phēn, *s.* [Gr. *kyma*=a wave, and *phainō*=to show.] An apparatus in a telephone for receiving transmitted electric waves.

***cy-mar**, *s.* [CHIMERE.] A slight covering; a scarf.

"The maids in soft cymars of linen dressed." Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xviii. 685.

cý-mā-ti-ūm (ti as shí), *s.* [Lat.; Gr. *kymation*, dimin. of *kyma*=a wave.]

1. Arch.: A molding whose section or profile is one half convex and the other concave. [CYMA.] An ogee molding.

"In a cornice, the gola, or *cymation* of the corona, the coping, the modillions, or dentelli, make a noble show by their graceful projections."—Spectator.

2. *Sculp.*: Carved work resembling rolling waves.

cý-māt-ō-lite, **icū-māt-ō-lite**, *s.* [Gr. *kyma*, genit. *kymatos*=a wave, and *lithos*=a stone.]

Min.: A mineral which Dana considers nearly or quite the same as Pihlith; while the Brit. Mus. Cat. separates them into two quite distinct species. [PIHLITE.]

cým-bā, *s.* [Lat. *cymba*; Gr. *kymbē*=a boat, a skiff.]

Zool.: Boatshell, a genus of Gasteropodous Mollusks, family Volutidae. The shell, which is like that of Voluta, has a large and globular nucleus, with a few angular whorls. Animal with a very large foot. Ten species are known, all recent, from West Africa and Portugal.

cým-bal, ***cým-ball**, ***sym-bale**, *s.* [O. Fr. *cimbale*; Fr. *cymbale*, from Lat. *cymbalum*, from Gr. *kymbalon*=a cymbal, from *kymbos*, *kymbē*=a cup, a basin.]

Music (Pl.): Discs of bronze, more or less basin-shaped, clashed together or lightly touched in accord with the music. They are very ancient,

being represented in different forms upon the sepulchral monuments. They were used by the Levites in the Temple ordinances, and the sons of Asaph excelled in their use. They are mentioned among other instruments, 1043 B. C., when David brought the ark home—"harps, psalteries, timbrels, cornets, cymbals" (2 Sam. vi. 5). The loud-sounding and high-sounding cymbals mentioned in Ps. cl. 5, were probably the clashing cymbals and rattling castanets. The Arabians have two sorts at the present time; the larger used in religious ceremonies, the smaller only in accompaniments to a dance. Cymbals were the special instruments of the Corybantes, the priests of the goddess Cybele. [CORYBANT.] The metal used in their manufacture now is an alloy of 80 parts of copper to 20 of tin. They should not be struck together so as to coincide, but should rather be rubbed against each other with a single sliding motion.

"The flourish of trumpets, the clash of cymbals, and the rolling of drums . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

"Away with slothful loitering. Together arise, advance To Cybele's Phrygian forest, to the goddess' Phrygian home, Where ring the clanging cymbals, where echoes the bellowing drum." Grant Allen: *Trans. of Catullus*, Carm. lxiii.

***cymbal-doctor**, *s.* A teacher giving forth an empty sound (1 Cor. xiii. 1).

"He was a disciple of those cymbal-doctors."—Milton: *Eikonoklastes*, ch. viii.

cým-bal-ist, *s.* [Lat. *cymbalista*.] One who plays the cymbals.

cým-bēl-lā, *s.* [A dimin. of Lat. *cymbalum*=a cymbal.]

Botany: 1. A reproductive locomotive body of an elliptical shape, found in some algae.

2. A genus of Diatomaceæ, the typical one of the sub-order Cymbellæ. It is so called from its cymbiform valves. It is found recent as an aquatic production and also fossil.

cým-bēl-lē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cymbell(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Algae, order Diatomaceæ. The individuals are quite free. They are angular and siliceous.

cým-bid-i-ūm, *s.* [Latinized dimin., from Gr. *kymbē*=a boat. So named in allusion to the form of the labellum.]

Bot.: A large genus of Orchids, mostly from India, China, &c. All live on the ground.

cým-bl-form, *a.* [Lat. *cymba*; Gr. *kymbē*=a boat, and *forma*=form, appearance.]

Bot. Anat., &c.: Shaped like a boat; hollowed. [BOAT-SHAPED.] It is closely akin also to keeled (q. v.).

"According as the veins proceed in a straight or curved direction, so may the limb of the petal be flat or concave, or hollowed like a boat, *cymbiform* or navicular."—Baifour: *Botany*, § 373.

cýme, **icý-mā**, *s.* [Lat. *cyma*=a young sprout of a cabbage; Gr. *kyma*=anything swollen, a wave, a young sprout of a plant.]

Bot.: A kind of depressed centrifugal inflorescence—that is, one in which the first flowers which

come to perfection are those in the center of the compound inflorescence, and the last these at the circumference. It has a solitary terminal flower, from beneath which secondary pedicels develop. If the leaves are opposite, and a peduncle is produced in the axil of each one of them, pedicels following in a similar arrangement, the cyme is a dichotomous one. If, instead of opposite leaves, there is a vertical of three, each sending a pedicel from the axil, then a trifurcation occurs instead of bifurcation, and a trichotomous cyme is the result. There are various types of cyme, such as a helicoid cyme, a scorpioid one, &c. [See these words.] Examples of the cyme may be seen in the Guelder rose, in which it is globular, and the Laurustinus, in which it is flat-headed or corymbose. The verticillaster is a modified cyme.

cýme (2), *s.* [CEMENT.] Cement.

"Cement or cyme, wherewith stones be joynted together in a lump."—Lithocalla."—Huiet.

cý-mēne, *s.* [Cym(inum), the same as *cuminum*=cumin, and Eng., &c., suff. -ene (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Inorganic Chem.: Cymol, methyl-propyl-benzene, $C_{10}H_{14}$, or $O_6H_4<C_3H_7$.

(1) *Ortho*- (1-2), obtained by the action of sodium on ortho-bromtoluene (1-2) $C_6H_4<Br$ and propyl iodide, C_3H_7I . It boils at 182°. (2) *Meta*- (1-3), obtained by the action of sodium on meta-bromtoluene (1-3) and propyl iodide, boiling at 177°. (3) *Para*- (1-4), obtained by the action of sodium on a mixture of para-bromtoluene (1-4) and normal propyl bromide dissolved in anhydrous ether. It is also obtained by heating camphor, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, with phosphoric anhydride, P_2O_5 ; from thymol by the action of phosphorus pentasulphide, P_5S_8 ; also from cumin oil by separating the cuminaldehyde by combining it with acid sodium sulphite, and then distilling off the cymene. Cymene occurs in cumin oil, in the seed of the Water Hemlock, *Cicuta virosa*. Also obtained in the distillation of coal-tar. Cymene is an agreeable smelling liquid, boiling at 175°. It dissolves in concentrated sulphuric acid, forming sulphonic acid. By the action of chromic acid mixture it is oxidized into terephthalic acid, $C_6H_4<COOH$ (1-4). By the action of nitric acid it yields also paratoluic acid, $C_6H_4<COOH$.

cý-míc, *a.* [Lat. *cym(inum)*, and Eng., &c., suff. -ic.] Derived from *cuminum* (q. v.).

cymic acid, *s.* Chem.: $C_{11}H_{14}O_2$. A monatomic aromatic acid, prepared by the action of caustic alkalies on cymyl cyanide.

cý-mí-díne, *s.* [Lat. *cym(inum)*; Gr. *eidos*=appearance, and Eng., &c., suff. -ine (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{15}N$. An aromatic base, boiling at 250°, obtained by the reduction of the nitro-derivative.

icý-míf-ēr-ōus, *a.* [Lat. *cyma* [CYME]; fero=to bear, and Eng. suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Bearing a cyme or cymes.

cým-íllāg, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of squash (q. v.).

cý-mí-nūm, *s.* [CUMINUM.] The same as **CUMINUM** (q. v.).

cý-mōid, *a.* [Lat. *cyma* [CYME], and Gr. *eidos*=form, appearance.]

Bot.: Having the form of a cyme; resembling a cyme.

cý-mō-phāne, *s.* [Gr. *kyma*=wave; o connective, and *phainō*=to appear. In allusion to a peculiar opalescence sometimes seen in the crystal.] Min.: A variety of Chrysoberyl. Chemically viewed, it is an aluminate of glucinum.

cý-mōph-an-ōus, *a.* [CYMOPHANTITE.] Having a wavy floating light; opalescent, chatoyant.

cý-mōs-ā, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. Lat. *cymosus*=full of shoots.] [CYME.]

Bot.: An order in the Natural System of Linnaeus, published in 1751, in his *Philosophia Botanica*. He included under it *Loniceria*, *Loranthus*, *Ixora*, and doubtfully *Cinchona*.

cý-mōse, *a.* [Lat. *cymosus*=full of shoots, from *cyma*.] [CYME.]

Bot. (of aggregate flowers): Containing a cyme, or approaching the arrangement of flowers characteristic of a cyme.

cý-mō-thō-ā, **cý-mōth-ō-ē**, *s.* [Gr. *kymothōē*, from *kyma*=a wave (see def. 1), and *thōs*=quick, nimble, active, swift.]

1. Greek Mythology (of the form *Cymothoe*): The name of a Nereid.

"Cymothoe and Cymodoce were nigh." Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xviii. 49.

2. Zool. (of the form *Cymothoa*): A genus of Isopod. Crustaceans, the typical one of the family Cymothoidæ (q. v.).

cý-mō-thō-i-dæ, **cý-mō-thō-ā-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cymothoa*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool.: A family of Crustaceans, order Isopoda. The antennæ are short, the head small, the legs short, with hooks which enable them to cling to the tails and other parts of fishes, on which they are parasitic.

cý-mūle, *s.* [Dimin. of Eng. *cyme*.]

Botany:

1. A diminutive cyme.

2. A branch or cluster of a compound cyme.

Cým-ric, **Cwm-ric** (pr. kŭm-ric), *a. & s.* [CYMRY.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the Cymry;

Welsh.

B. As subst.: The language spoken by the Cymry;

Welsh.



Cyme.

fāte, fāt, fāre, fāmidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, plt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Cym-rŷ, Cwm-rŷ (pr. kŭm-rŷ, kŭm-rŷ), *s.* [Wel. *Cymro* (pl. *Cymry*)=a Welshman.] The name applied to themselves by the Welsh. More widely it is applied to that branch of the Celtic race which originally inhabited Britain before they were driven into Cornwall, Wales and the Highlands by the Saxons and others.

cŷ-mŷl, s. [Lat. *cym(inum)*, and suff. *-yl* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A monad aromatic hydrocarbon radical, $C_{10}H_{13}$, of which cymene, $C_{10}H_{14}$, is the hydride.

cymyl alcohol, s.

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{14}O=C_{10}H_{13}(OH)$. Cumyl alcohol. It is a colorless liquid, boiling at 243°, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. Obtained by the action of alcoholic potash on cuminic aldehyde.

cymyl chloride, s.

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{13}Cl$, obtained by the action of chlorine on cymene, in the presence of iodine. It boils at 210°.

cŷ-mŷl-a-mine, s. [Eng., &c., *cymyl; amine*.]

Chem.: $NH_2(C_{10}H_{13})$. An oily liquid, boiling at 280°. Obtained by heating cymyl chloride with alcoholic ammonia in sealed tubes.

cŷn-æ-lŷr-ŷs, s. [Gr. *kyōn*=a dog, and *ailouros*=a cat.]

Zool.: A genus of Felidae. *Cynelurus jubatus* is the Cheetah, or Hunting Leopard, generally called *Felis jubata*. [CHEETAH.]

***cŷn-a-mōne, *cŷn-o-mum, s.** [CINNAMON.]

cŷ-nānch-ē, s. [Gr. *kynaghe*=dog-quinsy, from *kyōn*=a dog, and *angchō*=to press tight, to strangle.]

Med.: Malignant sore-throat. It is of various kinds.

(1) *Cynanche maligna*: [SCARLATINA, PHARYNGITIS.]

(2) *Cynanche parotidea*: [PAROTITIS.]

(3) *Cynanche pharyngea*: [PHARYNGITIS.]

(4) *Cynanche tonsillaris*: [TONSILLITIS.]

(5) *Cynanche trachealis*: [CROUP.] (Cycl. Pract. Med.)

cŷn-ānch-ōi, s. [Mod. Lat. *cynanch(um)*; and Lat. *ol(eum)*.]

Chem.: A substance crystallizing in needles and plates, obtained from the sap of *Cynanchum acutum*. Cynanchol is said to be a mixture of echicerin $C_{30}H_{45}O_2$ and echitin, $C_{32}H_{52}O_3$, which occurs also in Dita-bark. (Watts: Dict. Chem.)

cŷ-nānch-ūm, s. [Gr. *kyōn*=a dog, and *angchō*=to press tight, to strangle. So named from its poisonous properties.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Asclepiadaceae, tribe Asclepiadeae. The corolla is somewhat rotate and five-parted, with a coronet of five to twenty lobed appendages; pollen masses ventricose, follicles smooth. A widely diffused genus, extending from 50° N. to 32° S. latitude. What was formerly called *Cynanchum vincetoxicum*, now *Vincetoxicum officinale*, a native of the continent of Europe, is emetic and purgative. It was once valued as an antidote to poisons. *C. acutum* is also a drastic purgative. *C. monspeliense*, a native of Southern Europe, furnishes Montpellier Scammony. *C. argel*, which grows in Upper Egypt, generally comes to this country mixed with the genuine senna leaves, not, however, it is believed, as an intentional adulterant. *C. ovalifolium*, which grows in Penang, yields caoutchouc.

cŷn-ān-thrōp-ŷ, s. [Gr. *kyōn*, genit. *kynos*=a dog, and *anthrōpos*=a man.]

Pathol.: A species of madness in which a man imagines himself to be transformed into a dog, and imitates its bark and habits.

cŷn-ap-lne, s. [Mod. Lat. *cynap(ium)*; Eng. suff. *-ine* (Chem.).]

Chem.: A poisonous alkaloid, said to occur in Fool's Parsley, *Aethusa cynapium*.

cŷn-a-rŷ, s. [Lat. *cynara*; Gr. *kinara*=an artichoke. Cf. also Gr. *kinara* either also=the artichoke, or possibly=the dog-rose.]

Bot.: A genus of Composite plants, the typical one of the tribe Cynareae. It is, however, placed under the sub-tribe Cardueinae, of which the genus *Carduus* is the type. The involucre consists of thick, fleshy, spiny scales; the receptacle is thick, fleshy, and covered with bristles. *Cynara scolymus* is the Artichoke, and *C. cardunculus* is the Cardoon. The eatable part of the former consists of the succulent receptacles. The Arabs consider the roots and the gum derived from them aperient. Cardoons are the blanched leaf-stalks and stems of *C. cardunculus*.

cŷn-ar-ā-cē-ōs, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cynara*; Class. Lat. *cinar(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceae*.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -die, &c. = bel. del.

Bot.: The name proposed by Lindley, in his *Natural System of Botany*, for one of four orders into which he believed the Compositae should be divided. It was identical with the Cynarocephalae of Jussieu. The characters given were that the albumen was described as absent, the seed erect, the involucre rigid or spiny, conical, the flowers of the ray tubular, inflated, regular. In Lindley's *Vegetable Kingdom* another classification has been adopted, the order Cynaraceae no longer appears, and the tribe Cynareae takes its place.

cŷn-ar-ā-cē-ōs, a. [Mod. Lat. *cynar(a)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-aceous*.] Of or belonging to the Cynaraceae.

***cŷn-arc-tōm-ach-ŷ, s.** [Gr. *kyōn*, genit. *kynos*=a dog; *arktos*=a bear; *machē*=a fight, a battle.] A battle of a dog and bear.

"That some occult design doth lie
In bloody cynarotomy."
Butler: Hudibras, i. 2.

cŷn-ār-ē-ōs, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cynar(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eae*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Composite plants, sub-order Tubuliflorae. [CYNARAE.]

cŷn-ār-ē-ōs, a. [Mod. Lat. *cynareus*.]

Bot.: Pertaining to the tribe Cynareae (q. v.).

"In general the *cynareous* genera are characterized by intense bitterness."—Lindley: *Vegetable Kingdom* (1853), p. 707.

cŷn-ār-ō-cēph-a-læ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cynar(a)*; o connective, and Gr. *kephalē*=the head.]

Bot.: The name given by Jussieu to that great section of the Compositae characterized by having all the florets tubular; the others being Corymbiferae, in which only those of the disk are tubular, the remainder being ligulate, and Cichoraceae, in which all the florets are ligulate.

cŷn-ar-rhō-dūm, cŷn-ar-rhō-dōn, s. [Mod. Lat. *cynara* (q. v.), and *rhodon*=a rose.]

Bot.: An aggregated fruit, in which the ovaries are distinct, the pericarps hard, indehiscent, inclosed within the fleshy tube of a calyx. (Lindley.) Example, the "hips" of the rose. They are not true fruits, the true fruits being achenes.

***cŷn-ē-gēt-ics, s.** [Gr. *kynēgetēs*=a hunter, *kynēgetikos*=pertaining to hunting, *hē kynēgetikē technē*=the art of hunting, *kyōn*=a dog, *hēgeomai*=to lead.] The art or science of hunting, training dogs, &c.

"There are extant, in Greek, four books of *cynēgetics* or venation."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

cŷn-ic, *cŷn-ick, a. & s. [Lat. *cynicus*=a cynic, from Gr. *kynikos*=dog-like, cynical, *kyōn*, genit. *kynos*=a dog.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Having the qualities or habits of a dog; curish, snarling, snappish, misanthropical.

2. In the same sense as II. 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Astron.:* Pertaining to the Dog-star.

2. *Greek Phil.:* Belonging to the sect of philosophers known as Cynics.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A sneering, sarcastic, or surly person; a misanthrope.

"Without these precautions the man degenerates into a cynic, the woman into a coquette."—Addison.

2. *Greek Philosophy:* One of a sect of philosophers, founded by Antisthenes. They were formed for the purpose of providing a remedy for the moral disorders of luxury, ambition, and avarice; the great aim of its adherents being to inculcate a love of virtue, and to produce simplicity of manners. The rigorous discipline of the first Cynics degenerated afterward into the most absurd severity. Of this sect the most distinguished member was Diogenes.

cŷn-ic-al, a. [Eng. *cynic*; -al.] The same as CYNIC (q. v.).

"... one of those bitter and cynical smiles . . ."
—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

cŷn-ic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *cynical*; -ly.] In a cynical, sneering, or sarcastic manner.

"Rather in a satire and cynically, than seriously and wisely."—Bacon: *Works*, I. 176.

cŷn-ic-al-nēss, s. [Eng. *cynical*; -ness.] The quality of being cynical; moroseness, bitterness, sarcasm; contempt for riches and pleasure.

cŷn-ic-ism, s. [Eng. *cynic*; -ism.] The conduct or philosophy of a cynic.

(1) *In a good sense:* Contempt for riches and pleasure.

(2) *In a bad sense:* Contempt for everything that other people value, and for the good opinion of mankind.

cŷn-ics, s. pl. [CYNIC, s.]

cŷn-ic-tis, s. [Gr. *kyōn*, genit. *kynos*=a dog, and *iktis*=a kind of weasel or ferret.]

Zool.: A genus of mammals whose proper place is perhaps among the Viverridae (Civets), though it has affinities also to the dogs and the hyenas, in the family Canidae. The incisors are 3, the canines 1-1, the molars 6-6 = 38. *Cynictis Steedmanii* or *Ogilbyi* is found at the Cape of Good Hope, where it is called the Meerkat.

cŷn-ip-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cynip(s)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

Entom.: A family of hymenopterous insects, sub-order Petiolata, tribe Terebrantia, and sub-tribe Gallicola (Gall-inhabiting Insects). The antennae, which are straight, have generally 13 to 15 joints, the palpi are short, and the wings have but few nervures, the ovipositor, shaped like the letter S, is nearly all concealed within the abdomen. The larvae are destitute of feet. [CYNIPS.]

cŷn-ips, s. [Gr. *kyōn*, genit. *kynos*=a dog, and *ips*=a worm which eats horn and wood, one which injures vine-buds; it is a kind of cynips.]

Entom.: A genus of hymenopterous insects, the typical one of the family Cynipidae. The species are minute animals which puncture the leaves or other parts of various trees or plants, producing the excrescences known as galls. *Cynips gallæ tinctoriæ* thus punctures an oak, *Quercus infectoria*, producing the galls of commerce. They come from Asia Minor, Syria, and the adjacent parts. *C. confusus*, in our own country, produces round excrescences on the leaves of the common red oak, which are commonly known as Oak Apples. The puncture of *C. insana* produces the Dead Sea Apples. [SCINIPH.]

cŷn-ō-cēph-al-ūs, s. [Lat. *cynocephalus*; Gr. *kynocephalos*=(as subst.) the dog-headed baboon [def.], (as adj.)=dog-headed; *kyōn*, genit. *kynos*=a dog, and *kephalē*=the head.]

Zool.: A genus of Old World Monkeys or Baboons, family Simiidae or Simiade. As the etymology implies, the head, which is very large is like that of a dog. The resemblance is specially in the prolongation forward of the jaws and the low facial angle (about 30°), making the animal diverge more widely from the human type than the tailless apes. The natesal callosities are of great size, and often bright colored. The disposition of this baboon is violent. Its native country is South Africa. It is the species described in the following verse by Pringle, the Cape poet:

"And the grim satyr-faced baboon
Sits railing to the rising moon,
Or chiding with hoarse angry cry
The herdman as he wanders by."

"The lid of one vase consisted of a carved human head; another was a jackal's head, and the third that of a cynocephalus."—Blackwood's Magazine, Nov. 1881, p. 581.

cŷn-ō-dōn, s. [Gr. *kynodōn*, the same as *kynodous*=the canine tooth.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of grasses, tribe Chlorideae. The spikelets are one-flowered with a superior rudiment, the glumes nearly equal, the styles long and distinct with feathery stigmas. *Cynodon dactylon* (the Creeping Dog's-tooth Grass) has three to five digitate spikes. It is found in Europe, on the coasts of Devonshire and Cornwall, England. It occurs also in Asia, and is an East Indian fodder grass. A cooling drink is made in that country from its roots. It has been considered as a good substitute for sarsaparilla. So has another Indian species, *C. linearis*, or *lineare*, which is called Durva-grass.

2. *Palæont.:* A genus of fossil mammals, belonging probably to the family Canidae, though with affinities to the Viverridae.

cŷn-ō-drā-cō, s. [Gr. *kyōn*, genit. *kynos*=a dog, and Lat. *draco*; Gr. *drakōn*=a dragon.]

Palæont.: A genus of reptiles, order Theriodontia. Teeth of three sorts, as in the carnivorous mammals; the canines are large. Found in Triassic(?) strata in South Africa.

cŷn-ōg-a-lē, s. [Gr. *kyōn*, genit. *kynos*=a dog, and *gale*, contraction of *galeē*=a weasel.]

Zool.: A genus of mammals, family Viverridae or Civets. *Cynogale Bennettii* is found in Borneo. It feeds partly on fish, which its webbed feet enable it to pursue in their native element.

cŷn-ō-glōs-ē-ōs, s. pl. [Modern Lat. *cynogloss(um)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eae*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Boraginaceae, type Cynoglossum (q. v.).

cŷn-ō-glōs-sūm, s. [Lat. *cynoglossus*; Gr. *kynoglosson*; *kyōn*, genit. *kynos*=a dog, and *glōssa*=a tongue.]

Bot.: Hound's-tongue. A genus of plants, order Boraginaceae. Calyx five-cleft, corolla funnel-shaped, with the mouth closed, prominent blunt scales, filaments of the stamens very short, nuts mucronate. More than fifty species are known. Two—viz., *Cynoglossum officinale*, the Common Hound's-tongue, and *C. montanum*, the Green-leaved Hound's-tongue—are common. Their flowers are purple-red. The former species has an unpleasant, mouse-like smell, and is considered by some to be narcotic. Its leaves are bitterish, and produce a strong-scented oil.



Cynoglossum.

1. Section of Corolla. 2. Seed-vessel.

***cyn-ōg-rāph-ŷ, s.** [Gr. *kyōn* (genit. *kynos*)=a dog; *graphō*=to write, to describe.] A treatise on, or history of, the dog.

cyn-ō-mē-tra, s. [Gr. *kyōn* (genit. *kynos*)=a dog, and *mētra*=the matrix or womb, from *mētēr*=a mother.]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous plants, the typical one of the tribe Cynometreæ (q. v.).

cyn-ō-mē-trē-ō, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cynometra* (a), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous plants, sub-order Cæsalpinea.

cyn-ō-mōr-i-ā-čē-ō, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cynomori* (um), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: In some classifications a distinct order of Rhizogens, constituted by what Lindley and others consider entitled to rank only as a tribe or family of Balanophoraceæ. [*CYNOMORIDÆ*.] When made an order it is said to be distinguished from Balanophoraceæ by the distinct stamens and the imperfect perianth of the male flowers.

cyn-ō-mōr-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cynomoridi* (um), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot.: A tribe or family of Balanophoraceæ.

cyn-ō-mōr-i-ūm, s. [Lat. *cynomorium*; Gr. *kynomorion*=a plant, the orobanche or broomrape. This is not the modern *cynomorium*, but resembles it in being parasitical.]

Botany:

1. *Sing.*: A genus of Rhizogens (the same as Rhizanthus), the typical one of the tribe or family Cynomoridæ. It is of the order Balanophoraceæ, for which Lindley gives the English equivalent of Cynomoriums. The only known species is *Cynomorium coccineum*, formerly called *Fungus meletensis*. It is of much higher organization than a fungus, having actual flowers, which are generally unisexual, but sometimes even hermaphrodite. The stem is herbaceous, and is covered with scales. It is found in the Levant, in Malta, the north of Africa, and the Canary Islands. It was formerly valued as a styptic.

2. *Pl.*: The English name given by Lindley to the order Balanophoraceæ (q. v.).

cyn-ō-mŷs, s. [Gr. *kyōn* (genit. *kynos*)=a dog, and *mŷs*=a mouse.]

Zool.: A genus of Mammals, family Scuidridæ. *Cynomys ludovicianus* is the Prairie Dog of North America.

cyn-ō-pith-ē-cūs, s. [Gr. *kyōn* (genit. *kynos*)=a dog, and *pithēkos*=an ape, a monkey.]

Zool.: A genus of apes. The tail is entirely absent. *Cynopithecus niger* is found in the Celebes and Philippine Islands. It is an animal in some respects resembling a baboon.

cyn-ō-rēx-i-ā, s. [Fr. *cynorexie*. From Gr. *kyōn*=a dog, and *orexia*=a longing for. . . appetite.]

Med.: A canine appetite, i. e., a voracious one.

cyn-ō-sūre, *cyn-ō-sūr-ā, s. [Lat. *cynosura*, the Lesser Bear; Gr. *kynosoura*; *kyōn* (genit. *kynos*)=a dog; *oura*=a tail.]

I. Lit.: The constellation of the Lesser Bear, containing the north star.

"Having the *Cynosure* and *Ursa Minor* for their best directors."—Sir W. Herbert: *Travels*, p. 377.

II. Figuratively:

*1. Anything which serves to guide or point the way.

"The Countess of Buckingham was the *Cynosura* that all the Papists steered by."—Hacket: *Life of Abp. Williams*, i. 171.

2. A center of attraction.

cyn-ō-sūr-ūs, s. [Lat. *cynosura* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Dog's-tail Grass. A genus of grasses, tribe Festuceæ, family Graminæ. The flowers are in a spiked unilateral panicle, the spikelets with two to five perfect florets, with a pectinate bract at their base; glumes, two equal, membranaceous, shortly awned; glumellas two. *Cynosurus cristatus*, the Crested Dog's-tail Grass, or Gold-seed, is highly valued as a fodder grass. It is from twelve to eighteen inches high, with narrow linear leaves and second racemes. *C. echinatus* is found in the Channel Islands.

CYN-thi-a, s. [From *Cynthus*, now *Monte Cinto*, a mountain of Delos, where Apollo and Diana were born.]

1. *Ancient Myth.:* One of the names of Diana; the moon.

2. *Zoology:*

(1) A genus of Lepidoptera, family Nymphalidæ, and sub-family Vanessidæ of Stainton. It contains the Painted Lady, *Cynthia cardui*.

(2) A genus of Crustaceans.

(3) A genus of Ascidian Mollusks. Body sessile, external envelope coriaceous, branchial and anal orifices opening in four rays or lobes.

cŷ-ō-phōr-i-ā, s. [Gr. *kyos*=a foetus, and *phorēō*=to carry, to bear.]

Med.: The period of gestation.

cŷ-pēr-ā-čē-ō, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cyper(us)* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: Sedges. A large order of endogenous plants, alliance Glumales. It consists of herbaceous plants, somewhat resembling grasses, but the latter have cylindrical stems with many joints, while the Cyperaceæ, as rule, have triangular stems with only one joint.

When the leaves form a sheath, that sheath is not slit. Flowers consisting of imbricated solitary bracts, of which the lower ones are generally empty; calyx none; corolla none; stamens one to twelve; ovary one-celled, often surrounded by setæ; ovule one, erect; nut crustaceous or bony.

The order is divided into the ten following tribes: (1) Caricæ, (2) Elyneæ, (3) Scleræ, (4) Rhynchosporæ, (5) Cladæ, (6) Chrysitricheæ, (7) Hypolytræ, (8) Fuireneæ, (9) Scripæ, and (10) Cyperæ.

They are found more or less in every country, growing in marshes, ditches, streams, meadows, heaths, forests, on the sands of the seashore, and on mountains. There is in them a great absence of fecula and sugar, so that cattle do not care to use them as fodder. There are 120 known genera, and more than 2,000 species.

cŷ-pēr-ē-ō, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cyper(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of plants, order Cyperaceæ.

cŷ-pēr-i-tēs, s. [Mod. Lat. *cyper(us)*, and -ites (Min.)=stone.]

Palæobotany: A genus of fossil plants, supposed, when the name was first given them, to be akin to Cyperus. Now, however, they are believed to be the leaves of Sigillaria, or some similar plant. They occur in the Carboniferous rocks.

cŷ-pēr-ūs, s. [Mod. Lat. *cyperus*; Class. Lat. *cyperos*, *cyperum*; Gr. *kypeiros*=the species of the modern genus Cyperus, called by Linnaeus *Cyperus longus*, or *C. comosus* of Sibthorp.]

Bot.: A large genus of Endogens, the typical one of the tribe Cyperæ and the order Cyperaceæ. The spikelets are many-flowered; the glumes of one valve, keeled, nearly all fertile, equal; bristles none; style deciduous. Altogether 370 species are enumerated by Kunth. It is essentially a southern genus, *Carex* taking its place in the north. The roots are given successfully by Hindoo practitioners in cases of cholera. They call it *Mootha*. Those of *C. perennis*, or *Nagur Mootha*, dried and pulverized, are used by Hindoo ladies for scouring and perfuming their hair. *C. Iria* is administered in India in suppression of the menses and in colic.

The tubers or corms of *C. esculentus* are used in the south of Europe for food, as well as for the preparation of orgeat; in India they have been roasted and used as a substitute for coffee or cocoa. Those of *C. bulbosus* (*C. jemenicus*, Linnaeus), if not so small, would be similarly used in India. *C. textilis* is used in the same country

for covering rooms and for making ropes. *C. inundatus*, by binding the bank of the Ganges, protects it from the action of the water. Finally, *C. hydra* is the Nutgrass of the West Indies, which overruns sugar-cane plantations and renders them barren. (Lindley, etc.)

cŷ-phēl, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

*1. The Common Houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*.

2. *Cherleria sedoides*.

cŷ-phēl-lā, s. [Gr. *kyphella*=the hollows of the ear-].

Botany:

1. A genus of Hymenomycetous Fungi, forming somewhat membranous minute cups, sessile or stalked upon branches of trees or upon mosses.

2. A pale tubercle-like spot on the under surface of the thallus of lichens.

cŷ-phēr, s. [CIPHER.]

cŷ-phēr, v. [CIPHER, v.]

cypher-tunnel, s. A dummy or mock chimney.

"The device of *cypher-tunnels* or mock-chimneys, merely for uniformity of building, being unknown in those parts."—Fuller: *Ch. Hist.*, v., iii. 46.

cŷ-phī-ā, s. [Gr. *kyphos*=bent, bent forward, stooping; used with reference to the gibbous stigma.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Campanulaceæ, tribe Campanuleæ. Its appropriate locality is South Africa. It is said that the Hottentots eat the tuberous root of *Cyphia digitata*.

cŷ-phōn, s. [Gr. *kyphōn*=a crooked piece of wood.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, family Dascillidæ. Sharp enumerates several species.

cŷ-phōn-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cyphon*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: In some classifications a family of Beetles, type Cyphon, which is more commonly placed under the Dascillidæ. [CYPHON.]

***cŷ-phōn-ism, s.** [Gr. *kyphōnismos*=punishment in the pillory; *kyphōn*=a pillory.] An ancient mode of punishment or torture inflicted on criminals. It consisted in rubbing the offender with honey, and afterward exposing him in a cage, or fastening him to a stake, to be a prey to swarms of insects. Another view is that it was the placing of a wooden collar around the neck of the malefactor, pressing it down, as is still done in China.

cŷ-præ-ā, s. [From Lat. *Cypris*; Gr. *kypris*=a name of Venus or Aphrodite, from the island of Cyprus, in which she was first adored, and where her worship flourished most.]

Zool.: Cowry. A genus of Gasteropodous Mollusks, the typical one of the family Cypridæ. The shell is ventricose, convolute, enameled; the spire concealed, the aperture long and narrow, with a short canal at each end, the inner lip crenulated, the outer one inflected and crenulated. The young shell differs greatly from the mature one; it has a sharp outer lip and a prominent spire. One hundred and fifty recent species are known from the warmer parts of both hemispheres, especially from the Eastern one; fossil, eighty species, from the Chalk period till now. *Cypræa moneta* is the Money Cowry, used as a circulating medium in Africa, India, and the East generally. *C. annulus* is used by the Asiatic Islanders as an ornament to their dress, a weight for their fishing nets, and for barter. Layard found specimens of it among the ruins of Nineveh. The species of Cowry so frequently seen on mantelpieces is *Cypræa tigris*.

cŷ-præ-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cypræa* (a) (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool.: A family of Gasteropodous Mollusks. The shell is convolute, enameled, the spire concealed, the aperture narrow, channeled at each end, the outer lip thickened and inflected; no operculum. The animal has a broad foot and a mantle expanded on each side into lobes. The Cypridæ live in shallow water near the shore of the ocean, and feed on zoophytes. Chief genera, *Cypræa* and *Ovulum*.

cy-pres (pron. cŷ-prā), s [Norm. Fr.=as near as can be. (Kelham).]

Law: Approximation. It is specially used in connection with wills and with charitable bequests. A person, by his will, bequeaths property to a certain descendant, but through unacquaintance with the law he proposes an illegal arrangement for carrying it out; the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court can do as the Courts of Chancery have done continually, substitute a legal for the illegal method of carrying out the testator's intentions, and allow the essential part of the expressed intention to stand. A similar improvement of procedure is often made in connection with badly-drawn charitable bequests.



Cyperus Longus.

1. Spikelet. 2. Floret.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

cý-press (1), *ci-pre, *ci-presso, *cy-pur, *cy-pyr, *cy-pres, *cy-parisse, *cu-presso, s. & a. [In Sw. *cypress*; Dan. *cypres*(træ); Dut. & Sp. *ciprés*, Ger. *cypresse*; Fr. *cyprés*; Prov. *cypres*; Port. *cipreste*; Ital. *cipresso*; Lat. *cypressus*, from Gr. *kyparissos*=the cypress-tree. Cf. also Heb. *gopher* (Gen. vi. 14).] [GOPHER.]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

I. A tree, *Cupressus sempervirens*, a tall evergreen conifer, indigenous to Persia and the Levant, but planted all over the adjacent regions, though not to any extent in India. The Greek word *kyparissos* has by some been derived from *Kypros*, the island of Cyprus, where it is abundant. It is planted, in the regions where it grows, in burial-grounds, especially in those of the Mohammedans and of the Armenians. The modern Romans admit it, as did their ancient predecessors, into their private gardens. The Greeks made their coffins of its wood, and some Egyptian mummy chests are of the same material. It is used in Candia, Malta, and other places for building purposes, being very durable. The doors of St. Peter's at Rome are formed of it, and have lasted 1,100 years. The gates of Constantinople, also built of it, continued the same length of time. Cabinet-makers and turners find it suitable for their respective crafts. Formerly the cypress was considered to be febrifugal and its oil as anthelmintic.

"Bind you my brows with mourning cyparisse."

Bp. Hall: *Elegy on Dr. Whitaker.*

2. Any species of *Cupressus*. Thus, there is the Spreading Cypress (*Cupressus horizontalis*.)

II. The Cypress of Scripture: Heb. *tirzah* is derived from *taraz*=to be strong. It is, therefore, some strong tree which there are no means of identifying. It is probably not the cypress, which has another word to express it, namely, *berosh*, in most places translated cedar or fir.

B. As adj.: Made of cypress, or in any way pertaining to it.

"Let Nymphs and Sylvans cypress garlands bring."

Pope: *Winter*, 22.

¶ (1) **Bald Cypress:** An American name for *Taxodium*. (Treas. of Bot.)

(2) **Broom Cypress:** *Kochia scoparia*. (Treas. of Bot.)

(3) **Deciduous Cypress:** *Taxodium distichum*. (Treas. of Bot.)

(4) **Field Cypress:** *Ajuga Chamæpitys*.

(5) **Garden Cypress:**

(a) *Artemisia maritima*. (Gerard.)

(b) *Santolina Chamæcyparissus*. (Lyte; Britten & Holland.)

(6) **Ground Cypress:** *Santolina Chamæcyparissus*.

(5) (b.) (Treas. of Bot.)

(7) **Summer Cypress:** The same as (2).

¶ Obvious compounds: *Cypress-bough* (Hemans: *The Cambrian in America*); *Cypress-bud* (Milton: *An Epitaph*).

cypress-knees, s. pl. Great excrescences, produced by a disease called exostosis, on the roots of *Taxodium*. In this country they are hollowed out, and then used for beehives. (Treas. of Bot.)

cypress-moss, s. *Lycopodium alpinum*. (Parkinson; Britten & Holland.)

cypress-oak, s. *Quercus pedunculata fastigiata*. (Paxton.)

cypress-powder, s. A powder made, in France at least, from the dried leaves of *Arum maculatum*. (Paxton.)

cypress-spurge, subst. *Euphorbia cyparissus*. (Hooker & Arnott.)

cypress turpentine, s. *Pistacia terebinthus*.

cý-press (2), s. [A contraction of Lat. *cyperus* (q. v.).] *Cyperus longus*. (Gerard; Britten & Holland.)

¶ (1) **Sweet Cypress:** *Cyperus longus*.

(2) **Cypress root:** *Cyperus longus*.

cýp-ri-ân, a. & s. [From the proper name Cyprus.]

A. As adjective:

1. **Lit.:** Belonging or pertaining to the island of Cyprus.

2. **Fig.:** Lewd, abandoned.

B. As substantive:

1. **Lit.:** A native of Cyprus; a Cypriot.

2. **Fig.:** A lewd woman; a prostitute; a courtisan.

cý-pri-car'-dî-a, s. [Gr. *kypria*=a name of Aphrodite or Venus, and *kardia*=the heart.]

Zool.: A genus of Conchiferous Mollusks, family Cyprinidae. The shell is oblong, with 2-2 cardinal teeth, and 1-lateral ones in each valve. Thirteen recent species are known, from the Red Sea, India, and Australia, and sixty fossil, the latter from the Silurian rocks onward (S. P. Woodward.)

cý-pri-dæ, **cý-prîd'-î-dæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cypridæ* (q. v.), genit. *cypridis*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

1. **Zool.:** A family of Entomostracous Mollusks, order Ostracoda. They move the antennæ with great rapidity, thus converting them into swimming organs. They reside entirely within a bivalve shell, which, unlike the Conchiferous Mollusks, they cast annually. Type, *Cypris* (q. v.).

2. **Palæont.:** The family extends from the Carboniferous period till now, its maximum development seeming to be at the present time. Individuals belonging to single species abound in the freshwater limestone of Burdie House (Lower Carboniferous), in the insect limestone (Lias), in the Wealden strata, and in the marls of Auvergne, the last-named of Eocene age.

cý-pri-dî-næ, s. [Gr. *kypri-dios*=belonging to Aphrodite, and fem. sing. suff. -ina.]

1. **Zool.:** A genus of minute Entomostracous Crustaceans, the typical one of the family Cyprinidae (q. v.). Eyes two stalked; antennæ two pairs, both pediform, one pair always inclosed within the shell; a beak-like projection in front of the carapace; abdomen terminated by a lamellar plate, armed with strong claws and hooked spines. They have a distinct heart, though this is wanting in the allied *Cypris* and *Cythere*. They are exclusively marine.

2. **Palæont.:** It has existed from the Carboniferous period till now.

cý-pri-dîn'-î-dæ, **cý-pri-dîn'-æ-dæ**, s. plur. [Mod. Lat. *cypridinæ*(a), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

1. **Zool.:** A family of minute Entomostracous Crustaceans, order Ostracoda. Type *Cypridina* (q. v.). Other known genera, *Entomis* and *Entomoconchus*. The two last are extinct.

2. **Palæont.:** They range from the Silurian till now. [1.]

cý-pri-næ, s. [Gr. *Kypria*=a name of Aphrodite or Venus, from the island of Cyprus, whence her worship is said to have come, and where it flourished.]

Zool.: A genus of Conchiferous Mollusks, the typical one of the family Cyprinidae. The cardinal teeth are 2-2; the laterals 0-1, 1-0. *Cyprina Islandica* is a large bivalve, often seen on the shores after storms, especially in Scotland. It is a northern shell, though fossil in Sicily and Piedmont. It is the only recent species, but there are ninety fossil, ranging from the Muschelkalk onward till now.

cý-prîne (1), ***cý-prîn**, a. & s. [Gr. *kypros*=pertaining to Cyprus or to copper, and Eng. suff. -ine.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the cypress.

B. As substantive:

Min.: A variety of Idocrase. (Brit. Mus. Cat.) For the latter mineral Dana prefers the name Vesuvianite. Cyprine is of a pale sky-blue color, produced by a trace of copper. It is found in Norway. (Dana.)

cý-prîne (2), a. [CYPRINUS.] Of or pertaining to a fish of the genus Cyprinus.

cý-prîn'-î-dæ (1), s. pl. [Lat. *cyprin(us)* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

1. **Zool.:** A family of fishes, order Malacoptera, sub-order Abdominalia. The mouth, which is small, is formed by the intermaxillary bones, and is generally destitute of teeth. The Pharyngeans, on the contrary, have strong teeth. The branchiostegous rays are few, the scales generally large.

2. **Palæont.:** It is not known before the Tertiary period.

cý-prîn'-î-dæ (2), s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *Cyprin(a)* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool.: A family of bivalve Mollusks, belonging to the class Conchifera, the section Siphonida, and that portion of it in which the pallial line is simple in place of being sinuated. They have regular equivalent oval or elongated shells, with solid close valves, an external conspicuous ligament with 1-3 cardinal teeth in each valve, and usually a posterior lateral tooth. The leading genera are *Cyprina*, *Circe*, *Astarte*, *Crassatella*, *Isocardia*, *Cypricardia*, *Opia*, *Cardinia*, and *Cardita*.

cý-prîn-ô-dôn'-tî-dæ, s. pl. [Gr. *kypri-nos*=a kind of carp, and *odontos*=a tooth.]

Ichthy.: A family of fishes, order Malacoptera, sub-order Abdominalia. As the name imports, in dentition they resemble the Cyprinidae (Carp), with which they are still sometimes associated, but the jaws are more retractile and toothed. Genera *Anableps*, &c.

cý-prî-nûs, s. [Lat. *cyprinus*; Gr. *kypri-nos*=a species of carp.]

Zool.: A genus of fishes, the typical one of the family Cyprinidae [CYPRINIDÆ (1)]. There is one

large dorsal fin, the mouth small and without teeth, the scales large, the branchiostegous rays three, the second rays of the dorsal and anal fins large, bony, and more or less serrated.

cýp-ri-ôt, s. [Gr. *Kyprios*=Cyprian.] A native or inhabitant of Cyprus.

cý-pri-péd'-ê-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cyripedium* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Orchids, type *Cyripedium*.

cý-pri-péd'-î-ûm, s. [Gr. *Kypria*=Aphrodite or Venus, and *pêd* to be from *podion*=dimin. of *pous*=a foot, used in the sense of a slipper; but more probably from *pedion*=a plain, &c.]

Bot.: Lady's Slipper. A genus of Orchids, tribe *Cyripedaceæ*. The lip is large and inflated, the column with a large terminal dilated lobe or stamen separating the two anthers; the two lateral sepals often combined. *Cyripedium calceolus*, the Common Lady's Slipper, is very beautiful. *C. guttatum* is prescribed in Siberia as a palliative in epilepsy, and *C. pubescens* in North America as a substitute for Valerian.



Cyripedium.

1. Column, back view. 2. Column, front view.

cý'-prîs, s. 1. Column, back view. 2. Column, front view.

[Lat. *Cypria*; Gr. *Kypria*=a name of Aphrodite, from the island of Cyprus, which was the earliest seat of her worship, and its chief metropolis.]

1. **Zool.:** A genus of minute Entomostracous Crustaceans, the typical one of the family Cyripidae (q. v.). The eye is single, the inferior antennæ with a tuft or pencil of long filaments arising from the last joint but one. There is a bivalve carapace which the animal can open or shut at will, and from which it can protrude its feet. The swimming apparatus consists of appendages at the tail. The Cyripides are minute in size. They may be seen in great numbers swimming swiftly in ditches, stagnant fresh-water pools, and similar places. Among these are *Cypris unifasciata*, *C. vidua*, &c.

2. **Palæont.:** The cast-off shells are so abundant in various fresh-water strata of different ages, that they impart to them a divisional structure like that so frequently produced by mica.

cý-prîte, s. [Gr. *kypros*=copper, and suff. -ite (Min.). (q. v.).]

Min.: The same as COPPER GLANCE or CHALCITE.

cý-prûs (1), s. & a. [Lat. *Cyprus*; Gr. *Kypros*.]

A. As substantive:

Geog.: An island in the Levant. There were anciently celebrated copper mines in it. It was the great seat of the worship of Aphrodite or Venus. Now it is under British rule, though still a part of the Turkish empire.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to the island described under A.

Cyprus bird, s. The Blackcap (*Currucula atricapilla*), said to be abundant in Cyprus.

Cyprus wine, s. A kind of winemad in Cyprus.

"The rich Cyprus wine, which is so much esteemed in all parts, is very dear."—Pococke: *Observations on Cyprus*, vol. ii., pl. i.

***cý-prûs** (2), *ci-pres, *cy-press, *sy-pres, s. [See def.] [CRAPE.] A stuff supposed to have been originally introduced from Cyprus, whence its name. It is difficult to say exactly what kind of fabric it was: probably, a sort of linen crape.

"Lawn as white as driven snow,

Cyprus black as e'er was crow."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

***cyprus hat**, s. A hat with a crape hat-band on it.

***cyprus lawn**, s. The same as CYPRUS (2) (q. v.).

"And sable stole of Cyprus awn,

Over thy decent shoulders drawn."

Milton: *Il Penseroso*.

cýp-sêl'-æ, s. [Gr. *kypselê*=any hollow vessel.]

Bot.: A kind of fruit placed by Lindley under his class Syncarpi or Compound Fruit. It is one-seeded, one-celled, indehiscent, with the integuments of the seed not covering with the endocarp. In the ovarian state it evinces its compound nature

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, cell, chorus, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tîon, -gîon = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

by the presence of two or more stigmas, but at last it is unioocular, with only one ovule. It is generally called an achene, but as that term has been used in different senses, Lindley prefers cypselia. Example, the fruits of the Composite.

cyp-sel'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *cypsel(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: A family of birds, tribe Fissirostres. It consists of birds, the affinity of which, in general characters, to the Swallows all must recognize. They differ, however, in having all the four toes pointed forward, in having longer and narrower wings, in the structure of the trachea, &c. [Cypselus.]

cyp-sel'-ūs, s. [Lat. *cypsellus*, the spelling of which it will be observed has been altered in the modern genus; Gr. *kypselos*=the Sand-martin.]

Ornith.: A genus of Birds, the typical one of the family Cypselidæ (q. v.). *Cypselus apus* is the Common European Swift. It has a forked tail, is blackish-brown in color, with a grayish-white throat. It flies with amazing rapidity, and with a loud screaming voice; sometimes careering in small parties round steeples or other elevated objects. It is migratory, like the Swallows, going off earlier in the autumn than they. *C. pelagica* is the Common American Swift, or *Chimney Swallow*.

cyp-rē-næ, s. [From the nymph Cyrene.] [CYRENE.]

Zool.: A genus of Conchiferous Mollusks, family Cycladidæ. They have strong oval shells, with a thick epidermis, the hinge teeth 3-3, the laterals 1-1 in each valve. Those which have orbicular concentrically furrowed shells, with the lateral teeth elongated and striated across, belong to the section Corbicula. One hundred and thirty recent, and one hundred and five fossil, species are known, the latter from the Wealden upward. *Cyrena consobrina* is found recent from Egypt to China, and fossil in the Pliocene of England, Belgium, and Sicily.

cyp-rē-nā'-ic, a. [Gr. *kyrēnaikos*=pertaining to Cyrene.]

1. Of or pertaining to Cyrene, a Greek colony on the north coast of Africa, named after the nymph Cyrene.

2. Pertaining or relating to the Epicurean school of philosophers founded by Aristippus, a disciple of Socrates, at Cyrene.

cyp-rē-nē, s. [Lat. *Cyrene*; Gr. *kyrēnē*.]

1. **Class. Mythol.**: A nymph carried into Africa by Apollo. The city Cyrene in Africa was said to be called after her.

2. **Astron.**: An asteroid, the 133d found. It was discovered by Watson, on August 16, 1873.

cyp-rē-ni-an, s. [Gr. *kyrēnaios*.] A native or inhabitant of Cyrene.

"And they compel one Simon a Cyrenian . . . to bear his cross."—Mark xv. 21.

cyp-ril'-læ, s. [Named after Dominico Cyrillo, M. D., Professor of Botany at Naples.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Cyrtallacæ (q. v.).

cyp-ril-lā'-cē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *cyrill(a)* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-acēæ*.]

Bot.: Cyrtallacæ. An order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Berberales. It consists of shrubs with evergreen simple exstipulate leaves, flowers usually in racemes, calyx four to five parted, petals five distinct, hypogynous, imbricated in aestivation; stamens five to ten, ovary two, three, or four-celled, fruit a succulent capsule or drupe, seeds inverted, with much albumen. It is native in this country. Lindley enumerated three genera, and estimated the known species at five.

cyp-ril-lads, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cyrill(a)*, and pl. adj. suff. *-ads*.]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Cyrtallacæ (q. v.).

cyp-ril'-læ, a. [Eng. *Cyril*; *-ic*.] A term applied to the alphabet used by all the Slavonic nations who belong to the Eastern Church. It was brought into use by Clement, first bishop of Bulgaria, a disciple of St. Cyril. It is a modification of the Glagolitic, with some signs adapted from the Greek. [GLAGOLITIC.]

***cyp-ril'-lōg'-ic**, a. [Gr. *kyriologikos*=speaking or describing literally; *kyrios*=chief, and *logos*=a word.] Pertaining or relating to capital letters.

cyp-rān'-dræ, s. [Gr. *kyrtos*=curved, arched, and *andr* (genit. *andros*)=a man, . . . (Bot.) a stamen.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Gesneraceæ, the tribe Cyrtandree, and the family Cyrtandridæ. It consists of a number of various shrubs or herbaceous plants with opposite leaves, tubular corollas, and from four to five stamens, only two of them fertile. They are natives of the Moluccas.

cyp-rān'-dræ'-cē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cyrtandr(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-acēæ*.]

Bot.: An order of plants, alliance Bignoniaceæ. Lindley makes them only a tribe of Gesneriaceæ.

cyp-rān'-drē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cyrtandra*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ææ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of plants, order Gesneriaceæ. They are herbaceous plants, sometimes stemless. They are not twiners, but are sometimes parasites. Calyx, corolla, and stamens as in Bignoniaceæ. Fruit a long, slender, two-celled pod, with many seeds. The tribe consists of beautiful flowers from the East Indies. The Cyrtandree differ from the Gesneriaceæ in having the seeds with no albumen and the fruit wholly free.

cyp-rān'-dri-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cyrtandr(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idææ*.]

Bot.: A family of plants belonging to the order Gesneriaceæ and the tribe Cyrtandree. The fruit is baccate.

cyp-rōc'-ēr-as, s. [Gr. *kyrtos*=curved, arched, and *keras*=a horn.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cephalopoda, family Orthoceratidæ. The shell is curved, the siphuncle small, internal or subcentral. Eighty-four species are known, from the Lower Silurian to the Carboniferous rocks. (Woodward: *Mollusca*, ed. Tate.)

cyp-rō-līte, s. [Gr. *kyrtos*=bent, and *lithos*=a stone.]

Min.: A brownish-red mineral with somewhat adamantine luster. Hardness, 5.5; specific gravity, 3.85-4.04. It has been considered to be altered Zircon. Found at Rockport in Massachusetts. (Dana.)

cyp-rō-stylē, s. [Gr. *kyrtos*=curved, arched, and *stylos*=a pillar, a column.]

Arch.: A circular projecting portico.

cyst, **cys'-tis**, s. [Gr. *kystis*=a bag, a pouch.]

1. **Path.**: A bag or sac containing some morbid matter.

" . . . the vomica is contained in a cyst or bag."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet*.

2. **Phys.**: A hollow organ with thin walls, as the urinary bladder.

3. **Antiq.**: A cist (q. v.).

4. **Botany**:

(1) A reproductive cell in certain fungi.

(2) The receptacle of essential oil in the rind of the orange, &c.

cyst'-ēd, adj. [Eng. *cyst*; *-ed*.] Contained or inclosed in a cyst.

***cys'-tērne**, s. [CISTERN.]

cys'-tic, ***cys'-tick**, a. [Eng. *cyst*; *-ic*.]

1. Contained or inclosed in a cyst.

2. **Spec.**: Pertaining to or contained in the urinary or gall bladders.

"The bile is of two sorts; the *cystic*, or that contained in the gall-bladder, a sort of repository for the gall; or the hepatic, or what flows immediately from the liver."—*Arbuthnot*.

3. **Cystose**.

4. Formed in or shaped like a cyst.

"The transition from the *cystic* to the tænioid Entozoa, . . ."—*Owen: Comparative Anatomy*, lect. vi.

cystic artery, s. A branch of the hepatic (q. v.).

cystic duct, s. The canal serving to conduct the bile from the hepatic duct to the gall-bladder.

cystic plexus, s.

Anat.: A plexus of the gall-bladder.

cystic oxide, s. [CYSTINE.]

cystic worms, s. pl.

Zool.: Worms which were formerly supposed to be mature species, but are now known to be only tapeworms in certain stages of development. Four such stages are recognized—(1) the ovum, or egg; (2) the proscœlex, or minute embryo liberated from the egg; the scolex, or half-developed animal encysted within a cavity in the tissues of the animal on which it is parasitic; (4) the strobila, or mature tapeworm. (Nicholson.) Cystic worms are thus tapeworms in the third of the above-mentioned stages of growth. A curious fact about them is, as a rule, that they do not inhabit the same animal during their early life that they will prey upon when they reach maturity. In their mature state they are called cestoid instead of cystic worms.

***cys'-ti-cæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. from Class. Lat.; Gr. *kystis*=a bladder, and neut. pl. adj. suff. *-icæ*.] Cystic worms. What was once supposed to be an order of mature Intestinal Worms, but the species arranged under it are now known to be only immature forms of the tapeworms. [CYSTIC WORMS.]

***cys'-ti-cēr'-cūs** s. [Gr. *kystis*=a bladder, and *kerkos*=a tail.]

Zool.: "The wandered scolex of *Tænia solium* in its hydatid form." (Huxley.) An old genus of Intestinal Worms, order Tæniidæ (Tapeworms).

The genus is abolished because it was founded on the immature state of animals classified already in another part of the system. [CYSTIC WORMS.] *Cysticercus celluloseus* produces "measles" in the pig; *C. cerebralis* what are called the staggers in the sheep. A species, *C. celluloseus*, already mentioned, is the only one which at that stage infests the human subject, being occasionally found in the eye, the brain, the heart, and in the voluntary muscles.

cyst'-i-cle, s. [Eng. *cyst*, dimin. suff. *-icle*.] A little cyst.

cys-tid'-ē-æ, s. pl. [Gr. *kystis*=a bladder, *eidos*=form, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-ææ*.]

Zool.: The same as CYSTOIDEA (q. v.).

cys-tid'-ē-ans, s. pl. [Lat. *cystide(æ)* (q. v.), and Eng. pl. suff. *-ans*.]

Zool.: The English name of the Cystidea or the Cystoidea (q. v.).

"Lower Silurian Cystideans."—Murchison: *Siluria*, ch. viii.

cys-tid'-i-ūm (plur. *cystidia*), s. [Latinized dimin. of Gr. *kystis*=a bladder.]

Botany:

1. The name given by Link to what Gärtner, Lindley, and others call utricle.

2. (Pl. *cystidia*). The projecting cells accompanying the basidia or asci of fungi, and supposed to be the antherids or male organs of the plants.

cys-ti-form, a. [Gr. *kystis*=a bladder, and Lat. *forma*=form, shape.]

Zool.: Bladder-shaped.

† *Cystiform Helminthozoa*:

Zool.: The same as HYDATIS (q. v.).

cys'-tine, s. [Gr. *kystis*=a bladder, and suff. *-ine* (Chem.)(q. v.).]

Inorganic Chem.: Cystic oxide, $C_3H_7NSO_2$, or $CH_3(NH_2) \cdot CO \cdot CO(SH)$. Cystine occurs in a rare urinary calculus. It can be extracted by potash and precipitated by acetic acid. It crystallizes from a solution in hot potash in six-sided laminae.

cys-ti-phyll'-i-læ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cystiphyllum*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idææ*.]

Palæont.: A family of Rugosa (Rugose Corals). The corallum generally simple, the wall complete, the visceral chamber with small convex vesicles of tabulae and dissepiments, both combined; an operculum sometimes present. Range in time from the Silurian to the Devonian period.

cys-ti-phyll'-i-ūm, s. [Gr. *kystis*=a bladder, and *phyllon*=a leaf.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Cystiphyllidæ (q. v.).

cys-tir-rhœ'-æ, s. [Gr. *kystis*=a bladder, and *rhœo*=to flow.]

Med.: Catarrh of the bladder.

***cys'-tis**, s. [Mod. Lat. *cystis*, from Gr. *kystis*=a bladder.] The same as CYST (q. v.).

"In taking it out the cystis broke, . . ."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

cys-ti'-tis, s. [Gr. *kystis*=the bladder, and suff. *-itis*=denoting inflammation.]

Med.: Inflammation of the bladder.

cys'-ti-tōme, s. [CYSTOTOME.]

cys'-tō-carp, ***cys'-tō-car'-pi-ūm**, s. [Gr. *kystis*=a bladder, and *karpos*=fruit.]

Bot. (of Algae): A spore-case with many spores. It exists in many Floridææ.

cys'-tō-cēle, s. [Gr. *kystis*=a bladder, and *kēlē*=(1) a tumor, (2) hernia.]

Med.: A hernia or rupture formed by the protrusion of the urinary bladder.

cys-tō-crī'-nī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cystocrin(um)* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idææ*.]

Zool.: A family of Crinoidea. The body is round or oval, and formed of numerous calcareous plates. The Cystocrinidæ were attached by short stalks.

cys-tō-crī'-nūs, s. [Gr. *kystis*=a bladder, and *krinon*=a lily.]

Zool.: A genus of Crinoidea, the typical one of the family Cystocrinidæ (q. v.).

cys-tōi'-dē-æ, s. pl. [Gr. *kystis*=a bladder, and *eidos*=form.]

Palæont.: An order of extinct Echinoderms. They are spheroidal animals, pedunculate or sessile, inclosed by polygonal calcareous plates. They have a mouth above; the arms are rudimentary. Von Buch first elucidated their structure and affinities in an essay published at Berlin, in A. D. 1845, and gave them the name of Cystidæ in place of Sphæronites, which was their original appellation. Now Cystidæ has become Cystoidea. They range from the Upper Cambrian to the Silurian, being especially prominent in the Bala Limestone.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

cys-tō-lith'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *cystolith*; *-ic*.]

Med.: Relating to stone in the bladder.

cys-tō-liths, **cys-tō-lithes**, *s.* [Gr. *kystis*=a bladder, and *lithos*=a stone.]

Bot. & Chem.: The name given by Weddell to certain crystalline bodies clustered in the superficial cells of nettles and some other Urticaceæ.

cys-tōph-ēr-a, *s.* [Gr. *kystis*=a bladder, and *phora*, neut. pl. of *phoros*=bearing, carrying.]

Zool.: A genus of Phocidæ, having in the male a proboscis-like appendage to the nose. *C. proboscidea* is the Bottle-nosed Seal, or Sea Elephant. It inhabits the Arctic Ocean, while a similar species, *C. cristata*, the Hooded Seal, finds its home in the Antarctic seas.

cys-tōp-tēr-i-dē-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cystopter*(is), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idē-a*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Ferns, tribe Polypodæ. The sori are globose, the indusium sub-acuminate, fixed by a sublateral basal point, the veins scarcely anastomosing. (Griffith & Henfrey.) [CYSTOPTERIS.]

cys-tōp-tēr-is, *s.* [Gr. *kystis*=a bladder, and *ptēris*=a kind of fern.]

Bot.: Bladder-fern. A genus of Ferns, the typical one of the sub-tribe Cystopteridæ (q. v.). *Cystopteris fragilis*, the Brittle Bladder-fern, is found occasionally on rocks and walls. *C. alpina*, the Lacinate Bladder-fern, and *C. montana*, the Mountain Bladder-fern, are rare.



Cystopteris Fragilis.

1. Pinnae. 2. Portion of Pinnae. 3. Spores of Involucre.

cys-tō-pūs, *s.* [Gr. *kystis*=a bladder, and *pous*=a foot (?).]

Botany:
1. A genus of Cœcomacei (Coniomycetous Fungi), one species of which, *Cystopus candidus*, produces the "white rust," so commonly seen on cabbages and other cruciferous plants. (Griffith & Henfrey.)
2. A genus of Orchids from Java.

cys-tō-scōp-ŷ, *s.* [Gr. *kystis*=a bladder, and *skopein*=to view.] Examination of the human bladder by the introduction of a special incandescent electric lamp.

cys-tō-se, *a.* [Gr. *kystis*=a bladder, and Eng. suff. *-ose*, from Lat. suff. *-osus*=full of.] Full of bladders, containing bladders, bladdery.

cys-tō-seir-a, *s.* [Gr. *kystis*=a bladder, and *seira*=a cord, rope, string, or band.]

Bot.: A genus of Fucaceæ, the typical one of the family Cystoseiridæ. It consists of much branched seaweeds, common on rocks, in tide-pools, or between tide-marks.

cys-tō-seir-i-dē-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cystoseir*(a) (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idē-a*.]

Bot.: A tribe and family of Fucoid Algae, sub-order Fucæ. The conceptacles or receptacles are distinct from the frond.

cys-tō-tōme, *s.* [Gr. *kystis*=a cyst, and *tomē*=a cutting; *temnō*=to cut.]

Surg.: An instrument for cutting into a cyst, natural or morbid, such as opening the bladder for the extraction of urinary calculi, opening the capsule of the crystalline lens, &c.; a cystitome. (Knight.)

cys-tōt-ōm-ŷ, *s.* [CYSTOME.]

Surg.: The act or operation of opening encysted tumors, or cutting the bag in which any morbid matter is contained; the cutting into the bladder for the extraction of urinary calculi.

cys-tu-lā (pl. *cystulæ*), *s.* [Fem. dimin. of Mod. Lat. *cystis*; Gr. *kystis*=a bladder.]

Botany:

1. A round closed apothecium, filled with spores, adhering to filaments, arranged like rays around a common center in lichens. They are called also Cistellæ.

2. Pl. (*Cystulæ*): Little open cups, sessile on the upper surface of the fronds of Marchantia, and containing the organs of reproduction.

cŷ-thēr-ē, *s.* [Lat. *Cythere*; Gr. *Kytherē*=the island of Cythere (Cerigo), and Aphrodītē, who was connected with it.]

1. *Zool.*: A genus of Entomostraca, order Ostracoda, family Cytheridæ (q. v.). The eye is single, the inferior antennæ setigerous, but without a tuft or pencil of tiny filaments; three pairs of feet inclosed within the shell. No heart present.

2. *Palæont.*: The genus has existed from the Palæozoic period till now. From the Chalk alone Prof. T. Rupert Jones describes nine fossil species.

cŷth-ēr-ē-a, *s.* [From *Cytherea*, a name for Venus, so called because she is said to have sprung from the foam of the sea near Cythera, now Cerigo, an island on the S. E. of the Morea.]

Zool.: A genus of Conchiferous Mollusks belonging to the family Veneridæ. The shell is like that of the genus Venus. There are three cardinal teeth and an anterior one beneath the tunicle. The Cythereas are in all seas; 176 recent species are known, and 200 fossil, the latter ranging from the Oolite till now. (S. P. Woodward: *Mollusca*, ed. Tate.)

cŷ-thēr-i-dē-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. *Cyther*(e) (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idē-a*.]

Zool.: A family of Entomostracous Crustaceans, of which Cythere is the type. The carapace is hard, calcareous, and generally uneven.

cŷt-i-nā-cē-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cytin*(us), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-acē-a*.]

Bot.: An order belonging to the Cistis rapes, class Rhizogens. They are polygamous; the perianth tubular, four-lobed; the anthers sessile, on a central column, attached to the tube of the perianth; the ovary is inferior, one-celled, with many ovules, attached to the parietal placenta. The fruit is baccate, leathery, and divisible into eight many-seeded lobes. The order has the habit of Fungi, and yet possesses certain affinities to Bromeliaceæ and other endogenous plants. Griffith, however, believes the approximation to be to Exogens, of which he thinks the Cytinaceæ a reduced or degenerate form. Lindley in 1845 enumerated three genera and estimated the known species at seven. Habitat Europe and the Cape of Good Hope. They contain gallic acid, and have in consequence been used as astringents and styptics.

cŷt-i-nūs, *s.* [Lat. *cytinus*; Gr. *kytinus*=the calyx of the pomegranate.]

Bot.: A genus of Rhizogens, the typical one of the order Cytinaceæ (q. v.). It is parasitical upon Cistus in the south of Europe, whence an English name of the order Cistus rapes.

cŷt-is-ē-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cytis*(us), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ē-a*.]

Bot.: A section or family of the papilionaceous sub-tribe Genistææ.

cŷt-is-ine, *s.* [Lat. *cytis*(us); Eng. suff. *-ine* (Chem.).]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{27}N_3O$. An alkaloid occurring in the ripe seeds of the Laburnum. *Cytisus laburnum*. It forms white crystals, which melt at 155°. It is soluble in water and in alcohol, but nearly insoluble in ether. It is a very strong base; the nitrate crystallizes out of alcohol in thick transparent prisms. Cytisine is very poisonous. Bromine water gives an orange-yellow precipitate in dilute solutions. Strong sulphuric acid dissolves cytisine, forming a colorless solution, which, on adding a fragment of potassium dichromate, turns yellow, then brown, and then green. (Watts: *Dict. Chem.*)

cŷt-is-ūs, *s.* [Lat. *cytissus*; Gr. *kytissos*=a shrubby kind of clover, *Medicago arborea*. The Lat. *cytissus* and the Greek word meant also the Laburnum.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, belonging to the sub-tribe Genistææ and the section or family Cytisææ. The species consist of trees and shrubs. *Cytisus laburnum* is the well-known and beautiful Laburnum of our gardens. [LABURNUM.] *C. purpureus* is an elegant shrub about a foot high from Carniola; and there is a beautiful hybrid called *C. purpurascens* between it and the Laburnum. The ordinary broom once called *C. scoparius* is now termed *Sarothamnus scoparius*. For the properties of the Laburnums, see LABURNUM. *C. weldenii*, a native of Dalmatia, is said to poison the milk of the goats which browse on its foliage. [BROOM, LABURNUM, SAROTHAMNUS.]

"There tamarisks with thick-leaved box are found;
And cytissus and garden-pines abound."—Congreve.

cŷt-ō-blāst, *s.* [Gr. *kytos*=a hollow in a vessel, jar, or urn, and *blastos*=a sprout, shoot, or sucker.]

Bot.: The name given by Schleiden to what is generally called the nucleus in the center of the bladders composing the cellular tissue in many plants.

cŷt-ō-blāst-tē-mā, *s.* [Gr. *kytos*=a vessel, a jar, an urn, and *blastēma*=increase, growth.]

1. *Zool.* (that of animals): The same as BLASTEMA (q. v.).

2. *Bot.* (that of plants): The same as PROTOPLASM. (Griffith & Henfrey.)

cŷt-ō-gēn-ē-sis, *s.* [Gr. *kytos*=a vessel, a jar, an urn, and *genesis*=origin.]

Bot.: The origin and development of cellular tissue in a plant.

cŷt-ō-gē-nēt'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *kytos*=a vessel, and *genētes* (as. adj.)=belonging to one's birth.]

Physiol.: Pertaining or relating to cell formation.

cŷt-ō-g-ēn-ōūs, *a.* [Gr. *kytos*=a hollow, a vessel, and *gennao*=to engender, to produce.]

Anat.: For definition see the compound.

cytogenous tissue, *s.*

Anat.: The name given by Kolliker to what is otherwise called retiform or reticular connective tissue. (Quain.)

cŷt-ō-g-ēn-ŷ, *s.* [Gr. *kytos*=a vessel, a jar, an urn, and *gennao*=to engender, to produce.] The same as CYTOGENESIS (q. v.).

cŷt-tār-i-a, *s.* [Gr. *kyttarion*, dimin. from *kyttaros*=(1) any cavity, (2) the cell of a honeycomb, (3) any cell.]

Bot.: A genus of Fungals, order Ascomycetes. They are parasitical upon beeches in South America. *Cyttaria Darwinii* forms a great part of the food used by the natives of Tierra del Fuego during some months of the year.

***cyttēnere**, *s.* [CITT.] A citizen.

"Hic civis, a cyttēnere?"—Wright: *Vol. of Vocab.*, p. 211.

***cytyr**, *s.* [Lat. *citrus*.] A citron.

"Cytyr-tree. Citrus."—Prompt. Parv.

***cyule**, ***ciule**, *s.* [Cf. Wel. *cenbal*=a ferryboat.] A sort of boat. (Davies.)

"Who being embarked in forty cyules or pinnaces."—Holland: *Camden*, p. 128.

Czar, *s.* [Russ. *tsare*=a king.] A king; the title of the Emperor of Russia. It was first assumed by Ivan II. in 1579.

"... or where the Russian Czar
In Moscow, or the Sultan in Biazance."
Milton: *P. L.*, xi., 894, 895.

† A few years ago it was stated that the Emperor of Russia had requested the foreign newspapers not to continue to use the term Czar, but it appears to be employed in Russia itself.

"Most gracious Czar—Thou hast summoned us to the fight."—Address of the Moscow Burgomaster; *Times*.

Czar-ŷv'-nā, *s.* [Russ. *tsarevna*.] The title of the wife of the Czarowitz.

Czar-i'-nā, *s.* [In Russ. *tsaritsa*.] The wife of the Emperor of Russia.

"... the Czarina was satisfied with introducing them."—Goldsmith: *Essays*, vii.

czar-in-i-an, *a.* [Eng. *czar*, *czarina*; *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the Czar or Czarina of Russia.

***czar-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *czar*; *-ish*.] Pertaining to the Czar of Russia.

"His czarish majesty dispatched an express."—Tatler, No. 55.

Czar-ō-witz, **Czar-e-vitch**, **Czar-e-witch**, *s.* [Russ. *tsarevitch*.] The title of the eldest son of the Emperor of Russia.



THE fourth letter and the third consonant in the English alphabet. It represents a dental sound formed by placing the tip of the tongue against the roots of the upper teeth, and then passing up vocalized breath into the mouth. It is always sounded in English words, though frequently slurred over in rapid speech in such words as *handkerchief*. After a non-vocal or surd consonant it takes a sharper sound, nearly approaching that of *t*, especially in the past tenses and past participles of verbs in *-ed*. D sometimes represents an older *t*, as in *card*=Fr. *carte*, Lat. *charta*; *proud*=O. Eng. *pruð*. Sometimes the older *d* has become *t* as in *abbot*=O. Eng. *abbad*, *abbod*; *partridge*=O. Fr. & Lat. *perdrix*. Again it sometimes is represented by *th*, as *hither*=O. Eng. *hider*. It has been lost from some words, as *gospel*=O. Eng. *godspel*; *gossip*=O. Eng. *god-sib*. On the other hand, for phonetic reasons it has been intercalated in many words, as *thunder*=O. Eng. *thunor*; *sound*=O. Eng. *soun*, Lat. *sonus*; *gender*=Fr. *genre* Lat. *genus*; *jaundice*=Fr. *jauvisse*, &c.

D. As an initial is used:

1. In Chronology:

(1) For *Domini*, genit. sing. of Lat. *Dominus*=Lord, as A. D.=*Anno Domini*=in the year of our Lord.

(2) For *did*.

2. In Music: As an abbreviation for *Discantus*, *Dessus*, *Destra*, &c.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thīs; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -cian, -tian=shan. -tion, -sion=shūn; -tīon, -sīon=zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious=shūs. -ble, -dle, &c.=bēl, dēl.

3. In *University degrees*, &c.: For Doctor, as M. D. = Doctor of Medicine; D. C. L. = Doctor of Civil Law; D. D. = Doctor of Divinity; D. Sc. = Doctor of Science, &c.

4. In *English Titles*: For Duke.

D. As a symbol is used:

1. In *Numer.*: For 500. Thus DC = 600; DL = 550. When a dash or stroke is written over the letter its value is increased tenfold, i. e., to 5,000.

2. In *Chem.*: For the element Didymium.

3. In *Music*:

(1) For the first note of the Phrygian, afterward called the Dorian, mode.

(2) For the second note of the normal scale of C, corresponding to the Italian *re*.

(3) For the major scale having two sharps and for the minor scale having one flat in its signature.

(4) For a string tuned to D, e. g., the third string of the violin, the second of the viola and violoncello.

(5) For a clef in old mensurable music, *D excellens*. (Stainer & Barrett.)

(6) *d* is used for *duk* in the tonic sol-fa system.

(7) In *Biblical Criticism*: For the Beza manuscript of the Greek New Testament.

5. In *Comm.*: For English penny or pence, as £ s. d. = pounds, shillings, and pence.

da, prep. [Ital.] From, according to, as befits. *Music*:

(1) *Da capo*: From the beginning. An expression signifying that the performer must recommence the piece, and conclude at the double bar marked *Fine*.

(2) *Da capo al fine*: From the beginning to the sign *Fine*.

(3) *Da capo al segno*: From the beginning to the sign (*♯*).

dāb, dāub, v. t. & i. [Cognate with O. Dut. *dappen* = to pinch, to knead, to dabble; Ger. *tappen* = to grope, to fumble. It is a doublet of *tap* (q. v.). (Skeat.)]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

*1. To strike gently, to tap, to prick.

"St. Paul himself confesseth that for a medicine preservative against pride there was given to him . . . the prick of the flesh to *dab* him in the neck."—*Sir T. More*.

2. To rub or pat gently.

"A sore should never be wiped by drawing a piece of tow or rag over it, but only by *dabbing* it with fine lint."—*Sharp*.

3. To daub, to besmear.

4. To daub, to rub on or apply so as to smear.

II. Building: To perform the process of dabbing (q. v.).

B. Intransitive:

1. To prick, to tap.

"The thorn that *dabs* I'll cut it down."

Jamieson: *Popular Ball.*, i. 87

2. To peck, as birds.

"Weel *daubit*, Robin! there's some mair,
Beath groats and barley, dinna spare!"

Rev. J. Nicol: *Poems*, i. 43.

*3. To fall with a noise, to patter down.
"Encomioid in my clothes that *dabbing* down from me
diā droppe."—*Phaer*: *Virgil's Æneid*, bk. vi.

4. To fish in a particular manner. (See example.)

"And this way of fishing we call *daping*, *dabbing*, or *dibbing*, wherein you are always to have your line flying before you—up, or down the river, as the wind serves—and to angle as near as you can to the bank of the same side whereon you stand."—*Walton*: *Angler*, pt. ii., ch. v.

¶ To *dab* *nebs*: To kiss.

"*Dab* *nebs* with her now and then."—*Coal-man's Courtship* to the *Creel-wife's Daughter*, p. 6.

dāb (1), *dabbe, s. [DAB, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A stroke, a blow.

"Philot him gof anothir *dabbe*."

Alisaander, 2,306.

*2. A peck or stroke from a bird's beak.

*3. A smart push with a broken sword or pointless weapon.

"As he was recovering himself, I gave him a *dab* in the mouth with my broken sword, which very much hurt him . . ."

—*Memoirs of Capt. Creighton*, p. 82.

4. A blow with any moist or soft substance

5. Anything moist or slimy.

*6. A trifle, a little bit.

"Some dirty *dab* of a negotiation."—*Walpole*: *To Mann*, ii. 63.

7. A pinafore.

II. Technically:

1. *Die-sinking*: An impression in type-metal of a die in course of sinking.

2. *Ichthy.*: A name commonly applied to any species of fish belonging to the genus *Pleuronectes* (q. v.). Specially applied to *Pleuronectes limanda*, a small flat fish common on sandy coasts.

dāb (2), s. & a. [Prob. a corruption of adept (q. v.).]

A. As subst.: An adept, a skillful person, an expert. (Colloquial.)

" . . . a third is a *dab* at an index."—*Goldsmith*: *The Bee*, No. 1.

B. As adj.: Expert, adept, skillful, clever.

dābbed, daubed, pa. par. or a. [DAB, v.]

dāb-bēr, daub-er, s. [Eng. dab; -er.]

*1. Ord. Lang.: One who dabs.

II. Technically:

1. *Printing*: The original inking-apparatus for a form of type. It consisted of a ball of cloth or skin stuffed with an elastic material. Two of them were used, one in each hand. One of them being dabbed upon the inking-table to gather a quantity of ink, the balls were then rubbed together so as to spread it uniformly. This was done while the pull was being made, and when the bed was withdrawn from below the platen, and the printed sheet removed, the assistant, working actively with both hands, inked the surface of the form. Another form of dabber is a roll of cloth, the end of which is used for inking an engraved copperplate.

2. *Engraving*: A silk or leather ball, stuffed with wool, used in the first process of engraving, for spreading the ground upon the hot plates.

dāb-bīng, daub-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DAB, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: The act of striking, pecking, or smearing.

2. *Building*: Working the face of a stone after it has been broached and draughted with a pick-shaped tool, or the patent axe, so as to form a series of minute holes. (Gwilt.)

3. *Stereotyping*: In the paper process, the insinuation of the damp paper into the interstices of the letters by dabbing the back of the paper with a hair brush. The term has also been applied to the cliché process, in which the form is dabbed down into a shallow cistern of type-metal which is just setting.

dabbing-machine, s.

Type-founding: The machine employed in casting large metal type.

dāb'-ble, v. t. & i. [A freq. form of *dab* (q. v.). Cognate with Dut. *dabbelen*.]

A. Trans.: To smear or daub over, to bespatter, to besprinkle.

"I scarified and *dabbled* the wound with oil of turpentine."—*Wise*: *Surgery*.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To play or splash about in water or mud.

"We twa ha' *dabbled* i' the burn."—*Auld Lang Syne*.

"Where the duck *dabbles* 'mid the rustling sedge."—*Wordsworth*: *Evening Walk*.

2. *Fig.*: To do or practice anything in a superficial or amateur-like manner; to take up any pursuit or subject superficially or slightly; to dip into anything without following it up thoroughly; to trifle.

" . . . written by the painter himself, who, we have seen, *dabbled* in poetry too."—*Walpole*: *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. vii.

dāb'-blēr, s. [Eng. *dabbl(e)*; -er.]

1. *Lit.*: One who dabbles or plays about in water or mud; a meddler.

2. *Fig.*: One who dabbles in a subject or pursuit; a superficial student or investigator.

"Payne had been long well known about town as a *dabbler* in poetry and politics."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

dāb'-blīng, pr. par., a. & s. [DABBLE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The act or action of playing in water or mud.

"'Tis but to dye, dogs do it, ducks with *dabbling*."—*Beaumont & Fletcher*: *Mad Lover*, ii. 1.

2. *Fig.*: A superficial pursuit of any subject or profession.

†dāb'-blīng-ly, adv. [Eng. *dabbling*; -ly.] In a superficial or shallow manner; not thoroughly or earnestly.

dāb'-chick, dob-chick, s. [Eng. *dap*, a variant of the verb to *dip* (q. v.). The word *dabchick* thus means the chick or bird that *dips* or *dives*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A chicken newly hatched, a chicken with its feathers not grown. (*Ash*.)

*2. *Fig.*: A childish person.

II. *Ornith.*: A familiar name applied to the Little Grebe, *Podiceps minor*, a well-known bird, which frequents rivers, but more especially fresh-water lakes. [GREBE.]

dāb-ēr-läck, s. [Etym doubtful.]

1. A kind of long sea-weed.

2. Any wet dirty strap of cloth or leather. In this sense it is often used to signify the rags of a tattered garment, from its resemblance to long sea-weed.

3. Applied to the hair of the head when hanging in lank, tangled, and separate locks.

*dāb'-lēt, *dāib-lēt, s. [Fr. *diaboleau*, dimin. from *diabole*=the devil.] An imp; a little devil.

"When all the weird sisters had thus voted in one voice
The deed of the *Dabiet*, then syne they withdrew."

Watson: *Coll.*, iii. 16.

da-bō'-çi-a, s. [Named after St. Daboc.]

Bot.: Irish-wort, formerly considered a genus of plants, but now made a sub-genus of *Menziesia*, consisting of a single species, *Dabocia polifolia*, natural order Ericaceæ. It is a dwarf shrub with terminous, racemose, purple, or crimson flowers. It is a native of Ireland, France, and Spain, and is found in boggy heaths. In Ireland it is called St. Daboc's Heath, Irish-whorts and Cantabrian Heath.

dāb-stēr, s. [Eng. *dab* (2), s.; and suff. -ster.] An expert or adept person, a dab.

dāce, s. [According to Skeat, the same as *dare*: "Dace or dare, a small river-fish" (*Kersey*); O. Fr. *dars*=dace, from *dars* or *darz*=a dart, so named from the quickness of its movements.]

Ichthy.: A small European river fish, *Leuciscus vulgaris*, belonging to the family Cyprinidæ (q. v.). It is gregarious in its habits.

dā'-cē-lō, s. [A transposition of *alcedo*, the Lat. name for the Kingfisher (q. v.).]

Ornith.: A genus of Kingfishers, natives of Australia.

*dāck-ēr, *daik-er, *dak-er, v. i. [Etymology doubtful.]

1. To work as in job-work or piece-work.

2. To truck, to barter, to higgler.

3. To search or hunt as for stolen goods.

"The *Sevitiens* will but doubt be here,
To *dacker* for her as for robbed gear."

Ross: *Helmore*, p. 91.

4. To loiter, to stroll about idly.

"The d—'s in the daiding body," muttered Jeany between her teeth; 'wha wad he thought o' his *daikering* out this length?'—*Scott*: *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. ix.

5. To engage, to grapple.

¶ (1) *To daiker on*: To continue in any situation, or engaged in any business, in a state of irresolution whether to quit it or not; to hang on.

"I ha'e been flitting every term these four and twenty years; but when the time comes, there's aye something to saw that I would like to see sawn,—and sae I e'en *daiker* on wi' the family frae year's end to year's end."—*Scott*: *Rob Roy*, ch. vi.

(2) *To daiker up the gate*: To jog or walk slowly up a street.

"I'll pay your thousand punds Scots, plack and bawbee, gin ye'll be an honest fallow for anes, and just *daiker* up the gate wi' this Sassenach."—*Scott*: *Rob Roy*, ch. xxiii.

*dāck-er, *daik-er, subst. [DACKER, v.] A struggle.

"For they great *dacker* made, an' tuly'd strang,
Ere they wad yield an' let the cattle gang."

Ross: *Helmore*, p. 23.

dāc'-nē, s. [Gr. *daknō*=to bite, to sting.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleoptera, belonging to the family Clavicornes.

dāc'-nīs, s. [Gr. *daknō*=to bite.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the family Conirostres (q. v.). The forehead, shoulders, and wings are sky-blue, the tail black. They are natives of Mexico.

da-cōit, da-kōit, s. [Hind., &c., *dakait*.] A gang robber. (*Anglo-Indian*.)

¶ Such gang robbers make their depredations chiefly in Lower Bengal. Like the Irish "moonlighters" they go by night, and with disguised faces; their object, however, being not intimidation or revenge, but robbery.

da-cōi-tŷ, da-kōi-tŷ, s. [Hind., &c., *dakaiti*.] Gang robbery.

dāc'-rŷd, s. [DACRYDIUM.]

Bot.: A tree of the genus *Dacrydium* (q. v.).

"In New Zealand, the *Dacryds* are sometimes no bigger than mosses."—*Lindley*: *Veg. King*, (8d ed.), p. 228.

dāc'-rŷd-l-ūm, s. [Gr. *dakrydion*], dimin. of *dakry*=a tear, from the resinous exudations of the plants.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the Taxaceæ or Yews. They vary greatly in appearance and size.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cār, rāle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

from a dwarf shrub to a tall tree. They are natives of New Zealand and the East Indies. From the young branches of *Dacrydium taxifolium* (the kakatero of the natives of New Zealand) an excellent anti-scorbutic beverage like spruce-beer is made.

dac-rý-ò-lite, *s.* [Gr. *dakry*=a tear, *o* connective, and *lithos*=a stone.]

Med.: A calculeous concretion in the lachrymal passage.

dac-rý-ò-ma, *s.* [Gr. *dakryō*=to weep; *dakry*=tear.]

Med.: A name given to a diseased condition of the lachrymal duct of the eye, by which the tears are prevented from passing into the nose, and consequently trickle over the cheek.

dac-týl, *s.* [Lat. *dactylus*; Gr. *daktylos*=(1) a finger, (2) a dactyl.]

1. **Pros.**: A name given to a poetical foot consisting of one long syllable followed by two short ones, as the joints of a finger: thus *cāndidūs tēgminē* are dactyls.

2. **Ichthy.**: The Razor-fish (q. v.).

***dac-týl**, *v. i.* [DACTYL, *s.*] To run or move nimbly. (*B. Jonson*.)

***dac-týl-ar**, *a.* [Eng. *dactyl*; -ar.] Of or pertaining to a dactyl; dactylic.

***dac-týl-ēt**, *s.* [Eng. *dactyl*(l); dimin. suff. -et.] A dactyl.

"... how handsomely befits

Dull spondee with the English dactyls."

Bp. Hall: Sat., i. 6.

dac-týl-ēth-ra, *s.* [Gr. *daktylos*=a finger, and *etheira*=hair.]

Zool.: A genus of Amphibians, natives of South Africa, the only one of the family Dactylethridæ (q. v.). It contains two species. They are remarkable for having the three inner toes enveloped in a sharp-pointed claw or nail.

dac-týl-ēth-rī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dactylethra*(a), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool.: A family of amphibious vertebrata, consisting of the single genus Dactylethra (q. v.).

dac-týl-i, *s. pl.* [Gr. *daktylos*=a finger.]

Class. Antiq.: The priests of Cybele, in Phrygia, so called from having been five in number, thus corresponding with the number of fingers on the hand. Their functions appear to have been the same as, or similar to, those of the Corybantes and Curetes.

dac-týl-ic, ***dac-týl-ick**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *dactylus*; Gr. *daktylikos*, from *daktylos*.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to or consisting wholly or in part of dactyls.

"This at least was the power of the spondaic and dactylic harmony; but our language can reach no eminent diversities of sound."—*Johnson: Rambler*, no. 94.

B. As substantive:

1. A line consisting of or containing dactyls.

2. (*PL.*) Meters which consist wholly or in part of dactyls. [HEXAMETER.]

***dac-týl-i-ò-glýph**, *s.* [DACTYLOGLYPHY.]

1. An engraver of rings or gems.

2. The inscription of the engraver's name on a stone or gem.

***dac-týl-i-ò-glý-phý**, *s.* [Gr. *daktyloglyphia*, from *daktylos*=a ring, and *glyphō*=to engrave.] The art of cutting or engraving seal-rings or gems.

***dac-týl-i-ò-glý-ra-phý**, ***dac-týl-i-ò-glý-ra-phý**, *s.* [Gr. *daktylos*=a ring, from *daktylos*=a finger, and *graphō*=to write, to describe.]

1. The art of engraving gems.

2. A description of, or treatise on, engraved stones and rings.

***dac-týl-i-òl-ò-gý**, *s.* [Gr. *daktylios*=a ring, and *logos*=a treatise or discourse.] A treatise on finger-rings; the science which treats of finger-rings and their history.

***dac-týl-i-ò-mān-çý**, ***dac-týl-i-ò-mān-çý**, *s.* [Gr. *daktylios*=a ring, and *manteia*=prophecy, divination.] Divination by means of rings.

dac-týl-i-òn, *s.* [Gr. *daktylos*=a finger.]

1. **Surg.**: Cohesion between two fingers, whether congenital or from burning.

2. **Music**: An instrument invented by Henry Herz for training the fingers and suppling the joints. [CHIROPLAST.] (*Knights*.)

dac-týl-is, *s.* [Gr. *daktylos*=a finger.]

Bot.: A genus of grasses containing about a dozen species. *Dactylis glomerata*, the Common Cock's-foot-grass, is common in England, but is of little use as pasture, being coarse and hard.

***dac-týl-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *dactyl*; -ist.] A writer of dactylic or flowing verses.

"Dr. Johnson prefers the Latin poetry of May and Cowley to that of Milton, and thinks May to be the first of the three. May is certainly a sonorous dactylist."—*Warton: Pref. to Milton's Sm. Poems*.

***dac-týl-i-tis**, *s.* [Gr. *daktylos*=a finger; suff. -itis (*Med.*) (q. v.).]

Med.: Inflammation of the finger.

dac-týl-i-um, *s.* [Gr. *daktylos*=a finger.]

Bot.: A genus of Hyphomycetous Fungi, consisting of molds growing over decayed plants. One species, *Dactylium oogenum*, grows upon the surface of the membrane within the shell of the eggs of fowls and other birds. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

***dac-týl-i-ò-glýph**, *s.* [DACTYLOGLYPH.]

***dac-týl-i-ò-glý-phý**, *s.* [DACTYLOGLYPHY.]

dac-týl-i-ò-gý, *s.* [Gr. *daktylos*=a finger, and *logos*=a word, a discourse.] The art or science of the communication of ideas by means of motions of the fingers or hands; cheirology.

"Cheirology, or dactylogy, as the words import, is interpretation by the transient motions of the fingers."—*Dalgarno: Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor* (1680), Introd.

***dac-týl-i-ò-mān-çý**, *s.* [DACTYLIOMANCY.]

***dac-týl-i-ò-m-ý**, *s.* [Gr. *daktylos*=a finger, and *nomos*=a regulation, a law; *nemō*=to distribute.] The art or science of counting on the fingers.

dac-týl-i-ò-pōr-a, ***dac-týl-i-ò-pōr-a**, *s.* [Lat. *dactylus*; Gr. *daktylos*=a finger, and Lat. *porus*; Gr. *poros*=... a passage.]

Zool.: A genus of Foraminifera, the typical one of the family Dactyloporidae (q. v.). Some, as *Dactylopora eruca*, are of simple organization, others are more complex.

dac-týl-i-ò-pōr-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dactylopora*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

1. **Biol.**: A family of Imperforate Foraminifera, sub-tribe Miliolida. By some they are held to be calcareous algae. The successive chambers of the multilocular test or shell have no direct communication with one another, but simply cohere by their walls.

2. **Palæont.**: The Dactyloporidae range from the Trias till now. Vast masses of Triassic limestone in the Bavarian and Tyrolean Alps are formed from their remains. (*Nicholson*.)

dac-týl-i-òp-tēr-ūs, *a.* [Gr. *daktylos*=a finger, and *pteron*=a wing, a fin.]

Ichthy.: An epithet applied to fish which have the inferior rays of their pectoral fins either wholly or partially free.

dac-týl-i-òp-tēr-ūs, *s.* [DACTYLOPTEROUS.]

Ichthy.: A name applied to a genus of fishes belonging to the order Acanthopterygii, in which the head is flattened, large, and long, and rises suddenly from a short muzzle; the body is covered with large scales; sub-pectoral rays numerous and exceedingly large. It contains only two species, of which one, *Dactylopterus volitans*, is the Flying-gurnard. It is sometimes called the Flying-fish, but that name is given specially to *Exocoetus exilis*. [EXOCOETUS.]

dac-týl-i-ò-rhī-za, *s.* [Gr. *daktylos*=a finger, and *rhiza*=a root.]

Bot.: A disease in the bulbs of turnips, causing them to branch out and become hard and useless. It is generally called Fingers-and-Toes.

dac-týl-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *daktylos*=a finger.] A Greek measure of length, the sixteenth part of an English foot. (*Weale*.)

dād (1), *s.* [DAWD.]

1. A large piece.

2. A blow.

dād (2), *s.* [Wel. *tad*=father; Corn. *tat*; Ir. *daid*; Gael. *daidein*; Gr. *tata*, *tetta*; Sansc. *tata*=father.]

A child's name for a father.

"Dickie your boy, that with his grumbling voice Was wont to cheer his dad in mutinies?"

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., i. 4.

***dad**, *v. t. & i.* [From the sound.]

A. Trans.: To thrash, to beat, to cuff.

"... dadding his head to the calasy, . . ."—*Knor: Hist.*, p. 98.

B. Intransitive:

1. To fall or clap down forcibly and with noise.

"Swish to Castallius' fountain brink, Dad down a grouf, and tak a drink."

Ramsay: Poems, ii. 399.

2. To dash.

***dād-dēr**, *v. i.* [A freq. of *dade* (q. v.).] To quake, to tremble. [DIDDER, DITHER.]

"To dadder, trepidare."—*Levins: Manip. Vocab.*

dadder-grass, *s.*

Bot.: A book-name for the Common Quaking-grass, *Briza media*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

dād-dle, **dad-dý**, *s.* [Eng. *dad*; -ie, -y.] An affectionate form of dad, father.

daddy-longlegs, *s.*

Entom.: A child's name for various species of the Crane-fly.

dād-dle, **dai-dle**, *v. i.* [A freq. form of *dade* (q. v.).]

1. To walk unsteadily, as a child or old man; to toddle.

2. To loiter about, to be lazy or idle.

"Awel, thriftless bodie,—can ye kame wool? that's dainty wark for sic a daiden bodie."—*Blackwood's Mag.*, Jan., 1821, p. 407.

dād-döck, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Ash suggests *dead oak*.] The heart or body of a tree thoroughly rotten.

***dāde**, *v. i. & t.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. Intrans.: To move unsteadily, as a child; to totter.

"Which, nourished and bred up at her most plenteous pap,

No sooner taught to *dade*, but from their mother trip; And in their speedy course strive others to outstrip."

Drayton: Polyotbion, s. 1.

B. Trans.: To lead like a child by the hand; to hold up by leading strings.

"A man of years who is a politician, muste offer himself lovingly unto those that make toward him, and be glad to sort and converse with them; such he ought to inform, to correct, to *dade* and lead by the hand."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 399.

***da-dir**, *v. i.* [Probably a freq. of *dade* (q. v.).] To shiver, to quake. [DIDDER.]

dā-dō, *s.* [Ital.=a die.]

Architecture:

1. A term for the die or plane face of a pedestal. The dado employed in the interior of buildings is a continuous pedestal, with a plinth and base molding, and a cornice or dado molding surmounting the die.

2. The solid block or cube forming the body of a pedestal, in classical architecture, between the base moldings and cornice; an architectural arrangement of moldings, &c., round the lower part of the walls of a room. (*Weale*.)

dād-ōx-ýl-ōn, *s.* [Gr. *dais*, contr. *das*, genit. *daidos*, contr. *dados*=a pine-torch, a fire-brand, and *xylon*=wood.]

Palæont.: A kind of fossil Conifer, found in carboniferous sandstone. Some appear to be allied to the genus *Araucaria*. Also called *Araucarites*.

dā-dýl, *s.* [Gr. *dais*=a torch; *hylē*=matter.]

Chem.: A hydrocarbon formed by distilling the solid monohydrochlorate of turpentine oil several times over quicklime. It is a limpid, aromatic liquid, specific gravity 0.87, boiling at 156°, and without action on polarized light.

***dād-al**, ***dādale**, *a.* [From Lat. *dædalus*; Gr. *daidalos*=cunningly or curiously wrought.]

I. Lit.: Variegated, curiously or ingeniously worked or formed.

II. Figuratively:

1. In a good sense: Skillful, ingenious, clever.

"Nor hath

The dental hand of nature only pour'd Her gifts of outward grace."—*Philips: Cider*, i.

2. In a bad sense: Deceitful, treacherous, insincere.

"The Latmian started up. Bright goddess, stay! Search my most hidden breast! By truth's own tongue

I have no *dædale* heart." *Keats: Endymion*, iv.

dād-al-ēn-chý-ma, *s.* [Gr. *daidalos*=cunningly wrought, and *enchyma*=an infusion.]

Bot.: An epithet applied to the cells, as of some fungi, when entangled; tortuous cells.

***dæ-dā-lī-an**, *a.* [DÆDAL.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: Curiously or artfully wrought; maze-like; resembling a labyrinth.

"Our bodies decked in our *dædalian* arms."—*Chapman*.

2. **Bot.**: The same as DÆDALOUS (q. v.).

dæ-dal-ōus, *a.* [Gr. *daidalos*.] [DÆDAL.]

Bot.: A term applied to leaves of a delicate texture, whose margins are marked with various intricate windings.

dæ-mōn, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *daimōn*=a god, a spirit.] A spirit, a being of another world. [DEMON.]

"Baptized men poured libations of ale to one *Dæmon*, and set out drink offerings of milk for another."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

bōll, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhīn, bench; go, çem; thin, thīs; sin, aç; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = çhān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sīon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

dæ-môn-ôr-ôps, *s.* [Name not explained (*Paxson*); Gr. *daimôn*=a god, a goddess . . . a demon; *horao*=to see (?), and *ôps*=face, countenance (?).]
Bot.: A genus of palms, tribe Calameæ. About forty species are known. *Dæmonorops Draco* (formerly *Calamus Draco*) is the Dragon's-blood Palm. [DRAGON'S-BLOOD.]

dæsmān, *s.* [DESMAN.]

***dæz**, ***daise**, *v. t.* [DAZE.] To stupefy, to daze.

"For me, I'm on Parnassus' brink,
 Rivin' the words ta' gar them clink;
 Whyles dæz't wi' love, whyles dæz't wi' drink."
Burns: Second Epistle to Davie.

***daff**, ***daffe**, *s.* [Probably allied to *deaf*. Sw. *dof*=stupid; Icel. *daufr*=deaf.] A stupid blockhead, a numskull. [DUFFER.]

"And when this jape is told another day,
 I shal be halden a daffe or a cokenay."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,205, 4,206.

***daff** (1), *v. t.* [DOFF.]

1. To doff, to put off, to lay or toss aside.

"There my white stole of chastity I daff'd,
 Shook off my sober guards and civil fears."
Shakesp.: A Lover's Complaint, 297, 298.

2. To turn aside.

"And daff'd me to a cabin hang'd with care,
 To descant on the doubts of my decay."
Shakesp.: The Passionate Pilgrim, xiv.

***daff** (2), *v. i.* [DAFF, *s.*]

1. To be foolish, to act foolishly.

"Dastard, thou daffs, that with such devilry mels;
 Thy reason savours of reek, and nothing else."
Poheart: Watson's Coll., iii. 27.

2. To play, to toy.

***daf-fër-ÿ**, *s.* [Eng. *daff*; -ery.] Romping; frolicsomeness; foolery.

"That was to be fain her company to get;
 Whain her daffery had run o'er the score."
Koss: Helenore, p. 90.

daf-flîg, ***daffin**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DAFF (2), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Merry, light-hearted.

"... though she has a daffing way with her, she could never bide a hard word a' her days."
Petticoat Tales, i. 266.

C. *As substantive*:

1. Thoughtless gayety; foolish playfulness; foolery.

"... see folk ca'd us in their daffin, young Nick and auld Nick."
Scott: Rob Roy, ch. xxii.

2. Folly, foolishness.

"But 'tis a daffin to debate,
 And aurgle-bargain with our fate."
Ramsay: Poems, i. 335.

3. Loose or indelicate conversation.

4. A derangement of the mind, a frenzy.

"Going to France, there he falls into a phrenzie and daffing which kept him to his death."
Melville: MS., p. 58.

däf-föd-ÿl, ***daffadil**, ***daffadilly**, *s.* [Considered by Dr. Murray as "an unexplained variation of *affadyll*, *affodylle*, an adapt. of Med. Bot. Lat. *affodillus*, prob. late Lat. **asfodillus*, Class. Lat. *asphodilus*, *asphodelus*, from Greek. Another Med. Lat. corruption was *asphrodillus*, whence Fr. *afrodille*. Half-a-dozen guesses have been made at the origin of the initial D: a playful variation, like Ted for Edward, Dan (in the North) for Andrew; the Northern article *t' affodill*, the Southern article *th' affodill*, in Kent *de affodill*, or (?) *d' affodill* (Cotgrave actually has *th' affodill*); the Dutch bulb-growers *de affodil*, the Fr. (presumed) *fleur d'afrodille*, &c."] (*Note in Phil. Soc. Trans., Feb. 6, 1880.*)

1. Botany:

*1. The Asphodel.

2. A name in common use for the *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*. [NARCISSUS.]

3. The Common Fritillary (*Fritillaria meleagris*). [Britten & Holland.]

II. Pharm.: The bulbs of daffodil are emetic.

† Checkered daffodil:

Bot.: [CHECKERED.]

däf-il-ə, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ornith.: A genus of Anatideæ, containing the Pintail Ducks.

daft (1), ***daffe** (1), ***deft** (1), ***defte**, *a.* [DAFF, *s.*; DAFF (2), *v.*]

1. Mad, maniacal, insane.

"He was a daft dog."
Scott: Guy Mannering, ch. xi.

2. Foolish, unwise.

(1) Of persons:

"Thow art the daftist full that evir I saw."
Lyndsay: Pink. S. P. R., ii. 65.

(2) Of things:

"... carnal affection or sum vther daft opinioun,
 ..."
Abp. Hamilton: Catechisme (1552), fol. 50, a.

3. Giddy, thoughtless.

"Quhen ye your selfis ar daft and young."
Dialloy sine Tit. Reign Qu. Mary.

4. Wanton, frolicsome.

"However daft they wi' the lasses be."
Shirref: Poems, p. 68.

Daft-days, *s. pl.* Those called the Christmas holidays. (*Scotch.*)

daft-ish, *a.* [Eng. *daft*; -ish.] In some degree deranged; a diminutive from *daft*.

daft-like, *a.* [Eng. *daft*; -like.]

1. Having the appearance of folly.

"I widna wish this tulyie had been seen,
 'Tis eae daftlike."
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 148.

2. Having a strange or awkward appearance. (*Scotch.*)

"... for fear lest she should 'turn him into some daftlike beast."
 ..."
Brownie of Bodsbeck, &c., ii. 31.

3. Silly, maniacal.

"The other broke suddenly out into an immoderate daftlike laugh that was really awful."
The Steam-Boat, p. 86.

daft-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *daft*; -ly.]

1. Foolishly, like a fool.

"Some other chiel may daftly sing,
 That kens but little of the thing."
Ramsay: Works, i. 143.

2. Merrily, gaily. (*Scotch.*)

"Toddling lammies o'er the lawn
 Did daftly frisk and play."
Davidson: Seasons, p. 48.

daft-nëss, ***daft-nës**, *s.* [Eng. *daft*; -ness.]

1. Foolishness, folly.

"The word of the crosse semis to be daftnes and folle to thame that perichis ..."
Abp. Hamilton: Catechisme (1552), fol. 101, b.

2. Fatuity, insanity, madness.

"But, Jenny, can you tell us of any instance of his daftness?"
The Entail, ii. 175.

däg (1), *s.* [Icel. *dögg*; Sw. *dagg*.] [DEG.]

1. A thin or gentle rain.

2. A mist, a thick fog.

***däg** (2), ***dägge**, *s.* [Fr. *dague*; Sp. & Ital. *daga*; Port. *daga*, *adaga*=a dagger.]

1. A dagger.

2. A fashion of wearing the dress, the edges being cut or slit in various styles.

"Beggars with high shewis knoppid with dagges."
Romaunt of the Rose, 7,260.

3. A hand-gun or pistol.

"My dagge shall be my dagger."
Decker.

4. A dag-lock (q. v.).

5. A leather latchet.

dag-lock, *s.* A lock of wool which hangs at the tail of a sheep and draggles in the wet and dirt.

***dag-maker**, ***dagge-maker**, *s.* A dagger-maker or a pistol-maker.

"The dagge was bought not many days before, of one Adrian Mulan, a dagge-maker, dwelling in East Smithfield, as by the said Mulan was testified *viva voce* upon his oath."
State Trials; Death of Northumberland (an. 1584).

***dag-swain**, ***dag-swayne**, ***dag-gysweyne**, *s.* A kind of rough cloth or rug.

"... covered only with a sheet, under coverlits made of dagswain."
Harrison: Descr. of Eng.; Pref. to Holinshed's Chron.

***däg** (1), *v. t. & t.* [DAG (1), *s.*]

A. *Intrans.*: To rain gently, to drizzle.

B. *Trans.*: To besmear, to bemire, to draggle.

***däg** (2), ***daggen**, *v. t.* [DAG (2), *s.*]

1. To cut into slips.

2. To cut round the edges.

"Leet daggen his clothes."
P. Plowman, 14,210.

***dägged**, ***daggit**, ***daggyd**, ***daggyde**, *pa. par. or a.* [DAG (2), *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Slit at the edges.

"Daggyde. Fractiliosus."
Prompt. Parv.

2. Barbed.

"They schot speiris, and daggit arrowis, quhair the compansels war thickest."
Knox: Hist., p. 30.

II. Comm.: A name given to birch-tar oil. It is also called Black Doggett or Deggett. (*Watts: Dict. Chem., vol. i., p. 589.*)

däg-gër, ***daggar**, ***daggere**, *s.* [Wel. *dagr*=a dagger; Ir. *daigear*; Gael. *daga*; Fr. *dague*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A short two-edged weapon resembling a miniature sword, and adapted for stabbing. It was a favorite instrument as an accessory to the soldier's equipment for close combat. [DIRK, STILETTO, PONIARD.]

"... the day
 When Brutus made the dagger's edge surpass
 The conqueror's sword, in bearing fame away."
Byron: Child Harold, iv. 82.

II. Technically:

1. *Fencing*: A blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defense.

2. *Printing*: A character (†) to call attention in the text to notes on the foot or margin of the page. As a reference-mark it comes next after the star (*). Also called an OBELISK (q. v.). A double dagger (‡) is another sign for a similar purpose when references are numerous. (*Knight*.)

3. *Shipbuilding*: A piece of timber crossing all the poppets of the bulgeways diagonally, to keep them together.

† (1) *To look daggers*: To look with an aspect of the greatest fierceness or animosity.

(*) *To speak daggers*: To speak with great fierceness and animosity.

"As you have spoken daggers to him, . . ."
Junius, Let. 26.

(3) *To be at daggers drawn with one*: To be on openly hostile terms. [DAGGERS' DRAWING.]

***dagger-cheap**, *a.* [The "Dagger" was a low ordinary in Holborn, referred to by Ben Jonson and others; the fare was probably cheap and nasty.] Dirt-cheap.

"He [the Devil] may buy us even dagger-cheap, as w say."
Andrewes: Sermons, v. 546.

dagger-flower, *s.* [So named from the knife or dirk-shaped anthers (?).]

Bot.: A composite plant-genus, *Machæranthera*, allied to *Aster*.

dagger-knees, *s. pl.*

Shipbuilding: Pieces in a ship's frame, whose side-arms are cast down and bolted through the clamp. They are placed at the lower decks of some ships, instead of hanging-knees, to preserve as much stowage in the hold as possible. (*Weale, &c.*)

dagger-knife, *s.* A weapon capable of being used either as a knife or as a dagger.

"Old Allan, though unfit for strife,
 Laid hand upon his dagger-knife."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 7.

***dagger-money**, *s.* Money formerly paid to justices of the peace in the north of England to provide arms against marauders.

dagger-piece, *s.*

Shipbuilding: A diagonal piece in a ship's frame, as dagger-knee, dagger-wood, &c.

dagger-plank, *s.*

Shipbuilding: One of the planks which unite the poppets and stepping-up pieces of the cradle on which the vessel rests in launching.

dagger-plant, *s.* [So called because the tips of its endogenous leaves are very sharp.]

Bot.: The liliaceous genus *Yucca* (q. v.).

daggers' drawing, **daggers-drawing**, *s.* The act of drawing out daggers, hence, approach to actual violence, open violence, or quarrelling.

"They always are at daggers-drawing,
 And one another clapperlawing."
Butler: Hudibras.

"I have heard of a quarrel in a tavern, where all were at daggers-drawing, till one desired to know the subject of the quarrel."
Swift.

***däg-gër**, *v. t.* [DAGGER, *s.*] To pierce or stab with a dagger.

***däg-gëred**, *a.* [Eng. *dagger*; -ed.]

1. Furnished or armed with dagger.

2. Pierced with a dagger. [DECKER.]

dagges, *s. pl.* [DAG (2), *s.*]

däg-gie, *a.* [Eng. *dag* (1), *s.*; -ie=-y.] Drizzling.

† A daggie day: A day characterized by slight rain.

***däg-gie**, *v. t. & i.* [A freq. from Sw. *dagga*; Icel. *döggva*=to bedew.] [DAG (1), *s.*; DEW.]

1. *Trans.*: To bemire, to drag or trail through mud or wet; to befoul, to dirty, to defile.

"Her wreath of broom and feathers gay,
 Dagged with blood, beside her lay."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 27.

2. *Intrans.*: To run through wet and mire.

"Nor like a puppy, dagged through the town,
 To fetch and carry sing-song up and down."
Pope: Prolog., 225, 226.

daggie-tail, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.*: The same as DAGGLED-TAIL (q. v.).

B. *As subst.*: A slattern, a slut.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hëre, camël, hër, thëre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, -or, wôre, wolf, wôrċ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.

daggled-tailed, a. The same as DAGGLED-TAIL (q. v.).

dāg-gled, pa. par. or a. [DAGGLE.]

***daggled-tail, a.** Having the ends of the dress trailing in the wet and mire; bespattered, bemired. "The gentlemen of wit and pleasure are apt to be choked at the sight of so many daggled-tail parsons that happen to fall in their way."—Swift.

dāg-gling, pr. par., a. & s. [DAGGLE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of trailing or befouling in mire and wet; the state of being so fouled.

Dā-gō, s. [Derivation doubtful; said to be a corruption of the Spanish name *Diego*.] A term of opprobrium applied in the United States to low-class Italians, Sicilians and Portuguese. The term is said to have originated in Louisiana, and at first to have been limited in its application to persons of Spanish descent.

Dago-dive, s. A low grocery or resort, conducted by a Dago.

da-gō-ba, *deh-gop, s. [Pali.] The eastern topos, or tumuli, mostly contained relics, the worship of these objects being one of the principal characteristics of Buddhism. These were termed *dagobas*, of which the word *pagoda* appears to be a corruption. In a Buddhist temple, the *dagoba* is a structure which occupies the place of an altar in a Christian church. It consists of a low circular basement or drum surmounted by a hemispherical or elliptical dome, that supports a square block covered by a roof called a tee. [TOPE.]

Dā-gōn (1), s. [Heb. *dagōn*; Sept. *Dagōn*.] A national god of the Philistines worshipped at Gaza (Judges xvi. 21-30), Ashdod (1 Sam. v. 5, 7, and 1 Chron. x. 10), and elsewhere. The word has by some been derived from *dagān*=corn, but the general opinion is that it comes from *dag*=a fish, and that *Dagon* was the fish-god. On at the end of the word may be a diminutive designed as a term of endearment; or, as Gesenius thinks, it may be an augmentative meaning a large fish. Probably he had the head and hands of a man with the body and tail of a fish. The temple of *Dagon* at Ashdod continued beyond the period of the Old Testament, but it was destroyed by Judas Macabæus about the year B. C. 148.

"Dagon his name, sea-monster, upward man
And downward fish; yet had his temple high."
Milton: P. L., l. 462, 463.

***dag-on (2), s.** [A dimin. from *dag* (2), s. (q. v.).] A little slip or piece, a strip.

"Gift us . . . a dagon of your blanket, leave dame."
Chaucer: Parson's Tale, p. 296.

***Dā-gōn-al, s.** [Eng. *Dagon* (1), s.; -al.] A feast or orgie in honor of *Dagon*.

"A banquet worse than Job's children, or the *Dagonals* of the Philistines."—Adams: Works, i. 160.

Da-guēr-rei-an, a. [From the proper name *Daguerre*, and Eng. adj. suff. -ian.] Relating to *Daguerre*, or his process of photography. [DAGUERRETYPE.]

da-guēr-rē-ō-type, s. [Named after M. *Daguerre*, of Paris, the inventor of the process, and Gr. *typos*=a blow, a stamp, a model.]

Photography:

1. The photographic process invented by *Daguerre* during the years 1824-39, resulting in the use of the camera for the exposure of a silver or silvered plate, sensitized by exposure to fumes of iodine in a dark chamber. The latent image was developed by fumes of mercury and fixed by hyposulphite of soda. In 1829, *Daguerre* was joined in his experiments by *Niepcé*, who had been experimenting for fifteen years with an allied process in which a plate coated with asphaltum was exposed in a camera, the image developed by dissolving away the unalloyed portions by oil of lavender. The French government granted a pension of 6,000 francs (\$1,200) to *Daguerre*, one-half of which was to revert to his widow; and 4,000 francs (\$800) to *Niepcé's* son, also with reversion of one-half to his widow. *Niepcé* died in 1823, and *Daguerre* in 1851. [PHOTOGRAPHY.]

2. A photographic picture produced by the process described in 1.

daguerreotype etching. A mode of etching by means of the influence of light on a prepared plate. The plate becomes exposed where the dark lines of the image fall, and the plate is corroded at those places by a subsequent operation.

daguerreotype process. The process of photography on the method introduced by *Daguerre*.

da-guēr-rē-ō-type, v. t. [DAGUERRETYPE, s.]

1. *Lit.*: To produce or represent by the daguerreotype process.

2. *Fig.*: To imitate or reproduce with great exactness and distinctness.

da-guēr-rē-ō-typ-ēr, s. [Eng. *daguerreotype* (e); -er.] One who produces pictures by the daguerreotype process.

da-guēr-rē-ō-typ-ic, da-guēr-rē-ō-typ-ic-al, a. [Eng. *daguerreotype* (e); -ic, -ical.] Of or pertaining to a daguerreotype or the daguerreotype process.

da-guēr-rē-ō-typ-pist, s. [Eng. *daguerreotype* (e); -ist.] A daguerreotypist.

da-guēr-rē-ō-typ-pr, s. [Eng. *daguerreotype* (e); -y.] The act or process of producing pictures by the daguerreotype process.

da-ha-bī-eh, s. [An Egyptian word.] A kind of boat in use on the Nile for passenger traffic. It carries from two to six or eight passengers. It is two-masted, with triangular sails.

Dahl-grēn, s. [A proper name.] [DAHLGREN GUN.]

Dahlgren gun, s. [Named from the late Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren, of the United States Navy.] A gun in which the front portion is materially lightened and the metal transferred to the rear, giving the "bullet-shape," which caused some surprise on its first appearance in Europe. Colonel Bormford, Chief of Ordnance of the United States army, commenced making this experiment previous to the war of 1812, and gave the name of "Columbiad" to the piece. [COLUMBIAD.]



Section of Dahlgren Gun.

dahl-i-a, s. [So called after Andrew Dahl, a Swedish botanist, and a pupil of Linneus, by whom this beautiful garden plant was first brought into cultivation.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Composite plants, tribe Asteroidæ, sub-tribe Eclipteæ. The receptacle is chaffy, the pappus none, involucre double, the outer one multifoliate, the inner one with a leaf divided into eight segments. Two species are cultivated in gardens, *Dahlia superflua*, which has the outer involucre reflexed, and *D. frutescens*, in which it is spreading. *D. variabilis* is a cross between the two. Both are from Mexico. A species named *D. imperialis*, the Tree Dahlia, has of recent years been imported from Mexico. It attains a height of twelve to fourteen feet. The genus was first carried over into Spain about 1787. A beautiful carmine is obtained from the corolla of the dahlia.

2. *Chem.*: The tubers of *Dahlia pinnata* contain 10 per cent of inuline; also citric and malic acids, chiefly as calcium salts, a fixed oil and a volatile oil which quickly resinizes when exposed to the air.

dahlia-paper, s.

Paper-making: A kind of paper made for the production of artificial flowers, especially dahlias. It is thick, and colored externally on both sides according to the color required.

dahl-ine, s. [Eng. *dahlia* (ia); -ine.]

Chem.: A name given by Payen to the inuline extracted by him from the tuberous roots of the dahlia. Formula, $C_6H_{10}O_5$. [INULINE.]

dāl-dle (1), v. t. [DADDLE.]

1. To loiter about.

2. To trifle.

dāl-dle (2), v. t. [A corruption of *daggled* (q. v.).] To daggled, to bemire, to befoul.

dāl-dle, dald-lie, s. [From *daggled* (q. v.).] A larger sort of bib, used for keeping the clothes of children clean; a pinafore.

"For—petticoat, dishclout and daldie."
Jacobite Relics, l. 7.

dāid-ling, pr. par. or a. [DAIDLE (1), v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Lazy, mean-spirited.

" . . . he's but a daidling coward body."—Scott: Old Mortality, ch. xvii.

daigh-le, a. [DOUGHY.]

1. *Lit.*: Doughy. (Applied to bread not well fired.)

2. *Fig.*: Soft, inactive, destitute of spirit.

3. Applied to rich ground, composed of clay and sand in due proportions.

***daigh-l-ness, s.** [DOUGHINESS.] The state of being doughy.

***dāik-ēr, v. t.** [Fr. *décorer*=to decorate.] To arrange in order, to lay out.

" . . . Madge Mackittrick's skill has failed her in daiting out a dead dame's flesh."—Blackw. Mag., Sept., 1820, p. 652.

***dail, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A ewe which, not becoming pregnant, is fattened for butchering.

"Than the laif of the fat flokkis follouit on the fellis bayth youis and lammis, kebbs and dailis, gylmyrs and dimondis, and mony herueist hog."—Compl. Scotland, p. 103.

dāil-i-ness, s. [Eng. *daily*; -ness.] The quality of happening or occurring daily; daily occurrence.

***dail, s.** [DEAL, s.] Dealing, intercourse.

dail-silver, dail-silver, s. Money for distribution among the clergy on a foundation. (Scotch.)

"Oure souerane lordis dearest mothr gave and grantit to the provost, &c., of Edinburgh for the sustentation of the ministry and hospitalitie within the samyn, all landis, annuells, obits, dail-silver, mailis, rentis, &c. . . ."—Acts James VI. 1579 (ed. 1814), p. 169.

dāil-ŷ, *dayly, *daylye, a., adv. & s. [A. S. *daglic*; O. H. Ger. *tagalich*; Ger. *täglich*; Icel. *dagligr*; Sw. & Dan. *daglig*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. Happening or recurring every day; done day by day; appearing daily.

"Dread sovereign, how much are we bound to heaven
In daily thanks, that gave us such a prince."
Shakespeare: Henry VIII., v. 3.

2. Fitted, proper, or necessary for each day.

"Give us day by day our daily bread."—Luke xi. 3.

II. Fig.: Ordinary, usual, not uncommon; as, a matter of daily occurrence.

B. As adverb:

1. *Lit.*: Every day, day by day.

"Be merciful unto me, O Lord: for I cry unto thee daily."—Ps. lxxvi. 3.

2. *Fig.*: Constantly, continually.

"Blessed is the man that heareth me, watching daily at my gates, waiting at the posts of my doors."—Prov. viii. 34.

C. As subst.: A newspaper published daily, that is, on every week-day.

[Crabb thus discriminates between *daily* and *diurnal*: "*Daily* is the colloquial term which is applicable to whatever passes in the day time; *diurnal* is the scientific term, which applies to what passes within or belongs to the astronomical day: the physician makes *daily* visits to his patients; the earth has a *diurnal* motion on its own axis." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

dāl-mēn, a. [Etym. unknown.] Rare, now and then, here and there.

"I doubt na, whyles, but thou may thieve;
What then? poor beastie, thou maun live!
A dailmen iker in a thrawe
'S a sma' request."
Burns: To a Mouse.

dāim-i-ō, s. [Japanese native word.] The official title of a class of feudal lords in Japan. Previous to 1817, eighteen of the 264 daimios in the empire were independent princes, the remainder, though to a great extent independent, yet owed nominal allegiance to the mikado. They are all now the official governors of their districts, having no claim to independence in any way.

***dāint, *daynt, s. & a.** [A syncop. form of *dainty* (q. v.).]

A. As subst.: A dainty; something exquisite or delicious.

"Excesse, or daints, my lowly roof maintain not."
P. Fletcher: Pisc. Ecl., vii. 37.

B. As adj.: Delicate, elegant.

"Picturing the parts of beauty daynt."
Spenser: F. Q. (Prol.), III.

***dāint-ē-ōus, a.** [Eng. *dainty*; -ous.] Dainty, excellent.

"The most dainteous of all Itaille."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,688.

***dāint-ē-ōus-ly, *daynteousliche, adv.** [Eng. *daintiously*; -ly.] Daintily.

"Thenne was this folk feyne, and fedde hunger daynteousliche."
P. Plowman, p. 145.

***dāint-ŷe, a.** [DAINTY.]

***dāint-i-fŷ-ŷ-tion, s.** [Eng. *daintify*; c connective; and suff. -ation.] Dandyism, affectation, effeminacy.

"He . . . is all daintification in manner, speech, and dress."—Mad. D'Arbly: Diary, i. 327.

***dāint-i-fy, v. t.** [Eng. *dainty*; -fy.] To make dainty; to refine away.

"Not to daintify his affection into respects and compliments."—Mad. D'Arbly: Diary, i. 414.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, dēl.

***daint-i-hood, s.** [Eng. *dainty*; -hood.] Nicety, daintiness.

"To avoid shocking her by too obvious an inferiority in daintihood and ton."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 356.

daint-i-ly, *daint-ly, adv. [Eng. *daintily*; -ly.]

1. In a dainty manner; on dainties, luxuriously, delicately, sumptuously.

"Those young suitors had been accustomed to nothing but to sleep well, and fare daintily."—*Broome: View of Epic Poems*.

2. Luxuriously, delicately, tenderly.

"... whom thou fought'st against,
Though daintily brought up, with patience more
Than savages could suffer."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, i. 4.

3. Elegantly, prettily.

"And a fair carpet, woven of home-spun wool,
But tintured daintily with florid hues."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

4. Pleasantly, agreeably.

"There is no region on earth so daintily watered, with such great navigable rivers."—*Houet: Vocal For.*

5. With ceremony or niceness of manners; ceremoniously.

6. Fastidiously, squeamishly, over-nicely.

daint-i-ness, *daint-i-ness, s. [Eng. *dainty*; -ness.]

1. Niceness or deliciousness to the palate.

"It was more notorious for the daintiness of the provision which he served in it, . . ."—*Hakewill: On Providence*.

2. Luxuriousness, delicacy, softness.

"How lustily may this barbarous and rude Russe condemn the daintiness and niceness of our captives, . . ."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. i., p. 250.

*3. Beauty, elegance, neatness.

"The duke exceeded in the daintiness of his leg and foot, . . ."—*Wotton*.

4. Scrupulosity or over-niceness in manners; ceremoniousness.

5. Fastidiousness, squeamishness.

"Of sand, and lime, and clay, Vitruvius hath discoursed without any daintiness."—*Wotton*.

***daint-lyth, *daint-eth, s.** [Wel. *daintaidd*, *dainteith*.] A dainty.

"Save you, the board wad cease to rise,
Bedight wi' daintiths to the skies,"
Fergusson: Poems, ii. 97.

***daint-ly, adv.** [DAINT.] The same as DAIN-
TLY (q. v.).

***daint-rel, *deintrell, s.** [A dimin. from *dainty* (q. v.).] A delicacy, a dainty; luxuries.

"Neither glut thyself with present delicacies, nor long after *deintrelles* hard to be come by."—*Transl. of Bullinger's Sermons*, p. 249.

daint-ly, *dainte, *daintie, *daynte, *deinte, *deintie, *deynte, s. & a. [O. Fr. *daintie*, from Lat. *dignitatem*, accus. of *dignitas*=worth, from *dignus*=worthy. (*Skeat*.)]

A. As substantive:

1. Anything very nice to the taste; a delicacy, a luxury.

"Approach, and taste the dainties of our bower."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xviii., 456.

*2. Anything agreeable or pleasant; a pleasure.

"It was daynte for to see the chere bitwix hem two."
Chaucer: C. T., 8,988.

*3. Excellence, value, neatness.

"They . . . maken clothis of gilt deynte,"
Alisaunder, 7,069.

*4. A term of endearment.

"There's a fortune coming
Toward you, dainty, that will take thee thus,
And set thee aloft."
Ben Jonson.

B. As adjective:

1. Of things:

1. Nice or pleasing to the taste; delicious, grateful to the palate.

"So that his life abhorreth bread, and his soul dainty meat."—*Job xxxiii.* 20.

2. Delicate, tender.

"But hope to pluck a dainty doe to ground."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 2.

*3. Pleasing or desirable in any way.

"... and all things which were dainty and goodly
are departed from thee, . . ."—*Rev. xviii.* 14.

4. Delicate, nice, sensitive, difficult to please.

"This is the slowest, yet the daintiest sense."
Davies.

5. Elegant, neat, handsome.

II. Of persons:

1. Of delicate or nice sensibility; fond of dainties, fastidious.

"They were a fine and dainty people; frugal and yet elegant, though not military."—*Bacon*.

2. Scrupulous or precise in manner; ceremonious.

"Therefore, to horse;
And let us not be dainty of leave-taking,
But shift away . . ."—*Shakesp.: Macb.*, ii. 3.

3. Over-nice, affected.

"Your dainty speakers have the curse,
To plead bad causes down to worse."
Prior: Alma, ii.

¶ To make dainty:

(1) To scruple, to be particular.

(2) To feast, to enjoy one's self.

"Jacob here made dainty of lentils."—*Adams: Works*, i. 6.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *dainty* and *delicacy*: "Inasmuch as a *dainty* may be that which is extremely delicate, a *delicacy* is sometimes a species of *dainty*; but there are many *delicacies* which are altogether suited to the most delicate appetite, that are neither costly nor rare, two qualities which are almost inseparable from a *dainty*: those who indulge themselves freely in *dainties* and *delicacies* scarcely know what it is to eat with an appetite; but those who are temperate in their use of the enjoyments of life will be enabled to derive pleasure from ordinary objects." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***dainty-chapped, a.** Fastidious or particular as to food.

"You dainty-chapped fellow."—*Batley: Erasmus*, p. 42.

***dainty-mouth, s.** An epicure.

"Sybarita [signifieth] a delicate dainty-mouth."—*Holland: Camden*, p. 10.

dair-ry, *dair-le, *deyrye, *deyery, *deyrie, s. & a. [Either from Mid. Eng. *deye*=a maid, with the Fr. termination *-erie*=Lat. *-aria*, or Fr. *-rie*=Lat. *-ria* (DEYE). Or it may mean a woman who made dough, from Icel. *deig*, Sw. *deg*=dough; Icel. *deigja*, Sw. *deja*=a maid, especially a dairymaid. (*Skeat*.)]

A. As substantive:

1. A place or apartment where milk is stored and made into butter or cheese.

"Deyrye (deyery). *Androchianum, vaccaria*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. A shop or place where milk, butter, &c., are sold.

3. The art or occupation of keeping cows for the production of milk to be converted into butter or cheese.

"Grounds were turned much in England either to feeding or dairy . . ."—*Temple*.

4. A dairy-farm.

"Dairies, being well housewived, are exceeding commodious."—*Bacon*.

B. As adj.: Used or suitable for the purposes of a dairy.

"Children, in dairy countries, do wax more tall than where they feed more upon bread and flesh."—*Bacon*.

dairy-farm, s. A farm, the greater part of which is laid down as pasture for the keep of cows, whose milk is either sold direct or converted into butter or cheese.

dair-ry-house, s. [Eng. *dairy*, and *house*.] The same as DAIRY, A. 1 (q. v.).

dair-ry-maid, s. [Eng. *dairy*, and *maid*.] A maid or woman servant whose business it is to milk cows, attend to the dairy, &c.

"Come up quickly, or we shall conclude that thou art in love with one of Sir Roger's dairymaids."—*Addison*.

dair-ry-room, s. [Eng. *dairy*, and *room*.] A dairy-house.

dā-is (1), *deis, *des, *dese, *deys, *dees, *dece, *deesse, s. [O. Fr. *deis, dois, dais*; Ital. *desco*, from Lat. *discus*=(1) a quoit, a platter, (2) a table; Gr. *diskos*=a quoit, a plate.]

*1. The high or principal table at the end of a hall, usually covered with tapestry or hangings. At it the chief guests were seated.

"At the heighe deys sitte."
P. Plowman, 4,495.

*2. The raised portion of the floor or platform at the end of the hall, on which the high table was placed.

"He . . . goth toward the deis on high."
Gower, iii. 74.

*3. The chief seat at the high table.

*4. The canopy or hangings over the high table, or over any chair of state.

*5. Any chair of state.

"Sittend upon his highe deis."
Gower, iii. 148.

*6. A seat or form ranged against a wall, and serving for either a seat or a table. (*Scotch*.)

*7. A raised platform in any hall or room, on which the chief personages sit at any meeting.

¶ To begin the dais: To have the seat of honor at the high table.

"The marching and the dees began."—*Amadace*, xx.

dā-is (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot. A genus of plants, belonging to the order Thymelaceae, or Daphnaceae. The bark of *Dais madagascariensis* is made into paper.

***dāise, v. t.** [DAZE.]

1. To wither, to become rotten.

2. To become cold or benumbed.

dāis-led, adj. [Eng. *daisy*; -ed.] Full of or covered with daisies.

"... let us
Find out the prettiest daisied plot we can."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

dāis-ing, s. [DAISE.] A disease in sheep, called also Pining and Vanquash.

dāis-y, *daiseyghe, *daisele, *daysey, *days, *daysye, *dayesye, s. [A. S. *dagesēge*, from *dages* (genit. of *dæg*)=a day, and *ēge*, *edge*=an eye; hence, literally, it means the day's eye (i. e., the sun), from the appearance of the flower.]

Bot. The common name of the well-known plants and flowers of the genus *Bellis*, especially *Bellis perennis*. [*BELLIS*.] Every one feels the charm of this familiar little flower, nor is the appreciation confined to this country. The French call the daisy "Marguerite," from the Greek word *margarita*=a pearl. Though daisies are so common here, they are not universally distributed over the world; for instance, the traveler may wander over hundreds of miles in the Indian Empire without seeing one solitary daisy.

(1) *Big Daisy: Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

(2) *Blue Daisy: Aster tripolium*.

(3) *Devil's Daisy: Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

(4) *Dog Daisy: (a) Chrysanthemum leucanthemum, (b) Achillea millefolium, (c) Bellis perennis, (d) Anthemis cotula*.

(5) *Elve Daisy: Potentilla tormentilla*.

(6) *Great Daisy: [Big Daisy.]*

(7) *Horse Daisy: [Big Daisy.]*

(8) *Irish Daisy: The dandelion*.

(9) *Marsh Daisy: Armeria maritima*.

(10) *Michaelmas Daisy: Aster tripolium*.

(11) *Midsummer Daisy: Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

(12) *Moon Daisy: Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

(13) *Ox-eye Daisy: Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

(14) *Sea Daisy: Armeria maritima*.

(15) *Shepherd's Daisy: Bellis perennis*.

(16) *Small Daisy: Bellis perennis*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

daisy-cutter, s.

1. A trotting horse.

"I should like to try that daisy-cutter of yours upon a piece of level ground."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. iii.

2. *Baseball or Cricket*: A ball projected or bowled so low that at no time does it seem to rise from the ground.

daisy-goldins, s. *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

daisy-mat, s. A wool mat made in a wooden frame, and so called from the likeness the round fluffy balls of which it is composed are supposed to bear to the buds of daisies.

daisy-star, s. *Bellidistram*, a genus of plants.

***dā-kēr (1), *dakir, *dakyr, s.** [Lat. *decuria*, from *decem*=ten.] A term used in old English statutes for the twentieth part of a last of land: each last containing twenty dakirs, and each dakir ten hides. But by Statute James I., c. xxxiii., one last of hides or skins is twelve dozen. (*Blount*.)

[*DICKER*.]

da-ker (2), s. [Apparently a corruption of Wel. *creciar*=the daker-hen.] [DAKER-HEN.]

daker-hen, s.

Ornith.: The Landrail or Corncrake (q. v.).

dāk-ō-sau-rōs, s. [Gr. *dakos*=a noxious or poisonous animal; *sauros*=a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Amphibolion Crocodiles, confined altogether to the Mesozoic period, ranging from the Lias to the Chalk.

da-lai' la-mā, s. [Mongol Tartar *dalai* or *tale*=the ocean, and Tibetan *lama*=priest. The priest who resembles the ocean (in vastness of mind).]

Buddhist Hierarchy: The official title given to the Buddhist pontiff and temporal ruler who resides at Lhasa in Tibet. When the spirit of Buddha quitted the earthly tenement which it had inhabited, it was believed that it transmigrated to another human body, the individual thus favored becoming in consequence a spiritual guide worthy of implicit confidence. One of these pontiffs, residing at Putala in Tibet in the thirteenth century, was raised by the Mogul Tartars to a position of high authority, and one of his successors in the sixteenth century had the title bestowed upon him by which the line of Tibetan pontiffs has since been known. Sometimes a Lama of this type is elected

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

to the pontifical throne when yet an infant. One was an infant of eighteen months old, being under the protection and jurisdiction of the Emperor of China.

dä-lar-nite, *s.* [From *Dalarn*, in Sweden, where it is found, and suff. *-ite* (Min.).]
Min.: The same as ARSENOFYRITE (q. v.).

däl-bërg-l-ä, *s.* [Named in honor of Nicholas Dalberg, a Swedish botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, the typical one of the tribe Dalbergieae. The calyx, which is campanulate, is five-toothed; stamens eight to ten, a stipitate membranous legume tapering at both ends; seeds one to three. The species are generally shrubs, with unequally pinnate leaves; more rarely they are trees. At least twenty-two species are known. *Dalbergia Sissoo* furnishes the Sissoo-wood of Bengal. *D. latifolia* is the East Indian Rosewood tree or Black-wood. *D. monetaria* yields a resin like that of Dragon's blood.

däl-bërg-l-ä, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dalbergia*; Lat. adj. fem. pl. suff. *-eae*.]

Bot.: A tribe of papilionaceous plants. The filaments are monadelphous or diadelphous, the legume continuous, generally indehiscent; the cotyledon, at least in most cases, fleshy; the leaves usually pinnate.

däle, **dael*, **daylle*, *deat*, *s.* [A. S. *dæl*; Icel. *dæl*; Dan. *Sw.*, and *Dut. däl*; Goth. *däl*, *dals*; Ger. *thal*; O. H. Ger. *tal*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A valley or low-lying place between two hills. [DELL.]

"Went wand'ring over dale and hill,
In thoughtless freedom bold."

Wordsworth: *Ruth*.

2. *Naut.*: A spout or trough to carry off water, as a pump-dale.

däle-land, *s.* Low-lying land.

däle-lander, *s.* A dalesman.

däle-minz-ite, *s.* [Named from *Dalminzien*, the ancient name of Freiberg; Eng. suff. *-ite* (Min.). (q. v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, resembling in its physical characters Argentite. It is found near Freiberg. Specific gravity, 7.044-7.049.

däles-man, *s.* [Eng. *dale*, and *man*.] A native or inhabitant of a dale or valley.

"The dawning of my youth, with awe
And prophecy, the Dalesman saw."

Scott: *Rokeby*, vi. 21.

dalk, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Jamieson suggests Icel. *dalkr*=a backbone.] A term sometimes applied to particular varieties of slate clay, and sometimes to common clay, by the coal-miners in Scotland.

"Below the coal, there is eighteen inches of a stuff, which the workmen term *dalk*; then the white lime, of an inferior quality to the other, and as yet but seldom wrought."—P. Campsie: *Stirlings*, Acc., xv. 329.

***dalke**, *s.* [A. S. *dale*, *dole*; Icel. *dalkr*=a thorn.] A pin, a brooch, a clasp.

"A Dalke (or a tache): Firmaculum, Armatorium monile."—Cathol. Anglicum.

däl-ll-ance, ***däl-i-ance**, ***däl-i-ance**, ***däl-yaunce**, *s.* [DALLY.]

1. The interchange of caresses or acts of fondness; the act of dallying.

"Old Michael, while he was a babe in arms,
Had done him female service, not alone
For dalliance and delight, as is the use."

Wordsworth: *Michael*.

2. Conjugal conversation, sexual intercourse.

"And my fair son here show'st me, the dear pledge
Of dalliance had with thee in heav'n."

Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 818, 819.

3. Delay, procrastination.

"Good Lord! you use this dalliance to excuse
Your breach of promise . . ."

Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, iv. 1.

4. Toying, trifling.

"And keep not back your powers in dalliance."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., v. 2.

däl-ll-ër, *s.* [Eng. *dally*; *-er*.] One who dallies; a fondler, a trifler.

"The daily dalliers with pleasant words, with smiling countenances, and with wagers purposed to be lost before they were purposed to be made."—Ascham.

däl-löp, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A patch, a tuft, a clump.]

"Leave never a dallop unmowne and had out."
Tusser: *Husbandrie*, ch. lvi., st. 5.

däl-lÿ, ***dallen**, ***daly**, ***dalye**, ***dalyyn**, ***day-ly**, *v. i. & t.* [O. H. Ger. *dahlen*, *dalken*, *dalen*=to trifle, to play (*Mätzner*); or *dalien* is a dialectal form of *dwellen*=A. S. *dwelligan*=to err, to be foolish (*Skeat*).]

A. Intransitive:

1. To trifle, to toy, to amuse one's self with idle play.

"Awhile he stood upon his foot;
He felt the motion—took his seat;
And dallied thus."
Wordsworth: *Blind Highland Boy*.

2. To exchange caresses or acts of fondness.

"Thay drunken and daylyeden, thaise lordex and ladyez."
Gawaine, 1.114.

3. To play, to sport, to frolic.

"Our aery buildeth in the cedar's top,
And dallies with the wind and scorns the sun."
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, i. 3.

4. To chat, to gossip, to pass the time in idle talk.

"O my life
In Egypt! O the dalliance and the wit,
The flattery and the strife!"
Tennyson: *Dream of Fair Women*.

5. To delay, to waste time.

"If thou shouldst dally half an hour, his life,
With thine and all that offer to defend him,
Stand in assured loss."
Shakesp.: *King Lear*, iii. 6.

***B. Trans.**: To put off, to procrastinate, to delay, to defer.

"King James was dallying off the day
With Heron's wily dame."
Scott: *Marmion*, v. 34.

***däl-lÿ**, *a.* [DALLY, *v.*] Idle.

"A working mother makes a dally daughter."—*Tricks of Leper the Tailor*, p. 11.

däl-lÿ-lÿng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DALLY, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. Dalliance, trifling, foolish play.

2. Delay, procrastination.

"Is there now any dallying in such a matter as this?"
—Sharp: *Sermons*, vii. 13.

***däl-lÿ-lÿng-lÿ**, ***dalliengly**, *adv.* [Eng. *dallying*; *-ly*.] With trifling or dallying.

"Wher as he doth but dalliengly persuade, they may enforce and compel."—*Bale*: *Image*, pt. ii.

***däl-mä-höy**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of wig, worn especially by chemists during the eighteenth century.

Däl-mä-tian, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Dalmatia*(a); *-an*.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Dalmatia, a province of Austria on the Gulf of Venice.

B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Dalmatia. **Dalmatian dog**.

Zool.: A variety of dog, resembling partly the hound and partly the pointer, and kept mainly as a carriage dog. It is distinguished by the numerous black spots on its coat. It is also called the Danish, Spotted, or Carriage dog.

däl-mät-ic, ***däl-mat-yk**, *s.* [From Lat. *Dalmatica* (vestis)=the Dalmatian dress, it having been originally worn in Dalmatia as a royal robe.]

Eccles.: An ecclesiastical vestment formerly worn by the Roman pontiffs when celebrating mass, the use of which was afterward conceded, as an especial favor, to certain prelates of the church. For many centuries, however, every bishop has been entitled to assume this, with his other vestments, when celebrating mass. It is not worn by priests. St. Sylvester conceded to the deacons at Rome the use of the dalmatic in particular solemnities, a privilege which was extended to other churches by succeeding popes. It is now universally worn, in the Latin and Greek churches, by deacons when ministering at High Mass. It is a long robe, open on each side, and differs from the chasuble in having a species of short sleeve. It was formerly white, but is now made in all five colors which the Roman Church employs. It succeeded the ancient Roman Colobium, which it closely imitates, whence it has been confounded with that vestment. It was sometimes embroidered with opifreys round the bottom of the robe and on the edges of the sleeves, and with pearls and jewels. (*Staunton*, &c.)

"Dalmatyk. Dalmatica."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***dalmes**, *s.* [DAMASK.] Damask cloth.

däl segno (pr. **däl sän-yö**), *phrase*. [Italian=from the sign.]

Music: A direction, put at the end of a passage, to go back to the sign & repeat to the close.

däl-t, *s.* [Gael. *dalta*.] A foster-child.

"It is false of thy father's child; false of thy mother's son; falsest of my dalt."—Scott (in *Ogilvie*).

***dalt**, *pret. of v.* [DEAL, *v.*]

"Al the lond that ther was they daltlen it in two,
And leeten Garmelyn the yonge withoute lond go."
Chaucer: *The Cokes Tale of Garmelyn*, 44, 45.

däl-tö-nÿ-an, *s.* [From the proper name *Dalton*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ian*.] One suffering from daltonism (q. v.).

däl-tön-ism, *s.* [From the proper name *Dalton*, and Eng. suff. *-ism*.] Color-blindness (q. v.).

[Daltonism, or inability to distinguish between different colors, especially between green and red, is so called from John Dalton, the celebrated physicist and founder of the atomic theory of chemistry. In a paper which he read before the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, in October, 1794, he gives the earliest account of that ocular peculiarity known as dyschromatopsis, chromatopseudopsis, daltonism, parachromatism, all=color-blindness, and sums up its characteristics as observed in himself and others. When a boy, being present at a review of troops, and hearing those around him expatiating on the brilliant effect of a military costume, he asked in what the color of a soldier's coat differed from that of the grass on which he trod, and the derisive laugh of his companions first made him aware of the defectiveness of his eyesight. He stated in the paper above referred to "that part of the image which others call red appears to me little more than a shade or defect of light; after that the orange, yellow, and green seem one color, which descends pretty uniformly from an intense to a rare yellow, making what I should call different shades of yellow." The subject is fully treated in Dr. G. Wilson's *Researches on Color-Blindness* (1855).]

däm (1), ***damme** (1), *s.* [A corruption of *dame* (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A woman, a lady. (Used as a title of respect.)
"Dam Helenore quene was sche."
Langtoft, p. 73.

†2. A mother. (Used of a woman in contempt.)
"It is the issue of Polixenes:
Hence with it, and together with the dam
Commit them to the fire!"
Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, ii. 3.

3. A female parent, a mother. (Used of beasts.)
"A faithful nurse thou hast; the dam, that did thee year
Upon the mountain-tops, no kinder could have been."
Wordsworth: *The Pet Lamb*.

II. Draughts: A crowned man in the game of draughts. [DAM-BOARD.]

däm (2), ***dame**, ***damme** (2), *s.* [Prob. an A. S. word, though not found except in the compound verb *ferdennma*=to stop up. O. Fris. *dam*, *dom*; M. H. Ger. *tam*; Icel. *dammr*; Dut. & Dan. *dam*; Sw. *damm*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: In the same sense as II. 1 and 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Engineering*:

(1) A bank or structure across the current of a stream, intended to obstruct or keep back the flow of the water for any purpose, as to obtain sufficient head and power for driving a water-wheel, &c.

(2) The water kept back by a mound, mole, or bank.

*3. A pond, a lake, a body of water.
"Hoc stagnum, a dame."—Wright: *Vol. of Vocab.*, p. 239.

2. *Iron-works*: A wall of fire-brick closing the hearth of a blast-furnace. [DAM-PLATE, DAM-STONE.]

3. *Law*: A boundary or confinement within the bounds of a person's own property or jurisdiction.

dam-head, *s.* The top of a dam or mole.

" . . . as much water must run over the dam-head as if there was no dam at all."—Smith: *Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. v.

dam-plate, *s.* A plate in front of the dam-stone which forms the bottom of the hearth in a blast-furnace (q. v.). (*Knight*.)

dam-stone, *s.* The stone at the bottom of the hearth of a blast-furnace.

däm, *v. t.* [Sw. *dämma*; Dut. *dammen*; Icel. *demma*.] [DAM, *s.*]

1. *Lit.*: To confine, keep back, or obstruct the flow of water by a dam. (Generally used with the adverbs *in* or *up*.)

" . . . a weight of earth, that dams in the water,
 . . . Mortimer."

***II. Figuratively**:

1. To confine, to restrain, to keep down.
"The more thou damm'st it up, the more it burns."
Shakesp.: *Two Gent. of Verona*, ii. 7.

2. To obstruct, to hinder.
"And dammed the lovely splendor of their sight."
Cowley.

dä-mä, *s.* [Lat.=a fallow-deer, buck or doe.]

Zool.: A genus of mammals, family Cervidae. *Dama platyceros* is the Fallow-deer, called by Prof. Thomas Boll and many other zoologists, *Cervus dama*. [FALLOW-DEER.]

böil, böy; pöüt, jöw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -şion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious,

şin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -şious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

dām'-age (age as *ig*), *s.* [O. Fr. *damage*, *domage*; Fr. *domage*; Ital. *dannaggio*, from Low Lat. **dannaticum*, from Lat. *damnum*=loss, injury.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Any hurt, injury, mischief, or detriment done to any person or thing.

"... to the great damage both of their fame and fortune."—*Bacon*.

2. The hurt, injury, mischief, or detriment suffered by any one; any loss or harm incurred.

3. The value or cost of hurt or injury done. [II.] (Generally plural.)

"... to pay the damages which had been sustained by the war."—*Clarendon*.

4. Retribution or reparation for hurt, injury, or detriment done or suffered. [II.]

"The bishop demanded restitution of the spoils taken by the Scots, or damages for the same."—*Bacon*.

5. The cost of anything. (*Slang*.)

II. Law:

1. (*Sing.*): Any loss or injury sustained by the fault or illegal act of another.

2. (*Pl.*): The amount in money at which any damage sustained by any person, through the act or omission of another, is assessed by a jury; the pecuniary recompense for damage sustained claimed by the plaintiff, or awarded by the jury, in a civil action.

"Tell me whether ... I may not sue her for damages in a court of justice?"—*Addison*.

¶ For the difference between *damage* and *injury*, see *LOSS*.

dām'-age (age as *ig*), *v. t. & i.* [DAMAGE, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To cause damage, hurt, or injury to, to hurt, to injure, to harm.

"Soon after the English fleet had refitted themselves (for they had generally been much damaged by the engagement in Solbay) they appeared in sight of Scheveling, making up to the shore."—*Burnet: Own Time*, an. 1672.

2. *Fig.*: To hurt, to impair, to cause detriment to; as, to damage one's reputation or character.

†*B. Intrans.*: To receive damage or hurt, to become damaged.

dām'-age-a-ble (age as *ig*), *a.* [Eng. *damage*; *-able*.]

†1. Liable to be damaged, susceptible of damage.

†2. Causing damage, hurtful, mischievous.

"... damageable and infectious to the innocence of our neighbors, ..."—*Government of the Tongue*.

dām'-aged (aged as *igd*), *pa. par.* or *a.* [DAMAGE, *v.*]

***dām'-age-mēt** (age as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *damage*; *-ment*.] Damage, injury.

"The more's the soule and bodie's damagemēt."—*Davies: Microcosmos*, p. 44.

***dām'-age-ous** (age as *ig*), *a.* [Eng. *damage*; *-ous*.] Hurtful, injurious, damaging.

"Damagous or doyngte hurte or hurtful. Damnificus, incommodus, iniuriusq."—*Huloet*.

dām'-ag-ēs (ag as *ig*), *s. pl.* [DAMAGE, *s.*]

¶ *Damages ultra*:

Law: Damages claimed by a plaintiff beyond those paid into court by a defendant.

dām'-ag-lĭng (ag as *ig*), *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [DAMAGE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of causing damage, hurt, or injury to.

2. The act or process of becoming damaged.

da-ma'-ja'-vāg, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A preparation of the chestnut tree, used as a substitute for oak-bark and gall-nuts in tanning. (*Ogilvie*.)

dām'-al-is, *s.* [Gr.=a young cow, a heifer.]

Zool.: A genus of quadrupeds belonging to the order Ruminantia, and intervening between the cow and the sheep. They were formerly classed with the antelopes. The horns are sub-cylindrical, lyrate, and diverge from each other; a small, bald, moist muffle exists between and below the nostrils; the female has two tails. *Damalia lunatus* is the Sassyby or Bastard Harto-beest; *D. senegalensis*, the Korrigum; *D. pygarga*, the Nunni or Bonte-boc; *D. albifrons*, the Bless-boc; and *D. zebra*, the Doria. (*Eng. Cyclopædia*.)

dām'-al-ūr'-lc, *a.* [Gr. *damalis*=a young cow, a heifer, and Eng. *uric* (q. v.).] Pertaining to the urine of cows.

damaluric acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_{12}O_2$. A volatile monatomic acid, said to exist in the urine of cows and horses.

dāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāl**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **there**; **plne**, **pl̄t**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **māte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dām'-an, *s.* [Syriac.]

Zool.: *Hyrax syriacus*, believed to be the "coney" of Scripture. [CONY.]

dām'-ar, *s.* [DAMMAR.]

dām'-as, *s.* [Fr.=Damascus.] A saber made of Damascus-steel. (*Nuttall*.)

Dām-as-çēne, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Damascenus*, from *Damascus*.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Damascus.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A native or inhabitant of Damascus.

"In Damascus the governor under Aretas the king kept the city of the *Damascenes* with a garrison, ..."—*2 Cor. xi. 32*.

2. *Bot.*: [DAMSON.]

"In April follow the cherry-tree in blossom, the *damascene* and plum-trees in blossom, and the white thorn in leaf."—*Bacon*.

Damascene lace. An imitation of Honiton lace, and made with lace braid and lace sprigs joined together with corded bars. The difference between it and modern point lace, which it closely resembles, consists in the introduction into Damascene of real Honiton sprigs, and the absence of any needlework fillings. (*Dict. of Needlework*.)

Damascene work, *s.* The same as DAMASK-*WORK* (q. v.).

***dām-as-çēne**, *v. t.* [DAMASCENE, *a.*] To damask, to damascen.

Dā-mās'-cūs, *s.* [See def.] A celebrated city of Syria, often mentioned in the Holy Scriptures. It is a city of the greatest antiquity, having existed in the time of Abraham; and it is even asserted by some ancient writers that this patriarch reigned there. It is still one of the most distinguished cities in Syria, and is beautifully situated in a fertile plain of the same name, bounded on the north and west by the mountains of Anti-Libanus. It is distant northeast from Jerusalem about 140 miles.

Damascus-blade, *s.* A sword originally manufactured chiefly at Damascus. The surface was variegated with white, silvery, or black streaks or veins. The swords of Damascus were celebrated for the excellence of the quality of their steel. [DAMASK, *s.*, 2.]

Damascus-iron, *s.* Damascus-iron is produced by the following method: Unite by welding twenty-five bars of iron and mild steel alternately, each about 2 feet long, 2 inches wide, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, and having drawn the *fagot* into a bar $\frac{3}{4}$ inch square, cut it into lengths of 5 or 6 feet. One of these pieces is heated to redness, and one end is held firmly in a vice, while the other is twisted by a wrench or tongs, which shortens the rod to half its length and makes it cylindrical. If two of these twisted pieces are to be welded together, they are turned in diverse directions, one to the right and the other to the left; these are laid parallel to each other, welded and flattened. If three rods be used, the outside ones turn in a direction the opposite of the middle one, and this produces the handsomest figure. By these operations the alternations of iron and steel change places at each half-revolution of the square rod, composed of twenty-five laminæ, the external layers winding round the interior ones; thus forming, when flattened into a ribbon, irregular concentric ovals or circles. The fineness of the Damascus depends upon the number and thickness of the alternations.

Damascus-steel, *s.* A kind of steel brought from the Levant, greatly esteemed for the manufacture of cutting instruments. (*Weale*.) [DAMASK-STEEL.]

Damascus-twist, *s.* A kind of gun-barrel made of a ribbon of Damascus-iron coiled around a mandrel and welded. (*Knight*.)

dām'-ask, *s. & a.* [From *Damascus*, where it was originally manufactured.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Literally*:

1. *Fabric*:

(1) A rich silk stuff originally made at Damascus, and thence deriving its name. It had raised figures in various patterns, and flowers in their natural colors embossed upon a white or colored ground. The work was probably of the nature of embroidery in the first place, but the figures were afterward exhibited on the surface by a peculiar arrangement of the loom, which brought up certain of the colors and depressed others, according to the requirements of the pattern.

(2) A woven fabric of linen, extensively used for table-cloths, fine toweling, napkins, etc. By a particular management of the warp-threads in the loom, figures, fruits, and flowers are exhibited on the surface, as in the ancient damask. It is known

as *washing damask*, or, when unbleached, as *brown damask*. A small-patterned toweling, known as *diaper*, has a figure produced in the same manner.

"He looked at the table-cloth, and praised the figure of the damask ..."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. II.: *On the Use of Language*.

(3) Stuff with a wary or watered appearance. [MOIRE.]

2. *Metallurgy*: A wavy pattern shown in articles forged from a combined iron and steel blank. The two metals are mechanically associated, and the bar is then twisted, d-cubed, welded, or otherwise treated, so as to convolve the fibers of the respective metals. When the forging and grinding (and tempering, if a sword) are completed, the article is dipped in acidulated water, which corrodes the steel and does not affect the iron. The steel waves thus appear black, and the iron remains white. The damask is produced by the unequal tendency to oxidation of the two metals.

*II. *Fig.*: Used for a red color, as that of the damask-rose.

"And for some deale perplexed was her spirit,
Her damask late, now chang'd to purest white."
Fairfax.

B. *As adjective*:

1. Of or pertaining to Damascus.

2. Of a red color, rosy.

"But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud,
Feed on her damask cheek."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 4.

*3. Variegated, diversified with flowers.

"The damask meadows, and the crawling streamers,
Sweeten, and make soft thy dreams."
Corbet: The Country Life.

damask-carpet, *s.* Also known as a damask Venetian. A variety of carpet resembling the Kidderminster in the mode of weaving, but exposing the warp instead of the weft.

damask-loom, *s.* A loom for weaving figured fabrics. [JACQUARD.]

damask-plum, *s.*

Bot.: The Damson (q. v.).

damask-rose, *s.*

1. *Bot.*: A red variety of rose, *Rosa damascena*, originally brought from Damascus.

"Damask-roses have not been known in England above one hundred years, and now are so common."—*Bacon*.

2. *Pharm.*: As *Aqua rosæ*, ten pounds of the fresh petals to two gallons of water, and distill. Rose water is only given as an agreeable medium for medicines, and in coloring lotions.

damask-steel, *s.* The steel of Damascus originally; the process traveled into Khorassan and Persia, where it prospered long, but decayed as the hordes swept over the country. It is a laminated metal of pure iron and steel, of peculiar quality, produced by careful heating, laborious forging, doubling, and twisting. [DAMASCUS-IRON.]

damask-stitch, *s.*

Needlework: A name given to Satin-stitch when worked upon a linen foundation. [SATIN-STITCH.]

damask-violet, *s.* *Hesperis matronales*. It is called also *Dame's-violet* (q. v.).

damask-work, *s.* The art or process of inlaying one metal upon another in the manner described under A. 1. 2.

dām'-ask, *v. t.* [DAMASK, *s.*]

1. *Literally*:

1. To ornament steel-work with figures, streaks, or stripes.

"The cushions, which his brawny thighs infold,
Are mingled metal, damask'd o'er with gold."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, xi. 735, 736.

2. To imprint the figures of flowers upon.

*II. *Figuratively*:

1. To paint or color, to stain.

"The last reason of such their going naked sometimes was out of an opinion that no clothing so adorned them as their painting and damasking of their bodies."—*Speed: Ancient Brittaines*, bk. v., ch. vii., § 7.

2. To variegate, to diversify.

"Around him dance the rosy hours,
And damasking the ground with flow'rs."
Fenton.

¶ To damask wine: To warm it a little. (*Kersey*.)

dām'-asked, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DAMASK, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: Variegated or ornamented with figures like watering.

2. *Fig.*: Variegated, diversified.

"... the damask'd meads
Unforc'd, display ten thousand painted flowers."
J. Phillips: Cider, ii.

II. *Her.*: An epithet applied to a field or charge when it is covered over with small squares fretted all over. Also called *diapered* (q. v.).

dām-as-kēen, dām-as-kēn, v. t. [Fr. *damasquiner*.] To ornament one metal by another by inlaying or incrustation: as, for instance, a sword-blade of steel by figures of gold. The metal to be ornamented is carved or etched, and the hollows or lines filled in with the gold or silver, and united by hammering or by solder. It was practiced as early as 617 B. C. by Glaucus of Chios. This mode of decoration of metal is principally applied to the ornamentation of swords and other weapons, and has three forms among the Persians, where the art is principally practiced: (a) The design is drawn by a brush, engraved, wires laid in so as to project, and fastened at points by golden nails. The surface of the gold inlay is then engraved. (b) The engraved blade is filled even to the surface with gold, which is pressed in and polished by a burnisher of nephrite. (c) The design consists of a great number of minute holes, which are filled with gold-wire burnished in.

dām-as-kēened', pa. par. or a. [DAMASKEEN.]

***dām-as-kēen-ēr-y, s.** [Eng. *damaskeen*; -ery.] The art of damaskeening; steel-work damaskeened.

dām-as-kēen-līng, pr. par., a. & s. [DAMASKEEN.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The art or process of ornamenting one metal by another, by inlaying or incrustation. It is used principally in enriching the blades of swords, the locks of pistols, &c.

***dām-as-kīn, s.** [Lat. *Damascenus*=of or pertaining to Damascus.] A Damascus-blade.

"No old Toledo blades, or damaskins;

No pistols, or some rare spring carabines."

Howell's Lett.: Poem to K. Ch. I., 1641.

dām-ask-līng, pr. par., a. & s. [DAMASK, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The art or process of damaskeening.

dām-a-sō-ni-ūm, s. [Mod. Lat., from Class. Lat. *damasoneon*; Greek *damasonion*=the plant described in the definition.]

Bot.: A genus of Alismaceæ, founded for the reception of the common Star-fruit, of which the more common scientific name is *Actinocarpus damasonium*. [ACTINOCARPUS, STAR-FRUIT.]

dā-mās'se, s. [Fr.]

Fabric: A Flanders linen woven with flowers and figures, and resembling damask.

dām'-as-sin, s. [Lat. *damascenus*.]

Fabric: A silk damask containing gold or silver flowers in the fabric.

***dām-bōard, *dām-brōd, s.** [Eng. *dam*, and *board*.] A chess or draught-board.

dambrod pattern, s. A large check pattern.

***dām-bōard-ēd, *dām-bōrd-ēd, a.** [Eng. *dambord*; -ed.] Having square divisions, checkered, diced.

dām-bōn-lte, s. [From the native name; Eng. suff. -ite.]

Chem.: $C_6H_{10}(CH_2)_2O_6$. A saccharine substance extracted by alcohol from a variety of caoutchouc exported from Gaboon on the west coast of Africa. It crystallizes in white needles, melts at 190°, and sublimes at about 200°. By acting upon it with hydriodic acid it yields dambose and methyl iodide. It is readily soluble in water.

dām-bōse, s. [From the native name; Eng. suff. -ose. (Chem.)]

Chem.: Obtained by the action of hydriodic acid on dambonite. Dambrose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, is a crystalline sugar. It forms six-sided thick anhydrous prisms, which melt at 212°. It is soluble in water, and insoluble in absolute alcohol.

dāme, s. [Fr. *dame*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *dama*; from Lat. *domina*, fem. of *dominus*=a lord.]

1. A lady, a title of honor or respect to women (now specially applied to the widow of a knight or baronet).

"How would the sons of Troy, in arms renown'd,
And Troy's proud dames, whose garments sweep the ground."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, vi. 562, 563.

2. A mistress.

"Bothe beon obedient to hore dame."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 424.

3. A woman in general, especially one advanced in years.

4. A mistress of an elementary school.

"He . . . received his first regular instruction at a dame's school."—D. O. Gregory.

*5. A mother, a dam.

"As eny kyde or calf folwing his dame."

Chaucer: C. T., 3, 259.

dame's violet, s.

Bot.: The common name of *Hesperis matronalis*, a perennial flower belonging to the order Cruciferae. The flowers are pale-purple and sweet-scented, especially in the evening. Prior suggests that the name is a mistaken translation of the French name, *Violette de damas*=the Violet of Damascus, misunderstood for *Violette des dames*.

dame-wort, s.

Bot.: The same as DAME'S VIOLET (q. v.).

dā-mēr, s. [Fr. *damer*=to ram (?).] A long needle, with a considerably elongated eye, somewhat like the long eye in a bodkin, intended to receive the coarse, loosely-twisted strands of darning yarn, either of wool or cotton.

Dā-mī-ān, Dā-mī-ēn, s. [Name of a mediæval saint.]

† *Hermits of St. Damian or Damien:*

Ch. Hist.: A name given to the Celestines (q. v.). The French called them Damianes.

dām-l-ān-a, s. A drug much used in this country in cases of sexual atony. It was first introduced to the medical faculty in 1875 by a number of articles by Dr. Caldwell in the *Virginia Medical Monthly*. Dose of the fluid extract 1 to 3 teaspoonfuls.

Dā-mī-ān-lsta, s. pl. [From the name of their founder, and Eng. suff. -ist.]

Eccles.: A religious sect, disciples of Damian, Bishop of Alexandria, in the sixth century. They disowned any distinction of persons in the Godhead, and professed one single nature incapable of any change, yet they called God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

dām-mar, dam-mā-rā, s. [Javan and Malay *dāmār*.]

1. **Bot.:** A genus of trees belonging to the Coniferae. Six species are known, widely distributed throughout the Malayan and other islands of the southern tropic; one extending to New Zealand. *Dammara australis*, is also called the Kauri or Cowrie Pine (q. v.). *D. orientalis*, a native of the Moluccas, &c., furnishes the resin called Dammar (q. v.). It grows to a great height; the wood is, like cedar, light and unfit for exposure to the weather. *D. vitiensis* is a native of Fiji, attaining a height of 80 to 100 feet. The wood is largely used for masts, booms, spars, &c.

2. **Chem.:** [DAMMARIN.]

† *Piney Dammar* [PINEY.]

dammar-gum, s. [DAMMAR-RESIN.]

dammar-pine, dammer-pine, s.

Bot.: A tree, formerly called *Agathis loranthifolia*. Now, however, *Agathis* has been reduced to a synonym of *Dammara*, and the pine formerly placed under it, originally the *Pinus Dammara* of Linneus, has become in turn *Agathis Dammara*, *Abies Dammara*, *Dammara alba*, and *D. orientalis*. It is a tree 100 feet high, growing on mountain tops in Amboyna, Ternate, and the Molucca islands. The timber is light and of inferior quality. It furnishes the dammar-resin (q. v.).

dammar-resin, s. [DAMMARIN.]

Commerce:

1. **From Australia:** Also called Cowrie-gum, Kauri-gum. The produce of a large coniferous tree, *Dammara australis*, which grows in New Zealand. It occurs in hard white-yellow masses, having a shining fracture and an odor of turpentine. It contains an acid resin, Dammaric acid, and a neutral resin, Dammarin. The former is soluble in dilute alcohol. The resin distilled yields a volatile oil, called Dammarol, boiling at 156°, and having the formula $C_{10}H_{20}O_7$. When distilled with quicklime it yields a yellow oil, called Dammarone.

2. **East Indian:** *Dammar Puti* (Cat's-eye resin), said to be obtained from *Dammara alba*. The resin exudes from excrescences on the stem near the root, in the form of yellowish transparent lumps, having a conchoidal fracture. It is partly soluble in alcohol. The part which dissolves in alcohol is called Dammarylic acid. Afterward a part can be dissolved in ether, forming a hydrocarbon called Dammaryl. (Watts: *Dict. Chem.*)

dām-mar-an, s. [Eng. *dammar*; suff. -an.] [DAMMAR-RESIN, 1.]

dām-mar-lc, a. [Eng. *dammar*; -ic.]

Chem.: Pertaining to or derived from dammar.

dammaric acid, s. [DAMMAR-RESIN, 1.]

dām-mar-ln, s. [Eng. *dammar*; suff. -in. (Chem.)]

Chem.: A resin found in various species of *Dammara*. *Dammara orientalis* furnishes one kind, which, mixed with chalk and pulverized bamboo-bark, is used for caulking ships. Another kind, obtained from the *Dammara australis*, or Cowrie-pine of New Zealand, is dissolved in turpentine and used as a colorless varnish. It is also used for mounting purposes instead of Canada-balsam. The

best form of varnish is to dissolve one ounce of dammar-gum in a fluid ounce of turpentine; to dissolve one ounce of mastic in two fluid ounces of chloroform, and mix.

dām-mar-ōl, s. [Eng. *dammar*; -ol.] [DAMMAR-RESIN, 1.]

dām-mar-ōne, s. [Eng. *dammar*; -one.] [DAMMAR-RESIN, 1.]

dām-mar-yl, s. [DAMMAR-RESIN, 2.]

dām-mar-yl-ic, a. [Eng. *dammaryl*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to dammaryl. [DAMMAR-RESIN, 2.]

dāmmēd, pa. par. or a. [DAM, v.]

dām-mēr (1), s. [Eng. *dam*; -er.] One who dams up water; the constructor of a dam.

dām-mēr (2), s. [DAMMAR.]

dammer-pine, s. [DAMMAR-PINE.]

dammer-pitch, s. The resin of *Vateria indica*, the White Dammer-tree.

dammer-tree, s.

Bot.: The two trees which follow. [DAMMAR.]

† (1) *Black dammer-tree:* *Canarium strictum*.

(2) *White dammer-tree:* *Vateria indica*.

***dammes, s.** [DAMASK.]

dām-mīng, pr. par., a. & s. [DAM, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of confining or restraining the flow of water by a dam.

dām (n silent), *dāmpnyn, *dāmpne, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *damner*; Sp. & Port. *damnar*; Ital. *damnare*, from Lat. *damno*=to condemn, *dammum*=a loss, a fine.]

A. Transitive:

1. **Ordinary Language:**

1. **Literally:**

(1) To condemn.

(a) **Absolutely:**

"'Tis no maistrise for a lorde

To dampne a man, without answer of worde."

Chaucer: *Legend of Good Women*, Prolog., 400.

(b) **With the penalty expressed:**

"Wherefor Adam was dāmpnyd to helle."

Towneley Myst., p. 49.

(2) To condemn to eternal punishment. [II.]

(3) To cause to be eternally condemned.

"That which he continues ignorant of, having done the utmost lying in his power that he might not be ignorant of it, shall not damn him."—South: *Serm.*

(4) To curse; to call down the curse of God on.

"Infected be the air whereon they ride;

And damn'd all those that trust them!"

Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, iv. 1.

† Frequently used interjectionally as a curse.

2. **Figuratively:**

(1) To condemn, to cry down, to ruin by expressing disapprobation.

" . . . you are not so arrant a critic as to damn them, like the rest, without hearing."—Pope.

(2) To ruin, to blast.

† **II. Scripture and Theology:**

1. **Gen.:** To condemn as sinful; to pronounce blameworthy; to doom to punishment without indicating what is its character or amount. [DAMNATION, 1.]

"And he that doubteth is damned if he eat, because he eateth not of faith; for whatsoever is not of faith is sin."—Rom. xiv. 23.

2. **Spec.:** To sentence or condemn to eternal punishment, or to the penalty designed as the appropriate punishment of the unbeliever and impenitent sinner.

"He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned."—Mark xvi. 16.

† In the R. V. it is altered to *condemned* in each of the passages cited.

B. Intrans.: To curse, to swear profanely, to blaspheme.

dām (n silent), s. [DAMN, v.] A curse, a profane oath.

dām-na-bil'-ī-tŷ, *dām-na-bil'-ī-tle, s. [Eng. *damnable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being damnable; damnableness.

"Of the damnablest belonging to the mortale offense."—Sir T. More: *Works*, p. 438.

dām-na-ble, a. & adv. [Fr., from Lat. *damnabilis*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Deserving of or liable to damnation or condemnation.

2. Odious, vile, execrable, pernicious.

***B. As adv.:** Damnably.

"That did but show thee, of a fool, inconstant

And damnable ingrateful . . ."

Shakespeare: *Winter's Tale*, iii. 2.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tīon, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, del.

dām'-nā-ble-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *damnable*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being damnable or deserving of damnation.

"The question being of the damnableness of error."—*Chillingworth: Religion of Protestants*.

2. Vileness, execrableness, odiousness.

dām'-nā-blī, *adv.* [Eng. *damnable*(ly); -ly.]

1. In a damnable manner; in a manner calling for damnation; cursedly.

"They do cursedly and damnably against Christ."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale*.

2. Odiously, vilely, execrably.

"The more sweets they bestowed upon them, the more damnably their consives stunk."—*Dennis*.

dām-nā-tion, ***dāmnacion**, ***dāmpnacōn**, ***dāmpnacōn**, ***dāmpnacōne**, *s.* [Lat. *damnatio*, from *damno*=to condemn.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. The act of sentencing or condemning to eternal punishment. [B.]

"... whose judgment now of a long time lingereth not, and their damnation slumbereth not."—*2 Pet. ii. 3*.

2. The state of being condemned to eternal punishment.

"... and they that have done evil, unto the resurrection of damnation."—*John v. 29*.

II. Figuratively:

*1. A crime so execrable as to call for eternal punishment.

"'Twere damnation

To think so base a thought

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 7.

*2. The condemnation or damning of a play, book, &c., by openly expressed disapprobation.

"Don't lay the damnation of your play to my account."—*Fielding*.

B. Theology:

1. *Gen.*: Judgment without indicating its character; a penalty inflicted on account of some sin for which one has been Divinely judged.

"For he that eateth and drinketh unworthily, eateth and drinketh damnation to himself."—*1 Cor. xi. 29* (O. V.).

¶ In the revised version this is very properly altered to judgment. The "damnation" spoken of seems to have been that some were weak and sickly, and some slept, i. e., the "judgment" sent was temporal; in less aggravated cases, "sickness;" in those more aggravated, death; temporal as distinguished from eternal death. (*1 Cor. xi. 30-32*)

2. *Spec.*: The act of God in condemning unbelieving and impenitent sinners; the state of being so condemned; the penalty inflicted. [CONDEMNATION, II.]

dām-nā-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Latin *damnatorius*, from *damno*.] Containing a sentence of condemnation; condemnatory.

"... the Commissioners were equally unwilling to give up the doctrinal clauses and to retain the damnatory clauses."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

dāmned (*n* silent), ***dāmpned**, ***dāmpnyd**, *pa. par.*, *a. & s.* [DAMN, *v.*]

A. As *pa. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

1. Condemned to eternal punishment; accursed of God.

"That evil one, Satan, for ever damn'd."

Milton: *P. R.*, iv. 194.

2. Vile, execrable, damnable, hateful.

"... swore savagely at the Act of Settlement, and called the English interest a foul thing, a roguish thing, and a damned thing."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

3. Condemned by loudly-expressed disapprobation.

C. As *subst.* (pl.): The unbelieving and impenitent sinner, or all such as are in a state of damnation.

dām-nēd-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *damned*; -ly.] Damnably.

"Fell it out so accursedly?"

Ambi.: "So damnedly."

Tourneur: *Revenge's Tragedy*, iii. 1.

***dām-nīf-ic**, *a.* [Lat. *damnificus*, from *damnum*=loss, injury, and *facio* (pass. *fiō*)=to make, to cause.] Causing or producing hurt or injury; hurtful, pernicious, damaging.

dām-nī-fī-cā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *damnificus*, from *damnum*=damage, loss; *facio*=to make, and Eng., &c., *eff.*, -ation.]

Law: That which causes or engenders damage or loss. (Wharton.)

***dām-nī-fied**, ***dāmnifyde**, *pa. particip.* or *a.* [DAMNIFY.]

"To see my Lord so deadly damnifyde."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II., vi. 43.

***dām-nī-fŷ**, *v. t.* [Lat. *damnifico*: *damnum*=loss, injury, and *facio*=to make, to cause.]

1. To cause loss, detriment, or damage to; to injure, to endanger.

"To stay here so much of their goods as they have damnified mee."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. iii., p. 134.

2. To hurt, to injure in person.

"... they could never yet have power by their conjurations to damnify the English."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. iii., p. 320.

***dām-nī-fyde**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DAMNIFIED.]

***dām-nī-fŷ-īng**, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [DAMNIFY.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip.* adj. (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of causing damage, detriment, or injury to, in person or property.

dām-nīng, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [DAMN, *v.*]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Involving or deserving of damnation; damnable.

"... a scroll
Of damning sins, seal'd with a burning soul!"

Moore: *Velled Prophet of Khorassan*.

2. Making use of profane oaths; cursing, swearing blasphemously.

"Compound for sins they are inclined to

By damning those they have a mind to."

Alexander Pope.

C. As substantive:

1. Condemnation to eternal punishment.

2. The act of ruining or destroying.

3. The act or habit of using profane oaths; cursing.

***dām-nīng-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *damning*; -ness.] The quality of being damning or damnable; damnableness.

"He may vow never to return to those sins which he hath had such experience of, for the emptiness and damningness of them, and so think himself a complete penitent."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 20.

***dām-nōse**, *a.* [Lat. *damnosus*.] Hurtful, injurious. (Ash.)

***dām-nōs-ī-t-ŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *damnositas*.] Hurtfulness, injury. (Ash.)

dām-nūm, *s.* [Lat.]

Law: Such a damage, whether pecuniary or perceptible or not, as is capable of being estimated by a jury. (Smith: *Manual of Common Law*, 5th ed., p. 418.)

¶ *Damnum absque injuria*. A loss without injury.

***dām-ō-clē-an**, *a.* [From *Damocles*(s), and Eng. adj. suff. -an.] Of or relating to Damocles, a courtier of Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse; having grossly flattered his sovereign, he was by his orders seated in his place, but with a sword suspended by a single hair over his head, to illustrate the fickle and dangerous nature of such exalted positions. Perilous, anxious.

***damoisel**, ***damosell**, *s.* [DAMSEL.]

1. A young, unmarried woman; a maid, a damsel.

2. The wife of an esquire.

dām-ōl-ic, *a.* [Gr. *dāmalis*=a young cow, and Eng. adj. suff. -ic.] Of or pertaining to cows.

damolic acid, *s.*

Chem.: C₁₃H₂₄O₂. A volatile monatomic acid said to exist in the urine of cows and horses.

dā-mōn-ī-co, *s.* [Ital.] A compound of terra di Sienna and Roman ocher, burnt and having all their qualities; it is rather more russet in hue than the orange de Mars, has considerable transparency, and is rich and durable in color. (Weale.)

***dā-mō-sēl**, ***damosella**, *s.* [DAMSEL.]

dām-ŷur-ite, *s.* [Named after M. Damour, a French chemist; and Eng. suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: An aggregate of fine scales, mica-like in structure; color yellow or yellowish-white. Closely allied to margarodite. (Dana.)

dāmp, *a. & s.* [Cogn. with Dut. & Dan. *damp*; Ger. *dampf*=vapor; Icel. *dampur*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. Moist, in a state between dry and wet, humid, containing moisture.

"Wide anarchie of chaos, damp and dark."

Milton: *P. L.*, x. 283.

2. Clammy.

"O'erspread with a damp sweat and holy fear."

Dryden: *Virgil's Aeneid*, vi. 85.

A. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. Moist, in a state between dry and wet, humid, containing moisture.

"Wide anarchie of chaos, damp and dark."

Milton: *P. L.*, x. 283.

2. Clammy.

"O'erspread with a damp sweat and holy fear."

Dryden: *Virgil's Aeneid*, vi. 85.

3. Admitting moisture or wet, not impervious to wet; as, *A damp house*.

***II. Fig.**: Dejected, depressed, cast down.

"All these and more came flocking, but with looks Downcast, and damp . . ."

Milton: *P. L.*, i. 522, 523.

B. As substantive:

I. Literally:

1. Humidity, dampness, moisture, fog.

"And felt the damp of the river's fog,
That rises after the sun goes down."

Longfellow: *Landlord's Tale*.

2. An exhalation or vapor issuing from the earth, noxious or fatal to animal life. Such vapors are found in mines, in deep unused wells, &c. [AFTER-DAMP, CHOKE-DAMP, FIRE-DAMP.]

"... we see lights will go out in damps of mines."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 375.

***II. Fig.**: Dejection or depression of spirits.

"Adam by this from the cold sudden damp
Recovering, and his scatter'd spirits return'd."

Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 293, 294.

¶ For the difference between *damp* and *moisture* see *MOISTURE*.

damp-sheet, *s.*

Min.: A large sheet placed as a curtain or partition across a gate-road to stop and turn an air-current.

dāmp, *v. t.* [O. H. Ger. *damfjan*=to suffocate; Sw. *damma*=to raise a dust; Dut. *dampen*=to steam.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

*1. To suffocate.

"Al watz damped and don and drowned by thenne."

E. Eng. *Altit. Poems*: *Cleanness*, 969.

2. To make damp, moist, or humid; to moisten.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To discourage, to reprove, to condemn.

"And maie it one daie please God to vouchsafue whan He seeth his time, to dampe ye taunting mockes of such persones."—*Udall: Luke xvi*.

2. To depress, to deject, to cast down, to chill.

"Dread of death hangs over the mere natural man, and like the handwriting on the wall, damps all his jollity."—*Atterbury*.

*3. To weaken, to abate, to dull.

"A soft body dampeth the sound much more than a hard."—*Bacon*.

*4. To discourage, to depress.

"Usury damps and damps all industries, improvements, and new inventions."—*Bacon*.

B. Technically:

1. *Iron-working*: To damp down a furnace is to fill it with coke to prevent its going out. It is done when, owing to a strike of the workmen or other cause, the furnace is not likely to be required for some time.

"Blast furnaces are being generally damped down, that is filled with coke, to prevent their going out."—*London Times*.

2. *Music*:

(1) On instruments played by plucking the strings, as the harp, guitar, &c., to check the vibrations by placing the hand lightly on the strings.

(2) To apply mechanical dampers. (Stainer & Barrett.)

¶ To damp off:

Hort.: To become ulcerated, as the stems of seedlings and tender plants, from the soil and atmosphere being too moist or damp.

†dāmp-en, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *damp*; -en.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To make damp or humid; to damp.

"... dampens the smiling day."

P. Fletcher: *Purple Island*, vii. 33.

2. *Fig.*: To chill, to depress or deject, to discourage.

B. Intrans.: To grow or become damp.

"And o'er his brow the dampening heart-drops threw."

Byron: *Lara*, i. 28.

dāmp-en-īng, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [DAMPEN.]

dāmp-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *damp*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: One who or that which makes damp or humid.

2. *Fig.*: One who or anything which damps, depresses, or chills. (*Colloquial*.)

"This was . . . rather a damper to my ardor."—*Theodore Hook*.

II. Technically:

1. *Furnaces, Chimneys, &c.*: A plate in an air-duct, whether air-draft or flue, for the purpose of regulating the energy of the fire by regulating the area

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dance-music, s. Music specially composed to regulate the movements in a dance.

danced, *pa. par. or a.* [DANCE, *v.*]

dan-çêr, ***daun-cer**, ***dawn-cere**, *s.* [English *danc(e)*; -*er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang. (Sing.)*: One who practices or engages in dancing.

2. *Ch. Hist. (pl.)*: A religious sect which arose in A. D. 1373, at Aix-la-Chapelle, and spread through Liège, Hainault, and other parts of Belgium. Persons of both sexes, holding each other by the hand, danced, in public or in private, with great energy till they became quite exhausted. They maintained that while so engaged they were favored with wonderful visions. They made a livelihood by religious mendicancy. They had little respect for ordinary church worship or for the ecclesiastical hierarchy. The priests at Liège attributed the frenzy of the dancers to demoniacal possession, and believed that they succeeded in casting out the evil spirit by means of hymns and incense. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist. (cent. xiv.), pt. ii., ch. v., § 8.*)

***Merry dancers**: A popular name given to streamers in connection with the Aurora Borealis or to the Aurora itself. The name is most appropriate to streamers which appear to revolve, as they occasionally do.

***dan-çêr-ess**, *s.* [Eng. *dancer*; -*ess*.] A female dancer, a danseuse.

***dan-çêr-ÿ**, ***dan-çêr-le**, *s.* [Eng. *dance*; -*ry*.] Dancing, the dance.

"Two, with whom none would strive in dancerte."

Chapman: Homer's Odyssey, viii.

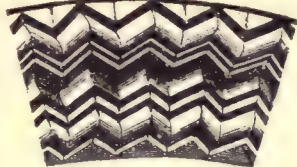
dän-çette, *a. & s.* [Fr., from the zigzag shape.]

A. As adjective:

Her.: Applied to a line of division indented in a manner similar to the zigzag molding in architecture.

B. As substantive:

A ch.: The zigzag or chevron fret or molding peculiar to Norman architecture.



Dancette.

d a n - c h i,

dñun-chi, *s.*

[A native name.]

The name of a fiber obtained from *Sesbania aculeata*, a slender, prickly-stemmed annual belonging to the Indian Leguminosæ, and having winged leaves of numerous leaflets, which in some degree partake of the nature of the sensitive plant. The fiber is rough but strong, and lasts a long time under water.

dan-çing, *a. & s.* [DANCE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or science of moving in a dance.

"And it came to pass, as soon as he came nigh unto the camp, that he saw the calf, and the dancing . . ."—*Exod. xxxiii. 19.*

dancing-days, *s. pl.* Days in which dancing is enjoyed; youth.

"For you and I are past our dancing-days."—*Shakespeare.*

dancing-girls, *s. pl.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Girls employed to dance at the courts of certain Oriental sovereigns, specially those of the Indian Rajahs or in the houses of wealthy natives. Among Anglo-Indians they are often called Nautch girls.

2. *Bot.*: A plant, *Mantisia saltatoria*.

dancing-master, *s.* One who teaches the art of dancing.

"The apes were taught their apes' tricks by a dancing-master."—*L'Estrange.*

dancing-party, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: A party or number of persons met for the purpose of dancing.

2. *Fig.*: Applied to an assemblage of animals or birds amusing themselves with various evolutions.

"With Birds of Paradise a dozen or more full-plumaged males congregate in a tree to hold a dancing-party as it is called by the natives."—*Darwin: The Descent of Man (1871), pt. ii., ch. xiii., vol. ii., p. 88.*

***dancing-pipe**, *s.* Probably a flute.

***dancing-rapier**, *s.* A sword or rapier worn only for ornament while dancing.

" . . . our mother, unadvised,

Gave you a dancing-rapier by your side."

Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 1.

dancing-room, *s.* A room set apart for dancing; a ball-room.

dancing-school, *s.* A school or place where dancing is taught.

"They bid us to the English dancing-schools."

Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 5.

dän-dë-lî-ôn, ***dent-de-lyon**, *s.* [Fr. *dent de lion*=lion's tooth; from Lat. *dentem*, accus. of *dens*=a tooth, and *leonem*, accus. of *leo*=a lion.]

1. *Bot.*: The common and well-known plant, *Taraxacum Dens Leonis* or *officinale*, belonging to the natural order Composite. It yields a milky juice, which in the form of extract is used medicinally as a diuretic and alterative. It contains a bitter crystalline principle called taraxacin. Its root has been used to adulterate coffee in a similar way to chicory. It has a naked, hollow stalk with a single bright yellow flower. The blanch leaves have been recommended as a winter salad, and the roots are eaten as such by the French. The seed is furnished with a fine white pappus, by means of which it is carried far and wide by the wind. The leaves are lanceolate and sinuous, rising from a tap-root in the form of a rosette.

2. *Pharm.*: [TARAXACUM.]

dandelion-root, *s.*

Pharm.: *Taraxaci Radix*, the fresh and dried roots of *Taraxacum Dens Leonis*. It is used fresh in the preparation of *Extractum Taraxaci*, *Succus Taraxaci*, and dried for making *Decoctum Taraxaci*. Dandelion acts on the liver, modifying and increasing its secretion, and is given in hepatic diseases attended with an habitually engorged state of the vessels of that organ; it also promotes digestion.

dän-dêr, *v. i.* [A corruption of *dandle* or *daddle*.]

1. To wander about.

2. To maunder, to talk incoherently.

dän-dêr (1), *s.* [A corruption of *dandruff* (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.*: Dandruff.

2. *Fig.*: Passion, temper, anger. (*Slang.*)

"What 'll make ye act like freemen,

What 'll get your dander riz?"

James Russell Lowell.

dän-dêr (2), *s.* [Icel. *tendra*=to kindle.] A cinder. (Generally in the plural; used for the slag or refuse of a furnace.)

"And when the callans romping thick,

Did crowd the hearth along,

Oft have I blown the danders quick

Their mizlie shins amang."

A. Scott: Poems, p. 146.

***dän-di-çal**, *a.* [From *dandy*.] Pertaining to a dandy, dandified.

"Those Dandiacal Manicheans, with the host of Dandifying Christians, will form one body . . ."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus, bk. iii., ch. x.*

dän-di-fied, *pa. par. or a.* [DANDIFY.]

dän-di-fy, *v. t.* [Formed from Eng. *dandy*, on the analogy of other verbs in -*fy*.] To make like a dandy.

"Whose dandified manners . . . gave umbrage to these elderly apprentices."—*Thackeray: Newcomes, ch. xviii.*

***dän-di-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *dandy*; -*ly*.] In manner of a dandy, like a dandy.

dän-di-prät, *s.* [Eng. *dandy*, and *prat*=*brat* (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A little fellow, an urchin, a lad. (Used both in fondness and contempt.)

"The vile dandiprat will overlook the proudest of his acquaintance."—*Brewer: Lingua, iii. 3.*

2. *Nimis*: A piece of money coined in the reign of Henry VII. (*C Camden: Remaines; Money.*)

dän-dle, *v. t.* [Cogn. with Ger. *tänlen*=to toy, to trifle, to lounge; Ital. *dandolare*=to swing.]

*1. To play or trifle with, to put off.

"King Henry's ambassadors into France having been dandled by the French."—*Speed: Hen. VII., bk. ix., ch. xx., § 28.*

*2. To delay, to procrastinate, to put off, to defer.

"Captains do so dandle their doings, and dally in the service, as if they would not have the enemy subdued."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

*3. To treat as a child, to fondle, to pet.

" . . . their child shall be advanced,

And be received for the emperor's heir,

And let the emperor dandle him for his own."

Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.

*4. To pet, to encourage, to cherish.

"Dare not you cherish those sins in your souls . . . ? Do you not dandle them in your thoughts?"—*Hopkins: Sermon, xiv.*

5. To rock or move a child up and down on the knees, or with the hands; to toss in the arms.

"A mother, whose spirit in fetters is bound,

While she dandles the babe in her arms to the sound."

Wordsworth: Power of Music.

dän-dled, *pa. par. or a.* [DANDLE.]

***dän-dlêr**, *s.* [Eng. *dandl(e)*; -*er*.] One who dandles or plays with children.

dän-dling, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DANDLE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of tossing in the arms or rocking on the knee, as a child; fondling.

"Or like the forward infant still d with dandling."

Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 562.

dän-druff, **dan-driff**, ***dan-druffe**, *s.* [Welton=skin, and *drug*=bad. (*Skeat.*)]

Path.: Pityriasis, a disease in which scurf forms in bran-like patches on the head, which exfoliate and recur without crusts or excoriations. There are several varieties; as, *Pityriasis rubra*, red dandruff; *Pityriasis nigra*, black dandruff, &c.

" . . . the dandruff or unseemly scales within the hairs of the head or beard."—*Holland: Plinie, bk. xx., ch. viii.*

dän-dÿ (1), *s.* [Fr. *dandin*, from Eng. *dandle*. (*Littre.*)]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A fop; a person extravagantly fond of dress; a coxcomb.

"First, touching Dandies, let us consider, with some scientific strictness, what a Dandy specially is. A Dandy

is a Clothes-

wearing Man,

a Man whose

trade, office

and existence

consists in the

wearing of

Clothes. Every

faculty of his

soul, spirit,

purse and person

is heroically

consecrated to this

one object, the

wearing of

Clothes wisely

and well, so

that as others

dress to live, he

lives to dress."

Carlyle: Sartor Resartus,

bk. iii., ch. x.

II. Technically:

1. *Naut.*: A sloop or cutter with a jigger-mast

abaft, on which a mizzen lug-sail is set.

2. *Paper-making*: A perforated roller employed

to press out the surplus water and set the paper.

3. *English Exercise*: A dandy-note (q. v.).

4. A small glass, as in the expression, a dandy of

punch.

dandy-brush, *s.* A hard whalebone-bristle

brush.

dandy-cock, **dandy-hen**, *s.* A name given to a

bantam cock or hen.

***dandy-horse**, *s.* A velocipede or bicycle.

dandy-note, *s.*

English Exercise: For goods removed from the

warehouses of H. M. Customs a form of dandy-note

and pricking-note combined is used. A dandy-note

is a document used for the shipment of goods.

This paper is filled in by the exporter, and is then

passed at the office of the Controller of Accounts.

In the case of the delivery for exportation of wine

or spirits, the gauger, who examines these, notes on

the back of the dandy the bung and wet dimensions

and the contents and ullage of each cask. The

export examining officer also records his examination

of the goods, and on the shipment of these it is

forwarded to the Principal Searcher's office.

(*Biithell: Counting-House Dict.*)

dandy-rig cutter, **dandy-rigged-cutter**, *s.* A

peculiarly rigged sloop. [DANDY (1), II. 1.]

dandy-roller, *s.*

Paper-making: A sieve-roller beneath which the

web of paper-pulp passes, and by which it is com-

pressed and partially drained of its water. It may

be made the means for water-marking the paper,

which passes thence to the first pair of pressing-

rollers. A dandy. (*Knight.*)

dän-dÿ (2), *s.* [A corruption of *dengue* (q. v.).]

dandy-fever, *s.* The same as DENGUE (q. v.).

***dän-dÿ-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *dandy*; -*ish*.] Like a

dandy; having the manners or habits of a dandy.

dän-dÿ-ism, *s.* [Eng. *dandy*; -*ism*.] Foppish-

ness; the manners of a dandy.

***dän-dÿ-ize**, *v. i. & t.* [Eng. *dandy*; -*ize*.]

A. Intrans.: To act like a dandy; to acquire the

habits of a dandy. [See ex. under DANDIACAL.]

B. Trans.: To form like a dandy; to dandify.

***dän-dÿ-llng**, *s.* [Eng. *dandy*, and dimin. suff.

-*ling*.] A little or insignificant dandy.

Dâne, *s.* [Low Lat. *Dani*, contr. for *Dacini*.] A

native of Denmark.

Dane-money, *s.*

Eng. Hist.: [DANEGET.]

"Daneget, which is or was to meane, money payde to ye

Danys, or shortly Dane-money."—*Fabyan, i. c. 198.*



Dandy.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hêr, thêre; pîne, plit, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrkt, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

danés'-blood, s.

Bot.: A book-name of several plants.

- (1) Dwarf Elder, *Sambucus ebulus*. [DANEBALL.]
- (2) *Anemone pulsatilla*.
- (3) *Campanula glomerata*. (Britten & Holland.)

danés'-flower, s.

Bot.: *Anemone pulsatilla*.

dane-weed, danés'-weed, s.

Botany:

- (1) *Eryngium campestre*.

"The road hereabouts, too, being overgrown with *Dane-weed*, they fancy it sprung from the blood of Danes slain in battle."—*De Foe: Tour thro' Gr. Britain*.

- (2) Dwarf Elder.

dâne'-ball, s. [Eng. *Dane*, and *ball*.]

Bot.: A book-name for *Sambucus ebulus*, the Dwarf Elder, also called Danes'-blood, Dane-weed, and Danewort (q. v.). According to Camden it received its name from its having sprung up from the blood of the Danes killed in the battle of Swanfield. (Britten & Holland.)

dâne'-gêlt, danegeld, s. [A. S. *danegeld*; Low Lat. *danigeldum*, *danegeldum*.]

Eng. Hist.: Originally a tax or tribute on every hide of land in England for the purpose of raising and maintaining forces to protect the coasts from the plundering attacks of the Danes. At first it was 1s. for every hide, but in time it rose as high as 7s. The tax enforced by Ethelred and his successors for the purpose of buying off the Danes was similarly called Danegelt. His payments for this purpose, at first only £10,000, at last reached the sum of £48,000. The Danegelt proper was abolished by Edward the Confessor, but a tax under the same name continued to be levied by the Danish kings on every hide of land owned by the conquered nation. It was finally abolished by Stephen.

"He [Edward the Confessor] remitted the heavy imposition called *Danegeld*, amounting to £40,000 a year, which had been constantly collected after the occasion ceased."—*Burke: Abridg. of Eng. Hist.*, ii. 5.

Dâne'-lâgh, Dane lage, s. [A. S. *Dena lagu*=the law of the Danes.]

1. (*Of the form Dane lage*): Certain customs or legal arrangements introduced by the Danes and retained when the expulsion of those invaders left the Saxons free, if they pleased, to return in all respects to their ancient institutions. (Blackstone: *Comment.* (Introd.), § 3, bk. iv., ch. xxxiii.)

2. (*Of the form Danelagh*): The portion of England allotted to the Danes by the Treaty of Wedmore in 878 A. D. It extended from the east coast to a line which ran from the Thames a little below London to Chester on the Dee.

dâne'-wört, s. [Eng. *Dane*, and *wort* (q. v.).]

Bot.: The Dwarf Elder, *Sambucus ebulus*. [DANE-BALL.]

däng, düng, pret. & pa. par. [DING, v.] Struck; subdued; knocked over.

"... whomling a chield on the tap o' me, that *däng* the very wind out of my body."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxiv.

dân'-gêr, *dangere, *daunger, *dawnger, s. & a. [O. Fr. *danger*, *dangier*; Fr. *danger*; Low Lat. *dominarius*, from *dominus*=a lord. (Skeat.)]

A. As substantive:

1. Originally a feudal word, implying that the suzerain possessed strict rights with regard to the fief held by his vassal, the violation of which on the part of the latter would be followed by the confiscation of the fief. Such a fief was called a *fief de danger*, a fief in danger of being forfeited, "juri stricto atque adeo confiscationi obnoxium." (*Du Cange*.)

2. Servitude.

"We ourselves were in times past unwise, disobedient, deceived, in *danger* to lusts (Gr. *douleutes epithymiais*)."—*Tyndale: Titus* iii. 3.

3. Power, jurisdiction, authority.

"Come not within his *danger* by thy will."—*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis*, 639.

¶ Used commonly for being in one's power through debt.

"To be in your *danger*, with more care Should be avoided than infectious air."

Massinger: Fatal Dowry, i. 1.

4. Sparringness, niggardliness, stint.

"Golde and siluer for to spende Without lacking or *daungere* As it were pourde in a garnere."

Rom. of Rose, i, 147.

*5. Coyness, shyness.

"And if thy voice is faire and clere, Thou shalt maken no great *daungere* When to singen they goodly pray; It is thy worship for to obey."

Rom. of Rose, 2, 317-20.

*6. Insolence, opposition.

"And swore if she him *daunger* make That certainly she shulde deie."

Gower, i. 196.

7. Risk, peril, hazard; a state of exposure to injury or loss of any kind.

"But new to all the *daungers* of the main."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, ii. 746.

¶ (1) *But dawngere*: Without hesitation or apprehension.

"Than Rychard Talbot can hym pray To serwe hym of thre Cours of Were, And he thaim grawtyt *but dawngere*."

Wyntoun, viii. 35, 144.

(2) *To make danger*: To hesitate.

"I made *danger* of it awhile at first."—*Mattland: On the Reformation*, p. 17.

(3) *To danger*: Dangerously.

"I am hurt to *danger*."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.

*B. As adj.: Dangerous.

"We ar our ner, sic purpos for to tak, A *danger* chace that mycht vpon us mak."

Wallace, viii. 202.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *danger*, *peril*, and *hazard*: "The idea of chance or uncertainty is common to all these terms; the two former may sometimes be foreseen and calculated upon; but the latter is purely contingent. The *danger* and *peril* are applied to a positive evil; the *hazard* may simply respect the loss of a good; risks are voluntarily run from the hope of good: there may be many *daungers* included in a *hazard*; and there cannot be a *hazard* without some *danger*. A general *hazard* a battle, in order to disengage himself from a difficulty; he may by this step involve himself in imminent *danger* of losing his honor or his life; but it is likewise possible that by his superior skill he may set both out of all *danger*: we are hourly exposed to *daungers* which no human foresight can guard against, and are frequently induced to engage in enterprises at the *hazard* of our lives and of all that we hold dear. *Dangers* are far and near, ordinary and extraordinary; they meet us if we do not go in search of them: *perils* are always distant and extraordinary; we must go out of our course to expose ourselves to them: in the quiet walk of life, as in the most busy and tumultuous, it is the lot of man to be surrounded by *danger*; he has nothing which he is not in *danger* of losing; and knows of nothing which he is not in *danger* of suffering: the mariner and the traveler who go in search of unknown countries put themselves in the way of undergoing *perils* both by sea and land." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

danger-signal, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A signal made by one person to another to warn him of danger close at hand.

"Wild horses and cattle do not, I believe, make any *danger-signal* s."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. i., ch. iii., vol. i., p. 74.

2. *Railway Engin.*: A signal, generally a semaphore extended horizontally by day and a red light at night, to indicate to the engineer of any train that there is an obstruction or obstacle involving danger ahead of him, and to warn him to stop his train.

***dân'-gêr, v. t.** [DANGER, s.] To place in a position of danger, to endanger.

"... whose quality, going on, The sides o' the world may *danger*."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, i. 2.

***dân'-gêred, a.** [Eng. *danger*; -ed.] Placed in a position of danger; endangered.

"With more care our *dangered* fields defend."

Sp. Hall: Satires, v. 3.

***dân'-gêr-fêld, s.** [So called from one Dangerfield, a dramatic bully of the seventeenth century, whose sword and habit of feigning to draw it had become proverbial.] A sword.

"I shall answer you by the way of *Dangerfield*." [Claps his hand on his sword.]—*Dryden: Marriage à la Mode*, v. 1.

***dân'-gêr-fûl, a.** [Eng. *danger*; -ful(i).] Full of or involving great danger; dangerous.

"Other things less *dangerful*."—*Ward: Eng. Reformation*, ch. ii., p. 172.

***dân'-gêr-fûl-lý, *daunglerfully, adv.** [Eng. *dangerful*; -ly.] Dangerously; in a manner involving danger.

"Whose solles ye spirit of Satan did more *daunglerfully* possesse."—*Udal: Luke*, ch. xi.

***dân'-gêr-lêss, a.** [Eng. *danger*; -less.] Free from danger or risk; without danger.

"Barrough did therein, not *dangerless* prenaile."

Warner: Albiôn's Eng., bk. xi., c. 67.

dân'-gêr-ôus, *daungerous, *daungerouse, a. [O. Fr. & Fr. *dangerueux*.]

1. Niggardly, parsimonious, sparing.

"My wages ben full streyt and eke full smale, My lord to me is hard and *daungerous*."

Chaucer: C. T., 7, 008, 7, 009.

2. Full of or involving danger; hazardous, risky, unsafe.

"That winding leads through pits of death, or else Instructs him how to take the *dangerous* ford."

Thomson: Autumn, i, 160, 1, 161.

3. Producing, or likely to produce, danger or risk.

"No, Caesar shall not: *danger* knows full well That Caesar is more *dangerous* than he."

Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, ii. 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *dangerous*, *hazardous*, and *perilous*: "It is *dangerous* for a youth to act without the advice of his friends; it is *perilous* for a traveler to explore the wilds of Africa; it is *hazardous* for a merchant to speculate in time of war: experiments in matters of policy or government are always *dangerous*; a journey through deserts that are infested with beasts of prey is *perilous*; a military expedition conducted with inadequate means is *hazardous*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dân'-gêr-ôus-lý, adv. [Eng. *dangerous*; -ly.] In a dangerous manner; perilously, hazardously.

"Oh! too convincing—*dangerously* dear— In woman's eye the unanswerable tear."

Byron: Corsair, ii. 15.

†dân'-gêr-ôus-nêss, s. [Eng. *dangerous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being dangerous; danger, risk, peril.

"I shall not need to mind you of judging of the *dangerousness* of diseases, by the nobleness of that part affected."—*Boyle*.

dân'-gle, v. i. & t. [Dan. *dangle*=to dangle, to bob; *dingle*=to dangle or swing about; Sw. dial. *dangla*=to swing; *dingla*=to dangle; Icel. *dingla*=to dangle. (Skeat.)]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To hang loosely, swinging or waving about.

"A weather-beaten scarec'w'er From any garden scarecrow *dangled*."

Wordsworth: Alice Fell.

2. *Fig.*: To hang about one, to be a constant follower or attendant upon.

"The presbyterians, and other fanatics that *dangle* after them, are well inclined to pull down the present establishment."—*Swift*.

B. Trans.: To cause to dangle, to swing about.

dangle-thorn, s. According to Nemnich, the Quaking-grass (*Briza media*), but the name is inappropriate, and Messrs. Britten & Holland suspect an error in the identification.

†dân'-gle-mênt, s. [Eng. *dangle*; -ment.] The act of dangling.

"The very suspension and *danglement* of any puddings."—*Lytton: Castles*, bk. vii., ch. i.

dân'-glêr, s. [Eng. *dangle*(e); -er.] One who hangs about women; a woman-hunter.

"Gay, young, military sparks, and *danglers* at toilets."—*Burke: Lett. to Nat. Assembly*.

dân'-glîgh, pr. par., a. & s. [DANGLE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Literally:

1. The state of hanging loosely, swinging or waving about.

2. The act of swinging about or causing to dangle.

II. Fig.: The act or habit of hanging about women.

Dân'-i-el (iel as yel), s. [Heb. *Daniel*, or *Dani*=my judge, or judge of, and *El*=God. Thus *Daniel* means either God [is] my judge, or the judge of God, i. e., who does justice in God's name.] *Script.*: Three, if not four, or even five, persons mentioned in the Bible.

(1) A son of David, called also Chileab (1 Chron. iii. 1; 2 Sam. iii. 3).

(2) A very celebrated Hebrew prophet, who was carried when he was young to Babylon, in the third year of Jehoiakim (B. C. 604), brought up with other young men for the king's service, held high office under successive kings, saw visions, and prospered till at least the third year of Cyrus (Dan. vi. 28; x. 1). [¶ *The Book of Daniel*.] His Babylonish name, Belteshazzar, means the Prince of Bel, or the Prince whom Bel favors.

(3) A descendant of Ithamar, who returned to Judea with Ezra (Ezra viii. 2).

(4) A priest who sealed the covenant with Nehemiah (Neh. x. 6). Probably he is the same as 3.

(5) One who was held up for admiration for his righteousness and for his wisdom in Ezekiel's time (Ezek. xiv. 20; xxviii. 3). He is almost certainly the same as No. 2, the only shade of doubt arising from the fact that *Daniel* the prophet was very young at that time. But it rests on other historical evidence that he did actually rise to great eminence at a remarkably early period of life.

bôll, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shân. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tion, -sion = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

¶ The Book of Daniel:

Scripture Canon: One of the most important prophetic books of the Old Testament, honored by quotations on the part of our Lord (Matt. xxiv. 15; Mark xiii. 14); containing one of the most remarkable Messianic prophecies existing (Dan. ix. 24-27) [Seventy Weeks], and in symbolic language, and to a certain extent in subject, resembling the New Testament Apocalypse, to which it stands in a certain relation.

Daniel commences in Hebrew, which goes on to chapter ii., and the middle of verse 4, then Aramaean takes its place to the end of chapter vii., after which Hebrew is resumed, continuing to the end of the book. Gesenius places the Hebrew of Daniel in the same class with that of Esther, Ecclesiastes, 1st Chronicles, and Jonah. He deems it somewhat purer than that of Ezra, Nehemiah, Zechariah, and Malachi. The Aramaean is not like that of the "Targums," Translations or Paraphrases, about the commencement of the Christian era, but like that of Ezra. Startling as it may appear, there are what look uncommonly like four Greek words written in Hebrew letters (Dan. iii. 5, 7, 10, 15).

The Jewish Church received the Book of Daniel as canonical. They placed it, however, not among the other prophets, but among the "Kethubim" (Holy Writings), the Hagiographa of the Greeks, between Esther and Ezra. The early Christian Church regarded it as inspired, and received it with much veneration, as the immense majority of Christians in every church do to the present day.

The date of its composition has been the subject of much controversy, and its settlement in one direction or another has a bearing on more than chronology. Porphyry, who in the third century wrote a work in fifteen books against Christianity, devoted the whole of the twelfth one against Daniel. He maintained that it was written, not by Daniel in Babylonian or Persian times, but by a Jew of Palestine in the time of Antiochus Epiphanes, "and that Daniel did not so much predict future events as narrate past ones." What doubtless operated with him to produce this view was the fact that the prophecies of Daniel, and especially ch. xi., are very specific to the time of Antiochus Epiphanes (B. C. 175-164), then they become vague, and remain so for the whole period intervening between that king and Messianic times. The English deist, Collins, in the early part of the eighteenth century, took the same view. Subsequently on the continent Corrodi, Eichhorn, Bertholdt, Gesenius, Bleek, De Wette, Lücke, and others followed in the same direction, many of them impugning the correctness of the narrative. More recently advocates for the late date of Daniel have not been wanting, even within the Christian Church, the noble Dr. Arnold of Rugby, England, leading the way. Hengstenberg and others on the continent, with the Rev. Dr. Pusey, Mr. Bosanquet, &c., have been the able defenders of the older view.

Mr. Bosanquet, it should be mentioned, has a scheme of chronology of his own, by which he places the final destruction of Jerusalem by Darius, whom he believes to have been the well-known Darius Hystaspis, in B. C. 492, in place of B. C. 538, i. e., forty-six years lower than the common view, and reduces the whole range of dates connected with the Jewish monarchy twenty-five years. He also makes two Cyruses, and believes that the conqueror of Babylon was the son, and not the father of Cambyses. For the apocryphal additions to the Book of Daniel see BEL AND THE DRAGON, also SUSANNA.

Dān-ī-ēl-īte, *s. & a.* [Proper name *Daniel*, and suff. -ite.]

A. As subst.: A member of an order founded in 1876 by a life-long abstainer and vegetarian, T. W. Richardson, to bring about the general adoption of a non-animal diet. The name is derived from the refusal of the prophet to partake of the "king's meat." (Dan. i. 8-16.)

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to the Danielites. *Daniell, proper name.* [From John Frederick Daniell, F. R. S., who received the Copley medal from the Royal Society, England, in 1837 for this invention; he died in 1845.]

Daniell's battery, *s.* The double-fluid battery invented by Daniell. It consists of a jar of glass or earthenware, in which fits a plate of copper, bent into cylindrical form. Within the copper is a porous cup containing the zinc. The liquids used are a saturated solution of sulphate of copper in the outer cell, and of sulphuric acid in the inner cell or porous cup. To the copper a perforated shell or jacket is often attached for holding crystals of sulphate of copper, so that the solution may be kept at the point of saturation. [GALVANIC BATTERY.]

Daniell's cell, *s.* Same as DANIELL'S BATTERY. **Daniell's hygrometer**, *s.* A hygrometer in which a glass bulb containing a thermometer placed in ether is cooled by evaporation till dew is deposited.

Daniell's pyrometer, *s.* A pyrometer for measuring very high temperatures by the expansion of a metallic rod.

Dān-īsh, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Dan(e)*; -ish.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Denmark or the Danes.

"Hardicane thus dead, the English, rejoicing at this unexpected riddance from the Danish yoke, sent over to Elfred."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, vi.

B. As subst.: The language of the Danes.

Dānīsh balance, *s.* A form of the steelyard, the inverse of the Roman or Chinese. The weight and load are suspended at the respective ends, and the suspension-loop is shifted along the beam till equilibrium is attained. The weight of the goods is thus to the weight of the *bob* reciprocally as their respective distance from the loop.

***Dān-īsm** (1), *s.* [Eng. *Dan(e)*; -ism.] An idiom or peculiarity of the Danish language.

†dān-īsm (2), *s.* [Gr. *daneisma* = a loan.] The lending of money upon usury.

Dān-īte, *s.* [Proper name *Dan*, and suff. -ite.] A member of a band existing among the Mormons, for the purpose of dealing, as avengers of blood, with the "Gentiles." They are said to have been organized about 1837. They derive their name from Jacob's blessing to his son Dan (Gen. xlix. 17).

dānk, *a. & s.* [Cogn. with Icel. *dökk* = a pit, a pool; *dökk* = black, dark; *dögg* = dew. (*Skeat.*)]

A. As adj.: Damp, moist; exhaling cold, damp vapors.

"Content to rear his whitened wall
Beside the dank and dull canal?"
Scott: Marmion, lii. (Introd.)

***B. As substantive:**

1. Dampness, moisture, humidity.

"The rawish dank of clumsy winter ramps
The fluent summer's vein;"
Marston: Antonio and Melinda (Prol.).

2. The sea.

"Off they quit
The dank, and rising on stiff pinions, tour
The mid aerial sky." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 440-42.

***dānk**, ***doṅk**, *v. i.* [DANK, *a.*] To make damp or moist.

"Deowes donketh the downes."
Lyric Poems, p. 44.

†dānk-īsh, *a.* [Eng. *dank*; -ish.] Rather dank.

"... a dark and dankish vault at home."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

***dānk-īsh-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *dankish*; -ness.] The quality or state of being dankish; dampness.

Danne-rōg, *s.* [Dan., lit. = the cloth of the Danes.] A Danish order of knighthood instituted in 1219, revived in 1693, and reconstituted in 1808.

dān-nē-mōr-īte, *s.* [Ger. *dannemorit*.] Named from Danemora in Sweden, where there are large iron mines.

Min.: A variety of amphibole. Dana calls it iron-manganese amphibole.

dān-nēr, *v. i.* [DANDER.] To saunter, to stroll about.

"Lang, lang they danner'd to and fro,
Wha miss'd a kinsman or a beau?"
Mayne: Siller Gun, p. 86.

dan-seūge, *s.* [Fr.] A female dancer on the stage.

Dāns-kēr, *s.* [Dan. *dansk* = Danish.] A Dane.

"... what Daners in are Paris."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 1.

Dā-nū-bī-ān, *a.* [Eng. *Danub(e)*; -ian.] Of or connected with the Danube; bordering on the Danube.

dā-ōur-īte, *s.* [Named from Daouria, a country east of Lake Baikal in Siberia, where it is found; Eng. suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral, also called Rubellite (q. v.). It is a variety of Tourmaline.

dāp, *v. i.* [A variant of *dip* (q. v.).] To fish by letting the bait fall gently into the water.

"He even tried dapping with the natural fly."—*Blackmore: Alice Lorraine*, vol. ii., ch. i.

***dā-pāt-īc-āl**, *a.* [Lat. *dapaticus*, from *dapes* = a feast.] Sumptuous in cheer. (*Bailey.*)

dāp-ēd-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dapedium*, and suff. -ide.]

Palæont.: In Prof. Owen's classification the ninth family of his Lepidoganoidei, a sub-order of Ganoidian fishes. (*Prof. Owen: Palæont.*, ed. 1860.) The tail fin is slightly heterocercal; scales interlocked by pegs and sockets; back teeth obtuse.

dāp-ēd-ī-ūm, **dāp-ēd-ī-ūs**, *s.* [Gr. *dapidion*, dimin. from *dapedon* = the floor of a chamber.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil fishes, belonging to the family Dapediæ (q. v.). They are peculiar to the Lias. The arrangement of the scales resembles

a tessellated pavement. It is compressed and deep-bodied; front teeth typically notched or bifurcate. The body is rapidly contracting, and terminates in an equally-lobed tail.

dāph-nāds, *s. pl.* [Eng. *daphn(e)*, and suff. -ad.]

Bot.: Lindley's English name for the Thymeleaceæ.

dāph-nāl, *a. & s.* [Lat. *daphn(e)* = a laurel-tree or bay-tree, and adj. suff. -al.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to the genus *Daphne* or the order Thymeleaceæ.

B. As substantive:

(1) *Sing.:* A plant of the order Thymeleaceæ.

(2) *Pl.:* Lindley's name for the alliance including the Daphnads and Laurels.

"Natural order of Daphnals."—*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.* (3d ed.), p. 629.

¶ *Daphnal alliance:* [DAPHNALES.]

dāph-nā-lēs, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Mod. Lat. *daphnalis* = daphnal (q. v.).]

Bot.: The Daphnal alliance. An alliance of perigenous Exogens. The flowers are monochlamydeous, the carpel solitary, an amygdaloid embryo without albumen. Lindley includes under it. Thymeleaceæ, Proteaceæ, Lauraceæ, and Cassythaceæ.

Dāph-nē, *s.* [Lat. *daphne*; Gr. *daphnē* = the laurel, or rather the bay-tree.]

1. *Anc. Myth.:* One of the nymphs of Diana, who was said to have been turned into a laurel-tree.

2. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the forty-first found. It was discovered by Goldschmidt on March 22, 1856.

3. *Bot.:* A genus of plants belonging to the Thymeleaceæ (q. v.). Orifice of the calyx without appendages, stamens eight to ten, inclosed within the calyx, stigma simple, fruit succulent. *Daphne laureola* is the Spurge Laurel. It is an evergreen. *D. mezereum* has deciduous leaves and very fragrant flowers. They are all found in the temperate districts of Asia and Europe. The bark of the root, as well as that of the branches, of *D. mezereum* is used in decoction as a diaphoretic in cutaneous and syphilitic affections. In large doses it is an irritant poison, causing hypercatharsis. Used externally it acts as a vesicant. It contains a ventral crystalline principle, called Daphnein (q. v.). The fruit is poisonous. The barks of *D. gnidium*, *D. alpina*, *D. cneorum*, *D. pontica*, and *D. laureola* have similar properties. The berries of the last are poisonous to all animals except birds. The inner bark of *D. lagetta*, when cut into thin pieces after maceration, assumes a beautiful net-like appearance, whence it has received the name of Lace-bark. (*Balfour, &c.*)

dāph-nē-s, *s. pl.* [Eng., &c., *daphn(e)*; Lat. adj. fem. pl. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A section of the order Thymeleaceæ with hermaphrodite or rarely unisexual flowers, and plano-convex cotyledons.

dāph-nēin, *s.* [DAPHNIN.]

dāph-nē-tin, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *daphne*; *t* connective; Eng. suff. -in (*Chem.*) (q. v.).]

Chem.: Obtained by boiling a solution of Daphnin in dilute hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in small needle-shaped monoclinic prisms, having a strong refracting power, soluble in boiling water and in boiling alcohol, melting at 220°. Nitric acid colors it red; ferric chloride gives a green color, which is destroyed by the addition of acid. Daphnetin reduces in the cold an alkaline cupric solution. It gives a yellow precipitate with plumbic acetate.

dāph-nī-ē, *s.* [Greek *daphnē*; Latin pl. adj. suff. -ia.]

Zool.: A genus of Entomostraca, order Cladocera, family Daphniadæ. *Daphnia pulex* is the Common Water-flea. The head is large, rounded above and in front; superior antennæ very small; the head produced into a more or less prominent beak; eyes spherical, with about twenty lenses; jaws composed of a strong body ending in four horny spines, three of which curve inward. The antennæ act as oars, by which the animals project themselves by a series of jerks through the water. They are frequently very numerous in ponds and ditches, which they often color, especially when the water is stagnant, with an appearance of blood. *D. pulex* is a favorite and interesting microscopic object.

dāph-nī-ā-dæ, **dāph-nī-l-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *daphnia* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool.: A family of Entomostraca, order Coepoda. The head is protruded beyond the shell.

dāph-nīn, **dāph-nīne**, *s.* [Fr. *daphnine*.]

Chem.: A crystalline glucoside obtained from the bark of *Daphne alpina* and *D. mezereum*. The alcoholic extract of the bark is exhausted with water, the solution precipitated by plumbic acetate, the precipitate washed with water, and decomposed by H₂S, the filtrate evaporated to dryness and

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, æ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

crystallized out of alcohol. Daphnin forms colorless transparent prisms, $C_{15}H_{10}O_9 + 2H_2O$, and is isomeric with Aesculin. It melts at 200° , and then decomposes, yielding Daphnetin. Heated with aqueous acids it yields Daphnetin and glucose. Ferric chloride (neutral) gives a bluish color with Daphnin.

da-pí-chō, da-pí-cō, *s.* [For etymology see definition.]

Comm.: The South American name of the dirty white spongy caoutchouc which exudes from the roots of *Siphonia elastica*. It is blackened over an open fire, and used for making stoppers. It is also called Zaspis. (Watts: *Dict. Chem.*, vol. ii., p. 305.)

***dāp'-l-fēr**, *s.* [Lat., from *dapes*=a feast, and *fero*=to bear, to carry.] One who carried the meat to the table; a steward; afterward the chief steward or butler of any honor or manor.

"Thou art all for inlandish meat, and outlandish sawces; thou art the *dapifer* to thy plate, or the cup-bearer to thy appetite."—Reeve: *God's Plea for Nineveh*, 1657.

dāp'-pēr, *daper, *dapyr, *a.* [Dut. *dapper*; O. H. Ger. *taphar*; Ger. *täpfer*=valiant, courageous. Trench attributes the degeneracy in meaning of this word in English to the depression of the Saxons after their conquest by the Romans.] Spruce, smart, brisk, active, neat.

"*Dapir* or *praty*. *Elegans*."—Prompt. Parv.

¶ A contemporary of Spenser, who wrote a glossary on the poet's *Shepherd's Calendar* for the exposition of old words, includes "*dapper*" among them, but it has since thoroughly revived.

***dāp'-pēr-līng**, *s.* [Eng. *dapper*, and dimin. suff. *-ling*.] A dandiprat, a little fellow.

dāp'-ple, a. & s. [Icel. *depill*=a spot. Cog. with Eng. *dip* and *dimple*. (Skeat.)]

A. As adj.: Spotted; variegated with shades or spots of different colors.

¶ Used in composition with the name of a color to express that that color is variegated with spots of another color; as, *Dapple-bay, dapple-gray*.

"O swiftly can speed my dapple-gray steed,
Which drinks of the Tievot clear."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, i. 24.

B. As substantive:

1. A spot, a mark.

"As many eyes upon his body, as my gray mare hath dapples."—Stdney: *Arcadia*, bk. ii., p. 271.

2. A dappled or spotted horse.

"Be it Dapple's bray
Or be it not, or be it whose it may."

Cowper: *The Needless Alarm*.

***dāp'-ple, v. t.** [DAPPLE, *a.*] To spot, to streak, to variegate with spots or shades of color.

"Before the wheels of Phœbus, round about
Dapples the drowsy east with spots of gray."

Skeat: *Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 3.

dāp'-pled, pa. par. or a. [DAPPLE, *v.*]

***dāp'-pliŋg, pr. par., a. & s.** [DAPPLE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of marking with dapples or spots.

***dāp'-stēr, s.** [DABSTER.] An expert, a dab, a dabster.

"... a *dapster*, thorough-skilled, ready-handed."—Barnes: *Early England & the Saxon English* (1869), p. 126.

dāp'-tūs, s. [Gr. *daptō*=to devour, to feed on.]

Entom.: A genus of coleopterous insects belonging to the family Harpalidae.

dar, dart, s. The Dace (q. v.).

"*Hic capita, a dar.*"—Wright: *Vol. of Vocab.*, p. 253.

da-rāp'-ti, s. [A word of no etymology.]

Logic: An arbitrary name for a mode of syllogisms in the third figure, in which the Middle Term is the subject of both premises. Taking X to represent the Major Term, Y the Minor, and Z the Middle, the scheme of this figure is— $\begin{matrix} Z & X \\ Y & X \\ Y & X \end{matrix}$ and a syl-

logism in *dārApTI* would stand thus: All Z is X; all Y is Y, ∴ some Y is X; that is, from two Universal Affirmatives (A) we arrive at a Particular Conclusion (I). This mode is valid, but useless, in the first figure, but may be employed in the fourth. [LOGIC, SYLLOGISM.]

dar'-bles, s. Handcuffs; fetters; manacles.

dar-bōt-tle, s. [Eng. *dark*=dark (?), and *bottle*.] A plant, *Centaurea nigra*.

dar'-bŷ, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Build. (Plastering): A float-tool used by plasterers in working on ceilings especially. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and 7 inches wide, with two handles on the back by which it is manipulated. (Knight.)

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, gell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = shūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

Dar'-bŷ-ltes, s. [From Mr. Darby, see def.]

Ch. Hist.: The followers of Mr. Darby, a very prominent personage among the Plymouth Brethren, and, in the opinion of some, their founder. A schism taking place among the brethren, Mr. Darby, with others, seceded from those with whom he had been formerly associated. The name Darbyites has never been acknowledged by the Plymouth Brethren themselves.

***darce, s.** The Dace (q. v.).

"Roche, *darce*, makerelle."—Babees Book, p. 156.

***dard, s.** [Fr.=a dart.] A spout, a small aperture.

"Through the spikes of the trident are made three dards or spouts."—Dr. Harris: *Descr. of the Palace at Loo* (1699), p. 51.

dāre (1), *dar, *dear, *dur, *durren, *der (pref. **dorst, *dorste, *durste, *dore, dard, durst; pa. par. darded*), *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *ic dæra*=I dare; pret. *ic dorste*=I dared, *we durston*=we dared or durst; infin. *durran*=to dare; Goth. *dars*=I dare, *daursta*=I durst, *daurstan*=to dare; O. H. Ger. *tar*=I dare, *torsta*=I dared, *turren*=to dare. Cogn. with Gr. *tharsō*=to be bold, *thrasys*=bold, daring. (Skeat.)]

A. Intransitive:

1. To dare, to venture, to have courage or strength of mind for any act or purpose; to be bold or adventurous enough.

"Therefore *dur* not the marchauntes passen there."

Maundeville, p. 271.

2. To be able, to have reason or grounds for doing anything; as, *I dare say, I dare assure you.*

"... my robe,
And my integrity to heaven, is all
I dare now call mine own."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

3. To be willing or ready to do any act.

"... I dare be bound again,
My soul upon the forfeit, that your lord
Will never more break faith advisedly."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

B. Transitive:

1. To venture on, to attempt, to risk.

"What man dare, I dare."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iii. 4.

"And, sure of glory, dare immortal deeds."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xi. 374.

2. To challenge, to defy.

"Unless a brother should a brother dare,
To gentle exercise and proof of arms."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., v. 2.

3. To terrify, to daunt.

"Those mad mischiefs
Would dare a woman."

Beaumont & Fletcher: *Maid's Tragedy*, iv. 1.

¶ In the transitive uses the form *dared* only is used for the past tense.

¶ For the difference between *to dare* and *to brave*, see BRAVE, *v.*

dare-devil, s. & a.

1. *As subst.*: One who fears nothing, but is ready for any enterprise.

"I deem myself a *dare-devil* in rhymes."—Woolcot: *Peter Pindar*, p. 189.

2. *As adj.*: Fearing nothing; reckless.

***dāre (2), *daare, *dear, *daryn, v. i. & t.** [Cogn. with O. H. Ger. *tarnjan*=*tarnjan*; A. S. *dernan*=to lie hid, *dearc*, *deorc*=dark, hidden. (Mätzner.)]

A. Intransitive:

1. To lie hid, to hide, to keep out of sight.

"He mighte not dare or be priuy."—Wycliffe: *Mark* vii. 24.

"*Daryn*, or *drowpyn*, or *prively* to be hydde. *Latito, lateo*."—Prompt. Parv.

2. To droop, to be frightened, to tremble.

"The kyng dares for dowte, dye as he scholde."

Morte Arthure, 3,226.

B. Transitive:

1. To be hidden or concealed from; to escape notice of.

"It *daarthis* hem willinge this thing."—Wycliffe: *2 Pet.* iii. 5.

2. To catch birds, especially larks, by causing them to crouch and hide, by means of a mirror or mirrors fixed on scarlet cloth, or of a hawk either carried on the wrist or kept hovering over the spot where the birds lie. A similar practice is even now sometimes followed with a kite, cut in shape of a hawk, and kept steady over the birds.

"They doe so insult over, and restrain them, never Hoby so dared a lark."—Burton: *Anat. Melancholy*, p. 654.

***dare (3), v. i.** [A. S. *thurban*; Icel. *thaurfa*; Goth. *thaurban*; O. H. Ger. *durfan*=to have need.] To want, to have need.

***dāre (1), s.** The Dace (q. v.).

***dāre (2), s.** [DARE (1), *v.*]

1. Boldness, daring, dash.

"It lends a luster and more great opinion,
A larger dare to our great enterprise."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iv. 1.

2. A challenge, a defiance.

"Sextus Pompeius

Hath given the dare to Cæsar."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 2.

***dāre, a.** [DARE (2), *v.*] Stupid, dull.

"Drowpane and dare."—Houlate, i. 15.

***dāre'-fūl, a.** [Eng. *dare*; *-ful* (l).] Full of defiance.

"We might have met them *dareful*, beard to beard,
And beat them backward home."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, v. 5.

†dār'-ēr, s. [Eng. *dare* (1), *v.*; *-er*.] A challenger; one who dares or defies.

"Don Michael, Leon; another *darer* come."

Beaumont & Fletcher: *Rule a Wife*, iii. 5.

darg, dargue, *dark, s. [Prob. a contr. or corruption of *daywork*.]

1. A day's work.

"I canna gang in—I have a lang day's *darg* afore me."

Scott: *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxvi.

2. The quantity of work done in a day.

"... the men, even at the reduced rates, are making better wages now than they obtained, when rates were 20 to 30 per cent. higher with the restricted *darg*."—*Colliery Guardian*.

***darg-days, s. pl.** Cottars in Scotland were formerly bound to give the labor of a certain number of days to the superior, in lieu of rent, which were called "*darg-days*"—*i. e.*, days of work.

darg, v. t. [DARG, *s.*] To be employed on day-work or by the day.

darg'-ēr, s. [Eng. *darg*; *-er*.] One who works by the day.

dār'-ic, *darick, s. [Gr. *dareikos*, prob. from Darius, King of Persia, either, as Herodotus states, Darius Hystaspis, or, in the opinion of some, an earlier monarch.]

Numis.: A gold coin current in Persia, Asia Minor, &c. It was of the value of about \$5.29, and weighed about 130 gr. On the *obverse* is the figure of a crowned archer kneeling with a bow and long javelin, on the *reverse* a rude indentation. There is no inscription. Darics are mentioned in Xenophon's *Anabasis*, so they would be in circulation about 400 B. C. They are also mentioned under the name of *adarkonim* in some of the later Old Testament books, viz., in 1 Chron. xxix. 7 and Ezra viii. 27.

"He repaired at the length unto Cimon, and brought him home to his own door two bowls, the one full of daricks of gold, and the other full of daricks of silver, which be pieces of money so called, because that the name of Darius was written upon them."—North: *Plutarch*, p. 415.

dar-I-I', s. [A word of no etymology.]

Logic: An arbitrary name for a mode of syllogisms in the first figure, in which the Middle Term is made the subject of the Major and the predicate of the Minor premise. By this mode we arrive at a Particular Conclusion from a Universal and a Particular premise, *e. g.*, (A) All men are mortal. (I.) John is a man. (I.) Therefore John is mortal. [LOGIC, SYLLOGISM.]

dār'-lŋg (1), pr. par., a. & s. [DARE (1), *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

1. In a good sense: Bold, brave, courageous, fearless, stout, hardy.

"The gate, judge if the echoes rung!
Onward his *daring* course he bore."

Scott: *Bridal of Triermain*, iii. 23.

2. In a bad or depreciatory sense: Presumptuous, audacious.

"Weak, *daring* creatures!"

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xiii. 169.

C. As substantive:

1. In a good sense: Boldness, bravery, courage, stoutness.

"Chance aids their *daring* with unhop'd success."

Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, v. 282.

2. In a bad sense: Presumption, audacity, hardihood.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *daring* and *bold*: "These terms may be both taken in a bad sense, but *daring* much oftener than *bold*; in either case *daring* expresses more than *bold*; he who is *daring* provokes resistance and courts danger; but the *bold* man is contented to overcome the resistance offered to him: a man may be *bold* in the use of words only; he must be *daring* in actions; he is *bold* in the defense of truth; he is *daring* in military enterprise." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***daring-hardy, a.** Audacious, presumptuous, fool-hardy.

"On pain of death, no person be so bold
Or daring-hardy as to touch the lists."
Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, i. 3.

***där-ing** (2), *pr. par., a. & s.* [DARE (2), v.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of catching birds by means of a mirror or a hawk.

***daring-glass, s.** A mirror used to dare larks; hence, any fascination.

"... *daring-glasses* or decoys to bring men into the snares."—Gauden: *Tears of the Church*, p. 197.

där-ing-lý, adv. [Eng. *daring* (1); -ly.]

1. Bravely, courageously, fearlessly.

"Your brother, fir'd with his success,
Too *daringly* upon the foe did press."
Halifax.

2. Audaciously, presumptuously.

"Some of the great principles of religion are every day openly and *daringly* attacked from the press."—Atterbury.

***där-ing-ness, s.** [Eng. *daring*; -ness.] The quality of being daring; boldness, daring.

"All the deep *daringness* of thought and deed
With which the Dives have gifted him."
Moore: *Veiled Prophet of Khorassan*.

dark, *darck, *derk, *derke, *derc, *deork, *dirk, *dirke, *dorke, *durk, *durke, a., s. & adv. [A. S. *deorc*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Literally:

1. Destitute of or without light. (Opposed to light.)

2. Approaching to black, dull. (Opposed to bright or light colored.)

"In Muscovy the generality of the people are more inclined to have *dark* colored hair than flaxen."—Boyle.

3. Of a brownish color. (Opposed to fair.)

"Their complexion is rather *darker* than that of the Ojibweians."—Cook: *Third Voyage*, bk. v., ch. iii.

4. Opaque. (Opposed to transparent.)

5. Shaded, gloomy.

"No! not for these will he exchange
His *dark* Lochaber's boundless range."
Scott: *Marmion*, iii. (Introd.)

II. Figuratively:

*1. Deprived of light—i. e., of sight; blind.

"The eye of Ysrael weren *derke* for greet eelde."—Wycliffe: *Gen.* xlviii. 10.

2. Not enlightened by knowledge; ignorant, untaught.

"The age wherein he liv'd was *dark*; but he
Could not want sight, who taught the world to see."
Denham: *Progress of Learning*, 63, 64.

3. Obscure, ambiguous, mysterious; hard to explain or understand.

"But what have been thy answers, what but *dark*,
Ambiguous, and with double sense deluding."
Milton: *P. R.*, i. 434, 435.

4. Hidden, concealed, not open.

"Thei that . . . wenten bi *derke* weies."—Wycliffe: *Prov.* ii. 13.

5. Morally black, wicked, atrocious.

"The dedes whiche are inward *derke*."
Gower, i. 63.

*6. Gloomy, cheerless.

"All men of *dark* tempers, according to their degree of melancholy or enthusiasm, may find convents fitted to their humors."—Addison: *On Italy*.

7. Unfavorable, disheartening, discouraging, dismal.

*8. Reticent, secret, not open.

"The *dark* unrelenting Tiberius . . ."—Gibbon.

9. Applied, in racing slang, to a horse which has never appeared in public.

"This *dark* brother to Reveller had been almost lost sight of."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

B. As substantive:

1. Literally:

1. Darkness, obscurity, absence of light; night time.

"When it drew to the *derk* and the daie slaked."
Alisaunder: *Fragment*, 714.

*2. A dark spot, or part.

II. Figuratively:

1. Want or absence of moral or intellectual enlightenment; ignorance.

"Till we ourselves perceive by our own understandings, we are as much in the *dark* and as void of knowledge as before."—Locke.

2. A state of obscurity; the background.

"All he says of himself is, that he is an obscure person; one, I suppose he means, that is in the *dark*."—Atterbury.

3. Secrecy, privacy.

***C. As adv.:** In the dark, without light.

"I see no more in you
Than without candle may go *dark* to bed."
Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, iii. 5.

Crabb thus discriminates between *dark*, *obscure*, *dim*, and *mysterious*: "*Darkness* expresses more than *obscurity*: the former denotes the total privation of light; the latter only the diminution of light. *Dark* is opposed to light: *obscure* to bright. *Dark* may be used either in the natural or moral sense; *obscurity* only in the moral sense; in this case the former conveys a more unfavorable idea than the latter; *darkness* serves to cover that which ought not to be hidden; *obscurity* intercepts our view of that which we would wish to see; the former is the consequence of design; the latter of neglect or accident: the letter sent by the conspirator in the gunpowder plot to his friend was *dark*; all passages in ancient writers which allude to circumstances no longer known must necessarily be *obscure*; a corner may be said to be *dark* or *obscure*, but the former is used literally and the latter figuratively; the owl is obliged, from the weakness of its visual organs, to seek the *darkest* corners in the daytime; men of distorted minds often seek *obscure* corners, only from disappointed ambition. *Dim* expresses a degree of *darkness*, but it is employed more in relation to the person seeing than to the object seen. The eyes are said to grow *dim*, or the sight *dim*. The light is said to be *dim*, by which things are but *dimly* seen. *Mysterious* denotes a species of the *dark*, in relation to the actions of men; where a veil is intentionally thrown over any object so as to render it incomprehensible as that which is sacred. *Dark* is an epithet taken always in the bad sense, but *mysterious* is always in an indifferent sense. We are told in the Sacred Writings that men love *darkness* rather than light, because their deeds are evil. Whatever, therefore, is *dark* in the ways of men is naturally presumed to be evil; but things may be *mysterious* in the events of human life, without the express intention of an individual to render them so. The speeches of an assassin and conspirator will be *dark*: any intricate affair which involves the characters and conduct of men may be *mysterious*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

Dark is used largely in composition with the names of colors, to express the deepness of shade of the color: as *dark-blue*; *dark-brown*; *dark-gray*; *dark-red*, &c. Obvious compounds are: *Dark-browed*, *dark-colored*, *dark-haired*, *dark-skinned*.

dark ages, s. pl. An epithet frequently applied to the middle ages, when exaggerated views were entertained as to the amount of ignorance then existing. Hallam makes it to span a little more than 1,000 years, commencing with the invasion of France by Clovis, A. D. 486, to the invasion of Naples by Charles VIII. in 1495.

dark-box, s. A closed chamber in which an electric light is placed, in order that experiments may be deprived of all light except the beams issuing at the lens. (Knight.)

dark-chamber, s. [CAMERA OBSCURA.]

dark-eyed, a.

1. Lit.: Having dark or black eyes.

*2. Fig.: Dark.

"... *dark-eyed* night."—Shakesp.: *Lear*, ii. 1.

dark-fringed, a. Having dark lashes.

"Slow the *dark-fringed* eyelids fall,
Curtaining each azure ball."
Scott: *Bridal of Triermain*, ii. 27.

dark-glancing, a. Having dark eyes.

"With Spain's *dark-glancing* daughters."
Byron: *Childe Harold*, i. 69.

dark-glasses, s. pl. Shades fitted to optical reflecting-instruments to intercept the sun's rays.

dark-horse, s. [DARK, A. II. 9.] Also used of any competitor in a contest of any kind, about whose abilities or prowess nothing is certainly known; a possible, unannounced candidate for any political nomination or office.

***dark-house, s.** A place of confinement for lunatics, a mad-house.

"Love is merely a madness, and, I tell you, deserves as well a *dark-house* and a whip as madmen do."—Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, iii. 2.

***dark-land, s.** An allegorical expression for the country of ignorance. (Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*.)

dark-lantern, s. A lantern having a circular shade, which may be used to close the aperture and hide the light.

dark-lines, s. pl. [SPECTRUM ANALYSIS.]

dark-minded, a. Having a traitorous or depraved mind.

dark-red silver.

Min.: The same as PYRARGITE (q. v.).

dark-rolling, z. Rolling darkly.

"Path of the Dane to fame and might,
Dark-rolling wave!"
Longfellow: *Translation*; *King Christian*.

dark-slide, s.

Photography: The holder for the sensitized plate. [PLATE-HOLDER.]

dark-souled, a. Having a depraved spirit.

dark-veiled, a. Closely or darkly veiled; hidden, concealed.

"*Dark-veiled* Cottyto!"—Milton: *Comus*, 129.

dark-well, s. A cell elevated beneath a transparent object in a microscope, to form an opaque background when the said object is to be viewed as illuminated by light from above.

dark-working, a. Working or acting secretly; not openly.

"*Dark-working* sorcerers, that change the mind."
Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, i. 2.

***dark, *darke, *derke, *derken, *dirk, v. t. & i.** [A. S. *dearcan*.]

A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To make dark to darken.

"The nightes chance
Hath *derked* all the brighte sonne."
Gower, iii. 807.

II. Figuratively:

1. To obscure, to hide.

"Our feith was *derked*."
Lydgate: *Minor Poems*, p. 138.

2. To disfigure.

"This so *darke*
In Philoten all graceful marks."
Shakesp.: *Pericles*, iv (Introd.)

B. Intransitive:

1. To become dark.

"The wind aros, the wether *darketh*."—Gower, iii. 296.

2. To hide, to lie hid.

"Al that day in that den they *derked*."
William of Palerne, 2,851.

***darke-löng, adv.** [DARKLING.]

"Such as for poetrie be not able to go to that charges
are in the night *darke-long*, without all pompe and ceremonies
buried in a dunghill."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*, vol. ii, pt. ii, p. 86.

dark-en, *durken, *dyrkyn, v. i. & t. [Eng. *dark*; -en.]

A. Intransitive:

*1. To lie hid, to conceal one's self, to hide.

"Alle *dyrkyns* the dere in the dym scoghes."
Anturs of Arthur, v.

2. To become dark or darker.

"As one who, walking in the twilight gloom,
Hears round about him voices as it *darkens*."
Longfellow: *Dedication*

B. Transitive:

1. Literally:

1. To make dark or darker; to deprive of light.

"But in those days, after that tribulation, the sun shall be *darkened*, and the moon shall not give her light."—Mark xiii. 24.

2. To cover so as to make dark, to obscure.

"They covered the face of the whole earth so that the land was *darkened*."—Exod. x. 15.

*II. Figuratively:

1. To obscure, to cloud, to make dark or obscure.

"Who is this that *darkeneth* counsel by words without knowledge?"—Job xxxviii. 2.

2. To perplex, to cloud, to dim.

"Such was his wisdom, that his confidence did seldom *darken* his foresight, especially in things near hand."—Bacon.

3. To foul, to sully, to disgrace.

"Spendst thou thy fury on some worthless song,
Darkening thy power to lend base subjects light?"
Shakesp.: *Sonnets*, 100.

4. To make gloomy or cheerless.

"What cloud soeuer hath *darkened* my present lot."—Speed: *The Romans*, bk. vi., ch. vi., § 15.

dark-ened, pa. par. or a. [DARKEN, v.]

dark-en-ër, s. [Eng. *darken*; -er.] One who or that which darkens. (Lit. & fig.)

"... it is a pernicious evil, the *darkener* of man's life, the disturber of his reason, and common confounder of truth."—B. Jonson: *Discoveries*.

dark-en-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DARKEN, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act or state of becoming dark or darker.

2. The act of making dark or darker.

*3. The twilight, the evening.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wé, wët, hère, camel, hër, thère; plne, plt, sîre, sîr, marine; gö, pöt, ör, wöre, wolf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trý, sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.

***dark-fúl, *derk-ful, a.** [A. S. *deorcfull*.] Full of darkness.

"Yif thyn eithe be wayward, althi body shal be derk-ful."—*Wycliffe: Matt. vi. 22*.

***dark-hood, *deorkhede, *derkhede, *durc-hede, s.** [Eng. *dark*, and *hood*.] Darkness.

"Al o tide of the dai we were in durc-hede."—*St. Braddan, p. 2*.

***dark-íng, *deorcunge, pr. par., a. & s.** [A. S. *deorcung*.] [DARK, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or state of becoming dark; darkening.

dark-ish, a. [Eng. *dark*, -ish.] Rather dark, dusky.

"Then the priest shall look; and, behold, if the bright spots in the skin of their flesh be darkish white, . . ."—*Levit. xiii. 39*.

***dark-le, v. i.** [A freq. or incept. form from *dark* (q. v.).] To grow dark.

" . . . his honest brows darkening as he looked toward me."—*Thackeray: Newcomes, ch. lxvi*.

***dark-ling, a. & adv.** [Eng. *dark*, and adv. suff. -ing.]

A. As adj.: Dark, gloomy.

"And down the darkling precipice
Are dash'd into the deep abyss."—*Moore: Fire Worshipers*.

B. As adv.: In the dark.

"So out went the candle, and we were left darkling."—*Shakesp.: King Lear, i. 4*.

dark-lins, adv. [DARKLING.] In the dark.

"An' to the kiln she goes then,
An' darklins graipit for the banks."—*Burns: Halloween*.

dark-ly, *darkelye, *derkliche, adv. [A. S. *deorlice*; Eng. *dark*; -ly.]

1. Lit.: In a dark manner; without light.

2. Fig.: Obscurely, dimly, vaguely, uncertainly, imperfectly.

"Yet must I think less wildly:—I have thought
Too long and darkly,"—*Byron: Child Harold, iii. 7*.

dark-nëss, *darkenesse, *darknes, *derknes, *derkness, *derkenesse, *dirkenesse, s. [Eng. *dark*; -ness.]

I. Literally:

1. The state or quality of being dark or without light; obscurity, gloominess. (Opposed to *brightness*.)

"And when the sixth hour was come; there was darknes over the whole land until the ninth hour."—*Mark xv. 33*.

2. The state or quality of being opaque. (Opposed to *transparency*.)

3. The state of being of a dark color. (Opposed to *fairness*.)

II. Figuratively:

1. The state of being obscure, secret, mysterious, or not easily explained or understood; obscurity.

2. A state of ignorance, or of moral or intellectual blindness.

"Though left in utter darkness as to what concerned his interests, he had the sure guidance of his principles."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng. ch. xvii*.

***3. Blindness; deprivation of sight.**

"Ende I wol, as Edippe, in derkenesse
My sorful lyf."—*Chaucer: Troil. and Cres., iv. 271*.

***4. Privacy, secrecy.**

"What I tell you in darkness that speak ye in light."—*Matt. x. 27*.

5. Wickedness.

"The instruments of darkness tell us truths,"—*Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 3*.

6. The empire or power of Satan or the devil; hell.

"Now let the powers of darkness boast
That I am foiled, and thou art grieved!"—*Cowper: Olney Hymns, xl*.

***7. Death.**

"I will encounter darkness as a bride,"—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1*.

***8. Ill will, bad blood.**

"There is som darknes hapned 'twixt the two Favorites."—*Hovel: Lett., p. 122*.

***dark-sóme, *darkesum, s.** [Eng. *dark*, and suff. -some (q. v.).]

1. Lit.: Dark, gloomy, shaded.

"Their darksome boughs on either side,"—*Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, iv*.

2. Fig.: Dark, gloomy, cheerless.

"The darksome hours . . ."—*Carlyle*.

dark-ý, s. [Eng. *dark*; -y.]

1. A common name for a negro. (*Colloquial*.)

2. A bull's-eye; a policeman's lantern.

dar-íng, *derling, *derlyng, *derlynge, *derrling, *durling, s. & a. [A. S. dimin. *deorling*, from *deor*=dear.]

A. As substantive:

1. Lit.: One who is dearly beloved; a favorite, a pet.

"David, Godes owne deorling."—*Ancren Rivele*.

"Come, and see my ship, my darling!"—*Longfellow: Musician's Tale*.

***2. Fig. (Script.):** The life.

"Deliver my soul from the sword; my darling (Hebrew *yehidathi*) from the power of the dog."—*Psalm xxii. 20*.

¶ The parallelism of the Hebrew poetry shows that darling here means life.

B. As adj.: Dearly beloved; regarded with great kindness and tenderness; favorite.

"Great Mayetes was the hero's sire;
His spouse, Hippodame, divinely fair,
Anchises' eldest hope and darling care,"—*Pope: Homer's Iliad, xiii. 538-40*.

***dar-íng-nëss, s.** [Eng. *darling*; -ness.] The quality or state of being greatly beloved; dearness, great affection. (*Browning: Aristoph. Apol., p. 39*.)

dar-íng-tō-ni-a, s. [Named after Dr. Darling-ton, an American botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of pitcher-plants, belonging to the order Sarraceniales (Sarraceniads). The *Darlingtonia californica* grows in the northern part of California, chiefly in the district around Mount Shasta. It is found in boggy places, on the slopes of mountains. It entraps insects, which are attracted to the curious pitcher or hood at the extremity of the tubular leaves; and, once inside, are prevented by the fine hairs which point downward from again returning. Sometimes the leaf stems at their base are filled to the depth of four or five inches with insect remains. The larva of a small moth, *Xanthoptera semicrocea*, preys on the plant, and that of a dipterous insect, *Sarcophaga sarraceniæ*, feeds on the dead insects which it incloses. (*Horticultural Records, No. 15, June, 1877, p. 81*.)

darn (1), *dern (1), v. t. & i. [Wel. *darnio* = to piece, *darn*=a piece; O. Fr. *darne*=slice, a piece. (*Skeat*.)]

A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To mend or patch a hole or rent by imitating the texture of the original material with cotton, wool, yarn, &c.

"Will she tuck linen wash, or hosen darn?"—*Gay*.

2. Fig.: To patch up.

"To darn up the rents of schism."—*Milton*.

B. Intrans.: To mend or patch by darning.

***darn (2), *dern (2), v. t. & i.** [DARN, a.]

A. Transitive:

1. To hide, to conceal.

2. To cause to hide; to drive into concealment.

" . . . till he kill or derne, in putting the fox in the earth, and then hooke him out, or starve him."—*Monro: Exped., p. ii. 122*.

B. Intrans.: To hide.

"Their courage quailed and they began to dern."—*Hudson: Judith, p. 81*.

darn, s. [DARN, v.] A hole, rent, or piece mended by darning.

***darn, *dern, a.** [A. S. *derne*.] [DERNE.] Secret, hidden, private.

"There's not a dern nook, or cove, or corri, in the whole country that he's not acquainted with."—*Scott: Waverley, ch. xviii*.

darned, pa. par. or a. [DARN, v.]

dar-nel, *der-nel, *der-nell, s. [Etym. doubtful; prob. connected with O. Fr. *darne*=stupefied. (*Skeat*.)]

Bot.: The popular name for *Lolium temulentum*, which some suppose to be the *Infelix lolium* of Virgil and the *zizania* or *tares* of Scripture. It was believed by the ancients to be poisonous and narcotic. It is common in corn-fields. It has culms one to two feet high, the spike being like that of *Triticum repens*, the Wheat-grass or Couch-grass.

¶ Red darnel: *Lolium perenne*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

darn-ër, s. [Eng. *darn*; -er.] One who darns or mends by darning.

dar-nëx, dar-nix, s. [DORNICK.] A sort of coarse damask, manufactured at Tournay, for carpets, &c. (*Beaumont & Fletcher: Noble Gentleman, v. 2*.)

darn-íng, pr. par., a. & s. [DARN, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of mending holes or rents by darning.

"Now supposing those stockings of Sir John's ended with some degree of consciousness at every particular darning, they would have been sensible, that they were the same individual pair of stockings, both before and after the darning, and this sensation would have continued in them through all the succession of darnings!"—*Arbuthnot & Pope: Marit. Scrib.*

darning-ball, s. An egg-shaped ball, made of hard wood, ivory, cocoa-nut shells, or glass, and employed as a substitute for the hand in the darning of stockings; a darning-last.

darning-last, s. A potato, an egg, an apple, a small gourd, or anything similar, used to stretch a portion of a stocking while being darned.

darning-needle, s. A needle of large size for carrying a woolen yarn in stopping holes in knitted or woven fabrics.

¶ Devil's darning-needle: [DEVIL.]

dar-nis, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Entom.: A genus of Hemiptera, belonging to the family Cercopidae. The animal is inclosed in a hard shell without any external appearance of wings, which lie concealed beneath.

dā-rō-gāh, s. [Maharatta, &c., *dāroga*.] An overseer, a superintendent. (*Anglo-Indian*.)

dā-rōc, s. [An Egyptian word (?).] See the compound.

daroo-tree, s.

Bot.: The Egyptian Sycamore, *Ficus sycamorus*.

***dar-rāin, *dar-reyne, *de-raine, *derayne, *dereyne, v. t.** [Norm. Fr. *daraigner, deraigner*; Low Lat. *deraisio*, from *deratio*, from Lat. *de*=from, by, and *ratio*=a reason, an account.] [DE-BAIGN.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To defend in battle, to champion.

"That hymself . . . in wyld field wolde fyghte
To derayne Godes ryghte."—*Richard Cœur de Lion, 7, 096*.

2. To win or gain in battle.

"Thou weneest to derayne hire by batayle."—*Chaucer: C. T., 1, 610*.

3. To set out in order of battle, to range.

"Darraign your battle, for they are at hand."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., ii. 2*.

4. To engage in, to undertake battle.

"Therewith they 'gan to hurlen greedily,
Redoubted battle ready to darraigne."—*Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 20*.

II. Old Law: To clear a legal account; to answer an accusation; to settle a controversy.

***dar-rein, a.** [O. Fr. *darrein*; Fr. *dernier*.]

Old English Law: The last; as, *darrein* presentment = the last presentment.

dart (1), s. [O. Fr. *dart*, a modification of A. S. *daradh, dæredh*; Sw. *dart*; Icel. *darradhr*; O. H. Ger. *tarl*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: A javelin, a short missile weapon thrown by the hand, or impelled by the breath through a tube. Dart-heads are usually made of iron, but among savage nations flints, sea-shells, fish-bones, and other hard substances have been employed; and among some of the aboriginal inhabitants of this country and Africa, the dart was merely a sharp-pointed stick, the end of which was carbonized by fire. The weapon is always very simple in its construction, and is usually from 3 to 5 feet long.

"And he took three darts in his hand, . . ."—*2 Sam. xviii. 14*.

2. Fig.: Anything which pierces or wounds as a dart.

II. Needlework: A term employed to denote the two short seams made on each side of the front of a bodice, whence small gores have been cut, making the slope requisite to sit in closely under the bust.

***dart-caster, s.** One who throws darts; a light-armed soldier.

"And anon after, the Boetians caused a certain number of slingers and dart-casters to come from Malie with two thousand good souldiars on fote."—*Nicoll: Thucid., fol. 118*.

***dart-man, s.** A dart-caster.

"Without an aim the dart-man darts his spear."—*Sylvester: The Vocation, 304*.

ból, bóy, pónt, jówl; cat, gell, chorus, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tíon, -gíon = zhün. -tious, -cious, -slous = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

dart-snake, s.

Zool.: An epithet given to snakes of the genus *Acontias*, from their habit of darting on their prey or enemies.

dart, *darte, v. t. & i. [DART (1), s.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To pierce with a dart.

"I darte, I perce or stryke thorowe with a darte."—*Palsgrave*.

*2. To throw as a dart, to cast hostilely.

"He whets histusks, and turns, and darts the war; Th' invaders dart their jav'lines from afar."—*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, x. 1,004, 1,005.

3. To shoot out.

"Forth from his head his forked tongue he throws, Darting it full against a kitten's nose."—*Couper: Colubriad*.

4. To emit, to send forth, to shoot out.

"Pan came, and ask'd what magic caus'd my smart: Or what ill eyes malignant glances dart."—*Pope: Autumn*, 80, 81.

B. Intransitive:

1. To start and rush suddenly; to run or move with speed.

"He spur'd his steed, he couched his lance, And darted on the Bruce at once."—*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, vi. 15.

*2. To throw darts.

"Now, darting Parthia, art thou struck."—*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 1.

¶ For the difference between *dart* and *to shoot*, see SHOOT.

dart (2), s. [DACE.] The dace.

dart-arg, s. [Fr. *dartre*=ringworm, tetters.]

Veterinary: An ulcer on the skin, to which lambs are subject.

dart-éd, pa. par. or a. [DART, v.]

dart-ér, s. [Eng. *dart*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who throws darts.

"... what Jupiter was feigned to be among the Gods, a darter of lightning, ..."—*Sir W. Jones: To Lord Althorp*.

2. One who starts and runs suddenly and quickly.

II. Technically:

1. Ornithology:

(1) An order in Macgillivray's classification of birds, containing the Kingfishers, Bee-eaters, and Jacamars, so called from their habit of darting on to their prey. [JACULATOIRES.]

(2) A genus of web-footed swimming birds belonging to the Pelicanidae. The neck in all is exceedingly long. *Plotus melanogaster* is the Snake-bird, so called from the serpent-like form of the neck and head. The Darters are natives of tropical America and Africa, and of Australia. [SNAKE-BIRD, PLOTUS.]

2. Ichthy.: The darter-fish, *Toxotes*.

"The finny darter with the glittering scales."—*Byron: Child Harold*, iv. 67.

darter-fish, s. [ARCHER-FISH.]

dart-érs, s. pl. [DARTER, B.]

Dart-förd, s. [The name of a small town in Kent, England.]

Dartford blue, s. A British butterfly—the Chalk-hill Blue, *Polyommatus* or *Lycæna corydon*, found in plenty on a range of hillocks between Dartford and Darenth Wood, England.

Dartford warbler, s.

Ornith.: *Sylvia provincialis*, a bird found frequently in England and on the European continent. [SYLVIA, WARBLER.]

dart-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [DART, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of throwing darts.

2. The act of starting, running, or moving with velocity.

***dart-îng-îy, adv.** [Eng. *darting*; -ly.] In manner of a dart; with velocity.

***dart-le, v. i.** [A freq. from *dart* (q. v.).] To dart.

"My star that durtles the red and the blue."—*Browning: My Star*.

dart-old, a. [Gr. *dartos*=flayed, and *eidos*=form, appearance.]

dartoid-tissue, s.

Anat.: The structure of the dartos, intermediate between muscle and elastic fibrous tissue.

dar-tös, s. [Gr. *dartos*=flayed; *derō*=to flay.]

Anat.: The second or proper covering of the scrotum, the other being the integument. The dartos is a very thin and abundant layer of contractile fibrous tissue, between elastic tissue and muscular fiber in property. It sends inward the *Septum scroti*, a distinct septum dividing into two cavities for the two testes. It is continuous round the base of the scrotum with the common superficial fascia of the perineum and abdomen.

dar-tre, s. [Fr.] Herpes, a term used occasionally by French writers to denote almost any disease of the skin. [DARTARS.]

dar-trous, a. [Eng. *dartr(e)*; -ous.] Of or pertaining to dartre; herpetic.

Dar-win'-i-an, a. & s. [From the proper name Darwin, and Eng. adj. suff. -ian.] [DARWINISM.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to Charles Darwin or his biological views.

"The second reason is a somewhat Darwinian one. There seems to exist among words, even as among living beings, a struggle for existence, terminating in the 'survival of the fittest.'"—*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang. of India*, vol. i. (1872) Introduct., p. 72.

B. As subst.: A follower of Charles Darwin. [DARWINISM.]

Dar-win'-ic-al, a. [From (Charles) Darwin, and Eng. adj. suff. -ical.] Pertaining or relating to Charles Darwin or his views.

Dar-win'-ic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *Darwinical*; -ly.] Of reasoning: After the manner of Charles Darwin.

Dar-win-ism, s. [Named after Charles Darwin, M. A., LL.D., F.R.S., the grandson of Dr. Erasmus Darwin, author of the *Botanic Garden*, published in 1781; the *Zoonomia*, or *Laws of Organic Life*, given to the world in 1796; and the *Phytologia*, or *Philosophy of Agriculture and Gardening*, sent forth in 1800. The son of Dr. Erasmus Darwin was an eminent physician practicing at Shrewsbury, England, in which town Mr. Charles Darwin was born, in February, 1809. He was educated at Shrewsbury, Edinburgh, and Cambridge. He first became known through going (without salary) as naturalist with the *Beagle* surveying ship of war, which, between December, 1831, and December, 1836, circumnavigated the globe. In 1839 he married his cousin, Miss Emma Wedgwood, and had ultimately a family of five sons and two daughters. Between 1842 and 1846 he published three important works, one of which—that on Coral-reefs—revolutionized the views till then held on the formation of the Pacific Islands. On November 24, 1859, he gave to the world the first edition of his immortal work on the *Origin of Species*; on January 7, 1860, the second appeared. The one we quote, printed in 1882, is stated to be the sixth edition, with additions and corrections to 1872. The work has been translated into most, if not all, civilized languages. In 1871 Mr. Darwin, in his *Descent of Man*, extended the views advanced in the *Origin of Species* to the human race. His last great work, one announcing great discoveries in connection with the earthworm, was called *The Formation of Vegetable Mould*. When the *Origin of Species* and the *Descent of Man* were sent forth, many replies were published by religious men who deemed his views completely antagonistic to Revelation; but when he died, on April 19, 1882, his merits were acknowledged on all sides. Admirers considered him the Sir Isaac Newton of biology, while even those who could not assent to his views believed that Westminster Abbey was his fitting resting-place, and in a circular appealing for contributions to a memorial in his honor two of the most prominent names are those of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York.]

Biol., Hist., &c.: The views, especially regarding the origin of species and the descent of man, expressed in detail and advocated with much earnestness, but with perfect scientific candor, by Mr. Charles Darwin. [ETYM.]

Just before the publication of Mr. Darwin's first great work on the subject, the vast majority of naturalists believed that each species, whether of animals or of plants, was a separate creation. It was known that it might run into "varieties," might be improved by cultivation, or might help to originate a "hybrid" between it and another species, in which case the hybrid was sterile, but it was deemed quite a canon of natural science that it could undergo no farther change. Mr. Darwin followed a small but distinguished school of naturalists in setting wholly aside this canon, and accepting instead of it the transmutation of species. [TRANSMUTATION.] Mr. Darwin's views as to how species originated, arrived at independently about the same time by Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace, and foreshadowed by Aristotle, Matthews, and others, may be embodied in the following postulates or propositions:

(1) That a certain amount of variability exists in every animal or plant. No children of the same parents are quite alike, and the circumstances of the life of each tend to increase the original variation. It is the same with animals and plants. Variation is so great under domestication that it has excited universal notice. Witness the case of tame pigeons, dogs, cats, or cattle. Similar changes go on at a slower rate in nature among wild animals and plants.

(2) Animals and plants, when not checked in their increase, tend to multiply at a geometrical ratio. Malthus long ago pointed out that this is the case with man, and it is the same with inferior animals and plants. Each species would singly fill the earth were it not checked by others.

(3) Hence there is a continuous struggle for existence among all organized beings in the world, individuals of each species battling against those of all other species, and yet more severely against those of their own.

(4) Speaking broadly, those best adapted for the struggle will be the victors in it, while those less adapted to it will be defeated and die. This is called by Mr. Darwin, Natural Selection.

(5) As the offspring of any animal or plant tends to be in most respects like its parent, and as the less improved forms are likely to be vanquished and perish, each race will ultimately be continued by the individuals in it more highly organized than the rest. Sexual preferences will produce a selection tending in the same direction.

(6) The result will be an endless progression, evolving higher species, genera, families, orders, classes, if not even sub-kingsdoms themselves, the infinitely varied forms being each adapted to the circumstances by which it is surrounded. Man is believed by Mr. Darwin to have possibly descended at a highly remote period, from "a group of marine animals resembling the larvæ of existing Ascidians" (a lowly type of mollusks). The line of our ancestry ran next through the Ganoid fishes, the Amphibians, the Monotremata, the ancient Marsupials, the early progenitors of the Placental Mammals, the Lemnidae, the Simiade, the Anthropoid Apes, and a species covered with hair, both sexes having beards, the ears pointed and capable of movement, great canine teeth present in the males, the body provided with a tail, the foot prehensile, the habits arboreal, the birthplace some warm forest-clad land.

¶ Darwinism was and is, to a certain extent, misunderstood by the general public. When first it was broached it was held as teaching, among other views, that—

"A very tall pig, with a very long nose, Puts forth a proboscis quite down to his toes, And then by the name of an elephant goes."

Here the transformation is in the lifetime of one animal. Mr. Darwin's transformations demand for their accomplishment vastly extended geological ages, and at the end of them the pig does not become the elephant. He held that at a remote point of bygone geological time an animal, which was neither a pignora elephant, but had the characteristics common to both, existed. It gave rise to more specialized forms; the same process took place with them till the pig came at last from an ancestor not so specialized as itself, and the elephant from another. It is difficult, if not impossible, to harmonize Darwinism with the views regarding creation entertained by the great majority of the people; with Theism it has not necessarily any controversy. With regard to the origin of life Mr. Darwin believes that it may have "been originally breathed by the Creator into a few forms or into one." Thus not merely a God, but a Creator, is recognized.

dar-win-ite, s. [Named after Charles Darwin.] [DARWINISM.]

Min.: The same as WHITNEYITE (q. v.).

däs-çil'-îl-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *discillus*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -ide.]

Entom.: A family of Pentamerous Beetles. Chief genera, *Discillus*, *Cyphon*, and *Helodes*.

däs-çil'-lūs, s. [Greek *daskilos*=the name of a fish.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, the typical one of the family *Discillidae*.

däsh, *dasche, *dassche, *dasse, v. t. & i. [Icel. *daska*=to strike; Sw. *daska*; Dan. *daske*=to slap.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To strike violently, to shatter.

"Daschte and adreynte forty shippes there."—*Rob. of Gloucester*, r. 51.

¶ Generally with the adverb. phrase, *To pieces*, in pieces.

"A brave vessel . . . dash'd all to pieces."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

2. To strike, to smite, to knock. (Generally with the adverb out.)

"Troilus had his brains dashed out . . ."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iv. 1.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fällt, father; wë, wät, hère, camél, hër, thère; plne, plt, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wöre, wolp, wörk, whô, sôn; mäte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trÿ, sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.

3. To strike violently, to cause to come sharply into collision with anything.

"... lest at any time thou dash thy foot against a stone."—*Matt.* iv. 6.

4. To knock or throw away sharply.

"And dash'd away the tear he scorn'd."
—*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, iv. 20.

5. To throw violently.

"Dashing water on them may prove the best remedy."
—*Mortimer*.

6. To bespatter, to besprinkle.

7. To agitate or throw up violently, to cause to rise.

"At once the brushing oars and brazen prow
Dash up the sandy waves, and ope the depths below."
—*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, v. 188, 189.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To bespatter, to disturb.

"... this tempest,
Dashing the garment of this peace, aboded
The sudden breach on't."
—*Shakespeare: Henry VIII.*, i. 1.

*2. To place or put hastily or carelessly.

*3. To mingle, mix, or adulterate with some inferior admixture.

"Several revealed truths are dashed and adulterated with a mixture of fables and human inventions."—*Spectator*, No. 580.

4. To flood, to fill with water.

"Fountains and cypresses peculiarly become buildings, and no man can have been at Rome, and seen the vast basins of marble dashed with perpetual cascades in the area of St. Peter's, without retaining an idea of taste and splendor."—*Walpole: On Modern Gardening*.

5. To compose or sketch in haste or carelessly; to throw off, to dash off.

"Never was dash'd out, at one lucky hit,
A fool so just a copy of a wit."
—*Pope: Dunciad*, ii. 47, 48.

*6. To obliterate, to cross out, to blot out.

"To dash over this with a line will deface the whole copy extremely, and to a degree that, I fear, may displease you."—*Pope*.

*7. To confound, to abash, to shame, to confuse.

"After they had sufficiently blasted him in his personal capacity, they found it an easy work to dash and overthrow him in his political."—*South*.

*8. To destroy, to ruin.

"Tome stronger pow'r eludes our sickly will;
Dashes our rising hope with certain ill."—*Prior*.

*9. To overspread or suffuse, as in confusion.

"The nymph, when nothing could Narcissus move,
Still dash'd with blushes for her slighted love."
—*Addison*.

B. Intransitive:

1. Literally:

I. To rush violently or excitedly.

"The drawbridge falls—they hurry out—
Clatters each plank and swinging chain,
As, dashing o'er, the jovial rout
Urge the shy steed, and slack the rein."
—*Scott: Cadyow Castle*.

2. To be thrown up violently.

"If the vessel be suddenly stopped in its motion, the liquor continues its motion, and dashes over the sides of the vessel."—*Cheyne*.

3. To fall or fly in flashes.

"The breaking waves dashed high
On a stern and rock-bound coast."
—*Mrs. Hemans: Pilgrim Fathers*.

II. Fig.: To compose or execute anything with rapidity and apparent carelessness.

"With just bold strokes, he dashes here and there,
Showing great mastery with little care."
—*Rochester: An Allusion to Horace*.

† To dash off:

1. Trans.: To compose or execute with rapidity and apparent carelessness; to form or sketch hastily; to do anything with a dash.

2. Intrans.: To rush away violently or excitedly.

dash, s. & adv. [DASH, v.]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

(1) A collision or violent striking together of two bodies.

"By the touch ethereal rous'd,
The dash of clouds, or irritating war
Of fighting winds, while all is calm below,
They furious spring."
—*Thomson: Summer*, i, 113-16.

(2) A rapid movement, a stroke; a sudden attack, rush, or onset.

"Horses that can make a rapid dash . . ."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. viii.

2. Figuratively:

(1) An admixture, mingling, or infusion of any other substance or quality.

"There is nothing which one regards so much with an eye of mirth and pity, as innocence, when it has in it a dash of folly."—*Addison*.

(2) A small quantity of any substance mixed with another.

* (3) A stain, a disgrace, a blot.

"Now (had I not the dash of my former life in me) would preferment drop on my head."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

(4) Capacity and readiness for dashing actions; spirit, daring, activity, or promptness.

"... lately she has evinced all the brilliancy and dash that characterized her victory of a twelvemonth back."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

(5) A flourish, a show off, bluster.

(6) A sudden check or blow; frustration, disappointment.

(7) A short stroke.

II. Technically:

1. Printing and writing: A short line (—) occurring in a sentence to mark a significant pause of more moment than that indicated by a comma. Also used to indicate a consecutive series; as, John xiv. 1-8. Also used as a "ditto" mark. The em-dash is the length of the "em" of its font; the en-dash one-half the former. The double-dash has the length of two em's. [Em.]

"Strange! how the frequent interjected dash
Quickens a market and helps off the trash."
—*Cosper: Charity*, 521, 522.

2. Vehicle: Formerly splash-board. A board or fender erected on the forepart of the bed, and standing in front of the driver. A dash-board (q. v.). (Knight.)

3. Music:

(1) A line drawn through a figure in thorough-bass, showing that the interval must be raised one semitone.

(2) A line drawn through the duple time-sign, implying a division either of measurement or of pace.

(3) A short stroke (') placed above note or chords, directing that they are to be played staccato.

(4) In harpsichord music, a dash passing between two bars, called a slur or coulée. (Stainer & Barrett.)

† (1) At a dash: At one movement, at once.

"And when he perceiveth that Scriptures wyl not ayde hym in approuynge of hys babynges, he heathem me in, an whole halfe leafe at a dash, out of Saynt Augustyne."—*Bale: Apology*, fol. 37.

(2) At first dash: From the first, at once.

"She takes upon her bravely at first dash."—*Shakespeare: Henry VI.*, Pt. I., i. 2.

B. As adv.: In a dashing manner; with a dash, dashingly.

"Hark, hark, the waters fall;
And, with a murmuring sound,
Dash, dash, upon the ground,
To gentle slumbers call."
—*Dryden*

dash-board, s.

1. The float of a paddle-wheel.

2. The splash-board of a vehicle. [DASH, s., II. 2.]

dash-pot, s. A contrivance for easing the fall of a weight. The falling-rod is connected to the piston, and the latter plunges into the water contained in the cylinder.

dash-rule, s.

Printing: A rule between articles across a column or page, and shorter than the width measure.

dash-wheel, wash-wheel, s.

Bleaching: A wheel with compartments revolving partially in a cistern, to wash and rinse calico in the piece, by alternately dipping it in the water and then dashing it from side to side of the compartments as the wheel rotates.

dashed, *dasht, pa. par. or a. [DASH, v.]

dash'-ër, s. [Eng. dash; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: One who or that which dashes, as the plunger of a churn; the float of a paddle-wheel, &c.

2. Fig.: One who makes a dash, a dashing person.

"These young ladies were dashers, . . ."—*Miss Edgeworth: Almeria*, p. 292.

II. Vehicles: A dash-board (q. v.).

dash'-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [DASH, v.]

A. As pr. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

I. Lit.: Striking violently against or in collision with anything.

"Thou desperate pilot, now at once run on
The dashing rocks thy sea-sick weary bark!"
—*Shakespeare: Romeo and Juliet*, v. 3.

II. Figuratively:

1. Of persons: Daring, spirited, prompt in undertaking any work of danger or difficulty; smart, brilliant.

"The dashing fellow, as great genius usually shows strong indications of it at the earliest age, begins his career of glory at the public school, . . ."—*Knorr: Winter Evenings*, Even. 28.

2. Of things: Brilliant, smart, daring.

C. As subst.: The state of being in collision with or striking violently against anything.

"... their strokes and dashings against one another, . . ."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 97.

*dash'-îsm, s. [Eng. dash; -ism.] Dash, courage, high spirit.

"He must fight a duel, before his claim to complete heroism, or dashingism, can be universally allowed."—*Knorr: Winter Evenings*, Even. 28.

dash'-or'-nis, dās-ŷ-or'-nis, s. [Gr. dasus=hairy; ornis=a bird.]

Palæont.: A large bird, allied to the ostrich, but still more closely to the Dinornis (q. v.); it is found in the London clay.

däss, s. [Icel. des.]

1. That part of a hay-stack that is cut off with a hay-knife for immediate use.

2. What remains of corn when a quantity in the sheaf is left in the barn, after part has been removed. In the same manner the hay left in the stack, when part is cut off, receives this designation.

3. A small landing-place.

"They soon reached a little däss in the middle of the linn, or what an Englishman would call a small landing-place."—*Brottenie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 61.

däs'-tard, *das'-tarde, s. & a. [Icel. dæstr=exhausted, breathless; O. Dut. dusaert, daasaardt= a fool.]

A. As subst.: A coward, a poltroon, a mean-spirited, cowardly fellow.

"And die the dastard first, who dreads to die."

—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, ii. 427.

B. As adj.: Cowardly, mean-spirited.

"Permitted by our dastard nobles, who
Have all forsook me, . . ."

—*Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

*däs'-tard, v. t. [DASTARD, s.] To terrify, to intimidate, to make cowardly, to dispirit, to dastardize.

"I'm weary of this flesh which holds us here,
And dastards manly soul with hope and fear."

—*Dryden: Conquest of Mexico*, ii. 2.

*däs'-tard-îce, s. [Eng. dastard; -ice.] Cowardliness, dastardliness.

"I was upbraided with ingratitude, dastardice, . . ."

—*Richardson: Cl. Harlowe*, vi. 40.

*däs'-tard-ize, v. t. [Eng. dastard; -ize.] To make cowardly, to terrify, to frighten, to dispirit.

"... would blunt my sword in battle,
And dastardize my courage."

—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, ii. 2.

*däs'-tar-dized, pa. par. or a. [DASTARDIZE, v.]

*däs'-tard-i-zîng, pr. par., a. & s. [DASTARDIZE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of terrifying, dispiriting, or making cowardly.

däs'-tard-il-nëss, s. [Eng. dastardly; -ness.] The quality or state of being dastardly; cowardliness.

däs'-tard-îly, a. [Eng. dastard; -ly.] Cowardly, mean.

"... opposed the dastardly proposition with great ardor."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

*däs'-tard-nëss, s. [Eng. dastard; -ness.] Cowardliness, dastardliness.

*däs'-tar-dŷ, *däs'-tar-dië, s. [Eng. dastard; -y.] Dastardliness, cowardliness.

däs'-ŷ-a, s. [Gr. dasys=thick, hairy.]

Bot.: A genus of Florideous Algæ, consisting of tufted, filamentous seaweeds, of a red, brown, or purple color. Four species are British.

däs'-ŷ-ân-thös, s. [Gr. dasys=thick, hairy, and anthos=a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Ericaceæ. They are natives of the Cape of Good Hope.

däs'-ŷ-clä'-dë-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. dasyclad(us), and fem. pl. adju. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Algals arranged by Kützinger under his sub-order Coloblasteæ. [DASYCLADUS.]

däs'-ŷ-clä'-dŷ, s. [Gr. dasys=shaggy, and klados=a young shoot or branch of a tree.]

Bot.: A genus of Algals, the typical one of Kützinger's tribe Dasycladeæ.

boil, böy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -cian, -tian = shän. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

däs-ÿ-gäs-trë-æ, s. pl. [Gr. *dasy* = shaggy, and *gaster*, *gastros* = belly, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Entom.: A little group of bees instituted by Cuvier, in which the abdomen of the female is generally furnished with a silky brush. It ranks under the Apidae, is distinguished from the Andrenidae, and includes the genera *Megachile*, *Osmia*, &c.

däs-ÿm-ët-ër, s. [Gr. *dasy* = thick, dense, and *metron* = a measure.]

Nat. Phil.: An instrument for weighing gases. It consists of a thin glass globe, which is weighed in the gas and then in an atmosphere of known density.

däs-ÿ-or-nis, s. [Gr. *dasy* = thick, dense, and *ornis* = a bird.]

1. **Ornith.**: A genus of birds belonging to the Merulidae, or Thrush family. They are natives of South Australia.

2. **Palæont.**: [DASORNIS.]

däs-ÿ-pël-ti-dæ, s. pl. [Gr. *dasy* = thick; *peltē* = a shield, and Lat. fem. adj. pl. suff. -idæ.]

Zool.: A family of serpents, of which *Dasyelitis* is the type.

däs-ÿ-pël-tis, s. [Gr. *dasy* = thick; *peltē* = a shield.]

Zool.: A genus of serpents, destitute of teeth. [ANODON.]

däs-ÿ-pōd-æ, s. [Gr. *dasy* = thick, hairy, and *pous*, genit. *podos* = a foot.]

Entom.: A genus of Bees belonging to the family Anthophila.

däs-ÿp-ōd-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dasyptus*, and Lat. fem. adj. pl. suff. -idæ.]

1. **Zool.**: A small family of edentate mammals including the armadillos. They resemble the anteaters in the form of their head and jaws, but they have wider mouths, and the jaws are furnished with numerous molar teeth. The species occur in South America.

2. **Palæont.**: Dasyptodidae occur in the late Pliocene and Post-pliocene. The family was represented in Pliocene and Post-pliocene times in South America by the gigantic Glyptodon, *Schistopleurum*, *Chlamydotherium*, &c., while the genuine genus *Dasyptus* also appears.

däs-ÿ-prōc-tæ, s. [Gr. *dasy* = thick, dense, and *proktos* = the anus, the tail.]

Zool.: A genus of mammals, the typical one of the family Dasyproctidae (q. v.), or in some classifications, a genus of Cavidae. It contains the Agoutis. [AGOUTI.]

däs-ÿ-prōc-ti-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dasyproct* (us), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool.: A family of mammals, order Rodentia. It is generally included under the Cavidae (q. v.). [DASYPROCTA.]

däs-ÿ-pūs, s. [Gr. *dasy* = thick, hairy, and *pous* = a foot.]

1. **Zool.**: The Armadillo (q. v.).

2. **Palæont.**: [DASYPODIDÆ.]

däs-ÿs-tēs, s. [Gr. = hairiness.]

1. **Entom.**: A genus of Coleoptera belonging to the family Cleridae.

2. **Physiol.**: Hairiness; an unusual or extraordinary growth of hair on any part not usually covered by it.

däs-ÿ-ür-ë, **däs-ÿ-ür-üs**, s. [Greek *dasy* = thick, hairy, and *oura* = a tail.]

1. **Zool.**: The Brush-tailed Opossums, a genus of marsupial animals, sub-order Sarcophaga. They are natives of Australia. The name is derived from the tails being hairy, in which they differ from the opossums of America.

2. **Palæont.**: A closely allied form existed previously in Australia.

däs-ÿ-ür-i-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dasyur* (us), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Zool.: A sub-family of Marsupials, of which the genus *Dasyurus* is the type. [DASYURUS.]

dä-tæ, s. [Lat. neut. pl. of *datus* = granted, pa. par. of *do* = to give, to grant.] [DATUM.] Certain facts or positions granted from which other facts or positions may be deduced.

"... the most important experimental data relating to each subject are concisely presented on one uniform scale."—Everett: *The C. G. S. System of Units* (1875). Preface.

dä-tär-i-æ, s. [Low Lat., from the formula at the end of the Bulls, *datum Romæ* = given (sealed) at Rome.] The Papal Chancery at Rome, from which all Bulls are issued.

dä-tar-ÿ, s. [DATARIA.]

1. An officer of the Papal Chancery, who affixes the *datum Romæ* to all Bulls.

2. The office or employment of a datary.

"Pius V. sent a greater aid to Charles IX. and for riches, besides the temporal dominions, he hath in all the countries before named the *datary* or dispatching of Bulls."—Hornell, bk. i., § 1, let. 38.

*3. A chronologer; one skilled in dates.

"I am not *datary* enough to understand this."—Fuller: *Ch. Hist.*, iii. iv. 8.

däte (1), s. [Lat. *data*, pl. of *datum* = something given, neut. of *datus* = given, pa. par. of *do* = to give. From the formula *datum* (*Romæ*, &c.) appended to letters, deeds, &c.]

1. **Ordinary Language**:

1. The formula appended to a letter, deed, &c., to denote the year, month, and day when such letter or deed was signed or executed.

"My father's promise ties me not to time;

And bonds without a date, they say, are void," Dryden: *Spanish Friar*, iii. 3.

2. The point of time at which anything happened, or is appointed to happen.

"... his days and times are past, And my reliance on his fracted dates Have smit my credit."—Shakesp.: *Timon*, ii. 1.

*3. Duration, continuance; time generally.

"Could the declining of this fate, O friend, Our date to immortality extend?" Denham: *Sarpedon's Speech to Glaucus*.

4. The period of time during which any person or thing is in existence.

*5. An end or conclusion.

"What time would spare, from steel receives its date:

And monuments, like men, submit to fate." Pope: *Rape of the Lock*, iii. 171, 172.

II. **Law**: A deed may be good, although it mentions no date, or has a false date, or even if it has an impossible date, as the 30th of February, provided the real day of its being dated or given, that is delivered, can be proved. (*Blackstone*: *Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. xii.)

¶ For the difference between *date* and *time*, see **TIME**.

***date-broke**, a. Not met or provided for on the appointed day.

"How goes the world, that I am thus encounter'd

With clamorous demands of date-broke bonds?" Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*, ii. 2.

däte (2), s. & a. [O. Fr. *date*; Fr. *datte*; Dan. *dattel*; Dut. *dadel*; Ger. *dattel*; Prov. *datil*, *datil*; Sp. *datil*; Port. *datile*; Ital. *dattero*, all from Lat. *dactylus* = a date; Gr. *daktylos* = a finger, from the shape of the fruit.]

A. **As substantive**:

Ord. Lang. & Bot.: The English name of the fruit of the palm belonging to the genus *Phoenix*, and particularly the species *Phoenix dactylifera*; also that of the tree itself. For its botanical characters see **PHENIX**. It is the palm-tree of Scripture and of classic writers. It still flourishes in Egypt, Arabia, Syria, Persia, and the adjacent regions; and is of immense importance to their inhabitants. The fruit is made into a conserve with sugar. The stones, when ground, are eaten by camels, or may be formed into ornaments. The leaves are made into couches, baskets, bags, &c.; the fibers into ropes; the trunk split into spars for fences, the framework of houses, &c., and the juice is used for the manufacture of arrack. An analogous species, *P. sylvestris*, is the most common palm in the interior of India; from its juice a drink called by the natives *toddy* is made. There are other species.

B. **As adj.**: Pertaining to the date, resembling the date. [A.]

date-coffee, s. A kind of coffee prepared by roasting and grinding the fruit of the date-palm. It was first made under Henley's [English] patent in 1880.

date-palm, s. The tree described under A.

date-plum, s.

1. The fruit of *Diospyros lotus*.

2. The same as *DIOSPYROS* (q. v.).

date-season, s. The time of year when the dates are ripe.

"And still, when the merry *date-season* is burning,

And calls to the palm-groves the young and the old," Moore: *Fire Worshipers*.

date-shell, s. [LITHODOMUS.]

date-sugar, s. Sugar manufactured from the fruit of the date-palm.



Date-palm and Fruit.

däte, v. t. & i. [DATE (1), s.]

A. **Transitive**:

1. To affix a date to, to write down the point of time at which a letter is written or a deed, &c., executed.

2. To fix or note the time of anything.

*3. To give rise to, to originate.

"From the blessings they bestow, Our times are *dated* and our eras move: They govern and enlighten all below, As thou dost all above." Prior: *Hymn to the Sun*.

B. **Intransitive**:

1. To reckon, to count.

"'Tis all one, in respect of eternal duration yet behind, whether we begin the world so many millions of ages ago, or date from the late era of about six thousand years."—Bentley.

2. To begin, to exist, to have an origin.

3. To write under a certain date; as, he *dates* from Rome.

4. To bear a date, to be dated.

dä-tēd, pa. par. or a. [DATE, v.]

†däte-lēss, a. [Eng. *date*, and *less*.]

1. Not having a date; undated.

2. Having no fixed period or limit; unlimited, indefinite in time or duration.

"The *slow* hours shall not determinate

The *dateless* limit of thy dear exile." Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, i. 3.

3. Going so far back as to be beyond date.

"From *dateless* usage which our peasants hold Of giving welcome to the first of May By dances round its trunk." Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

dä-tēr, s. [Eng. *date* (e) -er.]

1. One who affixes a date to a document.

*2. A datary.

"The *dataire* is more particularly the *dater* or dispatcher of the pope's bulls."—Cotgrave.

däth-ōl-ite, s. [DATOLITE.]

dä-tiŋg, pr. par., a. & s. [DATE, v.]

A. & B. **As pr. par. & particip. adj.**: (See the verb.)

C. **As subst.**: The act of affixing or assigning a date to a letter or other document.

dä-tis-cæ, s. [Etym. unknown.]

1. **Bot.**: A genus of plants, the typical one of the small order *Datisceæ* (q. v.). *Datisca cannabina* is found in the south of Europe; it is used in Candia, Italy, and elsewhere as a substitute for Peruvian bark, in fevers as well as in gastric and scrofulous diseases. It, moreover, furnishes a yellow dye.

2. **Comm.**: The leaves of *Datisca cannabina*, Bastard Hemp, contain a yellow dye which is prepared by precipitating the aqueous decoction with plumbic acetate, decomposing the precipitate with sulphuric acid, and evaporating the filtrate. *Datisca* yellow is a brown translucent mass insoluble in cold alcohol, soluble in water. It is used to dye silk. A concentrated decoction of the plant, mixed with a little potash, can be used as a yellowink.

dät-is-cæ-gē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *datiscæ* (a), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -acæe.]

Bot.: Datisceads. An order of Diclinox Exogens, alliance Cucurbitales. The species are either branched herbs or trees of some size. Leaves alternate, without stipules. Flowers in axillary racemes or panicles; calyx of the male flower divided into three to four pieces, those of the female ones adherent, three to four-toothed. Stamens, three to seven; ovary, one to three-celled, with three to four parietal placentae; seeds many. Fruit capsular, one-celled. Lindley enumerated three genera, and estimated the known species at four. They are scattered over North America, Asia, and the southeast of Europe.

dä-tis-cæds, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *datiscæ* (a), and pl. suff. -ads.]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Datisceæ.

dä-tis-gē-æ, s. pl. [DATISCEÆ.]

dät-is-gēt-in, s. [Mod. Lat. *datisca*, t connective, and Eng. suff. -in (Chem.).]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{10}O_6$. Obtained by boiling datiscin with dilute sulphuric acid. Datiscecin is deposited in colorless, tasteless needles, which are nearly insoluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol. Nitric acid converts it into picric acid. It is soluble in aqueous alkalis, and reprecipitated by acids.

dä-tis-cin, **dät-is-cine**, s. [Mod. Lat. *datiscæ* (a), and Eng. suff. -in, -ine (Chem.).] (q. v.).

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{22}O_{12}$. A glucoside closely allied to salicin. Obtained from the leaves of *Datisca cannabina*; also from the roots by treating the alcoholic extract with water to precipitate resin, and evaporating the filtrate; this is redissolved in alcohol, and the resin precipitated with water till the

fäto, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hère, camël, hër, thère; plne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôd, or, wöre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; müte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; try, sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

alcoholic solution yields colorless silky needles of datiscin: these are only sparingly soluble in cold water, easily soluble in alcohol. It melts at 180°. Boiled with dilute sulphuric acid it yields datiscetin and sugar.

dāt-is-ī, s. [A word of no etymology.]

Logic: An arbitrary name for a mode of syllogisms in the third figure. It differs only from *dā-rapti* (q. v.) in having the Minor premise Particular (1) instead of a Universal Affirmative (A).

dā-tive, a. & s. [Lat. *dātivus*=giving, from *datus*, pa. par. of *do*=to give; Fr. *datif*.]

A. As adjective:

1. **Gram.:** The epithet applied to that case of a noun which follows a verb or other word expressive of giving, handing, or passing over.

2. **Law:**

(1) That may be given away or parted with at pleasure.

(2) Removable at pleasure; holding an office during pleasure.

(3) Applied to executors who are appointed as such by a court, as distinguished from such as are appointed by a testator in his will.

"We haif given our full power to our saids Commissaries of Edinburgh, to give *datives*, and constitute six persons as they be, the aviss of our Lords of the said Session, or ane certain nowermer of them as sall be appointit to that effect (sall judge proper to be) *executors-datives* to the guidis and geir of the persons deceissand."—*Act Sedit*, July 24, 1664.

B. As substantive:

1. **Scots Law:** A power legally granted to one to act as executor of a latter will, when it is not confirmed by the proper heirs of the testator. He to whom this power is granted is called the executor-dative.

2. **Gram.:** That case of a noun or pronoun which usually follows verbs or other words expressive of giving, handing, or passing over.

dāt-nī-a, s. [Etym. unknown.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes belonging to the subfamily Helotinae and family Percidae, or Perches. The body is broad; the head and muzzle are contracted, and rather pointed; the dorsal and anal spines remarkably large, and head scaly.

dāt-ōl-ite, dāt-ōl-ite, s. [Gr. *dātemai*=to divide, and Eng. suff. *-ite*=Gr. *lithos*=a stone.]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, of colors varying from white to olive-green. It is of a vitreous luster, and translucent. Specific gravity, 2.8-3; hardness, 5-5.5. It is found in various localities in North America, Scotland, Sweden, &c. Composition: Silica, 36.08-38.51; boracic acid, 19.34-22.40; lime, 34.68-35.67; water, 4.60-5.63.

dā-tūm, s. [Neut. sing. of *datus*, pa. par. of *do*=to give.] [DATA, DATE (1), s.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** Any point or position given, granted, or admitted.

"All the rules, relating to purchases, perpetually refer to this settled law of inheritance, as a *datum* or first principle."—*Blackstone*.

II. **Technically:**

1. **Math.:** A quantity, condition, or other mathematical premise given or supposed to be known, from which other unknown quantities, &c., are or may be discovered.

2. **Geom.:** [HYPOTHESES.]

3. **Civil Engin.:** [DATUM-LINE.]

datum-line, s.

Engin.: The horizontal line of a section from which all heights and depths are calculated.

dā-tūr-a, s. [Arab. *tātorah*=the plant-genus described below.]

Bot.: A genus of Solanaceæ, tribe Datureæ. The calyx and corolla are infundibulate, the latter much the larger of the two, both five-lobed; capsule four-celled. *Datura stramonium* is the Thorn Apple, better known in this country as the Jamestown Weed, the name arising from a poisoning among the Virginian settlers by its use. It is found on dung-hills, in waste places, &c. When taken internally it is a powerful narcotic; medically it is used in mania, convulsions, epilepsy, ticdouloureux, &c. When smoked it palliates the symptoms in asthma. *D. tulula* and *metel* are similarly used. The seeds of these two latter species are said to have been used to produce the frenzied ravings of the priests in the Delphic and some other temples. The Peruvians use for the same purpose *D. sanguinea*, manufacturing from it also an intoxicating beverage.

dā-tūr-ī-na, dā-tūr-ī-a, dā-tūr-ine, dā-tūr-in, s. [Eng. *datur(a)*, and suff. *-ina, -ine* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A mixture of two alkaloids, atropine and hyoscyamine, both of which, when heated, yield tropane acid $C_8H_9O_3$, and tropine, $C_8H_{15}NO$. Pure atropine, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$, melts at 107°; strongly heated with nitric acid it yields picric acid. Daturine is very poisonous, and is obtained from *Datura stramonium* and *Atropa belladonna*.

dāub, *dauben, *dawbyn, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *dauber*, from Lat. *dealbo*=to whiten, to plaster; *albus*=white (Skeat).]

A. Transitive:

1. **Literally:**

1. To smear over; to plaster or cover with mud or other substance.

"She took for him an ark of bulrushes, and daubed it with slime and with pitch."—*Exod.* ii. 3.

2. To paint coarsely.

"If a picture is daubed with many bright and glaring colors, . . ."—*Watts*.

*3. To make dirty, to stain.

"He's honest, though daub'd with the dust of the mill."—*Cunningham: The Miller*.

*II. **Figuratively:**

1. To cover over or disguise with something specious.

"So smooth he daub'd his vice with show of virtue."—*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iii. 5.

2. To cover with anything gaudy or tasteless; to dress up ostentatiously and showily.

"Let him be daub'd with lace, live high, and where."—*Dryden: Juvenal*, sat. xvi.

3. To flatter grossly, to bedaub with flattery.

"I would not be a king to be beloved
Causeless, and daubed with undeserving praise."—*Cooper: Task*, v. 359, 360.

B. Intransitive:

1. **Lit.:** To smear, to bedaub, to paint coarsely.

"Hasty daubing will but spoil the picture, and make it so unnatural as must want false light to set it off."—*Otway*.

*2. **Fig.:** To flatter grossly, to bedaub with flattery.

"Let every one, therefore, attend the sentence of his conscience; for, he may be sure it will not daub nor flatter."—*South*.

¶ For the difference between *daub* and *to smear*, see *SMEAR*.

dāub, s. [DAUB, v.]

1. The act of smearing or daubing over.

2. A smear; the state of being daubed over.

"She duely, once a month, renews her face;
Meantime, it lies in daub, and hid in grease."—*Dryden: Juvenal*, vi.

3. A coarse painting.

"And soothed into a dream that he discerns
The difference of a Guido from a daub."—*Cooper: Task*, vi. 284, 285.

dāubed, pa. par. or a. [DAUB, v.]

dāub-ēr, s. [Eng. *daub*; -er.]

1. **Literally:**

1. One who daubs.

"I am a younger brother, basely borne, of mean parentage, a durt dauber's sonne, am I therefore to be blamed?"—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 320.

2. A coarse, poor painter.

"What they called his picture, had been drawn at length by the daubers of almost all nations, and still unlike him."—*Dryden*.

*II. **Fig.:** A mean, gross flatterer.

dāub-ēr-ry, *dāub-rȳ, s. [Eng. *daub*; -ery, -ry.]

1. Daubing.

2. Specious coloring; false pretense.

"She works by charms, by spells, by the figure, and such *daubery* as this is; beyond our element we know nothing. Come down, you witch, you hag you; come down, I say!"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iv. 2.

dāub-ing, *daubing, pr. par., a. & s. [DAUB, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. **Ordinary Language:**

1. **Literally:**

(1) The act of smearing over.

(2) That which is smeared over anything.

"Such gross and dangerous daubings of black, red and white as wholly change the very natural looks."—*Taylor: Artific. Handsomeness*, p. 116.

(3) The act of painting coarsely.

2. **Fig.:** Gross and mean flattery.

II. **Technically:**

1. **Currying:** A mixture of fish-oil and tallow which is worked into leather after the latter has been shaved by the knife at the currier's beam. Also called *DUBBING* (q. v.).

2. **Plastering:**

(1) A rough coat of mortar thrown upon a wall, and supposed to give it the appearance of stone. [ROUGH-CAST.]

(2) The chinking or closing of the apertures between the logs of a cabin. The daubing is usually mud. The chimneys, made of sticks, are also daubed inside and out.

***dāub-rȳ, s.** [DAUBERY.]

***dāub-ȳ, a.** [Eng. *daub*; -y.] Adhesive, sticky, glutinous, viscous.

"Not in vain th' industrious kind,
With dauby wax and flow'rs the chinks have lin'd."—*Dryden: Virgil, Georgic* iv., 53, 54.

dāu-čl-dā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *daucus*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idā*.]

Bot.: A family of umbelliferous plants, type *Daucus* (q. v.).

dāu-cūs, s. [Gr.]

Bot.: A genus of umbelliferous plants. There are several species, one of which, *Daucus carota*, is the origin of the Garden Carrot. The fruit is spinous, somewhat ovate or oblong. *Daucus gum-mifer* furnished what the old pharmacopœias called *Sicilian bellium*.

dāud, v. t. [Etym. doubtful.] To thrash, to abuse.

"I'm bizzie too, and skelpin' at it,
But bitter, daudin' showers hae wat it."—*Burns: Third Epistle to John Lapraik*.

***dāugh** (*gh* silent or guttural), *s.* [A contraction of Gael. *dāiruh*=oxen, and *ach*=a field.] An old division of land, capable of producing 48 bolls. It contained two plowgates, each of 104 acres.

dāugh-tēr (*gh* silent), ***dochter, *dohter, *doh-tre, *doghter, *doghtre, *daughter, *daughtyr, *doughter, s.** [A. S. *dōhter*. Cogn. with Dut. *dochter*; Icel. *dóttir*; Dan. *datter*, *døtter*; O. H. Ger. *tohter*; Ger. *tochter*; Sw. *dotter*; Goth. *dauhitar*; Gr. *thygatter*.]

1. **Literally:**

1. The female child of a man and woman.

"Creusa, Priames kinges dohter."—*Layamon*, i. 10.

*2. A daughter-in-law.

"And Naomi said, Turn again, my daughters . . ."—*Ruth* i. 11.

*3. Any female descendant.

" . . . the daughters of Israel went yearly to lament the daughter of Jephthah the Gileadite four days in a year."—*Judges* xi. 40.

4. Used as a paternal form of address by a confessor to a female penitent.

"My leasure serves me, pensive daughter, now."—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, iv. 1.

†5. The female offspring of a plant or animal.

*II. **Fig.:** The offspring.

" . . . and left that command

Sole daughter of his voice."—*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 652, 653.

†**daughter-cell, s.**

Bot.: A cell proceeding from an original cell called a mother-cell. Its formation is preceded by the generation of fresh nuclei in addition to the nucleus existing in the mother-cell. (Thomé.)

daughter-in-law, s. The wife of a son.

***daughter of the day, s.** The moon [?].

"So farre as doth the daughter of the day

All other lesser lights in light excell."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. x. 26.

***dāugh-tēr-lī-nēss** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *daughtery*; -ness.] The conduct or actions becoming a daughter.

"This must assuredly be a considerable accession to the womanishness or daughterness, if I may so speak, of the church of Rome."—*More: On the Seven Churches*. (Pref.)

***dāugh-tēr-līng** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *daughter*, and dim. suff. *-ling*.] A little daughter.

"What am I to do with this daughter or daughtering of mine?"—*Miss Brontë: Vilette*, ch. xxv.

***dāugh-tēr-lȳ** (*gh* silent), ***dāugh-tēr-lie, a.** [Eng. *daughter*; -ly.] Becoming a daughter.

"Sir Thomas liked her natural and deare daughtertie affection toward him."—*Cavendish: Life of Sir T. More*.

dauk, s. [DAWK.]

***dauke, s.** [Lat. *daucum*, *daucus*; Gr. *daukos*.] [DACUS.] The wild carrot, *Daucus carota*. (Grete: Herbal.) (Britten & Holland.)

***dau-kin, s.** [DAWKIN.]

daunce, s. & v. [DANCE.]

"Upon this daunce, amonges othere men,
Daunced a squier before Dorigen."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, II. 237, II. 238.

daun-dēr-ing, dan-dēr-ing, pr. par. or a. [DANDER, v.] Sauntering; roaming idly from place to place.

" . . . was gaun daundering about the wood at s'en to see after the laird's game . . ."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxi.

***daun-stēr, s.** [Mid. Eng. *dau(n)se*=danco, and fem. suff. *-ster*.] A female dancer.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -clan, -tlan = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tlan, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

däunt, *dant, *daunte, *daunten, *dawnite, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *danter, donter*; Fr. *dompter*, from Lat. *domito*=to subdue, to tame, a freq. form from *domo*=to tame.]

A. Transitive:

1. To tame, to break in.
"Sum began to dant beystis."—*Compl. Scotland*, p. 145.
2. To intimidate, to frighten, to subdue, to deprive of spirit or courage.
3. To conquer, to overcome.

"That which of hem that other daunteth
In armes, hym she shulde take."

Gower: Confessio Amantis, bk. iv.

***4. To fondle, to cherish.**

"Ypon the knees men shul daunte you."—*Wycliffe: Is. lvi. 12*.

***B. Intrans.: To be afraid.**

* For the difference between *to daunt* and *to dismay*, see DISMAY.

***däunt, s.** [DAUNT, v.] A fright, an alarm.

däunt-äd, pa. par. or a. [DAUNT.]

däunt-är, s. [Eng. *daunt*; -er.] One who daunts or intimidates.

däunt-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DAUNT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of taming, intimidating, or discouraging.

"A doctor of Jesuits, that is, a doctor of five D.D.'s as dissimulation, deposing of kingdoms, daunting and deterring of subjects, and destruction."—*State Trials*, an. 1686; *Henry Garnet*.

***däunt-ing-nöss, s.** [Eng. *daunting*; -ness.] Fear, fright, alarm. (*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 4.)

däunt-löss, a. [Eng. *daunt*; -less.] Fearless, bold, not discouraged or timid; intrepid.

däunt-löss-lý, adv. [Eng. *dauntless*; -ly.] In a dauntless, fearless, or intrepid manner.

däunt-löss-nöss, s. [Eng. *dauntless*; -ness.] The quality of being dauntless; fearlessness, intrepidity.

däun-phín, s. [O. Fr. *dauphin*; Fr. *dauphin*, from Lat. *delphinus*=a dolphin. The crest of the lords of Dauphiny.] The title of the eldest son of the kings of France or of the heir apparent to the throne. It arose from the circumstance of Humbert II., lord of Dauphiny, in the ninth century, having bequeathed his lordship as an appanage to the French throne, on condition that the eldest son always bore the title of Dauphin of Viennois. [DOLPHIN, DELPHIN.]

"Look upon the years
Of Lewis the dauphin and that lovely maid."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 1.

däun-phín-öss, s. [Eng. *dauphin*; -ess.] The wife of the Dauphin of France.

"It is now sixteen or seventeen years since I saw the queen of France, then the dauphiness, at Versailles."—*Burke: On the French Revolution*.

däur, v. [DARE.] To dare, to defy, to brave, to challenge.

"I daur ye to touch him," spreading abroad her long and muscular fingers garnished with claws which a vulture might have envied."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxx.

däuw, s. [A native name.]

Zool.: A species of South African Zebra, *Equus burchellii*.

dä-väl-li-a, s. [Named after Edmund Davall, a Swiss botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Polypodiaceæ, the typical and only one of the sub-tribe Davalliæ. The sori are globose, inframarginal, the indusium urn or cup-shaped, with the mouth truncated; veins pinnate. They are from southern Asia, Australia, South America, &c. *Davallia canariensis* is the Hare's-foot Fern. It and the other species are beautiful.

dä-väl-li-ä-sø, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *davallia*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Polypodiaceæ, tribe Polypodæ.

däv-en-pört, s. [From the name of the original maker.] A kind of small writing-desk with drawers on each side.

Dä-vid, s. [Heb. *Davud* or *David*. (See def.) The meaning of the name is, one who loves or one who is beloved.] The second king of Israel, known and venerated by Christians, Jews and Mohammedans.

David's harp, s. (Sam. xvi. 16-23.) *Polygonatum multiflorum*. (Britten & Holland.)

Dä-vid-ist, s. [From the name of the founder.] **Ch. Hist.:** One of a sect in the sixteenth century founded by David George, a native of Delft, who gave out that he was the Messiah, denied the resurrection, and interdicted marriage. Also called David-Georgian.

dä-vid-sön-ite, s. [Named after the discoverer, Prof. Davidson, of Marischal College, Aberdeen, and Eng. suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Beryl, found at Rubislaw, near Aberdeen, Scotland. It is of a greenish-yellow color.

dä-vil-lä, s. [Named after Henry Catherine Davila, a celebrated Italian historian.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Dilleniaceæ. *Davilla rugosa* is astringent. A decoction of it is used in Brazil in swellings of the legs and other parts. *D. elliptica*, which is also astringent, furnishes the vulnerary called Sambaibinha.

dä-vin-a, dä-výne, s. [Named after Sir H. Davy, and Eng. suff. -ine, -yne (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Nephelite from Vesuvius, having a feeble luster, and 12 to 14 per cent of carbonate of lime.

dä-vít, s. [Probably a corruption of Fr. *davier* =pincers.]

Nautical:

1. A beam projecting from a ship's bow, for the attachment of the tackle whereby the anchor-fluke is lifted without dragging against the side of the vessel. The operation is nautically called fishing the anchor.

2. One of a pair of cranes on the gun-wale of a ship, from which are suspended the quarter or other boats. The boat-tackles are attached to rings in the bow and stern of the boat respectively, and the fall is belayed on deck. When the boat is lowered the hooks of the fall-blocks are cast off simultaneously, or great danger results when the ship is under way. (Knight.)

davit-fall hook, s. A hook having a means for instant unclutching or release, and used at the end of a davit-fall to engage a ring-bolt at the stem or stern of a boat. (Knight.)

dä-víte, s. [After Sir H. Davy.]

Min.: A sulphate of alumina, constituting a variety of Alunogen, if indeed it is really distinct from that species. It was found in a hot spring, containing sulphuric acid, near Bogota, in South America.

Dä-vý, proper name. [DAVY-LAMP.]

Davy Jones, s. In the mythology of sailors, the fiend that presides over all the evil spirits of the deep. (Smollett.)

Davy Jones' locker, s. The bottom of the sea. *Gone to Davy Jones' locker:* Dead and cast into the sea.

Davy-lamp, s.

Mining: The safety-lamp of Sir Humphry Davy, in which a wire-gauze envelope covers the flame-chamber and prevents the passage of flame outward to the explosive atmosphere of the mine, while it allows circulation of air.

dä-výne, s. [DAVINA.]

Dä-vý-üm, s. [Named after Sir H. Davy.]

Min.: A metal, said to be found in Russian platinum ore. Atomic weight, 154; specific gravity, 9.39. A hard silver-white, malleable metal, easily dissolved by aqua regia. H₂S gives a brown-black precipitate, soluble in alkaline sulphides. Potassium thiocyanate colors its solution deep red. An acid solution of the chloride gives a brown precipitate with potassium ferrocyanide. Davium chloride forms crystals soluble in water. The sodium salt is insoluble in water as well as in alcohol. The sodium double chlorides of the other metals of the platinum group are soluble in water.

däw (1) *dawe, s. [An imitative word. Cognate with Ger. *dohle*=a jackdaw, a dimin. from O. L. Ger. *daha*; O. H. Ger. *täha*; M. H. Ger. *tähe*.]

1. *Lit.:* A jackdaw (q. v.).

"... the clamor of rooks, daws, and kites."

Cowper: Hope, 349.

2. *Fig.:* An empty-headed fellow.

***daw-cock, s.**

1. *Lit.:* A cock jackdaw.

2. *Fig.:* An empty-headed chatterer.

***daw-dressing, s.** The assuming of a character or quality to which one is not entitled; from the old fable of the jackdaw which dressed itself in peacock's feathers.

***daw-pate, s.** A daw, a simpleton.

***daw (2), s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A broad-bladed, short, pointless sword.

***däw (1), *dawen, *dawyn, *daghen, *dagyn, *dayyn, *daighen, v. i.** [A. S. *dagian*; O. H. Ger. *tagen*; Icel. *daga*; Dan. *dages*; Sw. *dagas*=to dawn.] To dawn, to break. [DAY; DAWN, v.]

"Till the day dawed these damosels daunced."

P. Plowman, fol. 103, b.

***däw (2), v. t.** [ADAW.] To frighten, to terrify.

"Tyll with good rappes,

And heuy clappes

He dawde hym vp agayne."

Sir T. More: Works; These Fourte Things.

däwd, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A large piece.

däw'-dle, v. t. & i. [DADDLE.]

A. Intrans.: To trifle, to idle about, to waste time; to gossip.

"Come, some evening, and dawdle over a dish of tea with me."—*Johnson: Letters*.

B. Trans.: To waste, to spend idly.

***däw'-dle, s.** [DAWDLE, v.] A dawdler, an idler.

däw'-dlér, s. [Eng. *dawdl(e)*; -er.] One who dawdles about, an idler.

däw'-dý, s. [DOWDY.] A slattern, a slut who affects finery.

***däw-ing, *dawunge, *dawyng, *dayyng, pr. par., a. & s.** [DAW (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Dawning, dawn; break of day.

***däw-ish, *däw'-ishe, a.** [English *daw*, s.; -ish.] Like a daw; foolish, conceited, empty-headed.

"Such daweshe dodypols were the parents of him that was borne blinde . . ."—*Bale: Yet a Course*, dc. (1543), fol. 59.

däwk (1), s. [DALE.] A hollow, crack, or incision in wood.

"Observe if any hollow or dawke be in the length."—*Moxon*.

däwk (2), dauk, s. [Hind. *dák*=a post.] The East-Indian word for the post, carried by relays of men in stages; also a relay of horses or palanquin bearers.

"There isn't much above 1,000 miles to come by dawk."—*Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xlv.

däwk, v. t. [DAWK (1), s.] To make a mark, cut, or incision in wood.

"... where a small irregularity of stuff should happen, jobb the edge into the stuff, and so dawek it."—*Moxon*.

***däw'-kin, s.** [A dimin. from *daw*, s. (q. v.)] A fool, a simpleton.

däwn, v. i. [DAW (1), v.]

1. *Lit.:* To grow light, to break.

"... when the first of August dawned, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To become more light or evident; to become less obscure or dark; to break in upon.

2. To begin to expand; to give signs of future eminence or luster.

"Whether thy hand strike out some free design,
When life awakes and dawns at every line."

Pope, Ep. iii. 3, 4.

†3. To come into sight; to become gradually visible in increasing daylight.

"I waited underneath the dawning hills."

Tennyson: Ænæon, 46.

däwn, s. [DAWN, v.]

1. *Lit.:* The first appearance of light in the morning; the break of day.

2. *Fig.:* The first beginnings or appearances; the first rise.

"That dims the dawn of being here below."

Thomson: Liberty, v. 562.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hëre, camël, hër, thëre; pine, plit, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wöre, wöf, wörk, wôr, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.

dawn-light, *s.* Morning light.

"The return of the beautiful dawn-light."—Cow: *Aryan Mythol.*, ii. 5.

dawn-ing, ***daun-yng**, ***dawn-yng**, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [DAWN, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Breaking, becoming more luminous.

"A nobler charge shall rouse the dawning day."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, viii. 652.

2. *Fig.*: First appearing; giving the first signs of life, or future eminence.

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The dawn or break of day; the first appearance of light.

"Nor Tees alone, in dawning bright,
Shall rush upon the ravished sight."

Scott: *Kebley*, ii. 3.

(2) Used as we now use *day* and *morning*.

"Good dawning to thee, friend."

Shakespeare: *Lear*, ii. 2.

2. *Fig.*: The dawn or first opening or appearance; the first promise of future eminence or excellence.

"... from the very first dawning of any notions in his understanding, ..."—Locke.

dawt, *v. t.* [DOTE.] To fondle, caress.

"An' dawt it, twal-pint Hawkie's gaen

As yeld's the bill."

Burns: *Address to the Deil*.

dāy (1), ***dai**, ***dæl**, ***dag**, ***daig**, ***dagh**, ***daghe**, ***dawe**, ***daye**, ***del**, ***dele**, *s.* [A. S. *dæg*, pl. *dagas*; Dut. *Dan.* & Sw. *dag*; Icel. *dagr*; Ger. *tag*; Goth. *dag.*]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

1. In the same sense as B. 1.

"... he abode with him three days."—Judges xix. 4.

2. Among the Jews the day began at sunset. Our practice of commencing it at midnight was borrowed at first from the Romans.

3. The whole time or period of a single revolution of the earth on its axis; a period of twenty-four hours.

"How many hours bring about the day?

How many days will finish up the year?"

Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., ii. 5.

3. Daylight, light.

"The west yet glimmers with some streaks of day."

Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, iii. 3.

4. Daytime; the period during which it is light.

"So soon he hit was day."—Old Eng. Miscell., p. 45.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Any particular or specified time; an age. (In this sense frequently used in the plural.)

"In the days of the Protectorate, he had been a judge."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xliii.

2. The best time of life, the prime.

3. (Pl.). Life, lifetime.

"Honor thy father and thy mother: that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee."—Exod. xx. 12.

4. An appointed or fixed time.

"Or if my debtors do not keep their day."—Dryden.

5. A day appointed for the commemoration of any event.

"Then call we this the field of Agincourt,
Fought on the day of Crispin Crispianus."

Shakespeare: *Henry V.*, iv. 7.

6. A contest, a battle, an engagement.

"To quit the plunder of the slain,
And turn the doubtful day again."

Scott: *Marmion*, vi. 33.

B. *Technically*:

1. *Astron.*: The time taken by the earth to revolve once on its axis. This varies according to the method adopted in making the calculation.

2. A solar day is the interval between the time of the sun's coming to the meridian and returning to it again. Similarly a sidereal day is the interval between the time of a star's coming to the meridian and again returning to it on the immediately subsequent night. A mean solar day is twenty-four hours long. A mean sidereal day is about 23 hours, 56 minutes, and 4 seconds. The reason of the difference is that the sun appears to go slowly to the east through the stars, which makes them reach the meridian in a shorter time than he does, if the estimate be made by sun-time. An apparent day is the interval which exists between two successive transits of the sun across the meridian. An astronomical day is a day beginning at one P. M. and continuing to the next. It is divided into 24 hours, not into two periods of 12 hours each.

3. *Scripture Harmony*: Some harmonists, comparing Gen. i. with the teachings of geology, consider day in that chapter to mean an indefinitely long period of time. Hugh Miller, modifying this view, and combining with it the vision hypothesis of Mr. James Sime, made the days the times taken for the successive visions given to Moses of the sequence of events in the geological period of the earth's history.

C. *Special phrases and compounds*:

1. A dog will have his day: [See C. 5.]

"Let Hercules himself do what he may,

The cat will mew, and dog will have his day."

Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, v. 1.

2. Day in bank, Day in bank:

English Law: A day in which appearance may be made in the Court of Common Pleas. Several such days exist at intervals of about a week. On some one of them all original writs must be made returnable. They are therefore often called the returns of that term. (Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. xviii.)

3. Day of the Lord (literally Jehovah), Day of God:

(1) *Generally*:

Scrip.: Any day during which some striking judgment or other awe-inspiring Divine operation is witnessed. In Joel ii. 1 the reference is to the destruction of the crops by locusts. See verses 2-11, also 20, 25.

"Behold, the day of the Lord cometh, and thy spoil shall be divided in the midst of thee."—Zech. xiv. 1.

(2) *Specialty*:

(a) The first advent of Christ (Matt. iv. 5, 6).

(b) The second advent (2 Thess. v. 2) or the day of judgment. It is sometimes called shortly "that day" (2 Tim. iv. 1, 8).

(c) The day or time when all things shall be dissolved (2 Peter iii. 10-12).

4. Day of Grace:

(1) *Law*: A day given as a favor beyond the time when an appearance in court or other legal act ought in strict propriety to be carried out.

(2) *Comm.* (Pl.): A certain number of days allowed over and above the time specified on the face of a bill (payable otherwise than on demand). In this country three days of grace are allowed, so that a bill becomes due upon the third day of grace, and not earlier, unless it fall upon a Sunday, or legal holiday, in which cases the bill becomes due the day before. In Austria and England three, and in Russia ten, days of grace are allowed; no other countries in Europe allow them.

5. Every dog has his day:

(1) *Lit.*: Every dog has a period during which he is in his prime and has a certain sphere. [C. 1.]

(2) *Fig.*: The phrase, though spoken of dogs, is meant of men, and signifies that every person has a time during which he lives, flourishes, and makes more or less noise in the world; after which it is only in exceptional cases that one hears of him any more. [C. 1.]

6. To gain the day: The same as to win the day (q. v.).

7. To win the day: To gain the battle; to succeed in any enterprise. [A. II. 6.]

"If, striking first, you were to win the day?"—Dryden.

*day-bed, *s.* A couch, a sofa.

"Having come from a day-bed, where I have left Olivia sleeping."—Shakespeare: *Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.

*day-blindness, *s.* Nyctalopia, a defect of sight, owing to which objects can be seen distinctly only in a faint light or by night, and not in a strong light or in the daytime. [NYCTALOPIA.]

*day-blush, *s.* The dawn or break of day.

"... when the day-blush bursts from high."

Byron: *The Bride of Abydos*, ii. 23.

*day-daw, *s.* The dawn.

"... we may rise with the day-daw."—Tennant: *Card. Beaton*, p. 28.

*day-devourer, *s.* A waster of time.

"A day-devourer, and an evening spy!"

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xix. 83.

*day-distracting, *a.* Causing distraction or trouble during the day.

"The night renews the day-distracting theme."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xx. 102.

*day-fever, *s.* The sweating sickness. So called from its short duration, it proving fatal in a few hours.

"That pestilent day-fever in Britaine."—Holland: *Camden*, p. 24.

day-flyer, *s.* Flying by day.

*day-god, *s.* The sun.

"Full of the Day-god's living fire."

Moore: *Fire Worshipers*.

day-labor, *s.* Daywork; labor done daily.

"Doth God exact day-labor, light denied?"

Milton: *On His Blindness*.

day-laborer, *s.* One who works by the day.

"His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the corn,
That ten day-laborers could not end."
Milton: *L'Allegro*.

day-lily, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Sing.*: [HEMEROCALLIS.]

2. *Pl.* (Day-lilies): The Hemerocallæ, a tribe of Liliaceæ.

*day-mare, *s.* An incubus experienced in the daytime, similar in its nature and symptoms to the nightmare (q. v.), hypochondria or indigestion.

day-reflection, *s.* A daydream.

"The day-reflection and the midnight dream."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, iv. 1,062.

day-room, *s.* A room in a prison, asylum, &c., in which the inmates are kept during the day.

*day-rule, *day-writ, *s.*

Old Eng. Law: A rule or order of court, allowing a prisoner of the King's Bench to leave the prison for one day.

day-school, *s.*

1. A school which the scholars attend every day, but at which they are not boarded.

2. A school held in the daytime, as opposed to a night-school.

*day-shine, *s.* Daylight.

"Naked in open day-shine."

Tennyson: *Gareth and Lynette*.

day-sight, *s.* Hemeralopia, a defect of the sight, owing to which objects can only be seen distinctly in the daylight, and but dimly or confusedly in the dusk.

day-sky, *s.* The appearance of the sky at break of day or at twilight.

"It was a while before the day-sky—when I thought I saw something white."—Perris of Man, ii. 256.

day-tall, *a.* Hired by the day. (*Sterne*: *Tristram Shandy*, iii. 143.)

day-times, *adv.* By day, in the daytime. (*American*). (*The Lamplighter*, p. 116.)

*day-wearied, *a.* Wearied with the occupation of the day.

"The old, feeble, and day-wearied sun."

Shakespeare: *King John*, v. 4.

day-work, **day's-work**, *s.* [DAY-WORK.]

day-writ, *s.* [DAY-RULE.]

day (2), *s.* [DEYE.] A term used only in the subjoined compound.

day-nettle, *s.* A plant, *Galeopsis tetrahit*.

dāy-bēam, *s.* [Eng. *day*, and *beam*.] A beam or ray of daylight.

"After the day-beam's withering fire."

Moore: *Fire Worshipers*.

dāy-bēr-rŷ, *s.* [Eng. *day*, and *berry*.]

Bot.: The Wild Gooseberry.

dāy-bōok, *s.* [Eng. *day*, and *book*.]

1. *Lit.*: A book in which a merchant enters all the transactions of each day, and from which they are afterward posted into the ledger, &c.

2. *Fig.*: The "books" which will be opened at the day of judgment.

"The other keeps his dreadful day-book open

Till sunset, that we may repent

Longfellow: *The Golden Legend*, vi.

dāy-breāk, *s.* [Eng. *day*, and *break*.] The dawn, the first appearance of day.

"As men for daybreak watch the Eastern skies."

Dryden.

*dāy-cōal, *s.* [Eng. *day*, and *coal*.]

Mining: The upper stratum of coal, so called by miners from its being nearest the surface or the light.

dāy-drēam, *s.* [Eng. *day*, and *dream*.] A reverie, the indulgence of fancies while awake; a castle in the air.

"... the mere daydreams of a feeble mind."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

dāy-drēam-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *daydream*; -er.] One who is given to daydreams; a dreamer.

*dāy-drēam-y, *a.* [Eng. *daydream*; -y.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of daydreams; given to daydreams.

dāy-flōw-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *day*, and *flower*.]

Bot.: A popular name for a genus of plants, the Commelynæ.

dāy-fly, *s.* [Eng. *day*, and *fly*.]

Entom.: A popular name for insects belonging to the genus Ephemera. [EPHEMERIDÆ.]

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, -tian = **shan**. -tion, -sion = **shūn**; -tion, -sion = **zhūn**. -tious, -cious, -sious = **shūs**. -ble, -dle, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

dāy'-light (*gh* silent), *s.* [A. S. *dægledht*.]

I. Lit.: The light of the sun, as opposed to that of the moon, a candle, &c.; the light of day.

"They, by daylight passing through the Turks' fleet, recovered the haven, . . ."—*Knolles: History of the Turks*.

II. Figuratively:

1. Open or public view; not secrecy or privacy.

"He stands in daylight, and disdains to hide
An act, to which by honor he is tied."—*Dryden*.

2. The space left in a partly-filled glass between the liquor and the brim. (*Slang*.)

***3. The eyes.**

†dāy'-lōng, a. [Eng. *day*, and *long*.] Lasting all day. (*Tennyson*.)

dāy'-ly, a. & adv. [DAILY, *a. & adv.*]

***dāy'-māid, *dey'-maid, s.** [Mid. Eng. *dey*, *deie* = a dairy.] A dairymaid.

dāy'-man, s. [Eng. *day*, and *man*.] A day-laborer.

dāy'-nēt, s. [Eng. *day*, and *net*.] A net for catching small birds, as larks, &c.

***dāy'-peep, s.** [Eng. *day*, and *peep*.] The dawn or break of day. (*Milton*.)

***dāy'-man, *dayes-man, s.** [Eng. *day*, and *man*.]

1. An umpire, an arbitrator, a mediator.

"Neither is there any daysman betwixt us, that might lay his hand upon us both."—*Job* ix. 33.

2. A day-laborer.

"He is a good daysman or laborer."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 106.

†dāy'-spring, s. [Eng. *day*, and *spring*.] The dawn or break of day; daybreak.

"So all, ere day-spring, under conscious night,
Secret they finish'd."—*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 521, 522.

***dāy'-star, s.** [Eng. *day*, and *star*.]

1. The morning-star.

"Sunk to a curve, the daystar lessens still,"
Wordsworth: Evening Walk.

2. The sun.

"So sinks the daystar in the ocean bed,"
Milton: Lycidas, 168.

dāy'-time, s. [Eng. *day*, and *time*.] The time during which there is daylight; the day as opposed to night.

"And there shall be a tabernacle for a shadow in the daytime from the heat, . . ."—*Isa.* iv. 6.

***dāy'-wom-an, s.** [Mid. Eng. *dey*, *deie* = a dairy-maid; Eng. *woman*.] A dairymaid.

"For this damsel, I must keep her at the park; she is allowed for the day-woman."—*Shakespeare: Love's Labor's Lost*, i. 2.

dāy'-wōrk, *da-wērk, s. [Eng. *day*, and *work*.]

1. Work done by the day; day-labor.

"True labor in the vineyard of thy lord,
Ere prime thou hast th' imposed daywork done,"
Fairfax.

2. Work done in the daytime.

3. The amount of work done in a day.

" . . . the fiftj daewerk of hay, price xx merkis," &c.
—*Act. Audit*, A. 1489, p. 140.

dāze, *dase, v. t. & i. [Icel. *dasask* = to become weary or exhausted; Sw. *dasa* = to lie idle. Cf. A. S. *dwæds*, *gedwæds* = stupid, foolish.] [**DOZE**.]

A. Transitive:

†1. To stun, to stupefy.

"The deire of his dynt dasit hym but litle,"
Destr. of Troy, 7,654.

†2. To dazzle, to overpower with light.

"While flashing beames do daze his feeble eyen,"
Spenser: F. Q., i. iv. 9.

***3. To addle, to spoil.**

"But then she minds when from the nest they're rais'd,
They stay not too long off, lest th' eggs be dazed,"
Money Masters All Things (1698), p. 108.

***B. Intrans.:** To become dazed, stunned, or stupefied.

"I dase and I dedir for ferd of that taylle,"
Towneley Myst., p. 28.

dāze, s. [DAZE, *v.*]

Min.: A glittering stone. (*Ogilvie*.)

***dā'-zēd-ly, *da-sed-ly, adv.** [Eng. *dazed*; *-ly*.] In a dazed, stupid manner.

"When a man God dasedit loves, . . ."—*Hampole: Pricke of Conscience*, p. 289 (ed. Morris).

***dā'-zēd-nēss, *dā-sed-nēss, s.** [Eng. *daze*; *-ness*.] Foolishness, stupidity.

"Agayn the dasednes of charite,"

Hampole: Pricke of Consc., 4,904.

dāz'-zle, *daz-le, v. t. & i. [A freq. form from *daze* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To daze or overpower the sight by an excess of light.

"But the glare of the sepulchral light
Perchance had dazzled the Warrior's sight,"

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, li. 21.

2. Fig.: To overpower or confuse by glitter, splendor, or brilliancy.

B. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To be so bright as to overpower the sight.

***2. To become dazzled, dimmed, or overpowered; to lose the power of sight.**

"Upon his hurt she looks so steadfastly,

That her sight dazzling makes the wound seem three,"
Shakespeare: Venus and Adonis, 1,060, 1,061.

II. Figuratively:

1. To confound or overpower with brilliancy or splendor.

"As pleasures in this vale of pain,
That dazzle as they fade,"

Scott: Lord of the Isles, l. 23.

***2. To mislead, to deceive.**

"Thus I hurl

My dazzling spells into the spongy air,"

Milton: Comus, 153, 154.

***dāz'-zle, s.** [DAZZLE, *v.*]

1. Lit.: An overpowering or dazzling light.

2. Fig.: Meretricious show or display.

dāz'-zled, pa. par. or a. [DAZZLE.]

***dāz'-zle-mēt, s.** [Eng. *dazzle*; *-ment*.] A dazzling; a dimming or overpowering of the sight.

"It beat back the sight with a dazzlement."—*Donne: Hist. of the Septuagint* (1639), p. 65.

†dāz'-zler, s. [Eng. *dazzle* (e); *-er*.] One who or a thing which dazzles by brilliancy or splendor.

dāz'-zling, pr. par., a. & s. [DAZZLE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of overpowering or confounding by excess of light, splendor, or brilliancy. (*Lit. & fig.*)

dāz'-zling-ly, *dazelingly, *dazzelingly, adv. [Eng. *dazzling*; *-ly*.]

1. In a dazzling manner; so as to dazzle.

2. In a dazzled or confused manner; as though dazzled.

dbk. A contraction for *drawback* (q. v.).

d-block, s.

Naut.: A block bolted to the ship's side in the channels, to reeve the lifts through.

D. D. An abbreviation for *Divinitatis Doctor* = Doctor of Divinity.

de, pref. [Lat. or Fr.] A prefix largely used in English, and representing generally the Lat. *de* = down from, away from; but sometimes representing the Latin *dis* = apart, through the O. Fr. *des*; Fr. *dé*. Sometimes its force is intensive, as in *declare*, *deprove*, &c.

deā, s. [DEYE.]

dece nettle, s. (1) Various species of *Lamium*, (2) *Galeopsis versicolor*, (3) *G. tetrahit*, (4) *Stachys palustris*. All these are labiate plants. (*Britten & Holland*.)

de-a-con (pron. *dēkn*), ***deakne**, ***decon**, ***de-con**, ***dekene**, ***dekyn**, ***diakne, s.** [A. S. *deacon*, *diacon*; Dut. *diaken*; Sw. & Dan. *diaconus*; Ger. *diakon*; Fr. *diacre*; Prov. *diacre*, *diaque*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *diacono*; Lat. *diaconus*, all from Gr. *diakonos* = (as subst.) (1) a servant, a waiting-man, . . . (2) a minister of the church, especially a deacon, a deaconess; (as adj.) serving, serviceable; probably from *diōkō* = to cause to run, to pursue.]

I. Ord Lang.: In the same sense as II.

II. Technically:

1. Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.:

(1) In Scripture: Omitting the passages in which *diakonos* has a general meaning, three portions of the New Testament refer to the ecclesiastical officers so denominated. In Phil. i. 1 they are mentioned in conjunction with the "bishops," and were evidently of inferior authority to them, for they are mentioned last. In 1 Tim. iii. 6-13 the proper qualifications requisite for their office, as well as the character which their wives should possess, are pointed out, but no mention is made of the precise duties which they had to discharge. In Rom. xvi. 1 Phebe is described as a servant or deaconess of the church at Cenchrea, and in commendation of her it is stated that she had been a succor of many, the Apostle Paul himself being among the number. There is a very general opinion that the first institution of the order of deacons is narrated

in Acts vi., but as the functionaries there elected are not specially called deacons some doubt must remain upon the identification. If the officers whose election is described in Acts vi. were deacons, then the special duty of that order of men was the distribution of the church alms to the poor. A "daily ministration" took place in the early apostolic times to widows who could not support themselves unaided. The majority of these could speak only Aramaic; a minority, Jewish by descent like the former, were Grecians, i. e., spoke Greek, or at least their husbands had done so. The majority monopolized all the attention of the alms-givers, and the representatives of the minority had to complain of neglect. The apostles, being appealed to, felt that it would interfere with the success of their spiritual work if they became mixed up with disputes about the apportionment of money, and, expressing their unwillingness "to leave the Word of God to serve tables," they advised or commanded that seven men of honest report, i. e., of honorable reputation, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom, should be sought and appointed almsmen to the church. Their acceptance of this office did not preclude them from discharging higher functions, for of the seven men elected one was Stephen, the first martyr. (Acts vi. 5, 8-11, &c.)

(2) In modern churches:

(a) In the Methodist Episcopal Churches: The junior order of the priesthood, the novitiate being first ordained a deacon, and then after a time, if satisfactory conditions have been fulfilled—such as progress in grace and gifts, and the probation of character—elevated to the full priesthood or eldership—the latter the highest order in the church—the Bishops occupying not a superior ecclesiastical order but holding a merely supervisory office.

(b) In the Churches of Rome and England: A deacon is a spiritual officer ranking beneath the bishops and priests or presbyters. The diaconate may be held at twenty-three years of age (DIACONATE), the priesthood not till twenty-four.

(c) In the Presbyterian Churches: The orders here are teaching elders, or ministers, ruling elders, generally called simply elders (these two orders looking after the spiritual affairs of the congregation); and deacons (now gradually being displaced in many places by managers), to attend to the more secular matters.

(d) In the Congregational, Baptist, and some other Churches: Deacons are spiritual officers ranking immediately under the minister, and looking after both the spiritual and the temporal concerns of the congregations.

***deā'-cōn-ēss, *dea-con-isse, s.** [Eng. *deacon*; *-ess*.]

Ecclesiastical:

1. A female deacon in the early Christian Church.
2. A term sometimes applied to a sister-of-mercy or those ladies who live in community and follow the rule of the Lutheran deaconesses.

¶ Deaconesses existed in the first century, and were generally respectable matrons or widows charged to look after the poor and perform other offices of utility to the church. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. i., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 10.) The office of deaconesses lapsed in the Western Church in the fifth and sixth centuries, and in the Greek Church about the twelfth. It has been recently revived in this country, in Germany, and to a certain extent in England.

***deā'-cōn-hood, s.** [Eng. *deacon*, and *hood*.]

1. The same as DEACONSHIP (q. v.).
2. A number of deacons taken collectively.

†deā'-cōn-rŷ, s. The office or dignity of a deacon.

" . . . the deacons of all those churches should make up a common deaconry . . ."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. iv., pt. iv., p. 188.

deā'-cōn-shīp, s. [Eng. *deacon*, and *ship*.] The office, dignity, or ministry of a deacon.

" . . . a common deaconship . . ."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. iv., pt. iv., p. 188.

dēad, *dæd, *ded, *dede, *deed, *deæde, *deade, *dyad, *dyead, a., s. & adv. [A. S. *deād*; Icel. *daudhr*; Goth. *dauths*; Dut. *dood*; Dan. & Sw. *död*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Deprived of life; lifeless.

" . . . he hath been dead four days."—*John* xi. 39.

¶ With of before the cause of death.

" . . . the crew, all except himself, were dead of hunger."—*Arbutnot*.

(2) Destitute of or without life; inanimate.

(3) Temporally deprived of life or power of action. [**DEAD-DRUNK**.]

2. Figuratively:

(1) Resembling death; motionless.

" . . . cast into a dead sleep."—*Ps.* lxxvi. 6.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pūt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; try, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

* (2) Causing or threatening death; deadly, mortal.

"So should a murderer look, so dead, so grim."
Shakesp.: Mids. Night's Dream, iii. 2.

(3) Without life or spirit.

"Dead for two years before his death was he."
Tennyson: Aylmer's Field, 387.

* (4) Deadly pale; pale as death.

"Honest Iago, that look'st dead with grieving."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

(5) Still, motionless, perfectly calm.

"... dead calms are in the ocean,
When not a breath disturbs the drowsy main."—*Lee*.

(6) Having lost the power of procreation, growth, or vegetation; as, A dead branch.

"Being not weak in faith, he considered not his own body now dead," ...—*Rom.* iv. 19.

† (7) Without natural force, power, or efficacy; as, A dead fire.

(8) Flat, stale, tasteless, rapid; having lost the natural life.

"Pale wyne whyche is deade and vinewed . . . Mucidum vinum."—*Huloet*.

(9) Destitute of ardor or warmth; cooled down, abated.

"... my love to her is dead."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Ver., ii. 6.

(10) Dull, frigid; wanting in animation or spirit.

"How cold and dead does a prayer appear, that is composed in the most elegant forms of speech," ...—*Addison*.

(11) Not presenting the resemblance of life or spirit; dull, flat.

"... I must touch the same features over again, and change the dead coloring of the whole."—*Dryden*.

(12) Dull, heavy; not sharp or clear.

"... the bell seemed to sound more dead than it did when just before it sounded in the open air."—*Boyle*.

(13) Dull, gloomy, melancholy.

"... a view of the most gay season in the midst of that which is the most dead and melancholy."—*Addison*.

(14) Deep, still, undisturbed.

"... the dead darkness of the night."—*Hayward*.

(15) Useless, unprofitable, unemployed.

"... he will take care not to let so glorious an attribute lie dead and useless by him."—*Addison*.

(16) Empty, vacant.

"Naught but a blank remains, a dead void space."
Dryden.

(17) Certain or unerring as death; as, A dead shot, a dead certainty. [*Colloquial*.]

(18) No longer in use, unspoken, disused; as, A dead language.

II. Technically:

1. *Mech., Building, &c.*:

(1) Lusterless (as of some kinds of unpolished or unburnished metallic surfaces). Also of color without brilliancy; as, A dead color. [*DISTEMPER*.]

(2) False (as of imitation doors and windows, put in as architectural devices to balance parts).

(3) Motionless; as, The dead spindle of a lathe, which does not rotate; a dead-lock; the dead-center of a crank.

(4) Opaque; as, a dead-light or shutter over a cabin window.

(5) Solid, without light or opening; as, A dead-wall, a dead-plate, or unperforated portion of a furnace-grate; the dead-wood of a ship.

(6) Useless; as, Dead steam—that is, exhausted; a dead-head, a feeding-head or sillage-piece; a dead-weight; deads in mining, the useless substances which inclose the ore.

(7) Soundless; as, A dead-floor, which absorbs the sound.

(8) Flat; as, A dead-smooth file, having the least possible height of teeth. [*DEAD-LEVEL*.]

2. *Law*: Accounted as one civilly dead; deprived of all rights of citizenship.

3. *Theology*:

(1) In a state of spiritual death.

"... dead in trespasses and sins."—*Ephes.* ii. 1.

(2) Not productive of good works; not springing of a true and lively faith.

"... purge your conscience from dead works," ...—*Heb.* ix. 14.

† (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *dead*, *deceased*, and *departed*: "As an epithet, *dead* is used collectively; *departed* is used [generally] with a noun only; *deceased* generally without a noun, to denote one or more according to the connection.

There is a respect due to the *dead*, which cannot be violated without offense to the living. It is a pleasant reflection to conceive of departed spirits as taking an interest in the concerns of those whom they have left. All the marks on the body of the deceased indicated that he had met with his death by some violence." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

see LIFELESS.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit. (pl.)*: Those who have died or are dead; the departed.

2. *Fig.*: Depth, stillness; the height or acme of any period of time; as, The dead of night, the dead of winter.

"He reached the camp-fires at dead of night," ...—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

II. *Mining*: Non-metalliferous rock excavated around a vein or in forming drifts, levels, shafts, cross-courses, &c. Many veins are too narrow for working and the walls have then to be cut into to afford space. Such work, as yielding nothing, is called dead-work or tut-work, and the proceeds are deads or attle, to be got rid of as economically as possible, by sending up to the surface, or filling up the gunnies and goafs of old workings. (*Knight*.)

C. *As adv.*: Completely, quite, entirely; as, in dead-drunk, dead-beat, dead-ripe, dead-against, &c.

dead account, s.

Bank: An account standing in the name of a person deceased.

"When the probate of a will is lodged at the Bank, the stock specified only is placed at the command of the executors. But should there be any other funds in the name of the deceased party, the word 'deceased' is placed against his name; and this prevents unauthorized persons from receiving the interest. By the rules of the Bank also no more stock can be added to that which is technically termed a dead account."—*Francis: History of the Bank of England*.

dead-alive, dead-and-alive, a. Without spirit or animation; dull, spiritless.

dead-angle, s.

Fort.: The space in front of a parapet which is out of view of the soldiers in the work, and which they cannot fire upon.

dead arsesmart, s. *Polygonum Persicaria*, of which Gerard says, "It doth not bite as the other doth." The other is *P. Hydropiper*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

dead-axle, s. An axle which runs but does not communicate motion, as distinguished from a driving axle, which is a live axle.

dead-beat, a. & s.

A. *As adj.*: Quite exhausted; unable to move.

B. *As subst.*: A worthless, lazy fellow who sponges on others. (*U. S. Collog.*)

Dead-beat escapement:

Hor.: An escapement also known as the escapement of repose, invented by Graham about 1700, and intended to isolate the going works more completely from the pendulum. The seconds-hand in the dead-beat stands still after each drop, whereas in the recoil escapement there is a back-lash to the train.

The working surfaces of the pallets of the anchor in this escapement are curved concentrically with the axis of oscillation of the anchor. When a pallet escapes from one tooth and allows a partial rotation of the scape-wheel, a tooth on the opposite side is arrested by the other pallet, but without giving any back-lash to the wheel, which would cause a recoil to the train of gearing. The term dead-beat is to contradictingly distinguish it from the recoil escapement, in which the working faces are curved eccentrically in relation to their axis of oscillation so as to offer a slight impediment to the motion of the wheel. This impediment causes a slight recoil of the scape-wheel, which is communicated to the train. The pallets in the recoil escapement are both check and impulse, but in the dead-beat one is simply check and the other gives a slight impulse at the moment of escaping. The impulse given to the pallet is communicated to the pendulum, to overcome the friction on the pendulum bearing and the resistance of the air, and thereby keep the beats of the pendulum isochronous. The cylinder or horizontal escapement is a dead-beat escapement for watches, and was also invented by Graham. (*Knight*.)

*dead-bed, *ded-bed, *dede-bed, s. A death-bed.

"On his dead-bed he lay."
Childe of Bristowe.

dead-bell, *dede-bell, s.

1. The passing-bell.

2. A ringing in the ears. So called from the superstition that it forbodes death.

dead-born, a. Falling flat or spiritless; dull, not spirited or animated.

"All, all but truth drops dead-born from the press."
Pope: Epit. to Sat., ii. 26.

dead-broke, s. Entirely out of cash; bankrupt.

dead-candle, *dede-candle, s. A light seen by the superstitious, and believed by them to presage death.

dead-center, s.

Mach.: One of the two points in the orbit of a crank, in which it is in line with the connecting-rod. It is also called a Dead-point (q. v.).

dead-coloring, s.

Painting: A first layer of color forming a basis for that which succeeds it. It is called dead because it has no gloss, and is to be hidden by the finishing coats. (*Knight*.) [*DISTEMPER*.]

*dead-deal, *dede-deal, s. A stretching-board for a dead body.

dead-dipping, s. The process of giving by the action of an acid a dead pale yellow color to brass. (*Weale*.)

*dead-doing, a. Destructive; causing death; fatal, mortal.

"Make up some fierce dead-doing man."
Butler: Hudibras.

*dead-dole, *dede-dole, s. A dole given away at funerals.

dead-door, s.

Ship-building: A door fitted in exterior rabbets, to protect a cabin-window or cover an opening when the lights are carried away. (*Knight*.)

dead-drunk, a. So drunk as to be insensible and incapable of action.

dead-earth, s. A fault in a telegraph line which consists in the wire being thoroughly grounded or connected to the earth.

dead-eye, s.

Nautical:

1. A block without a sheave, probably so named from a fancied resemblance to a death's head or skull. Such are those flat, round blocks fixed in the channels, and having eyes for the lanyards by which the shrouds are set up. The circumferential groove for the shroud is called the score. The dead-eye is also known as a ram-block.

2. The crow-feet dead-eyes are cylinders with a number of holes for the lines composing the crow's-foot. Also called a Euphroe or Uvrow.

3. The eye-bolt or staple on the gunwale of a canal-boat to which the towing-line is bent. The line is retained by a key of wood, which passes through the eye and is cast loose by pulling out or breaking the key. (*Knight*.)

dead-fall, s.

Machinery:

1. A dumping-platform at the mouth of a mine.

2. A trap in which a falling gate, board, or log drops upon the game and kills it. Used especially for vermin. (*Knight*.)

dead-file, s. A file which cuts so fine and close that its operations are practically noiseless. [*DEAD-SMOOTH FILE*.]

dead-flat, s. The midship bend or frame having the greatest breadth.

dead-floor, s. [*DEADENING, C. II. 1.*]

dead-flue, s. A flue bricked up at bottom and discontinued.

dead-freight, s.

Comm. Law: The freight or hire paid by a charterer for unoccupied space in a ship, when he has not supplied sufficient cargo to fill the whole ship.

dead-gold, s. The unburnished surface of gold or gold-leaf, from the electro bath or the hands of the gilder. Parts of objects are frequently left unburnished as a foil to the brilliant and lustrous burnished portions. Gilders call it matt. [*GILD-ING*.] (*Knight*.)

dead-ground, s.

Mining: A body of non-metalliferous rock dividing a vein, which passes on each side of it. The vein is said to take horse, in allusion to its straddling the intervening rock.

dead-head, s.

1. *Ordinance*: An extra length of metal cast on the muzzle end of a gun in order to contain the dross and porous metal which floats on the sounder metal beneath. When cooled and solid the dead-head is cut off.

2. *Foundry*: That piece on a casting which fills the ingate at which the metal entered the mold; a feeding-head or sillage-piece.

3. *Lathe*: The tail-stock of a lathe containing the dead-spindle and back-center; in contradistinction to the live-head or head-stock at the other end of the sheers, which contains the live-spindle.

4. *Naut.*: A block of wood used as an anchor-buoy. (*Knight*.)

5. One who habitually obtains admission to places of entertainment, &c., without payment; one who is on the freelist, a sponger. (*U. S. Slang*.)

"Poor hopelessly abandoned loafers, wearing plainly the stamp of deadhead on their shameless features."—*A. C. Grant: Bush-life in Queensland*, 1881, ii. 235.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cēll, choruss, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, thīs; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***dead-hearted, a.** Spiritless, dull, lifeless, listless.

"There are dead-hearted patients, . . ."—*Bp. Hall: Select Thoughts*, § 63.

***dead-heartedness, s.** Want of spirit or life, lifelessness, listlessness.

"This meets with my dead-heartedness and security . . ."—*Bp. Hall: Dev. Soul*, § 25.

dead-heat, s.

1. **Racing:** A race in which two or more of the contestants reach the winning-post so closely together that the judge cannot say which has won.

2. **Fig.:** A state or position of exact equality.

dead-hedge, s. A hedge or fence made of dead wood, that is, not growing.

dead-horse, s. Work paid for before it is executed.

† To pull the dead-horse: To do work which has been paid for before it is finished. (*Slang.*)

dead-house, s. A room or place in which dead bodies are kept; a mortuary.

dead-killing, a. Fatal, mortal.

"Here with a cockatrice' dead-killing eye."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 540.

dead-latch, s. A kind of latch whose bolt may be so locked by a detent that it cannot be opened from the inside by the handle or from the outside by the latch-key. The detent is usually capable of locking the bolt in or out, so that the device forms a latch, a dead-lock, or is made inoperative, as desired. (*Knight.*)

dead-letter, s.

1. **Ordinary Language:**

A letter which from some reason or other, such as imperfect or illegible address, removal, &c., cannot be delivered by the postal officials to the person to whom it is addressed. Such letters are after a time opened in the Dead-letter office, and then (if practicable) returned to the senders.

2. **Fig.:** Anything inoperative, of none effect or influence, or not put into force.

"The Hatti Humayan was from the first a dead-letter."—*Mr. Forsyth, M. P., Parl. Deb. (London Times.)*

***II. Print.:** Type which has been used for printing, and is ready for distribution. Also called Dead-matter. (*Knight.*)

dead-level, s. A perfect level.

***dead-lift, s.** A hopeless chance, the last extremity.

"And have no power at all, nor shift,

To help itself at a dead-lift." *Butler: Hudibras.*

dead-light, s.

1. **Naut.:** A shutter placed over a cabin window in stormy weather, to defend the glass against the blows of the waves.

"The dead-lights are letting the spray and the rain in." *Barham: Brothers of Birchington.*

2. (*Pl.*): The name given by the peasantry to the luminous appearance which is sometimes observed over putrescent animal bodies, and which arises probably from the disengagement of phosphuretted hydrogen gas.

"At length, it was suggested to the old man, that there were always dead lights hovered over a corpse by night, if the body was left exposed to the air . . ."—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

dead-lock, s.

1. **Locksmithing:** A lock operated on one side by a handle and on the other by a key.

2. **Fig.:** A position or state of affairs so complicated that no progress can be made with them, a complete standstill being the result; a hopeless entanglement or complication; a complete obstruction to legislative proceedings.

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—When the House met this morning it was still dead-locked on the Bland bill."—*Chicago Journal*, Feb. 21, 1894.

dead-man, s.

1. **Ordinary Language:**

1. **Lit.:** One who is dead.

2. **Figuratively:**

(1) A bottle emptied at a dinner or carouse.

(2) The branchies and other refuse portions of a crab rejected in the eating. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

II. Naut.: The reef or gasket-ends carelessly left dangling under the yard when the sail is furled, instead of being tucked in.

† (1) **Dead-man's bell:** The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

(2) **Dead-man's bellows:**

Bot.: *Ajuga reptans*.

(3) **Dead-man's bones:**

Bot.: A name given to several plants, as the *Orchis mascula*, *O. Morio*, *O. maculata*, &c.

"Our cold maids do dead-men's fingers call them."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 7.

(4) **Dead-man's hand:**

(a) *Botany:*

(i) [*Dead-man's fingers*.]

(ii) Applied to several ferns, from the appearance of the young fronds before they begin to open, resembling a closed fist. (*Britten & Holland.*)

(iii) *Laminaria digitata*.

(b) *Zool.:* *Alcyonium digitatum*. It is called also *dead-man's fingers* and *dead-man's toes*.

(5) **Dead-man's neeshin:** The spores of *Lycopodium*, and especially those of *L. Bovista*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

(6) **Dead-man's part:**

Scots Law: The remainder of an intestate person's movables, beyond that which of right belongs to his wife and children. [*DEAD'S PART.*]

(7) **Dead-man's thumb:**

Bot.: *Orchis mascula*.

(8) **Dead-man's toe:**

Bot.: *Laminaria digitata*.

dead-march, s.

Mil.: A march, or piece of slow solemn music played at a funeral, but specially at that of a soldier: as the "Dead March" in "Saul," played especially at military funerals.

dead-matter, s.

Print.: [*DEAD-LETTER*, II.]

dead-metal, s. Metal, such as gold or silver, left with dead or lusterless, that is, unburnished or unpolished, surface. [*MATT.*]

dead-neap, s.

Naut.: A low tide.

dead-nettle, s. [*DEADNETTLE.*]

dead-oil, s. The heavy oil obtained in the distillation of coal-tar, also called creosote oil. It contains phenol, cresol, aniline, naphthalene, and other hydrocarbons. It has powerful antiseptic properties, is used for the preservation of timber for railway sleepers, &c., and is burnt in lamps and employed for heating purposes.

dead-on-end.

Naut.: Exactly opposite to the ship's course. (*Applied to the wind.*)

***dead-pale, a.** Deadly pale; as pale as death.

dead-pay, s.

Mil.: The continued pay of soldiers actually dead, which dishonest officers took for themselves.

"Number a hundred forty-nine dead-pays."

Davenant: Siege of Rhodes, iii.

dead-plate, s.

Furn.: An ungrated portion of a furnace floor, on which coal is coked previously to being pushed into the fire above the grates. It was introduced by Watt in his patent of 1785.

dead-pledge, s.

Law: A mortgage on lands and goods.

dead-point, s.

Mach.: One of the points at which the crank assumes a position in line with the pitman or the rod which impels it. In steam-engines with vertical cylinders, the dead-points are the highest and lowest positions of the crank; a dead-center (*q. v.*).

dead-reckoning, s.

Naut.: The estimation or calculation which sailors make of their position by keeping an account of the ship's way as shown by the log, the course steered, and by making the necessary allowances for driftway, leeway, &c.; so that this reckoning is without any observation of the sun, moon, and stars, and must be rectified as often as any good observation can be had.

***dead-ripe, a.** So ripe that all growth has ceased.

" . . . others are of opinion that it should be dead-ripe, in other words that the circulation, in both straw and corn, should be over before it is cut down."—*Agr. Surv. E. Loth.*, p. 115.

dead-rising, s. The portion of the ship's bottom formed by the floor timbers.

dead-ropes, s. pl.

Naut.: Such ropes as do not run in any block or pulley.

Dead-sea, a. & s.

A. As adjective:

1. **Lit.:** Of or pertaining to the Dead Sea.

"Like Dead Sea fruits that tempt the eye

But turn to ashes on the lips."

Moore: Fire Worshipers.

† **Dead Sea Fruit**, or **Apples of Sodom**, are the fruit of *Asclepias procera*, a plant which grows on the borders of the Dead Sea. They are beautiful on the outside, but are bitter to the taste, and when mature are filled with fiber and dust.

2. **Fig.:** Deceptive, illusory.

B. As subst.: The name given to that inland sea in the Holy Land covering the sites of Sodom and Gomorrah. It is about forty-six miles long by ten and a third broad. Its waters are intensely bitter. Asphalt is found along its shores, whence it acquired the name of *Lacus asphaltites*. It is 1,317 feet below the level of the Mediterranean.

dead-set, s.

1. **Shooting:** The set or point of a dog at game.

2. A preconceived attack or plot against any one.

dead-sheave, s.

Naut.: A scored channel for the run of a rope; destitute of a sheave.

dead-shoar, dead-shore, s.

Building: A timber strut worked up in brick-work to support a superincumbent mass, till the brick-work which is to carry it has set or become hard.

dead-shot, s. A marksman who seldom misses his aim.

dead-smooth, a. Perfectly smooth.

Dead-smooth file:

Mech.: A file whose teeth are of the finest and closest quality. The grades are—rough, middle-cut, bastard, second-cut, smooth, dead-smooth. The number of the teeth to the inch of a dead-smooth file varies with its length in inches.

dead's-part, *deedis-part, s.

Scots Law: That part of a man's movables which remains besides what is due to the wife and children; or which he has a right to dispose of before his death in whatever way he may please.

" . . . it is called the *dead's part*, because the deceased had full power over it."—*Erskine: Inst.*, B. iii. T. ix. sec. 18.

dead-spindle, s.

Lathe: The non-rotating spindle in the tail-stock or dead-head of a lathe.

dead-stand, s.

1. A determined opposition.

*2. A difficulty, a dilemma, a standstill.

"I am at a dead-stand in the course of my fortunes."—*Howell: Letters.*

dead-steam, s. Steam destitute of energy, inactive from want of heat, from having attained its ultimate expansion, or from being so placed as to have no effective value in any given case.

dead-stroke, a. A stroke unattended by any recoil.

Dead-stroke hammer: A power-hammer which delivers its blow without being affected by the recoil of the shaft on which the ram or hammer is stocked.

dead-thraw, s. The death agony, the death-throe.

dead-top, s. A disease which sometimes befalls young trees.

dead-use, s.

Law: A future use.

dead-wall, s.

1. A blank wall, unrelieved by windows or other openings.

" . . . scrawled upon every dead wall."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. [*DEADENING*, C. II. 1.]

dead-water, s.

Naut.: The eddy water immediately at the stern of a ship while under way.

dead-weight, s.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.:** The weight of the vehicle of any kind; that which must be transported in addition to the load.

2. **Fig.:** A heavy burden or weight.

II. Naut.: A cargo which pays freight according to its weight, not its bulk.

dead-well, s. A well dug through a stratum impervious to water and penetrating porous strata; used to allow surface water to pass away, or to carry off by infiltration refuse water of factories, dye-houses, &c. An absorbing-well. [*DRAIN-WELL.*]

dead-wind, s.

Naut.: A wind blowing dead-on-end against a ship.

dead-wire, s.

1. The portion of wire on an electric dynamo or motor armature that does not concur in the production of electro-motive force.

2. A disused and abandoned electric conductor, such as a telegraph wire.

3. A wire in use, but through which at the time of speaking no current is passing. (*T. O'Connor Sloane.*)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; try, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dead-wood, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Branches, &c., which have lost the power of vegetation.
2. *Shipbuilding*: The solid mass of built-up timbers at the narrow portions of the extremities of a ship's frame, fore and aft, above the keel, and continued as high as the cutting-down-line. In arctic vessels the dead-wood is in unusual quantity, to give solidity to a structure liable to contact with ice-floes and drifts.

† To have the dead-wood on one: To have one at your mercy or in your power. [*U. S. Colloq.*]

dead-wool, s.

Comm.: Wool taken from sheep which have been slaughtered or have died.

dead-work, s.

1. *Min.*: [*DEAD*, *adj.*, B. II.]
2. *Naut. (pl.)*: The parts of a vessel above the load water-line.

**dēad*, **dēde*, *v. i. & t.* [*DEAD*, *a.*]

I. Intransitive:

1. To die, to lose vital power.
"The holde tre bygan to dede."—*Seven Sages*, 623.
2. To lose force or life.
"Iron, as soon as it is out of the fire, deadeth strait ways."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

II. Transitive:

1. To kill.
"After that the body is dedid."
Chaucer: Boethius, p. 127.
2. To destroy or weaken the force of.
"Great trusses of hay, to blench the defendants' sight, and dead their shot."—*Carew: Surv. of Cornwall*, fol. 155b.
3. To deprive of life, vigor, or sharpness; to deaden.
"... the laxness of that membrane will certainly dead and damp the sound."—*Holder*.
4. To deprive of freshness or liveliness; to make dull or stale.
"The beer and the wine . . . have not been palled or deaded at all."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 385.
- **dead-bote*, **daed-bote*, **ded-bote*, *s.* [*A. S. dædbōte*]. A penalty or compensation paid for any crime or offense.
"Boðsamnessi ien dede, thet is amendinge and ded-bote."—*Ayenbite*, p. 33.

dēad-ən, *v. t.* [*Eng. dead*; *-en*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To deprive of sense or sensibility.
"... what deadens the sensation of the brain, by procuring sleep."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet*.
2. To abate or lessen the force or power of anything.
"This motion would be quickly deadened by counter-motions."—*Glanville: Scepis Scientificæ*.
3. To retard, to delay.
4. To deprive of freshness; to make dead or stale.

II. *Gilding*: To diminish the glitter, gloss, or brilliancy of; to tone down.

dēad-ened, *pa. par. or a.* [*DEADEN*.]

dēad-ən-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*DEADEN*.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of depriving of force, life, or vigor.

II. Technically:

1. *Carp.*: Packing in a floor, ceiling, or wall, to prevent conduction of sound. Such provision constitutes it a *dead-floor* or *dead-wall*.

2. *Gilding*:

- (1) A thin coat of glue, slightly warmed, smeared over a surface that is gilded in distemper, and is not to be burnished.
- (2) Roughening a surface to diminish the glitter.

dēad-ing, *s.* [*Eng. dead*, *v.*; *-ing*.]

Steam-engine: The clothing or jacket put around a steam boiler or cylinder to prevent radiation of heat. Called also *Cleadding* or *Lagging*.

**dēad-ish*, *a.* [*Eng. dead*; *-ish*.] Death-like, resembling death.

"The lips put on a deathish paleness."

Stafford: Niobe, pt. ii. (1611), p. 188.

**dēad-ly-hood*, *s.* [*Eng. dead*; *-hood*.] The state of being dead; death.

"... the state or condition of the dead, in *deadli-hood*."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. v.

dēad-ly-nēss, **dead-lic-ness*, **dēde-ly-ness*, *s.* [*Eng. dead*; *-ness*.] The state or quality of being dead.

"*Dedelynesse*, *Mortalitas*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"He that had formerly denied the deadliness of Lazarus his sickness, would not suddenly confess his death."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.*, bk. iv.

dēad-ly, **deade-ly*, **dead-lich*, **deed-ll*, **dēde-llk*, **dēd-ll*, **dēde-ly*, **dēd-ly*, **dēd-lich*, **dyad-lich*, *a. & adv.* [*A. S. dædlic*; *Icel. dauðlig*; *Sw. dödlig*; *Dan. dödelig*; *M. H. Ger. töllich*.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. Literally:

1. Of old that which suffered no less than that which inflicted death; subject or liable to death, mortal.
"Elze was a *deadli* man like us."—*Wycliffe: James* v. 7.

- *2. Suffering death; punished by death.
"Al dai *dedetk* er we for the."—*E. Eng. Psalter: Ps. xliii. 22*.

3. Causing or procuring death, fatal, mortal.
(1) Of the death of the body.
"*Dedit drynke*, yif thei taken it, anoieth hem not."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, i. 381.

(2) Of spiritual death:

"Tha syns that er cald *deadly* . . . tha sal be punyst ay in helle."—*Hampole: Fricke of Conscience*, 3,358.

II. *Fig.*: Implacable, mortal, irreconcilable.

"*Dionise*, which was her *deddich* enemy."

Gower: iii. 320.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *deadly*, *fatal*, and *mortal*: "*Deadly* is applied to what is productive of death; *mortal* to what terminates in or is liable to death; *fatal* applies not only to death, but everything which may be of great mischief. A poison is *deadly*; a wound or a wounded part is *mortal*; a step in walking, or a step in one's conduct, may be *fatal*. Things only are *deadly*; creatures are *mortal*. Hatred is *deadly*; whatever has life is *mortal*. There may be remedies sometimes to counteract that which is *deadly*; but that which is *mortal* is past all cure; and that which is *fatal* cannot be retrieved." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

B. *As adv.*: [*A. S. dædlice*.]

I. Literally:

1. Mortally, fatally, so as to cause or procure death.
(1) Of the death of the body:
"He wonded the kyng *dedely* fulle sore."—*Langtoft*, p. 33.

(2) Of spiritual death:

"He zenegeth *dyadliche*."—*Ayenbite*, p. 86.

2. Like death, so as to resemble death.

"And ask'd him why he look'd so *deadly* wan?"
Dryden.

*II. *Figuratively*:

1. Mortally, implacably, irreconcilably.
"Thus hate I *deadly* thilke vice."
Gower: Confessio Amantis, bk. iii.

2. Used as an intensitive: very, extremely, excessively.
"Lewis was so *deadly* cunning a man."—*Arbuthnot*.

deadly-carrot, *s.*

Bot.: A common name for the genus *Thapsia* (q. v.).

deadly-feud, *s.*

Ord. Lang. & Law: A feud so bitter that those engaged in it seek the death of their antagonist or antagonists.

**deadly-handed*, *a.* Sanguinary, murderous.

"The *deadly-handed* Clifford slew my steed."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., v. 2.

deadly-nightshade, *s.*

Botany:

1. The popular name of the plant *Atropa belladonna*. [*BELLADONNA*, *NIGHTSHADE*.]
2. Sometimes misapplied to *Solanum dulcamara*.

dēad-nēss, *s.* [*Eng. dead*; *-ness*.]

I. *Lit.*: The state or quality of being dead or without life; absence of life or vital power.II. *Figuratively*:

1. A loss or absence of the power of procreation, growth, or vegetation.
"... he manifested his power, by cursing it to deadness with a word."—*South*, vol. vii., ser. 1.

2. Weakness of the vital powers; languor, dullness.
"Your gloomy eyes, my lord, betray a deadness, And inward languishing."
Dryden & Lee: Cædipus, iv. 1.

3. A state of indifference or carelessness.
"... a time of chillness and numbness, and of deadness of the faculties for repentance."—*Pearce*, vol. iii., ser. 16.

4. Frigidity, absence of ardor, energy, or warmth of affection.
"... our natural deadness and disaffection towards them."—*Rogers*.

5. Flatness, dullness, vapidness.
"*Deadness* or flatness in cyder . . ."—*Mortimer*.

6. Inactivity, dullness, want of animation.
"By the deadness of trade they did want employment."

—*Clarendon: Civil War*, i. 412.

7. Flatness, dullness, want of clearness or sharpness. (Said of sound.)

dēad-nēt-tle, *s.* [*Eng. dead* (i. e., inactive, not stinging), and *nettle*.]

Bot.: A popular name for several species of *Lamium*, especially *L. album* and *L. purpureum*. Although nettle-like in foliage, they do not sting. [*ARCHANGEL, LAMTUM*.]

† (1) *Red deadnettle*: *Lamium purpureum*.

(2) *Yellow deadnettle*: *Lamium galeobdolon*.

**dēad-plēdge* (pledge as *plēj*), *s.* [*Eng. dead*, and *pledge*.] A pawning or mortgaging of goods; also that which is mortgaged or pawned.

deads, *s. pl.* [*DEAD*, *s.*, II.]

**dēad-struck*, *a.* [*Eng. dead*, and *struck*.] Struck with horror, confounded, dismayed, thunderstruck.

"The *deadstruck* audience."

Bp. Hall: Sat. i. 3.

dēad-wōrt, *s.* [*Eng. dead*, and *suff. -wort*.] The elder tree, *Sambucus ebulus*.

dēaf, **dæfe*, **deave*, **deef*, **def*, **defe*, **deffe*, **dyaf*, *a. & s.* [*A. S. dæf*; *Icel. daufr*; *Goth. daubs*; *Ger. taub*; *Dan. döv*; *Sw. döf*; *Dut. doof*.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. Literally:

1. Destitute of the sense of hearing, either wholly or in part; not capable of receiving sounds.
"*Deef* men he made to heere."—*Wycliffe: Mark* vii. 37.

2. Deprived temporarily of the sense of hearing; deafened.

"*Deaf* with the noise I took my hasty flight."

Dryden.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Unwilling to hear, inattentive, disregarding; refusing to listen.
"... they are like the *deaf* adder that stoppeth her ear."—*Ps. lviii. 4*.

† With the prep. to, before that which should be heard or listened to.

"I will be *deaf* to pleading and excuses."

Shakesp.: Romeo, iii. 1.

2. Applied to inanimate objects, as destitute of all sense.

"Infected minds
To their *deaf* pillows will discharge their secrets."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 1.

- *3. Obscure, dull; not easily heard or distinguished, stifled.

"Nor silence is within, nor voice express,
But a *deaf* noise of sounds that never cease."

Dryden.

- *4. Flat, not sharp, applied to soil. (*Scotch*.)

- *5. Dead, having lost the power of vegetation.

B. *As subst. (pl.)*: Those who are destitute of the sense of hearing, wholly or in part.

"To he the *defe* and the dome."

Townely Myst., p. 192.

deaf-mute, *s.* One who is both deaf and dumb.

deaf-nettle, *s.* (a) *Lamium purpureum*; (b) *L. album*. (*Prompt. Parv.*, &c.)

deaf-nut, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: A nut the kernel of which is rotten.
2. *Fig.*: Anything which disappoints expectation and turns out worthless.

"He is but a *deaf-nut* that hath outward service without inward fear."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, v. 81.

**dēaf*, **deave*, **deeffe*, **deve*, *v. t. & i.* [*A. S. dæfian*—to become deaf; *Icel. deyfa*—to stupefy; *Dan. döv*; *Sw. döfva*; *Ger. betäuben*; *Dut. dooven*.]

1. *Trans.*: To deprive of the power of hearing; to deafen; to stupefy with clatter.

"This eager river seems outrageously to roar,
And, counterfeiting Nile, to deaf the neighboring shore."

Drayton: Polyolbion, song 8.

2. *Intrans.*: To become deaf.

"I *deeffe*, I begyn to wante my heryng."—*Palsgrave*.

dēaf-ən, *v. t.* [*Eng. deaf*; *-en*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To deprive of the power of hearing; to make deaf.
2. To stun with a loud noise.
"Heard far and wide, and all the host of hell
With deafening shout return'd them loud acclaim."
Milton: P. L., ii. 519, 520.

II. *Building*: To prevent the passage of a sound through wooden partitions by the use of pugging.

bōil, *bōy*; *pōūt*, *jōwī*; *cat*, *çell*, *chorus*, *çhin*, *bench*; *go*, *gem*; *thin*, *this*; *sin*, *aç*; *expect*, *Xenophon*, *exist*, *ph = f*.
-*cian*, -*tian* = *shan*. -*tion*, -*sion* = *shün*; -*tion*, -*sion* = *zhün*. -*tious*, -*cious*, -*sious* = *shüs*. -*ble*, -*dle*, &c. = *bēl*, *dēl*.

dēaf-ened, *pa. par. or a.* [DEAFEN.]

dēaf-en-ing, *pa. par., a. & s.* [DEAFEN.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making deaf, wholly or in part.

¶ **Deafening-sound boarding:** The pugging used to prevent the passage of sound through wooden partitions. (Weale.)

***dē-af-fōr-ēst-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *de*, and *afforested* (q. v.).]

Old Law: Discharged from being a forest; disforested.

***dēaf-ing**, *pa. par., a. & s.* [DEAF, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of making deaf, or deafening.
2. The state of being or remaining unwilling to hear.

"It is enough, my hearing shall be punish'd,
With what shall happen, 'gainst the which there is
No deafing, but to hear."
Beaum. & Fllet.: Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 1.

dēaf-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *deaf*; -ly.]

1. *Lit.:* Without sense of sounds.
2. *Fig.:* Obscurely, dimly, not clearly.

dēaf-nēss, ***dēf-nēs**, *s.* [Eng. *deaf*; -ness.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.:* The state or quality of being deaf, or without a sense of sounds; inability to receive sounds, wholly or in part.

"Those who are deaf and dumb, are dumb by consequence of their deafness."—Holder.

2. *Fig.:* Unwillingness or refusal to listen to another.

"I found such a deafness, that no declaration from the bishops could take place."—King Charles.

II. Path.: Deafness is found in all degrees, ranging from a total inability to receive sounds, the sense of hearing being entirely absent, to a defect in that sense by which the ear is unable accurately to distinguish or appreciate slight or faint sounds. Dumbness is a frequent consequence of total deafness, even when there is no natural defect in the organs of speech. Those who are deaf and dumb generally communicate their thoughts by means of a manual alphabet. Of late years, however, Profs. Melville and Graham Bell, the inventors of "Visible Speech," have succeeded in teaching them to communicate by the motion of the lips. This system is now largely adopted in the government schools of this country.

dēal, ***dālen**, ***deale**, ***dealen**, ***dalen**, ***dele**, ***deilen**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *dēalan*; O. S. *dēliān*; Dut. *deelen*; O. H. Ger. *teilan*; Goth. *dailjan*; Icel. *dēila*; Dan. *dēle*.] Originally to *deal* and to *dole* were but two different ways of writing the same word (Trench).] [DOLE, v.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To divide, to distribute, to break up.
"Is it not to *deal* thy bread to the hungry?"—Isaiah lviii. 7.

2. To separate, to sunder, to put apart.

"The man . . . *deleth* him fro gode."—Aenbite, p. 76.

3. To share, to part, to distribute.

"*Thai delt to tham mi schroudes ilkan.*"
E. Eng. Psalter, Ps. xxi. 19.

- (1) Frequently with the adverb *out*.

"Lib'ral in all things else, yet Nature here
With stern severity *deals* out the year."
Couper: Table Talk, 208, 209.

- (2) Sometimes followed by *with* (mid).

"*Delen mid ham thet god thet he hefde.*"—Ancren Riwle, p. 248.

4. To scatter about, to hurl, to distribute.

"One with a broken truncheon *deals* his blows."
Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, iii. 612.

5. To arrange, to ordain.

"This thing was *deled* and dight
So hem thought best."
Arthur and Merlin, 5, 439.

II. Cards: To distribute the cards to the players previous to the commencement of a game.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To share, to participate.
2. To separate one's self, to part from, to withdraw.

"Julius . . . here *dalden* from than fhte."
Layamon, i. 323.

3. To have intercourse or society with.

4. To have sexual intercourse with.

"The woman that ye with *deale*."
P. Ploeman, 4, 664.

5. To have business or traffic, to trade, to transact business.

"They buy and sell, they *deal* and traffic."—South.

6. To behave, to act, to conduct one's self towards others.

"But thus shall ye *deal* with them: ye shall destroy their altars, and break down their images . . ."
—Deut. vii. 5.

7. To have to do with, to be concerned with.

" . . . in bows he *deals*."
Perhaps he takes them or perhaps he steals."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xxi. 433, 434.

8. To act between two parties; to intervene.

"Sometimes he that *deals* between man and man,
raiseth his own credit with both."—Bacon.

9. To fight, to contend.

"Thus heo gannen *delen* these dæl longe."
Layamon, iii. 221.

II. Cards: To distribute the cards to the players before the commencement of a game.

¶ (1) **To deal by:** To act towards, to treat.
"Such an one *deals* not fairly by his own mind, nor conducts his own understanding aright."—Locke.

(2) **To deal in:** To be engaged in, to follow as a pursuit, to practice.

" . . . those who *deal* in political matters."—Addison.

(3) **To deal out:** To distribute, to share.

(4) **To deal with:**

(a) To have to do with.

"*Dealing* with witches and with conjurers."—Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., i. 1.

(b) To contend with.

(c) To treat, to behave towards.

" . . . as man *deals* with the inferior animals the Cromwellian thought himself at liberty to *deal* with the Roman Catholic."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xix.

¶ For the difference between *deal* and *to part*, see PART.

dēal, ***dale**, ***dæl**, ***dæle**, ***deale**, ***del**, ***dele**, ***deille**, ***delle**, ***dole**, *s.* [A. S. *dæl*; Dut. & Dan. *deel*; O. H. Ger. *teil*; Ger. *theil*; Goth. *dails*=a part, a portion.] [DEAL, v., DOLE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

- *1. A share, a division, a part, a portion.

"*Dele* or parte. *Porcio.*"—Prompt. Parv.

- *2. A share, a participation in, a portion.

"Their tresour and their meles
He toke to his own *deles*."
Rich. Cœur de Lion, 2, 221.

3. The act of distributing or sharing; a dole, [DOLE.]

4. An indefinite quantity more or less; generally qualified by the adj. *great*, and is then equivalent to a considerable degree, proportion, or extent.

"Sorting and puzzling with a *deal* of glee
Those seeds of science called his A B C."
Couper: Conversation, 13, 14.

5. A business transaction; a negotiation of a character usually not creditable to the participants. (*U. S. Collog.*)

¶ **A great deal** is also used adverbially, with the sense of greatly, considerably.

"There is, indeed, store of matters, fitter and better, a great *deal*, for teachers to spend time and labor in."—Hooker.

II. Technically:

1. **Cards:** The act or process of dealing cards to the players.

2. **Carpentry:**

(1) *In this country:* A plank 12 feet long, 11 inches wide, and 2½ inches thick. Deals are sawed of other sizes, but are reduced to that cubic dimension in computing them.

(2) *In England:* Lumber not exceeding 3 inches in thickness and 9 inches wide. The word is applied especially to the wood of the fir. If the planks are 7 inches or less in width, they are called battens [BATTEN], and if less than 6 feet long, deal-ends. Fifty cubic feet of deals are a load, and 100 feet superficial are a square.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *deal*, *portion*, and *quantity*: "*Deal* always denotes something great, and cannot be coupled with any epithet that does not express much: *quantity* is a term of relative import; it either marks indefinitely the how, or so much of a thing, or may be defined by some epithet to express much or little: *portion* is of itself altogether indefinite, and admits of being qualified by any epithet to express much or little: *deal* is a term confined to familiar use, and sometimes substituted for *quantity*, and sometimes for *portion*. It is common to speak of a *deal* or a *quantity* of paper, a great *deal* or a great *quantity*

of money; likewise of a great *deal* or a great *portion* of pleasure, a great *deal* or a great *portion* of wealth; and in some cases *deal* is more usual than either *quantity* or *portion*, as a *deal* of heat, a *deal* of rain, a *deal* of frost, a *deal* of noise, and the like; but it is altogether inadmissible in the higher style of writing. *Portion* is employed only for that which is detached from the whole; *quantity* may sometimes be employed for a number of wholes. We may speak of a large or small *quantity* of books; a large or a small *quantity* of plants or herbs; but a large or small *portion* of food, a large or small *portion* of color." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

deal-apple, *s.* The cone of *Pinus sylvestris*.

deal-fish, *s.* [So named from its likeness to a deal or board.]

Ichthy.: A fish, *Trachypterus arcticus*, sometimes found on the coasts of Orkney and Shetland.

deal-frame, *s.*

Carp.: A gang-saw for slitting deals or balks of pine-timber.

***deal-taking**, *s.* Participation, sharing.

***deal** (2), *s.* [Ety. doubtful.] A kind of Rhenish wine.

***dē-āl-bāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *dealbatus*, *pa. par.* of *dealbo*=to whiten; *de*=intensive; *albus*=white.] To whiten, to bleach.

dē-āl-bāte, *a.* [Lat. *dealbatus*, *pa. par.* of *dealbo*=to whitewash, to plaster.]

Botany:

1. Whiten; covered with a very opaque white powder, as the leaves of many cotyledons.
2. Slightly covered with white upon a darker ground.

***dē-āl-bā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *dealbatio*.] The art or process of making white or bleaching.

"All seed is white in viviparous animals, and such as have preparing vessels, wherein it receives a manifold dealbation."—Browne: Vulgar Errors.

dēal'-ēr, *s.* [Lat. *deal*; -er.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Lit.: One who deals or traffics in any particular goods; a trader, a merchant, a trafficker.

"Where fraud is permitted and connived at, the honest dealer is always outdone . . ."—Swift: Gulliver's Travels.

II. Figuratively:

1. One who concerns himself with or practices anything; a meddler in.

" . . . these small *dealers* in wit and learning . . ."
—Swift.

*2. One who acts or behaves himself in any particular way (now obsolete, except in the uses a plain dealer, a double dealer).

"Why, thou didst conclude hairy men plain dealers without wit."—Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.

B. Cards: The player who deals out the cards to the other players.

dēal-ing, ***deal-yng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEAL, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. Distributing, sharing, dividing out.

2. Scattering, giving out.

"Glorious in arms, and *dealing* deaths to Troy."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xvii. 443.

II. Figuratively:

1. Having to do or concerned with; practicing.

*2. Acting or behaving in any particular manner (obsolete, except in the compounds plain-dealing; and double-dealing).

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: The act of distributing, parting, or sharing.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Conduct toward others; behavior, actions, practice.

"Sobriety, and order, and chaste love,
And honest *dealing*, and untainted speech."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

(2) Intercourse or connection in matters of business.

" . . . his *dealings* with foreign powers . . ."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. ii.

(3) Traffic, trade.

"With an avaricious man we seldom lose in our *dealings* . . ."
—Goldsmith: The Bee, No. 3.

II. Cards: The act of distributing the cards to the players before the commencement of a game.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wolf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rāle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. **æ**, **ø** = **ē**; **ey** = **ā**. **qu** = **kw**.

déalt, *pa. par. or a.* [DEAL, v.]

***dé-ám-bu-lá-te**, *v. i.* [Lat. *deambulo*, from *de*=from, away, and *ambulo*=to walk.] To walk abroad.

***dé-ám-bu-lá-tion**, ***dé-ám-bu-lá'-cion**, *s.* [Lat. *deambulatio*.] The act of walking abroad.

"... deambulations or moderate walkynges."—Sir T. Eliot: *Governor*, bk. i, ch. 15.

***dé-ám-bu-lá-tör-ý**, ***dé-ám-bu-la-tour**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *deambulatorius*=fit for walking out in.]

A. As adj.: Walking abroad, strolling, wandering. "The deambulatory actors used to have their quietest,"—*Bp. Morton: Episcopacy Asserted*, p. 142.

B. As subst.: A covered place in which to walk for exercise; an ambulatory. Also the aisles or cloisters of a church.

"... deambulatories, for the accommodation of the citizens in all weathers."—Warton: *Hist. of English Poetry*, ii. 98.

déan (1), ***deen**, ***deene**, ***dene**, *s.* [O. Fr. *deien*; Fr. *doyen*; Lat. *decanus*=(1) an officer over ten men, (2) a prior set over ten monks, (3) a dean; *decem*=ten.]

1. **Eccles.**: A certain ecclesiastical officer or dignitary (English Established Church) usually attached to a cathedral. Though the great body of the English clergy are connected with parishes, yet some are retained in cathedrals for the assistance of the bishop in the celebration of divine service, and in other offices. [CHAPTER.] Over these the dean presides. There are four sorts of deans and deaneries recognized by the English law. The first is a dean who has a chapter, consisting of canons, as a council assistant to the bishop in matters spiritual, relating to religion, and in matters temporal, relating to the temporalities of his bishopric. They are also responsible for the fabric and maintenance of the cathedral over which they have jurisdiction, and for the management of the cathedral estates. To them belongs also the right of electing the bishop, under a *Congé d'élire*. [CONGÉ D'ÉLIRE.] But this first class does not include deans of collegiate churches, as Westminster and Windsor, who yet have no connection with episcopal sees, nor does it include the deans of the Chapels Royal. The second sort is a dean who has no chapter and yet is prescriptive, and has cure of souls; he has a peculiar, and a court wherein he holds ecclesiastical jurisdiction, but he is not subject to the visitation of the bishop or ordinary: such is the dean of Battle in Sussex. The third dean is ecclesiastical also, but the deanery is not prescriptive but donative, nor has it any cure of souls. The fourth dean is he who is usually called the rural dean, having no absolute judicial power in himself, but he is to order the ecclesiastical affairs within his deanery and precinct, by the direction of the bishop or of the archdeacon, and is a substitute of the bishop in many cases. (Stephens: *Laws relating to the Clergy*, &c.)

"Pride may be pampered while the flesh grows lean, Humility may clothe an English dean." Couper: *Truth*, 118.

¶ **Dean of the Province of Canterbury**: The Bishop of London, by whom under a mandate from the Archbishop, the Bishops of the Province are summoned to meet in Convocation.

2. **Universities**:

(1) **American**: The secretary or registrar of a faculty or department.

(2) **English**: The head of a faculty. At Oxford and Cambridge the dean of a college is a resident Fellow, usually in Holy Orders, who is responsible for the performance of divine worship in the college chapel, and also for the discipline of the undergraduates. If the dean is a layman he appoints a chaplain.

3. **English Law**:

(1) **Dean of Faculty**: The president of an incorporation of barristers. Specially the president of the incorporation of Advocates, in Edinburgh.

(2) **Dean of the Arches**: The lay judge of the Court of Arches.

4. **Scots Law**:

Dean of a Guild:

(1) A magistrate of a royal burgh, who was also head of a guild or merchant company.

(2) The magistrate to whom it belongs to take care that all buildings within the burgh be agreeable to law, neither encroaching on private property nor on the public streets or passages; and that houses in danger of falling be thrown down. (*Erskine*.) He has his court, the Dean of Guild Court, over which he presides, and which has jurisdiction over all matters relating to buildings, weights and measures, police, &c.

5. **Mining**: The end of a level or gallery.

déan (2), *s.* [DENE.] A sandy valley; a narrow valley.

"A broad . . . separated from the sea by a narrow strip of low sand-banks, and sandy downs or deans,"—*Blackwood's Magazine*, No. 354, p. 424.

déan'-ér-ý, ***denerye**, *s.* [Eng. *dean*; -ry.]

1. The office or appointment of a dean.

"... he went to kiss hands for his new deanery" . . . —Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. The revenue of a dean.

"Instead of the deans make the deanery double." Swift.

3. The jurisdiction of a dean.

"Each archdeaconry is divided into rural deaneries, and each deanery is divided into parishes."—Blackstone.

4. The official residence of a dean.

"He lay that night at the deanery, . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

***déan'-éss**, *s.* [Eng. *dean*; -ess.] The wife of a dean; a female dean.

"The prioress, the deaness, the subchantress."—Sterne: *Tristram Shandy*; Tale of Slaugenbergius.

***déan'-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *dean*; -ship.] The office or position of a dean; a deanery.

"In spite of his deanship and journeyman Waters." Swift: *An Excellent New Song*.

déar, ***deere**, ***dere**, ***deore**, ***deir**, ***dier**, *a., adv. & s.* [A. S. *deôre*, *dyre*; Icel. *dyrr*; Dut. *duur*; Dan. & Sw. *dyr*; O. H. Ger. *tiuri*; M. H. Ger. *tiure*; Ger. *theuer*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Beloved, loved.

"... the dear isle in distant prospect lies." Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, i. 76.

2. Highly valued, precious.

"... from thy dear friendship torn." Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xxiii. 675.

*3. Important, weighty.

"... full of charge And dear import." Shakespeare: *Romeo and Juliet*, v. 2.

4. Heartfelt, sincere, earnest.

"So dear the love my people bore me." Shakespeare: *Tempest*, i. 2.

5. Valuable, costly, precious, of a high price.

"The dearest ring in Venice will I give you." Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

6. Not plentiful, characterized by dearth or scarcity.

"I trowe ther be a deere year." Lydgate: *Minor Poems*, p. 133.

7. Charging a high price; exorbitant.

"The dearest chandler's in Europe."—Shakespeare: *Henry IV*, Pt. I, iii. 3.

¶ It appears in Shakespeare to bear a meaning of *own, private*; "... let thy folly in, And thy dear judgment out."—*Leary*, i. 4. (Cf. the use of the Gr. *philos*=dear, as in *philon kara*=one's own head, *phila heimata*=one's own clothes.)

B. As adverb:

1. Dearly, with great affection.

"I could not love you dearer." Shakespeare: *Sonnets*, 115.

2. At a high price.

"To zelle the thinges as *dyere* ase me may."—*Ayenbite*, p. 44.

C. As substantive:

1. One who is dear or highly beloved; a darling, a favorite.

"A guide, a goddess, and a sovereign; A counselor, a traitress, and a dear." Shakespeare: *All's Well*, i. 1.

*2. Dearnness, scarcity, dearth.

"A strong *dere* bigan to rise of korn of bred."—Havelok, 824.

¶ *Dear me!* An English ejaculation, probably derived from Spanish *Dios mio!*=My God!

¶ Obvious compounds: *Dear-bought*, *dear-purchased*.

dear-loved, *a.* Dearly beloved; greatly or dearly loved.

"Above the dear-loved peaceful seat Which once contain'd our youth's retreat." Byron: *To Edward Noel Long*, Esq.

***déar**, ***dere**, *v. t.* [DEAR, a.]

1. To make dear, to endear.

"Deprived of his deared conversation." Shelton: *Trans. of Don Quixote*, pt. 4, ch. vi.

2. To raise in price.

"That na vittaliss, mannys met, na horss met, be *deyrt* upon our lorde the kynigis men in one place vythin the kynryk."—*Acts Ja. I.*, A. 1424, ed. 1814, p. 7.

déar'-born, *s.* [From the name of the inventor.]

Vehicles: A light four-wheeled family carriage of moderate pretensions.

déar'-le, **déar'-ý**, *s.* [Eng. *dear*; -ie, -y.] A diminutive of dear; a little dear or darling.

"Wilt thou be my dearie?" Burns: *Wilt Thou be My Dearie?*

***déar'-líng**, ***dere-lynge**, *s.* [Eng. *dear*; -ling.] [DARLING.] A darling, a pet.

"Were we neuer so deare *derelynges* to him."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 700.

déar'-lý, ***deor-liche**, ***deor-ly**, ***dere-ly**, ***dere-lych**, *der-like*, *adv.* [A. S. *deorlice*.]

1. With great fondness or affection.

"... if you did love him *dearly*." Shakespeare: *Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 3.

*2. Heartily, earnestly.

"... we *dearly* grieve For that which thou hast done." Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, iv. 3.

3. At a high price, expensively.

"It is rarely bought, and then also bought *dearly* enough with such a fine."—Bacon.

*4. Finely, exquisitely.

"I . . . dighte me *dearly*." P. Plowman, 12,962.

dearly-loved, *a.* Greatly beloved, held in great affection.

"For so Apollo, with unweeeting hand, Whilom did slay his *dearly-loved* mate." Milton: *On the Death of a Fair Infant*.

déarn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] [DERN.]

Arch.: A doorpost or threshold.

déar'-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *dear*; -ness.]

1. Fondness, great affection or love.

"My brother . . . holds you well, and in *deariness* of heart hath help to effect your ensuing marriage."—Shakespeare: *Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 2.

2. An act of affection or love.

"The peace between the two kings, whatever mutual *deariness* there had appeared, was but short."—*Strype: Memorials*, anno 1521.

3. The state of being dear or greatly beloved.

"Could he but come to see the king's face again, he should be reinstated in his former *deariness*."—*State Trials*; *Sir L. Overbury* (anno 1615).

4. High price, scarcity, dearth.

"... the *deariness* of corn."—Swift.

***déarn'-lý**, *adv.* [DERNLY.] Secretly, unseen; sadly, mournfully.

"At last, as chaunst them by a forest side To passe, for succour from the scorching ray, They heard a ruefull voice, that *dearly* oride With percing shriekes." Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. i. 35.

déarth, *s.* [Eng. *dear*; -th.]

1. A scarcity, causing a dearthness of food.

"And Eliha came again to Gilgal: there was a *dearth* in the land."—*2 Kings* iv. 38.

*2. High price.

"... his infuson of such *dearth* and rareness . . ."—Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, v. 2.

3. Want, need, famine, lack.

"Eat freely with glad heart; fear here no *dearth*." Milton: *P. L.*, viii. 322.

4. Absence, barrenness, sterility, poorness.

"Her last companion, in a *dearth*, Of love, upon a hopeless earth." Wordsworth: *White Doe of Rylstone*, ii.

dearth-cap, *s.* The name given in the Carse of Gowrie, Scotland, to a species of fungus which in its form resembles a bowl, or what is in Scotland called a cap, containing a number of seeds.

¶ It must have received its name from its being supposed to afford a supply in a time of scarcity. (*Jamieson*.) Probably *Nidularia campanulata*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

***déarth**, **deart**, *v. t.* [DEARTH, s.] To raise the price of anything.

"That thay *dearth* the mercat and countrey of eggis buying."—*Chalm.*: *Air, Balfour's Pract.*, p. 589.

déarth'-fúl, *a.* [English *dearth*; -full.] Dear, high-priced.

***dé-ar-tic'-u-lá-te**, *v. t.* [Lat. pref. *de*=away from, and *articulo*=to joint; *articulus*=a joint.] To disjoint.

***déar'-wörth**, ***deore-wurthe**, ***dere-worth**, ***dere-wurth**, ***der-worth**, ***dire-werthe**, *s.* [A. S. *deorwyrthe*.] Worthy of being loved; dear, beloved.

"This is my *deorworth* sone, . . ."—*Wycliffe: Matt.* xvii. 5.

***déar'-wörth'-lý**, ***deore-wurth-liche**, ***dere-worth-liche**, *adv.* [Eng. *dearworth*; Mid. Eng. *deorwurth*, &c.; Eng. *ly*, Mid. Eng. *-liche*.] Dearly, with fondness or affection.

"That heo with the wolle of bote *deoreworthliche* dele." Wright: *Lurio Poems*, p. 54.

déar'-ý, *s.* [DEARIE.] A dear, a pet, a favorite.

"But to return to my *deary*."—*Johnson: Rambler*, No. 15.

böll, **böy**; **pöut**, **jöw!**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **çhis**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph**=f. **-cian**, **-tian**=**shan**. **-tion**, **-sion**=**shün**; **-tion**, **-gion**=**zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious**=**shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c.=**bel**, **del**.

*deas, s. [DAIS.]

dēa-sil (s as sh), s. [Gael.] Motion from east to west. (*Scotch.*)

dēath, *deth, *deeth, *deth, *dethe, *dede, s. [A. S. *dēað*; Icel. *dauði*; Goth. *dauþus*; Dut. *dood*; Dan. & Sw. *død*; Ger. *tod*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. The state of being dead; that state of any animal, being, or plant in which the vital functions have totally and permanently ceased to act; the extinction of life.

"Warm'd in the brain the smoking weapon lies,
The purple death comes floating o'er his eyes,"
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xx. 551, 552.

2. This state personified.

"... his name that sat on him was Death, . . ."—*Rev.* vi. 8.

3. The act or state of dying; the manner of dying; decease.

"Thou shalt die the *deaths* of them that are slain in the midst of the seas."—*Ezek.* xxvii. 8.

4. The state or condition of the dead.

"In swinish sleep
Their drenched natures lie, as in a death,"
Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, i. 7.

5. That which causes death; the agent or instrument of death.

(1) Of persons:

"All the endeavors Achilles used to meet with Hector, and be the death of him, . . ."—*Broome: View of Epic Poetry.*

(2) Of things:

"And there the quiver, where now guiltless slept
Those winged *deaths* that many a matron wept,"
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xii. 15, 16.

6. Mortality, destruction.

"In riddles and affairs of death,"
Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, iii. 5.

II. Figuratively:

1. A skeleton, or figure of a skeleton.

"I had rather be married to a *death's* head, with a bone in his mouth, than to either of these."—*Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

*2. Murderous proclivities or actions; murder.

"... in this, not to suffer a man of death to live."—*Bacon.*

3. Destruction; anything deadly.

"... they cried out, and said, O thou man of God, there is *death* in the pot."—*2 Kings* iv. 40.

4. Capital punishment; as, to be sentenced to death.

5. The state of being considered civilly dead.

*6. Total loss or extinction, a death-blow; as, "This was the *death* of all his hopes."

7. Anything exceedingly dreadful or dreaded.

"It was *death* to them to think of entertaining such doctrines."—*Atterbury.*

B. Technically:

I. Theology:

1. A state of spiritual alienation from God; the state of being spiritually dead.

2. Eternal separation from God, and condemnation to everlasting punishment, called the "second death" in *Rev.* ii. 11.

"We pray that God will keep us . . . from everlasting death."—*Church Catechism.*

II. Physiol.: Death sometimes happens from decay of nature, as in old age, but more frequently from accident or disease. Death has been divided into somatic and interstitial, i. e., death of the whole body, and death of a part. The three principal modes of dying begin at the heart, the brain, or the lungs. (1) (a) By syncope when the action of the heart stops from loss of blood, or decline of aortic pressure, indicated by anemia (q. v.). (b) By asphyxia, when the contractile movements of the heart stop from loss of nerve-power, indicated by fainting, as distinct from syncope. (c) By starvation, in which fainting and syncope become united. (2) Death by coma commences at the brain, indicated by profound stupor, with stertorous breathing. (3) Death by asphyxia, or suffocation, commences at the lungs, when the respiratory functions are suspended, as when the entry of air into the lungs is impeded or prevented, accompanied generally by convulsions, finally tremor of the limbs, and relaxation of the muscles and sphincters. The heart may not cease beating for three minutes and fifteen seconds, and the pulse may be even felt, after every other sign of life is gone. The physiological cause of sudden death is still very imperfectly understood. Molecular death (of the individual tissues and organs) follows more closely on somatic death in warm-blooded than in cold-blooded animals. In man the duration of the powers of the brain, generative system, and other

organs and structures, is longest when they have been exercised in moderation, and is curtailed by excess; but their entire or partial disuse does not lead to increased duration of activity, as atrophy is induced, which is injurious. When the organization has lost its vitality, and all power of action has gone, then death ensues, so that it is entirely untrue that "the dead body may have all the organization it ever had while alive." Death, then, is the cessation of vitality or organization in action.

¶ (1) *The death*: Generally means either a violent death, or one in accordance with judicial sentence.

"He that curseth father and mother, let him die the death."—*Matt.* xv. 4.

(2) *To death, To the death*: Mortally, fatally, so as to cause or be followed by death.

"A vengeful canker eat him up to death."
Shakespeare: *Sonnets*, 99.

¶ *Death* is frequently found used as an imprecation.

"Death and damnation!"—*Shakespeare: Othello*, iii. 3.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *death*, *decease*, *demise*, and *departure*: "*Death* is a general or a particular term; it marks in the abstract sense the extinction of life, and is applicable to men or animals, to one or many. *Departure*, *decease*, and *demise* are particular expressions, suited only to the condition of human beings. *Departure* is a Christian term, which carries with it an idea of a passage from one life to another; *decease* is a technical term in law, which is introduced into common life to designate one's falling off from the number of the living; *demise* is substituted for *decease* sometimes in speaking of princes. *Death* of itself has always something terrific in it; but the Gospel has divested it of its terrors: the hour of *departure*, therefore, for a Christian, is often the happiest period of his mortal existence. *Decease* presents only the idea of leaving life to the survivors. Of *death* it has been said, that nothing is more certain than that it will come, and nothing more uncertain than when it will come. Knowing that we have here no resting place of abode, it is the part of wisdom to look forward to our *departure*: property is in perpetual occupancy; at the *decease* of one possessor, it passes into the hands of another." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

death-adder, s. *Acanthophis tortor*, a viperine snake found in Australia.

death-agony, s. The agony or struggle immediately preceding death.

death-angel, s. The messenger or instrument of death sent by God.

"Then straight into the city of the Lord
The Rabbi leaped with the *Death-Angel's* sword."
Longfellow: *Spanish Jew's Tale*.

death-bed, s. & a.

A. As substantive:

1. The bed on which a person dies, or lies in his last illness.

"By many a *death-bed* I have been,
And many a sinner's parting seen, . . ."
Scott: *Marmion*, vi. 32.

2. A last illness; a fatal sickness.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to a death-bed or a last sickness; especially used in the phrase, "A *death-bed* repentance."

"A *death-bed* repentance ought not indeed to be neglected, . . ."
Atterbury.

death-bell, s. A funeral-bell.

"'Tis *death-bells*' clang, 'tis funeral song,
The body to the clay."
Scott: *William and Helen*, xl.

death-blow, s.

1. Lit.: A blow which causes death; a fatal blow.

"Whose demon *death-blow* left no hope for fight."
Byron: *Corsair*, ii. 4.

"Law. In medical jurisprudence to establish the fact that a *death-blow* has been dealt, a direct chain of evidence is necessary."—*Kent: Syllabi.*

2. Fig.: Anything which causes utter ruin or destruction; as, "A *death-blow* to one's hopes."

death-boding, a. Foreboding death.

"No noise but owls' and wolves' *death-boding* cries."
Shakespeare: *Rape of Lucrece*, 165.

death-bolt, s. A bolt or arrow scattering death abroad.

"... and when showered
The *death-bolts* deadliest the thinn'd files along."
Byron: *Childe Harold*, iii. 29.

death-candle, s. The appearance of what is viewed by the vulgar as a preternatural light, giving warning of death; a death-fire.

"She had for three nights successively seen a *death-candle* fitting from the battlements of the Kaim along the cliffs, . . ."
St. Kathleen, iv. 23.

death-cord, s. The rope of a gallows.

death-counterfeiting, a. Imitating or counterfeiting sleep; death-like.

"Till o'er their brows *death-counterfeiting* sleep
With leaden legs and batty wings doth creep,"
Shakespeare: *Mid. Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

death-cry, s. The cry of a dying man.

"Every twanging of the bow-string
Was a war-cry and a *death-cry*,"
Longfellow: *Song of Hiawatha*, ix.

death-damp, s. & a.

A. As subst.: The cold clammy sweat which breaks out before death.

B. As adj.: Covered with cold clammy sweat.

"... with *death-damp* hand
The corpse upon the pyre he lays,"
Moore: *Fire Worshipers*.

death-dart, s. A fatal dart, a death-bolt.

"Struck by a thousand *death-darts* instantly."
Moore: *Veiled Prophet of Khorassan*.

death-darting, a. Causing death with a glance; shooting out death.

"... the *death-darting* eye of cockatrice."
Shakespeare: *Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 2.

death-deafened, a. Rendered deaf in death.

"... shrieked in his *death-deafened* ear."
Scott: *Cadyow Castle*.

death-defiance, s. An utter disregard or absence of fear of death.

"*Death-defiance* on the one hand, and such love of music on the other: I could call these two opposite poles of a great soul, . . ."
Carlyle: *Heroes*, Lect. iv.

death-devoted, a. Devoted or consigned to death.

death-die, s. The die or lot of life and death.

"... the tremendous *death-die* cast!"
Moore: *Fire Worshipers*.

death-divining, a. Presaging its own death.

"Be the *death-divining* swan."
Shakespeare: *Phenix and Turtle*, 15.

death-doomed, a. Doomed or devoted to death.

death-drink, s. A fatal draught.

"A *death-drink* salt as the sea."
Longfellow: *Musicians' Tale*.

death-drum, s. A drum acting as a signal of death.

"And quick—I hear the dull *death-drum*
Tell Denzil's hour of fate is come."
Scott: *Rokeby*, vi. 24.

death-feud, s. A deadly feud; war to the death.

"I stanch'd thy father's *death-feud* stern,
With stout De Vaux and gray Glencairn."
Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, vi. 27.

death-fire, s. A kind of *ignis fatuus* or lun inous appearance, supposed to presage death.

death-firman, s. A firman or Turkish sentence of death.

"Will laugh to scorn the *death-firman*."
Byron: *Bride of Abydos*, i. 7.

death-flames, s. pl. Flames causing death.

"The *death-flames* which beneath him burned."
Moore: *Fire Worshipers*.

death-flash, s. A flash causing or accompanied by death.

"More red, more dark, the *death-flash* broke."
Scott: *Rokeby*, v. 81.

death-game, s. A game, struggle, or contest to the death.

"When stubborn Russ, and metalled Swede,
On the warped wave their *death-game* played."
Scott: *Marmion*, iii. (Introd.)

death-grapple, s. A struggle for life or death.

"... the *death-grapple* between the two hostile nations was at hand, . . ."
Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

death-groan, s. The groan of a dying person.

"Now sink beneath an unexpected arm,
And in a *death-groan* give their last alarm."
Moore: *Veiled Prophet of Khorassan*.

death-halloo, s. The shout of a victor over his slain antagonist.

"For the *death-wound*, and *death-halloo*,
Mustered his breath, his whinyard drew."
Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, i. 8.

death-hour, s. The hour or moment of death.

"Yet shall his *death-hour* leave a track
Of glory, permanent and bright."
Moore: *Fire Worshipers*.

death-hymn, s. A funeral hymn.

"For a departing being's soul
The *death-hymn*-peals and the hollow bells knoll."
Byron: *Parisina*, v. 15.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

death-ill, *s.* Mortal sickness.

death-kingdom, *s.* The kingdom or region of death.

"... at the foot of it, in the *Death-kingdom*, sit three Nornas."—*Carlyle: Heroes*, Lect. i.

death-knell, *s.* A knell rung for the dead.

"I must not Moray's death-knell hear!"
Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, vi. 18.

death-light, *s.* A death fire.

"That just has caught upon her side
The death-light, and again is dark."
Moore: *Fire Worshipers*.

death-marked, *a.* Marked out for death; destined or doomed to perish.

"The fearful passage of their death-mark'd love."
Shakespeare: *Romeo and Juliet* (Prol.).

death-note, *s.* A battle-cry or blast.

"Of late, before each martial clan,
They blew their death-note in the van."
Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, vi. 3.

death-pang, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: The pangs or agony of a dying person.

2. *Fig.*: The pangs accompanying utter ruin or destruction.

"With bitter drops were running o'er
The death-pangs of long-cherished hope."
Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, ii. 38.

death-peal, *s.* A death-knell.

"Is it not strange, that, as ye sung,
Seemed in mine ear a death-peal rung?"
Scott: *Marmion*, iii. 13.

***death-practiced**, *a.* Threatened with death by conspiracy.

"With this ungracious paper strike the sight
Of the death-practiced duke."
Shakespeare: *Lea*, iv. 6.

death-prayer, *s.*

1. A prayer said for the soul of a dying person.

2. A prayer said for the repose of the soul of a dead person.

"The mass and the death-prayer are said for me,
But, lady, they are said in vain."
Scott: *Eve of St. John*.

death-rattle (*Eng.*), **death-ruckle** (*Scotch*), *s.* A rattling or gurgling sound in the throat of a person on the point of death.

"That was the death-ruckle—he's dead."—Scott: *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxvii.

death's-door, *s.* The very gates of death; a near approach to death.

"I myself knew a person of sanctity, who was afflicted to death's-door with a vomiting."—Taylor: *Worthy Communicant*.

***death-shadowed**, *a.* Dark and dismal as death.

"With dreary sound doth pierce through the death-shadowed wood."—More: *Song of the Soul*, I. iii. 21.

death's-head, *s.*

1. A human skull or a picture or figure of one.

[A. II. 1.]

*2. A ring with a death's-head carved upon it. Such rings were usually worn by procurers in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

"Sell some of my clothes to buy thee a death's-head."—Massinger: *Old Law*, iv. 1.

death's-head moth, *s.* [So named from having on the thorax certain markings which to the imaginative are suggestive of a human skull with the adjacent clavicles.]

Entom.: A species of Hawk-moth or Sphinx, the *Acherontia atropos*. The upper wings are black, with black and red freckles, while the under ones are yellow, bordered with a double bar of black. The body is banded with yellow and black, with gray down its center. It can squeak like a mouse. The larvae feed upon the flowers and leaves of the potato, without, however, injuring the crop, even when they are in large numbers. The chrysalis is of a mahogany color; the larvae are full grown, some in July and others in October, and the perfect insect is found in September and October.

death-shot, *s.* A fatal shot.

"The death-shot parts—the charger springs."
Scott: *Cadyow Castle*.

death-shriek, *s.* The shriek of a dying person.

"It was the last death-shriek."
Wordsworth: *To the Daisy*.

death's-man, *s.* An executioner, a headsman, a hangman.

"The very death's-men paused to hear."
Scott: *Rokeby*, vi. 32.

death-song, *s.* A song or hymn said over a dead person.

"Amid the rushing and the waving of the whirlwind element come tones of a melodious death-song."—Carlyle: *Sartor Resartus*, ch. vii.

death-sough, *s.* The last inspiration of a dying person. (*South of Scotland*.)

"Heard nae ye the lung drawn death-sough?
The death-sough of the Morisons is as hollow as a groan frae the grave."—Blackwood's Magazine, Sept. 1820, p. 662.

death-stroke, *s.* A fatal stroke; a death-blow.

"For the death-stroke my brand I drew."
Scott: *Marmion*, vi. 8.

death-struck, *a.* Having received a fatal stroke; mortally wounded.

"Though death-struck, still his feeble frame he rears."
Byron: *Childe Harold*, i. 71.

death-swimming, *a.* Becoming glazed or glassy in death.

"Short time had Count Albert in horror to stare
On those death-swimming eyeballs."
Scott: *The Fire-King*.

death-thirst, *s.* The thirst of death.

"Deep in the tide of their warm blood lying,
Scorch'd with the death-thirst, and writhing in vain."
Byron: *Siege of Corinth*, v. 17.

death-throe, *s.* A death-agony or pang.

death-tick, *s.* The death-watch (q. v.).

"... death-ticks (Anobium tessellatum) are well known to answer each other's ticking."—Darwin: *Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. x., vol. i., pp. 384, 385.

death-token, *s.* A sign or token of approaching death.

"He is so plaguy proud that the death-tokens of it
Cry 'No recovery'."—Shakespeare: *Troil. and Cres.*, ii. 3.

death-train, *s.* A funeral procession.

"Meanwhile the Bruce, with steady eye,
Sees the dark death-train moving by."
Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, v. 28.

death-warrant, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: A warrant or order for the execution of a criminal.

"... Ingoldsbay, whose name was subscribed to the memorable death-warrant, . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. *Fig.*: A death-blow.

death-watch, *s.*

Entomology:

1. The name commonly applied to certain species of wood-boring Beetles, belonging to the genus *Anobia*, that produce a clicking sound by striking the walls of their burrows with the head or mandibles. They are mostly found in old wood, and the sound produced is by the superstitious still thought to be a forewarning of death in the house. The species which have been proved to produce it are *Anobium tessellatum* and *A. striatum*.

"Chambermaids christen this worm a death-watch,
Because, like a watch it always cries 'Click!'"
Swift.

2. A minute wingless insect, *Atropos pulsatorius*, belonging to the family *Psocidae* (q. v.). It is of the order *Dictyoptera*. It is often seen in collections of dried plants, in neglected books, &c. The name *Atropos*, which is that of one of the Greek Fates, points to the superstition mentioned under 1.

death-winged, *a.* Bearing death on its wings.

"Had braved the death-wing'd tempest's blast."
Byron: *To Florence*.

death-worthy, *a.* Deserving or worthy of death.

"This guilt would seem death-worthy in thy brother."
Shakespeare: *Rape of Lucrece*, 635.

death-wound, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A death-blow; a fatal wound.

2. *Naut.*: The springing of a fatal leak in a vessel.

***death-ful**, *a.* [Eng. *death*, and *ful* (l).]

1. Full of death or destruction; deadly, fatal.

"That fatal bait hath lured thee back,
In deathful hour, o'er dangerous track."
Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, iv. 17.

2. Liable to death; mortal.

"The deathless gods and deathful earth."
Chapman: *Homer; Hymn to Hermes*.

***death-ful-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *deathful*; -ness.] An appearance of death; an association with death.

"... we may study to adorn our looks, so as may be most remote from a deathfulness, . . ."—Ep. Taylor: *Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 70.

***death-ful-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *deathly*; -ness.] An atmosphere of death.

"With the air around
Its dead ingredients mingle deathfulness."
Southey: *Thalaba*, v.

death-ful-ness, *a.* [Eng. *death*; -less.]

1. *Lit.*: Not liable to death; immortal, undying.

"O thou! whose glory fills th' ethereal throne,
And all ye deathless powers! protect my son."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, vi. 604, 605.

2. *Fig.*: That cannot be destroyed or overcome; imperishable.

"Ne'er shall oblivion's murky cloud
Obscure his deathless praise."
Sir W. Jones: *From the Chinese*.

death-like, *a.* [Eng. *death*; -like.] Resembling death; still, gloomy, unmoved, motionless.

"Who from the anarchy of dreaming sleep
Or from its death-like void,
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

***death-ful-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *deathly*; -ness.] The quality or state of being deathly; deadliness.

***death-ling**, *s.* [Eng. *death*, and dimin. suff. -ling.] A child of death; one subject to death.

"That Death should get a num'rous breed:
Young deathlings."—Swift: *Death and Daphne*.

death-ly, *a.* and *adv.* [Eng. *death*; -ly.]

A. As adj.: Deadly, fatal, mortal.

B. As adv.: Like death; so as to resemble death.

***death-ward**, *adv.* [English *death*; -ward.] Toward death.

"Alas, the sting of conscience
To death-ward for our faults."
Beaumont & Fletcher: *Love's Pilgrimage*, iv. 3.

***death-y**, *adv.* [Eng. *death*; -y.] Deadly, death-like.

"The cheeks were deathly pale."
Southey: *Thalaba*, ii.

***de-âu-râte**, ***de-au-rat**, *a.* [Lat. *deauratus*, pa. par. of *deaurare*=to gild: *de*, intens., and *aurum*=gold.] Gilded, gilt, golden. (Bailey.)

"And while the twilight and the rows rede
Of Phœbus light were deaurat alite
A penne I tooke."
Chaucer: *The Blacke Knight*.

déave, déve, *v. t.* [Icel. *deyfa*.] To deafen; to stupefy or stun with noise. [DEAF.]

"... it had better set you to be nursing the gude-man's bairns than to be deaving us here."—Scott: *Waverley*, ch. xxx.

***de-a-wâr-rên**, *v. t.* [Prof. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *warren* (q. v.).] (For definition see extract.)

"Deawarred is when a warren is diswarrened or broke up and laid in common."—W. Nelson: *Laus conc. Game*, 127, p. 32.

***de-bâc-châte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *debachatus*, pa. par. of *debachor*=to celebrate the rites of Bacchus.] To rave or rage as a bacchanal or drunkard.

***de-bâc-châ-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *debachatio*, from *debachatio*.] A reveling, a raving.

"... most impure pollutions, most wicked debauchations, and sacrilegious execrations."—Frynne: *Histrio-Mastix*, pt. I., vi. 12.

dê-ba-cle, *s.* [Fr.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A breaking up of ice in a river, &c.

2. *Fig.*: A sudden flight, a stampede.

II. Geol.: A sudden outburst and rush of water, carrying with it stones, &c.; a great aqueous torrent; a breaking up and transport of massive rocks and gravel by an enormous rush of water.

"Geologists would have formerly brought into play the violent action of some overwhelming debacle."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World* (1870), ch. ix., p. 181.

dê-bar, *v. t.* [Prof. *de*, and Eng. *bar* (q. v.).]

1. To shut out, to exclude, to preclude, to hinder.

"Preclude forgiveness, from the praise debar'd
Which else the Christian virtue might have claim'd."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

*2. To prevent, to stop, to oppose.

"Whether God . . . oppose the felicities of his enemies, and debar their injustice to his adherents, . . ."—Mounslay: *Devoute Essayes*, pt. ii., Treat. iv., § 2.

¶ For the difference between to *debar* and to *deprive*, see DEPRIVE.

***dê-barb**, *v. t.* [Lat. *de*=away, from, and *barba*=a beard.] To deprive a man of his beard.

***dê-bâr'e, *de-bayre**, *a.* [Prof. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *bare* (q. v.).] Bare, stripped.

"As wooddes are made debayre of leaves, . . ."
Drant: *Horace, Art of Poetry*.

†dê-bar'k, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *débarquer*.]

A. Intrans.: To disembark; to pass from a ship to the land.

"With speed debarking, land the naval stores."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xvi. 346.

B. Trans.: To cause to disembark; to land.

dê-bark-â-tion, *s.* [DEBARK.] The act or process of disembarking.

"... the Indian troops, in part at least, have reached the point of debarkation."—London Daily Telegraph.

bôil, bôy; pout, jôw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious,

sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

dē-bark'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DEBARK.]

dē-bark'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEBARK.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Debarkation, disembarking.

***dē-bark-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng *debark*; -*ment*.] Debarkation, disembarking.

"In the open field at the place of debarkment."—*Jarvis: Don Quixote*, pt. i., bk. iv., ch. xii.

***dē-bār-rass**, *v. t.* [Fr. *débarrasser*.] To clear or set free from embarrassment; to disembarrass.

"Clement had time to debarrass himself of his boots and his hat."—*Reade: Cloister and Hearth*, ch. lxxxiiv.

dē-bar-red, *pa. par. or a.* [DEBAR.]

dē-bar'-ring, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEBAR.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of shutting out, excluding, or precluding.

dē-bāse, *v. t.* [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *base*, *a.* (q. v.).]

1. To lower in state, condition, quality, or position; to degrade.

"Exalt the lowly or the proud debase."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xvi. 233.

2. To make mean or despicable; to degrade in character.

"... all that the discipline ... of James' army had done for the Celtic kern had been to debase and enervate him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. To vitiate, to adulterate.

"He ought to be careful of not letting his subject debase his style, ..."—*Addison*.

4. To lessen in value by an addition of baser admixtures; to adulterate.

"He reformed the coin, which was much adulterated and debased ..."—*Hale*.

dē-bā sed, *pa. par. or a.* [DEBASE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ord. Lang.: Lowered in condition, quality, or position; degraded, vitiated, adulterated.

"... restore a debased currency, ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xliii.

II. Her.: Inverted, turned over.

dē-bāse-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *debase*; -*ment*.]

1. The act of debasing or degrading.

"It is a wretched debasement of that sprightly faculty, the tongue, thus to be made the interpreter to a goat or boar."—*Government of the Tongue*.

2. A state of degradation.

dē-bās-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *debas(e)*; -*er*.] One who or that which debases or degrades.

***dē-bāsh ed**, *a.* [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *abashed* (q. v.).] Abashed, confounded, confused.

"Fell prostrate down, *debasht* with reverent shame."—*Nicolls: England's Eliza*, Induction.

dē-bās-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEBASE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of lowering in value, condition, or position; degrading, debasement.

dē-bās-ing-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *debas(e)*; -*ly*.] So as to debase.

dē-bāt-a-ble, **dē-bāte-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *debat(e)*; -*able*.] That may be debated; subject or open to debate or question.

"... the possession of the debatable land of Thryea."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1850), ch. xiv., § 8.

dē-bāte, ***de-baat**, *s.* [Fr. *débat*.]

1. A discussion of a question; a contest of arguments or reasoning.

"Vernon acquitted himself well in the debate."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. A quarrel, contention, or controversy.

"He would not waken old debate,

For he was void of rancorous hate."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, v. 28.

*3. A delay.

dē-bāte (1), ***de-bait** (1), *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *debatre*; Fr. *débat*=debate.]

A. Transitive:

1. To contend about in words or arguments; to dispute, to argue, to discuss, to deliberate, to consider.

"... the error that you hear debated."

Shakespeare: Much Ado about Nothing, v. 4.

*2. To strive or contend for with arms.

*3. To strive or seek for diligently.

"... commandit na vagabound nor ydill pepyll to be resseant in any town without they had sum craft to debat their leneing."—*Belinden: Cron. B. xv.*, c. 1.

*4. To protect.

"... as vehement weit & haill, that he mycht skarlie debat hym self & his army vnpurist be storme of wedder."—*Belinden: Cron. B. xv.*, c. 12.

B. Intransitive:

1. To deliberate, discuss, or argue on any point.

"Nay, stay, Sir John, awhile, and we'll debate

By what safe means the crown may be recovered."

Shakespeare: Henry VI., Pt. III., iv. 7.

*2. To fight or contend with arms.

"Over that his cote-armour in which he wold debate."

Chaucer: C. T., 15, 274.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to debate* and *to deliberate*: "Both these words mark the act of pausing or withholding the decision, whether applicable to one or many. To *debate* supposes always a contrariety of opinion; to *deliberate* supposes simply the weighing or estimating the value of the opinion that is offered. Where many persons have the liberty of offering their opinions, it is natural to expect that there will be *debating*; when any subject offers that is complicated and questionable, it calls for mature *deliberation*. It is lamentable when passion gets such an ascendancy in the mind of any one, as to make him *debate* which course of conduct he shall pursue; the want of *deliberation*, whether in private or public transactions, is a more fruitful source of mischief than almost any other." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *to debate* and *to consult*, see *CONSULT*.

***dē-bāte** (2), ***de-bait** (2), *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *de*=down, and Eng. *abate* (q. v.).]

A. Trans.: To abate, to lower, to bring down.

"The same wyse thir Rutulians, as he wald,

Gan at command *debaith* thair voce and ceice."

Douglas: Virgil, 459, 11.

B. Intrans.: To fall off, to abate.

"When they are at the full perfection doo debate and decrease againe."—*Webbe: Eng. Poetrie*, p. 94.

dē-bāt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DEBATE, v.]

***dē-bāte-fūl**, ***dē-bāte-fūll**, *a.* [Eng. *debate*; -*ful* (1).]

1. Of persons: Quarrelsome, contentious.

"... if ye be so debaitefull and contentious, ..."

—*Udall: 1 Corinthians* vi.

2. Of things: Subject to or causing debate or contention.

"Debatefull strife, and cruel enmitie."

Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 35.

***dē-bāte-fūl-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *debateful*; -*ly*.] With debate or contention.

***dē-bāte-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *debate*; -*ment*.] Controversy, debate, discussion, consideration.

"Without debatement further, more or less,

He should the bearers put to sudden death."

Shakespeare: Hamlet, v. 2.

dē-bāt-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *debat(e)*; -*er*.]

*1. A quarrelsome person.

"Priuy backbiters, detractours, hateful to God, *debatours*, ..."—*Wycliffe: Romans* i.

2. One who takes part in a debate; a disputant, an arguer.

"He was not likely to find any equal among the debaters there."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

dē-bāt-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEBATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of deliberating, discussing or arguing on a point; debate.

"... a debating of the several enterprises, ..."—*State Trials*; *Sir C. Blunt* (an. 1600).

¶ *Debating Club or Society*: A society or club established for the purpose of holding debates on important points, with a view to enlarge the views and improve the extempore speaking of the members.

"But what army commanded by a debating club ever escaped discomfiture and disgrace?"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

***dē-bāt-ing-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *debating*; -*ly*.] In manner of a debate.

***dē-bāt-ōus**, ***de-bat-ouse**, *a.* [Eng. *debat(e)*; -*ous*.] Quarrelsome, contentious.

"Debatouse: contensiosus, contumeliosus, dissidiosus."—*Cathol. Angl.*

dē-bāuch, ***de-baush**, ***de-bosh**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *desbaucher*; Fr. *débaucher*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To corrupt, to lead astray.

"... his conscience thoroughly debauched and hardened, ..."—*South*.

2. To lead astray from chastity; to seduce.

3. To degrade, to debase.

"... to *debauch* himself by intemperance and brutish sensuality."—*Tillotson*.

*4. To spoil, to render useless or unserviceable.

"Last year his barks and galleys were *debosh'd*;

This spring they sprout again."

Futimus Troes (Dodsley, vii. 508).

*5. To squander, to dissipate.

"... her husband had *debauched* all, and left nothing to her."—*Foord: Suppl. Dec.*, p. 399.

B. Intrans.: To indulge in intemperance or excess, especially of drinking.

dē-bāuch, *s.* [DEBAUCH, v.]

1. An excessive indulgence in eating and drinking; intemperance, drunkenness.

"With shallow shifts and old devices, worn

And tatter'd in the service of *debauch*."

Cowper: Task, v. 632, 633.

2. An act of debauchery; a carouse, a drunken fit.

"... half slept off his *debauch*, his cheeks on fire, his eyes staring like those of a maniac."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

dē-bāuch'ed, *pa. par. & a.* [DEBAUCH, v.]

†dē-bāuch-ēd-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *debauched*; -*ly*.] In a debauched or profligate manner.

†dē-bāuch-ēd-nēss, ***de-baucht-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *debauched*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being debauched; profligacy, intemperance.

"A strange kind of loose *debauchedness* hath possessed too many of the young gallants of our time."—*By. Hall: Rem.*, p. 45.

dēb-āu-phēe, ***de-bau-che** (au as ō), *s.* [Fr. *debauché*, *pa. par. of debaucher*=to debauch.] A man given to excess or intemperance, a routé, a profligate.

"The Marquis d'Argens attempts to add the character of a philosopher to the vices of a *debauché*."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. viii.

dē-bāuch-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *debauch*; -*er*.] One who debauches or seduces others; a corrupter, a seducer.

dē-bāuch-ēr-ŷ, *s.* [Eng. *debauch*; -*ery*.] Excess, intemperance, profligacy.

"... brought scandal on the Christian name by gross fraud and *debauchery*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

dē-bāuch-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEBAUCH, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Debauchment, debauchery.

***dē-bāuch-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *debauch*; -*ment*.] The act of debauching or seducing; corruption, seduction, debauchery.

***dē-bāuch-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *debauch*; -*ness*.] Debauchery.

"By their own *debauchness* and distempers."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 399.

***de-baurd**, *s.* [DEBORD, s.] A going out of the way.

"... the ground of all our sinful *debaurds* (viz.), our unbelief, ..."—*Annam: Mysterior Pietatis*, p. 118.

dē-bēl, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *débeller*; Lat. *debello*.] To beat in war. [DEBELLATE.]

"Him long of old

Thou didst *debel*, and down from heaven cast

With all his army."—*Milton: P. R.*, iv. 604-6.

dē-bēl-lāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *debellatus*, *pa. par. of debello*=to beat in war; *bellum*=war.] To beat in war, to overcome, to conquer.

dē-bēl-lā-tion, ***dē-bēl-lā-çion**, *s.* [Lat. *debellatio*, from *debello*.]

1. The act of overcoming or conquering in war; conquest.

"The *debellacion* of Salem and Bizance made by Syr Thomas More, ..."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 929.

2. A putting an end or stop to war.

"*Seditio et sedatio*: an insurrection and a *debellation*."—*Adams: Works*, iii. 281.

dē-bēl-lish, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from; Lat. *bellus*=pretty.] [EMBELLISH.] To disfigure.

"What blast hath thus his flowers *debellished*?"

G. Fletcher: Christ's Triumph.

dē-bē-nē-ēs-sē, *phrase*. [Lat.]

Law: At or for its present value; for what it is worth; as, to take a thing *de bene esse*, i. e., to allow it for the present without prejudice, until the point can be more fully discussed.

dē-bēn-ture, ***de-ben-ter**, ***de-ben-tur**, *s.* [Lat.=they are owed, third pers. pl. pr. ind. pass. of *debeo*=to owe.]

1. *Finance*: A certificate or document signed by a legally authorized officer, as an acknowledgment of a debt due to some person; a deed or bond of mortgage on certain property for the repayment to a certain person of a certain sum of money advanced by such person, together with interest thereon at a certain stated rate. Debentures are

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

frequently issued in England by public companies, for the purpose of raising money for the completion or carrying on of their undertakings.

2. *Customs*: A certificate entitling the person to whom it is granted to a drawback on certain goods exported, the duties on which had been paid.

3. *Public Offices*: In some government departments a term used to denote a bond or bill by which the government is charged to pay a creditor or his assigns the money due on auditing his account. (*Opilvie*.)

dē-bēn-tured, *a.* [Eng. *debenture*(e); -ed.] Secured by or subject to a debenture; entitled to a drawback.

dē-bēt, *phrase*. [Lat.=he owes, third pers. sing. pr. indic. of *debeo*=to owe.]

Law: The form of a writ, &c., stating that the defendant owes (*debet*) and keeps back (*detinet*) the sum or thing due.

***dē-bīle**, *a.* [Lat. *debilis*.] Weak, feeble, impotent, imbecile.

"For that I have not wash'd
My nose that bled, or foil'd some debile wretch."
Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, i. 9.

dē-bīl-i-tāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *debilitatus*, pa. par. of *debilito*=to weaken, to cripple; *debilis*=weak.]

1. Of the body, physical powers, &c.: To weaken, to enfeeble; to make weak or feeble; to enervate.

"Immoderate watch drieth to mouch the body, and doth debilitate the powers animall."—*Sir T. Eliot*: *Castel of Helth*, bk. ii.

2. Of the mental powers: To impair, to weaken.
" . . . a mind . . . at once debilitated and excited by disease."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

† For the difference between to debilitate and to weaken, see WEAKEN.

***dē-bīl-i-tāte**, *a.* [Latin *debilitatus*.] Weak, feeble, debilitated.

"Debilitate, or feble or wythout synnowes. *Eneruis, enervus*."—*Huloet*.

***dē-bīl-i-tā-tēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DEBILITATE.]

dē-bīl-i-tā-tiŋg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEBILITATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of weakening, enfeebling, or enervating; debilitation.

" . . . the taking quite away or the debilitating of the resistance from within, . . ."—*Boyle*: *Works*, vol. i., p. 18.

***dē-bīl-i-tā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *debilitatio*.] The act or process of debilitating or weakening.

"The weakness cannot return any thing of strength, honor, or safety to the head, but a debilitation and ruin."—*King Charles*: *Eikon Basilike*.

dē-bīl-i-tŷ, ***dē-byt-y-te**, *s.* [Fr. *débilité*; Lat. *debilitas*.] The word is explained in the Glossary to Philomon Holland's Translation of Pliny's Natural History, A. D. 1601, as if then of recent introduction into English.]

1. *Ordinary Lang.*: Weakness, loss or want of strength; feebleness, faintness, imbecility.

" . . . the men being quite jaded, we were obliged, by mere debility, to desist, . . ."—*Anson*: *Voyage round the World*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

2. *Astrol. (Pl.)*: Certain affections of the planets, whereby they are weakened, and their influences become less vigorous or more depraved; and they are either essential, as when a planet is in his Detriment, Fall, or Peregrine; or Accidental, as when he is in the 12th, 8th, or 6th houses; or Combust, or beheld of the Infortunes, &c.; by each of which circumstances, as he is comparatively more or less affected, so he is said to have in such a case so many or so few *Debilities*. (*Mozcon*.)

† Crabb thus discriminates between *debility*, *infirmity*, and *imbecility*: "The two former, particularly the first, respect that which is physical, and the latter that which is physical or mental. *Debility* is constitutional or otherwise; *imbecility* is always constitutional; *infirmity* is accidental and results from sickness, or a decay of the frame. *Debility* may be either general or local; *infirmity* is always local; *imbecility* always general. *Debility* prevents the active performance of the ordinary functions of nature; it is a deficiency in the muscular power of the body; *infirmity* is a partial want of power, which interferes with, but does not necessarily destroy, the activity; *imbecility* lies in the whole frame, and renders it almost entirely powerless." (*Crabb*: *Eng. Synon.*)

dēb-īt, *s.* [Lat. *debitum*, neut. sing. of *debitus*, pa. par. of *debeo*=to owe.]

1. A amount which is set down as a debt or owing.

" . . . casting up their debits and credits."—*Burke*: *On a Regioide Peace*.

2. That side of an account in which are set down the sums owing by any person; the debit-side.

bōl, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **ag**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-cian, -tian = **shān**. -tion, -sion = **shūn**; -tīon, -gion = **zhūn**. -tious, -cious, -sious = **shūs**. -ble, -dle, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

debit-side, *s.*

Bookkeeping: The left-hand side of an account.

dēb-īt, *v. t.* [DEBIT, *s.*]

1. To charge with, to set down to the account or debit of.

2. To enter or set down on the debit or debtor side of a ledger.

***dēb-īte**, ***debyte**, *s.* [DEPUTY.] A deputy.

" . . . the vicar and debyte of Christ."—*Udall*: *Revelation*, xvi.

dēb-īt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DEBIT, *v.*]

dēb-īt-iŋg, *pr. par. & s.* [DEBIT, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As subst.: The act of setting down to the debit of any person.

***dēb-īt-ōr**, *s.* [Latin, from *debeo*=to owe.] A debtor.

† *Debitor and creditor*: An account-book.

"You have no true debtor and creditor but it."—*Shakesp.*: *Cymbeline*, v. 4.

dē-bī-tū-mīn-iz-ā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *bituminization* (q. v.).] The act or process of freeing from bitumen.

dē-bī-tū-mīn-ize, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *bituminize* (q. v.).] To free or clear from bitumen.

dē-bī-tū-mīn-ized, *pa. par. or a.* [DEBITUMINIZE.]

dē-bī-tū-mīn-iz-iŋg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEBITUMINIZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Debitumization.

***dē-blāt-ēr-āte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *deblateratum*, sup. of *deblatero*.] To babble. (*Cockeram*.)

***de-boise**, ***de-boish**, ***de-boist**, ***de-bosh**, *v. t.* [DEBAUCH, *v.*]

***de-boise**, ***de-boyse**, *s.* [DEBAUCH, *s.*]

1. A debauch.

2. A debauchee, a profligate.

" . . . villain, deboyse, peasant, &c."—*Butler*: *Rem. Character of a Clown*.

***dēb-ōn-āir**, ***de-bō-nāire**, ***de-bo-neire**, ***de-bo-nere**, *a.* [Fr. *débonnaire*.] The word appeared in literature as late as the middle of the eighteenth century.] Of good manners or breeding; affable, courteous, agreeable, accomplished.

"Courtiers as free, as *debonair*, unarm'd,
As bending angels; that's their fame in peace."
Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, i. 3.

***dēb-ōn-āir-lŷ**, ***de-bon-ayr-ly**, ***de-bon-er-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *debonair*; -ly.] With good breeding or manners; courteously, affably, winningly, elegantly.

"And up his look debonairly he caste."
Chaucer: *Troilus*, ii. 1259.

***dēb-ōn-āir-nēss**, ***de-bo-ner-nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *debonair*; -ness.] Good manners or breeding, courtesy, elegance, affability.

"For treuthe and debonernesse and righteaisnesse."
—*Wycliffe*: *Ps.* xlv. 5.

***dēb-ōn-āir-tŷ**, ***de-bō-nāir-i-tŷ**, ***deboneir-ete**, ***debonerte**, *s.* [Old Fr. *debonairete*; Fr. *débonnaireté*.] The same as DEBONAIRNESS (q. v.).

" . . . the debonairty and facility of the king."—*Donne*: *Hist. of the Septuagint* (1633), p. 24.

***dēb-ōn-nāir**, *a.* [DEBONAIR.]

***dēb-ōn-nāir-lŷ**, *adv.* [DEBONAIRLY.]

***dēb-ōn-nāir-nēss**, *s.* [DEBONAIRNESS.]

***dē-bōrd**, ***de-board**, ***de-baurd**, *v. i.* [Fr. *déborder*.] To depart from the right way, to go to excess, to go beyond bounds.

"It is a wonder that men should take pleasure to deboard in their clothing, . . ."—*Durham*: *Ten Command.*, p. 362.

***dē-bōrd**, ***de-baur**, *s.* [DEBORD, *v.*] A going beyond bounds or to excess.

***dē-bōrd-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *debord*; -ment.] Excess.

"To cleanse it of all those debordments and defilements."
—*Gauden*: *Tears of the Church*, 214.

***dē-bōsh**, *v. & s.* [DEBAUCH.]

***dē-bōsh-ed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DEBAUCHED.]

***dē-bōsh-mēnt**, *s.* [DEBAUCHMENT.]

dē-bōuch, *v. i.* [Fr. *déboucher*=to issue out; *de*=from, *bouche*=a mouth.] To march or issue from a narrow place into a more open ground.

"We watched them debouche from the forest."—*H. Kingsley*: *Geffry Hamlyn*, ch. xviii.

dē-bōu-çhē, *s.* [Fr.]

1. An opening, a mouth.

2. A mart, a market.

dē-bōu-çhüre, *s.* [Fr.] A mouth or opening of a river.

***de-bout**, *v. t.* [Fr. *débouter*.] To thrust from.

"Yet his fraud was detected before they came home, and he debouted, and put from that authority."—*Hume*: *Hist. Doug.*, p. 264.

***de-break**, ***de-breke**, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*, and Eng. *break* (q. v.).] To agitate, to tear.

"The vncloze goost debrekyng hym, wente away fro hym."—*Wycliffe*: *Mark* i. 26.

dē-bride-mēnt (**mēnt** as **mān**), *s.* [Fr. *débrider*=to unbridle.]

Surg.: The act of enlarging or opening up a gunshot wound, by cutting the parts affected.

dē-brīs (*s* silent), *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *desbriser*=to tear asunder: *des*=Lat. *dis*=apart; *briser*=to break.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Broken rubbish, fragments, ruins.

2. *Fig.*: Any remains or relics.

" . . . the supposed renegadoes at Mtesa's capital were the debris of the slave-hunting hordes whose power he broke."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

II. Geol.: Any accumulation of fragmentary or broken matter, such as fragments of rocks, boulders, gravel, sand, trunks of trees, &c., detached from the summits or sides of mountains, hills, &c., by a rush of water.

***dē-brūge**, ***de-brise**, ***de-bruse**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *debruissr*, *debruissr*.]

1. *Trans.*: To break, to bruise.

"Our givens debruissde al his bones."—*Legends of Holy Rood*, p. 40.

2. *Intrans.*: To be bruised or hurt.

"He trupte and debruissde, and deide in a stounde."
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 537.

dē-brūged, *a.* [Pref. *de*=down; Eng. *bruised* (q. v.).]

Her.: An epithet applied to a bend or other ordinary placed over some animal, in such a manner as to appear to restrain its freedom of action.

"The Lion of England and the lilies of France without the baton sinister, under which, according to the laws of heraldry, they were debruised in token of his illegitimate birth."—*Macaulay*.

dēbt (*b* silent), ***dēt**, ***dette**, ***deyette**, *s.* [Fr. *dette*; Lat. *debita*=a sum due, *debeo*=to owe. The *b* was introduced under the false idea that the word was derived directly from the Latin. It was never sounded.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Anything owing from one person to another, either in money, goods, or services; a sum of money due by certain and express agreement.

"Increasing taxes and the nation's debt."
Cowper: *Table Talk*, 177.

II. Figuratively:

1. Any obligation due, a claim, a liability or penalty incurred.

"Fly not; stand still; ambition's debt is paid."
Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, iii. 1.

2. A duty or liability neglected, a trespass.

"And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors."—*Matt.* vi. 12.

B. Law: An action which lies when one man owes a sum of money to another.

† 1. *To pay the debt of nature*: To die.

2. *Debts and Credits*:

Mil.: The monthly accounts given in by the captain of a troop or company.

3. *A debt of honor*: A debt the payment of which cannot be enforced by law, but must depend upon the good faith or honor of the debtor; specifically, a debt incurred in gambling.

4. *National Debt*: The debt which a nation owes in its corporate capacity. The following are the national debts of the principal nations, given in the year 1890, together with the proportion *per capita* for each inhabitant, the figures after each amount showing this proportion: Austria-Hungary, \$2,866,339,539; \$70.84; France, \$4,446,793,398; \$116.35; Prussia, \$1,109,384,127; \$37.03; Great Britain, \$3,350,719,563; \$87.79; Greece, \$107,306,518; \$49.00; Italy, \$2,324,826,329; \$76.06; Mexico, \$113,606,675; \$9.98; Russia, \$3,491,018,074; \$30.79; Spain, \$1,251,453,696; \$73.85; Switzerland, \$10,912,925; \$3.72; Turkey, \$21,000,000; \$37.20; United States, \$915,962,112; \$14.63.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *debt* and *due*: "*Debt* is used always as a substantive; *due*, either as a substantive or adjective. A person contracts *debts*, and receives his *due*. The *debt* is both obligatory and compulsory; it is a return for something equivalent in value, and cannot be dispensed



Debruised.

with; what is *due* is obligatory, but not always compulsory. A *debtor* may be compelled to discharge his *debts*; but it is not always in the power of a man even to claim that which is his *due*. *Debt* is generally used in a mercantile sense; *due* either in a mercantile or moral sense." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

***debt-bind** (debt as *dēt*), *v. t.* [Eng. *debt*, and *bind*.] To oblige, to put under an obligation.

"Banish'd by them whom he did thus *debtbind*."
Sackville: Duke of Buckingham, st. 43.

***debt-bound** (debt as *dēt*), *a.* [Eng. *debt*, and *bound*.] Under an obligation or engagement.

***debt-ēd** (*b* silent), ***det-tid**, *a.* [Eng. *debt*; -ed.]

1. In debt, indebted.

"Which doth amount to three odd ducats more
Than I stand *debt* to this gentleman."
Shaksp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.

2. Owing, owed.

"To whom any thing is *debtid* ethir *owid*."—Wycliffe: Deut. xv. 2.

***debt-ēe'** (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *debt*; -ee.]

Law: One to whom a debt is due; a creditor.

***debt-fūl** (*b* silent), *a.* [Eng. *debt*; -ful(l).]

1. Due, honest.

"... gaif his ayth for *debtfull* administration thairof."—Act. Dom. Con. A. (1567); Keith's Hist., p. 553.

2. Indebted.

"... *debtful* to him in greater sums," &c.—Foord: Suppl. Dec., p. 434.

***debt-lēss** (*b* silent), ***dette-les**, *a.* [Eng. *debt*, and *less*.] Free from debt or obligation.

"To maken him live by his propre good,
In honour *detteles*."—Chaucer: C. T., 583, 584.

debt-ōr (*b* silent), ***det-tour**, ***det-ur**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *detteur*; Lat. *debitor*.]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: One who owes anything to another; one who is indebted to another for goods received or services done.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) One who is under an obligation to another.

"I am *debtor* both to the Greeks, and to the Barbarians
..."—Rom. i. 14.

(2) One who fails in any duty or obligation.

"As we forgieve our *dettours*."—Wycliffe: Select Works, iii. 95.

II. *Law*: Debtors have been subjected to imprisonment in almost all countries and times. Imprisonment for debt is now abolished in the United States, except in cases where fraud is proved to have entered into matters connected with the contraction of the debt. During many centuries the law of England was that a debtor should be imprisoned. This was changed in November, 1861, when none were to be imprisoned except fraudulent debtors, and those in confinement up to that date were released. Laws passed in 1869 abolished the penalty of imprisonment even for fraudulent debtors unless in special circumstances, and those in prison were set free.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to a debt, as the *debtor side* of an account—the *debit-side* (*q. v.*).

"When I look upon the *debtor side*, I find such innumerable articles, that I want arithmetic to cast them up
..."—Addison.

debtor-executor, *s.*

Law: One who is at once a person's debtor and his executor when he dies. At law his appointment releases him from his debt, but equity requires him to add it to the assets of the testator's estate. (Wharton.)

***de-būl-lē-tion**, *s.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *debullit*, from *de* (intens.), and *bullit*=to boil over.] A bubbling or boiling over. (Bailey.)

***de-būrsē**, *v. t.* [Lat. *de*=away, from, and *bursa*=a purse.] To pay out of the purse, to expend, to disburse.

"... the charges whiche the cytie had *deburset* for that preparation."—Nicolli: Thucydides, fol. 157.

de-bū-scōpe, *s.* [From the inventor, M. Debus, a French optician; and Gr. *skopeō*=to see.]

Optics: A modification of the kaleidoscope. It consists of two highly polished silvered plates, set at an angle of 70° with each other. When placed before a picture or design, an assemblage of flower petals, or other small colored objects, beautiful designs are formed by their reflected images. The instrument is held stationary while these are copied, and by successively moving it over the object, different combinations of figures are shown, which may be added to the first. It is particularly intended for the use of draftsmen who are required to design ornamental patterns for fabrics.

debt-āt' (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr.] A first entrance or appearance, a first attempt. (Specifically applied to the first appearance in public of an actor or other public performer.)

"To-night you throng to witness the *debut*

Of embryo actors to the Drama new."

Byron: An Occasional Prologue.

debt-ā-tant' (*mas.*), **debt-ā-tante'** (*fem.*), *s.* [Fr.] One who makes his or her *début*; specifically a male or female performer making his or her first appearance before the public.

dec., *s. & adv.* [See definition.]

Music:

1. *As subst.*: An abbreviation for *decant* (*q. v.*).

2. *As adverb*: An abbreviation for *decrescendo* (*q. v.*).

dec-ā, *pref.* [Gr.=ten.] A prefix largely used in composition, with the force of ten, ten times.

dec-ā-chord, ***dec-ā-chord-ōn**, *s.* [Greek *dekachordos*=ten-stringed, *deka*=ten, and *chordē*=a string.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A collection or set of ten.

"A *decandron* of ten quodlibetical questions concerning religion and state."—Watson: Quodlibets of Religion and State (1602).

2. *Music*: A Greek musical instrument of ten strings. It was triangular in shape.

"It signifies *decachord*, or instrument of ten strings."
—Hammond: Works, vol. iv., p. 91.

***de-ca-cū-min-ā-tēd**, *a.* [Lat. *decacuminatus*, from *de*=away, from, and *cacuminatus*=topped, *cacumen*=a top.] Having the top cut off.

***dec-ād-al**, *a.* [Eng. *decad*(e); -al.] Pertaining to or consisting of ten.

dec-ade, **dec-ād**, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. *dekada*, cens. sing. of *deka*=a company of ten. (Skeat.)]

1. A company or group of ten; especially applied to works written in ten books, as the *Decades* of Livy, &c.

"All rank'd by tens: whole *decades*, when they dine,

Must want a Trojan slave to pour the wine."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, ii. 157, 158.

2. A period or aggregate of ten years.

"... through the two stormy *decades* interposed between 1861 and 1881."—London Daily Telegraph.

***de-cā-dence**, ***de-cā-den-çy**, *s.* [Fr. *décadence*, from Low Lat. *decadentia*=decay, from *de*=down, away, and *cadentia*=a falling.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A state of decay or ruin.

"... long since abandoned by its prices to obscurity and *decadency*."—Swinburne: Spain, Lett. 44.

2. *Art*:

(1) A declension from the standard of excellence.

(2) *Ancient*: A term applied to the works of the ages which succeeded the fall of Rome until the revival of classical researches in the fourteenth century.

(3) *Modern*: Applied to that art which succeeded the Renaissance, and began to assume the rococo of Louis Quinze. (Fairholt.)

***de-cā-dent**, *a.* [Lat. *de*=away, down, and *cadens*=falling.] In a state of decay or ruin.

***dec-ād-ist**, *a.* [Eng. *decad*(e); -ist.] One who writes a work in *decades*.

dec-ā-gōn, *s.* [Gr. *deka*=ten, and *gōnia*=a corner.]

Geom.: A plane figure having ten angles and ten sides. A regular decagon is one which has all the sides and angles equal.

dec-ā-gōn-al, *a.* [Eng. *decagon*; -al.] Of or pertaining to a decagon; ten-sided.

dec-ā-grām, **dec-ā-gramme**, *s.* [Fr. *déca-gramme*, from Gr. *deka*=ten; Fr. *gramme*=a weight (*q. v.*).]

Weights: A French weight of ten grammes, or 5644 drams avoirdupois; each gramme being equal to 15.43249 grains.

dec-ā-gyn, *s.* [Gr. *deka*=ten, and *gynē*=a woman, a female.]

Bot.: An epithet applied to a plant which has ten pistils.

dec-ā-gy-nī-ā, *s.* [Eng. *decagyn*, and Lat. pl. adj. suff. -ia.]

Bot.: Linley's name for those orders of plants which are *decagyns*.

dec-ā-gy-nī-an, *a.* [Eng. *decagyn*; -ian.]

Bot.: Having ten pistils.

dec-ā-gy-nōus, *a.* [Eng. *decagyn*; -ous.]

Bot.: The same as *DECAGYNIAN* (*q. v.*).

dec-ā-hē-dral, *a.* [Gr. *deka*=ten, and *hedra*=a seat, a base.]

Geom.: Of or pertaining to a *decahedron*; having ten sides.

dec-ā-hē-drōn, *s.* [Gr. *deka*=ten, and *hedra*=a seat, a base.]

Geom.: A solid figure having ten sides.

***de-caid**, *v. i.* [Lat. *de*=away, from, and *caid*=to fall.] To fail, to decay. [DECAY.]

de-cāis-nē-ā (*s* silent), *s.* [Named after M. Decaisne, a French botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, natives of the Himalayas, remarkable as being the only genus of the order Lardizabalaceae, which are not climbers. They have pinnate leaves, racemose inflorescence, with greenish flowers, having six sepals, no petals, six stamens, three ovaries developing into follicles, with parietal placentae and many seeds. The leaves are at times two feet long; the fruit resembles a cucumber, and is edible.

de-cāl-çī-fi-cā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *calcification* (*q. v.*).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The removal or clearing away of calcareous matter.

2. *Dentistry*: The removal of the hardening matter of the teeth by chemical process.

de-cāl-çī-fy, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *calcify* (*q. v.*).] To free or clear of calcareous matter; to deprive of lime.

de-cāl-cō-mā-nī-ā, *s.* [Fr.] The art of transferring pictures to china, glass, &c.

dec-ā-lī-tre, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. *deka*=ten; Fr. *litre*=a measure of capacity.] A French measure of capacity, containing 10 liters or 61.027 cubic inches, and so nearly equal to 2½ imperial gallons.

***de-cāl-ō-gist**, *s.* [Eng. *decalog*(ue); -ist.] One who treats on or explains the decalogue.

"... Mr. Dod, the *decalogist*."—Account of J. Gregory; Pref. to his Posthumus (1650).

dec-ā-lōgue, ***de-ca-loge**, *s.* [Fr. *décalogue*, from Lat. *decalogus*; Gr. *dékalogos*, from *deka*=ten, and *logos*=a word, a discourse.] The Ten Commandments given by God to Moses on Mount Sinai. They were first introduced into the Liturgy of the Church of England in the Prayer-book of Edward VI., in 1552.

"The commands of God are clearly revealed both in the *décalogue* and other parts of sacred writ."—Hammond.

de-cām-ēr-ōn, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. *deka*=ten, and *hēmera*=a day.]

1. *Literally*:

*1. *Gen.*: Anything of ten days' occurrence.

2. *Spec.*: The title given to the collection of tales in Boccaccio, written in ten parts, each part containing ten stories, and being supposed to occupy one day in the narration. Boccaccio represents the stories as being told by seven ladies and three gentlemen, who had fled from Florence into the country to escape the fearful plague of 1348, and who had no other means of passing the time.

"A tale of the *Decameron*, told
In Palmeri's garden old."

Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn, Interlude.

II. *Fig.*: Apparently used to express a revel in which ladies and gentlemen took part.

"... such a *decameron* of sport fallen out, Boccaccio never thought of the like."—B. Jonson: The Silent Woman, i. 3.

dec-ā-mē-ter, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. *deka*=ten, and *metron*=a measure.] A French measure of length, containing ten meters or 393.7 inches=32.8 feet.

de-cāmp, *v. i.* [Fr. *décamper*, from Lat. pref. *dis*=away, apart, and *campus*=a field.]

1. To move a camp from one place to another; to shift a camp; to march away from a camp or camping-ground.

"... the army of the King of Portugal was at Elvas on the 22nd of the last month, and was to *decamp* on the 24th, ..."—Tatler, No. 11.

2. To depart quickly or suddenly, especially with an implied idea of secrecy or slyness; to move or take one's self off.

"... the fathers were ordered to *decamp*, and the house was once again converted into a tavern."—Goldsmith: Essays, v.

***de-cāmp-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *decamp*; -ment.] The act of decamping; a shifting or moving from one camp to another.

***dec-an-al**, *a.* [Lat. *decan*(us); Eng. adj. suff. -al.] Of or pertaining to a dean or a deanery.

"In his *rectorial*, as well as *decanal* residence ..."
—Churton: Life of A. Novell, p. 78.

***de-cān-āte**, *s.* [Lat. *decem*(us).]

Astrol.: Third part, or ten degrees, of each sign, attributed to some particular planet, who being therein, shall be said to have one Dignity, and consequently cannot be Peregrine. (Maxon.)

dec-ān-dēr, *s.* [Gr. *deka*=ten, and *anēr* (genit. andros)=a man, a male.]

Bot.: A plant which has ten stamens.

dec-ān-dri-ā, *s.* [Eng. *decander*, and Lat. adj. pl. suff. -ia.]

Bot.: The name given by Linnaeus to the tenth class of plants in his system. They are distinguished by having ten stamens.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, plt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

děc-ăn-drî-ăn, děc-ăn'-droûs, a. [Eng. *decander*; -ian, -ous.]

Bot.: Having ten stamens.

dě-câne, s. [Latin *dec(em)* = ten; suff. -ane (Chem.).]

Chem.: A hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_{22}$), boiling between 155° and 162°. Obtained by heating turpentine oil to 275° for twenty-four hours with sixty parts of hydriodic acid. It can also be obtained from Cubebene (q. v.).

děc-ăn-gu-lar, a. [Gr. *deka* = ten, and Eng. *angular* (q. v.).]

Geom.: Having ten angles.

dě-cânt', v. t. [Fr. *décanter*, from Ital. *decantare*, from *de* = down, and *canto* = a side, a corner; hence, to lay or lower a bottle on its side.] To pour out gently; to pour wine from the bottle into another vessel, as a decanter (q. v.).

"They attend him daily as their chief,
Decant his wine, and carve his beef." *Swift*.

***dě-cânt-âte (1), v. t.** [Ital. *decantare*.] To decant, to pour out.

***dě-cânt-âte (2), v. t. & i.** [Lat. *decantatus*, pa. par. of *decanto*.]

1. **Trans.**: To speak much of, to celebrate.

"Yet were we not able sufficiently to decantate, sing, and set forth his praises."—*Bacon: Works*, l. 182.

2. **Intrans.**: To speak much or often.

"These men impudently decantate against the ceremonies."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 99.

***dě-cânt-â-tion, s.** [Fr.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: The act of decanting or pouring a liquid from one vessel to another; the pouring of a clear liquid from the sediment. In starch-making and operations on a similar scale it is performed by siphons.

2. **Chem.**: The separation of a clear liquid from a precipitate or deposit by inclining the vessel and suffering the liquid to run out. The glass should not be filled above three-quarters of its depth, as otherwise the stream of liquid which runs out on inclining the vessel makes too sharp an angle with the side, and a portion of it may run down the edge. A wet glass rod should be held, in a nearly vertical position, against the edge of the glass, so as to cause the stream of liquid to run down it. This prevents the liquid from running down the sides of the vessel, and also causes it to fall into the lower vessel without splashing.

dě-cânt-ěd (1), pa. par. or a. [DECANT.]

***dě-cânt-ěd (2), a.** [Lat. *decanto* = to speak much of.] Commonly spoken or reported.

"This decanted notion of a popular action."—*Forbes: Suppl. Decrees*, p. 29.

dě-cânt-ěr, s. [Eng. *decant*; -er.]

1. One who decants liquors.

2. A large glass vessel used to contain wine which has been decanted from the lees, &c., and from which it can be poured into the wine-glasses.

dě-cânt-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [DECANT.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of pouring liquors gently from one vessel into another, so as to free them from the lees, &c.

děc-ăph-yl-lôûs, a. [Gr. *deka* = ten, and *phyl-lon* = a leaf.]

Bot.: An epithet applied to those flowers, the perianths of which have ten leaves.

***dě-căp-îl-âl-ize, v. t.** [Pref. *de* = away, from; Eng. *capital*; suff. -ize.] To reduce from the rank or position of capital.

"... if Rome could not be decapitalized without war ..."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

dě-căp-îl-âte, v. t. [Low Lat. *decapitatus*; Lat. *de* = away, and *caput* (genit. *capitis*) = the head.] To cut off the head or top; to behead.

"Hedge-row ashes may the oftener be decapitated, ..."—*Evelyn: Silva*, l. 1, § 2.

dě-căp-îl-ăt-ěd, pa. par. or a. [DECAPITATE.]

dě-căp-îl-ăt-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [DECAPITATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of cutting off the head or top; decapitation.

dě-căp-îl-â-tion, s. [Fr.] The act of cutting off the head; beheading.

"... corporal punishment and decapitation."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xi, § 1, vol. i, p. 415.

děc-ă-pôd, a. & s. [Gr. *deka* = ten, *pous* (genit. *podos*) = a foot.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the Decapoda (q. v.).

"Associated with the skeletons of the fishes are the remains of some new phyllopod and decapod crustaceans."—*London Times*.

B. As subst.: One of the Decapoda.

dě-căp-ô-dă, s. pl. [DECAPOD.]

Zoology:

1. A section of one of the great classes (Cephalopoda) into which the sub-kingdom Mollusca is divided. The Decapoda have eight arms, and two tentacles, originating within the circle of the arms, making ten so-called feet or cephalic processes. The tentacles are longer than the arms, are more or less retractile, and serve to seize prey which may be beyond the reach of the latter, or to moor the animal safely in a stormy sea. The shell is horny and translucent in the Calamaries, when it is termed the pen or *gladius*, a calcareous bone, so called, or *sepiostaire* in the Cuttle-fishes, and a delicate spiral-chambered tube in Spirula. In all it is internal, and, with the exception of Spirula, unattached to the body by any muscles, but merely loosely lodged in the mantle. The shells of the fossil forms present various modifications in shape. The Decapods chiefly frequent the open sea, appearing periodically, like fishes, in great shoals on the coasts and banks, either in pursuit of food or, in the case of females, when seeking for favorable spawning places. The families are (1) Teuthidae, (2) Sepiitidae, (3) Sepiidae, (4) Spirulidae (q. v.).

2. The highest order of Crustaceans. [CRUSTACEA.] Members of this order have five pairs of ambulatory thoracic legs, of which the first pair is modified to form nipping-claws, some of the other pairs behind this being chelate as well. The whole of the thoracic segments are united with those of the head into a single piece (*cephalothorax*), and the gills are contained in cavities at the sides of the thorax. The order Decapoda includes the greater number of the stalk-eyed Crustaceans. Their earliest appearance in geological time is in the Carboniferous formation, where they are represented by the genus *Anthracopalemon*, while the higher forms of the order are very abundant in Tertiary rocks, and especially in the London clay.

3. Decapoda are subdivided into (1) Brachyura, Crabs, (2) Anomura, Hermit Crabs, (3) Macroura, Lobsters and Shrimps.

dě-căp-ô-dal, a. [Eng. *decapod*; -al.] Of or belonging to the order of Decapoda; ten-footed.

dě-căp-ô-dôis, a. [Eng. *decapod*; -ous.] The same as DECAPODAL (q. v.).

dě-car-bôn-âte, v. t. [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *carbonate* (q. v.).] To rid or clear of carbonic acid.

dě-car-bôn-îz-â-tion, s. [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *carbonization* (q. v.).] The act or process of ridding or clearing of carbon; as in the process of conversion of cast-iron into malleable iron or steel. [CARBONIZING-FURNACE.] Cast-iron particles are exposed to a strong heat in contact with some peroxide of iron, by which it is deprived of its carbon and rendered tough.

dě-car-bôn-ize, v. t. [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *carbonize* (q. v.).] To rid or clear of carbon.

dě-car-bôn-îz-ěd, pa. par. or a. [DECARBONIZE.]

dě-car-bôn-îz-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [DECARBONIZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of freeing from carbon; decarbonization.

decarbonizing-furnace, s. A furnace in which superfluous carbon is burned out of a metal. The term is a very general one, and may include the boiling and puddling furnaces in which cast-iron is heated to make the metal malleable.

dě-car-bûr-îz-â-tion, s. [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *carburation* (q. v.).] The act or process of freeing from carbon; decarbonization.

"A new process for the production of steel by the partial decarbonization of cast iron."—*Academy*, Feb. 15, 1871, p. 141.

***dě-card', v. t. & i.** [DISCARD.]

A. Transitive:

1. **Ord. Lang.**: To cast off, to discard.

"You have cast those off, discarded them."—*Fletcher*.

2. **Cards**: To discard or throw away a card from a hand.

B. Intransitive:

Cards: To discard.

"Can you discard, madam?"

Dumb Knight (Dodsley, iv. 485).

***dě-car-din-âl-ize, v. t.** [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *cardinalize* (q. v.).] To remove or degrade from the rank or position of cardinal. (*Howell*.)

***dě-car-nâ-tion, s.** [Formed with the pref. *de* = away, from, on analogy of *incarnation* (q. v.).] The putting off or laying aside of carnality or fleshly lusts.

"For God's incarnation inableneth man for his own decarnation, as I may say, and devesture of carnality."—*Mountgout: Devout Essays*, Treat. ii, § 1.

***děc-ă-stich, s.** [Gr. *deka* = ten, and *stichos* = a row, a line, a verse.] A verse or short poem consisting of ten lines.

"According to your friendly request, I send you this decastich."—*Howell: Lett.*, l. vi. 27.

děc-ă-styl, a. & s. [Gr. *deka* = ten, and *stulos* = a pillar, a column.]

A. As adj.: Applied to those temples which have a portico containing ten columns in a line; containing ten columns.

B. As subst.: A portico or colonnade consisting of ten columns in front.

děc-ă-syl-lăb-lyc, a. [Gr. *deka* = ten, and Eng. *syllabic* (q. v.).] Having or containing ten syllables.

"Not that Dryden's rhyme composition is seen so clearly in his odes as in his decasyllabic poems."—*Athenæum*, May 7, 1881.

dě-cây', *dē-căle, v. i. & t. [O. Fr. *decaer*, from Lat. *de* = down, from, and *cado* = to fall.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To decline gradually from a state of soundness or perfection to one less sound or perfect; to become gradually impaired; to fall or waste away, to deteriorate.

"But thou wast worthy ne'er to have decayed."
Couper: On the Death of the University Beadle.

2. To fade away, to pass away.

"Till in the vault of heaven the stars decay."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xi. 468.

B. Transitive:

1. To impair; to make less sound or perfect; to cause to fail.

"Infirmité, that decays the wise, doth ever make the better fool."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, l. 5.

*2. To destroy.

"... every day that comes, comes to decay
A day's work in him." *Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, i. 5.

*3. To slacken, to abate.

"Decayeth his pace, as a man weary."
Putterham: Eng. Poetie, bk. ii, ch. iii.

dě-cây', *dē-căle, *dē-căye, s. [DECAY, v.]

1. The act or state of declining gradually from a state of soundness or perfection to one less sound or perfect; deterioration, wasting, or failing.

"Has life's fair lamp declin'd by slow decays?"
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xi. 208.

2. Anything which causes decay or deterioration.

"... he that plots to be the only figure among cyphers, is the decay of a whole age."—*Bacon*.

*3. A mark or sign of decay or deterioration.

"She has been a fine lady, and paints and hides her decays very well."—*Ben Jonson*.

4. A consumption.

"They have a charm also whereby they try if persons be in a decay or not, ..."—*Brand: Orkney*, p. 62.

5. A decline in worldly prosperity; want.

"And if thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen in decay with thee; then thou shalt relieve him."—*Levit. xxv. 35*.

[Crabb thus discriminates between *decay*, *decline*, and *consumption*: "The direction expressed by both these actions [*decay* and *decline*] is very similar; it is a sideward movement, but *decay* expresses more than *decline*. What is *decayed* is fallen or gone; what *declines* leads toward a fall or is going; when applied, therefore, to the same objects, a *decline* is properly the commencement of a *decay*. By *decay* things lose their perfection, their greatness, and their consistency; by *decline* they lose their strength, their vigor, and their luster; by *consumption* they lose their existence. *Decay* brings to ruin; *decline* leads to an end or expiration. There are some things to which *decay* is peculiar, and some things to which *decline* is peculiar, and other things to which both *decay* and *decline* belong. The corruption to which material substances are particularly exposed is termed *decay*; the close of life, when health and strength begin to fall away, is termed the *decline*; the decay of states in the moral world takes place by the same process as the decay of fabrics in the natural world; the decline of empires, from their state of elevation and splendor, is a natural figure drawn from the decline of the setting sun. Consumption is seldom applied to anything but animal bodies." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***dě-cây'-ă-ble, a.** [Eng. *decay*; -able.] Capable of or liable to decay.

"Were his strength decayable with time."—*Adams: Works*, iii. 3.

bôl, bôy; pôut, jôw!; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -tîon, -șion = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

dě-cây'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DECAY, *v.*]
dě-cây-êd-něss, *s.* [Eng. *decayed*; -*ness*.] A state of being decayed or deteriorated.

"... weakness and sickness of body, *decayedness* of understanding, . . ."—*Whole Duty of Man, Duty to Parents*, § xiv.

dě-cây-êr, *s.* [Eng. *decay*; -*er*.] That which causes decay.

dě-cây-lîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DECAY, *v.*]
A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or state of becoming decayed; decay.

"These indeed are not
 So subject to decayings as the face."
Massinger: City Madam, i. 1.

dě-cêase, *s.* [Fr. *décès*, from Lat. *decessus*=a departing: *de*=away, from, and *cedo*=to go.] Death; departure from this life.

"Lands are by human law, in some places, after the owner's *decease*, divided unto all his children . . ."—*Hooker*.

¶ For the difference between *decease* and *death*, see **DEATH**.

dě-cêase, *v. i.* [DECEASE, *s.*] To depart this life, to die.

"... the first, when he had married a wife, *deceased*, and, having no issue, left his wife . . ."—*Matt. xxii. 25*.

dě-cêas'ed, ***deceassyd**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *decease*(e); -*ed*.]

A. *As adjective*:

*1. *Gen.*: Departed, gone, passed away.

"O all ye blest ghosts of deceased loves."
F. Beaumont: An Elegy.

*2. *Spec.*: Departed this life; dead.

B. *As subst.*: A person who has died.

dě-cêas-lîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DECEASE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: Decease, death.

***dě-cêde**, *v. i.* [Lat. *cedo*: *de*=away, from, and *cedo*=to go, to yield.] To go away, to depart, to secede.

"Moderation in what they *decided* from Rome."
Fuller: Ch. Hist., V. iii. 25.

***dě-cêd-ent**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *decidens*, *pr. par. of de-cedo*=to go away, to depart.]

A. *As adj.*: Departing, going away, removing.

B. *As substantive*:

1. One who has given up an office.

2. Deceased, dead.

***de-cêipt**, *s.* [DECEIT, *s.*]

dě-cêit, ***de-cêipt**, ***de-cêite**, ***de-ceyt**, ***de-ceyte**, ***desceit**, ***dessate**, ***dissait**, ***dyssayt**, *s.* [O. Fr. *decepte*, from Lat. *deceptus*, *pa. par. of decipio*=to deceive.] [DECEIVE.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of deceiving, misleading, or cheating any person; any act or practice intended to cause what is false to pass for what is true; fraud, cheating, double-dealing.

"Deceyte or begyllynge. *Fraus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. That which deceives, misleads, or cheats; deceitfulness, trickery, deception, duplicity.

3. A stratagem or artifice.

"His demand
 Springs not from Edward's well-meant honest love,
 But from deceit bred by necessity."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., iii. 3.

II. Law: Any trick, device, plot, collusion, craft, or false representation intended to defraud another.

"He is a merchant, the balances of *deceit* are in his hand . . ."—*Hos. xii. 7*.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *deceit* and *deception*: "A *deceiver* is full of *deceit*; but a *deception* may be occasionally practiced by one who has not this habit of *deceiving*. *Deceit* is a characteristic of so base a nature, that those who have it practice every species of *deception* in order to hide their characters from the observation of the world. The practice of *deceit* springs altogether from a design, and that of the worst kind; but a *deception* may be practiced from indifference, if not innocent motives, or may be occasioned even by inanimate objects. A person or a [course of] conduct is *deceitful*: an appearance is *deceptive*."

(2) He thus discriminates between *deceit*, *duplicity*, and *double-dealing*: "The former two may be applied either to habitual or particular actions, the latter only to particular actions. There may be much *deceit* or *duplicity* in a person's character or in his proceedings; there is *double-dealing* only where dealing goes forward. The *deceit* may be more or less veiled; the *duplicity* lies very deep,

and is always studied whenever it is put into practice. *Duplicity* in reference to actions is mostly employed for a course of conduct; *double-dealing* is but another term for *duplicity* on particular occasions. Children of reserved characters are frequently prone to *deceit*, which grows into consummate *duplicity* in ripper years; the wealthy are often exposed to much *duplicity* when they choose their favorites among the low and ignorant; nothing gives rise to more *double-dealing* than the fabrication of wills."

(3) He thus further discriminates between *deceit*, *fraud*, and *guile*: "*Deceit* is here, as in the preceding article, indeterminate when compared with *fraud*, which is a specific mode of deceiving; *deceit* is practiced only in private transactions; *fraud* is practiced toward bodies as well as individuals, in public as well as private; a child practices *deceit* toward its parents; *frauds* are practiced upon the government, on the public at large, or on tradesmen; *deceit* involves the violation of moral law, *fraud* that of the civil law. A servant may *deceive* his master as to the time of his coming or going, but he *defrauds* him of his property if he obtains it by any false means. *Deceit*, as a characteristic, is indefinite in magnitude; *guile* marks a strong degree of moral turpitude in the individual. The former is displayed in petty concerns; the latter, which contaminates the whole character, displays itself in inextricable windings and turnings that are suggested in a peculiar manner by the author of all evil." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dě-cêit-fûl, ***dyseatful**, *a.* [English *deceit*; -*ful*(l).]

1. Full of deceit or deception; deceiving, cheating, fraudulent.

"... neither shall a *deceitful* tongue be found in their mouth."—*Zeph. iii. 13*.

2. Delusive, disappointing expectation.

"Conceit *deceitful*, so compact, so kind."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,423.

dě-cêit-fûl-lîy, *adv.* [Eng. *deceitful*; -*ly*.] In a deceitful manner; with intent to deceive; fraudulently.

"And after the league made with him he shall work *deceitfully*, . . ."—*Dan. xi. 23*.

dě-cêit-fûl-něss, ***dyseatfulness**, *s.* [English *deceitful*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being deceitful; a tendency to deceive; a deceitful or fraudulent habit.

"... the *deceitfulness* of riches, . . ."—*Matt. xiii. 22*.

***dě-cêit-lěss**, *a.* [Eng. *deceit*; -*less*.] Free from deceit or deception; guileless, honest, true.

"... he that should call Satan an unclean devil should imply that some devil is not unclean; or *deceivable* lusts, some lusts *deceitless*!"—*Bp. Hall: Old Rel.*, § 2.

dě-cêiv-a-ble, ***de-ceyv-a-ble**, ***disseyvable**, *a.* [Eng. *deceivable*(e); -*able*.]

*1. Capable of being deceived; open or subject to deceit.

"Man was not only *deceivable* in his integrity, but the angels of light in all their clarity."—*Broune: Vulgar Errors*.

*2. Deceitful, fraudulent, deceptions.

"... there's something in't
 That is *deceivable*."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iv. 3.

dě-cêiv-a-ble-něss, *s.* [Eng. *deceivable*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being deceivable.

"And with all *deceivableness* of unrighteousness in them that perish, . . ."—*2 Thess. ii. 10*.

dě-cêiv-a-blîy, *adv.* [Eng. *deceivable*(e); -*ly*.] In a deceivable or deceitful manner; deceitfully.

***dě-cêiv-ançe**, ***desceyvance**, *s.* [O. Fr. *deceyance*.] Deceit, deceitfulness.

"Here of a *desceyvance* thei conseld him to do."

Robert de Brunne, 133.

***dě-cêiv-ant**, ***dě-cêiv-aunt**, *a.* [O. Fr. *decevant*.] Deceitful.

"That thou be nought *deceivaunt*."

Gower, i. 82.

dě-cêive, ***decayve**, ***deceyve**, ***disceyve**, ***disseyve**, ***dyssayve**, ***dysave**, ***dyssave**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *deceivre*, *deceveir*, from Lat. *decipio*=to take away, deceive: *de*=away, from, and *cipio*=to take.]

A. Transitive:

1. To mislead intentionally; to cause to mistake; to impose upon; to cheat, to delude.

2. To disappoint, to frustrate one's expectation or hope.

"I now believ'd
 The happy day approach'd, nor are my hopes *deceiv'd*."
Dryden.

¶ With of before the thing expected.

"The Turkish general, *deceiv'd* of his expectation, withdrew his fleet twelve miles off."—*Knolles*.

3. To deprive or take from stealthily, to rob.

"... so *deceive* and rob them of their nourishment."
Bacon.

*4. To while away, to cause to pass pleasantly.

"These occupations oftentimes *deceived* the listless hour."
Wordsworth: (Ogilvie)

B. Intrans.: To cheat, to mislead, to cause to mistake, to delude.

"Can those too flatter, and can Jove *deceive*?"
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xii. 186.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *deceive*, *to delude*, and *to impose upon*: "Falsehood is the leading feature in all these terms: they vary, however, in the circumstances of the action. To *deceive* is the most general of the three: it signifies simply to produce a false conviction; the other terms are properly species of *deceiving*, including accessory ideas. A *deception* does not always suppose a fault on the part of a person *deceived*, but a *delusion* does. A person is sometimes *deceived* in cases where *deception* is unavoidable; he is *deluded* through a voluntary blindness of the understanding. . . . *Deception* is practiced by an individual on himself or others; a *delusion* is commonly practiced on one's self; an *imposition* is always practiced on another. Men *deceive* others from a variety of motives: they always *impose upon* them for purposes of gain or the gratification of ambition. Men *deceive* themselves with false pretenses and false confidence; they *delude* themselves with vain hopes and wishes." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dě-cêived, *pa. par. or a.* [DECEIVE.]

dě-cêiv-êr, ***de-ceyv-ar**, ***deceyver**, ***disseyver**, *s.* [Eng. *deceive*(e); -*er*.] One who deceives; a cheat.

"For there are many unruly and vain talkers and *deceivers*, . . ."—*Titus*, i. 10.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *deceiver* and *impostor*: "*Deceiver* is a generic term; *impostor* specific: every *impostor* is a species of *deceiver*: the words have, however, a distinct use. The *deceiver* practices *deception* on individuals; the *impostor* only on the public at large. The false friend and the faithless lover are *deceivers*; the assumed nobleman who practices *frauds* under his disguise, and the pretended prince who lays claim to a crown to which he was never born, are *impostors*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***dě-cêiv-êr-le**, *s.* [Eng. *deceive*; -*rie*=*-ry*.] A course of deceitful conduct.

dě-cêiv-lîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DECEIVE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of misleading, cheating, or deluding; a deceit.

"... they everlastingly perish in their own *deceivings*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

dě-cêm, *a.* [Lat.] A numerical adjective, ten, which is largely used in composition in English, with the meaning of *ten*, *tenth*, or *tenfold*.

Dě-cêm-běr, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Originally*: The tenth month of the year, the Roman year beginning in March, and not, as with us, in January.

2. *Now*: The twelfth and last month of the year, when the sun is at its greatest distance south of the equator. It contains thirty-one days.

***Dě-cêm-běr-lîy**, *a.* [Eng. *December*; -*ly*.] Like December; wintry, cold.

"The many bleak and *decemberly* nights of a seven years' widowhood."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, v. 208.

dě-cêm-děn-tâte, *a.* [Lat. *decem*=ten, *dentatus*=toothed, *dens*=a tooth.] Having ten teeth or points.

dě-cêm-fîd, *a.* [Lat. *decem*=ten, and *fido* (perf. tense *fidi*)=to cut, to divide.]

Bot.: An epithet applied to the perianths of flowers which are divided into ten divisions or parts; ten-cleft.

dě-cêm-lôc-u-lâr, *adj.* [Latin *decem*=ten, *locul(us)*=a little bag, a cell, and Eng. adj. suff. -*ar*.]

Bot.: Ten-celled; having ten receptacles or cells for seeds.

***dě-cêm-pě-da**, *s.* [Lat., from *decem*=ten, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot.] A ten-foot rod, used by surveyors and architects in taking measurements.

***dě-cêm-pě-dal**, *a.* [Lat. *decem*=ten, *pedalis*=of the length of a foot, *pes*=a foot.] Ten feet in length.

dě-cêm-vîr (pl. **dě-cêm-vîr-i**, *Lat.*; **dě-cêm-vîrs**, *Eng.*), *s.* [Lat., from *decem*=ten, and *vir*=a man.]

1. *Roman Hist.*: One of a body of ten magistrates, in whom was vested the sole government of Rome

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, -or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ=ê; ey=â. qu=kw.

for a period of two years, from B. C. 449 to B. C. 447. The brutal and licentious conduct of one of the number, Appius Claudius, caused their downfall in the latter year.

"The *decemviri*, having now taken the government upon them, agreed, . . ."—*Kennet: Roman Antiquities*, ii. 11.

†2. Now: A member of any body of ten men appointed for any special purpose or office.

dē-ċēm-vīr-āl, *a.* [Lat. *decemviralis*.] Of or pertaining to the Decemvirs.

" . . . the decemviral legislation . . ."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. iv., § 4.

dē-ċēm-vīr-āte, *s.* [Lat. *decemviratus*.]

1. Roman History:

(1) The office or rank of the ten senators elected instead of consuls at Rome in B. C. 449. [DECENVIR.]

(2) The period during which decemvirs were in office.

†2. Any body of ten men in authority.

"If such a *decemvirate* should ever attempt to restore our constitutional liberty."—*Sir W. Jones: Letter to Lord Althorp*.

***dē-ċēm-vīr-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *decemvir* (q. v.); -ship.] The office or position of a decemvir.

"The *decemvirship* and the conditions of his colleagues had so greatly changed."—*Holland: Livy*, p. 115.

***dē-ċeņce**, *s.* [DECENCY.]

dē-ċeņ-ċy, ***dē-ċeņ-āle**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *decencia*=what is becoming, neut. pl. of *decens*, pr. par. of the imp. verb *dececi*=it is becoming.]

*1. The quality or state of being decent or becoming; suitability to character; propriety.

"And must I own, she said, my secret smart, What with more decency were in silence kept?"—*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, x. 95, 96.

2. Propriety of form; proper form or formality; becoming manners or behavior, decorum.

" . . . the offices of religion stript of all the external decencies of worship, . . ."—*Atterbury*.

3. Spec.: Decent or modest words or actions; a freedom from anything obscene or ribald.

"Immodest words admit of no defence; For want of decency is want of sense."—*Roscommon: Essay on Translated Verse*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *decency* and *decorum*: "*Decency* respects the conduct; *decorum* the behavior; a person conducts himself with *decency*; he behaves with *decorum*. *Indecency* is a vice; it is the violation of public or private morals; *indecorum* is a fault; it offends the feelings of those who witness it. Nothing but a depraved mind can lead to *indecent* practices; indiscretion and thoughtlessness may sometimes give rise to that which is *indecorous*. *Decency* enjoins upon all relatives, according to the proximity of their relationship, to show certain marks of respect to the memory of the dead: regard for the feelings of others enjoins a certain outward *decorum* upon every one who attends a funeral." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dē-ċeņe, *s.* [Lat. *decem*=ten; Eng. suff. -ene.] Chem.: A hydrocarbon, C₁₀H₁₈. Obtained, along with decene, C₁₀H₁₆, by heating turpentine oil for some hours with twenty parts of hydriodic acid. It boils at 165°, and has an alliaceous odor.

***dē-ċeņ-na-rŷ** (1), *s.* [Lat. *decennium*=a period of ten years: *decem* = ten, and *annus* = a year.] A period of ten years; now commonly supplanted by *decade* (q. v.).

***dē-ċeņ-na-rŷ** (2), *s.* [Lat. *decem*=ten.]

Feudal Law: A town or tithing, consisting of ten families or freeholders.

" . . . the whole land was divided into hundreds, and those again into *decennaries*, . . ."—*Hobbes: A Dialogue on the Common Law*.

***dē-ċeņ-nēr**, *s.* [Low Lat. *decenus*, from *decem* = ten.] A freeholder of a decennary.

"In case of the default of appearance in a *decenner*, his nine pledges had one and thirty days to bring the delinquent forth to justice."—*Flelding: On the Causes of the Increase of Robbers*, § 5.

dē-ċeņ-nī-āl, *a.* [Lat. *decennalis*=of ten years: *decem*=ten, and *annus*=a year.]

1. Lasting or continuing for a period of ten years.

2. Occurring every ten years.

dē-ċeņ-nī-ūm, *s.* [Lat.] A period of ten years; a decennary.

" . . . an entire *decennium*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., § 60.

***dē-ċeņ-nō-val**, ***dē-ċeņ-nō-va-rŷ**, *a.* [Lat. *decem*=ten, and *novem*=nine.] Of or pertaining to the number nineteen.

" . . . a decennoval circle, or of nineteen years . . ."—*Holder*.

" . . . this whole *decennovary* progress of the epochs, . . ."—*Ibid.*

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, ċell, chorus, ċhīn, bench; go, ċem; thīn, thīs; -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn;

dē-ċent, ***de-ċente**, *a. & adv.* [Fr., from Lat. *decens*, pr. par. of *dececi*=it is becoming.]

A. As adjective:

1. Becoming, fit, suitable, seemly, decorous.

"For place or pension laid in *decent* row."

Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, i. 56.

2. Graceful, comely, noble.

"And plain in manner; *decent*, solemn, chaste,

And natural in gesture,"

Cooper: *Task*, ii. 401, 402.

3. Free from obscenity, immodesty, or ribaldry.

4. Moderate, tolerable, sufficiently great or good, passable.

*B. As adv.: Decently, becoming, seemly.

"And *decent* on the pile dispose the dead."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, vii. 513.

¶ For the difference between *decent* and *becoming*, see BECOMING.

fdē-ċent-ish, *a.* [Eng. *decent*; -ish.] Fair, moderately good, passable.

"We've *decentish* wine."

Barham: *Some Account of a New Play*.

dē-ċent-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *decent*; -ly.]

1. In a *decent*, becoming, or seemly manner; becomingly.

"Let all things be done *decently* and in order."—1 Cor. xiv. 40.

2. With decency; without breach of decorum.

"Such gifts as we shall bring, for gifts demand

That grace, nor can be decently refus'd."

Cooper: *Homer's Odyssey*, xviii.

3. Without obscenity, immodesty, or ribaldry.

4. Moderately, tolerably well, passably.

***dē-ċent-nēss**, ***dē-ċent-nēsse**, *s.* [Eng. *decent*; -ness.] Decency, decorum.

"Shall they be carried forth without any *decentness*?"—*Hunting of Purgatory* (1561), fol. 37.

dē-ċeņ-tral-i-zā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *centralization* (q. v.).]

1. Ord. Lang.: The act or process of decentralizing.

2. Polit.: The act or system of distributing the administration of the internal affairs of a country in various places in that country, as opposed to centralization, where the administration of all matters is concentrated at one place.

dē-ċeņ-tral-ize, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *centralize* (q. v.).] To carry out the system of decentralization; to distribute the administration of internal affairs in various places in a country.

***dē-ċep-tī-bil'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *deceptible*; -ity.] Liability to be deceived.

" . . . the *deceptibility* of our decayed natures."—*Glanville: Vanity of Dogm.*, ch. vii.

***dē-ċep-tī-ble**, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *decept*; Lat. *deceptus*=deceit; Eng. suff. -able.] Liable or possible to be deceived; open to fraud or deceit.

" . . . the common infirmity of human nature; of whose *deceptible* condition, perhaps, there should not need any other evicition than the frequent errors we shall ourselves commit."—*Broome: Vulgar Errors*.

dē-ċep-tion, ***de-ċep-cloun**, ***de-ċep-cloune**, *s.* [French, from Lat. *deceptio*, from *deceptus*, pa. par. of *decepi*=to deceive.]

1. The act of deceiving, misleading, cheating, or deluding.

"All *deception* is a misapplying of those signs, which, by compact or institution, were made the means of men's signifying or conveying their thoughts."—*South*.

2. A state of being deceived, misled, or deluded.

"And fall into *deception* unaware."

Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 362.

3. That which deceives or misleads; a deceit, a fraud.

¶ For the difference between *deception* and *deceit*, see DECEIT.

***dē-ċep-tiōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *deceptus* = a deceit.] Deceitful, deceiving, deceptive.

" . . . those organs had *deceptious* functions."

Shakesp.: *Titulus and Cressida*, v. 2.

dē-ċep-tive, *a.* [Lat. *decept*(us); Eng. adj. suff. -ive.] Deceitful, deceiving, cheating, false, misleading.

" . . . dates, in such a context, are misleading and *deceptive*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. viii., § 1.

deceptive cadence, *s.*

Mus.: A term used when the last chord of a phrase is other than the tonic chord, and is preceded by that of the dominant. Called also Interrupted or False Cadence. (*Stainer & Barrett*.) [CADENCE.]

dē-ċep-tive-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *deceptive*; -ly.] In a deceptive, deceitful, or misleading manner.

***dē-ċep-tive-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *deceptive*; -ness.] The quality of being deceptive or deceitful; deceitfulness.

***dē-ċep-tiv'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [English *deceptiv*(e); -ity.] A deceit, a sham. (*Carlyle*.)

***dē-ċep-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *deceptorius*, from *deceptus*.] Containing or tending to deceit; deceptive, deceitful, misleading.

dē-ċeņn', ***dē-ċeņne'**, ***dē-ċeņne'**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *decerner*; Lat. *decerno*=to decree: *de*=away, from, and *cerno*=to distinguish.]

A. Transitive:

*1. Ordinary Language:

1. To separate, to divide.

"Decerning the good and lerned from the evil and unlerned."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. 1.

2. To discern, to distinguish.

"They can see nothing, nor *decern* what maketh for them, nor what against them."—*Abp. Cranmer: On the Sacrament*, fol. 83.

3. To decree, to pronounce, to declare.

"We . . . *decerne* and declare the same King Richard before this to have been and to be vnpfitable, vnable, &c."—*Holinshed: Chron. Richard III.* (anno 1399).

II. Scots Law: To adjudge, to decree.

B. Intransitive:

*1. Ord. Lang.: To discern.

"To *decerne* betwene the true doctrine and the false."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 528.

2. Scots Law: To give judgment, to decree.

"The saidis lordis and estatis of parliament, and, *decernis*, and declaris, that the said Frances, sumtyme erill Bothuile, hes committit and done oppin and manifest treassoun aganis our said soueraine lord," &c.—*Acte-Ja. VI.*, 1593 (ed. 1814), p. 11.

dē-ċeņned', *pa. par. & a.* [DECERN.]

***dē-ċeņn'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *decern*; -er.] One who gives a judgment or opinion.

" . . . those slight and vulgar *decerners* . . ."—*Glanville: Lux Orientalis* (Pref.).

dē-ċeņn-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DECERN.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of decreeing or adjudging.

***dē-ċeņn'-i-tŷre**, *s.* [Lat. *decerniturus*, fut. par. of *decerno*=to decree.]

Scots Law: A decree or sentence of a court, sometimes as enforcing payment of a debt.

" . . . to infer *decerniture* against the heritors."—*Newbyth: Suppl. Dec.*, p. 517.

***dē-ċeņn'-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *decern*; -ment.] Dis-cernment, judgment, apprehension.

" . . . a yet more refined elective discretion or *decernment*, . . ."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. iii., p. 488.

***dē-ċeņp'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *decerpo*.] To crop, to pluck off.

***dē-ċeņpt'**, *a.* [Lat. *decerptus*, pa. par. of *decerpo*=to crop: *de*=away, from, and *carpo*=to pluck.]

1. Cropped, taken off, torn away.

" . . . manes soule, being *decerpt* or taken of the portion of diuinite called mens, . . ."—*Elyot: Governour*, bk. iii., c. 23.

2. Torn or rent in pieces, distracted.

"O howe this moste noble Isle of the worlde was *decerpt* and rent to pieces."—*Elyot: Governour*, bk. i., c. 2.

***dē-ċeņpt'-i-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *decerpt*; -able.] That may be cropped or plucked off.

***dē-ċeņp-tion**, *s.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *decerptio*, from *decerptus*, pa. par. of *decerpo*.]

1. The act of cropping or plucking off.

2. That which is plucked off; a piece, a fragment.

" . . . our souls are but particles and *deceptions* of our parents, . . ."—*Glanville: Pre-existence of Souls*, c. 3.

***dē-ċeņ-tā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *decertatio*.] A striving or contending; contention, dispute.

***dē-ċeņ-sion**, *s.* [Lat. *decessio*, from *decessus*, pa. par. of *decedo*=to go away.] A going away, a departure.

***dē-ċest**, *v. i.* [DESIST.] To cease, to desist from.

***dē-ċharm'**, *v. t.* [Fr. *décharmer*.] To disenchant, to remove a spell or charm.

" . . . he was suddenly cured by *decharming* the witchcraft."—*Harvey: On Consumption*.

***dē-ċharmēd'**, *pa. par. or a.* [DECHARM.]

***dē-ċharm'-iŋg**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DECHARM.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of disenchanting or removing a spell or charm; disenchantment.

sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -sion = zhūn. -tious. -cious -sious = shūs. -ble, -die, &c. = bēl, dēl.

dechause (pr. dā-shō-sā), *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: The same as DISMEMBERED (q. v.).

dech-ën-lte, *s.* [Named after a German geologist, Von Dechen.]

Min.: A red or yellow greasy mineral, occurring massive, botryoidal, nodular, stalactitic, and at times slightly columnar. Hardness, 3-4; specific gravity, 5.6-5.8. Composition: Sesquioxide of vanadium, 16.81-49.27; protoxide of lead, 48.7-57.66; protoxide of zinc, 0.21-41. Found in Germany. [EUSYNCHITE.]

dē-chris-ti-an-ize, *v. t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *christianize* (q. v.).] To turn or pervert from Christianity; to heathenize.

"The next step in dechristianizing the political life of nations."—*Disraeli: Lothair*, ch. lxxiv.

dē-chris-ti-an-ized, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DECHRISTIANIZE.]

dē-chris-ti-an-iz-ing, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [DECHRISTIANIZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of perverting or turning from Christianity.

dēç-i-a-tine, *s.* [DESSIATINE.]

de-çid-ä-ble, *a.* [Eng. *decid(e)*; -able.] Capable of being decided.

"Our controversies about things indifferent are *decidable* by these principles."—*Jones. Rome No Mother Church* (1678), § 1.

dē-çide, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *décider*; Ital. *decidere*, from Lat. *decido* = to decide; *de* = away, and *cado* = to cut.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To cut off, to separate.

"The sea too near *decides* us from the rest."—*Fuller: Holy State*, bk. ii., ch. xx.

*2. To determine a question or dispute; to settle, to adjudge.

"... who dare question aught that he *decides*?"—*Byron: Corsair*, l. 8.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To give a decision on a question or dispute; to determine, to adjudge.

"... who *decides* so often, and who examines so seldom, ..."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey* (Postscript).

*2. To make up one's mind on a point; to come to a decision.

*3. To be determined or settled.

"At last I thought, Since ye are thus divided, I print it will; and so the case *decided*."

Bunyan: Apology.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *determine*, and *to conclude upon*: "The idea of bringing a thing to an end is common to the signification of all these words; but *decide* expresses more than *determine*, and *determine* more than *conclude*. *Decide* and *determine* are both employed in matters relating to ourselves or others; *conclude* is employed in matters that respect the parties only who *conclude*. As it respects others, to *decide* is an act of greater authority than to *determine*; a parent *decides* for his child; a subordinate person may *determine* sometimes for those who are under him in the absence of his superiors. In all cases, to *decide* is an act of greater importance than to *determine*. The nature and character of a thing is *decided upon*; its limits or extent are *determined on*. A judge *decides on* the law and equity of the case; the jury *determine as to* the guilt or innocence of the person. An individual *decides in* his own mind on any measure, and the propriety of adopting it; he *determines in* his own mind as to how, when, and where it shall be commenced. To *determine* and *conclude* are equally practical; but *determine* seems to be more peculiarly the act of an individual; *conclude* may be the act of one or many. We *determine by* an immediate act of the will; we *conclude on* a thing by interference and deduction. Caprice may often influence in *determining*; but nothing is *concluded on* without deliberation and judgment. Many things may be *determined on* which are either never put into execution, or remain long unexecuted; but that which is *concluded on* is mostly followed by immediate action. To *conclude on* is properly to come to a final *determination*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dē-çid-ëd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DECIDE.]

A. As pa. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

1. Of things:

(1) Settled, determined, adjudged.

(2) Clear, evident, unambiguous; that cannot be doubted or mistaken.

"... every member of an oppressed church is a man who has a very decided preference for that church."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

C. As subst.: The act of determining or settling a case, question, or contention; decision.

dē-çid-îng-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *deciding*; -ly.] Decisively, decidedly.

"... so *decisively* concludeth," &c.—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. xiii.

dē-çid-u-ä, *s.* [Lat. *deciduus*.]

Physiol.: A membrane thrown off the uterus after parturition. It has a threefold division, the larger forming the immediate lining of the uterine cavity, being called the *decidua vera* (true decidua), the second the *decidua reflexa* (turned-back decidua), and the third the *decidua serotina* (latest decidua).

dē-çid-u-äte, *a.* [Eng. *decidu(a)*; -ate.]

Physiol.: An epithet applied to those mammals which part with a decidua after parturition.

† In addition to man, the Quadrumana, Chiroptera, Insectivora and Rodentia have such a decidua.

dē-çid-ü-i-tý, *s.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *deciduitas*, from *deciduus*.] The quality of being deciduous.

dē-çid-u-öus, *a.* [Lat. *deciduus*, from *decido* = to fall down.]

1. Botany:

(1) (*Of leaves, &c.*): Falling, not permanent; an epithet applied to those organs which detach themselves after fulfilling their functions. Most of the trees of this country have deciduous leaves. Those trees which are called evergreen, as the Pines and

(3) Strong, determined, resolute.

"... compelled the Privy Council to take *decided steps*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. *Of persons*: Determined, resolute, unhesitating, unwavering.

† (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *decided*, *determined*, and *resolute*: "A man who is *decided* remains in no doubt; he who is *determined* is uninfluenced by the doubts or questions of others; he who is *resolute* is uninfluenced by the consequences of his actions. A *decided* character is at all times essential for a prince or a minister, ... a *determined* character is essential for a commander, or any one who has to exercise authority; a *resolute* character is essential for one who is engaged in dangerous enterprises. Pericles was a man of a *decided* temper which was well fitted to direct the affairs of government in a season of turbulence and disquietude; Titus Manlius Torquatus displayed himself to be a man of a *determined* character, when he put to death his victorious son for a breach of military discipline; Brutus, the murderer of Caesar, was a man of *resolute* temper."

(2) He thus discriminates between *decided* and *decisive*: "*Decided* marks that which is actually decided; *decisive* that which appertains to decision. *Decided* is employed for persons or things; *decisive* only for things. A person's aversion or attachment is *decided*; a sentence, a judgment, or a victory is *decisive*. A man of a *decided* character always adopts *decisive* measures. It is right to be *decidedly* adverse to everything which is immoral; we should be cautious not to pronounce *decisively* on any point where we are not perfectly clear and well grounded in our opinion." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dē-çid-ëd-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *decided*; -ly.] In a decided manner; clearly, plainly, unmistakably.

"... men *decidedly* superior to the generality of the people."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

dē-çid-ë-mënt, *des-çide-mënt*, *s.* [Eng. *decide*; -ment.] A decision, a deciding.

"Fie Signior, there be times, and terms of honor To argue these things in, *descidements* able To speak ye noble gentlemen, ..."—*Beaum. & Fllet: Love's Pilgrimage*, ii. 1.

dē-çid-ënçe, *s.* [Lat. *decidentia*, from *decidens*, pr. par. of *decido* = to fall down; *de* = down, away, and *cado* = to fall.] The act or process of falling off or away.

"Men, observing the *decidence* of their homes, do fall upon the conceit that it annually rotteth away, ..."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

dē-çid-ër, *s.* [Eng. *decide(e)*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who decides questions or cases; a judge.

"... proper judges or *deciders* of controversy."—*Watts*.

2. One who or that which determines a contest or contention.

II. Sports: A race run or a game played to decide a match, when in the former race or games the contestants have been exactly equal.

"... Frisky Matron and Latour, the former of whom won the *decider*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

dē-çid-îng, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [DECIDE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of determining or settling a case, question, or contention; decision.

dē-çid-îng-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *deciding*; -ly.] Decisively, decidedly.

"... so *decisively* concludeth," &c.—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. xiii.

dē-çid-u-ä, *s.* [Lat. *deciduus*.]

Physiol.: A membrane thrown off the uterus after parturition. It has a threefold division, the larger forming the immediate lining of the uterine cavity, being called the *decidua vera* (true decidua), the second the *decidua reflexa* (turned-back decidua), and the third the *decidua serotina* (latest decidua).

dē-çid-u-äte, *a.* [Eng. *decidu(a)*; -ate.]

Physiol.: An epithet applied to those mammals which part with a decidua after parturition.

† In addition to man, the Quadrumana, Chiroptera, Insectivora and Rodentia have such a decidua.

dē-çid-ü-i-tý, *s.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *deciduitas*, from *deciduus*.] The quality of being deciduous.

dē-çid-u-öus, *a.* [Lat. *deciduus*, from *decido* = to fall down.]

1. Botany:

(1) (*Of leaves, &c.*): Falling, not permanent; an epithet applied to those organs which detach themselves after fulfilling their functions. Most of the trees of this country have deciduous leaves. Those trees which are called evergreen, as the Pines and

Evergreen Oak, always lose a certain number of leaves at intervals, sufficient, however, being left to preserve the green appearance.

(2) (*Of trees, &c.*): Having deciduous leaves, &c.

"... the lighter green of the *deciduous* trees."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. ii., p. 31.

2. Zool.: Applied to those parts which have only a temporary existence, and are shed during the lifetime of the animal, as the hair, horns, and teeth of certain animals.

"... *deciduous* parts, such as the placenta uterina, and the different membranes that involve the fœtus."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. vi., p. 733.

† *Deciduous* Cypress: A tree, *Taxodium distichum*.

dē-çid-u-ös-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *deciduous*; -ness.] The quality of being deciduous.

dē-çl-grām, **dē-çl-grämme**, *s.* [French *déigramme*.] A weight of one-tenth of a gramme = 0.056438 drams. [GRAMME.]

dē-çil, **dē-çlle**, *s.* [Lat. *decem* = ten.]

Astron.: An aspect or position of two planets, when they are distant from each other a tenth part of the zodiac.

dē-çl-lî-tre, *s.* [French.] A French measure of capacity, equal to the tenth part of a liter, or 0.176077 of a pint.

dē-çl-lî-ön, *s.* [Lat. *decem* = ten.]

Math.: A number involved to the tenth power; specifically, a million involved to the tenth power, that is, a unit with sixty ciphers attached.

dē-çl-lî-önth, *a. & s.* [Eng. *decillion*; -th.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to a decillion.

B. As subst.: One of a decillion equal parts; the decillionth part.

dēç-i-mä, *s.* [Lat. fem. of *decimus* = the tenth; *decem* = ten.]

Music: A tenth, an interval of a tenth.

(1) *Decima plena de tonis*: A major tenth.

(2) *Decima non plena de tonis*: A minor tenth.

(3) *Decima quarta*: A fourteenth, or octave of the seventh.

(4) *Decima quinta*: A fifteenth or double octave.

(5) *Decima tertia*: A thirteenth, or octave of the sixth. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

dēç-i-mäl, *a. & s.* [Lat. *decimus* = the tenth.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of or pertaining to ten; counted or proceeding by tens.

"... it is hard to go beyond eighteen, or, at most, four-and-twenty *decimal* progressions, without confusion."—*Locke*.

*2. Of or pertaining to tithes.

"Causes testamentary, *decimal*, and matrimonial."—*Heylin: Hist. of Presbyt.*, 469. (*Davies*.)

II. *Math.*: [DECIMAL ARITHMETIC.]

B. As substantive:

*1. Any number expressed in a decimal notation, on a scale of tens.

*2. A decimal fraction (q. v.).

decimal arithmetic.

Mathematics:

*1. The common system of arithmetic, in which the figures represent a different value, progressing or decreasing by tens: the value increasing tenfold for each place nearer to the left hand, and decreasing tenfold for each place nearer the right hand.

*2. That part of the science of numerical calculation which treats of decimal fractions.

decimal fraction.

Math.: A fraction whose denominator is 10, or some power of ten, that is some multiple of 10, into itself, as 100, 1,000, &c. Thus $\frac{3}{10}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, $\frac{1}{1000}$ are decimal fractions, but for convenience the denominator is usually omitted, and its place supplied by a dot or point placed on the left hand side of as many figures of the numerator as there are ciphers in the denominator: thus the fractions given above are usually written $\frac{3}{10}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, ciphers being added on the left hand side where the number of figures in the numerator is not equal to that of the ciphers in the denominator.

decimal measure. A measure, the unit of which is divided into ten equal parts.

decimal notation.

Math.: The system of numerical calculation by tens.

"... it is a species of order extremely obvious to all who use the *decimal notation*."—*Burke: Abridg. of Eng. History*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

decimal system. A system of weights and measures in which the values of the several weights, &c., proceed by multiples of ten. [METRIC SYSTEM.]

fäte, fät, färe, smidst, whät, fäll, fäther; wë, wët, hère, camël, hër, thäre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wolf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, fäll; try. Sýrian. æ, œ = ö; ey = ä. qu = kw.

†dēc'-i-mal-izm, s. [Eng. *decimal*; -ism.] The principle of a decimal system of currency, weights, measures, &c.

†dēc'-i-mal-iz-ā-tion, s. [Eng. *decimaliz(e); -ation*.] The act or process of decimalizing the currency, weights, measures, &c., of a country.

†dēc'-i-mal-ize, v. t. [Eng. *decimal*; -ize.] To reduce or adapt to the decimal system.

dēc'-i-mal-ly, adv. [Eng. *decimal*; -ly.] By means of tens; according to the decimal notation.

dēc'-i-māte, v. t. [Latin *decimatus*, pa. par. of *decimo*, from *decimus*=tenth; *decem*=ten.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. In the same sense as B.

*2. To take the tenth part or tithe of.

II. Fig.: To destroy a considerable proportion of.

"The Egyptians fought with determined bravery, replying to the hot fire poured into their forts from our heavy guns until they must have been quite decimated."—*Dispatch from Sir F. B. Seymour*, July 14, 1882.

B. Mil. Law, &c. To select every tenth man for punishment by death in case of a general mutiny or other outbreak.

"To decimate the guilty would have been to commit a frightful massacre."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.*

dēc'-i-māt-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DECIMATE.]

A. As pa. par. (See the verb.)

***B. As adj.** Having lost the great proportion of one's property.

"... as poor as a decimated cavalier, . . ."—*Dryden: Wiliam Gaiant*, ii. 2.

dēc'-i-māt-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DECIMATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act or practice of selecting by lot every tenth man for punishment; decimation.

2. A taking of the tenth part or tithe; decimation.

dēc'-i-mā-tion, *dēc'-i-mā-cioun, s. [Fr. *décimation*; Ital. *decimazione*; Lat. *decimatio*, from *decimatus*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. In the same sense as B.

*2. The taking of the tithe or tenth part, a tithing.

"*Imprimis*, the first means or course intended to increase your Majesty's revenue or profit withal, is of greatest consequence, and I call it a decimation, . . ."—*State Trials: The Earl of Bedford*, &c. (an. 1690).

II. Fig.: A destruction of a considerable proportion of persons; a severe loss of life.

B. Mil. Law, &c. The act or system of selecting by lot every tenth man for punishment by death.

"By decimation, and a tithe death."

Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 4.

***dēc'-i-māt-ōr, s.** [Eng. *decimat(e); -or*.] One who decimates.

"... armies, committees, sequestrators, triers, and decimators."—*South: Sermon*, vol. 5, ser. 1.

***dēc'-i-mēs-trī-al, a.** [Lat. *decem* = ten, and *mensis* = a month.] Consisting of or containing ten months.

"... the decemestrial year of Romulus."—*Levins: Astron. Antients*, ch. i., § 3.

dēc'-i-mē-tre, s. [French] A French measure of length, equal to the tenth part of a meter, or 3.93710 inches.

dēc'-i-mō-sēx-tō, s. [Lat.=sixteenth.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: [II.]

2. Fig.: A very small compass.

In *decimo-sexto*.—"Massinger: Unnat. Combat, i. 2.

II. Print. & Bookbinding: A name given to the size of a book, the leaves of which are of the size of one fold of a sheet 26x38 or 24x36 folded so as to make sixteen leaves. It is generally written 16mo.

dē'-cīne, s. [Lat. *dec(em)* = ten, and Eng. suff. -ine (Chem.).]

Chem.: A hydrocarbon, C₁₀H₁₈, formed along with Decene by heating turpentine oil for some hours with 20 parts of hydriodic acid. It boils at 170° to 175°. Heated to 280° with hydriodic acid, it is converted into Decane, C₁₀H₂₂, with evolution of a gaseous mixture of 57 parts of hydrogen and 43 parts of propane, C₃H₈.

***dē'-cīn-ēr, dē'-cēn-nī-ēr, dō'-xīn-ēr, s.** [Lat. *decem*=ten.] A household mutually bound by frankpledge for the preservation of the peace.

"The tithing man or decerner."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 128.

dē-ql'-phēr, v. t. [Fr. *déchiffrer*.]

I. Literally:

1. To explain or make clear any secret characters or cipher; to discover the meaning of any secret writing.

"They deciphered Latin inscriptions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. To read or explain bad or indistinct writing.

***II. Figuratively:**

1. To discover, to explore, to investigate.

"The better deciphering of the River of Plate, . . ."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. iii., p. 763.

2. To explain, to make clear, to unfold, to unravel, to interpret.

"... the spirit of God has vouchsafed to decipher it."—*South: Sermon*, vol. ii., Sermon 2.

3. To discover, to detect, to find out.

"That you are both deciphered, that's the news."—*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, iv. 2.

4. To write or set down in characters; to set forth, to declare.

"Then were laws of necessity invented, that so every particular subject might find his principal pleasure deciphered unto him, in the tables of his laws."—*Locke*.

***dē-ql'-phēr, *dē-çy'-phēr, s.** [DECIPHER, v.] An explanation or key to a cipher.

"Baker brought me a decipherer."—*State Trials* (anno 1871), *Duke of Norfolk*.

†dē-ql'-phēr-ā-ble, a. [Eng. *decipher*; -able.] Able or possible to be deciphered; that may or can be deciphered.

"... nothing but the Name was decipherable."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. i.

dē-ql'-phēred, pa. par. or a. [DECIPHER, v.]

dē-ql'-phēr-ēr, *dē-çy'-phēr-ēr, s. [Eng. *decipher*; -er.] One who reads or explains anything written in cipher or secret characters.

"... delude and forestall all the cunning of the decipherer, . . ."—*Bacon: On Learning*, bk. vi., ch. i.

dē-ql'-phēr-ing, *dē-çy'-phēr-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DECIPHER, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. (See the verb.)

C. As subst. The act or science of reading or explaining anything written in cipher or secret characters; decipherment.

"The knowledge of cyphering hath drawne on with it a knowledge relative unto it, which is the knowledge of deciphering."—*Bacon: On Learning*, bk. vi., ch. i.

dē-ql'-phēr-ment, s. [Eng. *decipher*; -ment.] The act or science of deciphering secret or obscure writing.

"The Herculeum papyri, when the practicability of their decipherment was suggested, were confidently regarded as a wholesale repository of the lost literature of the ancients."—*Edinburgh Review*, No. 236, p. 319, October, 1862.

dē-qlp'-i-ā, s. [Lat. *decipio*=to deceive.]

Chem.: The oxide of decipium, formula doubtful either DpO or Dp₂O₃.

dē-qlp'-i-ūm, s. [DECIPIA.]

Chemistry: Symbol Dp, atomic weight 106, if the oxide is DpO. Found in the samarskite of North Carolina, and is said to be intermediate in character between the metals of the cerium and yttrium groups. Its salts are colorless. The acetate crystallizes easily. The double sulphate of decipium and potassium is only slightly soluble in a saturated solution of potassium sulphate, but easily soluble in water. Decipium nitrate gives in direct solar light an absorption spectrum containing at least three bands in the blue and indigo.

***dē-qlçe', v. t.** [Lat. *decisus*, pa. par. of *decido*.] To decide, to settle, to determine.

"No man more profoundly discusseth or more finely decideth the use of ceremonies."—*Udall: Preface to Matthew*.

dē-ql'-çion, s. [Lat. *decisio*, from *decido*.] [DECIDE.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

*1. The act of cutting off or separating.

"Not by derivation or decision, but by a total and plenary communication."—*Pearson: On Creed*, art. ii.

*2. A piece cut off, a fragment.

"And especially from rocks and stones along the sea, continually washed and dashed with waves, there be decisions."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 827.

3. The act of deciding, determining, or settling any point, question, difference, or contest.

"... no measure of legislation, no decision of war or peace, . . . could take place without the consent of the Senate and people."—*Levins: Cred. Early Roman Hist.*, (1865), ch. xi., § 40.

4. The judgment given in any case.

5. The determination of an event.

"And claims for ever, as his royal right, The event and sure decision of the fight."—*Couper: Expostulation*, 363.

II. Fig.: The quality of being decided; a decided, resolute, or determined character; resolution, firmness.

B. Law: The judgment given in a court of law.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *decision*, *judgment*, and *sentence*: "*Decision* conveys none of the collateral ideas which are expressed by *judgment* and *sentence*; a *decision* has no respect to the agent; it may be said of one or many; it may be the *decision* of the court, of the nation, of the public, of a particular body of men, or of a private individual; but a *judgment* is given in a public court, or among private individuals: a *sentence* is passed in a court of law, or at the bar of the public. A *decision* specifies none of the circumstances of the action; it may be a *decision* according to one's caprice, or after mature deliberation; a *judgment* is always passed either in a court of law, and consequently by virtue of authority; or it is passed by an individual by the authority of his own *judgment*: a *sentence* is always passed by the authority of law, or the will of the public." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dē-ql'-sive, a. [Fr. *décisif*, from Lat. *decisus*, from *decido*=to decide (q. v.).]

I. Of persons: Characterized by decision, firmness, or resolution; decided.

II. Of things:

1. Having the power or attribute of deciding or determining a question, difference, or event; conclusive, final.

"... the decisive hour was at hand."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Final, irrevocable, unalterable.

"... the soul immediately after its departure, receives a decisive irrevocable doom, . . ."—*Bates: Ser.*, Prov. i. 32.

3. Characterized by decision, firmness, or resolution.

***I. Decisive oath:**

Civil Law: When one of the parties to a suit was unable to prove his allegation against the other, he challenged his adversary to swear that it was not so. If guilty he was placed in this dilemma, that he must either confess his crime or on the other hand perjure himself. (*Blackstone: Comment.* bk. iii., ch. 22.)

dē-ql'-sive-ly, adv. [Eng. *decisive*; -ly.]

1. In a decisive manner; so as to decide any point, question, or difference.

"Not pointing very decisively anywhither."—*Carlyle: Lett. & Speeches of Cromwell*, iii. 167.

2. With decision, firmness, or resolution.

dē-ql'-sive-nēs, s. [Eng. *decisive*; -ness.]

1. The quality of being decisive, final, or conclusive.

2. Decision, firmness, or resolution of character.

dē-ql'-sō, adv. [Ital.]

Music: Determined, decided, with decision.

***dē-ql'-sōr-ŷ, a.** (Formed as if from a Latin *decisorius*, from *decisus*.) Having the quality or power of deciding; decisive.

dēck, *dēcke, v. t. [O. Dut. *decken*; Dut. *dekken*, cogn. with Dan. *dække*; Sw. *täcka*; Ger. *decken*; Lat. *tego*, all = to cover. Cf. A. S. *theccan* = to thatch.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To cover, to overspread.

"Whether to deck with clouds th' uncolor'd sky, Or wet the thirsty earth with falling showers,"—*Milton: P. L.*, v. 189, 190.

*2. To clothe, to dress, to array.

"He shall decke me like a brydegrome, . . ."—*Bible* (1551): *Esay*, lxi.

3. To adorn, to beautify, to embellish, to set off.

"... or diamond drops That sparkling deck'd the morning grass."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vi.

*4. To equip, to furnish out.

"He decked and vaited dyers shippes of warre . . ."—*Hall: Henry VIII.*, an. 25.

II. Shipbuilding: To furnish with a deck.

dēck (1), s. & a. [DECK, v.]

A. As substantive:

Shipbuilding: A floor in a ship above the bottom of the hold. Boats have no permanent decks, but are sometimes temporarily covered with a preventer-deck. (*Knight*.)

"Æneas from his lofty deck holds forth

The peaceful olive branch, . . ."—*Couper: Translations from Virgil: Æneid*, bk. viii.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhīn, bench; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -çion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, del.

¶ Decks may run from stem to stern, or be but partial. Some fishing-craft have a partial deck, forming a cuddy. Vessels are classed, for some purposes, by the number of their decks; as, single-decked, two-decked, three-decked. In three-decked ships the decks above the water-line are known as the upper or spar, main, middle, gun or lower deck. In two-decked ships, the upper or spar, main, and gun-deck. In frigates and merchant-vessels, the upper and main decks. The deck next below the water-line is the orlop-deck in two or three-deckers, but is known as the lower deck in vessels of the lower grades. The after part of the orlop-deck is the cock-pit. A passage round the orlop-deck, to get at the ship's side for repairs during action, is called the wing-passage. On this deck are the cabins and berths of officers and men. A complete deck over the main-deck is the spar or flush-deck. The fore-castle is the foremost part, and the quarter-deck the aftermost part, of the spar-deck; the waist is the space amidships. A small deck at the after end is the poop or round-house, and usually extends to the mizzen. Above it is the poop-deck. A similar deck at the forward end is called the topgallant-fore-castle. A transverse deck extending across the middle of the vessel is called a hurricane-deck, bridge-deck, or bridge. It is common in steam-vessels, covering the space below the paddle-boxes. Detached buildings on a deck are deck-houses. The openings in a deck are ladder-ways or hatchways. *Tween-decks* is the space below the spar-deck. The former is covered by a hood or covering called a companion. The coverings of a hatchway are hatches. The raised ledges around the hatchway are coamings in the fore and aft direction; head-ledges in the parts athwartships. Glasses inserted in holes made in a deck are called deck-lights, and serve to light cabins below. (Knight.)

B. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to a deck; as, *deck-light*, *deck-pump*, &c.
2. Carried on the deck; as, *deck-cargo*, *deck-passenger*, &c.

¶ To clear the decks: To prepare for action.

deck-beam, s.

Shipbuild.: A strong beam running across a ship, to support the deck and keep the sides at their proper distance.

deck-bridge, s.

1. *Rail. Eng.*: One in which the track occupies the upper stringer, as distinguished from one in which the track, whether for cars or carriages, rests on the lower stringer and forms a through bridge.

2. *Naut.*: A platform connecting the paddle-boxes of a paddle steamer, or above and across the deck amidships of a screw.

deck-cargo, s.

Naut.: That portion of the cargo which is carried on the deck.

deck-feed pump, s.

Naut.: A hand-pump used for washing decks, feeding the boiler, &c.

deck-hand, s.

A worker on the deck of a vessel.

deck-hook, s.

Shipbuilding: A thwartship-frame crossing the apron in a nearly horizontal position, to strengthen the bow and support the forward end of the deck. [STEM.]

deck-light, s. A bull's-eye or thick glass window let into an upper deck to light a cabin or state-room. Side-lights are made in a similar manner, and light the state-rooms through windows in the side of the vessel. (Knight.)

deck-load, s.

Naut.: The same as DECK-CARGO (q. v.).

deck-nail, s.

Naut.: A diamond-shaped spike for nailing down the deck-planks.

deck-passenge, s. A passage or voyage as a deck-passenger.

deck-passenger, s. A passenger who is only entitled to remain on deck, not to enter the chief cabins of a ship; a steerage passenger.

deck-pipe, s.

Naut.: An iron pipe through which a chain cable is paid into the locker.

deck-plate, s.

Steam-engine: A plate around the chimney of a marine-engine furnace, to keep it from contact with the wood of the deck.

deck-pump, s.

Naut.: [DECK-FEED PUMP.]

deck-sheet, s.

Naut.: The sheet of a studding-sail leading directly to the deck, by which it is steadied until set.

deck-stopper, s.

Naut.: A cable-stopper on deck, to secure the cable forward of the windlass while it is being overhauled; or one abaft the bitts to keep more cable from running out.

deck-transom, s.

Shipbuild.: A horizontal timber under a ship's counter. (Knight.)

deck (2), s. [Ety. doubtful.]

1. A pack of cards.

"But, while he thought to steal the single ten,
The king was silly finger'd from the deck!"
Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. III., v. 1.*

2. A heap, a pile, as of papers.

"And, for a song I have
A paper-blurrier who on all occasions,
For all times, and all seasons, hath such trinkets
Ready in the deck." *Messenger: Guardian, iii. 3.*

decked, pa. par. or a. [DECK, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Covered, dressed, adorned, set out.

II. Technically:

1. *Shipbuild.*: Furnished with a deck.

"... busses or decked vessels from twenty to eighty tons burden, . . ."—Smith: *Wealth of Nations*, bk. xiv., ch. v.

2. *Her.*: An epithet applied to a bird when the feathers are trimmed or edged with a small line of another color.

deck-el, s. [From the name of the inventor.]

Paper-making: A curb which, by confining the pulp, determines the width of the sheet or roll of paper. In hand-machines it is a loose rectangular frame of wood. In machine work it is continuous; usually of linen and caoutchouc along the two margins of the apron. The uncut edge is known as the *deckel edge*. (Knight.)

deckel-edge, s. [DECKEL.]

deck-êr, s. [Eng. deck; -er.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who decks, covers, or adorns anything.

2. *Shipbuild.*: A vessel furnished with a deck or decks. (Only used in composition; as, a two-decker, three-decker, &c.)

deck-lîng, pr. par., a. & s. [DECK, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of dressing, adorning, or setting out.

"Such glorious deckings of the temple."
Homilies, B. ii.; *Against Idolatry*.

2. An ornament.

"... ornaments apt for her,
And deckings to her delicacy."
Beaumont & Fletcher: *Love's Pilgrimage*, iii. 2.

II. *Shipbuild.*: The act of furnishing a ship with decks.

deck-kle, s. [Ety. doubtful; deckel (?).]

Mach.: An endless band, used in machinery to communicate motion. (Rossiter.)

dē-clāim, *de-clame, v. i. [Fr. déclamer; Sp. declarar; Lat. declaratio=to cry out; de, intens., and clamo=to cry, to shout.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To harangue, to speak a set oration in public.

"It is usual for masters to make their boys declaim on both sides of an argument."—Swift.

2. To inveigh.

"The orators of the opposition declaimed against him with great animation and asperity."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

3. To speak or write pompously.

B. Transitive:

1. To utter loudly in public; to utter rhetorically.

"Right as they declaimed this matter."
Chaucer: *Troilus*, ii. 1, 247.

*2. To support by declaiming.

"Whosoever strives to beget, or foment in his heart, such [malignant] persuasions concerning God, makes himself the devil's orator, and declaims his cause."—South: *Serm.*, viii. 82.

*3. To cry down.

"This banquet then is . . . declaimed, spoken of and forbidden."—Adams: *Works*, i. 175. (Davies.)

†dē-clāim-ant, s. [Fr. déclamant, pr. par. of déclamer.] A declaimer (q. v.).

dē-clāim-êr, s. [Eng. declaim; -er.]

1. One who declaims or harangues.

"... these declaimers contradicted themselves."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. One who inveighs or protests.

"Your salamander is a perpetual declaimer against jealousy."—Addison.

3. A clamorer, a noisy speaker.

dē-clāim-lîng, pr. par., a. & s. [DECLAIM.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of haranguing or speaking rhetorically in public.

2. A harangue, a speech.

"Using not the sharp two-edged sword of God's Word, but the blunt foils of human fallacies and declamings."—Ep. Taylor: *Artif. Handsom.*, p. 95.

dē-clā-măn-dô, adv. [Ital.]

Music: In a declamatory style.

dēc-lā-mā-tion, s. [Lat. declamatio.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of declaiming or speaking rhetorically in public; the delivery of a speech or harangue in public.

"Or even, perhaps, the declamation prize,
If to such glorious height he lifts his eyes."

Byron: *Thoughts Suggested by a College Examination*.

2. A speech or harangue made in public, and addressed to the passions; a set oration.

"At length these declamations became too ridiculous to be repeated."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. Showy, pompous oratory; empty, bombastic speaking.

II. *Music*: The proper rhetorical rendering of words set to music. [RECITATIVE.]

†dēc-lā-mā-tôr, *dec-la-ma-tour, s. [Lat.] A declaimer.

"Who could, I say, hear this generous declamator, without being fired at his noble zeal?"—Tatler.

dē-clām-a-tôr-ÿ, a. [Lat. declamatorius.]

1. Of or pertaining to declamation; treated or spoken rhetorically.

"... a declamatory theme amongst the religious-men of that age."—Wotton.

2. Appealing to the passions; noisy, bombastic.

"... thought low, or vainly declamatory, to exhort our youth from the follies of dress, and of every other superfluity."—Goldsmith: *The Bee*, No. 6.

†dē-clār-a-ble, a. [Eng. declar(e); -able.]

1. That may or can be shown or proved.

"What slender opinions the ancients held of the efficacy of this star is declarable from their compute."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. xiii.

2. That may be declared or expressed.

"... the divine is inexpressible, but the human declarable."—Cudworth: *Intel. System*, p. 23.

*dē-clār-ant, a. & s. [Fr., pr. par. of déclarer.]

A. As adj.: Declaring, showing, proving.

B. As subst.: One who declares, shows, or proves.

dēc-lā-rā-tion, *dēc-lā-rā-çion, *dēc-lā-rā-çloun, s. [Fr. déclaration; Sp. declaración; Port. declaração; Lat. declaratio, from declaro=to make clear; de, intens., and clarus=clear.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of explaining or making clear; an explanation, an interpretation.

"He shal discriue to hym a declaracioun of this lawe."—Trevisa, i. 243.

2. The act of declaring, making known, affirming, publishing, or avowing; an open assertion, avowal, or affirmation.

"... plain and full declarations of mercy and love to the sons of men, . . ."—Tillotson.

3. That which is declared, affirmed, or avowed.

"Hear diligently my speech, and my declaration with your ears."—Job xiii. 17.

II. Technically:

1. Law:

(1) That part of the process or pleadings in which a statement of the plaintiff's complaint against the defendant is set forth, with the additional circumstances of time and place, when and where the injury was committed, where these are requisite.

"When the plaintiff has stated his case in the declaration, it is incumbent on the defendant within a reasonable time to make his defense by putting in a plea."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. xi.

(2) A simple affirmation allowed in certain cases to be taken instead of an oath or solemn affirmation.

(3) The statement made by a prisoner on being arrested on suspicion of a crime, which is taken down in writing.

2. *Eccles.*: A solemn form to which the English Church requires subscription from all who seek admission to her ministry.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fäll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sir, marine; gô, pô, or, wôre, wolf, wôr, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

¶ (1) Declaration of Independence:

United States History: After the outbreak of hostilities between the American colonies and the mother country, it became necessary to lay before the world a statement of the causes leading up to and justifying this appeal to arms on the part of the colonists, and raising the revolt above the crime of treasonous rebellion. A committee was appointed by the state delegates who had met to formulate a plan of action, and to this committee, of which Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, was the leading spirit, was intrusted the task of drawing up a declaration explanatory and justificatory of the position taken by the colonists. The declaration is said to have been written by Jefferson, although it is alleged that the influence of Thomas Paine is clearly to be discerned in its text. After long debate, and great hesitation, the members of the congress affixed their names to the paper, and on the 4th of July, 1776, was given to the world the document now known everywhere as the palladium of this great republic, and of which the great English historian, Henry Thomas Buckle, says:

"In 1776 the Americans laid before Europe that noble Declaration, which ought to be hung in the nursery of every king, and blazoned on the porch of every royal palace."—Buckle.

(2) Declaration of Rights:

Eng. Hist.: A declaration drawn up by Parliament, and presented to William III. and Mary on their acceptance of the Crown of England, 1689. In it Parliament claimed the right of Englishmen to keep arms for their own defense; that the election of members of Parliament ought to be free; that no excessive fines or unusual punishments should be inflicted; that money should not be raised without the consent of Parliament; that a standing army must not be raised or kept up in times of peace without the consent of Parliament, &c. These articles were afterward embodied in the Bill of Rights. [BILL, B. II.]

"The Declaration of Rights was therefore turned into a Bill of Rights."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

(2) Declaration of Indulgence:

Eng. Hist.: A declaration or proclamation issued by Charles II. in 1672, professing to favor the Non-conformists, in giving them liberty to adopt and practice their own methods of worship, which had been curtailed by the Conventicle and Five Mile Acts. Parliament, however, suspecting that its real object was to benefit the Roman Catholics, passed in the following year the Test Act. [TEST.]

"On the 4th of April appeared the memorable Declaration of Indulgence."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

(3) Declaration of War:

Polit.: A public proclamation by the State in which it declares itself to be at war with another Power.

dē-clār'-a-tive, a. [Fr. *déclaratif*.]

1. Explanatory, making plain or clear.

"This is a declarative law, and such are not to be taken by way of consequence, equity, or construction, but by the letter only."—Baker: *Chas. I.* (an. 1641.)

2. Making declaration; assertive, declaratory.

"Notwithstanding ye sonne is the cause declarative, whereby we know that the other is a father."—Tyndall: *Works*, p. 67.

*dē-clār'-a-tive-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *declarative*; -ly.] By way of declaration or assertion.

"The priest shall expiate it," that is *declaratively*, . . . —Bates: *Harmony of Divine Attributes*, ch. xiii.

*dē-clār'-a-tōr-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *declaratory*; -ly.] By way of declaration or assertion.

" . . . both declaratorily confirmed the same."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

dē-clār'-a-tōr-ŷ, a. & s. [Fr. *déclaratoire*.]

A. As adj.: Declarative, expressive, affirmatory, affirmative.

" . . . whether the bill should or should not be declaratory."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

¶ Followed by *of* before that which is declared or affirmed.

" . . . merely declaratory of the law as it stood, . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

*B. As subst.: An explanatory declaration.

" . . . looking certainly for none other thing but a summary cognition in the cases of controversy, with a small *declaration* to have followed."—State Trials: *The Duke of Norfolk* (an. 1571).

¶ Declaratory part of an Act:

Law: A part of an Act which clearly defines rights to be observed and wrongs to be avoided. (Wharton.)

declaratory act, s.

Polit.: An Act intended to explain or declare more clearly the meaning of a previous act.

dē-clāre, v. t. & i. [Fr. *déclarer*; Sp. & Port. *declarar*; Ital. *dichiarare*; Lat. *declaro*, from *de*, intens., and *claro*=to make clear, *clarus*=clear.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To make clear or plain; to explain, to expound.

"As hit is declared ynnere in his place."—Trevisa, 1. 89.

*2. To make known or evident; to describe, to unfold.

"To declare this a little we must assume that the surfaces of such bodies are exactly smooth."—Boyle.

3. To tell or speak out publicly or openly.

"Go, set a watchman, let him declare what he seeth."—Isaiah xxi. 6.

4. To publish, to spread abroad, to exhibit.

"Declare his glory among the heathen."—1 Chron. xvi. 24.

5. To proclaim; to appoint by proclamation.

" . . . declaring her Queen of France."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

6. To manifest, to show, to proclaim.

"The heavens declare the glory of God."—Psalm xix. 1.

7. To assert, to affirm, to avow.

*8. To clear, to exculpate.

"Wheche must be answered the causes why, and we declared."—Paston Letters, 1. 508.

II. Customs: To make a declaration or statement of goods upon which duties are payable at the custom-house.

B. Reflex.: To avow, to throw off reserve or disguise, and state openly one's opinion, or the side one will take.

"We are a considerable body, who, upon a proper occasion, would not fail to declare ourselves."—Addison.

C. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To make clear, to show, to describe, to tell.

"Also ferforth as I can declare."—Gower, 1. 158.

2. To manifest, to show clearly.

"The sun by certain signs declares,
Both when the south projects a stormy day,
And when the clearing north will puff the clouds away."
Dryden: *Virgil*; *Georgics*, 620-22.

3. To affirm, to avow, to declare, to state openly.

"He declared therefore that he abhorred the thought of a standing army."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

4. To make a declaration or avowal of one's views; to declare one's self.

(1) With *for*=in favor of any person or thing.

"Like fawning courtiers, for success they wait,
And then come smiling, and declare for fate."
Dryden.

(2) With *against*=in opposition to any person or thing.

"The internal faculties of will and understanding decreeing and declaring against them."—Taylor.

II. Law:

1. To make a declaration of the cause of action against the defendant.

2. To make a simple declaration or affirmation in lieu of a solemn affirmation or oath.

¶ To declare off: To refuse to proceed with any undertaking, contract, or engagement; to renounce.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to declare*, *to publish*, and *to proclaim*: "The word *declare* does not express any particular mode or circumstance of making known, as is implied by the others; we may *declare* publicly or privately; we *publish* and *proclaim* only in a public manner; we may *declare* by word of mouth, or by writing; we may *publish* or *proclaim* by any means that will render the thing most generally known. In *declaring*, the leading idea is that of speaking out that which passes in the mind; in *publishing*, the leading idea is that of making public or common; in *proclaiming*, the leading idea is that of crying aloud; we may therefore often *declare* by *publishing* and *proclaiming*: a declaration is a personal act; a proclamation is of general interest." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

For the difference between *to declare* and *to discover*, see DISCOVER; for that between *to declare* and *to express*, see EXPRESS; and for that between *to declare* and *to profess*, see PROFESS.

dē-clār'ed, pa. par. or a. [DECLARE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Made clear, known, or manifest.

2. Openly avowed, professed.

dē-clār'-ēd-lŷ, adv. [English *declared*; -ly.] Openly, avowedly, explicitly; without disguise or concealment.

" . . . undiscernably as some or suspectedly as others, or *declaredly* as many."—Bp. Taylor: *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 93.

*dē-clār'-ēd-nēss, s. [Eng. *declared*; -ness.]

The state or quality of being declared or openly avowed.

*dē-clāre'-mēt, s. [Eng. *declare*; -ment.] A declaration, manifestation, or proof.

"Which is a *declaration* of very different parts."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. i.

dē-clār'-ēr, s. [Eng. *declar(e)*; -er.] One who makes a declaration; one who proclaims, declares, or avows anything.

" . . . an open *declarer* of God's goodness."—Udall: *Luke* c. 18.

dē-clār'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DECLARE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making clear, known, or public; declaration.

"And now we will come to the *declaring* of the matter in a few words."—2 Mac. vi. 17.

dē-clēn'-sion, s. [Fr. *déclinaison*, from Lat. *declinatio*, acc. of *declinatio*=a turning or leaning away.] [DECLINE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A turning or moving away; declination; descent.

" . . . the *declension* of the land from that place to the sea . . ."—Burnet: *Theory*.

2. An act or state of descending or falling from a better toward a worse state; falling off.

"From almost nullity into a state
Of matchless grandeur, and *declension* thence."
Couper: *Yardley Oak*.

*3. A state of deterioration or inferiority.

"To base *declension* and loath'd bigamy."
Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, iii. 7.

*4. The act of courteously declining or refusing; a refusal.

II Grammar:

1. The inflection of nouns, adjectives and pronouns: the different forms assumed by them as they lean or fall away from the form of the nominative. [CASE.]

" . . . ancient languages were more full of *declensions*, cases, conjugations, tenses, and the like."—Bacon: *On Learning*, bk. vi., ch. 1.

2. The act of declining a noun, &c.; that is, of repeating in order the different forms assumed in the different cases.

3. A number or class of nouns declined after the same pattern.

¶ Declension of the needle: [DECLINATION.]

†dē-clēr'-i-cal-ize, v. t. [Pref. *de*=away, from *Eng. clerical*; -ize.] To remove from ecclesiastical authority or supervision; to secularize.

†dē-clēr'-i-cal-iz-īng, pr. par. & s. [DECLERICALIZE.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As subst.: The act of removing from ecclesiastical authority or supervision; secularization.

"We shall have fresh measures directed to the *declericalizing* of education."—London Times.

dē-clī-eux'-i-a, s. [Named after M. Declieux, a French gardener; Lat. adj. pl. suff. -ia.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Cinchonaceæ, and consisting chiefly of shrubs, rarely herbs.

dē-clīn'-a-ble, a. [Fr. *déclinable*.] Capable of being declined; having inflections.

"Infinitives [of Hebrew words] are not *declinable*."—Sharpe: *On the Hebrew Language*, let. 4.

dē-clīn'-al, a. [Eng. *declin(e)*; -al.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Bending down, declining.

2. Geol.: Applied to the slope of strata from the axis.

dē-clīn'-ant, a. [Lat. *declinans*, pr. par. of *declino*.]

Her.: An epithet applied to a serpent borne with the tail straight downward; also called *Declivant* (q. v.).

dē-clīn'-āte, a. [Lat. *declinatus*, pa. par. of *declino*.] [DECLINE, v.]

Bot.: Applied to organs curving or bending downward, whether the natural direction or in virtue of weakness.

dē-clīn'-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *declinationem*, acc. of *declinatio*=a bending down, from *declino*; Fr. *déclinaison*, Sp. *declinación*.] [DECLINE, v.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. The act of bending or moving downward; a descent, a slope.

" . . . few men have frowned first upon Fortune, and precipitated themselves from the top of her wheel, before they felt at least, the *declination* of it."—Dryden: *Amboyna* (Dedication).

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -cian, -tian=shan. -tion, -sion=shūn; -tion, -sion=zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious=shūs. -ble, -dle, &c.=bel, del.

2. The act of moving obliquely; deviation from a straight line.

3. A variation from a fixed point.

"There is no declination of latitude, nor variation of the elevation of the pole, . . ."—Woodward.

*II. Figuratively:

1. A deviation from moral rectitude; a going aside from the straight way.

" . . . a peccant creature should disapprove and repent of every declination . . ."—South: *Sermons*.

2. The act or state of falling off or becoming weaker; decay, deterioration.

" . . . oure force groweth in declination."—Brende: *Quintus Curtius*, fol. 260.

3. The act of declining or refusing; a refusal, a non-acceptance.

4. An averseness or disinclination.

" . . . the queen's declination from marriage, . . ."—Stow: *Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1581).

B. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: The angular distance of a star or planet north or south of the celestial equator. It is measured on the great circle which passes through the center of the body and the two poles, and is consequently perpendicular to the equator.

2. *Compass*: The horizontal angle which a needle makes with the meridian. [VARIATION.]

3. *Dialing*: The declination of a plane is an arc of the horizon, comprehended either between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if accounted from the east or west; or else between the meridian and the plane, if accounted from the north or south. (Harris.)

4. *Gram.*: The declension or declining of a noun through its cases.

¶ (1) Declination circles: [CIRCLES OF DECLINATION.]

(2) Declination of a wall or plane: [DECLINATION, B. 3.]

(3) Declination of the needle: [DECLINATION, B. 2.]

declination compass, s. An instrument by which the magnetic declination of any place may be measured when its astronomical meridian is known. (Ganot: *Physics*, § 677.) [DECLINOMETER.]

declination needle, s. [DECLINOMETER.]

dē-clīn'-ā-tōr, s. [Fr. *déclinatoire*; Ital. *declinatorio* from Lat. *declinatus* (us), pa. par. of *declino*.]

1. *Dialing*: An instrument used in dialing, for taking the declination and inclination of a plane. (Knight.)

2. *Scots Law*: The same as DECLINATURE (q. v.).

" . . . to go to the council, and make a declinator against the bishops, . . ."—Spalding, i. 63.

***dē-clīn'-ā-tōr-ŷ, a. & s.** [Low Lat. *declinatorius* from *declinatus*, pa. par. of *declino*.]

A. As *adj.*: Of or pertaining to declination or declining; expressive of or containing a refusal.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An excuse, a reason for declining.

"They had a declinatory of course, viz., that matters of parliament were too high for them."—North: *Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 10. (Davies.)

II. Technically:

1. *Dialing*: The same DECLINATOR, 1.

"There are several ways to know the several planes; but the readiest is by an instrument called a declinator fitted to the variation of your place."—Moxon.

2. *Law*: The same as DECLINATOR, 2 (q. v.).

*¶ Declinatory plea:

Old English Law: The act of pleading benefit of clergy before trial or conviction. (Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. xvi.)

dē-clīn'-ā-tūre, s. [Fr. *déclinatoire*.]

The act of declining or refusing.

dē-clīne', v. i. & t. [Fr. *décliner*; Sp. & Port. *declinar* from Lat. *declino*=to bend or lean away from; *de*=away from, and *clino*=to bend, to lean.]

A. Intransitive:

1. Literally:

1. To bend or lean downward; to hang down.

" . . . with declining head into his bosom."—Shakespeare: *Taming of the Shrew*, Induc. i.

*2. To bend or bow down.

"Far more to you do I decline."—Shakespeare: *Comedy of Errors*, iii. 2.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To move aside or away; to deviate from what is right; to leave the straight path.

"Neither shalt thou speak in a cause to decline after many to wrest judgment."—Exodus xxii. 2.

*2. To turn aside or keep away from.

" . . . yet do I not decline from thy testimonies."—Ps. cxix. 157.

*3. To sink down.

"I am declined into the vale of years."—Shakespeare: *Othello*, iii. 3.

4. To become feeble, decayed, or deteriorated; to decay, to sink or fall into a worse state; to fail.

"His popularity and authority among his brethren had greatly declined . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

5. To approach the close or end.

*6. To incline, to tend.

"The purple luster . . . declineth in the end to the color of wine."—Holland: *Pliny*.

*7. To condescend, to bend.

"He would decline even to the lowest of his family."—Lady Hutchinson.

8. To avoid, to refuse, to shirk or shun.

B. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

†1. Literally:

(1) To bend or hang down; to depress, to lower.

"Carnations once
Prized for surpassing beauty, and no less
For the peculiar pains they had required,
Declined their languid heads without support."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. i.

(2) To cause to descend or turn downward, to direct to one side.

"And now fair Phœbus 'gan decline in haste,
His weary wagon to the western vale."—Spenser.

2. Figuratively:

*†(1) To cause to bend or give way; to influence; to bend to one's will.

"A lady tamer he, and reads men warnings
How to decline their wives and curb their manners."
Beaumont & Fletcher: *Rule a Wife*, ii. 4.

*†(2) To turn aside.

" . . . when feasts his heart might have declined,
With which they welcomed him."
Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, v. 807.

*†(3) To diminish, to reduce, to decrease.

"You have declined his means."—Beaumont & Fletcher.

(4) To shun, to refuse, to avoid, to turn away from.

" . . . they far more readily forgive a commander who loses a battle than a commander who declines one."
—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

II. *Gram.*: To inflect a noun; to repeat or write the various terminations of a noun according to its various cases.

"You decline *musa*, and construe Latin, by the help of a tutor, or with some English translation."—Watts.

¶ For the difference between to decline and to refuse, see REFUSE.

dē-clīne', s. [Fr. *déclin*; Ital. *declino*.] [DECLINE, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. *Lit.*: A setting or sinking.

"This evening from the sun's decline . . ."
Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 792.

2. *Fig.*: A falling off or sinking from a better, stronger, or more perfect state to one worse; a becoming impaired, decayed, or deteriorated; decay, diminution, deterioration.

"The decline of the old Roman empire, . . ."—Sir W. Temple: *Heroic Virtue*.

II. Medical:

1. A common name for consumption, particularly pulmonary, and other chronic diseases, in which the strength gradually fails until the person affected dies.

2. That stage of a disease at which the characteristic symptoms begin to abate.

dē-clīn'-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DECLINE, v.]

dē-clīn'-ēr, s. [Eng. *declin(e)*; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who declines.

" . . . a studious decliner of honors and titles."—Evelyn: *Memoirs*, vol. i., p. 1.

2. *Dialing*: The same as DECLINING-DIAL (q. v.).

dē-clīn'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DECLINE, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of bending, turning, or hanging down.

2. A declination from the right path; a deviation from rectitude.

" . . . the most seeming declinings of his equitie, . . ."—Mountague: *Devout Essays*, pt. ii., Treat. 4, § 4.

3. The act of refusing, rejecting, or shunning; non-acceptance.

II. *Gram.*: The declination or declension of a noun.

" . . . the first declining of a *nowne* and a *verbe*."—Aesham: *The Schoolmaster*, bk. ii.

declining-dial, s.

Dialing: One which cuts either the plane of the prime vertical circle or plane of the horizontal obliquely. (Knight.)

dē-clīn'-ōm'-ēt-ēr, s. [Eng. *declin(e)*, and Gr. *metron*=a measure.] An apparatus for measuring the declination of a magnetic needle, its variation from the true meridian.

†dē-clīn'-ōūs, a. [Eng. *declin(e)*; -ous.]

Bot.: The same as DECLINATE (q. v.).

dē-clīv'-ant, a. [Lat. *declivis*=inclining downward.]

Her.: The same as DECLINANT (q. v.).

***dē-clīv'-īt-ōūs, a.** [Lat. *declivis* (genit. *declivitis*); Eng. *adj. suff. -ous*.] Gradually sloping or descending; moderately steep.

dē-clīv'-ī-tŷ, s. [Fr. *déclivité*, from Lat. *declivitate*, accus. of *declivitas*=a declivity, a slope; *declivis*=inclining downward; *de*=away, down, and *clivus*=a slope.]

1. An inclination, slope, or gradual descent of the surface of the ground; the same inclination of the ground is, when regarded from the bottom upward, an acclivity (q. v.), and, when regarded from the top downward, a declivity.

"Nor soft declivities with tufted hills,
Nor view of waters turning busy mills."
Comper: *Retirement*, 383, 334.

2. An inclination, fall, or descent.

" . . . is so called from the swiftness of its current: and that swiftness [is] occasioned by the declivity of its course."—Watson: *Angler*, pt. ii., ch. i.

***dē-clīv'-ōūs, a.** [Lat. *declivus*=sloping downward.] Declivitous, sloping.

dē-coct', v. t. [Lat. *decoctus*, pa. par. of *decoquo*=to boil down; *de*=down (intens.), and *coquo*=to cook.]

I. *Lit.*: To prepare by boiling or by digesting in hot water.

"The longer malt or herbs are decocted in liquor, the clearer it is."—Bacon.

*II. Figuratively:

1. To digest by heat of the stomach.

"There she decocts, and doth the food prepare."
Davies: *Immort. of Souls*, s. 12.

2. To warm up, to heat.

"Can sodden water, . . .
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?"
Shakespeare: *Henry V.*, iii. 5.

dē-coct'-ta, s. [Lat. neut. pl. of *decoctus*, pa. par. of *decoquo*=to boil down.]

Pharm.: Decoctions are watery solutions of vegetable medicinal substances prepared by boiling. They should not be prepared from substances containing volatile oils, as they are dissipated in the process. They should be strained when hot, as some of the active substances may be deposited on cooling.

dē-coct'-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DECOCT.]

***dē-coct'-ī-ble, a.** [Eng. *decoat*; -able.] That may be boiled, or digested.

dē-coct'-tion, *de-coc-cloun, s. [Fr. *décoction*; Sp. *decoccion*; Ital. *decozione*, all from Lat. *decoctionem*, acc. of *decoctio*, from *decoctus*, pa. par. of *decoquo*=to decoct (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of preparing by boiling or by digesting in hot water.

"The lineaments of a white lily will remain after the strongest decoction."—Arbuthnot.

2. A preparation made by boiling in water; the liquor in which any vegetable or animal matter has been digested.

"If the plant be boiled in water, the strained liquor is called the decoction of the plant."—Arbuthnot.

II. *Pharm.*: An aqueous solution of the active principles of any substance, obtained by boiling. These solutions are classed as simple and compound. [DECOCTA.]

***dē-coct'-īve, a.** [Eng. *decoat*; -ive.] Having the power or quality of decocting.

***dē-coct'-ūre, s.** [Eng. *decoat*; -ure.] A decoction; a substance prepared by decocting.

dēc'-ō-dōn, s. [Gr. *deka*=ten, and *odous*, genit. *odontos*=a tooth. So called because the calyx has ten teeth.]

Bot.: A genus of *Lythraceæ*. *Decodon verticillata*, the Swamp Loose-strife, is a native of this country. It has been used as an emmenagogue.

***dē-coīr'-mēt, s.** [Fr. *décorement*.] A decoration or decorating.

" . . . the police and decoirment of this realme, . . ."—Acts Ja. VI., 1587 (ed. 1814), p. 506.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***dē-cōll**, v. t. [Lat. *decollo*.] [DECOLLATE.] To behead.

"By a speedy dethroning and decolling of the king."—*Parliament. Hist.* (an. 1648).

***dē-cōl-lāte**, v. t. [Lat. *decollatus*, pa. par. of *decollo*=to behead; *de*=away, from; *collum*=the neck.] To behead, to decapitate.

"He brought forth a statue with three heads; two of them were quite beat off, and the third was much bruised, but not decollated."—*Heywood: Hierarchy of Angels* (1835), p. 474.

***dē-cōl-lāt-ēd**, pa. par. or a. [DECOLLATE.]

Zoöl.: A term applied to spiral shells that have lost their apex. It frequently happens that as spiral shells become adult, they cease to occupy the upper part of the cavity. The deserted space is sometimes very thin, and becoming dead and brittle it breaks away, leaving the shell truncated or decollated. This happens constantly with the *Truncatella*, *Cylindrella*, and *Bulimus decollatus*.

***dē-cōl-lāt-ing**, pr. par., a. & s. [DECOLLATE.]

A & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of beheading; decollation.

dē-cōl-lā-tion, ***dē-col-la-cioun**, s. [Fr. *décollation*, from Lat. *decollationem*, acc. of *decollatio*, from *decollatus*, pa. par. of *decollo*=to behead.] The act of beheading or decapitating. It is more especially applied to the beheading of St. John the Baptist.

"Of the decollation of Saint John,"—*Trevisa*, v. 49.

***dē-cōl-ōr**, v. t. [Lat. *decolor*=without color.] To deprive of color; to bleach.

dē-cōl-ōr-ant, a. & s. [Latin *decolorans*, pr. par. of *decoloro*.]

A. As adj.: Capable of depriving of color; bleaching, blanching.

B. As subst.: Anything which bleaches or removes color.

***dē-cōl-ōr-āte**, v. t. [Lat. *decoloratus*; pa. par. of *decoloro*=to remove color from; *de*=away, from; *color*=color.] To remove color from; to bleach, to blanch.

***dē-cōl-ōr-āte**, a. [Lat. *decoloratus*.]

Bot.: Having lost its color.

***dē-cōl-ōr-ā-tion**, s. [Lat. *decoloratio*.]

1. The act or process of depriving of color, bleaching, blanching.

2. The state of being without color; absence or loss of color.

"... we must not understand by this word pale a simple decoloration, or whiteness of the skin."—*Ferrand: Love Melancholy* (1649), p. 121.

dē-cōl-ōr-im-ēt-ēr, s. [Lat. *decolor*=without color; *Gr. metron*=a measure.] A measurer of the effects of bleaching-powder. An instrument to test the power of charcoal, in its divided state in decolorizing solutions. It is a graduated tube charged with a test solution of indigo or molasses. (*Knight*.)

dē-cōl-ōr-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DECOLOR.]

A & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of removing color; bleaching.

decoloring-style, s. A method of calico-printing in which the piece of goods is colored, and a part of it—forming a given pattern—is subsequently discharged. Also known as the *discharge-style*. It may be done by printing a dyed piece with something which cancels a portion of the color, or by printing an uncolored piece with a substance which keeps the color from penetrating certain parts. This is called the *resist-style*. By printing certain parts with a mordant, then coloring, a subsequent washing may remove all trace of dye except at the mordanted parts.

dē-cōl-ōr-iz-ā-tion, **dē-col-our-iz-a-tion**, s. [Eng. *decoloriz(e)*; *-ation*.] The act or process of decolorizing or bleaching.

***dē-cōl-ōr-ize**, v. t. [Eng. *decolor*; *-ize*.] To remove color from; to deprive of color; to bleach.

dē-cōm-plēx, a. [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *complex* (q. v.).] Compounded of complex ideas.

dē-cōm-pōs-a-ble, a. [Eng. *decompos(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of being decomposed or resolved into its constituent elements.

dē-cōm-pōse, v. t. & i. [Fr. *décomposer*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To resolve a compound into its constituent elements; to separate the elementary parts of.

"That portion of this earth, which is by water introduced into the plant, is decomposed . . ."—*Kirwan: On Steamers*, p. 49.

2. To break up, to dissolve.

"... busy in their trade of decomposing organization . . ."—*Burke: Lett. to a Noble Lord*.

B. Intrans.: To become resolved into the constituent elements; to become decomposed, broken up, or analyzed; to putrefy.

dē-cōm-pōs-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DECOMPOSE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of resolving a compound into its constituent elements.

2. The state of becoming decomposed.

dē-cōm-pōs-ite, a. & s. [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *composite* (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Compounded a second time; compounded with something already composite.

2. *Bot.*: The same as *decompound* (q. v.).

B. As substantive:

1. *Gen.*: A substance compounded with others already compounded.

2. *Chem.*: A metallic or other body composed of the metal and a menstruum.

"Decomposites of three metals . . ."—*Bacon*.

dē-cōm-pō-si-tion (1), s. [Fr. *décomposition*.]

I. Literally:

1. The act or process of resolving a compound body into its constituent elements; resolution, analysis.

2. *Gen.*: The state or condition of becoming resolved into the constituent elements; a release from combined matter; disintegration, resolution; putrefaction.

3. *Spec.*: The state of becoming decomposed or decayed.

II. Fig.: A breaking up or dissolving.

"... it is to be effected without a decomposition of the whole civil and political mass . . ."—*Burke: On the French Revolution*.

† (1) *Decomposition of forces:*

Mech.: The same as *Resolution of Forces* (q. v.).

(2) *Decomposition of light:*

Optics: The resolving or breaking up of a beam of light into the prismatic colors.

dē-cōm-pō-si-tion (2), s. [Pref. *de* (intens.); Eng. *composition* (q. v.).] The act of compounding substances already compound.

"We consider what happens in the compositions and decompositions of saline particles."—*Boyle*.

dē-cōm-pōund (1), a. & s. [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *compound*, a. (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.* & *Gen.*: Compounded of things already compound; doubly compounded.

"... they are rather, to borrow a term of the grammarians, *decompound* bodies, made up of the whole metal and the menstruum, or other additaments employed to disguise it."—*Boyle*.

2. *Bot.*: Applied to an organ which is deeply divided, the divisions themselves being divided. A leaf is said to be *decompound* when it is twice or thrice pinnate; a panicle, when its branches are also panicked; a flower, when it is formed of compound flowers.

B. As substantive: A decomposite (q. v.).

"... they are but compounds and *decompositions* of the several presbyteries of presbyterial churches."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. iv., pt. iv., p. 139.

dē-cōm-pōund (1) v. t. [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *compound*, v. (q. v.).] To decompose; to resolve into the constituent elements.

"... if we consider that in learning their names, and the signification of these names, we learn to *decompound* them . . ."—*Bolingbroke: On Human Knowledge*.

dē-cōm-pōund (2), v. t. [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *compound*, v. (q. v.).] To compound a second time; to compound a substance with another already compound.

"The same may be done in all our complex ideas whatsoever; which, however compounded and *decompounded*, may at last be resolved into simple ideas."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xxii.

dē-cōm-pōund-a-ble, a. [English *decompound* (1), v.; *-able*.] Capable of being decomposed or resolved.

"... all nature seems to be *decompoundable* into fluidity."—*Brit. Crit.*, ix. 58.

dē-cōm-pōund-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DECOMPOUND, v.]

dē-cōm-pōund-ing (1), pr. par., a. & s. [DECOMPOUND (1), v.]

dē-cōm-pōund-ing (2), pr. par., a. & s. [DECOMPOUND (2), v.]

***dē-compt**, s. [O. Fr. *descompt*; Fr. *décompte*.] An account.

***dē-cōn-cōct**, v. t. [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *concoct* (q. v.).] To decompose, dissolve, or separate.

"Since these Benedicines have had all their crudities *deconcocted*."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, vi. 267.

dē-cōn-sē-crāte, v. t. [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *consecrate* (q. v.).] To deprive of a sacred character; to unconsecrate; to secularize, to devote or apply to secular uses.

dē-cōn-sē-crā-tion, s. [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *consecration* (q. v.).] The act of deconsecrating, or depriving of sacred character; secularization; turning or applying to secular uses.

***dē-coped**, a. [Fr. *découpé*.] Cut, slashed.

"With shoon decoped, and with laas."

Romaunt of the Rose, 842.

***dēc-ō-r-ā-mēnt**, s. [Lat. *decoramen*, from *decoro*=to ornament.] An ornament or embellishment.

dēc-ō-r-āte, v. t. [Lat. *decoratus*, pa. par. of *decoro*=to ornament; *decus* (genit. *decoris*)=an ornament.]

1. *Literally:*

1. *Gen.*: To adorn, to beautify, to embellish, to deck out.

"... the ancient Romans had decorated their baths and temples with many-colored columns . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. *Spec.*: To invest a person with a cross, medal, or other insignia for distinguished conduct.

"... it is probable that gentleman will be decorated for his clever and gallant behavior."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

II. Fig.: To adorn, to ennoble, to enrich.

"... my mynde deliberately determined to haue decorated this realme, wyth wholesome lawes, statutes and audinaunces."—*Hall: Edward IV.* (an. 23.)

dēc-ō-r-āt-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DECORATE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Decked out, adorned, ornamented, embellished.

2. *Arch.*: An epithet applied to the Middle, or Perfect, Pointed style of architecture in England, which lasted from about the end of the thirteenth to the end of the fourteenth century. This style exhibits the most complete stage of development in Pointed architecture, combined with elegance and richness of form. Its most distinguishing features is the tracery of the windows, the patterns of which consisted at first of geometrical figures, such as circles and trefoils, but subsequently become more complicated with undulating and intersecting lines. The application of ornament was also freer, both in its nature and in its treatment. The normal form of the piers of the nave in ornate churches was diamond-shaped. The Decorated style was preceded by the Early Pointed style, and succeeded by the Perpendicular. [PERPENDICULAR, POINTED.]

dēc-ō-r-āt-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DECORATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making beautiful or adorning; decoration.

dēc-ō-r-ā-tion, s. [Fr. *décoration*; Sp. *decoración*; Ital. *decorazione*, all from Low Lat. *decoratio*, from *decoratus*, pa. par. of *decoro*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of decorating, embellishing, or adorning.

"... if he attempted *decoration*, seldom produced anything but deformity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. Anything used as an ornament, or to decorate any place, person, or thing.

"... our church did even then exceed the Romish in ceremonies and decorations."—*Marvel: Works*, vol. ii., p. 208.



Decorated Window.

3. *Spec.*: A cross, medal, or other insignia, given and worn for distinguished conduct.

"His Highness the Khedive has already conferred decorations upon the officers leaving . . ."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

II. Technically:

1. *Music*: The signature of a piece of music. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

2. *Art, Architect.*, &c.: The combination of ornamental objects, which are employed in great variety principally for the interior and exterior of all kinds of edifices, and for purposes of art generally.

decoration-day, *s.* In the United States the name given to two days appointed for the decoration with flowers, &c., of the graves of those who fell in the Civil War, 1861-5. One is now termed *memorial-day*, and for the other, in the Southern States, the name *decoration-day* is still maintained.

dēc-ō-rāt-ive, *a.* [Fr. *décoratif*.] Decorating, adorning; pertaining to, used, or fit for embellishment; skilled in decorating.

decorative art. The art of decoration. In 1835, A. W. Pugin, the celebrated English Gothic architect, investigated its principles as applied to churches and their furniture. Others have since followed in the direction in which he led, and of late years especially have developed the art in its relation to secular objects.

***dēc-ō-rāt-ive-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *decorative*; -*nēss*.] The quality or state of being decorative.

dēc-ō-rā-tōr, *s.* [Fr. *décorateur*.]

1. *Gen.*: One who decorates, ornaments, or embellishes.

2. *Spec.*: A man whose profession it is to decorate houses, rooms, &c.

***dē-cōrē**, *v. t.* [Lat. *decoro*.] To adorn, to beautify, to ennoble.

" . . . all supernatural gifts beautifies and decorates nature."—*Bruce: Sermon on the Sacra*, M. 3, b.

***dē-cōrē-mēt**, ***dē-cōr-mēt**, *s.* [Fr. *décorément*.] A decoration, ornament, or embellishment.

"These decorations which beautify and adorn her . . ."—*Heywood*.

dē-cōr-ōus, **dē-cō-roūs**, *a.* [Lat. *decorus*=becoming, seemly.] Becoming, seemly, befitting, decent.

"Which now and then will make a slight inroad Upon decorous silence,"

Byron: *Vision of Judgment*, xcv.

dē-cōr-ōus-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *decorous*; -*lŷ*.] In a decorous, fitting, or becoming manner.

***dē-cōr-ōus-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *decorous*; -*nēss*.] Decent or becoming behavior; decorum.

"The will of God is goodness, justice, and wisdom, decorousness, fitness."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 874.

***dē-cor-ti-cāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *decorticus*, *pa. par.* of *decortico*=to strip the bark from; *de*=away, and *cortex* (genit. *corticis*)=bark.] To strip the bark, peel, or husk from; to peel, to husk.

"Take great barley, dried and decorticated, after it is well washed, and boil it in water."—*Arbuthnot*.

***dē-cor-ti-cāt-ēd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DECORTICATE.]

***dē-cor-ti-cāt-lŷg**, *pr. par.* *a. & s.* [DECORTICATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of stripping the bark, peel, or husk from; decortication.

***dē-cor-ti-cā-tion**, *s.* [Fr. *décortication*; Lat. *decortication*.] The act or process of stripping the bark, peel, or husk from.

"Decortication, the putting off the outward bark of trees: also the peeling or unhusking of roots."—*Miller: Gard. Diet.*

dē-cor-ti-cā-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *decorticate*(e); -*or*.] A process or a machine for removing the hull from grain. In the hominy-mill the fibrous envelope is taken from the corn, which may be left nearly intact otherwise, if desired. The process is sometimes performed by a preliminary steaming, followed by rubbing or rasping. Decortication was practiced by the Romans, the whole grain being pounded in mortars with some abrasant which rasped off the cuticle or bran. Mills for decortication are known in England as barley-mills, that grain being principally used as human food in the condition known as pearl barley. The barley-mill has a roughened exterior, and revolves in a wooden casing. The middle portion of the latter is lined with sheet-iron pierced like a grater with holes, the sharp edges of which turn upward. In Germany grain is decorticated between stones set at such a distance apart as to rasp the bran off the grain without mashing the latter. (*Knight*.)

dē-cōr-ūm, *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *decorus*=becoming, seemly, from *deceat*=it becomes, is fitting.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Decency and propriety of conduct and words; an observance of the laws of good society.

"It would have been well if our writers had also copied the decorum which their great French contemporaries, with few exceptions, preserved."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

*2. *Arch.*: The suitableness of a building, with its several parts and ornaments, to its position and intended use.

¶ For the difference between *decorum* and *decency*, see DECENCY.

dē-cōup-lē, *a.* [Fr., *pa. par.* of *découpler*=to untie, uncouple.]

Her.: Parted, severed. The same as UNCOUPLED (*q. v.*).

***dē-cōurt**, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *court*, *s.* (*q. v.*)] To drive or expel from court.

" . . . if he be but decourted, . . ."—*Cabbala: To His Sacred Majesty*, ab Ignolo.

dē-cōy, *v. t.* [Formed by prefixing *de* to O. Fr. *coi*, *coy*=tame, quiet. (*Skeat*.) From the subst. (*Wedgwood*.)]

1. To allure, lure, or entice into a trap or cage; to draw into a snare; to entrap.

"A fowler had taken a partridge, who offered to decoy her companions into the snare."—*L'Estrange*.

2. To allure or attract; to draw

"Did to a lonely cot his steps decoy."

Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, ii. 6.

dē-cōy, **duck-coy**, *s. & a.* [DECOY, *v.* *Wedgwood* suggests a corruption from *duck-coy*, the name given in the Fens to the ponds or traps for wild fowl. He compares Dut. *kooi*=a cage, an inclosure, a sheepfold; and the Norfolk dialect *coy*=a decoy for ducks, a coop for lobsters.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Literally:*

1. A pond or inclosed water into which wild fowl are decoyed; a place for entrapping wild fowl. The pond is entered by numerous channels covered over with light net or wire-work. The wild fowl are enticed into these channels by tame ducks trained for the purpose, or else by food scattered on the surface of the water. As soon as they have gone some distance up the channel, the decoy-man with his dogs appears and drives them into the nets at the upper end of the pond.

"Decoys, vulgarly duck-coys."—*Sketch of the Fens, in Gardner's Chron.*, 1849.

2. A tame duck, or a likeness of one, used to decoy wild fowl into the channels leading to the decoy.

II. *Fig.*: Anything intended to act or acting as an allurement into a snare; an allurement into temptation or danger.

"The devil could never have had such numbers, had he not used some as decoys to ensnare others."—*Government of the Tongue*.

B. As adj.: Acting as a decoy or allurement; decoying, alluring.

decoy-duck, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: A tamed duck trained to decoy wild fowls into the decoy.

"There is a sort of ducks, called decoy-ducks, that will bring whole flights of fowl to their retirements, . . ."—*Mortimer*.

2. *Fig.*: Any person who acts as a decoy to allure others into a snare or temptation.

" . . . drawn into the net by this decoy-duck, this tame cheater."—*Beaum. & Flét: Fair Maid of the Inn*, iv. 1.

decoy-man, *s.* A man employed to attend to a decoy.

dē-cōyēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DECOY, *v.*]

dē-cōy-lŷg, *pr. par.* *a. & s.* [DECOY, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of alluring or attracting by means of a decoy. (*Lit. & fig.*)

dē-crēase, ***de-crece**, ***de-crese**, *v. i. & t.* [O. Fr. *decroistre*, *decrestre*; Port. *decrecer*; Ital. *decrecere*, from Lat. *decreresco*, from *de*=away, from, and *creresco*=to increase.]

A. Intrans.: To become less, to become diminished in size, bulk, quantity or quality; to wane, to fail.

"Thanne begynne the ryvere for to wane, and to decrece lytyl by lytyl."—*Maundeville*, p. 44.

B. Trans.: To make less, to diminish; to reduce in size, bulk, quantity, or quality; to cause to wane or fail.

"Nor cherish'd they relations poor, That might decrease their present store."—*Prior: An Epitaph*.

dē-crēase, *s.* [O. Fr. *decreois*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act, process, or state of becoming less or diminished in bulk, size, quantity, or quality; diminution.

"By weak'ning toil and hoary age o'ercome, See thy decrease, and hasten to thy tomb."—*Prior: Solomon*, iii. 728.

2. The amount, quantity, or extent by which anything becomes less.

II. *Astron.*: The wane of the moon.

" . . . they differ from those that are set in the decrease of the moon."—*Bacon*.

dē-crēased, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DECREASE, *v.*]

dē-crēas-lŷg, *pr. par.* *a. & s.* [DECREASE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act, process, or state of becoming less or diminishing.

"Never such joy was since the world begun, As in the ark, when Noah and his beheld The olive leaf, which certainly them told, The flood decreased."—*Drayton*

decreasing function, *s.*

Math.: In analysis one quantity is a decreasing function of another when it decreases as the other increases.

decreasing series, *s.*

Math.: A series is said to be decreasing when each term is less than the preceding one. Thus, a geometrical progression is decreasing when the ratio is less than 1. In any series whatever if the quotient obtained by dividing any term by the preceding is numerically less than 1, the series is decreasing. [PROGRESSION.]

dē-crēas-lŷg-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *decreasing*; -*lŷ*.] In a decreasing or diminishing manner.

¶ *Decreasingly pinnate*:

Bot.: A term applied to a pinnate leaf in which the leaflets diminish insensibly in size from the base to the apex. Example, those of *Vicia sepium*.

***dē-crē-ā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *creation* (*q. v.*)] The undoing or destruction of creation.

" . . . the continual decreation and annihilation of the souls of the brutes, . . ."—*Cudworth: Intel. System*, p. 45.

dē-crēe, ***de-cre** (Eng.), ***de-creet**, ***de-creit** (Scotch), *s.* [O. Fr. *decret*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *decreto*, from Lat. *decretum*, neut. sing. *pa. par.* of *decreo*=to decree.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally:*

1. An edict, law, or ordinance made by any superior authority for the government, guidance, or regulation of subordinates.

"Then watz demed a decree bi the duk seluen."—*E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanliness*, 1,745.

2. An edict, order, or ordinance made by a council or legally-constituted body, for the administration of business within its own jurisdiction.

*II. *Fig.*: A fixed and established rule.

"When he made a decree for the rain, and a way for the lightning of the thunder."—*Job* xlviii. 28.

B. Technically:

1. *Law:*

(1) The judgment or decision of a judicial court in any matter.

"The decree is either interlocutory or final."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. iii., ch. xviii.

(2) The award or decision of an umpire in any case submitted to his arbitration.

2. *Theology*: The predetermined purpose of God concerning future events.

"The last leaf which by Heaven's decree Must hang upon a blasted tree."—*Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone*, ii.

3. *Eccles.*: A judicial decision of the Papal Court at Rome; an ordinance, which is enacted by the pope himself, by and with the advice of his cardinals in council assembled, without being consulted by any one thereon. (*Ayliffe*.) [DECRETAL.]

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *decree*, *edict*, and *proclamation*: "A decree is a more solemn and deliberative act than an edict; on the other hand an edict is more authoritative: a decree is the decision of one or many; an edict speaks the will of an individual: councils and senates, as well as princes, make decrees; despotic rulers issue edicts. Decrees are passed for the regulation of public and private matters; they are made known as occasion requires, but are not always public; edicts and proclamations contain the commands of the sovereign authority, and are directly addressed by the prince to his people. An edict is peculiar to a despotic government; a proclamation is common to a monarchical and an aristocratic form of government:

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ=ē; ey=ā. qu=kw.

the ukase in Russia is a species of *edict*, by which the emperor makes known his will to his people; the king of England communicates to his subjects the determinations of himself and his council by means of a proclamation." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

dé-crée, v. t. & i. [DECREE, s.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To establish, determine, fix, or decide by a decree.

"Thou shalt also decree a thing, and it shall be established . . ."—Job xxii. 28.

2. To doom, to fate, to assign.

"For Fate decreed one wretched man to fall."
Pope: Homer's *Odyssey*, x. 658.

II. Technically:

1. **Law:** To determine, order, or appoint judicially.

2. **Theol.:** To predetermine the course of future events; to establish immutably.

"Well hop'd we then to meet on this fair shore,
Whom Heaven, alas! decreed to meet no more."
Pope: Homer's *Odyssey*, xxiv. 365, 366.

B. Intrans.: To determine, to establish, to decide.

"All hast thou spoken as my thoughts are, all
As my eternal purpose hath decreed."

Milton: *P. L.*, iii. 171, 172.

***dé-crée-able**, a. [Eng. decree; -able.] That may or can be decreed.

dé-créd, pa. par. or a. [DECREE, v.]

dé-crée-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DECREE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of establishing, determining, or fixing a decree.

***dé-crê-er**, s. [Eng. decre(e); -er.] One who issues a decree; one who ordains or determines.

"In thy book it is written of me, says Christ; that I should do thy will; he is not willing only, but the first decreer of it, it is written of me."—Goodwin: *Works*, vol. 1, pt. iii., p. 103.

de-creet, ***de-creit**, s. [DECREE, s.]

déc-rè-mént, s. [Latin *decrementum*; from *decreco*=to decrease.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A decrease or decreasing; the action or state of becoming less.

"Rocks, mountains, and the other elevations of the earth suffer a continual decrement, and grow lower and lower."—Woodward.

2. The quantity or amount lost by decreasing or diminution.

II. Technically:

1. **Her.:** The wane of the moon from the full to the new; the moon in this state is called *moon decrescens*, or in *décours*.

2. **Math.:** A term in the doctrine of annuities, whence, by the annual decrease of a certain number of persons by death, it may be shown when all shall be dead.

3. **Phys. (pl.):** The small points by which a variable and decreasing quantity becomes gradually less.

4. **Crystall.:** A gradual and successive diminution of the layers of molecules applied to the faces of the primitive form, by which the secondary forms are hypothetically produced. (*Ogilvie*.)

5. **English Univ.:** A fee paid at the Universities for the damage done to things in the use of the students.

dé-crêp-it, ***de-crep-id**, a. [Fr. *décrépité*; Lat. *decrepitus*=noiseless, hence unable to move or stir; *de*=away, from, and *crepitus*=a noise.]

I. Literally:

1. Broken down by age and infirmities; feeble, decayed.

"This pope is decrepit, . . ."—Bacon.

*2. Causing infirmity, feebleness, and decay.

" . . . from the north to call
Decrepit winter . . ."—Milton: *P. L.*, x. 654, 655.

***II. Fig.:** Worn out, exploded.

"Decrepit superstitions, . . ."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

dé-crêp-it-â-te, v. t. & i. [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *crepitate* (q. v.).]

***A. Trans.:** To roast or calcine in strong heat, so as to cause a constant crackling of the substance.

"So will it come to pass in a pot of salt, although *decrepitated*."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

B. Intrans.: To make a loud and constant crackling noise, as salt in a strong heat.

dé-crêp-it-ât-éd, pa. par. or a. [DECREPITATE.]

dé-crêp-it-ât-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DECREPITATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act or process of wasting or calcining in strong heat, so as to cause a constant crackling.

2. The act of crackling, as salt in a strong heat.

dé-crêp-it-â-tion, s. [Fr. *décrépitation*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** The crackling or bursting noise made by several salts and minerals when wasted or exposed to a strong heat in a crucible.

2. **Chem.:** The crackling noise which several salts make when suddenly heated, accompanied by a violent exfoliation of their particles, due to the sudden conversion into steam of the water which is mechanically inclosed between the solid particles of the body; or to the unequal expansion of the laminae of which the mineral is composed in consequence of their being imperfect conductors of heat. The true cleavage of minerals may be often detected in this way, for they fly asunder at their natural fissures. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

***dé-crêp-it-ness**, s. [English *decrepit*; -ness.] The same as *decrepitude* (q. v.).

" . . . from wailing infancy to querulous decrepitness . . ."—Barrow, vol. iii., Ser. 8.

dé-crêp-it-ude, s. [Fr. *décrépitude*.] A state of decay or breaking down from old age and infirmities; old age.

"Praise from the rivell'd lips of toothless, bald
Decrepitude."—Cowper: *Task*, ii. 488, 489.

***dé-crêp-it-y**, s. [Eng. *decrepit*; -y.] The same as *decrepitude* (q. v.).

"Honest credulity
Is a true loadstone to draw on decrepity."
Chapman: *All Fools*, iv. 1.

dé-cresc-én-dô (*cresc* as *krësh*), s. [Ital.]

Mus.: Decreasing gradually the volume of tone. It is indicated in music by the abbreviations *Dec.*, *Decres.*, or the sign > Whether there was originally any difference between *decrecendo* and *diminuendo* or not, at present the two terms appear to be convertible. (*Grove*.)

dé-crêsc-ent, a. [Lat. *decrescens*, pr. par. of *decreasco*=to decrease (q. v.).]

I. Ord. Lang.: Growing or becoming less; decreasing, waning.

"Between the increscent and decrescient moon."
Tennyson: *Gareth and Lynette*.

II. Technically:

1. **Her.:** A term applied to the moon when in her decrement, or waning from the full to the last quarter. [DECREMENT, II. 1.]

2. **Bot.:** Applied to the form of those organs which decrease gradually from the base to the summit.

dé-crê-al, a. & s. [Lat. *decretalis*=containing a decree; *decretum*=a decree.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to or containing a decree.

"A decretal epistle is that which the pope decrees . . ."—Ayliffe: *Parergon*.

B. As substantive:

***I. Singular:**

1. **Gen.:** A letter containing or embodying a decree or authoritative order.

2. **Spec.:** A letter of the Pope determining a point or question in ecclesiastical law.

II. Plural:

1. **Gen.:** A book or collection of decrees or edicts; a corpus of laws.

2. **Spec.:** A collection or body of decrees, rescripts, mandates, edicts, and general resolutions of the Papal Council for the determination of points in ecclesiastical law or discipline. (*Haydn*, &c.)

"Traditions and decretals were made of equal force, and as authentic as the sacred charter itself."—Hosel: *Vocal Forest*.

¶ When the occupant of the See of Rome was only one of many bishops, it was customary to submit to the episcopal body in general any difficult points of doctrine or discipline requiring to be decided. As he rose above his colleagues in power and dignity, such questions came to be submitted to him individually rather than to them in common. In the twelfth century his decisions in such cases acquired the force of law. The term decretals applied to them was intended to recall the term decrees used of the Emperor's decisions in the old Roman Empire. The decretals had the force of law throughout the church, and were received with implicit obedience till the Papacy began to decline, early in the fourteenth century.

Successive collections of these decretals were made. In the sixth century, Dionysius Exiguus, the distinguished chronologer who calculated the Christian era, made a collection of Papal decisions, but candidly confessed that he could find none

earlier than the pontificate of Symmachus, who succeeded Damasus I. in A. D. 385. In the ninth century, a man of a different spirit issued what professed to be an earlier series, from Clement I. to Damasus I., A. D. 384. He addicted to them the signature of Isidore, an eminent Spanish bishop in the sixth century. The word *peccator* (sinner) was appended to Isidore's name, in token of humility. Transcribers, not knowing why this term was used, altered it to *mercator* (=merchant); the author is therefore called Isidorus Mercator, or the Pseudo-Isidorus. The decretal epistles which he sent forth were accepted as genuine in the middle ages, and were used in support of the papal claims; they are now universally given up as forgeries. About A. D. 1141 or 1151 Gratian, a monk of Bologna, completed his "*decretum*," or *Concordia Discordantium Canonum*. Raymond of Pennaford, a Catalanian and general of the Dominican order, compiled five books of decretals, which Gregory IX. ordered to be added to the work of Gratian. They were published about A. D. 1230. Near the end of the century a sixth book was added by direction of Boniface VIII., about A. D. 1298. The decretals constitute a portion of what is called *Canon Law* (q. v.). The Clementines were collected by Clement V. in 1313.

¶ **Decretal Order:**

English Law: A chancery order in the nature of a decree. (*Wharton*.)

***décrete**, s. [Lat. *decretum*.] A decree.

***dé-crê-tion**, s. [Lat. *decretus*, pa. par. of *decreasco*=to decrease.] A decrease, a decreasing.

" . . . by which decreetion we might guess at a former increase . . ."—Pearson: *On the Creed*, Art. 1.

***dé-crê-tist**, s. [Low Lat. *decretista*; from Lat. *decretum*=a decree.] One who studies or professes the knowledge of the decretals.

"The decretists had their rise and beginning under the reign of the emperor Frederick Barbarossa."—Ayliffe: *Parergon*.

***dé-crê-tive**, a. [Lat. *decretum*=a decree.] Pertaining to or having the force of a decree.

"The will of God is either *decretive* or preceptive; the *decretive* extends to all events . . ."—Bates: *On Spiritual Perfection*, ch. xi.

***dé-crê-tôr-y-al**, a. [Eng. *decretory*; -al.] Decretory, authoritative.

" . . . overrule the Scripture itself, in a decretorial manner . . ."—Farmer: *Letters to Worthington*, let. 1.

***dé-crê-tôr-y-ly**, adv. [Eng. *decretory*; -ly.] In a decretory manner.

"Deal concisely and decretorily . . ."—Goodman: *Wint. Ev. Conf.*, P. iii.

***dé-crê-tôr-y**, a. [Lat. *decretorius*, from *decretum*=a decree.]

1. Judicial, deciding, definitive.

" . . . the decretory rigors of a condemning sentence."—South: *Sermons*.

2. Critical, determining.

"The motions of the moon, supposed to be measured by sevens, and the critical or decretory days depend on that number."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

***dé-crow** (*ew* as *û*), v. i. [Fr. *décru*=a decrease; *decrus*=pa. par. of *decroître*=to decrease.] To decrease, to fail, to waste.

"Sir Arthegall renewed
His strength still more, but she still more decreed."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. vi. 18.

***dé-crowed** (*ew* as *û*), pa. par. or a. [DECREW.]

***dé-crî-al**, s. [Eng. *decry*; -al.] A decrying; a clamorous outcry against; hasty or noisy censure or condemnation.

" . . . a decrîal or disparagement of those raw works to which they owed their early character and distinction."—Shaftesbury: *Miscel. Reflec.*, Misc. 5, ch. ii.

dé-cried, pa. par. or a. [DECRY.]

dé-crî-ër, ***dé-crî-ër**, s. [Eng. *decry*; -er.] One who decries, or cries down any person or thing.

"The brutish folly and absurd impudence of the late fanatic decryers of the necessity of human learning, . . ."—South, vol. vii., Ser. 2.

***dé-crown**, v. t. [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *crown* (q. v.).] To deprive of a crown, to dethrone.

"Dethroning and decrowning princes . . ."—Dr. Hakevill: *Ans. to Dr. Carrier* (1616), p. 37.

***dé-crown-ing**, pr. par. & s. [DECROWN.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As subst.: The act of depriving of a crown; dethroning.

" . . . the decrowning of kings, . . ."—Overbury: *Characters*.

dé-crûst-â-tion, s. [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *crustation* (q. v.).] The removal of a crust or incrustation.

bôll, bôy; pòut, jôw!; cat, çell, chorus, çhîn, bench; go, gem; thîn, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shàn. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tion, -sion = shûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

dē-crŷ, v. t. [Fr. *décrier*.] To cry down; to disparage; to clamor against; to depreciate; to condemn.

"Quacks and impostors . . . decry others' cheats only to make more way for their own."—*Swift*.

¶ For the difference between to decry and to disparage, see DISPARAGE.

dē-crŷ-lŷg, pr. par., a. & s. [DECURY.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of crying down, clamoring against, or disparaging.

" . . . there hath been a decrying by the people, . . ."—*State Trials*; J. Hampden (an. 1637).

dē-cu-bā-tion, s. [Lat. *decubo*=to lie out of a bed; *de*=away, from, and *cubo*=to lie.] The act of lying down.

"At this decubation upon boughs the satirist seems to hint."—*Evelyn*; *Sylvia*, iv. § 7.

dē-cū-bī-tūs, s. [LAT.]

Med.: The same as ANACLISIS (q. v.).

dēc-u-man, a. [Lat. *decumanus*=*decimanus*, from *decimus*=tenth, *decem*=ten.]

1. Lit. & Rom. Antiq.: The name given to the gate in a Roman camp near which the tenth cohorts were stationed. It was the principal gate of the camp, and was situated at the rear.

2. Fig.: The greatest, the chief.

"To be quite sunk by such decumane billows."—*Gaude*; *Tears of the Church*, p. 30.

dē-cūmb, v. t. [Lat. *decumbo*.] To lie down, to rest. (*Money Masters* all *Things*, 1698, p. 55.)

dē-cūm-ben-ce, **dē-cūm-ben-cŷ**, s. [Latin *decumbens*, pr. par. of *decumbo*=to lie down; *de*=down, and *cumbo*=to lie.] The act of lying down; a decumbent position or posture.

" . . . they lie not down, and enjoy no decumbence at all."—*Brownie*; *Vulgar Errors*.

dē-cūm-bent, a. [Lat. *decumbens*, pr. par. of *decumbo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Recumbent, lying down, reclining, prostrate.

2. Lying on a bed of sickness.

II. Bot.: Lying flat by its own weight; declined, bent down.

dē-cūm-bent-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *decumbent*; -ly.] In a decumbent or recumbent manner or posture.

dē-cūm-bī-tūre, s. [Lat. *decumbo*=to lie down.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of lying down.

2. The time at which a person takes to his bed in a disease, or during which he is confined to his bed.

II. Astrol.: A scheme of the heavens erected for the time of a person taking to his bed, by which the prognostics of recovery or death are discovered.

dēc-u-ple, a. & s. [Fr. *décuple*; Ital. *decuplo*; Low Lat. *decuplus*; Gr. *dekaploos*, *dekaploous*=ten-fold.]

A. As adj.: Containing ten times as many; tenfold.

B. As subst.: A quantity or number tenfold another.

dēc-u-ple, v. t. [DECUPLE, a.] To increase tenfold.

dēc-u-pled, pa. par. or a. [DECUPLE, v.]

dēc-u-plet, s. [DECUPLE.]

Mus.: A group of eight or ten notes played in the time of eight or four. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

dē-cūr-l-ōn, s. [Lat. *decurio*, from *decem*=ten.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. A tithing-man; an overseer or commander of ten; the chief man of a colony.

II. Roman Mil. Antiq.: An officer commanding ten men, or a decury; a corporal.

¶ Wycliffe speaks of Joseph of Arimathea as "a decurion, a good man, and a just," where the A. V. has *counsellor*.

dē-cūr-l-ōn-āte, s. [Lat. *decurionatus*.] The position or duties of a decurion.

dē-cūr-ren-ge, s. [DECURENCY.] A running down; a lapse.

dē-cūr-ren-cŷ, s. [Lat. *decurrentia*, neut. pl. of *decurrere*, pr. par. of *decurro*=to run down.]

Bot.: The state of being decurrent; the portion of a leaf extending along the stem below the point of insertion.

dē-cūr-rent, a. [Latin *decurrere*, pr. par. of *decurro*=to run down; *de*=down, and *curro*=to run.]

*I. Ord. Lang.: Running or flowing downward.

II. Bot.: An epithet applied to leaves which are attached along the side of a stem below their point of insertion. Such decurrent stems are often called winged.

"Leaves . . . decurrent as in Thistles."—*Balfour*; *Botany*, § 163.

dē-cūr-rent-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *decurrent*; -ly.] In a decurrent manner.

dē-cūr-sion, s. [Lat. *decurio*, from *decurro*=to run down.]

1. Gen.: The act or state of running or flowing down.

" . . . decayed by that decursion of waters, . . ."—*Hale*.

2. Spec.: A hostile incursion or attack by soldiers.

" . . . preserved upon coins, as sacrifices, triumphs, congeries, allocutions, decursions, &c."—*Priestley*; *On History*, pt. ii., lect. 6.

dē-cūr-sive, a. [Fr. *décursif*.]

Bot.: Decurrent.

dē-cūr-sive-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *decurative*; -ly.]

Bot.: The same as decurrently (q. v.).

decuratively-pinnate, a.

Bot.: An epithet applied to leaves which have their leaflets decurrent, or running along the petiole.

dē-cūrt, v. t. [Lat. *decurto*; *de*, intens.; *curto*=to shorten, to curtail; *curtus*=short.] To curtail, abridge, cut short.

" . . . bring Thy free, and not decurted, offering."—*Herrick*; *Hesperides*, p. 339.

dē-cūrt, a. [Lat. *decurto*.] Curtailed, abridged, cut short.

dē-cūrt-āte, v. t. [Lat. *decurtatus*, pa. par. of *decurto*=to cut off, to curtail, to mutilate.] To shave, to trim the hair.

"He sends for his barber to depure, decurtate, and sponge him."—*Nashe*; *Leuten Stufe*.

dē-cūrt-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *decurtatio*, from *decurto*.] The act of curtailing, cutting short, or abridging.

"Ambiguous equivocation, affected decurtation or sophistication of expression."—*Gaule*; *Mag-Astro-Mancer*, p. 69.

dē-cūrt-ēd, pa. par., a. or s. [DECURT.]

dēc-u-rŷ, s. [Lat. *decuria*=a company of ten, from *decem*=ten.]

1. Gen.: A set or body of ten.

" . . . parted themselves into tens or decuries, and governed successively by the space of five days, one decury after another in order."—*Raleigh*; *History of the World*, bk. v., ch. 3, § 7.

2. Rom. Mil. Antiq.: A company or body of ten men, under the command of a decurion (q. v.).

dē-cūs-sāte, v. t. & i. [Lat. *decussatus*, pa. par. of *decusso*=to cross, to put in form of an X; from *decussa*=a coin of the value of ten asses, and marked with an X=10.]

A. Trans.: To intersect or cross at acute angles; to intersect.

" . . . the form of the letter X, made up of many fibres, decussating one another longways."—*Rap*.

B. Intrans.: To intersect at acute angles.

"But whether they decussate, coalesce, or only touch one another, they do not well agree."—*Derham*; *Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. 2.

dē-cūs-sāte, a. [Lat. *decussatus*.]

*I. Ord. Lang.: Crossed or intersected at acute angles.

II. Bot.: An epithet applied to opposite leaves crossing each other in pairs at right angles.

dē-cūs-sāt-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DECUSSATE, v.]

*A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

*I. Ord. Lang.: Crossed, intersected.

" . . . we observe the decussated characters in many Consular cyneus."—*Brownie*; *Cyrus' Garden*, ch. 1.

II. Technically:

1. Bot.: The same as *decussate*, a. (q. v.).

2. Rhet.: An epithet applied to a period which consists of two rising and two falling clauses, placed alternately in opposition to each other.

dē-cūs-sāte-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *decussate*; -ly.] In a decussate or intersecting manner.



Decussate Leaves.

dē-cūs-sāt-lŷg, pr. par., a. & s. [DECUSSATE, v.] A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of intersecting or crossing at acute angles.

dē-cūs-sā-tion, s. [Lat. *decussatio*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An intersection in the form of an X. The act of intersecting or crossing at acute angles.

2. A decussated figure; a figure like an X.

" . . . being doubled at the angle, makes up the letter X, that is the emphatical decussation, or fundamental figure."—*Brownie*; *Cyrus' Garden*, ch. i.

II. Geom., Optics, &c.: The crossing of two nerves, lines, or rays, which meet in a point and then diverge.

" . . . there be decussation of the rays in the pupil of the eye, . . ."—*Ray*.

dē-cūs-sā-tive, a. [Eng. *decussat(e)*; -ive.] Crossing or intersecting at acute angles.

" . . . decussative diametricals, quincuncial lines and angles."—*Brownie*; *Cyrus' Garden*, ch. i.

dē-cūs-sā-tive-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *decussative*; -ly.] In the form of an X or cross; in an intersecting manner; decussately.

" . . . the high priest was anointed decussatively or in the form of an X."—*Brownie*; *Cyrus' Garden*, ch. i.

dē-cūs-sōr-l-ŷm, a. [Low Latin, from Latin *decusso*=to make into form of an X; to divide.]

Surg.: An instrument used for pressing gently on the dura mater or outer envelope of the brain, causing an evacuation of the pus collected between the cranium and that membrane, through the perforation made by the trephine.

dē-cŷl, s. [Gr. *deka*=ten. So named because it contains ten carbon atoms.]

Chemistry: A monatomic hydrocarbon radical, C₁₀H₂₁.

decyl hydride, s.

Chemistry: Also called Diamyl or Di-isopentyl. C₁₀H₂₂, obtained by the action of sodium on amyl iodide. It is a liquid boiling at 158°. By the action of chlorine it yields decyl chloride, C₁₀H₂₁Cl.

dē-cŷl-ic, a. [Eng., &c., *decyl*; -ic.]

decylic acid, s.

Chem.: C₁₀H₁₉CO₂H. [CAPRIC ACID.]

dē-dēc-ōr-āte, v. t. [Lat. *dedecoratus*, pa. par. of *dedecoro*=to disgrace; *de*=away, from, and *decoro*=to adorn, to ornament.] To disgrace.

"Why lett'st wenke wormes thy Head dedecorate?"—*Davies*; *Holy Rood*, p. 13.

dē-dēc-ōr-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *dedecoratio*.] The act of disgracing; a disgrace.

dē-dēc-ōr-ōus, a. [Lat. *dedecorosus*.] Disgraceful, shameful, unbecoming.

dē-dēn-tī-tion, s. [Pref. *de*=away, from; Eng. *dentition* (q. v.).] A falling out, loss, or shedding of the teeth.

" . . . dentition, or falling of teeth."—*Brownie*; *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. 12.

dēd-l-cāte, v. t. [Lat. *dedicatus*, pa. par. of *dedico*=to devote; *de* (intens.), *dico*=to devote; Fr. *dédier*; Sp. & Port. *dedicar*; Ital. *dedicare*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

*1. To hand over, to deliver.

"I heard that he had dedicated a letter to you, desiring you not to come."—*Dr. Black*; *Lett. to Adam Smith*, Aug. 26, 1776.

2. In the same sense as B.

II. Figuratively:

1. To devote, apply, or give wholly up to some person, purpose, act, or thing.

"Pitied nor hated, to the face of peril Myself I'll dedicate."

Shakespeare; *Cymbeline*, v. 1.

2. To inscribe or address, as to a friend or patron.

" . . . having brought this long work to a conclusion, I desire to dedicate it . . ."—*Pope*; *Homer's Iliad* (Postscript).

3. To devote or consecrate to the memory of any person.

B. Technically:

1. Relig.: To consecrate or set apart with certain solemn forms or ceremonies to a Divine Being, or to some sacred use or object; to devote solemnly.

"So the king and all the people dedicated the house of God."—2 Chron. vii. 5.

2. Law (of roads): To make a private way a public one by acts showing an intention of doing so. (*Wharton*.)

¶ (Rabb thus discriminates between to dedicate, to consecrate, to devote, and to hallow: "There is something more positive in the act of dedicating.")

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; plne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rôle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ=ē; ey=ā. qu=kw.

than in that of *devoting*; but less so than in that of *consecrating*. To *dedicate* and *devote* may be employed in both spiritual and temporal matters: to *consecrate* and *hallow* only in the spiritual sense; we may *dedicate* or *devote* anything that is at our disposal to the service of some object; but the former is employed mostly in regard to superiors, and the latter to persons without distinction of rank: we *dedicate* a house to the service of God; or we *devote* our time to the benefit of our friends or the relief of the poor; we may *dedicate* or *devote* ourselves to an object; but the former always implies a solemn setting apart springing from a sense of duty; the latter an entire application of one's self from zeal and affection: in this manner he who *dedicates* himself to God abstracts himself from every object which is not immediately connected with the service of God: he who *devotes* himself to the ministry pursues it as the first object of his attention and regard: such a *dedication* of one's self is hardly consistent with our other duties as members of society; but a *devotion* of one's powers, one's time, and one's knowledge to the spread of religion among men is one of the most honorable and sacred kinds of *devotion*. To *consecrate* is a species of formal *dedication* by virtue of a religious observance; it is applicable mostly to places and things connected with religious works: *hallow* is a species of informal *consecration* applied to the same objects: the church is *consecrated*; particular days are *hallowed*." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

dēd-i-cā-te, a. [Lat. *dedicatus*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.
2. *Fig.*: Wholly given up or devoted to some pursuit, act, or thing.

"He that is truly *dedicate* to war
Hath no self-love."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., v. 2.

II. Relig.: Solemnly consecrated and set apart to a Divine Being or some sacred use.

dēd-i-cā-tēd, pa. par. or a. [DEDICATE, v.]

***dēd-i-cā-tēe**, s. [Eng. *dedicate(e)*; -ee.] One to whom anything is dedicated.

"M. Daudet was hardly guilty of the usual insincerity of *dedicates*."—Saturday Rev.

dēd-i-cāt-ing, ***dēd-i-cat-yng**, pr. par., a. & s. [DEDICATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The same as DEDICATION (q. v.).

"... ye *dedicatynge* of the altar ..."—Bible (1551): Numeri, ch. vii.

dēd-i-cā-tion, s. & a. [Lat. *dedicatio*, from *dedicatus*, pa. par. of *dedico*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.
2. *Figuratively*:
(1) The act of giving up or devoting wholly to some person, purpose, or thing; devotion, devotedness.

"My love, without retention or restraint,
All his in *dedication*."

Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v. 1.

- (2) The act of inscribing or addressing, as to a friend or patron.

"Fed by soft *dedication* all day long,
Horace and he went hand in hand in song."
Pope: Prologue to Sat., 233, 234.

- (3) The form of words in which a book, &c., is inscribed or addressed to any person.

***(4)** Anything dedicated, devoted, or inscribed.
"You are rapt in some work, some *dedication* to the great lord."—Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 1.

II. Technically:

1. Relig.: The act of solemnly consecrating or setting apart with certain religious forms and ceremonies to a Divine Being, or some sacred use, or ministry; consecration.

"And ... the children of the captivity kept the *dedication* of this house of God with joy."—Ezra vi. 16.

2. Law: The act of dedicating a highway. (Wharton.)

***The Feast of Dedication:**

Jewish Hist.: A feast kept in memory of Judas Maccabees, by whom the temple and altar had been dedicated anew after their profanation by Antiochus Epiphanes.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to a dedication.

dedication day, s. A feast or festival held annually to commemorate the dedication of a church to a particular saint. (Eng. Eccles.)

dedication feast, or festival, s. The same as DEDICATION DAY (q. v.). The village feast is generally held on this day. (Eng. Eccles.)

"If the name of the patron saint of an old church is not known, it can often be determined by the angle which it makes with the true East and West, as churches were formerly built so that the rising sun on the day of dedication would shine through the east window.

dēd-i-cā-tōr, s. [Lat. In Fr. *dedicateur*.] One who *dedicates*, *devotes*, or *inscribes* anything to another.

"Here they *dedicate* some brazen bowls, some of which were extant in the time of Dionysius, with the names of the *dedicators*."—Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist. (1855), ch. ix., § 5.

***dēd-i-cā-tōr-i-al**, a. [Eng. *dedicatory*; -al.] The same as DEDICATORY (q. v.).

***dēd-i-cā-tōr-ŷ**, a. & s. [Eng. *dedicator*; -y.]

A. As adj.: Of the nature of or containing a dedication.

"Thus I should begin my epistle, if it were a *dedicatory* one ..."—Pope.

B. As subst.: A dedication, an inscription.

"... a passion sermon, with a formal *dedicatory* in great letters to our Saviour."—Milton: An Apology for Smeectymnaus.

***dēd-i-ŷ**, ***dēd-ŷ-ŷe**, v. t. [A curious formation from Lat. *dedico*=to give, and *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make.] To *dedicate*, to *consecrate*.

"*Dedify*; *deare*, *dedicare*," &c.—Cathol. Angl.

dēd-i-mūs, s. [Lat.=we have given, 1st pers. pl. perf. indic. of *do*=to give.]

Law: A writ empowering any person to do some act for or in place of a judge. So called from the first words, *dedimus potestatem*=we have given power or authority.

***dēd-i-tion**, s. [Lat. *editio*, from *dedo*=to give up.] The act of giving up or surrendering anything; a surrender.

"It was not a complete conquest, but rather a *dedition* upon terms and capitulations agreed between the conqueror and the conquered."—Hale.

***dēd-i-ā-tion**, s. [Low Lat. *dedolatio*, from *dedolo*=to hew with an ax.]

Surg.: A term applied to the action whereby a cutting instrument, applied obliquely to any part of the body, inflicts an oblique wound with loss of substance.

***dēd-dō-lent**, a. [Lat. *dedolens*, pr. par. of *dedolo*=to cease from or to lose feeling.] Without feeling or compunction.

"Then men are *dedolent* and past feeling ..."—Halliwell: Saving of Souls (1671), p. 114.

dēd-ŷe, v. t. & i. [Lat. *deduco*=to lead or draw down: *de*=down, and *duco*=to lead; Fr. *déduire*; Sp. *deducir*; Ital. *didurre*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To lead or draw down.

"To *deduce* a genius down from heaven."—Gaulle: Mag. Astro-Mancer, p. 24.

(2) To lead, to conduct.

"... he should hither *deduce* a colony."—Selden: Illustrations of Drayton, § 17.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To derive.

"My boast is not that I *deduce* my birth
From loins enthroned, and rulers of the earth."
Conger: On the Receipt of My Mother's Picture.

(2) To trace down through several steps.

"... they naturally sought to *deduce* the pedigree of the great Roman family from its origin."—Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist. (1855), ch. iii., § 7, vol. i., p. 83.

(3) To draw or derive from the beginning.

"O goddess, say, shall I *deduce* my rhymes
From the dire nation in its early times?"
Pope.

(4) To gather by reasoning; to infer, to conclude.

"Kepler had *deduced*, from a vast mass of observation, the general expressions of planetary motion known as Kepler's law."—Tyndall: Frag. of Science (3d ed.), ch. iii., pp. 59, 60.

(5) To deduct, to subtract.

"A matter of four hundred
To be *deduced* upon the payment."
Ben Jonson.

II. Law: To bring before a court for decision.

†B. Intrans.: To gather from reasoning, to infer, to conclude.

"We *deduce* thereupon that he will not suffer his church fall into y^e erroneous belief of anie damnable vntrouthe,"

"—Sir T. More: Works, p. 451.

***For the difference between to deduce and to derive, see DERIVE.**

dēd-ŷed, pa. par. or a. [DEDUCE.]

***dēd-ŷe-mēt**, s. [Eng. *deduce*; -ment.] Anything deduced, gathered, or inferred; a deduction.
"... those *deductions* which I am confident are the remote effects of revelation."—Dryden.

dēd-ŷe-i-bil-ŷ, s. [English *deducible*; -ity.] The quality of being deducible; deducibleness.

dēd-ŷe-i-ble, a. [Eng. *deduc(e)*; -able.] Capable of being deduced, gathered, or inferred.

"The condition, although *deducible* from many grounds, yet shall we evidence it but from few."—Browne: Vulgar Errors.

†dēd-ŷe-i-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *deducible*; -ness.] The quality or state of being deducible.

dēd-ŷe-ing, ***dēd-ŷe-ŷng**, pr. par., a. & s. [DEDUCE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of gathering by reasoning, or inferring.

***dēd-ŷe-ŷe**, a. [English *deduc(e)*; -ive.] Performing the act of deduction; deducing.

dēd-ŷe, v. t. [Lat. *deductus*, pa. par. of *deduco*=to draw down, to deduce.]

I. Lit.: To lead forth, to conduct, to guide.

"... a people *deducted* out of the citie of Philippos,"

"—Udall: Pref. to the Philippians.

II. Figuratively:

1. To subtract, to take away.

"We *deduct* from the computation of our years that part of our time which is spent in incogitancy of infancy."—Norris.

***2. To derive, to deduce.**

"Having yet in his *deducted* spright
Some sparks remaining of that heavenly fyre,"

Spenser: Hymn of Love, 107.

***Crabb** thus discriminates between to *deduct* and to *subtract*: "*Deduct*, from the Latin *deductus*, participle of *deduco*, and *subtract*, from *subtrahere*, participle of *subtrahere*, have both the sense of taking from, but the former is used in a general, and the latter in a technical sense. He who makes an estimate is obliged to *deduct*; he who makes a calculation is obliged to *subtract*. The tradesman *deducts* what has been paid from what remains due; the accountant *subtracts* small sums from the gross amount." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

dēd-ŷe-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DEDUCT.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of taking away or subtracting; deduction.

dēd-ŷe-tion, s. [Fr. *déduction*; Lat. *deductio*; from *deductus*, pa. par. of *deduco*.]

I. Lit.: The act of leading forth or guiding.

II. Figuratively:

1. The act of deducing, inferring, or gathering by reasoning from principles or established data.

"To prove or disprove the induction, we must resort to *deduction* and experiment."—Tyndall: Frag. of Science (3d ed.), ch. iii., p. 58.

2. An inference, a consequence, or a conclusion drawn from premises; a fact, opinion, or result collected from principles or established data. [Deductive reasoning.]

"This was the first-fruit of his *deduction*."—Tyndall: Frag. of Science (3d ed.), ch. iii., p. 61.

3. The act of deducting, subtracting, or taking away.

4. That which is deducted or subtracted.

"... five hundred and eighty-five thousand pounds, clear of all *deductions*."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iii.

***For the difference between deduction and conclusion, see CONCLUSION.**

dēd-ŷe-ŷe, a. [Eng. *deduct*; -ive.] Deducible; that is or may be deduced from premises or by deduction.

"All knowledge of causes is *deductive*."—Glanville.

***Deductive reasoning:**

Logic: That process of reasoning by which we arrive at the necessary consequences, starting from admitted or established premises. It is the opposite to *inductive* (q. v.).

dēd-ŷe-ŷe-ŷe, adv. [Eng. *deductive*; -ly.] By deduction; by way of inference or consequence.

"... the value of physical science as a means of discipline consists in the motion of the intellect, both inductively and *deductively*."—Tyndall: Frag. of Science (3d ed.), p. 101.

***de-duit**, ***dedut**, ***dedute**, s. [O. Fr. *deduit*, *deduit*; Fr. *dédruit*.] Pleasure, sport, game.

"Al is *solas* and *dedute*."—Land of Cockayne, 50.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tton, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, dēl

dē-dū-pli-cā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *de*, and Eng. *dupli-*cation (q. v.).]
Bot.: The same as *CHORISIS* (q. v.).

"Parts of the flower are often increased by a process of deduplication."—Balfour: *Botany*, § 664.

dēed (1), ***deed**, ***dēde**, *s.* [A. S. *dād*; O. Fris. *dēde*; Goth. *gādēds*; O. H. Ger. *dal*; Ger. *that*; Dut. & Dan. *daad*; Swed. *dād*; Icel. *dadh*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An action or thing done, or effected, whether good or bad.

"Only add
Deeds to thy knowledge answerable."
 Milton: *P. L.*, xii., 581, 582.

2. A noble or illustrious exploit or performance; an achievement.

"Thousands were there, in darker frame that dwelt,
 Whose deeds some nobler poem shall adorn."
 Dryden: *Annus Mirabilis*, clxxxv.

*3. The power of acting or action.

"Nor knew I not
 To be with will and deed created free."
 Milton: *P. L.*, v. 547, 548.

4. Fact, reality. [¶ 4.]

"David therefore sent out spies, and understood that Saul was come in very deed."—1 Sam. xxvi. 4.

II. Law: An instrument in writing or in print, or partly in each, comprehending the term of a contract or agreement, and the evidence of its due execution between parties legally capable of entering into a contract or agreement.

¶ (1) *Deed of assignment:*

Law: A deed by which an insolvent conveys to a third party, called an assignee, his entire (or specified) property, to be administered and distributed among his creditors. In the various states there are different restrictions as to modes of procedure in execution of such instruments.

(2) *Deed of composition:*

Law: A deed by which an insolvent person comes to an arrangement with his creditors, they agreeing to accept a certain percentage of their debt in lieu of the whole.

(3) *Deed of covenant:*

Law: A covenant entered into by means of a separate deed.

(4) *In deed, *In dede*: In fact, in truth, in reality. (Now generally written as one word, and employed as an adverb.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *deed*, *exploit*, *achievement*, and *feat*: "The first three words rise progressively on each other: *deed*, compared with the others, is employed for that which is ordinary or extraordinary; *exploit* and *achievement* are used only for the extraordinary; the latter in a higher sense than the former. *Deeds* must always be characterized as good or bad, magnanimous or atrocious, and the like: *exploit* and *achievement* do not necessarily require such epithets; they are always taken in the proper sense for something great. *Exploit*, when compared with *achievement*, is a term used in plain prose; it designates not so much what is great as what is real: *achievement* is most adapted to poetry and romance; it soars above what the eye sees and the ear hears, and affords scope for the imagination. Martial *deeds* are as interesting to the reader as to the performer: the pages of modern history will be crowded with the *exploits* of Englishmen both by sea and land, as those of ancient and fabulous history are with the *achievements* of their heroes and demigods. An *exploit* marks only personal bravery in action; an *achievement* denotes elevation of character in every respect, grandeur of design, promptitude in execution, and valor in action. An *exploit* may be executed by the design and at the will of another; a common soldier or an army may perform *exploits*. An *achievement* is designed and executed by the *achiever*; Hercules is distinguished for his *achievements*; and in the same manner we speak of the *achievements* of knight-errants or of great commanders. *Feat* approaches nearest to *exploit* in signification: the former marks skill, the latter resolution." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

deed-achieving, *a.* Performing noble exploits.

"By deed-achieving honor newly named—
 What is it?—Coriolanus must I call thee?"
 Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

deed-box, *s.* A tin or iron box in which lawyers keep the deeds referring to any particular estate.

deed-poll, *s.*

Law: A deed made by one person only and not indented, beginning generally with the words: "Know all men by these presents," &c.

dēed (2), *s.* [*DEAD*, *s.*] The gravel or coarse soil, &c., which is taken out of the bottom of a ditch.

"... what is taken out of the ditch (vernacularly the *deeds*), thrown behind this facing to support it."—Agr. Surv. Feeb., p. 131.

dēed, *v. t.* [*DEED*, *s.*] To transfer or convey by deed. (*American*.)

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **fāther**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camēl**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wolf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **māte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***dēed**, *adv. & interj.* [*DEED*, *s.*] A contraction for *in deed* or *indeed*.

***dēed-fūll**, *a.* [Eng. *deed*; -*ful*(l).] Full of noble deeds; marked by noble exploits. (*Tennyson*.)

***dēed-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *deedy*; -*ly*.] Busily, industriously.

"Most *deedly* occupied about her spectacles."—Miss Austen: *Emma*, vol. ii. ch. x.

***dēed-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *deed*; -*less*.] Inactive; not having performed any noble deeds.

"Though then not *deedless*, nor unknown to fame."
 Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xlii. 978.

***dēed-ȳ**, *a.* [English *deed*; -*y*.] Industrious, active, efficient.

"Who praiseth a horse that feeds well but is not *deedy* for the race or travel, speed or length?"—Ward: *Sermons*, p. 165.

dēem, ***dēman**, ***dēme**, **dēmen**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *dēman*; Dut. *doemen*; Dan. *dømme*; Sw. *dømma*; Icel. *dæma*; O. H. Ger. *tuomen*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To judge.

*2. To sentence, to condemn.

"Sum sal be *demed* to helle to wende."
 Hampole: *Prick of Conscience*, 6,028.

*3. To decide, to determine, to conclude.

"I would also *deem*
 O'er others griefs that some sincerely grieve."—Byron.

4. To consider, to think, to suppose, to look upon as.

"Mortham,—whom all men *deemed* decreed
 In his own deadly snare to bleed."
 Scott: *Rokeby*, vi. 11.

*5. To declare, to lay down.

"Dauid that *demed* this speche
 In a psalme."
 E. Eng. Allit. Poems, iii. 119.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To decide, to determine.

"Hi ne conne . . . *deme* betwenes grat and smal."—Ayenbite, p. 82.

2. To judge, to consider, to suppose.

"And little *deem'd* he what thy heart, Gualnare!
 When soft could feel, and when incensed could dare."
 Byron: *Corsair*, iii. 5.

***dēem** (1), *s.* [*DEEM*, *v.*]

1. Judgment, sentence, doom.

2. Thought, idea.

"I true! how now? what wicked *deem* is this?"
 Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 4.

***deem** (2), ***deame**, ***deeme**, *s.* [*DIME*.] A tithe, a tenth.

"There was graunted vnto him halfe a *deem* of the spiritualitie, and halfe a *deeme* of the temporalitie, . . ."
 Grafton: *Richard II.* (an. 10.)

dēmed, *pa. par. or. a.* [*DEEM*, *v.*]

***dēem-ēr**, ***dēmar**, ***dēmer**, *s.* [A. S. *dēmere*.] A judge, an adjudicator.

"*Dēmar*. *Judicator*."—Prompt. Parv.

dēem-lȳg, ***dēm-ynge**, *pr. par., adj. & s.* [*DEEM*, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of considering, supposing, or judging; a sentence, a decision.

"*Dēmynge*, or *doom*. *Judicium*."—Prompt. Parv.

dēem-stēr, ***dēmester**, ***dēmister**, ***dēmpster**, ***dēmster**, *s.* [Eng. *deem*; -*ster*.]

*1. *Gen.*: A judge, an umpire.

"After Sampson was *Heli dēmpster*."
 Cursor Mundi, 7,263.

2. *Spec.*: A judge; one of two officers in the Isle of Man, who officiate as judges, one for the northern part of the island, the other for the southern. They hold their courts weekly. [*DOOMSTER*.]

***dēene**, *s.* [*DIN*.] A din, a noise.

dē-ēn-ēr-gize, *v. t.* To cut off its supply of electric energy from an electric motor.

dēep, ***deap**, ***deepe**, ***deop**, ***dep**, ***depe**, ***deope**, ***dup**, ***dyep**, **a., adv. & s.** [A. S. *dēop*; Dut. *diep*; Dan. *dȳb*; Sw. *dȳup*; O. H. Ger. *tiuf*; Ger. *tief*; Icel. *dȳupr*. (*Skeat*.)]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Descending far below the surface, having depth; profound; not shallow.

"Helle is *dyep* wythoute botme."
 Ayenbite, p. 264.

(2) Situated low down; below the surrounding ground.

(3) Measured from the surface downward.

"... when he was sunk many fathoms *deep* into the water, . . ."
 —Newton.

(4) Entering far; penetrating some distance, as, the wound was very *deep*.

"His face *deep* scars of thunder had intrencht."
 Milton: *P. L.*, i. 601.

(5) Away from the outside.

"So the false spider, when her nets are spread,
Deep ambush'd in her silent den does lie."
 Dryden: *Annus Mirabilis*, clxxx.

*6. Measured from below upward; high.

"This way seems difficult and *deep* to scale."
 Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 71.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Not obvious or superficial; not evident; abstruse.

"If the matter be knotty, and the sense lies *deep*,
 . . ."
 —Locke.

(2) Dark-colored.

"With *deeper* brown the grove was overspread."
 Dryden: *Theodore and Honoria*, 92.

(3) Very still, gloomy, or heavy.

"And the Lord God caused a *deep* sleep to fall upon Adam."
 Gen. ii. 21.

(4) Grave or low in sound; not sharp or clear.

"The sounds made by buckets in a well are *deeper* and fuller than if the like percussion were made in the open air."
 —Bacon.

(5) Sonorous, loud, full-toned.

"... the thunder,
 That *deep* and dreadful organ-pipe, . . ."
 Shakesp.: *Tempest*, iii. 3.

(6) Very much depressed or weighed down.

"Their *deep* poverty abounded unto the riches of their liberality."
 —2 Cor. viii. 2.

(7) Grave, solemn, heartfelt, earnest.

"Curses not loud, but *deep*."—Shakesp.: *Macb.*, v. 3.

(8) Sagacious, penetrating, cunning, sharp, skilled.

"Who hath not heard it spoken
 How *deep* you were within the books of God?"
 Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 2.

(9) Cunning, artful, scheming.

(a) *Of persons:*

"*Deep*, hollow, treacherous, and full of guile,
 Be he to me."
 Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, ii. 1.

(b) *Of things:*

"The statesman, skill'd in projects dark and *deep*,
 Might burn his useless Machiavel, and sleep."
 Cowper: *Charity*, 612, 613.

*10. Important; touching one nearly.

"I'll read you *matters deep* and dangerous."
 Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., i. 3.

*11. Heavy, grievous.

"'Tis much *deep*."—Shakesp.: *Timon*, iii. 4.

(12) Hidden, secret.

"... the Spirit searcheth all things, yea, the *deep* things of God."
 —1 Cor. ii. 10.

II. Mil.: Applied to the rows or ranks of men standing one behind the other; as two, three, &c., *deep*.

B. As adverb:

I. Lit.: Far below the surface.

"The wonders hidden *deep* in earth below."
 Fawcett: *On Sir I. Newton*.

II. Figuratively:

1. Strongly, profoundly, earnestly.

2. Deeply, inwardly, feelingly.

"This *avarice*
 Strikes *deeper*, grows with more pernicious root."
 Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iv. 3.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Anything particularly deep; specially the sea, the ocean.

"The goddess spoke: the rolling waves unclosed:
 Then down the *deep* she plung'd from whence she rose."
 Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, i. 562, 563.

¶ Sometimes used in the plural, with the meaning of waves, waters.

"The *deeps* dividing, o'er the coast they rise."
 Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xlii. 127.

(2) The channel or deepest part of a river.

"At the Ford-dike the *deep* or channel of the river is upon the Seaton side."
 State: *Leslie of Powis*, p. 119.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The most solemn or still part; the depth.

"There want not many that do fear,
 In *deep* of night, to walk by this Herne's oak."
 Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, iv. 4.

*2. Hell; the lower regions.

"I can call spirits from the *vasty deep*."
 Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iii. 1.

*3. Anything very deep, profound, or abstruse.

"Thy judgments are a great *deep*."—Prov. xxxvi. 6.

*4. The bottom of the heart.

"She cast a sigh out of her *depe*."
 Chaucer: *Cuckoo and Nightingale*.

II. Naut. (Pl.): The estimated fathoms between the marks on the hand lead-line.

*Obvious compounds: *Deep-blooming, deep-brooding, deep-browed, deep-chested, deep-crimsoned, deep-felt, deep-furrowed, deep-laden, deep-loaded, deep-piercing, deep-rooted, deep-scarred, deep-sounding, deep-toned, deep-wrinkled.* For *deep* compounded with a color, see A. 2 (2).

***deep-brained, a.** Ingenious.

"... deep-brained sonnets ..."

Shakesp.: *A Lover's Complaint*, 209.

deep-brown, a.

Bot.: Pure dull brown. Nearly the same as *umber-brown*.

***deep-contemplative, a.** Given up to profound meditation. (Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, ii. 7.)

***deep-domed, a.** Having a deep dome or vault.

"The deep-domed empyrean"—Tennyson; Milton, 7.

deep-draughtit, deep-draughed, a. Designing, artful, crafty.

deep-drawing, a. Sinking deep into the water; requiring a great depth of water.

"The deep-drawing barks do there disgorge
Their warlike freightage."

Shakesp.: *Troil. and Cres.* (Prol.)

deep-drawn, a. Heartfelt, earnest.

deep-drinking, a. Given or addicted to drinking deeply.

deep-dyed, a. Dyed of a deep or dark color.

"Gently flows

The deep-dyed Brenta, where their hues instill
The odorous purple of a new-born rose."

Byron: *Childe Harold*, iv. 28.

deep-echoing, a. Giving out a loud echo.

"Deep-echoing groan the thickets brown."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xxiii. 148.

deep-embattled, a. Drawn up in deep ranks, numerous.

"Sometimes she bids the deep-embattled host,
Above the vulgar reach restless form'd."

March to sure conquest, never gained before."

Thomson: *Liberty*, v. 412-14.

***deep-fermenting, a.** In strong preparation.

"Or seen the deep-fermenting tempest brew'd."

Thomson: *Winter*, 13.

***deep-fet, s.** Deeply-fetched.

"My deep-fet groans."—Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., ii. 4.

deep-fixed, a. Fixed deeply or strongly.

"It was no mortal art that bore
That deep-fixed pillar to the shore."

Byron: *Bride of Abydos*, ii. 28.

deep-green, a.

1. Ord. Lang.: Of a dark green color.

"The deep-green emerald, in whose fresh regard
Weak sights their sickly radiance do amend."

Shakesp.: *A Lover's Complaint*, 213, 214.

2. Bot.: Green a little verging upon black.

deep-laid, a. Cunningly devised or plotted.

"And shall their triumph soar o'er all
The schemes deep-laid to work their fall?"

Scott: *Rob Roy*, vi. 31.

deep-mouthed, a. Having a loud, sonorous voice or note.

"But of their monarch's person keeping ward,
Since last the deep-mouthed bell of vespers tolled."

Scott: *Vision of Don Roderick*, iii.

deep-musing, a. Deeply meditating; contemplative.

"But he, deep-musing, o'er the mountains stray'd."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xiv. 1.

***deep-premeditated, a.** Craftily or carefully prepared.

"Comest thou with deep-premeditated lines?"

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., lii. 1.

deep-read, a. Having great knowledge in; well read.

"... deep-read men in the maxims of state and government."—L'Estrange: *Transl. of Quevedo's Vis.*, p. 232.

deep-revolving, a. Deeply-thinking; crafty.

"The deep-revolving witty Buckingham."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iv. 2.

deep-sea, a. Of or pertaining to the open sea or ocean.

Whelk.

(1) *Deep-sea-buckie: Murex corneus*, Long

(2) *Deep-sea-crab: Cancer araneus*, Spider Crab.

(3) *Deep-sea Coral Zone.* From 50 to 100 fathoms; one of the zones into which the sea-bed has been divided. In the northern seas the largest corals (Oculina and Primnoa) are found in this zone, and shells are relatively more abundant owing to the uniformity of temperature at these depths. These deep-sea shells are mostly small and destitute of

bright colors, but are interesting from the circumstances under which they are found, their wide range, and high antiquity. Among the characteristic genera are *Crania*, *Thetis*, *Neæra*, *Cryptodon*, *Yoldia*, *Dentalium*, and *Scissurella*. (Woodward: *Mollusca*, p. 152.)

(4) *Deep-sea line:*

Nautical:

(a) A water-laid line of 200 fathoms, and used with a 28-pound weight in sounding.

(b) A line for deep-sea fishing; a cod-line.

(5) *Deep-sea soundings:*

Hydrol.: Soundings in the deeper parts of the sea or ocean. [SEA.]

deep-seated, a. Situated low; deeply implanted.

***deep-sworn, a.** Promised by a solemn oath.

"... deep-sworn faith."

Shakesp.: *King John*, iii. 1.

deep-tangled, a. With branches closely interwoven.

"Every copse

Deep-tangled, tree irregular, and bush ..."

Thomson: *Spring*, 594, 595.

deep-thinking, a. Deeply meditating; contemplative, musing.

deep-thrilling, a. Thrilling or moving strongly.

"That joy, deep-thrilling, stern, severe,
At which the heartstrings vibrate high."

Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, iv. 20.

deep-throated, a. Emitting a deep, sonorous sound.

"But soon obscured with smoke, all heaven appear'd,
From these deep-throated engines belch'd, whose roar
Embowel'd with outrageous noise the air."

Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 585-87.

deep-transported, a. Enrapt.

"Before thou clothe my fancy in fit sound,
Such where the deep-transported mind may soar."

Milton: *College Exercise*.

deep-vaulted, a. Having a deep vault or expanse.

"From hell's deep-vaulted den to dwell in light."

Milton: *P. R.*, i. 116.

deep-voiced, a. Sending out deep sonorous echoes.

"Loud from its rocky caverns, the deep-voiced neighbor-
ing ocean
Speaks, and in accents disconsolate answers the wail
of the forest."—Longfellow: *Evangeline* (Introd.).

deep-waist, s.

Nautical:

1. The part of the open skids between the main and fore drifts in a man-of-war.

2. The remaining part of a ship's deck when the quarter-deck and fore-castle are very much elevated above the level of the main-deck so as to leave a vacant space in the middle of the upper deck.

deep-waisted, a.

Naut.: Having a deep waist, as a ship when the quarter-deck and fore-castle are elevated four to six feet above the level of the main deck.

deep-well pump, s. A pump specially adapted for oil and brine wells which are bored of small diameters and to great depths.

deep-worn, a. Showing deep marks of wear.

deep-wounded, a. Wounded to the quick.

"... your deep-wounded heart."

Byron: *Reply to some Verses*.

deep-en, *deopen, v. t. & i. [Eng. *deep*; -en.]

A. Transitive:

I. Lit.: To make deeper; to sink lower.

"... it would raise the banks and deepen the bed of the Tiber."—Addison.

II. Figuratively:

1. To make dark or deep; to intensify.

"You must deepen your colors so that the ornament may be the highest."—Peachment.

2. To make more sad or gloomy.

"Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods."

Pope: *Eloisa to Abelard*, 169, 170.

3. To make more deep, grave, or low.

B. Intransitive:

I. Lit.: To become deep or deepen.

"The water deepened and shouldered so very gently."—Dampier: *Voy. to N. Holland* (1699).

II. Figuratively:

1. To grow in loudness or sonorousness; to become louder.

"Follows the loosen'd aggravated roar,
Enlarging, deepening, mingling."

Thomson: *Summer*, 1, 141, 1, 142.

2. To become deeper or greater; to be intensified.

"Ere yet the deepening incidents prevail,
Till rous'd attention feel our plaintive tale."

Falconer: *Shipwreck*, i. 106, 107.

deep-ened, pa. par. or a. [DEEPEN.]

deep-en-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DEEPEN.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of becoming or making deeper (lit. & fig.).

deep-en, s. [Gael. *déipinn*.] A net.

deepn-worker, s. A net-weaver.

deep-lý, *deopliche, *deplike, adv. [A. S. *deóplíce*.]

I. Lit.: To or at a great depth; far below the surface.

II. Figuratively:

1. To the bottom, profoundly, thoroughly.

"Fear is a passion that is most deeply rooted in our natures, ..."—Tillotson.

2. Profoundly; with great care or attention.

"He had studied the question of allegiance long and deeply."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

3. Earnestly, from the heart, solemnly, feelingly.

"And he sighed deeply in his spirit."—Mark viii. 12.

4. With a tendency to darkness or intensity of color.

"Hedge and wood full-leaved and deeply tinted."—C. Brontë: *Jane Eyre*, ch. xxiii.

5. Strongly, greatly; in a high degree.

"To keep his promise with him, he had deeply offended both his nobles and people."—Bacon: *Henry VII.*

6. Gravely; with deep or low tone.

deep-mòst, a. [Eng. *deep*; *most*.] The furthest or most remote; the extreme.

"Lead should Clan-Alpine then
Ring from her deepmost glen."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, ii. 19. (*Boat Song*.)

deep-nëss, *deop-ness, *depe-nes, *dep-neg, *dep-ness, *dep-nisse, *dyep-ness, s. [A. S. *deópniss, deópniss*.]

I. Literally:

1. Depth, profundity; distance below the surface.

"... forthwith they sprang up, because they had no deepness of earth."—Matt. xiii. 5.

*2. The deep, or deeps.

"In the sea and in alle deepnesses."—E. Eng. *Psalter*; Ps. cxxxiv. 6.

II. Figuratively:

*1. Incomprehensibility; mystery.

"The thriddle [seaweth] the dyepness of his zothhede."

Ayenbite, p. 105.

2. Cunning, craft.

*3. Profundity, excellence; as, the deepness of his learning or reading.

† Depth is more usually employed in the literal, deepness in a figurative sense.

***deep-ship, *deope-shipe, s.** [A. S. *deópscipe*.]

Deepness, depth.

"The deopeschipe and te dearne run of his death rolle."

Legend St. Katherine, 1, 339.

***deep-sòme, a.** [Eng. *deep*; -some.] Deep.

"... he [Proteus] dived the deepsome watrie heapes."

Chapman: *Homer's Odyssey*, iv.

deer, *der, *dere, *deor, s. [A. S. *deór*; O. S. *dier*. Cognate with O. Fris. *diar*, *dier*; Goth. *dius*; O. H. Ger. *tior*; Ger. *thier*; Dut. *dier*; Dan. *dýr*; Icel. *dýr*; Lat. *fera*; Gr. *thér*=a wild beast.]

1. Zool.: The true Deer (*Cervide*) are a family of the Ruminants distinguished chiefly by the nature of the horns or antlers, which, with the single exception of the Reindeer, are borne by the males only. They are bony throughout, are annually shed and reproduced at the breeding season, increasing each time in size and the number of branches until, in the old males of some species, they attain an enormous size. The antlers are carried upon the frontal bone, and are produced by a process not unlike that by which injuries of osseous structures are made good in man. At first they are covered with a sensitive skin or "velvet," but as development proceeds this skin dries up and peels off; a bony ridge or "burr" being formed on the antler just above its base of attachment to the frontal bone. When fully developed the antlers consist of a main stem or "beam," carrying one or more branches or "tynes." When first produced, in the second year after birth, the antler consists only of the "beam," the animal being then termed a "brocket." The next year a basal branch or "brow-tyne" is developed; it is then termed a "spayed;" and in the following year a second branch or "tres-tyne," directed forward, appears above the former, the hinder portion of the beam constituting the "royal." Should the antler develop further, it is by the more or less complete branching of these tynes; the "royal-tyne," in particular, being very liable to become subdivided in

ból, bóy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -clous, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

successive years. The Musk-deer and the Water-deer of China have no horns. Deer are very generally distributed, but none have yet been discovered in either Australia or South Africa. The largest living form is the True Elk (*Alces palmatus*) or Moose, while the Indian Muntjacs are among the smallest, the Chevrotains being now placed in a group by themselves. Except the Reindeer (*Cervus tarandus*), no member of the group has been completely domesticated.

2. *Paleont.*: In the fossil state Deer are not found earlier than in the Pliocene period, while the best known extinct form, the Irish Deer, or Irish Elk, occurs in peat bogs or cave deposits.

deer-balls, s.

Bot.: A book-name for *Elaphomyces granulatus*.

deer-berry, s.

Bot.: (1) Amer.: *Vaccinium stamineum*; (2) Eng.: *Gaultheria procumbens*.

deer-fold, s. A deer-park.

deer-hair, deer's-hair, s.

Bot.: *Eleocharis caespitosa*, the Heath Clubrush.

"And on the spot where they boiled the pot,
The spreat and the deer-hair ne'er shall grow,"
Minstrelsy of the Border, iii. 376.

deer-hayes, s. pl. An old English engine or great net of cord designed to catch deer.

deer-herd, s. One who tends deer; a keeper, a forester.

deer-hound, s. A hound kept for hunting deer; a staghound.

deer-mouse, s.

Zool.: A small Rodent (*Hesperomys leucopus*) belonging to the family Muridae, which is found in abundance in this country. Its fur shows various brownish or grayish tints above, while the lower surface and feet, up to the wrists and ankles, are snow-white. The tail, which varies considerably in length, is generally white beneath. The length of the head and body is about three inches. Its habits are nocturnal, and it feeds on corn, of which, with acorns and nuts, it lays up stores for winter use. The deer-mouse constructs a small nest for itself of fine moss and strips of bark, or takes up its abode in the deserted nest of a squirrel or small bird.



Deer-mouse.

deer-neck, s. A term applied to a thin, ill-formed neck in a horse.

deer-skin, *dere-skyne, s. The skin or leather made from the skin of a deer.

"Magic mittens made of deer-skin."

Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, iv.

deer-stalker, s.

1. One who kills deer by stalking.

2. A kind of low felt hat.

deer-stalking, s. The killing of deer by stalking.

deer-stealing, s.

Eng. Game Law: The offense of stealing deer. It is a heavily punishable one.

deer's-foot, s. The foot of a deer.

* *Deer's-foot grass*:

Bot.: *Agrostis setacea*.

deer-ing' -i-a, s. [Named after Charles Deering, an English botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of *Amaranthaceae*. The bitter and acrid leaves of *Deeringia celosioides* are used in Java in cases of measles.

dē-6-sis, s. [Gr. *dōsis*=a supplication.]

Rhet.: An invocation, a supplication.

dēev, dive, s. [Zend.]

Persian Mythol.:

1. Formerly: One of the inferior spirits of the lower regions. [BRAHMANISM.]

2. Now: A kind of malignant spirit.

dē-fāce, *de-faas, *dif-face, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *desfacier*, from O. Fr. *des*=Lat. *dis*=apart, away, and Lat. *facies*=a face. (*Skeat*.)]

A. Transitive;

1. Literally:

To deface; to spoil the appearance or beauty of; to mar.

"... weeds defaced
The hardened soil, and knots of withered grass,"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

2. To erase, to obliterate.

II. Figuratively:

1. To disfigure, to mar.

"Thi vertues let no fulthe defaas."

E. Eng. Poems, p. 123.

*2. To cancel.

"Pay him six thousand, and deface the bond."

Shakesp.: Mer. of Ven., iii. 2.

3. To slander, to defame.

"The Norman writers . . . who have so defaced earle Goodwine."—*Harrison: Description of England*, bk. ii., ch. i.

***B. Intrans.**: To become disfigured or spoiled.

"Which of thy derks cloudy face
Makest the worldes light deface."

Gower, ii. 97.

* *Crabb* thus discriminates between to deface, to disfigure, and to deform: "Deface expresses more than either deform or disfigure. To deface is an act of destruction; it is the actual destruction of that which has before existed: to disfigure is either an act of destruction or an erroneous execution, which takes away the figure: to deform is altogether an imperfect execution, which renders the form what it should not be. A thing is defaced by design; it is disfigured either by design or accident; it is deformed either by an error or by the nature of the thing. Persons only deface: persons or things disfigure: things are most commonly deformed of themselves. . . . A statue may be defaced, disfigured, or deformed; it is defaced when any violence is done to the face or any outward part of the body; it is disfigured by the loss of a limb; it is deformed if made contrary to the perfect form of a human being. Inanimate objects are mostly defaced or disfigured, but seldom deformed; animate objects are either disfigured or deformed, but not defaced. A person may disfigure himself by his dress; he is deformed by the hand of nature." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dē-fāc'ed, pa. par. or a. [DEFACE.]

defaced coin, s. A coin which has been defaced by stamping or otherwise; such a coin is not a legal tender, and any person who with fraudulent intent defaces any coin current in the United States, or who knowingly utters any such defaced coin is liable to fine and imprisonment.

dē-fāce-mēnt, s. [Eng. *deface*; -ment.]

1. The act of defacing, disfiguring, or spoiling the appearance of.

2. That which defaces or disfigures; a disfigurement.

"... the image of God is purity, and the defacement
sin."—*Bacon*.

dē-fāc'ēr, s. [Eng. *defac(e)*; -er.] One who or that which defaces, disfigures, or spoils; a destroyer, a violator.

"Defacers of a public peace,
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 3.

dē-fāc'īng, *de-fac-yng, pr. par., a. & s. [DEFACE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: A defacement.

"The which *defacynge* & blotting of the beuty of that country, . . ."—*Hall: Henry VII.* (an. 7).

***dē-fāc'īng-lý, adv.** [English *defacing*; -ly.] In a defacing or disfiguring manner; so as to deface or disfigure.

dē-fāc'tō, phrase. [Lat.=in fact.] In fact, in reality: as, A king *de facto* is one actually in possession of the throne, a king *de jure* is one having the right to the throne, but not in possession.

***dē-fāde, *dif-fade, v. i.** [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *fade* (q. v.).] To fade away.

"Now es my face defatēde."

Morte Arthure, 3,304.

dēf-æ-cā-tion, s. [DEFECACTION.]

***de-failk, v. t.** [Fr. *défaiquer*.]

1. To relax, to remit.

"Thir nouellis maid Cronus to defaik sum part of his courage."—*Beelden: Cæsar*, fol. 39, a.

2. To make default in respect to money.

***dē-fāil, *dē-fāill, v. i.** [Fr. *défaillir*.] To fail; to wax feeble.

"Feill Scottis horse was drewyn into trawall,
Forrown that day, so irkyt can defaill."

Wallace, s. 704.

***dē-fāil-ānce, s.** [Fr.] A failure, a miscarriage.

"... it must suppose a defailance, or an infirmity, as phisic supposes sickness and mortality."—*Bishop Taylor: On Repentance*.

***dē-fāiled, *dē-fāy led, a.** [French *défaillir*.] Failed, feeble, broken down.

"He is al recreyd and defayled."—*Ayenbite*, p. 33.

***dē-fāig'-ānce, *de-feas-ance, s.** [Fr.]

1. An acquittance from a claim.

2. An excuse, a subterfuge.

3. A defalcation.

"It sall be lesum to the annuellaris, notwithstanding the defaunce maid presentlie, gif thay pleis, to by in agane."—*Acts Marie* (1551), c. 9.

***dē-fāise, *de-fease, *de-fese, v. t.** [Fr. *défaire*.]

1. To discharge, to free from, to acquit of.

"He has charteris to defese him tharof."—*Act Dom. Conc.* (1478), p. 22.

2. To deduct.

"Twenty shillings Scots he be defaused to the defender."—*Newlyth: Suppl. Dec.*, p. 499.

***dē-fāite, *de-fait-ed, a.** [O. Fr. *defait*, *defaict*.] Defeated, undone, decayed, wasted.

"He so defaite was."—*Chaucer: Troilus*, v.

***dē-fālc, *dē-fālk, v. t.** [Fr. *défaiquer*.] To subtract, to deduct. [DEFALCATE, v.]

"They should be allowed £9,500, to be defalked in nine and a half years out of their rent."—*State Trials: Lord Naas; Middlesex* (an. 1624).

***dē-fāl'-cāte, v. t.** [Low Lat. *diffalco*, *defalco*=to abate, to deduct, to take away from, from Lat. *dis*=apart, Low Lat. *falco*=to cut with a sickle; Lat. *falcis* (genit. *falcis*)=a sickle (*Skeat*); Fr. *défalcure*; Ital. *diffalcare*; Sp. & Port. *defalcicar*.] To take away, to deduct, to embezzle. (Generally used of money.)

"To show what may be practicably and safely defalcated from them."—*Burke: Late State of the Nation*.

***dē-fāl'-cāte, a.** [Low Lat. *defalcatus*, pa. par. of *defalco*=to deduct, to take away.] [DEFALCATE, w.] Deprived, lopped, diminished.

"Yet ben nat these in anie parte defalcate of their condigne praises."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. ii., ch. x.

***dē-fāl'-cāt-ēd, pa. par. or a.** [DEFALCATE, v.]

***dē-fāl'-cāt-īng, pr. par., a. & s.** [DEFALCATE, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

*1. Cutting off, deducting.

2. Deficient in money intrusted; making default.

C. As subst.: The act or state of being a defaulter; defalcation.

dē-fāl'-cā-tion, s. [Fr., from Low Lat. *diffalco*=to defalcate (q. v.).]

*1. Originally a cutting down, as with a scythe; a lopping off.

"... some additions, defalcations, and other alterations more or less."—*Sanderson: Sermons* (1671), Preface. (*Trench: Glossary*, p. 49.)

*2. An abatement, a deduction, a diminution.

"With the defalcation of the annual butt of sack."—*Mason: Ode to Sir F. Norton* (Note).

*3. A curtailment.

"The tea-table is set forth with its customary bill of fare, and without any defalcation."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 488.

*4. That which is abated or deducted.

5. A fraudulent making default in regard to money intrusted; the abstraction or embezzlement of money by an agent or servant.

6. The amount in which default is made; a deficiency, a sum embezzled.

"... the prosecutors could only find alleged defalcations to the amount of £30."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***dē-fālk, v. t.** [Fr. *défaiquer*.]

1. To cut off, to lop away, to defalcate.

"Defalke a decree, law, or statute. *Rescripta decreta vel leges*," &c.—*Huloet*.

2. To abrogate, to abolish.

"What he defalks from some insipid sin, is but to make some other more gustful."—*Morse: Decay of Piety*.

***dēf-a mâte, v. t.** [Lat. *diffamatum*, sup. of *diffamo*=to spread a report.] To defame, to slander.

dēf-a-mā-tion, *dif-fa-ma-çion, s. [Latin *diffamatio*, from *diffamo*=to spread a report.] [DEFAME.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of defaming or slandering; the false and malicious uttering of slanderous words with a view to damage the character, reputation, or business of another; slander, calumny, libel.

*2. A disgrace, a scandal.

"Sometime it were a greet *diffamacioun* for a man to vse more rynges than oon."—*Trevisa*, ii. 313.

II. Law: Defamation of character is actionable either by indictment or by action. But to support an action it is necessary that the plaintiff should aver some particular damage to have happened to him. (*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iii., ch. v.) [SLANDER, LIBEL.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā, qu = kw.

***děf-a-mā-tōr**, s. [Eng. *defamat(e)*; -or.] A defamer, a slanderer.

"... to ferret our defamators."—*Gent. Instructed*, p. 66.

dě-fām-a-tōr-ŷ, a. [Fr. *diffamatoire*, as if from a Lat. *diffamatorius*, from Lat. *diffamo*=to spread a report involving defamation; slanderous, libelous, calumnious.

"James, a short time before his accession, had instituted a civil suit against Oates for defamatory words."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

dě-fāme, ***dif-fame**, ***dyf-fame**, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *diffamer*, *defamer*; Port. *diffamar*; Sp. *difamar*; Ital. *diffamare*, from Lat. *diffamo*=to spread a report: *dif*=dis=apart, about, and *fama*=a report.]

A. Transitive:

1. To utter or publish falsely and maliciously slanderous words with a view to damage the character, reputation, or business of another; to slander, to libel.

2. To speak evil of, to asperse; to bring or endeavor to bring into disgrace or ill repute.

*3. To cry down, to condemn, to blame.

"Thus will the common voice our deed defame."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xxi. 365.

*4. To disgrace, to bring a scandal or disgrace on.

"Lest, they by sight of swords to fury fir'd,
Dishonest wounds or violence of soul
Defame the bridal feast and friendly bowl"

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xix. 14-16.

*5. To charge, to accuse, to indict.

"Rebecca is defamed of sorcery."—*Scott: Ivanhoe*, ch. xxxviii.

B. Intrans.: To utter or publish defamatory words; to slander, to libel.

"They held no torture then so great as shame,
And that to slay was less than to defame."
Butler: *On the Weakness and Misery of Man*.

***dě-fāme**, ***dif-fame**, s. [O. Fr. *diffame*.] Disgrace, infamy.

"Decrees which mighte torne into difame,"

Gower, iii. 154.

dě-fām'ed, pa. par. or a. [DEFAME, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Slandered, calumniated.

2. *Her.*: An epithet applied to an animal which has lost its tail.

dě-fām-ēr, s. [Eng. *defam(e)*; -er.] One who defames another; a slanderer, a libeler, a calumniator.

"It may be a useful trial for the patience of the defamed, yet the defamer has not the less crime."—*Government of the Tongue*.

dě-fām-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DEFAME, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of uttering defamatory words; defamation.

"I heard the defaming of many."—*Jer.* xx. 10.

dě-fām-ing-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *defaming*; -ly] In a defamatory or slanderous manner.

***dě-fām-ōus**, a. [From *defame*, v., on the analogy of *infamous* (q. v.).] Defamatory, slanderous.

"... there was a knight that spake defamously words of him."—*Hotinshed*, vol. II, k. k. l.

***dě-fāt-i-ga-ble**, a. [Lat. *defatigo*=to tire, to weary.] Liable to become wearied.

"We were made on set purpose defatigable, . . ."—*Glauvill: Pre-exist. of Souls*, p. 116.

***dě-fāt-i-gāte**, v. t. [Lat. *defatigatus*, pa. par. of *defatigo*=to tire out; *de* (intens.), *fatigo*=to tire, to weary.] To tire out, to weary, to exhaust.

"The power of these men's industries, never defatigated, hath been great."—*Dr. Maime*.

***dě-fāt-i-gā-tion**, ***de-fat-i-ga-tyon**, s. [Lat. *defatigatio*.] Weariness, fatigue, exhaustion.

"We shall come in to everlasting defatigations and weynesse in helle."—*Fisher: Seven Psalms*, cxliii. 2.

dě-fault, ***de-falt**, ***de-faute**, ***de-faute**, s. [O. Fr. *defaute*, *defaute*; Fr. *défaut*; *def*=Lat. *dis*=apart, away, and *faute*=a fault.] [FAULT.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Want, need.

"The lady had defaute bothe of mete and drynk,"

Langtoft, p. 122.

*2. A failing, fail.

"Thou miht withoute defaute to paradys eueue gon."

Legends of Holy Rood, p. 23.

3. An omission or failure to do any act; neglect.

"Sedition tumbled into England more by the default of governors than the people's."—*Haywood*.

*4. A fault, a failing.

"God amend defaute."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 7, 392.

5. A defalcation in accounts.

II. Law: A failure to appear in any court on the day assigned; especially applied to a defendant when he fails or neglects to plead or put in his answer in the time limited. In such cases the plaintiff is entitled to sign judgment against him, which is called judgment by default, and the defendant is said to suffer judgment by default.

† (1) *In default of*: Instead or in lieu of something wanting or absent.

"Still make our former loves my pleasing theme,
And, in default of passion, give you fame."

Boysie: *To his Wife*.

(2) *To make default*:

(a) To fail to appear in a court or to observe any engagement, obligation, contract, or claim.

(b) To be a defaulter in monetary matters.

***dě-fault**, ***de-falt**, **de-fauten**, v. i. & t. [DEFAULT, s.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To fail, to be wanting.

"... ne defautide sicke a maner meet."—*Wycliffe: Numbers* xi. 33.

2. To fail or omit to do any act.

3. To fail in duty; to offend.

"And pardon craved for his so rash default,
That he gaunst courtesie so fowly did default,"

Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. iii. 21.

4. To fail, to give away, to break down.

"The men that ben weary and han defautid,"—*Wycliffe: Judges* viii. 15.

5. To give way, to become dilapidated.

"The old defaulted building being rid out of the way,"—*Knight: Trial of Truth* (1880), fol. 63.

II. Law: To make default in appearing in any court, or in putting in an answer or plea in the time limited.

B. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To fail in the performance of; to omit, to neglect.

"... what they have defaulted toward him as no king,"—*Milton: Tenure of Kings and Magistrates*.

2. To keep back a part of, to excise, to lop off.

"... selecting out of the best writers what is necessary, defaulting unnecessary and partial discourses."—*Hales: Remains; Ser. Rom.* xiv. 1.

II. Law: To enter any person as a defaulter who fails to appear in a court on the day assigned, and to give judgment by default against him.

***dě-fault-ēd**, ***de-falt-ed**, pa. par. or a. [DEFAULT, v.]

dě-fault-ēr, s. [Eng. *default*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Gen.*: One who fails in any duty.

"That very law annulled the defaulter's right of inheritance, . . ."—*Hist. of Duelling*. (Introd.)

2. *Spec.*: One who fails to account for moneys intrusted to him, or passing through his hands.

II. Technically:

1. *Law*: One who makes default by not appearing in court, or by omitting or neglecting to put in a plea or answer within the time specified.

2. *Stock Exchange or Betting King*: One who is unable to meet his engagements.

"The Committee of the Stock Exchange notify that Messrs. . . . were to-day declared defaulters."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***dě-fault-ing**, ***de-faut-ing**, pr. par., a. & s. [DEFAULT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making default; a default, a failure.

"The enemys of hem suffreden paynes fro the defaulting of ther drinc."—*Wycliffe: Wisdom*, xi. 5.

***dě-fault-ive**, ***defautiŷ**, a. [Eng. *default*; -ive.] Defective, imperfect.

***dě-fault-lēss**, ***de-faut-les**, a. [Mid. Eng. *defaute*=Eng. *default*, and suff. -less.] Free from fault, failing, or imperfection; perfect.

"Alle fayrnes of this lyfe here
That any man myght ordayne defaultes,"

Hampole: *Prick of Conscience*, 8, 697.

***dě-fault-ŷ**, ***de-faut-y**, ***de-fawt-y**, a. [Eng. *default*; -y.] Defective.

"Defauty. Defectuous."—*Prompt. Parv.*

dě-fēas-ānce, ***dě-fēaz-ānce**, ***dě-fēas-aunce**, s. [Fr. *défaisance*.] [DEFAISANCE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A defeat, conquest, or overthrow.

"After his foe's defeasance, . . ."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. xii. 12.

2. The act of annulling or abrogating any contract or stipulation.

II. Law:

1. A condition relating to a deed, which, being performed, the deed is defeated or rendered void; or a collateral deed made at the same time with a feoffment or other conveyance, containing certain conditions on the performance of which the estate then created may be defeated or totally undone. A defeasance on a bond, or recognizance, or judgment recovered, is a condition which, when performed, defeats or undoes it, in the same manner as a defeasance of an estate. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, ii. 17.)

2. The writing in which a defeasance is contained.

dě-fēas-ānced, ***dě-fēaz-ānced**, a. [Eng. *defeasance*(e); -ed.] Subject to defeasance.

***dě-fēas-ant**, ***dě-fēs-ant**, s. [O. Fr.] A defeasance.

"Defesants, warrants, or thy mittimusess."—*Barry: Merry Tricks*, iii. 1.

***dě-fēas-i-ble**, ***de-fes-i-ble**, adj. [O. Fr. *défaissable*; Fr. *défaire*=to make void.] That may be annulled or abrogated. (Now only used in the negative comparative indefeasible, q. v.)

"He came to the crown by a defeasible title, so was never well settled."—*Davies*.

***dě-fēas-i-ble-nēss**, ***de-fes-i-ble-nēs**, s. [Eng. *defeasible*; -ness.] The quality or state of being defeasible.

dě-fēat, s. [DEFEAT, v. In Fr. *défaite*.]

1. The overthrow or discomfiture of an army.

"Too well I see and rue the dire event
That with sad overthrow and foul defeat
Hath lost us heaven."—*Milton: P. L.*, i. 134-36.

2. The state of being overthrown or discomfited; as, He suffered a defeat.

3. A frustrating, disappointing, or nullifying.

"... the defeat of Julian's impious purpose to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem . . ."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. ii. (notes).

*4. An act of violence; destruction, undoing, ruin.

"And made defeat of her virginity,"

Shakesp.: *Much Ado about Nothing*, iv. 1.

dě-fēat, v. t. [O. Fr. *defait*, *desfait*, pa. par. of *defaire*, *desfaire*=to undo; *de* (des)=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *faire* (Lat. *facere*)=to do, to make.]

1. To overthrow, to discomfit, to vanquish; as one army defeats another.

"They invaded Ireland, and were defeated by the Lord Mountjoy."—*Bacon*.

*2. To undo or destroy.

"My stronger guilt defeats my strong intent,"

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 3.

3. To frustrate, disappoint, nullify, or thwart.

"... his designs were defeated, his desires thwarted, his offers refused, . . ."—*Barrow: Sermons*, i. 1.

4. To render null and void.

"A defeazance on a bond, or recognizance, or judgment recovered, is a condition which, when performed, defeats or undoes it."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii, ch. 18.

5. To resist successfully; to baffle, to foil.

*6. To spoil, to undo, to disfigure.

"... defeat thy favour with an usurped beard . . ."
—*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

† (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *defeat*, *to foil*, *to frustrate*, and *to disappoint*: "*Defeat* and *foil* are both applied to matters of enterprise; but that may be *defeated* which is only planned, and that is *foiled* which is in the act of being executed. What is rejected is *defeated*: what is aimed at or purposed is *frustrated*: what is calculated on is *disappointed*. The best concerted schemes may sometimes be easily *defeated*: where art is employed against simplicity the latter may be easily *foiled*: when we aim at what is above our reach, we must be *frustrated* in our endeavors; when our expectations are extravagant, it seems to follow of course that they will be *disappointed*. Design or accident may tend to *defeat*, design only to *foil*, accident only to *frustrate* or *disappoint*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *defeat* and *to beat*, see *BEAT*; for that between *defeat* and *to baffle*, see *BAFFLE*.

dě-fēat-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DEFEAT, v.]

dě-fēat-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DEFEAT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of overthrowing, overcoming, or frustrating; a defeat.

***dě-fēat-ŷre** (1), ***dif-feat-ure**, s. [English *defeat*; -ure.] A defeat, an overthrow.

"The inequality of our power will yield me Nothing but loss in their defeature."

Beaum. & Flét.: *Thierry and Theod.*, i. 2.

bōl, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **ag**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph=f**.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

***dē-fēa-tūre** (2), *s.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and *eng. feature* (q. v.).] A change of features; a disfigurement; deformity.

"What ruins are in me, that can be found
By him not ruined? Then is he the ground
Of my defeatures."

Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, ii. 1.

***dē-fēa-tūre**, *v. t.* [DEFEAURE (2), *s.*] To change the features, to disfigure, to disfigure.

"Features when defeatured in the way I have described."
—*De Quincey.*

dēf-ē-cāte, ***dēf-ē-cāte**, *v. t.* [DEFECATE, *a.*] 1. *Lit.*: To purify liquors from dregs, lees, or other foulness; to purify, to clarify, to clear.

"I practised a way to defecate the dark and muddy oil of amber."—*Boyle.*

*2. *Fig.*: To purify or clear from any extraneous mixture.

"We defecate the notion from materiality, and abstract quantity, place, and all kind of corporeity from it."—*Glanville.*

dēf-ē-cāte, ***dēf-ē-cāte**, *a.* [Lat. *defecatus*, *pa. par.* of *defecare*=to purify from dregs, &c.: *de*=away, from, and *fec* (genit. *fecis*)=dregs, lees.]

1. *Lit.*: Purified, clarified, or cleared of dregs, lees, or other foulness.

"This liquor was very defecate, and of a pleasing golden color."—*Boyle.*

2. *Fig.*: Purified or cleared of any extraneous mixture.

"... no absurdities to our more defecate faculties."
—*Glanville: Vanity of Dogmatizing, ch. xi.*

dēf-ē-cāt-ēd, **dēf-ē-cāt-ēd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEFECATE, *v.*]

dēf-ē-cāt-ing, **dēf-ē-cāt-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEFECATE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: Defecation.

dēf-ē-cā-tion, **dēf-ē-cā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *defecatio*, from *defecatus*.]

1. *Literally*:

1. The act or process of purifying from dregs, lees, &c.; clarification, purification.

2. The act of discharging feces; evacuation of the bowels.

"The spleen and liver are obstructed in their offices of defecation, whence vicious and dreggish blood."—*Harvey.*

*II. *Fig.*: The act of clearing or freeing from any extraneous mixture.

"His abstinence from meat might be a defecation of his faculties."—*Taylor: Great Exemplar, i. 9.*

dēf-ē-cā-tion-ist, *s.* [Eng. *defecation*; *-ist*.] One who practices or is in favor of defecation.

dēf-ē-cā-tōr, *s.* [Lat.]

Sugar-manufac.: An apparatus for the removal from a saccharine liquid of the immature and feculent matters which would impair the concentrated result.

dēf-ēct, *s. & a.* [Lat. *defectus*=a want, from *defectus*, *pa. par.* of *deficio*=to be wanting, to fail.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. A want, absence of something necessary; insufficiency, failure.

"... neither of them was fully aware of the defects of their army."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.*

2. Any natural physical want or imperfection, blemish, or failure.

"Men, through some defect in the organs, want words, yet fail not to express their universal ideas by signs."—*Locke.*

3. A moral want or imperfection; a failing.

"Sometimes occasion brings to light
Our friend's defect long hid from sight."
—*Cowper: Friendship.*

4. A fault, a mistake, an error.

"We had rather follow the perfections of them whom we like not, than in defects resemble them whom we love."
—*Hooker.*

¶ For the difference between *defect* and *imperfection*, see IMPERFECTION; for that between *defect* and *blemish*, see BLEMISH.

B. *As adj.*: Deficient, defective, imperfect.

"Where though their service was defect and lame
Th' Almighty's mercy did accept the same."
—*Taylor: Works (1630).*

***dēf-ēct**, *v. t. & t.* [DEFECT, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.*: To be deficient or defective; to fail, to fall short.

"... the inquiries of most defected by the way, and tired within the sober circumference of knowledge."—*Broune: Vulgar Errors.*

B. *Trans.*: To damage, to injure.

"Who is't will say so, men may much suspect,
But yet, my lord, none can my life defect."
—*Troubles of Queen Elizabeth (1639).*

***dēf-ēct-ī-bīl-ī-tē**, *s.* [Eng. *defectible*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being defectible; deficiency, imperfection.

"... the defectibility of that particular tradition."
—*Lord Digby: To Sir Ken. Digby.*

***dēf-ēct-ī-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *defect*; *-able*.] Imperfect, defective, deficient.

"The extraordinary persons, thus highly favored were for a great part of their lives in a defectible condition."—*Hale: Prim. Origin of Mankind.*

dēf-ēc-tion, *s.* [Fr. *défection*; Lat. *defectio*.]

1. A want, a deficiency.

2. A failure in duty; an apostasy, a falling away.

"That since the flowers of Eden felt the blast,
That after man's deflection laid all waste,"
—*Cowper: Conversation, 751, 752.*

3. A falling away from allegiance; desertion of one's lord; revolt.

"... by the voluntary deflection of him who ought to have been our protector."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. x.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *defection* and *revolt*: "Defection is a general, *revolt* a specific term; that is, it denotes a species of *defection*. *Defection* is applicable to any person or thing to which we are bound by any obligation; *revolt* is applicable only to the government to which one is bound. There may be a *defection* from religion, or any cause that is held sacred; a *revolt* is only against a monarch or the supreme authority. *Defection* does not designate the mode of the action; it may be quietly made or otherwise; a *revolt* is an act of violence, and always attended with violence. The *defection* may be the act of one; a *revolt* is properly the act of many." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***dēf-ēc-tion-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *defection*; *-ist*.] One who supports or is in favor of defection.

***dēf-ēc-tious**, *a.* [Eng. *defect*; *-ious*.] Full of defects; defective, imperfect.

"Perchance in some one *defectious* piece, we may find a blemish."—*Sidney: Apology for Poetry.*

dēf-ēct-īve, *a.* [Fr. *défectif*, from Lat. *defectivus*; Sp. & Port. *defectivo*; Ital. *difettivo*.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: Wanting in the proper or just quantity; deficient, imperfect.

"Nor will polished amber . . . be found a long time deflection upon the exactest scales."—*Broune: Vulgar Errors.*

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Wanting or imperfect in any physical quality.

"Sheds every hour a clearer light
In aid of our defective sight."
—*Cowper: Epistle to Lady Austen.*

2. Imperfect, not complete, faulty.

"The only remaining account of the debate is *defective* and confused."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xv.*

3. Wanting or imperfect morally and intellectually.

"If it renders us perfect in one accomplishment, it generally leaves us *defective* in another."—*Addison.*

4. Failing in duty, faulty, blamable.

"Our tragedy writers have been notoriously *defective* in giving proper sentiments to the persons they introduce."—*Add son.*

B. *Technically*:

1. *Gram.*: Wanting one or more of the usual forms of declension or conjugation, as a defective noun or verb.

2. *Mus.*: [DIMINISHED, IMPERFECT.]

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *defective* and *deficient*: "Defective expresses the quality or property of having a *defect*. [BLEMISH.] Deficient is employed with regard to the thing itself that is wanting. A book may be *defective* in consequence of some leaves being *deficient*. A deficiency is therefore often what constitutes a *defect*. Many things, however, may be *defective* without having any deficiency, and vice versa. Whatever is misshapen, and fails either in beauty or utility, is *defective*; that which is wanted to make a thing complete is *deficient*. It is a *defect* in the eye when it is so constructed that things are not seen at their proper distances; there is a *deficiency* in a tradesman's accounts when one side is made to fall short of the other. Things only are said to be *defective*; but persons may be termed *deficient* either in attention, in good breeding, in civility, or whatever else the occasion may require." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *Defective hyperbolic*:

Math.: A curve having two infinite branches and but one rectilinear asymptote.

dēf-ēct-īve-lē, *adv.* [Eng. *defective*; *-ly*.] In a defective manner; imperfectly.

"The poets used to express it sometimes *defectively*, and sometimes more fully."—*Abp. Usher. Answer to the Jesuit Malone, p. 299.*

***dēf-ēct-īve-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *defective*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being defective; imperfection, deficiency, faultiness.

"... the defectiveness of some other particular,"
—*Addison.*

***dēf-ēct-u-ōs-ī-tē**, *s.* [Fr. *defectuosité*; Sp. *defectuosidad*; Ital. *difettosità* as if from a Lat. *defectuositas*.] The same as DEFECTIVENESS (q. v.).

"Those acts, wherein man conceives some perfection, are in the sight of God *defectuosities*."—*W. Mountagu: Devout Essays, ii. 135.*

***dēf-ēct-u-ōs**, *a.* [Lat. *defectuosus*; Fr. *défectueux*; Sp. & Port. *defectuoso*; Ital. *difettoso*.] Defective, deficient, imperfect, faulty.

"Nothing in nature or in providence, that is scant or *defectuos*, can be stable or lasting."—*Barrow: Serm., ii. 15.*

***dēf-ē-dā-tion**, ***dēf-ē-dā-tion**, *s.* [Fr. *défection*, from Lat. *de* (intens.), *fecdo*=to befoul.] A making foul or dirty; a staining or defiling.

"... successive crops
Of defecations oft will spot the skin."
—*Grainger: Sugar Cane, iv.*

dēf-ēnce, **dēf-ēnce**, ***de-fens**, ***dif-fence**, ***dif-fense**, *s.* [Fr. *défense*; Sp. & Port. *defensa*; Ital. *difesa*, from Lat. *defensa*=a defending, from *defensus*, *pa. par.* of *defendo*=to defend. (Skeat.)]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

1. The act of defending, protecting, or guarding.

2. That which defends, protects, or guards; a protection; anything which affords, or is intended to afford, security or protection.

"That England, being empty of *defence*,
Hath shook and trembled at the ill neighborhood."
—*Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.*

3. The science of defending or guarding against enemies; military skill.

"He is, said he, a man of great *defence*,
Expert in battell, and in deeds of arms."
—*Spenser: F. Q., V. ii. 5.*

II. *Figuratively*:

1. A vindication, apology, or justification, whether in words or writing.

"Alexander beckoned with his hand, and would have made his *defence* unto the people."—*Acts xix. 33.*

*2. A prohibition.

"My wol not certain broken youre *diffence*."
—*Chaucer: Troilus, iii. 1,250.*

B. *Technically*:

1. *Fort.*: That part which flanks another work.

2. *Law*:

(1) The vindication made by or for a defendant in any case.

"Defence, in its true legal sense, signifies not a justification, protection, or guard which is now its popular signification; but merely an opposing or denial (from the French verb *defender*) of the truth or validity of the complaint."—*Blackstone: Comment., bk. iii., ch. xx.*

(2) The side or part of the defendant.

"The examination and cross-examination of the witnesses for the *defence*."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

¶ *Line of defence*:

Fort.: A continuous line or succession of fortified places.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *defence* and *protection*: "Defence requires some active exertion either of the body or mind; protection may consist only of the extension of power in behalf of any particular. A *defence* is successful or unsuccessful; a *protection* weak or strong. A soldier *defends* his country; a counsellor *defends* his client; a prince *protects* his subjects." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***defence-month**, *s.* The same as FENCE-MONTH (q. v.).

"The Fence-Month by the Ancient Foresters was called the *Defence-month*, and is the Fawning-time; during which Watch and Ward is kept."—*W. Nelson: Laws Conc. Game, p. 77.*

***dēf-ēnce** ***de-fensyn**, *v. t.* [DEFENSE, *s.*]

1. To defend or protect with fortifications; to fortify.

"The city itself he strongly fortifies,
Three sides by six it well *defenced* has."
—*Fairfax.*

"Defensyn. Defenso, munio."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. To defend, to maintain.

"This Gospel . . . she hath maintained in her own countries without change, and *defenced* against all kingdoms that sought change."—*Lyly: Euphues and His England.*

***dēf-ēnc-ī-ble**, *a.* [DEFENSIBLE.] Capable of defence.

"... making the place which nature had already fortified much more by art *defensible*."—*Speed: Henrie II., bk. ix., ch. vi., § 56.*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***dě-fěn'-cion**, *s.* [Lat. *defensio*.] A defense.

"... no *defencion* could take place, ..."—*For: Book of Martyrs*, p. 159.

dě-fěnd, ***defende**, ***defenden**, ***diffende**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *defendo*=to strike down, to ward off; from *fendo*=to strike; Fr. *défendre*; Sp. & Port. *defender*; Ital. *difendere*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To ward or keep off, to repel.

"Great Jove defend the mischiefs now at hand."
—*Ferrez & Porrez* (Dodsley, i. 129).

2. To protect, to guard; to ward or repel attacks from.

"Deliver me from mine enemies, O my God! defend me from them that rise up against me."—*Ps.* liv. 1.

3. To support, to maintain, to vindicate, to uphold by power or argument.

"Here let them end it, and God defend the right."
—*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, ii. 3.

4. To hedge about, to make secure.

"And here the access a gloomy grove defends,
And here th' innavigable lake extends."
—*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid*, vi. 340, 341.

*5. To hedge about with restrictions; to forbid, to prohibit.

"Shal I than only be defended to use my right?"
—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 34.

II. Law:

1. To maintain one's own cause against a charge or demand.

"For it would be ridiculous to suppose that the defendant comes and *defends* (or, in the vulgar acceptation, justifies), the force and injury, in one line, and pleads that he is not guilty of the trespass complained of, in the next."
—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. xx.

2. To plead a cause for a defendant.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To protect, to act as a guard or protection; to make defense.

"Lay down our proportions to defend
Against the Scot."
—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, i. 2.

*2. To forbid.

"God defend his grace should say us nay!"
—*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iii. 7.

***II. Law:** To appear in court and make a defense of a case.

*Crabb thus discriminates between *to defend*, *to protect*, and *to vindicate*: "*Defend* is a general term; it defines nothing with regard to the degree and manner of the action; *protect* is a particular and positive term, expressing an action of some considerable importance. Persons may *defend* others without distinction of rank or station: none but superiors *protect* their inferiors. *Defense* is an occasional action; *protection* is a permanent action. A person may be *defended* in any particular case of actual danger or difficulty; he is *protected* from what may happen as well as what does happen. *Defense* respects the evil that threatens; *protection* involves the supply of necessities and the affording comforts. To *vindicate* is a species of *defense* only in the moral sense of the word. Acts of importance are *defended*: those of trifling import are commonly *vindicated*. . . . *Defense* is employed in matters of opinion or conduct, *vindicate* only in matters of conduct." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dě-fěnd'-a-ble, ***dě-fěnd'-i-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *defendible*.] Capable of being defended.

"... easily *defendible* by the power of man's reason and art, ..."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. v., ch. vi.

dě-fěnd'-ant, ***dě-fěn'-dent**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *défendant*, *pr. par. de défendre*=to defend.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Defending; acting on the defense.

"Now growling, spluttering, wailing, such a clutter,
'Tis just like puss defendant in a gutter."
—*Dryden: Epitogue to The King and Queen*.

2. Defensive; fit for defense.

"With men of courage and with means defendant."
—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 4.

II. Law: In the position of a defendant.

"... then cometh an officer and arresteth the party defendant."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. i., p. 240.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who defends, protects, or guards another against danger; a defender, a protector.

"... conveniently fight the defendants on the wall."
—*Wilkins: Mathematical Magic*.

2. One who defends a cause.

"But the defendant doth that plea deny,
And says in him thy fair appearance lies."
—*Shakesp.: Sonnets*, 46.

II. Law: A person accused or summoned into court, who defends, denies, or opposes the demand or charge, and asserts his own right.

*Crabb thus discriminates between *defendant* and *defender*: "The defendant defends himself; the defender defends another. We are *defendants* when any charge is brought against us which we wish to refute; we are *defenders* when we undertake to rebut or refute the charge brought against another." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dě-fěnd'-əd, *pa. par. & a.* [DEFEND.]

***dě-fěnd'-ēe**, *s.* [Eng. *defend*; -ee.] One who is defended.

dě-fěnd'-ēr, ***dě-fěnd'-ōr**, *s.* [Eng. *defend*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who defends or protects another.

"... without a friend and defender."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. One who supports, maintains, or upholds a cause.

"Undoubtedly there is no way so effectual to betray the truth, as to procure it a weak defender."—*South*.

II. Technically:

1. Law:

(1) *U. S. and Eng.*: An advocate who pleads the case for a defendant.

(2) *Scots Law*: A defendant.

2. *Hist. (pl.)*: A faction in Ireland, which took its origin from a quarrel between residents of Market Hill on July 4, 1784. Their friends joined them, and many battles were fought. The Defenders were Roman Catholics; their opponents, who were ultimately called Peep-o'-day Boys, were Presbyterians, or at least Protestants. [PEEP OF DAY.] (*Haydn*.)

**Defender of the Faith* (*Pidei defensor*): A title generally believed to have been bestowed by Pope Leo X. on Henry VIII., in 1521, for his treatise on the Seven Sacraments, written in opposition to Luther. The title has ever since been retained by the sovereigns of England. But Chamberlayne says the title belonged to the kings of England before 1521, and in proof of his assertion appeals to several charters granted to the University of Oxford; so that Pope Leo's Bull was only a rennovation of an ancient right.

**(1)* Crabb thus discriminates between *defender*, *advocate*, and *pleader*: "A *defender* exerts himself in favor of one that wants support; an *advocate*, from the Latin *advoco*, to call or speak for, signifies one who is called to the assistance of another; he exerts himself in favor of any cause that offers; a *pleader*, from *plea* or *excuse*, signifies him who exerts himself in favor of one who is in distress. A *defender* attempts to keep off the threatened injury by rebutting the attack of another: an *advocate* states that which is to the advantage of the person or thing *advocated*: a *pleader* throws in *pleas* and *extenuations*; he blends entreaty with argument. Oppressed or accused persons and disputed opinions require *defenders*; that which falls in with the humors of men will always have *advocates*; the unfortunate and the guilty require *pleaders*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *defender* and *defendant*, see DEFENDANT.

dě-fěnd'-līg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEFEND.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of protecting, guarding, or maintaining.

***dě-fěnd'-rěss**, ***dě-fěnd'-rěsse**, *s.* [Eng. *defender*; -ess.] A female defender.

"... Queen's majesties usual stile of England, France, and Ireland, *defendresse* of the faith, &c."—*Stowe: Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1586).

dě-fěn'-ār-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *de=of*, and *fenere*=to lend on usury.]

Law: The act of lending money on usury. (*Wharton*.)

***dě-fěns'-a-tive**, *s. & a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *defensativus*; from *defenso*=to defend.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A defense, a protection, a guard.

"A very unsafe *defensive* it is against the fury of the lion."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*.

2. *Surg.*: A bandage, plaster, &c., used to protect a wound from external injury.

B. As adj.: Defensive.

"No war can be called just that bears no real tincture of defensive."—*Osborn: Characters*, p. 629.

dě-fěnsē, *s.* [DEFENCE.]

***dě-fěn sed**, ***dě-fenst**, *a.* [Eng. *defens(e)*; -ed.] Defended or protected with fortifications; fortified.

"... these defended cities remained of the cities of Judah."—*Jer.* xxxiv. 7.

dě-fěnsē-lěss, *a.* [Eng. *defenseless*; -less.]

1. Naked, undefended, unprotected; without means of defense.

"To refuse him military resources is to leave the state defenseless."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Powerless, weak, impotent.

"Will such a multitude of men employ
Their strength against a weak, defenseless boy?"
—*Addison*.

***dě-fěnsē-lěss-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *defenseless*; -ly.] In a defenseless manner; nakedly.

***dě-fěnsē-lěss-něss**, *s.* [English *defenseless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being defenseless.

"Compensation obtains throughout, *defenselessness* and devastation are repaired by fecundity."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. xxvi.

dě-fěns-ēr, ***dě-fen-sor**, ***dě-fen-sour**, *s.* [Eng. *defens(e)*; -er.] A defender, a protector, a supporter.

"If I may know any of their fanctors, comforters, counsellors, or defenders."—*For: Book of Martyrs*, p. 591.

dě-fěns-ēg, *s. pl.* [DEFENSE, *s.*]

Ord. Lang. & Fort.: The line or lines of works which defend any point.

dě-fěns-l-bil'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *defensible*; -ity.] The quality or state of being defensible.

dě-fěns-l-ble, ***dě-fěns-a-ble**, ***dě-fens-ŷ-ble**, *a.* [Fr. *défensible*; from Low Lat. *defensibilis*, from Lat. *defensus*, *pa. par. de defendo*.]

*1. Capable of being defended.

"... one of the most *defensible* cities in the world."
—*Addison*.

*2. Capable of being maintained, supported, or upheld; justifiable.

"I conceive it very *defensible* to disarm an adversary."
—*Collier*.

*3. Capable of making defense, able to defend.

"Where nothing but the sound of Hotsapur's name
Did seem *defensible*."
—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. II., ii. 3.

*Crabb thus discriminates between *defensible* and *defensive*: "*Defensible* is employed for the thing that is *defended*: *defensive* for the thing that *defends*. An opinion or line of conduct in *defensible*; a weapon or a military operation is *defensive*. The *defensible* is opposed to the *indefensible*; and the *defensive* to the *offensive*. It is the height of folly to attempt to *defend* that which is *indefensible*; it is sometimes prudent to act on the *defensive*, when we are not in a condition to commence the *offensive*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dě-fěns-l-ble-něss, *s.* [Eng. *defensible*; -ness.] Capability of being defended or vindicated; defensibility.

***dě-fěns-l-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *defensib(le)*; -ly.] With arms of defense.

"Eche of you in your owne persones *defensibly* armed."
—*Paston: Letters*, ii. 422.

dě-fěns-ive, *a. & s.* [Fr. *défensif*; Sp. & Port. *defensivo*; Ital. *difensivo*; from Low Lat. *defensivus*, from *defensus*, *pa. par. de defendo*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Capable of defense; defensible.

2. Defending or serving for defense.

"The fault was mine; nor do I seek to screen
My errors with *defensive* paradox."
—*Byron: Epistle to Augusta*.

3. In a state or posture of defense.

4. Used or useful for repelling attack; opposed to offensive.

"Thei that be ill been alwaies double ill, bycause thei beare armour *defensive* to defend their own yuels; and armes offensive to assaile the good maners of other."—*The Golden Bock*.

5. Carried on in self-defense; not offensive.

6. Entered into for purposes of mutual defense; as, an alliance offensive and defensive.

B. As substantive:

*1. A safeguard, a defense, a protection.

2. A state or posture of defense.

*To be *act, or stand on the defensive*: To be or remain in a posture or condition ready for defense or resistance to an attack.

"He therefore made up his mind to *stand on the defensive*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

*For the difference between *defensive* and *defensible*, see DEFENSIBLE.

Defensive allegation.

Eng. Ecc. Law: A propounding of circumstances of defense by a defendant in the spiritual courts, to which he is entitled to the plaintiff's answer upon oath, and may thence proceed to proofs, as well as his antagonist. (*Ogilvie*.)

dě-fěns-ive-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *defensive*; -ly.] In a defensive manner; on the defensive.

bōl, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

***dē-fēns-ōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Lat. *defensorius*.] Tending to or useful for defense; defensive.

dē-fer (1), ***dē-ferre**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *deferer*=to delay; Lat. *deferro*=to carry in different ways: *dis*=away, apart, and *fero*=to carry.]

A. Transitive:

1. To put off, to postpone, to adjourn, to delay.

"Thus the resignation was deferred till the eve of the King's departure."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. To appoint for a future; to put off.

"And when Felix heard these things, having more perfect knowledge of that way, he deferred them . . ."—*Acts xxiv. 22.*

B. Intrans.: To delay, to postpone, to put off.

" . . . for God,

Nothing more certain, will not long defer

To vindicate the glory of his name."

Milton: Samson Agonistes, 473-475.

C. For the difference between to defer and to delay, see DELAY.

dē-fer, (2), *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *déférer*, from Lat. *deferro*=to bear down or to offer to a person: *de*=down, and *fero*=to bear.]

A. Transitive:

1. To offer, to render.

2. To refer, to leave to one's judgment or decision; to submit.

"The commissioners, being somewhat astonished, deferred the matter to the Earle of Northumberland."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 67.

B. Intrans.: To yield or give way to the opinion of another; to submit; to pay deference.

"In peace and war, in council and in fight;

And all I move, deferring to thy sway."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xii. 250, 251.

dēf-ēr-en-çe, *s.* [Fr. *déférence*.]

1. Regard, respect.

" . . . neither Whigs nor Tories were disposed to show any deference for the authority of the peers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. A courteous yielding or submission to the opinions or views of another.

"Most of our fellow subjects are guided either by the prejudice of education or by deference to the judgment of those who, perhaps in their own hearts, disapprove the opinions which they industriously spread among the multitude."—*Addison*.

C. For the difference between deference and complaisance, see COMPLAISANCE.

***dēf-ēr-ent**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *deferens*, *pr. par.* of *deferro*=to bear down.]

A. As adj.: Carrying or conveying.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Anything which carries or conveys; a conveyer, a carrier.

" . . . sounds may be created without air, though air be the most favorable deferent of sounds."—*Bacon*.

II. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: A circle or oval curve, on which the center of another oval moves, while a planet is supposed to move round the latter. The term belongs to the Ptolemaic system. [EPICYCLE.]

2. *Anat. (pl.)*: Certain vessels in the human body appointed for the conveyance of humors from one place to another.

dēf-ēr-ēn-tial, *a.* [Eng. *deferent*; -ial.] Showing deference; courteously yielding to the views or opinions of others.

"It made them emulous to merit the deferential treatment they received."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxxi.

dēf-ēr-ēn-tial-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *deferential*; -ly.] In a deferential manner; with deference.

***dēf-ēr-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *defer* (1), *v.*; -ment.] A putting off, a delay, an adjournment.

"But, sir, my grief, join'd with the instant business, Begg a deferment."—*Sir J. Suckling*.

dēf-ēr red (1), *pa. par. or a.* [DEFER (1), *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Put off, postponed, adjourned.

deferred annuity, *s.* An annuity which does not begin to be paid at once, but at a certain future day.

dēf-ēr red (2), *pa. par. or a.* [DEFER (2), *v.*]

***dēf-ēr-rēt**, *s.* [Lat. *deferens*, *pr. par.* of *deferro*.] One who hands over or refers.

"If the materials I have amassed be still in heaps blame not me, who write not for glory, unless you approve of what I write, and assist the deferent, for I am no more."—*Evelyn: Mem.*; To Lord Clifford, Nov., 1671.

dēf-ēr-rēr, *s.* [Eng. *defer* (1), *v.*; -er.] One who puts things off, a procrastinator, a delayer.

"A great deferrer, long in hope, grown numb With sloth, yet greedy still of what's to come."

B. Jonson: Horace: Art of Poetry.

dēf-ēr-rīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEFER (1), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of putting off, postponing, or adjourning.

" . . . the deferring of my revenge, . . ."—*State Trials: Lord Sanquhar* (an. 1612).

dēf-ēr-vēs-geŋçe, **dēf-ēr-vēs-geŋ-çŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *defervescens*, *pr. par.* of *defervesco*=to cool down: *de*=away, down, and *fervesco*=to become warm, incept. from *ferveo*=to be warm.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or state of becoming cool; a cooling down. (*Lit. & fig.*)

" . . . they are abated by deferescency in holy actions."—*Jeremy Taylor*.

2. *Pathol.*: An abatement of fever or feverish symptoms.

***dē-fēu-dal-ize**, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away from, and Eng. *feudalize* (q. v.).] To deprive of the feudal character or form.

***def-formed**, ***deformyd**, *a.* [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *formed* (q. v.).] Formed, cut, graven.

"Deformyd by lettris in stoness."—*Wycliffe*, 2 Cor. iii. 7.

dēf-fi-aŋçe, ***dē-fŷ-aŋçe**, *s.* [O. Fr. *deffiance*; Sp. *desfianza*.] [DEFY.]

1. Originally the release from all bonds of faith which had heretofore bound one to the individual to whom the defiance—i. e., renunciation—was sent.

"Now although I instanced in a question which by good fortune never came to open defiance, yet there have been such formed on lesser grounds."—*Jeremy Taylor: Liberty of Prophesying*, § 3, 5. (*Trench: Select Glossary*, pp. 50, 51.)

*2. A despoising; a looking-down upon.

*3. An expression of abhorrence or contempt.

" . . . it bade such express defiance to apostasy, . . ."

—*More: Decay of Piety*.

4. A challenge to battle.

"Defiance, traitors, hurl we in your teeth."

Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, v. 1.

5. A challenge to any contest.

6. A contemptuous and daring manner or look.

" . . . he saw triumph and defiance in the bully's countenance."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

7. A contemptuous or daring disregard for anything.

"In defiance of the weather a great multitude assembled . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

¶ To bid or to set at defiance: To defy, to brave.

"Nobody will so openly bid defiance to common sense, as to affirm visible and direct contradictions."—*Locke*.

dēf-fi-ant, *a.* [Fr. *défiant*.] Characterized by or exhibiting defiance; daring, bidding defiance.

"He looked as proudly defiant as if daring him to the act."—*C. Lever: The Daltons*, ch. xi.

dēf-fi-ant-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *defiant*; -ly.] In a defiant manner.

***dēf-fi-ant-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *defiant*; -ness.] Defiance.

"Speaking with quick defiantness."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. lxi.

***dēf-fi-a-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Low Lat. *diffidatorius*.] Bidding defiance, defiant.

***dēf-fi-brīn-āte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away from, and Eng. *fibrin*(e); -ate.] To defibrinize.

***dēf-fi-brīn-ā-tion**, *s.* [DEFIBRINATE.] The act or process of depriving of fibrine.

***dēf-fi-brīn-ize**, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away from, and Eng. *fibrin*(e); -ize.] To deprive or clear of fibrine.

dēf-fi-clen-çŷ, ***dēf-fi-clençe**, *s.* [Lat. *deficiens*, *pr. par.* of *deficio*=to fail, to be wanting.]

1. A failing, an imperfection, a defect.

"Thou in Thyself art perfect, and in Thee Is no deficiency found."

Milton: P. L., viii. 415, 416.

2. A want, a failure, or shortcoming of the full amount or quantity.

" . . . it is found necessary to supply the deficiency by enlisting largely from among the poorer population of Munster and Connaught."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. Especially applied to the amount by which the revenue of a state, company, &c., falls short of the expenditure; a deficit.

4. A defalcation.

dēf-fi-clent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *deficiens*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Wanting, defective, not complete, imperfect.

2. Failing, defective, not fully supplied, prepared, or endowed.

" . . . by no means deficient in readiness and shrewdness . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

*3. Failing, fainting, giving way.

"I'll look no more;

Lest my brain turn, and the deficient sight

Topple down headlong."

Shakesp.: King Lear, iv. 6.

***B. As subst.**: A deficiency.

" . . . we have with painful and faithful service every where sought out, and collected assistances, that supplements to deficiencies,—to variations, rectifications,—may be ministered."—*Bacon: On Learning* (Pref.).

deficient number, *s.*

Arith.: A number, the sum of the aliquots of which are together less than the number itself—thus, 10 is a deficient number, since the sum of the aliquot parts, 1, 2, 5, is only 8.

deficient hyperbola, *s.*

Math.: A curve having one asymptote.

deficient year, *s.* An epithet applied to the Jewish year, when the month Cisleu is twenty-nine days, instead of thirty.

dēf-fi-clent-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *deficient*; -ly.] In a deficient or defective manner.

***dēf-fi-clent-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *deficient*; -ness.] The quality or state of being deficient.

dēf-fi-clt, *s.* [Lat.=it is wanting; third pers. sing. *pr. indic.* of *deficio*=to be wanting; Fr. *déficit*.] A deficiency or falling short. (Specially used when the revenue of a country falls short of the estimate or expenditure.)

"The corn he has imported betrays his deficit in grains."—*Lord Auckland: Consid.*, pt. i. 42.

***dēf-fide**, *v. t.* [Lat. *diffido*.] To distrust. [DIF-FIDE.]

dē-fied, *pa. par. or a.* [DEFY.]

dē-fi-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *defy*; -er.] One who defies or challenges; a challenger; one who acts in defiance of any authority, power, or law.

" . . . those bold and insolent defiers of Heaven."—*Tillotson*.

***dē-flig-u-rā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *de*=away from, and Eng. *figuration* (q. v.).] A disfiguring.

"These traditions are *disfigurements* and deformations of Christ exhibited."—*Bp. Hall: Rem.*, p. 30.

***dē-flig-ūre** (1), *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=down, and Eng. *figure* (q. v.).] To figure, to delineate.

"On the pavement of the said chapel be these two stones as they are here *defigured*."—*Weever: Funer. Mon.*, p. 344.

***dē-flig-ūre** (2), ***defyfigure**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *desfigurer*; Fr. *defigurer*.] To disfigure.

"Fowls develt of helle, and horribly defygured."

Hampole: Prick of Conscience, 2,340.

dē-fi-lā-de, *v. t.* [Fr. from *défiler*.]

Fort.: To raise the defenses so as to shelter the interior works when they are in danger of being commanded by guns placed on some higher point.

dē-fi-lād-ing, *pr. par. & s.* [DEFILADE, DEFILE-MENT (2).]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As substantive:

**Fort.*: That branch of the science the object of which is to determine, when the intended work would be commanded by eminences within range, the directions or heights of the lines of rampart or parapet, so that the interior of the work may not be incommoded by a fire directed to it from such heights.

dē-file (1), ***dē-foil**, ***dē-foyle**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *pref. de* (intens.), and A. S. *fyllan*=to make foul; *fūl*=foul.] [DEFOUL.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To make foul or filthy; to dirty; to befoul.

(2) To make turbid or impure.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To soil, sully, or tarnish; to disgrace, to stain.

"No sour, pedantical, abusive rage,

No vicious rant defiles her freest page."

Byron: Dulce ante omnia Muses.

(2) To make morally impure or unclean; to corrupt, to taint.

"God requires rather that we should die than *defile* ourselves with impieties."—*Stillinger*.

(3) To debauch, to violate; to corrupt the chastity of.

"Every object his offense revild,

The husband murder'd, and the wife defild."—*Prior*.

II. *Mosaic Law*: To make ceremonially unclean.

"And there were certain men, who were *defiled* by the dead body of a man, that they could not keep the pass-over on that day."—*Num.*, ix. 7.

dē-fi-lā-de, *v. t.* [Fr. from *défiler*.]

Fort.: To raise the defenses so as to shelter the interior works when they are in danger of being commanded by guns placed on some higher point.

dē-fi-lād-ing, *pr. par. & s.* [DEFILADE, DEFILE-MENT (2).]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As substantive:

**Fort.*: That branch of the science the object of which is to determine, when the intended work would be commanded by eminences within range, the directions or heights of the lines of rampart or parapet, so that the interior of the work may not be incommoded by a fire directed to it from such heights.

dē-file (1), ***dē-foil**, ***dē-foyle**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *pref. de* (intens.), and A. S. *fyllan*=to make foul; *fūl*=foul.] [DEFOUL.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To make foul or filthy; to dirty; to befoul.

(2) To make turbid or impure.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To soil, sully, or tarnish; to disgrace, to stain.

"No sour, pedantical, abusive rage,

No vicious rant defiles her freest page."

Byron: Dulce ante omnia Muses.

(2) To make morally impure or unclean; to corrupt, to taint.

"God requires rather that we should die than *defile* ourselves with impieties."—*Stillinger*.

(3) To debauch, to violate; to corrupt the chastity of.

"Every object his offense revild,

The husband murder'd, and the wife defild."—*Prior*.

II. *Mosaic Law*: To make ceremonially unclean.

"And there were certain men, who were *defiled* by the dead body of a man, that they could not keep the pass-over on that day."—*Num.*, ix. 7.

dē-fi-lā-de, *v. t.* [Fr. from *défiler*.]

Fort.: To raise the defenses so as to shelter the interior works when they are in danger of being commanded by guns placed on some higher point.

dē-fi-lād-ing, *pr. par. & s.* [DEFILADE, DEFILE-MENT (2).]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As substantive:

**Fort.*: That branch of the science the object of which is to determine, when the intended work would be commanded by eminences within range, the directions or heights of the lines of rampart or parapet, so that the interior of the work may not be incommoded by a fire directed to it from such heights.

dē-file (1), ***dē-foil**, ***dē-foyle**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *pref. de* (intens.), and A. S. *fyllan*=to make foul; *fūl*=foul.] [DEFOUL.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To make foul or filthy; to dirty; to befoul.

(2) To make turbid or impure.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To soil, sully, or tarnish; to disgrace, to stain.

"No sour, pedantical, abusive rage,

B. Intrans.: To befoul, to soil, to make foul or filthy.

"This pitch, as ancient writers do report, doth defile; so doth the company thou keepest . . ."—*Shakesp. Henry IV., Pt. I., ii. 4.*

dē-fī'le (2), *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *défiler*: *de*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *file*=Lat. *filum*=a thread, a row.]

A. Intrans.: To file off; to march off in a line, or file by file.

B. Transitive:

Fort.: To defilade.

dē-fī'le, s. [Fr. *défilé*, from *défiler*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** A narrow pass or passage, as between hills, along which men can only march in file.

"Livy describes this pass as a small plain to which there was one inlet and one outlet, through narrow defiles, covered with wood."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist. (1855), ch. xiii., pt. ii., § 29.*

2. **Fort.:** Defilading.

dē-fī'led, pa. par. or a. [DEFILE (1), *v.*]

"They that touch pitch will be defiled."—*Shakesp.*

dē-fī'le-mēt (1), *s.* [Fr. *défiler*.]

Fort.: The arrangement of a fortification in regard to the height of its parapet and direction of its faces, so as to secure it from an enfilading or reverse fire. [DEFILADE.]

dē-fī'le-mēt (2), *s.* [Eng. *defile*; -*ment*.]

1. The act of defiling, befouling, or making unclean.

2. That which defiles; pollution.

3. A state of being defiled; pollution, impurity, physical or moral.

" . . . the chaste cannot rake into such filth without danger of defilement."—*Spectator.*

dē-fīl'-ēr, *dē-fīl'-ēr, s. [Eng. *defil(e)*; -*er*.] One who defiles; a corrupter, violator, or debaucher.

"Thou bright defiler
Of Hymen's purest bed! thou valiant Mars!"
Shakesp. Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

dē-fīl'-īng (1), *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEFILE (1), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of befouling, polluting, or violating; defilement.

dē-fīl'-īng (2), *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEFILE (2), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of filing off, or marching file by file.

dē-fīn'-a-ble, *dē-fī-ne-a-ble, a. [Eng. *defin(e)*; -*able*.]

1. Capable of being defined in words.

" . . . whether any form be sufficiently constant and distinct from other forms to be capable of definition; and if definable, whether the differences be sufficiently important to deserve a specific name."—*Darwin. Origin of Species (ed. 1859), ch. xiv., p. 484.*

2. Capable of being fixed or determined.

"Concerning the time of the end of the world, the question is, whether that time be definable or no."—*Burnet. Theory of the Earth.*

3. Having qualities capable of being determined or defined.

dē-fīn'-a-blŷ, adv. [Eng. *definab(ly)*; -*ly*.] In a definable manner.

dē-fī-ne, *de-fyne, *dif-fyne, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *definer*; Fr. *définir*, from Lat. *definio*=to limit, to define: *de*=down, and *finis*=a limit, a boundary.]

A. Transitive:

1. To determine or describe the limits or bounds of.

2. To circumscribe; to bound; to mark the limit.

"When the rings appeared only black and white, they were very distinct and well defined. . . ."—*Newton: Optics.*

3. To determine, to decide, to settle.

"A more ready way to define controversies."—*Barrow: On the Pope's Supremacy.*

4. To give a definition of; to explain anything by its qualities and circumstances.

"It [gravity] was no better, but often worse, than what a French wit had long ago defined it."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy, ch. xi.*

5. To explain or state the particular properties or circumstances of anything; to describe with precision; as, to define an angle.

***B. Intransitive:**

1. To determine, to decide, to conclude.

"The unjust judge is the capital remover of landmarks, when he defileth amiss of lands and properties."—*Bacon.*

2. To give a definition; to explain anything by its qualities and circumstances.

"But I have defined, that blissfulness is souverain good, . . ."—*Chaucer: Boethius, bk. iii.*

dōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cell, ohorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

dē-fīn'ed, pa. par. or a. [DEFINE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Determined, fixed; of a determinate or definite size, value, or amount; definite.

" . . . a certain defined amount. . . ."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist. (1855), ch. v., § 1.*

2. Determined or explained by a definition; having its qualities and circumstances explained.

***dē-fī-ne-mēt, s.** [Eng. *define*; -*ment*.] Description, definition.

"His definement suffers no perdition in you."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

dē-fīn'-ēr, s. [Eng. *defin(e)*; -*er*.] One who defines, determines, or explains anything; one who describes the qualities and circumstances of anything.

"Let your imperfect definition show,
That nothing you the weak definer know."
Prior.

dē-fīn'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DEFINE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of explaining or determining; a definition.

***dē-fīn'-ish, v. t.** [Fr. *definir*; Lat. *definio*.] To define, to explain.

" . . . any such thyng as I have defynished a little here before."—*Chaucer: Boethius, bk. v.*

dē-fī-nīte, a. & s. [Lat. *definitus*, *pa. par. of definio*=to define; Fr. *défini*.]

A. As adjective:

1. **Ordinary Language:**

1. Bounded by certain limits; limited, determinate.

" . . . had the sight of the goddess, who in a definite compass can set forth infinite beauty."—*Sidney.*

2. Fixed, certain, determinate.

"We learn, for example, that the water of our rivers is formed by the union, in definite proportions, of two gases, oxygen and hydrogen."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science (3d ed.), i. 8.*

3. Determinate, defined, or fixed in meaning; exact, precise.

4. Resolved, determined, free from hesitation; precise.

"For idiots, in this case of favor, would
Be wisely definite." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 6.*

II. Technically:

1. **Gram.:** [DEFINITE ARTICLE.]

2. **Log.:** [DEFINITE TERM.]

3. **Chem.:** [DEFINITE PROPORTIONS.]

4. **Bot.:** The same as terminal or centrifugal. Terminating in a single flower. When stamens are under twenty they are said to be definite. (*Bal-four*.) [DEFINITE INFLORESCENCE.]

† Crabb thus discriminates between *definite* and *positive*: "The understanding and reasoning powers are connected with what is *definite*: the will with what is *positive*. A *definite* answer leaves nothing to be explained: a *positive* answer leaves no room for hesitation or question. It is necessary to be *definite* in giving instructions, and to be *positive* in giving commands. A person who is *definite* in his proceedings with another puts a stop to all unreasonable expectations; it is necessary for those who have to exercise authority to be *positive*, in order to enforce obedience from the self-willed and contumacious." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***B. As subst.:** Anything defined, determined or explained.

" . . . the general, again, is nothing else but a *definite* of the special."—*Ayliffe.*

definite article, s.

Gram.: The article or demonstrative adjective *the*, so called because it defines or limits the noun to which it belongs. In the oldest English it was inflected like an adjective for number, gender, and case. [THE, ARTICLE.]

definite inflorescence, s.

Bot.: The same as CENTRIFUGAL INFLORESCENCE (q. v.).

definite peace, s.

Hist.: The name given to the treaty signed at Paris, September 3, 1763, by which Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the United States. (*Townsend.*)

definite proportions, s. pl.

Chem.: The relative proportions in which bodies unite to form compounds. [EQUIVALENT, *s.*]

definite term, s.

Log.: A term which defines or determines a particular class of things, or a single person, in contradistinction to an *indefinite term*, which does not mark out any particular object.

dēf'-in-īte-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *definite*; -*ly*.] In a definite or determinate manner; definitively.

dēf'-in-īte-nēss, s. [Eng. *definite*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being definite; certainty, exactness, determinateness.

"[To] reveal the purpose for which it was created with definiteness of expression."—*Dr. Dresser, in Cassell's Technical Educator, pt. ii., p. 378.*

dēf-in-ī-tion, s. [Lat. *definitio*, from *definio*=to limit, to define; Fr. *définition*; Ital. *definizione*; Sp. *definición*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of defining or describing anything by its qualities and circumstances.

2. A brief description or explanation of anything by its qualities and circumstances; an explanation of a word or term.

"The *definitive* of the crime, the amount of the penalty, remained unaltered."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvi.*

II. Technically:

1. **Logic:** Archbishop Whately regards a definition as being an expression explanatory of that which is defined, *i. e.*, separated as by a boundary from everything else; an expression which explains any term so as to separate it from everything else. John Stuart Mill states that the simplest and most correct notion of a definition is a proposition declaratory of the meaning of a word—namely, either the meaning which it bears in common acceptance, or that which the speaker or writer, for the particular purpose of his discourse, intends to annex to it. (*J. S. Mill: Logic, bk. i., ch. viii.*) According to Whately, definitions are divided into those which are essential and those which are accidental. An *essential* definition states what are regarded as the constituent parts of the essence of that which is to be defined, while an *accidental* definition is one which lays down what are regarded as circumstances belonging to it—*viz.*, as properties or accidents, such as causes, effects, &c. Accidents in the narrowest sense cannot be employed in a description—*i. e.*, in an accidental definition of any species, while not properties but accidents generally of the kind called inseparable are used in discriminating an individual. An *essential* definition is divided into a physical—*i. e.*, a natural—and a logical—*i. e.*, a metaphysical—definition. [† (4).] Another division is into nominal and real definitions. [† (6) & † (8).] To be perfect a definition should be (1) adequate—*i. e.*, neither too extensive nor too narrow; (2) it should be plainer than that which it is intended to explain; and (3) it should be couched in a convenient number of appropriate words. (*Whately: Logic, bk. ii., ch. v., § 6.*)

2. **Nat. Science:** Linnaeus, in his *Systema Naturæ*, defined the species under each genus, not by stating only, and in the fewest possible words, the point or points discriminating them from the other known species of the same genus. That system is now used chiefly, if not exclusively, in analytical tables. Discriminating characters are not enough, unless one is sure that all the species of the genus existing, or that ever have existed, are before him; also his distinctive characters will fail to identify the species. If, for instance, there was in Linnaeus' time a genus of plants with two known species, one with ovate and one with lanceolate leaves, *Folia ovatis* and *Folia lanceolatis* would have been enough to discriminate them. But perhaps by this time the two species have been raised by fresh discovery to twenty, thirteen of them with ovate leaves and seven with lanceolate ones, in which case the Linnaean characters are not enough to discriminate them. Lengthened definitions are consequently now given, all the essential characters being enumerated instead of simply one or two. The Linnaean method employs the metaphysical definition [† (4)], that which superseded it is the physical definition [† (7)].

† (1) *Accidental definition:* [II. 1.]

† (2) *Essential definition:* [II. 1.]

† (3) *Logical definition:*

Logic: A definition consisting of the genus and difference. Thus if a planet be defined as a wandering star, star is the genus and wandering points out the difference between a planet and an ordinary type of star. It is sometimes called also a metaphysical definition.

† (4) *Metaphysical definition:* The same as *Logical definition* (q. v.). The term metaphysical is used to imply that a dual conception of the object is merely a mental one, and not inherent in the object itself.

† (5) *Natural definition:*

Logic: The same as a *Physical definition* (q. v.).

† (6) *Nominal definition:*

Logic: A definition which explains only the meaning of the term defined. It is opposed to a *Real definition* (q. v.).

† (7) *Physical definition:*

Logic: A definition made by enumerating such parts as are actually separable, as the hull, masts, &c., of a ship, the leaves, petal, &c., of a rose.

(8) *Real definition:*
Logic: A definition which explains the nature of the thing signified by a particular name. (*Whately.*)
¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *definition* and *explanation*: "A definition is correct or precise; an *explanation* is general or ample. The definition of a word defines or limits the extent of its signification: it is the rule for the scholar in the use of any word; the *explanation* of a word may include both *definition* and *illustration*: the former admits of no more words than will include the leading features in the meaning of any term; the latter admits of an unlimited scope for diffuseness on the part of the explainer." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dě-fin-ī-tion-əl, a. [Eng. *definition*; -al.] Of or pertaining to a definition; of the nature of a definition.

dě-fin-ī-tive, a. & s. [Lat. *definitivus*; from *definitus*, pa. par. of *definire*; Fr. *définitif*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Limiting or determining the extent; determinate, exact.

2. Final, conclusive, positive, exact.

"Other authors write often dubiously, even in matters wherein is expected a strict and definitive truth."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors.*

*3. Determined, peremptory, absolute.

"Never crave him: we are definitive."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.

***II. Law:** Final, conclusive; opposed to *provisional* or *interlocutory*.

"This was not a definitive sentence, but a sentence interlocutory, as it is termed in that court."—*State Trials: Duke of Buckingham* (an. 1626).

***B. As substantive:**

Gram.: A word used to define or limit the extent of the signification of an appellative or common noun. Such are the definite article and the demonstrative pronouns.

"... as they can do no more than in some manner define or determine, they may justly for that reason be called *definitives*."—*Harris: Hermes, i. 3.*

dě-fin-ī-tive-ly, adv. [Eng. *definitive*; -ly.]

1. Determinately, expressly, positively.

"... definitively set down by Moses."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors.*

2. Finally, conclusively, definitely

"... from that to a national synod, which must definitely end all."—*Sturpe: Life of Whitgift.*

dě-fin-ī-tive-ness, s. [Eng. *definitive*; -ness.]

The quality or state of being definitive; decisiveness, positiveness, definiteness.

***dě-fin-ī-tude, s.** [Eng. *definit(e)*; -ude.] Definitiveness.

"Destitute of the light and definitude of mathematics."—*Sir W. Hamilton.*

***dě-flx, v. t.** [Lat. *deflexus*, pa. par. of *defigere*=to fix, or fasten down: *de*=down, and *figo*=to fix.] To fix, or settle, to fasten.

"The country parson is generally sad, because he knows nothing but the cross of Christ, his mind being deflexed on, and with those nails wherewith his Master was."—*Herbert: Country Parson, ch. xxvii.*

***dě-flā-grā-bil-ī-tē, s.** [Eng. *deflagrable*; -ity.]

Chem.: Combustibility; the quality of taking fire and becoming totally consumed.

"We have spent more time than the opinion of the ready deflagrability, if I may so speak, of saltpeter did permit us to imagine."—*Boyle: Works, i. 362.*

***dě-flā-grā-ble, a.** [As if from a Lat. *deflagrabilis*, from *deflagro*=to consume by fire.]

Chem.: Capable of being totally consumed by fire; combustible.

"Our chemical oils ... the more inflammable and deflagrable."—*Boyle: Works, i. 538.*

***dě-flā-grāte, v. t. & i.** [Lat. *deflagratus*, pa. par. of *deflagro*=to consume by fire; *de* (intens.), and *flagro*=to burn.]

A. Trans.: To set fire to and consume totally by deflagration.

B. Intrans.: To be rapidly consumed in fire.

***dě-flā-grāt-ēd, pa. par. or a.** [DEFLAGRATE.]

dě-flā-grāt-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DEFLAGRATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of consuming totally by fire: deflagration.

deflagrating mixtures, s. pl.

Chem.: Combustible mixtures, made with niter, the oxygen of which promotes their combustion.

dě-flā-grā-tion, s. [Lat. *deflagratio*; from *deflagro*=to consume by fire.]

Chem.: The sudden combustion of a substance for the purpose of producing some change in its composition by the joint action of heat and oxygen.

It is usually performed by projecting in a red-hot crucible, in small portions at a time, a mixture of about equal parts of the body to be oxidized, and nitrate or chlorate of potash or other energetic oxidizer. (*Knight.*)

"I excited ... as many deflagrations as I could."—*Boyle: Works, iii. 89.*

dě-flā-grāt-ōr, s. [Lat.]

Elect.: An instrument for producing intense heat. It was generally a form of the voltaic battery. Such was used by Davy in 1807-8, when he decomposed soda, potash, borax, and lime. (*Knight.*) Here the deflagrator is a simple voltaic arrangement, consisting of two large sheets of copper and zinc rolled together in a spiral, but preserved from direct contact by bands of leather or horsehair. The whole is immersed in a vessel containing acidulated water, and the two plates are connected outside the liquid by a conducting-wire. (*Ganot.*)

dě-flēct, v. t. & t. [Lat. *deflecto*: *de*=away, from and *flecto*=to turn.]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.:* To turn or move to one side; to deviate, to become deflected.

"At some parts of the Azores the needle deflecteth not, but lieth in the true meridian . . ."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors.*

*2. *Fig.:* To deviate or swerve from the right course.

"That principle . . . can every moment deflect from the line of truth and reason."—*Warburton: Nat. and Revealed Relig., Ser. 2.*

***B. Trans.:** To bend, or cause to turn to one side, or from a straight line.

"Sitting with their knees deflected under them, to show their fear and reverence."—*Lord: Discov. of the Banians* (1690), p. 72.

dě-flēct-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DEFLECT.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Turned or bent to one side or from a straight line.

2. *Bot.:* The same as DEFLEXED (q. v.).

dě-flēc-tion, *dě-flēx-ion, s. [Fr. *déflexion*; Lat. *deflexio*, from *deflexus*, pa. par. of *deflecto*=to turn aside.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A turning aside, a deviation; a departure from the straight line or course; a causing to bend or give way from a straight line. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"... from the dimensions of those orbits, we calculate the amount of deflection, in either, from their tangents, in equal very minute portions of time, . . ."—*Herschel: Astron.* (1858), § 530.

II. Technically:

1. *Naut.:* The deviation or departure of a ship from its true course.

2. *Optics:* A deviation of the rays of light toward the surface of an opaque body.

3. *Math.:* The distance by which a curve deviates or departs from another curve, or from a straight line.

4. *Mech., Engin., &c.:* The measurement of the distance by which any material deflects or gives way from a straight line under a load.

dě-flēct-ive, a. [Eng. *deflect*; -ive.] Causing deflection.

deflective forces, s. pl.

Mech.: Those forces which, acting upon a moving body, cause it to deviate from its course, or to move in another direction.

dě-flēc-tōm-ē-tēr, s. [Eng. *deflect*; o connective; Gr. *metron*=a measure.] An instrument for measuring the deflection of a rail by a weight in rapid motion. (*Knight.*)

dě-flēct-ōr, s. [Lat.] A plate, diaphragm, or cone in a lamp, furnace, or stove, to bring the flame and gases into intimate contact and improve the combustion. (*Knight.*)

dě-flēx-ed, a. [Lat. *deflexus*=bent down.]

Bot.: Curved downward.

***dě-flēx-ūre, s.** [Lat. *deflexus*.] A bending down or aside; a deflection.

dě-flōr-āte, a. [Low Lat. *defloratus*, from Lat. *deffloro*=to lose its blossoms: *de*=away, from, and *flor* (genit. *floris*)=a flower.]

Bot.: An epithet applied to a flower when it has discharged its farina, pollen, or fecundating dust; also to a plant when its flowers have fallen.

dě-flōr-ā-tion, s. [Fr. *défloration*, from Low Lat. *defloratus*.]

1. *Lit.:* The act of deflowering; the taking away of a woman's virginity; ravishing.

2. *Fig.:* A selection of the most beautiful and valuable parts of anything.

"The laws of Normandy are, in a great measure, the defloration of the English laws, and a transcript of them."—*Hale.*

dě-flōur, *de-flōre, dē-flōw-ēr, *de-flōwre, v. t. [Fr. *déflorer*, from Low Lat. *deffloro*.]

***I. Lit.:** To take away flowers from; to deprive of flowers.

"... deflowering the gardens."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays, pt. 1, treat. 19, § 6.*

II. Figuratively:

1. To take away a woman's virginity; to ravish.

"As is the lust of an eunuch to deflower a virgin; so is he that executeth judgment with violence."—*Ecclesiasticus xx. 4.*

*2. To cull the most beautiful or best parts from.

"The which book Robert Bishop of Herforde deflored."—*Trevisa, i. 39.*

*3. To take away, to rob.

"For soone comes age, that will her pride deflowere."—*Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 75.*

dě-flōur-ed, dē-flōw-ēred, pa. par. or a. [DE-FLOUR.]

dě-flōur-ēr, dē-flōw-ēr, s. [Eng. *deflower*; -er.] One who takes away a woman's virginity; a ravisher.

"I have often wondered that those deflowers of innocence, . . . are not restrained by humanity."—*Addison.*

dě-flōur-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DEFLOUR.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of taking away a woman's virginity; ravishing, defloration.

***dē-flōw, v. i.** [Lat. *defluo*: *de*=down, and *fluo*=to flow.] To flow down.

"Superfluous matter deflows from the body unto their proper excretories."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors.*

***dē-flū-ēn-čy, s.** [Lat. *defluens*, pr. par. of *defluo*.] A flowing down; a flow.

"... the cold had taken away the defluency of the oil."—*Boyle: Works, ii. 642.*

***dē-flū-ōus, a.** [Latin *defluus*, from *defluo*.] Flowing down; falling off.

***dē-flūx, s.** [Lat. *defluxus*.] A downward flow.

"Both bodies are clammy, and bridle the deflux of humors."—*Bacon.*

dě-fluxion (fluxion as flūc-shūn), s. [Latin *defluxio*, from *defluo*.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* A flowing down; a deflux.

2. *Med.:* A flowing down of humors from a superior to a lower part of the body; a discharge of humors, as a defluxion from the nose in catarrh.

"... and so doth cold likewise cause rheums and defluxions from the head."—*Bacon.*

***dēf-ly, adv.** [DEFTLY.] Dexterously, skillfully.

"They dauncen defly, and singen soote, In their merriment."

Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar, April.

***dēf-ō-dā-tion, s.** [DEFEDATION.]

"... the defedation of so many parts by a bad printer, and a worse editor."—*Bentley.*

***dē-fōil, v. t.** [Pref. *de*=away, from, and *folium*=a leaf.] To strip off the leaves.

"Over and beside, in disburgening and defoiling a vine, you must beware how you pluck off those boughs that are like to beare the grape, or to go with it."—*Holland: Plénte, xvii. 22.*

***dē-fō-ll-āte, *dē-fō-ll-ā-tēd, a.** [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *foliate* (q. v.).] Deprived of or having lost its leaves.

***dē-fō-ll-ā-tion, s.** [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *foliation* (q. v.).] The fall or shedding of a leaf; the time when leaves are shed; autumn.

***dē-fōrce, v. t.** [O. Fr. *déforcer*=to disseize, dispossess (*Cotgrave*); Low Lat. *difforcio*=to take away by violence.]

I. Ord. Lang.: To treat with violence; to take anything out of the possession of by forcible means.

"The herald . . . was manifestly deforced, and his letters riven."—*Pittscottie* (ed. 1768), p. 137.

II. Law:

1. To disseize and keep out of lawful possession of an estate; to withhold the possession of an estate from its rightful owner.

"If she were deforced of part only of her dower."—*Blackstone: Comment., bk. iii., ch. 7.*

2. *Scots Law:* To resist or use violence to an officer of the law in the execution of his duty.

***dē-fōrce, s.** [DEFORCE, v.] Violent ejection; deforcement.

"That Johne Lindisay sall restore . . . a kow of a deforce, a salt mert, a mask fat, . . ."—*Act. Dom. Conc.* (an. 1479), p. 33.

***dē-fōrce-d, pa. par. or a.** [DEFORCE, v.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. s, o = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***dē-fōrce-ment**, s. [Low Lat. *deforcamentum*.]

Law:

1. The withholding the possession of an estate from its rightful owner; the holding of lands or tenements to which another person has a right.

"Deformement may be grounded on the disability of the party deformed."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

2. *Scots Law*: The resisting or using violence to an officer of the law in the execution of his duty.

***dē-fōrce-ōr**, ***dē-fōrs-ōr**, s. [Eng. *deforc(e)*;-er.]

Law: A deforciant.

***dē-fōrce-l-ant**, s. [O. Fr. *dēforciant*, pr. par. of *dēforcier*.]

Law:

1. One who keeps the rightful owner out of possession of an estate.

"In levying a fine of lands, the person against whom the fictitious action is brought upon a supposed breach of covenant is called the *deforciant*. And, lastly, by way of analogy, keeping a man by any means out of a freehold office is construed to be a deformement: though, being an incorporeal hereditament, the deforciant has no corporeal possession."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iii., ch. x.

2. One against whom a fictitious action is brought in fine and recovery. It was abolished by Stat. 3 & 4 William IV., c. lxxiv.

***dē-fōrce-l-ā-tion**, s. [O. Fr.]

Law: The seizing of goods in satisfaction of a lawful debt; distress.

***dē-fōrce-l-āg**, pr. par., a. & s. [DEFORCE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Deformement.

dē-form, v. t. [O. Fr. *dēforme*=deformed, ugly; Fr. *déformer*; Sp. & Port. *deformar*; Ital. *deformare*, from Lat. *deformo*, from *deformis*=deformed, ugly; *de*=away, from, and *forma*=form, beauty.]

I. Literally:

1. To render ugly or unshapely; to disfigure.

"... deformed by many miserable relics of a former age."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

*2. To put out of form or order; to disarrange, to disturb.

"Me Pallas gave to lead the martial storm,
And the fair ranks of battle to deform."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xiv. 251, 252.

*3. To render ugly or displeasing by the application of anything.

"His purple garments, and his golden hairs,
Those he deforms with dust, and those he tears."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xviii. 29, 30.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To render unpleasant or disagreeable.

"His driving sleets
Deform the day delishtless."
Thomson: *Spring*, 20, 21.

2. To disfigure, to make ungraceful or unpleasant; to mar, to spoil.

"The quaint ingenuity which had deformed the verses of Donne disappeared from our poetry."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

*[For the difference between to deform and to deface, see DEFACE.]

***dē-form**, ***dē-fourme**, a. [O. Fr. *dēforme*; Lat. *deformis*.] Of an ugly or ungainly form; disfigured, distorted, unshapely.

"Other seven oxen, in as myche *defourme* and leene."—*Wycliffe: Gen.* xli. 19.

"So spake the grizzly Terror, and in shape,
So speaking and so threatening, grew tenfold
More dreadful and deform."
Milton: *P. R.*, ii. 704-6.

***dē-form-āte**, a. [Lat. *deformatus*.] Deformed, disfigured.

"And when she saw her visage so deformate,
If she in hart were wo, I ne wite god wate."
Chaucer: *Compl. of Cresside*.

***dē-for-mā-ticn**, s. [Lat. *deformatio*; Fr. *déformation*; Sp. *deformación*.] A rendering deformed or ugly; a defacing, a disfiguring.

"I confesse 'tis hard in some sense, i. e., to them that suffer under you for being heretics (as you call those that depart from your deformations)."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. ii., p. 617.

dē-formed, pa. par. or a. [DEFORM, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Lit.: Of an ugly or distorted figure; misshapen.

II. Figuratively:

1. Morally disfigured, debased, polluted.

"Thus has he ransomed you from your transgressions by blood, and covered your polluted and deformed souls with righteousness..."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

*2. Causing deformity or disfigurement.

"And careful hours, with time's deformed hand,
Have written strange defeatures in my face."
Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, v. 1.

***dē-form-ēd-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *deformed*; -ly.] In an ugly, deformed manner; so as to disfigure.

"... with these deformedly to quilt and interlace the entire, the spotless, and undecaying robe of truth, the daughter not of time, but of heaven."—*Milton: Of Prelatical Episcopacy*.

***dē-form-ēd-nēss**, s. [Eng. *deformed*; -ness.] The quality or state of being deformed; ugliness, deformity.

dē-form-ēr, s. [Eng. *deform*; -er.] One who deforms, disfigures, mars, or injures.

"They are now to be removed, because they have been the most certain deformers and ruinners of the church."—*Milton: Animad. on Remonstrants' Defense*.

dē-form-lŷg, pr. par., a. & s. [DEFORM, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of disfiguring or spoiling.

dē-form-l-tŷ, s. [Fr. *déformité*; Sp. *deformidad*; Ital. *deformità*, all from Latin *deformatas*, from *deformis*=deformed, ugly.]

I. Literally:

1. That which deforms, disfigures, or makes un- gainly, ugly, or misshapen; a disfigurement, a dis- tortion.

"Why should not man,
Retaining still Divine similitude
In part, from such deformities be free?"
Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 511-13.

2. The state or condition of being deformed, ugly, or misshapen.

"Proper deformity seems not in the fiend
So horrid as in woman."
Shakesp.: *Learn*, iv. 2.

II. Fig.: That which spoils or mars the beauty of a thing; an absurdity, an irregularity, a disfigure- ment.

"... when deformities are such that the perturba- tion and novelty are not like to exceed the benefit of reforming."—*King Charles: Elton Basilike*.

***dē-fōrs-ēr**, s. [DEFORCEOR.] A deforciant.

***dē-fos-sion** (fossion as fōsh-ūn), s. [Lat. *defossio*, pa. par. of *defodio*=to bury in the earth.] The punishment of burying alive.

***dē-foul**, ***dē-foil**, ***dē-foul-y**, ***dē-foyle**, v. t. [DEFLE.]

1. To defile, to pollute.

"She defouleth with hir fete hir metes yshed."
Chaucer: *Boethius*, p. 68.

"Derkenness schulen defoule me."—*Wycliffe: Ps.* xxxviii. 11.

***dē-foul**, ***dē-fowle**, s. [DEFOUL, v.] Disgrace.

"Wys men suld drede thare inynnyss;
For lychtlynes and suowdry
Drawys in defowle comowynally."
Wynntoun, viii. 26, 54.

***dē-foul-lŷg**, ***dē-foul-yng**, ***dē-fowl-yng**, pr. par., a. & s. [DEFOUL.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of defiling or polluting; defilement.

"Defowllyng. Deturpacio, maculacio."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*2. The act of treading under foot.

"I have younn to you power of defowlunge othir tredinge on serpents."—*Wycliffe: Luke* x. 19.

II. Hunting (Pl.): The marks made by a deer's feet in wet soil.

***dē-found**, v. t. [Lat. *defundo*.] To pour down.

"The son schene
Begouth defound his bemes on the grene."
Douglas: *Virgil*, 293, 8.

***dē-fowled**, pa. par. or a. [DEFOUL.]

dē-fraud, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *defraudier*; Sp. & Port. *defraudar*; Ital. *defraudare*, from Lat. *defraudo*=to take away by fraud; *de*=away, from, and *fraus* (genit. *fraudis*)=fraud.]

A. Transitive:

1. Fraudulently to deprive any one of what is his right, whether by deception or artifice; to cheat, to cozen.

"... if I have any thing *defraudid* any man: I yelde foure so myche."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xix. 8.

2. It is followed by of before the thing that is fraudulently taken away or withheld.

"He besought Pallas and Juno
And Diane, for to helpe also
That he be not defrauded of his boone."
Lydgate: *Story of Thebes*, i.

3. Fraudulently to withhold what is the right or due of another.

"My son, *defraud* not the poor of his living, and make not the needy eyes to wait long."—*Eccles.* iv. 1.

4. Fraudulently to frustrate or cheat.

"By the duties deserted . . . by the claims *de- frauded*."—*Paley*.

B. Intrans.: To cheat, to cozen, to withhold any- thing fraudulently.

*[For the difference between to defraud and to cheat, see CHEAT.]

***dē-fraud-ā-tion**, s. [Lat. *defraudatio*; from *defraudo*.] The act of defrauding.

"Their impostures are worse than any other, deluding not only into pecuniary defraudations, but the irrepa- rable deceit of death."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

dē-fraud-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DEFAUD.]

dē-fraud-ēr, s. [Eng. *defraud*; -er.] One who defrauds; a cheat, a swindler, an embezzler.

"The prodigate in morals grow severe,
Defrauders just and eycophants sincere."
Blackmore.

dē-fraud-lŷg, pr. par., a. & s. [DEFAUD.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of cheating, swindling, or fraudulently withholding from another what is his right or due.

***dē-fraud-mēnt**, s. [Eng. *defraud*; -ment.] The act of defrauding.

"I grant infirmities, but not outrages, not perpetual defraudments of truest conjugal society."—*Milton: Doct. and Disc. of Divorce*.

dē-frāy, v. t. [Fr. *défrayer*; *de*=Lat. *dis*=away, from; *frāis*=expense, from Lat. *fractus*=expense.]

1. Lit.: To pay or bear the expense of; to dis- charge the cost of; to pay for; to bear the charge of.

"... and he trusted that the Commons would grant him the means of defraying the increased expense."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

*2. Fig.: To satisfy, to appease, to avert.

"Can Night defray
The wrath of thundering Jove . . . ?"
Spenser: *F. Q.* I. v. 42.

***dē-frāy-ā-l**, s. [Eng. *defray*; -al.] The act of defraying or discharging the cost of; defrayment.

dē-frāy-ed, pa. par. or a. [DEFRAY.]

dē-frāy-ēr, s. [Eng. *defray*; -er.] One who defrays the expenses of; one who bears the cost of.

"... the defrayers of the charges of common plays."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 273.

dē-frāy-lŷg, pr. par., a. & s. [DEFRAY.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of bearing or discharging the cost of.

***dē-frāy-mēnt**, s. [Eng. *defray*; -ment.] The defraying or discharging of expenses.

"... two hundred thousand nobles, toward the *de- frayment* of the duke's huge charges."—*Speed: Richard II.*, bk. ix., ch. 13, § 85.

dēft, a. & adv. [A. S. *dæft*=fit, which occurs in *dæftlice*=fitly, conveniently.]

A. As adjective:

1. Neat, handsome, spruce.

"He said I was a *deft* lass."
Brome: *Northern Lass*.

*2. Proper, fitting, convenient.

*3. Dexterous, clever.

"Loud fits of laughter seiz'd the guests, to see
The limping god so *deft* at his new ministry."
Dryden.

B. As adv.: Dexterously, cleverly, nimbly.

"Emerald rings on brown heath tracing,
Trip it *deft* and merrily."
Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, i. 15.

dēft-lŷ, adv. [A. S. *dæftlice*.]

1. Neatly, finely.

"*Deftly* deck'd with all costly jewels."—*Bechive of Romish Church*, 25.

2. Aptly, cleverly, dexterously.

"Plied so *deftly* and so well."
Longfellow: *Building of the Ship*.

dēft-nēss, s. [English *deft*; -ness.] Cleverness, dexterity, neatness.

"Two little Isles, her handmaids; which compared
With those within the Poole, for *deftness* not out- dared."
Drayton: *Polyold*, S. 2.

dē-fūnt, a. & s. [Latin *defunctus*, pa. par. of *defungor*=to fulfill one's duty; *de* (intens.), *fungor*=to fulfill.]

A. As adjective:

1. Dead, deceased.

"In me *defunct*."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

2. Having ceased to exist or be in operation.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl, cat, gell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tŷon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -die, &c. = bəl, dəl.

B. As subst.: One who has performed the course of life; one that is deceased; a dead person.

"For nature doth abhor to make his bed
With the defunct, or sleep upon the dead."
Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

***dē-fūnc'-tion, s.** [Latin *defunctio*, from *defunctus*.] Death, decease.

"After defunction of King Pharamond."
Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, i. 2.

***dē-fūnc'-tīve, a.** [Eng. *defunct*; -ive.] Pertaining to the dead, or to a burial.

"The priest in surplice white,
That defunctive music can."
Shakesp.: *Phoenix and Turtle*, 20.

***dē-fūg'-ēd-ly, *dē-fūg'-ēd-lye, adv.** [Apparently from *diffusedly* (q. v.).] Confusedly.

"So defusedly written that letters stood for whole words."—*Holinshed*: *Description of Ireland*, ch. xxii.

dē-fy' (1), *dē-fye, *de-fye, *de-fyghe, *dyf-fyyn, v. t. [O. Fr. *defier*, *desfier*; Fr. *défier*, from Low Lat. *diffido*=to renounce faith; *dis*=dis=apart, from, and *fides*=trust, faith; Ital. *disfidare*; Sp. & Port. *desfiar*.]

1. Originally to dissolve all bonds of faith between two parties, so that there should be no restraint in extreme hostility if or when it should be subsequently proclaimed; hence, to renounce utterly.

"All studies here I solemnly defy,
Save how to gall and pinch this Bolingbroke."
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., i. 3.

*2. To despise, to look down upon.

"Duffyn or vterly dyspsyn. Vtipendo."—*Prompt. Parv.*

3. To dare; to challenge; to invite to a contest.

"I defy the armies of Israel this day; give me a man, that we may fight together."—1 Sam. xvii. 10.

4. To dare, to brave; to risk a contest or struggle with.

"All these tribunals insulted and defied the authority of Westminster Hall."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

5. To set at defiance; to disregard; to make light of.

"Fired with a zeal peculiar, they defy
The rage and rigor of a polar sky."
Cowper: *Hope*, 461, 462.

6. To challenge to any act.

"... that I defy any one at first sight to be sure that it was not a fish leaping for sport."—*Darwin*: *Voyage round the World* (1870), ch. ix., p. 199.

¶ For the difference between to *defy* and to *brave*, see *BRAVE*.

***dē-fy' (2), *de-fie, *de-fye, *de-fyen, *di-fye, v. t. & i.** [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Mid. Eng. *fien*, *fyn*=to digest.]

A. Trans.: To digest.

"My stomach may it nought defye."—*Gower*, iii. 23.

B. Intrans.: To be digested.

"Shal never fyssh on fryday
Defyen in my wombe."
P. Plowman, 3, 251.

***dē-fy, s.** [DEFY (1), v.] A challenge or invitation to a contest.

"At this the challenger, with fierce defy,
His trumpet sounds."
Dryden: *Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 580, 581.

***dē-fy'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *defy* (1), v.; -er.] One who defies another; a challenger; a defier.

"God may revenge the affronts put upon them by such impudent defyers of both."—*South*.

dē-fy'-līng, pr. par., a. & s. [DEFY (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of challenging, braving, or daring another.

dēg (1), v. t. [Icel. *dögga*; Sw. *dagg*=dew.] To sprinkle.

dēg (2), v. t. [French *daguer*=a dagger (q. v.).] [Dig, s.]

1. To strike a sharp-pointed object into anything, by means of a smart stroke; as, "Dag the knife into the bird," strike the knife into the table.

2. To pierce with small holes or indentations by means of smart strokes with a sharp-pointed instrument.

dēg, s. [DEG (2), v.]

1. A stroke with a sharp-pointed instrument; a sharp blow.

"... Winterton, when he lay down, gave him a deg with his elbow, and swore at him to be quiet."—*R. Gilhaize*, i. 127.

2. The hole or indentation thus produced.

dē-ga-gé (gé as zhā), a. [Fr.] Free; at ease.

"No dancing bear was so genteel,
Or half so dégué."—*Cowper*: *Of Himself*.

***dē-gar'-nish, v. t.** [Fr. *dégarnir*, pr. par. *dégarnissant*.]

1. To strip of furniture; to remove furniture from.

2. To remove troops or a garrison from.

***dē-gar'-nished, pa. par. or a.** [DEGARNISH.]

***dē-gar'-nish-ing, pr. par., a. & s.** [DEGARNISH.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of stripping of furniture or of a garrison.

***dē-gar'-nish-mēt, s.** [Eng. *dégarnish*; -ment.] The act of stripping or depriving of furniture, troops, &c.

***dē-gēn'-dēr, v. i. & t.** [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *gender* (q. v.).]

A. Intrans.: To degenerate; to become degenerated.

"Degendering to hate, fell from above,
Through pride."
Spenser: *Hymn of Heav. Love*.

B. Trans.: To cause to degenerate.

"They into that ere long will be degenerated."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. (Introd.)

***dē-gēn'-dēred, pa. par. or a.** [DEGENER.]

***dē-gēn'-dēr-ing, pr. par., a. & s.** [DEGENER.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of becoming degenerate; degeneration.

***dē-gēn'-ēr, v. i.** [Fr. *dégénérer*.] To degenerate.

"Is he not able, though all the natural seed should degenerate, yet of stones to raise children to Abraham?"—*Forbes*: *Defense*, p. 22.

***dē-gēn'-ēr-a-ty, s.** [Lat. *degeneratio*, from *degeneratus*.]

1. A falling off from a better to a worse state; a decline in quality; degeneration.

"The ruin of a state is generally preceded by an universal degeneracy of manners."—*Swift*.

¶ Followed by *from* before the original state.

"... our willful degeneracy from goodness."—*Tillotson*.

2. The state or condition of being degenerate.

"Let idle declaimers mourn over the degeneracy of the age; but, in my opinion, every age is the same."—*Goldsmith*: *Essays*, v.

dē-gēn'-ēr-āte, v. i. [Fr. *dégénérer*; Sp. *degenerar*; Ital. *degenerare*.] [DEGENERATE, a.]

1. To become degenerate; to fall off in quality from a better to a worse state; to suffer a loss or diminution of good qualities.

"What would the Romans have been, had they degenerated in this proportion for five or six generations more?"—*Harris*: *Phil. Inquiries*.

¶ It is followed by *from* before the original state, and by *into* before the state fallen into.

"When wit transgresseth decency, it degenerates into insolence and impiety."—*Tillotson*.

2. To fall from its kind; to become wild or base.

"Most of those fruits that use to be grafted, if they be set of kernels or stones, degenerate."—*Bacon*.

dē-gēn'-ēr-ate, a. [Lat. *degeneratus*, pa. par. of *degenero*, from *degener*=base, ignoble; *de*=away, from, and *genus* (genit. *generis*)=a kind, a class.]

1. Having fallen off from a better to a worse state; having lost some good qualities; declined in natural or moral worth; deteriorated.

"How much unmeet for us, a faint degenerate band!"
Scott: *Vision of Don Roderick* (Introd.), 3.

2. Characterized by degeneracy.

"Such men as live in these degenerate days."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, v. 372.

dē-gēn'-ēr-āt-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DEGENERATE, v.]

***dē-gēn'-ēr-ate-ly, adv.** [Eng. *degenerate*; -ly.] In a degenerate or unworthy manner; basely, meanly.

"That blindness worse than this,
That saw not how degenerately I serv'd."
Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 418, 419.

***dē-gēn'-ēr-ate-ness, s.** [Eng. *degenerate*; -ness.] The quality or state of being degenerate; degeneracy, degeneration.

"Wherefore complains another of its falling into degenerateness?"—*Gaule*: *Mag-Astro-Maner*, p. 61.

dē-gēn'-ēr-āt-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DEGENERATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of becoming degenerate; degeneration.

dē-gēn'-ēr-ā-tion, s. [Fr. *dégénération*; Sp. *degeneración*; It. *degenerazione*, from Lat. *degeneratus*, pa. par. of *degenero*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of falling off from a better to a worse state; a growing worse or becoming deteriorated in qualities; a loss of natural or moral worth; the state of being degenerate.

"Let us hate and bewail this common degeneration of Christians."—*Bishop Hall*: *Remains*, p. 154.

2. That which has become degenerated.

"... cockle, arseus, agllops, and other degenerations."—*Browne*: *Vulgar Errors*.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: A transition from the normal to another state, as when the leaves become petaloid, or the petals foliaceous.

"Degeneration, or the transformation of parts, often gives rise either to an apparent want of symmetry, or to irregularity in form."—*Balfour*: *Botany*, § 651.

2. *Physiol.*: The state or condition of a tissue, which has become impaired or deteriorated in vitality; the gradual deterioration of any class of animals, or of any organ, from natural causes.

3. *Hort.*: The return of a plant changed by cultivation to its original state.

dē-gēn'-ēr-ā-tion-ist, a. & s. [Eng. *degeneration*; -ist.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to or connected with the theory of degeneration.

B. As subst.: One who holds or supports the theory that there is in all organized bodies a tendency to a permanent and hereditary degeneration, as well as to a higher development.

***dē-gēn'-ēr-a-tive, a.** [Eng. *degenerat(e)*; -ive.] Tending to degenerate or deteriorate.

***dē-gēn'-ēr-ize, v. i.** [Latin *degener*=base, ignoble; Eng. suff. -ize.] To degenerate; to become degenerated.

"Degeneriz'd, decay'd, and withered quight."
Sylvester: *The Vocation*, 104. (Davies.)

***dē-gēn'-ēr-ous, a.** [Lat. *degener*=base, ignoble; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.]

1. Degenerate, degenerated; deteriorated or fallen away from a higher or better state.

2. Vile, base, infamous, low.

"Degenerous passion, and for man too base."
Dryden.

***dē-gēn'-ēr-ous-ly, adv.** [Eng. *degenerous*; -ly.] In a degenerate manner; basely, meanly.

"How wounding a spectacle is it to see heroes, like Hercules at the distaff, thus degenerously employed!"—*More*: *Decay of Piety*.

deg-er'-o-ite, s. [From *Degero* in Finland, where it is found; Eng. suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Hisingerite (q. v.).

***dē-gēst, s.** [Lat. *digestus*.] Grave, composed.

"Furth held the stout and degest Auletes."
Douglas: *Virgil*, 321, 49.

***dē-gēs te-a-ble, a.** [DIGESTABLE.] Concocted.

"The flouris suete,
Degestable, engendered throu the heta."
Wallace, iii. 2. M. S.

***dē-gēst-lie, adv.** [Eng., &c., *degest*; -lie=-ly.] Sedately, deliberately.

***dēgg'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *deg* (1), v.; -er.] One who degs or sprinkles.

dēgg-ing, pr. par. or a. [DEG (1), v.]

degging-machine, s.

Cotton Manufacture: A machine for damping the fabric in the process of calendering.

***dē-gise, *de-gyse, s.** [DISGUISE.] A disguise.

"In selcouthe manners and sere degyse."
Hampole: *Priocke of Conscience*, 1517.

***dē-glōr'-y, v. t.** [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *glory* (q. v.).] To disgrace, to dishonor.

"His head
That was before with thorns degloried."
G. Fletcher: *Christ's Triumph*.

***dē-glā'be, v. t.** [Lat. *deglubo*.] To skin, to peel.

***dē-glāb'-ing, pr. par. & a.** [DEGLUBE.]

"Now enter his taxing and deglumbing face."
Cleveland: *Poems*, 1, 651.

***dē-glā'-tīn-āte, v. t.** [Lat. *deglutinat*, pa. par. of *deglutino*=to unglue, to separate; *de*=away, from, and *glutino*=to glue; *gluten*=glue.] To unglue; to loosen; to unstick; to separate.

"The Hand of Outrage that deglutinates
His Vesture, glu'd with gore-blood to his backe."
Davies: *Holy Rood*, p. 16.

***dē-glā'-tīn-āt-ēd, pa. par. or a.** [DEGLUTINATE.]

***dē-glā'-tī-tion, s.** [Fr. *déglutition*, from Lat. *deglutio*=to swallow.] The act, power, or process of swallowing.

"When the deglutition is totally abolished, the patient may be nourished by clysters."—*Arbuthnot*: *On Diet*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***dē-glū-tī-tiōūs**, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *deglutitiosus*, from *deglutio*.] Pertaining to or connected with deglutition.

***dē-glū-tī-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *deglutitorius*, from *deglutio*.] Serving for deglutition.

***dē-goūt-īt**, *a.* [Fr. *dégoutter*=to drop.] Spotted.

"A mantill

Degoutit with the self in spottis blake.
King's Quhair, v. 9, 10.

dēg-ra-dā-tion, *s.* [Fr. *dégradation*, from Low Lat. *degradatio*, from Lat. *degrado*=to degrade (q. v.); Sp. *degradacion*; Ital. *degradazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of degrading or reducing in rank; a depriving of any dignity, honor, or position; a dismissal from office.

"The word *degradation* is commonly used to denote a deprivation and removing of a man from his degree."—*Avilife*.

2. The state or condition of being degraded or reduced in rank, honor, or position.

3. The state or condition of being degraded morally or intellectually; debasement, degeneracy.

"... licentiousness had produced its ordinary effect, the moral and intellectual degradation of women."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

4. A diminution or loss of strength, efficacy, or value.

II. Technically:

1. *Eccles.*: An ecclesiastical censure, whereby a clergyman is divested of his ministerial character and authority. Of this there are two kinds: the one summary, or by word of mouth; the other a more solemn ceremony of stripping the offender of the outward signs of his ministerial character and authority.

2. *English Law*: The depriving a peer or knight of his rank and title. A peer can only be degraded by Act of Parliament.

3. *Mil.*: The depriving an officer of his rank and commission; cashiering.

4. *Paint.*: The lessening and rendering confused the appearance of distant objects in a landscape, that they may appear as they would to an eye placed at a distance.

5. *Geol.*: The wearing away of higher lands, strata, rocks, &c., by the action of water, &c.

6. *Bot.*: A change in the form of a plant, arising from the loss, removal, abortion, or new development of any organs.

"There is thus traced a *degradation*, as it is called, from a flower with three stamens and three divisions of the calyx, to one with a single bract and a single stamen or carpel."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 649.

7. *Nat. Hist.*: The state of a type which presents a degraded form; degeneration.

degradation products.

Biol.: Products brought into existence through changes causing degradation in the substance of organized substances. Examples, the mucilage of quince seeds, linseed, and possibly also lignin and cork. (*Thomé*.)

dē-grāde, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *dégrader*; Sp. & Port. *degradar*; Ital. *degradare*; from Lat. *degrado*=to deprive of rank: *de*=away, from, and *gradus*=rank.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To deprive of rank; to reduce from any rank, office, or dignity. [DISGRACE.]

"... to degrade him, to reprimand him publicly, was impossible."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. To lower morally and intellectually; to debase, to sink.

"O miserable mankind, to what fall Degraded, to what wretched state reserved!"
Milton: P. L., xi. 500, 501.

3. To diminish the value or estimation of; to bring into contempt; to lessen.

"Nor shalt thou, by descending to assume Man's nature, lessen or degrade thine own."
Milton: P. L., iii. 303, 304.

II. *Geol.*: To wear away or down; to reduce in height or magnitude, as by the action of water, &c.

B. Intransitive:

*I. *Ord. Lang.*: To degenerate; to become degraded or degenerated.

II. Technically:

1. *Nat. Hist.*: To become degraded or degenerated in type; to degenerate; to exhibit degraded forms.

2. *Univ.*: To take a lower degree than one is entitled to; to omit to take a degree at the proper time; to descend from a higher to a lower class.

"As he lost ... the whole of the ensuing term, he was obliged to degrade, as it is called, i. e., to place his name on the list of the year below."—*Farrar: Julian Home*, ch. xxvi., p. 348.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *degrade* and to *disgrace*: "In the general or moral application, *degrade* respects the external station or rank; *disgrace* refers to the moral estimation or character; one is often *disgraced* by a *degradation*, and likewise when there is no express *degradation*; whatever is low and mean is *degrading*; whatever is immoral is *disgraceful*; it is *degrading* for a nobleman to associate with prize-fighters and jockeys; it is *disgraceful* for him to countenance the violation of the laws which he is bound to protect: it is *degrading* for a clergyman to take part in the ordinary pleasures and diversions of mankind in general; it is *disgraceful* for him to indulge in any levities: Domitian *degraded* himself by the meanness of the employment which he chose; he *disgraced* himself by the cruelty which he mixed with his meanness: King John of England *degraded* himself as much by his mean compliance when in the power of the barons, as he had *disgraced* himself before by his detestable tyranny and oppression. The higher the rank of the individual the greater his *degradation*; the higher his character, or the more sacred his office, the greater his *disgrace*, if he act inconsistently with its dignity; but these terms are not confined to the higher ranks of life; there is that which is *degrading* and *disgraceful* for every person, however low his station: when a man forfeits that which he owes to himself, and sacrifices his independence to his vices, he *degrades* himself below the scale of a rational agent; he thereby forfeits the good opinion of all who know him, and thus adds *disgrace* to his *degradation*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between to *degrade* and to *disparage*, see *DISPARAGE*; for that between to *degrade* and to *humble*, see *HUMBLE*.

dē-grād-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DEGRADE, *v.*]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adjective*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Reduced in rank, position, value, or estimation.

2. Debased, low, mean, base.

II. Technically:

1. *Her.*: Furnished with steps: an epithet in blazoning for a cross that has steps at each end, diminishing as they ascend toward the center.

2. *Nat. Hist.*: Degenerated in type; exhibiting degenerate forms; imperfectly developed.

¶ Cross degraded and conjoined:

Her.: A plain cross having its extremities placed upon a step or steps joined to the sides of the shield.



Degraded.

***dē-grāde-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *degrade*; *-ment*.] The act of degrading; degradation; the state of being degraded.

"So the words of Ridley at his *degradation*, and his letter to Hooper, expressly shew."—*Milton: Of Reformation in England*.

dē-grād-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEGRADE, *v.*]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Debasement, lowering morally; disgracing.

"... the attempt to inflict on all these men without exception a *degrading* punishment..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. *Geol.*: Wearing down or dissolving, or tending to wear down or dissolve, elevated parts of the earth's surface, and to carry down the detritus to lower levels. The term is applied to atmospheric influence, the action of water, &c.

C. As *subst.*: The act of depriving of a dignity; degradation, debasement.

dē-grād-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *degrading*; *-ly*.] In a degrading, debasing, or disgraceful manner.

"This is what Bishop Taylor *degradingly* calls virtue and precise duty."—*Coventry: Philemon to Hydaspes*, Conv. 1.

***dē-grā-vā-tion**, *s.* [As if from a Lat. *degravatio*, from *degravatus*, *pa. par.* of *degravo*=to press or weigh down: *de*=down, and *gravis*=heavy.] The act of making heavy or of pressing down.

dē-grēe, ***dē-grē**, *s.* [Fr. *dégré*, from Lat. *de*=down, and *gradus*=a step.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. A step, a stair.

"These twelve *degrees* weren brode and stayre."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, l. 621.

2. In the same sense as B. 2.

3. In the same sense as B. 3.

4. In the same sense as B. 7.

II. Figuratively:

1. A step or movement toward an end; a step of progression.

"... scorning the base *degrees*

By which he did ascend."
Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, ii. 1.

2. A measure of quality or condition; a proportion; a certain amount.

"... they will stun you to that *degree*, that you will fancy your ears were torn in pieces."—*Dryden*.

3. A step or measure of increase or decrease.

"Poesy

Admits of no *degrees*; but must be still

Sublimely good, or despicably ill."

Roscommon: Art of Poetry.

4. Quality, rank, station, or position.

"You know your own *degrees*, sit down."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

*5. An order or class.

"The several *degrees* of angels may probably have larger views."—*Locke*.

B. Technically:

1. *Geneal.*: A certain distance or remove in the line of descent, determining the proximity of blood.

"And these descended in the third *degree*."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, v. 678.

2. *Geom.*: The 360th part of the circumference of a circle. The circumference of every circle is supposed to be divided into 360 equal parts, each of which is called a degree. Each degree is again divided into 60 minutes, and each minute into 60 seconds. The sign of a degree is a small circle written or printed at the top of the last figure denoting the number of degrees. Thus ninety degrees is written 90°. [MINUTE, SECOND.] An angle is said to contain so many degrees or parts of a degree as there are in the arc subtended by an equal angle at the center of a circle. [ARC.] So we say that a star is so many degrees above the horizon, as there are degrees in the angle subtended by the arc between the star and the horizon. A *degree of latitude* is the 360th part of the earth's surface north or south of the equator, measured on a great circle forming the circumference of the earth at right angles to the equator. A *degree of longitude* is the 360th part of the earth's surface east or west of a fixed meridian. [MERIDIAN.] Since the length of a degree depends upon the magnitude of the circumference of the circle of which it forms a part, it is manifest that the length of every degree of longitude is greatest at the equator, and diminishes gradually as it approaches the poles. At the equator a degree of longitude measures 60 geographical or 69½ statute miles. The length of a degree of latitude on the contrary, owing to the fact that the figure of the earth is not a perfect circle, increases as it nears the poles. The geographical position of any town or place is fixed by the number of degrees or parts of degrees in the latitude and longitude at their point of intersection. [LATITUDE, LONGITUDE.]

"... shall the shadow go forward ten *degrees*, or go back ten *degrees*?"—2 *Kings* xx. 9.

3. *Gram.*: The degrees of comparison of an adjective or adverb are those inflections which denote the different degrees of the same quality. They are three in number, the *positive*, the *comparative*, and the *superlative*. [See these words.]

4. Mathematics:

(1) *Alg.*: A term used to denote the class of an equation according to the highest power of the unknown quantity. Thus, if the index of the unknown quantity be 3 or 4, the equation is said to be of the third or fourth degree respectively.

(2) *Arith.*: (See extract.)

"A degree consists of three figures—viz., of three places, comprehending units, tens, and hundreds; so three hundred and sixty-five is a degree."—*Cocker: Arithmetick*.

5. *Math. Instruments, &c.*: The divisions of the lines upon several kinds of mathematical and philosophical instruments, as thermometers, barometers, &c. In thermometry the unit of measure varies according to the scale, being $\frac{1}{180}$ of the distance between the freezing and boiling points in the Centigrade scale, $\frac{1}{90}$ in Réaumur's, and $\frac{1}{180}$ in Fahrenheit's.

6. *Music (Degree of a scale)*: A step in the tonal ladder. It may consist of a semitone, a tone, or (in the minor scale) of an augmented tone. (*Stainer & Barrett*.) When the notes are on the same line or space they are in the same degree. The interval of a second is one degree, the interval of a third two degrees, and so on, irrespective of the steps being tones or semitones. Hence, also, notes are in the same degree when they are natural, flat, or sharp, of the same note, as C and C sharp, E and E flat; and they are in different degrees when, though the same note on an instrument of fixed intonation, they are called by different names, as F sharp and G flat, C sharp and D flat. (*Grove*.)

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

7. *University*: A title of honor or mark of distinction conferred on such members of a university as have passed through all the exercises required of them, as a testimony of proficiency in certain arts and sciences. [BACHELOR, DOCTOR, MASTER.] Honorary degrees are those conferred on persons distinguished in any path of life, who are not members of the university by which the degrees are conferred. The Archbishop of Canterbury has also the privilege of conferring degrees.

† *By degrees*: Gradually; by little and little.
 "At first, progressive as a stream they seek
 The middle field; but, scattered by degrees,
 Each to his choice, soon whiten all the land."
Cowper: Task, i. 292-94.

**dē-grēe*, v. t. [DEGREE, s.] To advance step by step.

"I will degree this noxious neutrality one peg higher."
Hackett: Life of Williams, ii. 189. (Davies.)

**dē-grēd*, a. [Eng. *degre(e)*; -ed.] Placed in a position or rank.

"We that are degreed above our people."—*Heywood: Rape of Lucrece.*

**dē-grēe*-*ing*-*ly*, adv. [Eng. *degree*; -ing, -ly.] By degrees, step by step.

"Degreelying to grow to greatness."—*Feltham: Resolves, i. 97.*

**dē-gūst*, v. t. [Lat. *degusto*.] To taste.
 "A coupe du vin, Madam, I will degust, and gratefully."
C. Reade: Cloister and Hearth, ch. ii.

**dē-gūst*-*tion*, s. [Lat. *degustatio*, from *degusto*=to taste.] A tasting.
 "It is no otherwise even in carnal delights, the degustation whereof is wont to draw on the heart to a more eager appetite."—*Bishop Hall: Soul's Farewell to Earth, § 9.*

**dē-gūst*-*ed*, pa. par. or a. [DEGUST.]

**dē-gūst*-*ing*, pr. par., a. & s. [DEGUST, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of tasting; degustation.

**dē-gūst*-*it*, a. [Fr. *déguiser*=to disguise.] Disguised.]

"And ay to thame come Repentance amang,
 And maid thame chere degysit in his wede."
King's Quhair, iii. 8.

**dē-his* *ce*, v. i. [Lat. *dehisco*=to gape.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To gape, to open, to yawn.

2. *Bot.*: To open, as the capsules or anthers of plants.

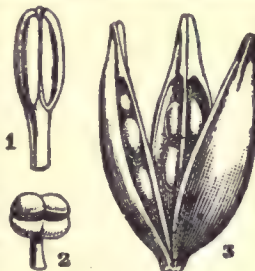
"... they may dehiscce by the dorsal suture."—*Balfour: Botany, § 532.*

**dē-his*-*gen*-*ce*, s. [Latin *dehiscens*, pr. par. of *dehisco*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A gaping, an opening, a yawning.

2. *Bot.*: The opening of capsules and of the cells of anthers for the discharge of their contents. This takes place either by clefts, by hinges, or by pores.

When the anther-lobes are erect, the cleft takes place lengthwise along the line of the suture, constituting longitudinal dehiscence. At other times the slit takes place in a horizontal manner, from the connective to the side, as in *Alchemilla arvensis* and in *Lemna*, where the dehiscence is transverse. When the dehiscence takes place by the ventral and dorsal sutures, as in the legume of the Pea and Bean, it is called sutural. When composed of several united carpels, the valves may separate through the dissepiments, so that the fruit will be resolved into its original carpels, as in *Rhododendron*, *Colchicum*, &c. This dehiscence, in consequence of taking place through the lamellæ of the septum, is called septival. Loculicidal dehiscence is where the union between the edges of the carpels is persistent, and they dehiscce by the dorsal suture, or through the back of the loculements, as in the Lily and Iris. Sometimes the fruit opens by the dorsal suture, and at the same time the valves or walls of the ovaries separate from the septa, leaving them attached to the center, as in *Datura*. This is called septicidal dehiscence, and may be looked upon as a modification of the loculicidal. (*Balfour: Botany, &c.*)



Dehiscence.
 1. Dehiscence Anther of Begonia (longitudinal).
 2. Dehiscence Anther of Lemna (transverse).
 3. Dehiscence Capsule of Hibiscus (loculicidal).

the union between the edges of the carpels is persistent, and they dehiscce by the dorsal suture, or through the back of the loculements, as in the Lily and Iris. Sometimes the fruit opens by the dorsal suture, and at the same time the valves or walls of the ovaries separate from the septa, leaving them attached to the center, as in *Datura*. This is called septicidal dehiscence, and may be looked upon as a modification of the loculicidal. (*Balfour: Botany, &c.*)

**dē-his*-*gent*, a. [Lat. *dehiscens*, pr. par. of *dehisco*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Gaping, yawning, opening.

2. *Bot.*: Opening; as the capsules of a plant, the cells of anthers, &c.

"... the fruit opens between the two vascular bundles, either at the ventral or dorsal suture, so as to allow the seeds to escape, and then it is dehiscens."—*Balfour: Botany, § 530.*

**dē-hōn*-*ēs*-*tāte*, v. t. [Lat. *dehonestatus*, pa. par. of *dehonesto*: *de*=away, from, and *honesto*=to honor.] To disgrace.

"The excellent and wise power he took in this particular, no man can dehonestate or reproach."
J. Taylor: Sermon Preached at the Funeral of the Lord Primate. (Trench: On some def. in our Eng. Dict., p. 19.)

**dē-hōn*-*ēs*-*tā*-*tion*, s. [Lat. *dehonestatio*, from *dehonesto*=to dishonor.] A disgracing or dishonoring; disgrace.

"Who can expiate the infinite shame, dehonestation, and infamy which they bring?"—*Bishop Gauden: Hieraspistes, p. 482.*

**dē-hors*' (s silent), prep. [Fr.]

Law: Outside of, without; foreign to or irrelevant.

**dē-hort*' v. t. [Lat. *dehortor*=to dissuade; *de*=away, from, and *hortor*=to encourage.] The opposite of exhort; to dissuade from anything, to advise to the contrary.

"He proceeds to admonish and dehorth her from unworthy society."—*Dr. Richardson: On the Old Testament, p. 341.*

† Trench well calls this a word whose place neither dissuade nor any other exactly supplies. He evidently means that while dissuade implies that the advice against a certain course of conduct has proved successful, dehorth suggests no more than that it has been given.

**dē-hor*-*tā*-*tion*, s. [Lat. *dehortatio*, from *dehortor*.] A dissuading from anything; an advising to the contrary; a counseling against anything.

"Did they never read these dehortations?"—*Ward: On Infidelity.*

**dē-hor*-*tā*-*tive*, a. [Lat. *dehortat(us)*, pa. par. of *dehortor*; Eng. adj. suff. -ive.] Dissuasive, dehortatory.

**dē-hor*-*tā*-*tōr*-*ŷ*, a. [Lat. *dehortatorius*, from *dehortor*.] Dissuasive; counseling or advising against; pertaining to dissuasion.

"The text, you see, is a dehortatory charge to avoid the offense of God."—*Sp. Hall: Remains, p. 108.*

**dē-hort*-*ed*, pa. par. or a. [DEHORT.]

**dē-hort*-*er*, s. [Eng. *dehort*; -er.] One who dissuades from or advises against anything; a dissuader.

**dē-hort*-*ing*, pr. par., a. & s. [DEHORT.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of dissuading; dehoration.

"When God deists from his gracious and serious dehorting."—*Gaule: Mag-Astro-Manoe, p. 29.*

**dē-hū*-*man*-*ize*, v. t. [Pref. *de*=away, from; Eng. *humanize* (q. v.).] To deprive of humanity or of natural feeling and tenderness; to brutalize. (*Kingsley.*)

**dē-hūsk*' v. t. [Pref. *de*=away, from; Eng. *husk* (q. v.).] To deprive of the husk; to shell.

"Wheat dehusked upon the floor."—*Drant: Horace; Epistle to Numilius.*

**dē-hy*-*dra*-*cēt*-*ic*, a. [Eng. *dehydr(ate)*; *acetic*.] [DEHYDRATION.]

dehydracetic acid, s.

Chemistry: $C_2H_3O_4$. An acid crystallizing in needles obtained by heating aceto-acetic-ethyl-ether, $CH_3COCH_2COOC_2H_5$, to 250°. It melts at 108°, and boils at 229°. It is slightly soluble in alcohol or water, easily soluble in ether. It is a monobasic acid.

**dē-hy*-*dra*-*tion*, s. [Lat. *de*=down; Gr. *hudor*=water, and Eng. Fr. &c., suff. -ation.]

Chem.: The removal of water from a body in which it is found as an element.

**dē-i*-*am*-*ba*, s. [A native African word.]

Pharm.: Congo tobacco, a plant growing wild in the marshy districts of Congo, the flowers of which produce a narcotic effect when smoked.

**dē-i*-*cide*, s. [Fr. *déicide*, from Lat. *deus*=God, and *cædo*=to kill.]

1. The putting to death of God in the person of our Lord.

"How by her patient victor Death was slain,
 And earth profan'd, yet bless'd, with deicide."
Prior: I am that I am.

2. One concerned in putting our Lord to death.

**deic*-*tic*, a. [Greek *deiktikos*=showing, from *deiknumi*=to show, to point out.]

Logic: Direct; applied to reasoning which proves directly.

**deic*-*tic*-*al*, a. [Eng. *deictic*; -al.] Direct, deictic.

**deic*-*tic*-*al*-*ly*, adv. [Eng. *deictical*; -ly.] In a direct manner; directly, definitely.

"Christ spake it deictically."—*Hammond: Works, i. 708.*

**deid*, s. [DEATH.]

**dē-if*-*ic*, a. [Latin *deificus*, from *deus*=God, and *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make.] Making god or divine; deifying, god-making.

**dē-if*-*ic*-*al*, a. [Eng. *deific*; -al.] The same as DEIFIC (q. v.).

"The ancient catholic fathers were not afraid to call this Supper . . . a deifical communion."—*Homilies; Sermon I, On the Sacrament.*

**dē-if*-*ic*-*ation*, **dē-if*-*ic*-*ation*, s. [Fr.]

1. *Lit.*: The act of deifying or making god; the raising to the rank of a god; the state of being made a god.

"Through what reacion He hath deification."
Gower, ii. 158.

2. *Fig.*: An excessive praise or worship of.

"[He] ran into deifications of my person, pure flames, constant love, . . ."—*Tatter, No. 33.*

¶ When one whom we greatly love dies, all faults and failings of the deceased are forgotten, and the individual mourned for stands forth to the imagination as deserving of boundless veneration, and as almost a perfect model to ourselves, creatures of toil and of sin. Wherever, a sin Christian countries, monotheism has been cordially accepted, this veneration tends to stop short of actual worship; where polytheism flourishes there is no check upon it, and the individual mourned for is simply raised to the level of the inferior gods, becoming a deified hero or heroine. This process in the case of Alcibiades, celebrated in one of the dramas of Euripides as having died for her husband, is thus described in Anstices's Greek Choric Poetry:

"We will not look on her burial sod
 As the cell of sepulchral sleep;
 It shall be as the shrine of a radiant god,
 And the pilgrim shall visit that blest abode,
 To worship and not to weep."

The Greeks called deification apotheosis, and there is reason to believe that some of the divinities they adored were originally men. The Romans thus raised to the skies Romulus, and after a long interval quite a crowd of emperors. So also Rama, Hunooman, and various other Hindu divinities, seem originally to have lived as ordinary earthly heroes, who were elevated on dying to the skies.

Nay, the process of deification has not stopped in India; it is in full operation at the present day, some of the deities created being Englishmen. In 1857 a sect at least temporarily arose called the Nykkul Sens, or worshippers of the brave General Nicholson, mortally wounded at the siege of Delhi, and an officer whose heroism greatly impressed the natives in the early wars carried on by the British in the East. He has long been worshipped in part of Western India, the offerings deemed most acceptable to the "god" being those he had loved in life—strong liquor and cigars. [APOTHEOSIS, CONSECRATION.]

**dē-i*-*fied*, pa. par. or a. [DEIFY.]

**dē-i*-*fied*, **dē-i*-*fied*, s. [Eng. *deify*; -er.] One who deifies; an idolater.

"... so signal an interposition of Heaven [the Flood] against the first deifiers of men, should have given an effectual check to the practice."—*Coventry: Philemon to Hydaspes, Conv. 3.*

**dē-i*-*form*, a. [Low Lat. *deiformis*, from Lat. *deus* (genit. *dei*)=God, and *forma*=form, shape.]

1. Of a godlike form or appearance.

"If the final consummation
 Make the creature deiform."
H. More: Song of the Soul.

2. In accordance with or conformable to the will of God.

"How exactly deiform all its motions and actions."—*Scott: Christian Life, pt. i, ch. iii.*

**dē-i*-*form*-*ly*, s. [Eng. *deiform*; -ity.]

1. Godlike form or character.

"Thus the soul's numerous plurality
 I've prov'd, and shew'd she is not very God;
 But yet a decent deiformity
 Have given her."
H. More: Song of the Soul, iv. 27.

2. Conformity or accordance with the will of God.

"The short and secure way to divine union and deiformity being faithfully performed, . . ."—*Spiritual Conquest (1651), iv. 36.*

fāte, fāt, fāre, smidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dē-ī-fy, v. t. [Fr. *déifier*, from Lat. *deus*=God, and *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make; Sp. and Port. *deificar*; Ital. *deificare*.]

I. Lit.: To make a god of; to raise to the rank of God; to adore as a god.

"The seals of Julius Cæsar, which we know to be antique, have the star of Venus over them, . . . as a note that he was deified."—Dryden.

II. Figuratively:

1. To love or regard idolatrously.

"Persuade the covetous man not to deify his money, and the proud man not to adore himself."—South.

2. To make godlike.

"By our own spirits are we deified."

Wordsworth.

3. To praise excessively; to extol as a god.

"He did again so extol and deify the pope."—Bacon.

dē-ī-fy-ing, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [DEIFY.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: Deification.

"The deifying of Hercules and Bacchus."—Brende: Q. Curtius, fol. 223.

dēign (g silent), *dayne, *dein, *deyne, v. i. & t. [O. Fr. *deigner*, *daigner*, *degner*; Fr. *daigner*; Sp. & Port. *dignar*; Ital. *degnare*, from Lat. *dignor*=to think worthy, *dignus*=worthy.]

A. *Intrans.*: To think worthy or becoming; to condescend, to vouchsafe.

"And thus Saint Hilda deigned."

Scott: Marmion, v. 23.

*B. *Reflex.*: To think becoming for one's self; to demean one's self.

"Ham me dayne nought to do zenne."—Avenbte, p. 17

*C. *Transitive*:

1. To think worthy or worth notice; to condescend to.

"Thy palate then did deign

The roughest berry on the rudest hedge."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, l. 4.

2. To grant, to concede, to permit.

"Nor would we deign him burial of his men."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, l. 2.

dēigned (g silent), *pa. par. or a.* [DEIGN.]

dēign-ing (g silent), *pr. par.*, a. & s. [DEIGN.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of condescending, vouchsafing, or granting.

***dēign-ous** (g silent), *deyn-ous, a. [Fr. *dédaigneux*.] Proud, disdainful, scornful.

"Hire chere whiche somdele deignous was."

Chaucer: Troilus, l. 289.

dē-ī grā-ti-ā (ti as shī), *phr.* [Lat.] By the grace of God.

dē-ī jā-dī-qi-ūm, *phr.* [Lat.=the judgment of God.]

Old Law: A term applied to trial by ordeal.

dēil, s. [DEVIL.] Devil.

"Deil's in it—I am too late after all!"—Scott: Antiquary, ch. l.

¶ (1) *Deil gaes o'er Jock Wabster*: An expression to denote that everything has gone wrong, and there is the devil to pay.

(2) *Between the deil and the deep sea*: Between two difficulties equally dangerous. (Kelly: S. Prov., p. 58.)

"I, with my partie, did lie on our poste, as betwixt the devil and the deepe sea."—Mounro: Exped., pt. ii., p. 55.

deil-ma-care, s. No matter, for all that.

"But deil-ma-care,

It just play'd dirl on the bane."

Burns: Death and Doctor Hornbook.

deil's bit, s.

Bot.: *Scabiosa succisa*.

deil's books, s. pl. Playing cards.

deil's bread, s.

Bot.: *Bunium flexuosum*.

deil's dozen, s. The number thirteen.

deil's darning-needle, s.

1. Entom.: A Dragon-fly.

2. Bot.: *Scandix pecten*. (Britten & Holland.)

deil's elshin, s.

Bot.: *Scandix pecten*. (Britten & Holland.)

deil's foot, s. The tubers of *Orchis latifolia*. (Britten & Holland.)

deil's kirnstaff, s. Petty Spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*. [DEVIL'S CHURNSTAFF.]

deil's meal, s.

Bot.: *Anthriscus sylvestris*, and other Umbelliferae. (Britten & Holland.)

deil's oatmeal, s.

Bot.: *Bunium flexuosum*.

deil's snuff-box, s.

Bot.: [DEVIL'S SNUFF-BOX.]

deil's spoons, s. pl.

Botany:

1. *Potamogeton natans*.

2. *Alisma plantago*. (Britten & Holland.)

deil-ēph-īl-ā, s. [Gr. *deilē*=the afternoon, . . .

the evening, and *phileō*=to love.]

Entom.: A genus of Sphingides (Hawkmoths). *Deilephila Elpenor* is the Elephant Hawk-moth (q. v.).

***dēin-āc-rī-dā**, s. [Gr. *deinos*=dreadful, and *akris* (genit. *akridos*)=a locust.]

Entom.: A genus of Insects belonging to the Locust tribe (Saltatoria), order Orthoptera (q. v.). The *Deinacrida*, which were first described by White, are abundant in New Zealand, where they inhabit decaying trees, and chinks and crannies in old woodwork. They are carnivorous, and their bite is very severe.

dēi-nō-brī-ī-dā, s. pl. [DINOBRIDÆ.]

dēi-nō-gēr-ā-tā, s. pl. [DINOCERATA.]

dēin-or-nis, s. [DINORNIS.]

dēin-ō-saur, s. [DINOSAUR.]

dēi-nō-saur-ī-ā, s. pl. [DINOSAURIA.]

dēi-nō-saur-ī-ān, a. & s. [DINOSAURIAN.]

dēi-nō-thēr-ī-ūm, s. [DINOTHERIUM.]

***dē-in-tē-grāte**, v. t. [Prof. *de*=away, from, and *Eng. integrate* (q. v.).] To take from the whole; to disintegrate.

***dēin-tē-ous**, a. [Mid. Eng. *deinte*=dainty, and *Eng. suff. -ous*.] Dainty, choice, valuable.

***dēip-ar-ous**, a. [Lat. *deiparus*, from *deus*=god, and *pario*=to bear, to bring forth.] Bearing or bringing forth a god; an epithet applied to the Blessed Virgin.

dēip-nōs-ō-phist, s. [Gr. *deipnosophistēs*, from *deipnon*=a feast, and *sophistēs*=a sophist.] One of an ancient sect of philosophers famed for their learned conversation at meals.

dē-īsm, s. [Fr. *déisme*, from Lat. *deus*=a god.] The doctrines or tenets of a deist; the system of belief which admits the being of a God, and acknowledges several of His perfections, but denies not only the existence but the necessity of a divine revelation.

"Halifax had been during many years accused of scepticism, deism, atheism."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xi.

dē-īst, s. [Fr. *déiste*, from Lat. *deus*.] [THEIST.] One who admits the being of a God, but denies the existence or even necessity of a divine revelation, believing that the light of nature and reason are sufficient guides in doctrine and practice; a believer in natural religion only; a freethinker.

¶ Etymologically the words *deist* and *theist* are the same in meaning, only *deist* is from Latin and *theist* from Greek. Conventionally, however, they are widely different in import; the term *theist* being applied to any believer in God whether that believer be a Christian, a Jew, a Mohammedan, &c., or a deist properly so called. A *deist* is, as the definition states, one who believes in God but disbelieves in Christianity, or more generally in revelation.

dē-īst-ic, **dē-īst-ic-al**, a. [Eng. *deist*; -ic, -ical.] Pertaining to deism or the deists; containing the doctrines of deism.

" . . . who have taken the pen in hand to support the deistical or antichristian scheme of our days."—Watts.

¶ **Deistic Controversy**:

Ch. Hist.: A controversy which arose in England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, between those who believed and those who disbelieved in revelation; the latter, however, not occupying the atheistic standpoint, but accepting as a settled point the being of a God. [DEIST.] The first, in point of time, of the celebrated English deists was Lord Herbert of Cherbury, the publication of whose work, *De Veritate*, which appeared in Paris in 1624, commenced the controversy. There followed, on the same side, Hobbes, Tindal, Morgan, Toland, Bolingbroke, Paine, and others. The standard work on the subject is the Rev. Dr. John Leland's *Deistical Writers*. Leland's work was first published in A. D. 1754.

dē-īst-ic-al-īy, adv. [English *deistical*; -ly.] After the manner of deists.

***dē-īst-ic-al-nēss**, s. [Eng. *deistical*; -ness.] The quality or state of being deistical; deism.

dē-ī-tāte, a. [Formed on a supposed analogy from *deity*.] Made God, deified.

"One person and one Christ, who is God incarnate, and man deitate."—Abp. Cranmer to Bp. Gardiner, p. 350.

Dē-ī-ty, s. [Fr. *déité*, from Lat. *deitas*, the Latin equivalent of the Gr. *theotēs*. "Hanc divinitatem, vel ut sic dixerim deitatem; nam et hoc verbo uti jam nostros non piget, ut de Græco expressius transferunt id quod illi *theotēta* appellant"—(This [word] divinity or rather that which has been spoken of [or denominated] *deity*; for heretofore this word did not exist to vex us until they brought from Greece that word they call *Theotēta*, &c.—Augustin. *De Civitate Dei*, vii. l. (Trench: *Synonyms of the New Testament*, p. 10.) The Latin *deus* is cognate with A. S. *Þiw* (the name of a god still preserved in our *Tuesday*, A. S. *Tiwesdæg*; Icel. *Þivi*=a god; O. H. Ger. *Ziu*=the God of War; Wel. *daw*; Gael. & Ir. *dia*=god; Gr. *Zeus*=Jupiter; Sansc. *deva*=a god; *daiva*=divine; the root being seen in Sansc. *div*=to shine. (Skeat.)]

*1. Godhead; divinity; the nature and essence of God.

"We mean to hold what anciently we claim Of deity or empire."—Milton: P. L., v. 723, 724.

2. God, the Supreme Being. (Preceded by the definite article.)

"The more he contemplated the nature of the Deity . . ."—Addison.

3. A fabulous god or goddess; a heathen object of worship.

"Will you suffer a temple, how poorly built soever, but yet a temple of your deity, to be razed?"—Sidney.

*4. Divine qualities or character.

"Nor can there be that deity in my nature, Of here and everywhere."

Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v. 1.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *Deity* and *divinity*: "*Divinity*, from *divinus*, signifies the divine essence or power; the *deities* of the heathens had little of *divinity* in them; the *divinity* of Our Savior is a fundamental article in the Christian faith." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

Dē-jān-ir-ā, s. [Gr.]

1. *Class. Myth.*: The daughter of Cæneus, king of Ætolia, and wife of Hercules.

2. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the 157th found. It was discovered by Borely on December 1, 1875.

dē-jēct, v. t. [Lat. *dejectus*, *pa. par. of deicio*=to cast down; *de*=down, and *facio*=to cast, to throw.]

*1. *Lit.*: To cast down or downward.

"One, having climb'd some roof, the concourse to desory,

From thence upon the earth dejects his humble eye."

Drayton: Polyolbion, S. xii.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To cast down; to depress in spirit; to discourage, to dispirit, to dishearten.

"Halifax, mortified by his mischances in public life, dejected by domestic calamities, . . ."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xv.

*2. To throw down; to lower, to debase.

"Many things about a house [are] proper to be looked at by them [wives] which a man of an excellent spirit will hardly deject his thoughts to think of."—H. Percy (Ninth Earl of Northum.): *Instruct.*

*3. To diminish, to depress, to spoil.

"It dejecteth the appetite."—Venner: Treat. on Tobacco, p. 409.

dē-jēct, a. [Lat. *dejectus*.] Dejected, cast down, disheartened, dispirited.

"And I of ladies most deject and wretched,

That sucked the honey of his music vows,"

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. l.

dē-jēct-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DEJECT, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Cast down, lowered.

"With humble mien and with dejected eyes,"

Pope: Homer's Iliad, ix. 628.

2. *Fig.*: Cast down, dispirited, disheartened, depressed in spirit.

"Never elated, while one man's oppress'd;
Never dejected, while another's bless'd."

Pope: Essay on Man, iv. 323, 324.

dē-jēct-ēd-īy, adv. [Eng. *dejected*; -ly.] In a dejected or depressed manner; sadly, without spirit.

"No man in that passion doth look strongly, but dejectedly."—Bacon.

dē-jēct-ēd-nēss, s. [Eng. *dejected*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being dejected; lowness of spirits.

"To turn the causes of joy into sorrow, argues extreme dejectedness, and a distemper of judgment no less than desperate."—Bp. Hall: Contemplations, l.

2. Humility.

"The text gives it to the Publican's dejectedness rather than to the Pharisee's boasting."—Felltham: Resolves, ii. 2.

bēil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sin, aȝ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-clan, -tlan = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

***dě-jěct-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *deject*; -*er*.] One who dejects, debases, or casts down. (Cotgrave.)

dě-jěct-iŋg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEJECT, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of making dejected or depressed; dejection.

dě-jěc-tion, *s.* [Fr. *déjection*, from Lat. *dejectio*, from *dejectus*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

***I. Lit.**: The act of casting or hurling down.

"... their dejection and detraction into the caliginous regions of the air."—Halliwell: *Melampromvea* (1681), p. 18.

II. Figuratively:

*1. The act of humbling or abasing one's self in reverence before any person or thing.

"Adoration implies submission and dejection."—Pearson: *On the Creed*.

*2. Lowness of spirits; depression of mind; dejectedness.

"As high as we have mounted in delight

In our dejection do we sink as low."

Wordsworth: *Resolution and Independence*.

*3. A state of weakness or inability.

"The effects of an alkaliescent state, in any great degree, are thirst and a dejection of appetite."—Arbuthnot: *On Aliments*.

B. Med.: Evacuation of excrements; a going to stool.

"... not only to provoke dejection, but also to attenuate the chyle."—Ray: *On the Creation*.

*Crabb thus discriminates between *dejection*, *depression*, and *melancholy*: "*Dejection and depression are occasional, and depend on outward circumstances; melancholy is permanent, and lies in the constitution. Depression is but a degree of dejection: slight circumstances may occasion a depression; distressing events occasion a dejection: the death of a near and dear relative may be expected to produce dejection in persons of the greatest equanimity; lively tempers are most liable to depressions; melancholy is a disease which nothing but clear views of religion can possibly correct.*" (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***dě-jěct-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *deject*, *a.*; -*ly*.] Dejectedly.

"I rose dejectly, curtsied, and withdrew without reply."—H. Brooke: *Fool of Quality*, ii. 237. (Davies.)

dě-jěc-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *deject*; -*ory*.]

Med.: Having the power or quality of promoting evacuation by stool.

"[It [melancholy] may be the more easily wrought upon and evacuated by the dejectory medicines."—Ferrand: *On Love Melancholy* (1640), p. 346.

***dě-jěc-tūre**, *s.* [Eng. *deject*; -*ure*.] That which is voided; excrement.

***děj-ēr-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *dejeratūm*, sup. of *dejero* = to swear solemnly; *de* (intens.), and *juro* = to swear.] To swear deeply or solemnly.

***děj-ēr-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *dejeratio*, from *dejero*.] A taking of a solemn oath; a swearing solemnly.

"With many vows, and tears, and dejections."—Bishop Hall: *Works*, ii. 258.

***dě-jeu-ne** (jeune as *zhū-nā*), *s.* [O. Fr. *déjeune*.] An older form of *déjeuner* (q. v.).

"Take a defeune of masead and eggs."

B. Jonson: *New Inn*, iii. 1.

dě-jeu-ner (jeuner as *zhū-nā*), *s.* [Fr., from *de* = away, from, and *jeuner* = to fast.] The morning meal, breakfast. (Generally used as synonymous with luncheon.)

***dějeuner à la fourchette**: Lit., a breakfast with forks—i. e., with meat; a luncheon.

dě jū-rē, *phr.* [Lat.] By right, of right; by law. [DE FACTO.]

Děk-a-brist, *s.* [Russ. *Dekab(er)* = December, and Eng. suff. -*ist*.] One implicated in a military conspiracy which broke out in St. Petersburg on the accession of the Emperor Nicholas on December 26, 1825.

dek-a-ma-ll, *s.* [Various Hindoo languages.]

dekamali resin, *s.*

Comm.: A resin which exudes from *Gardenia lucida*, an East Indian plant. It dissolves in alcohol with a greenish-yellow color. On exhausting the resin with hot alcohol, gardenin separates out in yellow acicular crystals. Fused with caustic potash it yields a substance from which protocathechuic acid is separated by acids.

***dě-king**, *v. t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *king*.] To cause to be no longer king; to dethrone, to depose.

"Edward being thus dekinged."—Speed: *Edward III.*, bk. ix., ch. xii., § 76.

děk-le, *s.* [DECLE.]

Paper-making:

1. A curb which determines the margin of the sheet of pulp in hand-made paper.

2. A strip, sometimes of caoutchouc, lying on the edge of the traveling cloth in a Fourdrinier machine, and forming the edge of the sheet.

děl, *pret. of v.* An abbreviation for *delineavit* = he drew, placed on engravings with the name of the draughtsman.

děl-a-běch-ě-a, *s.* [Named after the eminent geologist, De la Beche.]

Bot.: A genus of Sterculiaceæ. *Delabechea rupestris* is the Bottle-tree, which grows in the North-eastern parts of Australia. The gum, which resembles tragacanth, is eaten by the natives in times of scarcity.

***dě-lāb-l-ā-l-ize**, *v. t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *labialize* (q. v.).] To alter or change from a labial.

"When the *o* of *hano* became delabialized into *a*."—H. Sweet: *Dialects and Prehist. Forms of Old English* (Trans. Philol. Soc.), p. 568.

***dě-lāc-ēr-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *delaceratus*, *pa. par.* of *delacero*.] To tear to pieces.

"The fierce Medea did delacerate Absyrtus tender members."—The *Cyprian Academy*, 1647.

***dě-lāc-ēr-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *delaceratus*, *pa. par.* of *delacero* = to tear in pieces.] A tearing in pieces.

***dě-lāc-rŷ-mā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *delacrimatio*; *de* (intens.), and *lacrimatio* = a crying; *lacrima* = a tear.] A preternatural discharge of humors from the eyes; waterishness of the eyes.

***dě-lāc-tā-tion**, *s.* [Low Lat. *delactatio*; *de* = away, from, *lactatus* = a suckling; *lacteo* = to suckle; *lac* = milk.] The act or process of weaning from the breast.

dě-lāine, *s.* [Fr. *de* = from, and *laine* = wool.]

Fabric.: A lady's dress-goods with a cotton chain, woolen filling, untwilled. It is dyed, figured in the loom, or printed. All-wool delaines are similar, excepting that the chain is of wool.

dě-lā-nō-vite, *s.* [Fr. *delanouite*; Ger. *delanovit*.]

Min.: A variety of Montmorillonite (q. v.) (*Dana*); a variety of Halloysite (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*). It is from Nontron, in France.

***dě-lāp-gā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *delapsus* = fallen down, *pa. par.* of *delabor* = to fall down.] A falling down; delapsion.

***dě-lāpse**, *v. i.* [Lat. *delapsus*.]

1. To fall or glide down.

2. To hand or pass on by inheritance.

"The right before all other
Of the delapsd crown from Philip."—Drayton.

***dě-lāpsed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DELAPSE.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Fallen down; passed on.

2. *Med.*: Bearing or falling down. It is used in speaking of the womb and the like.

***dě-lāp-sion**, *s.* [Lat. *delapsus*.] A falling or bearing down, as of the womb, &c.

"The same rays should have their frictions, fluxions, and delapsions."—Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 954.

***dě-lāsh**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *deslacher*; Fr. *délacer*.] To discharge.

"Against this ground they delash their artillery sic-like."—Bruce: *Serm. on the Sac.*

***dě-lās-sā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *delassatio*, from *de* (intens.), and *lassatus* = tired, fatigued.] Fatigue.

"Able to continue longer upon the wing without delassation."—Ray: *Three Discourses*.

***dě-lāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *delatus*, *pa. par.* of *defero* = to bear.]

†I. Ordinary Language:

1. To carry, to convey.

"Try exactly the time wherein sound is delated."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 209.

2. To make public; to carry abroad.

"When the crime is delated or notorious."—Jer. Taylor: *Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii., ch. 4.

3. To conduct, to manage, to carry on.

"Delating in a male attire the empire new begun."—Warner: *Albion's England*, bk. i., ch. 1.

4. To accuse, to inform against.

"The Jews that persecuted him, they delate him not before Pilate for blasphemie."—Rollocke: *Lect. on the Passion*, p. 52.

5. To dilute, to allay.

"If the pure wine offend them, it may be delated with any manner of water."—Frampton: *Joyful News*, 28.

II. Eccl.: In Scotland, to summon to appear before an ecclesiastical court.

***dě-lā-tion**, ***dě-lā-čl-ōūn**, *s.* [Lat. *delatio* from *delatus*.]

1. The act of carrying or conveying; carriage, conveyance.

"In delation of sounds, the inclosure of them preserveth them, and causeth them to be heard further."—Bacon.

2. An accusing or informing against; an accusation, an impeachment.

"... who receive all secret delations in matter of practice against the republic."—Wotton: *Rem.*, p. 307.

3. Procrastination, delay, a putting off.

"This outrage micht suffir na delatoun, sen it was sa ner approuched to the wallis and portis of the town."—Bellenden: *T. Liv.*, p. 25.

***dě-lāt-ēr**, ***dě-lāt-ōr**, *s.* [Lat. *delator*.] An accuser, an informer.

"What were these harpies but flatterers, delaters, and inexpleably covetous?"—Sandys: *Travels*.

dě-lā-tūr-l-an, *a.* [Lat. *delatorius* = of or belonging to an informer.] Of or belonging to a body of secret police; spying, denunciatory.

"That delatorian cohort which Lord Sidmouth had organized."—Moore: *Fudge Family* (Pref.).

***děl-at-ōr-ŷ**, *a.* [DILATORY.]

děl-a-wār-ite, *s.* [From *Delaware* Co., U. S., where it is found; and suff. -*ite* (Min.). (q. v.).]

Min.: A pearly and distinctly cleavable variety of Orthoclase.

dě-lāy, ***dě-lāie**, ***dě-lāye**, ***dī-lāie**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *délayer*.] [DELAY, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To postpone, to adjourn, to put off, to defer.

"This roof, the Douglas, and that maid,
Thank thou for punishment delayed."
Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, ii. 34.

2. To hinder, detain, or keep back; to retard.

"Having been delayed for nearly a fortnight in the city."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World* (1870), ch. viii., p. 142.

*3. To allay, to alleviate.

"Even so fathers ought to delay their eager reprehensions and cutting rebukes with kindness and clemency."—Holland: *Plutarch; Morals*, p. 16.

*4. To allay, to dilute.

"Vinum dilatum, lymphatum hydres. Vin trempé.
Wine delayed and mixed with water."
Nomenclator. (Nares.)

*5. To temper, to moderate, to soften.

"A gentle spirit, that lightly did delay
Hot Titans beames."—Spenser: *Prothalamion*.

B. Intrans.: To put off action for a time; to linger, to move slowly.

"And when the people saw that Moses delayed to come down out of the mount, . . ."—Exod. xxxii. 1.

*Crabb thus discriminates between *delay*, *to defer*, *to procrastinate*, *to postpone*, *to prolong*, *to protract*, and *to retard*: "*Delay* is simply not to commence action; *to defer* and *postpone* are to fix its commencement at a more distant period; we may *delay* a thing for days, hours, and minutes; we *defer* or *postpone* it for months or weeks. *Delays* mostly arise from faults in the person *delaying*; they are seldom reasonable or advantageous; *deferring* and *postponing* are discretionary acts, which are justified by the circumstances; indolent people are most prone to *delay*; when a plan is not maturely digested, it is prudent to *defer* its execution until everything is in an entire state of preparation. *Procrastination* is a culpable *delay* arising solely from the fault of the *procrastinator*; it is the part of a dilatory man to *procrastinate* that which it is both his interest and duty to perform. . . . We *delay* [or *postpone*] the execution of a thing; we *prolong*, or *protract*, the continuation of a thing; we *retard* the termination of a thing; we may *delay* answering a letter, *prolong* a contest, *protract* a lawsuit, and *retard* a publication." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dě-lāy, ***dě-lāl**, ***dě-lāie**, ***dě-lāye**, *s.* [Fr. *délai*; Ital. *dilata*, from Lat. *dilata*, fem. of *dilatus*, *pa. par.* of *differo* = to put off. (Skeat.)]

1. A stay or stopping.

"The keeper charm'd, the chief without delay
Pass'd on, and took the irremediable way."
Dryden: *Æneid*, vi., 574, 575.

2. A deferring or putting off; postponement.

"The case was so clear that he could not, by any artifice of chicanery, obtain more than a short *delay*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

***dě-lāy-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *delay*; -*able*.] Capable of delay; that may be delayed.

"Law thus divisible, debatable, and *delayable*."—H. Brooke: *Fool of Quality*, i. 250.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, ckb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dē-lāyēd, de-layd, pa. par. or a. [DELAY, v.]

dē-lāy-ēr, *dē-lāi-ēr, s. [Eng. delay; -er.]

1. One who delays, puts off, or defers anything.

"He is oftentimes called of them Fabius Cunctator, that is to say, the tardier and delayer."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, fol. 75.

2. One who causes delay or hinders.

"Oppressors of nobles, sullen, and a delayer of justice."

—*Swift: Character of Henry II.*

***dē-lāy-fūll, a.** [Eng. delay; -full.] Dilatory, delaying.

"Satiated her delayfull spleen."

Chapman: Homer's Odyssey, bk. iv.

dē-lāy-ing, *dē-lāi-ēng, pr. par., a. & s. [DE-LAY, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of putting off or deferring anything; delay, stopping.

2. The act of causing hindrance or delay.

†dē-lāy-ing-lȳ, adv. [Eng. delaying; -ly.] In a delaying manner; so as to cause delay.

"She held him so delayingly."

Tennyson: Enoch Arden, 465.

***dē-lāy-ment, *de-lale-ment, s.** [Eng. delay; -ment.] Delay.

***dē-lāy-ōus, a.** [Eng. delay; -ous.] Dilatory, procrastinating.

"I remember well that ye delt wythe ryght delayous peple."—*Paston Letters*, ii. 368.

dēl crē-dē-rō, phr. [Ital.=of belief or trust.]

Comm.: A guarantee or warranty, given by factors, brokers, or mercantile agents, who, for an additional commission, become bound not only to transact business for their employers, but also to guarantee the solvency of the persons to whom the goods are sold, or with whom business is done. This additional commission is known as a *del-credere* commission.

dē-lē, v. t. [Latin, imperative of *deleo* = to erase.] To erase, blot out, or omit. In printing, the expunging term of the proof-reader, marked on the margin.

***dēl-ē-ble, a.** [Latin *delebilis*, from *deleo* = to erase.] Capable of being blotted out or effaced.

"He that can find of his heart to destroy the *deleble* image of God, would, if it lay in his power, destroy God himself."—*Morse: Notes upon Psychozōia*, p. 369.

***dēl-ēct-a-bīl-i-ty, s.** [Eng. *delectab (le); -ity*.]

1. The quality of being delectable.

2. Anything delectable or delightful.

dēl-ēct-a-ble, a. [Fr. *délectable*, from Latin *delectabilis*, from *delecto* = to delight.] Delightful, highly pleasing, charming.

***dēl-ēct-a-ble-nēss, s.** [Eng. *delectable; -ness*.] The quality of being delectable; delightful.

"Full of delectableness and pleasantness."—*Barret*.

***dēl-ēct-a-blȳ, adv.** [English *delectab (le); -ly*.] In a delectable or delightful manner; delightfully.

"Of myrrhe, bawme, and aloes they delectably smell."—*Bale: On the Revel*, pt. ii. sign. a. vii.

***dēl-ēct-tar-ȳ, a.** [Latin *delectus*, pa. par. of *delego* = to choose.] Chosen, accepted.

"He hath made me clone and delectary, The wyche was to synne a subnecary." *Digby Mysteries* (ed. Furnivall, 1882), p. 83, l. 751.

***dēl-ēct-āte, v. t.** [Lat. *delectatus*, pa. par. of *delecto* = to delight.] To delight, to charm.

dēl-ēct-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *delectatio*, from *delectatus*, pa. par. of *delecto* = to delight.]

1. Delight, pleasure.

"Out break the tears for joy and delectation."—*Sir T. More*.

2. A cause of pleasure or agreeableness.

"It induceth a smoothing delectation to the gullet."—*Venner: Vita Recta*, p. 103.

***dēl-ē-ga-ȳ, s.** [Lat. *delegatio*, from *delegatus*, pa. par. of *delego* = to send to a place, to depute.]

1. The act of delegating or sending as a delegate.

"By way of delegacy or grand commission."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World*, bk. v, ch. ii.

2. The state or position of being delegated.

3. A number or body of persons delegated; a delegation.

"The delegacy for printing books met between eight and nine in the morning."—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 226.

dēl-ē-gāte, v. t. [Fr. *déleguer*; Sp. & Port. *delegar*; Ital. *delegare*.] [DELEGATE, a.]

*I. Of persons:

1. To send away; specially to send as one's delegate, agent, or representative, with authority to transact business; to depute.

2. To appoint as a judge to hear a particular cause.

"[Commissioners] delegated or appointed by the king's commission, to sit upon an appeal to him in the Court of Chancery."—*Acts of Parliament*, 26 Henry VIII., c. xix.

II. Of things: To commit, to intrust, to deliver.

"... to whom the banished King had delegated his authority."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

dēl-ē-gāte, a. & s. [Lat. *delegatus*, pa. par. of *delego* = to send as a deputy, to depute; *de* = from, and *lego* = to send, to depute.]

*A. As adjective:

1. Deputed or appointed as an agent or representative to act for another.

"Princes in judgment, and their delegate judges, must judge the causes of all persons uprightly and impartially."—*Ep. Taylor*.

2. Delegated, intrusted, committed.

"By a delegate power unto them."—*Strype: Life of Whitgift*, an. 1591.

B. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: A person delegated or deputed by another or others with authority to transact business as his or their representative; a deputy; a commissioner; a representative.

"And now the delegates Ulysses sent

To bear the presents from the royal tent."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, 243, 244.

II. Technically:

1. In this country:

(1) A person elected by the people of a territory of the United States to Congress, who has a seat in Congress, and a right of debating, but not of voting.

(2) A person elected to some deliberative assembly, usually one for the nomination of officers, or for forming or altering a constitution.

(3) In contracts, a delegate is one who is authorized by another in the name of the latter; an attorney.

*2. Old English Law: One of a body of commissioners, so called because delegated or appointed by the King's Commissioners under the Great Seal, to sit upon an appeal to the king in the Court of Chancery in three cases: (1) When a sentence is given in any ecclesiastical cause by the Archbishop or his official. (2) When any sentence is given in any ecclesiastical cause in places exempt. (3) When a sentence is given in the Admiral Court, in suits, civil and marine, by order of the civil law. (*Blount*.)

† They are now superseded by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

3. Ecclesiology:

(1) A layman deputed to attend an ecclesiastical council.

(2) The delegates composing an English church diocesan convention are the clergy of the parish churches, together with a representation of laymen chosen in each parish, under the regulations of the canons of the diocese.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *delegate* and *deputy*: "A delegate has a more active office than a deputy; he is appointed to execute some positive commission; a deputy may often serve only to supply the place or answer in the name of one who is absent: delegates are mostly appointed in public transactions; deputies are chosen either in public or private matters." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dēl-ē-gāt-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DELEGATE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Of persons: Deputed; appointed as the delegate or representative of another.

2. Of things: Committed, intrusted, given in charge.

"Minotti held in Corinth's towers

The Doge's delegated powers."

Byron: Siege of Corinth, 9.

delegated jurisdiction, s.

Scots Law: Jurisdiction which is communicated by a judge to another who acts in his name, called a *depute* or *deputy*. It is contradistinguished from *Proper jurisdiction* (q. v.).

dēl-ē-gāt-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DELEGATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of appointing as a delegate or deputy; delegation.

2. The act of intrusting, committing, or delivering into the charge of another.

dēl-ē-gāt-ion, s. [Lat. *delegatio*, from *delegatus*, pa. par. of *delego*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A sending away.

*2. The act of delegating, deputing, or appointing as a delegate or deputy.

*3. The act of delegating, intrusting, or committing to the charge of another.

"God did by gift and delegation confer upon our Lord a supereminent degree of dignity and authority."—*Barrow: Serm.*, vol. ii., ser. 22.

4. In this country: The body of delegates from any particular state in Congress, or in a national convention; as, the New York delegation; the representatives in any body of any particular state or district.

II. Technically:

Law: The transfer of authority to another.

***dēl-ē-gā-tōr-ȳ, a.** [Eng. *delegat(e); -ory*.] Delegated; holding the position of a delegate.

"Some politique delegatory Scipio."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe*.

†dēl-ēn-dā, s. pl. [Lat. = to be erased or blotted out, from *deleo* = to erase, to blot out.] Things to be erased or expunged.

*† *Delenda est Carthago*: [Lat. = Carthage must be blotted out or destroyed.] The celebrated sentence with which Cato the elder was accustomed to conclude all his speeches in the Roman Senate. His hatred of Carthage arose from a jealousy of its flourishing state, and the consequent danger to Rome, and eventually led to its destruction in 146 B. C.

***dēl-ē-nīf-īc-al, a.** [Low Lat. *deletificus*, from Lat. *deleio* = to soften down; *de* = down; *lenis* = soft; *facio* = to make.] Having the power or quality of assuaging or easing pain.

dēl-ēs-sēr-i-a, s. [Named after M. Benjamin Delessert, a French patron of botany.]

Bot.: A genus of Florideous Algæ, the typical one of the sub-order Delesseriaceæ. The species have a flat membranaceous rose-colored frond, with a percurrent midrib. They are small, being generally from two to eight inches high. The one best known is *Delesseria sanguinea*. Its fruit ripens in winter.

dēl-ēs-sēr-i-ē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *delesseria*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Algæ, order Coramiciæ (Rose-tangles). The frond is cellular, the coccidia inclosing closely-packed oblong granules arising from the base, within a spherical cellular envelope which finally bursts; tetraspores in definite heaps or collected in sporophylls. (*Lindley*) [DELESSERIA.]

dēl-ēs-site, s. [Named after M. Delesse, a French mineralogist, and Eng. suff. -*ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A massive olive-green or blackish-green mineral.

†dēl-ēte, v. t. [Lat. *deletus*, pa. par. of *deleo* = to erase, to blot out.]

1. Lit.: To erase, expunge, or blot out.

"I stand ready, with a pencil in one hand and a sponge in the other, to aid, alter, insert, expunge, enlarge, and delete."—*Fowler: Worthies*, c. 25.

*2. Fig.: To get rid of, to expunge.

"Delete this principle out of men's hearts."—*State Trials: Col. Fiennes* (an. 1643).

***dēl-ē-tēr-i-al, *de-le-ter-i-all, a.** [Lat. *deleterius*.] Deleterious, hurtful.

"It [tobacco] is hot and drie in the third degree, and hath a *deleterius* or venomous quality."—*Venner: Treat. on Tobacco*, p. 397.

dēl-ē-tēr-i-ōus, a. [Low Lat. *deleterius*, from Gr. *deletērios* = noxious, hurtful; *deleōmati* = to hurt; *deletēr* = a destroyer.]

1. Noxious, poisonous, hurtful, or injurious to life.

"Many things neither deleterious by substance or quality are yet destructive by figure, or some occasional activity."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

2. Injurious, hurtful morally.

***dēl-ē-tēr-ȳ (1), a.** [Lat. *deleterius*.] Deleterious, noxious, poisonous, deadly.

"Nor doctor epidemic,
Though stor'd with *deleterius* medicines."

Butler: Hudibras.

***dēl-ēt-ēr-ȳ (2), s.** [DELETORY.]

dēl-ē-tion, s. [Lat. *deletio*, from *deletus*, pa. par. of *deleo* = to erase, to blot out.]

†I. Literally:

1. The act of deleting, erasing, or expunging.

2. An erasure, a word or passage erased.

"Some deletions . . . have been restored."—*Sir W. Hamilton*.

†II. Fig.: Destruction.

"Indeed, if there be a total deletion of every person of the opposing party or country, then the victory is complete, because none remains to call it in question."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*.

***dēl-ē-ti-tious, a.** [Lat. *deletus*, pa. par. of *deleo*.] An epithet applied to paper of such a quality that anything marked on it may be erased.

boil, boy, pout, howl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

**dē-lēt'-ive*, **dē-lit'-ive*, *a.* [Eng. *delet(e)*; *-ive*.] Fit or intended for erasing or blotting out.

"The obtuser end [of the stylus] was made more *deletive*."—*Evelyn: Sculpture*, ch. i.

**dē-lēt'-ēr-ŷ*, **dē-lēt'-ēr-ŷ* (2), *s.* [As from a Lat. *deletorius*, from *deletus*, *pa. par.* of *deleo*.] Anything which serves to erase or blot out.

"Confession was certainly intended as a *deletory* of sin." *Rev. Taylor: Diss. from Popery*, ch. ii., § 2.

dēlf (1), *dēlf* (1), *s.* [A. S. *delf* = digging, *delfan*=to dig with a spade; Dut. *delven*.]

*1. Ordinary Language:

1. A place dug out, a pit.

"He drew me down *delf* in *delf* by ane dyke."

Douglas: *Virgil*, xii. 230.

*2. A grave.

*3. A mine, a quarry.

"The *delfs* would be so flown with waters that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

4. That which is dug out; a sod.

"If a *delf* be cast up in a field that hath lien for the space of five or six years, wild oats will spring up of their own accord."—*App. Agr. Surv. Banffs*, p. 42.

II. Her.: One of the abatements or marks of disgrace, indicating that a challenge has been revoked, or one's word broken. It is represented by a square-cut sod of earth, turf, &c.

dēlf (2), *delft*, *delf* (2), *s.* & *a.* [From Delft, in Holland, a town founded about 1074, and famous for its earthenware, first manufactured there about 1310, and also as the point of embarkation of the Pilgrim fathers for this country in 1620. (*Haydn, &c.*)]

A. As substantive:

1. The same as DELFT-WARE (q. v.).

2. Crockery generally. (*Scotch.*)

B. As adj.: Pertaining to or made of delft-ware or crockery.

"On the shelf that projected immediately next the dresser was a number of *delf* and wooden bowls, of different dimensions."—*Mrs. Hamilton: Cottagers of Glenburnie*, p. 144.

delft-blue, *s.*

Calico-printing: A mode of printing, also known as China-blue.

delft-ware, *s.* A kind of pottery originally manufactured at Delft, in Holland, in the fourteenth century. It was among the best of its day, being considered equal to the Italian in quality, but somewhat inferior in its ornamentation. The glaze of the delft-ware is made as follows: Kelp and Woolwich sand are calcined together, to form a vitreous mass called frit. Lead and tin are calcined to form a gray, powdery oxide. The frit is powdered and mixed with the oxide, zaffre being added to confer blue color, arsenic for dead-white. This is fused, making an opaque enamel; ground and mixed to the consistence of cream. Delft-ware is made of a calcareous clay of varying color, which is ground in water, strained, and evaporated to a plastic consistence; it is then tempered, and stored in cellars to ripen. Prolonged storage increases its tenacity and plasticity. It is then kneaded, with-out sand; formed on the wheel, dried, and partially burned, reaching the biscuit condition. The bibulous ware is then glazed, dried, packed in saggars, which are piled in the kiln and baked.

dē'-li-āc, *s.* [From the island Delos.] A kind of sculptured vase; also, beautiful bronze and silver.

Dē'-li-ān, *a.* [From Delos, an island in the Ægean, now called Dili.] Of or pertaining to Delos.

Delian problem, *s.*

Math.: The duplication of the cube; so called from the reply of the oracle of Delos to the deputation sent from Athens to inquire how to stop the plague then raging, that the plague would be stayed as soon as they had doubled the altar of Apollo, which was a cube. [DUPLICATION.]

**dēl'-i-bāte*, *v. t.* [Lat. *delibatum*, sup. of *delibo* = to taste.]

1. *Lit.*: To taste, to sip.

2. *Fig.*: To dabble in, to have a slight acquaintance with.

"When he has traveled, and *delibated* the French and the Spanish."—*Marmion: Antiquary*.

**dēl'-i-bā-tion*, *s.* [Lat. *delibatio*.] A tasting, a sipping; a trial or essay of.

"Some *delibation* of Jewish antiquity."—*Mede: Works*, bk. i., dis. 3.

**dēl'-ib-ēr*, **deliberen*, *v. t.* [Fr. *délibérer*.] To deliberate, to consult.

"For which he gan *deliberen* for the best."

Chaucer: *Troilus*, iv. 141.

dēl'-ib-ēr-āte, *v. i. & t.* [DELIBERATE, *a.* Fr. *délibérer*; Sp. & Port. *deliberar*; Ital. *deliberare*; Lat. *delibero* = to consult: *de* (intens.), *libro* = to weigh; *libra* = a balance.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To weigh matters in the mind; to ponder, to balance the reasons for and against any course; to estimate the weight of reasons or arguments; to debate, to consult.

2. To hesitate.

"The woman that *deliberates* is lost."

Addison: *Cato*, iv. 1.

B. Trans.: To weigh or balance in the mind; to debate.

"... if you shall not be firm to *deliberated* counsels, they which are bound to serve you may seek and find opportunities to serve themselves upon you."—*Abp. Laud: Sermons*, p. 226.

¶ For the difference between to *deliberate* and to *consult*, see CONSULT; for that between to *deliberate* and to *debate*, see DEBATE.

dēl'-ib-ēr-āte, *a.* [Lat. *deliberatus*, *pa. par.* of *delibero* = to consult.]

1. Weighing matters or reasons carefully in the mind; circumspect, not hasty in deciding or in action; cool.

"Your most grave belly was *deliberate*."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, i. 1.

2. Done or carried out *deliberately* or without haste; well-advised.

"... desirous of slow and *deliberate* death, against the stream of their sensual inclination."—*Hooker*.

3. Slow, gradual; not quick or sharp.

"Others are more *deliberate*..."—*Bacon*.

¶ For the difference between *deliberate* and *thoughtful*, see THOUGHTFUL.

dēl'-ib-ēr-āt-ēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DELIBERATE, *v.*]

dēl'-ib-ēr-āte-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *deliberate*; *-ly*.]

1. With deliberation; after careful consideration; not hastily or rashly.

"The sacrifice of Iphigenia by her father is an act commanded by the gods, and is *deliberately* performed."—*Levins: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1856), ch. xii., pt. iii., § 54.

2. Slowly, gradually.

"We had gone thus *deliberately* forward for some time."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, 10.

dēl'-ib-ēr-āte-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *deliberate*; *-ness*.]

The quality of being *deliberate*; careful thought or consideration; circumspection, wariness, coolness.

"They would not stay the fair production of acts, in the order, gravity and *deliberateness* befitting a parliament."—*King Charles: Elton Basilike*.

dēl'-ib-ēr-āt-lŷg, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [DELIBERATE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of weighing or balancing facts and arguments in the mind; deliberation.

dēl'-ib-ēr-ā-tion, **dēl'-ib-ēr-a-cion*, **dēl'-ib-ēr-a-cion*, *s.* [Fr. *délibération*; Sp. *deliberación*; Ital. *deliberazione*, from Lat. *deliberatus*, *pa. par.* of *delibero* = to deliberate (q. v.).]

1. The act of deliberating or weighing facts and arguments in the mind; calm and careful consideration.

"Meanwhile the face
Conceals the mood lethargic with a mask
Of deep *deliberation*."

Comper: *Task*, iv. 298-300.

2. Coolness or freedom from haste or rashness in action.

"Choosing the fairest way with a calm *deliberation*."—*Montagu: Devout Essays*, pt. ii., treat. viii., § 3.

3. A discussion or debating of a measure or proposition.

"... to protect the *deliberations* of the Royalist Convention."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

dēl'-ib-ēr-ā-tive, *a. & s.* [Fr. *délibératif*; Sp. & Ital. *deliberativo*, from Lat. *deliberativus*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining or given to deliberation; capable of thought.

"The will of man, either as a natural appetite, or a *deliberative* faculty."—*Bp. Barlow: Remains*, p. 60.

2. Proceeding or acting by deliberation, as opposed to executive.

3. Having a right to join in a deliberation or discussion.

*B. As substantive:

1. The discourse in which a question is *deliberated*, weighed, or examined.

"In *deliberatives*, the point is, what is evil? and of good, what is greater? and of evil, what is less?"—*Bacon: Colors of Good and Evil*.

2. A kind of rhetoric employed in proving a thing, and convincing others of its truth, in order to persuade them to adopt it.

**dēl'-ib-ēr-ā-tive-lŷ*, *adv.* [Eng. *deliberative*; *-ly*.] By way of deliberation or mutual discussion.

"None but the thames or nobility were considered as necessary constituent parts of this assembly [the witten-agemote], at least while it acted *deliberatively*."—*Burke: Abridg. of Eng. Hist.*, ii. 7.

dēl'-ib-ēr-ā-tōr, *s.* [Lat.] One who deliberates.

**dēl'-i-ble*, *a.* [Lat. *deleo* = to erase, to expunge.] Capable of being erased, blotted out, or expunged.

**dēl'-i-brāte*, *v. t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and *liber* = bark.] To strip off the bark; to peel. (*Ash.*)

**dēl'-i-brā-tion*, *s.* [Eng. *delibrat(e)*; *-ion*.] The act of stripping off bark or peeling. (*Ash.*)

dēl'-i-ca-ŷ, **dēl'-i-ca-cie*, *s.* [Fr. *délicatesse*.] [DELICATE.]

1. Ordinary Language:

*1. Effeminacy, self-indulgence, excess. (Originally implied a much more severe degree of censure than in this more luxurious age it is held to do.)

"Thus much of *delicacy* in general; now more particularly of her first branch, gluttony."—*Nash: Christ's Tears over Jerusalem*, p. 140. (*Trench's Select Glossary*, pp. 61, 62.)

2. Nicety in the choice of food.

"Be not troublesome to thyself or others in the choice of thy meats, or the *delicacy* of thy sauces."—*Bishop Taylor*.

3. Daintiness; agreeableness to the taste; delicousness.

"On hospitable thoughts intent,

What choice to choose for *delicacy* best."

Milton: *P. L.*, v. 332, 333.

4. That which is dainty, delicious, or agreeable to the senses, and more especially to the taste; a dainty.

"... the merchants of the earth are waxed rich through the abundance of her *delicacies*."—*Rev. xviii.* 3.

*5. Elegance, beauty.

"A man of godly presence, in whom strong making took not away *delicacy*, nor beauty fierceness."—*Sidney*.

6. Politeness, civility, refinement, courtesy; a nice observance of propriety and good feeling. (Opposed to coarseness.)

"In that narrative he admits that he was treated with great courtesy and *delicacy*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

7. Tenderness, niceness, softness of disposition, refinement.

"The Archbishop's mind was naturally of almost feminine *delicacy*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

8. Nicety or acuteness of perception; critical refinement, fastidiousness, scrupulousness.

"True *delicacy*, as I take it, consists in exactness of judgment and dignity of sentiment; or, if you will, purity of affection."—*Spectator*, No. 236.

9. Nicety or minute accuracy; refinement.

"Van Dyck has even excelled him in the *delicacy* of his coloring, and in his cabinet pieces."—*Dryden*.

*10. Neatness; elegance of dress.

11. Indulgence, tenderness, gentle treatment.

"Persons born of families noble and rich derive a weakness of constitution from ... the *delicacy* of their own education."—*Temple*.

12. Tenderness of constitution; a natural tendency easily to receive hurt or injury; bodily weakness.

13. A delicate texture or constitution, fineness, tenuity.

14. The state of being such as to require delicate or careful treatment.

II. Technically.

1. *Fine Arts*, &c.: A term used to describe refinement in manipulation, and softness of expression, color, or touch.

2. *Mathematical and other Instruments*: The state of being affected by slight causes; as, a *delicate* balance, a *delicate* thermometer.

¶ There are two ways in which a thermometer may be *delicate*. It is so called (1) When it indicates very small changes of temperature, (2) When it quickly assumes the temperature of the surrounding medium. (*Ganot*.)

¶ For the difference between *delicacy* and *dainty*, see DAINTY.

dēl'-i-cate, **dēl'-i-cat*, *a. & s.* [Fr. *délicat*; Lat. *delicatus* = luxurious; *delicia* = pleasure, luxury; *delicio* = to allure, to amuse; *de* = away, from, and *lacio* = to allure, to entice; Ital. *delicato*; Sp. & Port. *delicado*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Dainty, nice, or highly pleasing to the taste; delicious.

"Whan man yiveth him to *delicate* mete or drinke."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale*.

2. Dainty; nice in choice of food; luxurious.

"So that the man that is tender among you, and very *delicate*, his eye shall be evil towards his brother."—*Deut.* xviii. 64.

fāte, *fāt*, *fāre*, amidst, *whāt*, *fāll*, father; *wē*, *wēt*, *hēre*, camel, *hēr*, *thēre*; *pīne*, *pīt*, *sīre*, *sīr*, marine; *gō*, *pōt*, or, *wēre*, *wōlf*, *wōrk*, *whō*, *sōn*; *māte*, *cūb*, *cūre*, unite, *cūr* rule, *fūll*, try, *Syrian*. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

3. Dainty, hard to please, fastidious.

"I am nought gilleles
That I somdele am delicate."—Gower, iii. 20.

4. Luxurious or grand in dress, manners, &c.

"More delicate, more pompous of array,
More proud was never emperour than he."
Chaucer: C. T., 15, 967.

*5. Choice, select, excellent.

6. Of a fine texture; fine, soft, smooth, not coarse.
"As much blood passeth through the lungs as through
all the body; the circulation is quicker, and heat greater,
and their texture is extremely delicate."—Arbuthnot: On
Aliments.

7. Fine, soft, delicately shaded; as, a delicate
color.

8. Lovely, graceful.

"... a most fresh and delicate creature."—Shakespeare:
Othello, ii. 8.

9. Nice in manner or form; courteous, refined,
polite; characterized by a careful observance of
propriety and good feeling.

"... the most delicate generosity."—Macaulay: Hist.
Eng., ch. xiv.

10. Nice or minutely accurate in the perception of
what is agreeable to any of the senses; as, a deli-
cate taste, a delicate ear.

"And such, I exclaimed, is the pitiless part
Some act by the delicate mind."—Cooper: Rose.

11. Soft, effeminate; luxuriously brought up,
tender.

"Witness this army, of such mass and charge,
Led by a delicate and tender prince."
Shakespeare: Hamlet, iv. 4.

12. Constitutionally weak or feeble; very sus-
ceptible of hurt or injury.

"The Princess Anne had been requested to attend, but
had excused herself on the plea of delicate health."—
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. ix.

*13. Ingenious, skillful, artful, dexterous.

"So delicate with her needle."—Shakespeare: Othello, iv. 1.

*14. Marked by artfulness or art; cunning.

"It were a delicate stratagem."—Shakespeare: Lear, iv. 6.

15. Requiring careful and nice handling or treat-
ment, as a delicate question or point.

II. Instruments: Easily affected. Thus a delicate
balance turns with a very small weight.

*B. As substantive:

*1. A delicacy, a dainty, something nice or dainty.
"Delicates, deyntie meates, viandes delicates."—Pais-
grave.

2. A dainty, nice, or fastidious person.

"My delicatiss or nurshid in deliois walkiden sharp
weites."—Wycliffe: Baruch, iv. 26.

¶ For the difference between delicate and fine, see
FINE.

dēl-i-cate-lŷ, *del-i-cat-li, adv. [Eng. deli-
cate; -ly.]

*1. Daintily, luxuriously. (Implying a heavier
censure than with our increasing tendency to lux-
ury is held to attach to it now.)

"She that liveth delicately [Gr. *spatalōsa*, Auth. Vers.
in pleasure] is dead while she liveth."—1 Tim. v. 6.
(Auth. Vers., margin).—French: Select Glossary, pp. 51,
52.

2. In a delicate, refined, or courteous manner;
with strict observance of propriety and good feeling.

3. Finely, not coarsely, neatly, gracefully.

"Fine by defect, and delicately weak,
Their happy spots the nice admirer take."
Pope: Moral Essays, ii. 43, 44.

4. Tenderly, effeminately; in luxury, indulgently.
"He that delicately bringeth up his servant from a
child shall have him become his son at length."—Prov.
xxix. 21.

*5. With affectation; affectedly, mincingly.

"Agag came unto him delicately."—1 Samuel xv. 32.

*dēl-i-cate-nēss, s. [Eng. delicate; -ness.] The
quality or state of being delicate; delicacy, soft-
ness, tenderness.

"The delicate woman among you would not adventure
to set the sole of her foot upon the ground, for delicate-
ness and tenderness."—Deut. xxviii. 56.

*dēl-i-ca-tūde, s. [Eng. delicat(e); -ude.] Delic-
iousness. (Ash.)

*dēl-i-q-ē, s. [Fr. *délíce*; Sp. & Port. *delicia*;
Ital. *delizia*, and Lat. *delicia*=pleasures.] Pleas-
ure, delight.

"He shal yeue delioes to kyngis."—Wycliffe: Genesis
xlv. 20.

¶ *Flower Delice, *Flower Delice (Lat. *Flos deli-
ciarum*): The Iris. [FLEUR-DE-LIS.]

"The chevisaunce
Shall match with the fayre flower Delice."
Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar; April.

*dē-lŷ-i-āte, v. i. [Lat. *delicia*=pleasures, de-
lights.] To indulge in delicacies; to take delight.
"When Flora is disposed to delycate with her minions,
the rose is her Adonia."—Parthenia Sacra (1693), p. 18.

dē-lŷ-cious, *de-li-cious, *de-ly-cious, *di-
li-cious, *dy-ly-cyus, a. [Fr. *délécieux*, from
Low Lat. *deliciosus*, from Lat. *delicio*=pleasures,
delights; Sp. & Port. *delicioso*; Ital. *delizioso*.]

1. Dainty; delightful or highly pleasing to the
taste.

"Of all the trees
In Paradise that bear delicious fruit."
Milton: P. L., iv. 421, 422.

2. Highly pleasing, delightful, yielding exquisite
pleasure to the mind.

"Now I feed myself
With most delicious poison."
Shakespeare: Antony and Cleopatra, i. 5.

3. Charming, affording pleasure or comfort.

"He brought thee into this delicious grove."
Milton: P. L., vii. 318.

*4. Dainty, luxurious, effeminate, given to pleas-
ure.

"Yea, soberest men it [idleness] makes delicious."
Sylvester: Du Bartas; Week ii.

dē-lŷ-cious-lŷ, *de-li-cious-liche, adv. [Eng.
delicious; -ly.]

*1. Daintily, luxuriously.

"How much she hath glorified herself, and lived deli-
ciously [Gr. *estreniasē*] so much torment and sorrow give
her."—Rev. xviii. 7.

2. Delightfully; in a manner highly pleasing to
any of the senses.

dē-lŷ-cious-nēss, s. [Eng. delicious; -ness.]

1. The quality of being delicious or highly pleas-
ing to any of the senses.

"The sweetest honey
Is loathsome in his own deliciousness."
Shakespeare: Romeo and Juliet, ii. 6.

*2. Luxury, extravagance; indulgence in delica-
cies.

"Further now to drive away all superfluity and deli-
ciousness, . . ."—North: Plutarch; Lycurgus.

*dē-lŷ-i-tŷ, *delycyte, s. [DELICIOUS.] De-
lightfulness, deliciousness.

"... have fed me with fode of most delycyte."
Digby Mysteries (ed. Furnival, 1882), p. 132, l. 2039.

dē-lŷt, s. [Lat. *delictum*=a fault of omission;
delinquo=to omit doing what one ought to do: *de*=
away, from, and *linguo*=to leave.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A failure to do some act; an
offense, a crime.

"According to the quality of the delict."—Hovell: Let-
ters, p. 114.

2. Scots Law: A misdemeanor.

"Crime is generally divided into crimes properly so
called, and *delicts*. *Delicts* are commonly understood of
slight offenses, which do not affect the public peace so
immediately."—Erskine: Inst., bk. iv, t. 4, § 1.

¶ A challenge *propter delictum* in English law is
for some crime or misdemeanor that affects the
juror's credit, and renders him infamous. This was
formerly the case after a conviction of treason,
felony, perjury, or conspiracy, &c. But the grounds
of a challenge *propter delictum* are now simply hav-
ing been convicted of treason, felony, or any infam-
ous offense, which stain, however, a free pardon
will obliterate, or being outlawed, or excommuni-
cated, the latter being a species of outlawry in use
in the ecclesiastical courts. (Blackstone: Com-
ment., bk. iii., ch. xiii.)

*dēl-i-ē, *delye, a. [Fr. *délié*, from Lat. *deli-
catus*.] Soft, delicate, fine.

"His clothes weren maked of right delye thredes."
Chaucer: Boethius, p. 5.

dē-lŷēr-ēt, a. [DELEERIT.]

*dēl-i-gā-tion, s. [Lat. *deligatio*, from *deliga-
tus*, pa. par. of *deligo*=to bind up.]

Surg.: A binding up or bandaging; the regular
and methodical application of bandages.

"The third intention is *deligation*, or retaining the
parts so joined together."—Wiseman: Surgery.

dē-lŷht (gh silent), *de-lit, *de-lite, *de-lyt,
s. [O. Fr. *deleit*, *delit*, from Lat. *delecto*=to delight;
Sp. & Port. *deleitar*; Ital. *diletto*.]

1. A state or degree of great pleasure and satis-
faction; joy, rapture.

"Delight itself, however, is a weak term to express the
feelings of a naturalist, who for the first time has wan-
dered by himself in a Brazilian forest."—Darwin: Voyage
round the World (1870), ch. i., p. 11.

2. That which affords or creates great pleasure or
joy.

"She was his care, his hope, and his delight,
Most in his thought, and ever in his sight."
Dryden: Sigismunda and Guiscardo, II, 12.

dē-lŷht (gh silent), *de-lit-en, *de-lyt-en, v. t.
& i. [O. Fr. *deleiter*, *deliter*; Sp. *delectar*, *deleitar*;
Port. *deleitar*; Ital. *dilettare*, from Lat. *delecto*=to
delight.]

A. Trans.: To afford delight to; to please greatly;
to charm.

"To delight his ear."
Shakespeare: Passionate Pilgrim, 47.

B. Reflex.: To take delight or great pleasure to
one's self.

"I will delight myself in thy statutes: I will not forget
thy word."—Ps. cxix. 16.

C. Intrans.: To have or take delight; to be de-
lighted, highly pleased, or charmed.

"... the lively she delights to wear."
Cooper: Task, iv. 760.

*dē-lŷht-a-ble (gh silent), *de-lit-a-ble, *de-
lyt-a-ble, a. [O. Fr. *delectable*, *delectable*; Sp.
delectable; Port. *delectavel*; Ital. *dilettabile*, from
Lat. *delectabilis*=delectable (q. v.).] Delightful,
delectable, charming.

"Wel may that lond be called delytable."
Maundeville, p. 3.

*dē-lŷht-a-blŷ (gh silent), *de-lit-a-blŷ, adv.
[Eng. *delightab*(le); -ly.] In a delightful or delect-
able manner; delightfully.

"Whanne Philosophie hadde songen softly and deli-
tably."
Chaucer: Boethius, p. 108.

*dē-lŷht-ēd (gh silent), pa. par. or a. [DELIGHT,
v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Full of delight; charmed, overjoyed.

*2. Attended with delight; delightful, delighting.

"If virtue no delighted beauty lack,
Your son-in-law is far more fair than black."
Shakespeare: Othello, i. 8.

¶ In the following passage the meaning of the
word is very obscure; by some it is taken as *de-
lightful*, the sense being: the spirit, having the
power of giving delight, &c.; by others it is under-
stood as meaning lightened or freed of incumbrance,
etherealized.

"Ay, but to die, and go we know not where:
And the delighted spirit
To bathe in fiery floods."

Shakespeare: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

†dē-lŷht-ēd-lŷ (gh silent), adv. [Eng. *deli-
ghted*; -ly.] In a delighted manner; with delight.

dē-lŷht-ēr (gh silent), s. [Eng. *delight*; -er.]

1. One who delights or affords delight.

2. One who takes delight.

"We should, concerning the author of the report, con-
sider whether he be not ill-humored, or a *delighter* in
telling bad stories."—Barrow: Serm., i. 250.

dē-lŷht-fŷl (gh silent), a. [Eng. *delight*; -ful(i).]

1. Affording delight; charming; causing or at-
tended with great pleasure or satisfaction; exquisi-
te, lovely.

"Come, peace of mind, delightful guest!"
Cooper: Ode to Peace.

*2. Full of delight, cheerful, joyous.

"Too chilling a doctrine for our delightful dispositions."
—C. Sutton: Learn to Die (1634), p. 16.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *delightful*
and *charming*: "When they both denote the pleas-
ure of the sense, *delightful* is not so strong an ex-
pression as *charming*; a prospect may be *delightful*
or *charming*; but the latter rises to a degree that
carries the senses away captive. Of music we should
rather say that it was *charming* than *delightful*, as
it acts on the senses in so powerful a manner: on
the other hand, we should with more propriety
speak of a *delightful* employment to relieve distress,
or a *delightful* spectacle to see a family living to-
gether in love and harmony." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

dē-lŷht-fŷl-lŷ (gh silent), adv. [Eng. *delight-
ful*; -ly.]

1. In a delightful manner; so as to cause delight;
charmingly.

2. With delight.

"O voice, once heard
Delightfully, increase and multiply."
Milton: P. L., x. 729, 730.

dē-lŷht-fŷl-nēss (gh silent), s. [Eng. *delight-
ful*; -ness.] The quality of being delightful or
highly pleasing; the quality of affording delight.

"This . . . doth not altogether take away the de-
lightfulness of the knowledge."—Tillotson.

dē-lŷht-lŷng (gh silent), *de-lit-ing, *de-lit-
yng, pr. par., a. & s. [DELIGHT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the
verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of causing delight.

2. The state of being delighted, or of taking de-
light.

3. That which affords delight; delight or pleasure.
"Delitngus in thi righth honde."—Wycliffe: Ps. xv. 10.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***dē-light-īng-lŷ** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *delight-ingly*; *-ly*.] With delight, delightedly, cheerfully
"He did not consent clearly and delightfully to Sequiri's death."—*Jer. Taylor*.

***dē-light-lēss** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *delight-less*.] Void of delight; affording no delight; cheerless.

"And Winter oft at eve resumes the breeze,
Chills the pale morn, and bids his driving sheets
Deform the day delightless."—*Thomson: Spring*, 19-21.

***dē-light-ōus** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *delight-ous*.] Delightful.

***dē-light-sōme, *dē-light-sūm** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *delight*; *suff. -some* (q. v.).] Delightful, delectable.

"And all the nations shall call you blessed: for ye shall be a *delightsome* land, saith the Lord of hosts."—*Mal.* iii. 12.

***dē-light-sōme-lŷ** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *delight-some-ly*.] In a delightful or delighting manner.

2. With delight, delightedly.

"Yet laughed *delight-somely*."

Chapman: Homer's Iliad, II. 236.

***dē-light-sōme-nēss** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *delight-some-ness*.] The quality of being delightful; delightfulness.

***dē-lig-nāte, v. t.** [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Lat. *lignum*=wood.] To deprive of wood.

"... dilapidating or rather *delignating* his bishopric."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, IX. iii. 34.

dē-lī-mā, s. [Lat. *delimo*=to file off, because the leaves of some of the species are used for polishing.]

Bot.: A genus of plants consisting of climbing shrubs, and belonging to the order Dilleniaceae (q. v.).

***dē-lī-māte, v. t.** [Lat. *delimatus*, *pa. par.* of *delimo*.] To file off. (*Ash.*)

dē-līm-ē-ss, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *delim(a)*, and Lat. *fem. pl. adj. suff. -eae*.]

Bot.: A tribe of plants belonging to the order Dilleniaceae. They are distinguished by the filaments of the stamens being dilated at the apex, and bearing on both sides the separated roundish cells of the anthers.

***dē-līm-lŷ, v. t.** [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *limit* (q. v.).] To limit, to bound.

***dē-līm-l-tā-tion, s.** [French *délimitation*.] A limitation; a defining or settling the bounds of.

"Proposing an exact system of *délimitation* to Parliament."—*Gladstone, in Ogilvie*.

***dē-line, v. t.** [Latin *delineo*=to sketch, to delineate.] To delineate, to mark or sketch out.

"A certain plan had been *delineated* out."—*North: Examen*, p. 623.

***dē-līn-ē-ā-ble, a.** [Eng. *deline*; *-able*.] Capable of being delineated, marked out, or sketched.

"In either vision there is something not *delineable*."—*Feltham: Letters*, xvii.

***dē-līn-ē-ā-mēnt, a.** [O. Ital. & O. Sp. *delineamento*, as if from a Lat. *delineamentum*, from *delineo*=to delineate.] A representation by delineating; a delineation, a sketch.

"... a fair *delineament*

Of that which Good in Plato's school is hight."

Morse: Song of the Soul, iii. 11.

dē-līn-ē-āte, v. t. [Lat. *delineatus*, *pa. par.* of *delineo*.] To sketch out.

1. To mark or draw out in outline; to sketch out; to make the first draught of.

2. To paint; to represent a true likeness of in a picture.

"The *licentia pictoria* is very large: with the same reason they may *delineate* old Nestor like Adonis."—*Brownie*.

3. To describe; to portray in words; to set forth.

"I have not here time to *delineate* to you the glories of God's heavenly kingdom."—*Wake*.

Crabb thus discriminates between *delineate* and *sketch*: "Both these terms are properly employed in the art of drawing, and figuratively applied to moral subjects to express a species of descriptions: a *delineation* expresses something more than a *sketch*; the former conveying not merely the general outlines or more prominent features, but also as much of the details as would serve to form a whole; the latter, however, seldom contains more than some broad touches, by which an imperfect idea of the subject is conveyed. A *delineation* therefore may be characterized as accurate, and a *sketch* as hasty or imperfect; an attentive observer who has passed some years in a country may be enabled to give an accurate *delineation* of the laws, customs, manners, and character of its inhabitants; a traveler who merely passes through can give only a hasty *sketch* from what passes before his eyes." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***dē-līn-ē-āte, a.** [Lat. *delineatus*.] Delineated, sketched, portrayed.

dē-līn-ē-āt-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DELINEATE.]

dē-līn-ē-āt-lŷ, pr. par., a. & s. [DELINEATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of sketching out, portraying, or describing; delineation.

"The landscape mixture and *delineatings*."—*Drayton: Barons' Wars*, bk. vi.

dē-līn-ē-ā-tion, s. [Fr. *délinéation*; Latin *delineatio*, from *delineatus*, *pa. par.* of *delineo*.]

1. The act of sketching out in outline.

2. The act of describing, depicting, or portraying.

3. A representation or portrayal pictorially or verbally; a sketch, a drawing, a description.

"In the orthographical schemes, there should be a true *delineation*, and the just dimensions."—*Mortimer*.

dē-līn-ē-ā-tōr, s. [Lat.]

I. Ord. Lang.: One who delineates or represents pictorially or verbally.

"A modern *delineator* of character."—*Ruskin*.

II. Technically:

1. *Tailoring*: A pattern formed by rule; being expandible in the directions where the sizes vary, as indicated by the varying lengths obtained by measurement.

2. *Surveying*: A perambulator, or geodetical instrument on wheels, with registering devices for recording distances between points; a pendulum arrangement by which a profile line is inscribed on a traveling strip; and certain other data, according to construction.

***dē-līn-ē-ā-tōr-ŷ, a.** [Eng. *delineat(e)*; *-ory*.] Delineating, descriptive.

"The *delineatory* part of his work."—*Scott, in Ogilvie*.

***dē-līn-ē-ā-tūre, s.** [Eng. *delineat(e)*; *-ure*.] Delineation.

***dē-līn-ī-mēnt, s.** [Latin *delineamentum*, from *delineo*=to soften down: *de*=down, and *lenis*=soft.]

1. A mitigating or assuaging of pain.

2. That which mitigates or assuages pain.

***dē-līn-ī-tion, s.** [As if from a Latin *delineatio*, from *delineo*=to besmear.] The act of besmearing.

"The *delineation* also of the infant's ear" and nostrils with the spittle."—*H. More: Mystery of Iniquity*, bk. i., ch. xviii., § 7. (*Trench. On some Def. of our Eng. Diet.*, p. 6.)

dē-līn-quēn-ŷ, s. [Lat. *delinquentia*, from *delinquo*=to fail in doing.] [DELICT.] A failure or omission of duty; a fault, an offense, a misdeed, a misdemeanor.

"... a tribunal which might investigate, reform, and punish all ecclesiastical *delinquentes*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

dē-līn-quēnt, a. & s. [Lat. *delinquens*, *pr. par.* of *delinquo*=to fail in doing; Fr. *délinquant*.]

A. As adj.: Failing in or omitting one's duty; offending by neglect.

"... the most *delinquent* were deprived of their public territory, and received colonies of Roman settlers."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. ii, § 21.

B. As subst.: One who fails in or omits a duty; one who offends by neglect of duty; an offender, a culprit.

"Does law, so jealous in the cause of man,

Denounce no doom on the *delinquent*?"

Couper: Task, vi. 431, 432.

***dē-līn-quēnt-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *delinquent-ly*.] By way of delinquency or neglect of duty.

***dē-līn-quish-mēnt, s.** [Cf. *relinquishment*.] Relinquishment, giving up. (*Patient Grissil*, 1603.)

***dē-lī-quāte, v. t. & i.** [Lat. *delineatus*, *pa. par.* of *delineo*=to pour out: *de*=away, and *liquo*=to melt.]

A. Trans.: To melt, to dissolve.

"... as the *lixivia* of tartar, or the *delineated* salts of tartar do."—*Sir W. Petty, in Sprad's Hist. R. S.*, p. 292.

B. Intrans.: To melt or dissolve away.

"It will be resolved into a liquor very analogous to that which the chymists make of salt of tartar, left in moist cellars to *delineate*."—*Boyle*.

***dē-lī-quāt-ēd, pa. par. or a.** [DELIQUATE.]

dē-lī-quā-tion, s. [Lat. *delineatio*, from *delineatus*, *pa. par.* of *delineo*.] A melting or dissolving away.

dē-lī-quē-scē, v. i. [Lat. *deliquesco*=to melt away: *de*=away, from, and *liquesco*, incept. of *liquo*=to become fluid, to melt.]

Chem.: Gradually to melt away, finally becoming liquid by the absorption of moisture from the air.

"In other cases the salt *deliquesces* after uniting with water of chemical hydration."—*C. F. Cross, in Nature*, p. 494 (1881).

dē-lī-quē-scēnce, s. [Lat. *deliquescentia*, *pr. par.* of *deliquesco*.]

Chem.: The property which certain very soluble salts and other bodies possess of absorbing moisture from the atmosphere. This property is made use of in drying salts, &c., the substance being placed over another substance which absorbs water from the air, as sulphuric acid, chloride of calcium, quicklime, &c., in an air-tight vessel called a desiccator.

dē-lī-quē-scēnt, a. [Lat. *deliquescentia*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

†2. *Fig.*: Melting or dissolving away insensibly; easily consumed, as money, property.

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: Having the quality of becoming liquefied by the absorption of moisture from the air; liquefying in the air.

2. *Bot.*: Branched in such a manner that the stem is lost in the branches.

***dē-lī-quī-āte, v. i.** [Lat. *deliquitum*=a flowing or melting; a variant of *deliquate* (q. v.).] To melt or become liquefied by deliquescence.

***dē-lī-quī-ā-tion, s.** [Eng. *deliquat(e)*; *-ion*.] The act of deliquating; deliquescence.

dē-lī-quī-ūm, s. [Lat.]

I. Literally and Technically:

1. *Chem.*: A spontaneous dissolution or liquefaction of certain salts, alkalies, &c., on exposure to the air; deliquescence.

Pathol.: Syncope; a swooning away.

"For fear of *deliquiums* or being sick."—*Bacon*.

3. *Astron.*: An interruption or failing of the light of the sun without an eclipse.

"Such a *deliquium* we read of subsequent to the death of Caesar."—*Spenser*.

II. Fig.: A melting or maudlin mood.

"... there came a hitherto unfelt sensation, as of Delirium Tremens, and a melting into total *deliquium*."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. iii., ch. x.

***dē-līr-ā-ŷ, s.** [Lat. *deliratio*.] Delirium. [DELIATION.]

dē-līr-ā-mēnt, *dē-līr-ē-mēnt, s. [Lat. *deliramentum*, from *deliro*=(1) to go out of the way; (2) to be foolish or crazy.] [DELIIRUM.] A wandering or dotting state of the mind; delirium.

"Of whose *delirements* further I proceed."—*Heywood: Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 285.

***dē-līr-ān-ŷ, s.** [Lat. *delirantia*, neut. pl. of *delirans*, *pr. par.* of *deliro*=... to be crazy or foolish.] The state of being delirious; delirium.

"Extasies of *delirancy* and dotage."—*Gauden: Funeral Sermon on Ep. Brownrig*, p. 61.

***dē-līr-ānt, a.** [Lat. *delirans*, *pr. par.* of *deliro*.] Delirious; out of one's mind; wandering in mind.

***dē-līr-āte, v. i. & t.** [Lat. *deliratum*, sup. of *deliro*=*lit.*, to go or drive the plow out of the furrow; hence (1) to go out of the way; (2) to be crazy: *de*=away, from; *lira*=a furrow; Fr. *délirer*; Ital. *delirare*.] [DELIIRUM.]

I. Intrans.: To rave, to dote; to be delirious; to wander in one's mind.

II. Trans.: To cause delirium; to madden.

"It hath an insatiable and *delirating* spirit in it."—*Holland: Plutarch, Morals*, ii. 393.

***dē-līr-ā-tion, s.** [Lat. *deliratio*, from *deliro*=to be crazy or foolish.] A wandering or dotting state of the mind; delirium, dotage.

"Such puerile hallucinations and *delirations*."—*Gaulle: Mag-Astro-Mancer*, p. 116.

***dē-līr-ē-t, a.** [Fr. *délirer*=to dote.] Delirious. [DELIIRUM.]

***dē-līr-ē-t-ness, s.** [Eng. *deliriet*, *-ness*.] Delirium.

"I won'er that my mother did na send word o' the nature of this *delirietness* o' Charlie."—*The Entail*, ii. 38.

dē-līr-ī-ōus, a. [Lat. *delirius*=(*s.*) one who goes out of his way; (*a.*) crazy, foolish.] [DELIIRUM.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

"I've seen the sick and ghastly bed

Of Sin *delirious* with his head."

Byron: Prisoner of Chillon, viii.

†2. *Fig.*: Characterized or accompanied by wild excitement; frantic.

"Bacchantes . . . sing *delirious* verses."

Longfellow: Drinking Song.

II. Med.: Suffering from delirium; wandering in mind.

dē-līr-ī-ōus-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *delirious-ly*.] In a delirious manner; like one suffering from delirium.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; māte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; try, sŷrian. æ, æ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***dē-lir'-l-ōūs-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *delirious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being delirious.

"Pope, at the intermission of his *deliriousness*, was always saying something kind either of his present or absent friends."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets; Pope.*

dē-lir'-l-ūm, *s.* [Lat., from *delirus*=crazy, foolish, from *deliro*=(1) to go out of the way, (2) to be crazy or foolish; *de*=away, from, and *lira*=a furrow.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.
2. *Fig.*: Wild or frantic excitement or enthusiasm; rapture.

"Too well the Impostor nursed
Her soul's *delirium*."

Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorasan.

II. *Med.*: Increased ideation ranging from simple confusion of thought to fixed delusion, accompanied by incoherence, restlessness, and frequently combined with some amount of unconsciousness, deepening at times into coma. It often occurs in the course of general specific diseases, in pneumonia, erysipelas, gout, acute mania, alcoholic poisoning as *delirium tremens* (q. v.), and as a consequence of nervous exhaustion from mental overwork.

delirium tremens, *s.*

Medical: Alcoholism, specially accompanied by delusions, from loss of cerebral power, with general disturbances of functions, depression, and debility, feeble but rapid action of heart, tremor and undecided muscular action, fear, and mental agitation, all indicative of the most depressed condition of all the vital functions, with a characteristic peculiar odor of a saccharo-alcoholic kind, usually very marked. Beef-tea, soup, yolk of eggs, with capsicum or cayenne pepper, good nursing, with total abstinence, are the chief requirements in the immediate treatment of this affection—in fact, it needs nutrients and rest.

***dē-lir'-ōus**, *a.* [Lat. *delirius*.] Delirious.

"*Delirious* that doteth and swerveth from reason."—*Blount.*

dē-lis'-sē-ā, *s.* [Named in 1826 by Gaudichaud after D. M. Delisse, a physician from the Isle of France, and naturalist to the French expedition under D'Entrecasteaux, from 1800 to 1804, to the South Seas.]

Bot.: A genus of Lobeliads, the typical one of the tribe Delisseæ. The calyx is hemispherical; the corolla two-lipped; the fruit a globular two-celled berry. Habitat, the Sandwich Islands.

dē-lis'-sē-ā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *delissea*, and fem. *pl. aff. suff. -eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Lobeliads, type Delissea (q. v.).

***dē-lit'-ā-ble**, *a.* [DELIGHTABLE.] Delightful, delectable.

"And many another *delittable* sight."

Chaucer: C. T., 7, 938.

dē-li-tēs'-çence, **dē-li-tēs'-çen-çy**, *s.* [Latin *delitescens*, pr. par. of *delitescere*=to lie hid; *de*=away, from, and *latescere*, incept. of *lateo*=to lie hid.]

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. The state of being in retirement, concealment, or obscurity.
- "I have enjoyed a happy *delitescency*."—*Aubrey: Life*, p. 13.

2. A state of inactivity or apathy, idleness.

"Every man has those about him who wish to soothe him into inactivity and *delitescence*."—*Johnson.*

II. *Surg.*: A mode of termination peculiar to phlegmasia, in which there is a sudden and total disappearance of inflammation.

*Period of delitescence:

Med.: [INCUBATION.]

***dē-li-tēs'-çent**, *a.* [Lat. *delitescens*, pr. par. of *delitescere*.] Lying hid, concealed, or obscured.

***dē-lit'-l-gāte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *delitigatum*, sup. of *delitigo*=to quarrel.] To quarrel. [LITIGATE.]

***dē-lit'-l-gā-tion**, *s.* [DELITIGATE.] A quarreling; a striving in words; a brawl.

dē-liv'-ēr (1), ***deliveren**, ***delivre**, ***delivri**, ***delyver** (1), ***delyveryn**, ***delyvri**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *délivrer*; Low. Lat. *delibero*=to set free; *de*=away, from, and *libero*=to set free; *liber*=free.] [LIBERATE.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To liberate, to set free, to release.
- "Thus she the captive did *deliver*." *Prior.*
2. To save, to rescue. (Generally followed by from or out of, and in Scriptural language by out of or from the hand of.)

"Who are they among all the gods of the countries, that have *delivered* their country out of mine hand?"—*2 Kings* xviii. 36.

3. To hand over, to transfer, to commit.

"Lord, thou *deliveredst* unto me two talents."—*Matt.* xxv. 22.

4. To give up, to surrender, to yield, to resign. (Generally followed by up.)

"Are the cities, that I got with wounds,

Delivered up again with peaceful words?"

Shakesp.: Hen. VI., Pt. II., i. 1.

5. To place in the power of any one; to hand over.

"Behold, this day thine eyes have seen how that the Lord had *delivered* thee to-day into mine hand in the cave."—*1 Sam.* xxiv. 10.

6. To communicate, to impart.

"William's message was *delivered* by Portland to Lewis at a private audience."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

7. To utter, to pronounce; as, to *deliver* a speech or an address.

*8. To describe, to speak of.

"She is *delivered* for a masterpiece in nature."—*Mas-singer: Grand Duke of Florence*, i. 2.

- *9. To show, to discover.

"I'll *deliver*

Myself your loyal servant."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 6.

10. To discharge, to send out, to direct, to let fly.

"... *delivered* such a shower of pebbles."—*Shakesp.: Henry VII.*, v. 4.

11. To discharge, to pass; as, a pipe will *deliver* so many feet in the minute.

*12. To cast away, to throw off.

"... the exalted mind

All sense of *wed* delivers to the wind." *Pope.*

- *13. To exert, to put in motion.

"Musidorus could not perform any action on horse or foot more strongly, or *deliver* that strength more nimbly."—*Sidney.*

14. To burden of a child; to bring to bed.

"His Queen was safely *delivered* of a daughter."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

II. *Law*: To hand over a deed to the grantee, as in the attestation, "sealed and *delivered*." [DELIVERY, II. 1.]

- *B. *Intrans.*: To speak, to declare.

"An't please you, *deliver*."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 1.

¶ (1) *To deliver a cargo*: To discharge it from the ship and hand it over to the owners.

(2) *To deliver over*:

(a) To put into the hands, power, or discretion of another.

"*Deliver* me not over unto the will of mine enemies."—*Ps.* xxvii. 12.

(b) To hand down, to transmit.

"Your lordship will be *delivered* over to posterity in a fairer character than I have given."—*Dryden.*

(3) *To deliver out*: To distribute.

"See what I do *deliver* out to each."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 1.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *to deliver*, *to rescue*, and *to save*: "The idea of taking or keeping from danger is common to these terms; but *deliver* and *rescue* signify rather the taking from, *save* the keeping from danger: we *deliver* and *rescue* from the evil that is; we *save* from evils that may be as well as those that are. *Deliver* and *rescue* do not convey any idea of the means by which the end is produced; *save* commonly includes the idea of some superior agency: a man may be *delivered* or *rescued* by any person without distinction; he is commonly *saved* by a superior. *Deliver* is an unqualified term, it is applicable to every mode of the action or species of evil; *to rescue* is a species of *delivering*—namely, *delivering* from the power of another; *to save* is applicable to the greatest possible evils: a person may be *delivered* from a burden, from an oppression, from disease, or from danger, by any means; a prisoner is *rescued* from the hands of an enemy; a person is *saved* from destruction." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *to deliver* and *to give up*, see GIVE; for that between *to deliver* and *to free*, see FREE.

***dē-liv'-ēr** (2), ***dē-lyv'-er** (2), *v. i.* [Lat. *delibero*=to deliberate (q. v.).]

1. To deliberate.

"The Statie thare assemblyd hale,

Delyveryd, and gave hym for counsaile,

Of fewt til gyve up all band."

Wyntoun, viii. 10, 76.

2. To determine, to resolve.

"He perswadit the kyng to send an garyson of armyt men to the bordours to resist the fury of Scottis and Fychtis, quhilkis war *delyverit* (as he was cleirly informit) to revenge the injuris done be his army."—*Bellenden: Cron.*, B. viii. c. 12.

***dē-liv'-ēr**, *s.* [The imperative of the verb used as a substantive.] The challenge of the highway-man.

"Until some booty doth approach him nye,
To whom a loud *deliver* he shall crye."
The New Metamorphosis, 1,600. MS. (*Nares.*)

***dē-liv'-ēr**, ***dē-lyv'-er**, ***dē-lyv'-ere**, *a.* [O. Fr. *délivré*.] [CLEVER.]

1. Active, clever.

"Of his stature he was of even length,
And wonderly *deliver*, and grete of strength."
Chaucer: C. T., 83, 84.

2. *Delivered*.

"This abbas was all slepand

Delyuer of a fayr knawe chylde."

Metz. Homilies, p. 168.

***dē-liv'-ēr-a-ble**, *a.* [English *deliver*; -able.] Capable of being delivered.

dē-liv'-ēr-ance, ***dē-liv'-er-aunce**, ***dē-lyv'-er-aunce**, *s.* [Fr. *délivrance*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of setting free, releasing, or liberating.

"God let sende Moises to make the *delivrance*."

Gower, ii. 182.

2. The act of saving or rescuing from danger; rescue.

3. The state of being saved, rescued, or delivered from danger.

"Dionysius describes the joy of the Romans at this unexpected *delivrance* from imminent danger as unbounded."—*Levis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. ii., § 22.

- *4. The act of handing over or delivering to another.

- *5. The act of speaking, uttering, or pronouncing.

"And at each word's *delivrance*

Stab poniards in our flesh."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., ii. 1.

- *6. An utterance; a declaration; a statement.

"You have it from his own *delivrance*."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, ii. 5.

- *7. The act of bringing forth children.

"Ne'er mother

Rejoic'd *delivrance* more."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

¶ In the last four meanings *delivry* is now used.

- *8. Deliberation, consultation.

"Thir novillis maid the Federis as astonist, that thay usit the samen *delivrance* that thay usit in extreme necessity."—*Bellenden: T. Liv.*, p. 212.

- *9. Determination, sentence.

"Both parties were compromis by their oaths to stand at the *delivrance* of the arbitrators chosen by them both."—*Pittscottie* (ed. 1728), p. 14.

II. Law:

1. *Eng.*: The acquittal of a prisoner by the verdict of a jury.

2. *Scots Law*: The decision of a judge or arbitrator.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *delivrance* and *delivery*: "*Delivrance* and *delivery* are drawn from the same verb to express its different senses of taking from or giving to; the former denotes the taking something from one's self; the latter implies giving something to another. To wish for a *delivrance* from that which is hurtful or painful is to a certain extent justifiable: the careful *delivery* of property into the hands of the owner will be the first object of concern with a faithful agent." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dē-liv'-ēred (1), *pa. par.* or *a.* [DELIVER (1), v.]

***dē-liv'-ēred** (2), ***dē-liv'-ēr-it**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DELIVER (2), v.] Determined, resolved.

"In sa fer as pertenes to me, I am *delivrit* to departe hastilie of your ciete, and to returne hame."—*Bellenden: T. Liv.*, p. 194.

dē-liv'-ēr-ēr, ***dē-lyv'-ēr-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *deliver*; -er.]

1. One who delivers or sets free another; a savior, a preserver.

"Since that time the history of every great *deliverer* has been the history of Moses retold."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

- *2. One who communicates or relates anything.

"... the *deliverers* of those experiments."—*Boyle.*

3. One who delivers or hands over anything to another.

***dē-liv'-ēr-ēss**, *s.* [Eng. *deliver*; -ess.] A female deliverer.

dē-liv'-ēr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DELIVER, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of setting free, rescuing, or preserving.

2. The act of communicating, handing over, or relating.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhīn, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, ag; expect, çenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -çion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

delivering-roll, s. [DELIVERY-ROLLER.]

*dē-liv-ēr-lý, *de-liv-er-liche, *de-lyv-er-ly, *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *deliver*, a.; -ly.] Actively, nimbly, with sharpness. [CLEVER.]

"Thet taken more sharply the bestes and more deliverly than don houndes."—*Maundeville*, p. 29.

*dē-liv-ēr-nēss, *de-lyv-er-nes, *de-lyv-er-nesse, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *deliver*, a.; -ness.] Activity, nimbleness, cleverness.

"Delivernes and bewte of body."

Hampole: Prick of Conscience, 5,899.

dē-liv-ēr-ý, *dē-liv-ēr-lē, *s.* [DELIVER, v.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of delivering, setting free, or releasing; release, deliverance.
2. The act of rescuing or delivering from danger; rescue.
3. The state or condition of being delivered from danger, &c.

"He hugged me in his arms, and swore, with sobs, That he would labor my delivery."

Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 4.

4. The act of delivering or handing over to another; transfer.

5. The act of surrendering, yielding, or giving up to another; surrender.

"After the delivery of your royal father's person into the hands of the army, . . ."—*Denham*.

6. Charge, care.

"You'll put your sounne and heire to his deltuerie."—*Chester: Love's Martyr*, p. 46.

7. A distribution of letters, &c., from a postoffice to the persons to whom they are addressed.

8. The quantity of water, &c., discharged by a pipe in a given time.

9. The act of uttering or pronouncing; utterance.

"I make a broken delivery of the business."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

10. A style or manner of speaking; address.

"I was charmed with the gracefulness of his figure and delivery, as well as with his discourses."—*Addison*.

11. Childbirth.

"Like as a woman with child, that draweth near the time of her delivery, is in pain, and crieth out."—*Isa.* xxvi. 7.

*12. Activity; free or active use of the limbs. [DELIVER, a.]

"The earl was the taller, and much the stronger; but the duke had the neater limbs, and freer delivery."—*Wotton*.

II. Technically:

1. *Law:*

(1) The delivery of a deed, or the handing of it over to the grantee, which is expressed in the attestation, "sealed and delivered," is one of the requisites to a good deed. A deed takes effect only from this delivery; for if the date be false or impossible, the delivery ascertains the time of it. A delivery may be either absolute, that is, to the grantee himself, or to a third person, to hold till some conditions be performed on the part of the grantee. In certain cases, as wills, bonds made by a parent in favor of his children, or deeds in which the grantee has himself an interest, or where there is a mutual obligation between the parties, delivery is not required.

(2) An expression peculiar to England, also called jail delivery, a term applied to the Sessions at the Old Bailey, London, or the Assizes, when the jail is delivered or cleared of the prisoners.

*2. *Mint:* The moneys coined within a certain period at the mints.

3. *Baseball and Cricket:*

(1) The act of delivering or bowling a ball.

(2) The manner or style of delivering or bowling a ball.

(3) The ball delivered or bowled.

" . . . came in, and the first delivery from Spofforth clean bowled him."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

4. *Founding:* The draft or allowance by which a pattern is made to free itself from close lateral contact with the sand of the mold as it is lifted. Also called Draw-taper.

¶ For the difference between *delivery* and *deliverance*, see DELIVERANCE.

delivery-roller, s. That roller in a carding, paper, or calendaring, or other machine, which conducts the object finally from the operative portions of the apparatus.

delivery-valve, s. That valve through which the discharge of a pumped fluid flows, as the upper valve of the air-pump in the condensing steam-engine, through which water is lifted into the hot-well.

dēll (1), *delle, *s.* [A variant of *dale* (q. v.).] A small, narrow valley between hills; a dale, a ravine.

"Then, with mild Una in her sober cheer,

High over hill and low adown the dell."

Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone (Introd.).

*dell (2), *s.* A young girl, a maid, a wench.

"Dells, are young bucksom wenches, ripe, and prone to venery, but have not yet been debauched."—*Dunton: Ladies' Dictionary*, 1694. (Nares.)

dēl-lā-crūs-çan, *a.* [For etym. see def.] Pertaining to or in any way connected with the celebrated Academy of Della Crusca at Florence.

¶ *Della Cruscan School of Literature:* A name applied to some English writers residing at Florence about A. D. 1785.

dēlph (1), *s.* [Delf (1), s.]

Hydraul. Engin.: The drain on the land side of a sea embankment. It should be at sufficient distance not to encourage the percolation of water from the outside of the bank, or the slipping of the bank from outside pressure. Thirty-six feet from the foot of the bank, 12 feet width at top, 6 feet at bottom, and a depth of 4 or 5 feet are approved proportionate dimensions. (Knight.)

dēlph (2), *s.* [Delf.] Delf or crockery-ware.

"A supper worthy of herself;

Five nothings in five plates of delf."—*Swift*.

dēl-phī-ān, dēl-phīc, *a.* [Lat. *Delphi*; Gr. *Delphoi*; Eng. adj. suff. -an, -ic.]

1. *Lit.:* Of or belonging to Delphi, a town of Phocis, in Greece, where was a celebrated oracle of Apollo.

"Behind his Delphian rock he sinks to sleep."

Byron: Curse of Minerva.

2. *Fig.:* Inspired, prophetic.

dēl-phīn, dēl-phīn-i-ān, *a.* [DELPHINE.]

dēl-phīn-āte, *s.* [English *delphin(e)*; suff. -ate (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A salt formed by a union of delphinic acid with a base.

dēl-phīne, dēl-phīn, *a. & s.* [Lat. *delphis*, *delphinus*=a dolphin.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ichthy.:* Pertaining to the Dolphin or Delphinidae.

2. *Bibliography:* Prepared or published for the use of the Dauphin of France; a title given to a certain edition of the Latin classics, prepared and annotated by thirty-nine of the most eminent scholars of the time, at the command of Louis XIV., king of France, for the benefit of his son, the Dauphin of France [in *usum Delphini*], under the superintendence of his governor, Montausier, and his tutors, Bossuet and Huet.

B. As substantive:

Chem.: A neutral fat found in the oil of *Delphinus globiceps*, *D. Phocaena*, and *D. marginatus*. It is an oil which boils at 258°. It is soluble in hot alcohol. One hundred parts of delphin, saponified with potash, yield thirty-six parts of valeric acid, fifty-nine parts of deic acid, and fifteen parts of glycerin.

dēl-phīn-i-ā, dēl-phīn-ā, dēl-phī-ā, dēl-phīn-īne, *s.* [DELPHINE.]

Chem.: An alkaloid C₂₄H₃₅NO₂, obtained from the seeds of *Delphinium staphisagria* or *Stavesacre*. It is a yellowish-white powder which turns brown at 102° and melts at 119°. It is soluble in alcohol and ether. Delphinine when taken produces nausea, and causes irritation when rubbed on the skin. It is used as a remedy in chronic swellings of the glands.

dēl-phīn-īc, *a.* [Eng. *delphin(e)*; -ic.]

Chem.: Of or pertaining to delphine.

delphinic acid, *s.* [VALERIC ACID.]

dēl-phīn-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *delphin(us)*=a dolphin, and fem. adj. pl. suff. -idæ.]

1. *Zool.:* One of the families into which the order Cetacea is divided. It comprises such forms as the True Dolphins, the Fresh-Water Dolphins of the Ganges and Amazon, the Porpoises, the Beluga, the Orcas, and, according to some authors, the Narwhal. The members of this group possess considerable diversity in outward form, in skeletal characters, and dentition; but in all the head is of moderate size, and, with the exception of the Narwhal, they agree in having numerous conical teeth in both jaws, while nearly all have dorsal fins.

2. *Palæont.:* The Delphinidae are found fossil in deposits of Miocene and later date, some of the genera being now extinct.

dēl-phīn-īte, *s.* [Named from being found in *Dauphiny*; Eng. suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).] [DAUPHIN.]

Min.: A variety of Epidote occurring in yellowish-green crystals, sometimes transparent, and found near Bourg d'Oisans, in the Piedmontese Alps.

dēl-phīn-i-ūm, *s.* [Lat. *delphinus*=a dolphin, from the resemblance which the nectary bears to the imaginary figures of the dolphin.]

Bot.: Larkspurs, a genus of plants belonging to the natural order Ranunculaceæ. They are widely spread over the

northern temperate zone. They are erect, branching, annual or perennial shrubs, with blue or violet, rarely white, race-mose flowers; calyx deciduous, petal-like, and irregular. *Delphinium staphisagria*, *Stavesacre*, has seeds which are irritant and narcotic, and yield the alkaloid delphinia (q. v.). *D. Consolida* is a simple astringent.



Delphinium.

1 Spur. 2 Follicle.

dēl-phīn-ōid, *a.* [Gr. *delphis* (genit. *delphinos*)=a dolphin, and *eidos*=appearance.] Resembling or partaking of the nature of a dolphin or the delphinidae.

dēl-phīn-ōne, *s.* [Eng. *delphin*; suffix -one (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: Synonymous with Valerone (q. v.).

dēl-phīn-ōp-tēr-ā, *s.* [Lat. *delphinus*=a dolphin, and Gr. *pteron*=a fin.]

Zool.: A sub-division of the Delphinidae established by Comte de Lacépède to include such members of that family as, like Beluge, do not possess a dorsal fin. As a generic name (*Delphinopterus*) it is still used by some authors, who class under it the Right Whaleporpoise, or *Delphinopterus Peronii*, the *D. Commersonii*, and *D. borealis*. The two former inhabit seas of high south latitudes, while the latter is found in the North Pacific. These species are about five or six feet long.

dēl-phīn-ō-rhŷā-chūs, *s.* [Lat. *delphinus*=a dolphin, and Gr. *rhynchus*=a snout.]

Zool.: A genus of Cetaceans, family Delphinidae, in which the beak is very long and narrow, being often four times the length of the skull. Like the True Dolphins, they have a dorsal fin, but no furrow between the beak and forehead. Some six species have been placed under this genus, of which *Delphinorhynchus coronatus*, which frequents the Spitzbergen Seas, is the largest, measuring from thirty to thirty-six feet.

dēl-phīn-ū-lā, *s.* [A dimin. from Lat. *delphinus*.]

Zool.: A genus of Mollusca having a turbinated, subdisoidal, and umbilicated univalve shell.

dēl-phī-nūs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *delphis* (genit. *delphinos*)=a dolphin.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Cetaceans, and the typical one of the family Delphinidae (q. v.). It includes numerous species; the best known are the Common Dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*) and the Bottlenose Dolphin (*D. tursio*). The Dolphin occurs commonly in all the European seas, and is especially abundant in the Mediterranean. It is an exceedingly fast swimmer, the "schools," as the shoals are called, circling round steamers that are going at full speed as though they were stationary.

2. *Palæont.:* The genus *Delphinus* appears to date from the Miocene Tertiary, being well represented in deposits of Pliocene age. In Miocene strata also occur the *Delphinoid* remains, which have been referred to the genus *Stereodelphis*. (Nicholson.)

3. *Astron.:* The Dolphin, a constellation in the northern hemisphere.

dēl seg-no (segno as sän'-yō), *phr.* [Ital.]

Music: [DAL SEGNO.]

dēlt, *s.* [A contraction of the Greek letter DELTA (q. v.).] For definition see etymology.

delt-orach, *s.* A plant, *Atriplex patula*. (Prior, also Britten & Holland.)

dēl-tā, *s.* [The name of the fourth Greek letter, corresponding with the English d. As a capital it is formed in the shape of an equilateral triangle. Originally applied to the triangle-shaped island formed by deposits between the two mouths of the Nile; afterward applied to other similarly shaped tracts formed at the mouths of large rivers by two or more diverging branches. The deltas of many rivers, as the Ganges, Niger, Mississippi, &c., are geologically most instructive, exhibiting, as they do, perfect analogues of many of the older formations in magnitude, variety of composition, alternation of beds, and entombment of plants and animals.

"Before the Restoration scarcely one ship from the Thames had ever visited the Delta of the Ganges."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

*dēl-tā-fī-cā-tion, *s.* [Gr. *delta*; Lat. *facto*=to make.] The act or process of forming a delta at the mouth of a river.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hār, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

†dēl-tā-īc, a. [Eng. *delta*; -ic.] Pertaining to, or of the form of, a delta.

†dēl-tic, a. [Eng. *delt(a)*; -ic.] The same as DELTAIC (q. v.).

dēl-tō-hē-drōn, s. [Gr. *delto*, the form *delta* takes when the first element in a compound, and *hedra*=a seat . . . a base.]

Geom.: A solid, the surface of which is formed by twenty-four deltoids. (Rossiter.)

dēl-tōid, a. & s. [Gr. *deltocoidēs*=delta-shaped, triangular, from Gr. *delta*, and *eidos*=form, appearance.] [DELTA.]

A. As adj.: Resembling the Greek capital letter Delta in section or outline; triangular. Applied—
1. *In Anat.*: To a triangular muscle of the shoulder, moving the arm.
2. *In Bot.*: To a leaf of a triangular or nearly triangular shape. Properly applied solely to describe the transverse sections of solids.

B. As substantive:
1. **Geom.**: A four-sided figure formed of two unequal isosceles triangles on opposite sides of a common base. (Rossiter.)

2. **Anat.**: The deltoid muscle.

deltoid-hastate, a.

Bot.: A term applied to a hastate leaf when short, and resembling the Greek capital letter Delta, as in ivy, &c.

deltoid-ovate, a.

Bot.: A term applied to a leaf having an outline between the shape of a capital Delta and an egg.

***dē-lū-brūm, s.** [Lat.]

1. **Roman Antiquity**:
(1) A shrine, a temple, or other hallowed or sacred place.

(2) That part of the temple in which the altar or statue of the deity was erected.

2. **Eccles. Arch.**: A font or baptismal basin.

***dē-lūd-a-bil-ī-tŷ, s.** [Eng. *deludabl(e)*; -ity.]

The quality of being easily deceived or imposed upon.

dē-lūd-a-bile, a. [Eng. *delud(e)*; -able.] Capable of being deluded; easily imposed upon or deceived.

"Not well understanding omniscience, he is not so ready to deceive himself, as to falsify unto him whose cogitation is in no ways deludable."—Broune: *Vulgar Errors*.

dē-lūde, v. t. [Lat. *deludo*=to mock, to deceive; *de* (intens.), *ludo*=to play.]

1. To deceive, to impose upon; to beguile, to cheat.

"He, after the fashion of all the false prophets who have deluded themselves and others, . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. To frustrate, to disappoint.

"It deludes thy search."—Dryden.

† For the difference between to *delude* and to *deceive*, see DECEIVE.

dē-lūd-ēd, pa. par. & a. [DELUDE.]

dē-lūd-ēr, s. [Eng. *delud(e)*; -er.]

1. One who deludes, deceives, or imposes upon another; a deceiver, a cheat, an impostor.

"And every blow that sinks the heart Bids the deluder rise."

Goldsmith: *An Oratorio*, ii.

2. One who beguiles.

"And thus the sweet deluders tune the song." Pope: *Homage's Odyssey*, xii. 221.

dē-lūd-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DELUDE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of beguiling, deceiving, or imposing upon; a beguilement.

"Ananias and Sapphira's dainty deludings with a smooth lie."—Bp. Prédcaux: *Euchologia*, p. 228.

dēl-ūge, s. [Fr. *deluge*; from Lat. *diluvium*, from *diluo*=to wash away; *di*=dis=apart; *luo*=to wash.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. **Literally**:
1. A general overflowing of water, or inundation; specifically, the general inundation or flood in the time of Noah.

"The apostle doth plainly intimate, that the old world was subject to perish by a *deluge*, as this is subject to perish by conflagration."—Burnet's *Theory*.

2. An overflowing of the natural bounds of a river; a flood.

"No longer then within his banks he dwells, First to a torrent then a *deluge* swells."

Denham: *Cooper's Hill*, 355, 356.

II. Figuratively:

1. Applied to a torrent or flood of anything resembling water, as fire, lava, melted stone, &c.

"The beds of lava rise in successive gently-sloping plains, towards the interior, whence the *deluges* of melted stone have originally proceeded."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World* (1876), ch. i., p. 6.

2. A violent or overwhelming calamity.

B. Scripture: The great flood or cataclysm by the scriptural story stated to have been sent in punishment of flagrant sins committed by the antediluvians, all of whom were drowned with the exception of Noah, his wife, his three sons, Japheth, Shem, and Ham, with their three wives, in all eight persons, who were saved in an ark which the Patriarch was commanded to build. Three schools of thought or opinion exist with respect to the deluge. 1st. The common one that it was universal not merely as regards the human race, but with respect to the world, every part of which, the highest peak of the Himalayas not excepted, was submerged. 2d. That while drowning all mankind except the eight persons in the ark, it was partial, being limited to Central Asia. The ordinary mind will consider this view absurd, and say that the water standing high in Central Asia would run over the world, becoming shallower as it went; but the geologist knows that in such a vast flood what appears to the eye the rising of the waters is really the sinking of the land. If the land subsided in Central Asia, cracks extending to the Caspian, the Persian Gulf, &c., a deluge would be produced, while a like upheaval of the land would bring it to a termination. 3d. Bishop Colenso considers the deluge unhistorical.

† The Deluge predicted by Noah, is described in Genesis vi. vii. viii.; dated by Usher and the English Bible 2448 B. C. The following are the epochs of the deluge, according to Dr. Hales: Septuagint, B. C. 3246; Jackson, 3170; Hales, 3155; Josephus, 3146; Persian, 3103; Hindoo, 3102; Samaritan, 2998; Howard, 2698; Clinton, 2482; Playfair, 2352; Marsham, 2344; Petavius, 2329; Strauchius, 2293; Hebrew, 2288; Vulgar Jewish, 2104.

Traditions of such an event are found among many races. For these, and for the subject of the deluge generally, see Hugh Miller's *Testimony of the Rocks*, only be it observed that the Indian narrative of Shem, Ham, and Japheth was an impudent forgery of Captain Wilford's Hindoo Pundit, a fact of which Mr. Miller when he quoted it was not aware. [DELUGE TABLET.]

The old view that the fossils collected by the geologists were deposited during the Noachian deluge is now held only by the unenlightened, and even the *Reliquie Diluviane* of Dr. Buckland are attributed to an earlier submergence, the date of which is determined to have been during the Newer Pliocene period.

† For the difference between *deluge* and *overflow*, see OVERFLOW.

deluge tablet, deluge tablets, s. & s. pl.

Archeol.: The name given to a tablet or tablets (the eleventh of the Izdubar Legends) inscribed with cuneiform writing, which being translated is found to contain the Chaldean account of the deluge. Perhaps it may have been originally Accadian. A paper on the subject was read by Mr. George Smith, of the British Museum, before the Society of Biblical Archaeology, on Dec. 3, 1872 [BIBLICAL ARCHEOLOGY], and a revised translation published in 1874. What Mr. George Smith called the Flood-hero was Adra-hasis. In Babylonian proper names compounded of two elements, either might at pleasure be placed first. Reversing the relative positions of the two elements, the name becomes Hasis-adra, which being imperfectly heard by the Greeks was by them written Xithurus or Xisthrus. This pious man was ordered by the god Izdubar to make a ship of a certain number of cubits length, breadth, and height.

"Cause," it was said, "to ascend the seed of life all of it to the midst of the ship." "Into the deep launch it," Adra-hasis replied, "When by me it shall be done, I shall be derided by young men and old men."

The deity insisted:

"Into it enter, and the door of the ship turn. Into the midst of it thy grain, thy furniture, and thy goods, thy wealth (?), thy woman servants, thy female slaves, and the young men, the beasts of the field, the animals of the field: all I will gather, and I will send to thee: they shall be inclosed in thy door."

Omitting much, let the following suffice as further specimens of the tablets.

"Wine in receptacles and wine I collected like the waters of a river; also food like the dust of the earth; also I collected in boxes with my hand and placed . . . Seed of life the whole I caused to go up into the ship. . . . A flood Shamas made, and he spake, saying, 'In the night I will cause it to rain from heaven heavily; enter the midst of the ship, and shut thy door.' That flood happened, of which he spake, saying: 'In the night I will cause it to rain from heaven heavily.' . . . 'The

bright earth to a waste was turned, the surface of the earth like . . . It swept, it destroyed all life from the face of the earth, the strong deluge over the people reached to heaven." . . . "In heaven the gods feared the tempest, and sought refuge, they ascended to the heaven of Anu. . . . Six days and nights passed, the wind, deluge, and storm overwhelmed. On the seventh day in its course the rain from heaven, and all the deluge which had destroyed like an earthquake quieted, the sea he caused to dry, and the wind and deluge ended."

"I perceived the sea making a tossing, and the whole of mankind turned to corruption. . . . Like reeds the corpses floated. . . . To the country of Nizir went the ship; the mountain of Nizir stopped the ship, and to pass over it was not able." "I sent forth a dove, and it left. The dove went and turned, and a resting-place it could not enter, and it returned. I sent forth a swallow, and it left. The swallow went and turned, and a resting-place it could not enter, and it returned. I sent forth a raven, and it left. The raven went, and the corpses which were in the water it saw, and it did eat, it swam and wandered away, and did not return. I sent the animals forth to the four winds. I poured out a libation. I built an altar on the peak of the mountain."—Bib. Archaeol. Soc. Trans., iii. (1874), 530-596.

dēl-ūge (1), v. t. & i. [DELUGE, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. **Lit.**: To overwhelm or drown with water; to flood, to inundate.

"The whole country was *deluged*, and the Duke's camp became a marsh."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

II. Figuratively:

1. To overwhelm, to sweep over, to cover.

2. To overwhelm, or cause to sink under the weight of any calamity.

"At length corruption, like a general flood, Shall *deluge* all."

Pope: *Moral Essays*, iii. 135, 136.

***B. Intrans.**: To be deluged; to be subjected to a deluge.

"I'd weep the world to such a strain, That it should *deluge* once again."

Marq. of Montrose: *On the Death of Charles I.*

***dē-lūge (2), v. i.** [Fr. *deloger*=to dislodge.] To dislodge, to remove.

"In the law Land I come to seek refuge, And purport that to make my residence, But singular Proffit gart me one *deluge*."

Lyndsay: *Warkis* (1592), p. 255.

dēl-ūged, pa. par. or a. [DELUGE (1), v.]

dēl-ūg-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DELUGE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of overwhelming with a deluge; inundation.

dē-lūn-dūng, s. [Javanese.]

Zool.: The Weasel-cat, *Prionodon gracilis*, a small quadruped inhabiting the vast forests of the eastern extremities of Java and Malacca. It is of a pale yellowish-white color, with elegantly-marked stripes and bands of a deep brown. It is allied to the civets, but is destitute of a scent-pouch.

dē-lū-gion, s. [Latin *delusio*, from *delusus*, pa. par. of *deludo*=to delude, to deceive, to mock.]

1. The act of deluding, cheating, or imposing upon another; a cheat, an imposition, a deceit.

2. The state of being deluded, deceived, or imposed upon.

"That they are people peculiarly liable to . . . *delusions* of the imagination is less generally acknowledged, but is not less true."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

3. A false impression or belief; an illusion; an error; a mistaken idea; a fallacy.

"Another fatal *delusion* had taken possession of his mind, which was never dispelled till it had ruined him."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

† (1) For the difference between *delusion* and *fallacy*, see FALLACY.

(2) "*Illusion* has most to do with visions of the imagination; *delusion* with some decided mental deception. An *illusion* is an idea which is presented before our bodily or mental vision, and which does not exist in reality. A *delusion* is a false view entertained of something which really exists, but which does not possess the quality or attribute erroneously ascribed to it." (Trench: *Eng. Synon.*)

dē-lū-sive, a. [Lat. *delus(us)*, pa. par. of *deludo*, and Eng. adj. suff. -ive.] Deluding, deceiving, deceptive, beguiling; apt to deceive, impose upon, or mislead.

"Time flies; it is his melancholy task To bring, and bear away, *delusive* hopes."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

dē-lū-sive-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *delusive*; -ly.] In a delusive, deceptive, or misleading manner.

"He that acts *prestigiously and delustively*."—Gaulle: *Mag-Astro-Manoeur*, p. 24.

dē-lū-sive-nēss, s. [Eng. *delusive*; -ness.] The quality of being delusive or deceptive; deceitfulness.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cēll, chorus, chin, bench; go, gēm; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -cian, -tian=shan. -tion, -sion=shūn; -tīon, -gion=zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious=shūs. -ble, -dle, &c.=bēl, dēl.

dē-lū-sōr-ŷ, a. [Lat. *delusus*, pa. par. of *deludo*, and Eng. adj. suff. -ory.] Apt to deceive or mislead; delusive, deceptive.

"This confidence is founded on no better foundation than a delusory prejudice."—Glanvill.

dē-lū-vŷ, s. [Lat. *diluvium*.] A deluge, a flood.

dēl-vaux-ēne (vaux as vōz), s. [Named after M. Delvaux.]

Minerology:
1. A variety of Dufrenite. It occurs at Besnau, near Visé, in Belgium.

2. The same as BOROCHITE (q. v.).

dēl-vaux-ite (vaux as vōz), s. [Named after M. Delvaux, who analyzed it, and Eng. suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min. A variety of Dufrenite. It is of a yellowish-brown to brownish-black or reddish color. Specific gravity, 1.85.

dēlve, *del-ven, *del-vyn (pret. *dalf, *dalfe, *dalve, *dolve, *dulve, *delved), v. t. & i. [A. S. *delfan*; Dut. *delven*; M. H. Ger. *telben*.]

***A. Transitive:**

1. Literally:

To dig; to open up with a spade; to excavate
"Heo letten *delven* diche."—Layamon, i. 394.

2. To open or break or turn up with a spade.
"Then it [the erthe] *delve* and diche."
Gower, i. 162.

3. To bury; to hide in a hole dug in the earth.
"The thridded bodie that is *dolven*."—Wycliffe: *Select Works*, ii. 99.

4. To dig up; to dig out of the earth.
"To *delvyn* up his boons."—
Lydgate: *Minor Poems*, p. 145.

5. To pierce, to transfix.
"Thei *dolue* myn hondis and my feet."—Wycliffe: *Ps.* xxi. 17.

II. Fig.: To fathom, to get to the bottom of, to sift, to sound.

"I cannot *delve* him to the root: his father Was called Sicilius."
Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, i. 1.

†B. Intrans. To dig, to work with a spade.

"Whan Adam *dalfe* and Eue spane."—Relig. *Pieces*, p. 79.

"They found Ser Federigo at his toil Like banished Adam *delving* in the soil."
Longfellow: *Student's Tale*.

dēlve, s. [DELVE, v.]

†i. Ord. Lang.: A pit, a hole, a ditch, a den, a cave.

"The very tigers, from their *delves*, Look out, and let them pass."
Moore: *Fire Worshippers*.

2. Mining: A certain quantity of coals dug in the mine or pit.

†dēlved, pa. par. or a. [DELVE.]

†dēl-vēr, *del-var, *del-verē, s. [Eng. *delv(e)*; -er.] One who digs with a spade; a digger.

"Nay, but hear you, Goodman *delver*."—Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, v. 1.

†dēlv-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DELVE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of digging with a spade.

***dē-ma, s.** [A. S.] A judge, an arbiter.

"The helend is alles monciennes *dema*."—O. Eng. *Homilies*, p. 95.

dē-māg-nēt-i-zā-tion, s. [Eng. *demagnetiz(e)*; -ation.] The act or process of demagnetizing, or of freeing from magnetic or mesmeric influence.

dē-māg-nēt-ize, v. t. [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *magnetize* (q. v.).] To deprive of magnetic polarity; to free from mesmeric influence.

dēm-a-gō-gī, s. pl. [A Latinized pl. of the Gr. *demagogos*=a demagogue (q. v.).] Demagogues.

"These noted *demagogi* were but hirelings and tributary rhetoricians."—Hacket: *Life of Archbishop Williams*, pt. i, p. 175.

dēm-a-gōg-ic, dēm-a-gōg-ic-al, a. [Gr. *demagogikos*, from *demagogos*=a demagogue.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a demagogue; factious.

"There is a set of *demagogical* fellows who keep calling out . . ."
Lytton: *My Novel*, bk. xi, ch. ii.

***dēm-a-gōg-ism, †dēm-a-gōgue-ism, s.** [Eng. *demagogue*; -ism.] The practices or tenets of a demagogue.

"The great drag upon it—namely, *demagogism*—has crumbled to pieces of its own accord."—C. Kingsley: *Alton Locke* (Pref.).

dēm-a-gōgue, s. [Gr. *demagogos*, from *dēmos*=the people, and *agōgos*=leading; *agō*=to lead; Fr. *demagogue*. "Bossuet (d. 1704) first introduced the word into French." (Trench: *English Past and Present*, Lect. iii.)]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, plt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; try, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

1. In a good sense: One who is a leader of the people by his superior eloquence or oratory.

"Demosthenes and Cicero, though each of them a leader, or, as the Greeks called it, a *demagogue*, in a popular state, yet seemed to differ in their practice."—Swift.

2. In a bad sense: An unprincipled or factious public orator who obtains an influence over the mob by great professions, and by suiting his addresses to the prejudices of his hearers.

"In every age the vilest specimens of human nature are to be found among *demagogues*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

† The occurrence of the word *demagogue* in the *Eikon Basilike* made Milton doubt whether the production emanated from Charles at all.

"Setting aside the affrightment of this goblin word [*demagogue*], for the King, by his leave, cannot coin English as he could money to be current, and it is believed this wording was above his known style and orthography, and accuses the whole composition to be conscious of some other author."—Milton: *Eikonoclastes*, § 4. (Trench: *On Some Def. in our Eng. Diet.*, p. 26.)

***dēm-a-gōg-ŷ, s.** [Eng. *demagog(ue)*; -y.] The same as DEMAGOGISM (q. v.).

"A store of figures of speech, which he airs in standing out against *demagogu*."—Daily News, Nov. 15, 1881, p. 6.

***dē-māin, *de-mean, v. t.** [Lat. *de*=away, from, and *manus* (Fr. *main*)=the hand.] To punish by cutting off the hand.

" . . . and then *demeaning* and executing them, whatin fields, and what on scaffolds, as the most desperate traitors."—Crookshank: *Hist. Church of Scotland* (Argyll's Declaration), ii. 316.

***dē-māine, *de-meigne, *de-meine, *de-meyn, *de-meyne, s.** [O. Fr. *demeine, demaine, domaine*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *dominio*, from Lat. *dominium*=power, jurisdiction.] Power, authority, control.

"Every creature Sometime a yere hath love in his *demeine*."
Gower, iii. 349.

dē-mand, v. t. & i. [Fr. *demandar*; Sp. & Port. *demandar*; Ital. *dimandare*, from Low Lat. *demando*=to demand; Lat. *demando*=to commit, give in trust; *de*=away, down, and *mando*=to commit.]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To ask or claim with authority, or as a right.
"But Fate, Archilochus, *demands* thy breath."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xiv. 540.

(2) To ask or claim (without any idea of authority).

(3) To question, to interrogate authoritatively.
"Demand me nothing."—Shakesp.: *Othello*, v. 2.

(4) To inquire; to seek to ascertain by questioning.

"Why *demand* you this?"—Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

2. Fig.: To call for, require, or necessitate.

" . . . prophecy *demands* A longer respite, unaccomplished yet."
Cowper: *Task*, ii. 66, 67.

II. Law: To sue for; to seek to obtain by legal process.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To claim, to ask as a right.

"He doth demand to have repaid a hundred thousand crowns."—Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, ii. 1.

2. To ask, to inquire.

"And the soldiers likewise *demanded* of him, saying, And what shall we do?"—Luke iii. 14.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *to demand* and *to require*: "We *demand* that which is owing and ought to be given; we *require* that which we wish and expect to have done. A *demand* is more positive than a *requisition*; the former admits of no question; the latter is liable to be both questioned and refused: the creditor makes a *demand* on the debtor; the master *requires* a certain portion of duty from his servant: it is unjust to *demand* of a person what he has no right to give; it is unreasonable to *require* of him what it is not in his power to do. A thing is commonly *demanded* in express words; it is *required* by implication: a person *demands* admittance when it is not voluntarily granted; he *requires* respectful deportment from those who are subordinate to him. In the figurative application the same sense is preserved: things of urgency and moment *demand* immediate attention; difficult matters *require* a steady attention." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dē-mand, *de-mande, *de-maunde, s. [French *demande*; Sp. & Port. *demanda*; Ital. *dimanda*.] [DEMAND, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of demanding or claiming with authority, or as a right; an authoritative claim or request.

"Demands of date-broke bonds."
Shakesp.: *Timon*, ii. 2.

II. Fig.: A bound, a limit, a line of separation or distinction.

"We can see why it is that no line of demarcation can be drawn between species."—Darwin: *Origin of Species* (1859), ch. xiv, p. 469.

dēm-arch (1), s. [Gr. *demarchos*, from *dēmos*=a district, and *archō*=to govern.]

Greek Antig.: The governor or chief officer of a Greek deme or district; a mayor.

I. Literally:

1. The act of marking or fixing the bounds or limits of.

2. A boundary, a limit.

II. Fig.: A bound, a limit, a line of separation or distinction.

"We can see why it is that no line of demarcation can be drawn between species."—Darwin: *Origin of Species* (1859), ch. xiv, p. 469.

dēm-arch (2), s. [Gr. *demarchos*, from *dēmos*=a district, and *archō*=to govern.]

Greek Antig.: The governor or chief officer of a Greek deme or district; a mayor.

2. The asking of a price for goods on sale, or for work done.

3. That which is demanded; a claim.

4. An earnest or peremptory question or inquiry.

"The good Anchises raised him with his hand, Who, thus encouraged, answered our demand."
Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, iii. 802, 803

5. A question, a problem, a query.

"Problems and *demandes* eke His wisdom was to finde and seke."
Gower, i. 146.

6. The calling for or desire to purchase anything.

"My bookseller tells me, the *demand* for those my papers increases daily."—Addison.

II. Technically:

1. Law:

(1) (See extract.)

"The asking of what is due. It hath also a proper signification distinguished from plaint; for all civil actions are pursued either by *demands* or *plaints*, and the pursuer is called *demandant* or *plaintiff*. There are two manners of *demands*, the one of deed, the other in law: in deed, as in every *writ*, there is express *demand*; in law, as every entry in land, distress for rent, taking or seizing of goods, and such like acts, which may be done without any words, are *demands* in law."—Blount.

(2) That which is demanded, claimed, or sued for.

† (1) *Demand and supply* (Polit. Econ.): A phrase used to denote the relations between the demand for any article by consumers, and the supply of it by the producers—that is, between consumption and production. These relations determine the price or exchangeable value of the various commodities. If the demand exceeds the supply then the price rises; on the other hand, if the supply exceeds the demand the price falls.

(2) *In demand*: Much sought after; in request.

dē-mand-a-ble, a. [Eng. *demand*; -able.] That may be demanded, claimed, or asked for.

"All sums *demandable*, for license of alienation to be made of lands holden in chief, have been stayed in the way to the hanaper."—Bacon.

***dē-mand-ant, s.** [Fr., pr. par. of *demandar*=to demand.]

Law: One who makes a demand at law; a plaintiff in a real action; a plaintiff generally.

dē-mān-dāte, v. t. [Lat. *demandatus*, pa. par. of *demando*=to give in charge to, to commend to.] To delegate or commission. (Bp. Hall: *Works*, x. 186.)

dē-mand-ēr, s. [Fr. *demandeur*.]

1. One who demands or claims anything.

2. One who asks a question; a questioner; an interrogator.

3. One who asks or seeks for anything with a view to purchase.

"They grow very fast and fat, which also bettereth their taste, and delivereth them to the *demanders*' ready use at all seasons."—Carew.

dē-mand-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DEMAND, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of claiming or asking authoritatively or as a right; a questioning.

***dē-man-drēss, s.** [Eng. *demand(e)r*; -ess.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A female demander or claimer.

2. Law: A female demandant.

***dē-māne, *de-maine, v. t.** [DEMEAN.] To treat (generally in a bad sense); to maltreat.

"Sall I the se *demanit* on sic wyse?"
Douglas: *Virgil*, 294. 1.

dē-mar-cāte, v. t. [Formed from *demarcation* (q. v.).]

1. Lit.: To mark or fix the limits of; to bound.

" . . . each of whom holds his own separately demarcated lands."—Athenæum, August 26, 1882, p. 265.

2. Fig.: To mark the limits of; to discriminate, to distinguish.

"The fact is that gratitude is a passion with all the lower animals, and this *demarcates* them very sharply from man."—Athenæum, October 28, 1882.

dē-mar-cā-tion, *de-mar-ka-tion, s. [Fr. *demarcation*.]

I. Literally:

1. The act of marking or fixing the bounds or limits of.

2. A boundary, a limit.

II. Fig.: A bound, a limit, a line of separation or distinction.

"We can see why it is that no line of demarcation can be drawn between species."—Darwin: *Origin of Species* (1859), ch. xiv, p. 469.

dēm-arch (1), s. [Gr. *demarchos*, from *dēmos*=a district, and *archō*=to govern.]

Greek Antig.: The governor or chief officer of a Greek deme or district; a mayor.

***dē-mārch** (2), *s.* [Fr. *démarche*=step, gait.] A march, a walk, an advance.

"Reason checks fancy in its most extravagant sallies, and imagination enlivens reason in its most solemn demarches."—*Collect. of Lett. in Lond. Journ.* (1721), No. x.

***dē-mā-tēr-i-ā-lī-zā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *de*=away, and Eng. *materialization* (q. v.).] The destruction, evaporation, or dissipation of matter.

"To prevent that gradual process of dematerialization."—*Lytton: My Novel*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

***dē-mā-tēr-i-ā-lī-zē**, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *materialize* (q. v.).] To deprive of material qualities or characteristics.

"Dematerializing matter by stripping it of everything . . . which has distinguished matter."—*Milman*.

dē-māt-i-ē-i, *s. pl.* [Gr. *dēmation*=a little bundle, dimin. of *dema*=a bundle, *deō*=to bind.]

Bot.: A family of Hyphomycetous Fungi, growing on the dead parts of plants, and characterized by the mostly septate spores being attached to rigid thick-walled filaments, which are continuous or septate. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

dē-māt-i-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *dēmation*=a little bundle.]

Bot.: A genus of Dematiel (q. v.), growing upon dry leaves, bark, &c., distinguished by the sporiferous branchlets arising closely together near the base of the erect filaments. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

***dē-māunde**, *s.* [DEMAINE.]

"And I answer to that demaunde agayn."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 4,892.

***dē-māyn'**, ***de-mayne**, *subst.* [DEMAINE, DEMEAN, *s.*]

1. Power, authority, jurisdiction.

"To have yn demayn othir woman."—*Aisacander*, 7560.

2. Demeanor.

"Right fayre and modest of demayne."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. ix. 40.

3. Treatment.

dēme, *s.* [Gr. *dēmos*.] A sub-division or district in Greece; a township.

dē-mēan', ***de-maine**, ***de-meane**, ***de-mene**, ***de-meyne**, *v. t.* [Fr. (*se*) *démener*=to bustle about; O. Fr. *démener*=to conduct, to guide; *dē*=Lat. *de*=down, and *mener*=to guide, from Low Lat. *mino*=to lead, to conduct; Lat. *mino*=to drive.]

*1. To manage, to treat, to conduct.

"To lat a foole han governance Of thing that he can not demeyne."—*Chaucer: House of Fame*, ii. 450.

2. (Reflex.) To behave, carry, or conduct one's self.

"The troops were required to demean themselves with civility toward all classes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

3. To debase, to lower, to degrade.

¶ In this last sense the meaning of the word has been altered owing to an obvious (but absurd) popular etymology, which regarded it as composed of the Lat. prep. *de*=down, and the Eng. *mean*, adj.=base. (*Skeat*.)

***dē-mēan'** (1), *s.* [DEMEAN, *v.*]

1. Conduct, treatment, or management of a business.

2. Behavior, carriage, demeanor.

"All kind and courteous, and of sweet demeanee."—*Lyly: Woman in the Moon*, O 2.

3. Treatment.

"Of all the vile demeanee and usage bad."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. vi. 18.

***dē-mēan'** (2), *s.* [DEMESNE.]

1. The same as *demesne* (q. v.).

2. Property, resources.

"You know how narrow our demesnes are."—*Massinger*.

***dē-mēan'-ānce**, *s.* [Eng. *demean*; -*ance*.] Demeanor. (*Skelton*.)

dē-mēaned', *pa. par. or a.* [DEMEAN, *v.*]

dē-mēan'-īng, ***de-mean-yng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEMEAN, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: Demeanor, behavior, conduct.

dē-mēan'-or, ***demeasnu**, ***demeaneure**, ***demenure**, *s.* [From *demean*, *v.* (q. v.).]

*1. Conduct, treatment, or management of a business.

"God commits the managing so great a trust . . . wholly to the demeanour of every grown man."—*Milton*.

2. Conduct, carriage, behavior, manners, deportment.

"Both the demeanor of Monmouth and that of Grey, during the journey, filled all observers with surprise."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

dē-mē-di-ē-tā-tē, *phr.* [Lat.=of or in half.]

English Law: A term applied to a jury consisting half of foreigners, impaneled to try a case in which an alien is indicted.

***dē-mēlle**, *s.* [Fr. *démêlé*.] An engagement, an encounter.

***dē-mēl'-lī-tle**, *s.* [DEMELE.] A hurt, a stroke, an injury.

***dē-mēm'-bēr**, *v. t.* [Fr. *démembrer*; from Lat. *de*=away, from, and *membrum*=a limb.] To dismember, to mutilate.

"Quhare only mane happinis to be slane or demembrit."—*Acts James IV.*, 1491 (ed. 1814), p. 225.

***dē-mēm'-brāre**, *s.* [Eng. *demember*; -*er*.] One who mutilates or maims another.

"The schirref . . . sall pass and perseu the slaaris or demembraris ane or man."—*Acts James IV.*, 1491 (ed. 1814), p. 225.

***dē-mēm-brā-tion**, *subst.* [Eng. *dememb(e)r*; -*ation*.] The act of dismembering, mutilating, or maiming another.

dē-mēm-brē, *a.* [Fr., *pa. par.* of *démembrer*.]

Her.: The same as DISMEMBERED (q. v.).

***dē-mēn'-gŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *démence*; Lat. *dementia*.] Madness.

"The kyng his clemency Dispenseth with his demeneoy."—*Skelton: Poems*, p. 161.

***dē-mēnd**, *s.* [A. S. *dēmand*.] A judge.

"For that his shulen cnowen ure demendes wrathlithe."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, ii. 171.

***dē-mēnt'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *demens* (genit. *dementis*) *mad*: *dē*=away, from; *mens*=the mind, reason.] To deprive of reason; to make mad or demented.

"Always if the finger of God in their spirits should so far demēt them as to disagree, I would think there were yet some life in the play."—*Baillie: Letters*, ii. 225.

***dē-mēn'-tāte**, *adj.* [Lat. *dementatus*.] Mad, demented, infatuated.

"Arise, thou demēnate sinner, and come to judgment."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 522.

***dē-mēn'-tāte**, *v. t.* [DEMENTATE, *a.*] To make mad; to deprive of reason.

"I speak not here of men demēnated with wine."—*Wollaston: Religion of Nature*, § 5.

***dē-mēn'-tāt-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DEMENTATE, *v.*]

***dē-mēn'-tā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *dementatio*.]

1. The act of making mad or depriving of reason.

2. Madness.

"We would have accounted such a thought not only disloyalty, but demēnation and madness."—*Woodrow: Hist.*, i. 75.

dē-mēnt'-ēd, *a.* [Eng. *dement*; -*ed*.]

1. Insane, mad, out of one's senses.

"Said Dumbdickes, whistling for very amazement, 'The lassie's demēnted.'"—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxvi.

*2. Foolish, stupid, nonsensical.

"Of late they have published some wild, enthusiastic, deluded, demēnted, nonsensical pamphlets."—*Walker: Peden*, p. 14, 72.

***dē-mēnt'-ēd-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *demented*; -*ness*.] The state or quality of being demēnted; madness, infatuation.

"It is named by Pinel dementia or démence, demēnted-ness."—*Fritchard*.

dē-mēn'-tī-ā (tī as shī), *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Idiocy, infatuation; deprivation of reason or intellect.

2. *Med.*: Loss or feebleness of the mental faculties, from failing memory and confusion of thought ranging on to utter fatuity, with a vacant look, laugh, or smile. When the loss of faculties is induced by age, it is called senile dementia, of which feebleness is the chief symptom.

***dē-mēph-it-i-zā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *demephitiz(e)*; -*ation*.] The act or process of purifying from mephitis or foul air.

***dē-mēph-it-ize**, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Fr. *méphitis*=to infect with foul air; *méphitique*=foul, unwholesome.] [MEPHITIS.] To purify from mephitis or unwholesome air.

***dē-mēph-it-ized**, *pa. par. or a.* [DEMEPHIT-IZE.]

***dē-mēph-it-iz-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEMEPHIT-IZE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The same as DEMEPHITIZATION (q. v.).

***dē-mērgē**, *v. t.* [Lat. *demergo*: *de*=down; *mergo*=to plunge.] To plunge or sink into, to immerse.

"The water in which it was demerged."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 619.

dē-mēr'-lī, *s.* [Fr. *démérite*, from Lat. *demeritum*=a fault, neut. sing. of *demeritus*, *pa. par.* of *demereo*=to earn merit; *demereo*=to deserve well of; *mereo*=to earn; *mereor*=to merit.]

*1. (Originally): Merit, what one deserves; as *demereo* and *mereo* in Latin do not materially differ in signification.

"My demerits
May speak unbosomed to as proud a fortune
As this that I have reached."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 2.

2. (Subsequently): The opposite of merit. One can say that a person merits punishment, as well as reward; and after the two words merit and demerit had been for a long time synonymous, convenience led to their being used in opposite senses, merit being retained for conduct worthy of praise, and demerit for that obnoxious to censure.

"Thou liv'st by me, to me thy breath resign;
Mine is the merit, the demerit thine."—*Dryden*.

***dē-mēr'-lī**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *démériter*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To deserve, to merit either good or bad.

"If I have demerited any praise or blame."—*Udall, Preface*.

2. To depreciate.

"Faith . . . doth not demerit justice and righteousness."—*Bp. Wootton*.

B. Intrans.: To deserve, to merit either good or bad.

***dē-mērse**, *v. i.* [Latin *demersus*, *pa. par.* of *demergo*=to plunge in.] [DEMERGE.] To plunge into, to immerse.

"The orifice of the tube will be found demersed in it."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 615.

***dē-mērsed'**, *pa. par. or a.* [DEMERSE.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Immersed.

2. *Bot.*: A term applied to the leaves of aquatic, which are sunk or grow under the water.

***dē-mēr-sion**, *s.* [Lat. *demersio*, from *demersus*, *pa. par.* of *demergo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A plunging into a fluid; a drowning, an immersion.

2. *Fig.*: A sinking into the earth; an overwhelming; the state of being overwhelmed.

"The sinking and demersion of buildings into the earth."—*Ray*.

II. Chem.: The putting any medicine into a dissolving liquor or menstruum. (*Bailey*.)

***dē-mēs'-mēr-ize**, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *mesmerize* (q. v.).] To release or free from mesmeric influence.

dē-mēsne' (*s* silent), ***de-main'**, ***de-mean**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *démâine*, *domâine*.] The spelling *demesne* is false, due probably to confusion with O. Fr. *mesnee* or *maîsnee*, a household. (*Skeat*.)

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An estate in land.

"Of fair demesnes, youthful, and nobly trained."—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 5.

2. Land adjoining a mansion; a park.

"The lord of this inclosed demesne,
Communicative of the good he owns,
Admits me to a share."—*Cooper: Task*, i. 331-33.

*3. A district, a territory.

"The demesnes that here adjacent lie."—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 1.

II. Old English Law: 'Demesne (according to common speech) are the lord's chief manor place, with the lands thereto belonging, which he and his ancestors have from time to time kept in their own manual occupation; howbeit (according to law) all the parts of a manor (except what is in the hands of freeholders) are said to be demesne.'

B. As *adj.*: Of the nature of a demesne; demesneal.

***dē-mēs'n'-ī-ā** (*s* silent), *a.* [Eng. *demesne* (q. v.).] Pertaining to or of the nature of a demesne.

Dē-mē-tēr, *s.* [Gr., prob. for *gē-mētēr*=mother earth.]

Gr. Mythol.: A Greek goddess, the deity of agriculture, and corresponding in many respects to the Roman Ceres.

dē-mī, *s.* [DEMI, *pref.*] The same as DEMY (q. v.).

dēm'-ī, *pref.* [Fr. *demi* (masc.), *demie* (fem.)=half, from Lat. *dimidius*, from *dis*=dis=apart, and *medius*=the middle.] A prefix, meaning half, used largely in composition in English.

demi-atlas, *s.* One who is half an Atlas, that is, supports half the world.

"The demi-Atlas of this earth, the arm
And burgoet of men."—*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 5.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, gell, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gēm; thin, thīs; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

de-mi-bastion, s.

Fort.: A single face and flank, resembling the half of a bastion.

***de-mi-bath, *de-mi-bain, s.** A bath in which only half the body can be immersed.

de-mi-baton, s. (Music): A semi-breve rest.

de-mi-brigade, s.

Mil.: A half-brigade.

de-mi-cadence, s. (Music): A half-cadence, or a cadence on the dominant. [CADENCE.]

***de-mi-cannon, s.**

Old Ordnance: A cannon of three sizes:

(1) *The lowest*: A great gun that carries a ball of thirty pounds weight and six inches diameter. The diameter of the bore is six inches and two eighths parts.

(2) *The ordinary*: A great gun six inches four-eighths diameter in the bore, twelve feet long. It carries a shot six inches one-sixth diameter, and thirty-two pounds weight.

(3) *The greatest*: A gun six inches and six eighths diameter in the bore, twelve feet long. It carries a ball of six inches five-eighths diameter, and thirty-six pounds weight. (Bailey.)

"What 'tis a sleeve? 'Tis like a de-mi-cannon."

Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, v. 3.

de-mi-caponniere, s.

Fort.: A construction across the ditch, having but one parapet and glacis.

***de-mi-castor, s.** A sort of hat.

"Nor shall any hats, called de-mi-castors, be henceforth made to be sold here."—*Anderson*: *Origin of Commerce*.

de-mi-circle, s. An instrument for measuring and indicating angles. It resembles a protractor, and has sights at each end of its diameter, also sights at each end of a rule or alidade, which has an axis over the center of the circle, so as to sweep the graduated arc. A given object being observed from a station, through the sights, the alidade is adjusted so that the other object is observable through the sights. The point of the rule then indicates the angle. In the middle of the instrument is a compass to show the magnetic bearings. By providing the instrument with telescopes, a considerable degree of accuracy may be attained, and more distant points conveniently observed. It is a modest substitute for a theodolite. The plane of the instrument is placed horizontally for taking distances, and vertically for heights. (Knight.)

***de-mi-coronal, s.** A half-coronet.

"Marquis Dorset, bearing a scepter of gold, on his head a de-mi-coronal of gold."—*Shakesp.*: *Henry VIII.*, iv. 1 (Stage directions).

***de-mi-cross, s.** An instrument for taking the altitude of the sun and stars.

***de-mi-culverin, s.**

Old Ordnance: A cannon of three sizes:

1. *Of the lowest size*: A gun four inches two-eighths diameter in the bore, and ten feet long. It carries a ball four inches diameter and nine pounds weight.

2. *Ordinary*: A gun four inches four-eighths diameter in the bore, ten feet long. It carries a ball four inches two-eighths diameter, and ten pounds eleven ounces weight.

3. *Elder sort*: A gun four inches and six-eighths diameter in the bore, ten feet one-third in length. It carries a ball four inches four eighths-parts diameter, and twelve pounds eleven ounces weight. (Bailey.)

"They continue a perpetual volley of de-mi-culverins."—*Raleigh*.

***de-mi-deify, v. t.** To deify in part.

"They de-mi-deify and fume him so,

That in due season he forgets it too."

Cowper: *Task*, v. 266, 267.

de-mi-devil, s. One who is in nature half a devil.

"Will you, I pray you, demand that de-mi-devil

Why he hath thus ensnared my soul and body?"

Shakesp.: *Othello*, i. 2.

de-mi-distance, s.

Fort.: The distance between the outward polygons and the flank.

***de-mi-ditone, s. (Music)**: A minor third.

de-mi-equitant, a.

Bot. (of prefoliation): Half equitant. Used of leaves when only half of one embraces half of another. Examples, Sage (*Savina officinalis*) and Scabiosa. It is called also obvolvate. (R. Brown, 1874.)

de-mi-forester, s. The figure of a man dressed as a forester, and ending at the waist.

"The family have adopted as their crest a de-mi-forester proper, winding a horn, with the motto, Free for a Blast."—*Scott*: *Gray Brother* (Note).

de-mi-god, s. One who is half a god; one partaking in part of divine nature; an inferior deity.

"A thousand de-mi-gods on golden seats,"

Milton: *P. L.*, i. 796.

de-mi-goddess, s. A female de-mi-god.

de-mi-gorge, s.

Fort.: The line formed by the prolongation of the curtain to the center of a bastion.

***de-mi-groat, s.** A half-groat.

***de-mi-hag, s.**

Old Armor: A small kind of hagbut.

***de-mi-island, *de-mi-isle, s.** A peninsula. (Used before the word peninsula had been introduced into English.)

"In the Red Sea there lieth a great de-mi-island named Cadara so far out into the sea that it maketh a huge gulf under the wind."—*Holland*: *Pitney*, pt. i, p. 235. (*Trench*: *On some Def. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 31.)

***de-mi-jambes, s.**

Old Armor: A piece of armor which covered the front of the legs only.

de-mi-jeu, s. (Music): Half-power, mezzo-forte. (Applied to organ or harmonium playing.) (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

***de-mi-lance, *de-mylance, s.**

Old Armor:

1. A light lance; a half-pike.

"On their steeled heads their de-mi-lances wore

Small pennons, which their ladies' colors bore."

Dryden: *1 Conquest of Granada*, i. 1.

2. A light horseman armed with a lance; a lancer.

"Lancearii. Les lances. The demylances."—*Nomenclator*.

***de-mi-lasse, s.** A de-mi-rep.

"At this hole this pair of de-mi-lasses planted themselves."—*Jarvis*: *Don Quixote*, pt. i, bk. iv., ch. xvi.

de-mi-lune, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A crescent.

"It is an immense mass of stone of the shape of a de-mi-lune."—*North*: *Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 228.

2. *Fort.*: An outwork of the nature of a ravelin.

***de-mi-man, s.** One who has only half the spirit of a man. (Used as a term of reproach or contempt.)

"We must adventure this battle, lest we perish by the complaints of this barking de-mi-man."—*Knolles*.

de-mi-monde, s. [Fr.=half the world; applied to a woman common to half the world, i. e., a great number.]

1. Persons not recognized in society.

2. Prostitutes, courtesans.

***de-mi-natured, a.** Having half the nature of another; half-grown together with another.

"As he had been incorporated and de-mi-natured

With the brave beast."—*Shakesp.*: *Hamlet*, iv. 7.

de-mi-official, a. Partly official.

de-mi-parallel, s.

Fort.: Shorter intrenchments thrown up between the main parallels of attack, for the protection of guards of the trenches.

de-mi-pause, s. (Music): A minim rest.

***de-mi-placcate, s.**

Old Armor: The lower part of a breastplate, fastened to the upper by a buckle and strap.

***de-mi-premises, s.** Half-proved premises.

"They judge conclusions by de-mi-premises and half principles."—*Hooker*: *Eccles. Polity*, v. 81.

***de-mi-puppet, s.** A little or diminutive puppet.

"You de-mi-puppets that

By moonshine do the green-sour ringlets make."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, v. 1.

de-mi-quaver, s. (Music): A semi-quaver (q.v.).

de-mi-relief, de-mi-rilievo, s. A term applied to sculpture projecting moderately from the face of a wall; half raised, as if cut in two, and half only fixed to the plane. Mezzo-rilievo. A degree between alto and basso-rilievo.

***de-mi-rep, s.** A woman of doubtful reputation.

"The Sirens, those celebrated songstresses of Sicily, who were ranked among the de-mi-gods, as well as de-mi-reps of antiquity."—*Burney*: *Hist. Music*, i. 306.

de-mi-revetment, s.

Fort.: A retaining wall for a scarp, covering it as high as protected by the crest of the glacis.

de-mi-rilievo, s. [DEMI-RELIEF.]

de-mi-semi-quaver, s.

Music: A note of the value of the half of a semi-quaver, or one-fourth of a quaver. In French "triple croche"; in Italian "semi-biscroma."

de-mi-soupir, s. (Music): A quaver rest.

de-mi-tint, s. A half-tint or medium shade of color. In studying architectural effects it is observable that the de-mi-tint is the shade seen when the sun's rays strike the side of a house at a certain angle, say 45°, with the ground plane. (Knight.)

de-mi-toilette, s. Morning-dress.

"For de-mi-toilette there is a large selection of suitable materials."—*London Times* (Adv.).

***de-mi-tone, s. (Music)**: A semi-tone.

***de-mi-vill, s.**

Old English Law: A half vill, consisting of five freemen or frankpledges. [VILL.]

de-mi-wolf, s. An animal half a wolf and half a dog; a cross between a wolf and a dog.

"Shoughs, water-rugs, and de-mi-wolves are clept

All by the name of dogs." *Shakesp.*: *Macbeth*, iii. 1.

de-m-i-dōf-fite, s. [Russ. demidovit.]

Min.: A variety of Chrysocolla, occurring in the Ural Mountains.

***de-mi-gräte, v. i.** [Lat. demigratum, sup. of demigro; de=away from, and migro=to travel, to wander.] To emigrate.

***de-mi-grä-tion, s.** [Lat. demigratio.] The act of emigrating; emigration; banishment, exile.

"The curse of Cain . . . that is, of demigration."—*Bp. Hall*: *Censure of Travel*, 22.

de-m-i-jōhn, s. [Fr. dame-jeanne, a corruption of Arab. damagan, from Damaghan, a town in Khorassan, once famous for its glassware.] A glass vessel or bottle with a large body and small neck inclosed in wicker-work.

de-mi-a-bil-i-tý, s. [Eng. demisable; -ity.]

Law: The quality of being demisable.

de-mi-a-ble, a. [Eng. demis(e); -able.]

Law: That can be demised; capable of being leased, as an estate.

de-mi-ge, s. [Fr. démis (masc.) démise, (fem.), pa. par. of démettre=to put down; de=Lat. de=down, and mettre=to place; Lat. dimitto=to send away, to dismiss.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Death, decease, especially of a royal personage or ruler.

"There has been a demise of the crown. At the instant of the demise the next heir became our lawful sovereign."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

"A third attribute of the sovereign is his perpetuity. The king never dies. . . . So tender is the law of supposing even a possibility of his death, that his natural dissolution is generally called his demise, an expression which signifies merely a transfer of property; for when we say the demise of the crown we mean only that, in consequence of the disunion of the king's natural body from his body politic, the kingdom is transferred or demised to his successor; and so the royal dignity remains perpetual."—*Blackstone*: *Comment.*, bk. i., ch. vii.

2. *Law*: A transfer or conveyance of an estate by lease or will for a term of years, or in fee-simple.

[For the difference between demise and death, see DEATH.]

de-mi-ge, v. t. [DEMISE, s.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. In the same sense as B.

"My executors shall not have power to demise my lands to be purchased."—*Swift*'s *Last Will*.

*2. To free, to let go.

II. Fig.: To bequeath.

"Tell me, what state, what dignity, what honor,

Canst thou demise to any child of mine?"

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iv. 4.

B. *Law*: To transfer or convey, as an estate for a term of years, or in fee-simple; to bequeath by will.

de-mi-ge-a-ble, a. [DEMISABLE.]

de-mi-ge-d, pa. par. or a. [DEMISE, v.]

de-mi-g-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DEMISE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of transferring or conveying, as an estate, for a term of years, or in fee-simple.

***de-mi-ss, *de-misse, a.** [Lat. demissus, pa. par. of demitto=to send down, to humble; de=down, and mitto=to send.] Humble, cast down, submissive.

"He downe descended, like a most demisse

And abject thrall."

Spenser: *Hymn of Heavenly Love*, 187, 188.

***demission (de-mi-sh-ün), s.** [Fr. démission: Lat. demissio, from demissus, pa. par. of demitto=to send away.]

1. *Lit.*: The act of laying down or resigning an office.

"So at my Lord Lindsay's coming she subscribed the signature of renunciation and demission of the government to the prince."—*Melville*: *Mem.*, p. 85.

2. *Fig.*: Degradation; depression; diminution of dignity.

"Inexorable vigor is worse than a lasche demission of sovereign authority."—*L'Estrange*.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fäll, father; wê, wêtt, hère, camel, hêr, thére; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôtt, or, wôre, wolf, wôrkk, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, sÿrian, â, œ=ê; ey=â. qu=kw.

***demissionary** (dē-mish-ūn-ā-rē), *a.* [Eng. *demission*; -ary.]

1. *Lit., Ord. Lang. & Law:* Pertaining to the demising of an estate.

2. *Fig.:* Tending to degrade or lower; degrading.

***dē-mis-sive**, *a.* [Eng. *demiss*; -ive. Comp. *submissive*.]

1. *Lit.:* Bent down, lowered.

"They pray with *demissive* eyelids, and sitting with their knees deflected under them, to show their fear and reverence."—*Lord: Disc. of the Banians* (1630), p. 72.

2. *Fig.:* Humbled, submissive.

***dē-mis-sīl-y**, *adv.* [Eng. *demiss*; -ly.] In a humble, submissive manner.

***dē-mis-sōr-y**, *a.* [Lat. *demissus*.] Relating to the laying down or resignation of an office.

***dē-mit**, *v. t.* [Lat. *demitto*=to send down, to lower.]

I. *Literally:*

1. To let fall, to lower, to drop.

"When they are in their pride, that is, advancing their train, if they decline their neck to the ground, they presently *demit* and let fall the same."—*Rouvine: Vulgar Errors*, iii. 27.

2. To send away, to dismiss.

"However, Mr. John was *demitted*, and Balmerino sent prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh."—*Guthrie: Mem.*, p. 12.

3. To resign, to lay down, to abdicate, as an office.

"Mr. James Sandilands *demitted* his place as canonist with great subtilty."—*Spalding*, i. 216.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To humble, to abase, to lower.

"She, being heaven-born, *demits* herself to such earthly rudger."—*Norris*.

2. To announce, to give intimation or notice of.

"They *demittit* na were to Romanis, quhil thay war commin with arrayit battal in their landis."—*Bellenden: T. Livius*, p. 22.

dēm-i-ūrge, *s.* [Gr. *dēmiourgōs*: *dēmos*=the people, and *ergon*=a work.]

*I. *Ord. Lang.:* An artificer.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Greek Antiq.:* In some of the Peloponnesian states the name of a magistrate, probably corresponding to the Tribunes of Rome.

2. *Platonic Philos.:* A name given by the Platonic philosophers to an exalted and mysterious agent, by whom God was supposed to have created the universe. He was the chief of the sons or lower order of spirits, and was also looked on as the author of evil. He corresponds to the *Logos* or *Word* of St. John and the Platonizing Christians of the Early Church. The *Demiurge* figures conspicuously, also, in many of the Gnostic systems of philosophy.

dēm-i-ūrḡ-īc, **dēm-i-ūrḡ-īc-ā-l**, *a.* [Gr. *dēmiourgikos*=pertaining to a *dēmiourgos*.] Pertaining to a demiurge or to creative power.

"The *demiurgic* power of this religion."—*De Quincey*.

dēm-i-ūr-gōs, *s.* [DEMIURGE.]

dēm-i-vōlt, **dēm-i-vōlte**, *s.* [Fr.]

Manège: One of the seven artificial motions of a horse, in which he raises his forelegs in a particular manner.

"Then making a *démivolt* in the air, with the other arm outstretched in a like manner, he wheeled round, with astonishing force, in an opposite direction."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (1870), ch. viii., p. 153.

†dē-mōb-il-iz-ā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *demobiliz(e)*; -ation.] The act of disbanding or demobilizing troops; the state of being disbanded.

†dē-mōb-il-ize, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and *mobiliz* (q. v.).] To disband troops; to disarm and dismiss them to their homes.

"... it has been decided to *demobilize* those Reserve men now with the colors."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

dē-mōc-rā-ḡy, *s.* [Fr. *démocracie*; O. Fr. *democratie*, from Greek *demokratia*, from *dēmos*=the people, and *kratos*=to rule.]

1. That form of government in which the sovereign power is in the hands of the people collectively, and is exercised by them either directly or indirectly through elected representatives or delegates.

"There the form of the government is a perfect democracy."—*Locke*.

2. In this country one of the two great political parties into which the country is divided; opposed to republican; the Democratic party.

3. The people or populace, regarded as rulers.

† The third book of Herodotus describes it as it existed in ancient Greece, the first country perhaps where it was ever allowed scope for development. Aristotle also treated of the subject. Blackstone was of opinion that in democracy, "where the right of making public laws resides in the people at large, public virtue, or goodness of intention, is more

likely to be found than either of the other qualities of government." "Popular assemblies," he says, "are frequently foolish in their contrivance, and weak in execution; but generally mean to do the thing that is right and just, and have always a degree of patriotism or public spirit."

There is a wide distinction between democracy and ochlocracy. The former is rule by the many through means of laws duly enacted; the latter is mob law, i. e., a state of anarchy in which the multitude break through all legal enactments and make their arbitrary and ever varying will the only law in force.

dēm-ō-crāt, *s.* [DEMOCRACY.]

1. One who supports or is in favor of a democracy.

"I would say to the most violent democrat in the kingdom, . . ."—*Bishop Watson: Charge* (1798), p. 19.

2. In France, a name adopted by the French republicans in A. D. 1790, their opponents being termed aristocrats.

3. In this country, a member of the Democratic party. The Southern and a portion of the Northern democrats were the defenders of slavery; the whigs and republicans its opponents.

dēm-ō-crāt-īc, **dēm-ō-crāt-īc-ā-l**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *dēmokratikos*, from *dēmokratia*=a democracy.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or supporting a democracy; suited for popular government.

"A class of laws artfully framed to delude the vulgar, democratic in seeming, but oligarchic in effect."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

*B. *As subst.:* A democrat. (Hobbes.)

†dēm-ō-crāt-īc-ā-l-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *democratical*; -ly.] In a democratic manner; as becomes a democrat.

"This democratical embassy was democratically received."—*Alg. Sidney: On Government*.

†dē-mōc-rā-tiḡm, *s.* [Eng. *democrat*; -ism.] The principles of a democrat or of a democracy.

***dē-mōc-rā-tist**, *s.* [Eng. *democrat*; -ist.] A democrat.

"The most furious *democratists* in France."—*Burke: Thoughts on French Affairs*.

***dē-mōc-rā-tize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *democrat*; -ize.] To make democratic.

***dē-mōc-rā-ty**, ***dē-mōc-rā-tie**, *s.* [DEMOCRACY.] A democracy.

"Forms of commonwealths, monarchies, aristocracies, democracies."—*Burton: Anat. of Mel.*, p. 37.

***dē-mō-crit-īc-ā-l**, *a.* [From *Democritus*, a writer on the language of birds.] Pertaining to *Democritus*; in the style of *Democritus*; incredible.

"Not to mention *democritical* stories."—*Bailey: Colloq. of Erasmus*, p. 394. (Davies.)

dēm-ō-dēx, *s.* [Gr. *dēmos*=fat, and *dēx*=a worm. (Owen: *Compar. Anat.*, lect. xix.)]

Entom.: A genus of Arachnida, usually placed in the family Acarina. *Demodex folliculorum* inhabits the sebaceous follicles of the face of many persons, especially in the vicinity of the nose.

dē-mō-gor-gōn, *s.* [Gr. *daimōn*=a spirit, a demon, and *gorgos*=fearful, grim. According to some, from *dēmos*=the people, and *gorgōn*=a terror.] A terrible deity in ancient mythology, whose very name was capable of producing the most dreadful effects. The title was also given to that terrible nameless deity, of whom Lucan and Statius speak, when they introduce magicians threatening the infernal gods. Spenser represents him as dwelling

"Down in the bottom of the deep abyss

In dull darkness pent."—*F. Q.*, IV. ii. 47.

† *Orons* and *Ades*, and the dreaded name of *Demogorgon*. Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 964, 965.

***dē-mōḡ-rā-phy**, *s.* [Gr. *dēmos*=the people, *graphē*=a writing, a treatise, *graphō*=to write.] (For definition see extract.)

"Demography—that is, the science of races—does not give its results as absolute."—*H. Morell: Suicide* (1881), p. 6.

dēm-oi-gēlle (oi as wā), *s.* [Fr.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A young lady; a lady's maid.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ornithol.:* *Anthropoides virgo*, a species of Crane. It is of a slaty-gray color, with the outer portion of the quill-feathers dingy black; a tuft of feathers from the breast blackish. It is found all over Africa, whence it finds its way occasionally to Europe and India. It is called also the Numidian Crane.

2. *Entom.:* *Calopteryx virgo*, a species of dragonfly. [DAMSEL-FLY.]

3. *Music:* A coupler in the organ. (Stainer & Barrett.)

dē-mōl-īsh, *v. t.* [Fr. *démolissant*, *pr. par.* of *démolir*, from Lat. *demolior*=to pull down: *de*=down, and *moliō*=to build, to erect; Port. & O. Sp. *dimolir*; Sp. *demoler*; Ital. *demolire*.]

1. *Lit.:* To pull or throw down; to raze; utterly to destroy; to ruin; to break or pull to pieces; to dismantle.

"Demolishing the temples at Alexandria."—*Jortin: On Ecclesiastical History*.

† 2. *Fig.:* Utterly to destroy or reduce to nought.

"I expected the fabric of my book would long since have been *démolished*, and laid even with the ground."—*Tillotson*.

† Crabb thus discriminates between to *démolish*, to raze, to dismantle, and to *destroy*: "A fabric is *démolished* by scattering all its component parts; it is mostly an unlicensed act of caprice; it is razed by way of punishment, that it may be left as a monument of public vengeance; a fortress is *dismantled* from motives of prudence, in order to render it defenseless; places are *destroyed* by various means, and from various motives, that they may not exist longer. Individuals may *démolish*: justice causes a raze; a general orders towns to be *dismantled* and fortifications to be *destroyed*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dē-mōl-īshed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEMOLISH.]

dē-mōl-īsh-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *demolish*; -er.] One who or that which demolishes; a destroyer.

dē-mōl-īsh-ing, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [DEMOLISH.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of razing or destroying; demolishment; demolition.

"I will therefore attempt the taking away of his life, and the *démolishing* of Doubting Castle."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

dē-mōl-īsh-mēt, *s.* [Eng. *demolish*; -ment.] The act of demolishing, razing, or utterly destroying; ruin, destruction.

"Look on his honor, sister,
That bears no stamp of time, no wrinkles on it,
No sad *démolishment*; nor death can reach it."

Beaumont & Fletcher: *Mad Lover*, v. 4.

dēm-ō-lī-tion, *s.* [Fr. *démolition*, from Lat. *demolitio*; Sp. *demolicion*; Ital. *dimolizione*.]

1. *Lit.:* The act of demolishing or utterly destroying; destruction, ruin.

"Two gentlemen should have the direction in the *démolition* of Dunkirk."—*Swift*.

2. *Fig.:* An utter overthrow or reducing to nought.

***dēm-ō-lī-tion-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *demolition*; -ist.] A demolisher.

"Marching homeward with some dozen of arrested *démolitionists*."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. ii., bk. iii., ch. v.

dē-mōn, *s.* [Fr. *démon*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *demonio*, from Lat. *dæmon*; Gr. *daimōn*=a spirit.]

I. *Literally:*

1. *Originally:* A name given by the ancient Greeks to beings equivalent to those spiritual existences termed angels in the Bible. The word in Scripture is translated *devil*, but it meant properly a spirit generally, whether good or evil; the good spirits were specifically called *agathodaimones* and the evil spirits *kakodaimones*. [ACODEMON.] Demons were supposed to have the power of taking possession of persons, especially the insane; whence we read in Scripture of persons being seized or possessed by a devil, *daimōn*.

2. *Later:* A fallen angel; a devil.

"By the smooth *demon* so it ordered was."

Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, i. 21.

II. *Fig.:* A very wicked or cruel person; a devil.

"Cursed *demon*! O for ever broken lie

Those fatal shafts by which I inward bleed!"

Prior.

***dē-mōn-arch**, *s.* [Gr. *daimōn*=a demon, and *archō*=to rule, to govern.] A ruler or chief of demons or spirits.

"*Demonarch* was a term never applied by them to any but to the devil."—*Farmer: Letters to Worthington*, lett. ii.

***dē-mōn-ar-chize**, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *monarchize* (q. v.).] To alter the constitution of a state from a monarchy.

†dē-mōn-ēss, *s.* [Eng. *demon*; -ess.] A female demon or spirit.

"The Sicheimites had a goddess or *demoness* under the name of Jephthah's daughter."—*Mede: Apost. of Later Times*, p. 31.

dē-mōn-ēt-iz-ā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *demonetiz(e)*; -ation.] The act or process of demonetizing; the state of being demonetized.

dē-mōn-ēt-ize, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *monetize* (q. v.).] To withdraw from circulation; to deprive of value as a currency.

"They [gold mohurs] have been completely *demonetized* by the company."—*R. Cobden*.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **ḡell**, **chorus**, **ḡhin**, **benḡh**; **go**, **ḡem**; **thin**, **ḡhis**; **sin**, **ag**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sien** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhān**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **dēl**.

dē-mōn-ēt-iz-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEMON-ETIZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Demonetization; withdrawal from circulation.

"The extensive demonetizing of silver in Europe is very seriously affecting India."—*London Times: Letter of Calcutta Correspondent.*

dē-mō-nī-āk, ***dē-mō-nī-āk**, **dē-mō-nī-a-cal**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *demoniacus*; Fr. *démoniaque*; Sp. & Port. *demoniaco*, from Gr. *daimōnios*=possessed by a demon; *daimonios*=pertaining to a demon.]

A. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. Pertaining to demons or spirits.

He, all unarmed,
Shall chase thee with the terror of his voice
From thy *demoniac* holds, possession foul."
Milton: P. R., iv. 626-28.

2. Produced by a demon or diabolical influence.

"*Demoniac* phrensy, moping melancholy."
Milton: P. L., xi. 485.

3. Possessed by a devil.

"I hold him certainly *demoniac*."

Chaucer: C. T., 7, 822.

II. Fig.: Devilish, diabolical.

"Even the foe had ceased,
As if aware of the *demoniac* feast."

Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One possessed by a demon or evil spirit; one whose will and actions were supposed to be under the influence of some supernatural agency.

"Those lunatics and *demoniacs* that were restored to their right mind, were such as sought after him, and believed in him."—*Bentley.*

2. *Ch. Hist.:* One of a sect of Anabaptist Universalists, who extended their belief to the final salvation of Satan and his angels.

***dē-mō-nī-a-cal-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *demoniacal*; -ly.] In a demoniacal manner; like a demoniac.

***dē-mō-nī-a-člsm**, *s.* [Eng. *demoniac*; -ism.] The condition or state of being a demoniac; the acts of a demoniac.

***dē-mō-nī-āl**, *a.* [Gr. *daimonios*=pertaining to a demon.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or produced by demons.

"No one who acknowledges demoniac things can deny demons."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 264.

***dē-mō-nī-an**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *daimonios*.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to, possessed by, or having the qualities of a demon.

"*Demoniac* spirits now, from the element
Each of his reign allotted."

Milton: P. R., ii. 122, 123.

B. As subst.: A demoniac.

***dē-mō-nī-an-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *demoniac*; -ism.] The condition or state of being possessed by a demon.

***dē-mō-nī-asm**, *s.* [Eng. *demon*; -iasm.] The same as DEMONIANISM (q. v.).

dē-mōn-ic, **dē-mōn-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *demon*; -ic.] Pertaining to a demon; demoniacal.

"Sudden impulses which have a false air of *demonic* strength."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xv.

***dē-mō-nī-fuge**, ***dē-mō-nī-fuge**, *s.* [Lat. *demon*=a demon, and *fugo*=to put to flight.] A charm or protection against demons.

"Few stood more in need of a *demonifuge*."—*Pennant: London*, p. 271.

***dē-mōn-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *demon*; -ism.] A belief in demons or false gods.

"The established theology of the heathen world . . . rested upon the basis of *demonism*."—*Farmer: Demoniacs of New Testament*, ch. i., § 7.

***dē-mōn-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *demon*; -ist.] One who believes in or worships demons.

"To believe the governing mind or minds not absolutely and necessarily good, nor confined to what is best, but capable of acting according to mere will or fancy, is to be a *Demonist*."—*Shaftesbury.*

***dē-mōn-ize**, *v. t.* [Lat. *demonizo*; Gr. *daimonizomai*.]

1. To render demoniacal or diabolical.

2. To possess with a demon; to place under the influence of a demon.

"Invented by demons and worked by *demonized* men."—*Rogers.*

***dē-mōn-ōc-ra-čy**, *s.* [Fr. *démonocratie*; Gr. *daimōn*=a demon, and *kratoō*=to rule.] The power or government of demons or of evil spirits.

"A *demonocracy* of unclean spirits

Hath governed long these synods of your church."
H. Taylor: Isaac Comnenus, ii. 3.

***dē-mōn-ōl-a-trý**, *s.* [Fr. *démonolatrie*; Gr. *daimōn*=a demon, and *latreia*=service, worship.] The worship of demons or of evil spirits.

"*Cosmo-latry*, *Astro-latry*, and *Demonolatrie*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 593.

***dē-mōn-ōl-ō-gēr**, ***dē-mōn-ōl-ō-gēr**, *s.* [Eng. *demonolog(y)*; -er.] One skilled in demonology.

"I am no *demonologer*."—*North: Examen*, p. 652.

***dē-mōn-ōl-ō-g-ic**, ***dē-mōn-ōl-ō-g-ic-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *demonolog(y)*; -ic, -ical; Fr. *démonologique*.] Of or pertaining to demonology.

***dē-mōn-ōl-ō-gist**, *s.* [Eng. *demonolog(y)*; -ist.] One who discusses or writes on demonology.

***dē-mōn-ōl-ō-gý**, *s.* [Fr. *démonologie*; Gr. *daimōn*=a demon, and *logos*=a discourse.] A treatise on demons or evil spirits.

"This was the title given by James I. of England to his work on witches."

***dē-mōn-ō-mān-čy**, ***dē-mōn-ō-mān-čy**, *s.* [Gr. *daimōn*=a demon, and *manteia*=divination.] (For definition see extract.)

"*Demonomania*, divining by the suggestions of evil demons or devils."—*Gaule: Mag-Astro-Mancer*, p. 165.

***dē-mōn-ō-mā-nī-ā**, *s.* [Gr. *daimōn*=a demon, and *mania*=madness.]

Med.: A kind of mania in which the sufferer believes himself possessed by devils.

***dē-mōn-ō-mist**, *s.* [Eng. *demonom(y)*; -ist.] One who lives in subjection to demons or evil spirits.

"No place engendering greater *demonomists*, or till of late worse savages."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 368.

***dē-mōn-ō-mý**, *s.* [Gr. *daimōn*=a demon, and *nomos*=a law, rule.] The dominion or power of demons or of evil spirits.

"These Javans are drunk in *demonomy*."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 365.

dē-mōn-ōp-a-thý, *s.* [Gr. *daimōn*=a demon, and *pathos*=suffering.]

Med.: The same as DEMONOMANIA (q. v.).

***dē-mōn-rý**, *s.* [Eng. *demon*; -ry.] Demoniacal influence.

"What *demonry*, thinkest thou, possesses Varus?"—*J. Baillie.*

***dē-mōn-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *demon*; -ship.] The state or condition of a demon.

"First they commenced heresies, who were as probationers to a *demonship*; then, after a time sufficient, demons!"—*Mede: Apostasy of Latter Times*, p. 18.

dē-mōns-tra-bil-i-tý, *s.* [Eng. *demonstrabl(e)*; -ity.] The quality or state of being demonstrable.

dē-mōns-tra-ble, **dēm-ōn-stra-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *demonstrabilis*, from *demonstro*=to demonstrate (q. v.).]

1. That may be demonstrated or proved beyond doubt or contradiction; capable of demonstration by clear and certain evidence.

"The articles of our belief are as *demonstrable* as geometry."—*Glanvill.*

*2. Proved, apparent.

"Some unhatched practice

Made *demonstrable* here in Cyprus to him."

Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 4.

dē-mōn-stra-ble-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *demonstrable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being demonstrable; demonstrableness.

"Notwithstanding the natural *demonstrableness* both of the obligations and motives of morality."—*Clarke: Evid. of Nat. and Rev. Religion*.

dē-mōn-stra-bly, *adv.* [Eng. *demonstrab(le)*; -ly.] In a manner beyond doubt or contradiction;

in a manner that admits of clear proof or demonstration; clearly, evidently, incontrovertibly.

"He should have compelled his ministers to execute the law in cases that *demonstrably* concerned the public cause."—*Clarendon.*

***dē-mōn-strañce**, ***dē-mon-straunce**, *s.* [Old Fr. *demonstrance*, from Lat. *demonstrans*, *pr. par.* of *demonstro*=to demonstrate (q. v.).]

1. A demonstration; a clear and incontrovertible proof.

"*Demonstrances* of how many calamities obstinacy is the cause."—*Holland.*

2. A sign, an indication.

"The heavenly signs maketh *demonstrance*

How worldly thynges goo forward."

Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 60.

dē-mōn-stra-te, **dēm-ōn-stra-te**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *demonstratus*, *pa. par.* of *demonstro*=to show fully; *de* (intens.), and *monstro*=to show; O. Sp. & Port. *demonstrar*; Sp. & Port. *demonstrar*; Ital. *dimostrare*; Fr. *démontrer*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To point out, to show, to indicate.

"Description cannot suit itself in words

To *demonstrate* the life of such a battle."

Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 2.

2. To prove beyond the possibility of doubt or contradiction; to prove in such a manner as to show that the contrary position is evidently absurd.

"Very few propositions in politics can be so perfectly *demonstrated* as this, that parliamentary government cannot be carried on by two really equal and independent parliaments in one empire."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

II. Anat.: To exhibit or point out the parts, as of a body when dissected.

B. Intrans.: To prove clearly beyond doubt or contradiction.

dē-mōn-stra-tēd, **dēm-ōn-stra-tēd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEMONSTRATE.]

dēm-ōn-stra-tēr, *s.* [DEMONSTRATOR.]

dēm-ōn-stra-t-ing, **dēm-ōn-stra-t-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEMONSTRATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of proving beyond doubt or contradiction; demonstration.

2. *Anat.:* The pointing out the parts of a body when dissected.

dēm-ōn-stra-tion, ***dē-mon-stra-cion**, ***dē-mon-stra-cion**, *s.* [Fr. *démonstration*; Sp. *demonstración*; Ital. *dimostrazione*, from Lat. *demonstratio*, from *demonstro*, *pa. par.* of *demonstro*=to demonstrate (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A showing or pointing out; an indication, manifestation, or exhibition.

"Did your letters pierce the queen to any *demonstration* of grief?"—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, iv. 3.

2. The act of demonstrating, or proving beyond the possibility of doubt or contradiction.

"What appeareth to be true by strong and invincible *demonstration*."—*Hooker.*

3. A clear or incontrovertible proof; indubitable evidence.

"Which way soever we turn ourselves, we are encountered with clear evidences and sensible *demonstrations* of a Deity."—*Tillotson.*

4. A public exhibition or declaration of principles, numbers, or objects, by any party.

5. A public display or manifestation of feeling.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.:* The exhibition or pointing out of parts, as of a body, when dissected.

2. *Logic:* A series of syllogisms, all whose premises are either definitions, self-evident truths, or propositions already established. Demonstrations may be either *positive* or *negative*, *a priori* or *a posteriori*. A *positive* (or direct) demonstration proceeds by positive or affirmative propositions; a *negative* (or indirect) demonstration, also called *reductio ad absurdum*, proves the truth of any proposition by proving the absurdity of the contrary position. A demonstration *a priori* proves a proposition by deduction from a necessary cause, or by conclusions drawn from something previously known or proved. A demonstration *a posteriori* proves a cause from an effect or a conclusion by something posterior, whether an effect or consequence.

3. *Math.:* A mode of proof by which any proposition is proved as a necessary consequence of assumed or already proved premises.

4. *Mil.:* A movement of troops toward any position, as if to make an attack.

dē-mōn-stra-tive, ***dē-mon-stra-tif**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *démonstratif*; Port. *demonstrativo*; Sp. *demonstrativo*; Ital. *dimostrativo*, from Lat. *demonstrativus*, from *demonstro*=to demonstrate (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Having the power or faculty of reasoning by demonstration.

"... the *demonstrative* faculty and the inductive faculty coexisted in such supreme excellence and perfect harmony."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. Demonstrating or proving beyond doubt or contradiction; conclusive.

"... inasmuch as for them to have been deceived it is not impossible; it is, that *demonstrative* reason or testimony divine should deceive."—*Hooker: Eccl. Pol.*, bk. ii., ch. vii., § 5.

3. Having the power of showing with clearness and certainty.

"Painting is necessary to all other arts, because of the need which they have of *demonstrative* figures."—*Dryden.*

4. Exhibiting or manifesting the feelings strongly and openly; very expressive of the feelings.

II. Technically:

1. *Gram.:* [DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN.]

2. *Rhet.:* Explaining or describing with clearness, force, and beauty; as, *demonstrative* eloquence.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

B. As subst.: A demonstrative pronoun (q. v.).
 "That was used as a demonstrative, as at present."—
Morris: Hist. Out. of Eng. Accidence, p. 45.

demonstrative legacy.

English Law: A legacy in which the testator indicates the particular fund from which he wishes it to be paid. If the fund be deficient, the legatee will receive the amount out of the general fund of the deceased, and even if the general fund be insufficient to meet all claims upon it, he will be paid in full.

demonstrative pronoun.

Gram.: A pronoun which is used to point out with clearness and precision the particular object to which it refers; the demonstrative pronouns are *this* and *that*. Some authors so class *the*.

† *The* is commonly called the definite article. [ARTICLE.]

dēmōn-strā-tīve-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. demonstrative; -ly.]

1. So as to demonstrate or prove beyond doubt or contradiction.

"First, I demonstratively prove
 That feet were only made to move."—*Prior*.

2. Clearly, plainly; with certain knowledge.

"Demonstratively understanding the simplicity of perfection, it was not in the power of earth to work them from it."—*Brown*.

3. In a manner capable of demonstration.

"What you say is demonstratively true."—*Hale: Contemp.*, vol. 1; *Humility*.

4. In a demonstrative manner; in a manner very expressive of the feelings.

dēmōn-strā-tīve-nēss, *s.* [English demonstrative; -ness.] The quality of being demonstrative.

"The eyes have intensity of expression and a fixed regard without demonstrativeness."—*Athenaeum*, Feb. 25, 1882.

dēm-ōn-strāt-ōr, **dēm-ōn-strā-tēr**, *s.* [Lat.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who demonstrates or proves beyond doubt or contradiction.

2. *Anat.:* One who points out to students the parts, as of a body, after dissection.

***dēm-ōn-strā-tēr-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. demonstrat(e); -ory.] Tending to demonstration; demonstrating; demonstrative.

***dēmōnt**, *v. i.* [Fr. démonter.] To dismount.

"This Tempanius cryt, 'All horsemen that desir the public well to be saiff, demont haistilie frathare hors.'"—*Belenden: T. Liv.*, p. 361.

dēmōr-al-iz-ā-tion, *s.* [Fr. démoratisation, from démoraliser.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of demoralizing; the subverting of morals and principles.

2. The state of being demoralized; subversion or corruption of moral principles.

"The inevitable demoralization, which this accursed practice produces, is not checked by any system of religious instruction."—*Quarterly Review*, Nov., 1810.

II. *Mil.:* A loss of courage and spirit, and consequently of discipline.

dēmōr-al-ize, *v. t.* [Fr. démoraliser.] [MORALIZE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To subvert or corrupt the morals and principles of; to corrupt in morals.

"The pernicious influence of their demoralizing creed."—*Critical Review*, Aug., 1808.

2. To deprive of spirit or energy.

II. *Mil.:* To deprive of courage and spirit, and consequently of discipline; to render incapable of any act or effort requiring spirit or daring.

dēmōr-al-ized, *pa. par. or a.* [DEMORALIZE.]

dēmōr-al-iz-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEMORALIZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of subverting, corrupting, or undermining the morals of; a depriving of courage and spirit; demoralization.

***dēmōr-rānce**, *s.* [O. Fr. demorance; Ital. dimoranza, from Lat. demoror=to delay.] Delay.

"He wolde wende . . . to Darye . . . saun demorance."—*Alisaunder*, 4, 120.

Dēmōsthē-nī-an, *a.* [Demosthen(es), and Eng. adj. suff. -ian.] The same as DEMOSTHENIC (q. v.).

Dēmōsthē-nīc, *a.* [Fr. Démosthénique, from Lat. Demosthenius=pertaining to Demosthenes; Gr. Demosthenēs. (See def.)]

1. Of or pertaining to Demosthenes, the most celebrated of Greek orators; born at Pœnia, in Attica, B. C. 385, died by his own hand about B. C. 322. Many of his speeches are still extant, and from

those in which he inveighed so bitterly against Philip of Macedon we derive the term Philippic (q. v.).

2. In the style or manner of Demosthenes.

dēmōt-īc, *a. & s.* [Gr. dēmōtikos=pertaining to the people; dēmos=the people.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Of or belonging to the people; popular, common.

2. Applied specifically to the alphabet used by the laity and people of Egypt after 500 or 600 B. C., in contradistinction to that used by the priestly caste, which was called the *hieratic*, and of which it was a simplified form.

"At the time of the Ptolemies three languages were extant in Egypt: the hieroglyphic or dead Egyptian; the demotic or vernacular, the spoken language of the day written in a simpler manner by cursive signs on a modified hieroglyphic system, and standing in the same relation to it as modern English compared with the dead Anglo-Saxon."—*Cooper: Monumental Hist. of Egypt*, 1876, p. 8.

B. As subst.:

The demotic language of Egypt.

"A dictionary of hieroglyphic and demotic has been published."—*Athenaeum*, October 14, 1882.

***dēmōunt**, *v. i.* [Fr. démonter=to dismount.] To fall down.

"If it do not Pilâtre-like explode, and demount all the more tragically."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. i., bk. ii., c. vi.

***dēmp-stēr** (*p* silent), *s.* [DEEMSTER, DOOMSTER.]

***dempt** (*p* silent), *pret. & pa. par.* [DEEM.]

***dēmp-tion**, *s.* [Lat. demptio, from demptus, *pa. par.* of *demo*=to take away.] A taking away.

"Colysion, abjection, contraction, or demption of the vowel, as this: thayre for the ayre, thadvice for the advice. Symphonies."—*Huloet*.

***dēm-stēr**, *s.* [DEEMSTER.]

***dēmūlce**, *v. i.* [Lat. demulceo=to soothe down: *de*=down, and *mulceo*=to soothe.] To soothe, to pacify, to appease, to soften.

"Saturn was demulced or appeased."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. i., ch. 20.

***dēmūl-çent**, *a. & s.* [Lat. demulcens, *pr. par.* of *demulceo*=to soothe down.]

A. As adj.:

Softening, mollifying, lenitive.

"Mild and demulcent in the highest degree."—*Arbuthnot*.

B. As substantive:

Med.: Any medicine which protects sensitive parts of the body from the irritating action of other substances; anything which allays irritation.

***dēmūl-sion**, *s.* [Latin *demulceo*=to soothe down.]

1. The act of flattering or soothing.

2. That which soothes or flatters; flattery or soft words.

"The soft demulsion of a present contentment."—*Feltham: Resolves*, 37.

dēmūr, ***de-moure**, ***de-murre**, *v. i. & t.* [Fr. demourer; O. Fr. demourer=to stay, abide; Ital. dimorare; Sp. & Port. demorar, from Lat. demoror=to delay: *de* (intens.), and *moror*=to delay; *mora*=delay, hesitation.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. *Lit.:* To tarry, to remain, to delay.

"And the sayde Peloponesyans demoured in the land."—*Nicoll: Thucydides*, fol. 72.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To delay, to loiter.

"Yet durst they not demoure, nor abyde upon the camp."—*Nicoll: Thucydides*, fol. 73.

(2) To hesitate, to pause in doubt or hesitation

"They demurring,

I undertook that office."—*Milton: P. R.*, i. 373, 374.

(3) To doubt, to have scruples or doubts.

"That wills, and demurs, and resolves, and chooses, and rejects."—*Bentley*.

(4) To object; to state objections or difficulties; to take exception (generally followed by *to*).

II. *Law:* To stop or take exception to any point in the pleadings as insufficient.

*B. Transitive:

1. To doubt, to hesitate, or scruple about.

"The latter I demur."—*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 658.

2. To put off.

"He demands a fee,

And then demurs me with a vain delay."—*Quarles*.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *to demur*, *to hesitate*, and *to pause*: "The idea of stopping is common to these terms, to which signification is added some distinct collateral idea for each. We

demur from doubt or difficulty; we *hesitate* from an undecided state of mind; we *pause* from circumstances. *Demurring* is the act of an equal: we *demur* in giving our assent: *hesitating* is often the act of a superior; we *hesitate* in giving our consent: when a proposition appears to be unjust we *demur* in supporting it, on the ground of its injustice; when a request of a dubious nature is made to us we *hesitate* in complying with it: prudent people are most apt to *demur*; but people of a wavering temper are apt to *hesitate*: *demurring* may be often unnecessary, but it is seldom injurious; *hesitating* is mostly injurious when it is not necessary; the former is employed in matters that admit of delay; the latter in cases where immediate decision is requisite. *Demurring* and *hesitating* are both employed as acts of the mind; *pausing* is an external action: we *demur* and *hesitate* in determining; we *pause* in speaking or doing anything." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dēmūr, *s.* [DEMUR, v.]

1. A doubt, hesitation, or scruple about anything.

"Without any demur at all."—*South*.

2. An objection or scruple stated; an exception taken.

"All my demurs but double his attacks."

Pope: Prol. to Sat., 66.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *demur*, *doubt*, *hesitation*, and *objection*: "Demurs are often in matters of deliberation; doubt in regard to matters of fact; hesitation in matters of ordinary conduct; and objections in matters of common consideration. It is the business of the counselor to make demurs; it is the business of the inquirer to suggest doubts; it is the business of all occasionally to make a hesitation who are called upon to decide; it is the business of those to make objections whose opinion is consulted. Hesitation lies mostly in the state of the mind: objection is rather the offspring of the understanding. The hesitation interferes with the action; the objection affects the measure or the mode of action." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dēmūre, *a.* [Fr. de mœurs=of good manners.]

*1. (Originally.) Sober, grave, modest. The term did not at first imply that all this might possibly be hypocritical, and that the real character might be the opposite of what it appeared.

"These and other suchlike irreligious pranks did this Dionysius play, who, notwithstanding, fared no worse than the most demure and innocent."—*H. More: Antidote against Atheism*, bk. iii., ch. 1. (Trench: *Select Glossary*, pp. 53, 54.)

2. (Subsequently.) Affectedly modest; coy.

"Hell's fiercest fiend! of saintly brow demure,"

Thomson: Liberty, iv. 69.

***dēmūre**, *v. i.* [DEMURE, a.] To look with affected modesty.

"Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes

And still conclusion, shall acquire no honor

Demurring upon me."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 15.

***dēmūred**, *a.* [Eng. demur(e); -ed.] Marked with demureness.

"Voice demur'd with godly paint."

Henshaw: Daily Thoughts, p. 187.

dēmūre-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. demure; -ly.]

1. Soberly, gravely.

"Wear prayer-books in my pocket, look demurely."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 2.

2. With affected modesty.

"Next stood Hypocrisy with holy leer,

Soft smiling, and demurely looking down."

Dryden: Pulamoni and Arcite, ii. 564, 565.

*3. Solemnly.

"Hark! the drums

Demurely wake the sleepers."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 9.

*4. In accordance with custom.

dēmūre-nēss, *s.* [Eng. demure; -ness.]

*1. (Originally.) Sobriety, gravity, modesty.

"Which advantages God propounds to all the hearers of the gospel, without any respect of works or former demureness of life, if so be they will but now come in and close with this high and rich dispensation."—*Henry More: On Godliness*, bk. viii., ch. v. (Trench: *Select Glossary*, pp. 53, 54.)

2. (Subsequently.) Affected modesty or gravity.

***dēmūr-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. demur(e); -ity.]

1. Demureness.

"They pretend to such demurity as to form a society for the regulation of manners."—*T. Brown: Works*, ii. 182.

2. One who acts demurely; a demure character.

"She will act after the fashion of Richardson's demurities."—*Lamb*.

†**dēmūr-rā-ble**, *a.* [Eng. demur; -able.] That may be demurred to; open to demur, exception, or objection.

bōl, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tjon**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, **çc** = **bel**, **dej**.

dē-mūr-rage (rage as rīg), s. [Eng. demur; age.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: In the same sense as II. 2.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Maritime Law*:

(1) The time during which a vessel is detained by the freighter beyond what is named in the charter-party in loading or unloading. A vessel thus detained is said to be on *demurrage*.

(2) The compensation or allowance made by the freighter of a vessel for such delay or detention. Demurrage must be paid in every case except when the delay is caused by tempestuous weather, any fault of the owner, captain, or crew of the vessel, or detention by an enemy.

"The ship was delayed at a demurrage of a hundred dollars a day."—Burke: *Against Warren Hastings*.

2. *Railway*: A similar compensation or allowance payable for delay in loading or unloading railway cars beyond a certain specified period allowed for the purpose.

3. *English Bank*: The allowance of 1½d. per ounce made to the Bank of England in exchanging coins or notes for bullion. The metallic value of standard gold is £3 17s. 10½d. per oz.; at the Bank of England £3 17s. 9d. is given for it without any delay. If it were taken to the Mint there would be a delay of some days before it could be converted into coin. The difference of 1½d. per oz., by which this delay is avoided, is called *demurrage*. (Bithell.)

***dē-mūr-rā-l**, s. [Eng. demur; -al.] Demur, doubt, hesitation.

"The same causes of demurrage existed."—Southey: *Life of Nelson*, i. 74.

dē-mūr-rant, s. [Eng. demur; -ant.] One who demurs, a demurrer.

"The demurrer argues first."—Jacob: *Law Dict.*

dē-mūrred, pa. par. or a. [DEMUR.]

dē-mūr-rēr, s. [Eng. demur; -er.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who demurs, hesitates, objects, or takes exception to anything.

"Is Lorenzo a demurrer still?"

Young: *Night Thoughts*, ix. 1366.

II. *Law*: A stop or abiding upon a point of law, to be determined by the judges; an issue upon matter of law. A demurrer in law confesses the facts to be true, as stated by the opposite party, but denies that, by the law arising upon those facts, any injury is done to the plaintiff, or that the defendant has made out a legitimate excuse (according to the party which first demurs, *demoratur*, rests or abides upon the point in question), as, if the matter of the plaintiff's complaint, or declaration, be insufficient in law, as by not assigning any sufficient trespass, then the defendant demurs to the declaration; if, on the other hand, the defendant's excuse or plea be invalid, as if he pleads that he committed the trespass by authority from a stranger, without making out the stranger's right; then the plaintiff may demur in law to the plea. A demurrer in equity is nearly of the same nature as a demurrer in law; being an appeal to the judgment of the court whether the defendant is bound to answer the bill; as, for want of sufficient matter of equity therein contained; or where the plaintiff, upon his own showing, appears to have no right; or where the bill seeks a discovery of a thing which may cause a criminal misbehavior. For any of these causes a defendant may demur to the bill. And if, on demurrer, the defendant prevails, the plaintiff's bill, unless he be allowed to amend, is dismissed. If the demurrer is incident to criminal cases, as well as civil, when the fact as alleged is allowed to be true, but the prisoner joins issue upon some point of law in the indictment, by which he insists that the fact, as stated, is no felony, or whatever the crime is alleged to be. A general demurrer is for some defect in substance, a special demurrer for some defect in form. (Blackstone: *Comment*.)

"A prohibition was granted, and hereunto there was a demurrer."—Ayliffe: *Parergon*.

dē-mūr-rīng, pr. par., a. & s. [DEMUR, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of hesitating, doubting, objecting, or taking exception to anything.

2. *Law*: The act of putting in a demurrer.

dē-my', dēm-y', s. & a. [DEMI.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Paper-making*: A name given to certain sizes of drawing, printing and flat writing-paper, varying with different makers unfortunately, but usually as follows: Drawing, 20x15 inches; writing, 21x16 inches; printing, 22½x17¼ inches.

*2. *Comm.*: A gold coin, anciently current in Scotland.

3. *University*: The name given to those members of the foundation of Magdalen College, Oxford, England, who in other colleges are styled scholars—originally half-fellows, as being on probation for fellowships, but since the alteration in the statutes there is no longer any connection between a demyship and a fellowship.

*4. *Dress*: A close-fitting garment.

"He . . . stript him out of his golden demy or mandilion, and flead him."—Nashe: *Lenten Stuff*.

B. As adjective:

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: The same as DEMI (q. v.).

II. *Technically*:

1. *Her.*: A term for any charge that is borne half, as a demy-lion or half-lion.

2. *Paper, Bibliography, &c.*: Of the size of demy paper; made of demy paper.

demy-ostage, s. A woollen stuff used in Scotland.

dēm (1), *denne, s. [A. S. *denn*, cogn. with O. Dut. *denne* = a floor, a platform; Ger. *tenne* = a floor.] [DENE.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A cave or hollow place in the earth.

2. The hiding-place of a wild beast.

3. A narrow glen, a dell, a ravine, a wooded hollow.

*4. A cot, a hut.

5. A dirty or squalid place of resort or residence.

6. A place of resort of low characters.

II. *Philol.*: As the termination to names of places it means dell or glen; as Clieveden, &c.

dēm (2), s. [A corruption from *good even, good e'en*=good evening.] Good evening; a form of salutation used by our ancestors as soon as noon was past.

"Good den, brother."—Shakesp.: *Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 2.

***dēm (1), v. t. & i.** [DEN (1), s.]

1. *Trans.*: To hide, to secrete.

2. *Intrans.*: To live in dens.

"They den among rocks."—Chambers, s. v. *Snake*.

***dēm (2), v. t.** [Probably a mistake for *dem*, which is the reading of one MS.] To dam up water.

"The ischew off a louch to den;
And leyt it out into the nycht."
Barbour, xiv. 354.

īdē-nār-cōt-ize, v. t. [Pref. *de*=away, from, and *nar*, *narcotize* (q. v.).] To deprive of or free from narcotine; to take away the narcotic principle or quality.

***dē-nār-I-āte**, s. [Low Lat. *denariata*, from Lat. *denarius*.]

Old Law: As much land as was worth one denarius a year. It is given by different authors variously as an acre and a perch. (Blount.)

dē-nār-I-ūs, s. [Lat., from *deni*=ten, by ten; *decem*=ten.]

I. *Roman Antiquities*:

1. A Roman silver coin, originally of the value of ten asses or pounds of copper; but afterward of sixteen asses, when the weight of the as was reduced to one ounce in B. C. 217. It was equivalent to sixteen or seventeen cents of our money.

2. A gold coin struck during the empire; its full title was *denarius aureus*, and it was generally called *aureus*, but by Pliny uniformly *denarius*. It passed for twenty-five silver denarii.

*II. *Old Eng. Law*: A penny. *Denarius Dei*, God's penny, or earnest money given and received by parties in a contract, &c. *Denarius sancti Petri*, St. Peter's pence (q. v.). *Denarius tertius comitatus*.

When county courts had superior jurisdiction in England, two-thirds of the fines were reserved for the king, and one-third, or a penny, to the earl of the county, who either received it in specie or had an equivalent for it out of the exchequer. (Paroch. Antiq., 418.)

***dē-nār-ra-ble**, a. [Lat. *denarro*=to relate.]

Proper to be related; capable of being related. (Ash.)



Denarius.

lent to about sixteen or seventeen cents of our money. It continued to be the ordinary silver currency down to the age of the Emperor Septimius Severus and his sons, by whom pieces composed of a base alloy were introduced.

2. A gold coin struck during the empire; its full title was *denarius aureus*, and it was generally called *aureus*, but by Pliny uniformly *denarius*. It passed for twenty-five silver denarii.

*II. *Old Eng. Law*: A penny. *Denarius Dei*, God's penny, or earnest money given and received by parties in a contract, &c. *Denarius sancti Petri*, St. Peter's pence (q. v.). *Denarius tertius comitatus*. When county courts had superior jurisdiction in England, two-thirds of the fines were reserved for the king, and one-third, or a penny, to the earl of the county, who either received it in specie or had an equivalent for it out of the exchequer. (Paroch. Antiq., 418.)

***dē-nār-ra-ble**, a. [Lat. *denarro*=to relate.] Proper to be related; capable of being related. (Ash.)

***dē-nār-rā-tion**, s. [Lat. *denarratus*, pa. par. of *denarro*=to relate.] A narration. (Ash.)

***dē-na-rīy**, a. & s. [Lat. *denarius*=containing ten.]

A. As adj.: Containing ten; tenfold.

B. As substantive:

1. The number ten; a body of ten men; a division of an army.

"They may very well be compared to . . . centuries, that are composed of denaries."—Sir Kenelm Digby: *Suppl. to Cabala*, p. 248.

2. A tithing, a decennary.

"He divided hundreds into tithings or denaries."—Holinshead: *Descr. of England*, ch. iv.

3. A denarius.

"A hundred denaries, or pieces of sylver coyna."—Udall: *Matthew*, ch. xix.

dē-nā-tion-āl-iz-ā-tion, s. [Eng. *denationalize*(e); -ation.] The act or process of denationalizing; the state of being denationalized.

dē-nā-tion-āl-ize, v. t. [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *nationalize* (q. v.).] To divest of national character or nationality by transference to another nation.

"A public crime, the commission of which can expose the ships of any power to be denationalized."—*Declar. of the Prince Regent* (Jan., 1813).

dē-nā-tion-āl-iz-ēr, s. [Eng. *denationalize*(e); -er.] One who or that which denationalizes.

"Hot water has not been a denationalizer."—Blackwood's Magazine.

dē-nā-tion-āl-iz-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DENATIONALIZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Denationalization.

dē-nāt-u-rā-l-ize, v. t. [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *naturalize* (q. v.).]

1. To render unnatural.

"It is easier to undermine in the hearts of subjects their reverence for rank and station, than it is to dissolve the ties of parentage and brotherhood, or to denaturalize the hearts of children."—Chalmers: *Bridgewater Treat.*, pt. i., ch. vi., p. 176.

2. To deprive of the condition of a naturalized citizen of any country; to denationalize.

"They also claimed the privilege when aggrieved of denaturalizing themselves, or, in other words, of publicly renouncing their allegiance to their sovereign, and of enlisting under the banners of his enemy."—Prescott.

dē-nāt-u-rā-l-ized, pa. par. or a. [DENATURALIZE.]

dē-nāt-u-rā-l-iz-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DENATURALIZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of depriving of the condition of naturalization; denaturalization.

***dē-nāt-u-rāte**, v. t. [Pref. *de*=away, from, and *natura*=nature.] To render unnatural; to denaturalize.

***dē-nāy**, s. [DENY.] A denial or refusal.

"My love can give no place, bide no deny."—Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, ii. 4.

***dē-nāy**, v. t. [DENY.] To deny, to refuse.

"What were those three,
The which thy proffered curtesie deny?"—Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. vii. 67.

dēn-dic-u-lūs, s. [Lat. *denticulus*, dimin. of *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth.]

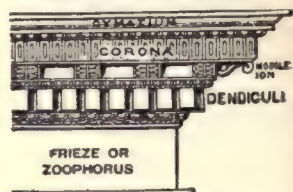
Arch.: A member in the Ionic and Corinthian entablatures, occurring between the zoëphorus and corona, and, properly speaking, a part of the latter; so called because it represents denticuli or small teeth, placed at intervals apart. (Weale.)

dēn-dra-chāte, s. [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and *achates*=an agate.]

Min.: Arborescent or moss-agate; agate exhibiting in its sections the forms or figures of vegetable growth.

***dēn-drān-thrō-pōl-ō-gy**, s. [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and Eng. *anthropology* (q. v.).] A study based on the theory that man had sprung from trees.

"He formed, therefore, no system of dendranthropology."—Southey: *The Doctor*, ch. cxxv.



Denticulus.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, æ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dên-drâs'-pl-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and *aspis* (genit. *aspidos*)=an asp.]

Zool.: A family of Snakes, natives of South Africa. The fangs are very long, poison-bearing, and erect. *Dendraspis angusticeps*, the narrow-headed Dendraspis, is of an olive-brown color, tinged with green; in length it is about six feet; its body long and thin. It is a good climber.

dên-drêr'-pê-tôn, *s.* [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and *herpeton*=a lizard, a snake; *herpō*=to creep.]

Palæont.: A small, lizard-like reptile, discovered by Mr. Dawson and Sir C. Lyell in the Lower Coal-measures of Nova Scotia; so named from its being found in the interior of a fossil trunk, and hence supposed to have been of arboreal habits. (*Page*.) It is now believed to be a Labyrinthodont, and is ranked by Professor Miall under the tribe Microsauria.

dên-dri-form, *a.* [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and Lat. *forma*=form, shape.] Having the form or appearance of a tree; arborescent.

dên-drite, *s.* [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and English suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: A stone or mineral on or in which are the figures of shrubs, mosses, or other vegetable growth; an arborescent or dendritic mineral. The colors are due to the traces of organic matter, or of oxides of iron, manganese, or titanium.

dên-drit'-ic, **dên-drit'-ic-al**, *a.* [English dendrit(e); *-ic*, *-ical*.]

Mineralogy: 1. Resembling a tree; dendriform, arborescent; a term applied to certain branching moss-like figures which appear on the surfaces of the fissures and joints in rocks. They are strictly organic and of chemical origin, as much so as the dendritic frost-work on the surface of a window-pane on a winter's night.

"Moss-agate or Mocha-stone, filled with brown moss-like or dendritic forms distributed through the mass."—*Dana: Mineralogy*, p. 196.

2. Marked by or containing figures resembling shrubs, mosses, and other vegetable growth.

"Dendritic agate, containing brown or black dendritic markings."—*Dana: Mineralogy*, p. 196.

dên-drô'-bl-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dendrobium* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, of the tribe Malacæ.

dên-drô'-bl-ûm, *s.* [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and *bios*=life. So named because they are found on trees.]

Bot.: A genus of Orchids, the typical one of the family Dendrobidæ. The anther is two-celled, with four pollen masses with no separate stigmatic gland. Above 200 are known, some of them with fine flowers, others of more humble character. Of the former type are *Dendrobium nobile*, *D. Chrysanthemum*, *D. Gibsoni*, *D. finbriatum*, and *D. densiflorum*. About eighty are cultivated in greenhouses. Their native country is the East Indies.

dên-drô'-çol'-a, *s.* [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and *kolos*=hollow.]

Zool.: A section of Scolicida, belonging to the sub-order Planarida (q. v.). They have the intestines branched or arborescent, and the body flat or broad.

dên-drô'-cô-lâp-têg, *s.* [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and *kolaptō*=to peck.]

Ornith.: The Hook-billed Creepers, a genus of birds belonging to the sub-family Dendrocolaptinæ, and family Certhidæ, or Creepers. They are natives of South America.

dên-drô'-cô-lâp-ti-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dendrocolapt(es)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of birds belonging to the family Certhidæ, or Creepers. They are natives of South America.

dên-drô'-çyng-næ, *s.* [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and Lat. *cygnus*=a swan.]

Ornith.: The Tree Ducks, a genus of aquatic birds belonging to the family Anatidæ. The toes are long and project beyond the membrane, enabling them to perch on trees, whence the name.

dên-drô'-dên-tine, *s.* [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and Eng. *dentine* (q. v.).] A term applied to a modification of the fundamental tissue of the teeth produced by the aggregation of several simple teeth into one mass, the blending of the dentine, enamel, and cement, producing a dendritic appearance.

dên-drô'-dônt, *s.* [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and *odontos*=a tooth.]

Palæont.: One of an extinct family of fishes, consisting of a single genus, *Dendrodus*, characteristic of the Old Red Sandstone or Devonian System. The name is derived from the section of their seemingly simple conical teeth, which presents numerous fissures radiating or spreading like the branches of a tree from a central mass of vasodentine, or vascular uncalcified tissue. (*Page*, &c.)

dên-drô'-dûs, *s.* [Greek *dendron*=a tree, and *odontos*=a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil fishes, the typical one of the family Dendrodonts (q. v.). Prof. Huxley places it under the family Glyptodipterini, and Dr. Traquair doubtfully under the Holoptychiidae. Found in the Old Red Sandstone of Elgin and Moray, in Scotland, and also in Russia.

dên-drôg'-ra-phý, *s.* [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and *graphê*=a writing; *graphō*=to write.] A discourse or treatise on or description of trees; dendrology.

dên-drô'-grâp-tûs, *s.* [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and *graptos*=painted . . . marked with letters, written, the fossil bearing a certain resemblance to written characters on the matrix in which it lies.] [GRAPTOLITE.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Hydrozoa, consisting of plant-like spreading and branched growths, furnished with a strong footstalk. The branchlets carry upon one side a series of little chitinous cups or cellulose, each of which must have contained a polypite. They are exclusively confined to the Upper Cambrian and Lower Silurian formations. The genus may be ranked with the Graptolites, or may be one of the Sertularia.

dên-drôid, **dên-drôid-al**, *a.* [Gr. *dendroeidēs*=tree-like, from *dendron*=a tree, and *eidos*=form, appearance; Fr. *dendroïde*.] Having the form or appearance of a tree or shrub.

dên-drô-it, *s.* [Fr. *dendroïte*; Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and Eng. suff. *-ite*=*-ite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).] A fossil which has some resemblance in form to the branch of a tree.

dên-drôl'-a-gûs, *s.* [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and *lagos*=a hare.]

Zool.: A genus of marsupial animals belonging to the Kangaroo family. They are natives of New Guinea.

dên-drôl'-lîte, *s.* [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and *lithos*=a stone.] Fossil wood; a general term for any fossil stem, branch, or other fragment of a tree.

dên-drôl'-ô-gist, *s.* [Eng. *dendrolog(y)*; *-ist*.] One who is skilled in dendrology.

dên-drôl'-ô-gý, *s.* [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and *logos*=a word, a discourse.] A treatise on or description of trees; dendrography.

dên-drôm'-êr, *s.* [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and *metron*=a measure.] An instrument for measuring the height and diameter of trees, to estimate the cubic feet of timber therein. It has means for taking vertical and horizontal angles, and is mounted on a tripod stand. Adjusting screws, circular racks and pinions, afford means for adjusting the limbs of the instrument, and altering their position, as circumstances may require. (*Knight*.)

"Of timber measures and dendrometers there are various kinds, and their use is for taking the dimensions of standing timber without climbing the tree."—*Louden: Encycl. of Gardening*, § 1780.

dên-drô-mûs, **dên-drô-mýs**, *s.* [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and *mûs*=a mouse.]

Zool.: A genus of rodent quadrupeds, belonging to the mice family, and consisting of a single species, *Dendromys typus*, an animal about three inches and a half long, with a tail four and a half inches. It frequents the branches of trees, where it forms its nest, and brings forth its young. It is a native of South Africa.

dên-drô-nês'-sæ, *s.* [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and Epic *nêsso*, Attic *nêsso*=a duck.]

Ornith.: A genus of Anatidæ (Ducks). *Dendro-nessa sponsa* is the Summer-duck of the United States. It frequents fresh-water ponds and creeks, and sometimes builds even in mill-dams. *D. galericulata* is the Mandarin Duck.

dên-drôph'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dendroph(is)*, and Lat. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of snakes, sub-order Colubri-formes. The body and tail of these snakes are much compressed, or are very slender and elongate; the head is distinct from the neck, and has a wide gape. The Dendrophidæ are diurnal in their habits, living in trees, and are extremely active climbers; their colors assimilate with the surrounding foliage. They occur in all tropical regions, are innocuous, and feed principally on tree-lizards. Two genera are classed under this family—*Chrysopelea* and *Dendrophis*.

dên-drôph'-is, *s.* [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and *ophis*=a serpent.]

Zool.: A genus of snakes, family Dendrophidæ (q. v.), with smooth scales, which are much larger along the back than on the sides; the sides of the abdomen are slightly keeled. This genus occurs in India, the East Indies, and Australia, and its members are not venomous.

dên-drô-phýl'-lî-a, *s.* [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and *phyllon*=a leaf.]

Zool. & **Palæont.**: A genus of deep-sea corals, ranging from the chalk to modern times.

dên-drô-plêx, *s.* [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and *plêxis*=a stroke, a blow.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the Certhidæ, or Creeper family.

dên-drô-pû'-pæ, *s.* [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and Lat. *pupa*.]

Zool.: A genus of gasteropodous Mollusks proposed by Mr. Dawson for the reception of the single specimen, *Pupa vetusta*, discovered in the Coal-measures of Nova Scotia, in the hollow trunk of an erect Sigillaria. Nicholson thinks the shell is so remarkably like some living chrysalis-shells, that there is no sufficient reason for framing a new genus for its reception.

dên-drô-saur'-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and *saura*=a lizard.]

Zool.: The name given by Dr. J. E. Gray to a tribe of Saurians, sub-order Pachyglossæ. The scales of the belly, the sides, and the back, are granular. The tongue is elongate, sub-cylindrical, worm-like, very extensible. The eyes are globular, very mobile, with a small central round opening. The toes are equal, united into two opposing groups. It contains but a single family, Chameleontidæ (q. v.).

dên-drô-sô'-mæ, *s.* [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and *sōma*=a body.]

Zool.: A genus of Rhizopoda, belonging to the family Acinetina. Body conical, thick, soft, and smooth, alternately branched; branches incrassate and tentaculate at the end. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

dên-drôs-træ'-æ, *s.* [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and *ostreum*=an oyster.]

Zool.: A genus of Mollusca belonging to the oyster family.

dên-drô-stýle, *s.* [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and *stilos*=a pillar.]

Zool.: A stout pillar supporting a thick flat quadrate disk in the Rhizostomidæ.

dên-drôph'-i-ûm, *s.* [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and *phûs*=growth.]

Bot.: A genus of Hyphomycetous Fungi, consisting of molds growing over dead herbaceous plants.

***dêne** (1), *s.* [A. S. *denu*=a valley.] [DEN (1), *s.*]

1. A valley, a dell.

"Thou says thou trawez me in this dene."—*E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl*, 196.

2. As an element in place-names it means valley, dell.

***dêne** (2), *s.* [DUNE.] A hillock, a bank.

***dêne** (3), *s.* [DEAN.]

Deneb, *s.* [A corruption of Arab. *zanab*=a tail.]

Astron.: A fixed star of magnitude two and a half, called also Deneb Aleet, Denebola, and Beta Leonis.

Deneb Adige, *s.*

Astron.: A fixed star of the first magnitude, called also Arided and Alpha Cygni.

Deneb Aleet, *s.*

Astron.: A fixed star, of magnitude two and a half, called also Deneb, Denebola, and Beta Leonis.

Deneb Algiedi, *s.*

Astron.: A fixed star, of magnitude three and a half, called also Delta Capricorni.

Dê-nêb'-ôl-a, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.]

Astron.: A fixed star, of magnitude two and a half, called also Deneb Aleet, Deneb, and Beta Leonis.

***dên'-ê-gâte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *denegatum*, sup. or *denego*=to deny; *de* (intens.), and *nego*=to deny.] [DENY.] To deny.

***dên'-ê-gâ'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *denegatio*.] A denying or denial.

"A denegation of my faith and true opinions."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 8677.

dêne'-hóles, *s. pl.* [A. S. *denn*=a cave; Eng. *hole*.]

English Archæol.: Ancient artificial excavations, consisting of a round vertical shaft, from 2 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. in diameter, ending below in a cavern in the chalk. The shafts were usually descended by means of footholes in the sides. The chambers in the oldest, simplest, and shallowest are usually mere expansions of a beehive shape; in the deeper pits the cavern may consist of a series of chambers symmetrically ranged around the shaft, or the walls of the chambers may have disappeared, and the roof be supported by pillars of chalk. Of three recently descended by the Essex Field Club at Hangman's Wood, near Grays, Essex, England, the greatest length was about 70 ft., breadth 46 ft., and height 18 ft., and they were all about 80 ft. deep. Though often very close together, no communication has hitherto been found between adjacent pits. Deneholes may be entirely in the chalk, or their shafts may be almost wholly in overlying beds. In England they abound most in Kent, north of the North Downs, and in Essex, between Purfleet and

East Tilbury. A very few of the older and simpler pits have been explored; they are found to date back to the Stone Ages. The deeper ones still need examination. It has been sometimes conjectured that deneholes were excavated for the purpose of obtaining chalk or flint, but as they are especially concentrated both at Bexley (Kent), and near Grays, where fifty to sixty feet of gravel and Thanet sand overlies the chalk, though in each instance there is plenty of bare chalk within a mile, this explanation cannot apply in their case. They were probably storehouses and places of occasional refuge. On the Ordnance maps the word is spelled *daneholes*, suggesting a closer connection with the Danes than appears to have been the case. [For information about deneholes see the paper by Mr. F. C. J. Spurrell, read at the Royal Archaeol. Inst. in April, 1881, and since published.] (T. V. Holmes, Esq., F. G. S.)

***dén-ér-yé, s.** [DEANERY.]

***dén-guê, s.** [Said to be a mistake for English dandy; the disease, when it first made its appearance in the British West India Islands, being called the dandy-fever, from the stiffness and constraint caused to the limbs. This the Spaniards mistook for their word *dengue*=prudery, which might also be very well used for stiffness or constraint.]

Med.: A continued fever common in this country and in the East and West Indies, and Africa. The chief symptoms are severe pain in forehead, limbs, back, and joints, with an eruption like measles, or rather erysipelas, with painful swellings. The pains are of an agonizing character, and apt to recur. The acute stage lasts seven or eight days, and then desquamation begins.

dé-ní-a-ble, a. [Eng. *deny*; -able.] Capable of being denied; that may or can be denied or contradicted.

"The negative authority is also *deniable* by reason."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

dé-ní-ál, s. [Eng. *deny*; -al.]

1. The act of denying, contradicting, or refusing. "Word of *denial* in thy labras here."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, i. 1.

2. A negation; a contradiction of the truth of any statement; or the contrary to affirmation. "An entire *denial* of the miracles."—Trench.

3. A denying or refusing to confess or own to; the contrary to confession. "Denial would but make the fault fouler."—Sidney.

4. An abjuration; a rejection or refusing to acknowledge; a disowning. "We act our confessions or *denials* of Him."—South.

5. Loosely: A failure to obtain.

"Such a total *denial* of success has certainly been very rare in the present century."—London Times: *Transit of Venus*.

6. A restraint of one's appetites or desires; self-denial.

***dén-ní-ance, s.** [Eng. *deny*; -ance.] Denial.

"Either for the affirmation or *denial* of the same."—Hall: *Edward IV.*, an. 22.

dén-níed', *de-nayed, *de-nyed, pa. par. or a. [DENY.]

dé-ní-ér (1), s. [Eng. *deny*; -er.]

1. One who denies, contradicts, or maintains the negative of a proposition.

"And the *denier* by the word *Virtue* means only courage."—Watts.

2. One who disowns, abjures, or refuses to acknowledge.

"Christ looked his *denier* into repentance."—South.

3. One who refuses to grant or concede anything.

"It may be I am esteemed by my *denier* sufficient of myself to discharge my duty to God as a priest, not to men as a prince."—King Charles.

dén-ní-ér (2), s. [Fr., from *Lat. denarius* (q. v.).] A small French coin=the twelfth part of a cent of American money.

"I'll not pay a *denier*."—Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, iii. 3.

***dén-ní-gráte, v. t.** [Lat. *denigratum*, sup. of *denigro*=to blacken: *de* (intens.), and *nigro*=to make black; *niger*=black.]

"Hartshorn and other white bodies will be *denigrated* by heat."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 111.

***dén-ní-grā-tion, s.** [Latin *denigratio*, from *denigro*.] A making black, a blackening.

"These are the adventitious and artificial ways of *denigration*."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. 12.

***dén-ní-grāt-ér, s.** [Eng. *denigrat(e)*; -or.] One who or that which blackens or denigrates.

dén-im, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Fab.: A colored, twilled cotton cloth, used for overalls.

"Cotton jeans, *denime*, drillings, bed-tickings, &c."—Contemp. Review.

Dén-is, s. [From St. Denis or Denys, the first Bishop of Paris and the patron saint of France.] A name much affected by the faithful of the Roman Catholic Church, and particularly among the Irish. (The appellation has acquired a similar position in this country with the name Jonah, for an analogous reason.)

¶ *Your name is Denis*=You are doomed to disappointment (the allusion being to the supposititious trials of a mythical Irishman of that name).

"Ex-Senator Ingalls was introduced to a Kansas City audience as 'one of the great orators of the age and the peerless master of the English language.' Stepping to the footlights Mr. Ingalls said: 'I am obliged to Maj. Warner for the eulogistic phrases in which he has presented me. He, however, forgot to allude to the title which is the most distinguished I enjoy at present. He did not allude to the fact that my name is "Denis;" that I am the man who got left. That is my most distinguished title to notoriety and attention to-day.'"—New York America.

denis d'or, s. [Fr.]

Mus.: An instrument having a finger-board like a piano and pedals like an organ, capable of producing a vast number of different qualities of sound. It was invented in 1762 by Procopius Divis, in Moravia. (Stainer & Barrett.)

***dén-ní-son, s.** [DENIZEN.]

dé-ní-tráte, v. t. [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *nitrate* (q. v.).] To disengage or set free nitric acid from.

dé-ní-trā-tion, s. [Eng. *denitrat(e)*; -ion.] The act or process of disengaging or freeing nitric acid.

***dén-nít-rí-fy, v. t.** [Pref. *de*=away, from; Eng. *niter*; and Lat. *facio* (pass. *fiō*)=to make.] To deprive or free of niter.

***dén-ní-zā-tion, s.** [Eng. *deniz(en)*; -ation.] The making any one a denizen, citizen, or subject.

"That the mere Irish were reputed aliens appears by the charters of *denization*, which in all ages were purchased by them."—Davies: *On the State of Ireland*.

***dén-ize', *den-nize, v. t.** [DENIZEN, s.]

1. To make a denizen, citizen, or subject; to denizen.

"There was a private act for *denizing* the children of Richard Hills."—Styche: *Edward IV.*, an. 1552.

2. To naturalize.

"The Irish language was free *denized* in the English pale."—Holinshead: *Dugor. Ireland*, ch. 1.

dén-ní-zen, s. [Derived by Wedgwood, with whom Skeat agrees, from O. Fr. *deinzein*, a word formed by adding the suff. -*ein*=Lat. -*anus*, to O. Fr. *deinz*=Fr. *dans*=within, from within.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A citizen, an inhabitant.

"... the world's tired *denizen*."

Byron: *Child Harold*, ii. 26.

2. *Fig.*: One who inhabits or dwells in; a resident.

"Thus th' Almighty Sire began: Ye gods, Natives, or *denizens* of blest abodes."

Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, x. 5, 6.

II. Law: A denizen is an alien born, but one who has obtained naturalization, making him an American citizen. He thus occupies a middle position between an alien and a natural-born citizen.

dén-ní-zen, v. t. [DENIZEN, s.]

1. *Lit.*: To make a denizen, citizen, or subject; to naturalize.

2. *Fig.*: To admit to rights and privileges as a citizen.

"Falsehood is *denizen'd*, virtue is barbarous."

Donne.

dén-ní-zened, pa. par. or a. [DENIZEN, v.]

"As soon as *denizenized* they domineer."—Dryden.

dén-ní-zen-ship, s. [Eng. *denizen*; -ship.] The state of being a denizen.

***dénk, a.** [DINK.]

1. Neat, trim, gay.

"Young lustie gallandis I held mair in dæwie, and deirar be full mekill, Na him, that dressit me sa denk."

Dunbar: *Maitland Poems*, p. 58.

2. Saucy, nice.

"Bot echo was sumthing denk, and dangerous."

Dunbar: *Maitland Poems*, p. 67.

***dén-nar, *den-nare, s.** [DINNER.]

dén-nēt, s. [From the name of the inventor.]

Vehicles: A light, open, two-wheeled carriage like a gig, hung by a combination of three springs; two of which are placed across the axle, at right angles with it, the third being suspended from them behind by shackles.

"In those days men drove gigs, as they since have driven stanophes, tilburys, *dennets*, and cabriolets."—T. Hook: *Gilbert Gurney*, vol. ii., ch. xi.

***dén-niāg, s.** [DEN (1), v.] A place where beasts make their lair.

"This serpent hath no nestling, no stabling, no *denning*."—Ward: *Sermons*, p. 158.

***dén-nóm-in-a-ble, a.** [Lat. *denomino*=to denominate (q. v.).] That may be named, denominated, or denoted.

"An inflammation consists of a sanguineous *affluxion*, or else is *denominable* from other humors."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. 3.

dén-nóm-in-âte, v. t. [DENOMINATE, a.]

1. To name; to give a name, epithet, or title to.

"Those places which were *denominated* of angels and saints."—Hooker: *Eccles. Polity*.

2. To give a right or title to a name.

"The two faculties that *denominate* us men, understanding and will."—Hammond.

¶ For the difference between to denominate and to name, see NAME.

***dén-nóm-in-âte, a.** [Lat. *denominatus*, pa. par. of *denomino*=to name: *de*=down, and *nomino*=to name; *nomen*=a name.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Named, designated, entitled, denominated.

2. *Arith.*: A term applied to a qualifying number, or one which expresses the kind of unit treated of: thus, in seven pounds, seven is a denominated number; but seven, when used without reference to any concrete units, is an abstract number.

dén-nóm-in-ât-éd, pa. par. or a. [DENOMINATE, v.]

dén-nóm-in-ât-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DENOMINATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of naming, designating, or denoting; a denomination.

dén-nóm-in-â-tion, *dén-nóm-in-â-çion, s. [Fr. *denomination*; Sp. *denominacion*; Port. *denominação*; Ital. *denominazione*; Prov. *denominetio*; all from Lat. *denominatio*, from *denominatus*, pa. par. of *denomino*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of naming or designating.

2. A name or appellation given to a thing; an epithet, a designation.

"The liking or disliking of the people gives the play the *denomination* of good or bad; but does not really make or constitute it such."—Dryden.

3. A class, society, collection, or sect.

"Philosophy, the great idol of the learned part of the heathen world, has divided it into many sects and *denominations*."—South.

II. Technically:

1. *Arithmetic:*

(1) *Gen. (of concrete quantities)*: Figures similarly designated. Thus in the expression £1 2s. 6d. and £4 4s. 3d., £1 and £4 are of the same denomination, 2s. are of the same denomination as 4s., and 6d. of the same as 3d.

(2) *Spec. (of fractions)*: Having the same denominator.

2. *Eccles.*: A religious communion, a section of the Christian Church; a body of professing Christians holding essentially the same tenets, and more or less closely bound together, either under a common government or under governments of the same type. It is more frequently used generically of a number of sects holding identical views as to Church government than of a single one of those sects; thus the Baptist denomination is a term more frequently used than the Particular Baptist denomination, and the Presbyterian denomination than the Reformed Presbyterian denomination.

¶ *The Three Denominations:*

Eccles.: The name given to a union formed in England in A. D. 1727 of representatives belonging to the Presbyterians, the Independents or Congregationalists, and the Baptists, with the view of making a direct approach to the reigning sovereign. It still exists, and at intervals meets and acts.

¶ For the difference between *denomination* and *name*, see NAME.

dén-nóm-in-â-tion-ál, a. [Eng. *denomination*; -al.] Pertaining to or connected with a denomination.

¶ *Denominational System of Education:*

Education: A system of education carried on by the British Government through means of the several religious denominations. When the Government of the country began to adopt the view that a duty lay upon it to educate the children or see that they received education, two courses were open to it. It might have ignored all previous efforts made in a similar direction by churches or benevolent individuals, and all private or "adventure" schools. Or it might have availed itself of all these efforts, aiding with the protection of a conscience clause

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pô, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

all schools worthy of its countenance, stimulating them to increased exertion, and confining its own direct efforts to places which they had neglected to occupy. The former plan would have been national in the fullest sense of the word, but would have been very expensive, and would have provoked antagonism from the religious bodies ignored. In England the first efforts of Government were in the direction of the denominational system, and when the Education Act of 1870 brought into existence a multitude of "board schools," these were designed to supplement, and not to supersede, the denominational schools previously existing. In India the historic development was in exactly an opposite direction. The Government first founded schools and colleges of its own, excluding Christianity from them, not through antagonism to it, but because the money to support them was derived from taxes levied on Hindoos and Mohammedans. In 1854 Sir Charles Wood, afterward Lord Halifax, extended pecuniary support to the missionary schools, colleges, and "institutions" in India, as an acknowledgment of the good secular education which they imparted, purposely forbearing to inquire whether or not Christianity was taught. Thus, though the denominational is supposed to be the antithesis of the national system of education, the two exist side by side and in conjunction with each other with but little friction both in Britain and in India, and the energy of all friends of education of whatever type is enlisted for mutual coöperation in a great work.

dē-nōm-i-nā-tion-al-ism, *s.* [Eng. *denominational*; -ism. Trench, writing in 1855, characterized this as a "monstrous birth," and considered that it was found chiefly, if not exclusively, in dissenting magazines. (*Eng. Past and Present*, Lect. iv.)]

1. The act of ranking one's self with some denomination; attachment to a denomination; party spirit in defending its tenets.

2. *Spec.*: Attachment to the view that education is best carried out through the several religious denominations. (*English*.)

dē-nōm-in-ā-tion-al-ist, *s.* [Eng. *denominationalist*; -ist.] One in favor of denominationalism.

dē-nōm-i-nā-tion-āl-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *denominational*; -ly.] According to denomination; by denominations or sects.

dē-nōm-in-a-tive, *a. & s.* [Eng. *denominat(e)*; -ive.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Giving or conferring a name or designation; denominating.

"Connotative names have hence been also called *denominative*, because the subject which they denominate is denominated by or receives a name from the attribute which they connote."—*J. S. Mill: System of Logic*, bk. i., ch. iii., s. 6.

2. Bearing or capable of bearing a distinct appellation; denominable.

"The least *denominative* part of time is a minute, the greatest integer being a year."—*Cocker: Arithmetic*.

II. Gram.: Applied to a verb derived from a substantive or adjective.

"Such *denominative* verbs abound in every member of our family."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, ch. vii., p. 181.

B. As substantive:

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: That which has the character of a denomination.

2. *Gram.*: A verb formed from a noun either substantive or adjective.

dē-nōm-in-a-tive-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *denominative*; -ly.] By denomination.

dē-nōm-in-ā-tōr, *s.* [Lat.]

I. Ord. Lang.: He who or that which denominates or gives a name; he from whom or that from which a denomination or appellation is derived.

"Both the seas of one name should have one common denominator."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*.

II. Technically:

1. *Arithmetic*:

*1. (See extract).

"The *denominator* of any proportion is the quotient arising from the division of the antecedent by the consequent; thus 6 is the *denominator* of the proportion that 30 hath to 5, because 5/30/6. This is also called the exponent of the proportion or ratio."—*Harris*.

(2) The denominator of a fraction is the number below the line which shows into how many parts the integer is supposed to be divided: thus in the fraction $\frac{1}{4}$, 4 is the denominator, and shows that the integer is supposed to be divided into four equal parts, while the numerator, 3, shows that of these four parts three are supposed to be taken.

2. *Alg.*: The expression under the line in a fraction: thus in the fraction $\frac{1}{16}$, 16 is the denominator.

dē-nōt-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *denot(e)*; -able.] Capable of being denoted or distinguished.

"In hot regions, and more spread and digested flowers, a sweet savor may be allowed, *denotable* from several human expressions."—*Brownie: Miscell.*, p. 25.

***dē-nōt-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *denotatus*, pa. par. of *denoto*.] To denote, to mark out.

"These terms *denote* a longer time."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 716.

***dē-nō-tā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *denotatio*, from *denoto* = to denote (q. v.).] The act of denoting, marking, or distinguishing; separation or distinction by name.

***dē-nōt-a-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *denotat(us)*, pa. par. of *denoto*, and Eng. *adj. suff. -ive*.] Having the power or quality of denoting or marking out.

"The alteration it produces is so *denotative*, that a person is known to be sick by those who never saw him in health."—*Letters upon Phlogistony*, p. 121.

dē-nō-te, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *dénoter*; Sp. & Port. *denotar*; Ital. *denotare*, from Lat. *denoto* = to mark out: *de* = down, and *noto* = to mark; *nota* = a mark.]

I. Transitive:

1. To mark, to betoken, to show or indicate by a mark or sign; to signify visibly.

2. To betoken; to be a sign or symptom of; to indicate, to imply.

"Sweet scent, or lovely form, or both combined, Distinguish every cultivated kind; The want of both *denotes* a meaner breed."—*Cooper: Hope*, 290-92.

II. Intrans.: To betoken, to indicate, to be a sign.

"If it be not, then love doth well denote Love's eye is not so true as all men's."—*Shakesp.: Sonnets*, 148.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *to denote* and *to signify*: "*Denote* is employed with regard to things and their characters; *signify* with regard to the thoughts or movements. A letter or character may be made to *denote* any number, as words are made to *signify* the intentions and wishes of the person. . . . In many cases looks or actions will *signify* more than words." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dē-nōt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DENOTE.]

***dē-nō-te-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *denote*; -ment.] A sign or indication.

"They are close *denotements* working from the heart."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 3. (Quarto 1.)

dē-nōt-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DENOTE.] **A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.**: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of marking out or distinguishing.

dē-nōt'e-ment (ment as mong), *s.* [Fr., from *dénouer* = to untie; *dé* = Lat. *dis* = apart; *nouer* = to tie in a knot; *noue* = a knot; Lat. *nodus*.] The unraveling of the plot of a story; the winding up or catastrophe of a plot; the issue or result.

"The *denouement*, as a pedantic disciple of Bossu would call it, of this poem is well conducted."—*Warton: Essay on Pope*, i. 250.

dē-nōu-nce, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *dénoncer*; Sp. & Port. *denunciar*; Ital. *denunziare* from Lat. *denuntio* = to declare: *de* = down, and *nuntio* = to announce; *nuntius* = a messenger.]

I. Transitive:

*1. To proclaim, to declare.

"Under the leading and name of his sonne Constans, whom of a monk he had *denounced* Augustus or Emperor."—*Holland: Camden*, p. 85.

*2. To denote or express in a threatening manner. "He ended frowning, and his look *denounced* Desperate revenge."—*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 106, 107.

3. To threaten publicly; to proclaim as a threat.

"Against all others unsparing vengeance was *denounced*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

4. To accuse, to inform against, to charge, to delate.

"Archdeacons ought to . . . *denounce* such as are negligent."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

5. To cry down, to inveigh against, to condemn, to stigmatize.

II. Intransitive:

1. To declare in a solemn or threatening manner.

"I *denounce* unto you, this day, that ye shall surely perish."—*Deut.* xxx. 18.

2. To declare war; to threaten.

"If not *denounced* against us, why should not we Be there in person?"—*Shakesp.: Ant. and Cleop.*, iii. 7.

dē-nōu-nce-ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DENOUNCE.]

***dē-nōu-nce-e-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *denounce*; -ment.] A denouncing or declaring in a threatening manner; a denunciation.

"False is the reply of Cain upon the *denouncement* of his curse, My iniquity is greater than can be forgiven."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*.

dē-nōu-nce-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *denounc(e)*; -er.] One who denounces.

"Here comes the sad *denouncer* of my fate, To toll the mournful knell of separation."—*Dryden*.

dē-nōu-nce-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DENOUNCE.] **A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.**: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Denouncement, denunciation.

***dē-nō-ve-mēt**, *s.* [Formed from Lat. *de* = from; *novus* = new; with Eng. suff. *-ment*.] A revolution.

"I intend now to present a *denouement* of affairs."—*North: Ecumen*, p. 595. (*Davies*.)

dē-nō-vō, *phr.* [Lat.] Anew, afresh; from the beginning.

dēnš, *s.* [Lat.]

Anat.: A tooth (q. v.).

***dēnš**, ***dēnsh**, *a.* [DANISH.] Danish.

dēnš-ālx, *s.* [O. Scotch *denš*, and Dan. *alx* = an ax.] A Danish ax.

"Of these only fourscore could be furnished with muscaths, pickes, gunnis, halberds, *denšes*, or Lochaber axes."—*P. Elgyn: Morays Statist. Acc.*, v. 16, N.

dēnse, *a.* [Lat. *densus*; Fr. *dense*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *denso*; cogn. with Gr. *dasy* = thick, *dense*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. Thick, close, compact, approaching to solidity; having the constituent parts closely united.

"All *denše* bodies are colder than most other bodies, as metals, stone, glass; and they are longer in heating than softer bodies."—*Bacon*.

2. Crowded, thickly populated.

"The decks were *denše* with stately forms."—*Tennyson: Mort d'Arthur*, 196.

II. Figuratively:

1. Deep, thick-headed; as, *denše* ignorance.

2. Stupid, obtuse.

B. Bot.: Having an abundance of flowers very close together.

dēns e-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *denše*; -ness.] The quality or state of being *denše*; density.

dēns e-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *denše*; -ly.] In a *denše* manner or state; closely, compactly.

dēn-shire, *v. t.* [See extract.] For def. see extract.

"Burning of land, or burn-bating, is commonly called *denšshiring*, that is, *Devonshiring*, or *Denbighshiring*, because most used or first invented there."—*Mortimer*.

dēn-sim-ē-tēr, *s.* [Lat. *densus* = thick, and Gr. *metron* = a measure.] An instrument contrived by Colonel Mallet, of the French army, and M. Bianchi, for ascertaining the specific gravity of gunpowder. It consists of a glass globe having a tube which communicates with a quantity of mercury in an open vessel. The globe is joined at top to a graduated glass tube, which may, by means of a flexible tube, be connected with an air-pump. A diaphragm of chamois skin fits over the lower, and one of wire-cloth over the upper orifice of the globe, and the tubes above and below those orifices are provided with stop-cocks. For ascertaining the density of the gunpowder, the air is exhausted from the globe by means of the air-pump, until the mercury rises to a certain mark on the graduated tube, when the globe is detached from its support and weighed; it is then emptied and cleaned, and a given weight of gunpowder introduced, when it is again attached to the tubes and the air exhausted as before, filling with mercury all the space in the globe not occupied by the powder, up to the mark before indicated; the stop-cocks are now closed, and the globe once more detached and weighed. The absolute specific gravity of the powder is obtained by multiplying the weight of the powder contained in the globe by the known specific gravity of mercury, and dividing the product by the product resulting from multiplying the difference between the weight of the globe when filled with mercury alone, and its weight when filled with mercury and powder, into the weight of the powder employed in the experiment.

dēns-i-tē, *s.* [Fr. *densité*; Sp. *densidad*; Port. *densidade*; Ital. *densità*, from Lat. *densitas*, from *densus* = thick, *dense*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The quality of being *denše*, close, or compact; closeness, compactness; denseness.

2. *Fig.*: Depth; as, the *denšity* of ignorance.

II. Phys.: That quality of a body which depends upon the denseness or close cohesion of its constituent particles. It is estimated by the proportion which the bulk bears to the weight. Thus, if there be two bodies of equal bulk, but of different weights, then the body of greater weight is of greater density. Or if two bodies be of equal bulk

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = i. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

but of different densities, then the body which is of greater density contains the proportionately greater quantity of matter. Or if two bodies contain the same quantity of matter, but one of different bulk, then the body which is of the less bulk is of a greater density than the other. Thus the density is seen to be directly proportional to the quantity of matter, and indirectly proportional to the bulk.

"The air within the vessels being of a less density, the outward air would press their sides together."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

dént (1), ***dint**, ***dunt**, ***dynt**, ***dyntte**, s. [A variant of *dint* (q. v.).]

*1. A blow, a stroke.

"He schal hym sle with dethes *dent*."

Octovian, 1,001.

2. A mark, hollow, or depression caused by a blow; a notch, an indentation.

"The bullet made a very considerable *dent* in a door."—*Spratt: Hist. Royal Society.*

dént (2), s. & a. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth.]

A. As substantive:

1. **Weaving:** One of the splits of the reed which is fixed in the swinging lathe, and whose office it is to beat the web-thread up to the web.

2. **Mach.:** A tooth of a gear-wheel.

3. **Carding:** The wire staple that forms the tooth of a card. [CARD.]

4. **Locksmith:** A salient knob or tooth in the works of a lock.

B. As adjective:

Her.: Indented.

dént, ***dent-en**, ***dint-en**, ***dynt-en**, v. t. [DENT, s. DINT, v.] To make a dent, hollow, or depression in; to indent.

"A part of the wall was shattered as if by gunpowder, and the fragments had been blown off with forces sufficient to dent the wall on the opposite side of the room."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (1870), ch. iii., p. 62.

dént-al, a. & s. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al*; Fr. *dentat*; Ital. *dentale*.]

A. As adjective:

1. **Ord. Lang.:** Of or pertaining to the teeth.

2. **Gram.:** Pronounced or formed by the teeth with the tongue.

"The Hebrews have assigned which letters are labial, which dental, and which guttural."—*Bacon*.

B. As substantive:

1. **Gram.:** A letter or articulation formed by placing the end of the tongue against the upper teeth, or the gum immediately above them. The dentals are *d*, *t*, and *th*. When two dentals come together, the first is sometimes changed into a sibilant; as O. Eng. *mot-te*=*moste*=most, *wit-te*=*wiste*=wist.

"The dental consonants are easy, therefore let them be next: first the labial-dentals, as also the lingua-dentals."—*Holder*.

2. **Conchol.:** A shell belonging to the family Dentalidae; a tooth-shell.

"Two small black and shining pieces seem, by the shape, to have been formed in the shell of a *dental*."—*Woodward*.

dental arches, s. pl.

Anat.: Arches consisting of the teeth, the gums, and the alveolar borders of the maxillæ, all which are situated within the lips and cheeks. (*Quain*.)

dental articulator, s. An instrument for matching the dentures of the upper and lower jaw.

dental-canals, s. pl.

Anat.: The bony canals through which the vessels and nerves pass to the interior of the teeth.

dental-cartilage, s.

Anat.: The cartilaginous elevation, divided by slight fissures, on the biting margins of the gums in infants, prior to dentition. It is a substitute for the teeth.

dental-cavity, s.

Anat.: A cavity in the interior of the teeth, in which is situated the dental pulp (q. v.).

dental chisel, s. A chisel for excavating cavities in the teeth or cutting the natural teeth preparatory to filling. They have straight or oblique edges, and are used by a pushing action. Tools of other shapes used by a lateral, rotatory, or drawing action, are excavators, drills, burs, &c. (q. v.)

dental-cut dovetail, s. A dovetail having a number of dents on each part fitting within the interdental space of the fellow-portion. Drawers and well-constructed boxes are thus secured at their corners.

dental drill, s. An instrument for cutting out carious portions of teeth, for opening out a nerve-cavity, for plugging, or for the insertion of a pivot. The drills are sized and shaped for their work. (*Knights*.)

fâte, **fât**, **färe**, amidst, **whât**, **fäll**, father; **wê**, **wét**, **hère**, camel, **hêr**, **thêre**; **pine**, **pît**, **sîre**, **sîr**, marine; **gô**, **pôt**, or, **wôre**, **wôlf**, **wôrk**, **whô**, **sôn**; **mûte**, **cûb**, **cûre**, **unite**, **cûr**, **rûle**, **fûll**; **trý**, **Sýrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.

dental file, s. A file made for use in operative or mechanical dentistry. Dental files are of various kinds.

dental foramen, s.

Anat.: A foramen, i. e., an aperture leading into the dental canal.

dental forceps, s. The dentist uses a variety of operating-forceps. Some are distinguished by their objective names, others by shape or peculiar conformation, and others by the kind of duty.

dental formula, s. A formula or notation used by zoologists to denote the number and kind of teeth of a mammaliferous animal, the teeth forming one of the elements in its generic character. Thus the dental formula of Man is I. $\frac{2}{1}$, C. $\frac{1}{1}$, P. M. $\frac{2}{2}$, M. $\frac{3}{3}$ =32; that is, there are four incisors in either jaw, with one canine, two premolars (or false molars), and three molars on either side of these incisors, both in the upper and in the lower jaw. In other words, the incisors being taken as the center, the upper figures refer to the upper jaw in either side, and the lower figures to the lower jaw.

dental groove, s.

Anat.: Two ridges prolonged downward from the lower surface of the alveolar arch.

dental hammer, s. An instrument for plugging teeth; operated by the alternate pressure and relaxation of pressure of the stock upon the point. The plugging-tool presses against the filling in the tooth; pressure on the case makes the tool-stock recede, imparting its movement to the lifting-bar and hammer, until the bar passes the incline of the wedge, releases its hold on the catch, and releases the hammer, which descends under the influence of the spring. The force is adjusted by devices operated by an exterior band.

dental plugger, s. An instrument for compacting the metallic filling of teeth. The point of the plugger continues to press upon the metal in the cavity of the tooth, being actuated by the tension of the spring, while the tube is reciprocated and acts by concussion on the end of the stem.

dental-pulp, s.

Anat.: A pulaceous substance of a reddish gray color, very soft and sensible, which fills the cavity of the teeth.

dental pump, s. An apparatus used for withdrawing the saliva from the mouth during dental operations. [SALIVA-PUMP.]

dén-tál'-l-i-ðé, s. pl. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: The Tooth-shells, a family of Mollusca, consisting of the single genus Dentalium (q. v.).

dént-al-ite, s. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, and Gr. *lithos*=a stone.]

Palæont.: A fossil Dentalium or Tooth-shell.

dén-tā'-l-i-ûm, s. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Gasteropodous Mollusks, the typical one of the family Dentalidæ. It has a tubular, smooth, or longitudinally striated shell, open at both ends. The common name for the genus is Tooth-shells. There are numerous species.

2. *Palæont.:* Several species have been described from the Devonian, and more especially from the Carboniferous rocks, some of them of great size. The Secondary rocks have yielded a considerable number of species, and they become still more numerous in the Tertiaries. (*Nicholson*.)

dén-tār'-l-a, s. [Lat. fem. of *dentarius*=pertaining to the teeth, from *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth.]

Bot.: Coral-root. A genus of Cruciferous plants, belonging to the family Arabidæ. The pod is narrow, lanceolate, and tapering; the valves flat, generally separating elastically, nerveless; the seed-stalks broad. *Dentaria bulbifera*, the Bulbiferous Coral-root, has a creeping root with thick fleshy scales or tooth-like processes, lanceolate leaves, and large purple flowers.

dént-a-rý, a. & s. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ary*.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the teeth or dentition; bearing teeth.

B. As substantive:

Comp. Anat.: That bone in the lower jaw of fishes and reptiles, corresponding to the lower jaw of man, which carries the teeth.

dentary bone, s.

Anat.: [DENTARY, B.]

dén-tā'-tā, s. [Lat. fem. of *dentatus*=toothed.]

Anat.: A name given to the second vertebra of the spinal column, from the tooth-like (odontoid) process which occurs in it at the upper end.

dén-tâte, **dén-tât'-éd**, a. [Latin *dentatus*=toothed.]

Bot.: Toothed. A term applied to the short and triangular divisions, the results of incisions existing at the margin of leaves. These incisions or dentate parts are caused by a failure of parenchyma. The term is also applied to the free triangular extremities of the divisions forming a gamosepalous calyx and a gamopetalous corolla.

dentate-ciliate, a.

Bot.: A term applied to a dentate margin, fringed or tipped with cilia.

dentate-sinuate, a.

Bot.: The same as DENTATO-SINUATE (q. v.).

dentated suture, s.

Anat.: Any serrated suture; a suture in which the contiguous margins of the bones are subdivided or broken up into projecting points and recesses fitting very closely to each other. (*Quain*.)

dén-tâte-lý, adv. [Eng. *dentate*; -ly.]

Bot.: In a dentate manner.

† The following combinations with this word occur in botany: DENTATE-CILIATE (q. v.); *dentately-lobed*, toothed so as to appear lobed; *dentately-pinnatifid*, toothed so as to appear pinnatifid; *dentately-runcinate*, toothed so as to appear runcinate; *dentately-ser-*

dentately-serrate, having the margin divided into incisions resembling the teeth of a saw; *dentately-sinuate*, the same as DENTATO-SINUATE (q. v.).

***dén-tā'-tion**, s.

[Lat. *dentatus*=2. Dentate-sinuate leaf of *Hypochaeris glabra*.]

1. The same as DENTITION (q. v.).

"How did it get its barb, its *dentation*?"—*Foley*.

2. An indentation.

"You could see . . . every *dentation* of the wall."—*Besant & Rice: By Celia's Arbor*, ch. i. (1878.)

dén-tā'-tō, in comp. [Lat. *dentatus*=toothed.] Toothed,

dentato-crenate, a.

Bot.: Applied to a leaf divided at the edge into triangular notches; crenato-dentate.

dentato-laciniate, a.

Bot.: Having the teeth irregularly extended into long points.

dentato-serrate, a.

Bot.: Having the teeth taper-pointed and directed forward like serrations.

dentato-sinuate, a.

Bot.: Having the margin scalloped and slightly toothed.

dént'-éd (1), a. [Eng. *dent* (1), s.; -ed.] Marked with a dent or indentation; indented.

dént'-éd (2), a. [English *dent* (2), s.; -ed.] Dentated, toothed.

dentated chisel, s.

Sculp.: A chisel with a dentated edge, used in carving stone.

dént'-el, **dent-il** (Eng.), **dén-tél'-lô** (pl. *dentelli*) (Ital.) s. [Ital. from Latin *denticulus*=a little tooth.]

Arch.: The small square blocks or projections in the bed-mouldings of cornices in the Ionic, Corinthian, Composite, and occasionally Doric, orders. Their breadth should be half their height; and, as Vitruvius teaches, the interval [METOCHIE] between them two-thirds of their breadth. In the Grecian orders they are not used under modillions. (*Quint*.)

"The modillions, or *dentelli*, make a noble show by graceful projection."—*Spectator*.

dent-e-lí-on, ***dentilyon**, s. [DANDELION.]

"Sere downis smal on dentillyon sprang."—*Douglas: Virgil*, 401, 14.

dén-tél'-lā, s. [Latin *denticulus*, dimin. of *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, belonging to the order Cinchonaceæ. They are small creeping-plants, and are so called from the sides of the segments of the corolla being furnished with a small tooth. They are annuals, and have glabrous leaves and white flowers.

dēn-tēll'e, s. [Fr., from Lat. *denticulus*=a little tooth.]

Bookbinding: An ornamental tooling resembling notching or lace.

dēn-tēx, s. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Acanthopterygious Fishes, belonging to the family Sparidae. In each jaw there is a row of strong, conic teeth. The dorsal fin is slightly emarginate. They are exceedingly voracious. They resemble the perch, frequenting shallows among rocks. *Dentex vulgaris*, also called the Four-toothed Sparus, is a large fish, sometimes as much as three feet long, and twenty to thirty pounds in weight. It is a native of the mouths of the rivers in Dalmatia and the Levant.

***dēn-tī-cle**, s. [Lat. *denticulus*, dimin. of *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: A small tooth, or projecting point.

2. **Arch.**: A dentel. (*Ask.*)

dēn-tic-u-lāte, **dēn-tic-u-lāt-ēd**, a. [Lat. *denticulatus*, from *denticulus*=a small tooth.]

1. **Bot.**: Having the margin very finely toothed.

2. **Arch.**: Formed into dentels.

3. **Entom.**: Having the margin very finely toothed.

"Anterior tibiae very finely denticulate."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, vol. xiii., p. 289 (1873).

dēn-tic-u-lāte-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *denticulate*; -ly.]

In a denticulate manner.

denticulately-ciliated, a. Having the margin so finely toothed as to appear edged with ciliae or fine hairs.

denticulately-scabrous, a. Having rough denticulations, or very small teeth.

denticulately-serrated, a. Having the margin finely toothed, resembling the edge of a fine saw.

dēn-tic-u-lā-tion, s. [Lat. *denticulatus*.] The state or condition of being set with small teeth, or prominences resembling teeth, like those of a saw.

"He omits the denticulation of the edges of the bill, or those small oblique incisions made for the better retention of the prey."—*Grew: Museum*.

dēn-tī-cule (Eng.), **dēn-tic-u-lūs** (Lat.), s. [Lat., dim. of *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth.]

Arch.: The flat projecting part of a cornice on which dentels are cut.

dēn-tī-fāc-tōr, s. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, and *factor*=a maker; *facio*=to make.] A machine for the manufacture of the teeth, gums, &c., used in dental surgery.

dēn-tī-form, a. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth; and *forma*=form, appearance.] Having the form or appearance of a tooth; odontoid.

dēn-tī-frīce, s. [Fr., from Lat. *dentifricium*, from *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, and *frico*=to rub.] A powder prepared for the rubbing and cleansing of the teeth; a tooth-powder.

"The shells of all sorts of shell-fish, being burnt, obtain a caustic nature: most of them, so ordered and powdered, make excellent *dentifrices*."—*Grew: Museum*.

dēn-tīg-ēr-ōūs, a. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, and *gero*=to bear.] Bearing or carrying teeth; toothed.

dēn-tīl, s. [DENTEL.]

dēn-tī-lā-bl-al, a. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth; Eng. *labial* (q. v.).] Applied to a sound formed by bringing forward the tips of the teeth and laying them upon the lower lip, as in pronouncing *f* or *v*.

"A denticulabial instead of a purely labial sound."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, ch. iv.

dēn-tī-lā-tēd, a. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth.] Having teeth; toothed; formed like teeth.

***dēn-tī-lā-tion**, s. [Eng. *denticulate*; -ion.] The same as DENTITION (q. v.).

***dēn-tī-lāve**, s. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, and *lavo*=to wash.] A lotion or preparation for washing the teeth.

dēn-tī-le, s. [Ital. *dentello*; from Lat. *denticulus*; dimin. of *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth.]

Conchol.: A little tooth, as that of a saw.

dēn-tī-līā-gual, a. & s. [DENTOLINGUAL.]

***dēn-tīl-ō-quist**, s. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, *loquor*=to speak, and Eng. suff. -ist.] One who speaks through the teeth.

***dēn-tīl-ō-quŷ**, s. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, and *loquor*=to speak.] The habit or practice of speaking through the teeth.

dēn-tīl-s, s. [DENTEL.]

dēn-tin, **dēn-tine**, s. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, and Eng. suff. -in (*Chem.*).] That tissue which forms the body of the tooth, the others being *cement*, which forms the outer crust; and *enamel*, which (when present) is situated between the *dentine* and the *cement*. It is composed of an organized animal basis, arranged in the form of minute tubes and cells of earthy particles.

dēn-tin, **dēn-tine**, s. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, and Eng. suff. -in (*Chem.*).] That tissue which forms the body of the tooth, the others being *cement*, which forms the outer crust; and *enamel*, which (when present) is situated between the *dentine* and the *cement*. It is composed of an organized animal basis, arranged in the form of minute tubes and cells of earthy particles.

dēn-tīl-ō-quist, s. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, *loquor*=to speak, and Eng. suff. -ist.] One who speaks through the teeth.

***dēn-tīl-ō-quŷ**, s. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, and *loquor*=to speak.] The habit or practice of speaking through the teeth.

dēn-tīl-s, s. [DENTEL.]

dēn-tin, **dēn-tine**, s. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, and Eng. suff. -in (*Chem.*).] That tissue which forms the body of the tooth, the others being *cement*, which forms the outer crust; and *enamel*, which (when present) is situated between the *dentine* and the *cement*. It is composed of an organized animal basis, arranged in the form of minute tubes and cells of earthy particles.

dēn-tin, **dēn-tine**, s. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, and Eng. suff. -in (*Chem.*).] That tissue which forms the body of the tooth, the others being *cement*, which forms the outer crust; and *enamel*, which (when present) is situated between the *dentine* and the *cement*. It is composed of an organized animal basis, arranged in the form of minute tubes and cells of earthy particles.

dēn-tin, **dēn-tine**, s. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, and Eng. suff. -in (*Chem.*).] That tissue which forms the body of the tooth, the others being *cement*, which forms the outer crust; and *enamel*, which (when present) is situated between the *dentine* and the *cement*. It is composed of an organized animal basis, arranged in the form of minute tubes and cells of earthy particles.

dēn-tin, **dēn-tine**, s. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, and Eng. suff. -in (*Chem.*).] That tissue which forms the body of the tooth, the others being *cement*, which forms the outer crust; and *enamel*, which (when present) is situated between the *dentine* and the *cement*. It is composed of an organized animal basis, arranged in the form of minute tubes and cells of earthy particles.

dēn-tin, **dēn-tine**, s. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, and Eng. suff. -in (*Chem.*).] That tissue which forms the body of the tooth, the others being *cement*, which forms the outer crust; and *enamel*, which (when present) is situated between the *dentine* and the *cement*. It is composed of an organized animal basis, arranged in the form of minute tubes and cells of earthy particles.

dēn-tin, **dēn-tine**, s. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, and Eng. suff. -in (*Chem.*).] That tissue which forms the body of the tooth, the others being *cement*, which forms the outer crust; and *enamel*, which (when present) is situated between the *dentine* and the *cement*. It is composed of an organized animal basis, arranged in the form of minute tubes and cells of earthy particles.

dēn-tin, **dēn-tine**, s. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, and Eng. suff. -in (*Chem.*).] That tissue which forms the body of the tooth, the others being *cement*, which forms the outer crust; and *enamel*, which (when present) is situated between the *dentine* and the *cement*. It is composed of an organized animal basis, arranged in the form of minute tubes and cells of earthy particles.

dēn-tin, **dēn-tine**, s. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, and Eng. suff. -in (*Chem.*).] That tissue which forms the body of the tooth, the others being *cement*, which forms the outer crust; and *enamel*, which (when present) is situated between the *dentine* and the *cement*. It is composed of an organized animal basis, arranged in the form of minute tubes and cells of earthy particles.

dēn-tīn-al, a. [Eng. *dentine* (e); -al.] Of the nature of or pertaining to dentine.

dental-tube, s. One of the minute tubes of the dentine of the tooth, proceeding from the hollow of the tooth, or pulp-cavity, at right angles to the outer surface.

dēn-tīng, ***dent-yug**, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [DENT, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of making a dent or indentation; a dent, an indentation.

"Two *dentyngis* shulen be in the sides of a table."—*Wycliffe: Exodus* xxvi. 27.

dēn-tī-phōne, s. [Lat. *dens*=a tooth, and Gr. *phōnē*=a sound.] An instrument to enable deaf persons to receive impressions upon the auditory nerves of vibrations conducted to those nerves through the medium of the teeth, in contact with which the instrument is placed.

dēn-tī-rōs-tēr, s. [DENTIROSTES.]

Ornith.: A bird belonging to the tribe Dentirostres.

dēn-tī-rōs-trāte, **dēn-tī-rōs-tral**, a. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, *rostrum*=a beak, and Eng. adj. suff. -al, -ate.] Having a tooth-like process on the beak.

dēn-tī-rōs-trēs, s. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, and *rostrum*=a beak.]

Ornith.: A tribe of birds of the order Insectores, or Perchers; so named from having a notch near the tip of the beak in the upper mandible. They include the Shrikes, Butcher-birds, &c. The tribe is divided into the following families: (1) Laniidae (Shrikes), (2) Ampelidae (Chatterers), (3) Muscipidae (Fly-catchers), (4) Turdidae (Thrushes), and (5) Sylviidae (Warblers) (q. v.).

dēn-tī-scālp, s. [Lat. *dentiscapulum*, from *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, and *scalpo*=to scrape.] An instrument for scaling teeth.

dēn-tīst, s. [Fr. *dentiste*; Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth.] One whose profession or business it is to clean, extract, or repair teeth when diseased, or to replace them with artificial ones when necessary; one who professes or practices dentistry.

dentist's chair, s. A chair provided with numerous adjustments to suit the exigencies of surgical dentistry. The chair itself is pivoted on a stand which has castors. The seat is vertically adjustable, the back inclinable. The head-rest is adjustable vertically and as to inclination.

dentist's flask, s. A case in which a molded vulcanite base for dentures is subjected to the heat of the muffle. A clamp holds the parts of the flask in perfect apposition. (*Knight*.)

dentist's furnace, s. A furnace for baking and burning porcelain teeth. It is made of fire-clay, and hooped with sheet-iron. These furnaces are oval in form, with hinged doors, the center sections being with sheet-iron. The muffles are 12 inches long by 3½ wide, inside measurement. The outside measurement of the furnace is 43 inches high, 21 wide, and 16 deep. (*Knight*.)

***dēn-tīst-ic**, ***dēn-tīst-ic-al**, a. [Eng. *dentist*; -ic; -ical.] Of or pertaining to dentistry or dentists.

"A faithful *dentistical* bird who volunteers its beak for a toothpick."—*Lytton: My Novel*, bk. iv., ch. 1.

dēn-tīst-try, s. [Eng. *dentist*; -ry.] The art, science, or profession of a dentist.

dēn-tī-tion, s. [Lat. *dentitio*, from *dentio*=to breed teeth; *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth.]

I. **Ordinary Language**:

1. The act or process of breeding or growing teeth.

2. The time of breeding or growing teeth.

II. **Comp. Anat.**: The system or arrangement of teeth peculiar to any animal. [DENTAL FORMULA.]

"The structure of the dentition of the upper jaw, with the mode of articulation of the mandible, removes it from such orders as *Kodentia* and *Edentata*."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, vol. xiii., p. 206 (1873).

dentition formula, s. [DENTAL FORMULA.]

***dēn-tīze**, *v. i.* [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, and Eng. suff. -ize.] To renew the teeth, or to have them renewed; to breed teeth.

"The old countess of Desmond, who lived till she was seven score, did dentize twice or thrice, casting her old teeth, and others coming in their place."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 755.

***dēn-tīzed**, *pa. par.* or a. [DENTIZE.]

***dēn-tī-iz**, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [DENTIZE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of renewing the teeth; dentition.

dēn-tī-iz, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [DENTIZE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of renewing the teeth; dentition.

dēn-tī-iz, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [DENTIZE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of renewing the teeth; dentition.

dēn-tī-iz, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [DENTIZE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of renewing the teeth; dentition.

dēn-tī-iz, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [DENTIZE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of renewing the teeth; dentition.

dēn-tī-iz, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [DENTIZE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of renewing the teeth; dentition.

dēn-tī-iz, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [DENTIZE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of renewing the teeth; dentition.

dēn-tī-iz, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [DENTIZE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of renewing the teeth; dentition.

dēnt-ōid, s. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, and Gr. *oides*=form, appearance.] Having the form or appearance of a tooth; odontoid.

dēnt-ō-līā-gual, **dēnt-ī-līā-gual** (gu as gw), a. & s. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, *lingua*=the tongue; Eng. adj. suff. -al.]

A. As *adjective*:

Grammar: A term applied to a consonant pronounced by applying the tongue to the teeth or to the gum immediately above the teeth; linguadental.

B. As *substantive*:

Grammar: A sound pronounced by applying the tongue to the teeth or to the gum immediately above the teeth; a linguadental; as *d*, *t*, *s*.

"Real *dentilinguals*, produced between the tongue and teeth."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, ch. iv.

dēnt-ūre, s. [Fr.]

Dent.: An artificial tooth, block, or set of teeth. The former are partial dentures, the latter is a full denture. They may be classified as follows:

1. A pivot-tooth is an artificial crown set upon a natural root.

2. Dentures made from dentine or river-horse teeth, plate and teeth carved from a solid block.

3. Plates carved from dentine to fit the gums, or the gums and the roof of the mouth, upon which are pivoted natural human teeth.

4. Plates made of gold or silver fitted to the mouth and mounted with porcelain teeth.

5. Continuous gum-dentures. Plates made of platinum and mounted with porcelain teeth, around the necks of which, and upon the lingual surface of the plate, a silicious compound or enamel is fused.

6. Mineral plate dentures. Made entirely of porcelain; plate and teeth molded and carved from porcelain mixture, enameled and burned.

7. Plates made of vulcanized rubber with porcelain teeth, secured by being embedded previous to the process of vulcanizing, assisted by pins and staples of platinum.

8. Plates made by casting a base metal alloy, with porcelain teeth secured by being partially embedded in the casting. (*Knight*.)

¶ Among the technical terms appertaining to dentures are: (1) Pivot-tooth, an artificial crown secured to a natural root by the insertion of a pivot or pin; (2) plate-tooth, one fastened to a plate; (3) plain-tooth, one without any gum; (4) gum-tooth, one made with a portion of gum attached; (5) block, two or more teeth made unitedly; (6) set, a full furnishing for one jaw; (7) base, that which artificial teeth are mounted on or attached to; (8) mounting, attaching teeth to a base.

***denty**, ***dentie**, a. [DAINTY.]

1. Dainty, nice, delicate.

"Two finer *dentier* wild-ducks never wat a feather."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xiii.

2. Scarce.

"For horses in that region are but *dentie*, But elephants and camels they have plenty."—*Harrington: Ariosto*, xxxviii. 29.

***dē-nū-dā-tō**, s. pl. [Fem. pl. of Lat. *denudatus*, pa. par. of *denudo*=to lay bare, to make naked.]

Bot.: An order in Linneus's natural system. It contained the crocus and its allies.

dē-nū-dāte, *v. t.* [DENUDATE, a.] To make naked or bare; to strip, to denude.

"Who ruined have Evanders stock and state, And strongly did the Arcadians denude Of all their arms!"—*Virgils: Virgil* (1632).

"Till he has denuded himself of all incumbrances, he is unqualified."—*Decay of Piety*.

dē-nū-dāte, a. [Lat. *denudatus*, pa. par. of *denudo*=to make naked, to denude (q. v.).]

I. **Ord. Lang.**: Made naked or bare; stripped, denuded.

II. **Technically**:

1. **Botany**:

(1) Appearing naked. (A term applied to plants when the flowers appear before the leaves.)

(2) Applied to the texture or polish of bodies, as opposed to hairy or downy.

2. **Geol.**: [DENUDED.]

dē-nud-āt-ēd, *pa. par.* or a. [DENUDATE, v.] The same as DENUDATE, a. (q. v.)

dē-nud-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *denudatio*, from *denudatus*, pa. par. of *denudo*=to strip, to denude (q. v.).]

I. **Ord. Lang.**: The act of making naked or bare; a stripping or denuding.

II. **Technically**:

1. **Geol.**: A laying bare by removal. The removal of superficial matter so as to lay bare the subjacent strata is an act of denudation; so also is the removal by water of any formation or part of a formation. Thus we hear of denuded rocks or of strata

1. **Geol.**: A laying bare by removal. The removal of superficial matter so as to lay bare the subjacent strata is an act of denudation; so also is the removal by water of any formation or part of a formation. Thus we hear of denuded rocks or of strata

1. **Geol.**: A laying bare by removal. The removal of superficial matter so as to lay bare the subjacent strata is an act of denudation; so also is the removal by water of any formation or part of a formation. Thus we hear of denuded rocks or of strata

1. **Geol.**: A laying bare by removal. The removal of superficial matter so as to lay bare the subjacent

removed by denudation. As the matter removed from one place must necessarily be deposited in another, denudation must necessarily accompany and precede deposition.

2. *Med.*: The condition of a part deprived of its natural coverings, whether by wound, gangrene, or abscess. It is particularly applied to the bones when deprived of their periosteum, and to the teeth when they lose their enamel or dental substance, or when the gums recede from them and their sockets are destroyed.

¶ *Valley of denudation*: *Geol.*: A valley formed by the denudation of the strata in which it is hollowed out. Murchison describes such a valley as existing at Woolhope in Herefordshire, England. (See *Siluria*, ch. v.)

dē-nū-de, v. t. [Lat. *denudo*=to make bare: *de* (intens.), and *nudo*=to bare; *nudus*=bare, naked.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: To make bare or naked; to strip.

"If in summer-time you denude a vine-branch of its leaves, the grapes will never come to maturity."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. 1.

*2. *Fig.*: To deprive or divest of, to strip; as of dignity, office, rank, &c.

"Raise me this beggar and denude that lord."
—*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

II. *Geol.*: To lay bare by denudation; to remove the superficial matter from.

dē-nūd-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DENUDE.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Made bare or naked; stripped, divested.

2. *Geol.*: Laid bare by denudation.

dē-nūd-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DENUDE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of making naked or bare; denudation.

***dē-nūm**, v. t. [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *numb* (q. v.).] To confound; to perplex; to stupefy by incessant foolish talk.

***dē-nūm-bēr**, ***dē-noum-bren**, v. i. [Lat. *denumero*, *dinúmero*.] To number, to reckon, to count up.

"For thi drede thi wrahte denoumbren."—*Wycliffe: Ps. lxxxix*, 11.

***dē-nū-mēr-āte**, v. t. [Lat. *denumeratus*, *dinumeratus*, *pa. par. of denumero*.] To count down, to pay down. (*Ash*.)

***dē-nū-mēr-ā-tion**, s. [Lat. *denumeratio*, *dinumeratio*.]
Law: The act of present payment. (*Ogilvie; Ash*.)

***dē-nūn-čl-ant**, a. [Lat. *denuntians*, *pr. par. of denuncio*.] Denouncing.

"By denunciant friend, by triumphant foe."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. II, bk. v., ch. v.

dē-nūn-čl-āte, v. t. [Lat. *denunciatus*, *pa. par. of denuncio*=to denounce.] To denounce, to cry out against.

"The vicinage of Europe had not only a right . . . to denunciate this new work before it had produced the danger we have so severely felt."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*.

dē-nūn-čl-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *denunciatio*, from *denunciatus*, *pa. par. of denuncio*; Fr. *denunciation*; Sp. *denunciacion*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

*1. The act of proclaiming or publishing; a proclamation.

"In a denunciation or indiction of a war, the war is not confined to the place of the quarrel, but is left at large."—*Bacon*.

2. The act of denouncing or solemnly threatening.
"Midst of these denunciations, and notwithstanding the warning before me, I commit myself to lasting durance."—*Congreve*.

3. A solemn threat; a public warning accompanied with a threat.

"Christ tells the Jews that if they believe not they shall die in their sins; did they never read those denunciations?"—*Ward*.

4. The act of accusing, charging, or delating.

5. The act of denouncing, finding fault with, or crying out against.

II. *Scots Law*: The act or form of declaring a person who has disobeyed the charge given on letters of Horning an outlaw or a rebel. [HORNING.]

dē-nūn-čl-ā-tive, a. [Eng. *denunciat(e)*; -ive.]

1. Of the nature of a denunciation; denunciatory.

2. Given or inclined to denunciation.

"The clamorous, the idle, and the ignorantly denunciat-ive."—*Farrar: Ogilvie*.

dē-nūn-čl-ā-tōr, s. [Lat.; Fr. *dénonciateur*; Sp. *denunciador*; Ital. *denunciatore*.]

1. One who denounces or publicly threatens.

2. One who brings a charge or lays an information.

"The denunciator does not make himself a party in judgment as the accuser does."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

3. One who denounces, condemns, or cries out against any person or thing.

dē-nūn-čl-ā-tōr-ŷ, a. [Eng. *denunciat(e)*; -ory.] Pertaining to, of the character of, or containing a denunciation.

dē-nŷ, ***dē-nay**, ***dē-naye**, ***dē-noy**, ***dē-nyē**, ***dē-ny-yn**, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *deneier*, *dénier*; Fr. *dénier*; Sp. & Port. *denegar*; Ital. *dinégare*, from Lat. *denego*=to deny; *de* (intens.), and *nego*=to deny, to refuse.]

A. Transitive:

1. To contradict; to say no to; to gainsay.

2. To show or prove the falsity of.

"That I can deny by a circumstance."—*Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Ver.*, i. 1.

3. To refuse to grant, to withhold.

"But heaven's eternal doom denies the rest."
—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xvi. 307.

¶ Sometimes followed by to before the person from whom anything is withheld.

"Jove to his Thetis nothing could deny."
—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, i. 720.

4. To refuse to, to withhold from.

"I mean the man who, when the distant poor
Need help, denies them nothing but his name."
—*Cowper: Task*, iv. 427, 428.

5. To refuse to yield or accede to.

"He prays but faintly, and would be denied."
—*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, v. 3.

6. To refuse to acknowledge; to disavow. (Opposed to confess.)

"All denyede it anon, no mon assentit."
—*Destruction of Troy*, 6,009.

7. To disown; to refuse to acknowledge; to reject. (Opposed to own or acknowledge.)

"Though I should die with thee, yet will I not deny thee."—*Matt.* xxvi. 35.

*8. To decline, to refuse to accept, to reject.

"Deny his offered homage."
—*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, ii. 1.

*9. To forbid, to refuse permission to.

"To be your fellow
You may deny me."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 1.

B. Intransitive:

1. To say no, to refuse; not to comply.

"And how she blushed, and how she sighed,
And, half consenting, half denied."
—*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, ii. 29.

2. To contradict; to assert the falsity of anything.

"And again he denied with an oath, I do not know the man."—*Matt.* xxvi. 72.

3. To refuse to grant or allow.

"Patroclus shakes his lance, but fate denies."
—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xvi. 468.

*4. To refuse, to decline; not to agree or consent.

"Deny to speak with me? They are sick?"
—*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 4.

5. To refuse to acknowledge or own.

"Do not deny to him that you love me."
—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, iv. 1.

* To deny one's self: Not to gratify the appetite or desire; to refrain or abstain from.

"The best sign and fruit of denying ourselves, is mercy to others."—*Sprat*.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to deny and to refuse: "To deny respects matters of fact or knowledge; to refuse matters of wish or request. We deny what immediately belongs to ourselves; we refuse what belongs to another. We deny as to the past; we refuse as to the future; we deny our participation in what has been; we refuse our participation in that which may be; to deny must always be expressly verbal; a refusal may sometimes be signified by actions or looks as well as words. A denial affects our veracity; a refusal affects our good nature . . . Deny is sometimes the act of unconscious agents; refuse is always a personal and intentional act."

(2) He thus discriminates between to deny and to disown: "Deny approaches nearest to the sense of disown when applied to persons; disown, that is, not to own, on the other hand, bears a strong analogy to deny when applied to things. In the first case deny is said with regard to one's knowledge of or connection with a person; disowning, on the other hand, is a term of larger import, including the renunciation of all relationship or social tie: the former is said of those who are not related; the latter of such only as are related. Peter denied our Savior; a parent can scarcely be justified in disowning his child let his vices be ever so enormous; a child can never disown its parent in any case

without violating the most sacred duty. In the second case deny is said in regard to things that concern others as well as ourselves; disown only in regard to what is done by one's self or that in which one is personally concerned. A person denies that there is any truth in the assertion of another; he disowns all participation in any affair. We may deny having seen a thing; we may disown that we did it ourselves. Our veracity is often the only thing implicated in a denial; our guilt, innocence, or honor is implicated in what we disown. A witness denies what is stated as a fact; the accused party disowns what is laid to his charge. A denial is employed only for outward actions or events; that which can be related may be denied: disowning extends to whatever we can own or possess; we may disown our feelings, our name, our connections, and the like." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(3) For the difference between to deny and to contradict, see CONTRADICT; for that between to deny and to disavow, see DISAVOW.

dē-nŷ-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DENY.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of contradicting, refusing, disavowing, or rejecting.

dē-nŷ-ing-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *denying*; -ly.] In a manner expressive of denial.

"How hard you look, and how denyingly!"
—*Tennyson: Vivien*, 187.

***dē-ōb-strūct**, v. t. [Pref. *de*=away, from, and *obstruct* (q. v.).] To remove obstructions from; to clear of anything which obstructs; to clear.

"It is a singular good wound-herb, useful for deobstructing the pores of the body."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*.

***dē-ōb-strūct-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DEOBSSTRUCT.]

***dē-ōb-strūct-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEOBSSTRUCT.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of clearing of obstructions.

***dē-ōb-strū-ent**, a. & s. [Pref. *de*=away, from, and *obstruens*, *pr. par. of obstruo*=to obstruct, to block up.]

A. As adjective:

Med.: Removing obstructions; having the power or quality of opening and clearing the natural ducts of the fluids and secretions of the body; resolving viscidities; aperient.

"All ropes are attenuating and deobstruent, resolving viscid substances."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*.

B. As substantive:

Med.: A medicine which has the power or quality of opening and clearing the natural ducts of the fluids and secretions of the body; an opening or aperient medicine.

"It is a powerful and safe deobstruent in cachectic and hysteric cases."—*Bishop Berkeley: Stris*, § 6.

***dē-ōc-u-lāte**, v. t. [Pref. *de*=away, from, and *oculatus*=having eyes; *oculus*=an eye.] To deprive of the eyes or of sight; to blind.

dē-ō-dānd, s. [Lat. *Deo dandum*=to be given to God.]

Old Eng. Law: A personal chattel, which had been the immediate cause of the death of any person, as if a horse struck his keeper and so killed him, or if a tree fell and killed a passer-by. In these and such cases that which caused the death was to be given to God—that is, forfeited to the crown—to be sold or otherwise disposed of, and the proceeds applied to religious uses or charity. No deodand was due where an infant under the age of discretion was killed by a fall from a cart, or horse, or the like. The right to deodands within certain limits was frequently granted by the crown to individuals. Deodands were abolished in 1846.

dē-ō-dar, s. [Sansc. *devadaru*=divine tree.]

Bot.: *Cedrus deodara*, a large tree, attaining to the height of 100 ft., a native of the Himalayas, and similar in habit of growth to the Cedar of Lebanon, of which it is thought by some to be only a variety. Its timber is much valued and used in India. The name Deodar is also locally applied to other trees, especially *Coniferae*, in India, as at Simla, to the *Cupressus torulosa*. The *C. deodara* yields by exudation, and partly by heat, a kind of turpentine, resin, and pitch.

***dē-ō-dāte**, s. [Lat. *Deo datum*=a thing given to God.]

1. An offering to God.

"Whosoever their corban contained, wherein that blessed widow's deodate was laid up."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. vii., § 22.

2. A gift from God.

"He would be a deodate, a fit new year's gift for God to bestow on the world."—*D'Oyly: Life of Saneraft*, ch. ii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dē-ō-dōr-ant, *a. & s.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *odorant* (q. v.).]

A. As adj.: Deodorizing.

B. As subst.: A deodorizer

dē-ō-dōr-i-zā-tion, *s.* [English *deodoriz(e); -ation*.] The act or process of removing or destroying any fetid, infectious, or noxious effluvia by chemical or other deodorizers.

dē-ō-dōr-ize, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *odorize* (q. v.).] To deprive of or free from any effluvia or odor, especially one that is fetid or noxious; to disinfect.

dē-ō-dōr-ized, *pa. par. or a.* [DEODORIZE.]

dē-ō-dōr-iz-ēr-s, [Eng. *deodoriz(e); -er*.] One who or that which deodorizes; specifically, any substance which has the power or quality of destroying any fetid, infectious, or noxious effluvia, such as chloride of lime, carbolic acid, &c. A drug or pastille applied to, or burned in the presence of, putrescent, purulent, infectious, or fetid matter. Deodorizers are a sanitary provision for the defecation of matter having noxious effluvia; acting to render the matter inert, to absorb it mechanically, or only to disguise it, supplanting the fetor by superior energy, as in the use of aromatic pastilles.

dē-ō-dōr-iz-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEODORIZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of deodorization.

***deo-fell-shine**, *s.* [A. S. *deofol*=devil, and *sān*=a phantasm.] Devilish craft or cunning.

"He hilde mare inoh off deofelshine a life."

Ormulum, 8, 109.

***deol**, ***del**, ***deil**, ***dol**, ***dool**, ***doole**, ***doyle**, ***dul**, *s.* [O. Fr. *doel*, *duel*, *deol*, *duil*, &c.; Sp. *duelo*; Ital. *duolo*.] [DOLE (2), *s.*] Grief, sorrow, pain, trouble.

"Deol thou might habbe."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 101.

***deo-len**, *v. i.* [O. Fr. *doloir*.] [DEOL.] To grieve, to sorrow, to lament.

"Alisaundres folk deoleth wyis

For the knyght that is yalawe."

Alisaunder, 2, 734.

***dē-ōn-ēr-āte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *deoneratus*, *pa. par. of deonero*=to unload; *de*=away, from, and *onus* (genit. *oneris*)=a load.] To unload, to disburden.

***dē-ōn-tō-lōg-ic-al**, *a.* [English *deontolog(y); -ical*.] Of or pertaining to deontology.

***dē-ōn-tōl-ō-gist**, *s.* [Eng. *deontolog(y); -ist*.] One versed in deontology.

***dē-ōn-tōl-ō-gy**, *s.* [Gr. *deon*, neut. *pr. par. of dei*=it behooves, and *logos*=a word, a discourse.] The science of moral duty, or of that which is morally binding or obligatory; a term applied by the followers of Jeremy Bentham to their doctrine of ethics. [BENTHAMISM.]

"Reasoning produces theosophy or ontology and deontology."—*Athenaeum*, Sept. 2, 1822.

dē-ō-per-cūl-ate, *a.* [Lat. *de*=down, away, and *operculus*=covered with a lid; *operculum*=a lid.]

Bot. (of the operculum of Mosses): Not separating spontaneously from the spore-cases.

***dē-ōp-pī-lāte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and *opillatus*, *pa. par. of oppilo*=to stop up or obstruct.] To obstruct; to clear a passage; to free from obstructions.

"It maketh the belly soluble, and *deopillateth* or unstoppeh the veins."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 184.

***dē-ōp-pī-lā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and *opillatus*=a blocking up.] Deobstruction; the act of clearing obstructions.

"Though the grosser parts be excluded again, yet are the dissoluble parts extracted, whereby it becomes effectual in *deopillations*."—*Broune: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. 22.

***dē-ōp-pī-lā-tive**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *déopillatif*.]

A. As adjective:

Med.: Deobstruent, aperient.

"A physician prescribed him a *deopillative* and purgative apozem."—*Harvey*.

B. As substantive:

Med.: A deobstruent or aperient medicine.

***dē-or-di-nā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *ordination* (q. v.).] Derangement, disorder.

"All things were of that kind, as did rather shew the frailty of nature than a *deordination* or reproach of it."—*Rosley: Tr. Bacon, Collect. of Q. Eliz.*

***dē-ōs-cu-lāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *deosculatus*, *pa. par. of deosculor*=to kiss affectionately; *de* (intens.), and *osculor*=to kiss.] To kiss.

***dē-ōs-cu-lā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *deosculatio*.] The act of kissing, a kiss.

"We have an enumeration of the several acts of worship required to be performed to images—viz., processions, genuflexions, thurifications, and *deosculations*."—*Stillingfleet*.

***dē-ōs-sī-fy**, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *ossify* (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.:* To deprive of bones.

2. *Fig.:* To weaken, to enervate.

"The revocation of the Edict of Nantes . . . had deossified France."—*Quarterly Review*, July, 1881, p. 4.

dē-ōx-id-āte, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *oxidate* (q. v.).]

Chem.: To deprive of oxygen; to abstract oxygen from.

dē-ōx-id-āt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DEOXIDATE.]

dē-ōx-id-āt-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEOXIDATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of abstracting oxygen; deoxidation.

dē-ōx-id-ā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *deoxidat(e); -ion*.]

Chem.: The abstraction of oxygen. This term ought to be restricted to partial abstraction of oxygen, the term *reduction* being applied to the total abstraction of that element; thus, peroxide of manganese, MnO_2 , is said to be deoxidized by heat, $3MnO_2 = Mn_3O_4 + O_2$, but oxide of silver, Ag_2O , is reduced, thus $Ag_2O = O + Ag_2$, metallic silver.

dē-ōx-id-i-zā-tion, *s.* [English *deoxidiz(e); -ation*.]

Chem.: The same as DEOXIDATION (q. v.).

dē-ōx-id-ize, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *oxidize* (q. v.).]

Chem.: The same as DEOXIDATE (q. v.).

dē-ōx-id-ized, *pa. par. or a.* [DEOXIDIZE.]

dē-ōx-id-iz-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEOXIDIZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Deoxidization, deoxidation.

dē-ōx-y-bēn-zōin, *s.* [Pref. *de*, and English *oxy*(gen), *benzoin*.]

Chem.: Phenyl-benzyl-ketone, $C_6H_5 \cdot CO \cdot CH_2 \cdot C_6H_5$. Obtained from benzoin, $C_6H_5 \cdot CH(OH) \cdot CO \cdot C_6H_5$, a ketonic alcohol reducing with zinc and hydrochloric acid; also by heating mono-brom-toluylene with water to 180° to 190°. It crystallizes out of alcohol in large tables, which melt at 55°, and sublime without decomposition. Heated with hydriodic acid it forms dibenzyl, $C_6H_5 \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH_2 \cdot C_6H_5$.

dē-ōx-y-gēn-āte, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *oxygenate* (q. v.).]

Chem.: To deprive of oxygen; to deoxidate.

dē-ōx-y-gēn-āt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DEOXYGENATE.]

dē-ōx-y-gēn-āt-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEOXYGENATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Deoxidization; deoxidation.

dē-ōx-y-gēn-ā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *deoxygenat(e); -ion*.]

Chem.: The same as DEOXIDATION (q. v.).

***dē-pā-gan-ize**, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *paganize* (q. v.).] To raise from a state of paganism.

***dē-pāint**, *v. t.* [Fr. *dépeint*, *pa. par. of dépeindre*=to depict, describe.]

1. To depict, to picture; to represent by a picture or drawing.

"Those pleas'd the most where, by a cunning hand, *Depainted* was the patriarchal age."

Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 37.

2. To depict or describe in words.

"Such ladies fair would I *depaint* In roundelay, or sonnet quaint."—*Gay*.

3. To mark with color; to color, to stain.

"Silver drops her vermeil cheeks *depaint*."

Fairfax.

***dē-pāint-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DEPAINT.]

***dē-pāint-ēr**, ***dē-paynt-er**, *s.* [Eng. *depaint*; -er.] One who paints or colors.

"Welcom *depaynter* of the bloomyt medis."

G. Douglas: Virgil (Frol.).

***dē-pāint-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEPAINT.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of painting, figuring, or describing.

***dē-pāir**, *v. t.* [Fr. *dépérir*.] To destroy; to ruin.

"Your excellence maist peirles is sa knaw,

Na wretchis word may *depair* your hie name."

Palace of Honor, ii. 22.

***dē-pāl-māte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *depalmo*.] To strike with the palm of the hand; to box the ears.

***dē-pā-rō-chi-āte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *de*=away, from, and *parochia*=a parish.] To move from a parish.

"If such a number of peasants were to *deparochiate*."—*Footle: The Orators*, i.

dē-part, ***departyn**, ***deperte**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *départir*=to divide, to distribute; *se départir*=to separate one's self, to depart; Lat. *de*=away, from, and *partior*=to distribute; *pars*=a part; Sp. *départir*; Ital. *departire*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To divide, to distribute, to share, to part.

"We wille *departe* his clothing."—*Towneley Myst.*, p. 228.

*2. To separate, to divide.

"The hills *departen* the kyngdom of Surrye and the contree of Pheneste."—*Maundeville*, p. 103.

*3. To divide into parties.

"The multitude was *departed*."—*Wycliffe: Acts xxiii*, 7.

*4. To distinguish, to discriminate.

"That con *deperte* falsheid from trowth."

Poem on Freemasonry, 573.

*5. To leave, to retire from, to quit.

"I would your highness would *depart* the field."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., ii. 2.

*¶ Now only used in the phrase, To *depart* this life.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally:*

* (1) To become separated or scattered.

"As a flock of sheep . . . the which *departeth* and desparpleth."—*Maundeville*, p. 4.

* (2) To divide, to separate.

"The Rede see strecheth forth and *departeth* in tweie mouthes and sees."—*Trevisa*, ii. 63.

(3) To go away from a place; to move away.

(a) Absolutely.

"The man *departed*, and told the Jews that it was Jesus, which had made him whole."—*John* v. 15.

(b) With from before the place left.

"And they *departed* from Dophkah, and encamped in Alush."—*Numb.* xxxiii. 13.

(c) With out of before the place left.

"They besought him that he would *depart out of* their coasts."—*Matt.* viii. 34.

(d) With for before the place gone to.

2. *Figuratively:*

† (1) To desert, to forsake, to abandon (with from).

"Depart from evil and do good."—*Ps.* xxxiv. 14.

† (2) To forsake, to desert, to fall away.

"Hear me now therefore, O ye children, and *depart* not from the words of my mouth."—*Prov.* v. 7.

(3) To yield or give way; to abandon a purpose, &c.

"His majesty prevailed not with any of them to *depart* from the most unreasonable of all their demands."—*Clarendon*.

* (4) To deviate, to wander, to vary.

(5) To pass away; to be lost, to perish.

"The good *departed* away, and the evil abode still."—*2 Esdras* iii. 22.

* (6) To cease.

"The prey *departeth* not."—*Nahum* iii. 1.

(7) To die, to de cease, to leave this world.

"Lord, now lettest thou thy servant *depart* in peace, according to thy word."—*Luke* ii. 29.

II. Law: To vary or deviate from the title or defense which a party has once insisted on in pleading.

† To *depart with*: To part with, to resign, to give up.

"The feloe shewed himselfe as lothe to *depart* with any money, as if Diogenes had said, . . ."—*Udall: Apophth.*, fol. 94, C.

***dē-part**, *s.* [DEPART, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.:* The act of departing; departure.

"I had in charge, at my *depart* from France,

To marry Princess Margaret."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., i. 1.

2. *Fig.:* Death, de cease.

"Tidings, as swiftly as the post could run,

Were brought me of your loss and *depart*."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., ii. 1.

II. Chem.: The separation or resolution of a compound into its constituent elements.

"The chymists have a liquor called water of *depart*."—*Bacon*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

***dě-part'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *depart*; -*able*.] That can be divided or separated; capable of division; divisible.

"Three persones in parcelles departable fro other."
P. Plowman, 11,420.

dě-part'-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DEPART, *v.*]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adjective*:

- *1. Shared, distributed.
- *2. Divided, separated.
- *3. Gone away, left.
- *4. Dead, deceased; having left this world.

"If fix'd or wandering star could tidings yield,
Of the departed spirit."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iii.

dě-part'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *depart*; -*er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

- *1. One who divides, distributes, or shares.
- "Who ordeynede me domesman, or *departor* on you?"
Wycliffe: *Luke* xii. 14.
- *2. One who discriminates; a judge.
- "*Departor* or demer of thoughtis."—Wycliffe: *Heb.* iv. 12.
- *3. One who departs, or goes away.

II. Chem.: One who refines metal by separation.

dě-part'-līg, ***dě-part-yng**, ***dě-part-yngē**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEPART, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *substantive*:

- *1. The act of dividing, or separating.
- "To the *departyngē* of soul and spirit."—Wycliffe: *Heb.* iv. 12.
- *2. A division.

"A derk myst was maad . . . and passide thorow the *departyngis*."—Wycliffe: *Gen.* xv. 17.

*3. A distinction, a separation.

"Y shall sette *departyng* bitwix my peepole and thi peepole."—Wycliffe: *Exod.* viii. 23.

*4. A dissension, a division.

"Theere *departyngis* or disscenciouns for to be."—Wycliffe: *1 Cor.* xi. 18.

5. A departure, or going away.

"The first *departing* of the king for Ireland."
Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, ii. 1.

6. Death, decease.

dě-part'-līg-lī, ***dě-part-yng-lī**, *adv.* [Eng. *departing*; -*ly*.] Not continuously, or for any time; shortly.

"Tho schulen not sowne *departyngli*."—Wycliffe: *Numb.* x. 7.

dě-part-līg-līg, *subst.* [DEPART, *v.*] Division, partition.

"The time of the divisoun and *departising* made."—*Act. Dom. Conc.* (1480), p. 66.

dě-part-mēnt, *s.* [Fr. *département*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

- *1. The act of departing; departure.
- "Sudden *departments* from one extreme to another."—*Wotton: Reliquia*, p. 61.
- *2. A division or separation.
- *3. A division.

"The Roman fleets, during their command at sea, had their several stations and *departments*."—*Arbuthnot*.

4. A separate allotment or branch of business, administration, &c.; a distinct branch or office of government in which a certain class of duties is assigned to and carried out by a particular person; as, the department of state, of war, of the navy, &c.

"The only *department* with which no fault could be found was the *department* of Foreign Affairs."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

5. A branch of science or study.

II. Technically:

1. *Geog.*: One of the districts into which France is divided. It usually comprehends four or five *arrondissements*, each of which contains several cantons, each of which again consists of several communes.

2. *Mil.*: A military sub-division of a country. (*U. S.*)

dě-part-mēn-tal, *a.* [Eng. *department*; -*al*.] Of or pertaining to a department.

" . . . *departmental* guards, called together for the protection of the revolutionists."—*Burke: Pref. to Bristol's Address*.

dě-part-ure, *s.* [Eng. *depart*; -*ure*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(*) The act of separating or putting aside; separation.

"No other remedy . . . but absolute *departure*."—*Milton*.

II. Technically:

1. *Law*: The act of deviating or departing from the title or defense which a party has once insisted on in pleading.

"Such rejoinder would be an entire *departure* from his original plea."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. xi.

2. *Navigation*:

(1) The distance of two places on the same parallel, counted in miles, of the equator; the easting or westing of a ship with regard to the meridian it departed from: the difference of longitude between the present meridian and where the last reckoning was made.

(2) The bearing or position of an object from which a vessel commences her dead reckoning.

*3. *Chem.*: The parting or separating of silver from gold.

† For the difference between *departure* and *death* see DEATH; for that between *departure* and *exit* see EXIT.

***dě-pās'-cent**, *a.* [Lat. *depascens*, *pr. par. of depasco*=to feed; *de* (intens.), and *pasco*=to feed.] Feeding.

dě-past'-ure, ***dě-pās'-tre**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *depascor*=to feed, to graze.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To eat up, to consume.

"They keep their cattle, and live themselves, in bodies pasturing upon the mountains, and removing still to fresh land, as they have *depastured* the former."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

2. To put out to graze, to pasture.

"If 40 sheep yield 80 lb. of wool, and are *depastured* in one parish for a whole year, the parson shall have 8 lbs."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

***B.** Intrans.: To feed, to graze.

"If a man takes in a horse or other cattle to graze and *depasture* in his grounds."—*Blackstone*.

dě-past'-ured, *pa. par. or a.* [DEPASTURE.]

dě-past'-ur-līg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEPASTURE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of grazing or pasturing.

***dě-pa'-tri-āte**, *v. i. & t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and *patria*=one's country; cf. *expatriate*.]

A. Intrans.: To leave one's country; to go into voluntary exile.

"*Depatriate!* What's that?"

"Why, ye fool you, leave my country."
Villiers (Duke of Buckingham): *The Chances*.

B. Trans.: To drive from one's country; to banish, to expatriate.

***dě-pāu'-pēr**, *v. t.* [Lat. *depaupero*.] To make poor; to impoverish.

"Ye have not onlie . . . *depauperett* the inhabitants of the town."—*Acts James VI.*, 1571 (ed. 1814), p. 69.

***dě-pāu'-pēr-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *depauperatus*, *pa. par. of depaupero*; *de* (intens.), and *paupero*=to make poor; *pauper*=poor.]

1. *Lit.*: To make poor, to impoverish, to beggar.

"Liming does not *depauperate*: the ground will last long, and bear large grain."—*Mortimer*.

2. *Fig.*: To weaken, to depress.

"Which *depauperates* the spirit."—*Taylor: Great Exemplars*, pt. ii., 12.

dě-pāu'-pēr-āte, **dě-pāu'-pēr-āt-ēd**, *a.* [Lat. *depauperatus*.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Made poor, impoverished.

"They become low and much *depauperated*."—*Smith: Portraiture of Old Age*, p. 184.

2. *Bot.*: Imperfectly developed, starved, or ill-formed from want of nutriment.

***dě-pāu'-pēr-āt-līg**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEPAUPERATE, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act or process of making poor or impoverishing.

(2) The act of departing or going away.

"They were seen not only all the while our Savior was upon earth, but survived after His *departure* out of this world."—*Addison*.

2. *Figuratively*:

(*)1 An abandonment; a forsaking or desisting from.

"The fear of the Lord, and *departure* from evil, are phrases of like importance."—*Tillotson*.

(2) A deviation from a standard, purpose, or object.

(*)3 Ruin, destruction.

"The isles that are in the sea shall be troubled at thy *departure*."—*Ezek.* xvi. 18.

(4) Death, decease; a departing from this world.

"Happy was their good prince in his timely *departure*, which barred him from the knowledge of his son's miseries."—*Sidney*.

II. Technically:

1. *Law*: A deviating or departing from the title or defense which a party has once insisted on in pleading.

"Such rejoinder would be an entire *departure* from his original plea."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. xi.

2. *Navigation*:

(1) The distance of two places on the same parallel, counted in miles, of the equator; the easting or westing of a ship with regard to the meridian it departed from: the difference of longitude between the present meridian and where the last reckoning was made.

(2) The bearing or position of an object from which a vessel commences her dead reckoning.

*3. *Chem.*: The parting or separating of silver from gold.

† For the difference between *departure* and *death* see DEATH; for that between *departure* and *exit* see EXIT.

***dě-pās'-cent**, *a.* [Lat. *depascens*, *pr. par. of depasco*=to feed; *de* (intens.), and *pasco*=to feed.] Feeding.

dě-past'-ure, ***dě-pās'-tre**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *depascor*=to feed, to graze.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To eat up, to consume.

"They keep their cattle, and live themselves, in bodies pasturing upon the mountains, and removing still to fresh land, as they have *depastured* the former."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

2. To put out to graze, to pasture.

"If 40 sheep yield 80 lb. of wool, and are *depastured* in one parish for a whole year, the parson shall have 8 lbs."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

***B.** Intrans.: To feed, to graze.

"If a man takes in a horse or other cattle to graze and *depasture* in his grounds."—*Blackstone*.

dě-past'-ured, *pa. par. or a.* [DEPASTURE.]

dě-past'-ur-līg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEPASTURE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of grazing or pasturing.

***dě-pa'-tri-āte**, *v. i. & t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and *patria*=one's country; cf. *expatriate*.]

A. Intrans.: To leave one's country; to go into voluntary exile.

"*Depatriate!* What's that?"

"Why, ye fool you, leave my country."
Villiers (Duke of Buckingham): *The Chances*.

B. Trans.: To drive from one's country; to banish, to expatriate.

***dě-pāu'-pēr**, *v. t.* [Lat. *depaupero*.] To make poor; to impoverish.

"Ye have not onlie . . . *depauperett* the inhabitants of the town."—*Acts James VI.*, 1571 (ed. 1814), p. 69.

***dě-pāu'-pēr-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *depauperatus*, *pa. par. of depaupero*; *de* (intens.), and *paupero*=to make poor; *pauper*=poor.]

1. *Lit.*: To make poor, to impoverish, to beggar.

"Liming does not *depauperate*: the ground will last long, and bear large grain."—*Mortimer*.

2. *Fig.*: To weaken, to depress.

"Which *depauperates* the spirit."—*Taylor: Great Exemplars*, pt. ii., 12.

dě-pāu'-pēr-āte, **dě-pāu'-pēr-āt-ēd**, *a.* [Lat. *depauperatus*.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Made poor, impoverished.

"They become low and much *depauperated*."—*Smith: Portraiture of Old Age*, p. 184.

2. *Bot.*: Imperfectly developed, starved, or ill-formed from want of nutriment.

***dě-pāu'-pēr-āt-līg**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEPAUPERATE, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act or process of making poor or impoverishing.

dě-pāu'-pēr-ize, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *pauperize* (q. v.).]

1. To raise from a state of pauperism.

"Our efforts at *depauperizing* the children of paupers."—*Edinburgh Review*. (*Ogilvie*.)

2. To make poor.

"This immense fauna . . . is shrunk and *depauperized* in North Asia."—*Huxley: Critiques and Addresses*.

***dě-peāch**, ***dě-peche**, *v. t.* [Fr. *dépecher*=to hasten.] To discharge, to dispatch.

"As soon as the party which they shall find before our justices shall be *depeached*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 261.

***dě-pēc'-tī-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *depecto*=to comb down: *de*=down, and *pecto*=to comb.] Tough, clammy, tenacious; capable of being extended.

"It may be also that some bodies have a kind of lentor, and are of a more *depectible* nature than oil."—*Bacon*.

***dě-pēc'-u-lā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *depeculatus*, *pa. par. of depetulo*=to embezzle.] Embezzlement, robbery, speculation.

"*Depecculation* of the public treasure."—*Hobbes: Commonwealth*, ch. xxvii.

***dě-peinct** (peinct as paint), *v. t.* [DEPAINT.] To depict, to paint.

"The redde rose medled with the white yfere,
In either cheekie *depeinct* lively chere."
Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar* (April).

***dě-peint**, *pa. par. or a.* [DEPAINT.] Painted.

"With large toppes, and mastes longe,
Richly *depeint*."—*Chaucer: Dreame*, 711.

***dě-pēll**, *v. t.* [Lat. *depello*: *de*=away, from, and *pello*=to drive.] To drive away, to repel, to rebut.

"They increase strength, and *depell* old age."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 218.

***dě-pen**, *v. t.* [A. S. *dēpan*.] To plunge, to dip.

"Olepi me mot hym *depe* ine the water."—*Shoreham*, p. 11.

dě-pēnd, *v. i.* [Fr. *dépendre*, from Lat. *dependeo*=to hang down, to depend; *de*=down, and *pendeo*=to hang; Ital. *dipendere*; Sp. *depender*.]

I. Literally:

1. To hang down; to be suspended.

"From the frozen beard
Long icicles *depend*, and crackling sounds are heard."
Dryden.

2. To hang, to lean.

" . . . two winking Cupids
Of silver, each of one foot standing; nicely
Depending on their brands."
Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, ii. 4.

II. Figuratively:

1. To be dependent, as to the issue or result, on something else; to be contingent upon; to be related to as the result to the cause, or the consequent to the antecedent.

"The peace and happiness of a society *depend* on the justice and fidelity, the temperance and charity, of its members."—*Rogers*.

2. To be in a state of dependence on another; to be subject as a dependant or retainer.

"And the remainders, that shall still *depend*,
To be such men as may besort your age."
Shakesp.: *Lear*, i. 4.

3. To be connected with or influenced by.

"A better state to me belongs
Than that which on thy humor doth *depend*."
Shakesp.: *Sonnets*, 92.

4. To rely, to trust, to have confidence, to rest (followed by *on* or *upon*).

"I am a stranger to your characters farther than as common fame reports them, which is not to be *depended upon*."—*Swift*.

5. To look to solely; to rely upon as for aid or support; to be dependent upon for the power or means of doing anything.

6. To be in a state of suspense; to be undetermined; to be pending.

"The judge corrupt, the long *depending* cause,
And doubtful issue of misconstrued laws."—*Prior*.

7. To impend.

"This is the curse *depending* on those that war for a packet."—*Shakesp.: Troilus*, ii. 5. (*Quarto*.)

dě-pēnd'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *depend*; -*able*.] That may or can be depended upon; reliable.

" . . . attractive, if not in all points *dependable*, volumes."—*Athenaeum*, February 18, 1882.

dě-pēnd'-a-ncē, *s.* [DEPENDENCE.]

dě-pēnd'-ant, *a.* [DEPENDENT.]

(2) Something hanging down or depending from another.

"Like a large cluster of black grapes they show,
And make a large dependence from the bough."
Dryden: *Virgil*; *Georgic* iv. 805, 806.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Mutual connection; inter-relation, concatenation.

"Connection and dependence of ideas should be followed, till the mind is brought to the source on which it bottoms."—Locke.

(2) The relation of anything to another, as of an effect to its cause.

"I took pleasure to trace out the cause of effects, and the dependence of one thing upon another in the visible creation."—Burnet: *Theory*.

(3) A state of being subject to the influence or at the disposal of another.

"Every moment we feel our dependence upon God."—Tillotson.

(4) A state of being dependent, subordinate, or subject to another.

"... that so they may acknowledge their dependency upon the crown of England."—Bacon.

(5) Reliance, trust, confidence.

"Their dependencies on him were drowned in this conceit."—Hooker: *Eccles. Polity*.

(6) The term for the subject of a quarrel when duels were first in vogue, meaning, as it seems, the affair depending. [?]

"The bastinado! a most proper and sufficient dependence, warranted by the great Caranza."—Ben Jonson: *Every Man in his Humor*, i. 4.

II. Of the form dependency only:

1. Anything attached to but subordinate to another.

"We speak of the sublunary worlds, this earth, and its dependencies."—Burnet: *Theory*.

2. A territory or district remote from but subject to a kingdom or state.

"It will be seen how, in two important dependencies of the crown, wrong was followed by just retribution."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

3. The thing or persons of which any person has the dominion or disposal.

"Never was there a prince bereaved of his dependencies by his council, except where there hath been either an over-greatness in one counselor, or an overstrict combination in divers."—Bacon.

B. Technically:

1. Law (of the form dependence): The state of depending, or being pending or undetermined.

"An action is said to be in dependence from the moment of citation till the final decision of the House of Lords."—Bell.

2. Logic (of the form dependency): That, the existence of which presupposes the existence of something else; something non-essential; an accident, a quality.

"Modes I call such complex ideas ... which are considered as dependencies or affections of substances."—Locke.

¶ *Master of the dependences*: A master of ceremonies for duels, an imaginary office which Meercraft, the Projector, in Ben Jonson's play, bestows on Everill.

"*Master of the Dependences*: a place Of my projection too, sir, and hath met Much opposition; but the State now sees That great necessity of it, as, after all Their writing and their speaking against duels, They have erected it."

Ben Jonson: *The Devil's an Ass*, iii. 1.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *dependence* and *reliance*: "*Dependence* is the general term; *reliance* is a species of *dependence*: we *depend* either on persons or things; we *rely* on persons only: *dependence* serves for that which is immediate or remote; *reliance* serves for the future only. We *depend* upon a person for that which we are obliged to receive or led to expect from him: we *rely* upon a person for that which he has given us reason to expect from him. *Dependence* is an outward condition or the state of external circumstances; *reliance* is a state of the feelings with regard to others. We *depend* upon God for all that we have or shall have; we *rely* upon the word of man for that which he has promised to perform. We may *depend* upon a person's coming from a variety of causes; but we *rely* upon it only in reference to his avowed intention." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dē-pēnd-ent, dē-pēnd-ant, a. & s. [Fr. *dē-pēndant*, pr. par. of *dēpendre*=to depend.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: Hanging down.

In the time of Charles the Great, and long since, the whole furs in the tails were dependent."—Peucham.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Depending on or subordinate to another.

"This great plan, with each dependant art."

Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, ii. 24.

(2) In the power or authority of another; subject to or at the disposal of any one.

"On God, as the most high, all inferior causes in the world are dependant."—Hooker.

(3) Depending or relying on another for support, help, or strength.

"... until an ant was formed as abjectly dependent on its slaves as is the *Formica rufescens*."—Darwin: *Origin of Species* (1859), ch. vii., p. 224.

(4) Contingent; depending on as to the issue or result.

"That deeper far it lies

Than aught dependent on the fickle skies."

Wordsworth: *Ode for a General Thanksgiving*.

(5) Relating to or occasioned by something previous.

"... promise-breach thereon dependant."—Shake-sp.: *Measure for Measure*, v. 4.

* (6) Impending.

"The curse dependant on those that war for a packet."—Shake-sp.: *Titulus*, ii. 3. (Folios.)

II. Technically:

1. Bot.: Hanging down, drooping; as, a dependent leaf.

2. Law: Pending, undetermined.

B. As substantive:

1. One who is subject to, sustained by, or at the disposal of another; a retainer.

"His dependants shall quickly become his proselytes."—South.

2. One depending upon another for support, help, or strength.

"We are indigent, defenseless beings: the creatures of his power, and the dependents of his providence."—Rogers.

3. That which depends or is contingent on something else; a consequence, a corollary.

"With all its circumstances and dependents."—Frynn.

¶ When used as an adjective the word is now generally spelled *dependent*; when used as a noun *dependant* is the more usual.

dē-pēnd-ent-ly, *dē-pēnd-ant-ly, adv. [Eng. *dependent*; -ly.] In a dependent manner.

dē-pēnd-ēr, s. [Eng. *depend*; -er.] One who depends or relies.

"What shalt thou expect,

To be *depend* on a thing that leans?"

Shake-sp.: *Cymbeline*, i. 6.

dē-pēnd-ing, *dē-pēnd-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DEPEND.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Hanging; suspended.

"A third dispels the darkness of the night,
And fills depending lamps with beams of light."
Pope: *Thebais*, 609, 610.

2. Subject to, dependent on, relying.

3. In a state of suspense; pending.

"The matter of variance *dependings* betwixt yow."—Edward IV., in *Paston Letters*, ii. 338.

C. As substantive:

1. The act or state of being dependent.

*2. Suspense.

"Delay is bad, doubt worse, depending worst."—Ben Jonson: *To W. Roe*.

dē-pēnd-ing-ly, adv. [Eng. *depending*; -ly.] In a dependent, contingent, or subordinate manner.

***dē-pēo-ple, v. t.** [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *people* (q. v.).] To depopulate.

***dē-pēr-dit, a.** [Lat. *deperditum*, neut. pa. par. of *deperdo*=to lose; *de* (intens.) and *perdo*=to lose.] Anything which is lost or destroyed.

"No reason can be given why, if these *deperdits* ever existed, they have now disappeared."—Paley: *Nat. Theol.*, ch. v., § 4.

***dē-pēr-dite-ly, adv.** [Eng. *deperdit*; -ly.] In the manner of one utterly lost or abandoned; desperately.

"The most *deperditely* wicked of all others, in whom was the root of wickedness."—Dean King: *Sermons* (1608), p. 17.

***dē-pēr-dī-tion, s.** [Lat. *deperditus*, pa. par. of *deperdo*=to lose.] Loss, destruction.

"It may be unjust to place all efficacy of gold in the non-omission of weights, or *deperdition* of any ponderous articles."—Broune: *Vulgar Errors*.

***dē-pērt-I-ble, a.** [Eng. *deperit*=depart; -able.] That can be divided; divisible, departable.

***dē-pesch-ē, s.** [Fr. *dépêcher*=to hasten.] A dispatch.

"We received your *depesche* sent by Captain Mure."—Letter (1666), in *Keith's Hist. Scot.*, p. 330.

dē-phlēgm' (g silent), v. t. [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Gr. *phlegma*=phlegm.] To free from phlegm or aqueous matter, either by evaporation or distilling.

"We have sometimes taken spirit of salt, and carefully dephlegmated it."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 328.

dē-phlēg-mā-tē, v. t. [Eng. *dephlegm*; -ate.] The same as *DEPHLEGMA* (q. v.).

"We dephlegmated some by more frequent . . . rectifications."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 329.

dē-phlēg-māt-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DEPHLEGMA-TATE.]

dē-phlēg-mā-tion, s. [Eng. *dephlegmat(e)*; -ion.]

Chem.: An old term, applied to the process of freeing spirituous or acid liquids from water. The apparatus used is called a dephlegmator.

"In divers cases it is not enough to separate the aqueous parts by dephlegmation."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 321.

dē-phlēg-mā-tōr, s. [Eng. *dephlegmat(e)*; -or.] A form of condensing apparatus for stills, consisting of broad sheets of tinned copper soldered together, so as to leave narrow spaces between them.

dē-phlēgmēd (g silent), pa. par. or a. [DEPHLEGMA.]

dē-phlēgm-ēd-nēss (g silent), s. [English *dephlegmed*; -ness.] The quality or state of being freed from phlegm or aqueous matter.

"The proportion betwixt the coralline solution and the spirit of wine, depends so much upon the strength of the former liquor, and the dephlegmedness of the latter."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 442.

***dē-phlō-gis-tī-cāte, v. t.** [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *phlogiston* (q. v.).] To deprive of phlogiston or the supposed principle of inflammability. [PHLOGISTON.]

***dē-phlō-gis-tī-cā-tēd, pa. par. or a.** [DEPHLOGISTICATE.]

dephlogisticated air, s.

Chem.: An old name for oxygen, which chemists regarded as common air deprived of phlogiston.

***dē-phlō-gis-tī-cāt-ing, pr. par., a. & s.** [DEPHLOGISTICATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of dephlogistication.

***dē-phlō-gis-tī-cā-tion, s.** [Eng. *dephlogisticat(e)*; -ion.] The abstraction of phlogiston (q. v.).

dē-pict', v. t. [DEPICT, a.]

1. To paint; to form a likeness of in colors; to portray.

"The cowards of Lacedaemon depicted upon their shields the most terrible beasts they could imagine."—Taylor.

2. To describe or represent in words.

"Alas! the idle tale of man is found

Depicted in the dial's moral round."

Wordsworth: *Evening Walk*

3. To represent in any way.

"With doubt and strange surmise

Depicted in their look."

Longfellow: *Discoverer of the North Cape*.

***dē-pict', a.** [Lat. *depictus*, pa. par. of *depingo*; *de*=down, and *pingo*=to paint.] Painted, depicted, represented.

"I fond a lynxesse depict upon a wal."

Lydgate: *Minor Poems*, p. 177.

dē-pict-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DEPICT, v.]

dē-pict-ing, pr. par. a. & s. [DEPICT.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of painting, representing, or describing.

dē-pic-tion, s. [Lat. *depictus*.] The act of depicting; a painting; a representation.

dē-pic-ture (as dē-pict-ghēr), v. t. [Pref. *de*=down, and Eng. *picture* (q. v.).] To depict, to represent, to paint.

"'Twas paint, 'twas life! and sure to piercing eyes
The warrior's face depicted Henry's mien."

Shenstone: *Love and Honor*.

dē-pic-tured, pa. par. or a. [DEPICTURE.]

dēp-I-lāte, v. t. [Lat. *depilatus*, pa. par. of *depilo*=to pull out the hair; *de*=away, from, and *pilus*=hair.] To pull out the hair; to strip off hair; to peel, to husk.

"Made of rice accurately depilated and boyled in milk."

Fenner: *Via Recta*, p. 124.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sin, aḡ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -ōian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -gion = shūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

dēp'-i-lāt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DEPILATE.]

dēp'-i-lāt-līg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEPILATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of pulling out the hair; depilation.

dēp'-i-lā-tion, *s.* [Fr. *dépilation*; Lat. *depilatio*, from *depilo*=to pull out the hair. A very good term to describe the process which is usually called unhairing. It consists in the loosening and removing of hair from hides and skins, and is usually accomplished by lime. It is hence called limeing. Lime being injurious to leather, other processes have been suggested and to some extent practiced. [UNHAIRING.]

dē-plī'-a-tōr-ŷ, *a. & s.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *deplatorius*, from *depilo*=to pull out hair.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the power or quality of stripping off hair.

"Elian says that they were *deplatorius*, and if macerated in vinegar would take away the beard."—*Chambers*, in v. *Urtica Marina*.

B. *As subst.:* Any preparation or application used to strip off the hair without injuring the skin; a cosmetic employed to remove superfluous hair from the face.

"The effects of the *deplatory* were soon seen."—*T. Hook*: Gilbert Gurney.

dēp'-i-lōus, *a.* [Latin *de*=away, from, and *pilosus*=hairy; *pilus*=hair.] Without hair; deprived of hair.

"This animal is a kind of lizard, or quadruped corticated and *deplous*; that is, without wool, fur, or hair."—*Broune*: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. 14.

dē-plān-āte, *a.* [Pref. *de*=down, and English *plane* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Flattened. (Cooke.)

***dē-plānt'**, *v. t.* [Fr. *déplanter*; Lat. *deplanto*.] To take plants up from the bed; to transplant.

***dē-plān-tā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *deplantatio*, from *deplanto*.] The act of taking plants up from the bed; the act of transplanting. (Ash.)

dē-plēte', *v. t.* [Lat. *depletus*, *pa. par.* of *depleo*=to empty; *de*=away, from, and *pleo*=to fill.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: To empty.

"At no time were the Bank cellars depleted to any alarming extent."—*Saturday Review*. (Ogilvie.)

2. Fig.: To exhaust, to drain off; to deprive of strength, resources, &c.

II. Med.: To empty or diminish the quantity of blood in the vessels by venesection; to let blood.

dē-plēt'-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [DEPLETE.]

dē-plē-tion, *s.* [Lat. *depletus*, *pa. par.* of *depleo*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The act or process of emptying, draining, or exhausting.

"Abstinence and a slender diet attenuates, because depletion of the vessels gives room to the fluid to expand itself."—*Arbuthnot*.

2. Med.: The act of diminishing the quantity of blood in the vessels by venesection; blood-letting.

dē-plēt'-ive, *a. & s.* [Eng. *deplet(e)*; -ive.]

A. *As adj.:* Tending to or causing depletion.

"Depletive treatment is contra-indicated."—*Wardrop*: *On Bleeding*.

B. *As subst.:* Any preparation or medicine which tends to depletion.

"She had been exhausted by *depletives*."—*Wardrop*: *On Bleeding*.

dē-plēt'-ōr-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *deplet(e)*; -ory.] Calculating or tending to deplete or empty.

dē-plī-cā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *de*=away, from, and *plicatio*=a folding; *plico*=to fold.] An unfolding, untwisting, or unplatting.

"An unfolding and depication of the inside of this order."—*Montagu*: *Devout Essays*, pt. i., treat. xv., § 3.

dē-plōr'-a-blī-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *deplorable*(e); -ity.] The quality of being deplorable; deplorableness.

dē-plōr'-a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *déplorable*, from Lat. *deploro*=to deplore (q. v.).]

1. That is or should be deplored; lamentable, sad, grievous, wretched.

"The military administration was as *deplorable* as ever."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. Miserable, poor, contemptible; as, *deplorable nonsense*, *deplorable ignorance*, &c.

dē-plōr'-a-ble-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *deplorable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being deplorable; a deplorable condition.

"The sadness and *deplorableness* of this estate."—*Drake*: *West Indian Voyage*, p. 58.

dē-plōr'-a-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *deplorab(ly)*; -ly.] In a deplorable manner; lamentably, sadly, miserably.

"Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy. God knows, they are *deplorably* strangers to them."—*South*.

dē-plōr'-āte, *a.* [Lat. *deploratus*, *pa. par.* of *deploro*.] Deporable, lamentable.

"The case is then most *deplorate*, when reward goes over to the wrong side."—*L'Estrange*.

dē-plōr'-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *deploratio*, from *deploro*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The act of deploring or lamenting.

"The *deploration* of her fortune."—*Speed*: *Henry VII.*, bk. ix., ch. xx., 16.

2. Music: A dirge or mournful strain.

dē-plōr'e, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *déplore*; Sp. *deplorar*; Ital. *deplorare*, from Lat. *deploro*=to lament; *de* (intens.), and *ploro*=to lament.]

A. Transitive:

1. To lament, to bewail, to bemoan, to grieve over.

"A mind intolerant of lasting peace
And cherishing the pang which it deplored."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

***2.** To complain of.

"Never more
Will I my master's tears to you deplore."
Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, iii. 1.

***3.** To despair of, to give over.

"Physicians do make a kind of scruple and religion to stay with the patient after the disease is *deplored*."—*Bacon*: *Adv. of Learning*, bk. ii.

B. Intrans.: To lament, to bewail, to bemoan.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *deploro* and to *lament*: "*Deploro* is a much stronger expression than *lament*; the former calls forth tears from the bitterness of the heart; the latter excites a cry from the warmth of feeling. *Deplorable* indicates despair; to *lament* marks only pain or distress. Among the poor we have *deplorable* instances of poverty, ignorance, vice, and wretchedness combined; among the higher classes we have often *lamentable* instances of extravagance and consequent ruin." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dē-plō red, *pa. par. or a.* [DEPLORE.]

***dē-plōr'-ēd-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *deplored*; -ly.] Deploredly.

"To be *deplorably* old, and affectedly young, is not only a great folly, but a gross deformity."—*Bishop Taylor*: *Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 72.

***dē-plōr'-ēd-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *deplored*; -ness.] Deploredness.

"The *deploredness* of our condition."—*Bp. Hall*: *A Pathetical Meditation*, 2.

***dē-plōrē-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *deploro*; -ment.] The act of deploring.

dē-plōr'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *deplor(e)*; -er.] One who deplores or laments; a mourner, a lamenter.

dē-plōr'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEPLORE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of lamenting, mourning, or bewailing.

dē-plōr'-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *deploring*; -ly.] In a deploring manner.

dē-plōŷ, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *déploier*; O. Fr. *desployer*=to unfold; *de*=Lat. *dis*=apart, and *ployer*=Lat. *plico*=to fold; Sp. *desplegar*; Port. *despregar*.] [DISPLAY.]

A. Transitive:

Mil.: To open out; to extend a line of small depth; as an army, a battalion, which has been previously formed in one or more columns.

"Of this large number a considerable proportion were deployed along the Mall and on the Horse Guards Parade."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

B. Intransitive:

Mil.: To open out; to extend in a line of small depth.

"A column is said to *deploy* when it makes a flank march or unfolds itself so as to display its front."—*Sullivan*.

dē-plōŷ, *s.* [DEPLOY, v.]

Mil.: The same as DEPLOYMENT (q. v.).

dē-plōŷed, *pa. par. or a.* [DEPLOY, v.]

dē-plōŷ-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEPLOY, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of extending in a line of small depth; deployment.

dē-plōŷ-mēt, *s.* [Eng. *deploy*; -ment.]

Mil.: The act of extending a body of troops in a line of small depth.

***dē-plū-mā'-tēd**, *a.* [Lat. *deplumatus*.] Having the feathers taken off. (Ash.)

***dē-plū-mā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *deplumatio*; *de*=away, from, and *pluma*=a feather.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A plucking or stripping off the feathers; a loss of feathers.

"Through the violence of her moulting or *deplumation*."—*Stillingfleet*: *Origines Sacre*, bk. iii., ch. 3.

2. Surg.: A swelling of the eyelids, accompanied with the fall of the hairs from the eyebrows. (*Philips*.)

***dē-plūme'**, *v. t.* [Fr. *dépłumer*, from Lat. *de*=away, and *pluma*=a feather.]

1. To pluck or strip the feathers from; to deprive of plumage.

"Such a person is like Homer's bird, *deplumes* himself to feather all the naked callows that he sees."—*Jeremy Taylor*: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 15.

2. To lay bare, to expose.

"The exposing and *depluming* of the leading humbugs of the age."—*De Quincey*.

***dē-plūmed'**, *pa. par. or a.* [DEPLUME.]

***dē-plūm'-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEPLUME.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of plucking or stripping the feathers from.

dē-pō-lar-i-zā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *depolariz(e)*; -ation; Fr. *dépolariation*.] The act or process of depriving of polarity.

dē-pō-lar-ize, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *polarize* (q. v.); Fr. *dépolariiser*.] To deprive of polarity.

***dē-pō-lī'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *depolio*=to polish.] The act of polishing. (Ash.)

dē-pōn'e, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *depono*=to lay down; *de*=down, and *pono*=to place, to lay.]

***A. Transitive:**

1. To lay down, to deposit.

"While the obedient element
Lifts or *depones* its burthen." Southey.

2. To deposit.

"Who had *deponed* his money in David his hand."—*Psalm*: *Suppl.*, Dec., p. 394.

3. To risk, to deposit as a pledge.

"On this I would *depono*
As much, as any cause I've known."
Butler: *Hudibras*.

B. Intransitive:

1. To give evidence upon oath; to give testimony; to depose.

"Marion Meason *deponed* that she heard her say, Common thief."—*Statis. Acc.*: *Trial for Witchcraft*, xviii. 654.

***2.** To assert, to make an assertion.

***3.** To bear witness.

"This fact or phenomenon . . . *depones* strongly both for a God and for the supreme righteousness of his nature."—*Chalmers*: *Bridgewater Treat.*, pt. i., ch. i., p. 61.

dē-pōn'-ēnt, *a. & s.* [Lat. *deponens*, *pr. par.* of *depono*=to lay down; Fr. *déponent*.]

A. As adjective:

***1. Ord. Lang.:** Laying down.

II. Technically:

1. Law: Bearing testimony upon oath; depositing.

2. Gram.: In Latin grammar applied to a verb which has a passive form, but an active force, as *loquor*=to speak, *fateor*=to confess.

"A verb *deponent* endeth in *r*, like a passive; and yet, in signification, is but either active or neuter."—*Lilly*.

B. As substantive:

1. Law: One who gives evidence upon oath in a court of justice; a witness. One whose evidence is not given *vivâ voce*, but is taken down in writing, and then sworn to; one who makes an affidavit to any statement of fact.

"This strange *deponent* made oath, as in the presence of God."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. Gram.: In Latin grammar a verb which has a passive form, but an active force.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *deponent*, *evidence*, and *witness*: "The *deponent* always declares upon oath; he serves to give information; the *evidence* is likewise generally bound by an oath; he serves to acquit or condemn; the *witness* is employed upon oath or otherwise; he serves to confirm or invalidate. A *deponent* declares either in writing or by word of mouth; the *deposition* is preparatory to the trial; an *evidence* may give *evidence* either by words or actions; whatever serves to clear up, whether a person or an animal, the thing is used as an *evidence*; the *evidence* always comes forward on the trial; a *witness* is always a

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

person in the proper sense, but may be applied figuratively to inanimate objects; he declares by word of mouth what he personally knows. Every witness is an evidence at the moment of trial, but every evidence is not a witness." (Crabb; Eng. Synon.)

dē-pōn'-ēr, *de-pon-ar, s. [Eng. *depon(e)*; -er.] One who makes oath in a court; a deponent.

"This deponer for the time being in Falkland in company with his majesty."—*Acts, Jas. VI.*, 1690 (1814), p. 203.

***de-po-ni-tioun, s.** [Lat. *depono*.] An oath; the substance of what is deposed in a court; a deposition.

"Ordinis the deponitiouns of the witness now taken to be closet in the meyn tyme."—*Act Dom. Conc.*, A. 1492, p. 284.

***dē-pōp-u-lā-čy, s.** [Lat. *de=away*, from, and *populus=*a people.] Depopulation.

"Mars answered, O Jove, neither she nor I, With both our aids, can keep depopulacy From off the frogs."—*Chapman: Homer's Batrachomyomachia*.

***dē-pōp-u-lar-ize, v. t.** [Pref. *de=*away, from, and Eng. *popularize* (q. v.).] To render unpopular.

dē-pōp-u-lāte, v. t. & i. [Lat. *depopulatus*, pa. par. of *depopulo=*to depopulate.] [PEOPLE.]

A. Transitive:

1. To unpeople; to clear of inhabitants; to lay waste or bare.

"Swift as a lion, terrible and bold, That sweeps the fields, depopulates the fold."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, vi. 909, 910.

*2. To reduce in numbers, to exterminate.

"Grim death, in different shapes, Depopulates the nations."—*Philips*.

B. Intransitive:

1. To lay waste or bare; to clear of inhabitants.

"He turned his arms upon unarmed and unprovided people, to spoil only and depopulate."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

2. To become depopulated; to lose its inhabitants.

"This is not the place to enter into an inquiry, whether the country be depopulating or not."—*Goldsmith*.

dē-pōp-u-lāt-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DEPOPULATE.]

dē-pōp-u-lāt-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DEPOPULATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of depriving of inhabitants; depopulation.

dē-pōp-u-lā-tion, s. [Pref. *de=*away, from, and Eng. *population* (q. v.).]

1. The act of depopulating or depriving of inhabitants.

"This wild and barbarous depopulation."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, iii. 74.

2. The state of being depopulated.

"Several of our best and wisest friends concur in the opinion that the depopulation it depletes is nowhere to be seen."—*Goldsmith: Deserted Village* (Dedication).

***dē-pōp-u-lā-tōr, s.** [Eng. *depopulat(e)*; -or.] One who depopulates or deprives any place of its inhabitants; a depeopler.

"Covetous landlords, inclosers, depopulators, &c."—*State Trials: Duke of Buckingham*, 1625.

dē-pōrt, v. t. [Fr. *déporter=*to transport, to banish; O. Fr. *déporter=*to bear, to suffer, to endure (*Colgrave*); Fr. *se déporter=*to recede, to cease; Sp. *deportar*; Ital. *deportare*; Lat. *deporto=*to carry away, to remove; *de=*away, from, and *porto=*to carry.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To carry, to transport, to convey.

2. (Used reflexively): To conduct, to carry, to behave, to demean.

"Let an ambassador deport himself in the most graceful manner before a prince."—*Pope*.

II. Law: To transport either from one part of a kingdom to another, with prohibition to quit the assigned place, or to remove as a penal measure to a foreign land.

***dē-pōrt, s.** [DEPORT, v.] Deportment, behavior, demeanor.

"One rising, eminent In wise deport, spake much of right and wrong."—*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 665, 666.

dē-pōr-tā-tion, s. [Lat. *deportatio*, from *deporto*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of banishing or carrying away to a foreign land.

"That sudden transmigration and deportation out of our country."—*Stokes*.

*2. The state of being banished; exile.

"An abjuration, which is a deportation forever into a foreign land, was anciently with us a civil death."—*Ayliffe*.

II. Law: The act of transporting from one part of a kingdom to another, or of removing as a penal measure to a foreign land.

***dē-pōr-tā-tōr, s.** [Lat.] One who carries away or banishes others.

"... oppressors, enclosers, depopulators, deporters, depravers."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 481.

dē-pōrt-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DEPORT, v.]

"He told us he had been deported to Spain."—*Walsh*.

dē-pōrt-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DEPORT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of banishing or carrying away to a foreign land; transportation, banishment.

dē-pōrt'ment, s. [O. Fr. *deportement*, *deportmen*; Fr. *déportement*.]

1. Conduct, management.

"Touching the duke's own deportment in that island."—*Wotton: Remains*.

2. Demeanor, carriage, behavior, manners.

"But William's deportment soon reassured his friends."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

¶ For the difference between *deportment* and *behavior*, see *BEHAVIOR*.

***dē-pōr-ture, s.** [Eng. *deport*; -ure.] Deportment, carriage, demeanor.

"Stately port and majestic deporture."—*Speed*.

dē-pōs-a-ble, *dē-pōs-i-ble, a. [Eng. *depos(e)*; -able.] Capable of being deposited; liable to deposition; that may be deprived of office.

"Hereafter they shall be only keepers of the great seal, which, for title and office, are deposable."—*Hosell: Letters*, bk. i., s. iv., let. 8.

***dē-pōs-al, s.** [Eng. *depos(e)*; -al.] The act of depositing from or depriving of office; deposition.

"The short interval between the deposit and death of princes is proverbial."—*Fox: Hist. of James II.*, p. 14.

dē-pōse, v. t. & i. [Fr. *déposer*; *de=*Lat. *de=*away, from, and *posere=*to place; Lat. *pauso=*(1) to pause, (2) to place. *Depose* is only remotely connected with Lat. *depono*, not derived directly from it (*Skeat*).]

A. Transitive:

*1. To lay down, to deposit.

"Its surface raised by additional mud deposited upon it."—*Woodward*.

*2. To lay or put aside; to abdicate.

"Thus when the state one Edward did depose, A greater Edward in his room arose."—*Dryden: Ep. 10, To Mr. Congreve*.

*3. To be freed or cleared from.

"If they be againe soddan . . . they so depose all their bitterness."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 206.

*4. To take away, to deprive of, to divest, to strip off.

"You may my glory and my state depose."—*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iv. 1.

5. To remove or degrade from a throne or other high station; to dethrone.

"She did not assist to depose him until he had conspired to disinherit her."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

*6. To abate, to put down.

"Thet shal . . . youre pride depose."—*P. Ptoleman*, 10, 646.

*7. To examine on oath.

"And formally, according to our law, Depose him in the justice of his cause."—*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, i. 3.

*8. To give testimony about, to bear witness to, to attest.

"It was usual for him that dwelt in Southwark, or Tot-hill street, to depose the yearly rent or valuation of lands lying in the north, or other remote part of the realm."—*Bacon*.

B. Intrans.: To bear witness, to give evidence. (Frequently followed by *to*.)

"I'll depose I had him in mine arms."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*.

***dē-pōs-e, *de-pos, s.** [Lat. *depositum*, neut. pa. par. of *depono=*to lay down, to deposit.]

1. Anything deposited or put in trust.

"Depose (depos). Depositum."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. Trust, deposit.

"... the somez of money that was in *depos* the tyme of the decess of the said David."—*Act. Dom. Conc.*, A. 1480, pp. 54, 55.

dē-pōsed, pa. par. or a. [DEPOSE.]

dē-pōs-ēr, s. [Eng. *depos(e)*; -er.]

*1. One who deposes another from a high station.

"To see depositories to their crowning pass."—*Davenant: Gondibert*, iii. 3.

*2. One who deposes or testifies; a deponent.

"Whether they be true, and their depositories of credit."—*State Trials: E. Campion*, an. 1581.

***dē-pōs-i-ble, a.** DEPOSABLE.]

dē-pōs-ing, *dē-pōs-ying, pr. par., a. & s. [DEPOSE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of dethroning or removing from a high station.

"The persecuting bulls, interdicts, excommunications, depositions, and such like, published and acted by them."—*Seldon: On Drayton's Polyotb.*, s. 17.

2. The act of bearing witness or testifying; deposition.

dē-pōs-it, *de-pos-ite, v. t. [Fr. *déposer*, from Lat. *depositus*, pa. par. of *depono*; Sp. & Port. *depositar*; Ital. *depositare*.]

1. To lay down, to place.

"The eagle got leave here to deposit her eggs."—*L'Estrange*.

2. To let fall, to throw down, as sediment.

"Having deposited a rich alluvium."—*McClutche: Geogr. Dict.*, Egypt.

*3. To lay aside.

"The difficulty will be to persuade the depositing of those lusts, which have, by I know not what fascination, so endeared themselves."—*More: Decay of Christian Piety*.

4. To lay in a place of preservation, to bury.

"Dryden wants a poor square foot of stone, to show where the ashes of one of the greatest poets on earth are deposited."—*Garth*.

5. To commit or intrust to anyone for safety.

"His most important papers had been deposited with the Tuscan minister."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

6. To lodge or place with any person at interest, or as a pledge or security.

"Each company deposited securities worth 60,000 dollars."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

dē-pōs-it, *de-poost, *de-pos-ite, *de-post, s. [Latin *depositum*, neut. pa. par. of *depono=*to lay down, to deposit.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Anything deposited or laid down in a place.

2. Anything committed to the trust and care of another; anything deposited with another for safe-keeping.

3. A charge or trust.

"Thou, Tymothee, kepe the depoost."—*Wycliffe: 1 Tim.* vi. 20.

4. A pledge, a pawn; anything given as a security.

5. The state of a thing deposited for safe-keeping, pledged, or pawned.

"They had since Marseilles, and fairly left it; they had the other day the Valteline, and now have put it in deposit."—*Bacon*.

*6. A place where things are deposited.

II. Technically:

1. *Banking:* Money lodged in a bank for safe-keeping. Strictly speaking a deposit signifies only bonds or bills, or bullion deposited with a bank at interest, and not capable of being withdrawn except after some certain specified notice. [DEPOSIT-ACCOUNT.]

2. *Commerce:*

(1) Deposits of money are sometimes received by commercial companies with a view to employ it in their business. Interest of varying amounts will be given on deposits of this kind, according as the deposit is subject to withdrawal at a week's, or month's, or six months' notice. (*Bithell*.)

(2) Deposits of bonds, share-certificates, and other negotiable instruments, are often made for the sake of safety with a merchant or banker, in exchange for which a deposit-receipt is given. A commission, or some other form of remuneration, is usually paid by the depositor for the trouble and expense of the custody of such deposits. Similar documents are frequently placed in the hands of merchants and bankers as a security for loans made to the depositors. In these cases the deposit is made at the time the loan is advanced, and withdrawn when the loan is repaid. (*Bithell*.)

3. *Law:*

(1) Money deposited in the hands of another as a security for the performance of some engagement or contract, or as part payment.

(2) A naked bailment of goods to be kept for the bailor without recompense, and to be returned when the bailor shall require it.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -die, &c. = bēl, dēl.

4. *Scots Law*: The same as DEPOSITION (q. v.).
5. *Geol.*: A term applied to matter which has settled down after suspension in water, such as mud, sand, &c., and the shales and sandstones of older date. Deposits are usually distinguished by the positions in which they occur, or by the agencies concerned in their formation, as fluvial, lacustrine, estuary, marine, &c.

6. *Pathol. & Physiol.*: A structureless substance, separated from the blood or other fluid, as the typhoid, tuberculous, purulent, melanin, diphtheritic, and urinary deposits.

7. *Crabb* thus discriminates between *deposit*, *pledge*, and *security*: "The *deposit* has most regard to the confidence we place in another; the *pledge* has most regard to the security we give for ourselves; *security* is a species of *pledge*. A *deposit* is always voluntarily placed in the hands of an indifferent person; a *pledge* and *security* are required from the parties who are interested. A person may make a *deposit* for purposes of charity or convenience; he gives a *pledge* or *security* for a temporary accommodation, or the relief of a necessity. Money is *deposited* in the hands of a friend in order to execute a commission; a *pledge* is given as an equivalent for that which has been received; a *security* is given by way of *security* for the performance. A *deposit* may often serve the purpose of a *security*; but it need not contain anything so binding as either a *pledge* or a *security*; both of which involve a loss on the non-fulfillment of a certain contract. A *pledge* is given for matters purely personal; a *security* is given on behalf of another. *Deposits* are always transportable articles, consisting either of money, papers, jewels, or other valuables; a *pledge* is seldom pecuniary, but it is always some article of positive value, as estates, furniture, and the like, given at the moment of forming the contract; a *security* is always pecuniary, but it often consists of a promise, and not of any immediate resignation of one's property. *Deposits* are made and *securities* given by the wealthy; *pledges* are commonly given by those who are in distress. *Deposit* is seldom used but in the proper sense; *pledge* and *security* may be employed in a figurative application." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

8. *In or on deposit*: Committed or intrusted to any person for safe-keeping, or on interest.

deposit-account, s.

Banking: Money deposited with a banker at interest for some certain specified time. It is opposed to a current account, which can be added to or drawn upon at any time without notice to the bankers.

deposit-receipt, s.

Banking: A receipt or acknowledgment by a banker for money deposited with him for a certain specified time. [DEPOSIT, s., II. 2 (2).]

deposit-warrant, s.

Comm.: An acknowledgment, receipt, or certificate showing that certain commodities have been deposited in a certain place for safe-keeping, as security for a loan, or some other defined purpose. They are of two kinds:

(1) *Special deposit-warrants*, such as bills of lading, pawn-tickets, dock-warrants, certificates of deposits, which entitle the holder to claim certain specific goods, and not merely others of equal value in exchange for them. Documents of this kind, unless fraudulently issued, are among the best of securities, as they are always based on articles of value, and cannot be issued in excess of the goods actually deposited.

(2) *General deposit-warrants*: Warrants of this kind do not require that certain specific goods shall be delivered up in exchange for them. Such are contracts, promissory notes, bills, warrants for the delivery of coal, corn, pig-iron, &c. (*Bithell*.)

dē-pōs-ī-tār-ŷ, s. [Lat. *depositarius*; Fr. *dépositaire*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *depositario*, from Lat. *deponere*, pa. par. of *depono* = to lay down, to deposit.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One with whom anything is deposited for safe-keeping; a trustee, a guardian.

"... as were the best *depositories* of the traditional notions on constitutional and legal subjects."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. iv., § 5.

2. *Law*: One to whom goods are bailed to be returned to the bailer without recompense.

*dē-pōs-ī-tā-tion, s. [DEPOSIT.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of depositing for the purpose of safe-keeping.

"Instruments relative to the delivery of the Regalia of Scotland by the Earl Marischal, and their *deposition* in the crown room in the castle of Edinburgh, MDCCVII."—*Inventories*, p. 331.

2. *Scots Law*: A contract by which a subject belonging to one person is committed to the gratuitous charge of another, called the *depository* (q. v.), to be delivered up when demanded. A *proper deposition* is one where a special subject is deposited to

be restored without alteration; an *improper deposition* is one where money or other fungibles are deposited to be returned in kind.

dē-pōs-ī-t-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DEPOSIT.]

dē-pōs-ī-t-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DEPOSIT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of laying or putting down.
2. The act of committing or giving in trust or charge to another.

*3. A giving up, forsaking, or abandoning.

dē-pōs-ī-tion, s. [Fr. *déposition*; Sp. *deposición*; Ital. *deposizione*, from Lat. *depositio*, from *deponere*, pa. par. of *depono*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of depositing, laying, or putting down. [II. 2.]

2. That which is deposited; a deposit. [II. 2 (2).]

3. The act of depositing from a throne or high station; a divesting of sovereignty, or of office or dignity. [II. 1.]

4. The act of bearing witness under oath.

*5. A declaration or statement; evidence given. [II. 3.]

*6. The act of bringing forward or presenting; production, presentation.

"The influence of princes upon the dispositions of their courts needs not the *deposition* of their examples."—*Montaigne: Devout Essays*.

II. Technically:

1. *Eccles.*: The displacing or degrading of an unworthy clergyman from the ministry; degradation.

2. *Geology*:

(1) The act or process of depositing matter from a state of suspension in water; the state of being deposited.

"The *deposition* of rock matter is going forward less or more rapidly in all waters on the surface of the globe."—*Page: Hand-book of Geol. Terms*.

(2) That which is deposited; a deposit.

3. *Law*: The evidence or statement of a witness on oath or affirmation, signed by the justice or other duly authorized official before whom it is given; an affidavit.

"The *depositions* of witnesses duly taken before the committing justices are admissible in evidence on the trial of the accused, if it is proved that the person making such *deposition* is dead, or is so ill as not to be able to travel, and also that the *deposition* was taken in the presence of the accused, and that he or his counsel or attorney had a full opportunity of cross-examining the witness."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 21.

dē-pōs-ī-t-ive, a. [Eng. *deposit*; -ive.]

Med.: An epithet used by Sir Erasmus Wilson to express that condition of the membrane in which plastic lymph is exuded into the tissue of the derma, so as to give rise to the production of small hard elevations of the skin, or pimples. Under "depositive inflammation of the derma," he comprises strophulus, lichen, and prurigo.

dē-pōs-ī-tōr, s. [Lat.] One who, or that which, deposits; specially one who deposits money in a bank.

dē-pōs-ī-tōr-ŷ, s. [DEPOSITORY.]

1. A depository; one with whom anything is deposited.

"One who was ... the depository of the gravest secrets of state."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. A place where anything is deposited for safe-keeping.

"There were, however, at Rome certain official depositories."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. v., § 3.

dē-pōs-ī-t-ūm, s. [Lat. neut. of *depositus*, pa. par. of *depono* = to lay down, deposit.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A thing deposited; a deposit.

"The form used before the naturalization of the word 'deposit' in the English language, and continued by some writers after Bacon had set the example of using the modern form.

"They are laid up as a rich *depositem* in the hand of the Savior."—*Culverwell: The Worth of Souls*. (*Trench: On some Def. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 29.)

2. *Rom. Law*: A term used to denote that the commodity deposited was in due course to be returned in specie, i. e., the thing itself was to be returned. Goods deposited in wharfs, docks, and warehouses, are of this nature. (*Bithell*.)

dē-pōs-ī-t-ure, s. [Eng. *deposit*; -ure.] The act of depositing; deposition.

"By *deposition* in dry earths."—*Browne: Urn Burial*, ch. i.

dēp-ōt (t silent), s. [Fr. *dépôt* = a deposit, a magazine; O. Fr. *depost*, from Lat. *depositum* (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A place of deposit; a depository; a magazine; a storehouse; a place for the reception, storing, or warehousing of goods; a goods station.

"The islands of Guernsey and Jersey are the great *deposits* of this kingdom."—*British Critic* (1794), p. 203.

2. A railway station. (U. S. Colloq.)

II. Technically:

1. Military:

(1) A magazine where arms, ammunition, accoutrements, &c., are stored.

(2) A station where recruits are received and drilled.

(3) The headquarters of a regiment.

(4) That portion of a battalion which remains at the headquarters while the rest are on foreign service.

2. *Fort.*: A particular place at the tail of the trenches, out of the reach of the cannon of the place, where the troops generally assemble who are ordered to attack the outworks.

**dē-pōul-sor*, s. [DEPULSE.] An expeller.

"The *depositor* and driver away of all evils."—*Udall: Apophth. of Erasmus*, p. 130. (*Davies*.)

**dē-pōv-ēr-ish*, v. t. [Formed with prefix *de*, on analogy with *impoverish* (q. v.).] To impoverish.

"So is your power *deposited*."—*Grafton: Richard II.*, an. 10.

**dēp-ra-vāte*, v. t. [Lat. *depravatus*, pa. par. of *depravo*.] [DEPRAVE.] To malign, to disparage.

"Whereat the rest ... His Divine Truth with taunts doe deprave."—*Davies: Holy Rood*, p. 7. (*Davies*.)

dēp-ra-vā-tion, s. [Fr. *dépravation*; Sp. *depravación*; Ital. *depravazione*, from Lat. *depravatio*, from Lat. *depravatus*, pa. par. of *depravo*.] [DEPRAVE.]

1. The act of depraving, corrupting, or making anything bad; corruption, depraving.

"The corruption of our taste is not of equal consequence with the *depravation* of our virtue."—*Wharton*.

2. The state or condition of being depraved; degeneracy, deterioration; depravity.

"To consider how far its *depravation* was owing to the impossibility of supporting continued perfection."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. ii.

*3. Detraction, censure, defamation.

"Stubborn critics, apt, without a theme For *depravation*."—*Shakespeare: Troilus and Cressida*, v. 2.

4. For the difference between *depravation* and *depravity*, see DEPRAVITY.

dē-prāve, v. t. & i. [Fr. *dépraver*; Sp. & Port. *depravar*; Ital. *depravare*, from a Lat. *depravo* = to make bad; *de* (intens.), and *pravus* = (1) crooked; (2) perverse, vicious.]

A. Transitive:

*1. *Originally*: To represent as crooked in character, to calumniate, to slander, to misrepresent.

"Delighting to deprave, Who track the steps of glory to the grave."—*Byron: Monody on the Death of Sheridan*.

2. *Now*: To make bad or corrupt; to vitiate, to deteriorate.

"Grecian ingenuity and Syrian asceticism had contributed to *deprave* her."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

*B. *Intrans.*: To calumniate, or misrepresent.

"That lie, and cog, and flout, *deprave*, and slander."—*Shakespeare: Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 1.

dē-prāved, pa. par. & a. [DEPRAVE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

*1. Slandered, calumniated, misrepresented.

2. Made bad or worse; corrupted, vitiated, deteriorated.

3. Corrupt, wicked; destitute of good principles or morality; vicious, profligate.

dē-prāv-ēd-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *depraved*; -ly.] In a depraved, corrupted, or vitiated manner.

"The writings of both *depravedly*, anticipatively, counterfeitedly imprinted."—*Browne: Religio Medici* (To the Reader).

**dē-prāv-ēd-nēss*, s. [Eng. *depraved*; -ness.] The quality or state of being depraved, vitiated, or corrupted; depravity, corruption, vitiation.

"Our original *depravedness*, and proneness of our eternal part to all evil."—*Hammond*.

**dē-prāve-mēt*, s. [Eng. *deprave*; -ment.] A vitiated or corrupt state.

"He maketh men believing, that apparitions are either deceptions of sight, or melancholy *depravements* of fancy."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. 10.

dē-prāv-ēr, s. [Eng. *deprav(e)*; -er.] One who depraves or vitiates; a corrupter.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷriān. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dē-prāv-ing, *pr. par. a. & s.* [DEPRAVE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making bad or worse; corrupting, vitiating.

"... shall preach, declare, or speak anything in the derogation or depraving of the Book," &c.—*Act of the Uniformity of Common Prayer*, &c., 1 Eliz., c. 2.

***dē-prāv-ing-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. depraving; -ly.] In a depraving, corrupting, or vitiating manner.

dē-prāv-i-tý, *s.* [Eng. deprav(e); -ity.]

1. A state of corruption; a vitiated or deteriorated state.

"Nothing can show greater depravity of understanding than to delight in the show when the reality is wanting."—*Johnson*.

2. Wickedness, profligacy; an utter absence of morality or good principles.

"The depravity of this man has passed into a proverb."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

† Crabb thus discriminates between depravity, depravation, and corruption: "The term *depravity* characterizes the thing as it is; the terms *depravation* and *corruption* designate the making or causing it to be so: *depravity* therefore excludes the idea of any cause; *depravation* always carries us to the cause or external agency: hence we may speak of *depravity* as natural, but we speak of *depravation* as the result of circumstances: there is a *depravity* in man which nothing but the grace of God can correct; the introduction of obscenity on the stage tends greatly to the *depravation* of morals; bad company tends to the *corruption* of a young man's morals. *Depravity* or *depravation* implies crookedness, or a distortion from the regular course; *corruption* implies a dissolution as it were in the component parts of bodies. Cicero says (*de Finibus*, ii.) that *depravity* is applicable only to the mind and heart; but we say a *depraved* taste, and *depraved* humors in regard to the body. A *depraved* taste loathes common food, and longs for that which is hurtful. *Corruption* is the natural process by which material substances are disorganized. . . . A judgment not sound or right is *depraved*; a judgment debased by that which is vicious is *corrupted*. What is *depraved* requires to be reformed; what is *corrupted* requires to be purified. *Depravity* has most regard to internal and excessive disorders; *corruption* is best applied to those objects to which common usage has annexed the epithets of right, regular, fine, &c., and *corruption* to those which may be characterized by the epithets of sound, pure, innocent, or good. Hence we prefer to say *depravity* of mind and *corruption* of heart; *depravity* of principle and *corruption* of sentiment or feeling: a *depraved* character; a *corrupt* example, a *corrupt* influence. . . . The last thing worthy of notice respecting the two words *depravity* and *corruption*, is that the former is used for man in his moral capacity; but the latter for man in a political capacity; hence we speak of human *depravity*, but the *corruption* of government." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***dē-prē-ca-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *deprecabilis*, from *deprecor*=to deprecate (q. v.).] That is or ought to be deprecated.

"I look upon the temporal destruction of the greatest king as far less deprecable than the eternal damnation of the meanest subject."—*Eikon Basilike*.

dē-prē-cāte, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *deprecatus*, pa. par. of *deprecor*=to pray against; *de*=away, from, and *precor*=to pray.]

A. Transitive:

1. To pray against; to pray deliverance from; to endeavor to avert by prayer.

"Among the three evils he petitioned to be delivered from, he might have deprecated greater evils."—*Baker: Reflections on Learning*.

2. To argue or plead earnestly against; to express strong disapproval of; to condemn.

3. To implore mercy of.

"Much he advis'd them all, Ulysses most
To deprecate the chief, and save the host."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, ix. 235, 236.

***B. Intrans.:** To pray earnestly, to request, to ask pardon. (*Ash.*)

dē-prē-cāt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DEPRECATE.]

dē-prē-cāt-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEPRECATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of praying against; a strong disapproval, a deprecation.

dē-prē-cāt-ing-lý, *adv.* [English *deprecating*; -ly.] In a deprecating or deprecatory manner; with deprecations.

dē-prē-cā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *deprecatio*; Fr. *déprécat*; Sp. *deprecación*; Ital. *deprecazione*, from Lat. *deprecatus*, pa. par. of *deprecor*.]

1. The act of praying against or seeking to avert by praying.

"I, with leave of speech implor'd
And humble deprecation, thus replied."
Milton: *P. L.*, viii. 377, 378.

*2. A prayer against evil.

"Sternutation they generally conceived to be a good sign, or a bad one; and so, upon this motion, they commonly used a gratulation for the one, and a deprecation for the other."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

*3. An earnest entreaty; an excuse, an excusing.

*4. An imprecation.

"We may with too much justice apply to him the scriptural deprecation."—*Gilpin*.

5. An earnest arguing or pleading against; a strong condemnation or disapproving.

dē-prē-cā-tive, *a.* [Fr. *déprécatif*; Ital. & Sp. *deprecativo*; Lat. *deprecativus*, from *deprecatus*, pa. par. of *deprecor*.] Deprecating, deprecatory.

"The form of absolution in the Greek Church is deprecative: 'May God absolve you.'"—*Staunton: Ecclesiastical Dictionary*, p. 254.

***dē-prē-cāt-ive-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *deprecative*; -ly.] In a deprecative or deprecatory manner; deprecatingly.

"Looking up to him deprecatively, he said, . . ."
P. R. Drummond: *Perthshire in Bygone Days* (1879), ch. xiv., p. 80.

dē-prē-cā-tōr, *s.* [Lat.]

1. One who prays against or seeks to avert evil by prayer.

2. One who earnestly argues or pleads against; one who strongly condemns or disapproves.

dē-prē-cā-tōr-ý, *a. & s.* [Lat. *deprecatorius*.]

A. As adj.: Serving to or tending to deprecation; having the form of a deprecation; deprecative.

"Bishop Fox sent many humble and deprecatory letters to the Scottish king to appease him."—*Bacon*.

B. As subst.: A deprecation.

"Full of deprecatories and apologetics."—*North: Examen*, p. 343. (*Davies*.)

dē-prē-çl-āte (or çl as shí), *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *deprecativus*, pa. par. of *depreto*=to deprecate; *de*=away, from, and *pretium*=price; Fr. *déprécier*, *dépriser*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To lower the value or price of; to bring down in price.

"... depreciated paper, which he had fraudulently substituted for silver."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxxiii.

2. To represent as of less value or merit; to disparage, to undervalue, to decry, to underrate.

"They both took every method to depreciate the merit of each other."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. vii.

3. To take away from the value of.

B. Intrans.: To fall in value or price; to become of less worth.

† For the difference between *to depreciate* and *to disparage*, see DISPARAGE.

dē-prē-çl-āt-ēd (or çl as shí), *pa. par. or a.* [DEPRECATE.]

dē-prē-çl-āt-ing (or çl as shí), *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEPRECATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of lowering in value, price, or estimation; deprecation.

dē-prē-çl-ā-tion (or çl as shí), *s.* [Fr. *dépréciation*, from Lat. *deprecativus*, pa. par. of *depreto*=to deprecate.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of depreciating, lowering, or lessening in value or price.

"In consequence of an artificial depreciation of the currency."—*Rogers: Political Economy*, p. 300.

2. The act or state of becoming depreciated or lowered in value or price.

3. The act of depreciating, disparaging, underrating, or decrying.

II. Comm., Finance, &c.: The diminution or falling off in value of coins, bullion, or of a paper currency.

† "Depreciation is often confounded with *debasement*, especially when used with reference to the coinage. But *debasement* is the wilful act of a dishonest government, or of dishonest persons: while *depreciation*, whether of coin, bullion, or commodities, is usually altogether beyond human control. As the price, or value, of a thing is the ratio in which that thing exchanges for some other thing, it is obvious that if any one commodity becomes unusually abundant in the market, the ratio in which it exchanges with all other commodities is altered, and the same may be said if the supply be abnormally scant. When, in the course of these

fluctuations, the quantity of any commodity given in exchange is greater than usual, the value of that commodity is said to be depreciated." (*Bithell: Counting-house Dictionary*.)

dē-prē-çl-āt-ive (or çl as shí), *a.* [Fr. *déprécatif*.] Tending to depreciate or lower in value, price, or estimation.

dē-prē-çl-ā-tōr (or çl as shí), *s.* [Lat.] One who depreciates.

dē-prē-çl-ā-tōr-ý (or çl as shí), *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *depretilorius*, from *depretilatus*.] Tending to depreciate; depreciative.

***dē-prē-da-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *depred(ate)*; -able.] Liable to depredation.

"Made less deprecable."—*Bacon: On Learning*, bk. iv., ch. 2.

dē-prē-dāte, *v. t. & i.* [Latin *deprædatus*, pa. par. of *deprædare*=to plunder, to pillage; *de* (intens.), and *prædare*=to plunder; *præda*=booty, plunder; Fr. *dépréder*; Sp. *depredar*; Ital. *depredare*.]

A. Transitive:

†1. To rob, to plunder, to pillage.

*2. To waste, to spoil.

"It maketh the substance of the body more solid and compact, and so less apt to be consumed and depredated by the spirits."—*Bacon*.

*3. To eat up, to consume.

*B. Intrans.:

† To rob, plunder, pillage.

dē-prē-dāt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DEPREDATE.]

dē-prē-dāt-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEPREDATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of plundering or pillaging; depredation.

dē-prē-dā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *deprædatio*, from *deprædatus*, pa. par. of *deprædare*=to depredate; Fr. *déprédation*; Sp. *depredación*; Ital. *depredazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of plundering, pillaging, or laying waste; plunder, pillage, robbery.

"The land had never been before so free from robberies and depredations as through his reign."—*Wotton*.

2. A waste; a consumption; a wearing away or despoiling.

"... such depredations and changes of sea and land."—*Woodward*.

II. Scots Law: A forcible or violent driving away of cattle and other beasts. [*HERSHIP*.]

† Crabb thus discriminates between *degradation* and *robbery*: "*Depredation* signifies the act of spoiling or laying waste, as well as taking away."

Robbery, on the other hand, signifies simply the removal or taking away from another by violence.

Every *degradation*, therefore, includes a *robbery*, but not *vice versa*. A *degradation* is always attended with mischief to some one, though not always with advantage to the *depredator*; but the *robber* always calculates on getting something for himself.

Depredations are often committed for the indulgence of private animosity; *robbery* is always committed from a thirst for gain. *Depredation* is either the public act of a community or the private act of individuals; *robbery* mostly the private act of individuals. *Depredations* are committed wherever the occasion offers, in open or covert places; *robberies* are committed either on the persons or houses of individuals. In former times neighboring states used to commit frequent *degradations* on each other, even when not in a state of open hostility; *robberies* were, however, then less frequent than at present. *Depredation* is used in the proper and bad sense, for animals as well as for men; *robbery* may be employed figuratively and in the indifferent sense. Birds are great *depredators* in the cornfields: bees may be said to plunder or rob the flowers of their sweets." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dē-prē-dā-tōr, *s.* [Lat. *deprædator*, from *deprædatus*.] [DEPREDATION.]

1. One who commits depredations; a plunderer, a devourer.

†2. Anything which wastes or consumes.

"They be both great *deprædators* of the earth, and one of them starveth the other."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 492.

*3. A plagiarist, a copier.

"We have three that collect the experiments, which are in all books: these we call *deprædators*."—*Bacon*.

dē-prē-dā-tōr-ý, *a.* [DEPREDATOR.] Tending to or causing depredations; plundering, pillaging.

"... depredatory incursions."—*Cook: Voyages*, vol. vii., bk. v., ch. vii.

***dē-prēd-i-cāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *de* (intens.), and *prædicare*=to proclaim, to publish.] To proclaim, to celebrate.

"The Hebrew which signifies to praise, or celebrate, or depredicate."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 1.

bōil, boy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f.
-cian, -tian=shan. -tion, -sion=shūn. -tious, -tious=shūs. -ble, -dle, &c.=bēl, dēl.

***dě-prěd'-i-căt-îng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEPREDICATE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of proclaiming or celebrating.

"The depredicating of virtues."—Hammond: Works, i. 294.

***děp-rě-hěnd'**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *deprehendo*: de (intens.), and *prehendo*=to seize.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To catch, to seize, to take unawares or in the act.

"That wretched creature, being *deprehended* in that impiety, was held in ward."—Hooker: *Eccles. Polity*.

2. *Fig.*: To discover, to apprehend, to comprehend, to find out.

"The motions of the minute parts of bodies, which do so great effects, are invisible and incur not to the eye; but yet they are to be *deprehended* by experience."—Bacon.

B. Intrans.: To discover, to comprehend, to apprehend.

"Surely in the books of Tully men may *deprehend* that in him lacked not the knowledge of geometry, no music, or grammar."—Sir T. Eliot: *Governor*, bk. i., ch. xiv.

***děp-rě-hěnd'-ěd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DEPREHEND.]

***děp-rě-hěnd'-îng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEPREHEND.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *substantive*:

1. *Lit.*: The act of catching or taking unawares, or in the act.

2. *Fig.*: The act or process of apprehending, comprehending, or discovering.

***děp-rě-hěnd'-sî-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *deprehensus*, *pa. par. of deprehendo*=to catch, to seize.]

1. *Lit.*: That may or can be caught or seized.

2. *Fig.*: That may or can be apprehended, comprehended, or discovered; intelligible, comprehensible.

***děp-rě-hěnd'-sî-ble-něss**, *s.* [Eng. *deprehensibility*; -ness.]

1. *Lit.*: Capability of being caught or seized.

2. *Fig.*: Capability of being apprehended, comprehended, or discovered; intelligibility.

***děp-rě-hěnd'-sî-on**, *s.* [Lat. *deprehensio*, from *deprehensus*, *pa. par. of deprehendo*.]

1. *Lit.*: A seizing or taking unawares or in the act.

"Her *deprehension* is made an aggravation of her shame."—By. Hall: *Contemp.*; *Woman taken in Adultery*.

2. *Fig.*: A comprehending or apprehending; comprehension.

dě-prěss', ***de-prěce**, ***de-pres**, *v. t.* [Lat. *depressus*, *pa. par. of deprimō*=to press down; *de*=down, and *premo*=to press.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To press or thrust down; to lower.

(2) To let fall, to let down, to lower.

"The same thing I have tried by letting a globe rest, and raising or *depressing* the eye, or otherwise moving it, to make the angle of a just magnitude."—Newton.

* (3) To help the digestion or concoction of.

"They help the concoction by *depressing* the meats."—Venner: *Via Recta*, p. 137.

2. *Figuratively*:

* (1) To vanquish, to conquer, to subdue.

"That either *depreed* pronounces."—Gawaine, 6.

(2) To humble, to abase.

"... *depressed* he is already."

Shakespeare: *Richard II.*, iii. 4.

(3) To lower or reduce in power or influence.

"Charles was desirous to *depress* the party which had resisted his father."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

(4) To make dull, languid, or inactive.

"The potato market is still as *depressed* almost as ever."

—London Field.

(5) To deject, to sadden, to dispirit.

"Passion can *depress* or raise

The heavenly, as the human mind." Prior.

(6) To impoverish, to lower in worldly estate or position.

(7) To lower or reduce in value, to depreciate.

"Monstrous fables were circulated for the purpose of raising or *depressing* the price of shares."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

* (8) To release.

"Wolde ye, lady lously . . . *deprece* your prysoun."

Gawaine, 1,219.

II. Technically:

1. *Gunnery*: To lower the muzzle of a gun.

* 2. *Math.*: To reduce to a lower degree, as an equation.

† To *depress* the pole:

Navig.: So many degrees as you sail from the pole toward the equator, so many you are said to *depress* the pole, because the polar star becomes so much lower in the horizon. (Weale.)

***dě-prěss'**, *a.* [Lat. *depressus*.] Depressed, hollow in the center.

"If the seal be *depress* or hollow."—Hammond: Works, i. 259.

dě-prěssed', *pa. par. & a.* [DEPRESS.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adjective*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Lowered, pressed down.

"Close smother'd lay the low *depressed* fire." Daniel: *Civil War*, bk. v.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Humbled, abased, reduced in power or influence.

(2) Dispirited, discouraged.

"... the chief of a great but *depressed* and disheartened party, and the heir to vast and indefinite pretensions."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

(3) Dull, languid, inactive.

(4) Depreciated; lowered or reduced in value or price.

II. Technically:

1. *Botany*:

(1) Applied to an organ flattened from above downward.

(2) Lying flat; applied to a radical leaf lying on the ground.

2. *Zool.*: Applied to a part or the whole of an animal when its vertical section is less than the transverse.

3. *Her.*: The same as *DEBRUTED* (q. v.).

dě-prěss'-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEPRESS, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *substantive*:

1. *Lit.*: The act of pressing down or lowering.

2. *Fig.*: The act of humbling, dispiriting, rendering dull and inactive, or depreciating.

dě-prěss'-îng-îy, *adv.* [Eng. *depressing*; -ly.] In a *depressing*, discouraging, or dispiriting manner.

depression (**dě-prěsh'-ûn**), ***de-pres-si-on**, *s.* [Fr. *depression*; Sp. *depression*; Ital. *depressione*, from Lat. *depresso*, from *depressus*, *pa. par. of deprimō*=to depress (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The act of pressing or thrusting down; a lowering.

"... if they suffer any *depression* by other weight above them."—Wotton.

(2) The sinking, lowering, or falling of a body.

(3) A hollow, a sinking in, an indentation.

"Not doubting but a small *depression* of the bone will either rise, or cast off, by the benefit of nature."—Wiseman.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) The act of humbling or abasing; abasement.

"*Depression* of the nobility may make a king more absolute, but less safe."—Bacon.

(2) A sinking of the spirits; a state of dejection or discouragement.

"In great *depression* of spirit."—Baker: *Charles II.*, an. 1660.

* (3) A low or weak state of the body; a state of body succeeding debility in the incipency or convalescence of disease.

(4) A state of dullness, languidness, or inactivity.

"The coal trade in all parts is better, and the *depression* that has existed for the last few months appears to be passing away."—London Daily Telegraph.

II. Technically:

1. *Astronomy*:

(1) [*Depression of the pole*.]

(2) The distance of a star from the horizon below is measured by the arch of the vertical circle or azimuth, passing through the star, intercepted between the star and the horizon.

(3) [*Depression of the horizon*.]

2. *Surgery*:

(1) The reducing or pushing into place of an obtruding part. [DEPRESSOR.]

(2) The same as *COUCHING* (q. v.).

* 3. *Math.*: The reducing of an equation to a lower degree, as a biquadratic to a cubic, &c., by dividing each side by a common factor.

4. *Gunn.*: The lowering of the muzzle of a gun so that the shot shall be thrown under the point-blank line.

5. *Meteor.*: A fall in, or low state of, the barometer, indicative of bad weather.

† The fall of the barometer is produced by diminished pressure in the atmosphere, which renders a column of it, able a little before to support say 30 inches of mercury, incapable of sustaining perhaps more than 29 $\frac{1}{2}$. For such diminished pressure meteorologists often use the word *depression*. In most localities it immediately heralds stormy weather, and is made known by the barometer, while yet the maximum depression is at a considerable distance. The connection between a storm and diminished pressure is this: When the latter occurs, a movement of the wind impelled by gravitation takes place from every adjacent area of over-pressure, and the nearer these areas are the steeper are the gradients, and consequently the more violent the wind. With regard to its direction, it does not move in a straight line to the vortex, but flows in spirally, sometimes making a cyclone (q. v.). The distribution temporarily or permanently of these areas of high and low pressure over the world is the key that unlocks the mystery of the weather. [PRESSURE (Meteor.). See also ISOBAR.] (Buchan: *Meteorol.*)

"The meteorological department signals indications of a fresh *depression* at the mouth of the Channel."—London Daily Telegraph.

† (1) *Angle of depression*: The angle by which any straight line drawn from the eye to an object dips below the horizon. [DIP, *s.*]

(2) *Depression of the pole*:

Navig.: The sinking of the polar star toward the horizon as a person moves toward the equator: a phenomenon arising from the spherical figure of the earth. [DEPRESS, *q.*]

(3) *Depression of the sun, or a star*:

Astron.: [DEPRESSION, II. 1 (2).]

(4) *Depression, or dip, of the horizon*:

Navig.: The depression or dipping of the visible horizon below the true horizontal plane, arising from the eye of the observer not being placed on the same level with the sea, but at some distance above it. [DIP, *s.*]

† For the difference between *depression* and *dejection*, see DEJECTION.

dě-prěs-sive, *a.* [Eng. *depress*; -ive.]

* 1. *Lit.*: Able or tending to depress or press down.

"We must pronounce that substance to be ponderous *depressive*, and earthy."—Warton: *Notes on Milton*.

2. *Fig.*: *Depressing*; causing depression or lowness of spirits.

"Ev'n where the keen *depressive* north descends."

Thomson: *Britannia*, 273.

† **dě-prěs-sive-něss**, *s.* [Eng. *depressive*; -ness.]

The quality of being depressive; depression.

"Ill-health, and its concomitant, *depressiveness*."—Carlyle: *Miscell.*, iii. 88.

dě-prěs-sôr, *s.* [Lat.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: One who or that which depresses.

2. *Fig.*: An oppressor, an opponent.

"The great *depressors* of God's grace."—Archbishop Usher.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.*: A term applied to several muscles of the body, whose action is to depress the parts to which they adhere. There are a *depressor alae nasi*, a *depressor anguli oris*, and a *depressor labii inferioris*.

2. *Surg.*: An instrument like a curved spatula, used for reducing or pushing into place an obtruding part. Such are used in operations on the skull involving the use of the trephine, and in couching a cataract. Also used in removing beyond the range of the knife or the ligature-needle a portion intruding within the area of the operation.

děp-rě-těr, *s.* [Etym. unknown.] Plastering done to represent tooled ashlar-work. It is first pricked up and floated as for set or stucco, and then small stones are forced on dry from a board.

***děp-rî-měnt**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *deprimens*, *pr. par. of deprimō*=to press down, depress.]

A. As *adjective*:

Anat.: Tending or having the power to depress. An epithet applied to certain muscles which pull downward, as the *rectus inferior oculi*, which draws down the ball of the eye.

"... which is the case of the attolent and *deprimant* muscles."—Derham: *Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

B. As *subst.*: Depression.

***dě-prîg-e**, *v. t.* [Fr. *déprimer*, a doublet of *déprécier*=to depreciate (q. v.).] To depreciate; to undervalue.

"Now quill the King misknawis the veritie, Be echo ressavit, then he will be *deprysit*."

Lyndsay: *S. P. K.*, ii. 206.

***dě-prîg-ure**, *s.* [Fr. *déprimer*=to depreciate, to undervalue.] Depreciation, low esteem, contempt.

"A great abatement and *depriseure* of their souls."—Mountagu: *Devout Essays*, Treat. vi., § 2.

făte, făt, färe, amidst, whăt, fáll, father; wě, wět, hère, camel, hěr, thère; pine, pît, sire, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

dē-priv'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *depriv(e)*; *-able*.] That may be deprived, deposed, or dispossessed; liable to deprivation.

"Upon surmise they gather, that the persons that enjoy them possess them wrongfully, and are *deprivable* at all hours."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, v., § 81.

dē-ri-vā-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *deprivatio*, from Lat. *de*=away, from, and *privatio*=a depriving; *privo*=to deprive.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of depriving or taking away anything.
"It is to these, then, that the deprivation of ancient polite learning is principally to be ascribed."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. ii.
2. The act of depriving of or deposing from an office. [II.]
"If the oaths so tendered are refused, let deprivation follow."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.
3. The state of being deprived; loss, want.
"Fools whose end is destruction, and eternal deprivation of being."—*Bentley*.
4. A state of want or destitution; hardship, privation.

II. English Eccl. Law: An ecclesiastical censure, whereby a clergyman is deprived of his parsonage, vicarage, or other spiritual promotion or dignity. It is of two kinds: *a. beneficium* and *ab officio*. By the first the clergyman is deprived of his preferment or living; by the second he is deprived of his orders or degraded (q. v.).

dē-priv'e, *de-priv-en, *de-priv'e, *v. t.* [Low Lat. *deprivo*; from Lat. *de*=away, from, and *privo*=to deprive; O. Fr. *depriver*.] [*PRIVATE*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To take away from, to bereave (followed by *o* before that which is taken away).
"It was seldom that anger deprived him of power over himself."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.
- *2. Used absolutely: to bereave of an inheritance, to dispossess.

"And permit

The curiosity of nations to deprive me."

Shakesp.: King Lear, i. 2.

*3. To take away.

"Love is a jewel (some say) inestimable,
But, hung at the ear, deprives our own sight."
Beaumont & Fletcher: Maid in the Mill, iv. 3.

4. To hinder, to debar; to shut out from.

"The ghosts rejected, are th' unhappy crew
Depriv'd of sepulchers and fun'ral due."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, vi. 445, 446.

¶ It is used in this sense by Milton, without the preposition of.

"From his face I shall be hid, depriv'd
His blessed countenance."
Milton: P. L., xi. 316, 317.

*5. To injure, to destroy, to affect.

"Melancholy hath deprived their judgments."—*Reginald Scot*.

*6. To prevent, to avert, to keep off.

II. Eng. Eccl. Law: To divest of an ecclesiastical dignity or preferment; to punish by deprivation.

"If on the first of February, 1690, he still continued obstinate, he was to be finally deprived."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *to deprive*, *to debar*, and *to abridge*: "*Deprive* conveys the idea of either taking away that which one has, or withholding that which one may have; *debar* conveys the idea only of withholding; *abridge* conveys that also of taking away. *Depriving* is a coercive measure; *debar* and *abridge* are merely acts of authority. We are *deprived* of that which is of the first necessity; we are *debarred* of privileges, enjoyments, opportunities, &c.; we are *abridged* of comforts, pleasures, conveniences, &c. Criminals are *deprived* of their liberty; their friends are in extraordinary cases *debarred* the privilege of seeing them; thus men are often *abridged* of their comforts in consequence of their own faults. *Deprivation* and *debarment* sometimes arise from things as well as persons; *abridging* is always the voluntary act of conscious agents. Misfortunes sometimes *deprive* a person of the means of living; the poor are often *debarred*, by their poverty, of the opportunity to learn their duty; it may sometimes be necessary to *abridge* young people of their pleasures when they do not know how to make a good use of them. Religion teaches men to be resigned under the severest *deprivations*; it is painful to be *debarred* the society of those we love, or to *abridge* others of any advantage which they have been in the habit of enjoying." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *to despise* and *to bereave*, see *BEREAVE*.

dē-priv'd, *pa. par. & a.* [*DEPRIVE*.]

***dē-priv'e-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *deprive*; *-ment*.] The act of depriving; the state of being deprived; deprivation.

"The widower may lament and condole the unhappiness of so many *deprivements*."—*Ricaut: Greek Church*, p. 306.

dē-priv'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *depriv(e)*; *-er*.] One who deprives or bereaves.

"Depriver of those solid joys
Which sack creates."

Cleveland: Poems, &c., p. 38.

dē-priv'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*DEPRIVE*.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of bereaving, dispossessing, or deposing; deprivation.

***dē-prōs'-trāte**, *a.* [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *prostrate* (q. v.).] Low, mean, base.

"His unsmothered tongue and his deprostrate style."

G. Fletcher.

depth, ***depthe**, *s.* [Formed from *deep*, with suff. *-th*; cog. with Icel. *dýpt*, *dýpdh*; Dut. *diepte*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Deepness; the measure of anything from the surface, or highest point, downward.

"As for men, they had buildings in many places higher than the depth of the water."—*Bacon*.

(2) The measure of anything from the anterior to the posterior part, or from the front to the rear. [II. 2.]

(3) A deep place.

"A spirit raised from depth of underground."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., i. 2.

(4) Specifically: The sea, the ocean (generally used in the plural).

"Darknessis wren on the face of *depthe*."—*Wycliffe: Gen.* i. 2.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The innermost recess; the furthest, or extreme part.

"In the eternal depths of heaven."

Byron: Heaven and Earth, i. 1.

(2) The middle or height of any season; the darkest, or the stillest part.

"The earl of Newcastle, in the *depth* of winter, rescued the city of York from the rebels."—*Clarendon*.

(3) Immensity, infinity.

"O the *depth* of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God."—*Romans* xi. 33.

(4) Profoundness, profundity, extent of penetration.

(5) Abstruseness, obscurity; something abstruse or obscure, and not easily understood.

"There are greater *depths* and obscurities in an elaborate and well-written piece of nonsense, than in the most abstruse tract of school divinity."—*Addison: Whig Exam.*

(6) Profoundness, or extent of learning or experience.

"While mixt in thee combine the charm of youth,
The force of manhood, and the depth of age."

Thomson: Seasons; Autumn, 940, 941.

* (7) The full extent; the limit, the end.

"I was come to the *depth* of my tale."—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 4.

II. Technically:

*1. *Logic:* The number of simple elements which an abstract conception or notion includes; the comprehension or content.

*2. *Mil.:* The depth of a squadron or battalion is the number of men in a file from front to rear.

*3. *Naut.:* The depth of a sail is the extent of the square sails from the head-rope to the foot-rope, or the length of the after-leach of a staysail or a boom-sail.

¶ Out of one's depth:

(1) *Lit.:* In water sufficiently deep to drown one.

(2) *Fig.:* Confused, puzzled; beyond one's comprehension or knowledge.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *depth* and *profundity*: "These terms do not differ merely in their derivation; but *depth* is indefinite in its signification; and *profundity* is a positive and considerable degree of *depth*. Moreover the word *depth* is applied to objects in general; *profundity* is confined in its application to moral objects: thus we speak of the *depth* of the sea, or the *depth* of a person's learning; but his *profundity* of thought." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

depth-gauge, *s.* A graduated measuring-tool, or one capable of being set to a measure, to determine the depth of a hole.

***dēph'-en**, *v. t.* [Eng. *depth*; *-en*.] To make deep, to deepen.

***dēph'-en-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [*DEPTHEN*.]

deepening-tool, *s.*

1. A countersinker for deepening a hole.
2. A watchmaker's tool for gauging the distances of pivot-holes in movement-plates. (*Knight*.)

***dēph'-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *depth*; *-less*.] Having no depth, shallow.

"The *depthless* abstractions of fleeting phenomena."—*Cotteridge*.

***dē-pū'-cē-lāte**, *v. t.* [Fr. *dépuceler* = to deflower: Lat. *de*=away, from, and Fr. *pucelle*; Low Lat. *pucella*=a maid, a virgin.] To deflower, to deprive of virginity.

***dē-pū'-dī-cāte**, *v. t.* [Low Lat. *depudicatus*, *pa. par.* of *depudico* = to deflower: Lat. *de*=away, from, and *pudico*=modest.] To deflower, to deprive of virginity.

***dē-pū'-ōr-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *de*=away; *pudor*=shame.] To render void of shame, or shameless.

"Partly *depurated* or become so void of shame."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 138.

***dē-pūlse**, *v. t.* [Lat. *depulsus*, *pa. par.* of *depello* = to drive away: *de*=away, and *pello*=to drive.] To drive away.

***dē-pū'sed**, *pa. par. or a.* [*DEPULSE*.]

***dē-pū'-sēr, *de-poul-sour**, *s.* [English *depuls(e)*; *-er*.] One who or that which drives or thrusts away.

***dē-pū'-sion**, *s.* [Lat. *depulsio*, from *depulsus*, *pa. par.* of *depello*.] A driving or thrusting away.

"To parney for his owne security, and their *depulsion*."—*Speed: Henry VII.*, bk. ix., ch. xx., § 28.

***dē-pū'-sōr-ē, *dē-pū'-sōr-le**, *a.* [Eng. *depuls(e)*; *-ory*.]

1. Driving or thrusting away.

2. Deprecatory, averting.

"In making supplication and prayer unto the gods by the means of certain *depulsive* sacrifices."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus* (1609).

***depulye**, *v. t.* [Fr. *dépouiller*, from Lat. *de-spoliare*.] To spoil; to plunder.

"They *depulye* the mekil byng of quhete,
And in thare byk it caryis al and sum."

Douglas: Virgil's Æneid, 113, 49.

dēp'-u-rāte, *v. t.* [Low Lat. *depuratus*, *pa. par.* of *depuo* = to clear, purify; *de* (intens.), and *puro*=to purify; Fr. *dépurer*.] To purify, to clear, to cleanse or free from impurities.

"Chemistry enabling us to *depurate* bodies."—*Boyle*.

dēp'-u-rāte, *a.* [Low Lat. *depuratus*, *pa. par.* of *depuo* = *de* (intens.), and *puro*=to purify.]

1. *Lit.:* Cleansed, purified, freed from impurities.

"A very *depurate* oil, smelling like camphor."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 209.

2. *Fig.:* Pure, uncontaminated.

"Neither can any boast a knowledge *depurate* from the defilement of a contrary, within this atmosphere of flesh."—*Glanvill*.

dēp'-u-rā-tēd, *pa. par. or a.* [*DEPURATE*, *v.*]

dēp'-u-rā-tīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*DEPURATE*, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of purifying, or freeing from impurities; depuration.

dēp'-u-rā-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *depuratio*, from *depuratus*, *pa. par.* of *depuo*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or process of purifying, or clearing from impurities or dregs.

"This manner of *deputation* and clarifying of it by a strainer."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 608.

2. *Surg.:* The cleansing or clearing of a wound from matter.

dēp'-u-rā-tōr, *s.* [Low Lat., from *depuratus*, *pa. par.* of *depuo*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which purifies or cleanses.

2. *Med.:* An apparatus to assist the expulsion of morbid matter by means of the excretory ducts of the skin. It consists of an apparatus, topical or general, by which the natural pressure of the air is withdrawn from the surface of the body. The *depurator* is described in Nathan Smith's English patent, 1802. The chamber is filled with steam and the air exhausted to the extent required by the patient, "giving aid to the elastic force of the internal air contained within the human body to throw out the offensive matter."

dēp'-u-rā-tōr-ē, *a.* [Fr. *dépuratoire*, from Low Lat. *depuratorius*, from *depuratus*, *pa. par.* of *depuo*.] Cleansing, purifying; tending to purify or purification; specially applied to medicines and diets which are considered to have the power or quality of clearing the body.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

***dē-pū-re**, *v. t.* [Fr. *dépurer*; Low Lat. *depuro*; Lat. *de* (intens.), and *puro*=to purify.]

1. To cleanse, to purify, to free from impurities.

2. To purge or free from some noxious quality.

"It produced plants of such imperfection and harmful quality, as the waters of the general flood could not so wash out or depure."—*Raleigh*.

dēp-u-rī-tion, *s.* [DEPURATION.]

***dē-pūrse**, *v. t.* [Fr. *déboursier*.] To disburse.

"With power to borrow, vtyak, and leavis moneys—and to give and prescroy, order and directions for depursing thereof."—*Acts Charles I.* (1814), v. 479.

***dē-pūr-se-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *depurse*; *-ment*.] Disbursement.

"The remainder of the tua termes payment thairroff is assigned to Sr Wm Dick for necessaries depursements bestowed be him."—*Acts Charles I.* (1814), v. 479.

***dēp-u-tā-ble**, **dē-pū-tā-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *deput*(e); *-able*.] Fit or qualified to be deputed, or to act as a deputation.

"A man deputable to the London Parliament and elsewhere."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iii. 88.

dēp-u-tā-tion, **dēp-u-tā-ction**, *s.* [Fr. *députation*, from Low Lat. *deputatio*=a selecting; Lat. *deputo*=to cut off, to destine; Ital. *deputazione*; Sp. *diputación*; Port. *deputação*.]

1. The act of deputing, appointing, or sending one or more as a delegate or substitute to represent or act as agent for others, either generally or with a certain special commission.

2. The authority or commission given to any person or persons to represent or act as agent for others.

"The authority of conscience stands founded upon its vicegerency and deputation under God."—*South*.

*3. *Spec.*: An authority to shoot game.

"He would give the game-keeper his deputation the next morning."—*Fielding: Tom Jones*, bk. iv., ch. 6. (*Davies*.)

4. The person or persons appointed or deputed to act as agents or representatives for others.

† *By or in deputation*: By deputy or through a substitute.

"Say to great Caesar this: *in deputation*

I kiss his conquering hand."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 13.

***dēp-u-tā-tive**, **dē-pū-tā-tive**, *a.* [Low Lat. *deputatus*.] Deputed, acting by deputation or delegacy.

"The Parliament was holden at Westminster, begun by a deputation commission granted by the Queen."—*Camden: G. Elizabeth* (an. 1586).

***dēp-u-tā-tōr**, *s.* [Low Lat. *deputatus*, *pa. par.* of *deputo*=to depute.] One who grants deputations.

dē-pūt'e, *v. t.* [Fr. *députer*; Sp. & Port. *deputar*; Ital. *deputare*; Low Lat. *deputo*=to select, to depute; Lat. *deputo*=to cut or prune down, to impute, to destine, from *de*=down, and *puto*=to cleanse, to arrange, to estimate.]

*1. To set aside, to assign.

"The most conspicuous places in cities are usually deputed for the erection of statues."—*Barrow*.

*2. To assign, to impute, to attribute.

"Al what euer to be deputed to the grace of God."—*Wycliffe: Romans* (Prol.), p. 229.

3. To appoint or send as a substitute or representative to act as agent for others; to give a commission to or empower to transact business in the name of others.

"Sir John Lowther . . . was deputed to carry the thanks of the assembly to the palace."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

† For the difference between *to depute* and *to constitute*, see CONSTITUTE.

***dēp-ūte**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *député*.]

A. *As adj.*: Deputed; acting as deputy.

B. *As subst.*: A deputy, a substitute.

"The fashion of every deputy carrying his own shell on his back in the form of his own carriage is a piece of very modern dignity. I myself rode circuits, when I was advocate-depute between 1807 and 1810."—*Lord Cockburn: Memoirs*.

dē-pūt'éd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEPUTE.]

dē-pūt'ing, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [DEPUTE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of appointing or sending one or more as substitutes or representatives to act as agents for others.

***dēp-u-tī-ship**, *s.* [DEPUTYSHIP.]

dēp-u-tize, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *deput*(y); *-ize*.]

A. *Trans.*: To appoint or send as a deputy; to depute or empower to act for others.

B. *Intrans.*: To act as deputy for others.

"Organist.—An amateur wishes to deputize in return for practice."—*Church Times*.

†**dēp-u-tized**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEPUTIZE, *v.*]

†**dēp-u-tiz-ing**, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [DEPUTIZE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of deputing or empowering one or more to act as representatives or substitutes for others.

2. The acting as deputy or substitute for another.

***dēp-u-trie**, *s.* [English *deput*(e); *-ry*.] Vicegerency.

"Confermis the gift to Schir Robert Melvill of Murdocarnie knight of the office of deputrie."—*Acts James VI.*, 1584 (1814), p. 300.

dēp-u-t'y, **dēb-y-tye**, **dēp-u-tie**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *député*; Sp. *deputado*; Ital. *deputato*, from Low Lat. *deputatus*, *pa. par.* of *deputo*=to depute.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who is appointed, sent, commissioned, or empowered to act as substitute or representative for another.

"He had, indeed, when sheriff, been very unwilling to employ as his deputy a man so violent and unprincipled as Goodenough."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Law*: One who exercises any office or other thing in another man's right, whose forfeiture or misdemeanor shall cause the officer or person for whom he acts to lose his office. (*Philips*.)

2. *Political Economy*:

(a) One who is elected as the representative of a place or district in the French Chambers.

† *Chamber of Deputies*: [French *La chambre des Députés*.]

French Govt.: The name given from 1814 to 1852 to what was next called the Legislative Body (*Corps Législatif*). Since 1875 the term Chamber of Deputies has been restored.

(b) The name given in this country to a member of a certain political organization, supposed to be an oath-bound society, which is an offshoot of the old Whig party or of the extreme and most exclusive wing of that party, the object of the association being the exclusion of foreign born citizens from all public emoluments and offices, the antagonism and suppression of Catholicism, and the perpetuation of its principles as expressed in its motto: "America for Americans."

B. *As adj.*: Acting as deputy, substitute; as, *deputy-collector*, *deputy-marshal*, *deputy-postmaster*, *deputy-sheriff*, &c.

† For the difference between *deputy* and *delegate*, see DELEGATE.

***deputy-sealer**, *s.* Formerly an officer of the English Court of Chancery.

"He [Chaffwax] forms part of a homogeneous combination of Sealer, Deputy-sealer, and the Lord Chancellor's Purse-bearer."—*The Great Seal*, in *London Daily Telegraph*.

***dē-qu'ce**, *v. t.* [Lat. *de*=down, and *quatio*=to shake.] To shake down, to crush, to bruise.

"And thus with sleight shalt thou surmount and dequite the yuel in their heartes."—*Chaucer: Test. of Love*, bk. i.

***dē-quān'tī-tāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *de*=away, from, and *quantitas* (genit. *quantitatis*)=quantity.] To diminish the quantity of, to lessen.

"For that which is current, and passeth in stamp amongst us, by reason of its alloy, . . . is actually dequantitated by fire."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. 6.

***dē-rāc'ī-nāte**, *v. t.* [Fr. *déraciner*: *de*=Lat. *de*=away, from, and *racine*=Lat. **radicina*, from *radix* (genit. *radicis*)=a root.]

1. *Lit.*: To pluck or tear up by the roots.

"While that the couler rusts,

That should deracinate such savagery,"

Shakesp.: Henry V., v. 2.

2. *Fig.*: To extirpate, to exterminate, to abolish, to destroy.

***dē-rāc'ī-nāt'éd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DERACINATE.]

***dē-rāc'ī-nāt-ing**, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [DERACINATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of tearing or plucking up by the roots; deracination.

***dē-rāc'īn-ā-tion**, *s.* [Fr.] The act of plucking or tearing up by the roots; extirpation, extermination.

"A violent and total deracination."—*Sonnini: Travels*, i. 227.

***dē-rāign'** (1) (*g* silent), ***de-rain'**, ***de-raine**, ***de-rayne**, ***de-reyne**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *derainier*, *derainer*, *deresnier*; Low Lat. *derationo*, *disrationo*.] [DARRAIGN.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To justify, to champion, to assert.

"To derayne God's ryghte."

Richard Cœur de Lion, 7, 996.

2. To gain, to win.

"Deraine it with dintes and deedes of armes."

Alisaunder: Frag., 122.

II. Law: To prove.

***dē-rāign'** (2) (*g* silent), *v. t.* [DERANGE.] To disarrange; to put out of order or into confusion.

***dē-rāign'** (*g* silent), ***de-reyne**, ***de-renye**, *s.* [DERAIGN (1), *v.*]

1. A claim.

"This derayne by the barouns is ymade."

Alisaunder, 7, 353.

2. Contest; decision.

"On Saryzynys thre derenyys faucht he;

And, in till ilk derenye off tha,

He wencussyt Saryzynys twa."

Barbour, xiii. 324.

***dē-rāign'-mēt** (1) (*g* silent), ***dē-rāin'-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *deraign*; *-ment*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of justifying, asserting, or championing.

2. *Law*: The act or process of proving in court.

***dē-rāign'-mēt** (2) (*g* silent), *s.* [DERANGEMENT.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of disarranging or throwing into confusion.

2. *Law*: A resigning or renunciation of a religious life or profession.

"In some places the substantive *deraignment* is used in the very literal signification with the French *disayer* or *dearanger*; that is, turning out of course, displacing or setting out of order; as, *deraignment* or departure out of religion, and *deraignment* or discharge of their profession, which is spoken of these religious men who foresook their orders and professions."—*Blount*.

***dē-rāil'**, *v. i.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *rail* (*q. v.*).]

Of a locomotive engine or carriage: To run off or leave the rails.

dē-rāil'-mēt, *s.* [Eng. *derail*; *-ment*.]

Railway Engin.: The condition of a locomotive or car in respect of being off the rails.

***dē-rān'ge**, *s.* [DERANGE, *v.*] Disturbance; derangement. (*Wood*.)

dē-rān'ge, *v. t.* [Fr. *déranger*; Old Fr. *des-ranger*; O. Fr. *des*, Fr. *dé*=Lat. *dis*=apart, and Fr. *ranger*=to rank, to range; *rang*=a row or rank.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To put out of line or order; to throw into confusion; to disarrange.

"The republic of Regicide has actually conquered the finest parts of Europe; has distressed, disarranged, and broke to pieces, all the rest."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*.

2. To disturb, to unsettle.

"Both these kinds of monopolies *derange* more or less the natural distribution of the stock of the society."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. vii.

3. To disturb, disorder, or disarrange the actions or functions of.

"A casual blow, or a sudden fall, *deranges* some of our internal parts."—*Blair: Sermons*, iv., ser. 18.

†4. To disorder or affect the intellect; to unsettle the reason of. (Seldom used except in the *pa. par.*)

*II. *Mil.*: To remove from office, as when a general officer resigns or is removed from office, the members of the personal staff appointed by himself are said to be deranged.

† For the difference between *to derange* and *to disorder*, see DISORDER, *v.*

***dē-rān'ge-ā-ble**, *a.* [English *derange*; *-able*.] Liable to derangement; delicate.

"The real impediment to making visits is that *derangeable* health which belongs to old age."—*Sydney Smith: Letters* (1843).

dē-rān'ged, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DERANGE.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Disturbed, disarranged, thrown into confusion; unsettled.

2. Disordered or unsettled in the intellect.

"The story of a poor deranged parish lad."—*Lamb: Lett. to Wordsworth*.

dē-rān'ge-mēt, *s.* [Fr. *dérangement*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of deranging, disturbing, or throwing into confusion.

2. The state of being disturbed, disarranged, or thrown into confusion.

"The instruments required (the transit and meridian circle) are the simplest and least liable to error and derangement of any used by astronomers."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (5th ed.), § 292.

3. A state of being deranged, disordered or unsettled in intellect.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

II. Medical:

1. A state of disorder or unsettlement of any organ; a slight affection.
2. Mental disorder or disturbance.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *derangement*, *insanity*, *lunacy*, *madness*, and *mania*: "*Derangement* implies the first stage of [loss of] intellect. *Insanity* or *unsoundness* implies positive disease, which is more or less permanent. *Lunacy* is a violent sort of *insanity*. . . *Madness* and *mania* imply *insanity* or *lunacy* in its most furious and confirmed stage. *Deranged* persons may sometimes be perfectly sensible in everything but particular subjects. *Insane* persons are sometimes entirely restored. *Lunatics* have their lucid intervals, and *maniacs* their intervals of repose. *Derangement* may sometimes be applied to the temporary confusion of a disturbed mind, which is not in full possession of all its faculties; *madness* may sometimes be the result of violently inflamed passions; and *mania* may be applied to any vehement attachment which takes possession of the mind." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

dě-rân-gûng, pr. par., a. & s. [DERANGE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of disarranging, disturbing, or throwing into confusion; derangement.
2. The act of disordering or unsettling the mind.

***dē-rây, *de-raie, v. t. & i.** [O. Fr. *desroier, desraier*.] [DERAY, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To derange, to disturb, to confuse.
2. To conduct or bear like one deranged or disordered in mind.

"He deranged him as a denel."

William of Palerne, 2,061.

B. Intrans.: To act madly or outrageously.

"Neotabanus . . . *deraide* as a dragon, dreadfull in fight." *Alisaunder: Frag.*, 881.

***dē-rây, *dē-râl, *dis-rây, s.** [O. Fr. *desroi, derei*; *des* = Lat. *dis* = apart, from, and O. Fr. *roi*, *rei* = order.]

1. Tumult, disorder, confusion.

"He gan make gret *disray*."—*Alisaunder*, 4,368.

2. Noisy merriment.

"Of the banquet and of the grette *deray*,
And how Cupide inflames the lady gay."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 35, 11.

dēr-bŷ, dar-bŷ, s. [Etym. unknown. Probably from the inventor's name.]

Plastering: A two-handed float used in plasterers' work.

Derby (pron. *Dar-bŷ*), s. [Named in 1780, after the then Earl of Derby, a great patron of the turf.]

1. A race for a sweepstakes of fifty sovereigns each, half forfeit, for three-year-old horses, run annually at Epsom in Surrey, England; also an American race for 3-year-olds held annually at Chicago.
2. The same as DERBY-*ale* (q. v.).
3. A kind of stiff felt hat worn by men.

Derby ale, s. Some kind of choice ale.

"I have sent my daughter this morning as far as Pimlico to fetch a draught of *Derby ale*, that it may fetch a color in her cheeks."—*Greene: Tu Quoque*.

Derby-day, s.

Racing: The name given to two days of the racing season among English-speaking peoples—

1. The day on which the English Derby is run.
2. The grand inauguration day of the summer season at Washington Park, Chicago, on which day the American Derby is run.

Dēr-bŷ-shīre (or *Der as Dar*), s. [Eng. proper name Derby, the etym. of which is doubtful; some deriving it from A. S. *deor* = deer, wild animal, and *Scand. by* = a town; others attribute the name to the site of the Roman station *Derventio*, itself a corruption of *Derwent*; and Eng. *shire* (q. v.).]

Geog.: A county in the middle of England, lying between Yorkshire (on the north), Leicester and Stafford (on the south), Nottingham and Leicester (on the east), and Stafford and Chester (on the west).

Derbyshire neck, s.

Med.: A name given to bronchocoele, from its being prevalent in some hilly parts of the county. [BRONCHOCELE.]

Derbyshire spar, s.

Min.: Also called Fluorite, Fluor-spar, and Blue-john. [See these words.] It is abundant in Derbyshire, and also in Cornwall. In the North of England it is the gangue of the lead mines, which intersect the coal formations in Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham, and Yorkshire. It is found of almost every variety of color, the yellow, greenish and violet-blue being the most common, the red the rarest.

Dēr-qē-tis, dēr-qē-tis, s. [See def.]

1. *Mythology* (of the form *Dercetis*): A goddess of Syria, represented as a beautiful woman above the waist, and as a fish downward.

2. *Palæont.* (of the form *dercetis*): A ganoid eel-like fish of the chalk formation, belonging to the family Plectognathi, and known to quarrymen as the "petrified eel." The body is very elongated, head short, with a pointed beak, upper jaw a little longer than the lower; with jaws armed with long, conical, elevated teeth, and severa' rows of very small ones. (Page.)

***dēre, *dear, *deir, *deyr, v. t. & i.** [A. S. *derian*; O. H. Ger. *terian, terran*; O. Fris. *dera*.]

A. Trans.: To hurt, to injure, to damage, to harm.

"Eneadaniis neuir from the ilk thraw

Aganis you sal rebell nor moue were,

Ne with wappinnis eftir this cuntré *dere*."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 413, 52.

B. Intrans.: To hurt; to do hurt, harm or injury.

"The deuel dereth dernelike."—*Bestiary*, 428.

¶ **To *dere* upon:** To affect, to make impression.

dēre, s. [DERE, v.] Hurt, harm, annoyance.

"The constable a felloun man of wer,

That to the Scottis he did full mekill *der*."

Wallace, 1, 206.

dēr-ē-lic-t, a. & s. [Lat. *derelictus*, pa. par. of *derelinquo* = to desert, to abandon.]

A. As adjective:**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Lost, forsaken, deserted, abandoned.

"The affections which these exposed or *derelict* children bear to their mothers."—*Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. 1, disc. 1.

2. Left, abandoned, wanting.

"A government which is either unable or unwilling to redress such wrongs is *derelict* to its highest duties."—*Pres. Buchanan: Message to Congress*, Dec. 19, 1859.

II. Law:

1. Abandoned or forsaken at sea.

2. Left dry by a sudden retiring of the sea.

"Taking out a patent in Charles the Second's time for *derelict* lands."—*Letters* (Sir P. Pett to A. Wood), i. 61.

B. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: Anything abandoned or forsaken; a waif, specially in the same sense as II. 1.

"I was a *derelict* from my cradle."—*Savage: The Wanderer*, ch. v. (note.)

II. Law:

1. A vessel abandoned at sea.

2. Land left dry by the sudden retiring of the sea.

dēr-ē-lic-tion, s. [Lat. *derelictio*, from *derelictus*, pa. par. of *derelinquo* = to abandon, to forsake.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of forsaking, abandoning, or deserting.

"You must mean, without an explicate and particular repentance and *dereliction* of their errors."—*Chillingworth: Relig. of Prot.* (Ans. to Pref.)

2. A neglect or omission, as, a dereliction of duty.

3. The state or condition of being forsaken or abandoned.

"There is no other thing to be looked for, but . . . *dereliction* in this world, and in the world to come confusion."—*Hooker*.

***4. Destitution.**

"You, my Lord, are not reduced to so deplorable a state of *dereliction*."—*Junius: Letters*, 66.

II. Law: The gaining or reclaiming of land by the sudden retirement of the sea.

"If the alluvion or *dereliction* be sudden and considerable, it belongs to the Crown."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. xiii.

dē-rē-līg-lōn-lze, v. t. [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *religionize* (q. v.).] To make irreligious; to turn from religion.

"He would *dereligionize* men beyond all others."—*De Quincey*.

***dereth, s.** [Etymol. unknown.] The name of some kind of office.

"Robert, Abbot of Dunfermline, grants Symoni dicto Dereth filio quondam Thome Dereth de Kinglassy, officium vel Dereth loci prenominati, et annuos redditus eidem officio pertinentes."—*Chart. Dunferml.*, fol. 99.

***dērf, *darfe, *derfe, *derrf, *derve, a. & s.** [A. S. *deorf*; O. S. *derbi*; O. Fris. *derve*; Icel. *djarfr*; O. Sw. *diarver*; Sw. *djerf*; Dan. *dierv.*]

A. As adjective:

1. Bold, daring.

"The hardy Cocles *derf* and bald

Durst brek the bryg that he purposit to hold."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 266, 48.

2. Strong, hardy.

"Here are not the slaw weremen Atrides;
Nor the feneyare of the fare speche Ulyxes.
Bot we that bene of nature *derf* and doure."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 299, 7.

3. Strong, heavy, massive.

"The dynte of theire *derfe* wapyns."

Morte Arthure, 312.

4. Strong, fierce.

"*Derfe* dynitys they dalto."—*Morte Arthure*, 3,750.

5. Difficult, hard.

"His reades *derue* beoth to fullen."—*Halt Maidenhad*,

p. 19.

6. Cruel, hard, painful.

"So ich *derfe* thing for his luue drep."—*St. Juliana*,

p. 17.

B. As subst.: Pain, hardship, trouble.

"Euerich licomliche *derf* thet eleth the vlesche,"—*Anoren Riwle*, p. 180.

***dērf-lŷ, *derfi, *derfly, *derlike, *derfliche, *dervely, a. & adv.** [Mid. Eng. *derf*; -ly; Icel. *djarflyga*.]

A. As adj.: Shameful, bold.

"This *derfi* dede has liknes nan."

Cursor Mundi, 1,143.

B. As adverb:

1. Daringly, boldly.

"*Derfly* thanne Danyel deles thysse wordes."

E. Eng. *Allit. Poems: Cleanness*, 1,641.

2. Strongly, with might.

"Dang hym *derfly* don."—*Destr. of Troy*, 1,339.

3. Quickly.

"He *deruely* at his dome dyght hyt bylyue."

Ear. Eng. *Allit. Poems: Cleanness*, 632.

4. Painfully, cruelly, hardly.

"Therefore *derflyche* I am dampned for ever."

Morte Arthure, 3,278.

***dērf-nēss, *derfe-nes, s.** [Eng. *derf*; -ness.] Daring, presumption.

"Shuld degf for his *derfenes* by domys of right,"

Destr. of Troy, 5,109.

***dērf-ship, *derf-schipe, s.** [Mid. Eng. *derf*; -ship.] Craft, cunning.

"This is a nu the *derfschipe* of thi dusie onswere and te deppnisse."—*Leg. St. Katherine*, 978.

***der-gat, s.** [TARGET.] A target, a shield.

"Dergat, spere, knyf, and sward."—*Wyntoun*, vii. 1, 61.

dē-rī-de, v. t. & i. [Lat. *derideo*: *de* (intens.), and *rideo* = to laugh.]

A. Trans.: To laugh at, to mock, to ridicule, to make sport of, to scorn.

"He from heaven's height

All these our motions vain sees and derides."

Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 190, 191.

B. Intrans.: To mock, to laugh to scorn, to ridicule.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *deride*, *to mock*, *to ridicule*, *to banter*, and *to gally*: "*Derision* and *mockery* evince themselves by the outward actions in general; *ridicule* consists more in words than actions; *rallying* and *bantering* almost entirely in words. *Deride* is not so strong a term as *mock*, but much stronger than *ridicule*. There is always a mixture of hostility in *derision* and *mockery*; but *ridicule* is frequently unaccompanied with any personal feeling of displeasure. *Derision* is often deep, not loud; it discovers itself in suppressed laughs, contemptuous sneers, or gesticulations, and cutting expressions; *mockery* is mostly noisy and outrageous; it breaks forth in insulting buffoonery, and is sometimes accompanied with personal violence; the former consists of real but contemptuous laughter; the latter often of affected laughter and grimace. *Derision* and *mockery* are always personal; *ridicule* may be directed to things as well as to persons. *Derision* and *mockery* are a direct attack on the individual, the latter still more so than the former; *ridicule* is as often used in writing as in personal intercourse. *Derision* and *mockery* are practiced by persons in any station; *ridicule* is mostly used by equals. A person is *derided* and *mocked* for that which is offensive as well as apparently absurd or extravagant; he is *ridiculed* for what is apparently ridiculous. Our Savior was exposed both to the *derision* and *mockery* of his enemies; they *derided* him for what they dared to think his false pretensions to a superior mission; they *mocked* him by plating a crown of thorns, and acting the farce of royalty before him. *Rally* and *banter*, like *derision* and *mockery*, are altogether personal acts, in which application they are very analogous to *ridicule*. *Ridicule* is the most general term of the three; we often *rally* and *banter* by *ridiculing*. There is more exposure in *ridiculing*, reproof in *rallying*, and provocation in *bantering*. A person may be *ridiculed* on account

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

of his eccentricities; he is *rallied* for his defects; he is *bantered* for accidental circumstances: the two former actions are often justified by some substantial reason; the latter is an action as puerile as it is unjust, it is a contemptible species of *mockery*. Self-conceit and extravagant follies are oftentimes best corrected by good-natured *ridicule*; a man may deserve sometimes to be *rallied* for his want of resolution." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

dě-rid'-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [DERIDE.]

dě-rid'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *deride*(e); -er.]

1. One who derides, mocks, or ridicules another; a mocker, a scoffer.

"Upon the . . . contempts offered by *deriders* of religion, fearful tokens of divine revenge have been known to follow."—Hooker: *Eccles. Polity*.

*2. A droll, a buffoon.

dě-rid'-līg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DERIDE.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Mocking, scoffing, ridiculing, derisive.

"Asking him in a *deriding* manner . . ."—Ludlow: *Memoirs*, ii. 171.

C. *As subst.*: The act of mocking, scorning, or ridiculing.

dě-rid'-līg-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *deriding*; -ly.] In a deriding or mocking manner; derisively.

"His parasite was wont *deridingly* to advise him."—Bp. Reynolds: *On the Passions*, ch. xxxvii.

***dēr'-līg**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DERE, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of hurting, injuring, or harming.

dě-rī'-gion, *s.* [Fr. *derision*; Lat. *derisio*: from *derisus*, *pa. par. of derideo*=to deride (q. v.).]

1. The act of deriding, mocking, or turning into ridicule.

"The only effect, however, of the reflection now thrown on him was to call forth a roar of *derision*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

*2. The state of being derided, mocked, or scorned.

"I am in *derision* daily; every one mocketh me."—Jer. xx. 7.

*3. An object of scorn or ridicule.

"I was a *derision* to all my people; and their song all the day."—Lam. iii. 14.

***dě-rī'-gion-ar-ŷ**, *a.* [English *derision*; -ary.] Derisive.

"That *derisitory* festival."—T. Brown: *Works*, ii. 215.

dě-rī'-slve, *a.* [Lat. *derisus*, *pa. par. of derideo*=to deride (q. v.).] Mocking, deriding, scorning, ridiculing.

"Derisive taunts were spread from guest to guest."—Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, ii. 364.

dě-rī'-slve-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *derisive*; -ly.] In a derisive, mocking, or ridiculing manner; deridingly.

"The Persians [were] thence called *Magussai derisively* by other Ethnicks."—Sir T. Herbert: *Travels*, 243.

dě-rī'-slve-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *derisive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being derisive.

***dě-rī'-sōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Fr. *dérisoire*; Lat. *derisorius*, from *derisus*, *pa. par. of derideo*.] Mocking, ridiculing, derisive.

"The comic or *derisory* manner is further still from making show of method."—Shaftesbury: *Advice to an Author*, ii. § 2.

dě-riv'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *deriv*(e); -able.]

1. That may or can be derived, drawn, or received, as from a source.

"God has declared this the eternal rule . . . of all honor *derivable* upon me."—South.

2. That may be received or inherited from an ancestor.

3. That may be drawn or deduced, as from premises; deducible.

"The second sort of arguments . . . are *derivable* from some of these heads."—Wilkins.

4. That may be derived, as from a root.

***dě-riv'-a-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *derivab*(le); -ly.] By derivation.

***dēr'-i-vāte**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *derivatus*, *pa. par. of derivo*=to derive (q. v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Derived, derivative.

"Putting trust in Him
From whom the rights of kings are *derivate*."—Taylor: *Edwin the Fair*, l. 7.

B. *As subst.*: A word derived from another; a derivative.

***dēr'-i-vāte**, *v. t.* [DERIVATE, a.] To derive.

***dēr'-i-vāt-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DERIVATE, v.]

***dēr'-i-vāt-līg**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DERIVATE, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of deriving; derivation.

dēr'-i-vā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *derivatio*, from *derivatus*, *pa. par. of derivo*=to derive (q. v.); Fr. *dérivation*; Sp. *derivación*; Ital. *derivazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Literally:

(1) A drawing or leading away of water from its natural channel; a turning aside.

"An artificial *derivation* of that river."—Gibbon.

(2) A turning aside or out of the natural channel; a deviation.

"These issues and *derivations* being once made, . . . would continue their course till they arrived at the sea, just as other rivers do."—Burnet.

(3) The transmission of anything from its source.

*2. Figuratively:

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

(2) The act of deriving, drawing, deducing, or receiving from a source; deduction.

"the *derivation* of angelic and spiritual natures according to a fantastic system."—Hurd: *Serm.*, vol. vi., No. 8.

(3) That which is deduced, derived, or drawn from a source.

"Most of them are the genuine *derivations* of the hypothesis they claim to."—Glanvill.

*4. Extraction, descent.

"My *derivation* was from ancestors
Who stood equivalent with mighty kings."—Shakesp.: *Pericles*, v. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Gram.*: The tracing or drawing of a word from its original source, or root.

"The *derivation* of words, especially from foreign languages."—Bacon: *On Learning*, bk. vi., ch. v.

2. *Gunnery*: The peculiar constant deviation of an elongated projectile from a rifled gun.

3. *Math.*: The deriving or deducing of a derivate from that which precedes it, or from the function.

4. *Med.*: The drawing of humors from one part of the body to another, as from the eye by a blister on the neck; agents which produce this result are called *derivatives* (q. v.).

"*Derivation* differs from revulsion only in the measure of the distance, and the force of the medicines used; if we draw it to some . . . neighboring place, and by gentle means, we call it *derivation*."—Wiseman.

*1. (1) *Law of derivation*:

Alg.: A law used in finding the successive differential coefficients of a power of *x*: get the next differential coefficient, multiply the last by its exponent, and reduce the exponent by a unit.

(2) *Calculus of derivations*:

Math.: A name given by Arbogast to a method of developing functions into a series, by the aid of certain formulæ deduced from the principles of the calculus of operations. The binomial formula is an instance of this principle.

dēr'-i-vā-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *derivation*; -al.] Relating or pertaining to derivation.

"Weigand treats the termination O. H. G. -not, A. S. -od as *derivational*."—Earle: *Eng. Plants*, p. xciii.

dě-riv'-a-tive, *a. & s.* [Fr. *dérivatif*, from Lat. *derivatus*, from *derivo*=to derive (q. v.).]

A. *As adjective*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Derived, drawn, deduced, or taken from another; secondary.

"As it is a *derivative* perfection, so it is a distinct kind of perfection from that which is in God."—Hale.

2. Deriving, deducing; arguing by deduction.

"Philosophers of the *derivative* school of morals formerly assumed that the foundation of morality lay in a form of selfishness; but more recently in the 'Greatest Happiness' principle."—Darwin: *Descent of Man* (1871), ch. iii., p. 97.

II. Technically:

1. *Law*: [DERIVATIVE CONVEYANCE.]

2. *Music*: Derived from a fundamental chord.

3. *Gram.*: Derived from another word.

"The preterit, the participle, the *derivate* noun."—Whitney: *Life and Growth of Language*, ch. vii.

B. *As substantive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. Anything derived, drawn, or deduced from another.

"For honor,
'Tis a *derivative* from me to mine,
And only that I stand for."—Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iii. 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Gram.*: A word derived from or taking its origin in another.

"The word *honestus* . . . is but a *derivative* from honor, which signifies credit or honor."—South.

2. *Math.*: A function expressing the relation between two consecutive states of a varying function; a differential coefficient.

3. *Med.*: An agent employed to draw humors from one part of the body to another by producing a modified action in some organ or texture. Revelents are among the most important remedies. [DERIVATION, II. 4.]

4. *Music*:

(1) The actual or supposed root or generator, from the harmonics of which a chord is derived.

(2) A chord derived from another, that is, in an inverted state; an inversion. (Stainer & Barrett.)

derivative-conveyance, *s.*

Law: A secondary deed, as a release, confirmation, surrender, consignment, and defeasance.

derivative-rocks, *s. pl.*

Geol.: A name sometimes given to mechanically formed aqueous rocks, such as can be proved to have been derived from the abrasion of other pre-existent rocks.

***dě-riv'-a-tive-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *derivative*; -ly.] In a derivative manner; by derivation, secondarily.

***dě-riv'-a-tive-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *derivative*; -ness.] The quality or state of being derivative.

dě-rive, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *dériver*; Sp. & Port. *derivar*; Ital. *derivare*, from Lat. *derivo*=to drain, draw off water: *de*=down, away, and *rivus*=a river, a stream.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. *Lit.*: To draw off or drain; to divert a stream.

"Then hee . . . shewed what was the solemn and right manner of *deriving* the water."—Holland: *Livy*, p. 190.

*2. *Figuratively*:

*1. To turn the course of, to divert, to draw.

"What friend of mine,
That had to him *derived* your anger, did I
Continue in my liking?"—Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, ii. 4.

*2. To spread, to diffuse.

"Company lessens the shame of vice by sharing it, and abates the torrent of a common odium by *deriving* it into many channels."—South.

*3. To communicate to another, as from the origin or source.

"So through the righteousness of one which is *derived* into all such as believe."—Udall: *Romans*, c. v.

(4) To receive by transmission; to draw.

"To the weight *derived* from talents so great and various he united all the influence which belongs to rank and ample possessions."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

*5. To communicate to by descent of blood; to transmit, to hand down.

"Besides the readiness of parts, an excellent disposition of mind is *derived* to your lordship from the parents of two generations."—Felton.

(6) To cause to spring; to give birth or origin to.

"But each organism will still retain the general type of structure of the progenitor from which it was originally *derived*."—Darwin: *Descent of Man*, ch. vi., p. 211.

(7) To deduce; to draw, as from a cause or principle.

"Men *derive* their ideas of duration from their reflection on the train of ideas they observe to succeed one another in their own understandings."—Locke.

(8) In the same sense as II.

II. Gram.: To draw or trace a word from its root or original.

*B. *Reflex.*: To descend, to transmit by inheritance.

"this imperial crown,
Derives itself to me."—Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 5.

*C. *Intransitive*:

1. To come or proceed; to owe its origin.

"The wish that of the living whole
No life may fail beyond the grave,
Derives it not from what we have
The likeliest God within the soul?"—Tennyson: *In Memoriam*, lv.

2. To be descended.

"When two heroes, thus *deriv'd*, contend."—Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xx. 250.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *derive*, to *trace*, and to *deduce*: "The idea of drawing one thing from another is included in all the actions designated by these terms. The act of *deriving* is immediate and direct; that of *tracing* a gradual

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pīne, plī, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

process; that of *deducing* by a ratiocinative process. We discover causes and sources by *derivation*; we discover the course, progress, and commencement of things by *tracing*; we discover the grounds and reasons of things by *deduction*. A person *derives* his name from a given source; he *traces* his family down to a given period; principles or powers are *deduced* from circumstances or observations." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

dē-rī-ved, pa. par. or a. [DERIVE.]

¶ (1) *Derived current*:

Elect.: The current which passes along a wire in contact at both ends with another wire along which a current is passing.

(2) *Derived Polynomial*:

Alg.: A polynomial which is derived from a given polynomial which is a function of one unknown quantity; a differential coefficient.

***dē-rī-ve-mēt, s.** [Eng. *derive*; *ment*.] That which is derived or deduced; a deduction.

"I offer these derivations from these subjects to raise our affections upward."—Mountagu: *Devout Essays*, pt. ii, treat. iv, § 4.

dē-riv-ēr, s. [Eng. *derive*(e); *-er*.] One who draws or diverts.

"Such a one makes a man not only a partaker of other men's sins, but also a *deriver* of the whole entire guilt of them to himself."—South: *Serm.*, vol. ii, ser. 6.

dē-riv-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DERIVE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or process of drawing, receiving, or deducing.

"The deriving of causes, and extracting of axioms."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 176.

2. *Gram.*: Derivation.

dērm, dērm-mā, dērm-mis, s. [Gr. *derma*=the skin; *dērm*=to skin, to flay; akin to Eng. *tear*, v. (q. v.)]

1. *Anat.*: The true or under layer of the skin, as distinguished from the cuticle (q. v.).

2. *Bot.* (of the forms *dermis* and *derma*): The skin of a plant, the cellular portion of the epidermis, underlying and united with the cuticle.

dērm-mad, adv. [Gr. *derma*=the skin.] Toward the dermal aspect. (Barclay.)

dērm-mā-hæ-mal, dērm-mō-hæ-mal, a. [Gr. *derma*=skin, and *hæma*=blood.] A term applied to the ossified developments of the dermo-skeleton in fishes, when they form points of attachment for the fins on the ventral or hæmal side of the body. (Ogilvie.)

dērm-al, a. [Eng. *derm*; *-al*.] Belonging to the skin; consisting of the skin.

dermal instruments.

Surg.: Instruments acting upon the skin, such as the acupunctuator, hypodermic syringe, scarificator, artificial leech, cupping-glass, vacuum apparatus, depurator, &c. (Knight.)

dermal skeleton, dermal-skeleton, s.

Anat.: The integument and various hardened structures connected with it. It is called also the *Exo-skeleton* (q. v.). (Quain.)

dērm-māl-gl-a, s. [Gr. *derma*=the skin, and *algēō*=to feel pain.]

Med.: Neuralgia of the skin.

dērm-mā-neūr-āl, dērm-mō-neūr-āl, a. [Gr. *derma*=skin, and *neuron*=a nerve.]

Zool.: A term applied to the upper row of spines in the back of a fish, from their connection with the skin, and their relation to that surface of the body on which the nervous system is placed.

dērm-māp-tēr-a, s. pl. [Gr. *derma*=skin, and *pteron*=a wing.]

Entom.: An order of insects separated from the Orthoptera of Latreille, and restricted to the earwigs by Kirby. It comprehends three genera, which have the elytra wholly coriaceous and horizontal, the two membranous wings folded longitudinally, and the tail armed with a forceps.

dērm-māp-tēr-an, a. & s. [DERMAPTERA.]

A. As adj.: Belonging or pertaining to the Dermaptera.

B. As subst.: An individual of the order Dermaptera.

dērm-māp-tēr-ous, a. [Mod. Lat. *dermapter*(a); Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Of or belonging to the Dermaptera (q. v.).

dērm-māt-ic, a. [Gr. *derma* (genit. *dermatos*)=the skin; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the skin.

dērm-a-tin, dērm-a-tine, a. & s. [Gr. *dermatinos*, from *derma* (genit. *dermatos*)=skin.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the skin; dermatic.

B. As substantive:

Min.: A variety of Hydrophite occurring as an incrustation on Serpentine. It is massive, uniform, of a resinous luster and green color. It is found at Waldheim, in Saxony.

†dērm-māt-ō-gēn, s. [Gr. *derma* (genit. *dermatos*)=skin, and *gennao*=to generate, to produce.]

Bot.: The epidermal tissue. (Thomé.)

dērm-a-tōg-ra-phŷ, s. [Gr. *derma* (genit. *dermatos*)=skin, and *graphō*=to write, to describe.]

An anatomical description of or treatise on the skin.

dērm-a-tōid, a. [Gr. *dermatōidēs*, from *derma* (genit. *dermatos*)=skin, and *eidos*=form, appearance.] Having the characteristics or likeness of skin; skin-like.

dērm-a-tōl-ō-gist, s. [Eng. *dermatology*(y); *-ist*.] One who is skilled or versed in dermatology.

dērm-a-tōl-ō-gŷ, s. [Gr. *derma* (genit. *dermatos*)=skin; and *logos*=a word, a discourse.]

Physiol.: That branch of science which treats of the skin and its diseases. The appearances of cutaneous diseases are very varied, but the usual classification is that of Willaou and Bateman, comprising eight orders: (1) Papule, or pimples; (2) Squame, or scales; (3) Exanthemata, or rashes; (4) Bullæ, or blebs, miniature blisters; (5) Pustulæ, or pustules; (6) Vesiculæ, or vesicles; (7) Tuberculæ, or tubercles; (8) Maculæ, or spots. Dr. Aitken gives the following as the more common diseases of the skin: Erythema, urticaria, nettle rash, lichen, psoriasis, herpes, pemphigus or pompholyx, eczema, ecthyma, acne. The parasitic diseases are ringworm, or tinea tonsurans, favus, and itch or scabies. Many of these may appear in combination, or as symptoms of general, constitutional, or febrile diseases; and, in addition to these, having various forms of cutaneous manifestation, are syphilis, purpura, leprosy, scurvy, and the like, with bronzed-skin or Addison's disease (q. v.). But the classifications are endless.

dērm-a-tōl-y-sis, s. [Gr. *derma* (genit. *dermatos*)=the skin, and *lusis*=loosing, setting free . . . parting, relaxation.]

Med.: A disease in which the skin over a particular part of the body is loose, bent into folds, and occasionally even pendulous.

dērm-māt-ō-phŷte, s. [Gr. *derma* (genit. *dermatos*)=skin; *phŷton*=a plant; *phŷō*=to grow.]

Physiol.: A parasitic plant infesting the cuticle and epidermis of men and animals, and giving rise to various forms of skin disease, as ringworm, &c.

†dērm-mā-tōp-tēr-a, s. [Gr. *derma* (genit. *dermatos*)=skin, and *ptera*, pl. of *pteron*=a feather, a wing.]

Entom.: A name sometimes given to the order or sub-order containing the Earwigs. The common term for it is, however, the shorter form *Dermaptera* (q. v.). (Huxley, &c.)

dērm-a-tō-rhō-a, s. [Gr. *derma* (genit. *dermatos*)=skin, and *rhēō*=to flow.]

Physiol.: A morbidly increased secretion from the skin.

dērm-mēs-tēs, s. [Gr. *dermestēs*, or *dermistēs*=a worm which eats leather or skin; *derma*=skin, and *esthō*=to eat.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleoptera, the type of the family Dermestidae, so named from the ravages on dead animals and the skins of stuffed species in museums, committed by the larvæ. *Dermestes lardarius* is the Bacon-beetle.

dērm-mēs-tī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dermest*(es); Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of coleopterous insects belonging to the section Necrophaga. The antennæ are short, eleven-jointed, and clavate; thorax convex; mandibles short, thick, and toothed at the top; body oval, hairy, or scaly; legs short, partially contractile, with five-jointed tarsi. The larvæ feed upon dead bodies, skins, leather, bacon, &c., among which they create great ravages.

dērm-ic, a. [Gr. *derma*=skin; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the skin; acting on or through the skin, as *dermic* remedies.

dērm-is, s. [DERM.]

dērm-mō-brān-chī-ā-ta, s. pl. [Gr. *derma*=skin, and *branchia*=gills.]

Zool.: A family of Gasteropods or Snails, the external branchiæ or gills of which occur in the form of thin membranous plates, tufts, or filaments. Also called *Nudibranchiata* (q. v.).

dērm-mō-brān-chūs, s. [DERMOBRANCHIATA.]

Zool.: A genus of Gasteropodous Mollusks, the branchiæ or respiratory organs of which consist of ramified skin.

dērm-mōg-ra-phŷ, s. [Gr. *derma*=skin, and *graphō*=to write, to describe.]

Physiol.: The same as *DERMATOGRAPHY* (q. v.).

dērm-mō-hæ-mal, s. [DERMAHÆMAL.]

dērm-mō-hæ-mī-a, s. [Greek *derma*=skin, and *hæma*=blood.]

Med.: The same as *HYPEREMIA*; congestion of the skin.

dērm-mōid, a. [Gr. *derma*=skin, and *eidos*=appearance, form.] Resembling skin; skin-like; dermatoid.

dērm-mōl-ō-gŷ, s. [Gr. *derma*=skin, and *logos*=a word, a treatise.] The same as *DERMATOLOGY* (q. v.).

dērm-mō-pāth-ic, a. [Greek *derma*=skin, and *pathos*=suffering.] Pertaining to any affection or disease of the skin.

dermopathic instrument, s.

Surg.: An acicular instrument used to introduce a vesicator beneath the skin. [ACUPUNCTURATOR; HYPODERMIC SYRINGE.]

dērm-mōp-tēr-i, dērm-mōp-tēr-y-gī-i, s. pl. [Gr. *derma*=skin, and *pteryx* (genit. *pterygos*)=a wing, a fin.]

Ichthy.: A section of fishes of vermiform shape, made distinct from the Chondropterygii by Prof. Owen, on account of their lower structure. They include the Lampreys, &c. They have cutaneous vertical fins, with rays extremely soft and delicate; pectoral and ventral fins wanting; endo-skeleton unossified.

dērm-mō-skēl-ē-tēn, s. [Greek *derma*=skin, and *sklēros*=hard.]

Zool.: A mass of spicules occurring in the tissues of some of the Actinozoa.

dērm-mō-skēl-ē-tōn, s. [Gr. *derma*=skin; and Eng. *skeleton* (q. v.).] The hard integument which covers and affords protection to most invertebrate, and also to many vertebrate animals; the *external* or "exo-skeleton" in contradistinction to the *internal* or true bony skeleton of the higher animals. It makes its appearance as a tough, coriaceous membrane, as shell, crust, scales, horny scutes, &c., but never as true bone.

dērm-mōt-ō-mŷ, s. [Gr. *derma*=skin, and *tomē*=a cutting.] The anatomy or dissection of the skin.

dērm-skēl-ē-tōn, s. [DERMO-SKELETON.]

dērm, s. [DERNER.] A door- or gate-post.

"I just put my eye between the wall and the *derm* of the gate."—C. Kingsley: *Westward Hol* ch. xiv.

***dērm, *darn, *dærne, *dearne, *deorne, *derne, *durne, a., adv. & s.** [A. S. *derne*, *dyrne*; O. S. *derni*; O. Fris. *derm*; O. H. Ger. *tarni*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Secret, hidden.

"In a *derne* stude he hem sette."—*Legends of the Holy Rood*, p. 28.

2. Out of the way, secret.

"Out, no! it's past the skill of man to tell where he's to be found at a time; there's not a *derm* nook, or cove, or corra in the whole country that he's not acquainted with."—Scott: *Waverley*, ch. xviii.

3. Secret, reserved.

"Ye mosten be ful *derne* as in this case."—Chaucer: *C. T.*, 3, 294.

B. As adv.: Secretly.

"Nis it no so *derne* idon."—*Moral Ode*, st. xxix.

C. As substantive:

1. Secrecy, concealment.

"In *derne* to sle the underhand."—E. Eng. Psalter, Ps. ix. 29.

2. A secret, a hidden thing.

"*Derne* of thi wisdom thou opened unto me."—E. Eng. Psalter, Ps. ii. 8.

***dērm-ēn, *dērm-y, v. t.** [A. S. *dernan*, *dyrnan*; O. S. *dernian*; O. H. Ger. *tarnjan*, *tarnen*.] To hide, to conceal, to keep secret.

"No lenge he nolde hit *derny*."—*Shoreham*, p. 79.

***dērm-er, *dērmere, *dērner, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A door-post. [DERN, s.]

"On ilk a post, on ilk *derner*."—

Cursor Mundi, 6, 075.

***dērm-fūl, a.** [Eng. *derm*, and *ful*(l).] Solitary, sad, mournful.

"The birds of ill presage this luckless chance foretold By *dermful* noise."—

Brusket: Mourning Muse of Thestylis.

dērm-nl-er (er as è), a. [Fr.] Last.

" . . . this being the *dermier* resort and supreme court of judicature."—*Ayliffe*.

***dērm-lŷ, *derneliche, *dernaliche, *derne-like, *deorneliche, *durneliche, adv.** [Eng. *derm*; *-ly*.]

1. Secretly.

"*Dermithe* thu scalt don theos ilka deda."—*Layamon*, i. 184.

2. Sadly, mournfully.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = çhan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

***dern'-ship**, ***darnscape**, *s.* [Eng. *dern*; -*ship*.] Secrecy.

"Mid *darnscape* he heo launed."—*Layamon*, i. 12.

***dér-ô-gant**, *a.* [Lat. *derogans*, *pr. par.* of *derogo*.] Derogatory, disrespectful.

"The other is both arrogant in man and derogant to God."—*Adams: Works*, i. 12.

dér-ô-gâte, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *derogatus*, *pa. par.* of *derogo*=(1) to repeal a law, (2) to detract from, from *de*=away, from, and *rogo*=to ask.]

***A. Transitive:**

1. To repeal, or annul partially; to lessen the force or effect of. [B. II.]

"Many of those civil and canon laws are controlled and derogated."—*Hale*.

2. To lessen, to diminish, to detract from.

"He will *derogate* the praise and honor due to so worthy an enterprise."—*Holinshead: Ireland; Ep. Ded. to Hooker*.

3. To disparage, to detract from the name or worth of a person.

B. Intransitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To detract, to lessen the reputation. (Followed by *from*.)

"So that now from the Church of God too much is *derogated*."—*Hooker: Eccl. Pol.*, bk. vi., ch. viii., § 4.

*2. Sometimes followed by *to*.

"... *derogating* much to the archbishop's credit."—*Haekel: Life of Williams*, ii. 218. (*Davies*.)

*3. To act beneath one's rank or position; to degenerate.

"You cannot *derogate*, my lord."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 4.

II. Law: To draw back, to withdraw a part, to annul.

"Whatever might be the true meaning of the provisos in the lease, they had certainly not been expressed with sufficient clearness to entitle the lessor to *derogate* from his grant."—*London Standard*.

¶ For the difference between *derogate* and *disparage*, see **DISPARAGE**.

***dér-ô-gâte**, *a.* [Lat. *derogatus*.]

1. Invalidated, lessened in authority, annulled.

"The authority of the substitute was *clerely derogate*."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 4.)

2. Degenerate, degraded.

"Dry up in her the organs of increase
And from her *derogate* body never spring
A babe to honor her."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 4.

dér-ô-gât-éd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEROGATE, *v.*]

"By several contrary customs many of the civil and canon laws are controlled and *derogated*."—*Hale*.

***dér-ô-gâte-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *derogate*; -*ly*.] In a disparaging manner; disparagingly.

"More laugh'd at, that I should
Once name you *derogately*,"
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleop., ii. 2.

dér-ô-gât-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEROGATE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of detracting or disparaging; derogation, detraction.

dér-ô-gâ-tion, *s.* [Fr. *dérégation*; Sp. *derogación*; Ital. *derogazione*, from Lat. *derogatio*=the alteration of a law, from *derogatus*, *pa. par.* of *derogo*.] [DEROGATE, *v.*]

A. Ordinary Language:

***I. Lit.:** The act of revoking, annulling, or diminishing the force or effect of some part of a law. [B.]

"It is also certain that the Scripture is neither the *derogation* nor relaxation of that law."—*South*.

II. Figuratively:

1. The act of derogating or detracting from the worth, name, or character of a person or thing; detraction, a disparagement.

"I say not this in *derogation* to Virgil."—*Dryden*.

2. That which derogates or detracts from the worth, name, or character of a person or thing; a disparagement, a disgrace.

"Is it fit I went to look upon him? Is there no *derogation* in't?"—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, ii. 1.

B. Law: The act of weakening or restraining a former law or contract. (*Wharton*.)

***dê-rôg-â-tive**, *a.* [Low Lat. *derogativus*, from *derogatus*, *pa. par.* of *derogo*.] Detracting, disparaging, derogatory.

"That spirit is corporeal, seems to me a conceit *derogative*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

***dê-rôg-â-tôr-â-ly**, *adv.* [Ena. *derogatory*; -*ly*.] In a derogatory, detracting, or disparaging manner; disparagingly.

"He was of a high, rough spirit, and spake *derogatorily* of Sir Amias Paulet."—*Aubrey: Card. Wolsey* (Anecdote 2), p. 187.

***dê-rôg-â-tôr-i-nêss**, *s.* [English *derogatory*; -*nêss*.] The quality or state of being derogatory.

dê-rôg-â-tôr-y, *a.* [Lat. *derogatorius*, from *derogatus*, *pa. par.* of *derogo*; Fr. *dérégatoire*.] Tending to derogate or detract from the worth, name, or character of a person or thing; disparaging (generally followed by *to* before the person disparaged and *from* before the thing).

"His language was severely censured by some of his brother peers as *derogatory* to their order."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

¶ A *derogatory* clause, in a will, is a sentence or secret character inserted by the testator of which he reserves the knowledge to himself, with a condition that no will he may make hereafter shall be valid unless this clause is inserted, word for word. This was done as a precaution to guard against later wills being extorted by violence, or otherwise improperly obtained.

dêr-ri-as, *s.* [An Abyssinian word, according to the spelling of Pearce, while Hemprech writes it *Karrat*.]

Zoöl.: A baboon, *Cynocephalus hamadryas*, found in Arabia and Abyssinia. The Arabic name of it is Robah or Robba. Though not now found in Egypt, it is sculptured on the monuments of that country.

dêr-ric, ***dêr-ric**, ***dêr-ich**, *s.* [For *etym.* see def. i. 1.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. The name of a celebrated hangman of Tyburn, whose name frequently occurs in plays of the beginning of the seventeenth century.

"He rides circuit with the devil, and *Derrick* must be his host, and Tyburne the inn at which he will light."—*Decker: Belman of London* (1616).

*2. A common hangman.

*3. A gallows.

"Pox o' the fortune-teller! Would *Derrick* had been his fortune seven years ago!—to cross my love thus."—*Puritan*, iv., 1. Suppl. to Sh., ii. 602.

4. In the same sense as II.

II. Machinery:

1. A form of hoisting machine. The peculiar feature of a derrick, which distinguishes it from some other forms of hoisting-machines, is that it has a boom stayed from a central post, which may be anchored, but is usually stayed by guys. A derrick has one leg, a shears two, and a gin three. A crane has a post and jib. A win or whim has a vertical axis on which a rope winds. The capstan has a vertical drum for the rope, and is rotated by bars.

The windlass has a horizontal barrel, and is rotated by hand-spikes. The winch has a horizontal barrel, and is frequently by the means of winding up the tackle-rope of the derrick; it is rotated by cranks. The crab is a portable winch, and has cranks. The derrick is more commonly used in this country than in Europe, and has attained what appears to be maximum effectiveness with a given weight. Two spars, three guys, and two sets of tackle—one for the jib and one for the load—complete the apparatus, except the winch, crab, or capstan for hoisting. The invention is nautical, the original being the sailor's contrivance, made of a spare topmast or a boom, and the appropriate tackle. Such are used in masting, putting in boilers and engines, and hoisting heavy merchandise on board or ashore.

2. The derrick-crane is a combination of the two devices, as its name imports, having facility for hoisting and also for swinging the load horizontally.

***dêr-rin**, *s.* [Etym. unknown.] A broad, thick cake or loaf of oat or barley meal, or of pease and barley meal mixed.

***derring-do**, ***derring-doe**, *s.* An act of daring.

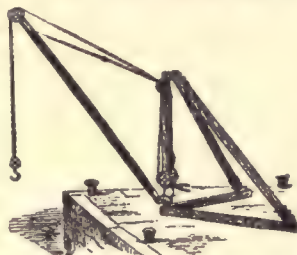
"For ever, who in *derring-do* were dread,
The lofty voice of him was loved aye."

Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar, Sept.

***derring-doe**, *s.* A doer of daring acts.

"All mightie men and dreadfull *derring doers*,"
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ii. 88.

dêr-rin-gêr, *s.* [From the name of the maker, one *Derringer*, a gunmaker of great reputation in the first half of the present century.] A short-barreled, deeply-rifled pocket pistol of great power and very effective at close quarters. The first pistols of this



Derrick.

pattern were muzzle-loaders, but breech-loaders are now constructed on the same principle. The name of the weapon has acquired a melancholy celebrity in this country from the fact that it was with one of the older-patterned pistols John Wilkes Booth shot President Lincoln, April 14, 1865.

***dê-rûn-çîn-â-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *deruncinatus*, *pa. par.* of *deruncio*=to smooth with a plane; *de* (intens.), and *runcina*=a plane.] The process of clearing land from trees and bushes and other incumbrances. (*Ash*.)

***dêrve**, ***dêr-ven**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *deorfan*; O. S. *forderfan*.]

1. *Trans.:* To hurt, to pain, to harm.

"Beo thou nothing adred, for non schal the *dêrve*,"
Joseph of Arimathe, 47.

2. *Intrans.:* To hurt, to pain.

"A lute! hurt i thei eie *dêrue*th more than deth a muchel ithe hele."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 112.

***dêrve-ness**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *dêrve*; -*ness*.] Pain.

"Thes thu hefdest mare *dêrvenesse* on thisse liue."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, p. 21.

dêr'-vish, **dêr'-vis**, **dêr'-vise**, **dêr'-wish**, *s.* [Pers. *dervish*=(a.) poor, (s.) a dervish, a monk.] A Mohammedan monk or religious fanatic, who makes a vow of poverty and austerity of life. There are several orders, some living in monasteries, some as hermits, and some as wandering mendicants. Some, called *dancing dervishes*, are accustomed to spin or whirl themselves round for hours at a time, until they work themselves into a state of frenzy, when they are believed to be inspired.

"A captive *Dervise*, from the Pirate's nest
Escaped, is here—himself would tell the rest,"
Byron: Corsair, ii. 3.

***dê-sar-çîn-â-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *de*=away, from, and *sarcina*=a load.] The act of unloading. (*Ash*.)

***dêg'-art**, *a. & s.* [DESERT.]

"The scenes are *desart* now and bare,
Where flourished once a forest fair,"
Scott: Marmion, ii. (Introd.)

***dêg'-blâme**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *desblamer*.] To clear from blame, to acquit.

"Desblameth me if any worde be lame,"
Chaucer: Troilus, ii. (proem) 17.

dêg'-cânt, *s.* [O. Fr. *descant*, *descant*; Fr. *déchant*; Low. Lat. *discantus*; from *dis*=apart, and *cantus*=a song.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A song or tune with modulations, or in parts.

"Wake, Maid of Lorn!" 'twas thus they sung,
And yet more proud the *descant* rung,"
Scott: Lord of the Isles, i. 2.

2. A treble, an accompaniment.

"Nay, now you are too flat,
And mar the concord with too harsh a *descant*,"
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Verona, i. 2.

*3. A discourse, a disputation, a discussion, a series of comments.

"And look you get a prayer-book in your hand,
And stand between two churchmen, good my lord;
For on that ground I'll make a holy *descant*,"
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.

II. Mus.: The addition of a part or parts to a tenor or subject. This art, the forerunner of modern counterpoint and harmony, grew out of the still earlier art of diaphony or the organum. It may be said to have come into existence at the end of the eleventh or beginning of the twelfth century. Originally, as had been previously the case with diaphony it consisted of two parts only, but later in its life developed into *maquets* and various other forms of composition. The real difference between *diaphony* and *descant* seems to have been that the former was rarely, if ever, more complicated than note against note, whereas *descant* made use of the various proportionate value of notes. [DIAPHONY.] *Double descant* is where the parts are contrived in such a manner that the treble may be made the bass, and the bass the treble. (*Stainer & Barrett, &c.*)

dêg'-cânt, ***dêg'-cânt**, *v. i.* [DESCANT, *s.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. *Lit.:* To sing in parts.

2. *Fig.:* To comment, or discourse at large; to dilate.

"Camest thou for this, vain boaster, to survey me,
To *descant* on my strength?"
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,227, 1,228.

II. Music: To compose music in parts; to add a part or parts to a melody or subject.

dêg'-cânt-êr, *s.* [Eng. *descant*; -*er*.] One who descants.

dêg'-cânt-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DESCANT, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

fâte, fât, fûre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pô, or, wôre, wolf, wôr, wôr, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = â. qu = kw.

C. As substantive:

1. The act or art of composing music in parts, or of adding a part or parts to a melody or subject.
2. The act of commenting or discoursing at large; a comment, a discourse.

"According to the descantings of fanciful men."—*Bur-net: Life of Lord Rochester*, p. 107.

**dě-scat'-tēr*, **dě-skat-er*, v. t. [Pref. *des-* Lat. *dis*=apart, and Eng. *scatter* (q. v.).] To scat-ter widely.

"Hit is so *descattered* bothe hider and thider."

Political Songs, p. 337.

dě-sčend', v. i. & t. [Fr. *descendre*; Sp. & Port. *descender*; Ital. *descendere*, from Lat. *descendo*, from *de*=down, and *scando*=to climb.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. Of animate beings: To move, pass, or come downward from a higher to a lower position.

"I saw the Spirit descending from heaven like a dove, and it abode upon him."—*John* i. 32.

2. Of inanimate objects: To fall, flow, or run down.

"The rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house."—*Matt.* vii. 25.

II. Figuratively:

1. To come or go down. (Implying an arrival at a place.)

"He shall descend into battle and perish."—*1 Sam.* xvi. 10.

2. To come down, to invade, to attack.

"The goddess gives the alarm; and soon is known, The Grecian fleet descending on the town."—*Dryden*

3. To fall suddenly or violently.

"His wished return with happy power befriended, And on the suitors let thy wrath descend."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, iv. 1,011, 1,012.

- *4. To retire; to withdraw one's self mentally

"He, with honest meditations fed, Into himself descended."—*Milton: P. R.* ii. 110, 111.

5. To spring; to have birth, origin, or descent; to be derived.

"... a much greater proportion of the opulent, of the highly descended, and of the highly educated, than any other Dissenters could show."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

6. To fall or be transmitted in order of succession; to revert.

"The father's natural dominion, the paternal power, cannot descend unto him by inheritance."—*Locke*.

7. To come down, to pass on; as from more important to less important matters.

"Congregations discerned the small accord that was among themselves, when they descended to particulars."—*Mare: Decay of Christian Piety*.

- *8. To condescend.

"Descending to play with little children."—*Evelyn*.

9. To lower or abase one's self morally or socially; as, to descend to an act of meanness.

B. Transitive:

1. To walk, move, or pass along downward from above to below.

"By all the fiends, an armed force Descends the dell, of foot and horse."—*Scott: Rokeby*, iv. 26.

- *2. To come down from.

"Thou factious Duke of York, descend my throne, And kneel for grace and mercy at my feet."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. III., i. 2.

dě-sčend'-a-ble, a. [DESCENDIBLE.]

dě-sčend'-ant, **dě-sčend'-ent*, s. [Fr. *descendant*, pr. par. of *descendre*=to descend.] A person proceeding from an ancestor in any degree; off-spring, issue.

"The defection of our first parents and their descend-ants."—*Hale: Christ Crucified*.

dě-sčend'-ěd, pa. par. or a. [DESCEND.]

**dě-sčend'-ent*, *dě-sčend'-ant*, a. & s. [Lat. *descendens*, pr. par. of *descendo*=to descend.]

A. As adjective:

1. Lit.: Descending, falling, moving, or passing downward.

"This descendant juice is that which principally nour-ishes both fruit and plant."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

2. Fig.: Descended, sprung, proceeding.

"More than mortal grace Speaks thee descendant of ethereal race."—*Pope*.

B. As subst.: A descendant.

"Abraham's descendants according to the flesh."—*Clarke: On the Evidence*, prop. xiv.

bólł, *boý*; *póut*, *jówl*; *cat*, *čell*, *chorus*, *čhin*, *bench*; *go*, *gem*; *thin*, *this*; *sin*, *ag*; *expect*, *Xenophon*, *exist*. *ph*=f.

-*clan*, -*tian*=*shan*. -*tion*, -*sion*=*shün*; -*tion*, -*sion*=*zhün*. -*tious*, -*cious*, -*sious*=*shüs*. -*ble*, -*dle*, &c.=*bel*, *döl*.

**dě-sčend'-en-tal-ism*, s. [Formed with suff. -*ism*, as if from an Eng. *descendental*.] A lowering, disparaging, or depreciation.

"The grand unparalleled peculiarity of Teufelsdröckh is, that with all this *Descendentalism*, he combines a Transcendentalism no less superlative."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. x.

dě-sčend'-ěr, s. [Eng. *descend*; -*er*.]

1. One who descends or goes down.

"From among the *descenders* into the pit, or from going down."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 93.

- *2. One who is descended from a certain ancestor.

**dě-sčend'-i-bil'-i-tý*, s. [Eng. *descendible*; -*ity*.] The quality of being descendible.

"He must necessarily take the crown . . . with all its inherent properties; the first and principal of which was its *descendibility*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. iii.

dě-sčend'-i-ble, a. [Eng. *descend*; -*able*.]

1. Ord. *Lang.*: That may or can be descended; admitting of descent.

2. *Law*: That may or can descend or be trans-mitted from an ancestor to an heir.

"Consequently their ancestor must have a *descendible estate*."—*Sir W. Jones: Comm. on Issue*.

dě-sčend'-līg, pr. par., a. & s. [DESCEND.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: Coming, moving, or passing down; de-scending.

"With piercing frosts or thick descending rain."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, iii. 6.

2. Fig.: Proceeding, springing.

II. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: The opposite of *ascending* (q. v.).

2. *Bot.*: An epithet applied to that part of the plant, as the root, which goes into the earth; sloping downward.

3. *Her.*: An epithet applied to an animal, bird, &c., the head of which is represented as turned toward the base of the shield.

4. *Math.*: [Descending series.]

5. *Anat.*: Directed downward.

- ¶ (1) Descending latitude:

Astron.: The decreasing latitude of the moon or of a planet.

- (2) Descending node:

Astron.: That node of the moon in which it passes from the northern to the southern side of the ecliptic.

- (3) Descending series:

Math.: A series in which each term is numerically less than the one preceding it; thus the progression 8, 4, 2, 1 is a descending series.

- (4) Descending signs of the zodiac:

Astron.: Those signs through which the sun passes while approaching his greatest southern declination. They are Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius.

- (5) Descending vessels:

Anat.: Those which carry the blood downward, that is, from the higher to the lower parts of the body.

C. As substantive:

I. Ord. *Lang.*: The act of moving, passing, or coming downward; descent.

"This descending of the heavenly citie Jerusalem."—*Udall: Revelation*, ch. xxi.

II. Technically:

1. *Law*: Transmission or descent from an ancestor to an heir.

2. *Mus.*: The passing from a higher pitch to a lower.

descending-letter, s.

Print.: One of those letters which descend below the line, as f, g, j, p, q, y.

dě-sčend'-līg-lý, adv. [Eng. *descending*; -*ly*.]

In a descending manner.

**dě-sčēn'-sion*, **dě-scen-cioun*, **di-scen-cioun*, s. [O. Fr. & Sp. *descension*; Ital. *descensione*; from Lat. *descensio*, from *descensus*, pa. par. of *descendo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: The act of falling, moving, or sinking downward; descent.

"They hinder both the *descension* and concoction of the meat that is taken after them."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 137.

2. Fig.: A declension, a fall, a degradation.

"From a god to a bull? a heavy *descension*!"—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. II., ii. 2.

II. Technically:

- *1. *Chem.*: The falling downward of the essential juice dissolved from the distilled matter.

2. Astronomy:

- (1) *Right descension* is an arc of the equinoctial, intercepted between the next equinoctial point and the intersection of the meridian, passing through the center of the object, at its setting, in an oblique sphere.

- (2) *Oblique descension* is an arc of the equinoctial intercepted between the next equinoctial point and the horizon, passing through the center of the object, at its setting, in an oblique sphere.

- (3) *Descension of a sign* is an arc of the equator, which sets with such a sign or part of a zodiac, or any planet in it.

- (4) *Right descension of a sign* is an arc of the equator, which descends with the sign below the horizon of a right sphere, or the time the sign is setting in a right sphere. (*Craig*.)

"That he be nat retrograd . . . ne that he be nat in his *descension*, ne coigned with no planete in his *descen-cioun*."—*Chaucer: Astrolabe*, p. 19.

**dě-sčēn'-sion-əl*, a. [Eng. *descension*; -*al*.] Of or pertaining to descension or descent.

¶ Descensional difference:

Astron.: The difference between the right and oblique descension of any star or point in the heavens.

**dě-sčēn'-sive*, a. [Lat. *descens(us)*, pa. par. of *descendo*; Eng. adj. suff. -*ive*.] Descendent, descending, tending downward.

**dě-sčēn'-sōr-le*, **dě-sčēn'-sōr-ý*, s. [Low Lat. *descensorium*, from *descensus*, pa. par. of *descendo*.] *Chem.*: A vessel in which distillation by descent was carried out. [DESCENT.]

"Our urinals and our *descensories*."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 16,260.

**dě-sčēn'-sōr'-i-üm*, s. [Low Lat.]

Chem.: The same as DESCENSORIE (q. v.).

dě-sčēnt, **dis-sent*, s. [Fr. *descente*, formed from *descendre*, as *vente* from *vendre*; Lat. *descensus*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

- (1) The act of descending, moving, or passing from a higher to a lower place.

"Why do fragments, from a mountain rent, Tend to the earth with such a swift descent?"—*Blackmore: Creation*.

- (2) An inclination, declivity, slope; a road or way of descending.

"The heads and sources of rivers flow upon a *descent*, . . . without which they could not flow at all."—*Woodward: Natural History*.

2. Figuratively:

- (1) Progress downward.

"Observing such gradual and gentle descents down-ward, . . . the rule of analogy may make it probable that it is so also in things above."—*Locke*.

- (2) Course.

"The verie dissent of etimologie."

Chaucer: Kemed. of Love.

- (3) A degree, a step in the scale of rank.

" . . . infinite descents Beneath what other creatures are to thee."—*Milton: P. L.*, viii. 410, 411.

- (4) An invasion, a hostile landing from the sea.

"The outcry against those who were . . . suspected of having invited the enemy to make a *descent* on our shores was vehement and general."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

- (5) An attack, an attempt.

"For, should the fools prevail, they stop not there But make their next *descent* upon the fair."—*Dryden*.

- (6) A fall or falling from a higher state; degrada-tion, abasement.

"O foul *descent*, that I, who erst contended With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd Into a beast."—*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 163-65.

- (7) The lowest place or part.

"To the *descent* and dust below thy foot, A most loath-spotted traitor."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, v. 3.

- (8) The state of being descended from an original or ancestor.

"All of them, even without such a particular claim, had great reason to glory in their common *descent* from Abra-ham, Isaac, and Jacob."—*Atterbury*.

- (9) Birth, extraction, lineage.

"He had great and various titles to consideration; descent, fortune, knowledge, experience, eloquence."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

- (10) Source, origin.

"Know their spring, their head, their true *descent*."—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, v. 3.

- * (11) A single step in the line of genealogy; a gen-eration.

"Even thrice eleven *descents* the crown retain'd Till aged Heli by true heritage it gain'd."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. x. 45.

*(12) Offspring, descendants, heirs.

"From him
His whole descent, who thus shall Canaan win."
Milton: P. L., xii, 288, 289.

II. Technically:

*1. *Chem.*: Distillation by descent, a mode of distillation in which the fire was applied at the top and round the sides of the vessel, the orifice of which was at the bottom, so that the vapors were made to distill downward. [DESCENDORE.]

*2. *Her.*: A term expressive of coming down from above, as a lion in *descent*, with his head toward the base point and his heels toward one of the corners of the chief, as though he were leaping down from some high place.

*3. *Law*: A passing from an ancestor to an heir; a transmission by succession or inheritance. *Lineal descent* is where property descends directly from father to son, and from son to grandson; *collateral descent* is where it proceeds from a man to a brother, nephew, or other collateral representative.

"If the agreement and consent of men first gave a scepter into any one's hand, that also must direct its descent and conveyance."—Locke.

*4. *Music*: A passing from a higher degree of pitch to a lower.

*5. *Mech.*: Descent of bodies is their motion toward the center of the earth, occasioned by the attraction of gravity, either directly, obliquely, or by curves.

descent-cast, s.

Law: The devolving of realty upon the heir on his ancestor dying intestate. (Wharton.)

descent-theory, s.

Biol.: The theory advocated by Mr. Darwin that any peculiarity, as of structure, coloring, &c., existing in a number of allied species, is best accounted for by supposing that they descended from a common ancestor, possessing that characteristic.

"Hence, in accordance with the *descent-theory*, we may infer that these nine species, and probably all the others of the genus, are descended from an ancestral form which was colored in nearly the same manner."—Darwin: *Descent of Man* (1871), ch. xi, p. 388.

desclowitz (pron. dā-clwā-zite), s. [Named after M. Desclowitz, a French mineralogist.]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, of an olive-green color, occurring in small crystals clustered on a silicious and ferruginous gangue from South America. Hardness, 3.5; specific gravity, 5.839. (Dana.)

dē-scrib'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *describ(e)*; -able.] That may or can be described; capable of description.

"... four hundred and forty-six muscles, dissectible and describable."—Paley: *Nat. Theol.*, ch. ix.

dē-scri-be, v. t. & i. [Lat. *describo*=to write down, to draw out; *de*=down, fully, and *scribo*=to write; Sp. *describir*; Ital. *descrivere*; Fr. *décrire*.] [DESCRIBE.]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To draw, trace out, or delineate. [II.]

2. To form or trace out by motion.

*3. To set down, to distribute.

"Describe the land into seven parts, and bring the description hitherto me."—Josh. xviii, 6.

4. To set forth the qualities, characteristics, properties, or features of anything in words; to depict.

"I pray thee, over-name them; and as thou namest them, I will describe them."—Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

5. To narrate, relate, recount, or explain.

II. *Geom.*: To draw or lay down a figure.

"About a given circle to describe a triangle equiangular to a given triangle."—Euclid, IV. 3.

B. *Intrans.*: To give a description, to explain, to narrate, to relate.

dē-scrib'-ed, pa. par. or a. [DESCRIBE.]

"Passed through the land, and described it by cities into seven parts in a book."—Josh. xviii, 9.

dē-scrib'-ent, a. & s. [Lat. *describens*, pr. par. of *describo*.]

*A. As adj.: Describing, marking out by its motion. (Ash.)

B. As substantive:

Geom.: The line or surface from the motion of which a surface or body is supposed to be generated or described which cannot be measured. (Weale.) In the case of a line the descriptor is a point, and of a surface it is a line. A generatrix (q. v.).

dē-scrib'-ēr, **dē-scry-ber*, s. [Eng. *describ(e)*; -er.] One who describes.

"From a plantation and colony, an island near Spain was by the Greek describers named Erythra."—Browne.

dē-scrib'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DESCRIBE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of describing, defining, explaining, or relating.

2. *Geom.*: The act of drawing or laying down a figure.

dē-scri-ed, pa. par. [DESCRY, v.]

dē-scri'-ēr, s. [Eng. *descry*; -er.] One who describes, discovers, or spies; a discoverer.

"The glad descrier shall not miss
To taste the nectar of a kiss."—Crashaw.

**dē-scrip't*, a. & s. [Lat. *descriptum*, neut. sing. of *descriptus*, pa. par. of *describo*=to describe.]

A. As adj.: Described.

B. As subst.: A plant that has been described. (Ash.)

dē-scrip'-tion, **dē-scrip'-cioun*, **dī-scrip'-cion*, s. [Fr. *description*; Sp. *descripcion*; Port. *descripção*; Ital. *descrizione*, from Lat. *descriptio*, from *descriptus*, pa. par. of *describo*.]

*1. The act of writing down or registering; a census.

"Syrre . . . bigan to make this *descripcion*."—Wycliffe: *Sol. Works*, i. 316.

2. The act of drawing, delineating, or representing a figure by a plan.

3. The figure or appearance of anything represented by visible lines, marks, colors, &c.

4. The act of describing, defining, or setting forth the qualities, characteristics, properties, or features of anything in words, so as to convey an idea of it to another.

"A poet must refuse all tedious and unnecessary descriptions; a robe which is too heavy is less an ornament than a burthen."—Dryden.

5. The act of narrating, relating, recounting, or explaining.

6. The account, definition, or representation of anything given in words; the passage or sentence in which anything is described.

"In all which *description* there is no one passage which does not speak something extraordinary and supernatural."—South: *Sermons*, vol. iii, ser. 9.

7. A combination of qualities which constitute a class, species, variety, or individual; a kind, a sort.

"Pay him six thousand, and deface the bond, . . .
Before a friend of this *description*
Shall lose a hair."—Shakesp.: *Mer. of Venice*, iii. 2.

¶ For the difference between *description* and *cast*, see CAST.

**dē-scrip'-tion*, v. t. [DESCRIPTION, s.] To describe.

"I will *description* the matter to you, if you be capacity of it."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, i. 1.

dē-scrip'-tive, a. [Fr. *descriptif*; Sp. *descriptivo*; Ital. *descrittivo*, from Lat. *descriptus*, pa. par. of *describo*.]

1. Containing a description.

"I shall produce some noble lines which begin the ninth book of Lucan's Pharsalia, descriptive of the apotheosis of Pompey."—Looker-On, No. 31.

2. Capable of describing; having the power or faculty of describing.

"Above the reach of her *descriptive* powers."—Reynolds: *Art of Painting*, v. 92.

descriptive geometry, s. The application of geometry to the representation of the forms of bodies upon a plane, in such a manner that their dimensions may be measured or computed, as distinguished from perspective projections, which give only a pictorial representation. The situation of points in space is represented by their orthographical projections in two planes at right angles to each other, called the planes of projection. It is used in civil and military engineering and fortification. (Weale, &c.)

descriptive geology, s. That branch of geology which confines itself to the consideration of facts and appearances as presented in the rocky crust of the earth.

dē-scrip'-tive-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *descriptive*; -ly.] In a descriptive manner; by description.

dē-scrip'-tive-ness, s. [Eng. *descriptive*; -ness.] The quality of being descriptive.

"... whether with dramatic energy and picturesque description, or in the calm, passionless style of the Evangelical record."—London Daily Telegraph.

**dē-scri-ve*, **dē-scrive*, **dē-scryve*, **dē-scry-ven*, **dī-scryve*, **dī-skrŷve*, **dŷ-scryfe*, **dŷ-scryve*, v. t. [O. Fr. *descriver*; Ital. *descrivere*; Port. *descrever*, from Lat. *describo* (q. v.).] *Describe* is thus a doublet of *describe*, and the older form.

1. To describe, to explain.

"We may judge and *descryve* the dyversyte of one synne from an other."—Bp. Fisher: *P. xxix*.

2. To enroll, to register.

"A maundment went out fro Cesar August that al the world schulde be *descryued*."—Wycliffe: *Luke* ii. 1.

**dē-scriv'-ing*, **dē-scriv'-yng*, **dŷ-scryv'-yng*, pr. par. & s. [DESCRIVE.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As substantive:

1. The act of registering or enrolling; a census.

"This first *descryuyng* was maad of Cyrryne."—Wycliffe: *Luke* ii. 2.

2. The act of describing; description.

dē-scrŷ, **dē-scrie*, **dē-scrye*, **dē-scry-en*, **dē-scry-yn*, **dī-scryghe*, *dŷ-scrye*, v. t. [O. Fr. *descrire*, a shortened form of *descriere* (cf. Fr. *décrire*), from Lat. *describo*.] *Descry* is thus a doublet of *describe* (q. v.).

*1. To describe, to depict, to explain.

"*Descryyn*. *Descrivo*."—Prompt. Parv.

†2. To detect, to discover.

"... to *descry* new lands,
Rivers, or mountains, in her spottly globe."
Milton: P. L., i. 230, 231.

*3. To spy out, to explore, to examine.

"And the house of Joseph sent to *descry* Bethel."—Judges i. 23.

4. To see, to observe, to behold.

"What sudden blaze of majesty
Is that which we from hence *descry*,
Too divine to be mistook?"
Milton: *Arctades* (song).

*5. To give notice of, to discover, to reveal.

"He would to him *descrie*
Great treason to him mes."—
Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. vii. 12.

¶ For the difference between *descry* and *see*, see SEE.

**dē-scrŷ*, s. [DESCRY, v.] A discovery, a thing discovered.

"... the main *descry*
Stands on the hourly thought."
Shakesp.: *King Lear*, iv. 6.

dē-scrŷ'-ing, **dē-scri-eng*, **dī-scry-ing*, pr. par. & s. [DESCRY, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As subst.: The act of discovering, detecting, or beholding.

"Vpon the first *descriing* of the enimies approach."—Holinshed: *Hist. Soot*. (Donald.)

**dēs'-ē-crāte*, a. [Lat. *desecratus*, pa. par. of *desecro*=to desecrate; *de*=away, from, and *sacro*=to make sacred; *sacer*=sacred.] Desecrated, profaned.

dēs'-ē-crāte, v. t. [DESECRATE, a.]

1. To divert from any sacred or religious purpose to which anything has been consecrated; to treat in a sacrilegious manner, to profane.

"It cannot be imagined that the most holy vessel which was once consecrated to be a receptacle of the Deity, should afterward be *desecrated* and profaned by human use."—Bp. Bull: *Sermons*, vol. i, ser. 4.

*2. To divest of a sacred character, or office.

"The clergy cannot suffer corporal punishment without being first *desecrated*."—Tooke.

dēs'-ē-crāt'-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DESECRATE.]

dēs'-ē-crāt'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DESECRATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of profaning or treating sacrilegiously; desecration.

dēs'-ē-crā'-tion, s. [Lat. *desecrat(us)*, pa. par. of *desecro*; Eng. sufl. -ion.] The act of diverting from any sacred or religious purpose or use to which anything has been consecrated; a treating sacrilegiously; a profaning or profanation.

"So as to threaten a gradual *desecration* of that holy day."—Porteous: *On Prof. of the Lord's Holy Day*.

**dē-s-er-en*, v. t. [DISHERIT.] To disinherit.

"Thai . . . *deserdyn* treu ays vnyryghtfully."—O. Eng. Miscellany, p. 211.

**dē-s-er-ite*, s. [O. Fr. *deserité*.] [DISHERIT.] One who is disinherited.

"The *deserites* into this land come."—Robert of Gloucester, p. 85.

**dēs'-er-ite*, **deseryt*, v. t. [DISHERIT.]

dēs'-ērt (1), **dēs-art*, **dēs-erte*, a. & s. [Fr. *désert* (a. & s.); Lat. *desertus*=waste, deserted, pa. par. of *desero*=to desert; Ital. & Port. *deserto*; Sp. *desierto*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Deserted, uninhabited, uncultivated, untitled; waste.

"And he took them, and went aside privately into a desert place belonging to the city called Bethsaida."—Luke ix. 10.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cār, rāle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*2. *Scots Law*: Prorogued, adjourned.

"That this present parliament procede & stande our without any continuance, ay & quhill it pleiss the kingis grace that thesamin be *desert*, & his speciale commande gevin thareto."—*Acts Jas. V.*, 1589 (1814), p. 353.

¶ For the difference between *desert* and *solitary*, see *SOLITARY*.

B. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: A waste, uninhabited, uncultivated, or deserted place; a waste, a wilderness. Specifically, the Deserts of Africa, Arabia, and Central Asia, which are arid, sandy, and shingly; the desert steppes of northern Asia, which are partly barren, and partly covered with rough grasses; the desert plains of Australia, which are scrubby and waterless, and the *Llano estacado* of this country.

"Bi the desert awei che nam."—*Gen. & Exod.*, 1,227.

2. *Fig.*: Solitude, dreariness.

Fair was she and young; but, alas! before her extended,
Dreary and vast and silent, the desert of life . . ."
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 1.

desert-bird, s. The pelican.

"The desert-bird
Whose beak unlocks her bosom's stream,
To still her famished nestlings' scream."

Byron: The Giaour.

desert-dweller, s. A hermit.

"Or if, in lonely glen or strath,
The desert-dweller met his path. . ."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 4.

desert-flora, s.

Botanical Geog.: The flora growing in the desert. According to Dr. C. C. Parry, that of North America, between 32° and 42° N. lat., presents a contrast between the annual and perennial plants, the former being of slight texture, evanescent and rapidly maturing; the latter exhibiting scanty foliage, frequently spinescent branches, and large tap-roots, while the leaves are frequently coated with a copious resinous varnish, or a dense woolly tomentum, serving in either case to check growth. *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* for 1870, pt. ii., p. 122.) The plants growing in the deserts of the Old World—the Egyptian one for example—present similar characteristics.

desert-rod, s.

Bot.: *Eremostachys*, a genus of labiate plants from the Caucasus. (*Treas. of Botany*.)

dě-gěrt', v. t. & i. [*Fr. désertier*; *Sp. desertar*; *Ital. disertare*, from *Lat. desertus*, pa. par. of *desero* = to desert; *de*=away, from, and *sero*=to join, to bind.]

A. Transitive:

1. To go away from where one ought to remain; to forsake, to abandon.

"Deserted at his utmost need
By those his former bounty fed,"
Dryden: Alexander's Feast iv.

2. To quit or leave without permission.

3. To fail, to cease to help.

" . . . but found that at that point the contemporary writers deserted us."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. iii., § 1.

4. To fall away from.

"He had never deserted James till James had deserted the throne."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

B. Intransitive:

Mil. & Naval: To leave or abandon the service without leave.

"If any militia man, having joined the corps, shall desert during the time of annual exercise, &c."—*British Stat.*; *Militia Act*.

**dě-gěrt'* (2), s. [*DESSERT*.]

dě-gěrt' (3), **dě-ser-te* (2), **des-ser-te*, s. [*O. Fr. deserte*=a thing deserved, merit, pa. par. of *deservir* = to deserve.]

1. A deserving; that which deserves or gives a claim to either reward or punishment equal or proportionate to the acts or conduct of the agent.

"All without desert have frowned on me."
Shakespeare: Richard III., ii. 1.

2. Merit, claim to reward or honor.

"Yet I confess that often ere this day,
When I have heard your king's desert recounted,
Mine ear hath tempted judgment to desire."
Shakespeare: Henry VI., Pt. III., iii. 3.

3. That which is deserved or merited.

"Render to them their desert."—*Ps. xxviii.* 4.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *desert*, *merit*, and *worth*: "*Desert* is taken for that which is good or bad; *merit* for that which is good only. We deserve praise or blame; we merit a reward. The desert consists in the action, work, or service performed; the merit has regard to the character of the agent or the nature of the action. The idea of value, which is prominent in the signification of the term *merit*, renders it closely allied to that of

worth. The man of merit looks to the advantages which shall accrue to himself; the man of worth is contented with the consciousness of what he possesses in himself; merit respects the attainments or qualifications of a man; worth respects his moral qualities only. It is possible therefore for a man to have great merit and little or no worth. He who has great powers and uses them for the advantage of himself or others is a man of merit; he only who does good from a good motive is a man of worth. We look for merit among men in the discharge of their several offices or duties; we look for worth in their social capacities. From these words are derived the epithets *deserved* and *merited*, in relation to what we receive from others; and *deserving*, *meritorious*, *worthy*, and *worth*, in regard to what we possess in ourselves; a treatment is *deserved* or *undeserved*; reproofs are *merited* or *unmerited*; the harsh treatment of a master is easier to be borne when it is *undeserved* than when it is *deserved*; the reproaches of a friend are very severe when *unmerited*. A laborer is *deserving* on account of his industry; an artist is *meritorious* on account of his professional abilities; a citizen is *worthy* on account of his benevolence and uprightness. The first person *deserves* to be well paid and encouraged; the second *merits* the applause which is bestowed on him; the third is *worthy* of confidence and esteem from all men. Betwixt *worthy* and *worth* there is this difference, that the former is said of the intrinsic and moral qualities, the latter of extrinsic accidents: a *worthy* man possesses that which calls for the esteem of others; but a man is *worth* the property which he can call his own." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dě-gěrt'-ěd, pa. par. or a. [*DESSERT*, v.]

dě-gěrt'-ěr, **dě-gěrt'-ěr*, s. [*Fr. déserteur*, from *désertier*=to desert.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who deserts, forsakes, or abandons a cause, a party, a friend, &c.

"It was not without reluctance that the staunch royalist crossed the hated threshold of the deserter."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. *Mil. & Naval*: One who deserts from the service; one who, without leave, absents himself from his regiment, station, or ship for a longer period than twenty-four hours, under which period he is classed as absent without leave.

"The natives . . . would give them any intelligence of the deserter."—*Cook: Voyages*, vol. i., bk. i., ch. xvi.

**dě-gěrt'-fŭl*, a. [*Eng. desert* (3), s.; *ful*(l).] High in desert or merit; deserving, meritorious.

"The due reward of your desertful glories
Must to posterity remain."

Beaumont & Fletcher: Laws of Candy, i. 2.

dě-gěrt'-lŭg, pr. par., a. & s. [*DESSERT*, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of forsaking, abandoning, or leaving without permission; desertion.

dě-gěrt'-tion, s. [*Fr. désertion*; *Sp. desercion*; *Ital. desercione*, from *Lat. desertio*, from *desertus* pa. par. of *desero*=to desert (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of forsaking, abandoning, or deserting a cause, post, friend, &c.

" . . . our adherence to one will necessarily involve us in desertion of the other."—*Rogers*.

2. The state or condition of being forsaken, abandoned, or deserted.

II. Technically:

1. *Mil. & Naval*: The act of deserting from the service in which one is engaged. Desertion in time of peace is punishable by imprisonment, and, if necessary, reduction; in time of war the penalty is death.

2. *Theol.*: Spiritual despondency; a feeling of being forsaken by God.

"Christ hears and sympathizes with the spiritual agonies of a soul under desertion, or the pressures of some sting of affliction."—*South*.

¶ To desert the diet:

Scots Law: To relinquish the suit or prosecution for a time (a forensic phrase).

"If the prosecutor shall either not appear on that day, or not insist, or if any of the executions appear informal, the court deserts the diet, by which the instance also perishes."—*Ersk. Inst.*, B. iv. T. iv., § 90.

**dě-gěrt'-lěss*, a. [*English desert* (3), s.; *-less*.] Without merit or desert.

"First, who think you the most desertless man to be constable?"—*Shakespeare: Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 3.

**dě-gěrt'-lěss-lŭ*, adv. [*Eng. desertless*; *-ly*.] Without deserving; undeservedly; unworthily.

"But now people will call you valiant; desertlessly, I think; yet, for their satisfaction, I will have you fight."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: King and no King*, iii. 2.

**tděg'-ěrt-něss*, **děg'-ěrt-něsse*, s. [*Eng. desert*; *-ness*.] The state or condition of being desert or waste.

"The desertness of the country lying waste and salvage."—*Udall: Luke* v.

dě-gěrt'-trěss, s. [*Eng. deserter*; *-ess*.] A female deserter.

dě-gěrt'-trŭce, *děg'-ěr-trŭx*, s. [*O. Fr. désertice*; *Lat. desertrix*, from *desertus*, pa. par. of *desero*.] A female who deserts.

"Cleave to a wife; but let her be a wife, let her be a meet help, a solace: not a nothing, not an adversary, not a desertice."—*Milton: Tetrachordon*.

dě-gěrt' ve, v. t. & i. [*O. Fr. deservir*, *desservir*, from *Lat. deservio*=to serve devotedly; *de* (intens.), and *servio*=to serve.]

A. Transitive:

1. To merit, to be worthy of (whether good or bad).

"Ungrateful man! deserves not this thy care,
Our troops to hearten, and our toils to share?"
Pope: Homer's Iliad, vii. 414, 415.

2. To merit or be worthy of for labors, services, or qualities.

(1) Of good or reward.

"But mine and every god's peculiar grace
Hector deserves, of all the Trojan race."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xxiv. 87, 88.

(2) Of pain, punishment, or retribution.

"Death is the only wages we have all deserved."—*Beveridge: Sermon*, vol. ii., ser. 90.

*3. To serve, to treat.

B. Intrans.: To merit; to be worthy or deserving.

"Richard hath best deserved of all my sons."
Shakespeare: Henry VI., Pt. III., i. 1.

dě-gěrv'-ed, pa. par. or a. [*DESERVE*.]

1. Merited.

*2. Deserving.

"Unpitied let me die,
And well deserved."
Shakespeare: All's Well, ii. 1.

¶ For the difference between *deserved* and *merited*, see *DESSERT* (3), s.

dě-gěrv'-ěd-lŭ, adv. [*Eng. deserved*; *-ly*.] According to one's deservings, deserts, or merit; worthily, justly.

"A man deservedly cuts himself off from the affections of that community which he endeavors to subvert."—*Addison*.

**dě-gěrv'-ěd-něss*, s. [*Eng. deserved*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of deserving or meriting.

"Obnoxiousness and deservedness to be destroyed."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. i., pt. iii., p. 170.

**dě-gěrt' ve-lěss*, a. [*Eng. deserve*; *-less*.] Undeserving.

"Deserveless of the name of Paragon."
Herrick: Hesperides, p. 79.

dě-gěrv'-ěr, **dě-gěrv'-ěr*, s. [*Eng. deserv(e)*; *er*.] One who deserves or merits.

"Whose love is never linked to the deserter
Till his deserts are past."
Shakespeare: Antony and Cleopatra, i. 2.

dě-gěrv'-lŭg, pr. par., a. & s. [*DESERVE*.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Meriting, worthy, having deserved. Used

(1) Absolutely.

"I know her virtuous and well deserving."
Shakespeare: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

(2) Followed by of.

"Deserving of a better doom."
Cowper: Conversation, 414.

C. As subst.: The act or state of meriting; desert, merit.

"Spoke your deservings like a chronicle,
Making you ever better than his praise."
Shakespeare: Henry IV., Pt. I., v. 2.

dě-gěrv'-lŭg-lŭ, adv. [*Eng. deservingly*; *-ly*.] In a deserving manner; worthily, deservedly.

"We have raised Sejanus . . . to the highest and most conspicuous point of greatness; and, we hope, deservedly."—*B. Jonson: Sejanus*, v. 10.

**des-es-peŭre*, **desespeyre*, s. [*O. Fr. desespér*, *desespoir*.] Despair.

"In desespere a man to falle."—*Gower*, ii. 125.

**des-es-per-aunce*, s. [*O. Fr. desesperance*.] Despair.

"From desperance thou be my shelde."
Chaucer: Troilus, ii. 530.

děs-hă-bille, s. [*Fr. deshâbler*=undress, *děs-habiller*=to undress; *děs*=*Lat. dis*=apart, from, and *habiller*=to dress.] Undress.

băil, bôy; pout, jôwł; cat, gell, chorus, çhin, bengh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

dě-sic-cant, *a. & s.* [Lat. *desiccans*, pr. par. of *desicco*=to dry up, to desiccate.]

A. As adj.: Drying or tending to dry up.

B. As subst.: A preparation or application which has the quality of drying up, as the flow of sores, &c.
"This, in the beginning, may be prevented by desiccants, and wasted."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. viii., c. 6.

dě-sic-cāte, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *desiccatus*, pa. par. of *desicco*=to dry up; *de* (intens.), and *siccus*=to dry up; *siccus*=dry.]

A. Trans.: To dry up, to exhaust of moisture.

"Where there is moisture enough, or superfluous, there wine helpeth to digest or desiccate the moisture."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

B. Intrans.: To become dry.

"... in the moist damps of a vault to dry and desiccate like the mummies in Egypt."—*Ricaut: Greek Church*, p. 277.

dě-sic-cāte, *a.* [Lat. *desiccatus*.] Dried up.

"As in bodies desiccate by heat or age."—*Bacon: Life and Death*, § 842.

děs-ic-cāt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DESICCATE, *v.*]

děs-ic-cāt-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DESICCATE, *v.*]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of drying up; desiccation.

děs-ic-cāt-ion, *s.* [Lat. *desiccatio*, from *desicco*, pa. par. of *desicco*.]

1. The evaporation or drying off of the aqueous portion of bodies. It is practiced with fruit, meat, milk, vegetable extracts, and many other matters. It is usually done by a current of heated dry air, and as such may be considered as distinguished from evaporators, so called, to which furnace heat or steam heat is applied.

2. The state or quality of becoming desiccated.
"If the spirits issue out of the body, there followeth desiccation, induration, and consumption."—*Bacon*.

desiccation cracks, *s. pl.*

Geol.: When clay and clayey beds are desiccated by the sun's heat and become dry, they shrink and crack in all directions. Were such beds to be overlaid by a new deposit of mud or other soft matter, portions of it would enter these cracks, and the two strata, on being separated (after consolidation) would present—the lower, the "mold," and the upper, the "casts" of these fissures. Such appearances are frequent among the strata of all formations, are known as *desiccation cracks*, and are not to be confounded with *joints*, *cleavage*, and similar phenomena. (Page.)

dě-sic-cā-tive, *a. & s.* [Eng. *desiccat(e); -ive*.]

A. As adj.: Having the property or quality of desiccating; tending to desiccate; desiccant.

"They are of a desiccative or drying nature."—*Ferrand: Love of Melancholy*, p. 358 (1640).

B. As subst.: The same as DESICCANT, *s.* (q. v.)

"The ashes of a hedgehog are said to be a great desiccative of fistulas."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, No. 979.

děs-ic-cā-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *desiccat(e); -or*.]

Chem.: An apparatus used to dry chemical substances which are decomposed by heat, or by being exposed in a moist state to the action of the air. It consists of a vessel containing either sulphuric acid, chloride of calcium, or some other substance which has a great affinity for water; over this is supported the vessel, or the porous plate containing the substance to be dried. The whole is covered by a bell jar resting on a glass plate, the edges of the jar being ground perfectly smooth and covered with grease so as to make the apparatus air-tight.

dě-si-de, *v. i.* [According to Ash, from *de*=down, and *sedeo*=to sit; but it may perhaps be a mistake for *decide* (q. v.).] To sink down, to fall down.

dě-sid-ēr-a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *desiderabilis*.] To be desired; worthy or deserving of desire.

"And most men verily are of the same nature, passing good and desirable things."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 124.

dě-sid-ēr-āte, *a.* [Lat. *desideratus*, pa. par. of *desidero*=to desire (q. v.).] Desired, longed for, wanted.

"These are the parts which in the knowledge of medicine are desiderate."—*Bacon: On Learning*, iv. ii.

dě-sid-ēr-āte, *v. t.* [DESIDERATE, *a.*] To desire, to long for, to want, to miss, to feel the loss or absence of.

"We desiderate, in the first place, the civic title of the worthy alderman."—*Edinburgh Review*, May, 1811, p. 123.

dě-sid-ēr-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *desideratio*, from *desideratus*, pa. par. of *desidero*.]

1. The act of desiring; desiring, longing for, missing, or regretting; desire, regret.

"Desideration is inflicted by reminiscences."—*W. Taylor*.

*2. That which is desiderated; a desideratum.

dě-sid-ēr-a-tive, *a. & s.* [Lat. *desiderativus*.]

A. As adjective:

Ord. Lang. & Gram.: Having or expressing desire.

"The verbs called deponent, desiderative, frequentative, inceptive, &c."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. i., ch. i., § 3.

B. As substantive:

*1. **Ord. Lang.:** An object of desire or desideration; a desideratum.

2. **Gram.:** A verb formed from another, and expressive of a desire to do the action implied in the primitive verb.

dě-sid-ēr-ā-tūm (pl. **dě-sid-ēr-ā-ta**), *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *desideratus*, pa. par. of *desidero*=to desire.] Anything desired, wished for, or wanted; a thing of which we feel the loss or absence; a state of things to be desired.

"A 'good' hater is still a desideratum in the world."—*Carlyle: Essays*; Burns.

dě-sid-ēr-ŷ, *s.* [Lat. *desiderium*, from *desidero*=to desire.] Desire.

"My name is True Love, of cardinal desirery, the very exemplary."
Chaucer: *Ballads; Craft of Lovers*.

***dě-sid-ŷ-ōse**, **dě-sid-ŷ-ōus**, *a.* [Lat. *desidiosus*, from *desidia*=sloth, idleness.] Idle, lazy, slothful.

***dě-sid-ŷ-ōus-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *desidious; -ness*.] Sloth, laziness, idleness.

"The Germans perceiving our desidiousness and negligence."—*Leland: To Sec. Cromwell in Wood's Athenae Oxon.*

***dě-sight-ment** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Pref. *de*=away, from; Eng. *sight* (q. v.), and suff. *-ment*.] The act of making unsightly or disfiguring.

"Substitute jury-masts at whatever desightment or damage in risk."—*London Times* (in *Ogilvie*).

dě-sign (*g* silent), *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *designer*=to describe, *desiner*=to design, to draw; Lat. *designo*=to mark, to denote; *de*=down, and *signo*=to mark; *signum*=a mark, a sign.]

A. Transitive:

I. Lit.: To draw, to delineate by drawing; to sketch in visible outline, to plan.

"Thus while they speed their pace, the prince designs the new elected seat, and draws the lines."—*Dryden*.

II. Figuratively:

1. To denote, to mark or point out.

"There must be ways of designing and knowing the person to whom this regal power of right belongs."—*Locke*.

2. To project, to plan.

"We are to observe whether the picture or outlines be well drawn, or, as more elegant artists term it, well designed."—*Wotton*.

3. To purpose, to intend, to have in contemplation.

4. To devote, to set apart for a purpose.

"But if a sweeter voice, and one designed A blessing to my country and mankind, Reclaim the wandering thousands,"
Cowper: *Expostulation*, 726-28.

(1) Followed by *for* or *as* before the object intended.

"Ask of politicians the end for which laws were originally designed; and they will answer that the laws were designed as a protection for the poor and weak against the oppression of the rich and powerful."—*Burke: Vindication of Nat. Society*.

(2) Followed by *to*.

"He was born to the inheritance of a splendid fortune; he was designed to the study of the law."—*Dryden*.

B. Intransitive:

1. To point out, to indicate.

"Meet me to-morrow where the master And this fraternity shall design."
Beaumont and Fletcher.

2. To plan, to intend, to purpose, to have in view.

*3. To direct one's course; to start for.

"From this city she designed for Collin [Cologne]."—*Evelyn*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to design*, *to intend*, *to mean*, and *to purpose*: "*Design* and *purpose* are terms of higher import than *intend* and *mean*, which are in familiar use; the latter still more so than the former. The *design* embraces many objects; the *purpose* consists of only one; the former supposes something studied and methodical, it requires reflection; the latter supposes something fixed and determinate, it requires resolution. A *design* is attainable; a *purpose* is steady. We speak of the *design* as it regards the thing conceived; we speak of the *purpose* as it regards the temper of the person. Men of a sanguine or aspiring character are apt to form *designs* which cannot be carried into execution; whoever wishes to keep true to his *purpose* must not listen to many counselors. The *purpose* is the thing proposed or set

before the mind; the *intention* is the thing to which the mind bends or inclines; *purpose* and *intend* differ therefore both in the nature of the action and the object; we *purpose* seriously; we *intend* vaguely; we set about that which we *purpose*; we may delay that which we have only *intended*; the execution of one's *purpose* rests mostly with one's self; the fulfillment of an *intention* depends upon circumstances; a man of a resolute temper is not to be diverted from his *purpose* by trifling objects; we may be disappointed in our *intentions* by a variety of unforeseen but uncontrollable events. *Mean*, which is a term altogether of colloquial use, differs but little from *intend*, except that it is used for more familiar objects; *to mean* is simply to have in the mind; *to intend* is to lean with the mind toward anything. *Purpose* is always applied to some proximate or definite object; *intend* and *mean* to that which is general or remote; we *purpose* to set out at a certain time or go a certain route; we *mean* to set out as soon as we can, and go the way that shall be found most agreeable; the moralist *designs* by his writings to effect a reformation in the manners of men; a writer *purposes* to treat on a given subject in some particular manner; it is ridiculous to lay down rules which are not *intended* to be kept; an honest man always *means* to satisfy his creditors. *Design* and *purpose* are taken sometimes in the abstract sense; *intend* and *mean* always in connection with the agent who *intends* or *means*. . . . *Design*, when not expressly qualified by a contrary epithet, is used in a bad sense in connection with a particular agent; *purpose*, *intention*, and *meaning*, in an indifferent sense." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dě-sign (*g* silent), *s.* [Fr. *dessin*; Ital. *disegno*; Sp. *designio*.] [DESIGN, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.:** The idea formed in the mind of an artist on any particular subject, which he transfers to some medium, for the purpose of making it known to others; a sketch, a plan, a model, a representation in outline.

"Even the designs for the coin were made by French artists."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. **Figuratively:**

(1) A plan, a project, a scheme.
"He explains with perfect simplicity vast designs affecting all the governments of Europe."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

(2) A plan, purpose, or course of action.

"Is he a prudent man, as to his temporal estate, that lays designs only for a day, without any prospect to the remaining part of his life?"—*Millotson*.

(3) A scheme, plan, or purpose designed with evil intention; a plot.

"Why did I doubt their quickness of career? And deem design had left me single here?"
Byron: *Corsair*, ii. 4.

(4) A set purpose, intention, or aim.

(5) Contrivance, skill, art, invention. [II. 1 (2).]

"The machine which we are inspecting demonstrates, by its construction, contrivance and design."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. ii.

(6) The realization or working out of an artistic idea.

"The painted walls, wherein were wrought Two grand designs."
Tennyson: *Princess*, vii. 106, 107.

II. Technically:

1. **Art, &c.:**
(1) The art of drawing or representing in lines the form of any object.

(2) The combination of invention and purpose which enables the artist to compose a picture or a group, without reference to the material in which it is executed.

(3) In the same sense as I (1).

"Whether thy hand strike out some free design, Where life awakes and dawns at every line."
Pope: *Ep.* iii. 3, 4.

2. **Music:** The plan and arrangement of each part.

¶ **Argument from design:**
Nat. Theol.: The argument in favor of the existence of God, as well as of His power, wisdom, and goodness, founded on the evidences of design in nature. *Design* is held to imply a Designer.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *design*, *plan*, *scheme*, and *project*: "*Arrangement* is the idea common to these terms; the *design* includes the thing that is to be brought about; the *plan* includes the means by which it is to be brought about; a *design* was formed in the time of James I. for overturning the government of the country; the *plan* by which this was to have been realized consisted in placing gunpowder under the parliament-house and blowing up the assembly. A *design* is to be estimated according to its intrinsic worth; a *plan* is to be estimated according to its relative value, or fitness for the *design*: a *design* is noble or wicked, a *plan*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, plī, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

is practicable: every founder of a charitable institution may be supposed to have a good *design*; but he may adopt an erroneous *plan* for obtaining the end proposed. *Scheme* and *project* respect both the end and the means, which makes them analogous to *design* and *plan*: the *design* stimulates to action; the *plan* determines the mode of action; the *scheme* and *project* consist most in speculation; the *design* and *plan* are equally practical, and suited to the ordinary and immediate circumstances of life. *Scheme* and *project* differ principally in the magnitude of the objects to which they are applied; the former being much less vast and extensive than the latter: a *scheme* may be formed by an individual for attaining any trifling advantage; *projects* are mostly conceived in matters of state, or public interest." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

dē-sīgn'-a-ble (g silent), a. [Eng. *design*; -able.] Capable of being distinguished, or marked out; distinguishable.

"The power of all natural agents is limited; the mover must be confined to observe these proportions, and cannot pass over all these infinite *designable* degrees in an instant."—Digby.

dēs-ig-nāte, v. t. [DESIGNATE, a.]

1. To mark out, to indicate or show by visible marks or lines.

2. To point out, to name.

"Neither common law nor statute law *designated* any person as entitled to fill the throne between his demise and his decease."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. x.

3. To name, to denominate; to denote or distinguish by name or designation.

"... a select number of members who were *designated* as the Lords of the Articles."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.

4. To appoint, to select, to assign.

"Are the instructors of a different description from those *designated* by the founders?"—Knox: On Grammar Schools.

¶ For the difference between *designate* and *to name*, see NAME.

dēs-ig-nāte, a. [Lat. *designatus*, pa. par. of *designo*=to mark, to denote.] [DESIGN, v.] Appointed, chosen to an office, but not yet formally and fully admitted.

"Sir Richard Plantagenet, the fourth duke of that royal family, and king of England, *designate* by King Henry the sixth."—Sir G. Buck: Hist. of Richard III. (1646), p. 3.

dēs-ig-nā-tēd, pa. par. or a. [DESIGNATE, v.]

dēs-ig-nāt-ing, pr. par., adj. & s. [DESIGNATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of denoting, distinguishing, or appointing; designation.

dēs-ig-nā-tion, s. [Lat. *designatio*, from *designatus*, pa. par. of *designo*; Fr. *désignation*; Sp. *designación*; Ital. *designazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. The act of marking out, indicating, or distinguishing by visible lines or signs.

2. The act of distinguishing or denoting by name or otherwise; a pointing to, an indication.

"This is a plain *designation* of the Duke of Marlborough."—Swift.

3. The act of appointing, choosing, or assigning to an office.

4. A name, title, or epithet by which any person or thing is designated.

*5. Direction, command, instruction.

"He is an High Priest, and a Savior all-sufficient. First by His Father's eternal *designation*."—Hopkins: Ser., 26.

*6. A character or disposition.

"Such are the accidents which . . . produced that *designation* of mind."—Johnson.

*7. Import, intention, distinct application.

"Finite and infinite seem to be looked upon by the mind as the modes of quantity, and to be attributed primarily in their first *designation* only to those things which have parts, and are capable of increase or diminution."—Locke.

*8. An arrangement, disposition, or assignment.

"A wise *designation* of time this is, well becoming the Divine care and precaution."—Derham: Physico-Theol., bk. ii., ch. xvi.

II. Scots Law:

1. A distinguishing or distinctive addition to a name, as of rank, profession, trade, &c.

2. The setting apart of manse and glebes for the use of the clergy from the church lands of the parish by the presbytery of the bounds.

dēs-ig-nāt-ive, a. [English *designat(e)*; -ive.] Serving to designate or distinguish; designating.

dēs-ig-nāt-ōr, s. [Lat.]

1. Ord. Lang.: One who designates, distinguishes, or points out.

*2. Roman Antiq.: One who arranged or marshaled public shows, funeral processions, &c.; a master of the ceremonies.

***dēs-ig-nā-tōr-ŷ**, a. [Low Lat. *designatorius*.] Serving to designate; designative.

dē-sīgn-ed (g silent), pa. par. & a. [DESIGN, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Lit.: Sketched out, drawn.

2. Fig.: Intended, intentional; done by design.

dē-sīgn-ēd-lŷ (g silent), adv. [Eng. *designed*; -ly.] Of set design or purpose; intentionally, purposely; not through ignorance, inadvertence, or chance.

"Some things were made *designedly*, and on purpose, for such an use as they serve to."—Ray: On the Creation.

dē-sīgn-ēr (g silent), s. [Eng. *design*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: In the same sense as II.

2. Figuratively:

(1) One who designs, proposes, or intends.

(2) One who enters into a design, plot, or scheme; a plotter, a contriver, a schemer.

"It has therefore always been both the rule and practice for such *designers* to suborn the public interest."—More: Decay of Christian Piety.

II. Art, &c.: One who draws or represents with lines a design or artistic idea framed in his own mind.

"The Latin poets and the *designers* of the Roman medals lived very near one another, and were bred up to the same relish for wit and fancy."—Addison: On Medals.

***dē-sīgn-fūl** (g silent), s. [Eng. *design*; *ful*(l).] Full of design; designing.

***dē-sīgn-fūl-nēss** (g silent), s. [Eng. *designful*; -ness.] The quality of being designful; designing or full of art and craft.

"All the portraiture of human nature is drawn over with the dusky shades and irregular features of base *designfulness* and malicious cunning."—Barrow: Sermons, vol. ii., ser. vii.

dē-sīgn-ing (g silent), pr. par., a. & s. [DESIGN, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Capable of forming or drawing a design.

2. Full of craft or deceit; scheming, treacherous.

"Haste then (the false, *designing* youth replied),
Haste to thy country: love shall be thy guide."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xv. 470, 471.

C. As substantive:

1. The act or art of delineating or drawing the appearance of objects by lines.

"Music, or painting, or *designing*, or chemistry."—Cowley: Essay on Solitude.

2. The act of forming or entering into a design; purposing, intention; plotting, scheming.

***dē-sīgn-lēss** (g silent), a. [Eng. *design*; -less.] Without any set purpose, design, aim, or intention.

"In a manner Platonic, *designless* of love of sinning."—Hammond: Works, vol. ii.

***dē-sīgn-lēss-lŷ** (g silent), adv. [Eng. *designless*; -ly.] In a manner without set purpose, or design; undesignedly.

"In this great concert of his whole creation, the *designless* conspiring voices are as differing as the conditions of the respective singers."—Boyle.

***dē-sīgn-mēt**, ***dē-signe-mēt** (g silent), s. [Eng. *design*; -ment.]

1. The act of designing, sketching, or planning a work.

"The scenes which represent cities and countries are . . . painted on boards and canvases; but shall that excuse the ill painture or *designment* of them?"—Dryden.

2. A design, sketch, or plan of a work.

"Yet still the fair *designment* was his own."

Dryden: Cromwell, xxiv.

3. A design, a plot, a scheme, an enterprise.

"Whateoever wicked *designment* shall be conspired and plotted against her majesty."—Hackluyt: Voyages, i. 619.

4. A design, purpose, aim, or intent.

"The desperate tempest hath so banged the Turks
That their *designment* halts."

Shakespeare: Othello, ii. 1.

dē-sil-vēr, v. t. [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *silver* (q. v.).] To remove silver from; to deprive of or free from silver.

dē-sil-vēr-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DESILVER.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The process of removing lead from an alloy with silver. It is done by abstracting crystals of the former from the cooling alloy. The Pattinson process.

dē-sil-vēr-iz-ā-tion, s. [English *desilveriz(e)*; -ation.] The same as DESILVERING; s. (q. v.)

dē-sil-vēr-ize, v. t. [Eng. *desilver*; -ize.] The same as DESILVER (q. v.).

***dē-sī-ne**, v. t. [DESIGN.] To indicate.

"That seemed some perilous tumult to *desine*."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. iii. 37.

***dēs-in-en-çe**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *desinens*, pr. par. of *desino*=to cease; *de*=away, from, and *sino*=to leave.] An end or close.

"In their poesies, the fettering together the series of the verses, with the bonds of like cadence or *desinence* of rhyme."—Bp. Hall: Postscript to his Satires.

***dēs-in-ent**, a. [Latin *desinens*, pr. par. of *desino*.] Ending, terminating, extreme.

"In front of this sea were placed six tritons; their upper parts human, their *desinent* parts fish."—B. Jonson: Masques at Court.

***dē-sip-lŷ-ent**, a. [Lat. *desipiens*, pr. par. of *desipio*=to be foolish, to dote; *de*=away, from, and *sapio*=to be wise, prudent.] Foolish, doting, silly, childish.

dē-sir-a-bil-lŷ-tŷ, s. [English *desirable*; -ity.] The quality of being desirable; desirableness.

"Stories . . . which make the *desirability* of a residence in the country doubly doubtful."—Pall Mall Gazette.

dē-sir-a-ble, a. & s. [French *désirable*, from Lat. *desiderabilis*; from *desidero*=to desire, to regret.] [DESIDERATE, v. DESIRE, v.]

A. As adjective:

1. Worthy or deserving of being desired; calculated to inspire feelings of desire.

"But youth, health, vigor, to expend
On so *desirable* an end."

Cowper: Moralizer Corrected.

2. Pleasing, delightful, grateful.

"Our own sex, our kindred, our houses, and our very names, seem to have something good and *desirable* in them."—Watts.

*B. As subst.: Anything desirable, or desired.

"Pleasure and riches, and all mortal *desirables*."—Watts: Sermons, vol. i., ser. 2.

dē-sir-a-ble-nēss, s. [Eng. *desirable*; -ness.] The quality of being desirable; desirability.

"Painted beauty is a great argument of the *desirableness* of that which is true and native."—Goodman: Winter's Evening Conference, p. i.

dē-sir-a-blŷ, adv. [Eng. *desirabl(e)*; -ly.] In a desirable manner or degree.

dē-si-re, s. [From the verb. In Fr. *désir*; Sp. *deseo*; Ital. *desire*, *desiderio*; Lat. *desiderium*.]

*1. Regret for some object of affection lost.

"And warm tears gushing from their eyes, with passionate *desire*
Of their kind manager."

Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xvii. 880, 881.

2. An emotion, eagerness, or excitement of the mind directed toward the attainment, enjoyment, or possession of some object from which pleasure, profit, or gratification is expected; an earnest wish, longing, or aspiration for a thing.

"Though bold, and burning with *desire* of fame."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, vii. 136.

*3. Affection, love.

"The bloom of young *desire*, and purple light of love."

Gray: Progress of Poesy, 41.

4. Lust, appetite, craving.

"His genius and his moral frame
Were thus impair'd, and he became
The slave of low *desires*."

Wordsworth: Ruth.

*5. That which is desired, looked, or longed for; the object of desire.

"The *desire* of all nations shall come."—Haggai, ii. 7.

*6. Hope, dependence.

"And on whom is all the *desire* of Israel?"—1 Sam. ix. 20.

*7. A wish, command, or injunction.

"Ye wolen do the *desires* of your fadir."—Wycliffe: John viii.

***dē-si-rē**, ***dē-syre**, ***dē-syr-y**, v. t. & i. [Fr. *désirer*; Ital. *desirare*, *desiderare*; from Lat. *desidero*=to long for. *Desire* is thus a doublet of *desiderate* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

*1. To regret.

"He [Jehoram] reigned in Jerusalem eight years, and departed without being *desired*."—2 Chron. xxi. 20.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn;

-tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious,

sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

2. To wish or long for the attainment or possession of some object from which pleasure, profit, or gratification is expected.

"They knew that, once landed in Great Britain, he would have neither the will nor the power to do those things which they most desired."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xii.*

3. To express a wish or desire to obtain; to beg for, to crave, to entreat.

"... he desires
Some private speech with you."
Shakesp.: All's Well, ii. 5.

¶ Shakespeare uses the word in two constructions.

(1) To desire a thing of a person.

"Sir, I desire of you
A conduct overland to Milford Haven."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 5.

* (2) To desire a person of a thing.

"I humbly do desire your grace of pardon."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

4. To bid, to enjoin.

* To require, to demand, to call for.

"A doleful case desires a doleful song."—*Spenser.*

* To invite.

"But shall we dance, if they desire us to 't'?"
Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, v. 2.

B. *Intrans.*: To wish, to long, to be eager or anxious.

"Thy mother and thy brethren stand without, desiring to see thee."—*Luke viii. 20.*

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *to desire*, *to wish*, *to long*, *to hanker*, and *to covet*: "The desire is imperious, it demands gratification; the wish is less vehement, it consists of a strong inclination; longing is an impatient and continued species of desire; hankering is a desire for that which is set out of one's reach; coveting is a desire for that which belongs to another, or what is in his power to grant; we desire or long for that which is near at hand, or within view; we wish for and covet that which is more remote, or less distinctly seen; we hanker after that which has been once enjoyed; a discontented person wishes for more than he has; he who is in a strange land longs to see his native country; vicious men hanker after the pleasures which are denied them; ambitious men covet honors, avaricious men covet riches. Desires ought to be moderated; wishes to be limited; longings, hankerings and covetings to be suppressed; uncontrolled desires become the greatest torments; unbounded wishes are the bane of all happiness; ardent longings are mostly irrational, and not entitled to indulgence; coveting is expressly prohibited by the Divine law. Desire, as it regards others, is not less imperative than when it respects ourselves; it lays obligation on the person to whom it is expressed: a wish is gentle and unassuming; it appeals to the good nature of another; we act by the desire of a superior, and according to the wishes of an equal; the desire of a parent will amount to a command in the mind of a dutiful child; his wishes will be anticipated by the warmth of affection." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *to desire* and *to beg*, see BEG.

dē-gīr-ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DESIRE, v.]

**dē-gīr-e-fūl*, **dē-sīr-e-fūl*, **dē-syr-fūl*, *a.* [Eng. *desire*; -ful(i).]

1. Full of desire, desirous, eager.

"Ye have need of readie and desirefull heartes."—*Udall: Luke iv.*

2. Desirable, pleasant.

"Ye eete not desireful breede."—*Wycliffe: Daniel x. 3.*

**dē-gīr-e-fūl-nēss*, **dē-sīr-e-fūl-nēss*, *s.* [Eng. *desireful*; -ness.] A state of being full of desire, or desirous.

"Jesus because he would ye more enkiendle desirefulness."—*Udall: Luke xliii.*

**dē-gīr-e-lēss*, *a.* [Eng. *desire*; -less.] Without any desires, appetites, or wishes; languid.

"The appetite is dull and desireless."—*Donne: Devotions, p. 25.*

**dē-gīr-ēr*, **dē-syr-ēr*, *s.* [Eng. *desir(e)*; -er.] One who desires or wishes eagerly for anything.

"I will counterfeit the bewitchment of some popular man, and give it bountiful to the desirers."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 3.*

dē-gīr-līg, **dē-syr-yngē*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DESIRE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of feeling desire; desire.

"My desiring was him to seen ouer al thing."
Rom. of the Rose.

dē-gīr-ōūs, **dē-syr-ōūs*, *a.* [O. Fr. *desiros*; Fr. *désireux*; Ital. *desideroso*, from Low Lat. *desiderosus*, from *desidero*=to desire.]

1. Full of desire or eager longing; eager to obtain, wishful, anxious.

"Be not desirous of his dainties: for they are deceitful meat."—*Prov. xxiii. 3.*

*2. Desirable, pleasant.

"So desirous were the terrible torments unto Vincent, as a most pleasant banquet."—*Bale: Select Works, p. 585.*

†dē-gīr-ōūs-lī, **dē-syr-ōūs-līe*, *adv.* [Eng. *desirous*; -ly.] With desire or eager longing; eagerly, anxiously.

"Affection of this instrument is a thinge, by whiche ye bee drawe desirously any thinge to wilne in coueitous maner."—*Chaucer: Test. of Love, bk. iii.*

**dē-gīr-ōūs-nēss*, *s.* [English *desirous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being desirous; eager longing or desire.

dē-gīst, *v. i.* [Fr. *désister*; Sp. & Port. *desistir*; Ital. *desistere*, from Lat. *desisto*=to leave off; *de*=away, from, and *sisto*=to put or place.] To stop, cease, forbear, leave off, or discontinue (generally followed by *from* before the thing or practice given up, but sometimes by an infinitive).

"Desist, obedient to his high command."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, viii. 510.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to desist* and *to leave off*: "*Desist* is applied to actions good, indifferent, or offensive to some person; *leave off* to actions that are indifferent; the former is voluntary or involuntary, the latter voluntary; we are frequently obliged to *desist*, but we *leave off* at our option. . . . He who annoys another must be made to *desist*; he who does not wish to offend will *leave off* when requested." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ Blair discriminates the words *desist*, *renounce*, *quit*, and *leave off* as follows: "Each of these words implies some pursuit or object relinquished; but from different motives. We *desist* from the difficulty of accomplishing. We *renounce* on account of the disagreeableness of the object, or pursuit. We *quit* for the sake of some other thing which interests us more; and we *leave off* because we are weary of the design. A politician *desists* from his designs, when he finds they are impracticable; he *renounces* the court because he has been affronted by it; he *quits* ambition for study or retirement; and *leaves off* his attendance on the great, as he becomes old and weary of it." (*Blair: Lect. on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, 1817, vol. i., pp. 228, 229.*)

†dē-gīst-ancē, **dē-gīst-encē*, *s.* [Low Lat. *desistantia*, *desistentia*, from Lat. *desistens*, *pr. par. of desisto*.] The act of desisting, ceasing, or leaving off; cessation.

"Men make it both the motive and excuse of their desistance from giving any more, that they have given already."—*Boyle: Works, i. 269.*

dē-gīst-līg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DESIST.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of leaving off or ceasing; cessation, desistance.

"The going into the city was a pursuance and carrying on of the enterprise, and not a desisting or departing from it."—*State Trials; Sir C. Blount (an. 1600).*

**dē-gīst-ive*, *a.* [Eng. *desist*; -ive.] Ending, concluding.

**dē-gī-tion*, *s.* [Lat. *desitus*, *pa. par. of desino*=to cease, to desist.] An end or conclusion.

"The soul must be immortal, and unsubject to death or desition."—*The Soul's Immortality Defended (1645), p. 27.*

dē-gī-tive, *a.* [Lat. *desitus*, *pa. par. of desino*=to desist, to leave off.] Ending, concluding, final.

"Inceptive and desitive propositions are of this sort; the fogs vanish as the sun rises."—*Watts.*

dēsk, **deske*, *s.* [A. S. *desc*=a dish (q. v.); Dut. *disch*; Ger. *tisch*; Sw. & Dan. *disk*=a table; O. H. Ger. *disc*, *tisc*=a dish, a platter.] [DISK, DISK.]

1. *Lit.*: A sloping table, frame, or case for a writer or reader, frequently made with drawers below, and racks for books, &c., above; the lid is also often made to lift up, so as to form a lock-up receptacle for papers, &c. The term is also applied to a small frame or writing-case to stand on a table.

"Deske. Pluteum."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Fig.*: Mercantile affairs or occupation; the position of a clerk.

"Those who from the miserable servitude of the desk have been raised to empire."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace, Lett. 3.*

desk-knife, *s.* An eraser.

desk-work, *s.* Work at a desk, writing, copying; the work of a clerk. (*Tennyson.*)

**dēsk*, *v. t.* [DESK, s.]

1. To place or set at a desk.

"Then are you entertain'd and desk't up by

Our Ladies Pealter and the rosary."

John Hall: Poems (1646), p. 2.

2. To shut up as in a desk.

"With this I'll read a leaf of that small Iliad,
That in a walnut-shell was desked."

Albunazar, l. 3.

**dēsked*, *pa. par. or a.* [DESK, v.]

dēs-mān, *s.* [Fr. & Sw.]

Zool.: The Musk-rat (q. v.).

dēs-manth'-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *desmē*=a bundle, and *anthos*=a blossom, a flower. So named from the fascicles of flowers, which seem as if bound in bundles.]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous plants. The Chinese pot-herb formerly called *Desmanthus natans* is now termed *Neptunia oleracea*. The seeds of *D. virgatus* are strung like beads.

dēs-mīd, *dēs-mīd'-ī-ān*, *s.* [DESMIDIUM.]

Bot.: A plant belonging to the family Desmidiaceae.

dēs-mīd-i-ā-ōē-ā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *desmidi(um)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*aceae*.]

Bot.: A family of Confervoid Algae, consisting entirely of microscopic flexible organisms inhabiting fresh-water, scarcely a specimen of which can be found that does not contain some of them. Sometimes they adhere in large quantities to aquatic plants, forming green films investing these; at others they rest as a thick coating at the bottom of water, or lie intermingled with Confervæ, &c. The most distinctive feature in their appearance is the bilateral symmetry, indicative of the tendency to divide into two valves or segments. Many of the genera have the power of fixing themselves to external objects, and possess a feeble power of locomotion. Reproduction is effected by (1) cell-division, where each pustule divides into two; (2) by zoospores; (3) by conjugation. There are five tribes, containing twenty-two genera. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

dēs-mīd-i-ē-ā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *desmidi(um)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ae*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Desmidiaceae, in which the cells are united into an elongated jointed filament. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

dēs-mīd-i-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *desmē*=a bundle, and *eidos*=form, appearance.]

Bot.: A genus of Desmidiaceae, tribe Desmidiæ, having the cells united into a brittle, regularly-twisted triangular or quadrangular filament, and two-toothed at the angles. It contains two species. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

dēs'-mīne, *s.* [Gr. *desmē*=a bundle.]

Mineralogy:

1. The same as HYPOSTILBITE (q. v.).

2. The same as STILBITE (q. v.).

dēs-mī-ō-spēr'-mē-ā, *s. pl.* [Gr. *desmios*=binding, *desmos*=a chain, a bond, and *sperma*=a seed.]

Bot.: A genus of rose-spored Algae, in which the spores form distinct chains like necklaces.

dēs-mō'-brŷ-ā, *s. pl.* [Gr. *desmos*=a chain, a bond, and *bryon*=a kind of mossy sea-weed.]

Bot.: A name applied to ferns in which the fronds are produced terminally.

dēs-mō'-dī-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *desmos*, *desmē*=a bundle, and *eidos*=form, appearance.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, sub-tribe Hedysaræ. The leaves have generally three leaflets; more rarely they are simple. The flowers are in racemes or panicles; the legumes jointed, each joint one-seeded. About 100 species are known, chiefly from South America or from India. *Desmodium gyrans*, an Indian species, is the Moving-plant, so called from the rotatory movement of the leaflets. It is sometimes cultivated in greenhouses. *D. diffusum* is a fodder-plant.

dēs-mō'-dī-ūs, *s.* [DESMODIUM.]

Zool.: A genus of Bats, including the true Vampires (q. v.).

dēs-mōg'-rā-phŷ, *s.* [Gr. *desmos*=a bond, a fetter, from *dēō*=to bind, and *graphō*=to write.]

Anat.: A description of the ligaments of the body.

dēs-mōid, *a.* [Gr. *desmos*=a bond, a fetter, and *eidos*=form, appearance.]

Surg.: Resembling a bundle. (Applied to certain tumors which on section show numerous white fibers closely interwoven and interlaced in bundles.)

dēs-mōl'-ō-gŷ, *s.* [Gr. *desmos*=a bond, a fetter, and *logos*=a discourse.]

Anat.: That branch of the science which treats of the ligaments and sinews of the body.

dēs-mōnē'-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *desmos*=a bond, and *onychos*=a hook.]

Bot.: A genus of Brazilian palms, tribe Coccosæ. They have reed-like flexuous stems, and straight or hooked prickles. The flowers are cream-colored.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, plit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

the drupes red. *Desmoncus macranthos*, the Jacitara of South America, is a climbing or trailing palm. Strips of the stem are plated by the Indians so as to make strainers for squeezing out the poisonous juice of the mandioc root. (Loudon, *Treasures of Bot.*, &c.)

dēs-mōt-ō-mŷ, s. [Gr. *desmos*=a bond, a fetter, and *tomē*=a cutting; *temnō*=to cut.]
Anat.: The act of dissecting the ligaments and sinews of the body.

dēs-ō-lāte, *des-o-lat, *dis-so-late, a. & s. [Lat. *desolatus*, pa. par. of *desolo*=to make lonely or desolate; *de* (intens.), and *solo*=to make lonely; *solus*=alone.]

A. As adjective:

1. Deprived of or without inhabitants; uninhabited, deserted.

"What a forest of masts would have bristled in the desolate port of Newry."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Laid waste, ruined.

"Every remnant departed against itself shall be desolate."—Wycliffe: *Luke xi.*

*3. Destitute, unprovided.

"I were right now of tales desolate."—Chaucer: *C. T.*, 4,551.

4. Solitary, forsaken, forlorn.

"Here to be lonely is not desolate,
For much I view which I could most desire."—Byron: *Epistle to Augusta*.

5. Afflicted, comfortless.

"The heart once left thus desolate
Must fly at last for ease—to hate."—Byron: *The Giaour*.

*B. As subst.: One who is forsaken, afflicted, or comfortless.

"A poor desolate
That now had measured many a weary mile."—G. Fletcher: *Christ's Victory*, ii. 1.

¶ For the difference between *desolate* and *solitary*, see SOLITARY.

dēs-ō-lāte, v. t. [In Fr. *désoler*; Ital. *desolare*; Sp. *desollar*, from Lat. *desolo*.] [DESOLATE, a.]

1. To deprive of inhabitants; to lay waste; to reduce to solitude or dreariness; to make into a wilderness or desert.

"Pray to that God who, high on Ida's brow,
Surveys thy desolated realms below."—Pope: *Homage to Iliad*, xiv. 359, 360.

2. To ruin; to reduce to a state of ruin.

"Who curse the hour your Arabs came
To desolate our shrines of flame."—Moore: *The Fire Worshipers*.

dēs-ō-lāt-ed, pa. par. or a. [DESOLATE, v.]

dēs-ō-lāt-ŷ, adv. [Eng. *desolate*; -ly.] In a desolate, forsaken, or deserted manner.

"I have been kept a great while from you desolately alone."—Fox: *Book of Martyrs*, p. 1,900.

dēs-ō-lāt-ness, s. [Eng. *desolate*; -ness.] The quality or state of being desolate.

dēs-ō-lāt-ēr, *dēs-ō-lāt-ōr, s. [Eng. *desolator*; -er.] One who desolates, lays waste, or destroys.

"But who is this desolator, or maker of desolations?"—Mead: *On Daniel*, p. 44.

dēs-ō-lāt-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DESOLATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making desolate, deserted, or ruined.

dēs-ō-lā-tion, *dēs-ō-lā-çion, s. [Fr. *désolation*; Sp. *desolacion*; Ital. *desolazione*, from Lat. *desolatus*, pa. par. of *desolo*=to make lonely or desolate.]

1. The act of desolating or making desolate, waste, and deserted; a laying waste, a depriving of inhabitants; devastation, depopulation.

"Come, behold the works of the Lord, what desolations he hath made in the earth."—Ps. xlii. 8.

2. A desolate state or condition; ruin.

"The said island was brought almost into desolation."—Baikuyt: *Voyages*, i. 14.

3. A place made desolate; a wilderness, a wild.

"How is Babylon become a desolation among the nations."—Jer. i. 23.

4. A state or condition of being forsaken, deserted, afflicted, or comfortless; sadness.

"And mine's the guilt, and mine the hell,
This bosom's desolation dooming."—Byron: *Herod's Lament*.

¶ For the difference between *desolation* and *ravage*, see RAVAGE.

***dēs-ō-lāt-ōr, s.** [Eng. *desolat(e)*; -or.] The same as DESOLATOR (q. v.).

"The Desolator desolate!
The Victor overthrown!"—Byron: *Ode to Napoleon*.

***dēs-ō-lāt-ōr-ŷ, a.** [Eng. *desolator*; -y.] Causative or accompanied by desolation.

"These desolatory judgments are a notable improvement of God's mercy."—Bishop Hall: *Rem.*, p. 55.

***dēs-ō-phīs-ti-cāte, v. t.** [Prof. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *sophisticate* (q. v.).] To clear from sophism or error.

dēs-ōx-a-lāte, s. [Eng. *desoxal(ic)*, and suff. -ate (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A salt of desoxalic acid (q. v.).

dēs-ōx-āl-ic, a. [Fr. pref. *dés*, and Eng. *oxalic* (q. v.).]

desoxalic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_5H_6O_8$, or $HO\cdot C\begin{matrix} CO\cdot OH \\ CO\cdot OH \end{matrix}$. A tribasic

acid, obtained by acting on ethylic oxalate (containing alcohol) with sodium amalgam, which forms its triethyl ether, crystallizing in large prisms, melting at 85°. By acting on this compound with baryta water, and decomposing the barium salt with sulphuric acid, the free acid is obtained on evaporation in deliquescent crystals; by heating its solution to 45° it decomposes into CO_2 and racemic acid $HO\cdot OC\cdot CH(OH)\cdot CH(OH)\cdot CO\cdot OH$.

dēs-ōx-ŷ, in compos. [Fr. pref. *dés*, and Eng. *oxy(gen)* (q. v.).]

desoxy-anisoin, s.

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{18}O_3$. A crystalline substance soluble in alcohol and ether, melting at 95°, obtained by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on hydranisoin, $C_{16}H_{18}O_4$.

desoxy-benzoin, s.

Chem.: Phenyl-benzyl-ketone, $C_6H_5\cdot CO\cdot CH_2\cdot C_6H_5$. Obtained by the action of zinc and hydrochloric acid on chloro-benzil $C_6H_5\cdot CO\cdot CCl_2\cdot C_6H_5$, or by heating monobrom-stilbene with water to 180°. It crystallizes out of alcohol in large tables which melt at 55°. Desoxy-benzoin can also be obtained by reducing benzoin $C_6H_5\cdot CO\cdot CH(OH)\cdot C_6H_5$.

desoxy-glutaric acid, s. [GLUTARIC ACID.]

dē-spāir, *despeir, *despeire, *despeyr, *dispayre, *dispayre, s. [Fr. *désespérer*. At a not remote period this word and diffidence were all but synonymous with each other, though they differ in etymology; *despair* meaning the absence of hope, and *diffidence* that of faith.] [DESPAIR, v.]

1. The absence, or loss of hope; hopelessness.

"Thinking to fly from despair, that swifter than keel is or canvas."

Longfellow: *Courtship of Miles Standish*, v.

*2. That which causes despair, or desperation.

"The mere despair of surgery he cures."

Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, iv. 3.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *despair*, *desperation*, and *despondency*: "*Despair* is a state of mind produced by the view of external circumstances; *desperation* and *despondency* may be the fruit of the imagination; the former therefore always rests on some ground, the latter are sometimes ideal: *despair* lies mostly in reflection; *desperation* and *despondency* in the feelings; the former marks a state of vehement and impatient feeling, the latter that of fallen and mournful feeling. *Despair* is often the forerunner of *desperation* and *despondency*, but it is not necessarily accompanied with effects so powerful: the strongest mind may have occasion to *despair* when circumstances warrant the sentiment; men of an impetuous character are apt to run into a state of *desperation*; a weak mind full of morbid sensibility is most liable to fall into *despondency*. *Despair* interrupts or checks exertion; *desperation* impels to greater exertions; *despondency* unfits for exertion: when a physician *despairs* of making a cure, he lays aside the application of remedies; when a soldier sees nothing but death or disgrace before him, he is driven to *desperation*, and redoubles his efforts." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dē-spāir, *de-speire, *de-speyre, *de-spayre, *di-speire, *di-speyre, v. i. & t. [O. Fr. *desperer*; Fr. *désespérer*; O. Sp. *desperar*; Sp. *desesperar*; Ital. *desperare*, from Lat. *despero*: *de*=away, from, and *spero*=to hope; *sper*=hope.]

A. Intrans.: To be without hope; to be or fall into a state of despair; to give up all hope (followed by of before that of which one gives up hope).

"In the mournful tone of a man who *despaired* of ever being reconciled to them."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

¶ Sometimes followed by to.

"He has incur'd a long arrear,
And must despair to pay."—Cowper: *Bill of Mortality* (1792).

*3. Reflex.: To give up to despair.

"Thou shalt the nought *despeire*."—Gower, i. 272.

*C. Transitive:

1. To give up or lose all hope of or in; to despair of.

"Full counsel must mature; peace is *despair'd*;
For who can think submission?"—Milton: *P. L.*, i. 660, 661.

2. To cause to despair; to create despair in.

"Miseries for a moment could not *despair* them."—Chr. Sutton: *Learn to Die* (1600), p. 189 (ed. 1848).

***dē-spāir-a-ble, *de-speir-a-ble, a.** [Latin *desperabilis*.] Desperate, fit or liable to be despaired of.

"Whi . . . my wounde *desperable* forsook to be cured."—Wycliffe: *Jerem.* xv. 18.

dē-spāir-ed, *de-speyred, *di-speired, pa. par. or a. [DESPAIR, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Despaired of; hopeless.

"Thus *despeyred* out of all cure."—Chaucer: *Troilus*, v. 718.

2. In despair; desperate; without hope.

"I, as who saith, all *despeired*."—Gower, i. 281.

dē-spāir-ēr, s. [Eng. *despair*; -er.] One who falls into, or gives way to despair.

"He cheers the fearful, and commends the bold,
And makes *despairers* hope for good success."—Dryden: *Annus Mirabilis*, colxii.

***dē-spāir-fūl, a.** [Eng. *despair*; -ful(l).] Full of despair; desperate, hopeless.

"Laying open in all her gestures the *despairful* affliction."—Swayne: *Arcadia*, bk. v.

***dē-spāir-ing, pr. par., a. & s.** [DESPAIR, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or state of giving up all hope; despair, desperation.

dē-spāir-ing-ly, adv. [Eng. *despairing*; -ly.] In a despairing, hopeless manner; in a manner expressive of or indicating despair.

"He speaks severely and *despairingly* of our society."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 237.

***dē-spāir-ing-ness, s.** [Eng. *despairing*; -ness.] The quality or state of being despairing, or in despair; hopelessness.

***dēs-pār-age (age as Ig), v. t.** [DISPARAGE.]

***dēs-pār-ple, dis-pār-ple, *dis-pār-poile, *dyspar-ple, v. i. & t.** [O. Fr. *esparpeiller*; Ital. *sparpagliare*; Sp. *desparpajar*.]

A. Intrans.: To become scattered; to scatter.

"As a flock of sheep . . . departeth and *desparpleth*."—Maunderville, p. 4.

B. Trans.: To scatter.

"The wolf raunsoith and *disparplith*, or scatterith, the sheep."—Wycliffe: *John* x. 12.

dēs-pāčh, dis-pāčh, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *despescher*; Fr. *dépêcher*=to hasten; O. Fr. *des=Lat. dis*=apart, from, and O. Fr. **pescher*, found in *despescher* and *empescher*, from Low Lat. **pedico*=to put an obstacle in the way; *pedica*=a fetter; *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot. (Skeat.)]

A. Transitive:

*1. To rid, to clear, to free, to disencumber.

"When I had cleane *despatched* myself of this great charge."—Udall: *Pref. to Matthew*.

*2. To get rid of.

"Edmund, I think, is gone . . . to *despatch* His night life."—Shakespeare: *Lear*, iv. 5.

*3. To deprive, to bereave.

"Thus was I, sleeping, by a brother's hand,
Of life, of crown, of queen, at once *despatched*."—Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, i. 5.

4. To put to death, to send out of the world.

"Now, sirs, have you *despatched* this thing?"—Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iii. 2.

*5. To execute quickly, to perform out of hand.

"These things I bid you do, get them *despatched*."—Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, i. 5.

6. To send away; particularly used of messengers, messages, &c., and especially when haste is implied.

"Persons of high rank were instantly *despatched* from Versailles to greet and escort him."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

7. To make ready, to prepare, to expedite.

"*Despatch* you with safest haste."—Shakespeare: *As You Like It*, i. 3.

*8. To satisfy, to send away satisfied.

"*Despatch* us with all speed."—Shakespeare: *Henry V.*, ii. 4.

*B. Intransitive:

1. To conclude a business or affair with another; to come to an understanding, to agree.

2. To hasten, to hurry.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn;

-tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

dēs-pāčh', dis-pāčh', s. [DESPATCH, v.]

*1. The act of getting rid of; a doing or putting away.

"What needed, then, that terrible *despatch* of it into your pocket?"—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

2. The act of sending out of the world; execution.

3. A hasty performance; expeditious, prompt execution.

"You'd see, could you her inward motions watch, Feigning delay, she wishes for *despatch*."—*Glanvill*.

4. Speed, haste, expedition.

"To whom the Spartan: These thy orders borne, Say shall I stay, or with *despatch* return?"—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, x. 69, 70.

*5. Management, conduct, or completion of a business.

"You shall put This night's great business into my *despatch*."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 5.

6. A sending away in haste.

*7. A decisive or final answer.

"To-day we shall have our *despatch*."

Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, iv. 1.

8. A message or letter sent in haste or by special messenger, and containing matters of public concern or business; an official communication.

"The testimony which Waldeck in his *despatch* bore to the gallant conduct of the islanders was read with delight by their countrymen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ *Happy despatch*: [HARRI-KARRI.]

despatch-box, s. A box or case in which important despatches are inclosed and locked up while passing between two persons.

dēs-pāčh'ed, dis-pāčh'ed, pa. par. or a. [DESPATCH, v.]

dēs-pāčh'-ēr, dis-pāčh'-ēr, *dys-pāčh'-er, s. [Eng. *despatch*; -er.]

1. One who despatches or sends off.

"The dataire [is] a dater of writings, and more particularly the dater or *despatcher* of the pope's bulls; an ordinary officer in the court of Rome."—*Cotgrave: in v. Dataire*.

*2. One who gets rid of or destroys; a finisher.

"Avarice was the other *despatcher*, which hath made an end both of our libraries and books without respect."—*Bale: Pref. to Leland's Itin.*, sign. B 4.

*3. One who writes or sends despatches.

"The first attempt of our *despatcher* is to give an account of his writing at all."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 167.

dēs-pāčh'-fūl, dis-pāčh'-fūl, *dis-pāčh'-fūl, a. [Eng. *despatch*; -ful(l).]

1. Bent or intent on haste; expeditious, quick.

"Their keen-edged axes to the tow'ring oaks Dispatchfull they applied."

Couper: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxiii.

2. Indicating or expressive of haste.

"So saying, with *despatchfull* looks, in haste She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent."

Milton: P. L., v. 331, 332.

dēs-pāčh'-īng, dis-pāčh'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DESPATCH, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of sending away in haste; despatch.

"I have differed the *despatching* of a currier."—*Cabala: The Marq. Inoiosa to Lord Conway*.

dē-spē-čif-i-cāte, v. t. [Lat. *pref. de*=away, from, and *species*=a kind, a class.] To desynonymize.

***dē-spēc't, s.** [Lat. *despectus*, pa. par. of *despicio* =to look down upon; *de*=down, and *specio*=to look at.] A looking down upon; despection, contempt.

***dē-spēc'-tion, s.** [Lat. *despectio*, from *despectus*, pa. par. of *despicio*.] [DESPISE.] A looking down upon; a despising; contempt.

"... a calm *despection* of all those shining attractions which they see to be so transitory."—*W. Mountagu: Devout Essays* (1648), pt. i., p. 362.

***dē-spēed', v. t.** [Pref. *de* (intens.), and English *speed* (q. v.).] To send with speed or haste; to despatch.

"Out of hand they *despeeded* certaine of their crue to crave pardon."—*Speed: K. John*, bk. ix., ch. viii., § 31.

***dē-spēnd', v. t.** [DISPEND.] To spend, to expend.

"Som noble men in Spain can *despend* £50,000."—*Howell: Letters* (1680).

***dē-spēnd'-ēr, *de-spend-our, s.** [DISPENDER.]

dēs-pēr-a-dō, s. [O. Sp. pa. par. of *desperar*=to despair.] A desperate or furious fellow; one who is reckless of life or property, and acts without fear of danger or consequences.

"This dismal tragedy, perpetrated not by any private desperadoes of that faction."—*The Cloak in its Colors* (1679), p. 2.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***dēs-pēr-ance, *dēs-pēr-aunce, s.** [Old Fr. *desperance*; Fr. *désespérance*.] Despair; loss of hope.

"I am fulfilled of *desperance*."—*Gower*, ii. 119.

dēs-pēr-ate, a. & s. [Lat. *desperatus*, pa. par. of *despero*=to despair (q. v.).]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Of persons*:

*1. In despair; without all hope; hopeless.

"The Deuel is *desperate*, and hath not nor cannot have faith and trust in God's promises."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 266.

¶ Sometimes followed by *of*.

"Yet gives not o'er, though *desperate* of success."

Milton: P. R., iv. 23.

2. Reckless, rash; utterly fearless of danger or consequences.

"The reports of plotters, many of whom were ruined and *desperate* men."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

¶ Sometimes followed by *of*.

"But venture not, in useless strife, On ruffian *desperate* of his life."

Scott: Rokeby, ii. 26.

II. *Of things*:

1. Reckless, rash; characterized by utter carelessness and fearlessness of danger or consequences.

"Familiarity with ghastly spectacles produced a hard-heartedness and a *desperate* impiety."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Hopeless; of which there is little or no hope.

"But they run them upon *desperate* ventures to obtain they know not what."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

3. Very great; extreme. (*Colloquial*.)

*B. *As subst.*: A reckless, desperate fellow; a desperado.

"... of men, thieves, and adulterous desperates."—*Donne: Hist. Septuagint* (1633), p. 204.

*¶ *Desperate debt*:

Law: A debt hopeless of recovery. (*Wharton*.)

¶ *Crabb* thus discriminates between *desperate* and *hopeless*: "*Desperate*, when applied to things, expresses more than *hopeless*; the latter marks the absence of hope as to the attainment of good, the former marks the absence of hope as to the removal of an evil: a person who is in a *desperate* condition is overwhelmed with actual trouble for the present, and the prospect of its continuance for the future; he whose case is *hopeless* is without the prospect of effecting the end he has in view: gamblers are frequently brought into *desperate* situations when bereft of everything that might possibly serve to lighten the burden of their misfortunes. It is a *hopeless* undertaking to reclaim men who have plunged themselves deep into the labyrinth of vice." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dēs-pēr-ate-lȳ, adv. [Eng. *desperate*; -ly.]

1. In a desperate, furious, frantic, or reckless manner.

"When he broke forth as *desperately* as before he had done uncivilly."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

2. Extremely, exceedingly, very greatly.

"She fell *desperately* in love with him, and took a voyage into Sicily in pursuit of him."—*Addison*.

***dēs-pēr-ate-nēss, s.** [Eng. *desperate*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being desperate; madness, fury, recklessness.

"The going on . . . boldly, hopefully, confidently, in willful habits of sin, is called a *desperateness* also; and the more bold thus, the more *desperate*."—*Hammond*.

2. Hopelessness.

"The Lord Digby . . . quickly considered the *desperateness* of his condition."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, i. 706.

dēs-pēr-ā'-tion, *dēs-pēr-ā'-cion, s. [Lat. *desperatio*, from *desperatus*, pa. par. of *despero*.]

1. The act of despairing or giving up all hope; despairing.

"This *desperation* of success chills all our industry."—*Hammond*.

2. A state of despair or hopelessness.

"It shal be darcke with carefull *desperacion*."—*Isaiah* v. (1651).

3. A state of fury and utter recklessness of danger or consequences.

"The very place puts toys of *desperation*, Without more motive, into every brain."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 4.

¶ For the difference between *desperation* and *despair*, see DESPAIR.

***dēs-pic-a-blī-lȳ, s.** [Eng. *despicable*; -ity.]

The quality or state of being despicable; despicableness.

"A life full of falsehood, feebleness, poltroonery, and despicability."—*Carlyle: Critical and Miscellaneous Essays*, iii. 94. (*Davies*.)

dēs-pic-a-ble, a. [Lat. *despicabilis*, from *despicor*=to look down upon, to despise. Puttenham, in 1589, classed this word among those then quite recently introduced into the language. A writer, a little earlier (R. Willes, 1577), condemns it, ranking it with inkhorn terms "smellyng to much of the Latine." (*Trench: English Past and Present*, Lect. iii.)] Contemptible, vile, worthless, mean; deserving of contempt.

"How sacred he! how *despicable* they!"

Thomson: Liberty, iv. 961.

¶ For the difference between *despicable* and *contemptible*, see CONTEMPTIBLE.

dēs-pic-a-ble-nēss, s. [Eng. *despicable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being despicable; meanness, vileness, worthlessness.

"We consider the great disproportion between the infinity of the reward and the *despicableness* of our service."—*More: Decay of Christian Piety*.

dēs-pic-a-blȳ, adv. [Eng. *despicab*(le); -ly.] In a despicable or contemptible manner; meanly, vilely, contemptibly.

"Here wanton Naples crowns the happy shore, Nor vainly rich, nor *despicably* poor."

Addison: Italy.

***dē-spi'-cience (cience as shēns), *dē-spi'-cien-cȳ (cien as shēn), s.** [Lat. *despicens*, pr. par. of *despicio*=to look down upon; *de*=down, and *specio*=to look.] A looking down upon; contempt.

"It is very probable, that to show their *despicency* of the poore Gentiles . . . they affected to have such acts there done."—*Mede: Diatr.*, p. 191.

***dē-spi'-cion, *dē-spi'-tion, s.** [Lat. *despicio*=to look down upon, to despise.]

1. A looking upon; contemplation.

"Without any further *despicion* thereupon."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 248.

2. Despising; contempt.

"Fal from meke learnyng into idle *despitions*."—*Tyndale: Works*, p. 371.

***dē-spiht'-fūl (gh silent), a.** [DESPITEFUL.] Malicious, malignant.

"The other was a fell *despightful* fiend."

Thomson: Cattle of Indolence, ii. 80.

***dē-spih'-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *despis*(e); -able.] Fit for or deserving of contempt; contemptible, despicable.

"... the most *despicable* thing in the world."—*Arbutnot: To Pope*.

***dē-spih'-al, s.** [Eng. *despis*(e); -al.] The act of despising; contempt.

"... a *despial* of religion."—*South Sermons*, viii. 385.

dē-spi'ge, *de-spi-en, *de-spys-yn, de-spyse, *di-spice, *di-spise, *di-spyse, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *despiz*, pa. par. of *despire*=to despise; Lat. *despicio*=to look down upon, to despise; *de*=down, and *specio*=to look.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To look down upon, to contemn, to feel contempt for, to scorn, to disdain.

"Of all foreigners they were the most hated and *despised*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

2. To treat with contempt or disrespect.

"Thou hast *despised* me, and hast taken the wife of Uriah the Hittite to be thy wife."—2 Sam. xii. 10.

*3. To abhor.

"Let not your ears *despise* my tongue forever."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

*B. *Intrans.*: To contemperate, to look.

"Thy God requirith thee here the fulfilling of all his precepts, if thou *despiest* to live with him forever."—*Bacon*.

¶ For the difference between *despise* and *to contemn*, see CONTEMN.

dē-spih'ed, pa. par. or a. [DESPISE.]

***dē-spih'-ēd-nēss, s.** [Eng. *despised*; -ness.] The quality or state of being despised; despicability; contemptibility.

"He sent foolishness to confute wisdom, weakness to bind strength, *despisedness* to vanquish pride."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, ii.

***dē-spi'ge-mēnt, s.** [Eng. *despise*; -ment.] Contempt, despising, scorn.

"The contempt and *despisement* of worldly wealth."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 128.

dē-spih'-ēr, *de-spys-er, *de-speys-ere, s. [Eng. *despise*(e); -er.] One who despises, contemns, scorns, or slights any person or thing.

"Art thou thus boldened, man, by thy distress: Or else a rude *despiser* of good manners?"

Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

dě-spīš-īng, *de-spīs-yngē, *de-spys-yngē,
pr. par., a. & s. [DESPISE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of contemning, scorning, or slighting; despisal.

"All my contents and despising of Thy spiritual favors have not yet made Thee withdraw them."—*Whole Duty of Man*.

dě-spīš-īng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *despising*; -ly.] In a despising, slighting, or contemptuous manner; contemptuously, scornfully.

dě-spī-te, *de-spight, *de-spīt, *de-spyt, *di-spīte, *dy-spyte, s., prep. & adv. [O. Fr. *despīt*; Ital. *dispetto*; Lat. *despectus*=(s.) contempt, (a.) despised, pa. par. of *despicio*=to look down upon, to despise.]

A. As substantive:

1. Contempt.

"Hadden *despit* that womon kyng schulde be."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 37.

*2. A state of contempt; despicability.

"To make of the same gobet on vessel into onour, a nothir into *dispyte*."—*Wycliffe*: Rom. ix.

*3. Malice, malignity.

"A man full of malice and *despight*."—*Hackluyt*: Voyages, i. 64.

4. A contemptuous defiance. [T.]

"Goes to meet danger with *despite*."

Longfellow. (*Ogilvie*.)

*5. An act of contempt joined with malice; an indignity; a contumely.

"Thou havest don me *despites* thre."

Seven Sages, 1, 807.

¶ *In despite*: In spite of.

"... he forced upon them, in their own *despite*."—*Macaulay*: Hist. Eng., ch. xii.

B. As prep.: In spite of.

"His banner Scottish winds shall blow,

Despite each mean or mighty foe."
Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, ii. 10.

C. As adv.: In spite of; despite. (Followed by of.)

"So thou through windows of time age shalt see,

Despite of wrinkles, this thy golden time."
Shakespeare: *Sonnet* 3.

***dě-spī-te, v. t. & i.** [DESPITE, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To treat with despite or contempt; to despise.

"He lieth and loveth that Godes law *despiteth*."

P. Pileman, p. 116.

2. To vex, to offend, to tease, to spite.

"Setting the town on fire to *despite* Bacchus."—*Raleigh*: Hist. World.

B. Intrans.: To be filled with indignation at any person or thing.

*¶ *To do despite to*: To dishonor; to treat with contumely.

"Have done *despite* unto the spirit of grace."—*Heb.* x. 29.

***dě-spīt-ēd, pa. par. or a.** [DESPITE, v.]

[dě-spī-te-fŭl, *de-spight-full, *de-spyte-ful, a.] [Eng. *despightful*; -ful(i).]

1. Full of contempt, scorn, malignity, and malice; malicious; malignant.

"Preserve us from the hands of our *despiteful* and deadly enemies."—*King Charles*: *Elton Basilike*.

2. Done through malice or hatred.

"The heinous and *despiteful* act

Of Satan done in Paradise."—*Milton*: P. L., x. 1, 2.

dě-spī-te-fŭl-lŷ, *dě-spight-fŭl-lŷ, *de-spyt-ful-lŷe, adv. [English *despiteful*; -ly.] In a *despiteful*, malicious, or contemptuous manner.

"Pray for them that *despitefully* use you and persecute you."—*Matt.* v. 44.

***dě-spīt-ēd-fŭl-nēss, *dě-spight-fŭl-nēss, *de-spyte-ful-nēss, s.** [Eng. *despiteful*; -ness.] Malice, hatred, or malignity.

"Let us examine him with *despitefulness* and torture, that we may know his meekness, and prove his patience."

—*Wisdom*, ii. 19.

***dě-spīt-ē-ōūs, *de-spīt-ōūs, *de-spīt-i-ōūs, *dě-spīt-ōūs, a.** [O. Fr. *despiteux*.] *Despiteful*, malicious, malignant.

"Amends from Deloraine to crave,

For foul *despiteous* scathe and scorn."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, p. 19.

dě-spīt-ē-ōūs-lŷ, *dě-pīt-ōūs-lŷe, *de-spīt-ōūs-lŷ, *de-spīt-us-lŷ, *di-spīt-ōūs-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *despiteously*; -ly.] In a *despiteful* or malignant manner; *despitefully*.

"And saw his wife *despiteously* yeilin."

Chaucer: C. T., 5, 025.

***dě-spīt-īng, *de-spight-ing, pr. par., a. & s.** [DESPITE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of treating with despite.

***dēs-pl-tion, s.** [DESPICION.]

***dě-spīt-ōūs, a.** [DESPITEOUS.]

dě-spōil, *de-spōil-en, *de-spūil-en, *de-spūle, *dis-pōyl-en, *dis-pūyl, *dys-pōyle, v. t. [O. Fr. *despoiller*, *despuiller*; Fr. *dépouiller*; Sp. & Port. *despojar*, from Lat. *despolio*=to plunder; *de* (intens.), and *spolio*=to plunder; *spolium*=plunder, spoil.]

1. To strip, to rob, to plunder, to deprive, to take anything away from by force.

"If mine the glory to *despoil* the foe,

On Phœbus' temple 'I'll his arms bestow."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, vii. 95, 96.

¶ Followed by *of* before the thing taken away.

"Having *despoil'd* me of my sword, mine honor."

Beaum. & Flét.: *Love's Cure*, v. i.

*2. To strip.

"Ionathus *dispuil'd* himself from the coote."—*Wycliffe*: 1 Kings xviii. 4.

*3. To strip, to divest.

"These formed stones, *despoiled* of their shells, and exposed upon the surface of the ground, in time molder away."—*Woodward*: *Fossils*.

***dě-spōil, s.** [DESPOL, v.] Spoil, plunder, spoliation, desolation.

"'Tis done: *despoil* and desolation

O'er Rylstone's fair domain have blown."

Wordsworth: *White Doe of Rylstone*, vii.

dě-spōil-ed, *de-spūil-ed, *di-spoyl-ed, *di-spoyl'd, pa. par. or a. [DESPOL, v.]

"You, madam—for you are more nobly born—

Despoiled of your honor in your life,

Shall, after three days' open penance done,

Live in your country here in banishment."

Shakespeare.

dě-spōil-ēr, s. [Eng. *despoil*; -er.] One who despoils, robs, strips, or plunders; a plunderer.

"The *despoilers* and the *despoiled* had, for the most part, been rebels alike."—*Macaulay*: Hist. Eng., ch. ii.

***dě-spōil-īng, *de-spōyl-yngē, pr. par., a. & s.** [DESPOL, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of spoiling, robbing, or plundering; despoliation.

*2. That which is taken; spoils.

"He rafte the *despoilyng* from the cruel lyoun."—*Chaucer*: *Boethius*, p. 147.

***dě-spōil-mēnt, s.** [Eng. *despoil*; -ment.] The act of despoiling or plundering; despoliation.

***dě-spōil-ā-tion, s.** [Lat. *despoliatio*, from *despoliatus*, pa. par. of *despolio*=to despoil (q. v.).] The act of despoiling or plundering; spoliation, plunder, robbery.

dě-spōnd, v. i. [Lat. *despondeo*=(1) to promise fully, (2) to give up, to lose; *de*=away, from, and *spondeo*=to promise.]

1. Ord. Lang.: To be cast down in spirits; to give way to despair or despondency; to lose heart and hope; to be dejected.

"Others depress their own minds, *despond* at first difficulty."—*Locke*.

2. Theol.: To lose hope of Divine mercy.

"Some may terrify the conscience, some may allure the slothful, and some encourage the *desponding* mind."

—*Watts*.

***dě-spōnd, s.** [DESPOND, v.] Despondency.

"Wherefore Christian was left to tumble in the Slough of *Despond* alone."—*Bunyan*: *Pilg. Prog.*, pt. i.

dě-spōn-dēn-gŷ, *dě-spōn-dēnce, s. [Latin *despondens*, pr. par. of *despondeo*.] A state of being despondent; a loss of heart or spirits; dejection of mind.

"The unhappy prince seemed, during some days, to be sunk in *despondency*."—*Macaulay*: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.

¶ For the difference between *despondency* and *despair*, see DESPAIR.

dě-spōn-dēnt, a. [Lat. *despondens*, pr. par. of *despondeo*.] In a state of despondency; dejected in spirit; desponding; losing heart and resolution.

"... a dull *despondent* flock,

And nought save chattering discord in their note."

Thomson: *Autumn*, 979-81.

***dě-spōn-dēnt-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *despondent*; -ly.] In a despondent or desponding manner; despondingly.

"He thus *despondently* concludes."—*Barrow*: *Serm.*, p. 319.

dě-spōnd-ēr, s. [Eng. *despond*; -er.] One who desponds, or gives way to despondency.

"I am no *desponder* in my nature."—*Swift*.

dě-spōnd-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DESPOND, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of giving way to despondency; despair, dejection, loss of heart or resolution.

dě-spōnd-īng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *desponding*; -ly.] In a desponding manner; despairingly.

"Swift, without a penny in his purse, was *despondingly* looking out of his window, to gaze away the time."—*Sheridan*: *Life of Swift*.

***dě-spōn-sāge (sage as slg), s.** [Lat. *desponsus*, pa. par. of *despondeo*.] The act of betrothing; betrothal.

"Ethelbert went peacefully to King Aſa for *desponsage* of Athilrid his daughter."—*For.*

***dě-spōn-sāte, v. t.** [Lat. *desponsatus*, pa. par. of *desponso*=to betroth; *de* (intens.), and *spondeo*=to promise.] To betroth, to affiancé. (*Cockeram*.)

***dě-spōn-sā-tion, s.** [Fr. *desponsation*; Low Lat. *desponsatio*, from *desponsatus*, pa. par. of *desponso*.] The act or ceremony of betrothing or affiancing; betrothal.

"For all this *desponsation* of her."—*Taylor*: *Great Exemplar*, pt. i, s. 1.

***dě-spōn-sā-y, s.** [Lat. *desponsus*, pa. par. of *despondeo*=to betroth, to pledge.] A betrothal.

"Having left the *desponsaries* in the hands of the Earl of Bristol."—*Clarendon*: *Civil War*, i. 36.

***dě-spōrt, v. & s.** [DISPORT.]

dēs-pōt, *dēs-pō-ta, s. [Fr. *despote*; Sp. & Ital. *despota*, *despota*, from Low Lat. *despotus*, from Gr. *despotēs*=a lord.]

1. An irresponsible ruler or sovereign; an emperor, king, or other prince invested with absolute power, or ruling without any control of men, constitution, or law.

2. A lord or prince; one high in authority.

"To their favorite sons or brothers they imparted the more lofty appellation of lord or *despot*."—*Gibbon*: *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, ch. liii.

3. A tyrant; a tyrannical and arbitrary person or class.

"The friends of Jacobins are no longer *despots*; the betrayers of the common cause are no longer *traitors*."—*Burke*: *On a Regicide Peace*.

***dēs-pō-tāt, s.** [DESPOT.] Government by a *despot*; absolute and irresponsible rule; a territory governed by a *despot*.

"The Greek *despot* of Epeiros held by the house of Angelos."—*Freeman*: *Hist. Geog. Europe*, i. 284.

dēs-pōt-īc, *dēs-pōt-īck, dēs-pōt-īc-ā, a. [Fr. *despotique*; Gr. *despotikos*, from *despotēs*=a lord.]

1. Absolute, irresponsible, uncontrolled by men, laws, or constitution; as, a *despotic* government.

"What kings decree, the soldier must obey,

Waged against foes; and, when the wars are o'er,

Fit only to maintain *despotic* power."

Dryden: *Sigmunda and Guiscardo*, 597-99.

2. Absolute, uncontrolled, arbitrary, tyrannical.

"It was not by the ordinary arts of courtiers that she established and long maintained her *despotic* empire over the feeblest of men."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

dēs-pōt-ī-cāl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *despotic*; -ly.] In a *despotic*, arbitrary, or absolute manner; arbitrarily.

"Fortescue well distinguished between a monarchy *despotically* regal, and a political or civil monarchy."—*Burke*.

***dēs-pōt-ī-cāl-nēss, s.** [Eng. *despotic*; -ness.] The quality of being *despotic*; absoluteness, absolutism.

dēs-pōt-īsm, s. [Fr. *despotisme*; Sp. & Ital. *despotismo*, from Gr. *despotēs*=a lord.]

1. Absolutism; absolute, uncontrolled, or irresponsible authority, power, or government.

"It is time to take heed that we do not so pursue our victory over *despotism* as to run into anarchy."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

2. A despotic use of power; arbitrariness, tyranny.

***dēs-pōt-īst, s.** [Eng. *despot*; -ist.] A supporter of *despotism*.

"As thorough a *despotist* and imperialist as Strafford himself."—*C. Kingsley*: *Life*, ii. 66. (*Davies*.)

***dēs-pōt-ōc-rā-gŷ, s.** [Gr. *despotēs*=a lord, and *kratō*=to rule.] The rule of despots; despotism.

"Despotocracy, the worst institution of the middle ages."—*Theodore Parker*: *Works*, v. 262. (*Davies*.)

***dě-spū-māte, v. t. & t.** [Lat. *despumatus*, pa. par. of *despumare*=(t.) to take off the scum, to skim, (i.) to foam, to boil; *de*=away, and *spuma*=foam.]

A. Intrans.: To throw off parts in foam; to froth, to foam, to work.

"That discharge is a benefit to the constitution, and will help it the sooner and faster to *despumate* and purify."

—*Cheyne*: *English Malady* (1738), p. 304.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gēm; thin, thīs; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

B. Trans.: To throw off in froth or foam.

"They were thrown off and despumated upon the larger emunctory and open glands."—*Cheyne: English Malady* (1733), p. 360.

***dē-spu-mā-tion, s.** [Lat. *despumatio*, from *despumo*.] The act or process of throwing off in froth or foam; working off.

"This they do in eruptive fevers, by a kind of despumation."—*Foley: Natural Theology*, ch. xxvi.

***dē-spu-mo, v. t.** [Fr. *despumer*; Lat. *despumo*.] To clear from scum or froth, to skim, to clarify.

"If honey be despumed, that is to say, skimmed and clarified . . ."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxii., ch. 24.

***dēs-pū-te, v. & s.** [DISPUTE.]

dēs-quā-māte, v. i. [Lat. *desquamatus*, pa. par. of *desquamo*=to scale off; *de*=away, from, and *squama*=a scale.] To scale or peel off; to exfoliate.

dēs-quā-mā-tion, s. [Lat. *desquamatio*, from *desquamo*.] The act of scaling fowl bones.

dēs-quām-a-tive, a. [Eng. *desquamate*(e); *-ive*.] The same as DESQUAMATORY (q. v.).

dēs-quām-a-tōr-ŷ, a. & s. [Eng. *desquamate*(e); *-ory*.]

A. As adj.: Relating to or of the nature of desquamation; exfoliating.

"The desquamatory stage now begins."—*Plumbe*.

B. As substantive:

Old Surg.: A kind of trepan used to remove the laminae of exfoliated bones.

"In the tail of these, came the surgeons laden with pincers, crane-bills, catheters, desquamatories, dilators, scissors, saws."—*L'Estrange: Quevedo's Visions*, p. 23.

dēss, *dēsse, s. [DAIS.]

1. A dais.

2. A desk.

"And next to her sate goodly Shamefastness,

Ne ever durst her eyes from ground upreare,

Ne ever once did looks up from her desse."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. x. 50.

dēs-gērt, s. [Fr.=the last course at table, from *desservir*=to clear the table; *des*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and Fr. *servir*=to serve.] The last course at a dinner or entertainment; a service of fruit and sweetmeats laid after the meat, &c., has been removed.

"At your dessert bright pewter comes too late,

When your first course was well serv'd up in plate."

King: Art of Cookery.

***dēs-tān-çe, s.** [DISTANCE.]

***dē-stā-te, v. t.** [Prof. *dē*=away, from, and Eng. *state* (q. v.).] To divest of state or grandeur.

"The king of eternal glory, to the world's eye, destating himself."—*Adams: Works*, i. 430. (Davies.)

***dēs-tin-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *destin(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of being destined or predetermined.

"This miracle of the ordre *destinable*."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, bk. iv.

***dēs-tin-a-blŷ, adv.** [Eng. *destinab(le)*; *-ly*.] In a destinable manner.

***dēs-tin-a-l, *dēs-tin-all, a.** [As if from a Lat. *destinalis*.] Destined; fixed by or depending on destiny.

"The ordre *destinal* procedith of the simplicité of pureness."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 135.

***dēs-tin-ate, v. t.** [DESTINATE, a.] To destine, to appoint, to design.

"Birds are *destinated* to fly among the branches of trees and bushes."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

***dēs-tin-āte, *dēs-tin-at, a.** [Lat. *destinatus*, pa. par. of *destino*=to fasten, to make firm, to destine; *destina*=a prop, a support; *de*=down, and *sto*=to stand.] Fixed by destiny or fate; destined, appointed, fated.

"Art cannot regain

One poor hour lost, nor rescue a small fly

By a fool's finger *destinate* to die."

Habington: Castara, Funeral of G. Talbot.

***dēs-tin-āt-ēd, pa. par. or a.** [DESTINATE, v.]

***dēs-tin-āt-ing, pr. par., a. & s.** [DESTINATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of destining, appointing, or designing.

"The *destinating* and denoting of vnprofitable . . . inventions."—*Fryne: Histrio-Mastix*, pt. i., act 2.

dēs-tin-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *destinatio*, from *destinatus*, pa. par. of *destino*; Fr. *destination*; Sp. *destinacion*; Port. *destinacio*; Ital. *destinazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of destining, appointing, or designing.

"Which *destination* not coming to be accomplished."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 423.

2. The end, purpose, use, or aim for which anything is appointed, intended, or designed.

"There is a great variety of apprehensions and fancies of men, in the *destination* and application of things to several ends and uses."—*Hale*.

3. The place or point to which one is bound, or to which a thing is sent; the intended end of a journey, voyage, &c.

"A possibility of not arriving at the place of his *destination*."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. iii., ch. 26.

II. Scots Law:

1. *Gen.*: A term applied to the series of heirs called to the succession of heritable or movable property, by the provision of the law or title, or by will.

2. *Spec.*: A nomination of successors in a certain order, according to the will of the testator.

¶ For the difference between *destination* and *destiny*, see DESTINY.

dēs-tī-ne, v. t. [Fr. *destiner*; Prov., Sp., & Port. *destinar*; Ital. *destinare*, from Lat. *destino*=to destine.]

1. To fate; to predetermine, appoint, assign, or devote to any use, purpose, position, or place.

"The greatness which she [Britain] was *destined* to attain."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

2. To appoint or set aside to any use.

3. To fix or determine unalterably.

"The infernal judge's dreadful power
From the dark urn shall throw thy *destined* hour."

Prior: To the Memory of Col. Villiers.

*4. To devote, to doom to punishment or misery.

"May heaven around this *destined* head
The choicest of its curses spread."

Prior: To a Young Gentleman in Love.

dēs-tī-ned, pa. par. or a. [DESTINE, v.]

dēs-tī-n-ing, *des-ten-ŷng, pr. par., a. & s.

[DESTINE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of designing, intending, or appointing beforehand.

2. Destiny, fate.

"Of God hit was thy *destenyng*."—*Alisaunder*, 6,866.

***dēs-tī-n-ism, s.** [Eng. *destin(y)*; *-ism*.] A belief in destiny or fate; fatalism.

***dēs-tī-n-ist, s.** [Eng. *destin(y)*; *-ist*.] A believer in destiny or fate; a fatalist.

***dēs-tī-n-ŷ, v. t.** [DESTINY, s.] To destine. (*Chettle: Kindhart's Dream*, 1592, p. 58, ed. 1841.)

***dēs-tī-n-ŷ, *des-tan-ee, *des-tan-ye, *des-tegn-e, *des-ten-ye, *des-ten-e, *des-tin-e, *des-tin-ee, *des-tyne-e, *des-tyne-le, s.** [Fr. *destinée*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *destino*, from Lat. *destinata*, fem. sing. of *destinatus*, pa. par. of *destino*=to destine.] [DESTINATE, a.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The fate, lot, doom, or fortune appointed, allotted, or predetermined for each person or thing; the ultimate fate of a person.

"At the pit of Acheron

Meet me in the morning; thither he

Will come to know his *destiny*."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 5.

2. Unavoidable, invincible necessity; fate.

"All unavoids is the doom of *destiny*."

Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

II. Myth.: The power which presides over the lot or fortune of men; the same as the Paros or Fates in classical mythology. (Generally in the plural.)

"Perhaps great Hector then had found his fate;
But Jove and *Destiny* prolonged his date."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xi. 213, 214.

¶ (1) Crabbs thus discriminates between *destiny*, *fate*, *lot*, and *doom*: "All these terms are employed with regard to human events which are not under one's control. *Destiny* is used in regard to one's station and walk in life; *fate* in regard to what one suffers; *lot* in regard to what one gets or possesses; and *doom* is that portion of one's *destiny* or *fate* which depends upon the will of another: *destiny* is marked out; *fate* is fixed; the *lot* is assigned; the *doom* is passed. It was the *destiny* of Julius Cæsar to act a great part in the world, and to establish a new form of government at Rome; it was his *fate* at last to die by the hands of assassins, the chief of whom had been his avowed friends; had he been contented with a humble *lot* than that of an empire, he might have enjoyed honors, riches, and a long life; his *doom* was sealed by the last step which he took in making himself emperor: it is not permitted for us to inquire into our future *destiny*; it is our duty to submit to our *fate*, to be contented with our *lot*, and prepared for our *doom*: a parent may have great influence over the *destiny* of his

child, by the education he gives to him, or the principles he instills into his mind; there are many who owe their unhappy *fate* entirely to the want of early habits of piety; riches or poverty may be assigned to us as our *lot*."

(2) He thus discriminates between *destiny* and *destination*: "The *destiny* is the point or line marked out in the walk of life; the *destination* is the place fixed upon in particular; as every man has his peculiar *destiny*, so every traveler has his particular *destination*. *Destiny* is altogether set above human control; no man can determine, though he may influence, the *destiny* of another: *destination* is, however, the specific act of an individual, either for himself or another: we leave the *destiny* of a man to develop itself; but we may inquire about his own *destination*, or that of his children: it is a consoling reflection that the *destinies* of short-sighted mortals like ourselves are in the hands of One who both can and will overrule them to our advantage if we place full reliance on Him." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***destiny-reader, s.** A fortune-teller. (*Ash*.)

***dēs-tīt-u-ēnt, a.** [Lat. *destituens*, pr. par. of *destituo*.] Failing, wanting, deficient.

dēs-tīt-tūte, a. & s. [Lat. *destitutus*, pa. par. of *destituo*=to set or place alone; *de*=away, from, and *statuo*=to place; *status*=a standing, a position; *sto*=to stand.]

A. As adjective:

1. Forsaken, deserted, abandoned, friendless.

2. Poor; in a state of destitution or want; needy.

"In thee is my trust; leave not my soul *destitute*."—*Ps.* cxli. 8.

3. In want, without, wanting, deprived. (Followed by *of*.)

"Now I am of gode cownesayle *destitute*."

E. Eng. Poems, p. 140.

***B. As subst.:** A destitute, poor, forsaken, or friendless person; one in a state of destitution.

"O, my friends, have pity upon this poor *destitute*, for the hand of God hath touched her."—*P. St. John: Sermons* (1737), p. 224.

¶ For the difference between *destitute* and *bare*, see BARE; for that between *destitute* and *forsaken*, see FORSAKEN.

***dēs-tīt-tūte, v. t.** [DESTITUTE, a.]

1. To forsake, to abandon, to desert.

"Suppose God do thus *destitute* us, yet our anxiety or solicitude . . . can never be able to relieve or secure us."—*Hammond: Pract. Catechism*, iii., § 5.

2. To disappoint.

"Least, expecting greater matters than the cause will afford, he be needlessly offended, when his expectation is *destituted*."—*Petherby: Atheom.* (1622), p. 8.

3. To render destitute; to strip; to deprive.

"They, being *destituted* of their head, submitted."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 183.

4. To leave without care or attention; to neglect.

"It is the sinfulness thing in the world to forsake or *destitute* a plantation."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Plantations*.

***dēs-tīt-tūte-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *destitute*; *-ly*.] In a state or condition of destitution.

"She beyng *destitutely* left withoute comforte of husbande."—*Udal: 1 Tim.* v.

***dēs-tīt-tūte-nēss, s.** [Eng. *destitute*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being destitute; destitution.

dēs-tīt-tū-tion, s. [Lat. *destitutio*, from *destitutus*, pa. par. of *destituo*.]

1. The state or condition of being destitute or in want; abject poverty or want.

"Destitution in food and clothing is such an impediment, as, till it be removed, suffereth not the mind of man to admit any other care."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

2. The state or condition of being deprived of anything; deprivation.

"I am unhappy—thy mother and thyself at a distance from me; and what can compensate for such a *destitution*?"—*Sterne: Letter 91*.

dēs-trā, a. [ITAL.]

Music: The right; as *destra mano*, the right hand. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

***dēs-trēr, *dēs-trēre, s.** [O. Fr. *destrier*, *des-trer*; Prov. *destrier*; Ital. *destriere*, *destriero*, from Low Lat. *destrarius*.] A war-horse, a charger.

"Trussed heere someris,
And lopen on heere *destreris*."

Alisaunder, 849, 850.

***dē-stric-tion, s.** [Lat. *destric-tio*, from *destric-tus*, pa. par. of *destringo*=to bind down.] The act of binding. (*Ash*.)

***dē-strig-mēnt, s.** [Lat. *destringo*=to strip or rub off.] A scraping; that which is scraped off. (*Ash*.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; try, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dě-strōy, *de-strei, *de-strīe, *de-stroie, *de-stroye, *de-strue, *de-strui, *de-struie, *di-strīe, *di-strōy, *di-struie, v. t. [O. Fr. *destruire*; Fr. *détruire*; Prov. Span. & Port. *destruir*; Ital. *distruggere*; from Lat. *destruo*=to pull down, to destroy; *de*=down, and *struo*=to heap up, to build; *strues*=a heap, a pile.]

I. Literally:

1. To bring to ruin by pulling or throwing down, razing, or demolishing; to pull to pieces.
"He hath destroyed the altar of Baal."—Wycliffe: Judges vi. 30.

2. To annihilate, to ruin, to demolish, to consume.
"Cyrus took that citie afterward, and destroyed hit."—Treviſa i. 97.

3. To lay waste, to ravage.

"Come and destruye al his lond."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 46.

4. To kill, to extirpate, to sweep away.
"And behold, I, even I, do bring a flood of waters upon the earth, to destroy all flesh."—Gen. vi. 17.

5. To spoil, to render useless, to ruin, to make away with.

6. To devour, to eat up, to consume.

"And he shall not destroy the fruits of your ground."—Mal. iii. 11.

II. Figuratively:

1. To ruin, to overthrow, to subvert, to demolish.
"The mother too hath her title, which destroys the sovereignty of one supreme monarch."—Locke.

2. To make of none effect, to do away with.

"Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill."—Matt. v. 17.

3. To put an end to.

"To . . . destroy that peace, and love, and amity, that ought to be among Christians."—Sharp: Sermons, vol. i., ser. i.

4. To spoil, to injure, to hurt, to ruin.

"Do we not see that slothful, intemperate, and incontinent persons destroy their bodies with diseases, their reputations with disgrace, and their faculties with want?"—Bentley.

¶ For the difference between *to destroy* and *to consume*, see CONSUME; for that between *to destroy* and *to demolish*, see DEMOLISH.

dě-strōy-a-ble, a. [Eng. *destroy*; -able.] That may or can be destroyed; capable of or liable to destruction; destructible.

"Plants . . . scarcely destroyable by the weather."—Derham: Physico-Theol., bk. iv., ch. xi.

dě-strōy'ed, *de-stroied, *de-struied, pa. par. or a. [DESTROY.]

dě-strōy-ēr, *de-destroy-ere, *de-strī-er, s. [Eng. *destroy*; -er.]

1. Ord. Lang.: One who destroys, ravages, annihilates, kills, or extirpates.

"And I will prepare destroyers against thee, every one with his weapons."—Jer. xxii. 7.

2. Script.: The devil; sin.

"I have kept me from the paths of the destroyer."—Ps. xvii. 4.

dě-strōy-līg, *de-stroy-enge, pr. par., a. & s. [DESTROY.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of ruining, consuming, or annihilating; destruction.

"He hath not withdrawn his hand from destroying."—Lam. ii. 8.

***dě-strūct**, v. t. [Lat. *destructus*, pa. par. of *destruo*.] To destroy.

"The creatures either wholly destroyed, or marvelously corrupted from that they were before."—Mede: Paraph. on St. Peter, p. 12 (1642).

dě-strūct-ī-blī-ī-tŷ, s. [Eng. *destructible*; -ity.] Capability of or liability to destruction.

dě-strūct-ī-ble, a. [Lat. *destructibilis*, from *destructus*, pa. par. of *destruo*.] That may or can be destroyed; liable to destruction.

"Forms destructible by dissolution."—Search: Light of Nature, vol. ii., pt. i., ch. ii.

dě-strūct-ī-ble-nēss, s. [English *destructible*; -ness.] The quality or state of being destructible; destructibility.

dě-strūct-tion, *de-struc-clon, *de-struc-cyone, *de-struc-cloun, *de-struc-tioun, s. [Lat. *destructio*, from *destructus*, pa. par. of *destruo*=to destroy; Fr. *destruction*; Prov. *destruccio*; Sp. *destruccion*; Ital. *distruzione*; Port. *destruição*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of destroying; a pulling or throwing down; demolition.

"Expect the time to Troy's destruction given."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, li. 364.

2. The act of laying waste, ruining, or ravaging.

"Destruction he makes of rentes and fees."

Langtoft, p. 202.

3. A destroying, overthrowing, or making of none effect.

4. The act of killing or murdering; murder, slaughter.

"There was a deadly destruction throughout all the city."—1 Sam. v. 11.

5. The state of being destroyed; ruin, death.

"When that which we immortal thought

We saw so near destruction brought."

Waller: To the Queen on her Birthday.

6. That which destroys; the cause of destruction.

"The destruction that wasteth at noonday."—Ps. xci. 6.

II. Scripture and Theology:

1. Eternal death.

"Broad is the way that leadeth to destruction."—Matt. vii. 13.

2. The state of the dead, the "grave" in a figurative sense.

"Shall thy loving-kindness be declared in the grave? or thy faithfulness in destruction?"—Ps. lxxxviii. 11.

3. One of the seven names for Gehenna, or Hell, in the Jewish Talmud.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *destruction* and *ruin*: "*Destruction* is an act of immediate violence; *ruin* is a gradual process: a thing is *destroyed* by some external action upon it; a thing falls to *ruin* of itself: we witness *destruction* whenever war or the adverse elements rage; we witness *ruin* whenever the works of man are exposed to the effects of time: nevertheless, if *destruction* be the more forcible and rapid, *ruin* is, on the other hand, more sure and complete; what is *destroyed* may be rebuilt or replaced, but what is *ruined* is lost forever, it is past recovery. When houses or towns are *destroyed*, fresh ones rise up in their places; but when commerce is *ruined*, it seldom returns to its old course. *Destruction* admits of various degrees; *ruin* is something positive and general. The property of a man may be *destroyed* to a greater or less extent, without necessarily involving his *ruin*. The *ruin* of a family is oftentimes the consequence of *destruction* by fire. The health is *destroyed* by violent exercises, or some other active cause; it is *ruined* by a course of imprudent conduct. The happiness of a family is *destroyed* by broils and discord; the morals of a young man are *ruined* by a continued intercourse with vicious companions. *Destruction* may be used either in the proper or the improper sense; *ruin* has mostly a moral application. The *destruction* of both body and soul is the consequence of sin; the *ruin* of a man, whether in his temporal or spiritual concerns, is inevitable, if he follow the dictates of misguided passion." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

***dě-strūct**-tion-a-ble, a. [English *destruction*; -able.] Destroying, destructive.

***dě-strūct**-tion-fūl, a. [English *destruction*; -ful(l).] Destructive, wasteful.

dě-strūct-tion-ist, s. [Eng. *destruction*; -ist.]

1. Ord. Lang.: One who is given to destruction; a destructive.

2. Theol.: One who believes in the total destruction or annihilation of the wicked.

dě-strūct-tīve, a. & s. [Fr. *destructif*; Prov. *destructive*; Sp. *destructivo*; Ital. *distruttivo*, from Latin *destructivus*, from *destructus*, pa. par. of *destruo*=to destroy.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Causing, or tending to destruction; having the quality or property of destroying; having a tendency to destroy; ruinous.

"Nor should I much condemn it, if it spring

From disregard of time's destructive power."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

2. Pernicious, ruinous, baleful.

¶ It is followed by *of* or *to* before the thing destroyed.

"He will put an end to so absurd a practice, which makes our most refined diversions destructive of all politeness."—Addison.

"Excess of cold, as well as heat, pains us; because it is equally destructive of that temper which is necessary to the preservation of life."—Locke.

3. Mischievous, wasteful.

II. Technically:

1. Chem.: [DESTRUCTIVE DISTILLATION.]

2. Logic: [INDIRECT.]

"In a destructive series you of course go back from the denial of the last consequent to the denial of the first antecedent: 'G is not H, therefore A is not B.'"—Whately: Elements of Logic, bk. ii., ch. iv., § 7.

B. As subst.: One who is given or inclined to destruction; one who favors the destruction or subversion of existing institutions; a radical, a destructionist.

"Anarchist, Destructive, and the like."—Finlay: Hist. Greece.

destructive distillation, s.

Chem.: Dry distillation. The heating of organic bodies which are non-volatile in a retort. They undergo decomposition, liberating gases consisting of CH_4 , C_2H_4 , H_2 , C_2H_2 , C_2H_6 , CO , CO_2 , CS_2 , NH_3 , H_2S , &c. A liquid generally distills over, and a solid mass, consisting chiefly of charcoal, if sufficient heat has been applied, remains in the retort. The chief substances which are commercially distilled are: (1) Coal, which yields gases [COAL-GAS], an aqueous liquid containing chiefly ammonia, C_6H_6 , CO , a dark oily substance, or tar [COAL-TAR], and [CORE] remain in the retort. (2) Wood, which yields gases, an aqueous solution which contains methyl alcohol, CH_3OH [WOOD-SPIRIT], and acetic acid [PYROLIGNEOUS ACID], and small quantities of acetone, methyl acetate, &c., and also a tar [WOOD-TAR] and [CHARCOAL] is left. (3) Bones, which yield gases, and a liquid called Bone-oil (q. v.), and leave a residue of Bone-ash (q. v.). [ANIMAL CHARCOAL.] Many new organic compounds are formed by the dry distillation of organic bodies: thus citric acid yields acetic, itaconic, and citraconic acids. By the dry distillation of calcium salts of organic acids ketones are obtained, thus calcium acetate yields acetone, CH_3COCH_3 ; and by the dry distillation of a potassium salt of a fatty acid with potassium formate, the aldehyde is obtained.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *destructive*, *ruinous*, and *pernicious*: "*Destructive* and *ruinous*, as the epithets of *destruction* and *ruin*, have a similar distinction in their sense and application; fire and sword are *destructive* things; a poison is *destructive*: consequences are *ruinous*; a condition or state is *ruinous*; intestine commotions are *ruinous* to the prosperity of a state. *Pernicious* approaches nearer to *destructive* than to *ruinous*; both the former imply tendency to dissolution, which may be more or less gradual; but the latter refers us to the result itself, to the dissolution as already having taken place: hence we speak of the instrument or cause as being *destructive* or *pernicious*, and the action or event as *ruinous*: *destructive* is applied in the most extended sense to every object which has been created or supposed to be so; *pernicious* is applicable only to such objects as act only in a limited way: sin is equally *destructive* to both body and soul; certain food is *pernicious* to the body; certain books are *pernicious* to the mind." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

dě-strūct-tīve-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *destructive*; -ly.] In a destructive manner; with the power of destruction; ruinously.

"What remains but to breathe out Moses' wish? O that men were not so destructively foolish!"—More: Decay of Piety.

dě-strūct-tīve-nēss, s. [Eng. *destructive*; -ness.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The quality or state of being destructive, ruinous, fatal, or pernicious.

"The desperate and excessive unavoidable destructiveness of these monstrous ways to the speedy peace and settlement of our church and state."—Frymne: Speech, Parl. Hist. (1648.)

2. Phren.: An organ above the ear, the function of which is said to be a propensity to destroy.

***dě-strūct**-tōr, s. [Lat.; Fr. *destructeur*.] A destroyer, a ruiner, a consumer.

"Helmot wittil calls the fire the *destructor* and the artificial death of things."—Boyle: Works, i. 527.

***dēs**-tūrne, v. t. [O. Fr. *destourner*; Fr. *dé-tourner*.] To turn aside, to divert.

"Thi fader pray al thylike harme desturne."

Chaucer: Troilus, iii. 669.

dě-su-dā-tion, s. [Lat. *desudatio* = a sweating, from *desudo*=to sweat freely: *de* (intens.), and *sudo*=to sweat.]

Med.: A profuse and inordinate sweating, often succeeded by an eruption of small pimples resembling millet seeds, which sometimes occurs on the skin of children.

***dě-sū**-dā-tōr-ŷ, s. [As if from a Lat. *desudatorium*, from *desudo*.] A hot-house, a bagnio. (Ash.)

***dēs**-nēte (u as w), a. [Lat. *desuetus*.] Obsolete, laid aside as out of date. (Ash.)

dēs-uē-tūde (u as w), s. [Fr., from Lat. *desuetudo*, from *desuetus*, pa. par. of *desuesco*=to grow out of use: *de*=away, from, and *suesco*=to come into use or custom.]

1. Disuse; discontinuance or cessation of practice or habit.

2. A state of disuse.

" . . . renewing at the same time some laws of Romulus and Numa, which had fallen into *desuetude*."—Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist. (1855), ch. xl., § 25.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gēm; thin, thīs; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exīst. ph = f.
-cian, -tīan = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

dě-sul'-phu-rāte, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *sulphurate* (q. v.).] To deprive of or free from sulphur.

dě-sul'-phu-rāt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DESULPHURATE.]

dě-sul'-phu-rāt-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DESULPHURATE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of depriving of sulphur; desulphuration.

dě-sul'-phu-tion, *s.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *sulphuration* (q. v.).] The act or process of freeing from, or depriving of, sulphur.

dě-sul'-phu-rize, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *sulphurize* (q. v.).] To free from or deprive of sulphur; to desulphurate.

dě-sul'-phu-riz-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DESULPHURIZE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The same as DESULPHURATION.

desulphurizing furnace, s.

Metall.: A roasting-furnace for driving off the sulphur from pyritic ores. There are many forms adapted to the requirements of different ores, facilities of building, kind of fuel, and the more or less perfect result demanded by the value of the metal and other commercial and economical incidents. Ores are desulphurized by roasting in heaps: In reverberatory furnaces of the usual kind [COPPER-FURNACE]; in rotary inclined cylinders exposed to the heat of a fire beneath; in a flue or stack, where they fall through a column of flame [DECARBONIZING-FURNACE]; on a rotary-table furnace, where the desulphurizing-chamber is surrounded with flues, through which the caloric currents from the furnace are compelled to pass on their way to the chimney. (*Knight*.)

děs-ūl-tōr-i-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *desultory*; -ly.] In a desultory, loose, or disconnected manner.

děs-ūl-tōr-i-něss, *s.* [Eng. *desultory*; -ness.] The quality or state of being desultory or disconnected; discursiveness.

"Much of the seeming desultoryness of my method."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 254.

děs-ūl-tōr-i-ōus, *a.* [Lat. *desultorius*.] [DESULTORY.] Desultory, disconnected, discursive, unmethodical.

"It is not only desultorious and light, but insignificant."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. i., ch. ii.

děs-ūl-tōr-ý, *v.* [Lat. *desultorius*=inconstant, fickle, from *desultor*=one who in the circus vaulted from one horse to another: *de*=down, from, and *salio*=to leap.]

I. Lit.: Leaping, skipping, or moving about. "I shot at it, but it was so desultory I missed my aim."—*Gilbert White*.

II. Figuratively:

1. Passing from one subject to another; following no regular plan; loose, disconnected, unsystematic.

"This makes my reading wild and desultory."—*Warburton: Lett.*, Feb. 2, 1740.

*2. Unstable, fickle, inconstant.

"Unstable, i. e., light, desultory, unbalanced minds."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 9.

3. Said or done at random; not following any method, rule, or connection; random.

"Need I to thee, dear Erskine, tell,
I love the licence all too well,
In sounds now lowly and now strong,
To raise the desultory song?"

Scott: Marmion, iii. (Introd.)

¶ For the difference between *desultory* and *cur-sory*, see CURSORY.

dě-sul'-tūre, *s.* [Lat. *desultura*, from *desilio*=to leap down.] A leaping; a leap from one horse to another. (*Ash*.)

dě-sū-me, *v. t.* [Lat. *desumo*: *de*=away, from, and *sumo*=to take.]

1. To take away, to take from, to derive.

"They have left us relations suitable to those of Ælian and Pliny, whence they *desumed* their narrations."—*Brown*.

2. To deduce, to draw.

"That part of our eighteenth experiment, whence the matter of fact is *desumed*."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 132.

dě-sūmp-tion, *s.* [Lat. *desumptus*, *pa. par. of desumo*.] The act of taking from others. (*Ash*.)

desvaux-i-ā-çō-sə (*desvaux* as *dā-vōz*), *s. pl.* [Named after M. Desvaux, a French botanist, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-acē*.]

Bot.: Bristleworts, an order of small herbs, like species of *Scirpus*, having setaceous leaves, flowers

glumaceous in a spathe, fruit consisting of utricles opening longitudinally, and separate ovaries attached to a common axis. They are natives of the South Sea Islands and New Holland.

dě-sý-nōn-ý-mí-zā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *desynonymize* (e); -ation.] The act or process of desynonymizing.

dě-sý-nōn-ý-mize, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *synonymize* (q. v.).] To turn or apply to different meanings words originally synonymous.

"This [flicker] and flutter are thoroughly desynonymized now."—*Trench: Select Glossary*, p. 79.

dě-sý-nōn-ý-mí-zing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DESYNONYMIZE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Discriminating the meaning of two words formerly identical in signification.

dě-tāch, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *détacher*=to unfasten: *dě*=Lat. *dis*=apart, from, and Fr. **tacher*=to fasten, found in *attacher, détacher*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To separate, to disengage, to disunite, to set: loose, or part.

"The several parts of it are detached one from the other, and yet join again, one cannot tell how."—*Pope*.

2. To separate and send away from a main body on some special duty or service.

"If ten men are in war with forty, and the latter detach only an equal number to the engagement, what benefit do they receive from their superiority?"—*Addison*.

3. To disengage, to distract.

"To detach us from the present scene, to fix our affections on things above."—*Porteus: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 1.

B. Intrans.: To become detached, disunited, or separated.

"Detaching fold by fold

From those still heights."

Tennyson: Vision of Sin, iii.

¶ For the difference between *detach* and *to separate*, see SEPARATE.

dě-tāch'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DETACH.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Separated, disengaged, loose, not connected together.

"A detached body of the French."—*Burnet: Hist. of his own time* (an. 1709).

2. *Paint.*: A term applied to figures which appear to stand out one from the other, or from the background. (*Weale*.)

detached escapement, s.

Hor.: The detached escapement was invented by Mudge in the seventeenth century. The term *detached* is also applied to the ordinary form of lever-escapement with two pallets, which engage the teeth of the scape-wheel, and a fork which engages a pin on the balance-arbor. The term *detached*, in this case, is to distinguish it from the anchor-escapement, wherein a segment-rack engages a pinion on the balance-arbor. [LEVER-ESCAPEMENT.]

detached work, s.

Fort.: A work included in the defense, but placed outside the body of the place.

dě-tāch-ēd-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *detached*; -ly.] Disconnectedly, desultorily; without proper arrangement or connection.

"Brief notices of different particulars of this case are given detachedly by Rushworth."—*State Trials*: Judge Jenkins (an. 1647).

dě-tāch-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETACH.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of setting free, separating, or disengaging.

dě-tāch'mēnt, *s.* [Fr. *détachement*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of detaching or disengaging.

2. The state of being detached.

3. A number of things or persons detached or separated.

"Who for the task should fit detachments choose
From all the atoms?" *Blackmore*.

4. *Specif.*: In the same sense as II.

"As soon as he learned that a detachment of the Gaelic army was advancing toward Perth . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

II. Technically:

1. *Mil. & Nav.*: A body of troops or a number of ships detached from the main body, and sent away on some special service or expedition.

"Against a detachment of fifty men."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, vol. iv., ch. 7.

2. *Gun.*: The men detailed to serve a gun.

*3. *Fine Arts*: The parts of a work as distinguished from the whole.

dě-tāil, *v. t.* [Fr. *détailler* = (1) to cut into pieces, (2) to relate minutely; Ital. *distagliare*.] [DETAIL, s.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To set forth, to relate or describe minutely, particularly, or in detail; to particularize.

"They will perceive the mistakes of these philosophers, and be able to answer their arguments, without my being obliged to detail them."—*Cheyne*.

2. *Mil.*: To detach or appoint for any particular service or expedition.

¶ To detail on the plane:

Arch.: Said of a molding which is exhibited in profile by abutting against the plane.

dě-tāil, **dě-tāil**, *s.* [Fr. *détail*, from *détailler* = (1) to cut into pieces, (2) to relate minutely; Fr. *dé* = Lat. *de* (intens.), and *tailer* = to cut; *taille* = a cut; Lat. *talea* = a rod, a layer; Low Lat. *taleo*, *talio* = to cut; Sp. *tallar*; Port. *talhar*; Ital. *tagliare* = to cut.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A minute part; a particular, an item.

"He was laborious, clearheaded, and profoundly versed in the details of finance."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. A minute, particular, or circumstantial account.

"I shall not enter into a detail of the arguments."—*Derham: Astro-Theol.*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

II. Technically:

1. *Mil.*: A body or number of men detailed for some special duty or expedition.

2. *Fine Arts*: Minute or particular parts of a picture, statue, &c., as distinguished from the work as a whole.

3. *Arch.*: A term usually applied to the drawings on a large scale for the use of builders, and generally called *working drawings*.

¶ In detail: Minutely, particularly, circumstantially.

"I was unable to treat this part of my subject more in detail."—*Pope*.

dě-tāil'ed, *pa. par. & a.* [DETAIL, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Related or described in detail; as, a detailed account.

"A professed and detailed poem on the subject."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv., p. 83.

2. Exact, particular, minute; as, a detailed examination.

dě-tāil-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *detail*; -er.] One who details or relates anything in detail.

"Individuality was sunk in the number of detailers."—*Seward: Lett.*, vi., 135.

dě-tāil-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETAIL, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of relating or setting forth in detail.

dě-tāin, ***de-tayne**, ***de-teigne**, *v. t.* [Fr. *détenir*; Lat. *detineo*=to keep or hold back: *de*=away, from, and *teneo*=to hold; Sp. & Port. *detener*; Ital. *detenere*.]

1. To keep or hold back that which belongs to another; to withhold.

"No longer then (his fury if thou dread)
Detain the relics of great Hector dead."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xxiv. 171, 172.

"The interest of the sum fraudulently detained in the Exchequer by the Cabal."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. To withhold, to keep back.

"These things sting
His mind so venomously, that burning shame
Detains him from Cordelia."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 3.

3. To restrain or delay from proceeding; to stop.

"But adverse winds detained him three weeks at the Hague."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

4. To keep in custody or confinement.

"A constable . . . is authorized to detain the party suspected."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. xxi.

¶ For the difference between *to detain* and *to hold*, see HOLD.

***dē-tāin**, ***de-taine**, *s.* [DETAIN, v.] Detention.

"And gan enquire of him with mylder mood
The certaine cause of Artegals detain."
Spenser: F. Q., v. vi. 15.

***dē-tāin-al**, *s.* [Eng. *detain*; -al.] The act of detaining; detention. (*W. Taylor: Annual Review* (1806), vol. iv., p. 116.)

***dē-tāin-dēr**, *s.* [DETAIN, v.]

Law: A writ for holding one in custody. Probably the word is a corruption for *detainer* (q. v.).

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dě-tain'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DETAIN, v.]

dě-tain-ēr, *s.* [Eng. detain; -ēr.]

I. Ord. Lang.: One who detains or keeps back any person or thing.

"The detainers of tithes, and cheaters of men's inheritances."—*Bp. Taylor*.

II. Law:

1. The keeping or holding possession of that which belongs to another.

"Deprivation of possession may also be by an unjust detainer of another's goods, though the original taking was lawful. As if I lend a man a horse, and he afterward refuse to restore it, this injury consists in the detaining, and not in the original taking; and the regular method for me to recover possession is by action of detinue."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

2. A writ by which a person arrested at the suit of one debtor may be detained at the suit of another a writ of detainer.

*3. The act of detaining any person in custody.

"Unless some cause of the commitment, detainer, or restraint be expressed."—*State Trials: Liberty of the Subject* (1628).

¶ (1) Forcible detainer:

Law: A violently taking or keeping possession of lands and tenements, without the authority of law.

¶ (2) Writ of detainer:

Law: A writ directed to the governor of a prison, commanding him to detain the prisoner till discharged.

dě-tain'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETAIN, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of keeping or holding back what belongs to another.

2. The act of keeping or holding back; detention.

"A detaining therein by some stronger power than themselves."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 386.

3. The state or condition of being detained; detention.

"To show the cause of his detaining in prison."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

dě-tain'-ment, *s.* [Eng. detain; -ment.] The act of detaining or keeping back; detention.

"Unless the cause of the detention in prison be returned."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

dě-tār'-l-ūm, *s.* [From *detar*, the native name in Senegal.]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous plants, consisting of trees, natives of Senegal. Two species are known. *Detarium senegalense* furnishes a hard wood resembling mahogany, and two varieties of fruit, one sweet, the other bitter. The former is much sought after for food, but the latter is stated to be a strong poison. The succulent drupes of *D. microcarpum* are eaten by the negroes.

***dě-tā'ste**, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *taste* (q. v.).] To dislike.

"Who now in darkness do detaste the day."

Stirling.

***dět'-bünd**, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *det*=debt, and Scotch *bund*=bound.] Predetermined; bound by a divine decree.

"As therto detbund in my wretched age."

Douglas: Virgil, 366, 29.

dě-těct', *v. t.* [Lat. *detectus*, *pa. par. of detego*=to uncover, to expose: *de*=away, from, and *tego*=to cover.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To disclose, to discover, to expose.

"To let thy tongue detect thy base-born heart."

Shakespeare: Henry VI., Pt. III., il. 2.

2. To discover or find out, especially applied in science to the discovery or detection of substances existing in minute particles or quantities.

3. To discover or find out as a crime or guilt; to bring to light, to expose.

"Not a single man or woman who had the smallest interest in detecting the fraud had been suffered to be present."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

*4. To accuse, to bring to trial of, to inform against, to denounce.

"If he be denounced or detected unto him."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 219.

II. Chem.: To discover the presence of an element or chemical compound in a substance, by means of characteristic chemical reactions.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *detect* and *discover*: "*Detect* is always taken in a bad sense; *discover* in an indifferent sense. A person is *detected* in what he wishes to conceal; a person or a thing is *discovered* that has unintentionally lain concealed. Thieves are *detected* in picking pockets; a lost child is *discovered* in a wood, or in some place of security. *Detection* is the act of the moment; it is effected by the aid of the senses; a

discovery is the consequence of efforts, and is brought about by circuitous means, and the aid of the understanding. A plot is *detected* by any one who communicates what he has seen and heard; many murders have been *discovered* after a lapse of years by ways the most extraordinary. Nothing is *detected* but what is actually passing; many things are *discovered* which have long passed." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***dět'-těct'**, *a.* [Lat. *detectus*, *pa. par. of detego*.] Accused, denounced, informed against.

"A priest named Sir Thomas Bagley was *detect* of heresy."—*Fabyan: Chronicles* (1581).

dět'-těct'-a-ble, **dět'-těct'-i-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *detect*; -able.] That may or can be detected; liable or open to detection.

"These errors are *detectable* at a glance."—*Latham*.

dět'-těct'-ěd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETECT, v.]

dět'-těct'-těr, *s.* [DETECTOR.]

dět'-těct'-i-ng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETECT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of discovering, finding out, or exposing; detection.

dět'-těct'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *detectio*, from *detectus*, *pa. par. of detego*.]

1. The discovery or finding of anything; especially applied in science to the finding or discovering of minute particles or quantities.

"Not only the sea, but rivers and rains also, are instrumental to the detection of amber and other fossils."—*Woodward*.

2. A discovering, finding out, or exposing of a crime, guilt, &c.

"Dreading a detection which must be fatal to his honor."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

dět'-těct'-tive, *s. & a.* [Eng. *detect*; -ive.]

A. As subst.: One of a body of police officers, usually dressed in plain clothes, to whom are intrusted the detection of crimes and the apprehension of the offenders.

"If, however, the swell-mobman's eye is forever wandering in search of his prey, so is also that of the detective."—*Quarterly Review*.

B. As adj.: Employed or fitted for detection or discovery; as, *detective police*.

dět'-těct'-těr, **dět'-těct'-těr**, *s.* [Lat.]

I. Ord. Lang.: One who detects or brings anything to light.

"O heavens! That this treason were not, or not I the detector."—*Shakespeare: Lear*, iii. 5.

II. Technically:

1. **Locksmithing**: An arrangement in a lock, by which an overlifted tumbler is caught by detent, so as to indicate that the lock has been tampered with. In one of these devices the motion of the key throws out a number of wards, which engage the key and keep it from being withdrawn until the bolt is moved, when the pieces resume their normal position and release the key. Should the key fail to act upon the bolt, it cannot be withdrawn, but the lock must be destroyed to release it.

2. **Boiler-making**: A means of indicating that the water in a boiler has sunk below the point of safety. [LOW-WATER DETECTOR.]

3. **Telegraphy**: A portable galvanometer with a high and a low resistance actuating coil, constructed for the use of linemen and telegraph constructors when putting up, repairing, or testing lines.

***dět'-těn'-ě-brāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *de*=away, from, and *tenebratus*=dark, darkened, *pa. par. of tenebro*=to darken; *tenebro*=darkness.] To remove darkness from, to make light or clear.

"... afford us any light to *detenebrate* and clear the truth."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. vi.

dět'-těnt', *s.* [Fr. *détente*, from Lat. *detentus*=a holding back, from *detineo*=to hold back.] [DETAIN.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

*2. *Fig.*: Anything which acts as a stop or hindrance.

"For aught I know, every one of you may be in this condition, requiring but the proper agent to be applied—the proper word to be spoken—to remove a *detent*."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), pp. 103, 104.

II. Mech.: A pin, stud, or lever forming a stop in a watch, clock, tumbler-lock, or other machine. It is variously called in specific cases; as, *click*, *pawl*, *dog*, *fence*, &c. It is usually capable of motion, either at certain intervals, as in some escapements, or by operation of a key, as in locks. A *detent*-catch falls into the striking-wheel of a clock, and stops it from striking more than the right number of times. The watch escapement has also a *detent*. The ratchet-wheel has a *click*, to prevent back motion. The windlass has a *pawl*, to fall into the notches of the rim. (Knight.)

dět'-těn'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *détention*; Sp. *detencion*; Ital. *detenzione*, from Lat. *detentio*, from *detentus*, *pa. par. of detineo*.] [DETAIN, v.]

1. The act of detaining, keeping back, or withholding that which belongs to another.

"... the detention of long-since-due debts, Against my honor."—*Shakespeare: Timon*, ii. 2.

2. The act of delaying, hindering, or stopping from proceeding.

3. The act of detaining in custody; the state of being detained or kept in custody or confinement.

"Their detention under safe custody."—*Spotswood: Church of Scotland* (an. 1570).

4. The state of being hindered or delayed.

"Minding to proceede further south without long detention in those partes."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 150.

¶ **House of detention**: A place where offenders or accused persons are kept in custody while under remand or till committed to prison.

dět'-těr', *v. t.* [Lat. *deterreo*=to frighten away; *de*=away, from, and *terreo*=to frighten.] To discourage or frighten from any act; to cause to cease, desist from, or abandon any practice, habit, or intention.

"Rather animated than *deterred* by the flames and falling buildings."—*Anson: Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. x.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *deter*, to discourage, and *to dishearten*: "One is *deterred* from commencing any thing, one is *discouraged* or *disheartened* from proceeding. A variety of motives may *deter* any one from an undertaking; but a person is *discouraged* or *disheartened* mostly by the want of success or the hopelessness of the case. The wicked are sometimes *deterred* from committing enormities by the fear of punishment; projectors are *discouraged* from entering into fresh speculations by observing the failure of others; there are few persons who would not be *disheartened* from renewing their endeavors, who had experienced nothing but ill-success. The prudent and the fearful are alike easily to be *deterred*; impatient people are most apt to be *discouraged*; faint-hearted people are easiest *disheartened*. The foolhardy and the obdurate are the least easily *deterred* from their object; the persevering will not suffer themselves to be *discouraged* by particular failures; the resolute and self-confident will not be *disheartened* by trifling difficulties." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dět'-těr'ge, *v. t.* [Lat. *detergo*=to wipe off, from *de*=away, from, and *tergo*=to wipe.] To cleanse, clear, or wipe away foul or offensive matter from a wound or sore.

"Sea-salt ... *detergeth* the vessels, and keeps the fluids from putrefaction."—*Arbuthnot*.

***dět'-těr'g'ed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DETERGE.]

***dět'-těr'-gěn'-čy**, *s.* [Lat. *detergens*, *pr. par. of detergo*.] A cleansing or purifying power.

"Bath water ... possesses that milkiness, *detergency*, and muddling heat."—*De Foe: Tour through Gr. Britain*, il. 290. (Davies.)

***dět'-těr'-gěnt**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *detergens*, *pr. par. of detergo*=to wipe away.]

1. *As adj.*: Having the quality or property of cleansing or cleaning; detergent.

"The food ought to be nourishing and detergent."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet*.

2. *As subst.*: A medicine or preparation which has the quality or property of cleansing or clearing; a detergent.

"The virtues of the most valuable preparation ... are in a great degree answered by tar-water as a detergent."—*Bp. Berkeley: Siris*, § 23.

***dět'-těr'g'-i-ng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETERGE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of cleansing or clearing from foul or offensive matter; detersion.

***dět'-těr'-i-ōr-āt**, ***dět'-těr'-i-ōr-āte**, *a.* [Lat. *deterioratus*.] Injured, impaired, made worse, deteriorated.

dět'-těr'-i-ōr-āte, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *deterioratus*, *pa. par. of deterioro*=to make worse; *deterior*=worse; *de*=away, from; -*ter* and -*ior*, comparative suffixes.]

A. Trans.: To make worse or inferior; to reduce or lower in quality or value.

"There were designed most magnificent cloysters, the brave design whereof Dr. J. Fell hath *deteriorated* with his new device."—*Aubrey: Anecd.*, ii. 589.

B. Intrans.: To become worse or inferior; to become reduced or lowered in quality or value.

dět'-těr'-i-ōr-āt-ěd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETERIORATE.]

dět'-těr'-i-ōr-āt-i-ng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETERIORATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making worse, or reducing in quality; the state of becoming deteriorated; deterioration.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōw**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph=f**.
-cian, -tian = **shan**. -tion, -sion = **shūn**; -tīon, -sion = **zhūn**. -tious, -cious, -sious = **shūs**. -ble, -dle, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

dě-těr-l-ěr-ā-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *acterioratus*.] The act of making anything worse or inferior; a reducing in value or quality; the state of becoming deteriorated.

"Such changes . . . may be more justly ascribed to the client's gradual deterioration."—*Goldsmith: Citizen of the World*, let. 99.

dě-těr-l-ěr-i-tŷ, s. [As if from a Lat. *deterioritas*; from *deterior*=worse.] A worse state or quality; a state of deterioration.

"The deterioration of diet."—*Ray*.

***dě-těr-me**, v. t. [DETERMINE.]

1. To determine, to decide.

"To determine all causes in the said parliament."—*Act Audit*, A., 1489, p. 145.

2. To determine, to resolve, to agree.

"We now being all of one mind are agreed and determined to put in execution sic things."—*Earl of Arran to Henry VIII*.

***dě-těr-měnt**, s. [Eng. *deter*; -*ment*.]

1. The act of deterring or discouraging.

"It is a deterrent from this sin."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 91.

2. That which deters.

"These are not all the deterrents that opposed my obeying you."—*Boyle*.

†dě-těr-min-a-bil'-i-tŷ, s. [English *determinable*(e); -*ity*.] The quality of being determinable.

dě-těr-min-a-ble, ***de-ter-myn-a-ble**, a. [Lat. *determinabilis*.]

1. That may or can be determined, decided, ascertained, or fixed certainly.

"Upon matters determinable at the common law."—*Hall: Henry IV*, (Introd.)

2. That may be determined or ended. [DETERMINABLE FREEHOLD.]

determinable freehold, s.

Law: An estate for life which may expire upon future contingencies before the life for which it was created expires.

†dě-těr-min-a-ble-něss, s. [Eng. *determinable*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being determinable; determinability.

***dě-těr-min-a-blŷ**, adv. [Eng. *determinable*(e); -*ly*.] In a determinable manner.

dě-těr-min-ant, a. & s. [Fr. pr. par of *determiner*.]

A. As adj.: Serving or tending to determine; determinative.

B. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: That which determines or tends to determine.

II. Technically:

1. *Logic*: A mark or attribute added to the subject and predicate, which narrows the extent of both, but renders them more definite, or better determined.

2. *Math.*: A name given to the sum of a series of products of several numbers, these products being formed according to certain specified laws. Thus the determinant of the nine numbers:

a, b, c
a', b', c'
a'', b'', c''

is $ab'c'' - ab''c' + a'b'c - a'b''c' - a'b'c'' + a'b''c'$.

dě-těr-min-ate, ***dě-těr-min-at**, ***de-ter-myn-at**, a. [Lat. *determinatus*, pa. par. of *determino*=to bound; *de* (intens.), and *termino*=to limit, to bound; *terminus*=a limit.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Determined, fixed, settled, established.

"Him, being delivered by the determinate counsel and foreknowledge of God, ye have taken, and by wicked hands have crucified and slain."—*Acts* ii. 23.

*2. Fixed, ascertained, certain.

"The former of determinate date."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, p. 185.

*3. Limited, defined.

"Demonstrations in numbers . . . are more general in their use, and determinate in their application."—*Locke*.

*4. Concluded.

"My bonds in thee are all determinate."

Shakesp.: Sonnet 87.

*5. Decisive, conclusive, determined.

"Ere a determinate resolution, he (I mean the bishop) did require a respite."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII, ii. 4.

*6. Determined or decided upon.

"My determinate voyage is mere extravagancy."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 1.

*7. Determined, resolute.

"Like men dinned in a long peace, more determinate to do, than skillful how to do."—*Stdney*.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: *Determinate inflorescence*: That in which the axis is either elongated and ends in a solitary flower, which then terminates the axis, and if other flowers are produced they are secondary, and further from the center; or the axis is shortened, and produces at once a number of flower-buds, but of these the central flower expands first, being in fact the termination of the axis, while the other flowers are developed in succession farther from the center. Called also *Centrifugal*, *Definite*, or *Terminal* inflorescence. (*Balfour*.)

2. Mathematics:

(1) *Determinate equation*: One which admits of a finite number of solutions. Every equation which contains but one unknown quantity, and which is not identical, is *determinate*. If a group of equations be independent of each other, and equal in number to the number of unknown quantities which they contain, the group is *determinate*, and there will be but a finite number of sets of values for the unknown quantities.

(2) *Determinate geometry*: That branch of geometry which has for its object the solution of determinate problems.

(3) *Determinate problem*: One which admits of a finite number of solutions.

(4) *Determinate quantity*: One which admits of but a finite number of values. Thus in an equation which contains but one unknown quantity, that quantity is said to be *determinate*.

(5) *Determinate series*: A series whose terms proceed by the powers of a determinate quantity; as, $1 + \frac{1}{2} + (\frac{1}{2})^2 + (\frac{1}{2})^3 + \dots (\frac{1}{2})^n$, &c.

***dě-těr-min-āte**, v. t. [DETERMINE, a.] To circumscribe, to limit, to determine.

"The slow hours shall not determine
The dateless limit of thy dear exile."

Shakesp.: Richard II, i. 3.

***dě-těr-min-āte-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *determine*; -*ly*.]

1. With certainty, certainly, precisely.

"If the affections of angels and men had been determinately fixed by their creation."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays*, pt. ii., treat. iii., § 1.

2. With determination or resolution; resolutely.

"In those errors they are so determinately settled, that they pay unto falsity the whole sum of whatsoever love is owing unto God's truth."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

***dě-těr-min-āte-něss**, s. [Eng. *determine*; -*ness*.]

1. The state or quality of being determinate, settled, or fixed.

2. The state or quality of being determined; determination, resolution.

"His determinateness and his power seemed to make allies unnecessary."—*Miss Austen: Mansfield Park*, ch. xiv.

dě-těr-min-ā-tion, ***dě-těr-min-ā-čion**, s. [Fr. *determination*; Sp. *determinación*; Ital. *determinazione*, from Lat. *determinatio*=a boundary. [DETERMINE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of ending, concluding, or limiting.

"The great appearance there was of a speedy determination of that war . . ."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, i. 339.

2. The act of determining, deciding, or settling.

"Let us give it the priority in our determinations."—*State Trials: Bishop of Ely* (1640).

3. The act or process of determining or ascertaining by scientific means.

" . . . to explain the principles, by which astronomical observation is applied to geographical determinations."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (5th ed.), § 205.

4. The result of a scientific investigation or observation.

"Chronology, moreover, without which political history cannot exist, is dependent upon astronomical determinations."—*Lewis: Astron. of the Ancients* (1862), ch. i., § 1.

5. A decision of a question in the mind; a conclusion or resolution formed.

" . . . for my determination is to gather the nations."—*Zephaniah* iii. 8.

6. Strength or firmness of mind; resolution; resolve.

"Remissness can by no means consist with a constant determination of will or desire to the greatest apparent good."—*Locke*.

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: The ascertaining of the exact amount or proportion of any chemical compound or element in a substance.

2. *Law*:

(1) The hearing and deciding upon questions judicially.

(2) The putting an end to; as, the determination of an estate or interest.

3. *Logic*: The defining a notion or concept by limiting it by the addition of differentia.

"As abstraction augments the extension by diminishing the marks, so determination augments the intension by increasing them."—*Thomson: Laws of Thought*, § 63.

4. *Med.*: A rapid afflux or flow; as, the determination of blood to the brain, &c.

5. *Nat. Science*: The referring or assigning of plants, minerals, &c., to the species to which they belong.

dě-těr-min-ā-tive, adj. & s. [Eng. *determinat(e)*; -*ive*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Having the quality or property of determining; conclusive, final.

"That individual action, which is justly punished as sinful in us, cannot proceed from the special influence and determinative power of a just cause."—*Bramhall: Against Hobbes*.

*2. Fixed, determined.

"The determinative time of three days."—*Hale: Cont.*, vol. ii.; *Christ Crucified*.

*3. Tending or designed to determine the species, class, &c., to which various things belong.

"The determinative particles are more often prefixed than suffixed."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, p. 243.

II. Logic: Limiting.

"If the term added to make up the complex subject does not necessarily or constantly belong to it, then it is *determinative*."—*Watts: Logic*, pt. ii., ch. ii.

B. As subst.: A word or sign prefixed or suffixed to a word for the purpose of determining its meaning; a determinant.

***dě-těr-min-ā-tŷr**, s. [Lat.] One who or that which determines, or tends to determine, settle, or decide.

"They have recourse unto the great determinator of virginity, conceptions, fertility, and the inscrutable infirmities of the whole body."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

dě-těr-mine, ***de-ter-myne**, v. t. & i. [Fr. *déterminer*; Sp. & Port. *determinar*; Ital. *determinare*, from Lat. *determino*=to limit, to bound; *de* (intens.), and *termino*=to bound; *terminus*=a bound, a limit.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To bound, to end, to conclude.

*2. To put an end to, to kill.

"Now, where is he that will not stay so long

Till his friend sickness hath determined me?"

Shakesp.: Henry IV, Pt. II., iv. 5.

3. To fix the limits or bounds of, to set out, to prearrange.

"God hath determined the times before appointed."—*Acts* xvii. 26.

*4. To limit, to bound, to confine, to shut in.

"No sooner have they climbed that hill, which thus determines their view at a distance, but a new prospect is opened."—*Atterbury*.

5. To limit or confine, to assign in definition.

"The principium individuationis is existence itself, which determines a being of any sort to a particular time and place."—*Locke*.

6. To decide, to settle.

"To determine this either way, is to beg the question . . ."—*Locke*.

7. To resolve or decide on.

"It was, however, determined to slaughter them for food."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

*8. To fix irrevocably, to settle finally.

"Till the concluding stroke

Determines all, and closes our design."

Addison.

9. To influence the choice or decision; to give an impulse to the judgment.

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: To ascertain the amount or proportion of a chemical compound or element in a substance.

2. *Law*:

(1) To hear and decide on a case judicially.

(2) To end, to put an end to, as an estate or interest.

3. *Logic*: To define a notion or concept by the addition of determinants.

"From the broad class of diseases we determine or mark out the class of fevers by the peculiar symptoms of heat, rapid pulse, &c., which are their marks."—*Thomson: Laws of Thought*, § 63.

*B. Reflex.: To form a resolution or determination with; to resolve with.

"To bynde and determine him self to serve our lordes god."—*Caxton: Dictes and Sayings* (1477).

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; try, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

C. Intransitive:

1. To end, to terminate, to come to an end.

"All pleasure springing from a gratified passion, as most of the pleasure of sin does, must needs determine with that passion."—*South*.

*2. To finish, to make an end, to decide a point.

"One stroke they aim'd

That might determine

—*Milton: P. L., vi. 317, 318.*

3. To come to a determination or decision; to decide, to settle.

"It was then necessary to determine whether the rule laid down in 1679 . . . was to be accounted the law of the land."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iv.*

¶ Sometimes followed by *of*.

"Now, noble peers, the cause why we are met
Is—to determine of the coronation."

—*Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 4.*

4. To make up one's mind firmly and strongly, to resolve.

"In a few days it became clear that Schomberg had determined not to fight."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.*

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *determine* and to *resolve*: "To *determine* is more especially an act of the judgment; to *resolve* is an act of the will; the former requires examination and choice; we *determine* how or what we shall do; the latter requires a firm spirit: we *resolve* that we will do what we have *determined* upon. . . . In the ordinary concerns of life we have frequent occasion to *determine* without *resolving*; in the discharge of our moral duties, or the performance of any office, we have occasion to *resolve* without *determining*: the master *determines* to dismiss his servant; the servant *resolves* on becoming more diligent. Personal convenience or necessity gives rise to the *determination*; a sense of duty, honor, fidelity, and the like, gives birth to the *resolution*. A traveler *determines*, to take a certain route; a learner *resolves* to conquer every difficulty in the acquirement of learning. Humor or change of circumstances occasions a person to alter his *determination*; timidity, fear, or defect in principle, occasions the *resolution* to waver. Children are not capable of *determining*; and their best *resolutions* fall before the gratification of the moment. Those who *determine* hastily are frequently under the necessity of altering their *determinations*; there are no *resolutions* so weak as those that are made on a sick bed; the return of health is quickly succeeded by a recurrence to the former course of life. In science, to *determine* is to fix the mind, or to cause it to rest in a certain opinion; to *resolve* is to lay open what is obscure, to clear the mind from doubt and hesitation. We *determine* points of question; we *resolve* difficulties." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between to *determine* and to *decide*, see *DECIDE*; for that between to *determine* and to *fix*, see *FIX*.

dē-tēr-mīn-ed, *pa. par. & a.* [DETERMINE.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (In senses corresponding to the *se* of the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Ended, concluded, terminated.

2. Bounded, limited.

3. Decided, settled, fixed.

4. Definite, fixed.

5. Resolved, resolute; having a firm and fixed purpose.

"Pathetic in its praise, in its pursuit
Determined." —*Cowper: Task, iv. 719, 720.*

¶ For the difference between *determined* and *decided*, see *DECIDE*.

dē-tēr-mīn-ed-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *determined*; -ly.] In a determined manner; resolutely.

"So stubborn and determinedly stiff."—*Cumberland: From Alexis; Observer, No. 143.*

dē-tēr-mīn-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *determiner*; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who determines, decides, or settles.

"Good M. doctor *determiner*, how prove you that Antichrist's persecution shall dure but three years and a half?"—*Fulke's Retentive* (1580), p. 158.

*2. *Law*: The same as *TERMINER* (q. v.).

"Then ye iiiij day of May was an Oyer and *determiner* at London."—*Hall: Henry VIII. (an. 9).*

dē-tērm-ing, ***de-term-yng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETERMINE.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *subst.*: The act of determining or deciding; determination, decision.

"So the matter was a *determinyng* concernyng the men that had outlandysh wyves."—*Eadras, bk. iii., ch. ix. (1551).*

dē-tēr-mīn-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETERMINE.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Ending, limiting, bounding.

2. Deciding, decisive.

"I am, however, far from supposing that this is the sole *determining* cause."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. viii.

C. As substantive:

1. An ending, finishing or concluding as an end, a close.

2. The act of settling, deciding, arranging.

"For the determining of quarrels that might arise."—*Hales: Remains; Serm. on Duels.*

3. The act or process of defining; definition, determination.

determining line, *s.*

Math.: In conic sections a line parallel to the base of the cone; in the hyperbola this line is within the base; in the parabolic sections it forms a tangent to the base; in the elliptic it falls without it. In the intersecting line of a circle the determining line will never meet the plane of the base to which it is parallel. (*Gwilt*.)

dē-tēr-mīn-ism, *s.* [Eng. *determin(e)*; -ism.]

A name applied by Sir W. Hamilton to that system of philosophy which holds that the will is not a free agent, but is irresistibly determined by providential motives, that is, by motives furnished by Providence, which turn the balance in our mental deliberations in accordance with its views.

***dē-tēr-rā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *de*=away, from, and *terra*=earth, land; Fr. *déterrer*=to disinter.] The removal of earth which covers or hides anything.

"This concerns the raising of new mountains, *detractations*, or the devolution of earth down upon the valleys from the hills and higher grounds."—*Woodward*.

dē-tēr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETER.]

***dē-tēr-rēnge**, *s.* [Lat. *deterrens*, *pr. par. of deterreo*.] That which deters; a deterrent; the act of deterring.

dē-tēr-rēnt, *a. & s.* [Lat. *deterrens*, *pr. par. of deterreo*=to deter.]

A. As *adj.*: Having the power or quality of deterring; tending or intended to deter.

"The deterrent effect of such penalties is in proportion to their certainty."—*Bentham*.

B. As *subst.*: Anything, as a law, penalty, intended to deter from any act.

"No deterrent is more effective."—*Bentham*.

dē-tēr-rīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETER.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of discouraging or frightening from any act.

***dē-tēr-sion**, *s.* [Lat. *detersus*, *pa. par. of detergo*=to wipe off.] The act of deterring or cleansing from foul or offensive matter, &c.

"I endeavored *deteration*, but the matter could not be discharged."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

***dē-tēr-sive**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *détersif*, from *detersus*.]

A. As *adj.*: Cleansing, detergent.

"Of a penetrative, cooling, and *deterative* faculty."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 120.

B. As *subst.*: A detergent.

"The other ulcers and excoriations I dressed, some with *detersives*."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

***dē-tēr-sive-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *detersive*; -ly.] In a *detersive* manner; by way of *detersives*.

***dē-tēr-sive-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *detersive*; -ness.] The quality of being *detersive*; *detergency*.

dē-tēst, *v. t.* [Fr. *détester*; Sp. *detestarse*; Ital. *detestare*, from Latin *detestor*=to execrate; *de*=down, fully, and *testor*=to call to witness; *testis*=a witness.]

*1. To testify against; to denounce; to condemn.

"The heresy of Nestorius was *detested* in the Eastern churches."—*Fuller: Church History*.

2. To abhor, to abominate, to hate exceedingly.

"He *detested* those republican theories which were intermingled with the Genevese divinity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ For the difference between to *detest* and to *hate*, see *HATE*.

dē-tēst-a-bil-i-ty, *s.* [Eng. *detestabil(e)*; -ity.] Detestableness, odiousness.

"So young gentlemen do then attain their maximum of *detestability*."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

dē-tēst-a-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *detestabilis*.] Deserving of extreme hate or abhorrence; abominable, execrable.

"The pavement was *detestable*; all foreigners cried shame upon it."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

dē-tēst-a-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *detestable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being *detestable*.

"It is their intrinsic hatefulness, and *detestableness*, which originally inflames us against them."—*A. Smith: Theory of Moral Sentiments*, pt. ii., § 2.

dē-tēst-a-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *detestab(l)e*; -ly.] In a detestable or abominable manner or degree; abominably.

"We live together abominably and *detestably* in open adultery."—*Hall: Henry VIII. (an. 20).*

***dē-tēst-ant**, *s.* [Lat. *detestans*, *pr. par. of detestor*.] A detester.

"Detestants of the Romish idolatry."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 121.

***dē-tēs-tāte**, *a.* [Latin *detestatus*, *pa. par. of detestor*.] Detested, abominated, execrated.

***dē-tēs-tāte**, *v. t.* [DETESTATE, *a.*] To detest, to abhor, to abominate.

"Well might he *detestate* star-chamber examinations."—*State Trials: Lord Lilburne* (1649).

dē-tēs-tā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *detestatio*, from *detestatus*, *pa. par. of detestor*; Fr. *détestation*; Sp. *detestacion*; Ital. *detestazione*.] A feeling of extreme hatred, abhorrence, or loathing.

"To hide himself with part of his ill-gotten wealth from the *detestation* of mankind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

dē-tēst-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETEST.]

dē-tēst-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *detest*; -er.] One who detests, abhors, or abominates.

"That stood as spectators and *detesters* of those religious barbarities."—*South: Serm.*, vol. ix., ser. 4.

dē-tēst-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETEST.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act or state of abhorring or abominating; abhorrence; detestation.

"In their abhorring and *detesting* of it."—*Montagu: Appeal to Caesar*, p. 61.

***dēt-fūl**, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *det*=debt; -ful(l).] Owing; bound in duty.

***dēt-fūl-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *detful*; -ly.] Dutifully; as bound in duty.

"That our souverain lord & his successours, &c., shal execut *detfully* the panyes of proseripcion & treouson aganis the saidis personis."—*Acts Jas. III.* (1478) (ed. 1814), p. 123.

dē-thrōnē, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *dethroner*; *des*=dis=apart, from, and O. Fr. *throne*=a throne (q. v.).]

I. Lit.: To remove, depose, or drive from a throne; to divest or deprive of royal dignity.

"The question of *dethroning* . . . kings will always be an extraordinary question of state."—*Burke: French Revolution*.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To deprive or drive from power.

"The Republicans being *dethroned* by Cromwell."—*Humey Hist. Eng.*

2. To depose from any position of preëminence.

dē-thrōn-ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DETHRONE.]

dē-thrōn-e-mēt, *s.* [Eng. *dethrone*; -ment.] The act of dethroning, deposing, or driving from royal dignity; the state of being dethroned or deposed.

"The *dethronement* of Philip in favor of Charles was made a condition of peace."—*Bolingbroke: On History*, lett. viii.

dē-thrōn-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *dethron(e)*; -er.] One who dethrones.

"The hand of our *dethroners* hath prevailed against the regal and sacerdotal throne."—*Arnway: Moderation of Charles I.* (1661), p. 186.

dē-thrōn-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETHRONE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: Dethronement.

***dē-thrōn-iz-a-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *dethroniz(e)*; -ation.] The act of dethroning; dethronement.

"When shee was aduertised of her husband's *dethronization*."—*Speed: Edward II.*, bk. ix., ch. xiii., § 73.

***dē-thrōn-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *dethron(e)*; -ize.] To dethrone.

"To consent to the four votes of *dethronizing* him."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*

***dēt-i-nēt**, *s.* [Latin=he detains, 3d per. sing. *pr. indic. of detineo*=to detain.]

Old Law: A writ which lies against one for withholding from another what is his due.

dēt-i-nue, *s.* [Fr. *détenu*, *pa. par. of détenir*=to detain.]

Law: The form of an action for the recovery of chattels unlawfully detained, and damages for their detention; or, if they have been returned, damages only.

"I'll bring my action of *detinue* or trover."—*Wycherley: Plain Dealer*, iii. 1.

***dēt-i-nŷ**, *s.* [DETINUE.] A detention, a retaining, a withholding.

"This little *detiny* is great iniquity."—*Adams: Works*, i. 145. (Davies.)

bōl, bōŷ; pōūt, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhīn, bench; go, gēm; thin, thīs; sin, aŷ; expect, Xēnophon, exīst. ph = f. -cian, -tīan = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

***dē-tōmb'** (*b* silent), *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *tomb* (*q. v.*)] To remove or raise from the tomb.

To match thy muse with a monarchlike thame.
Stirling: To Author of Monarchlike Tragedies.
dēt-ō-nāte, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *detonatus*, *pa. par.* of *detonare* to thunder down: *de*=down, and *tono*=to thunder; Fr. *détonner*.]
A. Trans.: To cause to explode; to burn or inflame with a sudden report.
B. Intrans.: To explode or burn with a sudden report.

dēt-ō-nāt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETONATE.]
dēt-ō-nāt-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETONATE.]
A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)
B. As adj.: Explosive; exploding with a sudden report.

C. As subst.: The act of causing to explode with a sudden report; the act of exploding.
detonating-gas, *s.* A mixture of two volumes of hydrogen with one volume of oxygen, which detonates violently when ignited, or an electric spark is passed through it, water being formed.
detonating-hammer, *s.* The hammer of a percussion gun-lock.

detonating-powder, *s.* A powder which explodes by a blow. The compound used in the priming of percussion-caps and fuses is the fulminate of mercury or of silver, collected as a precipitate when the metal, dissolved in nitric acid, is poured into warm alcohol. The precipitate is collected, washed, and dried. Chloride of nitrogen, NCl_3 , teriodide of nitrogen, NI_3 , potassium picrate, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{NO}_2)_3\text{OK}$, a mixture of potassium chlorate, KClO_3 , with sulphur, phosphorus, sugar, &c., are most powerful detonating substances. A mixture of equal volumes of chlorine and hydrogen exposed to direct sunlight detonates violently, forming hydrochloric acid gas which occupies the same volume as the original mixture.

detonating-primer, *s.*

Blasting: A primer exploded by a fuse, and used in blasting operations to violently explode gun-cotton, instead of the former plan by which the charge of gun-cotton was simply ignited.

detonating-tube, *s.* A graduated tube used for the detonation of gases. It is pierced by two opposed wires by which an electric spark is introduced. The gas is confined over water or mercury. [EUDIOMETER.]

dēt-ō-nā-tion, *s.* [Fr. *détonation*, from *detonatus*, *pa. par.* of *detono*.]
1. Chem.: The act of detonating or causing to explode; an explosive or instantaneous combustion with a loud report.
"A new coal is not to be cast on the niter, till the detonation occasioned by the former be either quite or almost altogether ended."—Boyle.
2. Music: False intonation. (Stainer & Barrett.)

dēt-ō-nāt-ōr, *s.* [Eng. *detonat(e)*; -*or*.] One who or that which detonates.
***dēt-ō-nī-zā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *detoniz(e)*; -*ation*.] The same as DETONATION (*q. v.*).
***dēt-ō-nīze**, *v. t. & i.* [DETONATE.]

A. Transitive:
Chem.: To calcine with detonation; to cause to explode; to detonate.
"Nineteen parts in twenty of detonized niter is destroyed in eighteen days."—Arbutnot: *On Air*.
B. Intrans.: To detonate; to explode with a sudden report.
"This precipitate . . . detonizes with a considerable noise."—Fourcroy.

***dēt-ō-nīz-ed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DETONIZE.]
***dēt-ō-nīz-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETONIZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: Detonation.

dē-tor-sion, *s.* [Lat. *detortus*, *pa. par.* of *detorqueo*.] A twisting; a turning; a perversion. [DETORT.]
*"Cross those detorsions when it [the heart] downward tends,
 And when it to forbidden heights pretends."*
Donne: Poems, p. 327.

***dē-tort**, *v. t.* [Lat. *detortus*, *pa. par.* of *detorqueo*=to turn, to distort; *de*=down, away, and *torqueo*=to twist.] To twist, wrest, or distort from the true or original meaning or design; to pervert.
"The Ariens detorted the words of Scripture to their sense."—Hammond: *Works, i. 475.*

***dē-tort-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
***dē-tort-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-tor-tion, *s.* [DETORSION.] A twisting, wresting, or perverting.
"The detortion and disguising of those places."—Hammond: *Works, i. 375.*

dē-tour, *s.* [Fr., from *détourner*; O. Fr. *destourner*: *des*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *tourner*=to turn.]
1. A roundabout path or road, a byway; a deviation from the direct road.
"We had escaped their observation by making a détour from the regular route."—London Daily Telegraph.
2. A winding, turning, or beating about the bush.
"This is in fact saying the same thing, only with more detours and circumvolutions."—Dr. Tucker: *Letter to Dr. Kippis* (1773), p. 65.

dē-trāct, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *détracter*; Sp. *detractor*, from Lat. *detractus*, *pa. par.* of *detraho*=to draw away; *de*=away, from, and *traho*=to draw.]
**A. Transitive*:
1. Lit.: To take or draw away; to abstract.
"The multitude of partners does detract nothing from each private share, nor does the publicness of it lessen propriety in it."—Boyle.
2. Fig.: To derogate; to take away from the good name or reputation of a person; to defame, to slander, to disparage.
"Detracting what laboriously we do."
Drayton: Moses, bk. ii.

B. Intransitive:
1. Lit.: To take away, to diminish.
"By no means to add to it, or to detract from it."—Sharp: *Works, vol. v., diss. i.*
II. Figuratively:
1. To defame, to slander, to disparage.
*"Hard is his fate on whom the public gaze
 Is fix'd forever to detract or praise."*
Byron: Monody on Death of Sheridan.
2. To take away from the reputation or good name of a person. (Followed by from.)
"It has been the fashion to detract from both the moral and literary character of Cicero."—Knox: *Letter viii.*
¶ For the difference between to detract and to disparage, see DISPARAGE.

dē-trāct-ēr, *s.* [DETRACTOR.]
dē-trāct-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETRACT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of slandering or defaming; detraction.

***dē-trāct-ing-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *detracting*; -*ly*.] In a detracting, disparaging, or defamatory manner.
"Rather by a hidden and oblique way insinuate his error to him, than detractingly blaze it."—Bishop Henshaw: *Thoughts* (1651), p. 13.

dē-trāc-tion, *s.* ***de-trac-cion**, ***de-trac-cioun**, ***de-trac-cyon**, ***de-trac-tioun**, *s.* [Lat. *detractio*=a taking away, from *detractus*, *pa. par.* of *detraho*=to take away; Fr. *déractio*; Prov. *detraccio*; Sp. *detracción*; Port. *detracção*; Ital. *detrattione*.]
**1. Lit.*: The act of taking away, withdrawing, or abstracting anything.
"You shall inquire of the unlawful taking of partridges, and pheasants, or fowl, the detractio of the eggs of the said wild-fowl."—Bacon: *Charge at the Sessions for the Verge*, p. 18.
2. Fig.: The act of taking away from the good name or reputation of another; depreciation, disparagement, defaming, slander, backbiting.

*"Fame . . .
 We may justly now accuse
 Of detractio from her praise."*
Milton: Arcades.

***dē-trāc-tiōus**, *a.* [Eng. *detract*; -*ious*.] (Containing, implying, or of the nature of detraction.)
"Derogatory. Detractive; that lessens the honor of; dishonorable."—Johnson.
***dē-trāc-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *detract*; -*ive*.]
1. Lit.: Drawing.
"Finding that his patient hath any store of herbs in his garden, [the surgeon] straightway will apply a detractive plaster."—Knight: *Tryal of Truth* (1580), fol. 28.
2. Fig.: Detracting, disparaging, depreciating, defaming.
"The iniquity of an envious and detractive adversary."
—Bishop Morton: Discharge (1693), p. 276.
***dē-trāc-tive-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *detractive*; -*ness*.] The quality of being detractive.
dē-trāc-tōr, **dē-trāc-tēr**, ***de-trac-towre**, *s.* [Lat.; Fr. *détracteur*.]
I. Ord. Lang.: One who detracts from, disparages, depreciates, or defames the good name or reputation of others; a slanderer, a defamer, a backbiter.
"Even his detractors have generally admitted that . . . he acted with uprightness, dignity, and wisdom."
—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.
II. Anat.: A muscle, the function of which is to draw the part to which it belongs from another part.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dē-trāc-tōr-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]
dē-trāc-tōr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.</*

***dě-tri-te**, *a.* [Lat. *detritus*.] Worn out or down.

***dě-tri-tion**, *s.* [Low Lat. *detritio*, from Lat. *detritus*, *pa. par.* of *detero*.] The act of wearing down or away.

"The gradual detrition of time."—Stevens: *Note on Shakespeare's Henry VI., Pt. II., v. 3.*

***dě-tri-tūs**, *s.* [Lat. *pa. par.* of *detero* = to rub down: *de*=down, fully, and *tero*=to rub.]

1. *Literally*:
Geol.: The waste or matter worn off rocks, &c., by attrition; the disintegrated materials of the earth's surface; accumulations arising from the waste or disintegration of exposed rock-surfaces.
Fig.: Waste, rubbish.

"Words which have thus for ages preserved their exact form in the mass of detritus of which modern languages are composed."—Farrar.

dě-trōp (*p* silent), *phr.* [Fr. = too much, too many.] In the way, not wanted; a term applied to a person whose company is inconvenient or not wanted. One too many.

***dě-trū-de**, *v. t.* [Lat. *detrudo* = to push down: *de*=down, and *trudo*=to push.]
To push, force, or thrust down.

"Such as are detruded down to hell."
Davies: *Immortality of the Soul*, st. xxii.

z. To expel from, to thrust out of.

"The condition of devils to be detruded Heaven."—*Fellham: Resolves*, pt. II., No. 56.

***dě-trūd-ēd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DETRUDE.]

***dě-trūd-ing**, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [DETRUDE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of pushing or thrusting down; detrusion.

***dě-trūn-cāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *detruncatus*, *pa. par.* of *detrunco*=to lop, to cut off: *de*=away, from, and *truncus*=the body, the trunk.] To lop or cut off; to shorten by lopping or cutting. (Cockeram.)

***dě-trūn-cāt-ēd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DETRUNCATE.]

***dě-trūn-cā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *detruncatio*, from *detruncatus*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of cutting or lopping off; excision.

"This can never prove either any interpolations in the former or detruncations in the latter."—*Biblioth. Bibl.* (Oxf. 1720), p. 58.

2. *Surg.*: The separation of the trunk from the head of the fœtus, the latter remaining in the uterus.

***dě-trūn-k**, *v. t.* [Lat. *detrunco*=to lop off.] To lop or cut off; to detruncate.

"She the head detruncate dyd bear about."
Drant: *Horace*, sat. II. 3.

***dě-trū-sion**, *s.* [Lat. *detrusio*, from *detrusus*, *pa. par.* of *detrudo*=to thrust or push down.] The act of pushing or thrusting down.

"From this detrusion of the waters toward the side, the parts toward the pole must be much increased."—*Keil: Against Burnet*.

***dě-trūs-ōr**, *s.* [Lat. *detrusus*, *pa. par.* of *detrudo*.] That which pushes or thrusts down.

detrusor urinae, *s.*

Anat.: A muscle whose function it is to expel the urine.

***dě-tu-mēs-cēnce**, *s.* [Lat. *detumesco*, *pr. par.* of *detumesco*=to cease swelling: *de*=away, from, and *tumesco*=to begin to swell; *tumeo*=to swell.] The act of subsiding or settling down after having been swollen.

"Still hath it the more subsidence and detumesce."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 581.

***dě-tūrb**, *v. t.* [Lat. *deturbo*.] To throw down violently.

"As soon may thy throne [be] deturbed as he can be foiled."—*Ep. Hall*.

***dě-tūr-bāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *deturbatus*, *pa. par.* of *deturbo*=to thrust or drive away.] To thrust or drive out, to expel.

***dě-tūr-bāt-ing**, *pr. par.* & *s.* [DETURBATE.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *subst.*: The act of driving out or expelling.
"Where is now this your . . . deturbating and thrusting out of Anatholius?"—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 535.

***dě-tūr-bā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *deturbatus*, *pa. par.* of *deturbo*.] A thrusting or driving out; expulsion.

***dě-tūrn**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *destourner*; Fr. *détourner*.]

1. *Lit.*: To turn aside, to divert.

"To deturne a littill the said way."—*Acts James VI.* (1607).

2. *Fig.*: To turn away or aside; to divert, to distract.

" . . . deturn many from lending a pleased ear to the wholesome doctrine."—*Digby: Man's Soul*, ch. iii.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-**clan**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**;
-**tion**, -**sion** = **zhūn**. -**tious**, -**clous**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

***dě-tūr-pāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *deturpatus*, *pa. par.* of *deturpo*=to defile: *de* (intens.), and *turpo*=to defile; Fr. *déturper*; Sp. *deturpar*; Ital. *deturpare*.] To defile, to pollute, to contaminate.

"Errors, superstitions, heresies, and impieties, which had detruded the face of the Church."—*Ep. Taylor: Diss. from Popery*, ch. I., § 11.

***dě-tūr-pā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *deturpatus*.] The act of defiling or corrupting; a corruption.

"And the remaining part have passed through the limbes and strainers of heretics, and monks, and ignorants, and interested persons, and have passed through the corrections and deturpations, and mistakes of transcribers."—*Ep. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. II., ch. III.

deuce (1), *s.* [Fr. *deux*; Lat. *duo*=two.] Two; the number two on a card or a die; the card marked with two pips.

deuce-ace, *s.* The one and two thrown at dice.

"Then, I am sure, you know how much the gross sum of deuce-ace amounts to."—*Shakespeare: Love's Labor's Lost*, I. 2.

deuce (2), ***duse**, ***deus**, ***deuse**, *s.* [Old Fr. *deus*; Lat. *deus*=God, *voc.* of *deus*=God. (*Skeat*.)]

*1. An exclamation or oath, invoking the Deity.
"Deus! lemmen, what may this be?"
Havelok, 1,312.

2. An evil spirit, the devil.

"'Twas the prettiest prologue, as he wrote it!
Well, the deuce take me if I ha'n't forgot it."
Congreve: Old Bachelor (Prolog.).

deuc-ēd, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *deuce* (2); -*ed*.] Confounded, devilish.

deuc-ēd-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *deuced*; -*ly*.] Confoundedly, devilishly.

***deuch**, *s.* [Gael. *deoch*.]

1. A draught, a drink.

2. Drink in general.

deuch-an-dorach, **deuch-an-doris**, **doch-an-doris**, **dock-an-dorach**, **dok-and-doris**, *s.* [Gael. *deoch an doruis*.] A drink taken at the door of a house at parting; a parting or stirrup cup.

deu-tēr-ō-ca-nōn-ic-a-l, *a.* [Greek *deuteros*=second, and Eng. *canonical* (q. v.).]

An epithet applied to those books of Scripture which were admitted as canonical after the rest [CANON], either by reason that they were not written till after the compilation of the canon, or on account of some hesitation concerning their inspiration. The deuterocanonical books of the modern canon are the Book of Esther, either the whole, or at least the last seven chapters; the Epistle to the Hebrews, those of St. James, St. Jude, Second of St. Peter, Second and Third of St. John, and the Revelation.

***deu-tēr-ō-g-a-mist**, *s.* [Gr. *deuteros*=second, *gamos*=marriage, and Eng. *suff. -ist*.] One who marries a second time.

"He had published for me against the deuterogamists of the age."—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xviii.

***deu-tēr-ō-g-a-my**, *s.* [Gr. *deuterogamia* = a second marriage.] [DEUTEROGAMIST.] A second marriage; the practice of marrying a second time.

"That unfortunate divine who has so long . . . fought against the deuterogamy of the age."—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xiv.

deu-tēr-ō-nōm-ic, *a.* [Gr. *deuteros*=second, and *nomikos*=pertaining to the law; *nomos*=law.] Pertaining to or contained in the Book of Deuteronomy.

"The Deuteronomio law designs to make such syncretism henceforth impossible."—*Prof. R. Smith: Old Test. in Jewish Church*, § xii., p. 353.

deu-tēr-ōn-ō-mist, *s.* [English, &c., *deuteronomist* (q. v.); -*ist*.]

Bible Criticism: The author of Deuteronomy.

deu-tēr-ōn-ō-mis-tic, *a.* [Eng. *deuteronomist*; -*ic*.]

Bible Criticism: Emanating from the "Deuteronomist" (q. v.).

"While xxxi.-xxxiv. contains also Deuteronomistic matter, but mixed with passages of very different age and authorship."—*Colenso: Pentateuch and Book of Joshua*, pt. vi., pref. vii.

Deu-tēr-ōn-ō-my, *s.* [Latin *Deuteronomium*; Gr. *Deuteronomion*=the Second or Repeated Law; *deuteros*=second, and *nomos*=law.]

Scrip. Canon: The fifth book of the Pentateuch. It is called in Hebrew *Elleh haddebarim*, these being the first words of the book. Occasionally it is written simply *debarim*, which, it will be perceived, is one of the foregoing three words. In the opening verse a heading or title, either to the whole or part of the book, apparently the former, is thus given: "These be the words which Moses spake unto all Israel on this side Jordan in the wilderness, in the plain over against the Red Sea, between Paran and Tophel, and Laban, and Hazeroth, and Dizahab." The third verse gives us the date of these words, the fortieth year (doubtless of the

wandering), the eleventh month, and the first day of the month. The whole book, to the end of ch. xxxii., is the form of an oral address from the Jewish leader, a detailed restatement of the law, moral, ceremonial, and judicial (i. e., civil and criminal) [see the etym.], coming in as part of his discourse. Toward the close, in ch. xxviii., a prophetic statement is made of the future prosperity with which the people should be blessed if they obeyed the divine law, and the calamities which should befall them if they were disobedient to its commands. The Jewish Church universally attributed the authorship of Deuteronomy to Moses, the record of his own death being, however, admitted to be by a later hand. Our Lord quoted it as part of Scripture. (Compare Matt. iv. 4, Luke iv. 4, with Deut. viii. 3; Matt. iv. 10, Luke iv. 8, with Deut. vi. 13; and Matt. iv. 7, Luke iv. 12, with Deut. vi. 16.) The Apostle Peter and Stephen the Martyr similarly accepted it, and applied the prediction in ch. xviii. 15, 18, 19, to Christ (Acts iii. 22, 23; vii. 37). The Christian Church of all ages, and in all its ramifications, has almost universally accepted the Book of Deuteronomy as canonical, and as penned except the few concluding verses, by Moses. This opinion has been held by such scholars as Moses Stuart, Hengstenberg, and Hävernick. The modern school of rationalistic critics, on the other hand, almost with one accord, reject the Mosaic authorship. Stähelin attributes the work to the Jehovist; Gesenius, De Wette, and others believe the Jehovist and the Deuteronomist distinct. The latter is supposed by Ewald, Riehm, Bleek, Davidson, and Kalsch to have written it in Manasseh's time; while De Wette, Von Bohlen, Knobel, Graf, Koster, Noldeke, Colenso, and, after a change of view, Kuenen, consider him to have done so in the early part of Josiah's reign. Colenso is of opinion that the original address of Moses consisted only of chapters v.-xxvi., xxviii., to which ch. i.-iv., xxix., xxx. were afterward added by the same hand, while chapters xxxi.-xxxiv. contain also Deuteronomistic matter, but mixed with passages of a different age and authorship. Prof. Robertson Smith also holds the late date, and consequently the non-Mosaic authorship of Deuteronomy, combining, however, this opinion in historic criticism with belief in evangelic doctrines. A prevalent view with critics of the last-mentioned school is that the prophet Jeremiah was the author of a great part, if not of the whole, of Deuteronomy.

***deu-tēr-ō-pāth-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *deutero-path* (q. v.); -*ic*.] Relating to, or of the nature of, deutero-pathy.

deu-tēr-ōp-a-thy, **deu-tēr-ō-pāth-ic-a**, *s.* [Gr. *deuteros*=second, and *pathē*, *pathos*=suffering, pain; *paschō*=to suffer.]

Med.: A sympathetic affection of one part with another; a secondary disease.

***deu-tēr-ōs-cō-py**, *s.* [Gr. *deuteros*=second, and *skopeō*=to see, to look at.]

1. *Lit.*: Second sight. (*Scott*.)

2. *Fig.*: The second, inner, or hidden meaning or intention of words.

"Not attaining the deuteroscopy, or second intention of the words."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*.

deu-tēr-ō-zō-ōid, *s.* [Gr. *deuteros*=second, and Eng. *zōid* (q. v.).]

Zool.: A term applied to a zoöid produced by gemmation from a zoöid.

deu-tēr-ōzō-u-rēt, **deu-tō-hy-drōg-u-rēt**, *s.* [Gr. *deuteros*=second; Eng. *hydroguret* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A compound of two atoms of hydrogen with one of some other element.

deu-tō, *pref.* [Gr. *deuteros*=second.]

Chem., &c.: In composition used to express that two atoms of the substance named are combined with one or more of another. The proper use of the prefix *deuto* is to denote the second in order of the terms of any series; thus, in the several series of oxides FeO, Fe₂O₃; MnO, Mn₂O₃, MnO₂; PbO, Pb₂O₃, PbO₂, the compounds Fe₂O₃, Mn₂O₃, PbO are, properly speaking, the deutoxides of the respective metals, the *deuto* denoting simply the place of the compound in the series, not its atomic composition. But the prefix has often been confounded with *bi-* or *di-*, which properly refers to the constitution of the compound, as compared with that of the *proto-* or *mono-* compounds of the same series. (*Watts*.)

deu-tō-plāsm, *s.* [Pref. *deuto*, and Gr. *plasma* = anything formed or molded.]

Biol.: A term applied to that portion of the yolk of ova which furnishes nourishment for the embryo and its accessories. [PROTOPLASM.]

***deu-t-ōx-ide**, ***deu-t-ōx-yde**, *s.* [Pref. *deuto*, and Eng. *oxide* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A compound of two atoms of oxygen to one or more of a metal. A term formerly used to denote the second oxide of an element but not its atomic composition; thus the second oxides, Fe₂O₃, Mn₂O₃, SnO₂, are the respective deutoxides of iron, manganese, and tin.

deut'-zi-a (or as **dóit'-zi-a**), s. [Named after John Deutz, a Dutch naturalist.]

Bot.: A genus of shrubs, natives of the East Indies, belonging to the natural order Philadelphaceae, or Syringae. The leaves are opposite, deciduous, and exstipulate, and, especially in the case of *Deutzia scabra*, are covered with beautiful star-like hairs or scales. The leaves are used in Japan for polishing purposes, and their inner bark for poultices.

***deu-zan, s.** [Etym. uncertain.] A species of apple.

"Tis not the lasting *deuzan* I require,
Nor yet the red-cheek'd queening I request."
Quarles: *Emblems*.

***dē-váll, *de-váll, *de-val, v. i. & t.** [Fr. *dévaler*, from Low Lat. *devallo*=to descend: *de*=down, and *vallis*=a valley.]

1. *Intrans.*: To descend, to fall low, to subside.

"The tempest low in the deep *devalis*."
Douglas: *Virgil*, 200, 29.

2. *Trans.*: To let fall, to bow, to lower.

"Thank and greet God, their heidid law *deuall*."
Palace of Honor, ii. 53.

***dē-váll (1), s.** [O. Fr. *devallée*.] A sunk fence, a haw-haw.

***dē-váll (2), *de-vald, s.** [DEVAL, v.] A stop, cessation, intermission.

***dē-váll, *de-vald, v. i.** [O. Fr. *defallir*; Fr. *défaillir*.] To cease, to leave off.

"Devall, then, sirs."—Fergusson: *Poems*, ii. 99.

dē-vāp-ōr-ā-tion, s. [Pref. *de*=down, away, and Eng. *vaporate* (q. v.).] The change of vapor into water, as in the generation of rain.

***dē-vāst, v. t.** [Fr. *dévaster*; Lat. *devasto*: *de*=fully, and *vasto*=to lay waste; *vastus*=waste.] To lay waste, to devastate, to desolate.

"From wounds her eagles suck the reeking blood,
And all-devasting war provides her food."
Sandys: *Paraphrase of Job*, p. 58.

dēv-ās-tāte, v. t. [Lat. *devastatus*, pa. par. of *devasto*=to devastate.] [DEVAST.] To lay waste, to ravage, to desolate, to harry.

Argyle had found his principality devastated, and his tribe disarmed and disorganized."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

dēv-ās-tāt-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DEVASTATE.]

dēv-ās-tāt-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DEVASTATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of laying waste, plundering, or ravaging; devastation.

dēv-ās-tā-tion, s. [Fr. *dévastation*; Sp. *devastación*; Ital. *devastazione*, from Lat. *devastatio*, from *devastatus*, pa. par. of *devasto*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of devastating, laying waste, or plundering a country.

"By devastation the rough warrior gains,
And farmers fatten most when famine reigns."
Garth: *Dispensary*, ii. 66, 66.

2. The state of being devastated or laid waste; desolation.

"That flood which overflowed Attica, in the days of Ogyges, made cruel havoc and devastation among them."
—Woodward.

II. Law: The waste of the goods of a deceased person by the executor or administrator.

dēv-ās-tā-tōr, s. [Low Lat. *devastator*; Ital. *devastatore*.] One who devastates, plunders, or lays waste; a plunderer.

"He marched against the devastators of the Palatinate."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

***dē-vās-tā-vit, s.** [Lat.=*he has wasted*, 3d pers. sing. perf. indic. of *devasto*=to waste.]

Law: A writ which lies against an executor or administrator, who wastes or misapplies the goods of a deceased person.

***dē-vās-ti-tā-tion, s.** [Lat. *de*=fully, and *vastitus*=a wilderness, a waste.] A destruction, devastation, or laying waste.

"Wherefore followed a pitiful devastation of Churches."—Heylin: *Hist. Presbyt.*, p. 164. (Davies.)

***dē-vāunt, v. i.** [Pref. *de*, and Eng. *vault* (q. v.).] To vault, to boast.

"Which we did . . . *devaunt* to keep moost exactly."
—Fuller: *Church History*, vi. 320.

dēv-ēl, dev-vel, s. [Etym. doubtful, probably connected with DEVIL.] A very heavy blow, a severe stroke. (Scotch.)

"Ao gude downright *devel* will split it, I'ee warrant ye!"—Scott: *Antiquary*, ch. xiv.

dēv-ēl-lēr, s. [Eng. *devel*; -er.] A boxer, a pugilist, a dexterous young fellow.

dē-vēl-ōp, dē-vēl-ōpe, v. t. & i. [Fr. *développer*=to unfold: *de*=Lat. *dis*=apart, from, and *veloper*=to fold, found in *enveloper*. (Skeat.)]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To uncover, to disengage from something which enfolded and conceals; to disclose, to bring to light gradually.

"To develop the latent excellencies . . . of our art."
—Sir J. Reynolds: *Disc.*, xv.

2. To give rise and encouragement to; to further, to promote.

"Indeed, law and police, trade and industry, have done far more . . . to develop in our minds a sense of the wilder beauties of nature."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. To form by natural growth.

"The other flowers are developed in succession farther from the center."—Balfour: *Botany*, § 332.

4. To work out, to perfect, to complete.

"Each inherits from his ancestors a physical constitution which makes him develop unconsciously the same speech as theirs."—Whitney: *Life and Growth of Language*, ch. i., p. 9.

II. Technically:

1. **Biol.**: To impart or furnish the impulse or power to organisms, to enable them to go through the process of evolution.

2. **Math.**: To change the form of an expression by the carrying out of certain indicated operations, without changing the value of the expression. Thus, in the equation $(x+a)^3 = x^3 + 3ax^2 + 3a^2x + a^3$, the first member is the indicated cube of $x+a$, and the second member its development.

3. **Phot.**: To call into visible existence the latent picture produced in the camera or under a negative. [DEVELOPMENT.]

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To advance or progress from one stage to another; to expand.

"There is an undertone of strength, that may at any time develop into a trying movement."—Century Magazine.

2. To be evolved or spring from by natural growth.

3. To become visible, known, or manifest; to come to light.

II. Technically:

1. **Biol.**: To advance stage by stage by gradual evolution from the lowest to the highest, or perfect stage.

2. **Phot.**: To become visible by the process of development.

¶ For the difference between *to develop* and *to unfold*, see UNFOLD.

dē-vēl-ōp-a-ble, a. [Eng. *develop*; -able.] That may or can be developed. (See example under DEVELOPMENT.)

dē-vēl-ōped, pa. par. or a. [DEVELOP.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. **Ord. Lang.**: Disclosed, advanced, furthered, formed.

II. Technically:

1. **Phot.**: Made visible by development.

2. **Her.**: Unfurled, as colors flying.

dē-vēl-ōp-ēr, s. [English *develop*; -er.] One who, or that which, develops.

dē-vēl-ōp-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DEVELOP.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. **Ord. Lang.**: The act of disclosing, furthering, advancing, or making evident; the state of becoming developed.

2. **Phot.**: The same as DEVELOPMENT, II. 3.

developing-stick, s.

Phot.: A stick used for holding the glass while being developed. The developing-stick has a suction-pad of india-rubber, by which it is made to cling to the glass, allowing great freedom of motion without danger of becoming detached. (Knight.)

dē-vēl-ōp-mént, s. [Fr. *développement*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of developing, disclosing, furthering, or advancing gradually, stage by stage.

"The new development of those powers disgusted and alarmed him."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. The state or condition of being developed; full, open exhibition.

3. The state of advancing or rising gradually more and more nearly to perfection; growth and advancement.

II. Technically:

1. **Biol.**: The gradual advance stage by stage of animal or vegetable bodies from the embryonic to the perfect state. [¶ (2).]

2. **Math.**: The act or process of developing an expression by the execution of certain indicated operations. Also the new form of an expression resulting from such process. [DEVELOP, A. II. 2.]

3. **Phot.**: The treatment of an exposed sensitive photographic surface with certain reducing agents, so as to call into visible existence the latent picture produced in the camera or under a negative—an operation always performed in an actinically dark room. (Knight.)

4. **Shipbuilding**: The process of drawing the figures which given lines on a curved surface would assume, if that surface were a flexible sheet and were spread out flat upon a plane without alteration of area and without distortion. Surfaces not truly developable are drafted on a plane surface by the process termed Expansion (q. v.). (Knight.)

5. **Biol.**: [¶ (2).]

6. **Music**: A word used in two somewhat different senses: on the one hand of a whole movement, in a sense analogous to its use with reference to an organism; and on the other of a subject or phrase, with reference to the manner in which its conspicuous features of rhythm or melody are employed by reiteration, variation, or any other devices which the genius or ingenuity of the composer suggests, with the object of showing the various elements of interest it contains. . . . The development of a movement is rightly the development of the ideas contained in its subjects. (Grove.)

¶ (1) *Development of a surface*:

Math.: If a single curved surface be rolled upon a plane till every element comes in contact with the plane, that portion of it which is touched is called the development of the curved surface.

(2) *Development hypothesis or theory*:

Biol.: A hypothesis or theory which contends that species were not each of them a separate creation, but by some process or other came from previous species, the only exception, if any, existing being one or more primordial forms. By a similar process arose also the greater differences of structure on which have been founded genera, families, orders, classes, and even higher groups. Every one has taken note that man comes into the world as an infant, and that bodily and mental development, operating by means of changes so gradual as to escape notice at the time, make that infant successively pass through childhood, youth, and so on to full maturity. Growth, still continuing, is now less apparent than before, and finally, counter causes arrest, overcome it, and produce decline. It is the same with the inferior animals. Thus, in the Index to Prof. Owen's *Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrate Animals* thirteen entries occur commencing with the word development, the animals indicated being the Acalephæ, the Anellata, the Arachnida, &c. Similarly, plants grow from seeds; the oak being ultimately produced by the acorn. Thus development is the law of the individual both in the Animal and in the Vegetable Kingdom. Among the several races of mankind there is a tendency to progression from a less to a more civilized state, which again is development in another form. If it exist clearly in the individual and in the human, if not even in all species, the inquiry, according to the upholders of this theory, is inevitable, May it not also do so in genera, in families, orders, &c.? May not the more highly-organized animals and plants have in some occult way developed from the lower ones, and the time-honored view that species—each of them a separate creation—are so nearly constant that they can run only into varieties, require modification?

Buffon, in a vacillating way, believed in the transformation of species. Lamarck strongly contended for the same view, first publishing his opinions on the subject in A. D. 1801; stating them at greater length in 1809 in his *Philosophie Zoologique*, and in 1815, in the introduction to his *Hist. Nat. des Animaux sans Vertèbres*. He maintained that all species, man himself not excluded, had descended from other species existing at a prior time. As early as A. D. 1795 Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire suspected that all known species are degenerations of one primitive type; he did not, however, publish his views till 1828. In 1844 appeared a work called *Festivals of the Natural History of Creation*, which by 1853 was in its tenth edition, and strongly advocated the Development hypothesis. Many replies to this work were given, the most celebrated being Hugh Miller's *Footprints of the Creator*; or, the *Asterolepis of Stromness*. The eminent metaphysician, Mr. Herbert Spencer, in an essay which appeared in the *Leader* in March, 1852, and republished in his *Essays* in 1858, contrasted the theories of Creation and Development, and intimated his belief in the latter.

The last-named year commenced a new epoch in the history of the Development hypothesis. July 1, 1858, a paper was read by Mr. Alfred Wallace, and another by Mr. Charles Darwin, on Natural Selection, a modification of the Development hypothesis, to which each had come independently; the

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thäre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

former on observation and reflection while studying the natural history of the Malay Archipelago, the latter by powerful and long-continued thought on the phenomena of organic life which he had witnessed during his voyage round the world in the "Beagle" surveying vessel from 1832 to 1836. This is the form in which the Development hypothesis now flourishes. For details, see DARWINISM. Darwin's celebrated book, entitled *The Origin of Species*, first appeared in 1859, and his *Descent of Man* in 1871. Mr. Wallace's work on Natural Selection came forth in 1870. One of the earliest converts to the new doctrines was Prof. Huxley, who has done an immense deal to defend them and render them popular. In Germany the same views are earnestly advocated and carried out to an extreme length by Prof. Hæckel in his *History of Creation*, published in 1873, and of which an English translation appeared in 1875. What was formerly termed Development, and sometimes more vaguely the Transmutation of Species, is now often called Evolution (q. v.).

dě-vě-ōp-měn-taj, a. [Eng. development; -al.] Pertaining to or formed by development.

"The developmental changes proceeded."—Beale: *Bio-plasm* (1872), § 44.

***dē-vē-nūs-tāte, v. t.** [Lat. *devenusto*, from *de*=away, from, and *venustus* (genit. *venustatis*)=beauty.] To deprive of beauty or grace; to disfigure.

"They would rejoice to see what yet remains of beauty and order *devenustated*, and exposed to shame and dishonor."—Waterhouse: *Apology for Learning* (1653), p. 245.

dě-věst, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *devestir*; Fr. *dévetir*, from *dé*=Lat. *dis*=apart, from, and *vêtir*; Lat. *vestio*=to clothe; *vestis*=a dress.]

A. Transitive:

***I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: To strip, to deprive or divest of clothes, to undress.

"In Quarter and in terms like Bride and Groomer
Devesting them for Bed."
Shakespeare: *Othello*, ii. 3. (Folio.)

2. Figuratively:

(1) To free or clear from.

"How to *devest* it [articular confession] from its evil appendages."—Bishop Taylor: *Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. i., bk. i., § 11.

(2) To annul, to deprive, to make forfeited.

"What are those breaches of the law of nature and nations, which do forfeit and *devest* all right and title in a nation to government?"—Bacon.

II. Law: To alienate as to title or right.

B. Intransitive:

Law: To be lost or alienated, as a title or estate.
† Except in the legal sense this word is now written *divest* (q. v.).

dě-věst-ěd, pa. par. or a. [DEVEST.]

dě-věst-ihg, pr. par., a. & s. [DEVEST.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of undressing, depriving of, or stripping.

2. *Law*: The act of alienating; the state of becoming alienated.

***dē-vēs-tūre, s.** [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *vesture* (q. v.).] The act of putting off or leaving aside.

"For his own decarnation, as I may say, and *devesture* of carnality."—Montagu: *Devout Essays*, Treat. ii., § i.

***dē-vēx, *dē-vēxe, a. & s.** [Lat. *devevus*, pa. par. of *deveho*=to carry down; *de*=down, and *veho*=to carry.]

A. As adj.: Bending or bent downward.

B. As subst.: A curve, deviousity.

"Upon the western lands,
Following the world's *devev*, he meant to tread."
May: *Lucan's Pharsalia*, x.

***dē-vēx-i-tŷ, s.** [O. Fr. *devezité*; Lat. *devevit*, from *devevus*.] A curving or incurvation downward; a declivity.

"The Heaven's *devevity*."—Davies: *Wit's Pilgrimage*.
***dē-vi-ant, *dē-vi-aunt, a.** [Fr., pr. par. of *dévier*=to go out of the way, to deviate.] Deviating, wandering, straying.

"From yon schole so *deviant* I am."
Romaine of the Rose.

dē-vi-āte, v. i. & t. [Lat. *deviatus*, pa. par. of *devio*=to go out of the way; *de*=away, from, and *vio*=a way.]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To go, digress, or turn aside from one's right course.

"The Captain's solicitude to arrive at Otaheite put it out of his power to *deviate* from his direct track."—Cook: *Travels*, vol. v. (Intro.)

II. Figuratively:

1. To wander or swerve from the usual or established course or rule.

"They *deviated* as little as possible from the ordinary methods prescribed by the law."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. To swerve, to digress, to err, to stray from the path of duty.

3. To diverge, to vary, to differ, to depart, to deflect.

"It was absolutely necessary that the copy should *deviate* from the original."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

***B. Transitive:**

1. *Lit.*: To cause to deviate.

"They were further authorized to *deviate* that line, and construct certain new lines and works."—London Times.

2. *Fig.*: To lead astray; to cause to wander or err.

"To let them *deviate* him from the right path."—Cotton: *Montaigne*, ch. xxxv. (Davies.)

† (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *deviate*, to *wander*, to *swerve*, and to *stray*: "*Deviate* always supposes a direct path; *wander* includes no such idea. The act of *deviating* is commonly faulty, that of *wandering* is indifferent: they may frequently exchange significations; the former being justifiable by necessity; and the latter arising from an unsteadiness of mind. *Deviate* is mostly used in the moral acceptance; *wander* may be used in either sense. A person *deviates* from any plan or rule laid down; he *wanders* from the subject in which he is engaged. As no rule can be laid down which will not admit of an exception, it is impossible but the wisest will find it necessary in their moral conduct to *deviate* occasionally; yet every wanton *deviation* from an established practice evinces a culpable temper on the part of the *deviator*. Those who *wander* into the regions of metaphysics are in great danger of losing themselves; it is with them as with most *wanderers*, that they spend their time at best but idly. To *swerve* is to *deviate* from that which one holds right; to *stray* is to *wander* in the same bad sense: the young *stray* from the path of rectitude to seek that of pleasure." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between to *deviate* and to *digress*, see DIGRESS.

dē-vi-ā-tion, s. [Fr., from Low Lat. *deviatio*, from Lat. *deviatus*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The act of wandering or diverging from the direct or proper course.

II. Figuratively:

1. A variation or departure from the usual or established course or rule.

"... when any *deviation*, whether for the better or for the worse, from the established course of proceeding, is proposed."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

2. A wandering, digressing, or departing from the path of duty.

"Worthy persons, if inadvertently drawn into a *deviation*, endeavor instantly to recover their lost ground."—Richardson: *Clarissa*.

3. A digression, a wandering from the subject.

"I shall make what *deviations* and excursions I shall think fit, as I proceed in my random essays."—Shaftesbury: *Miscellaneous Reflections*, ch. i.

B. Technically:

*1. *Astron.*: A motion of the deferent either toward or from the ecliptic.

2. *Comm.*: The voluntary departure of a vessel without necessity from the regular and usual course of the specific voyage insured, which discharges the underwriters from their responsibility.

"It has been laid down that a *deviation* made expressly for the object of succoring ships in distress does not discharge the underwriter."—London Daily Telegraph.

3. *Eng. Rail. Engin.*: The distance or extent to which a line when complete may legally differ from the original deposited plans. [*Limit of deviation*.]

4. *Naut.*: The departure or difference of a ship's compass from the true magnetic meridian, caused by the presence of iron. This depends, in iron ships, upon the direction with regard to the magnetic meridian in which the ship was laid down, the deviation being least when the ship has been built with her head pointing south. [COMPASS.]

"Their humor yet so various—
They manifest their whole life through
The needle's *deviations* too,
Their love is so precarious."

Couper: *Friendship*.

† (1) *Deviation of the compass*: [DEVIATION, B. 4.]

(2) *Deviation of a falling body*: The deviation from a perpendicular line which occurs in the descent of a falling body, owing to the rotation of the earth on its axis.

(3) *Limit of deviation* (Engineering):

(a) *Deviations in line*:

(i) In towns, ten yards each side of the center line.

(ii) In country, one hundred yards, or nearly five chains.

(iii) Curves upward of half a mile radius may be sharpened to half-mile radius; curves of less than half-mile radius must not be sharpened.

(b) *Deviations in level*: In towns, two feet; in the country, five feet.

(c) *Deviations of gradient*:

(i) Gradients flatter than 1 in 100, deviation ten feet per mile steeper.

(ii) Gradients steeper than 1 in 100, deviation three feet per mile steeper.

***dē-vi-ā-tōr, s.** [Eng. *deviat(e)*; -or.] One who

deviates (*lit. & fig.*). (Henry.)

dē-vi-çe, *dē-vis, *dē-vys, *dē-vyse, s. [Fr. *devis*, *devise*; Ital. *divisa*; Sp. *devisa*; Low Lat. *divisa*=a division, a bound, a mark, a device, fem. sing. of *divisus*, pa. par. of *divido*=to divide.] [DEVISE, DIVIDE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A plan, a contrivance, a stratagem, a design.

"This is our *device*,
That Falstaff at that oak shall meet with us."
Shakespeare: *Merry Wives*, iv. 4.

*2. The act of plotting or scheming; devising.
"... their *device* against me all the day."—Lamentations, iii. 62.

3. A plot, a trick, a scheme; craft.

"He disappointeth the *devices* of the crafty."—Job v. 12.

4. Skill or faculty of devising; inventive genius.

"Adorned all with gemmes of endless price
As could be framed by workmans rare *device*."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, v. ix. 27.

*5. A suggestion, a plan, an idea, a purpose.

"We wolde rewled be at his *devys*."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 818.

*6. An opinion.

"Certes, as at my *devys*
Ther is no place in Paradys
So good inne for to dwell."
Romaine of the Rose, 651.

*7. Any piece of work made or conceived with art, skill, and fancy; a design, an emblem, a conceit.

"Lo, this *device* was sent me by a nun."
Shakespeare: *Lover's Complaint*, 232.

8. In the same sense as II.

"A seal bearing exactly the same *device* and the same superscription."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

*9. The motto attached to or fitted for an emblem.

"A banner with the strange *device*,
Excelsior!"
Longfellow: *Excelsior*.

*10. A masque.

"That is an old *device*."
Shakespeare: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, v. 1.

*11. The fashion, design, style, or workmanship of anything.

"Plate of rare *device*."—Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, i. 6.

*12. Manner of thinking, cast, or disposition of mind.

"He's gentle, never schooled, and yet learned, full of noble *device*."—Shakespeare: *As You Like It*, i. 1.

II. Her., &c.: An emblem, intended to represent a family, person, action, or quality, with a suitable motto.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *device* and *contrivance*: "There is an exercise of art displayed in both these actions; but the former has most of ingenuity, trick, or cunning; the latter more of deduction and plain judgment in it. A *device* always consists of some invention or something newly made; a *contrivance* mostly respects the mode, arrangement, or disposition of things. Artists are employed in conceiving *devices*; men in general use *contrivances* for the ordinary concerns. A *device* is often employed for bad and fraudulent purposes; *contrivances* mostly serve for innocent purposes of domestic life. Beggars have various *devices* for giving themselves the appearance of wretchedness and exciting the compassion of the spectator; those who are reduced to the necessity of supplying their wants commonly succeed by forming *contrivances* of which they had not before any conception. *Devices* are the work of the human understanding only; *contrivances* are likewise formed by [the lower] animals. Men employ *devices* with an intention either to deceive or to please others; [the lower] animals have their *contrivances* either to supply some want or to remove some evil." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ból, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shæn. -tion, -sion = shün;
-tion, -sion = shün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

*dĕ-vī-çe-fŭl, *dĕ-vī-çe-fŭll, *de-vise-ful, a. [Eag. device; ful(t).]

1. Full of devices or skillful conceits and contrivances.

"The goodly service, the devicefull sights,
The bridegrooms state, the brides most rich array."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, v. iii. 3.

2. Inventive, skillful, ingenious.

"Some clarkes doe doubt in their devicefull art."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, v. x. 1.

*dĕ-vī-çe-fŭl-lŷ, *de-vise-ful-ly, adv. [Eag. deviceful; -ly.] Skillfully, artfully, cunningly.

"How they, devicefully being set
And bound up, might with secrecy
Deliver errands." Donne: *Poems*, p. 71.

dĕv'-il (or as dĕv'l), *deofel, *deofell, *deofle, *deovel, *dev-el, *dev-ele, *dev-le, *dev-elle, *dev-ill, *dev-ille, *dev-yl, *dev-ylle, *dif-le, *div-el, *diev-el, *diev-le, *dyevel, *dyeve-le, s. & a. [A. S. *deofol*, *deofol*, from Lat. *diabolus*; Gr. *diabolos*=the slanderer, the devil; *diaballo*=(1) to throw across or in the way, (2) to slander: *dia*=through, across, and *ballo*=to throw; O. S. *diubal*; O. Fris. *dionel*, *divel*; O. H. Ger. *tiufal*; Icel. *djǫfull*; Sw. *djeful*; Dan. *djævel*; Dut. *duivel*; Ger. *teufel*; Fr. *diable*; Sp. *diablo*; Port. *diabo*; Ital. *diavolo*.]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: In the same sense as II. 1.

2. Figuratively:

(1) An exceedingly wicked person; a demon, a fiend.

"Could the world pick out three such enemies again, as that fiend Douglas, that spirit Percy, and that devil Glen-dower?"—Shakespeare: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 4.

(2) Any great evil or calamity.

"A war of profit mitigates the evil;
But to be tax'd and beaten, is the devil." Granville.

(3) Used as an expletive to express wonder or vexation.

"What a devil hast thou to do with the time of the day?"—Shakespeare: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., i. 2.

"Here's your niece."

"My niece! the devil she is!"—Love will find out the way, iv.

(4) Used as a kind of ludicrous negative.

"The devil a puritan that he is . . . but a time-passer."—Shakespeare: *Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

(5) A mischievous person.

(6) Used as an expression of mingled pity and contempt; as, a poor devil.

(7) (See extract.) [II. 8.]

"For this purpose a number of men were employed there, on Saturday night, and a large grate, called a devil, filled with burning coals, was used as a light."—London Morning Chronicle.

II. Technically:

1. Script. & Theol.: An evil spirit, whose special employment, as the etymology of the name shows, is to stand forth as an accuser or slanderer [see etym.], the brethren, i. e., Christians, being the special object of his calumnies (Rev. xii. 10). He is identified with the Satan who figures in the later Old Testament composition (1 Chron. xxi. 1; Job i. 6-12; Psalm cix. 6; Zech. iii. 1, 2), and throughout the New (Mat. iv. xii. 26; Luke x. 18; Acts v. 3; 1 Cor. v. 5, &c.). His procedure in accusing and slandering the patriarch Job was exactly that which the New Testament name devil would have led one to expect (Job i. 6-12; i. 1-8). The name Satan (Aram. *Shatana*) is generally held to mean not accuser, calumniator, but adversary, enemy; there is, however, a cognate one (Heb. *satnah*), which is rendered, by Gesenius' accusation, so that the signification of Devil and Satan is very closely akin. His character is malignant to the last degree; for he is represented as tempting our Lord (Mat. iv. 1, 5, 8, 11; Luke iv. 2, 3, 5, 13), as sowing tares among wheat (Mat. xiii. 39), as entering Judas Iscariot immediately before the unworthy disciple betrayed his Master (John xiii. 2), as practicing wiles (Ephes. vi. 11), and laying snares (1 Tim. iii. 7). His ability for mischief is great; thus he is described as having the power of death (Heb. ii. 14), but he is not omnipotent, and if resisted will be put to flight (James iv. 7). He is the leader of (wicked) angels, and for him and them everlasting fire is prepared (Mat. xxv. 41). Into that lake of fire the devil will ultimately be cast (Rev. xx. 10). As an infernal hierarchy is thus recognized, a question may arise as to whether the numerous names applied to devils in Scripture, such as the "Prince of the power of the air" (Ephes. ii. 2), Abaddon, Apollyon, &c. (Rev. ix. 11), are all meant for the same malignant being, or whether some of them may not refer to his more prominent followers. Beelzebub and Satan are, however, identical (Mat. xii. 24-26). According to the Talmudists Satan, whose real

name is Sammael, or Eblis, was originally an angel with six wings. He is also known as the old serpent, the devil, Beelzebub, the unclean spirit, Leviathan, and Asael. In the East Indian story of the fall he is referred to both as Asur and Mahisasura, and is also represented as the great serpent Vrita, against which Indria fought, and which, after a desperate struggle, he overcame. In the Persian tradition he is known as Ahriman, and it is believed that at the time of the last day, after he has been purified by fire, he will return to obedience and again occupy the realms of the just as an angel.

In Norse mythology the evil spirit is Loki, and it was believed that the wolf and the serpent were his vile progeny. The Egyptians believed that he was a full brother of Osiris, their god, and that he rebelled and was thrown out under the name of Typhon. The people of Tyre and Rhodes spoke of the evil one as Ophion, or the serpent, which will account for the fact that all serpents are to this day classed under the generic name of "Ophidia." Gould says: "Chronos Titan is the same as the Arabic Scheitan, the Erse Teitin, the time god; the Biblical Satan or Lucifer, the Son of the Morning." The Greek story of Prometheus stealing fire from heaven is believed by many learned commentators to be identical with our fall of the devil.

The Caroline Island Indians have a similar myth—that Merogog (the devil) was driven out of heaven, and that he took with him a spark of fire, which he presented to man. Pluto and Plutus, of the Roman and Grecian mythologists, is the same as our devil. In the Irish language he is called Diabhall (god of the air); in Welsh he is called Diawl, meaning "not light," or the god of darkness; in old Saxon he was Duvel, in Danish Diavel, and in the Tartarian language Drof. The gypsies called him Bong, and by the strange system of contraries by which their language, or dialect, is noted, they call God Devil, or Deval, as some writers give it.

The Scripture does not represent the devil and his angels as having been created at first in the low moral state in which they exist. They were originally happy spirits, who when in heaven lapsed into sin (Jude, 6), that of Satan being pride (1 Tim. iii. 6), in consequence of which they were expelled from that blissful abode. The battle in which Michael was the leader of the angelic hosts who remained true in their allegiance to God, has been supposed to be the one in which Satan was expelled from heaven; but it may have another reference (Rev. xii. 7-12). The devil figured largely in the theology of the middle ages, his name inspiring great terror. Nominally he holds exactly the same place in the Christian system still, but he is to a considerable extent ignored in the preaching of the present day. [DEMON, SATAN.]

2. Printing: A printer's errand-boy.

"The loaded press beneath her labor groans,
And printers' devils shake their weary bones."
Byron: *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

3. Weaving, &c.:

(1) A machine for opening out the tussocks of cotton, and cleaning therefrom the dirt and offal. It has various other names, such as willower, willy, beating-machine, &c. [COTTON-CLEANING MACHINE.]

(2) A rag-engine or spiked mill for tearing woolen rags into shoddy, or linen and cotton rags to make paper pulp.

4. Mach.: A machine for making wood screws.

5. Ichthy.: [SEA-DEVIL.]

6. Zool.: The Tasmanian name for *Dasyurus ursinus*, a carnivorous marsupial quadruped about eighteen inches long, but which is capable of destroying sheep.

7. Cookery: A dish, as a bone with some meat on it, grilled with cayenne pepper.

8. Plumbing: A three-legged grate, full of burning coals, carried by plumbers to the tops of houses or other buildings to melt solder, lead, &c. The name devil is applied from the havoc which it sometimes makes with the building if a live coal dropping from it finds its way among the woodwork of the roof.

"A little charcoal stove, shaped like an iron bottle with a hole in the side, is sometimes used by zinc-workers for heating their irons. It is not, however, so dangerous as the three-legged apparatus, nor is it called by plumbers a devil."

9. Horol.: A small lump of coarse matted wire, with a short handle, used to support articles to be treated with the blowpipe.

10. Pyrot.: A kind of small cracker or firework.

*B. As adj.: Devilish, fiendish, demoniacal; diabolical, damnable.

"That devil monk,
Hopkins, that made this mischief,"
Shakespeare: *Henry VIII.*, ii. 1.

† In phrases and proverbs:

(1) To go to the devil: To go to ruin.

(2) To play the devil with: To do great harm or injury to, to ruin.

"One that will play the devil, sir, with you."
Shakespeare: *King John*, ii. 1.

(3) To give the devil his due: To allow even the worst man credit for any good qualities he may have.

*†(4) A twenty devils' way: In the name of twenty devils.

*†(5) The devil rides on a fiddle-stick: A proverbial expression, apparently meant to indicate anything new, unexpected, and strange.

"Heigh, heigh! the devil rides upon a fiddlestick; what's the matter?"—Shakespeare: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 4.

(6) When the devil is blind: Never.

(7) Dare-devil: Reckless, heedless, foolhardy; used adjectively or as a substantive.

(8) The devil to pay: A reckoning to be had, as for some mischief or damage done.

(9) Blue devils: Low spirits; same as the blues.

† Crabb thus discriminates between devil and demon: "Since the devil is represented as the father of all wickedness, associations have been connected with the name that render its pronunciation in familiar discourse offensive to the chastened ear; while demon is a term of indifferent application, that is commonly substituted in its stead to designate either a good or an evil spirit. Malice and fraud are the peculiar characteristics of the devil; rage is properly that of a demon. The devil is said in proverbial discourse to be in such things as go contrary to the wish; the demon of jealousy is said to possess the mind; that is altogether carried away with that passion." (Crabb: *English Synon.*)

† Obvious compound: Devil-born. (Tennyson.)

devil-bird, s.

Ornith.: A name sometimes applied to the members of the genus *Dicurus*; they are natives of India.

devil-carriage, s. A carriage used for moving heavy ordnance; a sling-cart.

devil-fish, s.

Ichthy.: *Lophius piscatorius*, a large species of ray; also called the Sea-devil (q. v.).

devil in a bush, or devil in a mist.

Botany:

(1) *Nigella damascena*, from its horned capsules peering from a bush of finely-divided involucre. (Prior.)

(2) *Paris quadrifolia*. (Britten & Holland.)

devil-may-care, a. & s.

A. As adj.: Reckless, careless.

"He who is sitting there,
With a rollicking
Devil-may-care,
Free-and-easy look and air."
Longfellow: *Golden Legend*, iv.

B. As subst.: A reckless, careless fellow.

devil-monkey, s.

Zool.: A monkey, *Pithecia satanas*.

devil on both sides, devil o' both sides, s. [Supposed to be so called from the prickly achenes of the fruit. (Britten & Holland.)] A plant, *Ranunculus arvensis*.

devil-tree, s.

Bot.: *Alstonia scholaris*.

devil-worship, s. The worship of evil personified, still practiced in Asia, Africa, and America, by primitive tribes who believe that there are two powers presiding over this world, the one of good and the other of evil, and that these two have equal power. Devil-worship is only a slight advance on fetishism, the difference being that in devil-worship the destructive powers of nature are personified.

devil's advocate, s. [ADVOCATUS DIABOLI.]

devil's-apple, s. The mandrake.

devil's-apron, s. The very broad form of the sea-weed *Laminaria saccharina*, a North American plant.

devil's-bit, dell's-bit, s.

Botany:

1. *Scabiosa succisa*, from the well-known legend that the devil bit off a portion of the root in order to destroy its medicinal properties, a story invented to account for its premonitory root. (Britten & Holland.)

2. *Helonia dioica*, a North American plant, called also the Blazing Star. (Lindley.)

† Devil's-bit Scabiosa:

Bot.: The same as DEVIL'S-BIT.

*devil's-bones, s. pl. Dice.

*devil's-books, s. pl. Cards.

"Your cards," said he, "they are the Devil's books."—Swift: *Polite Conv.*, iii.

devil's-brushes, s. pl.

Bot.: A general name for ferns in the "Black Country." (Britten & Holland.)

devil's-candlestick, s.

Bot.: *Nepeta Glechoma*. (Britten & Holland.)

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fäll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whê, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.

devil's churn-staff, s.

Bot.: *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, from its poisonous properties. (Britten & Holland.)

devil's-claws, s.

1. Botany:
(1) *Ranunculus arvensis*.
(2) *Lotus corniculatus*.
2. Mach.: A grapnel.

devil's coach-horse, s.

Entom.: The popular name of a species of beetle, *Ocyptus olens*. It is about an inch long, of a dull black color, and when it meets anything which excites its anger, it throws up its head, opens its sickle-like jaws to their fullest extent, and waves its evil-smelling tail over its back, like that of a scorpion. The odor is peculiarly fetid and enduring. It is very pugnacious and extremely common. Its nature is predacious, and it runs with great speed, whence its name.

devil's coach-wheel, s.

Bot.: *Ranunculus arvensis*. (Britten & Holland.)

devil's-corn, s.

Bot.: *Stellaria holostea*. (Britten & Holland.)

devil's-cow, s.

Entom.: The same as DEVIL'S COACH-HORSE (q. v.).

devil's-currycomb, s.

Bot.: *Ranunculus arvensis*.

devil's-cut, s.

Bot.: The wood of the Wild Clematis (*C. Vitalba*), dried and used by boys for smoking. (Britten & Holland.)

devil's darning-needle, s.

1. Entom.: A popular name for various species of Dragon-fly, so applied from the long, slender shape of their bodies.

2. Bot.: *Scandix pecten*, from its long awns.

*devil's-dung, s.

Pharm.: *Ferula asafetida*.

devil's-dust, s.

Weaving: The flock which is torn out of cotton or wool by the teasing-machine; of this cheap cloth is made.

"Does it bessem thee to weave cloth of devil's-dust instead of true wool?"—Carlyle: *Miscell.*, iv. 239.

devil's dye, s.

Bot.: *Indigofera*, the Indigo genus of plants.

devil's-eyes, s.

Bot.: *Stellaria holostea*.

devil's fig, s.

Bot.: A yellow poppy, *Argemone mexicana*.

devil's-fingers, s.

Bot.: *Lotus corniculatus*.

devil's-flower, s.

Bot.: *Lychnis diurna*. (Britten & Holland.)

devil's-guts, s.

Botany:

1. *Cuscuta*, various species, especially *C. europæa*, from the thread-like stems, which wind round other plants and strangle them.

2. *Convolvulus arvensis*.

3. *Convolvulus sepium*. (Britten & Holland.)

devil's-horn, s.

Bot.: *Phallus impudicus*.

devil's ladies and gentlemen, s.

Bot.: *Arum maculatum*. (Britten & Holland.)

devil's leaf, s.

Bot.: An exceedingly pungent nettle, *Urtica urentissima*. It is found in Timor. (Lindley.)

devil's-milk, s. [From the acrid quality of the milky juice.]

Botany:

1. *Chelidonium majus*.

2. *Euphorbia Peplus*.

3. *Euphorbia helioscopia*. (Britten & Holland.)

devil's-nettle, s.

Bot.: *Achillea millefolium*.

devil's-oatmeal, s.

Bot.: *Anthriscus sylvestris*.

devil's-parsley, s.

Bot.: *Anthriscus sylvestris*.

*devil's-paternoster, s. A grumble; a curse.

"What devils pater noster is this he is saying?"—Terence in English (1614).

devil's-posy, s.

Bot.: *Allium ursinum*. (Britten & Holland.)

devil's snuff-box, s.

Bot.: Various species of Lycopodium, especially *L. Boviata*, from its supposed deleterious properties, and from the clouds of brown snuff-like spores that fly off when a ripe puff-ball is squeezed. (Britten & Holland.)

devil's-stinkpot, s.

Bot.: A kind of fungus, *Phallus impudicus*.

devil's-tattoo, s. A drumming with the fingers, as on the table, window, &c.

devil's-turnip, s.

Bot.: *Byronia*, a genus of Cucurbitaceæ.

dev-ll (or as devl), v. t. [DEVIL, s.]

I. Ord. Lang.: To make devilish or diabolical.

II. Technically:

1. Cookery: To grill with cayenne pepper or other condiment.

2. Weaving: To prepare cotton or wool with the devil or teasing-machine.

*dev-ll-dòm, s. [Eng. devil; -dom.] Dealings with the devil.

"I defy you to name a man half so famous

For devildoms."

Barham: *Ingoldsby Leg.*, Lord of Tholouse.

dev-ll-ed, pa. par. & a. [DEVIL, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Applied to food grilled with hot condiments, as cayenne pepper, mustard, &c.; as, *deviled ham*, &c.

*dev-ll-ëss, s. [Eng. devil; -ess.] A she-devil.

"... angel, man, devil, nor deviless."—Urquhart: *Rabelais*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii. (Davies.)

*dev-ll-ët, s. [Eng. devil(l), and dimin. suff. -let.] A little devil; an imp.

"And pray now what were these devilets call'd?"

Barham: *Ingoldsby Leg.*, Truants.

*dev-ll-fül-lý, adv. [Formed from devil, as *manfully* from *man*.] Like a devil.

"He ... strove manfully, yea devilfully, to attain it."—E. Peacock: *Ralf Skirlough*, iii. 7.

*dev-ll-hood, *dev-el-hede, s. [Eng. devil; -hood.] Devilishness; the nature of a devil.

"No develhede I ne hadde in me."—Leben Jesu, 499.

*dev-ll-ing, s. [Eng. devil, and dimin. suff. -ing.] A devilet, an imp, a young devil.

"Engender young devilings."

Beaum. & Flét.: *Knight of Malta*, v. 2.

dev-ll-ish, *dev-ll-lishe, a. [Eng. devil; -ish.]

I. Literally:

1. Of the nature of a devil.

"He that hath the devil to his father must needs have devilish children."—Latimer: *Serm.*, p. 9.

2. Befitting a devil; diabolical, infernal, damnable.

"Thus Beelzebub

Pleaded his devilish counsel."

Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 378, 379.

II. Figuratively:

1. Used as an epithet of abhorrence; exceedingly evil or malicious.

"The most suited to a mean and devilish nature."—Hume: *Nat. Hist. of Religion*.

2. Used ludicrously in the sense of excessive, extreme, exceeding.

"He's off and on at so devilish a rate, a man knows not where to have him."—Dryden: *Love Triumphant*, iv. 1.

*devilish-holy, a. Wicked and good at the same time.

"When truth kills truth, O devilish-holy fray!"

Shaksp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

dev-ll-ish-lý, adv. [Eng. devilish; -ly.]

1. Lit.: Like a devil. In the way that a devil might be expected to do; diabolically, infernally, damnable.

"Then they begin to pick holes, as we say, in the coats of some of the godly, and that devilishly."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. Fig.: Exceedingly, extremely.

"I was deceived in you devilishly."—Wycherley: *Country Wife*, v. 4.

dev-ll-ish-ness, *dyv-el-ysh-ness, s. [Eng. devilish; -ness.] A quality or character befitting a devil; a diabolical or infernal character.

"... this devilishness of temper."—Carlyle: *Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

*dev-ll-ism, s. [Eng. devil; -ism.] Devilry; an act befitting a devil.

"This is not heresy, but mere devilism."—Bp. Hall: *Remains*, p. 150.

*dev-ll-ize, v. t. [Eng. devil; -ize.] To place or rank among devils.

"He that should deify a saint, should wrong him as much as he that should deviltize him."—Bp. Hall: *Remains*, p. 13.

*dev-ll-kin, s. [English devil, and dimin. suff. -kin.] A devilet, a little devil, an imp.

"No wonder that a Beelzebub has his devilkins to attend at his call."—Richardson: *Clarissa*, vi. 14.

dev-ll-mént, s. [Eng. devil; -ment.] Mischief, roguery, pranks.

*dev-ll-ness, *dev-el-ness, s. [English devil; -ness.] A state or condition of devils.

"Alle goddess of genge devethness ere tha."—Early Eng. *Psalter*: Ps. xov. 5.

*dev-ll-ock, s. [English devil, and dimin. suff. -ock.] A little devil, an imp.

dev-ll-ry, *dev-yl-ry, *dewylry, s. [English devil; -ry.]

I. Literally:

1. The acts or characteristics of the devil; diabolical wickedness.

"He calleth vnywrytten verities starke lyes and deultry."—Sir T. More: *Works*, p. 1,129.

2. Dealings or communication with the devil.

"I always thought there was devilry among you."—Walker: *Feden*, p. 65.

II. Fig.: Devilment, mischief.

"Better this honest simplicity than the devilries of the Faust of Goethe."—Hazlitt. (*Ogilvie*.)

*dev-ll-ship, s. [Formed from devil on the analogy of lordship, &c.] The person or character of a devil.

"But I shall find out counter charms, Thy airy devilship to remove."

Cowley: *Description of Honor*.

†dev-ll-trý, s. [Eng. devil; -try.] Devilish or diabolical acts; devilry.

"The rustics beholding crossed themselves and suspected deviltries."—Reader: *Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xcv.

*dev-ll-wård, adv. [Eng. devil; -ward.] Toward the devil.

"Instead of struggling Devilward."—Carlyle: *Letters of Cromwell*, iii. 168.

*de-vint, a. [Lat. *devinctus*, pa. par. of *devincio* = to bind down: *de*=down, and *vincio*=to bind.] Bound, under an obligation.

"The mair obleist and devint to be cairfull of his hienes preservation."—Acts Jas. VI. (1573).

*de-vi-ð-scope, s. [Lat. *devius*=out of the way, and *Gr. skopeō*=to see.] (For def. see extract.)

"The *devioscope*, or apparatus showing directly the ratio between the angular velocity of the earth and that of any horizon round the vertical of a place."—Nature, vol. xxiv., p. 60.

de-vi-ous, a. [Lat. *devius*=going out of the way.] [DEVIATE.]

I. Literally:

1. Wandering out of the way, circuitous, meandering, winding.

"Where'er thy *devious* current strays, The lap of earth with gold and silver teems." Longfellow: *The Brook*.

2. Out of the usual track; out of the way.

"While o'er *devious* paths I wildly trod, Stodious to wander from the beaten road." Pitt: *Virgil's Æneid*, ii.

II. Fig.: Going astray, or wandering from the path of duty; erring.

"Whose heart is ... so *devious* from the truth through perverse error."—Prynne: *Histrio-Mastix*, vi. 12.

de-vi-ous-lý, adv. [Eng. *devious*; -ly.] In a *devious*, wandering manner. (Lit. & fig.)

"Without this the strongest intellect may be fruitlessly or *deviously* employed."—Sir J. Reynolds: *Disc.* 1.

de-vi-ous-ness, s. [Eng. *devious*; -ness.] The quality of being *devious*; departure or deviating from a right course.

"No words can fully expose the astonishing *deviousness* of such a digression as this."—Whitaker: *Rev. of Gibbon's Hist.*, p. 252.

*de-vir-gin-ate, a. [Low Lat. *devirginatus*, pa. par. of *devirgino*: *de*=away, from, and *virgo* (genit. *virginis*)=a virgin.] Deprived of virginity; deflowered.

"Fair Hero left *devirginate*."

Marlowe: *Hero and Leander*, s. 3.

*de-vir-gin-äte, v. t. [DEVIRGINATE, a.]

1. Lit.: To rob or deprive of virginity; to deflower.

"Stage-players *devirginate* unmarried persons."—Prynne: *Histrio-Mastix*, vi. 3.

2. Fig.: To deprive or rob of purity; to defile.

"This very expression of virgin does direct us to make use of watchfulness over ourselves, that sin do not *devirginate* us."—Dr. Allestree: *Serm.* (1684), pt. ii., p. 96.

*de-vir-gin-ä-ted, pa. par. or a. [DEVIRGINATE, v.]

*de-vir-gin-ä-tion, s. [Low Lat. *devirginatio*, from *devirginatus*.] The act of depriving of virginity; deflowering.

"Maidens when they bee forced, and suffer *devirgination*."—Holland: *Suetonius*, p. 192.

böl, böy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

dě-viŝ-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *devis(e)*; -able.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: That may or can be devised, contrived, or imagined.

"Cavils devisable by curious and captious wits against it."—*Barron: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 2.

2. *Law*: Capable of being devised or bequeathed by will.

"It seems sufficiently clear that, before the Conquest, lands were devisable by will."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.

***dē-viŝ-al**, *s.* [Eng. *devis(e)*; -al.] The act or mode of devising or inventing; the state of being devised.

"Each word . . . has its own place, mode, and circumstances of *devisal*."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, ch. xiv., p. 309.

***dē-viŝ-ĉēr-āte**, *v. t.* [Latin *de*=away, from, and *viscera*=the entrails.] To disembowel, to eviscerate.

dē-viŝe, ***de-vice**, ***de-vize**, ***de-vyse**, ***dy-vyse**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *deviser*; Ital. *divisare*; Low Lat. *divisa*=a division of goods; Lat. *divisus*, *pa. par. of dividere*=to divide.] [DEVISE, *v.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To invent, to contrive, to excogitate, to strike out or compose by thought and consideration; to scheme, to plot.

"It was necessary to *devise* something. Something was *devised*, something of which the effects are felt to this day in every part of the globe."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

*2. To think of, determine, or settle on; to plan, to purpose.

"Even in the month which he had *devised* of his own heart."—*1 Kings* xii. 33.

*3. To imagine, to think of.

"Herte of mon dyadlich ne may hit thencke, ne month *devisi*."—*Ayenbite*, p. 144.

*4. To direct, to describe.

"As I have you er this *devised*."—*Romaunt of the Rose*.

*5. To guess.

"If ought else that I mote not *devyse*."

Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 42.

*6. To paint, to draw.

"That deare Crosse upon your shield *devise*."

Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 31.

II. *Law*: To bequeath, or give by will. (Used of landed estates as distinguished from personality.)

"The origin and antiquity of *devising* real estates by will."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To contrive, to plan, to cogitate.

"As Mercury did first *devise*."

Milton: Comus, 963.

*2. To reflect, to consider (with *of*).

"When he had *devised* of her case."

Spenser: F. Q., VI. iv. 34.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to devise* and *to bequeath*: "*To devise* is a formal, *to bequeath* is an informal assignment of our property to another on our death. We *devise* therefore only by a legal testament; we may *bequeath* simply by word of mouth, or by any expression of our will: we can *devise* only that which is property in the eye of the law; we may *bequeath* in the moral sense any thing which we cause to pass over to another: a man *devises* his lands; he *bequeaths* his name or his glory to his children." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *to devise* and *to contrive*, see CONTRIVE.

dē-viŝe, ***de-vis**, ***de-vyce**, ***de-vys**, ***de-vyse**, ***di-vise**, *s.* [O. Fr. *devis*; Prov. *devis* (m.), *devisa* (f.), from Lat. *divisus*.] [DEVISE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Direction, order, authority, power, control.

"Thou salle haue at thin owen *deys*."

Langtoft, p. 167.

*2. Opinion.

"The myrreste margarys, at my *devisye*

That ener I ſigh with myn yghen."

E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 199

3. A contrivance, a device, a design.

"Proportionet partly with painteres *deysye*."

Destruction of Troy, 5,052.

II. Law:

1. The act of bequeathing, or giving landed property by will.

"After innumerable leases and releases, mortgages and *devises*, it was too late to search for flaws in titles."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. That which is devised or bequeathed by will.

3. A will or testament.

dē-viŝed, *pa. par. or a.* [DEVISE, *v.*]

dēv-i-ŝee, *s.* [Eng. *devis(e)*; -ee.] One to whom anything is devised by will.

"The *devisee* of the use could in Chancery compel its execution."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.

***dē-viŝe-mēt**, ***de-vyse-ment**, *s.* [O. Fr. *devise-ment*; Ital. *divisamento*.] A description.

"I knew hit by his *devysement* in the Apocalyppe."—*E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl*, 1,018.

dē-viŝ-ēr, **de-viŝor**, ***de-vyŝour**, ***de-viŝor**, ***di-viŝer**, *s.* [Eng. *devis(e)*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who devises, plans, or contrives; a contriver.

"A law should by the selfsame maker and *deviser* of the same be again revoked."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 148.

*2. One who feigns or pretends; a deceiver, an inventor.

"I say, they are daily mocked into error by *devisers*."—*Brown*.

II. *Law* (of the form *devisor*): One who devises or bequeaths anything by will.

"The burning, tearing, or destroying thereof by the *devisor*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.

dē-viŝ-iŝg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEVISE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of contriving, planning, or inventing anything.

2. *Law*: The act of bequeathing landed property by will.

dē-viŝ-ōr, *s.* [DEVISER.]

***dēv-i-tā-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *devitabilis*, from *devito*=to avoid: *de*=away, from, and *vito*=to avoid.] That may or can be avoided or escaped; avoidable.

***dē-vi-tā-ize**, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *vitalize* (q. v.).] To deprive of life or vitality.

"I do not speak of woman demoralized, *devitalized* by slavery."—*W. S. Mayo: Never Again*, ch. xvi.

***dēv-i-tā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *devitatio*, from *devito*.]

1. The act of avoiding or escaping.

2. A warning off.

"If there be any here that . . . will venture himself a guest at the devil's banquet, maugre all *devitation*, let him stay and hear the reckoning."—*Adams: Works*, I. 177. (*Davies*.)

***dē-vi-ti-fi-cā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *vitrification* (q. v.).] The act or process of depriving glass of its transparency, and making it soft and pliable.

"Malleable Glass.—M. Peligot has called attention to this new fact, that he has discovered the *devitrification* of a piece of St. Gobain glass."—*J. Timbs, in Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. ii., p. 339.

***dē-vi-ti-ty**, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *vitrify* (q. v.).] To deprive of luster and transparency.

***dē-vi-ve**, *v. t.* [Lat. *de*=away, from, and *vivus*=living; cf. *revive*.] To deprive of life; to devitalize.

"Prof. Owen has remarked that there are organisms which we can devitalize and revitalize, *devite*, and revive many times."—*Beale: Bioplasm*.

dē-vōc-al-i-zā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *devocaliz(e)*; -ation.] The act or process of making voiceless or non-sonant.

"Before voiceless stops there is always *devocalization*."—*H. Sweet: Sounds of Spoken Swedish* (Trans. Philol. Soc.), p. 484.

dē-vōc-al-ize, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *vocalize* (q. v.).] To make voiceless or non-sonant.

***dēv-ō-cāte**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *devocatus*, *pa. par. of devoco*.]

1. *Trans.*: To call away.

2. *Intrans.*: To rob, to plunder.

"From the myou *devocate*."—*Preston: King Cambyses*. (*Davies*.)

***dēv-ō-cā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *devocatus*, *pa. par. of devoco*=to call away: *de*=away, from, and *voco*=to call.] A calling, seducing, or leading astray.

"He that makes it his business to be freed and released from all its [sorcery's] blandishments and flattering *devocations*."—*Hallywell: Melampromvea*, p. 97.

dē-vōid, ***de-voyd**, ***de-voyde**, *a.* [O. Fr. *desvuider*, *desvuider*; Fr. *devider*=to empty out; O. Fr. *des*=Lat. *dis*=apart, from; O. Fr. *vuider*, *vuider*=to void; *void*, *vuit*=empty, void; Lat. *viduus*.]

1. Empty, deserted, vacant, void.

"When I awoke and found her place *devoid*,

And nought but pressed grass where she had lye."—*Spenser: F. Q., I. ix. 15.*

2. Wanting, destitute of, not possessing.

"And what avails tune without voice,
Devold of matter?"

(*Corper: Trans. of Milton's Ad Patrem*.)

3. Free from.

"*Devold* of pride certaine she was."

Romaunt of the Rose.

¶ For the difference between *devold* and *empty*, see EMPTY.

***dē-vōid**, ***de-voyde**, ***de-voyde**, *v. t.* [DEV-VOID, *a.*]

1. To clear out of, to quit, to depart from.

"He bad her swythe *devoyde* his land."

R. Cœur de Lion, 1,228.

2. To put away, to put aside.

"*Devoyde* now thy vengeance."

Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems; Patience, 283.

devoir (**dēv-wâr**), ***de-veer**, ***de-ver**, ***de-verē**, *s.* [Fr. *Sp. deber*; Ital. *devere*, *dovere*; Prov. & Port. *dever*; from Lat. *debeo*=to owe.]

1. A service, a duty.

"Do the *deuer* that thou hast to done."

William of Palerne, 2,546.

2. An act of civility or politeness; respects.

"Gentlemen, who do not design to marry, yet pay their *devoirs* to one particular fair."—*Spectator*.

¶ The word was once naturalized in English, but has ceased to be regarded as such. (*Trench: English Past and Present*, lect. iii.)

***dēv-ō-lāte**, ***dīv-ō-lāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *devolutus*, *pa. par. of devolveo*=to roll down: *de*=down, and *volvo*=to roll.] To transfer, to devolve.

"The realm of France, by Goddess lawe and mannes lawe to you lawfully *devoluted*."—*Hall: Henry V.* (an. 2.)

dēv-ō-lā-tion, ***dēv-ō-lā-cion**, *s.* [Low Lat. *devolutio*, from *devolutus*, *pa. par. of devolveo*; Fr. *devolution*; Sp. *devolucion*; Ital. *devoluzione*.]

*1. *Lit.*: The act of rolling down.

"The raising of new mountains, deterrations, or the *devolution* of earth down upon the valleys from the hills and high grounds, will fall under our consideration."—*Woodward*.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) The act of passing on or transferring; the state of devolving or being handed on or transferred.

"By the alteration of the state and the *devolution* of the same to Henry the Fourth."—*Grafton: Chron. Henry VIII.* (an. 34).

(2) A moving or passing on from one stage to another.

"The jurisdiction exercised in those courts is derived from the crown of England, and the last *devolution* is to the king by way of appeal."—*Hale*.

dē-vōl-ve, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *devolveo*: *de*=down, *volvo*=to roll; Sp. *devolver*; Ital. *devolvere*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. *Lit.*: To roll down.

"The swelling Nile . . .
Through splendid kingdoms now *devolves* his maze."

Thomson: Summer, 816.

2. *Fig.*: To transfer, to hand over, to pass on.

"He did *devolve* the supreme authority of this Commonwealth into the hands of those persons therein mentioned."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, iii. 483.

B. Intransitive:

*1. *Lit.*: To roll down.

"The matter which *devolves* from the hills down upon the lower grounds, does not considerably raise them."—*Woodward*.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To fall, or pass in succession from one to another; to be transferred.

"On great Æneas shall *devolve* the reign."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xx. 356.

(2) To fall, to become incumbent.

"Our care *devolves* on others left behind."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xx. 282.

dē-vōl-ved, *pa. par. or a.* [DEVOLVE.]

***dē-vōl-ve-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *devolve*; -ment.] The act or process of devolving; devolution.

dē-vōl-viŝg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEVOLVE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of being transferred or handed over; devolution.

Dē-vō-ni-an, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Devon*; -ian.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Devon, or Devonshire, a county in the southwest of England.

B. *As subst.*: The Devonian rocks (q. v.).

Devonian period.

Geol.: The time during which the Devonian rocks were being deposited. [DEVONIAN ROCKS.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, sȳrian. s, o = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Devonian rocks, or system.

Geol.: One of the great divisions of the Palæozoic strata. It is intermediate in age between the Silurian, which is older than it, and the Carboniferous, which is newer. In the early days of geological inquiry, two red sandstones were recognized, one called the Old Red and the other the New Red Sandstone.

The fossils of the lacustrine Old Red Sandstone are chiefly fishes, generally classed as Ganoids, though Prof. Huxley approximates them to the Siluride; those of the marine Devonians are corals such as Favosites and Cyathophyllum with Brachiopod shells and other organisms. Rocks of the age now mentioned occur abroad in Russia, Belgium, France, Great Britain, &c., with some fossils analogous to and others identical with those found at home.

děv-ôn-ite, *s.* [From being first discovered at Barnstaple, Devon, England.]
Min.: The same as WAVELLITE (*q. v.*).

Děv-ông, *s. pl.* [From the county where they are reared. (See def.)] The name given to a breed of cattle which were first bred in Devonshire, England. They are rather wild, of a dark-red color, and can be used instead of horses for plowing. They are smaller than Shorthorns or Herefords. The bull has a small head, fine muzzle and face, very handsome horns, which should taper upward and rather backward; the eye is large and rather wild, indicating an active disposition; the neck is arched, but the dewlap is not much developed; tail set on rather high; good barrel well up behind the shoulder; not the depth of carcass in the same height as is found in the Shorthorns; skin of a dark-red and rather of a mottled character, and plenty of long curling hair; the skin is thicker than that of Shorthorns, but not so thick as that of Herefords. They form a good deal of inside fat and firm meat. The cows yield a very rich milk. They are hardy, and able to find food on poor uplands.

***děv-ôr-â-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *devoratio*, from *devoro* = to devour.] The act of devouring; the state of being devouring.

"They have been occasions of the death and devouration of manie children."—*Holinshed: Descript. Eng.*, ch. x.

***děv-ôr-le**, *s.* [Fr. *devoir*.] A duty payable from land, or belonging to one in virtue of his office.

***děv-ôt-a-ry**, *s.* [Low Latin *devotarius*, from Lat. *devotus*, *pa. par.* of *devooveo* = to vow, to devote.] A votary.

"There went up a more famous and frequent pilgrimage of devotaries than to any holy land of theirs whatsoever."—*Gregory: Works* (1684), p. 60.

dě-vô-te, *v. t.* [Lat. *devotus*, *pa. par.* of *devooveo*: *de*=fully, and *voveo*=to vow; Fr. *dévouer*.]

I. Literally:

1. To consecrate; to dedicate; to set apart or appropriate by vow.

"No devoted thing that a man shall devote unto the Lord . . . shall be sold or redeemed."—*Lev. xvii. 21.*

2. To offer up; to give as an offering to the gods.

"Decius, following the example of his father at the battle of Vesperis, devoted himself for the Romans."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. ii., § 38.

*3. To execrate, to curse, to doom to destruction.

"Let her, like me, of every joy forlorn,
Devote the hour when such a wretch was born."
Rowe: Jane Shore, iv. 2.

II. Figuratively:

1. To addict; to give wholly up to.

"The ardor and perseverance with which he devoted himself to his mission have scarcely any parallel in history."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

2. To give up, to resign, to abandon.

"Alike devote to sorrow's dire extreme
The day reflection and the midnight dream."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, iv. 1,061, 1,062.

3. To doom, to consign.

"Aliens were devoted to their rapine and despoilment."—*More: Decay of Piety*.

¶ For the difference between *to devote* and *to dedicate*, see **DEDICATE**.

***dě-vô-te**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *devotus*; Fr. *dévol.*]

A. As adjective:

1. Doomed, set apart, devoted.

"How art thou lost! how on a sudden lost,
Defaced, deflowered, and now to death devote!"
Milton: P. L., ix. 900, 901.

2. Devoted, addicted, attached.

"Let's be no stoics, nor no stocks, I pray;
Or so devote to Aristotle's checks,
As Ovid be an outcast quite abjured."
Shakespeare: Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

3. Devout.

"Be dep devote in hol mekenesse."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 406.

B. As subst.: A devotee.

"One professeth himself a devote or peculiar servant to our Lord."—*Sir E. Sandys: State of Religion*.

dě-vôt-ěd, *pa. par. & a.* [DEVOTE, *v.*]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Dedicated; solemnly set apart; consecrated.

"None devoted, which shall be devoted of men, shall be redeemed; but shall surely be put to death."—*Lev. xvii. 29.*

2. Doomed; consigned to destruction; fated.

"The flames went up from every market-place, every hamlet, every parish church, every country seat, within the devoted provinces."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. Wholly given up, addicted, or attached to any pursuit, study, habit, &c.

"A generation equally devoted to monarchy and to vice."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

4. Ardently or strongly attached; zealous.

"In the midst of a devoted household and tenantry."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

dě-vôt-ěd-něss, *s.* [Eng. *devoted*; -ness.]

1. The state of being devoted or addicted; attachment; dedication.

"The owning of our obligation unto virtue may be styled natural religion; that is to say, a devotedness unto God, so as to act according to his will."—*Grew*.

2. Strong or warm attachment; zealousness.

"With what a deep devotedness of woe
I wept thy absence."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

děv-ô-těs, *s.* [DEVOTE, *a.*]

1. One who is wholly devoted or superstitiously given up to religious duties and ceremonies; a votary, a bigot, a religious enthusiast.

"The secret expectation of a few recluse devotees."—*Paley: Evidences*, pt. i., ch. i.

2. One wholly devoted to any practice, pursuit, or study; an enthusiast.

"He . . . was esteemed by some a Rosie Crucian, and a great devotee to Dr. Job Dee."—*Wood: Athena Oxon.*

***dě-vô-te-měnt**, *s.* [Eng. *devote*; -ment; Fr. *dévouement*.] The act of devoting, dedicating, or setting apart by a vow; the state of being devoted or dedicated.

"Her [Iphigenia's] devotion was the demand of Apollo, and the joint petition of all Greece."—*Hurd: Notes on Ars Poetica*.

dě-vôt-ěr, ***dě-vô-těr**, *s.* [Eng. *devot(e)*; -er.]

1. One who devotes, dedicates, or sets apart.

*2. A devotee or worshiper.

"Whole towns sometimes, as Sienna by name, are devotees of our Lady."—*Sir Miles Sandys: Essays* (1634), p. 196.

"His sacred hand He [Christ] lifted up,
And round about on his devotees dealt
His bounteous blessing."
Beaumont: Psyche, ix. 123.

***dě-vôt-ěr-ěr**, *s.* [DEVOTORING.] An adulterer.

dě-vôt-lăg, *pr. par. a. & s.* [DEVOTE, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of dedicating, setting apart, or giving up to anything.

dě-vô-tion, ***dě-vô-çion**, ***de-vo-ci-oun**, ***de-vocyon**, ***devotyoun**, *s.* [Fr. *dévotion*; Sp. *devoción*; Ital. *divozione*; Port. *divoção*, from Lat. *devotio*, from *devotus*, *pa. par.* of *devooveo*.]

1. The act of solemnly devoting or dedicating to some purpose.

2. The act of devoting or applying one's self or one's time to anything.

*3. The power of devoting or applying to any purpose; disposal.

"They are entirely at our devotion, and may be turned backward and forward, as we please."—*Godwin: Enquirer*, p. 363.

4. The state of being solemnly devoted or dedicated to any particular purpose.

*5. That which is solemnly dedicated, or set apart.

*6. An offering to God or for religious purposes.

"The Deacons, Church-wardens, or other fit person appointed for that purpose, shall receive the alms for the poor, and other devotions of the people, in a decent basin."—*Rubric in Communion Service; Book of Common Prayer*.

*7. A sincere and heartfelt love toward the Supreme Being; piety, devoutness.

"Pure devotion and indefiled before God the father is this."—*James i. 27* (1551).

8. An act of reverence or worship done to the Supreme Being; prayer, religious worship, or duties. (Generally in the plural.)

*9. An object of worship.

"For as I passed by and beheld your devotions, I found an altar with this inscription, To the Unknown God."—*Acts xvii. 23.*

10. The state of being devoted or wholly given up to any pursuit, study, or practice.

11. A strong, zealous attachment to any person.

"He had a particular reverence for the person of the king, and the more extraordinary devotion for that of the prince."—*Clarendon*.

*12. An act expressive of devotion or attachment.

"Upon the like devotion as yourselves,
To gratulate the gentle princes there."
Shakespeare: Richard III., iv. 1.

*13. Earnestness, eagerness, ardor, zeal.

" . . . he seeks their hate with greater devotion than they can render it him."—*Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, ii. 2.

***dě-vô-tion-ăir**, *s.* [O. Fr.] A devotee.

"The Lord Chief Justice Hales . . . both devotionist and moralist."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 234. (Davies.)

dě-vô-tion-al, *a. & s.* [Eng. *devotion*; -al.]

A. As *adj.*: Of or pertaining to devotion; characteristic of or befitting devotion; devout.

"The devotional as well as the active part of religion."—*Atterbury: Sermon*, vol. iv., ser. 9.

*B. As *subst.*: A form of devotion.

"Their disputings against the devotionals of the Church of England."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 87.

***dě-vô-tion-al-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *devotional*; -ist.] One who is superstitiously and formally devout; a devotee.

"Give a religious turn to this natural softness, and you have the complete image of a French devotionalist."—*Coventry: Philemon to Hydaspes*, conv. 1.

***dě-vô-tion-ăl-y-tŭ**, *s.* [Eng. *devotional*; -ity.] Affected devotion; hypocrisy.

"First we must mention and dismiss pure devotionality."—*A. H. Clough: Remains*, i. 299.

***dě-vô-tion-ăl-lŭ**, *adv.* [Eng. *devotional*; -ly.] In a devotional manner; toward devotion: as, to be devotionally inclined.

***dě-vô-tion-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *devotion*; -ist.] A devotionalist.

"There are certain zealous devotionalists, which abhor all set forms and fixed hours of invocation."—*Ep. Hall: Soliloq.*, 73.

***dě-vô-ti-ouš-něss**, *s.* [English *devot(e)*; -ious, -ness.] Devoutness, devotion.

"This clear what notion they had of . . . devotionalness."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 234.

***dě-vô-tô**, *s.* [Ital.] A devotee.

"This hath been commonly experimented by the devotees of all religions."—*Scott: Works* (1718), vol. ii., p. 129.

***dě-vôt-ôr-lăg**, *a.* [O. Fr. *avoltre*, *avoutre* = an adulterer; O. Ital. *avolterare* = to commit adultery.] Adulterous.

"What a devotoring rogue this is! He would have been at both."—*The Wizard, a Play* (1640). (Nares.)

dě-vôur, ***de-vowr-yn**, ***de-voure**, ***de-vour-en**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *dévorer*; Sp. & Port. *devorar*; Ital. *devorare*, *divorare*, from Lat. *devoro*: *de* (intens.), and *voro*=to devour.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To eat up ravenously or greedily, as a wild beast, or a very hungry man.

"These men devoureth her owne children."—*Trevisa*, iv. 447.

2. To swallow up.

"The yerde of Aaron devouride her yerdes."—*Wycliffe: Eccl.*, vii. 12.

II. Figuratively:

1. To destroy or consume rapidly and violently; to annihilate.

"How dire a tempest from Mycenæ pour'd,
Our plains, our temples, and our town devour'd."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, vii. 302, 303.

*2. To destroy or do away with utterly.

"Such a pleasure as grows fresher upon enjoyment; and though continually fed upon, yet is never devoured."—*South*.

3. To enjoy with avidity.

"Longing they look, and gaping at the sight,
Devour her o'er and o'er with vast delight."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, vii. 1,107.

4. To take into the mind with eagerness and avidity.

"She'll come again, and with a greedy ear
Devour up my discourse."
Shakespeare: Othello, i. 3.

*5. To consume or waste in dissipation and riot.

"Thy son which hath devoured thy living with harlots."—*Luke xv. 30*.

*6. To ruin, to plunder.

"Their rejoicing was as to devour the poor secretly."—*Hab. iii. 14*.

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tîon, -çion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

B. Intrans.: To act as a devourer or consumer; to consume.

"A fire *devoured* before them, and behind them a flame burneth."—*Joel* ii. 3.

***dē-vōur-ā-ble, a.** [Eng. *devour*; -able.] Capable of being devoured; fit to be devoured.

dē-vōur-ed, pa. par. or a. [DEVOUR.]

dē-vōur-ēr, *de-vouer-er, *de-vowt-ar, s. [Eng. *devour*; -er.]

1. *Lit.*: One who devours; a glutton.

"A man *devourer* and drynkyng wyn."—*Wycliffe*: *Luke* vii.

2. *Fig.*: One who or that which utterly destroys or consumes.

"Such thevish *devourers* of men's most sacred time."—*Prynne*: *Histrio-Mastix*, Pt. I., vi. 1.

devourer-beetle, s.

Entom.: A book-name for a carnivorous beetle belonging to the genus *Broscus*.

***dē-vōur-ēss, *dē-vōur-ēsse, s.** [Eng. *devour*; -ess.] A woman who devours; a female devourer.

"Thou art a *devourer* of man, and strangling the folk."—*Wycliffe*: *Ezek.* xxxvi. 13.

dē-vōur-ing, pr. par. a. & s. [DEVOUR.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Eating up, consuming, destroying, annihilating, wasting.

"Your ever anxious mind and beauteous frame, From the *devouring* rage of grief reclaim."—*Pope*: *Homer's Odyssey*, xix. 299, 300.

2. *Her.*: The same as *VORANT* (q. v.).

C. As *subst.*: The act of eating up, consuming, destroying, or wasting.

dē-vōur-ing-lý, adv. [Eng. *devouring*; -ly.] In a devouring, greedy, or eager manner; with eagerness and avidity.

dē-vōut, *de-vot, *de-vote, *de-voute, a. & s. [Fr. *devot*; Lat. *devotus*, pa. par. of *devoceo*; Sp. & Port. *devoto*; Ital. *devoto, divoto*.]

A. As *adjective*:

1. Devoted to religion and piety; pious, religious.

"Misfortune generally made him *devout* after his own fashion."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

2. Filled with devotion.

"For this, with soul *devout*, he thank'd the god And, of success secure, return'd to his abode."—*Dryden*: *Palamos and Arctite*, iii. 373, 374.

3. Expressive of devotion; pious.

"Into thy presence let my prayer, With sighs *devout*, ascend."—*Milton*: *Translation, Ps.* xxxviii.

4. Sincere, heartfelt, earnest.

***B.** As *substantive*:

1. Devotion.

"Till we come to the *devout* of it."—*Milton*: *Eikonoklastes*, ch. i.

2. A devotee.

"They are not to be the ordinary followers of Antichrist, but they are to be in his special *devouts*, and as it were sworn slaves."—*Sheldon*: *Miracles of Antichrist* (1616), p. 247.

¶ For the difference between *devout* and *holy*, see *HOLY*.

***dē-vōut-ēd, a.** [Eng. *devout*; -ed.] Devoted, devout.

"Hee showed himself a well *devouted* Christian."—*Stow*: *King James* (an. 1603).

***dē-vōute-mēnt, adv.** [O. Fr. *devotement*.] Devoutly.

"The holy pope prayede God *devoutement*."—*Octovian*, 61.

***dē-vōut-fūl, a.** [Eng. *devout*; -ful(l).]

1. Full of devotion; exceedingly devout.

"In that *devoutful* action of the East."—*Daniel*: *Civil Wars*, bk. i.

2. Sacred.

"To make her his by most *devoutful* rights."—*Marston*.

***dē-vōut-lēss, a.** [Eng. *devout*; -less.] Destitute of or without devotion.

***dē-vōut-lēss-nēss, s.** [Eng. *devoutless*; -ness.] The quality of being devoutless; want of devotion.

"The last point of this armor be the darts of *devoutlessness*, unmercifulness, and epicurism."—*Bp. of Chester*: *Two Sermons* (1676).

dē-vōut-lý, *de-vote-ly, *de-voute-liche, *de-vout-liche, adv. [Eng. *devout*; -ly.]

1. In a devout manner; with devotion; piously, religiously.

"Cast her fair eyes to heav'n, and pray'd *devoutly*."—*Shakesp.*: *Henry VIII.*, iv. 1.

2. Earnestly, sincerely, with heartfelt earnestness

"A consumption

Devoutly to be wished."—*Shakesp.*: *Hamlet*, iii. 1.

dē-vōut-nēss, s. [English *devout*; -ness.] The quality or state of being devout; devotion.

"Twas observed before, that there are some who have a sort of *devoutness* and religion in their particular complexion."—*Glanville*: *Sermons*, p. 52.

***dē-vō-ve, v. t.** [Lat. *devoceo*: *de* (intens.), and *voceo*=to vow.] To dedicate, to consecrate, to devote, to destine for a sacrifice.

"Twas his own Son whom God and mankind lov'd; His own victorious Son whom He *devov'd*."—*Conley*: *Davidic*, iv.

***dē-vōw, v. t.** [Pref. *de*, and Eng. *vow* (q. v.).]

1. To dedicate, to vow, to devote.

"As making full account either to win the victory, or *devow* and betake themselves to be consumed with the ashes of their country."—*Holland*: *Ammianus Marcellinus* (1609).

2. To devote or give one's self wholly up to.

"To the inquiry And search of which, your mathematical head Hath so *devowed* itself."—*Ben Jonson*: *Magnetic Lady*, i. 1.

dew (ew as ū), *deow, *deew, *dev, *dewe, s. & a. [A. S. *deāw*; cogn. with Dut. *dauw*; Icel. *dogg*; Dan. *dug*; Sw. *dagg*; O. H. Ger. *tou, tau*; Ger. *thau*.]

A. As *substantive*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

"He glod away as *dew* in son."—*Amadas*, 761.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Anything which falls or descends lightly, so as to refresh.

"The golden *dew* of sleep."—*Shakesp.*: *Richard III.*, iv. 1.

(2) Used as an emblem of freshness.

"Having the *dew* of his youth, and the beauty thereof."—*Longfellow*: *Miles Standish*, i.

(3) Tears.

"Do not steep thy heart In such *relenting dew* of lamentations."—*Shakesp.*: *Rape of Lucrece*, 1,828, 1,829.

(4) A drop.

"Dews of blood, Disasters in the sun; and the moist star, Upon whose influence Neptune's empire stands."—*Shakesp.*: *Hamlet*, i. 1.

II. Meteorol.: Moisture condensed from the atmosphere upon the surface of certain bodies. Dew must have attracted the attention of mankind from the earliest ages. In modern times Pictet of Geneva, Le Roy of Montpellier, Six of Canterbury, and Patrick Wilson of Glasgow, have investigated the subject—especially the last-named man of science, who wrote, in A. D. 1780, valuable observations on this part of meteorology; but the standard work on the subject is *The Theory of Dew*, published in A. D. 1814, by Dr. Charles William Wells, F.R.S., of London (formerly of the United States). The higher the temperature the more aqueous vapor can the atmosphere retain in solution. The diminution, therefore, of heat, which takes place when day is succeeded by night, in many cases renders the air incapable of retaining some of the moisture which it held in the form of vapor during the day. This is deposited on any bodies which at the time are colder than the adjacent atmosphere. It scarcely ever happens that the air is saturated with vapor, or, as it is more correctly worded, that the aqueous vapor is in the condition of greatest possible density for the temperature. As Aristotle long ago observed, dew is deposited chiefly on calm and serene nights. It is more plentiful in spring and autumn than in summer. A cloudy night interferes with the condensation, for the clouds intercept radiation from the earth, and, in many cases, prevent the temperature falling to the dew-point. [DEW-POINT.] Dew when congealed becomes hoarfrost.

B. As adj.: In any way pertaining to dew; moist, damp.

"Ane hate fyry power, warme and *dew*, Heuily begynning, and original, Bene in thay sedis quhiliks we saulis cal."—*Douglas*: *Virgil*, 191, 8.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Dew-bedabbled, dew-bespangled, dew-besprinkled, dew-drenched, &c.*

dew-bead, s. A bead or single drop of dew.

"Admiring the *dew-beads* on the branches."—*Fall Mall Gazette*.

dew-beater, s.

1. A coarse oiled shoe, which resists the dew.

*2. An early walker.

"The *dew-beaters* have trod their way for those that come after them."—*Hacket*: *Life of Williams*, i. 57.

***dew-bent, a.** Bent or weighed down with dew.

"Just as the *dew-bent* rose is born."—*Thomson*: *Hymn to Solitude*.

dew-berry, s.

Botany:

1. The popular name of *Rubus cæsius*, so called from its fruit being covered over with a fine waxy white secretion like dew.

2. The fruit of 1. It is black, with a bluish bloom, and has a pleasant acid taste.

"Feed him with apricots and *dewberries*, With purple grapes, green figs, and mulberries."—*Shakesp.*: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 1.

Ribes grossularia. (Britten & Holland.)

*4. The raspberry.

"*Dewberries*, as they stand here among the more delicate fruits, must be understood to mean raspberries, which are also of the bramble kind."—*Hammer*.

***dew-besprunt, a.** Sprinkled with dew.

"Had ta'en their supper on the savory herb Of knot-grass *dew-besprunt*."—*Milton*: *Comus*, 541, 542.

dew-bit, s. The first meal in the morning. (Prov.)

dew-bright, a. Bright with dew.

"Aslant the *dew-bright* earth, and color'd air He looks in boundless majesty abroad."—*Thomson*: *Summer*, 86, 87.

***dew-burning, a.** Sparkling or glistening like dew in the sun. (Spenser.)

dew-claw, s.

1. One of the bones or little nails behind a deer's foot.

2. The uppermost claw in a dog's foot, smaller than the rest, and not reaching the ground.

"His head is decidedly inferior to Bayard's, and he is lacking *dew-claws*."—*Field*.

dew-cold, a. Cold with dew.

"Unheeded there, pale, sunk, aghast, With brow against the *dew-cold* mast."—*Moore*: *Fire Worshipers*.

dew-cup, a.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The first allowance of beer to harvestmen; the first drink in the morning.

2. *Bot.*: *Alchemilla vulgaris*, Ladies' mantle, from its being frequently seen with drops of dew or rain lying on the foliage, which do not wet the leaves, but roll about on the hairy surface. (Britten & Holland.)

"They [the fairies] 'll hae to gang away an' sleep in their *dew-cups* till the gloaming come on again."—*Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 183.

dew-drop, s. A single drop of dew.

"*Dew-drops* may deck the turf that hides the bones, But tears of godly grief ne'er flow within."—*Cosper*: *Bill of Mortality*, A. D. 1788.

dew-dropping, a. Wetting, rainy.

"Half in a blush of clustering roses lost *Dew-dropping* Coolness to the shade retirea."—*Thomson*: *Summer*, 206.

dew-fall, s. The falling of dew; the time when dew falls.

"Expanding while the *dew-fall* flows."—*Moore*: *Light of the Haram*.

dew-grass, s.

Bot.: *Dactylis glomerata*. (Britten & Holland.)

***dew-impearled, a.** Sparkling with dew, as though with pearls.

"Where nightingales in Arden sit and sing Amongst the dainty *dew-impearled* flowers."—*Drayton*: *Sonnet* 53.

dew-piece, s. A piece of bread, which in former times used to be given to farm-servants, when they went out to their work early in the morning.

"When I was eating my *dew-piece* [apparently meant for *dew-piece*] this morning, something came and clicked it out of my hand."—*Sinclair*: *Satan's Invisible World*, p. 48.

dew-point, s.

Meteorol.: The temperature of the glass in a hygrometer at the moment when dew begins to form upon its surface. It corresponds with the point of saturation in the air. When the air outside a house has cooled down by radiation to this point, dew is deposited and latent heat given out. Thus the dew-point determines the minimum temperature of the night, and to ascertain it is of importance to the horticulturist, as it enables him, in certain cases, to predict frost and take timely precautions against its probable effects. (Buchanan.)

***dew-rake, s.** A fine rake, used on lawns.

"Like *dew-rakes* and harrows, armed with so many teeth, that none, great or small, should escape them."—*Gaude*: *Tears of the Church*, p. 381.

dew-retting, s. The process of softening and removing the mucilage from the fibrous and cellular portions of the stalks of flax and hemp, by exposure to dew, showers, sun, and air upon a sward. (Knight.) [RETTING.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidat, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wīche, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. s, æ = ē; ey = a. qu = kw.

dew-rounds, *s. pl.* The ring-walks of deer.

dew-stone, *s.* A species of limestone, found in Nottinghamshire, England, which collects a large quantity of dew on its surface.

dew-worm, *s.* The common earth-worm, *Lumbricus terrestris*.

"For the trout, the dew-worm, which some call the lob worm, and the brandling are the chief."—Watton: Angler.

dew, *pret.* of *v.* [DAY, *v.* DAW.]

"Bot restyt still quillth that the brycht day dew;

Agayne the dew the toun to sayle new."

Wallace, viii. 860. MS.

dew (*ew* as *ū*), ***dewe**, ***dewyn**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *deowan*; O. Fris. *dawa*; Dut. *dawen*; O. H. Ger. *townon*; Icel. *döggva*; Sw. *dugga*; Dan. *dugge*.] [DEW, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Lit.: To wet with dew; to bedew.

II. Figuratively:

1. To wet, to moisten, as with dew.

"In Gallic blood again
He dewes his reeking sword." Phillips: Blenheim.

2. To accuse, to stain.

"He that is unfortunate . . . shall find many that will dew him with that at least supposed folly."—Feltham: Resolves, p. 88.

B. Intrans.: To send down dew, to scatter dew.

"Deweth, ye heuenus, fro above."—Wycliffe: Isa. xiv. 8.

dē-wān, *s.* [Maharatta *divān*, *divāna* = a prime minister; Arab. *diwan* = (1) a royal court, a tribunal of justice, revenue, &c., (2) the president of the council, (3) the august or imperial court.] [DIVAN.] In the East Indies the head officer of finance and revenue.

de-wān-n̄y, *s.* [Maharatta *diwanee*, *diwani*.] In the East Indies a court for trying revenue and other civil causes.

***dewed** (*pron. dād*), *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEW, *v.*]

***dew-ŷy-lite** (*ew* as *ū*), *s.* [Named after Prof. Chester Dewey, an American mineralogist, and Eng. suff. *-lite* (*Min.*) (*q. v.*)]

Min.: An amorphous, translucent, brittle mineral of a whitish, yellowish, or greenish color. Specific gravity, 1.936-2.31; hardness, 2-3.5; luster, translucent.

***dew-füll** (*ew* as *ū*), *a.* [Eng. *dew*=*due*; *full*.] **Due.**

"Of my desert or of my dewfall right."

Spenser: F. Q., VII. vi. 35.

***dew-gar** (*ew* as *ū*), *s.* [Fr. *Dieu garde* = God save (you).] A mode of salutation.

"He saluet thaim, as it war bot in scorn;

Detegar, gude day, bone Senyhour, and gud morn."

Wallace, vi. 180. MS.

***dewgs** (*ew* as *ū*), *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. DAG.] Rags, shreds, shavings of cloth, small pieces.

"But gane onny of their friends be here, tell them if they star again, they shall awe be cut in dewgs."—W. Laick: Answer to the Scots Presb. Eloquence, pt. 1, p. 52.

dew-l-ness (*ew* as *ū*), ***dew-l-nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *dewy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being dewy, or wet with dew.

"A dewiness dispersed or . . . radicale in the very substance of the body."—Bacon: Life and Death.

***dew-līg** (*ew* as *ū*), ***dew-yng**, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [DEW, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The falling of dew; dew.

"Theo sunne ariseth, and fallith the dewyng."

Alisaunder, 914.

***dē-witt**, *v. t.* [In reference to the murder of John and Cornelius De Witt, in Holland, in 1672.] To murder, to assassinate.

"They apprehended and dewitted him, one of the brethren taking a sop of his heart-blood."—Brand: Orkney and Zetland, pp. 116, 117.

dew-lāp (*ew* as *ū*), ***dew-lappe**, *s.* [Eng. *dew*; *-lap*, from *lapping* or *licking* the dew.]

1. Lit.: The loose fold of skin hanging from the throat of an ox or cow.

"Their horns are curved toward each, but . . . they have no dewlaps."—Cook: Voyages, vol. II., bk. iii., ch. ix., p. 250.

***2. Fig.:** The flesh of the throat become flaccid through age.

"And, when she drinks, against her lips I bob,

And on her wither'd dewlap pour the ale."

Shakesp.: A Midsummer Night's Dream, II. 1.

dew-lāpped, **dew-lāpt** (*ew* as *ū*), *a.* [Eng. *dew-lap*; *-ed*.] Furnished with dewlaps or a similar appendage.

"Who would believe that there were mountaineers,

Deuclapped like bulls?" Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 3.

***dewle**, *s.* [Fr. *deuil*.] Mourning, lamentation.

"The deadly dewle which she so sore did make."

Sackville: The Induction, § xiv.

***dew-lēss** (*ew* as *ū*), *a.* [Eng. *dew*, and *-less*.] Free from or destitute of dew.

***dew-trŷ** (*ew* as *ū*), *s.* [DATURA.]

"Make leeches and their punks with dewtry

Commit phantastical aduotry."

Butler: Hudibras, III. i. 319, 320.

dew-ŷ (*ew* as *ū*), ***deaw-le**, *a.* [Eng. *dew*; *-y*.] **I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Full of or accompanied with dew.

"But from the earth a dewy mist

Went up, and watered all the ground."

Milton: P. L., vii. 333, 334.

2. Resembling dew.

"I would these dewy tears were from the ground."

Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

3. Covered with dew; roscid.

"The herds and flocks are yet abroad to crop

The dewy grass." Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

4. Falling gently like dew; refreshing.

"Immersed in dewy sleep ambrosial."

Cooper: Homer's Iliad, bk. ii.

II. Bot.: Having the appearance of being covered with dew; roscid.

***dewy-feathered**, *a.* Falling gently as dew.

"And the waters murmuring,

With such consort as they keep

Entice the dewy-feathered sleep."

Milton: Il Penseroso, 144-46.

***dewy-skirted**, *a.* Skirted or accompanied by dew.

"The dewy-skirted clouds imbibe the sun."

Thomson: Autumn, 960.

dēx-a-mine, *s.* [Gr. *dexamēnē*=a receptacle, a reservoir.]

Zoöl.: A small genus of Crustaceans, family Gammaridae, order Amphipoda; established by Leach. *Dexamine spinosus* is very common on the southern coasts of England, and is often taken in the shore net or found beneath stones among the rocks at low tide. In general appearance the Dexamine are not unlike their allies the Sand-hoppers or Sand-fleas. The antennae are long, slender, and three-jointed; there are fourteen legs, the first and second pairs being monodactyle, with a small compressed hand, the other pairs are furnished with simple claws; the body, including the head, has twelve joints.

dēx-l-a-s, *s.* [Gr. *dexia*=the right hand.]

Entom.: A genus of Dipterous insects, the type of the family Dexariæ.

dēx-l-ār-l-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dexi(a)*, and Lat. adj. pl. fem. suff. *-aria*.]

Entom.: A family of Dipterous insects, which subsist chiefly on the juices of flowers.

dēx-tēr, *a. & adv.* [Lat.]

A. As adjective:

***I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Literally:

(1) Pertaining to or situated on the right-hand side.

"My mother's blood

Runs on the dexter cheek, and this sinister

Bounds in my father's." Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iv. 5.

(2) Appearing on the right-hand side.

"As thus he spoke, behold, in open view,

On sounding wings a dexter eagle flew."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xiii. 1,088, 1,089.

2. Fig.: Favorable, auspicious, propitious.

"Prosperous he sailed with dexter auguries,

And all the winged good omens of the skies."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xxiv. 362, 363.

II. Her.: The right; situated on the right; as the dexter side of a shield is that opposite the left hand of the spectator.

"How comes it that the victorious arms of England . . . are not placed on the dexter side?"—Brewer: Lingua, iii. 6.

***B. As adv.:** On or toward the right-hand side.

"In solemn speed the bird majestic flew

Full dexter to the car."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xv. 183, 184.

† Dexter chief point:

Her.: A point in the right-hand upper corner of a shield.

***dēx-tēr-l-cal**, *a.* [Eng. *dexter*; *-ical*.] Dexterous.

"Divine Plato affirms, that those have most dexteritæ wits, who are wont to be stir'd up with a heavenly fury."—Optic Glasse of Humors (1639). (Nares.)

dēx-tēr-l-tŷ, ***dex-ter-i-tee**, *s.* [Fr. *dexterité*; Lat. *dexteritas*, from *dexter*=the right; Gr. *dexteros*=the right, as opposed to the left.]

1. The ability to use the right hand better or more expertly than the left; right-handedness.

"Dexterity appears to be confined to the human race. For the monkey tribes use the right and left limbs indiscriminately."—Lancet. (Ogilvie.)

2. Bodily or physical activity, expertness, adroitness, or skill; readiness or suppleness of limbs; the skill or expertness gained by practice or experience.

"The fiery youth who was to be

The heir of his dexterity."

Longfellow: The Building of the Ship.

3. Mental quickness or readiness; promptness in contriving or inventing means to attain an object or accomplish a purpose; skill in the management of an affair; tact, cleverness.

"Dundee was contending with difficulties which all his energy and dexterity could not completely overcome."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *dexterity*, *address*, and *ability*: "*Dexterity* respects the manner of executing things; it is the mechanical facility of performing an office; *address* refers to the use of means in executing; *ability* to the discernment of the things themselves. *Dexterity* and *address* are but in fact modes of *ability*: the former may be acquired; the latter is the gift of nature: we may have *ability* to any degree, but *dexterity* and *address* are positive degrees of *ability*. To form a good government there must be *ability* in the prince or his ministers; *address* in those to whom the detail of operations is intrusted; and *dexterity* in those to whom the execution of orders is intrusted. With little *ability* and long habit in transacting business we may acquire a *dexterity* in despatching it, an *address* in giving it whatever turn will best suit our purpose. *Dexterity* lends an air of ease to every action; *address* supplies art and ingenuity in contrivance; *ability* enables us to act with intelligence and confidence." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

dēx-tēr-ōūs, **dēx-troūs**, *a.* [Eng. *dexter*; *-ous*.]

1. Using the right hand in preference to the left; right-handed.

2. Expert or skilled in any manual employment; active, skillful, clever in the use of the limbs.

"Alden . . . was watching her dexterous fingers."

Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish, viii.

3. Quick and ready mentally; prompt in contriving or inventing means for the attainment of an object or accomplishment of a purpose.

"The most cautious, dexterous, and taciturn of men."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. vi.

4. Done or managed with dexterity or address; skillful, able.

" . . . were induced by dexterous management to abate much of their demands."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.

† For the difference between *dexterous* and *clever*, see CLEVER.

dēx-tēr-ōūs-lŷ, **dēx-troūs-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *dexterous*; *-ly*.] In a dexterous, skillful, or expert manner; with dexterity, skill, or expertness.

"He had employed a messenger who had very dexterously managed to be caught."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.

dēx-tēr-ōūs-nēss, ***dēx-troūs-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *dexterous*; *-ness*.]

1. Dexterity in manual employment.

"Besides the dexterousness and propensity of the child being descended lineally from so many of the same trade."—Howell: Letters, iii. 8.

2. Mental readiness or quickness.

"He hath no way to extricate himself but by the dexterousness of his ingenuity."—Feltham: Resolves, ii. 60.

***dēx-trād**, *a.* [Eng. *dexter*; *-ad*.]

Med.: Toward the dextral aspect, as of the body; toward the right of the mesial plane.

***dēx-trāl**, *a.* [Latin *dextralis*.] Right; on the right; as opposed to left.

"Any tunics or skins which should hinder the liver from enabling the dextral parts . . ."—Browne: Vulgar Errors, bk. iv., ch. v.

dextral shell, *s.*

Conchol.: A spiral shell, whose whorls, when the mouth is placed toward the observer, turn from left to right. This is the general course in nature. Sinistral or reversed shells are those whose spires turn from right to left. In other words, when spiral shells are placed vertically with the spires uppermost, and the mouth toward the observer, the aperture in dextral shells is toward the right, and in sinistral toward the left.

bōl, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōw**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**, **ph** = **f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

dēx-trāl'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *dextral*; -*ily*.]

1. The state or condition of being situated on the right side, not on the left.

"If there were a determinate prepotency in the right, and such as arise from a constant root in nature, we might expect the same in other animals, whose parts are also differentiated by dextrality."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. v.

2. Right-handedness.

"Did not institution but nature determine dextrality."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. v.

dēx-trin, dēx-trine, *s.* [Lat. *dexter*, and Eng. suff. -*ine* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_6H_{10}O_5$. Starch gum, British gum. Obtained by the action of boiling dilute sulphuric acid on starch, and afterward neutralizing with chalk; if boiled for a longer time the dextrin is converted into dextrose (q. v.). Dextrin can also be formed by heating starch to between 170° to 200° C. It is a gummy amorphous mass, soluble in water, and precipitated by alcohol. It is called dextrin on account of its dextro-rotatory action on polarized light. Dextrin is formed in germinating seeds by the action of an azotized substance called Diastase (q. v.). Dextrin is used as a substitute for gum. [GUM, STARCH.]

dextrin sugar, *s.* An uncrystallizable dextro-rotatory sugar, probably a mixture of dextrin and glucose.

dēx-trō-, *in compos.* [Lat. *dexter*=the right.]

Chem.: Used in composition to signify the turning of the plane of a ray of polarized light to the right.

dextro-compound, *s.*

Chemistry: Any compound body which has the property of causing the plane of a ray of polarized light to rotate to the right. Such are dextrine, dextro-glucose, tartaric acid, malic acid, &c.

dextro-glucose, *s.* [DEXTROSE.]

dextro-gyrate, *a.* Causing to turn toward the right hand.

"If the analyzer [a piece of quartz] has to be turned toward the right, so as to cause the colors to succeed each other in their natural order . . . the piece of quartz is called right-handed or dextro-gyrate."—Rodwell.

dextro-racemic, *a.* Used only in the subjoined compound.

[Dextro-racemic acid:]

Chem.: A name given to ordinary tartaric acid to distinguish it from lævo-racemic, lævo-tartaric, or anti-tartaric acid.

dextro-rotatory, dextro-rotary, *a.* Causing to rotate to the right.

"It [dextrine] is named from its powerfully dextro-rotatory action on light."—Williamson: *Chemistry*, § 314.

dextro-tartaric, *a.*

Chem.: The same as Dextro-racemic acid.

dēx-trō-gyre (yre as ir), *s.* [Lat. *dexter*, -*tera*, -*terum*, or more commonly -*tra*, -*trum*=to the right, on the right, and *gyrus*; Gr. *gyros*=a circle.]

Polarized Light: Polarization to the right.

dēx-trōn-āte, *s.* [Eng. *dextron(ic)*, and suff. -*ate* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A salt of dextronic acid.

dēx-trōn-īc, *a.* [Lat. *dextro* (in compos.)=to the right; *n* euphonic; Eng. adj. suff. -*ic*.]

dextronic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_7$. Obtained by acting on dextrine or starch with bromine-water at 100° C., and then treating it with silver oxide. It is a sour, uncrystallizable syrup. It forms crystalline salts, which are less soluble than those of the isomeric gluconic acid; by long boiling dextrones are converted into gluconates. Dextronic acid is monobasic.

dēx-trōr-sal, dēx-trōr-se, *a.* [Lat. *dextrorsum*=toward the right; contr. from *dextroversum*: *dexter*=right, and *versum*, *versum*=turned; *verso*=to turn.] Rising from right to left, as a spiral line, climber, helix, &c.

dēx-trōse, *s.* [Lat. *dexter*=right, and Eng. suff. -*ose* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: Grape sugar, dextro-glucose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$ or $C_6H_8O(OH)_5$. Dextrose occurs along with levulose in grapes and other sweet fruits, also in honey, and in the urine of diabetic patients. It can be produced by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on cane sugar, starch, cellulose, &c. It can be best obtained by boiling for several hours fifty parts of starch with dilute sulphuric acid (100 parts of water to five parts of H_2SO_4). The solution is then neutralized with chalk, filtered, boiled with animal charcoal to remove traces of color, and then evaporated carefully to dryness, forming an amorphous mass, which contains about sixty per cent. of dextrose, the remainder being chiefly dextrin. Pure dextrose can be obtained by crystallization from alcohol; it contains then one molecule of water of crystallization, and forms microscopic rhombic crystals,

which soften at 60°, melt at 86°, and lose their water of crystallization at 110°. Heated to 170° it is converted into glucosan ($C_6H_{10}O_6$). Dextrose crystallizes out of absolute alcohol in anhydrous fine prisms, which melt at 146°. It turns polarized light to the right, and dissolves lime, baryta, oxide of lead, &c. Dextrose reduces an alkaline solution of cupric sulphate, giving a red precipitate of Cu_2O on heating. It reduces ferric salts to ferrous salts. On heating it with a solution of sodium carbonate and basic bismuthic nitrate the liquid becomes dark, and a gray-brown precipitate is formed. On boiling it with an alkaline solution of mercuric cyanide, metallic mercury is precipitated. An aqueous solution readily ferments when mixed with yeast and exposed to a temperature of 21° to 26° C., yielding alcohol; $C_6H_{12}O=2C_2H_5(OH)+2CO_2$, glycerine and succinic acid are also formed in small quantities. [FERMENTATION.] Dextrose tastes much less sweet than ordinary cane sugar. Heated with acetic anhydride, it forms diacetyl and triacetyl compounds as $C_6H_7O_3(OH)_2(O^C_2H_3O)_3$. By the action of sodium amalgam on dextrose, it is converted into mannite, $C_6H_{14}O_6$. A solution of dextrose becomes brown when boiled with caustic alkalies. [SUGAR.]

***dēx-trōūs**, *a.* [DEXTEROUS.]

dēy (ey as ā) (1), *s.* [Turk. *dai*=(1) an uncle, (2) one of mature age, (3) a commander.] The title of the old sovereigns of Algiers and Tripoli, under the protectorate of Turkey, and of Tunis under that of France.

***dēy (2)**, ***dēye**, *s.* [Icel. *deigja*=a dairy-maid; Sw. *deja*=literally a dougher, a maker of bread, from Icel. *deig*; Sw. *deg*=dough.] [DAIRY.]

1. A maid; especially a dairy-maid.

"Sche was as it were a maner dēye."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 15,332.

2. A man-servant, a herd.

dēy'-mūt-tin, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Chem.: A substance said to occur in the roots and stalks of *Cissampelos Pareira*. (Watts: *Dict. Chem.*)

D. F. An abbreviation for *defensor fidei*=defender of the faith.

D. G. An abbreviation for *Dei gratia*=by the grace of God.

dhāk, *s.* [A native word.]

Bot.: *Butea frondosa*, a tree belonging to the order Leguminosæ. It is a native of the East Indies. It yields a resinous matter, and the flowers discharge a beautiful yellow or orange dye.

[The more common Indian name of *Butea frondosa* is, however, Palas, Pulus, or Pullus. [BUTEA.]

dhāl, *s.* [A native word.]

Bot.: A kind of vetch, a native of the East Indies.

dhôle, *s.* [Cingalese.]

Zool.: The wild dog of India, *Canis dukhunensis*. It is of a brown or deep bay color, and in size between a wolf and a jackal. It hunts in packs.

dhō-nēy, *s.* [A native word.] A native coasting-vessel of India with two masts, and not exceeding 150 tons.

dhō-tēe, dhōo-tŷ, dhō-tŷ, *s.* [Hind. *dhotee*; Mahr. *dhotur*.] A long, narrow strip of cotton or gauze worn by male Hindus as pantaloons. It is called also *loong*, or *lunggote*.

dhōw, *s.* [Arab.] An Arab vessel with a single mast, a yard the length of the vessel, and a lateen sail. Dhows are from 150 to 200 tons burden.

dhū, dūbh (bh as v), *a.* [Gael.] Black.

di- (1), *pref.* [Gr. for *dis*=twice; Lat. *bis*; Sansc. *dis*, *dvī*.] A common prefix expressing twice, double, or twofold; as, *di-branchiate*=having two gills. In Chemistry *di-* prefixed to a word denotes that it contains two atoms, or two radicals of the substance to which the *di* is prefixed; thus *di-chloroacetic acid*, $CHCl_2.CO.OH$, contains two atoms of chlorine; *di-phenyl ketone*, $C_6H_5.CO.C_6H_5$, contains the radical phenyl, C_6H_5 , twice. [BI.]

di- (2), *diff. dis-*, *pref.* [Lat. *dis*=apart.] A common prefix used to signify division, separation, or distribution. *Dif* is used before words beginning with *f*.

di-a-, *pref.* [Gr. *dia*=through, between, apart.] A prefix in words derived from the Greek, and used to express—by, through, division, or diversity.

di-a-bāse, *s.* [Pref. *di*=twice, and Eng. *base* (q. v.).]

Mineralogy: A fine-grained, compact, crystalline-granular rock, tough and heavy.

diabase aphanite, *s.* A very fine-grained or compact variety of quartz-diabase, in which the constituents are not to be recognized without the aid of the lens or the microscope. (Rutley: *On Rocks*, p. 247.)

diabase-porphry, *s.*

Min.: The dark-green antique porphyry, containing hornblende in its compact, diabase-like mass. Specific gravity, 2.9-3.0.

diabase-schist, *s.* An aphanitic rock with a schistose structure. (Rutley: *On Rocks*, p. 247.)

***di-a-bā-tēr'-ī-āl**, *a.* [Gr. *diabatēria*; sc. *hiera*=offerings presented before crossing a river, border, &c.; *diabainō*=to cross; *dia*=through, and *bainō*=to go.] Passing across or beyond the borders of a place.

di-a-bē-tēs, *s.* [Gr. *diabainō*=to go or pass through.]

Med.: A constitutional disease produced by mal-assimilation in the stomach, liver, kidneys, or in the blood, specially marked by a very excessive discharge of urine, which is always saccharine, excessive thirst, and great bodily emaciation. Dr. Thomas Willis, in the time of Charles II., first observed the constant presence of sugar in the urine. The quantity of urine passed may vary from ten to thirty or more pints in the day, with intense thirst, the patient often drinking many quarts, or even gallons daily. The density of the urine is usually increased, and from 400 to 900 grs. of sugar will be passed in each pint of urine, so that in a single day from one to two, or even two and a half pounds of sugar will be passed in the twenty-four hours, and in a few months patients will pass their own weight in sugar. The drain on the constitution is very great, even the teeth sometimes falling out; and although life may be prolonged, yet the disease is very intractable.

"An increase of that secretion may accompany the general colliquations; as in fluxes, hectic sweats, and coughs, diabetes, and other consumptions."—Derham: *Physico-Theology*.

di-a-bēt'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *diabet(es)*; -*ic*.] Of or pertaining to diabetes.

diabetic sugar, *s.* [DXTROSE.]

***di-a-bēt'-ic-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *diabetic*; -*al*.] Of or pertaining to diabetes.

di-a'-ble, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *diabolus*.] [DEVIL.] The devil.

"Diable! Jack Rugby, mine host de Jarteer,—have I not stay for him to kill him?"—Shakspeare: *Merry Wives*, iii. 1.

***di-a'-blēr-le, *di-a'-blēr-ŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *diablerie*.]

1. Mischief, wickedness, devilry.

2. Dealings with the devil; diabolic agency.

di-a'-blō, *s.* [Sp. *diablo*, from Lat. *diabolus*.]

[DEVIL.] The devil.

"Who's that that rings the bell? *Diablo*, oh!" Shakspeare: *Othello*, ii. 3.

***di-ab'-ōl-arch**, *s.* [Gr. *diabolos*=the devil, and *archō*=to rule.] A prince or ruler of devils.

"There will be no need to expound it of the *diabol-arch*."—J. Ozley: *Confut. of the Diabolarchy*, p. 9.

***di-ab'-ōl-arch-ŷ**, *s.* [DIABOLARCH.] The rule of the devil.

"The received dogma of the *diabolarchy*."—J. Ozley: *Confut. of the Diabolarchy*, p. 30.

di-a-bōl'-ic, *di-a-bōl'-ick, di-a-bōl'-ī-cal, *a.* [Fr. *diabolique*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *diabolico*; Lat. *diabolicus*; Gr. *diabolikos*=devilish; *diabolos*=the devil (q. v.).]

1. Of or pertaining to the devil; devilish.

"... diabolic power Active within, beyond the sense of brute." Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 96, 96.

2. Infernal, devilish, damnable, outrageous.

***di-a-bōl'-ī-cāl-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *diabolical*; -*ity*.]

Diabolicalness, damnableness.

di-a-bōl'-ī-cal-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *diabolical*; -*ly*.]

1. In a diabolical, devilish, or damnable manner or degree.

2. With the devil or by means of devilish mediums.

di-a-bōl'-ī-cal-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *diabolical*; -*ness*.]

The quality of being diabolical; damnableness, devilishness.

"I wonder he did not change his face as well as his body, but that retains its primitive diabolicalness."—Dr. Warton: *Satire on Ranelagh House*.

***di-a-bōl'-ī-fŷ**, *v. t.* [Lat. *diabolus*; Gr. *diabolos*=the devil; Lat. *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make.] To rank among devils; to ascribe diabolical qualities to.

"One faction turns them against another; the Lutherans against the Calvinists, and diabolifies him."—Farrington: *Serm.* (1647), p. 59.

***di-ab'-ōl-ish**, *adv.* [Lat. *diabol(us)*=the devil, and Eng. adj. suff. -*ish*.] Devilishly, deucedly.

"The Professor said it was a diabolish good word."—Holmes: *Autocrat of Breakfast-Table*, p. 139.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; **wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre**; **pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine**; **gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn**; **mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl**; **trŷ, ŷŷrian**. **æ**, **æ**=**ē**; **ey**=**ā**. **qu**=**kw**.

***di-ab'ôl-izm**, *s.* [Lat. *diabol(us)*, and Eng. suff. *-ism*.]

1. Actions or conduct worthy of or befitting a devil; diabolical actions.

"While thou so hotly disclaimest the devil, be not guilty of diabolism."—Brown: *Chr. Mor.*, i. 16.

2. Possession by the devil.

"He was now projecting the farce of *diabolisms* and exorcisms."—Warburton: *Doct. of Gr.*, ii. 238.

***di-âb'ôl-ize**, *v. t.* [Lat. *diabol(us)*=the devil, and Eng. suff. *-ize*.] To render diabolical or devilish.

***di-a-brô'sis**, *s.* [Gr. from *dia*=throughout, fully, and *brôsis*=an eating; *bibrôsko*=to eat.]

Surg.: Corrosion; the action of substances which occupy an intermediate position in properties between escharotics and caustics.

***di-a-brôt-ic**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *diabrôtikos*=corrosive.]

As adj.: Corroding; eating off by degrees. (*Ash.*)

As subst.: A medicine to corrode the part to which it is applied; a corrosive. (*Ash.*)

di-a-câl'pê, *s.* [Gr. *dia*=across, and *kalpê*=a pitcher, an urn.]

Bot.: A genus of Polypodioid Ferns, with globular indusia, splitting open at the top, and containing sporanges inserted in a punctiform receptacle rising from the middle of the vein. They are natives of Java. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

***di-a-ca-thôl'i-côn**, *s.* [Gr. *dia*=through, and *katholikos*=universal.] [CATHOLIC.]

Med.: The universal purgative; the old name given to an electuary composed of vegetable and carminative substances.

di-a-câus'tic, *a. & s.* [Gr. *dia*=through; *kautô*=burning; *kaiô*=to burn.]

As adjective:

1. *Surg.*: Cauterizing by refraction, as when the solar rays are concentrated and made to act on the animal organs by a burning lens.

2. *Math.*: Applied to a species of caustic curve formed by refraction. [DIACAUSTIC CURVE.]

As substantive:

1. *Medicine*:

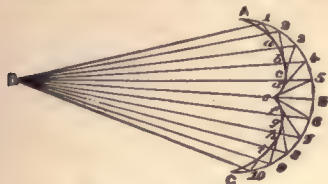
(1) That which cauterizes, or acts as a caustic by refraction, as the solar rays concentrated by a double-convex lens.

(2) A double-convex lens used in cauterizing parts of the body.

2. *Math.*: A diacaustic curve.

diacaustic curve, *s.*

Math.: A caustic curve formed by refraction. If A B represent a section of a surface of a refracting



Diacaustic Curve.

medium, B the radiant point, n_1, n_2, n_3 , &c., rays of light incident upon the surface, and 1 a, 2 b, 3 c, &c., refracted rays, then the curve A a b c . . . e, which is tangent to all the refracted rays, is a diacaustic curve.

di-a-çet'a-mide, *s.* [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *acetamide*.]

Chem.: $\text{NH} \cdot (\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O})_2$. A crystalline substance, melting at 59°, and boiling at 210°. It is very soluble in water. Diacetamide is obtained by heating acetamide, $\text{NH}_2 \cdot \text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}$, in a dry stream of hydrochloric acid, $2(\text{NH}_2 \cdot \text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}) + \text{HCl} = \text{NH} \cdot (\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O})_2 + \text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$. This is a general reaction by which primary amides can be converted into secondary amides. Diacetamide can also be obtained by heating to 200° methylcyanide (acetonitril), CH_3CN , with glacial acetic acid.

di-a-çet-ôn'a-mine, *s.* [Pref. *di*, Eng. *acetone*(e), and *amine*.]

Chemistry: $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{NO}$, or $\text{CH}_3 > \text{C}(\text{NH}_2) \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{CH}_3$. Obtained by passing dry ammonia gas into gently boiling acetone, $\text{CH}_3 \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{CH}_3$, neutralizing the distillate with sulphuric acid, and recrystallizing the sulphate out of boiling alcohol. Diacetoneamine is a colorless liquid slightly soluble in water, which, when distilled, is decomposed into NH_3 and mesityl-oxide, $\text{CH}_3 > \text{C} = \text{CH} \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{CH}_3$.

di-a-çet-ôn'-ic, *a.* [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, Eng. *acetone*(e), and suff. *-ic*.]

diacetonic alcohol.

Chem.: Obtained by the action of potassium nitrate, KNO_3 , on diacetoneamine. Diacetonic alcohol, $\text{CH}_3 > \text{C}(\text{OH}) \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{CH}_3$. It is a syrupy liquid, boiling at 164°, and mixes with water, alcohol, and ether.

di-a-çhœ-ni-ûm, *s.* [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and *achenium* (q. v.).]

Bot.: A cremocarp, a fruit composed of two achenia, as in the Umbelliferae and Galium. [CREMOCARP.]

di-âch'-y-lûm, **di-âch'-y-lôn**, *s.* [Gr. *diachylos*=very juicy; *dia* (intens.), and *chylos*=juice.]

1. *Lit. & Med.*: Formerly a plaster made of the juices of several plants; now a plaster made by boiling hydrated oxide of lead with olive-oil. It is used for curing ulcers.

"Devising stopples made of the common plaister, called *diachylum*."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 7.

*2. *Fig.*: An emollient, a soothing application.

"He thought it better, as better it was, to assuage his bruised dignity with half a yard square of balmy diplomatic *diachylon*."—Burke: *On a Regicide Peace*.

di-âch'-y-ma, *s.* [Gr. *dia*=through, between, and *chyma*=an infusion, *cheô*=to pour.]

Bot.: The parenchyma or cellular tissue of leaves.

di-âc'-la-gite, *s.* [Greek *diaktasis*=breakage, cleavage.]

Min.: An orthorhombic, foliated, massive mineral of a brass-yellow to a greenish-gray color; transparent or translucent and brittle. Hardness, 3.5-4; specific gravity, 3.054.

***di-a-cle**, *s.* [Etym. unknown.] The compass used in a fishing-boat. (*Scotch.*)

"Every boat carries one compass at least, provincially a *diacle*."—Agric. Survey of Shetland, p. 81.

di-a-cô'-di-ûm, *s.* [Gr. *diakodion*: *dia*=through, and *kôdeia*, *kôdia*=a poppy-head.]

Phar.: A preparation of poppies. *Syrup of diacodium*, the former name of syrup of white poppies.

di-âc'-ôn-âl, *a.* [O. Fr. from Low Lat. *diaconalis*, from Lat. *diaconus*=a deacon (q. v.).] Of or pertaining to a deacon.

di-âc'-ôn-âte, *s. & a.* [Fr. *diaconat*, from Lat. *diaconatus*, from *diaconus*.]

As substantive:

1. The office or dignity of a deacon.

2. The body of deacons collectively.

**As adj.*: Managed or superintended by deacons.

"This one great *diaconate* church."—Goodwin: *Works*, vol. iv., pt. iv., p. 189.

di-a-côn'-i-cûm, *s.* [Gr. *diakonikon*, neut. of *diakonikos*=pertaining to service; *diakonys*=a servant, a deacon.]

Arch.: A place contiguous to the ancient churches, wherein were preserved the sacred vestments, vessels, relics, and ornaments of the altar. In modern language, the sacristy (q. v.). (*Gwilt.*)

di-âc'-ô-pê, *s.* [Gr. *diakopê*=a cutting in two, a cut; *dia*=across, and *koptô*=to cut.]

1. *Gram.*: Tmesis; the separating of two parts of a word by the interpolation of other words: as, "Of whom be thou ware."

2. *Ichthy.*: A genus of Acanthopterygian Fishes belonging to the family Percide, or Perches, many species of which inhabit the Indian seas. They are distinguished by a notch in the lower part of the preoperculum, in which a projecting tubercle is fitted.

3. *Surg.*: A longitudinal fracture or fissure of the cranial bone, or an oblique cut of the cranial integuments.

di-a-côus'tic, *a. & s.* [Gr. *dia*=through, and *akoustikos*=pertaining to hearing; *akouô*=to hear.]

As adj.: Pertaining to the science or doctrine of refracted sounds.

As subst. (pl.): The science or doctrine of refracted sounds; that branch of science which treats of the properties of refracted sounds. It is also called Diaphonics (q. v.).

***di-a-crit'-sis**, *s.* [Gr. *dia*=between, and *krinô*=to judge, to decide.] The same as DIAGNOSIS (q. v.).

di-a-crit'-i-cal, **di-a-crit'-ic**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *diakritikos*=fit for judging or deciding, from *diakrinô*=to distinguish.]

As adj. (of both forms): Used or serving to distinguish or separate; distinguishing, distinctive: as a diacritical mark used to distinguish letters which are similar in form, or the different sounds of a letter.

"From *f*, in the Icelandic alphabet, *v* is distinguished only by a diacritical point."—Johnson: *Grammar of the English Tongue*.

As subst. (of the form diacritic): A diacritical mark or sign.

"In some cases the *diacritic* becomes incorporated into the letter."—H. Sweet: *Hist. of Eng. Sounds*, in *Trans. Philol. Soc.*, 1873-4, p. 482.

di-a-dêlph, *s.* [Gr. pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and *adelphos*=a brother.]

Bot.: A plant which has the stamens united into two bodies or bundles by their filaments.

di-a-dêl'-phl-a, *s. pl.* [Eng. *diadelph*, and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ia*.]

Bot.: In the Linnean system the

seventeenth class of plants, characterized by having the stamens diadelphous.

di-a-dêl'-phl-an, **di-a-dêl'-phic**, **di-a-dêl'-phous**, *a.* [Eng. *diadelph*; *-ian*, *-ic*, *-ous*.]

Bot.: Having the stamens united

into two bundles by their filaments.

The bundles may be equal or unequal, as it frequently happens in Papilionaceous plants that out of ten stamens, nine are united by their filaments, while one (the posterior) is free.

di'-a-dêm, **di'-a-deme**, **dy'-a-deme**, *s.* [Fr. *diadème*, from Lat. *diadema*; Gr. *diadêma*, from *diadeô*=to bind round; *dia*=apart, around, and *deô*=to bind.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A fillet or band for the head, worn as an emblem of sovereignty. It was made of silk, linen, &c., and tied round the forehead and temples, the ends being left loose. It was first used by the Roman emperors in the person of Constantine the Great, and after his time was set with pearls and precious stones.

2. A crown; a head-ornament worn by royalty.

"Ye scepters, *diadems*, and rolling trains

Of flat'ring pomp, farewell!"

Smollett: *The Regicide*.

3. A reward, a prize; a crown of glory or victory.

"Bright is the *diadem*, boundless the sway,

Or kingly the death, which awaits us to-day."

Byron: *Song of Saul*.

4. Anything resembling a crown.

"Mount Blanc . . . with a *diadem* of snow."

Byron: *Manfred*, i. 1.

5. Supreme power; sovereignty.

"Faction, that once made *diadems* her prey,

And stopt our prince in his triumphant way,

Fled like a mist before this radiant day."

Roscommon.

II. Her.: An arch rising from the rim of a crown

or of a coronet, and uniting with other arches to form a center which, in the case of a crown, serves

to support the globe and crossor fleur-de-lis as a crest.

diadem lemur, *s.* A lemur of the sub-family Indridinae.

(*Rosier.*)

diadem spider, *s.* A name sometimes given to the Garden Spider, the *Epeira diadema*. [GARDEN SPIDER.]

***di'-a-dêm**, *v. t.* [DIADÈM, *s.*] To adorn with a diadem or anything resembling a diadem.

"Arabia's harvest and the Paphian rose

Her lofty front she *diadems* around."

Cooper: *Milton*; *Latin Poems*, Elegy v. (Transl.)

di-a-dê'-ma, *s.* [Lat. *diadema*; Gr. *diadêma*.]

[DIADÈM.]

Zool.: A genus of Echinoids, the typical one of the family Diademadæ (q. v.).

di-a-dêm'-a-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *diadema*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-adæ*.]

1. *Zool.*: A family of Regular Echinoids. The test is circular or pentagonal; the ambulacral areas wide and having two rows of large primary tubercles; the spines cylindrical, slender, and usually of considerable length. Sometimes it is made to include the Hemidariidae.

2. *Palæont.*: The family commenced at least as early as the Lias.

***di'-a-dêm-â-têd**, *a.* [Lat. *diadematus*.] Wearing a diadem; wearing a crown; wearing a turban. (*Ash.*)



Diadelph.

1. Spray of Common Sweet-pea.
2. Diadelphous Stamens.



Diadem.

bôl, bôy; pôt, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl.

†di-ā-dēmed. ***di-a-demyd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DIADEM. v.] Adorned with or wearing a diadem.

"Not so, when diademed with rays divine."
Pope: *Ep. to Satires*, ii. 232.

di-ā-dēs-mūs, *s.* [Gr. *diu*=across, and *desmos*=a bond.]
Zool.: A genus of Diatomaceæ containing eight species, some of which are fossil.

di-ād-ō-chīte, *s.* [Gr. *diadochos*=a successor, on the supposition that it is an iron sinter, in which phosphoric acid has replaced the arsenic acid.]
Min.: A reniform or stalactitic mineral of a yellow or yellowish-brown color, found near Gräfen-thal and Saalfeld in Thuringia. (*Dana.*)

***di-ā-drōm**, *s.* [Greek *diadromos*=a running through: *diu*=through, and *dromos*=a running; *dramein*, 2d aor. infin. of *trechō*=to run.] The time in which any motion is performed; the time in which a pendulum performs its vibration.

"Whose diadroms, in the latitude of forty-five degrees, are each equal to one second of time, or a sixtieth of a minute."—Locke.

di-ē-rē-sis, ***di-ē-rē-sis**, *s.* [Lat. *diceretis*; Gr. *diareisis* is a dividing; *diareō*=to take apart; *diu*=apart, and *haireō*=to take; Fr. *dérèse*.]

1. **Gram.**: The resolution or dividing of one syllable into two.

2. **Printing**: A mark (") placed over the second of two adjacent vowels to indicate that they should be both pronounced; as, *ærated*; also placed over a syllable not usually pronounced to show that it is to be pronounced; as, *belovéd*, *curséd*.

di-ā-glyph-ic, *a.* [Gr. *diaglyphō*=to carve all over: *diu*, intens., and *glyphō*=to carve.]

Fine Arts: In which applied to sculpture, engraving, &c., in which the subject is sunk into the general ground.

di-āg-nō-se, *v. t. & i.* [Gr. *diagnōsis*=a distinguishing between.] [DIAGNOSIS.]

A. Transitive:

1. **Ord. Lang.**: To distinguish, to discriminate, to determine.

2. **Path.**: To discriminate or distinguish "the nature of a disease; to ascertain from the symptoms the true nature and seat of a disease.

"It was a case which a qualified medical man ought to be able to diagnose."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

B. Intransitive:

Path.: To make a diagnosis of a disease.

"Mr. —'s opinion was worthless, as he did not diagnose."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

di-āg-nō-sis, *s.* [Gr., from *diu*=between, and *gnōsis*=inquiry, knowledge; *gignōskō*=to know; Fr. *diagnose*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: A scientific determination or discrimination; a short distinctive description.

"In a score of words Mr. Bain has here sketched my mental diagnosis."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), ch. vii., p. 128.

2. **Path.**: A scientific determination or discrimination of diseases by their symptoms.

"The diagnosis of the case would be apparent to all medical men."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

3. **Bot.**: The short character by which one plant is distinguished from another.

di-āg-nōs-tic, ***di-āg-nōs-tick**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *diagnōstikos*=able to distinguish, from *diagnōsis*=knowledge, judgment.]

A. As adj.: That which serves to distinguish; distinctive; characteristic.

"The pathognomonic or diagnostic symptoms."—*Dr. Tweedie: Art. Fever in Cycl. of Pract. Med.*, ii. 161.

B. Assubstantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A sign or symptom by which anything is known, discriminated, or distinguished from anything else.

"Since the motions of the spirit cannot by any certain *diagnostic* be distinguished from the motions of a man's own heart."—*South: Serm.*, vol. ii., ser. vi.

2. A diagnosis.

"In spite of all the *diagnostics* and prognostics of State physicians."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

II. Pathology:

1. The sign or symptom by which a disease is known or distinguished from others.

2. (*Pl.*) That branch of medical science which deals with the study of the symptoms by which diseases are diagnosed or discriminated; symptomatology.

† **Diagnostics** are of two kinds: (1) The special or pathognomonic, which are peculiar to a certain disease, and serve to distinguish it from all other diseases; and (2) the adjunct, or such as are common to many diseases.

***di-āg-nōs-ti-cāte**, *v. t.* [Eng. *diagnostic*; -ate.] To diagnose.

di-ā-gōm-ē-tēr, *s.* [Gr. *diagō*=to conduct through: *diu*=through, and *agō*=to lead.]

Elect.: An electroscope invented by Rousseau, in which the dry pile is employed to measure the amount of electricity transmitted by different bodies, to determine their conductivity. It is used to ascertain the conducting power of oils, as a means of detecting their adulteration.

di-āg-ōn-al, *a. & s.* [Fr. *diagonale*; Lat. *diagonalis*, from Gr. *diagonalos*=diagonal: *diu*=through, across; and *gonia*=a corner, an angle.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. Lying in an angular or oblique direction.

II. **Geom.**: Extending from one angle of a quadrilateral figure to the opposite angle; joining the opposite angles of a quadrilateral figure.

"When the parallelogram is divided into two equal triangles by a diagonal line."—*Cudworth: Morality*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

B. As substantive:

I. **Ord. Lang.**: In the same sense as II.

II. Technically:

1. **Geom.**: A line drawn joining the opposite angles of a quadrilateral figure.

"The diameter or diagonal of a square is incommensurable to the sides."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 734.

2. Shipbuilding:

(1) A timber brace, knee, plank, truss, &c., crossing a vessel's timbers obliquely.

(2) A line cutting the body-plan diagonally from the timbers to the middle line.

(3) An oblique brace or stay connecting the horizontal and vertical members of a truss or frame.

diagonal built, *a.*

Shipbuilding: A manner of boatbuilding in which the outer skin consists of two layers of planking making angles of about 45° with the keel in opposite directions. Diagonal-built boats are constructed upon temporary transverse molds. After setting up and fixing the molds upon the keel, the gunwale, a shelf-piece, and a series of rib-bands are temporarily fixed in the molds. Two layers of planking are then put on, bent to fit the molds and rib-bands, and fastened to each other and to the keel, stem, stern-post, shelf, and gunwale with nails, driven from the outside, and clenched inside upon small rings, called roves. The gunwale is then shored to keep it in shape. The molds and rib-bands are taken out, and floors, hooks, thwart, &c., are put in as in a clinker-built boat.

diagonal cloth, *s.*

Fabric: A soft, woolen, twilled material, made in various colors, without any pattern. It measures 52 in. in width, and is much employed for decorative embroidery, and for gentlemen's clothing and ladies' jackets.

diagonal couching, *s.*

Needlework: One of the numerous varieties of couching, a mode of decoration with materials too thick to pass through the lower foundations chiefly used in church work.

diagonal eyepiece, *s.* Used for solar observations. A very small percentage of the sun's light and heat is reflected from the first surface of a prism, the rest being transmitted.

diagonal framing and stays, *s. pl.*

Steam-engine: The oblique frame and braces which connect the plumber-block of the paddle-shaft with the framing of the side-lever steam-engine.

diagonal lines, *s. pl.*

Shipbuilding: Lines showing the boundaries of various parts, formed by sections which are oblique to the vertical longitudinal plane, and which intersect that plane in straight lines parallel to the keel. Usually drawn in red in the draught.

diagonal rib, *s.*

Arch.: A projecting band of stone or timber passing diagonally from one angle of a vaulted ceiling across the center to the opposite angle.

diagonal scale, *s.*

Draught: A mathematical scale in which the smaller divisions are made by lines that run obliquely across the larger divisions. With the aid of compasses lines can be laid down by such a scale of any required length down to the 200th part of an inch.

diagonal stratification, *s.*

Geol.: Strata of some size, and having a certain dip, all the beds of which, however, or at least some of them, contain minor layers with a dip different from that of the stratum or bed of which they constitute a part. It is called also cross or false stratification, or sometimes false bedding.

diagonal tie, s. An angle-brace.

diagonal wrench, s. An S-shaped wrench adapted to be used in corners where the ordinary wrench will not turn.

di-āg-ōn-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *diagonal*; -ly.] In a diagonal direction; obliquely.

"Stitch it across with double silk diagonally."—*Watson: Angler*, pt. i., ch. v.

***di-ā-gō-ni-al**, *a.* [DIAGONAL.] Diagonal. (*Milton.*)

di-āg-ōn-ite, *s.* [DIAGONAL.]

Min.: The same as BREWSTERITE (q. v.).

***di-āg-ōn-ōus**, *a.* [DIAGONAL.]

Bot.: Having four corners.

di-ā-gram, *s.* [Lat. *diagramma*=a scale; Gr. *diagramma*=a figure, or plan; *diu*=across, through, and *gramma*=a drawing; *graphō*=to write, to draw.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. Any illustrative figure drawn in outline.

"Why do not these persons make a diagram of these cogitative lines and angles?"—*Bentley*.

II. Technically:

1. **Geom.**: A drawing or delineation made for the purpose of demonstrating or illustrating some property of a geometrical figure.

"Many a fair precept in poetry is . . . very specious in the diagram, but failing in the mechanic operation."—*Dryden*.

*2. **Musical**: A musical scale.

di-ā-gram-māt-ic, *a.* [Gr. *diagramma* (genit. *diagrammatis*), and Eng. adj. suff. -ic.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a diagram; illustrated by a diagram.

"These memoirs are illustrated by thirty-three diagrammatic plates."—*London Athenæum*.

di-ā-gram-māt-i-cal-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *diagrammatic*; -ally.] By means of or in manner of a diagram.

"The terms are diagrammatically placed upon a level."—*Sir W. Hamilton*.

di-ā-grām-mēt-ēr, *s.* [English *diagram*, and *meter*.] An instrument specially made for measuring the ordinates of indicator-diagrams 5' long, and used much after the manner of a parallel rule, the registering nut on the screw being first placed at zero; when it is required to register a measurement the brake key is depressed, and when all the measurements have been taken the distance the nut has traveled gives the mean ordinate.

di-ā-grāph, *s.* [Greek *diagraphō*=to draw or sketch out.] An instrument enabling a person without any knowledge of drawing or perspective to sketch the figures of objects before them. It was invented by M. Gavard, of Paris.

***di-ā-grāph-ic**, ***di-ā-grāph-ic-al**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *diagraph*; -ic, -ical.]

A. As adj.: Descriptive; belonging to the descriptive arts, or to sculpture and engraving.

B. As subst.: The art of design or drawing.

***di-ā-grýd-i-āte**, *s.* [Low Lat. *diagrydium*, *diacrydium*, *diagridium*, *digredion*, corrupt. from Gr. *dakrydion*=(1) a little tear, (2) a kind of scammony.]

Med.: A strong purgative made with diagrydium.

"All choleric humors ought to be evacuated by *diagrydates*, mixed with tartar, or some acid, or rhubarb powder."—*Floyer*.

†di-ā-hē-ll-ō-trōp-ism, *s.* [Gr. *diu*=through, across; *hēlios*=the sun; *trōpē*=a turning, and Eng. suff. -ism.] A movement of plants in a transverse direction to the light.

"*Diacheliotropism* may express a position more or less transverse to the light, and induced by it."—*Darwin: Movement of Plants*, p. 5.

di-al, ***dy-al**, ***dy-ale**, ***dy-el**, *s.* [Low Lat. *dialis*=pertaining to a day; *dies*=a day.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An instrument for showing the time of day by the sun's shadow. It is evident that the dial having a gnomon which makes with the horizontal plane an angle equal to the latitude of the place is the invention of the Asiatics. When Ahaz went to Damascus to greet his benefactor, about 771 B. C., he saw a beautiful altar, and sent working drawings of it to Urijah, the priest in Jerusalem. An altar was completed against his return. He likewise set up the dial which is mentioned in the account of the miraculous cure of his son Hezekiah, thirteen years after the death of Ahaz. This is perhaps the first dial on record, and is 140 years before Thales, and nearly 400 years before Aristotle and Plato, and just a little previous to the lunar eclipses observed at Babylon, as recorded by Ptolemy. Dials are of various construction, according to the presentation of the plane of the dial.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

(1) The polar-dial has a plane parallel to the axis of the earth and perpendicular to the meridian of the place. In this case the style is parallel to the plane of the dial, and the hour-lines are parallel straight lines, whose distances from the meridional line are respectively proportioned to the tangents of the angles which the hour-planes make with the plane of the meridian.

(2) The common dial has a horizontal plane, and makes with the style an angle equal to the latitude of the place, the style preserving its parallelism to the earth's axis. This becomes a polar-dial at the equator, as the plane of the dial is also parallel to the earth's axis. At other latitudes, the hour-lines intersect each other in the point in which the style intersects the plane of the dial. The angles which the hour-lines make with each other and with the meridional line cutting the XII. depend upon the latitude.

(3) The vertical dial has a plane fixed to a wall, tower, or house. The determination of the hour-lines is similar to the case of the horizontal dial, but the angle formed by the gnomon and dial-plane is the complement of the latitude, the style preserving its parallelism with the earth's axis as before. Varieties of the vertical dial are found with those having presentations east, west, &c. When the plane is east or west, it is in the meridian, is parallel to the vertical plane of the style, and the hour-lines are all parallel. When a wall dial is not perpendicular, it is said to be declined. When it does not face directly one of the four cardinal points, it is called a vertical declined dial. The dial shows true or solar time, and not the mean time of a well-regulated clock. The dial agrees with such a clock four days in the year.



Vertical Dial, Pump Court, Temple, London.

(4) An azimuth dial has a style perpendicular to the plane of the horizon, and marks the sun's azimuth. The pocket sun-dial has a little compass for adjustment, and, of course, is only moderately exact at its calculated latitude. (Knight.)

2. The graduated and numbered face-plate of a watch or clock. A dial-plate.

*3. A watch.

"And then he drew a dial from his poke."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, II. 7.

4. A miner's compass.

II. Technically:

1. *Mech.*: A circularly graduated plate on which an index-finger marks revolutions, pressure, or what not, in a register, counter, or meter.

2. *Lapidary*: An instrument for holding the dop on the end of which the gem is cemented while exposed to the lap or wheel. It has adjustments as to inclination, and also axial, with markers indicating degrees in adjustment, so as to portion out the circumference of the stone in facets forming chords of specific arcs at given depths. [ANGULOMETER.]

3. *Telegr.*: An insulated, stationary wheel having alternating conducting and non-conducting portions, against which the point of a spring key is in frictional contact.

dial-lock, s. A lock provided with one or more dials, having a series of letters or figures on them. Each dial has a hand or pointer connected by a spindle with a wheel inside the lock; on the wheel is a notch which has to be brought into a certain position before the bolt can be moved. There are false notches to add to the difficulty of finding the true notch in each wheel. To adjust the notches to their proper position, a nut on the back of the wheel is loosened, and the pointer is set at any letter or figure chosen by the user. [LOCK, PERMUTATION-LOCK, &c.] (Knight.)

dial-plate, s.

Horol.: The face on which the divisions indicating the hours and minutes are placed.

"His characters are like watches with dial-plates of transparent crystal; they show you the hour like others, and the inward mechanism is all visible."—Carlyle: *Heroes and Hero Worship*, lect. iii.

dial-wheel, s.

Horol.: One of those wheels placed between the dial and pillar plate of a watch. Also called minute-wheel works.

dial-work, s.

Horol.: The motion work between the dial and movement plate of a watch.

dī-āl, v. t. [DIAL, s.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: To measure with or upon a dial.

"Hours of that true time which is dialled in heaven."
Tatfourd.

2. *Min.*: To survey by means of a dial.

dī-āl-dāne, s. [Pref. *dī*; Eng. *ald*(*ol*), and suff. *-ane*.]

Chem.: $C_8H_{14}O_3$. A compound obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid and two molecules of alcohol, $CH_3\cdot CH(OH)\cdot CH_2\cdot CO\cdot H$, a molecule of water being liberated. Daldane dissolves in boiling water, and crystallizes out in cooling in brilliant scales, which melt at 139°. It is only slightly soluble in ether. Its aqueous solution reduces silver oxide with formation of a mirror.

dī-āl-dān'-ic, a. [Eng. *daldan*(*e*); suff. *-ic*.]

daldanic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_8H_{14}O_4$, or \parallel
 $CH\cdot CH(OH)\cdot CH_2\cdot CO\cdot OH$. A

monobasic acid, obtained by heating an aqueous solution of daldane with silver oxide, or by the action of potassium permanganate at ordinary temperatures, and is obtained in a free state by decomposing the silver salt with H_2S . It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It forms large colorless monoclinic crystals, which melt at 80° and boil at 198°. It forms crystalline salts.

dī-ā-lēct, s. [Fr. *dialecte*, from Lat. *dialectus*=a manner of speaking; Gr. *dialektes*=discourse, speech, dialect; *dialegomai*=to discourse, to speak.] [DIALOGUE.]

1. The forms or idioms of a language peculiar to a particular limited district or people, as distinguished from the literary language of the main body of the people. Dialects are influenced in their character by considerations of climatic, physical, and natural peculiarities; they are branches of a parent language modified by time, place, and other accidents, and they frequently retain the true forms of the original tongue.

"Our rustic dialect."—Wordsworth: *Michael*.

2. A style of language.

"This book was writ in such a dialect,
As may the minds of listless men affect."
Bunyan: *Apology*.

¶ For the difference between *dialect* and *language*, see LANGUAGE.

***dī-ā-lēct, v. t.** [DIALECT, s.] To speak in a dialect.

"By corruption of speech they false dialect and mis-sound it."—Nashe: *Leuten Stuff*.

***dī-ā-lēc-tal, a.** [Eng. *dialect*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a dialect; dialectic.

"The principal dialectal and grammatical peculiarities of the poem."—S. J. Herrtage: *Sir Ferumbras* (Introd.), p. 20.

dī-ā-lēc-tic, *dī-ā-lēc-tick, dī-ā-lēc-tic-al, a. & s. [Gr. *dialektikos*, from *dialektes*=a speech, a dialect (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to a dialect or dialects; dialectal.

"This department of dialectical study."—Dr. J. A. H. Murray: *Dialects of Scotland*, p. 90.

2. Distinguished by or possessing a peculiar dialect.

"A local worker in each dialectical district."—Dr. J. A. H. Murray: *Dialects of Scotland*, p. 91.

3. Logical, argumentative; pertaining to logic.

"In mere dialectical skill he had very few superiors."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

4. Designed for the study of philosophical questions; as, the *Dialectic Society*.

B. As subst.: [DIALECTICS.]

dī-ā-lēc-tic-āl-ly, adv. [Eng. *dialectical*; *-ly*.]

1. In manner of a dialect; as regards dialect; in a dialect.

"In Latin itself an original *d* changes dialectically with *l*."—Max Müller: *Selected Essays*, i. 498 (note).

2. Logically; in a logical manner.

"He discoursed or reasoned dialectically."—South: *Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 1.

dī-ā-lēc-tī'-cian, s. [Eng. *dialectic*; *-ian*.] One skilled in dialectics; a logician, a reasoner.

"Let us see if doctors or dialecticians
Will dare to dispute my definitions."
Longfellow: *Golden Legend*, vi.

dī-ā-lēc-tics, *dī-ā-lēc-tiques, dī-ā-lēc-tic, s. [Gr. *hē dialektikē technē*=the art of logic or reasoning; *dialegomai*=to discourse, to reason.]

1. *Of the form dialectics:*

1. That branch of logic which teaches the rules and methods of reasoning or arguing, or of discriminating truth from error; the application of logical

principles to discursive reasoning. By Plato it was used in the following senses:

(1) Discussion by dialogue, as a method of scientific investigation.

(2) A method of investigating truth by analysis.

(3) The science of ideas, or of nature and the law of being.

2. The logic of probabilities, as opposed to the doctrine of demonstration and scientific deduction.

II. Of the form dialectic:

1. The logic of appearances or illusions, whether these arise from accident or error, or from those necessary limitations which originate in the constitution of the human intellect. As logical or formal, it treats of the sources of error or illusion and their destruction: as transcendental, it is the exposure of that natural error or illusion arising from human reason itself, which is ever inclined to look upon phenomena as things in themselves, and cognitions *a priori* as properties adhering to these things, and in such way to form the super-sensible, according to this assumed cognition of things in themselves. (Ogilvie, &c.)

2. The method of dissecting, dividing, sub-dividing, and analyzing a subject, so as to ascertain the proper arguments by which to investigate, attack, or defend it.

***dī-ā-lēc-tōl'-ō-gēr, s.** [Gr. *dialektes*=... a dialect; *logos*=a discourse, and Eng. suff. *-er*.] One who studies or is skilled in dialectology.

"The county presents to the dialectologist two varieties of English dialect."—*Athenum*, April 23, 1881.

***dī-ā-lēc-tōl'-ō-gist, s.** [Eng. *dialectology*(*y*); *-ist*.] A dialectologist.

dī-ā-lēc-tōl'-ō-gy, s. [Gr. *dialektes*... a dialect, and *logos*=a discourse.] That branch of philology which deals with the nature and relation of dialects.

***dī-ā-lēc-tōr, s.** [Eng. *dialect*; *-or*.] One skilled in dialectics; a dialectician.

dī-āl-ing, s. & a. [Eng. *dial*; *-ing*.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The art, science, or act of constructing dials.

2. *Mining*: Surveying with a dial, a method followed by miners to determine the course of a vein.

B. As adj.: Used in the art of dialing. (*Ash*.)

dialing-globe, s. An instrument for drawing all sorts of dials. (*Ash*.)

dialing lines, or scale, s. Graduated lines or rules on the edges of quadrants, &c., made to facilitate the construction of dials.

dialing-sphere, s. A dialing-globe.

***dī-āl-ist, s.** [Eng. *dial*; *-ist*.] A constructor of dials.

"Scientific dialists... have found out rules to mark out the irregular motion of the shadow in all latitudes and planes."—Mozon: *Mech. Dialing*.

dī-āl-kāl'-ā-mide, s. [Pref. *dī*; Eng. *alkal*(*i*), and *amide*.]

Chem.: An organic nitrogenous compound derived from two molecules of ammonia, by replacing the hydrogen partly by acid and partly by basic radicals, as Ethyl-carbamide, $N_2\cdot CO\cdot C_2H_5\cdot H_3$; dimethyl-oxamide, $N_2\cdot (CH_3)_2\cdot (C_2O)_2\cdot H_2$.

dī-āl-lāge, dī-āl'-lā-gē, s. [Gr. *diallagē*=an interchange, a difference: *diō*=between, and *allasseō*=to change.]

1. *Rhet.* (*always* as *dī-āl-lā-gē*): A figure of speech by which arguments, having been first considered from various points of view, are then brought all to bear on one point.

2. *Min.*: A non-aluminous variety of pyroxene; color grayish-green to bright grass-green; luster of cleavage surface pearly, sometimes metalloid or brassy. Hardness, 4; specific gravity, 3.2-3.35. Common, especially in serpentine rocks.

¶ (1) *Metalloidal diallage*:

Min.: The same as ENSTATITE (q. v.).

(2) *Green diallage*:

Min.: The same as SMARAGDITE (q. v.).

dī-āl-lāg'-ic, a. [Eng. *diallag*(*e*); *-ic*.] Pertaining to or formed of diallage.

diallagic-augite, diallagoid-augite, s. A form of pyroxene intermediate in character between augite and diallage. Its sections can be distinguished from ordinary augite by the occurrence of straight and parallel fissures or striae, which, in the longitudinal sections of the crystals, cross the coarser cleavage planes at angles from 70° to 90°. The mineral is not dichroic, and polarizes in strong colors, the crystal sections sometimes presenting iris-colored margins.

***dī-āl-lēl, a.** [Gr. *dia*=through, across, and *allēlōn*=of one another. (Cf. *parallel*.)] Crossing, intersecting.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūsh. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

di-äl-lö-gite, *s.* [DIALOGITE.]

di-äl-löl, *s.* [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *allyl* (q. v.).]

Chem.: C_6H_{10} , or $H_2C=CH\cdot CH_2\cdot CH_2\cdot CH=CH_2$. A hydrocarbon obtained by the action of sodium on allyl iodide, $H_2C=CH\cdot CH_2I$, and by distilling allylmercuric-iodide, C_3H_5HgI , with potassium cyanide, KCN. Diallyl is a pungent ethereal liquid, boiling at 59°. It unites with bromine, forming a crystalline tetrabromide, $C_6H_{10}Br_4$, which melts at 63°.

diallyl-carbinol, *s.*

Chem.: $(C_3H_5)_2CH(OH)$. A monatomic alcohol obtained by the action of zinc on a mixture of allyl iodide, C_3H_5I , and ethyl formate, $H\cdot CO\cdot OC_2H_5$. The crude product consists of diallyl and diallyl-carbinol and a high-boiling product. Diallyl-carbinol boils at 151°, unites with bromine, forming a tetrabromide. Pentachloride of phosphorus, PCl_5 , forms a combination known as mono-chlor-heptene, C_7H_7Cl , or $(C_3H_5)_3CH\cdot C$, which boils at 140°, being partly converted into heptene, C_7H_{10} , which boils at 115°.

diallyl-urea, *s.*

Chem.: Diallyl-carbamide, sinapoline, $C_7H_{12}N_2O$, or $N_2(CO)\cdot(C_3H_5)_2$. Obtained by the action of oxide of lead on sulpho-cyanate of allyl (oil of mustard), C_3H_5CNS , or by heating cyanate of allyl, C_3H_5CNO , with water. It crystallizes in shining laminae, which melt at 100°, and is soluble in alcohol and ether. The aqueous solution is alkaline to test paper.

di-äl-löl-ène, *s.* [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold; Eng. *allyl* (q. v.), and suff. *-ène*.]

Chem.: A hydrocarbon, C_6H_6 , isomeric with benzene. [PROPARGYLENE.]

di-a-lög-ic-al, *a.* [Gr. *dialogikos*, from *dialogos*=a dialogue (q. v.).] Pertaining to or of the nature of a dialogue.

"That dialogical disposition with Zacharias."—Burton: *Anat. Melan.*, p. 258.

di-a-lög-ic-al-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *dialogical*; *-ly*.] After the manner of a dialogue; by way of dialogue.

di-äl-ö-gism, *s.* [Gr. *dialogisma*=a discourse or argument.] An imaginary conversation or dialogue between two or more persons.

"Enlarging what they would say by bold and unusual metaphors, by their dialogisms and colloquies."—Stokes: *On the Minor Prophets* (1659), Pref.

di-äl-ö-gist, *s.* [Eng. *dialogue* (ue); *-ist*.]

1. One who takes part in a dialogue.

"Varro, one of the dialogists, said to him."—Warburton: *Div. Leg.*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

2. A writer of dialogues.

"The characters or personages employed by our new orthodox dialogists."—Shaftesbury: *Miscell. Refl.*, ch. ii., mis. 5.

di-a-lög-ist-ic, *a.* [Gr. *dialogistikos*, from *dialogos*=a dialogue.] Having the form or nature of a dialogue.

di-a-lög-ist-ic-al, *a.* [Eng. *dialogistic*; *-al*.] Making use of dialogue.

"Two dialogistical conjurers, with their dramatic enchantments, change the scene."—Icon. *Lib. or Hist. of Pamphlets* (1715), p. 185.

di-a-lög-ist-ic-al-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *dialogistical*; *-ly*.] By way of dialogue; dialogically.

"In his Prophecy he [Malachi] proceeds most dialogically."—Bp. Richardson: *On the Old Testament*, p. 449.

di-äl-ö-gite, *s.* [Gr. *dialogē*=doubt, and Eng. suff. *-ite*.]

Min.: The same as RHODONOSITE (q. v.).

di-äl-ö-gize, **di-äl-ö-gulze**, *v. t.* [Gr. *dialogizomai*=to argue, to discourse.] To discourse in dialogue.

"These interlocutory and dialoguing dreams were not unknown even to the very heathens."—Fotherby: *Atheomastix*, p. 126.

di-a-lögus, *s.* [Fr. *dialogue*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *dialogo*, from Lat. *dialogos*; Gr. *dialogos*=a conversation; *dialogomai*=to converse.]

1. A conversation or discourse between two or more persons; a formal conversation, as in theatrical performances, &c., in which two or more persons carry on a conversation.

"In that dialogue betwixt him and Peter."—Burton: *Anat. Melan.*, p. 258.

2. A written composition in which a subject is treated by way of an imaginary conversation between two or more persons.

"It is somewhat singular that so many modern dialogue-writers should have failed in this particular."—Warton: *Essay on Pope*.

¶ For the difference between *dialogue* and *conversation*, see CONVERSATION.

di-a-lögue, *v. i. & t.* [DIALOGUE, *s.*]

A. Intrans.: To hold a dialogue; to converse, to confer.

"Dost dialogue with thy shadow?"

Shaksp.: *Timon*, ii. 2.

B. Trans.: To put into the form of a dialogue.

"And dialogued for him what he would say."

Ask'd their own wills, and made their wills obey."

Shaksp.: *Lover's Complaint*, 132, 133.

di-a-löse, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *dial(um)*, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ose*.]

Chem.: A substance resembling disintegrated cellulose obtained from the pericarp of a Chinese leguminous plant (a species of *Dialium*). It swells up in water to a bulky, colorless jelly, the gummy part of which is not precipitated by baryta water, basic lead acetate, or alcohol. The desiccated amorphous substance dissolves in strong sulphuric acid, but does not thereby acquire the property of being colored by iodine.

di-a-lür-a-mide, *s.* [English *dialur(ic)*, and *amide*.]

Chemistry: $C_4H_5N_3O_3$, or $N(C_4H_5N_3O_3)_2H_2$. An amide obtained by mixing together alloxantin and chloride ammonium solutions, freed from air by boiling; it crystallizes out in white hard needles, which are turned red by traces of ammonia; they are insoluble in cold water. By the action of nitrous acid it is converted into alloxan; by boiling with ammonia, dialuramide yields murexide.

di-a-lür-äte, *s.* [DIALURIC ACID.]

di-a-lür-ic, *a.* [Pref. *di*; Eng. *al(loxan)*, and *uric*.]

dialuric-acid, *s.*

Inorganic Chemistry: $C_4H_4N_2O_4$. Tartronyl-urea, $CO<\begin{smallmatrix} NH\cdot CO \\ NH\cdot CO \end{smallmatrix}>CH\cdot OH$. Obtained by reducing alloxan with zinc and hydrochloric acid, and from dibrom-barbituric acid, by reducing it with H_2S . Dialuric acid crystallizes in needles, and forms compounds with metals, called dialurates. It turns red in the air, absorbing oxygen, and is converted into alloxantin.

di-äl-y-car-pois, *a.* [Gr. *dialyō*=to separate, and *karpōs*=fruit.]

Bot.: Applied to plants of which the carpels are not united, but of which the fruit is composed of several free carpels.

di-äl-y-pët-a-lös, *s. pl.* [Gr. *dialyō*=to separate, and *petalon*=a leaf.]

Bot.: The same as POLYPETALA (q. v.).

di-a-lýph-ýl-loüs, *a.* [Gr. *dialyō*=to separate, and *phyllon*=a leaf.]

Bot.: The same as DIALYSEFALOUS (q. v.).

di-a-lýse, **di-a-lýze**, *v. t.* [DIALYSIS.]

Chem.: To separate by a dialyzer, or the process of dialysis (q. v.).

di-äl-y-sép-a-loüs, *a.* [Gr. *dialyō*=to separate; Eng. *sepal*, and suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: Applied to flowers, the calices of which are separate; polysepalous.

di-a-lýs-ër, **di-a-lýz-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *dialys(e)*; *-er*.]

Chem.: The parchment paper or septum stretched over a wood or india-rubber ring, used in the process of dialysis.

di-äl-y-sis, *s.* [Gr. *dialysis*=a loosening, a separating; *dia* (intens.), and *lyō*=to loose, to dissolve.]

1. *Rhet.*: A figure of speech, by which connectives are omitted; asyndeton.

2. *Print.*: The same as DIERESIS (q. v.).

3. *Med.*: Exhaustion, weakness, loss of strength.

4. *Chem.*: A process of analysis depending upon the differential rate of the diffusion of liquids through porous septa. Uncrystallizable bodies diffuse much more slowly than crystallizable ones, so that sugar may be separated from gum or salt from gelatine by merely allowing their solutions in water to be subjected to the action of a parchment paper septum or dialysis for a few hours. The septum is stretched over a wood or india-rubber ring, the edges drawn up and fastened by an outer rim. It is then allowed to float on water. The substance to be dialyzed is poured on to the septum, when diffusion immediately begins, the crystallized elements passing through and being dissolved in the pure water, while the colloid remains behind. Dialysis affords an easy method of detecting the presence of poisons, most of those commonly used being crystallizable, as arsenic, strychnine, oxalic acid, &c. [COLLOID, CRYSTALLOID.]

di-a-lýt-ic, *a.* [Gr. *dialytikos*=able to dissolve, from *dialyō*.] Pertaining to dialysis; unloosing, relaxing.

di-a-mäg-net, *s.* [Gr. *dia*=through, and Eng. *magnet* (q. v.).] A body or substance having diamagnetic polarity.

di-a-mäg-nët-ic, *a. & s.* [Gr. *dia*=through, across, and Eng. *magnetic* (q. v.).]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to or exhibiting the phenomena of diamagnetism. The term is applied to certain bodies which, when magnetized and suspended freely, take up a position at right angles to the magnetic meridian—that is, either due west or due east. The principal of such substances are antimony, bismuth, cadmium, copper, gold, lead, mercury, silver, tin, zinc, and most solid, liquid, or gaseous substances.

"For diamagnetic substances (such as bismuth) it is negative."—Everett: *The C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), ch. x., p. 59.

B. As subst.: A substance which, when magnetized and suspended freely, takes up a position at right angles to the magnetic meridian.

di-a-mäg-nët-ic-al-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *diamagnetic*; *-al*; *-ly*.] In a diamagnetic manner; according to the principles of diamagnetism.

di-a-mäg-net-ism, *s.* [Gr. *dia*=through, across, and Eng. *magnetism* (q. v.).]

1. That branch of magnetism which treats of diamagnetic substances and phenomena.

2. That influence which causes a substance, when magnetized and suspended freely, to take up a position at right angles to the magnetic meridian.

***di-a-män-tine**, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *diamant*=adamant, diamond, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ine*.] Adamantine.

"In Destiny's hard diamantine rock."

Sylvester: *Du Bartas* (1621), p. 82.

di-äm-et-ër, ***diametre**, *s.* [Fr. *diamètre*; Lat. *diametros*; Gr. *diametros*=a diagonal, a diameter; *diametreō*=to measure through or across; *dia*=through, across, and *metreō*=to measure.]

I. Ord. Lang.: The length of a line passing through the center of any object from one side to the other; hence, equivalent to the width or thickness of the body.

"The bay of Naples is the most delightful one that I ever saw; it lies in almost a round figure of about thirty miles in the diameter."—Addison: *Italy*.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: The measure across the lower part of the shaft of a column. This being divided into sixty parts, called minutes, gives a scale by which all the parts of the order can be measured. A module is half the diameter, or thirty minutes.

2. *Geometry*:

(1) A line drawn passing through the center of a circle or other curvilinear figure, and terminating each way in the circumference. That point which bisects all lines drawn through a figure from side to side is called a center, and every line drawn through a center and terminating in the circumference or opposite boundaries is a diameter. Every circle has an infinite number of diameters. A diameter which is perpendicular to the chords which it bisects is called an axis. A circle has an infinite number of axes, every diameter being an axis. The parabola has one axis, and each of the other conic sections two axes.

(2) A diagonal (q. v.).

***di-a-mët-räl**, ***di-a-mët-räll**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *diameter*; *-äl*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to a diameter.

2. Diametrical; directly opposed.

"So diametrical

One to another, and so much opposed."

Ben Jonson: *Magnetic Lady*, l. 1.

B. As subst.: A diameter, a diagonal.

"By decussative diametrals, quincuncial lines and angles."—Brown: *Garden of Cyrus*, ch. iii.

diametral-curve, *s.*

Math.: A curved line which bisects a system of parallel chords drawn in any given curve.

diametral-plane, *s.*

Math.: A plane which bisects a system of parallel chords drawn in a surface. If a diametral plane is perpendicular to the chords which it bisects, it is called a principal plane of the surface.

diametral-surface, *s.*

Math.: A curved surface, which bisects a system of parallel chords drawn in the surface, a particular case of which is the diametral plane.

***di-a-mët-räl-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *diametral*; *-ly*.] Diametrically; in a directly opposite manner.

"Christian piety is, beyond all other things, diametrically opposed to profaneness and impiety of actions."—Hammond.

di-a-mët-ric-al, ***di-a-mët-ric**, *a.* [Eng. *diameter*; *-äl*; *-ic*.]

1. *Lit.*: Of or pertaining to a diameter; forming or describing a diameter.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wö, wët, hère, camël, hër, thère; plne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trý, sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

2. *Fig.*: Directly opposed; as far removed as possible, as though at the opposite ends of a diameter.

"The sin of calumny is set in a most diametrical opposition to the evangelical precept of loving our neighbors as ourselves."—*Government of the Tongue*.

di-a-mêtr-ic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *diametrical*; -ly.]

1. *Lit.*: Like a diameter; directly across or opposite.

"Thus intercepted in its passage, the vapor, which cannot penetrate the stratum *diametrically*, glides along the lower surface of it."—*Woodward*.

2. *Fig.*: In a manner directly opposed or opposite.

"A public functionary might receive *diametrically* opposite orders."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

di-a-mic-tôn, s. [Gr. *dia*=through, and *miktos*=mixed, blended.]

Arch.: The Roman method of building a wall, with regular ashlar work on the outsides, and filled in with rubble between. It is similar to embleton (q. v.), but without the diatoni, or binding stones, which go through the thickness of the walls, showing on both sides. (*Graitt*.)

di-a-mide, s. [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Eng., &c., *amide* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A name given to organic nitrogenous bodies which are derived from two molecules of ammonia, $N_2H_5 \cdot H_2H_2$; the hydrogen being replaced wholly or partly by acid radicals. Diamides are divided into: (1) Primary diamides, in which two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by one diatomic acid radical, as oxamide, $N_2(C_2O_2) \cdot H_2H_2$. These differ from the normal ammonium salts of their acids in containing two atoms less of water. They can be formed by the action of ammonia on the ethers of the acids, or on the chlorides of acid radicals, by heating normal ammonium salts of dibasic acids. When boiled with dilute acids they take up two molecules of H_2O , and yield the acid and NH_3 . With nitrous acid, HNO_2 , they evolve nitrogen, and the acid is reformed. Thus oxamide, $N_2C_2O_2H_4 + 2HNO_2 = 2N_2 + 2H_2O + (COOH)_2$ oxalic acid. (2) Secondary diamides, in which four atoms of hydrogen are replaced by two diatomic acid radicals, or by one diatomic and two monatomic acid radicals. (3) Tertiary diamides, in which all the hydrogen is replaced by acid radicals, of which one at least must be dibasic, as trisuccinamide, which is formed by the action of argentic succinamide, $2(N \cdot C_4H_3O_2 \cdot Ag)$, on chloride of succinyl, $C_4H_3O_2Cl_2 = N_2(C_4H_3O_2)_3$. (*Watts: Dict. of Chem.*)

di-âm-id-ô, in compos. [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Eng., &c., *amido* (q. v.).]

Chem.: Compounds in which the radical amido- (NH_2) is contained twice, having replaced two atoms of hydrogen, as diamido-benzene, $C_6H_4(NH_2)_2$.

di-a-mine, s. [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *amine* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A compound derived from two molecules of ammonia, $N_2H_5 \cdot H_2H_2$, by replacing the hydrogen wholly or partly by basic radicals. Diamines are divided into: (1) Primary diamines, in which two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by one diatomic base radical, as ethylen-amine, $N_2(C_2H_4) \cdot H_2$. (2) Secondary diamines, in which four atoms of hydrogen are replaced by two diatomic base radicals, as di-ethylen-amine, $N_2(C_2H_4)_2 \cdot H_2$. Both the primary and secondary amines are formed by the action of ethylen-bromide on ammonia. They contain the diatomic hydrocarbon radical ethylen, C_2H_4 . (3) Tertiary diamines, in which all the hydrogen is replaced, either by three diatomic base radicals, as tri-ethylen-amine, $N_2(C_2H_4)_3$, or by two diatomic and two monatomic basic radicals, as di-ethylen-diphenyl-amine, $N_2(C_2H_4)_2 \cdot (C_6H_5)_2$, which is formed by the action of chloride of ethylene on phenyl-amine. (*Watts: Dict. of Chem.*)

di-a-mônd, **di-a-maunde*, **di-a-maunt*, **di-ay-mont*, **dy-a-mand*, **dy-a-mawnte*, **dy-a-mownte*, s. & a. [Fr. *diamant*, constructed upon *admant*, a shortened form of *admant* = adamant. *Diez*, in his *Wörterbuch d. roman. Sprachen*, p. 123, supposes that it was under the influence of the word *difano*=translucent, that *admant* in Ital. was changed into *diamante*. Sp. *diente*; Ger. & Dut. *diamant*. The word is a doublet of *adamant* (q. v.).]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Adamant.

"Then Zeal, whose substance is ethereal, arming in complete diamond."—*Milton: Apology for Smeatymnus*.

2. In the same sense as II. 5.

II. Technically:

1. *Geom.*: A geometrical figure, a lozenge or rhomb. The name is conferred upon nuts and bolt-heads of that form; also upon gravers which are rhombal, and not square in cross-section.

2. *Glazing*: A small piece of diamond, mounted in a handle, used for cutting glass; a glazier's diamond (q. v.).

3. *Print.*: A small kind of type used in English printing.

4. *Cards*:

(1) *Sing.*: One of a suit in a pack of cards, the pips on which are diamond-shaped.

(2) *Pl.*: A suit of such cards.

5. *Min.*: An isometric mineral or precious stone, found of various colors, from white or colorless, through yellow, red, orange, green, blue or brown, to black. It is transparent and translucent, with octahedral cleavage, highly perfect. It is composed of pure carbon, and can be completely burned to carbon dioxide between the poles of a powerful battery. The back planes reflect all the light that strikes them at an angle exceeding $24^\circ 13'$, whence comes the peculiar brilliancy of the gem. It is the hardest substance known, being able to scratch all other minerals. Hardness, 10; specific gravity, 3.52-3.55. When cut and polished, a diamond of the purest water weighing one carat is worth about \$100. [CARAT.] The value of heavier stones, up to twenty carats, is calculated by multiplying the square of the weight in carats by the price per carat; above twenty carats the value increases at a much more rapid rate. The slightest tinge of color greatly affects the commercial value. Blue is an exceedingly rare color, and one of this shade, known as the "Hope" diamond, though only weighing 44 carats, but of peculiar beauty and brilliancy, is valued at \$125,000. Diamonds are found in several regions; the principal localities now are Brazil (the mines in which were first opened in 1727), and South Africa, the mines of which were discovered and passed under British rule in 1867-70. Fine ones have also been met with in parts of India. Diamonds are used for many purposes. The powder is used by the lapidary for polishing gems; small fragments are set and used by glaziers for cutting glass [GLAZIER'S DIAMOND], while larger specimens are used for boring or drilling [DIAMOND-DRILL]. They are also used by engravers for etching-points. They are cut in various forms, and the value is commonly increased threefold by skillful cutting.

Sir Isaac Newton suggested that the diamond is combustible, but the first to establish the fact were the Florentine Academicians, in 1694; they succeeded in burning it in the focus of a large lens. Lavoisier, in 1772, examined the results of combustion, which showed it to be pure crystalline form of carbon. Among the celebrated diamonds may be noted the following:

Great Mogul, found in 1550, in Golconda, and seen by Tavernier. Weighed 793 carats; cut to 279 carats (carat=4 grains).

Austrian, a rose-cut diamond weighing 139½ carats.

The great Russian diamond weighs 183 carats, or 1 oz. 12 dwts. 4 gr. troy. The empress Catherine II. offered for it \$500,000, besides an annuity for life to the owner of \$5,000, which was refused; but it was afterward sold to Catherine's favorite, Count Orloff, for the first-mentioned sum, without the annuity, and was by him presented to the empress on her birthday, 1772; it is now in the scepter of Russia.

The Pitt (or Regent) diamond weighed 400 carats, and after cutting, 136 carats; it was sold to the king of France for \$625,000, in 1720.

The Pigott diamond was sold for \$47,500 May 10, 1802.

The Kohinoor, or Mountain of Light, has a legendary history, and is said to have belonged in turn to Shah Jehan, Aurungzebe, Nadir Shah, the Afghan rulers, and afterward to the East Indian Sikh chief Runjeet Singh. Upon the abdication of Dhuleep Singh, the last ruler of the Punjab, and the annexation of his dominions to the British empire, in 1849, the Kohinoor was surrendered to the Queen of England. It was accordingly taken to England and presented to her, July 3, 1850. Its original weight was nearly 800 carats, but it was reduced by the unskillfulness of the artist, Hortensio Borghese, a Venetian, to 279 carats. Its shape and size resembled the pointed half (rose cut) of a small hen's egg. The value is scarcely computable. This diamond was recut in 1852, and now weighs 102¼ carats. The Sanci diamond, which belonged to Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, was bought by Sir J. Jejeebhoy from the Demidoff family for \$100,000, in February, 1865.

Mr. Porter Rhodes' great diamond, weighing 150 carats, alleged value \$300,000, found at Kimberley, South Africa, Feb. 12, 1880.

A diamond, termed the Star of the South, from Brazil, in 1855, weighing 234½ carats, half of which was lost by cutting.

Diamonds were discovered in Cape Colony, South Africa, in March, 1867. A fine one from there termed the "Star of South Africa," after cutting weighed 46½ carats, and was valued at \$125,000.

The largest African diamond found, weighing 302 carats, at Kimberley, named "Victoria," March 27, 1874.

Several magnificent South African diamonds have since been discovered—one said to weigh 400 carats, reduced by cutting to 180; 1884-8.

B. As adjective:

1. Made or set with diamonds; as, a *diamond* bracelet.

2. Resembling a diamond in shape; diamond-shaped.

† Obvious compounds: *Diamond-hilted*, *diamond-merchant*, *diamond-mine*.

diamond-beetle, s.

Entom.: *Entimus imperialis*, a splendid coleopterous insect belonging to the family Curculionidae. It is a native of South America.

diamond-borer, s. [DIAMOND-DRILL.]

diamond-bort, s. Fragments of diamonds which are too small for jewelry.

diamond-cutter, s. One whose trade is to cut diamonds.

Diamond-cutter's compass:

Diamond-cutting: An instrument used to measure the inclination of the sides of jewels. It is a movable arm inserted at an angle of 45° into a metallic base.

diamond-cutting, s. The art of cutting diamonds. Until 1476, when de Berghem, of Bruges, first discovered this art, the diamond in Europe was worn uncut; the four great stones in the mantle of Charlemagne furnishing an example; but the art was practiced long before in India, the facing of the Kohinoor dating back into uncertain time. The diamond is cut in three forms, the Brilliant, the Rose, and the Table, and their respective values are in the order named. The form a diamond shall assume is determined by its shape in the rough, the duty of the lapidary being to cut it so as to sacrifice as little as possible of the stone, and obtain the greatest surface, refraction, and general beauty. Having decided upon the form, a model is made in lead and kept before the workman as a copy. The rough diamond is cemented to a handle, called a dop, leaving the part exposed which is to be removed to form one facet. The projecting portion is then removed by attrition against another diamond similarly set in a handle, or by means of diamond-dust and oil upon a disk, wheel, or wire, according to circumstances. When a facet is finished, the stone is reset in the handle and the process repeated. Several months are expended in cutting large stones, as the work proceeds very slowly. The polishing is performed upon a rapidly revolving iron wheel, driven by a band, and fed by hand with diamond-dust and oil. The diamond is set in a dop as before, on the end of a weighted arm, and held against the wheel; the results of the process being collected in a box for future operations.

diamond-draft, s.

Weaving: A method of drawing the warp threads through the heddles.

diamond-drill, s. A drill armed with a diamond, which cuts its way into the material as the drill-stock is rotated. It was invented by Hermann, and patented in France by him, June 3, 1854. He states that he makes crystals or angular fragments of the black diamond useful in "working, turning, and polishing, &c., hard stones such as granite, porphyry, marbles, &c." The diamond is broken to obtain angular fragments, which are imbedded by alloys in the metallic stock, to form a cutting-tool. Diamond-drills were used in the Mont Cenis Tunnel.

diamond-edition, s.

Bibliog.: A term applied to books printed in diamond type.

diamond-feet, s.

Arch.: A species of molding formed of fillets intersecting each other in such a manner as to form diamond-shaped or rhomboidal figures.

diamond-gauge, s. A gauge employed by jewelers in estimating the sizes of small diamonds. In the staff are set small crystals of graduated sizes by which jewels are compared. The crystals are from ¼ to ½ of a carat.

diamond-headed, a. Having a diamond-shaped or rhomboidal head.

**Diamond-headed bolt*: A bolt whose head has a lozenge or rhomboidal shape.

diamond-jousts, s. Jousts instituted by King Arthur, "who by that name had named them since a diamond was the prize." Before he was king he came by accident to a glen in Lyonesse, where two brothers had met in combat. Each was slain; but one had worn a crown of diamonds which Arthur picked up, and when he became king offered the nine diamonds as the prize of nine several jousts, "one every year, a joust for one." Lancelot had won eight and intended to present them all to the Queen, "when all were won." When the knight at last laid them all at her feet, Guinevere in a fit of jealous rage flung them out of the palace window into the river.

bêil, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, qhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

diamond-knot, s. A kind of knot made at equidistant intervals on a rope, to give support to the hand or foot.

diamond-lens, s.

Optics: The diamond-lens, owing to its high refractive and small dispersive power, requires much less curvature than glass lenses of the same focal length. It therefore admits of the employment of a larger pencil of rays, and gives more light. A diamond and a plate-glass lens of similar form and radius are in their comparative magnifying powers as eight is to three.

diamond-linen, s.

Fabric: [DIAPER.]

diamond-mortar, s. Diamonds for the use of the lapidary are crushed in a mortar, which consists of a cylindrical box and a pestle, both made of hardened steel. A small rough diamond is placed in the mortar, and the pestle driven down by a hammer. The pieces of broken diamond are examined for the detection of fragments suitable for gravers, drills, and etching points. The remainder is mashed to an impalpable powder by several hours' continued work, rotating the pestle between blows.

diamond-nail, s. A nail having a rhombal head.

diamond-plow, s. A small plow having a mold-board and share of a diamond shape, that is, rhomboidal. One side of the rhomb runs level on the ground, another forms the breast, and the other two are the marginal lines of the backward extension of the mold-board.

diamond-point, s.

Engraving: A stylus armed with a diamond, either ground conical or made of a selected fragment of the desired shape. Wilson Lowry introduced the diamond-point into engravers' ruling-machines. Etching-tools have been pointed with diamonds. Diamond-points are used in ruling the graduation of the finer kinds of instruments, also by Nobert, it is supposed, in ruling the wonderful series of lines that form the tests of the microscopes of higher powers.

† Diamond-point chisel: A chisel whose corners are ground off obliquely.

diamond-powder, s. The fine dust produced by a diamond-mortar (q. v.).

diamond-shaped, a.

1. **Ord. Lang.:** Shaped like a diamond; of a lozenge or rhomboidal shape.

2. **Bot.:** Applied to leaves somewhat resembling a diamond in shape, having the opposite sides equal, and the angles two acute and two obtuse.

diamond-spar, s.

[CORUNDUM.]

diamond-tool, s.

Metal-working: A metal-turning tool whose cutting edge is formed by facets.

diamond-work, s.

Masonry: Reticulated work formed by courses of lozenge-shaped stones, very common in ancient masonry.

***di-a-mônd-éd, a.** [Eng. *diamond*; -éd.] Of the shape of a diamond or lozenge; diamond-shaped.

"Diamonded or streaked in the fashion of a lozenge."—*Fulter: Profane State*, p. 368.

di-a-mor-phæ, s. [Greek *diamorphos*=endued with form.]

Bot.: A genus of Crassulaceæ, the typical one of the tribe Diamorpheæ. The branches and flowers are whorled, the fruit a four-celled capsule. A native of this country.

di-a-mor-phæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *diamorph(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Crassulaceæ, type *Diamorpha* (q. v.).

di-âm-yî, s. [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Eng. &c., *amyl*.]

Chem.: Decyl hydride, $C_{10}H_{22}$. A hydrocarbon obtained by the action of sodium on amyl iodide, a colorless liquid, boiling at 156°. It mixes with alcohol, but not with water. It has an agreeable smell and burning taste.

di-âm-yî-lène, s. [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold; Eng. &c., *amyl*, and suff. -ene.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{20}$. A hydrocarbon prepared by shaking together one volume of pure amylene, C_5H_{10} , with two volumes of strong sulphuric acid and one volume of water in stoppered cylinders immersed in ice-cold water. Pure diamylene is obtained by fractional distillation. It boils at 150°. Diamylene combines with bromine.

Di-ân-a, s.

[Lat.]

1. **Rom. Mythol.:** The Latin name of the Greek Artemis, the goddess of the chase. She was also invoked as Lucina in childbirth. In later times she was confounded with Luna, or the Moon. Her most famous temple was at Ephesus. It was considered one of the seven wonders of the world.

2. **Astron.:** An asteroid, the 78th found. It was discovered by the astronomer Luther, on March 15, 1863.

3. **Alchemy:** The name given by the alchemists to the metal silver; the dendritic amalgam, precipitated by mercury from a solution of nitrate of silver, was called *Arbor Diane*. Silver was supposed to be under the influence of the moon, Luna, hence the term lunar caustic applied to fused nitrate of silver, $AgNO_3$, Diana being the goddess of the moon.

Diana-monkey, s.

Zool.: *Cercopithecus Diana*, the *Simia Diana* of Linnaeus, or Palatine-monkey of Pennant, an African species of monkey, so named from the crescent-shaped band, resembling that which poets and mythologists assign to the goddess Diana.



Head of Diana-monkey.

***di-a-nât-ic, a.** [Greek *dianâo*=to flow through.] Reasoning, logically and progressively, from one subject to another; using a concatenative and sequential argument.

di-ân-chôr-a, s. [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Gr. *angkyra*=an anchor, a hook.]

Paleont.: A genus of fossil Conchifera, the shells of which are delicate, adherent, regular, symmetrical, equilateral, subarticulated, and inequivalve; one valve hollowed within and convex without, the other flat; the hinge composed of two distant condyles. It is now called *Spondylus* (q. v.).

di-ân-dêr, s. [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and *andêr* (genit. *andros*)=a male, a man.]

Bot.: A flower which has two stamens. Example, Veronica.

di-ân-dri-a, s. [For the first element see *dian-*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -ia.]

Bot.: In the Linnaean system the second class containing those genera of plants, the flowers of which have only two stamens, provided these are neither united at the base nor combined with the pistil and stigma nor separated from the pistil.

di-ân-dri-an, di-ân-drois, a. [English *dian-* (e); -ian; -ous.]

Bot.: Applied to plants which have two stamens.

di-a-nêl-læ, s. [From *Diana*, the goddess.]

Bot.: A genus of Liliaceæ, tribe Asparagææ. They have drooping blue flowers in panicles. They occur in Australia and the south of Asia. The powdered roots of *Dianella odorata* are made into fragrant pastilles. A decoction of it is prescribed in Java for gonorrhœa, dysuria, and *fluor albus*.

di-a-nîte, s. [Latin *Dian(a)*; English suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: The same as COLUMBITE (q. v.).

***di-a-nô-êt-ic, a.** [Gr. *dianoëtikos*=capable of thought, intellectual.] Capable of thought; intellectual; of or pertaining to the discursive faculty.

***di-a-nô-îl-ô-gy, s.** [Gr. *dianoia*=thought, and *logos*=a discourse.] That branch of philosophy which treats of the dianoëtic faculties. (Sir W. Hamilton.)

di-ân-thûs, s. [Gr. *dios*=divine, and *anthos*=a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Caryophyllaceæ, sub-order Sile-neæ. Calyx tubular, five-toothed, surrounded by about four imbricated scales or bracteoles; petals five, furnished with claws; stamens ten; styles two; capsule cylindrical, one-celled; seeds peltate.

***di-a-pâgm, s.** [Gr. *diapasma*, from *diapassô*=to sprinkle.] Aromatic herbs dried and reduced to powder; they were formerly made into little balls with sweet water, and strung together, or worn loose in the pocket.

di-a-pâ-gôn, di-a-pâge, s. [Lat. *diapason*=an octave; Gr. *diapason*=a concord of the first and last notes of an octave; a contraction for *diapason chordon symphonia*=concord extending through all the notes: *diâ*=through, and *pâson*=all, genit. plur. fem. of *pas*=all.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.:** In the same sense as II. 1.

2. **Figuratively:**

(1) Harmony, concord, accord, agreement.

(2) Completion, usefulness.

(3) A combination or union of various sounds.

II. Music:

*1. An octave.

2. The name given to the most important foundation stops of an organ, termed more properly *Principal*. There are two kinds of diapasons, the open and stopped. Open diapasons on the manual are nearly always of metal, but on the pedals are often of wood. Stopped diapasons were formerly, in most cases, of wood, but now are frequently made of metal. When two or more open diapasons are on the same manual they are of different scales.

3. Fixed pitch.

† (1) **Normal diapason:** A recognized standard of pitch. [Pitch.] (Stainer & Barrett.)

(2) **Diapason cum diapente:**

Mus.: The interval of a twelfth.

(3) **Diapason cum diatessaron:**

Mus.: The interval of an eleventh.

(4) **Diapason ditone:**

Mus.: A compound concord, whose terms are in the proportion of ten to four or five to two.

(5) **Diapason semiditone:**

Mus.: A compound concord, whose terms are in the proportion of twelve to five.

(6) **Electric diapason:**

Mus.: A tuning fork kept in vibration by electricity.

di-a-pên-si-a, s. [Lat. *diapente*; Gr. *diapente*=a fifth in music; so named by Linnaeus, because the flowers are five-cleft.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the sub-order Diapensiaceæ.

di-a-pên-si-â-cê-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *diapensi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -acæ.]

Bot.: A natural order of dicotyledonous plants, natives of northern Europe and North America. They are prostrate, shrubby plants, with crowded, heath-like, exstipulate leaves and solitary terminal flowers. They are in many respects allied to the Phloxes, from which they differ chiefly in their imbricated bracts, transversely two-celled anthers, and peltate seeds. There are six genera.

di-a-pên-si-â-ds, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *diapensi(a)*; and pl. suff. -ads.]

Bot.: Same as Diapensiaceæ (q. v.).

di-a-pên-si-ê-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *diapensi(a)*; Lat. adj. fem. pl. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A sub-order of plants, with anthers debiscent transversely; ovary, three-celled; style, single.

di-a-pên-tê, s. [Gr. *diâ*=through, and *pente*=five.]

1. **Mus.:** The interval of a fifth.

2. **Phar.:** A mixture of five ingredients.

di-a-pêr, *di-a-per-y, *dy-a-per, s. [French *diapré*, pa. par. of *diaprer*=to variegate or diversify with figures; from O. Fr. *diapre*, *diapre*=a jasper; O. Ital. *diaprio*, a corrupt. of Lat. *jaspide* acc. sing. of *jaspis*=a jasper; Gr. *iaspida*, acc. sing. of *iaspis*=a jasper.] [JASPER.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. A towel, a napkin.

3. A piece of cloth or napkin wrapped round a child or woman.

II. Technically:

1. **Fabric:**

* (1) A kind of rich material decorated with raised embroidery.

(2) A linen toweling with a small figure thrown up, as in damask. It is of various widths, ranging from twenty-four to forty-four inches.

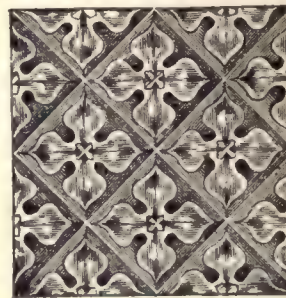
2. **Her.:** The same as DIAPERING (q. v.).

3. **Arch.:** A panel or flat recessed surface covered with carving or other wrought work in low relief.

diaper-ornament, s.

Arch.: An ornamentation of flowers, applied to a plain surface, either carved or painted; if carved, the flowers are

entirely sunk into the work below the general surface; they are usually square, and placed close to each other, and are various in their pattern and design; it was first introduced in the early English style in some of the principal Gothic structures in England. (Weale.)



Diaper-ornament.

diaper-work, s.

Masonry: A pavement checkered by stones or tiles of different colors.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, plit, sirê, sir, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, câr, râle, fâll; trý, sýrian. æ, æ = é; ey = â. qu = kw.

**di-ā-pēr*, v. t. & i. [DIAPER, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To variegate or embroider; to work in a pattern.

"Over all *diapped* and written
With ladies and with bachelers."
Rosaunt of the Rose, 933, 934.

2. To variegate, to diversify.

"The wanton spring
When she doth *diaper* the ground with beauties."
Ford: Sun's Darling, iv. 1.

B. Intrans.: To work in embroidery; to embroider.

"If you *diaper* upon folds, let your work be broken."
Peacham: On Drawing.

di-ā-pēred, **di-ā-pred*, **dy-ā-pred*, pa. par. or a. [DIAPER, v.]

di-ā-pēr-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DIAPER, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of embroidering, variegating, or ornamenting in diaper.

2. A diaper pattern.

II. Her.: The covering the surface of a shield with an ornament of some kind, independently of the bearings or colors. It is sometimes painted, sometimes in low relief.

**di-āph-ā-nal*, **di-āph-ā-nall*, a. [English *diaphan(e)*; -al.] The same as DIAPHANOUS (q. v.).

"Being but dark earth, though made *diaphanall*."

Davies: Witt's Pilgrimage, p. 21.

di-ā-phāne, s. [Fr., from Gr. *diaphainō*=to show through; *dia*=through, and *phainō*=to appear, to show.]

1. Fabric: A woven silk stuff with transparent and colored figures. It is not now used.

2. Anat.: An investing, cortical membrane of a sac or cell.

**di-ā-phāned*, a. [Eng. *diaphan(e)*; -ed.] Transparent.

"Drinking of much wine hath the virtue to make bodies *diaphaned* or transparent."—Trans. of Boccacini (1626), p. 63.

**di-ā-phā-nē-ī-tŷ*, s. [Fr. *diaphanéité*.] The quality of being diaphanous; transparency; the power of transmitting light.

"... apt to grow dry, and shrink, and lose their *diaphanetly*."—Bay: On the Creation.

**di-ā-phān-īc*, a. & s. [Eng. *diaphan(e)*; -ic.]

A. As adj.: Transparent, pellucid; having the power or quality of transmitting light.

"Air is an element superior, and lighter than water, through whose vast, open, subtle, *diaphanic*, or transparent body, the light afterward created, easily transpired."—Raleigh.

B. As subst.: [DIAPHONICS.]

di-āph-ā-niē, s. The art of imitating stained glass by means of colored translucent pictures or paper.

di-ā-phā-nōm-ō-tēr, s. [Eng. *diaphan(e)*; o connective, and *meter*.] An instrument for measuring the transparency of the air.

di-ā-phān-ō-scope, s. [Eng. *diaphan(e)*; o connective, and Gr. *skopeō*=to see.]

Optics: A dark box for exhibiting transparent pictures with or without a lens.

di-ā-phān-ō-type, s. [Eng. *diaphan(e)*; o connective, and *type*.]

Phot.: Another name for the helenotype, in which a diaphonous or pale positive on a paper rendered translucent by varnish is colored on the back and placed over and in exact correspondence with a duplicate positive of strong character.

di-āph-ān-ōūs, a. [Gr. *diaphanēs*, from *diaphainō*=to show through.] Transparent, translucent, clear; having the power or quality of transmitting light.

"Aristotle calleth light a quality inherent, or cleaving to a *diaphanous* body."—Raleigh.

di-āph-ān-ōūs-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *diaphanous*; -ly.] Transparently, translucently.

di-ā-phōn-īc, a. [Gr. *dia*=through, and *phōnēō*=to sound; *phōnē*=a sound.] The same as DIA-COUSTIC (q. v.).

di-ā-phōn-īc-āl, a. [English *diaphonic*; -al.] Diaphonic.

di-ā-phōn-īcs, s. pl. [DIAPHONIC, a.] That branch of science which deals with the properties of refracted sounds; diacoustics.

di-ā-phō-rē-sis, s. [Greek, from *diaphorēō*=to carry off or through, as a fever by perspiration: *dia*=through, and *phorēō*=to carry.]

Med.: An unusual or unnatural degree of perspiration.

di-ā-phō-rēt-īc, a. & s. [Fr. *diaphorétique*; Lat. *diaphoreticus*, from Gr. *diaphoretikos*, from *diaphorēsis*=perspiration.]

A. As adj.: Having the power or quality of increasing or promoting perspiration.

"A *diaphoretic* medicine, or a sudorific is something that will promote sweating."—Watts.

B. As substantive:

Pharmacy:

1. A medicine or preparation having the power or quality of increasing or promoting perspiration. A sudorific is more powerful in its effects than a diaphoretic.

2. (Pl.): A class of medicines, also called Sudorifics, acting on the skin and increasing its functions. They are divided into Stimulant sudorifics, which stimulate the vascular system, as ammonia, carbonate, acetate, and citrate of ammonia, camphor, chloroform, ethers, opium, &c.; and Sedative sudorifics, as oxide of antimony, tartarated antimony, and ipecacuanha. Diaphoretics are assisted by the application of warmth, hot vapor to the skin, and warm diluents; and may be used: (1) To restore the action of the skin in cases in which its function has been checked by cold. (2) To determine to the surface in febrile cases, to relieve the system of water and excreta. (3) To keep up an increased action of the surface in skin diseases. (4) To cause the skin to take on an augmented action, and by this means to relieve certain other organs, especially the kidneys. (5) To cause the skin to act vicariously when the action of other secreting organs is excessive, as in diabetes and chronic diarrhoea. (Garrod: *Materia Medica*.)

"Diaphoretics, or promoters of perspiration, help the organs of digestion, because the attenuation of the aliment makes it perspirable."—Arbuthnot.

**di-ā-phō-rēt-īc-āl*, a. [Eng. *diaphoretic*; -al.] The same as DIAPHORETIC (q. v.).

"It may work upon the mind, as physicians say those kind of *diaphoretical* medicines do upon the body."—Moutague: *Devout Essays* (1648), pt. i., p. 60.

di-āph-ōr-īte, s. [Gr. *diaphoros*=different, and suff. -ite (Min.). (q. v.).]

Min.: The same as ALLAGITE (q. v.).

di-ā-phrāgm (g silent), s. [Fr. *diaphragme*; Lat. *diaphragma*, from Gr. *diaphragma*=(1) a partition, a wall, (2) the midriff; *diaphragmyni*=to fence off: *dia*=between, and *phragmyni*=to fence.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A partition in a chamber, tube, or other object. Flexible diaphragms are used in steam-pressure indicators, faucets, gas-regulators, pumps, &c.

"It consists of a fasciculus of bodies parted into numerous cells by means of *diaphragms*."—Woodward: *On Fossils*.

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

"He cut away the ribs, *diaphragm*, and pericardium of a dog."—Derham: *Physico-Theology*, bk. iv. ch. vii. (note).

II. Technically:

1. Anat.: An inspiratory muscle, and the sole agent in tranquil respiration. It is the muscular septum between the thorax and abdomen, and is composed of two portions, a *greater* muscle arising from the ensiform cartilage, and a *lesser* arising from the bodies of the lumbar vertebrae by two tendons. There are three openings in the diaphragm, one for the passage of the inferior *vena cava*, one for the passage of the oesophagus and pneumo-gastric nerves and the aortic, through which passes the aorta, the right *vena azygos*, and thoracic duct. It assists the abdominal muscles, which are expiratory, powerfully in expulsion, each act of that kind being accompanied or preceded by a deep inspiration. It also comes into play in hicough and sobbing, laughing and crying, sometimes causing hernia, or rupture of the viscera.

2. Optics: An annular disc in a camera or telescope or other optical instrument, to exclude some of the marginal rays of a beam of light. The original form of this beautiful contrivance is the iris of the eye, which shuts out strong light and regulates the quantity admitted. The use of the iris was known to Leonardo da Vinci.

3. Conchol.: The straight calcareous plate which divides the cavity of certain shells into two parts.

diaphragm faucet, s. One which closes its aperture by the depression of the diaphragm upon the end of a pipe by means of a screw-plunger.

diaphragm-plate, s. A plate beneath the stage of a compound microscope, to restrict the amount of light reflected from the mirror. The plate has a number of holes of varying sizes, either of which may be brought to bear.

diaphragm-pump, s. A pump in which a disc-piston is attached by an elastic diaphragm, usually of leather, to the sides of the barrel. It was described by Desaguliers, in 1744, as "a piston without friction." It is much older than the time of

this philosopher, however. It has been again and again re-invented, and brought out with a flourish of trumpets, [BAG-PUMP.] Its application may have been suggested by the human diaphragm.

di-ā-phrāg-māt-īc, a. [Gr. *diaphragma* (genit. *diaphragmatos*), and Eng. adj. suff. -ic.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the diaphragm; as, *diaphragmatic nerve*, &c.

di-ā-phrāg-ma-tī-tis, s. [Greek *diaphragma* (genit. *diaphragmatos*), and Eng. suff. -itis (Med.).]

Med.: Inflammation of the diaphragm or of its peritoneal coats.

di-ā-ph-thōr-āl-ma, s. [Greek *diaphtheirō*=to destroy, and *haima*=blood.]

Med.: A generic term for blood contaminated, poisoned, or corrupted by any cause, so as to terminate fatally, if this result be not averted by medical treatment or by the efforts of nature.

di-ā-ph-ŷ-sis, s. [Gr. *diaphysis*=a growing through, a bursting of a bud; *diaphyō*=to grow through: *dia*=through, and *phyō*=to grow.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A growing between, an intestine.

II. Technically:

1. Botany:

(1) An abnormal extension of the center of a flower, or of an inflorescence.

(2) The nodi of grasses.

(3) The interstices or portions of the culm between the nodi of grasses.

2. Anat.: The central portion of the long bones, from which the process of ossification commences, proceeding toward a secondary center, epiphysis, situated at each extremity.

di-ā-plās-tic, s. [Gr. *diaplastikos*=good at molding or forming; *diaplassō*=to mold, to set a limb.]

Med.: A medicine or preparation used in the treatment of fractured or dislocated limbs.

di-āp-nōt-īc, s. [Gr. *diapnoē*=evaporation.]

Med.: A remedy which operates by promoting a gentle or imperceptible perspiration.

di-āp-ō-phŷs-īc-āl, a. [Eng. *diapophys(is)*; -ical.] Of or pertaining to a diapophysis (q. v.).

di-ā-pōph-ŷs-is, s. [Greek *dia*=through, and *apophysis*=a growing, a growth.]

Anat.: The dorsal or tubercular portion of the transverse process of a vertebra.

di-ā-pō-rē-sis, s. [Gr. *diaporeō*=to be in doubt.] Rhet.: Doubt, or hesitation, as to which of two subjects to begin with.

**di-ā-prŷ*, a. [Eng. *diaper*; -y.] Variegated, adorned, flowered.

"They lay neerer the *diapry* verges
Of tear-bridge Tigris swallow-swifter verges."

Sylvester: *The Colonies*, 428. (Davies.)

**di-ā-r-chŷ*, s. [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and *archō*=to rule.] A form of government in which the supreme power is in the hands of two persons.

**di-ār-ī-āl*, **di-ār-ī-an*, a. [Eng. *diary*; -al, -ian.]

Of or pertaining to a diary or journal.

"*Diarian* sages greet their brother sage."

Crabbe: *Newspaper*.

di-ā-r-ist, s. [Eng. *diar(y)*; -ist.] One who keeps a diary or journal.

di-ār-rhō-ā, s. [Lat., from Gr. *diarrhoia*=a flowing through; *diarrhō*=to flow through: *dia*=through, and *rhō*=to flow.]

Med.: The excessive discharge of fluid alvine evacuations, generally arising from unwholesome diet, excess in food or drink, cold, wet, fatigue, or exposure, or from functional derangements of the biliary or gastro-intestinal organs; it is a chief symptom in cholera. There are three forms of idiopathic diarrhoea: (1) Diarrhoea of irritation; (2) congestion or inflammatory diarrhoea; (3) diarrhoea with discharges of unaltered ingesta.

"During his *diarrhoea* I healed up the fontanels."—Wiseman.

di-ār-rhō-tic, *di-ār-rhē-tic*, a. [English *diarrhoea*, and adj. suff. -etic.] Causing or tending to cause diarrhoea.

"Millet is *diarrhetic*, cleansing, and useful in diseases of the kidneys."—Arbuthnot.

di-ār-thrō-dī-āl, a. [Eng. *diarthros(is)*; -ial.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to diarthrosis; having free motion in the articulations of the joints.

diarthrodial cartilage, s.

Anat.: One which invests the articular extremities of bones.

di-ār-thrō-sis, s. [Greek, from *diarthrō*=to divide by joints: *dia*=between, asunder, and *arthrō*=to joint, to fasten; *arthron*=a joint.]

Anat.: A movable articulation, the most common of all the joint-movements of the body. This class is divided into three genera: Arthrodia, carpal and tarsal bones; Ginglymas, elbow, wrist, knee, ankle; and Enarthrosis, hip and shoulder.

bōll, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

dī-a-rŷ, s. & a. [Lat. *diarium* = (1) a daily allowance of food for a soldier, (2) a diary; *dies*=a day; Ital. *diario*.]

A. As subst.: An account of the transactions or occurrences of each day; a book in which the events of each day are registered; an almanac or calendar with blank spaces for notes, memoranda, &c.; a journal.

"Samuel Pepys, whose library and diary have kept his name fresh to our time."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

***B. As adj.**: Daily; lasting but a day.

"The offer of a usurpation, though it was but as a diary agree."—Bacon: *Letters*, 83. (Trench: *On some Def. in our Eng. Diet.*, p. 21.)

dī-a-schism, dī-a-schis-mā, s. [Gr. *diaschisma*=a division; *diastichō*=to cleave.]

Music: An approximate half of a limma (q. v.).

dī-a-spōre, s. [Gr. *diaspora*=a scattering; *diastērō*=to scatter; in allusion to the usual decrepitation before the blow-pipe.]

Min.: An orthorhombic, massive, or sometimes stalactitic mineral of various colors, white to violet or plum-blue. It is very brittle and subtranslucent or translucent when thin. In a closed tube it decrepitates strongly, separating into pearly white scales. It is commonly found with corundum or emery in dolomite, chlorite schist, and other crystalline rocks. It occurs in the Urals, Switzerland, Asia Minor, and elsewhere. Hardness, 6½-7; specific gravity 3.3-3.5. (Dana.)

***dī-a-stāl-tic, a.** [Gr. *diastaltikos*=able to distinguish.]

Music: Dilated or extended; a term applied in Greek music to certain intervals, as a major third, major sixth, or major seventh.

dī-a-stāge, *dī-ās-tā-sis, s. [Gr.=a separation; *dia*=between, apart, and *stasis*=a standing, a position; *sta*, root of *histēmi*=to stand.]

1. **Surg.** (of the form diastasis): A forcible separation of two bones previously in contact, or of the pieces of a fractured bone.

2. **Chem.** (of the form diastase): A peculiar nitrogenous substance produced during the malting of grain. Its effect is to act upon the starch of the grain, converting part of it into sugar and rendering it soluble.

dī-ās-tā-tite, s. [Gr. *diastatos*=split up, disturbed, and Eng., &c., suff. -ite (q. v.).]

Min.: A black hornblende, from Nordmark, in Wernland. It is placed by Dana under his division, Aluminous Amphibole.

dī-a-stēm, dī-a-stē-mē, s. [Gr. *diastēma*, from *diastēnai*, infin. of *diastēmi*=to separate, to stand at intervals.] [DIASTASIS.]

1. **Music** (of the form diastem): An interval.

2. **Zool.** (of the form diastema): The intervals between a series or range of teeth.

dī-ās-tōl-ē, *dī-ās-tōl-ŷ, s. [Gr. *diastolē*=a drawing apart; *dia*=apart, and *stellō*=to send, to place.]

I. **Ordinary Language and Technically**:

1. **Gram.**: The lengthening of a syllable which is naturally short; the figure by which a syllable naturally short is made long.

2. **Med.**: A dilatation of the heart and arteries. (Opposed to systole q. v.)

"The systole seems to resemble the forcible bending of a spring, and the diastole its flying out again to its natural state."—Ray: *On the Creation*.

3. **Phys.**: The pulse.

***II. Fig.**: A lengthening, a drawing out, a protruding.

"As in long-drawn systole and long-drawn diastole, must the period of faith alternate with the period of Denial."—Carlyle: *Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii, ch. iii.

dī-ās-tōl-ic, a. [Eng. *diastol(e)*; -ic.] Pertaining to diastole, or the dilatation of the heart and arteries.

diastolic sound, s.

Phys.: The second sound of the heart, heard after the first sound, systolic (q. v.), which is coincident with the shock of the heart's apex forward against the side. Diastolic, the second sound, is synchronous with the diastole of the ventricles, the recedence of the heart from the side, and the pulseless state, or systole, of the large arteries; because of maximum loudness at the upper part of the heart it is sometimes called the superior sound.

dī-ās-tō-pōr-a, s. [Gr. *diasto*, in compos.=opened, put asunder, from *diastellō*=to put asunder, to open, and *poros*=a passage.]

Zool.: A genus of Polyzoa, or Bryozoa, the typical one of the family Diastoporidæ. The encrusting conœcium is discoidal, and more or less eccentric in its mode of growth.

dī-ās-tō-pōr-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *diastopora*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool. & Paleont.: A genus of Polyzoa, or Bryozoa (two names for the same class). The tubular cells are not free in any part of their length. It ranges from the Silurian period till now.

dī-a-stylē, s. [Greek *diastylon*=the space between columns; *dia*=between, and *stylos*=a pillar.] **Arch.**: An arrangement of columns in Grecian and Roman architecture, in which the intercolumniation or space between them is equal to three or four diameters of the shaft.

***dī-a-sŷrm, s.** [Greek *diasyrmos*=a tearing in pieces, mockery; *diasyrō*=to tear in pieces, to mock.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech expressing mockery and contempt, or by which reproach is conveyed in an ironical manner.

dī-a-tēs-sa-rōn, s. [Gr. *dia*=between, through, apart, and *tessara*=four.]

1. **Music**: An interval of a fourth; its proportion is as four to three, being composed of a greater tone, a lesser tone, and a greater semitone.

2. **Bib.**: A harmony of the four Gospels.

3. **Med.**: A medicine or preparation compounded of gentian, *Aristolochia rotunda*, bayberries, and honey, incorporated with extract of juniper.

dī-a-thēr-māl, a. [Gr. *dia*=through, and *thermainō*=to heat; *thermos*=heat.] Through which heat can freely permeate.

dī-a-thēr-man-ŷ, s. [Greek *diathermainō*=to heat through; *dia*=through, and *thermainō*=to heat; *thermos*=heat.] The quality of being diathermal; the property of transmitting radiating heat.

dī-a-thēr-ma-nē-i-tŷ, s. [Gr. *diathermainō*.] The same as DIATHERMANCY (q. v.).

dī-a-thēr-man-ism, s. [Gr. *diathermainō*, and Eng. suff. -ism.] The doctrine or phenomena of the transmission of radiant heat.

dī-a-thēr-man-ōs, a. [Gr. *diathermainō*.] The same as DIATHERMAL (q. v.).

"A rough surface is more likely to cause increased emission of heat in the case of bodies that are very slightly diathermanous, in which therefore the total radiation is confined to a very small depth below the surface."—London Academy.

dī-a-thēr-mic, a. [Greek *dia*=through, and *thermos*=heat.] Transmitting heat; allowing heat to pass through.

dī-a-thēr-mōm-ē-tēr, s. [Gr. *dia*=through, and Eng., &c., *thermometer*.] An instrument for measuring the thermal resistance of a substance by noting the amount of heat which it transmits.

dī-āth-ē-sis, s. [Greek, from *diatithēmi*=to place, to arrange.]

Med.: A certain natural state or constitution of body, by which a person is predisposed to certain particular diseases.

"There are medicines of which the effect is to correct the lithic diathesis, as it is called."—Watson: *Lectures on Physic*, lect. xxvi.

dī-a-thŷ-ræ, s. [Gr. *diathŷra*.]

Arch.: The vestibule before the room of a Greek house, corresponding with the prothyra of the Romans.

dī-a-tōm, s. [DIATOMA.]

Botany:

1. **Strictly**: A member of the genus *Diatoma* (q. v.).

2. **Loosely**: A member of the order Diatomaceæ (q. v.). [DIATOMACEAN.]

diatom-prism, s.

Optics: A triangular prism used for illuminating small objects in the field by oblique light.

dī-āt-ōm-a, s. [Gr. *diatomē*=a cutting through; *dia*=through, and *tomē*=... a cutting, *temnō*=to cut.]

Bot.: A genus of Algae, the typical one of the order Diatomaceæ. The frustules are in the front view linear, sometimes curveate, at first united with flat filaments, but afterward separating so as to remain connected by the generally alternate angles only, thus forming a zigzag chain. About nine species are known. (Griffith & Henfrey, &c.)

dī-a-tō-mā-ŷ-a, s. pl. [DIATOMACEÆ.]

Bot.: "The silicious coverings of a large group of microscopic low vegetable organisms." (Huxley.) The group to which he refers constitutes Lindley's order, Diatomaceæ (q. v.).

dī-a-tō-mā-ŷ-a, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *diatom(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -acæe.]

1. **Bot.**: Brittleworts. An order of flowerless plants, alliance Algae. The species are crystalline fragmentary bodies, generally bounded by right

lines, or more rarely by curved lines, flat, stiff, brittle, usually nestling in slime, uniting into various forms, and then separating again. They occur on the surface of stones constantly moistened by water, on the glass of hot-houses, on the face of rocks in the sea, or of walls where the sun never shines, or the hard paths in damp parts of gardens after rain. They multiply either by division or by conjugation. Many of these have been mistaken for animals, the erroneous belief that they are so having been kept up by the spontaneous movement seen in some of their frustules. Lindley divides the order into three sub-orders: (1) Cymbellæ, (2) Hydrinellæ, and (3) Desmidiæ (q. v.). (Lindley, &c.)

2. **Paleo-botany**: Diatomaceæ occur fossil in such great abundance that they form hills, rocks, and such minerals as tripoli. Many of the species were formerly classed as animals, and ranked with the Infusoria.

dī-a-tō-mā-ŷ-a-n, s. [Lat. *diatomaceæ* (q. v.). and Eng. suff. -an.]

Bot.: A member of the order Diatomaceæ.

dī-a-tōm-ic, a. [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *atomic* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: Dyad. A term given to an element which is incapable of directly combining with only two atoms of monatomic (monad) element; as with two atoms of hydrogen, chlorine, &c. [ATOMICITY.] Oxygen is a diatomic (dyad) element; it has its atomicity represented by two bonds; thus —O—; or by two dashes, as O".

diatomic acid, s.

Chem.: An organic acid derived from a diatomic alcohol. (Only primary alcohols can yield acids.) The acid is said to be monobasic, if one of the primary alcohol radicals (CH₂OH) is converted into an acid radical (COOH); if both primary alcohol radicals are converted into acid radicals then the acid is dibasic. Thus the diatomic alcohol glycol CH₂OH can yield the monobasic acid COOH glycolic acid, and the dibasic acid COOH oxalic acid.

diatomic alcohol, s.

Chem.: An alcohol derived from a hydro-carbon by the replacement of two atoms of hydrogen, respectively, by the monad radical (OH) hydroxyl. [GLYCOLS.]

dī-āt-ō-mōs, a. [Greek *diatomē*=a cutting through, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.]

Min.: Having crystals with one distinct diagonal cleavage.

dī-āt-ō-nī, s. pl. [Gr. *diatonos*.]

Arch.: Angle-stones in a wall, wrought on two faces, and projecting between the general face of the wall. According to Vitruvius, the girders or band-stones formerly employed in constructing walls; corner-stones.

dī-a-tōn-ic, a. [Gr. *diatonikos*; *diatonos*, from *diatēinō*=to stretch.]

1. **Greek Mus.**: One of the three genera of music among the Greeks; the other two being the chromatic and the enharmonic.

II. **Modern Music**:

1. The major and minor scales.

2. Chords, intervals, and melodic progressions, &c., belonging to one key-scale.

diatonic chord, s.

Music: A chord having no note chromatically altered.

diatonic interval, s.

Music: An interval formed by two notes of a diatonic scale unaltered by accidentals.

diatonic melody, s.

Music: A melody not including notes belonging to more than one scale.

diatonic modulation, s.

Music: A modulation by which a key is changed to another closely related to it. (Stainer & Barrett.)

dī-a-tōn-ī-cal-ly, adv. [Eng. *diatonic*; -ally.] In a diatonic manner.



Diatomaceæ.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; plne, plt, sire, slr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
ous = shūs. -ble. -dle. &c. = bel. del.

bóil, boy; pòut, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shǔn; -tìon, -sìon = zhǔn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***dī-cāc'-l-tŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *dicacitas*, from *dicar*.]

1. Talkativeness, fluency.

"To remit the freedom of inquiry after it for their *dicacity*."—Byron: *Enthusiasm* (Introd.).

2. Sauciness, pertness.

"This gave a sort of petulant *dicacity* to his repartees."—Graves: *Spiritual Quixote*, i. 2.

***dī-cā-ōl'-ō-gŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *dikaos*=just, and *logos*=a discourse.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech by which an orator endeavors to move an audience in his favor.

dī-car'-bōn-ate, *s.* [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *carbonate* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A term applied to a carbonate containing one atom of carbonic acid with two of the element with which it is combined.

***dīc'-ast**, *s.* [Gr. *dikastēs*=a judge, or rather = juror; *dikē*=justice.]

Greek Antiq.: A juror.

***dīc'-ās-tēr-ŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *dikastērion*.]

Greek Antiq.: A court of justice.

dīce, ***dees**, ***dīs**, ***dies**, ***dyse**, *s. pl.* [DIE (2), *s.*]

1. [DIE, *s.*]

2. A game played with dice.

dice-box, *s.* The box or cylindrical case out of which dice are thrown.

"When the bottle or the *dice-box* was going round."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

dice-coal, *s.* The layers in a coal-seam of a glossy bituminous nature, which break up into cubical pieces.

dīce, ***dycyn**, *v. i. & t.* [DICE, *s.*]

A. Intrans.: To play at dice, to gamble.

"The Dick Talbot who had *diced* and revelled with Grammont."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

B. Transitive:

1. To sew a kind of waved or zigzag pattern round the edge of a dress.

2. To ornament with squares or diamonds by pressure. [DICING.]

*3. To cut up in cubes or squares.

"*Dycyn*, as men do brede, or other lyke. *Quadro*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

dī-cēn'-tra, *s.* [Gr. *dikentros*=with two stings: *dis*=twice, twofold, and *kentros*=a sting.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Fumariaceæ, tribe Fumariæ. *Dicentra cucullaria* has been employed as a medicine to expel intestinal worms, and as an emmenagogue. It is a tree growing in Brazil and Guiana.

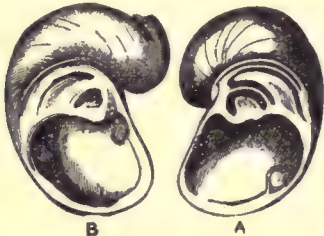
dī-cēph'-a-loūs, *a.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold and *kephalē*=a head.] Having two heads on one body; two-headed.

dī-cēr, ***dī-cour**, ***dī-sar**, ***dy-sar**, *s.* [Eng. *dice* (e); -er.] One who plays at dice; a gambler.

"As false as *dicer's* oaths."—Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 4.

dī-cēr-ās, *s.* [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Gr. *keras*=a horn.]

Paleont.: A genus of massive bivalves of the Middle Oolites, belonging to the family Chamidæ



Diceras.

A. Right Valve.

B. Left Valve.

or Clam-shells. The shell is sub-equivalve, attached by either ambo; beaks very prominent, spiral, furrowed externally by ligamental grooves; hinge very thick; teeth 2-1, prominent. The beaks are twisted backward like rams' horns. (Woodward, &c.)

diceras limestone, *s.*

Geol.: A division of the Oolite in the Alps, in which the shells of the genus *Diceras* occur in great abundance.

***dīch** (1), ***dīchen**, *v. t.* [DIKE, *v.* DITCH.]

1. To dig.

2. To surround with a ditch.

"The whiche tounne the queene Symyramus

Leet *dichen* al about."—Chaucer: *Leg. Good Women*; *Tesbe*, 3.

***dīch** (2), *v. i.* [A corruption of *do't*=do it.] May it do.

"Much good *dīch* thy good heart, Apemantus."

Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*, i. 2.

¶ Though this has the appearance of being a familiar and colloquial form, it has not been met with elsewhere. . . . Nor is it known to be provincial. (Nares.)

dī-chāls, **dī-chals**, *s.* [Gael. *diocla*.] A reproof, a correction, a beating.

dī-chās-tā-sis, *s.* [Gr. *dichazō*=to part asunder; *dicha*=in two parts, apart.] Spontaneous subdivision.

dī-chās-tic, *a.* [DICHASTASIS.] Capable of spontaneous subdivision.

dī-chē-lēs-tī-dā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dichelestium*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idae*.]

Zool.: A family of Entomotracheans, order Parastida. The anterior segment has four antennæ, one pair of which is filiform, the others stout and furnished with a prehensile claw.

dī-chē-lēs-tī-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *dichē*=in two ways, and *lēstēs*=a robber (?).]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Dichelestidae (q. v.). The species are parasitic upon fishes, &c.

dī-chens, *s. pl.* [Prob. connected with *dichæls* (q. v.).] A beating; a correction.

"They'll get their *dichens* for 't some day."—Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 127.

dī-chlām-ŷd'-ō-ūs, *a.* [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold; Gr. *chlāmys*=a cloak, and Eng. adj. suff. -*ous*.]

Bot.: Having two coverings, a corolla and a calyx.

dī-chlōr'-, **dī-chlōr'-ō-**, *in compos.* [Pref. *di*=twice, and Eng., &c., *chloro* (q. v.).]

Chem.: Applied to compounds in which two atoms of chlorine have replaced two atoms of hydrogen; as dichloroacetic acid.

dichloroacetic acid, *s.* [CHLOROACETIC ACID.]

dī-chlōr-hŷ-drin, *s.* [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Eng., &c., *chlorhydrin* (q. v.).]

Inorganic Chemistry: $C_2H_5(OH)_2Cl_2$. Dichlorhydrin exists in two modifications: (1) Symmetrical, $CH_2Cl \cdot CH(OH) \cdot CH_2Cl$. Obtained by saturating equal volumes of glycerine and glacial acetic acid with hydrochloric acid gas at 100°, neutralizing with sodium carbonate, and fractionating the resulting $CH_2Cl \cdot CH_2Cl$, oil; or by shaking epichlorhydrin,

with concentrated hydrochloric acid. It is an ethereal-smelling liquid, boiling at 172°. Slightly soluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol and ether.

Heated with hydriodic acid, HI, it is converted into isopropyl iodide; by sodium amalgam into isopropyl alcohol. By oxidation with chromic acid mixture it is oxidized into chloroacetic acid and beta dichloroacetone, $CHCl \cdot CO \cdot CHCl$. (2) Unsymmetrical, $CH_2Cl \cdot CHCl \cdot CH_2(OH)$. Obtained by the addition of chlorine to allyl alcohol, or of hypochlorous acid to allyl chloride, $CH_2=CH \cdot CH_2Cl$. It is a liquid, boiling at 182°; is converted into allyl alcohol by sodium, and by fuming nitric acid it is oxidized into dichloro-propionic acid.

dī-chlōr'-ide, *s.* [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Eng., &c., *chloride* (q. v.).]

Chemistry: A compound of two atoms of chlorine with an element or radical, as ethylene dichloride, $C_2H_4 \cdot Cl_2$. Dichlorides are often called bichlorides (q. v.).

dī-chō-bū-ne, *s.* [Gr. *dicha*=in two parts, apart, and *bounos*=a height, a ridge.]

Paleont.: A genus of quadrupeds belonging to the family Anoplotheriidae, and found in the Middle Eocene formations. They form a kind of transition between the Swine and the true Ruminants. They are so called from the ridges in the upper molars.

dī-chō-dōn, *s.* [Gr. *dicha*=two parts, apart, and *odon* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

Paleont.: A genus of artiodactyle Mammals, found in the Middle Tertiary formations in Hampshire, England, and so called from the double crescent-shaped lines of enamel on the upper surface of the true molars. They are closely allied to the Dichobune (q. v.).

dī-chōg'-a-mōūs, *a.* [Eng. *dichogam* (y); -ous.]

Bot.: Characterized by dichogamy.

dī-chōg'-a-mŷ, *s.* [Gr. *dicha*=in two parts, apart, and *gamos*=a marriage.]

Bot.: A provision in hermaphrodite flowers to prevent self-fertilization, the stamens and pistils within the same flower not being matured at the same time.

dī-chō-grāp-sūs, *s.* [Gr. *dicha*=apart, asunder, and Mod. Lat. *grapsus*, a modification of *graptolite* (q. v.).]

Paleont.: A genus of Fossil Hydrozoa, belonging to the sub-class Graptolitiæ (Graptolites). There are more than four (usually eight) simple monoprionidial branches, arising from the same number of divisions of a non-celluliferous basal process.

dī-chōn-dra, *s.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and *chondros*=corn, grain, in allusion to the form of the capsules.]

Bot.: A genus of Convolvulaceæ, tribe Dichondrea, of which it is the type.

dī-chōn-drē-ō, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dichondra* (a), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*œ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Convolvulaceæ, characterized by having the carpels distinct instead of consolidated.

dī-chord, *s.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *chord* (q. v.).]

Musical:

1. An instrument having two strings.

2. An instrument having two strings to each note.

dī-chōt'-ōm-ic, *a.* [Eng. *dichotom* (y); -ic.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Branching off or dividing into two parts, heads, or divisions; double.

"The Scriptural representation is as often *dichotomic* as it is trichotomic."—*British Quarterly Review*, vol. lvii., p. 301 (1873).

2. *Bot.*: The same as DICHOTOMOUS (q. v.).

***dī-chōt'-ō-mist**, *s.* [Eng. *dichotom* (y); -ist.] One who dichotomizes or divides things into two.

"He that will be a flat *dichotomist*

Is in your judgment thought a learned man."

Marlowe: *Massacre at Paris*, i. 1.

***dī-chōt'-ō-mīze**, *v. t. & i.* [Gr. *dichotomēō*, from *dicha*=in two, apart, and *tomē*=a cutting; *temnō*=to cut.]

A. Trans.: To cut into two parts; to divide or break up into pairs.

"That great city might well be *dichotomized* into cloisters and hospitals."—*Bishop Hall: Epist.*, i. 5.

B. Intrans.: To separate into two parts.

dī-chōt'-ō-mīzed, *pa. par. & a.* [DICHOTOMIZE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

Astron.: Half illuminated. An astronomical term, used especially with regard to the moon.

"This is a Greek expression, used to denote that state of the moon when it is *dichotomized*."—*Prof. Airy: Pop. Astronomy* (6th ed.), p. 167.

dī-chōt'-ō-mōūs, *a.* [Gr. *dichotomōs*=cut or divided into two parts or divisions.]

Bot.: Branching or dividing into two or pairs.

"The divisions in this case always take place by two, or in a *dichotomous* manner."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 338.

dichotomous-corymbed, *a.*

Bot.: Composed of corymbs in which the pedicles are dichotomous.

dī-chōt'-ō-mōūs-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *dichotomous*; -ly.] In a dichotomous manner.

dī-chōt'-ō-mŷ, ***dī-chōt'-ō-mīe**, *s.* [Fr. *dichotomie*; Gr. *dichotomia*=a division into two parts or heads.]

***I. Ordinary Language**:

1. A dividing or division; a separation.

"A general breach of *dichotomy* with their church."—*Brownie*.

2. A distribution or division into pairs.

"Whosoever doth not apply fall within those *dichotomies*."—*Bacon: On Learning*, bk. vi., ch. ii., § 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Logic*: A distribution or separation of ideas by pairs; the division of a class into two sub-classes opposed to each other by contradiction.

"Some persons have . . . abused their readers by an affectation of *dichotomies*, trichotomies, sevens, twelves, &c."—*Watts: Logic*.

2. *Bot.*: A term applied to that kind of branching by a constant furcation or division into two parts, as where the stem of a plant branches into two branchlets, each of which in its turn divides into others, and so on. Example, the mistletoe. The veins of various ferns thus branch dichotomously.

3. *Astron.*: That phase of the moon where it appears bisected or is only half illuminated, as at the quadratures.

dī-chrō'-ic, *a.* [Greek *dichroos*=of two colors.] The same as DICHROITIC (q. v.).

dī-chrō'-ism, *s.* [Greek *dichroia*=double color, from *dis*=twice, twofold; *chroa*, *chroia*=color, and Eng. suff. -*ism*.]

Optics: The property by which a crystallized body assumes two or more colors, according to the direction by which light is transmitted through it. Examples, iolite, mica, muriate of palladium, &c. Dichroism depends upon the absorption of some of the colored rays of the polarized light in its passage through the crystal, this absorption varying

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

with the different relative positions of the planes of primitive polarization of these rays to the axis of double refraction of the crystals, so that the two pencils formed by double refraction are differently colored.

di-chrō-ite, *s.* [Gr. *dichroos*=of two colors, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]
Min.: The same as *LOLITE* (q. v.).

di-chrō-it-ic, *a.* [Gr. *dichroos*=of two colors.] Characterized by dichroism; exhibiting dichroism.

"In fact the agent, whatever it is, which sends us the light of the sky, exercises in so doing a *dichroitic* action."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), ch. vii., pp. 141, 142.

di-chrō-mate, *s.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *chromate* (q. v.).]
Chem.: A double chromate. Potassium dichromate has the formula $K_2Cr_2O_7$, or $K_2CrO_4 \cdot CrO_3$. [*CHROMATE*.]

di-chrō-māt-ic, *a.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *chromatic* (q. v.).] Characterized by or producing two colors.

di-chrō-ōis, *a.* [Gr. *dichroos*.] The same as *DICHOITIC* (q. v.).

di-chrō-scope, *s.* [Gr. *dichroia*=double color, and *skopeō*=to see.]

Optics: An instrument to exhibit the two complementary colors of polarized light. The quality called the dichroism of crystals consists in transmitting different colors when viewed in different directions. There are several varieties of this apparatus invented by Arago and Brewster. As constructed by Brewster, it consists of a tube about two inches long, blackened on the interior, and attached to a ball and socket. The ball contains two prisms of calcareous spar, separated by a film of sulphate of lime, so placed that each pair of the four images is tinged with the complementary colors. A lens is arranged upon or near the prisms either at front or back. On viewing the sky or any luminous object, four brilliantly colored images of the aperture will be seen, the color of the two middle ones being complementary to that of the outer ones. By moving the ball in the socket the colors will constantly change, and the images will sometimes overlap and sometimes separate, exhibiting a great variety of hues pleasing the eye by their combinations, and by the soft harmony of their contrasts. Many beautiful variations may be obtained by using several films of sulphate of lime having their axes variously inclined to one another.

di-chrō-scop-ic, *a.* [Eng. *dichroscop(e)*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to dichroism, or the use of the dichroscope.

diç-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*DICE*, *v.*]
A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *substantive*:

1. The act of gambling or playing with dice.
"What comys of dysyng I pray you hark."
Towneley Myst., p. 248.
2. A mode of ornamenting leather in squares or diamonds by pressure, either of a blunt awl or an edging-tool, or in a machine by pressure between dies.

dicing-house, *s.* A gambling-house; a hell.
"There is such *dicing-houses* also, they say, as had not been want to be."—*Lutwyche: Serm. v.*

di-çin-na-mène, *s.* [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *cinnamene* (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}$, Distyrol, distyrolene. A hydrocarbon formed by heating cinnamene, C_8H_8 , with hydrochloric acid to 170°. It is an oily liquid.

***dic**, *s.* [A corruption of *Richard*.] Apparently, a worthless fellow.

"O, he, sir, he's a desperate *dic*, indeed. Bar him your house."—*London Prodigal*, i. 2.

dic-ëng, *interj.* [Prob. a corruption of *devilkins* or *devils*.] The devil, the deuce.

"I cannot tell what the *dic*kins his name is."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, lii. 2.

dic-ër, *s.* [L. Ger. & Sw. *deker*; Ger. *decker*=ten hides or skins; Low Lat. *dacra*, *decara*, from Lat. *decuria*=the number of ten; *decem*=ten.] [*DAKER*.] A number or quantity of ten of any commodity, as a *decker* of hides or skins=ten hides or skins; a bundle.

"Behold," said Pas, 'a whole *dicker* of wit.'"—*Sidney's Arcadia*.

dic-ër, *v. t. & i.* [Prob. from *DICKER*, *s.*]

A. Trans.: To barter, to exchange, to deal in.

B. Intrans.: To barter, to chaffer, to haggle, to drive a bargain.

"I had acquired quite a reputation in *dic*king with the thievish Italian landlors and *vetturini*."—*Headley: Letters from Italy* (1849), p. 99.

dic-ër (1), **dic-ër** (1), *s.* [Perhaps from Dut. *dekken*, Ger. *decken*=to cover; A. S. *theccan*=to thatch, to cover; Icel. *thekja*; Dan. *dække*.] [*THATCH*, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A child's pinafore or bib; a leathern apron.
2. A linen shirt-front.

II. Vehicles: A seat behind the body of a carriage for servants. In the old-fashioned English stage-coach it was occupied by the guard and some passengers.

"Mr. Bob Sawyer was seated, not in the *dickey*, but on the roof of the chaise."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. 1.

dic-ër (2), **dic-ër** (2), *s.* [A dimin. from *Richard*.] An ass, a donkey.

"Time to begin the *dickey* races, More afraid for laughter than for speed."

Bloomfield: Richard and Kate. (Davies.)

dickey-bird, *s.* A pet name for a little bird.
"The dear little *dickey-birds* carol away!"
Barham: Knight and Lady.

dickey-daisy, *s.*
Bot.: *Bellis perennis*.

† Large *dickey-daisy*: *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

dickey-delver, *s.*
Bot.: *Vinca major* or *minor*.

dic-ës-ni-a, *s.* [Named after Mr. James Dickson, an eminent cryptogamic botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Polypodiaceæ, the type of the section *Dicksoniæ*. The species are mostly arborescent ferns from the Southern Hemisphere. The tree-fern of St. Helena is *Dicksonia arborescens*. It has more than once been brought to this country, but has never thrived well. Other species of the genus have also been introduced. Of these *D. antarctica* is very beautiful, and is often seen in greenhouses.

dic-ës-ni-ë, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dicksonia*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ë*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Polypodiaceæ.

dic-ër, *a.* [Ety. doubtful.] Not in a perfectly sound or safe state; doubtful, questionable. [*Slang*.]

"It [meat] couldn't do any one much harm if it was ever so *dic*ky."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

di-clë-gi-üm, *s.* [Gr. *diktis*=folding two ways.]

Bot.: A small, dry, indehiscent pericarp, having the indurated perianth adherent to the carpel, and forming part of the shell, as in *Marvel* of Peru.

di-clin-äte, **di-clin-ic**, *a.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and *klinō*=to bend, to incline.]

Crystallog.: A term applied to crystals in which two of the axes are obliquely inclined, as in the oblique rectangular prism.

di-clin-ōis, *a.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and *klinō*=to bend, to incline.]

1. *Bot.*: A term given to plants which have the stamens in one flower and the pistils in another.

2. *Crystallog.*: The same as *DICLINIC* (q. v.).

di-clip-tër-g, *s.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold; *kleiō*=to shut, and *pteron*=a wing. So named because the fruit is two-valved.]

Bot.: A genus of Acanthaceæ, tribe *Diclipteræ*, of which it is the type. The sepals are five, the corolla two-lipped, its tube twisted, the stamens two. About seventy species are known from the tropics of both hemispheres.

di-clip-tër-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *diclipter* (a), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family or tribe of Acanthaceæ.

di-cōc-cōis, *a.* [Gr. *dikkokkos*, from *dis*=twice, twofold, and *kokkos*=a berry.]

Bot.: Two-grained; consisting of two cohering grains or cells, with one seed in each.

di-cōc-loüs, *a.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and *koilos*=hollow.] Having two cavities. Used chiefly of the heart in animals.

di-cōn-ic, *a.* [Greek *dis*=twice, twofold, and Eng. (*a*) *conic* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A term occurring only in the following compound:

diconic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{10}O_8$. Obtained by heating citric acid to 190° to 200° with concentrated hydrochloric acid. At 140° acetic acid is formed, along with a syrupy variety of citric acid called *dicitric acid*; on further heating the mixture *diconic acid* is formed; also by heating acetic acid with fuming hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in small crystals, which melt at 200°, and are soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. [*Watts: Dict. Chem.*]

di-cōt-ÿ-lë-dōn (pl. **di-cōt-ÿ-lë-dōng**, **di-cōt-ÿ-lë-dōn-ëg**, *s.* [Gr. pref. *dis*=twice, and *kotyledōn*=any cup-shaped hollow or cavity.]

Botany:

1. (*Sing.*): A plant having two cotyledons or seed-leaves, that is, primordial leaves, contained in the

embryo. The majority of flowering plants have this structure. When therefore seed is sown, in most cases the future plant first appears above the ground as a tiny two-leaved existence, and in certain cases the next pair of leaves which appear, and all the future ones, are of a different structure from the first. The primordial pair of leaves are the two cotyledons. Their use in the economy of nature is to shelter the ordinary leaves situated inside.

2. (*Pl.*): The highest class of the vegetable kingdom, containing orders of plants with the structure of seed described under 1. It is a natural division and has other characteristics than that now mentioned; specially, new wood is added to the old externally, whence these plants are very often termed *Exogens* (q. v.). The *Dicotyledons* comprise at least two-thirds of all known plants.

di-cōt-ÿ-lë-dōn-ōis, *a.* [Mod. Lat., &c., *dicotyledon*, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: Having two cotyledons; pertaining to the class *Dicotyledones*.

di-cōt-ÿ-lë-g, *s.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, and *kotylë*=a cavity.] [*PECCARY*.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Swine [*SCIDÆ* (q. v.)], familiarly known as *Peccaries*, confined to the American continent and ranging from Paraguay as far north as Texas and Arkansas. The *Dicotyles* differ from other swine in the number and shape of the teeth, in having only three toes on each hind foot, and in possessing a glandular opening in the loins, secreting a fetid humor; for the rest they are not unlike small pigs, either in appearance or habits, and are gregarious, generally occurring in small flocks. Two species of *Peccary* are known—the Common, or Collared *Peccary* (*Dicotyles torquatus*), and the White-Lipped *Peccary* (*D. labiatus*). The latter, which is the larger and more ferocious of the two, is confined to the forests of South America.

di-crân-ä-gë-s, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dicran* (um), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-acæ*.]

Bot.: A family of apocarpous operculate Mosses, branching by innovations, or with the tops of the fertile branches several times divided. The leaves are lanceolate or subulate; cells prosenchymatous, rarely papillose; capsule oval or cylindrical, arched or straight.

di-crân-öç-ër-üs, *s.* [Greek *dikranos*=two-headed, forked, and *keras*=a horn.]

Zoöl.: A genus of quadrupeds belonging to the Antelope family, in which the horns are greatly compressed, rough, with an anterior process; tail very short, facial line convex; structure cervine.

di-crân-ö-gräp-süs, *s.* [Gr. *dikranos*=two-headed, forked, and Mod. Lat. *grapus*=a modif. of *graptolite* (q. v.).]

Faun.: A genus of fossil Hydrozoa, belonging to the sub-class *Graptolitidæ* (*Graptolites*); exclusively Lower Silurian. Polypary is at first diprionid, but soon splits into two monopronid branches, which carry the cellules along their outer margins. [*Nicholson*.]

di-crä-nüm, *s.* [Gr. *dikranos*=two-headed, forked.]

Bot.: A genus of Mosses, the typical one of the family *Dicranaceæ*.

di-cröt-ic, *a.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold; and *krotëō*=to make to rattle, to knock, to strike; *krotos*=a striking or rattling together.]

Pathol.: An epithet applied to the pulse, when the artery, when felt, conveys the sensation of a double pulsation.

di-cröt-ism, *s.* [From the same elements as *dicrotic* (q. v.), and Eng. suff. *-ism*.]

Physiol.: The double beating of the pulse.

di-cröt-ōis, *a.* [Gr. *dikrotos*.]

Med.: Beating twice as fast as usual (applied to the pulse).

di-cröt-üm, *s.* [Gr. *dikrotos*=double-beating pace, with two ranks of oars; *dis*=twice, twofold, and *krotëō*=to make, to rattle, to strike.] A boat with two oars, or with two banks of oars on each side.

di-crür-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dicrur* (us), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: A family of Dentirotal birds, order *Passeres*, which by its founder, G. R. Gray, was classed with the family *Ampelede*. The *Dicruridæ* (King-crows or Drongo-shrikes) resemble the *Flycatchers* (*Muscicapidæ*), to which they are allied, especially in having the nostrils entirely hidden by bristles. They have, however, only ten tail-feathers. The feet are essentially constructed for grasping, which, with the lengthened tail, renders walking difficult. All the species feed on insects, which they capture on the wing, returning again immediately to the perch they have just quitted or some adjoining place of rest. The members of this family range through the Ethiopian and Indian regions and the Austro-Papuan, including the *Moluccas*.

böll, **böy**; **pöüt**, **jöw!**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **ag**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph**=**f**.
-cian, **-tian**=**shan**. **-tion**, **-sion**=**shün**; **-tjon**, **-gion**=**zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious**=**shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c.=**bël**, **dël**.

di-crū-ri-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dicur(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]
Ornith.: A sub-family of the Dicuridae (q. v.).

di-crū-rūs, *di-crū-rūs*, *s.* [Gr. *dikroos* = forked, and *oura* = a tail.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, the typical one of the sub-family Dicurinae. There are several species, among which may be named the *Dicurus macrocerus*, the King of the Crows, of Bengal, and *D. muscivorus*, whose notes have been compared to those of the thrush and nightingale.

***dict**, *s.* [Lat. *dictum*.] A saying.

"The old dict was true after all."—C. Reade: *Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xxxvi.

dic-ta, *s. pl.* [DICTUM.]

***dic-tā-mēn**, *s.* [Low Lat., from *dicto* = to dictate; Fr. *dictamen* = inward consciousness.] A dictate, a precept, an injunction.

"The dictamens of a higher understanding."—Lord Falkland, in *Hammond's Works*, vol. ii., pt. i., p. 600.

***dic-tā-mēt**, *s.* [Low Lat. *dictamen*, from *dicto* = to dictate.] A dictate.

"If any followed . . . the dictamens of right reason."—Sir K. Digby: *Observ. on Browne's Religio Medici*.

***dic-tamne**, *s.* [DICTAMNUS.] The herb dittany (q. v.).

"Whilst I seek for dictamne to recure his scarre."—*Strling*: *Aurora*, st. 6.

dic-tām-nē-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. *dictamn(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]
Bot.: A tribe of Rutaceæ.

dic-tām-nūs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *diktamnos* = dittany, from Mount Dictæ in Crete, where the plant grows in great abundance.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, belonging to the order Rutaceæ, and found in Southern Europe, Asia Minor, &c. *Dictamnus Fragrāns*, False Dittany, abounds in volatile oil to such a degree that the atmosphere around it becomes inflammable in hot, dry, and calm weather. [DIT-TANY.]



Dictamnus, Root, Leaf and Blossom.

dic-tā-te, *v. t.*

& i. [Lat. *dictatus*, pa. par. of *dicto* = to dictate, a frequent from *dico* = to say; Fr. *dicter*; Sp. *dicar*; Ital. *diccare*, *diccare*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To say frequently, to repeat.

"Such, and not nobler, in the realms above,
 My wonder dictates is the dome of Jove."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, iv. 89, 90.

2. To tell, deliver, or declare to another with authority; to state, prescribe, or deliver as a command, order, or direction.

"Whatsoever is dictated to us by God himself must be believed with full assurance."—Watts.

3. To repeat or declare to a subordinate words to be written or repeated by another.

"... pages dictated by the Holy Spirit."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

4. To lay down the terms or conditions of; to impose.

"She had dictated treaties."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

*5. To instigate, to urge, to encourage.

"Or led by hopes, or dictated from heaven."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, vi. 557

6. To suggest, to prompt, to instigate.

"... attached to the policy which had dictated the Triple Alliance."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

B. Intransitive:

1. To give orders, to propose or impose terms.

"... who presumed to dictate to the sovereign."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. To utter words to be written or repeated by another.

"Sylla could not skill of letters, and therefore knew not how to dictate."—Bacon: *Advancement of Learning*, I. vii. 29.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to dictate* and *to prescribe*: "To dictate amounts even to more than to command; it signifies commanding with a tone of unwarrantable authority, or still oftener a species of commanding by those who have no right to command; it is therefore mostly taken in a bad

sense. To prescribe partakes altogether of the nature of counsel, and nothing of command; it serves as a rule to the person prescribed, and is justified by the superior wisdom and knowledge of the person prescribing; it is therefore always taken in an indifferent or a good sense. He who dictates speaks with an adventitious authority; he who prescribes has the sanction of reason. To dictate implies an entire subservience in the person dictated to: to prescribe carries its own weight with it in the nature of the thing prescribed." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dic-tā-te, *s.* [Lat. *dictatum*, neut. sing. of *dictatus*, pa. par. of *dicto* = to dictate; Sp. & Port. *dictado*; Ital. *diccato*, *diccato*.]

1. An order, command, injunction, or prescription.

"My sons! the dictates of your sire fulfill."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, iii. 531.

2. A suggestion, rule, or direction of the mind.

"How slow to learn the dictates of His love."

Cooper: *Epistle to a Lady in France*.

*3. A precept, rule, or maxim.

"I credit what the Grecian dictates say."—Prior.

¶ *Dictates of Hildebrand*, *Dictate of Hildebrand*: *Literature & Ch. Hist.*: Twenty-six short propositions relating to the supremacy of the Roman pontiffs over the whole church, as well as over states. (Murdoch.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *dictate* and *suggestion*: "The dictate comes from the conscience, the reason, or the passion; suggestions spring from the mind, the will, or the desire. Dictate is taken either in a good or bad sense: suggestion mostly in a bad sense. It is the part of a Christian at all times to listen to the dictates of conscience: it is the characteristic of a weak mind to follow the suggestions of envy. A man renounces the character of a rational being who yields to the dictates of passion: whoever does not resist the suggestions of his own evil mind is very far gone in corruption, and never will be able to bear up long against temptation. Dictate is employed only for what passes inwardly; suggestion may be used for any action on the mind by external objects. No man will err essentially in the ordinary affairs of life who is guided by the dictates of plain sense. It is the lot of sinful mortals to be drawn to evil by the suggestions of Satan, as well as their own evil inclinations." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dic-tāt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DICTATE, v.]

dic-tāt-ing, *pr. par. & a. s.* [DICTATE, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of ordering, commanding, or suggesting; dictation.

dic-tā-tion, *s. & a.* [Lat. *dictatio*, from *dictatus*, pa. par. of *dicto* = to dictate.]

A. As substantive:

1. The act of dictating, ordering, or enjoining.

"A nature on which dictation and contradiction acted as philtres."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. The act of giving out verbally words to be written or repeated by another.

"Giving from dictation common words which illustrate the same or analogous forms and combinations."—Fearon: *School Inspection* (1876), p. 37.

3. Words or a passage written out after the dictation of another.

B. As *adj.*: Dictated, given from dictation; as, dictation exercise.

dic-tā-tōr, ***dic-ta-tour**, *s.* [Lat., from *dicto* = to dictate; Fr. *dicteur*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who dictates, orders, or commands; one who is invested with supreme power.

"Their great dictator, whose attempt

At first against mankind so well had thrived."

Milton: *P. R.*, i. 113, 114.

2. One who has authority to determine or decide on any point or question.

"Did they appeal to St. Peter, as the supreme dictator and judge of controversies?"—Barrow: *On the Pope's Supremacy*.

II. *Rom. Antiq.*: A magistrate created in times of great emergency, distress, or danger, and invested, during the term of his office, with absolute and unlimited power. The name given to this magistrate was originally *Magister Populi*, but subsequently he was styled Dictator, a name already familiar to the Latin States. The office was probably first created in B. C. 501, and the first Dictator was Titus Larcus. The Dictator was nominated by one of the Consuls in pursuance of a decree of the Senate, whence the name, from the technical phrase, *Dicere dictatorem*. The nominator performed his duty at dead of night. Originally only one who had held the office of Consul could be

named Dictator, but subsequently the office was thrown open to all, the first plebeian Dictator being C. Marcius Rutilus, in B. C. 356. The Dictator was named for six months only, but he seldom retained the office after the object for which he had been appointed was fulfilled. The office was abolished by law after the death of Cæsar.

"Without a dictator she would probably have succumbed to a powerful foe in some moment of weakness."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. i., § 13.

dic-tā-tō-ri-al, *a.* [Eng. *dictator*; *-ial*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a dictator; absolute, unlimited, uncontrolled.

"... entrusted with dictatorial power in the hour of peril."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. Imperious, overbearing, dogmatical.

"A young academic often dwells upon a journal in a dictatorial style, and is lavish in the praise of the author."—Watts.

dic-tā-tō-ri-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *dictatorial*; *-ly*.] In a dictatorial, imperious, or dogmatical manner.

***dic-tā-tō-ri-an**, *a.* [Lat. *dictatorius*.] Dictatorial, absolute, unlimited.

"You will have a dictatorial power over all times and laws past."—State Trials; *Col. Litburne* (an. 1649).

dic-tā-tōr-ship, *s.* [Eng. *dictator*; *-ship*.]

I. Literally:

1. The office of a dictator.

"A still stronger proof was his laying down the dictatorship."—Langhorne: *Plutarch*; *Sylla*.

2. The period during which a dictator held office.

II. Figuratively:

1. Supreme or absolute authority or power.

"This being a kind of dictatorship."—Wotton.

*2. Imperious or dogmatic conduct or assertion.

"This is that perpetual dictatorship which is exercised by Lucetius."—Dryden.

***dic-tā-tōr-y**, *a.* [Lat. *dictatorius*.] Dictatorial, dogmatical.

"Our English will not easily find servile letters snow to spell such a dictatory presumption."—Milton: *Areopagitica*.

***dic-tā-trēss** (Eng.), ***dic-tā-trix** (Lat.), *s.* [Lat. *dictatrix*.] A female dictator; a woman who gives orders or lays down rules dogmatically and imperiously.

"Earth's chief dictatress, ocean's mighty queen."

Byron: *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

***dic-tāt-ūre**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *dictatura*.]

1. The office of a dictator; dictatorship.

2. Supreme authority.

"The very same authors, who have usurped a kind of dictature in sciences."—Bacon: *On Learning* (Pref.), p. 9.

***dic-tōr-y**, *s.* [Fr. *dicter* = to dictate.] A saying, a maxim.

"I did heap up all the dicteries I could against women, but now recant."—Burton: *Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 584. (Davies.)

dic-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *dictio*, from *dico* = to speak.]

*1. A word.

"Two sondrie wordes, albeit by reason of the figure called Synalephe it seemeth no more but one diction."—Udall: *Apophthegm*, of Erasmus, p. 13 (ed. 1576).

*2. The act of speaking of, naming, or describing.

"To make true diction of him, his semblable is his mirror."—Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, v. 2.

3. Style; manner of expressing one's self in writing or speaking; language.

"Mr. Trenchard and Dr. Davenant were political writers of great abilities in dictation."—Goldsmith: *The Bee*, No. viii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *diction*, *style*, *phrase*, and *phraseology*: "Dictation expresses much less than style: the former is applicable to the first efforts of learners in composition; the latter only to the original productions of a matured mind. Errors in grammar, false construction, a confused disposition of words, or an improper application of them, constitute bad dictation: but the niceties, the elegancies, the peculiarities and the beauties of composition, which mark the genius and talent of the writer, are what is comprehended under the name of style. . . . As dictation is a term of inferior import, it is of course mostly confined to ordinary subjects, and style to the productions of authors. We should speak of a person's dictation in his private correspondence, but of his style in his literary works. Dictation requires only to be pure and neat; style may likewise be neat, elegant, florid, poetic, sober, and the like. Dictation is said mostly in regard of what is written; phrase and phraseology are said as often of what is spoken as of what is written. He has adopted a strange phrase or phraseology: the former respects single words, the latter comprehends a succession of phrases." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*dic-tion-ā-ri-an, s. [Eng. dictionary; -an.] A compiler of a dictionary, a lexicographer.

*dic-tion-ā-ry, s. & a. [Fr. dictionnaire; Sp. diccionario; Ital. dizionario, from Low Lat. dictionarium, from Lat. dictio=a saying.]

A. As substantive:

1. A word-book; a book containing the words of any language in alphabetical order, with their definitions; a vocabulary. In addition to the definition, most dictionaries give also the pronunciation, etymology, and various spellings of each word, and frequently add to these quotations from authors, illustrating the several uses or shades of meaning of each, and giving in some cases engravings or diagrams of the objects defined or described.

"Dictionary writing was at that time much in fashion."—Goldsmith: *On Polite Learning*, ch. iii.

2. A work intended to furnish information on any subject, branch of science, &c., under words or heads arranged alphabetically; as, a dictionary of medicine, a dictionary of biography, &c.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to a dictionary; contained or given in a dictionary.

"The late dictionary explanations of it . . . are mere guesses."—F. J. Furnivall, in *Notes and Queries*, Nov. 4, 1882.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *dictionary* and *encyclopedia*: "The definition of words, with their various changes, modifications, uses, acceptations, and applications, are the proper subjects of a dictionary; the nature and property of things, with their construction, uses, powers, &c., are the proper subjects of an encyclopedia. A general acquaintance with all arts and sciences as far as respects the use of technical terms, and a perfect acquaintance with the classical writers in the language, are essential for the composition of a dictionary; an entire acquaintance with all the minutiae of every art and science is requisite for the composition of an encyclopedia. A single individual may qualify himself for the task of writing a dictionary; but the universality and diversity of knowledge contained in an encyclopedia render it necessarily the work of many. A dictionary has been extended in its application to any work alphabetically arranged, as biographical, medical, botanical dictionaries, and the like, but still preserving this distinction, that the dictionary always contains only a general or partial illustration of the subject proposed, while the encyclopedia embraces the whole circuit of science."

(2) He thus discriminates between *dictionary*, *lexicon*, *vocabulary*, *glossary*, and *nomenclature*: "Lexicon is a species of dictionary appropriately applied to the dead languages. A Greek or Hebrew lexicon is distinguished from a dictionary of the French or English. A vocabulary is a partial kind of dictionary which may comprehend a simple list of words, with or without explanation, arranged in order or otherwise. A glossary is an explanatory vocabulary, which commonly serves to explain the obsolete terms employed in any old author. A nomenclature is properly a list of names, and in particular reference to proper names." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *Dictionary*, *Encyclopædic*: [ENCYCLOPÆDIC.] *dictionary-maker*, s. The compiler of a dictionary; a lexicographer.

"Of course if Bengali dictionary-makers or pandits would only let us see that language as it really is, . . ."—Beames: *Comp. Gram.*

¶ This word is occasionally used in a contemptuous sense, implying a mere compiler. (Compare BOOKMAKER, 1.)

*dic-tit-āte, v. t. [Lat. dictito, freq. of dico=to say.] To say or repeat frequently.

*dic-tōur, s. [Prov. dictayre, dictador, from Lat. dictator.] A ruler, judge, or guardian.
"Mordred . . . salue be thy dictour."
Morte Arthure, 709.

dic-tūm, s. [Lat., neut. sing. of dictus, pa. par. of dico=to say.]

1. A positive or dogmatic assertion.
"There are Anglo-Saxon communities where this dictum may have a meaning counterpart."—London Standard.

*2. The award, sentence, or arbitrament of an arbitrator.

dic-tū-ō-lites, s. [Gr. diktyon=a net, and lithos=a stone.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Fucoids found in the Upper Silurian rocks.

dic-tyd-i-um, s. [Gr. diktydion, dimin. of diktyon=a net.]

Bot.: A genus of Myxogastres (Gasteromycetous Fungi). They are exceedingly elegant little plants, growing upon rotten wood. When the spores are expelled the transparent case appears like a cage, formed of the veins alone.

dic-ty-ō-gēn, s. [Gr. diktyon=a net, and gennaō=to produce.]

Bot.: A member of the sub-class Dictyogena (q. v.).

dic-ty-ōg-ēn-æ, s. pl. [Dictyogen.]

Bot.: A sub-class of monocotyledonous plants with leaves reticulated, often articulated with the stem; branches with the usual structure of Endogens, but the rhizomes or underground stems have the woody matter disposed in a compact circle, or in wedges containing central cellular tissue, and often showing medullary processes. It comprises three orders, Dioscoreaceae, or Yam tribe; Smilacaceae, or the Sarsaparilla family; and Trilliaceae, or the Trillium family.

dic-ty-ōg-ēn-ous, a. [Eng. dictyogen; -ous.]

Bot.: Having or presenting the characteristics or features of a Dictyogen; an epithet applied to certain monocotyledonous plants, the leaves of which present a reticulated appearance.

dic-ty-ōn-ē-ma, s. [Gr. diktyon=a net.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Hydrozoa, having a frond branched and plant-like, and fan-shaped or funnel-shaped in form. It has no footstalk. The branches radiate from the base, running nearly parallel with each other, and often bifurcating. The genus ranges from the Upper Cambrian to the Middle Devonian. (Nicholson.)

dic-ty-ōph-yl-lum, s. [Gr. diktyon=a net, and phylon=a leaf.]

Bot.: A provisional genus erected for the reception of all unknown fossil dicotyledonous plants which exhibit the common reticulated structure. Dictyophylla have been found as low as the Trias and Permian. (Page.)

dic-ty-ōp-ter-a, s. pl. [Gr. diktyon=a fishing-net, and ptera, pl. of pteron=. . . a wing.]

Entom.: A sub-order of Orthoptera. It was introduced by Burmeister. The larvæ and pupæ closely resemble the perfect insect. It contains the Blattidæ or Cockroaches, in some other classifications arranged as Blattina, a tribe of the order Orthoptera.

dic-ty-ōp-ter-is, s. [Gr. diktyon=a net, and pteris=a kind of fern.]

Palæo-botany: A genus of culmiferous ferns established by Guttier for those forms possessing the general habit of Neuropteris, but differing from it in having a somewhat radiate-reticulate venation, and no distinct midrib. (Page.)

dic-ty-ōp-ty-gē, s. [Gr. diktyon=a net, and pugē=the anus.]

Palæont.: A genus of Ganoid fishes from the Triassic coal-fields of Virginia, and so named by Sir P. Egerton from the net-like appearance of the large anal fin. The scales are smc'ch rhomboidal, the tail heterocercal, and the fins broad and flowing. The species vary from four to six or eight inches in length.

dic-ty-ō-ta, s. [Greek diktyōtos=made in net fashion.]

Bot.: A genus of Algae, the typical one of the family Dictyotidæ (q. v.).

dic-ty-ō-tē-æ, s. pl. [Gr. diktyōtos=net-like, reticulated; dictyōo=to weave like a net; diktyon=a net.]

Bot.: An order of Algæ, with dark seeds, superficial spores, or cysts, arranged in spots or lines, fronds flat or thread-like.

dic-ty-ō-ti-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. dictyot(a), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot.: A family of Algae, order Fucaceae, tribe Halysereæ. The frond is continuous, membranous; the vesicles supported by floccs collected in heaps or scattered over the upper surface of the frond. (Lindley.) [DICTYOTÆ.]

di-cy-ān, di-cy-an-ō, in compos. [Pref. di=twice, twofold, and cyan-, cyano- (c. v.).]

Chem.: Compounds in which the radical cyanogen (CN) is contained twice, having replaced two atoms of hydrogen, chlorine, &c.

dic-yano-diamide, s.

Chem.: Param, C₂N₄H₄, or HN=C<NH>C=NH.

A polymeride of cyanamide. It is obtained by heating cyanamide to 150°, or by boiling it with water, or with aqueous alkalis. It crystallizes out of water or alcohol in plates, which melt at 206°; it is insoluble in ether. When heated strongly it gives off NH₃, and leaves a yellow residue of meta-mine, C₃H₃N₃. By boiling dicyanodiamide with baryta-water, amido-di-isocyanic acid is formed, which crystallizes in needles, and by warming with sulphuric acid is converted into biuret.

dic-yano-diamidine, s.

Chem.: A compound which contains the monad radical $\text{C} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{NH} \\ \diagup \end{smallmatrix} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{NH} \\ \diagdown \end{smallmatrix}$ in which the hydrogen atoms can be replaced by hydrocarbon radicals. They are obtained by the action of ammonia, or amines, on

imide chlorides, and on thio-amides. Also by heating nitrils with the hydrochlorates of ammonia, or of amines. Dicyano-diamidine (C₂N₄H₄O, or HN=C<NH>CO-NH₂) is a base formed by the action of dilute acids on dicyano-diamide; or by fusing a salt of guanidine, HN=C<NH>NH₂ with urea, CO<NH>NH₂, ammonia being also formed, and washing the fused substance with water, and precipitating the dicyano-diamidine with cupric sulphate, the rose-colored precipitate is decomposed by H₂S. The free base is strongly alkaline; its crystals absorb CO₂ from the air. It forms crystalline salts. When the sulphate is boiled with excess of baryta-water it evolves ammonia, and the filtered solution on evaporation yields urea.

di-cy-a-nide, s. [Pref. di=twice, twofold, and Eng. &c., cyanide (q. v.).]

Chem.: A compound which contains the radical cyanogen (CN) twice, the (CN) being united to another element, or dyad radical, as Hg(CN)₂, mercuric dicyanide. The prefix di is often omitted in the case of metallic cyanides, the atomicity of the metal indicating the number of (CN) contained in it.

di-cyñ-ō-dōn, s. [Gr. dis=twice, twofold; kyōn=a dog, and odous (genit. odontos)=a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil reptiles, occurring in a sandstone, supposed to be of Triassic age, in Southern Africa and India. The principal remains yet found, the bones of the head, indicate a gigantic type between the Lizards and Turtles. The anterior portions of the jaws appear to have been altogether toothless, and they form a kind of beak, which was probably sheathed in horn. The lower jaw has no teeth; but each superior maxilla carries an enormous tusk-like tooth, growing from a persistent pulp. Eye orbits very large, cranium flat, with nostrils divided as in Lizards. Order, Anomodontia.

di-cyñ-ō-dōn-ti-a (ti as shi), s. pl. [Gr. dis=twice, twofold; kyōn=a dog; odous (genit. odontos)=a tooth, and Lat. adj. pl. suff. -ia.]

Zool.: In Prof. Owen's classification, the first family of Anomodontia, the fifth order of the class Reptilia, or Reptiles. (Prof. Owen: *Palæontology*, 1860.) Prof. Huxley makes the Dicynodontia an order equivalent to Prof. Owen's Anomodontia. They have long canine fangs, projecting downward from the upper jaw, whence their name. Genera, Dicynodon, Oudenodon, and perhaps Rhynchosauros, which last, however, Prof. Huxley considers to belong to the Lacertilia.

di-cy-pēl-li-um, s. [Gr. dis=twice, twofold, and dimin. of kypellon=a goblet, a cup.]

Bot.: A genus of Lauraceæ. The bark of *Dicypellium caryophyllum* is the clove cassia of Brazil.

di-cy-s-tid-ē-a, s. pl. [Gr. dis=twice, twofold, and kystis=a bladder.]

Zool.: An order of Protozoa, akin to the Gregarinida.

did, pret. of v. [Do.]

1. As the simple pret. of the verb to do.

"He did it unconstrained."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. I., l. 1.*

2. As a substituted verb.

" . . . and prayed and gave thanks before his God as he did aforetime."—Dan. vi. 10.

3. As auxiliary of the past tense.

"The mountain did burn with fire."—Deut. v. 23.

4. Used to convey emphasis.

¶ Did is the only surviving instance in English of the oldest mode of indicating past time—viz., by reduplication, as commonly found in Greek and occasionally in Latin. In O. Eng. the suffix of the pret. of weak verbs was *de*, in Goth. and O. S. *da*; thus in O. Eng. the pret. of *do* was *di-de*, in A. S. *dyde*, in O. S. *deda*. In Mod. Eng. the suffix of the pret. of weak verbs is *ed*, *e* is a connecting vowel, and *d* a contracted form of *did*; thus *we loved* really represents *we love did*, or as we now say, *we did love*. [Do, -ED.]

di-dāc-tic, di-dāc-tic-al, a. & s. [Gr. didaktikos, from didaskō=to teach; cogn. with Lat. doceo; Fr. didactique.]

A. As adj. (of both forms): Adapted or tending to teach or convey instruction; containing precepts, rules, or doctrines.

"Didactic poetry openly expresses its intention of conveying knowledge or instruction."—Blair: *Lect. xl.*

*B. As subst. (of the form didactic):

1. (Sing.): A treatise on education.

2. (Pl.): The art or science of teaching.

di-dāc-tic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. didactical; -ly.]

In a didactic manner, so as to convey instruction.
"Points best resolved by the books of the Fathers, written dogmatically or didactically."—Ep. Andrewes: *Answer to Cardinal Perron*, p. 50.

bōll, boy; pōut, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

dī-dāc'-tīcs, *s. pl.* [DIDACTIC.]

dī-dāc'-tīl, **dī-dāc'-tīle**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *didactyle*, from Gr. *didaktulos*: *dis*=twice, twofold, and *duktulos*=a finger.]

A. As adj.: Having only two toes or fingers.

B. As subst.: An animal which has only two toes. **dī-dāc'-tīl-ōus**, *a.* [Gr. *didaktulos*.] Having two fingers or toes; didactyle.

***dī-dall**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of triangular spade used for cutting and banking up ditches.

"A sickle to cut with, a *didall* and crome,
For draining of ditches, that noies thee at home."
Tusser: *Husbandry*, xvii. 19.

dīd'-āp-pēr, ***dyd-op-per**, ***dive-dap-per**, *s.* [A contraction of *dive*, and *dapper* or *dopper*=one who dips or dives.]

Ornith.: The little Grebe or Dabchick, *Podiceps minor*.

dīd'-dās-cāl-ar, ***dī-dās-cāl'-ic**, ***dī-dās-cāl'-ick**, *a.* [Gr. *didaskalikos*, from *didaskō*=to teach.] Didactic, preceptive.

"Whether *didascalick* or heroic, I leave to the judgment of the critics."—Prior: *Solomon* (Pref.).

dīd'-dēr, ***dyd-der**, ***dyd-er-in**, *v. i.* [Etym. doubtful. Cf. Ger. *zittern*=to tremble.] To shiver as with cold. [DADE, DADIB, DOTE.]

"*Diddering* and shivering his chaps."—Crquhart: *Roberts*, bk. iii., ch. xx.

didder-grass, *s.* *Briza media*.

dīd'-dēr-ing, ***dyd-er-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DIDDER.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: A shivering or shaking as with cold. "*Dyderinge*. *Frigitus*."—Prompt. Parv.

dīd'-dle, *v. i. & t.* [Perhaps a freq. of *dade* (q. v.). *A. S. dyderian*=to deceive; originally, probably, to deceive by rapid motions. (Wedgwood.)]

A. Intransitive:

1. To totter, to walk unsteadily, as a child.

"To see him *diddle* up and down the room!"
Quarles: *Divine Fancies*, i. 4.

2. To jog; to move backward and forward.

B. Transitive:

1. To move rapidly backward and forward; to jog. "In his profession he had right good luck
At bridals his elbow *to diddle*."
A. Scott: *Poems* (1811), p. 34.

2. To cheat.

dīd'-dle, *s.* [DIDDLE, *v.*] A jangle of music.

"In their ears it is a *diddle*,
Like the sounding of a fiddle."
Train: *Poet. Rev.*

diddle-daddle, *s.* Nonsense.

"Let us have done now with all this *diddle-daddle*."—Mad. *D'Arbly's Diary*, i. 108. (Davies.)

***dīd'-dle-dōm**, ***dīd'-dle-dōme**, *s.* [Eng. *diddle*; *-dom*.] A trifle; kickshaws.

"Feede him with a dish of *diddledomen*."—Breton: *Dreams of Strange Effects*, p. 17. (Davies.)

dīd'-dlēr, *s.* [Eng. *diddl(e)*; *-er*.] A cheat, a swindle.

dī-dēc-a-hē-drāl, *a.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *decade* (q. v.).]

Crystall.: Having the form of a decahedral prism, with pentahedral summits.

dī-dēl-phī-a, *s.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and *delphe*=a womb.]

Zool.: One of the three primary divisions into which the class Mammalia is divided, when the structure of the reproductive organs is taken as a basis for classification; the other two being the Ornithodelphia (Monotremata) and the Monodelphia. Didelphia comprises the Marsupialia (q. v.), or those non-placental Mammals in which the uterine dilations of the oviducts continue distinct throughout life, opening into two separate vaginæ, which in turn open into a urogenital canal, distinct from the rectum, though embraced by the same sphincter muscle. The young of this sub-class are born imperfect, or, as it were, prematurely, and are carried in the pouch or second womb till perfect.

dī-dēl-phī-an, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *Didelphi(a)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-an*.] Of or belonging to the Didelphia (q. v.).

dī-dēl-phīc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *Didelphi(a)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*.] The same as DIDELPHIAN (q. v.).

dī-dēl-phīd, *q. & s.* [Mod. Lat. *Didelphi(a)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-id*.]

A. As adj.: The same as DIDELPHIAN (q. v.).

B. As subst.: A member of the group Didelphia (q. v.).

dī-dēl-phī-dē, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *Didelphi(a)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-dē*.] The same as DIDELPHIAN (q. v.).

dī-dēl-phī-dē, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *Didelphi(a)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-dē*.] The same as DIDELPHIAN (q. v.).

dī-dēl-phī-dē, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *Didelphi(a)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-dē*.] The same as DIDELPHIAN (q. v.).

dī-dēl-phī-dē, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *Didelphi(a)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-dē*.] The same as DIDELPHIAN (q. v.).

dī-dēl-phī-dē, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *Didelphi(a)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-dē*.] The same as DIDELPHIAN (q. v.).

dī-dēl-phī-dē, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *Didelphi(a)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-dē*.] The same as DIDELPHIAN (q. v.).

dī-dēl-phī-dē, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *Didelphi(a)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-dē*.] The same as DIDELPHIAN (q. v.).

dī-dēl-phī-dē, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *Didelphi(a)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-dē*.] The same as DIDELPHIAN (q. v.).

dī-dēl-phī-dē, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *Didelphi(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ide*.]

1. **Zool.**: One of the families of the order Marsupialia, and the only one found out of Australia. The Didelphide or Opossums inhabit North and South America, are arboreal in their habits, and carnivorous, feeding upon small quadrupeds and birds; but they will also eat insects and even fruit. The great toe of the hind foot has no nail, and is opposable to the other toes, enabling the creature to grasp; the tail also is prehensile. The marsupium or pouch in some species is but slightly developed. Their dentition is remarkable for the number of incisors.

2. **Palæont.**: Remains of a small Opossum, *Dryolestes*, referable to the Didelphide, have been found in beds of Upper Jurassic age in North America. Species closely resembling existing forms are met with in the Eocene Tertiaries of the Paris Basin; while the Post-Pliocene deposits of this country yield the bones of existing genera.

dī-dēl-phīc, *a.* [DIDELPHIC.]

dī-dēl-phīc, *s.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and *delphe*=a womb.]

1. **Zool.**: A genus of Opossums (Didelphide) (q. v.). These animals are confined to the American continents, and are arboreal and nocturnal in their habits. They are carnivorous, preying upon small quadrupeds and birds, but will also eat insects and even fruit. One species, *Didelphys carnirova*, subsists chiefly on crabs. The marsupial pouch is not always present, and in *D. dorsigera* is merely represented by folds of the skin concealing the nipples. The female of this species carries her young about on her back while they cling to her by twining their tails around hers.

2. **Palæont.**: Remains of Didelphys are found in the Post-Pliocene deposits of America.

dī-dēl-phīc, *s.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and *delphe*=a skin.]

Bot.: A genus of Gasteromycetous Fungi, consisting of minute epiphytic plants. The peculiar character resides in the double layer of the peridium, the outer being smooth and crust-like, fragile and dehiscient, while the inner is very delicate and evanescent.

dī-dī-dē, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *didus*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ide*.]

Ornith.: A family of birds, of which *Didus* is the type.

dī-dī-dē, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *didus*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to the *Didus* (q. v.).

***dī-dī-dē**, *v. i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To dabble, to dregge.

"To *diddle* in their mud for pearl-muscles."—W. Taylor: *Holbert's Memoirs* (1808), i. 471. (Davies.)

dī-dō-dēc-a-hē-drāl, *a.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *dodecahedron* (q. v.).]

Crystall.: Having the form of a dodecahedral prism, with hexahedral summits.

dī-drāchm (*ch* silent), **dī-drāch-mā**, *s.* [Gr. *didrachmon*=a double drachma (q. v.).]

Greek Numis.: A coin, the fourth part of an ounce of silver.

"A *didrachm*, the fourth part of an ounce of silver, which was the tribute."—Bishop Taylor: *Life of Christ*, iii. § 14.

dī-drim'-līte, *s.* [DIDYMIT.]

didst, *2d pers. sing. past tense of v.* [Do.]

***dī-dhēc-ment**, *s.* [Lat. *diduco*=to draw apart; Lat. *di*=apart; and *duco*=to draw; Eng. suff. *-ment*.] The act of dividing or separating into distinct parts.

dī-dūc'-tīon, *s.* [Lat. *diductio*, from *diduco*=to draw apart.] The act of separating by withdrawing one part from the other.

"He ought to show what kind of strings they are, which, though strongly fastened to the inside of the receiver and superficies of the bladder, must draw as forcibly one as another, in comparison of those that within the bladder draw so as to hinder the *diduction* of its sides."—Boyle.

***dī-dūc'-tīve**, *a.* [Lat. *diductus*], *pa. par. of diduco*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ive*.] Separating or tending to separate; disjunctive.

***dī-dūc'-tīve-lī**, *adv.* [Eng. *deductive*; *-ly*.] By diduction or deduction.

"Either directly expressed or *deductively* contained in this work."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. viii.

dī-dūn-cū'-lī-dē, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *didunculus*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ide*.]

Ornith.: A family of Columbacei (Pigeons), which they connect with the extinct Dodo.

dī-dūn-cū-līs, *s.* [Lat. dimin. of *didus* (q. v.).]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Didunculidæ. *Didunculus strigirostris* inhabits the Navigator's Isles.

dī-dūs, *s.* [Mod. Lat.]

Ornith.: A genus of Rasores, sub-order Columbacei (Pigeons). *Didus ineptus* is the Dodo (q. v.).

dī-dūs, *s.* [Mod. Lat.]

dī-dūs, *s.* [Mod. Lat.]

dī-dūs, *s.* [Mod. Lat.]

dī-dīm'-līte, *s.* [Gr. *didymos*=a twin, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (Mn.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A schist from the Tyrol, closely approaching Muscovite in its composition. It is a feeble pearly or grayish-white in color. Hardness, 1.5-2; specific gravity, 2.75. (Dana.) Sometimes incorrectly written *didymite*.

dī-dīm'-lī-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *didymos*=a twin.]

1. **Chem.**: A metallic triad element, symbol Di^{III}, atomic weight 144. It occurs along with cerium (q. v.) and lanthanum in the mineral cerite. It is separated from cerium by igniting the oxalates, and treating the resulting oxides with very dilute nitric acid, which does not dissolve the cerium oxide. The filtered solution is mixed with sulphuric acid, concentrated by evaporation, and then a hot solution of potassium sulphate is added, which precipitates the lanthanum and didymium as double sulphates. Didymium can be separated from lanthanum by precipitating half the oxide with ammonia, and leaving the precipitate in contact with the solution; the lanthanum, being the stronger base, then passes into solution in predominant quantity. By repeating the process, the oxides being again dissolved and precipitated, the didymium oxide is obtained nearly pure. Didymium is a white metal with a tinge of yellow; specific gravity, 6.5. It tarnishes in dry air; it burns with great brilliancy when thrown into a flame. Its oxide, Di₂O₃, is a dirty bluish color; the nitrate is obtained in large violet crystals by dissolving the oxide in nitric acid. The sulphate, Di₂(SO₄)₃·6H₂O, forms rose-red crystals. The oxalate is a crystalline powder. The spectrum of a solution of a salt of didymium contains characteristic dark bands. (Watts: *Dict. Chem.*, &c.)

2. **Bot.**: A genus of Gasteromycetous Fungi, consisting of minute plants growing upon leaves, bark, rotten wood, &c., distinguished by its double peridium.

dīd-ym-ō-cār'-pē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *didymocarpos*], and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-order of plants belonging to the order Bignoniaceæ. Fruit succulent or capsular, or silique and two-valved; seeds small, ovate, or cylindrical, suspended apterous, sometimes comose.

dīd-ym-ō-cār'-pūs, *s.* [Gr. *didymos*=twin, and *karpos*=fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the sub-order Didymocarpeæ.

dīd-ym-ō-grāp'-sūs, *s.* [Gr. *didymos*=twin, and Mod. Lat. *grapsus*, a modification of *graptolite* (q. v.).]

Palæont.: The twin Graptolite; a genus of fossil Hydrozoa, belonging to the sub-class Graptolitiidæ (Graptolites), in which the polypary consists of two simple monopropionid branches, springing from a common point. The cells are arranged in single rows, as in the common Graptolite, but the axes are in twines, or two-branched. The genus is commonest in the Upper Cambrian and the Lower Silurian of Wales.

dīd-ym-ō-hē'-līx, *s.* [Gr. *didymos*=twin, and *hēlix*=a fellow, a comrade.]

Bot.: A genus of Confervoid Algae, with the threads consisting of pairs of microscopic, interlacing, spiral filaments. They ordinarily occur in ferruginous bog-water. (Griffith & Henfrey.)

dīd-ym-ōp'-rī-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *didymos*=twin, and *prion*=a saw.]

Bot.: A genus of Desmidiaceæ, differing from Desmidium in having only two processes, and not being angular, and in the number of rays of the endochrome in the side view not depending upon the number of angles. (Griffith & Henfrey.)

dīd-ym-ōus, *a.* [Gr. *didymos*=twin.]

Bot.: Twin, growing double. A didymous fruit is composed of two carpels united laterally by their sutures. Example, the fruit in the *Galium*. A didymous anther is the result of two lobes united by a very short connective, as the anther in the genus *Euphorbia*.

dīd-ym-ō-nā, *s.* [DIDYNAMIA.]

Bot.: A didynamous plant.

dīd-ym-ō-nā-mī-ā, *s.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, *dynamis*=power, and Lat. pl. suff. *-ia*.]

Bot.: In the Linnean system of plants the fourteenth class, consisting of those which have four stamens, two long and two short. It contains two orders, Gymnospermia and Angiospermia (q. v.).

dīd-ym-ō-nā-mī-ān, *s.* [Lat. *didynamia*], and Eng. suff. *-ian*, *-ous*, *-ic*.]

Bot.: An epithet applied to a flower containing four stamens, two of which are shorter than the others, as in the Scrophulariaceæ.

"Some flowers are *didynamous*, having only four out of five stamens developed, and the two corresponding to the upper part of the flower longer than the two lateral ones."—Balfour: *Botany*, § 419.

dīd-ym-ō-nā-mī-ān, *s.* [Lat. *didynamia*], and Eng. suff. *-ian*, *-ous*, *-ic*.]

Bot.: An epithet applied to a flower containing four stamens, two of which are shorter than the others, as in the Scrophulariaceæ.

"Some flowers are *didynamous*, having only four out of five stamens developed, and the two corresponding to the upper part of the flower longer than the two lateral ones."—Balfour: *Botany*, § 419.

dīd-ym-ō-nā-mī-ān, *s.* [Lat. *didynamia*], and Eng. suff. *-ian*, *-ous*, *-ic*.]

Bot.: An epithet applied to a flower containing four stamens, two of which are shorter than the others, as in the Scrophulariaceæ.

"Some flowers are *didynamous*, having only four out of five stamens developed, and the two corresponding to the upper part of the flower longer than the two lateral ones."—Balfour: *Botany*, § 419.

dīd-ym-ō-nā-mī-ān, *s.* [Lat. *didynamia*], and Eng. suff. *-ian*, *-ous*, *-ic*.]

Bot.: An epithet applied to a flower containing four stamens, two of which are shorter than the others, as in the Scrophulariaceæ.

"Some flowers are *didynamous*, having only four out of five stamens developed, and the two corresponding to the upper part of the flower longer than the two lateral ones."—Balfour: *Botany*, § 419.

dīd-ym-ō-nā-mī-ān, *s.* [Lat. *didynamia*], and Eng. suff. *-ian*, *-ous*, *-ic*.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pine, plt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, æ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

die (1), *de, *dee, *deghe, *deghe, *deie, *deien, *deighe, *deigen, *deighen, *dey, *dieghe, *dye, *dyghe, v. i. [From Icel. *deyja*; cogn. with Sw. *dö*, Dan. *döe*, O. Sax. *dōian*, Goth. *dīwan*, O. H. Ger. *tōwan*, M. H. Ger. *touwen*; all = to die; O. Fris. *deia*, *deja* = to kill.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. To lose life, to expire; to become dead; to leave this world.

¶ It is followed:

(1) By of before the cause of death.

"... have been infected with disease, and have died of it."—*Wiseman*.

(2) By by before the instrument of death.

"Their young men shall die by the sword; their sons and daughters shall die by famine."—*Jer. xi. 22*.

(3) By for before the cause of death, when that cause is the privation—expressed or implied—of anything. [C. (1).]

"And loaths the wat'ry glass wherein she gaz'd,
And shuns it still, altho' for thirst she die."—*Davies*.

2. To depart this life; to meet death.

"There taught us how to live; and (oh, too high
The price for knowledge), taught us how to die."—*Tickell: On the Death of Addison*.

3. To perish by violence.

"God forbid; thou shalt not die."—*1 Sam. xx. 2*.

4. To be punished with death; to suffer capital punishment.

"If I die for it, as no less is threatened me, the king, my old master, must be relieved."—*Shakep.: King Lear, iii. 3*.

5. To lose vegetable life; to wither away, to become dead.

"Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground, and die, it abideth alone."—*John xii. 24*.

II. Figuratively:

1. To perish, to come to naught, to be lost, to cease to exist.

"This day all quarrels die."—*Shakep.: Titus Andronicus, i. 2*.

2. To become useless or powerless; to fail.

"His project dies."—*Shakep.: Tempest, ii. 1*.

3. To lose or be deprived of the principal quality or property; to become useless for any purpose.

"A dying coal."—*Shakep.: Venus and Adonis, 338*.

4. To become gradually less strong or distinct; to cease or pass away gradually; to vanish; as, The sound died away in the distance.

"When dying clouds contend with growing light."—*Shakep.: Henry VI., Pt. III., ii. 5*.

5. To pass from memory; to become forgotten.

"Dedes that wolde dete, storry kepeth hem euermore."—*Trentia, i. 7*.

6. To sink, to faint.

"His heart died within him, and he became as a stone."—*1 Sam. xxv. 37*.

7. To languish with affection; to pine.

"The young man acknowledged, in love letters, that they died for Rebecca."—*Tatler*.

8. To lose strength and life; to become vapid and spiritless; (applied to liquors). [DEAD, A. I. 1 (8).]

9. To become indifferent to; to cease to be under the power of; as, To die to the world, To die to sin.

10. To endure great hardship or affliction.

"I die daily."—*Cor. xv. 31*.

B. Theol.: To perish everlastingly.

"So long as God shall live, so long shall the damned die."—*Hakewill: On Providence*.

C. Special phrases:

(1) To die for something:

(a) To lose life through something. [DIE I., 1 (8).]

(b) To pine.

"And in despite of all [she] dies for him."—*Shakep.: Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 2*.

(2) To die away: To become gradually less distinct.

(3) To die out: To become gradually extinct.

(4) To die in the pain: To die in the attempt to do a thing.

"Amongst whom were a v. M. women, wholly bent to revenge the villanies done to their persons by the Romans, or to die in the payne."—*Holinshed (1577)*.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to die and to expire: "There are beings, such as trees and plants, which are said to live, although they have not breath: these die, but do not expire. There are other things which absorb and emit air, but do not live: such as the flame of a lamp, which does not die, but it expires. By a natural metaphor, the

time of being is put for the life of objects; and hence we speak of the date *expiring*, and the like: and as life is applied figuratively to moral objects, so may death to objects not having physical life." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between to die and to perish, see PERISH.

die-earth, s.

Min.: A term at Coalbrook Dale, England, for the Wenlock shale, because this stratum lies beneath all the mining-ground of the district, the minerals dying out, as it were, at this stage of descent. (*Page*.)

*die (2), v. t. [DYE, v.]

*die (1), s. [DYE, s.]

*die (2) (pl. *dies*, *dice*, *dees*, *dis*, *dyse*), s. [O. Fr. *det*, *dé* (pl. *dez*) = a die; Prov. *dat*; Ital. *dada* (pl. *dadi*) = a cube, a pedestal; Sp. *dado* (pl. *dados*). Low Lat. *dadus* = a die. *Dadus* = Lat. *datus* (sc. *talus* = a die) = given, pa. par. of *do* = to give, to throw. (*Skeat*.)] [DICE.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. In the same sense as B. 2.

"No die, but an ace, for him; for he is but one."—*Shakep.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 1*.

2. In the same sense as B. 3.

3. A small square or cubic body.

"Young creatures have learned spelling of words by having them pasted upon little flat tablets or dies."—*Watts*.

II. Fig.: Hazard, chance, lot, fortune.

"Th' equal die of warre he well did know."—*Spenser: F. Q., II. v. 18*.

B. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: The cube or dado of a pedestal.

2. *Games*: A cube marked with figures on its respective sides and used in games of chance. The Greek dice were cubes, and were numbered like our own, 6-1, 5-2, 4-3, so that the opposite faces should add 7. They usually threw three dice. The original dice are supposed to have been knuckle-bones, and they still maintained their popularity after the more perfect numbered cube had been introduced. The bones were called *tali*, and were used five in number. The *astragali* were probably cubes without numbers, and played like the knuckle-bones; they were made of bone, stone, metal, ivory, or glass. The number of pieces used was similar to the number of the lines on the Greek abacus, and the digits of the hand. [ABACUS.] The game of *astragalus* is represented in ancient sculpture and in a painting in Herculaneum. Pliny mentions a group in bronze by Polykletus of two naked boys at play, then in the Atrium of Titus. The same subject in stone is in the British Museum. In the game of *duodecim scripta* the moves were determined by dice; the games of *tali* and *tessera* were played with dice. Dice similar to ours were found at Herculaneum, and the destruction which overwhelmed Pompeii surprised a hazard-party at their amusement; 1800 years afterward the dice were found in their bony hands, and the game yet unsettled. The dice-box of the ancients (*fritillus*) was of a cylindrical form, and had parallel indentations to turn the dice as they were shaken. (*Knight*.)

¶ In this sense the form *dice* alone is used in the plural: in all others, with the exception of A. I., 3, the form used is *dies*.

3. Metal:

(1) In punching-machines, a bed-piece which has an opening the size of the punch, and through which the piece is driven. This piece may be a planchet or blank, or it may be merely a plug driven out of the object to form a bolt or rivet hole. In nut-machines the nut-blanks may be made by one die and punched by another.

(2) *Forging*: A device consisting of two parts which coact to give to the piece swaged between them the desired form.

(3) *Sheet-metal*: A former and punch or a cameo and intaglio die between which a piece of sheet-metal is pressed into shape by a blow or simple pressure. [DROP-PRESS.]

(4) *Coining*: Both dies are intaglio, so as to make a cameo or raised impression upon each face of the planchet. The upper die has the obverse, the face, which is often the bust of the sovereign or national emblem. The lower die has the reverse, with an effigy, legend, value, escutcheon, as the case may be. Owing to the random way in which ornaments are disposed on coins, any general definition will no longer meet all cases. A die for coining, mechanically considered, is made by the following process: A piece of softened steel called a hub is prepared, and upon its end the design is cut. The steel is then hardened, and is used to make a matrix, in which the impression is intaglio, that is, sunken. A plug of softened steel a little larger than its ultimate size, and with the center a little raised, is placed on the bed of a screw-press, and the hardened matrix being placed upon it, pressure is

brought to bear on the matrix, which delivers its impression on the face of the plug. The result is a salient impression, and forms the punch. In all cases where metal is condensed it becomes heated and hardened, and in this case it becomes necessary to withdraw the imperfect punch and anneal it, after which it receives another pressure from the matrix. This is repeated until the impression is fully developed. The punch, by a similar operation, is then employed to make a die. The die is then hardened, and may be used for coining or for making a new hub if the former should become injured. The first perfect die is generally retained for the purpose last mentioned. The date is put by hand into the dies to be used in coining, as it requires to be changed; and the first die and the hub may be preserved for many years and may make hundreds of dies. For the application of the dies, see COINING. A mode of procedure which saves one step in the above process is to engrave the design in intaglio in the first place. This, when hardened, forms a matrix, from which the punch is made; the punch being used to form the die for coining. A die will sometimes deliver 250,000 impressions before it is necessary to remove it from the coining-press; and sometimes a die will crack at the first impression. (*Knight*.)

"Such variety of dies made use of by Wood in stamping his money makes the discovery of counterfeits more difficult."—*Swift*.

(5) *Engraving*: An engraved plate or small roller of steel, subsequently hardened and used to deliver an impression upon the surface of a soft steel roller, which in turn is hardened and forms a mill. The die is intaglio, and the mill is cameo. The latter is used to impress a plate or a roller to be used for bank-note printing or calico-printing respectively. [TRANSFER-MACHINE; CLAMMING-MACHINE.]

(6) One of the pieces which combine to form a hollow screw for cutting threads on bolts and such like. The two portions are fitted in a stock. In some, the dies are set up by screws, in others by scrolls. [CLOCKS, DIES.]

4. *Min.*: A piece of hard iron placed in the pan to receive the friction of the muller. Between the die and the muller the ore is crushed.

¶ To cast the die:

(1) *Lit.*: To throw dice from the dice-box.

(2) *Fig.*: To run a risk or hazard.

"With such small force did Bruce at last
The die for death or empire cast!"—*Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 2*.

die-sinker, s.

Engraving: One who cuts or engraves dies for coins, medals, &c.

die-sinking, s.

Engraving: The art of making dies for coins, medals, &c. It is a branch of engraving, but involves turning, tempering, and the use of other tools besides the graver.

die-stock, s.

Metal-working: A frame to hold the dies for cutting external screw-threads. The dies are detached pieces of steel, containing the thread on their inner curved surfaces, and these fit into grooves or upon ridges in the slot of the die-stock, being closed upon the bolt to be threaded by means of a set-screw. Plier die-stocks are made by setting removable dies in the jaws of pliers.

die-weed, s. [DYE-WEED.]

di'-eb, s. [A native term.]

Zool.: A species of wild dog (*Canis anthus*) found in North Africa.

diëf-rën-bäch'-l-a, s. [Named after H. Dieffenbach, a German botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Araceæ, tribe Anaporeæ. *Dieffenbachia sequina* is the Dumb-cane (q. v.).

di-ë-gë'-sis, s. [Gr. from *diegeomai* = to set out in detail, to narrate.] A description, narrative, history, or recital.

di-ëk'-ta-sis, s. [Greek = a stretching out.] A lengthening or drawing out of a short syllable.

di-ë-lëc'-tric, s. [Gr. *dia* = through, across, and *Eng. electric* (q. v.).]

Elect.: Any medium through or across which the electric force is transmitted by a process different from conduction, as in induction, a non-conductor separating a body electrified by conduction from the electrifying body.

di-ër'-ë-sis, s. [DIÆRESIS.]

di-ër-vil'-la, s. [Named after M. Dierville, the discoverer.]

Bot.: A genus of erect shrubs, belonging to the order Caprifoliaceæ. They are natives of this country, China, and Japan. *Diervilla canadensis* is a hardy shrub with yellow flowers.

di-ëg, s. [Lat.] A day.

dies non. [Lat.]

Law: A day when the courts do not sit, as a Sunday, a public holiday, &c.

bôil, bôy; pout, jôwî; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tion, -sion = shûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shûs. -ble, -die, &c. = bël, dël.

di-ē-sis, *s.* [Gr. *diesis*=a division, a quarter-tone in music: *dia*=through, and *hiemi*=to send.]
1. *Print.*: The double dagger (‡), a reference-mark.

2. *Music.*: Originally the name of a semi-tone, called afterward a limma. In later writings, applied to a third or quarter of a tone in the enharmonic and chromatic scales. The modern enharmonic diesis is the interval represented by 125:128, that is, the difference between three true major-thirds and one octave.

di-ēt (1), ***di-ete**, *s.* [Fr. *diète*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *dieta*; Low Lat. *dieta*, *diceta*=a ration of food; Gr. *diaita*=diet.]

1. An allowance of food, a ration.

"For his diet, there was a continual diet given him of the king."—Jeremiah lii. 34.

2. Food, provisions, meat.

"Of his *diète* mesurable was he."

Chaucer: C. T., 437.

3. An article of food.

"Milk appears to be a proper diet for human bodies."—Arbuthnot.

4. A course of food prescribed or regulated medically for the prevention or treatment of disease, preservation of health, &c.

"I commend rather some diet for certain seasons, than frequent use of physic; for those diets alter the body more, and trouble it less."—Bacon.

¶ *To take diet*: To be under a regimen for a disease, which anciently was cured by severe discipline of that kind.

"To fast, like one that takes diet."—Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 1.

¶ For the difference between diet and food, see Food.

***diet-bread**, *s.* A sort of sweet cake.

***diet-drink**, *s.* A medicated liquor; drink brewed with medical ingredients.

"The observation will do that better than the lady's diet-drinks."—Locke.

di-ēt (2), ***dy-ett**, *s.* [Essentially the same word as *diēt* (1), *s.*; but "the peculiar sense of the word undoubtedly arose from a popular etymology that connected it with the Lat. *dies*=a day, especially a set day, a day appointed for public business; whence, by extension, a meeting for business, an assembly." (Skeat.)]

***I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A journey, an expedition.

"His diet would be sooner perhaps than was looked for."—Calderswood, p. 248.

2. The fixed day for holding a market.

"This market being ruled by the dyets of the nolt-market of Wigton."—Symson: *Descr. Galloway*, p. 26.

II. Technically:

Polit.: A meeting or assembly of delegates or dignitaries convened and held from day to day for legislative, ecclesiastical, political, or administrative purposes; specif., the legislative assemblies of the German Empire, Austria, the Cantons of Switzerland, &c. The Diet of the German Empire was composed of three colleges; one of electors, one of princes, and one of imperial towns, and commenced with the edict of Charles IV. in 1356. The best known meetings were those at Nuremberg, 1467, Worms, 1521 (at which Luther was excommunicated), Spire, 1529, and Augsburg, 1530.

"And (save debates in Warsaw's diet)

He reign'd in most unseemly quiet."

Byron: *Maizeppa*, iv.

***diet-booke**, *s.* A diary, a journal.

"It [conscience] is a diet-booke, wherein the sinnes of everie day are written, and for that cause to the wicked a mother of feare."—Epistle of Christian Brother (1624), p. 26.

***diet-house**, *s.* A dining or banqueting hall.

"His diet-houses, intertainment, and all other things necessary."—Holinshed: *Chron. of Ireland*, p. 133.

di-ēt, ***di-ete**, *v. t. & i.* [DIET, *s.*]

A. Transitive

1. Literally:

1. To feed.

"They must be dieted like mules."—Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., i. 2.

2. To feed according to the rules of medicine.

"I will attend my husband, be his nurse, Diet his sickness, for it is my office."

Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, v. i.

3. To support with food, to nourish.

"Dieted by thee, I grow mature."

Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 803.

***II. Fig.**: To feed, to fill.

"As if I lov'd my little should be dieted In praises sauced with lies."

Shakesp.: *Cortolanus*, i. ix.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To eat, to feed.

"Spare Fast, that oft with gods doth diet."

Milton: *Il Penseroso*, 46.

†2. To eat or take food according to a prescribed regimen, or the rules of medicine.

di-ēt-a-ry, *a. & s.* [Eng. *diet*; -ary.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to a regimen or the rules of diet.

"Statistics, dietary tables, commissioners' rules, &c."—*Dietetics*: Coningsby.

B. As substantive:

1. A regimen; a prescribed system or course of diet; rules of diet.

"References to dietaries."—*Dietetics*: Coningsby.

2. A fixed allowance of food given daily.

***di-ēt-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *diet*; -er.] One who prescribes or prepares food according to rules.

"And sauced our broth, as Juno had been sick,

And he her dieter."—Shakesp.: *Cymbel.*, iv. 2.

di-ē-tēt-ic, *a. & s.* [Gr. *diatētikos*.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to diet, or the use of food according to medical rules.

"This book of Cheyne's produced even sects in the dietetic philosophy."—Arbuthnot: *On Aliments* (Pref.).

B. As subst. (Pl.): That branch of medicine which relates to the proper use of food, so as to adapt the quantity and quality of the diet to the particular state of each person, and to extract the greatest quantity of nutriment from a given quantity of nutritive matter.

***di-ē-tēt-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *dietetic*; -al.] Of or pertaining to diet; dietetic.

"He received no other counsel than to refrain from cold drink, which was but a dietetical caution."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

***di-ē-tēt-ic-al-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *dietetical*; -ly.] In a dietetical manner; according to the rules of diet.

***di-ē-tēt-ist**, *s.* [Gr. *diatētikos*.] One who is skilled in dietetics; a dietist.

di-ēth-ēr-ē-scope, *s.* [Gr. *dia*=through, and *aithēr*=ether, the upper, purer air; or *diathros*=quite clear and fine, and *skopeō*=to look at.] An instrument for geodesy and for teaching optics, invented by G. Luvin, of Tunis, and announced by him in April, 1876. (Haydn.)

di-ēth-yl, *in compos.* [Pref. *di*=twice, two-fold, and Eng. &c., *ethyl* (q. v.).]

Chem.: This term denotes that two atoms of hydrogen in an organic compound have been each replaced by the monad radical ethyl, (C₂H₅).

diethyl-carbinol, *s.* (AMYL ALCOHOL.)

di-ēth-yl, *s.* [BUTANE.]

di-ēthyl-i-a, *s.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *ethyl* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A compound obtained from ethylia by the action of ethylic bromide, and subsequent distillation with potash. It resembles ethylia very much in its reactions. Formula, (C₂H₅)₂HN: boiling point, 57° C.

***di-ēt-ic**, *s.* [Eng. *dietic*; -ic.] A system of diet.

"Gentle dietics or healing applications."—Gauden: *Tears of the Church*, p. 397. (Davies.)

di-ēt-ine, *s.* [Fr.] A subordinate or local diet; a cantonal convention.

di-ēt-ing, *pr. par. & particip. adj.* [DIET, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act or practice of taking food according to the rules of dietetics.

"Those maiden dietings and set prescriptions of baths and odors."—Milton: *Reason of Church Gov.*

2. Diet, food.

"Yet can I set my Gallio's dieting,

A pestle of a lark or plover's wing."

Donne: *Satires*, iv. 4.

di-ēt-ist, *s.* [Eng. *diet*; -ist.] One who is skilled in dietetics.

***di-ē-ti-tian**, *s.* [Gr. *diatētikos*.] A dietist.

Dieu, *s.* [Fr.] God.

Dieu et mon droit, *phr.* God and my right; the motto of the Royal Arms of England, first adopted by Richard I., at the battle of Gisors, Sept. 20, 1198, and afterward assumed as the royal motto by Henry VI.

***dieu-gard**, ***diew-garde**, *s.* God save you; a salutation.

"Each beck of yours shall be in stead of a *dieu-garde* unto me."—Florio: *Second Frutes* (1691), p. 81.

***dif-fār-rē-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *diffarreatio*, from *diff*=dis=apart, and *farreum*=a cake made of spelt; *far*=a kind of grain, spelt.]

Rom. Antiq.: The breaking of a cake between man and wife, as a sign of divorce. The opposite of *con-farreatio* (q. v.).

diff-fēr (1), *v. t. & t.* [Lat. *differo*=to carry in opposite directions: *diff*=dis=apart, and *fero*=to carry; Ital. *differire*; Sp. *diferir*; Fr. *differer*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To be dissimilar, distinct, or unlike; to have properties, qualities or characteristics different from those of another.

"Differing in language, manners, or in face."

Cowper: *Charity*, 21.

*2. It is now followed by *from*, but formerly *with* was occasionally used.

"Idolatry . . . differeth but a letter with idolatry."—*Bp. Andrews: Ser.*, vol. ii., p. 323.

3. To disagree in opinion, to dissent; not to be in accord; followed either by *from* or by *with*.

"There are certain measures to be kept, which may leave tendency rather to gain than to irritate those who differ with you in their sentiments."—Addison: *Freeholder*.

4. To be at variance; to dispute, to contend, to quarrel.

"A man of judgment shall sometimes hear ignorant men differ, and know well within himself that those which so differ mean one thing, and yet they themselves never agree."—Bacon.

B. Transitive:

1. To make different, distinct, or unlike.

"A different dialect or pronunciation differs persons of divers countries."—Derham: *Physico-Theol.*, bk. v., ch. ix., note 1.

2. To set at variance; to cause a difference between.

"For as gude and as bonny as she is, if Maister Angus and her mak it up, I'fse ne'er be the man to differ them."—*Saxon and Gael*, i. 78.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to differ*, *to dissent*, *to disagree*, and *to vary*: "*Differ*, *vary*, and *disagree*, are applicable either to persons or things; *dissent* to persons only. First as to persons: *to differ* is the most general and indefinite term, the rest are but modes of *difference*: we may *differ* from any cause or in any degree; we *vary* only in small matters; thus persons may *differ* or *vary* in their statements. There must be two at least to *differ*; and there may be an indefinite number: one may *vary*, or an indefinite number may *vary*; two or a specific number *disagree*: thus two or more may *differ* in an account which they give; one person may *vary* at different times in the account which he gives; and two particular individuals *disagree*: we may *differ* in matters of fact or speculation; we *vary* only in matters of fact; we *disagree* mostly in matters of speculation. Historians may *differ* in the representation of an affair, and authors may *differ* in their views of a particular subject; narrators *vary* in certain circumstances; two particular philosophers *disagree* in accounting for a phenomenon. *To disagree* is the act of one man with another; *to dissent* is the act of one or more in relation to a community; thus two writers on the same subject may *disagree* in their conclusions, because they set out from different premises; men *dissent* from the established religion of their country according to their education and character. When applied to the ordinary transactions of life, *differences* may exist merely in opinion, or with a mixture of more or less acrimonious and discordant feeling; *variances* arise from a collision of interests; *disagreements* from asperity of humor; *dissensions* from a clashing of opinions; *differences* may exist between nations, and may be settled by cool discussions; when *variances* arise between neighbors, their passions often interfere to prevent accommodations. . . . In regard to things, *differ* is said of two things with respect to each other; *vary* of one thing in respect to itself: thus, two tempers *differ* from each other, and a person's temper *varies* from time to time. *Differ* is said of everything promiscuously, but *disagree* is only said of such things as might agree; thus two trees *differ* from each other by the course of things, but two numbers *disagree* which are intended to agree." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***dif-fēr** (2), *v. t.* [O. Fr. *differer*.] [DEFER.] To defer, to delay.

"It is folye to differ the thing tyll tomorrow (that had nede to be done by and by)."—Palsgrave.

diff-fēr, *s.* [DIFFER (1), *v.*] Difference. (Vulgar.)

diff-fēr-ence, (1) ***dif-fēr-en-cy**, ***dif-fēr-ens**, *s.* [Fr.; Sp. *diferencia*; Ital. *differenzia*; Lat. *differentia*, from *differo*.] [DIFFER (1), *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The state or condition of being different or distinct from, or unlike something else; dissimilarity, unlikeness, dissimilitude, diversity.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. The quality or property by which one thing differs from another.
3. The disproportion between two things.
"Mark now the difference, ye that boast your love
Of kings, between your loyalty and ours."
Cowper: Task, v. 346, 347.
4. A distinction, a distinguishing.
"Making a difference."—Jude 22.
5. An evidence of distinction; a differential mark.

[II. 1.]

"Henry had the title of sovereign, yet did not put those things in execution which are the true marks and differences of sovereignty."—Davies.

*6. A part, a division.

"There be of time three differences: the first from the Creation of man to the Flood, or Deluge, . . . the second from the Flood to the first Olympias."—Holland: Camden, p. 34. (Davies.)

7. A point or question in dispute; a ground of controversy.

"Are you acquainted with the difference
That holds this present question in the court?"
Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

8. A dispute, a quarrel, a controversy, a contention, a disagreement, a variance.

"Nothing could have fallen out more unluckily than that there should be such differences among them."—Tilzotson.

9. A disagreement in opinion; dissent.

II. Technically:

1. *Her.*: A certain figure added to a coat-of-arms, serving to distinguish one family from another, or to show how distant a younger branch is from the elder or principal branch.

Thus the eldest-son (during the lifetime of his father) bears a label; the second son, a crescent; the third, a mullet; the fourth, a martlet; the fifth, an annulet; the sixth, a fleur-de-lis; the seventh, a rose; the eighth, a cross-moline; the ninth, a double quatre-foil.

2. *Logic*: The mark or marks by which the species is distinguished from the rest of its genus; the specific characteristic.

3. *Math.*: The remainder of a sum or quantity when a number or quantity is subtracted from it.

"The difference of the two float lines gives the height in question."—Herschel: Astronomy (1838), § 286.

4. Geography:

(1) *Difference of latitude*: An arc of the meridian included between the parallels of latitude in which two places lie.

(2) *Difference of longitude*: An arc of the equator comprehended between the meridians of two places.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *difference*, *variety*, *diversity*, and *medley*: "*Difference* and *variety* seem to lie in the things themselves; *diversity* and *medley* are created either by accident or design; the *difference* may lie in two objects only; a *variety* cannot exist without an assemblage; . . . where a number of men come together with different habits, we may expect to find a *medley* of characters; good taste may render a *diversity* of color agreeable to the eye; caprice or bad taste will be apt to form a ridiculous *medley* of colors and ornaments. A *diversity* of sounds heard at a suitable distance in the stillness of the evening, will have an agreeable effect on the ear; a *medley* of noises, whether heard near or at a distance, must always be harsh and offensive."

(2) He thus discriminates between *difference* and *distinction*: "*Difference* lies in the thing; *distinction* is the act of the person; the former is, therefore, to the latter as the cause to the effect; the *distinction* rests on the *difference*; those are equally bad logicians who make a *distinction* without a *difference*, or who make no *distinction* where there is a *difference*. Sometimes *distinction* is put for the ground of *distinction*, which brings it nearer in sense to *difference*, in which case the former is a species of the latter: the *difference* is either external or internal; the *distinction* is always external; we have *differences* in character, and *distinctions* in dress: the *difference* between profession and practice, though very considerable, is often lost sight of by professors of Christianity; in the sight of God, there is no rank or *distinction* that will screen a man from the consequences of unrepented sins."

(3) He thus discriminates between *difference*, *alteration*, *dispute*, and *quarrel*: "All these terms are here taken in the general sense of a *difference* on some personal question; the term *difference* is here as general and indefinite as in the former case: a *difference*, as distinguished from the others, is

generally of a less serious and personal kind; a *dispute* consists not only of angry words, but much ill blood and unkind offices; an *altercation* is a wordy *dispute*, in which *difference* of opinion is drawn out into a multitude of words on all sides; *quarrel* is the most serious of all *differences*, which leads to every species of violence: the *difference* may sometimes arise from a misunderstanding, which may be easily rectified; *differences* seldom grow to *disputes* but by the fault of both parties; *altercations* arise mostly from pertinacious adherence to, and obstinate defense of, one's opinions; *quarrels* mostly spring from injuries real or supposed: *differences* subsist between men in an individual or public capacity; they may be carried on in a direct or indirect manner; *disputes* and *altercations* are mostly conducted in a direct manner between individuals; *quarrels* may arise betwixt nations or individuals, and be carried on by acts of offense directly or indirectly." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

difference-engine, *s.* The same as Babbage's Calculating Machine. [CALCULATING MACHINE.]

difference tones, *s. pl.*

Music: A third tone produced when two different musical notes are sounded, the rate of vibration of which is equal to the difference of the rates of the primary tones. (Rossiter.)

***dif-fér-ence** (2), ***dif-fér-rence**, *s.* [DIFFER (2), *v.*] Delay, procrastination.

"Utherwise the hail world may see that it is bot *difference* that ye desire, and not to half the mater at ane perlyte tryall."—Crosraguell (Keith's Hist., App. p. 198).

***dif-fér-ence**, *v. t.* [DIFFERENCE, *s.*] To cause or make a difference in; to make different; to vary; to distinguish.

"We see nothing that *differences* the courage of Mnesemus from that of Sergesthus."—Pope: Essay on Homer.

dif-fér-enced, *pa. par. & a.* [DIFFERENCE, *v.*]

***A. As pa. par.**: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

***1. Ord. Lang.**: Distinguished, varied, made different.

"The style is *difference*d, but *difference*d in the smallest degree possible."—Coleridge: Table Talk.

2. Her.: Marked or distinguished with a difference.

dif-fér-ence-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DIFFERENCE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making a difference or distinction.

dif-fér-ent, *a.* [Fr. *différent*; Sp. *diferente*; Ital. *differente*; Lat. *differens*, *pr. par. of differo.*] [DIFFER (1), *v.*]

1. Unlike, dissimilar.

"Soon, however, appeared a very different version of the story."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xviii.

¶ It is properly followed by *from*, but to was formerly commonly, and is still occasionally, used. *Different* than was also used.

2. Distinct; not the same.

"There are covered galleries that lead from the palace to five different churches."—Addison: On Italy.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *different*, *distinct*, and *separate*: "*Difference* is opposed to similitude; there is no difference between objects absolutely alike; *distinctness* is opposed to identity; there can be no *distinction* where there is only one and the same being: *separation* is opposed to unity; there can be no *separation* between objects that coalesce or adhere: things may be *different* and not *distinct*, or *distinct* and not *different*: *different* is said altogether of the internal properties of things; *distinct* is said of things as objects of vision, or as they appear either to the eye or the mind: when two or more things are seen only as one, they may be *different*, but they are not *distinct*; but whatever is seen as two or more things, each complete in itself, is *distinct*, although it may not be *different*: two roads are said to be *different* which run in different directions, but they may not be *distinct* when seen on a map; on the other hand, two roads are said to be *distinct* when they are observed as two roads to run in the same direction, but they need not in any particular to be *different*: two stars of different magnitudes may, in certain directions, appear as one, in which case they are *different*, but not *distinct*; two books on the same subject, and by the same author, but not written in continuation of each other, are *distinct* books, but not *different*. What is *separate* must in its nature be generally *distinct*; but everything is not *separate* which is *distinct*; when houses are *separate* they are obviously *distinct*; but they may frequently be *distinct* when they are not positively *separated*: the *distinct* is marked out by some external sign, which determines its beginning and its end; the *separate* is that which is set apart, and

to be seen by itself: *distinct* is a term used only in determining the singularity or plurality of objects; the *separate* only in regard to their proximity or to distance from each other; we speak of having a *distinct* household, but of living in *separate* apartments; of dividing one's subject into *distinct* heads, or of making things into *separate* parcels: the body and soul are *different*, inasmuch as they have different properties; they are *distinct* inasmuch as they have marks by which they may be distinguished, and at death they will be *separate*."

(2) He thus discriminates between *different*, *several*, *divers*, *sundry*, and *various*: "*Several*, from *sever*, signifies split or made into many: they may be either *different* or alike; there may be *several* different things, or *several* things alike, but there cannot be *several divers* things, for the word *divers* signifies properly many *different*. *Sundry*, from *asunder* or *apart*, signifies many scattered or at a distance, whether as it regards time or space. *Various* expresses not only a greater number, but a greater diversity than all the rest. The same thing often affects different persons *differently*: an individual may be affected *several* times in the same way; or particular persons may be affected at *sundry* times and in *divers* manners; the ways in which men are affected are so *various* as not to admit of enumeration: it is not so much to understand *different* languages as to understand *several different* languages; *divers* modes have been suggested and tried for the good education of youth."

(3) He thus discriminates between *different* and *unlike*: "*Different* is positive, *unlike* is negative: we look at what is *different*, and draw a comparison; but that which is *unlike* needs no comparison: a thing is said to be *different* from every other thing, or *unlike* to anything seen before; which latter mode of expression obviously conveys less to the mind than the former." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

dif-fér-én-ti-à (ti as shí), *s.* [Lat.]

Logic: The same as DIFFERENCE, II. 2.

dif-fér-én-ti-ál (ti as shí), ***dif-fér-én-çl-ál**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *different*; -ial.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Differing; consisting of a difference.

"Therefore weight is made by the *differential*, not the absolute pressure of earth."—Search: Light of Nature, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. xxii.

2. Distinguishing; discriminating; making a difference or distinction.

II. Mathematics:

1. An epithet applied to an infinitely small quantity, so small as to be less than any assignable quantity; as a *differential* quantity.

2. Pertaining to differentials, or to mathematical or mechanical processes in which they are employed.

B. As substantive:

Math.: An infinitesimally small difference between two consecutive states of a variable quantity.

differential block, *s.*

Mech.: A double block having sheaves of different sizes. [DIFFERENTIAL PULLEY.]

differential calculus, *s.*

Math.: The Differential Calculus is that branch of mathematics which has for its object the explanation of the method of deriving one determinate function from another by the process of differentiation. If in any determinate function of one variable we give to the variable a constant increment, and find the corresponding increment of the function, and then divide the increment of the function by the increment of the variable, we shall find a ratio which will in general be dependent upon the increment of the variable. If now we pass to the limit of this ratio, by making the increment of the variable equal to 0, we shall in general obtain a function of the original variable, which is called the *differential co-efficient of the function*. If this be multiplied by the differential of the variable, the result is called the *differential of the function*. Any function of a single variable will have one, and only one, differential co-efficient, and consequently it will have but one differential of the same order. The Differential Calculus consists of two parts. The first embraces the science of the differential calculus, and explains the methods of finding the differentials and successive differentials of all determinate functions. The second treats of the application of the differential calculus to the other branches of mathematics, as Algebra, Analytical Geometry, &c. [CALCULUS.]

differential co-efficient, *s.*

Math.: The differential co-efficient of a function of one variable is a function whose form depends upon that of the given function, and which may be derived from it by a fixed law called the law of differentiation.

dôll, dôy; pòut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -clan, -tlan = shàn. -tlan, -sion = shùn. -tlan, -sion = zhùn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl

differential coupling, s.

Mach.: A form of extensible coupling, to vary the speed of the driven part of the machinery.

differential duties, s. pl.

Polit. Econ.: Duties which are not levied equally upon the productions of different countries; as when a tax on certain commodities is lighter in one country than it is in another.

differential equation, s.

Math.: An equation which expresses the relations between variables and their differentials. If a differential equation be differentiated, and its differential equation found, this is called a differential equation of the second order; and the differential equation of a differential equation of the second order is one of the third order, and so on.

differential feed, s.

Mach.: An arrangement by which a regular powerful and slow movement is obtained, for carrying forward a tool, from the motion-work whereby the tool is rotated.

differential gearing, s.

Mech.: A form of gearing first introduced by Dr. Wollaston in his trochometer, for counting the turns of a carriage-wheel, in which two cog-wheels of varying sizes are made to travel at the same absolute surface-rate and in the same direction, and communicate motion equivalent to the difference between the circumferences of the two.

differential machine, s. The same as Babbage's Calculating Machine. [CALCULATING MACHINE.]

differential motion, s.

Mech.: A contrivance by which a single combination is made to produce such a low rate of speed, as by ordinary arrangements could only be effected by a considerable train of mechanism. Such a combination is the differential pulley (q. v.).

differential pulley, s.

Mechanics: This, in a somewhat clumsy form, has been known for centuries under the name of the Chinese windlass, and one was found by the allied English and French armies to be in use for raising one of the drawbridges in the city of Pekin. The chain winds over two drums of different diameters, winding onto one as it unwinds from the other; the effect gained is as the difference between the two, the smaller the difference the greater the power and the less the speed. In the geared differential pulley the effect is produced by making one more tooth in one of the wheels the chain passes over than in the other.

differential screw, s.

Mech.: A screw invented by Hunter, the celebrated surgeon. Two threads of unequal pitch are upon the same shaft, one unwinding as the other winds. The effective progression is equal to the difference of the pitches of the two threads. By making this difference very small great power may be attained without the weakness due to a very fine screw.

differential thermometer, s.

Physics: A thermometer having two air-bulbs connected by a bent stem occupied by colored sulphuric acid. When one leg is exposed to heat, the air in the bulb is expanded, and the liquid in that leg of the instrument is depressed.

differential tones, s. pl.

Music: The same as DIFFERENCE TONES (q. v.).

differential windlass, s.

Mach.: A windlass whose barrel consists of two portions of varying diameters. The rope winds on to one as it winds off the other, the effect of a revolution being governed by the difference between the circumferences of the two portions. If it wind on to the larger and off to the smaller the load is raised, and conversely. [CHINESE WINDLASS.]

differential worm-wheel, s.

Mach.: A cog-wheel working with a screw on a shaft.

diff-ēr-ēn-ti-āl-lŷ (ti as shl), *adv.* [English differential; -ly.] By way of distinction or differentiation; in a distinctive manner.

"When biting serpents are mentioned in the Scripture, they are not differentially set from such as mischief by stings."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. xxvii.

diff-ēr-ēn-ti-āte (ti as shl), *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *differentia*=a difference.]

A. Transitive:**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To make different or distinct; to make a difference between; to mark or distinguish by a difference.

2. To produce or cause differences in.

II. Technically:

1. *Logic*: To discriminate or distinguish between by observing the differentia or marks of differentiation.

2. *Math.*: To obtain the differential, or the differential co-efficient of.

3. *Biol.*: To assign or to set apart for a specific purpose; to specialize.

"We thus see that the musical apparatus is more differentiated or specialized in the Locustidae, which includes, I believe, the most powerful performers in the order."—Darwin: *Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. x., vol. i., p. 355.

†**B. Intrans.**: To acquire a different or distinct character; to become differentiated.

diff-ēr-ēn-ti-ā-tion (ti as shl), *s.* [Eng. *differentiat(e)*; -ion.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of differentiating, distinguishing, or discriminating differences or varieties.

2. A distinction or mark of difference.

II. Technically:

1. *Logic*: The act of discriminating or distinguishing between by observing the differentia or marks of difference.

2. *Math.*: The operation or process of differentiating a function.

3. *Zool.*: The assignment of each function to an organ specially devoted to it.

"He justly considers the differentiation and specialization of organs as the test of perfection."—Darwin: *Descent of Man* (1871), pt. i., ch. ii., vol. i., p. 61.

4. *Biol.*: The production or formation of different parts, organs, species, &c., by a process of evolution or development; as when the root and stem of a plant are developed from the root, or the leaves, branches, flowers, &c., from the stem.

diff-ēr-ēn-ti-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *different*; -ly.] In a different or varying manner; variously; not alike.

"He may consider how differently he is affected by the same thought."—Addison.

diff-ēr-ēn-s, pr. par. & a. [DIFFER, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Unlike; dissimilar; not agreeing.

"Differing multitudes."—Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, iii. 6.

*2. Angry.

"His differing fury."

Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, ix. 543.

***diff-ēr-ēn-s-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *differing*; -ly.] In a differing or different manner; differently.

"Such protuberant and concave parts of a surface may remit the light so differing, as to vary a color."—Boyle.

diff-ēr-rēn-s, s. [Eng. *differ* (2), v.; -er.] Delayer; the person who delays.

"I say, quibble of both is the differer of the cause?"—Willcock, *Lett. to Croisguell*; Keith: *Hist.*, App., p. 198.

***diff-fib-ū-lāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *diffibulatus*, pa. par. of *diffibulo*: *diff=dis*=away, apart, and *fibulo*=to fasten with a buckle; *fibula*=a buckle.] To unbuckle, to unbutton.

***diff-fiċ-īle**, ***diff-n-ċil**, ***diff-n-ċil**, ***diff-n-cul**, *a.* [Fr. & Ital. *difficile*; Sp. *difficil*; Lat. *difficilis*=difficult (q. v.).]

1. Difficult, hard, not easy.

"No matter so difficle for man to find out."

New Custom, ii. 2.

2. Backward, reluctant, scrupulous, hard to persuade.

"Quhair many persones were diffiell and scrupulous to len monyes, these have given their awin particular bandis."—Acts Chas. I. (ed. 1814), v. 479.

***diff-fiċ-īle-nēss**, ***diff-fiċ-īle-nēsse**, *s.* [Eng. *difficile*; -ness.]

1. Difficulty, hardness.

2. Reluctance, hardness against persuasion, scrupulousness.

"The lighter sort of malignity turneth but to a crossness, or frowardness, or agniness to oppose, or diffiċtiness or the like."—Bacon: *Essays*; Goodness.

***diff-fi-ċil-l-tāte**, *v. t.* [Pref. Lat. *diff=dis* (neg.), and Eng. *facilitate* (q. v.).] To render difficult.

"The inordinateness of our love diffiċtate the duty."—Moutagu: *Devout Essays*, pt. i., tr. 15, § 4.

***diff-fi-ċil-lŷe**, *adv.* [Eng. *difficul*; -ly.] With difficulty, hardly.

"Difficulye, diffiċte. Difficulter, obscure."—Huloet.

diff-fi-ċult, ***diff-fi-ċulte**, *a.* [A word somewhat rare in early authors, being merely developed from the sub. *difficuly*. (Skeat.) Ital. *difficultoso*, *difficiltoso*; Sp. *difficultoso*.]

1. Hard to do, execute, fulfill, or carry out; not easy; attended with labor, trouble, or pains; arduous, troublesome.

2. Hard to please or satisfy; austere, unaccommodating, crabbed, peevish, following a frequent use of the Latin *difficilis*.

3. Hard to understand.

† For the difference between *difficult* and *hard*, see **HARD**.

***diff-fi-ċult**, *v. t.* [DIFFICULT, a.]

1. To render difficult, to impede, to put difficulties in the way of.

"Their pretensions had diffiċulted the peace."—Sir W. Temple.

2. To perplex.

"What most diffiċulted the judges was, that the arrester could not confirm a disposition to which he had no right."—Kames: *Suppl. Dec.*, p. 155.

***diff-fi-ċul-tāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *difficultatem*, accus. of *difficultas*=difficulty (q. v.).] To render difficult.

***diff-fi-ċult-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DIFFICULT, v.]

***diff-fi-ċult-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *difficult*; -ly.] With difficulty, hardly.

"They nourish much, but diffiċultly digest."—Passenger of Benvenuto (1612).

***diff-fi-ċult-nēss**, ***diff-fi-ċult-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *difficult*; -ness.] Difficulty, hardness.

"The diffiċtiness of their present work."—Golding: *Cæsar*, Comment. (Pref.)

***diff-fi-ċul-tŷ**, ***diff-n-cul-tee**, *s.* [Fr. *difficulté*; Prov. *difficultat*; Ital. *difficoltà*; Sp. *difficultad*; Lat. *difficultas* (accus. *difficultatem*), an abbrev. of *difficilis*, from Lat. *difficilis*=difficult: *diff=dis*=apart, away, and *facilis*=easy; *facio*=to do.]

1. The quality of being difficult or hard; hardness; a state or condition of anything to be done, fulfilled, or carried out, which causes labor or trouble.

"Such a divine might without diffiċulty be found."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

2. That which is difficult to be done, fulfilled, or carried out.

"By mastering diffiċulties so . . .

He bravely came to disappoint his foe."

Daniel: *Funeral Poem*.

3. An obstacle, impediment, or hindrance; that which causes trouble, perplexity or embarrassment.

"But though she carefully abstained from doing or saying anything that could add to his diffiċulties, those diffiċulties were serious indeed."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

4. Anything difficult or hard to be understood, explained, or believed; a difficult point or question.

"Let us see whether by attending to the practice of mathematicians . . . we can make any discovery preparatory to the solution of the diffiċulty."—Beattie: *On Truth*, pt. ii., ch. i., § 1.

5. An objection, caveat, scruple, or question.

"Men should consider, that raising diffiċulties concerning the mysteries in religion cannot make them more wise, learned, or virtuous."—Swift.

6. A serious complication likely to lead to a quarrel; an embroilment, a dispute, a misunderstanding.

7. (Pl.) Pecuniary embarrassment.

"A still higher value of money would perhaps cause some diffiċulties."—London Daily Telegraph.

† To be in diffiċulties: To be pecuniarily embarrassed.

† Blair thus discriminates between a *diffiċulty* and an *obstacle*: "A diffiċulty embarrasses; an obstacle stops. We remove the one; we surmount the other. Generally, the first expresses somewhat arising from the nature and circumstances of the affair; the second somewhat arising from a foreign cause." Philip found *diffiċulty* in managing the Athenians, from the nature of their dispositions; but the eloquence of Demosthenes was the greatest *obstacle* to his design." (Blair: *Lect. on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres* (1817), vol. i., p. 231.)

† (1) Crab thus discriminates between *diffiċulties*, *embarrassments*, and *troubles*: "These terms are all applicable to a person's concerns in life; but diffiċulties relate to the diffiċulty of conducting a business; *embarrassments* relate to the confusion attending a state of debt; and *troubles* to the pain which is the natural consequence of not fulfilling engagements or answering demands. Of the three, the first expresses the least, and *troubles* the most. A young man on his entrance into the world will unavoidably experience *diffiċulties*, if not provided with ample means on the outset. But let his means be ever so ample, if he have not prudence and talents fitted for business, he will hardly keep himself free from *embarrassments*, which are the greatest *troubles* that can arise to disturb the peace of a man's mind."

(2) He thus discriminates between *diffiċulty*, *obstacle*, and *impediment*: "All these terms include in their signification that which interferes with the actions or views of men. The *diffiċulty* lies most in the nature and circumstances of the thing itself; the *obstacle* and *impediment* consist of that which

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; plne, plt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; try, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

is external or foreign: the *difficulty* interferes with the completion of any work; the *obstacle* interferes with the attainment of any end; the *impediment* interrupts the progress, and prevents the execution of one's wishes: the *difficulty* embarrasses, it suspends the powers of acting or deciding; the *obstacle* opposes itself, it is properly met in the way, and intervenes between us and our object; the *impediment* shackles and puts a stop to our proceedings: we speak of encountering a *difficulty*, surmounting an *obstacle*, and removing an *impediment*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

**diff-ide*, v. i. [Lat. *diffido*: *diff*=*dis*=apart, away, and *ido*=to trust.] In distrust; not to have confidence in.

"In the council-board he had the ability still to give himself the best council, but the unhappy modesty to *diffide* in it."—South: *Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 2.

diff-ide, *diff-ide*, *diff-ide*, s. [Lat. *diffidentia*, from *diffidens*, pr. par. of *diffido*=to distrust: *diff*=*dis*=apart, away, and *ides*=faith, confidence; Ital. *diffidenza*; Sp. *diffidencia*.]

*1. Distrust; want of faith or confidence in others; suspicion.

"Thou dost shame thy mother,
And wound her honor with this diffidence."
Shakesp.: *King John*, i. 1.

*2. A distrust in every one, almost amounting to despair.

"Of the impediments which have been in the affections, the principal whereof hath been despair or diffidence . . ."—Bacon: *Of the Interpretation of Nature*, ch. xix.

3. Distrust of one's self, or of one's powers; bashfulness, reserve.

"It is good to speak on such questions with diffidence."
—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

diff-ide, a. [Lat. *diffidens*, pr. par. of *diffido*; Sp. *diffidente*; Ital. *diffidente*.]

*1. Distrustful; without faith or confidence in others.

"Not diffident of thee do I dissuade
Thy absence from my side."
Milton: *P. L.*, v. 293, 294.

*2. Doubtful, uncertain; without a firm trust in. "You were always extremely diffident of their success."
—Methoth: *Cicero*, bk. ix., lett. iv.

*3. Having a modest distrust of one's self, or of one's own powers; bashful, modest, reserved.

"The diffident maidens."
Longfellow: *Children of the Lord's Supper*.

¶ For the difference between *diffident* and *distrustful*, see *DISTRUSTFUL*; for that between *diffident* and *modest*, see *MODEST*.

diff-ide, adv. [Eng. *diffident*; -ly.] In a diffident manner; with diffidence.

"In man humility's alone sublime,
Who diffidently hopes he's Christ's own care."
Smart: *Hymn to the Supreme Being*.

**diff-ide*, v. t. [Lat. *diffindo*.] To cleave in two, to split.

**diff-ide*, *diff-ide*, v. t. [Fr. *définir*.] To end, to conclude.

"The diffident ends of my labour."
—Maundeville, p. 315.

**diff-ide*, s. [DEFINITION.]

"Yit herd I never tellen in myn age
Upon this nombre diffidentious."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 5,606, 5,607.

**diff-ide*, a. [DEFINITIVE.] Determinate, deciding, conclusive.

"The tribunal where we speak being not diffinitive, I now promised to ease his memory myself with an extract of what I had said."
—Sir H. Wotton: *Letters*, p. 537.

**diff-ide*, s. [Lat. *diffissio*, from *diffissus*, pa. par. of *diffindo*.] The act of cleaving in two, or splitting.

**diff-ide*, v. t. [Lat. *diffatus*, pa. par. of *difflo*=to blow about, to scatter.] To blow away, to dissipate, to scatter.

"Thereby are . . . vaporous and rheumatic superfluities discussed and diffated."
—Venner: *Via Recta*, p. 311.

**diff-ide*, s. [Lat. *diffatus*, pa. par. of *difflo*=to blow about, to scatter: *diff*=*dis*=apart, and *flo*=to blow.] The act of scattering with a blast of wind.

**diff-ide*, *diff-ide*, s. [Lat. *diffuens*, pr. par. of *diffuo*=to flow in different directions: *diff*=*dis*=apart, away, and *fuo*=to flow.] The quality or act of flowing or falling away on all sides; fluidity; the contrary to consistence.

"Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquireth no new form, but rather a consistence or determination of its diffusency."
—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. i.

**diff-ide*, a. [Lat. *diffuens*, pr. par. of *diffuo*.] Flowing or falling away on all sides; not consistent.

ból, bôy; pout, jówl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -cian, -tian=shan. -tion, -sion=shün;

diff-ide, s. [Lat. *diffuo*.]

Zool. A genus of Rhizopoda, of the family Arcellina. They are aquatic, and are contained in a spherical, or oblong, urceolate, incrustated carapace. There are numerous species.

**diff-ide*, a. [Formed as if from a Lat. *difformis*, from *diff*=*dis*=apart, away, and *forma*=form.]

1. Irregular, or not uniform in shape; as, a *difform* flower or corolla, the parts of which do not correspond in size or proportion.

2. Unlike, dissimilar.

"The unequal refractions of *difform* rays proceed not from any contingent irregularities."
—Newton: *Optics*.

**diff-ide*, s. [Fr. *difformité*.]

1. An irregularity or want of uniformity; a diversity in form.

"Without any possible difference, *difformity*, or variety whatsoever."
—Clarke: *Attributes of God*, § 7.

2. A diversity or divergence.

"They desire in them a *difformity* from the primitive rule."
—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

**diff-ide*, v. t. [Lat. *diffRACTUS*, pa. par. of *diffringo*=to break in pieces: *diff*=*dis*=apart, and *frango*=to break.] To break in pieces; to break up as in a prism.

**diff-ide*, s. [Lat. *diffRACTUS*.]

**diff-ide*, s. [Lat. *diffRACTUS*.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of breaking up or in pieces; diffraction.

diff-ide, s. [Lat. *diffRACTUS*, pa. par. of *diffringo*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The act of breaking in pieces.

2. Optics: [DIFFRACTION OF LIGHT.]

¶ Diffraction of light:

Optics: That peculiar modification which light undergoes when it passes by the edge of an opaque body by being deflected from its direct course.

diffraction gratings, s. pl.

Optics: A number of parallel lines placed very closely together, which when the light falls upon them so diffract it as to produce a spectrum with the rainbow colors.

**diff-ide*, s. [DISFRANCHISE.]

**diff-ide*, s. [DISFRANCHISEMENT.]

**diff-ide*, a. [Lat. *diffugio*=to fly in different directions: *diff*=*dis*=away, apart, and *fugio*=to fly.] Flying divers ways, or in different directions.

diff-ide, v. t. [Lat. *diffusus*, pa. par. of *diffundo*=to pour abroad: *diff*=*dis*=apart, and *fundo*=to pour.]

I. Literally:

1. To pour abroad; to spread by pouring out.

"When these waters began to rise at first, long before they could swell to the height of the mountains, they would diffuse themselves every way."
—Burnet: *Theory*.

2. To circulate, to extend.

" . . . diffused through the senseless tronck."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. ii. 4.

"Thence diffuse his good
To worlds and ages infinite."
Milton.

II. Figuratively:

1. To spread or extend on every side.

"The poet and the historian are they who diffuse a luncheon upon the age."
—Goldsmith: *On Polite Learning*, ch. iii.

*2. To make confused or uncouth.

"If but as well I other accents borrow
That can my speech diffuse."
Shakesp.: *Lear*, i. 4.

¶ For the difference between *diffuse* and *to spread*, see *SPREAD*.

diff-ide, a. [Lat. *diffusus*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: Scattered, widely spread or dispersed.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Wide, copious, full.

"A diffuse and various knowledge of divine and human things."
—Milton: *To the Parliament*.

(2) Copious, prolix, verbose, full, not concise.

"The reasoning of them is sophistical and inconclusive; the style diffuse and verbose."
—Dr. Warton: *Essay on Pope*.

*3. Difficult, requiring a long time.

"It is diffuse to fynde
The sentence of his mind."
Skelton: *Poems*, p. 237.

II. Bot.: Spreading widely.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *diffuse* and *prolix*: "The *diffuse* is properly opposed to the precise; the *prolix* to the concise or laconic. A *diffuse* writer is fond of amplification, he abounds

in epithets, tropes, figures, and illustrations; the *prolix* writer is fond of circumlocution, minute details, and trifling particulars. *Diffuseness* is a fault only in degree, and according to circumstances; *prolixity* is a positive fault at all times. The former leads to the use of words unnecessarily; the latter to the use of phrases, as well as words, that are altogether useless; the *diffuse* style has too much of repetition; the *prolix* style abounds in tautology. *Diffuseness* often arises from an exuberance of imagination; *prolixity* from the want of imagination; on the other hand, the former may be coupled with great superficiality, and the latter with great solidity." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

diff-ide, pa. par. or a. [DIFFUSE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Lit.: Spread or scattered abroad.

*II. Figuratively:

1. Untidy, loose, wild.

"Diffused attire."
—Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, v. 2.

2. Uncouth, confused, irregular.

"Let them from forth a sawpit rush at once,
With some diffused song."
Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 4.

diff-ide, adv. [Eng. *diffused*; -ly.]

1. Lit.: Widely, dispersedly, extensively.

*2. Fig.: Irregularly, wildly, neglectful of dress. "Go not so diffusedly,
There are great ladies purpose, sir, to visit you."
Beaumont & Fletcher: *Nice Valour*, iii. 8.

diff-ide, s. [Eng. *diffused*; -ness.] The quality or state of being diffused, or widely spread.

"A conjecture I had made about the great diffuseness of the notulical matter."
—Boyle: *Works*, iv. 482.

diff-ide, adv. [Eng. *diffuse*; -ly.]

*1. Widely, extensively.

"Pleas'd that her magic fame diffusely flies."
Rowe: *Lucan's Pharsalia*, vi. 936.

2. Copiously, verbosely, fully, not concisely. "These places have been more diffusely urged in a late discourse."
—Glavin: *Preexistence of Souls*, ch. xi.

diff-ide, s. [Eng. *diffuse*; -ness.] The quality of being diffuse, prolix, or verbose; an excessive or superfluous wordiness or verbosity.

diff-ide, s. [Eng. *diffuse*; -er.] One who diffuses or spreads abroad.

"If the Jews were such diffusers of secular learning, . . ."
—Manningham's *Disc.* (1681), p. 32.

diff-ide, s. [Eng. *diffusible*; -ity.] The quality or state of being diffusible; capability of being diffused.

diff-ide, s. [Eng. *diffus(e)*; -able.] That may or can be diffused; capable of being diffused.

diff-ide, s. [Eng. *diffusible*; -ness.] The same as *DIFFUSIBILITY* (q. v.).

diff-ide, s. [Lat. *diffusio*, from *diffusus*, pa. par. of *diffundo*.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of spreading abroad; diffusion.

diff-ide, s. [Lat. *diffusio*, from *diffusus*, pa. par. of *diffundo*.]

1. The act of diffusing or spreading about of a liquid, fluid, &c.

"A sheet of very well sleeked marbled paper did not throw its light with an equal diffusion."
—Boyle: *On Colors*.

2. A spreading or diffusing abroad of a matter.

3. The state of being spread or dispersed widely.

4. The act of spreading, extending, or propagating widely, as the diffusion of knowledge.

*5. Copiousness, exuberance of style; prolixity, verbosity.

¶ (1) Diffusion of gases:

Chem.: The passing of one gas into the space occupied by another. The name given to that phenomenon by which the composition of the atmosphere is kept uniform, or nearly so. When two gases, which do not act chemically on each other, are mixed together in any proportions, they will, after a short time, become diffused through each other, so that, whatever may be their respective densities, they become intimately blended, the heavier gas no falling nor the lighter rising. Gases diffuse into one another according to a fixed law, that is, inversely as the square root of their densities. [DIFFUSION-VOLUME.]

(2) Diffusion of heat:

Phys.: A term applied to those modes by which the equilibrium of heat is effected—viz., conduction, radiation, and connection.

(3) Diffusion of liquids: When two liquids that are capable of mixing are put in contact they gradually diffuse one into the other, notwithstanding the action of gravity. Thus, if a vessel containing a solution of common salt be placed carefully, with its mouth covered, in a vessel containing

water, the water being sufficiently deep to cover the vessel of salt and water, and if the cover be removed from that vessel, in time the salt and water solution will diffuse out into the larger vessel, and the water into the smaller vessel, until both liquids are of equal density.

diffusion-apparatus, s.

Sugar Manufacture: A mode of extracting the sugar from cane or beet-root by dissolving it out with water. It is adopted in some establishments in British India and in Austria.

diffusion-tube, s.

Chem.: An instrument for determining the rate of diffusion of different gases. It consists of a graduated tube closed at one end by plaster-of-Paris—a substance which, when moderately dry, possesses the required porosity.

diffusion-volume, s.

Chem.: A term used to denote the different dispositions of gases to become diffused into others.

diff-fu-sive, a. [Fr. *diffusif*; Ital. *diffusivo*; Sp. *diffusivo*, from Lat. *diffusus*, pa. par. of *diffundere*.]
1. Scattering or spreading widely; diffusing.

"Diffusive of themselves, where'er they pass
They make that warmth in others they expect."
Dryden: *Annus Mirabilis*, liii.

2. Scattered, spreading, or extending widely.

"And each diffusive harmony unite."
Thomson: *Winter*, 581.

3. Widely spread or distributed; collective.

"They are not agreed amongst themselves where infallibility is seated; whether in the pope alone or in the diffusive body of Christians."—Tillotson.

4. Capable of diffusion.

"All liquid bodies are diffusive."—Burnet: *Theory of the Earth*.

5. Copious, diffuse, full, not concise.

"If I were to choose I should clearly give the preference to this style, . . . full and diffusive."—Melmoth: *Pity*, bk. i., lett. 20.

6. Wide, general, universal, extensive.

"No man is of so general and diffusive a lust, as to prosecute his amours all the world over."—South.

diff-fu-sive-ly, adv. [Eng. *diffusive*; -ly.]

1. Widely, extensively, diffusively.

"Through secret streams diffusively they bless."
Young: *Love of Fame*, sat. vi.

2. In a diffuse, verbose, or copious manner; diffusely.

diff-fu-sive-ness, s. [Eng. *diffusive*; -ness.]

1. The power or quality of diffusing; the state of being diffused.

2. The state of being widely spread or extending; wideness, extensiveness.

"As may appear by the diffusiveness of his learning."
Fuller: *Worthies, Wiltshire*. (Horemam.)

3. Prolixity, copiousness, want of conciseness, fullness.

"The fault that I find with a modern legend is its diffusiveness."—Addison: *On Medals*.

di-fu-en, s. [Pref. *di=dis=*away, apart, and Lat. *fluere*=to flow.]

Chem.: A term for a solution of alloxanic acid, which is thereby decomposed into this substance and an acid named leucotic acid.

dig, *deg-gen, *dig-gen, *dygge, *dyg-gyn (pa. t. **digged, dug*), v. t. & i. [A. S. *dician*=to make a dike or ditch; *dica*=a dike or ditch; cogn. with Sw. *dika*=to dig a ditch; *dike*=a ditch; Dan. *dige*=(v.) to dig, (s.)=a ditch (*Skeat*).] [DIKE, DITCH.]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

1. To pierce, cut, open, or cultivate with a spade.

"It shall not be pruned, nor digged."—Isaiah v. 6.

2. To form, fashion, or excavate by digging.

"And they digged another well."—Genesis xxvi. 21.

3. To win or gain by digging.

"In Gallia being many good quarers and noble for to digge stoon."—Trevius, i. 271.

*4. To bury in the ground.

"I dygge, or bury in the ground."—Palsgrave.

II. Figuratively:

1. To pierce with a sharp point or instrument.

"A rav'nous vulture in his opened side,
Her crooked beak and cruel talons tried:
Still for the growing liver digged his breast."
Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, vi. 808-10.

2. To push or thrust in violently.

* (1) **To dig down:** To cause to fall by undermining.

(2) **To dig out:** To obtain anything by digging into the earth where it is: as, to dig out a fox or rabbit.

(3) **To dig up:** To dig or excavate and throw to the surface that which is under the surface.

"Digging up the cellars of London in order to collect the nitrous particles from the walls."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

B. Intransitive:

1. Literally:

1. To work with a spade.

"I cannot dig; to beg I am ashamed."—Luke xvi. 3.

2. To make a hole in, with a spade or similar instrument.

"But he that had received one went and digged in the earth, and hid his lord's money."—Matt. xxv. 18.

3. To seek for, to try to win by digging.

*II. **Fig.:** To seek for.

" . . . dig for it more than for hid treasures."—Job iii. 21.

dig, s. [DIG, v.]

1. A thrust, a blow, a poke. (Colloq.)

2. A diligent or plodding student. (U. S.)

di-gál-lic, a. [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng. *gállic* (q. v.).]

digallic acid.

Chem.: C₁₄H₁₀O₉. [TANNIN.]

***dig-a-mist, s.** [DIGAMY.] One who marries a second time.

di-gám-ma, s. [Gr. *di=dis*=twice, twofold, and *gamma*, the name of the third letter of the Greek alphabet; so named because when written it resembled a double gamma, or two gammas, one above the other, the gamma being written Γ and the digamma F.] The name given to a letter in the oldest Greek alphabet, which early fell into disuse, being retained longest in the Æolian dialect. It is considered to have had the power of the English *w* or *v*, and is frequently represented in Latin by *u* (v): thus, Gr. *oikos* (*goikos*)=Lat. *vicus*, Eng. *wick*; Gr. *oinos* (*goinos*)=Lat. *vinum*, Eng. *wine*.

"While, towering o'er your alphabet, like Saul,
Stands our digamma, and o'erlops them all,"

Pope: *Dunciad*, iv. 217, 218.

***dig-a-mous, a.** [Gr. *digamos*.] Pertaining to digamy. [DIGAMY.]

***dig-a-my, s.** [Gr. *digamia*, from *digamos*, from *di=dis*=twice, twofold, and *gamos*=a marriage.] A second marriage: that is, a marriage with a second wife after the death of the first, as distinguished from *bigamy* (q. v.).

"Dr. Champny . . . brings nothing to prove that such bigamy, or digamy rather, deprives a bishop of the lawful use of his power of ordaining."—Bishop Ferne.

***di-gás-tric, *di-gás-trick, a.** [O. Fr. *digastrique*=having two bellies (*Cotgrave*); Gr. *di=dis*=twice, twofold, and *gaster*=a belly.] Having a double belly.

digestric groove.

Anat.: A longitudinal depression of the mastoid process, so called from its giving attachment to the digestric muscle (q. v.).

digestric muscle.

Anat.: A term applied to a double muscle, situated externally between the lower jaw and the mastoid process. Its function is to pull the lower jaw downward, and when the jaws are shut to draw the larynx, and with it, the pharynx, upward in the act of swallowing.

"A certain muscle, called the digestric, rises on the side of the face."—Paley: *Natural Theology*, ch. ix.

di-gén-ê-sis, s. [Gr. *di=dis*=twice, double, and *genesis*=birth, production.]

Physiol.: The same as PARTHENOGENESIS (q. v.).

di-gén-ite, s. [Greek *digenês*=of doubtful sex, and suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Chalcocite (Copper Glance). Found in Germany, Austria, Russia, the west coast of Africa, and Chili.

***dig-ër-ent, a.** [Latin *digerens*, pr. par. of *digero*.] Having the power or quality of digesting. [DIGEST, v.]

di-gést, a. & s. [French *digeste*; Lat. *digestus* (neut. pl. *digesta*), pa. par. of *digero*=to carry apart, resolve, digest: *di=dis*=apart, and *gero*=to carry.]

*A. As adj.: Digested, concocted.

"Digest humours upward doon hem dresse."
Lydgate: *Minor Poems*, p. 136.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. A collection, compilation, or summary, arranged under proper heads or titles.

"They had given their sanction to a digest of the great principles of Christianity."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.* ch. xvi.

II. **Law:** A collection, compilation, body, or summary of laws or judicial decisions disposed under their proper heads or titles; specifically, a collection or body of the Roman Law digested and arranged under the proper heads by order of the Emperor Justinian, A. D. 529; the Pandects. [CODE.]

"Laws in the digest shew that the Romans applied themselves to trade."—Arbutnot: *On Coins*.

di-gést, *de-gest, *dis-geste, v. t. & i. [Fr. *digérer*; Sp. *digerir*; Ital. *digerire*.] [DIGEST, a.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To arrange or dispose methodically under proper heads or titles; to distribute into various classes or heads.

"He has been more fortunate in joining them together and digesting them into order."—Blair, vol. iii., lect. 35.

(2) To concoct or dissolve in the stomach; to prepare food for digestion; to convert into chyme.

"Thy stomach shall digest the meat that thou putt'st into it."—Tyndall: *Works*, p. 234.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To arrange; to settle; to reduce to a system, method, or order.

"We have cause to be glad, that matters are so well digested."—Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 2.

(2) To receive and arrange methodically in the mind; to prepare for mental nourishment or improvement.

(3) To meditate, consider, or ruminate upon.

"When they the matter ripely did digest."
Chaucer: *Test of Cresseide*.

(4) To put up with; to endure, to brook.

"Go then—digest my message as you may."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, ix. 550.

* (5) To condone, to pardon.

"Your offensive rape by Tamburlaine
Hath seemed to be digested long ago."
Marlowe: *1 Tamburlaine*, iii. 2.

* (6) To comprehend, to understand.

"How shall this bison multitude digest
The Senate's courtesy?"
Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

* (7) To believe, to accept as true.

"He should have . . . the stomach of an ostrich to digest fables."—Jortin: *Rem. on Eccles. Hist.*

* (8) To receive and enjoy.

"Cornwall and Albany,
With my two daughters' dower, digest this third."
Shakesp.: *Lear*, i. 1.

* (9) To mature or ripen.

"Aromatic spices, rich wines, and well digested fruits."
—J. Taylor: *Disc. on Friendship*.

* (10) To dissolve and prepare for manure, as plants, &c.

II. Technically:

1. **Chem.:** To soften and prepare by heat. [DIGESTER.]

*2. **Med.:** To dispose to suppurate, as an ulcer or wound.

3. **Physiol.:** To concoct in the stomach by digestion. [DIGESTION, II. 4.]

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To be concocted in the stomach; to undergo digestion; to be digested.

"My labor brings me meat,
Which best digests when it is sauc'd with sweat."
Brome: *To J. B.*

2. To be prepared by heat.

*3. To be dissolved or prepared for manure, as plants, &c., in compost.

*4. To abate, to quiet down.

"Passions must have leisure to digest."—Bp. Hall: *Ep. ii.*, dec. 2.

II. **Med.:** To generate suppuration or pus; to suppurate, as an ulcer or wound.

† For the difference between *to digest* and *to dispose*, see DISPOSE.

di-gést-éd, pa. par. or a. [DIGEST, v.]

***di-gést-éd-ly, adv.** [Eng. *digested*; -ly.] In a well-arranged or methodical manner.

"Not in a slight and perfunctory manner, but studiously and digestedly."—Mede: *Works* (Pref.), p. xxxix.

di-gést-ër, *di-gést-ôr, s. [Eng. *digest*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who digests or arranges methodically under proper heads or titles.

2. One who digests food.

"People that are bilious and fat, rather than lean, are great eaters and ill digesters."—Arbutnot.

*3. Anything which helps to promote digestion.

"Rice is of excellent use for all illnesses of the stomach, a great restorer of health, and a great digester."—Temple.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; go, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; try, sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

II. Chem.: A strong boiler with a tightly-fitting cover closed by a screw, and used to expose food to a heat above 212°, invented by Dr. Papin in 1680. By a certain increment of heat the gelatine is separated from the phosphate of lime of the bones; the earthy particles sinking to the bottom. It has a safety-valve on the top to allow steam to escape when it begins to acquire a dangerous tension. It was in contriving this boiler that Dr. Papin invented the safety-valve. The lard and other grease tanks used for working up poor carcasses and the offal of slaughter-houses belong to this class of apparatus. Thousands of carcasses of cattle and sheep too poor for the market are thus worked up yearly in the United States, and the lard-tank is a regular feature in the hog-slaughtering centers, (Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., where the entrails and other offal yielding grease are thus treated on a large scale. (*Knight.*)

"March 12th, 1682. I went this afternoon with several of the Royal Society to a supper, which was all dressed, both fish and flesh, in Dr. Papin's digestors, by which the hardest bones of beefe itselfe and mutton were made as soft as cheese, without water or other liquor."—*Evelyn: Memoirs.*

di-gēst-i-bil-i-ty, s. [Eng. *digestible*; -ity.] The quality of being digestible.

"The digestibility and easy dissolution of it [meat] is obstructed."—*Cheyne: On Regimen*, disc. 2.

di-gēst-i-ble, a. [Lat. *digestibilis*; Fr. & Sp. *digestible*; Italian *digestibile*.] Capable of being digested.

"His diete . . . was of no superfluite,
But of gret norisching and digestible."

Chaucer: C. T., 438, 489.

†di-gēst-i-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *digestible*; -ness.] The quality of being digestible; digestibility.

di-gēst-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [*Digest*, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of disposing or arranging methodically, under proper heads or titles.

"For the full digesting of many things in order."—*Drake West Indian Voyage*, p. 9.

2. The act or process of digestion.

di-gēst-ion (ion as yon), *digestioun, *dy-gestioun, *dygestioun, s. [Lat. *digestio*, from *digestus*, pa. par. of *digero*=to digest; Fr. & Sp. *digestion*; Ital. *digestione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act or process of digesting or concocting food in the stomach; the conversion of food into chyme, for circulation throughout the body and nourishment. [*CHYME.*] This is a chemical process, in which the gastric juices assist greatly. [*GASTRIC.*]

"Their appetite is to be invited and their digestion helped."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 16.

(2) The digestive organs.

"Some digestions turn all meat to phlegm."

Dorset: To Howard.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The maturation of a design; the reducing of things to order and method.

"The digestion of the counsels in Sweden is made in Senate."—*Sir W. Temple.*

†(2) Meditation, consideration.

"Commending these salutary thoughts to their digestion."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

(3) The dissolution and preparation of substances, as plants, &c., for manure, as in compost.

II. Technically:

1. Medicine:

(1) The disposition of a wound or sore to suppurate or generate pus.

"The first stage of healing is by surgeons called digestion."—*Sharpe: Surgery.*

(2) An application which causes a wound or sore to suppurate or generate pus.

2. Chem.: The process or operation of exposing bodies to a gentle heat, to prepare them for some action on each other; the slow action of a solvent on any substance.

3. Bot.: The absorption of carbonic acid by plants under the influence of light. (*Carpenter.*)

4. Physiol.: The process by which the reduction in the stomach of the food to a nearly fluid condition is performed, by means of the gastric juice, and its active principle, pepsin. Digestion has three purposes to fulfill: the reduction of the food to the fluid form; the separation of that which can be assimilated into organized texture from that which is useless for the purpose, and which is at once rejected; and the alteration of the chemical constitution of the first, which prepares it for the important changes it has to undergo. Eating too

much or too fast retards digestion, as does the use of cold water or ice at meal times, from their injurious effects on the gastric juices. The pulpy substance, which is the product of digestion, or the reducing action of the gastric juice, is called chyme.

†**Digestion of Food:** The following table shows the time, in hours and fractions of hours, required for the digestion of the more common articles of food:

Kind of Food.	Hrs.	Kind of Food.	Hrs.
Rice, boiled.	1	Eggs, soft-boiled.	3
Eggs, whipped.	1½	Beefsteak, broiled.	3
Trout, fresh, fried.	1½	Mutton, broiled.	3
Soup, barley, boiled.	1½	Mutton, boiled.	3
Apples, sweet, raw.	1½	Soup, bean, boiled.	3
Venison steak, broiled.	1½	Chicken, soup, boiled.	3
Sago, boiled.	1½	Pork, salt, boiled.	3½
Tapioca, boiled.	2	Mutton, roasted.	3½
Barley, boiled.	2	Bread, corn, baked.	3½
Milk, boiled.	2	Garrot, boiled.	3½
Liver, beef, broiled.	2	Sausage, broiled.	3½
Eggs, fresh, raw.	2	Oysters, stewed.	3½
Apples, sour, raw.	2	Butter.	3½
Cabbage, raw.	2	Cheese, old.	3½
Milk.	2½	Bread, fresh-baked.	3½
Eggs, roasted.	2½	Turnips, flat, boiled.	3½
Goose, roasted.	2½	Potatoes, Irish, boiled.	3½
Turkey, roasted.	2½	Eggs, hard-boiled.	3½
Cake, sponge, baked.	2½	Green Corn, boiled.	3½
Hash, warmed.	2½	Beans and Beets, boiled.	3½
Beans, pod, boiled.	2½	Salmon, salted, boiled.	4
Partridges, boiled.	2½	Veal, fresh, fried.	4½
Potatoes, Irish, baked.	2½	Cabbage, boiled.	4½
Custard, baked.	2½	Suet, beef, boiled.	4½
Oysters, raw.	2½		

di-gēst-ive, a. & s. [Fr. *digestif*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *digestivo*, from Lat. *digestivus*, pa. par. of *digero*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Having the power or quality of promoting digestion; aiding or strengthening the digestion.

"Digestive cheese and fruit there sure will be."

B. Jonson: *Epigram* 101.

(2) Having the power of digesting; pertaining to digestion.

"The wonderful digestive powers of the ostrich."—*S. J. Hervey: Cathol. Angl.*, s. v. *Ostriche*, p. 262.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Softening by heat.

"The one active, piercing, and digestive, by its heat."—*Hale.*

(2) Digesting, or arranging methodically.

"To business, ripened by digestive thought,
His future rule is into method brought;
As they who first proportion understand
With easy practice reach a master's hand."

Dryden: *Astræa Redux*, 89-92.

II. Technically:

1. Chem.: Dissolving, or capable of dissolving by heat.

2. Med.: Causing suppuration in wounds or sores.

***B. As substantive:**

1. Ord. Lang.: Any substance or article of food which aids or promotes digestion; a stomachic, a corroborant.

"Whereof it is written in the table of digestives."—*Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. iv., ch. i.

2. Med.: An application which ripens a sore or wound, disposing it to generate pus, or suppurate.

"I dressed it with digestives."—*Wiseman: On Abscesses.*

†**digestive animals.**

Zool.: The name given by Oken to the animals of lower organization, one chief function of which is the digestion of food.

digestive apparatus.

Anat.: The organs of digestion. The name is applied chiefly to the alimentary canal and the various glands of which it receives the secretions. (*Quain.*)

digestive canal.

Compar. Anat.: The same as the ALIMENTARY CANAL (q. v.).

digestive system.

Anat.: The same as DIGESTIVE APPARATUS (q. v.).

†**di-gēst-ive-ly, adv.** [Eng. *digestive*; -ly.] By way of digestion. (*W. Collins: Dead Secret.*)

***di-gēst-ile, adv.** [Eng. *digest*; -ly.] Deliberately.

"And for sldrie vtheris sene and profitable caussis digestive considerit, have thairfor ratefeit," &c.—*Acts Jas. VI.*, 1806 (ed. 1814), p. 312.

***di-gēst-ōr, s.** [*DIGESTER.*]

***di-gēst-ūre, s.** [Eng. *digest*; -ure.] The act or process of digesting; digestion.

"Neither tie yourself always to eat meats of easy digestion."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

***dig-ga-ble, a.** [Eng. *dig*; -able.] That may or can be dug; fit for digging.

"Diggable, or which may be digged. *Fossilis, fossitius.*"—*Huloet.*

***digge, s.** [*Duck, s.*] A duck.

"Heare are doves, digges, drackes."—*Chester Plays*, l. 62.

***digged, pret. & pa. par.** [*DIG*, now generally written *Dug.*]

dig-gēr, *dig-gar, s. [Eng. *dig*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Gen.: One who digs or opens the ground with a spade.

"Deluar, or diggar. *Fossor.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. Spec.: A gold-miner in Australia, California, &c.

II. Technically:

1. Agric.: A name applied to some forms of spade-like implements in which the soil is lifted and turned by other than the usual modes.

2. Entom. (pl.): The Hymenopterous tribe of insects called Fossores (q. v.).

dig-g-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [*DIG*, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of opening the ground with a spade.

2. (Pl.) (*Slang*):

(1) A locality, a district, a place; a meaning adopted from the miners.

"She won't be taken with a cold chill when she realizes what is being done in these diggings."—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxi.

(2) A man's lodgings or home; where one resides.

II. Mining:

1. The operation of freeing ore from the stratum in which it lies, where every stroke turns to account; in contradistinction to the openings made in search of such ore, which are called Hatches, or Essay hatches.

2. (Pl.): A term applicable to all mineral deposits and mining camps.

digging-machine, s.

Agr.: A spading-machine for loosening and turning the soil. There are many forms, which may be classed under two heads, reciprocating and rotary.

dig-g-ōt, s. [*Etym. uncertain.*] A contemptuous designation given to a child, implying the notion of dishonorable conduct; as, "Ye dirty diggot;" frequently used among school-boys. (*Scotch.*)

***dighel, a.** [A. S. *deāgol*, *deāgol*, *dēgol*; O. H. Ger. *taugol*, *tougol*.] Secret, hidden, private.

"In one suthe dighelē hale."—*Owl and Nightingale*, 2.

***dighe-ly, *digeliche, *dieliche, *dighelliche, *dugheliche, a. & adv.** [A. S. *deāgollice*, *digellice*, *dighellice*; O. H. Ger. *taugantlīho*; M. H. Ger. *taugeliche*=secretly.]

A. As adj.: Secret, hidden.

"That other digeliche tocome beoth . . ."—*Old English Homilies*, ii. 5.

B. As adv.: Secretly.

"He . . . swo digeliche hit al dihte."—*Old English Homilies*, ii. 25.

***digh-el-nesse, *digh-hell-nesse, s.** [A. S. *deāgolnes*, *dighelnes*.]

1. Secrecy, privacy, solitariness.

"He wolde . . . his godd hure inne dighelnesse."—*Layamon*, i. 101.

2. A secret, a mystery.

"Thatt dærne dighhellnesse that writenn was thurhh Moyses."—*Ornulum*, 12,945.

***dight (gh silent), *dight-en, *dihnt-en, *dyght, *dyht-en, *dyht-yn, v. t.** [A. S. *dihtan*; O. H. Ger. *tihtōn*, *dihtōn*; M. H. Ger. *tihten*, *dihten*; Ger. *dichten*; Icel. *dikta*; Dan. *digte*, from Lat. *dicto*=to dictate, to prescribe.] [*DICTATE.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To arrange, to dispose, to settle.

"Thus he hit gon dihten."—*Layamon*, iii. 172.

2. To rule, to manage, to govern.

"The kyng dyghte tho this lond nobliche withalle."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 67.

3. To treat, to handle.

"Herkneth how Gamelyn was dight."—*Gamelyn*, 339.

4. To prepare, to get ready.

"These his supper made to dight."—*Chaucer: Dream*, 1,526.

5. To dress.

"Sche was . . . all redy dight."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 1043.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sīon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

6. To deck out, to bedeck, to ornament.
 7. To put on.
 8. To handle, treat, or discuss a question.
 9. To make clean.
 10. To sift; or clean corn from chaff.
 11. To wipe away.
 12. To polish, to plane, to dress. (*Scotch.*)
 ¶ The act of smoothing a piece of wood by means of a plane is called "dighting" a deal. In the same sense carpenters speak of dressing wood.

***B. Reflexively:**

1. To dress one's self, to prepare, to get ready.
 2. To direct one's course, to make one's way.
 ¶ To dight one's doublet: To give one a sound drubbing; to curry his hide.

"There Longvill, that brave and warlike knight,
 Nobly behav'd, and did their doublets dight."
 Hamilton: Wallace, ix. 241.

dight (gh silent), a. [*DIGHT, v.*] Dressed, adorned, bedecked, ornamented, embellished. (*Obsolète, except in poetry.*)

"And storied windows richly dight."

Milton: *Il Penseroso*, 159.

dight-ër, *dight-ere (gh silent), s. [*Eng. dight; -er.*] One who makes ready, prepares, or bedecks. Specifically, one who is employed in winnowing grain.

dight-ing, *dight-inge (gh silent), pr. par., a. & s. [*DIGHT, v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

- *1. The act of making ready, preparing, or bedecking.

"The dighting of his house."—Ayenbite, p. 24.

2. The act or process of winnowing corn.
 3. Refuse; especially of corn after winnowing; chaff.

***dight-ly, adv.** [*Eng. dight; -ly.*] Handsomely. (*Datives.*)

"Houses dightly furnished."—Adams: Works, i. 21.

dig-It, s. [*Lat. digitus=a finger; Gr. daktylos.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

- *1. A finger.

"The innermost digit is often stunted."—Owen.

2. The measure of a finger's breadth, or three-quarters of an inch.

"If the inverted tube of mercury be but twenty-five digits high."—Boyle: *Spring of the Air*.

3. In the same sense as II. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Arith.*: Any integer under 10; so called from the primitive mode of counting on the fingers.

"Computable by digits."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. 12.

- *2. *Astron.*: The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; a term used to express the quantity or magnitude of an eclipse; thus an eclipse is said to be of six digits when one-half of the disk is red.

***dig-It, v. t.** [*DIGIT, s.*] To point at with the finger.

"I shall never care to be dighted with 'That is he.'"—Felltham: *Resolves*, pt. i., No. 28.

dig-I-tal, a. & s. [*Lat. digitalis.*]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to the fingers or digits, or the toes. Thus there are digital arteries of the foot as well as of the hand.

B. As subst.: A finger.

"Paste rings upon unwashed digitals."—Lytton: *What Will He Do with It?* bk. iv., ch. ix.

digital cavity, s.

Anat.: The occipital portion of the lateral ventricle of the brain.

digital impressions, s. pl.

Anat.: The slight depressions observable on the inner surface of the bones of the cranium, which correspond to the cerebral convolutions.

di-git-a-lein, s. [*Lat. digita(lis), and suff. -ein.*] A bright yellow powder obtained from the aqueous extract of foxglove leaves. It is said to be a non-azotized glucoside.

dig-I-tā-ll-a, s. [*DIGITALINE.*]

dig-I-tāl-ic, a. [*Eng. digital(in); -ic.*] Of or pertaining to digitals.

digitalic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{54}H_{86}O_{33}$. [*DIGITALIRETIN.*]

di-gl-tā-ll-ē-sē, s. pl. [*Lat. digitali(s), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -ē-sē.*]

Bot.: In the arrangement of Scrophulariaceæ given by Mr. Bentham and adopted by Dr. Lindley, a tribe of the sub-order Rhinanthideæ.

dig-I-tā-ll-form, a. [*Lat. digitalis=pertaining to a finger, and forma=form.*]

Bot.: Resembling a finger in form; applied to the slightly irregular campanulate corolla of Digitalis.

dig-I-tā-lln, dig-I-tā-line (1), s. [*Mod. Lat. digital(is)=foxglove, and Eng. &c., suff. -in, -ine (Chem.) (q. v.).*]

Chem.: $C_{25}H_{40}O_{15}$. A vegetable alkaloid which occurs along with digitin (digitonin $C_{31}H_{52}O_{17}$) in the Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*). It is obtained by exhausting the leaves with alcohol, and adding to the concentrated solution three times its bulk of water, which precipitates the alkaloids; they are separated by chloroform, which dissolves the digitalin and leaves the digitin. Digitalin crystallizes in slender, shining needles, which dissolve in hydrochloric acid, forming an emerald-green solution on the addition of water; the alkaloid is precipitated as a resin. Sulphuric acid dissolves it, forming a green solution, which is turned light-red by bromine vapor; on the addition of water the green color is restored. Digitalin is an active poison. It is doubtful whether the alkaloid has been obtained pure.

dig-I-tā-line (2), s. [*Lat. digitalis=pertaining to a finger; digitus=a finger.*]

Zool.: A genus of ciliated Infusoria, belonging to the family Vorticellidæ, and characterized by the oblong, cylindrical, urn-shaped body surrounding a slender hollow stalk. They are commonly found growing on the backs of minute freshwater crustaceans, such as the water-flea (*Daphnia*), &c., whose movements are often seriously impeded by the number of these Infusoria adhering to them.

dig-I-tal-ir-ēt-in, s. [*Mod. Lat. digitalis; second element not obvious; suff. -etin.*]

Chem.: $C_{30}H_{50}O_{10}$. A glucoside obtained by boiling digitaline with a dilute alkaline solution and precipitating by an acid, which gives digitalic acid, $C_{54}H_{86}O_{33}$, a substance crystallizing from alcohol, and capable of forming crystalline salts. By boiling with acids it is resolved into digitaliretin and glucose. (*Miller.*)

dig-I-tā-lls, s. [*Lat. digitalis, from digitus=a finger, from the flowers being put on their fingers by children.*]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of plants belonging to the natural order Scrophulariaceæ. They are natives of Europe and Western Asia. There are numerous species, all of them tall herbs. *Digitalis purpurea* is the common Foxglove.

2. *Pharm.*: The dried leaves of the Foxglove are used in medicine, as powder, infusion, or tincture, or in the form of the active principle, Digitaline. *Digitalis purpurea* belongs to the order Scrophulariaceæ, and is very useful in cases of heart disease, acting as a cardiac tonic and sedative, especially in mitral disease with dilated heart; also in *delirium tremens* and acute mania. It should not be given where the renal functions are disordered, as in chronic Bright's disease, but as a diuretic in the dropsy of the heart disease it is extremely useful. The powdered leaves or an extract of *Digitalis purpurea*, *ochroleuca*, *lævigata*, *ferruginea*, and other species, in overdoes produce vomiting, vertigo, and other symptoms, followed even by death.

dig-I-tār-I-a, s. [*Lat. digit(us)=a finger, and neut. pl. adj. suff. -aria.*]

Bot.: Finger-grass, a genus of grasses so named from the digitate spikes. There are two species: *Digitaria sanguinalis*, or Cock's-foot Finger-grass, and *D. humifusa*, Smooth Finger-grass.

dig-I-tāte, dig-I-tāt-ād, a. [*Lat. digitatus=having fingers or toes; digitus=a finger.*] Finger-shaped; applied to bodies whose parts branch out in finger-like processes; as e. g. to Alcyonia, the "Dead-men's Fingers" of the sea-shore; the leaves of the Horse-chestnut, &c.

"Animals multi-fidous, or such as are digitated."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

† (1) **Digitate**

Bot.: A compound leaf, having several leaflets arranged almost like a fan, as in the Lupins.

(2) **Digitate**

Bot.: A root having the tubercles divided into lobes like fingers, the divisions extending nearly to the base of the root, as in some species of Orchis.



1. Leaf. 2. Root.

***dig-I-tāte, v. t.** [*DIGITATE, a.*] To point out, to point to as with the finger.

"The resting on water, without motion, doth digitate a reason."—Robinson: *Eudora* (1658), p. 46.

dig-I-tā-te-ly, adv. [*Eng. digitate; -ly.*] In a digitate manner.

digitately-pinnate, a.

Bot.: An epithet applied to digitate leaves whose leaflets are pinnate.

dig-I-tā-tion, s. [*Lat. digitatus, from digitus.*]

Anat.: A division into fingers or finger-like processes, as exhibited by several of the muscles, particularly those of *Serratus magnus* and *Obliquus externus*, in their coalescence on the ribs.

di-gl-tā-tō-, in composition. [*Latin digitatus.*] [*DIGITATE.*]

Bot.: Digitate.

digitato-pinnate, a.

Bot.: The same as DIGITATELY-PINNATE (q. v.).

dig-I-ti-form, a. [*Lat. digitus=finger, and forma=form.*] Finger-shaped; formed like or having the appearance of fingers, as in the leaves of *Hibiscus digitiformis*.

dig-I-ti-grād-a, s. [*Lat. digitus=a toe, and gradus=a walking, a step; gradior=to walk.*]

Zool.: A section of the order Carnivora (q. v.), comprising the Lions, Tigers, Cats, Dogs, &c., in which the heel is raised above the ground, so that the animals walk more or less on the tips of the toes. The other two sections are the Pinnigrada and the Plantigrada (q. v.). The section Digitigrada is divided into the families Mustelidæ, Viverridæ, Canidæ, Hyenidæ, and Felidæ. The first two are aberrant, being Semiplantigrade. [*SEMIPLANTIGRADA.*]

dig-I-ti-grād-e, a. & s. [*Fr., from Lat. digitus=a toe, and gradus=a walking, a step.*]

A. As adjective:

Zool.: Belonging to the Digitigrada; walking on the toes.

B. As subst.: A member of the Digitigrada; an animal which walks on its toes.

dig-I-tin, s. [*English digit(alis), and suff. -in (Chem.) (q. v.).*]

Chem.: The part of the alkaloid extracted from digitals which is insoluble in chloroform. It is soluble in ether, and crystallizes in needles. It is insoluble in water and in hydrochloric acid. Strong sulphuric acid dissolves digitin, forming a yellow-brown solution, which, when exposed to the air, turns a purple-red color. The addition of water turns it green. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

dig-It-I-nērvēd, a. [*Eng. digit, and nerved.*]

Bot. (*of the ribs of leaves*): Radiating from the petiole.

***dig-I-tize, v. t.** [*Eng. digit; -ize.*]

1. To finger; to use with the fingers.

"None but the devil, besides yourself, could have digitized a pen after so scurrilous a fashion."—T. Browne: *Works*, ii. 211.

2. To point with the finger. (*Ash.*)

dig-I-tō-lln, s. [*DIGITIN.*]

dig-I-tör-I-üm, s. [*Lat. digitus=a finger.*]

Music: A small portable dumb instrument, invented by M. Marks, for the purpose of strengthening and giving flexibility to the fingers for pianoforte playing. It consists of a key-board with five keys, kept in their places by springs of metal.

dig-I-tūle, s. [*Latin digitulus, dimin. from digitus.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A little finger or toe.

2. *Entom.*: One of the hairs on the tarsus of the Mealy Bug.

dig-I-tūs, s. [*Lat.*]

Anat.: A finger or toe.

***di-glā-dī-āte, v. t.** [*Lat. digladiatus, pa. par. of digladior=to fight; di=dis=apart, and gladius=a sword.*] To fight, to contend, to quarrel.

"Digladiating, like Æschines and Demosthenes."—Hales: *Remains*, p. 42.

***di-glā-dī-ā-tion, s.** [*Lat. digladiatio, from digladiatus.*] A combat, a fight, a contest or contention.

"Aristotle seems purposely to intend the cherishing of controversial digladiations."—Glanvill: *Seepsis Scientifica*.

di-glē-na, s. [*Greek dis=twice, twofold, and glēnē=an eyeball.*]

Zool.: A genus of Rotatoria, of the family Hydratinea. Eyes two, frontal foot forked. There are no other appendages than the foot and the rotatory organ. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, plt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu - kw.

di-glŷph, s. [Gr. *diglyphos*=with double carving or indentation: *dis*=twice, twofold, and *glyphō*=to carve, to cut.]

Arch.: An imperfect triglyph, with only two channels instead of three. [TRIGLYPH.]

***dig-nā-tion**, s. [Lat. *dignatio*.] A considering worthy; esteem; condescension.

"His special *dignation* and love towards you."—*Fox: Book of Martyrs*, p. 1497.

***digne** (g silent), a. [Fr.; Sp. & Port. *digno*; Ital. *degno*, from Lat. *dignus*=worthy.]

1. Worthy, deserving.

"One that was a *digne* damele."—

William of Palerne, 582.

2. Fit, suitable, comparable.

"I have non English *digne* unto thy malice."—

Chaucer: C. T., 5, 198.

3. Disdainful, proud, contemptuous.

"Ne of his speeche daungerous ne *digne*."—

Chaucer: C. T., 618.

***digne-ly** (g silent), ***digne-liche**, adv. [Mid. Eng. *digne*; -ly.]

1. Worthily.

"He has don his deure *dignitiche*."—

William of Palerne, 520.

2. Proudly, disdainfully, contemptuously.

"I wot thou nylt it *dignitiche* endite."—

Chaucer: Troilus, iii. 1, 023.

***dig-ni-fi-cā-tion**, s. [DIGNIFY.] The act of dignifying or exalting; exaltation.

"All *dignification* retains still the same title of the merit of some virtue."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays*, pt. ii., treat. iv., § 1.

dig-ni-fied, pa. par. or a. [DIGNIFY.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Invested with some dignity.

"Abbots are styled *dignified* clerks, as having some dignity in the church."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

2. Noble, august, stately.

"Offering to the most virtuous of the nonjurors a tranquil and *dignified* asylum."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

3. Marked with dignity; stately, noble, majestic.

"Her artless manners, and her neat attire,
So *dignified*."—*Cowper: Task*, iv. 536, 537.

¶ For the difference between *dignified* and *majestic*, see MAJESTIC.

dig-ni-fy, **dig-ni-fi**, v. t. [O. Fr. *dignifier*; Sp. & Prov. *dignificar*; Ital. *dignificare*, from Low Lat. *dignifico*, from Lat. *dignus*=worthy, and *facio* {pass. *fiō*}=to make.]

*1. To think worthy, to esteem.

"Age to compare unto thine excellence
I nil presume him so to *dignifie*."—

Romaunt of Love.

2. To invest with or advance to some dignity; to exalt, to prefer.

"They were set up thus to be deluded rather than *dignified*."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays*, pt. ii., treat. iv., § 2.

3. To give luster to; to honor; to make illustrious, noble, or honorable; to ennoble.

"The generous motive *dignifies* the scar."—

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xvii. 561.

dig-ni-fy-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DIGNIFY.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of investing with dignity or honor.

"Towards the *dignifying* of this office."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays*, pt. ii., treat. iv., § 1.

dig-nit-a-rŷ, s. [Fr. *dignitaire*, from Lat. *dignitas*=dignity (q. v.).] One who holds a position of dignity. The title is popularly used for an ecclesiastic who is invested with a dignity or benefice which gives him some preëminence over mere priests; but in strictness it is only applicable to bishops, deans, archdeacons, and some below them who hold jurisdiction.

"If there be any *dignitaries*, whose preferments are perhaps not liable to the accusation of superfluity, they may be persons of superior merit."—*Swift*.

dig-nit-ŷ, ***dig-net-e**, ***dig-nit-e**, ***ding-net-e**, ***dig-nyt-ee**, ***dyg-nit-e**, s. [O. Fr. *dignite*, *dignete*, *dignité*; Fr. *dignité*; Prov. *dignitat*, *dignetat*; Sp. *dignidad*; Port. *dignidade*; Ital. *dignità*, *deg-nità*, from Lat. *dignitatem*, accus. of *dignitas*=worth; *dignus*=worthy.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Worth, nobility, worthiness, estimation.

"Of ee swithe heh stal, of ee muche *dignete*."—*Half Meidenhad*, p. 5.

2. Rank, high position, grandeur.

"Two households, both alike in *dignity*,"—

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet (Prol.).

3. The importance due to rank or position.

"He had a high sense of his own personal *dignity*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

4. Elevation or stateliness of mien or manners.

Vain were thy *dignity*, and vain thy age."—

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xxiv. 253, 254.

5. Moral worth; true nobility of character; a high sense of honor and uprightness, with an utter contempt of what is mean or dishonorable.

6. Stateliness, grandeur.

"A *dignity* of dress adorns the great."—

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, vi. 73.

7. A high office, conferring rank in society; a position of importance, rank, or honor.

"Proud of such a *dignity*,"—

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 487.

*8. One who holds a high office; a dignitary.

"Likewise also these filthy dreamers . . . speak evil of *dignities*."—*Jude* 8.

*9. A maxim of general acceptance; a general principle.

"The sciences concluding from *dignities*, and principles known by themselves, receive not satisfaction from probable reasons."—*Browne*.

II. Technically:

*1. *Astrol.*: A certain advantage, which a Planet hath by virtue of being in such a place of the Zodiac, or such a configuration with other Planets, &c., whereby his virtue is increased and augmented. (*Moron*.)

*2. *Eccles.*: Properly that promotion or perferment to which any jurisdiction is annexed, but commonly used for any high position in the Church.

*3. *Rhet.*: One of the three parts of elocution, consisting in the right use of tropes and figures.

¶ For the difference between *dignity* and *honor*, see HONOR.

***dig-nōs-ce**, v. t. [Lat. *dignosco*.] To distinguish, to discriminate, to determine.

"Who all have power to *dignosce* and tak cognitiounne whidder the same fallis within the said act of pacificationne."—*Acts Chas. I.* (ed. 1814), v. 342.

***dig-nōs-tic**, s. [DIAGNOSTIC.] An indication, a distinguishing mark.

***dig-nō-tion**, s. [Lat. *dignosco*, *dignotum*=to distinguish: *di*=dis=apart, and *gnosco*, *nosco*=to know.] A distinction; a distinguishing mark or characteristic.

"That temperamental *dignotations*, and conjecture of prevalent humors, may be collected from spots in our nails, we are not averse to concede."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

***di-gōn-ōūs**, a. [Gr. *di*=dis=twice, twofold, and *gonia*=an angle.]

Bot.: Having two angles.

di-grām, s. [Greek *di*=dis=twice, twofold, and *gramma*=a writing, a letter.] The same as DIGRAPH (q. v.).

di-grāph, s. [Gr. *di*=dis=twice, twofold, and *graphē*=a writing, a figure.] A combination of two vowels or two consonants to represent one simple sound; a double sign for a simple sound.

di-grāph-ic, a. [Eng. *diagraph*; -ic.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a digraph.

"Cases of the arbitrary use of consonants as *diagraphic* modifiers also occur."—*H. Sweet*, in *Trans. Philological Society* (1873-4), p. 485.

di-grēss, v. i. [Lat. *digressus*, pa. par. of *digredior*: *di*=dis=apart, and *gradior*=to walk, to go.]

I. Lit.: To go or turn aside from the right or direct path; to deviate.

"Moreover she beginneth to *digresse* in latitude, and to diminish her motion from the morne rising."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. ii., ch. 17.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To go or turn aside from the path of duty; to transgress, to deviate from the right, to offend.

"Thy abundant goodness shall excuse
The deadly blot on thy *digressing* son."—

Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 3.

*2. To wander, to depart, to swerve.

"*Digressing* from the valor of a man."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iii. 3.

3. To wander from the subject or question; to depart or deviate from the main point or design of a discourse.

"It seemeth (to *digress* no farther) that the Tartarians spreading so far, cannot be the Israelites."—*Brewerwood: Enquiries*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *digress* and to *deviate*: "Both in the original and the accepted sense, these words express going out of the ordinary course; but *digress* is used only in particular, and *deviate* in general cases. We *digress* only in a narrative whether written or spoken; we

deviate in actions as well as in words, in our conduct as well as in writings. *Digress* is mostly taken in a good or indifferent sense; *deviate* in an indifferent or bad sense. Although frequent *digressions* are faulty, yet occasionally it is necessary to *digress* for the purposes of explanation; every *deviation* is bad, which is not sanctioned by the necessity of circumstances." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***di-grēss**, s. [DIGRESS, v.] A digression.

"Nor let any censure this a *digress* from my history."—*Fuller: Church History*, bk. xi., ch. x., § 43.

di-grēss-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DIGRESS, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of wandering or departing from the main subject; digression.

di-grē-sion (or as *di-grēsh'n*), s. [Lat. *digressio*, from *digressus*, pa. par. of *digredior*; Fr. *digression*; Sp. *digresion*; Ital. *digressione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Lit.: A deviation or wandering from the direct course.

"The *digression* of the sun is not equal; but, near the equinoctial intersections, it is right and greater; near the solstices, more oblique and lesser."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

*2. Figuratively:

(1) A deviation or wandering from the path of virtue; a transgression, an offense.

"Then my *digression* is so vile, so base,
That it will live engraven in my face."—

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 202, 203.

(2) A wandering or departing from the main point or subject of a discourse, argument, or narration.

"*Digression* is so much in modern use."

Cowper: Conversation, 855.

(3) That part of a discourse, &c., which wanders from the main point or subject, though still having some connection with it.

"To content and fill the eye of the understanding, the best authors sprinkle their works with pleasing *digressions*, with which they recreate the minds of their readers."—*Dryden*.

(4) Anything irrelevant.

"The good man thought so much of his late conceived commonwealth that all other matters were but *digressions* to him."—*Sidney*.

II. *Astron.*: The apparent distance of the inferior planets, Mercury and Venus, from the sun. The greatest *digression* of the former is 28°, and of the latter 47½°.

***di-grēs-sion-al**, a. [Eng. *digression*; -al.] Of or pertaining to a digression; of the nature of a digression.

"Milton has judiciously avoided Fletcher's *digressional* ornaments."—*Warton: Notes on Milton*.

di-grēs-sive, a. [Fr. *digressif*; Ital. *digressivo*; Sp. *digresivo*.] Digressing; of the nature of a digression.

"The *digressive* sallies of imagination would have been compressed and restrained by confinement of rhyme."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets*, Young.

di-grēs-sive-ly, adv. [Eng. *digressive*; -ly.] By way of digression.

digue, s. [Fr.] A sea-wall or breakwater. An artificial construction opposing a barrier to the sea or preventing the denudation of the land thereby. [DIKE.]

"The learned hydrographer, Fournier, speaks of those dams and *digues*."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 421.

di-gŷn, s. [Gr. *di*=dis=twice, twofold, and *gynē*=a female.]

Bot.: A plant having two pistils or styles.

di-gŷn-i-a, s. pl. [Eng. *digyn*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -ia.]

Bot.: The name which was given by Linnaeus to the second order in his artificial system of plants, comprising such as have two free styles, or a single style, deeply cleft into two parts.

di-gŷn-i-an, **di-gŷn-ōūs**, a. [English *digyn*; -ian; -ous.]

Bot.: Having two pistils or styles.

di-hē-dral, ***di-ē-dral**, a. [Gr. *di*=dis=twice, twofold, and *hedra*=a seat, a face.]

1. Of a figure: Having two sides.

2. Of a crystal: Having two planes.

dihedral-angle, s. The mutual inclination of two intersecting planes, or the space included between them.

di-hē-drōn, s. [DIHEDRAL.] A figure having two sides or surfaces.

di-hēx-a-hē-dral, a. [Gr. *di*=dis=twice, twofold, and *Eng. hexahedral* (q. v.).] *Crystallog.*: Having the form of a hexahedral prism with trihedral summits.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

di-hy-dric, *s. & a.* [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *hydric* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A compound of two atoms of hydrogen with an acid radical. Used to denote dibasic acids, the acids being regarded as a salt of hydrogen—as dihydric sulphate, H_2SO_4 , commonly called sulphuric acid. In this Dictionary these compounds are described under the name of the respective acid, as sulphuric acid (q. v.).

di-hy-drite, *s.* [Greek *di*=dis=twice, twofold; *hydōr*=water, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Pseudomalachite. Composition: Phosphoric acid, 24.7; oxide of copper, 69.0; water, 6.3.

di-i-ām-būs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *di*=dis=twice, twofold, and *iambos*=an iambus (q. v.).]

Prosody: A foot consisting of two iambuses (—v—v—).

di-i-ōd, *in compos.* [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Eng., &c., *iod* (*ine*) (q. v.).]

Chem.: Compounds in which two atoms of hydrogen have been replaced by two atoms of iodine.

di-i-ō-dide, *s.* [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Eng., &c., *iodide* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A compound of two atoms of iodine with a dyad element or radical, as mercuric diiodide, HgI_2 . Also called Binioidide.

di-i-sō-pēnt-yl, *s.* [DECYL HYDRIDE.]

***di-jū-di-cant**, *s.* [Lat. *dijudicans*, *pr. par. of dijudico*.] One who decides or adjudicates on a question.

"Many things which popular *dijudicans* hold as certain as their creeds."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xxiii.

***di-jū-di-cāte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *dijudicatus*, *pa. par. of dijudico*: *di*=dis=apart, and *judico*=to judge, to decide.] To decide, to determine, to adjudicate.

"The church of Rome, when she commands unto us the authority of the church in *dijudicating* of scriptures, seems only to speak of herself."—*Hales: Remains*, p. 260.

***di-jū-di-cāt-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DIJUDICATE.]

***di-jū-di-cāt-līg**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DIJUDICATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of judging, determining, or deciding; *dijudication*.

***di-jū-di-cā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *dijudicatio*, from *dijudicatus*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: The act of deciding, determining, or distinguishing.

"In the *dijudications* we make of colors."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 674.

2. **Law**: Judicial distinction. (*Wharton*.)

dī-kā, *s.* [A native West African word.]

dika-bread, *s.*

Chem.: A vegetable substance, somewhat resembling cocoa, prepared from the fruit of *Mangifera gabonensis*, a tree growing abundantly on the West Coast of Africa, from Sierra Leone to the Gaboon. The fruit, which is about the size of a swan's egg, contains a white almond. These almonds when coarsely bruised and warm-pressed, form dika-bread, which has a gray color with white spots, smells like roasted flour and cocoa, and has an agreeable, somewhat bitter, and astringent taste, and is greasy to the touch. It is a valuable article of food, and is used abundantly by the natives. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

dike, ***dic**, **dyke**, *s.* [A. S. *dic*; cogn. with Dut. *dijk*; Icel. *diki*; Dan. *dige*; Sw. *dike*; M. H. Ger. *teich*; Ger. *teich*, all=a dike; Gr. *teichos*=a wall (*Skeat*). *Ditch* is merely a softened form of *dike*. Cf. *pouch* and *poke*, *stitch* and *stick*.] [DIG, DITCH, DIGUE.]

1. **Ordinary Language**:

1. A ditch; a channel for water made by digging; a moat.

"About the castle was a *dyke*."

Richard Cœur de Lion, 6, 621.

2. A mound or dam of stones, earth, sand, &c., raised to protect low-lying lands from being flooded by the sea or a river.

"*Dikes* that the hands of the farmers had raised."

Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 1.

3. A wall or fence, whether of turf or stone. (*Scotch*.)

"The gentlemen have begun to inclose with stone *dykes*, or walls."—*P. Craig: Forfars. Stat. Acc.*, ii. 498.

II. **Technically**:

1. **Geol.**: A wall-like mass of cooled and hardened volcanic or igneous rock, which when hot and a fluid penetrated into a rent or fissure in the sedimentary strata. As a rule, to which, however, there

are not a few exceptions, the volcanic material is harder than the sedimentary rocks into which it has intruded itself. In many cases these have been



Basaltic Dikes, Rathlin Island, Antrim.

d. Dikes. m. Chalk converted into Granular Marble. c. Chalk.

is now everywhere used. Geologists employ it even when the line of volcanic material does not rise above the sedimentary strata. A dike is analogous to a vein, but is on a larger scale, and does not ramify to the same extent as a vein. Recent dikes are seen in Vesuvius and Etna. They are formed by the filling up of open fissures with liquid lava. Exactly similar appearances are presented amid the extinct volcanoes of Auvergne in France, in Scotland, in St. Helena, and in other places. Sometimes, as in St. Helena, they have a vitreous selvage. (*Lyell*.)

2. **Mining**: A non-metallic wall of mineral matter occupying a former fissure in rock, intercepting and disturbing the order of ore-bearing strata.

dike-grave, *s.* An officer appointed to look after the dikes in marshy countries like Holland, &c.

"The chief *Dike-grave* here is one of the greatest officers of trust in all the province."—*Howell: Letters*, p. 8.

dike-leaper, **dyke-louper**, *s.*

1. **Lit.**: A beast that breaks through all fences.

2. **Fig.**: A person given to immoral conduct. (*Scotch*.)

dike-leapin', **dyke-loupin'**, *s.*

1. **Lit.**: Applied to cattle that cannot be kept within fences.

2. **Fig.**: Loose or immoral conduct. (*Scotch*.)

***dike-reeve**, *s.* The same as DIKE-GRAVE (q. v.). (*Ash*.)

***dike**, ***dik-en**, ***dyke**, ***dyk-en**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *dician*.] [DIG, v.]

A. Transitive:

1. To dig, to open by digging.

"To delve and *dike* a deep ditch al aboute."

Piers Plowman, p. 385.

2. To surround with a ditch.

"Now dos Edward *dike* Berwik brode and long."

Langtoft, p. 272.

3. To bury.

"Depe dolvene and dede *dyked* in moldes."

Morte Arthure, 974.

B. Intrans.: To dig.

"It were better *dike* and delve,

And stand upon the right faith."

Gower: C. A. (Prol.)

***diked**, ***dyked**, *pa. par. or a.* [DIKE, v.]

dik-ēr, **dyk-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *dik*(e); -er.] A person whose employment is to build inclosures of stone, generally without lime; often called a *dry-diker*. (*Scotch*.)

"The *dyker*, as he is called, gets from £2 to £3 sterling, and sometimes more, for three months in summer."—*P. Tarland: Aberd. Statist. Acc.*, vi. 209.

dik-lē, **dyk-lē**, *s.* [A dimin. from *dike* (q. v.).] A little ditch or dike.

***dik-līg**, ***dyk-līg**, *pr. par. & s.* [DIKE, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As subst.: The act of digging.

***di-lāc-ēr-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *dilaceratus*, *pa. par. of dilacero*=to tear in pieces: *di*=dis=apart, and *lacro*=to tear.] To tear in pieces, to rend asunder, to burst.

"The infant *dilacerates* and breaks those parts which restrained him before."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

***di-lāc-ēr-āt-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DILACERATE.]

***di-lāc-ēr-ā-tion**, ***di-lāc-ēr-ā-qion**, *s.* [Lat. *dilaceratio*.]

1. **Lit.**: The act of tearing, breaking, or rending in two; the state of being torn or rent asunder.

"The greatest sensation of pain is by the obstruction of the small vessels, and *dilaceration* of the nervous fibers."—*Arbuthnot*.

2. **Fig.**: A violent rupture, falling out, or dispute.

"Many *dilacerations* and divisions may followe."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. xi.

di-lām-in-ā-tion, *s.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and Lat. *lamina*=a plate, a slice, a blade.]

Bot.: The same as CHORIZATION (q. v.).

***di-lā-ni-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *dilaniatus*, *pa. par. of dilanio*=to tear to pieces: *di*=dis=apart, and *lanio*=to lacerate, to tear.] To tear to pieces, to rend, to dilacerate.

"Rather than they would *dilaniate* the entrails of their own mother, and expose her thereby to be ravished, they met half way in a gallant kind."—*Howel: England's Tears*.

***di-lā-ni-ā-tion**, *s.* [Latin *dilaniatio*: *di*=dis=away, apart, and *lanio*=to mangle, to lacerate.] A rending or tearing in pieces; dilaceration.

***di-lāp-l-dāte**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *dilapidatus*, *pa. par. of dilapido*=to destroy: *di*=dis=apart, and *lapid*, accus. of *lapis*=a stone.]

A. Transitive:

1. **Lit.**: To damage, to injure, to bring to or suffer to fall into a state of ruin.

"If the bishop, parson, or vicar, &c., *dilapitates* the buildings, or cuts down the timber of the patrimony of the church."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 4.

2. **Fig.**: To waste, to squander.

"*Dilapidating* the revenues of the church."—*Bp. Hurd*.

B. Intrans.: To fall into ruin, to become dilapidated.

"The church of Elgin . . . was suffered to *dilapidate* by deliberate robbery and frigid indifference."—*Johnson: A Journey to the Hebrides*.

di-lāp-l-dāt-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [DILAPIDATE.]

di-lāp-l-dāt-līg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DILAPIDATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

"In the neighborhood of *dilapidating* edifices."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets*; *Dyer*.

C. As subst.: The act of ruining, wasting or suffering to fall into decay; the state of falling into decay.

di-lāp-l-dā-tion, *s.* [Latin *dilapidatio*, from *dilapidatus*; Fr. *dilapidation*; Sp. *dilapidación*; Ital. *dilapidazione*.]

1. **Ordinary Language**:

1. **Lit.**: Decay for want of repair; a state of partial ruin.

*2. **Figuratively**:

(1) The act of wasting, damaging, or injuring.

"The church should sue you for *dilapidations* of its power."—*Marvell: Works*, ii. 460.

(2) A state of decay.

"The state of *dilapidation* into which a great empire must fall."—*Burke: Nabob of Arcot's Debts*.

(3) **Peculation**.

II. **Eng. Ecc. Law**: The act of an incumbent in suffering the chancel, parsonage-house, and other buildings thereto belonging, to go to ruin or decay, whether such dilapidation is voluntary, that is, by pulling down any part of the buildings; or passive, that is, by neglecting to keep them in repair. Dilapidations also extend to any willful waste in or upon the glebe-woods, or any other inheritance of the Church. For such acts an action lies either in the spiritual court by the canon law, or in the courts of common law, and it may be brought by the successor against the predecessor, if living, or, if dead, then against his executors.

"Tis the duty of all churchwardens to prevent the *dilapidations* of the chancel and mansion-house belonging to the rector or vicar."—*Ayliffe: Farergon*.

di-lāp-l-dā-tōr, *s.* [English *dilapidat*(e); -or.] One who causes or suffers dilapidations.

"The late bishop, a monstrous *dilapidator* of that see."—*Strype: Life of Parker*.

di-lāt-a-blī-l-tī, *s.* [Fr. *dilatabilité*.] The quality of being dilatable.

"We take notice of the wonderful *dilatability* or extensiveness of the gullets of serpents."—*Ray*.

di-lāt-a-ble, *a.* [Fr. & Sp.; Ital. *dilatabile*, from Lat. *dilatus*, *pa. par. of differo*.] [DILATE.] Capable of dilatation; that may or can be dilated or expanded; elastic, the opposite to *contractible*.

"These end in small air bladders, *dilatate* and *contractible*."—*Arbuthnot: On Ailments*.

di-lā-tā-tion, ***di-l-a-ta-cloun**, *s.* [Fr. *dilatation*; from Lat. *dilatatio*, from *dilatatus*, *pa. par. of dilato*=to extend; Sp. *dilatación*; Ital. *dilatazione*; Port. *dilatação*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. **Literally**:

1. The act of dilating, extending, or expanding; extension, expansion, distension; the opposite to *contraction* (q. v.).

"The motions of the tongue, by *contraction* and *dilatation*, are so easy and so subtle, that you can hardly conceive or distinguish them aright."—*Holder*.

2. The state of being dilated, extended, distended or expanded.

"By his energy he produces . . . fluidity, contraction, and dilatation of the circulating vessels in plants and animals."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. xxii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ=ē; ey=ā. qu=kw.

*II. Figuratively:

1. A swelling or expanding of the spirits.

"All these are the effects of the dilatation and coming forth of the spirits into the outward parts."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

2. The act of dilating or enlarging upon any subject.

"What needeth greater dilatation?"

Chaucer: C. T., 4,652.

B. Surg.: The accidental or preternatural augmentation of a canal or opening, as in aneurisms, varices, &c., or the process of opening any aperture or canal. (*Dunglison.*)

*di-lā-te (1), v. t. [DELA-TE.]

di-lā-te (2), v. t. & i. [Fr. dilater; Sp. & Port. dilatar; Ital. dilatare, from Lat. dilatus, pa. par. of differo: di=dis=apart, and latus=borne.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To expand, to extend, to distend; to enlarge in all directions; the opposite to contract (q. v.).

"The second refraction would spread the rays one way as much as the first doth another, and so dilate the image."—*Newton.*

*2. To increase, to extend, to spread.

"They now dilate and now contract their force."

Prior.

*3. To spread abroad.

"Bows and branches which did broad dilate
Their clasping arms in wanton wreathings intricate."—*Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 53.*

*II. Figuratively:

1. To enlarge upon; to relate at large or fully.

"But he would not endure that woful theam
For to dilate at large."—*Spenser: F. Q., II. v. 87.*

2. To amplify.

"To dilate and embellish each particular image with a variety of adjuncts."—*Lowth: vol. I., lect. 12.*

B. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To swell, to expand, to be extended or enlarged.

"This little golden thread
Dilates into a column high and vast."
Longfellow: Sand of the Desert.

2. Fig.: To speak fully and copiously; to enlarge, to descant; followed by on or upon.

"To dilate upon it, and improve their luster, by any addition or eloquence of speech."—*Clarendon.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to dilate and to expand: "The idea of drawing anything out so as to occupy a greater space is common to these terms, in opposition to contracting. . . . A bladder dilates on the admission of air, or the heart dilates with joy; knowledge expands the mind, or a person's views expand with circumstances. In the circulation of the blood through the body, the vessels are exposed to a perpetual dilatation and contraction; the gradual expansion of the mind by the regular modes of communicating knowledge to youth is unquestionably to be desired; but the sudden expansion of a man's thoughts from a comparative state of ignorance by any powerful action is very dangerous." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*di-lā-te, a. [Lat. dilatus.] Extended, enlarged, expanded, wide.

"Whom they out of their bounty have instructed
With so dilate and absolute a power."
B. Jonson: Sejanus, i. 2.

di-lāt-ēd, pa. par. & a. [DILATE, v.]

*1. Lit.: Expanded, extended, enlarged.

*2. Fig.: Full, copious, amplified, detailed.

"Take a more dilated farewell."—*Shakespeare: All's Well that Ends Well, II. 1.*

di-lāt-ēr, s. [Eng. dilate(e); -er.] [DILATOR.]

1. Lit.: One who enlarges, expands, extends, or amplifies.

"Thy labors shew thy will to dignify
The first dilators of thy famous nation."
Skelton: Verses pref. to Verstaneg's Restitution.

2. Fig.: One who dilates or discourses copiously upon any subject.

di-lāt-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DILATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. Lit.: The act of expanding, extending, or enlarging.

2. Fig.: The act of enlarging or amplifying upon.

di-lā-tion (1), s. [Eng. dilate(e); -ion.] The act of dilating, extending, or enlarging; the state of being dilated; dilatation.

*di-lā-tion (2), s. [Lat. dilatio.] A delaying or delay; procrastination.

"What construction canst thou make of our willful dilations, but as a stubborn contempt?"—*Ep. Hall: Contemplations, bk. iv.*

di-lā-tive, a. [Eng. dilate(e); -ive.] Dilating, causing dilation or expansion.

di-lāt-ōr (1), s. [Eng. dilate(e); -or.] [DILATER.]

*I. Ord. Lang.: One who or that which dilates or expands.

II. Technically:

1. Anat.: Any of the muscles, whose function is to dilate the parts on which it acts.

"The bucinators and the dilators of the nose are too strong in choleric people."—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Surg.: An instrument for extending parts, such as the eyelids, or dilating the walls of a cavity, the urethra, vagina, anus, &c.

*di-lāt-ōr (2), *di-lat-our, s. [Lat. dilator.] One who or that which causes delay.

"The answer he received from the town was a dilator, till the state, which within a few days was to meet, did consider of his demands."—*Baillie: Lett., i. 165.*

*di-lāt-ōr (3), *di-lāt-ar, s. [DELA-TE.] An informer.

"The an half to our souerane lordis vse, and the vther half to the apprehendar and dilator."—*Acts Jas. VI., 1587 (ed. 1814), p. 427.*

di-lā-tōr-i-ly, adv. [Eng. dilatory; -ly.] In a dilatory, procrastinating manner; lazily.

"Some time in March I finished the Lives of the Poets, which I wrote in my usual way, dilatorily and hastily."—*Johnson: Prayers and Medit., p. 190.*

di-lā-tōr-i-ness, s. [Eng. dilatory; -ness.] The quality of being dilatory; laziness, slowness, tardiness, procrastination.

"The dilatoriness and bad management of the War Office."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

di-lā-tōr-y, a. & s. [Fr. dilatoire; Sp. & Ital. dilatorio, from Lat. dilatorius, from pa. par. of differo=to put off.]

A. As adjective:

1. Causing or tending to cause delay, or to gain time.

"The policy of Austria was, at that time, strangely dilatory and irresolute."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxiv.*

2. Given or addicted to procrastination or delay; slow, not ready or active; wanting in diligence.

3. Marked or characterized by procrastination or delay.

"The dignity of the professions may be supported by this dilatory proceeding."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning, ch. xiii.*

*B. As subst.: Delay.

"Without any dilatories, arts or evasions."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford, i. 285.*

¶ For the difference between dilatory and slow, see SLOW.

dilatory-defence, s.

Scots Law: A plea offered by a defendant for breaking down the conclusions of the action, without entering into the merits of the cause; the effect of which, if sustained, is to absolve from the *lis pendens* without necessarily cutting off the pursuer's grounds of action.

dilatory-plea, s.

Law: A plea designed or tending to cause delay in the trial of a case.

*dil-do, s. [See ex.] A burden in popular songs.

"... with such delicate burdens of dildos and fadings."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.*

*dildo-glass, s. Probably a large drinking glass.

"Good to fill gallipots and long dildo-glasses."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Nice Valour, iii. 2.*

*di-lēc-tion, s. [Lat. dilectio, from dilectus, pa. par. of diligo=to love.] The act of loving; love, affection, kindness.

"So free is Christ's dilection, that the grand condition of our felicity is our belief."—*Boyle: Seraphic Love.*

di-lēm-ma, s. [Lat., from Greek dilemma=a double proposition, one in which a person is caught between two difficulties; dialambanomai=to be caught between: di=between, and lambanō=to catch.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. A difficult or doubtful choice or position; a position in which difficulties or evils appear to present themselves on every side, so that there seems to be no way to escape; an awkward predicament.

"A refusal of supplies at Edinburgh reduced him to no such dilemma."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.*

II. Logic: An argument in which the adversary is caught between two difficulties, by having a choice of alternatives, each of which is fatal to his cause.

"A young rhetorician applied to an old sophist to be taught the art of pleading, and bargained for a certain reward, to be paid when he should gain a cause. The master sued for his reward, and the scholar endeavored to

elude his claim by a dilemma: If I gain my cause, I shall withhold your pay, because the judge's award will be against you; if I lose it, I may withhold it because I shall not yet have gained a cause. On the contrary, says the master, if you gain your cause, you must pay me, because you are to pay me when you gain a cause; if you lose it, you must pay me, because the judge will award it."—*Johnson.*

¶ The horns of a dilemma: The alternatives presented to an adversary in a dilemma, the choice of either of which is fatal to his cause; a position of extreme difficulty, from which there appears to be no way of escape.

*di-lēm-mæd, a. [Eng. dilemma; -ed.] Placed in a dilemma.

"Like a novel-horn dilemma'd, I made up my mind to be guided by circumstances."—*E. A. Poe: Marginalia (Intro.)*

di-lēt-tan-tē, *di-lēt-tānt (pl. di-lēt-tān-tī), s. [Ital. dilettante, pr. par. of dilettare=to love, to take a delight in; Lat. delecto.] A lover or admirer of the fine arts; an amateur; frequently applied half in contempt to one who affects a taste for or skill in art, science, or literature.

"Of Dardan tours let dilettanti tell."

Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

¶ The Society of Dilettanti, consisting of gentlemen who had traveled, and who were desirous of encouraging a taste for the fine arts in Great Britain, was established in 1734.

*di-lēt-tant-ish, a. [Eng. dilettant(e); -ish.] Like a dilettante; amateurish.

"You are dilettantish and amateurish."—*G. Elliot: Middlemarch, ch. xix.*

di-lēt-tant-ism, s. [Eng. dilettant(e); -ism.]

The characteristics or manners of a dilettanti; a desultory, affected, or amateurish pursuit or cultivation of art, science, or literature.

"The age of finical dilettantism and emasculated elegance . . . soon afterward followed."—*Hall: Modern English, p. 147.*

*diligh-en, *dilighen, v. t. [A. S. dilegian, dilgian; O. H. Ger. dilgōn.] To destroy, to abolish.

"Forr swa to . . . cristeas laghness dilghenn."—*Ormulum, 5,300.*

di-l-y-gence, *di-l-y-gen-çy, s. [Fr., from Lat. diligentia, from diligo=to love; Sp. & Port. diligencia; Ital. diligenza. A moral lesson is in the etymology of this word. One can never permanently exhibit diligence unless he loves his work; hence, when practicable, he should choose the work for which he is best adapted by nature, and diligence in which will be to him a comparatively easy task.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Steady application or assiduity in any business or task; industry, assiduity.

"I have followed him everywhere . . . I am sure with diligence enough."—*Dryden: Letter to Sir H. Howard.*

2. Care, heedfulness.

"Keep thy heart with all diligence."—*Prov. iv. 23.*

II. Technically:

1. Law: The law recognizes three degrees of diligence: (a) Low or slight, which persons of little or no prudence take of their own concerns; (b) Common or ordinary, which men of an average type exercise; (c) High or great, which persons of exceptional prudence take. The Civil Law is in conformity with the Common Law in recognizing these three grades. (*Wharton.*)

2. Vehicles: A French stage coach. It was the national vehicle on the regular routes; had four

wheels, two compartments, a deck, and a dickey; was drawn by from four to seven horses, and managed by a postilion.

"... the beggars, whom he had been accustomed to see . . . pursuing a diligence up hill."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvii.*

di-l-y-gent, a. [Fr. diligent; Ital. Sp., & Port. diligento, from Lat. diligens, pr. par. of diligo=to love, delight in: di=dis=apart, between, and lego=to choose.]

1. Of persons: Constant and steady in application to any business or task; assiduous, persevering, persistent, industrious; sedulous; not idle or negligent.

"... those honest, diligent and God-fearing yeomen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xi.*



Diligence.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çeil, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -die, &c. = bēl, dēl.

2. *Of things*: Prosecuted, or applied with diligence and care; careful, assiduous, painstaking.

"And the judges shall make diligent inquisition."—Deut. xix. 18.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *diligent*, *expeditious*, and *prompt*: "*Diligent*, from *diligo*, to love, marks the interest one takes in doing something; he is *diligent* who loses no time, who keeps close to the work. *Expeditious*, from the Latin *expeditio*, to dispatch, marks the desire one has to complete the thing begun. He who is *expeditious* applies himself to no other thing that offers; he finishes everything in its turn. *Prompt*, from the Latin *promoveo*, to draw out or make ready, marks one's desire to get ready; he is *prompt* who works with spirit so as to make things ready. Idleness, dilatoriness, and slowness are the three defects opposed to these three qualities. The *diligent* man has no reluctance in commencing the labor; the *expeditious* man never leaves it; the *prompt* man brings it quickly to an end. It is necessary to be *diligent* in the concerns which belong to us, to be *expeditious* in any business that requires to be terminated, to be *prompt* in the execution of orders that are given to us." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

(2) For the difference between *diligent* and *sedulous*, see SEDULOUS.

***dil-l-gent-lŷ, *dil-l-gen-ly, *dil-l-gent-liche, adv.** [Eng. *diligent*; -ly.] With diligence, assiduity, and steady application; carefully, industriously, sedulously.

"Go and search diligently for the young child."—Matt. ii. 8.

di-lit-ŭr-ŭc, a. [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold; Eng. *lit*(hic), and *-uric* (q. v.).]

dilituric acid, s.

Chem.: $C_4H_3(N_2O_2)NO_3$. Nitro-barbituric acid, obtained by the action of fuming nitric acid on barbituric acid (q. v.). It crystallizes in colorless prisms, which are soluble in water, forming a yellow solution.

dill, *dile, *dyle, s. [A. S. *dile*; cogn. with Dut. *dille*, Dan. *dill*, Sw. *dill*, O. H. Ger. *tilli*, M. H. Ger. *tille*, Ger. *dill*.]

Botany:

1. *Anethum graveolens*; a genus of plants belonging to the order Umbelliferae or Apiaceae. The seeds, or rather fruits, which are imported from the middle or south of Europe, are oval, flat, and about a line and a half in length, with a pale membranous margin. They are stimulant and carminative, and furnish a pale-yellow aromatic oil. Dill-water is used as a remedy in flatulence and gripes of children, and the fruit to flavor pickles.

2. Applied by husbandmen to *Ethusa Fœniculum*, *Daucus*, and *Torilis infesta*. (Britten & Holland.)

***dill** (1), v. t. [Icel. *dylja*; O. Sw. *dylia*; Sw. *dölja*; Dan. *dölge*.] To conceal, to hide.

"Joseph . . . wist and dilled it as the wise."
Cursus Mundi, 4, 270.

dill (2), v. t. & i. [Icel. *dilla*=to lull.]

A. Trans.: To soothe, to quiet, to calm.

"My dule in dern bot gif thow dill,
Doutless bot dreid I dé."

Bannatyne Poems, p. 98, st. 1.

***B. Intrans.**: To subside, to quiet down.

"The noise of the Queen's voyage to France has dilled down."—Baillie: Letters, i. 252.

dil-len-bŭrg-ŭte, s. [From Dillenburg, where it is found, and Eng. suff. -ite (Min.). (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of chrysocolla, containing a slight admixture of carbonate of copper.

dil-lên-ŭ-ŭs, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dillen*(ia), and Lat. fem. adj. pl. suff. -æe.]

Bot.: One of the tribes into which the order Dilleniaceae is divided, the other being Delimæe (q. v.). The Dilleneæ have the connective of the anthers equal or narrow at the point. They occur in Asia and Australia. (Lindley.)

dil-lê-nŭ-ŭ, s. [Named after J. J. Dillenius, a professor of Botany at Oxford.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Dilleniaceae. They are lofty forest trees, natives of tropical Asia. *Dillenia pentagyna* furnishes excellent spars for ships; and the fruit of *D. indica* is edible, though very acid. It is used by the natives in India in curries and jellies, and the acid juice sweetened with sugar forms a cooling drink. The leaves of *D. scabrella* are very rough, and are used instead of sandpaper.

dil-lê-nŭ-ŭ-ŭ-ŭ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dilleni*(a), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ææe.]

Bot.: An order of plants found chiefly in Australia, Asia, and the warm parts of America. They are nearly related to the Ranunculaceae. Sepals five, persistent; petals five, deciduous, in a single row; seeds universally arillate; stamens indefinite, hypogynous. The species are trees, shrubs, or under-shrubs. The Indian species are remarkable

for their beauty, the grandeur of their foliage, and the magnificence of their flowers. They have astringent properties, and some of the species afford excellent timber. Lindley enumerated twenty-six genera, comprising 200 species.

dil-lên-ŭ-ŭ-ŭ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dilleni*(a), and Eng. suff. -ææe.]

Bot.: The English name given by Lindley to the order Dilleniaceae.

***dil-lŭ-grôut, s.** [Etym. doubtful. Cf. *grout*, s.] Potage made for the king's table on his coronation-day. Some lands were held of him in serjeanty by the tenure of furnishing such potage for the above-named great occasion. (Wharton.)

***dill-ŭng, s.** [Prob. from Icel. *dilla*=to lull.] A darling, a favorite, a pet.

"To make up the match with my eldest daughter, my wife's dilling, whom she longs to call madam."—Eastward Hoe, i. 1.

dill-nite, s. [From Dilln, where it is found, and Eng. suff. -ite (Min.). (q. v.).]

Min.: Probably a mixture of diaspore and kaolinite or pholerite. An earthy mineral, related to collyrite. (Dana.)

***dil-lŭw, s.** [Icel. *deila*.] A noisy quarrel. (Scotch.)

dills, s. [DULSE.]

dil-lŭ-ŭng, s. [Apparently from Lat. *diluo*=to wash away.] A Cornish word for the operation of sorting ores in a hand sieve. The sieve has a hair bottom of close texture, and contains about thirty pounds of stamped tin ore. The sieve is immersed in water and moves the ore up and down and circularly, so as to cause all the particles to be in a state of suspension in the water. By inclining the sieve the lighter particles are allowed to run off into the keeve, while the richer particles are laid aside for roasting. (Knight.)

***dil-lŷ** (1), s. [A corrupt. of *diligence* (q. v.).] A coach, a diligence.

"The Derby dilly, carrying six insides."

Canning: Loves of the Triangles.

dil-lŷ (2), s. [An abbreviation for *daffodilly*.] [DAFFODIL.]

Bot.: *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*. (Britten & Holland.)

¶ **White dillies**:

Bot.: *Narcissus poeticus*.

dil-lŷ-däl-lŷ, v. i. [A redup. of *dally* (q. v.).] To idle, to loiter about, to waste time, to hesitate.

"What you do, sir, do; don't stand dilly-dallying."—Richardson: Pamela, i. 275.

dil-nôte, s. [Etymol. doubtful.]

Bot.: The Cyclamen.

***dil-ŭg-ŭc-ŭl, a.** [Gr. *dilogos*=double-tongued, doubtful: *di*=dis=twice, twofold, and *logos*=a word.] Having a double meaning.

"In such spurious, enigmatical, *dilogical* terms as the devil gave his oracles."—Adams: Works, i. 10.

dil-ŭg-ŷ, s. [Gr. *dilogia*=repetition.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech in which a word is used in an equivocal sense; an expression which may have two meanings.

***diltip, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A trollop, a slut, a sloven.

"Neither a diltip, nor a da."

Jamieson: Pop. Ballads, i. 294.

dilse, s. [DULSE.]

dil-sêr, s. [Scotch *dills*(e); -er.] The Rock or Field Lark, *Alauda campestris*, so called from feeding on the sea-lime among the dilse.

***dil-lŭ-ŭ-ŭ, *dil-lu-cide, a.** [Lat. *dilucidus*.]

1. Clear, transparent; not opaque.

2. Clear, plain, evident.

"So perspicuous and *dilucid* description of laws."—Bacon: On Learning, bk. viii. aph. 3.

***dil-lŭ-ŭ-ŭ-ŭ-ŭ, v. t. & i.** [Lat. *dilucidatus*, pa. par. of *dilucidare*.]

A. Trans.: To make clear, plain, or evident; to explain, to elucidate.

"To bring in a passage or two of Scripture to *dilucidate* or confirm something."—Boyle: Works, vi. 768.

B. Intrans.: To give explanations; to explain, to elucidate.

"I shall not extenuate, but explain and *dilucidate*."—Broune: Vulgar Errors.

***dil-lŭ-ŭ-ŭ-ŭ-ŭ, s.** [Latin *dilucidatio*, from *dilucidatus*.] The act of making clear, plain, or evident; elucidation.

"If such *dilucidations* be necessary to make us value writings."—Boyle: Works, ii. 260.

***dil-lŭ-ŭ-ŭ-ŭ-ŭ, s.** [Pref. *di*, and Eng. *lucidity* (q. v.).] Lucidness, clearness, plainness.

"With plainness and *dilucidity*."—Holland: Plutarch, p. 977.

***di-lŭ-ŭ-ŭ-ŭ-ŭ, adv.** [Eng. *dilucid*; -ly.] Clearly, plainly, lucidly.

"Nothing could be said more *dilucidly* and fully to this whole matter."—Hammond: Works, vol. ii., pt. iv., p. 192.

di-lŭ-ŭ-ŭ-ŭ, adv. [Ital.]

Mus.: Wasting away, diminishing, decrescendo.

***di-lŭ-ŭ-ŭ, a. & s.** [Latin *diluens*, pa. par. of *diluo*=to wash away: *di*=dis=apart, away, and *luo*=to wash.]

A. As adj.: Making thin, or liquid; attenuating or weakening by water, &c.; diluting.

B. As substantive:

1. **Ord. Lang.**: That which makes thin or liquid; that which attenuates or lessens the strength of by dilution.

"There is no real *diluent* but water; every fluid is *diluent*, as it contains water in it."—Arbuthnot: On Aliments, ch. v.

2. **Med.**: A substance or preparation which has a tendency to increase the amount of fluid in the blood. Diluents consist chiefly of water, whey, buttermilk, &c., with additions to render them agreeable, or to give them a slightly demulcent quality. They are employed when the secretions are too viscid, or the contents of the stomach, intestines, &c., are too acrid, and also when the heat of the body is too great.

di-lŭ-te, v. t. & i. [Lat. *dilutus*, pa. par. of *diluo*=to wash away; Fr. *diluer*; Sp. *diluir*; Ital. *diluire*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To make thin with water.

"By constant weeping mix their watery store
With the chyle's current, and dilute it more."
Blackmore: Creation, bk. vi.

2. To weaken by the admixture of water; to reduce the strength of with water.

"Drinking a large dose of *diluted* tea, . . . she got to bed."—Locke.

*3. To make weak or weaker.

"The chamber was dark, lest these colors should be *diluted*."—Newton.

***B. Intransitive**:

1. To act as a diluent.

"The alment ought to be thin to *dilute*."—Arbuthnot: On Aliments.

2. To become attenuated, thin, or weak.

di-lŭ-te, a. [Lat. *dilutus*.]

1. **Lit.**: Made thin or weak; reduced in strength or intensity; diluted, reduced.

"If the red and blue colors were more *dilute* and weak, the distance of the images would be less than an inch."—Newton.

*2. **Fig.**: Poor, weak.

"This is but a dilute and waterish exposition of this place."—Hopkins: Sermon, xiv., On New Birth.

di-lŭt-ŭ-ŭ, pa. par. or a. [DILUTE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. **Lit.**: Made weak by dilution.

"The social circle, the *diluted* bowl."

Mason: Art of Painting, 672.

2. **Fig.**: Made poor; colorless.

***di-lŭt-ŭ-ŭ-ŭ, adv.** [Eng. *diluted*; -ly.] In a diluted form or state.

***di-lŭ-te-nêss, s.** [Eng. *dilute*; -ness.] The quality or state of being diluted.

"What that *diluteness* is . . . I understand not."—Wilkins: Real Character, pt. iii., ch. xii.

di-lŭt-ŭ-ŭ, s. [Eng. *dilut*(e); -er.] He who or that which dilutes, attenuates, or makes poor or weak; diluent.

"Water is the only *diluter*, and the best dissolvent of most of the ingredients of our aliment."—Arbuthnot: On Aliments, i. 6.

di-lŭt-ŭ-ŭ, pr. par., a. & s. [DILUTE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making poor or weak; dilution.

diluting roller, s. A roller in paper-making machinery, which conducts an additional supply of water into the pulp-cistern to reduce its density.

di-lŭ-tion, s. [Lat. *dilutio*, from *dilutus*.] The act of making thin, poor, or weak by diluting; the state of becoming diluted.

"Opposite to *dilution* is coagulation or thickening."—Arbuthnot: On Aliments, ii. 5.

di-lŭ-vi-ŭl, a. [Lat. *diluvialis*, from *diluvium*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a flood or deluge; specifically, pertaining to the deluge in the days of Noah.

2. Caused by or resulting from a deluge; formed or produced by a deluge.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fäll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hêr, there; pîno, pît, sire, sîr, marine; gô, pôr, -or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

diluvial formation, s.

Geol.: The name given to superficial deposits of gravel, sand, clay, &c., brought together far from their original sites by an extraordinary action of water. [DILUVIUM.] Such action may be the result of heavy rains, submarine earthquakes, melting of snow, &c. What was formerly called the diluvial formation is now termed the boulder formation or the Northern drift, or simply the drift. The greater part of it was deposited during the Newer Pliocene Period, or in the early part of the recent one, the temperature of Northern Europe generally being then excessively low, with snow and ice everywhere prevailing. It is called also the Glacial Period (q. v.).

dil-lū-vi-ā-ist, s. [Eng. *diluvial*; -ist.] One of those theorists who regard the boulder-clay, abraded and polished rock-surfaces, ossiferous gravels, and similar superficial phenomena, as the result of the Noachian deluge; in other words, those who ascribe to a universal deluge such superficial results as they cannot readily reconcile with the ordinary operations of water now going on around them. (Page.)

dil-lū-vi-ān, a. [Lat. *diluvium*], and Eng. adj. suff. -an.] The same as DILUVIAL (q. v.).

"Suppose that this diluvial lake should rise to the mountain tops in one place, and not diffuse itself equally into all countries about."—Burnet: *Theory of the Earth*.

dil-lū-vi-āte, v. i. [Lat. *diluvius*, pa. par. of *diluvio*=to inundate, to flood.] To run as a flood; to cause an inundation.

"These inundations have so wholly diluviated over all the south."—Sir E. Sandys: *State of Religion* (1605), S. 2.

dil-lū-vi-ām, **dil-lū-vi-ōn**, ***dil-lu-vye**, ***dil-lu-ye**, s. [Lat.] [DELUGE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A flood; an inundation, a deluge. "Bringing in the dilu-ye, or great flood."—*Wycliffe*: 2 Peter ii. 5.

2. *Geol.*: Formerly applied to accumulations of gravel, sand, clay, &c., supposed to be the result of the Noachian deluge; then applied to all masses of comparatively recent age, apparently the result of powerful aqueous agency; now the name is verging to extinction, *drift* having taken its place. [DILUVIAL FORMATION.]

dilv-lūg, s. [DILLUING.]

dim, ***dimme**, ***dym**, ***dymme**, a. & adv. [A. S. *dim*; cogn. with Icel. *dimmr*=dim; Sw. *dimmig*=foggy; *dimma*=a fog, a mist; M. H. Ger. *timmer*, *timber*=dark; dim; O. S. *thim*=dim; Ger. *dämmern*=dimness; Ir. *teim*=dim; Sansc. *tamar*=gloom. (Skeat.)]

A. As adjective:

1. Literally:

1. Somewhat dark; dusky.

"A dym dulfal dale."

Hampole: *Prick of Conscience*, 1, 166.

2. Overshadowed, darkened, obscured.

"The sunne of all the world is dimme and darke."—*Spenser*: *Shepherd's Calendar*; November.

3. Not seeing clearly; having a defective or imperfect vision.

"Isaac was old, and his eyes were dim."—*Gen.* xxvii. 1.

4. Deprived of luster; tarnished; dull.

"How is the gold become dim!"—*Lament*. iv. 1.

II. Figuratively:

1. Not clearly seen; obscure, imperfect; vague, confused, not clear.

"We might be able to aim at some dim and seeming conception how matter might begin to exist."—*Locke*.

*2. Hard to understand; not plain or clear.

"Dymme or harde to vnderstande. Mistious."—*Prompt.* Parv.

*3. Imperfectly heard; not clear; indistinct, low.

"He herd a marmuring fal low and dim."—*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, 2, 485.

*4. Dull of apprehension.

"The understanding is dim, and cannot by its natural light discover spiritual truths."—*Rogers*.

5. Wicked, base.

"And did awai his dedes dim."

Metr. *Homilies*, p. 111.

*B. As adv.: Dimly, indistinctly, not clearly.

"He herde a vois which cried dimme."

Gower: *C. A.*, i. 293.

*C. For the difference between *dim* and *dark*, see DARK.

dim, ***dim-men**, ***dime**, ***dym-men**, ***dym-myn**, v. t. & i. [A. S. *dimman*; Icel. *dimma*.]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

1. To render dim; to deprive of clearness of vision, to obscure the sight of.

"As where th' Almighty's lightning brand does light, It dimes the dazed eyes, and daunts the senses quight."—*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, l. viii. 21.

2. To make dark; to obscure with shade or darkness.

"Now set the sun, and twilight dimm'd the ways."—*Couper*: *Homer's Odyssey*, ii.

3. To deprive of luster; to tarnish, to sully.

"It once was bright and clear as thine, But blood and tears have dimm'd its shine."—*Scott*: *Lady of the Lake*, iv. 27.

*II. Figuratively:

1. To obscure, to darken, to defile.

"If the light of your life be dimm'd with worldly desires and lusts."—*Udall*: *Matt.* v.

2. To render dull; to obscure mentally.

*B. Intrans.: To become dim, dull, or obscure.

"His fair iere falowith, and dimmth is sighte."—*Early Eng. Poems*, p. 20.

*dim-discovered, a. Dimly or faintly seen.

"Ships, dim-discovered, dropping from the clouds."—*Thomson*: *Summer*, 946.

dim-eyed, a. Having weak or bad vision.

dim-seen, a. Dimly seen.

"The dim-seen eagle."—*Keats*: *Sleep and Poetry*.

dim-sighted, a. Dull, obtuse.

"Too small, perhaps, the slight occasion For our dim-sighted observation."—*Cowper*: *Epistle to Lady Austen*.

dim-twinkling, a. Twinkling or shining dimly or faintly.

di-māg-net-ite, s. [Gr. *di*=dis=twice, twofold, and Eng. *magnetite* (q. v.).]

Min.: A magnetite pseudomorph from Monroe, Orange Co., N. Y. (Dana.)

dim-ar-is, s. [A word of no etymology.]

Logic: An arbitrary name for a mode of syllogisms in the fourth figure, in which the Middle Term is the predicate of the Major and the subject of the Minor Premise. This figure is the most awkward and unnatural of all, and is the direct reverse of the first. Taking X to represent the Major term, Z the Minor, and Y the Middle, this syllogism may be expressed thus: Some X is Y; all Y is Z; ∴ Some Z is X. For example:

(dim) Some men are Americans.

(Ar) All Americans are mortal.

(Is) Some mortals are men.

*dim-ble, s. [Probably connected with *dimple* (q. v.).] A dell, a dingle; a bower.

"Deep in a gloomy dimble she doth dwell."

Ben Jonson: *Sad Shepherd*, ii. 2.

dime, *disme, *dyme, s. [Fr.; O. F. *disme*, *disme*; Prov. *desme*, *deime*; O. Sp. *diezmo*, *diezma*; Ital. *decima*, from Lat. *decimus* (m.), *decima* (f.)=tenth; *decem*=ten.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A tithe, a tenth part.

"He gaud hym dymes of alle thingis."—*Wycliffe*: *Gen.* xiv. 20.

2. *Comm.*: A small silver coin current in the United States. It is equal to ten cents, or one-tenth of a dollar. Weight, 88.4 grains; fineness, .900.

di-mēn-sion, s. [Fr.; Sp. *dimension*; Ital. *dimensione*, from Lat. *dimensionem*, accus. of *dimensio*=a measuring, from *dimensus*, pa. par. of *demeter*=to measure off from a thing; *di*=dis=apart, away, and *metior*=to measure. Putehan, in 1589, classed this with words of quite recent introduction into the language.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

1. In the same sense as B. 2.

2. Size, extent (generally in the plural).

"There are a few of much greater dimension."—*Darwin*: *Voyage Round the World* (1870), ch. ii., p. 25.

*3. Outline, shape, figure.

"In dimension and the shape of nature A gracious person."

Shakespeare: *Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

II. Fig.: Size, importance, consequence.

B. Technically:

1. *Alg.*: A literal factor of a product or term; also called a degree (q. v.): thus *ab* is an expression of three dimensions. A simple equation is said to be of one dimension, a quadratic of two, a cubic of three, and so on.

2. *Geom.*: Extension in a single line or direction. A line is extended in one direction, or has one dimension, that is length; a surface is extended in two directions, or has two dimensions, length and breadth; a solid is extended in three directions, or has three dimensions, length, breadth, and height or thickness. [GEOMETRY.]

"My gentleman was measuring my walls, and taking the dimensions of the room."—*Swift*.

dimension-lumber, s. Lumber sawed to specific sizes to order, in contradistinction to stock-lumber which is of the usual market-sizes. [STOCK-GANG.]

dimension-stone, s. [ASHLAR.]

*di-mēn-sion, v. t. [DIMENSION, s.] To suit or make agree in size or measurement.

"A mantle purple-tinged, and radiant vest, Dimensioned equal to his size."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xix. 275, 276.

di-mēn-sion-ā-l, a. [Eng. *dimension*; -al.] Relating to dimensions.

*[Dimensional equations: They are such as the following: The dimensions of acceleration are length (time)²; the dimensions of the unit of acceleration

are $\frac{\text{unit of length}}{(\text{unit of time})^2}$. Or (more shortly) velocity = $\frac{\text{length}}{\text{time}}$; acceleration = $\frac{\text{velocity}}{\text{time}} = \frac{\text{length}}{(\text{time})^2}$. (Ever-

ett: *The C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), ch. i., p. 4.

di-mēn-sion-ed, *di-men-cloned, a. [Eng. *dimension*; -ed.] Having dimensions. (Seldom found except in composition.)

"He would els [have] been invisible with all his dimensioned body under the form of breade."—*The Supper of the Lord* (1533), B 3.

*di-mēn-sion-less, *di-mēn-tion-less, a. [Eng. *dimension*; -less.]

1. Devoid of size or dimensions; without size; hence insignificantly small.

"As the earth is but a point compared to the orb of Saturn, so the orb of Saturn itself grows dimensionless when compared with that vast extent of space."—*Warburton*: *Works*, vol. ix., serm. 2.

2. Without any definite shape or form.

"In they pass'd Dimensionless through heavenly doors."

Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 16, 17.

*di-mēn-s-i-ty, s. [Formed on the analogy of

immensity (q. v.).] Extent, capacity.

"Of the smallest stars in sky We know not the dimensity."

Howell: *Letters*, iv. 44.

*di-mēn-sive, a. [Lat. *dimensivus*, pa. par. of

dimetor, and Eng. adj. suff. -ive.]

1. Having dimensions; of a definite size.

"The existence of his body is *dimensive*, and complete with the full proportion and quantity of the same bodies wherewith he ascended."—*Fox*: *Martyrs*, p. 210.

2. That marks the dimensions, boundaries, or outlines of.

"All bodies have their measure, and their space; But who can draw the soul's *dimensive* lines?"

Davies: *Immortality of the Soul*, iv.

dim-ēr-a, dim-ēr-āng, s. pl. [Gr. *di*=dis=twice, twofold, and *meros*=a part.]

Entom.: A section of Homoptera, in which the tarsi are two-jointed, as in the Aphides.

dim-ēr-ō-sō-ma-ta, s. pl. [Gr. *di*=dis=twice, twofold, *meros*=a part, and *sōma*, pl. *sōmata*=a body.]

Entom.: An order of Arachnida, comprising the true Spiders. The name is derived from the division of the body into two parts, the cephalothorax and abdomen. [ARACHNIDA.] They are also called Araneina (q. v.). They may be divided into three families: (1) Araneidae, (2) Lycosidae, and (3) Mygalidae.

dim-ēr-ōūs, a. [Gr. *di*=dis=twice, twofold, and *meros*=a part.]

Bot.: Consisting of two pieces.

"When the number of parts is two, the flower is *dimereous*."—*Balfour*: *Botany*, § 643.

di-mēt-a, in compos. [Gr. *di*=dis=twice, twofold, and *meta*, implying change or substitution.]

Chem.: Aromatic compounds containing two benzene rings, in each of which the atoms of hydrogen in the position (1-3) are respectively replaced by other monad elements, or monad radicals.

dim-ēt-ēr, a. & s. [Lat., from Gr. *di*=dis=twice, twofold, and *metron*=a measure.]

A. As adjective:

Pros.: Having two measures.

"The octosyllable meter was in reality the ancient *dimeter* iambick."—*Tyrrhitt*: *Essay on Chaucer*.

B. As substantive:

Pros.: A verse of two measures.

di-mēth-yl, s. [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and

Eng. &c., *methyl* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A name given to the hydrocarbon Ethane (q. v.).

*[In composition *dimethyl-* denotes that two atoms of hydrogen have been each replaced by the monad hydrocarbon radical methyl (CH₃) in an organic compound.]

dimethyl-ketone, s. [ACETONE.]

dimethyl-ethyl carbinol, s. [AMYL ALCOHOLS.]

*[For other *Dimethyl* compounds, consult *Watts' Dictionary of Chemistry* and the *Journals of the German, English, and French Chemical Societies*.]

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cell, chorus, -clan, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn;

chīn, bench; go, gem; thīn, thīs; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

***dim-i-cā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *dimicatio*, from *dimico* = to fight.] The act of fighting; a fight, a contest.

***di-mid-i-āte**, *v. t.* [DIMIDIATE, *a.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To divide into halves; to halve.

2. *Her.*: To represent the half of.

di-mid-i-āte, *a.* [Lat. *dimidiatus*, from *dimidio* = to halve; *di=dis*=apart, and *medius*=the middle.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Divided into two equal parts; halved.

"Upon the dimidiate platform of your staircase."—*Search: Light of Nature*, pt. ii., ch. xxiii.

2. *Technically*:

(1) *Bot.*: Divided or split into parts, as the stamens of *Salix rubra*, or the calyptra of some Mosses. Also applied to an anther when by the suppression of one lobe, as in Gomphena, or by the disappearance of the partition between the two lobes, it becomes one-celled.

(2) *Zool.*: A term used when the organs on one side are of different functions from the corresponding organs on the other side; as when those on one side are male and on the other female.

***di-mid-i-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *dimidiatio*, from *dimidiatus*.] The act of halving, or dividing into two equal parts.

di-mid-i-ā-tō, *in compos.* [Lat. *dimidiatus*=divided into halves.] Halved.

dimidiato-cordate, *a.*

Bot. (of a leaf): Dimidiate with the lower part cordate.

di-min-ish, ***dy-min-ishe**, *v. t. & i.* [A word formed from Eng. *minish* (q. v.), by the pref. *di=* Lat. *dis*=apart. Fr. *diminuer*; Sp. & Port. *diminuir*; Ital. *diminuire*.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To lessen; to make smaller or less by the subtraction of a part; to decrease.

"That we call good which is apt to cause or increase pleasure, or diminish pain in us."—Locke.

*2. To lessen or lower in power or position; to degrade, to abase.

"Therefore will I also diminish thee."—Ezek. v. ii.

3. To take away or subtract.

"Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall ye diminish ought from it."—Deut. iv. 2.

*4. To weaken, to impair.

"I came not to diminish and abate the lawe."—Udall: *Matth. v.*

II. *Music*: To lessen by a semitone.

B. *Intrans.*: To become or to appear less or smaller; to grow less; to decrease.

"What judgment I had, increases rather than diminishes."—Dryden: *Fables* (Pref.).

***di-min-ish-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *diminish*; -able.]

That may or can be diminished or reduced in size or quality: capable of diminution.

di-min-ished, *pa. par. & a.* [DIMINISH.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Made less or smaller; reduced in size or quality.

"This complaint now comes with diminished influence."—Goldsmith: *Polite Learning*, ch. i.

*2. Weakened, impaired.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Music*: Lessened by a semitone.

(1) *Diminished intervals* are those made less than minor, *e. g.*: *G sharp* to *F sharp* is a diminished 7th, because *G* to *F* being a minor 7th, *G sharp* to *F* contains one semitone less than the minor interval. Some authors, however, apply this term in a manner liable to lead to much confusion, namely, to a perfect interval when made smaller by one semitone, and to an imperfect interval when made less by two semitones; thus, according to them, *c* to *G flat* is a diminished 5th, but *c* to *E double flat*, or *c* to *G sharp* to *E flat*, a diminished 3d. [INTERVAL.]

(2) *Diminished subjects* or *counter-subjects* are subjects or counter-subjects introduced with notes half the value of those in which they were first enunciated.

(3) A *diminished triad* is the chord consisting of two thirds on the sub-tonic, *e. g.*, *B, D, F*, in the key of *C*. (Stainer & Barrett.)

2. *Arch.*: A *diminished arch* is one less than a semicircle. A *diminished column* is one whose upper diameter is less than the lower.

3. *Carp.*: A *diminished bar* is that bar of a sash which is thinnest at its inner edge.

di-min-ish-er, *s.* [Eng. *diminish*; -er.] One who or that which diminishes, or causes diminution.

"The diminisher of regal, but the demolisher of episcopal authority."—Clarke: *Sermons* (1637), p. 241.

di-min-ish-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DIMINISH.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of reducing in size or quality; diminution.

"Giving to the poor is a diminishing of our goods."—Lattimer: *On the Lord's Prayer*, ser. vi.

2. The state of being diminished or reduced in size or quality.

diminishing-rule, *s.*

Arch.: A broad rule cut with a concave edge, so as to ascertain the swell of a column, and to try its curvature.

diminishing-scale, *s.*

Arch.: A scale of gradation used in finding the different points for drawing the spiral curve of the Ionic volute, by describing the arc of a circle through every three preceding points, the extreme point of the last being one of the next three. Each point through which the curve passes is regulated so as to be in a line drawn to the center of the volute, and the lines at equal angles with each other. (Goult.)

diminishing-stuff, *s.*

Shipbuilding: Planking wrought under the wales, and thinned to correspond with the thickness of the bottom plank.

***di-min-ish-ing-ly**, *adv.* [English *diminish-ing*; -ly.]

1. *Lit.*: In a manner tending to diminish or become less in size or quality.

2. *Fig.*: In a manner tending to depreciate or lessen reputation.

"I never heard him censure, or so much as speak diminishingly of any one that was absent."—Locke.

***di-min-ish-ment**, ***de-min-ish-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *diminish*; -ment.] Diminution, lessening.

"For diminishment of the Christian prince's authority."—Bale: *English Votaries*, pt. ii.

***di-min-ue**, ***dy-myn-ue**, *v. t.* [Fr. *diminuer*; Lat. *diminuo*.] [DIMINISH.] To say things derogatory or disparaging.

"Ye han dymynned, or spoken yuel agheins me."—Wycliffe: *Ezekiel* xxxv. 13.

di-min-ū-ēn-dō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: Decreasing in power of sound; expressed by *dim.*, *dimin.*, or the sign \triangleright . It is used indiscriminately with *decreasing* (q. v.).

***di-min-ū-ent**, *a.* [Fr. *diminuer*.] Diminishing, lessening.

"The comparative degree in such kind of expressions, being usually taken for a diminutive term."—Bp. Saunderson: *Sermons* (Pref.).

***dim-in-ūte**, ***dy-min-ute**, *a.* [Lat. *diminutus*, *pa. par. of diminuo*=to diminish.]

1. Diminished, defective, imperfect.

"Some of his audience . . . dydde wryte it [the sermon] *dimynute*, and mangled for lacke of good remembrance."—Str T. More: *Works*, p. 861.

2. Small, diminutive.

"The first seeds of things are little and *diminute*."—Str A. Gorges.

***dim-in-ūte-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *diminute*; -ly.] In a diminished, defective, or imperfect manner.

"An execration only; but that, too, elliptically and *diminutely* uttered."—Bp. Saunderson: *Promissory Oaths*, i. § 10.

di-mi-nū-tion, ***diminution**, *s.* [French; Sp. *diminucion*; Ital. *diminuzione*, from Lat. *diminutio*, from *diminutus*, *pa. par. of diminuo*=to diminish.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of diminishing, lessening, or reducing in size or quality; a subtracting from.

"Reading doth convey to the mind that truth, without addition or *diminution*, which Scripture hath derived from the Holy Ghost."—Hooker: *Ecc. Pol.*, bk. v., ch. xxii., § 6.

2. The state of becoming or appearing less or smaller.

"Their intellects suffer an equal *diminution* with their prosperity."—Goldsmith: *On Polite Learning*, ch. ii.

*3. A discredit; a loss of dignity; a degradation; a disgrace.

"Heroic laurel'd Eugene yields the prime; Nor thinks it *diminution* to be rank'd In military honor next."—Philips.

*4. A deprivation of or lowering of dignity.

"They might raise the reputation of another, though they are a *diminution* to his."—Addison: *Spectator*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Arch.*: The gradual decrease in the diameter of the shaft of a column from the base to the capital. The shafts are diminished as they rise, sometimes from the foot itself of the shaft, sometimes from one-quarter, and sometimes from one-third of the height. The diminution at top is

seldom less than one-eighth or more than one-sixth of the inferior diameter of the column. [ENTASIN.] In Gothic architecture neither swell nor diminution is used, all the horizontal sections being similar and equal.

2. *Her.*: The defacing of some particular point in the escutcheon.

3. *Law*: An omission in some part of the proceedings, or in the record, which is certified in a writ of error on the part of either of the parties to the suit.

4. *Music*: An imitation of a reply to a subject in notes of half the value of those of the subject itself. A canon by diminution is when the consequent is half the value of the antecedent. [CANON.]

di-min-ū-ti-val, *a.* [Eng. *diminutive*(e); -al.] Of or pertaining to a diminutive; of the nature of a diminutive.

"The Latin in the same way was in the habit of forming contemptuous terms for men by means of a diminutive suffix."—Key: *Philological Essays* (1868), p. 213.

di-min-ū-tive, *a. & s.* [Fr. *diminutif*; Ital. *diminutivo*; Lat. *diminutivus*, *diminutivus*, from *diminutus*, *pa. par. of diminuo*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Small, little.

"The sheep and the ox of that time were *diminutive* when compared with the sheep and oxen which are now driven to our market."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. Narrow, poor, contracted.

"The light of man's understanding is but a short, *diminutive*, contracted light."—South: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 6.

*3. Diminishing, abridging, lessening.

"*Diminutive* of liberty."—Shaftesbury.

4. Expressing or signifying diminution, diminutive: as a *diminutive* suffix.

B. *As substantive*:

*I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Anything of a diminutive or very small size.

"*Diminutives* of nature."—Shakespeare: *Troilus and Cressida*, v. 1.

2. Anything of very small value; the smallest of coins.

"Let him take thee up to the shouting plebeians.

Follow his chariot, like the greatest spot

Of all thy sex; most monster-like, be shown

For poorest *diminutives*, for doits."—

Shakespeare: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 10.

3. In the same sense as II. 1.

4. A term of endearment or affection.

"He calls them by *endearing diminutives*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Gram.*: A word formed from another word to express a diminution or lessening in size or importance: as in Lat. *lapillus*=a little stone, from *lapis*=a stone; as in Eng. *circle*=a little circle, *leaflet*=a little leaf, &c. The diminutive suffixes in Eng. are -et, -let, -kin, -ock.

*2. *Medicine*: Any medicine or preparation which tends to diminish or abate.

"Diet, *diminutives*, alteratives, cordials, correctors, as before."—Burton: *Anatomy of Melancholy*.

*3. For the difference between *diminutive* and *little*, see LITTLE.

di-min-ū-tive-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *diminutive*; -ly.]

1. In a diminutive manner.

"Magnify the former, they are still *diminutively* conceived."—Walpole: *Anecdotes of Painting*, iii., ch. i.

*2. In a manner tending to lessen, depreciate, or disparage.

***di-min-ū-tive-ness**, *s.* [English *diminutive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being diminutive; smallness, littleness.

"The *diminutiveness* of his figure."—Student, ii. 225.

***dim-ish**, *a.* [DIMISH.] Somewhat dim.

"'Tis true, but let it not be known.

My eyes are somewhat *dimish* grown."—

Swift: *Stella's Birthday*.

***dimission** (**di-mish-ūn**) (1), *s.* [DEMISSION.] Humility, lowliness.

"Zeal of spirit and *dimission* of mind."—Hammond: *Works*, i. 233.

***dimission** (**di-mish-ūn**) (1), *s.* [Lat. *dimissio*, from *dimitto*=to dismiss: *di=dis*=apart, away, and *mitto*=to send.]

1. A dismissal, a leave to depart, discharge; release.

"He is anointed to preach *dimission* to the captives."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 23.

2. A division, a section.

"The lessons of the prophets distributed into as many *haptaroh*, or *aperture*, or, as some render it, *dimissions*."—Hammond: *Works*, i. 192.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; try, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dim'-is-sōr-ŷ, *di-mis' sar-ŷ, a. [Lat. *dimissorius*, from *dimissus*, pa. par. of *dimitto*.]

***I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Sending away, dismissing, discharging.
2. Giving leave to depart.

II. Ecclesiastical:

1. *Church of England:* Letters *dimissory* are letters given to a candidate for holy orders by the bishop of the diocese for which he has a title, and addressed to the bishop of another diocese, giving leave for the bearer to be ordained by him.

"A formal document known as Letters *Dimissory*, given to a candidate for Holy Orders when his own bishop is not going to hold an ordination."—*Church Times*.

2. *Other Protestant Churches:* Letters *dimissory* are in many of the denominations granted to communicants who are removing from one locality to another, the documents recommending the bearers to the fellowship of those of the same faith, among whom they will in future reside.

***di-mit', v. t. & i.** [Lat. *dimitto*=to send away.]

A. Trans.: To send away; to permit to leave.

B. Intrans.: To pass into; to terminate.

"The public river of Tweed, whose use is common, and which *dimits* in the sea."—*Fountainh. Suppl.*, December, p. 293.

di-mit', s. [DIMIT, v.]

Free Masonry: A certificate or diploma granted a departing brother from the lodge of which he has heretofore been a member, recommending him to the lodge to which he proposes to transfer his membership, and certifying that he is entitled to all the courtesies and privileges of a Mason in good standing.

dim'-i-tŷ, *dim'-it-tŷ, s. & a. [Gr. *dimitos*=(s.) dimity, (a.) made with a double thread: *di=dis*=twice, twofold, and *mitos*=a thread.]

A. As substantive:

Fabric: A heavy, fine, white cotton goods, with a crimped or ridged surface; plain, striped, or cross-barred. The Greek *dimitos* (double warp-thread) is believed to have been a kind of twilled fabric.

"I directed a trowse of fine *dimitty*."—*Wiseman*.

B. As adj.: Made of the stuff described under A.

"Thy *dimity* breeches will be mortal."—*Mayne: City Match*, i. 4.

dim'-iŷ, adv. [Eng. *dim*; -iŷ.]

1. Not clearly or plainly; obscurely; with imperfect sight.

"These are thy glorious works, Parent of Good!
Almighty, thine this universal frame
Thus wondrous fair: thyself how wondrous then!
To us invisible, or dimly seen."

Milton: P. L., v. 153-56.

2. Not brightly or luminously; obscurely.

"Like a sullen star
Dimly reflected in a lonely pool."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

3. Not with a clear mind or understanding; vaguely.

dimmed (dīmd), *pa. par.* or *a.* [DIM, v.]

dimm'-iŷ, *dymm-yŷ, pr. par., a. & s. [DIM, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making dim or obscure; the state of becoming dim.

"To wall the *dimming* of our shining star."

Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 2.

dimm'-ish, *dim-ish, a. [Eng. *dim*; -ish.]

1. Somewhat dim of sight.

2. Somewhat dark or obscure.

***dim-mŷ, a.** [English *dim*; -y.] Rather dim, obscure.

"Yon *dimmy* clouds which well employ your staining."

Sidney: Arcadia, bk. iv.

dim'-ness, *dim-nes, s. [A. S. *dimness*.]

1. The quality or state of being dim or obscure; darkness, obscurity.

"*Dimness* o'er this clear luminary crept."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

2. Dullness of sight.

3. Want of apprehension; dullness.

"Answerable to this *dimness* of their perception, was the whole system and body of their religion."—*More: Decay of Piety*.

4. A want or loss of brightness or luster; dullness.

di mōl'-tō, adv. [Ital.]

Music: Very much; as, *allegro di molto*, very fast.

di-mor-phān'-dra, s. [Greek *dimorphos*=two-formed, and *andr* (genit. *andros*)=a man, used by modern botanists for a stamen.]

Bot.: A genus of *Cesalpiniæ*, the typical one of the tribe *Dimorphandree* (q. v.).

di-mor-phān'-drē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dimorphandra* (a), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of the sub-order *Cesalpiniæ*.

di-mor-phān'-th-ūs, s. [Gr. *dimorphos*=two-formed, and *anthos*=a blossom, a flower, so named because there are flowers of two kinds, some producing and others not producing seeds.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order *Araliaceæ*. *Dimorphanthus edulis* is employed in China as a sudorific. Its young shoots are regarded as esculent. The Japanese eat the root also; it is bitter, aromatic, and of agreeable taste. (*Lindley, &c.*)

di-mor'-phic, a. [Gr. *di=dis*=twice, twofold; *morphē*=form, and Eng. adj. suff. -*ic*.] Having two distinct forms; dimorphous.

di-morph'-i-na, s. [Gr. *di=dis*=twice, twofold; *morphē*=form, and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -*ina*.]

Zool.: A hyaline Foraminifer, in which the early chambers have the alternate growth of a Polymorphina, and the later ones the linear arrangement of a Nodosaria. *Dimorphina tuberosa* is the type of this dimorphous Polymorphina. They are found both fossil and recent. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

di-morph'-ism, s. [Gr. *di=dis*=twice, twofold; *morphē*=form, and Eng. suff. -*ism*.]

1. *Crystallog.:* The power of assuming or crystallizing in two distinct forms. Sulphur, for instance, which usually crystallizes in the rhombic system, when melted, may form monoclinohedric crystals. This property has been explained by its discoverer on the principle that the form and, with it, the other physical characters of a body, depend not merely on the chemical nature of the atoms, but also on their relative position. Hence the same chemical substance may form two or even more distinct bodies or mineral species. Thus carbon in one form is the diamond, in another graphite; and carbonate of lime appears as calc-spar or as aragonite. Even the temperature at which a substance crystallizes influences its forms, and so far its composition, as seen in aragonite, Glauber salt, borax, &c. (*Page, &c.*)

2. *Zool.:* A difference of form between members of the same species.

"We have here a curious and inexplicable case of *dimorphism*, for some of the females of four European species of *Dytiscus*, and of certain species of *Hydroporus*, have 'their elytra smooth; and no intermediate gradations between sulcated or punctured and quite smooth elytra have been observed.'"—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), ch. x., p. 343 (Note).

3. *Bot.:* A state in which two forms of flower are produced by the same species.

di-morph'-ite, di-morph'-ine, s. [Gr. *di=dis*=twice, twofold; *morphē*=form, figure, and Eng. suff. -*ite, -ine* (Min.). (q. v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic fragile mineral of two types. It is of an orange or saffron-yellow color, translucent or transparent. Specific gravity 3.58; hardness 1.5. Composition: Sulphur, 24.55; arsenic, 75.45=100. (*Dana*.)

di-morph'-ō-dōn, s. [Gr. *di=dis*=twice, twofold; *morphē*=form, and *odon* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of *Pterosauria*, or flying reptiles, in which the anterior teeth are large and pointed, the posterior teeth small and lancet-shaped.

di-morph'-ōūs, a. [Gr. *di=dis*=twice, twofold; *morphē*=form, and Eng. adj. suff. -*ous*.]

1. *Crystallog.:* Applied to a chemical substance which crystallizes into two distinct forms.

"How should we know that sulphur is *dimorphous* without resort to the crucible?"—*S. Higley, in Cassell's Popular Educator*, pt. ii., p. 358.

2. *Bot. & Zool.:* Characterized by or exhibiting dimorphism.

dim'-ple, s. [A nasalized form of *dipple*, a dimin. from *dip* (q. v.); hence=a little depression or dip. (*Skeat*.)] [DIMBLE.]

1. A little depression or hollow.

"The garden pool's dark surface
Breaks into *dimples* small and bright."

Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

2. A small, natural depression, indentation, or hollow on the face, especially on the cheek or chin, seen more particularly in the young when smiling.

"The *dimple* from the cheek of mirth."

Blair: Grave, 112.

dim'-ple, v. t. & i. [DIMPLE, s.]

A. Trans.: To mark with dimples.

B. Intrans.: To form dimples; to sink in slight hollows, indentations, or depressions.

"Run in transports to the *dimpling* deeps."

Wordsworth: Evening Walk.

dim'-pled, a. [Eng. *dimpl(e)*; -ed.]

1. Marked with or sinking into slight hollows or depressions.

"The *dimpled* water speaks his jealous fear."

Thomson: Spring, 425.

2. Marked with dimples on the face.

"On each side her
Stood pretty *dimpled* boys, like smiling Cupids."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

dim'-plīŷ, pr. par., a. & s. [DIMPLE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or state of sinking into slight hollows or depressions.

"And praised the pretty *dimpling* of his skin."

Beaumont: Hermaphrodite.

***dim'-plŷ, a.** [Eng. *dimpl(e)*; -y.] Marked with or full of dimples; dimpled.

"As the smooth surface of the *dimplly* flood
The silver-slipped virgin lightly trod."

Warton: Isis.

dim'-ŷ-ār-i-a, s. [Gr. *di=dis*=twice, twofold; *mus*=a muscle, and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -*aria*.]

Zool.: A name applied to that division of the *Conchiferous* bivalves whose shells are closed by two adductor muscles, distinct from each other, as the common edible Mussel. [MONOMYARIA.]

dim'-ŷ-a-rŷ, a. & s. [DIMYARIA.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or belonging to the *Dimyaria* (q. v.).

B. As subst.: One of the *Dimyaria* (q. v.). A bivalve with two muscular impressions on each valve.

dim'-ŷ-lŷs, s. [Gr. *di=dis*=twice, twofold, and *mylos*=a grinder.]

Palæont.: A genus of Mole-like animals, belonging to the family *Talpidae*, and founded upon remains from the *Miocene* and later *Tertiary* deposits.

din, *dene, *dine, *dyn, *dynne, *dune, subst. [A. S. *dyn, dyne*; cogn. with Icel. *dynr*; Dan. *døn*=a rumbling; Sansc. *dhuni*=a torrent.] A loud and continued noise; a rattling or clattering sound.

"With din of arms and minstrelsy."

Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, ii.

din, v. t. & i. [A. S. *dynnan*; Icel. *dynja*; Dan. *dōne*; Sansc. *dhvan*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To strike or stun with a loud, continued noise; to harass with clamor.

"Rather live
To bait thee for his bread, and din your ears
With hungry cries."

Otway: Venice Preserved, ii. 1.

2. To repeat or impress with a loud, continued noise.

"*Dinning* in my ears the folly of refusing honors."—*Fielatig: Journey from this World*, ch. xxiii.

***B. Intrans.:** To sound with, or as with, a din.

"The gay viol *dinning* in the vale."

Seward: Sonnets, p. 25.

din, a. [DUN.] Dun; of a tawny color.

"If it be snails and puddocks they eat, I cannot say he is like his meat; as *din* as a docken, an' as dry as a Fin-trum speldin."—*Saxon and Gael*, i. 107.

din-ar, s. [Persian.] A gold coin, the unit of value and of account in *Servia*, identical in value with the French franc.

"In the Oriental series the very rare *dinar* of A. D. 77, the first struck with purely Muslim types, has been acquired."—*London Times*.

***din'-ar-chŷ, s.** [Gr. *di=dis*=twice, twofold, and *archē*=a government.] The same as *DIAARCHY* (q. v.).

din'-dle, *din-dylle, v. i. [Dut. *tintelen*.] To tingle; to feel a tingling pain.

"To *dindylle*: condolere."—*Cathol. Anglistum*.

din'-dle, s. [DINDLE, v.]

Botany:

1. *Sonchus oleraceus*, or *S. arvensis*.

2. *Dandelion*.

din'-dlīŷ, pr. par., a. & s. [DINDLE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: A tingling pain or sensation.

"... for eares ache and *dindling*."—*Langham: Garden of Health* (1579).

din-dŷ-mē'-nē, s. [Greek, one of the names of *Cybele*, from being worshipped on Mount *Dindymen* in *Galatia*.]

Zool.: A genus of *Trilobites*, the typical one of the family *Dindymenidæ* (q. v.).

din-dŷ-mēn'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *dindymen* (e), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of *Crustaceans*, order *Trilobita*. It is identical with the *Zethidæ* of *Barraude*. It has a semi-circular head-shield, no eyes, tumid cheeks, ten body-rings, with a large tail divided into body-rings. Only known genus, *Dindymene*, found in the *Silurian* rocks.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

dine, *dyne, dynyn, v. i. & t. [Fr. *diner*; O. Fr. *diner*, from Low Lat. *disino*; Ital. *desino*, supposed to be from Lat. **deceno*, from *decena*=a supper. (*Skeat*.) Or from Lat. **disjejunio*, from *dis*=apart, away, and *jejunio*=to fast. (*Mahn*.)]

A. Intrans.: To take dinner; to eat the principal meal of the day.

"Has he dined, canst thou tell?"—*Shakesp.*: *Coriolanus* v. 2.

B. Transitive:

*To eat, to feed on.

"Laborers denyed noght to dyne a day
Nyght-olde wortes."—*P. Plowman*, 4.117.

2. To give a dinner to; to provide a dinner for.

"Boil this restoring root in gen'rous wine,
And set beside the door the sickly stock to dine."
Dryden: *Virgil*, *Georgic* iv. 399, 400.

3. To afford room or convenience for dining; to accommodate at dinner.

"A table massive enough to have dined Johnny Armstrong and his merry men."—*Scott*.

¶ (1) To dine with Duke Humphrey: (See extract.)

"This proverb [To dine with Duke Humphrey] hath altered the original meaning thereof, for first it signified *alienā vivere quadrā*, to eat by the bound or feed by the favor of another man, for Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester . . . was so hospitable that every man of fashion, otherwise unprovided, was welcome to dine with him. But after the death of good Duke Humphrey (when many of his former alma-mater were at a loss for a meal's meat) this proverb did alter its copy: to dine with Duke Humphrey importing to be dinnerless."—*Fuller*: *Worthies*; *London*.

(2) To dine out: To dine at another person's house; to dine away from home.

dine, s. [DINE, v.]

*1. A dinner.

2. Dinner-time.

"We twa hae paid't i' the burn,

Fræ mornin sun till dine."

Burns: *Auld Lang Syne*.

din-ër, s. [Eng. *din(e)*; -er.]

1. One who dines, or takes dinner.

*2. [DINNER.]

"Diner, meals: *disner*."—*Palegrave*.

diner-out, s. One who habitually dines away from home; one who is frequently invited out to dinner.

***din-ët-ic-al**, a. [Gr. *dinētikos*, from *dineō*=to move rapidly.] Whirling round, spinning as on an axis.

"It hath also a *dinettical* motion, and rowls upon its own poles."—*Brownie*: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. v.

***dīng**, a. [DIGNÉ.] Worthy.

"I pray the, heuand vp my handis,
And be thy welbelouit fader dīng."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 179, 10.

***dīng**, ***deng**, ***dīng**, ***dyng**, ***dyng**, ***dyngen** (pa. t. **dang*, **dong*, **dung*), v. t. & i. [A. S. **dencgan*; cogn. with Icel. *dengja*=to hammer; Dan. *dänge*; Sw. *dänga*=to bang.]

I. Transitive:

1. To strike, to beat.

"His son with scourges for to dyng."

Seven Sages, 2, 863.

2. To throw with violence, to dash down.

"Whom there charret wheeles downe dīnges."

Phaen: *Virgil's Æneid*, xii.

3. To pierce, to strike through.

"Scho . . . dang his self with ane dagger to his heart."—*Bellenden*: *Chron.*, bk. ix., ch. xiv.

4. To drive, to thrust out, to expel.

"The valiant Grieks furth frae their ruins dang."

Bellenden: *Virtue and Vice*; *Evergreen*, i. 46.

5. To drive or knock in; to burst (generally followed by *in*).

"The causeway was railed frae the Netherbow to the Stinking Style, with stakes of timber dung in the end."—*Spalding*: *Troubles*, i. 25.

6. To beat, to subdue, to overcome.

"We'll ding Jock o' Dawson Cleugh now, after a'!"—*Scott*: *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxviii.

7. To excel, to surpass.

"Far dang the brightest beauties of the green."

Ferguson: *Poems*, ii. 2.

8. To urge, to press.

"When the signe was offered to him [Ahaz] be Isaiah, and dung on him, he would not haue it."—*Brace*: *Eleven Sermons*, E 8, 6.

B. Intransitive:

1. To hit, to strike, to beat.

"The gleyemen on the tabour dīng."

Havelok, 2, 329.

2. To drive.

"The hale schoure hoppis and dīngis

In furdis schald, and brayis here and there."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 302, 3

3. To rush violently, to attack fiercely.

"Than thai, that saw sus sodanly
Their fayis dyng on thaim, war sa rad,
That thai na hart to help thaim had."

Barbour, xiv. 439.

4. To fall or descend heavily, as rain or snow.

5. To bluster, to bounce.

"He huffs and dīngs, because we will not spend the little we have left, to get him the title of Lord Strat."—*Arbuthnot*.

¶ (1) To ding back: To beat back; applied to a state of warfare.

"But all thir arguments misgave this noble marquis; for the earls come in, and were dung back again."—*Spalding*, ii. 167.

(2) To be dung by: To be confined by some ailment.

(3) To ding down: To overthrow.

"The toun,
Wee takyn thus, and dongyn down."

Barbour, ix. 473.

(4) To ding off, or off: To drive from.

"Qahilk manfully schupe thaim to with stand
At the coist syde, and dīng thaim of the land."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 325, 8.

(5) To ding on: It is used impersonally, and applied to rain, hail, or snow.

"Upon the 3d of October in the afternoon there fell out in Murray a great rain, dīnging on night and day."—*Spalding*: *Troubles*, i. 59.

(6) To ding one's self: To vex one's self about anything.

(7) To ding out:

(a) To expel.

"Sen the Britonis war common ennymes baith to Scottis and Pichtis, force is to thaim to be reconseid [reconciled] or ellis to be schamfully dung out of Albion."—*Bellenden*: *Chron.*, bk. i. 7 a.

(b) To frustrate, to defeat.

"I am hopeful that the bottom of their plans shall be dung out."—*Baillie*: *Letters*, ii. 68.

(8) To ding over: To overturn, to overthrow, to overcome.

"Then Ajax, wha alane gainstood

Gods, Trojans, sword and fire—

See him that cudna be o'ercome

Dung o'er by his ain ire."

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 38.

(9) To ding throw: To pierce; to run through the body.

"He dang hym throw the body with an sword afore the altar of Sancte John."—*Bellenden*: *Chron.*, bk. xv., ch. ix.

(10) To ding to dede: To kill with repeated strokes.

"Sone entrit that quhar Sotheroune slepand war,

Apon thaim set with strakis sad and sar;

Feill frekis thar thai freis dang to dede."

Wallace, vii. 485. MS.

(11) To ding up: To break up, to force open.

At the ludgings chosen men were plantit to ding up durres, and bring out prisoneris."—*Hist. James the Sixth*, p. 147.

***ding-ding**, s. A term of endearment.

"Loe, heere I come a woinng my ding-ding."

Tragedy of Hoffman (1631). (*Nares*.)

ding-dong, s. & adv.

A. As substantive:

1. A reduplication of ding, intended to represent the sound of bells.

"I'll begin it—Ding dong, bell,

Ding dong, bell."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.

2. *Horol.*: A striking arrangement in which two bells of different tones are used and struck in succession to mark the quarter-hours.

B. As adv.: Pell-mell, helter-skelter.

"Falling down helter-skelter, ding-dong."—*Sterne*: *The Fragment*, ch. ii.

***ding-thrift**, s. A spendthrift; one who dings or drives away thrift, that is prudence and economy.

"No, but because the ding-thrift now is poorer,

And knows not where 't' world to borrow more."

Herrick: *Works*, p. 186.

***dīnged**, pa. par. & a. [DING.]

dinged-work, s. Work embossed by blows which depress one surface and raise the other. [*CHASING*.]

dīn-gŭ, **dīngŭ**, **dīnghee**, **dīngyee**, s. [Maharatta *dīngē*, *dūngē*.]

Nautical:

1. A row-boat of the Hoogly, which probably gave the name to the little jolly-boat of the merchant-service, mentioned under 3.

2. A boat of Bombay, propelled by paddles, and having one mast and a settee-sail.

3. An extra boat of a ship for common uses. It is clinker-built, from twelve to fourteen feet long, and has a beam one-third of its length. The name is also applied, on the Thames especially, to any small rowing-boat not outriggered.

"The water being found partly fresh, Mr. Chaffers took the dingy and went up two or three miles."—*Darwin*: *Voyage round the World* (1870), ch. viii., p. 69.

din-gŭ-lŭ (1), adv. [Eng. *dingy*; -ly.] In a dingy, soiled, or dirty manner or state.

***dīn-gŭ-lŭ** (2), adv. [DING, v.] Forcefully.

"Do confute so dingly the sentence and saying of Floribell."—*Philpot*: *Works*, p. 370. (*Davies*.)

din-gŭ-nēss, s. [Eng. *dingy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being dingy.

" . . . the dinginess of the color."—*G. R. Redgrove*, in *Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. ii., p. 267.

***ding-ing** (1), pr. par., a. & s. [DING, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of striking; a stroke, a blow.

"He schal be dongyn with mani dīngings."—*Wycliffe*: *Apolog*, p. 37.

ding-ing (2), s. [From the sound.] The ringing of a bell.

"The accursed dīnging of the dustman's bell."—*W. Irving*: *Sketch Book*. (*Davies*.)

dīn-gle, s. [A variant of *dimble* and *dimple* (q. v.).] A dell, a hollow, or valley between hills.

"Both field and forest, dingle, cliff and dell,
And solitary hearth, the signal knew."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, iii. 1.

dīn-gle-dān-gle, a. [A reduplicate of *DANGLE*, v. (q. v.).] Hanging pendulous or loosely; dangling.

"By dingle . . . he understands boughs hanging dingle-dangle over the edge of the dell."—*Warton*: *Notes on Milton*.

dīn-gle, v. i. [DINDLE, DINLE.] To shake, to tremble; to be put into a vibrating motion.

" . . . garring the very stane-and-time wa's dingle wi' his screechings."—*Scott*: *Waverley*, ch. xlv.

dīn-gō, s. [A native word.]

Zool.: *Canis dingo*, the Australian dog, an animal of a wolf-like appearance. It is, in all probability, not a true native of the island, but an importation. It is remarkable as being the only mammal not belonging to the group of Marsupials (Kangaroos, Wombats, &c.) found in the island. It approaches the Shepherd's Dog in appearance: the head is elongated, the forehead flat, and the ears short and erect, or slightly inclined forward. The body is thickly covered with hair of two kinds—the one woolly and gray, the other silky and of a deep yellow or fawn color. It seldom barks or growls if irritated, but erects the hairs of its whole body like bristles, and becomes furious. Owing to the ravages committed by it among sheep, endeavors have been made to exterminate the race, and it is now only to be found in the interior of the island.

din-gŭ, a. [Eng. *dingy*; -y.]

1. Dirty, soiled.

2. Of a dusky, soiled, or dun color; faded.

"Fresh females may frequently be seen painted with battered, faded, or dingy males."—*Darwin*: *Descent of Man*, ch. xi., 400, 401.

din-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DINE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of taking dinner.

dining-car, s. A railway car on which travelers are served with meals during the progress of their journey.

dining-chamber, s. A dining-room.

"I came no sooner into the dining-chamber, but he steps me to her trencher and steals her capon's leg."—*Shakesp.*: *Two Gentlemen*, iv. 4.

dining-hall, s. A dining-room.

dining-room, s. The room in a house in which the principal meals are taken.

"Prudence took them into a dining-room, where stood a pair of excellent virginals."—*Bunyan*: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

din-ite, s. [Named after Professor *Dini*, its discoverer, and Eng. suff. -ite (*Mfn.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: An inodorous fragile mineral, occurring in an aggregation or druse of crystals, with the appearance of ice, but with a yellow tinge. It occurs in lignite deposits at Lunigiana, in Tuscany. (*Dana*.)

di-ni-trō, in compos. [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *nitro* (q. v.).]

Chem.: Applied to compounds in which the radical (NO₂) is contained twice, having replaced two atoms of hydrogen, as Dinitro-benzene, C₆H₄(NO₂)₂.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŭ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dinitro-phenol, s.

Chem.: Nitrophenolic acid, $C_6H_4(NO_2)_2O$. Obtained by the action of nitric acid on phenol. It crystallizes in yellow prismatic crystals, which melt at 104° . It is slightly soluble in water, but dissolves in alcohol.

dink, a. [Ger. *dink*=gay.] Neat, tidy, trim.

"My lady's dink, my lady's drest,
The flower and fancy o'er the west."

Burns: *My Lady's Gown*.

dink, v. t. [DINK, a.] To deck, or dress out.

"Ye may stand there, dinked out and dished forth a willing mouthful to some gomerel."—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

dink-ly, adv. [Eng. *dink*; -ly.] Neatly.

"They stand sae dinkly, rank and file."

R. Gallovey: *Poems*, p. 163.

dinle, dinlle, s. [DINLE, v.]

1. A vibration, a tingling.

2. A thrilling sensation, as applied to the mind.

"An' aye thinks at the first dinlle o' the sentence."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxv.

dinle, dynle, v. i. [Cf. Dut. *tintelen*.] [DINDLE.]

1. To tremble, to shake.

"The large are did reirding with the rusche,
The brayis dnyit and all down can dusche,"

Douglas: *Virgil*, 294, 30.

2. To make a great noise.

"The birnand towris down rollis with ane rusche,
Quhill all the heuyynys dnyit with the dusche,"

Douglas: *Virgil*, 296, 35.

3. To tingle.

din-mont, *dil-mond, s. [Etym. uncertain.] A wether in the second year, or rather from the first to the second shearing.

"Kebbis and dailis, gylmyrs and dilmondais."—*Compt. of Scotland*, p. 103.

din-na, v. & neg. [A contr. of *do not*.] Do not.

"And the morn's Sabbath too," said the querist, "I dinna ken what will be done."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxvii.

din-na-good, din-na-gude, a. [A contr. of *do no good*.] Worthless, disreputable, good for nothing.

"The wee bit prodigal, dinnagood lassie that was here."—*Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 163.

dinned, pa. par. or a. [DIN, v.]

***din-nēr, v. i.** [DINNER, s.] To dine.

"Ken ye wha dinner'd on our Bessy's haggies?"—*Jacobite Relics*, ii. 190.

din-nēr, *dener, *diner, *dyner, *dyneer, *dynere, s. [Fr. *diner*, O. Fr. *diner*=to dine; the infin. being used substantively.]

1. The principal meal of the day, corresponding to the *deipnon* of the Greeks, and the *cena* of the Romans. It is eaten at various times from mid-day to evening. [DINNER-HOUR.]

"Let me not stay a jot for dinner; go, get it ready."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 4.

2. A feast, an entertainment.

dinner-hour, s. The hour at which one dines; the time set apart for dinner. In mediæval times, and indeed up to the end of last century, the usual hour was about midday. Since then the hour has gradually become later, till now from six p. m. to eight p. m. is the usual hour among the wealthier classes.

"The boats being hauled on shore at our dinner-hour, we were admiring from the distance of half-a-mile a perpendicular cliff of ice."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (1870), ch. x., p. 224.

dinner-time, s. The same as DINNER-HOUR (q. v.).

"At dinner-time we landed among a party of Fuegians."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (1870), ch. x., p. 218.

din-nēr-less, a. [Eng. *dinner*; -less.] Without dinner.

"To dine with Duke Humphrey, importing to be dinnerless."—*Fuller: Worthies: London*.

***din-nēr-ly, a.** [Eng. *dinner*; -ly.] Appertaining to dinner; attending upon dinner.

"A gent. of her majesties privi-chamber coming to a merry recorder of London, about some state affaire, met him by chance in the street going to dinner to the lord maior, and proffered to deliver him his encharge, but the dinnerly officer was so hasty on his way that he refused to hear him, posting him over to another season, the gent. notwithstanding still urged him to audience, without discovering either who he was or what he would."—*Copley: Wits, Fits and Fancies* (1614). (Nares.)

***din-nēr-y, a.** [Eng. *dinner*; -y.] Pertaining to dinner.

"The dinnerly atmosphere of the salle-à-manger."—*Mrs. Gaskell: Curious if True*. (Davies.)

din-nle, v. & s. [DINLE]

bōil, boȳ, pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

din-noūs, a. [Eng. *din*; -ous.] Noisy.

"Ye're haudin' up your vile dinous goravich i' the wuds here."—*Saint Patrick*, ii. 357.

dī-nō-brŷ-i-na, s. pl. [Gr. *deinos*= . . . terrible; *bryon*=a kind of seaweed, and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -ina.]

Zool.: A family of Infusoria. It contains two genera, Dinobryon and Epipyxis.

dī-nō-brŷ-ōn, s. [DINOBRŪIDE.]

Zool.: A genus of Infusoria, the typical one of the family Dinobryidae. It is distinguished from Epipyxis by an interior red eye-spot and a flagelliform filament. There are four species.

dī-nōq-ēr-as, s. [Gr. *deinos*=terrible, and *keras*=a horn, pl. *kerata*.]

Palæont.: A genus of Mammalia, order Dinocerata (q. v.).

dī-nō-çēr-a-tē, s. pl. [Pl. of Mod. Lat. *dinoceras* (q. v.).]

Palæont.: An order of Mammalia having on each of the four feet five well-developed toes, each terminated by a hoof. Proboscis absent (?). Three horn cores. No upper incisors; upper canines assuming the form of long tusks directed downward. The species are large mammals from the Eocene of North America. Prof. Cope ranks the Dinocerata as an aberrant group of Ungulata, while Prof. Marsh considers them a distinct order intermediate between the Perissodactyle Ungulata and the Proboscidea. (Nicholson.)

dī-nō-çhār-is, s. [Gr. *deinos*=dreadful, and *charis*=grace, pleasure.]

Zool.: A genus of Rotatoria, belonging to the family Eucharidota. They have a single cervical eye; foot forked; carapace closed beneath, and without teeth at the end; jaws with one (or two?) teeth each; two horns at the base of the foot. There are three species. (Griffith & Henfrey.)

***din-ōm-ic, a.** [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and *nomos*=a pasture, a region.]

Bot.: A term applied to a group of plants which occurs in two of the six great divisions of the globe. (Balfour: *Botany*, § 1151.)

din-ōph-is, s. [Gr. *deinos*=strange, dreadful, and *ophis*=a snake.]

Palæont.: A genus of Ophidia, formed for the reception of a gigantic constricting serpent from the Tertiary rocks of the United States.

din-ōph-ŷ-sis, s. [Gr. *deinos*=strange, dreadful, and *physis*=nature.]

Zool.: A genus of Infusoria belonging to the family Peridinina. They are marine. There extends down the body a folded crest or fringe, like that of Stentor, except that it is a part of the carapace. A crown of cilia exists round the neck, and a longer flagelliform filament. They are found in sea-water with luminous animals, and are probably themselves luminous. (Griffith & Henfrey.)

dī-nor-nī-dæ, dī-nor-nīth-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dinornis* (is), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -i-dæ.]

Ornith.: A family of fossil birds found in New Zealand, and believed to be akin to the Struthionidae, or Ostriches, though by some parted between the Struthionidae and the Wang Birds. They belong to the sub-class Ratitæ. Chief genera, *Dinornis* and *Palapteryx*. The natives called these birds Moas. They have the wings useless for flight, their place, however, being supplied by strong cursorial feet. They occur in the Post-Tertiary of Recent deposits in New Zealand. Type, *Dinornis* (q. v.). [MOA.]

dī-nor-nīs, del-nor-nīs, s. [Greek *deinos*=strange, unusual . . . fearful, terrible, dreadful, and *ornis*=a bird.]

Ornith.: A genus of fossil birds, founded by Prof. Owen, and published by him in Nov., 1839, with much sagacity, on the authority of the fragment of a femur brought from New Zealand. Subsequent discoveries have brought to light several species of *Dinornis*, and some allied genera. *Dinornis giganteus* was from ten to eleven or twelve feet high, or one-third higher than the tallest ostrich; *D. struthionides* was seven feet, or the height of an ostrich of moderate size; *D. dromioides* five feet, or that of the emu; and *D. didiformis* four feet, or between the cassowary and the dodo. The Maories say that these birds co-existed with their ancestors, and bones, with the fragment of an egg-shell apparently burnt, found by Mr. Walter Mantell, seem to confirm the belief. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, iv. 225-241; vi. 319-342, &c.)



Dinornis.

dī-nō-saur, *dei-nō-saur, s. [DINOSAURIA.] A member of the sub-order Dinosauria.

" . . . in the Dinosaur it may be a question."—*Huxley, in Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxvi. (1870), 27.

dī-nō-sau-ri-a, *dei-nō-sau-ri-a, s. pl. [Gr. *deinos*=strange, unnatural, . . . fearful, terrible, dreadful, and *sauros*, or *saura*=a lizard.]

Palæont.: A tribe or sub-order of Reptiles established by Herman von Meyer in 1832, and subsequently called by him Pachypodes, or Pachypoda. In 1841 Professor Owen gave them the name which they still retain, Dinosauria. Huxley places them as one of two sub-orders under his order Ornithoscelida [ORNITHOSCELIDA], and thus defines them: Cervical vertebrae short, femur as long as or longer than the tibia. Huxley divides them into three families: the Megalosauridae, the Scelidosauridae, and the Iguanodontidae (q. v.). (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxvi. (1870), 1-51.)

dī-nō-sau-ri-an, *dei-nō-sau-ri-an, a. & s. [Mod. Lat. *dinosauria* (a), and Eng. adj. suff. -an.]

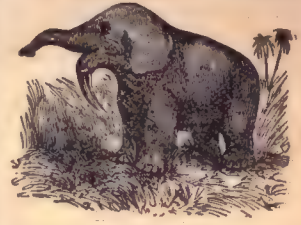
A. As adj.: Pertaining or belonging to the Dinosauria.

" . . . a thoroughly dinosaurian aspect."—*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxiv. 48.

B. As subst.: A member of the sub-order Dinosauria. (Owen: *Report on British Fossil Reptiles*, 1841.)

dī-nō-thēr-i-ām, *dī-nō-thēr-e, s. [Gr. *deinos*=terrible, and *thērion*=a beast, a wild animal.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil mammals belonging to the order Proboscidea (Kaup, Huxley, &c.), or to the order Cetacea, and the sub-order Sirenia (Blainville, Pictet, Carpenter, Dallas, &c.). The *Dinotherium giganteum*, of which the entire skull and lower jaws were found in Miocene sand at Eppelsheim on the Rhine by Klipstein, and were described by Kaup, was apparently larger than the elephant. Its tusks, which projected from the lower jaw, curved



Dinotherium.

downward, and were used by the animal, which was semi-aquatic, to support its head upon the shore. It is believed that it had a short flexible trunk. Cuvier had described some teeth of this species as those of a gigantic Tapir. No body or limb bones have yet been found so associated with those of the skull as to show that they belonged to the same animal. Hence the true position of the *Dinotherium* has not been satisfactorily determined.

din-ōx-ide, s. [DIOXIDE.]

din-sōme, a. [Eng. *din*; -some.] Noisy, dinning.

dint, *dent, *dunt, *dynt, *dyntte, s. [A. S. *dynt*; cogn. with Icel. *dynt*=a dint, *dynta*=to dint; Sw. dial. *dunt*=a stroke, *dunta*=to strike.]

I. Literally:

1. A blow, a stroke.

"At a dint he slow them thro."—*Havelok*, 1, 807.

2. The mark, dent, or indentation caused by and remaining after a blow.

"From Kabibonokka's forehead,
From his now-be sprinkled tresses,
Drops of sweat fell fast and heavy,
Making dints upon the ashes."

Longfellow: *Song of Hiawatha*, li.

***II. Figuratively:**

1. A blow, a calamity.

"Thurh Adamees gilltess dintt,
Wass all mannkin thurhwundedd."

Ormulum, 4, 290.

2. Power, force.

"O, now you weep; and, I perceive, you feel
The dint of pity."

Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, iii. 2.

¶ By dint of: By means of, by the power or force of.

"Alone able to make these discoveries by dint of reason."—*Bolingbroke: Essays*, iii.; *Monothelism*.

dint, *dunten, *dynt, v. t. & i. [DYNT, s.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To beat, to strike, to drive with blows.

"Dunt the devels thider in."

Metrical Homilies, p. xii.

2. To make a dint, indentation, or hollow in; to dent.

"There's blood upon that dinted sword,
A stain its steel can never lose."

Byron: *The Giaour*.

3. To impress deeply.

"Fall foul the hand which bends the steel
Around the courser's thundering heel;
That e'er shall dint a sable wound
On fair Glamorgan's velvet ground."

Scott: Norman Horseshoe, i.

*B. Intrans.: To strike, to beat, to hit.

"Doughtly dyntand on mules and on steds."
Tomeley Mysteries, p. 234.

dint'-əd, pa. par. or a. [DINT.]

dint'-līg, pr. par., a. & s. [DINT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of striking, beating, or indenting.

dint'-less, a. [Eng. dint; -less.] Without, or free from any dints.

"Veiling with hushed softness its dintless rocks."—Ruskin.

*di-nā-mēr-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *dinumeratio*, from *dinumeratus*, pa. par. of *dinumero*=to count up.] The act of numbering or counting out singly.

di-ōc'-ē-sān, a. & s. [Fr. *diocésain*; Sp. & Ital. *diocesano*; Port. *diocesano*, from Low Lat. *diocesanus*.] [DIOCESE.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to a diocese.

B. As substantive:

1. One who has ecclesiastical jurisdiction over a diocese; the bishop of a diocese. The term *diocesan* is more limited than *bishop*, the latter including all the peculiar functions of the episcopate, while the former has reference only to the bounds in which these functions shall be exercised.

2. (Pl.): Clergy having any dignity in a diocese.

diocesan court, s.

Eccles.: A consistorial or consistory.

di-ō-cēse, *di-o-cise, *di-o-cyse, s. [French *diocèse*; Lat. *diocesis*, from Gr. *diōkēsis*=house-keeping, administration; *diōkeō*=to keep house, to manage; *di=diā*=through, and *oikēō*=to inhabit; *oikos*=a house; Port. *diocese*; Ital. & Sp. *diocesi*.]

1. The territorial district or portion of the Church forming the spiritual jurisdiction of a bishop.

2. A division, a district, a province.

¶ Even as early as the New Testament history we find some plain indications of the rise of the diocesan system, in the cases respectively of James, Bishop of Jerusalem; Timothy, Bishop of Ephesus; Titus, of Crete; to whom may be added the Angels or Bishops of the Seven Churches in Asia. These were resident in cities, and had jurisdiction over the churches and inferior clergy in those cities, and probably in the country adjacent. To these episcopal districts or bishoprics the name of Diocese was not given till the beginning of the fourth century. Previously to that period they were denominated *Parochia*.

¶ For the difference between *diocese* and *bishopric*, see BISHOPRIC.

*di-ō-cēse-nēr, s. [DIOCESE.] One who belongs to a diocese.

*di-ō-cēss, s. [DIOCESE.]

di-ōc'-lē-ā (pl. di-ōc'-lē-æ), s. [Named after Diocles Carystinus, an ancient Greek botanist.]

Botany:

1. Sing.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, the typical one of the sub-tribe *Diocleæ* (q. v.).

2. Pl. (*Diocleæ*): A sub-tribe of papilionaceous plants, tribe Phaseolæ.

Di-ō-clē'-tīan, s. & a. [Lat. *Diocletianus*.]

A. As subst.: The name of one of the Roman emperors, proclaimed at Chalcedon, in A. D. 284. In his reign took place one of the sternest attempts at suppression of the Christians. He was originally a private soldier. He resigned the sovereignty in A. D. 305, and died nine years after.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

Diocletian era, s.

Chron.: An era used by Christian writers until the introduction of the Christian era in the sixth century, and still employed by the Abyssinians and Copts. It dates from the day on which Diocletian was proclaimed Emperor (August 29, 284), and is also called the Era of Martyrs, from the execution of Christians in the last year of his reign.

Diocletian window, s.

Arch.: A Venetian window.

di-ōc'-ta-hē-dral, a. [Gr. *di=dis*=twice, two-fold, and Eng. *octahedral* (q. v.).]

Crystallog.: Having the form of an octahedral prism with tetrahedral summits.

di-ōd'-ī-ā, s. [Gr. *di=diā*=through, across, and *hodos*=a way.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, consisting of trailing shrubs or herbs, with small white flowers, natural

order Rubiaceæ. They are natives of the warm parts of this country and of Africa. The name is derived from many of the species growing by the roadside.

di-ō-dōn, s. [Gr. *di=dis*=twice, twofold, and *odon* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

Ichthy.: A genus of teleostean fish, family Gymnodontes, order Plectognathi, deriving their name from the fact that the ivory-clad terminations of the jaws show no suture, and the fish thus appear to possess but two teeth. The body, as in other members of the family, can be inflated with air till the creature floats on the surface of the water under side uppermost; it is likewise covered with ossifications in the skin, each with a pair of lateral roots and a stiff, movable, erectile spine. The roundness of these fish when distended has earned for them the name of Globe-fish, or Prickly Globe-fish (*Orbes épineux* of the French), in addition to the designations Porcupine-fish and Sea Hedgehog, suggested by the numerous spines. The four species of *Diodon* are found in all the seas between the Tropics, and range to the Cape of Good Hope. The largest species (*Diodon hystrix*) attains the length of two feet six inches. The food of *Diodon* consists of crustaceans and sea-weeds, for the trituration of which its jaws are admirably adapted. This genus has by some naturalists been made the type of a family *Diodontidæ*.

di-ō-dōn-tī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *diodon*; t connective, and Lat. fem. adj. pl. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ichthy.: A family of fishes, of which *Diodon* is the type. It belongs to the order Teleostea, and the sub-order Plectognatha.

di-ō'-cī-ā, s. [Gr. *di=dis*=twice, twofold, and *oikos*=a house.]

Bot.: The twenty-second class in the Linnæan system. It comprehends those plants which have the stamiferous and pistilliferous flowers on separate individuals.

di-ō'-cī-ous, di-ō'-cī-an, a. [Mod. Lat. *diœc(i)a*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous, -ian*.]

1. Bot.: A term applied to unisexual plants, such as the willow and the hemp, in which the stamiferous and pistilliferous flowers are on separate individuals.

"Monœcious and diœcious plants are produced by the suppression of the essential organs of the flowers."—Balfour: Botany, § 648.

2. Zool.: A term applied to those animals in which the sexes are distinct: that is, those in which the ovum is produced by one individual (female) and the spermatozoid by another (male). It is opposed to Monœcious (q. v.).

di-ō'-cī-ōūs-lŷ, adv. [English *diœcious* (q. v.); -ly.]

Bot.: In a diœcious manner; having stamens or pistils in different plants.

diœciously-hermaphrodite, a.

Bot.: Hermaphrodite, but yet not having perfect stamens and pistil in any one individual flower.

di-ō'-cī-ous-nēss, s. [English *diœcious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being diœcious.

di-ō'-cī-ism, s. [Mod. Lat. *diœc(i)a*, and Eng. suff. *-ism*.] The same as DIOECIOUSNESS (q. v.).

Di-ōg'-ēn-ēs, s. [Gr.] The name of a celebrated Greek philosopher, a native of Sinope. He was the disciple of Antisthenes, the founder of the Cynic school of philosophy. He was born in B. C. 413. His utter disregard of all the conveniences and comforts of life caused him great notoriety. He wore a coarse cloak, and lodged in a tub or cask. In his old age, when sailing from Athens to Egina, he was captured by pirates and carried to Crete, where he was sold as a slave to a wealthy Corinthian, named Xenitades, who made him tutor of his children, and eventually gave him his freedom. He died at Corinth, B. C. 323.

Diogenes' crab, s.

Zool.: A species of *Cænobita* so called from its habit of making its residence in a shell, as Diogenes did in his tub. It is a native of the West Indies, and somewhat resembles the Hermit-crab.

Diogenes' cup, s.

Anat.: The cup-like cavity of the hand, formed by bending the metacarpal bone of the little finger. It derives its name from the story that Diogenes, seeing a boy drinking water from the palm of his hand, threw away his cup as a useless luxury, and used his hand for drinking ever after.

di-ōl'-cō, in compos. [Gr. *di=dis*=twice, and *oikos*=a house.] Diœcious.

diœco-polygamous, a.

Bot.: A term used when some of the flowers of a diœcious plant produce hermaphrodite flowers.

*di-ōl'-cōūs, *di-ōl'-cīc, a. [DIOECIOUS.]

di-ō-mē-dē-ā, s. [After Diomedes, one of the Greek warriors before Troy.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the Procellariidæ, or Petrels. *Diomedea exulans* is the albatross (q. v.).

di-ō-n, s. [Gr. *di=dis*=twice, and *don*=an egg. So named because each scale bears two ovules.]

Bot.: A genus of Cycadaceæ. The leaves are pinnate; the leaflets very sharp; female cone large, with lance-shaped woody scales, each scale with two large seeds. A kind of arrowroot is made in Mexico from the starch which exists copiously in the seeds of *Dion edule*.

di-ō-næ'-ā, s. [Gr. *Dionē*, one of the names of Venus.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the natural order Droseraceæ. It consists of a single species, *Dionaea muscipula*, commonly called Venus' Fly-trap. The lamina is articulated to the petiole, and consists of two portions united together by a joint along the midrib. On the upper side of each part of the lamina are situated three irritable hairs, with swellings at the base, which, on being touched, cause the folding of the divisions from below upward, so as to inclose any object, as a fly, which may happen to light on them. The food thus captured is digested by the action of a fluid resembling gastric juice in its properties.

Venus' Fly-trap is a native of this country. The corymbs are terminal, the flowers large and white.



Dionæa.

di-ō-nŷs'-ī-ā, di-ō-nŷs'-ī-ā, s. [DIONYSIAC, (3).]

di-ō-nŷs'-ī-āc, di-ō-nŷs'-ī-āk, a. [Gr. *Dionysiakos*=pertaining to Dionysos or to the Dionysia, Bacchic.]

Class. Myth.: Belonging or relating to Dionysos. "Another vase represents Hephaistos returning to heaven on the *Dionysiak ass*."—R. Brown: *Great Dionysiak Myth*, i. 342.

¶ (1) *Dionysiac cycle*: (See extract.)

"The *Dionysiac cycle* forms the third of Millengen's well-known seven divisions of the Vases, according to their subjects; and includes the History of Dionysos, the Satyroi, Seilenoi, Bakchai, Mainades, the Bakchik, Thiasos, the ass Eraton, *Dionysiak Festivals*, processions, dances, mystic scenes, and general amusements."—R. Brown: *Great Dionysiak Myth*, i. 329.

(2) *Dionysiac dance*: A religious dance in honor of Dionysos, in which the performers pantomimically represented the principal actions of that deity.

(3) *Dionysiac festivals*:

(a) The *Dionysia kat' agrou*, or Lesser Dionysia, were celebrated in the various demes of Attica, in the month of Posidon, corresponding nearly to our December. This rural festival was doubtless the most ancient of the feasts in honor of Dionysos, and was celebrated with the greatest merriment and freedom; while it lasted slaves enjoyed their liberty, and took part in the rejoicings. It was especially a vintage festival, accompanied by song, dance, phallus-processions, and the impromptu performances of itinerant players, in which may be discovered the origin of comedy. R. Brown (*op. cit.*), who considers Dionysos a Semitic deity, remarks upon the vintage shoutings of Semitic nations, and in that connection cites Isaiah xvi. 9: "I will bewail with the weeping of Jazer the vine of Sibmah; I will water thee with my tears, O Heshbon and Elealeh: for the shouting for thy summer fruits and for thy harvest is fallen."

(b) The *Lenæa*, so called from *tēnos*=a winepress, were held in the month Gamelion, corresponding nearly to our January. The place of its celebration was the ancient temple of Dionysos, near which stood the *Dionysiac theater*. At the *Lenæa* there were processions and scenic contests in tragedy and comedy; a goat was sacrificed, and the chorus, standing round the altar, sang the dithyrambic ode to the god.

(c) The *Anthesieria*, or Feast of Flowers, took place in the month Anthesterion, corresponding nearly to February, and lasted three days. On the first day the casks of wine made in the preceding year were opened and tasted; the second day seems to have been devoted to boisterous jollity and to rude dramatic representations like those of the Lesser Dionysia; on the last day pots with flowers,

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Syrian. æ, œ=ē; ey=ā. qu=kw.

seeds, and cooked vegetables were offered to Dionysos and to Hermes Chthonius, and games in honor of the god were celebrated.

(d) The fourth Attic festival—*Dionysia en astei*, the Festival in the City, or Greater Dionysia—was celebrated in the month Elaphebolion, corresponding nearly to our March, but it is uncertain whether it lasted more than one day. It was an expression of joy at the departure of winter and the promise of returning summer. According to Demosthenes the following was the order in which the solemnities took place: the great public procession, the chorus of boys, the chorus proper, and performance of comedies and tragedies. The prize awarded to the dramatist for the best play consisted of a crown, and his name was proclaimed in the Dionysiac theater.

Di-ō-nŷ'-sōs, Di-ō-nŷ'-sūs, s. [Gr. *Dionysos*.] *Greek Myth.*: The Greek god of wine, too often confused with the Latin Bacchus (q. v.).

¶ *Fruit of Dionysos*: (For definition see extract.)

"Dionysos is the productive, overflowing, and intoxicating power of Nature, which carries man away from his usual quiet and sober mode of living. Wine is the most natural and appropriate symbol of that power, and is therefore called the fruit of Dionysos."—Smith: *Dict. of Greek and Roman Myth.*

di-ō-phān'-tine, a. [After *Diophantus*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to Diophantus, a mathematician of Alexandria, who wrote on algebra and arithmetic about the third century, A. D., according to some, but the more probable account is that he was contemporary with the Emperor Julian the Apostate, 354-363 A. D. It is to his treatise that we are, to the present day, indebted for most of our knowledge on the solution of indeterminate problems.

diophantine analysis, s.

Math.: A branch of algebra which treats of the method of solving certain kinds of indeterminate problems, relating principally to square and cube numbers, and rational right-angled triangles. The following are examples:

1. To separate a given square number into two parts, each of which shall be a square number.
2. To find three square numbers which are in arithmetical progression.
3. To find a right-angled triangle whose sides shall be commensurable with each other.

di-ōp'-side, s. [Gr. *di=dis*=twice, twofold, and *opsis*=appearance.]

Min.: A variety of Pyroxene, containing no alumina. It is of a white, yellowish, or pale green color, occurring in crystals, cleavable, and granular, massive. At times found colorless and transparent. Specific gravity, 3.2-3.35. Composition: Silica, 55.7; magnesia, 18.5; lime, 25.8=100. It is also called Malacolite (q. v.). A similar crystallized body has been produced by fusing silica, lime, and magnesia in the proper proportions.

di-ōp'-sis, s. [Gr. *di=dis*=twice, twofold, and *opsis*=appearance.]

1. *Entom.*: A genus of Dipterous insects, belonging to the family Muscidae, in which the eyes and antennae are situated at the extremities of long, slender, horny peduncles, rising from the sides of the head.

2. *Zool.*: A genus of turbellarian worms.

di-ōp'-tāse, s. [Gr. *di=dis*=through, and *optomai*=to see, because the cleavage directions are distinguishable on looking through the crystal.]

Mineral:

1. A species of beryl.
2. A rhombohedral mineral, of an emerald-green color, with a vitreous luster and green streak. It is brittle and transparent, or sub-translucent. Specific gravity, 3.27-3.34. Hardness=5. Composition: Silica, 36.47-38.93; oxide of copper, 45.10-50.10; water, 11.40-12.29. It is found in Tartary and Nassau, and is also called Emerald-copper or rhombohedral emerald-malachite.

di-ōp'-tēr, *di-ōp'-trā, s. [Gr. *dioptrēr, dioptra*, from *dia*=through, and *optomai*=to see.] An ancient altitude, angle, and leveling instrument; said to have been invented by Hipparchus.

di-ōp'-tric, di-ōp'-tric-al, a. [Gr. *dioptrikos*=pertaining to the dioptrēr or dioptra (q. v.).]

1. Affording a medium for or assisting the sight in the view of distant objects.

"View the asperities of the moon through a dioptric glass, and venture at the proportion of her hills by their shadows."—More: *Antidote against Atheism*.

2. Of or pertaining to dioptries.

dioptric light, s. A plan of lighting used in lighthouses in which the illumination is produced by refraction instead of reflection, as in Catoptrics (q. v.), the rays from a central lamp being transmitted through a combination of lenses surrounding it. Lenses were used in England in the South Foreland light in 1752, and in the Portland light in 1789. The system fell into disfavor, owing to certain mechanical difficulties in the construction and

arrangement of the lenses. It was revived and improved by Fresnel about 1810, and has been generally adopted throughout France and Holland, and partially in England. It is considered superior to the catoptric, and was re-adopted in England in 1834, being placed in the Lundy Island Lighthouse, Devonshire. (*Knight*.)

dioptric micrometer, s. A form of the double image micrometer, introduced by Ramsden (1738-1800), in which the divided lens is in the eye-tube. In the ordinary form it is the object-glass which is divided.

dioptric system, s. The system of lighting by refraction instead of reflection. [*DIOPTRIC LIGHT*.]

dioptric telescope, s.

Optical Instrum.: The same as a refracting telescope. It is opposed to a catoptric or reflecting telescope.

***di-ōp'-trics, *di-ōp'-tricks, s.** [*DIOPTRIC*.]

Optics: That branch of the science which treats of the different refractions of light in passing through different mediums, as air, water, glass, &c., but especially through lenses. [*REFRACTION*.]

di-ō-ra'-mā, s. [Greek *di=dis*=through, and *horama*=a view; *horaō*=to see.]

1. A mode of scenic representation in which the spectator and picture are placed in separate rooms, and the picture viewed through an aperture the sides of which are continued toward the picture, so as to prevent the distraction of the eye by other objects. All light admitted passes through this aperture from the picture, which is illuminated by light from above at such an angle as to be reflected through the aperture toward the spectators. By means of shutters, screens and reflectors, the light is modified to represent changes of sunlight, cloud, and moonlight; transparent portions of the picture admitting light from behind certain portions which are brilliantly illuminated. (*Knight*.)

¶ Dioramas were first exhibited in London, September 29, 1823, by the inventors, MM. Daguerre and Bouton.

2. A building in which dioramic views are exhibited.

di-ō-rām'-ic, a. [Eng. *dioram(a)*; *-ic*.] Relating or pertaining to a diorama.

***di-ō-rism, s.** [Gr. *diorismos*=a defining, a definition; *diorizō*=to bound, to define. The act of defining; a definition, a distinction.

"To eat things sacrificed to idols, is one mode of idolatry: but, by a prophetic diorism, it signifies idolatry in general."—More: *Expos. of Sev. Churches*, p. 72.

***di-ō-ris'-tic, *di-ō-ris'-tic-al, a.** [Gr. *dioristikos*, from *diorizō*=to bound, to define.] Defining, distinguishing.

***di-ō-ris'-tic-al-ly, adv.** [Eng. *dioristical*; *-ly*.] By way of definition or distinction.

"Which vice is here noted by Nicolaitism dioristically."—More: *Expos. of Sev. Churches*, p. 72.

di-ō-rite, di-ō-ryte, s. [Gr. *dioros*=a divider; *diorizō*=to divide, to bound.]

Geol.: A granite-like rock, consisting of hornblende and albite. It is grayish-white to nearly black in color. It derives its name from being unmistakable or clearly defined, as distinguished from Dolerite (q. v.).

di-ō-rīt'-ic, a. [Eng. *dioritic(e)*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of diorite.

di-ōr-thō-, in compos. [Gr. *di=dis*=twice, twofold, and Eng., &c., *ortho-* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A term applied to aromatic compounds containing two benzene rings, in each of which the atoms of hydrogen in the position (1-2) are respectively replaced by other monad elements, or monad radicals.

di-ōr-thō'-sis, s. [Gr., from *diorthōō*=to make straight: *dia*=through, and *orthōō*=to make straight; *orthos*=straight.]

1. *Surg.*: The reduction of a fracture or dislocated bone.

2. *Rhet.*: (See extract.)

"The diorthosis—i. e., the setting free from figure and parable, the fulfilment of the Old Testament in the New."—*British Quarterly Review* (1873), vol. lvii., p. 297.

***di-ōr-thōt'-ic, a.** [Gr. *diorthotikos*, from *diorthōō*.] Pertaining to the correction or emendation of ancient texts.

"He took leave forever of diorthotic criticism."—*London Quarterly Review*, in *Ogilvie*.

di-ōs-cō-rē-ā, s. [Named after Dioscorides, a Greek physician.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Dioscoreaceae. Various species, as *Dioscorea alata, sativa, Batatas, and aculeata*, produce the esculent tubers called Yams, which are used in warm countries as a substitute for potatoes.

di-ōs-cō-rē-ā-çē-ā, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *dioscore(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceae*.]

Bot.: A natural order of plants belonging to the class Dictyogens, consisting of twining shrubs, with large epigeal or hypogeal tubers; leaves alternate, sometimes opposite, and reticulated; flowers small, spiked, bracteate, and unisexual; perianth in six divisions, adherent; seeds compressed, winged or wingless. Lindley enumerates six genera and 110 species. *Testudinaria Elephantipes* is the Tortoise plant of the Cape, or Elephant's-foot. *Tamus communis*, Black Bryony, is common in hedge-rows. [*BRYONY*.]

di-ōs-mā, s. [Gr. *di=dis*=through, and *osmē*=a smell.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of plants, belonging to the Rutaceae or Rue family. They are small shrubs with white or red flowers; leaves alternate or opposite, simple. They are remarkable for their overpowering and penetrating odor, arising from the presence of a yellowish volatile oil. They are the Bucku plants of the Cape of Good Hope.

2. *Pharm.*: It has been employed in chronic affections of the bladder and urinary organs in general, and has also been administered in cholera.

di-ōs-mē-ā, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *diosm(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eae*.]

Bot.: A sub-order of plants, with exalbuminous seeds, and a two-valved endocarp, which dehisces at the base, and when the seed is ripe separates from a two-valved sarcocarp. They abound at the Cape of Good Hope and New Holland.

di-ōs-mine, s. [Mod. Lat. *diosm(a)*, and Eng. suff. *-ine* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A chemical substance obtained from the leaves of *Diosma crinata*.

di-ōs-mōse, s. [Greek *diosmos*=transmitting smells.]

Botan. Physiol.: The mingling of fluids through a permeable partition wall without visible perforations. It is called also Osmose and Diffusion.

di-ōs-pŷr-ōs, s. [Gr. *dios*=divine, and *pyros*=wheat.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the natural order Ebenaceae. They consist of trees and shrubs, with white or pale yellow flowers. *Diospyros lotos* is the Indian Dateplum, and is supposed by some to be the Lotus of the ancients. [*LOTUS*.] The trees of several of the species furnish ebony wood. The fruit of *D. kaki* is occasionally brought from China as a dry sweetmeat, and *D. virginiana* is the date-plum, the bark of which is used in cases of cholera infantum and diarrhoea. A kind of cider has been made from this fruit, and a spirituous liquor distilled from its fermented infusion.

di-ō-tā, s. [Lat., from Gr. *diōtos*=two-eared: *di=dis*=twice, twofold, and *ous* (genit. *ōtos*)=an ear.]

Antiq.: A vessel used for water or wine. It had a narrow neck, a full body, and two handles, whence the name. The form and size varied, but it was generally made tall and narrow, and terminating in a point, which could be let into a stand or into the ground, to keep the vessel upright, in which position several have been found in the cellars at Pompeii.

di-ō-tis, s. [Gr. *diōtos*=two-eared, so named from the lobes of the corolla being ear-shaped.] [*DIOTA*.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, belonging to the natural order Chenopodiaceae, so called from the two ear-like appendages at the base of the florets. *Diots maritima* (Sea-side Cotton-weed) is found on sea shores, the root running deeply into the sand; the leaves, which are oblong, are covered with a dense tomentum of a white color; the flowers are yellow.

di-ōx'-ide, s. [Gr. *di=dis*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *oxide* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A term applied to an oxide consisting of one atom of a metal combined with two of oxygen.

di-ōx'-in-dōl, s. [Eng. *diox(ide)*; *ind(igo)*, and (alcohol).]

Chem.: $C_8H_7NO_2$. Ortho-amido-phenyl-glycollic anhydride, C_6H_4 —NH—CO. Dioxindol is ob-

tained by boiling isatin with water containing a little hydrochloric acid and zinc dust. It is soluble in water and in alcohol, crystallizes in colorless prisms, which turn yellow. It melts at 180°, and decomposes at 195°, forming aniline. Its aqueous solution oxidizes and turns red, isatin being formed. By the action of nitrous acid on its alcoholic solution, it is converted into nitroso-dioxindol, $C_8H_6(NO)NO_2$, which melts at 300°, and sublimes in white needles.

bōll, bōŷ; pōāt, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhīn, bench; go, gem; thin, thīs; sīn, aŷ; expect, Xēnophon, exīst. ph=f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -ston = shūn; -tīon, -gīon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shīs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

di-ōx-ŷ, di-ōx-, in compos. [Gr. *di*=dis=twice, twofold, and Eng. &c., *oxy-* (q. v.).]

Chem.: Organic compounds containing the monad radical hydroxyl twice, each of which has replaced an atom of hydrogen, as dioxy-benzene, $C_6H_4(OH)_2$.

dioxy-benzaldehyde, s.

Chem.: $C_6H_3(OH)_2CO\cdot H$. Exists in several modifications. [RESORCYLALDEHYDE, PROTOCATECHUIC ALDEHYDE.]

dioxy-benzene, s.

Chem.: $C_6H_4(OH)_2$. Exists in three modifications: Ortho-, 1-2 [PYROCATECHIN]; para-, 1-3 [RESORCIN]; meta-, 1-4 [HYDROQUINONE].

dioxy-benzoic, a.

Chem.: Dioxy-benzoic acids, $C_6H_3(OH)_2CO\cdot OH$. [OXYALICYLIC ACID, PROTOCATECHUIC ACID.]

di-ōx-ŷ-lŷte, s. [Ger. *dioxyllith*; Gr. *dia*=through . . . in different directions; *oxus*=sharp . . . dazzling, bright, and *lithos*=stone(?).] **Min.:** The same as LANARKITE (q. v.).

dip, *dippe, *duppe, *dyp-pyn, v. t. & i. [A. S. *dippan*; cogn. with Dan. *dyppe*; Sw. *doppa*=to dip; Dan. *doopen*; Goth. *daupjan*; Ger. *taufen*=to baptize.] [DEEP, DIVE.]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

1. To immerse or plunge in a liquid for a short time.

"Send Lazarus that he *dippe* the last part of his finger in water, and kele my tunge."—Wycliffe: Luke xvi. 24.

2. To wet, to moisten; to make damp or wet.

"And though not mortal, yet a cold shudd'ring dew
Dips me all o'er, as when the wrath of Jove
Speaks thunder and the chains of Erebus
To some of Saturn's crew."

Milton: Comus, 802-06.

3. To bail or take out as with a ladle. (Generally with the adverb out.)

*4. To baptize by immersion.

***II. Figuratively:**

1. To bend down, to bow, to stoop.

2. To engage in any affair.

"In Richard's time, I doubt, he was a little *dippt* in the rebellion of the Commons."—Dryden: Fables (Pref.).

3. To engage as a pledge; to mortgage.

"Put out the principal in trusty hands,
Live on the use, and never dip thy lands,"
Dryden: Persius, sat. vi.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To plunge into a liquid for a short time.

"Unwatched along Clitumnus
Grazes the milk-white steer;
Unharm'd the water-fowl may dip
In the Volturnian mere."
Macaulay: Horatius Cocles, vii.

(2) To take a small piece of food.

"And he answered and said unto them, It is one of the twelve, that *dippeth* with me in the dish."—Mark xiv. 20.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To sink, as below the horizon; to set.

"The sun's rim *dips*, the stars rush out,
At one stride comes the dark."
Coleridge: Ancient Mariner, lii.

(2) To stoop, to bend, to bow.

(3) To enter, to pierce slightly.

"The vulture *dipping* in Prometheus' side,
His bloody beak with his torn liver dyed."
Granville.

(4) To engage or enter slightly into any business.

(5) To read or glance through cursorily; to peruse here and there at random.

"When I think all the repetitions are struck out in a copy, I sometimes find more upon *dipping* in the first volume."—Pope.

(6) To choose by chance.

"With what ill thoughts of Jove art thou possessed?
Wouldst thou prefer him to some man? Suppose
I *dipped* among the worst, and Staius chose?"
Dryden: Persius, sat. ii.

dip, s. [DIP, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) An inclination or sloping downward.

"Great columns of stone hang down the face of some of these rocks almost perpendicularly, or with a very slight dip."—Pennant.

(2) A depression, a hollow.

"The constant turns in the road, the *dips* of landscape."
—London Daily Telegraph.

(3) The act of dipping or immersing in a liquid.

"The *dip* of oars in unison awake."
Glover: Athentad, viii.

(4) A bath, a bathing.

(5) A candle made by repeated dipping of the wick in melted tallow.

"He burns wax, while we burn dips."
Punch, Feb. 6, 1858.

*2. Fig.: The act of taking that which comes first.

II. Technically:

1. **Compass:** The vertical angle which a freely suspended needle makes with the horizon. Inclination. [DIPPING-NEEDLE.]

2. **Mining Eng.:** The inclination or pitch of a stratum. The point of the compass toward which it declines is the point of dip. The angle with the horizontal is the amount of dip or the angle of dip. The strike is the extension of the stratum at right angles to the dip. Dip is also known as Hade, Slope, and Underlie.

3. **Geol.:** The inclination or angle at which strata slope or dip downward into the earth. This angle is measured from the plane of the horizon or level, and may be readily ascertained by the clinometer. [CLINOMETER.] The opposite of *dip* is *rise*, and either expression may be used, according to the position of the observer. It is used in geological maps to indicate the direction of the *dip* by an arrow, and the line of outcrop or *strike* of a stratum by a bold line, the one being at right angles to the other. [STRIKE, s.]

4. **Naut.:** The depth of submergence of the float of a paddle-wheel.

5. **Vehicles:** The slight downward inclination of the arms of an axle. [SWING.]

6. **Fortification:**

(1) The superior slope of a parapet.

(2) The inclination of the sole of an embrasure.

***Dip of the horizon:** The angle contained between two straight lines drawn from the eye of the observer, which is supposed to be above the level of the sea, the one to a point on the visible horizon, the other parallel to the horizon.

dip-chick, s. [DABCHICK.]

dip-circle, s. A vertical graduated circle, in the plane of which a delicate magnetic needle is suspended on a horizontal axis, which rests upon two polished agate supports. The circle is set in the plane of the magnetic meridian, and the needle indicates upon the graduated circle the angle of inclination.

dip-head level, s.

Mining: The gallery proceeding right and left from the engine-pit bottom. The main-level.

dip-pipe, s. A device, also known as a seal, in the hydraulic main of gas-works.

dip-roller, s.

Printing: A roller to dip ink from the fountain.

dip-sector, s. A reflecting-instrument. One was invented by Dr. Wollaston, and one by Troughton. It is used for ascertaining the true dip of the horizon; the principle is similar to the sextant.

di-pa-ra-, in compos. [Gr. *di*=dis=twice, twofold, and Eng. &c., *para-* (q. v.).]

Chem.: Compounds containing two benzene rings, in each of which the atoms of hydrogen in the position (1-4) are respectively replaced by other monad elements, or monad radicals.

di-pās'-chal, a. [Gr. *di*=dis=twice, twofold, and Eng. *pascal* (q. v.).] Including two passovers.

di-pēt'-a-lous, a. [Gr. *di*=dis=twice, twofold, and Eng. *petalous* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Two-petaled; having two separate petals.

di pēt'-tō, phr. [Ital.]

Music: With the natural voice; opposed to *falsetto*.

diph'-an-ite, s. [Gr. *di*=dis=twice, twofold; *phainō*=to appear, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Margarite occurring in hexagonal prisms. Color white to bluish. It occurs in the emerald mines of the Ural, with chrysoberyl and phenacite. Specific gravity, 3.04-3.97; hardness, 5-5.5.

diph'-da, s. [Arab.] A fixed star, of magnitude 2½, called also Beta Ceti.

di-phēn'-ic, a. [Gr. *di*=dis=twice, twofold, and Eng. *phenic* (q. v.).]

diphenic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_6H_4CO\cdot OH$ (Di-ortho) is obtained by

the oxidation of phenanthrene or phenanthrenequinone with chromic acid mixture. It is soluble in hot water, alcohol, and ether; and crystallizes in needles, which melt at 225° and sublime. Its barium and calcium salts are soluble in water. When heated with soda lime, it yields diphenyl.

di-phēn'-ōl. [Gr. *di*=dis=twice, twofold, and Eng. *phenol* (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_8(OH)_2$. $C_6H_4(OH)\cdot C_6H_4(OH)$ (Di-para). Obtained from benzidine [DIPHENYL], by converting it into a diazo compound and decomposing with boiling water. It forms colorless needles, melting at 272°. Other modifications are known.

di-phēn'-ŷl. [Gr. *di*=dis=twice, twofold, and Eng. *phenyl* (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{10}$, or $C_6H_5\cdot C_6H_5$ (Phenyl-benzene).

An aromatic hydrocarbon obtained by the action of sodium on a solution of brom-benzene, C_6H_5Br , in ether; or by passing the vapor of benzene through a red-hot iron tube containing fragments of pumice, and by heating potassium phenol, $C_6H_5\cdot OK$, with potassium benzoate, $C_6H_5\cdot CO\cdot OK$. It occurs in coal-tar oil. Diphenyl crystallizes out of alcohol and ether in large colorless plates, which melt at 70.5° and boil at 254°. When dissolved in glacial acetic acid it is oxidized by chromic anhydride to benzoic acid. By the action of halogens, nitric acid, and sulphuric acid on diphenyl, there are found mono- and di-substitution compounds. By oxidation with chromic anhydride the mono-substituted diphenyls yield para-derivatives of benzoic acid, the other benzene ring being broken up. By the action of fuming nitric acid on diphenyl two modifications of dinitro-diphenyl, $C_{12}H_8NO_2$, are formed, (*alpha*) or *di-para*-is in alcohol slightly soluble, and melts at 233°; the other (*beta*) is more soluble in alcohol, and melts at 93°. By the reduction of the (*alpha*) *di-para*, $C_6H_4NO_2\cdot C_6H_4NO_2$, benzidine, $C_6H_4NH_2\cdot C_6H_4NH_2$, is formed. Benzidine is soluble in hot water and in alcohol; it crystallizes in silver-white flutes, which melt at 188°. It is also obtained by the action of sodium on para-bromaniline, $C_6H_4Br(NH_2)$.

diphenyl-acetic acid, s.

Inorganic chemistry: $(C_6H_5)_2CH\cdot CO\cdot OH$. It is obtained by heating a mixture of phenyl brom-acetic acid, $C_6H_5CHBr\cdot CO\cdot OH$, with benzene and zinc dust. Also by heating benzoic acid $(C_6H_5)\cdot C(OH)\cdot CO\cdot OH$, with hydriodic acid to 150°. It crystallizes from water in needles, from alcohol in plates, which melt at 146°. It is oxidized by chromic acid mixture into benzo-phenone; by heating with soda-lime into diphenyl-methane, $C_6H_5CH_2\cdot C_6H_5$.

diphenyl-benzene, s.

Chem.: $C_6H_4\cdot C_6H_5$ Diphenylphenylene. A hydrocarbon formed by the action of sodium on a mixture of dibromobenzene (1-2) and bromobenzene C_6H_5Br , and by passing the mixed vapors of diphenyl and benzene through a red-hot tube. Diphenyl-benzene crystallizes in needles, which melt at 205° and boil at 400°. Dissolved in glacial acetic acid, it is oxidized by chromic trioxide, C_2O_3 , to diphenyl-carbonic acid, $C_6H_5\cdot C_6H_4\cdot CO\cdot OH$, and then to terephthalic acid, $C_6H_4\cdot COOH\cdot COOH$ (1-4).

diphenyl-dicarboxylic acid, s.

$C_6H_4\cdot CO\cdot OH$

Chem.: $C_6H_4\cdot CO\cdot OH$ (Dipara-). It is obtained

by heating dicyan-diphenyl, $C_{12}H_8(CN)_2$, with alcoholic potash, and oxidizing a solution of diethyl in glacial acetic acid with chromic anhydride. It is a white amorphous powder, insoluble in alcohol and in ether. Its barium and calcium salts are insoluble in water. Heated with lime, it yields diphenyl.

diphenyl-glycollic acid, s. [BENZILIC ACID.]

diphenyl-ketone, s. [BENZOPHENONE.]

diphenyl-methane, s. [BENZYL-BENZENE.]

di-phēn'-ŷl-a-mine, s. [Gr. *di*=dis=twice, twofold; Eng. *phenyl*, and *-amine* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: An aromatic secondary monamine. Diphenylamine, $(C_6H_5)_2NH$, is obtained by the dry distillation of triphenyl-rosaniline (rosaniline blue); also by heating aniline hydrochlorate, $C_6H_5\cdot NH_2\cdot HCl$, with aniline, $NH_2\cdot (C_6H_5)$, to 240°; also by heating aniline phenol with $NaCl_2$ to 260°. Diphenylamine is a pleasant-smelling crystalline substance, which melts at 54° and boils at 310°. It is nearly insoluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol and in ether. It is a weak base; its salts are decomposed by water. It is colored a deep blue by nitric acid, and by sulphuric acid which contains oxides of nitrogen. By heating diphenylamine with benzyl-chloride, $C_6H_5CH_2Cl$, and soda solution, benzyl-diphenylamine, $(C_6H_5)_2N\cdot CH_2\cdot C_6H_5$, is obtained, which melts at 87°; and by oxidation with arsenic acid it yields a green dye, viridin.

di-phēn'-ŷl-ēne, a. [Gr. *di*=dis=twice, twofold; Eng. *phenyl*, and suff. *-ene* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

diphenylene-methane, s.

C_6H_4
Chem.: Fluorene, $C_{16}H_{10}$ > CH_2 . An aromatic hydro-

carbon, occurring in the part of coal-tar which boils between 300° and 305°. It is also obtained by passing the vapor of diphenyl-methane,

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cār, rāle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. ə, ə = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

$C_6H_5 \cdot CH_2 \cdot C_6H_5$, through a red-hot tube, and by heating diphenylene-ketone with zinc-dust to 160° . It crystallizes out of hot alcohol in colorless plates, which have a violet fluorescence, melting at 113° and boiling at 295° . By oxidation with chromic acid mixture it yields diphenylene ketone (q. v.).

diphenylene-ketone, s.

Chem.: $C_{13}H_{10}O$, or $\begin{matrix} C_6H_5 \\ | \\ C_6H_4 \\ | \\ CO \end{matrix}$. Obtained by heating diphenic acid, or phenyl-benzoic acid with lime, or by oxidation of diphenylene-methane with chromic acid mixture; also by heating anthraquinone and phenanthrene-quinone with caustic potash. Diphenylene-ketone is soluble in alcohol and ether; it crystallizes in large yellow prisms, which melt at 84° and boil at 337° . By permanganate of potassium it is oxidized into phthalic acid, $C_6H_4 < \begin{smallmatrix} COOH \\ COOH \end{smallmatrix} (1-2)$. Fused with potash it forms phenyl-benzoic acid, $C_6H_5 \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot CO \cdot OH$. By reducing agents it is converted into diphenylene-methane.

diphenylene-oxide, s.

Chem.: $C_{12}H_8O$, or $\begin{matrix} C_6H_4 \\ | \\ C_6H_4 \\ | \\ O \end{matrix}$. Obtained by heating phenol with lead oxide. It crystallizes in plates, which melt at 81° and boil at 273° .

di-phên-yl-im-ide, s. [Greek *di=dis=twice*, *twofold*; Eng. *phenyl*, and suff. *-imide* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: Carbazol, $C_{12}H_9N$, or $\begin{matrix} C_6H_5 \\ | \\ C_6H_4 \\ | \\ NH \end{matrix}$. Obtained by passing the vapor of aniline, $C_6H_5 \cdot NH_2$, or diphenyl-amine, $(C_6H_5)_2NH$, through a red-hot tube. It is found in coal-tar, which boils between 320° and 360° . It crystallizes out of red-hot alcohol in colorless plates, which melt at 238° and boil at 351° . It dissolves in concentrated sulphuric acid, forming a yellow solution, which is turned dark green by oxidizing agents. The atom of nitrogen occupies the ortho position in both benzene rings.

di-phên-yl-ol, s. [Gr. *di=dis=twice*, *twofold*; Eng. *phenyl*, and (alcohol).]

Organic Chemistry: Oxydiphenyl, $C_{12}H_9OH$, or $C_6H_5 \cdot C_6H_4(OH)$. Obtained by the action of potassium nitrite, KNO_2 , on amido-diphenyl sulphate. It sublimes in colorless plates, which melt at 165° . It dissolves in concentrated sulphuric acid, forming a beautiful green solution.

***di-phê-lăt-ic, a.** [Gr. *diphros=*a chariot, and *elatikos=*pertaining to driving: *elawnô=*to drive.] Chariot-driving.

"I and others known to me studied the *diphrelatic art*."—*De Quincey: English Mail Coach.* (Davies.)

diph-thêr'-i-a, s. [From Greek *diphthera=*leather, a membrane.]

Med.: A specific constitutional blood disease, characterized by the forming of a false membrane composed of elastic fibers, of a higher organization than the false membrane of Croup (q. v.), and found chiefly on the pharynx, nostrils, tonsils, and palate, or on any denuded surface of skin, as tongue, gums, and sometimes even the œsophagus, rarely on the larynx, the chief seat of the pellicle in croup, and still more rarely in the trachea and bronchi; the membrane is of an ashy-gray color, and penetrates through the epithelium, constantly leaving a bleeding surface when detached. Diphtheria is often followed by paralysis, chiefly of the palate; is frequently epidemic, though sometimes sporadic, highly contagious, and terminating often by blood poisoning. A glandular swelling in the neck behind the angle of the jaw is usual in diphtheria, and the disease is accompanied by dangerous interruption of the renal functions, from the presence of albumen in the urine. The peculiar hereditariness of croup also distinguishes it from this disease, as no one has ever heard of diphtheria being transmitted in that way; it is only spread by contagion. Diphtheria is a disease of all ages; croup of infancy and childhood. Inflammatory changes of the parotid and sub-maxillary glands are common in diphtheria, with much difficulty in swallowing. From its asthenic character it is a highly dangerous disease, some physicians putting the mortality as high as 90 per cent. The local symptoms of diphtheria, although to a great degree dangerous from the mechanical obstruction of the air passages, are only the manifestation of the constitutional sepsis and not the disease, *per se*. The treatment must be both local and constitutional. Iron, quinine, or cinchona bark, chlorate of potash, are the chief remedies, with local application of the saturated solution of the perchloride of iron with glycerine; chlorine, carbolic acid, &c., are also useful. Diphtheria frequently accompanies croup, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, &c., and then the chances of recovery are very doubtful.

diph-thêr'-i-al, diph-thêr'-ic, a. [Eng. *diphtheria*; -al, -ic.] Pertaining to diphtheria; diphtheritic.

diph-thêr'-it-ic, a. [Eng. *diphtheria*; -itic.] Pertaining to, arising from, or of the nature of diphtheria.

"The diphtheritic condition continues to subside."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

diph-thông, *dip-thông, s. & a. [Fr. *diphthongue*; Sp. *dipthongo*; Port. *diphthongo*; Ital. *dittongo*, from Lat. *diphthongus*; Gr. *diphthongos=* with two sounds: *di=dis=twice*, *twofold*, and *phthongos=*a sound.]

A. As substantive

Gram.: The union or coalition of two vowel sounds in one syllable.

"Pronouncing the vowels and diphthongs, and several of the consonants very much amiss."—*Strype: Life of Sir J. Cheke*, ch. i., § 2.

B. As adj.: Of the nature of a diphthong; diphthongal.

"We abound more in vowel and diphthong sounds."—*Blair*, vol. i., lect. 9.

diph-thôn'-gal, dip-thôn'-gal, a. [Eng. *diphthong*; -al.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a diphthong; consisting of two vowel sounds in one syllable.

"In the same manner the English alphabetical sound of the *a*, as in gate, is replaced by another diphthongal one."—*Prince L. Bonaparte*, in *Trans. Philological Society* (1876), p. 575.

diph-thôn'-gal-ly, dip-thôn'-gal-ly, adverb. [Eng. *diphthongal*; -ly.] In a diphthongal manner; as a diphthong.

diph-thôn'-gă-tion, dip-thôn'-gă-tion, s. [Eng. *diphthong*; -ation.] The formation or conversion of a simple vowel into a diphthong by affixing another vowel.

diph-thông'-ic, a. [Eng. *diphthong*; -ic.] Of the nature of a diphthong; diphthongal.

"The diphthongic character of our *ê* and *ô*."—*H. Sweet*, in *Trans. Philological Society* (1873-4), p. 580.

diph-thôn'-giz-ă-tion, s. [Eng. *diphthongize* (e); -ation.] The same as DIPHTHONGATION (q. v.).

"The broad element and the labial being pronounced successively instead of simultaneously—a common source of diphthongization."—*H. Sweet*, in *Trans. Philological Society* (1876), p. 568.

diph-thôn'-gize, v. t. & i. [Eng. *diphthong*; -ize.]

A. Trans.: To form or convert a simple vowel into a diphthong by affixing another vowel.

"Long *i* and *u* . . . soon began to be diphthongized."—*H. Sweet*, in *Trans. Philological Society* (1873-4), p. 520.

B. Intrans.: To be converted into a diphthong.

"It is clear that *rod* could not diphthongize into *ea*."—*H. Sweet*, in *Trans. Philological Society* (1876), p. 568.

dî-phu-cêph-a-ă-a, s. [Gr. *diphys=*of double nature or form, and *kephalê=*a head.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleopterous insects, belonging to the family Lamellicornes. They are generally of a rich golden-green color.

dî-phý-cêrc, dî-phý-cêr'-cal, a. [Gr. *diphys=*of double nature or form, and *kerkos=*a tail.] A term applied to those fishes in which the vertebral column extends into the upper lobe of the tail.

"The tail is divided into two equal lobes by the prolonged conical termination of the body, thus becoming *diphycercal*."—*Nicholson: Man. of Paleont.*, p. 321.

dî-phý-dêg, dî-phý-dæ, dî-phý-êg, s. pl. [Gr. *diphys=*of double nature or form.]

Zool.: A genus of free-swimming Hydrozoa, belonging to the order Siphonophora, sub-order Calyphoræ (q. v.), and typical of the family Diphydæ (or Diphydæ). The genus *Diphys* has two swimming-sacs, one placed as it were within the bell of the other.

dî-phýl'-loûs, a. [Gr. *di=dis=twice*, *twofold*, and *phyllos=*a leaf.]

Bot.: Having two leaves, as a calyx, &c.

dî-phý-ô-dônt, a. [Gr. *di=dis=twice*, *twofold*; *phýo=*to generate, and *odous* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

Zool.: A term applied to those mammals which have two sets of teeth: one deciduous, the other permanent. Most animals are diphyodont. Those which have only one set are termed monophyodont.

dî-phý-ô-zô-ôid, s. [Greek *diphys=*of double nature or form, *zôon=*an animal, and *eidos=*appearance.]

Zool.: One of the detached reproductive portions of adult members of that order of oceanic Hydrozoa called Calycophoridæ. They swim about by means of their cilia.

dî-phýs-çl-ă-cê-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *diphysci* (um), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-acæ*.]

Bot.: A family of operculate Acrocarpus mosses, having a capsule of very curious structure, being large, oblique, and gibbous. Inflorescence monocious.

dî-phýs-çl-âm, s. [Gr. *di=dis=twice*, *twofold*, and *physkon=*a kind of bean.]

Bot.: A genus of Acrocarpus mosses, the type of the family Diphysciæ. Calyptra conical, peristome simple, internal, surrounded at the base by a large, multiplex, soluble annulus. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

dip-in, s. [Gael. *dipinn=*a net.]

1. A part of a herring-net.

"Sex herring-nets with six *dipins*."—*Depred. Argyll* (1686).

2. The bag of a salmon-net.

dip-la-căn-thùs, s. [Gr. *diploos=*double, and *akantha=*a spine.]

Palæont.: A genus of Ganoid fishes, belonging to the sub-order Acanthodidæ, and found only in the Devonian rocks. It is distinguished by two dorsal fins, the fronts of which are provided with a strong spine, simply implanted in the flesh; tail heterocercal, scales exceedingly small, shagreen like; no operculum.

dî-plăx, s. [Gr.=double-folded.]

Zool.: A genus of Rotatoria belonging to the family Eucalanidota, and forming a connecting link between Salpina and Dinocharis. Carapace cleft down the back, and destitute of spines back and front; foot and toes long and slender.

dî-plăz'-y-âm, s. [From Gr. *diplozô=*to double. So named because the indusium is double.]

Bot.: A genus of Polypodiaceæ. The rhizomes of *Diplazium esculentum* are occasionally eaten.

dî-plê-cô-lô-bê-æ, s. pl. [Gr. *di=twice*; *plekô=*to plait, to twine, to weave; *lobos=*a lobe, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: A sub-division of the order Cruciferae, in which the cotyledons are twice folded. A section across the seed presents an appearance like this— ∞ || ||.

dî-plêi'-dô-scôpe, s. [Gr. *diploos=*double; *eidos=*appearance, and *skopeô=*to see, to view.]

Optics: An optical instrument for indicating the passage of a heavenly body over the meridian by the coincidence of two images formed by a single and double refraction from a triangular prism which has one transparent and two silvered planes, one of the latter being in the plane of the meridian. (*Brande*.)

dî-plin'-thl-ûs, s. [Gr. *di=twice*, *twofold*, and *plinthos=*a brick.] A wall of two bricks thick.

dîp-lô-dăc-tyl-ûs, s. [Gr. *diploos=*double, and *daktylos=*a finger, a toe.]

Zool.: A genus of lizards belonging to the family Gecktoideæ.

dîp-lô-dôn'-tûs, s. [Gr. *diploos=*double, and *odous* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

Zool.: A genus of Arachnida of the order Acarina and family Hydrachnea, having the mandibles terminated by a straight, acute, and immovable tooth, to which is attached a movable hook or claw.

dîp-lô-ê, s. [Gr. *diploos=*double, *twofold*.]

1. **Anat.**: A soft medullary substance or osseous tissue between the plates of the skull.

2. **Bot.**: That part of the parenchyma of a leaf which intervenes between the two layers of epiderm.

dîp-lô-gên'-ic, a. [Greek *diploos=*double, and *gennaô=*to generate, to produce.] Partaking of the nature of two bodies; producing two substances.

dîp-lô-grăp'-sûs, s. [Gr. *diploos=*double, and Mod. Lat. *grapsus*, a modification of *graptolite* (q. v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Hydrozoa in which the polypary consists of two simple monopronidian stipes, firmly united to one another, back to back. They range in this country and Britain from the Upper Cambrian to the summit of the Lower Silurian series; but in Bohemia they rise into the lower portion of the Upper Silurian deposits. They belong to the sub-class Graptoliteæ.

dîp-lô-ic, dîp-lô-êt-ic, a. [Mod. Lat. *diploe*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ic, -etic*.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the diploe.

diploic-veins, diploetic-veins.

Anat.: Veins in the flat cranial bones, the trunks and larger branches of which run mostly separately in special arborescent larger canals. (*Dunghison*.)

dîp-lô-ite, s. [Ger. *diploite*, from Gr. *diploos=*twofold, *double*, and suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).] So named because the crystals are often in twins. **Min.**: The same as LATROBITE (q. v.).

bôil, bôy; pôt, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhîn, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhûn; -tîon, -şion = zhûn. -tions, -cions, -sions = şhûs. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

dī-plō-mā, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *diplōma*=(1) anything folded, (2) a license, a diploma, from *diplōos*=double; Fr. *diplôme*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

- *1. A paper or document, written and folded.
2. In the same sense as II. 2.

II Technically:

1. *Chem.*: A double vessel; a water-bath.
2. *Law.*: A writing or document conferring some power, authority, privilege, or honor, usually under seal and signed by a duly authorized official. Diplomas are given to graduates of a university on their taking their degrees; to clergymen who are licensed to officiate; to physicians, civil engineers, &c., authorizing them to practice their professions.

"To persuade the University of Dublin to send a diploma to me, constituting this poor man Master of Arts in their University."—Lord Gower in *Murphy's Life of Johnson*.

***dī-plō-maed**, *a.* [Eng. *diploma*; -ed.] Fortified, strengthened, or supported by a diploma.

"Doggeries never so *diplomaed*, bepudded, gaslighted, continue doggeries."—Carlyle.

dī-plōm'-a-čy, *s.* [Fr. *diplomatie*.]

1. The science or art of conducting negotiations between nations; the art of managing public business and protecting public interests in matters in which foreign nations are concerned; political skill and tact.

"A family eminently distinguished at the bar, on the bench, in the senate, in diplomacy, in arms, and in letters."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. The act of negotiating between nations; the forms of international negotiations

"The insurrection began some months since, and diplomacy was at once in action."—London Times.

*3. The body of ministers accredited to a foreign court collectively; the diplomatic corps.

"The foreign ministers were ordered to attend . . . The diplomacy, who were a sort of envoys, were quite awestruck."—Burke: *Regicide Peace*, lett. 4.

4. Tact or skill in conducting negotiations of any kind; artful or dexterous management.

***dīp-lō-māt**, ***dīp-lō-māte**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *diplomate*.]

A. As adj.: Invested or presented with a diploma.

B. As subst.: A diplomatist.

"Sir Charles, who wears the Windsor uniform, is assiduous in his attentions to the diplomats."—London Daily Telegraph.

***dī-plō-māte**, *v. t.* [Eng. *diplomate(a)*; -ate.] To invest or present with a diploma.

"By virtue of the Chancellor's letters he was *diplomated* doctor of divinity in 1660."—Wood: *Athenæ Oxon.* (Bp. Nicholson.)

***dī-plō-māt-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DIPLOMATE, *v.*]

dīp-lō-mā-ti-āl (tī as *čl*), *a.* [Lat. *diploma* (genit. *diplomatis*), and Eng. adj. suff. -*ial*.] Diplomatic.

dīp-lō-māt-ic, ***dīp-lō-māt-ick**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *diplomatique*.]

A. As adjective:

- *1 Pertaining or relating to diplomas
2. Pertaining or relating to the science of diplomacies.

"One of the principal objects of the following work is the illustration of what for near two centuries has been called the diplomatic science."—Astle: *Origin and Progress of Writing* (Introd.).

3. Pertaining or relating to diplomacy or to ambassadors.

"He would have been condemned, even by the low standard of diplomatic morality in the last century."—London Times.

4. Engaged or skilled in diplomacy; accredited to a foreign court.

"His lordship is a great member of the diplomatic body."—Burke: *On a Regicide Peace*.

5. Artful, skillful, dexterous; full of or characterized by tact.

B. As substantive:

1. A diplomatist; one engaged or skilled in diplomacy.

2. Diplomacy.

"Boasting his ignorance in the diplomatic."—Burke: *Address of the Brissotins* (App.).

3. Pl. [DIPLOMATICS.]

***dīp-lō-māt-ic-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *diplomatic*; -al.] The same as DIPLOMATIC (q. v.).

dīp-lō-māt-ic-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *diplomatically*.] In a diplomatic, artful, or dexterous manner; by diplomacy.

***dīp-lō-māt-ics**, *s.* [DIPLOMATIC, *a.*] The science of diplomas; that is, of ancient writings, literary and public documents, letters, deeds, decrees, charters, wills, &c., which has for its object the ascertaining of the authenticity, date, genuineness, &c.; the diplomatic science.

***dī-plō-mā-tism**, *s.* [Lat. *diploma* (genit. *diplomatis*), and Eng. suff. -*ism*.] Diplomacy.

dī-plō-mā-tist, *s.* [Fr. *diplomate*.] One who is engaged or skilled in diplomacy; a diplomat.

"There is no injustice in saying that *diplomats*, as a class, have always been more distinguished by their address, . . . than by generous enthusiasm or austere rectitude."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

dīp-lō-mīt-rī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *diplomitr(ium)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of flowerless plants, order Jungermanniaceæ (Scale-mosses.)

dīp-lō-mī-trī-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *diplōos*=twofold, double, and *mitrion*, dimin. from *mitra*=a belt or girdle.]

Bot.: An old genus of flowerless plants, now made a synonym of *Holzia*.

dīp-lō-pāp-pē-sæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *diplomap-p(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composite plants, tribe Asteroideæ.

dīp-lō-pāp-pūs, *s.* [Gr. *diplōos*=twofold, double, and *pappos*=the down on the seeds of certain plants such as the dandelion.]

Bot.: A genus of composite plants, the typical one of the sub-tribe *Diplomapeæ*.

dīp-lō-pēr-ist-ō-mī, *s. pl.* [Gr. *diplōos*=double; *peri*=around, about, and *stoma*=the mouth.]

Bot.: A term applied to certain Mosses which have two rows of hygrometric cellular teeth in the peristome.

dī-plō-pī-sæ, **dīp-lō-pŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *diplōos*=double, and *ops* (genit. *opos*)=the eye, sight; Fr. *dioptrie*.]

Med.: A disease of the eyes, in which the patient sees objects double. Usually the two images are almost entirely superposed, and one is more distinct than the other. The defect may be produced by the coöperation of two unequal eyes, or it may proceed from one. (Ganot.)

¶ There is an analogous disease called *Triplopy* (q. v.), in which the patient sees not double, but triple.

dīp-lō-pnō-i, *s. pl.* [Greek *diplōos*=twofold, double, and *pnōs*=a blowing, a breathing. So named because these fishes breathe both by lungs and gills.]

Ichthy.: The same as DIPNOT (q. v.).

dīp-lō-pōd, *s.* [DIPLOPODA.] A member of the *Diplopoda* (q. v.).

dī-plōp-ō-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *diplōos*=double, and *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot.]

Entom.: [CHILOGNATHA.]

dī-plōp-tēr-æ, *s.* [Gr. *diplōos*=double, and *pteron*=a wing.]

Entom.: A division of Hymenopterous insects, comprising the three families Eumenidæ, Masaridæ, and Vespidæ. (See these words.)

dī-plōp-tēr-ŭs, *s.* [Greek *diplōos*=double, and *pteron*=a wing, a fin.]

Paleont.: A genus of fossil Ganoid fishes, belonging to the family Saurodipteri. They have two dorsal fins; scales rhomboidal and smooth; fins sub-acutely lobate. They are found in the Old Red Sandstone.

dīp-lō-pŷ, *s.* [DIPLOPIA.]

dīp-lō-stē-mōn-ōūs, *a.* [Greek *diplōos*=double, and *stēmōn*=a thread.]

Bot.: A term applied to those plants the flowers of which have twice as many stamens as petals.

dīp-lō-stŷ-lŭs, *s.* [Greek *diplōos*=double, and *stylos*=a pillar.]

Paleont.: A genus of small shrimp-like Crustaceans, from the coal formation of Nova Scotia, and so named by Mr. Salter from the two pairs of appendages to the last segment, tetson, or tail-plate. (Page.)

dīp-lō-tāx-īs, *s.* [Gr. *diplōos*=double, and *taxis*=arrangement.]

Bot.: A genus of Crucifereæ, comprising about twenty species of herbaceous plants, with yellow flowers, leaves pinnatifid, seeds oblong or oval, arranged in two rows.

dīp-lō-tēg-i-æ, *s.* [Greek *diplōos*=double, and *tegōs*, the same as *stegos*=a roof, a covering of a house.]

Bot.: An inferior dry pericarp, dehiscient or rupturing. Lindley places it in his class of Syncarpi, or compound fruit.

dīp-lō-zō-ōn, *s.* [Gr. *diplōos*=double, and *zōon*=an animal.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Entozoa, family Trematoda, consisting of parasitical worms which infest the gills

of the bream, carp, roach, &c., and which have the appearance of two distinct bodies in a state of conjugation in the form of an X or St. Andrew's cross, the two bodies being of different sexes, soft, elongated, and flattened, and each terminated posteriorly by a transverse, oval, or almost quadrilateral expansion, furnished with four suckorial discs. (Griffith & Henfrey.)

dīp-nē-mō-nē-sæ, *s.* [Gr. *di*=dis=twice, twofold, and *pneumōn*=a lung.]

Entom.: A section of Araneidæ, or Spiders, comprising such as have two pulmonary sacs.

dīp-nōi, *s. pl.* [Gr. *di*=dis=twice, twofold, and *pnōs*=breath.]

1. *Ichthy.*: An order of fishes, small in number, but of great importance as exhibiting a distinct transition between the Fishes and Amphibia. So many, in fact, and so striking, are the points of resemblance between the two, that until recently the *Lepidosiren* was always made to constitute the lowest class of Amphibia. The highest authorities, however, now concur in placing it among the fishes, of which it constitutes the highest order. The order *Dipnoi* is defined by the following characters: the body is fish-like in shape; there is a skull with distinct cranial bones and a lower jaw, but the notochord is persistent, and there are no vertebral centra, nor an occipital condyle. The exo-skeleton consists of horny, overlapping scales, having the cycloid character. The pectoral and ventral limbs are both present, but have (in *Lepidosiren*) the form of awl-shaped, filiform, many-jointed organs of which the former only have a membranous fringe inferiorly. The ventral limbs are attached close to the anus, and the pectoral arch has a clavicle;



Ceratodus Fosteri.

but the scapular arch is attached to the occiput. The hinder part of the body is fringed by a vertical median fin. The heart has two auricles and one ventricle. The respiratory organs are twofold, consisting on the one hand of free filamentous gills, contained in a branchial chamber, which opens externally by a single vertical gill-slit, and on the other hand of true lungs in the form of a double cellular air-bladder, communicating with the oesophagus by means of an air-duct or trachea. The branchiæ are supported upon branchial arches, but these are not connected with the hyoid bone; and, in some cases at any rate, rudimentary external branchiæ exist as well. The nasal sacs open posteriorly into the throat. Until recently the two members of the order were the *Lepidosiren paradoxa* of South America, and the *Lepidosiren (Protopterus) annectens* of Africa. Recently, however, there has been discovered a most remarkable fish in the rivers of Queensland, which is referable to this order. This is the *Ceratodus Fosteri*, or Australian Mud-fish. [CERATODUS.] Dr. Günther considers the order *Dipnoi* as a sub-order of Ganoidæ. By Professor Owen they are called *Protopteri*. (Nicholson, &c.)

2. *Paleont.*: [CERATODUS.]

dīp-nō-ŭs, *a.* [DIPNOI.]

Surg.: Having two vent-holes. An epithet applied to wounds which pass through a part, and admit the air at both ends.

dī-pōd-i-dæ, *s.* [From *dipus* (q. v.), the typical genus, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Zoöl.: The Jerboas, a widely distributed family of hopping rodents. The body is light and slender, the hind limbs much elongated, fore limbs very small, and the tail usually tufted at the end. It includes the American Jumping Mouse (*Zapus or Meriones hudsonius*), *Dipus ægypticus*, the Common Jerboa, the Jumping Hare of South Africa (*Pedetes capensis*), the Alactaga (*Alactaga jaculus*), &c. The family is found in Central Asia, Syria, and Arabia, South Africa and North America.

dīp-ō-dŷ, *s.* [Gr. *di*=dis=twice, twofold, and *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot.]

Pros.: Two metrical feet included in one measure, or a series of two feet.

dī-pō-lar, *a.* [Gr. *di*=dis=twice, twofold, and Eng. *polar* (q. v.).] Having two poles, as a magnetic bar.

dipped, **dipt**, *pa. par. or a.* [DIP, *v.*]

Dip-pel, *s.* [See definition.] The name of a chemist in the seventeenth century.

Dippel's oil, *s.*

Comm.: Purified hartshorn oil, or animal oil, *Oleum animale Dippelii*, *Ol. cornu cervi rectificatum*. An oil prepared as a medicine by Dippel, from crude fetid animal oil (*Ol. cornu cervi fetidum*), by submitting it to repeated rectification, *per se*, till it

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

left no longer any black residue. The oil thus obtained is colorless, highly refractive, smells somewhat like cinnamon, and has a burning taste. It was valued as an anti-spasmodic and nervous stimulant, but is no longer used in medicine. Taken in excess, it is poisonous. Animal oil is now rectified with sand, water, or lime. Nearly all the animal oil of commerce is now obtained by the destructive distillation of bones, as a by-product in the preparation of bone black. [BONE OIL.]

dip-pēr, *dip-pere, s. [Eng. *dip*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who dips in the water or other liquid.
2. A vessel used for dipping or lading water or other liquid; a ladle.

II. Technically:

1. *Ch. Hist.*: A name given in contempt to the sect of Baptists, which in the United States are called *Dunkers*.

"Our townsmen, since of floods they must turn skippers,
Will change religion too, and so turn *dippers*."
Cleveland: Poems, p. 18.

2. *Astron.*: A name given to the seven stars in the constellation of the Great Bear, from their being arranged in the form of a dipper, or ladle. (For peculiarities of this constellation see illustration.)

"One of the most notable examples of the constant and yet almost imperceptible changes taking place in our firmament is to be found in the motions of the seven bright stars forming the 'Big Dipper' in the constellation Ursa Major. Dr. Huggins, the eminent English astronomer, has found by means of the spectroscopic that five of these stars are moving in the same direction, with nearly the same velocity, and receding from the earth at the rate of about twenty miles per second, which seems to indicate that they are associated with each other in some mysterious way at present unknown to astronomers. The late Professor Proctor referred to them as the 'drifting stars,' and this community of motion, where groups of stars appear to be traveling as systems, he termed 'star-drift,' of which there are many interesting examples to be found in various parts of the heavens. After a careful and long-continued study of the motions of the seven stars in the 'Dipper' Professor Flammarion, a distinguished French astronomer, has been able to represent the outlines formed by them at various times in the past and those which they will form in the distant future. One hundred thousand years ago, according to his ingenious calculations, the stars now forming the familiar 'Big Dipper' were arranged in the outline of a large and irregular-shaped cross; and one hundred thousand years hence they will assume the outline of an elongated and inverted 'Dipper'—very different from the one we now see—which will stretch over a large extent of the sky, and the two 'pointers,' now so convenient to casual observers of the heavens, will then no longer indicate the position of the 'pole star' as they do at present, for there are no 'fixed stars,' and each one of those distant suns, flaming in the immensity of space, is swept along in a movement so rapid that the human mind can hardly conceive it, and almost grows weary even in its contemplation."—Professor Arthur K. Bartlett, in *Chicago Inter Ocean*, Feb. 18, 1894.

3. *Ornith.*: *Cinclus aquaticus*, a genus of birds belonging to the family Merulidae and order Passeres. The bird derives its name from its habit of dipping or bowing the head while sitting, at the same time flitting up its tail.

4. *Phot.*: An instrument used for immersing plates in upright baths containing nitrate of silver, and withdrawing the same after sensitizing. They are slender, flat strips of hard rubber, wood, glass, porcelain, and sometimes silver wire, having short projections upon which to rest the edge of the plate, which stands nearly upright in the bath while the chemical changes take place.

dip-pīng, pr. par., a. & s. [DIP, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of plunging or immersing in a liquid for a short time.

"That which is dyed with many *dippings* is ingrained, and can very hardly be washed out."—Bp. Taylor. *Of Repentance*, ch. v., § 4.

2. The act of bending, or inclining downward.
3. The act of baptizing by immersion.

II. Technically:

1. *Brass-work*: The process of brightening ornamental brass-work. The grease is removed by heat or lye, the work is pickled in dilute aquafortis, scoured with sand and water, washed, dipped in a bath of pure nitrous acid for an instant, washed, rubbed with beech sawdust, burnished and lacquered.

2. *Tin-work*: Plunging sheet-iron plates in the pickle or the tin-bath in tinning.

3. *Candle-making*: Wicks in the tallow-vat.

4. *Dyeing*: The wool or fabric in the dye-tub.

5. *Paper-making*: The paper form in the pulp.

6. *Leather-dressing*: The Scotch term for the dubbing of American and English curriers. It consists of boiled-oil, fish-oil, and tallow.

7. *Phot.*: Immersing the collodionized plate in a sensitizing bath.

8. *Min.*: The angle at which the mineral vein is inclined; the dip.

dipping-frame, s.

1. *Candle-making*: A frame from which candle-wicks are suspended while dipping into the vat of melted tallow. [CANDLE.]

2. *Dyeing*: A frame on which the fabric is stretched and immersed in dyeing with indigo.

dipping-needle, s. A magnetized needle, moving in a vertical plane, on an axis which passes at right angles exactly through the center of gravity. When thus mounted it will, if placed anywhere not in the magnetic equator, dip or point downward. The position of the magnetic pole can thus be determined from the intersection of two or more lines formed by making experiments with the dipping-needle at various places. The inclination or dip of the magnetized needle was not known to the Chinese, who had discovered its variation during the twelfth century. This element of terrestrial magnetism appears to have been discovered by Robert Norman, a compass-maker of Ratcliff, London, who detected the dip, and published the fact in 1576. He contrived the dipping-needle, and found the dip at London to be 71° 50'. [DIP-CIRCLE.] Captain Sir James Ross, the celebrated Arctic navigator, reached the magnetic pole, latitude 70° 5' 17" N., and longitude 96° 46' 45" W., on the first of June, 1831. The amount of dip was 89° 59'.

dipping-pan, s.

Stereotyping: A square, cast-iron tray in which the floating-plate and plaster-cast are placed for obtaining a stereotype cast. The floating-plate is to form the back of the stereotype, and the mold the face; the dipping-pan forms the flask, and is plunged beneath the surface of the metal in an iron pot. The metal runs in at holes through the lid and forces apart the plate and the mold. [Knight.]

dipping-tube, s. A tube for taking microscopic objects out of a liquid. [FISHING-TUBE.] Dipping-tubes vary in length from about five inches to a foot, and in caliber from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. One end is coated outside with sealing-wax and spirit, or some other colored liquid.

dip-ri-ōn, s. [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and *prion*=a saw.]

Palæont.: A synonym of *Diplograpsus* (q. v.), the serrated cells on each side the central axis giving the organism the appearance of a double saw.

dip-ri-ō-nid-i-an, a. [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, *prion*=a saw, and Eng. adj. suff. -*idian*.]

Palæont.: A term applied to those fossil Hydrozoa in which the polypary possesses a row of cells on each side.

"The *diprionid* Graptolites, with rare exceptions, are confined to the Lower Silurian and Cambrian Rocks."—Nicholson: *Man. of Palæont.*, p. 82.

dī-pris-māt-ic, a. [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *prismatic* (q. v.).]

1. *Optics*: Doubly prismatic.

2. *Crystallog.*: Having cleavages parallel to the sides of a four-sided vertical prism, and, at the same time, to a horizontal prism.

dī-prō-par-gyl, s. [Etym. uncertain.]

Chem.: C_6H_5 , or $HC \equiv C \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH_2 \cdot C \equiv CH$. Obtained by distilling diallyl-tetra-bromide, $C_6H_{10}Br_4$, with a large excess of caustic potash, which converts it into dibromodiallyl, $C_6H_8Br_2$, which is then boiled with alcoholic potash. Dipropargyl is a pungent liquid, boiling at 85°. With ammoniacal solution of cuprous chloride it gives a greenish-yellow precipitate, $C_6H_4(Cu_2)^+ + 2H_2O$, and with a silver solution a white precipitate, $C_6H_4Ag_2 + 2H_2O$, which blackens on exposure to the light, and explodes when heated to 100°. Dipropargyl is isomeric with benzene, which boils at 81°. Its density is less than benzene, being 0.82 instead of 0.89. It is much less stable, being very easily polymerized, and forms an addition compound with eight atoms of bromine, $C_6H_8Br_8$, which melts at 140°.

dī-prō-pyl, s. [HEXANE.]

dī-prōt-ō-dōn, s. [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold; *prōtos*=first, and *odous* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

Palæont.: A gigantic Pachydermoid Marsupial mammal, resembling in most essential respects the Kangaroo, the dentition especially showing many points of affinity. The hind limbs, however, were not so disproportionately long as in the Kangaroos. It is found in the Pleistocene or Upper Tertiary beds of Australia, and derives its name from the large scalpriform character of its incisors or front teeth.

dī-prōt-ō-dōnt, a. [DIPROTODON.]

Zool.: Having the same structure of tooth as in the genus *Diprotodon* (q. v.).

"In the *Diprotodont* forms . . ."—Nicholson: *Palæont.*, ii. 289.

dī-prōt-ō-dōn-tī-a (tī as shī), s. pl. [DIPROTODON.]

Zool.: A primary group of the Marsupialia, consisting of genera which have only two lower incisors, the canines rudimentary or wanting, and the molars generally with broad grinding crowns. It contains the Macropodidae (Kangaroos), the Phalangistidae (Phalangers), &c.

dip-sā-çē-æ, dip-sā-cā-çē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dipsac(us)*, the typical genus, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*aceæ*.]

Bot.: The Teazel family, a natural order of exogenous plants, consisting of herbs or undershrubs, with opposite or verticillate leaves, and capitate or verticillate flowers, surrounded by a many-leaved involucre. They are found in the south of Europe, the Levant, and the Cape of Good Hope. Lindley enumerates six genera and 160 species.

dip-sā-cūs, s. [Gr. *dipsas*=(1) a serpent, (2) a plant; *dipsao*=to thirst.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Dipsacaceæ. They are erect, pilose, or prickly biennial herbs, with lilac, white, or yellow flowers. The dried heads of *Dipsacus fullonum* (Fuller's Teazel) are used in dressing cloth. Some of the species have febrifugal properties. The name is derived from the bases of the leaves of some of the species being coronate in such a way as to enclose a cavity, which contains water ready to allay thirst. The water thus contained was once considered good for bleared eyes. [TEAZEL.]

dip-sād-i-dæ, s. pl. [Gr. *dipsas*, (genit. *dipsados*)=a venomous serpent, whose bite caused intense thirst, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idae*.]

Zool.: A family of Colubrine Snakes, tribe Suseptæ. They have a long, compressed, slender body, generally narrower than the head. Both jaws have sometimes fangs. (Dallas.) Type *Dipsas*, in some classifications placed under the Colubridæ, using that term for the whole group of Colubrine Snakes.

dip-sās, s. [Gr. *dipsas*=a serpent.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A serpent, whose bite was fabled to produce unquenchable thirst.

"Cerastes horn'd, hydrous, and ellops drear,
And *dipsas*." Milton: *P. L.*, x. 526.

II. Zoology:

1. A genus of non-venomous snakes belonging to the family Colubridæ: body long and compressed; vertical scales square; lateral scales linear; subcaudal plates double.

2. A genus of fresh-water bivalves, intermediate between Unio and Anodonta.

***dip-sēt-ic, a.** [Gr. *dipsētikos*, from *dipsao*=to thirst.] Having a tendency to excite thirst.

dip-sō-mā-nī-a, s. [Gr. *dipsao*=to thirst, and *mania*=madness.]

Med.: Alcoholism; the brain-fever of drunkards, or *delirium tremens* (q. v.).

dip-sō-mā-nī-āc, s. [Gr. *dipsō*=to thirst, and Eng. *maniac* (q. v.).] One who is subject to dipsomania.

dip-sō-mā-nī-āc-al, a. [Gr. *dipsao*=to thirst, and Eng. *maniacal* (q. v.).] Of or pertaining to dipsomania.

dip-sōp-a-thy, s. [Gr. *dipsao*=to thirst, and *pathos*=suffering.]

Med.: A mode of treatment which consists in abstaining from drinks.

dip-sō-sis, s. [Gr. *dipsao*=to thirst.]

Med.: A morbid thirst; excessive desire of drinking.

dip-tēr-a, s. [Gr. *dipteros*=two-winged; *dis*=twice, twofold, and *pteron*=a wing.]

Entom.: An order of insects, such as gnats, house-flies, &c., that have only two membranous wings developed, the hind pair being represented by two small knobbed organs, called *halteres*, or *poiers*, whose exact function is as yet undetermined. The mouth is suctorial, and forms a proboscis composed of mandibles, maxillæ, and a central piece, or tongue (*glossarium*), the labium, often with a fleshy, terminal lip, serving as a sheath; frequently some of these parts are converted into chitinous setæ, or into lancet-shaped bodies, with which their owners pierce the tissues of animals or plants, whose juices, thus set free, they feed on, sucking them up through the tubular proboscis. They have two large compound eyes, often composed of thousands of facets, on either side of the head; and three small ocelli on the top. The antennæ are variable in form and size, but more commonly are very short, and composed of three joints. The foot, in addition to a pair of strong claws, is furnished with two, rarely three, cushions,

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn. -tion, -sion = shūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl.

covered beneath with fine hair-like suckers, which, aided by a viscid secretion that renders adhesion more perfect, enables these insects to crawl on the under surfaces of objects however smooth. The metamorphosis in Diptera is complete, and the larvæ are generally destitute of feet. Many of the Diptera are useful scavengers in the larval state, but others are very injurious—e. g., the Hessian Fly (*Cecidomyia destructor*) to wheat-crops, the Crane Fly (*Tipula oleracea*) to grass lands. In the perfect state they are too often pests to man and beast, sucking the blood or depositing their eggs in or on their bodies, causing tumors, ulcerations, and death. The species are very numerous and world-wide in their distribution. In the fossil state they have been found as far back as the beginning of the Secondary period. The classification of the Diptera is a matter of some difficulty. By some authors they are divided into three sub-orders: Nemocera, Brachycera, and Pupipara; by others into five tribes: Nemocera, Notacantha, Tanystoma, Athericera, and Pupipara; while some naturalists even include the Fleas, Aphaniptera.

dip-tēr-ā-čē-ə, dip-tēr-ō-car-pē-ə, s. pl. [Gr. *dipteros*=two-winged; *di*=*dis*=twice, twofold; *pteron*=a wing; *karpōs*=fruit, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*aceæ*, -*ecæ*.]

Bot.: An order of Exogenous trees, with alternate leaves, having an involute vernation, and deciduous convolute stipules. They are found in India, and especially in the eastern islands of the Indian Archipelago. There are eight genera and forty-eight species known. The trees belonging to this order are handsome and ornamental, and abound in resinous juice. *Dryobalanops camphora*, or *aromatica*, a native of Sumatra, when old, furnishes a kind of camphor, secreted in crystalline masses, naturally into cavities in the wood. When young, it yields, on incision, a pale yellow liquid, consisting of resin, and a volatile oil having a camphoraceous odor. The Indian copal, or gum, the *gum animi* of commerce, is the inspissated varnish obtained from *Vateria indica*. The fruit of this tree yields to boiling water the celebrated butter of Canara, or Pineal tallow.

dip-tēr-āds, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dipter(aceæ)*, and Eng., &c., pl. suff. -*ads*.]
Bot.: The English name given by Lindley to the order Dipteraceæ (q. v.).

dip-tēr-āl, a. & s. [Gr. *dipteros*=two-winged; *di*=*dis*=twice, twofold, and *pteron*=a wing.]

A. As adjective:

1. **Arch.**: A term applied to a temple having a double range of columns all round; it usually had eight in the front row of the end porticoes, and fifteen at the sides, the columns at the angles being included in both.

2. **Entom.**: Having only two wings; dipterous.

B. As substantive:

Arch.: A dipteron, or dipteral temple.

dip-tēr-ān, s. [DIPTERA.]

Entom.: A member of the Diptera (q. v.), a dipterous insect.

dip-tēr-ī-dā, s. pl. [Gr. *dipteros*=two-winged; *di*=*dis*=twice, twofold, *pteron*=a wing, a fin, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idææ*.]
Palæont.: In Prof. Owen's classification, the first family of his Lepidodontoidei, a sub-order of Ganoidian fishes. (Owen: *Palæontology*, 1860.)

dip-tēr-ix, dip-tēr-ŷx, s. [Gr. *di*=*dis*=twice, twofold, and *pteryx*=a wing.]

Bot.: A genus of Leguminous plants, consisting of trees with abruptly-pinnate leaves. The name is derived from the two upper lobes of the calyx, which appear like wings. They are natives of the northern parts of South America. The fragrant seeds of *Dipterix odorata* are known as Tonka or Tonquin-bean, and are used to scent snuff. [TONKABEAN.]

dip-tēr-ō-car-pē-ə, s. pl. [DIPTERACEÆ.]

dip-tēr-ō-car-pūs, s. [Gr. *dipteros*: *di*=*dis*=twice, twofold; *pteron*=a wing, and *karpōs*=fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of trees, the type of the order Dipteroearpææ, or Dipteraceæ. They have showy white flowers mixed with red. Various species yield a substance like Balsam of Copaiva.

dipteroearpous-balsam, s. Wood-oil. The volatile oil of this balsam (which is also known as Gurjun balsam) may be distinguished by the splendid violet color produced on dissolving it in about twenty parts of CS₂, and adding a cooled mixture of strong nitric and sulphuric acids. Cod-liver oil and valerian oil likewise exhibit a fine violet color, but for a short time only. (Watts: *Dict. Chem.*)

dip-tēr-ōn, dip-tēr-ōs, s. [Gr. *dipteros*, neut. *dip-teron*=having two wings.]

Arch.: A temple having a double row or columns on each of its four sides. Such an edifice is said to be dipteral.

dip-tēr-ōūs, a. [Gr. *dipteros*=two-winged; *di*=*dis*=twice, twofold, and *pteron*=a wing.]

1. **Bot.**: A term applied to seeds, the margins of which are prolonged, so as to present the appearance of wings.

2. **Entom.**: Two-winged; pertaining or belonging to the order Diptera (q. v.).

dip-tēr-ūs, s. [Gr. *dipteros*=two-winged; *di*=*dis*=twice, twofold, and *pteron*=a wing, a fin.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Ganoid fishes, the type of the family Ctenodipterini. The body is covered with cycloid, overlapping, smooth scales; the head is protected by a kind of helmet formed of the ankylosed cranial bones, and the teeth are conical in form and nearly equal in size. The two dorsal fins are placed far back; tail heterocercal. All the species are Devonian. (Nicholson.)

dip-tēr-ŷg-ī-ān, a. & s. [Greek *di*=*dis*=twice, twofold, and *pteryx* (genit. *pterygos*)=a wing, a fin.]

A. As adj.: A term applied to those fishes which have only two dorsal fins.

B. As subst.: A member of a family of dipterygian fishes.

***dip-tôte, s.** [Gr. *di*=*dis*=twice, twofold, and *ptōtikos*=pertaining to a case; *ptōsis*=a case; *ptōtō*=to fall.]

Gram.: A noun which has only two cases.

dip-tŷch, s. [Low Lat. *diptycha*; Gr. *diptycha*=a pair of writing tablets; neut. pl. of *diptychos*=folded, doubled; *di*=*dis*=twice, twofold; *ptyktos*=folded; *ptygō*=to fold.]

1. **Antiq.**: Double-folded tablets made of carved ivory on the outer side and wax on the inner. They were used as a register of the names of consuls and other magistrates, and derived their name from being formed of two tables or leaves. Tablets of three leaves were called *triptychs* (q. v.).

2. **Eccles.**: A list or register of bishops, martyrs, &c., containing a double catalogue, in one of which were entered the names of the living, and in the other the names of the dead, for whom prayers were to be offered during the mass.

"The commemoration of saints was made out of the diptychs of the church, as appears by multitudes of places in St. Austin."—*Stillington*.

dip-tŷ-chŭm, dip-tŷ-chŭs, s. [DIPTYCH.]

di-pŷs, s. [Gr. *di*=*dis*=twice, twofold, and *pous*=a foot.]

1. **Zool.**: The Jerboas, a genus of rodents, the type of the family Dipodidae (q. v.). It includes about twenty species. *Dipus ægypticus* is a native of north-eastern Africa, Arabia, and south-western Asia. It lives in burrows, and is generally gregarious. When going along quietly, the jerboa walks and runs by alternate steps of the hind feet; but when there is occasion for rapidity it springs from both hind feet at the same time, covering so much ground at each leap, and touching the ground so momentarily between them, that its motion is more like that of a bird skimming close to the surface of the ground than that of a fourfooted beast. It is about six inches long, with a tail eight inches long, exclusive of the tuft at the end. Its upper surface is of a grayish sand color, the lower surface white; the tail pale yellowish above, and white beneath; the tip white, with an arrow-shaped black mark on the upper surface.

2. **Palæont.**: The remains of a species of *Dipus* have been discovered in the Miocene deposits in France.

di-pŷ-re, s. [Gr. *di*=*dis*=twice, twofold, and *pyr*=fire, from the two effects of fusion and phosphorescence.]

Min.: A tetragonal, transparent, or translucent mineral, occurring in rather coarse crystals in Metamorphic rocks. It is found in the Pyrenees. When heated before the blow-pipe it first becomes phosphorescent and then fuses. Specific gravity 2.646; hardness, 5-5.5. Composition: Silica, 55.5-60; alumina, 22.68-24.8; lime, 6.35-10; soda, 0.94; potassa, protoxide of manganese, and magnesia, traces; water, 2-4.55. (Dana.)

di-pŷ-rē-noūs, a. [Gr. *di*=*dis*=twice, twofold, and *pyrēn*=the stone of stone fruit.]

Bot.: Containing two pyrenes or stones.

di-quīn-ō-līne, s. [Gr. *di*=*dis*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *quinoline* (q. v.).]

Chem.: C₁₀H₁₄N₂. A yellow oil, formed by boiling quinoline with sodium. It forms crystalline hydrochloride of a splendid red color, which forms double salts with platinic chloride.

di-rā-dī-ā-tion, s. [Low Lat. *diradiatio*, from *di*=*dis*=apart, and *radiatio*=radiation; *radius*=a ray.] The emission and diffusion of rays of light from a luminous body.

dīr-ca, s. [Lat. *Dirce*; Gr. *Dirka*=a fountain near Thebes in Boeotia, sacred to the Muses. In allusion to the wet places in which the plant grows.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the natural order Thymeleaceæ, and consisting of a single species, *Dirca palustris*, the Leather-wood of America. The bark is tough, and is made into ropes and paper; in small doses it is used medicinally as a cathartic, but in strong doses it produces vomiting. The fruit is said to be narcotic.

dīr-dŭm, dīr-dīm, s. [Gael. *diardan*=anger, passion.]

1. An uproar, a tumult, a disturbance.

"It's just because—just that the *dirdums* a' about yon man's pokmanky."—*Scott. Rob Roy*, ch. xiv.

2. An evil chance, damage; disagreeable consequences.

3. A severe reprehension or reproof; a scolding.

"My word! but she's no blate to show her nose here. I gied her such a *dirdim* the last time I got her sitting in our laundry, as might have served her for a twelvemonth."—*Petticoat Tales*, i. 280.

4. A blow.

"It may be some of you get a clash of the kirk's craft, that's a business I warrant you, a fair *dirdim* of their synagogue."—*M. Bruce. Soul-Confirmation*, p. 14.

dir-e, a. [Lat. *dirus*=dreadful.] Dreadful, fearful, horrible, dismal, terrible, mournful, lamentable, sad.

"Oh! ere that dire disgrace shall blast my fame,
O'erwhelm me, earth! and hide a monarch's shame."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, iv. 218, 219.

¶ Used adverbially in such compounds as *dire-looking* (Milton); *dire-laboring*, *dire-muttered* (Thomson), &c.

dī-rēct, a., adv. & s. [Lat. *directus*=straight, pa. par. of *dirigere* to set straight, to direct; Fr. *direct*; Ital. *diritto*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Literally:**

(1) Straight; directed in a straight line from one body or place to another.

"He said, and on His Son with rays direct
Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 719, 720.

(2) Straight; not curved or crooked; right.

"The ships . . . consequently must needs encounter when they either advance toward one another in direct lines, or meet in the intersection of cross lines."—*Bentley*.

(3) Nearest, shortest, most expeditious; as, to take the direct road to a place.

2. **Figuratively:**

(1) Leading or tending to an end or result, as by a straight line; not circuitous.

"My direct road to enjoy a more flowery path."—*Melmoth: Pliny*, bk. i, lett. ii.

(2) Not collateral; in the line of descent from father to son; as, a descendant in a direct line.

(3) Immediate; not received or gained indirectly.

"In mine own direct knowledge."—*Shakesp. All's Well*, iii. 6.

(4) Plain, express, to the point.

"Yield me a direct answer."—*Shakesp. Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

(5) Open, plain, straightforward, sincere, honest, upright.

"There be, that are in nature faithful and sincere, and plain and direct, not crafty and involved."—*Bacon*.

(6) Assessed or paid directly. [DIRECT TAXATION.]

II. Technically:

1. **Astron.**: Applied to the motion of a planet when it is in the same direction as the sun moves among the fixed stars—viz., to the left of an observer looking south; in other words, the direct motion of a planet is toward the east. (*Airy: Popular Astronomy* (6th ed.), pp. 91, 123, 124.) [RETROGRADE.]

"The earth was revolving from left to right, or in the way which we call direct."—*Airy: Popular Astronomy* (6th ed.), p. 158.

2. **Logic**: In direct demonstration the premises employed in each step of the reasoning, are either axioms, definitions, or truths previously demonstrated. In the indirect demonstration, or *reductio ad absurdum*, the premises or some of the steps may depend upon one or more hypotheses.

B. As adverb:

1. Directly; in a straight line.

"God Phebus direct descending down."
Chaucer: *Test. of Cresseide*.

2. Directly, at once, immediately.

3. To the point.

"Direct or indirectly then
To answer, all is one."
Warner: *Albion's England*, ix. 51.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; plne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*C. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: A direction.

"It is a direct, a reference, a dash of the Holy Ghost's pen."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 110. (*Davies*.)

2. *Music*: A sign (*W*) used at the bottom of a page or even at the end of a line of music, to indicate the note next to be sung or played; acting as a catchword in printed books. It was formerly universal, but is now very seldom, if ever, used.

¶ For the difference between *direct* and *straight* see STRAIGHT.

direct-action, a.

¶ *Direct-action steam-engine*: A form of steam-engines in which the piston-rod or cross-head is connected directly by a rod with the crank, dispensing with working-beams and side-levers. They may be classed generally under three heads: those which obtain the parallelism of the piston-rod by means of the system of jointed rods called a parallel motion; those which use guides or sliding surfaces for this purpose; and those denominated oscillating-engines, in which the cylinder is hung upon pivots and follows the oscillations of the crank. In Napier's direct-action steam-engine the beam is retained, but only for the purpose of working the pumps.

direct-draft, s. In steam-boilers, when the hot air and smoke pass off in a single direct flue. In contradistinction to a reverting, a wheel, or a split draft.

direct-interval, s.

Music: [INTERVAL.]

direct-motion, s.

Music: [MOTION.]

direct-proportion, s.

Math.: [PROPORTION.]

direct-radial, s.

Perspect.: A right line from the eye perpendicular to the picture.

direct-ratio, s.

Math.: [RATIO.]

direct-taxation, s.

Polit. Econ.: The assessing of taxes directly on real estate, as houses and lands, or on income; as opposed to indirect taxation, which is assessed on some article of commerce, and is thus paid indirectly by the purchaser.

di-rēct, **di-recte*, v. t. & i. [From the adj. (q. v.). In Fr. *diriger*; Sp. & Port. *dirigir*; Ital. *dirigere*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To point, set, or lay in a direct or straight line toward a place or object.

"And he sent Judah before him unto Joseph, to direct his face unto Goshen."—*Gen.* xli. 20.

2. To point out or show the direct or right road to.

"Direct me, if it be your will,

Where great Aulidius lies."—*Shakesp.*: *Coriol.*, iv. 4.

3. To address, or inscribe with an address or direction.

"A cargo of copes, images, beads, crosses, and censers arrived at Leith directed to Lord Perth."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

4. To address, speak, or utter to a person.

"Words sweetly placed and modestly directed,"

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., v. 3.

5. To aim or point; to design, to intend.

"Offenders against whom Sacheverell's clause was directed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

6. To lead, to guide, to regulate, to prescribe a course to.

"Some good direct my judgment!"

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 7.

7. To instruct, to order, to command, to give instructions to.

"I'll first direct my men what they shall do."—*Shakesp.*: *Merry Wives*, iv. 2.

8. To rule, to manage, to administer; to act as leader or head of.

"... undergone the trouble of really directing the administration."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

B. Intrans.: To guide, to lead, to give instructions, to order, to prescribe.

"She hath directed

How I shall take her from her father's house,"

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 4.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *direct* and *regulate*: "To *direct* is personal, it supposes authority; to *regulate* is general, it supposes superior information. An officer *directs* the movements of his men in military operations; the steward or master of the ceremonies *regulates* the whole concerns of an entertainment: the *director* is often a man in power; the *regulator* is always the

man of business. . . . To *direct* is always used with regard to others; to *regulate* frequently with regard to ourselves. One person *directs* another according to his better judgment; he *regulates* his own conduct by principles or circumstances." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *direct* and *to conduct*, see CONDUCT.

di-rēct-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DIRECT, v.]

**di-rēc*-tēr, *di-rēc*-tōr, s. [DIRECTOR.]

di-rēc-tīng, pr. par., a. & s. [DIRECT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of laying, placing, or setting in a direct line with any object or place.

2. The act of addressing, or inscribing with the address or direction of a person.

3. The act of instructing, guiding, leading, or ordering.

directing-circle, s.

Fort.: A ring used in giving the proper shape in making gabions.

directing-line, s.

Perspect.: The line in which an original plane would cut the directing-plane (q. v.).

directing-plane, s.

Persp.: A plane passing through the point of sight parallel to the plane of the picture.

directing-point, s.

Persp.: The point where any original line meets the directing-plane.

di-rēc-tīon, s. [Lat. *directio*=a setting straight, a directing, from *directus*, pa. par. of *dirigo*=to set straight, to direct; Fr. *direction*; Sp. *direccion*; Ital. *direzione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of directing or setting in a direct line for any object or place.

2. The use, end, or object toward which anything is directed.

3. The course or line taken by a body, or in which it moves.

"They fired their carbines, and galloped off in different directions to give the alarm."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

4. A point or position toward which one looks.

5. The act of addressing, or inscribing with an address.

6. A superscription of a letter, parcel, &c., giving the name and residence of the person for whom it is intended; an address.

7. The act of directing, turning, or applying to any end, object, or purpose.

"The direction of good works to a good end is the only principle that distinguishes charity."—*Smalridge*.

8. The act of directing, regulating, leading, or administering.

"The supreme direction of liberal education."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

9. An order, command, instruction, whether verbal or written.

"The state implicitly obeyed the direction of a single mind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

*10. Regularity, adjustment.

"All nature is but art unknown to thee;

All chance, direction which thou canst not see,"

Pope: Essay on Man, i. 289, 290.

11. A body of directors; a directorate.

II. Technically:

Eccles.: The guidance or function of a spiritual adviser or director.

¶ (1) Angle of direction:

Mech.: An angle contained by the lines of direction of two conspiring forces.

(2) Line of direction:

(a) *Gunnery*: The direct line in which a gun is laid.

(b) *Mech.*: The line in which a body moves or endeavors to move.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *direction*, *address*, and *superscription*: "The *direction* may serve to direct to places as well as to persons; the *address* is never used but in direct application to the person; the *superscription* has more respect to the thing than to the person. The *direction* may be written or verbal; the *address* in this sense is [nearly] always written; the *superscription* must not only be written, but either on or over some other thing: a *direction* is given to such as go in search of persons and places; it ought to be clear and particular; an *address* is put either on a card, a letter, or in a book: it ought to be suitable to the station and situation of the person addressed; a *superscription* is placed at the head of other writings or over tombs and pillars: it ought to be appropriate."

(2) He thus discriminates between *direction* and *order*: "Direction contains most of instruction in it; order most of authority. Directions should be followed; orders obeyed. It is necessary to direct those who are unable to act for themselves; it is necessary to order those whose business it is to execute the orders. . . . Directions extend to the moral conduct of others, as well as to the ordinary concerns of life; orders are confined to the personal convenience of the individual. A parent *directs* a child as to his behavior in company, or as to his conduct when he enters life; a teacher *directs* his pupil in the choice of books, or in the distribution of his studies; the master gives orders to his attendants to be in waiting for him at a certain hour; or he gives orders to his tradesmen to provide what is necessary." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

direction-angle, s.

Nat. Phil.: The angle formed by the lines of direction of two forces. [ANGLE OF DIRECTION.]

**direction-giver*, s. An adviser, a counselor.

"Therefore, sweet Proteus, my direction-giver, Let us into the city presently!"

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 2.

**di-rēc*-tī-tūde, s. [A corrupted or coined word.] Meaning, apparently, difficulties.

"Which friends, sir, as it were, durst not look you, sir, show themselves, as we term it, his friends, whilst he's in directitude."—*Shakesp.*: *Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

**di-rēc*-tīve, a. [Eng. *direct*; -ive.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Having the power of directing, instructing, or regulating.

"Mind, as the principal and directive cause."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 153.

2. Able to be directed, capable of being directed.

"Swords and bows

Directive by the limbs."—*Shakesp.*: *Troilus*, i. 3.

3. Guiding, directing, pointing, or showing the way.

"Nor visited by one directive ray,

From cottage streaming, or from airy hall."

Thomson: Autumn, i. 147, 1. 148.

II. Law: Pertaining to or containing directions as to things to be done; directory, in contradistinction to penal.

"Subject to the laws thereof, as well in the penal, as in the directive part of them."—*State Trials*; *Lieut. Colonel Liburne* (1649).

di-rēc-tīly, adv. [Eng. *direct*; -ly.]

1. In a direct or straight line; straight on; without deviation or deflection; rectilinearly.

"He proceeded directly along the street."—*Scott: Cadyow Castle* (Introd.).

2. By direct means; in a direct manner. Opposed to indirectly.

"Indirectly and directly, too, Thou hast contrived against the very life Of the defendant."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

3. Used much in the sense of exactly, precisely, immediately.

"Having directly over it a very faire and rich canopy."

—*Drake: World Encompassed*, p. 90.

4. As an immediate step or deduction.

"Now of this major or first proposition . . . doth the conclusion follow directly."—*Frith: Works*, p. 147.

5. Without any intervening space; at once.

"The ridges rise directly from the sea."—*Cook: Voyages*, vol. i., bk. i., ch. xvii.

6. Immediately, at once, very soon, without delay or hesitation, instantly.

"Doct. Will she go now to bed?

Genl. Directly."—*Shakesp.*: *Macbeth*, v. 1.

7. On the instant that, as soon as.

"Yet, directly we begin to follow him step by step there is abundance to justify the contempt."—*Quarterly Review*, Jan., 1859, p. 72.

8. Openly, plainly, expressly, without circumlocution or ambiguity.

"If you give me directly to understand you have prevailed."—*Shakesp.*: *Cymbeline*, i. 4.

*9. Honestly, straightforwardly.

"I have dealt most directly in thy affair."—*Shakesp.*: *Othello*, iv. 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *directly*, *immediately*, *instantly*, and *instantaneously*: "Directly is most applicable to the actions of men; immediately and instantly to either actions or events. Directly refers to the interruptions which may intentionally delay the commencement of any work; immediately in general refers to the space of time that intervenes. A diligent person goes directly to his work: he suffers nothing to draw him aside; good news is immediately spread abroad upon its

bēl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, gell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

arrival. . . . *Immediately and instantly, or instantaneously*, both mark a quick succession of events, but the latter in a much stronger degree than the former. *Immediately* is negative: it expresses simply that nothing intervenes; *instantly* is positive, signifying the very existing moment in which the thing happens. A person who is of a willing disposition goes or runs *immediately* to the assistance of another; but the ardor of affection impels him to fly *instantly* to his relief, as he sees the danger . . . A course of proceeding is *direct*, the consequences are *immediate*, and the effects *instantaneous*. (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

directly-proportional, a.

Math. A term used in contradistinction to the term *inversely proportional*. Two quantities are *directly proportional* when they both increase or decrease together, and in such a manner that their ratio shall be constant.

di-rēc-tōr-ēss, s. [Eng. direct; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being direct or straight; straightness; direct tendency to a point.

"They argued from celestial causes only, the constant vicinity of the sun, and the directness of his rays."—Bentley.

2. Nearness of way.
3. The quality of being direct or to the point; absence of wandering; straightforwardness.

di-rēc-tōr, s. [Lat., from *directus*, pa. par. of *dirigo*; Fr. *directeur*; Sp. *director*; Ital. *direttore*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who points out, shows, or sets out a direction or cause.
2. One who directs, superintends, or manages others; one who superintends or regulates any act or operation.
3. In the same sense as II. 4.
4. An instructor, an adviser, a counselor.
5. A rule, ordinance, or guide.
6. Anything which controls, regulates, or directs by influence.

II. Technically:

1. **Eccles.** (especially in the Roman Catholic Church): A spiritual adviser or guide; a confessor. "I am her director and her guide in spiritual affairs."—Dryden: *Spanish Friar*, ii. 2.
2. **Elect.**: A metallic instrument on a glass handle, and connected by a chain with the pole of a battery or Leyden jar. It is applied on that part of a body to which a shock is to be sent.
3. **Sur.**: A grooved instrument for guiding a bistoury, bullet-extractor, &c.
- "The manner of opening with a knife is by sliding it on a director."—Sharpe: *Surgery*.
4. **Merc.**: One of a board or body of men appointed by the shareholders in a company to transact the affairs of the company.

(1) Director plane:

Math.: In the first class of warped surfaces the plane to which all of the lined elements are parallel is called the director plane of the surfaces.

(2) Director of an original line:

Perspect.: The straight line passing through the directing-point and the eye of the spectator.

(3) Director of the eye:

Perspect.: An intersection of the plane with the directing-plane, perpendicular to the original plane and that of the picture, and hence also perpendicular to the directing and vanishing planes, since each of the two latter is parallel to each of the two former. (Gavitt.)

di-rēc-tōr-āte, s. [Eng. director; -ate.]

1. The office or position of a director.
2. A body or board of directors or managers; the directors collectively.
- "The more vigorous action of the directorate."—Athenæum, April 1, 1882.

di-rēc-tōr-i-al, a. [Eng. director; -al.]

1. Pertaining to or containing directions or commands.
- "The emperor's power in the collective body is not directorial, but executive."—Guthrie: *Germany*.
- Pertaining to directors.
- Pertaining to the French Directory.

"When this object was to be weighed against the directorial conquests, the principle of barter became perfectly ridiculous."—Burke: *On a Regicide Peace*.

***di-rēc-tōr-ize, v. t.** [Eng. director(y); -ize.] To bring under the Presbyterian Directory for public worship.

"Undertaking to directorize, to unliturgize, to catechize, and to discipline their brethren."—Gauden: *Tears of the Church*, p. 609. (Davies.)

di-rēc-tōr-ship, s. [Eng. director; -ship.] The office or position of a director.

"In 1773 he was a candidate for the directorship."—Mickle: *To Commander Johnston*.

di-rēc-tōr-ŷ, a. & s. [O. Fr. *directoire*; Lat. *directorius*.]

*A. As adjective:

1. That serves to direct or guide; directing.
"This needle the mariners call their directorial needle."—Gregory: *Posthuma*, p. 281.
2. Directing, commanding, enjoining.
"Every law may be said to consist of several parts: one declaratory, whereby the rights to be observed, and the wrongs to be eschewed, are clearly laid down; another directorial, whereby the subject is enjoined to observe those rights, and abstain from the commission of those wrongs."—Blackstone: *Comment. (Intro.)*, § 1.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

- *1. That which serves to direct or guide; a guide.
"This example of Christ's choosing illiterate men is no more our director to follow than it is to choose such as we knew Judas, as he did."—Whitlock: *Manners of the English*.

*2. A board of directors; a directorate.

3. A book containing the names of the inhabitants of a town, city, or district, arranged alphabetically, with their professions, businesses, and places of abode; or one cataloguing in order any cognate information.

"Nearly every considerable town or city in the Union has its directory, and there are several official governmental directories issued, the principal and most useful of these being the postoffice directory, or *Official Postal Guide*.

II. Technically:

1. Ecclesiastical:

(1) In the Roman Catholic Church the title of a book containing the systematic list of sins to be inquired into at confession.

"The bishop being writ to, to send an account out of the casuistical directories for confessors . . . returned this answer."—Bp. Barlow: *Remains*, p. 222.

(2) A book of directions for public worship, drawn up by an assembly of divines at Westminster in 1644, after the suppression of the Book of Common Prayer. The Directory prescribed no form of prayer or manner of external worship, and enjoined the people to make no responses except Amen. It was adopted by the Parliament of Scotland in 1645, and many of its regulations are still observed. (Haydn, &c.)

"Under the Directory there will be as different religions and as different desires."—Bp. Taylor: *On Extempore Prayer*.

2. **French Hist.**: A name given to the government established by the constitution of August 22, 1795. It was composed of five members: MM. L'Épéaux, Letourner, Rewbel, Barras, and Carnot. It ruled in conjunction with two chambers, the Council of Ancients and Council of Five Hundred. At the revolution of 18th Brumaire (Nov. 9, 1799), it was deposed by Bonaparte, who with Cambacères and Lebrun assumed the government as three consuls, himself the first, December 15, 1799. (Haydn.)

di-rēc-trēss, s. [Fr. *directrice*; Lat. *directrix*.] A female who directs, guides, or superintends.

"How much the mild directress of the plow
Owes to alliance with these new-born arts!"

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. viii.

di-rēc-trix, s. [Lat.]

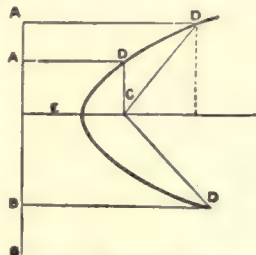
*I. **Ord. Lang.**: A female who directs; a directress.

"The regent and directrix of the whole body's culture, motion, and welfare."—Bp. Taylor: *Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 24.

II. Technically:

1. Mathematics:

(1) The directrix of a conic section is a straight line so placed that the ratio obtained by dividing the distance from any point of the curve to it by the distance from the same point to the focus shall be constant. The directrix is always perpendicular to the principal axis. Thus if D E represent a conic section of which C is the focus and A B the directrix, then $\frac{AD}{CD} = \frac{BD}{CD} = \text{a constant}$ quantity. In the ellipse and hyperbola there are two directrices, each of which corresponds to one-half of the curve.



Directrix.

(2) The directrix of a parabola is a line perpendicular to the axis produced, and whose distance from the vertex is equal to the distance of the vertex from the focus. Thus A B is the directrix of the parabola D E F, of which C is the focus.

2. **Descr. Geom.**: A line along which the generatrix moves in generating a warped or single curved surface.

di-rē-fūl, a. [Eng. *direful*; -ly.] Dire, dreadful, calamitous, fatal, fearful.

Directrix.

"See what a tempest direful Hector spreads."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xvii. 288.

di-rē-fūl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *direful*; -ly.] In a dire or fearful manner; dreadfully, direly, fearfully.

di-rē-fūl-nēss, s. [Eng. *direful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being direful, terrible, or calamitous.

"The direfulness of this pestilence is more emphatically set forth in these few words, than in forty such odes as Sprat's on the plague at Athens."—Dr. Warton: *Essay on Pope*.

***di-rē-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *dire*; -ly.] In a dire or fearful manner or degree; direly.

***di-rēmp-t, a.** [Lat. *diremptus*, pa. par. of *dirimo*=to separate, to divide; *di*=dis=apart, and *emo*=to buy.] Divided, disjointed, separated.

"Bodotria and Glota have sundry passages into the sea, and are clearly *dirempt* one from the other."—Stow: *Annals*, A. 2.

***di-rēmp-t, v. t.** [DIREMPT, a.] To break off, to separate.

"The definitive strife might be *dirempt* by sentence."—Holinshead: *Conquest of Ireland*, ch. xxxiii.

***di-rēmp-tion, s.** [Lat. *diremptio*, from *dirimptus*, pa. par. of *dirimo*.] A separation, a breaking off or apart.

"A just *diremption* on the part of the judges."—Bp. Hall: *Cases of Conscience*.

di-rē-nēss, s. [Eng. *dire*; -ness.] The quality or state of being dire; direfulness.

"Direness, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts,
Cannot once start me."—Shaksp.: *Macbeth*, v. 5.

***di-rēp-tion, s.** [Lat. *direptio*, from *direptus*, pa. par. of *diripio*: *di*=dis=apart, away, and *rapio*=to snatch.] The act of plundering or pillaging.

"The whole country by these continual *direptions* was utterly deprived of the staffs of food."—Speed: *The Saxons*, bk. vii., ch. i., § 2.

***di-rēp-ti-tious, a.** [From Lat. *direptus*, pa. par. of *diripio*=to plunder.] Having the character of direction; plundering, pillaging.

***di-rēp-ti-tious-lŷ, adv.** [Formed from Lat. *direptus*, pa. par. of *diripio*=to plunder; on the analogy of *sur-reptitiously* (q. v.).] By way of direction or plunder.

"And so the grants surreptitiously and *direptitiously* obtained."—Styrpe: *Memorials* (an. 1532).

di-rēt-ta āl-la, s. [Ital.]

Mus.: In direct motion. (Stainer & Barrett.)

dirge, *dirige, s. [Lat. *dirige*=direct thou, imper. of *dirigo*=to direct. From the first word of the antiphon in the office for the dead, which begins with the words (Ps. v. 8), "*Dirige*, Domine meus, in conspectu tuo vitam meam."

I. **Ord. Lang.**: A funeral song or hymn; a lament; a song or tune expressive of grief and mourning.

"She comes, and in the vale hath heard
The funeral dirge."

Wordsworth: *White Doe of Rylstone*, vi.

II. **Mus.**: A solemn piece of music, of a funeral or memorial character, so called from the first word of the Antiphon. The office of burial of the dead was called in the Primer (cir. 1400) *Placebo* (from the words of the antiphon, "*Placebo* Domino, in regione vivorum"), and *Dirige*, and in the Primer of Henry VIII. (1545) is called *The Dirige*. (Stainer & Barrett.)

***dirge-ale, s.** A funeral feast. [ALE.]

"Church-ales, helpe-ales, and soule-ales, called also *dirge-ales*, with the heathenish rioting at bride-ales."—Holinshead: *Descr. Brit.*, bk. ii., ch. i.

dirge-like, a. Sad, mournful, sorrowful.

"A dirge-like voice that mourns the dead."

Hemans: *Tale of the Secret Tribunal*.

dirge-note, s. The note of a funeral hymn or tune.

"Ready to sound o'er land and sea
That dirge-note of the brave and free."

Moore: *Fire Worshipers*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr. rāle, fōll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***dirge-priest, *dirige-priest, s.** A priest who said prayers for the dead.

"There were mass-priests, dirge-priests, chantry-priests."—*Strype: Memorials* (an. 1546).

dir-gē'e, dir-zē'e, s. [Mahratta, &c., *durzee*, fem. of *durza*=a tailor.] A native domestic tailor or needlewoman.

***dir-ge-fūl, a.** [Eng. *dirge*; *ful*(l).] Moaning, lamenting.

"Soothed sadly by the dirgeful wind."

Coleridge: Monody on Chatterton.

***dir-I-gē, s.** [DIRGE.] The office for the dead.

"Matins, and mass, and evensong, and placebo, and dirge, and commendation, and matins of our Lady, were ordained of sinful men, to be sung with high crying."—*Wycliffe: Of Prelates*, ch. xi.

***dir-I-gēnt, a. & s.** [Lat. *dirigens*, pr. par. of *dirigo*=to direct.]

A. As adj.: Directing.

"The *dirigent* line in geometry is that along which the line described is carried, in the generation of any figure."—*Harris*.

B. As substantive:

Geom.: The same as DIRECTRIX (q. v.).

***dir-I-mēnt, a.** [Fr. *dirimant*=rendering null, from Lat. *dirimens*, pr. par. of *dirimo*=to take asunder, to part.]

Law: Rendering null and void.

† *Diriment impediments of marriage*:

Law: Impediments of marriage which from the very outset render it null and void. (*Wharton*.)

dirk (1), dūrċ, s. [Ir. & Gael. *duirc*.] A dagger or poniard, worn as part of the equipment of a Highlander.

"In haste the stripling to his side
His father's dirk and broadsword tied."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 18.

dirk-knife, s. A knife with a hinged dirk-blade.

***dirk (2), s.** [DIRK (1), a.] Darkness.

"Light with dirk hath accordance."

Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 59.

***dirk (1), *dirke, *dyrk, a.** [A. S. *deorc*.]

1. Lit.: Dark.

"Day that was is wightly past, Dirk.
And now at earst the dirke night doe haste."
Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar (Sept.).

2. Obscure, dull.

"Worldli liif is dirk."—*Wycliffe: Sel. Works*, i. 394.

dirk (2), durk, a. [DURK, a.] Thick-set, strongly-maded, muscular.

dirk (1), dūrċ, v. t. [DIRK (1), s.] To stab with a dirk; to poniard.

"I thought of the Ruthvens that were dirked in their ain house, for it may be as small a forfeit."—*Scott: Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. iii.

***dirk (2), *dirk-en, v. t. & i.** [A. S. *dearcian*.]

A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To darken, to make dark.

"The whiche clothes a derkenes . . . hadde duskid and dirked."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 5.

2. Fig.: To obscure, to hide.

"Our feith was dirktid."

Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 138.

B. Intrans.: To become dark or darkened.

dirk'ed (1), pa. par. or a. [DIRK (1), v.]

dirk'ed (2), *dirk-id, pa. par. or a. [DIRK (2), v.]

***dirk-en, *dirk-yn, v. t.** [DIRK (2), v.]

dirk-ing (1), pr. par. & s. [DIRK (1), v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As subst.: The act of stabbing with a dirk.

dirk-ing (2), pr. par. & s. [DIRK (2), v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As subst.: The act or state of darkening or of becoming darker.

dirl (1), *dirle (1), v. t. [THEILL.]

1. To thrill, to tingle.

"Like the noop of my elbow, it whiles gets a bit dirl on the corner."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xvii.

2. To vibrate, to tinkle.

"Twisting a rope of straw round his horse's feet, that they might not dirl or make a din on the stones, he led it cannily out, and down to the river's brink."—*R. Gilhaize*, i. 131.

***dirl (2), *dirle (2), v. t.** [DRILL, v.] To penetrate, to pierce.

"Young Pirance, the sone of erle Dragabald,
Was dirlit with lufe of fair Meridian."

Bannatyne: MS. Chron. S. P. iii. 238.

boil, boy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn. -tion, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

***dirl, s.** [DIRL (1), v.]

1. Literally:

1. A slight tremulous stroke.

2. A tremulous motion or vibration, accompanied with a slight noise.

II. Fig.: A twinge of conscience.

***dirl-ing, pr. par., a. & s.** [DIRL (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The sound caused by frequent knockings.

2. A slight tingling or smarting pain.

"Of his body, as thoct it had not bene
Bot ane dirling, or ane littill stound."

Douglas: Virgil, 424, 49.

dirr, a. [DIRR, v.] Benumbed, insensible, torpid.

dirr, v. t. [DOR, v.] To numb; to make torpid or benumbed.

dirrt, *dirrt, *dritte, *drytt, s. [Icel. *drit*=dirrt, excrement; *dritta*=to void excrement; O. Dut. *driet*=dirrt; Dut. *drijten*=to void excrement.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

1. Mud, filth, mire; anything which adheres to a body and renders it dirty, foul, or unclean.

"But let me scrape the dirt away
That hangs upon your face."

Couper: History of John Gilpin.

*2. Excrement.

"And he could not draw the dagger out of his belly;
and the dirt came out."—*Judges* iii. 22.

II. Figuratively:

1. A thing of little or no value.

"All things . . . I deme as dryt, that I wyne Crist."
—*Wycliffe: Philip*, iii.

*2. An epithet of abuse, scorn, or contempt.

"Go hom, swithe, fule drit, cherl."—*Havelok*, 682.

3. Meanness, sordidness.

"Honors which are thus thrown away upon dirt and infamy."—*Melmoth: Pliny*, bk. vii., lett. 29.

4. Abuse; abusive or scurrilous language.

† To eat dirt, is to bear or put up with all sorts of insults and mortifications.

B. Min.: A miner's term for the earth, gravel, stones, &c., put into the cradle to be washed.

dirt-beds, s. pl.

Geol.: A name given to certain dark-colored loam-like beds, which occur interstratified with Oolitic limestones and sandstones of Portland, evidently the sorts in which grew the cycads, zamias, and other plants of the period. They contain not only Cycadees, but also stumps of trees from 3 ft. to 7 ft. in height, in an erect position, with their roots extending beneath them. Stems of trees are also found prostrate, some of them from 20 ft. to 25 ft. in height, and from 1 ft. to 2 ft. in diameter. (*Page, &c.*)

dirt-board, s.

Vehicles: A board for warding off earth from the axle-arm. A cuttop-plate.

dirt-cheap, a. Excessively low in price; presenting an unusual opportunity to secure a bargain.

dirt-eating, s.

1. *Med.*: A disease of the nutritive functions among negroes (*Cacheria Africana*) in which the patient is seized with an irresistible desire to eat dirt.

2. *Physiol.*: A practice among some of the poorer classes in some of the Southern States of the Union, and also among the Ottomac and other South American Indian tribes, of eating clay, has gained for them the name dirt-eaters, although the eating does not seem to be the result of any active pathological condition.

***dirt-fear, s.** A fright or fear which causes one to become livid.

"He trembled, and, which was a token
Of a dirt-fear, looked dun as docken."

Meston: Poems, p. 131.

***dirt-fear'd, a.** Made pale or livid with fear.

dirt-fee, dirt-fly, s.

1. Lit.: The yellow fly that haunts dung-hills, *Musca stercoraria*.

2. Fig.: The term is sometimes proverbially applied to a young woman who, from pride, has long remained in a single state, and makes a low marriage after having scornfully refused good offers.

dirt-house, s. A close stool, a privy.

dirt-pie, *dirt-pye, s. Clay or mud molded by children in imitation of pastry, &c. [MUD-PIE.]

"I will learn to ride, fence, vault, and make fortifications in dirt-pyes."—*Olway: The Atheist* (1684).

dirt-scraper, s. A grading-shovel; a road-scraper; an implement drawn by a pair of horses, managed by one man, and used in leveling, banking up, or grading ground. (*Knight*.)

dirt-weed, s.

Bot.: A name given to *Chenopodium album* from its growing on dung-hills.

dirt, v. t. [DIRT, s.; DRITE.] To make dirty or filthy; to bedaub with dirt or filth.

"Ill company is like a dog who dirts those most whom he loves best."—*Swift*.

dirt-ed, a. [Eng. *dirt*; *-ed*.] Made dirty or filthy; bedaubed with dirt.

"Like a slouen, dirtied up to the horse's bellie."—*Fox: Book of Martyrs*, p. 1,581.

***dirt-en, *dirt-in, a.** [Eng. *dirt*; *-en*.]

1. Lit.: Dirty, filthy.

"Rotten crok, dirten dok, cro Cok, or I sall quell thee."
Dunbar: Evergreen, ii. 60.

2. Fig.: Mean, sordid, contemptible, base.

"And thairfor this jurnay was callit the dirtin raid."—*Belenden: Chron.*, bk. xvi., ch. xix.

***dirt-en-ly, adv.** [Eng. *dirty*; *-ly*.] In a dirty manner; dirtily.

dirt-ēr, s. [Eng. *dirt*; *-er*.] In a mill the vibrating stick that strikes the bolter. (*Scotch*.)

dirt-iēd, pa. par. or a. [DIRTY, v.]

dirt-i-ly, adv. [Eng. *dirty*; *-ly*.]

1. Lit.: In a dirty, filthy, or foul manner or state.

2. Fig.: In a mean, sordid, or shameful manner.

"Such gold as that wherewithal
Chimiques from each mineral
Are dirtily and desperately gull'd."

Bonne: Elegy xii.

dirt-i-ness, s. [Eng. *dirty*; *-ness*.]

1. Lit.: The quality or state of being dirty or filthy; filthiness.

"His [a collier's] high wages arise altogether from the hardship, disagreeableness, and dirtiness of his work."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. x.

II. Figuratively:

1. Disagreeableness, moistness, sloppiness; as, the dirtiness of the weather.

2. Meanness, sordidness, baseness.

3. Filthiness, obscenity.

"This degenerate wantonness and dirtiness of speech."

—*Barrow: Sermons*, i. 13.

dirt-y, *durt-le, a. [Eng. *dirt*; *-y*.]

1. Literally:

1. Full of or covered with dirt; foul, filthy, turbid.

2. Making filthy, foul, nasty, or unclean.

"He seemed breathlesse, hartlesse, faint, and wan;
And all his armor sprinkled was with blood,
And soiled with durtie gore, that no man can
Discerne the hew thereof."

Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 41.

3. Impure, dusky; not clear.

"Pound an almond, and the clear white color will be altered into a dirty one."—*Locke*.

4. Involving or accompanied by dirt or sloppiness; sloppy. (Frequently used by sailors as expressing weather dark, gusty, and wet.)

"There's some dirty weather to the westward."—*Lever: Harry Lorrequer*, ch. xxxiii.

II. Figuratively:

1. Mean, base, despicable, dishonorable.

"But to break through the ties of allegiance merely because the sovereign was unfortunate was not only wicked but dirty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Coarse, obscene, filthy.

dirty Dick, s.

Bot.: *Chenopodium album*, from its growth on dung-hills. [DIRT-WEED.]

dirty John, s.

Bot.: *Chenopodium vulvaria*.

dirty-shirted, a. Dirty or unclean in dress.

"If we must have dirty-shirted guards upon the theaters, . . ."

—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 1.

dirt-y, v. t. [DIRTY, a.]

1. Lit.: To make dirty or foul; to soil, to defile.

"The dust falls in such quantities as to dirty everything on board, and to hurt people's eyes."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (1870), ch. l., p. 5.

2. Fig.: To disgrace, to stain, to sully, to tarnish.

"He rather soiled his fingers then dirtied his hands in the matter of the Holy Maid of Kent."—*Fuller: Worthies; London*.

dirt-y-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DIRTY, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making dirty, foul, or filthy; a tarnishing, disgracing, or sullying.

***di-rūp-tion**, s. [Lat. *diruptio*, from *diruptus*, pa. par. of *dirumpo*=to break or burst asunder: *di*=apart, and *rumpo*=to break, to burst.] The act of breaking or bursting asunder; the state of being broken or burst asunder; diruption.

dis, s. [Ger.]

Mus.: The German term for *D sharp*, and also, according to a curious former Viennese custom, for *E flat*. (Grove.)

dis-, *pref.* A prefix or inseparable particle largely used in composition to express privation or negation, as to *disarm*=to deprive of arms; to *disagree*=not to agree. It is from the Lat. *dis*=apart, and this is from an older *dis*, from Lat. *duo*=two. The Lat. *dis* became *des* in Old French; French *dé*: this appears in several words, as in *défait*, *défy*, &c., where the prefix must be carefully distinguished from that due to Lat. *de*. Again, in some cases *dis* is a late substitution for an older *des*, which is the Old French *des*: thus Chaucer has *desarmen*, from the Old French *des-armen*, in the sense of *disarm*. (Skeat.)

di-sa, s. [Etymol. uncertain.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, belonging to the Orchidaceæ, or Orchids. *Disa grandiflora* is found on Table Mountain at an elevation of 3,582 feet, the only known locality; for it is in a marshy bottom, near the eastern extremity of the summit, where it is abundant among rushes on the margins of small pools and streamlets in a black boggy soil. Two other rare species are also seen there, *D. ferruginea* and *D. tenuifolia*.

dis-a-bil'-i-ty, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *ability* (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A want of bodily ability, strength, or power to do any act; impotence, weakness.
"Many withdrew themselves out of pure faintness, and disability to attend the conclusion."—Raleigh.

2. A want of mental or intellectual ability or capacity; incapacity.
"The ability of mankind does not lie in the impotency or disabilities of brutes."—Locke.

3. A want of competent or necessary means or instruments to do any act; inability.

II. Law: A want of competence to do any legal act; legal incapacity; a state of being by law incompetent to do certain acts, to perform certain duties, or to hold certain offices.

"The acts which imposed civil disabilities on those who professed his religion."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ For the difference between *disability* and *inability* see **INABILITY**.

dis-a-ble, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *able* (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
(1) To render unable; to deprive of strength or power bodily to do any act; to weaken so as to render incapable of action; to incapacitate.
"Those, though the swiftest, by some god withheld,
Lie sure disabled in the middle field."
Pope: *Homér's Iliad*, xiii. 644, 645.

(2) To render mentally or intellectually incapable; to weaken or destroy the mental powers.
"Womanish tremors and childish fancies now disabled him from using it."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

(3) To deprive of the means, resources, or instruments of action.
"I have known a great fleet disabled for two months."—Temple.

(2) Figuratively:

(1) To impair, to diminish, to impoverish.
"Tis not unknown to you, Antonio,
How much I have disabled mine estate."
Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

(2) To disparage, to blacken the character of.
"Farewell, Monsieur Traveler: look you lip and wear strange suits; disable all the benefits of your own country."—Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, iv. 1.

(3) To deprive of usefulness or efficacy.
"Your days I will alarm, I'll haunt your nights,
And worse than age disable your delights."
Dryden.

(4) To exclude or disqualify, as wanting the proper qualifications.
"I will not disable any for proving a scholar."—Wotton.

(5) To confute, refute, or disprove.
"To disable or confute those things which have been reported."—Hakluyt: *Voyages*, p. 221.

II. Law: To render incapable or incompetent to perform any legal act; to incapacitate.

¶ A person convicted of felony under the laws of the United States is *disabled* from exercising the right of suffrage, but such disability may be removed by a pardon from the President.

***dis-a-ble**, a. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *able* (q. v.).] Unable, incompetent, unfit.

"Consider that my conning is *disable* to write to you."
Chaucer: *Ballads*; *L' Envoy*.

dis-a-ble-d, pa. par. or a. [DISABLE, v.]

dis-a-ble-ment, s. [Eng. *disable*; -ment.]

1. The act of disabling physically or mentally; the state of being physically disabled.

"This is only an interruption of the acts, rather than any disablement of the faculty."—South: *Sermons*, v. 182.

2. The act of disabling legally; legal incapacity or incompetence.

"The penalty of the refusal thereof was turned into a disablement to take any promotion."—Bacon: *Observ. on a Libel* in 1592.

***dis-a-ble-ness**, s. [Eng. *disable*; -ness.] Impotence.

"His own *disableness* and his wife's youthfulness."—Adams: *Works*, i. 493. (Davies.)

dis-a-ble-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DISABLE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of rendering incapable or incompetent, whether physically, mentally, or legally; disablement.

disabling-statute, s.

Eng. Law: A statute passed to prevent bishops, deans and chapters, colleges and other ecclesiastical or eleemosynary corporations, and all parsons and vicars, from making improvident leases, which they were always ready to do, in consideration of a fine or premium paid to themselves, the interests of their successors being entirely disregarded. It was also called a Restraining statute. (Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 17.)

dis-a-buse, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *abuse* (q. v.); Fr. *désabuser*.]

1. To free from error or misapprehension; to set right, to undeceive; to deliver from fallacy or deception.

"But reason heard, and nature well perused,
At once the dreaming mind is *disabused*."
Couper: *Tirocinium*, 89, 90.

2. It is followed by of before the misapprehension or delusion from which one is set free.

"The admirers of Hume were more likely to be *disabused* of their error."—Knox: *Winter Evenings*, Even. 62.

dis-a-bus'-ed, pa. par. or a. [DISABUSE.]

dis-a-bus'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DISABUSE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of undeceiving, or freeing from error or misapprehension.

***dis-ac-cōm'-mōd-ate**, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *accommodate* (q. v.); Fr. *désaccommoder*.] To put to inconvenience, to incommode.

"I hope this will not *disaccommodate* you."—Warburton to Hurd, Lett. 192.

***dis-ac-cōm'-mōd-āt-ēd**, pa. par. or a. [DISACCOMMODATE.]

***dis-ac-cōm'-mōd-āt-ing**, pr. par., a. & s. [DISACCOMMODATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of incommoding or putting to inconvenience.

dis-ac-cōm-mōd-ā'-tion, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *accommodation* (q. v.).] The state or condition of being unsuited, unfitted, or unprepared.

"Devastations have happened in some places more than in others, according to the accommodation or *disaccommodation* of them to such calamities."—Hale: *Origin of Mankind*.

***dis-ac-cōm'-pan-led**, a. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *accompanied* (q. v.).] Unaccompanied.

"To come *disaccompanied*."—Daniel: *Hist. Eng.*, p. 10. (Davies.)

***dis-ac-cord**, ***dis-a-cord**, v. i. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *accord* (q. v.).]

1. To disagree, to be discordant.

"Presence and predestination is nothing *disacorden*."
Chaucer: *Test. of Love*, bk. iii.

2. To refuse assent.

"She did *disaccord*,
Ne could her liking to his love apply."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. iii. 7.

***dis-ac-cord-ant**, ***dis-a-cord-aunt**, a. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *accordant* (q. v.).] Disagreeing; not in accord or agreement; discordant.

"It is *disacordaunt* unto other writers."—Pabyan: *Chron.*, vol. i., ch. c.

***dis-ac-cūs-tōm**, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and English *accustom* (q. v.).] To render unaccustomed; to do away with or free from the force of custom or habit.

***dis-ac-cūs-tōmed**, pa. par. & a. [DISACCUSTOM.]

***dis-ac-cūs-tōm-ing**, pr. par. & s. [DISACCUSTOM.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As subst.: The act or process of making disaccustomed.

dis-a-cid'-i-ty, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *acidify* (q. v.).] To render free from acidity; to neutralize or remove the acid in.

***dis-ac-knōw'-ēdge**, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *acknowledge* (q. v.).] Not to acknowledge; to deny, to disown, to disavow.

"The manner of denying Christ's deity here prohibited, was, by words and oral expressions verbally to deny and *disacknowledge* it."—South.

***dis-ac-knōw'-ēdg-ing**, pr. par., a. & s. [DISACKNOWLEDGE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of denying, disowning, or disavowing.

***dis-a-quā-int**, ***dis-ac-quainte**, ***dis-a-quaynt**, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *acquaint* (q. v.).] To render unacquainted, unfamiliar, or strange; to disuse, to disaccustom.

"Ye must now *disacquaint* and estrange yourselves from the soure old wine of Moses laws."—Udall: *Luke* xvi.

***dis-a-quāint-ance**, s. [Pref. *dis*, and English *acquaintance* (q. v.).] A state of disuse of familiarity; a being disaccustomed.

"Conscience, by a long neglect of, and *disacquaintance* with itself, contracts an inveterate rust or soil."—South.

***dis-a-quāint-ēd**, ***dis-a-quaynt-ēd**, a. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *acquainted* (q. v.).] Disused, disaccustomed, rendered unfamiliar.

"Tis held a symptom of approaching danger,
When *disacquainted* sense becomes a stranger,
And takes no knowledge of an old disease."
Quarles: *Emblems*.

***dis-ād-mōn'-ish**, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *admonish* (q. v.).] To dissuade, to disavise.

***dis-ād-orn**, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *adorn* (q. v.).] To strip or deprive of ornament; to disfigure.

"He saw gray hairs begin to spread,
Deform his beard, and *disadorn* his head."
Congreve: *Homér's Hymn to Venus*.

***dis-ād-orn-ēd**, pa. par. or a. [DISADORN.]

***dis-ād-orn-ing**, pr. par., a. & s. [DISADORN.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of depriving of ornament; disfiguring.

***dis-ād-van'-ce**, ***dis-ad-vaunce**, ***dis-advan'-ce**, v. t. & i. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *advance* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To draw back, to retire, to withdraw.
"Which th' other seeing gan his course relent,
And vaunted spear eftsoons to *disadvantage*."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. iv. 7.

2. To hinder, to impede.
"I *disadvanice*: I disallow or hynder."—Palsgrave.

B. Intrans.: To retreat, to retire, to withdraw, to draw back.

"Soon did they *disadvanice*,
And some unto him kneel, and some about him
dance." G. Fletcher: *Christ's Triumph*, pt. ii.

dis-ad-vant'-age (age as *ig*), ***dis-ad-vaunt-age**, ***dis-a-vaunt-age**, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *advantage*, s. (q. v.).]

1. An injury, detriment, or hurt done.
"And to no wight do no *disadvantage*."
Chaucer: *La Belle Dame*.

2. A loss, injury, detriment, or hurt suffered.

3. An unfavorable position or condition; a state in which one person or thing stands or contrasts unfavorably with another.

"Even if the place should, notwithstanding all *disadvantages*, be able to repel a larger army."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

¶ (1) At *disadvantage*, at a *disadvantage*: In a disadvantageous or unfavorable manner, position, or state.

"We have at *disadvantage* fought."
Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, i. 6.

(2) To *disadvantage*: So as to suffer loss, injury, or detriment to property, interest, credit, or fame; as, He sold it to *disadvantage*; To appear to *disadvantage*.

¶ (3) Rabbinic discrimination between *disadvantage*, injury, hurt, detriment, and prejudice: "The *disadvantage* is rather the absence of a good; the

injury is a positive evil: the want of education may frequently be a *disadvantage* to a person by retarding his advancement; the ill word of another may be an *injury* by depriving of friends. The *disadvantage*, therefore, is applied to such things as are of an adventitious nature: the *injury* to that which is of essential importance. The *hurt*, *detriment*, and *prejudice*, are all species of *injuries*. *Injury*, in general, implies whatever ill befalls an object by the external action of other objects, whether taken in relation to physical or moral evil to persons, or to things; *hurt* is that species of *injury* which is produced by more direct violence; too close application to study is *injurious* to the health; reading by an improper light is *hurtful* to the eyes: so in a moral sense, the light reading which a circulating library supplies is often *injurious* to the morals of young people: all violent affections are *hurtful* to the mind. The *detriment* and *prejudice* are species of *injury* which affect only the outward circumstances of a person: the former implying what may lessen the value of an object, the latter what may lower it in the esteem of others. Whatever affects the stability of a merchant's credit is highly *detrimental* to his interests; whatever is *prejudicial* to the character of a man should not be made the subject of indiscriminate conversation. It is prudent to conceal that which will be to our *disadvantage*, unless we are called upon to make the acknowledgment. There is nothing material that is not exposed to the *injuries* of time, if not to those of actual violence. Excesses of every kind carry their own punishment with them, for they are always *hurtful* to the body. The price of a book is often *detrimental* to its sale. The intemperate zeal or the inconsistent conduct of religious professors is highly *prejudicial* to the spread of religion." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

**dis-ad-vant-age* (age as *ig*), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *advantage* (q. v.).] To cause a disadvantage, loss, injury, or detriment to; to prejudice.

"All other violences are so far from advancing Christianity, that they extremely weaken and *disadvantage* it." —More: *Deacy of Piety*.

**dis-ad-vant-age-a-ble* (age as *ig*), *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *advantageable* (q. v.).] Causing disadvantage or injury; disadvantageous, detrimental.

"Hasty selling is commonly as *disadvantageable* as *in-ter-est*." —Bacon.

**dis-ad-vant-aged* (aged as *igd*), *pa. par. or a.* [DISADVANTAGED, *v.*]

dis-ād-van-tā-geous, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *advantageous* (q. v.).]

1. Contrary to advantage, profit, or interest; attended with or causing disadvantage, injury, detriment, or prejudice; prejudicial, detrimental, injurious, or unfavorable to one's interest.

"The divided power of the consular tribunals had doubtless been found *disadvantageous*." —Lewis: *Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. i.

*2. Unfavorable, prejudiced, biased.

"Whatever *disadvantageous* sentiments we may entertain of mankind." —Hume: *Essay on Prin. of Government*.

dis-ād-van-tā-geous-ly, *adv.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *advantageously* (q. v.).] In a disadvantageous manner; so as to cause or suffer disadvantage, injury, detriment, or prejudice.

"An approving nod or smile serves to drive you on, and make you display yourselves more *disadvantageously*." —Government of the Tongue.

dis-ād-van-tā-geous-ness, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *advantageousness* (q. v.).] The quality or state of being disadvantageous; unfavorableness.

**dis-ad-vent-ure*, **dis-a-vent-ure*, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *adventure* (q. v.); O. Fr. *désaventure*.] A misfortune, a misadventure, a mishap.

"Experience hath oft proved, that such as esteem themselves most secure, even then fall soonest into *disadventure*." —Raleigh: *Arts of Empire*, p. 176.

dis-ad-vent-ū-rous, **dis-a-vent-rous*, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *adventurous* (q. v.).] Unfortunate, unhappy.

"There unto him betid a *disadventurous* case." —Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. xii. 4.

**dis-ad-vi-se*, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *advise* (q. v.).] To advise not to do anything; to dissuade from doing anything.

"I had a clear reason to *disadvise* the purchase of it." —Boyle: *Works*, v. 464.

**dis-af-fect*, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *affect* (q. v.).]

1. To fill with discontent; to alienate the good will of; to make discontented or disaffected; to estrange.

"They had attempted to *disaffect* and discontent his majesty's late army." —Clarendon: *Civil War*.

2. To disturb, to disorder.

"It *disaffects* the bowels, entangles and distorts the entrails." —Hammond: *Serm.*, xxiii.

3. To dislike; to be without a liking or esteem for; to shun; to avoid.

"That truth which my charity persuades me the most part of them *disaffect*." —Chillingworth: *Religion of Protestants* (Dedic.).

dis-af-fect-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *affected*.]

1. Discontented; alienated in spirit; estranged; unfriendly.

"He had frequently talked of the havoc which was making among his *disaffected* subjects." —Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. Disturbed, disordered, in disorder.

"As if a man should be dissected
To find what part is *disaffected*."

Butler: *Hudibras*, pt. ii., c. 1.

*3. Disliked, unwished for, undesired.

"To cast her against her mind upon a *disaffected* match." —By. Hall: *Cases of Conscience*.

dis-af-fect-ēd-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *disaffected*; -ly.] In a disaffected, discontented, or estranged manner.

**dis-af-fect-ēd-ness*, *s.* [English *disaffected*; -ness.] The quality or state of being disaffected; disaffection.

"The treachery and *disaffectedness* of the rest." —Strype: *Memorials* (an. 1632).

**dis-af-fect-ing*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISAFFECT.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of making disaffected; the state of becoming or being disaffected; disaffection.

dis-af-fec-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *affection* (q. v.).]

*1. A state or feeling of dislike or ill-will.

"In making laws, princes must have regard to the public dispositions, to the affections and *disaffections*, of the people." —Taylor: *Rule of Holy Living*.

*2. A want or loss of affection.

"This daughter that was so unjustly suspected of *disaffection*." —Adventurer, No. 122.

3. Discontent, estrangement, or alienation of the affections, especially toward those in authority; disloyalty.

"In this age, everything disliked by those who think with the majority is called *disaffection*." —Swift.

*4. In a physical sense, disorder or derangement of any part; bad constitution.

"The disease took its original merely from the *disaffection* of the part, and not from the peccancy of the humors." —Wiseman.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *disaffection* and *disloyalty*: "Men are *disaffected* to the government; *disloyal* to their prince. *Disaffection* may be said with regard to any form of government; *disloyalty* only with regard to a monarchy. Although both terms are commonly employed in a bad sense, yet the former does not always convey the unfavorable meaning which is attached to the latter. A man may have reasons to think himself justified in *disaffection*; but he will never attempt to offer anything in justification of *disloyalty*. A usurped government will have many *disaffected* subjects with whom it must deal leniently; the best king may have *disloyal* subjects, upon whom he must exercise the rigors of the law. Many were *disaffected* to the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell, because they could not be *disloyal* to their king." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

**dis-af-fec-tion-ate*, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *affectionate* (q. v.).]

1. Without affection; not affectionate.

"He had been tormented by a beautiful but *disaffectionate* and disobedient wife." —Hayley: *Life of Milton*.

2. Disaffected, unfriendly, not well-disposed.

"They, according to that climate, were found *disaffectionate* to the Turkish affairs." —Blount: *Voyage into the Levant* (1660), p. 99.

**dis-af-firm*, **dis-af-fyrme*, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *affirm* (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To deny, to contradict.

"Neither doth Glanvil or Bracton *disaffirm* the antiquity of the reports of the law." —Davies: *Preface to Reports*.

2. *Law*: Not to confirm; to annul, to reverse, as the decision of a lower court.

**dis-af-firm-ance*, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *affirmance* (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of denying or contradicting; negation, refutation.

"That kind of reasoning which reduceth the opposite conclusion to something that is apparently absurd, is a demonstration in *disaffirmance* of anything that is affirmed." —Hale.

2. *Law*: The annulling or reversing of a decision of a lower court.

**dis-af-firm-ed*, *pa. par. or a.* [DISAFFIRM.]

**dis-af-firm-ing*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISAFFIRM.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of denying, contradicting, or reversing; disaffirmance.

**dis-af-för-ēst*, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *afforest* (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.*: To reduce from the state or privileges of a forest to those of common, that is, ordinary ground; to strip of forest laws; to throw open to common purposes.

"The commissioners of the treasury moved the king to *disafforest* some forests of his." —Bacon: *Apophthegms*.

2. *Fig.*: To refine, to cultivate.

"How happy's he, which hath due place assign'd
To his beasts; and *disafforested* his mind!" —Donne.

**dis-af-för-ēst-ēd*, *pa. par. or a.* [DISAFFOREST.]

**dis-af-för-ēst-ing*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISAFFOREST.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of reducing from the state of a forest to that of common land.

**dis-āg-grēg-āte*, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *aggregate* (q. v.).] To separate an aggregate mass into its component parts.

**dis-āg-grēg-āt-ing*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISAGGREGATE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The same as DISAGGREGATION (q. v.).

**dis-āg-grēg-ā-tion*, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *aggregation* (q. v.).] The act or process of separating an aggregate mass into its component parts.

dis-a-grēe, *v. i.* [Prefix. *dis*, and Eng. *agree* (q. v.).]

1. Not to agree, to differ, to be different or unlike.

"The mind clearly and infallibly perceives all distinct ideas to *disagree*; that is, the one not to be the other." —Locke.

2. To differ in opinion or views; to hold opposite or contrary views.

"Who shall decide when doctors *disagree*?" —Pope: *Moral Essays*, iii. 1.

3. To quarrel, to fall out.

"But where will fierce contention end,
If flowers can *disagree*?" —Cowper: *The Lily and the Rose*.

¶ To *disagree with*:

(1) To be of a different opinion; to differ in opinion or views; not to harmonize or agree.

"They reject the plainest sense of Scripture, because it seems to *disagree* with what they call reason." —Atterbury.

(2) To be unsuitable or improper for.

(3) To result in discomfort as a consequence of contact or use; as, diet or location may disagree with one's health or well being.

¶ For the difference between to *disagree* and to *differ*, see DIFFER.

dis-a-grēe-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *agreeable* (q. v.).] Disagreeableness, unpleasantness.

"The depression of countenance which some immediately *disagreeability* had brought on." —Madame D'Arbly: *Diary*, iii. 334. (Davies.)

dis-a-grēe-a-ble, *a. & s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *agreeable* (q. v.); Fr. *désagréable*.]

A. As *adjective*:

1. Not in agreement or accord; discordant, discrepant.

"Teach nothing that is *disagreeable* thereunto." —Udall: *Mark iv*.

2. Offensive, unpleasant, repugnant to the feelings or senses.

"I will not persist in reading what is so *disagreeable*." —Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

B. As *subst. (plur.)*: Annoyances, unpleasantnesses.

"I had all the merits of a temperance martyr without any of its *disagreeables*." —C. Kingsley: *Alton Locke*, ch. xiv. (Davies.)

dis-a-grēe-a-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *disagreeable*; -ness.]

*1. The quality or state of being contrary, discordant, or discrepant; contrariety, disagreement.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cēll, chorus, chin, bench; go, gēm; thin, thīs; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

2. The quality or state of being unpleasant, offensive, or repugnant to the feelings or senses; unpleasantness, offensiveness.

"First the agreeableness or disagreeableness of the employments themselves."—Smith: *Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. x.

dis-a-grée'-a-blŷ, adv. [English *disagreeable* (e); -ly.]

1. In a discordant, disagreeing, or discrepant manner.

2. In a disagreeable, unpleasant, offensive, or repugnant manner or degree.

"The clearer the day, the more disagreeably did those misshapen masses . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

***dis-a-grée'-ance, *dis-a-gre-aunce, *dis-a-grie-ance, s.** [Eng. *disagree*; -ance.] Disagreement.

"They sail within the forecastle threthie dayis report the groundis and causis of their disagreeance to his Maies-tye."—Acts Jas. VI., 1597 (ed. 1814), p. 158.

dis-a-grée'-d, pa. par. [DISAGREE.]

dis-a-grée'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DISAGREE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or state of not agreeing; disagreement.

dis-a-grée'-ment, s. [Fr. *désagrément*.]

1. The state or quality of not being in accord, harmony, or agreement.

"Its early date, the absence of any known author who lived at or near the time, and its disagreement with other accounts of the same person, render its veracity suspicious."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. vi., § 4.

2. Unsuitableness, unfitness.

"There necessarily arises an agreement or disagreement of some things to others, or a fitness or unfitness of the applications of different things or different relations one to another."—Clarke: *On the Attributes*, Prop. 10.

3. A difference of opinion or views.

"As touching their several opinions . . . in truth their disagreement is not great."—Hooker: *Eccles. Polity*.

4. A falling out, a quarrel, a difference.

***dis-a-grē'-er, s.** [Eng. *disagree* (e); -er.] One who dissents or disagrees; a dissident.

"To awe disagreeers in all matters of faith."—Hammond: *Works*, vol. ii., pt. i., p. 605.

***dis-a-gui'se (1), v. t.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *agui'se*.] To strip off.

"What hath she then with me to disguise?"—Stirling: *Aurora, an Echo*.

***dis-a-gui'se (2), *dis-a-gyis, v. t.** [DISGUISE.] To disguise.

"Beard of this sort troubleth and disguiseth."—Compl. of Scotland, p. 70.

dis-al-li-ed, pa. par. or a. [DISALLY.]

***dis-al-liég'-e, v. t.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *allegiance*.] To alienate or estrange from allegiance.

"What greater dividing than, by a pernicious and hostile peace, to disalliege a whole feudary kingdom from the ancient dominion of England?"—Milton: *Articles of Peace between Earl of Ormond and the Irish*.

dis-al-lōw, *dis-a-low, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *desaloier*, *desaloier*; Low Lat. *disaludo*: Lat. *dis*=apart, and *laudo*=to praise; *laus*=praise.] [ALLOW.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To disapprove of, to censure; not to approve or justify.

"All that is humble he disalloweth."—Gower, i. 83.

*2. To reject, to disown, not to acknowledge or recognize.

"Disallowed indeed of men, but chosen of God and precious."—1 Peter ii. 4.

*3. To disapprove; to refuse to sanction or permit.

"The propositions . . . I ever disallowed and utterly rejected them."—State Trials: Walker and Others (1643).

*4. To refuse assent to.

"But if her father disallow her in the day that he heareth; not any of her vows . . . shall stand."—Num. xxx. 5.

5. Not to allow, sanction, or authorize; to reject.

"His claim was disallowed by the prætor, L. Licinius."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. iv., § 5.

***B. Intrans.:** To disapprove, to refuse assent or permission.

"What follows, if we disallow of this?"—Shakespeare: *King John*, i. 1.

***dis-al-lōw'-a-ble, *dis-a-low-a-ble, a.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *allowable* (q. v.).] Not allowable or permissible; that cannot be approved, allowed, or sanctioned.

"Which deed was so disallowable that he durst not defend it for well done."—Vives: *Instruct. Christ. Woman*, bk. i., ch. xiii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***dis-al-lōw'-a-ble-nēss, s.** [Eng. *disallowable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being disallowable.

dis-al-lōw'-ance, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *allowance* (q. v.).] The act of disallowing, disapproving, or rejecting; disapprobation, rejection.

"It requireth not of me any denial or disallowance of the cause of discipline."—State Trials: John Udall (1590).

dis-al-lōw'-ed, pa. par. or a. [DISALLOW.]

dis-al-lōw'-ing, *dis-a-low-yng, pr. par., a. & s. [DISALLOW.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of disapproving or rejecting; disallowance.

*2. The state of being disallowed, rejected, or not approved.

"For drede of disallowyng."—P. Ploetman, 9, 196.

***dis-al-lŷ', v. t.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *ally* (q. v.).] In this case *dis* is used as in *disadvantage*, with the force of *mis*. Fr. *désallier*=to unbind. To ally, unite, or bind wrongly or improperly.

"Both so loosely disallied Their nuptials."—Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 1,022, 1,023.

***dis-al-lŷ'-ing, pr. par., a. & s.** [DISALLY.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of allying or uniting wrongly or improperly.

***dis-āl't, v. t.** [Pref. *dis*=away, apart, and Lat. *alt*(us)=high.]

Law: To disable or incapacitate a person. (Whar-ton.)

***dis-āl'-tērn, v. t.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *altern* (q. v.).] To change or alter for the worse.

"O wilt thou disaltern The rest thou gav'st?"—Quarles: *Emblems*, iii. 4. (Davies.)

dī sal'-tō, phrase. [Ital.]

Mus.: By a leap; used of melody progressing by skips. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

***dis-a-nāl'-ō-gāl, a.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *analog* (q. v.).] Not analogous; having no analogy.

"Which is utterly unsuitable and disanalogal to that knowledge."—Hall: *Contempl.*; *The Works of God*, vol. ii.

***dis-ānch'-ōr, *dis-āncre, *dis-ānker, v. t. & i.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *anchor* (q. v.).]

A. Trans.: To raise or weigh the anchor of; to set free from the anchor.

"Six galleys they disanker from the isle Cold desert, and their barke incompass round."—Heywood: *Troia Britannica*, 1609. (Sares.)

B. Intrans.: To weigh anchor.

"Thei disancred and sailed along the wastes of Sussex."—Hall: *Henry VIII.* (an. 37.)

***dis-ānch'-ōred, pa. par. or a.** [DISANCHOR.]

***dis-ānch'-ōr-ing, pr. par., a. & s.** [DISANCHOR.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of raising or weighing anchor.

***dis-ān-gēl'-i-cal, a.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *angelical* (q. v.).] Not angelical.

"That learned casuist accounts for the shame attending these pleasures of the sixth sense, from their disangelical nature."—Coventry: *Philemon to Hydaspes*, Conv. ii.

***dis-ān-i-māte, v. t.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *animate* (q. v.).]

1. To deprive of life or vitality.

"That soul and life that is now fled and gone . . . is only a loss to the particular body . . . which by means thereof is now disanimatēd."—Cudworth: *Intell. System*, p. 38.

2. To deprive of animation, spirit, or courage; to discourage, to dispirit.

"It disanimates his enemies."—Shakespeare: *Hen. VI.*, Pt. II., iii. 1.

3. To dissuade, to discourage, to deter.

"They . . . also rather animate than disanimate them to persevere in their wickedness."—Stubbes: *Display of Corruptions* (1583), p. 39 (ed. 1882).

***dis-ān-i-māt-ēd, pa. par. or a.** [DISANIMATE.]

***dis-ān-i-māt-ing, pr. par., a. & s.** [DISANIMATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of depriving of life, spirit, or courage; disanimation.

"To the disanimating and discouraging of the rest of the princes of Germany."—State Trials: Duke of Buckingham (1626).

***dis-ān-i-mā'-tion, s.** [Pref. *dis*, and English *animation* (q. v.).]

1. The act of depriving of life or vitality.

2. The state of being deprived of life or vitality.

"Affections which depend on life, and depart upon disanimation."—Broune: *Vulgar Errors*.

3. The act of depriving of spirit or courage; discouraging, dispiriting.

4. The state of being discouraged or dispirited.

dis-ān-nēx', v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *annex*, v. (q. v.).] To set loose, to disjoin, to separate, to break up.

"When the provinces were lost and disannexed."—State Trials: Case of the Postnati (1698).

dis-ān-nūl, dis-a-null, v. t. [Pref. *dis* (in this case used intensively), and Eng. *annul* (q. v.).] To annul; to make null and void or of none effect; to cancel, to abrogate.

"For the Lord of hosts hath purposed it, and who shall disannul it?"—Isaiah xiv. 27.

***dis-ān-nūll'-ēr, s.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *annuller* (q. v.).] One who disannuls, annuls, or makes null and void.

"Two of the disannullers lost their nightcaps."—Beaumont & Fletcher: *The Woman's Prize*, ii. 5.

dis-ān-nūl'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DISANNUL.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of annulling, canceling, or abrogating.

"There is verily a disannulling of the commandment going before."—Heb. vii. 18.

***dis-ān-nūl'-ment, s.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *annulment* (q. v.).] The act of disannulling, or making null and void.

***dis-a-nōint', v. t.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *anoint* (q. v.).] To deprive of an office with which one has been solemnly invested.

"They have divested him, disanointed him, nay cursed him all over in their pulpits."—Milton: *Tenure of Kings and Magistrates*.

***dis-āp-pār'-el, v. t.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *apparel* (q. v.).] To deprive of apparel; to disrobe, to strip.

"Drink disapparels the soul, and is the betrayer of the mind."—Junius: *Sin Stigmatized* (1635), p. 82.

***dis-āp-pār'-eled, pa. par. or a.** [DISAPPAREL.]

***dis-āp-pār'-el-ing, pr. par., a. & s.** [DISAPPAREL.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of stripping, disrobing, or divesting.

***dis-āp-par-i'-tion, s.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *apparition* (q. v.).] The act of disappearing; disappearance.

dis-āp-pēar', v. i. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *appear* (q. v.).]

1. To go out of or be lost to sight; to vanish; to become invisible.

"A thousand, thousand rings of light That shape themselves and disappear Almost as soon as seen."—Wordsworth: *White Doe of Rylstone*, iv.

2. To cease to exist.

"Abuse after abuse disappeared without a struggle."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *disappear* and *vanish*: "*To disappear* comprehends no particular mode of action; *to vanish* includes in it the idea of a rapid motion. A thing *disappears* either gradually or suddenly; it *vanishes* on a sudden. A thing *disappears* in the ordinary course of things; it *vanishes* by an unusual effort, a supernatural or a magic power. Any object that recedes or moves away will soon *disappear*; in fairy tales things are made to *vanish* the instant they are beheld. *To disappear* is often a temporary action; *to vanish* generally conveys the idea of being permanently lost to the sight. The stars *appear* and *disappear* in the firmament; lightning *vanishes* with a rapidity that is unequalled." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dis-āp-pēar'-age, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *appearance* (q. v.).]

1. The act or process of disappearing; a vanishing from sight.

2. The act of ceasing to exist.

"They are such as are not likely to be remembered a moment after their disappearance."—Addison: *Spectator*, No. 317.

dis-āp-pēar-ed, pa. par. [DISAPPEAR.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dis-ap-pēar-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISAPPEAR.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Vanishing from sight, becoming invisible.

2. *Bot.:* Deliquescent, branched, but so divided that the principal axis is lost sight of in the ramifications; as the head of an oak tree. (*Lindley.*)

C. *As subst.:* The same as DISAPPEARANCE (q. v.).

"The frequent absences and disappearings of the heavenly bodies."—*Coventry: Philemon to Hydaspes*, Conv. 3.

***dis-ap-pēn-den-cy**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *appendency* (q. v.).] A separation or detachment from a former connection.

***dis-ap-plied**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *applied* (q. v.).] Misapplied.

"'Twere logic disappled

To prove a consequence by none denied."

Cowper: Tirocinium, 103, 104.

dis-ap-pōint, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *désappointer*, from *des*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and Old French *apointer*=to appoint.] [APPOINT.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To defeat of expectation, wish, hope, or desire; to frustrate, to balk, to deceive of something expected or looked for.

"But he was cruelly disappointed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. It is followed by *of* before that which is expected or looked for.

"The Janizaries, disappointed by the bassas of the spoil, received of the bounty of Solyman a great largess."—*Knolles: Historie of the Turkes.*

3. To frustrate, to avoid, to escape, to foil, to defeat.

"Ulysses, cautious of the vengeful foe,
Stoops to the ground, and disappoints the blow."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xviii. 438, 439.

4. To fail or neglect to keep an appointment or engagement with.

B. *Intrans.:* To fail or neglect to keep an appointment or engagement.

¶ For the difference between to *disappoint* and to *defeat*, see DEFEAT.

dis-ap-pōint-ēd, *a.* [DISAPPOINT, *v.*]

*1. Unprepared, unready.

"Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousel'd, disappointed, unanel'd."

Shakespeare: Hamlet, i. 5.

2. Frustrated, balked, deceived of their hopes, expectations, or desires.

"He was an angry and disappointed man."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

dis-ap-pōint-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISAPPOINT.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective:*

1. Defeating, deceiving, or frustrating one's hopes, expectations, or desires.

2. Not coming up to one's expectations.

dis-ap-pōint-ment, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *appointment* (q. v.).]

1. A defeat or frustration of one's hopes, expectations, or desires.

2. The state of being disappointed or deceived in hopes, expectations, or desires.

"The sage replies,
With disappointment lowering in his eyes."

Cowper: Hope, i. 2.

3. A frustrating, balking, foiling, or defeating.

"The providence of God may interpose for the disappointment of it."—*Wilkins: Nat. Relig.*, bk. ii, ch. ii.

***dis-ap-prē-ō-āte** (or *ōl as shī*), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *appreciate* (q. v.).] Not to appreciate; to undervalue, to depreciate.

***dis-ap-prē-ō-āt-ēd** (or *ōl as shī*), *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISAPPRECATE.]

***dis-ap-prē-ō-āt-ing** (or *ōl as shī*), *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISAPPRECATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The same as disappreciation (q. v.).

***dis-ap-prē-ō-ā-tion** (or *ōl as shī*), *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *appreciation* (q. v.).] The act of undervaluing or depreciating; depreciation.

dis-ap-prō-bā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *approbation* (q. v.).] The act or state of disapproving, censuring, or condemning; disapproval, censure, either expressed or unexpressed.

"He was obliged to publish his letters, to show his disapprobation of the publishing of others."—*Pope.*

¶ For the difference between *disapprobation* and *displeasure*, see DISPLEASURE.

dis-ap-prō-bā-tōr-y, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *approbatory* (q. v.).] Containing, expressing, or implying disapprobation.

dis-ap-prō-pri-ate, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *appropriate* (q. v.).]

Eng. Eccl. Law: Not appropriated; not having the fruits of a benefice annexed; stripped or divested of appropriations [APPROPRIATION, B. 1.]

"If the corporation which has the appropriation is dissolved, the parsonage becomes disappropriate at common law."—*Blackstone: Comm.*, bk. i, ch. 2.

dis-ap-prō-pri-ate, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *appropriate* (q. v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* To remove or reduce from the state or condition of being proper or appropriated to one person or thing.

"To assist nature in disappropriating that evil."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

II. *English Ecclesiastical Law:*

1. To sever or separate as an appropriation.

"The appropriations of the several parsonages would have been by the rules of the common law disappropriated."—*Blackstone: Comm.*, bk. i, ch. 2.

2. To deprive, strip, or divest of appropriations.

dis-ap-prō-pri-ā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *appropriation* (q. v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of removing from the appropriate use.

2. *Eng. Eccl. Law:* The act of alienating church property from the purpose to which it was appropriated.

dis-ap-prōv-al, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *approval* (q. v.).] The act of disapproving, condemning, or censuring; disapprobation, censure.

"There being not a word let fall from them in disapproval of that opinion."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. iv.

dis-ap-prō-ve, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *approve* (q. v.); Fr. *désapprouver*.]

1. To condemn or censure as wrong; to dislike; to show, express, or feel disapprobation of.

"The rest were banditti, whose violence and licentiousness the Government affected to disapprove."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. To reject; not to confirm, sanction, or approve.

B. *Intrans.:* To express or show disapprobation, or dislike. (It is generally followed by *of* before that which is censured or disliked.)

"A project for a treaty of barrier with the States was transmitted hither from Holland, and was disapproved of by our courts."—*Swift.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *disapprove* and to *dislike*. "Disapprove is an act of the judgment; dislike is an act of the will. To approve or disapprove is peculiarly the part of a superior, or one who determines the conduct of others; to dislike is altogether a personal act, in which the feelings of the individual are consulted. It is a misuse of the judgment to disapprove, when we need only dislike; it is a perversion of the judgment to disapprove because we dislike." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dis-ap-prōv-ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISAPPROVE.]

dis-ap-prōv-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISAPPROVE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of expressing or showing disapproval or disapprobation.

dis-ap-prōv-ing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *disapproving*; *-ly*.] In a manner expressive of disapproval; with disapprobation.

***dis-ap-prō-nēd**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *aproned* (q. v.).] Without or not wearing an apron.

"The aproned or disaproned burghers moving in to breakfast,"—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii, ch. iii.

***dis-arch-bish-ōp**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *archbishop* (q. v.).] To deprive of or reduce from the status of an archbishop.

"We had to disarchbishop and unlord,
And make you simple Cranmer once again."

Tennyson: Queen Mary, iv. 2.

***dis-ard**, ***dis-arde**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *dysig*=silly, foolish.] [DIZARD, DIZZY.]

A. *As subst.:* A blockhead, a fool, a silly fellow.

"He ran abroad in a fole's cote like a disard."—*Goldyng: Justine*, fo. 41.

B. *As adj.:* Silly, stupid.

"By your disarde king, not you, their wrong on me doth fall."

Abp. Hall: Transl. of Homer (1581), p. 10.

dis-arm, ***des-arm-en**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *désarmer*; O. Fr. *des*=Lat. *dis*=away, from, and Fr. *armer*=to arm.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To deprive of arms; to take away arms or weapons from.

"He . . . had entered the town and had disarmed the inhabitants."—*Macaulay Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. To cause to lay aside arms; to reduce to a peace footing; to disband.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Of persons, animals, &c.:*

(1) To render harmless, quiet, or innocuous; to quiet, calm, or tame.

"Poetry disarm
The fiercest animals with magic charms."
Cowper: Retirement, 253, 254.

(2) To render unfit or unprepared for offense or defense.

"Security disarms the best appointed army."—*Fuller.*

2. *Of things:*

*1) To render useless as an arm or weapon.

"Hector drawing nigh
To Ajax, of its brazen point disarm'd
His ashen beam."
Cowper: Homer's Iliad, xvi.

(2) To render harmless, powerless, or innocuous.

"To disarm envy by a studied show of moderation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Gen.:* To lay arms down or aside; to divest one's self of arms.

2. *Spec.:* To dismiss or disband troops; to reduce forces to a peace footing.

dis-ar-ma-mēt, *s.* [Prob. for *disarmment*; Fr. *désarmement*. (*Skeat.*)]

1. *Gen.:* The act of depriving or stripping of arms; a disarming; the act of laying arms down or aside.

2. *Spec.:* The reduction of forces to a peace footing.

***dis-ar-ma-tūre**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *armature* (q. v.).] The act of disarming or divesting of anything used as a weapon. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The responsibility of this singular and dangerous disarmature."—*Sir W. Hamilton. (Opilvie.)*

dis-arm-ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISARM.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Deprived or divested of arms; rendered harmless, powerless, or innocuous.

2. *Her.:* Applied to a bird or beast deprived of claws, teeth, or beak.

dis-ar-mēr, *s.* [Eng. *disarm*; *-er*.] One who disarms.

"So much learning and abilities, as this disarmier is believed to have."—*Hammond: Works*, ii. 62.

dis-arm-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISARM.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or process of depriving or stripping of arms; a rendering harmless, powerless, or innocuous.

"All the scoffings and revilings which were thought necessary by S. W. for the disarming of schism."—*Hammond: Works*, ii. 63.

2. The act of laying arms down or aside; disarmament.

dis-ar-rān-ge, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *arrange* (q. v.).] Suggested by O. Fr. *désarranger*=to unrank, disorder, disarray. (*Colgrave.*) (*Skeat.*)

To disturb the order or arrangement of; to put out of order; to derange.

"Complaint was heard on every part,
Of something disarranged."
Scott: Marmion, iv. 1.

dis-ar-rān-ged, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISARRANGE.]

dis-ar-rān-ge-mēt, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *arrangement* (q. v.).]

1. The act of disarranging or putting out of order.

"How, I pray, is it possible that the mere disarrangement of the parts of matter should perform this?"—*A. Baister: On the Soul* (1871), ii. 137.

2. A state of being disarranged or not in regular order or method; disorder; want of arrangement.

"Here glitt'ring turrets rise, appearing high
(Fantastic disarrangement), on the roof
Large growth of what may seem the sparkling trees."
Cowper: Task, v. 110-12.

dis-ar-rāng-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISARRANGE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of disturbing or putting out of order or arrangement; disarrangement.

dis-ar-rāy, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *désarroyer*.]

A. *Transitive:*

¶1. To undress; to divest of clothes.

"Now night is come, now soon her disarray,
And in her bed her lay."
Spenser: Epithalamium.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, gell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f, -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn;

-tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -clous, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

2. To throw into confusion or disorder: to rout.

"While o'er the necks
Thou drovest of warring angels *disarray'd*."
Milton: *P. L.*, iii. 395, 396.

*B. *Intrans.*: To divest one's self of clothes; to undress.

dis-ar-râ-y, **dis-a-ray*, **des-ray*, **dis-ray*, s. [Fr. *désarroi*: *dés*=Lat. *dis*=away, from; Fr. *ar*=Lat. *ad*=to, and O. Fr. *roi*=order.]
1. The state of being without clothes; undress; disorder in dress.

"In ragged robes and filthy *disarray*."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. iv. 4.

2. Disorder, confusion.

"E'en Hector fled: through heaps of *disarray*,
The fiery coursers forced their lord away."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xvi. 440, 441.

dis-ar-râ-y ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISARRAY, v.]

dis-ar-râ-y-ing, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [DISARRAY, v.]
A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of stripping of clothes or undressing.
2. The act of throwing into confusion or disorder.

**dis-är-tic-u-lâ-te*, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *articulate* (q. v.).] To separate, divide, or sunder the joints of.

**dis-är-tic-u-lâ-tion*, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *articulation* (q. v.).] The act of sundering joints or articulations.

**dis-äs-i-nâ-te*, v. t. [Lat. *dis*=away, from, and *asinus*=an ass.] To deprive of or free from an asinine nature.

"Doth he desire to be *disasinated* and become
Man again?"
Howell: *Parly of Beasts*, p. 28. (Davies.)

**dis-äs-sent*, **dys-a-sent*, **dyss-al-sent*, v. i. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *assent*, v. (q. v.).] To dissent; to disagree; not to assent or agree.

"Alle the most of the mighty . . .
Dysaisent to the dede."
Destruction of Troy, 9, 368.

**dis-äs-sent*, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *assent*, s. (q. v.).] Dissent, refusal.

"Without the Frenche kynge's consent or *disassent*."—Hall: *Henry VII.* (an. 7).

**dis-äs-sent-ër*, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *assenter* (q. v.).] One who dissents or disagrees; a dissenter.

"Allegging the noting of the names of the *disassent-ers*."—State Trials; Lord Palmerino (an. 1634).

**dis-äs-si-dä-ti-tü*, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *assiduity* (q. v.).] A want or absence of care, attention, or assiduity; neglect, carelessness.

"The Cecilians kept him back; as very well knowing that, upon every little absence or *disassiduity*, he should be subject to take cold at his back."—Wotton.

dis-äs-sö-çl-ä-te (or çl as shl), v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *associate* (q. v.).] To separate, to disunite, to disjoin.

"Disassociating herself from the body."—Florio: *Transl. of Montaigne's Essays* (1613), p. 630.

dis-äs-sö-çl-ät-äd (or çl as shl), *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISASSOCIATE.]

dis-äs-sö-çl-ät-ing (or çl as shl), *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [DISASSOCIATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of separating, disuniting, or disjoining.

dis-as-tër, s. & *a.* [Fr. *désastre*: *dés*=Lat. *dis*=away, from, and Fr. *astre*=Lat. *astrum*=a star, a planet; Ital. *disastro*; Sp. & Port. *desastro*.]

A. *As substantive*:

*1. The blast, stroke, or influence of an unfavorable or unlucky planet; an unpropitious portent or omen.

"Disasters veiled the sun."—Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 1.

2. A misfortune, a mishap, a calamity; an untoward or disastrous event or accident.

"Disaster had followed disaster."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

*B. *As adj.*: Disastrous.

"Right worthy duke, whose vict'ries ever shone,
Through clouds of envy and disaster change."
Weakest goeth to the Wall (1618).

¶ For the difference between *disaster* and *calamity*, see CALAMITY.

**dis-as-tër*, v. t. [DISASTER, s.]

1. To blast by the influence of an unfavorable planet.

2. To injure, to hurt, to afflict.

"Some were cuffed and much *disaster'd* found."
Tennant: *Anster Fair*, iii. 55.

3. To disfigure.

"Which pitifully *disaster* the cheeks."—Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 7.

**dis-as-tër-ed*, *a.* [Eng. *disaster*; -ed.]

1. Blasted by the influence of an unfavorable planet.

"Canst thou now receive that *disaster'd* changeling?"—Stedey.

2. Afflicted, injured, unlucky.

"In his own loose-revolving fields, the swain
Disaster'd stands."—Thomson: *Winter*, 278, 279.

**dis-as-tër-lý*, *adv.* [Eng. *disaster*; -ly.] Disastrously.

"Nor let the envy of envenom'd tongues . . .
Thy noble breast *disasterly* possess."

Drayton: *Lady Geraldine to Surrey*.

dis-as-trou-üs, **dis-as-tër-ou-üs*, *a.* [Eng. *disaster*; -ous.]

1. Gloomy; threatening or foreboding disaster.

"The moon,
In dim eclipse, *disastrous* twilight sheds
On half the nations."—Milton: *P. L.*, i. 596-98.

2. Unfortunate, calamitous, ruinous, unlucky.

"The *disastrous* event of the battle of Beachy Head had not cowed, but exasperated the people."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

dis-as-trou-üs-lý, **dis-as-tër-ou-üs-lý*, *adverb.* [Eng. *disastrous*; -ly.] In a disastrous, ruinous, or calamitous manner.

"While things were thus *disastrously* decreed."

Drayton: *Barons' Wars*, bk. v.

**dis-as-trou-üs-ness*, s. [Eng. *disastrous*; -ness.] Unfortunateness, calamitousness, unluckiness.

**dis-at-täch*, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *attach* (q. v.).] To set free from attachment, to loose, to disjoin, to unfasten, to detach.

**dis-at-täch-mënt*, s. [Pref. *dis*, and English *attachment* (q. v.).] The act of freeing from attachment; a loosening, disjoining, or unfastening.

**dis-at-ti-re*, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *attire* (q. v.).] To strip, to undress.

**dis-at-tü-ne*, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *attune* (q. v.).] To put out of tune or harmony.

"He *disattuned* it . . . for the reception of Norah's letters."—Lytton: *My Novel*, bk. xi., ch. xvi. (Davies.)

**dis-äug-mënt*, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *augment*, v. (q. v.).] To diminish, to decrease.

"There should I find that everlasting treasure,
Which force deprives not, fortune disaugments not."
Quarles: *Emblems*, (Nares.)

**dis-äü-thör-ize*, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and English *authorize* (q. v.).] To deprive of authority or credit.

"The obtrusion of such particular instances as these are insufficient to *disauthorize* a note grounded upon the final intention of nature."—Wotton.

**dis-ä-vä-il*, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *avail*, v. (q. v.).] To be of no avail to.

"That plea would not *disavail* me."—Richardson: *Sir C. Grandison*, ii. 64.

**dis-ä-vä-il*, **dis-ä-vä-ile*, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *avail*, s. (q. v.).] Hurt, loss, injury.

"Their disgrace and strife his *disavail*."—Davies: *Microcosmos*, p. 11. (Davies.)

**dis-ä-vën-tü-re*, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Fr. *aventure*; Port. & Sp. *desventura*; Ital. *disavventura*.] A misadventure, a misfortune.

"This infortune or this *disavventure*."

Chaucer: *Troilus*, iv. 269.

**dis-ä-vouçh*, v. t. & i. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *avouch* (q. v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To disavow, to disown.B. *Intrans.*: To refuse, to disclaim.

"They flatly *disavouch*
To yield him more obedience."

Daniel: *Civil Wars*, bk. iv.

dis-ä-vow, v. t. [Fr. *disavouer*: *dés*=Lat. *dis*=away, from, and *avouer*=to avow, to own.]

1. To deny the truth of, to refuse to acknowledge or own as true.

"Nor age can chill, nor rival steal,
Nor falsehood *disavow*."

Byron: *And Thou Art Dead*.

2. To disown, to disclaim, to refuse to acknowledge; to disclaim responsibility for.

"We cannot trust this ambassador's undertakings, because his senate may *disavow* him."—Brougham.

*3. To disprove, to refute.

"Yet can they never
Toss into air the freedom of my birth
And *disavow* my blood: Plantagenet's."

Ford: *Perkin Warbeck*, iv. 2.

dis-ä-vow-al, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *avowal* (q. v.).] The act of disavowing, disclaiming, or disowning; a denial.

"An earnest *disavowal* of fear often proceeds from fear."—Richardson: *Clarissa*.

¶ Crabb thus discommutinates between *disavowal* and *denial*: "The *disavowal* is a general declaration; the *denial* is a particular assertion: the former is made voluntarily and unasked for, the latter is always in direct answer to a charge: we *disavow* in matters of general interest where truth only is concerned; we *deny* in matters of personal interest where the character or feelings are implicated. What is *disavowed* is generally in support of truth; what is *denied* may often be in direct violation of truth: an honest mind will always *disavow* whatever has been erroneously attributed to it; a timid person sometimes *denies* what he knows to be true from a fear of the consequences; many persons have *disavowed* being the author of the letters which are known as the 'Letters of Junius.'" (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

**dis-ä-vow-ance*, s. [Eng. *disavow*; -ance.] The act of disavowing; a disavowal, a denial.

"An utter denial and *disavowance* of this point."—South: *Serm.*, vol. vi., ser. 1.

dis-ä-vow-ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISAVOW.]

**dis-ä-vow-ër*, s. [Eng. *disavow*; -er.] One who disavows, disclaims, or denies.

dis-ä-vow-ing, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [DISAVOW.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: A disavowal, a denial.

**dis-ä-vow-mënt*, s. [Eng. *disavow*; -ment.] The act of disavowing; a disavowal, denial, or disowning.

"As touching the Tridentine history, his holiness will not press you to any *disavowment* thereof."—Wotton: *A Letter to the Regius Professor*.

dis-bänd, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *desbänder*.]

A. *Transitive*:

*1. To unloose, to set loose or free, to untie.

"What savage bull *disbanded* from his stall
Of wrathe a signe more inhumane could make?"
Stirling: *Aurora*, st. iv.

2. To dismiss from military service; to break up a body of men engaged as soldiers.

"A command to *disband* the army."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

*3. To set free or loose from any bonds or ties; to discard, to divorce.

"And therefore she ought to be *disbanded*."—Milton: *Doctrine of Divorce*.

*4. To disperse, to scatter.

"Some imagine that a quantity of water, sufficient to make such a deluge, was created upon that occasion; and, when the business was done, all *disbanded* again, and annihilated."—Woodward.

B. *Intransitive*:

*1. To retire from military service; to be disbanded.

"Our navy was upon the point of *disbanding*, and many of our men came ashore."—Bacon: *War with Spain*.

2. To break up, to separate.

"How rapidly the zealots of the cause
Disbanded."—Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iii.

*3. To dissolve, to be broken up or dissolved.

"Yea, when both rocks and all things shall *disband*,
Then shalt thou be my rock and tower."
Herbert: *Assurance*.

dis-bänd-äd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISBAND.]

dis-bänd-ing, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [DISBAND.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to, or intended to effect the disbanding of an army.

"The *Disbanding* Bill had received the royal assent."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

C. *As subst.*: The act of dismissing from military service; disbandment.

"The pamphleteers who recommended the immediate and entire *disbanding* of the army had an easy task."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

dis-bänd-mënt, s. [Eng. *disband*; -ment.] The act of disbanding.

dis-bar, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *bar*, s. (q. v.).]

To expel or remove from the list of barristers; to deprive of the right to plead as a barrister.

**dis-bark* (1), v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *desbarquer*; Fr. *débarquer*.] [DEBARK.]

A. *Trans.*: To cause to disembark; to land from a ship, to put on shore.

"*Disbark* the sheep, an offering to the gods."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xl. 22.

färe, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camèl, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

B. Intrans.: To disembark, to come on shore from a ship.

"When he was arrived at Alexandria and disembarked."
—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 358.

***dis-bark** (2), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *bark* (2), *s.* (q. v.).] To strip off the bark of, to bark.

"Walls made of fir-trees, unsquared and only disembarked."—Boyle: *Works*, ii. 730.

***dis-bark ed** (1), *pa. par. or a.* [DISBARK (1), *v.*]

***dis-bark'ed** (2), *pa. par. or a.* [DISBARK (2), *v.*]

dis-bar-ment, *s.* [Eng. *disbar*; *-ment*.] The act of disbaring or depriving of the privileges and status of a barrister.

dis-bar-rîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISBAR.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The same as DISBARMENT (q. v.).

***dis-bā se**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis* (intens.), and English *base*, *a.* (q. v.).] To debase.

"Before I will disbase mine honor so."
Greene: *Alphonsus*, v. (Davies.)

***dis-bē-cō me**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *become* (q. v.).] To misbecome.

"Anything that may disbecome
The place on which you sit."

Massinger: *Fatal Dowry*, v. 2.

dis-bē-liēf, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *belief* (q. v.).]

1. A want of belief or faith; a refusal to believe in anything; unbelief.

"The disbelief of such articles as are invented by men."—Tillotson, vol. i., ser. 19.

*2. A system of error.

"Nugatory disbeliefs wound off and done with."—Jer. Taylor.

*Crabb thus discriminates between *disbelief* and *unbelief*: "Disbelief properly implies the believing that a thing is not, or refusing to believe that it is. Unbelief expresses properly a believing the contrary of what one has believed before: *disbelief* is most applicable to the ordinary events of life; *unbelief* to serious matters of opinion: our *disbelief* of the idle tales which are told by beggars is justified by the frequent detection of their falsehood; our Savior had compassion on Thomas for his *unbelief*, and gave him such evidences of his identity as dissipated every doubt." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dis-bē-liēve, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *believe* (q. v.).]

A. Trans.: Not to believe, credit, or have faith in; to discredit, to distrust.

"The French government and the English opposition agreed in *disbelieving* his protestations."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

B. Intrans.: Not to believe, to be without faith (generally followed by *in* before that from which belief or credit is withheld).

dis-bē-liēv ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISBELIEVE.]

dis-bē-liēv-ēr, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *believer* (q. v.).] One who refuses to believe, credit, or have faith in anything; an unbeliever.

"The pretended Christian, who leads a bad life, is much worse than an infidel, a downright *disbeliever*."—Gilpin: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 1.

dis-bē-liēv-lîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISBELIEVE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The state of refusing or being without belief or faith in anything; disbelief.

"It being the *disbelieving* of an eternal truth of God's."—Hammond: *Practical Catechism*.

dis-bēnch, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *bench* (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To drive from or deprive of a seat.

"Sir, I hope,
My words *disbenched* you not."
Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*, ii. 2.

2. *Law:* In England to expel from or deprive of the rights and privileges of a bench; in this country to impeach a judge and deprive him of his seat on the bench. (*Collog.*)

***dis-bēnd**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *bend* (q. v.).] To relax, to unbend.

"As liberty a courage doth impart
So bondage doth *disbend*, else break, the heart."
Shirring: *Julius Caesar*, chorus iii.

***dis-bind**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *bind* (q. v.).] To free from bands or bondage; to unbend.

"How dare we *disbind* or loose ourselves from the tie?"
—Mede: *Texts of Scripture*, bk. i., disc. 2.

***dis-blā me**, ***des-blām-en**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *des-blamer*.] To acquit from blame or fault.

"Desblameth me if any worde be lame,
For as myn auctor sayde, so seye I."
Chaucer: *Troilus*, ii. (prohem. 17).

***dis-blām-lîng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISBLAME.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of clearing from blame; a defense, an exoneration.

"With his humble request but of one quarter of an hour's audience for his *disblaming*."—Sir J. Finett: *Observations on Foreign Ambassadors* (1656), p. 240.

***dis-bōd-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *bodied* (q. v.).] Freed or separated from the body; disembodied.

"The *disbodied* souls shall return and be joined again to bodies."—Glauvill: *Pre-existence of Souls*, p. 143.

***dis-bōd-ēy**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *body* (q. v.).] To separate or set free from the body; to disembody.

***dis-bōrd**, *v. i.* [Fr. *déborder*.] To disembark.

"They . . . did all *disbord*,

To shore to supper."
Chapman: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xiv.

***dis-bōs-cā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*; Eng. *boscage* (q. v.), and suff. *-ation*.] The same as DISAFFORESTING (q. v.).

dis-bōw-ēl, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *bowel* (q. v.).] To take out the bowels of; to disembowel.

"A great oak dry and dead—
Whose foot in ground hath left but feeble hold,
But half *disboweled* lies above the ground."

Spenser: *Ruins of Rome*, xxviii.

dis-bōw-ēled, **dis-bōw-ēlled**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISBOWEL.]

dis-bōw-ēl-lîng, **dis-bōw-ēl-lîng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISBOWEL.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of disemboweling.

***dis-branch**, ***dis-brāunch**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *branch* (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.:* To lop or cut off a branch; to deprive of branches.

"The husbandman shall not doe amisse to *disbranch* and *hew* his tree-groves."—P. Holland: *Pintie*, bk. xviii., ch. xxvi.

2. *Fig.:* To separate or cut away, as from the main stem.

"She, that herself will sliver and *disbranch*
From her material sap, perforce must wither."
Shakespeare: *Leary*, iv. 2.

dis-būd, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *bud* (q. v.).] To cut away buds from; to deprive of a certain number of buds or shoots, so that the plant may not become weakened through an insufficient supply of sap, which would be the case if all the buds or shoots were allowed to grow.

dis-būd-dîng, *pr. par. & s.* [DISBUD.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As subst.: The act of cutting away the excess of buds or shoots.

dis-būr-dēn, **dis-būr-then**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *burden* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.:* To free or ease of a burden; to remove a burden from; to unburden; to unload.

"More hands
Help to *disburden* nature of her birth."
Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 623, 624.

II. Figuratively:

1. To rid or free from any incumbrance.

"We shall *disburden* the piece of those hard shadowings, which are always ungraceful."—Dryden: *Dufresnoy's Art of Painting*.

2. To rid or free from any mental burden or oppression; to relieve.

"My heart is great; but it must break with silence,
Ere 't be *disburdened* with a liberal tongue."
Shakespeare: *Richard II.*, ii. 2.

3. To throw off a burden; to relieve one's self from a burden.

"Lucia, *disburden* all thy cares on me,
And let me share thy most retir'd distress."
Addison: *Cato*, i. 2.

B. Reflexive:

1. *Lit.:* To free or deliver one's self of a burden, weight, or load.

"The river, with ten branches or streams, *disburdens* himself within the Persian sea."—Peacham: *On Drawing*.

2. *Fig.:* To relieve one's self by the disclosure or acknowledgment of any mental burden.

***C. Intrans.:** To relieve or ease one's mind.

"Adam . . . in a troubled sea of passion tost,
Thus to *disburden* sought with sad complaint."
Milton: *P. L.*, x. 719.

dis-būr-dēned, **dis-būr-thened**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISBURDEN.]

dis-būr-dēn-lîng, **dis-būr-then-lîng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISBURDEN.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of freeing or easing of a burden.

***dis-būr-geōn**, ***dis-būr-gēn**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *burgeon* (q. v.).] To strip or deprive of the burgeons, or buds.

"In *disburgening* and defoliating a vine."—Holland: *Pintie*, bk. xvii., ch. xxii.

***dis-būr-se**, *s.* [Fr. *déboursé*; O. Fr. *desboursé*, *pa. par. of desbourser*, Fr. *déboursé*=to pay down.] A payment, a disbursement.

"Some add *disburse*, some bribe, some gratulance."
Machin: *Dumb Knight*, v. (Davies.)

dis-būr-se, *v. t.* [Fr. *déboursé*; Old Fr. *desbourser*; *des*=Lat. *dis*=away, from, and *bourse*=a purse.] To pay down, to expend, to lay out, to spend.

"The duty of collecting and *disbursing* his revenues."
—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

dis-būr-sed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISBURSE, *v.*]

dis-būr-se-mēt, *s.* [O. Fr. *desboursement*; Fr. *déboursement*, from *déboursé*=to disburse.]

1. The act of disbursing, expending, or laying out of money.

"The queen's treasure, in so great occasions of *disbursements*, is not always so ready."—Spenser: *Ireland*.

2. A sum of money disbursed or expended; expenditure, payment.

"I am at present engaged in examining the finances of the Prussians, their *disbursements*, and credits."—Methu: *Pintie*, bk. x., lett. 16.

dis-būr-sēr, *s.* [Eng. *disburs(e)*; *-er*.] One who disburses, pays out, or expends money.

dis-būr-s-lîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISBURSE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of laying out or expending money; disbursement.

"He demanded to have the *disbursing* of the money himself."—Golding: *Justine*, fol. 35.

dis-būr-then, *v. t.* [DISBURDEN.]

disc, **disk**, *s. & a.* [Lat. *discus*=a quoit, a plate; Gr. *diskos*=a quoit.] [DESK, DISH.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A circular piece of iron, stone, &c., used as a quoit.

"His soldiers hurl'd the *disk* or bent the bow."
Couper: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. ii.

2. Any flat circular plate or surface, as of a piece of metal, the aperture of a telescope; the face of the sun as it appears projected in the heavens.

"The satellite itself is discernible on the *disk* as a bright spot."—Herschel: *Astronomy* (1858), § 540.

II. Technically:

1. *Astron.:* The face or visible projection of a celestial body.

2. *Botany:*

(1) *Of flowering plants:*

(a) *Gen.:* An organ consisting of certain bodies or projections situated between the base of the stamens and that of the ovary, but constituting no part of either. The most common form is that of a fleshy ring, either entire or variously lobed, surrounding the base of the ovary, as in *Lamium*, *Orobanch*, &c. Sometimes it is a cup, as in *Pæonia*; sometimes it is reduced to a few scales, as may be seen in various plants with an inferior ovary. (*Lindley*, &c.)

(b) *Spec.:* A fleshy solid body interposed between the top of the ovary and the base of the style in the Composite. In this great order, or series of orders, the inflorescence is suggestive of the sun surrounded by rays. In a daisy the florets of the disk are the yellow tubular ones, the florets of the ray are the ring of ligulate (strap-shaped) white or pink-tipped florets surrounding those first mentioned.

(2) *Of flowerless plants:*

(a) The receptacle of some fungals.

(b) The Chymenium of certain other fungals.

3. *Mach.:* One of the collars separating and fastening the cutters on a horizontal mandrel.

B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

disc-coupling, **disk-coupling**, *s.*

Mach.: A kind of coupling composed of two discs keyed on the connected end of the two shafts. One of the two discs has in it two recesses into which corresponding projections on the other disc are fitted, thus locking the two discs together.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, gell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

disk steam-engine, *s.* A form of rotary steam-engine which was invented by Ericsson and improved by Bishopp and others. In the Ericsson engine the disk revolves, and in the Bishopp engine the disk oscillates.

disc-telegraph, disk-telegraph, *s.*

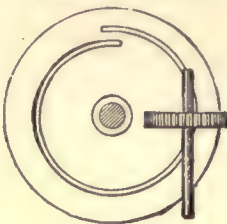
Teleg.: One in which the letters and figures are arranged around a circular plate and are brought consecutively into an opening, or otherwise specifically indicated. The first of this class of telegraphic apparatus seems to have been that of Ronald made in 1816. At each end of the line were clocks beating in unison; at least, such was the requirement of the invention. Each clock-work rotated a disk having the letters and numerals on a circular track, and these were exposed in consecutive order at an opening in the dial, the two ends of the line showing the same letter coincidentally. The sender of a message watched till the required letter came in view, then made an electric connection, which diverged a pair of pith balls and drew attention to the letter. This was repeated for each letter, the parties waiting till the required letter came in its turn to the openings in the respective dials. (*Knight*.)

disc-valve, disk-valve, *s.*

Mach.: A valve formed by a perforated disk which has a rotation, partial and reciprocating, or complete, upon a circular seat whose apertures form ports for steam or other fluid.

disc-wheel, disk-wheel, *s.*

Mach.: A wheel which differs from the usual worm-wheel in the mode of presenting the spiral to the cog-wheel. The spiral thread on the face of the disk drives the spur-gear, moving it the distance of one tooth at each revolution. The shafts are at right angles to each other. (*Knight*.)



Disk-wheel.

***dis-cāg-ed**, *a.* [*Pref. dis*, and *Eng. caged* (q. v.).] Un-
caged, released from a cage.

"She let me fly dis-
caged."
*Tennyson: Gareth and
Lynette.*

disc-al, *a.* [*Eng. disc*; *-al*.] Pertaining to or
resembling a disc.

***dis-cāl-ċ-āte**, *v. t. & i.* [*Lat. discalceatus* =
barefooted, unshod; *dis*=away, from, and *calceatus*
=shod; *calceus*=a shoe.]

A. Trans.: To strip, pull, or put off shoes or sand-
als from.

B. Intrans.: To put off one's shoes. (*Cockeram*.)

***dis-cāl-ċ-ā-tēd**, *adj.* [*Latin discalceatus*.]
Stripped or deprived of shoes or sandals.

***dis-cāl-ċ-ā-tion**, *s.* [*Lat. discalceatus*.] The
act of stripping or putting off shoes or sandals.

"The custom of discalceation, or putting off their shoes
at meals."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. vi.

dis-cāl-ċ-ed, *a.* [*Lat. discalceatus*=unshod; *dis*
(neg.), and *calceatus*=shod.]

Church History:

1. *Gen.*: Unshod; wearing sandals, as an act of
mortification, instead of shoes or boots.

"Teresa is said to have copied the arrangements for the
refectory from a convent of Discalced Franciscanesses at
Valladolid."—*H. J. Coleridge, S. J.: Life and Letters of St.
Teresa*, i. 231.

2. *Spec.*: A term applied to the religious of both
sexes practicing the reform introduced by St. Teresa
into the Carmelite Order about the middle of the
sixteenth century.

***dis-cāmp**, *v. t. & t.* [*O. Fr. descamper*; *Fr. dé-
camper*.]

A. Intrans.: To raise or remove a camp; to de-
part from a camp. (*Cotgrave*.)

B. Trans.: To drive from or out of a camp.
"He discamped him and draue him out of the field."—
Holland: Suetonius, p. 242.

***dis-cān-dēr**, *v. t.* [*A corrupt. of squander
with pref. dis*.] To squander, to scatter (?).

"By the discandering of this pelleted storm."
Shakespeare: Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 13 (Folio).

***dis-cān-dy**, *v. i.* [*Pref. dis*, and *Eng. candy*
(q. v.).] To melt, to dissolve.

"The hearts
That spanieled me at heels, to whom I gave
Their wishes, do decandy, melt their sweets
On blossoming Cresser."
Shakespeare: Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12.

***dis-cānt**, *v. & s.* [*DESCANT*.]

dis-cānt, *s.* [*Lat. dis*=twice, and *cantus*=a
song.]

Music: A double-song; originally the melody or
counterpoint sung with a plain-song; thence the
upper voice or leading melody in a piece of part-
music; and thence the canto, cantus, or soprano
voice, which was, as late as Mendelssohn, written in
the C clef. (*Grove*.)

***dis-ca-pāc-i-tāte**, *v. t.* [*Pref. dis*, and *Eng.
capacitate* (q. v.).] To incapacitate; to make unfit
or incapable.

dis-card, *v. t. & i.* [*Pref. dis*, and *Eng. card*
(q. v.); *Sp. descartar*; *O. Fr. écarter*; *Fr. écarter*;
Ital. scartare=to throw away cards from the hand.]
[*DECARD*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

"The elder hand is entitled to discard five cards."—
Field.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To throw off or away; to get rid of.

"I here discard my sickness."
Shakespeare: Julius Caesar, ii. 1.

(2) To dismiss from service, employment, or close
intimacy; to disown, to cast off.

"William, indeed, was not the man to discard an old
friend."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xliii.

(3) To renounce, to disown, to reject.

"Henry of Hohenek I discard!"
Longfellow: Golden Legend, iv.

(4) To free, to disencumber, to deprive.

"I only discard myself of those things that are noxious
to my body."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 293.

II. Cards: To throw away from the hand certain
cards which have been dealt to the player, but are
not used or needed by him. In whist when a player
is unable to follow suit, and does not trump, he
throws away or discards one of another suit.

B. Intransitive:

Cards: To throw certain cards out of the hand.

"We should discard from the best protected suit—viz.,
the small diamond. Reasons in full will be found in any
book which treats of discarding from strength to the
adverse trump lead."—*Field*.

dis-card, *s.* [*DISCARD*, *v.*]

Cards:

1. The act of discarding or throwing out of the
hand such cards as are not necessary.

"After the discard, or if there is no discard, after the
deal, the non-dealer leads any card he thinks fit."—*Eng-
lish Encyclopedia*.

2. The card or cards thrown out of the hand.

"According to English rule a player cannot alter his
discard after he has touched the stock."—*Field*.

dis-card-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [*DISCARD*, *v.*]

dis-card-ing, *pr. par. & s.* [*DISCARD*.]

A & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the
verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The act of throwing away certain cards
from a hand.

2. *Fig.*: The act of casting off, rejecting, or dis-
owning.

***dis-card-ūre**, *s.* [*Eng. discard*; *-ure*.] The
act of discarding, rejecting, or disowning.

"In what shape does it constitute a plea for the discard-
ure of religion?"—*Hayter: Rem. on Hume's Dialog* (1780),
p. 38.

dis-cār-i-a, *s.* [*Lat. discus*; *Gr. diskos*=a round
plate, a quail, a disk. So called from the breadth of
the disc.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Rhamnaceæ. *Dis-
caria febrifuga* yields the Quina of Brazil, which is
used as a febrifuge and a tonic.

***dis-car-nāte**, *a.* [*Lat. dis*=away, apart, and
carnatus=having a body: *caro* (genit. *carnis*)=a
body; *Sp. & Port. descarnado*; *Ital. discarnato*;
Fr. décharné.] Stripped or deprived of flesh.

"Furnished with a load of broken and discarnate
bones."—*Glanville: Scopsis Scientifica*, ch. xv.

***dis-cāse**, *v. t.* [*Pref. dis*, and *Eng. case* (q. v.).]
To strip or divest of a covering; to undress.

"Fetch me the hat and rapier in my cell;
I will discase me."
Shakespeare: Tempest, v. 1.

***dis-cāsk**, *v. t.* [*Pref. dis*, and *Eng. cask* (q. v.).]
To turn out of a cask.

"No Tunny is suffered to be sold unless first discaskt."
—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 299. (*Davies*.)

***dis-cē-de**, *v. i.* [*Lat. discedo*.]

1. To depart.

"I dare not discede from my copy."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*,
iv. 16.

2. To yield, to give way.

dis-ċēl-i-ā-ċ-ē, *s. pl.* [*Mod. Lat. disceli*(um).
and *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ*.]

Bot.: A family of operculate Acrocarpus Mosses,
of gregarious habits, very dwarf and stemless, aris-
ing from a green prothallium spreading on the
ground. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

dis-ċēl-i-ūm, *s.* [*Gr. dis*=twice, twofold, and
skelos=a leg, a limb.]

Bot.: A genus of Mosses, the type of the family
Disclasiaceæ (q. v.).

***dis-ċēnd-en-ċy**, *s.* [*DESCENDENCY*.] Descent.

"I could make unto you a long discourse, of their race,
blood, family, descendence, degree, title, and office."—
Passenger of Benvenuto (1612). (*Nares*.)

***dis-ċēn-se**, *s.* [*Lat. descensus*.] Descent; suc-
cession.

"With vthir princis porturit in that place,
From the beginning of thare fyrst disence."
Douglas: Virgil, 211, 26.

***dis-ċēnt-līnē**, *a.* [*Eng. discent*=descent, and
suff. -īnē.] Lineal; in regular descent.

"By the discentine line of Kings from the Conquest."—
Nashe: Lenten Stuff. (*Davies*.)

***dis-ċēp-clon**, ***dis-ċēp-clone**, *s.* [*O. Fr. dis-
cepter*=to debate or plead a cause; *Lat. discepto*.]
The determination of causes in consequence of
debate, without the necessity of renewed citations.
(*Jameson*.)

"For the disceptone of the kingis liegis be sulde sum-
mondia."—*Act. Dom. Conc.* (an. 1492), p. 298.

***dis-ċēpt**, *v. t.* [*Lat. discepto*=to contend, to
dispute; *dis*=away, apart, and *capto*=to catch at.]
To dissent.

"I try it with my reason, nor discept
From any point I probe and pronounce sound."
Browning: Ring and Book, x. 1, 360.

***dis-ċēp-tā-tion**, *s.* [*Lat. disceptatio*, from *dis-
ceptatus*, *pa. par. of discepto*.] A dispute, a conten-
tion, a controversy.

"Verbose janglings, and endless disceptations."
Strype: Memorials Henry VIII. (an. 1540.)

***dis-ċēp-tā-tōr**, *s.* [*Lat.*] He who engages in
a dispute or controversy; a disputant, a controver-
sialist.

"The inquisitive disceptators of this age."—*Cowley*.

***dis-ċēp-tēr**, ***dis-ċēp-tre** (*tre* as *tēr*), *v. t.*
[*Pref. dis*, and *Eng. ceptor* (q. v.).] To deprive of
a scepter; to dethrone, to depose.

"Who will beleaze that Holopherne,
Who did a hundred famous princes dēnē,
Should be disceptered, slain, left in a midow,
By no great Gyant, but a feeble widow?"
Hudson: Judith, p. 86.

dis-ċern (*cern* as *sörn*) (1), ***dis-ċērnē** (1), *v. t.*
& *i.* [*Fr. discernir*, from *Lat. discerno*=to distin-
guish: *dis*=away, apart, and *cerno*=to separate;
cogn. with *Gr. krinō*=to separate, to judge, to
decide; *Sp. and Port. discernir*; *Ital. discernere*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To distinguish; to make a distinction; to dis-
criminate.

"And he discerned him not, because his hands were
hairy."—*Genesis xxvii. 23*.

*2. To pick out, to select, to separate.

"Discern thou what is thine with me, and take it to
thee."—*Genesis xxi. 32*.

*3. To constitute a distinction, a difference be-
tween; to distinguish.

"Nothing else discerns the virtue or the vice."
B. Jonson.

4. To distinguish, discover, or perceive with the
eye.

"Our unassisted sight . . . is not acute enough to
discern the minute texture of visible objects."—*Beattie:
On Truth*, pt. ii., ch. i. § 2.

5. To distinguish, detect, or perceive mentally.

"The intelligence which discerns and the humanity
which remedies them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

6. To judge or decide between; to discriminate.

"Exercised to discern both good and evil."—*Heb. v. 14*.

B. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To make distinction or difference; to discrimi-
nate, judge, or decide.

"Give therefore thy servant an understanding heart to
judge thy people, that I may discern between good and
bad."—*1 Kings iii. 9*.

2. To see, to perceive, to distinguish with the
eyes.

"As far as I could well discern
For smoke." *Shakespeare: Henry VI.*, Pt. I., ii. 2.

*II. Law: To have judicial cognizance.

"It discerneth of forces, frauds, crimes various of stel-
lionate."—*Bacon*.

¶ For the difference between to discern and to
perceive, see PERCEIVE.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt,
or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; try, sYrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

(3) A release, acquittal, or absolution from a charge of crime.

"An acquittance or discharge of a man upon some premeditated accusation."—*South: Sermons.*

(4) The payment or satisfaction of a debt.

(5) A writing or document certifying to the discharge or satisfaction of a debt or debts.

(6) A performance, execution, or fulfillment, as of a duty, office, or trust.

"Nothing can absolve us from the discharge of those duties."—*L'Estrange.*

(7) A ransom, the price of release or deliverance.

"Death, who sets all free,
Hath paid his ransom now and full discharge."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,572, 1,573.

(8) An exemption or privilege.

"There is no discharge in that war."—*Ecclesiastes*, viii. 1.

(9) The act of discharging or emptying a gun, &c., by firing it off.

(10) The act of discharging, emitting, or giving vent to.

"Wherever there are any extraordinary discharges of this fire, there also are the neighboring springs hotter than ordinary."—*Woodward.*

(11) That which is discharged, emitted, or vented.

(12) A disruption, breaking up, or evanescence.

"Mark the discharge of the little cloud upon glass or gems, or blades of swords, and you shall see it ever break up first in the skirts."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

(13) The act of dismissing or discharging from any office or employment; the state of being dismissed or discharged; a dismissal from service.

"Thy soldiers,
All levied in my name, have in my name
Took their discharge."—*Shakespeare: Lear*, v. 3.

(14) A writing or document certifying to the dismissal of the person named therein from service or employment.

(15) The act of liberating or discharging from confinement or custody; the state of being liberated or discharged.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: The relieving part of a wall, or a beam or other piece of timber, from the superincumbent weight by means of an arch thrown over it. [*DISCHARGING-ARCH.*]

2. *Hydraulics.*:
(1) The issuing direction of water from a reaction or turbine wheel: as, the outward discharge, or Fourneyron turbine; the vertical discharge, or Jonval turbine; the center discharge, &c.
(2) An ajutage.

3. *Law.*: In bankruptcy a writing or document certifying that a bankrupt has satisfactorily passed the necessary forms, and is thereby discharged from all further responsibility for the debts contracted by him previous to his bankruptcy. [*BANKRUPT, s.*]

4. *Mil. & Nav.*: A document given to each soldier or sailor on his dismissal from or quitting the service, in which are detailed full particulars as to his length of service, conduct, reason for discharge, &c.

5. *Calico-printing.*: [*DISCHARGE.*]

6. *Med.*: Matter emitted or discharged from a sore, &c.

"The hemorrhage being stopped, the next occurrence is a thin serous discharge."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

7. *Elect.*: Restoration to the neutral state. Used of a condenser. The discharge may be either slow or instantaneous.

¶ *Discharge of fluids.*: That branch of hydraulics which treats of the emission or vent of fluids through apertures.

discharge-style, s.

Calico-printing.:

1. A mode of calico-printing in which thickened acidulous matter, either pure or mixed with mordants, is imprinted in certain points upon the cloth, which is afterward padded with a dark-colored mordant, and then dyed, with the effect of showing bright figures on a darkish ground. Also known as the Rongean-style.

2. A mode in which certain portions of color are removed from dyed goods by the topical application of chlorine or chromic acid. [*DECOLORING-STYLE*; *BANDANNA.*]

discharge-valve, s. In marine engines, a valve covering the top of the air-pump, opening when pressed from beneath.

dis-charged, pa. par. or a. [*DISCHARGE, v.*]

dis-charg'-ér, s. [*Eng. discharge(e); -er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who discharges, in any of the senses of the verb.

"Deth is the discharger of all griefes and myseries."—*Sir T. Elyot: Castel of Helth*, ch. xii.

II. Technically:

1. *Calico-printing.*: A material with which cloth is printed, in order that the color in which the cloth is subsequently dipped may be removed from those

portions printed with the discharger. The discharger acts either upon the coloring-matter or on the mordant before the cloth is exposed to the dye. It acts chemically by converting the coloring-matter into colorless or soluble products; or upon the mordant by removing its effectiveness in setting the color. It differs from a resist, which is an application to prevent a color taking upon a cloth. A discharger is to remove it.

2. *Elect.*: [*DISCHARGING-ROD.*]

dis-charg'-lâg, pr. par., a. & s. [*DISCHARGE, v.*]
A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of unloading, emitting, paying, satisfying, dismissing, or releasing; discharge.

"Accompanied with the drawing of swords, discharging of pistols."—*State Trials: Case of Don Pantaleon Sa* (an. 1654).

discharging-arch, s.

Arch.: An arch formed in the substance of a wall, to relieve the part which is below it from the superincumbent weight or pressure; it is frequently used over lintels and flat-headed openings. The chords of discharging arches are not much longer than the lintel, being the segments of very large circles. A temporary arch is frequently introduced, and removed on completing the building. Sometimes the arches are built without any lintel under them. (Weale, &c.)

discharging-rod, s.

Elect.: An instrument to discharge a charged electrical jar or battery. It has a glass handle and a pair of hinged rods with balls on the ends, which are brought into connection respectively with the two surfaces or poles of the jar or battery.

**dis-châr'-l-tÿ, s.* [*Prof. dis. and Eng. charity* (q. v.).] A want of charity.

"When devotion to the Creator should cease to be testified by discharity toward his creatures."—*Brougham.*

dis-child'-l-a, s. [*Gr. dis=twice, twofold, and schidon=a splinter; schizô=to divide.*]

Bot.: Pitcher-plants. A genus of plants belonging to the order Asclepiadaceae. They are shrubs or herbs, natives of India and Australia. *Dischidia Rafflesiana*, a creeping plant with a long twining stem, is destitute of leaves until near the summit, and as this may be two feet or more from the roots, it can hardly depend on them for nourishment by absorption of fluid from the ground. It is therefore provided with a means for storing up the moisture which it from time to time collects. The pitcher appears formed of a leaf, with the edges rolled toward each other and adherent; the upper end, or mouth, is open to receive whatever moisture may descend from the air. The plant has also a tuft of absorbent fibers resembling those of the roots, which are prolonged from the nearest part of the branch, or even from the stalk to which the pitcher is attached, and spread through the cavity. They introduce into the plant the nourishment collected in the pitchers.

**dis-gî-de, v. t.* [*Lat. discindo, perf. t. discidi; dis=away, apart, and scindo=to cut.*] [*DISCIND.*]
To cut asunder, to divide, to cleave in two.

"And as her tongue, so was her heart discidd."—*Spenser: F. Q., IV. i. 27.*

**dis-gîd'-éd, pa. par. or a.* [*DISCIDE.*]

dis'-gi-form, a. [*Lat. discus=a disc, and forma=form, appearance.*] Having the form or appearance of a disc or quoit; discoid; thus in some plants there are a disciform tissue and pith.

dis'-gi-na, s. [*Lat. discus=a quoit.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of fossil Brachiopods, in which the shell is generally circular or orbicular in shape; the upper valve is limpet-shaped, smooth, or concentrically striated; the ventral valve flat or partly convex, perforated by a longitudinal slit, which is placed in the middle of an oval depressed disc. The valves are not articulated to each other. Seven species are known, ranging from the Silurian rocks to the present day. (Nicholson.)

**dis-gî-ct, a.* [*Latin distinctus, pa. par. of discingo=to ungird; dis=away, apart, and cingo=to surround, to gird.*] Ungirded; loosely girded or dressed.

**dis-gînd', v. t.* [*Lat. discindo: dis=away, apart, and scindo=to cut.*]

1. To cut clean or break in pieces.
We found several concretions so soft that we could easily discind them betwixt our fingers."—*Boyle.*

2. To separate, to part.

"Those golden links that do enchain
Whole nations, though discind by the main."
Howell: Letters (To the Reader).

**dis-gîn'-l-dæ, s. pl.* [*Mod. Lat. discin(a), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Mollusca, belonging to the order Brachiopoda, in which the animal is attached

by means of a muscular peduncle passing through the ventral or lower valve, by means of a slit in its hinder portion, or a circular foramen excavated in its substance; arms fleshy; valves not articulated. They range from the Silurian period to the present day. Three genera are known.

dis-gîn-ôc'-ar-is, s. [*Greek diskos=a disc. and kara=a head.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Crustacea, belonging to the order Phyllopoda. They are found in the Lower Silurian. The carapace is rounded, with concentric lines of growth, a wedge-shaped indentation in front caused by the separation of the anterior portion of the head from the carapace.

*dis-gî'-ple, *de-ci-pele, *de-ci-ple, *de-cy-ple, *des-ci-ple, *di-ci-ple, *dys-cy-pyl, s.* [*Fr. disciple; Prov. disciple, discipol; Sp. & Port. discipulo; Ital. discepolo, from Lat. discipulus=a learner, a pupil, from disco=to learn.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A pupil of any teacher or philosopher; a scholar, a learner; one who attends on another in order to receive instruction from him.

"A young disciple should behave himself so well as to gain the affection and the ear of his instructor."—*Watts.*

2. One who follows the teaching, examples, or precepts of another.

"Seeming to be only the minister of his disciple's pleasures."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xx.*

II. Religious:

1. Generally:

(1) One who, whether adult or of immature age, has such veneration for a particular religious teacher as to be willing to become his scholar. In this sense John the Baptist had disciples (Matt. ix. 14).

(2) One who stands in a similar relation not to an individual teacher, but to a sect, party, or school of religious thought. In this sense the Pharisees had disciples (Matt. xxii. 15, 16).

2. *Spec. (in a Christian sense):*

(1) *Originally*: One of the twelve Apostles (Matt. x. 1; xi. 1; xx. 17; Luke ix. 1).

(2) *Subsequently*: A professed believer in Christ; a member of the Christian Church (Acts i. 15).

¶ *Disciples of Christ:*

Ch. Hist.: The name assumed by a religious sect, otherwise known as Campbellites, Reformers, or Reformed Baptists. It took its rise from the zealous efforts of Rev. Alexander Campbell, an Irish Presbyterian minister, to bring about a union of all Christians in one fold, the fundamental point being that the Bible alone should be taken as the authorized bond of union and the infallible rule of faith and practice. His first congregation was organized in Pennsylvania in September, 1810. The Disciples of Christ hold the doctrine of adult baptism, but in many points differ from the Baptists.

¶ For the difference between *disciple* and *scholar*, see *SCHOLAR.*

**dis-gî'-ple, v. t.* [*DISCIPLE, s.*]

1. To train, to bring up, to teach.

"He did look far
Into the service of the time, and was
Disciple of the bravest."
Shakespeare: All's Well, i. 2.

2. To discipline, to punish.

"That better were in virtues discipled,
Then with vain pompes feeds to have their fancy
led."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. i. (Introd. i.)

¶ In this sense pronounced *dis'-ci-ple*, whence the form *disple* (q. v.).

3. To make disciples of; to convert.

"Preaching to or discipling all nations."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. ii., pt. iv., p. 112.

disciple-like, a. Befitting or becoming a disciple.

"A son-like and disciple-like reverence."—*Milton: Reformation in England*, bk. ii.

**dis-gî'-pled, pa. par. or a.* [*DISCIPLE, v.*]

dis-gî'-ple-ship, s. [*Eng. disciple; -ship.*] The state or position of a disciple or follower.

"He was willing enough to be his disciple, and to be saved by him, if the terms of his discipleship and salvation should appear such as he could comply with."—*Hoadley: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 2.

**dis-gî'-plëss, *dis-ci-plësse, *dis-ci-plisse, s.* [*Eng. discipl(e); -ess.*] A female disciple.

"In Joppe was a discipless whose name was Tabita."—*Wycliffe: Deeds* (Acts), ix. 36.

dis'-gi-plin-a-ble, a. [*Fr., from Lat. disciplinabilis, from disciplina=discipline* (q. v.).]

1. Capable of or ready for instruction; willing or apt to learn; capable of improvement by training and discipline.

"To keep men humble and disciplinable."—*Hall: Con-templ.*, vol. i.; Afflictions.

2. Subject or liable to discipline, as a member of a church.

3. That may or can be made a matter of discipline.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêr, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; plne, plt, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôr, or, wôre, wolf, wôr, wôr, wôr, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûr, unite, cûr, rôle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

dis-ci-plin-a-ble-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *disciplinable*; -ness.]

1. The state or quality of being capable of or ready for instruction; capableness of improvement by instruction, discipline, and training; aptness to learn.

"Something of sagacity, providence, and disciplinableness."—*Hale*.

2. The state or condition of being subject or liable to discipline.

***dis-ci-plin-al**, *a.* [Eng. *disciplin(e)*; -al.] Of or pertaining to discipline; disciplinary.

dis-ci-plin-ant, *s.* [Low Lat. *disciplinans*, *pr. par. of disciplino*, from Lat. *disciplina*=discipline (q. v.).]

Ch. Hist.: One of a sect or religious order, so called from their practice in scourging themselves and using other rigid discipline.

"Many men apparently in white like disciplinants."—*Shelton*; *Don Quixote*.

dis-ci-plin-ār-i-ān, *a. & s.* [Eng. *disciplinary*; -an.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Gen.*: Of or pertaining to discipline.

"What eagerness in disciplinarian uncertainties, when the love of God and our neighbor, evangelical unquestionables, are neglected!"—*Glanvill*: *Scepstis Scientifica*, ch. xxiii.

*2. *Spec.*: Of or pertaining to the Puritans or Presbyterians, from their rigid enforcement of discipline.

"Many were carried away with the disciplinarian principles."—*Sturpe*: *Life of Whitgift* (an. 1590).

B. As substantive:

1. *Gen.*: One who strongly enforces discipline; one who attaches great importance to discipline; a strict and rigid supporter of discipline.

"A severe disciplinarian, a grave censor."—*Hammond*: *Works*, iv. 615.

2. *Spec.*: A Puritan or Presbyterian, or one of their supporters, so called from the great importance attached by them to discipline.

"They draw those that dissent into dislike with the state, as puritans or disciplinarians."—*Sandys*: *Paz Ecclesie*.

dis-ci-plin-a-rĭ, *a.* [Low Lat. *disciplinarius*, from Lat. *disciplina*; Fr. *disciplinaire*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Pertaining or relating to discipline; promoting or preserving discipline.

"A disciplinary regulation which, in this case, amounted to nothing less than barbarous cruelty."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. Relating to a regular course of study.

"These are the studies wherein our noble and gentle youth ought to bestow their time in a disciplinary way."—*Milton*: *On Education*.

II. Eccles.: Pertaining or relating to discipline, as distinguished from matters of faith.

"Those canons in behalf of marriage were only disciplinary, grounded on prudential motives."—*Bishop Ferne*.

***dis-ci-plin-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *disciplinatus*, *pa. par. of disciplino*.] To discipline, to train, to teach.

***dis-ci-plin-āt-ing**, *pr. par. & s.* [DISCIPLIN-ATE.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As subst.: Discipline, teaching, training.

"Not a little versed in the disciplinating of the jovial frie."—*Sidney*: *Wanstead Play*, p. 619. (*Davies*.)

dis-ci-pline, ***dis-ce-pline**, ***dis-si-pline**, ***dis-si-pline**, *s.* [Fr. *discipline*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *disciplina*; Lat. *disciplina*, from *discipulus*=a disciple; *disco*=to learn.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or art of teaching, instructing, and training the mind and manners; education, training.

"Under her moders discipline, a clone maide."—*Gower*, ii. 354.

2. That which is taught; an art, a science, a branch of knowledge.

"Art may be said to overcome and advance nature in these mechanical disciplines."—*Wilkins*.

3. The rule, order, or method of government; the method or rules for maintaining order and regularity. [II. 2.]

"Obey the rules and discipline of art."—*Dryden*: *Virgil*; *Georgic* ii. 74.

4. The act or practice of correcting, chastening, or training by means of punishments or castigation. [II. 1.]

"A lively cobbler kicked and spurred while his wife was carrying him, and had scarce passed a day without giving her the discipline of the strap."—*Addison*: *Spectator*.

5. A state of correction, chastisement, or training by the medium of punishment, suffering, or adversity; chastening.

"The sharpest discipline of adversity had taught him nothing."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

6. A state of being under subjection or perfect command.

"The most perfect, who have their passions in the best discipline, are yet obliged to be constantly on their guard."—*Rogers*.

7. An instrument of penance for self-chastisement, usually made of small cords.

"Not content with a common sort of discipline, she made one for herself of two iron chains."—*F. W. Faber*: *Saints and Servants of God*; *Rose of Lima*, ch. v.

II. Technically:

1. *Ecclesiast.*, *Ch. Hist.*, & *Law*: Action partly of a penal, partly of a reformatory nature, directed against one who has offended against morality or church law. A certain spiritual power distinct from the secular authority of the civil magistrate was given to St. Peter, who, till St. Paul came upon the scene, was the most prominent member of the Apostolic college, and had been the first to answer the question put by Jesus, "But whom say ye that I am?" (Matt. xvi. 15-19.) From being symbolized by "the keys of the kingdom of heaven," it has sometimes been called the power of the keys (verse 19). This authority was not limited to St. Peter, it was soon afterward given to all the apostles (Matt. xviii. 17, 18). A notable case of immorality occurring in the Corinthian Church, St. Paul directed that discipline should be executed against the offender, who was to be delivered to Satan for the destruction of the flesh, that the spirit may be saved "in the day of the Lord Jesus." (1 Cor. v.) The excommunicated offender keenly felt his position, became repentant, and, by direction of the Apostle, was restored to the church (2 Cor. ii. 6-8). Discipline existed in the church in early and mediæval times. At the beginning of Lent those convicted of notorious sins were put to open penance in the world for their spiritual benefit, and as a warning to others. When the Papacy was at its height, excommunication was a weapon so formidable that even powerful kings quailed at the thought that it might be directed against them. It still continues in the Church of Rome, but is now capable of exciting little terror. In the Church of England it has given place to the Communion Service on Ash Wednesday, the compilers of the Liturgy considering the arrangement only temporary "until the said discipline may be restored again, which is much to be wished." The Church of Scotland exercises discipline on those inside its pale, though some of the judicial decisions which produced the Disruption and were approved of by the government of the time showed that if those who administered discipline were held to have exceeded their powers, damages would lie against them for any injury done to the reputation of an individual. [DISRUPTION.] Discipline is exercised also in the various other Churches, but caution requires to be exercised. If the disciplinary authorities break the rules of their denomination in condemning an alleged delinquent, damages will lie against them, if the matter be carried to a civil court; the same effect will follow if malice be shown. Nor is it safe for the adherent of one denomination to complain to the authorities of another, that some one under them has acted flagrantly amiss. Judicial decisions have been given to the effect that one has no interest in keeping pure the communion roll of any denomination but his own, and must not therefore be a complainant in a case like that now supposed.

2. *Milit.*, &c.: The rules and regulations by which a body of men are kept in a state of efficiency and order, and under complete command; the state of being under complete command.

"The general could find among them no remains either of martial discipline or of martial spirit."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ (1) *Discipline of the Secret*: (See extract.)

"To veil the sacred mysteries from the gaze of vulgar ignorance and gentle profanation, the *Discipline of the Secret* enacted that the faithful should conceal the Creed, the Sacraments, and the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass from all knowledge of the uninitiated; and priests were directed to convey the substance and formularies of the liturgy by word of mouth to one another, and were prohibited from committing them to writing."—*Rock*: *Hierurgia*, p. 161. (Note.)

(2) *To take the discipline*: To chastise one's self with a discipline, as an act of penance for one's own offenses, or in satisfaction for the sins of others.

"To appease the anger of God she took the discipline so severely that she was nearly dying in consequence."—*F. W. Faber*: *Saints and Servants of God*; *Rose of Lima*, ch. v.

¶ For the difference between discipline and correction, see CORRECTION.

dis-ci-pline, *v. t.* [Low Lat. *discipino*; Fr. *discipliner*; Sp. & Port. *disciplinar*; Ital. *disciplinare*, from Lat. *disciplina*=discipline (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To teach, to train, to instruct, to educate.

"He that disciplined thy arms to fight."—*Shakespeare*: *Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 8.

2. To bring into a state of discipline or order; to train, to drill.

"He had disciplined his men with rare skill and care."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

*3. To correct, to chastise, to punish. [II. 1.]

*4. To keep in subjection, to regulate, to moderate.

"Reducing our appetites to the measures of nature, and moderately disciplining them with fasting and abstinence."—*Scott*: *Works*, ii. 26.

*5. To advance or raise by instruction.

"A better covenant, disciplin'd
From shadowy types to truth, from flesh to spirit."
—*Milton*: *P. L.*, xii. 302, 303.

II. Ecclesiastical:

1. To punish, correct, or chastise with a discipline or bodily chastisement.

"He let him discipline with a yard."—*Beket*, 2, 267.

2. To enforce the discipline or laws of the Church against, in order to punish and produce amendment.

dis-ci-plined, *pa. par. or a.* [DISCIPLINE, *v.*]
***dis-ci-plin-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *disciplin(e)*; -er.] One who disciplines, instructs, or teaches; an instructor, a teacher.

"Had an angel been his discipliner."—*Milton*: *Liberty of Unlicensed Printing*.

***dis-ci-plin-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISCIPLINE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of teaching; instruction, discipline.

2. The act of chastising or correcting.

"After a good disciplining with a yerde."
—*Chaucer*: *Test of Love*.

3. A bringing into a state of discipline, efficiency, and order.

***dis-ci-plin-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *disciplin(e)*; -ize.] To bring under discipline.

"Undertaking to catechize and disciplinize their brethren."—*Gauden*: *Tears of the Church*, p. 609. (*Davies*.)

***dis-ci-pl-u-lar**, *a.* [Formed as if from a Latin *discipularis*, from *discipulus*.] Of or pertaining to a disciple or a pupil.

dis-clā'im, ***dis-clā'me**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *claim* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To deny or reject any claim to; to relinquish, to renounce.

"Disclaiming all pretensions to a temporal kingdom."—*Rogers*.

2. To protest against; to deny, to be opposed to, to denounce.

"This principle the Toleration Act positively disclaims."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. To disown, to reject, to renounce; to refuse to acknowledge.

"Though trusted, thou didst not disclaim me."
—*Byron*: *To Augusta*.

*4. To refuse to accept, to decline.

"Ah! no: the glorious combat you disclaim."
—*Pope*: *Homer's Iliad*, iii. 135.

*5. To deny or reject all responsibility for.

"He calls the gods to witness their offence;
Disclaims the war, asserts his innocence."
—*Dryden*: *Virgil*; *Æneid*, viii. 819, 820.

*6. To deny, to refuse.

"Let none to strangers honors due disclaim."
—*Pope*: *Homer's Odyssey*, viii. 39.

*7. To expel, to drive out.

"Money did love disclaim."
—*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, III. x. 15.

II. Law:

1. To deny, disavow, or disacknowledge the rights or claims of the superior lord; to neglect or refuse to render the lord the services due to him.

2. To relinquish or disavow any claim to a matter in dispute.

"A defendant may disclaim all right or title to the matter in dispute by the plaintiff's bill."—*Blackstone*: *Comment.*, bk. liii., ch. 18.

3. To decline or refuse to accept, as an estate, an office, or an interest.

4. In patent law, to relinquish all claim to patent rights or title to any part of an invention, as not being legally and properly the subject of a patent.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To disavow all claim, right, or share; to refuse to acknowledge.

"You cowardly rascal, nature disclaims in thee; a tailor made thee."—*Shaksp.*: *Lear*, ii. 2.

II. Law:

1. *English Common Law*: To deny, disown, or refuse to acknowledge the rights or claims of the superior lord.

2. *Equity*: To disclaim all right or title to the matter in dispute.

"To make the proper person a party, instead of the defendant disclaiming."—*Blackstone*: *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 18.

3. *Patent Law*: To disclaim all claim to patent rights or title to any part of an invention.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *disclaim* and to *disown*: "Disclaim and disown are both personal acts respecting the individual who is the agent; to *disclaim* is to throw off a claim, as to *disown* is not to admit as one's own; as *claim*, from the Latin *clamo*, signifies to declare with a loud tone what we want as our own; so to *disclaim* is, with an equally loud or positive tone, to give up a claim; this is a more positive act than to *disown*, which may be performed by insinuation, or by the mere abstaining to own." (*Crabb*: *Eng. Synon.*)

*dis-clām-ā-tion, s. [DISCLAIMATION.]

dis-clā-imed, pa. par. or a. [DISCLAIM.]

dis-clā-im-ēr, s. [Eng. disclaim; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who disclaims, disowns, or renounces any right, claim, or pretension.

2. The act of disclaiming, renouncing, or abnegating any right, claim, or pretension.

"If the lord by matter of record claime any thing of his villaine, it is a disclaimer of the vilenage."—*State Trials*; *The Great Case of Impositions* (an. 1607).

II. Law:

1. In equity, a plea put in on the part of a defendant in which he disclaims all right or title to the matter in demand by the plaintiff's bill. A disclaimer can seldom be put in alone, but usually an answer and disclaimer. (*Blackstone*: *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 18.)

2. A renunciation of any trust, interest, or estate, as of the office of executor under a will, or of a trustee.

3. In patent law, the renunciation or relinquishment of all claim to patent rights in any part of an invention.

dis-clā-im-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DISCLAIM.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of renouncing, relinquishing, or disowning all claim, right, or title to anything; a disowning.

"Can there almost be a more direct disclaiming in the right?"—*State Trials*; *The Great Case of Impositions* (an. 1607).

*2. A withdrawing.

"Let my disclaiming from a purposed evil
Free me so far in your most generous thoughts."
Shaksp.: *Hamlet*, v. 2.

dis-clā-mā-tion, *dis-clā-mā-tioun, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *clation* (q. v.).]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of disclaiming, or disavowing.

2. *Scots Law*: The act of disowning one as the superior of lands; or of refusing the duty which is the condition of tenure; the same with Disclaimer in the law of England.

*dis-clān-dēr, *dis-claun-dre, v. t. [Pref. *dis* (Intens.), and Eng. *clander*, v. (q. v.).] To slander, to calumniate, to scandalize.

"Thou hast disclaundred gutteles
The daughter of holy chirche in hire presence."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 5,094, 5,095.

*dis-clān-dēr, *des-clan-dre, *dis-claun-dre, s. [DISCLANDER, v.] A scandal.

"It moost be disclaundre to hire name."

Chaucer: *Troilus*, iv. 537.

*dis-clān-dēr-ēr, *dis-claun-der-er, *dys-claun-der-er, s. [Eng. *disclander*; -er.] A slanderer, a calumniator.

"To stone hym to deth as for a dysclanderer."
The Festival, fol. lxx.

*dis-clān-dēr-ōus, *dis-claun-der-ous, a. [Eng. *disclander*; -ous.] Slanderous, scandalous.

"Of this Duke Wyllyam some dysclanderous words are left in memory."—*Fabryan*: *Chronicle*, i. 65.

*dis-clō-ak, *dis-clō-ke, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *cloak*, *cloke* (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.*: To divest of a cloak or dress; to uncover, to strip.

"So, sir, now goe in, discloke yourselfe and come forth."

—*B. Jonson*: *Cynthia's Revels*, iii. 3.

2. *Fig.*: To reveal, to disclose, to discover.

"That feins what was not and discloaks a soul."—*Feltham*: *Resolves*, pt. 1., res. 50.

*dis-clōis-tēr, *dis-clōys-tēr, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *cloister* (q. v.).] To release from a cloister or from religious vows.

"With inordinat desires to be discloysterd."—*Howell*: *Parly of Beasts*, p. 134.

*dis-clō-ge, *des-clos, a. & s. [O. Fr. *desclos*, pa. par. of *desclose*=to inclose; Lat. *disclusus*, pa. par. of *discludo*=to open: *dis*=away, apart, and *claudo*=to shut.]

A. As adj.: Disclosed, revealed, made known or open. (*Gower*, i. 283.)

B. As substantive:

1. A disclosure, a laying open or revealing.

"In the deep disclose

Of fine-spun nature."

Young: *Night Thoughts*, ix. 1,578, 1,579.

2. A production.

"I do doubt the hatch and the disclose

Will be some danger."

Shaksp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 1.

dis-clō-ge, *des-close, v. t. & i. [DISCLOSE, a.]

A. Transitive:

1. To uncover, to lay open or bare; to bring into view or sight.

"The stone included in them is thereby disclosed and set at liberty."—*Woodward*: *On Fossils*.

*2. To cause to open, to hatch.

"First they ben egges, and after they ben disclosed, hawkes; and commonly goshaukes ben disclosed as soone as the houghes."—*Book of Huntinge*.

3. To reveal, to make known, to utter, to publish, to discover.

"When all we feel, our honest souls disclose."
Byron: *Childish Recollections*.

4. To bring to light, to make evident, to reveal.

*B. Intransitive:

1. To burst open, to open, to gape.

2. To make a disclosure, to reveal.

¶ For the difference between to *disclose* and to *publish*, see *PUBLISH*.

dis-clōs-ed, pa. par. or a. [DISCLOSE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Opened, laid open, uncovered, revealed, exposed to view.

2. Revealed, made known or evident, published.

II. *Her.*: A term used to denote that the wings of fowls are spread open on each side, but with the points downward.

disclosed-elevated, a.

Her.: Applied to fowls when the wings are spread out in such a manner that the points are elevated.

dis-clōs-ēr, s. [Eng. *disclos(e)*; -er.] One who discloses, uncovers, reveals, or makes known.

"That ocular philosopher and singular discloser of truth."—*Browne*: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. xviii.

dis-clōs-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DISCLOSE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of laying open, exposing, or revealing; disclosure.

dis-clōs-tire, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *closure* (q. v.).]

1. The act of disclosing, discovering, or bringing into sight; an uncovering or discovering.

2. The act of making public or evident; an exhibition, a display.

"An unreasonable disclosure of flashes of wit."—*Boyle*: *Occasional Reflections*, § 3.

3. The act of revealing, disclosing, or making known anything secret.

"... entered into a conspiracy with Cumyn, whose disclosure thereof brought into apparent danger the Lord Bruce's life."—*Speed*: *Edward I.*, bk. ix., ch. x., § 49.

4. That which is disclosed, revealed, or made known.

*dis-clōud, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *cloud* (q. v.).] To free from clouds, mist, or obscurity.

"As if the breath had disclosed his indarkened heart."
—*Feltham*: *Resolves*, pt. 1., res. 22.

*dis-clōūt, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *clout* (q. v.).] To strip or divest of a covering; to uncover.

"Discloit his crownes and thank him for advice."
Bp. Hall: *Satires*, bk. ii., sat. 3.

*dis-clō-gion, s. [Lat. *disclusio*=a separation, from *disclusus*, pa. par. of *discludo*=to separate, to divide: *dis*=away, apart, and *claudo*=to shut.] The act of disclosing or making evident; emission.

"Judge what a ridiculous thing it were, that the continued shadow of the earth should be broken by sudden miraculous eruptions and disclosures of light."—*More*.

dis-cō-ast, v. i. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *coast* (q. v.).] [ACCOAST.]

1. *Lit.*: To move or go away from the coast or side of.

"Coasting and discoasting from England to the coast of France."—*Stow*: *Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1588).

2. *Fig.*: To separate one's self, to depart, to shun, to avoid.

"Discoasting from the common road or fashion of men."
—*Barrow*: *Works*, iii. 344.

dis-cōb-ō-lūs, s. [Lat., from Gr. *diskobolos*, from *diskos*=a quoit, and *ballō*=to throw.]

1. *Class. Antiq.*: A thrower of a quoit; a quoit-player; specifically: the name given to the famous Greek statue of the Quoit-thrower, preserved among the Townley Marbles in the British Museum.

2. (*Pl.*) *Ichthy.*: A name given by Cuvier to his third family of soft-finned teleostean fishes, having the ventral fins under the pectoral. The name is derived from the ventral fins forming a disk on the under surface of the body, by which the fishes are enabled to catch hold on the points of rocks. [CYCLOPTERUS.]

dis-cō-carp, s. [Gr. *diskos*=a disk, and *karpos*=fruit.]

Bot.: A collection of fruits in a hollow receptacle.

dis-cō-cēph-a-lūs, s. [Gr. *diskos*=a disk, and *kephalē*=a head.]

Zool.: A genus of Infusoria, belonging to the family Euplota. One species, *Discocephalus rotatorius*, is known. It is a native of the Red Sea.

*dis-cō-hēr-ēnt, a. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *coherent* (q. v.).] Not coherent, incoherent.

dis-cōid, dis-cōid-al, a. & s. [Gr. *diskoeidēs*=quoit-shaped: *diskos*=a quoit, and *eidos*=form, appearance.]

A. As adjective (of both forms):

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having the shape of a quoit or round plate; disciform.

II. Technically:

1. Botany:

(1) Applied to the pith of a plant when it is broken up into circular, disciform cavities, which have a regular arrangement, as in the walnut and the jessamine.

(2) Applied to flowers which are not radiated, but have the corollas all tubular, as in the tansy; also called *flosculous* (q. v.).

¶ *Falsely discoid*: Applied to flowers when the corollas are all bilabiate. (*Balfour*.)

2. *Conchol.*: Applied to a univalve shell, which has the whorls disposed vertically on the same plane, so as to form a disk.

"In some cases the whorls of the shell are coiled round a central axis in the same plane, when the shell is said to be discoidal."—*Nicholson*: *Palaeont.*, p. 242.

B. As subst. (of the form discoid):

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Anything of a discoid or disciform shape; anything resembling a disk or quoit in form.

2. *Conchol.*: A univalve shell having the whorls disposed vertically in the same plane, so as to form a disk, as in the Planorbis.

discoidal-placentæ, s. pl.

Zool.: Placentæ or afterbirths having the form of a flattened sphere, as in man, rodents, quadrumana, &c.

disc-ō-lith, s. [Gr. *diskos*=a quoit, a disk, and *lithos*=a stone.] [COCCOLITH.] A species of calcareous matter found in Bathybius (q. v.).

"Other extremely minute organisms, whose nature is doubtful, called coccoliths and discoliths."—*Wallace*: *Island Life*, p. 87.

dis-cōl-ēr, a. [Lat.]

Bot.: Particolored; applied to parts of a plant, one surface of which is of one color, and the other of a different one.

dis-cōl-ēr, dis-cōl-ōūr, v. t. [O. Fr. *descolorer*, *descolourer*; Fr. *descolorer*; Ital. *discolorare*; Sp. *descolorar*; from Lat. *decoloro*, from *de*=away, and *coloro*=to color.]

I. Literally:

*1. To deprive of color.

"Why art thou so discolored of thy face?"
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 16,132.

2. To alter the color of, to stain, to change to a different color; generally with the idea of disfigurement.

"What prodigious shoals do we find of minute animals, even sometimes discoloring the waters."—*Derham*: *Physico-Theol.*, bk. v., ch. xi.

II. Figuratively:

1. To put a different complexion upon; to see in a changed light.

"A deceitful medium, which is apt to discolor and pervert the object."—*Addison*: *Spectator*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; try, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. To change the nature, course, or drift of.

"Have a care, lest some beloved notion, or some darling science, so prevail over your mind as to *discolor* all your ideas."—Watts.

***dis-côl-ôr-â-te**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Lat. *coloratus*, *pa. par. of coloro*=to color.] To discolor.

"The least mixture so *discolored* the Christian candor."—Fuller: *Church History*, bk. iii., ch. iii., § 31. (Davies.)

dis-côl-ôr-â-tion, **dis-côl-ôr-â-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *coloration* (q. v.).] *s.*

I. Literally:

1. The act of discoloring, or of changing the color of anything; the state of being discolored.

"I will here add a few other observations connected with the *discoloration* of the sea from organic causes."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World* (1870), ch. i., p. 17.

2. A part of or spot on a body which is discolored; a stain.

"Spots and *discolorations* of the skin are signs of weak fibers."—Arbuthnot.

II. Fig.: An alteration apparent or real in complexion, as, a *discoloration* of ideas.

dis-côl-ôred, *pa. par. or a.* [DISCOLOR, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

*1. Deprived of color, colorless.

"With lank and lean *discolored* cheek."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 708.

2. Changed or altered in color, stained.

"In each *discolored* vase the viands lay."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xx. 418.

*3. Variegated, diversified.

"Menesthus was one

That ever wore *discolored* arms."

Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, xvi. 158, 159.

dis-côl-ôr-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISCOLOR, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of changing or altering the color of, discoloration.

***dis-côl-ôr-îz-â-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *discolorize* (e); -ation.] Discoloration, stain.

"The *discolorizations* of time on all the walls."—Carlyle: *Life of Sterling*, pt. i., ch. iii. (Davies.)

***dis-côl-ôr-îze**, *v. t.* [Eng. *discolor*; -ize.] To discolor, to stain.

dis-côm-fit, ***dis-com-fite**, ***dis-con-fet**, ***dis-com-fite**, ***dis-côm-feight**, ***dys-côm-fyt-yn**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *desconfiz*, *pa. par. of desconfire*; *des*=Lat. *dis*=away, from, and O. Fr. *confire*=to preserve, to make ready; Lat. *conficio*=to preserve.]

1. To defeat, to vanquish, to rout, to put to flight, to scatter.

"He pursued after them, and *discomfited* all the host."—Judges viii. 12.

2. To frustrate, disappoint, or foil the plans of.

"Having long in miry ways been foiled,

And sore *discomfited*," Couper: *Task*, iii. 4, 5.

3. To put out of countenance, to disconcert, to abash.

***dis-côm-fit**, *s.* [DISCOMFIT, *v.*] A defeat, overthrow, or discomfiture.

"Dagon must stoop, and shall ere long receive Such a *discomfit*, as shall quite despoil him."

Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 468, 469.

dis-côm-fit-êd, ***dis-con-fet-ted**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISCOMFIT, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of routing, overthrowing, or disconcerting; discomfiture.

"Ne ther was holden no *discomfityng*."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 2,721.

dis-côm-fit-ûre, ***dis-cum-fyt-ure**, *s.* [O. Fr. *desconfiture*, Fr. *déconfiture*, from O. Fr. *desconfire*.]

1. The act of discomfiting, routing, or putting to flight; a defeat, overthrow; the state of being discomfited or routed.

"The war in Scotland was brought to a close by the *discomfiture* of the Celtic army at Dunkeld."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. The act of frustrating, foiling, or disappointing, as of plans; the state of being frustrated or defeated.

"Their former hope had ended in *discomfiture* and disgrace."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

3. The act of disconcerting, or putting out of countenance; the state of being disconcerted.

"The anarchist had to retire in *discomfiture*."—London Daily Telegraph.

*4. A state of discomfort.

dis-côm-fôrt, ***di-con-forte**, ***dis-coum-fort**, *s.* [O. Fr. *desconfort*; Port. *desconforto*; Ital. *disconforto*.] A want, absence, or deprivation of ease or comfort; uneasiness, pain, disease.

"Discomfort guides my tongue,
And bids me speak of nothing but despair."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, iii. 2.

***dis-côm-fôrt**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *desconforten*; Prov. & Port. *desconfortar*; Ital. *disconfortare*, *sconfortare*.] [COMFORT.] To deprive of comfort or ease; to cause discomfort, pain, or uneasiness to; to grieve, to deject.

"Discomfort you, my lord, it nothing must."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 2.

***dis-côm-fôrt-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *comfortable* (q. v.).]

1. Causing discomfort, uneasiness, or pain; disheartening.

"No other news but *discomfortable*?"—Sidney.

2. Uneasy, uncomfortable, anxious, dejected.

"Discomfortable cousin!"

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, iii. 2.

3. Discommodious, uncomfortable, wanting in comfort.

***dis-côm-fôrt-a-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *discomfortable*; -ness.] Discomfort, uncomfortableness.

"The manner could be no comfort to the *discomfortableness* of the matter."—Sidney: *Arcadia*, bk. iii.

***dis-côm-fôrt-êd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISCOMFORT, *v.*]

***dis-côm-fôrt-ên**, *v. t.* [DISCOMFORT.]

dis-côm-fôrt-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISCOMFORT, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of discouraging, disheartening, or rendering uneasy.

***dis-côm-fôrt-lêsse**, *a.* [Pref. *dis* (intens.), and Eng. *comfortless* (q. v.).] Very comfortless.

"We . . . are either of slouthe or of impatience *discomfortlesse*."—Sir T. More: *Works*, p. 1,145.

***dis-côm-mënd**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *commend* (q. v.).]

1. To find fault with, to censure, to blame, to depreciate.

"To labor to command a piece of work

Which no man goes about to *discommend*."

Ignoto: *Verses to Author of the Faerie Queene*.

2. Not to recommend to, to put out of favor with.

"A compliance will *discommend* me to Mr. Coventry."—Pepys: *Diary*.

***dis-côm-mënd-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *commendable* (q. v.).] Not commendable; deserving of censure, blame, or disapprobation.

"Pusillanimity is, according to Aristotle's morality, a vice very *discommendable*."—Ayliffe: *Parergon*.

***dis-côm-mënd-a-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *discommendable*; -ness.] The quality of being discommendable; blamableness.

***dis-côm-mënd-dâ-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *commendation* (q. v.).] A ground or reason for blame or censure; a reproach.

"Tully assigns three motions, whereby, without any *discommendation*, a man might be drawn to become an accuser of others."—Ayliffe: *Parergon*.

***dis-côm-mënd-êr**, *s.* [Eng. *discommend*; -er.] One who discommends, blames, or censures; a dispraiser.

***dis-côm-mënd-îng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISCOM-MEND.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of blaming, censuring, or dispraising; discommendation.

***dis-côm-mîs-sion** (*sion* as *shûn*), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *commission* (q. v.).] To deprive of a commission or license.

"I shall proceed to *discommission* your printer and suppress his press."—Laud: *History of his Chancellorship*, p. 142.

***dis-côm-mô-dâ-te**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Lat. *commodatus*, *pa. par. of commodo*=to make suitable or fit.] [ACCOMMODATE, DISACCOMMODATE.] To put to trouble or inconvenience; to disaccommodate.

"These wars did drain and *discommodate* the king of Spain."—Howell: *Letters*, I. iii. 15.

***dis-côm-mô-de**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *discommoder*.] To put to inconvenience, to incommode, to molest.

***dis-côm-môd-êd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISCOMMODE.]

***dis-côm-môd-îng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISCOMMODE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of putting to inconvenience, or incommoding.

***dis-côm-mô-di-ôus**, ***dis-côm-ô-di-ôus**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Enr. *commodious* (q. v.).] Inconvenient, troublesome, unpleasant, unsuitable, disadvantageous.

"This hindereth the merchant man, is *discommodious* to ye tailor."—Stubbes: *Display of Corruptions* (1583), p. 40 (ed. 1882).

***dis-côm-mô-di-ôus-ly**, *adv.* [English *discommodious*; -ly.] In a discommodious or inconvenient manner; inconveniently.

***dis-côm-mô-di-ôus-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *discommodious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being discommodious; inconvenience, discommodity.

"The fight could not but be sharp and dangerous for the *discommodiousness* of the place."—North: *Plutarch*, p. 24.

***dis-côm-môd-i-tÿ**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *commodity* (q. v.).] An inconvenience, trouble, disadvantage, or hurt.

"What *discommodity* it is to a prince to lack armor."—Strype: *Memorials*, Edward VI. (an. 1548.)

***dis-côm-môn**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *common* (q. v.).]

1. To appropriate from being common land; to inclose.

2. To deprive of the privileges or use of a common.

"Whiles thou *discommonest* thy neighbor's kyne."

Bp. Hall: *Satires*, bk. v., sat. 3.

3. To deprive of the privileges of any place; used especially of tradesmen in an English university town whose shops are, from some reason or other, tabooed to undergraduates; also in the form *discommuned*.

"Bp. King . . . *discommuned* three or four townsmen together."—State Trials; Archbp. Laud (an. 1640).

dis-côm-mônêd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISCOMMON.]

***dis-côm-môn-îng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISCOMMON.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of depriving of the condition, privileges, or rights of a common.

***dis-côm-mû-ne**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *commune* (q. v.).] To deprive of or expel from communion; to excommunicate.

"By suspending, *discommuning*, by expelling them from their churches."—Hales: *Lett. from Synod of Dort*.

***dis-côm-pan-ied**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *company* (q. v.).] Deprived of or without company; unaccompanied.

"If shee be alone now and *discompanied*."

B. Jonson: *Cynthia's Revels*, iii. 3.

***dis-côm-plexion** (*plexion* as *plëck-shûn*), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *complexion* (q. v.).] To change the complexion or appearance of; to discolor. (Beaumont & Fletcher.)

***dis-côm-pli-ânçe**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *compliance* (q. v.).] A non-compliance; a failure or neglect to comply.

"A *discompliance* [will discommend me] to my lord-chancellor."—Pepys: *Diary*.

dis-côm-pô-ge, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *compose* (q. v.).]

1. To put out of order or arrangement; to disarrange, to disorder.

2. To unsettle, to disturb, to disconcert.

"The debate upon the self-denying ordinance had raised many jealousies, and *discomposed* the confidence that had formerly been between many of them."—Clarendon: *Civil War*.

3. To disturb, to spoil, to interfere with, to injure.

"His words . . . must be read in order as they lie; the least breath *discomposes* them."—Dryden: *Virgil* (Dedic.).

4. To disturb the peace or quietness of; to agitate, to ruffle, to fret, to vex, to disquiet.

"Fierce passions *discompose* the mind."

Couper: *Olney Hymns*, xix.

*5. To disturb or move from a place or office; to displace, to discard.

"He never put down or *discomposed* a counselor or near servant."—Bacon: *Henry VII.*, p. 242.

¶ For the difference between to *discompose* and to *disorder*, see DISORDER.

dis-côm-pôg-ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISCOMPOSE.]

dis-côm-pôg-êd-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *discomposed*; -ly.] In a discomposed, unsettled, or agitated manner.

***dis-côm-pôg-êd-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *discomposed*; -ness.] The quality or state of being discomposed; discomposure.

"It is a time of distemper and *discomposedness*."—Hall: *Contempl.*, vol. ii., *Afflictions*.

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tion, -gion = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl.

dis-còm-pōs'-làng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISCOMPOSE.]
A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of disturbing, unsettling, or agitating.

***dis-còm-pō-si'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *composition* (q. v.).] A state of discomposure, agitation, or disturbance of mind.

"O perplexed *discomposition*, O ridding distemper, O miserable condition of man."—*Donne: Devotions*, p. 8.

dis-còm-pōs'-ûre, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *composure* (q. v.).]

1. A want of composure; agitation or perturbation of mind; disquiet.

"The feeling of the whole nation had now become such as none could without much *discomposure* encounter."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

*2. An inconsistency or incongruity.

"In spite of those seeming *discomposures* that now trouble me."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 275.

dis-côn-cêrt', *v. t.* [O. Fr. *disconcerter*; *dis*=apart, and *concert*=to concert.]

1. To throw or put into disorder; to disturb, to disarrange, to discompose.

2. To baffle, foil, or defeat a plan, design, &c.; to frustrate.

"Had not his crafty schemes been *disconcerted*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. To confound, to confuse, to put out of countenance, to discompose.

"James now took a step which greatly *disconcerted* the whole Anglican party."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ For the difference between to *disconcert* and to *baffle*, see **BAFFLE; for that between to *disconcert* and to *disorder*, see **DISORDER**.**

***dis-côn-cêrt'**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *concert*, *s.* (q. v.).] A want of agreement, a disturbance, a confusion, a disagreement.

"There was a brief *disconcert* of the whole company."—*E. A. Poe: Masque of the Red Death*. (Davies.)

dis-côn-cêrt'-êd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISCONCERT, *v.*]

"Far from being overcome, never once *disconcerted*."—*Bp. Porteus*.

dis-côn-cêrt'-làng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISCONCERT, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of discomposing, frustrating, defeating, or confounding.

***dis-côn-cêr'-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *disconcert*; *-ion*.]

1. The act of disconcerting, defeating, or confounding.

2. The state of being disconcerted or discomposed; discomposure.

"Finding refuge for the *disconcertion* of my mind."—*State Trials: Hamilton Rowan* (an. 1794).

***dis-côn-dúc'-ive**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *conducive* (q. v.).] Not conducive or advantageous; disadvantageous.

***dis-côn-form'**, *v. i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *conform* (q. v.).] To differ; not to conform.

"To *disconform* to your practice."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 212. (Davies.)

***dis-côn-form'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *conformable* (q. v.).] Not conformable.

"As long as they are *disconformable* in religion from us."—*Stowe: James I.* (an. 1603.)

***dis-côn-form'-i-tý**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *conformity* (q. v.).] A want of conformity or agreement; inconsistency.

"They consist in the disagreement and *disconformity* betwixt the speech and the conception of the mind."—*Hakewill: On Providence*.

***dis-côn-grá'-i-tý**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *congruity* (q. v.).] A want of congruity; incongruity, inconsistency.

"The intrinsic *discongruity* of the one to the other."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 118.

dis-côn-nêct', *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *connect* (q. v.).]

1. To separate, to disunite, to sever, to dissolve connection (now followed by *from*).

"*Disconnecting* with Parliament the greatest part of those who hold civil employments."—*Burke: Cause of the Present Discontents*.

2. To separate or sever mentally; as, to *disconnect* the effects from the cause.

dis-côn-nêct'-êd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISCONNECT.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.*: Separated, disunited, severed, sundered.

2. *Fig.*: Not connected or coherent; incoherent.

dis-côn-nêct'-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *disconnected*; *-ly*.] In a disconnected or dissatisfied manner.

"He answered me very *discontentedly*."—*State Trials: Sir C. Blunt* (an. 1600).

dis-côn-nêct'-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *disconnected*; *-ly*.] In a disconnected or dissatisfied manner.

"He answered me very *discontentedly*."—*State Trials: Sir C. Blunt* (an. 1600).

dis-côn-nêct'-làng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISCONNECT.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of separating, disuniting, or dissolving connection.

dis-côn-nêc'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *connection* (q. v.).]

1. The act of disconnecting, separating, severing, or dissolving connection between.

2. A state of being separated, disunited, or disconnected.

"Nothing was to be left but weakness, *disconnection*, and confusion."—*Burke: On the French Revolution*.

***dis-côn-sê-crâte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *consecrate* (q. v.).] To deconsecrate, to desecrate.

***dis-côn-sênt'**, *v. i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *consent* (q. v.).] Not to consent or agree; to differ, to disagree, to dissent.

"*Disconsenting* from the doctrine of the apostles."—*Milton: Prelatical Episcopacy*.

dis-côn-sô-lânc', *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *consolation* (q. v.).] Disconsolateness.

"Penury, baseness, and *disconsolancy*."—*Barrow: On the Creed*.

dis-côn-sô-lâte, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *consolation* (q. v.).] Disconsolateness.

"Penury, baseness, and *disconsolancy*."—*Barrow: On the Creed*.

dis-côn-sô-lâte, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *consolation* (q. v.).] Disconsolateness.

"Penury, baseness, and *disconsolancy*."—*Barrow: On the Creed*.

dis-côn-sô-lâte, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *consolation* (q. v.).] Disconsolateness.

"Penury, baseness, and *disconsolancy*."—*Barrow: On the Creed*.

dis-côn-sô-lâte, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *consolation* (q. v.).] Disconsolateness.

"Penury, baseness, and *disconsolancy*."—*Barrow: On the Creed*.

dis-côn-sô-lâte, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *consolation* (q. v.).] Disconsolateness.

"Penury, baseness, and *disconsolancy*."—*Barrow: On the Creed*.

dis-côn-sô-lâte, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *consolation* (q. v.).] Disconsolateness.

"Penury, baseness, and *disconsolancy*."—*Barrow: On the Creed*.

dis-côn-sô-lâte, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *consolation* (q. v.).] Disconsolateness.

"Penury, baseness, and *disconsolancy*."—*Barrow: On the Creed*.

dis-côn-sô-lâte, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *consolation* (q. v.).] Disconsolateness.

"Penury, baseness, and *disconsolancy*."—*Barrow: On the Creed*.

dis-côn-sô-lâte, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *consolation* (q. v.).] Disconsolateness.

"Penury, baseness, and *disconsolancy*."—*Barrow: On the Creed*.

dis-côn-sô-lâte, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *consolation* (q. v.).] Disconsolateness.

"Penury, baseness, and *disconsolancy*."—*Barrow: On the Creed*.

dis-côn-sô-lâte, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *consolation* (q. v.).] Disconsolateness.

"Penury, baseness, and *disconsolancy*."—*Barrow: On the Creed*.

dis-côn-sô-lâte, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *consolation* (q. v.).] Disconsolateness.

"Penury, baseness, and *disconsolancy*."—*Barrow: On the Creed*.

dis-côn-sô-lâte, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *consolation* (q. v.).] Disconsolateness.

"Penury, baseness, and *disconsolancy*."—*Barrow: On the Creed*.

dis-côn-sô-lâte, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *consolation* (q. v.).] Disconsolateness.

"Penury, baseness, and *disconsolancy*."—*Barrow: On the Creed*.

dis-côn-sô-lâte, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *consolation* (q. v.).] Disconsolateness.

"Penury, baseness, and *disconsolancy*."—*Barrow: On the Creed*.

dis-côn-sô-lâte, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *consolation* (q. v.).] Disconsolateness.

"Penury, baseness, and *disconsolancy*."—*Barrow: On the Creed*.

dis-côn-sô-lâte, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *consolation* (q. v.).] Disconsolateness.

"Penury, baseness, and *disconsolancy*."—*Barrow: On the Creed*.

dis-côn-sô-lâte, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *consolation* (q. v.).] Disconsolateness.

"Penury, baseness, and *disconsolancy*."—*Barrow: On the Creed*.

dis-côn-sô-lâte, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *consolation* (q. v.).] Disconsolateness.

"Penury, baseness, and *disconsolancy*."—*Barrow: On the Creed*.

dis-côn-sô-lâte, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *consolation* (q. v.).] Disconsolateness.

"Penury, baseness, and *disconsolancy*."—*Barrow: On the Creed*.

dis-côn-tênt'-êd-nêss, *s.* [Eng. *discontented*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being discontented; dissatisfaction, discontent, uneasiness.

"A beautiful bust of Alexander the Great casts up his face to heaven with a noble air of grief, or *discontentedness*."—*Addison: Travels*.

***dis-côn-tên-te'**, *s.* [Eng. *discontent*; *-ee*.] A discontented person; a malcontent.

"In conventicles and among the *discontentees*."—*North: Examen*, p. 55.

***dis-côn-tênt'-fûl**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *contentful* (q. v.).] Full of discontent, discontented, dissatisfied.

***dis-côn-tênt'-làng**, *a. & s.* [DISCONTENT, *v.*]

A. *As adj.*: Causing discontent or dissatisfaction; dissatisfying.

"How unpleasing and *discontenting* the society of body must needs be between those whose minds cannot be sociable."—*Milton: Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*.

B. *As subst.*: A state of discontent; discontentment.

"Religion blames impatient *discontenting*."—*P. Fletcher: Eliza*.

***dis-côn-tênt'-ive**, *a.* [Eng. *discontent*; *-ive*.] Having a tendency to be discontented.

"Pride is ever *discontentive*."—*Feltham: Resolves*, 97.

dis-côn-tênt'-mênt, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *contentment* (q. v.).] A state of discontent, dissatisfaction, or uneasiness; want of contentment.

"These are the vices that fill them with general *discontentment*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

***dis-côn-tig'-ue**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Fr. *contigu*=contiguous.] Not contiguous, apart.

"Landis lyand *discontigue* fra ther landis."—*Balfour: Practice*, p. 175.

***dis-côn-tig'-u-ous**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *contiguous* (q. v.).] Not contiguous.

***dis-côn-tin'-u-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *discontinuable*; *-able*.] That may or can be discontinued.

dis-côn-tin'-u-ance, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *continuance* (q. v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A want, absence, or breaking of the continuance or adhesion of parts; a solution of continuity; a disruption or interruption of connection.

"They cast themselves into round drops, which is the figure that saveth the body most from *discontinuance*."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

2. A want or breaking of succession or discontinuance; a cessation, an interruption, an intermission, a breaking off.

"Let us consider whether our approaches to him are sweet and refreshing, and if we are uneasy under any long *discontinuance* of our conversation with him."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. ii, ser. 6.

II. *Law:*

Discontinuance of a suit: The failure on the part of the plaintiff to carry on a suit, by not continuing it as the law requires, in which case the suit is *discontinued*, and the defendant is no longer bound to attend, but the plaintiff must begin again, by suing out a new writ. It is somewhat similar to a non-suit (q. v.).

***dis-côn-tin'-u-â-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *continuation* (q. v.).] A breach, disruption, or solution of continuity of parts.

"Upon any *discontinuation* of parts, made either by bubbles or by shaking the glass, the whole mercury falls."—*Newton: Optics*.

dis-côn-tin'-ue, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *discontinuer*.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To break off, to interrupt, to break the continuity of.

"They modify and discriminate the voice, without appearing to *discontinue* it."—*Holder: Elements of Speech*.

2. To leave off, to cease as a practice or habit, to forgo.

"To *discontinue* an exertion of those abilities by which he rose."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. viii.

3. To cease to use, to disuse, to cease to take or receive.

"Men shall swear, I have *discontinued* school Above a twelvemonth."—*Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 4.

4. Not to continue or carry on, to give up, to allow to stop; as, to *discontinue* a suit.

II. *Law:* [DISCONTINUANCE, II.]

B. *Intransitive:*

*1. To lose cohesion or continuity of parts; to suffer disruption or separation.

"So as not to *discontinue* or forsake their own body."—*Bacon*.

"Men shall swear, I have *discontinued* school Above a twelvemonth."—*Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 4.

4. Not to continue or carry on, to give up, to allow to stop; as, to *discontinue* a suit.

II. *Law:* [DISCONTINUANCE, II.]

B. *Intransitive:*

*1. To lose cohesion or continuity of parts; to suffer disruption or separation.

"So as not to *discontinue* or forsake their own body."—*Bacon*.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father, wê, wêl, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, plt, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wolf, wôrke, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

*2. To cease to enjoy in continuity; to lose an established or prescriptive custom or right.

"Thyself shalt *discontinue* from thine heritage that I gave thee."—*Jeremiah* xvii. 4.

3. To leave off, to cease.

¶ For the difference between to *discontinue* and to *cease*, see *CEASE*.

dis-côn-tîn-ûed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISCONTINUE.]

dis-côn-tîn-û-eē, *s.* [Eng. *discontinu(e)*; -*ee*.]

Law: One whose possession of an estate is broken off or discontinued; one whose estate is subjected to discontinuance.

dis-côn-tîn-û-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *discontinu(e)*; -*er*.]

1. *Gen.*: One who discontinues, leaves off, omits, or forbears a practice, habit, &c.

*2. *Spec.*: One who has made a break in keeping residence at the Universities. (*Eng.*)

"Many *discontinuers* cannot in so short time proceed as formerly, &c."—*Abp. Laud: Remains*, ii. 174 (1639).

dis-côn-tîn-û-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISCONTINUE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of ceasing, leaving off, or omitting; an interruption, a cessation.

"There were so many *discontinuances* and so many new undertakings."—*Burnet: Hist. of Our Time* (an. 1662).

dis-côn-tîn-û-î-tŷ, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *continuity* (q. v.).] A want or loss of continuity, cohesion, or uninterrupted connection; a disruption or disunity of parts.

"Form rose out of void solution and *discontinuity*."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. ii.

dis-côn-tîn-û-ôr, *s.* [Eng. *discontinu(e)*; -*or*.]

Law: One who discontinues; one who deprives another of an estate by discontinuance.

dis-côn-tîn-û-ôus, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *continuity* (q. v.).]

1. Not continuous, cohering, or connected; disconnected.

*2. Widely spread or scattered.

"Wide-spread the *discontinuous* ruins lie."

Rowe: Lucan's Pharsalia, iii. 755.

*3. Wide, gaping.

"The griding sword, with *discontinuous* wound,

Passed through him." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 329, 330.

¶ *Discontinuous function*:

Math.: A function which does not vary continuously, as the variable increases uniformly.

dis-côn-vē-nl-ençe, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *convenience* (q. v.).]

1. An incongruity, inconsistency, or disagreement.

"In these *disconveniences* of nature, deliberation hath no place at all."—*Bramhall: Answer to Hobbes*.

2. An inconvenience; something not convenient or suitable.

"Where mesure faillethe is *disconvenience*."

Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 82.

dis-côn-vē-nl-ent, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *convenient* (q. v.).]

1. Not agreeable or convenient; unfitted, unsuited.

"Continual drinking is most convenient to the distemper of an hydropic body, though most *disconvenient* to its present welfare."—*Bp. Reynolds: On the Passions*, ch. xi.

2. Incongruous, inconsistent.

dis-côph-ôr-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *diskos* = a disc, and *phorōs* = bearing; *phērōs* = to bear.]

Zoology:

1. A sub-class of Hydrozoa, containing the Medusidae, or Jelly-fishes, and so called from their form. [*MEDUSÆ*, JELLY-FISH.]

2. A term sometimes employed to designate the order of the leeches (*Hirudinea*), from the suetorial discs which those animals possess.

dis-cô-pô-dî-ûm, *s.* [Gr. *diskos* = a disc, and *pous* (genit. *podos*) = a foot.]

Bot.: The stalk or foot on which some kinds of leaves are elevated.

dis-cor-bî-nâ, *s.* [Lat. *discus* = a disc, and *orbis* = an orb, a circle.]

Zool.: One of the *Rotalina*, having a turbinoid spire, with vesicular chambers, opening one into the other by slit-like apertures. The shell is occasionally coarsely, sometimes finely, and occasionally partially porous. They are both fossil and recent. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

dis-cord, ***des-cord**, ***dis-corde**, ***dys-corde**, *s.* [O. Fr. *descord*; Fr. *discord*; Sp. Port. & Ital. *discordia*, from Lat. *discordia*, from *discors* = discordant: *dis* = away, apart, and *cor* (genit. *cordis*) = the heart.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Want of concord or agreement; dissension, disagreement, contention, strife, antagonism.

"Though concord is in itself better than *discord*, *discord* may indicate a better state of things."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. Disagreement or contention personified.

"*Discord*, dire sister of the slaughtering power."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, iv. 502.

3. A disagreement or opposition in quality, especially in sounds. [II. 1.]

"Take but degree away, untune that string,

And hark what *discord* follows."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

II. Technically:

1. *Mus.*: A discord is a combination of notes which produces a certain restless craving in the mind for some further combination upon which it can rest with satisfaction. Discords comprise such chords as contain notes which are next to each other in alphabetical order, and such as have augmented or diminished intervals, with the exception in the latter case of the chord of the sixth and third on the second note of any key. The changed combination which must follow them, in order to relieve the sense of pain they produce, is called the resolution. [*HARMONY, RESOLUTION.*] (*C. H. H. Parry, in Grove's Musical Dict.*)

2. *Fine Arts*: A term applied to paintings when there is a disagreement of the parts or coloring; when the objects appear foreign to each other, and have an unpleasant and unnatural effect. (*Weale*.)

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *discord* and *strife*: "Where there is *strife* there must be *discord*, but there may be *discord* without *strife*: *discord* consists most in the feeling; *strife* consists most in the outward action. *Discord* evinces itself in various ways: by looks, words, or actions; *strife* displays itself in words or acts of violence. *Discord* is fatal to the happiness of families; *strife* is the greatest enemy to peace between neighbors. *Discord* arose between the goddesses on the apple being thrown into the assembly; Homer commences his poem with the *strife* that took place between Agamemnon and Achilles. *Discord* may arise from mere difference of opinion; *strife* is in general occasioned by some matter of personal interest: *discord* in the councils of a nation is the almost certain forerunner of its ruin; the common principles of politeness forbid *strife* among persons of good breeding." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *discord* and *dis-sension*, see *DISSENSION*.

***dis-cord**, ***des-cord-en**, ***dis-cord-en**, ***dys-cord-yn**, *v. t.* [Fr. *discorder*; O. Fr. *descorder*; Prov. *descordar*; Sp. & Port. *discordar*; Ital. *discordare*, from Lat. *discordo*, from *discors* = discordant.]

1. To disagree, to differ; not to be in concord or agreement.

"The Scottis and the Pictes *discordeth* in maneres."—*Trevisa*, v. 229.

2. To make a discord, to jar, to be discordant.

"Sounds do disturb and alter the one the other; sometimes the one drowning the other, and making it not heard; sometimes the one jarring and *discording* with the other, and making a confusion."—*Bacon*.

"*Discordyn yn sownde* or *syngynge*. *Dissono, deltro*."—*Frompt. Parv.*

***dis-cord-a-ble**, *a.* [O. Fr. *descordable*; Lat. *discordabilis*.] Discordant, disagreeing, not in concord.

"It is nought *discordable*

Unto my word." *Gower*, ii. 225.

dis-cord-ânçe, **dis-cord-an-çŷ**, ***dis-cord-auce**, *s.* [Fr. *discordance*; O. Fr. *discordance*.] Want of concord; discord, disagreement, opposition, inconsistency.

"In this sayinge appereth some *discordance* with other writers."—*Fabyan*, vol. i., pt. vi., ch. cccxiii.

dis-cord-ant, ***des-cord-aunt**, ***dis-cord-aunt**, *a.* [Fr. *discordant*; Lat. *discordans*.]

1. Disagreeing, not in accord, inconsistent; not conformable.

"Hither conscience is to be referred; if by a comparison of things done with the rule there be a consonancy, then follows sentence of approbation; if *discordant* from it, the sentence of condemnation."—*Hale: Origin of Man-kind*.

2. Opposite, contrary, contradictory.

"The *discordant* attraction of some wandering comets."—*Cheyne*.

3. At variance with itself; inconsistent.

"So various, so *discordant* is the mind."

Dryden: Cyneas and Myrrha.

4. Causing a discord; not in harmony; inharmonious.

"In the heart

No passion touches a *discordant* string."

Cowper: Task, vi. 786, 787.

dis-cord-ant-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *discordant*; -*ly*.] In a discordant, inconsistent, or contradictory manner; in discord or disagreement.

"If they be *discordantly* tuned, though each of them struck apart would yield a pleasing sound, yet being struck together they make a harsh and troublesome noise."—*Boyle: On Colors; Works*, i. 741.

***dis-cord-ant-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *discordant*; -*ness*.] The quality of being discordant; discordance.

***dis-cord-fûl**, ***dis-cord-full**, *a.* [Eng. *discord*; -*ful* (l.).] Full of or given to discord; quarrelsome, contentious.

"Blandamour, full of vain-glorious spright,

And rather stirred by his *discordful* dame,

Upon them gladly would have proved his might."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. iv. 3.

dis-cord-îng, ***dys-cord-ynğ**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISCORD, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

"Whose dome *discording* neighbors sought."

Scott: Marmion (Introd.).

C. As subst.: The act or state of disagreeing or being discordant.

"Bytune hem was non *dyscordynğ*."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 255.

***dis-cord-ôus**, *a.* [Eng. *discord*; -*ous*.] Discordant, quarrelsome, disagreeing.

"Men grew greedie, *discordous*, and nice."

Hall: Satires, bk. iii., sat. 1.

***dis-cor-pôr-âte**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *corporate* (q. v.).]

1. Disembodied.

"The *discorporate* selfish."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iii. 198.

2. Deprived of the privileges or status of a corporation.

***dis-côr-rës-pônd-ënt**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *correspondent*, *a.* (q. v.).] Not correspondent or agreeing; unsuited, unfitted.

"It would be *discordant* in respect of God."—*Montagu: Devout Essays*, pt. ii., tr. vii., § 3.

†**dis-côs-tâte**, *a.* [Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *costatus* = ribbed; *costa* = a side, a rib.]

Bot.: A term applied to leaves in which the ribs diverge or proceed in a radiating manner, as in the sycamore, vine, and geranium. (*Balfour*.)

***dis-côun-sël**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *counsel* (q. v.).] To dissuade, to dissuade.

"But him the palmer from that vanity

With temperate advice *discountelled*."

Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 34.

dis-côunt, ***dis-compt**, *s.* [O. Fr. *descompte*; Fr. *décompte*; Port. *desconto*; Sp. *descuento*, from Low Lat. *discomputus*; Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *computus* = a reckoning.]

I. Ord. Lang.: In the same sense as II.

"They were glad to find some usurer who would purchase their tickets at forty per cent *discount*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

II. Technically:

1. *Comm.*: A deduction made in the payment of a bill or settlement of an account for ready or prompt payment; a sum deducted at a certain rate per cent from the credit price of any article in consideration of prompt payment. Thus, if the credit price of an article be (say) \$25, the seller will deduct from his charge a certain percentage (say ten per cent) for ready money, so that the amount payable by the buyer will be reduced to \$22.50. The term *discount* is applied both to the amount deducted and the rate per cent at which the deduction is calculated or allowed.

2. *Banking*:

(1) A charge made at a certain rate per cent for the interest of money advanced on a bill or other document due at some future time. This charge the discountor of the bill, &c., deducts from the amount of the bill, handing over the balance to the borrower; a deduction from the present value of a security, the payment of which is postponed. The rate of discount depends on, and is regulated by, the market value of money.

"As the market tightens, the rate of *discount* rises."—*Rogers: Political Economy*, p. 147.

(2) The act of discounting a bill or other document.

¶ *At a discount*:

(1) *Lit.*: Below par; depreciated below the nominal value.

(2) *Fig.*: Out of favor or esteem; unappreciated.

dis-côunt, ***dis-compt**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *descompter*; Fr. *décompter*; Sp. & Port. *descontar*; Ital. *scontare*, from Low Lat. *discomputo*; Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *computo* = to reckon, to compute (q. v.).]

bôil, **bôŷ**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-**clan**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **chün**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhün**. -**tious**, -**cious**, -**sious** = **shüs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

A. Transitive:**I. Ordinary Language:****1. Literally:**

(1) To omit in counting; to leave out of an account.

(2) In the same sense as II.

2. Figuratively:

* (1) To deduct from anything due or earned.

"An unthrifty anticipation in this our minority, to be discounted to us out of our future state of loving."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays*, pt. i., tr. xiv, § 3.

* (2) To leave out of account, to disregard, to ignore.

"His application is to be discounted, as here irrelevant."—*Sir W. Hamilton*.

(3) To take into consideration or estimate beforehand; to anticipate and expect. Thus to discount news or intelligence is to anticipate or look for such news, and then act as though it were already known for certain.

"Every change in that series of events would be discounted and speculated about on every Stock Exchange in England, and perhaps in the world."—*British Quarterly Review*, vol. lvii. (1873), p. 386.

* (4) To pay back, to make amends or atonement.

"My prayers and penance shall discount for these."—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, iii. 1.

II. Technically:

1. Comm.: To deduct or allow a certain sum from a bill or account due, for ready money.

2. Banking: To lend or advance the amount of a bill or other document due at some future date, deducting the interest at a certain rate per cent. from the principal: it is really to buy from the holder of a bill, note, &c., the right to receive the money due upon it.

"No great increase can be suddenly made in the amount of capital available for discounting bills."—*Rogers: Political Economy*, p. 147.

B. Intrans.: To lend or advance money on bills and other documents, due at some future date, deducting the interest at the time of making the advance.

discount-broker, s. One who discounts bills, notes, &c.; a bill-broker.

dis-cōunt'-a-ble, a. [English *discount*; -able.] That may or can be discounted; fit or ready for discount.

dis-cōunt'-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DISCOUNT, v.]

dis-cōun'-ten-ānce, v. t. [O. Fr. *descontenancer* = to abash: *des*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and Fr. *contenance*=the countenance.]

1. To put out of countenance, to abash, to put to shame, to disconcert, to discompose.

"Blank and discountenanced the servants stand."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, xv. 402.

2. To discourage, to set one's face against; to manifest or express disapprobation of.

"Be careful to discountenance in children anything that looks like rage and furious anger."—*Tillotson: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 51.

* **dis-cōun'-ten-ānce, s.** [DISCOURTEANCE, -ē.] Discouragement by cold treatment; disapprobation; unfriendly or unfavorable aspect or attitude toward.

"When his discountenance can do no injury."—*Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone*, iii.

dis-cōun'-ten-āncēd, pa. par. or a. [DISCOURTEANCE, v.]

dis-cōun'-ten-āncēr, s. [English *discountenancer* (-ē); -er.] One who discountenances or discourages by cold treatment; one who manifests disapprobation.

"A great taxer of his people, and discountenancer of his nobility."—*Bacon: Henry VII*

dis-cōun'-ten-āncē-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DISCOURTEANCE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of discouraging by cold treatment; the manifesting disapprobation of anything; discouragement.

dis-cōunt'-ēr, s. [Eng. *discount*; -er.] One who discounts bills, &c.; a discount-broker.

"Usurers, pedlars, and Jew discounters, at the corners of the streets."—*Burke: Letter to a Member of the National Assembly*.

dis-cōunt'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DISCOUNT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or practice of advancing money on bills, notes, &c.; the occupation of a discount.

"Discounting was not active."—*London Daily Telegraph; Money Market*.

dis-cōur'-age (age as Ig), v. t. & i. [Old Fr. *descourager*: Fr. *décourager*; Sp. *discorazar*; Ital. *discoraggiare*.] [COURAGE.]

A. Transitive:

1. To deprive of courage, spirit, or confidence; to dishearten, to dispirit, to depress in spirit.

"They discouraged the heart of the children of Israel."—*Numb. xxxi. 3*.

2. To discountenance; to manifest or express disapprobation of; to oppose. (Used both of persons and things.)

"Persons . . . whom the necessity of their worldly affairs compels them to discourage."—*Clarke: On the Attributes*, prop. 2.

3. To deprive of the spirit, courage, or will to do anything; to deter, to dissuade. (Properly followed by *from*, though formerly *to* was also used.)

"Other nations need not be discouraged from the like attempts."—*Rambler*, No. 152.

* **B. Intrans.**: To lose courage; to become discouraged or disheartened.

"Because that poor Church should not utterly discourage."—*Vocation of Johan Bale* (1553). (Davies.)

¶ For the difference between to *discourage* and to *deter*, see DETER.

dis-cōur'-age (age as Ig), s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *courage* (q. v.).] Discouragement, disheartening; the state of being discouraged, disheartened, or dispirited.

"There undoubtedly is grievous discourage and peril of conscience."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governor*, fol. 209.

* **dis-cōur'-age-a-ble (age as Ig), a.** [Eng. *discourage*; -able.] Capable of being discouraged; liable to discouragement.

"Not discourageable by the most hateful indignities."—*Hall: Contempt*; *The Fig-tree*.

dis-cōur'-aged (aged as Igd), pa. par. or a. [DISCOURAGE, v.]

dis-cōur'-age-mēt (age as Ig), s. [Eng. *discourage*; -ment.]

1. The act of discouraging, depriving of spirit, or disheartening.

2. The act of discountenancing or disapproving; disapprobation.

3. The act of dissuading or deterring from anything; deterrent.

4. That which discourages or disheartens. (Followed by *to* before the person affected.)

"Amongst other impediments of any inventions, it is none of the meanest discouragements, that they are so generally derided by common opinion."—*Wilkins*.

5. That which deters or dissuades. (Followed by *from*.)

"The books read at schools and colleges are full of incitements to virtue, and discouragements from vice."—*Swift*.

6. The state of being discouraged, disheartened, or dispirited; dejection, depression.

"Lost over great discouragement might make them desperate."—*State Trials: Henry Garnet* (1606).

dis-cōur'-ag-ēr (ag as Ig), s. [Eng. *discourag(e)*; -er.] One who or that which discourages; disheartens, or discountenances.

"Those discouragers and abaters of elevated love."—*Dryden: Assiagnation*, iii. 1.

dis-cōur'-ag-īng (ag as Ig), pr. par., a. & s. [DISCOURAGE, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Tending to discourage; disheartening, dispiriting, depressing.

"Over that valley hang the discouraging clouds of confusion."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

C. As subst.: The act of disheartening, dispiriting, or discountenancing; discouragement.

"To the discouraging of others hereafter."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 133.

dis-cōur'-ag-īng-lŷ (ag as Ig), adv. [Eng. *discouraging*; -ly.] In a discouraging, dispiriting, or disheartening manner.

dis-cōur se, s. [Fr. *discours*; Ital. *discorso*, from Lat. *discursus*=a running about: *dis*=away, apart and *cursus*=a running; *curro*=to run.]

***I. Literally:**

1. A running or moving about; shifting, dodging.

"At last the catiff, after long discourse, When all his strokes he saw avoided quite, Resolved in one t' assemble all his force."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. viii. 14

2. Course.

"When the day shal come and the discourse of things turned upside down."—*Udall: 1 Peter i.*

II. Figuratively:

* 1. The action of the mind in running or passing from premises to consequences; the act or exercise of reasoning; reflection.

"The act of the mind which connects propositions, and deduces conclusions from them, the schools call discourse."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*.

2. The running over or through a subject in speech—a treating or examining in words; a dissertation; a homily.

"The discourse here is about ideas, which, he says, are real things, and seen in God."—*Locke*.

3. A mutual intercourse or exchange of language; conversation.

"A disputable point is no man's ground: Rove where you please, 'tis common all around. Discourse may want an animated No."—*Couper: Conversation*, 99-101.

4. The art or manner of speaking or conversing.

"How likes she my discourse?"—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, v. 2.

* 5. A flow of language; fluency, eloquence.

"Filling the head with variety of thoughts, and the mouth with copious discourse."—*Locke*.

6. That which one says, speak, or tells; speech, saying.

"A kind Of excellent dumb discourse."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 3.

7. A written treatise or dissertation intended to convey instruction; a homily, a sermon.

"My intention in this and some future discourses."—*Pearce: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

* 8. Intercourse, dealing, transactions.

"Good Captain Bessus, tell us the discourse Between Tigranes and our king; and how We got the victory."—*Beaum. & Flot.: King and No King*, ii. 1.

¶ **Discourse of reason**: The exercise of the reasoning powers.

"There is not so great difference and distance between beast and beast, as there is odds in the matter of wisdom, discourse of reason, and use of memory, between man and man."—*Holland: Plutarch's Morals*, p. 570.

¶ **A discourse** differs from a *speech*, an *oration*, or a *harangue*, in being applied to what is written, the others being only spoken.

dis-cōur se, v. t. & i. [DISCOURSE, s.]

***A. Transitive:**

1. To treat of, to talk over, to discuss, to relate, to tell.

"The manner of their taking may appear At large discoursed in this paper here."—*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, v. 6.

"I have spoken to my brother, who is the patron, to discourse the minister about it."—*Evelyn*.

3. To utter, to give forth.

"It will discourse most eloquent music."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

* 4. To spend or pass in conversation.

"Shall we discourse The freezing hours away?"—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 3.

B. Intransitive:

* 1. To reason, to pass from premises to consequences.

"Those very elements which we partake, Translated grow, have sense, or can discourse."—*Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses*, xv.

* 2. To meditate, to debate, to turn over in the mind.

"He discoursed how best he might approve His vow made for Achilles' grace."—*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, ii.

3. To treat upon anything in a formal manner by words; to dilate, to hold forth; to expatiate.

"The general maxims we are discoursing of are not known to children, idiots, and a great part of mankind."—*Locke*.

4. To talk, to speak, to relate, to tell.

"What of that?"—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 2.

* 5. To be affable and conversable.

"She discourses, she carves."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 3.

¶ For the difference between to *discourse* and to *speak*, see SPEAK.

dis-cōur sed, pa. par. or a. [DISCOURSE, v.]

* **dis-cōur se-less, a.** [Eng. *discourse*; -less.] Without reason or reasoning powers; irrational, senseless.

"The part of rash and discourseless brains."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, vol. ii., ch. 6.

dis-cōurs'-ēr, s. [Eng. *discours(e)*; -er.]

1. One who treats or writes on any subject; a dissertator.

"Our discourser here has quoted nine verses out of it."—*Bentley: On Freethinking*, p. 65.

2. One who speaks or discourses on any subject; a speaker, a narrator.

"The tract of everything Would by a good discourser lose some life."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, i. 1.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dis-cours-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISCOURSE, *v.*] **A. & B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:*

*1. Reasoning, meditation.

"You being by nature given to melancholic discoursing, do easilier yield to such imaginations."—North: *Plutarch's Lives*, p. 880.

*2. A treating on any subject; dissertation.

***dis-cours-ive**, *a.* [Eng. *discourse*(e); *-ive*.]

1. Of or pertaining to reason; reasoning, discoursive.

"In thy discoursive thought."

Browne: *Shepherd's Pipe*, Ecl. vii.

2. Containing dialogue or conversation; interlocutory.

"The epic is everywhere interlaced with dialogue or discursive scenes."—Dryden: *Dramatic Poesy*.

3. Affectable, conversable, communicative, talkative.

"He found him a complaisant man, very free and discursive."—Life of A. & Wood.

*4. Moving or passing from one point or object to another; discursive.

"His sight is not discursive by degrees"

But seeing th' whole each single part doth see."

Davies: *Immortality of the Soul*, § 8.

***dis-cours-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *discourse*(e); *-ŷ*.] Affectable, conversable, communicative. (Scotch.)

***dis-court**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *court* (q. v.).] To dismiss from court or from court favor.

"Pretending to discount all such as refused."—Speed: *The Romans*, bk. vi., ch. xli., § 8.

***dis-court-è-ous**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *courteous*.] Uncourteous, uncivil, rude, wanting in courtesy.

"He resolved to unhorse the first discourteous knight he should meet."—Motteux: *Don Quixote*.

***dis-court-è-ous-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *discourteous*; *-ly*.] In a discourteous, rude, or uncivil manner; rudely, uncivilly.

"Has he wronged me so discourteously?"—Marmion: *The Antiquary*, iv. 1.

dis-court-è-ous-ness, *s.* [Eng. *discourteousness*.] A want of courtesy or civility; rudeness, incivility, discourtesy.

dis-court-è-ŷ, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *courtesy* (q. v.).] A want of courtesy, rudeness, incivility; an act of rudeness or disrespect.

"Offense is given by discourtesy in small things."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

***dis-court-ship**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *courtesy* (q. v.).] A want of respect or courtesy; discourtesy.

"Monsieur, we must not so much betray ourselves to discourtesy, as to suffer you to be longer unsaluted."—B. Jonson: *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

disc-ous, *a.* [Eng. *disc*; *-ous*.] Disc-shaped, disciform, discoid; as, the shell of the *planorbis* (q. v.).

***dis-cov-én-ant**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *covenant* (q. v.).] To break or dissolve a covenant with.

dis-cov-ér, ***des-chuv-er**, ***dis-cure**, ***dis-kev-er**, ***dis-kov-er**, ***dys-cur-in**, *v. t. & i.* [Old Fr. *descouvrir*, *descuvrir*; Fr. *découvrir*; Sp. & Port. *descubrir*; Ital. *discoprire*, *scoprire*; Low Lat. *discooperio*=to uncover: *dis*=away, apart, and *cooprio*=to cover.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

***(1)** To uncover, to remove a cover from.

"The cover of the coach was made with such joints, that they might put each end down, and remain as discovered and open-sighted as on horseback."—Sidney: *Arcadia*.

***(2)** To lay open or expose to view, to cause to become visible.

"Go draw aside the curtains and discover"

The several caskets to this noble prince."

Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 7.

***(3)** To reveal, to disclose, to make known.

"Darkness visible"

Served only to discover sights of woe."

Milton: *P. L.*, i. 63, 64.

***(4)** To cause anything to cease to be a covering, to strip.

"The voice of the Lord maketh the hinds to calve, and discovereth the forests."—Psalm xxi. 9.

***(5)** To detect in concealment.

"Up he starts"

Discovered and surprised."

Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 813, 814.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To disclose, to reveal, to expose, to make known.

"This dede schal i never deschuer."

William of Palerne, 3, 101.

(2) To show, to exhibit, to manifest.

"Frame some feeling line"

That may discover such integrity."

Shakespeare: *Two Gentlemen*, iii. 2.

***(3)** To betray, to bring to light, to make public.

"I will open my lips in vain, or discover his government."—Shakespeare: *Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

(4) To espy, to gain the first sight of.

"When we had discovered Cyprus, we left it on the left hand."—Acts xxi. 3.

(5) To find out by exploration places not known before.

"To discover islands far away."

Shakespeare: *Two Gentlemen*, i. 3.

***(6)** To explore.

"Daily now through hardy enterprise"

Many great regions are discovered."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. (Introd. 2).

(7) To be the first to find out and make known anything; to invent.

(8) To find, to detect.

"The Jacobites, however, discovered in the events of the campaign abundant matter for invective."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

II. Law: To make a discovery or disclosure of any matter in answer to a bill in Chancery.

B. Intransitive:

***I. Lit.:** To uncover, to unmask.

"This done, they discover."—Decker: *Whore of Babylon* (1607).

II. Figuratively:

***1.** To reveal, to disclose.

"That you have discovered thus."

Shakespeare: *Much Ado*, ii. 2.

***2.** To espy, to spy out.

"Thou hast painfully discovered."

Shakespeare: *Timon*, v. 2.

3. To find out.

***(1)** Crabb thus discriminates between *discover*, *to manifest*, and *to declare*: "The idea of making known is conveyed by all these terms; but *discover* expresses less than *manifest*, and that than *declare*: we *discover* by indirect means or signs more or less doubtful; we *manifest* by unquestionable marks; we *declare* by express words: talents and dispositions *discover* themselves; particular feelings and sentiments *manifest* themselves; facts, opinions, and sentiments are *declared*: children early *discover* a turn for some particular art or science; a person *manifests* his regard for another by unequivocal proofs of kindness; a person of an open disposition is apt to *declare* his sentiments without disguise. Things are said to *discover*, persons only *manifest* or *declare* in the proper sense; but they may be used figuratively: it is the nature of everything subliminal to *discover* symptoms of decay more or less early; it is particularly painful when any one *manifests* an unfriendly disposition from whom he had reason to expect the contrary." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *to discover* and *to detect*, see DETECT; for that between *to discover* and *to find*, see FIND; and for that between *to discover* and *to uncover*, see UNCOVER.

***(3)** Blair thus accurately discriminates between the words *to discover* and *to invent*: "We invent things that are new; we *discover* what was before hidden. Galileo *invented* the telescope; Harvey *discovered* the circulation of the blood."

dis-cov-ér-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *discover*; *-able*.]

***1.** That may or can be discovered, found out, revealed, or detected.

"That mineral matter, which is so intermixed with the common and terrestrial matter, as not to be discoverable by human industry."—Woodward: *Natural History*.

***2.** Open to view, exposed, apparent, visible.

"They were deceived by Satan in an open and discoverable apparition, that is, in the form of a serpent."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

dis-cov-ér-ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISCOVER.]

dis-cov-ér-ér, *s.* [Eng. *discover*; *-er*.]

1. One who discovers, finds out, or reveals anything.

"Discoverers of they know not what."

Copper: *Progress of Error*, 476.

***2.** An explorer.

"The discoverers and searchers of the land."—Raleigh: *Hist. World*, bk. ii., ch. v., § 3.

***3.** A spy, a scout.

"Send discoverers forth,"

To know the numbers of our enemies."

Shakespeare: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 1.

dis-cov-ér-ing, ***des-cuv-er-ing**, ***dys-cur-ynge**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISCOVER.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of exposing, revealing, detecting, or finding out; discovery.

"Discourynge of counselle."—Prompt. Parv.

***dis-cov-ér-mēt**, *s.* [English *discover*; *-ment*.] The act of discovering or revealing; discovery.

"The time . . . prefix for this discoverment."

Fairfax: *Godfrey of Boulogne*, bk. xv., st. 39.

***dis-cov-ért**, ***dis-cov-erte**, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *des-couvert*, *pa. par. of découvrir*; Fr. *découvert*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Uncovered, exposed, unprotected.

"That winter made hadde discovert."

Chaucer: *Dream*, 4.

2. *Law:* Not covert; not within the bonds of matrimony. Applied to a woman who is unmarried or a widow.

B. *As subst.:* Any thing or part uncovered, exposed, or unprotected.

"Alisaunder smot him in the discouverte."

Alisaunder, 7, 417.

dis-cov-ér-türe, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *coverture* (q. v.).] The state or condition of being free from coverture; freedom from coverture.

dis-cov-ér-ŷ, ***dis-cov-er-ŷ**, *s.* [English *discover*; *-ŷ*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

***1. Lit.:** The act of uncovering, exposing, or making visible.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The act of revealing, exposing, or making manifest.

"For trial of faith where it is, and for the discovery of those that have none."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

(2) The act of making known or public; a declaration, a disclosure.

"She dares not thereof make discovery."

Shakespeare: *Rape of Lucrece*, 1, 314.

(3) The act of spying or perceiving, or gaining the first sight of.

***(4)** A spying out, a reconnoitering.

"Here is the guess of their true strength and forces by diligent discovery."—Shakespeare: *Lea*, v. 1.

(5) The act of finding out lands or places not known before.

***(6)** Exploration.

"The voyage intended for the discovery of Cathay."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*, i. 232.

(7) The act of finding out and making known for the first time.

"Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood; but Watt invented the steam-engine; and we speak with a true distinction of the inventions of Art, and the discoveries of Science."—Trench: *On the Study of Words*, lect. vi.

(8) The act of detecting or finding out; detection.

(9) That which is discovered, found out, or made known for the first time.

"We speak of the invention of printing, of the discovery of America."—Trench.

II. Technically:

1. *Law:* The revealing or disclosing of any matter by a defendant, in answer to a bill in Chancery.

"The powers of obtaining a discovery which the courts of law now possess."—Blackstone: *Com.*, bk. iii., ch. 17.

2. *Min.:* The first finding of the mineral deposit in place upon a mining claim. A discovery is necessary before the location can be held by a valid title. The opening in which it is made is called a discovery-shaft, a Discovery-tunnel, &c.

3. *Drama:* The unraveling or unfolding of the plot of a play.

discovery-shaft, *s.* [DISCOVERY, II.]

discovery-tunnel, *s.* [DISCOVERY, II.]

***dis-crā-dle**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *cradle* (q. v.).] To come forth, to emerge, to originate, to arise.

"We know all, Clifford, fully, since this meteor,"

This airy apparition, first cradled

From Tournay into Portugal."

Ford: *Perkin Warbeck*, i. 3.

dis-crā-se, **dis-crās-ite**, **dys-crās-ite**, *s.* [Gr. *dys*, in comp.=bad, and *krasis*=a mixture. (*Dana*).] According to others, from Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and *krasis*=a mixture, in allusion to its composition.]

Min.: An orthorhombic, opaque, massive mineral with a metallic luster; color and streak silver-white, inclining to tin-white, sometimes tarnished yellow or blackish. Composition: Antimony, 22; silver, 78=100; hardness, 3½-4; specific gravity-

bōl, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -cian, -tian=shān. -tion, -sion=shūn; -tion, -sion=zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious=shūs. -ble, -dle, &c.=bēl, dēl-

944-952. It is a valuable and very rare ore of silver, occurring in hexagonal prisms, in Germany, Spain, and Bolivia, associated with other ores of silver, native arsenic and galena, and other species. Also called Antimonide of Silver, Antimonial Silver, &c.

***dis-crā se**, *v. t.* [Gr. *dyskrasia*=a bad temperament; *dys*=bad, and *krasis*=a mixture.] To distemper, to disorder in temperament.

"So they, when God hath bestowed their bodies upon them, as gorgeous palaces or mansion houses wherein the mind may dwell with pleasure and delight, do first, by this evil demeanour, shake and discrase them, and then being altogether careless of repairing them, do suffer them to run to destruction."—Barrough: *Method of Physic*, 1624. (Nares.)

***dis-crā ged**, ***dis-craysed**, *a.* [DISCRASE, *v.*] In a distempered condition; disordered in temperament.

"Discraysed. *Egrotus, Male habens, Valetudinarius.*"—Huloet.

***dis-crā-sle**, *s.* [Gr. *dyskrasia*.] A distempered condition.

"Somatalgia and Psychalgia, the one the *d'crase* of the body, the other the malady and distemperature of the soule."—Optick Glasse of Humours, 1659. (Nares.)

dis-crās-ite, *s.* [DISCRASE, *s.*]

***dis-crē-āte**, *v. t.* [Prefix *dis*, and Eng. *create* (q. v.).] To uncreate, to annihilate.

"Which doubtless else had discredited all."—Sylvester: *Du Bartas*, wk. i., day ii., 318.

dis-crēd-īt, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *credit* (q. v.).] 1. A want or loss of credit or reputation; disesteem; a slight degree of disgrace.

"Came out of the conflict without discredit."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. A want of trust, belief, or confidence.

3. Anything which causes a loss of credit or reputation.

"It would not have relished among my other discred-its."—Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

dis-crēd-īt, *v. t.* [Prefix *dis*, and Eng. *credit* (q. v.); Fr. *décriditer*.] 1. Not to credit or believe; to have no faith or belief in; to disbelieve.

"Livy, however, discredits this account and thinks that the Apulians themselves were attacked."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. ii., § 31.

*2. To deprive of credibility; to make not trusted.

"To stand so much upon the discrediting of witnesses."—State Trials: *Duke of Norfolk* (1571).

3. To bring into discredit; to bring reproach or shame upon; to disgrace.

"O, sir, you had then left unseen a wonderful piece of work; which not to have been blessed withal, would have discredited your travel."—Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *discredit*, *disgrace*, *reproach*, and *scandal*: "*Discredit* signifies the loss of credit; *disgrace*, the loss of grace, favor, or esteem; *reproach* stands for the thing that deserves to be reproached; and *scandal* for the thing that gives scandal or offense. The conduct of men in their various relations with each other may give rise to the unfavorable sentiment which is expressed in common by these terms. Things are said to reflect *discredit* or *disgrace*, to bring *reproach* or *scandal*, on the individual. These terms seem to rise in sense one upon the other: *disgrace* is a stronger term than *discredit*; *reproach* than *disgrace*; and *scandal* than *reproach*. *Discredit* interferes with a man's credit or respectability; *disgrace* marks him out as an object of unfavorable distinction; *reproach* makes him the subject of reproachful conversation; *scandal* makes him an object of offense or even abhorrence. . . . *Discredit* depends much on the character, circumstances, and situation of those who *discredit* and those who are *discredited*. . . . *disgrace* depends on the temper of men's minds as well as collateral circumstances: where a nice sense of moral propriety is prevalent in any community, *disgrace* inevitably attaches to a deviation from good morals. *Reproach* and *scandal* refer more immediately to the nature of the actions than to the character of the persons." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dis-crēd-īt-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *creditable* (q. v.).] Tending to bring discredit, shame or disgrace upon anybody or upon anything; not creditable; disreputable, disgraceful.

"Preserved From painful and discreditable shocks."—Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. v.

dis-crēd-īt-a-blŷ, *adv.* [English *discreditable*; *-ly*.] In a discreditable, disgraceful, or disreputable manner.

dis-crēd-īt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISCREDIT, *v.*]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hār, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, æ = ē; ey = ā. qu - kw.

dis-crēd-īt-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISCREDIT, *v.*] *A. & B.* As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of disbelieving or distrusting; a disgracing or bringing into discredit.

dis-crēd-īt-ōr, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *creditor* (q. v.).] One who discredits.

dis-crē et, ***dis-cret**, ***dis-crete**, *a.* [Fr. *discret*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *discreto*, from Lat. *discretus*, *pa. par. of discerno*=to discern (q. v.).]

***I. Lit.**: Differing, distinct, distinguishable.

"The waters fall with difference discreet."—Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. xii. 71.

II. Figuratively:

1. Prudent, wary, circumspect, careful in avoiding errors or evil and in choosing the best course of action.

"Compton was not a very discreet adviser."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. Done or carried out with discretion and circumspection.

"Yet was thy liberality discreet."—Couper: *In Mem. J. Thornton*, Esq.

3. Civil, obliging, polite, courteous. (Scotch.)

dis-crē et-īŷ, ***dis-crete-ly**, ***dis-cret-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *discret*; *-ly*.] In a discreet, prudent, wary, or circumspect manner; with discretion.

"And, when I hope his blunders are all out, Reply discreetly, 'To be sure—no doubt!'"—Couper: *Conversation*, 117, 118.

dis-crē et-nēss, ***dis-creet-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *discret*; *-ness*.] The quality of being discreet; discretion, wariness, circumspection.

"Patience, discreteness, and benignity."—More: *Immortal of the Soul*, pt. ii., bk. iii., ch. iii., § 58.

***dis-crēp-ānce**, **dis-crēp-an-ŷ**, *s.* [Old Fr. *discrepance*, from Lat. *discrepantia*, from *discrepans*, *pr. par. of discrepo*=to differ in sound: *dis*=away, apart, and *crepo*=to crackle; Sp. *discrepancia*.] A difference, variance, disagreement, or contrariety.

"It is characterized by discrepancy of testimony as to important events."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. viii., § 1.

***dis-crēp-ant**, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *discrepant*, from Lat. *discrepans*, *pr. par. of discrepo*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. Differing, varying, disagreeing, at variance.

"In a vehement discrepant manner."—Carlyle: *Letters and Speeches of Cromwell*, iii. 2.

2. Followed by *from*:

"Are not all lawes discrepant from Godde's lawes suel?"—Hall: *Henry V.* (an. 2.)

II. Fig.

Suspended, hovering between.

"Plaining discrepant between sea and sky."—Keats: *Endymion*, iii. 341.

B. As subst.

One who disagrees, differs, or dis-sents.

"If you persecute heretics or discrepans they unite themselves as to a common defense."—Jer. Taylor.

***dis-crēse**, ***dis-cres-en**, *v. i.* [Low Lat. *discreco*, from *decreco*=to decrease (q. v.); Sp. *discrecer*; Ital. *discrecere*.] To decrease, to fade or fall away.

"Knowend how that the feith *discreseth*, And alle moral vertu *ceseth*."—Gower: *ii.* 180.

dis-crēte, *a.* [Lat. *discretus*, *pa. par. of discerno*.] [DISCREET.]

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: Distinct, disjointed, separate.

"Discrete quantity, or different individuals, are measured by number, without any breaking continuity."—Hale: *Origin of Mankind*.

*2. Fig.: Discreet, wary, prudent.

"Discrete in all hire wordes and hire dedes."—Chaucer: *Parson's Tale*.

II. Technically:

1. Logic: Disjunctive, discriptive. [DISCRETIVE.]

2. Music: Applied to a movement in which the successive notes vary considerably in pitch.

3. Math.: [DISCRETE PROPORTION.]

4. Med.: Applied to certain exanthemata, in which the spots or pustules are separated from each other. It is opposed to *confluent*.

(1) *Discrete proportion*: A proportion in which the ratio of the first term to the second is equal to that of the third to the fourth, but not equal to that of the second to the third: thus 3 : 6 :: 8 : 16 is a discrete proportion, because the ratio of 6 to 8 is not the same as that of 3 to 6, or of 8 to 16. The proportion 3 : 6 :: 12 : 24 is a continued proportion or a geometrical progression.

(2) *Discrete quantity*: One which is discontinuous in its parts.

***dis-crēte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *discretus*.] To separate, to make into distinct or discontinuous parts.

"Its body is left imporous, and not discreted by atomic terminations."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. i.

dis-crē-tion (or as **dis-crēsh n.**), ***dis-cre-clon**, ***dis-cre-cloun**, *s.* [Fr. *discretion*; Sp. *discrecion*; Ital. *discrezione*, from Lat. *discretio*=a separation, difference, from *discretus*, *pa. par. of discerno*=to separate, to discriminate.]

***I. Lit.**: A separation, a distinction, a difference.

"To show their despicency of the poor Gentiles, and to pride themselves in their prerogative and discretion from them."—Mede: *Diatribes*, p. 191.

II. Figuratively:

1. The power or faculty of distinguishing things that differ, or of discerning and discriminating correctly between what is right or wrong, useful or injurious; discernment, judgment.

"He was master not only of his art, but of his discretion."—Pope: *Homage's Odyssey* (Postscript).

2. Prudence, sagacity, circumspection, discreetness, judgment.

"He had not the discretion either to stop his ears, or to know from whence those blasphemies came."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

3. The liberty or power of acting according to one's own judgment without the control of others; freedom of action.

"He might also, at the discretion of the court, be loaded with all the costs of the proceeding."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

4. Civility, politeness, courtesy, propriety of conduct. (Scotch.)

"I never saw any thing o' her but the height o' discretion."—Saxton and Gael, iii. 96.

5. Kindness shown toward a stranger in one's house; hospitality.

¶ (1) *To surrender at discretion*: To surrender one's self without any stipulation or terms; to give one's self up or over unconditionally.

(2) *To arrive at or come to years of discretion*: To arrive at an age when one is capable or qualified to exercise and follow one's own judgment.

¶ For the difference between *discretion* and *judgment*, see JUDGMENT.

***dis-crē-tion-ā-l**, *a.* [Eng. *discretion*; *-al*.] Left to the discretion of any person; discretionary.

"All this amounts not to any thing of a discretionary authority placed in the hands of tutelar angels."—Bishop Horsely: *Sermons*, ii. 416.

***dis-crē-tion-ā-l-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *discretionary*; *-ly*.] At or according to discretion; discretionarily.

"If hour may be used discretionally as one or two syllables, power may surely be allowed the same latitude."—Nares: *Elements of Orthoëpy*, p. 80.

***dis-crē-tion-ā-rī-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *discretionary*; *-ly*.] According to one's discretion or judgment; at discretion.

dis-crē-tion-ā-rŷ, *a.* [Eng. *discretion*; *-ary*.] Left to or depending on the discretion of any person; to be exercised or used according to one's discretion, uncontrolled by any other.

"The discretionary powers which such governments commonly delegate to all their inferior officers."—Smith: *Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. vii.

dis-crēt-īve, *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *discretivus*, from *discretus*, *pa. par. of discerno*; Ital. & Sp. *discretivo*.]

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. Disjunctive, separating; opposing.

"A discriptive conceptualist."—Cotteridge.

2. Separate, distinct.

II. Technically:

1. Gram.: Disjunctive. [DISCRETIVE DISTINCTION.]

"The conjunction here is discriptive."—Gregory: *Notes on Scripture*, p. 80.

2. Logic: [DISCRETIVE PROPOSITION.]

¶ (1) *Discriptive distinction*: A distinction which implies opposition or contrariety, as well as difference.

(2) *Discriptive proposition*: A proposition in which some various or seeming opposition, distinction, or difference is noted by the particles *but*, *though*, *yet*, &c.

***dis-crēt-īve-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *discriptive*; *-ly*.] In a discriptive manner; to mark or express distinction.

"The plural number being used discretively, to note out and design one of many."—Bishop Richardson: *On the Old Testament*, p. 237.

***dis-crīm-in-a-ble**, *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *discriminabilis*, from *discrimen* (genit. *discriminis*)=a separation, a mark of distinction.] [DISCRIMINATE.] That may or can be distinguished or discriminated.

***dis-crim'-in-al**, *s.* [Lat. *discriminalis*, from *discrimen*.] A term applied in palmistry to the line marking the separation between the hand and the arm; called also the Dragon's-tail.

dis-crim'-in-ant, *s.* [Lat. *discriminans*, *pr. par.* of *discrimino*.] Math.: The eliminant of the *n* partial differentials of any homogeneous function of *n* variables. [ELIMINANT.]

dis-crim'-in-ate, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *discriminatus*, *pa. par.* of *discrimino*=to separate, to distinguish, from *discrimen* (genit. *discriminis*)=a separation, a mark of distinction: *dis*=away, apart, and *cerno*=to separate, to decide.] [DISCERN.]

A. Transitive:

1. To distinguish, to mark or observe the difference or distinction between.

*2. To select or pick out; to choose.

"That discriminating mercy, to which alone you owe your exemption from miseries."—Boyle.

*3. To separate from others; to set on one side.

"To discriminate the goats from the sheep."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 20.

4. To distinguish by marks of difference; to make a difference between.

"The Almighty Maker has throughout discriminated each from each."

Couper: *Task*, iv. 734, 735.

B. Intrans.: To mark, discern, or note the difference between things; to make a distinction or difference.

"At length mankind had reached the sinewy firmness of their youth and could discriminate and argue well."

Couper: *Task*, v. 287-89.

† For the difference between to discriminate and to distinguish, see DISTINGUISH.

***dis-crim'-in-ate**, *a.* [Lat. *discriminatus*, *pa. par.* of *discrimino*.] Distinguished, distinctive, distinct; having the difference marked.

"Oysters and cockles, and muscles, which move not, have no discriminate sex."—Bacon: *Natural History*.

dis-crim'-in-ā-tēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISCRIMINATE, *v.*]

***dis-crim'-in-ate-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *discriminate*; *-lŷ*.] In a discriminating manner; with discrimination, distinctly.

"His conception of an Elegy he has in this Preface very judiciously and discriminately explained."—Johnson: *Lives of the Poets*; Shenstone.

***dis-crim'-in-ate-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *discriminate*; *-ness*.] Distinctness, distinctiveness; marked difference.

dis-crim'-in-āt-lŷng, *pr. par., adj. & s.* [DISCRIMINATE, *v.*]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Serving to discriminate or distinguish; distinguishing, distinctive.

"Souls have no discriminating hue."

Couper: *Charity*, 202.

2. Distinguishing or noting with marks of difference or distinction.

3. Having the faculty of discrimination; able to discriminate.

C. As *subst.*: The act or power of distinguishing; discrimination.

dis-crim'-in-āt-lŷng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *discriminating*; *-lŷ*.] In a discriminating manner; with discrimination or judgment.

"Very nicely and discriminately dressed."—Whitney: *Real Folks*, ch. xiii.

dis-crim'-in-ā-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *discriminatio*, from *discriminatus*.]

1. The act of distinguishing or discriminating between two or more things.

"A satire should make a due discrimination between those that are, and those who are not, the proper objects of it."—Addison: *Spectator*.

2. The power or faculty of discriminating or distinguishing critically between different things; discernment, penetration, judgment.

*3. That which discriminates, distinguishes, or serves as a mark of note or distinction; a distinctive or discriminative mark or feature.

"Give each party its denomination, distinction, and discrimination."—Hall: *Contempl.*, vol. i.; *Of Religion*.

4. The state of being discriminated, distinguished, or distinct.

"Not attending sufficiently to this discrimination of the different styles of painting."—Sir J. Reynolds: *Disc.* 10.

*5. A quarrel, recrimination.

"Reproaches and all sorts of unkind discriminations succeeded."—Hacket: *Life of Williams*, i. 16. (Davies.)

† For the difference between discrimination and discernment, see DISCERNMENT.

dis-crim'-in-a-tive, *a.* [Eng. *discriminat(e)*; *-ive*.]

1. Serving to distinguish or make distinct; distinguishing, distinctive, characteristic.

"These discriminative badges have as great a rate set upon them."—Hall: *Contempl.*, vol. i.; *Of Religion*.

2. Discriminating; observing distinctions or differences.

"Discriminative Providence knew before the nature and course of all things."—More: *Antidote against Atheism*.

***dis-crim'-in-a-tive-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *discriminative*; *-lŷ*.] In a discriminating manner; with discrimination.

"Worthily and discriminatively used."—Mede: *Diatrobe*, p. 62.

dis-crim'-in-ā-tōr, *s.* [Lat.] One who discriminates.

***dis-crim'-in-ā-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *discriminator*; *-ŷ*.] Discriminating, discriminative.

***dis-crim'-in-ōus**, *a.* [Low Lat. *discriminosus*, from Lat. *discrimen* (genit. *discriminis*).] Dangerous, hazardous, critical.

"Any kind of spitting blood imports a very discriminous state."—Harvey: *On Consumption*.

***dis-cri-ve**, *v. t.* [DESCRIBE.] To describe; to narrate.

"The battellis and the man I will describe." Douglas: *Virgil*, xiii. 5.

***dis-crown'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *crown* (q. v.).] To divest or deprive of a crown.

"The chief seems royal still, though with her head dis-crown'd." Byron: *Childe Harold*, iv. 167.

***dis-crown'ed**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISCROWN.]

dis-crown'-lŷng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISCROWN.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of stripping or depriving of a crown.

***dis-cru'-ql-ate**, *v. t.* [Lat. *discruciat*, *pa. par.* of *discrucio*: *dis* (intens.), and *crucio*=to torture; *crux* (genit. *crucis*)=a cross.] To torture, to pain exceedingly.

"Discruciate a man in deep distresses." Herrick: *Hesperides*, p. 257.

***dis-cru'-ql-āt-lŷng**, *a.* [DISCRUCIATE.] Torturing, exceedingly painful, excruciating.

"To single hearts doubling is discruciating."—Browne: *Christian Morality*, ii. 22.

***dis-cū'-bi-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Low Lat. *discubitorius*, from Lat. *discumbo*=to lie down.] Fitted or intended for the posture of leaning or reclining.

"That custom, by degrees, changed their cubicular beds into discubitory."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. vi.

***dis-cūl'-pāte**, *v. t.* [Low Lat. *disculpo*, from Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *culpat*, *pa. par.* of *culpo*=to blame; *culpa*=a fault, blame; Fr. *disculper*, Sp. *disculpar*, Ital. *discolpare*.] To free from blame or fault, to exculpate, to excuse.

"My disculpating him from the charge of fear would awaken, in some of you, a suspicion of a less defensible motive for that retreat."—Ashton: *Fast Sermon* (1758), ser. p. 144.

***dis-cūl'-pāt-ēd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISCULPATE, *v.*]

***dis-cūl'-pāt-lŷng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISCULPATE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of exculpating or excusing; disculpation.

***dis-cūl'-pā-tion**, *s.* [Fr.] The act of exculpating or excusing; exculpation.

"Formed upon a plan of apology and disculpation."—Burke: *The Present Discontents*.

***dis-cūl'-pā-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *culpatory* (q. v.).] Tending to exculpate or excuse.

***dis-cūm'-ben-cŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *discumbens*, *pr. par.* of *discumbo*=to lie down.] The act or practice of reclining at meals, after the fashion of the ancients.

"The Greeks and Romans used the custom of discumbency at meals."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. v.

***dis-cūm'-bēr**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *cumber* (q. v.).] To free from any encumbrance or impediment; to disencumber, to disburden.

"His limbs dis-cumbers of the clinging vest, And binds the sacred cincture round his breast." Pope: *Homér's Odyssey*, v. 474, 475.

***dis-cū re** (1), *v. t.* [DISCOVER.]

1. To disclose, to reveal.

"The plaine truth vnto me discoure." Lydgate: *Storie of Thebes*, pt. ii.

2. To watch closely.

"We gif Messap, the yeltis to discoure." Douglas: *Virgil*, 280, 15.

***dis-cū re** (2), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *cure* (q. v.).] To free from a care, duty, office, or charge.

"Some benefices have actual or habitual cure of souls; others have cure habitually, and are discured actually; others neither actually nor habitually, but utterly discurred."—Dr. Tooker: *Fabric of the Church* (1604), p. 35.

***dis-cūr'-rent** (1), *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *current*, *a.* (q. v.).] Not current, not in use.

"Discurrent in all catholic countries."—Sir E. Sandys: *State of Religion*.

***dis-cūr'-rent** (2), *a.* [Lat. *discurrens*, *pr. par.* of *discurro*=to run about: *dis*=away, apart, and *curro*=to run.] Wandering, running here and there. (Coles.)

***dis-cūr-sā-tion**, *s.* [Latin *discursatio*, from *discurro*=to run hither and thither.] A running about from place to place.

"Making long discursions to learn strange tongues."—Gaulle: *Mag-Astro-Mantix*, p. 55.

***dis-cūr-sion**, *s.* [Lat. *discursio*, from *discurro*=to run apart, or in different ways: *dis*=away, apart, and *curro*=to run.]

I. Lit.: A running about.

II. Figuratively:

1. A wandering or rambling; a passing from one subject to another.

"Turning the discursion of his judgment from things abroad to those that are within himself."—Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 109.

2. A rambling or desultory talk or writing; diffuse treatment of a subject.

"Because the word discourse is commonly taken for the coherence and consequence of words, I will, to avoid equivocation, call it discursion."—Hobbes.

3. The act of discoursing or reasoning; a discourse.

***dis-cūr-sist**, *s.* [Lat. *discursus* (us), *pa. par.* of *discurro*, and Eng. suff. *-ist*.] A discursor, an arguer, a disputer.

"Great discursists were apt to intrigue affairs."—L. Addison: *West Barbary* (1671). (Pref.)

dis-cūr-sive, *a.* [Fr. *discursif*, from Lat. *discursus*, *pa. par.* of *discurro*.]

*1. Passing from one subject to another; wandering.

"The natural and discursive motion of the spirits."—Bacon.

2. Rambling, desultory, unconnected.

"Into these discursive notices we have allowed ourselves to enter."—De Quincy.

3. Reasoning, rational, argumentative (sometimes written *discursive*, q. v.)

"Rational and discursive methods are only fit to be made use of upon philosophers."—Atterbury: *Sermons*, vol. iii., § 8.

***dis-cūr-sive-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *discursive*; *-lŷ*.] By process of reasoning or argument; argumentatively.

"We do discursively, and by way of ratiocination, deduce one thing from another."—Hale: *Origin of Mankind*, p. 22.

***dis-cūr-sive-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *discursive*; *-ness*.] The process of reasoning or argument.

"The exercise of our minds in rational discursiveness about things in quest of truth."—Barrow: *Sermons*, No. 3.

***dis-cūr-sōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Lat. *discursor*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ŷ*.] Having the nature of reasoning or argument; rational, argumentative.

"...textuate [interchanged] with discursive."—Bp. Hall: *Works*, vol. i. (Dedic.)

***dis-cūr-sūs**, *s.* [Lat.] A discourse, reasoning, argument, treatise.

dis'-cūs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *diskos*=a quoit.]

1. A quoit; a flat, spherical piece of iron, stone, &c., used by the ancients to throw as a quoit. [DISCOBOLUS.]

2. A disc (q. v.).

dis-cūss, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *discussus*, *pa. par.* of *discutio*=to shake asunder: *dis*=away, apart, and *quatio*=to shake; Fr. *discuter*; Sp. *discutir*; Ital. *discutere*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To break up, to dissolve (of material things).

"My bosom rubbed with a pomade to discuss pimples."—The Rambler, No. 130.

*2. To break up, to destroy, to dissolve (of immaterial things).

"Many arts were used to discuss the beginnings of new affection."—Wotton: *Relig. Wotton*.

*3. To dispel, to drive away.

"When the night was discussed away."—Chaucer: *Boethius*, bk. i.

*4. To lay or put aside, to shake off.

"All regard of shame she had discuss." Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. i. 48.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bēnch; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sīn, aq; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

*5. To examine into, to investigate.
"Crist . . . sal in dome sitte and *discusse* alle thyng."—*Hampole: Prick of Conscience*, 6,241.

6. To debate, to consider or examine by arguments verbally; to argue or dispute upon.

"The Commons had begun to *discuss* a momentous question."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

*7. To speak out, to declare, to explain, to tell.
"*Discuss* the same in French to him."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 4.

8. To try or consume by eating or drinking; as, to *discuss* a fowl, &c. (*Colloq.*)

*9. To finish off.
"This troublesome business may be *discussed*,"—*Smollett: Humphrey Clinker*, i. 177.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To shake, to destroy, to break to pieces.
"Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trienkl, to burn, *discuss*, and terebrate."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

*2. To debate, to consider; to examine by argument and reasoning.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to discuss* and *to examine*: "*Discussion* is altogether carried on by verbal and personal communication; *examination* proceeds by reading, reflection, and observation; we often *examine* therefore by *discussion*, which is properly one mode of *examination*: a *discussion* is always carried on by two or more persons; an *examination* may be carried on by one only; politics are a frequent, though not always a pleasant subject of *discussion* in social meetings: complicated questions cannot be so thoroughly *examined*; *discussion* serves for amusement rather than for any solid purpose; the cause of truth seldom derives any immediate benefit from it, although the minds of men may become invigorated by a collision of sentiment: *examination* is of great practical utility in the direction of our conduct: all decisions must be partial, unjust, or imprudent, which are made without previous *examination*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dis-cussed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [*DISCUSS*.]

dis-cuss-ër, *s.* [*Eng. discuss*; -*er*.] One who discusses, debates, or argues a question.

dis-cuss-îng, **dis-cuss-ÿng*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*DISCUSS*.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of debating, examining, or arguing a question.

"His usage was to commit the *discussing* of causes privately to certain persons learned in the law."—*Aylife: Foreword*.

dis-cus-sion (or *dis-cush'n*), *s.* [*Lat. discussio*, from *discussus*, *pa. par. of discutio*; *Fr. discussion*; *Sp. discusión*; *Ital. discussione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The act of breaking, resolving, or dissipating; as, a tumor, &c.

2. *Fig.*: The act of discussing, debating, or arguing a point; the agitation or ventilation of a question or subject; debate, argument.

"There is reason to believe that some acrimonious *discussion* took place."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

II. Technically:

1. *Law*: The proceeding against a principal debtor before proceeding against his surety or sureties, or against an heir for a debt due by his ancestor in respect of the subject inherited before proceeding against the other heirs.

2. *Surg.*: (See extract.)

"*Discussion* or resolution is nothing else but breathing out the humors by insensible transpiration."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

dis-cus-sion-al, *a.* [*Eng. discussion*; -*al*.] Of or pertaining to discussion; made in discussion.

"The *discussional* remarks made in his paper on ferromanganese."—*Mr. Gautier's Speech at Iron and Steel Institute, in London Times*.

**dis-cus-sive*, *a. & s.* [*Fr. discussif*, from *Lat. discussus*, *pa. par. of discutio*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Having the power or quality of discussing, resolving, or breaking up tumors or other coagulated matter; discutient.

"It is astringent, biting, *discussive*, and drying."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxii, ch. ix.

2. *Fig.*: Having the power or tendency to resolve or dissipate doubts; determining, decisive, conclusive.

"To resolve all its doubts by a kind of peremptory and *discussive* voice."—*Hopkins: Sermons*, No. 13.

B. *As subst.*: A medicine or preparation which has the power or quality of discussing, resolving, or breaking up tumors or other coagulated matter; a discutient.

dis-cüst, *pa. par.* or *a.* [*DISCUSS*.]

**dis-cü-ti-ent* (or *tient* as *shënt*), *a. & s.* [*Lat. discutiens*, *pr. par. of discutio*=to scatter.]

A. *As adj.*: Having the power or quality of discussing or dissipating morbid or coagulated matter; discutient.

"I then made the fomentation more *discutient* by the addition of salt and sulphur."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. i, ch. vii.

B. *As subst.*: A medicine or preparation which has the power or quality of discussing or dissipating morbid or coagulated matter; a discutient.

"Make your bandages more strict, and foment with *discutients*."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. vii, ch. i.

**dis-cüs-tömed*, *a.* [*Pref. dis*, and *Eng. customed* (q. v.).] Unaccustomed.

"With artless ease from my *discustom'd* quill."—*Sylvester: The Arke*, ii.

dis-dä in, **de deyn*, **des-dain*, **dis-deyne*, **dis-deign*, *v. t. & i.* [*O. Fr. desdaïn, desdaïgn*; *Prov. desdaïgn*; *Fr. dédaïn*; *Sp. desdaïno*; *Port. desdaïno*; *Ital. disdegno*; from *O. Fr. desdegner*; *Prov. desdegner*; *Sp. desdegnar*; *Ital. disdegnare*; *Fr. dédaigner*=to disdain: *O. Fr. des*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *O. Fr. degner*=Lat. *degnor*=to think worthy; *dignus*=worthy.] [*DEIGN*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To think or look upon as unworthy of notice; to consider worthless; to scorn, to despise, to contempt; to feel an utter contempt or scorn for.

"And when the Philistine looked about and saw David, he *disdained* him."—*1 Sam. xvii. 42*.

2. To reject, refuse, or despise as unworthy of one's self.

"Those that did what she *disdained* to do."—*Waller: Death of Lady Rich*.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To think or look upon anything as unworthy of one's self; to scorn; to refuse with scorn or indignation.

"A generous spirit would have *disdained* to insult a party which could not reply."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

*2. To be indignant; to be filled or moved with indignation, anger, or scorn.

"The prince of prestis and scribis . . . *dedeyneden*."—*Wycliffe: Matt. xxi. 15*.

¶ For the difference between *to disdain* and *to contempt*, see *CONTEMN*.

dis-dä in, **de-dayn*, **de-deyn*, **dis-dein*, **dis-daine*, **dis-deine*, **dis-deigne*, *s.* [*DISDAIN*, v.]

1. A feeling of utter contempt, combined with haughtiness and indignation; contempt, scorn.

"A mingled expression of voluptuousness and *disdain* in his eye and on his lip."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

*2. Indignation, anger.

"Discipulis seeynge hadden *dedeyn*."—*Wycliffe: Matt. xxvi. 8*.

*3. The state of being disdained, scorned, or despised; shame, disgrace, ignominy.

"Thy kinsmen hang their heads at this *disdain*."—*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 621.

*4. That which is disdained or is worthy of disdain.

"Most loathsome, filthy, foule, and full of vile *disdaine*."—*Spenser: F. Q. I. i. 14*.

¶ For the difference between *disdain* and *haughtiness*, see *HAUGHTINESS*.

dis-dä ined, *pa. par.* or *a.* [*DISDAIN*, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Despised, contemned, scorned.

*2. Disdainful.

"Reject the jeering and *disdained* contempt Of this proud king."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I, i. 5.

dis-dä in-ër, *s.* [*Eng. disdain*; -*er*.] One who disdains, contemns, or scorns.

dis-dä in-fül, **dis-dä in-füll*, *a.* [*Eng. disdainful*; *ful* (l.).]

1. Full of disdain, contempt, or scorn; contemptuous, scornful, haughty.

"Marched against the most renowned battalions of Europe with *disdainful* confidence."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

*2. Disdaining, scorning, rejecting, or refusing with disdain.

"The queen is obstinate, Stubborn to justice, apt t' accuse it, and *Disdainful* to be tried by 't."

—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, ii. 4.

dis-dä in-fül-lÿ, **dis-dein-ful-ly*, *adv.* [*Eng. disdainful*; -*ly*.] In a disdainful, scornful, or contemptuous manner; scornfully, haughtily; with disdain or contempt.

"Then, from those lulling fits of vain delight Uproused by recollected injury, railed At their false ways *disdainfully*."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vii.

dis-dä in-fül-ness, **dis-deign-ful-ness*, *a.* [*Eng. disdainful*; -*ness*.] The quality of being disdainful; disdain, scorn, contempt.

"Shall the blood of her that loves me then Be sacrificed to her *disdainfulness*?"—*Daniel: Passion of a Distressed Man*, pt. ii.

dis-dä in-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*DISDAIN*, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or state of despising, scorning, or feeling disdain for.

"Say her *disdains* justly must be graced With name of chast."—*Donne: Dialogue with Sir H. Wotton*.

**dis-dä in-ish*, *a.* [*Eng. disdain*; -*ish*.] Disdainful, scornful, contemptuous.

**dis-dä in-ish-lÿ*, *adv.* [*Eng. disdainish*; -*ly*.] Disdainfully, scornfully.

"Not over sad and sorrowful, or *disdainishly*."—*Vives: Instruct. of a Christian Woman*, bk. i, ch. xii.

**dis-dä in-öus*, **des-dayn-ous*, **dis-dein-ous*, *a.* [*O. Fr. desdaïneux*; *Fr. dédaigneux*; *Prov. desdenhos*; *Sp. desdenhoso*; *Port. desdenhoso*; *Ital. disdegnoso*.]

1. Disdainful, scornful.

"To cast a *disdainous* and gnenous loke vpon Gaiippus."—*Elyot: Governor*, bk. ii, ch. xii.

2. Unworthy, disgraceful.

"Out of *disdaynous* prison but a life."—*Chaucer: Troilus*, i. 1,216.

**dis-dä in-öus-lÿ*, **dis-dä yn-öus-lÿe*, *adv.* [*Eng. disdainous*; -*ly*.] Disdainfully, scornfully.

"Remember how *disdaynously* and lothsomly they are pleased with gyttes."—*Bale: Apology* (Pref.).

**dis-dä in-ÿ*, *v. t.* [*Pref. dis*, and *Eng. deify* (q. v.).] To deprive of or deny the Deity or God-head of.

"These are not only guilty of *disdeifying* him."—*Felt-ham: Letters*, No. xvii.

dis-di-a-clast, *s.* [*Fr. dis*=twice, and *diaklaō*=to break in twain.]

Anat.: The name given by Brücke to an aggregation of minute double refracting particles assumed by him to exist in muscular fiber. In the opinion of Quain it is by no means proved that the molecules which in such cases produce double refraction differ from the ordinary ones of which muscle is composed.

dis-di-a-cläs-tic, *a.* [*Eng. disdiacast* (q. v.), and suff. -*ic*.]

Anat.: Pertaining to Disdiaclasts (q. v.).

dis-di-a-pä-gôn, *s.* [*Gr. dis*=twice, twofold, and *Eng. diapason* (q. v.).]

Music: An interval of two octaves, a fifteenth. It is also written Bisdiaspason. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

¶ (1) *Disdiapason diapente*:

Music: A concord in a sextuple ratio of 1:6.

(2) *Disdiapason semi-diapente*:

Music: A compound concord in the proportion of 16:3.

(3) *Disdiapason ditone*:

Music: A compound consonance in the proportion of 10:2.

(4) *Disdiapason semi-ditone*:

Music: A compound concord in the proportion of 24:5.

**dis-dö-îng*, *a.* [*Pref. dis*, and *Eng. doing*.] Not thriving.

dis-ëa'ge, **dis-ëese*, **dis-ëse*, **diss-ëse*, **dys-ëse*, *s.* [*O. Fr. desaise*=a sickness, disease: *O. Fr. des*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *O. Fr. aise*=ease; *Ital. disagio*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. Originally general in its meaning. The opposite of ease; discomfort, distress; want or absence of ease.

"Wo to hem that ben with child, and nurishen in the dales, for a great *dysse* [*Gr. anagkē*, *Vulg. pressura magna*, *Auth. Eng. Vers. distress*] shal be on the erthe, and wrathe to this peple."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xxi. 23.

*2. Trouble, disturbance, disquiet.

"He arered *dysse* and strif in holy chirche."—*Trevisa*, v. 95.

3. In the same sense as II.

"Then wasteful forth Walks the dire power of pestilent disease."—*Thomson: Summer*, 1,034, 1,035.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wä, wät, häre, camel, hër, thäre; pine, plit, sire, sir, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, räle, füll; try, sÿrian. æ, ø = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

4. Any disorder or morbid condition, habit, or use, moral, social, political, &c.
 *5. Contention, warfare.

"Of this disease gret hettis past
 To this Legate at the last."
Wyntoun, vii. ix. 169.

II. Technically:

1. *Animal Phys.*: Any alteration of the normal vital processes of the body under the influence of some unnatural or hurtful condition, called the morbid cause. If accompanied by change of structure, it is called organic or structural; if not, it is said to be functional. The history of disease includes: (1) Symptomatology, or semeiology, the morbid phenomena or symptoms; (2) etiology, or causes of disease, the specific agents or causes generating or producing disease; (3) the special locality or seat of structural disease; (4) the nature and extent of morbid alterations, or lesions, or the stamps, anatomical signs, or evidence of its existence, in connection with its symptoms, causes, and course during life—morbid anatomy; and (5) morbid histology, or the elementary constituents of disease-products. There are usually three periods: development, expression, and a series of intervals either tending to improvement, or confirmed conditions of ill-health, according usually as the disease is of the acute or of the chronic form. The form of disease may be neurotic, dynamic, adynamic, constitutional, malignant, hereditary, cutaneous, &c. The usual tendency of disease, from the *vis medicatrix nature*, is toward recovery.

2. *Veget.*: Plants suffer from diseases. These are of various kinds:

(1) Secretional diseases, in which cellulose is transformed into gum, resin, or manna. The effect is produced by over-action of normal functions.
 (2) Diseases of decomposition, as gangrene or canker. These are processes of decay in which cellulose is transformed into a muddy fluid, a brown powder, or a carbonaceous mass.
 (3) Diseases produced by fungi and other vegetable parasites.

(4) Diseases produced by the attacks of insects or other animals. (*Thomé.*)

¶ For the difference between *disease* and *disorder*, see **DISORDER**.

*dis-ēa'ge, *dis-ēese, *dis-esse, *dis-esen, *dys-ease, v. t. [O. Fr. *désaisir*; Prov. *dézaisir*; Ital. *disagiare*, from O. Fr. *désaise*=disease (q. v.).]

1. Originally in the general sense, to deprive of ease or comfort; to distress, to trouble, to annoy.

"Thy daughter is dead; why diseasest thou [Gr. *skullein*; Auth. Ver. *troublest*] the master any further?"—*Tyndale: Mark v. 35.*

2. To trouble, to disturb.

"She will but disease our better mirth."—*Shakespeare: Coriolanus, i. 3.*

3. To pain, to cause suffering to.

"Although great light be insufferable to our eyes, yet the highest degree of darkness does not at all disease them."—*Locke.*

4. To disturb, or awaken.

"Many that would have gone that way so much loved him that they were loth to disease him, but went another way."—*Armin: Nest of Ninnies (1608).*

dis-ēag'ed, a. [Eng. *diseas(e)*; -ed.]

*1. Troubled, annoyed, deprived of ease or comfort; ill at ease.

"For pity of his dame, whom she saw so diseased."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. iii. 32.

2. Suffering from or afflicted with any disease; having the vital functions deranged; sick, disordered.

"The diseased have ye not strengthened."—*Ezekiel xxxiv. 4.*

¶ For the difference between *diseased* and *sick*, see **SICK**.

*dis-ēag-ēd-nēss, s. [English *diseased*; -ness.] The quality or state of being diseased; sickness.

"This is a restoration to some former state; not that state of indigency and diseasedness."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

*dis-ēa'ge-fūl, *dis-ease-ful, a. [Eng. *disease*; -ful(l).]

1. Full of trouble, care, or discomfort.

2. Troublesome, annoying.

"Disgraceful to the king, and diseaseful to the people."
Bacon: Charge at the Sess. of the Verge.

3. Full of or causing disease.

"This great hospital, this sick, this diseaseful world."
Donne: Devotions (1625), p. 275.

*dis-ēa'ge-fūl-nēss, s. [Eng. *diseaseful*; -ness.] Discomfort, uneasiness, annoyance.

"The same consideration made them attend all diseasefulness."—*Sidney: Arcadia, bk. iii.*

*dis-ēa'ge-mēt, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *case-ment* (q. v.).] Trouble, annoyance, discomfort, uneasiness.

"The travail, diseasements, and adventures, of going thither in person."—*Bacon: Consid. on the Plantations in Ireland.*

*dis-ēag-ing, a. [Eng. *diseas(e)*; -ing.] Causing trouble, annoyance, discomfort, or uneasiness.

*dis-ēdg'ed, a. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *edged* (q. v.).] Deprived of the keenness of appetite, satisfied, satiated.

"I grieve myself
 To think, when thou shalt be disedged by her,
 Whom now thou tist' on, how thy memory
 Will then be pang'd by me."
Shakespeare: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

*dis-ēd-i-fy, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *edify* (q. v.).] To fail of edifying.

*dis-ēl-dēr, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *elder* (q. v.).] To deprive of an elder or elders, or of the rank of an elder.

*dis-ēm-bar-gō, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embar-go* (q. v.).] To release or free from an embargo. "And then disembargoed Rosa's property."—*An Ex-dictator: London Times.*

dis-ēm-bark', v. t. & i. [Fr. *désembarquer*; *des*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *embarquer*=to embark (q. v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To cause to land from a ship; to carry to land, to debark, to put on shore.

"The military stores were disembarked there."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. vi.*

B. *Intrans.*: To land or come on shore from a ship; to quit a ship for land.

"There, disembarking on the green sea-side,
 We land our cattle, and the spoil divide."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, ix. 640, 641.

dis-ēm-bar-kā-tion, s. [Pref. *dis*, and English *embarkation* (q. v.).] The act of disembarking, landing, or causing to land from a ship.

"Tourville determined to try what effect would be produced by a disembarkation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvi.*

dis-ēm-bark'ed, pa. par. or a. [DISEMBARK.] dis-ēm-bark-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DISEMBARK.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: Disembarkation, disembarkment. "To trouble him in his disembarking."—*Raleigh: Hist. of World, bk. v., ch. iii.*

*dis-ēm-bark-mēt, s. [Fr. *désembarquement*.] The act of disembarking; disembarkation.

dis-ēm-bār-rass, v. t. [Fr. *désembarrasser*=to disentangle; *des*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *embarrasser*=to embarrass (q. v.).] To free from embarrassment or perplexity; to clear, to free, to extricate.

"You will have disembarrassed yourself of all sort of business that may detain you here."—*Bp. Berkeley: Letters, p. 73.*

dis-ēm-bār-rass'ed, pa. par. or a. [DISEMBARRASS.]

dis-ēm-bār-ras-sing, pr. par., a. & s. [DISEMBARRASS.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of freeing from embarrassment, or perplexity, or intricacy; disembarrassment.

dis-ēm-bār-rass-ment, s. [Fr. *désembarrassment*.] The act of disembarrassing, or freeing from embarrassment, perplexity, or difficulty; the state of being disembarrassed.

*dis-ēm-bāy, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *em-bay* (q. v.).] To get out of, to clear the bay by navigation.

"The fair innamorate
 Put off from land; and now quite disembayed."
Sherburne: Forsaken Lydia.

*dis-ēm-bāy'ed, pa. par. or a. [DISEMBAY.]

*dis-ēm-bā-y-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DISEMBAY.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of navigating clear of a bay.

*dis-ēm-bēll-ish, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and English *embellish* (q. v.).] To deprive or strip of embellishment.

*dis-ēm-bēll-ish'ed, pa. par. or a. [DISEMBELLISH.]

*dis-ēm-bīt-tēr, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embitter* (q. v.).] To free from bitterness or acrimony; to make sweet and pleasant.

"Encourage such innocent amusements as may disembitter the minds of men, and make them mutually rejoice in the same agreeable satisfactions."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

*dis-ēm-bīt-tēred, pa. par. or a. [DISEMBITTER.]

*dis-ēm-bōch-ūre, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Fr. *embouchure*=a mouth.] The mouth or outlet of a river, stream, &c.

dis-ēm-bōd'ied, a. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embodied* (q. v.).]

I. *Lit.*: Deprived or divested of the body.

"The disembodied spirits of the dead."
Bryant: The Future State.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Discharged from military incorporation; disbanded.

*2. Broken up, dispersed.

"The water that composed this rill
 Descending, disembodied, and diffused."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

dis-ēm-bōd'-i-mēt, s. [Prefix *dis*, and Eng. *embodiment* (q. v.).]

1. The act of disembodiment (*lit. & fig.*).

2. The state of being disembodied (*lit. & fig.*).

dis-ēm-bōd'-y, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embody* (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.*: To deprive or divest of the body or of flesh.

2. *Fig.*: To discharge from military incorporation; to disband.

dis-ēm-bōd'-y-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DISEMBODY.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of divesting of a body; disembodiment.

*dis-ēm-bōg'ue, v. t. [Sp. *desembocar*, from *des*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *embocar*=to enter the mouth: *em*=Lat. *in*=in, and *boca*=the mouth.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To pour out or discharge into the ocean, a lake, &c.; to vent.

"Rivers
 In ample oceans disembogued or loat."
Dryden: Ovid's Metamorphoses, ix.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To give vent to, to utter, to declaim.

"Methinks I hear the bellowing demagogue
 Dumb-sounding declamations disembogue."
Falconer: The Demagogue, 400, 401.

2. To force or thrust out.

"If I get in adoors, not the power o' th' country,
 Nor all my aunt's curses shall disembogue me."
Beaum. & Flct.: The Little Thief, v. 1.

3. To give vent or passage to.

"My poniard
 Shall disembogue thy soul."
Massinger: Maid of Honor, ii. 2.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To discharge, to flow out, to be discharged at an outlet, as at the mouth.

"Seven-fold falls of disemboguing Nile."
Dryden: Ovid's Metamorphoses, ix.

2. *Naut.*: To pass across or out at the mouth of a river, a bay, a gulf, &c.

"My ships ride in the bay,
 Ready to disembogue."
Beaum. & Flct.: Knight of Malta, i. 3.

*dis-ēm-bōg'ued, pa. par. or a. [DISEMBOGUE.]

*dis-ēm-bōg-ue-mēt, s. [English *disembogue*; -ment.] The act of discharging or flowing out at a mouth; the discharge of a river into the sea, a gulf, &c.

*dis-ēm-bōs-ōm, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embosom* (q. v.).] To remove or separate from the bosom.

"Uninjured from our praise can He escape,
 Who, disembosomed from the Father, bows
 The heaven of heavens, to kiss the distant earth."
Young: Night Thoughts, ix. 2, 350-52.

*dis-ēm-bōs-ōm'ed, pa. par. or a. [DISEMBOSOM.]

*dis-ēm-bōuch-ūre, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Fr. *embouchure*=a mouth.] The mouth of a river; the discharge of the waters of a river.

dis-ēm-bōw-el, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embowel* (q. v.).]

1. To deprive of the bowels; to take the bowels out of, to eviscerate.

"They are disembowelled by drawing the intestines and other viscera out."—*Cook: Voyages, vol. vi., bk. iii., ch. i.*

*2. To draw or extract from the bowels.

"So her disembowelled web Arachne spreads."
Philips: Splendid Shilling.

*3. To take out or extract the inner parts of.

"Roaring floods and cataracts that sweep
 From disembowelled earth the virgin gold."
Thomson: Summer, 777, 778.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw; cat, gell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shān. -tion -sion = shūn; -tion, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

dis-ēm-bōw-ēled, dis-ēm-bōw-elled, pa. par. or a. [DISEMBOWEL.]

dis-ēm-bōw-ēl-īng, dis-ēm-bōw-ēl-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DISEMBOWEL.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of taking out the bowels of; evisceration.

***dis-ēm-bōw-ēred, a.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embowered* (q. v.).] Removed from or deprived of a bowel.

***dis-ēm-brān-gle, v. t.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embrace* (q. v.).] To free or clear from dispute, squabbling, or wrangling.

"For God's sake *disembrace* these matters."—*Bp. Berkeley: Letters*, p. 109.

***dis-ēm-brōil, v. t.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embroil* (q. v.).] To free from confusion, trouble, or disorder; to disentangle.

"The system of his politics is *disembroiled*."—*Addison: Whig Examiner*, No. 4.

***dis-ēm-brōil ed, pa. par. or a.** [DISEMBROIL.]

***dis-ēm-brōil-īng, pr. par., a. & s.** [DISEMBROIL.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of disentangling or freeing from confusion or perplexity.

***dis-ēm-brā-te, v. t.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embrace* (q. v.).] To raise from the state or nature of a brute; to humanize.

"He *disembroidered* every one except himself."—*H. Brooke: Poet of Quality*, i. 71. (Davies.)

***dis-ēm-pire, *dis-ēm-pyre, v. t.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *empire* (q. v.).] To deprive of power or command.

"Whom this very pope had both eagerly advanced and furiously *disempyred*."—*Speed: King John*, bk. ix., ch. viii., § 48.

***dis-ēm-plōy, v. t.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *employ* (q. v.).] To deprive of or throw out of employment; to discharge or dismiss from employment.

"If personal defaultance be thought reasonable to *disemploy* the whole calling."—*Bp. Taylor: Episcopacy asserted*.

***dis-ēm-plōy ed, pa. par. or a.** [DISEMPLY.]

***dis-ēm-pōw-er, v. t.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *empower* (q. v.).] To deprive of power; to divest of strength.

***dis-ēn-ā-ble, *dis-in-ā-ble, v. t.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *enable* (q. v.).]

1. To deprive of power or means; to disable, to cripple.

"The sight of it might *disenable* me to speak."—*State Trials: Archbp. Laud* (1640).

2. To render or declare incompetent.

"An Act of Parliament *disabling* recusants from presenting to church livings."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*

***dis-ēn-ā-bled (bled as beld), pa. par. or a.** [DISENABLE.]

***dis-ēn-ā-bliŋg, *dis-in-ā-bliŋg, pr. par., a. & s.** [DISENABLE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of depriving of power or competence; disabling.

***dis-ēn-ām-ōr, v. t.** [Prefix *dis*, and Eng. *enamored* (q. v.).] To free from the state of being enamored.

"He makes Don Quixote *disenamored* of Dulcinea del Toboso."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, vol. iv., ch. xviii.

***dis-ēn-chā-ined, a.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *enchained* (q. v.).] Set free from restraint; unrestrained, uncontrolled.

"Why need I paint, Charmion, the now *disenchained* frenzy of mankind?"—*E. A. Poe: Elros and Charmion*.

dis-ēn-chant, v. t. [Fr. *désenchanter*: *des* = Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *enchanter*=to enchant (q. v.).]

1. To free from enchantment; to disillusionize; to free from the power of fascination.

"Can all these *disenchant* me?"—*Massinger: Unnatural Combat*, iv. 1.

2. To deprive of the power of enchanting or fascinating.

"No reading or study had contributed to *disenchant* the fairy-land around him."—*Goldsmith: Bee*, No. 2.

dis-ēn-chant-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DISENCHANT.]

dis-ēn-chant-ēr, s. [Eng. *disenchant*; -er.] One who or that which disenchants.

"Disenchanters of necromancers, disrobers of gypsies."—*Gayton: Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 119.

dis-ēn-chant-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DISENCHANT.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of freeing from enchantment or fascination; disenchantment.

dis-ēn-chant-mēt, s. [Fr. *désenchantement*.] The act of disenchanting, the state of being disenchanting.

"The disenchantment of Dulcinea."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, vol. iv., ch. xviii.

***dis-ēn-charm, *dis-in-charm, v. t.** [Prefix *dis*; en verbal prefix, and Eng. *charm*, v. (q. v.).] To free from the influence of a charm or enchantment.

"Fear of a sin had *disincharmed* him."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, pt. ii., ser. 1.

***dis-ēn-cōur-age (age as īg), v. t.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *encourage* (q. v.).] To discourage.

"I will *disencourage* you no more."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, vi. 243. (Davies.)

***dis-ēn-cōur-age-mēt (age as īg), s.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *encouragement* (q. v.).] Discouragement.

"The great *disencouragement* of learning."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*

***dis-ēn-crē-ase, *dis-ēn-crē-se, s.** [Pref. *dis*, and Mid. Eng. *encrease*, *encrease* = increase.] A decrease, a diminution.

"Without *adidicoun* Or *disencrease* either more or less."—*Chaucer (?) : The Black Knight*.

***dis-ēn-crē-se, v. t. & i.** [DISENCREASE, s.] To decrease, to diminish.

dis-ēn-cūm-bēr, dis-in-cūm-bēr, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *encumber* (q. v.).]

1. To free or relieve from any incumbrance or impediment; to disburden, to unburden, to unload.

"As it hoped thereby To *disencumber* its impatient wings."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iii.

2. To free from clogs, impediments, or fetters of any kind.

"I have *disencumber'd* myself from rhyme."—*Dryden: All for Love* (Pref.).

3. To free from the burden of a debt; to disembarass.

"To *disencumber* himself and his posterity."—*Anecdotes of Bp. Watson*, ii. 42.

dis-ēn-cūm-bēred, dis-in-cūm-bēred, pa. par. or a. [DISENCUMBER.]

dis-ēn-cūm-bēr-īng, dis-in-cūm-bēr-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DISENCUMBER.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of freeing or relieving from encumbrance, impediments, or clogs; disencumbrance.

dis-ēn-cūm-brānçe, dis-in-cūm-brānçe, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *encumbrance* (q. v.).] A state of freedom or deliverance from encumbrance, impediment, or clog of any kind; freedom from debt.

"There are many who make a figure below what their fortune or merit entitles them to, out of mere choice, and an elegant desire of ease and *disencumbrance*."—*Spectator*.

dis-ēn-dōw, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *endow* (q. v.).] To deprive or strip of endowments.

dis-ēn-dōw-mēt, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *endowment* (q. v.).] The act of depriving or stripping of endowments.

"There would be an immediate *disendowment* of the Irish Church."—*G. Barnett Smith: Life of Gladstone*, ch. xix.

Disendowment of the Irish Church: Political & Ch. Hist.: [DISESTABLISHMENT.]

dis-ēn-frān-chīse, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *enfranchise* (q. v.).] To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen; to disfranchise.

dis-ēn-frān-chīse-mēt, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *enfranchisement* (q. v.).] The act of disenfranchising; the state of being disenfranchised; disfranchisement.

dis-ēn-gā-ge, *dis-in-gā-ge, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *desengager*: *des* = Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *engager* = to engage, to pledge.] [ENGAGE.]

A. Transitive:

1. To separate or loose from anything with which a thing is in union.

"This boy he kept at hand to *disengage* Garters and buckles, task for him unfit."—*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, i. 25.

2. To loosen, to dissolve, to break up.

"Our mutual bond of faith and truth No time shall *disengage*."—*Cowper: The Doves*.

3. To draw away or withdraw from that to which one is attached; to detach.

4. To withdraw, to wear, to free, to deliver from anything which occupies or engages the mind, affections, &c.; to abstract.

"We should also beforehand *disengage* our mind from other things."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. i., ch. i.

5. To disentangle; to clear or free from impediments or difficulties.

"From civil broils he did us *disengage*."—*Walter: On the Death of the Lord Protector*.

6. To set free or release from any occupation; to set at liberty; to free from any detention.

"Long held, and scarcely *disengaged* at last."—*Cowper: Task*, iii. 116.

7. To set free, release, or liberate from any obligation or engagement.

***B. Intrans.:** To withdraw one's self; to set one's self free from; to abstract one's thoughts or affections.

"Providence gives us notice, by sensible declensions, that we may *disengage* from the world by degrees."—*Collier: On Thought*.

"Crabb thus discriminates between *to disengage*, *to disentangle*, and *to extricate*. "*Extricate*, in Latin *extricatus*, from *ex* and *trica*, a hair, or noose, signifies to get as it were out of a noose. As *to engage* signifies simply to bind, and *entangle* signifies to bind in an involved manner, *to disentangle* is naturally applied to matters of greater difficulty and perplexity than *to disengage*. As for the term *extricate* includes the idea of that which would hold fast and keep within a tight involvement, it is employed with respect to matters of the greatest possible embarrassment and intricacy: we may be *disengaged* from an oath, *disentangled* from pecuniary difficulties, *extricated* from a suit at law; it is not right to expect to be *disengaged* from all the duties which attach to men as members of society; he who enters into disputes about contested property must not expect to be soon *disentangled* from the law; when a general has committed himself by coming into too close a contact with a very superior force, he may think himself fortunate if he can *extricate* himself from his awkward situation with the loss of half his army." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

dis-ēn-gāg-ed, a. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *engaged* (q. v.).]

1. Separated, disjoined, or set loose from anything with which a thing has been in union; disentangled, released, detached.

2. Unattached to any particular side; disinterested, impartial, indifferent.

"They are persons *disinterested*, *disengaged*, who neither gain nor lose by the trial."—*State Trials: Col. Fiennes* (1643).

3. Vacant, at leisure, not engaged on any particular business or occupation.

4. Not engaged, secured, or hired for any particular object.

5. Free from or released from any obligation or engagement.

6. Easy, careless. [Fr. *déga-gé*.]

"Everything he says must be in a free and *disengaged* manner."—*Spectator*.

dis-ēn-gāg-ēd-nēss, s. [English *disengaged*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being disengaged, disjoined, detached, or disconnected.

2. The state of being at leisure or unoccupied.

3. A state of freedom from care or attention.

dis-ēn-gā-ge-mēt, s. [Eng. *disengage*; -ment.]

1. The act or process of disengaging, disjoining, or detaching; separation.

(1) *Lit.*: The disengaging or detaching of material things one from another.

(2) *Fig.*: The disengaging or setting free of immaterial things.

"This *disengagement* of the spirit from the voluptuous appetites of the flesh."—*Montagu: Devout Essays*, ii., tr. 10, § 1.

2. The state of being disengaged, disjoined, or detached; separation.

"A *disengagement* from earthly trammels."—*Str W. Jones: The Persians*, dis. 6.

3. A state of vacancy or leisure; freedom from occupation.

"*Disengagement* is absolutely necessary to enjoyment."—*Bp. Butler*.

4. A state of freedom or release from obligation or engagement.

dis-ēn-gāg-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DISENGAGE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of separating, detaching, or releasing; disengagement.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trī, sīrian. m, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

disengaging-gear.

Mach.: Contrivances by which machines are thrown out of connection with their motor, by disconnecting the wheels, chains, or bands which drive them. [CLUTCH, COUPLING.]

**dis-ën-nô-ble*, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *en-noble* (q. v.).] To strip, deprive, or divest of anything which ennobles; to disgrace, to render ignoble. "An unworthy behavior degrades and disnobles a man in the eyes of the world."—*Guardian*, No. 187.

**dis-ën-nô-ble*d, *pa. par. or a.* [DISENNOBLE.]

**dis-ën-rôll*, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *enroll* (q. v.).] To erase or strike out of a roll or list.

"He will not disenroll
Your name."—*Donne*: *Poems*, p. 164.

**dis-ën-rôll* ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISENROLL.]

**dis-ën-rôll-îng*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISENROLL.]
A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of striking out of a roll or list.

**dis-ën-sân-i-tÿ*, *s.* [Pref. *dis* (intens.), and Mid. Eng. *ensanify*, for *insanity* (q. v.).] Insanity, folly, madness.

"What tediousity and disensanify
Is here among you?"—*Beaumont & Fletcher*.

**dis-ën-slâ-ve*, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *enslave* (q. v.).] To free or deliver from slavery or bondage.

"They expected such an one as should disenslave them from the Roman yoke."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii, ser. 8.

**dis-ën-tâ-ll*, *v. t.* [Lat. pref. *dis*, and Eng. *entail*.]

Law (of an estate): To make arrangements for putting an end to an entail.

**dis-ën-tâ-ll* ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISENTAIL.]

**dis-ën-tâ-ll-îng*, *pr. par. or a.* [DISENTAIL.]

disentailing deed.

English Law: An enrolled assurance barring an entail, as provided for by 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 74. (*Wharton*).

**dis-ën-tân-gle*, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *entangle* (q. v.).]

1. To unravel or free from entanglement; to untwist; to clear or extricate from a state of being interwoven, twisted, or interlaced.

"They do incessantly strive to disentangle themselves, and get away."—*Boyle*.

2. To set free or disengage from impediments, perplexity, or complications; to disembarrass.

"Till they could find some expedient to explicate and disentangle themselves out of this labyrinth, they made no advance toward supplying their armies."—*Clarendon: Hist. Civil War*.

3. To disengage, to separate, to liberate.

"To disentangle our idea of the cause from the effect."—*Burke: Sublime and Beautiful*.

4. To clear from obscurity, doubt, or confusion; to make clear by getting rid of extraneous matter.

"The labor of disentangling their sense from its husk of verbiage."—*London Athenæum*.

¶ For the difference between to disentangle and to disengage, see DISENGAGE.

**dis-ën-tân-gled*, *pa. par. or a.* [DISENTANGLE.]

**dis-ën-tân-gle-mënt*, *s.* [English *disentangle*; -ment.] The act of disentangling, unraveling, clearing, or disengaging.

**dis-ën-tân-g-îng*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISENTANGLE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of unraveling, clearing, or disengaging; disentangling.

**dis-ën-têr*, **dis-en-ter-re*, *v. t.* [French *désenterrer*.] To disinter, to unbury, to bring to light or life. [DISINTER.]

**dis-ën-thrâl*, **dis-ën-thrâl*, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *enthrall* (q. v.).] To set free from thralldom, bondage, or servitude; to emancipate.

"In straits and in distress,
Thou didst me disenthral."

Milton: Translation, Ps. iv.

**dis-ën-thrâl-îng*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISENTHRALL.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of setting free from thralldom; disenthralment.

**dis-ën-thrâl-mënt*, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *enthrallment*.] The act of setting free from thralldom, bondage, or servitude; emancipation.

**dis-ën-thrô-ne*, **dis-in-thrô-ne*, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *enthron* (q. v.).] To remove or depose from sovereignty; to dethrone.

"To disenthron the King of heaven,
We war."—*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 220, 220.

**dis-ën-thrôn'ed*, *pa. par. or a.* [DISENTHRONE.]

**dis-ën-thrôn-îng*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISENTHRONE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of deposing from sovereignty.

**dis-ën-ti-tle*, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *entitle* (q. v.).] To deprive of a title, right, or claim.

"Every ordinary offence does not disentitle a son to the love of his father."—*South: Sermons*, viii. 137.

**dis-ën-ti-tled*, *pa. par. or a.* [DISENTITLE.]

**dis-ën-tômb* (b silent), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *entomb* (q. v.).] To take or raise out of a tomb, to disinter.

**dis-ën-trâ-ll*, **dis-ën-trâ-yle*, **dis-in-trâ-ll*, *v. t.* [Fr. *désentrailer*.] [ENTRAIL.] To deprive of the entrails; to disembowel, to eviscerate.

"He did his bowels disentraille."

Spenser: F. Q., v. ix. 19.

**dis-ën-trân-çe*, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *entrance*, v. (q. v.).] To awaken from a trance or deep sleep; to disenchant, to disillusionize.

"Ralpho, by this time disentranced."

Butler: Hudibras, i. v.

**dis-ën-trân-çed*, *pa. par. or a.* [DISENTRANCE.]

**dis-ën-trân-ç-îng*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISENTRANCE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of awaking from a trance; disenchantment.

**dis-ën-twî-ne*, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *entwine* (q. v.).] To untwine, to untwist; to free from the state of being twined or twisted.

"So closely mingling here, that disintwined,
I cease to love thee when I love mankind."

Byron: Corsair, i. 14.

**dis-ër-gôt*, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *ergot* (q. v.).]

Farr: To take out the ergot. (*Ash*.)

**dis-ër-t*, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *disertus*=eloquent.] Eloquent.

"Mr. A. Wootton, a very learned and disert man, was inhibited to preach."—*MS. of 1604*, cited by Ward, *Gresh. Prof.*, p. 39.

**dis-ër-t-i-tû-de*, *s.* [Lat. *disertitudo*, from *disertus*.] Eloquence, fluency.

**dis-ër-t-î-ly*, *adv.* [Eng. *disert*; -ly.] Eloquently.

"He endeavored it not directly and deservily, but under a close and borrowed pretext."—*Sir G. Buck: History of Richard III.*

**dis-ës-pôu-ge*, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *espouse* (q. v.).] To put away from the position of a wife; to divorce.

"Lavinia disespoused."—*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 17.

**dis-ës-pôu-çed*, *pa. par. or a.* [DISESPOUSE.]

**dis-ës-pôu-ç-îng*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISESPOUSE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of putting away from the position of a wife; divorce.

**dis-ës-tâb-lish*, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *establish* (q. v.).]

1. To cause to cease to be established; specif. to deprive a church of its connection with the state.

"Mr. Gladstone was thus powerfully sustained by the country in his resolve to disestablish the Irish Church."—*G. Barnett Smith: Life of Gladstone*, ch. xix.

*2. To unsettle; to break up.

**dis-ës-tâb-lish-ed*, *pa. par. or a.* [DISESTABLISH.]

**dis-ës-tâb-lish-mënt*, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *establishment* (q. v.).]

1. The act of causing to cease to be established; specif. a depriving a church of its rights, position, or privileges as an established church, to withdraw a church from its connection with the state.

"He objected to disestablishment, because he was in favor of the union of Church and State."—*G. Barnett Smith: Life of Gladstone*, ch. xix.

2. The state or condition of being disestablished.

¶ Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Irish Church.

Political & Ch. Hist.: A bill for the purpose described in the heading to this paragraph was introduced into the British House of Commons by Mr. Gladstone on March 1, 1869. The second reading was carried on the 24th of the same month, by 368 to 250 votes, and the third on May 31, by 361 to 247. The first reading took place in the House of Lords on the motion of Earl Granville, on June 1, 1869,

and after several vicissitudes and some modifications the bill was accepted by the Commons. It received the royal assent on July 26, 1869, but it was provided that it should not take effect till January 1, 1871, which, therefore, is the proper date of the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

**dis-ës-tê-em*, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *esteem*, s. (q. v.).] A want of esteem, or high regard for; disregard, contempt.

"If the name of God be profaned by the disesteem and misusage of the things it is called upon."—*Mede: Diatribe*, p. 62.

**dis-ës-tê-em*, *v. t.* [Fr. *désestimer*.] [ESTEEM, v.] 1. To look upon or regard without esteem; to feel a slight contempt for.

"So glorious now, though once so disesteemed."

Cowper: Charity, 580.

*2. To bring into disesteem, disfavor, or disrepute; to lower in estimation, to detract from, to depreciate.

**dis-ës-tê-em'ed*, *pa. par. or a.* [DISESTEEM, v.]

**dis-ës-tê-em-ër*, *s.* [Eng. *disesteem*; -er.] One who disesteems.

"To see you a disesteemer of those divine things."—*Boyle Works*, iv. 66.

**dis-ës-tê-em-îng*, *pa. par., adj. & s.* [DISESTEEM, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or state of regarding with disesteem, contempt, or dislike.

**dis-ës-tî-mâ-tion*, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *estimation* (q. v.).] A regarding with disesteem; a want of esteem or high opinion for anything; the state of being in disesteem, disrepute, or disfavor.

"Three kinds of contempt: *disestimation*, disappointment, calumny."—*Bp. Reynolds: On the Passions*, ch. xxx.

**dis-ër-cî-ge*, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *exercise*, v. (q. v.).] To cease to exercise or use; to deprive of exercise.

"By disexercising and blunting our abilities."—*Milton: Areopagitica*.

**dis-fâ-me*, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *fame* (q. v.).] Ill reputation; disrepute.

"What is fame in life but half disfame?"

Tennyson: Merlin and Vivien.

**dis-fâ-me*, *v. t.* [DEFAEME.] To disgrace, to defame.

"Where the master had rather disface himself for hys teaching."—*Ascham: Scholre-master*.

**dis-fân-gÿ*, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *fancy*, v. (q. v.).] Not to fancy or care for; to have no liking or fancy for.

"Those are titles that every man will apply as he lists: the one to himself and his adherents, the other to all others that he disfancies."—*Hammond: Ser. xi.*

**dis-fâsh-îon*, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *fashion* (q. v.).] To deform, to deface, to disfigure.

"It disfigureth the face . . . and disfashoneth the body."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 199.

**dis-fâ-vôr*, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *favor*, s. (q. v.).]

1. A feeling of dislike, disapprobation, or disesteem; an unfavorable opinion; discountenance.

"Amonge the people that haue deserved my disfauoure."—*Essay* (1551), ch. x.

2. A state of being in disesteem or disrepute; unacceptableness; disestimation.

"After his sacrilege he was in disfavor with both."—*Spelman*.

3. An ungracious, unkind, or disobliging act; a discourtesy.

"He might dispense favors and disfavours according to his own election."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, i. 49.

4. A want or absence of beauty.

¶ *In his (her, &c.) disfavor*: To the disadvantage of him (her, &c.); with a view to bring him (her, &c.) into disfavor.

"From a general prepossession in his disfavor."—*Tatter: No. 211*.

**dis-fâ-vôr*, *v. t.* [Prefix *dis*, and Eng. *favor*, v. (q. v.).] To regard or treat with disfavor; to discountenance, to withhold or refuse favor, support, or approbation to.

"The other has been disfavored by all institutions of Government."—*Sir W. Temple: Popular Discontents*.

**dis-fâ-vôr-a-ble*, *a.* [Prefix *dis*, and Eng. *favorable* (q. v.).] Unfavorable, unpropitious.

"Manie other personages who . . . tasted fortune disfavorable."—*Stow: Richard II.* (1377.)

**dis-fâ-vôr-a-ble-ly*, *adv.* [Eng. *disfavorable* (le); -ly.] Unfavorably.

"So disfavorably to our nature."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays*, pt. ii, tr. 4, § 4.

bôll, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***dis-fā-vōred**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISFAVOR, *v.*]
***dis-fā-vōr-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *disfavor*; *-er.*] One who disfavors or discountenances.

"Had it not been for four great *disfavorers* of that voyage, the enterprise had succeeded."—*Bacon.*

***dis-fā-vōr-lng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISFAVOR, *v.*]
A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of regarding or treating with disfavor.

***dis-fēat-ūre**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *feature* (q. v.).] To deprive of features, to disfigure, to deface.

***dis-fēl-lōw-ship**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *fellowship* (q. v.).] To exclude from fellowship, to refuse intercourse with.

***dis-fēr-tile**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *fertile* (q. v.).] To make barren.

"Whose infectious breath
 Corrupts the air, and earth disfertileth."
Sylvestre: Vocation, 1347.

dis-fig-ū-rā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *disfigure*(e); *-ation.*]
 1. The act of disfiguring, defacing, or deforming; defacement.
 2. The state of being disfigured; disfigurement.
 3. That which disfigures or defaces; a disfigurement, a deformity.

dis-fig-ūre, ***de-fyg-ur**, ***dis-fyg-our**, ***dys-fyg-ure**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *desfigurer*, *defigurer*, *desfigurer*; Prov. Sp. & Port. *desfigurar*; Ital. *disfigurare*, from Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *figuro* = to fashion, to form; *figura* = a figure.]
 1. To change to a worse figure or form; to impair or spoil the external appearance of; to injure the beauty, symmetry, or proportions of; to deface, to deform.

"Pale lies my friend, with wounds *disfigured* o'er."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xix. 209.

2. To mar, to spoil.
 *3. To carve, to cut up.
"Disfigure that peacock."—*W. de Worde: Boke of Keruynge, p. 1.*
 ¶ For the difference between to *disfigure* and to *deface*, see **DEFACE**.

***dis-fig-ure**, *s.* [DISFIGURE, *v.*] A disfigurement, a deformity.

"He prayed hir that to no creature
 Sche schalde tellen of his *disfigure*."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,540, 6,541.

dis-fig-ūred, *pa. par. or a.* [DISFIGURE, *v.*]

dis-fig-ūre-ment, *s.* [Eng. *disfigure*; *-ment.*]
 1. The act of disfiguring, defacing, or deforming.
 2. The state of being disfigured, defaced, or deformed.

"And they, so perfect is their misery,
 Not once perceive their foul *disfigurement*."
Milton: Comus, 73, 74.

3. That which disfigures, defaces, or deforms; a deformity.

"The *disfigurement* that travel or sickness has bestowed upon him, is not thought great by the lady of the isle."
Suckling.

4. A blot.
 "Uncommon expressions . . . are a *disfigurement* rather than an embellishment."
Hume: Essay xx.

dis-fig-ū-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *disfigure*(e); *-er.*] One who disfigures, defaces, or deforms.

dis-fig-ū-r-lng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISFIGURE, *v.*]
A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of defacing or deforming; disfigurement.

***dis-flesh**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *flesh* (q. v.).] To deprive of or free from flesh; to divest of flesh.

"That . . . the fat man *disflesh* himself."
Shelton: Don Quixote, vol. iv., ch. xxv.

***dis-flōw-ēred**, ***dis-flōw-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *flowered*.] Deprived or stripped of flowers.
 "Our *disflowered* trees, our fields hail-torn,
 Pressage us famine."
Sylvestre: Magnificence, 1,238, 1,239.

***dis-fōr-ēst**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *forest* (q. v.).] The same as to **DISAFFOREST** (q. v.).

"He much ingratiated himself with the country people by *disforesting* Mendip."
Fulter: Worthies: Shropshire.

***dis-fōr-ēs-tā-tion**, ***dis-fōr-rēs-tā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *disforest*; *-ation.*] The throwing of forest land into cultivation; disafforesting.

"The allowance of what *disforestation* had heretofore been made."
Daniel: Hist. Eng., p. 167. (Davies.)

***dis-form-l-tŷ**, *s.* [DEFORMITY.] A discordance or diversity of form; variety.

"Uniformity or *disformity* in comparing together the respective figures of bodies."
S. Clarke.

dis-frān-çhise, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *franchise* (q. v.); Fr. *desfranchir*; Ital. *disfrancare*.] To deprive of the rights and privileges of citizenship; to withdraw chartered rights or immunities from; specifically, to deprive of the right of suffrage.

"Almost all the small boroughs which it was necessary to *disfranchise*."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.

dis-frān-çhised, *pa. par. or a.* [DISFRANCHISE.]

dis-frān-çhise-mēt, *s.* [Eng. *disfranchise*; *-ment.*] The act of disfranchising; the state or condition of being disfranchised.

"The only reason which can be assigned for this *disfranchisement*."
Burke: Letter to Sir H. Langricke.

dis-frān-çhise-lng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISFRANCHISE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The same as **DISFRANCHISEMENT** (q. v.).

***dis-frānk**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *frank* (q. v.).] To set free from the frank, or place in which an animal was confined for feeding.

"Intending to *disfrank* an ore-grown boar."
Historie of Albino and Bellama (1638), p. 131. (Nares.)

***dis-frāught** (*gh* silent), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *fraught* (q. v.).] To unfreight, to unload, to discharge.

"Having *disfrighted* and unloaded his luggage."
Nashe: Leuten Stuf.

***dis-fri-ar**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *friar* (q. v.).] To strip, deprive, or divest of the rank or order of a friar.

"Over great severity would cause a great number to *disfranchise* themselves, and fly to Geneva."
Sir E. Sandys: State of Religion.

***dis-friend-ship**, ***dis-freind-schip**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *friendship* (q. v.).] A want of friendship; enmity, disagreement.

"The *disfriendship* left out be reason of the saids compleris abiding at the defence of his hienes authority."
Acts Jas. VI., 1579 (ed. 1814), p. 164.

***dis-fūr-nish**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *furnish* (q. v.).]

1. To strip, deprive, or divest of equipments, apparatus, furniture, &c.
 "She [found] the tower *disfurnished* of stores and ammunition."
Strype: Memorials; Q. Mary (1553).

2. To strip, to deprive.

"I am a thing obscure, *disfurnished* of All merit."
Massinger: The Picture, iii. 5.

***dis-fūr-nished**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISFURNISH.]

***dis-fūr-nish-lng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISFURNISH.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of stripping of equipments, apparatus, &c.

"To the great *disfurnishing* of the realm."
Strype: Memorials, Edward VI. (1548).

***dis-fūr-nish-mēt**, *s.* [English *disfurnish*; *-ment.*] A state of being stripped of equipment, apparatus, &c.; bareness.

"Taking the advantage of this *disfurnishment*."
Daniel: Hist. Eng., p. 5. (Davies.)

***dis-fūr-nit-ūre**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *furniture* (q. v.).] The act of stripping or taking away; the state of being stripped or deprived.

"We may . . . bear the *disfurniture* of such transitory movables."
Mountagu: Devout Essays, pt. ii., tr. viii., § 3.

***dis-fūr-nit-ūre**, *v. t.* [DISFURNITURE, *s.*] To disfurnish, to strip.

***dis-gā-ge**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *gage* (q. v.); Fr. *dégage*.] [DISENGAGE.] To free, relieve, or release from pledge or pawn.

"To sell up all and *disgage* themselves at once."
Holland: Plutarch, p. 232.

***dis-gāl-lant**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *gallant* (q. v.).] To strip or deprive of gallantry or courage; to dispirit.

"Sir, let not this discountenance or *disgallant* you whit."
Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels, iii. 1.

***dis-gar-bage** (*bage* as *big*), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *garbage* (q. v.).] To take out the entrails, to eviscerate.

"In winter time they are excellent, so they be fat and quickly roasted, without *disgarbaging* of them."
Pas-senger of Benvenuto (1612). (Nares.)

***dis-gar-land**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *garland* (q. v.).] To strip or divest of a garland.

"Forsake thy pipe, a scepter take to thee,
 Thy locks *disgarland*."
Drummond: Song xliii., pt. ii.

***dis-gar-nish**, ***dis-gar-nyssh**, *v. t.* [Prefix *dis*, and Eng. *garnish* (q. v.); O. Fr. *desgarnir*.]

1. To strip or deprive of garniture, equipments, or ornaments.

"*Disgarnished* of shyld and other wepyn."
Fabyan, vol. i., pt. v., ch. xxx.

2. To deprive of a garrison, arms, &c.; to dismantlement.

3. To strip, deprive, or divest.
 "He was *disgarnished* as well of his nobilitie."
Grafton: Edward IV. (an. 20.)

***dis-gār-rī-şon**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *garrison* (q. v.).] To dismantle, to disarm.

"*Disgarrison* all the strongholds and fortifications of sin."
Dr. Hewitt: Prayer before Sermon (temp. Chas. I.).

***dis-gār-rī-şoned**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISGARRISON.]

***dis-gār-rī-şon-lng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISGARRISON.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of dismantling or disarming.

***dis-gāv-el**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *gavel* (q. v.).]

English Law: To deprive of the tenure of gavel-kind (q. v.).

***dis-gēst**, *s.* [DIGEST, *v.*] The digestion.

***dis-gēst**, *v. t.* [DIGEST.] To digest, to meditate upon.

"When he had wel *disgested* the natures of the ii. kinges."
Goldyng: Justine, to 67.

***dis-gēst-ion** (*ion* as *yūn*), *s.* [DIGESTION.] Digestion.

"With meats hard of *disgestion*."
Bacon: Hist. of Life and Death.

***dis-gēst-ūre**, *s.* [DIGESTURE.] Digestion.

***dis-glōr-i-fŷ**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *glorify* (q. v.).] To strip, deprive, or divest of glory; to treat with indignity.

"*Disglorified*, blasphemed, and had in scorn."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 442.

***dis-glōr-ŷ**, ***dis-glōr-iŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *glory* (q. v.).] Dishonor, disgrace.

"So that your talks and jeasting be not to the *disglori* of God's name, or hurt to your neighbour."
Northbrooke Treatise against Dicing (1677).

***dis-glōss**, ***dis-glō-ssē**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *gloss* (q. v.).] To take the gloss off, to disfigure, to deface.

"Stones with bumps his plates *disglosse*."
Phaer: Virgil's Aeneid ix.

***dis-gō-re**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *gore* (q. v.).] *Farriery:* To disperse an inflammation, to disperse a swelling. (*Ash*.)

***dis-gō-red**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISGORE.]

Farriery: Dispersed, dispelled. (*Ash*.)

dis-gor-ge, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *desgorger*; French *dégorger*, from O. Fr. *des* = Fr. *dé* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and Fr. *gorge* = the throat.] [GORGE.]

A. Transitive:

I. Lit.: To discharge or eject from the mouth or stomach; to vomit, to spew up.

"Loudly laughed,
 To see his heaving breast *disgorge* the briny draught."
Dryden: Virgil; Aeneid v. 235, 236.

II. Figuratively:

1. To empty the stomach.
 "So, so, thou common dog, didst thou *disgorge*
 Thy glutton bosom of the royal Richard?"
Shakespeare: Henry IV., Pt. II., i. 3.

2. To eject or emit with violence; to discharge violently.

"The dim-wood glen
 The martial flood *disgorged* agen."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 19.

*3. To cast up, to spew out.

"Damnable heresies of late *disgorged* from the mouth of hell."
Bp. Hall: Mourners in Sion.

4. To discharge, to unload.

"And the deep-drawing barks do there *disgorge*
 Their warlike freightage."
Shakespeare: Troilus and Cressida (Prol.).

5. To yield, give up, or surrender; as, to *disgorge* ill-gotten gains.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To disembogue, to discharge.

"See where it flows, *disgorging* at seven mouths
 Into the sea."
Milton: P. L., xii. 158, 159.

2. To yield up or surrender anything; to make restitution.

dis-gor-ged, *pa. par. or a.* [DISGORGE.]

***dis-gor-ge-mēt**, *s.* [English *disgorge*; *-ment.*] The act of disgorging, or giving vent to.

"The most loathsome *disgorgements* of their wicked blasphemies."
Bp. Hall: Remains, p. 162.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōi, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. ſ, æ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dis-gorǵ-lǵ, pr. par., a. & s. [DISGORGE.]
A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)
C. As *subst.*: The act of ejecting from the mouth or stomach; disgorgement.

***dis-gōs-pel, v. i.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *gospel* (q. v.).] To pervert or act contrary to the gospel.
 "They possess huge benefices for lazy performances, great promotions only for the execution of a cruel dis-gosselling jurisdiction."—*Milton: Apology for Smeectyn-nius.*

***dis-gōut-ēd, a.** [Pref. *dis*, Eng. *gout*, suff. *-ed*.] Released from or cured of the gout.
 "His but just disgouted thumb."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vi. 227.

***dis-gōwn, v. i.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *gown* (q. v.).] To throw off a gown: hence, to renounce Holy Orders.
 "So he disgowned and put on a sword."—*North: Examen*, p. 222. (Davies.)

dis-grā-çe, s. [Fr. *disgrâce*, from Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and Fr. *grâce*=Lat. *gratia*=favor; Ital. *disgrazia*; Sp. *disgracia*.] [GRACE.]
 1. A state or condition of being out of favor; dis-favor, disesteem, disrepute, discredit.
 "I have forgot my part, and I am out Even to a full disgrace."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 3.

2. A state or condition of dishonor, shame, or ignominy.
 "Prefer death to the disgrace of a public conviction."—*Melmoth: Plinie*, bk. iii., let. ix.

3. That which causes shame, disesteem, or disrepute; a discredit, a dishonor, a reproach.
 "And is it not a foul disgrace,
 To lose the boltsprit of thy face?"—*Baynard.*

*4. A want of grace in appearance or figure; deformity.

"Being all rag'd and tatter'd, their disgraces
 Did much the more augment, and made most ugly cases."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, v. xii. 28.

*5. An act of unkindness, a disfavor.
 "To such bondage he was for so many courses tied by her, whose disgraces to him were graced by her excellence."—*Sidney: Arcadia*.

dis-grā-çe, *dis-grase, v. t. [Fr. *disgracier*; Ital. *disgraziare*; Sp. *disgraciare*.] [DISGRACE, s.]
 1. To bring disgrace, dishonor, or ignominy upon; to dishonor.

"Do not disgrace the throne of thy glory."—*Jer. xiv. 21.*
 2. To make ungraceful; to disfigure; to mar.
 "The blemish on her brows disgraceth all the rest."—*Goswout: In Praise of Lady Sandes.*

3. To bring into disgrace, disfavor; to put out of favor. Specifically, to dismiss or to cause to be dismissed from court, or to lose royal favor.
 "Some great effort would be made to disgrace and destroy them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

4. To treat disgracefully or with ignominy; to revile.
 "He was reuil'd, disgrast, and foul abused."—*Spenser: Hymn of Heavenly Love.*

5. To be a cause of disgrace, reproach, or shame to; as, His ignorance disgraces him.
 "For the difference between to disgrace and to degrade, see DEGRADE; for that between to disgrace and to dishonor, see DISHONOR.

dis-grā-çe-ed, pa. par. or a. [DISGRACE, v.]
dis-grā-çe-fūl, a. [Eng. *disgrace*; *-ful* (l.).] Full of or causing disgrace, shame, or reproach; attended by disgrace; shameful, ignominious.
 "The disastrous and disgraceful battle of Beachy Head."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

dis-grā-çe-fūl-lý, adv. [Eng. *disgraceful*; *-ly*.] In a disgraceful, shameful, or ignominious manner; shamefully, with disgrace or ignominy.
 "He is sure not to come off disgracefully."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 5.

dis-grā-çe-fūl-ness, s. [Eng. *disgraceful*; *-ness*.] The quality of being disgraceful; shameful; ignominy.

dis-grā-çe-ēr, s. [Eng. *disgrace* (e); *-er*.] One who disgraces; one who causes disgrace, shame, reproach, or ignominy.
 "Those two disgracers of the human species."—*Fielding: Essay on Conversation*.

***dis-grā-çi-āte, a.** [Coined from pref. *dis*, and Lat. *gratia*, on analogy of *ingrati* (q. v.).] Disgraceful.

***dis-grā-çi-āte-lý, adv.** [Eng. *disgraciate*; *-ly*.] Disgracefully.
 "All this he would most disgraciously obtrude."—*North: Examen*, p. 28. (Davies.)

dis-grā-çi-āt, pr. par., a. & s. [DISGRACE, v.]
A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)
C. As *subst.*: The act of causing disgrace or shame; the state of being disgraced.

"Thinking that their disgracing did him grace."—*Spenser: Mother Hubbard's Tale.*

***dis-grā-çi-ous, a.** [Old Fr. *desgracieux*; Fr. *dégracieux*.] Unpleasing, displeasing, disagreeable.
 "If I be so disgracious in your sight,
 Let me march on."—*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iv. 4.

***dis-grā-çi-ive, *dis-grā-sive, a.** [Eng. *disgrace* (e); *-ive*.]
 1. Disgraceful.
 "An ignorance which is not disgracious."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., 21.

2. Ungriacious.
 "Be not disgracious to thy friend therefore."—*Chester: Love's Martyr*, p. 147.

dis-grā-dā-tion, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *gradation* (q. v.).]
Scots Law: Degradation; the stripping a person of his dignity, title, honor, or privileges.

***dis-grā-de, v. t.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *grade* (q. v.).] To degrade.
 "He caused me to be degraded and condemned."—*For: Book of Martyrs*, p. 1,352.

dis-grād-lǵ, pr. par., a. & s. [DISGRADE.]
A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)
C. As *subst.*: The act of degrading; degradation.

***dis-grād-ū-āte, v. t.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *graduate* (q. v.).] To degrade; to reduce from or deprive of rank or position.
 "I would say disgraduate them, and pare the crowns and fingers of them."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 134.

***dis-grēg-āte, v. t.** [Lat. *disgregatus*, pa. par. of *disgrego*=to separate: *dis*=away, apart, and *greg* (accus. *gregem*)=a flock; Sp. *desregar*; Ital. *disgregare*.]
 1. To separate, to cut off, to disjoin, to disperse.
 "Search, sever, pierce, open, and disgregate
 All asciticous cloggings."—*More: Song of the Soul*, II. iii. 25.

2. To disperse, to scatter, to break up.
 "Black doth congregate, unite, and fortify the sight;
 The black [white] disgregate, scatter, and enfeeble it."—*Howell: Letters*, i., vi. 55.

***dis-grūn-tled (tled as teld), a.** [GRUNTLE.]
 Disgusted, offended.
 "Thither goes MacPhelim, finds his prince a little disgruntled . . ."—*Terrae Filius*, No. 48, June 29, 1721.

dis-guise, *de-gise, *de-gyse, *des-guise, *des-gyse, *dis-guise, *dis-gise, *dys-gyse, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *desguiser*; Fr. *déguiser*; O. Fr. *des*=Fr. *dé*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *guise*=shape, manner, fashion.]
A. Transitive:
 1. *Lit.*: To conceal or alter the appearance by assuming an unusual or strange dress.
 "How she him mighte so disguise,
 That no man shuld his body knowe."—*Gower*, ii. 227.

II. *Figuratively*:
 1. To alter the appearance by any covering or mask.
 "Disguised himself with ashes upon his face."—*1 Kings* xx. 38.
 2. To hide or conceal by a counterfeit appearance; to mask, to cloak.
 "The other class . . . wished to disguise it as much as possible."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.
 *3. To alter, to make distinct.
 *4. To alter the form; to transform.
 "Ulysses wakes, not knowing the place where he was; because Minerva made all things appear in a disguised view."—*Pope*.
 *5. To change in manners or appearance by drink; to intoxicate.
 "The sailors and the shipmen all,
 Through foul excess of wine,
 Were so disguised that on the sea
 They showed themselves like swine."—*Garland of Delight*.

B. Intransitive: To conceal, to hide, to keep back.
dis-guise, *dis-gyse, s. [DISGUISE, v.]
 1. *Lit.*: A dress or part of a dress intended to disguise or alter the appearance of any person so as not to be recognizable.
 "The gloomy lantern, and the dim blue match,
 The black disguise."—*Wordsworth: Female Vagrant*.

II. *Figuratively*:
 1. A false pretense or show; artificial or assumed language, actions, or appearance, intended to disguise the true nature of anything; a mask, a cloak.
 "When his disguise and he is parted."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 6.
 *2. A masque, an interlude.
 *3. The state of being inflated or disordered by drink.
 "The wild disguise hath almost
 Anticked us all."—*Shakesp.: Ant. and Cleop.*, ii. 7.

dis-guise-ed, pa. par. or a. [DISGUISE, v.]
A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)
B. As *adjective*:
 1. *Lit.*: Wearing a disguise; concealed in an unusual dress.
 "Edith, disguised at distance stands."—*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, vi. 16.
 *2. *Fig.*: Intoxicated.
 "I was told a tale, that Arminius meeting Baudius one day disguised with drink (wherewith he would be often), he told him, Tu, Baudi, dedecoras nostram academiam. Et tu, Armini, nostram religionem." ["Thou, Baudius, disgracest our academy. And thou, Arminius, [disgracest] our religion."]—*Howell: Familiar Letters* (1650).

***dis-guise-ēd-lý, adv.** [Eng. *disguised*; *-ly*.] In disguise; not openly, secretly.
 "He [Bishop Williams] studied schism, and faction, by his own example, and his pen disguisedly."—*Dr. Barnard: Life of Heylin* (1688), p. 172.

***dis-guise-ēd-ness, *dis-guise-ed-nesse, s.** [Eng. *disguised*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being disguised; disguise.
 "The strange disguisedness of theatrical attires."—*Fryne: 2 Histrio-Mastix*, ii. 2.

***dis-guise-mēt, s.** [O. Fr. *desguisement*; Fr. *déguisement*.] A disguise.
 "That in so strange disguisement there did maske."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. vii. 14.

dis-guise-ēr, *dis-guise-ēr, s. [Eng. *disguise* (e); *-er*.]
 1. One who or that which disguises, or conceals by a disguise.
 "Death's a great disguiser."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.
 2. One who puts on or wears a disguise.
 "You are a very dexterous disguiser."—*Pope: To Swift* (Aug. 11, 1720).
 3. A masquer; one who plays a part in a masque.
 "Sodeynly the rocks moued and recoued the disguysers, and ymediatly closed agayn."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 10).
***dis-guise-i-lý, *dis-gis-i-lý, adv.** [Mid. Eng. *disguisi*; *-ly*.] Disguisedly; in disguise.
 "Desparaged were i *disguis* it, yif i dede in this wise."—*William of Palerne*, 485.

***dis-guise-i-ness, *dis-gis-i-ness, s.** [Mid. Eng. *disguisi*; *-ness*.] Disguising.
 "For his strangenes and *disguisines*."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale*.

dis-guise-lǵ, *des-gys-yng, *dis-gys-yng, pr. par., a. & s. [DISGUISE, v.]
A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)
C. As *substantive*:
 1. The act of concealing with a disguise; the act of putting on or wearing a disguise.
 "I'll give her father notice of their *disguising*."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 6.
 *2. A masque; an interlude.
 "And on Newres day at nyght ther was a goodly *disguysing*."—*The Feast of Christmas*, (Leland Collect., iv. 235.)
***dis-guise-ý, *dis-gis-i, a.** [O. Fr. *desguisé*, pa. par. of *desguiser*.] Disguised, masked.
 "In Daunces *disguist* redi right were."—*William of Palerne*, 1,620.

dis-güst, s. [O. Fr. *desgout*; Fr. *dégoût*; O. Fr. *des*=Fr. *dé*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and O. Fr. *goust*; Fr. *goût*=Lat. *gustus*=taste.]
 1. *Lit.*: An aversion of the palate to anything; a strong disrelish or distaste, approaching to loathing and nausea.
 II. *Figuratively*:
 1. An extreme aversion to anything; a strong dislike or repugnance to anything offensive, loathsome, or low.
 "Disgust concealed
 Is oftentimes proof of wisdom."—*Cowper: Task*, iii. 33, 39.
 2. A feeling of dislike or aversion arising from satiety or disappointment.
 *3. An offense, a feeling of strong displeasure or annoyance.
 "Upon some disgust or injury formerly offered him."—*Strype: Memorials, Henry VIII.* (1590).

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

*4. That which causes disgust, aversion, or repugnance.

"When the presenting of the benefit is joined with the presence of the disgust."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays*, pt. ii., tr. 10, § 5.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *disgust*, *loathing*, and *nausea*: "*Disgust* is less than *loathing*, and that than *nausea*. When applied to sensible objects we are *disgusted* with dirt; we *loathe* the smell of food if we have a sickly appetite; we *nauseate* medicine; and when applied metaphorically, we are *disgusted* with affection; we *loathe* the endearments of those who are offensive; we *nauseate* all the enjoyments of life, after having made an imtemperate use of them, and discovered their inanity." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *disgust* and *dislike*, see *DISLIKE*.

dis-güst', v. t. [O. Fr. *desgouter*; Fr. *dégouter*.]

I. *Lit.*: To excite or cause disgust, loathing, or aversion in the stomach; to nauseate.

II. *Figuratively*:

*1. To taste, try, or experience with dislike or aversion; to feel an aversion to.

"Inquire you why this table's put before?
I'll tell—if you disgust it, read no more."
Evelyn: Liberty and Servitude (Motto).

2. To excite or cause disgust or aversion in the mind; to offend grossly. (Followed by *at* or *with*.)

"That it belongs to freemen, would disgust
And shock me." *Cowper: Task*, v. 482, 483.

*3. To cause to turn away in disgust or loathing.
"What disgusts me from having to do with answer-jobbers is, that they have no conscience."—*Swift*.

dis-güst'-éd, pa. par. or a. [*DISGUST*, v.]

***dis-güst'-fúl, *dis-güst'-fúll, a.** [*Eng. disgust*; *-fúl*(l).] Causing disgust or aversion; disgusting.

"That . . . which I had denoted to the good of all should seem so disgustful onto any."—*Speed: The Romans*, bk. vi., ch. xxi., § 6.

***dis-güst'-fúl-nëss, s.** [*Eng. disgustful*; *-ness*.] The quality of being disgusting; loathsomeness.

"The disgustfulness of this carcass brings offense to our brain."—*Sir W. Jones: Tales by Nizami*.

dis-güst'-íng, pr. par., a. & s. [*DISGUST*, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or state of causing disgust or aversion.

dis-güst'-íng-lý, adv. [*Eng. disgusting*; *-ly*.] In a disgusting or offensive manner; so as to cause disgust.

"The philosopher became disgustingly precise."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. ii.

***dis-güst'-íng-nëss, s.** [*Eng. disgusting*; *-ness*.] The quality of being disgusting. (*Kingsley*.)

dish, *disce, *disch, *dische, *dysche, *dysche, s. & a. [*A. S. disc*; *Ger. tisch*; *O. H. Ger. tisc*, *disc*; *O. S. disk*; *Icel. diskir*; *Dan. & Sw. disk*; *Dut. dish*, from *Lat. discus* = a quoit, a platter; *Gr. diskos* = a quoit.] [*DESK, DISC*.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A broad, open vessel, made of various materials, and used for serving up food at the table.

"Scho . . . drow down coppers and dyschys likone."
Seven Sages, i, 179.

*2. A wide and deep hollow vessel for liquids.

"A ladle for our silver dish

Is what I want, is what I wish."

Prior: The Ladle.

*3. A cup, or other drinking vessel.

"We were roused from a peaceful dish of tea by a loud hubbub in the street."—*Beckford: Italy*, ii. 70.

*4. A plate; a platter.

"Let not thi spon stond in thy dysche."—*Boke of Curtesye*, p. 71.

5. The meat or food served up in a dish; any particular kind of food.

"Let's carve him as a dish fit for the gods."

Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, ii. 1.

*6. A quoit. [*DISC*.]

"In occupacions of a dishch, either pleying with a ledun dishch."—*Wycliffe: 2 Maccab.* iv. 14.

7. A hollow place in a field in which water lies.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Mining*:

(1) A box having a capacity of 672 cubic inches, in which ore is measured; it is 28 inches long, 4 inches deep, and 6 inches wide.

(2) That portion of the produce of a mine which is paid to the landowner or proprietor.

2. *Vehicles*: The projection outwardly of the tire beyond the plane of the insertion of the spokes in the hub. This is not necessary when the spindle of the axle is cylindrical, but when the spindle is tapering, it is necessary to give a gather and swing to the spindle, and a *dish* to the wheel. The gather is the setting forward of the end of the spindle so that the wheel may run freely, not pressing inordinately either on the nut or the butting-ring. The swing is the setting downward of the end of the spindle so that its lower edge may be horizontal. The load resting thus, the wheel has no special tendency to slip in or out against the butting-ring or the nut. The swing tips the wheel outward at top, inclining it away from the wagon, and, to enable the bearing on the spokes, fellys, and tire to be vertical, the wheel is *dished*, so that each spoke is vertical as it comes to the lower or working position. The fellys being set square on the spokes, the tread of the wheel is flat on the ground. (*Knight*.)

B. *As adj.*: (See the compounds.)

¶ *To lay in one's dish*: To lay to one's charge.

"The manifold examples that commonly are alleged, to deter men from finishing such works as have bene left unperfect by notable artificers in all sciences, could not make me afraide; howbeit perchance they may be told in my dish."—*Phaer: Virgil* (1600).

¶ *Obvious compound: Dish-coveer*.

***dish-bearer, *dische berer, *dyschberer, s.** A shelf on which dishes are placed; a dresser.

"A Dishcheberer (a Dyabyneke or a Dyschberer): *discoferus*."—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

***dish-bench, *dishbenk, *dische benke, *dyschbynke, s.** The same as *dish-bearer* (q. v.).

"A Dishche-benke (*Dyschbynke*): *scutellarium*."—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

***dish-board, *dyssh-borde, s.** A dresser.

"*Scutellarium*: a dysshborde."—*Medulla Grammat.*

***dish-catch, s.** A rack for dishes.

"My dish-catch, cupboards, boards, and bed,

And all I have when we are wed."

Comical Dialogue between two Country Lovers. (*Nares*.)

***dish-cloth, dish-clout, s.** A cloth used for washing up dishes, plates, &c.

"A dish-clout of Jaquenetta's he wears next his heart for a favor."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

dish-faced, a.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Flat-faced.

2. *Sport*: This term describes a dog whose nasal bone is higher at the nose than at the stop—a feature not unfrequently seen in pointers. (*Vero Shaw: Book of the Dog*, p. 39.)

dish-ful, s. [*DISHFUL*.]

dish-heater, s. A warming closet attached to a stove or exposed in front of a fire to heat dishes.

dish-holder, s. A grasping implement for hot dishes, or for holding them while washing in very hot water.

dish-mustard, s. A name given by Turner to *Thlaspi arvense*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

dish-rack, s. A frame in which dishes and plates are placed to drain and dry.

***dish-wash, s.** Dish-water; hence, anything mean, filthy, or despicable.

"Their fathers . . . were scullions, dish-wash, and dirty draffe."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuff*.

dish-washer, s.

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who washes up dishes; a scullery-maid.

2. A device by which dishes are cleaned by agitation, in some cases assisted by brushes or sponges. Among the numerous varieties may be cited the circular rack rotated in a tub with water sufficient to submerge the dishes and plates.

II. *Zool.*: A provincial name for the pied wagtail.

***dish-washings, s. pl.**

Bot.: Equisetum hyemale. (*Turner*.)

dish-water, s. Water in which dishes, plates, &c., have been washed.

"All my lady's linen sprinkled

With suds and dish-water!"

Beaum. & Flét.: Wit without Money, iii. 1.

dish, v. t. & i. [*DISH*, s.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: To put into or serve in a dish; to place on a dish ready for serving to table.

2. *Figuratively*:

* (1) To serve up; to prepare and present.

"For conspiracy

I know not how it tastes, though it be dish'd
For me to try." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iii. 2.

(2) To frustrate, to foil, to disappoint, to cheat, to ruin. (*Slang*.)

"If another comes with a longer or clearer rent-roll, he's *dished*."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xix.

(3) To push or strike with the horn. (*Scotch*.)

"He would hae gart me trow, that they hae horns on their head to *dish* the like o' me."—*Sir A. Wylie*, i. 70.

II. *Vehicles, Mach., &c.*: To make concave. A wheel is said to be *dished* when the tire projects outwardly beyond the plane of the insertion of the spokes in the hub, so that it is concave on one side and convex on the other. [*DISH*, s., A. II. 2.]

B. *Intrans.*: To be concave; to be hollow or *dished* in the center; said of wheels. [*DISH*, s., A. II. 2.]

¶ *To dish out*:

Arch.: To form covers by wooden ribs.

***dis-ha-bil'-i-tâ-te, v. t.** [*Pref. dis*, and *Eng. habilitate* (q. v.).]

Scots Law: To disqualify, to disable, to disentitle.

"His posterity *dishabilitatit* to bruik estate or dignity in Scotland."—*Stair: Suppl. Dec.*, p. 243.

***dis-ha-bil'-i-tâ-tion, dis-ha-bil'-i-ta-tion, s.** [*Pref. dis*, and *Eng. habilitation* (q. v.).]

Scots Law: The act of legally depriving a person of honors, privileges, or emoluments.

"All prior acts of *dishabilitatioun* pronouncit agaisne the posteritie of the said vmq. Francis samtyme Erie Bothwell."—*Acts Chas. I.* (ed. 1814), p. 65.

dis-hă-bîlle, dés-hă-bîlle, s. The same as *DESHABILLE* (q. v.).

"But to see the fine ladies in their *dishabile*,
A dress that's sometimes the most studied to kill."

Byron: Description of Tunbridge.

***dis-hăb'-it, v. t.** [*O. Fr. deshâbiter*.]

1. To remove from its habitation; to throw out of place; to dislodge.

"From their fixed beds of lime

Had been *dishabited*."

Shakesp.: King John, ii. 1.

2. To deprive or empty of inhabitants.

"The *dishabited* towns afford them [the Irish poor] roosting."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*.

***dis-hăb'-it-éd, pa. par. or a.** [*DISHABIT*.]

***dis-ha-bit'-u-â-te, v. t.** [*Pref. dis*, and *Eng. habituate* (q. v.); *Fr. dshâbiter*.] To make unaccustomed; to disaccustom, to disuse.

"That talk and not action has been alone permitted to the clergy as a body has *dishabituated* them for the conduct of affairs."—*Contemp. Review* (1881), p. 700.

***dis-hă-ble, v. t.** [*Pref. dis*, and *Mid. Eng. habile* = able (q. v.).]

1. To disable.

2. To disparage.

"She oft him blamed . . . And him *dishabled* quite,"

Spenser: F. Q., II. v. 21.

***dis-har-mô-nî-ôus, a.** [*Pref. dis*, and *English harmonious* (q. v.).] Inharmonious, incongruous, discordant, inconsistent.

"An undue and *disharmonious* connection."—*Hallywell: Melampronea*, p. 10.

***dis-har'-môn-ý, s.** [*Pref. dis*, and *Eng. harmony* (q. v.).] A want of or contrariety to harmony; discord, incongruity.

"The confusion caused by their ungoverned working is increased by our being filled with the deeper sense of *disharmony*, remorse, and dismay."—*M. Arnold: St. Paul and Protestantism* (1870), p. 111.

***dis-hâ-unt, v. t.** [*Pref. dis*, and *English haunt* (q. v.).] To leave any place; to shun.

"He, his wife, children and servants, and hail family, had *dishâunted* his parish kirk of Birse."—*Spalding*, ii. 62.

***dis-heart, *dis-hart, v. t.** [*Pref. dis*, and *Eng. heart* (q. v.).] To dishearten.

"He doth *dishart* their hearts in whom it reignes."—*Davies: Microcosmos*, p. 42.

dis-heart'-en, v. t. [*Pref. dis*, and *Eng. hearten* (q. v.).]

1. To discourage, to dispirit, to deprive of courage or spirits.

"The party from which alone he could expect serious opposition was disunited and *disheartened*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

*2. To discourage, to deter (followed by *from*).

"She also urged what she could to *dishearten* me from it."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

¶ For the difference between *to dishearten* and *to deter*, see *DETER*.

dis-heart'-ened, pa. par. & a. [*DISHEARTEN*.]

***dis-heart'-ened-nëss, s.** [*Eng. disheartened*; *-ness*.] The state of being disheartened; dejection, discouragement.

"Great fear fell upon them that saw them; that is, a *dishheartedness* and dejection of mind."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. ii., pt. i., p. 170.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêre, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôr, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rôle, fûll; trý, Sýrian, ô, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

dis-heart-ən-īng, *pr. particip.*, a. & s. [DIS-HEARTEN.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of discouraging, dispiriting, or dejecting; discouragement, dejection.

"Let it give too great disheartening to your faithful friends."—Cabbala: L. R. H. to the Duke of Buckingham.

***dis-heart-ən-mēt**, s. [English *dishearten*; -ment.] A state or condition of being disheartened; discouragement, dejection.

"Alan tries his best to stay the growth of a great disheartenment among the people."—M. C. Hay: *Under the Will* (1878), i. 73.

***dis-heart-sūm**, s. [Eng. *dis*; *heart*, and suff. -sum = -some.] Saddening, disheartening.

dished, *pa. par. or a.* [DISH, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: Served up or placed on a dish.

2. *Fig.*: Frustrated, foiled, ruined, cheated. (Slang.)

"To be 'dished out of it': Cheated out of it, or rather some one else contrived to obtain it; a variation of *disherit*. The heir is dish't out of his inheritance when his father marries again, dies, and leaves his property to his widow and her family.

"Where's Brummel? Dished!"—Byron: *Don Juan*.

II. *Mach. & Vehicles*: Having a central depression; hollowed, cup-shaped. Applied to wheels.

dished-out, s. A term applied to the sunk cradling employed in vaults, coved ceilings, and domes which are formed by wooden ribs (bracketing) upon which the lath and plastering are secured.

***dis-hē-ir** (h silent), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *heir* (q. v.).] To debar or incapacitate from inheriting.

"Design'd to hew the imperial cedar down,
Defraud succession, and disheir the crown."
Dryden: *Hind and Panther*, iii. 704, 705.

***dis-hēlm**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *disheaulmer*: *des*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and O. Fr. *heaulme*=a helmet.] To deprive or divest of a helm or helmet.

"And the Lorde of Saynt Pys strake the Lorde Clyfforde on the helme, so that he was *disheilm*."—Berners: *Froissart's Chronicle*, vol. II, ch. xlviii.

***dis-hērb-age** (h silent, age as īg), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *herbage* (q. v.).] To deprive of herbage, to make bare or barren.

***dis-hērb-age-īng** (h silent, age as īg), *pr. par. & s.* [DISHERBAGE.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As subst.*: The act of stripping of herbage; the state of being stripped of grass or herbage.

"The snow-casting season . . . hath brought this climate to clene *disherbage*."—Udall: *Apophth. of Erasmus*, p. 243.

***dis-hēr-īng**, s. [Pref. *dis*; Eng. *heir*, and suff. -ing.] The act of disinheriting.

***dis-hēr-is**, ***dis-her-ys**, ***dis-her-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *disheir*; -ize.] To disinherit, to put out of an inheritance.

"All Inglis men wold *disheirs* him blithly."
Barbour: *Bruce*, ii. 103.

***dis-hēr-īzed**, ***dis-hēr-ized**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISHERIS.]

***dis-hēr-īz-īng**, ***dis-hēr-iz-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISHERIS.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of disinheriting.

" . . . the disinheriting of the dauphin confirmed."—Speed: *Henry V.*, bk. ix, ch. xv, § 66.

***dis-hēr-ī-gōn**, ***dys-hēr-ī-gōn**, s. [Eng. *disheir*; -on.] The act of disinheriting or cutting off from inheritance.

"To the dysherison of you and your posteritie for euer."—Hall: *Henry VIII.* (an. 6.)

***dis-hēr-it**, ***des-er-yt**, ***dis-er-it**, ***dis-her-ett**, ***dis-her-ite**, ***dys-her-yt**, *v. t.* [Fr. *deshériter*: *des*=Lat. *dis*=away, from, and *hériter*=to inherit (q. v.); Port. *desherdar*; Sp. *desheredar*; Ital. *deseredare*.] To disinherit; to deprive or cut off from an inheritance or succession.

"Hwat! wonden he to *disheritte* me?"—Havelok, 2, 547.

***dis-hēr-ī-taŋce**, ***dis-her-ī-taunce**, s. [Fr. *deshéritant*; *pr. par. of deshériter*.] The act of disinheriting; the state or condition of being disinherited.

"Having chid me almost to the ruin
Of a disheritance."
Beaumont & Fletcher: *Fair Maid of the Inn*, ii. 2.

***dis-hēr-īt-ēd**, ***dis-er-it-ide**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISHERIT.]

***dis-hēr-īt-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISHERIT.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of disinheriting; disinher- itance.

"The disinheriting of the right heyre is alwaies wont to be the beginning of civil wars."—Stowe: *Edward the Con- fessor* (1066).

***dis-hēr-it-ī-sōn**, ***dis-her-it-e-son**, s. [O. Fr. *diserteisoun*.] Disinheriting, disinheritance.

"Tille alle our heirs grete *diserteisoun*."
Robert de Brunne, p. 290.

***dis-hēr-ī-tōr**, s. [English *disherit*; -or.] One who disinherits or shuts another out of his inher- itance.

***dis-hēr-o**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *hero* (q. v.).] To render unheroic; to reduce from the rank of a hero.

"Has done his best in an underhand, treacherous man- ner, to *dishero* him."—Caryle: *Miscell.*, iv. 143.

***di-shēv-el**, ***di-schev-el**, ***di-schev-ell**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *descheveler*; Fr. *décheveler*; O. Fr. *des*=Fr. *dé*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and O. Fr. *cheval*; Fr. *cheveu*; Lat. *capillum*=hair; Sp. *descabellar*; Ital. *discapigliare*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To spread the locks or tresses of the hair loosely and carelessly; to throw the hair about negligently; to suffer the hair to hang or flow loosely (obsolete except in the *pa. par.*).
"His mane, *dischevelled*, o'er his shoulders flies."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, vi. 657.

2. *Fig.*: To scatter, to disperse.

"All flesh is grass, and all its glory fades
Like the fair flower dischevelled in the wind."
Cover: *Task*, iii. 261, 262.

R. *Intrans.*: To hang or lie loosely and negli- gently.

"Their hair curling *dischevels* about their shoulders."—Sir T. Herbert: *Travels*, p. 300.

***di-shēv-ele**, ***di-schev-ele**, ***dis-sheve-ly**, ***dis-shiv-ill**, *a.* [O. Fr. *deschevele*; Fr. *déchevelé*, *pa. par. of O. Fr. descheveler*; Fr. *décheveler*=to dishevel.]

1. Disheveled, loose.

"All her here ite shone as gold so fyne,
Disshivill, crispe, dounce hyngyng at her bak."
Chaucer: *Court of Love*, 137, 138.

2. With disheveled hair.

"Dischevele, saut his cappe he rood al bare."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 686.

di-shēv-ēled, *pa. par. or a.* [DISHEVEL.]

***di-shēv-el-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISHEVEL.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of throwing or causing the hair to fall loosely or in disorder.

***di-shēv-el-mēt**, s. [Eng. *dishevel*; -ment.] The act of disheveling; the state of being dishevel- ed. (Caryle.)

dish-fūl, ***dish-fūll**, s. [Eng. *dish*; -ful(ly).] As much as will fill a dish, or as a dish will hold.

"Sold a small *dishfull* for a ducket."—Hakluyt: *Voyages*, vol. II, pt. I, p. 230.

dish-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISH, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Dished, hollow, concave. [DISH, v., A. II.]

"For the form of the wheels, some make them more *dishing* . . . that is, more concave, by setting off the spokes and fellyes more outward."—Mortimer.

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of placing on or securing in a dish.

2. *Mach. & Vehicles*: The act or process of mak- ing a wheel dished; the state of being dished.

dishing-out, s.

I. *Ordinary Language*: Giving anything out by the dishful. (U. S. Colloq.)

II. *Arch.*: Cradling. The timber ribs and pieces for sustaining the lathing and plastering of vaulted ceilings. The same term is applied to the wooden bracketing for carrying the entablature of a store front. (Gwilt.)

dishing-wheel, s. A wheel which is dished.

***dis-hō-me**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *home* (q. v.).] To deprive of a home; to eject from a home.

"Numbers of poor families being incontinently *dis- homed* to give space for magnificent roadways."—London Daily Telegraph.

dis-hōn-ēst (h mute), a. [O. Fr. *deshonneste*; Fr. *deshonnête*: *des*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *honneste*, Fr. *honnête*=Lat. *honestus*=honorable; Sp. & Port. *deshonesto*; Ital. *disonesto*.] [HONEST.]

*1. Dishonored, disgraceful.

"Lo! his rage *dishonest* drags along
Hector's dead earth, insensible of wrong!"
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xiv. 66, 67.

*2. Disgracing, disgraceful, ignominious, unbe- coming, mean.

"His robe, which spots indelible besmear,
In rags *dishonest* flutters with the air."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xiii. 502, 503.

3. Void or destitute of honesty, probity, or good faith; fraudulent, knavish, cheating, not straight- forward.

"William was too wise not to know the value of an honest man in a *dishonest* age."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

4. Characterized by dishonesty or want of good faith; fraudulent, not straightforward.

"If they sometimes ascribed to his *dishonest* policy what was really the effect of accident or inadvantage, the fault was his own."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

5. Acquired or gained dishonestly.

"Behold, therefore I have smitten mine hand at thy *dishonest* gain."—Ezek. xiii. 13.

*6. Unchaste, lewd.

"I'll no more of you; besides, you grow *dishonest*."—Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, i. 6.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *dishonest* and *knavish*: "*Dishonest* marks the contrary to *honest*; *knavish* marks the likeness to a *knave*. *Dishonest* characterizes simply the mode of action; *knavish* characterizes the agent as well as the action: what is *dishonest* violates the established laws of man; what is *knavish* supposes peculiar art and design in the accomplishment. It is *dishonest* to take anything from another which does not be- long to one; it is *knavish* to get it by fraud or artifice, or by imposing on the confidence of another. We may prevent *dishonest* practices by ordinary means of security; but we must not trust ourselves in the company of *knavish* people, if we do not wish to be overreached." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***dis-hōn-ēst** (h mute), *v. t.* [O. Fr. *deshonester*; Sp. & Port. *deshonestar*; Ital. *disonestare*, from Lat. *deshonesto*=to dishonor.]

1. To disgrace, to dishonor.

"Do defile and *dishonest* the admonitions of the gospel."—Udall: *Pref. to John*.

2. To deflower, to violate.

"As if he should have enticed into his house a faire maide and done her villanie . . . and then thrust her out *dishonested*."—Ferreze & Porreze. (Printer to the Reader.)

dis-hōn-ēst-ly (h mute), *adv.* [Eng. *dishonest*; -ly.]

*1. In a dishonorable, disgraceful, or ignominious manner.

" . . . there to be *dishonestly* slayne."—Str. J. Elgot: *The Governor*, bk. ii, ch. vi.

*2. Dishonorably, contumeliously.

"*Dishonestly* to speake of any wight, she deadly hateth."—Chaucer: *House of Curtesie*.

3. In a dishonest or fraudulent manner; contrary to uprightness or probity; with fraudulent inten- tions or views.

"Most *dishonestly* he doth deny it."—Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, v. 1.

*4. Lewdly, unchastely.

"She that liveth *dishonestly* is her father's heaviness."—Ecclesi. xxii. 4.

dis-hōn-ēs-ty, ***dis-hon-es-te** (h mute), s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *honesty* (q. v.); Fr. *deshon- nété*; Ital. *disonestà*; Sp. *deshonestidad*.]

1. A want of uprightness, probity, or good faith; a disposition to cheat, deceive, or defraud.

"He must perpetually expose his ignorance and *dishonesty*."—Jortin: *Remarks on Eccles. History*.

2. The quality of being dishonest; an absence or want of honesty; a fraudulent or dishonest nature (applied to acts).

3. A dishonest act or conduct; a violation of duty or trust; fraud, cheating.

"*Dishonesty* and breach of his duty and trust."—State Trials: *Duke of Buckingham* (1626).

*4. Anything which causes disgrace, shame, or dishonor.

"From thousand *dishonesties* have I him drawn."
Wyal: *Complaint upon Love*.

*5. Unchastity, lewdness, incontinence.

"You do, if you suspect me in any *dishonesty*."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, iv. 2.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-clan, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sīon = shūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, &c. = bēl, dēl.

dis-hōn'-ōr, ***dis-hon-ōure** (h mute), s. [Fr. *deshonneur*: *des*=Lat. *dis*=away, from, and *hon-ōur*=honor; Sp. *deshonor*; Ital. *disonore*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Disgrace, ignominy; anything which injures the honor or reputation; a reproach, a shame.
"I choose the nobler part, and yield my breath,
Rather than bear dishonor, worse than death."
Pope: *Homér's Odyssey*, xvi. 111, 112.

2. A reproach, or word of disparagement; calumny.

"So good, that no tongue could ever
Pronounce dishonor of her."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, ii. 3.

II. Comm.: Default made in meeting a bill when presented for payment; failure to pay a promissory note when due. [Notice of Dishonor.]

Notice of Dishonor.

Comm.: If, when a bill is presented for acceptance, the person on whom it is drawn refuses to accept it, or if, when presented for payment, the acceptor refuses to pay it, or if a promissory note is not paid when it falls due, such default is termed *dishonor*; and the holder of the bill or note is bound to give notice to the parties who drew the bill or note, or to those who have negotiated it. This notice is called *notice of dishonor* or *protest*, and if the holder fails to give notice of the same, the parties who would otherwise have been responsible are discharged from their liability.

Crabb thus discriminates between *dishonor*, *disgrace*, and *shame*: "*Disgrace* is more than *dishonor* and less than *shame*. The *disgrace* is applicable to those who are not sensible of the *dishonor*, and the *shame* to those who are not sensible of the *disgrace*. The tender mind is alive to *dishonor*; those who yield to their passions, or are hardened in their vicious courses, are alike insensible to *disgrace* or *shame*. *Dishonor* is seldom the consequence of any offense, or offered with any intention of punishing; it lies mostly in the consciousness of the individual. *Disgrace* and *shame* are the direct consequences of misconduct, but *disgrace* attaches to the punishment which lowers a person in his own eyes; *shame* to that which lowers him in the eyes of others: the former is not so degrading nor so exposed to notice as the latter. . . . the fear of *dishonor* acts as a laudable stimulus to the discharge of one's duty; the fear of *disgrace* or *shame* serves to prevent the commission of vices or crimes. A soldier feels it a *dishonor* not to be always at the post of danger, but he is not always sufficiently alive to the *disgrace* of being punished, nor is he deterred from his irregularities by the open *shame* to which he is sometimes put in the presence of his fellow-soldiers. As epithets they likewise rise in sense, and are distinguished by other characteristics: a *dishonorable* action is that which violates the principles of honor; a *disgraceful* action is that which reflects *disgrace*; a *shameful* action is that of which one ought to be fully *ashamed*; it is very *dishonorable* for a man not to keep his word; very *disgraceful* for a gentleman to associate with those who are his inferiors in station and education; very *shameful* for him to use his rank and influence over the lower orders only to mislead them from their duty: a person is likewise said to be *dishonorable* who is disposed to bring *dishonor* upon himself; but things only are *disgraceful* or *shameful*: a *dishonorable* man renders himself an outcast among his equals; he must then descend to his inferiors, among whom he may become familiar with the *disgraceful* and the *shameful*: men of cultivation are alive to what is *dishonorable*; men of all stations are alive to that which is for them *disgraceful*, or to that which is in itself *shameful*: the sense of what is *dishonorable* is to the superior what the sense of the *disgraceful* is to the inferior; but the sense of what is *shameful* is independent of rank or station, and forms a part of that moral sense which is inherent in the breast of every rational creature. Whoever therefore cherishes in himself a lively sense of what is *dishonorable* or *disgraceful* is tolerably secure of never committing anything that is *shameful*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dis-hōn'-ōr (h mute), s. & v. t. [Fr. *deshonorer*; O. Sp. *deshonorar*; Sp. & Port. *deshonrar*; Ital. *disonorare*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To disgrace; to bring disgrace, shame, reproach, or ignominy upon; to stain the character of; to damage the reputation of.

"Dishonor not her honorable name."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., iv. 5.

2. To treat with indignity or ignominy.
"He is dishonored by a man which ever
Professed to him."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

3. To disgrace or disfigure by depriving of any ornament, appendage, &c.

"If not dishonored quite of hair,

The ragged fleece is thin, and thin is worse than bare."

Dryden: *Ovid: Metamorphoses* xv.

*4. To violate the chastity of, to debauch.

II. Comm.: To refuse to accept a bill when presented for acceptance (said of the person on whom the bill is drawn), or to refuse or neglect to pay a bill when presented for payment (said of the person by whom the bill is accepted); to refuse or make default in meeting a promissory note when due.

dis-hōn'-ōr-ā-ble (h mute), a. [Fr. *deshonor-able*.]

1. Destitute or undeserving of honor; unhonored.
"To find ourselves dishonorable graves."

Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, i. 2.

2. Causing or tending to cause dishonor, shame, reproach, or ignominy; disgraceful, dishonoring, mean, base.

"His daughter's hand is deemed the spoil,

Of such dishonorable broil."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, ii. 34.

3. In a state or condition of disesteem or neglect; dishonored, neglected, despised.

"He that is dishonorable in riches, how much more in poverty!"—*Ecclesi.* x 31.

¶ For the difference between *dishonorable*, *disgraceful*, and *shameful*, see *DISHONOR*, s.

dis-hōn'-ōr-ā-ble-ness (h mute), s. [Eng. *dishonorable*; -ness.] The quality of being dishonorable.

dis-hōn'-ōr-ā-ble (h mute), adv. [Eng. *dishonorable* (le); -ly.]

1. In a dishonorable, disgraceful, or shameful manner.

"Things" that are harshly and dishonorably asserted."—*Hall: Contempl.*, vol. i., Of Religion.

2. Disrespectfully, without due respect or honor.

"If any should speak dishonorably of her majesty."—*Haekluyt: Voyages*, iii. 166.

***dis-hōn'-ōr-ā-ry** (h mute), a. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *honor* (q. v.).] Bringing dishonor, disgrace, or shame upon; tending to disgrace.

dis-hōn'-ōred (h mute), pa. par. or a. [*DISHONOR*, v.]

dis-hōn'-ōr-ēr (h mute), s. [Eng. *dishonor*; -er.]
1. One who dishonors, disgraces, or treats another or any thing dishonorably.

"Dishonor of Dagon."

Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 860.

2. A violator of chastity, a debaucher.

dis-hōn'-ōr-ing (h mute), pr. par., a. & s. [*DISHONOR*, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of treating with, or causing dishonor to.

"What thing can be done more to the dishonoring of Christ?"—*Lattimer: Sermons*, p. 261.

***dis-horn'**, ***dis-horne**, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *horn* (q. v.).] To deprive or divest of horns.

"We'll all present ourselves; dishorn the spirit,
And mock him home to Windsor."

Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 4.

***dis-horn'ed**, pa. par. or a. [*DISHORN*.]

***dis-horsed**, a. [Prefix *dis*, and English *horsed* (q. v.).] Dismounted; on foot, unhorsed.

"Then each, dishorsed and drawing, lashed at each."
Tennyson: *Enid*, 563.

dishort, s. [Pref. *dis* (intens.), Eng. *short* (q. v.).]

1. A deficiency in weight.
2. An injury, anything prejudicial.
3. A disappointment.
4. Displeasure, vexation.

"Quhill made her baith to rage and to despair,
First that, but cause, they did her sic dishort."

K. James VI.: *Chron.*, S. P. iii. 482.

***dis-hūm'-ōr** (h mute), s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *humor*, s. (q. v.).] Ill-humor, peevishness, crossness, impatience.

"Speaking impatiently to servants, or any thing that betrays inattention or dishumor, are also criminal."—*Spectator*, No. 424.

***dis-hūm'-ōr** (h mute), v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *humor*, v. (q. v.).] To put out of humor, to vex.

"Here were a couple unexpectedly dishumored."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humor*, v. 3.

dī-sī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dis(a)* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -īdæ.]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, tribe Ophreæ.

***dis-il-lū'-gion**, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *illusion* (q. v.).] To disillusionize.

"I suppose familiarity disillusionize one."—*A True Reformer* (1873), vol. ii., ch. xli, p. 224.

dis-il-lū'-gion-ize, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *illusionize* (q. v.).] To free or to deliver from any illusion; to disenchant.

"Trying to disillusionize a youth whom the stage glitter with which she is invested has fascinated."—*Athenæum*.

***dis-im-park**, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *impark* (q. v.).] To free from the barriers of a park; to free from restraints or seclusion.

***dis-im-prison** (prison as *prī'n*), v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *imprison* (q. v.).] To release from prison; to set at liberty.

"The open, violent rebellion and victory of *disimprisoned* anarchy against corrupt, worn-out authority."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. i., bk. vi., ch. i.

***dis-im-prō-ve**, v. t. & i. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *improve* (q. v.).]

1. Trans.: To make worse, to deteriorate.

"Branches which hinder the growth and stock and *disimprove* the fruit."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 4.

2. Intrans.: To become worse, to deteriorate.

***dis-im-prō-ve-ment**, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *improvement* (q. v.).] A reduction or bringing from a better to a worse state; a falling off in quality; deterioration.

"Four parts in five of the plantations, for thirty years past, have been real *disimprovements*."—*Swift: Poems of Bishops*.

***dis-in-car'-cēr-āte**, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *incarcerate* (q. v.).] To set at liberty, to set free from prison or confinement, to liberate.

"The areneal bodies being now coagulated, and kindled into flaming atoms, require dry and warm air, to open the earth for to *disincarcerate* the same venene bodies."—*Harvey*.

dis-in-clīn'-ā-tion, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *inclination* (q. v.).] A want of inclination, desire or propensity; a dislike, an unwillingness, and indisposition.

"The same taste will produce a general *disinclination* to matrimony."—*Priestley: On History*, lect. 60.

¶ For the difference between *disinclination* and *dislike*, see *DISLIKE*.

dis-in-clī-ne, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *incline* (q. v.).] To produce a disinclination, dislike, or indisposition in; to make averse or indisposed; to alienate the affections or desires from.

"To social scenes by nature *disinclined*."

Cowper: *Retirement*, 606.

dis-in-clīn-ed, pa. par. or a. [*DISINCLINE*.]

dis-in-clīn-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [*DISINCLINE*.] A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making disinclined, indisposed, or averse.

***dis-in-clō-se**, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *inclose* (q. v.).] To throw open what has been inclosed; to free from inclosure.

***dis-in-cor'-pōr-āte**, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *incorporate* (q. v.).]

1. To deprive of the rights, powers, or privileges of a corporate body.

2. To detach or separate from a corporation or society.

***dis-in-cor'-pōr-ate**, a. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *incorporate*, a. (q. v.).] Deprived of the rights, powers, or privileges of a corporate body; detached or separated from a corporation or society.

***dis-in-cor'-pōr-āt-ēd**, pa. par. or a. [*DISINCORPORATE*, v.]

***dis-in-cor'-pōr-āt-ing**, pr. par., a. & s. [*DISINCORPORATE*, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The same as *DISINCORPORATION* (q. v.).

***dis-in-cor-pōr-ā-tion**, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *incorporation* (q. v.).] The act of disincorporating; a depriving of the rights, powers, or privileges of a corporate body.

"The king's *disincorporation* of the monks."—*Warton: Life of Sir T. Pope*, p. 41.

***dis-in-crē-ase**, ***dis-ēn-crē-ase**, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *increase* (q. v.).] A decrease, a diminution.

"Without addicoun or *disincrease*."

Chaucer (?): *Black Knight*.

dis-in-cūm'-bēr, v. [*DISENCUMBER*, v.]

dis-in-cūm'-bēred, pa. par. or adj. [*DISENCUMBER*, v.]

dis-in-cūm'-bēr-ing, pr. par. & adj. [*DISENCUMBER*, v.]

***dis-in-dī-vid'-u-al-ize**, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *individualize* (q. v.).] To deprive of individuality or character.

"He was answered . . . with a manner not, indeed, wholly *disindividualized*."—*Miss Brontë: Vilette*, ch. xxv.

dis-in-fēct, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *infect* (q. v.).] To free or cleanse from infection; to cause to be no longer infectious.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rīle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dis-in-fect'-ant, *s.* [Eng. *disinfect*; -ant.] A substance which destroys poisonous gases, or decomposes the bodies from which they proceed. It also destroys the specific contagia of disease. Disinfectants differ in their action. Some of the most powerful, as chlorine, chloride of lime, act by uniting with the hydrogen of the offensive body. Others oxidize the gas or vapor; as the fumes of nitric acid when poured on a red-hot brick. Others, by removing water, and coagulating albumen, as carbolic acid, creasote, sulphuric acid, chloride of zinc, corrosive sublimate, &c. Sulphate of iron unites with hydrogen sulphide, forming ferrous sulphide, and liberating sulphuric acid. Sulphur dioxide, easily prepared by burning sulphur, is a powerful disinfectant. It decomposes sulphuretted hydrogen, removes oxygen from organic bodies, and also appears to immediately destroy infections produced from the presence of a fungus. Quicklime absorbs gases from the air, and abstracts water from organic bodies. Finely powdered charcoal is a valuable disinfectant, from its power of absorbing gases. Permanganate of potassium is a powerful oxidizing agent; a solution of it exposed in a wide dish in a sick room absorbs and oxidizes the offensive smell. It is also very useful for disinfecting water for drinking purposes where the supply is bad.

dis-in-fect'-éd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISINFECT.]
dis-in-fect'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISINFECT.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of purifying from anything infectious.

dis-in-fec'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *infection* (q. v.).] The act of purifying from infectious or contagious matter, &c.

dis-in-fect'-ör, *s.* [Eng. *disinfect*; -ör.] An apparatus for disseminating a gas, vapor, or fine spray for the purification of the air and the counteraction of contagious influences. The modes are various: Atomizers for spraying; vessels in which gases are eliminated by chemical action; vapors generated by the heat of lamps beneath vessels containing the ingredients; blowers by which a medicated atmosphere is diffused; trays in which the materials are exposed to the ordinary currents of air; pastilles for burning; odors and perfumes for disguising; earth and charcoal for absorbing.

***dis-in-flä-mé**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *inflammé* (q. v.).] To divest or deprive of ardor or enthusiasm.

"Why are your hot spirits so quickly *disinflamed*?" Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, xii.

***dis-in-gén-ü'-i-ty**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *ingenuity* (q. v.).] Unfairness; want of candor; disingenuousness.

"They contract a habit of ill-nature and *disingenuity* necessary to their affairs, and the temper of those upon whom they are to work." Clarendon: *Civil War*, i. 321.

dis-in-gén-ü-ös, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *ingenious* (q. v.).]

1. (Of persons): Not ingenuous; wanting in frankness, openness, or candor; making use of or given to underhand practices; mean, not straightforward.

"Persons entirely *disingenuous*, who really do not believe the opinions they defend." Hume: *Principles of Morals*, § 1.

2. (Of things): Mean, underhand; not open or candid; unbecoming.

"But no artifice could be more *disingenuous*." Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

dis-in-gén-ü-ös-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *disingenuous*; -ly.] In a disingenuous, mean, underhand or unfair manner; not ingenuously, openly, or candidly.

"He *disingenuously* hints a doubt of it by his words." Seeker: *Ans. to Dr. Mayhew's Observations*.

dis-in-gén-ü-ös-ness, *s.* [Eng. *disingenuous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being disingenuous; a want or absence of frankness, openness, or candor.

"He behaved with a pusillanimity and *disingenuousness* which deprived him of all claim to respect or pity." Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

***dis-in-häb'-it**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *inhabit* (q. v.).] [DISINHABIT.] To deprive or clear of inhabitants; to depopulate.

"There were nothing but exceeding rough mountains . . . utterly *disinhabited* and void of people." Hackluyt: *Voyages*, iii. 374.

dis-in-häb'-it-éd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISINHABIT.]
***dis-in-hër'-i-sön**, *s.* [DISINHERIT.]

1. The act of disinheriting or cutting off from any hereditary succession.

"To the peril, slander, and *disinherison* of the king's majesty, and his noble son Prince Edward." State Trials: *Earl of Surrey* (1546).

2. The state or condition of being disinherited.

"The adultery of the woman is worse, as bringing basely into a family, and *disinherisons* or great injuries to the lawful children." Jer. Taylor.

dis-in-hër'-it, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *inherit* (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.*: To cut off from an hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance, or of the right of succeeding as an heir to any property or right which by law or custom would or should devolve on him in the ordinary course of descent.

"Until that act of Parliament be repealed Whereby my son is *disinherited*." Shakspeare: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., i. 1.

*2. *Fig.*: To deprive of possession or right over; to dispossess, to eject.

Stoop thy pale visage through an amber cloud,
 And *disinherit* chaos, that reigns here." Milton: *Comus*, 333, 334.

dis-in-hër'-it-änce, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *inheritance*.]

1. The act of disinheriting.

"Sedition tendeth to the *disinheritance* of the king." State Trials: *W. Stroud* (1620).

2. The state or condition of being disinherited.

dis-in-hër'-it-éd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISINHERIT.]

dis-in-hër'-it-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISINHERIT.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of cutting off from an inheritance; disinheritance.

***dis-in-hü-mé**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *inhume* (q. v.).] To disinter, to exhume.

***dis-in-sure** (sure as shür'), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *insure* (q. v.).] To render insecure, to put in danger.

***dis-in-të-grä-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*; Eng. *integrate* (ate), and suff. -able.] Capable of disintegration; that may or can be disintegrated.

dis-in-të-gräte, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *integrate* (q. v.).] To separate or break up a solid into its integrant particles; to reduce to fragments or powder.

dis-in-të-grät'-éd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISINTEGRATE.]

dis-in-të-grät'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISINTEGRATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The process of separating a solid into its integrant parts; disintegration.

dis-in-të-grä'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *integratio*=a making whole; *integer*=whole.] [INTEGER.]

I. *Literary*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The breaking asunder of a solid body into its integrant parts.

2. *Geol.*: The wearing down of rocks caused chiefly by the slow action of frosts, rains, and other atmospheric influences. The facility with which some kinds of rocks are acted upon by these influences depends partly on their chemical composition, partly on the aggregation of their particles, and partly on the readiness with which they absorb moisture.

II. *Fig.*: A solution of integrity, a reduction into component particles.

"The character, therefore, underwent a marked *disintegration* by severance into distinct parts." W. E. Gladstone: *Studies on Homer* (1858), vol. ii., § ii., p. 44.

dis-in-të-grät'-ör, *s.* [Eng. *disintegrator* (e); -ör.] 1. A machine for grinding or pulverizing bones, guano, &c., for manure.

"Some firms use the *disintegrator* for grinding the clay . . . This machine . . . may be briefly described as a series of cages of iron bars, which are made to revolve rapidly in alternately different directions." G. R. Redgrave, in Cassell's *Technical Educator*, pt. ii., p. 267.

2. A mill in which grain is broken into a fine dust by beaters projecting from the faces of parallel metallic discs revolving in contrary directions. The grain is fed in at the center, and in falling is caught by the horizontal bars which project from the rapidly rotating discs. The grain acquires a vortical motion which by centrifugal impulse is caused to run the gauntlet of the beaters, which are in concentric series, and run in alternate directions and at high velocity. (*Knight*.) [FLOUR-MILL.]

dis-in-tër, ***dis-in-terre**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *inter* (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.*: To unbury, to take out of a grave or the earth; to exhume.

"Isis (their goddess now) I'll *disinterre*." May: *Lucan*, bk. ix.

2. *Fig.*: To bring to light, as from obscurity or oblivion.

"The philosopher, the saint, or the hero, the wise, the good, or the great man, very often lie hid and concealed in a plebeian, which a proper education might have *disinterred*." Addison: *Spectator*, No. 215.

***dis-in-tër-ësséd**, *a.* [Fr. *désintéressé*=disinterested, *pa. par.* of *désintéresser*=to get rid of all interest in.] Disinterested. [DISINTERESTED.]

"All men are not wise enough, and good, and *disinterested*." Bp. Taylor: *Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

***dis-in-tër-ëss-mént**, ***dis-in-tër-ës-mént**, *s.* [Fr. *désintéressement*.] Disinterestedness, impartiality, fairness.

"He has managed some of the charges of the kingdom with known ability, and laid them down with entire *disinterestment*." Prior: *Postscript to his Preface*.

***dis-in-tër-ëst**, *s. & a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *interest* (q. v.).]

A. As substantive:

1. That which is contrary or prejudicial to one's interest, wishes, or prosperity; a disadvantage, a prejudice.

"That there be no prejudice done to my true Church, nor *disinterest* to thy kingdom." More: *Expos. of the Seven Churches*, p. 73.

2. An indifference to private profit or advantage.

B. As adj.: Disinterested, impartial.

"The measures they shall walk by shall be *disinterest* and even." Bp. Taylor.

***dis-in-tër-ëst**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *interest* (q. v.).]

1. To separate or disengage from some interest or party.

"If he would *disinterest* himself from the queen." Camden: *Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1597).

2. To cease to pay interest to on moneys borrowed.

"In order to abolish this foreign intervention in the financial affairs of the Regency it is necessary to *disinterest* the foreign creditors." London Daily Telegraph.

***dis-in-tër-ëst-éd**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *interested* (q. v.).]

1. Without any personal interest or concern; not interested or concerned, indifferent, unconcerned.

"How *disinterested* are they of all worldly matters." Bp. Taylor: *Contemplations*, bk. i., ch. x.

2. Unbiased, impartial; uninfluenced by hope of private advantage or profit; unselfish.

"Each consul thereupon names his colleague, and a contest of *disinterested* modesty takes place." Lewis: *Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. i., § 9.

dis-in-tër-ëst-éd-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *disinterested*; -ly.] In a disinterested, unselfish, or generous manner.

"Act as *disinterestedly* or generously as you please, self still is at the bottom." Shaftesbury: *Freedom of Wit and Humor*, pt. iii., § 3.

dis-in-tër-ëst-éd-ness, *s.* [Eng. *disinterested*; -ness.] The quality of being disinterested; indifference to private interest, profit, or advantage; unselfishness.

"That perfect *disinterestedness* and self-devotion of which man seems to be incapable." Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

***dis-in-tër-ëst-ing**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *interesting* (q. v.).] Uninteresting; creating or exciting no feelings of interest.

"Long quotations of *disinteresting* passages." Warburton: *Letter to Birch*.

dis-in-tër-mént, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *interment* (q. v.).] The act of disinterring or exhuming; exhumation.

dis-in-tër-red, *pa. par. or a.* [DISINTER.]

dis-in-tër-ring, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISINTER.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of exhuming; disinterment.

***dis-in-thräll**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *inthrall* (q. v.).] To disinthrall; to free from thralldom or servitude.

dis-in-thräll-ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISINTHRALL.]

***dis-in-thräll-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISINTHRALL.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of disinthralling; disinthrallment.

***dis-in-thräll-mént**, *s.* [Eng. *disinthrall*; -ment.] The act of disinthralling, or freeing from thralldom or servitude.

***dis-in-tri-cäte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *intricate* (q. v.).] To free from intricacy; to disentangle.

"It is therefore necessary to *disintricate* the question." Sir W. Hamilton.

bóll, bóy; pòut, jòwl; cat, cèll, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gém; thin, thís; sín, as; expect, Xenophon, exíst. ph = f.
 -cian, -tian = shän. -tion, -sion = shün; -tíon, -sión = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bèl, dèl.

***dis-in-üre**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *inure* (q. v.).] To render unaccustomed or unused; to make unfamiliar with.

"We are hindered and disincouraged by this course of licensing."—*Milton: Areopagitica*.

***dis-in-üred**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISINURE.]

***dis-in-val-id-i-tý**, *s.* [Pref. *dis* (intens.), and Eng. *invalidity* (q. v.).] Want of validity or force; invalidity.

"So well may I do, in respect of the *disinvalidity* and disproportion of them."—*Montagu: Appeal to Caesar*, p. 136.

***dis-in-vest-i-türe**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *investiture* (q. v.).] The act of divesting or depriving of investiture.

***dis-in-vig-ör-äte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *invigorate* (q. v.).] To deprive of vigor; to weaken, to relax, to enervate.

"This soft and warm and disinigorating climate."—*Sidney Smith: Letters* (1844).

***dis-in-vi-te**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *invite* (q. v.).] To retract or recall an invitation.

dis-in-vit-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISINVITE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of retracting or recalling an invitation.

***dis-in-völ've**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *involve* (q. v.).]

1. To set free, to disentangle.

"And for that second, it is indeed *disinvolved* of those former difficulties."—*More: Antidote against Idolatry*.

2. To unroll, to unfold.

"And for thee,
Creation universal calls around,
To *disinvolve* the moral world."
Young: Night Thoughts, ix. 258-60.

dis-in-völ'ved, *pa. par. or a.* [DISINVOLVE.]

dis-in-völ'v-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISINVOLVE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of unrolling, unfolding, or disentangling.

dis-jäsk'ed, **dis-jäsk'-it**, *a.* [A corruption of Lat. *disiectus*=broken down.]

1. Jaded, decayed, exhausted, worn out.

"In the morning after the coronation I found myself in a very *disjaskit* state."—*Galt: The Steamboat*, p. 261.

2. Worn, out of repair, dilapidated.

"Tak the first broken *disjasked*-looking road that makes for the hills."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xli.

***dis-jéc-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *disiectus*, *pa. par. of disicio*=to scatter, to break to pieces; *dis*=away, apart, and *jacio*=to throw.] A scattering, putting to flight, or breaking up.

"The sudden *disjection* of Pharaoh's host."—*Bishop Horsley Bib. Criticism*, vi. 395.

dis-jöin, *v. t. & i.* [O. French *desjoindre*; Fr. *déjoindre*; Lat. *disjungo*: O. Fr. *des*=Fr. *dé*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and Fr. *joindre*=Lat. *jungo*=to join.]

A. Trans.: To separate, to part, to disunite, to disconnect, to sunder, to sever, to dis sever.

"The abuse of greatness is, when it *disjoins*

Remorse from power."—*Shakesp.: Julius Caesar*, ii. 1.

***B. Intransitive:**

1. To be parted, severed, or separated.

2. To part, to rid one's self.

"Till breathless he *disjoined*."—*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis*, 541.

¶ For the difference between to *disjoin* and to *separate*, see SEPARATE.

dis-jöined, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *joined* (q. v.).] Separated, disconnected.

"To form a series, not too far *disjoined*."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (1858), § 303.

dis-jöin-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISJOIN.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of separating, disconnecting, disuniting, or sundering.

dis-jöint, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *desjoindre*, *pa. par. of desjoindre*=to disjoin (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

1. To put out of joint; to separate parts united at the joints.

"Yet what could swords or poisons, racks or flame,
But mangle and *disjoint* the brittle frame?"
Prior: Henry and Emma.

2. To separate or break up a body composed of pieces joined together.

"Some half-ruined wall,
Disjointed and about to fall."
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn (Interlude).

II. Figuratively:

1. To put out of joint, to make out of working order; to derange.

"The government was *disjointed*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. To break the natural connection or coherence of; to make incoherent or disconnected. (Only used in the *pa. par.*)

"The constancy of your wit was not wont to bring forth such *disjointed* speeches."—*Sidney*.

***B. Intrans.:** To fall in pieces.

"Let the frame of things *disjoint*, both the worlds suffer."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iii. 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *disjoint* and to *dismember*: "The terms here spoken of derive their distinct meaning and application from the signification of the words *joint* and *member*. A limb of the body may be *disjointed* if it be so put out of the *joint* that it cannot act; but the body itself is *dismembered* when the different limbs or parts are separated from each other. So in the metaphorical sense our ideas are said to be *disjointed* when they are so thrown out of their order that they do not fall in with one another; and kingdoms are said to be *dismembered* where any part or parts are separated from the rest." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***dis-jöint**, ***dis-joynt**, ***dis-joynte**, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *desjoindre*, *pa. par. of desjoindre*.]

A. As adj.: Disjointed, out of order.

"Thinking, by our late dear brother's death,
Our state to be *disjoint* and out of frame."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

B. As subst.: A dilemma, a difficulty, a predicament.

"Synnes that I stonde in this *disjoynt*."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 14,822.

dis-jöint-éd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISJOINT, *v.*]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Lit.: Broken up.

"Whitening amid *disjointed* stones."
Scott: Marmion, ii. 31.

II. Figuratively:

1. Disconnected, incoherent.

"The images her troubled fancy forms
Are incoherent, wild; her words *disjointed*."
Smith.

†2. Out of order; out of joint.

dis-jöint-éd-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *disjointed*; *-ly*.] In a disjointed, disconnected, or incoherent manner.

dis-jöint-éd-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *disjointed*; *-ness*.] The quality of being disjointed, unconnected, or incoherent.

dis-jöint-ing, ***dis-joynt-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISJOINT, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of separating, severing, or disconnecting; the state of being disjointed.

"That poor *disjoynting*
That only strong necessity thrust on you."
Beaum. & Flet.: Double Marriage, iv. 1.

***dis-jöint-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *disjoint*; *-ly*.] In a disjointed or divided state; separately.

"No one virtue can be without another; when they are perfect, then are they joined; but, *disjointly*, no way can they be perfect."—*Sir M. Sandys. Essays* (1634), p. 6.

***dis-jüd'ge**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *judge* (q. v.).] To deprive, divest, or strip of the rank or position of a judge.

"The two Chief Justices were . . . *disjudged* and put to fines and ransoms."—*State Trials: Dr. J. Hewet*.

***dis-jü-di-cä-tion**, *s.* [Latin *dis*=apart, and *judicatio*=a judging; *judico*=to judge.] Judgment, determination, discrimination.

"The disposition of the organ is of great importance in the *disjudications* we make of colors."—*Boyle: On Colors*.

dis-jüct, *a.* [Lat. *disjunctus*, *pa. par. of disjungo*=to disjoin, separate; *dis*=away, apart, and *jungo*=to join.]

***A. Ordinary Language:**

1. Separated, distinct.

"Meer arbitrary will as *disjunct* from his other attributes."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. vii.

2. Containing an alternative.

"That *disjunct* charge of either living chastely, or marrying a wife whom they may not divorce."—*Bp. Hall: Honor of Married Clergy*.

B. Entom.: An epithet applied to insects whose head, thorax, and abdomen are separated by a deep incision.

disjunct-motion, *s.*

Music: A term used when the sounds in a movement move by skips, e. g., C, F, D, G.

disjunct-tetrachords, *s. pl.*

Music: Tetrachords having such a relation to each other that the lowest interval of the upper is one note above the highest interval of the lower.

***dis-jüct-ion**, *s.* [Lat. *disjunctio*=a disjoining, from *disjunctus*, *pa. par. of disjungo*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of disjoining; disunion, separation.

"There's no *disjunction* to be made."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

2. *Logic:* A disjunctive proposition.

"One side or other of the following *disjunction* is true."—*Foley: Evidences*, pt. i., ch. iii.

dis-jüct-ive, *a. & s.* [Fr. *disjonctif*; Ital. *disgiuntivo*; Sp. *disjuntivo*, from Lat. *disjunctivus*, from *disjunctus*, *pa. par. of disjungo*.]

A. As adjective:

*1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Tending to disjoin, disconnect, or separate; disjoining. [II. 1.]

2. Incapable of union.

"Whose atoms are of that *disjunctive* nature, as not to be united in a sufficient number to make a visible mass."—*Grew*.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* Expressive of or marking separation or opposition; a term applied to those conjunctions which unite sentences or parts of sentences in construction, but divide or disjoin the sense; as, Socrates was wise, *but* Alcibiades was not. Such conjunctions are, *or*, *else*, *but*, &c.

"Others [conjunctions] termed *disjunctive* connect sentences while they seem to *disjoin* their meanings."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. i., ch. i., § 3.

2. *Logic:*

(1) A *disjunctive proposition* is one which expresses the relation (apparently) of two or more judgments which cannot be true together, and one or other of which must be true, as: "Either the Bible is false, or holiness ought to be followed." (Thomson.)

(2) A *disjunctive syllogism* is when the major proposition is *disjunctive*, as: The earth moves in a circle, or an ellipse. But it does not move in a circle. Therefore it moves in an ellipse. (Watts.)

B. As substantive:

1. *Gram.:* A disjunctive particle: *as*, *or*, *nor*, *neither*, *but*, *else*.

"Of these *disjunctives* some are simple, some adversative."—*Harris: Hermes*, ii. 2.

2. *Logic:* A disjunctive proposition.

dis-jüct-ive-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *disjunctive*; *-ly*.] In a disjunctive manner; separately, distinctly.

"What he observes of the numbers *disjunctively* and apart, reason suggests to be applicable to the whole body united."—*More: Decay of Piety*.

***dis-jüct-üre**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *juncture* (q. v.).] The act of separating, or disuniting; the state of being disunited.

"Those bruises, *disjunctures*, or brokenness of bones."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. ii., pt. iv., p. 341.

***dis-jü-ne**, ***dë-jü-ne**, ***dis-joon**, ***dis-lone**, *s.* [O. Fr. *desjune*; Fr. *déjeuner*.] Breakfast.

"Than in the morning up echo gat,
And on his hair laid his *disjune*."
Bannatyne: Poems, p. 216, st. 5.

¶ To make a *disjune* of: To swallow up at a single meal, to annihilate at one attack.

"A fifth part of them were able to make a *disjune* of all the Gordons when at their best."—*Baillie: Letters*, i. 50.

disk, *s.* [Disc.]

1. A quoit.

"Far as an able arm the *disk* can send."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xlii. 511.

2. The face of the sun, moon, &c., as it appears to the eye.

"Where finds Philosophy her eagle eyes,
With which she gazes at yon burning *disk*
Undazzled?"
Cowper: Task, i. 712-14.

***dis-kind-nëss**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *kindness* (q. v.).]

1. Want or absence of kindness, affection, or goodwill; unkindness.

2. An act of unkindness or malignity; injury, hurt.

"He that pulls down his neighbor's house does him a *diskindness*."—*Search: Light of Nature*. (Intro.)

***dis-knōw**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *know* (q. v.).] To disown, to refuse to acknowledge.

"And when he shall (to light thy sinful load)
Put manhood on, *disknow* him not for God."
Sylvestre: The Love, 851.

***dis-lä-de**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *lade* (q. v.).] To unlade, to unload.

"Egeons ful-fraught galleys are *disladed*."

Heywood: Troia Britanica (1609).

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wé, wét, hère, camél, hër, thère; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wolf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, räle, füll; try, sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

***dis-lād-ŷ**, *v. t.* [Prefix *dis*, and Eng. *lady* (q. v.).] To deprive of the position or character of a lady.

***dis-lāw-yēr**, *v. t.* [Prefix *dis*, and Eng. *lawyer* (q. v.).] To deprive of the rank, position, or standing of a lawyer.

"They had dislawyered him."—North: *Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 237.

***dis-lēaf-īng**, *s.* [Prefix *dis*; Eng. *leaf*, and suff. *-ing*.] The loss or deprivation of leaves.

"Its boughs, with their buddings and disleafings."—Carlyle: *Heroes and Hero-worship*, lect. i., p. 32.

***dis-lik-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *dislik(e)*; *-able*.] Deserving of being disliked; unpleasant, disagreeable.

"On the whole, as matters go, that is not the most *dislikable*."—Carlyle. (*Opitvie*.)

dis-li-ke, *s.* [Prefix *dis*, and Eng. *like*, *s.* (q. v.).] 1. A feeling of disinclination, disapprobation, or aversion; an absence of fondness or affection; distaste, repugnance.

"Joan Dalrymple was regarded with incurable distrust and *dislike*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

*2. Discord, disagreement, dissension.

"This said Aletes, and a murmur rose
That showed *dislike* among the Christian peers."

Fairfax: *Godfrey of Bouillon*.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *dislike*, *disgust*, *displeasure*, *dissatisfaction*, and *distaste*: "*Dislike* and *dissatisfaction* denote the feeling or sentiment produced either by persons or things; *displeasure*, that produced by persons only; *distaste* and *disgust*, that produced by things only. In regard to persons, *dislike* is the sentiment of equals and persons unconnected; *displeasure* and *dissatisfaction*, of superiors, or such as stand in some sort of relation to us. Strangers may feel a *dislike* upon seeing each other; parents or masters may feel *displeasure* or *dissatisfaction*: the former sentiment is occasioned by their supposed faults in character; the latter by their supposed defective services. I *dislike* a person for his assumption or loquacity, I am *displeased* with him for his carelessness, and *dissatisfied* with his labor. The *displeasure* is awakened by whatever is done amiss; the *dissatisfaction* is caused by what happens amiss or contrary to our expectation. Accordingly, the word *dissatisfaction* is not confined to persons of a particular rank, but to the nature of the connection which subsists between them. Whoever does not receive what he thinks himself entitled to from another is *dissatisfied*. A servant may be *dissatisfied* with the treatment he meets with from his master; and may be said therefore to express *dissatisfaction*, though not *displeasure*. In regard to things, *dislike* is a casual feeling not arising from any specific cause. A *dissatisfaction* is connected with our desires and expectations: we *dislike* the performance of an actor from one or many causes, or from no apparent cause; but we are *dissatisfied* with his performance if it fall short of what we were led to expect. In order to lessen the number of our *dislikes* we ought to endeavor not to *dislike* without a cause; and in order to lessen our *dissatisfaction*, we ought to be moderate in our expectation. *Dislike*, *distaste*, and *disgust* rise on each other in their signification. The *distaste* is more than the *dislike*, and the *disgust* more than the *distaste*. The *dislike* is a partial feeling, quickly produced and quickly subsiding; the *distaste* is a settled feeling, gradually produced, and permanent in its duration; the *disgust* is either transitory or otherwise; momentarily or gradually produced, but stronger than either of the two others.

(2) He thus discriminates between *dislike* and *disinclination*: "*Dislike* applies to what one has or does; *disinclination* only to what one does: we *dislike* the thing we have, or *dislike* to do the thing; but we are *disinclined* to do the thing. They express a similar feeling that differs in degree. The *disinclination* is but a small degree of *dislike*: the *dislike* marks something contrary; the *disinclination* does not amount to more than the absence of an inclination. None but a disliking temper has a *dislike* to comply with reasonable requests; but the most obliging disposition may have an occasional *disinclination* to comply with a particular request." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dis-li-ke, *v. t.* [Prefix *dis*, and Eng. *like*, *v.* (q. v.).] 1. To have a feeling of dislike, repugnance, or aversion toward; to regard with repugnance or disinclination.

"Whom he disliked as much as it was in his easy nature to dislike anybody."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, vol. ii., ch. ix.

*2. To displease.

"I'll do it, but it *dislikes* me."—Shakespeare: *Othello*, ii. 3.

*3. To express disapprobation of.

"I never heard any soldier *dislike* it."—Shakespeare: *Measure for Measure*, l. 2.

¶ For the difference between to *dislike* and to *disapprove*, see *DISAPPROVE*.

***dis-li-ke**, *a.* [Prefix *dis*, and Eng. *like*, *a.* (q. v.).] Unlike.

"Two states then there be after death . . . *dislike* in condition."—Andréwee: *Sermons*, ii. 82.

dis-lik-ed, *pa. par. or a.* [*DISLIKE*, *v.*]

***dis-lik-e-fūl**, *a.* [Eng. *dislike*; *-ful*(l).] Full of dislike or disaffection; disaffected, disagreeable, unpleasant.

"Now were it not, Sir Scudamour, to you
Dislikeful paine so sad a task to take."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. ix. 40.

***dis-lik-e-li-hood**, *s.* [Eng. *dislike*; *-hood*.] Unlikelihood, improbability.

***dis-lik-e-ly**, *a.* [Eng. *dislike*; *-ly*.] Unlikely, improbable.

***dis-lik-en**, *v. t.* [Eng. *dislike*, and *v. suff. -en* (q. v.).] To make unlike, to disguise.

"Muffle your face,
Dismantle you, and as you can, *dislike*
The truth of your own seeming."

Shakespeare: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

***dis-lik-ened** *pa. par. or a.* [*DISLIKEN*.]

***dis-lik-e-nēss**, *s.* [Prefix *dis*, and Eng. *likeness* (q. v.).] Unlikeness, dissimilitude, dissimilarity.

"That which is not designed to represent anything but itself can never mislead us from the true apprehension of anything by its *dislikeness* to it."—Locke: *Human Understanding*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

dis-lik-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *dislik(e)*; *-er*.] One who dislikes, disapproves, or disrelishes.

"Among many *dislikers* of the queen's marriage."—Speed: *Queen Marie*, bk. ix., ch. xxiii., § 23.

dis-lik-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*DISLIKE*, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or state of feeling dislike, repugnance, or aversion toward anything.

"The consideration whereof bred an utter *disliking* in the whole company."—Sir F. Drake: *The World Encompassed*, p. 89.

***dis-limb** (*b* silent), *v. t.* [Prefix *dis*, and Eng. *limb* (q. v.).] To tear limb from limb; to tear the limbs from.

***dis-lim-bed** (*b* silent), *pa. par. or a.* [*DISLIMB*.]

***dis-lim-n** (*n* silent), *v. t.* [Prefix *dis*, and Eng. *limn* (q. v.).] To strike out of a picture, to obliterate, to efface.

"That which is now a horse, even with a thought,
The rack *dislimns*."

Shakespeare: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 14.

***dis-link**, *v. t.* [Prefix *dis*, and Eng. *link* (q. v.).] To unlink, to disjoin, to separate.

"There a group of girls
In circle waited, whom the electric shock
Dislinked with shrieks and laughter."

Tennyson: *Princess* (Prol.).

***dis-live**, *v. t.* [Prefix *dis*, and Eng. *live* (q. v.); or perhaps *dis*, and Eng. *life* (q. v.).] To deprive of life.

"Telemachus *dislived* Amphimedon."
Chapman: *Homer's Odyssey*, xxii.

***dis-lō-ad**, ***dis-lō-ad-in**, *v. i.* [Prefix *dis*, and Eng. *load* (q. v.).] To unload, to discharge a cargo.

"No ship, crew, boat, &c., aught to *disload* in or break bulk until the time they come to the said burcht."—Acts Charles I. (ed. 1814), p. 680.

dis-lō-cāte, *v. t.* [Low Lat. *dislocatus*, *pa. par. of disloco*=to move from its place: Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *locus*=a place.]

***I. Ordinary Language**:

1. *Lit.*: To put out of or remove from its proper place; to displace.

"After some time the strata on all sides of the globe were *dislocated*, and their situation varied."—Woodward.

2. *Fig.*: To disturb, to derange.

"Our civil wars hath lately *dislocated* all relations."—Fuller: *Worthies*; *Barkshire*.

***II. Surg.**: To move or force a bone from its socket, cavity, or place of articulation.

"They are apt enough to *dislocate* and tear
Thy flesh and bones."—Shakespeare: *Lea*, iv. 2.

***dis-lō-cāte**, *a.* [Low Lat. *dislocatus*.] *Dislocated*.

dis-lō-cāt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [*DISLOCATE*, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Moved or put out of the proper place; displaced.

2. *Surg.*: Moved or forced; as a bone from its socket, cavity, or place of articulation.

dis-lō-cāt-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*DISLOCATE*, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The same as *DISLOCATION* (q. v.).

dis-lō-cā-tion, *s.* [Fr. *dislocation*; Sp. *dislocacion*; Ital. *dislocazione*, from Low Lat. *dislocatus*, *pa. par. of disloco*=to put out of place.]

***I. Ordinary Language**:

1. *Literally*:

(1) A putting out of or removing out of the proper place; a displacing; the state of being dislocated.

"One might hear his bones crack, and after the *dislocation* they were set again."—Howell: *Letters*, bk. i., § 1, lett. 18.

(2) A removing from the proper order or arrangement; a disturbing, a derangement.

"I prefer the common opinion which preventeth such *dislocation* of the months."—Raleigh: *History of the World*, bk. ii., ch. iii., § 7.

(3) The state of being displaced or moved out of the proper place.

"The posture of rocks, often leaning or prostrate, shows that they had some *dislocation* from their natural site."—Burnet: *Theory of the Earth*.

2. *Fig.*: A state of derangement, disorder, or confusion.

"Neither battle I see, nor arraying, nor king in Israel,
Only infinite jumble and mess and *dislocation*."

Clough: *Bothe of Tober-na-Vuolich*, ix. 63, 64.

***II. Technically**:

1. *Geol.*: A general term for any displacement of the stratified rocks from their original horizontal or sedimentary position. *Slips, faults, and the like* are *dislocations*. [See these words.]

2. *Surg.*: When the head or articular surface of a bone is thrown out of its proper place, with respect to the corresponding articular cavity or surface of another bone in or upon which it is naturally situated, it is termed a *dislocation* or *luxation*. A *dislocation* may be primary, or by action of the muscles secondary, simple or compound, complete or incomplete, old or recent, spontaneous as from disease, congenital as from original imperfection, or complicated as with fracture; and according to the direction in which the heads of the bones are displaced, the *dislocation* is named upward, downward, forward, or backward. The general symptoms are pain in the joint, and great difficulty or absolute impossibility of moving it.

***dis-lōd-ge**, *s.* [Prefix *dis*, and Eng. *lodge* (q. v.).] A separation, an absence.

"Show how long *dislodging* hath bred
Our cruel cutting smart."

Turberville: *The Ventrous Lover*.

dis-lōd-ge, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *desloger*; Fr. *déloger*; O. Fr. *des*=Fr. *dé*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and Fr. *loger*=to lodge.] [*LODGE*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To remove or displace from the usual or natural place of rest.

"The shell-fish which are resident in the depths live and die there, and are never *dislodged* or removed by storms."—Woodward.

2. To drive from a station or post; to cause to evacuate or remove.

"He *dislodged* the English from Sligo; and he eventually secured Galway."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. To drive from any place; to expel.

"Satan with his rebellious disappeared
Far in the dark *dislodged*; and void of rest."

Milton: *P. L.*, 414, 415.

II. Figuratively:

†1. To cause to remove or depart, to get rid of.

"It proved impossible to *dislodge* William from England."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

*2. To drive away, to expel.

"Every sorrow
Dislodged was out of mine heart."

Chaucer: *Book of the Duchess*.

***B. Intransitive**:

1. To remove to fresh quarters.

"The Voices are *dislodged*, and Marcus gone."

Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*, v. 4.

2. To quit a resting or stopping place.

"Where light and darkness in perpetual round
Lodge and *dislodge* by turns."

Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 6, 7.

dis-lōd-ged, *pa. par. or a.* [*DISLODGE*.]

dis-lōd-g-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*DISLODGE*, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of removing or causing to remove from a place of rest.

dis-lōd-g-ment, *s.* [English *dislodg(e)*; *-ment*.] The act of dislodging or displacing; the state of being dislodged.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, gell, chorus, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -cian, -tian=shān. -tion, -sion=shūn; -tion, -sion=zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious=shūs. -ble, -dle, &c.=bēl, dēl

dis-lō-gist-ic, *a.* [DYSLOGISTIC.]

***dis-lōignē** (*g* silent), *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Fr. *éloigner*=to remove.] Removed.

"Low-looking dales, disloigned from common gaze."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. x. 24.

***dis-lō ke**, *v. t.* [Low Lat. *disloco*=to put or force out of place.] To dislocate.

"His bones and joints from whence they whilom stood
With rackings quite distolcked and distracted."
Davies: *Holy Roode*, p. 20.

dis-lōy'-al, ***dys-loi-all**, *a.* [O. Fr. *desloyal*; Fr. *déloyal*; O. Fr. *des*=Fr. *dé*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *loyal*=loyal (*q. v.*).]

1. Not true to allegiance; not loyal; false to one's sovereign or government.

"Man disobeying,
Disloyal, breaks his fealty, and sins."
Milton: *P. L.*, iii. 203, 204.

2. Characterized or actuated by disloyalty.

"Foul distrust and breach
Disloyal."
Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 6, 7.

*3. Dishonest, treacherous, perfidious, disingenuous.

"Such things, in a false, *disloyal* knave,
Are tricks of custom."
Shakespeare: *Othello*, iii. 3.

*4. Not true to the marriage-bed, unchaste.

"Disloyal!
The word is too good to paint out her wickedness."
Shakespeare: *Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 2.

*5. Inconstant, false in love.

"Such was the end that to *disloyal* love did fall."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. x. 19.

dis-lōy'-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *disloyal*; *-ly*.] In a disloyal, false, or treacherous manner.

"The other having died so *disloyally* and confessed it against themselves."—State Trials: Duke of Norfolk (an. 1571).

dis-lōy'-al-tē, *s.* [O. Fr. *desloyauté*, *deslealté*; Fr. *déloyauté*; Sp. *deslealtad*; Ital. *dislealtà*; Port. *deslealdade*.]

1. Want of loyalty in allegiance; a breach of fidelity to a sovereign.

"Let the truth of that religion I profess be represented to judgment, not in the disguises of levity, schism, heresy, novelty and *disloyalty*."—King Charles: *Eikon Basilike*.

*2. A want of constancy or fidelity in love.

"There shall appear such seeming truths of Hero's *disloyalty*, that jealousy shall be called assurance."
Shakespeare: *Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 2.

¶ For the difference between *disloyalty* and *disaffection*, see *DISAFFECTION*.

***dis-lūs'-ter**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *luster* (*q. v.*).] To deprive of luster, to dull.

"All those glittering passions get their luster in the absence of that intellectual light, which, as soon as it appears, dreads and *dislusters* them."—Montagu: *Devout Essays*, pt. ii., tr. vi., § 3.

***dis-mā'il**, ***dis-mā'yī**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *mail* (*q. v.*).] To deprive of or cut off the plates of mail.

"Their mighty strokes their haberbons *dismayled*."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. vi. 29.

dis-mal, *a. & s.* [Etyml. doubtful. Minshew derived it, but without sufficient cause, from the Lat. *dies malus*=an unlucky day, a day of evil omen. Skeat refers it to O. Fr. *dismal*=Low Lat. *decimialis*, from *decima*=a tenth, a tithe, and supposes the reference to be to the cruel extortions practiced by feudal lords in exacting tenths from their vassals. Wedgwood connects it with the root seen in *dizzy*, and Müller believes it is connected with *dismay* (*q. v.*).]

A. As adjective:

*1. Mournful, gloomy, sad (only in the phrase here given).

"And eek, as helpe me God withal,
I trowe hit was in the *dismal*
That was the wounder of Egipte."
Chaucer: *Book of the Duchess* (1206).

*2. (As if the writer had believed in the etymological *dies malus*): Unlucky, ill-omened.

"The particular calendars, wherein [the Jews] good or *dismal* days are distinguished according to the diversity of their ways, we find in Leviticus xxvi."—Jackson: *Eternal Truth of Scriptures*, i., ch. xiii.

3. Dark, gloomy, cheerless.

"But dark and *dismal* is the vault
Where Norton and his sons are laid."
Wordsworth: *White Doe of Rylstone*, iv.

4. Cheerless, depressing, dispiriting.

"This festival was the very *dismallest* of all the entertainments."—Thackeray.

5. Full of woe; calamitous, miserable, woeful, dire, lamentable, doleful.

"To tell red Flodden's *dismal* tale."
Scott: *Marmion*, vi. 34.

6. Frightful, horrid.

"So full of *dismal* terror was the time."
Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, i. 4.

***B. As substantive (pl.):**

1. Melancholy.

"He comes and seems entirely wrapt up in the *dismals*."
Footes: *The Liar*, ii.

2. Mourning garments.

"My lady is decked out in her *dismals*."—Footes: *Trip to Calais*, iii.

* For the difference between *dismal* and *dull*, see *DULL*.

***dismal-dreaming**, *a.* Full of ill-boding dreams.

"And drives away dark, *dismal-dreaming* night."
Shakespeare: *Passionate Pilgrim*, 200.

* **Dismal Swamp:**

Geog.: Either of two swamps in the United States, called the Great and the Little Dismal Swamp. The first of these, the one to which preeminently the appellation Dismal Swamp is applied, is partly in North Carolina and partly in Virginia. It lies north of Albemarle Sound. It is thirty miles long by ten or twelve broad, and has in the center Drummond Lake or Pond, about seven miles long and thirty in circumference. The Little Dismal Swamp is of somewhat less dimensions. It lies between Albemarle and Pimlico Sounds.

"Away to the *Dismal Swamp* he speeds—
His path was rugged and sore.
Through tangled juniper, beds of reeds,
Through many a fen where the serpent feeds,
And man never trod before!"
Moore: *The Lake of the Dismal Swamp*.

***dis-mal**, *v. i.* [DISMAL, *a.*] To feel dismal or melancholy.

"O! how I *dismalled* in hearing them."—Mad. D'Arblay: *Diary*, i. 344.

***dis-māl'-i-tē**, *s.* [Eng. *dismal*; *-ity*.]

1. Anything dismal or dispiriting.

"What signifies dwelling upon such *dismalities*?"—Mad. D'Arblay: *Camille*, vi., ch. xiv. (Davies.)

2. Melancholy, cheerlessness.

"With all that *dismality* of aspect there were some very comical scenes."—Elizabeth Carter: *Letters*, i. 259 (1809).

dis-mal-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *dismal*; *-ly*.] In a dismal, gloomy, dreary, or woeful manner; drearily, cheerlessly, miserably.

"Not only supplanted but *dismally* chastised."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 11.

†**dis-mal-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *dismal*; *-ness*.] The quality of being dismal, gloomy, or cheerless.

"Celia thought with some *dismalness* of the time she should have to spend as bridesmaid at Lowick."—George Eliot: *Middlemarch*, bk. i., ch. ix.

***dis-mān**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *man* (*q. v.*).] To deprive of manhood.

"Man by death is absolutely divided and *dismān'd*."—Feltman: *Resolves*, pt. i., res. 47.

dis-mān'-tle, *v. t.* [Old Fr. *desmanteller*; Fr. *démanteler*; O. Fr. *des*; Fr. *dé*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *manteler*=to cover with a cloak; O. Fr. *mantel*=Fr. *manteau*=a cloak.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. *Lit.*: To deprive or strip of a dress or covering

"Muffle your face, *dismantle* you."
Shakespeare: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To strip or deprive of furniture, apparatus, equipments, or outfit.

"The playhouses were to be *dismantled*, the spectators fined, the actors whipped at the cart's tail."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

(2) To strip or deprive of anything.

"*Dismantling* him of his honor, and seizing his reputation."—South.

(3) To cast off or away, to undo.

"Commit a thing so monstrous, to *dismantle*
So many folds of favor." Shakespeare: *Lea*, i. 1.

(4) To tear, break, or pull down, or from its place.

"His nose *dismantled* in his mouth is found;
His jaws, cheeks, front, one undistinguished wound."
Dryden: *Ovid: Metamorphoses* xii.

II. Technically:

1. *Mil.*: To deprive or strip a fortress of its equipments; to render useless for purposes of offense or defense; to raze.

"Lambert presently took care to *dismantle* the castle."
Clarendon: *Civil War*, iii. 192.

2. *Nav.*: To strip a vessel of its sails, rigging, &c.; to unrig.

"After something approaching to mutiny, the Thames was *dismantled*."—Athenaeum.

¶ For the difference between to *dismantle* and to *demolish*, see *DEMOLISH*.

dis-mānt'-llng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISMANTLE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of stripping of furniture, apparatus, equipment, &c.

"It is not sufficient to possess our own fort, without the *dismantling* and demolishing of our enemy's."—Hakewill.

***dis-march**, *v. i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *march* (*q. v.*).] To march away.

***dis-mār'-rē**, ***dis-mār'-y**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *marry* (*q. v.*).] To divorce.

***dis-mar'-shal**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *marshal* (*q. v.*).] To derange, to put in disorder or confusion.

"What was *dismarshall'd* late
In this my noble frame."
Drummond: *Sonnets*.

***dis-mask**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *mask* (*q. v.*).] To strip or divest of a mask; to uncover, to unmask.

"Fair ladies, masked, are roses in their bud:
Dismasked, their damask sweet commixture shown,
Are angels vailing clouds, or roses blown."
Shakespeare: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

***dis-mask'ed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISMASK.]

***dis-mask-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISMASK.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of stripping or divesting of a mask; an unmasking.

dis-mast, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *mast* (*q. v.*).] To strip or deprive of mast or masts; to carry away the masts of a ship.

"At length the Dutch Admiral drew off, leaving one shattered and *dismasted* hull to the enemy."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

dis-mast'-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISMAST.]

dis-mast-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISMAST.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of stripping, depriving, or carrying away the masts of a vessel.

†**dis-mast'-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *dismast*; *-ment*.] The act of dismantling a vessel; the state of being dismantled.

***dis-match**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *match* (*q. v.*).] To render or be unworthy of comparison with.

"Thou happy witness of my happy watches,
Blush not (my book) nor think it thee *dismatches*."
Sylvester: *Du Bartas*. (Nares.)

***dis-māw**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *maw* (*q. v.*).] To eject from the maw, to disgorge, to discharge.

"You may unrip yourself, and *dismaw* all that you have in your troubled heart and grieved entrails."—Shelton: *Don Quixote*, vol. iv., ch. vii.

dis-mā'y, *s.* [DISMAY, *v.*]

1. An utter loss of courage or resolution; a sinking of the spirits; a state of terror or fright; discouragement.

"I, who know that enemy well, cannot think of such a battle without *dismay*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

*2. Ruin, destruction.

"Like as a ship, whom cruel tempest drives
Upon a rock with horrible *dismay*."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. ii. 50.

dis-mā'y, ***de-may-en**, ***des-maye**, ***des-maye**, ***dis-maye**, *v. t. & i.* [Sp. *desmayar*; Port. *desmaiar*; O. Fr. *esmayar* (probably originally *desmayar*), from *des*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and O. Fr. *ger. magan*; Ger. *mögen*; A. S. *magan*=to be able; Eng. *may*. Cf. O. Ital. *dismagare*; Ital. *smagare*=to lose courage. (Skeat.)]

A. Transitive:

1. To deprive of courage or spirit; utterly to discourage or dishearten; to terrify, to affright, to daunt.

"It broke with thunder long and loud,
Dismayed the brave, appalled the proud."
Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, vi. 25.

*2. To subdue, to vanquish.

"When the bold Centaures made that bloody fray
With the fierce Lapithes, which did them *dismay*."
Spenser.

***B. Reflex.:** To discourage, to affright, to allow to lose courage.

"*Desmaje* you no longer."
William of Palerne, 3,040.

***C. Intrans.:** To be dismayed, discouraged, or dispirited; to be agast; to lose heart or courage.

"He bad hem not *desmayghen*."
Joseph of Arimathea, 31.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *dismay*, to *daunt*, and to *appal*: "The effect of fear on the spirit is strongly expressed by all these terms; but

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ=ē; ey=ā. qu=kw.

dismay expresses less than *daunt*, and this than *appal*. We are *dismayed* by alarming circumstances; we are *daunted* by terrifying, we are *appalled* by horrid circumstances. A severe defeat will *dismay* so as to lessen the force of resistance; the fiery glare from the eyes of a ferocious beast will *daunt* him who was venturing to approach; the sight of an apparition will *appal* the stoutest heart." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***dis-mā'yd** (1), *a.* [Pref. *dis-* and Mid. *Eng. mayd*=*Eng. made*.] Ugly, ill-shaped, deformed, hideous.

"Whose hideous shapes were like to feeders of hell,
Some like to hounds, some like to apes, *dismayd*,
Some like to puttocks, all in plumes arrayd,
All shap't according their conditions."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. xi. 11.

dis-mā'yd (2), *pa. par. or a.* [DISMAY, *v.*]

***dis-māy'-ēd-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *dismayed*; -*nēss*.] The quality or state of being dismayed or confounded with terror.

"Being subject to too great and sudden desolation and *dismayedness*."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays*, pt. i., tr. vi., § 3.

***dis-mā'y-fūl**, ***dis-mā'y-fūl**, *a.* [Eng. *dismay*; -*fūl* (1).] Full of or causing dismay; terrifying.

"Much dismayed with that *dismayfull* sight."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. xi. 26.

dis-māy'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISMAY, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of causing dismay; terrifying, confounding.

***disme** (*s* silent), *s.* [O. Fr., from *Lat. decima*.] [DIME.]

1. A tenth part.

"The *disme* goth to the bataille."

Gower: *C. A.* (Prol.)

2. A tithe, a tenth.

"The Abbot of Waltham being appointed collector of a *disme*."—*State Trials: Proceedings on Habeas Corpus* (an. 1627).

"The number ten; so many tens.

"Every tithe soul, 'mongst many thousand *dismes*,
Hath been as dear as Helen."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, II. 2.

dis-mēm'-bēr, ***de-mēm-bre**, ***dis-mēm-bre**, ***dys-mēm-bre**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *desmembrer*; Fr. *démembrer*; O. Fr. *des*=Fr. *dé*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and Fr. *membre*=Lat. *membrum*=a member.]

I. Literally:

1. To tear limb from limb; to divide the limbs or members of; to dilacerate, to tear in pieces.

"His goodly corps on ragged cliffs yrent
Was quite *dismembred*."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. v. 38.

2. To carve, to cut up.

"*Dysmembre* that heron."—*W. de Worde: Boke of Keruynge*, p. 1.

II. Figuratively:

1. To tear asunder the constituent members of anything; to break up into the constituent parts; to separate parts from the main body.

"The only question was by whose hands the blow should be struck, which would *dismember* that mighty empire."—*Buckle*.

*2. To break up, to disperse, to scatter.

"So dyd this Charles *dismembre* and cut or breke the enemies of France."—*Fabian*, vol. i., ch. cxlvii.

*3. To deprive of a seat in Parliament.

"They . . . were soon *dismembered* by vote of the house."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, I. 163.

¶ For the difference between *dismember* and *disjoin*, see *DISJOINT*.

dis-mēm'-bēred, *pa. par. or a.* [DISMEMBER.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Torn in pieces, broken up into its constituent parts.

2. *Her.*: An epithet applied to birds which have neither feet nor legs, and to animals whose members are separated.

dis-mēm'-bēr-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISMEMBER.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. The act of tearing in pieces, severing, or breaking up; dismemberment.

"There were formerly some offenses which occasioned a mutilation or *dismembering* by cutting off the hand or ears."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 28.

dis-mēm'-bēr-mēt, *s.* [Eng. *dismember*; -*mēt*.]

1. *Lit.*: The act of dismembering; the state of being dismembered.

2. *Fig.*: The act of breaking up into its constituent parts; the separation or severing of a part from the main body.

"Without entering into speculations about her *dismemberment*."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*.

***dis-mēt'-tled** (tled as *tēld*), *a.* [Pref. *dis-* and *Eng. mettled* (q. v.).] Deprived of mettle or spirit, degenerate.

"Gray customs, which our dead *dismettled* sloth

Gave up, to surfeit the undaring north."

Llewellyn: *Verses*, pref. to *Gregory's Posthuma* (1650).

***dis-mīn'-is-tēr**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis-* and *Eng. minister* (q. v.).] To free or change from the habits of a minister.

"Can you think him . . . so totally *disministered*."—*Walpole: To Mann*, I. 280 (1748).

dis-miss', *v. t.* [Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *missus*=sent, *pa. par. of mitto*=to send. The proper form is *dimiss*; the *s* is inserted through the influence of the O. Fr. *desmettre*=to send away.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To send away, to cause or allow to depart.

"They *dismissed* the Roman garrison unharmed."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. ii., § 37.

2. To discard, to discharge from office or employment.

"William would not see him, and ordered him to be *dismissed* from the service."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. To reject, to refuse.

"They would feel bound to *dismiss* his claim."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*4. To lay aside, to cast off or away, to get rid of. (Of material things.)

"Before he came in sight the crafty god
His wings *dismissed*, but still retained his rod."

Dryden: *Ovid: Metamorphoses* I.

5. To get rid of, to cast off or away. (Of immaterial things.)

"*Dismiss* their cares when they *dismiss* their flock,
Machines themselves, and governed by a clock."

Cooper: *Tirocinium*, 624, 625.

*6. To take off, to remove.

"*Dismiss* her fetters."—*Mrs. Behn: The Young King* (1688), p. 63.

*7. To leave off, to discontinue.

"*Dismiss* your vows, your feigned tears."

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 425.

II. Law: To refuse or reject; to discharge from further consideration.

"Their lordships yesterday *dismissed* the appeal with costs."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

¶ *Crabb* thus discriminates between *to dismiss*, *to discharge*, and *to discard*: "The idea of removing to a distance is included in all these terms, but with various collateral circumstances. *Dismiss* is the general term; *discharge* and *discard* are modes of *dismissing*; *dismiss* is applicable to persons of all stations, but used more particularly for the higher orders; *discharge*, on the other hand, is confined to those in a subordinate station. A clerk is *dismissed*; a menial servant is *discharged*; an officer is *dismissed*; a soldier is *discharged*. Neither *dismiss* nor *discharge* defines the motive of the action; they are used indifferently for that which is voluntary, or the contrary; *discard*, on the contrary, always marks a *dismissal* that is not agreeable to the party *discarded*. A person may request to be *dismissed* or *discharged*, but never to be *discarded*. The *dismissal* or *discharge* frees a person from the obligation or necessity of performing a certain duty; the *discarding* throws him out of a desirable rank or station. They are all applied to things in the moral sense: we are said to *dismiss* our fears, to *discharge* a duty, and to *discard* a sentiment from the mind." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***dis-miss'**, *s.* [DISMISS, *v.*] A dismissal, a discharge.

"His majesty's servants, with great expressions of grief for their *dismiss*, poured forth their prayers for his majesty's freedom and preservation."—*Sir T. Herbert: Mem. of Chas. I.*, p. 14.

dis-mis'-sal, *s.* [Eng. *dismiss*; -*sal*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of sending away or dismissing; the state of being dismissed.

"Grant her petition and give her her *dismissal*."—*Horsley: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 38.

2. The act of liberating or freeing; the state of being liberated or manumitted.

"And, as on the sacred missal
He recorded their *dismissal*,
Death relaxed his iron features."

Longfellow: *Norman Baron*.

3. The act of discharging from office or employment; the state of being discharged.

II. Law: The act of dismissing a bill, a motion, a summons, &c.

dis-miss'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISMISS, *v.*]

dis-miss'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISMISS, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

"But wisely seeks a more convenient friend,

With whom, *dismissing* forms, he may unbend."

Cooper: *Retirement*, 443, 444.

C. As subst.: The act of sending away; dismissal, dismission.

***dis-mis'-sion**, *s.* [From *Lat. dimissio*, from *dimissus*, *pa. par. of dimitto*, the *s* being inserted as in the verb (q. v.); Fr. *démision*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of dismissing or sending away; a dismissal, leave to depart.

"His words well weighed, the general voice approved
Benign, and instant his *dismissal* moved."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xiii. 62, 63.

Letters of dismissal: In this country, the same as *letters dimissory* (q. v.), under cap. DIMISSORY.

2. Something sent down or discharged.

"It seems a soft *dismissal* from the sky."

Dryden: *Hind and Panther*, I. 146.

3. The act of dismissing or discharging from office or employment; a discharge.

"*Dismissal* from the service would have been felt by most of them as a great calamity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

4. The state of being dismissed or discharged; a discharge.

"Even the severe discipline of ancient Rome permitted a soldier, after many campaigns, to claim his *dismissal*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

II. Law: The act of dismissing a bill or motion.

***dis-mis'-sive**, *a.* [Eng. *dismiss*; -*sive*.] Containing a dismissal; dismissing, sending away.

"The old *dismissive* 'Ilicet' is cried
By the town voice, and all to feasts return."

Davenant: *Gondibert*, II. 5.

***dis-mit'**, ***dis-mitte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *mitto*=to send.] [DISMISS.]

1. To send away.

"Brethren *dismittid* Paul and Silas into Beroal."—*Wycliffe: Deeds*, xvii. 19.

2. To deliver up.

"He hadde nede to *dismitte* to hem oon by the feeste day."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xiii. 17.

***dis-mortgage** (mortgage as *mor'-gig*), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis-* and *Eng. mortgage* (q. v.).] To redeem from mortgage; to pay off a mortgage on.

"He *dismortgaged* the crown demesnes, and left behind a mass of gold."—*Howell: Vocal Forest*.

***dis-mortgaged** (mortgaged as *mor'-gigd*), *pa. par. or a.* [DISMORTGAGE.]

***dis-mortgaging** (mortgaging as *mör'-gig-īng*), *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISMORTGAGE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of redeeming or freeing from mortgage.

dis-mōunt, *v. i. & t.* [O. Fr. *desmonter*, Fr. *démontér*; O. Fr. *des*=Fr. *dé*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *monter*=to mount (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *demontrar*; Ital. *dismontare*.]

A. Intransitive:

*1. To descend or come down from a height or elevation.

"Now the bright sunne ginneth to *dismount*."

Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar* (May).

2. To alight from a horse; to descend or get off, as a rider from his beast.

"Let him *dismount* and follow me!"

Scott: *Rokeby*, II. 25.

B. Transitive:

*1. To throw or cause to come down from a height or elevation; to bring down, to lower.

"Xerxes, the Persian king, yet saw I there,
With his huge host that drank the rivers dry,
Dismounted hills, and made the vales appear."

Sackville: *Mirror for Magistrates* (Induct.).

2. To throw down or remove anything from a support, or that on which it is mounted.

"We found six great pieces of brass ordnance mounted upon their carriages, some demy, some whole culverins; we presently *dismounted* them."—*Sir F. Drake Revived*, p. 10.

*3. To cause to alight from a horse.

4. To take down or to pieces.

"An observatory cannot be mounted and *dismounted* at every step."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (1858), § 213.

*5. To depose.

"Saul when ingratelously and injuriously *dismounted* from his authority."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 25.

*6. To cause to descend from an eminence or place of honor; to bring down.

"*Dismount* her, like the serpent at the fall."

Young: *Night Thoughts*, vii. 1, 191.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chīn**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **ag**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**
-clan, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **dēl**.

*7. To draw from a scabbard.

"Dismount thy tuck."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

*8. To lower.

"His watery eyes he did dismount."

Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint, 281.

dis-mōunt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISMOUNT.]

dis-mōunt-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISMOUNT.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of alighting from a horse, &c.

2. The act of throwing or removing from a carriage, support, &c.

dismounting-battery, *s.*

Mil.: A battery intended for the throwing down and disabling of the enemy's cannon.

dis-nā, *v.* [See *def.*] Does not. (*Scotch.*)

"He *disna* like to be disturbed on Saturdays wth business."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxvi.

***dis-nāt**-ū-rā-lize, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *naturalize* (q. v.).]

1. To make alien; to deprive of the privileges or rights of birth.

2. To make strange or foreign.

"If it [the name Job] were *disnaturalized* and put out of use."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. xcv.

***dis-nāt**-ū-rā-lized, *pa. par. or a.* [DISNATURALIZE.]

***dis-nā**-tūred, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *natured* (q. v.).] Unnatural; deprived or devoid of natural affection.

"So *disnatured* are they that they neglect their own flesh and blood, to listen to accounts of your wit and spirit."—*David Garrick: Correspondence*, ii. 254 (ed. *Hannah More*).

***dis-nēst**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *nest* (q. v.).] To dislodge or drive as from a nest.

***dis-nō**-ble, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *noble* (q. v.).] Ignoble, mean.

"A *disnoble* advocate and defender of causes."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus* (1609).

dis-ō-bē-dī-ēnce, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *obedience* (q. v.); Ital. *disobbedienza*; Sp. & Port. *disobediencia*.]

1. A failure to obey the lawful commands or prohibitions of a superior; willful neglect or violation of duty; a disregard of orders.

"Disobedience and resistance made up the ordinary life of that population."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Non-compliance.

"This disobedience of the moon will prove The sun's bright orb does not the planets move."—*Blackmore: Creation*.

***dis-ō-bē**-dī-ēn-čy, *s.* [English *disobedienc(e)*; -y.] Disobedience.

"In punishing my disobedience."—*Taylor: The Hog hath lost his Pearl*, iii.

dis-ō-bē-dī-ēnt, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *obedient* (q. v.).]

1. Refusing or neglecting to obey the lawful commands or prohibitions of a superior; not obedient to authority, refractory.

"But, O my Lord, one look from thee Subdues the disobedient will."

Couper: Olney Hymns, xl.

2. That which will not yield to an exciting force, power, or influence.

"Rendering peculiar parts of the system *disobedient* to stimuli."—*Dr. E. Darwin*.

***dis-ō-bē**-dī-ēn-tī-ā-rŷ (tī as shī), *s.* [Eng. *disobedient*; -iary.] A disobedient or rebellious person; a rebel.

dis-ō-bē-dī-ēnt-lŷ, *adv.* [English *disobedient*; -ly.] In a disobedient, refractory manner.

***dis-ō-bē**-i-sance, ***dis-ō-bē**-sance, *s.* [O. Fr. *desobeissance*; Fr. *désobéissance*.] Disobedience.

"To tell my *disobeissance* Ful sore it stant to my greuance."

Gower: C. A., i. 86.

***dis-ō-bē**-i-sant, ***dis-ō-bē**-saunt, ***dis-ō-bē**-saunt, *a.* [Fr. *désobéissant*, *pr. par.* of *désobéir*=to disobey (q. v.).] Disobedient.

dis-ō-bē-y, ***dis-ō-bē**-ye, ***dis-ō-bē**-ye, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *désobéir*; *des*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *obéir*=to obey (q. v.); Prov. *desobedir*; Ital. *disobbedire*; Sp. & Port. *desobedecer*.]

A. Trans.: To neglect or refuse to obey; willfully to neglect the lawful commands or prohibitions of a superior; to violate, to transgress.

"The heast of God they disobey."

Chaucer: Letter of Cupide.

B. Intrans.: To be disobedient; to disregard or violate orders; to refuse obedience.

"Some headstrong, hardy lout Would disobey, though sure to be shut out."

Couper: Hope, 313, 314.

dis-ō-bē-yed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISOBEY.]

dis-ō-bē-y-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *disobey*; -er.] One who disobeys.

dis-ō-bē-y-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISOBEY.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of refusing obedience to; disobedience.

***dis-ōb**-lī-gā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *obligation* (q. v.).]

1. The act of obliging; an act of unkindness; an offense; a cause of disgust.

"It would be such a *disobligation* to the prince that he would never forget it."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, vol. i., pt. i., p. 16.

2. Freedom or release from obligation.

"The conscience is restored to liberty and *disobligation*."—*Bishop Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii., ch. vi., § 3.

***dis-ō-blig**-ā-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *obligatory* (q. v.).] Releasing from an obligation.

"You much mistake in alleging that the two Houses of Parliament, especially as they are now constituted, can have this *disobligatory* power."—*King Charles: Letter to Henderson*, p. 20.

dis-ō-bli-ge, *v. t.* [Fr. *désobliger*; *des*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *obliger*=to oblige (q. v.); Ital. *disobbligare*.]

*1. To set free or release from an important duty or obligation.

"He hath a very great obligation to do that and more, and he can noways be *disobliged* but by the care of his natural relations."—*Jeremy Taylor: Measure and Offices of Friendship*.

*2. To deprive of a privilege.

"He did not think that the Act of Uniformity could *disoblige* them [the Nonconformists] from the exercise of their office."—*Baxter: Funeral Sermon on Bates*.

3. To offend a person by doing any act which is contrary to his expressed wishes; or by omitting to do any act which is according to his wishes; to be unaccommodating to; to give offense to.

"Such as had *disobliged* the poet, or were in disgrace with Augustus."—*Dryden: Virgil (Dedic.)*.

dis-ō-bli-ge, *pa. par. or a.* [DISOBLIGE.]

***dis-ō-bli**-gē-mēt, *s.* [Eng. *disoblige*; -ment.]

1. The act of obliging; disobligation.

2. The act of freeing from an obligation; the state of being released from an obligation.

"If I make a voluntary covenant as with a man to do him good, and he prove afterward a monster to me, I should conceive a *disobligement*."—*Milton: Tenure of Kings*.

dis-ō-bli-gēr, *s.* [Eng. *disoblige*(e); -er.] One who disobliges or offends.

"Loving our enemies and benefiting our *disobligers*."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays*, xv., § 5.

dis-ō-bli-gīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISOBLIGE.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Not obliging, not disposed to gratify or act according to the wishes of another; not accommodating, churlish, ungracious.

"It renders wise men *disobliging* and troublesome, and fools ridiculous and contemptible."—*Government of the Tongue*.

C. As subst.: The act of offending; a disobligation.

dis-ō-bli-gīng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *disobliging*; -ly.] In a disobliging, ungracious, or churlish manner.

"How *disobligingly* he himself had been treated by that ambassador."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, i. 14.

***dis-ō-bli**-gīng-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *disobliging*; -ness.] The quality of being disobliging or unaccommodating; churlishness, ungraciousness.

***dis-ōc**-qī-dēt, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *occident* (q. v.).] [DISORIENT.] To turn away from the west, to confuse as to the points of the compass.

"Perhaps some roving boy that managed the puppets turned the city wrong and so *disoccidented* our geographer."—*Marvell: Works*, iii. 39.

***dis-ōc**-ū-pā-tion, *s.* [Prefix *dis*, and Eng. *occupation* (q. v.).] A want of occupation.

***dis-ōf**-fice, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *office* (q. v.).] To turn out of office.

"All that refuse it must be sequestered, imprisoned, *disofficed*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 200.

***di-sō**-mā-tōus, *a.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold; *sōma* (genit. *sōmatos*)=a body, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Having two bodies.

dis-ō-mōse, *s.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and *sōma*=a body.]

Min.: The same as GERSDORFFITE (q. v.).

***dis-ō-pin**-ion (ion as yūn), *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *opinion* (q. v.).] A difference of opinion; a want of belief.

"There are thoughts belonging to the understanding, assenting and dissenting thought, belief and *disopinion*."—*Bp. Reynolds: On the Passions*, ch. iv.

***dis-ōrb**-ed, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *orb*; -ed.] Thrown out of the proper orbit; unsphered.

"And fly like chidden Mercury from Jove, Or like a star *disorbed*."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

***dis-ōrd**, *s.* [Prov. *desordre*; Fr. *désordre*.] The same as DISORDER (q. v.).

***dis-ōr**-dā'in, ***dis-ōr**-deini, *v. t.* [Fr. *désordonner*.] To put out of holy orders.

"She solde him uerst *disordeini*."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 473.

***dis-ōr**-dē-ined, *a.* [French *désordonné*=unrestrained, *pa. par.* of *desordonner*=to put in disorder.] Unrestrained, unbridled, disordinate.

"Unmeasurable appetite and *disordeined* covetise to ete or drinke."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale*.

dis-ōr-dēr, ***dis-ōr**-dre, *s.* [Fr. *désordre*; Prov. *desorde*; Sp. *desorden*; Port. *desordem*; Ital. *disordine*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A want or absence of order, method, or regular disposition; confusion, irregularity.

"All was transition, conflict, and *disorder*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. A tumult, disturbance, or commotion.

3. A neglect of or contempt for laws or institutions.

"We may easily trace almost all the sins and enormities, and distempers, and troubles, and *disorders* to the immoderation and *disorder* of the passions."—*Hall: Contempl.*, vol. ii.; *Of the Moderate Affections*.

4. An offense, misconduct.

"Machinations, hollownes, treachery, and all ruinous *disorders*, follow us disquietly to our graves!"—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

5. Neglect of rules or method; irregularity.

"From vulgar bounds with brave *disorder* part, And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art."

Pope: Essay on Criticism, 154, 155.

6. Discomposure of mind; derangement of the mental functions.

"The *disorders* which sickness causes in the brain."—*Thompson: Sickness*, bk. iii. (Note.)

7. In the same sense as II.

II. Med.: An irregularity, derangement or disturbance in the functions of the animal economy; a disease, an illness.

† *Crabb* thus discriminates between *disorder*, *disease*, *distemper*, and *malady*: "All these terms agree in their application to the state of the animal body. *Disorder* is the general term, and the others specific. In this general sense *disorder* is altogether indefinite; but in its restricted sense it expresses less than all the rest; it is the mere commencement of a *disease*; *disease* is also more general than the other terms; for it comprehends every serious and permanent *disorder* in the animal economy, and is therefore of universal application. The *disorder* is slight, partial, and transitory; the *disease* is deep-rooted and permanent. The *disorder* may lie in the extremities; the *disease* lies in the humors and the vital parts. Occasional headaches, colds, or what is merely cutaneous, are termed *disorders*; fevers, dropies, and the like are *diseases*. *Distemper* is used for such particularly as throw the animal frame most completely out of its temper or course, and is consequently applied properly to virulent *disorders*, such as the small-pox. *Malady* has less of a technical sense than the other terms; it refers more to the suffering than to the state of the body. There may be many *maladies* where there is no *disease*, but *diseases* are themselves, in general, *maladies*. Our *maladies* are frequently born with us; but our *diseases* may come upon us at any time of life. Blindness is in itself a *malady*, and may be produced by a *disease* in the eyes. . . . All these terms may be applied with a similar distinction to the mind as well as the body. . . . Any perturbation in the mind is a *disorder*; avarice is a *disease*; melancholy is a *distemper* as far as it throws the mind out of its bias; it is a *malady* as far as it occasions suffering." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

† For the difference between *disorder* and *confusion*, see CONFUSION.

dis-ōr-dēr, *v. t.* [DISORDER, *s.*]

1. To throw into disorder or confusion; to confuse, to derange, to put out of order.

*2. To disturb or derange the regularity of the functions of the animal economy; to cause sickness or indisposition in.

"They [the stomach, &c.] may, by particular impediments, be sometimes *disordered* or obstructed in their operations."—*Shaftesbury: Enquiry concerning Virtue*, bk. ii., pt. i., § 1.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pīne, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, æ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

3. To derange or cause disorder in the mental functions.

"Devotion itself may disorder the mind, unless its heats are tempered with caution or prudence."—Addison.

4. To discompose, to disturb; to ruffle the mind.

"We should never suffer them to be dissolved into levity, or disordered into a wanton frame."—Burrow Sermon on Ephesians, v. 4.

*5. To expel or degrade from holy orders; to disordain.

"Let him be stript of his habit and disordered; I would fain see him walk in quervo, that the world may behold the inside of a friar."—Dryden: *Spanish Friar*, v. 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to disorder*, *to derange*, *to disconcert*, and *to discompose*: "All these terms express the idea of putting out of order; but the three latter vary as to the mode or object of the action. The term *disorder* is used in a perfectly indefinite form, and might be applied to any object. As every thing may be in order, so may every thing be *disordered*; yet it is seldom used except in regard to such things as have been in a natural order. *Derange* and *disconcert* are employed for such things as have been put into an artificial order. *To derange* is *to disorder* that which has been systematically arranged, or put in a certain range; and *to disconcert* is *to disorder* that which has been put together by concert or contrivance; thus the body may be *disordered*; a man's affairs or papers *deranged*; a scheme *disconcerted*. *To discompose* is a species of *derangement* in regard to trivial matters: thus a tucker, a frill, or a cap may be *discomposed*. The slightest change of diet will disorder people of tender constitutions; misfortunes are apt to *derange* the affairs of the most prosperous: the unexpected return of a master to his home *disconcerts* the schemes which have been formed by the domestics: those who are particular as to their appearance are careful not to have any part of their dress *discomposed*. When applied to the mind, *disorder* and *derange* are said of the intellect; *disconcert* and *discompose* of the ideas or spirits: the former denoting a permanent state, the latter a temporary or transient state. The mind is said to be *disordered* when the faculty of ratiocination is in any degree interrupted; the intellect is said to be *deranged* when it is brought into a positive state of incapacity for action: persons are sometimes *disordered* in their minds for a time by particular occurrences, who do not become actually *deranged*: a person is said to be *disconcerted* who suddenly loses his collectedness of thinking; he is said to be *discomposed* who loses his regularity of feeling. A sense of shame is the most apt to *disconcert*; the more irritable the temper, the more easily one is *discomposed*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dis-or-dêred, *pa. par. & a.* [DISORDER, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Out of order, method, or arrangement; in confusion; confused.

"In wildest numbers and disordered verse,"
Lytleton: *Progress of Love*, Eccl. 2.

*2. Inordinate, uncontrolled, excessive, immoderate.

"The disordered love of the parent or child is hatred rather than love."—Udall: *Matt. x.*

3. Deranged, out of order; as a *disordered* stomach or mind.

*4. Disorderly, vicious; of loose or unrestrained manner of life.

"Then so disordered, so deboshed and bold."
Shakesp.: *Lea*, i. 4.

*dis-or-dêred-lŷ, *dis-or-dêred-lie, *adv.* [Eng. *disordered*; -*ly*.] In a disorderly, confused, or lawless manner.

"Surelie these men so disorderedlie confounding all things, they in the end shall be confounded themselves."—Holinshead: *Conquest of Ireland*, vol. vi., ch. xli.

*dis-or-dêred-nêss, *s.* [Eng. *disordered*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being disordered or in disorder; confusion, irregularity.

"By that disorderedness of the soldiers, a great advantage was offered unto the enemy."—Knolles: *Historie of the Turkes*.

dis-or-dêr-îng, *dis-or-dêr-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISORDER, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of putting or throwing into disorder or confusion; the state of being thrown into disorder.

"He hadde lost ye journey by disordering of the Frenchemen."—Berners: *Froissart's Chronicle*, vol. ii., ch. ccvii.

dis-or-dêr-îl-nêss, *s.* [Eng. *disorderly*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being disorderly; disorder, confusion.

"... of loose, erratic disorderliness."—Cudworth: *Intell. System*, p. 873.

dis-or-dêr-lŷ, *a. & adv.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *orderly* (q. v.).]

A. *As adjective*:

1. In a state of disorder or confusion; confused, immethodical, irregular, disarranged.

"His forces seemed no army, but a crowd,"
Heartless, unarmed, disorderly, and loud,"
Courtley: *Davidels*, bk. iv.

2. Not according to order, rule, or law; unlawful, irregular.

"He reproved them for their disorderly assemblies against the peaceable people of the realms."—Hayward.

3. Tumultuous, turbulent, lawless.

"They thought it the extremest of evils to put themselves at the mercy of those hungry and disorderly people."—Bacon.

4. Causing disorder or disturbance; breaking the peace; disturbing good order.

"To sentence persons who have been disorderly as well as drunk to imprisonment with hard labor."—London Daily Telegraph.

5. Carried on or maintained against order or morality; disreputable.

"It must not be supposed, he explained, that he was in favor of disorderly public-houses."—London Daily Telegraph.

6. Unruly, not under restraint, wild.

"If we subdue our unruly and disorderly passions."—Stillington: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 1.

*7. Out of order, deranged, disturbed; as, *A disorderly stomach*.

B. *As adverb*:

1. Without order, rule or system; irregularly, confusedly.

"To order these affairs
Thus thrust disorderly into my hands,"
Shakesp.: *Rich. II.*, ii. 2.

2. In a manner opposed to or violating law and good order.

"We behaved not ourselves disorderly among you."—2 Thess. iii. 7.

¶ (1) *Disorderly house*:

Law: A house in which disorder is permitted to exist: specially one for immoral purposes. The keeping of a disorderly house is an offense at common law, and punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both. Objection may be made to the renewal of the license to any licensed house which has permitted immoral persons to harbor for evil ends within its precincts. (*Blackstone*, &c.)

(2) *Disorderly person*:

Law: A person who makes disorder, or by some illegal act is the cause or occasion of others making it.

¶ For the difference between *disorderly* and *irregular*, see *IRREGULAR*.

*dis-or-dî-nânce, *s.* [O. Fr. *desordonnance*.] Intemperance, irregular, or disorderly manner of life.

"Certes this disorderance and this rebellion our Lord Jesus Christ bought upon his precious body ful dere."—Chaucer: *Parson's Tale*.

*dis-or-dî-n-ate, *dŷs-or-dî-n-ate, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *ordinate* (q. v.); Ital. *disordinato*; Fr. *désordonné*.]

1. Inordinate, excessive, unchecked, intemperate.

"In too moche superfluitee or elles in too disordinate scantnesse."—Chaucer: *Parson's Tale*.

2. Disorderly, living irregularly or viciously.

"Though not disordinate, yet causeless suffering,
The punishment of dissolute days."
Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 701, 702.

3. Illegal.

"The erle of Worcestre was gretely behatede, emonge the peple for ther dysordinate dech that he used."—Warkworth: *Chronicle*.

*dis-or-dî-n-ate-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *disordinate*; -*ly*.] In a disorderly, irregular, or vicious manner; inordinately.

"Landes deuoutely geuen and disordinately spent by religious persons."—Hall: *Henry V.* (an. 2.)

*dis-or-dî-n-â-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *ordination* (q. v.).] The act of putting in disorder; the state of being in disorder; disarrangement, confusion.

dis-or-gan-i-zâ-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Fr. *désorganisation*; Eng. *organization* (q. v.).]

1. The act of disorganizing or destroying the organism or systematic arrangement of parts.

2. The state or condition of being disorganized; an absence of system or methodical arrangement.

"The difficulty and the disorganization with which they have to contend."—Paley: *Natural Theology*, ch. xxvi.

dis-or-gan-ize, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *organize* (q. v.); Fr. *désorganiser*.] To break or destroy the organism or connected system; to interrupt or

destroy the regular, systematical arrangement and working of parts; to throw into confusion or disorder; to demoralize.

"The disorganized military establishments of the kingdom."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

dis-or-gan-ized, *pa. par. or a.* [DISORGANIZE.]

dis-or-gan-iz-êr, *s.* [Eng. *disorganiz(e)*; -*er*.] One who disorganizes or destroys the regular, systematical arrangement and working of parts.

dis-or-gan-iz-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISORGANIZE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (In senses corresponding to those of the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of destroying the regular, systematical arrangement and working of parts; disorganization.

*dis-ôr-i-ent, *v. t.* [Fr. *désorienter*.] To throw out of reckoning; to be lost or confused as to one's position. [DISOCCIDENT.]

"I doubt then the learned professor was a little disoriented, when he called the promises in Ezekiel and in the Revelations the same."—Warburton: *Divine Legation*, bk. v.

*dis-ôr-i-ent-âte, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *orientate* (q. v.).] To throw out of one's reckoning or from the right direction.

*dis-ôur (1), *dys-our, *dys-owre, *s.* [O. Fr.; Sp. *dicedor*; Port. *dizedor*; Ital. *dicitore*. [DIS-ARD.] A teller of tales, a jester.

"Every dŷsour hadde saide
What most was pleasant to his ere."
Gower: *C. A.*, iii. 167.

*dis-ôur (2), *dys-our (2), *s.* [DICEY.] A dicer, a gambler.

"Druncarts, dysours, dyours, drevels."
Dunbar: *Maitland Poems*, p. 109.

dis-own, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *own*, *v.* (q. v.).]

1. To refuse to own or acknowledge; to disclaim, to abnegate, to deny, to renounce, to repudiate.

"As soon as James was restored, it would be a duty to disown and withstand him."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. To deny; to refuse, not to allow.

"Many others holding the same premises have either dissembled or disowned these conclusions."—Cudworth: *Morality*, bk. I., ch. 1.

¶ For the difference between *to disown* and *to disclaim*, see *DISCLAIM*.

dis-own ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISOWN.]

dis-own-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISOWN.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of disdaining, renouncing, or denying; disownment.

*dis-own-mênt, *s.* [Eng. *disown*; -*ment*.] The act of disowning, renouncing, or denying; repudiation.

dis-ôx-i-dâte, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *oxidate* (q. v.).] To reduce a substance from the state of an oxide by the disengagement of oxygen; to deoxidate.

dis-ôx-i-dât-êd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISOXIDATE.]

dis-ôx-i-dât-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISOXIDATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of disoxidizing; disoxidation.

dis-ôx-i-dâ-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *oxidation* (q. v.).] The act or process of reducing a substance from the state of an oxide by the disengagement of oxygen; the act or process of freeing from oxygen.

dis-ôx-ŷ-gen-âte, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *oxygenate* (q. v.).] To deprive any substance of oxygen combined with it; to deoxidate.

dis-ôx-ŷ-gen-ât-êd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISOXYGENATE.]

dis-ôx-ŷ-gen-ât-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISOXYGENATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of depriving of oxygen; disoxygenation.

dis-ôx-ŷ-gen-â-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *oxygenation* (q. v.).] The act or process of depriving any substance of oxygen; deoxidation.

*dis-pâ-çe, *v. i.* [Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *spatio* = to walk up and down.] [SPACE.] To walk or wander up and down; to range about.

"He spied the joyous butterfly
In this faire plot dŷpacing to and fro."
Spenser: *Mutopotmos*.

bôil, bôy; pòut, jôwî; cat, çell, chorus, çhîn, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tion, -sion = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shûs. -ble, -die. &c. = bəl, dəl.

*dis-pā'ir, v. t. [Lat. *disparo*, from *dis* = away, apart, and *par* = (a.) equal, (s.) a companion.]

1. To separate a pair or couple.

"Forgive me, lady:
I have destroyed Gerrard, and thee; rebell'd
Against heaven's ordinance: *dispaired* two doves;
Made 'm sit mourning."

Beaumont & Fletcher: *Triumph of Love*, sc. 7.

2. To injure, to damage, to depreciate.

"Where drieng and lieng in loft doo *dispaire*."
Tusser: *Husbandrie*, lviii. 53.

*dis-pā'ired, pa. par. or a. [DISPAIR.]

*dis-pā'ir-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DISPAIR, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of separating a pair.

*dis-pā'nd, v. t. [Lat. *dis-pando* = to spread abroad; *dis* = away, apart, and *pando* = to spread.] To spread or display abroad.

*dis-pā'n-sion, s. [Lat. *dispansum*, pa. par. of *dis-pando* = to spread abroad.] The act of spreading or displaying; diffusion, dilatation.

*dis-par'-g-ble, a. [Formed from Lat. *dis*, and *par* = equal, with Eng. suff. -able.] Unequaled.

*dis-pār'-a-dis-ed, a. [Pref. *dis*, Eng. *paradis* (e), and adj. suff. -ed.] Deprived of or removed from Paradise.

dis-pār'-age (age as *ig*), v. t. [O. Fr. *desparager* = to disparage, to offer unto a man unworthy conditions; *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *parage* = lineage, rank, from Low Lat. *paradicum*, *paragium* = society, rank, equality of rank; Lat. *par* = equal; O. Fr. *déparager*; Low Lat. *disparago*. (Skeat.)]

*1. To marry to one of inferior rank or position; to match unequally; to dishonor or lower by marriage with an inferior.

*2. To match or unite unequally, or with anything of an inferior class.

*3. To injure by comparison with anything of less value.

*4. To bring reproach or disgrace upon; to dishonor, to disgrace; to lower in estimation or value.

"Thus he doth *disparage*

His blode with fonde dotage."

Skelton: *Duke of Albany and the Scots*.

*5. To think lightly of, to treat with contempt, to depreciate.

"The actors think themselves *disparaged* by the poet."

—Dryden: *Essays on Dramatic Poesy*.

6. To traduce, to decry, to asperse.

"Who durste be so bold to *disparage*

My doughter that is come of such linage."

Chaucer: C. T., 4,289, 4,270.

* (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *disparage*, to *disparde*, to *traduce*, to *depreciate*, to *degrade*, and to *decry*: "The idea of lowering the value of an object is common to all these words, which differ in the circumstances and object of the action. *Disparagement* is the most indefinite in the manner: *delect* and *traduce* are specific in the forms by which an object is lowered: *disparagement* respects the mental endowments and qualifications: *delect* and *traduce* are said of the moral character; the former, however, in a less specific manner than the latter. We *disparage* a man's performance by speaking slightly of it; we *delect* from the merits of a person by ascribing his success to chance; we *traduce* him by handing about tales that are unfavorable to his reputation; thus authors are apt to *disparage* the writings of their rivals; or a soldier may *delect* from the skill of his commander; or he may *traduce* him by relating scandalous reports. To *disparage*, *delect*, and *traduce*, can be applied only to persons, or that which is personal; *depreciate*, *degrade*, and *decry*, to whatever is an object of esteem: we *depreciate* and *degrade*, therefore, things as well as persons, and *decry* things. To *depreciate* will be mild compared to that used for *degrading*: we may *depreciate* an object by implication, or in indirect terms; but harsh and unseemly epithets are employed for *degrading*; thus, a man may be said to *depreciate* human nature, who does not represent it as capable of its true elevation; he *degrades* it who sinks it below the scale of rationality. We may *depreciate* or *degrade* an individual, a language, and the like; we *decry* measures and principles: the former two are an act of an individual; the latter is properly the act of many."

(2) He thus further discriminates between to *disparage*, to *degrade*, and to *derogate*: "Disparage is here employed, not as the act of persons, but of things, in which case it is allied to *derogate*, but retains its indefinite and general sense as before: circumstances may *disparage* the performances of a writer; or they may *derogate* from the honors and dignities of an individual: it would be a high *disparagement* to an author to have it known that he had been guilty of plagiarism; it *derogates* from

the dignity of a magistrate to take part in popular measures. To *degrade* is here, as in the former case, a much stronger expression than the other two: whatever *disparages* or *derogates* does but take away a part from the value; but whatever *degrades* sinks many degrees in the estimation of those in whose eyes it is *degraded*: in this manner religion is *degraded* by the low arts of its enthusiastic professors: whatever may tend to the *disparagement* does injury to the cause of truth, whatever *derogates* from the dignity of a man in any office is apt to *degrade* the office itself." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

*dis-pār'-ā-ge, s. [DISPARAGE, v.]

1. An unequal match; a lowering in dignity or estimation by marriage with an inferior.

"To match so high: her friends, with counsell sage,

Dissuaded her from such a *disparage*."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. vii. 60.

2. A disparagement; a cause of contempt or disgrace.

"It were a *disparage*

To his estate, so low for to alight."

Chaucer: C. T., 8,784, 8,785.

*dis-pār'-age-a-ble (age as *ig*), a. [Eng. *disparage*; -able.] Causing disparagement or disgrace; lowering.

"They disdain this marriage with Dudley as altogether *disparageable* and most unworthy of the blood royal, and regal majesty."—Camden: *Elizabeth* (an. 1563).

dis-pār'-aged (aged as *igd*), pa. par. or a. [DISPARAGE, v.]

dis-pār'-age-mēt (age as *ig*), *dis-per-gment, *dis-per-ge-mēte, s. [Eng. *disparage*; -ment.]

*1. The act of marrying an heir or heiress with one of inferior rank or position; an unequal match.

"You wrongfully do require Mopsa to so great a *disparagement* as to wed her father's servant."—Sidney: *Arcadia*.

*2. An injury to position or reputation by marriage with an inferior.

"Offering to his ward couenable marriage without *disparagement* before the age of xxi years."—Smith: *The Commonwealth*, bk. iii., ch. v.

3. The act of disparaging, depreciating, or lowering the reputation of; depreciation, detraction.

4. A cause of loss of honor or reputation; a reproach, a disgrace, an indignity.

"There is here a rag, and there a rent, to the *disparagement* of their Lord."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

* It is followed by to before the person or thing disparaged.

"Without *disparagement* to any or all of those most respectable princes and grandees."—Burke: *On Mr. Fox's East India Bill*.

dis-pār'-ag-ēr (ag as *ig*), s. [Eng. *disparag* (e); -er.] One who disparages, depreciates, or treats with contempt; one who brings disgrace or contempt upon.

"To lessen the authority of the *disparagers* of Scripture."—Boyle: *Workes*, ii. 302.

dis-pār'-ag-ing (ag as *ig*), pr. par., a. & s. [DISPARAGE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of lowering in estimation, depreciating, or traducing; disparagement.

dis-pār'-ag-ing-ly (ag as *ig*), adv. [Eng. *disparaging*; -ly.] In a disparaging, depreciatory, or contemptuous manner.

"Why should he speak so *disparagingly* of many books and much reading?"—Peters: *On Job*.

*dis-pār'-ate, a. & s. [Lat. *disparatus*, pa. par. of *disparo* = to put asunder, to separate; *dis* = away, apart, and *paro* = to prepare.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Unlike, dissimilar, discordant.

"Altogether, the two accounts are quite *disparate*."—Levis: *Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. 1., § 9.

2. Logic: Pertaining to two coördinate species or divisions.

B. As subst. (pl.): Things so unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.

"Words which are differing one from another, but not contrary; as, heat and cold are contraries, but heat and moisture *disparates*."—Cockeram.

*dis-pār'-ent, a. [Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *pareo* = to appear.] Variegated; variable.

"Nature, so *disparient* in her creatures."

Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. ii.

*dis-par'-i-tion, s. [Fr.] A disappearing or disappearance.

"They might think his *disparition* should be sudden and insensible."—Bp. Hall: *Contemplations*.

dis-pār'-i-tŷ, s. [Prefix *dis*, and Eng. *parity* (q. v.).]

1. Inequality; a difference in degree, either of rank or excellence.

"The *disparity* of years

Between you and your son."

Masinger: *Unnatural Combat*, i. 1.

2. Unlikeness, dissimilitude.

"A being without any dissimilitude or *disparity*."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 21.

* Crabb thus discriminates between *disparity* and *inequality*: The *disparity* applies to two objects which should meet or stand in coalition with each other; the *inequality* is applicable to those that are compared with each other: the *disparity* of age, situation, and circumstances is to be considered with regard to persons entering into the matrimonial connection; the *inequality* in the portion of labor which is to be performed by two persons, is a ground for the *inequality* of their recompense: there is a great *inequality* in the chance of success, where there is a *disparity* of acquisitions in rival candidates: the *disparity* between David and Goliath was such as to render the success of the former more strikingly miraculous; the *inequality* in the conditions of men is not attended with a corresponding *inequality* in their happiness." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

*dis-park', v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *park* (q. v.).]

I. Lit.: To throw open a park; to divest of the character of a park.

"You have fed upon my signories,

Disparked my parks, and felled my forest woods."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, iii. 1.

II. Figuratively:

1. To throw open.

"The veil of the Temple divided of itself, and . . . *disparked* the Sanctuary, and made it puerous to the Gentile's eye."—Bp. Taylor: *Rule of Conscience*, bk. i., ch. iv.

2. To set at large, to release from inclosure or restraint.

"His free muse threw down the pale,

And did at once *dispark* them all."

Waller: *To Master Evelyn*.

dis-parked, pa. par. or a. [DISPARK.]

*dis-park'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DISPARK, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. Lit.: The act or process of throwing open as a park.

"The king may *dispark* his Park, and by his *disparking* the office of keeper is gone."—W. Nelson: *Laurel conc. Game*, p. 51.

2. Fig.: The act of setting loose or free from restraint; a laying open.

"The first openings and *disparkings* of our virtue."—Taylor: *Sermons*, xvi., pt. 2.

*dis-par'-kle, *dis-par'-cle, *dis-per-cle, v. t. & i. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *sparkle* = to throw out sparks, to scatter.]

A. Trans.: To scatter abroad, to disperse, to spread.

"The sect of libertines began but lately; but as rippers soon multiply into generations, so is their spawn *disparkled* over all lands."—Dr. Clarke: *Serm.* (1637), p. 471.

B. Intrans.: To be dispersed or scattered, to separate.

"Then all his men for fear *disparckled*."

Brende: *Q. Curtius*.

*dis-par'-ple, *dis-per-ble, *dis-per-ple, *dis-par-pyl, *dis-par-plyn, v. t. & i. [A variant of *disparkle* (q. v.).]

A. Trans.: To disperse, to scatter.

"They leave traitorously the flocks to the woulfe to be *disperpled* abroad and torne in pieces."—Erasmus: *John* x., p. 76.

B. Intrans.: To be dispersed or scattered.

"Scheep . . . the which depareth and *desparpleth*."—Maundeville, p. 4.

dis-part', v. t. & i. [Lat. *dispartior* = to separate; *dis* = away, apart, and *partior* = to divide, to separate; *par* = a part.]

A. Transitive:

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. To divide, separate, or break up into parts; to sever, to rend, to rive, to burst.

"On either side

Disparted chaos." Milton: *P. L.*, x. 415, 416.

2. To distract.

"When all three kinds of love together meet,
And doe *dispart* the heart with powre extreme,
Whether shall weigh the balance down?"

Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. ix. 1.

fāte, fāt, fāre. amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

II. *Gunnery.*

1. To cast or fix a piece of metal on the muzzle of a piece of ordnance, so as to bring the line of sight parallel to the axis of the piece.

*2. To make allowance for the dispart in taking aim.

"Every gunner, before he shoots, must truly dispart his piece."—*Lucas: Arte of Shooting* (1583).

*B. *Intransitive:*

1. To separate or divide into parts; to open, to cleave.

"The flood disparts."—*Thomson: Summer*, 709.

2. To part.

"The professor's cast-off suit, which he disparts with biennially."—*Scott: Abbot*, ch. ix.

dis-part, *s.* [DISPART, *v.*]

Gunnery:

1. The difference between the muzzle and breech thicknesses of a piece of ordnance. A piece of metal is cast on the muzzle to bring the line of sight parallel to the axis of the piece, and is known as the Dispart-sight or Muzzle-sight.

2. A dispart-sight (*q. v.*).

dispart-sight, *s.* A gun-sight, to allow for the dispart, and bring the line of sight and the axis of the piece into parallelism.

dis-part-éd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISPART.]

dis-part-lîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISPART.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:*

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of dividing, separating, or cleaving into parts.

*2. *Gunnery:* The act or process of furnishing with a dispart-sight.

***dis-par-tle**, ***dis-par-tel-yn**, *v. t.* [A variant of *dispartle* (*q. v.*)] To scatter, to disperse abroad.

"Dispartelym. Dissipo, dispergo."—*Prompt. Parv.*

dis-päs-sion (*sion as shôn*), *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *passion* (*q. v.*)] A freedom from passion or perturbation of mind; apathy; peace or quiet of mind.

"What is called by the Stoics apathy, or *dispassion*, is called by the Sceptics indisturbance."—*Temple: On Gardening*.

dis-päs-sion-ate (*sion as shôn*), *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *passionate* (*q. v.*)]

1. Of persons: Free from passion; cool, calm, impartial, temperate, composed, unbiased.

"A critic on the sacred book should be

Candid and learned, dispassionate and free."

Couper: Progress of Error, i. 452, 453.

2. Of things: Not dictated by or done in passion; quiet, moderate, impartial.

"Reason requires a calm and dispassionate situation of the mind."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., ch. xii.

*Crabb thus discriminates between *dispassionate* and *cool*: "*Dispassionate* is taken negatively, it marks merely the absence of passion; *cool* is taken positively, it marks an entire freedom from passion. Those who are prone to be passionate must learn to be *dispassionate*; those who are of a *cool* temperament will not suffer their passions to be roused. *Dispassionate* solely respects the angry or irritable sentiment; *cool* respects every perturbed feeling; when we meet with an angry disputant it is necessary to be *dispassionate* in order to avoid quarrels; in the moment of danger our safety often depends upon our *coolness*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dis-päs-sion-ate-lý (*sion as shôn*), *adv.* [Eng. *dispassionate*; *-ly*.] In a dispassionate, cool, calm, or temperate manner.

"They are here delivered *dispassionately*."—*Warton: Notes on Milton*.

***dis-päs-sioned** (*sion as shôn*), *a.* [Prefix *dis*, and Eng. *passioned* (*q. v.*)] Free from passion; dispassionate, calm, impartial, unbiased.

"I see *dispassioned* men are subject to the like ignorances."—*Donne: Letters*, p. 228.

dis-pätch, *v. & s.* [DESPATCH, *v. & s.*]

***dis-pä-thý**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Gr. *pathos*=suffering, feeling; *paschô*=to suffer.] [APATHY.]

1. A want of or freedom from passion; dispassion.

2. A want or absence of sympathy; a point of difference.

"It is excluded from our reasonings by our *dispathies*."—*Palsgrave: Hist. of Normandy and England*, ii. 110.

***dis-päu-për**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *pauper* (*q. v.*)]

*1. *Gen.:* To deprive of or shut out of the claim to be supported at the public expense, or of the rights of a pauper.

"If a party has a current income, though no permanent property, he must be *dispaupered*."—*Dr. Philimore: Reports*, vol. i., p. 185.

2. *Spec.:* To prevent a party who has been allowed to commence a suit *in forma pauperis* to continue to do so on that footing. This measure is adopted when the litigant comes into possession of property or commits any offense meriting the deprivation. (*Wharton.*)

***dis-päu-përed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISPAUPER.]

***dis-päu-për-lîng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISPAUPER.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of depriving of or raising from the state of a pauper.

***dis-päu-për-ize**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *pauperize* (*q. v.*)] To raise or free from a state of pauperism; to free from paupers.

"Many highly pauperized districts in more recent times, which have been *dispauperized* by adopting strict rules of poor-law administration."—*J. S. Mill*.

***dis-pé-ace**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *peace* (*q. v.*)] A want or absence of peace or quiet; disquiet, disension.

"This affair . . . afterward led to much *dispeace* and heart-burning between the families."—*Russell: The Hays of Bemersyde* (1881), p. 122.

dis-pël, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *dispello*=to drive away; *dis*=away, apart, and *pello*=to drive.]

A. *Trans.:* To drive away, to dissipate, to disperse, to clear away.

"The acclamations of the devoted thousands who surrounded him wherever he turned could not *dispel* the gloom which sate on his brow."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

*B. *Intrans.:* To be dispersed or dissipated; to separate.

*Crabb thus discriminates between *to dispel* and *to disperse*: "*Dispel* is a more forcible action than *to disperse*; we destroy the existence of a thing by *dispelling* it; we merely destroy the junction or cohesion of a body by *dispersing* it: the sun *dispels* the clouds and darkness; the wind *disperses* the clouds, or a surgeon *disperses* a tumor. *Dispel* is used figuratively; *disperse* only in the natural sense: gloom, ignorance, and the like are *dispelled*; books, papers, people, and the like are *dispersed*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dis-pël-led, *pa. par. or a.* [DISPEL.]

dis-pël-lër, *s.* [Eng. *dispel*; *-er*.] One who or that which dispels, scatters, or disperses.

dis-pël-lîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISPEL.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of driving away, dissipating, or dispersing.

***dis-pën-çe**, *s.* [DISPENSE, *s.*]

***dis-pënd**, ***des-pend**, ***des-pende**, ***des-pend-i**, ***dys-pend-yn**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *despendre*; Fr. *despendre*=to spend; Lat. *dispendo*=to spend out.]

1. To spend, to expend, to lay out, to disburse.

"His eritage wasted and *dispendede* in ribaudie."—*Ayenbite*, p. 123.

2. To spend, to pass, to occupy.

"Thou here *dispended* thy tym wrang."—*Hampole: Prick of Conscience*, 2, 435.

*To *dispend with*: To dispend with.

"If a present punishment be suspended, the future shall never be *dispended with*."—*Adams: Works*, i. 185. (*Davies.*)

***dis-pënd-ër**, ***dis-pend-our**, ***dis-pend-oure**, *s.* [Eng. *dispend*; *-er*.]

1. One who expends or spends.

2. A steward, an administrator.

"*Dispenders* of the mysteries of God."—*Wycliffe: 1 Cor.* iv. 1.

***dis-pënd-lîng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISPEND.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of spending, expending, or consuming.

"The ontrue *dispending* of God's goods in this world."—*Fozz. Martyrs*, p. 372.

***dis-pën-di-ôis**, *a.* [Latin *dispendiosus*; *dispendium*=expense.] Costly, expensive.

***dis-pëns-ä-ble**, ***dis-pëns-i-ble**, *a.* [Low Lat. *dispensabilis*, from *dispenso*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. That may or can be dispensed or administered.

"If they be laws *dispensable* by the ordinary courts of the land."—*State Trials: Col. Andrew* (an. 1690).

*2. That may or can be dispensed with.

"The prosecution of a small *dispensable* right."—*South: Sermons*, vi. 171.

II. *Ecol.:* That for which a dispensation may or can be granted.

"The question then is, whether the church's benefit may not in some cases make the canons against non-residence as *dispensable* as those against translations."—*Stillfleet: Charge to the Clergy* (1690).

***dis-pëns-ä-ble-nëss**, *s.* [English *dispensable*; *-ness*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality of being dispensable; the capability of being dispensed with.

2. *Ecol.:* The quality of being capable of a dispensation.

"The examination of the Romish doctrines: 1. Of Penances. 2. Of Indulgences. &c. 6. Of dispensableness of oaths. 7. Of arts of equivocation." &c.—*Hammond: Of Fundamentals*, ch. 12.

dis-pëns-är-ÿ, *s.* [Fr. *dispensaire*.]

1. A room, place, or establishment where medicines are compounded and dispensed.

2. A place or establishment where medicines and medical advice are given gratis to the poor.

"Until the time of erecting the *dispensary*, being an apartment in the college set up for the relief of the sick poor."—*Garth: Preface to the Dispensary*.

3. In Ireland, an office or place where the medical officer of a union sees such patients as can come to him.

*4. A collection of drugs, preparations, salves, &c.

"Applying the whole *dispensary* of a toilet."—*Tatler*, No. 248.

*The *Dispensary*: A poem written by Samuel Garth, in the last decade of the seventeenth century, on the establishment of a dispensary for the benefit of the poor by the College of Physicians.

"With him most authors steal their books or buy; Garth did not write his own *Dispensary*."

Pope: Essay on Criticism, 618, 619.

dis-pën-sä-tion, ***dis-pen-sä-cion**, ***dis-pen-sä-cioun**, *s.* [Fr. *dispensation*; Sp. *dispensacion*; Ital. *dispensazione*, from Lat. *dispensatio*, from *dispenso*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of distributing, spreading, or dealing out.

"This perpetual circulation is constantly promoted by a *dispensation* of law promiscuously and indifferently to all parts."—*Woodward: Natural History*.

(2) The act of spreading, administering, or communicating.

"Other and besides the *dispensation* and teaching of the Gospel."—*Udal: St. Paul to Timothy*. (Pref.)

(3) The act, art, or practice of dispensing medicines.

"The physicians then procured some apothecaries to undertake the *dispensation*."—*Johnson: Life of Garth* (1810), p. 420.

(4) In the same senses as II.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A scheme, plan, economy.

"The preaching of the Reformer was a kind of renewed Gospel *dispensation*."—*Gladstone: State in relation to the Church*, ch. vii.

(2) Pardon, excuse, forgiveness.

"'Tis a crime past *dispensation*."—*Dryden: Assignment*, v. 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ecol. Law, &c.:* (1) The granting of a license or permission to do any act which is forbidden by the law or by a canon, or to omit to do any act which is enjoined by them; the dispensing with a law or canon in certain cases and for certain special purposes; the exemption of any person from the necessity of obeying or complying with any law or canon.

(2) Dispensations were first granted by Pope Innocent III. in A. D. 1200, and, being paid for, became a source of considerable revenue to the Holy See. Appeal to them on the part of English subjects was rendered illegal by 25 Henry VIII., c. 21, passed in A. D. 1533. A certain dispensing power was continued to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and an ordinary bishop can still dispense with the law against clergymen holding pluralities, living away from their parishes, &c.

(3) The license or permission given dispensing with any law, or canon, or other obligation.

"Seek a *dispensation* for his oath."

Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, ii. 1.

2. *Theology:*

(1) The dealings of God with man; the distribution of good and evil in the divine providence.

(2) A system of promises, rights, and privileges enjoined; as, The Mosaic *dispensation*, the Gospel *dispensation*.

***dis-pëns-ä-tive**, *a.* [Low Lat. *dispensativus*, from *dispenso*; Fr. *dispensatif*.] Granting dispensation.

"Whether either flattery or fear could draw from the king the least inclination to this *dispensative* indifference, that was only believed because it was eagerly desired."—*Proceedings against Garnet* (1606).

böil, böy; pout, jowî; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shän. -tion, -sion = shün;

-tion, -gion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***dis-pens-a-tive-ly**, adv. [Eng. *dispensative*; *-ly*.] By way of dispensation.

"I can now hold my place canonically, which I held before but *dispensatively*."—*Sir H. Wotton: Letter to the King*.

***dis-pen-sā-tōr**, ***dis-pen-sa-tōw**, s. [Lat. *dispensator*; Fr. *dispensateur*; Sp. & Port. *dispensador*; Ital. *dispensatore*.]

1. A dispenser, a distributor.

"Her majesty hath made them *dispensators* of her favor toward her people."—*Bacon*.

*2. A steward.

"He commaundeth to the *dispensator* of his hews."—*Wycliffe: Genesis* xliii. 16.

***dis-pens-a-tōr-il-ly**, adv. [Eng. *dispensatory*; *-ly*.] By way of dispensation, by dispensation, dispensatively.

"He is the God of all grace *dispensatorily* or by way of performance and execution and gracious dispensations of all sorts."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. iv., pt. iv., p. 217.

dis-pens-a-tōr-ŷ, a. & s. [Low Lat. *dispensatorius*, from *dispenso*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Granting, or having the power to grant, dispensations.

"The dispenser [is] the Son of man; the author of his dispensatory power, God the Father."—*Bp. Rainbow: Sermons* (1635), p. 8.

2. Granted by dispensation.

"Secondly, there is a *dispensatory* kingdom."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. i., pt. 1., p. 439.

B. As substantive:

1. A pharmacopoeia: a book containing the names of various kinds of drugs, &c., used in pharmacy, with directions for the preparation and composition of medicines, and the proportions of the ingredients to be used.

"The German apothecary we are told of, who turned the whole *dispensatory* into verse."—*Goldsmith: Nat. Hist.*, Pref. to Mr. Brookes.

2. A dispensary.

"We look not on our afflictions as on medicines sent us immediately out of the special *dispensatory* of heaven."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 535.

dis-pen-se, v. t. & i. [Fr. *dispenser*, from Lat. *dispenso*=to weigh out, pay, dispense: an intensive form from *dispendo*=to spread (*Skeat*). Prov., Sp., & Port. *dispensar*; Ital. *dispensare*.] [DISPEND, EXPEND.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To expend, to spend, to lay out.

"What is to be looked for in a dispenser? This surely, That he be found faithful, and that he truly *dis-pense* and lay out the goods of the Lord."—*Latimer: Sermons*, p. 6.

2. To deal out, to distribute.

"Still hear thy motley orators *dis-pense* The flowers of rhetoric, though not of sense."—*Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

3. To administer, to deal out: as, to *dis-pense* justice.

"The Stuarts frequently *dispensed* the healing influences in the Banqueting House."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

4. In the same sense as II.

*5. To grant a dispensation for, to allow, to excuse.

"The Pope, *dispensing* all things for money, may be called Pope Penny-father."—*Pasquine in a Trance* (1666), fo. 108.

6. To grant a dispensation to, to excuse, to exempt; to relieve or relieve from an obligation or duty.

*7. To do away, to atone for, to compensate.

"But for he had golde enough To geve, his sinne was *dispensed* With gold."—*Gower: C. A.*, iii.

II. Med.: To prepare according to the prescription of a physician; to compound.

*B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To grant a dispensation, to forego.

"The king, of special grace, *dispensed* with him of the two first peynes."—*Capgrave: Chronicle*.

2. To compensate, to atone, to make up for, to make amends.

"One loving howre For many yeares of sorrow can *dis-pense*."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. iii. 30.

II. Med.: To prepare medicines according to the prescription of a physician; to compound.

*[To *dis-pense* with:]

*(1) To grant a dispensation to, to excuse, to connive at.

"Conniving and *dispensing* with open and common adultery."—*Milton: Tetrachordon*.

*(2) To excuse, to exempt or release from an obligation.

"I could not *dis-pense* with myself from making a voyage to Capree."—*Addison: On Italy*.

(3) To excuse or permit the neglect or omission of; to do without.

"Men must learn now with pity to *dis-pense*."—*Shakesp.: Timon*, iii. 2.

(4) To suspend the operation of.

"The king had no power to *dis-pense* with statutes in matters ecclesiastical."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

*(5) To excuse, to pardon.

"To save a brother's life, Nature *dis-penses* with the deed."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

*(6) To go back from, to break, to violate.

"I never knew her *dis-pense* with her word but once."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vii. 310.

*(7) To expend, to consume, to dispose of.

"More provisions than we could *dis-pense* with."—*Colman & Thornton: The Connoisseur*, No. 91.

*(8) To part with.

*(9) To perform.

*(10) To make compensation, satisfaction.

"Canst thou *dis-pense* with heav'n for such an oath?"—*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. II., v. 1.

*(11) To put up with, to manage.

"If they [accommodations] were much worse, I could *dis-pense* with them for three nights."—*Miss C. Reeve: Old English Baron*, p. 51 (ed. 1820).

[Crabb thus discriminates between to *dis-pense* and to *distribute*: "*Dis-pense* is an indiscriminate action; *distribute* is a particularizing action: we *dis-pense* to all; we *distribute* to each individually; nature *dis-penses* her gifts bountifully to all the inhabitants of the earth; a parent *distributes* among his children different tokens of his parental tenderness. *Dis-pense* is an indirect action that has no immediate reference to the receivers; *distribute* is a direct and personal action communicated by the giver to the receiver: Providence *dis-penses* his favors to those who put a sincere trust in him; a prince *distributes* marks of his favor and preference among his courtiers." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***dis-pen-se**, ***des-pence**, ***des-pens**, ***dis-pence**, ***dys-pens**, s. [O. Fr. *despence*; Fr. *dis-pense* (= dispensing, exemption), *dépens* (= expense); Sp. *dispensa*, *despensa*; Ital. *dispensa*; Port. *despensa*.]

1. Expense, spending.

"A drunken fool that sparthe for no *dis-pence*."—*Lydgate: Minor Poems*, p. 167.

2. A dispensation.

"Indulgences, *dis-pences*, pardons, bulls."—*Milton: P. L.*, iii. 492.

dis-pen-sed, pa. par. or a. [DISPENSE, v.]

dis-pen-sēr, ***des-pen-er**, ***dis-pen-sour**, s. [O. Fr. *despensier*, *despencier*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A steward. (See example under DISPENSE, v., A. 1. 1.)

2. One who dispenses, distributes, or deals out; a distributor.

"A dispenser of bribes, a writer of libels, a prompter of false witnesses."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

Med.: One who prepares or compounds medicines according to the prescription of a physician; a compounder.

"Wanted.—By a surgeon, a dispenser."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

dis-pens-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DISPENSE, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Granting or having the power to grant dispensations; having the power to dispense with any law, obligation, &c.

"He had resigned his lucrative office rather than appear in Westminster Hall as the champion of the *dis-pensing* power."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. Med.: That dispenses or is qualified to dispense medicines.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of distributing or dealing out; distribution, dealing with.

"To have the *dis-pensing* of his goods."—*Udall: Luke* xvi.

2. The act of excusing or allowing the neglect or omission of any act or duty.

II. Med.: The act or practice of dispensing medicines.

[Dispensing power:]

Law & Hist.: A power claimed by the Stuart kings of England, especially by Charles II. and

James II., to dispense, by the exertion of their royal prerogative, with the operation of any law. It was declared illegal by the Bill of Rights (1 William & Mary, c. 2), passed in 1689.

***dis-pē-o-ple**, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *people* (q. v.).] To depopulate, to empty of people or inhabitants by any means.

"Dispeopling realms to gaze upon thy eyes."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xviii., 290.

***dis-pē-o-pled**, pa. par. or a. [DISPEOPLE.]

***dis-peop-lēr**, s. [Eng. *dispeopl(e)*; *-er*.]

1. Lit.: One who depopulates or empties a country of its inhabitants.

"Thus then with force combined the Lybian swains Have quashed the stern *dispeopler* of the plains."—*Lewis: Statius: Thebaid*, ix.

2. Fig.: One who clears of inhabitants of any sort.

"Nor drain I ponds the golden carp to take:"

"Nor trowle for pikes, *dispeoplers* of the lake."—*Gay: Rural Sports*, i.

dis-peop-llng, pr. par., a. & s. [DISPEOPLE.] A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of depopulating or emptying of inhabitants; depopulation.

***dis-pēr-ānce**, s. [O. Fr. *desperance*.] Despair.

***dis-pēr-ge**, v. t. [Lat. *dispergo*.] [DISPERSE.] To sprinkle, to scatter about.

***dis-pēr-ish**, ***dis-persh**, v. i. [O. Fr. *deperir*, pr. par. *deperissant*; Sp. *desperecer*; Lat. *disperere*=to go to ruin: *dis* (intens.), and *pereo*=to perish.] To perish.

"All Israel with thee shal *dispersen* in perdition."—*Wycliffe: Judith* vi. 3.

dis-spēr-mōis, a. [Greek *dis*=twice, twofold; *sperma*=a seed, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*; Fr. *disperme*.]

Bot.: Two-seeded, containing two seeds.

***dis-pēr-ple**, v. t. [DISPARPLE.] To scatter, to sprinkle.

"I bathed, and odorous water was

Dispersed lightly on my head and neck."

Chapman: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. x.

dis-pēr-sal, s. [Eng. *dispers(e)*; *-al*.]

1. The act of dispersing; dispersion.

2. The state of being dispersed or scattered.

***dis-pēr-se**, ***dis-pers**, a. [Lat. *dispersus*, pa. par. of *dispergo*=to scatter abroad: *dis*=away, apart, and *spargo*=to scatter.] Dispersed, scattered.

"The noble people of Israel

Dispers as shepe vpon an hill."

Gower, iii. 175.

dis-pēr-se, ***des-perse**, ***dis-parse**, v. t. & i. [Fr. *disperser*.] [DISPERSE, a.]

A. Transitive:

1. To scatter, to drive to different parts or in different directions.

"For the recollecting of our navy, if it should be *des-perse*d."—*Sir F. Drake: The World Encompassed*, p. 16.

"The roving Spanish bands are reached at last, Charged, and *dispersed* like foam."—*Wordsworth: The French and the Spanish Guerrillas*.

2. To separate, to betake in different directions.

"We will *dis-perser* ourselves."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, ii. 4.

3. To dissipate, to cause to vanish, to dispel.

"At length the sun, gazing upon the earth, *Dispers*d those vapors that offended us."

Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, i. 1.

4. To distribute, to carry into different parts.

"The gate vein which *dis-perseth* that blood."—*Bacon*.

5. To dissipate, to destroy, to put an end to, to expel.

"All his manly powers it did *dis-perser*."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. ix. 48.

*6. To distribute abroad, to send out.

"William Page, that *dispersed* the copies, and Singleton the printer were apprehended."—*Baker: Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1581).

*7. To spread abroad, to disseminate.

"The lips of the wise *dis-perser* knowledge."—*Prov.* xv. 7.

*8. To make public, to declare publicly.

"The poet entering on the stage to *dis-perser* the argu-

ment."—*Ben Jonson*.

B. Intransitive:

1. To separate or scatter in different directions.

"Straight to the tents the troops *dis-persing* bend."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, ii. 474.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, plt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. To become dissipated, to break up, to vanish.

"Glory is like a circle in the water,
Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself,
Till by broad spreading it disperse to nought."
Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., i. 2.

¶ For the difference between to *disperse* and to *dispel*, see *DISPEL*; for that between to *disperse* and to *spread*, see *SPREAD*.

dis-për sed, *pa. par. or a.* [*DISPERSE*, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Scattered.

"William, the captain of a coalition, had brought together his *dispersed* forces."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

*2. Disheveled.

"On your shoulders spread *dispersed* hairs."—Greene: *Looking-glass for England*, p. 142. (Davies.)

*3. Published, divulged, made known.

"By their own divulged and *dispersed* ignominie."—Passenger of Benvenuto (1612).

II. Music: *Dispersed* harmony is that in which the notes composing the chord are at wide intervals from each other.

***dis-përs-ëd-lÿ**, *adv.* [*Eng. dispersed*; *-ly*.] In a dispersed or scattered manner; here and there, occasionally.

"Those observations upon texts of Scripture, which have been made *dispersedly* in sermons . . . these forty years and more."—Bacon: *Advancement of Learning*, p. 318 (ed. 1851).

***dis-përs-ëd-nëss**, *s.* [*Eng. dispersed*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being scattered about.

"Lastly from their *dispersedness*, ready from every part to be reflected."—More: *Antidote against Atheism*, bk. vi., ch. xvi.

***dis-për se-nëss**, *s.* [*Eng. disperse*; *-ness*.] *Dispersedness*, sparseness, thinness.

"The torrid parts of Africa are by Pico resembled to a leopard's skin, the distance of whose spots represent the *dispersedness* of habitations or towns in Africa."—Brewer: *On Languages*.

dis-përs-ër, *s.* [*Eng. dispers(e)*; *-er*.] One who disperses, spreads abroad, or distributes.

"A law made . . . against the authors and *dispersers* of seditious writings."—Baker: *Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1581).

***dis-përs-îng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*DISPERSE*, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of spreading or scattering abroad; dissemination.

"He is also culpable of the *dispersing* and divulging of the said infamous libel."—State Trials: Lord Balmerino (an. 1834).

dis-për-sion, *s.* [*Fr.*: *Sp. dispersion*; *Ital. dispersione*, all from *Lat. dispersio*, from *dispersus*, *pa. par. of dispergo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of dispersing, scattering, or spreading abroad.

2. The state of being dispersed or scattered abroad.

"A sin which hath not been expiated by 1600 years' captivity and *dispersion*."—Stillingfleet: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

II. Med. & Surg.: The removal of inflammation from a part and the restoration of that part to its natural state.

¶ *Dispersion of light*:

(1) *Gen.*: The decomposition of light, passing through a prism or anything similar, into the rainbow colors.

(2) *Spec.*: The angle of separation of two selected rays, say the red and the violet, produced by a prism. (*Ganot*.) [*DISPERSIVE-POWER*.]

***dis-për-sive**, *a.* [*Eng. dispers(e)*; *-ive*.] Tending to disperse, dissipate, or scatter.

"By water cured
Of lime, or sudden stove-acre, or oil
Dispersive of Norwegian tar, renowned
By virtuous Berkeley, whose benevolence
Explored its powers."—Dyer: *Fleece*, i.

dispersive-power, *s.*

Optics: The ratio of the angle of separation of two selected rays which have passed through a prism to the mean deviation of the two rays. The deviations of the two rays are proportional to the refracting angle. (*Ganot*.)

***dis-për-sôn-âte**, *v. t.* [*Pref. dis*, and *Eng. personate* (q. v.).] To deprive of personality or individuality.

"We multiply, we *dispersonate* ourselves."—Hale.

***dis-piër-ce**, *v. t.* [*Prob. so written for disperse* (q. v.).] To disperse (?).

"That color doth *dispiërce* the light
And stands untainted."

Drayton: *To the Lady J. S.*

dis-plir-It, *v. t.* [*Pref. dis*, and *Eng. spirit* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To deprive of spirit or courage; to depress the spirits of; to discourage, to dishearten, to deject, to damp.

"The providence of God strikes not in with them, but dashes, and even *dispirits*, all their endeavors."—South.

2. To exhaust the spirits or bodily strength of.

"He has *dispirited* himself by a debauch, and drunk away his good humor."—Collier.

*3. To disperse; to cause to pervade; to diffuse.

"This *dispirits* the book into the scholar."—Fuller: *Holy State*, III. xviii. 5. (Davies.)

dis-plir-It-ëd, *pa. par. or a.* [*DISPIRIT*.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Discouraged, disheartened, depressed in spirit, dejected.

"They are a successful army, and our men are *dispirited*, and not likely to get anything by fighting with them."—Ludlow: *Memoirs*, i. 268.

*2. *Fig.*: Spiritless, tame; without spirit or animation.

"Degenerating into heartless, *dispirited* recitations."—Hammond: *Works*, vol. iv. (Pref.)

***dis-plir-It-ëd-lÿ**, *adv.* [*Eng. dispirited*; *-ly*.]

In a dispirited, dejected, or disheartened manner; dejectedly.

***dis-plir-It-ëd-nëss**, *s.* [*Eng. dispirited*; *-ness*.]

The state of being dispirited; a want or loss of spirits; dejection.

"Arsenical apoplexy has produced some of the noxious effects of arsenical poisons, and have caused in some great faintness and *dispiritedness*."—Boyle: *Works*, v. 45.

dis-plir-It-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*DISPIRIT*.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of disheartening, discouraging, or depressing in spirits.

***dis-plir-It-mënt**, *s.* [*Eng. dispirit*; *-ment*.]

The act of dispiriting; the state of being dispirited or disheartened.

"Buratinsland, by force of gunboats and *dispiritment*, surrenders."—Carlyle: *Letters and Speeches of Cromwell*, iii. 139.

***dis-plir-It-ude**, *s.* [*Eng. dispirit*; *-ude*.]

The state of being dispirited; dejection, dispiritment.

***dis-pit-ë-ous**, *a.* [*O. Fr. despitieux*.] Pitiless, unfeeling, heartless.

"Turning *dispituous* torture out of door!"

Shakespeare: *King John*, iv. 1.

***dis-pit-ë-ous-lÿ**, *adv.* [*Eng. dispituous*; *-ly*.]

In a pitiless, unfeeling, or heartless manner.

"Lord Hastings when he feared least,
Dispituously was murdered and oppressed."

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 438.

dis-plä-ce, *v. t.* [*O. Fr. déplacer*; *Fr. déplacer*;

O. Fr. des=Fr. dé=Lat. dis=away, apart, and placer

=to place.]

1. To put out of or remove from the usual or proper place.

"My shrubs *displaced* from that retreat."

Cowper: *The Faithful Bird*.

2. To remove, to take away.

"O Israel, of all nations most undone!
Thy diadem *displaced*, thy scepter gone."

Cowper: *Expostulation*, 257, 258.

3. To remove from any office, position, or employment.

"To *displace* those officers that had been put in."—

Ludlow: *Memoirs*, i. 217.

4. To banish.

"Religion and theism must of necessity be *displaced*."

Cudworth: *Intellectual System*, p. 890.

5. To take the place of, to supersede.

"Holland *displaced* Portugal as the mistress of those seas."—London Times.

*6. To disturb, to break up.

"You have *displaced* the mirth, broke the good meeting
With most admired disorder."

Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, iii. 4.

***dis-plä-çe-a-ble**, *a.* [*English displace*; *-able*.]

That may or can be displaced or removed; liable to displacement or removal.

dis-plä-çe-d, *pa. par. or a.* [*DISPLACE*.]

dis-plä-çe-mënt, *s.* [*Eng. displace*; *-ment*; *Fr. déplacement*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of displacing or removing from the usual or proper place.

2. The state of being displaced or removed.

"This, it is evident, must cause a *displacement* of the equinoctial."—Herschel: *Astronomy* (1858), § 316.

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: The method of extracting the active principles of organic bodies by first reducing the body to a powder, and then subjecting the powder to the action of a liquid, by which the soluble matter is dissolved. When the liquid is sufficiently charged it is displaced by an additional quantity of the same or another liquid.

2. *Shipbuilding*: The weight of water displaced, which is equal to the weight of the vessel and that of her lading.

***dis-plä-çen-çÿ**, *s.* [*O. Fr. desplaisance*; *Fr. déplaisance*, from *Low Lat. displacencia*; *Lat. displacencia* = dissatisfaction, dislike; *dis* = away, apart, and *placeo* = to please. (Cf. *COMPLACENCY*.)]

1. Dislike, displeasure, dissatisfaction.

"If a thing or a person gives us pleasure, or seems fit to do us good, we regard it with *complaisance* or delight; if fit to do us evil, or deprive us of pleasure, with *displacency*, or to use a more common word, with *dislike*."—Beattie: *Moral Science*, pt. ii., ch. xi., § 5.

2. Anything displeasing or disobliging.

"The *displacencies* that he receives, by the consequences of his excess, far outweigh all that is grateful in it."—More: *Decay of Piety*.

dis-plä-ç-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*DISPLACE*.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of removing out of place, or from any office or post; displacement.

"By the *displacing* of Hubert, Earl of Kent, and the rest."—Speed: *Henry III.*, bk. ix., ch. ix., § 43.

***dis-plant**, *v. t.* [*Old French desplanter*; *Fr. déplanter*.]

1. *Lit.*: To cut down or pluck up that which has been planted; to remove trees, plants, &c.

"Disforest is to *displant* or cut down the trees of a forest."—Nelson: *Laws concerning Game*, p. 50.

II. Figuratively:

1. To remove or drive away the inhabitants of a district.

"I like a plantation in a pure soil; that is, where people are not *displanted*."—Bacon.

2. To strip of inhabitants; to dispeople, to depopulate.

"All those countries, which, lying near unto any mountains, or Irish deserts, had been planted with English, were shortly *displanted* and lost."—Spenser: *State of Ireland*.

3. To remove, to displace.

"I did not think a look

Or a poor word or two could have *displanted*
Such a fixed constancy."

Beaumont & Fletcher: *Woman's Prize*, iii. 1.

***dis-plän-tä-tion**, *s.* [*Pref. dis*, and *Eng. plantation* (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.*: The act of cutting down or removing trees, plants, &c.

2. *Fig.*: The act of removing or ejecting the inhabitants of a district, town, &c.

"This transmigration, plantation, and *displantation* happened in the year of the world 3222."—Raleigh: *Hist. of World*, bk. ii., ch. ix., § 3.

***dis-plant-ëd**, *pa. par. or a.* [*DISPLANT*.]

***dis-plant-îng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*DISPLANT*.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Lit.*: The act of cutting down or removing trees, plants, &c.

II. Figuratively:

1. The act of removing or ejecting the inhabitants of a town, district, &c.

"As this soyle was thus rich before the entrance of this people, so since the *displanting* of them from thence, it hath not altogether lost its ancient fruitfulness."—Hakewill: *Apologie*, p. 141.

2. The act of removing from office; a deposing or displacing.

"Whose qualification shall come into no true taste again, but by the *displanting* of Cusio."—Shakespeare: *Othello*, ii. 1.

***dis-plät**, *v. t.* [*Pref. dis*, and *Eng. plait* (q. v.).]

To untwist, to unfold, to uncurl.

"His *haire* should be *displaited*."—Hakewill: *Apologie*, p. 413.

dis-plä-y, ***des-play**, ***dys-playe**, *v. t. & i.* [*O. Fr. desployer*, *despleier*; *Fr. déployer*; *O. Fr. des*, *Fr. dé=Lat. dis=away, apart, and O. Fr. ploier*, *pleier*; *Fr. plier*, from *Lat. plico=to fold*. *Display* and *deploy* are thus doublets (*Skeat*).] [*DEPLOY*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To unfold, to open, to spread out.

"Where the banners ben *displaid*."—Gower, i. 221.

böll, böy; pöüt, jöw; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-clan, -tlan = shän. -tion, -sion = shün; -tjon, -gion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

2. To exhibit or spread before the view; to show openly or ostentatiously.

"Hir brest and hir bryght throte bare displayed."
Gairaine, 955.

*3. To stretch out.

"The wearie trauceller, wandering that way,
Therein did often quench his thirstie heate,
And then by it his wearie limbs display."
Spenser: F. Q., II. v. 30.

*4. To unlock, to throw open.

"Her left hand holds a curious bunch of keys
With which heav'n's gate she locketh and displays."
Ben Jonson.

II. Figuratively:

1. To exhibit, to show, to make public or known.

"Occasion given him to display his skill."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

*2. To desecry, to discover, to view.

"And from his seat took pleasure to display
The city so adorned with towers."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xi. 74, 75.

*3. To carve.

"Dysplaye that crane."—W. de Worde: Boke of Kervynge, pt. i.

B. Intransitive:

*I. Lit.: To make a display or show.

"Displayed so saucily against your highness."
Shakespeare: Lear, ii. 4.

*II. Figuratively:

1. To carve, to dissect.

"He comes, displays, and cuts up to a wonder."—Spenser: Doctor.

2. To make a show; to talk or look big.

"The very fellow that of late
Displayed so saucily against your highness."
Shakespeare: Lear, ii. 4.

¶ For the difference between to display and to show, see SHOW.

dis-plā y, s. [DISPLAY, v.]

1. The act of spreading open or unfolding.

2. An ostentatious show or exhibition.

"The display made by their forefathers was in the numbers of their retinue."—Scott: Monastery (Note K).

3. The act of exhibiting publicly.

"An almost unprecedented display of parliamentary ability."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xviii.

dis-play'ed, pa. par. or a. [DISPLAY, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Spread out, unfolded, exhibited, shown publicly.

*2. Stretched out.

"The Prince himself lay all alone
Loosely displayed upon the grassie ground."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. vii. 18.

II. Technically:

1. Her.: Applied to any bird of prey represented erect, with the wings expanded.

2. Print.: Said of matter when lines are put in type more prominent than the body letter.

dis-plā y-ēr, s. [Eng. display; -er.] One who or that which displays.

dis-plā y-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DISPLAY, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of unfolding, spreading out, or exhibiting; a display.

*dis-ple, *dis-ple, v. t. [A contracted form of discipline, v. (q. v.).] To discipline; to inflict penance or punishment upon.

"Bitter penance, with an iron whip,
Was wont him once to discipline every day."
Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 27.

*dis-pleas-ance, *dis-pleas-ance, *dis-pleas-ance, s. [O. Fr. *desplaisance*, *desplaisance*; Fr. *déplaisance*; Lat. *displacencia*.] [DISPLEASE.] Displeasure, annoyance, anger, discontent, dissatisfaction.

"Which simple answers, wanting colours fayre
To paint it forth, him to displeasance moov'd."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 28.

*dis-pleas-ant, *dis-pleas-ant, a. [O. Fr. *desplaisant*, pr. par. of *desplaisir*=to displease.] Displeasing, offensive.

"God wote, this sinne is ful displeant to God."—Chaucer: Parson's Tale.

*dis-pleas-ant-ly, *dis-pleas-aunt-ly, adv. [Eng. *displeasant*; -ly.] In a displeased manner; angrily.

"Whereunto the said emperor displeasantly answering, said in this manner."—Sir T. Elyot: Governor, bk. iii, ch. iii.

*dis-pleas-ant-ness, *dis-pleas-aunt-ness, s. [Eng. *displeasant*; -ness.] Displeasure, annoyance, anger.

"He showed more tokens of displeasuntness then of feare."—Brende: Q. Curtius, bk. iii, p. 29.

dis-plēa se, *dis-plese, *dys-pleas-yn, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *desplaisir*, *despleisir*; Sp. *desplacer*; Ital. *dispiacere*; Lat. *displaceo*: *dis*=away, apart, and *placeo*=to please.]

A. Transitive:

1. Not to please, to dissatisfy, to offend.

2. To vex, to annoy, to offend.

"He now loses the confidence of the plebeians by his weakness at the moment of trial, and he thus displeases both parties."—Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist. (1855), ch. xii, pt. i, § 15.

¶ It is followed by *at* before that which causes the displeasure, and by *with* before the person who displeases or offends.

"The same historian likewise mentions several references of the consuls to the Senate, who are displeased at being consulted."—Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist. (1855), ch. xli, pt. i, § 16.

*3. To grieve, to sadden.

"Soon as the unwelcome news
From Earth arrived at Heaven-gate, displeased
All were who heard." Milton: P. L., x. 21-23.

*4. To fail to satisfy or accomplish.

"I shall displease my ends else."—Beaumont & Fletcher.

B. Intransitive:

1. To cause displeasure, to offend, to annoy.

"Chief of the numbers whom the queen addressed,
And though displeasing, yet displeasing least."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xvi. 412, 413.

2. To cause aversion or disgust; to be offensive.

"Foul sights do rather displease, in that they excite a memory of foul things."—Bacon: Natural History.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *displease*, to *offend*, and to *vex*: "*Displease* is not always applied to that which personally concerns ourselves; although *offend* and *vex* have always more or less of what is personal in them: a superior may be displeased with one who is under his charge for improper behavior toward persons in general; he will be *offended* with him for disrespectful behavior toward himself; circumstances as well as actions serve to *displease*; a supposed intention or design is requisite in order to *offend*: we may be *displeased* with a person, or *at* a thing; one is mostly *offended* with the person: a child may be *displeased* at not having any particular liberty or indulgence granted to him; he may be *offended* with his playfellow for an act of incivility or unkindness. *Displease* respects mostly the inward state of feeling; *offend* and *vex* have most regard to the outward cause which provokes the feeling: a humorous person may be *displeased* without any apparent cause; but a captious person will at least have some avowed trifle for which he is *offended*. *Vex* expresses more than *offend*; it marks, in fact, frequent efforts to *offend*, or the act of *offending* under aggravated circumstances: we often unintentionally *displease* or *offend*; but he who *vexes* has mostly that object in view in so doing; any instance of neglect *displeases*; any marked instance of neglect *offends*; and any aggravated instance of neglect *vexes*: the feeling of *displeasure* is more perceptible and vivid than that of *offense*; but it is less durable: the feeling of *vexation* is as transitory as that of *displeasure*, but stronger than either. *Displeasure* and *vexation* betray themselves by an angry word or look; *offense* discovers itself in the whole conduct: our *displeasure* is unjustifiable when it exceeds the measure of another's fault; it is a mark of great weakness to take *offense* at trifles; persons of the greatest irritability are exposed to the most frequent *vexations*." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

dis-plē a-sed, *dis-pleased, pa. par. or a. [DISPLEASE.]

*dis-plē a-sēd-ly, adv. [Eng. *displeased*; -ly.] In a displeased or offended manner; with displeasure.

*dis-plē a-sēd-ness, s. [Eng. *displeased*; -ness.] The quality or state of being displeased; displeasure, annoyance, vexation.

"What a confusion and displeasedness covers the whole soul!"—South: Sermons, viii. 150.

*dis-plē a-sēr, s. [Eng. *displeas(e)*; -er.] One who displeases, or causes displeasure or annoyance.

dis-plē a-s-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DISPLEASE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of offending, annoying, or causing displeasure.

dis-plē a-s-ing-ly, adv. [Eng. *displeasing*; -ly.] In a displeasing manner or degree; unpleasantly.

"Cockroaches crawl displeasingly abroad."
Gairinger: Sugar Cane, bk. i.

dis-plē a-s-ing-ness, s. [Eng. *displeasing*; -ness.] The quality of being displeasing; unpleasantness, offensiveness.

"It is a mistake to think that men cannot change their displeasingness or indifference."—Locke: On the Human Understanding, bk. ii.

dis-pleas-ure (pleas as plēzh), s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *pleasure* (q. v.).]

1. The feeling of one who is displeased; a feeling or state of annoyance, vexation, or irritation; anger, indignation.

"Thou churl, for this time,
Though full of our displeasure, yet we free thee."
Shakespeare: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

2. Anything which displeases, offends, or annoys.

"Now shall I be more blameless than the Philistines, though I do them a displeasure."—Judges xv. 3.

3. A state of disgrace or disfavor; the condition of having displeased or offended another.

"He went into Poland, being in displeasure with the Pope for overmuch familiarity."—Peacham: On Music.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *displeasure*, *anger*, and *disapprobation*: "Between *displeasure* and *anger* there is a difference in the degree, in the cause, and in the consequence, of the feeling: *displeasure* is always a softened and gentle feeling; *anger* is always a harsh feeling, and sometimes rises to vehemence and madness; *displeasure* is always produced by some adequate cause, real or supposed; but *anger* may be provoked by every or any cause, according to the temper of the individual; *displeasure* is mostly satisfied with a simple verbal expression, but *anger*, unless kept down with great force, always seeks to return evil for evil. *Displeasure* and *disapprobation* are to be compared inasmuch as they respect the conduct of those who are under the direction of others: *displeasure* is an act of the will; it is an angry sentiment; *disapprobation* is an act of the judgment, it is an opposite opinion: any mark of self-will in a child is calculated to excite *displeasure*; a mistaken choice in matrimony may produce *disapprobation* in the parent. *Displeasure* is always produced by that which is already come to pass; *disapprobation* may be felt upon that which is to take place: a master feels *displeasure* at the carelessness of his servant; a parent expresses his *disapprobation* of his son's proposal to leave his situation: it is sometimes prudent to check our *displeasure*; and mostly prudent to express our *disapprobation*." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

*dis-pleas-ure (pleas as plēzh), v. t. [DISPLEASE, s.] To cause displeasure, to displease, to offend, to annoy.

"When the way of pleasuring or displeasuring lieth by the favorite, it is impossible any other should be over great."—Bacon: Essays, Of Ambition.

*dis-plēn-ish, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *plinish* (q. v.).] To deprive of furniture of whatever kind.

"We were so sore displeished before, and so far out of use, that we had need of much more."—Baillie: Lett. 1, 166.

*dis-pli-ence, *dis-pli-ence-y, s. [Lat. *displacencia*, from *displaceo*=to displease; *dis*=away, apart, and *placeo*=to please.] Displeasure, annoyance, dislike.

"These obscure interjections of *displacence* and *ill-humor*."—Mountague: Devout Essays, pt. i, tr. ii, s. 2.

*dis-plō de, v. t. & i. [Lat. *displodo*: *dis*=away, apart, and *plaudo*=to strike, to beat, to clap.]

A. Trans.: To discharge or fire off with a loud noise; to explode.

"In view
Stood ranked of seraphim another row,
In posture to *displode* their second fire."
Milton: P. L., vi., 603-5.

B. Intrans.: To explode, to burst with a loud report.

"Like rubbish from *disploding* engines thrown."
Young: Night Thoughts, vi. 498.

*dis-plōd-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DISPLODE.]

*dis-plōd-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DISPLODE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of exploding; explosion.

*dis-plō-gion, s. [Lat. *displodius*, pa. par. of *displodo*.] The act of exploding, an explosion.

"But Etna wars with dreadful ruins high;
With loud *displodion* to the starry frame."
Pitt: Virgil's Aeneid, iii.

*dis-plō-give, a. [Lat. *displodius* (us); Eng. adj. suff. -ive.] Tending to explode; explosive.

*dis-plō-me, v. t. [O. Fr. *deplumer*; Fr. *déplumer*; O. Fr. *dés*=Fr. *dé*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and Fr. *plume*=Lat. *pluma*=a feather.] To strip of the feathers.

"So *displumed*, degraded, and metamorphosed, that we no longer know them."—Burke: French Revolution.



Displayed.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*dis-plūm'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISPLUME.]

*dis-plūm'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISPLUME.]
A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of stripping of feathers.

dis-pō-line, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{11}N$. A base homologous with chinoline, obtained, with many others, by distilling cinchonine with potash. It occurs in the part of the distillate which boils between 282° and 304°. The solution of this distillate in hydrochloric acid is warmed with a little nitric acid to decompose pyrrol, &c.; and the filtered solution is precipitated by platinic chloride, &c. (Watts: *Dict. Chem.*)

di-spōn'-dēe, *s.* [Lat. *dispondeus*, from Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and *spondeus*=a spondee.]
Pros.: A double spondee; a foot consisting of four long syllables.

dis-pō-ne, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *dispono*=to distribute; *dis*=away, apart, and *pono*=to place; Sp. *disponer*.] [DISPOSE.]

A. Transitive:

*1. Ord. Lang.: To dispose of.

"Of my mouseth thou *dispone*
Right as these semeth best is for to done."
Chaucer: *Troilus*, bk. v.

*2. Scots Law: To make over or convey to another.
"Conveying and *disponing* all and whole the estate and lands of Singleside and others."—Scott: *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxviii.

*B. Intrans.: To dispose of. (Followed by *of* or *upon*.)

"It is incertain how thai wil *dispone* *epoun* him."—Aots: *Mary*, 1546 (ed. 1814), p. 474.

dis-pō-neē, *s.* [Eng. *dispon(e)*; -ee.]

Scots Law: One to whom anything is disposed or conveyed.

*dis-pōn'-ent, *a.* [Lat. *disponens*, *pr. par. of dispono*.] Distributing, dividing.

"Motion *disponent* or that parts may be rightly placed in the whole."—Bacon: *On Learning*, bk. iii, ch. iv.

dis-pōn'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *dispon(e)*; -er.]

Scots Law: One who disposes or conveys property to another.

"Such right, after it is acquired by the *disponer* himself, ought not to hurt the *disposée*, to whom he is bound in warrandice."—Erskine: *Institutes*, bk. iii, t. 7, § 8.

*dis-pōn'-ge, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *sponge* (q. v.).] To drop or distil as from a full sponge.

"O sovereign mistress of true melancholy,
The poisonous damp of night *disponge* upon me."
Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 9.

*dis-pō-pe, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *pope* (q. v.).] To deprive of the popedom; to depose from being pope.

"Whom they *disposed*."—Tennyson: *Harold*, iii. 1.

dis-pōrt': *des-pōrt', *des-pōrte, *s.* [O. French *desport*, *deport*; Fr. *déport*; Sp. *deporte*; Ital. *diporto*, all from Low Lat. *disportus*.] Sport, play, amusement, diversion, merriment.

"Thou scholdist say, Wif, go wher the lest;
Take youre *disport*."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 5,900, 5,901.

dis-pōrt': *dis-pōrte, *dis-pōrt-en, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *se desporter*=to amuse one's self; Sp. *deportar*; Ital. *diportare*; O. Fr. *des*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *porter*=Lat. *porto*=to carry; hence the meaning is to remove one's self from one's work, to give over work. Cf. *diversion*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. Lit.: To carry or remove away.

*2. Fig.: To amuse, to divert.

"As sche best koude, she gan hym to *disporte*."
Chaucer: *Troilus*, ii. 1,673.

*B. Reflex.: To amuse or divert one's self.

"We make ourselves fools to *disport* ourselves."
Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*, i. 2.

C. Intrans.: To play, to amuse or divert one's self; to gambol.

"Child Harold basked him in the noontide sun,
Disporting there like any other fly."
Byron: *Child Harold*, i. 4.

dis-pōrt'-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISPORT, v.]

dis-pōrt'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISPORT, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

*1. Lit.: The act of carrying away or removing.

*2. Fig.: The act of amusing or diverting one's self.

"For any taking and *disporting* of goods."—Frynne: *Treachery and Disloyalty*, pt. iii, p. 45.

*dis-pōrt'-mēt, *s.* [Eng. *disport*; -ment.] The act of disporting or amusing one's self; disport, play, diversion.

dis-pōs'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *dispos(e)*; -able.] That may or can be disposed of; free to be used as occasion may require.

"The disposable weight exceeding that required for the hull."—*British Quarterly Review* (1873), p. 111.

dis-pōs'-al, *dis-pōs'-all, *s.* [Eng. *dispos(e)*; -al.]

1. The act of disposing, arranging, or regulating anything; a settling or arranging, as, The *disposal* of troops.

"By whose favorable *disposal* they had obtained the victory."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

2. The power or right of arranging, regulating, or settling matters.

"I must yield myself without reserve
To his *disposal*."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. ii.

3. The power or right of distributing, conferring, or bestowing; control, discretion.

"The *disposal* of the crown . . . rested in all the congregation."—Frynne: *Treachery and Disloyalty*, pt. v., p. 125.

4. The act of disposing of, or of arranging and settling the bestowal or application of anything; disposition, as, the *disposal* of property by will.

"I am called off from public dissertations by a domestic affair of great importance, which is no less than the *disposal* of my sister Jenny for life."—Tatler, No. 75.

5. The order or arrangement in which things are disposed.

6. Divine dispensation.

"Tax not divine *disposal*. Wisest men
Have erred, and by bad women been deceived."
Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 210, 211.

† At or in the *disposal* of any one: In the power of or at the command or will of any one, to be disposed of, employed, or treated as he may think fit.

"To put the estates and the personal liberty of the whole people at the *disposal* of the Crown."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. l.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *disposal* and *disposition*: "*Disposal* is a personal act: it depends upon the will of the individual; *disposition* is an act of the judgment: it depends upon the nature of the thing. The removal of a thing from one's self is involved in a *disposal*: the good order of the things is comprehended in their *disposition*. The *disposal* of property is in the hands of the rightful owner; the success of a battle often depends upon the right *disposition* of an army." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dis-pō'se, *dis-poose, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *disposer*; *dis*=away, apart, and *poser*=to place; Lat. *positus*, *pa. par. of pono*=to place; Sp. *disponer*; Ital. *disponere*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

*1. To distribute, arrange, or set in order.

"Ladies, there is an idle banquet
Attends you: Please you to *dispose yourselves*."
Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*, i. 2.

2. To place, to situate, to arrange.

"The cities are *disposed* that the water that falleth downward . . . renneth into cisternes."—Trevisa, i. 109.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To arrange, to settle, to put or set in order; to adjust.

"Waked by the cries, th' Athenian chief arose,
The knightly forms of combat to *dispose*."
Dryden: *Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 484, 485.

*2. To determine, to regulate, to fix.

"They mount their seats: the lots their place *dispose*."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xxiii. 427.

*3. To turn to any particular end or consequence.

"The lot of man the gods *dispose*."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xii. 47.

*4. To apply, to bestow.

"When these so noble benefits shall prove
Not well *disposed*."
Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, i. 2.

*5. To sell, to dispose of.

*6. To commit, to hand over.
"I *dispose* to you, as my father hath *disposed* to me, a rewme."—Wycliffe: *Luke* xxii. 29.

*7. To apply, to turn.

"Wheresoever he did himselfe *dispose*
He by no means could wished ease obtaine."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. v. 40.

8. To turn or frame the mind; to incline, to give a propensity or inclination. (Followed by *to*.)

"Suspicious *dispose* kings to tyranny, husbands to jealousy, and wise men to irresolution and melancholy."—Bacon: *Essays Of Suspicion*.

†9. To adapt, to fit. (Followed by *for*.)

"This may *dispose* me, perhaps, for the reception of truth; but helps me not to it."—Locke.

*B. Reflex.: To turn or apply one's self.

"Hooly Austyn *disposid* hym to masse."
Lydgate: *Minor Poems*, p. 142.

C. Intransitive:

1. To determine, to settle.

"Man proposes, God *disposes*,"—Old Proverb.

*2. To arrange, to settle matters, to come to terms.

"You did suspect
She had *dispos'd* with Caesar."
Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 14.

3. To incline, to create an inclination or propensity. (Followed by *to*.)

"Saturn *disposith* to malencolye."
Lydgate: *Minor Poems*, p. 197.

† (1) To dispose of:

(a) To apply to any purpose.

" . . . to order their actions, and *dispose* of their possessions and persons, as they think fit."—Locke.

(b) To commit or put into the hands of another.

"As she is mine, I may *dispose* of her."
Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 1.

(c) To give away by authority.

"A rural judge *disposed* of beauty's prize."
Waller: *The Country to Lady Carlisle*.

(d) To sell, to alienate, to part with to another.

* (e) To direct.

"The whole *disposing* thereof is of the Lord."—Prov. xvi. 33.

* (f) To conduct, to behave.

"They must receive instructions how to *dispose* of themselves when they come."—Bacon: *To Villiers*.

(g) To put away, to utilize, to use up.

"They require more water than can be found, and more than can be *disposed* of if it was found."—Burnet: *Theory of the Earth*.

(2) To dispose upon: To dispose of; to apply to any purpose or use.

"By the bond, he had power to *dispose* upon the money."—Gilmour: *Supplementary Decrees*, p. 488.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *dispose*, to arrange, and *to digest*: "The idea of a systematic laying apart is common to all and proper to the word *dispose*. We *dispose* when we arrange and digest; but we do not always arrange and digest when we *dispose*: they differ in the circumstances and object of the action. There is less thought employed in *disposing* than in *arranging* and *digesting*: we may *dispose* ordinary matters by simply assigning a place to each: in this manner trees are *disposed* in a row; but we *arrange* and *digest* by an intellectual effort . . . in this manner books are *arranged* in a library according to their size or their subject; the materials for a literary production are *digested*; or the laws of the land are *digested*. What is not wanted should be neatly *disposed* in a suitable place: nothing contributes so much to beauty and convenience as the *arrangement* of everything according to the way and manner in which it should follow: when writings are involved in great intricacy and confusion, it is difficult to *digest* them. In an extended and moral application of these words, we speak of a person's time, talent, and the like, being *disposed* to a good purpose; of a man's ideas being properly *arranged*, and of being *digested* into a form. On the *disposition* of a man's time and property will depend in a great measure his success in life; on the *arrangement* of accounts greatly depends his facility in conducting business; on the habit of *digesting* our thoughts depends in a great measure the correctness of thinking." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

† For the difference between *dispose* and *to place*, see PLACE.

*dis-pō'se, *s.* [DISPOSE, v.]

1. The power or right of disposing of; disposal, control.

"All that is mine I leave at thy *dispose*."
Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 7.

2. Divine dispensation, ordering, or government.

"All is best, though oft we doubt
What th' unsearchable *disposes*
Of highest wisdom brings about."
Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 1745-47.

3. A disposition, a cast of mind.

"[He] carries on the stream of his *dispose*
Without observance or respect of any."
Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 3.

4. An inclination.

"We'll leave ye to your own *disposes*."
Beaum. & Flet.: *Wild-Goose Chase*, iii. 1.

5. Manners, behavior.

"He hath a person and a smooth *dispose*
To be suspected."
Shakesp.: *Othello*, i. 3.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōw; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn;

-tion, -sion = shūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

dis-pōs'ed, *dis-pōst, pa. par. & a. [DISPOSE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Lit.: Arranged, set in order.

II. Figuratively:

*1. Applied, employed, used.

Haue secret powre 't appease inflamed rage."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. viii. 28.

2. Inclined, minded.

"Still less disposed to accept a master chosen for them by the French King."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

3. Having a disposition; generally in composition as well-disposed, ill-disposed.

*4. Inclined to mirth and merriment.

"You're disposed, sir."

"Yes, marry am I, widow."

Beaum. & Fllet.: *Wit without Money*, v. 4.

***dis-pōs'-ēd-nēss, *dis-pos-ed-ness, s.** [Eng. disposed; -ness.] The quality of being disposed or inclined; disposition, inclination, propensity.

"Their owne disposednesse to wille."—Mountagu: *Appeal to Caesar*, pt. i, p. 66.

***dis-pō'se-mēt, s.** [Eng. dispose; -ment.] Disposal, disposition, arrangement.

"In this order and disposition of these two several sentences."—Goodwin: *Works*, vol. ii., pt. iv., p. 64.

dis-pōs'-ēr, s. [Eng. dispose(e); -er.]

1. One who arranges or puts in order.

2. One who distributes, dispenses, or bestows; a distributor, a bestower.

"Such is the dispose of the sole disposer of empires."—Speed: *The Sazons*, bk. vii., ch. xxxi., § 2.

3. One who settles or determines the use, end, or lot of things.

"The all-wise Disposer of the fates of men

(Imperial Jove) his present fate withstands."

Pope: *Homers Iliad*, xv. 541, 542.

*4. That which disposes or inclines.

dis-pōs'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DISPOSE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of arranging, settling, determining, distributing, or inclining.

"The ordering and disposing of all matters concerning the parliament."—State Trials; Earl of Strufford (1640).

***dis-pōs'-īng-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. disposing; -ly.] In a manner to arrange, regulate, or dispose.

"Christians doe hold and believe it too, but disposingly."—Mountagu: *Appeal to Caesar*, pt. i., ch. ix.

***dis-pōs'-it-ēd, a.** [Lat. dispositus.] Disposed, inclined.

"Some constitutions are genially disposed to this mental seriousness."—Glanvill: *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xii.

dis-pōs'-i-tion, *dis-po-ci-cioun, *dis-po-si-cion, *dis-po-si-cioun, s. [Fr. disposition, from Lat. dispositio=an arranging, a setting in order, from dispositus, pa. par. of dispono=to arrange; Sp. disposition; Ital. disposizione.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act of disposing, arranging, or setting in order. [II. 5.]

(2) An arrangement, order, or distribution of things.

"Making dispositions which, in the worst event, would have secured his retreat."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The act of delivering or handing over; ordinance.

"Who have received the law by the disposition of angels."—Acts vii. 53.

(2) The act or power of disposing of, or determining the disposal of anything. [II. 2.]

"The successful candidates would have the disposition of lucrative appointments."—London Daily Telegraph.

*3. Divine dispensation or ordering.

"Appoint not heavenly disposition, Father,
None of all these evils hath befallen me
But justly." Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 373-375.

(4) A natural fitness, aptitude, or tendency.

"Refrangibility of the rays of light is their disposition to be refracted, or turned out of their way, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another."—Newton: *Optics*.

(5) Inclination, disposition, propensity.

"That disposition to throw on the weaker sex the heaviest part of manual labor."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(6) A humor, mood, caprice, or fancy.

"Now I will be your Rosalind in a more coming-on disposition."—Shakespeare: *As You Like It*, iv. 1.

(7) The natural temperament or constitution of the mind; temper.

"He is of a very melancholy disposition."—Shakespeare: *Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

*8. Nature, quality, condition.

"The bitter disposition of the time

Will have it so."

Shakespeare: *Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 1.

*9. Deposition, forfeiture. (Scotch.)

"The earle of Rosse was earle of Cateynes by the disposition of Melesius."—Gordon: *Hist. Earls of Sutherland*, p. 443.

II. Technically:

1. **Arch.:** The arrangement of the whole design externally in plan, elevation, section, and perspective view; that is, by ichnography (plan), orthography (section and elevation), and scenography (perspective view).

2. **Fine Arts:** The general arrangement of a group, or the various parts of any picture or composition in regard to its general effect. The proper distribution of all which forms a composition for the artist's use. Composition may be considered as the general order or arrangement of a design: disposition as the particular order adopted. (Fairholt.)

3. **Music:** Arrangement (1) of the parts of a chord, with regard to the intervals between them; (2) of the parts of a score, with regard to their relative order; (3) of voices and instruments with a view to their greatest efficiency or to the convenience of their positions; (4) of the groups of pipes in an organ, or of the registers or stops bringing them under control. (Stainer & Barrett.)

4. **Mil. (pl.):** The marshaling and posting of troops in what the commander considers to be the most advantageous position for giving or receiving battle. It has this meaning in such a sentence as this: "The dispositions of Garibaldi were made with his usual skill."

(1) Crabb thus discriminates between disposition and temper: "These terms are both applied to the mind and its bias; but disposition respects the whole frame and texture of the mind; temper respects only the bias or tone of the feelings. The disposition is permanent and settled; the temper is transitory and fluctuating. The disposition comprehends the springs and motives of actions; the temper influences the actions for the time being: it is possible and not unfrequent to have a good disposition with a bad temper, and vice versa. A good disposition makes a man a useful member of society, but not always a good companion; a good temper renders him acceptable to all and peaceable with all, but essentially useful to none: a good disposition will go far toward correcting the errors of temper; but where there is a bad disposition there are no hopes of amendment."

(2) He thus discriminates between disposition and inclination: "The disposition is more positive than the inclination. We may always expect a man to do that which he is disposed to do; but we cannot always calculate upon his executing that to which he is merely inclined. We may indulge a disposition; we yield to an inclination. The disposition comprehends the whole state of the mind at the time; the inclination is particular, referring always to a particular object. . . . We should be careful not to enter into controversy with one who shows a disposition to be unfriendly. When a young person discovers any inclination to study there are hopes of his improvement." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

* For the difference between disposition and disposal, see DISPOSAL.

dis-pōs'-i-tion-al, a. [Eng. disposition; -al.] Of or pertaining to disposition.

dis-pōs'-i-tioned, a. [Eng. disposition; -ed.] Having or endowed with a disposition.

"Lord Clinton was indeed sweetly dispositioned."—Brooke: *Fool of Quality*, ii. 150. (Davies.)

***dis-pōs'-i-tive, a.** [Fr. dispositif; Ital. & Sp. dispositivo, from Lat. dispositus, pa. par. of dispono.]

1. Implying or determining the disposal of property.

"The dispositive power, which the throne always carries with it, of all."—Goodwin: *Works*, vol. ii., pt. iv., p. 157.

2. Disposing, arranging, regulating.

"His dispositive wisdom and power."—Bates: *Great Day of Resignation*.

3. Pertaining to the natural disposition or temperament.

"Not under any intentional piety, and habitual or dispositive holiness."—Bishop Taylor: *Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 84.

***dis-pōs'-it-ive-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. dispositive; -ly.]

1. In a dispositive manner; distributively.

"That axiome in philosophy . . . is also dispositively verified in the efficient or producer."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

2. In disposition or inclination; from inclination.

"One act would make us do dispositively what Moses is recorded to have done literally."—Boyle: *Works*, vi. 10.

***dis-pōs'-it-ōr, s.** [Lat.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** One who disposes; a disposer.

2. **Astrol.:** That planet which is lord of the sign in which another planet happens to be; in such case the former is said to dispose of the latter. (Moxon.)

***dis-pōs'-ōr-ŷ, *dis-pōs-ōr-ŷ, s.** [DESPOS-

SARY.] An espousal.

"The day of her disposories to the prince her husband."—Heylin: *Life of Land*, p. 115. (Davies.)

dis-pōs'-gēss, v. t. [Pref. dis, and Eng. possess

(q. v.); Fr. déposséder.]

1. To put out of possession, to deprive of any possession or occupancy; to dispossess, to eject, to dislodge.

"These nations are more than I; how can I dispossess them?"—Deut. vii. 17.

2. It is followed by of, but from was formerly also used.

"Will arrogate dominion undeserved
Over his brethren, and quite dispossess
Concord and law of nature from the earth."
Milton: *P. L.*, xii. 27-9.

*2. To free from being possessed by a devil.

"His dispossessing of John Fox of a devil."—Fuller: *Worthies; Lancashire*.

dis-pōs'-gēss'ed, pa. par. or a. [DISPOSSESS.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. **Lit.:** Put out of possession; dispossessed.

*2. **Fig.:** Having lost self-possession.

"Miss Susan . . . stood also, dispossessed."—Mrs. Oliphant.

dis-pōs'-gēss'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DISPOSSESS.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of putting out of possession; dispossession.

2. The act of freeing from being possessed by a devil.

dis-pōs-session (session as zēsh'-ūn), subst. [Pref. dis, and Eng. possession (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of putting out of possession or occupancy; dispossessing, ejecting, dislodging.

"Rapes, murders, treasons, dispossessions, riots, are venial things to men of honor, and often coincident in high pursuits!"—Quarles: *The Vainglorious Man*.

2. The act of freeing from being possessed by a devil.

II. Law: [OUSTEE.]

***dis-pōs'-gēs'-sōr, s.** [Eng. dispossess; -or.] One who dispossesses or puts another out of possession.

"Likely to outlive all heirs of their dispossessors."—Cowley: *Government of Cromwell*.

***dis-pōst, v. t.** [Fr. dis, and Eng. post (q. v.).] To put out of, or remove from a post or position.

"This Soule of sacred zeale . . .

Disposed all in post."

Davies: *Holy Rode*, p. 12. (Davies.)

***dis-pō-sure (sure as zhūr), s.** [Eng. dispose(e); -ure.]

1. The act or power of disposing of; disposal, control.

"To give up my estate to his disposeure."

Massey: *City Madam*, i. 3.

2. The act of distributing, bestowing, or dealing out.

3. Order, method, arrangement, disposition.

"All order and disposeure."

Ben Jonson: *Epitaph on M. Vincent Corbet*.

4. A state, posture, or condition.

"They remained in a kind of warlike disposeure."—Wotton: *Reliquia Wottoniana*.

***dis-prā'is-a-ble, *dis-prā'is-i-ble, a.** [Eng. disprais(e); -able.] Unworthy of praise or commendation; illaudable.

"It is dispraisable either to be senseless or fenceless."—Adams: *Works*, ii. 462. (Davies.)

***dis-prā'ise, *dis-preise, *dis-preyse, *dis-preys-yn, v. t.** [O. Fr. despreisier, despreisier; O. Fr. des=Lat. dis=away, apart, and O. Fr. preisier, preisier=to value; Sp. despreciar; Port. desprezar; Ital. disprezzare, dispreziare; Fr. dépriser=to undervalue, to depreciate.] To blame, to find fault with, to censure; to express disapprobation of.

"He . . . excuses the fende and dispreyses God."—Wycliffe: *Select Works*, iii. 162.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, plt, sire, slr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*dis-prā'ise, s. [DISPRAISE, v.] Fault, blame, censure, disapprobation, reproach, dishonor.

"Aught that I can speak in his dispraise."
Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 2.

*dis-prā'ised, pa. par. or a. [DISPRAISE, v.]

*dis-prā'is-ēr, *dis-prays-er, s. [Eng. dis-praise(e); -er.] One who dispraises blames, censures, or finds fault.

"Sowers of discord, disprayers of them that be good."
—Tyndall: *Works*, p. 194.

*dis-prā'is-i-ble, a. [DISPRAISABLE.]

dis-prā'is-ing, *dis-preis-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DISPRAISE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of finding fault with, or blame; dispraise, disapprobation.

"Ouerget homliness engendredh dispreising."
—Chaucer: *Tale of Melibæus*.

*dis-prā'is-ing-ly, adv. [Eng. dispraising; -ly.]

In a dispraising, censuring, or fault-finding manner; with censure, blame, or disapprobation. (Shakesp.: *Othello*, iii. 3.)

*dis-prā'va, v. t. [DEPRAVE.] To depreciate, to deprave.

*dis-prē'ad, *dis-sprēd', v. t. & i. [Pref. dis, and Eng. spread (q. v.).]

A. Trans.: To spread in different directions, to expand, to display.

"Some holy man by prayer all opening heaven dispreads."
Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, ii. 75.

B. Intrans.: To spread widely, to extend.

"Heat disspreading through the sky."
Thomson: *Summer*, 209.

*dis-prē'ad-ēr, s. [English disspread; -er.] One who spreads or disseminates; a disseminator.

"Dispreaders both of vice and error."
—Milton: *Areopagitica*.

*dis-prē'j-u-diçe, v. t. [Pref. dis, and Eng. prejudice (q. v.).] To free from prejudice.

"Those will easilie be so far disprejudiced in point of the doctrine."
—Moutagu: *Devout Essays*, pt. ii., tr. vii., § 5.

*dis-prē-pā're, v. t. [Pref. dis, and Eng. prepare (q. v.).] To render unprepared or unfit.

"So to disprepare them for the kingdom of God to come."
—Hobbes: *The Kingdom of Darkness*.

*dis-prin'ce, v. t. [Pref. dis, and English prince (q. v.).] To deprive of or reduce from the rank or position or appearance of a prince.

"I was drenched with ooze and torn with briars, And, all one rag, disprinc'd from head to heel."
Tennyson: *Princess*, v. 28, 29.

*dis-pris'ōn, v. t. [Pref. dis, and Eng. prison (q. v.).] To set free or liberate from prison; to release.

*dis-priv'i-lēge, v. t. [Pref. dis, and Eng. privilege (q. v.).] To deprive of privileges or rights.

"The Lord Scudamore has lately dispriviledged and made subject to tithes, several of his lands at Abby Dore, &c."
—*Jura Cleri* (1661), p. 11.

*dis-prī'ze, v. t. [O. Fr. despriser; Fr. dépriser; Lat. depretio.] [DEPRECIATE, DISPRAISE, v.] To depreciate, to undervalue.

*dis-prō'f-ess, v. t. [Pref. dis, and Eng. profess (q. v.).] To renounce, to cease to profess or devote one's self to.

"His arms, which he had vowed to disprofess, She gathered up."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, iii. xi. 20.

*dis-prōf-it, *dis-prof-yte, s. [Pref. dis, and Eng. profit (q. v.).] Harm, loss, injury, detriment.

"To the great disprofitt of the king and his realme."
—Speed: *Henry VI.*, bk. ix., ch. xvi., § 39.

*dis-prōf-it, *dis-prof-yght, v. t. [Pref. dis, and Eng. profit (q. v.).] To profit, to benefit.

"Yet do they rather loose than wyne, fall than ryse, disprofyght than profyghte."
—Bale: *Image*, pt. ii., ch. vii.

*dis-prōf-it-a-ble, a. [Pref. dis, and Eng. profitable (q. v.).] Unprofitable, hurtful, injurious, detrimental.

"Moste greuous and disprofitable to the Frenche kyng."
—Hall: *Henry VIII.* (an. 19.)

*dis-prōof, *dis-prooffe, *dis-proffe, s. [Pref. dis, and Eng. proof (q. v.).] Confutation, refutation, conviction or proof of error or falsehood.

"I need not offer anything farther in support of one, or in disproof of the other."
—Rogers.

*dis-prōp-ēr-tē, v. t. [Pref. dis, and Eng. property (q. v.).] To deprive of, as property; to dispossess, to plunder of.

"He would Have made them mules, silenced their pleaders, Dispropertied their freedoms."
Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

dis-prō-pōr-tion, s. [Pref. dis, and Eng. proportion (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A want of proportion between two things, or between parts of the same thing.

"For their strength, The disproportion is so great, we cannot but Expect a fatal consequence."
Denham: *Sophy*, i. 1.

2. Anything disproportionate or out of due proportion.

"Reasoning, I oft admire, How nature, wise and frugal, could commit Such disproportions."
Milton: *P. L.*, viii. 25-7.

3. An absence of due proportion in the component parts of a compound.

4. A want of proportion, suitability, or adequacy for any purpose; inadequacy, disparity.

II. Art: An untrue scale of parts in a work of art; a preponderance of color or of labor on one portion only. (Fairholt.)

*dis-prō-pōr-tion, v. t. [DISPROPORTION, s.] To make out of proportion; to disfigure, to deform.

"To disproportion me in every part."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., iii. 2.

dis-prō-pōr-tion-a-ble, a. [Pref. dis, and Eng. proportionable (q. v.).] Out of proportion or harmony; disproportional, disproportionate.

"How great a monster is human life since it consists of so disproportionable parts."
—Bp. Taylor: *Contempl.*, bk. i., ch. vi.

*dis-prō-pōr-tion-a-ble-ness, s. [Eng. disproportional; -ness.] The quality of being out of proportion; unsuitability, unfitness, inadequacy.

"Considering . . . the incompetency and disproportionableness of my strength."
—Hammond: *Works*, vol. iii. (Adv.)

*dis-prō-pōr-tion-a-bly, adv. [Eng. disproportional(ly); -ly.] In a disproportional manner; beyond or out of proportion.

"We have no reason to think much to sacrifice to God our dearest interests in this world, if we consider how disproportionably great the reward of our sufferings shall be in another."
—Tillotson.

dis-prō-pōr-tion-al, a. [Pref. dis, and Eng. proportional (q. v.); Fr. disproportionnel.] Out of proportion; not duly proportional to other things, or to other parts of the same body; unsymmetrical, unsuitable, inadequate.

"It is very disproportional to the understanding of childhood."
—Locke: *Education*, § 158.

*dis-prō-pōr-tion-āl-i-tē, s. [Eng. disproportional; -ity.] A want of proportion; the state of being disproportional.

"The world so is setten free From that untoward disproportionalltie."
More: *Song of the Soul*, III. ii. 60.

*dis-prō-pōr-tion-al-ly, adv. [Eng. disproportional; -ly.] In a disproportional manner; disproportionably, unsuitably, inadequately.

*dis-prō-pōr-tion-al-ness, s. [Eng. disproportional; -ness.] The quality or state of being disproportional.

dis-prō-pōr-tion-ate, a. [Pref. dis; Eng. proportionate (q. v.).] Out of proportion; disproportional, disproportioned; unsuitable to something else in bulk, form, value or extent; inadequate.

"How can such a cause produce an effect so disproportional?"
—Glanvill: *Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. ii.

dis-prō-pōr-tion-ate-ly, adv. [Eng. disproportional; -ly.] In a disproportional manner or degree; out of proportion.

"That any of these sections should be disproportionately short."
—Boyle: *Works*, ii. 470.

*dis-prō-pōr-tion-ate-ness, s. [Eng. disproportional; -ness.] The quality of being disproportional.

dis-prō-pōr-tion-ed, a. [English disproportion; -ed.] Made or put out of proportion; made disproportionate; out of proportion.

"Should one order disproportioned grow, Its double weight must ruin all below."
Goldsmith: *The Traveler*.

*dis-prō-pri-āte, v. t. [Lat. dis=away, apart, and propriatus, pa. par. of proprio=to make one's own, to appropriate; proprius=one's own.] [APPROPRIATE, PROPER, v.] To withdraw from an appropriate or peculiar use; to disappropriate.

*dis-prōv-a-ble, *dis-prōv-e-a-ble, a. [Eng. disprove(e); -able.] That may or can be disproved or confuted; refutable.

"The uncorruptibleness and immutability of the heavenly bodies is more than probably disproveable."
—Boyle: *Works*, v. 187.

*dis-prōv-al, s. [Eng. disprove(e); -al.] The act of disproving; disproof, confutation.

dis-prō've, *des-preve, *dis-prove, *dis-proove, v. t. [Pref. dis, and Eng. prove (q. v.).]

1. To prove wrong or false; to confute or refute an assertion.

"I speak not to disprove what Brutus spoke."
Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, iii. 2.

*2. To convict a practice of error; to condemn as erroneous.

"They beheld those things disapproved, disannulled, and rejected, which use had made in a manner natural."
—Hooker: *Eccle. Polity*.

*3. To disallow, to disapprove.

"The thoughts of those I cannot but disprove, Who basely lost, their thraldome must bemone."
Stirling: *Aurora*, son. 27.

¶ For the difference between to disprove and to confute, see CONFUTE.

dis-prōv'ed, *dis-preved, pa. par. or a. [DISPROVE, v.]

dis-prōv'ēr, s. [Eng. disprove(e); -er.]

*1. One who disproves, refutes, or confutes.

*2. One who disapproves; a disapprover.

"The single example that our annals have yielded of two extremes, within so short time, by most of the same commanders and disprovers, would require no slight memorial."
—Wotton: *Reliq. Wotton*; *The Duke of Buckingham*.

*dis-prō-vi-dēd, a. [Pref. dis, and Eng. provided (q. v.).] Unprovided.

"Like an impatient lutanist . . . altogether disprovided of strings."
—Boyle: *Works*, vi. 40.

dis-prōv-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DISPROVE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of confuting or refuting; confutation, disproof.

*dis-pūl-vēr-āte, v. t. [Pref. dis, and Eng. pulverate (q. v.).] To scatter in dust.

"Confusion shall dispulverate All that this round Orbicular doth beare."
Davies: *Holy Roode*, p. 13. (Davies.)

*dis-pūn'ct, a. [Pref. dis, and English punct- (ilious).] Impolite, rude, discourteous.

"Stay, that were dispunct to the ladies."
—B. Jonson: *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 3.

*dis-pūn'ct, v. t. [Lat. dispunctus, pa. par. of dispingo=to point or mark off.] To mark off, to erase.

"Vtterly to have pretermitted and dispuncted the same."
—Fox: *Martyrs*, p. 646.

*dis-pūn'ge (1), v. t. [Lat. dispingo=to point off; punctum=a point, a mark.] To erase, to expunge.

"Thou then that hast dispunged my score . . . On Thee I call."
Wotton: *Hymn in Time of Sickness*.

*dis-pūn'ge (2), v. t. [DISPUNGE.]

*dis-pūn'-ish-a-ble, a. [Pref. dis, and English punishable (q. v.).] Not punishable; not subject or liable to punishment or penalty.

"No leases of any part of the said lands shall ever be made, other than leases for years not exceeding thirty-one, in possession, and not in reversion or remainder, and not disposable of waste."
—Swift: *Last Will*.

*dis-pūr-pōse, v. t. [Pref. dis, and Eng. purpose (q. v.).] To turn or divert from a purpose or aim; to frustrate.

"Seeing her former plots dispurposed."
Brewer: *Lingua*, v. 1.

*dis-pūr-se, v. t. [Pref. dis, and English purse (q. v.).] To disburse, to expend.

"Repayit of quhat he sall agrie for, disburse or give out."
—Acts Charles I. (ed. 1814), vi. 9.

*dis-pūr-vēy, v. t. [Pref. dic, and Eng. purvey (q. v.).] To strip, to empty.

"They dispurvey their vestry of such treasure As they may spare, the work now being ended Demand their sums againe."
Heywood: *Troia Britanica* (1609).

*dis-pūr-vē-y-ance, *dis-pur-vay-aunce, s. [Pref. dis, and Eng. purveyance (q. v.).] A want of provisions and other stores.

"Daily siege, through dispurveyaunce long And lack of rescues, will to parley drive."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, iii. x. 10.

*dis-pūr-vē-yed, *dis-pur-veiled, a. [Pref. dis, and Eng. purveyed (q. v.).]

1. Stripped, deprived.

"Dispurveyed of friends: lacking of friends."
—Baret.

2. Unprovided.

dis-pū-tā-bil-i-tē, s. [Eng. disputable; -ity.] The quality of being disputable or controvertible.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -çion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

dis-pū-tā-ble, **dīs-pū-tā-ble**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *disputabilis*.]

1. That may or can be disputed; open to dispute, argument, question, or controversy; controvertible.

"Points of doctrine disputable in schools."—*State Trials*; Edmund Campion (1581).

*2. Given to argument or controversy; disputatious.

"And I have been all this day to avoid him. He is too disputable for my company."—*Shakesp.*: *As You Like It*, ii. 5.

dīs-pū-tā-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *disputable*; -ness.] The quality of being disputable, controvertible, or open to question.

"Through the disputableness and unwarrantableness of their authority."—*J. Phillips*: *Long Parliament Revived*.

***dis-pū-tāc**-'ī-tŷ, *s.* [Formed from Lat. *disputo*, on the analogy of other nouns in -*acitas*.] A propensity or proneness to disputation.

"Lest they should dull the wits, and hinder the exercise of reasoning, [and] abate the disputacity of the nation."—*Bp. Ward*: *Serm.*, Jan. 30, 1674, p. 33.

dīs-pū-tant, *a. & s.* [Fr., *pr. par. of disputer*.]

***A. As adj.**: Disputing, engaged in disputation or controversy.

"Among the gravest Rabbis disputant on points and questions fitting Moses' chair."—*Milton*: *P. R.*, iv. 218, 219.

B. As subst.: One who engages or takes part in disputation or controversy; a reasoner, a controversialist.

"The disputants . . . had now effectually vindicated him."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

dis-pū-tā-tion, ***dis-pū-tā-cion**, ***des-pū-tā-cion**, *s.* [Fr. *disputation*; O. Sp. *disputacion*; Ital. *disputazione*, from Lat. *disputatio*, from *disputo*.] 1. The act or science of disputing; a reasoning or arguing on opposite sides; controversy, discussion, debate.

"And now to descend unto our matter and *disputacion*."—*Frith*: *Works*, p. 4.

2. An exercise in colleges, in which those engaged argue on opposite sides.

*3. Conversation.

"I understand thy kisses, and thou mine, And that's a feeling disputation."—*Shakesp.*: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iii. 1.

dis-pū-tā-tious, ***dis-pū-tā-cious**, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *disputatiosus*, from *disputatus*, *pa. par. of disputo*.] Given to dispute or controversy; caviling, contentious.

"While these disputatious meddlers tried to wrest from him his power over the Highlands."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

dis-pū-tā-tious-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *disputatious*; -ly.] In a disputatious, caviling, or contentious manner.

dis-pū-tā-tious-ness, *s.* [Eng. *disputatious*; -ness.] The quality of being disputatious.

***dis-pū-tā-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *disputatus*]; Eng. *adj. suff. -ive*.] Given to disputation; disputatious, caviling.

"Perhaps this practice might not so easily be perverted, as to raise a caviling, disputative, and sceptical temper in the minds of youth."—*Watts*: *Improvement of the Mind*.

***dis-pū-te**, ***des-pū-en**, ***des-pū-tie**, ***dys-pū-yn**, *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *disputer*; Prov. *desputar*; Sp. & Port. *disputar*; Ital. *disputare*, from Lat. *disputo*; *dis*=away, apart, and *pūto*=to think.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To contend in argument; to argue, to maintain different or opposite opinions or sides of a question; to controvert the views or opinions of others; to debate, to discuss.

"And he spoke boldly in the name of the Lord Jesus, and disputed against the Grecians."—*Acts* ix. 29.

*2. To debate, to argue or consider in one's mind.

"Thus she *disputeth* in her thought."—*Gower*, ii. 28.

*3. To discourse, to treat.

"He *desputede* also of kynde of treen."—*Trevisa*, iii. 11.

4. To wrangle, to engage in altercation.

"I found the members very warmly *disputing* when I arrived."—*Goldsmith*: *Essays*, 1.

5. To contend, to strive against a competitor.

"Michael, contending with the devil, *disputed* about the body of Moses."—*Jude* 9.

B. Transitive:

1. To contend about in argument, to discuss, to debate.

"What was it that ye *disputed* betwene you by the way?"—*Wycliffe*: *Mark* ix. 33.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, whāt, **fāl**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, here, camel, **hēr**, there; **pīne**, **pīt**, sire, **sīr**, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, or, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **māte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, unite, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **sŷrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. To contest, to controvert, to oppose, to question; as, a claim, an assertion, &c.

"Disputing the prerogative which the king laid claim."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

3. To reason upon.

"Dispute it like a man."—*Shakesp.*: *Macbeth*, iv. 3.

4. To call in question the propriety or justice of.

"Now I am sent, and am not to dispute My prince's orders, but to execute."—*Dryden*: *Indian Emperor*, ii. 2.

5. To contend or strive for against a competitor.

"So dispute the prize, As if you fought before Cydaria's eyes."—*Dryden*: *Indian Emperor*, iii. 3.

6. To strive to maintain; to contend or strive for.

¶ For the difference between to *dispute* and to *contend*, see **CONTEND**; for that between to *dispute* and to *controvert*, see **CONTROVERT**.

dis-pū-te, *s.* [**DISPUTE**, *v.*]

1. Contention or strife in argument or debate; controversy.

"He His fabric of the heavens Hath left to their disputes."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, viii. 76, 77.

2. A falling out, a difference, a quarrel.

"The most violent disputes between our Sovereigns and their Parliaments."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

3. A contest or strife against a competitor; a struggle.

"Waller . . . without any great dispute becomes master of it."—*Heylin*: *Hist. of Presbyterians*, p. 451.

¶ For the difference between *dispute* and *difference*, see **DIFFERENCE**.

dis-pū-tēd, *pa. par. or a.* [**DISPUTE**, *v.*]

***dis-pū-te-less**, *a.* [Eng. *dispute*; -less.] Beyond dispute or controversy; indisputable, incontrovertible.

dis-pū-tēr, *s.* [Eng. *disput(e)*; -er.]

1. One who disputes or argues on any point; a controversialist, a disputant.

"Hell may be full of learned scribes and subtle disputers."—*Barrow*: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 29.

2. One who calls in question the right, justice, or propriety of anything.

dis-pū-tiŋg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [**DISPUTE**, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or habit of arguing, caviling, or contending; dispute, contention.

"Do all things without murmurings and disputings."—*Phil.* ii. 14.

***dis-pū-ti-sōn**, ***des-pū-te-siōn**, ***dis-pū-te-sōn**, ***dis-pū-te-soun**, *s.* [O. Fr. *desputeison*, from Lat. *disputatio*.] A disputation, a dispute, a controversy, an argument. [**DISPUTATION**.]

"In scolie is gret alteracioun In this matier, and gret disputesoun."—*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, 16,722, 16,723.

dis-quāl-i-fī-cā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *qualification* (q. v.).]

1. The act of disqualifying or rendering disqualified for any act or post; the act of rendering legally incapable or incompetent.

2. The state of being disqualified for any act or post; legal incapacity or disability.

"Rendering plebeians eligible as pontiffs and augurs, and thus removing the last plebeian disqualification."—*Lewis*: *Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. ii., § 38.

3. A want of qualification.

"I must still retain the consciousness of those disqualifications which you have been pleased to overlook."—*Sir J. Shore*.

4. That which disqualifies or incapacitates.

"A cordial reception of Catholics and Dissenters into the bosom of the constitution by the extinction of all disqualifications."—*Anecdotes of Bp. Watson*, ii. 433.

dis-quāl-i-fied, ***dis-quāl-i-fyed**, *pa. par. or a.* [**DISQUALIFY**.]

dis-quāl-i-fŷ, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *qualify* (q. v.).]

1. To render unfit; to deprive of the qualities or qualifications necessary for any purpose.

"So *disqualify'd* by fate To rise in church, or law, or state."—*Swift*: *On Poetry, a Rhapsody*.

2. To render legally incapable or incompetent for any act or post; to disable, to incapacitate.

3. To declare disqualified for any purpose.

¶ It is generally followed by *for*, but occasionally *from* is found.

"The Church of England is the only body of Christians which *disqualifies* those who are employed to preach its doctrine from sharing in the civil power, farther than as senators."—*Swift*: *Sacramental Test*.

dis-quāl-i-fŷ-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [**DISQUALIFY**.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The same as **DISQUALIFICATION** (q. v.).

***dis-quām-mā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *squama*=a scale.] The act of taking off the scales of fishes. (*Ash*.)

***dis-quān**-tī-tŷ, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *quantity* (q. v.).] To diminish the quantity or amount of; to lessen.

"Be then desired By her, that else will take the thing she begs, A little to *disquantity* your train."—*Shakesp.*: *Lear*, i. 4.

dis-quī-et, *a. & s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *quiet*, *a.* (q. v.).]

***A. As adj.**: Unquiet, uneasy, disquieted, restless.

"I pray you, husband, be not so *disquiet*; The meat was well if you were so content."—*Shakesp.*: *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.

B. As subst.: A state of uneasiness, restlessness, or anxiety; disquietude.

"This way confusion first found broken, Whereby entered our disquiet."—*Daniel*: *Cleopatra* (chorus).

dis-quī-et, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *quiet*, *v.* (q. v.).] To disturb; to make uneasy, restless, or anxious; to harass, to vex, to fret.

"Nobody feared that Marshal MacMahon would deliver any *disquieting* message to the Ambassadors."—*London Times*.

***dis-quī-ē-tal**, *s.* [Eng. *disquiet*; -al.] The act of disquieting; the state of being disquieted.

"At its own fall Grows full of wrath and rage, and gins to fume, And roars, and strives 'gainst its *disquietal*."—*More*: *Song of the Soul*, pt. ii., bk. I., ch. ii., § 21.

dis-quī-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [**DISQUIET**, *v.*]

dis-quī-ēt-ēr, *s.* [English *disquiet*; -er.] One who causes disquiet or uneasiness; a harasser, a troubler.

"The *disquieter* both of the kingdom and church."—*Holinshead*: *Henry II.* (an. 1164).

***dis-quī-ēt-fūl**, *a.* [Eng. *disquiet*; -ful(l).] Full of trouble, anxiety, or uneasiness; causing disquiet.

"Love and pity of ourselves should persuade us to forbear reviling, as *disquietful*, incommodious, and mischievous to us."—*Barrow*: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 15.

dis-quī-ēt-lŋg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [**DISQUIET**, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of disturbing or causing uneasiness or disquiet; the state of being disquieted or uneasy; uneasiness, anxiety.

"That the *disquieting* of the weaker sort might be layed down."—*Udall*: *Notes* xv.

2. That which causes disquiet or uneasiness.

"King Henry, now in perfect peace abroad, was not without some little *disquietings* at home."—*Baker*: *Henry I.* (an. 1112).

***dis-quī-ēt-ive**, *a.* [Eng. *disquiet*; -ive.] Disquieting; tending to cause disquiet or uneasiness.

***dis-quī-ēt-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *disquiet*; -ly.]

1. In a disquieted, uneasy, or anxious manner.

"He *rested disquietly* that night."—*Wiseman*.

2. So as to cause disquiet or uneasiness.

"Treachery, and all ruinous disorders, follow us *disquietly* to our graves."—*Shakesp.*: *Lear*, i. 2.

***dis-quī-ēt-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *disquiet*; -ment.] The act of disquieting or rendering uneasy; disquietude, uneasiness.

"To the great danger and *disquietment* of his highness."—*State Trials*: *Miles Sinderome*.

dis-quī-ēt-ness, ***dis-quī-et-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *disquiet*; -ness.] The quality or state of being disquieted or uneasy; uneasiness, anxiety, disquietude.

"The joys of love, if they should ever last Without affliction or *disquietness*."—*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, VI. xi. 1.

***dis-quī-ēt-ous**, *a.* [Eng. *disquiet*; -ous.] Causing disquiet, uneasiness, or anxiety; vexing, harassing.

"Charging those to whom she speaketh, that no manner of way they be troublesome or *disquietous* to her spouse."—*Expos. of Solomon's Song* (1586), p. 44.

dis-quī-ēt-ude, *s.* [Eng. *disquiet*; -ude.] A state of being disquieted, uneasy, or anxious; disquiet, anxiety, uneasiness.

"Others hurried to and fro, and fed Their funeral piles with fuel, and looked up With mad *disquietude* on the dull sky, The pall of a past world."—*Byron*: *Darkness*.

dis-qui-si-tion, *s.* [Lat. *disquisitio*, from *disquisitus*, *pa. par.* of *disquirere*=to examine into: *dis*=away, apart, and *quero*=to seek.]
*1. A search.

"A disquisition as fruitless as solicitous."—Brooke: *Fool of Quality*, l. 82. (Davies.)

*2. A formal and systematic inquiry into or discussion upon any subject; an examination into or treatise on the facts and circumstances of any matter; a discourse.

"How, then, are such to be addressed? Not by studied periods or cold disquisitions."—Goldsmith: *The Bee*, No. 7.

dis-qui-si-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *disquisition*; *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a disquisition.

dis-qui-si-tion-a-ry, *a.* [Eng. *disquisition*; *-ary*.] The same as DISQUISITIONAL (*q. v.*).

***dis-quis-it-ive**, *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *disquisitivus*, from *disquisitus*, *pa. par.* of *disquirere*.] Pertaining or tending to disquisition or investigation; fond of inquiry; inquisitive.

***dis-ran-ge**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *range* (*q. v.*).] To throw out of order; to derange; to disrank.

"The Englishmen presently *disranged* themselves."—Holland: *Camden*, p. 317.

***dis-rank**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *rank* (*q. v.*).]

1. To degrade from one's rank.

2. To throw out of rank or order; to disturb, to throw into confusion.

"The French horse . . . were miserably trodden down and *disranked* by their own company."—Baker: *Henry V.* (an. 1415).

***dis-rā-pl-ē**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *rapier* (*q. v.*).] To deprive or disarm of a rapier.

dis-rā-te, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *rate* (*q. v.*).] Naut.: To degrade or reduce in rating or rank.

"Defendant told him he should *disrate* him to an A. B., and take away his three good-conduct badges."—London Daily Telegraph.

dis-rāt-ing, *pr. par. & s.* [DISRATE.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As subst.*: The act of degrading or reducing in rating or rank.

"Defendant never mentioned anything about the *disrating* upon this occasion."—London Daily Telegraph.

***dis-rāy**, *s.* [A contr. form of *disarray* (*q. v.*).] Confusion, disorder.

"To come upon our armie . . . and to put it in *disray*."—Holland: *Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 368.

***dis-rāy**, ***dis-raie**, *v. t.* [DISRAY, *s.*] To throw into confusion.

"The Englishmen . . . being thus *disrated*."—Holland: *Camden*, p. 151.

***dis-rā-al-ize**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *realize* (*q. v.*).] To deprive of reality; to make vague or uncertain.

"Yet is it marred and *disrealized* with much galle."—Udall: *Luke xv.*

dis-rē-gard, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *regard*, *s.* (*q. v.*).] A want or absence of notice or attention; contempt.

"That *disregard* and contempt for the clergy."—Strype: *Life of Archbishop Parker* (an. 1668).

dis-rē-gard, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *regard*, *v.* (*q. v.*).] To take no notice of, to neglect; to ignore, to slight, to pay no attention to.

"Such an appeal it was hardly possible to *disregard*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to disregard*, *to neglect*, and *to slight*: "We *disregard* the warnings, the words, or opinions of others; we *neglect* their injunctions or their precepts. We *disregard* results from the settled purpose of the mind, we *neglect* from a temporary forgetfulness or oversight. What is *disregarded* is seen and passed over; what is *neglected* is generally not thought of at the time required. What is *disregarded* does not strike the mind at all; what is *neglected* enters the mind only when it is before the eye . . . What we *disregard* is not esteemed; what we *neglect* is often esteemed, but not sufficiently to be remembered or practiced; a child *disregards* the prudent counsels of a parent; he *neglects* to use the remedies which have been prescribed to him. *Disregard* and *neglect* are frequently not personal acts; they respect the thing more than the person; *slight* is altogether an intentional act toward an individual. We *disregard* or *neglect* things often from a heedlessness of temper, the consequence either of youth or habit; we *slight* a person from feelings of dislike or contempt. Young people should *disregard* nothing that is said to them by their superiors; nor *neglect* anything which they are enjoined to do; nor *slight* any one to whom they owe personal attention." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dis-rē-gard-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISREGARD, *v.*] **dis-rē-gard-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *disregard*; *-er*.] One who disregards, slights, or neglects.

"It [Scripture] has, among the wise, as well celebrators and admirers, as *disregarders*."—Boyle: *Style of Holy Scripture*, p. 174.

***dis-rē-gard-fūl**, *a.* [Eng. *disregard*; *-ful* (1).] Without any regard; negligent, careless, heedless, regardless.

"Disregardful of our own convenience and safety."—Shaftesbury: *Enquiry concerning Virtue*.

***dis-rē-gard-fūl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *disregardful*; *-ly*.] In a disregarding, careless, heedless, or regardless manner; negligently, regardlessly, heedlessly.

dis-rē-gard-ing, *pr. particip.*, *a. & s.* [DISREGARD, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As subst.*: The act of neglecting, ignoring, slighting, or despising.

***dis-rēg-u-lar**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *regular* (*q. v.*).] Irregular.

"Having more *disregular* passions."—Evelyn: *Liberty and Servitude*.

dis-rēl-ish, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *relish*, *s.* (*q. v.*)]

I. Literally:

1. A distaste or dislike of the palate; squeamishness.

"Bread or tobacco may be neglected, where they are shown not to be useful to health, because of an indifference or *disrelish* to them."—Locke: *Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xxi., § 69.

2. A bad or unpleasant taste; nausea.

"Oft they assayed,
Hunger and thirst constraining; drugged as oft
With hatefullest *disrelish*, writhed their jaws
With soot and cinders filled." Milton: *P. L.*, x. 567-70.

II. Fig.: A distaste or dislike; aversion, antipathy.

"Men have an extreme *disrelish* to be told of their duty."—Burke: *Appeal from New to Old Whigs*.

dis-rēl-ish, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *relish*, *v.* (*q. v.*)]

I. Literally:

1. To feel a disrelish or distaste for; to dislike the taste of.

2. To make distasteful, unpleasant, or nauseous.

"Savory fruits, of taste to please
True appetite, and not *disrelish* thirst
Of nectareous draughts between." Milton: *P. L.*, v. 304-06.

II. Figuratively:

1. To feel a distaste, dislike, or aversion for.

"Is vengeance, which is said so sweet a morsel
That heaven reserves it for its proper taste,
Is it so soon *disrelished*?" Dryden: *Love Triumphant*, iv. 1.

2. To make distasteful or unpleasant.

"The same anxiety and solicitude that embittered the pursuit *disrelishes* the fruition itself."—Rogers.

***dis-rēl-ish-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *disrelish*; *-able*.] Distasteful.

"The match with the Spanish princess . . . was *disrelishable*."—Hacket: *Life of Williams*, l. 78. (Davies.)

dis-rēl-ished, *pa. par. & a.* [DISRELISH, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Distasteful, unpleasant, nauseous.

"The most despised, *disrelished* duty."—Hammond: *Works*, i. 298.

2. Feeling a disrelish or distaste; squeamish.

"Some squeamish and *disrelished* person."—Boyle: *Works*, vi. 23.

dis-rēl-ish-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISRELISH, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As subst.*: The act of causing a disrelish or distaste; the state of feeling a disrelish or distaste for anything.

dis-rē-mēm-bēr, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *remember* (*q. v.*).] To forget, not to remember. (Now only vulgar.)

"I'll thank you . . . not to *disremember* the old saying."—David Crockett.

dis-rē-pair, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *repair* (*q. v.*).] A state of being out of repair or dilapidated.

"Its disused buildings are falling into *disrepair*."—A. Geikie, in *Macmillan's Magazine*.

dis-rēp-u-tā-ble, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *reputable* (*q. v.*).] Not reputable; of bad repute; dishonoring, disgraceful, low, discreditable, mean.

"Why should you think that conduct *disreputable* in priests, which you probably consider as laudable in yourself?"—Bp. Watson: *Apol. for the Bible* (6th ed.), p. 69.

dis-rēp-u-tā-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *disreputable* (*le*); *-ly*.] In a disreputable, disgraceful or discreditable manner.

"Propositions made . . . somewhat *disreputably*."—Burke: *Conciliation with America*.

***dis-rēp-u-tā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *reputation* (*q. v.*).] A loss of reputation or credit; disgrace, dishonor, discredit.

"It would bring a *disreputation* on his cause."—Burnet: *Hist. Reformation* (an. 1528).

dis-rē-pū-te, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *repute*, *s.* (*q. v.*).] A loss of reputation; dishonor, disgrace, discredit.

"How studiously did they cast a slur upon the king's person, and bring his governing abilities under a *disrepute*."—South.

***dis-rē-pū-te**, *v. t.* [DISREPUTE, *s.*] To bring into disrepute; to disgrace, to discredit.

"The Virgin was betrothed, lest honorable marriage might be *disreputed*."—Bp. Taylor: *Life of Christ*, l. § 1.

***dis-rē-pūt-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISREPUTE, *v.*]

dis-rē-pūt-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISREPUTE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of bringing into disrepute or discredit.

dis-rē-spect, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *respect*, *s.* (*q. v.*)]

1. A want of respect or reverence; rudeness, incivility.

"I never had any *disrespect* to him in my life."—State Trials: *The Regicides* (an. 1660).

2. An act of incivility or rudeness.

"What is more usual to warriors than impatience of bearing the least affront or *disrespect*?"—Pope.

***dis-rē-spēct**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *respect*, *v.* (*q. v.*).] To act with disrespect, incivility, or rudeness toward; to treat with disrespect.

"It is true, I could have given him a latter place; but in that I should have disgraced the suitor, and *disrespected* the commander."—Sir H. Wotton: *Remains*, p. 557.

***dis-rē-spēct-a-ble**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *respectability* (*q. v.*).] That which is disreputable or low; blackguardism.

"Her taste for *disrespectability* grew more and more remarkable."—Thackeray: *Vanity Fair*, ch. lxiv. (Davies.)

***dis-rē-spēct-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *respectable* (*q. v.*).] Not respectable, disreputable, contemptible.

"Not only was he not of Mr. Carlyle's 'respectable' people, he was profoundly *disrespectable*."—Matthew Arnold: *Essays in Criticism*; Heine.

***dis-rē-spēct-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISRESPECT, *v.*]

dis-rē-spēct-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *disrespect*; *-er*.] One who treats with disrespect.

"Too many witty *disrespecters* of the Scriptures."—Boyle: *Works*, ii. 295.

dis-rē-spēct-fūl, *a.* [Eng. *disrespect*; *-ful* (1).] Wanting in respect; showing disrespect; uncivil, rude, irreverent.

"Quick to resent any *disrespectful* mention of his name."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

dis-rē-spēct-fūl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *disrespectful*; *-ly*.] In a disrespectful manner; with disrespect.

"He had spoken *disrespectfully* of their Majesties."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

dis-rē-spēct-fūl-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *disrespectful*; *-ness*.] The quality of being disrespectful; a want of respect.

***dis-rē-spēct-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISRESPECT, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of treating with disrespect.

***dis-rē-spēct-ive**, *a.* [Eng. *disrespect*; *-ive*.] Disrespectful, irreverent.

"A *disrespective* forgetfulness of Thy mercies."—Bp. Hall: *Soliloquy* 62.

***dis-rēv-ēr-ence**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *reverence* (*q. v.*).] To treat with irreverence or disrespect.

"To see his majesty *disreverenced*."—Sir T. More: *Works*, p. 227.

dis-rō-be, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *robe* (*q. v.*).]

A. Transitive:

I. Lit.: To strip of a robe or dress, to undress, to uncover.

"When they had the witch *disrobed* quight."—Spenser: *F. Q.*, l. viii. 49.

II. Figuratively:

1. To strip or divest of any external covering.

2. To divest, to deprive, to free.

"Who will be prevailed with to *disrobe* himself at once of all his old opinions?"—Locke.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bench, go, gem; thīn, thīs; sīn, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph=f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

B. Intrans.: To take off a robe or dress.

"Pallas disrobes; her radiant veil untied."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, v. 905.

dis-rōb ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISROBE.]

dis-rōb-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *disrobe*(*le*): -*er*.] One who strips another of his robes or dress.

"Disrobers of gypsies."—*Gayton: Notes on Don Quixote*.

dis-rōb-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISROBE.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Used or intended for the purpose of disrobing; as, a disrobing room.

C. As subst.: The act of taking off the robes or dress.

***dis-rōot**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *root* (q. v.).]

I. Lit.: To tear up by the roots.

"What's'er I was
Disrooted, what I am is grafted here."
Tennyson: *Princess*, ii. 201, 202.

II. Figuratively:

1. To tear or force away from its foundation.

"A piece of ground disrooted from its situation by subterranean inundations."—*Goldsmith*.

2. To throw out of the seat, to unseat.

"When neither curb would crack, girth break, nor diff'ring plunges
Disroot his rider whence he grew."

Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 6.

dis-rōot-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *disroot*; -*er*.] One who roots up or eradicates anything.

dis-rōot-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISROOT.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of tearing up by the roots; the state of being torn up by the roots.

***dis-rōut**, ***dis-rowte**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *desrouter*; Fr. *dérouter*.] To rout, to throw into confusion.

***dis-rūd-dēr**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *rudder* (q. v.).] To deprive of a rudder or helm.

***dis-rūl-l-y**, ***dis-rewl-l-ye**, *adv.* [Eng. *disruly*; -*ly*.] Not according to rule or order; in an irregular or disorderly manner.

***dis-rūl-y**, ***dis-rewl-y**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, Eng. *rul*(*e*), and suff. -*y*.] Unruly, irregular, disorderly.

***dis-rūpt**, *a.* [Latin *disruptus*, *pa. par.* of *disrumpe*=to break in pieces; *dis*=away, apart, and *rumpe*=to break.] Torn asunder, rent, broken in pieces, severed by disruption.

***dis-rūpt**, *v. t.* [DISRUPT, *a.*] To break in pieces, to tear or rend asunder.

***dis-rūpt-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISRUPT, *v.*]

***dis-rūpt-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISRUPT, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Bursting, breaking, or tearing asunder.

2. *Geol.:* When igneous matter forces its way through the stratified rocks, and fills up the rents and fissures so made, it is termed *disrupting*.

C. As subst.: The act or process of bursting, breaking, or tearing asunder.

dis-rūp-tion, *s. & a.* [Lat. *disruptio*, from *disrump*, *pa. par.* of *disrumpe*.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ordinary Language:*

The act of breaking asunder, or of tearing in pieces.

"The bag became entire as before [disruption]."—*Search-Light of Nature*, pt. ii., ch. xxiii.

2. The state of being broken or torn asunder.

"This secures them from disruption, which they would be in danger of, upon a sudden stretch or contortion."—*Ray*.

3. A breach, a rent, a laceration.

* If raging winds invade the atmosphere,
Their force its curious texture cannot tear,
Nor make disruption in the threads of air."
Blackmore: *Creation*.

II. Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: The rending of a church in twain or asunder, with more or less of noise or commotion, or the rending of a church, or a great part of it, from the state. The expression is a geological one, and calls up the image of rocks split or shattered by earthquake action or by a volcanic outburst. It is a stronger word than secession, the latter term denoting such a withdrawal from a religious body as to leave its numbers little diminished, while a disruption implies the departure of so large a part of a church as to leave it very seriously shattered, at least for a time.

The year 1844 was rendered memorable by ecclesiastical upheavals in two of the most respectable bodies of Christians among English-speaking peoples—one in this country and one in Britain.

1. *The disruption of the Methodist Episcopal Church:* For a long time previous to 1844 there had

been an intense antagonism existent between factions of the Northern and Southern communicants, the question of slavery furnishing ground for contest. The Southern members were almost a unit in their advocacy of the institution of domestic slavery, while the Northern members were almost as solidly opposed to it. The contest had, however, been limited to sermonic and newspaper discussions until James O. Andrew, a slaveholder, was, by the General Conference, elected a bishop. The Northern members resolutely protested against the supervision of a slaveholding bishop, while the Southern contingent were equally determined that he should exercise his functions. After a stormy session of the Conference, steps were taken looking to a secession of the great body of the Southern membership. Led by such men as Leroy M. Lee, David S. Doggett, Lovick Pierce, Thomas O. Summers, Leonidas Rossier, J. E. Langhorne, and others, almost the entire body of communicants in the slaveholding states seceded, and established the Methodist Episcopal Church South, while the Northern wing of the body retained the old name. A bitter fight in the courts for the ownership of the church property ensued and resulted in a victory for the Southern church. For many years there was, as a result of this contest, the most intense animosity between the two branches of the church, but this is now happily, after the lapse of half a century, almost obliterated. (*Editor*.)

2. *The disruption of the Church of Scotland:* On May 27, 1834, the church, on the motion of Lord Moncrieff, with the approval of the celebrated Rev. Dr. Thomas Chalmers, leader of the evangelical party, who could not himself propose it, not being a member of that Assembly, passed the "Veto Act," giving a congregation authority to reject the patron's presentee if they deemed him unsuitable to their circumstances. Two days later this was followed by a Chapel Act, which accorded to ministers of Chapels of Ease, or *quoad sacra* charges, as they were often called, the same rights as parish ministers. The majority of the church believed that they had the power to pass these measures without consulting the state, and it was a series of subsequent decisions on the part of Her Majesty's judges, declaring them illegal, which ultimately produced the disruption.

In 1840 a case arose at Stewarston, in Ayrshire, designed to test the legality of the boon conferred on the *quoad sacra* members by the Chapel Act of 1834, and was decided against the church by the Court of Session again by a majority of eight to five judges, on January 20, 1843. This decision, which was never appealed against, produced a deadlock in the Assembly of 1843, the Evangelical party believing that the Court was incompetent if the *quoad sacra* ministers were absent; and the moderate party that its decisions would be rendered illegal if they were present. Appeals to successive governments to legislate had also been made, but in vain. The Rev. Dr. Welsh, the retiring moderator, and a prominent member of the Evangelical party, therefore read and tabled a protest, after which he moved toward the door. All who agreed with the protest followed him from the house. A deed of dismission was afterward signed by 474 members. Among the seceders were all the missionaries to India, to Africa, and to the Jews scattered abroad. The great secession now described constituted the "Disruption." (*Buchanan: Ten Years' Conflict*.)

B. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to, or which resulted from, the rending asunder of rocks, of churches, &c., as the *Disruption* controversy.

dis-rūpt-ive, *a.* [Eng. *disrupt*; -*ive*.]

1. Causing or tending to cause disruption; rending, tearing, or breaking asunder.

"Coiled wrought iron, which from its pliant and fibrous character is capable of checking and counteracting any suddenly disruptive tendency on the part of the steel."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. ii., p. 217.

2. Produced by or consequent on disruption or tearing asunder.

***dis-rūpt-ūre**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis* (intens.), and Eng. *rupture* (q. v.).] To tear or rend asunder, to break in pieces.

***dis-rūpt-ūre**, *s.* [DISRUPTURE, *v.*] A rending or tearing asunder; disruption.

***dis-rūpt-ūred**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISRUPTURE, *v.*]

***dis-rūpt-ūr-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISRUPTURE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of tearing, rending, or breaking asunder; disruption.

***dis-sā-fe**, ***dis-saif**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *safe*, *saif* (q. v.).] Insecurity, danger.

"Quhill wald he think to luff hyr our the laiff,
And other quhill he thoct on his dissaif."
Wallace, v. 612.

***diss'-as-sent**, *v. i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *assent*, *v.* (q. v.).] To dissent.

"He for himselfe and the remanent of the Prelates diss-assentit thereto simpliciter."—*Keith: History*, p. 37.

***diss'-as-sent**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *assent*, *s.* (q. v.).] Dissent.

"Add to this, Or reasons be givin of thair diss-assent approv be the Commissioneris."—*Append. Acts Chas. I.* (1814), v. 677.

dis-sāt-is-fāc-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *satisfaction* (q. v.).] The state of being dissatisfied; discontent; a feeling of something wanting to complete one's wish.

"The ambitious man has little happiness, but is subject to much uneasiness and dissatisfaction."—*Adison: Spectator*.

For the difference between *dissatisfaction* and *dislike*, see *DISLIKE*.

***dis-sāt-is-fāc-tōr-i-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *dissatisfactory*; -*nēss*.] The quality of being dissatisfactory; a failure or inability to give satisfaction or content; unsatisfactoriness.

"Their poorness, emptiness, insufficiency, dissatisfaction."—*Hall: Contempl.*, vol. ii.; *Happiness*.

***dis-sāt-is-fāc-tōr-y**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *satisfactory* (q. v.).] Failing to give satisfaction; causing discontent or dissatisfaction; unsatisfactory.

"An answer very dissatisfactory."—*Parliamentary Hist.* Charles II. (an. 1678).

dis-sāt-is-fied, *pa. par. or a.* [DISSATISFY.]

dis-sāt-is-fy, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *satisfy* (q. v.).]

1. To fail to satisfy, to fall short of the expectations of.

"One after one they take their turns, nor have I one espied
That does not slackly go away, as if dissatisfied."

Wordsworth: *Star-gazers*.

2. To make discontented, to displease.

"No class was more dissatisfied with the Revolution."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

***dis-sāt-is-fy-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISSATISFY.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making dissatisfied or discontented.

***dis-sāv-āge** (age as *ig*), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *savage* (q. v.).] To raise from the state of savages; to civilize.

"Those wilde kingdomes . . .
Which I dissavaged and made nobly civil."
Chapman: *Cesar and Pompey*, l. (*Davies*.)

***dis-scāt-tēr**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *scatter* (q. v.).] To scatter abroad, to disperse.

"The broken remnants of dissipated power."
Daniel: *Civil Wars*, vi.

***dis-sē-a-ḡon**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *season* (q. v.).] To spoil the flavor of.

"By mixing with the Nilus disseason his waters."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 106. (*Davies*.)

***dis-sē-at**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *seat* (q. v.).] To remove or eject from a seat.

"This push
Will cheer me ever, or dissect me now."
Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, v. 3.

dis-sēct, *v. t.* [Lat. *dissectus*, *pa. particip.* of *disseco*=to cut up; *dis*=away, apart, and *seco*=to cut; Fr. *déséquer*; Sp. *dissecar*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally:*

(1) To cut up, or in pieces, to disjoint.

"Slaughter is now dissected to the full."
Dryden: *Battle of Agincourt*.

(2) In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To divide and examine minutely into the composition of; to analyze.

"This paragraph, that has not one ingenious word throughout, I have dissected for a sample."—*Afterbury*.

(2) To punish.

"Yet old Lucilius never feared the times;
But lashed the city, and dissected crimes."
Dryden: *Perseus*, sat. i.

II. Technically:

1. *Surg.:* To divide or cut up an animal body, according to certain rules, for the purpose of examining the structure and use of its several parts; or to discover the cause, source, or seat of any morbid affection of the tissues, &c.

"On dissecting the head, the brain is found to be overcharged."—*Farmer: Demoniacs of the New Testament*, ch. i., ser. 9.

2. *Comm.:* To perform the duties of a dissecting-clerk (q. v.).

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, plit, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, æ = é; ey = ā. qu = kw.

3. *Histol. & Anat.*: To cut up or divide a plant or body for the purpose of examining the structure, use, &c., of the several parts.

dis-sēct'-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISSECT.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Cut or divided into pieces.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Surg.*: Cut up or divided for the purpose of examining the structure, use, &c., of the several parts.

"The footprints and impressions of diseases in diverse bodies dissected."—*Bacon: On Learning*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

2. *Bot.*: Applied to leaves divided into a number of narrow stripes or segments.

"Dissected applies to leaves with radiating variation, having numerous narrow divisions."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 148.

dissected map. An educational device to teach geography. A map is pasted on to a thin board or veneer, and thus mounted is sawn apart into pieces, following the national lines of demarcation. The pieces being mixed, ingenuity and study are required to fit them all together in order.

***dis-sēct'-ī-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *dissect*; -able.] That may or can be dissected.

"Keil has reckoned up in the human body four hundred and forty-six muscles dissectible."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. ix.

dis-sēct'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISSECT.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: The act of cutting up or dividing into pieces.

2. *Fig.*: The act of examining into minutely, or analyzing.

II. *Surg.*: The act or science of anatomical dissection.

dissecting-clerk, *s.*

Comm.: A clerk in a large wholesale establishment, whose duty it is to pick out and enter the items in an invoice according to the departments of the business to which they belong, so that the amount of business done by any particular department can be ascertained at any moment. (*Eng. Col.*)

dissecting-forceps, *s.*

Anat.: A pair of long tweezers used in dissecting.

dissecting-knife, *s.*

Anat.: The knives of the Egyptian embalmers were of an Ethiopic stone, probably flint. Herodotus describes them. A flint knife was also used by the Hebrews, Egyptians, and Ethiopians in performing the operation of circumcision. [KNIFE.] The modern dissecting bistoury, scalpel, or knife, each and all are usually made of one solid piece of metal having no porous handles or other attachments to absorb and retain the poisonous matters from the subjects.

dissecting-microscope, *s.*

Anat.: A microscope with rack adjustment for focus, spring clips to hold the object-slide, movable arm for carrying the lenses, used for anatomical and botanical investigations. Beneath the eyeglass is a gutta-percha stage and a circle of glass illuminated by a mirror below.

dis-sēc'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *dissection*; Sp. *disseccion*; Ital. *dissezione*, from Lat. *dissectus*, *pa. par.* of *dissecō*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The act of cutting up or dividing into parts. "There must be many dissections made in the quarry and in the timber."—*Milton: Areopagitica*.

(2) In the same sense as II.

"I made divers accurate dissections of the eyes of moles."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) The act of examining minutely or analyzing. "So true and so perfect a dissection of human kind."—*Glanvill*.

(2) A minute or single part.

"All his kindneses in their several dissections fully commendable."—*Stdney: Defense of Poesie*, p. 554.

II. *Surg.*: The act or science of cutting up or dissecting an animal or vegetable body for the purpose of examining the structure and use of its several organs and tissues.

III. *Anat.*: The dissection of the human body for purposes of science was ordered by Ptolemy Philadelphus in the college of Alexandria. He even

authorized the vivisection of criminals condemned to death. Herophilus of Cos was among the first of the professors in this great school of medicine. [ANATOMY.]

dis-sēc'-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *dissect*; -or.] One who dissects; one who is skilled in anatomy; an anatomist.

"A designer or painter, a dissector or anatomist."—*Greenhill: Art of Embalming*, p. 177.

dis-sē-ize, **dis-sē-ize**, ***dis-seaze**, *v. t.* [Fr. *des-saisir*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To strip, to divest, to deprive.

"He disseised him self of alle, yald it to Sir Jon."—*Robert de Brunne*, p. 250.

2. *Law*: To deprive of the seizin or possession of; to dispossess wrongfully.

"His ancient patrimony which his family had been disseized of."—*Locke*.

dis-sē-ized, *pa. par. or a.* [DISSEIZE.]

dis-sē-iz'-ēe, *s.* [Eng. *disseiz(e)*; -ee.]

Law: One who is deprived unlawfully of the possession of an estate.

dis-sē-iz'-in, *s.* [O. Fr.] (For def. see extract.)

"When a man invades the possession of another, and by force or surprise turns him out of the occupation of his lands, [this] is termed a *disseizin*, being a deprivation of the actual *seizin*, or corporal freehold of the lands, which the tenant before enjoyed."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. ii., ch. 13.

dis-sē-iz'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISSEIZE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

Law: The same as DISSEIZIN (q. v.).

dis-sē-iz'-ōr, ***dis-seis-er**, *s.* [Eng. *disseiz(e)*; -or.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who deprives another unlawfully of what is his right.

"Thou . . . art disseiser of another's right."—*Drayton: Barons' War*, bk. iii.

2. *Law*: One who unlawfully deprives another of the possession of an estate.

"The law hath been that the disseisor could not reënter without action."—*Selden: Illust. of Drayton's Polyolbion*, song xvii.

dis-sē-iz'-ōr-ēss, *s.* [Eng. *disseizor*; -ess.]

Law: A woman who unlawfully deprives any person of possession of an estate.

***dis-sē-iz'-ūre**, ***dis-seis-ure**, *s.* [Eng. *disseiz(e)*; -ure.] The act of disseizing another; disseizin.

"To take revenge for . . . the disseisures, which his hidden enemies had made in his lands there."—*Speed: Henry III.*, bk. ix., ch. ix., § 47.

***dis-sē-īf**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *self* (q. v.).] To put one beside one's self; to stupefy.

"This shivering writer that my soule benums, Freezes my senses, and disseifs me so."—*Sylvester: The Trophies*, l. 116. (*Davies*.)

***dis-sēm'-bīl**, *a.* [A corruption of Fr. *deshabillé*.] Undressed, unclothed.

"Wallace statur, off gretneis, and off hyecht Was jugyt thus, be discretioun off ryght, That saw him, bath dissebīll and in weid; Ix quartar is large he was in leuth indeid."—*Wallace*, ix. 1924.

***dis-sēm'-blā-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *semblable* (q. v.).] Unlike, dissimilar.

"All humane things, lyke the Silenes, or duble images of Aleibiades, have two faces, much alike and dissimble."—*Moria Encom.* by Chaloner, E. 8.

***dis-sēm'-blānce** (1), *s.* [Eng. *dissembl(e)*; -ance.] The act or power of dissembling.

"I wanted those old instruments of state Dissemblance and suspect."—*Marston: Malcontent*, i. 4.

***dis-sēm'-blānce** (2), *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *semblance* (q. v.).] An unlikeness, or dissimilarity.

"Nor can there be a greater dissemblance between one wise man and another."—*Osborne: Advice to a Son* (1658).

dis-sēm'-ble, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *dissembler*; Fr. *dissimuler*, from Lat. *dissimulō*=to dissimulate, to conceal; *dis*=away, apart, and *simulō*=to pretend; Sp. *dissimular*; Ital. *dissimulare*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To pretend that not to be which really is; to hide under a false appearance; to disguise, to conceal.

"They should have either *dissembled* their displeasure, or openly declared the true reasons for it."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

*2. To pretend that to be which is not; to feign.

"Dissembling sleep, and watchful to betray."—*Dryden: Sigismunda and Guiscardo*, 243.

*3. To imitate.

"The gold *dissembled* well their yellow hair."—*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, viii. 875.

*4. To disguise, to make unrecognizable.

"I'll put it [a gown] on, and I will disseemble myself in't."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, iv. 2.

B. *Intransitive*:

*1. To give a false appearance.

"What wicked and *dissembling* glass of mine Made me compare with Hermin's spherie eyne?"—*Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 2.

2. To assume a false appearance; to play the hypocrite; to conceal or disguise one's real thoughts under a false exterior.

"She was far too violent to flatter or to *dissemble*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* For the difference between to *dissemble* and to *conceal*, see CONCEAL.

dis-sēm'-bled (bled as beld), *pa. par. or a.* [DISSEMBLE.]

dis-sēm'-blēr, *s.* [Eng. *dissembl(e)*; -er.] One who dissembles or conceals his real thoughts or opinions under a false exterior; one who feigns what he does not think or believe; a hypocrite.

"Those very *dissemblers* whose villany had brought disgrace on the Puritan name."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* For the difference between *dissembler* and *hypocrite*, see HYPOCRITE.

dis-sēm'-blīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISSEMBLE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of hiding or disguising under a false appearance; dissimulation.

"Which some that art of wise *dissembling* call."—*Davenant: Gondibert*, bk. iii., c. i.

2. The assumption of a false character; hypocrisy.

"Good now, play one scene Of excellent *dissembling*."—*Shakespeare: Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 3.

dis-sēm'-blīng-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *dissembling*; -ly.] In a dissembling manner; with dissimulation; hypocritically.

"And yet *dissemblingly* he thought To dally and to play."—*Drant: Horace*, bk. i., sat. 9.

dis-sēm'-ī-nāte, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *disseminatus*, *pa. par.* of *disseminō*=to scatter seed; *dis*=away, apart, and *seminō*=to sow seed; *semen*=seed; Fr. *disseminer*; Sp. *diseminar*; Ital. *disseminare*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To scatter abroad, to disperse.

"Some plants are *disseminated* generally over the globe."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 1, 142.

2. To publish, to circulate.

"The papers . . . were *disseminated* at the public charge."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, § 1, vi.

3. To sow the seeds of; to sow as seed. "Swept with a woman's neatness, breeding else Contagion, and *disseminating* task."—*Cowper: Task*, iii. 616, 617.

4. To scatter as seed; to spread abroad with a view to growth or propagation; to circulate.

"How can it be that a naughty quality should be more apt to be *disseminated* than a good one?"—*Bishop Taylor: Original Sin*, ch. vi., s. 1.

5. To spread, to diffuse, to circulate.

"There is a newly uniform and constant fire or heat *disseminated* throughout the body of the earth."—*Woodward*.

B. *Intrans.*: To spread, to be diffused.

* For the difference between to *disseminate* and to *spread*, see SPREAD.

dis-sēm'-ī-nāt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISSEMINATE.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Scattered, spread, or circulated about.

2. *Mm.*: Occurring in small portions scattered about or through some other substance.

dis-sēm'-īn-āt-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISSEMINATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of scattering, spreading, circulating, or diffusing; dissemination.

"The *disseminating* of heresies and infusing of prejudices."—*Hammond: Fundamentals*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; -cian, -tīan = shān. -tīon, -sīon = shūn; -tīon, -gīon = zhūn. -tīous, -cīous, -sīous = shūs. -ble, -dīe, &c. = bēl, dēl.

dis-sém-l-nā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *disseminatio*, from *disseminatus*, pa. par. of *disseminare*; Fr. *dissemination*; Ital. *disseminazione*.]

1. The act of disseminating, spreading, or circulating with a view to growth, advancement, or propagation.

2. The state of being widely spread or diffused.

***dis-sém-l-nā-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *disseminat(e)*; -ive.]

1. Tending to disseminate; disseminating.

2. Easily disseminated or spread.

dis-sém-l-nā-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *disseminat(e)*; -or.] One who disseminates or spreads about; a circulator.

dis-sén-sion, ***dis-cen-cioun**, ***dis-sen-cioun**, ***dis-sen-ciun**, *s.* [Lat. *disSENSio*, from *disSENSus*, pa. par. of *disSENSere*=to differ in opinion; *dis*=away, apart; *sentio*=to feel, to think; Fr. *dissension*; Port. *dissensão*; Sp. *dissension*; Ital. *dissenzione*.] Disagreement of opinion; discord, contention, difference, quarrel, strife; a breach of friendship or concord.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *dissension*, *contention* and *discord*: "A collision of opinions produces *dissension*; a collision of interests produces *contention*; a collision of humors produces *discord*. A love of one's own opinion, combined with a disregard for the opinions of others, gives rise to *dissension*; selfishness is the main cause of *contention*; and an ungoverned temper that of *discord*. *Dissension* is peculiar to bodies, or communities of men; *contention* and *discord* to individuals. . . . *Dissension* tends not only to alienate the minds of men from each other, but to dissolve the bonds of society; *contention* is accompanied by anger, ill-will, envy, and many evil passions; *discord* interrupts the progress of the kind affections, and bars all tender intercourse." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

¶ For the difference between *dissension* and *difference*, see DIFFERENCE.

***dis-sén-sious**, ***dis-sén-tious**, *a.* [Eng. *dis-sent*; -ious.] Disposed to dissension or discord; quarrelsome, contentious, factious, seditious.

"You dissensionous rogues,
That, rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,
Make yourselves scabs."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, i. 1.

***dis-sén-sious-ly**, ***dis-sen-tious-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *dissensionous*; -ly.] In a quarrelsome or factious manner.

"No more the gods dissensionously employ
Their high-housed powers."

Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. ii.

dis-sént, ***dis-sente**, *v. t.* [Latin *disSENSio*=to differ in opinion; *dis*=away, apart, and *sentio*=to feel, to think; Sp. *disentir*; Ital. *dissentire*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To differ or disagree in opinion; to be of a different opinion; to hold opposite views.

"Malice had no leisure to dissent."

Daniel: *Civil Wars*, bk. v.

¶ It is followed by *from*.

"There are many opinions in which multitudes of men dissent from us, who are as good and wise as ourselves."—Addison: *Spectator*.

2. To be of a different or contrary nature.

"We see a general agreement in the secret opinion of men, that every man ought to embrace the religion which is true, and to shun, as hurtful, whatever dissenteth from it, but that most which doth farthest dissent."—Hooker: *Ecol. Polity*.

II. Eccles.: To differ on points of doctrine, rites, or government from an established church; not to conform.

¶ For the difference between *dissent* and *to differ*, see DIFFER.

dis-sént, *s.* [DisSENT, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A difference or disagreement of opinion.

"Hast thou been firm and fixed in thy dissent,"

Neither had I transgressed, nor thou with me."

Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 1160, 1161.

2. A declaration or difference of opinion.

3. Contrariety or opposition of nature or qualities.

"The dissents of the menstrual or strong waters may hinder the incorporation, as well as the dissent of the metals. Therefore where the menstrua are the same, and yet the incorporation followeth not, the dissent is in the metals."—Bacon.

II. Eccles.: The principles of the Dissenters; the body of Dissenters collectively.

***dis-sén-tā-nē-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *dissentaneus*, from *dissentire*.] Disagreeing, inconsistent, discordant.

"Being dissentaneous and repugnant to the common humor and genius of mankind."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 15.

***dis-sén-tā-nē-ōūs-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *dissentaneous*; -ness.] Disagreeableness, contrariety. (Ash.)

***dis-sént-a-ný**, *a.* [Lat. *dissentaneus*.] Dissentaneous, disagreeing, inconsistent.

"The parts are not discrete, or dissentary, for both conclude not putting away, and consequently in such a form the proposition is ridiculous."—Milton: *Tetrachordon*.

¶ In some copies the reading is *dissentary*.

***dis-sén-tā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *dissent*; -ation.] Disagreement, discord, dispute, dissension.

"To leave their jars,
Their strifes, dissensions, and all civil warres."

Browne: *Britannid's Pastorals*, bk. ii., s. 2.

dis-sént-ér, *s.* [Eng. *dissent*; -er.]

1. Ord. Lang.: One who dissents, disagrees, or differs from another in opinion; one who holds or expresses different or contrary views.

"They will admit of matter of fact, and agree with dissenters in that; but differ only in assigning of reasons."—Locke.

2. Eng. Ch. Hist.: One who dissents from the Established Church.

***dis-sént-ér-izm**, *s.* [Eng. *dissenter*; -ism.] The spirit or principles of dissent or of dissenters.

"The shop-keeping dissentism of Carlingford."—Mrs. Oliphant: *Salem Chapel*, ch. iii.

***dis-sént-ér-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *dissenter*; -ize.] To make or convert to be a dissenter.

"They became wholly individualized and semi-dissenterized."—Bp. Wilberforce, in *Life*, i. 128.

dis-sén-ti-ent (or *tient* as *shent*), *a. & s.* [Lat. *dissentiens*, pr. par. of *dissentio*.]

A. *As adj.*: Disagreeing or differing in opinion; holding or expressing contrary views.

"One dissentient voice was to be heard in our island."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

B. *As subst.*: One who disagrees or differs in opinion; one who holds or expresses contrary views; a dissenter.

"Two strong protests, however, signed, the first by twenty-seven, the second by twenty-one, dissentients."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

dis-sént-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DisSENT, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Ord. Lang.: Differing or disagreeing in opinion; holding contrary views.

II. Ecclesiastical:

1. Differing or dissenting on points of doctrine, rites, or government, from an established church; nonconformist.

"Many of the dissenting clergy of London expressed their concurrence in these charitable sentiments."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. Belonging to or used by a body of dissenters; as, a dissenting chapel.

C. *As substantive*:

1. Ord. Lang.: The act of holding or expressing contrary opinions; dissent, disagreement of opinion.

"And if my dissentings at any time were out of error."—King Charles: *Eikon Basilike*, ch. vi.

2. Eccles.: The act of separating or dissenting from an established church.

***dis-sént-mént**, *s.* [Fr. *dissentiment*.] Dissent, disagreement.

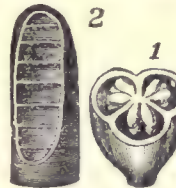
"Among other things, the dissentment from the conclusion of the last meeting about Earlston's going abroad, was very discouraging, and was the occasion of much contention and division."—Contend. of *Societies*, p. 21.

dis-sép-l-mént, *s.* [Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *sepimentum*=a partition, a division; *sepio*=to fence or hedge.]

1. Bot.: A division in the ovary; a true dissepiment is formed when the carpels are so united that the edges of each of the contiguous ones by their union form a septum. Each dissepiment is formed by a double wall of two laminae: when the carpels are placed side by side, true dissepiments must be vertical and not horizontal. A spurious or false dissepiment is formed when the divisions are not joined by the union of the edges of contiguous carpels. They are often horizontal, and are then called Phragmata. In the Cruciferae they are vertical.

"The axis united to the parietes by dissepiments."—Balfour: *Botany*, § 440.

2. Zool.: A term used in a restricted sense to designate certain imperfect transverse partitions which



Dissepiment.

1. Section of Ovary of Crocus. 2. Phragmata of Cassia.

"The axis united to the parietes by dissepiments."—Balfour: *Botany*, § 440.

2. Zool.: A term used in a restricted sense to designate certain imperfect transverse partitions which

grow from the septa of many corals. They are incomplete horizontal plates, which grow from the sides of the septa, stretching from one septum to another, and more or less interfering with the continuity of the loculi, and breaking them up into a series of cells.

***dis-sért**, *v. i.* [Lat. *disserto*=to debate, to discuss.] To discourse, to discuss, to treat, to debate.

"Whom once I heard dissenting on the topic of religion."—Harris: *Dialogue concerning Happiness*.

***dis-sér-tâte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *dissertatus*, pa. par. of *disserto*.] To discourse, to discuss, to dissert.

dis-sér-tā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *dissertatio*, from *dissertatus*, pa. par. of *disserto*; Fr. *dissertation*; Sp. *dissertación*; Ital. *dissertazione*.]

1. A discourse on any subject; an argument, a discussion.

"In a certain dissertation had once with Master Cheeke."—Speed: *Edward VI.*, bk. ix., ch. xxii.

2. A disquisition, treatise, or essay.

"Plutarch, in his dissertation upon the Poets, quotes an instance of Homer's judgment in closing a ludicrous scene with decency and instruction."—Broom: *On the Odyssey*.

¶ For the difference between *dissertation* and *essay*, see ESSAY.

***dis-sér-tā-tion-al**, *a.* [Eng. *dissertation*; -al.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a dissertation; disquisitional.

***dis-sér-tā-tion-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *dissertation*; -ist.] One who composes a dissertation; an essayist, a dissertator.

***dis-sér-tā-tōr**, *s.* [Lat., from *dissertatus*, pa. par. of *disserto*.] One who composes a dissertation; a discourses.

"Our dissertator learnedly argues, if these books lay untouched and unstirred, they must have moldered away."—Boyle: *On Bentley's Phalaris*, p. 114.

***dis-sér-ve**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *serve* (q. v.); Fr. *desservir*.] To do a disservice to; to injure, to hurt, to prejudice.

"The objection will as much disservice the cause of the Church of Rome."—Sharp: *Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 4.

***dis-sér-ved**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISSERVE.]

***dis-sér-vice**, *s.* [O. Fr. *desservice*.] An injury, detriment, or prejudice; an ill-turn.

"Which would be of no disservice to a person in health."—Bp. Horne: *Works*, vol. v.; *Self-Denial*, dis. 1.

***dis-sér-vice-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *serviceable* (q. v.).] Not serviceable, injurious, hurtful, detrimental, prejudicial.

"I . . . render me disserviceable in the employment."—Hall: *Contempl.*, vol. i., *The Good Steward*.

***dis-sér-vice-a-ble-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *disserviceable*; -ness.] The quality of being disserviceable or prejudicial; hurtfulness.

"All action being for some end, and not the end itself, its aptness to be commanded or forbidden, must be founded upon its serviceableness or disserviceableness to some end."—Norris.

***dis-sér-vice-a-blý**, *adv.* [Eng. *disserviceable*; -ly.] In a hurtful, injurious, or prejudicial manner; not serviceably.

"I did nothing disserviceably to your majesty, or the duke."—Hacket: *Life of Abp. Williams*, pt. ii., p. 17.

***dis-sér-v-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISSERVE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or state of being disserviceable.

***dis-sét e**, *a.* [Lat. *dissetus*=scattered, pa. par. of *dissero*=to sow or scatter abroad; *dis*=away, apart, and *sero*=to sow.] Scattered, dispersed.

"Wander alwaies they do from place to place, dissete farre and wide asunder, without house and home."—P. Holland: *Ammanius Marcellinus* (1609).

***dis-sét-tle**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *settle* (q. v.).] To unsettle, to unfix, to disturb.

"Not to shake or dissettle anything thereby."—Cudworth: *Intell. System*, p. 721.

***dis-sét-tle-mént**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *settlement* (q. v.).] The act of unsettling or disturbing; the state of being unsettled.

"A dissettlement of the whole birthright of England."—Marvell: *Works*, i. 515.

dis-sév-ér, ***de-sev-er**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *disséverer*, *déseverer*; Ital. *disseparare*, from Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *separo*=to separate.]

A. Transitive:

1. To part, to separate, to divide into parts, to disunite, to sunder.

"Dissevering with my knife

A waxen cake."

Cope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xii.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wolf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = â. qu = kw.

2. To separate, to cut away.

"I am . . . deservered fro thy syght."
Early Eng. Allit. Poems; Patience, 314.

3. To break up, to disintegrate, to dissolve.

***B. Intransitive:**

1. To part, to separate.

"So that I shulde not dissever
Fro hir, in whom is all my light."
Gower, ii. 97

2. To branch off; to go in different directions.

"Like river branches, far and wide,
Dissevering as they run."
Hemans: Meeting of the Brothers.

***dis-sév-ér-ance**, *s.* [O. Fr. *desseverance*, *desseverance*.] The act of dissevering or separating; separation; a division, a space.

"Between the which was meane disseverance
From every browe, to show a distance."
Chaucer: Court of Love.

***dis-sév-ér-ā-tion**, *s.* [O. Fr. *desseveraison*, from Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *separatio*=a separation.] The act of dissevering or separating; disseverance.

***dis-sév-ér-éd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISSEVER.]

***dis-sév-ér-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISSEVER.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of severing, separating, dividing, or disuniting.

"The dissevering of fleets hath been the overthrow of many actions."—Raleigh: Hist. of the World.

***dis-sév-ér-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *dissever*; *-ment*.] The act of dissevering, dividing, or disuniting.

"The disseverment of bone and vein."—C. Brontë: Jane Eyre, ch. xxvii.

***dis-shād-ōw**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *shadow* (q. v.).] To free or clear from shadow or shade, or anything which darkens or blinds.

"Soon as he again disshadowed is."

G. Fletcher: Christ's Victory and Triumph.

***dis-shē-āth**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *sheath* (q. v.).]

A. Trans.: To draw out of a sheath; to unsheath.

B. Intrans.: To fall or drop out of the sheath.

"His sword dissheathing pierced his own thigh."—Raleigh: Hist. of the World, bk. iii., ch. iv., § 3.

***dis-ship**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *ship* (q. v.).] To remove from a ship, to unship.

"The captain shal from time to time disship any artificer . . . out of the Primrose into any of the other three ships."—Hackluyt: Voyages, i. 297.

***dis-shiv-ēr**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *shiver* (q. v.).]

A. Trans.: To shiver or break in pieces.

B. Intrans.: To become shivered or broken in pieces.

"And shields disshyvering cracke."
Webbe: Eng. Poetrie, p. 50. (Davies.)

***dis-shiv-ēr-éd**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *shivered* (q. v.).] Shivered in pieces.

"Disshivered speares, and shields ytorne in twaine."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. i. 21.

***dis-shrōūd**, ***dis-shrōūd**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *shroud* (q. v.).] To make open, plain, or manifest. (Stanikhurst.)

***dis-si-dence**, *s.* [Lat. *dissidentia*, from *dissidens*, *pr. par. of dissideo*=to disagree.] A disagreement, discord, or dissent.

***dis-si-dent**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *dissidens*, *pr. par. of dissideo*=to sit apart, to disagree; *dis*=away, apart, and *sedeo*=to sit.]

A. As adjective:

1. Disagreeing; not in agreement or accord, discordant.

"As our life and manners be dissident from theirs."—Robinson: Tr. of More's Utopia (1551), ch. ix.

2. Dissenting; specially dissenting from an established church.

"Dissident priests also give enough."—Carlyle.

B. As substantive:

1. Gen.: One who disagrees or dissents in opinion or views; one who dissents from or opposes any motion.

"If a few dissidents managed to get in, they were shouted down or expelled by main force."—London Daily Telegraph.

II. Specifically:

1. Religion: One who dissents from an established church; a dissenter.

2. Hist.: A Lutheran, Calvinist, or member of the Greek Church in Poland, who, under the old elective monarchy, was allowed the free exercise of his faith.

"The diet appeared to treat the complaints of the dissidents with great moderation."—Guthrie: Poland.

***dis-sight** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *sight* (q. v.).] Anything annoying or unpleasant to the sight; an eyesore.

"Brummel . . . the king of elegance was banished even the table d'hôte because he was a dissight and an annoyance."—The Theologian (1845), ii. 269.

***dis-sil-ī-enge**, *s.* [Lat. *dissiliens*, *pr. par. of dissilio*=to leap apart or asunder; *dis*=away, apart, and *salio*=to leap.] The act of leaping or starting asunder.

***dis-sil-ī-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *dissiliens*, *pr. par. of dissilio*.]

Bot.: Starting asunder; bursting asunder; parting with violence.

"In the case of many Euphorbiaceae, as *Hura crepitans*, the cocci separate with great force and elasticity, the cells being called *dissiliens*."—Balfour: Botany, § 533.

***dis-sil-ī-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *dissilio*=to leap or start asunder.] The act of starting, springing, or bursting asunder or apart.

"The dissiltion of that air was great."—Boyle: Works, i. 92.

***dis-sim-ī-lar**, *a.* [Fr. *dissimilaire*.] Not similar or alike; unlike in any way; heterogeneous, discordant, opposed. [SIMILAR.]

"Our imaginations paint souls and angels in as dissimilar a resemblance."—Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica, ch. vii.

***dis-sim-ī-lār-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *similarity* (q. v.).] The quality of being dissimilar or unlike; unlikeness, dissimilitude.

"We might account even for a greater dissimilarity."—Str. W. Jones: On the Chinese, disc. 7.

***dis-sim-ī-lar-ī-ty**, *adv.* [Eng. *dissimilar*; *-ly*.] In a dissimilar manner.

"With verdant shrubs dissimilarly gay."

Smart: The Hop-Garden, bk. i.

***dis-sim-ī-lā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *dissimulatio*, from *dissimilis*=unlike.] (For definition see extract.)

"The converse of the processes just considered is *dissimilation*, by which two identical sounds are made unlike, or two similar sounds are made to diverge."—H. Sweet, in Trans. Philol. Soc. (1873-74), p. 473.

***dis-sim-ī-lē**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *simile* (q. v.).] Comparison or illustration by contraries.

***dis-sim-ī-l-ī-tude**, *s.* [Lat. *dissimilitudo*: *dis*=away, apart, and *similitudo*=likeness; *similis*=like.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Unlikeness, dissimilarity; a want or absence of similarity or resemblance.

"The dissimilitude between the Divinity and images."—Stillingerfleet.

2. Rhet.: A dissimile; a comparison by contraries.

***dis-sim-ī-lā-te**, *a.* [Lat. *dissimulatus*, *pa. par. of dissimulo*=to dissemble.] Dissembling, disguise.

"Under smiling she was dissimulate."

Chaucer: Test of Cresseide.

***dis-sim-ī-lā-te**, *v. t.* [DISSIMULATE, *a.*] To dissemble, to conceal, to disguise.

"Public feeling required the meagerness of nature to be dissimulated by tall barricades of frizzed curls and bows."—G. Eliot: Middlemarch, ch. iii.

***dis-sim-ī-lā-tēr**, ***dis-sim-u-lā-tor**, *s.* [Lat. *dissimulātor*.] A dissembler.

"Dissimulātor as I was to others."—Lytton: Petham, ch. lxvii. (Davies.)

***dis-sim-ī-lā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *dissimulatio*, from *dissimulatus*, *pa. par. of dissimulo*=to dissemble (q. v.); Fr. *dissimulation*; Sp. *dissimulacion*; Port. *dissimulação*; Ital. *dissimulazione*.] The act of dissembling; a disguising or hiding under a false appearance; false pretension, hypocrisy.

"Simulation is a pretense of what is not, and *dissimulation* a concealment of what is."—Tatler, No. 213.

***dis-sim-ū-le**, ***dis-sim-ī-len**, ***dis-sim-u-len**, ***dis-sym-ele**, ***dis-sym-yl**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *dissimuler*; Port. *dissimular*; Sp. *dissimular*; Ital. *dissimulare*, from Lat. *dissimulo*.]

A. Trans.: To dissemble, to hide under a false appearance.

"To the intent he would not discomfort his friend Titus, [he] dissimulated his heaviness."—Str. T. Elvot: Governor, 124.

B. Intransitive:

1. To dissemble.

"So wels dissimulen he coude."

Chaucer: Troilus, iii. 385.

2. To pretend, to feign.

"Wherfor Saül dissimulide to go out."—Wycliffe: 1 Kings xliii. 13. (Parvey.)

***dis-sim-ū-lēr**, ***dis-sim-ī-lour**, ***dis-sim-u-lour**, *s.* [Lat. *dissimulātor*, from *dissimulatus*, *pa. par. of dissimulo*; Ital. *dissimulatore*; Sp. *dissimulador*; Port. *dissimulador*.] A dissembler.

"O fals dissimulour, O Greke Sinon."

Chaucer: C. T. 16,714.

***dis-sim-ū-lāng**, ***dis-sim-ī-lyng**, ***dis-sim-u-lynge**, ***dys-sym-y-lynge**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISSIMULE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of dissembling; dissimulation.

"Thynge . . . whiche I shal with dissimulynge amende."—Chaucer: Troilus, v. 1,625.

***dis-sip-ā-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *dissipabilis*, from *dissipo*=to dissipate.] Capable of being easily dissipated, scattered, or dispersed.

"They render the aliment both less dissippable and more separable."—Bacon: Hist. Life and Death.

***dis-si-pānd-īng**, *a.* [Lat. *dissipans*, *pa. par. of dissipo*=to scatter, to waste.] Dissipated, profligate, spendthrift.

"Young Noy, the dissippanding Noy, is killed in France."—Letter to Wentworth, April 5, 1636. (Nares.)

***dis-si-pāte**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *dissipatus*, *pr. par. of dissipo*=to scatter, to disperse, from Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and **supo*=to throw (Cf. Eng. *sweep*); Fr. *dissiper*; Sp. *dispar*; Port. *dissiper*; Ital. *dissipare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

1. To scatter, to disperse, to drive in different directions.

"With keen hunger bold,
Springs o'er the fence, and dissipates the fold."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, vi. 359, 360.

2. To scatter, to cause to spread and disappear.

II. Figuratively:

1. To scatter, to disperse, to cause to disappear.

"The more clear light of the gospel dissipated those foggy mists of error."—Seiden: Notes to Drayton's Polyolbion, song 2.

2. To squander, to spend lavishly or wastefully; to waste, to consume.

"The vast wealth which was left him was in three years dissipated."—Burnet: Hist. of the Reformation (an. 1590).

*3. To spend uselessly or wastefully.

"To dissipate their days in quest of joy,"

Armstrong.

*4. To weaken, to waste by application to too many subjects.

"The extreme tendency of civilization is to dissipate all intellectual energy."—Hazlitt.

*5. To neutralize, to counteract.

"It is covered with skin and hair, to quench and dissipate the force of any stroke and retard the edge of any weapon."—Ray.

B. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To scatter, to disperse, to waste or vanish away.

2. Fig.: To be dissipated, dissolute, extravagant, or wasteful; to indulge in dissipation or extravagance.

¶ For the difference between *to dissipate* and *to spend*, see SPEND.

***dis-si-pā-tēd**, *pa. par. & a.* [DISSIPATE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Lit.: Scattered, dispersed, caused to vanish or waste away.

II. Figuratively:

1. Given to dissipation, extravagance, or excess; dissolute, devoted to pleasure.

2. Spent in dissipation.

"Thus dissipated was his life, and thus casual his subsistence."—Johnson: Lives of the Poets; Savage.

***dis-si-pā-tīng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISSIPATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of scattering, dispersing, or squandering; dissipation.

***dis-si-pā-tion**, ***dis-si-pā-cion**, *s.* [Lat. *dissipatio*, from *dissipatus*, *pa. par. of dissipo*; Fr. *dissipation*; Sp. *dissipacion*; Ital. *dissipazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act or process of dissipating, scattering, or dispersing abroad.

"Scatterings and dissipations of nations."—Joye: Exposit. of Daniel, ch. xii.

(2) The state of being scattered or dispersed.

"Foul dissipation followed and forced rout."

Milton: P. L., vi. 598.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The act or process of scattering, dispersing, or driving away.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

(2) The act of wasting or squandering; wasteful consumption.

"In the dissipation of the large fortunes."—*Priestley: On History*, lect. iii.

*3) Anything which distracts the mind or attention.

"I have begun two or three letters to you by snatches and been prevented from finishing them by a thousand avocations and dissipation."—*Swift*.

(4) Excessive indulgence in luxury, extravagance, and vice; dissolute or vicious mode of living.

"To spoil him is a task
That bids defiance to the united powers
Of fashion, dissipation, taverns, stews."

Cooper: Task, ii. 768-70.

II. Physics: The insensible loss or waste of the minute parts of a body which fly off, by which means the body is diminished or consumed.

*dis-si'te, *a.* [Lat. *dissitus*=remote; *dis*=away, apart, and *situs*=placed.] Removed, distant.

"Britaine far dissite from this world of ours."—*Holland: Camden*, p. 46.

*dis-sô-çl-a-blî-l-tÿ (or çl as shl), *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *sociability* (q.v.).] A want of sociability; unsociability.

"This dissociality, this dogmatizing, cruel, enslaving principle, is that which makes popery so very dreadful."—*Dr. Brett: Friendly Call to the Roman Catholics in Ireland* (1757), p. 12.

*dis-sô-çl-a-ble (or çl as shl), *a.* [Lat. *dissociabilis*: *dis*=away, apart, and *sociabilis*=uniting easily, sociable; *socius*=a companion.]

1. Not agreeing or according well; discordant, incongruous.

"They came in two and two, though matched in the most dissocial manner."—*Spectator*.

2. Unsociable; not to be brought to good fellowship; unsuitable to or destroying social relations.

"Dissociate society, as Langens terms it."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 650.

*dis-sô-çl-a-l (or çl as shl), *a.* [Lat. *dissocialis*.] Unsociable, narrow-minded, selfish, unsuited for society.

"A dissocial man? Dissocial enough."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. iii., bk. vii., ch. ii.

*dis-sô-çl-a-l-ize (or çl as shl), *v. t.* [Eng. *dissocial*; -ize.] To make unsocial or unsociable; to disunite.

*dis-sô-çl-ate (or çl as shl), *a.* [Lat. *dissociatus*, pa. par. of *dissocio*=to break up a friendship; *dis*=away, apart, and *socius*=a companion.] Separated, dissevered, disunited.

"Whom I will not suffer to be dissociate or dissevered from me."—*Udall: John xiv*.

*dis-sô-çl-âte (or çl as shl), *v. t.* [DISSOCIATE, *a.*] To separate, to disunite, to part.

"To consociate men by art . . . that are naturally dissociated."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 893.

*dis-sô-çl-ât-éd (or çl as shl), *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISSOCIATE, *v.*]

dis-sô-çl-ât-ing (or çl as shl), *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [DISSOCIATE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of separating, disuniting, or parting; dissociation.

dis-sô-çl-a-tion (or çl as shl), *s.* [Lat. *dissociatio*, from *dissociatus*, pa. par. of *dissocio*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of disuniting, separating, or parting; the state of being disunited or broken up into parts.

"As a consequence of the perfect action of dissociation in the lower layers."—*Transit of Venus*, in *London Times*.

2. *Chem.*: The partial decomposition of chemical compounds by the action of heat. (*Rosseter*.)

dis-sô-l-u-blî-l-tÿ, *s.* [Eng. *dissoluble*; -ity.] The quality of being dissolvable; capability of being dissolved; liability to dissolution.

"Bodies seem to have an intrinsic principle of alteration or corruption from the dissolubility of their parts, and the coalition of several particles endowed with contrary and destructive qualities each to other."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 84.

dis-sô-l-u-ble, *a.* [Lat. *dissolubilis*, from *dissolutus*, pa. par. of *dissolvo*; Fr. *dissoluble*; Ital. *dissolubile*; Sp. *disoluble*.]

1. Capable of being dissolved, or of having its parts disunited by heat or moisture.

"Salt and sugar, which are easily dissoluble in water."—*Broute: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. i.

2. That may be disunited.

3. Liable to dissolution.

"Making the soul compounded, and dissoluble, and perishable."—*Search: Light of Nature*, pt. ii., ch. vi.

dis-sô-l-u-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *dissoluble*; -ness.] The quality of being dissolvable; dissolubility.

"It acquired at once . . . dissolubleness in aqua fortis."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 97.

dis'-sol-ûte, *dys-sol-ute, *a.* [Lat. *dissolutus*, pa. par. of *dissolvo*=to loosen, to dissolve; Fr. *dissolu*; Ital. & Port. *dissoluto*; Sp. *dissoluto*.] [DISSOLVE.]

*I. *Lit.*: Ungirt; with his armor, &c., loosened.

"Who him disarmed, dissolute, dismayd,

Vnwares surprised."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, i. vii. 61.

II. Figuratively:

1. Given to dissipation, excess, and vice; dissipated, vicious, loose in conduct and morals; debauched, licentious.

"That brilliant and dissolute society of which he had been one of the most brilliant and most dissolute members."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. Spent in or given up to dissipation; characterized by dissipation.

"Put from his places for the dissolute life he led."—*Strype: Life of Grindal* (an. 1577).

*For the difference between *dissolute* and *loose*, see LOOSE.

*dis'-sol-ût-éd, *a.* [Latin *dissolutus*.] Loose, disheveled.

"Ungirt, untrimm'd, with dissoluted hair."

Smart: Temple of Dullness.

dis'-sol-ûte-lÿ, *dis-sol-ute-lÿ, *dys-sol-ute-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *dissolute*; -ly.]

*1. Freely; without restraint or hindrance.

"Then were the prisons dissolutely freed."

Drayton: Baron's Wars, bk. iv.

*2. Rashly, recklessly.

"The posteritie . . . took it for a wonder, y^e he durst go so dissolutely amonges those nacions."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fol. 285.

3. In a dissolute, dissipated, or licentious manner.

"The queen's subjects lived dissolutely."—*Strype: Life of Parker* (an. 1563).

dis'-sol-ûte-ness, *s.* [Eng. *dissolute*; -ness.] License or looseness of manners or morals; dissipation, indulgence to excess in pleasure or vice; dissolute conduct or manners.

"But though there was little splendor there was much dissoluteness."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

dis-sol-û-tion, *dis-sol-u-tion, *dis-sol-u-tion, *s.* [Lat. *dissolutio*, from *dissolutus*, pa. par. of *dissolvo*=to loosen, to dissolve; Fr. *dissolution*; Sp. *dissolucion*; Port. *dissolução*; Ital. *dissoluzione*.] [DISSOLVE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of loosing, liberating, or setting free.

"The dissolution and severance of the soules fro the body."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 77.

2. The act or process of dissolving, liquefying, or changing from a solid body to a fluid state by heat or moisture; liquefaction, melting, dissolving.

3. The state of becoming dissolved or melting away; liquefaction.

"I am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual dissolution and thaw."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

4. The state of being dissolved, liquefied, or melted.

*5. The substance formed by the dissolving of any body in a menstruum; a solution.

"Weigh iron and aqua fortis severally; then dissolve the iron in the aqua fortis, and weigh the dissolution."—*Bacon*.

6. The destruction of any body by the separation of its parts.

"The elements were at perfect union in his body; and their contrary qualities served not for the dissolution of the compound, but the variety of the composure."—*South*.

7. Destruction; a breaking-up or ruin of anything compacted.

"To such a dissolution that monarchy was peculiarly liable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xliii.

8. The separation or breaking up of the parts of a body, animal or vegetable, by natural decomposition; decomposition.

9. The resolution of the human body into its constituent elements; death; the separation of the soul from the body.

"Death, which is the dissolution of the body."—*Clarke: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 78.

10. The loosening, breaking, or dissolving of any bond or ties.

"Dissolutions of ancient amities."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

11. The end, destruction, or breaking up.

"Not so much a dissolution of this present life, as a change of it."—*Hall: Contempl.* Of our Latter End.

12. The act of breaking up, dissolving, or dismissing of a meeting, assembly, or body of men.

"That tremendous reflux of public feeling which had followed the dissolution of the Oxford Parliament."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

13. The dissolving or breaking up of a partnership, company, &c.

"To provide for the dissolution of the companies."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*14. Dissoluteness; looseness of manners or morals; dissipation.

"Yove to unthrift and dissolution."

Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 247.

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: The resolution of any body into the smallest parts by chemical agency.

2. *Med.*: Dissolution of the blood. That state of the blood in which it does not readily coagulate on cooling, when removed from the body, as in malignant fevers.

3. *Eng. Polit.*: The act of dissolving or putting an end to the existence of a parliament. It differs from a *prorogation*, which is the continuance of a parliament from one session to another, and from an *adjournment*, which is its continuance from one day to another. A *dissolution* is the civil death of a parliament; and this may be effected in three ways: (1) By the will of the Sovereign. (2) By the demise of the crown. This dissolution formerly happened immediately upon the death of the reigning sovereign, but it being found inconvenient to call together a new parliament immediately on the inauguration of the successor, and dangers being apprehended from having no parliament in being in cases of a disputed succession, it is provided by several statutes that the parliament in being shall continue for six months after the death of any sovereign, unless sooner prorogued or dissolved by the successor. (3) A parliament may be dissolved or expire by length of time. As the constitution now stands the parliament must expire, or die a natural death, at the end of every seventh year, if not sooner dissolved by the royal prerogative.

*dis'-sol-û-tive, *a.* [Lat. *dissolutivus*, and Eng. suff. -ive.] Having the power or property of dissolving; dissolvent, dissolving.

"The air might promote the dissolutive action of the menstruum."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 500.

dis-sô-lv'-a-blî-l-tÿ, *s.* [Eng. *dissolvable*; -ity.] The quality of being dissolvable; dissolubility.

dis-sô-lv'-a-ble, *dis-solv-i-ble, *a.* [Eng. *dissolv(e)*; -able.] That may or can be dissolved; capable of or liable to dissolution or liquefaction; dissoluble.

"Such things as are not dissolvable by the moisture of the tongue, act not upon the taste."—*Newton*.

*dis-sô-lv'-a-ble-ness, *s.* [English *dissolvable*; -ness.] The quality of being dissolvable; dissolubility.

dis-sô-lv'e, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *dissolvo*=to loosen, to dissolve; *dis*=away, apart, and *solv*=to loose; Sp. *dissolver*; Port. *dissolver*; Ital. *dissolvere*; O. Fr. *dissoudre*, *dissoudre*; Fr. *dissoudre*.] [SOLVE.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To convert from a solid to a liquid state by means of heat or moisture; to destroy the form of anything by disuniting the parts with heat or moisture; to melt, to liquefy.

"If ye wold dissolve the gold to water."—*Book of Quinte Essence*, p. 9.

2. To break up or separate into parts; to put an end to by destroying the union of the parts.

"Bi whom heunes breannyge schulen be dissolved."—*Wycliffe: 2 Pet.* iii.

3. To dissipate, to cause to disappear.

"And yet April, with his pleasant showers
Dissolveth y^e snow and bringeth forth his flowers."

Chaucer: A Balade.

4. To destroy or break a bond or tie.

"This bond is dissolved bothe in lif and offa."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, iii. 163.

5. To separate or disunite persons united by any bond; to destroy or break union between.

"Their confederacy being dissolved, they were in no condition to invade her."—*Bolingbroke: State of Europe*, lect. viii.

6. To dispense, dismiss, or put an end to a meeting or assembly of any body met together for consultation or deliberation.

"The kings, without delay,

Dissolve the council, and their chief obey."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, ii. 107, 108.

*7. To clear, to explain, to solve, to resolve.

"And I have heard of thee, that thou canst make interpretations and dissolve doubts."—*Daniel* v. 16.

*8. To destroy or break the power of; to counteract, to neutralize, to foil, to defeat.

"Highly it concerns his glory now

To frustrate and dissolve the magic spells."

Milton: Samson Agonistes, i. 148, 149.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, râle, fûll; try, sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

*9. To waste, to squander, to consume wastefully.
10. To destroy by wasting or consuming away; to wear away.

"Swift, speedy Time, feathered with flying hours,
Dissolves the beauty of the fairest brow."
Daniel; Sonnet 36.

11. To kill; to cause or produce dissolution in.

"A shortness of breath which dissolved him in the space of twelve hours."—Hacket: *Life of Archbp. Williams*, ii. 227. (Davies.)

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: To reduce a body to its smallest parts, or into very minute parts, by a dissolving or menstruum; to separate the parts of a solid body, and cause them to mix with a fluid.

2. *Polit.*: To put an end to the existence of; to order a dissolution of.

"And now appeared a proclamation dissolving the Parliament."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. *Law*: To rescind, to annul, to cancel.

"Their lordships dissolved the injunction, without costs."—London Daily Telegraph.

B. Intransitive:

1. To become dissolved, melted, or liquefied; to melt.

"As wax dissolves, and ice begins to run
And trickle into drops before the sun,
So melts the youth, and languishes away."
Addison: *Ovid; Story of Narcissus*, 108-10.

2. To fall to pieces; to become broken by the disunion of its parts.

"The great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve."
Shakespeare: *Tempest*, iv. 1.

3. To be resolved into its natural elements; to decompose.

"The perit form, that God hath given to other man,
Or other beast, dissolve it shall to earth where it began."
Surrey: *Ecclesiastes*, ch. iii.

*4. To lose physical strength; to faint, to give way.

"If there be more, more woeful, hold it in;
For I am almost ready to dissolve,
Hearing of this."
Shakespeare: *Lear*, v. 3.

5. To be affected mentally; to become languid or powerless.

"Till all dissolving in the trance we lay,
And in tumultuous raptures died away."
Pope: *Sappho to Phaon*, 61, 62.

*6. To fall away; to lose power.

"The charm dissolves apace."
Shakespeare: *Tempest*, v. 1.

7. To dismiss or break up a meeting or assembly; to order or cause the dissolution of any body met for consultation or deliberation.

"William had chosen a fortunate moment for dissolving."
Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

8. To be dismissed or dissolved; to break up, to disperse.

"The Stygian council thus dissolved, and forth
In order came the grand Infernal Peers."
Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 506.

dis-sôlv'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISSOLVE.]

dis-sôlv'-vent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *dissolvens*, *pr. par. of dissolver*=to loosen, to dissolve.]

A. As adj.: Having the power or property of dissolving or melting.

"...swallowed into the stomach, where, being mingled with dissolvent juices, it is concocted, macerated, and reduced into a chyle."—Ray: *On the Creation*, pt. 1.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Anything which has the power or property of dissolving or converting a solid body into a fluid, or of separating the parts of a solid substance, so that they shall mix with a liquid.

"Spittle is a great dissolvent, and there is a great quantity of it in the stomach, being swallowed constantly."
Arbuthnot.

2. *Fig.*: Anything which dissolves or breaks up.

"The secret treaty of December acted as an immediate dissolvent to the truce."—Motley.

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: A menstruum or solvent.

2. *Med.*: A medicine or preparation intended to dissolve or disperse concretions in the body, as calculi, tubercles, &c.

dis-sôlv'-vër, *s.* [Eng. *dissolv(e)*; -er.]

1. That which has the power of dissolving; a dissolvent.

"Hot mineral waters are the best dissolvers of phlegm."
—Arbuthnot.

2. One who or that which dissolves, disperses, or destroys.

"Thou kind dissolver of encroaching care."
Ottway: *Windsor Castle*.

dis-sôlv'-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISSOLVE.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Causing or suffering dissolution, melting, or liquefaction; making or becoming liquid; loosening, relaxing.

"Their joints they supple with dissolving oil."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, x. 676.

2. Breaking up, dismissing, dispersing, or vanishing.

"Here, awful Newton, the dissolving clouds
Form, fronting on the sun, thy showery prism."
Thomson: *Spring*, 208, 209.

C. As substantive:

1. The act or process of making liquid; the state of becoming liquid.

2. The act of dismissing, breaking up, or dispersing.

dissolving-views, *s. pl.* Pictures painted on glass slides, which can be made to appear or disappear at pleasure by a peculiar arrangement of the magic-lantern or the stereopticon. Two magic-lanterns are placed side by side, their lens-tubes slightly convergent, so that each will deliver its picture on the same portion of the screen. A tapering-plate slides in front of both tubes, and is so arranged that it may shut off the aperture of either or allow a portion of the image from each to pass to the screen. One being closed, the other is fully displayed. Now, by moving the shutter, the image from the exhibited picture is gradually dimmed

and that of the other as gradually develops. When the shutter is midway, the pictures are equally prominent and are therefore confused. The shutter continuing to move, the new picture commences to predominate, and eventually occupies the screen entirely, the other image being excluded. A change of pictures now being made in the darkened lantern, it is ready for the return motion of the shutter, which makes a similar change to that just described. The name is well given, as the pictures gradually dissolve into each other, there being no sudden removal, change, or substitution. (Knight.)

¶ Dissolving-views are believed to have been first invented by Henry Langdon Child, who died at an advanced age, in A. D. 1874.

dis-sô-nance, *s.* [Fr. *dissonance*; Span. *dissonancia*; Ital. *dissonanza*; from Lat. *dissonantia*, from *dissonans*, *pr. par. of dissono*=to differ or disagree in sound; *dis*=away, apart, and *sono*=to sound; *sonus*=sound.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A mixture of harsh, inharmonious sounds, causing an unpleasant effect on the ear; a discordant combination of sounds.

"The wonted roar was up amidst the woods,
And filled the air with barbarous dissonance."
Milton: *Comus*, 549, 550.

2. *Fig.*: Disagreement; want of accord or harmony.

"The levity and dissonance of later writers."—Speed: *Henry IV.*, bk. ix., ch. xii., § 18.

II. Mus.

The same as DISCORD (q. v.).

***dis-sô-nan-cy**, *s.* [Fr. *dissonantie*, from *dissonans*, *pr. par. of dissono*.] The quality of being dissonant; dissonance, inconsistency.

"He shall clearly see the ugliness of sin, the dissonancy of it unto reason."—Jer. Taylor: *Contempl.*, bk. 1., ch. ix.

dis-sô-nant, *a.* [Fr. & Sp. *dissonante*; Ital. *dissonante*; from Lat. *dissonans*, *pr. par. of dissono*.]

1. Harsh, discordant, inharmonious; jarring or unpleasant to the ear.

"The eager crowd,
With clamor of voices dissonant and loud."
Longfellow: *Theologian's Tale*.

2. Incongruous, disagreeing, discordant, not in accord.

"When we joyne two propositions that are dissonant."
—Wilson: *Art of Logike*, fo. 21.

¶ Generally followed by *from*, but to is also occasionally used.

"Their sound
Little prevails or rather seems a tune
Harsh, and of dissonant mood from his complaint."
Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 660-62.

***dis-sôn ed**, *a.* [Lat. *dissono*.] Dissonant.

***dis-splr'-it**, *v. t.* [DISPIRIT.]

dis-suâ de (*su as sw*), ***dis-swade**, *v. t.* [Fr. *dissuader*; Sp. *dissuadir*; Ital. *dissuadere*; from Lat. *dissuadeo*, from *dis*=away, apart, and *suadeo*=to persuade.]

1. To endeavor by arguments to persuade a person not to do some act; to advise or counsel against anything.

"Mr. Burchell, on the contrary, dissuaded her with great ardor."—Goldsmith: *Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xiii.

2. To persuade a person not to do some act; to divert from a purpose by argument. (With *from* before that which is counseled against.)

"They would probably have tried to dissuade their master from rejecting it."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

*3. To disapprove of; not to recommend or advise; to represent as unfit or improper.

"War, therefore, open or concealed, alike
My voice dissuades."—Milton: *P. L.*, 187, 188.

dis-suâ'-éd (*su as sw*), *pa. par. or a.* [DIS-SUADE.]

dis-suâ'-ër (*su as sw*), ***di-swad-er**, ***dis-swad-er**, *s.* [Eng. *dissuad(e)*; -er.] One who dissuades.

dis-suâ'-îng (*su as sw*), *pr. par., a. & s.* [DIS-SUADE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of advising or persuading not to do any act; dissuasion.

dis-suâ'-sion (*su as sw*), ***dis-swa-sion**, *s.* [Lat. *dissuasio*, from *dissuasus*, *pa. par. of dissuadeo*; Fr. *dissuasion*; Sp. *dissuasion*; Ital. *dissuasione*.]

1. The act of dissuading or turning from any purpose by arguments or entreaties; advice or counsel against any act or purpose; dehortation.

"In spite of all the dissuasions of his friends."—Boyle: *Works*, ii. 6.

*2. A dissuasive motive.

dis-suâ'-sive (*su as sw*), ***disswasive**, *a. & s.* [Ital. *dissuasivo*; Sp. *dissuasivo*; from Lat. *dissuasus*, *pa. par. of dissuadeo*.]

A. As adj.: Tending to dissuade or divert from any purpose or act; dehortatory, dissuading.

"The first branch of the division, the dissuasive."—Bp. Hall: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 6.

B. As subst.: Dehortation; an argument or reason employed to dissuade or divert a person from any purpose or act; anything which dissuades or tends to dissuade from any act.

"A hearty dissuasive from that practice."—Sharp: *Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 18.

***dis-suâ'-sive-ly** (*su as sw*), *adv.* [Eng. *dissuasive*; -ly.] In a dissuasive manner; so as to dissuade.

***dis-suâ'-ôr-ry** (*su as sw*), *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *dissuasorius*, from *dissuasus*, *pa. par. of dissuadeo*.]

A. As adj.: Dissuasive.

B. As subst.: A dissuasive, a dissuasion.

"This virtuous and reasonable person, however, has ill-luck in all his dissuasories."—Jeffrey.

***dis-sûn'-dër**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *sunder* (q. v.).]

1. To sunder, to separate, to dis sever.

"So dissundering quite the brave slaine beast."
Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xvi.

2. To break up, to destroy.

"Who can this strength dissunder?"

More: *Song of the Soul*, pt. 1., bk. iii., § 25.

***dis-sûn'-dëred**, *pa. par. or adj.* [DISSUNDER.]

***dis-sûn'-dër-îng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISSUNDER.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of sundering, separating, or dis severing.

***diss-u-ry**, ***diss-u-rie**, *s.* [Gr. *dysuria*.] Strangury.

"When learned men could there nor then
Deuse to swage the stormie rage,
Nor yet the furie of my disurie."
Tusser, c. cxliii., st. 26.

***dis-sweet'-en**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *sweeten* (q. v.).] To deprive of sweetness.

"By excess the sweetest comforts will be dissweetened, grow sour and loathsome."—Bp. Richardson: *On the Old Test.* (1655), p. 296.

***dis-syl'-labe**, ***dis-sil'-labe**, *s. & a.* [DISSYLLABLE.]

A. As subst.: A dissyllable.

B. As adj.: Dissyllabic.

"All verses dissyllabic."—B. Jonson: *Eng. Gram.*, ch. vii.

bôll, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tion, -sion = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shûw; -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

dis-syl'-láb-ýo, *dis-syl'-láb-ick, a. [French *dissyllabique*.] Consisting of two syllables only.

"The accent is intreated to the first, as in all nouns *dissyllabick*."—B. Jonson: *Eng. Grammar*.

dis-syl'-láb-í-fl-cá-tion, s. [Eng. *dissyllabify*; *-ation*.] The act of forming into two syllables.

dis-syl'-láb-í-fy, v. t. [Mid. Eng. *dissyllabe*=a dissyllable; *i* connective, and Lat. *facio* (pass. *fio*) =to make.] To make or form into two syllables.

dis-syl'-lá-bize, v. t. [Mid. Eng. *dissyllabe*=dissyllable, and Eng. suff. *-ize*.] To form into two syllables; to dissyllabify.

dis-syl'-lá-ble, s. & a. [Fr. *dissyllabe*=(a.) dissyllabic, (s.) a dissyllable, from Lat. *dissyllabus*; Gr. *dissyllabos*=of two syllables: *dis*=twice, two-fold, and *syllabé*=a syllable; Ital. *dissilabo*.] [SYLLABLE.]

A. As subst.: A word consisting of only two syllables.

"Grahame being, on the other side of the Tweed, usually pronounced as a dissyllable."—Scott: *Vision of Don Roderick*. (Note.)

***B. As adj.:** Dissyllabic.

"Diversified by dissyllable and trisyllable terminations."—Johnson: *Preface to Shakespeare*.

***dis-tác-kle, v. t.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *tackle* (q. v.).] To deprive of tackle, rigging, &c.

"Tossed their distackled fleet to the shore of Libya."—Warner: *Albion's England*. Addit. to bk. ii.

***dis-tác-kled (kled as keld), pa. par. or a.** [DISTACKLE.]

dis-táf, *dis-stafe, *dis-taf, *dis-tafe, *dis-tafe, s. [A. S. *distáf*: **dis* or **dise*, cognate with Low Dut. *diesse*=a bunch of flax on a distaff, and A. S. *staf*=a staff.]

1. *Lit.*: A cleft stick about three feet long, on which wool or carded cotton was wound in the ancient mode of spinning. The distaff was held under the left arm, and the fibers of cotton drawn from it were twisted spirally by the forefinger and thumb of the right hand. The thread, as it was spun, was wound on a reel which was suspended from and revolved with the thread during spinning.

2. *Fig.*: Used as an emblem of the female sex; a woman; women collectively.

"In my civil government some say the crossier, some say the distaff was too busy."—Howell: *Engl. Tears*.

† *Descent by distaff*: Descent on the mother's or female side.

***distaff-day, *St. Distaff's day, a name** jocularly given to the day after Twelfth-day, because on that day the Christmas festivities came to an end, and on the day following (January 7) the women used to return to their distaffs or daily occupation. It was also called Rock-day, rock in Mid. Eng. Italian Peasant Girl being=a distaff.

"Partly work and partly play,
Ye must on St. Distaff's day."

Herrick: *Hesperides*.

distaff-side, s. The mother's or female side of a family or descent.

distaff-thistle, s.

Bot.: *Carthamus alatus*.

distaff-woman, s. A spinner.

"Yea, distaff-women manage rusty bills
Against thy seat: both young and old rebel."
Shakespeare: *Richard II.*, iii. 2.

***dis-stá-ined, *di-stá-ined, *de-stayned, *di-steigned, *de-steined, *di-stayned, pa. par. or a.** [DISTAIN.]

1. *Lit.*: Stained, discolored.

"Place on their heads that crown distained with gore,
Which these dire hands from my slain father tore."
Pope: *Thebais of Statius*, 113, 114.

2. *Fig.*: Disgraced, sullied, defamed.

"I live distained, thou undishonored."

Shakespeare: *Comedy of Errors*, ii. 2.

***di-stá-in, *de-stayne, *de-stein, *di-stayne, *dis-teign, *di-steyne, v. t.** [O. Fr. *desteindre*, *desteindre*; Fr. *déteindre*; O. Fr. *des*=Fr. *dé*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *teindre*=to stain, to tinge; Lat. *tingo*; Sp. *desteñir*; Port. *destinger*.] [STAIN, TINGE.]

1. *Lit.*: To stain or tinge with any color; to discolor.

"A purple stream of blood
Distains the surface of the silver flood."

Pope: *Homer's Battle of the Frogs and Mice*, iii. 47, 48.

II. Figuratively:

1. To stain, to sully, to tarnish.

"His noble blood never destained was."

Skelton: *Death of Northumberland*.

2. To outdo; to surpass in color.

"Hyde ye youre beauties, Ysande and Eleyne,
My lady cometh, that all this may destayne."

Chaucer: *Legend of Good Women*, Prolog. 255.

3. To calm, still, or pacify.

***dis-tá-in-lág, pr. par., a. & s.** [DISTAIN.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of staining, discoloring, or tarnishing.

dis-tál, a. [Formed from Latin *disto*=to be distant, on a supposed analogy of *central*.]

1. *Anat.*: Applied to the extremity of a bone, limb, or organ furthest removed from the point of attachment or insertion; situated at the furthest point from the center.

"Momentary mechanic or electric excitation of the distal extremity of the divided sciatic nerve causes temporary contraction of all the glands of the hind feet [of a frog]."—Academy, April 15, 1871, p. 229.

2. *Bot.*: Applied to the extremity of an organ furthest removed from the point of attachment or insertion.

3. *Zool.*: Applied to the quickly growing end of the hydrosoma of a Hydrozoön; the opposite or proximal extremity growing less rapidly, and being the end by which the organism is fixed, when attached at all.

"The solid axis is also almost invariably prolonged beyond the opposite or distal end of the polypary as a naked rod."—Nicholson: *Paleontology*, p. 84.

dis-tál-ly, adv. [Eng. *distal*; *-ly*.] At or toward the distal or furthest end; at the extremity.

"Distally the inner and outer condylar tuberosities are almost wanting."—Trans. Amer. Philosoph. Soc. (1873), vol. xiii., p. 203.

dis-tance, *des-tance, *des-taunce, *dis-taunce, *dis-tawns, *dys-tans, *dys-tawns, s. [Fr. *distance*; Sp. & Port. *distancia*; Ital. *distanza*, from Lat. *distantia*, from *distans*, pr. par. of *disto*=to be apart or distant.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Of material objects:*

(1) *Literally:*

(1) The space, length, or interval between two objects, measured along the shortest line or course between them.

"Gravity increases as the squares of the distances decrease."—Herschel: *Astronomy* (5th ed.), § 531.

(2) The quality of being distant or remote; remoteness.

"'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view."

Campbell: *Pleasures of Hope*, i. 7.

(3) In the same sense as B. 6.

2. *Figuratively* (of material bodies separated by difference of opinion, feelings, tastes, &c.):

(1) A disagreement, a discussion, alienation.

"When the Emperor . . . saw swiche a distance amonge the systeres."—*Gesta Romanorum* (ed. Herrtage), p. 134.

(2) Respect; as shown in behavior by not approaching too close.

"Tis by respect and distance that authority is upheld."

Atterbury.

(3) Reserve; coolness; as shown in behavior by the avoiding of the society of any person.

"All his distance was at once abandoned."—Lever: *Dodd Family Abroad*, lxviii.

II. Of immaterial things:

1. *Of time, &c.:*

(1) Space, length, or interval of time intervening between two events.

"I help my preface by a prescript, to tell that there is ten years' distance between one and the other."—Prior.

(2) Remoteness in time, either past or future.

"We have as much assurance of these things, as things future and at a distance are capable of."—Tillotson.

(3) Remoteness in succession, relation, or descent.

2. *Of ideas, &c.:* Ideal space or separation.

"The qualities that affect our senses are, in the things themselves, so united and blended, that there is no separation, no distance between them."—Locke.

3. Difference, distinction. (Scotch.)

B. Technically:

1. *Art*: The extreme boundary of view in a picture; that part which appears the farthest away. In perspective, the point of distance is that point of a picture where the visual rays meet. The middle distance is the central portion of a picture between the foreground and the distance. The line of distance is a straight line drawn from the eye to the principal point in the plane.

2. *Fencing*: The space or interval kept by two antagonists in fighting.

"We come to see fight; to see thy pass, thy stock, thy reverse, thy distance."—Shakespeare: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 3.

3. *Milit.*: The space or interval preserved between men, or bodies of men, measured from front to rear.

4. *Mus.*: The interval between any two notes.

5. *Racing*: In races run in heats, a length of 240 yards from the winning-post, marked at the opposite end by the distance-post (q. v.). Any horse which does not succeed in passing the distance-post before the winning horse passes the winning-post, is said to be *distanced*, and is thereby disqualified from taking further part in the race.

6. *Surv.*: The distance between two points is the length of a line joining the two points, expressed in terms of some line which is assumed as the unit of length. Distances are distinguished as *vertical distances*, or heights; *horizontal distances*, or those estimated in a horizontal plane; and *oblique distances*, which are neither horizontal nor vertical. *Accessible distances* are those which may be measured by the direct application of some linear unit of measure; *inaccessible distances* are those which either cannot be reached, or which are inconvenient to reach, so as to apply to these the linear unit. Such distances are determined by the measurement of angles and trigonometrical rules and formulae.

(1) *Angular distance*: The angle included between the lines of direction of two bodies from a point. Thus, if a spectator's eye be placed at the point A, and lines drawn from it to the two objects B and C, the angle B A C formed by these two lines is the angular distance of B from C.

(2) *Apparent distance*: The apparent distance of an object is the distance which we judge an object to be from us when seen from afar off, which may be very different from the real distance.

(3) *Curtate distance*:

Astron.: [CURTATE.]

(4) *Law of distances*: [LAW.]

(5) *Line of distance*: [DISTANCE, s., B. 1.]

(6) *Mean distance*:

Astron.: A mean between the aphelion and perihelion distances of a planet.

(7) *Meridian distance*: [MERIDIAN.]

(8) *Middle distance*: [DISTANCE, s., B. 1.]

(9) *Point of distance*: [DISTANCE, s., B. 1.]

(10) *Proportional distances*:

Astron.: The distances of the several planets from the sun, compared with the distance of any one of them considered as a unity.

(11) *Real distance*: The absolute distance of one body from another, as determined by any terrestrial measure, as miles, yards, &c.

(12) *At a distance*: With some distance intervening, either of space or time.

"To judge right of blessings prayed for, and yet at a distance."—Smalridge.

(13) *From a distance*: From a point distant from that looked at or intended.

"The rocks of St. Paul appear from a distance of a brilliant white color."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World*, ch. i.

(14) *To keep one's distance*:

(a) To show respect; to behave respectfully.

"If a man makes me keep my distance, the comfort is, he keeps his at the same time."—Swift.

(b) To act or behave with reserve or coolness

(15) *To save one's distance*:

Racing: To pass the distance-post before the winning horse has passed the winning-post.

"I had nothing whatever to do but to save my distance, to win the race."—Lever: *Dodd Family Abroad*, xiv.

distance-calculator, s.

General Berdan's *distance-calculator*, or what would be called such in range-guides, essentially consists of two telescopes, one meter apart. The two telescopes take the angles, and, the base being known, the materials for calculating distances trigonometrically exist. But with a base relatively so minute there is no likelihood of accuracy in the result, for the minutest error in angle will produce a great one in the distance sought to be ascertained.

distance-post, s.

Racing: A post set up at a distance of 240 yards from the winning-post. [DISTANCE, s., B. 5.]

"It was only by dint of incessant spurring . . . that I was able to get inside the distance-post."—Lever: *Dodd Family Abroad*, xiv.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hëre, camel, hër, thëre; plne, pít, síre, sír, marine; gô, pôť, or, wöre, wolf, wörk, whô, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trý, Sýrian, æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.

distance-signal, s.

Rail. Eng.: The most distant of the signals under the control of a signal-man.

dis-tance, v. t. [DISTANCE, s.]**A. Ordinary Language:****I. Literally:*****1. To place, set, or situate at a distance.**

"Most pure and piercing the aire of this shire; and none in England hath more plenty of clear and fresh rivulets of water, not to speak of the friendly sea conveniently distanced from London."—*Fuller: Worthies, Hampshire.*

"To leave behind at a distance; to place a distance between one's self and another."

"Like the swift hind the bounding damsel flies,
Strains to the goal; the distanced lover dies."
Gay: The Fan.

II. Figuratively:***1. To cause to appear as if at a distance or remote.**

"That which gives a relieve to a bowl, is the quick light, or white, which appears to be on the side nearest to us, and the black by consequence distances the object."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

"2. To outstrip, to excel, to outdo; to leave far behind in any mental struggle."

"He distanced the most skillful of his contemporaries."
—*Milner.*

***3. To distinguish. (Scotch.)**

B. Racing: A horse which does not succeed in passing the distance-post before the first horse passes the winning-post is said to be distanced. [DISTANCE, s., B. 5.]

dis-tanced, pa. par. & a. [DISTANCE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Placed, set, or situated at a distance; outstripped, excelled.

2. Racing: [DISTANCE, v. B.]

***dis-tance-less, a. [Eng. distance; -less.]** Not allowing a distant view; dull.

"A silent, dim, distanceless, rotting day in March."—*C. Kingsley: Yeast, ch. i. (Davies).*

***dis-tant-ly, adv. [Eng. distant; -ly.]**

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of leaving behind, outstripping or excelling.

***dis-tan-çy, *dis-tan-çle, s. [Lat. distantia.]**

A distance.

"By sense things present at a distance."

More: Song of the Soul, pt. iii., bk. ii., § 6.

dis-tant, a. [Fr. distant; Ital. & Sp. distante, from Lat. distans, pr. par. of disto=to stand apart, to be separated: dis=away, apart, and sto=to stand.]

I. Of material things:

1. Separated or divided by an intervening space of any extent.

"One board had two tenons, equally distant one from another."—*Exod. xxxvi. 22.*

2. Remote, removed, far away.

"Narrowness of mind should be cured by reading histories of past ages, and of nations and countries distant from our own."—*Watts: Improvement of the Mind.*

II. Of immaterial things:**1. Of time:** Remote in time past or future.

2. Of succession, descent, &c.: Remote or removed in the line of descent.

3. Of relationship: Not closely connected in consanguinity.

4. Of ideas, thoughts, &c.:

(1) Not obvious or plain; indirect.

"To express everything obscene in modest terms and distant phrases."—*Addison: Spectator.*

(2) In view or prospect; not likely to be realized; faint, slight.

(3) Slight, faint, not strong or easily recognized; as, a distant resemblance.

5. Of manners, disposition, &c.:

(1) Reserved, shy, cool, not warm or cordial; characterized by coolness, indifference, or disrespect.

(2) Not closely connected or allied; remote in kind or nature.

"What besides this unhappy servility to custom can reconcile men that own Christianity to a practice so widely distant from it?"—*Government of the Tongue.*

6. Of a sound: Appearing remote, faint; dying away.

"The boy's cry came to her from the field
More and more distant."
Tennyson: Dora, 102, 103.

Crabb thus discriminates between *distant*, *far*, and *remote*: "*Distant* is employed as an adjunct or otherwise; *far* is used only as an adverb. We speak of *distant* objects, or objects being *distant*; but we speak of things only as being *far*. *Distant* is employed only for bodies at rest; *far* signifies gone or removed away, and is employed for bodies either stationary or otherwise; hence we say that a thing is *distant*, or it goes, runs, or flies *far*. *Distant* is used to designate great space; *far* only that which is ordinary: the sun is ninety-four millions of miles distant from the earth; one person lives not very far off, or a person is far from the spot. *Distant* is used absolutely to express an intervening space; *remote* rather expresses the relative idea of being gone out of sight. A person is said to live in a distant country or in a remote corner of any country. They bear a similar analogy in the figurative application; when we speak of a remote idea it designates that which is less liable to strike the mind than a distant idea. A distant relationship between individuals is never altogether lost sight of; when the connection between objects is very remote it easily escapes observation." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***dis-tan-ti-al (ti as shi), *dis-tan-ci-al, a. [Formed as if from a Lat. distantialis, from distantia.]** Distant, remote, removed.

"Those which may be greater in themselves, but more distant from the eye."—*Montagu: Devout Essays, pt. i., tr. x., § 6.*

dis-tant-ly, adv. [Eng. distant; -ly.]

1. At a distance, either of space or time.

"These Irish matters, though in time somewhat distantly noted."—*Camden: Elizabeth (an. 1580).*

2. Not closely in line of consanguinity: as, a person *distantly* related.

3. Indirectly, not plainly or obviously.

"Most distantly hint at a droll foible in his character."—*Sterne: Letters, No. 3.*

4. With reserve, coolness, or indifference.

***dis-tant-ness, s. [Eng. distant; -ness.]** Distance, the state of being distant. (*Ash.*)

dis-tas-te, s. [Prof. dis. and Eng. taste, s. (q.v.)]
I. Lit.: A disrelish or aversion of the appetite; a dislike of food or drink.

II. Figuratively:

1. Discomfort, uneasiness.

"Men of most power, and noblest of the peers,
That no distaste unto the realm might bring."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, bk. vi.

2. Annoyance, displeasure, alienation of the affections.

"The king loved to raise mean persons, and upon the least distaste to throw them down."—*Burnet: Hist. of Reformation, bk. i. (an. 1515).*

***3. An insult.**

4. A disrelish, a want of disposition or inclination; a disinclination.

"For which men of letters generally have a strong distaste."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. vii.*

¶ For the difference between *distaste* and *dislike*, see **DISLIKE**.

dis-tas-te, v. t. & i. [DISTASTE, s.]*A. Transitive:****I. Literally:**

1. To feel a distaste or disgust for; to disrelish; to dislike the taste of.

2. To make distasteful.

"And scants us with a single famished kiss,
Distasted with the salt of broken tears."
Shaksp.: Troilus and Cressida, iv. 4. (Quarto.)

II. Figuratively:

1. To make distasteful; to embitter; to change for the worse.

"Her brain-sick raptures
Cannot distaste the goodness of a quarrel,
Which hath our several honors all engaged
To make it gracious."
Shaksp.: Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

2. To be distasteful to; to offend, to disgust.

"These new edicts
Which so distaste the people."
Heywood: Rape of Lucrece.

3. To disrelish, to dislike, to loathe.

"If he distaste it, let him to our sister."
Shaksp.: Lear, i. 3. (Folio.)

B. Intrans.: To be distasteful or unsavory.

"Dang'rous conceits are in their nature poisons,
Which at the first are scarce found to distaste,
But, with a little act upon the blood,
Burn like the mines of sulphur."
Shaksp.: Othello, iii. 3.

***dis-tast-éd, pa. par. or a. [DISTASTE, v.]**

dis-tas-te-fúl, a. [Eng. distaste; -ful(l).]

***I. Lit.:** Nauseous or unpleasant to the taste.

"Why should you pluck the green distasteful fruit
From the unwilling bow?"
Dryden: Don Sebastian, iii. 1.

II. Figuratively:**1. Offensive, displeasing.**

"'Twas distasteful to my noble mind."
Drayton: Legend of Thomas Cromwell.

***2. Repulsive, malevolent; exhibiting displeasure or aversion.**

"After distasteful looks,
With certain half-caps, and cold moving nods,
They froze me into silence."
Shaksp.: Timon, ii. 2.

dis-tas-te-fúl-ly, adv. [Eng. distasteful; -ly.] In a distasteful, unpleasant manner.

dis-tas-te-fúl-ness, s. [Eng. distasteful; -ness.]

1. The quality of being distasteful; disagreeableness.

"Qualifying much of the distastefulness of our physic."
—*Montagu: Devout Essays, pt. ii., tr. x., § 2.*

***2. A dislike or disrelish.**

"Out of a distastefulness of the former answer given from hence, all expectation of any business of this nature was absolutely extinguished."—*Earl of Bristol to James I., Supp. to Cabala, p. 121.*

***dis-tast-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DISTASTE, v.]**

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making distasteful, disrelishing, or offending.

***dis-tast-ive, a. & s. [Eng. distast(e); -ive.]**

A. As adjective:

1. Feeling distaste, disrelish, or disinclination.

"Into your unwilling and distastive ear."—*Speed: Henry V., bk. ix., ch. xv., § 10.*

2. Disgusting, distasteful.

"Thus did they finish their distastive songs."
The Newe Metamorphosis (1600).

B. As subst.: Anything which causes disrelish, aversion, or dissatisfaction; anything distasteful or displeasing.

"Other distastives incident to that part of advice called reproof."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English.*

***dis-tast-üre, s. [Eng. distast(e); -üre.]** That which tends to make a person displeased, dissatisfied, or annoyed.

"The duke . . . upon this distasture impressed such dolor of mind."—*Speed: Q. Marie, bk. ix., ch. xxiii., § 32.*

dis-tém-për (1), s. [Prof. dis. and Eng. temper.]**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The early physicians were of opinion that there were four humors in the body, on the right admixture of which good temper and a good temperament depended. When one or more of these preponderated over the rest in undesirable proportions, distemper was produced: hence, a disproportionate or unnatural admixture of parts; a want of a due temper of ingredients.

2. A disease, malady, or indisposition arising from a disturbance of the animal economy, or from the predominance of some humor; now confined to animals.

"They also thought to drive away his distemper by harsh and surly carriage to him."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. i.*

***3. A bad constitution of the mind; mental derangement or perturbation.**

"He hath found the head and source
Of all your son's distemper."
Shaksp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

4. Ill humor; bad temper.

"I was not forgetful of those sparks, which some men's distempers formerly studied to kindle in parliament."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

***5. Uneasiness, perturbation, discomfort.**

"In her cheek distemper flushing glowed."
Milton: P. L., ix. 887.

6. Dissatisfaction, discontent.

"The distempers which seemed likely to bring on Scotland the calamities of civil war."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.*

***7. A want or absence of due balance of parts or qualities between contraries.**

"The true temper of empire is a thing rare, and hard to keep; for both temper and distemper consist of contraries."—*Bacon.*

***8. A want of due temperature.**

"It was a reasonable conjecture, that those countries which were situated directly under the tropic were of a distemper uninhabitable."—*Raleigh: History of the World.*

***9. Tumult, disorder.**

"Still, as you rise, the state, exalted too,
Finds no distemper while 'tis changed by you."
Waller: To the Lord Protector, xxxvi.

II. Vet.: A catarrhal disease to which horses, dogs, &c., are subject, characterized by a running from the eyes and nose, accompanied by a short, dry cough, and followed by wasting of the flesh and

ból, bóy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shán. -tion, -sion = shün;

-tion, -sion = shün. -tious, -cious, -slous = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl.

loss of strength. Several times within recent years have the various civilized countries been visited by epizootic attacks of this disorder, and in some vicinities many horses died, and business dependent on draught animals was suspended. [EPIZOOTIC.]

*For the difference between *distemper* and *disorder*, see **DISORDER**.

dis-tēm-pēr (2), **dēs-tēm-pēr**, *s.* [Ital. *distemperare*=to mix or dissolve with a liquid.]

1. A preparation of whitening ground with size and water, with which ceilings are generally covered; plastered walls, when not painted or papered, are also so covered, and are called colored when a tint is used in it.

2. A mode of painting with opaque colors, principally used for walls, ceilings, domes, theatrical scenes, &c., in which the colors are mixed with chalk or clay, and diluted with size. *Tempera* painting was practiced in ancient Egypt. The wall was covered with a coating of lime or gypsum. The outline was sketched in with red chalk and then filled out with black. The painter levigated his colors and mixed them with water, placed them on a palette hung to his wrist, and applied them to the surface on which he was at work. It was also practiced in Greece and Rome. The cartoons of Raphael are in distemper. It is common for auditoriums, Kalsomine (or calcimine) is a form of it. (Knight.)

"The difference [between distemper and fresco-painting] is this—distemper is painted on a dry surface, fresco on wet mortar or plaster."—Fairholt: *Dict. of Art*.

***dis-tēm-pēr**, ***dis-tem-pren**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *destemper*; Port. *destemperar*; Ital. *distemperare*, from Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *tempero*=to temper (q. v.).]

1. To change or derange the due proportions or temper of.

"When . . . the humours in his body ben distempered."—Chaucer: *Parson's Tale*.

2. To confuse, to destroy the arrangement of.

"For dissolution wrought by sin, that first Distempered all things, and of incurrpt Corrupted."—Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 55-7.

3. To disorder or disturb in constitution.

"That distempers a man in body and soule."—Wycliffe: *Select Works*, iii. 157.

4. To fill with perturbation or uneasiness; to disturb, to vex.

"The king is marvelous distempered."—Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, iii. 2.

5. To deprive of temper or moderation.

"They will have admirers among posterity, and be equally celebrated by those whose minds will not be distempered by interest, passion, or partiality."—Addison: *Freeholder*.

6. To make disaffected, dissatisfied, or discontented.

***dis-tēm-pēr**, *v. t.* [Ital. *distemperare*.] To make into distemper.

"Distempers the colors with ox-gall."—Sir W. Petty.

***dis-tēm-pēr**, ***dis-tem-pre**, *a.* [DISTEMPER, *v.*] Violent, immoderate, or unrestrained in temper.

"Gif he be distempe and quakith for ire."—Chaucer: *Boethius*, p. 121.

***dis-tēm-pēr-ānce**, ***des-tem-praunce**, ***dis-tem-per-aunce**, *s.* [O. Fr. *destemprance*; Prov. *destempranza*; Port. *destemperanza*; Sp. *destemplanza*; Ital. *distemperanza*.] Distemperance, indisposition.

"Diseases grow; distemperance made me swell."—*Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 112.

***dis-tēm-pēr-ate**, *a.* [Pref. *dis* (neg.), and Eng. *temper* (q. v.); Ital. *distemperato*.]

1. Immoderate, unrestrained, excessive, intemperate.

"So to bridle the distemperate affections of men."—Bp. Hall: *Sermons*, No. 12.

2. Diseased, disordered.

"Thou hast thy brain distemperate and out of rule."—Woodroffe.

***dis-tēm-pēr-a-tūre**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *temperature* (q. v.).]

1. Intemperateness; excess of heat or cold, or of other qualities.

"Through this distemperature we see The seasons alter."—Shakespeare: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 1.

2. Disease or disorder of the body.

"A dejection occasioned from the distemperature of the body."—Sharp: *Sermons*, vol. iii., § 2.

3. Disorder or derangement of the mind.

"Upon what ground is his distemperature?"—Shakespeare: *Pericles*, v. i.

4. Outrageousness, excess, tumultuousness.

5. Confusion, loss of regularity, commixture of contraries.

"Tell how the world fell into this disease, And how so great distemperature did grow."—Daniel: *Civil Wars*, bk. i.

dis-tēm-pēred, *pa. par. & a.* [DISTEMPER, *v.*]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Disordered or diseased in body.

"What is weak, Distempered, or has lost prolific powers, Impaired by age, his unrelenting hand Dooms to the knife."—Cowper: *Task*, iii. 414-17.

2. Mentally disordered or deranged.

"Meanwhile, in the distempered mind of Charles one mania succeeded another."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

3. Intemperate, immoderate, unrestrained.

"Launch thy bark On the distempered flood of public life."—Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

4. Biased, prejudiced.

"Minds distempered by party spirit."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

*5. Disaffected, dissatisfied, discontented.

"Once more to-day, well met, distempered lords."—Shakespeare: *King John*, iv. 3.

*6. Of a disagreeable or evil temperature.

"No scope of nature, no distempered day."—Shakespeare: *King John*, iii. 4.

***dis-tēm-pēred-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *distempered*; -ness.] The quality or state of being distempered; distemperature.

"The distemperdness and invenomedness of spirit which is within you."—State Trials: *John Lilburne* (an. 1649).

***dis-tēm-pēr-līng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISTEMPER, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of rendering distempered.

***dis-tēm-pēr-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *distemper*; -ment.] A distempered state; distemperature.

"By the torne air's distemperment."

Feltham: *Lusoria*, bk. xxiv.

***dis-tēm-pēr-ūre**, *s.* [O. Fr. *distemperure*.]

Intemperance, excess, want of moderation.

"Distemperure therinne may be calde glotorye."—Wycliffe: *Select Works*, iii. 156.

dis-tēnd, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *distendo*=to stretch asunder: *dis*=away, apart, and *tendo*=to stretch; Fr. *distendre*; Ital. *distendere*.]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

1. To stretch, spread, swell, or expand in all directions; to inflate.

"The huntsman, with distended cheek, 'Gan make his instrument of music speak.'"—Cowper: *The Needless Alarm*.

2. To stretch or spread out.

"Upon the earth my bodie I distend."—Stirling: *Aurora*, song 2.

*3. To spread or extend apart; as, to distend the legs.

4. To widen, to open.

"The warmth distends the chinks."—Dryden: *Virgil*; *Georgic* i. 130.

*II. Figuratively:

1. To widen, to enlarge, to expand.

"How such ideas of th' Almighty's power . . . (Ideas not absurd) distend the thought Of feeble mortals."

Young: *Night Thoughts*, ix. 1, 933-36.

2. To stretch, to extend.

"[He] his desires beyond his prey distends."—Daniel: *Choruses in Philota*.

B. Intrans.: To become distended or inflated; to swell.

"And now his heart distends with pride."—Milton: *P. L.*, i. 572.

dis-tēnd-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISTEND.]

dis-tēnd-līng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISTEND.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of stretching, expanding, or inflating; distention.

***dis-tēn-si-bil-i-tē**, *s.* [Eng. *distensible*; -ity.] The quality of being distensible; capability of distention.

***dis-tēn-si-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *distens(us)*, *pa. par. of distendo*, and Eng. suff. -able.] That may or can be distended; capable of being distended.

dis-tēn-sion, *s.* [DISTENTION.]

"A state of balanced distention."—Bain: *The Emotions and the Will* (2d ed.), ch. i. p. 10.

***dis-tēn-sive**, *a.* [Lat. *distens(us)*, *pa. par. of distendo*, and Eng. suff. -ive.]

1. Tending to distend.

2. That may or can be distended; distensible.

***dis-tēnt**, *a. & s.* [Latin *distentus*, *pa. par. of distendo*.]

A. As *adj.*: Spread, beaten out.

"Some others were new driven and distent Into great ingots and to wedges square."—Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. vii. 5.

B. As *subst.*: Breadth, expansion, dilation. (See example under the following word.)

***dis-tēnt**, *v. t.* [Lat. *distento*, a freq. form from *distendo*.] To distend; to spread or widen out; to enlarge.

"Those arches are the gracefulest, which, keeping precisely the same height, shall yet be distented one-fourteenth part longer, which addition of distent will confer much to their beauty."—Wotton: *Architecture*.

dis-tēn-tion, *s.* [Lat. *distentio*, from *distentus*, *pa. par. of distendo*.]

1. The act of distending, stretching out, or inflating.

2. The state or condition of being distended.

"The distentions of those parts hath stopped all fruitfulness."—Beaumont & Fletcher: *Double Marriage*, iii. 1.

*3. The act of stretching apart.

"Our legs do labor more in elevation than in distention."—Wotton: *Architecture*.

*4. The space occupied by the thing distended; breadth.

***dis-tēr**, *v. t.* [Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *terra*=earth, land.] To banish or drive from a country.

"Many thousands were disterred and banished."—Howell: *Letters*, i. i. 24.

***dis-tēr-min-ate**, *a.* [Lat. *determinatus*, *pa. par. of determino*=to separate by boundaries: *dis*=away, apart, and *terminus*=a boundary.] Separated, apart.

"However far distermine in places, however segregated, and infinitely severed in persons."—Bp. Hall: *The Peacemaker*, ch. i., § 3.

***dis-tēr-min-ā-tion**, *s.* [Latin *determinatio*, from *determinatus*, *pa. par. of determino*.] A separation or parting.

"Above this, there was *cherem*, which was a total exclusion or distermineation, with anathemas or execrations joined with it, but yet was not final."—Hammond: *Of Consensus*.

dis-tēr-rite, *s.* [Ger. *disterrit*.]

Min.: A variety of Serpentine from Fassa in the Tyrol, where it occurs in hexagonal prisms of a yellowish-green or leek-green color to reddish-gray.

Specific gravity, 3.04-3.05; hardness, 5. Called also Brandisite (q. v.).

dis-thē-ne, *s.* [Greek *dis*=twice, twofold, and *sthenos*=strength, in allusion to the unequaled hardness and electric properties in two different directions.]

Min.: The same as **CYANITE** (q. v.).

***dis-thrō-ne**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *dethroner*.] To dethrone, to depose.

"Nothing can possibly dethrone them, but that which cast the angels from heaven, and man out of paradise."—Smith: *Old Age* (1665), Pref. A. 4 b.

***dis-thrōn-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *distrone*(e); -ize.]

1. *Lit.*: To dethrone or dethrone.

"By his death he it recovered; But Peridure and Vigent him dethronized."—Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. x. 44.

2. *Fig.*: To deprive of any position of majesty or sovereignty.

"To dethronize the mightie God Jehoua of his regal throne of maiestie and glorie."—Stubbes: *Anatomy of Abuses*, pt. ii., p. 60.

dis-tich, *s. & a.* [Lat. *distichus*, *distichon*; Gr. *distichos*=having two rows, *distichon*=a couplet; *dis*=twice, twofold, and *stichos*=a row or rank.]

A. As *subst.*: A couple of verses or lines making complete sense, a couplet; an epigram in two lines.

"There was a still more unfortunate distich."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

B. As adjective:

Bot.: The same as **DISTICHOUS** (q. v.).

dis-tich-i-ā-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *distichium*], and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: A family of mosses, of caespitose habit, and fruit consisting of oval equal capsules.

dis-tich-i-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *distichia*=a double line; *dis*=twice, twofold, and *stichos*=a row, order, or line.]

Bot.: A genus of mosses, the typical one of the family *Distichiaceæ* (q. v.). Two species are British—viz., *Distichium capellaceum* and *D. inclinatum*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dis-tich-ous, *adj.* [Gr. *distichos* = having two rows or ranks.]

Botany:
1. Having two rows or ranks; as of leaves, florets, &c.
2. Arranged in two rows, as the grains in an ear of barley, or leaves on opposite sides of a stem or axis.

dis-tich-ous-ly, *adv.* [English *distichous*; -ly.] In two rows or ranks.

"The leaves are said to be arranged *distichously*."—*Gardener's Chronicle*, No. 410, p. 589.

dis-tig-ma, *s.* [Gr. *di*=*dis*=twice, twofold, and *stigma*=a spot, a mark.]

Zool.—A genus of Infusoria, belonging to the family Astasiae, having two eye-spots, but without cilia, flagelliform filaments, or other locomotive appendages; the motion being like that of a leech. The form of the body is variable. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

dis-till, **dis-til**, ***dis-tille**, ***dis-tyll**, ***dys-tyll**, *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *distiller*, from Lat. *distillo*=to fall in drops, to trickle down; *de*=down, and *stillo*=to drop; *stilla*=a drop; Sp. *destilar*; Port. *destilar*; Ital. *distillare*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: To fall down in drops; to trickle down.

"And the dull drops that from his purpled bill
As from a limbeck did adowne distill."
Spenser: Mutabilite, vii. 51.

*2. Figuratively:

(1) To flow gently and in small quantities.
"The Euphrates distilleth out of the mountains of Armenia."—*Raleigh: History of the World*.

(2) To flow gently and softly.

"Wherewith he offeth playnts his soule to save,
That from his hearte distilleth on every sady."
Wyat: Prol. to the Psalms.

(3) To drop, to be wet.

"And see his jaws distil with smoking gore."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xvii. 72.

II. Chemistry:

*1. To be distilled.

"That thing that by vertues of fire . . . distilleth withinne the vessel."—*Book of Quinte-Essence*, p. 4.

*2. To practice distillation; to use a still.

"Hast thou not learned me how
To make perfumes, distil, preserve?"
Shakespeare: Cymbeline, i. 5.

B. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To let fall or send down in drops.

"They pour down rain, according to the vapor thereof,
which the clouds do drop and distill upon man abundantly."
—*Job xxxvi. 28*.

(2) In the same sense as II.

*2. Figuratively:

(1) To extract with care and diligence.

"There is some soul of goodness in things evil,
Would men observingly distil it out."
Shakespeare: Henry V., iv. 1.

(2) To form out of the quintessence or finest parts of.

"As 'twere from forth us all, a man distilled
Out of our virtues."
Shakespeare: Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

(3) To extract the quintessence of.

"Nature presently distilled
Helen's cheek, but not her heart."
Shakespeare: As You Like It, iii. 2.

(4) To form, to give out.

"A gentill herte his tunge stilleth,
That it malice none distilleth."
—*Gower*, i. 3.

(5) To dissolve, to melt.

"Distilled almost to jelly with the act of fear."
Shakespeare: Hamlet, i. 2.

II. Chemistry:

1. To obtain or extract by the process of distillation.

"The liquid distilled from benzoïn is subject to frequent vicissitudes of fluidity and firmness."—*Boyle*.

2. To subject to the process of distillation; to rectify; to purify.

"Ye muste distille this wyne 7 tymes."—*Book of Quinte-Essence*, p. 4.

***dis-till-la-ble**, *a.* [Fr.] That may or can be distilled; fit for distillation.

"Liquor coming from the distillable concretes."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 225.

dis-till-late, *s.* [Eng. *distill*, and suffix -ate (Chem.).]

Chem.: The product of distillation found in the receiver of the distilling apparatus.

"The source from which the distillate is obtained."—*London Times (Irish Whisky)*.

dis-til-lä-tion, ***dës-til-lä-tion**, ***dis-til-la-cion**, *s.* [Lat. *distillatio* = a trickling or falling down in drops, from *distillatus*, *pa. par.* of *distillo*=to drop or trickle down; Fr. *distillation*, Sp. *destilacion*, Ital. *distillazione*, Port. *destilação*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The act of dropping, or falling in drops.

(2) In the same sense as II.

"A substance obtained by distillation."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 499.

(3) Anything obtained by distillation; a distilled medicine.

"While through th' obstructed pores the struggling vapor
And bitter distillation force their way."
West: Triumphs of the Gout.

(4) The act of pouring out in drops.

(5) That which falls in drops.

(6) A cold in the head; catarrh.

"It breedeth rheumes, catarrhs, and distillations."—*Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 104.

*2. *Fig.*: A falling or wasting away gradually or by degrees.

"His liver diseased and corrupted by distillation."—*Holland: Suetonius*, p. 74.

II. Chemistry:

1. The act of heating a solid or liquid in a vessel so constructed that the vapors thrown off from the heated substance are collected and condensed. Every distilling apparatus consists essentially of a retort or boiler, in which vaporization takes place, a refrigerator in which the vapor is condensed, and a receiver. Distillation is of great value in the arts and manufactures. Pure or distilled water, so indispensable to the chemist, is obtained by distillation; sea-water can be rendered potable by the same process; while volatile oils and essences are extracted from plants by distillation with water or alcohol. Its most extensive application is in the manufacture of intoxicating spirits. A wort or saccharine infusion is prepared from malt or other grain, or from sugar, at a temperature not exceeding 160° F. After being separated from the grain and cooled to between 60° and 70° F., a certain quantity of yeast is added. Fermentation at once begins, and the saccharine matter is resolved into alcohol and carbonic acid, the former of which remains in the liquid. As soon as the liquor ceases to ferment, the alcoholic mixture, which is now called wash, is run into the still and submitted to distillation. When a strong, flavorless spirit is required, a large and peculiarly constructed still, with high condensing power, is used; but a flavored spirit is obtained by a double distillation in a small still with low condensing power. The product of the first distillation is called "low wines." A re-distillation at a lower temperature produces first an oil which is separated, and then a spirit more or less flavored. Malt liquor is impregnated with the essential oil of barley brandy with the oil of the grape; rum with the oil of the sugar-cane; and gin with the oil of juniper, &c. [*FUSEL OIL*.]

† (1) *Dry distillation* is a term applied to the distillation of a solid substance, as in the preparation and purification of zinc.

(2) *Fractional distillation* is the separation of liquids having different boiling points. In distillation proper, a simple mechanical separation takes place.

(3) *Destructive distillation*: The kind of distillation produced when the temperature is raised sufficiently high to decompose the substance, and evolve new products, possessing different qualities. It is exemplified in the production of wood-naphtha, pyroligneous acid, and tar, by the distillation of wood in close vessels at a high temperature.

2. The product of the process of distillation; the substance drawn by the still, and found in the receiver of the distilling apparatus.

"I suffered the pangs of three several deaths; . . . hen to be stopped in, like a strong distillation, with stinking clothes."—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

† Distillation, and the various processes dependent on it, are believed to have been introduced into Europe by the Moors about A. D. 1150. The distillation of spirituous liquors was in practice in Great Britain in the sixteenth century. (*Haydn*.)

***distill-house**, ***distil-house**, *s.* A distillery.

"Schiedam . . . containing near three hundred distill-houses."—*Pocket Magazine* (1794), vol. i., p. 22.

dis-till-la-tör-y, ***dis-till-la-tor-ie**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *distillatoire*, Ital. *distillatorio*, Sp. *destilatorio*, from Lat. *distillatus*, *pa. par.* of *distillo*.] [*STILLA-TORY*.]

*A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to, or used in the process of distillation.

"Having in well-closed distillatory glasses caught the fumes."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 136.

B. As substantive:

*1. *Chem.*: An apparatus used in distilling; a still.
2. *Her.*: A charge borne by the Distillers' Company, and usually blazoned: "a distillatory double armed, on a fire, with two worms and bolt receivers." (*Ogilvie*.)

"Thanne must ye do make in the furnes of aischin a distillatorie of glas."—*Book of Quinte-Essence*, p. 4.

dis-till led, *pa. par. & a.* [*DISTILL*.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Obtained by distillation; purified, perfumed.

"Balm his foul head in warm distilled waters."

Shakespeare: Taming of the Shrew (Induct. i.).

distilled-water, s.

Chem.: Pure water obtained by distillation, H₂O. The water, if it contains suspended impurities, should be first filtered. The soluble impurities are either volatile or fixed. Of the water which comes over first about one-tenth should be rejected, as it contains nearly all the volatile impurities. The worm should be of block tin, silver, or platinum, as steam acts on glass, dissolving out alkaline silicates. Care should be taken to prevent the mechanical spitting of the liquid; one-tenth of the water should be left in the retort; the solid impurities are also left. It should be redistilled to get rid of traces of organic matter, after it has been treated with a little caustic potash and permanganate of potassium, to oxidize the organic impurities. If it still contains traces of ammonia it should be again redistilled over KHSO₄ to fix the ammonia. Distilled water is used in chemical analysis, and ought always to be used in preparing medicines. It should give no precipitate with AgNO₃, showing the absence of chlorides; nor with ammonia oxalate, showing the absence of lime; nor with barium chloride, BaCl₂, showing the absence of sulphuric acid. A drop of permanganate of potassium should give a pink tint to the water, showing the absence of organic matter.

dis-till-lër, *s.* [Eng. *distill*; -er.] Specifically, one whose business is the production of spirits by distillation.

"Our copious granaries distillers thin."

Watson: Oxford Newsmen's Verses (1767).

dis-till-lër-y, *s.* [Fr. *distillerie*.]

*1. The act or process of distillation.

2. A place or building where distillation is carried on.

"The site is now occupied by a distillery."—*Pennant: London*, p. 41.

dis-till-lîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*DISTILL*.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Dropping, falling in drops.

2. *Chem.*: Used or adapted for distillation.

"A distilling apparatus for the supply of fresh water."—*London Times*.

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of distillation.

dis-till-mënt, **dis-till-mënt**, *s.* [Eng. *distill*; -ment.] That which is extracted by distillation; a distillate.

"Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole,
And in the porches of mine ears did pour
The leperous distillment."

Shakespeare: Hamlet, i. 5.

dis-tîñct, *a., adv. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *distinctus*, *pa. par.* of *distinguo*=to distinguish (q. v.); Ital. & Sp. *distinto*.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Marked out or off; set apart and distinguished from others by visible marks or signs; specified.

"No place

Is yet distinct by name."
Milton: P. L., vii. 535, 536.

2. Distinguished or discriminated in words.

"In other manner ben distinct the spices of glotonie."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale*.

3. Different in nature or kind; not alike.

"The firelock of the Highlander was quite distinct from the weapon which he used in close fight."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

4. Different, separate, not conjoined.

"Eternity, the various sentence past,
Assigns the severed through distinct abodes."
Young: Night Thoughts, ix. 336, 337.

5. Clear, unconfused, plain, evident; so clearly marked out, in nature or qualities, as to be readily distinguished from others.

6. Clear in sound.

*7. Marked, spotted, variegated.

"Tempestuous fell

His arrows from the fourfold-visaged Four,
Distinct with eyes, and from the living wheels
Distinct alike with multitude of eyes."

Milton: P. L., vi. 844-47.

bôll, bôÿ; pòut, jòwl; cat, cèll, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shàn. -tion, -sion = shùn; -tion, -sion = zhùn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

*B. As adv.: Distinctly.

"Be that again proclaimed *distinct* and loud."
Thomson: *Liberty*, iii. 277.

*C. As subst.: A distinct, separate body or individual.

"Two *distincts*, division none,
Number there in love was slain."
Shakesp.: *Phoenix and Turtle*, 27, 28.

* For the difference between *distinct* and *different*, see DIFFERENT.

*dis-tīnct', *dis-tīncte, v. t. [O. Fr. *distincter*, from Lat. *distinctus*.]

1. To distinguish.

"There can no wight *distinct* it so,
That he dare saie a word thereto."
Rosaunt of the Rose, 6, 199, 6, 200.

2. To mark out, to define.

"In the which year [1288] died Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, by whom the chapters of the Bible, in that order and number as we now use them, were first *distincted*."—Fox: *Martyrs*, p. 248.

*dis-tīnct'-i-ty, v. t. [Eng. *distinct*; i connective, and suff. -ty.] To make distinct.

"Both *distinctly* and magnify its feeblest component members."—Proctor: *Myths and Marvels of Astronomy*, p. 247.

dis-tīnct'-i-on, *dis-tīnct-ion, *dis-tīnct-ion, s. [Lat. *distinctio*=a marking out, distinction; Fr. *distinction*; Sp. *distincion*; Ital. *distinzione*, from Lat. *distinctus*, pa. par. of *distingo*.]

*1. The act of distinguishing, dividing, or marking off.

"The *distinction* of tragedy into acts was not known; or, if it were, it is yet so darkly delivered to us, that we cannot make it out."—Dryden: *Essay on Dramatic Poesy*.

*2. A dividing, separating, or keeping apart.

"For *distinctious* of dyuers manere men that woned there."—Trevisa, i. 111.

*3. A division, a branch.

"I thisse *distinction* beoth af cheapitres."—Aenebite, p. 12.

4. The act of distinguishing or discriminating between.

"This fierce abridgment
Hath to it circumstantial branches, which
Distinction should be rich in."
Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, v. 5.

*5. Discernment, judgment, discrimination; the power of distinguishing.

"She left the eye *distinction* to call out
The one from the other."
Beaumont & Fletcher.

6. That which serves to distinguish one thing from others; a mark or note of difference.

"None can venture to fix the precise moment at which either *distinction* ceased."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

7. A distinguishing quality, property, or characteristic.

"The streams are lost amid the splendid blank,
O'erwhelming all *distinction*."
Cooper: *Task*, v. 96, 97.

8. Difference regarded; regard to circumstances, qualities, or characteristics; discrimination.

"There is no *distinction* of Jew and of Greek, for the same Lord of all is rich in all that ynnardi clopen hem."—Wyclif: *Romans* x.

9. A difference made or drawn between things.

"... but the *distinctions* rest upon unsupported conjectures."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. ii., § 22.

10. Eminence, superiority; elevation in rank or character; honor, estimation.

"Among philosophers... merit only makes *distinction*."—Goldsmith: *On Poetic Learning*, ch. xiii.

11. That which confers eminence or superiority, as a high office or honor bestowed.

"He had been elected speaker in the late reign under circumstances which made that *distinction* peculiarly honorable."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

12. Honor, credit.

"Without *distinction*: Promiscuously, alike, indiscriminately; without regard to differences existing."

* For the difference between *distinction* and *difference*, see DIFFERENCE.

dis-tīnct'-ive, a. [Fr. *distinctif*; Ital. & Sp. *distintivo*.]

1. Serving to mark distinction or difference.

"The Holy One is a *distinctive* title of God."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 34.

*2. Having the power to distinguish or discriminate; discriminating.

"Credulous and vulgar auditors readily believe it, and the more judicious and *distinctive* heads do not reject it."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

3. Distinguished, separate, distinct.

"All carpet patterns should be constructed as *distinctive* from wall patterns."—Dr. Dresser, in *Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. ii., p. 248.

*dis-tīnct'-ive-ly, adv. [Eng. *distinctive*; -ly.]

1. With proper distinction or difference.

"Her sweet tongue could speak *distinctively* Greek, Latin, Tuscano, Spanish, French, and Dutch."—*Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 855.

2. Plainly, without confusion, accurately.

"To what end doth he *distinctively* assign a peculiar dispensation of operations to the Father, of ministries to the Son, of gifts to the Holy Ghost?"—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 26.

dis-tīnct'-ly, adv. [Eng. *distinct*; -ly.]

1. In a distinct manner; with distinction, not confusedly.

*2. Separately, apart.

"In the [Greek] particle *kai* as *distinctly* put to each."—Goodwin: *Works*, vol. iii., pt. ii., p. 13.

3. Plainly, evidently, clearly.

"His work *distinctly* trace."
Cooper: *Testimony of Divine Adoption*.

4. With a distinct voice; plainly, clearly.

"So they read in the book in the law of God *distinctly*."—Nehem. viii. 8.

*5. Explicitly.

"I do not in position *distinctly* speak of her."
Shakesp.: *Othello*, iii. 3.

*6. With discrimination or meaning; significantly.

"Thou dost snore *distinctly*:
There's meaning in thy snores."
Shakesp.: *Tempest*, ii. 1.

* For the difference between *distinct* and *clearly*, see CLEARLY.

dis-tīnct'-ness, s. [Eng. *distinct*; -ness.]

1. The quality of being distinct or separate.

"Its incorporeity or *distinctness* from the body."—Cudworth: *Intell. System*, p. 37.

2. Such separation or difference between things as makes them easily distinguishable.

3. Clearness or plainness of sound.

4. Clearness, precision, exactness.

"In order to write with precision, one must possess a very considerable degree of *distinctness* and accuracy."—Blair, vol. i., lect. 10.

*5. Discrimination, judgment, discernment; the power of discriminating or distinguishing between things.

"The membranes and humors of the eye are perfectly pellucid, and void of color, for the clearness, and for the *distinctness*, of vision."—Ray: *On the Creation*.

*dis-tīnct'-ōr, s. [Lat.] One who distinguishes or makes distinctions.

"Such curious *distinctors*."—Holinshed: *Descr. of Ireland*, ch. i.

*dis-tīnct'-ūre, s. [Eng. *distinct*; -ure.] Distinctness.*dis-tīn'-gued (gued as gwēd), *distingwed, a. [Fr. *distinguer*=to distinguish.] Distinguished.

"Art thou *distingwed* and embelised by the sprynging floures of the first somer season?"—Chaucer: *Boethius*, p. 47.

dis-tīn'-guish (gu as gw), v. t. & i. [Fr. *distinguer*; Sp. & Port. *distinguir*; Ital. *distinguere*, from Lat. *distinguo*=to mark with a prick, to distinguish; *dis*=away, apart, and a form *stinguo* (not found)=to prick; cogn. with Eng. *sting* and *stigma* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To make distinct, or indicate difference by an external mark.

2. To separate from others by some distinctive characteristic; to constitute a mark of difference or distinction in things.

3. To classify or arrange according to different or distinctive properties, characteristics or qualities.

"Moses *distinguishes* the causes of the flood into those that belong to the heavens, and those that belong to the earth: the rains and the abyss."—Burnet: *Theory of the Earth*.

4. To note or perceive the distinction or difference between different things; to recognize the individuality of; to discriminate between.

(1) By the senses.

"Being set before you both together,
A judging sight doth soon *distinguish* either."
Drayton: *Matilda to K. John*.

(2) By the understanding or reason.

"By our reason we are enabled to *distinguish* good from evil."—Watts: *Logic*.

5. To perceive the existence of with the senses; as, To distinguish a sound.

*6. To discern critically; to judge.

"No more can you *distinguish* of a man,
Than of his outward show!"
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iii. 1.

*7. To understand.

"No man could *distinguish* what he said."
Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 1, 786.

8. To make eminent, noted, or known; to gain distinction for.

"In all the four characters he had *distinguished* himself."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv., p. 457.

B. Intransitive:

1. To make a distinction; to discriminate; to mark or note the distinction or difference.

"The reader must learn to *distinguish*."—Herschel: *Astronomy* (1858), § 252.

*2. To become distinct, distinguishable, or differentiated.

"The little embryo first *distinguishes* into a little knot."—Jer. Taylor.

* (1) Blair thus discriminates between the two words to *distinguish* and to *separate*: "We *distinguish* what we want not to confound with another thing; we *separate* what we want to remove from it. Objects are *distinguished* from one another by their qualities; they are *separated* by the distance or time or place." (Blair: *Lect. on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres* (1817), vol. i., p. 229.)

(2) Crabb thus discriminates between to *distinguish* and to *discriminate*: "To *distinguish* is the general, to *discriminate* is the particular term: the former is an indefinite, the latter a definite action. To *discriminate* is in fact to *distinguish* specifically; hence we speak of a *distinction* as true or false, but of a *discrimination* as nice. We *distinguish* things as to their divisibility or unity; we *discriminate* them as to their inherent properties: we *distinguish* things that are like or unlike, to separate or collect them for the purpose of separating one from the other; we *distinguish* by means of the senses as well as the understanding; we *discriminate* by the understanding only: we *distinguish* things by their color, or we *distinguish* moral objects by their truth or falsehood; we *discriminate* the characters of men, or we *discriminate* their merits according to circumstances." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

* For the difference between to *distinguish* and to *perceive*, see PERCEIVE; for that between to *distinguish* and to *signalize*, see SIGNALIZE.

dis-tīn'-guish-a-ble (gu as gw), a. [Eng. *distinguish*; -able.]

1. That may or can be distinguished or discriminated from others; capable of being distinguished.

"Left a race behind
Like to themselves, *distinguishable* scarce
From Gentiles."—Milton: *P. R.*, iii. 423-25.

2. Capable of being perceived by the senses; perceptible.

"Things that move so swift as not to affect the senses distinctly with several *distinguishable* distances of their motion."—Locke: *Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xiv.

*3. Worthy of note or of regard; distinguished, notable.

"I would endeavor that my betters should seek me by the merit of something *distinguishable*."—Swift.

*dis-tīn'-guish-a-ble-ness (gu as gw), s. [Eng. *distinguishable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being distinguishable.*dis-tīn'-guish-a-bly (gu as gw), adv. [Eng. *distinguishable* (le); -ly.] In a manner or degree capable of being distinguished or discriminated from others; distinctly, notably.

"*Distinguishably* in the taste of the most admired reflections of some of our favorite authors."—Cambridge: *The Scribleriad*, bk. iv.

dis-tīn'-guished (gu as gw), pa. par. & a. [DISTINGUISH.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Marked by some distinctive or distinguishing sign or property.

"That instant Pallas, bursting from a cloud,
Fixed a *distinguished* mark, and cried aloud."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, viii. 219, 220.

2. Exceeding or surpassing others; unusual, above the common.

"For sins committed with many aggravations of guilt, the furnace of wrath will be seven times hotter, and burn with a *distinguished* fury."—Rogers.

3. Eminent, noted, or celebrated for some superior or extraordinary quality.

"They could far more easily bear the preëminence of a *distinguished* stranger."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

*4. Marked, noticeable.

"Mrs. Delville received her with the most *distinguished* politeness."—Miss Burney: *Cecilia*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, æ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *distinguished*, *conspicuous*, *eminent*, *noted*, and *illustrious*: "The idea of an object having something attached to it to excite notice is common to all these terms. *Distinguished* in its general sense expresses little more than this idea; the rest are but modes of *distinguished*. A thing is *distinguished* in proportion as it is distinct or separate from others; it is *conspicuous* in proportion as it is easily seen; it is *noted* in proportion as it is widely known. In this sense a rank is *distinguished*; a situation is *conspicuous*; a place is *noted*. Persons are *distinguished* by external marks or by characteristic qualities; persons or things are *conspicuous* mostly from some external mark; persons or things are *noted* mostly by collateral circumstances. A man may be *distinguished* by his decorations, or he may be *distinguished* by his manly air, or by his abilities; a person is *conspicuous* by the gaudiness of his dress; a house is *conspicuous* that stands on a hill; a person is *noted* for having performed a wonderful cure; a place is *noted* for its fine waters. We may be *distinguished* for things good, bad, or indifferent: we may be *conspicuous* for our singularities or that which only attracts vulgar notice: we may be *noted* for that which is bad, and mostly for that which is the subject of vulgar discourse; we can be *eminent* and *illustrious* only for that which is really good and praiseworthy; the former applies, however, mostly to those things which set a man high in the circle of his acquaintance; the latter to that which makes him shine before the world. A man of *distinguished* talent will be apt to excite envy if he be not also *distinguished* for his private virtue; affectation is never better pleased than when it can place itself in such a *conspicuous* situation as to draw all eyes upon itself: lovers of fame are sometimes contented to render themselves *noted* for their vices or absurdities: nothing is more gratifying to a man than to render himself *eminent* for his professional skill: it is the lot of but few to be *illustrious*, and those few are very seldom to be envied. In an extended and moral application, these terms may be employed to heighten the character of an object; a favor may be said to be *distinguished*, piety *eminent*, and a name *illustrious*." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

*dis-tin-guished-ly (gu as gw), adv. [Eng. *distinguished*; -ly.] In a distinguished manner; eminently.

dis-tin-guish-ër (gu as gw), s. [Eng. *distinguish*; -ër.]

1. One who distinguishes or separates one thing from another by marks of difference.

"Let us admire the wisdom of God in this *distinguisher* of times, and visible deity, the sun."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

2. One who accurately discerns the difference or discriminates between things; a critical observer.

"If I should ask any, the most subtil *distinguisher*."—Hobbes: *Answer to Dr. Bramhall*.

dis-tin-guish-ing (gu as gw), pr. par., a. & s. [Distinguish.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Constituting a difference or distinction; distinctive.

2. Marking difference or distinction; distinctive, peculiar.

"The distinguishing badge of the Anglican Church."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

C. As subst.: The act of marking difference or distinction; a separating from others.

distinguishing-pennant, s.

Nautical:

1. The special or proper flag of a vessel.

2. A special pennant hoisted to call attention to signals.

*dis-tin-guish-ing-ly (gu as gw), adv. [Eng. *distinguishing*; -ly.] In a distinguishing manner; with some mark or degree of distinction; markedly.

"A provision *distinguishingly* calculated for the same purpose of levitation."—Paley: *Natural Theology*, ch. xii.

*dis-tin-guish-mënt (gu as gw), s. A distinction; an observation of difference.

"Should a like language use to all degrees, And mannerly *distinguishment* leave out Betwixt the prince and beggar."—Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, ii. 1.

*dis-ti-tle, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *title* (q. v.).] To strip or divest of a title.

"That were the next way to *distitle* myself of honor."—Ben Jonson: *Cynthia's Revels*, iv. 2.

*dis-ti-tled (tled as teld), pa. par. or a. [Distitle.]

*dis-ti-tling, pr. par., a. & s. [Distitle.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of divesting of a title.

dis-töm-a, s. [Gr. *di*=*dis*=twice, twofold, and *stoma*=a mouth.]

Zoology:

1. A genus of internal parasitic worms, order Trematoda, class Platyelmintha, vulgarly known as "Suctorial Worms" or "Flukes." The Distoma is commonly found in the liver and biliary ducts of sheep and other ruminants, deriving nourishment from the fluids in which it is immersed, and giving rise to the disease known as the "rot." The body of the creature, which is not quite an inch in length, is flattened, and resembles in some degree a minute sole or flat-fish; at its anterior extremity is a circular disc, or sucker, which is perforated by the aperture of the mouth; while a second sucker of similar form, but imperforate, is placed upon the ventral surface of the body. With these, both formerly thought to be mouths, whence the name, the parasite clings firmly to the body of its host.

The embryo on its discharge from the egg is of conical form and aquatic habits, swimming freely by means of cilia, with which it is covered. These, however, it does not retain long, and passing into its second stage of development, it enters the body of some fresh-water mollusk, where it remains until its temporary host is accidentally taken into the system of some ruminant, when it undergoes its final transformation and passes into its mature stage of development. Distoma has occasionally been found in man.

2. A genus of Mollusca, order Tunicata, family Botryllidae. They occur on marine Algae. Branchial and anal orifices six-rayed.

dis-töm-i-dæ, s. [Mod. Lat. *distoma* (a) (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool.: A family of Trematoda, type Distoma.

*dis-tor-que-mënt (que as k), s. [Lat. *distorqueo*=to twist, to distort.] A distortion, a writhing.

"Like the *distorquements* of a darted conscience."—Feltham: *Resolves*.

dis-tort, v. t. [Fr. *détorquer*, *détordre*; Sp. & Port. *detorcer*; Ital. *distorcere*.] [DISTORT, a.]

I. Literally:

1. To twist, bend, or put out of the natural figure or posture; to deform, to disfigure.

"And there lay the rider *distorted* and pale, With the dew on his brow and the rust on his mail."—Byron: *Destruction of Sennacherib*.

2. To represent in a distorted form: as, His features were *distorted* in the mirror.

II. Figuratively:

1. To force out of the true course or direction; to pervert, to bias, to prejudice.

"Once they loomed dimly through an obscuring and *distorting* haze of prejudice."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. To turn or twist from the true meaning; to wrest, to pervert.

"The words of Mr. Hooker, thus pitifully *distorted*."—Hammond: *Works*, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 51.

† For the difference between to *distort* and to *turn*, see TURN.

*dis-tort, a. [Lat. *distortus*, pa. par. of *distorqueo*=to twist aside: *dis*=away, apart; *torqueo*=to twist.] Distorted.

"Her face was ugly, and her mouth *distorted*."—Spenser: *F. Q.*, v. xii. 36.

dis-tort-ëd, pa. par. & a. [DISTORT, v.]

1. Lit.: Twisted, turned, or bent from the natural course or figure.

"Seated here On thy *distorted* root, with hearers none."—Couper: *Yardley Oak*.

*dis-tort-ëd-ly, adv. [Eng. *distorted*; -ly.] In a distorted or perverted manner; by perversion.

"They so violently and *distortedly* pervert the natural order of things."—Cudworth: *Morality*, bk. iv., ch. iv.

dis-tort-ër, s. [Eng. *distort*; -ër.] One who or that which distorts.

dis-tort-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DISTORT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of twisting or turning out of the natural figure; distortion.

dis-tor-tion, s. [Lat. *distortio*, from *distortus*, pa. par. of *distorqueo*.]

I. Literally:

1. The act of distorting, twisting, or turning out of the natural form or figure; a writhing, or twisting, a contortion.

"Writhing in dire *distortions*."—Savage: *On the Recovery of a Lady of Quality*.

2. The state of being distorted or out of shape; a distorted part of a body, a deformity.

"More ordinary imperfections and *distortions* of the body."—Wotton: *Reliquia Wotton*, p. 79.

II. Fig.: The wresting or perverting of the true meaning of words.

"These absurdities are all framed by a childish *distortion* of my words."—Bp. Wren.

*dis-tort-ive, a. [Eng. *distort*; -ive.]

1. Causing or tending to cause distortions, distorting.

2. Having distortions, distorted.

dis-tort-ör, s. [Lat.] One who distorts, a distorter.

distortor-oris, s.

Anat.: A name given to one of the zygomatic muscles, which distorts the mouth in rage, grinning, &c.

*dis-toür-ble, *des-tro-ble, *dis-tro-ble, *dis-turb-ble, *dis-turb-el-yn, v. t. [O. Fr. *des*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *tourbler*, *turbier*=to disturb, from Lat. *turbula*, dim. of *turba*=a crowd.] To disturb, to throw into disorder or confusion, to confound.

"I am ryght sorry yif I have oughte Distroubled yow out of your thoughts."—Chaucer: *Book of the Duchess*, 522.

dis-träct, v. t. & i. [Fr. *disträire*; Sp. *disträer*; Port. *disträhir*; Ital. *disträere*.] [DISTRACT, a.]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

*1. To draw or pull in different directions.

"The needle endeavors to conform unto the meridian; but being *distracted*, driveth that way where the greater and powerfuller part of the earth is placed."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

*2. To divide, to separate, to break up into parts.

"*Distract* your army, which doth most consist Of war-marked footmen."—Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 7.

3. To turn or draw from one point; to divert from one subject to a number of others.

"If he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to *distract* it by a multiplicity of the object."—South.

II. Figuratively:

1. To fill with contrary considerations; to perplex, to harass, or to disturb with a multiplicity of cares or thoughts.

"An infant daughter late my griefs increased, And all a mother's cares *distract* my breast."—Pope: *Sappho to Phaon*, 77, 78.

2. To disturb the peace of by internal dissensions; to tear asunder.

"The Anglican Church was, at this time, not less *distracted* than the Gallican Church."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. To disturb or disorder the reason or intellect; to derange, to put beside one's self.

"This news *distracts* me."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, ii. 2.

*B. Intrans.: To become distracted, to be beside one's self.

"Like to *distract*, she lifted up his head, Cry'd Lindy, Lindy, woe me, are ye dead?"—Koss: *Helenore*, p. 15.

*dis-träct, *dis-trä-cte, a. [Lat. *distractus*, pa. par. of *disträho*=to draw in different directions: *dis*=away, apart, and *träho*=to draw.]

1. Lit.: Separated, divided, disjointed.

"To your audit comes Their *distract* parcels in combined sums."—Shakesp.: *Lover's Complaint*, 230, 231.

2. Fig.: Distracted in mind.

"The fellow is *distract*, and so am I."—Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, iv. 3.

dis-träct-ëd, pa. par. & a. [DISTRACT, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

*1. Lit.: Divided, separated, disjointed.

"But to the brightest beams *Distracted* clouds give way: so stand thou forth, The time is fair again."—Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, v. iii.

2. Fig.: Disturbed or disordered mentally; perplexed, confounded, harassed.

"One tender friend of my *distracted* mind."—Pope: *Homers Iliad*, xix. 304.

dis-träct-ëd-ly, adv. [Eng. *distracted*; -ly.]

1. Jointly; by fits and starts.

"For she did speak in starts *distractedly*."—Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, ii.

2. Madly, frantically; like one distracted.

"*Distractedly* she did her hands extend."—Dryden: *Barons' Wars*, bk. ii.

*dis-träct-ëd-nëss, s. [Eng. *distracted*; -ness.] The quality or state of being distracted; distraction.

"The present *distractedness* of my mind."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 41.

böil, böy; pöut, jöw; cat, çell, chorus, çhîn, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -cian, -tian = çhan. -tion, -sion = çhün; -çion, -çsion = çhün. -çious, -çious, -çious = çhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël.

dis-trăct-ër, s. [Eng. *distract*; -er.] One who or that which distracts.

"Such inspiration as this is no *distracter* from, but an accomplicher and enlarger of human faculties."—*Nore: Conj. Cabb.* (Pref.)

***dis-trăct-fûl, a.** [Eng. *distract*; -ful(l).] Causing distraction; distracting.

"In that *distractful* shape."

Heywood: Love's Mistress, sig. F 9.

***dis-trăct'-l-ble, a.** [English *distract*; -able.] Capable of being drawn aside, or in different directions.

dis-trăct'-ile, s. [Pref. *dis*, and English *tractile* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Divided in two parts; torn asunder; an epithet applied to the connective when it is attached to the filament in a horizontal manner, so as to separate the two anther lobes. Example, in *Salvia officinalis*.

dis-trăct'-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [DISTRACT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of diverting, disturbing, or deranging mentally; distraction.

dis-trăc'-tion, s. [Lat. *distractio*, from *distractus*, pa. par. of *distrāho*; Fr. *distractio*; Sp. *distracción*; Ital. *distrattione*.]

***I. Literally:**

1. The act of drawing in different directions; separation.

"Uncapable of distraction from him with whom thou wert one."—*Bp. Hall*.

2. A separate or detached body or portion; a detachment.

"While he was yet in Rome,
His power went out in such distractions, as
Beguiled all spies."

Shakesp.: Ant. and Cleop., iii. 7.

II. Figuratively:

1. The act of drawing or diverting from a point or matter.

2. A state of confusion or perplexity caused by a multiplicity of thoughts or cares distracting the mind; embarrassment.

"Behold distraction, frenzy, and amazement,
Like witless antics, one another meet."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, v. 3.

3. Violent mental excitement arising from pain, care, &c.

"And in distraction's bitter mood
She weeps with wild despair."

Scott: William and Helen, viii.

***4. Folly, stupidity.**

5. Madness, insanity.

"This savors not much of distraction."

Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v. 1.

6. Anything which distracts or tends to distract the mind, or turn it away from any business, study, care, or occupation.

***7. Confusion, tumult, disorder, disturbance.**

"What may we not hope from him in a time of quiet and tranquillity, since, during the late distractions, he has done so much for the advantage of our trade?"—*Addison: Freeholder*.

***dis-trăc'-tious, a.** [Eng. *distract*; -ious.] Distracting.

"No molimious, laborious and *distractious* thing."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 885.

***dis-trăc'-tive, a.** [Eng. *distract*; -ive.] Tending to distract; distracting.

"Shakes off those *distractive* thoughts."—*Bp. Hall: The Devout Soul*, § 23.

***dis-trăc'-tive-ly, adv.** [Eng. *distractive*; -ly.] In a distracting manner; so as to distract. (*Carlyle*.)

dis-trā in, *dis-traine, *dis-treine, *dis-treyn, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *destraindre*, from Lat. *distringo*=to pull apart; *dis*=away, apart, and *stringo*=to compress, to strain; Ital. *distringere*.]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

***1. To pull or rend asunder.**

"Neither guile nor force might it *distraine*."

Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 82.

***2. To seize upon for one's self; to take possession of.**

"Here's Beaufort, that regards not God nor king,
Hath here *distrained* the Tower to his use."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., i. 3.

***3. To bind down; to keep under restraint.**

"A man which that vicious lusts holden *distrained* with charynes."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, II. 6.

***4. To clasp, to hold tightly.**

"The gentle facon, that with his fete *distraineth*
The kinges hand."—*Chaucer: Assembly of Foules*.

***5. To oppress, to burden, to distract.**

"When raging loue with extreme paine
Most cruelly *distrains* my hart."

Surrey: The Lover Comforteth himself.

6. In the same sense as II.

"Their furniture was *distrained* without mercy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

***7. To take goods or chattels from by distraint.**

"They suffer themselves to be *distrained*."—*Selden: Table Talk*.

II. Law: To seize for debt; to take a personal chattel from any person in order to satisfy a demand or to enforce the performance of an act.

"Nothing shall be *distrained* for rent, which may not be rendered again in as good plight as when it was *distrained*."—*Blackstone: Comm.*, bk. iii., ch. 1.

B. Intrans.: To seize goods under a distraint; to levy a distress.

"To enable those who let her out to *distrain* on a short succession of master mariners."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

dis-trā in-a-ble, a. [Eng. *distrain*; -able.] That may be distrainted; liable to be distrainted.

"Strangers' beasts found on the tenant's land, if put in by consent of the owner, are *distrainable* immediately afterward."—*Blackstone: Comm.*, bk. iii., ch. 1.

dis-trā in-ed, pa. par. or a. [DISTRAIN.]

dis-trā in-ër, dis-trā in-ër, s. [Eng. *distrain*; -er.]

Law: One who distrains or levies a distress.

"The *distrainer* must answer for the circumstances."—*Blackstone: Comm.*, bk. iii., ch. 1.

dis-trā in-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [DISTRAIN.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of seizing goods under a distraint.

"We may so use the matter, to have most part of the money without *distraining* of your own body."—*History of Fortunatus*.

dis-trā in-ër, s. [DISTRAINER.]

dis-trā int, s. [O. Fr. *destrainte*=restraint, from *destraindre*=to strain, press, restrain, &c.]

Law: The act of seizing goods for debt, &c.; a distress.

dis-trā it, adj. [Fr.] Absent or abstracted in mind.

"She was *distrail*, reserved."—*C. Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. xxvi.

***dis-trā ught (gh silent), *dis-trauwt, a.** [An incorrect assimilation of the Eng. *distract*=*distracted*, to **raught*, pa. par. of *reach*, taught from *teach*, &c.]

***1. Lit.:** Torn or rent asunder.

"His greedy throat, therewith in two *distracted*."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. vii.

2. Fig.: Distracted, perplexed.

"To the sumptuous banquet came
Every Knight and every Dame,
Twixt son and daughter all *distracted*."

Longfellow: Black Knight.

***dis-trā ught-ëd (gh silent), a.** [Eng. *distracted*; -ed.] Distracted.

"That immortal beauty, there with thee,
Which in my weak *distracted* mind I see."

Spenser: Hymn of Heuenele Beautte.

***dis-tré'am, v. i.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *stream* (q. v.).] To stream, to flow.

"A swelling tear *distréamed* from every eye."

Shenstone: Elegy.

dis-tréss, *des-tresse, *dis-tres, *dis-tresse, *dys-tresse, s. [O. Fr. *destresse*, *destrèche*, *destrèche*; Prov. *destrèche*, *destréssa*, from a supposed Low Lat. form *districtio*=to afflict, from Lat. *districtus*, pa. par. of *distringo*; Ital. *distretta*; Fr. *détresse*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Extreme anguish or pain of mind or body; deep anxiety.

"Alas! his efforts double his *distress*."

He likes yours little and his own still less."

Cooper: Conversation, 343.

2. A state of misery, poverty, or want; destitution.

"The *distress* of the common people was severe, and was aggravated by the follies of magistrates, and the arts of malecontents."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

3. That which causes suffering, pain, or anguish; a calamity, a misfortune.

"He saved them out of their *distresses*."—*Ps.* cvii. 13.

4. In the same sense as II.

5. A state of danger or need of assistance.

"These signal stations are to be available to give notice of vessels in *distress* and requiring assistance."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

II. Law:

1. English and American:

(1) The act of distraining or seizing the personal chattels of any person in order to satisfy a demand or to enforce a duty.

(a) A *distress* is the taking of a personal chattel out of the possession of the wrongdoer into the custody of the party injured, to procure a satisfaction for the wrong committed, the most usual injury for which a distress may be taken being non-payment of rent. A distress may also be taken where a man finds beasts of a stranger wandering in his grounds, *damage-feasant*: that is, doing him hurt or damage, by treading down his grass, or the like. . . . As a general rule, all chattels personal found upon the premises, whether they in fact belong to the tenant or a stranger, are distrainable for rent. To this rule there are certain exceptions; as, for instance, the tools and utensils of trade, if in actual use; valuable things intrusted in the way of trade, as a horse standing in a smith's shop to be shod; goods intrusted to a common carrier, auctioneer, or agent; things fixed to the freehold, as windows, doors, &c.; and nothing which cannot be rendered again in as good plight as when it was distrainted, as milk, fruit, and the like. All *distresses* must be made by day, unless in the case of *damage-feasant*; nor must the value of the chattels distrainted be excessive in proportion to the debt.

(b) *Infinite distress* is one which may be repeated from time to time, until the stubbornness of the party is conquered, as in cases of neglect of fealty, or to do suit of court, or to appear as a juror. (*Blackstone: Comment.*)

(2) The chattels distrainted.

"And the *distress* thus taken must be proportioned to the thing distrainted for, for otherwise he incurs the risk of an action for taking an excessive *distress*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 1.

2. *Scots Law:* A pledge or security taken by the sheriffs for the good behavior of those who came to fairs. It was returned to them at the end of the fair or market if no harm had been done.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *distress*, *anxiety*, *anguish*, and *agony*: "*Distress* is the pain felt when in a strait from which we see no means of extricating ourselves; *anxiety* is that pain which one feels on the prospect of an evil. The *distress* always depends upon some outward cause; the *anxiety* often lies in the imagination. The *distress* is produced by the present, but not always immediate evil; the *anxiety* respects that which is future: *anguish* arises from the reflection on the evil that is past; *agony* springs from witnessing that which is immediate or before the eye. *Distress* is not peculiar to any age; where there is a consciousness of good and evil, pain and pleasure, *distress* will inevitably exist from some circumstance or another. *Anxiety*, *anguish*, and *agony* belong to riper years; infancy and childhood are deemed the happy periods of human existence, because they are exempt from the *anxieties* attendant on every one who has a station to fill and duties to discharge. *Anxiety* and *agony* are species of *distress*, of the severer kind, which spring altogether from the maturity of reflection and the full consciousness of evil. A child is in *distress* when it loses its mother, and the mother is also in *distress* when she misses her child. The station of a parent is, indeed, that which is most productive, not only of *distress*, but *anxiety*, *anguish*, and *agony*: the mother has her peculiar *anxieties* for the child, while rearing it in its infant state; the father has his *anxiety* for its welfare on its entrance into the world; they both suffer the deepest *anguish* when the child disappoints their dearest hopes, by running a career of vice, and finishing its wicked course by an untimely, and sometimes ignominious end: not unfrequently they are doomed to suffer the *agony* of seeing a child encircled in flames from which he cannot be snatched, or sinking into a watery grave from which he cannot be rescued." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dis-tréss, v. t. [DISTRÉSS, s.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To cause distress, pain, anxiety, or agony to; to harass, to afflict, to grieve greatly, to pain.

"I am *distréssed* for thee, my brother Jonathan."—*2 Sam.* i. 26.

***2. To force, compel, or constrain by pain or suffering.**

"Men who can neither be *distréssed* nor won into a sacrifice of duty."—*Hamilton*.

3. To exhaust, to tire out: as, His horse was greatly *distréssed*.

II. Law: To distraint.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *distress*, *to harass*, and *to perplex*: "A person is *distréssed* either in his outward circumstances or his feelings; he is *harassed* mentally or corporeally; he is *perplexed* in his understanding more than in his feelings: a deprivation *distresses*; provocations and hostile measures *harass*; stratagems and ambiguous measures *perplex*. A besieged town is *distréssed* by the cutting off its resources of water and provisions; the besieged are *harassed* by perpetual attacks; the besiegers are *perplexed* in all their maneuvers and plans by the counter maneuver."

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, there; plne, plt, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rôle, fûll; trÿ, sÿrian. æ, œ = é; oy = à. qu = kw.

and contrivances of their opponents: a tale of woe distresses; continual alarms and incessant labor harass; unexpected obstacles and inextricable difficulties perplex. We are distressed and perplexed by circumstances; we are harassed altogether by persons or the intentional efforts of others; we may relieve another in distress or may remove a perplexity, but the harassing ceases only with the cause which gave rise to it." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

dis-tréssed', *dis-trést', *pa. par. or a.* [DISTRESS, v.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Afflicted with pain, anxiety, or agony.
2. In want, destitute.
3. Exhausted.
4. In a position of danger.

"Bringing two distressed vessels, and the thirteen persons on board of them, into Ramsgate harbor."—*London Standard*.

***dis-tréss-éd-néss,** *s.* [Eng. distressed; -ness.] The quality or state of being in great pain or distress. (Verstegan.)

dis-tréss-fúl, *a.* [Eng. distress; -ful(l).]

1. Full of distress; greatly pained or afflicted; in great distress.

"Distressful Nature pants."

Thomson: *Summer*, 445.

2. Causing or attended with distress, pain or anguish; calamitous, miserable.

"Being informed of his distressful situation."—*Fielding: Amelia*, ch. vi.

3. Indicating or arising from distress.

"And all around distressful yells arise."

Goldsmith: *Traveller*.

*4. Attended with or indicating poverty or destitution.

"He, with a body filled and vacant mind,

Gets him to rest, crammed with distressful bread."

Shakespeare: *Henry V.*, iv. 1.

dis-tréss-fúl-lý, *adv.* [Eng. distressful; -ly.]

In a distressful or painful manner or degree.

"I am distressfully deaf."—*Johnson*.

dis-tréss-íng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISTRESS, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of causing distress, pain, or anguish to; the state of being distressed; distress.

"Port after storms, joy after long distressing."

F. Fletcher: *Eliza*.

dis-tréss-íng-lý, *adv.* [Eng. distressing; -ly.]

1. In a distressing, painful, or agonizing manner.
2. Painfully, unpleasantly.

***dis-trib-ú-lánc,** *s.* [Lat. *dis*, and *tribulans*, *pr. par. of tribulo*=to afflict, to trouble.] A disturbance, an annoyance.

"The shiref all devolve the ground both of him and his gudies, and charge him in the kingis name that he mak na mare disturbance to the lord nor his grovande in tym to cum."—*Acts Jas. II. A. 1457* (ed. 1814), p. 51.

dis-trib-ú-tá-ble, *a.* [Eng. distribut(e); -able.]

That may or can be distributed or dealt out; capable of distribution.

"To make my patrimony distributable among a great number."—*Str W. Jones: Fragments of Isaus*.

dis-trib-ú-tár-ý, *a. & s.* [Eng. distribut(e); -ary.]

A. As *adj.*: Serving to distribute; distributing.

B. As *subst.*: A means, line, or passage of distribution.

"Breaking up into distributaries as it approaches the sea."—*London Times*.

dis-trib-ú-te, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *distributus*, *pa. par. of distribuo*=to distribute; *dis*=away, apart, and *tribuo*=to share; *Sp. & Port. distribuir*; *Ital. distribuire*; *Fr. distribuer*.]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

To divide or deal out among a number; to give or bestow in portions; to share.

"His bribes, distributed with judicious prodigality, speedily produced a large return."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xviii.

2. To dispense, to deal out, to administer.

"Not in the presence
Of dreaded justice, but of the ministers
That do distribute it."

Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*, iii. 3.

3. To assign or appoint to different positions or stations.

"The Levites, whom David had distributed in the house of the Lord."—*2 Chron.* xiii. 18.

4. To divide, separate or arrange, as into classes, divisions, genera, &c.; to classify.

5. To spread, to scatter, to disperse.

"The greater number of families [of plants] is distributed over the whole globe."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 1146.

II. Technically:

1. *Logic*: To employ a term in its fullest extent. [DISTRIBUTE.]

"Universal judgments distribute, *i. e.*, introduce the whole of their subject; particulars do not. In 'All the fixed stars twinkle,' and 'No man is wise at all times,' it is obvious that we are speaking of the whole of the fixed stars, and of men, respectively; and therefore each term is distributed."—*Thomson: Laws of Thought*, § 71.

2. *Print.*: To separate and return the type from the column to the case.

B. Intransitive:

1. To share, to deal out.

"He distributed to the disciples."—*John vi.* 11.

2. *Specif.*: To dispense charity.

"Distributing to the necessity of the saints."—*Romans* xii. 13.

3. To assign, to allot, to dispense.

"As God hath distributed to every man."—*1 Cor.* vii. 17.

¶ For the difference between *distribute* and *to dispense*, see DISPENSE; for that between *distribute* and *to divide*, see DIVIDE.

dis-trib-ú-téd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISTRIBUTE.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Shared, divided, assigned, or dealt out.

II. Technically:

1. *Logic*: Applied to a term used in its fullest extent, so as to include all significations or applications.

2. *Print.*: Applied to type returned from the column to the case.

dis-trib-ú-tér, *s.* [Eng. distribut(e); -er.] One who distributes, deals out, or shares anything; a dispenser, a divider, an administrator.

"There were judges and distributors of justice appointed for the several parts of his dominions."—*Addison: On Italy*.

dis-trib-ú-tíng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISTRIBUTE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of dealing out, assigning, dispensing, or administering; distribution, division.

2. *Print.*: The operation of returning from the column to the case the letters, &c., which make up the matter. The compositor wets a page or part of a column of matter, and takes up a number of lines on his distributing-rule. The wetting causes the types to adhere slightly together. He takes a few words between his finger and thumb, and, reading the purport, by a dexterous slackening of his grip, so as to loosen the type *seriatim*, he throws the several letters into their various boxes. *Distribution* is said to be four times faster than composition. (Knight.) [TYPE-DISTRIBUTING MACHINE.]

distributing-reservoir, *s.* A small reservoir for a given district, capable of containing a volume of water equal to the whole excess of the demand for water during those hours of the day when such demand exceeds the average rate, above a supply during the same time at the average rate. The greatest hourly demand for water is about double the average hourly demand. The least that a distributing-reservoir should hold is half the daily demand. (Knight.)

distributing-roller, *s.*

Print.: A roller on the edge of an inking-table for distributing ink to the printing-roller. At the side of the table is an ink-trough, or fountain, which is pressed up against the distributing-roller by balance-weights. The distributing-roller presents a supply of ink to the printing-roller, which is then run backward and forward on the table to spread the ink evenly around it. The arrangement was invented by Professor Cowper, and is described in his English patent of 1813. The distributing-roller in printing-machines carries ink from the ductor-roller to the inking-roller. To secure an even distribution, it is found necessary to give a vibratory as well as a revolving motion to the roller. (Knight.)

distributing-rule, *s.*

Print.: A rule used in separating the lines of type in distribution. (Knight.)

distributing-table, *s.*

Print.: The slab on which the ink is spread and transferred to the rollers. (Knight.)

dis-trib-ú-tion, *s.* [Lat. *distributio*, from *distributus*, *pa. par. of distribuo*=to distribute; *Fr. distribution*; *Ital. distribuzione*; *Sp. distribucion*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of distributing, dividing, or dealing out to others.

"Ample was the boon
He gave them, in its distribution fair."

Cowper: *Task*, v. 199, 200.

2. The act of giving in charity; a dispensing of alms.

"They glorify God for your professed subjection unto the gospel of Christ, and for your liberal distribution unto them."—*2 Cor.* ix. 13.

3. The dispensing or administering of justice.

4. An assigning, appointing, or allotting to different stations or positions.

5. The act of dividing, arranging, or separating, into classes, genera, &c.

6. The act of dispersing or spreading abroad.

"By the distribution of his light."

Blackmore: *Creation*, bk. ii.

7. The state of being dispersed, spread, or scattered.

8. That which is distributed, or dealt out.

"Let us govern our charitable distributions by this pattern of nature, and maintain a mutual circulation of benefits and returns."—*Atterbury*.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: The disposition and arrangement of the several parts of a building according to the rules of art.

2. *Law*: The distributing of the personal estate of intestates.

3. *Logic*: The distinguishing of an universal whole into its several kinds of species. [DISTRIBUTE, II. 1.]

4. *Nat. Hist.*: The manner, degree, and extent in which the flora and fauna of the world are distributed over the surface of the earth, with the variations in certain areas, and the causes or conditions which cause such variations.

"It has reference to the distribution of plants in an altitudinal or hypsometrical point of view."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 1188.

5. *Print.*: The act of distributing type. [DISTRIBUTE, s. 2.]

6. *Rhet.*: A division and enumeration of the several qualities of a subject.

7. *Steam Eng.*: The application of steam in the engine in respect to its induction, eduction, expansive workings, &c.

¶ (1) *Distribution of animals:*

Zool. & Geol.: The diffusion of animals in space and in time. To these, in the case of marine animals, diffusion in depth.

(a) *Zool.*: The diffusion of animals in space; there are zoological provinces, regions, &c.; but to render these precise it is requisite to make them vary in some cases for each sub-kingdom, and in some even for each class. For instance, the geographical distribution of wingless mammals is not the same as that of winged birds, nor is it the same as that of fishes. The following, according to Woodward, is the distribution of the mollusca through the several provinces which they inhabit:

(i.) *Marine Provinces:*

Arctic, Boreal, Celtic, Lusitanian, Aralo-Caspian, West African, South African, Indo-Pacific, Australo-Zealandic, Japonic, Aleutic, Californian, Panamic, Peruvian, Magellanic, Patagonian, Caribbean, and Trans-Atlantic.

(ii.) *Land Regions:*

Germanic, Lusitanian, Africa, Cape, Yemen-Madagascar, Indian, China and Japan, Philippine Islands, Java, Borneo, Papua and New Ireland, Australian, South Australia and Tasmania, New Zealand, Polynesian, Canadian, Atlantic States, American, Oregon and Californian, Mexican, Antilles, Columbian, Brazilian, Peruvian, Argentine, Chilean, and Patagonian.

In the case of marine animals inquiry must be made also as to their bathymetrical distribution—*i. e.*, the limits of depth in the sea within which any particular marine animal lives. With regard to the former, four zones have for some considerable time been recognized—the Littoral Zone, between tide-marks; the Laminarian one, from low-water mark to 15 fathoms deep; the Coralline Zone, from 15 to 50 fathoms; and the Deep-sea Coral Zone, from 50 to 100 fathoms. To these Nicholson adds a fifth, which he calls the Abyssal Zone, from 100 to 3,000 or 4,000 fathoms.

(b) *Geol.*: The diffusion of animals in time. The same laws obtain as in plants. For details see the various paleontological articles.

(2) *Distribution of electricity:*

Elect.: The manner in which electricity is distributed. Various experiments show that electricity does not penetrate into the interior of bodies, but is confined to their surface. Its distribution does not, therefore, depend upon the mass of a body, but upon the extent of its surface.

ból, bôy; pòut, jôw; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; -cian, -tian = shàn. -tion, -sion = shün;

sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

(3) *Distribution of magnetism, Distribution of free magnetism:*

Magnetism: The manner in which magnetism is distributed. It was discovered by Coulomb that with saturated bars of more than seven inches in length, the distribution of magnetism could be expressed by a curve of which the abscissae formed the distance from the ends of the magnet, and the ordinates the force of magnetism at those points. (Ganot.)

(4) *Distribution of plants:*

Phyto-geography & Geol.: The diffusion of plants in space and in time. The former of these falls under phyto-geography; the latter may perhaps be ranked also under this department, but is more appropriately relegated to geology.

(a) **Phyto-geography:** The diffusion of plants in space—i. e., the manner in which plants are distributed in the several parts of the world. The species, genera, families, orders, &c., occurring in the several continents, islands, &c. Grisebach enumerates twenty-four regions of vegetation.

"The Arctic, the Europeo-Siberian Forest, the Mediterranean, the Steppes, the Chino-Japanese, the Indian Monsoon, the Sahara [in Central Africa, from 29° N. to 20° S.], and Southern Arabia, the Soudan, the Kalahari [extending along the Atlantic coast, from 20° to 23° S. lat.], the Cape, the Australian, the N. American Forest-Region, the Prairie, the Californian, the Mexican, the W. Indian, the Cis-equatorial Region of S. America, the Amazon, the Brazilian, the Tropical Andean, the Pampas, the Chilean Transition-Region, the Antarctic Forest-Region, and the Oceanic Islands.

Several of these regions, it will be observed, are nearly identical in climate with others; yet their vegetation pretty largely differs. This suggests that each species spread from a certain center in which it was first brought into being, and took time to spread from that center in the regions which it now occupies. There is also a bathymetrical distribution of plants, as of animals. It refers almost exclusively to the Algae. [¶] (1.)

(2) **Geol.:** The way in which plants are distributed, arranged, or grouped in time. Going back into antiquity, present species disappear; though modern genera remain, their orders, now extinct, appear; and, as a rule, the further back one goes the more different is the vegetation from that which now obtains. It is also, as a rule, not so high in organization, a progressive advance in that respect having taken place from the appearance of the first plant on the earth till now. For details, see the various articles on paleobotany.

(5) *Distribution of heat:*

Phys.: A term applied to designate the different ways in which a ray of heat, when it falls upon a liquid or solid body, is disposed of; as, by absorption, reflection, or transmission.

[¶] *Statute of distribution:*

Law: A statute regulating the mode of distribution of the personal estate of an intestate.

dis-trib-u-tion-al, a. [Eng. *distribution*; -al.] Pertaining to distribution.

"... the remains of a bird the whole of whose congeners are at present absolutely confined to the southern hemisphere, and therefore, in a broad sense, to the same great distributional area."—Huxley: *Q. J. G. S.*, vol. xv. (1889), p. 675.

***dis-trib-u-tion-ist, s.** [Eng. *distribution*; -ist.] One employed in distribution, a distributor, a dispenser.

"The distributionists trembled, for their popularity was at stake."—Dickens: *Sketches by Boz*. (Davies.)

***dis-trib-u-tiv-al, a.** [Eng. *distributive*(e); -al.] Pertaining to a distributive, or distribution.

"... the distributive sense."—Key: *Philological Essays* (1868), p. 4.

dis-trib-u-tive, a. & s. [As if from a Lat. *distributivus*, from *distributus*, pa. par. of *distribu*=to distribute; Fr. *distributif*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *distributivo*.]

A. As adjective:**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Of or pertaining to distribution; distributing, allotting, or dealing out to each its due share.

"The other species of justice called *distributive*, as consisting in the distribution of rewards and punishments."—South: *Sermons*, vol. iiii., ser. I.

2. Expressing or denoting distribution, division, or separation.

II. Technically:

1. **Gram.:** Expressing distribution, separation, or division. Distributive numerals are expressed by the use of the prep. *by*: as, *By twos*, two by two, &c. [DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUN.]

2. **Law:** (For definition, see example.) [DISTRIBUTIVE FINDING.]

"Of human positive laws, some are *distributive*, some penal. *Distributive* are those that determine the rights of the subjects, declaring to every man what it is by which he acquireth and holdeth a property in lands or goods, and a right or liberty of action, and these speak all the subjects."—Hobbes: *Of Commonwealth*, pt. II., ch. xxvi.

3. **Logic:** Assigning the various species of a universal term.

[¶] *Distributive finding of the issue:*

Law: A finding by the jury partly in favor of the plaintiff and partly in favor of the defendant.

(2) *Distributive pronoun:*

Gram.: A pronoun which denotes that the member of a number to which it is applied is taken separately or disjunctively. Distributive pronouns are each, every, either, and neither.

B. As substantive:

Gram.: A word expressive of or denoting distribution or separation; a distributive pronoun, as each, &c.

dis-trib-u-tive-ly, adv. [Eng. *distributive*; -ly.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. By distribution.

2. Singly, particularly, one by one, not collectively.

"*Distributively*, at the least, all great and grievous actual offenses, one by one, both may and ought to be, by all means, avoided."—Hooker: *Eccles. Polity*, bk. v.

II. Logic: (See example.)

"An universal term is sometimes taken collectively for all its particular ideas united together; and sometimes *distributively*, meaning each of them single and alone."—Watts: *Logic*.

***dis-trib-u-tive-ness, s.** [Eng. *distributive*; -ness.] A propensity to or desire of distributing; generosity, open-handedness.

"The carving at the table he always made his province, which, he said, he did as a diversion to keep him from eating overmuch; but certainly that practice had another more immediate cause, a natural *distributiveness* of humor, and a desire to be employed in the relief of every kind of want of every person."—Fell: *Life of Hammond*, §2.

dis-trict, s. [Fr. from Low Lat. *districtus*=a district within which a lord may distrain, *distringere potest* (Ducange); *distringo*=to distrain (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A circuit of authority, a province; the extent of territory under a certain authority or jurisdiction.

"Accepted by the several churches in their respective districts and dioceses."—Bp. Taylor: *Dissuasive from Popery*, bk. I., pt. II., §1.

2. A region, a tract of country, a territory, a province.

"The agricultural laborers of the neighboring districts."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

II. Law: The place in which a man hath the power of distraining, or the circuit or territory wherein one may be compelled to appear. (Blount.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *district*, *region*, *tract*, *quarter*: "These terms are all applied to country: the former two comprehending divisions marked out on political grounds; the latter a geographical or an indefinite division: a *district* is smaller than a *region*; the former refers only to part of a country, the latter frequently applies to a whole country: a *quarter* is indefinite, and may be applied either to a *quarter* of the world or a particular neighborhood: a *tract* is the smallest portion of all, and comprehends frequently no more than what may fall within the compass of the eye. We consider the *district* only with relation to government: every magistrate acts within a certain *district*: we speak of a *region* when considering the circumstances of climate, or the natural properties which distinguish different parts of the earth, as the regions of heat and cold; we speak of the *quarter* simply to designate a point of the compass, as a person lives in a certain *quarter* of the town; that is, north or south, east or west, &c." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

district-attorney, s. The prosecuting officer of a district or district-court (q. v.).

district-court, s. A court having cognizance of cases arising within a certain defined district, more specifically as described below. The United States is divided into 66 districts for judicial purposes, each state in the Union containing at least one district, and some of them three. For each district there are a judge, a district-attorney, a marshal, and deputy marshals. They constitute the officers of the district-courts. These tribunals have charge of the initial administration of justice in cases of offense against the Federal Government, and form a link in the judicial succession that culminates in the Supreme Court of the United States, being as it were the Federal courts of common pleas.

district-judge, s. A judge of a United States district-court.

District of Columbia, s.

History: A subdivision of the territory of the United States, containing the national capital. Named for Columbus. Fixed as seat of U. S. Government 1790 by an act of Congress. Formed out of Washington County, Md. (64 square miles), a portion

of Virginian territory offered the government being not now included. The United States Government removed to District in 1800. The city of Washington was captured by British, 1814, and capitol and executive mansion were burned. Governed by Congress till 1871, when a legislative body of 33 (11 appointed by the President and 22 elected) was created. This form of government was continued until 1878, when the government was invested in the present three commissioners, one of whom must be an army officer, and all of whom are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Congress makes all laws for the District. Citizens of District have no vote for national officers. Schools superior; the most notable educational institution being the Georgetown University (Christian Brothers), at Georgetown, a few miles from Washington. Surface made up of flats and hills. Similar in all features and products to Southern Maryland.

district-parish, s. A district or division of a parish marked out for ecclesiastical purposes. (Eng.)

district-school, s. A school for a certain defined district.

***dis-trict', a.** [Lat. *districtus*, pa. par. of *distringo*.] Rigorous, harsh, severe, stringent.

"Punishing with the rod of *district* severity."—Fox: *Martyrs*, p. 782.

dis-trict, v. t. [DISTRIC-T, s.] To divide or distribute into districts or limited divisions for purposes of administration, &c.

***dis-tric-tion, s.** [Latin *districtio*, from *districtus* (*ensis*)=a drawn (sword), pa. par. of *distringo*.] A sudden display; as, the glitter of a sword suddenly drawn.

"A smile . . . breaks out with the brightest *distriction*."—Collier: *On the Aspect*.

***dis-trict-ly, *dis-trict-lie, adv.** [Eng. *district*; -ly.] In a stringent, harsh, or rigorous manner; stringently, strictly.

"*Districtlie* and in virtue of obedience commanding you."—Fox: *Martyrs*, p. 218.

dis-trih'-gās, s. [Latin=you may distrain, 2d per sing. pr. subj. of *distringo*=to distrain (q. v.).] **Law:**

1. A writ issuing against a defendant who failed to attend; a distress infinite; a process commanding the sheriff to distrain the defendant from time to time, and continually afterward, by taking his goods and the profits of his lands.

2. A writ after judgment in detinue to compel the defendant to deliver the goods by repeated distresses of his chattels.

*3. A writ in the Court of Queen's Bench, commanding the sheriff to bring in the bodies of jurors who did not appear, or to distrain on their goods. (Eng.)

4. The process in courts of equity against a corporation refusing to obey the orders or summons of the court.

5. An order from the Court of Chancery, in favor of a party claiming to be interested in any stock standing in the books of the Bank of England, charging the authorities of the bank not to permit a transfer of such stock, nor to pay any dividend on it. (Eng.)

***dis-trin-yie, v. t.** [DISTRATN.]

***dis-troub'-lance, *dis-trub-lance, s.** [DISTRUBLE.] A disturbance.

"To cess of all *distrubulance* of the said Eufame in the joyning of the samyn in tyme to cum."—Act. Audit. A. 1486, p. 8.

***dis-troub'-le (le as el), *des-trub-le, *dis-trub-le, v. t.** [DISTRUBLE.] To disturb, to confound, to confuse.

"For to *distrubill* the foresaid mariage."—Douglas: *Virgil*, 221, 17.

***dis-troub'-lér, s.** [Eng. *distrubl(e)*; -er.] One who causes trouble or disturbance.

"To withstand all such *distrublers* of holy church."—Bale: *Select Works*, p. 75. (Davies.)

***dis-troub'-lîng, *dis-trüb-lîn, pr. par. & s.** [DISTRUBLE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Disturbance.

"In Inland his castell till
For owtyng *distrublyne* or ill."—Barbour, v. 216.

dis-trüst', v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *trust* (q. v.).]

1. Not to have trust or confidence in; to regard with distrust; to doubt.

"He yt requirith ye othe doeth *distrust* that other partie."—Udall: *Matthew*, v.

2. To doubt, to suspect, or to question the reality, truth, or sincerity of.

"I trench in what you grant unrighteous laws,
Is to *distrust* the justice of your cause."—Dryden: *Hind and Panther*, iii. 886, 887.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wolf, wôrċ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, clure, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

dis-trust', *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *trust*, *s.* (q. v.)]

1. A feeling of doubt or want of confidence, reliance, or faith in; suspicion.

"The distrust with which his adversaries regarded him was not to be removed by oaths or treaties."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

*2. Discredit, loss of confidence or credit.

"To me reproach
Rather belongs, distrust, and all dispraise."
Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 165, 166.

3. A suspicion as to the straightforwardness of the designs or intentions.

dis-trust'-*əd*, *pa. par. or a.* [DISTRUST, *v.*]

dis-trust'-*ēr*, *s.* [Eng. *distrust*; -*er*.] One who distrusts.

dis-trust'-*fūl*, *a.* [Eng. *distrust*; -*ful*(l).]

1. Full of or inclined to distrust or suspicion; suspicious, mistrustful; wanting in confidence or faith.

"The breach of faith under Servilius and that under Valerius are then insisted on, as reasons for a distrustful policy."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. 1, § 16.

2. Diffident, modest, without confidence.

"Distrustful sense with modest caution speaks;
But rattling nonsense in full volleys breaks."
Pope: *Essay on Criticism*, 625, 627.

3. It is followed by *of* before the thing distrusted.

"The great corruptors of discourse have not been so distrustful of themselves."—*Government of the Tongue*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *distrustful*, *suspicious*, and *diffident*: "*Distrustful* is said either of ourselves or others; *suspicious* is said only of others; *diffident* only of ourselves: to be *distrustful* of a person is to impute no good to him; to be *suspicious* of a person is to impute positive evil to him: he who is *distrustful* of another's honor or prudence will abstain from giving him his confidence; he who is *suspicious* of another's honesty will be cautious to have no dealings with him. *Distrustful* is a particular state of feeling; *suspicious* an habitual state of feeling: a person is *distrustful* of another owing to particular circumstances; he is *suspicious* from his natural temper. As applied to himself, a person is *distrustful* of his own powers to execute an office assigned, or he is generally of a *diffident* disposition: it is faulty to *distrust* that in which we ought to trust; there is nothing more criminal than a *distrust* in Providence; on the other hand, there is nothing better than a *distrust* in our own powers to withstand temptation: *suspicion* is justified more or less according to circumstances; but a too great proneness to *suspicion* is liable to lead us into many acts of injustice toward others: *diffidence* is becoming in youth, so long as it does not check their laudable exertions." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dis-trust'-*fūl-lŷ*, *adv.* [Eng. *distrustful*; -*ly*.] In a distrustful manner; with distrust or suspicion.

"The brother's eye
Doth search distrustfully the brother's face."
Hemans: *Vespers of Palermo*.

dis-trust'-*fūl-nēss*, *s.* [Eng. *distrustful*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being distrustful or suspicious; want of confidence or reliance.

"Their diffidence and distrustfulness of others."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 82.

dis-trust'-*īng*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISTRUST, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The state of being distrustful; distrust, suspicion.

"Without unceasing distrustings, or refusing his prescriptions upon humor or impotent fear."—*Bp. Taylor: Holy Dying*, ch. iv., § 1.

dis-trust'-*īng-lŷ*, *adv.* [Eng. *distrusting*; -*ly*.] In a distrusting manner; distrustfully; with distrust.

dis-trust'-*lēss*, *a.* [Eng. *distrust*; -*less*.] Free from distrust or suspicion; trustful.

"Poets, ever void
Of guile, distrustless, scorn the treasured gold."
Shenstone: *Economy*.

dis-tū-ne, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *tune* (q. v.).] To put out of tune; to disturb.

"Untimely Fever, rude insulting guest,
How didst thou with such unharmonious heat
Dare to disturb his well composed rest?"
Sir H. Wotton: *To a Friend in Sickness*.

dis-tūrb', ***des-torb'**, ***des-tourb'**, ***des-turb'**, ***des-turb'**-*ī*, ***dis-tourb'**, ***dys-tourb'**, *v. t.* [Old Fr. *destourber*, *desturber*, from Lat. *disturbo*; *dis*=*away*, apart, and *turbo*=to disturb; *turba*=a crowd, a tumult; Ital. *disturbare*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To throw into confusion or disorder.

2. To annoy, to discommodate, to put from a state of rest or quiet.

"Here, sir, I'd have beaten him like a dog, but for disturbing the lords within."—*Shakesp. Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

3. To discompose, to agitate, to render uneasy, to disquiet.

"The prince's fellow passengers had observed with admiration that neither peril nor mortification had for one moment disturbed his composure."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

4. To agitate, to excite, to cause excitement or disquiet in, to trouble.

"Preparing to disturb
With all-confounding war the realms above."
Cowper: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xi.

5. To move or divert from any regular course.

"It oft-times may succeed, so as perhaps
Shall grieve him, if I fail not; and disturb
His inmost counsels from their destined aim."
Milton: *P. L.*, i. 166-68.

6. To hinder, to interrupt, to molest.

7. To put out of possession. [II. 2.]

"He might know that he would not be disturbed for a certain number of years by the caprices of a landlord."—*London Standard*.

II. Law:

1. To alter, annul, or vary a verdict or decision.

2. To hinder or disquiet an owner in the regular and lawful enjoyment of some incorporeal hereditament. [DISTRURBANCE, II. 1.]

"The injury done to his property in disturbing him in his presentation."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 8.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *disturb* and *interrupt*: "We may be *disturbed* either inwardly or outwardly; we are *interrupted* only outwardly: our minds may be *disturbed* by disquieting reflections, or we may be *disturbed* in our rest or in our business by unseasonable noises; but we can be *interrupted* only in our business or pursuits: the *disturbance* therefore depends upon the character of the person: what *disturbs* one person will not *disturb* another; the *interruption* is, however, something positive: what *interrupts* one person will *interrupt* another: the smallest noises may *disturb* one who is in bad health; illness or the visits of friends will *interrupt* a person in his business. The same distinction exists between these words when applied to things as to persons: whatever is put out of its order or proper condition is *disturbed*: thus, water which is put into motion from a state of rest is *disturbed*; whatever is stopped in the evenness or regularity of its course is *interrupted*: thus, water which is turned out of its ordinary channel is *interrupted*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

¶ For the difference between *disturb* and *to trouble*, see TROUBLE.

***dis-tūrb'**, *s.* [DISTRURB, *v.*] Disturbance, tumult, confusion.

"Instant without disturb they took alarm,
And onward move embattled."
Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 549, 550.

dis-tūrb'-*ānce*, ***des-tourb'-ance**, ***des-torb'-ance**, ***dis-turb'-ance**, *s.* [Lat. *disturbans*, *pr. par. of disturbo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of disturbing or causing confusion, disorder, or disquiet; tumult.

"As for disturbance, I make none, being myself a man of peace."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. An interruption, derangement, or disordering of a regular state of things.

"None within the citee
In disturbance of vnities
Durst ones meuen a matere."
Gower, iii. 181.

3. Emotion or disquiet of mind; perplexity, agitation, perturbation.

4. Confusion of thought.

"They can survey a variety of complicated ideas without fatigue or disturbance."—*Watts: On the Mind*.

5. A public agitation or excitement; tumult, riot, disorder.

"The bigan ther in this lond a newe destourbanse."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 614.

II. Technically:

1. Law: A wrong done to some incorporeal hereditament by hindering or disquieting the owners in their regular and lawful enjoyment of it.

2. Geol.: A violent throwing or moving from the original place or position.

***dis-tūrb'**-*ān-čŷ*, *s.* [DISTRURBANCE.]

"The author of the least disturbaney."—*Daniel: To Sir T. Egerton*.

***dis-tūrb'**-*ant*, *a.* [Lat. *disturbans*, *pr. par. of disturbo*.] Disturbing; causing disturbance; turbulent.

"Every man is a vast and spacious sea: his passions are the winds that swell him into *disturbant* waves."—*Feltham: Resolves*, 62.

***dis-tūrb'-ā-tion**, *s.* [Latin *disturbatio*, from *disturbatus*, *pa. par. of disturbo*.] A disturbance.

"By this way
All future disturbances would desist."
Daniel: *Civil Wars*, bk. iii.

dis-tūrb'-*ed*, ***des-tovrb'-ed**, ***dys-tovrb'-ed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISTRURB, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Thrown into confusion; stirred; excited, disquieted.

2. Geol.: Thrown or moved by some violent action from the original place or position.

dis-tūrb'-*ēr*, *s.* [Eng. *disturb*; -*er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who or that which disturbs or causes a disturbance; a disquieter or violator of peace, quiet, or calm.

"The devil, disturber of concord and sower of sedition."—*Hall: Richard III.* (an. 8).

2. One who or that which excites, agitates, or perturbs.

"Foes to my rest, and my sweet sleep's disturbers."
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iv. 2.

II. Technically:

1. Law: One who hinders or disquiets another in the regular and lawful enjoyment of his right.

2. Eccles. Law: (For definition see extract.)

"Disturbers of a right of advowson may therefore be these three persons; the pseudo-patron, his clerk, and the ordinary: the pretended patron, by presenting to a church to which he has no right, and thereby making it litigious or disputable; the clerk, by demanding or obtaining institution, which tends to and promotes the same inconvenience; and the ordinary, by refusing to admit the real patron's clerk, or admitting the clerk of the pretender."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iii., ch. 8.

¶ For the difference between *disturbance* and *commotion*, see COMMOTION.

dis-tūrb'-*īng*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISTRURB, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of causing a disturbance.

"For where love reigns, disturbing jealousy
Doth call himself affection's sentinel."
Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 649, 650.

***dis-tūrn'**, *v. t.* [Old French *destourner*; Fr. *dé-tourner*.] To turn away or aside; to divert.

"He glad was to disturb that furious stream
Of war on us, that else had swallowed them."
Daniel: *Civil Wars*, bk. iv.

***dis-tūrn'**-*pike*, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *turn-pike* (q. v.).] To deprive of or free from turnpikes.

"Disturptiked roads to become main roads."—*British Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act* (1878), § 13, margin.

***dis-tū'**-*tōr*, *v. t.* [Prefix *dis*, and English *tutor* (q. v.).] To deprive of the rank, position, or office of tutor.

"Being found guilty of a strange, singular, and superstitious way of dealing with his scholars, he was *dis-toured*."—*Anthony a Wood*.

dis-tŷle, *s.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and *stylos*=a pillar.]

Arch.: A portico of two columns.

dis-tŷr'-*ōl*, **dis-tŷr'**-*ō-lēne*, *s.* [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *styrol*, *styrolene* (q. v.).]

Chem.: [DICINNAMENE.]

di-sūl'-*phide*, *s.* [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *sulphide* (q. v.).] [DISULPHURET.]

Chem.: Compounds in which two atoms of sulphur are united to another element or radical, as carbon disulphide, CS₂. Also called Bisulphides.

di-sūl'-*phu-rēt*, *s.* [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *sulphuret* (q. v.).] The same as DISULPHIDE (q. v.).

***dis-ū-ni-form**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *uniform* (q. v.).] Not uniform.

"The ideas of confused heaps, and *disuniform* combinations are neither ascertained to the imagination, nor retained in the memory, without considerable difficulty."—*Coventry: Philomel to Hydaspes*, Conv. 2.

dis-ū-ni-ōn, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *union* (q. v.).]

1. The act of disuniting or separating; the state of being disunited.

"In the *disunion* and final separation of these two constituent parts."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. iii., § 89.

2. A breach of concord; difference of opinions; disagreement, discord.

"And now, according to the general law which governs human affairs, prosperity began to produce *disunion*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

3. The withdrawal or secession of any state from the Federal Union of the United States.

"I have not accustomed myself to hang over the precipice of *disunion*."—*D. Webster*.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

dis-ū-ni-ōn-ist, *s.* [Eng. *disunion*; *-ist*.] An advocate or supporter of disunion.

dis-ū-nite, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *disunīto*, *pa. par.* of *disunio*: *dis*=away, apart, and *unio*=to unite; *unus*=one; Fr. *désunir*; Ital. *disunire*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To disjoin, to separate, to divide, to part.

"The beast they then divide, and *disunite*
The ribs and limbs."

Pope: *Homér's Odyssey*, iii. 582, 583.

2. To break up, to scatter.

"The pierced battalions *disunited* fall,
In heaps on heaps; one fate o'erwhelms them all."

Pope: *Rape of the Lock*, iii. 85, 86.

3. To set at variance, to raise differences between, to dissolve the bonds of friendship between.

"Hoping that it would *disunite* those two kings."—*Burnet: Hist. of Reformation* (an. 1583).

B. Intrans.: To become divided, separated, or *disunited*.

"To soothe each sorrow, share in each delight,
Blend every thought, do all—but *disunite*!"

Byron: *Bride of Abydos*, ii. 20.

dis-ū-nit'-ēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISUNITE.]

dis-ū-nit'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *disunit(e)*; *-er*.] One who or that which *disunites* or causes *disunion*.

dis-ū-nit'-īng, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [DISUNITE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of causing *disunion*, separation, or division.

***dis-ū-nit'-y**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *unity* (q. v.).]

1. The state or condition of being *disunited*; *disunion*.

"*Disunity* is the natural property of matter, which is nothing else but an infinite congeries of physical monads."—More.

2. A state of variance or *disunion*.

***dis-ū-sage** (age as īg), *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *usage* (q. v.).] A gradual cessation of use or custom.

"Abolished by *disusage* through tract of time."—Hooker: *Eccles. Polity*.

dis-ū-se, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *use*, *s.* (q. v.).]

1. The act of ceasing to use, practice, or exercise; a cessation of use, practice, or exercise.

"Let us not stifle or weaken by *disuse* the good inclinations of nature."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 30.

2. The state of being *disused*; cessation of custom; desuetude.

"That obligation upon the lands did not prescribe, or come into *disuse*, but by fifty consecutive years."—Arbuthnot.

dis-ū-se, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *use*, *v.* (q. v.).]

1. To cease to use, practice, or exercise; to leave off or neglect the use of.

"Thy needles, once a shining store,
For my sake restless heretofore,
Now rust *disused*, and shine no more,

My Mary!"

Cowper: *To Mary*.

*2. To disaccustom. (Followed by *from*, *to*, or *in*.)

"Disuse me from the queasy pain
Of being beloved and loving." Donne.

dis-ū-sed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISUSE, *v.*]

1. Ceased to be used, practiced, or exercised; no longer in use.

"Arms long *disused* his trembling limbs invest."
Denham: *Virgil's Æneid*, ii.

2. Unaccustomed, not accustomed.

"With Bion long *disused* to play."

Blacklock: *Melissa's Birthday*.

dis-ū-sē-īng, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [DISUSE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of ceasing to use, exercise, or practice.

***dis-vā-l-u-ā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *valuation* (q. v.).] Disgrace, disrepute, *disesteem*.

"What can be more to the *disvaluation* of the power of the Spaniard, than that eleven thousand English should have marched into the heart of his countries?"—Bacon: *War with Spain*.

***dis-vāl'-ue**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *value*, *v.* (q. v.).] To undervalue, to lower in value, to depreciate.

"Her reputation was *disvalued*
In levity."

Shakespeare: *Meas. for Meas.*, v. 1.

***dis-vāl'-ue**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *value*, *s.* (q. v.).] Disesteem, disrepute, *disregard*.

"The whole man, yea, Caesar's self [is]
Brought in *disvalue*."

B. Jonson: *Sejanus*, iii.

***dis-vān-tāg-e-o-ūs**, *a.* [A shortened form of *disadvantageous*, used for the sake of the rhythm.] *Disadvantageous*.

"That had not his light horse by *disvantageous* ground
Been hindered." Drayton: *Polyolbion*, s. 22.

***dis-vēl'-ōp**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and *-velop*, found in *envelop*, *develop* (q. v.).] To develop, to disclose.

"Wherein those black thoughts *disveloped* themselves by action."—The *Unhappy Marksman* (1669). (Davies.)

dis-vēl'-ōped, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISVELOP.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Developed.

2. *Her.*: Displayed, as a standard or colors when open and flying.

***dis-vēnt'-ure**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *venture* (q. v.).] A *disadventure* or *misadventure*.

"Adventures, or rather *disventures*, never begin with a little."—Shelton: *Don Quixote*, vol. i., bk. iii., ch. vi.

***dis-vēnt'-u-rōus**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *venturous* (q. v.).] *Disastrous*.

"This *disventurous* adventure that threatens us."—Jarvis: *Don Quixote*, pt. ii., bk. iv., ch. xvi.

***dis-viḡ'-ēr**, ***dis-viḡ'-or**, *v. i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *visor* (q. v.).] To take off the visor; to expose or unmask the face.

"The kingly most noble grace never *disvisered* nor breathed till he ranne the *dis* courses."—Hall: *Henry VIII.* (an. 12.)

***dis-vōuch**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *vouch* (q. v.).] To destroy the credit of; to discredit, to contradict.

"Every letter he hath writ hath *disvouched* other."
Shakespeare: *Measure for Measure*, iv. 4.

***dis-wārn**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *warn* (q. v.).] To warn, caution, or advise against doing anything; to dissuade.

"Lord Brook *diswarning* me (from his Majesty) from coming to Theobalds this day, I was enforced to trouble your lordship with these few lines."—Lord Keeper Williams to Duke of Buckingham; *Cab.*, p. 73.

***dis-wār'-ren**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *warren* (q. v.).] To deprive of the state or rights of a warren; to make common.

"When a warren is *diswarrened* or broke up and laid in common."—Nelson: *Laws Concerning Game* (1736), p. 32.

***dis-whip**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *whip* (q. v.).] To deprive of a whip.

"Neither restored father nor *diswhipped* taskmaster."—Carlyle: *French Revolution*, pt. ii., bk. i., ch. i.

***dis-win'-dōw**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *window* (q. v.).] To destroy the windows of.

"Ghastly châteaux . . . *disroofed*, *diswindowed*."—Carlyle: *French Revolution*, pt. iii., bk. v., ch. vii. (Davies.)

***dis-wing'ed**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *winged* (q. v.).] Deprived of wings.

"Now *diswinged*, and again a worm."—Carlyle: *Diamond Necklace*, ch. iii. (Davies.)

***dis-witt'-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *witted* (q. v.).] Deprived of or out of one's wits; distracted.

"She ran away alone;
Which when they heard, there was not one
But basted after to be gone
As she had been *diswitted*."

Drayton: *Nymphidia*.

***dis-wōnt**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *wont* (q. v.).] To make *disused* or unaccustomed; to *disuse*.

"As if my tongue and your ears could not easily be *diswonted* from our late parliamentary language, you have here in this text liberty, prerogative, the maintenance of both."—Bishop Hall: *Remains*, p. 19.

***dis-wōrk'-mān-ship**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *workmanship* (q. v.).] Bad or inferior workmanship.

"Hee would not publish his own *disworkmanship*."—Heywood: *Apology for Actors*; *Ep.* to Oke.

***dis-wōr'-ship**, ***dis-wur-ship**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *worship*, *v.* (q. v.).] To dishonor, to degrade, to disgrace.

"The whole body is *disworshipped*."—Udall: *1 Cor.* xii.

***dis-wōr'-ship**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *worship*, *s.* (q. v.).] A cause of disgrace or loss of reputation or character.

"I had written that common adultery is a thing which the rankest politician would think it shame and *disworship* that his law should countenance."—Milton: *Colasterion*, bk. i., ch. iv.

***dis-wōr'-ship-plīng**, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [DISWORSHIP, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of treating with disrespect or irreverence.

"It is not of worshipping, but of *dispyting* and *disworshipping* of saints."—Sir T. More: *Works*, p. 198.

***dis-wōrth**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *worth* (q. v.).] To lower in worth, to degrade, to *disparage*.

"There is nothing that *disworths* a man like cowardice."—Feltham: *Resolves*, 37.

***dis-yō ke**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *yoke* (q. v.).] To free from any yoke or restraint.

"Disyoke their necks from custom."

Tennyson: *Princess*, ii. 127.

***dit**, ***dite**, *s.* [A shortened form of *ditty* (q. v.).]

1. A word, a saying.

"Which *dite* Paul seemeth to have taken out of the prophecies of Daniel."—Philpot: *Works*, p. 338. (Davies.)

2. A ditty, a poem.

"No bird but did her shrill notes sweetly sing;
No song but did contain a lovely *dite*."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. vi. 13.

3. A crying, a shout.

"The *dite* and the dyn was dole to behold."

Destruction of Troy, 8,680.

***dit**, ***dit-ten**, ***dut-ten**, ***dut-en**, ***dytte**, *v. t.* [A. S. *dyttan*; Icel. *ditta*.]

1. To shut, to close.

"The dor drawn and *dite* with a derf haspe."

Gaueaine, 1,233.

2. To stop or close up.

"Your brains grow low, your bellies swell up high,
Foul sluggish fat *dite* up your dulle eye."

More: *Cupid's Conflict* ('647).

dit-a, *s.* [A native word.]

Bot.: A tree of the Dogbane family (Apocynaceae). It is widely diffused throughout India and the Malayan Islands. It is a stiff-branched tree, attaining a height of 50 ft. to 80 ft., with a furrowed trunk; it has oblong leaves, 3 in. to 6 in. long, and 2 in. to 4 in. wide, produced in fours round the branches. The bark is intensely bitter, and is used by the natives in bowel complaints, and its milky juice as a kind of gutta-percha. It has recently been introduced into this country for use in medicine. (Smith.)

dita bark, *s.* The bark of *Alstonia scholaris*, which grows in the Philippines.

dit-a-mine, *s.* [Eng., &c., *di*(ta), and *amine* (q. v.).]

Chem.: C₁₀H₁₉NO₂. An alkaloid occurring in dita bark. It melts at 75°, and is precipitated from alkal solutions by ammonia.

dit-a-my, *s.* [Lat. *dictamnus*.] Another form of *ditany* (q. v.).

"There blossomed suddenly a magic bed
Of sacred *ditamy*."

Keats: *Endymion*, i. 554, 555.

***dit-anē**, ***dytan**, ***dytane**, *s.* [DITTANY.]

***di-tā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *ditatus*, *pa. par.* of *dito*=to make rich.] The act of enriching.

"Those eastern worshipers intended rather homage than *ditation*."—Hall: *Contempl.*; *The Purification*.

-ditch, ***dich**, ***diche**, ***dicche**, ***dych**, ***dyche**, *s.* [A weakened pronunciation of *dike* (q. v.). Cf. *pouch* and *poke*, *stitch* and *stick*, *pitch* and *pike*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. A trench made in the earth by digging for the purpose of forming a fence or division between fields, or for drainage.

"Some asked for manors, others for acres that lay convenient for them; that he would pull down his fences, and level his *ditches*."—Arbuthnot: *History of John Bull*.

2. Used contemptuously for any petty or narrow stream.

"In the great plagues there were seen, in divers *ditches* and low grounds about London, many toads that had tails three inches long."—Racon.

*3. A dike, a moat.

"To fore the wal is the *diche*."—Trevisa, v. 45.

II. Technically:

1. *Fort.*: A trench or fosse on the outside of a fortification or earthwork, serving as an obstacle to the assailant and furnishing earth (*deblai*) for the parapet (*remblai*). It is from 90 ft. to 150 ft. broad, in regular fortifications, much narrower in mere earthworks or intrenched positions. The side of the ditch nearest the place is the scarp or escarp, and the opposite side, the counterscarp, is usually made circular opposite to the salient angles of the works. [BASTION.] The *fossa* around a Roman encampment was usually 9 ft. broad and 7 ft. deep; but if an attack was apprehended, it was made 13 ft. wide and 12 ft. deep. The *agger*, or parapet, of the encampment was raised from the earth to the *fossa*, and was crowned with a row of sharp stakes. The ditch outside the rampart on the western side of Rome was 100 ft. wide, 30 ft. deep. The work was constructed by Servius Tullius. (Knight.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; try, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. *Agrie.*: An artificial watercourse for drainage or irrigation. By the laws of Solon (594 B. C.), no one was allowed to dig a ditch but at the same distance from his neighbor's land that the ditch was deep. This was the same in the Roman laws of the twelve tables. The Grecian law compelled one who planted common trees to place them no nearer than 9 ft. from his boundary; olives, 10 feet. The Law of the Twelve Tables made it, olives and figs 9 ft., other trees 5 ft. The agricultural ditches of the Romans were open (*fossae patentes*) or closed (*fossae caecae*); the latter usually 3 ft. broad at top, 18 in. at bottom. The lower portion was filled with stone or gravel, a layer of pine leaves or willows, and then the earth replaced. Sometimes a large rope of withes or a bundle of poles was placed in the bottom. (*Knight*.)

† (1) *Expedition of the Ditch, or of the Nations*: *Hist.*: The third expedition of the Koreish, an Arab tribe, which had charge of the Caaba or sacred stone of Mecca, against Mahomet; and so named from the ditch drawn before the city. They were vanquished principally by the fury of the elements. (*Gibbon, Haydn, &c.*)

(2) *To die in the last ditch*: To resist to the uttermost; to hold out to the very last or to the bitter end.

ditch-bur, *s.* *Xanthium strumarium*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

***ditch-delivered**, *adj.* Brought forth in a ditch.

"Finger of birth-strangled babe,
Ditch-delivered by a drab."
Shakespeare: Macbeth, iv. 1.

***ditch-dog**, *s.* A dead dog thrown in a ditch.

"The old rat and the ditch-dog."—*Shakespeare: Lear, iii. 4.*

ditch-fern, *s.* *Osmunda regalis*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

ditch-reed, *s.* *Phragmites communis*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

***ditch**, *v. i. & t.* [*A. S. dician*; *O. Fris. dika, ditia*.] [*DIKE, v.*]

A. Intrans.: To dig a ditch.

"I have employed my time, besides ditching, in finishing my travels."—*Swift*.

B. Transitive:

1. To make a ditch or trench in.

"Men it [the earth] delve and ditch."—*Gower, l. 152.*

2. To inclose or surround with a ditch or fosse.

"Ditched, and walled with turf."
Shakespeare: Cymbeline, v. 3.

3. To cause to be thrown into a ditch.

"At that instant I discovered that they had a switch fixed to ditch us."—*Chicago Inter Ocean, Feb. 17, 1894.*

ditch-ër, *s.* [*Eng. ditch, -er*.] One who digs ditches.

"You merit new employments daily,
Our thatcher, ditcher, gard'ner, baily."
Swift.

ditch-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*DITCH, v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of digging a ditch or of inclosing with a ditch.

"That one of a noble family and extraction should be put to hedging and ditching."—*South: Sermons, vol. iv., ser. 10.*

ditching-machine, *s.* One adapted to excavate a deep trench and deposit the earth at the side of the same. In this sense a plow may be a ditching-machine, and in fact is often so used in running shallow ditches for surface-draining, but it will only make it single-furrow depth. There are many modifications of the plow for attaining extra depth. (*Knight*.)

ditching-plow, *s.* A plow having a deep, narrow share for cutting drains and trenches, and means for lifting the earth and depositing it at the side or sides of the excavation. The forward carriage straddles the ditch, and the rear supporting-wheel runs in the ditch behind the cutting and elevating mechanism. The share is supported by coulters, which cut the sides of the ditch, and deliver the furrow-slice to the guides upon which it rises, and to the moldboards which deliver it on the side of the ditch. Adjustments for varying depths are recited in the claims. (*Knight*.)

ditching-tools, *s. pl.* Spades of various shapes for different forms and depths of ditches: scoop-shaped for clearing out the bottoms; paring spades for removing the turf; level and reel-line for laying out the work; plows, ditching-machines, and excavators for reducing the amount of hand-work. (*Knight*.)

***dite** (1) ***dit-en**, ***dyte**, ***dyt-yn**, *v. t.* [*O. Fr. dicter, dicter, ditter*; *Sp. & Port. dictar*; *Ital. dittare, dettare*, from *Lat. dicto*, a frequent form of *dico*=to say.]

1. To dictate.

"His prayer flowed from his hart, and was dited be the right spirit."—*Bruce: Eleven Sermons, sig. C. 1.*

2. To write, to indite.

"He made a boke and let it write
Wherein his life he did all dite."
Romaunt of the Rose.

3. To indict.

"[He] dyttis all the pure men up of land."
Henryson: (Bannatyne Poems) p. 113, ch. xviii.

***dite** (2), *v. t.* [*A. S. dihtan*.] [*DIGHT*.] To prepare, to get ready.

"His hideous club aloft he dities."
Spenser: F. Q., I. viii. 18.

***dite, *ditee, s.** [*DITTE*.]

1. A song, a poem, a ditty.

"The Greek radde the ditee."—*Trevisa, iv. 309.*

2. A noise, a crying.

"The dyn and the dite was dole for to here."
Destruction of Troy, 11,946.

***dite-mënt**, *s.* [*Eng. dite; -ment*.] Anything indited or dictated by another; applied to the Gospels by Sir W. More.

"Which holy diftements, as a mirrou meete,
Joynd with the prophesies in him compleet,
Might serve his glorious image to present,
To such as sought him with a pure intent."
True Crucifix, p. 22.

di-tët-ra-hë-dral, *a.* [*Gr. di=dis=twice, two-* fold, and *Eng. tetrahedral* (q. v.).]

Crystall.: Having the form of a tetrahedral prism with diheral summits.

di-thë-cal, *a.* [*Gr. di=dis=twice, twofold, and thekë=*a case.]

Bot.: Having two cavities or loculements in the ovary; bilocular.

***di-thë-îsm**, *s.* [*Gr. di=dis=twice, twofold, and Eng. theism* (q. v.).] The doctrine of the existence of two gods, or of the two opposing principles of good and evil; dualism.

"That forementioned ditheism, or opinion of two gods, a good and an evil one."—*Cudworth: Intell. System, p. 213.*

***di-thë-îst**, *s.* [*Gr. di=dis=twice, twofold, and Eng. theist* (q. v.).] One who holds the doctrine of ditheism.

"To reason with Pagan ditheists on their own notions."—*Bohnbrooke: Human Reason, Essay ii., § 7.*

***di-thë-îst-îc**, ***di-thë-îst-îc-al**, ***di-thë-îst-îck**, *a.* [*Gr. di=dis=twice, twofold, and Eng. theistic, theistical* (q. v.).] Of or pertaining to ditheism.

"Which ditheistic doctrine of two self-existent animalish principles in the universe."—*Cudworth: Intell. System, p. 213.*

dith-ër, *v. i.* [*DIDDER*.] To tremble, to shake.

dith-ër-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*DITHER*.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of trembling or shaking.

dithering-grass, *s.* *Briza media*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

di-thi-ôn-âte, *s.* [*Eng. dithion(ic)*, and *suff.*

-ate (*Chem.*), *s.* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A salt of dithionous acid.

di-thi-on-îc, *a.* [*Pref. di=twice, twofold, and Gr. theion=sulphur*.]

Chem.: Hypo-sulphuric acid, dihydric dithionate, $H_2S_2O_6$. Obtained by passing sulphur dioxide, SO_2 , into cold water in which finely divided manganese dioxide, MnO_2 , is suspended, then barium hydrate is added which precipitates the manganese and sulphuric acid which has been formed. The filtered solution containing barium dithionate is carefully decomposed by dilute sulphuric acid, the dithionous acid is then concentrated over sulphuric acid to density 1.347; if evaporated further it is decomposed into sulphuric acid and sulphur dioxide. In contact with the air it is gradually oxidized to sulphuric acid. The dithionates are obtained by decomposing the barium salt with sulphates of other metals. They crystallize and are permanent in the air. Heated with hydrochloric acid, they liberate SO_2 , and sulphuric acid is formed, but no sulphur is deposited.

***dith-ÿ-râmb** (*Eng.*), ***dith-ÿ-râmb-ûs** (*Lat.*), *s.* [*Lat. dithyrambus*; *Gr. dithyrambos*=a hymn in honor of Bacchus; *Fr. dithyrambe*.]

1. *Orig.*: A verse or hymn in honor of Bacchus, full of enthusiasm and bombastical words.

2. *Now*: Any poem written in wild impetuous strains.

"This Cyclian chorus was the same with the dithyramb."—*Bentley: Letters of Phalaris, § xi.*

dith-ÿ-râmb-îc, ***dith-ÿ-râmb-îck**, *a. & s.* [*Lat. dithyrambicus*; *Gr. dithyrambikos*; *Fr. dithyrambique*.]

† **A. As adjective**:

1. *Literally*:

1. Of or pertaining to the dithyrambus; of the nature of a dithyrambus.

"They do chant in their songs certain dithyrambic ditties."—*Holland: Plutarch, p. 134.*

2. Writing or composing dithyrambs, or dithyrambic poems.

"Diagoras Melius . . . a dithyrambic poet."—*Cudworth: Intell. System, p. 80.*

II. *Fig.*: Wild, impetuous, frenzied.

"Bacchus in the Tuscan valleys
Never drank the wine he vaunted
In his dithyrambic sallies."
Longfellow: Drinking Song.

***B. As substantive**:

1. *Lit.*: A dithyrambus; a hymn in honor of Bacchus.

"Hymns and dithyrambs were for gods."
Roscommon.

2. *Fig.*: A poem written in a wild, impetuous strain; a dithyramb.

dith-ÿr-öc-ar-îs, *s.* [*Gr. dithyros*=(1) having two doors, (2) bi-valve, and *karis*=a shrimp or prawn.]

Palæont.: A genus of phylloped crustaceans, first discovered by Dr. Scouler in the coal shales of Lanarkshire, and so named from its being inclosed, like the existing genus *apus*, in a thin, flattish, bivalved carapace. The abdominal portion, which is not inclosed in the carapace, consists of five or six segments, and terminates in a trifid tail like *Ceratiocaris*. (*Page*.)

***di-tîng**, ***dy-tyng**, ***dy-tynge**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*DITE, v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of writing, composing, or dictating.

"In his dytting of his dedis."
Destruction of Troy, 7,392.

2. The act of indicting, an indictment.

"Dytynge or indytynge of trespass."—*Indictatto: Prompt. Parv.*

***di-tîon**, *s.* [*Lat. ditio*=power, dominion.] Rule, power, government, jurisdiction.

"Lords of the ditton of Kessel in the dutchy of Gelderlandt."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon. (1692), ii. 110.*

***di-tîon-ar-ÿ**, *a. & s.* [*Eng. ditton; -ary*.]

A. As adj.: Subject, tributary. (*Chapman*.)

B. As subst.: A subject, a tributary.

"The dittonaries of Counaboa."—*Eden: Trans. of P. Martyn.*

di-tö-lyl, *s.* [*Pref. di=twice, twofold, and Eng. tolyl* (toluene).]

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{14}$ or $CH_3C_6H_4C_6H_4CH_3$. An aromatic hydrocarbon obtained by the action of sodium on para-bromtoluene, $C_6H_4BrCH_3$. Ditolyl is a crystalline substance easily soluble in hot alcohol; it melts at 121° , and can be distilled without decomposition. By combination with oxidizing agents it is converted into diphenyl dicarbonic acid, $HOOC\cdot C_6H_4\cdot C_6H_4\cdot COOH$.

ditolyl-amine.

Chem.: $(C_6H_4CH_3)_2NH$. An aromatic amine found by heating toluidine $C_6H_4(NH_2)CH_3$, with its hydrochlorate. It forms long white needles melting at 70° .

ditolyl-ethane.

Manuf. Chem.: Dimethyl-phenyl-ethane, dixyl, $CH_3CH(C_6H_4CH_3)_2$, is obtained by the action of paracetaldehyde dissolved in sulphuric acid on toluene. Ditolyl-ethane is an oily liquid not solidifying at 20° . It boils at 295° . Oxidized with chromic acid mixture, it yields ditolyl-ketone.

ditolyl-ketone.

Chem.: $CO\cdot C_6H_4CH_3$. Obtained by oxidizing ditolyl-isostilbene, $H_2C=C(C_6H_4CH_3)_2$, with chromic acid mixture. Ditolyl-ketone forms rhombic crystals which melt at 95° .

ditolyl-methane.

Chem.: $CH_3\cdot C_6H_4CH_3$. An aromatic hydrocarbon obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on a mixture of methylal, $CH_2(OCH_3)_2$, toluene and glacial acetic acid. It boils at 290° .

***dit-ôn**, *s.* [*O. Fr.*] A motto.

"Your arms are the ever-green holline leaves, with a blowing horn, and this diton," *Virescit vulnere virtus*."
—Guild: Old Roman Catholic, Ep. Dedie, p. 9.

di-tône, *s.* [*Gr. di=twice, twofold, and Eng. tone* (q. v.), from *Fr. diton*.]

Mus.: An interval of two tones, called also the Pythagorean third, which is made up of two major

bôil, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **goc**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tîon**, **-gion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, **&c.** = **bêl**, **del**.

tones, each having the ratio of 9:8. The true major third is made up of one major tone (9:8) and one minor tone (10:9), the ratio of the ditone is therefore 81:64, whereas that of the true major third is 80:64, and the difference between them is a comma (81:80).

***dit-ôur, dyt-our, s.** [Ital. *dettatore*; Low Lat. *dictator*=a writer, composer.] A composer or reciter; a speaker, an orator.

"Latinus, that was declamator, a grette ditour."—*Trevisa*, iv. 249.

di-tri-chôt-ô-môus, a. [Gr. *dis*=twice, two-fold, and Eng. *trichotomous* (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Divided into twos and threes.
2. *Bot.*: Applied to a leaf or stem, continually branching off into double or treble ramifications.

di-trig-lyph, s. [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *triglyph* (q. v.).]

Arch.: An interval between two columns, admitting two triglyphs in the entablature. This arrangement of the intercolumniations was peculiar to the Doric order.



Ditriglyph.

di-tri-hê-

drî-s, s. [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, *treis*=three, and *hêdra*=a seat.]

Mineral.: A genus of spars having six sides or planes, formed by two trigonal pyramids joined together at the base.

di-trô-chê-an, a. [English *ditroche*(e); -an.]

Pros.: Consisting of or containing two trochees.

di-trô-chêe, s. [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *trochee* (q. v.).]

Pros.: A foot consisting of two trochees; a double trochee: - - - - - [TROCHEE.]

di-trô-yte, s. [From *Ditro*, in Transylvania, where it is found; suff. *yte*=-ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Elaeolite, containing orthoclase and sodalite.

dit-tân-dêr, s. [DITTANY.]

Bot.: A cruciferous plant, *Lepidium latifolium*, which has the English book-name of the broad-leaved pepperwort. It is an erect plant two to three feet high, branched with large ovate-lanceolate leaves, and numerous small racemose flowers.



Dittander.

1. Root. 2. Blossom. 3. Seed Vessel.
4. Single Flowers.

Botany: Several plants have been so called.

1. The Dittany of Crete, called by botanists *Origanum dictamnus*, and in pharmacy *Dictamnus creticus*. *Origanum vulgare* is the wild Marjoram, to which, therefore, the dittany is pretty closely akin. It has roundish downy leaves, and drooping spikes of flowers. It grew of old abundantly on Mount Dictæ and Mount Ida, and was highly prized by the ancients as a vulnerary.

2. *Cuvila mariana*, an American labiate plant.

3. *Dictamnus fraxinella*, one of the Rutaceæ. It is generally called the Bastard Dittany.

4. (Less properly.) The Dittander, *Lepidium latifolium*. [DITTANDER.] (Turner, in Britten & Hol-land.)

"Virgil reports of dittany, that the wild goats eat it when they are shot with darts."—*More*: *Antidote against Aethism*.

***dit-tây, dyt-tay, s.** [O. Fr. *dictie*, *ditie*, *dicte*, *dite*.] [DITTY.] An indictment, a charge.

"A gret dyttay for Scottis thai ordand then."—*Wallace*, i. 274.

***dit-tiêd, a.** [Eng. *ditty*; -ed.] Sung, adapted to music.

"He, with his soft pipe, and smooth dittied song,
Well knows to still the wild winds when they roar."
Milton: *Comus*, 86, 87.

dit-tô, s. [Ital. *ditto*=that which has been said, a word, from Lat. *dictum*=a saying, neut. sing. of *dictus*, pa. par. of *dico*=to say.] That which has been said before; the same as before; it is always abbreviated into *do*, in writing.

"James Bernard, mate to an hospital; Oliver Goldsmith, found not qualified for ditto."—*Forster*: *Life of Goldsmith*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

† A suit of dittoes: A suit of the same material; coat, waistcoat, and trousers of a similar pattern. (*Slang*.)

***dit-tô-ra-phý, s.** [Gr. *dissos*, *dittos*=double, and *graphô*=to write.] The writing over again the same words or letters; repetition of letters or words.

"They committed errors through confusing sounds, through the graphic similarity between letters, through transposition of letters, through ditto-graphy and repetition of letters."—*London Athenæum*.

***dit-tôl-ô-gý, s.** [Gr. *dissologia*, *dittologia*=a repetition of words: *dissos*=double, and *logos*=a word.] A twofold or double reading or interpretation of a text.

***dit-tôn, s.** [O. Fr. *diton*.] A ditty.

"Pantagruel for an eternal memorial wrote this victorial ditton."—*Urchart*: *Rabelais*, bk. ii., ch. xxvii.

dit-tý, dyt-e, dit-ee, dyt-e, dit-te, dit-tie, s. [O. Fr. *dictie*, *ditie*, *dite*, from Lat. *dictatum*=something dictated; *dicto*=to dictate, a frequent form of *dico*=to say.]

*1. A saying.
"To be dissolved and to be with Christ," was his dying ditty."—*Broune*.

*2. A writing.
3. A sonnet or little poem; a song, an air, anything sung.

"They sit and sing
Their slender ditties when the trees are bare."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. viii.

***dit-tý, v. i.** [DITTY, s.] To sing verses, to warble.
"Beasts fain would sing; birds ditty to their notes."
Herbert: *Providence*, st. 3.

***dit-tý-ing, pr. par., a. & s.** [DITTY, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of singing or warbling; a ditty.

"The under-song unto your cheerful dittinging."
Fletcher: *Purple Island*, c. i.

di-tûre-ides, s. pl. [Pref. *ai*=twice, twofold; Eng., &c., *urea*, and Gr. *eidos*=form, appearance.]

Chem.: Organic compounds formed by the union of one molecule of a bibasic acid and two molecules of urea; with elimination of four molecules of water they contain four or five atoms of carbon, as uric acid (q. v.). Diureides containing six and eight carbon atoms are formed by the union of two monureide molecules with elimination of water, as alloxantin (q. v.).

di-u-rê-sis, s. [Gr. *diourêsis*, from *dioureô*=to pass urine.]

Med.: An excessive flow of urine.

di-u-rêt, s. [BIURET.]

di-u-rêt-ic, di-u-rêt-ick, a. & s. [French *diurétique*, from Gr. *diourêtikos*, from *dioureô*=to pass urine.]

A *As adj.*: Having the power or quality of exciting diuresis; tending to provoke the secretion or discharge of urine.

"Inwardly received it may be very diuretic, and break the stone in the kidney."—*Broune*: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. v.

B. As *substantive*:

1. *Pharm.*: Diuretics are medicines which cause an increase of the function of the kidneys, and consequently augment the quantity of the urine. They are divided by Garrod into sedative, as squills, scoparium, tobacco, colchicum; and stimulant, as juniper, turpentine, copaiba, cantharides, nitrite of ethyl, alcohol, and water. Indirect diuretics, or hydragogue purgatives, as elaterium, cream of tartar, digitalis, gamboge. Lithontriptics, or remedies which alter the quality of the urine and prevent the crystallization and deposition of the ingredients which form gravel and calculi, as carbonates of lithium, potassium, sodium, and alkaline, mineral waters, &c. Diuretics are given (1) to cause an increased flow of urine when the renal secretion is deficient; (2) to eliminate poisons and matters formed in disease from the blood; (3) to produce a larger flow of urine, to hold in solution substances which would be deposited, and form calculi. (*Garrod*: *Materia Medica*.)

*2. A person suffering from diuresis.

"In diuretics . . . he tried it with good success."—*Boyle*: *Works*, ii. 89.

***di-u-rêt-ic-al, *di-u-rêt-ic-all, a.** [English *diuretic*; -al.] Diuretic.

"Having found them in myself very diuretical and aperitive."—*Boyle*: *Works*, ii. 131.

***di-u-rêt-ic-al-ness, s.** [Eng. *diuretical*; -ness.] The quality or state of being diuretic; a tendency to provoke the secretion or discharge of urine.

"Diureticalness, diuretic quality."—*Bailey*.

di-ür-i-dæ, s. [Mod. Latin *diur(is)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ida*.]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, tribe Neottæe.

di-ür-is, s. [Gr. *dis*=twice, and *oura*=a tail, in allusion to the lateral lobes of the labellum.]

Bot.: A genus of Australian and New Zealand Orchids, the typical one of the family Diuridæ.

di-ür-na, s. pl. [Neut. pl. of Lat. *diurnus*=pertaining to a day, daily; by day, as opposed to by night.]

1. *Entom.*: The name given by Latreille, Cuvier, and their successors to the highest sub-order or tribe of the order Lepidoptera. The term implies that they are day-fliers, as distinguished from the Crepuscularia, which fly by twilight, and the Nocturna, which do so by night. The first of these three sub-orders contains the Butterflies; the second the SpHINGIDES, Sphinxes, or Hawk Moths; and the third the Moths, properly so called. The Diurna are placed in harmony with the conditions of their existence, in being clad, as they are, in bright colors. The antennæ are knobbed, whence they are often called Rhopalocera (q. v.), the two other sub-orders being reduced to one, Heterocera. The wings, when in repose, usually stand erect. The caterpillars have six thoracic legs and ten prolegs, sixteen in all. The chrysalides, which, as a rule, are angular, are naked, and often suspended head downward. Butterflies are diffused over all countries, but the largest and finest are from the tropics. They may be divided into four families: Papilionidæ, Nymphalidæ, Lyceidæ or Polyommaticidæ, and Hesperidæ (q. v.).

2. *Zoöl.*: A name given by Cuvier, Blainville, &c., to a section of the Accipitres, or birds of prey, which fly in the daytime. Cuvier separated it into two divisions: the Vultures and the Falcons. These now constitute the families of the Vulturidæ and the Falconidæ (q. v.).

di-ür-nal, *di-ür-nall, a. & s. [Lat. *diurnalis*, from *diurnus*=daily; *dies*=a day.]

A. As *adjective*:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Of or pertaining to a day or daytime, as distinguished from the night.

"The bright orb,
Incredible how swift, had thither rolled
Diurnal."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, iv. 592-94.

(2) Performed in a day.

"Till, from his eastern goal, the joyous sun
His twelfth diurnal race begins to run."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, iv. 803, 804.

(3) Constituting the measure of a day.

"Why does he order the diurnal hours
To leave earth's other part, and rise in ours?"
Prior.

(4) Happening every day, daily.

*2. *Fig.*: Of daily or common occurrence; usual, common.

"Thence by sea to Genoa, whence the passage into Tuscany is as diurnal as a Gravesend barge."—*Sir H. Wotton*: *Letter to Milton*.

II. Technically:

1. *Med.*: Applied to a disease the exacerbations of which occur in the daytime.

2. *Nat. Hist.*: Flying in the daytime.

3. *Bot.*: [DIURNAL FLOWERS.]

B. As *substantive*:

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A journal, a day-book; a newspaper.

"Nay some are so studiously changeling in that particular, they esteem an opinion as diurnal, after a day or two scarce worth keeping."—*Boyle*: *Works*, i. 35.

II. Technically:

Natural History:

1. A lepidopterous insect flying only by day.

2. A raptorial bird flying by day, and having lateral eyes.

diurnal aberration, s.

Astron.: The aberration of light, arising from the combined effect of the earth's rotation and the motion of light.

diurnal arc, *diurnall arke, s.

Astron.: The apparent arc described by the heavenly bodies in consequence of the rotation of the earth.

"The sonne his arke diurnall,
Ypassed was."
Lydgate: *Complaint of the Black Knight*, 590.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêl, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; try, sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

diurnal flowers, *s. pl.*

Botany:

1. Flowers which expand and shut in the same day.
2. Flowers which open during the daytime and close at night.

diurnal lepidoptera, *s. pl.*

Intom.: The same as DIURNA (*q. v.*).

diurnal motion, *s.*

Astron.: [MOTION.]

diurnal parallax, *s.*

Astron.: [PARALLAX.]

*diurnal women, *s. pl.* Women who cried the daily papers about the streets for sale. (*Eng.*)

*di-ūr-nāl-ist, *s.* [*Eng. diurnal; -ist.*] A journalist (*q. v.*).

"Let me add hereunto the late experiments of some odiously incestuous marriages, which (even by the relation of our diurnalists) have by this means found a damnable passage, to the great dishonor of God, and shame of this church."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience.*

*di-ūr-nāl-lŷ, *adv.* [*Eng. diurnal; -ly.*] Daily, every day.

"As we make the inquiries, we shall diurnally communicate them to the public."—*Tatler.*

*di-ūr-nāl-nēss, *s.* [*Eng. diurnal; -ness.*] The quality of being diurnal.

*di-ūr-nā-tion, *s.* [*Lat. diurnus=pertaining to a day.*]

Zoöl.: A term introduced by Dr. Marshall Hale to express the state of some animals, as the bat, during the day, contrasted with their activity during the night. (*Ogilvie.*)

*di-ū-tūrn-al, *a.* [*Lat. diuturnus, from diu=* (1) by day, (2) for a long time.] Lasting for a long time; of long continuance.

"To take care of those things by which the peace between us may be preserved entire and diuturnal."—*Milton: Letters of State.*

*di-ū-tūrn-i-tŷ, *s.* [*Lat. diuturnitas, from diuturnus=lasting for a long time.*] Lastingness, length of continuance.

"Such a coming, as it might be said that that generation should not pass till it was fulfilled, they needed not suppose of such diuturnity."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors.*

div, *v. i.* [*A corruption of do.*] Scotch for Do.

"And div ye think," rejoined the virago, setting her arms a-kimbo."—*Scott: Antiquary, ch. xi.*

di-vā-gā-tion, *s.* [*Lat. divagatus, pa. par. of divagor=to wander about: dis=away, apart, and vagor=to wander.*] A wandering or going astray; a deviation, a digression. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

"A security against the divagations and caprices of legend."—*Leavis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist. (1855), ch. iv, §4.*

di-va-lēnt, *a.* [*Gr. dis=twice, and Lat. valens=strong.*]

Chem.: Equivalent to two units of any standard; specially to two atoms of hydrogen. It is called also Bi-equivalent. (*Rosseter.*)

dī-vān' (1), *s.* [*Arab. & Pers. divān=a tribunal, a steward; a collection of odes arranged in alphabetical order of rhymes.* (*Skeat.*)]

1. In Oriental countries, a court of justice, a council.

2. A council-chamber; a hall of state; a reception room, a court, an audience-chamber.

"Old Giffart sat in his divan."

Byron: *Bride of Abydos, i. 2.*

*3. A council.

"Swift to the queen the herald Medon ran,
Who heard the consult of the dire divan."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey, iv. 902, 903.*

4. A restaurant; a smoking-saloon.

5. A kind of thickly-cushioned seat or sofa standing against the wall of a room; so called from such seats being used in divans [*4*].

*6. A collection of poems by one author; a book.

dī-vān' (2), *s.* [*Etym. doubtful.*] A large divet, or other turf of a larger size. (*Scotch.*) [*Divet.*]

dī-vān' (3), *s.* [*Etym. doubtful.*] A small wild plum, or kind of sloe. (*Scotch.*)

di-vār'-ī-cāte, *v. i. & t.* [*Latin divaricatus, pa. par. of divarico=to spread apart: di=dis=away, apart, and varico=to spread.*]

A. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

. Lit.: To open, to diverge, or divide into two.

"The partitions are strained across: one of them divaricates into two, and another into several small ones."—*Woodward.*

2. Fig.: To diverge, to branch off.

"Divaricated representatives of a single tongue."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language, ch. ix.*

II. Bot.: To diverge or branch off from the stem at a right or obtuse angle.

*B. Trans.: To divide into two branches; to cause to spread out.

"A slender pipe is produced forward toward the throat, whereto it is at last inserted, and is there divaricated, after the same manner as the spermatic vessels."—*Grew.*

di-vār'-ī-cāte, *a.* [*Lat. divaricatus.*]

I. Ord. Lang.: Diverging or branching off.

II. Technically:

1. Bot.: Straggling, spreading, irregularly and widely asunder; branching off at a right or obtuse angle.

2. Zoöl.: Spreading out widely.

di-vār'-ī-cāt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [*DIVARICATE, v.*]

di-vār'-ī-cāt-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*DIVARICATE, v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The same as DIVARICATION (*q. v.*).

di-vār'-ī-cā-tion, *s.* [*Lat. divaricatio, from divaricatus, pa. par. of divarico=to spread apart.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: A separating or branching off widely; separation, divergence.

"They will stop at a divarication of the way."—*Ray: On the Creation, pt. i.*

2. Fig.: A division or divergence in opinion; a wandering from the point or the facts.

"To take away all doubt, or any probable divarication, the curse is plainly specified."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors.*

II. Bot. & Zoöl.: A crossing or intersection of fibers at different angles.

*di-vāst, *a.* [*Lat. devasto=to devastate.*] Devastated; laid waste.

"But time will come when the earth shall lie divast,
When heav'n and hell shall both be filled at last."
Owen: *Epigrams (1677).* (*Nares.*)

dive, *deve, *duve, *dyve, *v. i. & t.* [*A. S. dyfan; Icel. dyfa; cognate with dip and deep* (*q. v.*)]

A. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To plunge or descend head first under water or other fluid.

"The otter hears him tread the shore,
And dives, and is beheld no more."

Scott: *Rokeby, vi. 3.*

*2. To sink under the surface.

"A bloated ibollon ful of winde ne duueth nout into thes deope wateres."—*Ancren Riwle, p. 282.*

*3. To sink, to penetrate.

4. To seek for by diving.

"The knave deserves it when he tempts the main,
Where Folly fights for kings, or dives for gain."
Pope: *Essay on Man, iv. 153, 154.*

II. Figuratively:

1. To penetrate, to sink, to enter deeply.

"Dive, thoughts, down to my soul."
Shakesp.: *Richard III., i. 1.*

2. To descend quickly; as, He dived into the cellar.

3. To plunge or thrust the hand in quickly.

"Mr. Bouncer dived into the cupboard, which served as his wine-bin, and brought therefrom two bottles of brandy and whisky."—*Cuthbert Bede: Verdant Green, pt. ii., ch. iii.*

4. To enter deeply into any question, science, or pursuit; to explore.

"Sweet prince, the untainted virtue of your years
Hath not yet dived into the world's deceit."
Shakesp.: *Richard III., iii. 1.*

5. To dip into anything, to examine cursorily; as, I dived into the book here and there.

*B. Transitive:

I. Lit.: To plunge into, head first.

"He dived the deepsome wat'rie heapes."
Chapman: *Homer's Odyssey, bk. iv.*

II. Figuratively:

1. To explore.

"The Curtii bravely dived the gulph of fame."
Denham: *Old Age, 794.*

2. To drown, to overwhelm.

"Lonerd ne thaue thu that storm me duue."—*Old Eng. Homilies, ii. 43.*

3. To dip, to duck.

"To dive an infant either thrice or but once in baptism."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity, bk. iv., § 12.*

¶ To dive into: To explore, to investigate, to pry into.

¶ For the difference between to dive and to plunge, see PLUNGE; for that between to dive into and to pry, see PRY.

*dive - dapper, *deve - dep, *deve - doppe, *dyve - dap, *dive - dopper, *s.* The didapper or little grebe, *Podiceps minor*; the dabchick.

"Upon this promise did he raise his chin,
Like a dive-dapper peering through a wave."
Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis, 85, 86.*

dive (1), *s.* [*DIVE, v.*]

1. Lit.: A sudden plunge head foremost into water or other fluid.

2. Fig.: A hasty plunge or dart into any place.

3. A low brothel or drinking place.

dive (2), *s.* [*DEEV.*]

"Fearful things that haunt that dell,
Its ghouls and dives, and shapes of hell."
Moore: *Fire Worshipers.*

*di-vēl', *v. t.* [*Lat. divello: dis=away, apart, and vello=to pluck or pull.*] To pluck or pull apart or asunder; to rend.

"They begin to separate; and may be easily divelled or parted asunder."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors, bk. iii., ch. xxvii.*

*di-vēl'-lent, *a.* [*Lat. divellens, pr. par. of divello=to pull asunder.*] Pulling or plucking apart or asunder; rending, separating.

*di-vēl'-lī-cāte, *v. t.* [*Lat. di=dis=away, apart, and vellicatus, pa. par. of vellico, frequent. form of vello=to pluck or pull.*] To pull or rend in pieces.

"My brother told me you had used him dishonorably, and had divellicated his character behind his back."—*Fielding: Amelia, bk. v., ch. vi.*

div-ēr, *s.* [*Eng. div(e); -er.*]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. One who dives or plunges under the water.

"Divers at the bottom of the sea can hear the noises made above only confusedly."—*Derham: Physico-Theology, bk. iv., ch. iii. (Note.)*

2. One who dives or goes under water in search of anything, as pearls, treasure, &c.

"It is evident, from the relation of divers and fishers of pearls, that there are many kinds of shell-fish which lie perpetually concealed in the deep, screened from our sight."—*Woodward.*

II. Figuratively:

1. One who enters deeply into any subject or study.

"Some divers in the deep of Providence."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays, pt. ii., tr. iv., § 3.*

*2. A pickpocket.

"To have his pocket or purse picked by a common diver."—*Gataker, 82.*

B. Ornith.: One of a family of birds, Colymbinæ, remarkable for their power and habit of diving. The neck is long, thus presenting a great affinity to the Grebes; the tail is very short and rounded; the wings short; the bill straight, strong, and pointed. The Divers are as much inhabitants of the ocean as the Grebes are of fresh water; they are confined to Northern latitudes, whence they migrate farther south in the winter season. The largest of the three European species is the great Northern Diver, *Colymbus glacialis*, but the other two—the Red-throated Diver, *C. septentrionalis*, and the Black-throated Diver, *C. arcticus*—are perhaps better known, as they are found in abundance in this country. They live on fish, which they follow under the water, propelling themselves along with their wings as well as their feet, and frequently remaining for some time before they emerge again. They fly with great rapidity.

¶ Cartesian Diver, *s.* [CARTESIAN.]

*di-vērb, *di-verbe, *s.* [*Lat. diverbium=a conversation of two, a dialogue: di=dis=twice, and verbum=a word.*] An antithetical proverb or saying, in which the parts or members are contrasted, or opposed.

"England is a paradise for women, a hell for horses; Italy a paradise for horses, a hell for women; as the divergoes."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy, p. 601.*

*di-vērb'-ēr-āte, *v. t.* [*Latin diverberatus, pa. par. of diverbero: dis=away, apart, and verbero=to strike.*] To strike through.

"These cries for blameless blood diverberate
The high resounding Heau'n's conuexities."
Davies: *Holy Rood, p. 14. (Davies.)*

*di-vērb'-ēr-ā-tion, *s.* [*Latin diverberatus, pa. par. of diverbero.*] A sounding or resounding through.

di-vēr'ge, *v. i.* [*Lat. di=dis=away, apart, and vergo=to incline, to tend; Fr. diverger; Ital. divergere.*]

I. Literally:

1. To tend in different directions from a common point; to branch off.

"From this street diverged to right and left alleys squalid and noisome."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xii.*

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

II. Figuratively:

1. To tend or incline in different directions.
 "Soon their paths diverged widely."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

2. To vary from a typical or normal form or state.
 3. To vary from the truth.

***di-věr-gē-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *diverge*; -*ment*.] The act or state of diverging; divergence.

di-věr-gēnç, **di-věr-gēn-çy**, *s.* [French; Ital. *divergenza*; Sp. *divergencia*.]

1. *Lit.*: A diverging or tending in different directions from one common point.

"To discover the true direction and divergence of sound."—Sir. W. Jones: *Musical Modes of the Hindus*.

2. *Fig.*: A difference or disagreement; want of accord.

"This incident is however related with some divergence by other writers."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. v., § 81.

di-věr-gēnt, *a.* [Fr.; Ital. & Sp. *divergente*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Separating, tending or branching off in different directions from one common point.

2. *Fig.*: Disagreeing, discordant, not in accord.

"Other divergent statements occur concerning this important passage in the history of Rome."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. v., § 82.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: Tending in a different direction from one another; spreading outward from a common center; as, *diverging* styles.

"In their direction they are erect or reflexed, spreading outward, divergent, or patulous, or arched inward."—Balfour: *Botany*, § 359.

2. *Math.*: [DIVERGENT SERIES.]

3. *Optics*: Causing divergence of rays; as, a *divergent* or concave lens.

divergent rays, *s. pl.*

Optics: Rays which, starting from a certain point of some visible object, diverge or continually recede from each other in proportion as they recede farther from the object; the opposite of convergent (q. v.).

divergent series, *s.*

Math.: A series in which each term is numerically greater than the preceding one; as, 1:3:9:27:81, &c. [CONVERGENT.]

di-věr-īng, *pr. par. a. & s.* [DIVERGE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of spreading or separating out from a common center; divergence.

diverging rays, *s. pl.*

Optics: [DIVERGENT RAYS.]

diverging series, *s.*

Math.: [DIVERGENT SERIES.]

di-věr-īng-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *diverging*; -*ly*.] In a diverging manner.

di-věrs, ***dy-vers**, *a.* [DIVERSE.]

*1. Distinct, separate.

"These three things ben wel sotel and divers."—Wy-cliffe: *Select Works*, iii. 115.

2. Different, diverse, varying, various.

"God, who at sundry times and in divers manners spake in time past unto the fathers by the prophets."—Heb. i. 1.

3. Several, sundry, more than one.

"He sent divers sorts of flies among them."—Ps. lxxviii. 45.

*4. Obstinate, perverse.

"The herte that is rebel and hard and rebours and dyvers."—Ayenbite, p. 68.

¶ For the difference between *divers* and *different*, see DIFFERENT.

divers-colored, *a.* Of divers or different colors.

"By which the beauty of the earth appears; The divers-colored mantle which she wears."—Sandys: *Job*, p. 5.

di-věr-se (or **di-věr-se**), ***di-vers**, ***dy-vers**, ***dy-verse**, *a. & adv.* [Fr. *divers* (m.), *diverse* (f.), from Lat. *diversus*=different, various, pa. par. of *diverto*=to turn asunder or aside, to divert (q. v.); Sp., Port., & Ital. *diverso*. *Diverse* and *divers* are essentially the same word. According to Trench, "*Divers* implies difference only; *diverse* implies difference with opposition."]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Different, distinct, separate.

"Behold, the flowers are diverse in stature."—Punyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. Several, sundry, various, more than one, divers.

"The kyng hem sende . . . to dyverse men."—Robert of Gloucester, p. 378.

*3. Varying, multiform.

"Eloquence is a great and diverse thing, nor did he yet ever favor any man so much as to be wholly his."—Ben Jonson.

*B. *As adv.*: In divers or different directions.

"Part to the town fly diverse o'er the plain, Where late their troops triumphant bore the fight."—Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xli. 4, 5.

***di-věr-se**, ***dy-verse**, ***dy-ver-syn**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *diverser*.] [DIVERSE.]

A. *Trans.*: To make different, to diversify.

"Diversyn. Diverstifco, vario."—Prompt. Parv.

B. *Reflex.*: To distinguish, to vary.

"Mochel ham diuerseteth ine hire workes."—Ayenbite, p. 124.

C. *Intransitive*:

1. To differ, to vary.

"A sterre diuersetith fro a sterre in clerenesse."—Wy-cliffe: 1 Cor. xv. 41.

2. To turn aside.

"The red-cross knight diuersed: bat forth rode Britomart."—Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. iii. 63.

di-věr-se-lý, ***di-verse-liche**, **di-vers-ly**, ***dy-vers-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *diverse*; -*ly*.]

1. In different directions; toward different points.

"On life's vast ocean diversely we sail, Reason the card, but passion is the gale."—Pope: *Essay on Man*, ii. 107, 108.

2. In different manners; differently, variously.

"Wonder it is to see in diverse minds How diversely Loue doth his pageants play."—Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. v. 1.

di-věr-se-něss, *s.* [Eng. *diverse*; -*ness*.] Difference, varying, diversity, changeability.

"You this diverseness that blamen most."—Wyat: *Of Change of Mynde*.

***di-věr-si-fi-ā-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *diversify*; -*able*.] That may or can be diversified or varied.

"These last-named principles are more numerous, as taking in the posture, order, and situation, the rest, and above all the almost infinitely diversifiable textures of the smaller parts."—Boyle: *Works*, iv. 281.

di-věrs-i-fi-cā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *diversify*; -*ation*.]

1. The act of making diverse or various in form or qualities.

"If you consider how variously several things may be compounded, you will not wonder that such fruitful principles, or manners of diversification, should generate differing colors."—Boyle: *On Colors*.

2. The state of being diverse or various; diversity, variety, multiformity.

"The diversification of the means for producing sound in the three families of the Orthoptera, and in the Homoptera."—Darwin: *Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. x.

3. A change or alteration.

"This, which is here called a change of will, is not a change of his will, but a change in the object, which seems to make a diversification of the will, but indeed is the same will diversified."—Hale: *Origin of Mankind*.

di-věrs-i-fied, *pa. par. or a.* [DIVERSIFY.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Of diverse or varied kinds or qualities; varied.

"To diffuse, 'Where'er he moved, diversified delight.'"—Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

di-věrs-i-för-ō-ūs, *a.* [Lat. *diversus*=different, diverse; *flos* (genit. *floris*)=a flower, and Eng. adj. suff. -*ous*.]

Bot.: An epithet applied to a plant or inflorescence which bears flowers of two or more kinds.

di-věrs-i-form, *a.* [Lat. *diversus*=different, diverse, and *forma*=form, appearance.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of diverse or varied forms; different in form.

2. *Bot.*: Applied to organs of the same nature but of different forms. (Balfour.)

di-věrs-i-fy, ***di-vers-i-fie**, *v. t.* [Fr. *diversifier*, from Low Lat. *diversifico*=to make different; Lat. *diversus*=different, and suff. -*ficio*=*facio*=to make; Sp. & Port. *diversificar*; Ital. *diversificare*.]

1. To make different from others; to distinguish, to discriminate.

"There may be many species of spirits, as much separated and diversified one from another as the species of sensible things are distinguished one from another."—Locke.

2. To give variety to; to variegate.

"Pallas disrobes; her radiant veil untied, With flowers adorned, with art diversified."—Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, v. 904, 905.

3. To vary, to relieve the monotony of.

"The course of parliamentary business was diversified by another curious and interesting episode."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

di-věrs-i-fy-īng, *pr. par. a. & s.* [DIVERSIFY.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of making different or varying.

***di-věr-sil'-ō-quent**, *a.* [Lat. *diversus*=different, diverse, and *loquens*=speaking, pr. par. of *loquor*=to speak.] Speaking diversely or in different ways.

di-věr-sion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *diversus*=diverted, pa. par. of *diverto*=to turn in different directions; *di*=dis=away, apart, and *verto*=to turn; Sp. *diversion*; Ital. *diversione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The act of diverting or turning off or from any course.

"A diversion of the Rhone, or a deepening of the river's bed, would have been of incalculable benefit."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), ii. 33.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The act of turning or diverting in any way.

"I have ranked this diversion of Christian practice among the effects of our contentions."—More: *Decay of Christian Piety*.

(2) The act of turning or diverting the mind or the thoughts from care, business or study.

(3) That which tends or serves to divert or turn the mind or thoughts from care, business, or study; that which affords relaxation; a pastime, an amusement.

"Both had what seemed extravagant whimsies about dress, diversions, and postures."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

II. Mil.: The act of drawing off or diverting the attention of the enemy from any design, by making a demonstration or feigned attack at some other point.

"Who made that bold diversion In old Thermopylae."—Byron: *Greek War Song*.

diversion-cut, *s.* A channel to divert past a reservoir a stream of impure or turbid water which would otherwise flow into the reservoir; a by-wash.

di-věrs-i-tý, ***di-vers-i-tee**, ***dy-vers-i-te**, ***dy-vers-te**, *s.* [Fr. *diversité*; from Lat. *diversitas*, from *diversus*=different, diverse; Sp. *diversidad*; Ital. *diversità*; Port. *diversidade*.]

1. Difference, unlikeness, dissimilitude, variance.

"By the dyversite of heuene is dyuersite of colours of face."—Trevisa, i. 267.

2. A variety; a multiplicity with difference.

"When Babel was confounded, and the great Confederacy of projectors wild and vain Was split into diversity of tongues."—Cowper: *Task*, v. 198-95.

3. Distinctness or non-identity of being.

"We form the ideas of identity and diversity."—Locke.

4. Variegation, variety.

"A waving glow the bloomy beds display, Blushing in bright diversities of day."—Pope: *Moral Essays*, iv. 63, 64.

*5. Dissension, disagreement, want of accord.

"But for there is diversity Within himself, he made not laste."—Gower: *C. A.* (Prol.)

¶ For the difference between *diversity* and *difference*, see DIFFERENCE.

***di-věr-siv'-ō-lent**, *a.* [Lat. *diversus*=different, diverse, and *volens*=wishing, pr. par. of *volo*=to wish.] Wishing for, or fond of, differences or strife.

"This debauched and diversivolent woman."—Webster: *White Devil*, act iii.

di-věrs-i-ly, *adv.* [DIVERSELY.]

"Fortunes course diversity is drossid."—Lydgate: *Minor Poems*, p. 119.

***di-věr-sör-ý**, *a.* [Eng. *divers(e)*; -*ory*.]

1. Serving or tending to divert; diverting.

2. Discriminating, distinguishing.

"The first two kinds were called *diversory*."—Raleigh: *Hist. World*, bk. ii., ch. xvi., § 2.

***di-věr-sör-ý**, *s.* [Lat. *diversorium*, *deversorium*.] A wayside inn.

di-věrt (or **di-věrt**), *v. t.* [Fr. *divertir*; from Lat. *diverto*=to turn aside, divert; *di*=dis=away, apart, and *verto*=to turn; Sp. *divertir*; Ital. *divertire*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. Literally:

1. To turn off or from any course or direction; to turn aside.

"I rather will subject me to the malice Of a diverted blood and bloody brother."—Shakespeare: *As You Like It*, ii. 3.

2. To draw off or aside to a different point.

"The kings of England would have had an absolute conquest of Ireland, if their whole power had been employed; but still there arose sundry occasions, which divided and diverted their power some other way."—*Davies: On Ireland.*

II. Figuratively:

*1. To distract, to abstract, to remove.

"Wouldst thou *divert* thyself from melancholy?
Wouldst thou be pleasant, yet be far from folly?"
Bunyan: Apology.

*2. To turn aside from the right course.

"Alas! how simple to these cates compared,
Was that crude apple that *diverted* Eve!"
Milton: P. R., ii. 348, 349.

3. To misapply; to turn or apply to a wrong use.
4. To turn aside or distract the mind or thoughts from care, business, or study; to amuse, to please, to entertain.

"An ingenious gentleman did *divert* or instruct the kingdom by his papers."—*Swift.*

B. Intransitive:

*1. Literally:

1. To turn aside or away; to go out of the way; to go astray.

"Not wholly bent
On what is gainful, sometimes she *diverts*
From solid counsels." *Philips: Cider, bk. I.*

2. To turn aside, to go out of the way.

"He beyng of his approache credibly advertised
diverted from the kynges waies."—*Hall: Henry VI. (an. 80).*

*II. Fig.: To please, to entertain.

**di-vért*, s. [DIVERB, v.] Diversion, amusement, recreation, entertainment.

di-vért-ér, s. [Eng. *divert*; -er.] One who or that which diverts.

"Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a cheerer of his spirits, and a *diverter* of sadness."—*Walton: Life.*

di-vért-i-cle (Eng.), *di-vér-tic-ū-lūm* (Lat.), s. [Lat. *diverticulum* = a by-path or by-road, from *diverto* = to turn aside.]

*I. Ord. Lang. (of the form *diverticle*):

1. Lit.: A by-path, a by-way.

"I suspect there was a *diverticle* of the Akeman shooting from Whichwood toward Idbury, through Fyfield."—*Warton: History of Kiddington, p. 62.*

2. Fig.: A by-way, or path out of the right way.

"The *diverticles* and blind by-paths which sophistry and deceit are wont to tread."—*Hales: Remains, p. 12.*

II. Anat. (of both forms): A cæcum or blind tube, branching, either normally or by malformation, out of the course of a longer one.

"... a much larger *diverticulum* or cæcum than that now existing."—*Darwin: Descent of Man (1871), pt. I, ch. vi.*

di-vért-i-mén-tō (pl. *di-vért-i-mén-tī*), s. [Ital.]

*1. Ord. Lang.: A diversion, an amusement, a recreation.

"Where, in the midst of porticos, processions, and cavalcades, abbés turned shepherds, and shepherdesses without sheep, indulge their innocent *divertimenti*."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning, ch. iv.*

2. Mus.: A composition of a light, pleasing character, whether vocal or instrumental, written to engage the attention in a cheerful manner. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

di-vért-i-ŭg, pr. par., a. & s. [DIVERB.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. Lit.: The act of turning aside or out of the course.

2. Fig.: The act of entertaining, amusing, or pleasing; diversion.

di-vért-i-ŭg-lŭ, adv. [Eng. *diverting*; -ly.] In a diverting manner, so as to divert or amuse.

"He then added *divertingly* . . ."—*Strype: Life of Aylmer, ch. xiv.*

di-vért-i-ŭg-ness, s. [Eng. *diverting*; -ness.] The quality or state of being diverting; a diverting nature.

**di-vér-tiŭse*, **di-vér-tiŭse*, v. t. [Fr. *divertissant*; pr. par. of *divertir* = to divert.] To divert, to please, to amuse, to entertain.

"Sup at home and *divertize* the gentleman at cards."—*Wycherley: Gentleman Dancing-Mastery, i. I.*

**di-vér-tiŭse-mént*, **di-ver-tisse-mént*, s. [Fr. *divertissement*; from *divertir* = to divert.]

I. Ordinary Language (of both forms):

1. A diversion, a pastime, a recreation, or amusement.

"How fond soever men are of bad *divertissement*, it will prove mirth which ends in heaviness."—*Government of the Tongue.*

2. A source of amusement or diversion.

"It was more than once the *divertissement* of his majesty."—*Dryden: Wild Gallant (Pref.).*

3. In the same sense as II.

II. Music (of the form *divertissement*): The same as DIVERTIMENTO (q. v.).

**di-vért-i-ve*, a. [Eng. *divert*; -ive.] Tending to divert; diverting, pleasing, amusing.

"But if *divertive* her expressions fit."
Pomfret: Strephon's Love for Delta.

**di-vért-mént*, s. [Ital. *divertimento*.] An avocation, a distraction.

"Having other *divertments*."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng., p. 83.*

di-vést, v. t. [O. Fr. *devestir*, from Low Lat. *divestio* = Lat. *devestio* = to strip of clothing, to undress: *di=dis*=away, from, and *vestio*=to clothe; *vestis*=dress; Fr. *dévestir*.] [DEVEST.]

*I. Lit.: To undress, to strip of clothing; to make naked, to denude.

"Like bride and groom
Divesting them for bed." *Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.*

II. Figuratively:

1. To strip or denude of any covering; to make bare.

"Such universal change as autumn makes
In the fair body of a leafy grove
Discolored, then *divested*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

2. To deprive, to strip.

"To *divest* this universe of its wonder and its mystery."
Tyndal: Fragments of Science, iv. 84.

3. To resign, to give up, to abdicate.

"That you *divest* yourself and lay apart
The borrowed glories."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 4.

di-vést-éd, pa. par. or a. [DIVERB.]

**di-vést-i-ble*, a. [Eng. *divest*; -able.] Capable of being divested, deprived, or freed from.

"Liberty being too high a blessing to be *divestible* of that nature by circumstances."—*Boyle: Works, i. 248.*

di-vést-i-ŭg, pr. par., a. & s. [DIVERB.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. Lit.: The act of stripping, undressing, or making naked.

2. Fig.: The act of stripping or depriving of anything.

di-vést-i-ture, s. [Pref. *di*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and Eng. *vestiture* (q. v.).]

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: The act of stripping or denuding.

2. Fig.: The act of putting off, laying aside, or depriving; the state of being divested or deprived of office, &c.

"He is sent away without remedy, with a *divestiture* from his pretended orders."—*Bp. Hall: Works, x. 228.*

II. Law: The act of laying aside or surrendering the whole or any part of one's effects.

**di-vést-mént*, s. [Eng. *divest*; -ment.] The act of divesting.

div-ét, *div-ot*, *dif-fat*, *de-vit*, s. [Etym. doubtful; Jamieson suggests a connection with *delve*, or Lat. *defodio*=to dig in the earth.]

1. Lit.: A thin, flat turf, generally of an oblong form; used in Britain for covering cottages and also for fuel.

"With freedom of fessage, pastourage, fewall, fall, *diffat*."—*Acts James VI. (1593), ch. 161.*

2. Fig.: A short, thick, compactly-made person.

divot-seat, s. A bench or seat at the door of a cottage, formed of divets.

"The old shepherd was sitting on his *divot-seat*."—*Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 158.*

div-ét, *div-ot*, v. t. & i. [DIVERB.]

A. Trans.: To cover or roof with divets.

B. Intrans.: To cart or cut divets.

**di-véx-i-tŭ*, s. [O. Fr. *déveixité*; Lat. *deveixitas*.] [DEVEIXITY.] A curve, an arc.

"Doth glorifie that Heav'n's *divexity*."
Davies: Wittes Pilgrimage, p. 80.

di-vi-cin, s. [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Eng., &c., *vicin* (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_{31}H_{50}N_{30}O_{16}$. A substance obtained by heating vicin in dilute sulphuric acid. It forms prismatic crystals which reduce silver nitrate. Fused with potash it liberates ammonia and yields potassium cyanide, showing that nitrogen exists in two forms of (CN) and NH_3 or NH_2 . (*Abstracts of Chemical Society, 1881.*)

**di-vid-a-ble*, a. [Eng. *divid*(e); -able.]

1. That may or can be divided or separated; divisible.

"Whose parts are by motion *dividable* and separable from one another."—*Cudworth: Intell. System, p. 78L.*

2. Divided, separated, distinct.

"How could communities maintain
Peaceful commerce from *dividable* shores?"
Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

¶ The pronunciation was formerly *di-vid-i-ble*.

**di-vid-ant*, a. [Lat. *dividens*, pa. par. of *divido* = to divide (q. v.).] Different, separated, distinct.

"Twin'd brothers of one womb,
Whose procreation, residence, and birth
Scarcely is *divident*." *Shakesp.: Timon, iv. 3.*

di-vi-de, **de-vyde*, **di-vyde*, **dy-vyde*, v. t. & i. [Lat. *divido*, from *di=dis*=away, apart, and **vido*=(prob.) to know, cogn. with *video*=to see; Sp. & Port. *dividir*; Ital. *dividere*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To separate or part into pieces; to cut or part asunder.

"Divide the living child in two, and give half to the one and half to the other."—*1 Kings iii. 26.*

(2) To part, to separate or keep apart by an intervening partition or line.

"God divided the light from the darkness."—*Gen. i. 4.*

(3) To make division or partition of among a number; to share, to deal out.

"So they made an end of *dividing* the country."—*Josh. xix. 51.*

(4) To distribute among several; to share.

(5) To make an opening or passage through

"Thou didst divide the sea."—*Nehemiah, ix. ii.*

(6) To make divisions or gradations on. [II. 2.]

(7) In the same sense as II. 3.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To disunite in opinion or feelings; to set at variance; to destroy unity among.

"Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolation."—*Matt. xii. 25.*

(2) To draw or attach to different sides; as, The meeting was *divided* in opinion.

(3) To share; to have or take a portion of with others.

"Let old Timotheus yield the prize,
Or both divide the crown."

Dryden: St. Cecilia's Day.

†(4) To embarrass, to cause to hesitate through indecision; to raise doubts in: as, He was *divided* in his mind.

II. Technically:

1. Math.: To resolve or separate into parts or factors: one quantity is said to be *divisible* by another when it can be resolved into two entire factors, one of which is the divisor and the other the dividend.

2. Instr.: To mark with graduated divisions; to graduate according to a standard.

3. Music: To vary a simple theme with notes so connected as to form one series. [DIVISION, II. 4.]

"And all the while sweet music did divide
Her looser notes to Lydian harmony."

Spenser: F. Q., III. i. 40.

4. Parliamentary: To cause to vote on a question; so called from the members going into opposite lobbies: ayes to the right, noes to the left.

5. Comm.: To make a dividend of, to distribute as a dividend.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To part, to separate; to become separated or sundered.

"It [blood] doth divide in two slow rivers."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,737.

(2) In the same sense as II.

*2. Figuratively:

(1) To become divided or disunited in feelings, opinions, &c.

"Love cools, friendship falls off,
Brothers divide."

Shakesp.: Lear, i. 2.

(2) To share.

"You shall in all divide with us."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 6.

II. Parliamentary, &c.: To vote on any question by "siding off," as in the British Parliament, the ayes going to the right and the noes to the left. [A. II. 4.]

"It was not thought advisable to divide."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxi.*

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *to divide*, *to part*, and *to separate*: "*To part* approaches nearer to *separate* than to *divide*; the latter is applied to things only; the former two to persons, as well as things: a thing becomes smaller by being *divided*; it loses its junction with, or cohesion to, another thing, by being *parted*: a loaf of bread is

ból, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

divided by being cut in two; two loaves are *parted* which have been baked together. Sometimes *part*, as well as *divide*, is used in the application of that which is given to several, in which case they bear the same analogy as before: several things are *parted*, one thing is *divided*: a man's personal effects may be *parted*, by common consent, among his children; but his estate, or the value of it, must be *divided*: whatever can be disjoined without losing its integrity is *parted*, otherwise it is *divided*: in this sense, our Savior's garments are said to have been *parted*, because they were distinct things; but the vesture which was without seam must have been *divided*, if they had not cast lots for it. That is said to be *divided* which has been, or is conceived to be a whole; that is *separated* which might be joined: a river *divides* a town by running through it; mountains or seas *separate* countries: to *divide* does not necessarily include a *separation*; although a *separation* supposes a *division*: an army may be *divided* into larger or smaller portions, and yet remain united; but during a march, or an engagement, these companies are frequently *separated*. Opinions, hearts, minds, &c., may be *divided*; corporeal bodies only are *separated*: the minds of men are often most *divided*, when in person they are least *separated*; and those, on the contrary, who are *separated* at the greatest distance from each other may be the least *divided*. With regard to persons, *part* designates the actual leaving of the person: *separate* is used in general for that which lessens the society: the former is often casual, temporary, or partial; the latter is positive and serious: the *parting* is momentary; the *separation* may be longer or shorter."

(2) He thus further discriminates between to *divide*, to *distribute*, and to *share*: "The act of *dividing* does not extend beyond the thing *divided*; that of *distributing* and *sharing* comprehends also the purpose of the action: we *divide* the thing; we *distribute* to the person; we may *divide* therefore without *distributing*; or we may *divide* in order to *distribute*: thus, we *divide* our land into distinct fields for our private convenience; or we *divide* a sum of money into so many parts, in order to *distribute* it among a given number of persons; on the other hand, we may *distribute* without *dividing*: for guineas, books apples, and many other things may be *distributed* which require no *division*. To *share* is to make into parts the same as *divide*, and it is to give those parts to some persons, the same as *distribute*; but the person who *shares* takes a part himself; he who *distributes* gives it always to others: a loaf is *divided* in order to be eaten; bread is *distributed* in loaves among the poor; the loaf is *shared* by a poor man with his poorer neighbor, or the profits of a business are *shared* by the partners. To *share* may imply either to give or receive; to *distribute* implies giving only: we *share* our own with another, or another *shares* what we have; but we *distribute* our own to others." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

di-vi-de, s. [DIVIDE, v.] That which divides or serves as a line of demarcation between two adjacent places: specif. the watershed of a district, or the ridge of land dividing the affluents of one river from those of another. The divide between any two streams may be approximately traced upon a map by drawing a line so that it shall head all the affluents of both streams.

¶ The Great Divide: (For def. see extract.)

"Comprised in the territories of Montana and Wyoming there is a region which contains all the peculiarities of the continent in a remarkable degree, and which moreover is exceedingly interesting on account of its scenery, its geography, its mineralogy, and its sport. . . . There it is that great rivers rise, running through every clime, from perpetual snow to tropical heat. It is the geographical center of North America. It is essentially The Great Divide."—Earl of Dunraven: The Great Divide, ch. i.

di-vid'-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DIVIDE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. **Ord. Lang.:** Separated, sundered, shared, joint, distributed, disunited. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"She thus maintains divided sway
With you bright regent of the day."
Cowper: On Mrs. Montagu's Feather Hangings.

2. **Bot.:** Applied to a leaf cut into divisions by incisions extending nearly to the midrib.

divided axle, s.

Vehicles: An axle bisected at its midlength. In some instances the parts are coupled together, in others they are independent. [CARRIAGE-AXLE.]

divided object-glass micrometer, s. Another name for the double-image micrometer. The object-glass of the telescope or microscope is bisected diametrically, the straight edges being ground smooth so that they may easily slide by each other. The halves of the bisected lens are movable in a direction

perpendicular to the line of section by means of a screw; the distances being determined by the number of revolutions necessary to bring the points to be measured into optical coincidence. (*Knight.*)

***di-vid'-ēd-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *divided*; -ly.]

1. In a divided manner; in divisions or parts.

"If God be everywhere it cannot possibly be that He should possibly be so *dividedly*."—Cudworth: *Intell. System*, p. 783.

2. Separately, distinctly.

"The Apostle calls them ministering spirits jointly, whom he here calls his spirits, and his ministers, *dividedly*."—Knatchbull: *Annot.*, p. 260.

div-I-dēnd, *div-I-dent, s. & a. [Lat. *dividendum*=that which may or is to be divided or shared; gerund of *divido*=to divide; Fr. *dividende*; Ital. *dividendo*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A share, a portion distributed or allotted.

"Shall I set there
So deep a share,
(Dear wounds) and only now
In sorrow draw no dividend with you?"
Crashaw: *Charitas Nimia*.

2. In the same sense as II. 3.

II. Technically:

1. **Arith.:** A number which has to be divided by another: thus, if we have to divide 20 by 4, 20 is the dividend, and 4 the divisor.

2. **Bankruptcy:** The fractional part of the assets of a bankrupt which is paid to the creditor in proportion to the amount of the debt which he has proved against the estate of the debtor.

3. **Comm.:** The sum periodically payable as interest on loans, debentures, &c., or that periodically distributed as profit on the capital of a railway or other company. The sum to be divided is broken up into as many portions as there are bondholders or shareholders to claim them, and the fractional part falling to each holder bears the same proportion to the whole dividend as the amount of stock or shares he holds bears to the whole capital from which the dividend is derived. Bondholders are said to receive their dividends, and the process of paying them is called, in banks and other offices, the payment of dividends. (*Bithe'll.*)

B. As adj.: Bearing or yielding a dividend.

"As regards dividend stocks, the yield per cent. at the present prices is based upon the dividend of the past year."—London Daily Chronicle.

di-vid'-ēr, s. [Eng. *divider*(e); -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) One who or that which divides, cuts, or separates anything into parts.

"According as the body moved, the divider did more and more enter into the divided body."—Digby: *On the Soul*.

(2) One who distributes or allots to others their shares.

"Man, who made me a judge or a divider over you?"—Luke xii. 14.

(3) A soup-ladle. (*Prov.*)

2. **Fig.:** One who or that which causes division or disunion.

"Hate is of all things the mightiest divider, nay, is division itself."—Milton: *Discipline of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. xxi.

II. Technically:

1. **Husbandry:** The prow or wedge-formed piece on a reaping-machine, which divides the grain to be cut from the standing grain.

2. **Instruments (pl.):** A form of compasses, usually with an adjusting and retaining arrangement. Its name is derived from its specific use in dividing lines into any given number of equal parts. The legs are driven apart by a spring as the nut is retracted on the screw, and closed by contrary motion of the said nut; the fine thread of the screw admitting of a very delicate adjustment. (*Knight.*)

di-vid-lŷg, pr. par., a. & s. [DIVIDE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making a division; division.

"Piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit."—Hebrews iv. 12.

dividing-engine, s. A machine for dividing a circle into a number of parts of equal proportions, either for the purpose of graduation, as the circles and arcs of astronomical, surveying, and plotting instruments, or for spacing off and cutting the circumference of a wheel into teeth. In the application of the screw to the graduation of mathematical scales, it is employed to move a platform which

slides freely and carries the scale to be graduated, the swing-frame for the diamond-point being attached to some fixed part of the framing of the machine. (*Knight.*) [GRADUATING-MACHINE.]

dividing-sinker, s.

Knitting-machine: One of the pieces interposed between jack-sinkers, which, being advanced while the latter are retracted, force the yarn between the needles of each pair, so that by the joint action of the jack-sinkers and the dividing-sinkers the yarn is looped on each of the needles. (*Knight.*)

***di-vid-lŷg-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *dividing*; -ly.] By division.

div-I-div-I, s. [Native name.]

Comm.: The very astringent husks of *Cæsalpinia coriaria*, imported from South America, in the form of dark brown rolls containing a few flat seeds. The outer rind of the husks contains a large quantity of tannin, together with ready-formed gallic acid. Dividivi is used in tanning.

***di-vid-u-ŷl, a. & s.** [Lat. *dividu(us)*=divisible, and Eng. *adj. suff. -al*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Separated, distinct.

"His religion is now no more within himself, but is become a *dividual* movable."—Milton: *Areopagitica*.

2. Divided; shared or participated in with others; joint.

"Her reign
With thousand lesser lights *dividual* holds."
Milton: *P. L.*, vii. 381, 382.

B. As substantive:

Arith. & Alg.: One of the several parts of a dividend from which each separate figure or term of the quotient is found.

***di-vid-u-ŷl-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *dividual*; -ly.] In a divided manner; by division.

***di-vid-u-ŷus, a.** [Lat. *dividuus*.] Divided, dividual.

"He so often substantiates distinctions into *dividuus*, self-subsistent."—Coleridge, in Webster.

***di-vin'-a-cle, s.** [A dimin., as if from a Lat. *divinaculum*, from *divinus*.] A riddle. (*Phillips.*)

***di-vin'-ŷl, *dy-vyn-all, a. & s.** [Lat. *divin(us)*, and Eng. *adj. suff. -al*.]

A. As adj.: Divine.

"Syne all these were mynstris of God to in mortal,
And had in theym no power *dyvynall*."
Fabyan: *Prologues*.

B. As subst.: Divination.

"What say we of hem that belevon on *divinales*?"—Chaucer: *Parson's Tale*.

div-in-ŷ-tion, *de-vin-a-cion, *di-vin-a-cion, s. [Lat. *divinatio*, from *divino*=to divine (q. v.); Fr. *divination*; Ital. *divinazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of predicting or foretelling future events, or of discovering hidden or secret things by supernatural power or means.

"And they used *divination* and enchantments."—2 Kings xvii. 17.

2. An indication or forenoon of something future; an omen, an augury, a prediction.

"This controversy should be decided by the flying of birds, which do give a happy *divination* to things to come."—North: *Plutarch*, p. 19.

3. A prophecy or conjecture of the future.

"Tell thou thy earl his *divination* lies,
And I will take it as a sweet disgrace."
Shakespeare: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., i. 1.

II. Technically:

1. **Script.:** In Old Testament times certain methods of, in certain circumstances, unveiling futurity or obtaining a communication from God as to human conduct and duty, were sanctioned in Scripture. Thus Joseph and Daniel interpreted prophetic dreams (Gen. xl, xli. 1-32; Dan. ii. 26-45, iv. 8-37); lots were often drawn after religious solemnities (Num. xxvi. 55, 56; Josh. vii. 13, 16-19; 1 Sam. x. 20, 21; Acts i. 26); and the Mercy Seat, from above which Jehovah on special occasions spoke (Exod. xxv. 22) became a veritable oracle of God (2 Sam. xvi. 23). Finally, there was the long series of true prophets. Not satisfied with these legitimate sources of obtaining communications from the Divinity, the Jews, after the example of the surrounding nations, had recourse to many unsanctioned methods of operation, each of which had its pretended experts. The Mosaic law sternly denounces these, and specially any one that made "his son or his daughter to pass through the fire, or that useth *divination*, or an observer of times, or an enchanter, or a witch, or a charmer, or a consulter with familiar spirits, or a wizard, or a necromancer" (Deut. xviii. 10-12).

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, plt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pēt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Christianity set itself against these practices, and when Paul preached at Ephesus, "Many of those which used curious arts brought their books together, and burned them before all men; and they counted the price of them, and found it fifty thousand pieces of silver" (Acts xix. 19).

2. *Hist.*: Divination among the ancients was classed under two divisions: natural and artificial. Natural divination was attributed to the inspiration of the divine afflatus; such were the celebrated oracles of Delphi, &c. The second kind was effected by various rites or observations; as by sacrifices, inspection of the entrails of the victims, observation of the flight of birds, the stars, &c. Gaul, in his *Mag-Astro-Mantir* (1652), ch. xix., gives a long list of the various methods of divination, such as "Aeromancy, or divining by the air; Pyromancy, by fire; Hydromancy, by water; Geomancy, by earth; Dæmonomancy, by the suggestions of evil demons or devils," &c. The Romans never entered upon any important undertaking, whether public or private, without first endeavoring to ascertain the feelings of the gods upon the subject, and hence to infer the probable issue of the enterprise. With them the whole system of divination was placed under the control of the College or Corporation of Augurs. [AUGUR.] The greatest reliance was placed upon the manifestations of the divine will by thunder and lightning, &c., and above all by the cries, the flight, and the feeding of birds; but there was scarcely any sight or sound connected with animate or inanimate nature which might not, under certain circumstances, be regarded as yielding an omen.

**di-vin'-a-tōr*, s. [Lat. *diviner*; one who practices or pretends to divination.

"Enthusiasts, diviners, prophets, sectaries, and schismatics."—Burton: *Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 641.

**di-vin'-a-tōr-ŷ*, a. [Fr. *divinatoire*; Ital. & Sp. *divinatorio*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of divination.

"Julian, according to his usual modesty, roundly affirms, that this intercourse was properly divinationary."—Biblioth. Bibl. (Ox. 1720), on Gen. xv. 9.

**di-vin'-a-trice*, s. [Lat. *divinatrix*.] Divination.

"False astrology and divinationary."—Str. F. More: *A Woful Lamentation*.

di-vi-ne, **de-vine*, **de-vyn*, **de-vyne*, a. & s. [Fr. *divin*=divine, *divin*=a diviner, from Lat. *divinus*, from the same root as *divus* and *deus*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. Pertaining to God or the Deity.

"The immensity of the divine nature."—Paley.

2. Pertaining to any deity or deified person.

3. Partaking of the nature of a god; godlike.

"No more was seen the human form divine."—Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, x. 277.

4. Proceeding from God; as, *Divine* revelation or judgment.

"You gave me once a divine responsibility, That I should be the flour of loaves in Troye."

Chaucer: *Test of Creseide*.

5. Appropriated to or proper for the Deity; as, *Divine* service or worship.

II. Figuratively:

1. Excellent, above the nature of man; godlike, heavenly.

(1) *Of persons*:

"He gazed upon that mighty orb of song, The divine Milton."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. 1.

(2) *Of things*:

"A diviner creed Is living in the life they lead."

Longfellow: *Tales of a Wayside Inn*. (Interl.)

*2. Pertaining to divinity or theology.

"Church history and other divine learning."—South.

*3. Pious, holy, religious.

"I know him for a man divine and holy."

Shakespeare: *Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

*4. Divining, presaging, foreboding; feeling a presentiment.

"Yet oft his heart, divine of something ill, Misgave him."

Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 846, 847.

B. As substantive:

*1. Divination, prophecy.

"Merlin in his dream of him has said."

Langtoft, p. 282.

*2. A diviner, an augur, a presager or predictor.

"Dere Daniel also that was divine noble."

E. Eng. Allit. Poems; *Cleanness*, 1, 302.

*3. Divinity, theology.

"I saugh bishopis bolde and bacheloris devyn."

MS. in Wright's Ed. of *P. Plowman*, p. 308.

4. One who is learned in divinity or theology; a theologian; a writer on theology.

"Some of our most eminent divines have made use of this Platonic notion."—Spectator, No. 90.

5. A clergyman, a priest, a minister of the gospel; an ecclesiastic.

"Was this a man to be absolved by Christian divines?"

Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

¶ *Divine right of kings*: The claim of kings to hold their office by Divine appointment, and hence to govern absolutely without any interference on the part of their subjects, opposition to their will being considered in the light of a sin. The doctrine was supported by Hobbes, Salmasius, Filmer, and others, and opposed by Milton, Algernon Sidney, &c. It is a tenet eminently pleasing to rulers of despotic proclivities, and just as displeasing to the mass of their subjects, many of whom are accustomed to describe it neatly and antithetically, in the words of Pope:

"The Right Divine of Kings to govern wrong."

Pope: *Dunciad*, iv. 188.

For the difference between *divine* and *Godlike*, see *GODLIKE*; for that between *divine* and *holy*, see *HOLY*; and for that between *divine* and *ecclesiastic*, see *ECCLÉSIASTIC*.

di-vine, **de-vyne*, **de-vyn-en*, v. t. & i. [Fr. *diviner*, from Lat. *divino*, from *divinus*=divine, *holy*; Ital. *divinare*; Sp. *adivinar*; Port. *adivinhar*.] [DIVINE, a.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To prophesy, to presage, to utter prognostications or prophecies.

"Daniel of hire undoyngs Devyned and seide."

P. Plowman, 10,765.

2. To explain.

3. To conjecture, to guess.

"The best of commentators can but guess at his meaning; none can be certain he has divined rightly."—Dryden: *Juvenal*. (Dedication.)

4. To feel a presentiment or presage.

"If secret powers Suggest but truth to my divining thoughts, This pretty lad will prove our country's bliss."

Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., iv. 6.

5. To use or practice divination.

"Wot ye not that such a man as I can certainly divine?"

Gen. xlv. 15.

B. Transitive:

1. To foretell, to presage, to prophesy.

2. To foreknow, to have a presentiment of.

"Atrides from the voice the storm divined, And thus explored his own unconquered mind."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xvii. 99, 100.

*3. To make divine or heavenly; to deify.

"Borne above the clouds to be divined."

Spenser: *Ruins of Time*.

¶ For the difference between *to divine* and *to guess*, see *GUESS*.

di-vi-ne-ly, adv. [Eng. *divine*; -ly.]

1. In a divine manner; in a manner befitting or denoting a deity.

"To walk with God, to be divinely free."

Couper: *Task*, v. 722.

*2. Holily, devoutly.

"Divinely bent to meditation."

Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, iii. 7.

3. By divine agency or influence.

"Was he to be considered as divinely commissioned?"

Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

4. Supernaturally, in a manner resembling a god.

"The royal nymphs approach divinely bright."

Pope: *Thebais* of Statius, 624.

5. Excellently; in a supreme degree.

"He gave his own, of gold divinely wrought."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, vi. 294.

**di-vi-ne-mēt*, s. [Eng. *divine*; -ment.] Divining, divination.

"Soothsayers, that did nothing but sacrifice and purify, and tend upon divinements."—North: *Plutarch*, p. 589.

di-vi-ne-ness, **di-vine-ness*, s. [Eng. *divine*; -ness.]

1. The quality of being divine or partaking of divine nature; divinity.

"He seconde person in divinenesse is, Who vs assume, and bring vs to the bliss."

Hackluyt: *Voyages*, i. 207.

2. Excellence in a supreme degree, perfection.

"An earthly paragon; behold divineness No elder than a boy."

Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, iii. 6.

di-vin'-ēr, **de-vin-ōr*, **de-vin-ōur*, **di-vin-ōur*, **dy-vyn-ōur*, s. [O. Fr. *devinere*, *devineor*, *devinur*; Ital. *divinare*; Lat. *divinator*, from *divino*=to divine.]

1. One who practices or professes divination; one who pretends to foretell future events or to reveal occult things by supernatural means; an augur, a seer.

"The diviners have seen a lie, and have told false dreams."—Zech. ix. 2.

2. One who divines, guesses, or conjectures; a guesser, a conjecturer.

"If he himself be conscious of nothing he then thought on, he must be a notable diviner of thoughts, that can assure him that he was thinking."—Locke.

**di-vin'-ēr-ēss*, **di-vin-er-esse*, s. [Fr. *divin-eresse*.] A woman who practices or professes divination; a prophetess.

"The mad divineress had plainly writ."

Dryden: *Hind and Panther*, iii. 490.

div-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DIVE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of plunging head foremost into water or other fluid; the act of making or taking a dive.

2. The act, practice, or art of descending and remaining for a certain period under water, by means of a diving-bell (q. v.). It is practiced for various purposes, such as coral, pearl, or sponge fishing; examining the bottom of rivers, the sea, &c., for engineering purposes; the raising or removing of sunken vessels, or the recovery of valuable stores, &c., from them.

diving-bell, s. An apparatus, having some analogy in shape to a bell, in which persons may descend and remain for a while in safety beneath the surface of the water. The principle of the diving-bell may be illustrated by taking a tumbler, inverting it, and pressing it down into a vessel of water, when it will be seen that, although the water will rise in the tumbler to an extent proportioned to its degree of immersion, yet the upper part of the tumbler will remain perfectly dry, and if a lighted taper be placed within, it will not be extinguished, but will, on the contrary, burn with even increased energy, owing to the condensation of the air by pressure.

¶ *Diving-bell pump*: A pump having a casing divided by a vertical partition into two chambers, which are provided with inwardly and outwardly opening valves. The chambers are kept partially filled with water, which, together with air, is admitted to each through the inwardly opening valves, and expelled through those opening outwardly, to supply the bell with fresh air. This is effected by the alternate reciprocations of a piston working in the open-ended cylinder, which, at each stroke, draws a portion of the water from one of the chambers into the cylinder, lowering its level in that chamber, and permitting the air to enter through the inwardly opening valve; the return-stroke causes the water to rise, forcing some of it, together with the air, into an exterior chamber, whence it is carried to a condenser, and thence, through a tube, to the bell. (Knight.)

diving-dress, s. A waterproof clothing and helmet for those who make submarine explorations. In the old forms of diving-dress the air filled the space between the body of the diver and his impervious clothing, the expired air escaping by a small valve in the helmet, through which any excess of air also escaped. Irregularity in the action of the pump caused also irregularities in the escape of the bubbles, and thus the assistants might for a long time unconsciously continue to send air to a corpse. In the new apparatus, the appearance of the bubbles indicates the safety of the diver, and the assistants on the watch are at any time warned of his danger by their non-appearance. (Knight.)

diving-spider, s.

Zoöl.: A spider (*Argyroneta aquatica*), which though fitted only for aerial respiration, yet constructs a dwelling shaped not unlike a diving-bell, at the bottom of shallow water, carrying down air by means of the hairs with which it is clothed. [ARGYRONETA.]

diving-stone, s. A name given to a variety of jasper.

**di-vin'-i-fied*, pa. par. or a. [DIVINIFY.]

**di-vin'-i-fy*, v. t. [Lat. *divinus*=divine, and *facio* (pass. *fi*)=to make.] To make divine, heavenly, or godly; to deify.

"My beloved is white and red, and chosen of a thousand; white, for his blessed and undivided soul; red, for his precious flesh embred with his blood."—*Parthenia Sacra* (1633), p. 204.

di-vin'-ing, **de-vin-ing*, **de-vin-yng*, **dy-vyn-yng*, pr. par., a. & s. [DIVINE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of foretelling, prognosticating, or presaging future or occult things; divination.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

divining-rod, s. A forked rod or branch, generally, but not necessarily of hazel, by means of which it is pretended to the foolish and superstitious that the presence of water, minerals, &c., underground can be detected. When used, the rod, which is carried slowly along in suspension, will, as is affirmed, dip and point toward the ground when brought over the spot where the concealed water or mineral is to be found.

"Will you assist us with your triangular vial of May-dew, or with your divining-rod of witch-hazel?"—Scott: *Antiquary*, ch. xxiii.

***di-vin-is-tre** (tre as tär), ***dy-vyn-is-tre, s.** [Eng. *divin(e)*, and fem. suff. *-estre, -stre*.] Adivine.

"Therefore I stynte, I nam no dyvynystre."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, l. 1963.

di-vin-i-tý, *de-vyn-y-te, *di-vin-i-te, *dy-vyn-i-te, s. [O. Fr. *devinite, divinite*; Fr. *divinité*; Prov. *divinitat*; Sp. *divinidad*; Port. *divinidade*; Ital. *divinità*, from Low Lat. *divinitas*, from Lat. *divinus*=divine.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The quality of being divine; divineness; divine qualities or nature; a participation in the nature of God.

"My sure divinity shall bear the shield,
And edge my sword to reap the glorious field."
Pope: *Homér's Odyssey*, xx. 61, 62.

2. The Divine or Supreme Being; God. (With the definite article.)

"Tis the Divinity that stirs within us,
Tis Heaven itself that points out an hereafter,
And intimates eternity to man."
Addison: *Cato*, v. 2.

3. A celestial or heavenly being; a deity.

"God doubtless can govern this machine he could create, by more direct and easy methods than employing these subservient divinities."—Cheyne.

4. One of the deities of a polytheistic religion.

"Beastly divinities, and droves of gods."—Prior.

5. A supernatural or awe-inspiring power, influence, quality, or virtue.

"They say there is divinity in odd numbers."—Shakespeare: *Merry Wives*, v. 1.

6. In the same sense as II.

"But to have divinity preached there! did you ever dream of such a thing?"—Shakespeare: *Pericles*, iv. 5.

II. Theol.: The science of divine things, that is, of those things which concern and declare the nature and character of God and of His government, the duties of man and the way of salvation; theology.

For the difference between *divinity*, and *deity*, see **DEITY**.

divinity hall, s. The name sometimes given, especially in Scotland, to the theological department of a university, or to a theological college.

***div-i-nize, v. t.** [Eng. *divin(e)*; *-ize*.] To make divine; to treat as divine.

"The predestinarian doctors have divinized cruelty, wrath, fury, &c."—Ramsay: *Nat and Rev. Religion*, pt. ii, p. 401.

***di-vi-ge, v. t.** [O. Fr. *diviser, diviser*, from Lat. *divisus*, pa. par. of *divido*=to divide.] To divide.

"This buk . . . in seven partes divided es."
Hampole: *Prick of Conscience*, 348.

***di-vi-ge, s.** [Lat. *divisus*=divided, pa. par. of *divido*.] A term applied to land, as properly denoting a boundary by which it is divided from the property of others.

"Gif the *divisis*, meithis and merchis ar not namit and expremit in the summoundis, and letteris of perambulation, the process is of nane avail."—Balfour: *Pract.*, p. 498.

di-vi-ġ, adv. [Ital.]

Music: A direction that instruments playing from one line of music are to separate and play in two parts. The reunion of the parts into union is directed by the words *a due*. (Stainer & Barrett.)

di-vi-ġ-i-bl-i-tý, s. [Fr. *divisibilité*, from Lat. *divisibilis*, from *divisus*, pa. par. of *divido*=to divide (q. v.).] The quality of being divisible or capable of division; the property of being capable of being separated or divided into an infinite number of parts.

"The most palpable absurdities will press the asserters of infinite divisibility."—Glanvill: *Scepstis Scientifica*, ch. v.

di-vi-ġ-i-ble, a. & s. [Lat. *divisibilis*, from *divisus*, pa. par. of *divido*.]

A. As adj.: Capable of being divided or separated into parts; separable.

"When we frame in our minds any notion of matter, we conceive nothing else but extension and bulk, which is impenetrable, or divisible and passive."—Bentley: *Sermons*.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, plt, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrġ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = ä. qu = kw.

***B. As subst.:** A body or substance capable of division or separation into parts.

"The composition of bodies, whether it be of *divisibles* or *indivisibles*."—Glanvill: *Scepstis Scientifica*, ch. v.

***di-vi-ġ-i-ble-nêss, s.** [Eng. *divisible*; *-ness*.] The quality of being divisible; divisibility.

"Some of whose fruits I can yet show you, which were made upon the account of the *divisibleness* of nitre into fixed and volatile parts."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 376.

***di-vi-ġ-i-blý, adv.** [Eng. *divisib(le)*; *-ly*.] In a divisible manner.

"Besides body which is impenetrably and *divisibly* extended."—Cudworth: *Intell. System*, p. 834.

di-vi-ġ-ion, *de-vy-sioun, *di-vi-sioun, s. [Fr.; Sp. *division*; Port. *divisão*; Ital. *divisione*, from Lat. *divisio*=a dividing, a division, from *divisus*, pa. par. of *divido*=to divide (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act of dividing or separating into parts.
(2) The act of sharing or distributing; distribution, partition.

"With treasure loaded and triumphant spoils,
Whose just *division* crowned the soldier's toils."
Pope: *Homér's Iliad*, l. 490, 481.

(3) In the same sense as II. 2.

(4) That which divides or separates; that which keeps any two or more things apart; a partition.

(5) The state of being divided or separated; separation.

"To make a *division* betwixt the waters."—2 Esdras, vi.

41. (6) A separate or distinct part, section, or segment of any body.

* (7) A fraction.

"The *division* of the twentieth part
Of one poor scruple."
Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

(8) A separate body of men. [II. 6, 8.]

"According to their *divisions* by their tribes."—Josh. xi. 23.

(9) A distinct sect or body of men; an opposed party.

"His place was between the hostile *divisions* of the community."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

(10) A distinct or separate portion, branch, or heading of a subject, discourse, &c.

"In the *divisions* I have made, I have endeavored, the best I could, to govern myself by the diversity of matter."—Locke.

(11) A distinct or separate species, class, variety, or kind.

"In the *divisions* of each several crime."
Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, iv. 3.

(12) In the same sense as II. 5.

"They did not venture to demand a *division*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

(13) A distinction or difference.

"I will put a *division* between my people and thy people."—Exod. viii. 23.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A difference or disagreement in opinion; discord, disunion, variance.

"There was a *division* among the people because of him."—John vii. 43.

* (2) Methodical arrangement, disposition.

"The *division* of a battle."—Shakespeare: *Othello*, i. 1.

II. Technically:

1. **Arch.:** A separate part of an order. The general division of an order being into two parts, namely, the column and entablature; the column is subdivided into three unequal parts—viz., the base, the shaft, and the capital. The entablature consists also of three unequal parts—which are the architrave, the frieze, and the cornice. Each of these divisions consists of several smaller parts, which by their variety and peculiarity distinguish the orders from each other. (Weale.)

2. **Arith.:** The operation of finding from two quantities a third which when multiplied by the first shall produce the second. The first is called the Divisor, the second the Dividend, and the third the Quotient. The act or process of dividing any number into a given number of parts.

3. **Logic:** The separation or dividing of a genus into its constituent species.

4. **Music:** An elaborate variation for voices or instruments upon a single theme; a course of notes so connected that they form one series. Divisions for the voice are intended to be sung in one breath to one syllable. The performance of this style of music is called running a division. (Stainer & Barrett.)

"Our tongue will run *divisions* in a tune, not missing a note, even when our thoughts are totally engaged elsewhere."—Glanvill.

5. **Parl., &c.:** The figurative, or in some cases actual, separation or dividing of members of a legislative assembly or body, in order to ascertain the number of votes for and against any proposition.

6. **Mil.:** Properly, a body or number of men, usually two brigades, under the command of a general; but also applied loosely to smaller bodies under a single command, as a brigade, a squadron, &c.

7. **Naval:** A portion of a fleet or a number of vessels under one command.

8. **Police:** A distinct body of police to which certain fixed districts are assigned.

For the difference between *division* and *part*, see **PART**.

division loo, s. [Loo, s.]

division plate, s. The disc or wheel in the gear-cutting lathe, which is pierced with various circular systems of holes; each circle represents the divisions of a circumference into a given number of parts.

di-vi-ġ-ion-al, a. [Eng. *division*; *-al*.]

*1. Pertaining to division or separation; dividing; forming or noting division; as, a *divisional* line.

2. Pertaining to a distinct division, branch, or district; as, a *divisional* court.

***di-vi-ġ-ion-ar-ý, a.** [Fr. *divisionnaire*.] The same as **DIVISIONAL** (q. v.).

***di-vi-ġ-ion-áte, v. t.** [Eng. *division*; *-ate*.] To divide.

"You must *divisionate* your point."—Sidney: *Wanstead Play*, p. 622.

***di-vi-ġ-ion-êr, s.** [English *division*; *-er*.] One who makes division or distribution; a sharer; a distributor.

"The *divisioner*, which was Freeman the Ignatian, and the other priests, thought that I knew nothing of the grand present."—Sheldon: *Miracles of Antichrist* (1616), p. 181.

di-vi-ġ-it, *di-uis-ġ-it, pa. par. [DEVISE, v.]

1. Appointed.

"The lordis *divisit* on the secrete counsaile with the queens grace, to directe all matters."—Acts James V., 1524 (ed. 1814), p. 285.

2. The same as DEVISED (q. v.).

"And that honest writing is in this mater be *divisit* and send [sent] to the king of France and the said duke."—Acts James V., 1524 (ed. 1814), p. 286.

***di-vi-ġ-ive, a.** [Lat. *divisus*], pa. par. of *divido*=to divide, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ive*; Ital. & Span. *divisivo*.]

1. **Lit.:** Forming or noting division or distribution; distributive.

"The Hebrews want those numbers which the grammarians call distributive or *divisive*, terni, quaterni, quini, seni, septini, &c., which they mostwath supply by repetition."—Meder: *On Dan.*, p. 12.

2. **Fig.:** Causing or tending to cause division, difference, or discord.

"The remonstrance was condemned as *divisive*, factious, and scandalous."—Burnet: *History of his Own Time*.

***di-vi-ġ-ive-ġ, adv.** [Eng. *divisive*; *-ly*.] So as to cause division, separation, or difference.

***di-vi-ġ-ive-nêss, s.** [Eng. *divisive*; *-ness*.] A tendency to division or separation.

"So invincible is man's tendency to unite, with all the invincible *divisiveness* he has."—Carlyle: *French Revolution*, pt. iii., bk. iii., ch. i.

di-vi-ġ-ôr, s. [Lat.]

Arith.: That number by which a dividend is divided; the number which shows into how many parts the dividend is to be divided. [DIVIDEND, A. II. 1; DIVISION, II. 2.]

di-vôr-ge, *de-vorse, *di-vorse, s. [Fr., from Latin *divortium*=a separating, a divorce, from *divorto* (*diverto*)=to turn away, to separate; *di*=dis=away, apart, and *vorto* (*verto*)=to turn; Sp. & Port. *divorcio*; Ital. *divorzio*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.:** In the same sense as II.

2. **Figuratively:**

(1) A separation, disuniting, or disunion of things closely connected or united.

"To make *divorce* of their incorporate league."
Shakespeare: *Henry V.*, v. 2.

(2) That which causes a separation or disunion.

"As the long *divorce* of steel falls on me,
Make of your prayers one sweet sacrifice,
And lift my soul to heaven."
Shakespeare: *Henry VIII.*, ii. 1.

II. Technically:

1. **Law:**

(1) The partial or total dissolution of a marriage previously contracted. In the former case this dissolution proceeds no further than the judicial separation of the parties; in the latter, the marriage itself comes to an end.

2. History:

(1) Among the classic nations of antiquity: The Spartans rarely divorced their wives; the Athenians and other Greeks did so often for trivial causes. It has been stated that divorce scarcely if at all existed during the early period of Roman history; in the later period of the republic, and yet more under the empire, it was extensively practiced, the power of divorce, and that for trivial causes, being vested in the wife as well as the husband.

(2) Among the Jews: The enactment of the Mosaic law was the following: "When a man hath taken a wife, and it come to pass that she find no favor in his eyes because he hath found some uncleanness in her, then let him write her a bill of divorcement, and give it in her hand, and send her out of the house" (Deut. xxiv. 1). Here, it will be perceived, impurity is the only assigned cause for such divorce. The woman sent away might marry another man, but if he, too, divorced her, it was not permitted her first husband to take her again. The word "uncleanness" in the passage now quoted is a free translation: the Hebrew words mean literally "the nakedness of a thing." The exact import of this expression was sharply contested in the immediately pre-Christian times, the school of Hillel giving it a general meaning, and holding that a man might divorce his wife for the most trivial cause; while that of Shammai considered that the doubtful phrase signified adultery, for which therefore alone a man could put away his wife.

(3) Among the Christian nations: Our Lord, replying to a question put to Him by the Pharisees, laid down the principle, whoever put away his wife for any cause except fornication (which we should now call adultery) and should marry another, committed adultery, as did any man who married the divorced wife (Matt. xix. 3-9). Wherever Christianity prevailed this tended to become the law, and when, in A. D. 1215, Pope Innocent III. elevated marriage to the dignity of a sacrament, the ecclesiastical courts claimed that it fell solely under their jurisdiction. They, as a rule, carried out the law of Christ, but in exceptional cases granted dispensations at a handsome pecuniary price for the dissolution of marriage.

(4) Among the Mohammedans: By the laws of the Koran, a Mussulman may dissolve the marriage union by saying to his wife three times, "Thou art divorced."

(5) Among the modern Ethnic nations: Among the Hindoos, the Chinese, &c., divorce may be practiced for the most trifling causes.

di-vôr'ce, *v. t. & i.* [DIVORCE, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

"Whoever shall marry her that is divorced committeth adultery."—Matt. v. 32.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To separate or disunite things closely united; to force asunder.

"So seemed her youthful soul not eas'ly forced,
Or from so fair, so sweet a seat divorced."
Waller: *Thyrsis, Galatea*, 33, 34.

(2) To take or put away; to remove.

"I would thou wert the man
That would divorce this terror from my heart."
Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, v. 4.

(3) To separate, to disconnect.

"Were it consonant unto reason to divorce these two sentences, the former of which doth show how the latter is restrained, and, not marking the former, to conclude by the latter of them?"—Hooker.

II. Law: To dissolve the bonds of marriage between; to separate or remove from the condition of man and wife.

***B. Intrans.**: To be divorced; to obtain a divorce.
"Divorcing from the Church to wed the dame."
Dryden: *Hind and Panther*, iii. 205.

***di-vôr'ce-a-ble**, ***di-vôr-ci-ble**, *a.* [Eng. divorce; -able.] That may or can be divorced.

"It can be no human society, and so not without reason divorceable."—Milton: *Colasterion*.

di-vôr'ced, *pa. par. or a.* [DIVORCE, *v.*]

***di-vôr'ce-ë**, *s.* [Eng. divorce(e); -ee.] One who has been divorced; a divorced person.

***di-vôr'ce-lëss**, *a.* [Eng. divorce; -less.] That may not be divorced or separated.

***di-vôr'ce-mënt**, ***dy-vorce-ment**, *s.* [Eng. divorce; -ment.] A divorce; a dissolution of the marriage contract.

"Why did Moses then command to give a writing of divorcement, and to put her away?"—Matt. xix. 7.

di-vôr'cër, *s.* [Eng. divorce(e); -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: One who procures or obtains a divorce.

2. *Fig.*: One who or that which causes or produces separation or disunion.

"Death is the violent estranger of acquaintance, the eternal divorcer of marriage."—Drummond: *Cypress Grove*.

II. Hist.: One of a sect who supported the granting of divorces from lesser grounds than adultery; e. g., for incompatibility of temper or disposition.

***di-vôr'ç-i-ble**, *a.* [DIVORCEABLE.]

***di-vôr'ç-ive**, *a.* [Eng. divorce(e); -ive.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of dissolving the marriage contract; a divorce, a dissolution of marriage.

***di-vôr'ç-ive**, *a.* [Eng. divorce(e); -ive.]

1. Having power to produce or cause divorce.

"All the divorce engines in heaven and earth"—Milton: *Doctrine of Divorce*, bk. i., ch. viii.

2. Affording reason or grounds for divorce; deserving of divorce.

"Divorcine adultery is not limited by our Saviour to the utmost act."—Milton: *Doctrine of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. xviii.

3. Pertaining or relating to divorce.

"To that a little patience; until this first part have amply discoursed the grave and pious reasons of this divorce law."—Milton: *Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*.

di-v'ët, *s.* [DIVET.] A thin sod for thatching. (Scotch.)

"With the right of net and coble in the water of loch of Veolan—teinds, parsonage, and vicarage—annexis, connexis—right of pasturage—fuel, feal, and divot."—Scott: *Waverley*, ch. xlii.

di-v'ët, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: Devoutly, devotedly; with devotion.

***di-vour**, *s.* [DYVOUR.]

***di-vour-y**, *s.* [DYVOURIE.]

***di-vül'-gäte**, ***dy-vul-gate**, *v. t.* [DIVULGATE, *a.*] To spread or publish abroad; to make public.

"Which [thing] is divulged or spread abroad."—Huloet.

***di-vül'-gäte**, ***dy-vul-gate**, *a.* [Lat. *divulgatus*, *pa. par. of divulgo*=to spread abroad, to divulge (q. v.).]

"The Pope so lately put down, the Gospel so clearly divulgate."—Bale: *Yet a Course* (1548), fol. 34 b.

di-vül'-gät-ër, ***di-vul-gat-or**, *s.* [Eng. *divulgate(e)*; -er, -or.] One who divulges, publishes, or makes public.]

"To that great promulgator,

And neat divulger,

Whom the cities admire,

And the suburbs desires."

Harry White's *Humor* (1659).

***di-vül'-gä'-tion**, ***de-vul-gä'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *divulgatio*, from *divulgatus*, *pa. par. of divulgo*=to divulge (q. v.).] The act of spreading or publishing abroad; a divulging.

"Secrecy hath no less use than divulgation."—Bp. Hall: *Contempl.*, bk. iv.

di-vül'ge, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *divulguer*, from Latin *divulgo*=to publish abroad, to make common: *di*=dis=apart, and *vulgo*=to make common; *vulgo*=the common people.]

A. Transitive:

1. To make known or public; to publish, to reveal to the world, to disclose anything previously unknown or secret.

"Divulge not such a love as mine,

Ah! hide the mystery divine."

Cowper: *Giton's Secrets of Divine Love* (Trans.).

*2. To make common, to communicate or impart.

"Think the same vouchsafed

To cattle and each beast, which would not be

To them made common and divulged."

Milton: *P. L.*, viii. 581-83.

*3. To proclaim, to declare publicly.

"This is true glory and renown, when God,

Looking on the earth, with approbation marks

The just man, and divulges him through heaven."

Milton: *P. L.*, iii. 60-62.

B. Intransitive:

1. To make known or public things previously unknown or secret.

"But, like the owner of a foul disease,

To keep it from divulging, let it feed

Even on the pith of life."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iv. 1.

di-vül'ged, *pa. par. or a.* [DIVULGE.]

***di-vül'ge-mënt**, *s.* [Eng. *divulge*; -ment.] The act of divulging, publishing, or disclosing things previously unknown or secret.

di-vül'gër, *s.* [Eng. *divulge(e)*; -er.] One who or that which divulges, publishes, or reveals anything; a discloser, a revealer.

"I think not anything in my letters could tend so much to my reproach, as the odious divulging of them did to the infamy of the divulgers."—King Charles: *Elkon Bastille*.

di-vül'g-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DIVULGE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of publishing or making known things previously unknown or secret; revealing, disclosing.

"There is no such licentious divulging of these books."—State Trials: *Hampton Court Conference* (1604).

***di-vül'-sion**, *s.* [Lat. *divulsio*, from *divulsus*, *pa. par. of divello*=to tear asunder or in pieces: *di*=dis=away, apart, and *vello*=to tear.] The act of tearing away or asunder; a rending asunder; laceration.

"There is a mixture and divulsion or separation of elements."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 669.

***di-vül'-sive**, *a.* [Latin *divulsus*], *pa. par. of divello*, and Eng. *divulsi*, *pa. par. of divellere*.] Tending to tear or pull asunder; distracting.

"Away, therefore, with all the distractive, yea, *divulsive*, thoughts of the world."—Bp. Hall: *Remains*, p. 49.

***di-vül'st**, *a.* [Lat. *divulsus*, *pa. par. of divello*.] Rent asunder.

"Vaines, fynewes, arteries, why crack yee not?
Burst and divulst with anguish of my griefe."
Marston: *Antonio and Melinda*, I.

di-v'y, *s. & v. t.*

As substantive: A share of something divided up between several persons. (U. S. Slang.)

As verb transitive: To divide into shares. To *divy* up is an expression common among thieves, and means to divide up their plunder into shares. (U. S. Slang.)

Dix'-le, *s.* [From the name of one Dixy, a large-holding and kind-hearted slave-owner on Manhattan Island in the latter part of the 18th century. His treatment of his negroes caused them to regard his plantation (or "Dixy's") as little short of an earthly paradise, and when any of the slaves were taken away from his home he was always pining for "Dixy's" and singing and talking of its joys. When slavery moved southward in search of a more secure and congenial habitat, the same ideal of "Dixy's" was taken along, and the chant which the former slaves of Dixy sung of their old home became so widespread that its origin was lost sight of and it came to be applied to the southern homes of the negroes.] A name given in negro minstrelsy to the Southern States.

"Away down South, in Dixie."—*Negro Melody*.

dix'-yl-yl, *s.* [DITOLYL-ETHANE.]

***di-zain**, *s.* [Fr.] A poem of ten decastiches or stanzas, each stanza containing ten lines.

"Strophon again began this dizain."—Sidney: *Arcadia*, p. 217.

di'-zen, ***di-sen**, ***dy-syn**, *v. t.* [From the same root as *distaff* (q. v.).]

1. To prepare flax on a distaff for spinning.

"I dysyn a distaffe, I put the flax upon it to spin."—Palsgrave.

2. To dress.

"Come Doll, Doll, disen me."—Beaumont & Fletcher: *Monsieur Thomas*, iv. 6.

3. To dress or deck out gaudily or gaily.

"Your ladyship lifts up the sash to be seen;
For sure I had disened you out like a queen."
Swift.

***dizz**, *v. t.* [DIZZY.] To make dizzy, confused, or confounded.

"Now he [Rozinante] is dizzed with the continual circles of the stables."—Gayton: *Notes on Don Quixote*.

***diz'-zard**, *s.* [DISARD, DIZARD.] A stupid fellow, a blockhead, a fool.

"Which may as well be given to fooles and dizzards as to wise and well-learned men."—Hall: *Henry VII.* (an. 6.)

***diz'-zard-ly**, *a.* [Eng. *dizzard*; -ly.] Like a dizzard or blockhead; foolish, stupid, silly.

"Where's this prating ass, this dizzardly fool?"—Wilson: *Copier's Prophecy*, A 4.

diz'-zen, *a. & s.* [DOZEN.]

1. A dozen. (Scotch.)

2. In spinning, used to denote a certain quantity of yarn, which is a sufficient daily task for a woman; amounting to a hank or heep, i. e., a dozen of cuts.

***diz'-zied**, *a.* [Eng. *dizzy*; -ed.] Made dizzy or confused.

"When, dizzied with mine ecstasy,
Nought past, or present, or to be,
Could I for think on, hear, or see."
Scott: *Bridal of Triermain*, iii. (Intro.)

diz'-zi-ness, ***diz-i-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *dizzy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being dizzy or giddy; giddiness.

"Fixed seriousness heats the brain in some to distraction, and causeth an aching and dizziness in sounder heads."—Glanvill.

böl, böy; pöüt, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tön, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

diz-zý, *dys-y, *dus-1, *dus-ie, *dus-ye, α. & s.
[A. S. *dysig*=foolish, silly; *dysigian*=to be foolish or silly; cogn. with Dan. *dösig*=drowsy; *döse*=to doze; *dös*=drowsiness; Old Dut. *duygh*=dizzy; Dut. *duzelen*=to grow dizzy; O. H. Ger. *tüsic*=dull. (*Skeat.*)]

A. As adjective:

1. Foolish, stupid, silly.
"Dust have last night longe."
Owl and Nightingale, 1,461.
2. Senseless, mad.
"Sucked in dizzy madness with his draught."
Comper: Hope, 518.
3. Giddy; having a sensation of giddiness or vertigo in the head.
"Alas! his brain was dizzy."
Drayton: Court of Fairy.

4. Causing dizziness or giddiness.

"Now would the path it's dizzy ledge
Around a precipice's edge."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 21.

5. Confusing; confused.

"The rumbling stream,
That turns the multitude of dizzy wheels,
Glazes like a troubled spirit, in its bed."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

6. Giddy, thoughtless, reckless, heedless.

B. As subst.: A stupid, silly or foolish person.
"Ira requiescit in sinu stulti, that is, wreth the hafth,
wununge on thes dustan bosme."—*Old Eng. Homilies*, p. 105.

***diz-zý, v. t. [Dizzy, α.]** To make dizzy or giddy; to confuse, to stun, to confound.

"To divide him inventiorally would dizzy the arithmetic of memory."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

diz-zý-lîng, pr. par., α. & s. [Dizzy, v.]

α. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making dizzy or giddy.

dig-gē-tai, dzig-gē-tai, s. [A Central Asian word.]
Zool.: An animal (*Equus hemionus*) of the same genus as the horse and ass, and by some supposed to be the parent of the latter animal, though the more general opinion is that the ass is derived from the Onager (*Equus onager*), or wild ass of the desert.

dō (1), s. [Ital.]

Music.: The first of the syllables used for the solfeggio of the scale. The note C, to which it is applied, was originally called Ut, and is still called so in France. Its introduction dates from the seventeenth century. Lorenzo Penna in his *Albort Musicale*, 1672, uses *do* for *ut*, and speaks of it as a recent practice. When the sol-fa syllables, *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*, are only used for the actual notes C, D, E, F, G, A, B, the method is called the Fixed Do. But when the sol-fa syllables are used to denote the seven degrees of any scale, the key-note being always *do*, regardless of its actual pitch, the system is called the Movable Do.

do. (2), s. [Read *ditto*.] A contraction of *DITTO* (q. v.).

dō (3), s. [O. Fr. *do*, pl. *dos*, a gift, a present; Lat. *donum*.] A piece of bread, a luncheon. (*Scotch.*)

dō, *doe, s. [Do, v.] [Ado.]

1. What has to be done; a deed, an act, a duty.

"He has done his *doe*."—*Butler: Hudibras*.

2. Trouble.

"What a deal of *do* I have to understand any part of them."—*Pepys: Diary*, March 31, 1666.

3. A bustle, a tumult, a stir, a to-do, a fuss.

"A great deal of *do* and formality in choosing of the council and officers."—*Pepys: Diary*, April 11, 1666.

4. A cheat, a swindle, a fraud. (Slang.)

"I thought it was a *do* to get me out of the house."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz: The Broker's Man*.

dō (1), *doe, *don, *dōne, *dōne, *doon, v. t. & i. (pl. t. *dide, did, *dude; pa. par. *don, done, *doon, *do, *i-do, *i-don, *i-done, *i-doon, *y-don.) [A. S. *dōn*, pt. t. *dyde*, pa. par. *gedōn*; cogn. with Dut. *doen*, pt. t. *deed*, pa. par. *gedaan*; O. S. *dōn*, *dōn*, *duan*, *dōn*, pt. t. *dēde*, pa. par. *gidan*; O. H. Ger. *dōn*, pt. t. *dēde*, pa. par. *gedan*, *geden*; O. H. Ger. *dōn*, *toan*, *tuon*; M. H. Ger. *tuon*, *duon*; O. Ger. *thun*; Gr. *tithēmi*=to set, place; Sansc. *dhd*=to place, put. (*Skeat.*) The past tense *did* (q. v.) is the only remaining instance of the old method of forming the preterite by reduplication.]

A. Transitive:

1. To execute, to perform, to carry out or complete.
"Do this, and he doeth it."—*Matt.* viii. 9.

2. To execute, to discharge, to fulfill.

"Therefore shall ye keep my commandments and do them."—*Lev.* xxii. 31.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, æ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

3. To practice, to act habitually.

"To him that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin."—*James* iv. 17.

4. To perform to another.

"Pindarus is come
To do you salutation from his master."
Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, iv. 2.

5. To do or perform for the benefit or hurt of another.

"*6. To convey, to transmit."
"Do a fair message to his kingly ears."
Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

7. To achieve.

"He hath nothing done, who doth not all."
Daniel: Civil Wars.

8. To effect, to accomplish.

"His queen, notwithstanding she had presented him with divers children, and with a crown also, though he would not acknowledge it, could do nothing with him."—*Bacon*.

9. To finish, to end.

"Als tite als the mee was done."
Sevyn Sages, 3,362.

10. To bring to an end, to put an end to, to destroy

"Mi ioi es don euerilk dele."
Cursor Mundi, 20,319.

***11. To exert, to put forth, to make use of.**

"Do thy diligence to come quickly to me."—*Timothy* iv. 9.

***12. To bestow, to confer.**

"Therefore when thou doest thine alms, do not sound a trumpet before thee."—*Matt* vi. 2.

***13. To satisfy, to fulfill, to discharge.**

"The jury prayed of the senate a guard, that they might do their consciences."—*Bacon*.

***14. To cause, to produce as a result or effect.**

"Then sholde don his leman shame."—*Havelok*, 1,191.

***15. To make, to construct.**

"Quer Abram is bigging dede."
Genesis and Exodus, 761.

***16. To place, to put.**

"That corn me deth into gerner."—*Old Eng. Homilies*, p. 85.

***17. To place or cause to become in any state or condition.**

"Why, Warwick, who should do the duke to death?"
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iii. 2.

***18. To cause.**

"Haue on him routh,
For Godde's loue, and doeth him nat die."
Chaucer: Troilus, iii.

19. To transact, perform, or execute by way of business.

"What have we to do with thee?"—*Matt.* viii. 29.

20. To prepare, to cook.

21. To defeat, to foil, to outdo.

"I have done the Jew and am in good health."—*Richard Humphreys*.

22. To cheat, to humbug, to swindle, to hoax, to get the better of. (Slang.)

23. To explore, to visit and inspect the sights of interest in; as, to do France or Germany.

24. Used as a substitute for a preceding verb, to avoid repetition.

"The ymage he wedded with a ring, as man doth his wyf."—*St. Edmund Confessor*, 88.

***B. Reflex.:** To place, to put.

"Anon so he hude him on the wei."—*St. Swethin*, 119.

C. Intransitive:

I. Absolutely:

1. To act, to execute, or carry out any act.

"Als his men duen swa the king hehte."
Layamon, i. 46.

2. To behave, to conduct one's self.

"Every subject ought to obey as he would desire to be obeyed, according to the maxim of *doing* as we would be done by."—*Temple*.

3. To manage, to shift, to contrive.

"How shall we do for money for these wars?"
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 2.

4. To leave off; to cease to be concerned with.

"Having done with such amusements we give up what we cannot disown."—*Pope*.

5. To deal, to be concerned.

"When truth and virtue have to do with thee,
A thousand crosses keep them from thy aid."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 911, 912.

6. To fare; to be in a state with regard to health.

"Good woman, how dost thou?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, I. 4.

7. To make an end, to conclude.

"You may ramble a whole day, and every moment discover something new; but when you have done, you will have but a confused notion of the place."—*Spectator*.

8. It is used as a substitute for a preceding verb, in order to avoid repetition.

"Wherupon the world mote stonde,
And hath done sithen it began."
Gower, i. 42.

9. It is used in the imperative to convey an earnest entreaty, request, or command.

II. As an auxiliary:

1. As a simple auxiliary.

"O thou that dost thy happy course prepare,
With pure libations and with solemn prayer!"
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xv. 282, 283.

2. Expressing an earnest request or command.

"If thou hast lost thy land, do not also lose thy constancy; and if thou must die a little sooner, yet do not die impatiently."—*Taylor: Rule of Living Holy*.

¶ In special phrases:

*1. **To do at:** To make an impression on; to take effect on.

(2) **To do away:** To do away with:

(a) To put away; to put out of sight or mind.

"Do awai thi maumes."
Joseph of Arimathea, 102.

(b) To make away with, to kill.

"The emperor, who rather than to become captiv to the base Tartar burnt his castle and did away himself, his thirty wives, and children."—*Howell: Letters* (1650).

(3) **To do for:**

(a) To suit, to be suitable to or adapted for.

(b) To ruin, to settle. (*Slang.*)

(c) To attend to or on; to provide or act for.

*4. **To do of:** To put off, to lay aside, to doff (q. v.).
"Do of the shoon of thi feet."—*Wycliffe: Deeds*, vii. 83. (*Purvey*.)

*5. **To do on:** To put or place on, to don (q. v.).

"Ours louerdes cartel he duede on."
Life of Pilate, 168.

*6. **To do one right, or reason (Fr. Faire raison):** To pledge a person in drinking.

"Do me right,
And dub me knight."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., v. 3.

*7. **To do out:** To put out.

"Of his abbey he hude him out."—*St. Dunstan*, 99.

*8. **To do up:**

*9. **To raise, to open. (DUP.)**

"Vp heo duoden heora castles yaten."
Layamon, i. 72.

(b) To make or tie up to a parcel; to put up.

(c) To tire out, to exhaust.

(d) To vanquish; to whip; to kill. (*U. S. Slang.*)

"He said he wanted \$4,000 Mrs. — had, and would 'do her up.'"—*Chicago News Record*, May 11, 1894.

(9) **To do over:**

(a) To do or perform a second time; to repeat.

(b) To cover with a coating; to smear or paint over.

(10) ***To do to death, *To do to dede, *To do to die:** To put to or cause to be put to death; to kill.

"O Warwick, Warwick! that Plantagenet
Which held thee dearly as his soul's redemption,
Is by the stern Lord Clifford done to death."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., ii. 1.

(11) **To do with:**

(a) To have business or concern with; to be concerned; as, to have nothing to do with a person.

(b) To dispose of, to employ; as, I do not know what to do with myself.

(12) **To-do:** Bustle, confusion, fuss, ado.

(13) **To have (or be) done with a person or thing:** To cease to have any interest, concern, or transactions with.

(14) **Well-to-do, a.:** Well off; in good circumstances; prosperous in worldly matters.

¶ For the difference between *to do* and *to make*, see *MAKE*.

dō (2), *dow, *dugh-en, v. t. & i. [A. S. *dugan* =to be worth; O. Fris. *duga*; O. H. Ger. *tugan*, Icel. *duga*; O. Sw. *dughe*, *dogha*; Sw. *duga*; Dan. *due*; Ger. *dögen*.]

***A. Transitive:**

1. To beehove, to befit, to become.

"Biburiade hire, as hit deh martir and cwen for to donne."
Legend of St. Katherine, 2,227.

2. To avail, to be of use or benefit to, to advance.

"What dounes me the dedayn, other despit make?"
Early Eng. Allit. Poems: Patience, 50.

B. Intransitive:

***1. To be worth.**

"Al he solde that outh *douthe* [doughte]."—*Havelok*, 703.

***2. To be of use or avail.**

"On him thu maist the tresten yif is troythe degh."—*Old Eng. Miscellany*, p. 132.

3. To succeed, to answer, to serve a purpose or end.

"Will it do well?"—*Shakesp. Merry Wives*, ii. 3.

4. To suit; to serve for or answer a purpose.

"You would do well to prefer a bill against all kings and parliaments since the conquest; and, if that won't do, challenge the crown."—*Collier: On Duelling*.

¶ The use of *do* in such phrases as "How do you do?" may perhaps belong to this verb; but more probably, "How do you do?" is a translation of Old Fr. *Comment le faites vous?*

***do-little, s. & a.**

A. As subst.: One who talks much but does little. "Great talkers are commonly do-littles."—*Bp. Richardson: On the Old Testament* (1655), p. 281.

B. As adj.: Idle, lazy.

"What woman would be content with such a do-little husband?"—*Kennet: Trans. Erasmus; Praise of Folly*, p. 45. (*Davies*.)

dō-āp, dōo-āp, s. [Pers. *do* (in compos.)=two, and *āp*, āp=water; two waters, i. e., rivers.] A name given in India to a tract of country lying between the confluence of two rivers. It is specially applied to the tract of country in Upper India situated between the Ganges and the Jumna.

***dō-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *do*; -able.] Possible to be done; feasible.

"He . . . does whatever is doable here and elsewhere."—*Letters and Speeches of Cromwell*, iii. 163.

doach, doagh, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A weir or cruiwe.

"But few of them [salmon] get above the works termed *doachs*, erected across the river, excepting in very high floods."—*P. Tongland: Kirkcudb. Statist. Acc.* ix. 320.

***dō-and, pr. par.** [Do (1), v.]

dō-ās-tā, s. [Hind.] A kind of inferior spirit sold in low houses in many of the Indian ports. It is often drugged.

dob, s. [Etym. doubtful.] The razor-fish. (*Scotch*.)

dōb-bēr, s. [DAP, v., DIP.] A float to a fishing-line. (*American*.)

dōb-bin, s. [Etym. uncertain.]

1. A common name for a cart or plow horse.

2. Sea gravel mixed with sand.

dōb-chick, s. [DABCHICK.]

dōb-ēe, s. [Hind. *dhobi, dhobee*.] In the East Indies a native washer-man.

Dōb-ēr-ein-ēr, prop. name. [The name of a professor in the University of Jena.]

Dobereiner's lamp, s. An instrument invented by Professor Dobereiner, in Jena, in 1824, for obtaining light by the projection of a jet of hydrogen upon a piece of spongy platinum. His self-lighting lamp was long in favor and known as the Hydrogen-lamp (q. v.). Spongy platinum very readily absorbs gases, and more especially oxygen, and, the hydrogen being brought into close contact with oxygen derived from the air, a chemical union, accompanied with light, takes place.

dō-bhāsh, s. [Hind. *dobhashiya*, from *dō*=two, and *bhashiya*=languages.] In the East Indies, one who speaks two languages; an interpreter.

dōb-iē, dōb-biē, s. [Mæso. Goth. *daubs*=deaf, stupid.]

1. A stupid fellow, a dolt, a blockhead.

2. An awkward fellow; a clown.

3. A spirit.

"He needed not to care for ghaist or barghaist, devil or dobbie."—*Scott: Rob Roy*.

***dōb-lēr, *dōb-el-er, *dōb-ler, s.** [Old Fr. *doublier*; Prov. *dobler, dobleir*.] A large plate or dish.

"A dysche other a *dobler* that dryghtyn onez serued."—*Early Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleaness*, i. 145.

dōb-ule, s. [Prob. a dimin. from *dob* (q. v.).] A species of fresh-water fish, *Leuciscus dobula*, found in Britain. It is allied to the roach.

dō-çent, a. [Lat. *docens*, pr. par. of *docere*=to teach.] Teaching, instructing.

"The Church here is taken for the Church as it is docent and regent, as it teaches and governs."—*Archbp. Laud: Against Fisher*, § 33.

Dō-çē-tā, s. pl. [Gr. *dokeō*=to seem, to appear.]

Ch. Hist. A name applied to those heretics in the early ages of the Church who maintained that Christ, during his life on earth, had not a real or natural, but only an apparent or phantom-like body. The bolder Docetæ assumed the position that Christ was born without any participation of matter; they denied accordingly the resurrection and the ascent into heaven. The milder school of Docetæ attributed to Christ an ethereal and heavenly, instead of a truly human body. Among the Gnostics and Manichæans this opinion existed in its worst type, and it has been held since the Reformation by a small fraction of the Anabaptists.

†dō-çē-tic, a. [Eng. *Docetæ* (æ); -ic.] Of or pertaining to the Docetæ; held by the Docetæ.

"Docetic tendencies have also been developed in later periods of the history of the Church."—*Staunton: Eccles. Diet.*

dōch-an-dōr-rōch, s. [Gael. *deoch an doruis*.] [DEUCH-AN-DORACH.] A stirrup-cup, a parting cup.

"You must have *doch-an-doroch*, or you will be unable to travel."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xl.

dōch-mi-āc, a. [Lat. *dochmius*.] Of or pertaining to a dochmius (q. v.).

dōch-mi-ūs, s. [Lat., from Gr. *dochmios*.]

Pros. A metrical foot consisting of five syllables—viz., one short, two long, one short, and one long: — — — — —.

dōch-tēr, *douch-tyr (ch silent or guttural), s. [DAUGHTER.] A daughter.

"He repudiat his nobil queene Agasia the kyng of Britonis *dochter*."—*Bellett: Cron.*, fol. 19 a.

***dochter-dochter, *douchtyr-douchtyr, s.** A granddaughter.

"In-till Scotland to bring that May,—
The *douchtyr-douchtyr* of our Kynge
Alysandyr of gud memore."

Wyntoun, viii. 80.

***dōch-tēr-lý, *dōch-tēr-lle** (ch silent or guttural), a. [DAUGHTERLY.] Becoming a daughter.

†dōc-i-bil-i-tý, s. [Formed as if from a Latin *docibilitas*, from *docibilis*=docible (q. v.).] The quality of being docible or ready to learn; docibleness, teachableness.

dōc-i-ble, a. [Lat. *docibilis*=that can learn easily, from *docilis*=docile; *docere*=to teach.] [DOCLE.]

*1. Able to be learned. (See example under DOCLE, 1.)

2. Tractable, docile; easy to be taught; ready to learn.

"The food and entertainment of their tenderest and most docible age."—*Milton: On Education*.

***dōc-i-ble-nēss, s.** [Eng. *docible*; -ness.] Docibility.

"I might enlarge in commendation of the noble hound, as also of the *docibleness* of dogs in general."—*Walton: Angler*, pt. i., ch. i.

dō-çid-i-ūm, s. [Gr. *dokidion*, dimin. of *dokos*=a beam, a shaft.]

Bot. A genus of Desmidiaceæ, having single, straight, linear, elongated cells, sometimes attenuated toward the ends, constricted at the middle, ends truncated; segments usually inflated at the base; vesicles either scattered or arranged in a single longitudinal row. There are several species. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

dō-çile, or dōç-lle, a. [Fr., from Lat. *docilis*, from *docere*=to teach.]

1. Able to learn.

"Whom nature hath made *docile*, it is ungracious to prohibit him from learning anything that is *dooble*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, pt. i., p. 28.

2. Willing or ready to learn; easily taught.

"The *docile* mind may sooner thy precepts know
And hold them faithfully."

Ben Jonson: *Horace; Ars Poetica*.

¶ It was sometimes followed by to:

"Soon *docile* to the secret acts of ill,
With smiles I could betray, with temper kill."

Prior: *Solomon; Power*.

3. (Of the lower animals): Tractable, easily managed.

"Dogs soon grow accustomed to whatever they are taught, and being *docile* and tractable, are very useful."—*Ellis: Voyage*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *docility*, *tractability*, and *docility*: "The idea of submitting to the directions of another is comprehended in the signification of all these terms: *docility* marks the disposition to conform our actions in all particulars to the will of another, and lies altogether in the will; *tractability* and *docility* are modes of *docility*, the former in regard to the conduct, the latter in regard to the principles and sentiments: *docility* is in general applied to the ordinary actions of the life, where simply the will is concerned; *tractability* is applicable to points of conduct in which the judgment is concerned; *docility* to matters in which the character is formed: a child ought to be *docile* with its parents at all times; it ought to be *tractable* when acting under the direction of its superiors; it ought to be *docile* to imbibing good principles: the want of *docility* may spring from a defect in the disposition; the want of *tractableness* may spring either from a defect in the temper or from self-conceit; the want of *docility* lies altogether in a natural stubbornness of character: *docility* being altogether independent of the

judgment is applicable to the brutes as well as to men; *tractableness* and *docility* is applicable mostly to thinking and rational objects only, though sometimes extended to inanimate or moral objects: the ox is a *docile* animal; the humble are *tractable*; youth is *docile*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dō-çil-i-tý, s. [Fr. *docilité*, from Lat. *docilitas*, from *docilis*=easily taught; *docere*=to teach.] Aptness or readiness to learn or to be taught; docibleness.

"But tact and *docility* made no part of the character of Clarendon."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

dōç-i-mā-çý, *dō-ci-ma-sý, *dō-ci-ma-si-a, s. [Gr. *dokimasia*=a trial, an essay; *dokimazō*=to try, to essay; *dokimos*=tried, proved.]

1. *Metal*. The act or process of assaying metals, or of freeing them from foreign substances, and ascertaining the nature and quantity of pure metal contained in any ore; metallurgy.

2. *Phys.* The act or process of determining the nature and qualities of medicines, &c.

dōç-i-mās-tic, a. [Gr. *dokimastikos*=pertaining to examination; *dokimazō*=to try, to essay.] Pertaining to the assaying of metals, &c.; metallurgical.

"In the *doctimastic* art . . . to determine proportions with accuracy is the most difficult operation of analytic chemistry."—*Trans. of Royal Soc.*, xci., p. 209.

dōç-i-mōl-i-çý, s. [Gr. *dokimos*=tried, essayed, and *logos*=a word, a discourse.] A treatise on metallurgy, or the art of assaying metals, &c.

***dōç-i-tý, s.** [Lat. *docere*=to teach.] Docility; readiness to be taught or to learn.

dōck (1). ***dōcke, *doke, docken, dockin, s.** [A. S. *doce*, prob. borrowed from Gael. *dogha*=burdock. Cf. Gr. *daukos*, *daukon*=a kind of parsnip or carrot. (*Skeat*.)]

Botany:

1. A common name for various species of *Rumex*. They are perennial herbs, most of them being troublesome weeds. The roots are strong, stems erect, leaves not hastate. Natural order, Polygonaceæ. [*RUMEX*.]

"Nothing teems
But hateful docks, rough thistles, kecksies, burs,
Losing both beauty and utility."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, v. 2.

2. *Malva sylvestris*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

¶ In *dock*, out *nettle*: A singular phrase indicating unsteadiness or inconstancy, which was popular during a long period. It alludes to the fact that the dock is used to take out the sting of the nettle.

"Now then that we be not, all our life long, thus off and on, fast or loose, in *dock*, out *nettle*, and in *nettle*, out *dock*, it will behave us once more yet to looke back."—*Bishop Andrews: Sermons* (fol.), p. 391. (*Nares*.)

dock bistort, s.

Bot.: *Polygonum bistorta*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

dock-cress, s.

Bot.: *Lupinus communis*. Pratt calls it Succory Dock-cress. (*Britten & Holland*.)

¶ (1) *Fiddle dock*:

Bot.: A book-name for *Rumex pulcher*, from the shape of the leaves. (*Britten & Holland*.)

(2) *Flatter dock*:

Bot.: Many large-leaved plants are called generically docks; *flatter* probably refers to the floating leaf. (*Britten & Holland*.) (a) *Nymphæa alba*, (b) *Nuphar lutea*, (c) The water form of *Polygonum amphibium*, (d) *Potamogeton natans*.

(3) *Flea dock*:

Bot.: *Petasites vulgaris*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

(4) *Gentle dock*:

Bot.: *Polygonum bistorta*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

(5) *Kadie dock*:

Bot.: (a) *Senecio Jacobæa*, (b) *Anthriscus sylvestris*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

(6) *Mullein dock*:

Bot.: *Verbascum thapsus*.

(7) *Patience dock*, *Patient dock*:

Bot.: *Polygonum bistorta*, from the old name *Passions*, because eaten about Passion-tide. (*Britten & Holland*.)

(8) *Pop dock*:

Bot.: *Digitalis purpurea*; *dock* from its large coarse leaves, and *pop* from the habit of children to inflate and burst the flower. (*Britten & Holland*.)

(9) *Round dock*:

Bot.: *Malva sylvestris*.

(10) *Sharp dock*:

Bot.: *Rumex acetosa*.

(11) *Smead dock*:

Bot.: *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

(12) *Sour dock*, **Sower docke*:

Bot.: (a) *Rumex acetosa*, (b) *Rumex acetosella*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

"Sorel, which in the North is called *sower dockes*."—*Bulley: Book of Simples*, fol. 7.

dōl, bōy, pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, thīs; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-clan, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sīon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

(13) *Velvet dock*:
Bot.: (a) *Inula Helenium*, (b) *Verbascum thapsus*, from its soft leaves. (Britten & Holland.)
(14) *Water dock*:
Bot.: *Rumex Hydrolapathum*. (Britten & Holland.)

döck (2), *s.* [O. Icel. *dockr*=a tail; Ger. *doche*=a short piece, a branch.] [DOCK (1), *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The tail of any beast cut short or clipped; a stump of a tail.

2. The solid part of the tail of an animal.

"The tail of a great rhinoceros is not well described by Bontius. The dock is about half an inch thick, and two inches broad, like an apothecary's spatula."—Grew: *Muscum*.

3. A case or cover of leather for the docked tail of an animal.

4. The tail, the back.

"Some call the bishops weather-cocks,

Who where their heads were turn their docks."

Cottil: *Mock Poem*, p. 72.

*5. The stern of a ship, as being the hinder part.

"She bare many canons, six on every side, with three great bassils, two behind in her dock, and one before."—Pittsottie, pp. 107, 108.

II. Technically:

1. *Harness*: The divided piece forming part of the crupper, through which the horse's tail is inserted.

2. *Law*: The compartment or place where a prisoner stands in court.

"Bethink you

Of some course suddenly to scape the dock."

Ben Jonson: *Alchemist*, v. 5.

döck (3), *s.* [O. Dut. *dokke*=a harbor; Low Lat. *doga*=a canal, a ditch; cf. Ger. *docke*; Dan. *dokke*; Sw. *docka*=a dock, from Gr. *dochē*=a receptacle; *dechomai*=to receive.]

Hydraul. Engin.: An artificial excavation or structure for containing a vessel for repairs, loading or unloading. Docks are of various kinds, as, for instance: Wet-dock, dry-dock, graving-dock, screw-dock, sectional-dock, floating-dock, hydraulic-dock, slip-dock, and shipbuilding-dock. (See these words.)

dock-dues, *s. pl.* Charges made for the use of docks; dockage.

dock-master, *s.* The official who has charge and superintendence of a dock.

dock-rent, *s.* The charge made for warehousing or storing goods in a dock.

dock-warrant, *s.*

Comm.: A kind of receipt given by the owner of a dock in return for goods deposited with him. It passes freely from hand to hand like a bill of exchange, but differs from it in this respect, that no exchange is implied in the transaction. A dock-warrant refers to certain goods, goes with those goods, and is of no value apart from them. It gives the holder a claim to those specific goods, and not merely to something of equal value, as a bill of exchange does. Dock-warrants are often deposited with bankers as security for money advanced by way of loan. (Bithell.)

dock-yard, *s.* A yard or inclosed magazine near a harbor, in which are deposited all kinds of necessary stores and materials for vessels.

"I suggested that he might go to a dock-yard, and work, as Peter the Great did."—Boswell: *Tour to the Hebrides*, p. 304.

döck (1), ***dock-en**, ***dok-kyn**, *v. t.* [DOCK (2), *s.* Or perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. Welsh *tocio*=to clip, to dock. (Skeat.)]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: To cut off or away the tail, to cut short. *Dokkyn*, or *smtytn* away the tayle. *Decaudo*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. Figuratively:

(1) To cut anything short, to curtail, to abridge. "One or two stood content of curtail, who docked all favors handed down."—Swift: *Examiner*.

(2) To cut down, to deduct a part from; as, To dock an account.

†(3) To deprive of a part of; as, To dock a person of his liberty, state, honors, &c.

"We know they [bishops] hate to be dockt and clipt."—Milton: *Reformation in England*, bk. i.

(4) To flog, to beat. (Scotch.)

†II. *Law*: To cut off, to destroy, to bar; as, To dock an entail.

döck (2), *v. i.* [DOCK (3), *s.*]

1. *Gen.*: To bring into dock or harbor.

2. *Specif.*: To place a vessel in a dry-dock, supporting her with blocks and shores in an upright position for purposes of repair.

döck'-age (age as *lg*), *s.* [Eng. *dock*; -age.]

1. Accommodation in docks.

2. A charge made for docking or moving vessels in a dock.

döcked (1), ***docket**, ***dockyd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DOCK (1), *v.*]

döcked (2), *pa. par. or a.* [DOCK (2), *v.*]

döck-en, *s.* [DOCK (1), *s.*] The plant Dock *Rumex obtusifolius*, &c. (Scotch.)

"Na, na, Lizzy, I'm no sease scant of clait as to sole my hose wi' a docken."—Saxon and Gael, iii. 76.

†(1) *Eldin Docken*.

Bot.: *Rumex aquaticus*. (Jamieson.)

(2) *Flowery Docken*.

Bot.: *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*. Probably floury is meant, from the meanness of its leaves. (Britten & Holland.)

(3) *Mercury Docken*.

Bot.: *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*.

(4) *Sour Docken*.

Bot.: *Rumex acetosa*.

(5) *Water Docken*.

Bot.: *Petasites vulgaris*. (Britten & Holland.)

döck-ër, *s.* [Eng. dock (1), *v.*; -er.] A stamp for cutting and piercing dough in making crackers or sea-biscuit.

döck-ët, **döck-quët** (qu as *k*), *s.* [DOCK (1), *v.*; dimin. suff. -et.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A ticket, a label, or bill attached to goods, containing directions as to their owner, destination, &c.

2. A similar ticket, containing the particulars of the measurement of the goods to which it is attached.

3. A summary or digest of a paper. [II. 1.]

"Several proportions of arms mentioned in a docket, then sent inclosed in our said letters."—Clarendon: *Civil War*, ii. 426.

4. A summary or list of business to be done any meeting.

II. Law:

1. A summary or digest of a long paper or papers; a small piece of paper or parchment containing an abstract or the heads of any writing.

2. A register of judgments.

3. An alphabetical list of cases for trial in a court or of the names of the parties to such cases.

döck-ët, **döck-quët** (qu as *k*), *v. t.* [DOCKET, *s.*]

1. To make an abstract, digest, or summary of the heads of a writing, paper, or document, and enter it in a book.

2. To make an abstract or note of the contents of a paper on the back.

"Whatever letters and papers you keep, docket and tie them up in their respective classes."—Lord Chesterfield.

3. To mark with a docket.

döck-ët-äd, *pa. par. or a.* [DOCKET, *v.*]

döck-ing (1), *pr. par., a. & s.* [DOCK (1), *v.*]

*A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of cutting short, curtailing or abridging.

döck-ing (2), *pr. par., a. & s.* [DOCK (2), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of placing or putting into a dock.

***döck-til-ö-quoüs** (qu as *kw*), *a.* [Lat. from *doctus*=learned, and *loquor*=to speak.] Using learned expressions. (Ash.)

döc-tör, ***doc-tour**, ***doc-tur**, *s.* [Lat. from *doctus*, *pa. par. of doceo*=to teach; Fr. *docteur*; Prov. & Sp. *doctor*; Port. *doutor*; Ital. *dottore*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A man skilled or learned in any profession; a teacher, a professor, an instructor.

"They found him in the temple, sitting in the midst of the doctors."—Luke ii. 46.

2. A learned, able, or skillful man.

"Of such doctrine never was there school,

But the heart of the fool,

And no man therein doctor but himself."

Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 297-299

3. In the same sense as II. 1.

"So lived our sires are doctors learned to kill,

And multiplied with theirs the weekly bill."

Dryden: *To my Honored Kinsman*, 71, 72.

II. Technically:

1. *Med.*: A physician; one who is duly licensed and qualified to practice medicine; one whose profession is the treatment and cure of diseases.

2. *Univ.*: One who has taken the highest degree a faculty.

3. *Law*: The assumption of the functions of Doctor of Medicine by an unqualified or unlicensed person is in most of the states punishable by fine.

4. *Mach.*: A part in a machine for regulating quantity, adjusting, or feeding:

(1) *Paper-making*: A steel edge on the pressure-roll of a paper-machine to remove any adhering fibers.

(2) *Steam-engine*: A donkey-engine. An auxiliary steam-engine to feed the boiler.

(3) *Calico-print*: A scraper to remove superfluous coloring-matter from the cylinder. The color-doctor of a calico-printing machine, which wipes superfluous color from the face of the engraved roller. The lint-doctor, which removes fluff and loose threads from the said roller. The cleaning-doctor, which wipes clean the surface of the roller. [DOCTOR.]

5. *Wines*: A name given to brown sherry, from its being concocted from a harsh thin wine by the addition of old boiled mosto stock. The syrup when added to fresh must ferments and the product is used for doctoring up inferior wines. [MOSTO.]

*6. *Gaming* (pl.): False dice.

"Here are the little doctors, which cure the distempers of the purse."—Fielding: *Tom Jones*, bk. viii., ch. xii.

7. *Ichthy.*: The same as DOCTOR-FISH (q. v.).

†To put the doctor on or upon one: To cheat. [DOCTOR, *s.*, II. 6.]

"Perhaps ways and means may be found to put the doctor upon the old prig."—T. Browne: *Works*, i. 236.

doctor-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: A name given to the species of fishes belonging to the genus *Acanthurus*, from the sharp, lancet-like spines on each side of the tail, which will extract blood from the hands of those who handle them incautiously. They are also called Surgeon-fish (q. v.). [ACANTHURUS.]

doctor's stuff, *s.* Physic, medicine.

"I've got to take my doctor's stuff."—G. Elliot: *Mill on the Floss*, bk. i., ch. ix.

döc-tör, *v. t. & i.* [DOCTOR, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

1. To treat as a doctor; to administer medicines, &c., to.

"They carried him in there to doctor him."—M. Twain: *Innocents Abroad*, p. 100.

*2. To make a doctor; to confer the degree of doctor on.

"No man who deliberates is likely to be doctored."—Southey: *Letters*, iii. 196.

II. Figuratively:

1. To patch up, to mend.

2. To adulterate; to make up so as to assume a false appearance or character; as, to doctor wine, &c. [DOCTOR, *s.*, II. 5.]

"She doctored the punch and she doctored the negus."—Barham: *Ing. Legends*; A Housewarming.

3. To cook, to falsify; as, to doctor accounts.

4. To kill a person. (Scotch.)

*B. *Intrans.*: To practice medicine as a physician.

†**döc-tör-al**, *a.* [Fr.] Relating or pertaining to the degree of a doctor.

"The doctoreal title which he pretended to have received from the University of Salamanca."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

döc-tör-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *doctoreal*; -ly.] In manner of a doctor; like a doctor.

"The physicians resorted to him to touch his pulse, and consider of his disease doctoreally at their departure."—Hakewell.

***döc-tör-ate**, *s.* [Fr. *doctorat*.] The degree, rank, or title of a doctor; doctorship.

"I thank you, my dear lord, for your congratulations on my advancement to the doctorate."—Hurd: *Letters*, lett. 206.

***döc-tör-äte**, *v. t. & i.* [DOCTORATE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To confer the degree of doctor upon; to make a doctor.

"The parson was master of arts; but whether doctored by degree or courtesy, because of his profession, I know not."—Lilly: *Life*, &c., p. 77.

B. *Intrans.*: To take or receive the degree of doctor.

"Advocate to the council for the marches of Wales, but afterward doctored in medicine at Oxford."—Warton: *Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iii. 395.

döc-töred, *pa. par. or a.* [DOCTOR, *v.*]

döc-tör-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DOCTOR, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The act or profession of practicing medicine.

2. *Fig.*: The act of hatching, adulterating, cooking, or falsifying.

"This pacifier's doctoring were a good profe."—Sir T. More: *Works*, p. 915.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wöre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cūr, rüle, füll; trý, sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.

*dōc'-tōr-ly, *doc-tour-ly, a. [Eng. doctor; -ly.]

1. Of or pertaining to a doctor or learned man.

"Come in, at last, with a doctorly wipe of 'Adduci non possum ut sequar.' I cannot go with them."—*Bp. Hall: Hon. of Marr. Clergy*, i. 5.

2. Scholarly, learned.

"The doctorly prelates were no more so often called to the house."—*Fox: Life of Tyndall*.

dōc'-tōr-ship, s. [Eng. doctor; -ship.] The rank, title, or degree of a doctor; doctorate.

"From a scholar he became a fellow, and then the president of the college, after he had received all the graces and degrees, the proctorship and the doctorship."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, i. 199.

Doctors'-Commons, s.

English Law, &c.: The house or houses in the city of London occupied by an association of Doctors of Civil Law, who agreed to take food at a common table. It came into existence in 1500, and was formed by civilians entitled to plead in the Court of Arches. Where they first met has not been recorded, but in 1568 Dr. Henry Hervie procured a place for them near St. Paul's Cathedral, which being burnt in the Great Fire of London, was again rebuilt and was occupied till quite recently for its original purpose. In 1768, the Society was incorporated under the name of the College of Doctors of Laws exercising in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts. The Doctors of Laws referred to were those who had received the academic degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford or from that of Cambridge. Doctors' Commons consisted of five Courts—viz., the Court of Arches, the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, the Court of Faculties or Dispensations, the Consistory Court, and the High Court of Admiralty. The official residences of the Judges in the Courts were within the precincts of Doctors' Commons. Recent legal changes and other causes, having removed the necessity for its continuance, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 17, § 116, 117, gave the Society power to sell their property, surrender their charter of incorporation, and dissolve the college.

"You told me that a dignity of our Church, in friendship to the gentleman's father, had been at Doctors'-Commons; and there fed one of the doctors, who is a judge of one of those courts where matrimonial causes are consuable."—*Bp. Barlow: Remains*, p. 365.

*dōc'-trēss, dōc'-tōr-ēss, s. [English doctor; -ress.]

1. A female teacher or instructor.

"Glorying in nothing more than to be called the doctress of all nations."—*Tr. of Boccacini* (1626), p. 71.

2. A female physician.

"Should you say an ague were a fever, the doctress would have a shaking fit of laughter!"—*Whitlock: Manners of the English*, p. 47.

*dōc'-trīce, s. [As if from a Lat. *doctrīx*, fem. of *doctor*.] The same as DOCTRESS (q. v.).

"Ones the Jewish tongue kepe silence, being the doctrine and auancer of carnall obstruances, the evangelicall tongue hath no power to speke."—*Udall: Luke* i.

*dōc'-trin-a-ble, a. [Eng. (*doctrin(e)*); -able.] Containing doctrine.

"Then certainly is more doctrinable the fained Cirus in Xenophon than the true Cyrus in Justine."—*Sidney: Apology for Poetry*. (Nares.)

dōc'-trin-ā-ire, dōc'-trin-nā-ire, s. [Fr., as if from a Lat. *doctrinarius*, from *doctrina*=teaching, instruction.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who theorizes in politics without regard to practical considerations; a theorizer, an ideologist.

"A few crotchet-mongers, Positivists, and doctrinaires."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

2. One of the party or class of politicians described in II.

II. *French Hist. (pl.)*: ["Doctrinaire: terme politique introduit sous la Restauration (1814-30). Homme politique dont les idées subordonnées à un ensemble de doctrines étaient semi-libérales et semi-conservatives." "Doctrinaire: Political term introduced under the Restoration (1814-1830). A politician whose ideas are dominated by a mixture of the doctrines supported by the semi-liberals and semi-conservatives." *Litttré*.] A name given in 1814 to a class or section of politicians in France, who held moderately liberal views. They supported constitutional principles (that is, a limited monarchy with representative government) as opposed to arbitrary monarchical power on the one hand, and republicanism on the other. They derived their name from their being looked upon by the members of both extreme parties as mere theorizers or visionaries without any practical knowledge or consideration of politics.

dōc'-trin-ā-l, a. & s. [Low Lat. *doctrinalis*, from *doctrina*=teaching, instruction; Fr. & Sp. *doctrinal*; Port. *doctrinal*; Ital. *doctrinale*.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Pertaining to the act, art, or practice of teaching or affording instruction.

"What special property or quality is that, which being nowhere found but in sermons, maketh them effectual to save souls, and leaveth all other doctrinal means besides destitute of vital efficacy."—*Hooker*.

2. Pertaining to doctrine; of the nature of or containing a doctrine.

"Most of the Commissioners were equally unwilling to give up the doctrinal clauses."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

*B. As subst.: Something that is or forms a part of doctrine; that which partakes of the nature of doctrine.

"To teach you the doctrinals of salvations and of the Son . . . to teach you the doctrinals only in a doctrinal way."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. iv., pt. i., p. 126.

dōc'-trin-ā-l-ly, adv. [Eng. *doctrinal*; -ly.] In the form of or by way of doctrine; as a doctrine.

"Scripture accommodates itself to common opinions, and employs the usual forms of speech, without delivering anything doctrinally concerning these points."—*Ray*.

*dōc'-trin-ār'-l-an, s. [As if from a Lat. *doctrinarius*, from *doctrina*.] A doctrinaire; a political theorist.

dōc'-trin-ār'-l-an-ism, s. [Eng. *doctrinarian*; -ism.] The principles or doctrines of the Doctrinaires; theorizing as regards politics.

*dōc'-trin-ār'-l-tŷ, s. [Fr. *doctrinaire*.] Stiff pedantry or dogmatism.

"Excess in doctrinarity and excess in earnestness are threatening to set their mark on the new political generation."—*Lord Strangford: Letters and Papers*, p. 235.

dōc'-trīne, *dōc'-tryne, s. [Fr., from Lat. *doctrina*=instruction, learning, from *doceo*=to teach; Port. *doctrina*; Ital. *dottrina*; Sp. *doctrina*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of teaching or instructing; instruction.

"Of Blyssyd Benyt to Johnne the doctryne."—*Lydgate: Minor Poems*, p. 257.

2. The act of learning.

"I have hit translated in myn english only for the doctryne."—*Chaucer: Astrolabe*, p. 2.

*3. Learning, knowledge.

"And they were astonished at his doctrine."—*Luke* iv. 32.

4. That which is taught; a principle or position of any sect, master, or teacher.

"That great principle in natural philosophy is the doctrine of gravitation, or mutual tendency of all bodies toward each other."—*Watts: Improvement of the Mind*.

5. The principles, tenets, or dogma of any party or sect.

"This seditious, unconstitutional doctrine of electing kings is now publicly taught, avowed, and printed."—*Burke*.

II. *Relig.*: The principles and revealed truths which form the basis of the system.

Doctrine of Chances: The formulae by which probabilities are calculated; the doctrine of probabilities. Where the number of chances for and against are known, the reasonable odds in favor of an event are calculated by the formation of a fraction whose numerator is the number of chances for its happening and its denominator the sum of the chances both for and against. Thus, if there are 3 chances for, and 5 against, the odds will be represented by the fraction $\frac{3}{8}$, and that fraction of the stake should be offered as a wager.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *doctrine*, *precept*, and *principle*: "The doctrine requires a teacher; the precept requires a superior with authority; the principle requires only an illustrator. The doctrine is always framed by some one; the precept is enjoined or laid down by some one; the principle lies in the thing itself. The doctrine is composed of principles; the precept rests upon principles or doctrines. Pythagoras taught the doctrine of the metempsychosis, and enjoined many precepts on his disciples for the regulation of their conduct. We are said to believe in doctrines; to obey precepts; to imbibed or hold principles. The doctrine is that which constitutes our faith; the precept is that which directs the practice; both are the subjects of rational assent, and suited only to the matured understanding; principles are often admitted without examination, and imbibed as frequently from observation and circumstances as from any direct personal efforts; children as well as men get principles."

(2) He thus discriminates between *doctrine*, *dogma*, and *tenet*: "The doctrine rests on the authority of the individual by whom it is framed; the dogma on the authority of the body by whom it is maintained; the tenet rests on its own intrinsic merits. Many of the doctrines of our blessed Savior are held by faith in Him; they are subjects of persuasion by the exercise of our rational powers;

the dogmas of the Roman Church are admitted by none but such as admit its authority; the tenets of republicans, levelers, and freethinkers have been unblushingly maintained both in public and private." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dōc'-u-mēnt, s. [Fr., from Lat. *documentum*=a proof, from *doceo*=to teach; Sp., Port., & Italian *documento*.]

*1. A proof, an evidence, a moral lesson, an example.

"They were forthwith stoned to death, as a document unto others."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World*, bk. v., ch. ii., § 3.

*2. That which is taught; a precept, a dogma, a doctrine.

"Learners should not be too much crowded with a heap or multitude of documents or ideas at one time."—*Watts: Improvement of the Mind*.

3. A written or printed paper, evidence, or proof; any paper containing information relating to any matter.

*dōc'-u-mēnt, v. t. [DOCUMENT, s.]

1. To furnish or supply with documents, proofs, or papers necessary to establish any fact or point.

2. To teach, to instruct, to school, to educate.

"I am finely documented by my own daughter."—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, v. 1.

3. To prove, to bring sufficient evidence of.

"This city was so often destroyed, her monuments and charters lost, that her original cannot well be documented."—*Blue Blanket*, p. 4.

*dōc'-u-mēnt'-al, a. [Eng. *document*; -al.]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of teaching or instruction.

"Documental sentences."—*More: Mystery of Godliness* (1660), p. 265.

2. Consisting of, or of the nature of, documents; documentary.

dōc'-u-mēnt'-ar-ŷ, a. [Eng. *document*; -ary.] Pertaining to or consisting of documents or written evidence.

"The Romans had no full narrative history of the first war founded upon authentic documentary evidence."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. v., § 7.

*dōc'-u-mēnt'-tā-tion, s. [Lat. *documentum*.] Instruction, advice.

"Not another word of your documentations."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, iv. 157.

dōc'-u-mēnt'-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DOCUMENT, v.]

*dōc'-u-mēnt'-ize, v. t. [Eng. *document*; -ize.] To teach, instruct, school.

"I am to be closeted and to be documented."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, iv. 157.

docus, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A stupid fellow.

"Ye maun be an unco docus."—*Saint Patrick*, ii. 242.

dōd, *dodd, *dod-dyn (1), v. t. [Probably a variant of Dock (1), v.]

1. To lop or cut off, to dock.

"Hue doddeth of huere hevedes."—*Political Songs*, p. 192.

2. To shave, to cut or clip the hair.

"The more that he doddeth the hearis, so mych more thei wexen."—*Wycliffe: 2 Kings* xiv. 26.

3. (See extract.)

"Our husbandmen in Middlesex make a distinction between dadding and threshing of wheat, the former being only the beating out of the fullest and fairest grain, leaving what is lean and lank to be threshed out afterward. Our comment may be said to have dadded the sheriffs of several counties, insisting only on their most memorable actions."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ch. xv.

dōd (2), v. i. [Etym. doubtful.] To wag or shake about, to jog. (*Scotch*.)

dōd (1), s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Tile-making: A piece affording an annular throat through which clay is forced, to make drain-pipe. [TILE-MACHINE.]

dōd (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: The reed-mace. (*Britten & Holland*.)

"Dods, water-seds (commonly called by children Cat's-tails) growing thereabouts."—*Fuller: Worthies*; Northampton, ii. 170.

dōd (3), s. [Gael. *sdod*, *sdoid*.] A fit of ill-humor, a pet. (Generally in the plural.)

¶ To take the dods: To be seized with a sullen fit. (*Jameson*.)

"Your mother should na be egget on in her anger, when she happens poor body, to tak the dods now and then."—*The Entail*, ii. 143.

dōdd-ard, a. [DODDERED.]

dōdd-art, s. [Etym. doubtful; prob. a dimin. from *dod* (2), v. (q. v.).]

1. A game played by two sides with bent sticks or clubs and a ball, similar to Hockey (q. v.).

2. The bent stick or club used in the game.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

dōdd-ēd, *dōdd-yd, pa. par. or s. [DOD, v.]

1. Cut short, docked.

"Doddyd as trees. *Decomatus, mutilus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. Having the hair cut or clipped; shaven, shorn.

"Alle that ben dodded in the her."—*Wycliffe: Jeremiah*

xv. 23.

3. Being without horns, as sheep or cattle.

"Doddyd, *Decornutus, incornutus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

dōd-dēr, *dōd-er, *dōd-id, s. [Dan. *dodder*; Ger. *dotter*; Sw. *dodra*.]

Botany;

1. The common name for plants of the genus *Cuscuta* (q. v.). There are several species; they are slender, thread-like, twining, leafless parasites, involving and destroying the whole plants on which they grow. Two species are natives of this country: *Cuscuta Epithymum*, which grows abundantly on ericas, and *C. europæa*, upon thistles and nettles or other soft plants within its reach, bringing them to final destruction. Of late years two other species have accidentally been introduced; viz., *Flax Dodder*, *C. trifoliata*, and *Clover Dodder*, *C. Epilinum*. The first destroys whole fields of flax, and the latter preys to a great extent on clover, both plants being the cause of great losses to the agriculturist. In India some species are very large and powerful, involving trees of considerable size in their grasp. (Smith.)



Dodder.

1. Flower. 2. Flower laid open. 3. Ovary.

"Dodder is lyke a great red harpe stryng; and it wyndeth about herbes . . . and hath floures and knoppes, one from another a good space."—*Turner: Herbal*, p. 90.

2. *Spergularia arvensis*. (Britten & Holland.)

3. *Polygonum convolvulus*. (Britten & Holland.)

4. (Pl.): Lindley's name for the order *Cuscutaceæ* (q. v.).

dodder-cake, s. An oil-cake made from the refuse of a cruciferous plant, *Camelina sativa*. (Treas. of Bot.)

dodder-grass (1), s.

Bot.: *Poa subcærulea*. (Britten & Holland.)

dodder-laurels, s. pl.

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order *Cassythaceæ* (q. v.).

dōd-dēr, v. i. [Ger. *dotteren*.] [DIDDER, DITHER.] To shake, to tremble.

"The sailor hugs thee to the doddering mast."—*Thompson: Sickness*, bk. iv.

dodder-grass (2), s.

Bot.: *Briza media*. (Britten & Holland.)

***dōd-dēr, a.** [DODDED.] Without horns.

"The dodder sheep the best breeders."—*Obadiah Bla-grave* (1688).

dōd-dēred, dōd-dard, a. [Eng. *dodder*; -ed.] Overgrown with dodder or other supererescant plants.

"He passes now the doddered oak."—*Scott: Rokeby*, vi. 3.

dōd-dēr-līng, pr. par., a. & s. [DODDER, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act or state of shaking, shivering, or trembling.

¶ *Doddering Dickies, Doddering Dillies, Doddering Jockies, and Doddering Nancy* are all popular names for *Briza media*. (Britten & Holland.)

dōd-dīe (1), **dod-dy** (1), **dod-dit, a. & s.** [DOD, v.]

A. As *adjective*:

1. Without horns.

"Sax an' thretty doddit yowes."

Hogg: Mountain Bard, p. 193.

2. Bald, without hair.

B. As *substantive*:

1. A cow without horns.

*2. A blockhead.

"Nick this pretty doddy, And make him a noddie."—*Marriage of Wit and Wisdom*. (Nares.)

doddie-mittens, s. pl. Worsteds gloves without fingers. (Scotch.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dōd-dīe (2), **dōd-dy** (2), a. [Eng. *dod* (3), s.; -y.] Peevish, pettish, ill-humored.

"Colley is as doddy and crabbit to Watty as if he was its adversary."—*The Entail*, i. 166.

dōd-dīe, v. i. & t. [A frequent. of *dod* (2), v.]

A. *Intrans.*: To walk unsteadily; to shake or wag about.

*B. *Trans.*: To shake.

"Nodding and dodding his head."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. i., ch. xxii. (Davies.)

dō-dēc-a-dēc-tīl-ōn, s. [Gr. *dōdeka*=twelve, and *daktylos*=a finger.]

Anat.: The upper extremity of the small intestines; the duodenum, so called because it is about twelve finger-breadths long. [DUODENUM.]

dō-dēc-a-chor-dōn. [Gr.]

Music: An instrument with twelve strings. (Stainer & Barrett.)

dō-dēc-a-gōn, s. [Gr. *dōdeka*=twelve, and *gonia*=an angle.]

Geom.: A plane figure of twelve equal angles and sides.

dō-dēc-a-gyn, s. [Gr. *dōdeka*=twelve, and *gynē*=a woman, a female.]

Bot.: A plant having twelve separate styles.

dō-dēc-a-gyn'-ī-a, s. pl. [Eng. *dodecagyn*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -ia.]

Bot.: In the Linnæan system of classification, the eleventh order of plants, containing those having from twelve to nineteen free styles.

dō-dēc-a-gyn'-ī-an, a. [Eng. *dodecagyn*; -ian.]

Bot.: The same as *DODECAGYNOUS* (q. v.).

dō-dēc-āg'-y-nōis, a. [Eng. *dodecagyn*; -ous.]

Bot.: Having twelve separate styles.

dō-dēc-a-hē-dral, a. [Eng. *dodecahedron*]; adj. suff. -al.] Pertaining to a dodecahedron; containing twelve equal sides; of the form of a dodecahedron.

"Consisting of twelve dodecahedral cells."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 5.

dō-dēc-a-hē-drōn, *dō-dēc-a-ē-drōn, s. [Gr. *dōdeka*=twelve, and *hedra*=a base.]

Geom.: A solid figure comprehended under twelve equal sides, each of which is a regular pentagon.

dō-dēc-cān-dēr, s. [Gr. *dōdeka*=twelve; *anēr* (genit. *andros*)=a male.]

Bot.: A plant belonging to the class *Dodecandria*; a plant having twelve stamens.

dō-dēc-cān-dri-a, s. [Gr. *dōdeka*=twelve; *anēr* (genit. *andros*)=a male, and Latin neut. pl. adj. suff. -ia.]

Bot.: In the Linnæan system of classification, the eleventh class of plants, comprehending those having twelve to nineteen free stamens.

dō-dēc-cān-dri-an, a. [Eng. *dodecander*; -ian.]

Bot.: The same as *DODECANDROUS* (q. v.).

dō-dēc-cān-drouis, a. [Eng. *dodecander*; -ous.]

Bot.: Having twelve to nineteen free stamens; of or pertaining to the *Dodecandria* (q. v.).

dō-dēc-āne, s. [Gr. *dōdeka*=twelve; Eng. suff. -ane.]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{26}$, a paraffin hydrocarbon, boiling between 196° and 200°. Obtained by distilling petroleum; also by the action of sodium and normal hexylic iodide, $C_6H_{13}I$.

dō-dēc-a-pēt-a-lōus, a. [Gr. *dōdeka*=twelve; *petalon*=a leaf, a petal, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Having twelve petals.

dō-dēc-a-stīle, s. [Gr. *dōdeka*=twelve, and *stylos*=a column.]

Arch.: A colonnade or portico having twelve columns in front.

dō-dēc-a-syl'-la-ble, s. [Gr. *dōdeka*=twelve, and English *syllable* (q. v.).] A word of twelve syllables.

dō-dēc-a-syl'-lāb-īc, a. [Gr. *dōdeka*=twelve, and Eng. *syllabic* (q. v.).] Containing or consisting of twelve syllables.

***dō-dēc-cāt-ē-mōr'-ī-ōn, s.** [Gr. *dōdekateōmōrion*=the twelfth part; *dōdekatos*=twelfth; *dōdeka*=twelve, and *mōrion*=a part, a piece.] The twelfth part; a dodecatemoron.

"This dodecatemoron thus described."—*Creesh*.

***dō-dēc-cāt-ēm-ōr'-y, s.** [Gr. *dōdekateōmōrion*.] One of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

"The dodecatemories, or constellations; the moon's mansion, &c."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 248.

dōdgy, v. i. & t. [Etym. doubtful: according to Prof. Skeat, the base is that which appears in the provincial *dod* or *dod*=to jog, to shake; cf. *dodder*, v., *diddler*, and *dither*. By others it is taken as a modification of the verb *to dog* (q. v.).]

A. Intransitive:

1. To start aside suddenly; to change one's place by a sudden start or movement.

"It was admirable to see with what dexterity St. Jago dodged behind the beast."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (1870), ch. ix., p. 190.

2. To change from place to place rapidly.

"For he had, any time this ten years full, Dodged with him betwixt Cambridge and the Bull."—*Milton: On the University Carrier*.

*3. To use craft; to act trickily.

"Send humble treaties, dodge And palter in the shifts of lowness."—*Shakespeare: Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 11.

*4. To quibble, to be evasive, to play fast and loose.

"They so long dodged with him about trifles."—*Hobbes: Behemoth*.

5. To jog or trudge along. (Scotch.)

B. Transitive:

1. To escape by suddenly shifting one's position; to evade by starting aside.

"It seemed next worth while To dodge the sharp sword set against my life."—*E. B. Browning*.

2. To escape from, to evade by craft.

"To dodge and draw off dogs from pursuing their young."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. 9, note 68.

3. To act with craft or trickery toward; to play fast and loose with; to cheat, to baffle.

"He dodged me with a long and loose account."—*Tennyson: Sea Dreams*, 145.

4. To follow the footsteps of any person; to dog.

"As if it dodged a water-sprite, It plunged, and tacked, and veered."—*Coleridge: Ancient Mariner*, iii.

dōdgy (1), s. [DODGE, v.]

1. A sudden start or movement to one side.

2. A trick, an artifice.

¶ To have the *dodge*: To be cheated, or let a person give one the slip.

"Shall I trouble you so far as to take some pains with me? I am loath to have the *dodge*."—*Wily Beguiled* (Orig. of Drama), iii. 319.

dōdgy (2), s. [Etym. doubtful: perhaps from *dod* (1), v.] A pretty large cut or slice of any kind of food.

dōdged, pa. par. or a. [DODGE, v.]

dōdg-ēl, s. [DODGE (2), s.] A large cut, piece, or lump.

dōdg-ēl, v. i. [DODDLE, v.; TODDLE.]

1. To walk in a stiff or hobbling manner, either from infirmity or grossness of body.

2. To jog along, to trudge on.

dodgel-hem, s. The name given to that kind of hem which is also called a Splay. (Scotch.)

dōdg-ēr (1), s. [Eng. *dodge* (e); -er.]

1. One who escapes or evades anything by a sudden start or movement to one side.

2. An artful, cunning fellow; a trickster.

"I am no dodger," replied the boatswain."—*Marryat: Midshipman Easy*, ii. 2.

dōdg-ēr (2), s. A griddle cake; as, a *corn-dodger*, &c. (U. S. Collog.)

***dōdg-ēr-ŷ, s.** [Eng. *dodger* (1); -y.] A dodge, a trick, an artifice; trickery.

"When he had put this *dodger* upon those that had gaped for the vacancy."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, p. 98.

dōdg-līng, pr. par., a. & s. [DODGE, v.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Starting suddenly to one side; evading, tricking.

2. *Wheelwright*: Said of mortises, when they are not in the same plane at the hub. By spreading the butts of the spokes where they enter the hub, *dodging* on each side of a median line alternately, the wheel is stiffened against lateral strain. The wheel is said to be staggered. (Knight.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of escaping by a sudden start; evasion, trickery.

dōdg-ŷ, a. [Eng. *dodge* (e); -y.] Full of dodges or skillful and rapid movements; crafty, artful, tricky.

"While the game was in this position . . . by a good *dodgy* run, got through."—*London Field*.

***dōd-i-pātē, *dōd-i-pōle, *dod-i-poll, *dod-dy-pole, *dod-dy-poule, *dot-i-pole, s.** [Probably from *dote*, v. (q. v.), and Eng. *pate*, *poll*=the head.] A blockhead, a numskull, a thickhead.

"Ye noddie peakes, ye *doddy* poules, doe ye believe him?"—*Latimer: Sermon* iii.

***dōd-kīn, s.** [Dut. *duitkin*, dimin. from *duit*=a doit (q. v.).] A little doit; a small coin, value the eighth part of a stiver.

"Well, without halfe-pence, all my wit is not worth a *dodkin*."—*Lily: Mother Bomble*, ii. 2.

dōd-man, s. [Etym. unknown.]

1. A snail.

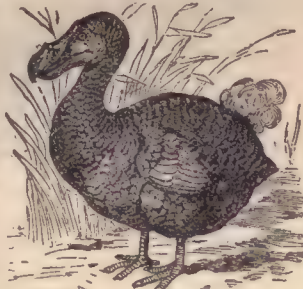
"Oh what a *dodman's* heart have we heare, oh what a fawne's courage."—*Passenger of Benvenuto* (1612).

2. Some kind of animal which casts its shell; as the lobster and crab.

"Fish that cast their shells are the lobster, the crab, the craw-fish, the hodmandod or *dodman*, and the tortoise."—*Bacon*.

dō-dō, s. [Port. *duodo*=silly, foolish.]

Ormith.: A large bird, belonging to the order Columbidae, or Pigeons, that inhabited the Mauritius in great numbers when that island was colonized in 1644 by the Dutch, but which was totally exterminated within fifty years from that date, the last record of its occurrence being in the year 1681. The Dodo, *Didus ineptus*, was a heavy bird, bigger than a turkey, incapable of flight,



Dodo.

and entirely unlike the pigeons in general appearance. The wings were rudimentary, the legs short and stout, and the tail a tuft of soft plumes. The beak was strongly arched toward the end, and the upper mandible had a hooked point like that of a bird of prey. The Dodo owed its extermination to the fact that it was good to eat and was unable to fly.

"The *dodo* [is] a bird the Dutch call *walghvogel* or *dod Eezen*; her body is round and fat, which occasions her slow pace; or that, her corpulency."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 382.

dōd-ō-nē-ā, s. [Named after *Dodonæus*, i. e., after Rembert Dodonæus, a Belgian botanist and physician, who died A. D. 1585.]

Bot.: A genus of Sapindaceæ, the typical one of the tribe Dodonææ (q. v.). The flowers are apetalous, unisexual, or polygamous; the leaves various; the whole plant viscidous and aromatic. Locality: Australia without the tropics, and more rarely other hot countries. The leaves of *Dodonæa viscosa* are used in baths and fomentations, the wood of *D. dioica* is carminative, and *D. thunbergiana* is slightly purgative and febrifugal.

dōd-ō-nē-ā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dodon(æ)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ææ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Sapindaceæ. The leaves are alternate, the ovules two or three in each cell, the embryo rolled spirally. (*Lindley*.)

***dō-drāns, s.** [Latin *dequadrans* = (lit., less by one-fourth) three-fourths; *de*=away, from, and *quadrans*=a fourth part; *quatuor*=four.]

Roman Antiquities:
1. Nine-twelfths or three-quarters of a Roman as.
2. Three-quarters of a foot; nine inches, or about a span.

dōd-rūm, s. [DOD (3), s.] A whim, a maggot. (*Scotch*.)

"Beenie, my leddy, ne'er fash your head wi' your father's *dodrums*."—*The Entail*, iii. 21.

dōe (1), *da, *do, *doo, s. [A. S. *dā*; cogn. with Dan. *daa*.]

1. A she-deer; the female of a buck or fallow-deer.

"A *dōe* most beautiful, clear white,
A radiant creature, silver bright!"
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, vii.

2. The female of the rabbit, hare, or goat.

dōe (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.] The name given to the wooden ball used in the game of shinty (q. v.). (*Scotch*.)

doeg-lic (doeg as dūg), a. [Scan. *dōgl(ing)*=a whale, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*.]

doeglic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{25}CO_2OH$. An acid belonging to the oleic series, obtained from doegling train-oil (q. v.). It can be obtained by saponifying the oil with oxide of lead, and dissolving in ether, and separating by acids. Doeglic-acid is a clear yellow liquid, which solidifies at 0°. It reddens litmus, and forms a crystalline barium salt which dissolves in boiling alcohol.

doeg-ling (doeg as dūg), a. [For etym. see definition.]

doegling train-oil, s.

Comm.: The oil obtained from the Bottle-nosed Whale, *Balæna rostrata*, called *dōgling* in the Farøe Isles, where it is caught. The oil becomes turbid at 8°, and deposits a crystalline fat at 0°. It contains 79.9 per cent of carbon and 13.4 per cent of hydrogen. When exposed to the air it absorbs oxygen and dries up. It forms a better fuel for lamps than common train-oil. It can be freed from its offensive smell by leaving it exposed to the sun in contact with water, by shaking it up with thin milk of lime, or by dissolving it in boiling alcohol. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

dō-ēr, *do-ar, *do-ere, s. [Eng. *do*; *-er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who does or performs any act; an actor, an agent.

"Doar, or workare. Factor, actor."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. An active, busy, or zealous person.

"Fear not, my lord, we will not stand to prate;
Talkers are no good doers."

Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

3. One who fulfills, keeps, or observes that which is ordered or commanded.

"Be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only."—*James* 1. 22.

II. Scots Law:

1. A steward, a factor, an agent.

"I desired and ordered J. Moir, of Stonywood, to intimate to all gentlemen and their doers, within the said counties of Aberdeen and Banff."—*Order of Lord Levis Gordon*, Dec. 12, 1745.

2. An attorney, an agent.

"Factour & doore for the said vmquihle Alex^r in bying & selling."—*Act Dom. Conc.* (A. 1594), p. 370.

dōē, 3d pers. sing. pr. ind. of v. [Do, v.]

dō-e-skin, s. [Eng. *doe*, and *skin* (q. v.).]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: The skin of a doe.

"He was dressed in skirt of *doeskin*,
White and soft, and fringed with ermine."

Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, xi.

2. **Fabric**: A single-width fine woolen cloth for men's wear; not twilled.

dōff, *dōf, v. t. & i. [A contr. of *do off*=put off. Cf. *don, v.*] [Do, v.]

A. Transitive:

1. **Lit.**: To put off, to take off, as clothes.

"Oh, shame to knighthood, strange and foul!
Go, *doff* the bonnet from thy brow."

Scott: Glenfinlas.

***II. Figuratively:**

1. To lay aside.

"Romeo, *doff* thy name;
And for that name, which is no part of thee,
Take all myself."—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 2.

2. To strip or divest of anything.

"Heaven's king, who *doffs* himself our flesh to wear,
Comes not to rule in wrath, but serve in love."

Crashaw.

3. To put away or aside; to divert; to get rid of; to avert.

"Make women fight
To *doff* their dire distresses."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

4. To put off, to delay, to refer to a future time.

"Every day thou *doff'st* me with some device."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 2. (*Quarto*.)

B. Intransitive:

*1. To put off or lay aside one's clothes; to undress.

2. To take off the hat as a mark of respect.

"Until the grave churchwarden *doff's*."

Tennyson: The Goose.

dōffed, pa. par. or a. [DOFF, v.]

dōff-ēr, s. [Eng. *doff*; *-er*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: One who or that which doffs.

2. **Carding**: A comb or revolving card-covered cylinder in a carding-machine, which strips the fleece or sliver of fiber off the main card-wheel after the filaments have passed the series of smaller carding-rollers and the flat cards. It is usually a comb with very fine teeth, which penetrate slightly between the wire teeth of the card as the comb moves downward. (*Knight*.)

dōff-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DOFF, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of putting off, or laying aside, as clothes, &c.

doffing-cylinder, s. A cylinder clothed with cards which are presented in such direction and at such a rate of motion to the main card-cylinder as to remove the fibers from the teeth of the latter. The doffing-cylinder assumes one of three forms: (1) Continuous clothing; removing a perfect fleece of the width of the machine. Such is the doffer of the

scribbling-machine, which yields a continuous lap or fleece. (2) Longitudinal bands of card clothing; removing slivers of a width determined by the breadth of the bands and of a length equal to that of the doffer. (3) Circumferential bands or rings of card-clothing; removing narrow, continuous slivers, which pass to the condenser, whereby they are compacted and brought to the condition of slubs. [*SLUBBING-MACHINE*.]

doffing-knife, s. A blade of steel toothed at its edge like a fine comb, and vertically reciprocated by a crank tangentially to the teeth of the doffer in a carding-machine, in order to remove therefrom a fine fleece of carded wool which is gathered into a sliver. [*DOFFER*.] (*Knight*.)

dōg, *dōge, *dōgg, *dōgge, s. & a. [O. H. Ger. *dog*; Dut. *dog*; Sw. *dogg*=a mastiff; Dan. *dogge*; Icel. *doggur*; O. Fr. *dogue*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Literally:**

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

(2) The flesh of the animal described under II. 1.

"A viand which the hosts called mutton, but which the guests strongly suspected to be *dog*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. **Figuratively:**

(1) Used as a term of contempt, scorn, or reproach.

"Another time you called me *dog*."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

(2) A gay young fellow; a "spark," a "brick."

(3) A name given by mariners to a meteor seen, immediately above the horizon, generally before sunrise or after sunset; viewed as a certain prognostic of the approach of bad weather. If this be seen before sunrise, it is believed that (as they express themselves) it will bark before night; if after sunset, that it will bark before morning; if while the sun is up, the prognostic is less attended to. But seamen are not fond of these meteors at any time, especially in winter. In summer they often prognosticate warm weather. (*Jamieson*.)

II. Technically:

1. **Zool.**: A well-known animal belonging to the genus *Canis* (q. v.). The Common Dog, *Canis familiaris*, in all its numerous varieties is essentially a domestic animal, and as such has been man's companion from remote periods; for there is reason to suppose that the bones of a canine animal found in the Danish Kitchen Middens, and consequently of Neolithic period, were those of a dog. "The dog," says Cuvier, "is the most useful conquest that man has made. The whole species is devoted to his master, adopts his manners, distinguishes and defends his property, and remains attached to him even unto death; and all this springs not from mere necessity, but from a true friendship. The swiftness, the strength, and the highly developed power of smelling of the dog have made him a powerful ally of man against the other animals, and were, perhaps necessary to the establishment of society." It was formerly believed that all dogs were descended from a common ancestor, but the more careful researches made of late years have led to the conclusion that they have sprung from several different species of wolves and jackals. Well-marked varieties resembling those of to-day [*BULL-DOG, GREYHOUND*] were known to the ancients. Thus, a mastiff occurs on an Assyrian monument; while on the Egyptian sculptures the prototypes of the greyhound, the Arab boarhound, with its tightly-curled tail, and the short-legged turnspit are represented. Though principally employed in the chase, dogs have been put to various uses at different times and in different places. The Esquimaux, who believe themselves descended from dogs, employ them to draw their sledges. For purposes of light draught they were at one time largely resorted to in England, an employment for which others are still called into requisition on the continent. With some of the aborigines of this country the dog was an object of worship, and by the Japanese it is held in great respect. On the other hand, the Greeks, Romans, and the old Celtic inhabitants of Scandinavia were accustomed to sacrifice dogs to certain of their deities; while, *per contra*, dogs have also been employed as executioners and even as living tombs. There are several kinds of feral or wild dogs inhabiting several parts of the world, such as the Dingo in Australia, the Indian Wild-dog or Dhole, the Pariah dogs, &c. (q. v.), all of which are merely domestic varieties that have run wild.

2. **Astron.**: A name given to two constellations in the southern hemisphere, the Greater Dog, *Canis Major*, and the Lesser Dog, *Canis Minor*. [*CANICULA*.]

"Among the southern constellations, two there are who bear the name of the *dog*; the one in sixteen degrees latitude, containing on the left thigh a star of the first magnitude, usually called Procyon or Anticanus."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cēll, chorus, c̄hin, bench; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sin, aš; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -t̄ion, -s̄ion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -die, &c. = bēl, dēl.

3. *Mech.*: A name given to various mechanical contrivances acting as holdfasts; a device with a tooth which penetrates or grips an object and detains it. The analogy and inference of the name is that the device has a tooth and bites.

(1) *Pile-driving*: A grappling-iron or grab, usually with jaws, and adapted to raise the monkey of a pile-driver. When the jaws open the object is dropped or released. [PILE-DRIVER.]

(2) *Well-boring*: A grab for clutching well-tubes or tools, in withdrawing them from bored, drilled, or driven wells. [GRAB.]

(3) *Turning*: A clamp fastened to a piece suspended on the centers of a lathe, and by which the rotation of the chuck or face-plate is imparted to the piece to be turned.

(4) A click or pallet adapted to engage the teeth of a ratchet-wheel, to restrain the back action; a click or pawl. [RATCHET, WINDLASS.]

(5) *Machinery*:

(a) The converging set screws which establish the bed-tool of a punching-press in direct coincidence with the punch.

(b) A contrivance for holding the staff to the rest, chuck, or carriage, while being cut, sawed, planed, or drilled.

(c) An adjustable stop placed in a machine to change direction of motion, as in the case of feed-motion, or in jacking, shaping, or planing-machines.

(6) *Hoisting and Hauling*:

(a) A grappling-iron with a fang which is driven into an object to be raised or moved. In the continuous system of feed in saw-mills, the chain has a number of dogs attached to different portions of its length. Dogs are also used for securing and towing floating logs and in shifting or loading logs on the ground or carriage.

(b) A ring-dog or span-dog: two dogs shackled together by a ring, and used for hauling or hoisting.

(c) Sling-dogs: two dogs at the end of a rope, and used in hoisting barrels; a span-shackle.

(7) *Joinery*: A bench-dog is a clamp, and holds the timber by its tusk.

(8) *Sawing*: A rod on the head or tail block of a saw-mill carriage, by which the log is secured in position. The dog is pivoted to the block, and its tooth is driven into the log. It varies in form on the head and tail blocks respectively.

(9) *Shipbuilding*: The last detent or support knocked away at the launching of a ship; a dog-shore.

(10) *Locksmith*: A projection, tooth, tusk, or jag in a lock, acting as a detent. Especially used in tumbler-locks.

(11) *Domestic*: An andiron.

"The iron dogs bear the burden of the fuel."—Fuller: *Worthies*, ch. ix.

(12) *Smith*: A lever used by blacksmiths in shoeing—i. e., hooping—cart-wheels.

(13) *Gunnery*: The hammer of a pistol or fire-lock; called also Dog-head (q. v.).

"He lets fall the dog, the pistol goes off, and his wife is killed with it."—Law: *Memorials*, p. 225.

B. As adjective:

1. Used to express degeneracy, worthlessness, poorness, or meanness; as, *dog-rose*, *dog-latin*.

2. Used to express the male of an animal; as, *dog-fox*, *dog-otter*, &c.

† (1) *A dead dog*: A thing of no worth.

"After whom dost thou pursue? After a dead dog, after a flea."—1 Sam. xxiv. 14.

(2) *To go to the dogs*: To be utterly ruined; especially when the ruin is the result of one's own conduct.

(3) *To give or throw to the dogs*: To throw away as useless.

"Throw physic to the dogs; I'll none of it."—Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, v. 3.

(4) *A dog in the manger*: A churlish, selfish person, who will neither make use of a thing himself, nor allow any one else to have the benefit of it.

dog-and-driver chuck, *s.* A chuck having two parts. The dog slips upon and is fastened by a set screw to the object to be turned. The driver is attached to the lathe-mandrel, and has a projecting arm which comes in contact with the dog, and causes it and the work to revolve with the mandrel. (Knight.)

dog-ape, *s.* A male ape.

"That they call complement is like the encounter of two dog-apes."—Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, ii. 5.

dog-bane, *s.* [DOGBANE.]

dog-banner, *s.*

Bot.: The wild Camomile, probably *Anthemis cotula*. (Britten & Holland.)

dog-being, *s.* A fabulous being, either dreaded as a portent of impending evil or worshiped as a divinity.

"On these dog-beings Bryant has some remarks in which we are disposed to concur. 'When I read of the brazen dog of Vulcan (he says), of the dogs of Erigone, of

Orion, of Geryon [a two-headed dog] . . . I cannot but suppose they were titles of so many deities, or else of their priests, who were denominated from their office.'"—J. F. M'Lennan, in *Fortnightly Review*, vi. (new series), 579.

dog-binder, *s.*

Bot.: *Anthemis cotula*.

dog-bobbins, *s. pl.*

Bot.: *Arum maculatum*. (Britten & Holland.)

dog-bolt (1), *s.*

1. The bolt of the cap-square over the trunnion of a gun.

2. An iron hook or bar with a sharp fang.

"Bolts not unlike our dog-bolts."—*Archæologia*, xx. 565 (1824). (Davies.)

***dog-bolt** (2), *s. & a.*

A. As substantive:

1. The coarser part of flour; meal for dogs.

2. An expression of reproach, scorn, or contempt; a low wretch or villain.

"To have your own turn served, and to your friend To be a dog-bolt."—

Beaumont & Fletcher: Wit without Money, iii. 1.

B. As adj.: Mean, base, degraded.

"His dog-bolt fortune was so low,
That either it must quickly end,
Or turn about again, and mend."

Butler: Hudibras, II. l. 39-41.

dog-brier, **dog-brier**, *s.* The Dog-rose (q. v.).

dog-cabbage, **dog's-cabbage**, *s.*

Bot.: A plant or herb belonging to the order Chenopodiaceæ. It is used as a potherb; it is slightly purgative and acrid. It is a native of the south of Europe.

dog-cart, *s.* A sportsman's vehicle having shafts and two wheels, with a box beneath the seat for setters or pointers.

dog-cherry, *s.* [DOG-CHOWP.]

dog-chowp, *s.* The fruit of *Rosa canina*. (Britten & Holland.)

dog-cole, *s.*

Bot.: The plant Dogbane (q. v.).

***dog-cook**, *s.* A man cook.

"A first-rate dog-cook and assistants."—T. Hook: *Man of Many Friends*. (Davies.)

dog-daisy, *s.* [DAISY.]

dog-days, *s. pl.* [CANICULAR DAYS.]

"Nor was it more in his power to be without promotion and titles, than for a healthy man to sit in the sun, in the brightest dog-days, and remain without warmth."—Clarendon.

***dog-drave** (1), *s.* A kind of sea-fish.

dog-drive, **dog-drave** (2), *s.* A state of ruin.

dog-drug, *s.* Ruin; ruinous circumstances.

dog-eared, *a.* [DOGEARED.]

dog-eller, *s.*

Bot.: *Viburnum opulus*. (Britten & Holland.)

dog-fancier, *s.* One who keeps and breeds dogs for sale.

dog-fennel, ***dog-fenell**, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Anthemis cotula*. It is also called Stinking Mayweed. The leaves somewhat resemble Fennel, and its smell is strong and disagreeable. It has acrid, emetic qualities.

2. *Peucedanum palustre*. (Britten & Holland.)

dog-fingers, *s. pl.*

Bot.: *Digitalis purpurea*.

dog-finkle, *s.*

Bot.: *Anthemis cotula*.

dog-fish, *s.* [DOGFISH.]

dog-flower, *s.*

Bot.: *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. (Britten & Holland.)

dog-fox, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: A male fox.

"Seldom lovers long for sleep,
Till sung his midnight hymn the owl,
Answered the dog-fox with his howl."

Scott: Lord of the Isles, iii. 26.

*2. *Fig.*: A crafty, cunning fellow.

"That same dog-fox, Ulysses, is not proved worth a blackberry."—Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, v. 4.

dog-gowan, *s.*

Bot.: The weak-scented Feverfew. (Jamieson.) Probably *Matricaria inodora*. (Britten & Holland.)

dog-grass, *s.*

Bot.: *Triticum repens*.

***dog-head**, *s.* The hammer of a firelock, or that part of the lock which holds the flint.

"And you, ye doil'd dotard, ye stand there hammering dog-heads for fules that will never snap them at a Highlandman."—Scott: *Waverley*, ch. xxx.

dog-headed, *a.* Having a head like that of a dog.

Dog-headed Baboons: The various species of the genus *Cynocephalus*. They are called also the Dog-headed Monkeys, and the Howling Monkeys of the Old World. [CYNOCEPHALUS.]

Dog-headed Monkeys: The same as *Dog-headed Baboons* (q. v.).

dog-heather, *s.*

Bot.: *Calluna vulgaris*. (Scotch.)

dog-hip, **dog's hippen**, *s.* The fruit or hip of *Rosa canina*. (Scotch.)

dog-hook, *s.*

1. A bar of iron with a bent prong to drive into a log. [DOG.]

2. A wrench for unscrewing the coupling of iron boring-rods. A spanner.

dog-job, *s.*

Bot.: The fruit of *Rosa canina*. (Britten & Holland.)

dog-keeper, *s.* One who has the charge of dogs.

"I have had it by me some time, it was written by a dog-keeper of my grandfather's."—Swift: *Tale of a Tub*.

***dog-killer**, *s.* An officer appointed to kill dogs in the hot months, when it was supposed that they were apt to run mad.

"The habit of a porter, now of a carman, now of the dog-killer, in this month of August, and in the winter of a seller of tinderboxes."—B. Jonson: *Bartholomew Fair*, ii. 1.

† In a note in *loc. cit.* Gifford says: "This is the first mention which I have found in our old writers of a practice very common on the Continent. The public officers, whenever an epidemic madness of these animals is suspected, patrol the streets with poisoned balls of flour or meat in their pockets, to fling down before them on the first symptoms of danger."

dog-latin, *s.* Barbarous, ungrammatical Latin.

"It was much if the secretary to whom was intrusted the direction of negotiations with foreign powers had a sufficient smattering of dog-latin to make himself understood."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

***dog-leach**, ***dog-leech**, *s.* A dog doctor: used as a term of reproach or contempt.

"Empirics that will undertake all cures, yet know not the causes of any disease. Dog-leaches."—Ford: *Lover's Melancholy*, iv. 2.

dog-leg, *a.* (See the compound.)

Dog-leg chisel: A crooked-shanked chisel used in smoothing the bottoms of grooves.

dog-legged, *a.* (See the compounds.)

Dog-legged fence: A peculiar kind of fence used by squatters in Australia.

Dog-legged stairs: A flight of stairs without any well-hole, and used in confined situations. The flight goes up, winds in a semicircle, and then mounts again in a direction parallel to the first. The steps are fixed to strings, newels, and carriages; and the ends of the steps in the inferior kind only terminate on the side of the string, without any housing.

dog-letter, **dog's-letter**, *s.* The letter R, from its sound; also called Canine letter.

dog-lichen, *s.*

Bot.: A lichen, *Peltidea canina*.

dog-logic, *s.* Barbarous logic. [DOG-LATIN.]

"You have proved it by dog-logic."—Swift: *Horrid Plot discovered by Harlequin*.

***dog-looked**, *a.* With a disreputable, hang-dog look.

"A wretched kind of a dog-looked fellow."—L'Estrange: *Visions of Quevedo*, ch. i. (Davies.)

dog-mad, *a.* Like a dog affected with hydrophobia; quite mad, rabid.

"He was troubled with a disease, reverse to that called the stinging of the tarantula; and would run dog-mad, at the noise of music, especially a pair of bag-pipes."—Swift: *Tale of a Tub*, § 2.

dog-mercury, *s.* [DOG'S-MERCURY.]

dog-muzzle, *s.* A wire cage over the nose and jaws of a dog to keep it from biting, or a strap around the jaws to keep them shut.

dog-nail, *s.* A large nail with a projecting tooth or lug on one side; used under certain circumstances by locksmiths and carpenters.

dog-name, *s.* A name applied to a people or tribe on account of their having a dog or a dog-being (q. v.) for their divinity. (See extract under DOG-TRIBE.)

dog-nettle, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Lamium purpureum*, (2) *Galeopsis tetrahit*, (3) *Urtica urens*. (Britten & Holland.)

dog-nose vise, *s.*

Locksmith: A hand-vise with long, slender, pointed jaws. Called also Pig-nose vise.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wolf, wôr, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rôle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

dog-oak, s.

Bot.: *Acer campestre*.

dog-of-the-marsh.

Palaeont.: A small fox-like animal found in the lithographic slate of Solenhofen, Germany.

dog-parsley, s.

Bot.: *Aethusa cynapium*; a common weed belonging to the order Umbelliferae. It is a strong poison. Also called Dog-poulsen and Fool's-parsley.

***dog-pig, s.** A sucking-pig.

"Sold for as good Westminster dog-pigs."—Ford: *Witch of Edmonton*, v. 2.

dog-poison, s.

Bot.: The same as DOG-PARSLEY (q. v.).

dog-power, s. A machine by which the weight of a dog in traveling in a drum or on an endless track is made to rotate a spit, or drive the dasher of a churn. The turnspit-dogs of the last and previous centuries ran on the inside of a hollow tread-wheel, which rotated with their weight and communicated motion by a band to the spit. [ROASTING-JACK.] In the modern dog-powers the animal walks on an endless chain-track, which slips to the rear, rotating a drum which oscillates an arm, and vertical reciprocation is given to a lever and the churn-dasher. (*Knight*.)

***dog-ray, *dog-reie, s.** The Dog-fish. (*Harri-son: Descript. of England*, bk. iii., ch. iii.)

dog-rose, s.

Bot.: [DOGROSE.]

dog-rung, s. One of the spars which connect the stilt of a plow.

dog-saint, s. A saint credited with the special protection and patronage of dogs.

"What I venture to suggest is that our story of Mother Hubbard, with her care for her dog, is derived from the legend of the dog-saint Hubert."—*Athenaeum*, Feb. 24, 1883, p. 248.

dog-shore, s.

Shipbuild.: One of the two struts which hold the cradle of the ship from sliding on the slip-ways when the keel-blocks are taken out. The lower end of each dog-shore abuts against the upper end of the rib-band of the slip-way, and the upper end against the dog-cleat, which is bolted to the side of the bilge-way. Beneath each dog-shore is a small block called a trigger. In launching, the triggers are removed, the dog-shores knocked down, and the ship cradle freed, so that, carrying the vessel, it slides down the slip-ways. The signal for launching is, "Down dog-shores." [LAUNCH.]

"The subterranean forest of dog-shores and stays that hold her up."—*Dickens: Uncommercial Traveler*, xxiv.

***dog-sick, *dog-sicke, a.** Exceedingly sick; vomiting.

"He that saith he is dog-sicke, or sick as a dog, meaneth, doubtlesse, a sick dog."—*Dyett. Dry Dinner* (1599).

***dog-sleep, s.**

1. A pretended or counterfeit sleep.

"What the common people call dog-sleep."—*Addison*.

2. A very light, fitful sleep, easily disturbed by the slightest sound.

"My sleep was never more than what is called dog-sleep."—*De Quincey: Opium-eater*, p. 85.

dog-standard, dog-stander, s.

Bot.: The plant Ragwort.

dog-star, s.

1. *Astron.*: Sirius, the principal star in the constellation Canis Major. [CANICULA.]

2. *Fig.*: One who occupies the chief place, or takes a prominent position in any company or society.

"The female dog-star of her little sky,

Where all beneath her influence droop or die."

Byron: A Sketch.

dog-stealing, s. The offense of stealing a dog, aiding and abetting others in doing so, or corruptly taking money for the animal's recovery. In most States of the Union this offense is not punishable at law unless the animal stolen be assessed and taxed by the state—dogs being under other circumstances *ferae naturae*.

dog-stopper, s.

Naut.: A stopper put on to the cable to enable it to be bitted, or to permit the messenger to be fletted.

dog-thistle, s.

Bot.: *Carduus arvensis*.

dog-tick, *dogge-tyke, s. A dog-louse.

"Dogge-tyke or louse: *Ricinus*."—*Huloet*.

dog-tired, a. Very tired; tired out, exhausted. [DOG-WEARY.]

"Dog-tired and surfeited with pleasure."—*T. Hughes: Tom Brown's School-Days*, pt. i., ch. ii.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün;

dog-tooth, s. [DOGTTOOTH.]**dog-tree, s.**

Bot.: (1) *Cornus sanguinea*, (2) *Euonymus europæus*, (3) *Sambucus nigra*, (4) *Alnus glutinosa*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

dog-tribe, s. (For definition see extract.)

"There were dog-tribes as a matter of course. Such we must assume the Cynocephali in Lybia to have been, whom Herodotus mentions as a race of men with the heads of dogs, and the Cynodontes, both named, as Bryant observes, from their god-fable adding in each case the physical peculiarity in explanation of the dog-name."—*J. F. M' Lennan, in Fortnightly Review*, vi. (new series), 580. [DOG-NAME.]

***dog-trick, *dog-tricke, s.** [DOGRICK.]**dog-trot, s.** [DOGTROT.]**dog-violet, s.**

Bot.: *Viola sylvatica* or *canina*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

***dog-weary, a.** Tired out; dead tired, exhausted.

"O master, master, I have watched so long,

That I'm dog-weary."

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 2.

dog-wheat, s. [DOG-GRASS.]

dog-whelk, s. A common name for *Nassa reticulata*, a species of univalve shells.

***dog-whipper, s.** A beadle or person appointed to keep stray dogs away from churches. (*Eng.*)

"It were verie good the dog-whipper in Paules would have a care of this in his unsaverie visitation everie Saturday."—*Nash: Pierce Penitence*, 1592. (*Nares*.)

dog's-bane, s. [DOGBANE.]

dog's-berry tree, s. *Cornus sanguinea*. [DOG-WOOD.]

dog's-camomile, s. [CAMOMILE.]**dog's-camovvne, s.** [CAMOVVNE.]**dog's-cods, dog's-cullions, s. pl.**

Bot.: Various species of Orchis.

dog's-cole, s.

Bot.: *Mercurialis perennis*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

dog's-dogger, s.

Bot.: *Orchis mascula*.

dog's-ear, s. A corner of a leaf of a book turned down like a dog's ear.

"With the sweat of my own hands, I did make plain and smooth the dog's-ears throughout our great Bible."—*Arbuthnot and Pope: Mem.* of P. P.

dog's-ear, v. t. To turn the corners of the leaves of a book by careless handling.

dog's-eared, a. Having the corners of the leaves turned down.

"Let reverend churls his ignorance rebuke,

Who starve upon a dog's-eared Pentateuch."

Cowper: Tirocinium, 401, 402.

***dog's-face, s.** A term of reproach.

"Quoth he, thou drunken, dog's-face coward."

Homer à la Mode (1665).

dog's-fennel, s. [DOGFENNEL.]**dog's-grass, s.** [DOG-GRASS.]**dog's-meat, s.**

1. *Lit.*: Coarse meat given as food to dogs.

2. *Fig.*: Refuse, rubbish.

"His reverence bought of me the flower of all the market; these are but dog's-meat to 'em."—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, i. 2.

dog's-lug, s.

1. *Sing.*: The same as DOG'S-EAR (q. v.).

2. *Pl. (Bot.)*: Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

dog's-mercury, dog-mercury, s.

Bot.: *Mercurialis perennis*, an herb belonging to the order Euphorbiaceae. It is common on roadsides and in woods. A spurious kind of mercury, so called to distinguish it from the French mercury, *M. annua*, which was formerly used in medicine. (*Britten & Holland*.) It is an active poison, tending to produce vomiting, diarrhoea, burning headache, convulsions, and death.

dog's-nose, s. A mixture of gin, beer, lemon-juice, sugar, nutmeg, &c., stirred up by injecting into it aerated or Seltzer water from a fountain.

"Dog's-nose, which your committee find upon inquiry to be compounded of warm porter, moist sugar, gin, and nutmeg."—*Dickens: Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxxiii.

dog's-rue, s.

Bot.: *Scrophularia canina*, a kind of Figwort.

dog's-tail, s. The constellation *Ursa Minor*.**dog's-tail grass, s.**

Bot.: *Cynosurus cristatus*. [CYNOSURUS.]

dog's-tausy, s.

Bot.: *Potentilla anserina*.

dog's-tongue, s.

Bot.: *Cynoglossum officinale*, also called Hound's-tongue.

"Borage, spikenard, dog's-tongue, our lady's mantle, feverfew, and Faith."—*Charles Reade: Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xiv. (*Davies*.)

dog's-tooth, s. & a.**A. As substantive:**

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A dog-tooth, a canine tooth. [DOGTTOOTH.]

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: [DOG'S-TOOTH ORNAMENT.]

2. *Masonry*: A sharp steel punch used by marble-workers.

B. As adj. (See the compounds.)**dog's-tooth ornament, s.**

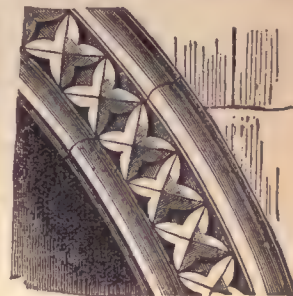
Arch.: A species of ornament or molding commonly used in First Pointed or Early English work.

Mr. Wigley assigns its origin to the Holy Land. Its use in Western architecture corresponds with the period of the first crusades.

dog's-tooth**grass, s.****Botany:**

1. *Triticum caninum*.

2. *Cynodon dactylon*, a perennial plant, found on sandy shores. It flowers in July and August. The flowering branches are about six inches high, each bearing four or five linear spikes. The root is creeping and rough; the glumes smooth; leaves tapering, hairy, with long, smooth sheaths.



Dog's-tooth Ornament.

dog's-tooth spar, dog-tooth spar, s.

Min.: The scalenohedral form of calc-spar, so called from the form of the crystals, which remotely resemble the teeth of a dog.

dog's-tooth violet, s.

Bot.: A bulbous plant, *Erythronium dens canis*, a native of the southern parts of Europe. It bears a single large, lily-like, purple flower. The leaves, two in number, are smooth, and spotted with purple.

dōg, v. t. [Dog, s.]

1. To follow or hunt after insidiously, like a dog; to track the footsteps or movements of.

"I have dogged him like his murderer."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 2.

2. To follow or attend closely.

"I fear the dread events that dog them both."

Milton: Comus, 405.

*3. To furnish with dogs.

"Instead of manning, they dogged their capitol."—*Ful-ler: Worthies; Somerset*, ii. 276. (*Davies*.)

*4. To bind, fasten, or tie together.

"Pd for iiiiij of leade to dog the stones together of ye steple wyndowe."—*Records of St. Michael's, Bishop Stort-ford*, 1591 (ed. 1882), p. 66.

***dōg'-a, a.** [Low Lat. *dogalis*, for *ducalis*, from *dux* (genit. *ducis*)=a leader, a ruler.] Pertaining or relating to a doge (q. v.).

dō-ga'-na, s. [Ital.] A custom-house. [DOUANE.]

dōg'-āte, s. [Eng. *dog(e); -ate*.] The position, office, or rank of a doge.

dōg'-bāne, dōg's'-bāne, s. [Eng. *dog*, and *bane*. from its being considered poisonous to dogs.]

1. Singular:

(1) (*Of both forms*): The genus *Apocynum* (q. v.).

(2) (*Of the form dog'sbane*): *Aconitum cynocto-num*, a ranunculaceous plant.

2. *Pl. (Dogbanes)*: The name given by Lindley to the order Apocynaceae (q. v.).

dōg'-bēe, s. [Eng. *dog*, and *bee*.]

1. A fly troublesome to dogs.

2. A male bee.

dōg'-bēlt, s. [Eng. *dog*, and *belt*.]

Coal-mining: A term applied to a belt of strong, broad leather, worn round the waist, to which a chain is attached for the purpose of drawing the duns or sledges in the lower workings. The chain passes between the legs of the men.

sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

dög'-bër-rÿ (1), s. [Eng. *dog*, and *berry*.]

Botany:

1. *Cornus sanguinea*, "because the berries are not fit to be eaten, or to be given to a dog." (Park; Britten & Holland.)

2. *Viburnum opulus*.

3. *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*.

4. The fruit of *Kosa canina*. (Britten & Holland.)

dogberry-tree, s.

Bot.: The Dogwood (q. v.).

dög'-bër-rÿ (2), s. [For derivation see def.] An ignorant, conceited, but good-natured constable in Shakespeare's *Much Ado about Nothing*, whose great ambition consisted in wishing to be "writ down an ass" (iv. 2). From Dogberry's propensity to meddle, the name is often given to officious policemen; while his ignorance and conceit have caused it to be applied to incapable and overbearing magistrates.

dög'-chéap, a. [Eng. *dog*, and *cheap*. According to Prof. Skeat, *dog* represents Sw. dial. *dog*=very.] Extremely cheap, dirt-cheap (q. v.).

"Good store of harlots, say you, and dogcheap?"—Dryden: *Spanish Friar*, i. 1.

döge, s. [Ital. *doge*, *dogio* = a captain, a doge, a provincial form of *duce*, *duca*; Lat. *ducem*, accus. of *dux*=a general; *duco*=to lead.] The chief magistrate of the republics of Venice and Genoa. The first doge of Venice was Anastasio Paululio, elected 697; the last Luigi Manin, in 1797. The first doge of Genoa was Simone Boccanegra, in 1339.

"The long life

Of her dead *doges* are declined to dust."

Byron: *Childe Harold*, iv. 15.

dög'-éared, a. [Eng. *dog*, and *eared*.] A term applied to a book of which the corners of the leaves are turned down by careless handling; dog's-eared.

"He might be considered as unusually lucky if he had ten or twelve *dog-eared* volumes on his shelves."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

dög'-éate, s. [DOGATE.]

dög'-éless, a. [Eng. *döge*, and *less*.] Without or deprived of a doge or governor.

"Mighty shadows, whose dim forms despond

Above the *dogeless* city's vanished sway."

Byron: *Childe Harold*, iv. 4.

dög'-fish, s. [Eng. *dog*, and *fish*.]

Ichthyology:

1. (*Sing.*): The name given to any species of the genus *Scyllium*, the type of the family *Scylliidae*. Dogfish are like small sharks, but have the anal fin nearer the head than the second dorsal one. They are, moreover, oviparous. Of the known species, which are about eleven, the Small-spotted Dogfish (*Scyllium canicula*), the Large-spotted Dogfish (*S. catulus*), and the Black-mouthed Dogfish (*S. melanostomum*) are the best known. The egg cases are curious bodies, like purses, barrows, or cradles, rectangular in form, and furnished at each angle with long filamentous processes. They are popularly known as Mermaids purses, Sea purses, &c.

2. (*Pl.*): The name given to the family *Scylliidae* (q. v.).

dög'-fish-ër, s. [English *dog*, and *fisher*.] The same as DOGFISH (q. v.).

"The *dogfisher* is good against the falling sickness."—Walton.

dög'-fly, s. [Eng. *dog*, and *fly*.]

1. **Literally:**

Entom.: A species of fly infesting woods and bushes. It is extremely voracious, and its bite is very sharp and especially troublesome to dogs.

*2. **Fig.**: An epithet of contempt or scorn.

"Thou *dogfly*, what's the cause

Thou makest gods fight thus?"

Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*.

dögged, pa. par. [Dog, v.]

dög'-göd, *dog-et, *dog-gid, *dog-gyd, *dog-gyde, a. [Eng. *dog*; -ed.]

1. **Lit.**: Like or resembling a dog.

"*Doggid*, *Caninus*."—Prompt. Parv.

II. **Figuratively:**

1. Sullen, sour, morose, ill-humored, gloomy.

"He was a consistent, *doggid*, and rancorous party man."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Obstinate, sullenly persistent.

"You are so *doggid* now, you think no man's mistress handsome but your own."—Dryden: *Marriage à la mode*, ii. 1.

dög'-göd-lÿ, *dog-get-ly, adv. [Eng. *doggid*, a.; -ly.]

1. In a sullen, sour, morose, or ill-humored manner; gloomily, sullenly.

"To abuse me and use me as *doggidly* as before."—*State Trials*: Murderers of Sir T. Overbury (1615).

2. Obstinate, with sullen persistence.

"A man may always write well, when he will set himself *doggidly* to it."—Boswell, Johnson.

dög'-göd-nëss, s. [Eng. *doggid*, a.; -ness.]

1. The quality of being dogged; sourness, moroseness, ill-humor, gloominess.

"Your *doggidness* and niggardize flung from ye."

Beaumont & Fletcher: *Spanish Curate*, iv. 7.

2. **Obstinacy**, sullen persistence.

dög'-gër (1), s. [Dutch *dogger*=boat=a fishing-boat: *dogger*=a cod, and *boot*=a boat.]

Naut.: A two-masted fishing-vessel with bluff

bows, used on the Dogger Bank, an extensive shoal

in the center of

the North Sea.

It is about

eighty tons

burden, and

has a well in

the middle to

bring fish alive

to shore.

***dogger-**

fish, s. Fish

brought in

ships. (Whar-

ton.)

dög'-gër (2),

dog-gar, s.

[Etymol. un-

known.] A

kind of coarse

iron stone

mixed with sil-

ica and alum,

found in mines with alum-rock.

"The most uncommon variety of tin is incumbent on a

coarse ironstone, or *doggar*."—Ure: *Hist. Rutherglen*,

p. 253.

dög'-gër-el, *dog-er-el, dog-grel, a. & s. [Ety-

mol. unknown.]

A. As *adj.*: An epithet originally applied to verses

of a loose, irregular measure, such as those in *Hudibras*;

now applied generally to loose, mean verses,

destitute alike of meaning and rhythm; mean,

worthless.

"It was turned into *doggerel* rhymes."—Macaulay: *Hist.*

Eng., ch. xviii.

B. As *subst.*: Verses written without regard to

regularity in rhythm or rhyme; mean, worthless,

wretched poetry.

"His *doggerel* is consequently not without historical

value."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

dög'-gër-el, dog-grel, v. t. & i. [DOGGEREL, s.]

A. **Trans.**: To repeat frequently and in poor

language.

"Were I disposed to *doggerel* it."—Gentleman Instructed,

p. 43. (Davies.)

B. **Intrans.**: To write *doggerel* rhymes; to dog-

gerelize. (C. *Reade*.)

dög'-gër-el-ist, s. [English *doggerel*; -ist.] A

writer of *doggerel* verses; a mean, wretched poet.

"The greatest modern *doggerelist* was John Wolcot,

better known as Peter Pindar."—W. T. Chambers.

dög'-gër-el-ize, *dög'-grël-ize, v. i. [English

doggerel; -ize.] To write *doggerel* poetry.

dög'-gër-el-iz-ër, *dög'-grël-iz-ër, s. [Eng.

doggereliz(e); -er.] One who writes *doggerel* poetry.

"Then follows something which will divert you, con-

cerning some true *doggerelizers*."—Southey: *Letters*, iv. 259.

dög'-gër-löne, s. [Etymol. doubtful.] Wreck or

ruin; as, He's aw gane to *doggerlone*. (Scotch.)

dög'-gër-män, s. [Eng. *dogger* (1), s., and *man*.]

A sailor employed on board a dogger.

dög'-gër-ÿ (1), s. [Eng. *dog*; -ery; as, *quackery*

from *quack*.] Quackery, humbug; anything of a

worthless nature.

"*Doggeries* never so diplomased, bepudded, gaslighted,

continue *doggeries*."—Carlyle.

dög'-gër-ÿ (2), s. A low resort; a dirty, ill-kept

drinking place. (U. S. *Slang*.)

***dög'-gëss**, s. [Eng. *dog*; -ess.] A female dog,

abitch.

"Pretty dog and *doggesses* to quarrel and bark at me."

—Richardson: *Clarissa*, vii. 131.

dög'-lÿg, pr. par., a. & s. [Dog, v.]

A & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the

verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of following closely, or

tracking the footsteps or movements of another.

dög'-glÿsh, a. [Eng. *dog*; -ish.]

†1. **Lit.**: Pertaining to a dog.

"Nor did you kill that you might eat,

And ease a *dogglÿsh* pain."

Cowper: *On a Spaniel called Beau*.

*2. **Fig.**: Churlish, snappish, morose, sour, ill-

humored.

"So *dogglÿsh* and currish one to another."—Fox: *Man-*

tirs, p. 17.



Dogger.

***dög'-glÿsh-lÿ**, adv. [Eng. *doggish*; -ly.] In a

doggish, churlish, sour, or morose manner.

***dög'-glÿsh-nëss**, s. [Eng. *doggish*; -ness.] The

quality of being *doggish*; churlishness, moroseness.

dög'-grël, a. & s. [DOGGEREL.]

***dög'-gÿ**, *dog-gye, a. [Eng. *dog*; -y.] Like

dogs; currish.

"Pack hence, *doggie* *rakhela*."

Stanburth: *Virgil's Æneid*, i. 145.

***dög'-heart-éd**, a. [Eng. *dog*, and *hearted*.]

Cruel, unfeeling, pitiless, malicious.

"Gave her dear rights

To his *doghearted* daughters."

Shakespeare: *Learn*, iv. 3.

dög'-höle, s. [Eng. *dog*, and *hole*.]

1. **Lit. & Min.**: A small proving-hole or airway,

usually less than five feet high.

*2. **Fig.**: A mean, vile hole, fit only for a dog to

live in.

"France is a *doghole*, and it no more merits

The tread of a man's foot."

Shakespeare: *All's Well*, ii. 3.

dög'-hōuse, s. [Eng. *dog*, and *house*.] A dog-

kennel.

dög'-kën-nel, s. [Eng. *dog*, and *kennel*.] A little

house or hut for dogs.

"I am desired to recommend a *dogkennel* to any that

shall want a pack."—Tatter.

dög'-lōuse, s. [Eng. *dog*, and *louse*.]

Entom.: *Hæmotopinus piliferus*, a parasitical

insect that harbors on dogs. It is of an ashy-gray

color.

***dög'-lÿ**, a. [Eng. *dog*; -ly.] Like a dog; having

the nature or manners of a dog; churlish.

"*Dyogenes*, otherwise called *dögly*, because he had some

condycyons of a *dögge*."—Lord Rivers: *Ditties*.

dög'-mä (pl. **dög'-mä-tä**, **dög'-mag**), s. [Gr.

=that which appears good or right to one, from

dokéō=to seem, perf. pass. *dedogmai*.]

I. **Ord. Lang.**: An established principle, maxim,

tenet, or doctrine, put forward to be received on the

authority of the propounder, as opposed to one de-

duced from experience or demonstration.

"The *dogmata* and tenets of the Sadducees."—Bp. Bull:

Works, ser. 2.

II. **Religion:**

1. A doctrine of religion stated in a formal or

scientific manner.

2. The corpus of Roman dogmatic theology;

chiefly used in seminaries, in such expressions as:

Dr. B. is our Professor of *dogma*; I have just finished

my *dogma*.

† For the difference between *dogma* and *doctrine*,

see DOCTRINE.

dög-mät'-ic, *dög-mät'-ick, a. & s. [Lat. *dog-*

maticus, from Gr. *dogmatikos*, from *dogma*=an

opinion, principle; Fr. *dogmatique*.]

A. As *adjective*:

I. **Lit.**: Pertaining to a dogma or formal doc-

trine.

"Points of *dogmatic* theology."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*,

ch. xi.

II. **Figuratively:**

1. Of persons: Asserting or disposed to assert

principles in an authoritative, arrogant, or over-

bearing manner; magisterial, positive, obtrusive.

"He was a *dogmatic* and hearty theist."—Cudworth:

Intell. System, p. 434.

2. Of things:

(1) Asserted in a positive, authoritative, or mag-

isterial manner.

(2) Characterized by dogmatism; magisterial, ar-

rogant, positive.

"He expresses himself in the most *dogmatic* way."—

Warburton: *Divine Legation*, bk. iii., ser. 3.

(2) *Old Med.*: One of a sect of physicians founded by Hippocrates, who based their rules of practice on general principles or conclusions deduced from theoretical influences. They were opposed to the Empirics and Methodists (q. v.).

"Galen mentions in his time but three sects of physicians, Empirics, Methodists, and Dogmatics."—Hakewill. *On Providence*, p. 244.

2. (Pl.): Doctrinal theology; that science which deals with the definition and statement of Christian doctrines.

dōg-māt-i-cal, *a.* [Eng. *dogmatic*; -al.] The same as DOGMATIC (q. v.).

dōg-māt-i-cal-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *dogmatically*; -ly.] In a dogmatical, magisterial, positive, or dictatorial manner.

"I mean not . . . to assert anything dogmatically, but only to propose in order to farther examination."—Sharp: *Works*, vol. ii., *On a Doubting Conscience*.

***dōg-māt-i-cal-nēss**, *s.* [English *dogmaticalness*.] The quality of being dogmatical or dictatorial; positiveness.

"In this were to be considered the natures of scepticism, dogmaticalness, enthusiasm, superstition, &c."—Hurd: *Life of Warburton*.

dōg-māt-ics, *s.* [DOGMATIC, B. II. 2.]

dōg-ma-tism, *s.* [Gr. *dogmat-*, stem of *dogma*, Eng. suff. -ism.] The quality of being dogmatic; dogmaticalness, arrogance, or positiveness in assertion.

"A freedom equally offensive to his dogmatism as a theologian, and to his pride as a king."—Robertson: *Hist. of Scotland*, ii. 177.

dōg-ma-tist, *s.* [Gr. *dogmatistēs*, from *dogma*; Fr. *dogmatiste*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A dogmatic or positive assertor; an arrogant advancer of principles.

"A dogmatist in religion is not a great way off from a bigot, and is in high danger of growing up to be a bloody persecutor."—Watts: *Improvement of the Mind*.

*2. *Old Med.*: The same as DOGMATIC, B. II., 1 (2) (q. v.).

dōg-ma-tize, *v. i. & t.* [Gr. *dogmatizō*.]

A. Intrans.: To make dogmatic or positive assertions; to assert or lay down principles dogmatically or positively.

"He had the confidence to dogmatize on the same subjects."—Walpole: *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. ii., ch. iii.

***B. Trans.**: To assert or lay down as a dogma.

"They would not endure persons that would dogmatize anything which might intrench upon their reputation or their interest."—Jer. Taylor: *Liberty of Prophecy*.

dōg-ma-tiz-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *dogmatiz(e)*; -er.] One who dogmatizes; a dogmatic assertor, or advancer of principles; a dogmatist.

"Then is my censor the guilty person, the very dogmatizer."—Hammond: *Works*, vol. ii., pt. iv., p. 139.

dōg-ma-tiz-ing, *pr. par. & s.* [DOGMATIZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of asserting or advancing principles dogmatically; dogmatism.

"We shall . . . vnpulme dogmatizing."—Glanvill: *Seepsis Scientifica*, ch. ii.

***dōg-ma-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Gr. *dogmat*, stem of *dogma*, and Eng. adj. suff. -ory.] Dogmatic.

dōg-rōse, *s.* [Eng. *dog*, and *rose* (q. v.).]

Botany:

1. *Rosa canina*, a common plant in hedges and thickets. It is also called the Wild Brier. The fruit is known as the *hep* or *hip*.

"Of the rough or hairy excrescence, those on the brier, or dog-rose, are a good instance."—Derham: *Physico-Theology*.

2. The flower of 1.

Phar.: The ripe fruit of *Rosa canina* is used to prepare Confection or Conserve of hips (Confectio rosæ caninæ), which is used in the preparation of certain kinds of pills.

dōg-ship, *s.* [A word formed on the analogy of *lordship*, *ladyship*, &c.] The individuality or character of a dog.

dōg'-skin, *s. & a.* [Eng. *dog*, and *skin*.]

A. As subst.: The skin of a dog tanned and used for gloves.

B. As adj.: Made of the tanned skin of a dog.

"Three pair of oiled dogskin gloves."—Tatler, No. 245.

dōg'-stones, *s. pl.* [Eng. *dog*, and *stones*.]

Bot.: A popular name for *Orchis mascula*. (Britten & Holland.)

dōg'-tooth, *s. & a.* [Eng. *dog*, and *tooth*.]

A. As substantive:

Anat.: One of the teeth in the human jaw placed between the incisors and grinders. They are sharp-pointed, and somewhat resemble the teeth of a dog. They are also called Canines or Canine teeth (q. v.).

"The best instruments for dividing of herbs are incisor-teeth; for dividing of flesh, sharp-pointed or dog-teeth."—Arbuthnot: *On Aliments*.

B. As adjective:

Arch.: The same as DOG'S-TOOTH, *a.* (q. v.)

***dōg'-trick**, *s.* [Eng. *dog*, and *trick*.]

1. An ill turn, an ill-natured practical joke

"Learn better manners, or I shall serve you a dogtrick."—Dryden: *Don Sebastian*, i. 2.

2. A foolish, silly action; silliness.

"Puling sonnets, whining elegies, the dog-trickes of love."—Taylor: *Works* (1630).

dōg'-trōt, *s.* [Eng. *dog*, and *trot*.] A gentle, easy trot, like that of a dog; a jog-trot.

"This said, they both advanced, and rode

A dogtrot through the bawling crowd."—Butler: *Hudibras*.

dōg'-vāne, *s.* [Eng. *dog*, and *vane*.]

Naut.: A small vane, made of cork and feathers, placed on the weather-rail as a guide to the man at the wheel when the ship is sailing on a wind.

dōg'-wātch, *s.* [Eng. *dog*, and *watch*.]

Naut.: A name given to each of two watches of two hours each instead of four, adopted for the purpose of varying the hours of watches kept by each part of the crew during the twenty-four hours, otherwise the same watch would invariably fall to the same men. In order to obviate this the watches are arranged thus: 8 to 12 P. M. (a); 12 to 4 A. M. (b); 4 to 8 A. M. (a); 8 to 12 A. M. (b); 12 to 4 P. M. (a); 4 to 6 P. M. (b), dog-watch; 6 to 8 P. M. (a), dog-watch; 8 to 12 P. M. (b), and so on.

dōg'-wood, *s.* [Eng. *dog*, and *wood*.]

Botany: A common name for plants of the genus *Cornus*, but more especially applied to *Cornus sanguinea*. [CORNUS.] Dr. Prior says that it is "not so named from the animal, but from skewers being made of it," while Loudon thinks the name alludes to the employment of a wash, prepared from the leaves and branches, for dogs afflicted with mange. (Britten & Holland.) The wood is hard, and is sometimes used for butchers' skewers, toothpicks, &c. The fruit is black, about the size of a currant, very bitter, and yields an oil used in France for burning in lamps and for soapmaking. The following are the best-known varieties:

1. *Cornus florida*: Is a common American shrub, growing 6-10 feet in height, and bearing beautiful white clusters of flowers, enlivening the hedges and bush of the warmer portions of this country. It is productive of a bark much valued as an anti-periodic in ague, &c., and its wood, which is hard, white, and close grained, is useful in various ways. One unique use of its small branches is to form toothbrushes, with which women in some of the Southern States "dip" snuff. The brush is formed by chewing the end of a stick of dogwood until the fibers of the wood separate and assume a brush-like form.

2. *Euonymus europæus*: By analogy with its other names, such as Skewer-wood, the meaning here seems the same as in 1. But Loudon says, "It is called dogwood because a decoction of its leaves was used to wash dogs to free them from vermin;" and this derivation receives some support from another of its synonyms, Louse-berry Tree. (Britten & Holland.)

3. *Rhamnus frangula*: The dogwood used in the manufacture of gunpowder is produced by this shrub. (Britten & Holland.)

4. *Prunus padus*. (Britten & Holland.)

5. *Viburnum opulus*.

6. *Solanum dulcamara*: (Britten & Holland.)

¶ (1) Black Dogwood:

Bot.: *Prunus padus*.

(2) White Dogwood:

Bot.: *Viburnum opulus*. (Britten & Holland.)

dogwood-tree, *s.*

Botany:

1. The same as DOGWOOD, 1.

2. *Piscidia erythrina*, a papilionaceous tree, a native of the West Indies.

¶ *Tasmanian Dogwood*:

Bot.: *Belfordia salicina*, a small tree of the Composite family, seldom exceeding 15 feet in height. Its wood is hard, of a beautiful grain, and used for cabinet work. (Smith.)

dohl, *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

Comm.: A kind of pulse resembling dried pease.

dōiled, *a.* [Probably connected with A. S. *doil*=stupid.] [DULL.]

1. Dazed, stupid, doting. (Scotch.)

"And you, ye doil'd dotard," replied his gentle help-mate."—Scott: *Waverley*, ch. xxx.

2. Crazy, mad.

dōi-lŷ, ***dōi-lēy**, *s. & a.* [Dut. *dwaal*=a towel (q. v.). (*Skeat*.)] From the name of the first maker, a Mr. Doyley, "a very respectable warehouseman whose family had resided in the great old house next to Hodsoll's, the banker, from the time of Queen Anne." (Notes and Queries.)

A. As substantive:

1. A species of woolen stuff.

2. A small napkin used at dessert to place glasses, &c., on.

***B. As adj.**: Made of the woolen stuff so called.

"Some doiley petticoats and manteaus we have."—Dryden: *King Keeper*, iv. 1.

dōi-ing, ***dō-yng**, *pr. par. & s.* [Do, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Singular*:

1. The executing or performing of any action, deed, or duty.

"An ability of doing all such things, the doing of which may argue perfection."—Wilkins: *Nat. Religion*, bk. i., ch. xi.

2. Conduct, behavior, actions.

"Thou takest witness of God that He approve thy doynge."—Wycliffe: *Select Works*, iii. 174.

II. *Plural*:

1. Things done, performed, or carried out; transactions, events.

2. Behavior, actions, conduct.

"Because of the wickedness of thy doings, whereby thou hast forsaken me."—Deut. xviii. 20.

3. Dispensation, providence.

"Dangerous it were for the feeble brains of man to wade far into the doings of the Most High."—Hooker.

4. Stir, bustle, fuss.

"Shall there be then, in the meanwhile, no doings?"—Hooker.

5. Festivity, merriment.

dōi-ing-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *doing*; -less.] Without action; destitute of exertion; powerless, inactive.

dōit (1), *s.* [Dut. *duit*, the origin of which is unknown. Wedgwood would derive it from Venetian *duoto*=a piece of eight (soldi); Mahn from Fr. *d'huit*=of eight.]

I. *Literally*:

1. A small Dutch coin, of the value of the eighth part of a stiver, or the 160th part of a guilder, equal to about a quarter of a cent of American money.

2. A small copper coin, formerly current in Scotland; said to have been equal to one penny Scots, or half a *bodle*.

"The famous Hector did na care

A doit for a' your dir'd."

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 19.

3. A Hindostan copper coin, value 120th part of a rupee, or about the fifth part of a cent of American money.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Any small piece of money.

"A single doit would overpay

The expenditure of every day."

Copeper: Sparrows Self-Domesticated. (Trans.)

2. The least trifle.

"Friends now fast sworn

Unseparable, shall within this hour,

On a dissention of a doit, break out

To bitterest enmity."

Shakespeare: Coriolanus, iv. 4.

dōit (2), *s.* [Dort, v.]

1. A stupid creature, a fool, a blockhead.

2. A name sometimes given to a kind of ryegrass.

"Besides the common, there are two other species of ryegrass—viz., *Lolium temulentum*, which has a beard, and *Lolium arvense*, which has no beard; sometimes called daniel or doit."—Agr. Surv. Ayr., p. 287.

3. A disease; most probably stupor.

"They bad that Baich suld not be but

The Doit, and the Dismal, indifferently delt."

Watson: Collection of Poems, iii. 14.

dōit, ***doyt**, ***doytt**, *v. i.* [DOTE.]

1. To dote.

"Quhair hes thow bene, fals ladroune lown?

Doytland, and drunkand in the town?"

Lyndesay: Pinkerton's S. P. R., ii. 8.

2. To move in a stupid or tottering manner.

"Hughoe he cam doytin by."

Burns: Poor Maille.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chīn**, **bench**; **gō**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**. -cian, -tian = **shan**. -tion, -sion = **shūn**; -tion, -sion = **zhūn**. -tious, -cious, -sious = **shūs**. -ble, -dle, &c. = **bel**, **dēl**.



Dogrose.

dōit-ēd, *dōit-it, *dōyt-it, a. [Eng. *dot(e)*; Scotch *doit, v.; -ed.*] Turned to dotage; stupid, confused. (*Scotch.*)

"Old doited hag, she's as deaf as a post."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. 1.

† **To fall doited:** To become stupid or be infatuated.

"Even the godly folk may fall doited in a day when the vengeance of God is ready to pluck up a whole land."—*M. Bruce: Lectures*, p. 11.

dōit-ēr, v. t. [A freq. from *doit, v.* (q. v.)]

1. To move with an appearance of stupor and indolence.

2. To walk in a tottering way, as one does under the infirmities of age.

"Though I had got a fell crunt abint the haffit, I wan up wi' a warse, an' fan' I could doiter o'er the stenners ne'erbetheless."—*St. Patrick*, i. 166.

dōit-ērt, a. [*Scotch doiter; -t = ed.*] In a state of dotage or stupor. (*Scotch.*)

dōit-kin, s. [Eng. *doit*, and dimin. suff. *-kin.*] Any very small or insignificant coin.

dōit-rie, dōit-trie, s. [*Scotch doit; rie = ry.*] Stupidity, dotage.

"Is it not no doittrie hesyou drevin Haiknays to seek for haist to heaven?"

Philot: Pinkerton's S. P. R., iii. 39.

dōit-ri-fied, a. [As if from a verb *doitrify*, from *doiter*, with suff. *-fy*=*Lat. facio* (pass. *fiō*)=to make.] Stupefied. (Used to denote the effects of sleep, intoxicating liquor, or anything else that causes stupefaction.)

"Ben [being] doitrified with thilke drinke I tint ilka spunk of etlyng quhair the dog lay."—*Hogg: Winter Tales*, ii. 41.

dōl-a-bōl-lā, s. [Latin dimin. of *dolabra*=a hatchet.]

Zool.: A genus of tectibranchiate Mollusca, natives of the Mediterranean and Eastern seas. They are so called from the shells somewhat resembling a little hatchet.

dō-lā-brā, s. [Lat., from *dolo*=to hew, to hack, to cut.]

Antiq.: A celt; an implement of various forms, extensively used both in ancient and modern times for the same purposes as our hatchets and chisels. They abound in museums, and are seen depicted on the Columns of Trajan and Antoninus at Rome. They are usually formed of bronze and of flint or other hard stone, and to these latter the term celt is usually applied. (*Fairholt.*)

***dō-lā-bre** (bre as *ber*), s. [*Latin dolabra.*] An ax. (*Caxton.*)

dō-lā-brī-form, a. [Lat. *dolabra*=an ax, a hatchet, and *forma*=form, shape.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: Having the form or appearance of a hatchet.

2. **Bot.**: Applied to leaves in which there is a large development of cellular tissue, so as to produce a succulent leaf, which is straight in the front, compressed, dilated, rounded, and thinned at the upper end, and taper at the back.

3. **Zool.**: Applied to the feet of certain bivalves.

***dō-lā-tion, s.** [Lat. *dolatum*, sup. of *dolo*=to cut, to hew.] The act of smoothing. (*Ash.*)

dōl-ce, dōl-ce-mēn-tō (ce as *chā*), adv. [Ital.] **Music:** With softness and sweetness; softly, sweetly.

dōl-ce (ce as *chā*), s. [Ital.]

Music: A soft-toned 8-ft. organ-stop.

Dōl-cin-ites, s. pl. [From *Dolcino*, their founder.

See def.]

Ch. Hist.: A Christian sect which arose in Piedmont in A. D. 1304, under the leadership of Dolcino, who was opposed to the Papacy, and otherwise held tenets like those of the spiritual Franciscans and the Patarines of Lombardy. At the instance of the Inquisition troops were sent against them in 1307. After making a brave resistance and suffering heavy loss, Dolcino and a number of his followers were captured. Their treatment was disgracefully cruel: they were first tortured and then burnt alive. (*Milman.*)

dōl-cis-sim-ō (cis as *chis*), adv. [Ital.] With the utmost degree of sweetness.

dōl-drūms, s. pl. [Etym. doubtful.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: Low spirits; the dumps.

2. **Spec. Naut.**: A name given to that part of the ocean near the equator where calms, squalls, and light, fickle, baffling winds abound; belts where vessels are often detained for weeks by baffling calms, storms, and rains; the Horse-latitudes.

dōle (1), ***dale, *dael, dal, s.** [A. S. *dāl, gedāl*, a variant of *dæl*. Thus *dole* is a doublet of *deal* (q. v.). (*Skeat.*)]

1. The act of distributing, dealing, or sharing out.

"It was your presumption, That in the *dole* of blows your son might drop." *Shakespeare: Henry IV., Pt. II., i. 1.*

2. That which is distributed, dealt, or shared out; a share, a portion.

"He all in all, and all in every part, Doth share to each his due, and equal *dole* impart." *Fletcher: Purple Island*, vi. 32.

3. An appointed or appropriate portion.

"Do they themselves, who undertake for hire The teacher's office, and dispense at large Their weekly *dole* of edifying strains, Attend to their own music!" *Cowper: Task*, v. 646.

4. **Spec.**: Alms; provisions or money distributed in charity.

"Now a poor Divided *dole* is dealt at the outward door." *Dryden: Juvenal*, sat. 1.

5. The fortune or lot assigned to each. [†*]

*6. That which serves to mark out or divide; a boundary, a landmark.

"Accursed be he . . . who removeth his neighbor's *doles* or markes."—*Homilies: Exhortation for Rogation Week*.

*7. A void or unplowed space left in tilling; a balk.

*8. A part of a field in which several persons have a share.

† *Happy man be his *dole**: May his share or lot be that of a happy or fortunate man.

"Wherein, happy man be his *dole*, I trust that I Shall not speede worst, and that very quickly." *Damon and Pythias* (Dodsley, i. 177).

***dole-beer, *dole-beere, s.** Beer given in charity.

"Sell the *dole-beere* to aqua vitæ men." *Ben Jonson: Alchemist*, i. 1.

***dole-bread, s.** Bread distributed in alms.

"Pain d'aumosne. *Dole-bread.*"—*Nomenclator*.

dole-fish, s. That share or portion of the fish caught which falls to the lot of each fisherman engaged.

dole-meadow, s. A meadow or field in which several persons have a share.

dole-moor, s. A large uninclosed common. (*Provincial.*)

dole-stone, s. A landmark.

***dōle** (2), ***del, *deol, *dirole, *doel, *dool, *doole, *duel, *dule, s.** [O. Fr. *doel, duel, deol, dol, dūl*; Fr. *deuil*=grief, *douloir*=to grieve; Lat. *doleo*; Sp. *duelo*; Ital. *duolo*.]

1. Grief, sorrow.

"Swiche drede and *dol* drough to his hert." *William of Palerne*, 781.

2. That which causes grief or sorrow.

"Grette *dole* is to sene." *Chaucer: Court of Love*, 1,098.

3. Lamentation, mourning.

"The poor old man, their father, making much pitiful *dole* over them, that all the beholders take his part with weeping."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, i. 2.

***dōle** (3), **s.** [Fr. *dol*; Lat. *dolus*=deceit, fraud.] *Scots Law*:

1. Fraud; a design to circumvent.

"All bargains which discover an intention in any of the contractors to catch some undue advantage from his neighbor's necessities, lie open to reduction on the head of *dole* or extortion, without the necessity of proving any special circumstance of fraud or circumvention on the part of the contractor."—*Erskine: Inst.*, bk. iv., vol. 1, § 27.

2. Criminal intention; spec. malice. (Also used in this sense in courts of law.)

"There can be no proper crime without the ingredient of *dole*—i. e., without a willful intention in the actor."—*Erskine: Inst.*, bk. iv., vol. iv., § 5.

† *Dole of faces*: A grimace. (See example under *Drug-lecture*.)

dōle, v. t. [*DOLE, s.* Originally, to deal and to *dole* were but two different ways of spelling the same word. (*Trench: English Past and Present.*)] [*DEAL, v.*]

1. **Orig.**: To distribute, without its being implied that there is any scantiness of supply.

2. **Now**: To distribute or deal out slowly and carefully.

"This sum . . . he was instructed to *dole* out cautiously."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

***dōle-ānce, s.** [O. Fr.] A grievance, a complaint.

"In any other articles conteigninge . . . *dolence* against the said Lacedæmonians."—*Nicolls: Thucydides*, fol. 138.

dōled, pa. par. or a. [*DOLE, v.*]

dōl-e-fūl, *del-ful, *deol-vol, *deol-ful, *deol-fulle, *dole-fulle, *dol-full, *dul-ful, *dul-full, a. [Eng. *dole* (2), *s.; ful* (1).]

1. Expressive of grief or sorrow; sorrowful, sad.

2. Full of sorrow or grief; grieving, lamenting, sorrowing, afflicted.

3. Causing grief or sorrow; sad, lamentable, pitiable.

4. Dispiriting, dismal, gloomy.

dōl-e-fūl-lī, *del-ful-liche, *deol-ful-liche, *deole-ful-lī, *dol-ful-lī, *dul-ful-lī, *dul-ful-liche, *duel-ful-lī, adv. [Eng. *doleful, &c.; -ly.*] In a doleful, sad, or dismal manner; sadly, dismally, mournfully.

dōl-e-fūl-nēss, s. [Eng. *doleful; -ness.*] The quality or condition of being doleful; sorrow, sadness, dismalness.

dōl-ēnt, a. [Lat. *dolens*, pr. par. of *doleo*=to grieve.] Grieving, lamenting, sorrowing, sad.

"The Lorde Ferreis and other capitaines muche were *dolent* of this chaunce."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 5.)

dōl-ēr-ite, dol-er-yte, s. [Gr. *doleros*=deceptive, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).] So called from the difficulty of discriminating the compounds.]

Geol.: A variety of trap-rock, consisting of labradorite and pyroxene, with generally some magnetite. It may be either light-colored, crystalline, or granitoid, or dark-colored, compact, massive; either porphyritic or not, sometimes crypto-crystalline, and also a cellular lava. It includes much of the so-called trap, greenstone, and amygdaloid. (*Dana.*)

***dōl-e-sōme, a.** [Eng. *dole, &c.* (2), *s.*, and suff. *-some* (q. v.).] Doleful, dismal, gloomy, cheerless, dispiriting.

"The *dolosome* realms of darkness and of death." *Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, xi. 191.

***dōl-e-sōme-lī, adv.** [Eng. *dolosome; -ly.*] In a dolesome manner; dolefully.

***dōl-e-sōme-nēss, *dōl-e-sōm-nēsse, s.** [Eng. *dolosome; -ness.*] The quality of being dolesome; dolefulness, gloom, dismalness, cheerlessness.

"If the exceeding glory of heaven cannot countervail the *dolosome* of the grave."—*Bp. Hall: Meditation of Death*.

***dō-lēss, *dow-less, a.** [Eng. *do, v.; -less.*] Without action, destitute of exertion, powerless.

"While *doleless* eild, in poortith cauld Is lanely left to stan the staire." *Tannahill: Poems*, p. 87.

***dōlf, a.** [*Dowf.*] Weak, feeble, spiritless.

***dōlf-nēss, s.** [Eng. *dolf; -ness.*] Want of spirit, pusillanimity.

"How huge *dolfness* and schameful cowardise Has vmbeset your mindis apoun sic wyse." *Douglas: Virgil*, 391, 15.

dōl-ī, s. [Lat., gen. sing. of *dolus*=deceit, fraud.] (See the compound.)

dōl capax, phr.

Law: Capable of criminal deceit or fraud; hence, of the years of discretion; capable of distinguishing between right and wrong.

dōl-i-chō-čē-phāl-ic, dōl-i-chō-kē-phāl-ic, a. [Gr. *dolichos*=long; *kephalē*=the head, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*.]

Ethnol.: Long-headed; an epithet applied to those human skulls in which the transverse diameter or width from side to side bears a less proportion to the longitudinal diameter, or width from front to back, than 8 to 10. Such are the skulls of the West African negroes.

dōl-i-chō-čēph-āl-ism, dōl-i-chō-kēph-āl-ism, s. [Gr. *dolichos*=long; *kephalē*=the head, and Eng. suff. *-ism*.]

Ethnol.: The quality or condition of being dolichocephalic.

dōl-i-chō-čēph-a-loūs, dōl-i-chō-kēph-a-loūs, a. [Gr. *dolichos*=long; *kephalē*=the head, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.]

Ethnol.: The same as *DOLICHOCEPHALIC* (q. v.).



Dolichocephalic Skull.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, plt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dōl-i-chō-čēph'-a-lŷ, dōl-i-chō-kēph'-a-lŷ, s. [Gr. *dolichos*=long; *kephalē*=the head, and Eng. suff. -y.]

Ethmol.: The same as **DOLICHOCEPHALISM** (q. v.).

dōl-i-chō-pōd'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Gr. *dolichos*=long; *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. -ide.]

Entom.: A numerous family of small Dipterous flies, belonging to the tribe Tanytoma. They are remarkable for the length of their legs and the brilliant metallic colors with which they are adorned. The antennæ are short, three-jointed, and prominent. The proboscis is short, thick, fleshy and contains only one bristle. The head is of moderate size, and the eyes are usually separate. The abdomen in the male exhibits a marked peculiarity, its extremity being bent under and furnished with an extraordinary number of appendages. The Dolichocephalidæ frequent trees, walls, &c., and exhibit wonderful activity in the pursuit of their prey.

dōl-ich'-ō-pūs, s. [Gr. *dolichos*=long, and *pous*=a foot.]

Entom.: A genus of Dipterous insects, the typical one of the family Dolichocephalidæ.

dōl-i-chōs, s. [Gr.=long.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe Phaseolæ, sub-tribe Euphaseolæ. As founded by Linneus it included many species now transferred to other genera; it is now limited to those which have a linear legume, with incomplete cellular dissepiments, and ovate seeds with a small oval hilum. Even when thus restricted it contains about seventy known species, which are from the tropics of both hemispheres. The legumes of *Dolichos sesquipedalis* are eaten in the south of Europe. *D. lignosus* is one of the most common kidney beans in India. *D. unifloris* is the Horse Gram of the same country. The tuberous root of *D. tuberosus* is eaten in Martinique. The legumes of various species now removed to other genera are eaten.

dōl-i-chō-sau'-rūs, s. [Gr. *dolichos*=long, and *sauros*=a lizard.]

Palæont.: A small snake-like Lacertilian reptile, between one and two feet long, whose remains have been found in the chalk formation. It was remarkable for possessing a very small head and long slender neck, but in other respects its affinities were truly Lacertilian. Its abdomen was deep and narrow, like that of the water snakes (Hydrophidæ), which it also resembled in habits, being aquatic, and swimming by undulatory lateral movements of its long body.

dōl-i-chō-spēr-mūm, s. [Gr. *dolichos*=long, and *sperma*=a seed.]

Bot.: A genus of Nostochaceæ, established by Thwaites for five British species, having elongated and mostly cylindrical spermatocysts, which are invariably truncated at the ends. They are all freshwater algae. (Griffith & Henfrey.)

dōl-i-chūr'-ūs, s. [Gr. *dolichos*=long, and *oura*=a tail.]

1. **Pros.:** A verse having a redundant foot or syllable.

2. **Entom.:** A genus of Hymenopterous insects, belonging to the family Fossoræ.

dōl-i-man, s. [DOLMAN.]

dō-lŷ-ō-lūm, s. [Lat.=a small cask, dimin. of *dolum*=a cask, a tun.]

Zool.: A genus of Tunicata of cask-like form. It has distinct sexes, which is uncommon in the class to which it belongs. It is found in the ocean.

dō-lŷ-ūm, s. [Lat.=a cask, a tun.]

Zool.: The tun, a genus of gastropodous mollusca, family Buccinidæ. The shell is ventricose, spirally furrowed, with a small spire and very large aperture, the outer lip crenated, and no operculum. Known species, 14 recent, from the Mediterranean, the India and China seas, and the Pacific. Fossil species from the Tertiary, if not even commencing with the Chalk. (Woodward, ed. Tate.)

dōll (1), s. [A word of doubtful etymology; Mahn, following Johnson, takes it to be a corruption of *Dorothy*; according to Skeat, it properly means a plaything, from O. Dut. *dol*=a whipping-top. In the opinion of Archbishop Trench the word *doll* was not introduced into the English language until after the time of Dryden.]

1. A contraction or corruption of *Dorothy*.
2. A child's toy-baby, made of stuffed cloth, wood, india-rubber, &c. The jointed wooden dolls are a marvel of cheapness, and are made by the peasantry of Central Europe. [Tox.]

"They can scarcely rank higher than a painted doll."—Knox: *Essays*, vol. I., No. 35.

3. A little, childish-featured girl or woman.

dōll (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.] Dung, generally that of pigeons.

dōl-lar, s. [An adaptation of Ger. *thaler*, which is itself an abbreviation of Joachimsthaler, a coin so called because first coined from silver obtained

from mines in Joachimsthal (i. e., Joachim's dale), in Bohemia, about A. D. 1518; they were sometimes called Schlickenthaler, because first coined by the counts of Schlick"] (Skeat); Dan. & Sw. *daler*; Dut. *dawder*; Low Ger. *dahler*.]

1. A favorite coin, found under different names in almost every part of the globe. The following are the principal dollars in circulation:

(1) A gold coin of the United States; weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900; now no longer coined in pieces of one dollar but in multiples of the standard.

(2) A silver coin of the United States. [TRADE DOLLAR.]

(3) A silver coin current in Mexico; fineness, .900; weight, 27.067 grammes, or 417.7 grains.

(4) The unit of value in Canada, represented by paper only, Canada having no coinage of its own.

(5) The English name of a silver coin in circulation in many other countries, as Norway, Sweden, Denmark, &c. In many cases the name is different, but the value is the same; thus, the Spanish dollar is also called *piastre*, or *duro*; that of Peru, the *sol*; that of Chili, the *peso*, &c.

2. The value of a dollar, the unit employed in reckoning money in the United States.

3. Five shillings English. (Slang.)

¶ The sign \$, now generally used to signify a dollar, is commonly supposed to date from the time of the celebrated Pillar dollar of Spain. This dollar was known as the Piece of Eight (meaning eight reals), and the curved portion of the sign is a rude representation of the figure 8. The two vertical strokes are thought to be emblematical of the Pillars of Hercules, which were stamped upon the coin itself. (Bithell.) [PILLAR DOLLAR.]

***dōl-lar-lēss, a.** [Eng. *dollar*; -less.] Without money; penniless.

"A dollarless and unknown man."—Dickens: *Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xvii.

dōl-lōp, s. A lump, a piece. (Vulgar.)

"Slaps and scratches are poor things compared with a dollop of wet mop."—Besant & Rice: *By Celia's Arbor*, vol. ii, ch. xiii., p. 210.

***dōl-lŷ-ship, s.** [Eng. *doll*; -ship.] A contemptuous title given to women, implying that they are puppets to be fondled and played with.

"Who should dare to say half I have written of our dollships?"—Richardson: *Sir C. Grandison*, vi. 102.

dōl-lŷ (1), s. [Etym. doubtful.]

1. **Metal.:** A perforated board placed over a tub containing ore to be washed, and which, being worked by a winch-handle, gives a circular motion to the ore.

2. **Pile-driving:** An extension-piece on the upper end of a pile, when the head of the latter is beyond the reach of the monkey. Otherwise called a punch.

3. A hoisting-platform.

4. A tool with an indented head for shaping the head of a rivet; a snap-head.

dolly-bar. A block or bar in the trough of a grindstone which is lowered into the water to raise the latter against the face of the stone by displacement.

dolly-tub.

Metal.: A vertical tub in which metalliferous slimes are washed. It has a vertical shaft and vanes turned by a crank-handle, like some kinds of churns.

dōl-lŷ (2), s. [A dimin. from Eng. *doll* (1), s. (q. v.).]

1. A little doll.

*2. A mistress.

"Kiss our dollies night and day."

Herrick. *Hesperides*, p. 38.

dolly-shop, s. A shop where rags, bones, old metal, &c., are bought and sold; an unlicensed pawnshop; so called from the little black doll formerly hung out as a sign.

***dōl-lŷ, *dul-lŷ, a.** [DULL, DOLE.]

1. Dull, mournful, melancholy, doleful.

"End his dolly days, and dee."

Douglas. *Virgil*, 478, 8.

2. Cheerless, dispiriting, spiritless.

dōl-mān, dōl-mān, s. [Fr. & Ger. *dolman*, *dolman*, from Turk. *dolmān*.]

1. A long robe or cassock, open in front, and with narrow sleeves, worn by the Turks.

2. A kind of loose jacket worn by ladies.

dōl-mēn, s. [Celt.=table-stone.]

Archæology: A large stone or stones resting on others so as to constitute a table. The same as CROMLECH (q. v.).

dōl-ō-mite, s. [Named after D. Dolomieu, a French mineralogist, and Eng. suff. -ite (Min.).]

Mineralogy:

1. A brittle subtransparent or translucent mineral, of a white, reddish, or greenish-white, brown, gray, or black color, with a vitreous luster. Hardness, 3.5 to 4; specific gravity, 2.8 to 2.9. Normal dolomite is composed of carbonate of lime, 54.35;

carbonate of magnesia, 45.65. There are numerous varieties. Dolomite constitutes extensive strata, with limestone strata, in various regions. It was selected as the best material for the construction of the present Houses of Parliament. M. Dolomieu in 1791 announced its marked characteristics—viz., its not effervescing with acids while burning like limestone, and soluble after heating in acids. (Dana.)

2. The same as ANKERITE (q. v.).

dolomite marble, s. A variety of dolomite of a white color.

dolomite sinter, s.

Min.: [HYDRODOLomite.]

dōl-ō-mit'-ic, a. [Eng. *dolomit(e)*; -ic.] Containing or consisting of dolomite; of the nature of dolomite.

dolomitic conglomerate.

Geol.: A conglomerate in which the pebbles of the older rocks are cemented together by a red or yellow paste of dolomite or magnesian limestone. Teeth of two genera of Saurians—viz., *Thecodontosaurus* and *Paleosaurus*, occur in it, with some other fossils. (Lyell.)

***dō-lōm-i-zā-tion, s.** [Eng. *dolomit(e)*; -ation.] The process of forming into dolomite. (Dana.)

dōl-ō-mize, v. t. [Eng. *dolomit(e)*; -ize.] To form into dolomite. (Dana.)

dō-lōr, dō-lōur, s. [Lat.] [DOLOUR.]

1. Pain, suffering, pang.

"He drew the dolours from the wounded part;
And breathed a spirit in his rising heart."

Pope: *Homers Iliad*, xvi. 649, 650.

2. Grief, sorrow, lamentation.

"The graces for his merits due,
Being all to dolours turned."

Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, v. 4.

¶ **Our Lady of Dolours:** In the Roman Catholic Church, the Virgin Mary, so called in allusion to the prophecy of Simeon (Luke ii. 35). In Christian art Our Lady of Dolours is represented with her heart pierced with seven swords, typical of the seven great dolours of her life.

***dō-lōr-if-ēr-ōus, a.** [Lat. *dolor*=pain, grief, and *fero*=to bear.] Causing or bringing on pain or suffering; dolorific.

"Whether or not wine may be granted in such doloriferous affects in the joints."—Whitaker: *Blood of the Grape*, p. 74.

dō-lōr-if-ic, *do-lor-if-ic, *do-lor-if-ic-al, a. [Lat. *dolorificus*, from *dolor*=pain, grief, and *facio*=to make, to cause.] Causing or producing pain or suffering; doloriferous.

"This, by the softness and rarity of the fluid, is insensible, and not dolorific."—Arbuthnot: *On Air*.

dō-lōr-ite, s. [DOLERITE.]

dō-lō-rō-sō, adv. [Ital.]

Music: In a plaintive, sorrowful style; with sadness.

dōl-ōr-ōus, a. [O. Fr. *doloureux*; Lat. *dolorosus*, from *dolor*=pain, grief.]

1. Full of pain or grief; sorrowful, dismal, doleful.

"You take me in too dolorous a sense:

I speak 't you for your comfort."

Shakespeare: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 2.

2. Expressive of pain, grief, or suffering.

"Fitting to his dolor dolorous discourses of their own and other folks' misfortunes."—Sidney.

3. Causing pain, grief, or suffering; painful.

"Their despatch is quick, and less dolorous than the paw of the bear, or teeth of the lion."—More: *Antidote against Atheism*.

dōl-ōr-ōus-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *dolorous*; -ly.] In a dolorous, dismal, sorrowful, or painful manner.

"It provoketh us also, with Christ and His apostles, dolorously to lament the sore decay of the wicked."—Bale: *On the Revelation* (1550), pt. i, l. 3 b.

***dōl-ōr-ōus-nēss, s.** [Eng. *dolorous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being dolorous; sorrowfulness, dismalness.

***dō-lōs-i-tŷ, s.** [Formed from Lat. *dolosus*, from *dolus*=fraud, trickery.] Deceitfulness. (Ash.)

***dolpe, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] The cavity of the head where the eye is fixed.

"Of his E dolpe the flowand blude and stir

He wosche away all with the salt watir."

Douglas. *Virgil*, 90, 45.

dōl-phīn, *dol-phyne, s. [O. Fr. *dauphin*; Fr. *dauphin*, from Lat. *delphinus*, from Gr. *delfinos*, genit. *delfinos*=a dolphin; Sp. *delfin*; Ital. *delfino*; Dut. *dolphijn*; Ger. *delfphin*.]

1. **Ordinary Language:**

1. In the same sense as II. 10 (1) (a).

"The boats are darting o'er the curly bay,
And sporting dolphins bend them through the spray."

Byron: *Corsair*, iii. 18.

dōll, dōy, pōut, jōwl; cat, cēll, chorus, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

2. In the same sense as II. 10 (2).

*3. The Dauphin of France. [DAUPHIN.]

"The title of *Dolphin* was purchased to the eldest son of the king of France, by Philip of Valois, who began his reign in France, anno 1328. Imbert, or Humbert, the last count of the province of Dolphin, and Viennois, who was called the *Dolphin* of Viennois, being vexed, &c."—*Coryat*, vol. I, p. 45.

II. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: A constellation.

2. *Arch.*: An emblem of love or kindly feeling used as an ornament to coronas in churches.

3. *Entom.*: A name given by gardeners to insects which infest beans, &c.; the dolphin-fly.

4. *Her.*: This fish is borne as a charge in coats of arms, either as extended and naant, or springing and tongued.

5. *Hydraul.*: The induction-pipe of a water-main, and its cover, placed at the source of supply.

6. Nautical:

(1) A bollard post on a quay to make hawsers fast to.

(2) An anchored spar with rings, serving as a mooring-buoy.

(3) A strap of plaited cordage acting as a preventer on a yard, to sustain it in case the slings are shot away.

7. *Ordnance*: One of the handles of an old-fashioned brass gun, nearly over the trunnions, and by which it is lifted.

*8. *Numis.*: The denomination of a French gold coin, formerly current in Scotland, so called from having been first struck by Charles V., who bore the title of *Dolphin* of Vienne, in addition to that of the King of France.

"The crowne of France haund a crownit flowre-de-luce on ilk side of the sheild, that rinnis now in France for coursabill payment, and the *Dolphin* Crowne, ilk one of thame haund cours for vi s. viii d."—*Acts Jas. II.*, A. 1551, c. 31 (ed. 1566).

*9. *Old War*: A ponderous mass of metal let fall suddenly from the yard-arm of a vessel upon an enemy's ship.

10. Zoölogy:

(1) Property:

(a) *Sing.*: The English name of the mammals ranked under the genus *Delphinus*. The best-known species is the Common *Dolphin* (*Delphinus delphis*), to which the example in *Byron*, under I. 1, refers.

(b) *Pl.*: The family of *Delphinidae*, of which *Delphinus* is the type, but which contains also the Porpoises (*Phocæna*), and the Narwhal (*Monodon*). The word *dolphin* is used in this more extended sense in the name *Gangetic Dolphin* (*Platanista gangetica*).

(2) *Less properly*: The genus of fishes called *Coryphæna*, and specially the *Dorado*, *Coryphæna hippuris*. When the varied tints of morning or of evening are compared to the ever-changing but ever-beautiful tints of a dying dolphin, the reference is to the *Dorado*, and not to the mammal described under (1). (a).

(2) *Dolphin of the mast*:

Naut.: A particular kind of wreath, formed of plaited cordage, to be fastened occasionally round the masts as a support to the puddening, the use of which is to sustain the weight of the fore and main yards in case of the rigging or chains by which those yards are suspended being shot away in time of battle.

dolphin-flower, s.

Bot.: A book-name given by Withering to *Delphinium consolida*. It is simply a translation of the generic name. (*Britten & Holland*.)

dolphin-fly, s.

Entom.: *Aphis fabæ*, an insect which infests and destroys the leaves of bean-plants. It is also called, from its color, the Collier *Aphis*.

dolphin-like, a.

Like a dolphin, which swims with its back above the surface.

dolphin-striker, s.

Naut.: A spar depending from the end of the bowsprit. It affords a strut for the martingales of the jib-boom and flying-jib-boom.

**dôl'-phîn-ate*, s. [Eng. *dolphin*; -ate.] *Dauphiny*.

"One Bruno first founded them in the *Dolphinate* in France, anno 1080."—*Futler: Church History*, vi. 269.

**dôl'-phîn-ét*, s. [A dimin. from *dolphin* (q. v.).] A female dolphin.

"The lion chose his mate, the turtle dove Here dere, the dolphin his owne dolphinet."—*Spenser: Colin Clout's Come Home Again*.

dôlt, **dult*, s. [An extension, with suffixed -t, of *Mid. Eng. dul*=dull; the suffixed -t being -d=-ed, and *dolt* or *dult* standing for *dulled*=blunted. (*Skeat*.)] A stupid fellow, a blockhead, a numskull, a thickskull.

**dôlt*, v. i. [*DOLT*, s.] To waste time foolishly; to act as a dolt.

"In these trifles to have *dolted* so much."—*New Custom*, i. 2.

**dôlt* -i-fy, **dôlt* -ë-fy, v. t. [Eng. *dolt*, and suff. -fy, from Lat. *facio* (pass. *fito*)=to make.] To make doltish, dull, or stupid.

dôlt -ish, a. [Eng. *dolt*; -ish.] Stupid, foolish, thickheaded.

"*Dametas*, the most arrant *doltish* clown that ever was without the privilege of a bauble."—*Stanley*.

dôlt -ish-ly, adv. [Eng. *doltish*; -ly.] In a doltish, stupid, or foolish manner; like a dolt or blockhead.

dôlt -ish-nëss, s. [English *doltish*; -ness.] The actions, behavior, or character of a dolt; stupidity, thickheadedness.

"I am in great hopes that the ministers will contrive, by their incomparable *doltishness*, their manifold blunders, and bad faith, to disgust the people."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 237.

**dolv-en*, pa. par. or a. [DELVE.]

**dol-y*, **dol-ye*, a. [Probably from *dull* (q. v.).] Gloomy, dismal, cheerless.

"This *dole* chance gald us."

Stanhurst: Virgil's Æneid ii. 431.

dôm (1), s. [Lat. *dominus*=a master, a lord.]

1. A title given to ecclesiastical and monastic dignitaries. Benedictine and Carthusian monks are called *Dom*, whether they be priests or simply in minor orders. The title is assumed after profession.

2. The title given in Portugal and Brazil to a member of the upper classes.

dôm (2), s. [*Doom*.] A termination used originally to denote jurisdiction, property, &c., as a *kingdom*, the jurisdiction or territory of a king; *earldom*, that of an earl, &c.; afterward, and now, used to express simple condition, state, or quality.

"Kingdom, dukedom, earldom, meant originally the domain or property of the king, duke, or earl; and in a secondary sense *dom* was afterward applied to express quality, state, condition, or property of another kind, as *freedom*."—*Whiter: Etym. Mag.*, p. 210.

**dôm* -a-ble, a. [Lat. *domabilis*, from *domo*=to tame; Sp. *domable*; Ital. *domabile*.] That may or can be tamed; tamable.

**dôm* -a-ble-nëss, s. [Eng. *domable*; -ness.] The quality or capability of being tamed.

**dôm* -age (age as *ig*), s. [Fr. *dommage*.] Damage, hurt.

"What delight hath heaven
That lives unhurt itself, to suffer given
Up to all damage those poor few that strive
To imitate it." *Chapman: Odyssey*, xiii. 455-58.

dô-mâ in, s. [O. French *domaine*, *demaine*; Fr. *domaine*, from Lat. *dominium*=a lordship, from *dominus*=a lord. *Domain* is a doublet of *demesne* (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Lordship, authority, jurisdiction, control.

2. The territory, district, or space over which authority, jurisdiction, or control is or may be exercised.

"A glittering ship, that hath the plain
Of ocean for her own domain."

Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, i.

3. An estate in land; landed property.

"Then he withdrew, in poverty and pain,
To this small farm, the last of his domain."

Longfellow: Student's Tale.

4. A *demesne*; the land attached to a mansion of a lord.

"Their chiefs have seats in the legislature, wide domains, stately palaces."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

II. Law: In the same sense as DEMESNE (q. v.).

¶ *Right of eminent domain*: The paramount control or jurisdiction of the sovereign authority over all property within the state, by right of which it is entitled to appropriate by legal and constitutional means any part or parts necessary for the public good, due compensation being made for that which is taken.

**dôm* -al, a. [Formed as if from a Lat. *domalis*, from *domus*=a house.]

Astral.: Pertaining to a house in astrology.

"Mars is now entering into the first house, and will shortly appear in all his *domal* dignities."—*Addison: Drummer*.

**dô-mân* -i-al, a. [Eng. *domain*; -ial.] Pertaining to or connected with a domain.

"In all *domantal* and fiscal causes."—*Hallam*.

dôm -ba, s. & a. [Etym. doubtful.] (For definition see the subjoined compound.)

domba ol, s. A fragrant oil obtained from the seeds of *Calophyllum inophyllum*. (*Treats. of Bot.*)

dôm-bë-y-a, s. [Named after M. J. Dombey, a French botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of trees or shrubs belonging to the order *Byttneriaceæ*. They are natives of the East Indies, Madagascar, Bourbon, and the Isle of France. In Madagascar the bark of *Dombeya spectabilis* is made into ropes.

dôm-bë-y-ë-ä, s. [Mod. Lat. *dombey*(a), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of *Byttneriaceæ*, type *Dombeya*.

dôme, s. [Fr. *dôme*, from Ital. *duomo*=a dome, from Lat. *domus*=a house; Gr. *domos*; Ger. *dom*=a cathedral.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A house, a mansion, a building, a temple.

"Sleep frightened dies, and round the rocky *dome*

For entrance eager howls the savage blast."—*Thomson: Winter*, 189, 190.

2. In the same sense as II.

"Above all happy hearths and homes,
On roofs of thatch, or golden domes,"

Longfellow: Golden Legend, iii.

3. Any object, natural, artificial, or symbolical, resembling a dome in shape.

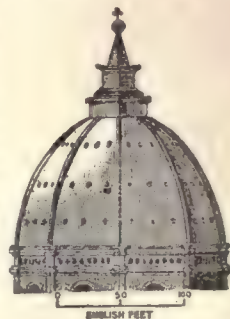
"The dome of Thought,
The palace of the soul."—*Byron*.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: A term applied to a covering of the whole or part of a building; the word *dome* is strictly applied to the external part of the spherical or polygonal roof, and cupola to the internal part. The dome or cupola is a roof, the base of which is a circle, an ellipsis, or a polygon, and its vertical section a curve line, concave toward the interior. Hence domes are called circular, elliptical, or polygonal, according to the figure of the base. The most usual form for a dome is the spherical, in which case its plan is a circle, and the section a segment of a circle. The top of a large dome is often finished with a lantern, which is supported by the framing of the dome. The interior and exterior forms of a dome are not often alike, and in the space between a staircase to the lantern is generally made. According to the space left between the external and internal domes, the framing must be designed. Sometimes the framing may be trussed with ties across the opening; but often the interior dome rises so high that ties cannot be inserted. Accordingly, the construction of domes may be divided into two cases, viz., domes with horizontal ties, and those not having such ties. The oldest dome on record is that of the Pantheon at Rome, which was erected under Augustus, and is still perfect; the largest is that of the Lutheran Church at Warsaw, the diameter of which is 200 ft. The dome of St. Sophia at Constantinople is an oblate semi-spheroid 104 ft. in diameter, 201 feet high. It was built in the sixth century. The dome in the Duomo of Florence was built by Brunelleschi, in 1417. It is of brick, octagonal in plan, 139 ft. in diameter, and 310 ft. in height. The dome of St. Peter's, at Rome, was built at the close of the sixteenth century, from designs left by Michael Angelo. It is 139 ft. in diameter, 330 feet high. The dome of St. Paul's, in London, by Sir Christopher Wren, is not masonry, but a shell inclosing the brick cone which supports the lantern. It is 112 ft. in diameter, 215 ft. high. The dome of the Capitol, Washington, is 287 ft. 11 in. above the base-line of the east front. The greatest diameter of the dome at the springing is 135 ft. 5 in. The weight of iron in the dome and tholus is 8,009,200 lbs. The rotunda is 95 ft. in diameter, and its height from the floor to the top of the canopy is 180 ft. 25 in. Domes are a common feature in the construction of Turkish and Arab buildings. The former are usually of a flattened, segmental character, being mostly derivatives of the dome of St. Sophia. The Arab domes are usually of the pointed form, such as are derived from the rotation of the Gothic arch, or bulbous, the section being a horse-shoe arch. A submersed or diminished dome is one that is segmental on its vertical section; a surmounted dome is one that is higher than the radius of its base. (*Weale, Gwilt, &c.*)



St. Paul's Dome.



Dome of Florence.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêtt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôtt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu - kw.

2. *Chem.*: The upper part of a furnace, of the shape of a dome. [REVERBERATING-FURNACE.]

3. *Crystallog.*: A termination of a prism by two planes, meeting above in a horizontal edge, like the roof of a house.

4. *Steam-eng.*: The steam-chamber above some forms of boilers, as the locomotive. It frequently has an arched crown.

5. *Rail.*: The elevated upper section of a passenger-car projecting above the general level of the roof, forming a space for ventilation, light, and ornament.

dome-cover, s.

Steam-eng.: The brass or copper cover over the dome of a locomotive, which serves to prevent the radiation of heat.

dome-shaped, a. Resembling a dome or cupola in shape.

***dōme, s.** [DOOM.]

***dome-book, *dom-boc, s.** [DOOM-BOOK.]

dōmed, a. [Eng. *dom(e)*: -ed.]

1. Furnished with a dome.

2. Shaped like a dome; dome-shaped.

"The males are brilliantly colored, and the females obscure, and yet the latter hatch their eggs in domed nests."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. xv.

dōmes'-dāy, s. & a. [DOOMSDAY.]

***dōmes'-man, s.** [DOOMSMAN.]

dō-mēs'-tic, *dō-mēs'-tick, *dō-mēs'-tyc, a. & s. [Fr. *domestique*, from Lat. *domesticus*=pertaining to a house or household; *domus*=a house; Ital., Sp., & Port. *domestico*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to the house or home; relating to or connected with one's own family.

"The practical knowledge of the domestic duties is the principal glory of a woman."—*Richardson: Clarissa*.

2. Done or performed at home or in private; not public.

"Domestic charities."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. Fond of or attached to home or home duties; domesticated.

"The faithful prudent husband is an honest, tractable, and domestic animal."—*Addison: Spectator*.

4. Domesticated, tamed, not wild; used to the society of man; kept for the use or companionship of man.

"The frequently abnormal character of our domestic races."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. i., p. 38.

5. Pertaining to a nation; not foreign, intestine.

"Holland he had delivered from foreign, and England from domestic foes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

6. Pertaining to or relating to the home or internal management of a nation.

"A vigorous foreign policy . . . implied a conciliatory domestic policy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

7. Made at home, that is, in one's house or country; not foreign made.

8. Employed or kept in a family; indoor; as, a domestic servant.

B. As substantive:

*1. One who lives in the same house or family.

"A servant . . . lives as a kind of foreigner under the same roof; a domestic, and yet a stranger too."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 48.

*2. (*Spec.*): One who lives with a family as a private servant.

"The master labors . . . to secure plenty and ease to the domestics."—*Knox: Duty of Servants*, ser. 16.

*3. A fellow of the same country; a fellow-countryman.

"It had given your wonder cause to last

To see the vexed mistakes this summons wrought
In all my maimed domestics by their haste."

Davenant: Gondibert, bk. i., ch. vi.

*4. A family, a private house or home, a domicile.

"I was resolved to pass the rest of my life in my own domestic."—*St. W. Temple*.

*5. A carriage for general use.

6. (*Pl.*): Articles of domestic or home manufacture, more especially bleached and unbleached, unprinted and undyed cotton cloths of the ordinary grades for common use.

¶ For the difference between *domestic* and *servant*, see SERVANT.

domestic architecture.

1. *Ancient Greek and Roman*: In general all the rooms were grouped on the ground floor, round an atrium or court, and a peristyle or hall, which two portions of the house had the most importance attached to them, because they constituted the favorite spot in summer on account of the breeze, and in winter on account of the sun. By this arrangement, as well as by the embellishment of the rooms, the ancient house is essentially different from that of

the Middle Ages or of modern times; but particularly in this respect, that whereas in both the last descriptions of houses great stress is laid on the appearance of the front, that part of the building was hardly taken into consideration at all by the Romans, and their houses, except the open shops, generally presented a dead expanse of wall to the passer-by. An attempt was sometimes made in the cases of houses of persons of distinction, to give the entrance a more important appearance by the addition of a portico or vestibule, but a view into the street from the interior of the house, a point to which so much attention is paid nowadays, was never thought of: though in their villas windows were occasionally introduced in order to enjoy a beautiful view of landscape, mountains, or sea. Both the Roman and Greek houses consisted of two divisions, but the meaning and employment of these divisions did not coincide: for whereas in Greek houses the front part constituted the andronitis or men's apartments, in Roman houses it formed the public part of the building, in which clients used to wait upon their patron. The back part, on the contrary, was intended for the residence and real dwelling-rooms of the family; while in the Greek houses the back was the gynaeceitis, or apartments for the women and domestics. The atrium, or court, formed the central part of the front of the house and the peristyle, or hall, the central part of the back, both being open to the air. Round these the rooms were grouped, and from these principally they derived their light. Behind the peristyle were the cubacula, or sleeping-rooms, and the triclinium, or dining-room, which was quite open to the peristyle. Of domestic habitations within towns during the Roman dominion in distant provinces, we know but little. The method adopted appears to have been fully as substantial as that observed in Italy.

2. *Saxon*: From the Sagas, and other early records of the history and manners of the northern races, we find that the dwellings of their kings and chiefs in the countries adjacent to the Baltic consisted only of two apartments, and that sovereigns and their counselors are described as sleeping in the same room. The habitations of the mass of the people were wooden huts, rarely containing more than one room, in the center of which the fire was kindled. To this method there was nothing repugnant in the houses erected on the Roman plan which the Saxons found on their arrival. When a new building was erected, the Saxon thegn built it from the woods on his demesne by the labor of his bondmen. It was thatched with reeds or straw, or roofed with wooden shingles. It consisted of but one large apartment or "hall," which formed at night the sleeping room of the dependents, and a small adjoining apartment for the accommodation of the lord. Style there was none; the only difference between one house and another lay in the size or ground-plan. There were no chimneys, the fire being kindled in the middle of the hall, and the smoke finding its way out through an opening in the roof immediately above the hearth, or by the door, windows, or eaves.

3. *Norman*: The towns and ordinary houses of the Normans were entirely built of wood. Their castles, having but one destination, that of defense, aimed at nothing but strength in their plan or construction. The principal feature was always the keep or donjon, which contained the apartments of the lord of the castle, and was also meant to be the last refuge of the garrison if the outer works were forced. The keep was usually raised on an artificial mound, or placed on the edge of a precipice. The windows were few, and little more than chinks, unless very high up, or turned to the court. The door of entrance could only be reached by a staircase. Under the keep were usually vaults, or dungeons. The keep was inclosed in two courts surrounded by walls flanked with towers. The tower at the entrance was called the barbican, and served for an outwork and post of observation. The whole fortress was defended by a moat. (*Weale*.) [DONJON.]

4. *English*: Like the Saxons the Normans had built almost entirely in wood or timber frame-work, houses of stone being the exception. The troubled state of the country, however, led to the erection of numerous strong stone buildings or fortresses. Gradually, as civilization improved, the necessity for defense decreased, and the efforts of Edward I. to introduce and encourage the arts in England by bringing over choice workmen and artists from France led to a marked change in the style of architecture. Simultaneously with the rapid development of Ecclesiastical Architecture, similar progress was made in domestic buildings; not only were the halls enriched by the introduction of the new style of windows, with their tracery in geometrical forms, but the plans of the houses themselves were improved and enlarged, and the number of offices increased. This advance in domestic architecture continued during the reigns of the second and third Edwards, during which period the Decorated Style of architecture prevailed. [DECORATED.]

This was followed by the Perpendicular Style, one admirably adapted for domestic buildings, though a decline from the perfection of that which preceded it. Many houses of the fourteenth century are of large extent and great magnificence, and testify to the wealth and prosperity of their owners. Examples are seen in the Bishops' palaces at Wells, Lincoln, St. David's, Southwell, and Norwich, and at Penshurst in Kent. The troubled state of the country in the middle of the fifteenth century led to a temporary resumption of the practice of fortifying buildings, but at the termination of the York and Lancaster Wars, the fortified style was gradually and finally abandoned in England. The Tudor Style, with its square moldings over porches and doors, its richly decorated roofs, and heavy ornamentation, prevailed for nearly two hundred years. The ordinary dwelling-houses of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are distinguished principally by their half-timber construction, the numerous gates the broad low windows, divided by simple wooden or stone mullions, in the gable-ends, the ornamentation of the inclined sides of the gable-ends, and the plain or embattled parapets. In many cases in towns the upper story is built projecting over the lower. The close of the seventeenth century brought with it a taste for a return to classical models, and an attempt was made to work out a national style combining to some extent the characteristics of the Tudor and the Classical. This is commonly known as "Queen Anne" Style. The buildings are generally of brick, solid and heavy. The domestic architecture of the Georgian era is a very debased imitation of the Classical. In the present day there is no essentially characteristic architectural style. Toward the end of last century a new artistic impetus was aroused, called into existence and favored by the scientific investigation and surveys of Grecian architectural monuments. An attempt was made to return to a pure classical style, or to good models of the Queen Anne, or foreign styles. Attention is more given to the internal and sanitary arrangements, while the introduction of iron as a building material has enabled architects to introduce various modifications.

5. *American*: As a matter of course, in the earlier years of the existence of our Republic our architectural styles were drawn almost exclusively from English sources, and up to the outbreak of the civil war, except in very few instances, our country did not contain any architecture of distinctive features. But with the return of peace and prosperity the arts began to flourish, and great attention was bestowed upon the construction and ornamentation of domestic buildings. Numerous styles have appeared, had their day, and then given way in rapid succession to others. The result is that the average American city presents a diversity of architecture that is bewildering; and, in some instances, to a stranger, the effect is grotesque. In our great cities, the business houses are all substantially built, and owing to the revolution in the use of materials, wood being almost entirely abandoned, architects have been enabled to accomplish in the matter of height of buildings feats that formerly had not been dreamed of, seventeen and twenty-story buildings being not uncommon.

domestic boiler, s. One for heating water on a somewhat large scale for the household. Such are made of sheet-metal, to set upon the top of a stove occupying two of the stove-holes; or, made of cast iron, they form reservoirs as a permanent attachment to the stove. [WASH-BOILER, RESERVOIR-STOVE.]

domestic economy, s. The science of the economical management of household affairs.

domestic medicine, s. The practice or use of medicine by unprofessional persons in their own households.

domestic-press, s. One for household use for pressing honey, lard, tallow, cheese, sausage, or fruit.

***dō-mēs'-tic-al, a. & s.** [Eng. *domestic*; -al.]

A. As adj.: The same as DOMESTIC, a. (q. v.).

B. As substantive:

1. One of the same family or nation.

"Ther wer many his parentes and domesticals or householdes."—*Nicoll: Thucydides*, fol. 41.

2. A servant. (*Southwell: A Hundred Medit.*)

***dō-mēs'-ti-cal-ly, adv.** [Eng. *domestical*; -ly.]

1. In relation to domestic or family matters.

2. In a domestic or homely manner; in privacy.

"He lived domestically as usual."—*Orrery: On Swift*.

3. Privately, not openly.

"Is it not a miracle, that so many of your priests should be very domestically and privily conversant with ladies, and yet none of all these be scorched?"—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist* (1616), p. 135.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-ēlan, -tlan = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sīon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

***dō-mēs-tī-cant**, *a.* [Low Lat. *domesticans*, pa. par. of *domesticus*, from Lat. *domesticus*.] Forming part of the same family; domesticated.

"The power was virtually residing and domesticant in the plurality of his assessors."—Sir E. Dering: *Speeches*, p. 71.

dō-mēs-tī-cāte, *v. t. & i.* [Low Lat. *domesticus*, from Lat. *domesticus*; Fr. *domestiquer*; Ital. *domesticare*; Sp. *domesticar*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To accustom to live near houses; to make used to the society of man; to tame.

"But with domesticated sheep the presence or absence of horns is not a firmly-fixed character."—Darwin: *Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. viii.

2. To make accustomed to a domestic life and the management of domestic affairs.

"A young girl should grow up to be domesticated."—E. J. Worboise: *Sissie*, ch. xxi.

3. To make used or accustomed; to familiarize.

"Having the entry into your house, and being half domesticated by their situation."—Burke: *Letter to a Member of the National Assembly*.

4. To introduce into cultivation in gardens, green-houses, &c.

***B. Intrans.**: To live at home; to be domesticated.

"Some honest and tender-hearted man, whose love might induce him to domesticate with her."—H. Brooke: *Fool of Quality*, i. 305.

dō-mēs-tī-cāt-éd, *pa. par. or a.* [DOMESTICATE.]

dō-mēs-tī-cāt-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DOMESTICATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of making domesticated; domestication.

dō-mēs-tī-cā-tion, *s.* [English *domestication*(e); -ion.]

1. The act of making domesticated, or living much at home and in privacy.

2. The act of making accustomed to the society or presence of man; taming.

3. The act of bringing into cultivation from a wild state.

***dō-mēs-tī-cise**, *v. t.* [Eng. *domestic*; -ise.] To render domestic; to domesticate.

"That domesticating beverage."—Southey: *Doctor*.

***dō-mēs-tīc-i-tē**, *s.* [Fr. *domesticité*, from Low Lat. *domesticitas*, from Lat. *domesticus*=domestic (q. v.).]

1. The state or condition of being domestic.

"There is more domesticity and real substantial happiness."—Southey: *Letters*, iv. 49.

2. A domestic or private matter, business, or habit.

"A glance into the domesticities again."—Carlyle: *Letters and Speeches of Cromwell*, iii. 187.

***dō-mēs-tīc-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *domestic*; -ness.] The state of being domestic. (Ash.)

dō-mēs-tīcs, *s.* [DOMESTIC, B. 6.]

dōm-ētē, *s.* [Ety. unknown.]

Fabric: A plain cloth of open make, of which the warp is of cotton and the weft of wool. It is of a description of baize, and resembles a kind of white flannel made in Germany. It is manufactured both in white and black, the former of 28 inches in width, the latter of 36 inches, and there are forty-six yards in the piece. Both kinds are used as lining materials in articles of dress, and to line coffins and caskets.

dō-mē-y-kīte, *s.* [From the mineralogist *Domeyko*, who described it, and Eng. suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A reniform and also massive or disseminated mineral, of a tin-white to steel-gray color. Hardness, 3-3½; specific gravity 7-7.50; luster metallic, but dull on exposure. It occurs in Chili, North America, &c. (Davies.)

***dōm-i-cā-l**, *a.* [Eng. *dom*(e); -ical.] Pertaining to a dome; shaped like a dome, dome-like.

"The luster reflected from every part of the earth, and from the wide domical scoop above it."—T. Hardy: *Far from the Madding Crowd*, vol. ii., ch. vii., p. 86.

dōm-i-cīle, ***dōm-i-cīl**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *domicilium*=a house, a habitation, from *domus*=a house, and *cīlum*, supposed to be connected with *celo*=to hide. (Skeat.)]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

*(1) A house.

"This famous domicile was brought with these apparitions in one night from Nazareth."—Brevint: *Saul and Samuel at Endor*, p. 303.

(2) A residence, a place of abode, a home.

"When an alien has chosen his domicile in the seat of peace."—Sir W. Jones: *Comment on the Strijjyha*.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A seat, an abiding place.

*(2) A compartment, a part.

"One of the cells or domicils of the understanding, which is memory."—Bacon: *On Learning*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

II. Law:

1. The place of residence of an individual or a family; the place where one habitually resides, and which he looks upon as his home, as distinguished from places where one resides temporarily or occasionally. Domicile is of three sorts: (1) *Domicile of origin or nativity*, which is that of the parents at the time of the birth; (2) *Domicile of choice*, which is that place in which a person voluntarily chooses as his residence and home; (3) *Domicile by operation of law*, as that of a wife acquired by marriage.

2. The length of time during which a party must have resided in a state in order to give jurisdiction in civil causes, the period varying in the different states.

"The domicile of origin remains until another has been acquired. In order to change such domicile, there must be an actual removal with an intention to reside in the place to which the party removes. When he changes it, he acquires a domicile in the place of his new residence, and loses his original domicile. Officers of the government whose public duties require a temporary residence elsewhere, retain their domiciles. Officers, soldiers, and marines, in the service of the United States, do not lose their domiciles while thus employed.

dōm-i-cīle, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *domicilier*; Sp. *domiciliar*.] [DOMICILE, s.] To establish in a fixed place of residence; to provide with a domicile; to domiciliate.

"An Irishman by birth, but for many years domiciled in Denmark."—Dr. Phillimore: *Reports*, vol. ii., p. 332.

dōm-i-cīled, *pa. par. or a.* [DOMICILE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having a domicile or fixed place of residence.

2. *Comm.*: Made payable at some specified house: said of loans, the interest coupons of which are payable at a certain house. The phrase is also used in reference to bills payable in a given country; as, bills domiciled in France, Germany, &c. (Bithell.)

dōm-i-cīl-i-ār-y, *a.* [Fr. *domiciliaire*, from Low Lat. *domiciliarius*, from *domicilium*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of or pertaining to one's domicile, house, or residence.

"Domiciliary rights of the citizen."—Motley.

2. *Law*: Made under authority at a private house, for the purpose of searching for suspected persons or things.

"It could be levied only by means of domiciliary visits."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

***dōm-i-cīl-i-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *domicili*(um), and Eng. suff. -ate.]

1. The same as DOMICILE (q. v.).

2. To domesticate.

"The propagation and nature, the life and service, of the domesticated animals."—Fowall: *On Antiquities* (1782), p. 61.

***dōm-i-cīl-i-āt-éd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DOMICILIATE.]

dōm-i-cīl-i-ā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *domiciliat*(e); -ion.] A permanent residence in a place; the occupation of a domicile.

***dōm-i-cīl-i-āt-ing**, *pr. par. & s.* [DOMICILIATE.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As substantive:

1. The same as DOMICILING, s. (q. v.).

2. The act of making domestic or tame; domestication.

dōm-i-cīl-ing, *pr. par. & s.* [DOMICILE, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As subst.: The establishing in, or occupation of, a domicile; domiciliation.

***dōm-i-cūl-tūre**, *s.* [Lat. *domus*=a house, and *cūl-tura*=cultivation, culture (q. v.).] The management of domestic affairs; household management, domestic economy.

***dōm-i-fī-cā-tion**, *s.* [English *domify* (2), v.; -ation.]

Astrol.: The astrological division of the heavens into twelve houses. (Ash.)

***dōm-i-fy** (1), *v. t.* [Low Lat. *domifico*, from Lat. *domo*=to tame, and *facio* (pass. *fi*)=to make.] To tame.

***dōm-i-fy** (2), *v. t.* [Fr. *domifier*, from Lat. *domus*=a house, and *facio* (pass. *fi*)=to make.] *Astrol.*: To divide, as the heavens, into twelve houses, by means of six great circles, called circles of position, in order to erect a scheme or horoscope.

dōm-i-nā, *s.* [Lat., fem. of *dominus*=a lord.]

Law: A title given to a lady who is a baroness in her own right.

***dōm-i-nānce**, ***dōm-i-nān-cy**, *s.* [Lat. *dominans*, pr. par. of *dominor*=to dominate (q. v.).] Predominance, superiority, power, authority, ascendancy.

dōm-i-nant, *a. & s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *dominer*=to dominate (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Ruling, governing, predominant; having the superiority or predominance.

"The caste now dominant."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. Followed by the prep. over.

"Those advantages that enabled their parents to become dominant over their compatriots."—Darwin: *Origin of Species* (1859), ch. ii., p. 64.

II. Technically:

Music: [DOMINANT CHORD.]

B. As substantive:

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who is in authority or power; a ruler, a superior.

2. Music:

(1) The name now given to the fifth note of the scale of any key, counting upward. Thus G is the dominant in the key of C, F in that of B flat, and F sharp in that of B. It is so called because the key of a passage cannot be distinguished for certain unless some chord in it has this note for root; for which reason also it is called in German *der herrschende ton*. The dominant plays a most important part in cadences, in which it is indispensable that the key should be strongly marked; and it is therefore the point of rest in the imperfect cadence or half-close, and the point of departure to the tonic in the perfect cadence, or full close. It also marks the division of the scale into two parts: as in fugues, in which, if a subject commences with the tonic, its answer commences with the dominant, and *vice versa*. In the sonata form it used to be almost invariable for the second subject to be in the key of the dominant, except when the movement was in a minor key, in which case it was optional for that part of the movement to be in the relative major. (Grove.)

(2) The reciting note of Gregorian chants. (Stainer & Barrett.)

dominant-chord, s.

Mus.: A chord formed by grouping three tones rising by intervals of a third from the dominant. It is found almost invariably before the tonic chord which closes the perfect cadence.

dominant-tenement, s.

Scots Law: A tenement or subject in favor of which a servitude exists or is constituted over another tenement, called the servient (q. v.).

***dōm-i-nāte**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *dominatus*, pa. par. of *dominor*=to be lord or master; *dominus*=a lord; Fr. *dominer*; Sp. *dominar*; Ital. *dominare*.]

I. Trans.: To predominate or prevail over; to rule, to regulate, to govern.

"We everywhere meet with Slavonian nations either dominant or dominated."—J. Horne Tooke.

II. Intransitive:

*1. To have authority or power.

"Bred up in a dominating family."—Speed: *Henry VII.*, bk. ix., ch. xx., § 33.

2. To predominate, to prevail.

"The system of Aristotle still dominated in the Universities."—Hallam: *Literature of Middle Ages*, pt. iii., ch. ii.

dōm-i-nāt-éd, *pa. par. or a.* [DOMINATE.]

dōm-i-nāt-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DOMINATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or condition of being dominant; domination.

dōm-i-nā-tion, ***dōm-i-nā-cion**, ***dōm-y-na-cion**, *s.* [Fr. *domination*; O. Fr. & Sp. *dominacion*; Port. *dominação*; Ital. *dominazione*, all from Lat. *dominatio*, from *dominatus*, pa. par. of *dominor*=to be lord or master.] [DOMINATE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The exercise of power or authority; rule, government.

"The Irish who remained within the English pale were, one and all, hostile to the English domination."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. Arbitrary or tyrannical exercise of power; tyranny.

"Ireland, cursed by the domination of race over race."
—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

3. A ruling party; a party in authority or power.
"I would rather by far see it [the Constitution] resolved into any other form, than lost in that austere and insolent domination [the aristocracy]."—Burke: *Causes of Present Discontent*.

II. *Relig. (pl.)*: One of the supposed orders of angels.

"Thrones, dominations, principedoms, virtues, powers."
Milton: *P. L.*, v. 601.

**dōm'-i-nā-tive*, a. [*Eng. dominat(e); -ive.*]

1. Pertaining to government or ruling; governing, regulating.

"In wisdom and dominative virtue."—Sir E. Sandys: *State of Religion*.

2. Imperious, insolent, domineering, dictatorial.

**dōm'-i-nā-tōr*, s. [*Lat.*] A ruling or governing power; a presiding authority.

"A sign
Which shall control the elements, whereof
We are the dominators."—Byron: *Manfred*, l. 1.

**dōm'-i-nē*, s. [*DOMINIE.*]

dōm'-i-neēr, v. i. & t. [*Fr. dominer*, from *Lat. dominor*=to be lord or master, to dominate (q. v.).]

I. *Intransitive*:

1. To rule in an arrogant, insolent, and tyrannical manner; to tyrannize.

2. To act in an insolent, overbearing manner; to assume superiority over others; to bluster, to hector.

"To teach the people to cringe and the prince to domineer."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. To exercise sole control or authority.

"Alas! the endowment of immortal power
Is matched unequally with custom, time,
And domineering faculties of sense,
In all."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

II. *Trans.*: To rule, to govern, to assume or exercise power, authority, or control over.

"Each village-fable dominers in turn
His brain's distempered nerves."
Walpole: *Mysterious Mother*, pt. 2.

dōm'-i-neēr ed, pa. pr. or a. [*DOMINEER.*]

dōm'-i-neēr -ing, pr. par. a. & s. [*DOMINEER.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of behaving with insolence, arrogance, or bluster.

dōm-in'-i-ca, a. [*Lat. fem. of dominicus*=pertaining to a lord or master; *dominus*=lord, master.]

† (1) *Dominica ad palmas*:

Eccles.: Palm Sunday (q. v.).

(2) *Dominica alba*:

Eccles.: Whitsunday (q. v.).

(3) *Dominica de Passione*:

Eccles.: Passion Sunday, the fifth Sunday in Lent.

(4) *Dominica dies*:

Eccles.: The Lord's Day, Sunday.

(5) *Dominica in albis*:

Eccles.: Low Sunday, the Sunday next after Easter Day; so called because on that day those who had been baptized on Easter Day put off their white garments.

dōm-in'-i-cal, a. & s. [*Low Lat. dominicalis*=pertaining to the *dies dominica*=the Lord's Day, or Sunday.] [*DOMINICAL.*]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Pertaining to or denoting the Lord's Day or Sunday. [*DOMINICAL LETTER.*]

"The cycle of the moon serves to show the epochs, and that of the sun the dominical letter, throughout all their variations."—Holder: *On Time*.

2. Pertaining or relating to our Lord; as, the *dominical* (or Lord's) prayer.

"The space betwixt this and Pentecost, and every dominical in the year."—Hammond: *Sermons*, ser. 9.

"Some words altered in the dominical gospels."—Fuller.

*B. *As substantive*:

1. The Lord's Day or Sunday.

2. The Lord's Prayer.

3. A kind of veil worn by women at the Holy Communion.

"We decree that every woman when she doth communicate have her dominical."—Jewell: *Replie to M. Harding*, p. 73.

4. The Dominical letter (q. v.).

"My red dominical, my golden letter:

O, that your face were not so full of O's!"

Shakespeare: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

5. The Lord's house, a church.

"Then began Christian Churches, Oratories, or Dominicals to outshine the temples of heathen gods."—Gauden: *Tears of the Church*, p. 351.

6. (*Pl.*): The Scripture lessons appointed to be read on Sundays.

dominical-letter, s. Also called the Sunday letter. In the Calendar the first seven letters of the alphabet are applied to the days of the week, the letter A being always given to the first of January, whatever that day may be, and the others in succession to the following days. If the year consisted of 364 days, making an exact number of weeks, it is evident that no change would ever take place in these letters: thus, supposing the first of January to be Sunday, all the Sundays would be represented by A, not only in that year, but in all succeeding years. There being, however, 365 days, the letter A is repeated for the 31st of December, and consequently the Sunday letter for the following year will be G, and in the third year F. If every year were common, the process would continue regularly, and a cycle of seven years would suffice to restore the same letters to the same days as before. But the intervention of a day in every bissextile or leap year occasions a variation in this respect. The bissextile year containing 366 days instead of 365, will throw the dominical letter of the following year back two letters; so that if the dominical letter at the beginning of any leap year be C, the dominical letter of the following year will be A, and not B. This alteration is not effected by dropping a letter altogether, but by changing the dominical letter at the end of February, where the intercalation of a day takes place. The following rule is given in the (*English Church*), *Book of Common Prayer*, to find the Dominical or Sunday letter according to the calendar in the Prayer-book: "For the next century, that is, from the year 1800 till the year 1899 inclusive, add to the current year its fourth part, and then divide by 7; if there is no remainder, then A is the Sunday letter; if any number remaineth, then the letter corresponding to that number is the Sunday letter."

dōm-in'-i-can, a. & s. [See Def.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to St. Dominic, or the Dominicans.

B. *As substantive*:

Church History:

1. One of a religious order called in some places *Predicantes* or *Preaching Friars*, and in France *Jacobins*, from their first convent in Paris being in the Rue St. Jacques. They took their ordinary name from their founder, Dominic de Guzman (afterward canonized under the name of St. Dominic), a Spanish ecclesiastic, born in 1170 at Calahorra, in Old Castile. He was first canon and archdeacon of Osuna or Osma; he afterward preached with great fervor and vehemence against the Albigenses, in Languedoc, where he laid the first foundations of his order, the special purpose of which was to oppose the doctrines of the Albigenses. The new order was approved of in 1215 by Pope Innocent III., and confirmed in 1216 by a bull of Pope Honorius III., under the rule of St. Augustine, a rule to which they have adhered, although they subsequently adopted a white habit resembling that of the Carthusians, in place of their original black dress. They were under a vow of absolute poverty. In England they were called *Black Friars*, and in 1276 the Corporation of London gave them two streets near the Thames, where they erected a large convent, whence that part is still called *Blackfriars*. The Dominicans always took a principal part in the Inquisition, and St. Dominic is said to have been the first Inquisitor-General. He is represented with a sparrow by his side, and with a dog carrying a burning torch in his mouth. He died in 1221. The Dominicans were the chief supporters of the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception.

2. One of an order of nuns founded by St. Dominic under the same rules as the friars, but devoted to industry.

3. One of an order of knights, also founded by St. Dominic, for the purpose of putting down heresy by force of arms.

† *Tertiaries of St. Dominic*: To the friars, nuns, and knights mentioned above, St. Dominic added, in 1221, the Tertiaries—persons who, without forsaking secular life or even the marriage-tie, connected themselves with the Order by undertaking certain obligations, such as to dress plainly, to live soberly, to carry no weapon of offense, and to perform stated devotions. Similar orders existed in connection with the Franciscans and the Premonstratensians. The members were entitled to be buried in the habit of the Order, and it is to this custom Milton alludes (*P. L.*, iii. 478-80)—

"They who to be sure of Paradise,
Dying put on the weeds of Dominic
Or in Franciscan think to pass disguised."



Dominican.

**dōm-in'-i-çide*, s. [*Lat. dominus*=a lord, a master, and *cædo*=to kill.]

1. The act of killing one's master.

2. One who kills his master.

dōm'-i-nie, s. [*Lat. domine*, voc. sing. of *dominus*=a lord, a master.] A pedagogue, a school-master; a clergyman, a preacher.

dō min'-ion (ion as *yün*), **dō-min-ioun*, s. [*Low Lat. dominio*, from *Lat. dominus*=a lord, a master; *Ital. & Sp. dominio*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Sovereign authority; lordship, supreme power or control.

"And a mighty king shall stand up, that shall rule with great dominion."—Dan. xl. 3.

2. The power or right of governing; control, rule, government.

"To have lordship or dominion
In the bounds of this little town."
Lydgate: *Story of Thebes*, pt. ii.

3. A power, right, or authority over to dispose of at pleasure; the uncontrolled right of possession or use.

"He could not have private dominion over that which was under the private dominion of another."—Locke.

4. A predominating power or influence; predominance, ascendancy.

5. A district, region, or country under a certain government, or subject to the authority of a certain sovereign (generally in the plural).

"High as his topmost boughs to heaven ascend,
So low his roots to hell's dominion tend."
Dryden: *Virgil; Georgic* ii. 401, 402.

*6. The seat of government or authority.

"Judah was his sanctuary, Israel his dominion."—Psalm cxiv. 2.

II. *Script.*: The same as DOMINATION (q. v.).

"Whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers."—Colossians i. 16.

† (1) *Old Dominion*:

Hist. & Geog.: A name given to the state of Virginia, and supposed to have arisen from the fact that what is now Virginia was designated *Old Virginia* to distinguish it from the other English colonies—New England, &c.—which were called *New Virginia*, and the further fact that all the communications of the home government were addressed "to the Colonies and Dominion." As these were divided into two parts, the *New* and the *Old*, the word colonies was, in common parlance, dropped, and the two portions were spoken of as the *New* and *Old Dominion*, the latter of which referring to Virginia (as at present) has since been retained to designate that state.

(2) *Arms of Dominion*:

Her.: Arms of dominion are those belonging to kingdoms or states, and officially worn by those who are their *de facto* sovereigns. (*Glossary of Heraldry*.)

(3) *Dominion of Canada*:

Geog.: A territory and government constituted by Act of the British Parliament on March 30, 1867, by the union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, to which, on July 1, 1873, was added Prince Edward's Island.

† For the difference between *dominion* and *power*, see *POWER*; for that between *dominion* and *territory*, see *TERRITORY*.

dō-min'-i-ūm, s. [*Lat.*, from *dominus*=a lord, a master.]

Rom. Law: The right by which any one exercised control over property, and by which he was entitled to retain or alienate it at pleasure, as opposed to a mere life interest, or possessory or equitable right.

† (1) *Dominium directum*:

Feudal Law: The interest or superiority vested in the superior.

(2) *Dominium utile*:

Feudal Law: The interest or property vested in the vassal, as distinguished from that of the lord.

dōm'-i-nō, s. [*Sp.*, originally=a dress worn by a master, from *domine*=a master, a teacher; *Lat. dominus*=a lord, a master; *Ital. domino*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. A kind of hood worn by canons of a cathedral church.

*2. A hood or cape worn by priests when officiating in winter, to protect the head and face.

*3. A mourning-veil for women.

"*Domino*, a kind of hood or habit for the head, worn by canons; and hence also a fashion of veil used by some women that mourn."—*Ladies' Dictionary* (1694.)

4. A masquerade-dress worn for disguise by ladies and gentlemen, and consisting of an ample cloak or mantle with wide sleeves and a hood removable at pleasure. It was usually of black silk, but sometimes of other colors and materials.

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shən. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tior, -sior = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

5. A kind of half-mask worn by ladies when traveling or promenading, at masquerades, &c., as a partial disguise for the features.

6. A person wearing a domino.

7. (Pl.): In the same sense as II.

II. Games:

1. (Pl.): A game played generally by two or four persons with twenty-eight oblong pieces of ivory or bone, or wood faced with ivory or bone, marked, after the manner of dice, on one side, which is divided in the middle by a transverse line, with all the possible combinations from double blank to double six. The game consists in matching the numbers on either of the ends of the pieces played with similar numbers from the pieces in the player's hand; the players "putting down" alternately. In some cases the dominoes are numbered up to double nine.

2. One of the pieces with which the game of dominoes is played.

3. When a player has matched all his pieces, he is said to be *domino*.

domino whist, s. [WHIST, s.]

dōm'-l-nūs, s. [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A title of respect formerly given to clergymen, lords of manors, &c.

II. Technically:

1. Law:

(1) In civil law, one who possesses anything by right.

(2) In feudal law, one who granted part of his estate to another to be enjoyed in fee.

2. *Univ.*: A student who has passed his final B. A. examination: usually written Ds.

3. *Eccles.*: In Roman Catholic seminaries, a student who has not yet received the tonsure.

***dōm'-it-a-ble**, a. [Lat. *domito*=to tame.] Capable of being tamed.

"Animals more *domitable*, domestic, and subject to be governed."—*Sir M. Hale*.

dōm'-ite, s. [From the Puy-de-Dôme in Auvergne, France, where it is found, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: An earthy variety of trachyte, resembling a sandy chalk in its appearance, and gritty feeling. It is of a white or grayish-white color.

dom pedro, s. [PEDRO, s.]

dōn, s. [Sp., from Lat. *dominus*.] [DAN.]

1. A title in Spain now given to all classes, but formerly restricted to upper classes: sir, signior.

"He had a Spanish name, spoke Spanish, and affected the grave deportment of a Spanish *don*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. *Univ.*: A fellow of a college.

"The trio of undergraduates . . . passed others, who were evidently *dons*, without the slightest notice."—*Cuthbert Bede: Verdant Green*, pt. i., ch. viii.

3. A person of high position or importance; a leader, a chief.

"I see a great many of your brotherhood waiting to know what will befall their mighty *Don*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

4. One who assumes airs of great importance.

"For the great dons of wit—
Phœbus gives them full privilege alone
To damn all others, and cry up their own."
Dryden: Epitaph to Indian Emperor.

dōn, v. t. [A contraction of *do on*.] [Do, v.] To put on, to invest with, to assume: the opposite to *doff* (q. v.).

dōn'-a, s. [DONNA.]

***dōn'-a-ble**, a. [Lat. *donabilis*, from *dono*=to give, to present.] That may or can be given.

dōn'-a-car'-gŷr-ite, s. [Gr. *donax* (genit. *donaxos*)=a reed; *argyros*=white metal . . . silver, and suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: The same as *FRÉSELEBENITE* (q. v.).

***dōn'-a-çite**, s. [Latin *donax* (genit. *donacis*) (q. v.), and suff. *-ite* (Palæont.) (q. v.).]

Palæont.: A fossil *Donax*. If clearly identified as of that genus, it is now simply called *Donax*.

***don-a-ker**, s. [Etymology doubtful.] A cattle-stealer. [DUNAKER.]

***dōn'-a-rŷ**, s. & a. [Latin *donarium*=(1) the place in a temple where presents to the gods were kept; a treasury-chamber; (2) an offering to the gods: *donum*=a gift; *dono*=to give as a present.]

A. As *subst.*: Anything given or offered for sacred purposes; a votive offering.

"Candles and other *donaries* to the Virgin Mary."—*Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. ii., bk. i.

B. As *adj.*: Given or offered for sacred purposes; votive, dedicated.

***dōn'-āt**, ***dōn'-ēt**, s. [From *Ælius Donatus*, a celebrated grammarian, born c. A. D. 333. He was the preceptor of St. Jerome, and wrote commentaries on Virgil and Terence, and a work upon grammar, which long enjoyed great celebrity.]

1. A grammar.

"As the common *donet* berith himsilfe toward the full kunnyng of Latyn, so this booke for Goddis lawes: therefore this booke may be conveniently called the *donet* or key to the Cristen Religion."—*Pecock: Repressor* (Intro.).

2. A primer, or introduction to any subject, art, profession, or science.

"Thanne drew I me amonge draperes my *donet* to lerne."
P. Plowman, bk. v. 209.

***dōn'-a-ta-rŷ**, s. [Eng. *donat(e)*; -ary.] The same as *DONATORY* (q. v.).

***dō-nāte**, v. t. [Lat. *donatus*, pa. par. of *dono*=to give as a present; *donum*=a gift.] To give as a donation; to contribute, to subscribe.

***dō-nā-tif**, ***do-na-tife**, a. [DONATIVE.]

dō-nā-tion, s. [Lat. *donatio*, from *donatus*, pa. par. of *dono*=to give as a present; Fr. *donation*; Sp. *donacion*; Ital. *donazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of giving, bestowing, or granting; a gift, a grant.

"It was wise nature's end in the donation,
To be his evidence now."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

2. That which is given or bestowed gratuitously; a gift.

"A contract of true love to celebrate;
And some donation freely to estate
On the bless'd lovers."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

3. *Spec.*: A charitable gift, benefaction, or contribution.

"Voluntary donations to the charity-box."—*Anecdotes of Bp. Watson*, ii. 113.

II. *Law*: The act or contract by which anything, or the use of and right to it, is transferred as a free gift to any person or corporation; a deed of gift. Two things are required to make a donation valid:

(1) that there is legal capacity in the donor to give, and in the donee to receive, and (2) that there is consent, delivery, and acceptance.

† *Donation mortis causa*:

Law: When a person in his last sickness, apprehending his dissolution near, delivers or causes to be delivered to another the possession of any personal goods, under which have been included bonds, and bills drawn by the deceased upon his banker, to keep in case of his decease, such delivery is said to be a *donation mortis causa*. This gift, if the donor dies, needs not the assent of his executor; yet it shall not prevail against creditors, and is accompanied with this implied trust, that, if the donor lives, the property thereof shall revert to himself, being only given in contemplation of death, or *mortis causa*. (*Blackstone*.)

donation party, s. A party or number of persons assembling at the house of one person, as of a pastor or clergyman, each bringing a present.

† For the difference between *donation* and *gift*, see *GIFT*.

Dōn'-a-tism, s. [Low Latin *Donatismus*; Fr. *Donatisme*.]

Ch. Hist.: The doctrines or principles of the Donatists (q. v.).

Dōn'-a-tist, s. [Low Lat. *Donatista*; Fr. *Donatiste*.]

Ch. Hist.: One of a sect of schismatics in Africa, the followers of Donatus, bishop of Casa Nigra, in Numidia. The sect arose in A. D. 311, when Cæcilianus was elected bishop of Carthage, and consecrated by the African bishops alone, without the concurrence of those of Numidia. The people, resenting this, refused to acknowledge Cæcilianus, and set up Majorinus, who was then consecrated by Donatus. The Donatists held that Christ, though of the same substance with the Father, yet was less than the Father; they also denied the infallibility of the church, which they said had fallen away in many particulars. They were condemned in a council held at Rome A. D. 313, also in another at Arles in the following year; and a third time, in A. D. 318, at Milan, before Constantine the Great. At the end of the fourth century they had a large number of churches, but soon after began to decline, owing to a schism among themselves, occasioned by the election of two bishops in the room of Parmenian, the successor of Donatus, and also through the zealous opposition of St. Augustine, bishop of Hippo. They were finally suppressed in the sixth century by Pope Gregory the Great.

dōn'-a-tis-tic, **dōn'-a-tis-ti-cal**, a. [English *donatist*; -ic; -ical.] Pertaining to Donatism or the Donatists.

dōn'-a-tive, s. & a. [Fr. *donatif*; from Lat. *donativum*=a present, a largess, from *donatus*, pa. par. of *dono*=to give as a present; Ital. & Sp. *donativo*.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A gift, a present, a largess, a gratuity.

"The three Lords took down with them thirty-seven thousand pounds in coin, which they were to distribute as a *donative* among the sailors."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. *English Canon Law*: A benefice merely given and collated by the patron to a man without either presentation to the ordinary, or institution by the ordinary, or induction by his orders.

"Never did steeple carry double truer;
His is the *donative* and mine the cure."
Cleveland.

B. As *adj.*: Vested or vesting by donation; as, a *donative* advowson.

dō-nā-tōr, s. [Lat.]

Law: A donor.

dōn'-a-tōrŷ, **dōn'-a-tarŷ**, s. [Eng. *donator*; -y.]

Scots Law: One to whom escheated property is made over on certain conditions.

***dō-naught** (*gh* silent), s. [Eng. *do*, and *naught*.] [DONNAT.] A good-for-nothing, idle fellow.

"Crafty and proud *donabouts*."—*Granger: On Ecclesiastes* (1821), p. 243.

dō-nāx, s. [Lat., from Gr.=(1) a reed, (2) a kind of shell-fish.]

1. *Bot.*: *Arundo donax*, a strong-growing, cane-like grass, resembling the bamboo in habit, but only averaging eight to ten feet in height. It is a native of the south of Europe and Palestine. Its stems are used for many domestic purposes, such as walking-sticks, measuring-rods, and musical pipes; pan-pipes are made of them. (*Smith*.)

2. *Zool.*: A genus of lamellibranchiate mollusks belonging to the family Tellinidae. The shell is wedge-shaped and striated, the front rounded and produced, posterior side short. It commences in the Eocene Tertiary, and is represented by numerous species at the present day.

dōne, various parts of v. & interj. [Do.]

A. As parts of a verb:

*I. As the third pers. pl. pres. indic. (for *doen*).

*II. As infinitive:
"With me ne hadde he neuer to *dōne*."
Seign Sages, 452.

III. As pa. par. & particip. adj.:

1. As *pa. par.*: (In senses corresponding to those of the verb.)

(1) As *adjective*:

(a) *Lit.*: Performed, executed, acted, carried out, completed.

(b) *Figuratively*:

(a) Cheated, baffled, defeated, overreached.

(b) Exhausted, done up.

"The Holland fleet, who tired and *dōne*."

Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, lxx.

B. As *interj.*: Used to express agreement to a proposal made; as, in accepting a wager, or a bargain offered, the person accepting says, *Done*; that is, agreed, accepted; I agree or I accept.

"'Twas *dōne* and *dōne*; and the fox, by consent, was to be the judge."—*L'Estrange: Fables*.

(1) *Done brown* (from meat being roasted till quite *dōne*): Cheated or overreached thoroughly.

(2) *Done for*:

(a) Ruined, killed.

(b) Exhausted, done up.

"She is rather *dōne for*, this morning."—*Miss Austen: Persuasion*, ch. xliii.

(3) *Done up*: Thoroughly exhausted, worn out, or exhausted from any cause.

dōne, a. [Fr. *donné*=given, pa. par. of *donner*=to give; Lat. *dono*.]

Law: Given, issued, given out to the public; a term used at the conclusion of formal documents, showing the date at which they were officially approved and became valid. [GIVEN.]

dō-neē, s. [Lat. *don(o)*=to give as a present, and Eng. suff. -ee (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The person to whom anything is given or any grant made.

"There is an error all over; but whether are most to blame, you may judge between the donor and the *donee*."
—*Sir M. Sandys: Essays* (1684), p. 217.

2. *Law*: The person to whom lands or tenements are given or granted.

"Touching the parties unto deeds and charters, we are to consider as well the donors and grantors, as the *donees* or grantees."—*Spelman*.

dō-neŷ, **dō-nī**, s. [A native word.] A native vessel in use on the Coromandel coast of the northern parts of Ceylon. It is of an ark-like form, about seventy feet long, twenty broad, and twelve deep, with a flat bottom or keel portion, which at the broadest place is seven feet, and at the fore and aft

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, full; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

points, ten inches. There is one mast and a lug sail. The draught of water when the vessel is empty is but four feet, and when loaded, nine. The Doni can venture to sea only in the fine season.

***dō-nif-ēr-ōus**, *a.* [Lat. *donum*=a gift, *fero*=to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Bearing or attended with gifts.

dōn-jōn, ***dōn-geōn**, *s.* [Fr. *donjon*.] [DUNGEON.]

Norm. Arch.: The grand central tower of a Norman or mediæval castle, frequently raised on an artificial elevation. It was the strongest portion of the building, a high square tower with walls of enormous thickness, usually detached from the surrounding buildings by an open space walled, called the Inner Bailey, and another beyond called the Outer Bailey. Here, in case of the outward defenses being gained, the garrison retreated to make their last stand. The donjon contained the great hall, and principal rooms of state for solemn occasions, and also the prison of the fortress; from which last circumstance we derive the modern and restricted use of the word dungeon. Examples are seen in the White Tower, in the Tower of London, Rochester Castle, and the Castle at Newcastle. It was also called the Donjon-keep. [KEEP; DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE.]



Donjon.

"Then, one by one, was heard to fall
The tower, the donjon-keep, the hall."
Scott: *Rokeby*, v. 37.

***dōnk**, *a. & s.* [DANK.]

dōn-kēy, *s.* [A word of doubtful origin, but probably a double dimin. from *dun* (from the color) by the addition of the diminutive suffixes *-k* (= *-ick* or *-ock*) and *-y*. (*Skeat*.)] [DUN.]

1. *Lit.*: An ass (q. v.).
2. *Fig.*: A person destitute of sense; a stupid, silly, or foolish person; an ass, a blockhead.

donkey-engine, *s.*

Steam-engine: An auxiliary engine for working the feed-pump, hoisting in freight, &c., work unconnected with the propelling engines, and which may thus proceed when the main engines are stopped.

donkey-man, *s.*

1. One who drives or keeps a donkey for hire.
2. One who works at a donkey-pump.

donkey-pump, *s.* A steam-pump for feeding steam-engine boilers; frequently used for pumping in water during the cessation from working of the principal engine. It is used as a substitute for the feed-pump portion of the large engine; also used in breweries, distilleries, gas-works, tanneries, and chemical works. Some pumps are mounted on legs, others are adapted to be bolted to a post or wall. (*Knight*.)

***dōn-kēy-drōme**, *s.* [Formed from Eng. *donkey*, in imitation of *hippodrome* (q. v.).] A course for a donkey-race.

"Left sprawling in the dust of the donkey-drome."—*Savage*: *R. Medlicott*, bk. i., ch. v. (*Davies*.)

dōnk-īsh, *a.* [Eng. *donk*; *-ish*.] Rather damp, moist, or dank.

dōn-nā, *s.* [Sp. and Ital., from *don* (q. v.), from Lat. *domina*, fem. of *dominus*.] A lady.

† *Prima donna*: The first or leading female singer in an opera, &c.

dōn-nār, *v. t.* [DONNARD.] To stupefy.

"'Tis no' the damaged heady gear
That donnar, dase, or daver."
A. Douglas. Poems, p. 141.

dōn-nard, **dōn-nért**, *a.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Icel. *dofn*=torpor; *dofinn*=dead (of a limb); *dofna*=to become dead or torpid.] Grossly stupid; stunned; in dotage.

"Ye donnard'uld deevil,' answered his guest."—*Scott*: *Antiquary*, ch. ii.

dōn-nart-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *donnart*; *-ness*.] Stupidity.

dōn-nat, **dōn-nōt**, *s.* [A contraction of *do naught*.] An idle, good-for-nothing fellow.

"The worst donnot of them can look out for their turn."—*Scott*: *Heart of Mid Lothian*.

dōnned (1), *pa. par.* or *a.* [DON, v.]

bōll, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **qell**, **chorus**, **-cian**, **-tlan** = **shān**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**;

dōnned (2), *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Fond, greatly attached. (*Scotch*.)

***dōn-nish**, *a.* [Eng. *don*; *-ish*.] Of or pertaining to a don; learned.

"Unless a man . . . can write donnish books."—*G. Eliot*: *Daniel Deronda*, ch. xvi.

***dōn-nism**, *s.* [Eng. *don*; *-ism*.] The assumption of airs of great importance; self-importance; conceit. (*University slang*.)

dō-nōr, *s.* [Lat. *don*(o)=to give as a present; Eng. suff. *-or*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who gives, bestows, or grants anything gratuitously.

"Litters thick besiege the donor's gate,
And begging lords and teeming ladies wait
The promised dols." *Dryden*: *Juvenal*, sat. i.

II. Technically:

1. *Law*: One who grants an estate to another.
2. *Ecol.*: A term of the middle ages, applied to the giver and founder of a work of art for religious purposes—viz., the giver of a church picture, statue, or painted window, &c.; the founder of a church or an altar. (*Fairholt*.)

Dōn-ō-van, *s.* [Proper name.]

Donovan's solution, *s.*

Pharm.: A pale greenish liquid, having no odor and a styptic taste; it is a mixture containing red iodide of mercury and teriodide of arsenic. It is used in skin diseases.

***dō-nōth-ing-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *do*; *nothing*; *-ness*.] Idleness, indolence, laziness.

"A situation of similar affluence and donothingness."—*Miss Austen*: *Mansfield Park*, ch. xxxvii.

dōn-ship, *s.* [Eng. *don*; *-ship*.] The quality of a don or gentleman of rank; a title given to gentlemen under the degree of baron.

"To torture
Your donship for a day or two."
Beaumont & Fletcher: *The Chances*, v. 1.

dōn-me, **don-cie**, **don-sy**, *a. & s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. As adjective:

1. Affectedly neat and trim, implying the idea of self-importance; frequently applied to one small in size.

"She was a donsie wife and clean
Without debate."
Ramsay: *Poems*, l. 228.

2. Used obliquely, to signify pettish, testy.

3. Saucy; malapert.

4. Restive; unmanageable; as applied to a horse.

"Tho' ye was tricky, sleek, an' funnie,
Ye ne'er was donsie."
Burns: *To his Auld Mare*.

5. Heavy; severe; applied to strokes.

6. Unlucky, ill-fated in regard to accidents or moral conduct.

"Their donsie tricks, their black mistakes,
Their failings and mischances."
Burns: *Address to the Unco Guid*.

7. Dull, dreary, stupid.

"Has thou with Rosecrucians wandert,
Or thro' some donsie desert dandert?"
Ramsay: *Poems*, li. 534. (*Jamieson*.)

B. As subst.: A stupid, lubberly fellow.

***dōn-zel**, ***don-sel**, *s.* [Ital. *donzello*; Sp. *doncel*; O. F. *donzel*, from Lat. *doncellus*, *dominellus*, dimin. of Lat. *dominus*=a lord, a master.] A young gentleman following arms but not yet knighted; a young squire or attendant; a page.

"He is sequire to a knight-errant, donzel to the damsels."—*Butler*: *Characters*.

dōo, *s.* [DOVE.] (*Scotch*.)

dōo-āb, *s.* [DOAB.]

dōob, *s.* [Various Hindoo languages.] An Indian name for *Cynodon dactylon*, the Creeping Dog's-tooth grass, which is used as fodder. [CYNODON, DOORDA.]

dōo-dle, *s.* [Prob. a corruption of *dawdle* (q. v.).] A lazy, idle trifler.

doodle-sack, *s.* [Ger. *dudelsack*.]

Music: The bagpipe.

dōo-dle, **dou-dle**, *v. t.* [Prob. a corruption of *dawdle* (q. v.).]

1. To dawdle.

"I have an auld wife to my mither,
Will dawdle it on her knee."
Herd: *Coll.*, li. 208.

2. To play the bagpipe.

dōo-di-s, *s.* [Named after Mr. S. Doody, a London botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of exotic Aspleniceæ (Polypodioid Ferns).

dōof, **dōoffe**, *s.* [DUFF.]

1. A blow with a softish body, as with a peat, cloth, book, &c.

"They had gotten some sair dōofs. They had been terribly paikit and daddit wi' something."—*Brownie of Bodsbeck*, i. 135.

2. A hollow-sounding fall, like that of a loaded sack coming to the ground.

"Boddin that I wad coup, that I muchtna gie a dōoffe, I hurkilt litherlye down."—*Hogg*: *Winter Tales*, ii. 41.

dōok, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A wooden plug or block inserted in a brick or stone wall for the subsequent attachment of the finishing pieces.

dōol, *s.* [DOLE (2), s.] Sorrow.

† To sing dōol: To lament, to mourn.

"Let him draw near;
And owe this grassy heap sing dōol."
Burns: *A Bard's Epitaph*.

dool-like, *a.* Having the appearance of sorrow; doleful.

"Tears of poor and friendless Zion, now going dool-like in sackcloth."—*Rutherford*: *Letters*, i. 63.

dōo-ile, *s.* [Prob. connected with *devil*.] A specter, a hobgoblin, a bugbear, a scarecrow.

dōom, *v. t.* [Essentially the same word as *deem* (q. v.).] [DOOM, s.]

*1. To judge, to sit in judgment upon.

"No sooner did thy dear and only Son
Perceive Thee purposed not to doom frail man
So strictly, but much more to pity inclined."
Milton: *P. L.*, iii. 402-4.

*2. To judge, to decide, to determine.

"Nobly doomed."—*Shakesp.*: *Cymbeline*, v. 5.

3. To sentence, to adjudge, to condemn to any punishment.

"Round in his urn the blended balls he rolls,
Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls."
Dryden: *Virgil's Aeneid*, vi. 585, 586.

4. With the penalty or punishment expressed.

"We shall not be doomed to death or life according to the hectoring spirits of the world."—*Bunyan*: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

5. To destine; to ordain or fix the fate or destiny of irrevocably.

"He finds his fellow guilty of a skin
Not colored like his own; and having power
To enforce the wrong, for such a worthy cause
Dooms and devotes him as his lawful prey."
Cooper: *Task*, li. 12-15.

*6. To ordain, fix, or decree as a penalty or punishment; to pass sentence of.

"Have I a tongue to doom my brother's death?"
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, li. 1.

*7. To allot as a penalty or punishment.

"The prince will doom thee death."
Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 1.

8. To assess or tax by estimate at discretion. (*American*.)

dōom, ***dom**, ***dome**, *s.* [A. S. *dóm*: cogn. with O. H. Ger. *tuom*; Goth. *doms*; Icel. *dómo*; Sw. & Dan. *dom*, all = judgment; Gr. *themis*=law, from a root *dha*=to place, Sansc. *dhá*. (*Skeat*.)] [DEEM, DOM.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A judicial passing of sentence or judgment (not necessarily of condemnation).

"Adjudget to death and hell
By doom severe." *Milton*: *P. L.*, iii. 233, 234.

2. *Specif.*: The great day of judgment.

"The cited dead
Of all past ages, to the general doom
Shall hasten." *Milton*: *P. L.*, iii. 327-29.

*3. The right, power, authority, or duty of sitting in judgment.

"For nather the fadir jugith ony man, but hath youn ech doom to the Sone."—*Wycliffe*: *John* v.

4. A sentence or judgment passed, generally evil or adverse.

"In the great day, wherein the secrets of all hearts shall be laid open, no one shall be made to answer for what he knows nothing of; but shall receive his doom, his conscience accusing or excusing him."—*Locke*.

*5. The infliction or carrying out of a sentence or punishment.

"Therefore to me their doom he hath assigned;
That they may have their wish, to try with me
In battle which the stronger proves."
Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 817-19.

6. Fate, destiny; generally evil or adverse.

"Their doom would be fixed if a courtier should be called to the chair."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

7. Ruin, destruction, fate, perdition.

"Talk not of ruling in this dolorous gloom,
Nor think vain words (he cried) can ease my doom."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xi. 595, 596.

chín, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thín**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**, **ph** = **f**.
-tion, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**

*8. An opinion.

"I am his truest man, as to my dome."

Chaucer: *Assembly of Fowles*, 479.

*9. Disposition, control.

"To al that weore at his dome."—*Alisaunder*, 2,606.

II. Arch.: The old name for the Last Judgment, which impressive subject was usually painted over the chancel arch in parochial churches. Dooms were executed in distemper, and are of very constant occurrence. One of the finest at present existing in England is in the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Coventry. In the reign of Edward VI. these representations were effaced, or washed over, as superstitious. (*Fairholt*.)

¶ For the difference between *doom* and *destiny*, see *DESTINY*.

***doom-book, *dom-boc, s.** The book of laws, and national and local customs and usages, compiled under the direction of the Saxon sovereign of England, King Alfred. It is now lost.

***doom-house, *dome-howse, s.** [A. S. *dómhús*.] A court or hall of justice.

"Dome-howse. *Pretorium*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***doom-place, *dom-place, s.** A market, a market-place.

"He dispute in the synagoge . . . and in the chepinge or domplace."—*Wycliffe: Deeds*, xvii. 17.

***doom-settle, *dom-settle, s.** [A. S. *dómsett*.] A judgment seat.

"Buioe the reule as he set on his domsettle."—*St. Juliana*, p. 65.

***doom-stool, *dom-stol, s.** [A. S. *dómstóll*.] A seat of justice, a judgment seat.

"Let skille sitten ase demare upon the domstol."—*Aneren Ritsele*, p. 306.

dooms-day, s. & a. [DOOMSDAY.]

***dooms-man, *domes-man, s.** [DOOMSMAN.]

dōom (2), s. [DOOM.]

doom-palm, s. [DOOM-PALM.]

***dōom, *dōum, a.** [DUMB.]

doom-age (age as íg), s. [Eng. *doom*; -age.] A penalty or fine for neglect. (*American Prov.*)

dōomed, pa. par. & a. [DOOM, v.]

doom-ēr, s. [Eng. *doom*; -er.] One who judges, decides, or fixes the doom or destiny.

"Among the doomers of the prisoner's life and death."—*Lyttton*.

***dōom-fūl, a.** [Eng. *doom*; -ful(1).] Full of or causing doom or destruction.

"By th' infectious slime that doomful deluge left,
Nature herself has since of purity been left."—*Drayton: Poly-Otton*, s. 9.

dōom-ing, pr. par. & a. s. [DOOM, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of judging, sentencing or condemning; condemnation.

dōoms, adv. [Apparently a corruption of *damned*, influenced by *doom* (q. v.).] Very, exceedingly.

"Our powny reiquis a bit, and its dooms sweer to the road."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xv.

dōoms-day, *dōmes-dal, *dōmes-day, *dōmes-dele, *dōmes-dele, *dōms-day, s. & a. [A. S. *dōmesdag*=the day of judgment; Icel. *dōmsdagr*, *dōma-dagr*; O. Fris. *domesdei*.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The great day of judgment.

"Then is dooms-day near."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

*2. *Fig.*: The day of death; the end, the destruction.

"Doomsday is near: die all, die merrily."

Shakespeare: Henry IV., Pt. I., iv. 1.

¶ To take *doomsday* seems to mean to fix *doomsday* as the time for payment.

"And sometimes he may do me more good here in the city by a free word of his mouth, than if he had paid me half in hand, and took *doomsday* for the other."—*The Puritan*, ii. 621. (Suppl. to *Shakespeare*.)

B. As adj.: See the compound.

doomsday-book, domesday-book.

A book compiled by order of William the Conqueror, containing a register or survey of the lands in England, from which judgment was given as to the value, tenures, and services of each holding. It was commenced about the year 1084, and finished in 1086. Its compilation was determined upon by William the Conqueror, in council, in order that he might know what was due to him, in the way of tax, from his subjects, and that each at the same time might know what he had to pay. It was compiled as much for their protection as for the benefit of the sovereign. The nobility and people had been grievously distressed at the time, by the king bringing over large numbers of French and Bretons, and quartering them on his subjects, "each according to the measure of his land," for the purpose of resisting the invasion of the king of Denmark, which

was apprehended. The commissioners appointed to make the survey were to inquire the name of each place; who held it in the time of King Edward the Confessor; the present possessor; how many hides were in the manor; how many plows were in demesne; how many homagers; how many villeins; how many cottars; how many serving men; how many free tenants; how many tenants in socage; how much wood, meadow and pasture; the number of mills and fish-ponds; what had been added or taken away from the place; what was the gross value in the time of Edward the Confessor; the present value; and how much each man had, and whether any advance could be made in the value. So minute was the survey, that the writer of the contemporary portion of the Saxon Chronicle records, with some asperity: "So very narrowly he caused it to be traced out, that there was not a single hide, nor one virgate of land, nor even, it is shame to tell, though it seemed to him no shame to do, an ox, nor a cow, nor a swine was left, that was not set down."

For some reason left unexplained, many parts were left unsurveyed; Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham, are not described in the survey.

Domesday Book was printed *verbatim et literatim* during the eighteenth century, in consequence of an address of the House of Lords to King George III. in 1767. It was not, however, commenced until 1773, and was completed early in 1783. It was again reproduced in 1860-2.

¶ Stow says that the name was derived from *Doms Dei*, because the book was deposited in a part of Winchester Cathedral so called, but it is more probable that it is connected with *doom* in the sense of judgment.

***dōoms-man, *dōmes-man, *dōms-man, *dom-ys-man, s.** [Eng. *doom*, and *man*.] A judge, an umpire.

"Thay wald fayne fle
Or hide tham fra that doomsman sight."

Hampole: Prick of Conscience, 5,060.

***dōom-stēr, dēmp-stēr, s.** [Eng. *doom*; -ster.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A judge; one who pronounces the doom or sentence.

"The law shall never be my doomster, by Christ's grace."—*Rutherford: Letters*, pt. i., lett. 195.

2. *Scots Law*: The name given to a public official, who also, in most cases, held the office of public executioner. In a case of capital punishment he repeated the sentence in court, after it had been pronounced by the judge and recorded by the clerk, adding the words: "And this I pronounce for doom," by which it became legalized.

"And this," said the Doomster, aggravating his harsh voice, "I pronounce for doom."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxiv.

dōon, doun, adv. [DOWN.] Down.

"The puir Colonel bought a new one just the day before they marched, and I winna let them tak that one doun, but just to brush it ilka day mysell."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxiii.

dōon (1), s. [Cingalese.]

Bot.: A Cingalese name for *Doona zeylanica*, a large tree of the Dipterocarpaceae family, native of Ceylon; the timber is much esteemed for building purposes. A resin exudes from the trunk resembling dammar, which is mixed with paddy-husks, and used for burning in lamps. (*Smith*.)

dōon (2), s. [Etym. doubtful; probably connected with *doun*, s. (q. v.).]

1. A place or green used for play.

2. The goal in a game.

"Fra doon to doon shoot forth the pennystane."

Davidson: Seasons, p. 87.

dōon, v. t. [DOWN, *adv.* & *prep.*] To upset, to overturn, to throw over; as in wrestling. (*Scotch*.)

dōon, adv. [DOOM, s.] Very, exceedingly. (*Scotch*.)

dōon-ga, s. [A native word.] A kind of canoe made of a single piece of wood, and used by the natives in navigating the delta of the Ganges for the purpose of obtaining salt.

doör, *dore, *dur, *dure, *durre, s. [A. S. *dūru*, cogn. with Dut. *dour*; Dan. *dör*; Sw. *dörr*; Icel. *dýrr*; Goth. *daur*; O. H. Ger. *thür*; Lat. (pl.) *fores*; Gr. *thura*; Sansc. *dvāra*, *dvār*.] (*Skeat*.)

1. *Ordinary Language*:

Literally:

(1) An opening in a wall for a passage-way; the means of entrance into a building, room, or passage.

"Some to hors ran in haste,
Doors and windows barred fast."

Richard Cœur de Lion, 1,933.

(2) A frame of wood or metal, closing such opening or entrance, and constructed to swing on hinges. [*II.*]

"With his ax he smot right tho
Dores, barres and iron chains."

Richard Cœur de Lion, 2,210.

(3) Used for a house, or room: as, He lives next door to me.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) The entrance, portal, or beginning.

"Buds, that yet the blast of Eurus fear,
Stand at the door of life, and doubt to clothe the year."
Dryden: Flower and Leaf, 8, 9.

(2) A passage, avenue, or means of approach or access.

"I am the door."—*John* x. 9.

II. Carp.: A wooden or metal, or partly wood and partly metal frame, constructed so as to open and shut on hinges and close the entrance to a building, room, &c. The doors of ancient Egypt and contemporary nations swung upon vertical pintles which projected from the top and bottom of the door into sockets in the lintel and threshold respectively. The commonest form of door had the pintle in the middle of the width, so that, as it opened, a way was afforded on each side of it for ingress or egress. The doors of the oracle of Solomon's Temple were of olive-wood, and were "a fifth part of the wall." As the width of the house was 20 cubits, the doorway was about 6½ feet wide. The door was double. The outer door of the temple was of fir, and hung upon olive-wood posts. The doorway was about eight feet wide, and the double doors had each two leaves. In a six-panel door the rail next to the top rail is called the frieze-rail. A panel wider than its height is a lying-panel; if of equal height and width, a square panel; if its height be greater than its width, a standing panel. A double-door consists of two pairs of folding-doors, hung on the angles of the apertures and opening toward the reveals against which they are hung. *Folding-doors* are two doors hung on opposite corners of the aperture in the same plane, so that the styles meet in the center when closed. *Double-margin doors* are made in imitation of folding doors, the middle style being made double with an intervening bead. *Sliding-doors* are an improvement on folding; they slip into grooves in the partition. A *proper-ledged door* is one made of boards placed side by side with battens called ledges at the back. With a diagonal piece at the back, in addition, it is said to be framed and ledged. (*Knight*.)

¶ (1) *In or within doors*: Within or inside the house.

"How now! rain within doors, and none abroad?"

Shakespeare: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 5.

* (2) *Out of door, out of doors*:

(a) *Lit.*: Outside the house, abroad.

"Jumping out of bed, and running out of doors."—*Farmer: Demoniacs of the New Testament*, ch. ii., §3.

(b) *Fig.*: Quite or entirely sent away, dismissed, or done away with.

"His imaginary title of fatherhood is *out of doors*, and Cain is no prince over his brother."—*Locke*.

(3) *Next door to*: Approaching closely to or bordering upon.

"A seditious word leads to a broil, and a riot unpunished is but *next door to a tumult*."—*L'Estrange*.

(4) *To lie or be at one's door*: To be imputable or chargeable to.

"In any of which parts if I have failed, the fault lies wholly at my door."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy*. (Pref.)

(5) *To be put to the door*: To be ruined. (*Scotch*.)

(6) *To take the door on one's back*: To pack off; to be gone. (*Scotch*.)

"Stop the mill, Sauners' Gait, and come out, and tak the door on your back."—*R. Gilhaize*, ii. 313.

door-alarm, s. A device attached to a door to give an audible notice when the door is opened or tampered with. [BURGLAR-ALARM.]

door-bell, s. A bell attached to a door or door-post, or hung by a handle exposed outside of the door.

door-case, s. The frame of a door in which it swings and fits.

"The making of frames for *doorcases* is the framing of two pieces of wood athwart two other pieces."—*Mozon*.

door-fastener, s. A portable contrivance for fastening a door. It usually consists of a piece jammed in between the door and the casing, having spurs which catch in the latter and a turn-button which engages against the door. Sometimes it is a toggle-strut which thrusts against the door and the floor.

door-frame, s.

Carpentry:

1. The structure in which the panels are fitted. It is composed of: The stiles, or upright pieces at the sides; the munnions, or central upright pieces; the bottom rail, the lock or central rail, and the top-rail.

2. The case into which the door is fitted.

door-keeper, s. A porter, an usher; one who keeps the entrance to a building, house, &c.

"The salary of the *doorkeeper* of the Excise-office had been, by a scandalous job, raised to five hundred a year. It ought to have been reduced to fifty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

door-knob, s. The bulb or handle on the spindle of a door-lock. It is made of metal, glass, porcelain, or clay of various colors. Ingenuity is employed in devising means of attaching the knob to its shank, and the latter to the spindle. With glass knobs the shank of thin iron may be passed into the congealing glass in the mold. With clay and porcelain the heat of baking is too great, and the shanks are fastened to the knobs by cement or fusible metal. (*Knight.*)

door-latch, s. A latch or apparatus for shutting and opening a door. [DOOR-LOCK.]

"Door-latch and tinkling staples ring."

Scott: William and Helen.

door-lock, s. A door-fastening whose bolt is retracted by a key; differing from a latch or catch, in which the bolt is worked by the knob or handle.

***door-man, s.** A door-keeper.

door-mat, s. A texture for wiping the feet; made of tussocks of hemp, flax, or jute woven or tied into a fabric; also made of sedge, straw, rushes, or other common material.

door-nail, *dore-nail, *dor-nayl, s. The plug, plate, or knob on which a door-knocker strikes.

"He bar him to the arthe as ded as dor-nayl."

William of Palerne, 3, 395.

***door-particulars, s. pl.** Home affairs, private concerns.

"These domestic door-particulars are not the question here."—Shakespeare: Lear, v. 1. (Quarto.)

***door-pin, *dure-pin, s.** A bolt or bar of a door.

"Rymehild undeðe the durepin

Of the hous ther heo was in."

King Horn, 973.

door-plate, s. A metal plate on a door on which are inscribed the name, profession, or business of the resident.

door-post, s. The jamb or side-piece in a doorway to which the door is hung.

"And they shall take of the blood, and strike it on the two side posts and on the upper door-post of the houses, wherein they shall eat it."—Exod. xii. 7.

door-roller, s. A suspension device for a sliding-door, in which the roller of the door-hanger runs on a track-plate or rod. Used for doors of barns, warehouses, &c.

door-sill, s. The threshold.

"I hope," said I, "the villain I would kill

Has slipped beneath the door and the door-sill."

Cowper: Colubriad.

door-spring, s. A spring attached to or bearing against a door, so as to automatically close it. Of this nature are the elastic bands of vulcanized rubber, which reach between the top of the door and the lintel, being extended by the opening of the door, and, by contraction, closing it.

door-stead, s. The entrance of, or the parts about a door; a doorway.

"Did nobody clog up the king's door-stead more than I, there would be room for all honest men."—Warburton to Hurd: Letters, I, 191.

door-step, s. A step leading up to a door; a door-stone.

"Many a farewell word and sweet good-night on the door-step."

Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 3.

door-stone, door-stane, s. The threshold, the doorstep.

"But he'll no hear o' ganging ower the door-stane."—Scott: Antiquary, ch. xvi.

door-stop, s.

Carp.: A knob or block on a skirting-board or floor, against which the door shuts. The object is to hold the door open or to catch it when opened clear back, and prevent the door-knob from bruising the wall. Also a pad or strip on a door-case, against which the door shuts, to prevent slamming.

door-strip, s. A strip attached near the lower edge of a door, to shut down tightly upon the threshold beneath, when the door is closed. [WEATHER-STRIP.]

door-tree, *dore-tre, *dore-tree, *dure-tree, s. A doorpost.

"Havelok lifte up the dore-tre

And at a dint he slow hem thre."

Havelok, 1, 806.

***door-ward, *dore-ward, *dure-ward, *dure-ward, s.** A door-keeper

"He bed these dure-ward lete in his ivere."—O. Eng. Miscellany, p. 43.

***door-warde, *doore-warde, s.** A door-ward, a door-keeper.

"Dure-ward. A doore-warde, a doore-keeper, a porter."

Versteegan: Restitution of Decayed Intelligence, ch. vi.

door-way, s. [DOORWAY.]

door-dā, door-wā, dūr-wā, s. [Various Indian languages.]

Bot.: The name in India for *Cynodon dactylon*, a creeping-rooted perennial low grass, its flowers

being digitate in spikes. In many countries it occupies large areas. In India it abounds in the Sunderbunds. When its leaves dry up in the sun, its roots form a never-failing supply for feeding horses in Calcutta, and a cooling drink is said to be made from them. (*Smith.*) [CYNODON, DOOB.]

Door'-ga, Door'-gah, Dūr'-ga, s. [Bengalee, &c., from Sanscrit. Properly the appellation of a giant slain by Doorga, to whom, consequently, his name was transferred. Some suppose that in its wider meaning it implies that which is difficult of approach, inaccessible, impenetrable, or unattainable; or it may be from the Sanscrit particle *dūr*=difficult, troublesome, and *gam*=to be known, implying that this goddess is to be known only by laborious and severe austerities; or it may be from *dūr*=bad, vile, ill, and *gai*=to sing, Doorga being extolled in the hymns and songs of the wicked.]

Hindoo Mythol.: The principal wife, as well as the mother, of Siva, one of the gods belonging to the Hindoo triad. The name Doorga is her appropriate appellation in Bengal, but in Southern and Western India she is generally Purwutee, or Parvati. Her great exploit in slaying the giant Doorga has already been mentioned. [Etymol.] In an encounter with another monster of the same kind, Mahisha, she was equally victorious. How great her services were on this occasion will be obvious when it is mentioned that the giant had overcome the gods in war, and reduced them to such a state of indigence that they were wandering about the earth like common beggars. For the form in which she is represented, see DOORGA POOJAH. Doorga has other names. One is Bhagabati. As the consort of Siva, when the latter is represented as Kala, she is called Kalee, or Kālī (q. v.). (*Madras Christian Instructor*, vol. i. (1843).)

doorga poojah, s. [Bengalee, from Sanscrit, *doorga* (q. v.), and *poojah*=worship.]

Hindoo Festivals: The worship of Doorga, and the festival at which that worship chiefly takes place. It is said that when instituted by King Surat it was held in spring; now it is celebrated in autumn. According to the Rev. A. F. Lacroix, of Calcutta, the image of the goddess is usually made of clay, in the shape of a female with ten arms. In one of her right hands is a spear, with which she is piercing the giant Mahisha; with one of the left she holds the tail of a serpent, and the hair of the giant, whose breast the serpent is biting. The other hands are all filled with various implements of war. Against her right leg leans a lion, and against her left the giant mentioned above. Her sons, Kartkeya and Ganesa, with several goddesses, are often placed by the side of the image.

door'-lāh, s. [Various Indian languages.] A cotton cloth made in India.

***door'-līg, s.** [Eng. door; -līg.] A door with all its appendages, posts, frame, &c.

"He reports of a whirlpool, between the Rost Islands and Lofoot, called Malestrand; which is heard to make so terrible a noise as shakes the doorings of houses in those islands ten miles off."—Milton: *Hist. Moscovia*, ch. v.

door'-lëss, a. [Eng. door; -less.] Deprived of or without a door.

"Doorless is that house,

And dark it is within."

Longfellow: The Grave.

door'-wāy, s. [Eng. door; -way.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The entrance way or passage into a building, house, or room.

2. *Arch.*: In the architecture of the middle ages, doorways are striking and important features, exhibiting, in the character of the moldings and ornaments, the style and period of the edifice. The doorways gave scope to the richest embellishment, and are frequently adorned with sculptures, sometimes representing saints, at others grotesque forms, which are introduced either in the tympanum in relief, or independently between the shafts. Symbolical, historical, and astronomical representations are also met with. Thus the signs of the zodiac and calendars often occur on the pilasters of the doors, the latter marking the months of the year by representing the proper employment for different trades in each month.

doorway-plane, s.

Arch.: The space included between the intrados of a large archway and the actual door of entrance.

***dōp** (1), *v. t.* [DIP, v.]

***dōp** (2), *v. t.* [A contraction of *do up*.] [DUP.] To put or place on.

dōp, dōpp (1), *s.* [DOP (2), v.]

Diamond-cutting: The copper cup in which a diamond is soldered when it is to be polished by friction upon an iron lap or skive charged with diamond-powder. [DIAMOND-CUTTING.]

***dōp** (2), *s.* [DOP (1), v.] A bow, a courtesy. (*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, iv. 2.)

dōpe (1), *s.* [A variant of DOSE, s.] A dose, or potion (contemptuous).

dōpe (2), *s.* [DOPE (1), s.] A slang name given to prepared opium by frequenters of Chinese opium-smoking dens in our large cities. [The word may have arisen from its similarity in sound to the Chinese name for the drug: *hop*.]

"You enter the ostensible laundry or tea-shop, convince the proprietor that you are an habitual smoker, purchase a pot of *dope* (opium), then walk directly toward the further end of the shop."—*Chicago News*, Feb. 23, 1894.

dōpe, v. t. [DOSE, v. t.] To surfeit with medicine; to dose excessively.

***dōp-ēr, s.** [Eng. *dop*=dip; -er.]

1. *Lit.*: One who or that which dips; a dipper.

2. *Fig.*: An Anabaptist. (*Ben Jonson: Staple of News*, iii. 1.)

dōp'-plēr-ite, s. [Named after B. Doppler, who was the first to bring them to notice, and Eng., &c., suff. -ite (*Mim.*) (q. v.).]

Mineralogy:

1. An amorphous mineral occurring in elastic or partly jelly-like masses. Found in peat-beds in Styria and Switzerland. Hardness, 0.5; specific gravity, 1.089; after drying, hardness, 2-2.5; specific gravity, 1.466. When fresh, brownish-black, with a dull-brown streak and greasy subvitreous luster. Insoluble in alcohol or ether. (*Dana*.)

2. A variety of Hircite; grayish, earthy, and plastic in the fingers when fresh. Contains much less water than 1, and burns with a bright flame and intense heat. (*Dana*.)

dor (1), **dorr** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but probably connected with *dor* (2), s.]

1. A trick, a joke.

"I will never bear this,

Never endure this dor."

Beaum. & Flcl.: *Woman Pleased*, iii. 1.

2. A mock imprecation.

"The dor on Plutarch and Seneca! I hate it."—*Ben Jonson: Epicoene*, ii. 2.

† To give one the dor: To cheat, to trick, to make a fool of.

dor (2), **dorr** (2), *s.* [From the noise made by the insect.]

Entomology:

1. A species of Beetle, *Geotrupes stercorarius*, belonging to the family Geotrupidae, or Earth-borers. It is of a glossy violet, black, or deep greenish-black. The club of the antennæ is yellowish, the elytra smooth, but slightly punctured, as is the thorax. It may often be seen flying about in the summer evenings. Its size and weight render it very unwieldy on the wing, so that it has but little power of guiding itself, and apparently none of checking its course quickly, for it strikes against all kinds of objects, but without suffering any damage. The female lays its eggs in patches of cow-dung. It is about an inch long. It is also called Dor or Dorr-beetle, Dor-fly, and Buzzard-fly.

"The dor or beetle, which you may find under cow-dung."—*Walton: Angler*, pt. i., ch. iii.

2. The Cock-chaffer (q. v.).

dor-beetle, dorr-beetle, s. [DOR (2), s., 1.]

dor-fly, s. [DOR (2), s., 1.]

dor-hawk, dorr-hawk, s. *Caprimulgus vociferus*, the Nightjar, Whippoorwill, or Goat-sucker.

"The dor-hawk, solitary bird."

Wordsworth: *Wagoner*, c. i.

***dor, *dorr, v. t.** [DOR (1), s.] To cheat, to trick, to humbug, to hoax, to perplex, to puzzle.

"When we are so easily dord and amated with every sophism."—*Hales: Remains*, ser. 2.

† To dor the dottrell: To cheat or humbug a simpleton.

"This sport called dorring the dottrell."—*Ben Jonson: Bartholomew Fair*, iv. 1.

dō-rā-dō, s. [Sp.=gilt, from *dorar*=to gild; Lat. *deaurō*, from *aurum*=gold.] [EL DORADO.]

***I. Ord. Lang.**: A rich man.

"A troop of these ignorant Doradoes."—*Browne: Religio Medici*, pt. ii., § 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: The Sword-fish, a constellation in the southern hemisphere. It is also called Xiphias.

2. *Ichthy.*: A species of fish of the genus *Coryphæna*, *C. hippurus*. [CORYPHÆNA, DOLPHIN II. 10 (2).]

Dor-cās, s. [Gr.] The name of a woman "full of good works and almsdeeds which she did," mentioned in Acts iv. 36-41.

Dorcas-society, s. A society or association of ladies for making and supplying clothes to the poor, either gratuitously, or at a nominal charge.

dor-ca-thēr'-l-ūm, s. [Gr. *dorkas*=an antelope, a gazelle, and *thērion*=a wild beast.]

Paleont.: An extinct genus of Cervidae, found in the Miocene period.

dōil, dōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, gell, chorus, -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn;

chīn, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dēl.

dör'-ëe, dör'-y, s. [Fr. *dorée*=golden, gilt.]

Ichthy.: A popular name for *Zeus Faber*, an acanthopterygious fish, the typical one of the family Zeidae. It is found at times on the North Atlantic coasts and is much esteemed for eating. It is very commonly called John Dory, which is a corruption of the French *Janned orlé*=golden-yellow.



Doree.

dör'-s-mä, s. [Gr.=a gift, in allusion to the product of the plant.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, belonging to the order Umbelliferae. *Dorema ammoniacum*, a Persian plant, yields gum ammoniac.

Dör'-i-an, a. & s. [Lat. *Dorius*.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Doris or its inhabitants; Doric.

B. As subst.: An inhabitant of Doris, a country in Greece, south of Thessaly; also a colony of Dorians in Asia Minor.

Dorian mode (or mood), Doric mood, s.

Music: The first of the authentic church tones or modes, from D to D, with its dominant A. It resembles the key of D minor, but with B sharp and no C sharp. It is characterized by its severe tone, and is especially suited for religious or warlike music. Many of the old German chorals are written in this mode. (*Milton*: P. L., l. 550.) [GREEK MUSIC, PLAIN SONG.]

Dör'-ic, *Dör'-ick, a. & s. [Lat. *Doricus*.]

A. As adjective:

1. **Geog.**: Of or pertaining to Doris or its inhabitants; Dorian.

2. **Music**: Pertaining to the Dorian mode (q. v.). "One delights in the Ionic; the other altogether in the Doric."—*Howell*: *Instruct. For Trav.*, p. 73.

3. **Arch.**: [DORIC ORDER.]

B. As substantive:

1. The language or dialect spoken by the Dorians. [DORIC DIALECT.]

2. Any broad, hard dialect: especially applied to the Scottish.

Doric dialect, s.

1. **Lit.**: The dialect spoken by the natives of Doris in Greece. It was broad and hard.

2. **Fig.**: Any broad and hard dialect: as the Scottish.

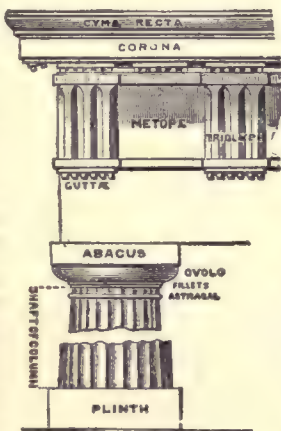
Doric mode, s.

Music: [DORIAN MODE.]

Doric order, s.

Architecture:

1. **Grecian Doric**: The earliest and most simple form of columnar edifice. The Doric column was first adapted to edifices having the proportions, strength and beauty of the body of a man. The trunks of trees probably suggested the first idea of columns, but in the Doric style the proportions of a man appear to have been adopted. A man was found to be six times the length of his foot, hence the plain Doric columns were made six diameters in height. The Greeks composed their beautiful temples upon this idea: their simplicity and harmony are remarkable—in simplicity in the long unbroken lines which bound their forms, and the breadth and boldness of every part; in harmony in the evident fitness of every part to the rest.



Doric Column.

2. **Roman Doric**: An imitation of the Grecian, but in some of the best examples the column is eight times the diameter in height; the shaft is quite plain except fillets above and below with escape and corvette, and it diminishes one-fifth of its diameter. The capital is four-sevenths of a diameter high, and is composed of a torus which forms the hypotrachelium, and with the necking occupies one-third of the whole height; three deep fillets with a quarter-round molding are intended to represent the ovula and annulets of the Greek capital. The Doric order, says Palladio, was invented by the Dorians and named from them, being a Grecian people which dwelt in Asia. If Doric columns are made alone without pilasters, they ought to be seven and a half or eight diameters high. The intercolumns are to be little less than three diameters of the columns; and this Vitruvius calls Diastyles.

The ancients employed the Doric in temples dedicated to Minerva, to Mars, and to Hercules, whose grave and manly dispositions suited well with the character of this order. Serlio says it is proper for churches dedicated to Jesus Christ, to St. Paul, St. Peter, or any saints remarkable for their fortitude in exposing their lives and suffering for the Christian faith. The height of the Doric column, including its capital and base, is sixteen modules; and the height of the entablature, four modules; the latter of which being divided into eight parts, two of them are given to the architrave, three to the frieze, and the remaining three to the cornice. Vitruvius himself makes the Doric column in porticoes higher by half a diameter than in temples; and modern architects have, on some occasions, followed his example. In private houses, therefore, it may be 16½, 16, or 15½ modules high; in interior decorations even seventeen modules, and sometimes perhaps a trifle more; which increase in the height may be added entirely to the shaft, as in the Tuscan order, without changing either the base or capital. The entablature, too, may remain unaltered in all the aforesaid cases; for it will be sufficiently bold without alteration. In some of the ancient temples the Doric column is executed without a base. (*Weale*.)

Dör'-i-çism, Dör'-ism, s. [Eng. *Doric*; -ism; Gr. *dorismos*.] A phrase or idiom of the Doric dialect.

"There is not the least shadow of Doricism."—*Boyle*: *On Bentley's Phalaris*, p. 43.

dör'-id, s. [Mod. Lat. *Doridæ* (q. v.).] A mollusk of the family Doridæ.

"The Dorids vary in length from three lines to more than three inches."—S. P. Woodward: *Mollusca* (1875), p. 329.

dör'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Gr., Lat., &c., *Dor(is)*, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. -idæ.]

Zool.: The Sea-Lemons, a family of naked-gilled, gasteropod mollusks. (*Woodward*: *Manual of Mollusca*.)

dör'-ip-pë, s. [Etyim. unknown.]

Zool.: A genus of short-tailed decapod Crustaceans, belonging to the sub-division Notapoda. The feet of the fourth and fifth pairs are elevated on the back, and not terminated with paddles, and the eyes are supported on simple peduncles.

Dör'-is, s. [Gr.]

1. **Geog.**: The name of a country in Greece, south of Thessaly, from which it was separated by Mount Ceta. Also a colony of the Dorians in Asia Minor, on the coast of Caria.

2. **Myth.**: A goddess of the sea, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and wife of Nereus, by whom she had fifty daughters, called Nereids.

3. **Astron.**: An asteroid, the forty-seventh found. It was discovered by Goldschmidt, on September 19, the date on which Pales was first seen by the same distinguished astronomer.

4. **Zool.**: A genus of gasteropodous mollusks, the typical one of the family Doridæ (q. v.). About 100 species are known.

dor-lach, dor-loch, s. [Gael. *dorlach*=a bundle.] 1. A bundle; apparently that kind of truss formerly worn by the Highland troops instead of a knapsack.

"These supple fellows, with their plaids, targes, and dorlachs."—*Baillie*: *Letters*, i. 175.

2. A portmanteau.

"There's Vich Ian Vohr has packed his dorlach, and Mr. Waverley's wearied wif' majoring yonder afore the muckle pier-glass."—*Scott*: *Waverley*, ch. xlii.

3. A short sword, a dagger.

"Steilbonnetts, hektionis, swerdwis, bows and dorlochts or culverings."—*Acts James VI*. (1574).

dor-man, s. [DORMANT.] The same as DORMANT, s. B. 1.

dormant-tree, s. A large beam lying across the ceiling of a room, and serving as a joist. A dormond or dormant-tree.

dor-man-çy, s. [Fr. *dormant*, pr. par. of *dormir*=to sleep; Eng. suff. -cy.]

1. A state of sleep, or stupor.

"To lie there in heavy dormancy."—*Carlyle*: *Letters and Speeches of Cromwell*, iii. 169.

2. The state of being dormant or inactive.

"The dormancy of religious oppression, and the natural conclusion that the statutes complained of are not likely to be enforced, form in my mind no reason why they should be suffered to remain."—*Bp. Horsley*: *Parl. Reg.* xxvi. 288.

dor-mant, a. & s. [Fr., pr. par. of *dormir*=to sleep.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Literally**:

(1) Asleep, sleeping.

"With this radius he is said to strike and kill his prey, for which he lies, as it were, dormant, till it swims within his reach."—*Grew*: *Museum*.

(2) Torpid; as a hibernating animal.

2. **Figuratively**:

(1) Allowed to rest, or cease to act; quieted, repressed, subsided.

"He a dragon! . . . I can insure his anger dormant."—*Congreve*: *Old Bachelor*, i. 1.

(2) Inactive, in a state of inaction.

"The law of nature is active in some things, but dormant in others."—*Bates*: *Divinity of the Christian Religion*, ch. ii.

(3) Neglected, not asserted or claimed; as, a dormant peerage.

"It would be prudent to reserve these privileges dormant."—*Swift*.

* (4) Private, not public.

"There were other dormant musters of soldiers throughout all parts of the realm."—*Bacon*: *War with Spain*.

* (5) Fixed, stationary, not movable.

"His table dormant in his halls always stood ready."—*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, 355.

II. Her.: In a sleeping posture.

B. As substantive:

1. **Carp.**: A large beam lying across the ceiling of a room, and serving as a joist. Also called a Dormond, Dormant-tree, or Dormant-tree.

"Ropes . . . the dormant toss'd
Now out, now in; now back, now forward cast."—*Fairfax*: *Tasso*.

2. **Cook.**: A dish which remains on the table during the whole time of the meal, such as cold pies, hams, &c.

3. **Build.**: A dormer window (q. v.).

dormant-bolt, s. A concealed bolt working in a mortise in a door, usually operated by a key, sometimes by turning a knob.

dormant-claim, s.

Law: A claim in abeyance.

dormant-lock, s. A lock having a bolt that will not close of itself.

dormant-partner, s.

Comm.: A partner in any business whose name does not appear in the title, and who takes no active part in the management of the concern, but is entitled to a share in the profits, and also liable to a share in the losses; more commonly called a silent or sleeping partner.

dormant-state, s.

Nat. Hist.: A state of torpidity in which hibernating animals pass a certain portion of the winter.

dormant-window, s.

Build.: A dormer-window (q. v.).

"Old dormant windows must confesse,
Her beams their glimmering spectacles;
Struck with the splendour of her face,
Do th' office of a burning glasse."—*Cleveland*: *Poems* (1651).

***dormant-writing, s.**

Law: A deed with a blank to put in the name of a person. (*Ash*.)

***dorme, s.** [Lat. *dormio*=to sleep.] A doze.

"As the slumbering dormes of a sick man."—*Saunderson*: *Works*, i. 146. (*Davies*.)

dor-mër, *dor-mar, s. [Fr. *dormir*=(v.) to sleep, (s.) a sleep.]

1. A sleeping-chamber, a bed-room.

"Or to any shop, cellar, solar, casements, chamber, dormer, and so forth."—*Chapman*: *All Fools*, iv. 1.

2. A beam of timber acting as a joist; a dormant-tree.

"In a parlor belonging to a farm-house, there was a remarkably large dormar of cheenut."—*Clubbe*: *Antiquities of Wheatfield*.

3. A dormer-window (q. v.).

4. An attic, a garret.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hère, camël, hër, there; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wöf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, räle, füll; trÿ, sÿrian. æ, œ = 6; ey = ä. qu = kw.

dormer-window, *dormar-window, s.

Build.: A window piercing a sloping roof, and having a vertical frame and gable of its own. The gable is sometimes in the plane of the wall, or is founded upon the rafters; sometimes a succession of stories in the roof are provided with dormers, as is commonly the case in some houses of Northern France, Belgium, and the Netherlands.



Dormer Window.

"Thatched were the roofs, with dormer-windows." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, i. 1.

***dor-mi-ent, a.** [Lat. *dormiens*, pr. par. of *dormio*=to sleep.] Dormant. (Davies.)

"Books were not published then so soon as they were written, but lay most commonly dormant many years."—*Bramhall: Works*, ii. 142.

***dor-mi-tion, *dor-mi-tione, s.** [Lat. *dormitio*, from *dormio*=to sleep.] Slumber, sleep.

"To plead not so much for the utter extinction, as for the dormition of the soul."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, vii. 295. (Davies.)

***dor-mi-tive, a. & s.** [Fr. *dormitif*, from *dormir*=to sleep; Lat. *dormio*.]

A. As adj.: Producing or tending to produce or promote sleep; narcotic, soporific.

B. As subst.: A medicine intended to produce or promote sleep; an opiate, a soporific.

"This is the dormitive I take to bedward."—*Greenhill: Art of Embalming*, p. 112.

dor-mi-tōr-y, *dor-mi-tōr-ies, s. [Lat. *dormitorium*=a bed-chamber: *dormitorium*=of or pertaining to sleep: *dormito*=to sleep, freq. of *dormio*=to sleep; Sp., Port., & Ital. *dormitorio*.]

1. A sleeping chamber, a bed-chamber; especially one divided into cells or compartments, with a bed, &c., in each.

2. A sleeping-place.

"A great frequenter of the church, Where, bishop-like, he finds a perch, And dormitory too." *Cowper: Jackdaw*.

***3. A burial-place, a cemetery (q. v.).**

"The places where dead bodies are buried, are in Latin called *cemeteria*, and in English *dormitories*."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

dor-mouse, *dor-mows, s. & a. [Prov. Eng. *dor*=to sleep, and Eng. *mouse* (q. v.).]

A. As substantive:

Zoology:

1. (*Sing.*): A small European mammal, *Myoxus avellanarius*. It has been elevated into the type of a family, *Myoxidae*, having a greater affinity to the *Sciuridae* (Squirrels) than to the *Muridae*, and some place them under the former family. The name *Dormouse* refers to the torpid state in which it passes the severer part of the winter, hence it has even been called the *Sleeper*. It is about three inches long, excluding the tail, which is about two and a half more. It builds a nest of leaves in the woods and tangled brakes which it inhabits.

2. (*Pl. Dormice*): The rodent family *Myoxidae*.

"He laye still lyke a dormouse, nothyng doynge."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 7.)

***B. As adj.:** Dormant.

"She did show favor to the youth in your sight, only to exasperate you, to awake your dormouse valor."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, iii. 2.

***dorn, s.** [Ger. *dorn*=a thorn: *dornisch*=the stickleback.] A fish: probably the thornback.

"The coast is stored both with shell-fish, as scallops and sheath-fish; and flat, as turbot, dorns, and holybut."—*Carew*.

dor-nell, s. [DARNELL.] The plant *Lolium* or *Darnell* (q. v.).

"We confesse that dornell, cokkell, and caffe may be sowing, grow, and in great abundance ly in the middis of the quheit."—*Acts Mary*, 1560 (1814), p. 534.

dor-nic, dor-neck, dor-nick, dor-nock, dor-nek, dor-noch, dor-nyk, s. & a. [From *Dornick*, the Dutch name for Tournay, often applied to the manufactures of that place, but usually corrupted into *Dornick*, *Darnex*, &c. The city had once a flourishing woolen trade, which is now decayed (that is, early in the eighteenth century), says the *Atlas Geographicus*. We find the traces of that trade in the *Dornick* hangings and carpets, mentioned by old English authors. But at the latter period we are told that it had a considerable trade in a sort of table linen, thence called *Dornick*.] (*Atl. Geogr.*, vol. i., p. 948.) (*Nares.*)

A. As substantive:

Fabric: A stout description of damask-linen cloth, figured and designed for a common style of table cloths. It affords the most simple example of all the varieties of diaper or damask.

"No person shall make or weave *dornecks*, or exercise the mysteries of weaving of *dornecks* and *couverettes*, or any of them, within the sayde cite of Norwich, onles he be licensed by the Maiour."—*15 Eliz.*, c. 24.

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to dornick; made of the material called dornick.

"A *dornyk* towall."—*Aberd. Reg.* (an. 1538), v. 16.

dor-ni-cle, s. [Ger. *dorn*=a thorn; Flem. *doornig*=thorny, so called from the two small beards at the nostril.] The viviparous blenny.

"Blennius Viviparus, Viviparus Blenny, vulgarly called *Dornicle*."—*Arbuthnot: Peterhead*, p. 12.

***dör-ön, s.** [Gr.=a gift.]

1. A gift, a present.

2. A measure of three inches; a hand-breadth.

dör-ön-i-cüm, s. [Arab. *dorongi*.]

Botany: Leopard's-bane, a genus of Composite plants, belonging to the sub-order Tubuliflorae, sub-tribe Senecioneae. Some species are poisonous.

***dorp, s.** [Low Ger. & Dut. *dorp*; O. H. Ger. *dorf*; Icel. & A. S. *thorp*; Sw. & Dan. *torp*.] [THORPE.] A village.

"Being from a mean fishing-dorp come . . . to be one of the greatest marts in Europe."—*Howell: Lett. I. i. 7.*

***dorr, v. t.** [Dor, v.]

1. To deafen or stupefy with noise.

2. To cheat, to deceive.

dorr-beetle, s. [DOR-BEETLE.]

dorr-hawk, s. [DOR-HAWK.]

***dör-rör, s.** [DOR, s.] A drone.

"There is a great number of gentlemen which cannot be content to live idle themselves, like *dorrs*, of that which others have labored for."—*Robinson: Tr. of Sir T. More's Utopia* (1661), B. 1.

***dor-sād, a.** [Latin *dors(um)*=the back, and Eng., &c., suff. -ad.] Toward the back. (Owen.) [DORSAL.]

dor-sāl, a. & s. [Low Lat. *dorsalis*, from Lat. *dorsum*=the back.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of or pertaining to the back.

2. *Bot.*: Belonging to the back. The dorsal part of the carpal corresponds to the external face of the main vein of the carpal vein of the leaf.

B. As subst.: A dorsal fin.

"The first dorsal is black."—*Pennant*.

dorsal-suture, s.

Bot.: A suture which faces the perianth of a flower, as opposed to the ventral suture which faces its center.

dorsal-vertebræ, s. pl.

Anat.: The vertebræ situated between the cervical and lumbar vertebræ.

dorsal-vessel, s.

Entom.: In insects, a long blood-vessel or heart lying along the back of the insect, through which the nutritive fluid circulates.

***dorse (1), s.** [O. Fr. *dors*, *dorselet*; Low Lat. *dorsale*=tapestry, from Lat. *dorsum*=the back, from its being hung at the back of the altar, &c.] [DOSEL, DOSSER.]

1. Tapestry or a cloth of state hung behind the throne of a sovereign prince; a dosel, a canopy.

"Imprimis, a dorse and redorse of crymyn velvet."—*Will of Sir R. Sutton, Life by Churton*, p. 521.

2. A back of a book.

"A very choice library of books, all richly bound with gilt dorses."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon; E. Bysshe*.

dorse (2), s. [Ety. doubtful.] A variety of the codfish.

dor-sel, s. [Low Lat. *dorsale*, from Lat. *dorsum*=the back.] [DORSE (1), DOSSER.]

1. A pannier, a basket or bag, one of which hangs on either side a beast of burden, for the reception of things of small bulk.

2. A kind of woollen stuff, used for hangings, curtains, &c.

3. A canopy or screen of tapestry at the back of a throne or altar.

4. Tapestry or wall hangings round the sides of the chancel of a church; a dosel.

5. A cover for a chair-back.

***dor-sēr, *dor-cer, s.** A pannier, a basket. [DOSSER.]

"I may meet her Riding from market one day, 'twixt her dorders." *Beaumont & Fletcher: Little Thief*, i. 1.

dor-si-brāh-chi-ā-ta, s. pl. [Lat. *dorsum*=the back; *branchia*, Gr. *branchia*=gills, and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -ata.]

Zool.: In *Cuvier's* classification the second order of Annelides, distinguished by having external gills attached to the back. They are now termed *Poly-chæta*.

dor-si-brāh-chi-āte, a. [DORSIBRANCHIATA.]

Zool.: Having external gills attached to the back; applied to certain Annelides and Mollusks. *Notobranchiate* is more correctly employed.

dor-sif-ēr-ōus, a. [Lat. *dorsum*=the back, and *fero*=to bear.]

Bot.: Having the property or quality of bearing or bringing forth on the back; applied to certain ferns which have the theca on the back of the frond.

dor-si-flxed, a. [Lat. *dorsum*=the back, and Eng. *fixed*.]

Bot. (of an anther): Attached by the back to the filament; adnate. Examples: the onion, the myrtle. (*A. W. Bennett*.)

dor-si-lūm-bār, a. [Lat. *dorsum*=the back, and Eng. *lūmbar* (q. v.).]

Anat.: Pertaining to the loins and to the back. There is a dorsolumbar nerve. (*Quain*.)

dor-sip-ā-roūs, a. [Lat. *dorsum*=the back, and *pario*=to bring forth.]

1. *Bot.*: The same as *DORSIFEROUS* (q. v.).

2. *Nat. Hist.*: Bringing forth young from the back.

dor-si-spīn-āl, a. [Lat. *dorsum*=the back, and Eng. *spīnāl* (q. v.).] Of or pertaining to the back and the spine.

dorsispinal-veins, s. pl.

Anat.: Veins forming a kind of network round the spinous, transverse, and articular processes and arches of the vertebrae.

dor-sō-gēr-vic-āl, a. [Lat. *dorsum*=the back, and Eng. *cervical* (q. v.).] Of or pertaining to the back of the neck.

dorsocervical-region, s.

Anat.: That part of the body situated about the neck and the spine.

dor-sō-in-tēs-ti-nāl, a. [Latin *dorsum*=the back, and Eng. *intestinal* (q. v.).]

Anat.: Situated on the dorsal aspect of the intestines. (*Owen*.)

dor-sō-lāt-ēr-āl, a. [Lat. *dorsum*=the back, and Eng. *lateral* (q. v.).]

Anat.: Connected with the side and with the back. There is a dorsolateral muscle. (*Quain*.)

***dor-soūr, *dor-sur, s.** [Low Lat. *dorsarium*.] [DORSE, DOSSER.] A hanging of tapestry or other rich cloth; a canopy, a dosel.

"A frontlet of ane alter of clothe of gold, a *dorsour* of clothe of gold, a lyer of velvet, a cushioning of velvet, a chalice, two cressetts of silver, a silver bell, and two bukes."—*Inventories (A. 1516)*, p. 28.

dor-stē-nī-ā, s. [Named after Dr. T. Dorsten, a German botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the natural order *Urticaceae*. The receptacle is slightly concave and broad, bearing numerous naked flowers. *D. contrayerva*, *D. houstoni*, and *D. brasiliensis* furnish the *contrayerva* root of commerce. They are natives of tropical America.

2. *Pharm.*: The rhizome is used as a stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic. [CONTRAYERVA.]

dor-sūm, s. [Lat.=the back.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A ridge of a hill.

"A similar ridge which . . . suddenly rises into a massy dorsum."—*T. Warton: Hist. of Kildington*, p. 69.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.*: The back.

2. *Bot.*: The back, the part of the carpal which is farthest from the axis.

3. *Conchol.*: The upper surface of the body of a shell, when laid upon its aperture or opening.

***dort, s.** [Cf. Ger. *troztig*=stubborn, sulky.] A pet or sullen humor. (Commonly used in the plural.)

"First and foremost, Andrew, that left you in the dorts, is going to marry Nanny Kemp, and they are intending to take up a public-house; but, said I to Jenny Galbraith, Andrew will be the best customer himself."—*Petticoat Tales*, i. 288.

¶ To take the dorts: To be in a pet, or discontented humor.

"I hope ye gard the lady tak the dorts, For sic rough courting I have never seen." *Ross: Helenore*, p. 38.

***dort, v. i.** [DORT, s.] To become pettish.

"They maun be toyed wi' and sported, Or else ye're sure to find them dorted." *Shirreff: Poems*, p. 333.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.

-cian, -tian = çan. -tion, -sion = çhūn; -tion, -sion = çhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = çhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

*dort'-éd, *dort'-it, a. [Eng. dort; -ed, -it.] Sulky, sullen, in a pet.

"But yet he couldna gain her heart,
She was aye vera dortit
An' ahy that night."

Rev. J. Nicol: Poems, i. 151.

*dort'-i-ly, adv. [Eng. dorty; -ly.] In a saucy, pettish, or sullen manner; saucily.

*dort'-i-ness, *dort'-y-ness, s. [Eng. dorty; -ness.] Pride, haughtiness, arrogance, insolence.

"The dortynes of Achilles offspring
In bondage vnder the proude Pirrus ying,
By force sustenyt thraldome mony a day."

Douglas: Virgil, 78, 49.

*dor'-toir, *dor'-ter, *dor'-toirs, *dor'-towre, *dor'-ture, s. [O. Fr. dortoir; Fr. dortoir, from Lat. dormitorium, from dormito, freq. of dormio = to sleep.] [DORMITORY.] A bed-chamber, a dormitory.

"And them pursued into their dortours sad,
And searched all their cells and secrets near."

Spenser: F. Q., VI. xii. 24.

dort'-y, a. [Eng. dort; -y]

1. Saucy, nice.

"Then, tho' a Minister grow dorty,
An' kick your place,
Ye'll snap your fingers poor and hearty
Before his face."

Burns: Earnest Cry and Prayer.

2. Delicate, tender, hard to rear or cultivate. (Said of plants.)

dör'-y, s. [Ety. doubtful.]

Naut.: A small, sharp, flat-bottomed boat, with very sloping sides, a favorite with fishermen.

dör'-yph-ör-a, s. [Gr. doryphoros=bearing a spear: dory=a spear, and phoreō=to bear, to carry.]

1. Entom.: A genus of coleopterous insects. [COLORADO-BEETLE.]

2. Botany:
(1) A genus of Atherospermaceæ. *Doryphora sas-*

safras is the Sassafras-tree of New South Wales.

(2) A genus of marine Diatomaceæ, having valves furnished with transverse or slightly radially-dotted lines.

döse, s. [Fr. from Gr. dosis=a giving, a portion given; didōmi=to give; Ital. dose, dosa; Sp. dosa, dosis.] The word is explained in the Glossary to Philemon Holland's translation of Pliny's *Nat. Hist.* (A. D. 1601), as if then of recent introduction into English.]

1. Lit.: So much of any medicine as is taken, or is prescribed to be taken, at one time.

"In a vehement pain of the head he prescribed the juice of the thapsia in warm water, without mentioning the dose."—*Arbuthnot*.

II. Figuratively:

1. A quantity or amount of anything offered or given.

"If you can tell an ignoramus in power and place that he has a wit and understanding above all the world, I dare undertake that, as fulsome a dose as you give him, he shall readily take it down."—*South*.

2. Anything nauseous or unpleasant which has to be taken.

3. A quantity or amount.

"We pity or laugh at those fatuous extravagants, while yet ourselves have a considerable dose of what makes them so."—*Glanville*.

4. As much as falls to a man's lot; a share.

"No sooner does he peep into
The world, but he has done his doe;
Married his punctual dose of wives,
Is cuckolded, and breaks, or thrives."

Butler: Hudibras.

döse, v. t. [Fr. doser.] [DOSE, s.]

1. Literally:

1. To give a dose or certain amount of medicine to; to administer doses to.

"A bold, self-opinioned physician, who shall dose, and bleed, and kill him secundum artem."—*South*.

2. To proportion a medicine according to the nature of the disease and the state of the patient.

"Plants seldom used in medicine, being esteemed poisonous, if corrected, and exactly dosed, may prove powerful medicines."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*.

II. Figuratively:

1. To administer a quantity of anything to.

"He had well dosed his weak head with wine."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 11.

2. To administer anything nauseous or unpleasant to.

dösed, pa. par. or a. [DOSE, v.]

dös'-el, dös'-sell, *dös'-ër, s. [Low Lat. dorsale, dorsarium, from Lat. dorsum=the back; Fr. dorsier.] [DORSE, DORSER, DORSER.]

*1. Ord. Lang.: Hangings in a dining-hall behind the seats of the guests. The lower part of all ancient halls are entirely flat and undecorated, as it was

the custom to decorate them with tapestry, cloth of Arras, or needlework; hence, however much ornament might be lavished on windows, upper walls, and roof, five feet above the basement was reserved for the dorsarium.

"The dosers alle of camaca."

Poems from Porkington MS., p. 4.

2. Eccles.: Hangings placed at the back of the altar as a decoration, and to hide the bare wall. The dosels used in the ancient churches corresponded in color with the other ornaments of the altars, and were changed according to the festival. At funerals it is customary, on the European Continent, to suspend a black dosel with a large cross over the back of the altar.

dös'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DOSE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of administering doses to a person.

*dös'-is, s. [Gr.] A dose.

"As if a physician should prescribe a doses or recipe to his patient of such simples, or compounded medicines, as cannot be had in this part of the world."—*Dr. Jackson: Works* (1678), iii. 617.

dös'-ith-ë-ang, s. pl. [From their founder, Dositheus. See definition.]

Church Hist. or Hist. of Religions: A sect founded by Dositheus, whose life and labors were in Samaria. The popular belief is that he was the first Christian "heretic." Mosheim, on the contrary, thought that he was not a Christian at all, but a false Messiah, who lived at or about the time of our Lord. He is said to have been very rigid in his Sabbatarianism. His other opinions were partly Samaritan, partly Sadducean. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, Cent. I., ch. v., pt. ii., § 10, &c.)

dös'-öl-ë-gy, s. [Gr. dosis=a giving, a portion given, and togos=a discourse.]

Med.: A treatise on doses of medicine and their administration.

*dö'-söme, a. [Eng. do, and some.] Prosperous, well-to-do.

Trench (*English Past and Present*, p. 100) speaks of this word as "still surviving in the north" [of England].

döss (1), s. [Flem. dos=dress, array.] Any ornamental knot, as a tuft of ribbons, flowers, hair, &c.

döss (2), s. [Ety. doubtful.] A sleep; a bed. (*Slang*.)

döss (3), s. [Icel. dos=a box.] A box or pouch for holding tobacco.

"His stick aneath his orte ristet,

As frae the döss the chew he twistet."

Shirreff: Poems, p. 238.

döss, a. [Döss (1), s.] Neat, spruce.

döss (1), v. t. [Döss (1), s.] To make neat or spruce; to deck out.

"Oryand at doria, Caritas amore Dei,

Breikles, barefute, and all in duds up döst.

Redesquair: Evergreen, ii. 67, st. 17.

¶ (1) To doss about: To go about any business in a neat and exact way, and in the proper season.

(2) To doss up: To trim; to make neat.

döss (2), v. t. [Döss (2), s.] To pay down.

döss (3), v. t. [Toss, v.] To toss or attack with the horns.

*dös'-sër, s. [DORSER.]

*dösser-headed, a. Literally pannier-headed, i. e., empty-headed, foolish.

"I will not play the hypocrite to you (gallants) nor be nice in revealing my youthful amours, in regard I find you are not dösser-headed like divers others, and I know 'tis a glory for me to have followed the instinct of mother nature."—*Comical History of Francolin* (1655).

dös'-sle, a. & s. [DOSS, a.]

A. As adj.: Neat, spruce, active.

B. As subst.: A neat, small, well-dressed person.

dös'-sil, *dös'-ele, *dös'-elle, *dös'-ell, *dös'-il, *dös'-ylle, s. [O. Fr. dosil, douzil, from Low Lat. ducillus, duciculus, duciolus, from ducō=to lead, to draw.]

*1. Ord. Lang.: A spigot, a plug, a stopper.

"Hii caste awei the dösis, that win orn abroad."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 542.

II. Technically:

1. Print.: A roll of cloth for wiping off the face of a copper-plate, leaving the ink in the engraved lines.

2. Surg.: A small roll or pledget of lint of a cylindrical or ovoid form, to keep open a wound. A tent.

"Her complaints put me upon dressing with such medicaments as basilicon, with præcipitate, upon a dössil."—*Wiseman*.

döst, v. [Do.] The second person singular of the present indicative of the verb to do (q. v.).

"Why dost thou cast out such ungenerous terms

Against these wondrous sovereigns of the world?"

Addison, Cato, i. 1.

döt (1), s. [Dut. dot = "a little bundle of spoiled wool, thread, silk, or such-like, which is good for nothing" (*Skeat*). A corruption of jot (*Mahn*).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A little mark, speck, or point made with a pen or pointed instrument.

2. A diminutive child.

II. Technically:

1. Music:

(1) A point added to a note, or rest, which lengthens its value by one-half. When a second dot follows the first (when the note or rest is doubly dotted), the second dot adds one-half of the value of the previous dot. A dot was called the point of addition (punctus), hence a dotted note was called formerly a *pricked note*; this expression must not, however, be connected with *prick-song*, which signifies written music, as opposed to music sung by ear.

(2) When placed over a note, the dot is a direction that the note is to be played or sung *staccato*.

(3) When two or four dots are placed in the spaces of the staff, on either side of a double bar, they are a direction to repeat so much of the music as is inclosed between them.

(4) When placed under a slur, dots are a direction to play *spiccato*, that is, in violin playing, played by the same bow, but the bow must remain stationary between each sound. From violin music the term has been transferred to that of the pianoforte, and sometimes for the voice.

(5) A system of tablature for wind instruments; the Dot system. [TABLATURE.]

(6) Dots were formerly placed over a note to show its subdivision into lesser repeated notes, thus a half note with four dots above it would be equal to four eighth notes. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

(7) Besides the employment of the dot as a sign of augmentation of value, it is used to indicate *staccato*, being placed above or below the note, and written as a round dot if the staccato is not intended to be very marked, and as a pointed dash if the notes are to be extremely short.

(8) Dots are also placed before or after a double bar as a sign of the repetition of a passage or section. (*Grove*.)

2. (Pl.) Plastering: Nails driven into a wall to a certain depth, so that their protruding heads form a gauge of depth in laying on a coat of plaster.

3. Needlework: An embroidery stitch used in all kinds of fancy-work, and known as Point de pois and Point d'or.

dot-maker, s. One who makes or marks with dots.

"After our dot-makers are forgotten."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. of Aryan Lang. of India* (1871), vol. i. (Introd.), p. 72.

döt (2), s. [Fr., from Lat. dos (genit. dotis), from do=to give.] A woman's dowry; the fortune which a woman brings to her husband on marriage. (*Louisiana*.) [DOTE.]

döt, v. t. & i. [DOT, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To mark with dots.

2. To form of dots.

"In other parts of the chart distinguished by a dotted line."—*Cook: Voyages*, vol. ii., bk. ii., ch. vii.

3. To mark or diversify with little detached objects, which in the distance appear like dots.

"Rich corn land and meadow, intersected by green hedgerows, and dotted with villages and pleasant country seats."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

B. Intrans.: To make or form dots or spots.

döt'-age (age as ig), s. [Eng. dot(e); -age.]

1. A state of weakness or imbecility of mind or understanding, particularly that arising from old age.

"Whatever the courtiers may say, I am not yet sunk into dotage."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. Excessive and foolish fondness.

"This dotage of our general's."

Shakespeare: Antony and Cleopatra, i. 1.

*dot'-al, a. [Lat. dotalis, from dos (genit. dotis) =a dowry; Fr. dotal.] Of or pertaining to the dowry or portion of a woman; constituting or comprised in a dowry.

"Shall I, of one poor dotal town possessed,

My people thin, my wretched country waste,

An exiled prince, and on a shaking throne,

Or risk my patron's subjects, or my own?"

Garth: Ovid: Metamorphoses xiv.

*döt'-ant, s. [Eng. dot(e); -ant.] A dotard.

"Such a decayed dotant."—*Shakespeare: Coriol.*, v. 2.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hère, camél, hër, thère; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wöf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, räle, füll; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

dōt'-ard (1), *s.* [Eng. *dot(e)*, and Fr. suff. *-ard*.]

1. One whose intellect has become impaired by age; one who is in his second childhood.

"Draw, *dotard*! around thy old wavering sight
This mantle, to cover the phantoms of night."
Campbell: *Lochie's Warning*.

*2. One who is foolishly and excessively fond.

dōt'-ard, *dot-tard, a. [Ety. doubtful.] A term applied to trees cut down to the stumps; stumpy.

"It beares huge nuts which have excellent food in them; it shoots out hard prickles above a fathom long, and those arme them; with the bark they make tents, and the *dotard* trees serve for firing."—Howell: *Familiar Letters* (1650).

***dō-tard-ly, a.** [English *dotard*; *-ly*.] Like a *dotard*; weak, silly, foolish.

"That sunk and sottish, that dull and *dotardly* sin of idolatry."—More: *Antidote against Idolatry*.

***dōt'-a-ry, *dot-a-rie, s.** [DOTE, *v.*] The act of doting.

"These been for such as make them votarie,
And take them to the mantle and the ring,
And spenden day and night in *dotarie*,
Hammering their heads, musing on heavenly thing."
Drayton: *Shepherds Garland* (1593).

***dō-tāt, a.** [Latin *dotatus*, *pa. par.* of *doto*=to endow.] Endowed.

"Ane maist excellent person *dotat* with sindry virtewis and his prerogatiuis."—Bellendene: *Chronicle*, fol. 43b.

***dō-tā-tion, s.** [Lat. *dotatio*, from *dotatus*, *pa. par.* of *doto*=to endow, to give a dowry to; *dos* (genit. *dotis*)=a dowry.] The act of endowing with or giving a dowry or portion to; endowment.

"They require and take their foundations, ordinations, donations, charities, accounts, &c."—Strype: *Life of Parker*, (an. 1561).

dōtch'-in, s. [Chinese.] The Chinese steelyard. In Hong Kong, and other ports where Europeans trade, the beams are doubly graduated with circles of brass pins to mark British and Chinese weights. (*Knight*.)

dōte, *doat, *dot-ie, *dot-on, v. i. [O. Dut. *dōten*=to dote; Dut. *dutten*=to take a nap; *dut*=a nap, *dotage*; Icel. *dotta*=to nod with sleep; Fr. *radoter*; O. Fr. *redoter*, (*Skeat*).]

1. To have the intellect impaired by age; to be silly, foolish, or weak in intellect; to be delirious.

*2. To lose one's wits.

"He began to *dote* and *dote*."

Avonnyng of King Arthur, st. xvi.

3. To be fond or to love to excess or extravagance; to be foolishly in love.

"Who *dotes*, yet doubts; suspects, yet strongly loves!"
Shakespeare: *Othello*, iii. 3.

4. It is followed by *on* or *upon* before the object of affection.

"You are three
That Rome should *dot* on."

Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

*5. To decay.

"Then beetles could not live
Upon the honey bees,
But they the drones would drive
Unto the *dotes* trees."

Friar Bacon: *Brazen Heads Propheste* (1604).

***dōte** (1), *s.* [Fr. *dot*, from Lat. *dos* (genit. *dotis*)=a dowry, an endowment.]

1. A dowry, an endowment, a marriage portion.

2. Natural qualifications, gifts, or endowments.

"I muse a mistress can be silent to the *dotes* of such a servant."—B. Jonson: *Epicoene*, ii. 3.

***dōte** (2), *s.* [DOTE, *v.*]

1. A *dotard*; a silly, stupid fellow.

2. A state of stupor.

"Then after as in a *dote* he hath tottered some space about, at last hee falleth downe to dust."—Z. Boyd: *Last Battle*, p. 529.

***dōt'-ēd** (1), ***dot-ede, a.** [DOTE, *s.*] Given by way of donation.

***dōt'-ēd** (2), ***dot-ede, a.** [DOTE, *v.*]

1. Silly, stupid, foolish, imbecile.

"Whose senseless speech and *doted* ignorance,
Whence the prince had noted well."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, i. viii. 34.

2. Decayed, rotten.

"Such an old oak, though now it be *doted*, will not be struck down at one blow."—Hewson: *Sermons*, p. 33 (1622).

***dō te-hēad, s.** [Eng. *dote*, and *head* (*q. v.*)] A *dotard*, a *doter*.

"The *dotehead* was beside himselfe and whole out of his mynde."—Tyndale: *Works*, p. 350.

***dōt'-ēl, *dot-tel, a. & s.** [DOTE, *v.*]

A. As adj.: Doting, foolish, silly.

B. As subst.: A *dotard*.

"Thanne the *dotel* on dees drank that he myght."
Early Eng. Allit. Poems, Cleanness, 1517.

dōt'-ēr, s. [Eng. *dot(e)*; *-er*.]

1. One whose intellect is impaired by age; a *dotard*.

"What should a bald fellow do with a comb, a dumb *doter* with a pipe, or a blind man with a looking-glass?"—Burton: *Anat. of Melancholy*.

2. One who is fondly, weakly, and excessively in love.

"It mourns, that painting, and usurping hair,
Should ravish *doters* with a false aspect."
Shakespeare: *Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 3.

***dōt'-ēr, *dot-ur, v. i.** [A frequent, from *dote*, *v.* (*q. v.*)] To totter.

"The duk *doted* to the ground."

Degrevant, 1,109.

***dōtes, s. pl** [DOTE (1), *s.*] Natural gifts or endowments.

"Sing then, and shew these goodly *dotes* in thee."
R. B.: *Continuation of Sidney's Arcadia*, p. 516.

dōth, v. [Do, *v.*] Third person singular pres. indicative of the verb *to do*.

dōth'-ēr, s. [DOTE.]

Bot.: (1) The genus *Cuscuta*, (2) *Spergula arvensis*, (3) *Viola hirsuta*.

dōth'-ēr-īng, a. [DOTE.] Trembling.

dothering-Toms. The quaking grass *Briza media*.

dōth'id-ē-ā, s. [Gr. *dothiēn*=a small abscess, and *eidos*=form.]

Bot.: A genus of Sphæriacei (Ascomycetous Fungi), often growing upon leaves. They are distinguished from Sphæria and the more closely allied genera by the ascii being contained in cavities in the stroma, without any distinct perithecium.

***dōth-ir-īle, a.** [DAUGHTERLY.] What belongs to a daughter.

"The said *gadis* war frelie *gevin* & deliuerit by him to his said *dōthir* for *dōthir*lie kindness and lufrent he had to hir, be deliuerance of aue drink of beir to hir be hir said *fader*."—Aberd. Reg. A. (1543), p. 18.

dōt'-īng, *dōat'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DOTE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or state of being or acting as a *dotard*, or as one fondly and weakly in love.

"Such ones greatly suspected of *doting*."—Udall: *Luke*, ch. iii.

dōt'-īng-ly, adv. [Eng. *doting*; *-ly*.]

1. In a foolish, silly, or imbecile manner; like a *dotard*.

"Dotingly fumbling about the same philosophy."—Cudworth: *Morality*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

2. With excessive, foolish, or weak fondness.

"That he, to wedlock *dotingly* betrayed,
Should hope in this lewd town to find a maid!"
Dryden: *Juvenal*, sat. vi.

***dōt'-ish, a.** [Eng. *dot(e)*; *-ish*.] Doting, foolish, silly, stupid.

"The popis *dotish* disputers . . . were with shame constrained to give place to the learned men."—Joye: *Exposition of Daniel*, c. xi.

***dōt'-lēs, a.** [Eng. *dot*; *-less*.] Free from or without dots or specks.

"Shrubs with opposite, deciduous, exstipulate, *dotless* leaves."—Balfour: *Outlines of Botany*, p. 432.

***dōt'-tar, *dōt'-tēr, v. i.** [DOTE, *v.*]

1. To become stupid.

2. To roam about with an appearance of stupor or fatuity.

***dōt'-tard, a. & s.** [DOTARD, *a.*]

A. As adj.: Kept low by cutting; stumpy, stunted

B. As subst.: A tree kept low by cutting; a stumpy or stunted tree.

"For great trees, we see almost all overgrown trees in churchyards, or near ancient buildings, and the like, are pollards and *dottards*, and not trees at their full height."
—Bacon.

dōt'-tēd, pa. par. & a. [DOT, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Marked with dots or specks.

"Trees or shrubs, with usually opposite and *dotted* leaves."—Balfour: *Outlines of Botany*, p. 432.

2. Formed by means of dots; as, a *dotted* line.

3. Diversified with small detached objects resembling dots or specks.

II. Technically:

1. Music: Followed by a dot. [DOT, *s.* II. 1.]

2. Bot.: A term used when the fiber is so broken up as to leave small, isolated portions adhering to the membrane. (Balfour.)

dotted stitch, s.

Needlework: The same as DOT, *s.* II. 3.

dōt'-tēr-ēl, dōt'-trēl, s. [From the Eng. *dote*, *v.*, from the assumed stupidity of the bird; it being said to be so foolishly fond of imitation, that it suffers itself to be caught while intent upon mimicking the gestures of the fowler.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: In the same sense as II.

2. Fig.: A stupid fellow, a dupe, a gull.

"Our *dotters*! then is caught."

"He is, and just

As *dotters* use to be: the lady first
Advanced toward him, stretched forth her wing, and he
Met her with all expressions." Old Couple, iii.

II. Ornith.: *Chayadrius morinellus*, a species of plover. It breeds in the northern latitudes of Europe and Asia, and visits more southern latitudes during the winter.

"The *dotters*, which we think a very dainty dish,
Whose taking makes such sport, as no man more can wish.

For as you creep, or cower, or lie, or stoop, or go,
So, marking you with care, the apish bird *dote* do,
And acting every thing, doth never mark the net,
Till he be in the snare which men for him have set."
Drayton: *Polyolbon*, s. 25.

dōt'-tīng, pr. par., a. & s. [DOT, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: The act of marking or forming with dots or little spots.

2. Eng.: A form of engraving in which geographical divisions on maps are shown by interrupted lines or series of dots. Done by a roulette.

dōtting-pen, s. A pen having a roulette which makes dots or detached marks on the paper over which it is drawn. [ROULETTE.]

***dōt'-tl-pōl, *dot-ty-pol, s.** [DODDIPOL.] A blockhead, a numskull.

dōt'-tle (1), *s.* [Eng. *dot*=dimin. suff. *-le*.]

1. A little particle.

2. The refuse of a pipe of tobacco.

***dōt'-tle** (2), *s.* [DOSIL.] A stopper.

dōt'-tle, v. i. [A freq. from *dote*, *v.*] To be in a state of dotage; to move in a hobbling manner.

dōt'-tle, a. [DOTTLE, *v.*] In a state of dotage, or stupor; doting.

***dōu'-a-ni-ēr** (*r* silent), ***dōu'-a-neēr, s.** [Fr. *douanier*.] An officer of the French customs.

"The entrance is guarded by certain vigilant dragons, called *douaneers*, who mumbled us for some time."—Gray: *Letts*, to West.

Dōu'-āy, Dōu'-āi, s. [Fr. *Douai*, from *Duacum*, the old Roman name.]

Geog.: An ancient French town, 50° 21' N. lat. and 3° 6' E. long.; 108 miles N. by E. from Paris. Douai is the seat of a university, and possesses a good public library, containing upward of 35,000 volumes.

Douay Bible, s.

Scrip.: The English version of the Bible translated by the students of the Roman Catholic college at Douay, under the auspices of Cardinal Allen, the founder of that seat of education. The work was published at Douay in 1609, about two years before the appearance of King James' authorized Protestant Bible, which was issued in 1611. The Douay version contains the Old Testament only, a translation of the New having been sent forth from the press at Rheims as early as A. D. 1582. The Douay version is the only English one which has obtained the sanction of the Pope. Independently of its religious uses, it possesses interest for philologists.

dōub'-le (le as *el*), ***do-ble, *du-ble, a., adv. & s.** [O. Fr. *doble*; Fr. *double*, from Lat. *duplus*=double, lit. twice-full: =*du*=two, and *plus*, related to Lat. *plenus*=full; Sp. *doble*; Ital. *doppio*; Port. *dobre*, *dobro*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) In pairs, two of a sort or in a set together; consisting of two similar or corresponding parts; twofold, duplicate.

"All things are *double* one against another, and he hath made nothing imperfect."—Ecclesi. xlii. 24.

(2) Twice as much or as great; containing or composed of the same quantity or amount double or repeated.

"It was necessary to harass them with *double* duty."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

(3) Twofold, of two kinds.

"Heaven grant this festival may prove their last!
Or, if they still must live, from me remove
The *double* plague of luxury and love!"
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, iv. 906-11.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, gell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

2. *Figuratively*:

- (1) Increased, intensified.

"When the huge stone sunk o'er the tomb
The night returned in double gloom."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 22.

- (2) Treacherous, deceitful, double-faced, acting two parts.

"They were not of double heart."—*1 Chron.* xii. 33.

- *(3) Having twice the power or influence.

"The magnifico is much beloved,
And hath in his effect a voice potential,
As double as the duke's."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 2.

- *(4) Applied to capital letters.

"Two double letters, T and L."
Beattie: Poems.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: Flowers are said to be double when the stamens become more or less petaloid, as in the Rosaceæ and Malvaceæ; sometimes this results from the transformation of stamens and carpels, as in the Ranunculaceæ, &c. The term double is wrongly applied to certain of the Compositæ, as the Dahlia for example, because the change caused by culture is not from the addition of new petals, or from the transformation of different organs into petals, but simply from the amplification of the tubulous corollas or florets, which increase themselves, and often assume new colors. (*Balfour*.)

Music: The notes in the bass octave from D₂ to D₃ are often spoken of by organ-builders as double G, double F, &c.

B. *As adv.*: Twice.

"Then I was double their age, which now I am not."—*Swift*.

C. *As substantive*:I. *Ordinary Language*:1. *Literally*:

(1) Twice the quantity, amount, value, or sum; twice as much.

"In all the four great years of mortality above mentioned, I do not find that any week the plague increased to the double of the precedent week above five times."—*Grant: Bills of Mortality*.

(2) A fold, a plait, a doubling.

(3) A turn in running to escape pursuit.

"And when thou hast on foot the purblind hare,
Mark the poor wretch, to overshoot his troubles
How he outruns the wind, and with what care
He cranks and crosses with a thousand doubles."
Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 679-82.

2. *Figuratively*:

- *(1) A trick, an artifice, a shift, a scheme.

"I would now rip up
All their arch-villanies, and their doubles."
Beaum. & Flét.: Woman's Prize, iii. 1.

(2) Something exactly like another; a counterfeit, a duplicate, an exact copy.

"He put in the Marquis' hand a double of the late proclamation from England."—*Batille: Letters*, i. 174.

*(3) Strong beer, beer of twice the ordinary strength, marked XX.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Eccles.*: As many of the holy days of the Church are fixed to certain determinate days of the year, and the others, including all the Sundays, are continually subject to change in their days, it must necessarily follow that two holy days will occasionally come together on the same day of the year, and consequently that for such a day there will be two sets of lessons for morning and evening prayer, with two collects, epistles, and gospels. These days are technically called Doubles. Concurrent Holy-days, or Duplex Festivals.

2. *Milit.*: The quickest step or pace in marching. In the double the soldier takes 165 steps, of 33 inches each, in the minute. [DOUBLE-QUICK.]

3. *Music*:

(1) An old term for a variation. In some of Handel's harpsichord lessons, the variations of a theme are marked Double 1, Double 2, &c. A variation on a dance tune is also called a Double.

(2) The repetition of words in singing was also called the "Doubles or ingeminations thereof."

(3) An artist who understudies a part in an opera or play, that is, who prepares a part on the chance of the accidental absence of the principal.

(4) That which is an octave below the unison in pitch, i. e., double-bass, an instrument whose sounds are an octave below those of the violoncello; double-bassoon, an instrument similarly sounding an octave below the bassoon; double-diapason, an organ-stop of 16-feet pitch.

(5) A turn. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

4. *Print.*: Several words, lines, or passages set up twice; among pressmen, a sheet that is twice pulled and mackled.

5. *Build.*: The smallest size of roofing slates, measuring thirteen inches by six inches.

6. *Campan. (pl.)*: The name given by change-ringers to changes on five bells, from the fact that two pairs of bells change places in each successive change. (*Grove*.)

7. *Fabric (pl.)*: Thick, narrow, black ribbons, made for shoe-strings. They are supposed to be entirely of silk, but are mixed with cotton, and are done up in rolls of thirty-six yards each, four to the gross. The widths are known as two-penny, three-penny, sixpenny, and eightpenny. Watered dobles are called pads. (*Dict. of Needlework*.)

doub'-le (le as el), **dob-e-lyn*, **dub-lyn*, **dub-ble*, v. t. & i. [DOUBLE, a.]

A. *Transitive*:1. *Ordinary Language*:

(1) To fold down or over; to lay one part of a thing on another.

"He bought her sermons, psalms, and graces,
And doubled down the useful places."
Prior: Hans Carvel.

(2) To increase or extend to twice the original size, extent, quality, or value.

"This was only the value of the silver; there was besides a tenth part of that number of talents of gold, which, if gold was reckoned in a decuple proportion, will just double the sum."—*Arbutnot: Coins*.

(3) To give or return twice the quantity or amount.

"Reward her even as she rewarded you, and double unto her double according to her works; in the cup which she hath filled fill to her double."—*Rev.* xviii. 6.

(4) To be double or twice the amount, size, or extent of; to contain or consist of twice as much or as many; to exceed by an equal number, amount, or quantity.

"Thus reinforced against the adverse fleet,
Still doubling ours, brave Rupert leads the way;
With the first blushes of the morn they meet,
And bring night back upon the newborn day."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cxix.

(5) To redouble, to repeat, to add to a preceding..

"He saw proud Arcite and fierce Palamon
In mortal battle doubling blow on blow;
Like lightning flamed their fauchions to and fro."
Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, ii. 242-44.

(6) To make two of one.

"His face seems twain, each several limb is doubled."
Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 1,067.

*7. To make a duplicate or copy of; to copy.

"Some of the advertisement I have caused double."—*Batille: Letters*, i. 174.

(8) To increase by adding something equally great or important.

"With joy he will embrace you; for he's honorable,
And, doubling that, most holy."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

9. In the same sense as II. 2.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Milit.*: To unite two ranks or files in one.

2. *Naut.*: To sail round or by; to pass round a headland.

"We closed in with the Barnevelte, and running past Cape Deceit, with its stony peaks, about three o'clock doubled the weather-beaten Cape Horn."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. x., p. 211.

B. *Intransitive*:1. *Ordinary Language*:1. *Literally*:

(1) To increase, extend, or become enlarged to twice the original size, amount, quantity, or value; to become twice as much or as great.

"'Tis observed in particular nations, that within the space of three hundred years, notwithstanding all casualties, the number of men double."—*Burnet: Theory*.

(2) To enlarge a wager or stake to twice the previous sum or amount.

"Throw Egypt's by, and offer in the stead,
Offer—the crown on Berenice's head;
I am resolved to double till I win."
Dryden: Tyrannic Love, iii. 1.

(3) To turn or wind in running to escape pursuit.

*2. *Fig.*: To use tricks or artifices; to scheme, to deceive.

"What penalty and danger you accrue
If you be found to double."
J. Webster.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Mil.*: To march or advance at the double. [DOUBLE, s. II. 2.]

2. *Print.*: To set up the same word or words a second time unintentionally.

*(1) To double back: To turn and proceed in an opposite direction.

(2) To double upon:

Mil.: To inclose or shut in between two fires.

(3) To double the ears: To close them, as with wearisome talk. (*Davies*.)

"That that I tell you is rather to solace your eares with pretie conceits after a sort of long scholastical precepts which may happen have doubled them."—*Puttenham: English Poesie*, bk. iii., ch. xxiv.

*Double or quits: When two parties toss or play for a stake equivalent to all that is at the time owing by the loser to the winner, so that if the same person loses again he has to pay double what he before owed; if he wins, the two parties are quits, i. e., neither pays or receives.

double-acting, a.

1. *Lit.*: Acting or exerting power in two directions.

2. *Fig.*: The same as DOUBLE-DEALING (q. v.).

Double-acting baling-press: One which has two boxes in which the material is compressed; sometimes a single follower acts upon them alternately, in other cases two followers act simultaneously.

Double-acting engine: An engine in which both motions of the piston are produced by the action of live steam, which bears upon the faces alternately; in contradistinction to single-acting, in which live steam is only admitted to one side of the piston, the weight of the pump-rod or the pressure of the atmosphere giving the return motion. This form of engine was invented by Watt. The piston of the Newcomen atmospheric engine, on which Watt was improving, was raised by steam at a moderate pressure, and depressed by the pressure of the atmosphere when the steam beneath the piston was condensed by a water-jet. Watt added the separate condenser, air-pump, and steam-jacket to the cylinder, and then sought for means for keeping the atmosphere from the inside of the cylinder when the piston was depressed. He added the cylinder-cover, adopted the stuffing-box invented by Sir Samuel Morland, and admitted steam above the piston to occupy the space formerly filled with air. The steam retreated as the piston rose, and was afterward utilized beneath the piston. Eventually the steam was regularly inducted above and below the piston alternately, in each case giving a positive pressure: here we have the double-acting engine.

Double-acting inclined plane: An inclined plane on which the loaded wagons, as they descend by their weight, pull up the empty wagons by means of a rope passing round a pulley or drum at the top of the inclined plane.

Double-acting pump: A pump which throws water at each stroke; contradistinguished from the ordinary lift-pump, in which the bucket only raises water at the up-stroke.

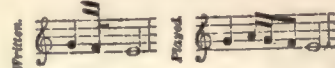
double-action.

Music: In a pianoforte movement, an arrangement of a jointed upright piece at the back end of the key, used to lift the hammer instead of the stiff wire or lifter of the single-action. The piece is called a hopper, and engages in a notch on the under side of the hammer to lift it, but, escaping or hopping therefrom, allows the hammer to fall away immediately from the string.

double avail of marriage, s. [AVAIL.]

double-backfall.

Music: An ornament in old music, e. g.:



(*Stainer & Barrett*.)

double-bank, v. t.

Naut.: To furnish with an oar pulled by two men.

double-banked, double-benched, a.

Naut.: Applied to a boat which has two men to work the same oar, or has two opposite oars worked by rowers on the same bench.

double-bar, s.

1. *Music*: A sign formed of two single bars showing (1) the end of a piece, (2) the end of a movement of a work, (3) the end of a portion to be repeated, (4) the commencement of a change of key, (5) the commencement of a change of time, (6) the end of a line of words set to music, as in a hymn tune. [BAR.] (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

2. *Needlework*: A stitch used in the making of Macramé lace. [MACRAMÉ.]

double-barreled, a.

1. *Lit. & Gun.*: Having a pair of parallel barrels on the same stock.

2. *Fig.*: Producing a double effect; serving a double purpose.

"This was a double-barreled compliment. It implied that Mrs. Weller was a most agreeable female, and also that Mr. Stiggins had a clerical appearance."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xvii.

fate, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wä, wët, hère, camél, hër, thère; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, räle, füll; try, sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

double-bass, or base, s.

Music: The largest of the stringed instruments played with a bow. Its invention is attributed to Gaspar di Salo, 1580. It is made with three or four strings. The strings are usually tuned a fourth apart to the notes F, B, E when three strings are employed, with the addition of the lower E when there are four strings. (Stainer & Barrett.)

double-bassoon, s.

Music: The deepest-toned instrument of the bassoon family; also called Contra-fagotto. It stands in the same relation to a bassoon as the double-bass does to the violoncello; that is to say, its sounds are actually an octave below those indicated. Its compass is from a flat below C to tenor F. Though this instrument was formerly used in military bands, and was played at the first Handel commemoration in Westminster Abbey, it had gone completely out of use till the Handel Festival in 1871. The great masters, however, have written for it largely. Haydn gives it an important part in several of his works, as do also Spohr, Beethoven, and Mendelssohn. (Stainer & Barrett, &c.)



Double-bass.

double-bead, s.

Joinery: Two beads placed side by side and separated by a quirk. [MOLDING.]

double-bearing, a.

Bot.: Producing twice in one season.

double-beat, s. & a.

A. As substantive:

Music: An ornament of old music, consisting of a beat repeated. (Stainer & Barrett.)

B. As adj.: (See the compound.)

Double-beat valve: A valve so arranged that, on opening, it presents two outlets for the water; in closing, the valve drops upon two gun-metal rings, fixed in the seat, which is of cast-iron; this is cast with a cylindrical portion, which serves as guide to the valve, as do also the ribs. A cap limits the throw of the valve. It is so called from the fact that its lower edge beats upon a circular seat on the lower ring, and a flange on its upper edge upon a ring on the upper-plate of the valve-seat.

***double-beer, s.** [French *biere double*.] Strong beer or ale. [XX]

"Had he been master of good double-beer,
My life for his, John Dawson had been here."

Corbett: *On the Death of J. Dawson.*

Double-double-beer: Strong beer, much stronger than the double-beer. [XXX]

double-biting, a. Biting, that is, cutting, with either edge; two-edged.

"His double-biting ax, and beamy spear,
Each asking a gigantic force to rear,"

Dryden: *Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 480, 481.

double-bitted ax, s. An ax having two opposite bits or blades. It is an ancient form of battle-ax, being a favorite weapon with the Franks in the time of Clotaire (seventh century), and with the Danes in the time of Alfred the Great (ninth century). The double-bitted ax is found in the tumuli and barrows of this country. It is in three forms: 1, with a circumferential groove for the occupation of the withe or split handle to which it is lashed; (2) with an eye traversing the head; (3) with a socket for the handle.

double-block, s.

Naut.: A block with two sheaves, which are ordinarily placed on the same pin, but rotate in separate mortises in the shell. Other double-blocks have the sheaves arranged one above the other. [LONG-TACKLE BLOCK; SHOE-BLOCK; FIDDLE-BLOCK; SISTER-BLOCK.]

double-bodied microscope, s. A microscope invented by Nachet, to enable several observers to view the same object simultaneously. The rays from the objective are divided by a prism; the separated rays received by two other prisms, and the respective pencils directed through the respective bodies of the instrument. The principle is similar to that of the binocular microscope (q. v.).

double-book, s. A book printed on half sheets. (Hannet.)

double-bourdon, s.

Music: An organ-stop of 32 feet tone. On the manuals it rarely goes below middle c; on the pedals it extends, of course, through the whole compass. (Stainer & Barrett.)

double-breasted, a. Applied to a coat or waist-coat either side of which may be lapped over the other.

double-buttoned, a. Having a double row or two rows of buttons.

"Others you'll see, when all the town's afloat,
Wrapt in th' embraces of a kersey coat,
Or double-button'd frieze." Gay: *Trivia*.

double-cap, s. A flat (unfolded) writing or book paper, 17x27 inches.

double-chant, s.

Music: A chant in two parts, each in two strains, the first of three and the second of four bars in length.

***double-charge, v. t.** To load or charge doubly, to overcharge.

"Pistol, I will double-charge thee with dignities."—Shakesp.: *Henry IV., Pt. II., v. 3.*

double-chisel, s. A tool with two chisel-edges to cut the ends of a mortise simultaneously, while the chip extends into the depression between the bits. It is used in mortising sash-bars for windows.

double-chorus, s.

Music: A chorus for two separate choirs; the several themes may be distinct, or so constructed that united they form one harmony. [CHORUS.]

double-clasping, a. Fastened with a double clasp.

"The double-clasping gold the king confessed."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xix. 64.

***double-cloak, s.** A cloak which could be turned to serve as a disguise.

double-cloth loom, s. One for weaving two sets of webs simultaneously. These may be connected at certain parts, and cut apart subsequently, and so form a series of undergarments. In another form, the two webs are so knitted as to form a tube, being joined at their edges. At certain intervals, both webs are thrown into one flat web of double thickness, and then again separated, forming a tube as before. The completed web is then cut apart mid-length of the doubled portion, and also mid-length of the tubular portion, and the result is a number of bags with closed bottoms.

double-compass, s. An instrument whose legs are prolonged each way beyond the joint, so that either pair may be used; when the legs on one pair are double the length of the others, it answers as a bisecting-compass.

double-complaint, s. The same as DOUBLE-QUARREL (q. v.).

double-concave lens, s. A lens both faces of which are concave. [LENSES.]

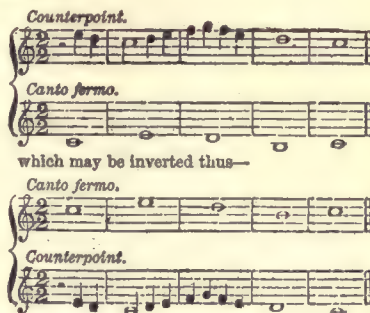
double-convex lens, s. A lens both sides of which are convex, though they may differ in the radii of their curves. When the difference is as six to one, it is a crossed lens. [LENSES.]

double-coral stitch, s.

Needlework: An embroidery stitch much used in ticking work, and for ornamenting linen. It is composed of a straight center line, with long button-hole stitches branching from it on each side in a slanting direction, and at even distances. (Dict. of Needlework.)

double-counterpoint, s.

Music: A kind of artificial composition where the parts are inverted in such a manner that the uppermost becomes the lowermost, and vice versa; or, in other words, the art of making melodies grammatically convertible at certain intervals. [COUNTER-POINT.] The simplest form of double counterpoint is when a *canto-fermo* and its counterpart are convertible, e. g.,



The above is an example of double counterpoint at the octave, because the parts are inverted at this interval; but, when one part is transposed as well as inverted, it is called double-counterpoint at the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, &c., according to the interval of the transposition.

double-crotchet, s.

Music: A semiquaver.

double-crown, s.

*1. *Numis.:* An English gold coin, current in the early part of the seventeenth century. Its value was at first ten, and afterward eleven shillings, or £2.50 to £2.75.

2. *Print.:* A kind of paper, 20x30 inches, used for posters and bookwork.

double-curvature, s.

Geom.: A term applied to a line which so curves in such a manner that all parts of it are not in the same plane. Examples, the rhumb line and the loxodromic curve.

double-cut file, s. A file which has two rows of teeth, crossing each other at an angle, in contradistinction to the single-cut or flat, which has but one row.

double-cylinder press, s.

Print.: A press with one form, and receiving paper from two cylinders.

double-cylinder printing-machine, subst. A. A printing-press in which the form is placed on a flat bed, and the impression taken by two cylinders, each of which alternately takes a sheet and receives an impression from the form while it is passing under them.

double-cylinder pump, s. A pump having two cylinders in which the pistons act alternately. They may be single-acting or double-acting, that is, the cylinder may receive and deliver water at and from each end. The pumps of Heron of Alexandria, 150 B. C., were all single-acting, but one of them at least had a double cylinder.

double-cylinder steam-engine, s. A form of engine having two communicating cylinders of varying capacities; there are many modifications in the arrangements and modes of application of the steam. The first engine of this character was that of Hornblower, in which two piston-rods were connected to the same arm of the walking-beam, but at different distances from its center of oscillation. As usually understood, the double-cylinder engine involves the use of the same steam in two cylinders consecutively; first at a relatively high pressure in a smaller cylinder, and then at a lower pressure in a larger cylinder.

double-dagger, s.

Print.: A reference-mark (‡) next to the dagger (†) in order. Otherwise called a Diesis.

***double-damned, a.** Damned in two ways, or twice over.

"Therefore be double-damned."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, iv. 2.

double-dark, a. Intensely dark; steeped in darkness, or obscurity. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"As Moses' face was veiled, so is mine,
Lest on their double-dark souls either shine."

Herbert: *The Sacrifice*.

double-dealer, s. A tricky, deceitful fellow; one who acts two parts at the same time or in the same business; a double-faced person, saying one thing and doing another.

"Double-dealers may pass muster for awhile; but all parties wash their hands of them in the conclusion."—*L'Esrange*.

double-dealing, a. & s.

1. *As adj.:* Deceitful, tricky, given to duplicity or double-dealing.

2. *As subst.:* Duplicity, deceitful actions; tricky; the conduct of a double-dealer.

"His dissimulation might have degenerated into wickedness and double-dealing."—Broome: *View of Epio Poetry*.

¶ For the difference between double-dealing and deceit, see DECEIT.

double-decker, s.

1. *Naut.:* A vessel which has two decks; especially a man-of-war having two gun decks.

2. A conveyance having seats for passengers on the roof; as, a two-story street car.

3. Two drams in one; a double drink. (*U. S. Slang.*)

double-demisemiquaver, s.

Music: A note whose value is one-half of a demisemiquaver.

double-demy, s.

Print.: A kind of paper, 35x22½ inches, used for posters and bookwork.

double-diamonds, s. pl. A stitch made in Macramé lace.

double-diapason, s.

Music:

1. [DOUBLE, s., II. 2.]

2. An organ stop of 16-feet pitch. (Stainer & Barrett.)

bóil, bóy; póut, jówl; cat, cèll, chorus, qhín, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shàn. -tion, -sion = shùn; -tíon, -sion = zhùn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shús. -ble, -dle, &c. = bèl, dél.

double-distress, s.

Scots Law: A name given to those arrestments which are used by two or more creditors, in order to attach the funds of their debtor in the hands of a third party.

double-door, s. Two pairs of folding-doors, hung upon the angles of the aperture, and each swinging inward so as to open against the reveal. The inner pair is frequently covered with baize.

double-d'or, s. A French style of jewelry; a plate of gold is soldered upon one of copper, the respective thicknesses being one and eleven; the plate is then thinned by rolling, and worked up into the required form.

double-drawing pen, s. A draughtsman's pen to rule two lines at once.

double-drill, s. A drill with two cutters, making a countersunk hole, so that the head of the screw or rivet placed therein shall not protrude.

double-drum, s.

Music: A large drum beaten at both ends. In contradistinction to other drums in which but one head is beaten; as side, snare, and kettle drums. [DRUM.]

double-dutch, s. Gibberish, jargon, or some tongue not understood by the hearer.

***double-dye, *double-die, v. t.** To dye doubly or with double the intensity.

"And double-die it with imperial crimson."

Dryden & Lee: Edipus, iv. 1.

double-dyed, a. Stained or tainted with infamy; doubly infamous; as, a double-dyed villain.

double-eagle, s.

1. An American gold coin of the value of twenty dollars.

2. A representation, as in the national arms of Russia and Austria, of an eagle with two heads.

double-edged, a.

1. *Lit.:* Having two edges.

"Your Delphic sword, the Panther then replied,

Is double-edged, and cuts on either side."

Dryden: Hind and Panther, iii. 191, 192.

2. *Fig.:* Acting in two ways, as an argument which makes both for and against the person using it; cutting two ways.

double-elephant, s. A size of drawing or flat writing-paper, measuring 26x40 inches.

double-ended bolt, s. A bolt having a screw-thread on each end for receiving a nut. It is used for binding together three parts or pieces independently of each other.

double-entendre, s. The use of a word or phrase which will bear two meanings or constructions, one of which is commonly indelicate or obscene.

"Selling of bargains and double-entendres."—*Arbutnot & Pope: Martin Scriblerus.*

double-entry, s.

Bookkeeping: A method of bookkeeping in which every transaction is entered twice, once on the creditor side of one book, and again on the debtor side of another, so as to serve as a check on each other.

double-expansion steam-engine, s. A form of engine in which steam, admitted to act upon a piston of relatively small area and cut off at a certain part of the stroke so as to work expansively from that point to the end of the stroke, is then admitted to the face of a larger piston, where it undergoes a farther expansion. One form has a large trunk-piston having two annular steam-spaces between the trunk and cylinder, affording two annular pistons of relatively small area; the ends of the trunk, which are of larger area, constituting two other piston heads to receive the force of the steam at the second expansion. (*Knight.*)

***double-eyed, a.** Watching in every direction; doubly watchful.

"Deceitful meaning is double-eyed."

Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar (May).

double-face, s.

1. Duplicity, trickery; the conduct of a double-dealer.

2. A double-faced person; a double-dealer.

double-faced, a.

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Double-dealing; hypocritical, full of duplicity.

"Like that Roman Janus, double-faced."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. II.

2. *Joinery:* A term applied to an architrave, or the like, having two faces.

***double-fatal, a.** Dangerous or deadly in two ways.

"Their bows of double-fatal yew."

Shakespeare: Richard II., iii. 2.

double-feather, s.

Needlework: A variety of feather-stitch (q. v.).

double-file, s. A compound file made of two files riveted together, one edge projecting beyond that of the other. Used by cutlers and gun-makers in checking their work, as on the small of the gun-stock.

double-first, s.

Universities:

1. One who takes his degree in the first class, both in classics and mathematics.

2. A degree taken in the first class, in both classics and mathematics.

double-flageolet, s.

Music: A flageolet having two tubes and one mouthpiece, admitting of the performance of simple music in thirds and sixths, &c. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

double-flat, s.

Music: A sign (bb) used in music before a note already flattened in the signature, which depresses the note before which it is placed another half-tone. It is contradicted by a natural and a flat. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

double-floor, s.

Carp.: A floor constructed with binding and bridging joists; a double-framed floor.

double-flower, s.

Bot.: [DOUBLE, a.]

double-flowered, a.

Bot.: Bearing or producing double-flowers.

double-fluid battery, s. A galvanic battery in which two fluids are used as exciting liquids. They are kept apart by a porous cup, as in the Daniell's battery, or by gravity, as in Calland's. Daniell was the inventor of this form of battery, and received therefor the Copley medal of the Royal Society in 1837. He used sulphuric acid in a porous cup placed in a glass cup containing sulphate of copper. (*Knight.*)

***double-formed, a.** Having two distinct forms or shapes.

"What thing thou art, thus double-formed,"

Milton: P. L., ii. 741.

***double-founded, a.** Having two sources or springs.

"The double-founded stream."—*Milton: P. L., xii. 144.*

double-fronted, a.

1. Having two fronts.

"He shrouds

His double-fronted head in higher clouds."

Wordsworth: Sonnets.

2. Applied to a house, shop, &c., in which there are rooms and windows on both sides of the entrance.

double-fugue, s.

Music: A common term for a fugue on two subjects, in which the two start together.

double-furrow plow, s. A plow striking two furrows at once; a gang or double-plow.

double-futtocks, s.

Shipbuilding: Timbers in the cant-bodies extending from the deadwood to the run of the second futtock-head.

double-gear, s. The nests of variable-speed gear-wheels in the head-stock of a lathe; back-gear.

Double-gear wheel: A wheel which has two sets of cogs of varying diameter; these may drive two pinions, or be driven by one and drive the other.

double-gild, v. t.

1. *Lit.:* To gild with double coatings of gold.

2. *Fig.:* To excuse, to atone.

"England shall double-gild his treble guilt."

Shakespeare: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 5.

double-gilded, double-gilt, a. Gilt with double coatings of gold.

double-Gloucester, s. A superior kind of rich cheese, of double thickness, manufactured in Gloucestershire, England.

double half-round file, s. A file whose sides are curved, the edges forming cusps; the arcs of the sides being much less than 180°. Used for dressing or crossing-out balance-wheels, and hence known as a cross-file. The convex edges have usually different curvatures.

double-hammer, s.

Metal.: A forging device for operating upon a bloom or puddler's ball, striking it upon opposite sides simultaneously.

double-handed, a.

1. *Lit.:* Having two hands.

2. *Fig.:* Double-dealing; treacherous, deceitful.

"All things being double-handed, and having the appearances both of truth and falsehood, where our affections have engaged us, we attend only to the former."—*Glanville: Scepis Scientifica.*

double-headed, a.

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having two heads.

2. *Bot.:* Having the flowers growing one to another.

"The double rich scarlet nonsuch is a large double-headed flower, of the richest scarlet color."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

Double-headed rail:

Rail.: A rail whose edges are bulbous and counterparts, so that when one is worn the other may be placed uppermost. This rail does not rest so securely on the sleepers, having no flat base like the foot-rail, or bridge-rail, but requires a chair on each sleeper. This greatly increases the expense in fastening to the sleepers.

Double-headed shot:

Ord.: A projectile formerly used, consisting of two shot united at their bases.

Double-headed wrench: A wrench having a pair of jaws at each end, one diagonal, the other right-angular. The shank of each outer jaw is connected to the sleeved inner jaw of the other pair, the sleeves slipping on the shanks of the jaws to which they are opposed. The double threads act in conjunction, to expand or close each pair simultaneously.

***double-hearted, a.** Having a double or deceitful heart; false-hearted.

"So double-hearted hypocrites, so they

Who God forget, shall in their prime decay."

Sandys: Job, p. 14.

***double-henned, a.** Having a false wife.

"Now, bull! now, dog! 'Loo, Paris, 'loo! now my double-henned sparrow! 'loo, Paris, 'loo! The bull has the game:—'ware horns, ho!"—*Shakespeare: Troilus and Cressida, v. 8.*

double-hung, s.

Carp.: A term applied to the sashes of a window when movable, the one upward and the other downward, by means of lines, weights, and pulleys.

Double-hung window: A window with two sashes, each having its complement of lines, weights, and pulleys.

double-image, a. (See the compound.)

Double-image micrometer: Suggested by Römer about 1678; brought into use by Bouguer about 1748. It is formed by dividing diametrically the object-glass of a telescope or microscope, the straight-edges being ground smooth, so that they may easily slide by one another. The parts are separable by a screw, which moves an index on a graduated scale. A double image of the object in the field of view is produced by the separation of the segments; and by bringing the opposite edges of the two images into contact, a measure of the diameter of the object is obtained in terms of the extent of the separation. A heliometer.

double-imperial, s.

Print.: A kind of paper 32x44 inches.

double-insurance, s.

Law, Commerce, &c.: The term applied when a person, being fully insured by one policy, effects another insurance on the same property with another office. In this case the law will allow him to be indemnified from one insurance or the other, but not to make a profit by claiming indemnification from both. Besides this, the office which meets his loss can claim part repayment from the other one. (*Arnold: On Insurance.*)

double-jointed, a. Having two joints.

Double-jointed compass: A compass having, in addition to the main joint, additional joints by which legs may be bent to secure a proper presentation of the feet to the paper.

double-knife, s. A knife having a pair of blades which may be set at any regulated distance from each other, so as to obtain thin sections of soft bodies. One form of this is known as Valentin's knife, from the inventor.

double-knitting, s.

Needlework: A stitch in knitting which, producing a double instead of a single web, is especially useful when light and yet warm articles are to be knitted.

double-knots, s. pl.

Needlework: A knot used in tatted crochet.

double-leaf, s.

Bot.: *Listera ovata*, from its two opposite and only leaves. (*Britten & Holland.*)

double-letter, s.

Print.: Two letters on one shank, as ff, fi; a binotype.

double-light, s. A variety of light as displayed for the warning and instruction of mariners from lighthouses. The light indicates land, rock, or shoal, and, by varying the characteristics of the light, the seaman is informed of the part of the coast he is on, and of his bearings as to his port or

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôr, or, wôre, wôlf, wôr, wôr, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.

course. The other characters of light are known as Fixed, Revolving, Intermittent, Flashing, and Colored. These are variously combined. The double-light is usually exhibited from two towers, one of which is ordinarily higher than the other. The duplication of the lights affords a leading line as a guide to a channel, as well as furnishing another mode of varying the lights on a coast where they are numerous. [LIGHT.]

double-line, s.

Harness:

1. A form of driving-lines or reins in which supplementary reins are afforded, which may be brought into use in emergency, such as an attempt to bolt. In some cases it is an extra rein to pull the horses' heads together; a rein to pull a hood over the eyes of a horse; a gag-rein to pull the bit violently into the corners of his mouth; a choking-rein around the throat; a gripper on the muzzle; shutters on the nostrils, &c.

2. A description of driving-reins or lines in which each main branch has a check-line to the bit of the other horse. Distinguished from the Western teamster's single or check line.

double-lock, s. A canal-lock having two parallel chambers connecting by a sluice. Each chamber has a gate at each end connecting with the upper and lower pounds respectively. The object is to save one-half the water that would be used in locking boats.

double-lock, v. t. To fasten a door by shooting the lock twice; to fasten with double or extra security and caution.

"He immediately double-locked his door, and sat down carefully to reading and comparing both his orders."—Tatler.

double-locked, a. Fastened with double or extra security and caution.

double-long, a. (See the compound.)

Double-long treble:

Needlework: A stitch used in crochet.

double-manned, a. Furnished or equipped with twice the number of men.

double-margin, a. (See the compound.)

Double-margin door:

Joinery: A door framed in imitation of folding-doors, the central style being made double with an intervening bead.

***double-meaning, a.** Saying one thing and meaning another; double-dealing, double-faced, deceitful; speaking equivocally.

"He has deceived me, like a double-meaning prophet."—Shakespeare: *All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 3.

double-medium, s.

Print: A kind of paper 24x38 inches.

double-milled, a.

Cloth Manufac: Twice milled or fullad, to render more compact and fine.

***double-minded, a.** Unsettled or wavering in mind; changeable, fickle, undetermined.

"A double-minded man is unstable in all his ways."—James i. 8.

double-moldboard plow, s.

Agric: A plow having a moldboard on each side of the sheath, so as to throw the soil away right and left. It is used in hilling up crops, such as potatoes and cabbages. Not used for corn; the rows are too wide apart. A double-moldboard plow was used by the Romans in ribbing the ground for wheat. This left the ground in ridges, whose summits were seeded by hand-drilling.

***double-mouthed, a.** Deceitful or untrustworthy in reports.

"Fame, if not double-faced, is double-mouthed."

Milton; *Samson Agonistes*, 971.

double-natured, a. Having a double or two-fold nature. (*Young: Night Thoughts*.)

double-octave, s.

Music: The interval of a fifteenth.

double pedal point, s.

Music: A portion of a fugue or melody in which two notes are long sustained, generally the tonic and dominant. (*Stainer & Barrett*.) [SUSTAINED NOTE.]

double pedro, s. [PEDRO, s.]

double pica, s.

Printing: A size of type double the size of Pica.

Double Pica.

double-piled fabric-loom, s. One in which a pile is formed on both sides of the foundation, and which may be produced from either the warp or weft.

double-piston pump, s. One which works two pistons from a single lever or handle. It may be double or single acting as to the separate pistons.

double piston-rod engine, s. A direct-action steam-engine designed for vessels of low draft and shallow holds, without exposing the machinery above deck. It is one of the numerous attempts to avoid the use of a beam or side-lever. [DIRECT-ACTION STEAM-ENGINE.] The double piston-rod engine has two piston-rods to each piston, the center of the cylinder-cover is plain, and this allows the crank when lowest to barely clear the said cover, thus saving the depth of a stuffing-box. The two piston-rods issue from opposite apertures, but neither in the longitudinal nor transverse line of the ship. It is said to afford the shallowest arrangement yet known with no beam above deck, and is used on the Rhone, the Indus, and the Sutlej. (*Knight*.)

double-piston square-engine, s. An engine having two square pistons at right angles to and one within the other.

double plane-iron, s.

Carp: A smoothing-plane iron having a counter-iron to bend up the shaving in working cross-grained stuff.

double-plea, s.

Law: A plea in which the defendant alleges for himself two several matters in bar of the action, whereof either is sufficient to effect his desire in debarring the plaintiff.

double-plow, s.

1. The double-plow, in which a shallow share preceded the deeper-running, longer plow, originated in England, where it is known as the skim-coulter plow. This has a share attached to the coulter to turn down the top soil with its weeds, to be covered with the main furrow-slice, which is turned over by the larger plow following. In this country another form of this plow has been used in which the precedent portion is not merely a flange on the coulter, but is a regular moldboard plow of small proportions, higher than and in front of the main plow. This is known as the "Michigan double-plow," and is an efficient implement requiring four horses.

2. The double-plow, having two plows to one stock or two stocks framed together so as to have but one pair of handles and be operated by one man, is mentioned by Walter Blythe, who wrote during the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell. [GANG-PLOW.]

double-quarrel, s.

Eng. Eccles. Law: A complaint made by any clerk or other to the archbishop of the province, against an inferior ordinary, for delaying justice in some cause ecclesiastical. The effect is, that the archbishop directs his letters, under the authentic seal, to all clerks of his province, commanding them to admonish the said ordinary within nine days to do the justice required, or otherwise to cite him to appear before him or his official; and lastly to intimate to the said ordinary, that if he neither performs the thing enjoined, nor appears at the day assigned, he himself will proceed to perform the justice required. And this seems to be termed a double-quarrel, because it is most commonly made against both the judge and him at whose petition justice is delayed. (*Cowel*.) [DUPLEX QUERELA.]

double-quartet, s.

Music: A composition for two sets of four voices or instruments, *sol*. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

double-quick, a., s. & adv.

A. As adjective:

1. *Lit. & Mil.*: Performed in the time of the double-quick march; pertaining to double-quick.

2. *Fig.*: Very quick; as, He went in double-quick time.

B. As substantive:

Mil.: The same as DOUBLE, s.

C. As adv.:

In double-quick time; at the double.

double-quick, v. i. & t.

1. Intransitive:

Mil.: To march in double-quick time, to march at the double.

2. Transitive:

Mil.: To cause to march at the double.

double-reed, s.

Music:

1. The vibrating reed of instruments of the oboe class.

2. A reed stop on an organ of 16-feet pitch. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

double-refracting, a.

Optics, Crystallog., &c.: Refracting twice over. [DOUBLE-REFRACTION.]

double-refraction, s.

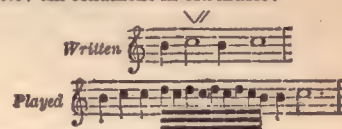
Optics, Crystallog., &c. (of a crystal): The act of twice over refracting a ray of light, with the effect of making it bifurcate, and making objects seen

through it look double. Bodies destitute of crystallization—glass, for instance—have not this quality, nor have crystals formed on the cubic system. Those belonging to other systems all possess it to a greater or less extent. The substance in which it is best seen is Iceland spar, as was pointed out by Bartholin in 1669. Even those substances in which it is but obscurely discernible polarize light. The law of double-refraction was first enunciated clearly by Huyghens in his treatise on light, written in 1678, and published in 1690. (*Gannot*.)

Double-refraction micrometer: The Abbé Rochon first applied the principle of double-refraction to micrometrical measurements. His instrument had two prisms connected together so as to form a single crystal. The prisms are so disposed that the face of the first is perpendicular to the axis of the crystal, while in the second the axis is parallel to the line of intersection of the two faces, so that the axes of crystallization of the two prisms are at right angles to each other. The prisms are placed in perfect contact and cemented by mastic, and together form a plate, the opposite sides of which are parallel. As the ray enters the second prism the ordinary ray passes on, and the extraordinary ray is refracted. The angle of divergence of the rays is constant in the same prism, and is determined by experiment. The apparatus is placed in the tube of a telescope, where it may be slipped backward and forward. The determination of the diameter of the object is obtained by bringing the images in contact. (*Knight*.)

double-relish, s.

Music: An ornament in old music:



*double-ribbed, a. Great with child.

"Now over and besides these mischeifes, this comes also in the very nick; this same woman of Andros, whether she be wife to Pamphilus or but his love, I know not, but great with child shee is by him; shee is now double-ribbed."—Terence in English (1614).

double-root, s.

Music: [SHARP SIXTH.]

double-royal, s.

Print: A kind of paper, 26x40 inches.

***double-ruff, s.** A sort of game at cards. There were also games called English Ruff and Honors, French Ruff and Wide Ruff.

"I can play at nothing so well as double-ruff."

Woman Killed with Kindness (*Dodsley*, vii. 296)

double-salt, s.

Chem.: A compound salt, consisting of two salts in chemical combination; as common alum, which contains sulphate of alumina and sulphate of potash.

double-saw, s. A stock having two blades at a regulated distance, adapted to cut kerfs and space the intervals, as in comb-cutting. [COMB.]

double-seaming machine, s. A tool or machine for lapping the edges of sheet-metal one over the other, and then doubling over the lapped portions so as to preclude the possibility of the portions slipping apart. (*Knight*.)

double-seat valve, s. Perhaps another name for the double-beat valve, and the more appropriate term of the two.

double-security, s. Two securities held by a creditor for the same debt.

***double-shade, v. t.** To double the shade or darkness of; to make doubly dark or shady.

"Now began Night, with her sullen wings, to double-shade The desert." Milton; *P. R.*, i. 499-501.

***double-shaded, a.** Doubly or twice as dark or shady.

double-sharp, s.

Music: A sign (x) used before a note already sharp, to indicate that it is desired to raise the pitch by a semitone. It is contradicted by a natural and a sharp. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

***double-shining, a.** Shining with double the luster or brightness.

"He was Among the rest that there did take delight To see the sports of double-shining day." Sidney.

double-shovel plow, s. A plow for tending crops, and having two small shovels on as many sheaths. They are arranged a little distance apart, and one a little behind the other. The left-hand plow is a little in the rear when the right is specially engaged in working the crop. (*Knight*.)

bôl, bôy; pout, jow1; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tlan = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

double-shuffle, *s.* A low dance.

double-speed pulley, *s.* A contrivance for giving what is termed double speed to the spindles of the self-acting mule.

double-square, *s.*

Needlework: An embroidery stitch, also known as Queen stitch.

double-standard, *s.* In economics the phrase Double Standard is used to signify a "Double Standard of Monetary Value." It implies the existence of what is known as the Gold Standard on the one hand, and the Silver Standard on the other. Wherever the Double Standard in its integrity is in use a creditor is bound to accept payment of any sum in coins of either of the metals, gold or silver, which the debtor may choose to tender. (*Bithell*.)

double-stars, *s. pl.*

Astron.: Two stars so close to each other as to appear one to the naked eye.

double-steam-engine, *s.* A steam-engine which has two cylinders acting coincidentally or alternately. Two double-acting oscillating cylinders, acting upon a two-cranked shaft, work coincidentally, and form a double-engine. (*Knight*.)

double-stopping, *s.*

Music: The stopping of two strings simultaneously with the fingers in violin-playing. The practice was first suggested by John Francis Henry Biber in 1681, in a set of solos for a violin and a bass: one of these pieces is written in three staves, two for the violin-playing in double-stopping, and the third for the bass. He also in the same work suggests a varied tuning in fourths and fifths for the purpose of making the double-stopping easy. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

double super-royal, *s.*

Print.: A kind of paper, 27x42 inches.

double-tang file, *s.* A file with a tang at each end, to adapt it to receive the handles.

double-threaded, *a.* Consisting of or made of two threads twisted together.

double-tongue, *v. t.*

Music: To play a passage with double-tonguing (*q. v.*).

double-tongue, *s.*

Bot.: The plant Horsetongue.

double-tongued, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Giving contrary accounts of the same thing; deceitful, double-dealing.

2. *Music*: Played with double-tonguing (*q. v.*).

double-tonguing, *s.*

Music: A peculiar action of the tongue against the roof of the mouth, used by flute players, to insure a brilliant and spirited articulation of staccato notes. The term is sometimes applied also to the rapid repetition of notes in trumpet and cornet-playing. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

double-tooth, *s.*

Bot.: The composite genus *Bidens*. (*Withering*, in *Britten & Holland*.)

double-travale, *s.*

Music: A direction in tambourine-playing. [*TAMBOURINE*.]

double-tree, *s.* The bar which is pivoted to the tongue of a carriage, wagon, or sled, or to the clevis of a plow or other implement. To the ends of the double-tree the single-trees are attached, and to the ends of the single-trees the traces are connected. The double-tree varies in shape with the description of vehicle, but has such a length that its ends are immediately behind each horse, so that the traces of the animal may pull squarely upon them through the medium of the single-trees. In wagons, the double-tree is attached to the tongue by means of a bolt called the wagon-hammer, upon which it swings as one or the other horse pulls the more strongly upon it. Near the ends of the double-tree and behind it are loops for the stay-chains, which are connected to hooks in front of the fore-axle, so as to limit the sway of the double-tree. For plowing and similar duty, the double-tree is sometimes arranged with three clevises; by the middle one it swings from the clevis of the plow or cultivator, and by the end clevises the single-trees are attached. (*Knight*.)

double-trumpet, *s.*

Music: An organ reed stop, similar in tone and scale to, but an octave lower in pitch than, the 8-foot trumpet. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

double-vantage, *v. t.* To benefit doubly or twofold.

double-vault, *s.*

Arch.: One vault built over another with a space intervening. Double-vaults are used in domes and

domical roofs, the interior dome being of less altitude, in order to harmonize with the proportions of the building internally, the external of greater altitude, to correspond with the proportions externally.

double-warp, *s.*

Fabric: A cotton cloth in which the warp and weft are of a uniform size. This kind of calico, being stout and heavy, is much in request for sheetings. The width varies from two to three yards. (*Dict. of Needlework*.)

double-waste, *s.*

Law: Waste committed when a tenant, bound to keep a house in repair, allows it to be wasted, and then illegally falls timber to repair it. (*Wharton*.)

double-water-wheel, *s.* An arrangement of two water-wheels on one shaft, as in the case of a double-headed turbine, which has a wheel at each end of a horizontal shaft.

double-window, *s.* One having two sets of sashes, inclosing a body of air as a non-conductor of heat and to deaden noise.

double X or XX, *s.* A name given to porter or beer of more than ordinary strength. According to Palmer, a survival, in a somewhat disguised form, of the Lat. word *duplex* (misunderstood as double X), which formerly was commonly applied to such.

doub'-led (led as *eld*), *pa. par. ora.* [*DOUBLE*, *v.*]

doub'-le-ness, ***doub-le-ness** (le as *el*), *s.* [*Eng. double*; *ness*.]

1. *Literally*:

1. The state of being double, duplicate, or two fold.

2. The state of being twice as great or twice as much.

*II. *Fig.*: Double-dealing, deceit, duplicity, treachery.

doub'-lér, ***dob-el-er**, ***dob-ler**, *s.* [*English double*(e); *-er*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. He who or that which makes double.

*2. A large dish, a charger.

"A dysche other a dobler that dryghtyn onez serued." *Early Eng. Allit. Poems*; *Cleanness*, 1, 145.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Elect.*: An instrument to increase the least conceivable quantity of electricity by continually doubling it, until it becomes perceptible upon a common electrometer or is made visible in sparks. It was first invented by Bennet, improved by Darwin, and afterward by Nicholson.

2. *Distill.*: A part of the still apparatus, or an appendage to a still in which the low wines, one of the products of the first distillation, are re-distilled. The operation is a turning back and repeating, and is known as doubling. A part of the still is arranged to condense and then intercept and return the less volatile vapors, while those of greater tenacity pass on.

3. *Fiber*: A machine in which slivers, stricks, or filaments of wool, cotton, flax, or silk are laid together, to be drawn out and again doubled and drawn to remove inequalities; or, in the case of silk, to increase the thickness of the strand. [*DOUBLING*.]

4. *Calico-print*: A blanket or felt placed between the cloth to be printed and the printing-table or cylinder.

doub'-lét, ***dob-bel-et**, ***dob-el-at**, ***doub-lette**, ***dub-let**, *s.* [*O. Fr. doublet*, dimin. from *double* = double (*q. v.*)].

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One of a pair.

"Those doublets on the sides of his tail seem to add strength to the muscles which move the tail-fins." *Grew: Museum*.

2. A duplicate form of a word.

3. In the same sense as II. 1.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Dress*: A close-fitting jacket or body-coat, covering the body from the neck to a little below the waist. Its use was introduced from France in the fourteenth century, and it continued to be worn by all ranks until the time of Charles II.

"Now the melancholy god protect thee; and the tailor make thy doublet of changeable taffeta, for thy mind is a very opal." *Shakesp.*: *Twelfth Night*, II. 4.

*2. *Games* (*pl.*): An old game, bearing some resemblance to backgammon.

"What? where's your cloak?"

"To tell you truth he hath lost it at doublets." *Cartwright: Ordinary* (1661).



Doublet.

3. *Lapid.*: A factitious gem made with a colorless front and a colored back, cemented together by clear mastic on the line of the girdle.

"You may have a brass ring gilt, with a doublet, for a small matter." *Bailey: Erasmus*, p. 330.

4. *Mil.*: A term applied to the tunic worn by the officers and rank and file of Scotch regiments.

5. *Print.*: One or more words or sentences accidentally set up a second time. [*DOUBLE*.]

6. *Optics*: An arrangement of lenses in pairs, invented by Wollaston. It consists of two plano-convex lenses having their focal lengths in the proportion of one to three, or nearly so, and placed at a distance determinable by experiment. Their curved sides are placed toward the eye, and the lens of shortest focal length toward the object. It is a reversal of the Huyghenian eye-piece, and its object is similar—to correct spherical aberration and chromatic dispersion. The stop placed between the lenses intercepts extreme rays that might mar the perfection of the image. An amplification of the idea is called a Triplet (*q. v.*). Sir John Herschel's doublet consists of a double convex lens having the radii of curvature as one to six, and of a plano-concave lens whose focal length is to that of the convex lens as thirteen to five. It is intended for a simple microscope, to be used in the hand. [*LENS*.]

doub'-lét te, *s.* [*Fr.*]

Mus.: A compound organ-stop, consisting of two ranks, generally a twelfth and a fifteenth. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

doub'-lîng, ***doub-lyng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*DOUBLE*, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

I. *Literally*:

(1) The act of making double or folding.

(2) The act of making double or twice as much or as great; the act of increasing to twice the size, amount, value, or extent.

"Upon the coast of Holland he suffered shipwreck, and lost all his bookes, writings, and copies: to his hynderance and doubling of his labors." *Life of William Tyndall*.

(3) The state of becoming double or twice as much or as great.

(4) A fold, a plait.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A shift, or in-and-out course of conduct; a shifting.

"To trace all the turns and doublings of his course would be wearisome." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

(2) A trick, an artifice, a shift.

(3) A turning or winding to avoid or baffle pursuit.

"He hunted us through every doubling, and gained upon us each moment." *Goldsmith: Essays*, 10.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Build.*: The double course of shingles or slates at the eaves of a house.

2. *Distill.*: The second distillation of low wines. These are the product of the first distillation, and they contain about one-fifth alcohol.

3. *Cotton or Wool*: Bringing two or more slivers of fiber together and forming them into one of greater thickness, to be again reduced by drawing; thus obtaining a sliver of uniform thickness. The slivers from the carding-machine, each in its separate can, are conducted between one pair of rollers, which causes them to coalesce; then through a second pair, revolving at an increased speed, which draws out and lengthens the sliver, and then through a third pair, which still attenuates the sliver. The operation is repeated as often as may be necessary to correct every inequality in the thickness of the sliver. The next process is roving, which is also performed by drawing-rollers; but as the sliver has become so reduced in thickness, it receives a slight twisting, to enable it to hold together. This was formerly obtained by giving a rapid revolution to the receiving-can. [*ROVING*; *DRAWING*.]

4. *Flax Manuf.*: The process with flax is similar to that described as pertaining to cotton. In the first place, the stricks or handfuls of hackled flax are spread on a traveling-apron and conducted to drawing-rollers, which bring the filaments to an attenuated sliver, and deliver it into cans. The slivers from a number of cans, from six to fifteen usually, are then conducted to drawing-rollers, being thereby doubled and drawn; the process is repeated, as with cotton, until the sliver is equalized and reduced to the required degree. [*DRAWING*.]

5. *Silk Manuf.*: The twisting together of two or more filaments of twisted silk. This process follows the first spinning of the filaments of silk, and precedes the throwing, which is a farther combining of threads and twisting them together. *First*,

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fäll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hër, thère; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pô, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, sÿrian. æ, æ = é; ey = â. qu = kw.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün. -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

3. Ambiguous, not clear in its meaning; equivocal, dubious; as, a *doubtful* meaning or expression.

"By pronouncing of some doubtful phrase."
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, l. 5.

4. Not secure or confident; suspicious.

"Our manner is always to cast a *doubtful* and a more suspicious eye toward that over which we know we have least power."—Hooker (*Dedic.*).

*5. Not without fear; timid, fearful.

"With *doubtful* feet, and wavering resolution,
I come, still dreading thy displeasure."

Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 732, 733.

*6. Characterized by doubt or hesitation.

"Thus their *doubtful* consultations dark
Ended."

Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 486, 487.

*7. Breeding or giving rise to suspicion; suspicious.

"Her death was *doubtful*."—Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, v. 1.

Crabb thus discriminates between *doubtful*, *dubious*, *uncertain*, and *precarious*: "The *doubtful* admits of doubt; the *dubious* creates suspense. The *doubtful* is said of things in which we are required to have an opinion; the *dubious* respects events and things that must speak for themselves. In *doubtful* cases it is advisable for a judge to lean to the side of mercy; while the issue of a contest is *dubious*, all judgment of the parties or of the case must be carefully avoided. *Doubtful* and *dubious* have always a relation to the person forming the opinion on the subject in question: *uncertain* and *precarious* are epithets which designate the qualities of the things themselves. Whatever is *uncertain* may from that very circumstance be *doubtful* or *dubious* to those who attempt to determine upon them; but they may be designated for their *uncertainty* without any regard to the opinions to which they may give rise. A person's coming may be *doubtful* or *uncertain*; the length of his stay is oftener described as *uncertain* than as *doubtful*. The *doubtful* is opposed to that on which we form a positive conclusion; the *uncertain* to that which is definite or prescribed. The efficacy of any medicine is *doubtful*; the manner of its operation may be *uncertain*. While our knowledge is limited, we must expect to meet with many things that are *doubtful*; as everything in the world is exposed to change, and all that is future is entirely above our control, we must naturally expect to find everything *uncertain* but what we see passing before us. *Precairous*, from the Latin *precarus* and *precor*, to pray, signifies granted to entreaty, depending on the will or humor of another, whence it is applicable to whatever is obtained from others. *Precairous* is the highest species of *uncertainty*, applied to such things as depend on future casualties in opposition to that which is fixed and determined by design. The weather is *uncertain*; the subsistence of a person who has no stated income or source of living must be *precairous*. It is *uncertain* what day a thing may take place, until it is determined; there is nothing more *precairous* than what depends upon the favor of princes." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

doubt-fúl-lý (b silent), *adv.* [Eng. *doubtful*; -ly.]

*1. In a state of fear or alarm; fearfully, timidly.

2. In a doubtful or hesitating manner; without decision; hesitatingly.

"She took it *doubtfully*."—State Trials; William Parry (1594).

3. Ambiguously, not clearly; with uncertainty or ambiguity of meaning.

"How *doubtfully* these specters fate foretells."
Dryden: *Royal Martyr*, iv. 4.

4. In a manner to cause doubt or apprehension as to the issue or result; precariously.

"Such trifles may affect the welfare of the world when the balance of the future is *doubtfully* trembling."—London Times.

doubt-fúl-nëss, **doubt-fúl-nësse* (b silent), *s.* [Eng. *doubtful*; -ness.]

1. The state or condition of being in doubt or uncertainty of mind; dubiousness, suspense, hesitation, instability of opinion.

"In an anxious *doubtfulness* of mind what will become of them forever?"—Tillotson: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 34.

2. Hazard, risk, uncertainty of event or issue.

3. Ambiguity, uncertainty of meaning; want of clearness.

"Here we must be diligent that . . . there be no *doubtfulness* in any word."—Wilson: *Art of Logic*, fol. 20.

doubt-lîng, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [DOUBT, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act or state of entertaining doubts or scruples; doubt, scruple.

"Trembling man! these are to succumb thee to be ready with the King by the next Lord's-day, to shout for joy for thy deliverance from all thy *doubtings*."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

doubt-lîng-lý (b silent), *adv.* [Eng. *doubtful*; -ly.] In a doubting manner; doubtfully; with hesitation; without confidence.

"He that asketh *doubtfully* asketh coldly."—Sir T. More: *Works*, p. 18.

doubt-lëss (b silent), **doute-les*, **doute-lees*, **dout-lesse*, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *doubt*; -less.]

*A. As *adjective*:

1. Free from fear or apprehension; in confidence and security.

"Pretty child, sleep *doubtless* and secure,
That Hubert, for the wealth of all the world,
Will not offend thee." Shakesp.: *King John*, iv. 1.

2. Sure, confident.

"I am *doubtless* I can purge
Myself of many I am charged withal."
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. i., iii. 2.

3. Indubitable, certain.

"These things are *doubtless*."
Keats: *Sleep and Poetry*.

B. As *adv.*: Without doubt or question; beyond a doubt; assuredly, certainly.

"His estates would *doubtless* have been confiscated."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

doubt-lëss-lý (b silent), *adv.* [Eng. *doubtless*; -ly.] Without a doubt; assuredly, unquestionably.

"Why you may, and *doubtlessly* will, when you have debated that your commander is but your mistress."—Beaum. & Flët.: *Scoffful Lady*, l. 1.

**doubt-ôus* (b silent), **dout-ous*, **dout-ous*, *a.* [O. Fr. *dotos*, *dotos*; Fr. *douteux*.]

1. Fearful, afraid.

"If he be *doubtous* to sleen in cause of rightnesse."
Gower: *iii.* 210.

2. Doubtful.

"The batayle was *doutous*."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 4, 839.

douçe, *dôuse*, *a.* [Fr. *doux* (m.), *douce* (f.) = soft, mild.]

*1. Soft, soothing, sweet. (Applied to music, &c.)

"The *douce* sounds of harpes."—Forbes: *On the Revolution*, p. 128.

*2. Sweet, dear.

"He drawes into *douce* France."
Morte Arthure, 1, 251.

3. Quiet, sober, sedate.

"And this is a *douce* honest man."—Scott: *Antiquary*, ch. xv.

4. Modest.

douce-gaun, *a.* Walking with prudence and circumspection; used as to conduct. (Buchan.)

"O happy is that *douce-gaun* wight,
Whase saul ne'er mints a swerin."
Tarras: *Poems*, p. 47.

**douçe* (1), **dowce*, *v. t.* [DOUCE, *a.*] [Lat. *dulco*=to make sweet; *dulcis*=sweet.] To make sweet, to sweeten.

"With sugar candy thou may hit *douce*."
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 7.

douçe (2), *v. t.* [DUSCH.] To strike, to hit, to knock.

"They *douce* her hardies trimly."
A. Douglas: *Poems*, p. 128.

douçe, *s.* [DOUCE (2), *v.*] A stroke, a blow.

dou'çe-lý, *adv.* [English *douce*; -ly.] Soberly, sedately, modestly.

dou'çe-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *douce*; -ness.] Sobriety, edateness, decency.

"Becoming concordance with the natural *douceness* of my character."—The Steam-Boat, p. 191.

**dou'-çët*, **dow-set*, **doul-cet*, *s. & a.* [French *doucet*=mild, gentle.]

A. As *substantive*:

1. A custard.

"Heer's *doucets* and flapjacks, and I ken not what."
The King and A Poor Northern Man (1640).

2. A testicle of a deer.

"I did not half so well reward my hounds
As she hath me to-day; although I gave them
All the sweet morsels called tongue, ears, and *doucets*."
B. Jonson: *Sad Shepherd*, i. 6.

3. A musical instrument; perhaps a dulcimer.

"There were trumpets and trumpets,
Lowde shallmys and *doucets*."
Lydgate, in Chaucer (ed. Tyrwhitt), p. 464.

B. As *adj.*: Sweet, delicate.

"Fie delicate *metes* and *doucet* drinkes."—MS. in Halliwell, p. 313.

dou'-çëur, *s.* [Fr.,=sweetness, from Lat. *dulcor*, from *dulcis*=sweet.]

*1. Mildness, gentleness, kindness, freedom from acerbity.

"Blame with indulgence, and correct with *douceur*."—Lord Chesterfield.

2. A small present, a gift, a bribe.

"He has a *douceur* for Ireland in his pocket."—Burke: *On a Late State of the Nation*.

*3. A compliment, a kind remark.

douche, *s.* [Fr., from Italian *doccia*=a conduit, canal, from Lat. *ductus*=a leading, a duct.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A jet or current of water or vapor directed upon some part of the body for medical purposes.

2. A shower-bath.

II. Surg.: An instrument for injecting a liquid into any part of the body.

dou-cî-ne, *s.* [Fr.]

Arch.: A molding concave above and convex below, serving as a cymatium to a delicate cornice; a gula.

**douck-ër*, *s.* [DUCKER.] A bird that dips in the water, as the Dippers (q. v.).

"The colymbi, or *douckers*, or loons, are admirably conformed for diving, covered with thick plumage, and their feathers so slippery that water cannot moisten them."—Ray.

doud-lar, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The name given in Scotland to the roots of the Bogbean, *Menyanthes trifoliata*, Linn., an aquatic plant of a very bitter quality; sometimes used as a stomachic.

"His turban was the *doudlars* plot,
For such the Naïd weaves,
Around w' paddock-pipes beset,
And dangle bog-bean leaves."

Marble: A. Scott's Poems, p. 10.

dou'-dle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The root of the common reed-grass, *Arundo phragmites*, found partially decayed in morasses; of which the children in the South of Scotland make a sort of musical instrument similar to the oaten pipe of the ancients.

**dou'-dý*, **dou'-dle*, *s.* [DOWDY.] A sloven.

"If plain, or homely, we saie she is a *doudie*, or aslut."
Riche: *His Farewell*, 1681.

dough (gh silent), **dagh*, **dah*, **daugh*, **daw*, **dou*, **dogh*, **doghe*, **dow*, **dowe*, **dowhe*, *s.* [A. S. **dagga*, **dahh*; cogn. with Icel. *deig*; Goth. *daigs*; Dut. *deeg*; Dan. *deig*; Sw. *deg*; Ger. *teig*=Goth. *deigan*, *digan*=to knead.]

1. The paste of bread, or of pies, yet unbaked; a mass composed of flour or meal moistened and kneaded.

"Smith, cobbler, joiner, he that plies the shears,
And he that kneads the *dough*, all loud alike,
All learned, and all drunk!"

Cooper: *Task*, iv. 476, 478.

2. Anything resembling dough in its appearance or consistency, as potter's clay.

"My *cake* is *dough*: My affairs have miscarried; I have failed.

"My *cake* is *dough*. But I'll in among the rest;
Out of hope of all, but my share of the feast."

Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, v. 1.

**dough-baked*, *a.* Not perfectly baked; hence, imperfect, unfinished; deficient in intellect.

"The devil take thee for an insensible, *dough-baked* varlet."—Richardson: *Clarissa*, vii. 131.

**dough-face*, *a.* One who is too pliable, and is easily turned to any purpose.

**dough-faced*, *a.* Cowardly, weak-minded, pliable, easily molded or turned.

**dough-facism*, *s.* The quality of being pliable, plianeness; readiness to be led or turned to any purpose; cowardly weakness.

**dough-kneaded*, *a.* Soft like dough.

"He demeans himself in the dull expression so like a *dough-kneaded* thing, that he has not spirit enough left him so far to look to his syntax, as to avoid nonsense."—Milton: *Apology for Smectymnus*.

dough-kneader, *s.* A pair of rollers, one corrugated lengthwise and the other transversely, working in a frame with two inclined boards and a disk below the lower roller propelled by a crank, and the rollers geared together by an elastic cross-band. There are other forms, such as a roller swiveled to a post, like the brake of a biscuit-maker, which is also a *dough-kneader*.

dough-mixer, *s.* A kneading-machine consisting of a vessel having two pipes entering through its head and a discharge-pipe at the bottom. The flour is placed in the vessel, and the yeast and water, highly charged with carbonic acid and mixed with a proper quantity of salt, are passed into the vessel through one of the upper pipes, and the whole incorporated by the revolution of a vertical shaft with stirrers; when thoroughly mixed, the contents of the vessel are discharged through the pipe at the bottom. It is a kind of pug-mill.

dough-nut, *s.* A kind of small round cake made of flour, eggs, and sugar, moistened with milk, and fried in lard, popular in this country.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, chûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.

dough-pill, *s.* A pill made of dough, containing no drugs, and therefore having no medicinal qualities, used for the deception of credulous patients suffering from imaginary diseases.

dough-raiser, *s.* A pan in a bath of heated water, to maintain a temperature in the dough favorable to fermentation.

dough-rib, ***douw-ribbe**, ***dov-rybbe**, ***dow-rybbe**, ***dow-ryble**, *s.* An implement for scraping and cleaning a dough-trough.

dough-trough, ***doughe-troughe**, ***dowe-trowe**, ***dowe-trowghe**, *s.* A baker's or household receptacle, in which dough is left to ferment. It consists of a water-tight, covered vessel of tin or other suitable material, with a perforated shelf across the center. The receptacles containing the dough are placed upon this perforated shelf, and then covered with a cloth to prevent the condensation of moisture upon the surface of the dough. Warm water is then poured into the lower part of the vessel, after which it is closed by means of a cover.

dought, *pret. of v.* [Dow.] Could; was able.

"Went home to Saint Leonard's Crags, as well as a woman in her condition dought."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxiii.

***dought-i-hôod** (*gh* silent), ***dught-i-hede**, *s.* [Eng. *doughty*; -hood.] Doughtiness, valor, bravery.

dought-i-lȳ (*gh* silent), ***dought-i-liche**, ***dought-e-li**, ***dught-i-le**, ***dught-tel-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *doughty*; -ly.] In a doughty or valiant manner; with doughtiness.

dought-i-nëss (*gh* silent), ***dought-y-ness**, ***duhht-igh-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *doughty*; -ness.] Valor, bravery.

dough-tȳ (*gh* silent), ***dough-ti**, ***dough-ty**, ***doh-ti**, ***dough-ti**, ***dough-ty**, ***doh-ti**, ***dough-ti**, ***dough-ty**, *s.* [A. S. *dyhtig*, from *dugan*=to be able; Dan. *dygtig*=able; Sw. *dygtig*; Icel. *dygthugr*; Ger. *tüchtig*.] [Do (2), v.; Dow (1).]

1. Brave, valiant, noble, illustrious, renowned for valor and brave deeds. (Used both of persons and things.)

2. Frequently used in burlesque or ironically.

***doughty-handed**, *a.* Strong-handed, mighty, valiant.

dough-ȳ (*gh* silent), ***dough-ey**, *a.* [Eng. *dough*; -y.]

1. *Lit.*: Consisting of, or of the nature of, dough; like dough.

2. *Fig.*: Soft, unhardened, unsound.

douk, *s.* [Dook.]

***douk**, *v. t.* [Druck, v.] To plunge forcibly into water; to put under water.

"The rosy Phebus rede
His wery stedis had doukt ouer the hede."

Douglas: Virgil, 398, 41.

douk-ar, *s.* [Eng. *douk*; -ar=-er.] A water-fowl; called also Willie-fisher; the Didapper, or Dabchick.

***doule**, *s.* [DULL.] A fool; a blunt or stupid person.

"I am but an onle,
Agains natur in the nycht I walk into weir,
I dar do nocht in the day bot droup as a doule."

Houlate, l. 5.

dôum, **dôom**, *s.* [A native word, current in Upper Egypt.]

doum-palm, **doom-palm**, *s.*

Bot.: *Hyphæne thebaica*, a species of palm, a native of Egypt, remarkable for the manner in which its trunk divides dichotomously, the branches terminating in tufts of large fan-shaped leaves. The pericarp is about the size of an apple, and is used as food by the poorer classes. It has a taste resembling that of gingerbread, whence the tree itself is sometimes called the Gingerbread-tree. The fibers of the leaf-stalks are made into ropes, and small ornaments are made of the seeds. An infusion of the rind is used in fevers, and as an aperient.



Doum-palm.

1. Fruit.

***doun-geoun**, *s.* [DONJON, DUNGEON.]

1. The strongest tower belonging to a fortress, being designed as a place of last resort during a siege.

"He send thiddyr to tumbill it doun,
Bath tour, and castell, and doungeoun."

Barbour, x. 497.

2. A tower, in general; in the following sense applied to the Tower of Babel.

"That historie, Maister, wald I know,
Quhy, and for quhat occasioun,
Thay buildit sic ane strong dungeoun."

Lyndsay: Monarchy (1592), p. 46.

3. A dungeon, a prison.

doup (1), *s.* [DIPS.]

¶ In a doup: In a moment.

"And, in a doup,
They snapt her up bath stoup and roup."

Ramsay: Poems, ii. 527.

doup (2), *s.* [A corruption of *dollop* (q. v.).]

*1. The breech or buttocks.

"At the salt doup."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, p. 97.

2. The bottom, but-end.

"A servant lass that dressed it hersell, wi' the doup o' a candle and a drudging-box."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. v.

3. A cavity.

dour, **doure**, **dure**, *a.* [Fr. *dur*; Lat. *aurus*.]

1. Hard.

"Durst not rebel, douting his dyntis dour."
Lyndsay: Works (1592), p. 102.

2. Bold, intrepid.

"O ye dour pepill descend from Dardanus."
Douglas: Virgil, 70, 28.

3. Hardy, able to bear fatigue.

"We that bene of nature dour and doure."
Douglas: Virgil, 289, 7.

4. Inflexible, unbending, obstinate.

"Mycht nowthir low that doure mannis mynd."
Douglas: Virgil, 467, 2.

5. Sullen.

"He had a wife was dour and din."
Burns: Sic a Wife as Willie Had.

6. Stern.

"Hewy of statur, dour in his countenance."
Wallace, iv. 187.

7. Severe; said of the weather.

"Biting Boreas, fell and dour,
Sharp shivers thro' the leafy bower."
Burns: A Winter Night.

8. Slow in growth; said of vegetation.

9. Impracticable; said of soil that defeats all the labor of the husbandman.

"One of the dourdest and most untractable farms in the mearns."—*Scott: Pirate*, ch. iv.

10. Slow in learning; dull, backward.

"As dour a scholar as ever was at St. Leonard's."—*Tennant: Cardinal Beaton*, p. 90.

dour-seed, *s.* The name given to a late species of oats, from its tardiness in ripening.

"A third kind, Halkerton, or Angus oats: these are emphatically called dour-seed (i. e., late seed), in distinction from the others, which are called ear-seed, or early seed."—*Agr. Surv. Mid-Loth.*, p. 103.

dour-a (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from Lat. *durus*=hard.]

Bot.: The heart-wood, that which is next the center; also called Duramen (q. v.).

dour-a (2), ***dur-ra**, *s.* [The Egyptian name of the plant.] A kind of millet, *Sorghum vulgare*.

dour-läch, *s.* [Gael. *dorlach*=a satchel of arrows.] [DORLACH.] A bundle, a knapsack.

"And there they are, wi' gun and pistol, dirk and dour-lach, ready to disturb the peace."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xvi.

dour-lȳ, **dour-liš**, *adv.* [Eng. *dour*; -ly.]

1. With vigor, without mercy.

"Thir ar the words of the redoutit Roy,—
Quhill he me sent all cuntries to convoie,
And all misdoars dourite to downthrowing."

Lyndsay: S. P. R., ii. 211.

2. Perinaciously.

"The thrid dois eik so dourly drink,
Quhill in his wame no rown be dry."

Bannatyne Poems, p. 167, st. 3.

dour-nëss, **dour-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *dour*; -ness.] Obstinacy, sullenness.

"'Waes me!' said Mrs. MacClarty, 'the gudeman takes Sandie's doorness mickle to heart!'"—*Cottagers of Glenburnie*, p. 198.

dour-ou-cou-li, *s.* [A native name.]

Zool.: The native name for two species of monkeys, *Nyctipithecus trivirgatus*, and *N. rufipes*. They are nocturnal animals, with large owl-like eyes. They are carnivorous, and very difficult to be tamed. They are natives of South America. [NYCTIPITHECUS.]

douse (1), ***douss**, ***douze**, ***dowse**, *v. t. & i.* [Sw. *dunsa*=to plump down. (*Skeat.*)]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: To plunge or thrust into water; to dip, to duck.

"Hee used . . . to be doused in water luke warme."
—*Holland: Suetonius*, p. 75.

2. *Fig.*: To plunge, to immerse.

"I have . . . doused my carnal affections in all the vileness of the world."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 516.

II. Naut.: To strike, or let the sails fall suddenly on account of a squall.

B. Intrans.: To plunge, to dip, or be plunged into water.

"It is not jesting, trivial matter,
To swing i' th' air, or douse in water."
Butler: Hudibras, II. 1.

douse (2), ***dowse**, *v. t.* [A. S. *dwæscan*=to extinguish.] To put out, to extinguish.

doused, *pa. par. or a.* [DOUSE.]

dous-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DOUSE (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of plunging or immersing in water.

dousing-chock, *s.*

Shipbuild.: One of several pieces fayed across the apron and lapped on the knight-head, or inside stuff above the upper deck.

douze-ave, *s.* [Fr. *douze*=twelve.]

Music: A scale of twelve degrees.

***douze-pere**, ***dose-per**, ***dos-i-per**, ***dos-y-per**, ***dos-se-per**, ***doze-per**, ***dus-e-per**, ***dus-per**, ***dus-se-per**, ***duze-per**, *s.* [O. Fr. *doze*; Fr. *douze*=twelve; O. Fr. *pair*, *per*=a peer (q. v.).]

1. (Properly in the pl.): The twelve peers or close war companions of Charlemagne. Their names appear variously in the several romances, but the most famous were Roland, Oliver, and Ogier the Dane.

"As Charlys stod by chance at conseil with his feris,
Whiche that wern of france his oghene dozeperis."
Sir Ferumbras, 250.

2. One of the twelve peers of France.

"Of Rowelond and of Olyver, and of every dozeperis."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 9.

3. A knight, a distinguished warrior.

"Wyth dukes and dusperes of dyvers rewmes."
Morte Arthure, 66.

dôve, ***dofe**, ***douf**, ***doufe**, ***douve**, ***dowe**, ***dowve**, ***duve**, *s.* [A. S. *dufa*; O. S. *duwa*; Goth. *dubo*; O. H. Ger. *tuba*; Ger. *taube*; Dut. *duif*; Dan. *dve*. The sense is *dive*, from A. S. *dufan*=to dive, in reference to the bird's habit of ducking or dipping its head.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

"Messé's towers, for silver doves renowned."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, ii. 705.

2. *Fig.*: Used as a term of endearment or affection, or as the emblem of innocence.

II. Technically:

1. *Ornithology*:

(1) *Sing.*: The English appellation of the genus *Columbus*, or *Columba*. Thus the Stock-dove is *Columbus* or *Columba oenas*, the Ring-dove *C. palumbus*, the Rock-dove *C. livia*, and the Turtle-dove *C. turtur*. No very clear line of distinction is drawn between the words dove and pigeon, thus *C. livia* is often called the Rock-pigeon instead of the Rock-dove; yet *Ectopistes migratorius* is never called the Migratory Dove, but only the Migratory Pigeon.

(2) *Pl.*: The order *Columbæ* (q. v.). Sometimes it is made a sub-order of *Rasores*, in which case it is called *Columbacei* or *Gemitores*.

¶ *Ground dove*: [GROUND DOVE.]

2. *Art*: The Dove in Christian art is the symbol of the Holy Ghost (Matt. iii. 16); as such, it is represented in its natural form, the body of a snowy whiteness, the beak and claws red, which is the color natural to those parts in white doves. The nimbus which always surrounds its head should be of a gold color, and divided by a cross, which is either red or black. A radiance of light invests and proceeds from the person of the dove, and is emblematical of the Divinity. It is also sometimes represented, in stained glass, with seven rays, terminating in stars, significant of the seven gifts of the Holy Ghost. The dove is the emblem of love, simplicity, innocence, purity, mildness, compunction; holding an olive-branch, it is an emblem of peace. Doves were used in churches to serve three purposes: (1) Suspended over altars to serve as a pyx. (2) As a type or figure of the Holy Spirit over

altars, baptisteries, and fountains. (3) As symbolical ornaments. The dove is also an emblem of the human soul, and as such is seen issuing from the lips of dying martyrs and devout persons. (*Fairholt*.)

dove-cot, dove-cote, *dowfe-cote, s. A small house or box, elevated considerably above the ground and divided into compartments, in which tame pigeons breed.

"Like an eagle in a dove-cot, I
Fluttered your Volscians in Corioli."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 5.

Dove-cot pigeon: A domesticated pigeon.

"Dove-cot pigeons dislike all the highly-improved breeds."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. xiv.

dove-dock, s. The Coltsfoot, *Tussilago forfaræ*.

"The arable land was much infested with various weeds, as the thistle, the mugwort, *dove-dock*."—*Agr. Surv. Cuthn.*, p. 84.

***dove-drawn, a.** Seated in a car drawn by doves.

dove-eyed, a. Having eyes expressive of or characterized by softness, meekness, and mildness, like those of a dove.

***dove-feathered, a.** Disguised in white feathers like those of a dove.

"Dove-feathered raven! wolfish-ravens lamb!"
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iii. 2.

dove-flower, s.

Bot.: The genus *Peristeria*.

dove-house, *doff-howse, *duff-ous, s. A dove-cot.

"Shake, quoth the dove-house: 'twas no need, I trow,
To bid me trudge." *Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, i. 3.

dove-kie, s.

Ornith.: A name given to the Black Guillemot (*Uria grylle*), a native of the Arctic regions.

dove-like, a. Meek, gentle, and mild as a dove.

"The old man gray and dove-like, with his great white beard and long." *Longfellow: Nuremberg*.

dove-monger, s. A seller of or dealer in doves.

"This purging of the temple from dove-mongers."—*Fulter: Pisgah Sight*, III. ix.

dove's-foot, s.

Botany:

1. A popular name of *Geranium molle*, from the form of the leaf.

2. The Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*.

***dove, v.** [*Icel. dofi*=numb, torpid, *dofna*=to become numb or torpid; *daufr*=deaf.] To be in a dotting state, to be half asleep.

***dōve-lēt, s.** [*Eng. dove*; *dim. suff. -let*.] A little or young dove.

dō-vēr, v. i. & t. [*Icel. dura*=to nap; *durr*=a nap; *daufr*=deaf.]

A. Intrans.: To slumber, to fall asleep, to take a nap.

"At Kelbury I hae sae many orra jobs to tak up my hand, but here I fa' a doverin twenty times in the day frae pure idle-set."—*Saxton and Gael*, i. 33.

2. To walk or ride half asleep, as if from the effects of liquor.

"He cannily carried off Gillewhackie as night when he was riding dovering home."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xviii.

B. Trans.: To make stupid; to stupefy, to stun.

"Ane o' them gave me a nob on the crown, that dovered me, and made me tumble heels o'er-head."—*Perris of Man*, iii. 416.

Dōver, s. A seaport of Kent county, England, 66 miles southeast of London, opposite Calais, France, with which there is daily communication by steamer.

"The white cliffs of Dover."—*Shakespeare*.

Dō-vēr, s. [*Proper name*.] An English physician, who first prescribed the powder known by his name.

Dover's-powder, s.

Pharm.: A powder compounded of ten parts each of ipecacuanha and powdered opium, and eighty parts of sulphate of potash. It is employed as a sudorific and sedative.

***dōve-ship, s.** [*Eng. dove*; *-ship*.] The characteristics, nature, or quality of a dove; dove-like nature or qualities, as meekness, mildness, innocence.

"For us, let our doveship approve itself in meekness of suffering, not in actions of cruelty."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon on Unity of the Church*.

dōve-tail, v. t. & f. [*Eng. dove*, and *tail*, from the shape of the fitted ends of the board.]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.*: To adjust or fit together exactly: to cause two things to fit into or correspond exactly with each other.

"Everything also has been adapted to it, and, as it were, fitted and dovetailed into it."—*Brougham*.

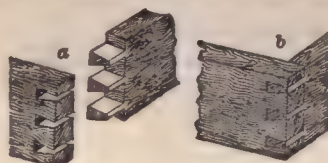
II. Carp.: To unite by means of dovetails.

B. Intrans.: To fit into or correspond with exactly.

dōve-tail, s. & a. [*DOVETAIL, v.*]

A. As substantive:

1. *Joinery*: A flaring tenon adapted to fit into a mortise with receding sides, to prevent withdrawal



Dovetails.

a. The parts detached. b. Fitted together.

in the direction of the tension it will be exposed to in the structure. The ancient Egyptians used dovetails of wood (joggles) to connect stones at the corners of their edifices.

2. *Masonry*: Dovetailing of ashlar-work was occasionally adopted in olden times, but was first reduced to a regular system by Smeaton in the construction of the Eddystone lighthouse.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

dovetail box-plane, s.

Joinery: A form of rabbet-plane for dressing dovetails.

dovetail-cutter, s. A rotary cutter with a flaring bit used for boring dovetails.

dovetail-file, s. A thin file with a tin or brass back, like the stiffener of a dovetail or tenon saw.

dovetail-hinge, s. A hinge whose leaves are wider at their outer edges than at their hinging edges; a hinge whose attaching portions are branching and divergent, like a swallow's tail.

dovetail-joint, s. The junction of two pieces by means of splayed tenons and corresponding mortises of the respective parts. [*DOVETAIL*.]

dovetail-marker, s. A device for marking the dovetail tenons or mortises on the respective boards. The two plates of the frame are set at right angles to each other, and each has a scribing edge adapted to mark its side of the dovetail; one plate is adjustable to regulate the widths and distances, the adjustable gauge plate affording a guide in setting the marker for the next scribe.

dovetail-molding, s.

Arch.: A kind of molding used in Roman architecture, and somewhat resembling a dovetail.

dovetail-plane, s.

Joinery: A side-rabbet plane with a very narrow sole, which may be made by inclination to dress the sides of dovetail tenons or mortises. The side-rabbet plane may have an under-cutting bit with a flat lower edge, so as to conform to the shape of the mortise.

dovetail-plates, s. pl.

Shipbuild.: Plates of metal let into the stern-post and keel of a vessel to bind them together. Similar plates are used for joining the stern-foot with the fore-end of the keel.

dovetail-saw, s.

1. A saw for cutting the dovetail-tenon on the ends of boards; or cutting the dovetail-mortises in the face or ends of boards to receive the said tenons. There are several varieties. One consists of a pair of circular saws running in planes, bearing such angular relation to each other as to give the required obliquity to the kerfs. In dovetailing machines rotary cutters work to a given line, and also remove the material between the cheeks of opposite dovetail tenons. Gangs of circular saws on a mandrel are constructed and arranged to do the same.

2. A small tenon-saw adapted for cutting dovetails. It has fifteen teeth to the inch, and is usually about nine inches in length.

3. A saw having two cutting edges, one at right angles to the other; one edge makes the side kerf, the other the bottom kerf.

dovetail-wire, s. A kind of wire, wedge-shaped in cross-section.

dōve-tailed, pa. par. or a. [*DOVETAIL, v.*]

dōve-tail-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [*DOVETAIL, v.*]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or art of fastening by means of dovetails.

dovetailing-machine, s. A machine having a gang of chisels or saws for cutting dovetail-mortises or the kerfs therefor.

***dōv-ish, *dove-ysh, a.** [*Eng. dov(e); -ish*.] Dove-like, innocent.

"Contempts of this world, doveshe simplicitie, serpentlike wysdome."—*Conful. of N. Shaxton* (1546), sign. G. iv. b.

dōw (1), v. i. [*Do, v.*]

1. To be able.

"This gear is mine, and I must manage it as I dow."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxii.

2. To avail, to profit, to be of any worth or force.

"So this argument dow not, Christ is offered to all, ergo, he is received of all."—*Bruce: Sermon on the Sacrament*, G. 7, a.

3. To thrive: respecting bodily health.

"Do what'er we can,
We never can thrive or dow."

Ramsay: Poems, ii. 249.

4. To thrive morally: to prosper in trade, &c.

5. To dare.

6. To be of value or worth.

"Ten pece of auld clathis, quhilks dow nathing."—*Inventories* (1539), p. 60.

dōw (2), v. i. [*Etym. doubtful; cf. DOVE, v.*]

1. To fade, to wither: applied to flowers, vegetables, &c.; also to a faded complexion: "He's quite dōw'd in the color." (*Scotch*.)

2. To lose freshness; to become putrid in some degree.

"Cast na out the dōw'd water till ye get the fresh."—*Ramsay: Scotch Proverbs*, p. 21.

3. To doze; to fall into a sleepy state.

"Synne piece and piece together down they creep,
And crack till bath dōw'd o'er at last asleep."

Ross: Helenore, p. 75.

4. To trifle with; to neglect.

"Good day, kind Maron, here the wark's ne'er dōw'd;
The hand that's diligent ay gathers gowd."

Morrison: Poems, p. 161.

***dōw (3), *dowe, v. t.** [*Fr. dower*; from *Lat. dato*=to endow; *dos* (genit. *dotis*)=a dowry.]

1. To endow; to give a dowry or portion to.

"The lordship that thei ben dowed with."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, iii. 159.

2. To give over, to commit.

"O lady myn,
To whom for evere mo myn herte I dowe."

Chaucer: Troilus, v. 229.

dōw, s. [*DOVE*.] Dove; a term of endearment.

"I am as hungry as a gled, my bonny dōw."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xlii.

dow-cot, dow-cote, s. A dove-cote (q. v.).

dōw (1), dōw, s. [*Arab.*] An Arab vessel, generally from 150 to 250 tons' burthen, by measurement about 85 feet long from stem to stern, 20 feet 9 inches broad, and 11 feet 6 inches deep. It is grab built, with ten or twelve ports, and designed for war. There is but one mast, which reaches forward to support a heavy lateen sail, and afford room for it to be raised or lowered. Many Arab dows trade between the south of Arabia and India; others cruise as pirates in the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf. (*Mr. Edye: Journal Royal Asiatic Soc.*, i., 11, 12.)

dōw (2), s. [*Dow (1), v.*] Worth, avail, value, force.

dōw (3), s. [*An abbreviation of dower*.]

dow-purse, s. A considerable sum of money anciently put into a purse and presented at the wedding by the bridegroom to the bride as the purchase of her person. The custom, or one similar to it, obtained among the Jews, the Greeks, and the Romans. (*Wharton, &c.*)

***dōw-a-ble, a.** [*Eng. dow (3), v.; -able*.] That may or can be endowed; entitled to a dower.

"At the age of nine years she is dōwable."—*Cowel*.

***dōw-age (age as ig), s.** [*Eng. dow; -age*.] An endowment, a dower.

"Thy revenues cannot reach
To make her dowage of so rich a jointure."

Merry Devil of Edmonton.

dōw-ager (ager as ig-ēr), s. [*Eng. dowage(e); -er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The title given to a widow to distinguish her from the wife of her husband's heir, bearing the same name or title. The widow of a king, after the marriage of his successor, is called Queen Dowager.

"I have a widow aunt, a dowager
Of great revenue, and she hath no child."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

2. An old lady.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

II. Law: A widow endowed or having a jointure; a widow who either enjoys a dower from her deceased husband, or who has property of her own brought by her to her husband on marriage, and settled on her after his decease.

dowager-queen, s. The same as **QUEEN-DOWAGER** (q. v.) [L. 1.]

***dow-ager-ism** (ager as *ig-ër*), s. [Eng. *dow-ager*; -ism.] The state, rank, or condition of a dowager; formality, as that of a dowager.

***dow-àire, *dow-ayre, s.** [Fr. *douaire*.] A dowry.

"Ther as ye profre one such dowayre
As I first brought."

Chaucer: C. T., 8, 724, 8, 725.

***dow-a-ri-ar, *dow-ri-er, s.** [Fr. *douairière*.] A dowager.

"In presence of the Quenis Grace, Marie, Quene Dowair and Regent of the realme of Scotland, and thre Estates in this present Parliament, compeirist Maister Henrie Lander, Advoct to our Soueraine Ladie."—*Acts: Marie, 1556* (ed. 1568), ch. xxviii.

***dow-at, *dow-att, s.** [DIVER.] A thin flat turf.

"Freedom of foyage, pasturage, fewall, faill, *dowatt*."—*Acts: James V., 1598* (ed. 1814), p. 17.

***dowde, *doude, s.** [DOWDY.] A dowdy, a slattern.

"In thy rage calle her foule *dowde*."—*Breton: A Murrer*, p. 9.

dow-dy, *dow-die, s. & a. [Etym. doubtful; cf. *dow* (1), v., and *dawdle*.]

A. As subst.: An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant, vulgar-looking woman.

"Laura to his lady was but a kitchen-wench; Dido a dowdy; Cleopatra a gipsy; Helen and Hero hidings and harlots."—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 4.

B. As adj.: Awkward, ill-dressed, vulgar-looking
"No housewifery the *dowdy* creature knew;
To sum up all, her tongue confessed the shrew."
Gay.

***dow-dy-ish, a.** [Eng. *dowdy*; -ish.] Dowdy, awkward, vulgar-looking, ill-dressed.

"A fifth looks vulgar, *dowdyish*, and suburban."

Byron: *Beppo*, lxi.

dowed, dōwd, a. [Dow (2), v.]

1. Dead, flat, spiritless.

2. Applied to meat beginning to become putrid.

dow-ël, *doul, *dow-el, *dow-el-ège, s. [Fr. *douille*=a socket; Lat. *ductile*, from *duco*=to lead, to draw.]

1. A pin used to connect adjacent pieces, penetrating a part of its length into each piece at right angles to the plane of junction. It may be permanent and glued into each piece, as in the boards forming the leaf of a table. Or it may serve as a joint to hold detachable pieces in position, as the parts of a flask. The slabs of calcareous gypsum or "Mosul marble" which line the adobe palaces of Nimrod were united by wooden and bronze dowel-pins. The several blocks in each layer of masonry in Smeaton's Eddystone [English] lighthouse were cramped together, and the layers were prevented from slipping on each other by oaken dowels.

"The bases and frusta of the columns were united by copper dowels, as in the case of the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus."—*Antiquities of Ionia*, 1881, pt. iv.

2. A piece of wood driven into a wall, as a means of nailing lining or finishing work thereto; a dook.

3. Wooden pins used to fasten the parts of the fellow of a wheel together.

dowel-bit, s. A wood-boring tool adapted to be used in a brace. The semi-cylinder which constitutes the barrel of the bit terminates in a conoidal cutting edge; it is also called a Spoon-bit. [BIT.]

dowel-joint, s. A junction formed by means of a dowel-pin or pins, such as the heading pieces of a tight barrel head.

dowel-pin, s. A pin or peg uniting two portions, as the pieces of heading for a cask; a dowel.

dow-ël, *dowl, v. t. [DOWEL, s.] To fasten together by means of dowels or pins inserted in the edges.

dow-ëled, pa. par. or a. [DOWEL, v.]

dow-ël-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DOWEL, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of fastening together by means of dowels.

doweling-machine, s.

Coopering: A machine for boring the dowel-holes in the meeting edges of the pieces which form the heads of tight casks.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, gell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tön, -sion = zhün. -tious, -clous, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

dow-ër, *dow-aire, *dow-ayre, s. [Old Fr. *doaire*; Fr. *douaire*; Low Latin *dotarium*, from Lat. *dotō*=to endow, to dower; *dos* (genit. *dotis*)=a dower; *do*=to give.]

1. An endowment; that with which any person or thing is endowed.

"The hour
Which led me to that lady's bower
Was fiery Expectation's dower."

Byron: *Mazeppa*, vii.

2. The property which a wife brings to her husband in marriage.

"We have this hour a constant will to publish,
Our daughters' several dowers, that future strife
May be prevented now."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

3. The right which a widow has to a certain share—i. e., one-third—of her deceased husband's real estate.

"A widow's dower should be a fourth part instead of a third."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

*4. The gifts of a husband for a wife.

5. A gift, an endowment.

"For this she gave her ample dower,
To raise the convent's eastern tower,"

Scott: *Marmion*, ii. 3.

¶ **Tenancy in dower** is where a widow takes a third of such lands and tenements as her husband died entitled to, for seizin is not here necessary, and in which her title to dower has not been previously barred. This mode of providing for a widow seems to have been unknown in the early part of the Saxon constitution of England, from which country our laws are derived; for, in the laws of King Edmund, the wife is directed to be supported wholly out of the personal estate. Afterward, as may be seen in gavelkind tenure, the widow became entitled to an estate in one-half of the lands, provided she remained chaste and unmarried; as is usual also in copyhold dowers, or freebench. Some have ascribed dower to the Normans, but it was first introduced into the feudal system by the German Emperor Frederick II., who was contemporary with Henry III. of England. The person endowed must be the actual wife of the party at the time of his decease. If she be divorced a *vinculo* she shall not be endowed; but a judicial separation does not destroy the dower. (*Blackstone*.)

dow-ër, v. t. [DOWER, s.]

1. To endow; to give as a dowry.

"Dowered with our curse."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

2. To furnish or endow with a marriage portion.

"She shall be dowered as never child before."

Couper: *Homer's Iliad*, lx.

dow-ëred, pa. par. or a. [DOWER, v.]

***dow-ër-less, a.** [Eng. *dower*; -less.] Without a portion or dower; destitute of a dower.

"Thy dowerless daughter."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

dowf, dolf, *dowff, a. & s. [Icel. *dauf*=deaf, dull.]

A. As adjective:

1. Dull, flat; denoting a lack of spirit or animation.

"Dolf wox thare spirits, thar hie curage down fell."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 76, 24.

2. Melancholy, gloomy.

"How dowf looks gentry with an empty purse."

Ramsay: *Poems*, i. 54.

3. Dull, sluggish, drowsy, stupid.

"The ladan sometimes be as *dowf* as a sexagenary."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xliii.

4. Inactive, lethargic.

5. Hollow, dull; applied to sound.

6. Silly, frivolous.

7. Inert, wanting force for vegetation; as. *dowf* land.

8. Wanting the kernel or substance; as, a *dowf* nut.

9. Dull to the eye, thick; as, a *dowf* day.

B. As subst.: A stupid, dull fellow; a numskull.

"All Carriek crys—gin this *dowf* were drowned."

Dunbar: *Evergreen*, ii. 56, st. 14.

dowf-art, dof-art, doof-art, a. & s. [Eng. *dowf*; suff. -art.]

A. As adjective:

1. Stupid, destitute of spirit.

"The silly *dofart* coward."

Poems in *Buchan Dialect*, p. 24.

2. Melancholy, sad, gloomy, depressed in spirits.

3. Feeble, inefficient.

B. As subst.: A dull, heavy-headed, inactive fellow.

"Then let the *dofarts*, fash' wi' spleen,
Cast up the wrang side of their een."

Ramsay: *Poems*, ii. 342.

dow-le, dow-ÿ, a. [Eng. *dow* (2), v.; -y.] Dull, melancholy, in bad health; in bad tune; partly withered.

"And then, if ye're *dowle*, I will ait wi' you agliff in the evening mysell."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xlv.

***dow-ing, *dow-yng, pr. par., a. & s.** [Dow, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of endowing; an endowment, a portion.

"Maydens schulde be wedded withoute *dowynge*."—*Trevisa*, iii. 37.

dōwks, s. pl. [Etym. doubtful.] A fissure in a rock; the contents of such a fissure. (*Rositer*.)

***dowl, v. t.** [DOWEL, v.] To fasten or join together with dowels.

"These boards are glued together and *dowled*."—*Archæologia*, xxxvi. 458.

dowl, s. [A. S. *dæl*=a part or portion.] A division. [DOLE, s.]

¶ **Dowl and deal:** A division.

dow-las, s. & a. [Etym. doubtful. Skinner refers it to *Doullaus*, a town in Picardy, formerly celebrated for its manufacture.]

A. As substantive:

Fabric: A kind of coarse linen, very commonly worn by the lower classes in the sixteenth century; also a strong calico made in imitation of the linen fabric.

"*Dowlas*, filthy *dowlas*; I have given them away to bakers' wives, and they have made bolters of them."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. 1*, iii. 3.

B. As adj.: Made of the material described in A.

"The cleanly aid of *dowlas* smocks."—*Gay*.

***dowle (1), s.** [O. Fr. *douille*.] One of the filaments which make up the blade of a feather; feathery or wool-like down.

"One *dowle* that's in my plume."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, iii. 3.

dowle (2), s. [DOWL, s.]

dowle-stones, s. pl. Stones dividing lands.

***dow-less, a.** [Eng. *dow* (1), v.; -less.] Feeble, without energy or spirit, unhealthy.

dōwn (1), *doun, *dounne, *dōwne, *dune, s. [A. S. *dūn*, from. Ir. & Gael. *dún*=a hill, a fort, cogn. with A. S. *tūn*=a fort, inclosure, town; Ital., Sp., & Port. *duna*; Ger. *düne*; Fr. *dune*.]

1. A mound, a low hill.

"On the foot of the *dune* the men clepen munt Olinete."—*Old Eng. Homilies*, ii. 89.

2. A long, naked tract of hilly land, principally sed for the pasturage of cattle.

Say with what eye along the distant down

Would flying burghers mark the blazing town."

Byron: *Curse of Minerva*.

3. A ridge or bank of sand, &c., cast up by the action of the sea or wind along or near a shore.

"Behind it a gray down,

With Danish barrows."

Tennyson: *Enoch Arden*, 6, 7.

*4. A plain, or bare, open piece of ground on the top of a hill.

"They went to a certaine *doune* or playne."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 665.

5. (*Pl.*): A name given to the roadstead for shipping lying off the eastern coast of Kent, between the North and South Forelands.

"About three came to an anchor in the *Downs*."—*Cook's First Voyage* (Conclusion).

dōwn (2), s. [Icel. *dánn*; cogn. with Sw. *dun*; Dan. *dunm*; Dut. *dons*; O. H. Ger. *duni*; German *daune*. (*Skeat*.)]

I. Literally:

1. The fine, soft plumage of birds under the feathers, and especially on the breasts of waterfowl.

"A tender, weakly constitution is very much owing to the use of *down* beds."—*Locke*.

*2. A bed, as made of feathers.

"We with waking cares and restless thoughts,

Lie tumbling on our *down*, courting the blessing

Of a short minute's slumber."

Denham: *Sophy*, v. 1.

3. The first soft, downy hair on the human face.

"Then, past a boy, the callow *down* began

To shade my chin, and call me first a man."

Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid* viii. 213, 214.

4. The soft pubescence of plants; the little feather-like or hair-like substance by means of which the seeds of certain plants are transported to a distance.

"Any light thing that moveth, when we find no wind, sheweth a wind at hand; as when feathers, or *down* of thistles, fly to and fro in the air."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

*5. A kind of thistle (*Carduus tomentosus*). (*Skinners*.)

***II. Fig.:** Anything that soothes or mollifies; a place of ease, comfort, or rest.

"Thou bosom softness! down of all my cares!
I could recline my thoughts upon this breast
To a forgetfulness of all my griefs,
And yet be happy." *Southern: Oroonoko*, v. 5.

down-thistle, s.

Bot.: *Onopordum acanthium*, from the leaves being covered over with a long, hairy wool or cottony down. (*Britten & Holland.*)

down, *don, *doun, *downe, *dun, *dune, prep., adv., a., s. & interj. [A corrupt. by loss of initial *a* of *Mid. Eng. a-down*, itself a corrupt. of *A. S. of-dune*=off or from the hill.] [DOWN (1), s.; ADOWN.]

A. As preposition:

1. Literally:

1. Along in a descending direction; adown; from a higher to a lower elevation or position.

"Bid the soul of Orpheus sing
Such notes as warbled to the string
Drew iron tears down Pluto's cheek."
Milton: Il Penseroso, 105-7.

2. Toward the mouth or place of discharge of a river, &c., in the sea or a lake; in a direction with the stream.

"Down the river came the Strong Man."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, xviii.

II. Fig.: In a direction from the capital or seat of government of a country to the provinces, or from the chief terminus of a railway, &c., to the subordinate lines or stations.

¶ **(1) Down the sound:** In the direction of the ebb-tide toward the sea.

¶ **(2) Down town:** Toward or in the city. (*Colloquial.*)

B. As adverb:

1. Literally:

1. Toward the ground, from a higher to a lower elevation or position; in a descending direction.

"Down from his head the liquid odor ran."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iv. 601.

2. Measuring from a higher point to a lower; as far down as.

"The wombe and al down to the kne."
Gower, s. 24.

3. On or to the ground.

"Thai fel don than at Joseph fete."
Cursor Mundi, 4,929.

4. From the sky upon the earth.

"Down came the storm, and smote amain
The vessel in its strength."
Longfellow: Wreck of the Hesperus.

5. To the earth; to this world.

"When God of old came down from heaven
In power and wrath He came."
Keble: Christian Year; Whitsunday.

6. Below the horizon.

"The moon is down."
Shakespeare: Macbeth, ii. 1.

7. On the ground, or on some lower elevation; as, to sit down.

II. Figuratively:

1. From former to later, more recent, or the present times.

2. To or in a state of subjection.

3. From a larger to a less bulk.

"What remains of the subject, after the decoction, is continued to be boiled down, with the addition of fresh water, to a rapid fat."
Arbuthnot: On Aliments.

4. In or to a state of disgrace or disrepute.

"A man who has written himself down."
Addison.

5. In or to a state of dejection, depression, or humility.

¶ **6. Positively, downright.**

"Here's a villain that would face me down
He met me on the mart, and that I beat him,
And charged him with a thousand marks in gold."
Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors, iii. 1.

7. Downstairs, out of bed.

"Is she not down, so late?"
Shakespeare: Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.

8. On paper, &c.; on record; as, to write down a statement.

"Prick him down."
Shakespeare: Julius Caesar, iv. 1.

9. To a lower price or value; as, Wheat has gone down.

¶ **(1) To be or come down upon:**

(a) To seize with rapidity.

(b) To find fault with; to rate soundly.

(2) **To be down upon one's luck:** To be unlucky or unfortunate. (*Slang.*)

"He is down upon his duck; he knows he is coming to an end."
Charles Reade: Never Too Late to Mend, ch. xxiii.

(3) **To be down at heel:**

(a) **Literally:**

(i) To have the upper part of the heel turned down.

(ii) To have on shoes which have the heels turned down.

(b) **Fig.:** To be slovenly, slipshod, seedy, or disreputable.

(4) **Up and down:**

(a) Here and there, backward and forward.

(b) Altogether, in every way.

"Up and down, she doth resemble thee."
Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus, v. 2.

(c) All through, throughout.

"She says up and down the town that her eldest son is like you."
Shakespeare: Henry IV., Pt. II., ii. 1.

(5) **To go down:**

(a) **Univ.:** To leave the university for the vacation.

(b) **Fig.:** To be admitted, allowed, or received; to prove acceptable.

(6) **To be down in the mouth:** To be chafallen, discouraged, or dispirited.

(7) **To turn down:** To slight; to disappoint; to go back on; to abandon. (*U. S. Slang.*)

C. As adjective:

1. Literally:

1. On the ground.

"Our greatest pleasure is in seeing it go often near falling, without being ever actually down."
Goldsmith: The Bee, No. iv.

2. Below the horizon. [*B. I. 6.*]

3. Formed or directed downward.

II. Figuratively:

1. Downcast, dejected, depressed.

"He was a good man, though much down in spirit."
Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. ii. (Introd.)

***2. Downright, plain, direct.**

"Her many down denials."
Beaumont & Fletcher.

3. Lower in price or value; as, Wheat is down.

D. As substantive:

1. A depression or low state of fortune; as, the ups and downs of life.

2. A state of mental depression or dejection.

E. As interjection:

1. Used elliptically for go, come, or fall down.

"Down! therefore, and beg mercy of the duke."
Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

2. For pay or lay down.

3. Followed by with for throw, take, or pull down.

"Down with her, down with her, even to the ground."
Psalms cxxxvii. 7.

***down, v. t. & i.** [*Down, prep., &c.*]

A. Trans.: To cast down; to subdue, to conquer, to tame.

"The hidden beauties seemed in wait to lie.
To down proud hearts that would not willingly die."
Sidney: Arcadia, bk. i.

¶ **Down brakes:** A signal given by the engineer of a railway train to his brakemen to put on the brakes.

"The engineer, when he discovered that the switch had been left open, tried to put on all the brakes and whistled for down brakes, but it was of no avail."
Chicago Inter Ocean, Feb. 17, 1894.

B. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To go down to a lower place; to descend.

"If the bottom were as deep as hell, I should down."
Shakespeare: Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 5.

II. Figuratively:

1. To go down, to be accepted, to be admitted; to be palatable.

"Probably it will hardly down with anybody at first hearing."
Looke.

2. To be digested.

"If he be hungry more than wanton, bread alone will down."
Looke: On Education, § 14.

¶ **To down with:** To pull or tear down. [*DOWN, interj.* (3)]

"He who first downs with the red cross may crave
His heart's dearest wish; let him ask it and have!
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxii.

down-bear, v. t. To bear down, to depress.

down-beard, s. The winged seed of the thistle or sow-thistle.

"Like an idle globular down-beard. Every word of it a potential seed of infinite new down-beards and volumes."
Carlyle: Miscell., iv. 263.

down-bearing, pr. par. & a. [*DOWN-BEAR.*]

down-bow, s.

Music: The bow drawn over the strings from the heel or holding part of the bow to the point; the greatest power of tone in the strings is elicited by the down bow, and accordingly it is generally used on the accented beats of a bar. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

down-calling, *down-calling, s. A crying down, a depreciation by public proclamation.

"Douncalling of the dolouris [dollars]."
Aberdeen Reg.

down-calving, a. Ready for calving.

"A herd of fifty newly-calved and down-calving cows and heifers."
London Times.

down-cast, a. & s. [*DOWNCAST.*]

down-come, down-come, s.

1. Descent; the act of descending.

"The sey coists and the feildis
Resoundis, at down-come of the harpies."
Douglas: Virgil, 15, 41.

2. A fall, in whatever sense. Down-come in the market=the fall of prices.

3. Overthrow.

"It had amaisa a down-come at the Reformation, when they put down the kirks of St. Andrew's and Perth."
Scott: Rob Roy, ch. xix.

4. Degradation in rank.

"My ain grandfather, who was the son of a great farmer, hired himself for a shepherd to young Tam Lintoun, and mony ane was wae for the down-come."
Blackwood's Magazine, March, 1823, p. 314.

down-coming, *downe-comming, s. Descent, the act of descending.

"He commeth downe in such abundance of glorious light, as Babel can stande no longer, no more then could Sodome, after the Angel, his downe-comming to see it."
Forbes: On the Revelation, p. 180.

down-ding, s. A very heavy fall of rain, sleet, or snow.

down-draught, s.

1. Lit. (pron. down-draft): A draught or current of air down a mine, chimney, &c.

2. Fig. (pron. down-drift): Whatsoever depresses, (Used both lit. and met.)

"Keep violence aff our head, we yield
To nae down-draught."
Picken: Poems, i. 68.

down-draw, s. Overloading weight; some untoward circumstance in one's lot.

"Neath poorth's sair down-draw,
Some o' ye fag your days awa."
Picken: Poems, i. 79.

down-drug, s. What prevents one from rising in the world.

"Sae love in our hearts will wax stranger and mair,
Thro' crosses and down-drug, and poorth and care."
Northern Antiquities, p. 429.

down-easter, s. A native or inhabitant of New England. (*U. S.*)

***down-gate, *downe-gate, s.** A going down, a descent.

"Downe-gate, or downe goynge. Descensus."
Prompt. Parv.

down-getting, s. Success in obtaining a reduction.

"The downe-getting of the xii denaris [deniers] taking of merchandis gudis."
Aberd. Reg. A. (1563), v. 25.

***down-gyved, a.** Hanging down like the loose cincture which confines the fetters round the ankles. [*GYVE.*]

"His stockings, fouled,
Ungartered, and down-gyved to his ancle."
Shakespeare: Hamlet, ii. 1.

down-had, s. Anything that depresses one, whether in respect to growth or external circumstances.

down-haul, s.

Naut.: A rope for hauling down a staysail, jib, or other fore-and-aft sail. With staysails it passes along the stay through the cringles, and is attached to the upper corner.

down-haul, v. t.

Naut.: To haul or pull down.

down-hauler, s.

Naut.: The same as DOWN-HAUL (q. v.).

down-hawl, s. [*DOWN-HAUL.*]

down-line, s.

Rail.: That line of a railroad which leads from the main terminus toward the subordinate stations.

***down-look, s.** Dissatisfaction or displeasure, as expressed by the countenance; scorn, contempt.

"'Twas not for fear that I my founs forsook,
And ran the hazard of their sair down-look."
Ross: Helenore, p. 84.

down-pouring, s. An effusion or outpouring.

A down-pouring of the Spirit."
Society Contend., p. 40.

down-putting, *down-putting, s. Dejection, as by dethronement; the act of putting to death violently.

"I was a servand to your father, and sal be ane enemie to thame that was the occasioun of his down-putting."
Pitcottie Cron., p. 225.

down-razed, a. Razed to the ground.

"Lofty towers I see down-razed."
Shakespeare: Sonnet 64.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêtt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôtt, or, wôre, wolf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

***down-roping, a.** Hanging down in glutinous filaments.

"The gum down-roping from their pale-dead eyes."
Shaksp.: *Henry V.*, iv. 2.

down-rush, s. A rush downward or toward a center, or from the exterior to the interior of a body.

down-set, s.

1. A beginning in any line of business; an establishment.

"You have a hein down-set."—*Marriage*, i. 120. (*Jamieson*.)

2. Anything that produces great depression; as, a down-set of work; work that overpowers with fatigue.

3. The nadir or lowest point.

"His fortunes were for ever at their down-set."—*Holland: Camden*, ii. 128.

***down-setting, *down-seting, s.** The setting of the sun.

"And the same brod hung vp daylie fra the sone rising to the down-setting at their mercat croce."—*Acts Jas. VI.*, 1598 (ed. 1814), p. 174.

down-share, s.

Agric.: A turf-paring plow, used in England, where the rolling treeless tracts are called Downs. These tracts in Sussex are the home of the South-down sheep.

down-sitting, s.

1. The act of sitting down or going to rest; repose, rest.

"Thou knowest my down-sitting and mine uprising; thou understandest my thoughts afar off."—*Ps.* cxxxix. 2.

2. The session of a court.

"Mr. Gillespie came home at our first down-sitting."—*Baillie's Lett.* xi. 261.

† To do anything at a down-sittin': To do it without rising.

down-stairs, a. & adv.

A. As adj.: At the bottom of the stairs; on a lower floor.

B. As adv.: At or toward the bottom of the stairs; to a lower floor.

down-stroke, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A stroke or blow given downward.

2. *Pennmanship*: A thick stroke made, with a downward motion of the pen.

down-tak, s. Anything that enfeebles the body, or takes it down. (*Scotch*.)

down-taking, *doun-taking, s. Reduction in price.

"An article of the burgh of Cowpar, anent the down-taking of their custumes."—*Acts Jas. VI.*, 1581 (ed. 1814), p. 214.

down-through, doun-through, adv. In the low or flat country; as, "I'm gaun down-through" = I am going to the lower part of the country; "He bides down-through" = he resides in the lower part. (*Scotch*.)

down-throw, *doun-thrau, v. t. To overthrow.

"The spirit of Sathan did rigne into him, as being the author of bludshedding, of inducing subiects to oppress and doun-thrau their maisters, and sik vther horribil crymes."—*Nicol Burns*, *F.* 43, b.

down-throw, downthrow, s.

Geology and Mining:

1. The act of casting down suddenly or more gradually, by earthquake or other action, the strata on one side of a fault to a lower level or platform than the corresponding one on the other.

"Which assumes each fault to have been accomplished by a single upheast or downthrow of several thousand feet."—*Lyell: Manual of Geol.*, ch. v.

2. The strata thus cast down.

Let c d be a "fault" which has severed the strata and made them not continuous, then there is a down-throw on the left-hand side of the fault, so that the bed e f has been sunk to the lower level j k, the bed f g to k l, and g h to l m. [FAULT.]

***down-weight, s.** Full weight; sufficient weight to draw the scale down.

"In attributing due and down-weight to every man's gifts."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 59.

dōw-na, v. i. [A corruption of *dow* and *not*.] To be unable. [*Dow, v.*]

"And when I downa yoke a naig,
Then, Lord be thankit, I can beg."—*Burns*.

down-by, down-bye, adv. [*Eng. down; by.*] Down the way.

"... or before the marquis, when ye gang down-by."
—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxvi.

down-cast, a. & s. [*Eng. down, and cast (q. v.).*]

A. As adjective:

1. Cast or turned toward the ground; dejected, sad.

"Conscious passion plainly speaks
In downcast look and blushing cheeks."

Scott: *Rokeby*, ii. 30.

2. Sad, gloomy, depressed, dispirited.

"The discourse
Again directed to his downcast friend."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The act of turning or casting toward the ground.

"Come, let's be sad, my girls;
That downcast of thine eye, Olympias,
Shows a fine sorrow."
Beaumont & Fletcher: *Maid's Tragedy*, ii. 2.

2. *Fig.*: An overthrow, misfortune.

"... and of the downcast whairinto now he was brought."—*Bannatyne's Journal*, p. 493.

II. Technically:

1. *Mining*: The ventilating-shaft of a mine, down which air passes to the workings; as opposed to the up-cast.

2. *Geol.*: The same as DOWN-THROW (q. v.).

***down-cast-ling, a.** [*Eng. down, and casting.*] Depressing, dejecting; causing depression or dejection.

***down-cast-ness, s.** [*Eng. downcast; -ness.*] The state or condition of being downcast or dejected; sadness.

"Your doubts to chase, your downcastness to cheer."
D. M. Moir.

***downed, a.** [*Eng. down, s.; -ed.*] Supplied or stuffed with down.

"What pain to quit the world, just made their own;
Their nest so deeply downed, and built so high!"
Young: *Night Thoughts*, viii. 213, 214.

down-e-way, v. t. [*Mid. Eng. downe, and way = weigh.*] To weigh down; to counterbalance. (*Spenser*.)

down-fall, *down-fal, s. [*Eng. down, and fall (q. v.).*]

I. Literally:

1. A fall or falling downward, or to the ground.

"Each downfal of a flood the mountains pour
From their rich bowels, rolls a silver shower."
Dryden: *Indian Emperor*, i. 2.

*2. That which falls suddenly downward; a water-fall.

3. A declivity in ground, a slope, a precipice.

"We wad be a great deal the better o' twa or three rigs aff Skelfhill for a bit downfa' to the south."—*Ferlie of Man*, i. 68.

II. Figuratively:

1. A sudden fall, descent, or overthrow from a position of power, honor, wealth, rank, fame, &c.; a loss of rank, honor, or position; ruin, destruction, disgrace.

"Such an array of regular troops had not been seen in Europe since the downfall of the Roman empire."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

*2. The waning or disappearing.

"Tween the spring and downfall of the light."
Tennyson: *St. Simeon Stylites*, 108.

† *Winter downfall*: The practice of allowing the sheep to descend from the hills in winter to the lower lands lying contiguous.

"The proprietors of hill land pasturages would appear to have obtained the right of winter downfall for their sheep."—*Agr. Surv. Peeb.*, p. 127.

down-fall-en, a. [*Eng. down, and fallen (q. v.).*]

1. *Lit.*: Fallen into ruins; ruined, dilapidated.

"The land is now divorced by the downfallen steep cliffs on the farther side."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*.

2. *Fig.*: Ruined; fallen or thrown from power, rank, or position.

"And gathering all whose madness of belief
Still saw a savior in their downfallen chief."
Moore: *Veiled Prophet of Khorassan*.

† For the difference between downfall and fall, see FALL.

down-heart-ēd, a. [*Eng. down, and hearted.*] Dejected or depressed in spirit; dispirited.

"Dinna be overly downhearted when ye see how wonderfully ye are 'en care o'."—*R. Gilchrist*, ii. 317.

down-hill, a. & adv. [*Eng. down, and hill (q. v.).*]

A. As adj.: Sloping downward, descending, declivous.

"And the first steps a downhill greensward yields."
Congreve.

B. As adverb:

1. *Lit.*: On a slope downward or descent.

"Heavy the third, and stiff, he sinks apace;
And though 'tis downhill all, but creeps along the race."
Dryden: *Ovid: Metamorphoses* xv.

2. *Fig.*: Toward ruin or disgrace; as, He is going fast downhill.

***down-lēt, s.** [*English down, and suff. -let.*] A passage down.

"A downlet to that bottomless pit."—*Allestree: Forty Sermons*, i. 137.

***down-looked, a.** [*Eng. down; look; -ed.*] Having a dejected look; dispirited, depressed, gloomy, sad.

"Men were they all of evil mien,
Downlooked, unwilling to be seen."

Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, iii. 19.

down-ly-ling, a. & s. [*English down, and lying (q. v.).*]

A. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Lying on the ground or on a place of rest.

2. *Fig.*: About to be brought to bed or in travail of childbirth.

B. As substantive:

I. Literally:

1. The act of lying down or of taking repose.

2. The time of retiring to rest or of taking repose.

"All these [servants] were daily attending downlying and uprising."—*Cavendish: Life of Wolsey*.

II. Figuratively:

1. The act of giving birth to a child; childbirth; the time of parturition.

"Mrs. Balwhidder was at the downlying with my eldest son."—*Galt: Annals of the Parish*, p. 91.

2. The act of sitting down or taking up a position before a fortified place in order to besiege it.

"Perceiving what hurt the enemy was able to have done us, before our downlying."—*Monro: Expedition*, pt. II., p. 16.

down-pour, s. [*Eng. down, and pour (q. v.).*] A very heavy and persistent shower of rain.

"About 10,000 people assembled in the park despite the heavy downpour of rain."—*London Times*.

down-right (gh silent), *doun-right, *doun-ryght, *doun-rightes, *dun-riht, a. & adv. [*Eng. down, and right (q. v.).*]

A. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Directed straight downward; direct from above below.

"I cleft his beaver with a downright blow."
Shaksp.: *Henry VI., Pt. III.*, i. 1.

II. Figuratively:

1. Directly to the point; plain, evident.

"In these phenomena of sound we travel a very little way from downright sensible experience."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), ch. vii., p. 153.

2. Open, apparent, plain, undoubted, undeniable.

"Others are dragged into the crowded room
Between supporters; and, once seated, sit
Through downright inability to rise."

Couper: *Task*, i. 478-80.

3. Plain, undisguised.

"I would rather have a plain downright wisdom than a foolish and affected eloquence."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries*.

4. Plain, artless, blunt, straightforward.

"Old Fact so stared him in the face, after his plain downright way, that the count was struck dumb."—*Adison: Count Tariff*.

B. As adverb:

1. *Lit.*: Straight or directly downward; right down.

"A giant's slain in fight
Or mowed o'erthwart, or cleft downright."
Butler: *Hudibras*.

II. Figuratively:

1. In plain terms, without ceremony, plainly, bluntly, directly.

"You have heard him swear downright he was."—*Shaksp.: As You Like It*, iii. 4.

2. Completely, thoroughly.

"Threw off his spirit, his appetite, his sleep,
And downright languished."
Shaksp.: *Winter's Tale*, ii. 3.

3. Directly, immediately, at once, straight off.

"She fell downright into a fit."—*Arbutnot: Hist. of John Bull*.

***down-right-ly (gh silent), adv.** [*Eng. down-right; -ly.*] Plainly, in plain or direct terms, downright.

"Though they do not downrightly assert falsehoods, yet they breed sinister opinions in the hearers."—*Barrow: Sermon on Prov. x. 18*.

bōll, bōy; pōūt, jōw!; cat, cēll, chorus, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

down-right-ness (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *down-right*; *-ness*.] Plain, open, honest, or blunt dealing; plainness, directness.

"O profane downrightness, if it be opposed to this dawbling."—Gomersall: *Serm. on St. Peter (Dedic.)*.

***down-steep-y**, *a.* [Eng. *down*; *steep*; *-y*.] Very steep or precipitous.

"He came to a craggy and downsteep rock."—*Florio: Trans. of Montaigne's Essays* (1613), p. 197.

down-trōd, down-trōd-dēn, *a.* [Eng. *down*, and *trodden*.]

1. *Lit.*: Trodden down or under foot.

2. *Fig.*: Trodden under foot, tyrannized over, oppressed, trampled upon.

"Downtrodden millions
Starve in the garrets of Europe."
Longfellow: The Driving Cloud.

down-ward, down-wards, *don-ward, *doun-ward, *downe-ward, *dune-ward, *dun-ward, *adv. & a.* [A corruption of *A. S. aduneward* = *of dune-ward*.] [DOWN, *adv.*; WARD, *adv.*]

A. As adverb:

1. *Literally:*

1. In a direction from a higher to a lower elevation; from above, down; in a descending course or line.

"Munekes eoden vpwad, munekes eoden duneard."
Layamon, ii. 123.

2. Toward a lower place or elevation.

"Hills are ornamental to the earth, affording pleasant prospects to them that look downward from them upon the subjacent countries."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

3. Toward the bottom or the lowest extremity.

"The crop es turned duneard."
Hampole: Prick of Conscience, 663.

4. In the lower parts; at the extremities.

"Dagon his name, sea-monster, upward man,
And downward fish." *Milton: P. L.*, 462, 468.

5. In the direction or course from the head, spring, or source, toward the outlet; as, to sail downward toward the sea.

II. Figuratively:

1. In a course of successive or lineal descent from ancestor to descendant; lineally, by generations.

"A ring the count does wear,
That downward hath succeeded in his house,
From son to son, some four or five descents."
Shakespeare: All's Well, iii. 7.

2. Toward the south, southward.

"Sea he had searched, and land,
From Eden over Pontus, and the pool
Meotis, up beyond the river Ob;
Downward as far antarctic."
Milton: P. L., ix. 86-9.

3. In course of successive years; from earlier to later times.

"From the twelfth century downward."—*Burnet: Hist. of Reformation* (an. 1535).

4. In the course of falling from any high position or elevation of rank, &c.

B. As adjective:

1. *Literally:*

1. Moving on a declivity; extending from a higher to a lower place or elevation; descending.

"Thy rapt soul sitting in thine eyes:
There held in holy passion still,
Forget thyself to marble till,
With a sad, leaden, downward cast,
Thou fix them on the earth as fast."
Milton: Comus, 40-44.

*2. Arched, curved.

"When Aurora leaves our northern sphere,
She lights the downward heaven, and rises there."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic i. 340, 341.

II. Figuratively:

1. Descending from a head, origin, or source.

*2. Depressed, dejected, melancholy, gloomy.

"At the lowest of my downward thoughts, I pulled up my heart to remember, that nothing is achieved before it be thoroughly attempted, and that lying still doth never go forward."—*Sidney*.

downward-discharge water-wheel, *s.* One form of the turbine or reaction water-wheel. The water is admitted at the periphery, from a spiral chute which surrounds the wheel, and, passing inward in a radial direction, curves and descends vertically.

down-weed, *s.* [Eng. *down* (2), *s.*; and *weed*.]

Botany:

1. *Filago germanica*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

2. Cottonweed. (*Urtica maritima*.)

***down-y** (1), *a.* [DOWN (1), *s.*; *-y*.] Having

downs, consisting of downs.

"The downy part of Ashburton."—*De Foe: Tour through Great Britain*, i. 382.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; try, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

down-y (2), *a.* [DOWN (2), *s.*; *-y*.]

1. *Literally:*

1. Covered with down: as plumage.

"There lies a downy feather which stirs not."
Shakespeare: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 5.

2. Covered with soft hair, pubescence, or bloom, resembling fine down.

"My pleasing theme continual prompts my thoughts;
Presents the downy peach."
Thomson: Autumn, 674, 675.

3. Made of down; soft as down.

"Belinda still her downy pillow prest,
Her guardian sylph prolonged the balmy rest."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, i. 19, 20.

II. Figuratively:

1. Soft as down.

"Then o'er the chief Euronymé the chaste
With duteous care a downy carpet cast."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xx. 5, 6.

2. Soft, soothing, placid, calm.

"Shake off this downy sleep."
Shakespeare: Macbeth, ii. 3.

3. Cunning, knowing, artful. (*Slang*.)

***down-al**, *a.* [Eng. *dower*; *-al*.] Pertaining to or constituting a dower.

***down-ēss**, *s.* [Eng. *dower*; *-ess*.] A woman entitled to a dower.

down-rŷ, *dow-er-y, *s.* [English *dower*; *-y*.] [DOWER, *s.*]

1. A portion given or received with a wife; a dower.

"With him the portion and sine of her fortune, her marriage dowry."—*Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

*2. A gift or reward given for a wife.

"Ask me never so much dowry and gift and I will give it thee."—*Gen. xxiv. 12*.

3. A fortune or blessing given; an endowment, a portion.

"And Leah said, God hath endued me with a good dowry."—*Gen. xxx. 20*.

***dowse** (1), *v. t.* [DOUSE.]

***dowse** (2), ***dousse**, *v. t.* [DUSCH.] To strike or slap in the face.

***dowse**, *s.* [DOWSE (2), *v.*] A slap on the face. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Humph! that's another dowse for the Baronet."—*Coleman: Poor Gentleman*, iv. 1.

***dow-sēt**, *s.* [DOUCET.]

***dows-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DOWSE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The same as DOUSING (*q. v.*).

dowsing-chock, *s.* [DOUSING-CHOCK.]

dōwt, *s.* [DOWSE (2), *v.*]

***dōwt**, *v. t.* [DOUBT, *v.*]

dōwt-it, *pa. par. or a.* [DOWT, *v.*] Feared, redoubted.

"That he was the maist dōwtit man
That in Carrik lywyt than."
Barbour: Bruce, v. 507.

dōx-ō-lōg-i-a, *s.* [Gr., from *doxa*=praise, and *logō*=to say, to proclaim.] The Doxology (*q. v.*).

doxologia magna, *s.* The version of the angels' hymn, "Gloria in excelsis Deo," sung at the celebration of the Holy Eucharist.

***dōx-ō-lōg-i-cal**, *a.* [Eng. *doxology* (*y*); *-ical*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a doxology; giving praise to God.

"The three first collects are noted to be doxological."—*Hooper: On Lent*, p. 353.

***dōx-ōl-ō-gize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *doxology* (*y*); *-ize*.] To give glory to God, as in a doxology.

***dōx-ōl-ō-giz-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DOXOLOGIZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or practice of giving praise to God, as in a doxology.

dōx-ōl-ō-gŷ, *s.* [Gr. *doxologia*, from *doxa*=praise, and *logō*=to say, to tell; *Fr. doxologie*.]

1. *Gen.*: A hymn of praise or glory to God.

"David breaks forth into these triumphant praises and doxologies, Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, who has kept me this day from shedding blood, and from avenging myself with mine own hand."—*South*.

2. *Spec.*: The hymn or song of praise—the "Gloria Patri"—used at the end of the Psalms in the Christian Church; also any metrical form of the same. (*Stauner & Barrett*.)

***dōx-y**, *s.* [A dimin. from *duck* (*q. v.*).]

1. A mistress, a prostitute, a loose woman.

"When daffodils begin to peer—
With, height! the doxy over the dale."
Shakespeare: Winter's Tale, iv. 2.

2. A term of endearment applied to little girls. Sometimes written *doxie*.

dōx-y, dox-ye, *a.* [Prob. connected with *doze* (*q. v.*).] Lazy, restive, slow. (*Scotch*.)

dōyit, *a.* [Etym. uncertain.] Stupid, dazed.

"Wae worth that brandy, burning trash!
Fell source o' mony a pain and brash!
Twins monie a poor, doyit, drucken hash."
Burns: Scotch Drink.

***dōy-lŷ**, *s.* [DOLLY.]

dōze, *v. i. & t.* [Icel. *dúsa*=to doze; Dan. *dōse*; Sw. dial. *dusa*; cf. *A. S. dūcas*=stupid, stupefied; Dut. *dwaas*=foolish; Dan. *dōs*=drowsiness. Connected with *dizzy*, and probably also with *daze*. (*Skeat*.)]

A. Intransitive:

1. To slumber, to sleep lightly.

"There was no sleeping under his roof: if he happened to doze a little, the jolly cobbler waked him."—*L'Estrange*.

2. To live or pass one's time in a drowsy manner; to live in a state of sleepy inaction.

"To the banks where bards departed doze,
They led him soft." *Pope: Dunciad*, ii. 321.

3. A boy's top is said to *doze*, or sleep, when its motion is so rapid, and at the same time so equable, that it scarcely seems to move at all.

B. Transitive:

*1. To stupefy; to make dull or stupid.

"Two satyrs, on the ground
Stretched at his ease, their sire Silenus found
Dozed with his fumes, and heavy with his load."
Dryden: Virgil, Ecl. vi. 19-21.

2. To spend or pass in drowsy inaction.

"Chiefless armies dozed out the campaign,
And navies yawned for orders on the main."
Pope: Dunciad, iv. 617, 618.

doze-brown, *a.* Snuff-colored. (*Scotch*.)

dōze, *s.* [DOZE, *v.*] A light sleep or slumber; a nap.

"He wraps himself up in his own warm skin, and enjoys a comfortable doze."—*Knox: Essays*, ix.

dōzed, *pa. par. or a.* [DOZE, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Applied to things that are unsound; as, dozed timber, a dozed rope, &c. (*Scotch*.)

dōz-en, *dos-ain, *dos-ein, *dos-eine, *dos-eyn, *dos-eyne, *dos-eyne, *dus-eyne, a. & s. [O. Fr. *dosaine, dozaine*; Fr. *douzaine*, from O. Fr. *doze*; Fr. *doze*=twelve, with suff. *-ain*=Lat. *anus*, from Lat. *duodecim*=twelve; *duo*=two, and *decem*=ten; Sp. *docena*; Ital. *dozzina*; Ger. *duztend*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Twelve in number.

"We cannot lodge and board a dozen or fourteen gentlewomen."—*Shakespeare: Henry V.*, ii. 1.

2. *Fig.*: A great number; indefinitely many.

B. As substantive:

1. *Literally:*

1. A collection or aggregate of twelve things.

"By putting twelve units together we have the complex idea of a dozen."—*Locke*.

2. Followed by *of*.

"Some six or seven dozen of Scots."—*Shakespeare: Henry IV., Pt. I.*, ii. 4.

II. Fig.: An indefinite number, generally implying a large quantity.

"Knock them down by the dozens."—*Shakespeare: Henry VIII.*, v. 4.

dōz-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *doz(e)*; *-er*.] One who dozes or passes his time in drowsy inaction.

"Calm, even-tempered dozers through life."—*Joanna Baillie*.

***dō-zī-ēn**, *s.* [Lat. *decem*=ten.] A territory, a jurisdiction. (*Wharton*.)

***dō-zīn-ēr**, *s.* [DECINER.]

***dōz-i-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *dozy*; *-ness*.] Drowsiness, sleepiness.

"A man, by a violent fit of the gout in his limbs, finds a doziness in his head, or a want of appetite."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xxi.

dōz-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DOZE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of slumbering; a doze, a light sleep.

"Nor yet the dozings of the clerk are sweet,
Compared with the repose the Sofa yields."
Cowper: Task, i. 100, 101.

dōz-ŷ, a. [Eng. *doz(e)*; -y.] Sleepy, drowsy, lethargic, heavy, sluggish.

"The yawning youth, scarce half awake, essays His lazy limbs and dozy head to raise."
Dryden: *Peregrinus*, sat. iii.

***dōz-zle, v. t.** [A freq. from *doze*, v. (q. v.)] To render stupid; to stupefy.

"In such a perplexity every man asks his fellow What's best to be done? and being dozzled with fear, thinks every man wiser than himself."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, pt. ii., p. 142.

Dp. Elemental symbol.

Chem.: The symbol used to denote the metal decipium (q. v.).

drāb (1), s. [Gael. *drabag*=a slattern; Ir. *drabog*, from Ir. *drab*=a spot, a stain.] [DRAFF.]

1. A prostitute, a strumpet.

"If your worship will take order for the drabs and the knaves, you need not to fear the bawds."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, II. 1.

2. A slattern, a slut, a sloven.

"So at an Irish funeral appears
A train of drabs with mercenary tears."
King: *Art of Cookery*, 556, 557.

drāb (2), s. & a. [Etym. doubtful.] A wooden box used in salt-works for holding the salt taken from the boiling-pans.

drāb (3), s. & a. [Fr. *drap*=cloth, from Low Lat. *drappum*, accus. of *drappus*=cloth.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Fabric*: A thick woolen cloth of a dun color, inclining to reddish-brown.

2. A dull brown or dun color.

3. A spot, a stain.

B. As adj.: Of a dull brown or dull color, like the cloth so called.

"The coloring of the scenery is simple enough—namely, plain drab."—*A Month in the Camp before Sebastopol* (1855), p. 51.

drab-color, s. The same as **DRAB**, s., 2.

drab-colored, a. Of a drab or dull brown color. "Dressed in a dark, drab-colored coat."—*Sterne: Sentimental Journey; The Mystery*.

drāb (1), v. t. [**DRAB** (3), s.] To spot, to stain.

***drāb** (2), v. t. [**DRAB** (1), s.] To follow or associate with loose women.

"Q. he's the most courteous physician.

You may drink or drab in's company freely."
Beaum. & Flct.: *Fair Maid of the Inn*, iv. 2.

drā-ba, s. [Latinized form of Gr. *drabē*=a cruciferous plant, *Lepidium draba*, not the genus defined below.]

Bot.: Whitlow Grass, a genus of Crucifers, family Alyssidae. The fruit is an oval or oblong silicle, compressed or with the valves slightly convex, one-nerved at the base, rounded or veined upward, with many seeds. [EUPHILIA.]

***drāb-bēr, s.** [Eng. *drab*, v.; -er.] One who frequents or associates with loose women.

"I know him well

For a most insatiate drabber."
Massinger: *City Madam*, iv. 2.

drāb-bēt, s. [A dimin. from *drab* (2), s. (q. v.)] A drab twilled linen, principally used for men's gaudardines; a coarse linen duck.

"Some were as usual in whitey-brown smocks of drab-bet."—*Hardy: Far from the Madding Crowd*, ch. ix.

***drāb-bīng, pr. par., a. & s.** [**DRAB**, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or practice of associating with loose women.

"Busied in prophane talk, drinking, drabbing, or the like."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 324.

***drāb-bīsh, drāb-bīshe, a.** [Eng. *drab* (1), s.; -ish.] Like a drab or slut, slovenly, sluttish.

"I markte the drabbishe sorcerers,
And harde their dismall spell."
Drant: *Horace; Satires*, i. 3.

***drāb-ble, s.** [**DRABBLE** (1), v.] Dirt.

"Some fierce methodical drabble,"

Woolcot: *P. Pindar*, p. 54. (Davies.)

drāb-ble (1), **dra-ble, v. t.** [A freq. form, from *drab* (1), s. (q. v.)]

1. To drabble or make dirty, as by dragging through mud, water, or dirt; to befoul.

2. To besmear.

"She drabbled them oure wi' a black tade's blude,
An' baked a bannock, an' ca'd it gude."
Rem. of *Nithsdale Song; The Witch Cake*, p. 283.

*3. To make limp or draggled with wet.

"Spreading their drabbled sails in the full cline abroad
drying."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe*. (Davies.)

drāb-ble (2), v. t. [Etym. doubtful.] To fish for barbel with a rod and long line passed through a piece of lead.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, qhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.

-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn;

drāb-blēr (1), s. [Eng. *drabbl(e)* (2), v.; -er.] One who drabbles for barbel.

drāb-blēr (2), s. [**DRABLER**.]

drāb-bliṅg (1), *pr. par., a. & s.* [**DRABBLE** (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of dragging or making dirty or befouling.

drāb-bliṅg (2), *pr. par., a. & s.* [**DRABBLE** (2), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of fishing for barbel with a rod and long line.

drāb-lēr, drāb-blēr, s. [**DRAB** (2), s.]

Naut.: A piece of canvas laced on the bonnet of a sail, being an extension of the bonnet, as the latter is of the sail proper.

dra-çs-nā, s. [Lat. *dracena*; Gr. *drakaina*=a she-dragon, from *drakōn*=a dragon. The genus is so named because the inspissated juice of the several species becomes a powder like dragon's blood.]

Bot.: A genus of Liliaceæ, tribe Asparagææ. Perianth inferior, six-partite, with nearly erect segments and stamens, six inserted in them; filaments thickened in the middle anthers; linear style one, stigma trifid; ovules, three-celled, three-seeded; fruit, a berry, with one, two, or rarely three perfect seeds. Formerly, the genus was so defined as to include nearly or quite thirty species. The well-known *Dracena draco*, or Dragon-tree, requires to be studied in its native country, the Canary Islands.

Commencing as an unbranched endogen with linear entire evergreen sheathing leaves, which leave annular scars as they fall annually, it continues to advance slowly to maturity, the process, it is said, taking twenty-five to thirty years. Then the leaf scars are gradually obliterated, and branches begin to be put forth. Next a glorious panicle of inflorescence appears at the apex of the stem, the individual flowers of which, however, are small and greenish-white. At an indefinitely long period it begins to decay, which in some cases it does so slowly that it seems as if death would never supervene. The celebrated Dragon-tree of Teneriffe was one of the wonders of the world. Bethencourt in 1402 or 1406 described it as old and hollow. It had changed but little from that time till its destruction in 1867. (*Dragon's-blood tree*.) It was between 70 and 75 feet high, with a circumference at the base of about 46½. *D. draco* furnishes one of the resins called *Dragon's-blood* (q. v.). The tree called *D. terminalis*, mentioned by Lindley and others as furnishing the T plant of the Sandwich Islands, was next named *Cordylone terminalis*, and is now denominated *Calodracon terminalis*.

drāb-cānth, s. [**TRAGACANTH**.] Gum-tragacanth.

drāchm (*ch* silent), **drāch'-mā, s.** [Gr. *drachmē*, from *drasomai*=to hold in the hand, and so, strictly, as much as one can hold in the hand.]

I. Literally:

1. *Of both forms:*

(1) An Attic weight, about 66 gr. avoirdupois.

(2) An Eginetan weight, about 110 gr. avoirdupois.

(3) A silver coin, worth six oboli, i. e., nearly 18½ cents, and so about equal to the Roman denarius.

"To every Roman citizen he gives

To every several man seventy-five drachmas."
Shakesp.: *Julius Cesar*, iii. 2.

2. (*Of the form drachm*): The same as **DRAM**, s. (q. v.)

***II. Fig.**: A small quantity.

"I've but a drachm of learning and less wit."

Brome: *To his Friend, Mr. J. B.*

dra-çī-nā, draç-līne, s. [Gr. *drakaina*=a she-dragon.]

Chem.: The resin obtained on the addition of sulphuric or hydrochloric acid to a solution of dragon's blood in alcohol. It unites with the acid, forming a yellowish-red powder, which dissolves in water, forming a yellow solution, which is reddened by alkalis.

drā-cō, s. [Lat., Gr. *drakōn*=a dragon (q. v.).]

I. Ord. Lang.: A kind of luminous exhalation, or ignis fatuus, arising from marshy places.

II. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: [**DRACON**.]

2. *Zool.*: [**DRACON**.]

drā-cō-çéph'-a-lūm, s. [Gr. *drakōn*=a dragon, and *kephalē*=a head.]

Botany: Dragon's-head: a genus of annual and perennial plants belonging to the order Labiate.

D. canariense is the Canary balm of Gilead. The plants are odoriferous, and are natives of Europe, Asia, and this country.

drā-cō-nī-an, a. [From *Draco*, the Athenian lawgiver, and Eng. adj. suff. -ian.] The same as **DRACONIC** (2) (q. v.).

drā-cōn-īc (1), a. [Gr. *drakōn*=a dragon, and Eng. adj. suff. -ic.] Pertaining to the constellation *Draco*, or the Dragon.

drā-cōn-īc (2), a. [From *Draco*, an Athenian legislator, who flourished about B. C. 621. When archon he made a code of laws, which, on account of their severity, were said to be written in characters of blood; hence, the term was applied to any very severe or sanguinary law or rule.] Very severe, cruel, or sanguinary.

"The blasphemy of laws

Making kings' rights divine, by some draconic clause."
Byron: *Childe Harold*, iii. 64.

draconic acid, s. [**ANISIC ACID**.]

***drā-cōn-īc-al, a.** [Eng. *draconic*; -al.] The same as **DRACONIC** (2) (q. v.).

***drā-cōn-īc-al-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *draconically*; -ly.] In a draconic manner; after the manner of *Draco*; severely.

"In the Star-chamber alike draconically supercilious,"
—*Wolsey and Laud*, 1641 (*Hart. Misc.* iv. 509). (Davies.)

drā-cōn-ī-dā, s. pl. [Lat. *draco* (genit. *draconis*)=a dragon, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -iæ.]

Zool.: In some classifications, a family of lizards, type *Draco*. It is generally, however, merged in the Agamidæ.

drā-cōn-ī-nā, s. pl. [Lat. *draco* (genit. *draconis*), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -iæ.]

Zool.: A sub-family of Agamidæ, type *Draco*. [**DRACON**.]

drā-cōn-ī-nē, s. [Gr. *drakōn*=a dragon, and Eng. suff. -ine (*Chem.*) (q. v.).] The same as **DRACONIC** (q. v.).

***drā-cōn-tic, a.** [From Lat. *caput draconis*=the dragon's head, a name given to one of the nodes of the lunar orbit.]

Astron.: Belonging to that space of time in which the moon performs one entire revolution.

***drā-cōn-tine, a.** [Gr. *drakōn* (genit. *draconis*)=a dragon, and Eng. adj. suff. -ine.] Belonging to, or of the nature of, a dragon.

drā-cōn-ti-ūm (ti as shi), s. [Lat. *draconitium*; Gr. *Drakonitōn*=a plant, *Dracunculus vulgaris*: this is not the modern genus *Dracontium*.]

Bot.: A genus of Orontiaceæ, tribe Oronticeæ. The spathe is cymbiform, the spadix cylindrical, covered with hermaphrodite flowers, perianth 7 to 8-parted, stamens 7 to 9, anthers 2-celled, ovary 2 to 3-celled, each cell containing a pendulous ovule, fruit baccate, 1 to 3-seeded. *Dracontium polyphyllum* is an antispasmodic and an expectorant. It grows in India, Japan, &c. The American skunk cabbage was formerly referred to this genus; it is now called *Symplocarpus fetidus*.

drā-cōn-ŷl, s. [**DRACON'S-BLOOD**.]

drā-cūn-cū-lē-s, s. pl. [Lat. *dracunculus*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -ce.]

Bot.: A tribe of Araceæ. Stamens and pistils numerous, with the rudimentary organs interposed; spadix naked at the extremity. Cells of the anthers larger than the connective. (Lindley.)

drā-cūn-cū-lūs, s. [Lat., dimin. of *draco*=a dragon. A plant the same as *Dracontium*. Modern botanists make the two genera different.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Araceæ, the typical one of the tribe *Draconticeæ* (q. v.). *Dracunculus vulgaris*, formerly called *Arum dracunculæ*, is well known. It has a spotted stem and petiole leaves.

2. *Ichthy.*: A fish belonging to the genus *Callionymus*; also called **DRACONET** (q. v.).

3. *Zool.*: A species of worm, *Filaria medinensis*, which insinuates itself under the human skin, causing a suppurating sore. It is found on the coast of Guinea, thence it is sometimes called the Guinea-worm. It is a nematoid, measuring from one to six feet in length, and having the thickness of one-tenth of an inch. The body is cylindrical, tail pointed, and head convex, with a central mouth, surrounded by papillæ.

drāç-ŷl, s. [**DRACON'S-BLOOD**.]

***drād, dradde, a.** [**DREAD**, v.]

1. Dreaded, feared.

"Saw hys people governed with such justice and good order, that he was both dradde, and greatly beloved."
Holinshed, vol. I., d. 2.

2. Affrighted, alarmed.

drādge, s. [Etym. doubtful. Cf. *dredge* (2), s.]

Mtn.: The inferior portions of ore detached from other portions by the cobbing-hammer. The better parts are known as prill.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, qhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, dgl.

***draff**, ***draff**, ***draffe**, ***draugh**, *s.* [Not found in A. S., but probably an English word; cogn. with Dut. *draef*=swill, hog's-wash; Sw. & Icel. *draff*=grains, husks; Dan. *drav*=dregs, lees; Gael. *drabh*=draff, grains of malt; Ger. *trüber*=grains. (*Skeat*.)]

1. *Lit.*: The refuse or grains of malt after brewing or distilling; lees, dregs, refuse generally; hog's-wash.

"'Tis old but true, Still swine eat all the draff."

Shakesp.: Merry Wives, iv. 2.

2. *Fig.*: The dregs or refuse of anything; anything vile and worthless.

"All maner monkes and fryers and like draffe."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 359.

draff-cheap, *a.* Low-priced, as though cheap as grains.

"Thanks is but a draff-cheap phrase,
O' little value now-a-days."

Tennyson: Poems, p. 103.

draff-pock, *s.* A sack for carrying grains.

"Their draff-pock that will clog behind them all their days."—*Rutherford: Letters*, pt. I., lett. 50.

draff-sack, ***draff-sak**, *s.*

Literally:

1. A sack for carrying grain, &c.

"I lye as a draff-sak in my bed."
Chaucer: C. T., 4, 206.

*2. A gross, greedy fellow.

"I bade menne to approche, and not dounghylls or draff-sackes."—*Udall: Apophth. of Erasmus*, p. 93.

***draff-ish**, *a.* [English *draff*; -ish.] Worthless, vile.

"The draffish declaracions of my lord Boner."—*Bale: Yet a Course*, fol. 91 b.

***draff-ile**, *s.* [A dimin. from *draff* (q. v.).] Draff, refuse, wash.

***draffie-sacked**, *a.* Filled with draff, or hog's-wash.

"Enforcing his own stinking and draffie-sacked belly."—*Bacon: Works*, ii. 591.

***draff-ty**, *a.* [Eng. *draff*; -y.] Worthless, like draff, coarse.

"The dregs and draffy part, disgrace and jealousy."
Beaum. & Fllet: Island Princess, iii. 3.

drafft, ***drafte**, *s. & a.* [A corruption of draught (q. v.).]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The act or process of drawing or dragging a load or vehicle; draught.

(2) A drawing, plan, or delineation of a design on paper.

(3) The first sketch or outlines of any writing or document, containing the heads and principal details of the contents.

"In the original drafft of the instructions was a curious paragraph."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

(4) In the same sense as II. 1.

(5) A current of air; a draught.

(6) In the same sense as II. 3.

* (7) A jakes, a privy. [DRAUGHT.]

"This communication hadde he sitting on a drafte."—*Hall: Richard III.* (an. 1).

*2. *Fig.*: Aim, purpose, stratagem, allurements.

"By his false allurements' wylie drafft,
Had thousand women of their love beraft."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. ii. 10.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Banking, &c.*:

(1) A written order for the payment of a sum of money addressed to some person who holds money in trust, or who acts in the capacity of agent or servant of the drawer. Documents of this kind often pass between one department of a bank or mercantile house and some other department, and are distinguished from bills of exchange and checks, in not being drawn upon a debtor. (*Bithehl*.)

"It is essential to the character of a bill that it should be addressed to a person who owes the money as a debtor. If the order be addressed to a person who merely holds the money as a depositum, as a bailee, or trustee, or agent, or servant of the writer, it is not a bill but a draff."

—*McClellan*.

(2) It is loosely and improperly used in the sense of a check.

2. *Comm.*: An allowance made for waste in goods sold by weight; also an allowance made at the custom-house upon excisable goods.

3. *Mil. & Naval*: A number of men selected for some special purpose; a selection of men to serve from an army or part of an army, or from a ship or depot to serve in some other place or ship.

*4. *Naut.*: A chart.

"The drafts or sea-plats being first consulted."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1699).

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôr, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = â. qu - kw.

5. *Shipbuilding*: The depth a vessel sinks in the water; the draught of a ship.

6. *Hydraul. Eng.*: The combined sectional area of the openings in a turbine water-wheel; or the area of opening of the sluice-gate of a fore-bay.

¶ In all senses the two spellings *drafft* and *draught* are used, the former being general in this country. In England, except in the senses I. 4, 6, II. 1, 3, *draught* is the more common spelling.

B. *As adj.*: Employed for drawing a cart, vehicle, &c. (now written *draught*).

drafft-horse, *s.* [DRAUGHT-HORSE.]

***drafft-house**, *s.* [DRAUGHT-HOUSE.]

drafft-ox, *s.* [DRAUGHT-OX.]

"Ulysses and old Nestor yoke you like drafft-oxen, and make you plow up the wair."—*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 1. (Folio.)

drafft, v. t. [DRAFT, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To draw a drafft or outline of, to delineate.

2. To draw up a first sketch or outline of a document, giving the heads and principal details.

3. To compose, write, or draw up; as, to drafft a lease.

4. To draw and despatch any number from a body, society, or collection, for service or work elsewhere. [II.]

"Whence they drafft novices to supply their colleges and temples."—*Holwell: Dictionary*.

II. *Mil. & Nav.*: To select or draw from a military or naval force or establishment a number of men to be despatched for service in some other place or ship.

drafft-éd, *pa. par. & a.* [DRAFT, *v.*]

drafft-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DRAFT, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of drawing up a sketch, outline, or drafft.

2. *Mil. & Nav.*: The act of selecting and despatching drafts of men for duty elsewhere.

drafts, *s. pl.* [DRAFT, *s.*]

drafts-man, *s.* [Eng. *draft*, *s.*, and *man*.] One who draws designs or plans; a draughtsman (q. v.).

***drafft-ý** (1), *a.* [Eng. *draft*, *s.* A. I. 1 (7); -y.] Filthy, vile, worthless; fitted for a jakes.

"Which all within is drafftie sluttish geare,
Fit for the oven or the kitchen fire."

Hall: Satires, v. 2.

drafft-ý (2), *a.* [DRAUGHTY.]

dräg, ***drag-gyn**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *dragan*, cogn. with Dut. *dragen*=to carry or bear; Dan. *drage*=to draw; Icel. *drag*=to draw; Goth. *dragan*; Sw. *draga*; O. H. Ger. *tragen*; Ger. *tragen*.] [DRAW.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To pull, haul, or draw along the ground by main force.

"Draggyn or drawyn. Trafiolo."—*Prompt. Parv.*

(2) To pull, haul, or draw by force.

"The heroes rose, and dragged him from the hall."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xxi. 320.

(3) To break up, as land, by drawing over it a heavy drag or harrow.

(4) To draw or haul up.

"And the other disciples came in a little ship . . . dragging the net with fishes."—*John* xxi. 8.

(5) To search or explore, as a river, a pond, &c., with a hooked instrument, to recover a body or article lost.

*6. To put a drag on, to retard with a drag.

"Our endeavors must be to drag the wheels."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 156.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To draw, to impel.

"My affairs drag me homeward."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, I. 2.

2. To draw along contemptuously as a thing unworthy to be carried.

"He triumphs in St. Austin's opinion; and is not only content to drag me at his chariot-wheels, but he makes a show of me."—*Stillfleet*.

3. To draw along or consume slowly or painfully.

"'Tis long since I, for my celestial wife,
Loathed by the gods, have dragged a lingering life."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, ii. 876, 877.

*4. To keep back, to retard.

"What impediments drag back our expedition."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iv. 3.

5. To search painfully and carefully; to rack.

"While I dragged my brains for such a song."
Tennyson: Princess, iv. 136.

6. To execute or perform too slowly; to perform in too slow time.

B. *Intransitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To trail or be drawn along the ground, as a dress.

"From hence are heard the groans of ghosts, the pains
Of sounding lashes, and of dragging chains."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, vi. 752, 753.

(2) To fish, or search for anything with a hooked instrument or drag, as in a river, pond, &c.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To move slowly or heavily, to linger.

"The day drags through, though storms keep out the sun."
Byron: Child Harold, iii. 32.

(2) To go too slowly; to keep behind in singing.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Naut.*: To give way and lose hold: said of an anchor.

2. *Carpentry*: (See extract.)

"A door is said to drag when by its ill hanging upon its hinges, the bottom edge of the door rides in its sweep upon the floor."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises*.

¶ For the difference between *to drag* and *to draw*, see DRAW.

¶ *To drag the anchor*:

Naut.: Applied to a ship which moves from its moorings, owing to the anchor failing to keep its hold on the bottom.

dräg, ***drägg**, *s.* [DRAG, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) Anything which serves to retard the progress of a moving body [II. 2, 3 (1)].

(2) A net or four-clawed grapple used in dragging a pond or harbor to recover the body of a drowned person, or property which has been lost overboard; a creeper.

"You may in the morning find it near to some fixed place, and then take it up with a drag, or otherwise."—*Walton*.

(3) A drag-net (q. v.).

"Casting-nets were spread in shallow brooks,
Drags in the deep, and baits were hung on hooks."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic i. 213, 214.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) An obstacle to one's progress or prosperity; a drawback.

(2) Slow or laborious motion or progress; as, a heavy drag up-hill.

* (3) Anything serving to draw or attract; an attraction.

"Which they used as drags to draw him into such sin."
Goodwin: Works, vol. iii., pt. I., p. 446.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Husbandry*:

(1) A heavy description of harrow.

(2) An implement with hooking tines to haul manure along the surface; a manure-drag.

2. *Naut.*: A floating anchor, usually a frame of spars and sails, to keep a ship's head to the wind, and lessen the speed of drifting. [DRAG-ANCHOR.]

3. *Vehicles*:

(1) A shoe to receive the wheel of a vehicle to stop its revolution, and by friction on the ground lessen the speed down-hill. [WAGON-LOCK.]

(2) A rough, heavy sled for hauling stones, timber, &c., off a field, or to a foundation; a stoneboat.

"The drag is made somewhat like a low car; it is used for the carriage of timber, and then is drawn by the handle by two or more men."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises*.

(3) A kind of four-horse vehicle almost entirely used by sporting characters.

4. *Molding*: The bottom part of a mold, as distinguished from the cope.

5. *Hydr. Engin.*: A scoop having a long flexible handle, and operated by a winch, for deepening a channel, scraping a place for a submerged foundation, or removing the mud, &c., from the inside of a coffer-dam; a form of dredging-machine.

6. *Sawing*: The carriage on which a log is dogged in a veneer saw-mill. It has two motions, one past the saw to yield a veneer, and the other at right angles to the same and equal to the thickness of the veneer, plus the width of the kerf. [VENEER-SAW.]

7. *Masonry*: A thin, indented plate for scraping and finishing the surface of soft stone.

8. *Marine Engineering*:

(1) The difference between the speed of a screwship under sail, and that of the screw when the ship outruns the latter. [SIP.]

(2) The difference between the propulsive effects of the different floats of a paddle-wheel.

9. *Fishery*: A frame of iron with an attached net to scrape up and gather oysters by dragging upon the bed. [DREDGE.]

10. *Hunt.*: The same as DRAG-HUNT (q. v.).

11. *Music*:

(1) An ornament consisting of descending notes in lute music.

(2) A *rallentando* (q. v.). (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

drag-anchor, s.

Naut.: A frame of wood, or of spars clothed with sails, attached to a hawser, and thrown overboard to drag in the water and diminish the lee-way of a vessel when drifting, or to keep the head of a ship to the wind when unmanageable through loss of sails or rudder. It was patented under the name of a drag-sheet, by Burnet, in England, in 1826. When constructed and carried as a part of the ship's equipment, it is made to serve as a raft or drag as may be required; but the peculiarities are generally confined to means for compact stowage and to spilling-lines for their recovery, either by collapse or reversal of position, to enable them to be readily drawn in and hauled on board after having served their purpose. One edge of the drag may be weighted, as it is essential that it be submerged, and that it should assume a position at right angles to the taut cable which connects it to the ship.

drag-bar.

Rail. Engin.: A strong iron rod with eye-holes at each end, connecting a locomotive-engine and tender by means of the drag-bolt and spring.

drag-bench, s. A bench on which filets of gold or silver are drawn through an aperture, to bring them to even and exact proportions. [DRAW-BENCH.]

drag-bolt, s. The strong removable bolt coupling the drag-bar of a locomotive engine and tender together.

drag-box, s.

Molding: The same as DRAG, s., II. 4 (q. v.).

drag-chain, s.

Rail. Engin.: A strong chain attached to the front of the locomotive-engine buffer-bar to connect it with any other engine or tender; the chain attached to the drag-bar of goods wagons.

drag-hook, s. The drag-hook and chain are the strong chain and hook attached to the front of the engine buffer-bar, to connect it with any other locomotive-engine or tender.

drag-hunt, s. A name given to a hunt when the trail has been prepared beforehand along a certain course, by means of dragging a fox skin, herring, or other strongly-scented substance over the line.

drag-link, s. A link for connecting the cranks of two shafts; it is used in marine engines for connecting the crank on the main-shaft to that on the inner paddle-shaft.

drag-saw, s. A cross-cut sawing-machine in which the effective stroke is on the pull motion, not the thrust. The log is clamped by levers. The saw is held aloft by a stirrup while the log is fed forward for another cut.

drag-sheet, s.

Naut.: A sail stretched by spars and thrown over to windward to drag in the water and lessen the lee-way of a drifting vessel. [DRAG-ANCHOR.]

drag-spring, s.

Railway:

1. A spring attached to the drag-bar to lessen the jerk when starting up or increasing speed.

2. A strong spring placed near the back of the tender. It is attached by the ends to the drag-bar which connects the engine and tender, and by the center to the drag-bar which connects the train to the tender.

drag-staff, s.

Vehicles: A pole pivoted to the hind axle and trailing behind a wagon or cart in ascending a hill or slope. Used to hold the vehicle from rolling backward when temporarily stopping on a hill to rest the team.

"The coach wanting a drag-staff, it ran back in spite of all the coachman's skill."—*De Foe: Tour through Great Britain*, II. 297.

drag-gân-tin, s. [DRACANTH.] A mucilage obtained from or consisting of gum-tragacanth.

***drägge** (1), ***drage, s.** [O. Fr. *dragée*, *dragee*, from Low Lat. *dragetum*.] Dredge, a mixture of oats and barley sown together. [DREDGE, s.]

"*Drage*, *Dragetum*. Menglyd corne *drage* or mestlyon. *Mixto*."—*Prompt Parv.*

***drägge** (2), s. [DRUG.]

dräggd, pa. par. or a. [DRAG, v.]

dräg-gër, s. [Eng. *drag*; -er.] One who drags, pulls, or draws.

dräg-ging, pr. par., a. & s. [DRAG, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of pulling, hauling, or drawing along.

dragging-beam, s.

Building: A dragon-beam (q. v.).

dräg-gle, v. t. & i. [A frequent. from *drag*, v. (q. v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To make dirty by dragging or trailing along the ground; to wet, to dirty, to drabble.

"You'll see a *draggled* damsel, here and there,
From Billingsgate her fishy traffic bear."
Gay: Trivia.

B. *Intrans.*: To become dirty by being drawn or trailed along the ground; to become foul.

"His *draggling* tail hung in the dirt."
Butler: Hudibras, I. 1.

dräggel-tail, s. A slut, a sloven; a slovenly, dirty woman.

dräggel-tailed, a. Sluttish, slovenly, untidy.

dräg-gled (gled as *geld*), *pa. par. or a.* [DRAG-GLE.]

"With *draggled* nets down hanging to the tide."
Trench.

dräg-gling, pr. par., a. & s. [DRAGGLE, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of making or becoming dirty by being dragged or trailed in the dirt.

dräg-man, s. [Eng. *drag*, and *man*.] A fisherman who uses a dragnet.

"To which may be added the great riots, committed by the foresters and Welsh on the *dragmen* of Severn."—*Hale: Hist. Pleas of the Crown*, ch. xiv., § 7.

dräg-nët, s. [Eng. *drag*, and *net*.]

I. *Literally*:

1. The same as DRAG, s., A. I. 2 (q. v.).

2. A net intended to be dragged or drawn along the bottom of a river, pond, &c., for the taking of fish.

"Some fishermen, that had been out with a *dragnet*, and caught nothing, had a draught toward the evening, which put them in hope of a sturgeon at last."—*L'Estrange.*

II. *Fig.*: A wide receptacle or receiver.

"Whatsoever old Time, with his huge *dragnet*, has conveyed down to us along the stream of ages."—*Watts.*

dräg-ô-man, *drög-man, s. [Sp. *dragoman*; Port. *dragoman*; Ital. *dragomanno*; Low Lat. *dragumanus*, *dragomandus*; O. Fr. *dragheant*, *dragemen*; Fr. *dragman*, from Mediev. Fr. *dragumenos*, from Arab. *tarjuman*=an interpreter.] A traveler's guide, interpreter, and agent; an interpreter attached to an embassy or consulate; a word of common use in Turkey, the Levant, &c. [TRAUCHMAN, TARGUM.]

dräg-ôn, *drag-oun, *drag-un, s. & a. [Fr. *dragon*, from Lat. *dracōnem*, accus. of *draco*; Gr. *drakon*=a dragon, lit. the seeing one, from *derko*=to see; Sp. *dragon*; Port. *dragone*; Ital. *dragone*, *drago*, *draco*; O. H. Ger. *dracho*, *tracho*; Ger. *drache*; Dut. *draak*; Dan. *drage*; Sw. *drake*.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) In the same sense as II. 8.

"Lamented chief! it was not given
To thee to change the doom of Heaven,
And crush that dragon in its birth."
Scott: Marmion, III. (Introd.)

(2) A standard. [DRAGON, s.]

† The Red Dragon was by Henry VII. selected as the device of his standard. In compliment to that Tudor monarch the landlords of English public houses made the Red Dragon the sign of their houses, many of which remain to this day.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A violent, spiteful person, especially a woman; a virago, a duenna.

(2) A fiery shooting meteor.

"Swift, swift, you dragons of the night!"

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, II. 2.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Scripture*:

(1) The rendering of the Hebrew word *tannin*.

(a) Some species of venomous serpent.

(b) Some huge serpent taken as the symbol of the king of Babylon.

(c) The crocodile (the leviathan of Job), either literally or taken as the symbol of Pharaoh, king of Egypt.

"I am against thee, Pharaoh, king of Egypt, the great dragon that lieth in the midst of his rivers."—*Ezek.* xxx. 8. (Cf. also Psalm cxlv. 13, 14; Isa. xxvii. 1, II. 9.)

(2) The rendering of the Hebrew word *tan* (pl. *tannim*). Some desert animal, probably a quadruped capable of snuffing up the wind (Jer. xiv. 6), living in a den, especially in ruined cities (Isa. xlii. 22; Jer. ix. 11, x. 22, xli. 33, li. 37), holding companionship with "owls"—which should be rendered "ostriches"—(Job xxx. 29; Isa. xxxiv. 13, xlii. 20),

and wailing, if not even howling (Micah i. 8). The animal thus indicated may be the jackal, the voice of which, if like anything earthly, resembles the cry of a half-stifed child. This is more nearly "wailing" than is . . . the moan.

Of the hyena fierce and lone."

(3) The New Testament rendering of the Greek word *drakon*.

(a) *Lit.*: Some one of the animals described under (1) and (2) (Rev. xiii. 11)

(b) *Fig.*: Satan.

"And the great dragon was cast out, that old serpent, called the Devil, and Satan."—*Rev.* xii. 9. (Cf. also Rev. xii. 3, 7, 9, 13, 16, 17; xiii. 2, 4; xvi. 13; xx. 2.)

2. *Mythol.*: A fabulous animal, found in the mythology of nearly all nations, generally as an enormous serpent of abnormal form. Ancient legends represent the dragon as a huge Hydra, watching as sentinel the Garden of the Hesperides, or guarding the tree on which was hung the Golden Fleece at Colchis. In other places he appears as a monster, making the neighborhood around his cave unsafe, and desolating the land; his death being ascribed to a hero or god made for the task, which was a service to all mankind. The dragons which appear in early paintings and sculptures are invariably representations of a winged crocodile.

3. *Art*: In Christian art the dragon is the usual emblem of sin. It is the form under which Satan, the personification of sin, is usually depicted, and is met with in pictures of St. Michael and St. Margaret, when it typifies the conquest over sin; it also appears under the feet of the Savior, and under those of the Virgin, both conveying the same idea. The dragon also typifies idolatry. In pictures of St. George and St. Sylvester it serves to exhibit the triumph of Christianity over paganism. In pictures of St. Martha it figures the inundation of the Rhone, spreading pestilence and death. St. John the Evangelist is sometimes represented holding a chalice, from whence issues a winged dragon. As a symbol of Satan we find the dragon nearly always in the form of the fossil Ichthyosaurus. (*Fairholt.*)

4. *Her.*: The dragon appears on the shield of the most famous of the early Grecian heroes, as well as on the helmets of kings and generals. It is found on English shields after the time of William the Conqueror. In modern heraldry it appears on the shield and helmet; and as supporter it is called a lindworm when it has no wings, and serpent when it has no feet; when it hangs by the head and wings it means a conquered dragon.

5. *Astron.*: A constellation of the northern hemisphere, consisting, according to Flamsteed, of eighty stars, one of which, Gamma Draconis, is that used in determining the coefficient of aberration of the fixed stars.

*6. *Mil.*: A short musket hooked on to a swivel attached to a soldier's belt; so called, according to Meyrick, from a representation of that monster's head at the muzzle (the old fable being that the dragon spouted fire). The soldiers who carried these arms were thence called Dragoons (q. v.).

7. *Bot.*: The popular name of the genus *Dracontium* (q. v.).

8. *Zoölogy*:

(1) *Singular*:

(a) Any of the Monitors properly referred to under (2) (a) (q. v.).

(b) The Lizard, genus *Draco*. It has the first six ribs extended in a nearly straight line, and supporting an expansion of the skin on each side which acts like a pair of parachutes. This enables these animals to take long leaps, if need be, about thirty paces from branch to branch, but there is no beating of the air, and consequently no flying, in the ordinary sense of the word. There are various species in this country, Africa, Java, &c. They are small, harmless animals, quite unlike the flying dragons of mythology, to which nothing similar is found in nature, though a distant resemblance to them is presented by the Pterodactyls of Mesozoic times.

(2) *Plural*:

(a) In Griffith's *Cuvier*, the first sub-division of the Monitors properly so called. The scales are raised with ridges as in the Crocodiles, forming crests on the tail, which is compressed. Best known species, the Great Dragon (*Monitor crocodilinus*) from Guiana. Its flesh is eaten.

(b) The typical name of the genus *Draco*, the sub-family Draconinae, or the family Draconidae.

9. *Ornith.*: A species of carrier pigeons.

B. *As adj.*: Fit for, characteristic of, or pertaining to a dragon; dragonish. [A. II. 2.]

"Beauty . . . had need the guard
Of dragon watch with unenchanted eye."

Milton: Comus, 395.

† (1) *Great Dragon*:

Bot.: *Arum maculatum*.

(2) *Small Dragon*:

Bot.: *Arum maculatum*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

böil, böy; pöüt, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

dragon-bushes, s. pl.

Bot.: Linaria vulgaris. (Britten & Holland.)

dragon-fish, s.

Ichthy.: The same as DRAGONET, 2 (q. v.).

dragon-fly, s.

Entom.: A popular name given to the family Libellulidae, the second family of the tribe Subulcornia, in which the hind wings are approximately of the same size as the anterior, a character which serves to distinguish them from the Ephemeridae. These insects have a large broad head, very freely attached to the thorax, and large, convex, prominent eyes, which often meet upon the crown of the head. The organs of the mouth comprise a pair of strong, horny, toothed mandibles, and a pair of maxillae, showing a single horny lobe, and a palpus of one joint. The wings are closely reticulated, and the legs of moderate length, terminated by three-jointed tarsi. Some 1,400 species have been described from all parts of the world. They are divided into three groups—Agonitidae, Echnidae, and Libellulidae. *Aeschna grandis*, the Great Dragonfly, is nearly three inches long. *Libellula depressa* is the Horse Stinger, an insect nearly two inches long and of a yellowish-brown color.

"The body of the cantharides is bright colored; and it may be that the delicate colored dragon-flies may have likewise some corrosive quality."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

dragon-leech, s. *Hirudo interrupta*, a species of leech used in medicine.

dragon-shell, s.

Conchol.: A name given to a species of *Patella* or limpet, *Cypræa stolidæ*.

***dragon-tree, s.**

Bot.: Dracæna draco. [Dragon's-blood tree.]

***dragon-water, s.** A medicinal remedy which appears to have been very popular in the earlier half of the seventeenth century.

"Mop. Shut up your doors then; Cardus Benedictus or Dragon-water may do good upon him.

Thes. What means you, Mopsus?

Mop. Mean I? what mean you?

To invite me to your house when 'tis infected?"

Randolph: Amynas (1640).

dragon-well, s. An old well in the suburbs of Jerusalem in Nehemiah's time. The word in Hebrew is *tannin*. Why the well was so called is unknown. [DRAGON, II. 1.]

"And I went out by night by the gate of the valley, even before the dragon-well."—*Neh. ii. 13.*

dragon-wort, s.

Botany:

1. *Polygonum bistorta*, a name given, like Snake-weed and Adderwort, on account of its writhed root.

2. *Arum dracunculæ.* (Britten & Holland.)

dragon's-blood, s.

1. *Botany:*

(1) *Calamus draco*, a wing-leaved, slender-stemmed palm, similar in habit to that which furnishes the chair canes. It is a native of Sumatra and other Malayan islands. The fruits, which grow in bunches, are about the size of a cherry, and are covered with imbricating scales of a red color, coated with a resinous substance, which is collected by placing the fruits in a bag and shaking them; the friction loosens the resin, which is then formed into sticks or cakes, and constitutes the best dragon's-blood of commerce. (Smith.)

(2) *Geranium robertianum.* (Britten & Holland.)

2. *Comm.: Sanguis draconis*, a resin, so called on account of its red color. It exudes from various trees, either spontaneously or from incisions. There are three kinds in commerce: (1) East Indian dragon's-blood, which is found on the ripe fruits and leaves of several palms of the genus *Calamus*—viz., *Calamus rotang*, *C. draco*, and *C. petraeus*; (2) American, obtained from incisions in *Pterocarpus draco*, indigenous to the West Indies; and (3) Canary dragon's-blood, from *Dracæna draco*. Dragon's-blood is dark-red brown, opaque, tasteless, scentless, and brittle; it yields by trituration a cinnabar-red powder. When pure it dissolves with a fine red color in alcohol and in ether, and in oils both fixed and volatile; alkalis also dissolve it more or less completely. Nitric acid oxidizes dragon's blood, forming oxalic acid, but dilute nitric acid heated with the resin, yields nitrobenzoic acid. Dragon's-blood, when heated, melts and gives off up to 210° a small quantity of acid watery distillate, containing acetone and benzoic acid. As the heat increases the resin swells up and gives off CO and CO₂, while water is formed, and thick white vapors are evolved, which reduce to a reddish-black liquid. The oily distillate contains two hydrocarbons—dracyl, said to be identical with toluene; and

draconyl, identical with metacinnamene. Dragon's-blood is used for coloring varnishes, for preparing gold lacquers, for tooth tinctures, and for giving a fine red color to marble. (Watts: *Dict. Chem.*)

"Take dragon's-blood, beat it in a mortar, and put it in a cloth with *aquæ vitæ*, and strain them together."—*Peachment.*

† Dragon's-blood tree:

Bot.: Dracæna draco, a tree of the Lily family (Liliaceæ), a native of the West Coast of Africa, Canaries, and adjacent islands. It grows into a large tree, and after attaining a certain height produces branches. The famous dragon-tree of Orotava, in Teneriffe, believed to be the oldest vegetable organism in the world, is stated to have been seventy feet high, and forty-eight in circumference; its stem was hollow, and had a staircase in it as high as the point where its branches commenced. It was destroyed in 1867, having previously suffered much from storms. The red resinous substance, called dragon's-blood is a secretion of matter that collects at the base of the leaves, which, after the leaves fall, hardens, and is then scraped off. (Smith.) [DRACÆNA.]

dragon's-head, s.

1. *Bot.:* The popular name of several plants of the genus *Dracocephalum* (q. v.), of which word it is a translation.

2. *Astron.:* The ascending node of a planet, indicated in almanacs by the symbol \nearrow .

† Dragon's head and tail:

Astron.: The nodes of the planets, or the two points in which the orbits of the planets intercept the ecliptic.

dragon's-heads, s.

Bot.: Antirrhinum majus. (Britten & Holland.)

dragon's-mouth, s.

Bot.: (1) *Digitalis purpurea*, (2) *Antirrhinum majus.* (Britten & Holland.)

dragon's-plant, s.

Bot.: Dracunculus vulgare (*Arum dracunculæ*, Linn.), a tuberous-rooted herb of the Arum family, having a snake-like, mottled stem and pedate leaves, and attaining a height of about three feet. It produces a large dark-colored spathe, which emits an offensive odor, and while the pollen is discharging it gives off sufficient heat to be felt on putting the hand into the spathe. It is a native of the south of Europe, and is common in botanic gardens. (Smith.)

dragon's-skin, s. A familiar term among miners and quarrymen for the stems of *Lepidodendron*, the rhomboidal leaf-scars of which somewhat resemble the scales of reptiles in their form and arrangement. (Page.)

dragon's-tail, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A name given in palmistry to the line making the separation between the hand and the arm. [DISCRIMINAL.]

2. *Astron.:* The descending node of a planet, indicated by the symbol \searrow . [DRAGON'S-HEAD, 2.]

dragon's-teeth, s. pl. Subjects of civil strife; whatever rouses citizens to rise in arms for internecine war. The allusion is to the dragon that guarded the well of Arès. Cadmus slew it, and sowed some of the teeth, from which sprang up the men called Spartans, who killed each other, except five, who were the ancestors of the Thebans.

dragon's-water, s.

Bot.: Calla palustris.

dräg-ôn-ët, *drag-on-ette, s. [A dimin. from *dragon* (1) (q. v.).]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* A little dragon.

"Or in his womb might lurk some hidden nest Of many dragonettes."—*Spenser: F. Q. I. xii. 10.*

2. *Ichthy.:* A popular name given to fishes of the genus *Callionymus* (q. v.).

†dräg-ôn-ish, *drag-on-ishe, a. [Eng. *dragon*; -ish.] Of the form of or like a dragon; dragon-shaped, dragon-like.

"Sometimes we see a cloud that's dragonish." *Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 13.*

dräg-ôn-like, adv. [English *dragon*, and *like*.] Like a dragon; furiously.

"He bears all things fairly, And shows good husbandry for the Volscian state; Fights dragon-like." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 7.*

drä-gôn-nä de, s. [DRAGONADE.]

drä-gôn-née, a. [Fr.]

Her.: A term applied to a lion or other beast when the upper part resembles a lion and the under part the wings and tail of a dragon.

dräg-ôn-s, *dra-gans, *dra-gense, *dra-gens, s. pl. [Low Lat. *dragancia*.] [DRAGON (1), s.]

Bot.: (1) *Polygonum bistorta*, (2) *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, (3) *Arum maculatum*, (4) *Dracunculus minor.* (Britten & Holland.)

"The juice of dragons (in Latine called *Dracunculus minor*)."—*Harrison: Description of England, ii. 34.*

† (1) *Female Dragons:* *Bot.: Calla palustris.*

(2) *Water Dragons:* *Bot.: Calla palustris.* (Britten & Holland.)

dra-goön, s. [Sp. & Fr. *dragon*, prob. from the dragon or carbine which they carried, or from Low Lat. *draconarius* = a standard-bearer, from *draconem*, accus. of *draco* = a dragon or standard.] [DRAGON (1), s., A. I. 1 (2); II. 5.]

1. *Mil.:* A cavalry soldier. The first regiment of dragons was raised in England, it is believed, in 1681.

"For this species of service the dragon was then thought to be peculiarly qualified. He has since become a mere horse soldier. But in the seventeenth century he was accurately described by Montecuccoli as a foot soldier who used a horse only in order to arrive with more speed at the place where military service was to be performed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iii.*

† From this extract it would appear that the first dragons resembled the mounted infantry employed by the English in their recent war in Egypt.

*2. *Hist.:* A dragonade (q. v.).

3. *Ornith.:* A variety of pigeon.

dra-goön, v. t. [DRAGON, s.]

1. To persecute by abandoning to the mercies of soldiers.

2. To reduce to subjection by military force.

"Those orders were for dragoning Protestants."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.*

3. To compel to submit by violent measures or physical means.

"In politics I hear you're stanch, Directly bent against the French; Deny to have your free-born foe Dragoned into a wooden shoe." *Prior: Epistle to Fleetwood Shephard, Esq.*

dragon-bird, s.

Ornith.: *Cephalopterus ornatus*, a Brazilian bird, distinguished by a large umbrella-like crest of feathers over the head.

***dra-goön-äde, s.** [Eng. *dragon*; -ade.] The same as DRAGONADE (q. v.).

"It was supported by the authority of a great king, and the terror of ill usage, and a dragonade in conclusion."—*Burnet: History of his Own Times* (an. 1686).

dra-goön'ed, pa. par. or a. [DRAGON, v.]

***dra-goön-ër, s.** [English *dragon*; -er.] A dragon.

"Had fallen upon and beaten their reserve of dragoners."—*Clarendon: Civil War, ii. 283.*

dra-goön-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DRAGON, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of persecuting or compelling to submit by force.

"The mode of inquisition and dragoning is going out of fashion."—*Burke: Conciliation with America.*

drägs-man, s. [Eng. *drag, s.*, II. 3 (3), and *man*.] The driver of a drag or coach.

"He had a bow for the coachman."—*Thackeray: Shabby Genteel, ch. i.*

dräg-ôn-ët, *drag-on-ette, s. [A dimin. from *dragon* (1) (q. v.).]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* A little dragon.

"Or in his womb might lurk some hidden nest Of many dragonettes."—*Spenser: F. Q. I. xii. 10.*

2. *Ichthy.:* A popular name given to fishes of the genus *Callionymus* (q. v.).

†dräg-ôn-ish, *drag-on-ishe, a. [Eng. *dragon*; -ish.] Of the form of or like a dragon; dragon-shaped, dragon-like.

"Sometimes we see a cloud that's dragonish." *Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 13.*

dräg-ôn-like, adv. [English *dragon*, and *like*.] Like a dragon; furiously.

"He bears all things fairly, And shows good husbandry for the Volscian state; Fights dragon-like." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 7.*

drä-gôn-nä de, s. [DRAGONADE.]

drä-gôn-née, a. [Fr.]

Her.: A term applied to a lion or other beast when the upper part resembles a lion and the under part the wings and tail of a dragon.

dräg-ôn-s, *dra-gans, *dra-gense, *dra-gens, s. pl. [Low Lat. *dragancia*.] [DRAGON (1), s.]

Bot.: (1) *Polygonum bistorta*, (2) *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, (3) *Arum maculatum*, (4) *Dracunculus minor.* (Britten & Holland.)

"The juice of dragons (in Latine called *Dracunculus minor*)."—*Harrison: Description of England, ii. 34.*

† (1) *Female Dragons:* *Bot.: Calla palustris.*

(2) *Water Dragons:* *Bot.: Calla palustris.* (Britten & Holland.)

dra-goön, s. [Sp. & Fr. *dragon*, prob. from the dragon or carbine which they carried, or from Low Lat. *draconarius* = a standard-bearer, from *draconem*, accus. of *draco* = a dragon or standard.] [DRAGON (1), s., A. I. 1 (2); II. 5.]

1. *Mil.:* A cavalry soldier. The first regiment of dragons was raised in England, it is believed, in 1681.

"For this species of service the dragon was then thought to be peculiarly qualified. He has since become a mere horse soldier. But in the seventeenth century he was accurately described by Montecuccoli as a foot soldier who used a horse only in order to arrive with more speed at the place where military service was to be performed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iii.*

† From this extract it would appear that the first dragons resembled the mounted infantry employed by the English in their recent war in Egypt.

*2. *Hist.:* A dragonade (q. v.).

3. *Ornith.:* A variety of pigeon.

dra-goön, v. t. [DRAGON, s.]

1. To persecute by abandoning to the mercies of soldiers.

2. To reduce to subjection by military force.

"Those orders were for dragoning Protestants."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.*

3. To compel to submit by violent measures or physical means.

"In politics I hear you're stanch, Directly bent against the French; Deny to have your free-born foe Dragoned into a wooden shoe." *Prior: Epistle to Fleetwood Shephard, Esq.*

dragon-bird, s.

Ornith.: *Cephalopterus ornatus*, a Brazilian bird, distinguished by a large umbrella-like crest of feathers over the head.

***dra-goön-äde, s.** [Eng. *dragon*; -ade.] The same as DRAGONADE (q. v.).

"It was supported by the authority of a great king, and the terror of ill usage, and a dragonade in conclusion."—*Burnet: History of his Own Times* (an. 1686).

dra-goön'ed, pa. par. or a. [DRAGON, v.]

***dra-goön-ër, s.** [English *dragon*; -er.] A dragon.

"Had fallen upon and beaten their reserve of dragoners."—*Clarendon: Civil War, ii. 283.*

dra-goön-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DRAGON, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of persecuting or compelling to submit by force.

"The mode of inquisition and dragoning is going out of fashion."—*Burke: Conciliation with America.*

drägs-man, s. [Eng. *drag, s.*, II. 3 (3), and *man*.] The driver of a drag or coach.

"He had a bow for the coachman."—*Thackeray: Shabby Genteel, ch. i.*

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wê, wët, hère, camél, hër, thère; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wöf, wörk, whö, sön; mäte, cüb, cüre, unite, cär, räle, füll; trý, sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

drä 1-gle, v. t. [DRAGGLE.] To soil by trailing; to draggle among wet, &c.

"Jenny's a' wat, poor body,
Jenny's seldom dry;
She draiglet a' her petticoatie,
Coming through the rye."
Burns: *Jenny's a' Wat.*

***dräil, v. t. & i.** [TRAIL, v.]

A. Trans.: To trail, to drag, to draw along.

"Drailing his sheep-hook behind him."—*Dr. H. More.*

B. Intrans.: To trail, to drag.

"If we would keep our garment clean, it is not sufficient to wash it only, unless we have also a continual care to keep it from *drailing* in the dirt."—*South: Sermons*, vi. 449.

***dräil, s.** [DRAIL, v.] A long, trailing head-dress.

"It is no marvel they [women] wear *drailles* on the hinder part of their heads."—*Ward: Simple Cocker of Aggawam* (1647), p. 26.

dräin, *drayn, v. t. & i. [A. S. *drehnigean, drehnian, drenian*; cogn. with *drag* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To draw off gradually.

"The fountains *drain* the water from the ground adjacent, and leave but sufficient moisture to breed moss."—*Bacon.*

(2) To filter or pass through some porous substance.

"Salt water *drained* through twenty vessels of earth doth become fresh."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

(3) To make dry by drawing off moisture in channels, pipes, &c.; to draw away moisture from. [II.]

"Sinking waters, the firm land to *drain*,
Filled the capacious deep, and formed the main."
Roscommon.

***(4) To suck dry.**

"The royal babes a tawny wolf shall *drain*;
Then Romulus his grandsire's throne shall gain,
Of martial towers the founder shall become,
The people Romans call, the city Rome."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, l. 874-77.

(5) To make dry by pouring the liquid contents away from.

"Then to the gods the rosy juice he pours,
And the *drained* goblet to the chief restores."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xviii. 179, 180.

2. Fig.: To empty, to exhaust, to draw off gradually.

"And what hope would there be for Holland, *drained* of her troops, and abandoned by her Stadtholder."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

II. Agriculture: To free land from superfluous moisture by means of drains, open channels, &c. [DRAIN, s.]

B. Intransitive:

1. To flow off gradually.

"It was laid in such a position as to permit the juices to *drain* from it."—*Cook: Voyages*, vol. vi., bk. iii., ch. viii.

(2) To be emptied of moisture; to discharge the superfluous moisture.

(3) To become dry by the gradual flowing or dropping off of liquor.

¶ For the difference between *to drain* and *to spend*, see SPEND.

dräin, *dreane, s. [DRAIN, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act of draining or drawing off superfluous moisture.

(2) In the same sense as II. 1.

(3) [Plural:] The grains from a mash-tub; as, brewers' *drains*.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The act of drawing or exhausting gradually; the process of becoming gradually drawn off or exhausted. [¶]

(2) A drink, a dram. (*Slang.*)

"Two old men, who came in just to have a *drain*."—*Diokens: Sketches by Boz.*

II. Technically:

1. Agric.: A water-course to remove surface water, or so much from the subsoil as interferes with the fertility of that above it. Covered drains are made in a variety of ways: (1) A layer of stones in the bed, covered by the earth which had been removed in digging. (2) Where flat stone is obtainable, two side stones and a cap, covered in with the soil. (3) A duct formed with a flat tile and an arched semi-cylindrical tile, covered in with stones, to allow percolation of water, and closed with soil. (4) In tenacious soils a shoulder may be made in the drain to support flat stones which bear the superincumbent earth. (5) Assorted large stones in the bottom, covered in by smaller stones and a filling of soil. (6) In peaty soils the drain may be covered in with blocks of peat or by turfs which

will preserve their position for a considerable time if laid properly. (7) A bed stone and side stones to form a triangular duct covered in by stones, a layer of turf, and the filling of soil. (8) A duct formed of two semi-cylindrical tiles, respectively above and below a flat tile; the whole covered in by stones and the earth as before. (9) A perforated drain-pipe of circular or oval section covered in by stones and earth.

2. Founding: The trench which conducts the molten metal to the gate of the mold.

¶ **Drain of bullion:** By a drain of bullion is meant the flowing away of gold and silver in coins or in bars, to such an extent as to leave insufficient in the country to meet the requirements of trade. The three principal circumstances which may lead to a drain of bullion from a country are: (1) The relative indebtedness of the country to others with which it trades; (2) a depreciated paper currency; (3) a lower rate of interest for money than prevails in neighboring countries. (*Bithell.*)

drain-pipe, s.

1. Brewing: The pipe through which the wort is drawn from the mash-tub to the under-back.

2. Agric.: A clay pipe, or drain-tile, laid beneath the surface of the soil lower than plow depth, in order to carry off superfluous water and increase the fertility and ease of working the soil. [TILES.] The tempered clay being placed in a cylinder, the piston is depressed and the clay exudes through the annular throat of the do, forming a continuous cylinder which is cut by a wire into sections of the required length. (*Knight.*)

drain-tile, s. A hollow tile used in the formation of drains. Drain-tiles are of many forms. [TILE.] They are usually laid by opening a cutting in the ground as narrow at top as can be conveniently worked, and at bottom forming a smooth bed in which the tile fits. The spades for this purpose are made tapering, and of different sizes.

drain-trap, s. A device for allowing water to pass off without admitting the passage of air through the duct. [SEWING-TRAP.]

drain-well, s. A pit sunk through an impervious stratum of earth to reach a pervious stratum and form a means of drainage for surface water, or a means of discharge of such liquid waste from manufactories as would foul the running water of streams.

drä in-a-ble, a. [Eng. *drain*; -able.] That may or can be drained; capable of drainage.

drä in-age (age as ig), s. [Eng. *drain*; -age.]

1. The act of draining or drawing off the superfluous water; the gradual flowing off of superfluous water.

2. The art or science of draining land; as, a person skilled in *drainage*.

3. The system of drains, sewers, &c., by which any town, land, &c., is drained.

4. The mode or system under which any town, land, or district is drained.

5. That which flows or is carried away through drains or natural channels.

6. A district drained by any particular system.

dräin'ed, pa. par. or a. [DRAIN, v.]

"A draught
Of cool refreshment, *drained* by feverish lips."
Thomas N. Talfourd.

drä in-ër, s. [Eng. *drain*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) One who or that which drains.

(2) One who constructs or lays out drains for the carrying off of the superfluous water from lands, the drainage of towns, &c.

2. Fig.: One who or that which exhausts, empties, or draws off gradually.

II. Cookery: A plate perforated so as to allow the water, &c., from vegetables, &c., placed upon it, to escape; a strainer.

drä in-ing, pr. par. a. & s. [DRAIN, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. Lit.: The act, art, or process of drawing off the superfluous water, sewage, &c., from lands or towns; drainage.

"The great plague of 1665 induced them to consider with care the defective architecture, *draining*, and ventilation of the capital."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. Fig.: The act of emptying or exhausting gradually.

draining-auger, s. A horizontal auger occasionally used for boring through a bank to form a channel for water. It is also used for cutting an opening for laying lead-pipe or drain-pipe. In each case it is intended to save the labor of opening a trench. It is also used for draining marl-pits or cellars, when the circumstances of the level suit.

The mode of operation is as follows: the level having been determined, a spot is leveled on the downhill side for placing the machine. The horizontal axis above is turned by two men at the hand-cranks, rotating the vertical shaft and bevel pinion which turns the larger wheel on the shaft of the auger. When the pot of the auger is full, it is withdrawn by rotating the other handle. If hard stones be encountered, the auger is withdrawn, and a chisel or drill substituted.

draining-engine, s. A pumping-engine for removing water from mines, lowlands, &c.

draining-machine, s. A form of filter or machine for expediting the separation of a liquid from the magma or mass of more solid matter which it saturates. It consists of a revolving vessel with perforated or wire-gauze outer surface, which allows the fluid portion to escape while it retains the solid particles. It is much used in draining sugar. [CENTRIFUGAL-MACHINE.]

draining-plow, s. A ditch-digging plow.

draining-pot, s.

Sugar Manufac.: An inverted conical vessel in which wet sugar is placed to drain.

draining-pump, s. A pump (*pompe castraise*) for elevating water containing sand and gravel. The single cylinder is open both at top and bottom, and is traversed by a piston without a valve. The cylinder is inclosed in a larger vessel, water-tight, which is itself filled with water. This larger vessel is divided into two equal parts vertically, by a partition which joins the working cylinder, so that the cylinder itself forms a part of the division. One extremity of the cylinder communicates with the cavity on one side of the partition, and the other with the opposite. The four valves are large balls of india-rubber, loaded in the interior with lead. They are contained in separate boxes by the side of the principal box, and are in communication by pairs with the two cavities into which that box is divided.

draining-tile, s. [DRAIN-TILE.]

dräke (1), s. [A contraction of *ened-rake* or *ened-rake*, a masc. form from A. S. *ened*=a duck; O. Icel. *andriki*, Icel. *andarsteggi*=a drake; Sw. *and*=a wild duck, *anddrake*=a male wild duck; Dan. *and*=a duck, *andrik*=a drake; Ger. *ente*=a duck, *enterich*=a drake; Dut. *eend*; Lat. *anas* (genit. *anatis*) = a duck. The suffix *is* = Goth. *reiks* = chief, mighty, ruling. Cf. Ger. *gans*=a goose, *ganserich*=a gander; Eng. *bishop-ric*. (*Seat.*)]

1. The male of the duck kind.

"As doth the white dove after hire drake."

Chaucer: C. T., 3, 575.

2. A name given to the silver shilling of Elizabeth from the mint-mark (a martlet, mistaken for a drake), which was commonly believed to refer to Sir F. Drake, but really was the armorial cognizance of Sir R. Martin, Master of the English Mint in 1572.

3. A species of fly, used as a bait in angling; called also the *Drake-fly* (q. v.).

"Wings made with the mil of a black drake."—*Walton: Angler*, pt. 1., ch. v.

drake-fly, s. The same as DEAKE (1), s., 3 (q. v.).

drake-stone, s. A thin flat stone thrown so as to skim along the surface of the water.

¶ **To play ducks and drakes:**

(1) *Lit.:* To play at throwing thin flat stones so that they shall skim along the surface of water.

(2) *Fig.:* To squander in a foolish manner; to waste.

***dräke (2), s.** [Latin *draco*; Greek *drakōn*=a dragon.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A dragon.

"Lo, where the fiery drake alofte
Fleeth up in thair."—*Gower*, iii. 96.

2. Old Ordnance: A kind of small cannon.

"Wee had six brasse *drakes* lay upon the deck; so that she was overtaken with waight."—*A. Wilson: Autobiography.*

dräke (3), *drauk, *drawk, *draucike, *dravick, s. [Dut. & Mid. Eng. *dravick*=darnel, cockle, or weeds in general.]

Botany:

1. Various grasses—viz., (1) *Bromus sterilis*, (2) *B. secalinus*, (3) *Avena fatua*, (4) *Lolium perenne*, (5) *L. temulentum*.

2. The Corn-cockle (*Lychnis githago*), which is not a grass but an exogen. (*Britten & Holland.*)

dräm, *drame, s. [Old Fr. *drame*, *dragme*, *drachme*, from Latin *drachma*; Gr. *drachmē*=a drachma (q. v.). *Dram* and *drachm* are thus doublets.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: In the same sense as II.

"The trial being made betwixt lead and lead, weighing severally seven *drams* in the air, the balance in the water weigheth only four *drams* and forty-one grains, and abateh of the weight in the air two *drams* and nineteen grains: the balance kept the same depth in the water."—*Bacon.*

böl, böy; pöat, jöwl; cat, gell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A small quantity.

"An inhuman wretch
Uncapable of pity, void and empty
From any *dram* of mercy."
Shaksp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

(2) Such a quantity of spirits as is drunk at once.

"Every *dram* of brandy, every pot of ale that you drink,
raiseth your character."—*Steff.*

(3) Spirits; alcoholic or distilled liquors.

* (4) A pernicious or deadly potion.
"A lingering *dram*
That should not work maliciously like poison."
Shaksp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

II. *Weights*:1. *Apothecaries' weight*: The eighth part of an ounce, or 60 grains.2. *Avoirdupois weight*: The sixteenth part of an ounce.**dram-drinker, s.** An habitual drunkard, a tippler.

"It was as impossible for him to live without doing mischief as for an old *dram-drinker* or an old opium-eater to live without the daily dose of poison."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

dram-drinking, a. & s.1. *As adj.*: Addicted to drinking; tippling.2. *As subst.*: The act or practice of tippling.**dram-shop, s.** A shop or public-house where spirits are sold to be drunk in drams.***drām, v. i. & t.** [DRAM, s.]**A. Intrans.**: To drink drams; to tinkle, to indulge in spirits.

"He grows to *dram* with horror."—*Walpole: Letters* (Aug. 25, 1762).

B. Trans.: To ply with drink.

"Imploing her, and *dramming* her, and coaxing her."
—*Thackeray: The Newcomes*, ch. xxviii.

***drām, a.** [DRAM, a.]

1. Sullen, melancholy.

"Quat honeste or renowne is to be *dram*?"
Douglas: Virgil (Prolog.), 96, 118.

2. Cool, indifferent.

"As *dram* and dirty as young miss wad be."
Ross: Helenore, p. 82.

dra-mā, s. [Lat., from Gr. *drama* (genit. *dramatos*) = a deed, a drama, from *draō*=to do, to act.]I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. A series of real events invested with dramatic unity and interest.

"Whence, and what are we? to what end ordained?"
What means the *drama* by the world sustained?"

Cooper: Retirement, 645, 646.

3. *Dramatic literature or composition*.

"All the products of the modern *drama* must be regarded as the direct progeny of the Greek stage."—*Symonds: Studies of the Greek Poets*, ch. vii.

4. *Dramatic representation*; the representation, with all the necessary adjuncts, of a series of assumed real events on a stage.

II. *Hist., &c.*: A poem or other literary composition intended to present a picture of real life, and to be represented in character on a stage. *Drama* consists of two principal species—tragedy and comedy; the minor species are *tragi-comedy*, *farce*, *burlesque*, and *melodrama*. Both tragedy and comedy were invented by the Greeks. The first comedy was performed at Athens, by *Susarion* and *Dolon*, on a movable scaffold, in B. C. 562. Tragedy followed in B. C. 536, its first writer being *Thespis*. Dresses and the stage were introduced by *Æschylus* in B. C. 486. The drama was introduced into Rome in B. C. 364. The greatest writers of the ancient drama were *Æschylus*, *Sophocles*, and *Euripides* (tragedy), and *Aristophanes* (comedy) among the Greeks; and *Plautus* and *Terence* (comedy), and *Seneca* (tragedy) among the Romans. The modern drama took its rise from the mysteries or sacred plays, by the medium of which the clergy in the Middle Ages endeavored to impart a knowledge of the Christian religion. [MYSTERY.] The first English comedy was *Ralph Roister Doister*, written by *Nicholas Udall*, head-master of Westminster School, before 1551. The greatest of English dramatists were *William Shakespeare*, born 1564, died 1616; *Ben Jonson*, born 1574, died 1637; *Marlowe*; *Beaumont* and *Fletcher*. [MIRACLE PLAY, TRAGEDY, COMEDY.]

dra-māt'-ic, *dra-māt'-ick, †dra-māt'-ic-ā-l, a. [Fr. *dramatique*; Gr. *dramatikos*, from *dramatos*, genit. sing. of *drama*.]

1. Of or pertaining to the drama.

2. Of the nature of or appropriate to the form of a drama.

"The whole structure of the work is *dramatic* and full of action."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey* (Postscript).

3. Characterized by incidents appropriate to a drama.

dra-māt'-ic-ā-l-ly, adv. [Eng. *dramatical*; -ly.] In a dramatic manner; by representation, as a drama.

"Ignorance and errors are severally reprehended, partly *dramatically*, partly simply."—*Dryden*.

dra-mā'-tis pēr-sō-næ, phr. [Lat.] The persons in a drama; the characters in a play.**dra-mā'-tist, s.** [Fr. *dramatiste*.] One who writes or composes dramas; a writer of dramatic compositions.

"Whatever our dramatists touched they tainted."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

dra-mā'-tiz'-ā-ble, a. [Eng. *dramatiz(e)*; -able.] That may or can be dramatized; fit for or capable of dramatization.**dra-māt'-i-zā'-tion, s.** [Eng. *dramatiz(e)*; -ation.] The act or art of dramatizing, or describing scenes dramatically; *dramaturgy*.**dra-mā'-tize, v. t.** [Gr. *dramatizō*; Fr. *dramatiser*.] To compose or reduce to the form of a drama; to describe dramatically.

"The scenes were doubtless dramatized by *Dionysius* himself."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), vol. i., ch. vii., § 2.

dra-mā'-tized, pa. par. or a. [DRAMATIZE.]**dra-mā'-tiz-ing, pr. par., a. & s.** [DRAMATIZE.]**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.**: (See the verb.)**C. As subst.**: The act of giving the form of a drama to, or of describing dramatically.***dra-mā'-tūr-gic, a.** [Eng. *dramaturg(y)*; -ic.] Historic; hence, unreal.

"Some form not grown *dramaturgic* to us."—*Carlyle: Lett. and Speeches of Cromwell*, i. 145.

***dra-mā'-tūr-gist, s.** [Gr. *dramatourgos*=to write dramas: *drama*=an act, a drama, *ergon*=work, and Eng. suff. -ist.] The contriver of a drama.

"The world-*dramaturgist* has written, 'Exeunt.'"—*Carlyle: Past and Present*, bk. ii., ch. ii. (Davies.)

dra-mā'-tūr-gy, s. [Gr. *dramatourgia*, from *drama* (genit. *dramatos*), and *ergon*=a work.]

1. The science or art of dramatic composition and representation; the science which treats of the rules or principles of composing and representing a drama.

2. *Histrionism*, theatricalness.

"Idol worship and mimetic *dramaturgy*."—*Carlyle: Lett. and Speeches of Cromwell*, i. 129.

Drām'-mēn, s. [See def.]*Geog.*: The name of a port in Norway.**Drammen-timber, Dram-timber, s.** The name given to battens exported from Drammen.***dra-m-mēr, s.** [Eng. *dram*, v.; -er.] A dram-drinker.

"Habitual drinkers, *drammers*, and high feeders."—*Cheyne: Philosophical Conjectures*.

dra-m-ming, pr. par., a. & s. [DRAM, v.]**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.**: (See the verb.)**C. As subst.**: The act or habit of dram-drinking or tippling.

"I foresaw what would come of his *dramming*."—*Foot: The Bankrupt*, iii. 2.

dra-m-mock, s. [Gael. *dramaig*=crowdy.]I. *Literally*:

1. A thick, raw mixture of meal and water.

2. Anything boiled so as to be reduced to pulp.

II. *Fig.*: Tame and spiritless teaching.

"The . . . lukewarm *drammock* of the fourteen false prelates."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xvi.

drānk, pret. of v. [DRINK.]**drānk, s.** [Ger. *dravig*, *dravich*.] [DRAUK.] Darnel.**drāp (1), s.** [Fr.]*Fabric*: Summer cloth twilled like merino.**drāp (2), s.** [DROPP, s.] A drop; a little quantity of drink.

"The town-clerk had his *drap* punch at s'en to wash the dust out of his throat."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. ix.

drāpe, v. i. & t. [Fr. *draper*=to make cloth; *drap*=cloth.]***A. Intrans.**: To make cloth.

"It was rare to set prices by statute; and this act did not prescribe prices, but stinted them not to exceed a rate, that the clothier might *drape* accordingly as he might afford."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 76.

B. *Transitive*:1. *Lit.*: To cover or invest with cloth or drapery; to arrange drapery over or about.

"His white hat conspicuously *draped* with black crape."—*Mrs. Stowe: Dred*, ch. xii.

2. *Fig.*: To jeer, to banter, to satirize, to ridicule.

"*Draping* us for spending him so much money."—*Temple: Memoirs*, i. 449.

drāped, pa. par. or a. [DRAPE, v.]**drā-pēr, s.** [Fr. *drapier*, from *draper*=to make cloth; *drap*=cloth.] One who deals in cloths; one who sells cloths.

"On the same benches on which sate the goldsmiths, *drapers*, and grocers, who had been returned to Parliament by the commercial towns."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

drapers'-teasel, s.*Bot.*: *Dipsacus fullonum*.**drā-pēr-lēd, a.** [Eng. *drapery*; -ed.] Covered, invested, or furnished with drapery.**drā-pēr-ry, s. & a.** [French *draperie*, from *drap*=cloth.]A. *As substantive*:I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The trade, occupation, or process of making and selling cloth; the trade or occupation of a draper.

"He made statutes for the maintenance of *drapery*, and the keeping of wools within the realm."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 76.

2. Cloth, stuffs of wool or linen.

"The Bulls and Frogs had served the lord Strutt with *drapery* ware for many years."—*Arbuthnot: History of John Bull*.

3. The cloths, hangings, &c., with which any object is draped or hung.

"A capacious pew
Of sculptured oak stood here, with *drapery* lined."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

II. *Art*: Under this term is included every kind of material used in sculpture and painting for clothing figures.**B. As adj.**: Pertaining to the manufacture or selling of cloths; as, a *drapery* business.***drā-pēt, s.** [A dimin. from Fr. *drap*; Low Lat. *trapeum*.] A cloth, a coverlet, a table-cloth.

"Thence she them brought into a stately hall,
Wherein were many tables fair dispred,
And ready dight with *drapets* festival."

Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 29.

Drā-piēr, s. [French=a draper.] The name assumed by Swift in writing the *Drapier's Letters* against the contract for copper coinage given to Wood in A. D. 1723-3.

"The fourth letter of the *Drapier*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

drāp'-pie, s. [A dimin. from *drap* (2), s. (q. v.)] A little drop; a very small quantity.**drāp'-pit, pa. par. or a.** [Scotch *drap*=a drop.] Dropped.**drappit-egg, s.** A poached egg.

"Just a roasted chucky and a *drappit-egg*."—*Scott: Red Gauntlet*, ch. xi.

drāsh, v. t. [THRASH.] To thrash.

"He did so *drash* about his brain,
That was not over-stored."

Volcott: P. Pindar, p. 157.

***drāst, drēste, s.** [A. S. *darste*.] Dregs, lees, refuse.

"Thou drunk it vp vnto the *drēstis* (drastis)."—*Wycliffe: Isaiah* li. 17.

drās'-tic, *drās'-tick, a. & s. [Gr. *drastikos*, from *draō*=to effect, to do.]A. *As adjective*:1. *Lit.*: Powerful, effective, acting with strength or strong effect. (Applied to medicines, &c.)

"After this single taking of the *drastic* medicine."—*Boyle: Works*, li. 190.

2. *Fig.*: Strong, efficacious, effective.

"Military insubordination is that which requires the most prompt and *drastic* remedies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

B. As subst.: A medicine or remedy which acts powerfully, strongly, and speedily.***drās'-ty, *drēs-ti, *drēs-ty, a.** [Eng. *drast*; -y.] Full of dregs or lees.

"Dreggy, *dreest*, or full of *dreestys*. *Feculentus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

draught, draft, *draght, *draucht, *draughte (pron. *draht*) ***drabt, *dragt, s. & a.** [A. S. *droht* (*Bosworth*), from *dragan*=to draw, to drag, by the suffixing of *t* as in *flight* from *fly*, *drift* from *drive*, &c.; cogn. with Dut. *dragh*=a load, a burden; *dragen*=to draw; Dan. *dragh*=a load; Icel. *dráttir*=a pulling, a draught (of fishes); *draga*=to draw.] [DRAFT.]

A. *As substantive*:I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of drawing, pulling, or hauling; as vehicles, &c.

"A general custom of using oxen for all sorts of *draught*, would be perhaps the greatest improvement."—*Temple*.

fate, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; oy = ā. qu = kw.

2. The quality or capacity of being easily drawn or dragged.

"The Hertfordshire wheel-plow is the best and strongest for most uses, and of the easiest draught."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

3. The act of sweeping or dragging with a net.

"Upon the draught of a pond, not one fish was left, but two pikes grown to an excessive bigness."—*Hale*.

4. The quantity or number of fishes taken in one sweep of a net.

"For he was astonished, and all that were with him, at the draught of the fishes."—*Luke v. 9*.

5. The act of drawing liquor into the mouth; a drink.

"With a plenteous draught revive thy soul."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, vi. 825.

6. The quantity of liquor drunk at once, or intended to be drunk at once.

"Some, from the pallid face
Wipe off the faint cold dews weak nature sheds;
Some reach the healing draught."—*Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 73.*

*7. The act of drawing or shooting with a bow.

"Geoffrey of Bouillon, at one draught of his bow, shooting against David's tower in Jerusalem, branched three fearless birds called allierions."—*Camden: Remains*.

8. The act of representing or delineating in a picture, sketch, or outline.

"I have, in a short draught, given a view of our original ideas, from whence all the rest are derived."—*Locke*.

9. A representation or delineation in a picture.

"Her pencil drew what'er her soul designed,
And off the happy draught surpassed the image in her mind."—*Dryden: Mrs. Killigrew, 106, 107.*

10. Any lineament of the face.

"The spirit of grace hath begunne to draw the draughts and lineaments of God's image within the soule of a man."—*Z. Boyd: Last Battell, p. 1, 084.*

11. A first sketch, outline, or draft of a document, giving the heads and principal details. [DRAFT, A. I. 1 (3).]

"A draught of a law making some alterations in the public worship of the Established Church, had been prepared."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xi.*

12. A representation.

"Whereas in other creatures we have but the trace of his footsteps, in man we have the draught of his hand."—*South*.

*13. A draft or number of men, &c., detached from the main body for service elsewhere. [DRAFT, A. II. 3.]

"Such a draught of forces would lessen the number of those that might otherwise be employed."—*Addison*.

*14. A jakes, a privy, a drain.

"Whatsoever entereth in at the mouth goeth into the belly, and is cast out into the draught."—*Matt. xv. 17.*

15. An order for the payment of money; a draft. [DRAFT, A. II. 1.]

"Wi' draught on draught by ilka Holland mail,
He'll eat a' faster up than tongue can tell,"
Ross: Helenore, p. 35.

16. The depth of water which a ship draws, i. e., the depth to which it sinks in the water.

17. A current of air, natural or artificial.

18. The entrails of a calf or sheep.

*19. A sudden attack or diversion in war.

"I conceive the manner of your handling of the service, by drawing sudden draughts upon the enemy, when he looketh not for you."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

20. A mustard poultice; a mild, drawing blister; a mild vesicator.

*21. An extract.

"Extracts and draughts out of those authors."—*Holland: Plinie, bk. xxx., ch. i.*

*22. A draught-horse or ox; draught cattle.

"Shall be accommodate with draughts in their march."—*Rushworth: Histor. Coll., v. 649. (Davies.)*

*23. A cut, a stroke.

"He clefte hym at the ferste draught,"

Ostovian, 956.

*24. A draw-bridge.

"Thay let down the grete draught."—*Gawaine, 817.*

II. Technically:

1. Domestic and Engineering:

(1) The current of air which supplies a fire. When this is not mechanically aided, it is called a natural draught. When driven mechanically, it becomes a forced draught or blast. It is also known as cold or hot blast, according to the temperature; that of the external atmosphere, or artificially heated.

(2) The course or direction of the hot air and smoke; as, a direct, a reverting, a split, or a wheel draught.

2. *Masonry*: Chisel-dressing at the angles of stones serving as a guide for the leveling of the surfaces.

3. *Pattern-making*: The amount of taper given to a pattern to enable it to be withdrawn from the mold, without disturbing the loam.

4. *Weaving*: The arrangement of the heddles so as to move the warp for the formation of the kind of ornamental figure to be exhibited by the fabric. Known also as Drawing, Reeding-in, Cording of the loom. In every species of weaving, whether direct or cross, the whole difference of pattern or effect is produced either by the succession in which the threads of warp are introduced into the heddles, or by the succession in which those heddles are moved in the working. The heddles being stretched between two shafts of wood, all the heddles connected by the same shafts are called a leaf; and as the operation of introducing the warp into any number of leaves is called drawing a warp, the plan of succession is called a draught.

5. *Comm.*: An allowance for waste made on goods sold by weight; also an allowance on excisable goods.

6. *Med.*: A medicine prepared to be taken as a drink.

7. *Games (pl.)*: A game slightly resembling chess, and played on a chess-board with twelve pieces or men on each side. The men are played on each alternate square, and the object of each side is to capture all the pieces of the opponent. The pieces move forward diagonally, one square at a time, except when capturing a piece, which is done by jumping over any piece the square behind which is unoccupied. Any piece which succeeds in reaching the extreme end of the board is "crowned," and is then termed a king, and has the power of moving in any direction backward or forward. The game was unknown to the ancients. It is mentioned in A. D. 1551. It was also called *jeu des dames*, or *dame* (q. v.).

8. *Shipbuilding*: The drawing or design by which the ship is to be built, which is generally on a scale of one-fourth of an inch to the foot.

*9. *Banking*: The same as DRAFT, A. II. 1.

B. As adjective:

1. Used or adapted for the draught of vehicles, loads, &c.

"The most occasion that farmers have, is for draught horses."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

2. Written or given in outline; of the nature of a draught.

"Having stated in the said draught note."—*Trial of W. Humphreys (1839), p. 5.*

3. Drawn from a cask or barrel; as, draught ale.

¶ (1) *Angle of draught*: The angle made with the line of motion in a plane, over which a body is drawn, by the line of draught, when the latter has the direction best adapted to overcome the obstacles of friction and the weight of the body.

(2) *On draught*: Supplied or drawn direct from the cask.

draught-bar, draft-bar, s.

1. A swingle-tree, double or single.

2. The bar of a railway-carriage with which the coupling is immediately connected.

draught-board, s. The board on which the game of draughts is played.

"Evangeline brought the draught-board out of its corner."—*Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 3.*

draught-box, draft-box, s. An airtight tube, invented by Parker, by which the water from an elevated wheel is conducted to the tail-race. It is a means of rendering the whole fall available without placing the wheel at the bottom. It is sometimes used to avoid extreme length of wheel-shaft; at other times to conform the arrangements to the peculiar location, rendering it necessary to place the wheel at a distance above tail-water.

draught-compasses, s. pl. Compasses with movable points, used for drawing the finer lines in mechanical drawings, plans, &c.

draught-engine, draft-engine, s.

Mining: An engine (usually steam) for elevating ore, coal, miners, &c., or for pumping out water.

draught-equalizer, draft-equalizer, s. A treble tree; a mode of arranging the whiffletrees when three horses are pulling abreast, so that they may all exert an equal amount of force.

draught-furnace, draft-furnace, s. A reverberatory air-furnace; one in which a blast is employed.

draught-hole, draft-hole, s. The hole whereby a furnace is supplied with air.

draught-hook, draft-hook, s. One of the hooks on the cheeks of a gun-carriage to maneuver it, or attach additional draught-gear in steep places.

draught-horse, s. A horse used for drawing heavy loads.

***draught-house, s.** A house where filth is deposited; a jakes, a privy.

"And they brake down the image of Baal, and brake down the house of Baal, and made it a draught-house."—*2 Kings x. 27.*

draught-net, s. [DRAFT-NET.]

draught-ox, s. An ox employed in drawing heavy loads.

draught-regulator, draft-regulator, s. A means for opening and closing furnace-doors, or dampers in the air, draught, or discharge flue, so as to urge the fire or moderate its intensity, respectively, as it may lag below or quicken above the desired standard. Automatic devices for this purpose are actuated by arrangements known as thermostats. These usually depend upon the expansion of metal by heat and its consequent contraction as it cools. The lengthening or shortening of a metallic rod is the actuating force which is communicated by levers or other mechanism to the door, register, or damper. As a certain relation exists—under ordinary conditions—between the heat of steam and its pressure, the heat or pressure of steam acting on a column of mercury may be made by electric connection to actuate a magnet, and so operate the device which governs access of air to the furnace, or determines the area of the flue by which the volatile results of combustion are discharged. [DAMP-ER.]

draught-rod, draft-rod, s.

Plow: A rod extending beneath the beam from the clevis to the sheath and taking the strain off the beam.

draught-spring, draft-spring, s. A spring intervening between the tug or trace of a draught animal and the load, whereby a jerking strain upon the animal is avoided. Draught-springs are connected to the draw-bars of railway-carriages, to lessen the violence of the jerk communicated to them in starting.

draught (as draft), v. t. [DRAFT, s.]

1. To draw out.

"You saw all the great men . . . draughted out one by one, and baited in their turns."—*Addison: Freeholder, No. 19.*

2. To draw up, to sketch, to compose in outline, to draft.

3. To detach and send elsewhere for service; to draft.

"Twenty thousand more were draughted from the town of Rio."—*Cook: Voyages, vol. i., bk. i., ch. ii.*

4. To diminish or exhaust by drawing; to drain.

"The Parliament so often draughted and drained."—*W. Scott (Webster).*

draught-ed, draft-ed (both as draft-éd), pa. par. or a. [DRAFT, v.]

draught-ing, draft-ing (both as draft-íng), pr. par., a. & s. [DRAFT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of drawing, delineating, or composing in outline.

2. The act of detaching for service or duty elsewhere.

draughts (as drafts), s. pl. [DRAFT, s.]

1. In the same sense as DRAFT, s., A. II. 8.

2. Light grain blown away with the chaff in winnowing.

"The quantity of oats consumed by a work-horse varies from fifteen to twenty-five bushels, if good oats are given; but as *drafts* are commonly given, the quantity is proportionally increased."—*Agric. Surv. Galloway, p. 114.*

draughts-man, drafts-man (both as drafts-man), s. [Eng. draught, and man.]

1. One who draws up formal documents, as deeds, leases, &c.

2. One who draws plans; one who is skilled in draftsmanship.

*3. A tippler.

"The wholesome restorative above-mentioned . . . may be given to all the morning draughtsmen."—*Tatler*.

draughts-man-ship, drafts-man-ship (both as drafts-man-ship), s. [Eng. draughtsman; -ship.] The art or science of a draughtsman; skill in drawing plans, &c.

draught-y (as draft-ý), a. [Eng. draught; -y.]

1. *Lit.*: Full of or exposed to draughts.

*II. Figuratively:

1. Fit for a draught-house or jakes; filthy, vile.

"The filth that falleth from so many draughty inventions as daily swarme in our printing-houses."—*Return from Parnassus (1606).*

2. Designing; capable of laying artful schemes.

"Everybody said that, but for the devices of auld draughty Keelivin, he would have been proven as mad as a March hare."—*The Entail, ii. 121.*

3. Artful, crafty; applied to the scheme itself, or to discourse.

"I'll be plain wi' you," said my grandfather to this draughty speech."—*R. Gilhaize, i. 162.*

bôil, boy; pôut, jôwl; cat, gell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tön, -sion = shün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***drank**, ***drawk**, ***drawke**, ***drauc**, s. [Ger. *dravig*, *dravich*.] Darnel.

"*Drauke, wede. Drauca.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

dräve, pret. of v. [DRIVE, v.] Drove.

"A dozen o' gillies as rough and rugged as the beasts they *drave*."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.

***drav-el**, ***drab-el-yn**, v. t. [DRABBLE.] To bedrabbie; to make dirty or filthy.

"Right as a draveled lout."

Poem on Times of Edward II., p. 25.

Dra-vid-i-an, a. [From *Dravid(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. -ian.] Of or pertaining to Dravida, or Dravira, the old name of a province of India. The Dravidian languages include Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, and Malabar.

"It was, I think, in 1865 that I first saw Dr. Caldwell's grammar of the Dravidian languages, and it immediately occurred to me that a similar book was much wanted for the Aryan group."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. of the Aryan Lang. of India*, vol. 1. (1872), Pref. viii.

drâw, ***dra-ghen**, ***draws**, ***drai-en**, ***drey** (pa. ten. **drogh*, **droh*, **drou*, **drow*, **droue*, **drough*, *drew*, **drewe*), v. t. & i. [A variant of *drag* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To drag, pull, or haul after one by force or power exerted in the front of the person or thing dragged.

(2) To pluck or pull out; as, to *draw* a sword, to *draw* a tooth.

"Who wears a sword he must not *draw*."

Scott: Rokeby, v. 14.

(3) To remove or pull, not necessarily with force.

"Mi ring of finger thou *drawe*."

Tristram, iii. 73.

(4) To pull, haul, or cause to come by compulsion; to force to go.

"Do not rich men oppress you, and *draw* you before the judgment seats?"—*James* i. 6.

(5) To drag or pull out from fastenings.

"They *drew* out the staves of the ark."—*2 Chron.* v. 9.

(6) To take off the spit.

"The rest

They cut in legs and fillets for the feast,
Which *drawn* and served, their hunger they appease."

Dryden: Homer's Iliad, i.

(7) To raise or lift as from a deep place; as, to *draw* water from a well.

"They *drew* up Jeremiah with cords, and took him up out of the dungeon."—*Jer.* xxxviii. 13.

(8) To give vent to or utter slowly; as, to *draw* a deep sigh.

(9) To inhale, to take into the lungs.

"A simple child

That lightly *draws* its breath,

And feels its life in every limb,

What should it know of death?"

Wordsworth: We are Seven.

(10) To bring out from a receptacle; to cause to run from a cask, &c.

(11) To allow or cause any liquid to run.

"I opened the tumor by the point of a lancet, without *drawing* one drop of blood."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

(12) To take out of an oven.

"The joiner puts boards into ovens after the batch is *drawn*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

(13) To cause to slide; to pull more closely together or apart.

"Philoclea intreated Pamela to open her grief: who, *drawing* the curtain, that the candle might not complain of her blushing, was ready to speak."—*Sidney: Arcadia*.

(14) To extract.

"Spirits, by distillations, may be *drawn* out of vegetable juices, which shall flame and fume of themselves."—*Cheyne*.

(15) To attract; to cause to move or turn toward itself.

"We see that salt, laid to a cut finger, healeth it: so as it seemeth salt *draweth* blood, as well as blood *draweth* salt."—*Bacon*.

(16) To suck.

"Sucking and *drawing* the breast dischargeth the milk as fast as it can be generated."—*Wiseman: On Tumors*.

(17) To evacuate; to take the bowel or entrails from; to disembowel.

"In private *draw* your poultry, clean your tripe."

King: Art of Cookery, 246.

(18) To protract; to extend, to lengthen; as, to *draw* wire.

"How much her grace is alter'd on the sudden!

How long her face is *drawn*."

Shakespeare: Henry VIII., iv. 2.

(19) To form, mark, or construct between two points; as, to *draw* a line.

(20) To represent by lines drawn on any surface; to delineate, to picture.

"Which the conceited painter *dreie* so proud,
As heaven, it seemed, to kiss the turrets bowed."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, l. 971, 1, 972.

(21) To move gradually, to extend.

"In process of time, and as their people increased, they *drew* themselves more westerly toward the Red Sea."—*Raleigh*.

(22) To take out of a box or wheel; as, to *draw* tickets in a lottery.

(23) To tear limb from limb.

"With wyld horses he schal be *drawe*."

Richard Cœur de Lion, 4, 982.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To attract, to cause to turn toward itself.

"He affected a habit different from that of the times, such as men had only beheld in pictures, which *drew* the eyes of most, and the reverence of many, toward him."—*Clarendon*.

(2) To entice, to allure, to attract.

"Having the art, by empty promises and threats, to *draw* others to his purpose."—*Hayward*.

(3) To attract, to cause to follow one.

"The poet

Did feign that Orpheus *drew* trees, stones, and floods;
Since nought so stockish, hard, and full of rage,
But music, for the time, doth change his nature."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

(4) To persuade, to induce.

"The English lords did ally themselves with the Irish, and *drew* them in to dwell among them, and gave their children to be fostered by them."—*Davies*.

(5) To win, to gain.

"This seems a fair deserving, and must *draw* me
That which my father loses."

Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 3.

(6) To bring on or procure as a result; to cause.

"When he finds the hardship of slavery outweigh the value of life, 'tis in his power, by resisting his master, to *draw* on himself death."—*Locke*.

(7) To protract, to extend, to spin out.

"In some similes, men *draw* their comparisons into minute particulars of no importance."—*Felton: On the Classics*.

(8) To derive, to receive, to adopt.

"Several wits entered into commerce with the Egyptians, and from them *drew* the rudiments of sciences."—*Temple*.

(9) To deduce as from postulates.

"From the events and revolutions of these governments, are *drawn* the usual instructions of princes and statesmen."—*Temple*.

(10) To imply; to produce as a consequential inference.

"What shows the force of the inference but a view of all the intermediate ideas that *draw* in the conclusion, or proposition inferred?"—*Locke*.

(11) To receive, to take up.

"If every ducat in six thousand ducats

Were in six parts, and every part a ducat,
I would not *draw* them, I would have my bond."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

(12) To take out, to withdraw; as, to *draw* money from a bank.

(13) To bear, to produce; as, A bond *draws* interest.

(14) To elicit.

"To utter that which else no worldly good should *draw* from me."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen*, iii. 1.

(15) To extort, to force.

"So sad an object, and so well expressed,

Drew sighs and groans from the grieved hero's
breast."

Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, l. 680, 681.

(16) To wrest, to twist; to distort.

"I wish that both you and others would cease from *drawing* the scriptures to your fantasies and affections."—*Whitgift*.

(17) To compose; to form or set down in writing.

"Garrick was a worshipper himself:

He *drew* the liturgy, and framed the rites
And solemn ceremonial of the day."

Cowper: Task, vi. 678-80.

(18) To write out, fill up, or prepare formally in writing.

"He had, in the very presence chamber, positively refused to *draw* warrants in contravention of Acts of Parliament."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

(19) To depict in words; to describe, to represent.

"Homer has been proved before, in a long paragraph of the preface, to have excelled in *drawing* characters and painting manners."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey* (Postscript).

(20) To win or gain in a lottery.

"He has *drawn* a black, and smiles."—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, i. 1.

(21) To bend; as, to *draw* a bow.

(22) To withdraw from judicial notice.

"Go, wash thy face, and *draw* the action. Come, thou must not be in this humor with me."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. II., ii. 1.

(23) To select, fix upon, or determine by lot.

(24) To select, or pick out.

"*Abgrege*: to sever or take out of the flocks, to *draw* shepe."—*Elliot: Dictionarie* (1659).

(25) To leave undecided; as, The match was *drawn*.

(26) To take, to translate.

"Ut of latin this song is *dragen* on Engleris speche."

Genesis and Exodus, 13.

(27) To bring back, to recall.

"Who so *draweth* into memoirs

What hath befelle."

Gower, l. 6.

(28) To suffer, to go through.

"O the pine and o the death that he *droh* for moncun."

—*St. Juliana*, p. 49.

(29) To strain.

"Take ryse . . . *draughe* hom thowrowge a streynour."—*Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 15.

II. Technically:

1. Hunting:

(1) To trace the steps of the game.

(2) To search, as a covert, for a fox, hare, &c.

"Hounds had scarcely *drawn* half the dense undergrowth of Tisdley Wood."—*Field*.

(3) To force to leave its cover or hole; as, to *draw* a badger.

"No more truth in thee than in a *drawn* fox."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iii. 3.

2. Naut.: To sink into the water to a certain depth; to require a certain depth of water in which to float.

3. Med.: To collect the matter of an ulcer or abscess; to cause to suppurate; to bring to maturation and discharge.

4. Coursing: To strike a dog out of a match or course; to withdraw.

"Sut and Earl of Clyde had a short undecided run, when an arrangement was made to *draw* the last-named, who had been hard run."—*Field*.

5. Cricket: To play a ball so that it passes between longstop and long-leg.

B. Intransitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To pull, drag, or haul; as, a wagon, cart, &c.; to perform the office of a beast of draught.

"That city shall take an heifer, which hath not been wrought with, and which hath not *drawn* in the yoke."—*Deut.* xxi. 3.

(2) To be capable or susceptible of traction or hauling; as, A cart *draws* easily.

(3) To unsheathe a sword.

"Cherney fastened a quarrel on Wharton. They *drew*."

—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

(4) To move, to approach, to turn and advance toward a place or person.

(5) To collect or come together; to be collected.

"The English who remained began, in almost every county, to *draw* close together."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

(6) To take a card out of a pack; to draw a ticket in a lottery.

(7) To bend; to draw a bow.

"Look ye, *draw* home enough."—*Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus*, iv. 3.

(8) To practice the art of delineation; to produce pictures or representations by means of lines.

"So much insight into perspective, and skill in *drawing*, as will enable him to represent tolerably on paper anything he sees, should be got."—*Locke*.

(9) To raise water from a well, &c.

"Both drink thou, and I will also *draw* forthy camels."—*Gen.* xxiv. 44.

(10) To withdraw, to move.

(11) To extract liquid from a cask, &c.

(12) To be drawn out in spinning.

(13) To filter, to ooze.

"In other situations the subsoil is so concreted, or hard, that water does not *draw* or filter beyond a few feet of distance."—*Agr. Surv. Kincard.*, p. 368.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To act as a weight; to influence, prejudice or bias.

"They should keep a watch upon the particular bias of their minds, that it may not *draw* too much."—*Addison: Spectator*.

(2) To attract; as, A play *draws* well.

(3) To advance, to move on.

"To dede I *drawe*, als ye mai see."

Metrical Homilies, p. 30.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrċ, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; try, sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

(4) To approach, to come nearer, to advance, to draw on.

"And now I faint with grief; my fate *draws* nigh, In all the pride of blooming youth I die." Addison: *Ovid; Story of Narcissus*, 86, 87.

(5) Of time: To approach, to advance.

"The minute *draws* on."—Shakespeare: *Merry Wives*, v. 5.

• In this sense frequently used impersonally.

"When it *drew* toward the end."

Richard Coeur de Lion, 2, 379.

(6) To contract, to shrink.

"I have not yet found certainly that the water itself by mixture of ashes, or dust, will shrink or *draw* into less room."—Bacon: *Natural History*.

(7) To be delayed or protracted.

"This *drew* over for ane space, and mean tyme Margaret, our young queene, brought home ane sone," &c.—Pittscottie Cron., p. 256 (ed. 1728), xvi., p. 107.

II. Technically:

1. *Hunt.*: To search or draw a covert.

"While *drawing* along the plantations they intrude upon the habitation of a fox."—Field.

2. *Comm.*: To write out a draft or order for payment of a certain sum by another person.

3. *Med.*: To cause suppuration; to collect the matter of an ulcer, abscess, &c.

4. *Naut.*: To sink in the water; to require a certain depth of water.

"Greater hulks *draw* deep."

Shakespeare: *Titulus and Cressida*, ii. 3.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *draw*, to *pull*, to *haul*, to *drag*, to *pluck*, and to *tug*: "Draw expresses here the idea common to the first three terms, namely, of putting a body in motion from behind one's self or toward one's self; to *drag* is to draw a thing with violence, or to *drag* that which makes resistance; to *haul* is to draw it with still greater violence. We *draw* a cart; we *drag* a body along the ground; or *haul* a vessel to the shore. To *pull* signifies only an effort to draw without the idea of motion: horses *pull* very long sometimes before they can *draw* a heavily-laden cart up hill. To *pluck* is to pull with a sudden twitch, in order to separate; thus, feathers are *plucked* from animals. To *tug* is to pull with violence; thus, men *tug* at the oar. In the moral application we may be *drawn* by anything which can act on the mind to bring us nearer to an object; we are *dragged* only by means of force; we *pull* a thing toward us by a direct effort. To *haul*, *pluck*, and *tug* are seldom used but in the physical application." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

1. In special phrases:

(1) To draw away: Gradually to get in front, so as to leave others behind.

"The first-named pair then *drew* away, and won by two lengths."—London Daily Telegraph.

2. To draw back:

(1) Ordinary Language:

(a) *Lit.*: To move back, to retire.

(b) *Figuratively*:

(1) To refuse or be unwilling to fulfill a pledge, promise, or undertaking.

(2) To apostatize.

(3) *Comm.*: To receive back; as, duties on goods for exportation.

3. To draw in:

(1) *Transitive*:

(a) To collect, to bring together for application to any purpose.

"A dispute, where every little straw is laid hold on, and every thing that can but be drawn in any way, to give color to the argument, is advanced with ostentation."—Locke.

(b) To contract, to pull back, to shorten.

"Now, sporting mused, draw in the flowing reins; Leave the clear streams awhile for sunny plains." Gay.

(c) To entice, to inveigle, to involve in any business without consent.

"Many who had, in December, taken arms for the Prince of Orange and a Free Parliament, muttered, two months later, that they had been *drawn* in."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

(2) *Intrans.*: To become shortened or contracted; as, The days begin to draw in.

4. To draw near or nigh: To approach, to come nearer or closer.

"They see Jesus walking on the sea, and *drawing* nigh unto the ship."—John vi. 19.

5. To draw off:

(1) *Transitive*:

(a) *Literally*:

(i) To withdraw, to lead away

(ii) To drain out or extract by a vent.

"Stop your vessel, and have a little vent-hole stopped with a spill, which never allow to be pulled out till you draw off a great quantity."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

(iii) To extract by distillation. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Authors, who have thus *drawn* off the spirits of their thoughts, should lie still for some time, till their minds have gathered fresh strength."—Addison: *Freeholder*.

(b) *Fig.*: To abstract, to withdraw, to turn off or away.

"It *draws* men's minds off from the bitterness of party."—Addison.

(2) *Intrans.*: To retire, to retreat, to give way. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"When the engagement proves unlucky, the way is to draw off by degrees, and not to come to an open rupture."—Collier.

6. To draw on:

(1) *Transitive*:

(a) *Lit.*: To put on by means of pulling; as, He drew on his boots.

(b) *Figuratively*:

(1) To cause, to bring on by degrees, to involve.

"The examination of the subtle matter would draw on the consideration of the nice controversies that perplex philosophers."—Boyle: *On Fluids*.

(ii) To allure, to entice, to induce to follow by persuasion.

"Some thought that Philip did but trifle with her, Some that she but held off to draw him on." Tennyson: *Enoch Arden*, 471, 472.

(iii) To occasion, to invite.

"Under color of war, which either his negligence draws on, or his practices procured, he levied a subsidy."—Hayward.

(2) *Intransitive*:

(a) To approach, to come nearer or closer.

"The fatal day draws on, when I must fall." Dryden: *Homer's Iliad*, vi.

(b) To gain on or get nearer to in pursuit.

7. To draw over:

(1) To raise in a still.

"I took rectified oil of vitriol, and by degrees mixed with it essential oil of wormwood, drawn over with water in a limbeck."—Boyle: *On Colors*.

(2) To induce to change parties; to bring over.

"Some might be brought into his interests by money; others drawn over by fear."—Addison: *On the War*.

8. To draw out:

(1) *Transitive*:

(a) *Literally*:

(1) To lengthen or cause to stretch out by beating, or other application of force.

"Batter a piece of iron out, or, as workmen call it, draw it out, till it comes to its breadth."—Mozon.

(ii) To set in order for battle.

"Let him desire his superior officer, that, the next time he is drawn out, the challenger may be posted near him."—Collier.

(iii) To detach or separate from the main body; to select.

"Next, of his men and ships he makes review,

Draws out the best and ablest of the crew." Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, vii. 724, 725.

(iv) To extract or draw off; as, liquor from a cask.

(v) To extract as by distillation.

(b) *Figuratively*:

(i) To protract, to lengthen.

"He must not only die the death,

But thy unkindness shall his death draw out

To thy ring's suffering." Shakespeare: *Measure for Measure*, ii. 4.

(ii) To spin out.

"Virgil has drawn out the best rules of tillage and planting into two books, which Hesiod has despatched in half a one."—Addison.

(iii) To extract, to pump out or elicit by question, &c.

"Philoclea found her, and, to draw out more, said she, I have often wondered how such excellencies could be."—Sidney.

(iv) To induce, to extract, to cause to be uttered.

"Whereas it is concluded, that the retaining divers things in the Church of England, which other reformed churches have cast out, must needs argue that we do not well, unless we can show that they have done ill. What needed this wrest to draw out from us an accusation of foreign churches?"—Hooker.

(2) *Intrans.*: To become longer; as, The days begin to draw out.

9. To draw together: To collect or come together or closer.

10. To draw up:

(1) *Transitive*:

(a) To raise or lift up from a depth.

(b) To range in line; to form troops in regular order.

"So Muley-Zeydan found us,

Drawn up in battle, to receive the charge." Dryden: *Don Sebastian*, v. 1.

(c) To compose.

"A paper may be drawn up and signed by two or three hundred principal gentlemen."—Swift.

(2) *Intransitive*:

(a) To be lifted or raised; to rise; as, The curtain drew up.

(b) To form in regular order or line.

"The lord Bernard, with the king's troops, seeing there was no enemy left on that side, drew up in a large field opposite to the bridge."—Clarendon.

(c) To come to a stop or stand; to pull up; as, The carriage drew up at his door.

11. To draw up with:

(1) To enter into a state of familiar intercourse, or of intimacy; used in a general sense.

(2) To be in a state of courtship.

"The poor man gets aye a poor marriage, and when I had naething I was fain to draw up wth you."—Sir A. Wylie, iii. 152.

12. To draw to a head:

(1) *Lit. & Med.*: To begin to suppurate; to ripen.

"About: To wax ripe, or draw to a head, as an impostume, also to end."—Cotgrave.

(2) *Fig.*: To approach a state of ripeness or readiness.

"Now his majesty begins to waken, and is fast drawing to an head."—Spalding, ii. 29.

*13. To draw one's pass: To give over, to give up.

*14. To draw dry-foot: According to Dr. Johnson, to trace the marks of the dry-foot without the scent.

"A hound that runs counter, and yet draws dry-foot well."—Shakespeare: *Comedy of Errors*, iv. 2.

*15. To draw a book: To draw up a bill or lawyer's brief.

"He entreated Mr. Doctor, her husband, that hee would draw a booke, to intimate to the judge his reasons, and hee would be very thankfull to him."—Passenger of Benvenuto (1612).

16. To draw the long bow: To tell incredible stories.

17. To draw cut: To draw lots. [Cut, s.]

18. To draw level: To get level with, to come up to, to overtake.

"Harl Karl gradually drew level, and was over a length in front."—Field.

19. To draw a person out: To entice him to speak on any matter. (Generally with an idea of ridiculing him.)

*20. To draw to the gallows:

Law: One of the barbarous arrangements formerly carried out when the extreme penalty of the law was to be inflicted on one convicted of high treason. Originally the culprit was dragged along the ground or pavement. Then, humanity beginning to assert its influence, the authorities connived at his being brought along on a sledge or hurdle. This more humane practice became the general custom, and at last the law. (Blackstone.)

draw, s. [DRAW, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or power of drawing; draught.

"The cavalier, with a slanting back-blow of a broadsword, luckily cut the ribbon that tied his murrion, and with a draw threw it over his head."—Heath: *Flagellum* (1679), p. 45.

2. The act of drawing lots.

3. That part of a drawbridge which is drawn or raised up.

4. A lot or chance drawn.

5. An undecided or drawn game.

"The match thus ended in a draw in favor of the colonials."—London Daily Telegraph.

6. A feeler, a trial.

"This was what, in modern days, is called a draw."—Reade: *Cloister and Hearth*, ch. v. (Davies.)

II. *Hunt.*: The act of drawing a covert.

"Tisdley Wood was our first draw."—Field.

draw-bar, s. An iron rod to connect a locomotive with a tender.

draw-bench, s. A machine for drawing slips of metal through a gauged opening. [DRAWING-BENCH.]

draw-bore, s.

Carp.: A hole so made through a tenon and mortise that the pin will draw up the shoulder to the abutment. The hole through the tenon is bored at a distance from the shoulder less than the thickness of the cheeks measured between the hole through the mortise and the face of the abutment against which the shoulder is drawn. (Knight.)

Draw-bore pin:

Join.: A joiner's tool, consisting of a solid piece or pin of steel, tapered from the handle, used to enlarge the pin-holes which are to secure a mortise and tenon, and to bring the shoulder of the rail close home to the abutment on the edge of the style. When this is effected the draw-bore pin is removed, and the hole filled up with a wooden peg.

bōl, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, -clan, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn;

chīn, bench; go, gem; thīn, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -tion, -sion = zhūn -tious, -cious, -slous = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

draw-boring, s. The operation of polishing a musket-barrel after it has been rifled.

draw-boy, s.

Weaving: Formerly the boy who pulled the cords of the harness in figure-weaving. A term sometimes applied to the mechanical device which forms a substitute for the boy. [JACQUARD.]

draw-bridge, *drau-bridge, *draw-bridg, *draw-brugge, s. A form of bridge in which the span is removable from the opening to allow masted vessels to pass, or to prevent crossing. Draw-bridges were in medieval times used to span the fosse or moat, the movable part being made to rise vertically, so as to present a two-fold obstacle to any enemy, a chasm and a strengthened barrier. In most modern draw-bridges the movable part is made to move horizontally. Draw-bridges are used in crossing canals, rivers, and dock entrances, which are occasionally traversed by masted vessels. They are also used in crossing the ditches, fosses, and moats of fortifications. They are of four kinds: (1) The lifting-bridge is used in Holland upon the canals and in fortifications, in places where the roadway is near the level of the water. The bridge is lifted bodily and supported by a heavy framework, while the vessel passes. [LIFTING-BRIDGE.] (2) The turning-bridge or swing-bridge moves on a vertical pivot, being sometimes in two sections which meet halfway across the water-course. The portion on land is a counterpoise for that projecting over the water, and the bridge moves in arc-shaped tracks, resting on cannon-balls. [SWING-BRIDGE.] It is sometimes supported by a central post and swings 90°, opening two passages for vessels, one on each side. This is a pivot bridge. (3) The bascule-bridge turns on a horizontal pivot, standing in a vertical position on the side of the water-way while the vessel passes by. Specimens of the last two kinds with slight modifications are to be seen in Chicago over the Chicago river. The inner end of some bascule-bridges is in excess of the weight of the roadway, and descends into a pit built with hydraulic masonry. This pit is not material, perhaps, in fortifications, and is not desirable in ordinary road or dock work. When it is omitted the bridge is called a jack-knife bridge. [BASCULE-BRIDGE.] (4) The rolling-bridge has been introduced on some English railways. The bridge passes laterally upon a carriage until it has passed the junction of the line of rails, and then rolls inward to leave the water-way clear.



Draw-bridge.

"There is not of that castle-gate,
Its draw-bridge and portcullis weight,
Stone, bar, moat, bridge, or barrier left."
Byron: *Mazeppa*, x.

draw-cut, s. An oblique motion of a knife, so as to move lengthwise across an object as well as cutting into it.

draw-filing, s. Drawing a file longitudinally up and down a piece of metal, without giving the tool any movement in the direction of its length.

draw-gate, s. The valve of a sluice, either of a canal, a flushing arrangement, or a flume or penstock of a water-wheel.

draw-gauge cutter, s. A harnessmaker's tool for cutting strips of leather of any set width. [GAUGE-KNIFE.]

draw-gear, s. The coupling parts of railway carriages.

***draw-gloves, s.** A sort of trifling game, the particulars of which the learned have not yet discovered. Herrick has mentioned it several times, and made it the subject of the following epigram:

"At draw-gloves we'll play,
And prethee let's lay
A wager, and let it be this:
Who first to the sum
Of twenty shall come,
Shall have for his winning a kiss."
Hesper: *Draw-gloves*.

draw-head, s.

1. *Rail:* The projecting part of a draw-bar in which the coupling-pin connects with the link.
2. *Spin:* A device in spinning in which the slivers are lengthened and receive an additional twist.

draw-kiln, s. A lime-kiln arranged to afford a continuous supply of lime from below, fuel and limestone being fed in above from time to time. Also called a Running kiln, or Continuous kiln.

***draw-latch, *draw-latches, s.** A thief.

"Well, phisitian, attend in my chamber heere, till Stile and I return; and if I pepper him not, say I am not worthy to be caid a duke, but a draw-latch."—*Tragedy of Hoffman* (1691).

draw-link, s. A connecting-link for railway carriages.

draw-loom, s.

Weaving: The draw-loom was the predecessor of the Jacquard, and is used in figure weaving. The number of the heddles being too great to be worked by the feet of the weaver, the warp-threads are passed through loops formed in strings, arranged in a vertical plane, one string to every warp-thread; and these strings are arranged in separate groups, which are pulled by a draw-boy, in such order as may be required to produce the pattern. The groups are drawn by pressure on handles, the required order being determined by reference to a design, painted on paper, which is divided up into small squares. A mechanical draw-boy has been contrived, to dispense with human assistance. It consists of a half-wheel with a rim grooved so as to catch into the strings requiring to be pulled down. The half-wheel travels along a toothed bar, with an oscillating motion from right to left, and draws down the particular cords required for the pattern. [Knight.]

draw-net, s. A net with large meshes, used for catching the larger varieties of fowls.

draw-pedro, s. [PEDRO, s.] A game at cards.

draw-plate, s. A drilled steel plate or ruby through which a wire or ribbon of metal is drawn to reduce and equalize it. The draw-plate is made of a cylindrical piece of cast-steel, one side being flattened off. Several holes of graduated sizes are punched through the plate from the flat side, and the holes are somewhat conical in form. The wire is cleaned of its oxide in a tumbling-box, and is then annealed. It is then drawn through as many of the holes in succession as may be necessary to bring it to the required size. The wire is occasionally annealed to remove the hardness incident to compression in the plate, and pickled to remove scale. The sharpened end being passed through a hole in the plate, it is drawn through sufficiently to attach it to the wheel. This, being revolved, draws the wire through the plate and resists it up as drawn. The coil from which it is drawn is dampened with starch-water or beer-grounds as a lubricator. For fine work, such as the drawing of gold and silver wire, the draw-hole is made of a drilled ruby. Wire for balance-springs of watches is drawn through a pair of flat rubies with rounded edges.

draw-point, s.

Engrav: The etching-needle used on the bare point; also called Dry-point.

draw-poker, s. [POKER, s.] A game at cards.

draw-spring, s. The spring of a draw-head; a spring coupling-device for railway carriages.

draw-tube, s. The adjustable tube of a compound microscope, having the eyepiece at its outer end, and the erecting-glass (if any) at its inner end.

draw-well, s. A deep well from which water is drawn by means of a rope and bucket.

draw'-a-bie, a. [Eng. *draw*; -able.] That may or can be drawn.

"By a magic might
Drawable here and there."
More: *Song of the Soul*.

draw'-back, s. [Eng. *draw*, and *back*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.:* A cause of loss of profit or advantage; a disadvantage, an inconvenience, an obstacle.

"I am not insensible that third nights are disagreeable drawbacks upon the annual profits of the stage."—*Goldsmith: Potite Learning*, ch. xii.

II. Comm.: An amount of money paid back or allowed; specifically, a certain amount of customs or duties refunded or remitted to an exporter of goods which have been previously imported, and on which duty has been paid; a certain allowance of excise duty on the exportation of goods of home manufacture.

"In poundage and drawbacks I lose half my rent."
Swift.

***Draw'-cān-sīr, s. & a.** [See definition.]

A. As substantive:

1. The name of a braggart character in the comedy *The Rehearsal*, written by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, in 1633. He is represented as a burlesque character of extraordinary valor and fighting powers, of which he incessantly boasts.

2. A braggadocio, a bully, a blusterer, a braggart.

"The leader was of ugly look and gigantic stature: he acted like a *Drawcansir*, sparing neither friend nor foe."—*Addison*.

B. As adj.: Blustering, bullying, full of braggartism.

"The arrogant nephew and his two *drawcansir* uncles appeared."—*W. Irving: The Widow's Ordeal*.

draw'-eē, s. [Eng. *draw*; -ee.]

Comm.: The person on whom a bill of exchange or order for payment of money is drawn.

draw'-ēr, *draw'-ar, s. [Eng. *draw*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally:*

(1) One who draws or pulls; as, one who *draws* water from a well.

(2) One who draws liquor from a cask, &c.; a waiter, a barman.

"I am a gentleman; thou art a *drawer*."—*Shakespeare: Henry IV., Pt. II., ii. 4*.

(3) In the same sense as II.

(4) A sliding box or case in a table, desk, &c., which can be drawn out or pushed in at pleasure.

"He 'gan in haste the *drawers* explore."
Compter: *The Retired Cat*.

(5) (Pl.) An undergarment of wool or cotton worn by both sexes on the legs and lower parts of the body.

"The Maltese harden the bodies of their children by making them go stark naked, without shirt or *drawers*, till they are ten years old."—*Locke*.

*2. *Fig.:* That which has the power or quality of attracting.

"Love is a flame, and therefore we say beauty is attractive, because physicians observe that fire is a great *drawer*."—*Swift*.

II. Comm.: One who draws a bill or order for the payment of a certain sum of money on another.

[(1) *Drawers of cloth, drawers of claithe:* Persons who pulled or stretched cloth so that it should measure more than in reality it ought.

"It is statute anentis *drawaris* of claithe and listaris of fals colouris, that gif any drawaris of claithe beis apprehendit, that ane half of the saidis gudeis to be our soverane lordis escheque, and the other half to the burghie."—*Acts James V. (1540)* (ed. 1814), p. 376.

(2) *Chest of drawers:* A movable wooden frame, containing a number of drawers one above the other.

drawer-lock, s. A form of inside or mortise lock which projects its bolt upwardly into the strip above.

draw'-ing, *draw'-yng, pr. par., adj. & sub. [DRAW, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of pulling, dragging, or hauling by force.

"Without the *drawing* forth of his sword."—*Holinshed: Henry II. (an. 1171)*.

2. The act or art of delineating or representing figures, &c., on a flat surface by means of lines drawn with a pencil, crayon, pen, &c. The making or copying of plans, and views of buildings, machinery, and other structures. It is divisible into Geometrical or Linear, and Mechanical drawing, in which instruments are used, and Free-hand drawing.

3. A picture, a sketch, a representation.

"Masterly rough *drawings* which are kept within."—*Shaftesbury: Advice to an Author*, pt. i., § 3.

4. The act of distributing prizes in a lottery by lots drawn; the selection of certain numbers by drawing them out of a box or wheel.

5. The amount of money taken in any establishment for goods sold; takings, receipts. (Generally in the plural.)

II. Technically:

1. *Metal:* The operation of hammering, rolling, or drawing through a die, by which a bar or rod of metal or a wire is extended in length to form a rod, tube, or plate.

2. *Founding:* Said of a pattern whose shape is such that it may be withdrawn from the sand without breaking the molded form. [DRAUGHT, s., A. II. 3.]

3. *Spinning:* The gaining of the mule-carriage; its progress after the feed is stopped draws out the yarn.

4. *Fiber:* Extending a sliver for the purpose of drawing its fibers parallel and increasing its length. The drawing and doubling process first draws out the slivers as produced by the finishing card by means of drawing-rollers, and then unites several of these into one. The object of the first operation is

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, plt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

to draw each fiber past the next one, thus placing them still more completely parallel to each other; while that of the second is to neutralize the inequalities in each separate sliver, and to strengthen them after having been extended. [DRAWING-FRAME.]

drawing-account, s.

Comm.: A sum of money left in a banker's hands, upon which checks can be drawn at any time without notice; a deposit account.

drawing-awl, s.

Leather: A leather-worker's awl, having a hole near the point in which the thread is inserted and pushed through in sewing, &c.

drawing-bench, s. An apparatus invented by Sir John Barton, formerly comptroller of the British Mint. Strips of metal are brought to an exact thickness and width by being drawn through a gauged opening, made by two cylinders in the required proximity and prevented from rotating.

drawing-board, s. A square frame, with either a continuous surface or a movable panel, for holding a sheet of paper while plotting, projecting, &c.

drawing-compass, s. An instrument with two legs, used for striking circles and curves. One leg has a pen or pencil, and it has several modifications, such as Bow-pen, Bow-pencil, Beam-compass, &c. Compasses for measuring and transferring measurements are called Dividers, Bisection compass, Proportional-compass, &c. [COMPASS.]

drawing-frame, s.

1. **Spinning:** A machine in which the slivers of cotton or wool from the carding-machine are attenuated by passing through consecutive pairs of rollers, each successive pair rotating at a higher speed than its predecessor. The device was first invented by Leon Paul, patented 1738; and perfected by Arkwright, patent 1769. It was called a water-frame, from the circumstance that Arkwright's machinery was driven by water-power. It was named a throstle, from the brisk singing or humming sound made by it. [THROSTLE.] It is used in the process of doubling slivers [DOUBLER], and is indispensable in the bobbin-and-fly frame and the mule (q.v.). The drawing-frame, disconnected with any spinning operation, is a machine to elongate the spongy slivers produced by the carding-machine, to straighten the filaments and lay them parallel. The drawing-frame is also used to equalize slivers by condensing a number into one [DOUBLING], and then elongating them so as to overcome special defects. Filaments which have become doubled over the teeth of the carding-machine are also straightened in the process of doubling and drawing. The drawing-frame consists of three pairs of rollers, the upper ones being covered with leather and the lower ones fluted longitudinally. The upper ones have an imposed weight, and the lower ones are driven by power, and carry those above. The rollers are driven with varying degrees of velocity; the second say, at a speed double that of the first, and the third or delivery rollers at a speed five times that of the second.

2. **Silk-mach.:** A machine in which the fibers of floss or refuse silk are laid parallel, preparatory to being cut into lengths by the cutting-engine, to be afterward worked like cotton.

drawing-in, s.

Weaving:

1. The process of arranging the yarn threads in the loops of the respective heddles.

2. The arrangement of the heddles in accordance with the requirements of the ornament to be exhibited; the draft or cording of the loom.

drawing-knife, s.

1. A blade having a handle at each end, and used by coopers, wagou-makers, and carpenters. It is usually operated in connection with a shaving-horse, which holds the stave, spoke, shingle, ax-handle, or other article which is being shaved.

2. A tool used for cutting a groove as a starting for a saw-kerf.

drawing-machine, s.

1. One for elongating the soft roving of fiber. [DRAWING-FRAME.]

2. One for drawing a strip of metal through a gauged opening to equalize its size. [DRAWING-BENCH.]

3. A form of spinning-machine for ductile sheet-metal.

drawing-master, s. One whose profession it is to teach the art of drawing.

drawing-paper, s. A variety of large white paper, made preferably of linen stock, and of fourteen sizes. The sizes of drawing-paper are—Cap, 13 by 16; Demy, 15½ by 18½; Medium, 18 by 22; Royal, 19 by 24; Super-royal, 19 by 27; Imperial, 21½ by 29; Elephant, 22½ by 27½; Columbia, 23 by 33½; Atlas, 26 by 33; Theorem, 28 by 34; Double Elephant,

26 by 40; Antiquarian, 31 by 52; Emperor, 40 by 60; and Uncle Sam, 48 by 120 inches. These are about the usual sizes, but the scales of different makers vary to some extent.

drawing-pen, s. A pen for ruling lines, consisting, in its most usual form, of a pair of steel blades, between which the ink is contained, the thickness of the line being determined by the adjustment as to distance of the said blades. The ends of the steel blades are elliptical, sharp, and exactly even. A dotting-pen makes a succession of dots, being formed of a roulette rotating in a stock. [DOTTING-PEN.]

drawing-pencil, s. A black-lead pencil of hard quality, made especially for drawing lines. [LEAD-PENCIL.]

drawing-pin, s. A flat-headed tack for temporarily securing drawing-paper to a board. A thumb-tack.

drawing-pliers, s.

Wire-drawing: The nippers whereby the wire is grasped when pulling through the draw-plate.

drawing-point, s. A steel tool for drawing straight lines on metallic plates. A scriber for metal. The draw-point or dry-point of an engraver makes its mark directly upon the metal, and not as the etching-point, which makes a mark through a ground, the line being subsequently eaten into the metal by acid. [ETCHING.]

drawing-roller, s. The fluted roller of the drawing-machine, elongating the sliver. [DRAWING-FRAME.]

drawing-slate, s. A fine variety of slate, used for the manufacture of slate-pencils, &c. It is fine-grained and compact, and contains a large amount of carbonaceous ingredients. It is also called Black-chalk.

draw-ing-room, s. [A contraction for *withdrawing-room*, i. e., the room to which company withdraws from the dining-room.]

1. A room in a house reserved for the reception of company.

"What you heard of the words spoken of you in the *drawing-room* was not true: the sayings of princes are generally as ill related as the sayings of wits."—Pope.

2. A formal reception by a queen, or person of high rank.

"The Queen's *drawing-room* was, on that day, deserted."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

3. The company assembled in a reception-room.

"He would amaze a *drawing-room* by suddenly ejaculating a clause of the Lord's Prayer."—Johnson.

4. The room in an architect's or engineer's office, where drawings, plans, &c., are prepared.

drāwl, v. t. & i. [A frequent formation from *draw* (q.v.); cf. Dut. *dralen*=to loiter, to linger; Icel. *dralla*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To drag out, to spin out, to waste, to while away.

"Thus, sir, does she constantly *drawl* out her time, without either profit or satisfaction."—Idler, No. 15.

2. To utter in a slow, drawing tone.

B. Intransitive:

1. To speak slowly and drawlingly; to prose.

"Sweet sleep enjoys the curate in his desk,
The tedious rector *drawling* o'er his head."
Cowper: *Task*, l. 94, 95.

2. To be slow in action; to dawdle. (Scotch.)

drāwl, s. [DRAWL, v.] A slow, lengthened manner of speaking.

"This, while it added to intelligibility, would take from psalmody its tedious *drawl*, and certainly leave it sufficient gravity."—Mason: *On Church Music*, p. 223.

drāwl'-lġ, pr. par., a. & s. [DRAWL, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. **Ord. Lang.:** The act or habit of speaking with a drawl.

2. **Bot.:** (1) *Eleocharis cœspitosa*, (2) a species of *Eriophorum*. (Britten & Holland.)

drāwl'-lġ, adv. [Eng. *drawling*; -ly.] In a drawing manner; with a slow, drawing manner of speaking.

***drāwl'-lġ-nēss, s.** [Eng. *drawling*; -ness.] A slow, drawing manner of speaking; a drawl.

drāwn, pa. par. & a. [DRAW, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Pulled, dragged, hauled, extended.

*2. With a sword drawn.

"What, art thou *drawn* amongst those heartless hinds?"
Shakesp.: *Tempest*, li. 1.

3. Delineated, sketched, depicted.

4. Composed, written, compiled.

"A short paper *drawn* up by Burnet was produced."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

5. Pulled or put to one side.

"A certain *drawn* presented to our view
A town besieged." Dryden: *Tyrannic Love*, l. 1.

6. Eviscerated; as, a *drawn* fowl.

7. Undecided; as, a *drawn* game or match.

"If we make a *drawn* game of it . . . every British heart must tremble."—Addison.

***Drawn-battle, game or match:** A battle, &c., in which neither side can claim any decided advantage. [DRAW, s., l. 5.]

drawn-brush, s. Any brush in which the tuft or knot is drawn into the hole in the stock by a loop of wire.

drawn-butter, s.

Cook: Butter melted and prepared for use as gravy; melted butter. (U.S.)

dray (1), drey, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A squirrel's nest.

"The morning came, when neighbor Hodge, . . .
Climbed like a squirrel to his *dray*,
And bore the worthless prize away." Cowper: *Raven*.

dray (2), s. [A. S. *dræge*=a drawing, found in *dræge-net*=draw-net; cogn. with Sw. *drög*=a drag. It is literally that which is dragged or drawn along.] 1. **Vehic.:** A low cart of an ancient type. The shafts are prolonged to form the rails, and the load is rolled upon the rear of the inclined bed.

"When *drays* bound high, then never cross behind
Where bubbling yest is blown by gusts of wind." Gay.

*2. A sledge without wheels.

"*Dray* or sleade whych goeth without wheles; traha."—Huloet.

dray-cart, s. A dray.

dray-horse, s. A horse employed in hauling a dray.

"This truth is illustrated by a discourse on the nature of the elephant and the *dray-horse*."—Tatter.

dray-man, s. A man in charge of a dray.

"The preacher, in the garb of a butcher or a *dray-man*, had come in over the tiles."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

***dray-plow, s.** An old-fashioned, heavy kind of plow.

"The *dray-plow* is the best plow in winter for miry clay."—Mortimer: *Housebandry*.

dray'-age (age as lġ), s. [Eng. *dray*; -age.]

1. The use of a dray.

2. The charge or hire of a dray.

***drāz'-el, s.** [DROSSEL.] A slut, a vagabond wench, a prostitute.

"As the devil uses witches,
To be their cully for a space,
That, when the time's expired, the *dratzels*
Forever may become his vassals." Butler: *Hudibras*, III. l. 947.

dread, *drade, *dred, *drede, s. & a. [DREAD, v.]

A. As substantive:

1. Great fear, terror, or affright, accompanied with apprehension of evil.

"And the fear of you and the *dread* of you shall be upon every beast of the earth."—Gen. ix. 2.

2. Habitual or reverential fear; awe, reverence.

"Withdraw thine hand far from me: and let not thy *dread* make me afraid."—Job xiii. 21.

3. That which causes fear, terror, or affright; the person or thing dreaded.

"Hector, who, elate with joy,
Now shakes his lance, and braves the *dread* of Troy." Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xxii. 355, 356.

*4. Used as a sort of respectful address to a person greatly superior, as an object of dread or veneration.

"The which to hear vouchsafe, O dearest *dread*, awhile." Spenser: *F. Q.*, l. (Intro.)

*5. Fury.

"Of courtesy to mee the cause arend
That thee against me drew with so impetuous *dread*." Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. v. 16.

B. As adjective:

1. Exciting or tending to excite great fear, terror, or affright; dreadful, frightful.

"Rebuke and *dread* correction wait on us,
And they shall do their office." Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., v. 1.

2. Awe-inspiring.

"Yet then, to those *dread* altars as I drew,
Not on the Cross my eyes were fixed, but you." Pope: *Eloisa to Abelard*, 115, 116.

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

3. To be revered in the highest degree; used in addresses to a sovereign, &c.

"Henry, our dread liege."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. II., v. 1.*

*4. Afraid, in dread.

"Constantin was for them dread."

Cursor Mundi, 21,386.

dread, *drede, *dreden, v. t. & i. [A. S. *dreadan*; O. S. *ant-drādan, an-drādan*; M. H. Ger. *en-trāten*; O. H. Ger. *an-trāten*.]

A. Trans.: To fear in a very great degree.

"Of all the Highland princes whose history is well-known to us, he was the greatest and most dreaded."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

***B. Reflex.:** To alarm greatly.

"Dredeth gu noght."—*Genesis and Exodus*, 3,129.

C. Intrans.: To be in a state of dread or great fear; to fear greatly.

"Dread not, neither be afraid of them."—*Deut.* 1. 8.

***dread-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *dread*; -able.] That may or should be dreaded; to be dreaded.

"How every man and woman ought to cease of their sinnes at the sounding of a dreadful horn."—*Kalendar of Shepherds*, ch. lii.

dread-bolt-éd, a. [Eng. *dread*; bolt, and adj. suff. -ed.] Having bolts to be dreaded.

"Was this a face . . ."

To stand against the deep dread-bolted thunder?"

Shakesp.: *Lear*, iv. 7.

"Though popular language speaks of 'thunderbolts,' it is lightning and not thunder that is to be dreaded.

dread-éd, pa. par. or a. [DREAD, v.]

dread-ér, s. [Eng. *dread*; -er.] One who lives in dread or fear.

"I have suspended much of my pity toward the great dreaders of popery."—*Swift*.

dread-fúl, *drede-vol, *drede-vol, *dred-ful, *dred-fulle, *dred-vol, *dred-volle, *dreed-fúl, a. & s. [Eng. *dread*; -ful(l).]

A. As adjective:

*1. Originally, as the etymology imported, full of dread; not inspiring dread, but feeling it.

"Forsothe the Lord shall gyve to thee there a dreadful heart and faylinge eyen."—*Wycliffe. Deut.* xxviii. 65.

*2. It is sometimes followed by of before the object of dread.

"Dreadful of dangers that might him betide."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. i. 37.

3. Inspiring dread; terrible, fearful, tremendous.

"That day of wrath, that dreadful day."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, vi. 31.

*4. Awe-inspiring, venerable, awful.

"How dreadful is this place."—*Genesis* xxviii. 17.

B. As subst.: A popular name for a newspaper or journal devoted to the publication of sensational stories, news, &c.; as, I saw him reading a penny *dreadful*.

"For the difference between *dreadful* and *fearful*, see FEARFUL; for that between *dreadful* and *formidable*, see FORMIDABLE.

dread-fúl-lý, *dred-fúl-ly, *dread-fúl-liche, adv. [Eng. *dreadful*; -ly.]

*1. In dread or great fear; fearfully.

"Aside he gan hym drawe dreadfully."

P. Plowman, 11,493.

2. In a dreadful, fearful, or terrible manner; so as to cause dread.

"[He] on the wings of the careering wind

Walks dreadfully serene."

Thomson: *Winter*, 190, 200.

dread-fúl-ness, s. [Eng. *dreadful*; -ness.] The quality of being dreadful; terribleness.

"It may justly serve for matter of extreme terror to the wicked, whether they regard the *dreadfulness* of the day in which they shall be tried, or the quality of the judge by whom they are to be tried."—*Hakewill: On Providence*.

dread-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DREAD, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or state of feeling dread; terror, dread.

"Ye shal vpon the *dreading* of man."—*Udall: Luke*, ch. xii.

***dread-ing-fúl, *dred-ing-fúl, a.** [Eng. *dreadful*; -ful(l).] Full of dread.

***dread-ing-lý, adv.** [Eng. *dreading*; -ly.] In a manner full of or expressing dread; with dread.

"This trustfully he trusteth,

And he *dreadingly* did dare."

Warner: *Albion's England*.

dread-lëss, *drede-lees, *drede-les, *drede-lesse, *dred-les, a. & adv. [Eng. *dread*; -less.]

A. As adjective:

1. Free from dread or fear; fearless, bold, undaunted.

"All night the *dreadless* angel, unpursued,

Through heaven's wide campaign held his way."

Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 1, 2.

2. Not inspiring fear or dread; secure, safe.

"Safe in his *dreadless* den him thought to hide."

Spenser: *Visions of World's Vanity*, 10.

B. As adv.: Without doubt; beyond fear or doubt.

"*Dreadless*, said he, that shall I soon declare;

It was complained, that thou hast done great tort

Unto an aged woman." Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. v. 17.

***dread-lëss-ness, s.** [Eng. *dreadless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being free from dread or terror; fearlessness, intrepidity.

"Zelma, to whom danger then was a cause of *dreadlessness*, all the composition of her elements being nothing but fiery, with swiftness of desire crossed him."

Sidney: *Arcadia*, bk. I.

***dread-lý, *dred-li, *dred-lich, adj.** [Eng. *dread*; -ly.] Dreadful.

"This is a swuthe *dredlich* word."—*Ancren Riele*, p. 58.

dread-naught, dread-nought (1) (*gh* silent), s. [Eng. *dread*, and *naught*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A person who fears nothing; one who is totally devoid of fear.

2. *Fabric:*

(1) A heavy woolen, felted cloth, used as a lining for hatchways, &c., on board ship.

(2) A kind of heavy goods for sailors' wear.

(3) A heavy overcoat or cloak made of the cloth described in (1).

"Her pleasant face peeped over the collar and capes of a stout *dreadnought*."—*Lytton: My Novel*, bk. i., ch. xi.

***dread-ness, *dred-nes, *dred-nesse, s.** [Eng. *dread*; -ness.] Dread, fear, terror.

"Of fas ne haf ye *drednes* nan."

Cursor Mundi, 20,696.

dread-nought (2), s. The name commonly given to a Seaman's Hospital Society; a floating hospital.

(English.)

***dread-y, *dred-i, *dred-y, a.** [Eng. *dread*; -y.] Afraid, in dread.

"Abram fole made hem *dredi*."

Genesis and Exodus, 872.

drëam, *drem, *dreme, *dreem, *dreame, s. [A. S. *drëam* = (1) a sweet sound, music, (2) joy, glee; cogn. with O. S. *dröm* = joy, a dream; O. Fries. *drām*; Dut. *droom*; Icel. *draumr*; Dan. & Sw. *dröm*; Ger. *traum* = a dream. (Skeat.)]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally:*

(1) A sound, music.

"The bemene *drem* the engles blewen."

Old Eng. Homilies, II. 115.

(2) A phantasm of sleep; the thoughts, or series of thoughts, of a sleeping person, in which he seems to see things real and substantial.

"What, what, my lord, are you so choleric

With Eleanor, for telling but her dream?"

Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. II., i. 2.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) An unfounded or idle fancy; an unreality, a wild conceit.

"Let him keep

At point a hundred knights; yes, that on every *dream*,

Each buzz, each fancy, each complaint, dislike,

He may enguard his dotage with their powers."

Shakesp.: *Lear*, I. 4.

(2) A vague vision.

"But in the porch the king and herald rest;

Sad *dreams* of care yet wand'ring in their breast."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xxiv. 844, 845.

II. Technically:

1. *Scrip.:* Two kinds of dreams are referred to in the Bible: these may be called ordinary and extraordinary, or natural and supernatural dreams. The first are thus philosophically accounted for: "A dream cometh through the multitude of business" (Eccl. v. 3); in other words, a man in business who is full of projects and perplexed with anxieties, goes to bed with his mind so excited that he sleeps imperfectly, and has vivid dreams which remain in his memory after he awakes. The method of operation in the extraordinary or supernatural dreams is thus stated: "For God speaketh once, yea twice, yet man perceiveth it not. In a dream, in a vision of the night, when deep sleep falleth upon men, in slumberings upon the bed; then he openeth the ears of men, and sealeth their instruction" (Job xxxiii. 14-16). God gave directions as to conduct or duty by this method to Abimelech (Gen. xx. 3-7), to Jacob (Gen. xxxi. 11-13), to Laban (Gen. xxxi. 24), to Joseph, the spouse of the Virgin Mary (Matt. i. 20), and to others. There were also many prophetic dreams: as those of Joseph (Gen. xxxvii. 5-11), of Pharaoh's chief butler and his chief baker (Gen. xl. 5), and of Nebuchadnezzar (Dan. ii. 1-45), &c.

2. *Mental Phil.:* It is a matter of dispute whether the mind sleeps or whether trains of ideas are interruptedly passing through the former at all times, by night as well as by day. If the latter hypothesis be accepted, then we continually dream when asleep, though only a fraction of our nightly visions, being those which we see when half awake, leave deep enough traces in the memory to be afterward recalled. In sleep every train of ideas seems to us a series of events passing before the eyes, or of objects affecting the senses; and as, on the principle of association, ideas are linked together in various ways, like the meshes of a net rather than the links of a chain, the sleeper is capable of calling up before him the absent, the dead, distant times and places as he fancies them to be, with no sense of anachronism or incongruity. Some external cause—a sudden noise, for instance, falling upon the ear so loudly as to compel partial attention to its occurrence—will set in motion a long train of ideas, each following its predecessor "with the quickness of thought." Each of these ideas being mistaken for an occurrence, one will fancy he has lived through exciting days, weeks, months, or even years, when in reality not ten minutes, or perhaps seconds, have elapsed since the noise was heard. Health, and especially proper digestion, with absence of remorse, tends to make dreams pleasurable; the presence of one or all of these has the contrary effect. (For the dreams of Scripture see 1.) Various instances of apparently prophetic dreams are on record, and every one hears others from his acquaintances. Opinions are divided as to the explanation of these perplexing phenomena.

*Crabb thus discriminates between *dream* and *reverie*: "Dreams and reveries are alike opposed to the reality, and have their origin in the imagination; but the former commonly pass in sleep, and the latter when awake: the *dream* may, and does commonly, arise when the imagination is in a sound state; the *reverie* is the fruit of a heated imagination; *dreams* come in the course of nature: *reveries* are the consequence of a peculiar ferment. When the *dream* is applied to the act of one that is awake, it admits of another distinction from *reverie*. They both designate what is confounded, but the *dream* is less extravagant than the *reverie*. Ambitious men please themselves with *dreams* of future greatness; enthusiasts debase the purity of the Christian religion by blending their own wild *reveries* with the doctrines of the Gospel. He who indulges himself in idle *dreams* lays up a store of disappointment for himself when he recovers his recollection, and finds that it is nothing but a *dream*; a love of singularity operating on an ardent mind will too often lead men to indulge in strange *reveries*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dream-determined, a. That which comes to pass or is determined by a dream.

"In what veiled hour or *dream-determined* place."

A. C. Swinburne: *Tristram of Lyonesse*, I.

dream-like, a. Faint, unreal, unsubstantial.

"Some remembrance of *dream-like* joys."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iii.

***dream-reader, *dreme-redare, *drem-reder, *dreem-reder, s.** A diviner by dreams; an interpreter of dreams.

"The proudest of botelers forsoyte of his *drem-reder*."

Wycliffe: *Gen.* xl. 23.

drëam, *dreme (pa. t. *dreamed*, *dreamt*), v. i. & t. [DREAM, s.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To have dreams, ideas, or images in sleep.

"I *dreamed* that I was conveyed into a wide and boundless plain."—*Tatler*.

2. It is followed by of before the subject of the dream.

"I have nightly since

Dreamt of encounters 'twixt thyself and me."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

3. To think, to imagine, to entertain an idea.

"These boys know little that they are sons to th' king,

Nor Cymbeline *dreams* that they are alive."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iii. 3.

4. Followed by of.

"Strange news that you yet *dreamed* not of."—*Shakesp.*

Much Ado about Nothing, I. 2.

*5. To turn the thoughts or attention.

"Unstrained thoughts do seldom *dream* on evil."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 87.

6. To waste or pass time in idle thoughts.

"There groups of merry children played,

There youths and maidens *dreaming* strayed."

Longfellow: *Old Clock on the Stairs*.

B. Transitive:

1. To see in a dream or during sleep.

"And Joseph *dreamed* a dream, and he told it unto his brethren."—*Gen.* xxxvii. 5 (1651).

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hëre, camël, hër, thëre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôr, or, wöre, wôlf, wörk, whô, sên; mäte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, sýrian, æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

*2. To divine or find out by dreams.

"The Macedon by Jove's decree,
Was taught to dream an herb for Ptolemy."
Dryden: To the Duchess of Ormond, 133, 134.

3. To pass or spend in reveries or idle thoughts.

"Why does Anthony dream out his hours,
And tempts not fortune for a nobler day?"
Dryden: All for Love, i. 1.

drēam-ēr, ***drēm-are**, ***drem-er**, ***drem-ere**, s. [A. S. *drēamere*=a musician; O. H. Ger. *troum-mari*=a dreamer; M. H. Ger. *troumare*; Sw. *drömare*; Dan. *drömmar*; Dutch *droomer*; German *drömer*.]

1. One who has dreams or visions.

"And they said one to another, Behold, this dreamer cometh."—*Gen.* xxxvii. 19.

*2. An interpreter or diviner of dreams.

"Diviners, dreamers, schoolmen, deep magicians,
All have I tried."
Beaum. & Fllet.: Woman Pleased, iv. 1.

3. One who is given to idle or fanciful thoughts; a visionary.

"He was not, he said, the first great discoverer whom princes and statesmen had regarded as a dreamer."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

4. A mope, a sluggard, an idler.

drēam-fūl, a. [Eng. *dream*; *-ful*(l).] Full of dreams, fancies, or idle thoughts.

"She [Melancholy] impious leads
The dreamful fancy."
Mickie: Siege of Marseilles, v. 1.

drēam-l-ly, adv. [Eng. *dreamy*; *-ly*.]

1. As if heard in a dream, softly, gently.

"I hear the cry
Of their voices high
Falling dreamily through the sky."
Longfellow: Birds of Passage.

2. Slowly, sluggishly, negligently.

drēam-l-nēss, s. [Eng. *dreamy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being dreamy.

drēam-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DREAM, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act or state of having dreams.

"Dreaming is the having of ideas, whilst the outward senses are stopped, not suggested by any external objects, or known occasion, nor under the rule or conduct of the understanding."—*Locke*.

2. A dream, an idle thought or fancy.

"They deeme . . . other men's wisdom to be but dreamings."—*Sir J. Cheke: Hurt of Sedition*.

dreaming-bread, s.

1. The designation given to a bridecake, pieces of which are carried home by young people, and laid under their pillows. The idea is, that a piece of this cake, when slept on, possesses the virtue of making the person dream of his or her sweetheart.

2. The term is also applied to the cake used at a baptism. This is wrapped up in the garment used for swathing the infant, and afterward divided among the young people that they may sleep over it.

"Miss Nicky wondered what was to become of the christening cake she had ordered from Perth. The Misses were ready to weep at the disappointment of the *dreaming-bread*."—*Marriage*, i. 259.

drēam-ing-ly, adv. [English *dreaming*; *-ly*.] Slowly, indolently, sluggishly, without spirit or energy.

"For many years whatever I have written has been composed slowly and deliberately, I might say almost *dreamingly* at times."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 621.

drēam-länd, s. [Eng. *dream*, and *land*.] The land of dreams or idle reveries; fairyland; the region of fancy or imagination.

"They are real, and have a venue in their respective districts in *dreamland*."—*C. Lamb*.

drēam-lēss, a. [A. S. *drēam-lēss*=joyless, sad.] Free from or without dreams.

"The dreamless sleep that lulls the dead,"

Byron: Euthanasta.

drēam-lēss-ly, adv. [Eng. *dreamless*; *-ly*.] In a dreamless manner.

drēamt, pret. & pa. par. [DREAM, v.]

drēam-y, a. [Eng. *dream*; *-y*.]

1. Full of or causing dreams.

"All day within the dreamy house
The doors upon their hinges creaked."
Tennyson: Mariana, 61, 62.

2. Dreamlike, visionary.

"From dreamy virtues of this kind he turned with something like distaste."—*Talfourd*.

3. Addicted to or fond of dreaming or reveries; visionary.

***drēan**, v. t. [DRAIN, v.] To drain, to exhaust.

"He try if griefs will *drēan* his melting reins,
And hang a crutch upon his able back."
Historie of Albino and Bellama (1638).

drēar, ***dreare**, ***dreere**, a. & s. [DREARY.]

A. As adj.: Dismal, dreary, gloomy, cheerless.

"Adjoining to the drear abode
Of misery." *Thomson: Liberty*, i. 210, 211.

*B. As substantive:

1. Dreariness, dread, dismalness, horror.

"A ruefull spectacle of death and ghastly dreare."
Spenser: F. Q., i. viii. 40.

2. Heavy, dead force.

"It fell with so despitous dreare
And heave away that hard unto his crowne
The shield it drove."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 42.

***drēar-l-hēad**, ***drear-y hood**, ***drer-l-hēd**,

***drer-l-hedd**, ***drer-y-hedd**, ***dryr-l-hēd**, s.

[Eng. *dreary*; *-hood*.] Dreariness, affliction, horror, gloominess.

"The dame, halfe dedd
Through sudden teare and ghastly *drerihedd*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. i. 62.

drēar-l-ly, ***dreor-liche**, ***drer-l-ly**, ***drer-**

l-ly, adv. [A. S. *drēorig-lyce* (adv.), *drēor-lic* (a.).]

In a dreary manner; gloomily, dismally, cheerlessly.

"Drehtly shooting his stormy darts,
Which cruddles the blood, and pricks the harte."
Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar (Feb.).

***drēar-l-mēnt**, ***drer-l-ment**, s. [Eng. *dreary*;

-ment.] Sorrow, melancholy, dismalness.

"Teach the woods and waters to lament
Your dolefull *dreriment*."
Spenser: Epithalamion, 10, 11.

2. Horror, dreadfulness, terror.

"Enrold in flames and smouldring *dreriment*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. viii. 9.

drēar-l-nēss, ***drery-ness**, ***drury-ness**, s.

[A. S. *drēorignys*, *drēorīnys*.] The quality or state of being dreary; dismalness, gloom, cheerlessness, sadness.

"Bowes down to the pore thin ere without *dreryness*."
—*Wycliffe: Eccles.* iv. 8.

***drēar-ing**, s. [DREAR, a.] Sorrow, dreariness.

"And lightly him uprearing,
Revoked life, that would have fled away.
All were myself, through grief, in deadly *drearing*."
Spenser: Daphnida, 187-189.

drēar-y, ***dreor-l**, ***drer-l**, ***drer-y**, ***dreer-y**,

***drur-y**, a. [A. S. *drēorig*=(1) bloody, gory, (2) sad, mournful, from *drēor*=gore, blood; Icel. *dręyrigr*=gory; Ger. *traurig*=(1) gory, (2) sad; O. H. Ger. *trōr*=gore.]

1. Dismal, gloomy, cheerless, horrid.

"They had never portioned out among themselves his dreary region of moor and shingle."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xiii.

2. Cheerless, disquieting.

"Worlds should not bribe me back to tread
Again life's dreary waste,
To see again my day o'erspread
With all the gloomy past."
Couper: Bill of Mortality, 1789.

3. Sad, mournful, distressful.

"The woman goth hir wey sorrowful and *drery*."—*Tr visa*, iii. 161.

4. Expressive of distress, sorrow, or mourning.

"*Drery* was thy mone."—*Shoreham*, p. 89.

5. Tiresome, monotonous, uninteresting.

"Presenting dreary addresses to the governor."—*Gorst: The Maori King* (1864), ch. xix.

***drēar-y-sōme**, a. [Eng. *dreary*; *-some*.]

Having the characters, or suggesting the idea of dreariness.

"Yet in spite of my counsel, if they will needs run
The drearysome risk of the spinning o'the,
Let them seek out a lythe in the heat of the sun,
And there venture o' the beginning o'the."
Ross: Rock and Wee Pickle Tow.

***drec-che**, ***drec-chen**, ***dreche**, ***dretche**, v. t. & i. [A. S. *dreccan*, *dreccan*=to vex, to trouble.]

A. Trans.: To trouble, to annoy, to vex, to disturb.

"What ys thy cause, thou cursed wreche,
Thus at masse me for to *dreche*?"
Polit., Relig., and Love Poems, p. 85.

B. Intrans.: To linger, to loiter, to delay.

"What shold I *dretche* or telle of his array?"
Chaucer: Troilus, ii. 1.264.

***drec-ching**, ***drec-chung**, ***drec-chyng**, ***drec-chyng**, ***dretch-ing**, pr. par., a. & s. [DRECCH, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. Troubling, annoyance, disturbance.

"With *drecching* of min owne thought
In such a wannhope I am faile."—*Gower*, ii. 118.

2. Delaying, lingering, loitering.

"Peril is with *drecchyng* in ydrawe."
Chaucer: Troilus, iii. 803.

***drec-che**, s. [DRECCH, v.] A sad or sorrowful sight or thing.

"Ye shall se a woundur *dreche*."
MS. in Hailtwell, p. 317.

***drec-en**, v. t. [Etym. doubtful.] To threaten. (According to Petheram, this word is very common in the north of England.)

"The queene *drecened* by her churchmen."
M. Marprelate's Epitome (ed. Petheram), p. 35. (Nares.)

***drec-chour**, ***drechour**, s. [English *drecch(e)*; *-our=er*.] A lingerer.

"An ald monk a lechour,
A drunkin *drechour*."
Colkelbie Saw, F. i., v. 74.

drēdge (1), ***drūdge**, s. [O. Fr. *drege*=a kind of fish-net, from Dut. *drag-net*=a drag-net, *dragen*=to bear, to carry, to draw; A. S. *dragan*. (*Skeat*.)] [DRAE-NET, DRAW.]

1. A kind of drag-net for bringing up oysters, &c., from the bottom.

"For oysters they have a peculiar *dredge*; a thick, strong net, fastened to three spilis of iron, and drawn at the boat's stern, gathering whatsoever it meeteth lying in the bottom."—*Carew*.

2. An apparatus for bringing up plants, shells, &c., from the bottom, or from great depths, for scientific purposes.

3. A bucket or scoop for scraping mud, sand, or silt from the bed of a stream, pond, or other body of water. Such are usually on endless chains. [DREDGING-MACHINE.]

dredge-boat, s. A form of dredging-machine in which the boat becomes its own grubber, the depth at which the mud-fan shall operate being regulated by introduction of water into compartments of the vessel.

The dredger may operate by plowing a channel through a sand or mud-bar, the latter presumably, as it has been constructed to keep open the mouths of the Mississippi, allowing the current to carry off the loosened matter. A scoop is, however, to be rigged forward to plow into the mud, when the dredger will back off with its load, carry it out to sea, and dump it. (*Knight*.)

drēdge (2), s. [O. Fr. *dragée*=a mixture of barley and oats; Prov. *dragea*; Ital. *treggea*=a sugar-plum, from Gr. *tragema*, pl. *tragemata*=dried fruits.] A mixture of barley and oats.

dredge-malt, s. Malt made of oats mixed with barley-malt.

drēdge (1), v. t. [DREDGE (1), s.]

1. To take or gather with a dredge.

"The oysters dredged in the Lyne find a welcome acceptance."—*Carew*.

2. To deepen the channel of a river, &c., by raising sand, mud, gravel, &c., from the bottom or bed.

drēdge (2), v. t. [DREDGE (2), s.] To sprinkle flour upon.

"My spice-box, gentlemen:
And put in some of this, the matter's ended;
Dredge you a dish of ploviers; there's the art on't."
Beaum. & Fllet.: Bloody Brother, i. 2.

drēdged (1), pa. par. or a. [DREDGE (1), v.]

drēdged (2), pa. par. or a. [DREDGE (2), v.]

drēdg-ēr (1), s. [Eng. *dredg(e)* (1), v.; *-er*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: One who fishes with a dredge.

2. Hydr. Eng.: A ballast-lighter. A barge or scow which scrapes silt from the bottom of a stream. [DREDGING-MACHINE.]

drēdg-ēr (2), s. [Eng. *dredg(e)* (2), v.; *-er*.]

Cookery: A box with a perforated lid for sprinkling flour upon dough or a dough-board. A dredge-box.

drēdg-ing (1), pr. par., a. & s. [DREDGE (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of fishing with a dredge.

"In such places oysters are taken by *dredging*."—*Pennant: British Zool.*; *The Oyster*.

2. The act or process of raising mud, sand, &c., from the bed or bottom of a river, &c., by means of a dredger.

dredging-machine, s.

Hydr. Eng.: A machine for raising silt, mud, sand, and gravel from the bed of a stream or other water to deepen the channel, or to obtain the material for ballast, or for filling low grounds. The ordinary type of dredging-machine as seen in this country

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

consists of a square-ended, broad-bottomed scow, in the hull of which is contained a powerful steam engine, and sprocket-wheels around which are wound the chains used in the gearing of the lifting scoop. At each side and on the rear end of the vessel are adjustable posts, which can be raised and lowered from and to the bottom of the water, thus affording, when driven into the bed of the harbor, a secure anchorage. To the front end is attached the crane carrying the scoop. This latter swings both vertically and horizontally, being fixed on the end of a long, stout beam, which is plunged end foremost into the water, and then scraped along the bottom after the manner of a shovel, and from its point of starting from the bottom describing in its rise the segment of a circle. The raising is effected by means of chains run over sprocket-wheels with horizontal axes, while the lateral swing of the arm bearing the scoop is effected by having the crane which carries it pivoted, and geared with chains controlled by horizontal sprockets. The bottom of the scoop is hinged to the body, with a downward swing, being fastened in its place when closed by a spring snap-catch, which is operated by a line from the scow, enabling the workman to empty the load of the scoop into the tender, over which the arm of the crane is swung for the purpose. When the scoop strikes the water again the pressure closes the bottom, and the spring-bolt engages the mortise intended to receive it. From twenty to thirty feet depth can be secured with this machine. In England the steam dredging-machine, now so commonly in use in harbors liable to become silted up, has a succession of buckets on an endless chain, which traverses on a frame whose lower end is vertically adjustable, so as to regulate the depth at which it works. It was first successfully used in England by Hughes, in 1804. The machine is driven by a steam-engine through the intervention of gearing, steadied by a fly-wheel. A long shaft amidships conveys the motion from the gearing about the engine to the upper drum, around which the endless chain works. The buckets discharge at the stern of the vessel, dropping the mud into a lighter. The lower end of the swinging-frame is adjusted as to depth by means of a suspensory chain, which is wound upon a drum rotated by clutch-connection with the spur-gearing when necessary. (Knight.)

dredging-vessel, s. The same as DREDGE-BOAT (q. v.).

drédg'-lîng (2), *pr. par., a. & s.* [DREDGE (2), v.] **A. & B.** As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of sprinkling with flour.

dredging-box, *drudging-box, s. The same as DREDGER (2) (q. v.).

"With cuts of the basting-ladles, dripping-pans, and dredging-boxes."—*King: Art of Cookery*, let. 5.

***drée** (1), *v. i.* [Prob. a dialectic variation of draw (q. v.).] To journey toward a place.

"Robin Hood went to Nottingham

As fast as he could drée."

Robin Hood and the Jolly Tinker.

drée (2), ***dre, *drey, v. t. & i.** [A. S. *dréogan*=to suffer, to endure.]

A. Trans.: To suffer, to endure.

"According to the popular belief, he still 'drees his weird' in Fairy Land, and is one day expected to revisit earth."—*Scott: Thomas the Rhymer*. (Intro.)

B. Intrans.: To endure, to be able to act, to continue in life.

"Dang on thaim quhill he mycht drey."

Barbour: Bruce, li. 883.

***drée-fûl, *dre-ful, a.** [Eng. *dree*; -ful(1).] Sorrowful, sad.

***drée-fûl-lý, *dre-ful-ly, adv.** [Eng. *dreeful*; -ly.] Sorrowfully, sadly.

"Seyd with herte ful dreefully."

MS. Hart, 1701, f. 77.

drée'-lîte, drée'-lîte, s. [Named after Mr. de Drée, and Eng. suff. -lîte (*Min.*)=Gr. *lithos*=a stone.]

Min.: A rhombohedral mineral of a whitish color, found in small unmodified crystals, disseminated on the surface and in the cavities of a quartzose rock, at Beaujeu, in France, and also in Baden. Hardness, 3½; specific gravity, 3.2-3.4. Luster pearly. (Dana.)

dréeł, v. i. [Dut. *drillen*=to run backward and forward.] [DRILL, v.]

1. To move quickly; to run in haste.

"As she was supple like a very eel,
O'er hill and dale with fury she did dréeł."

Ross: Helenore, p. 56.

2. To carry on work with an equable and speedy motion.

dréeł'-lîng, a. [DROPPING.] Oozing, dropping, dripping.

"Gie dreeping roasts to countra lairds."

Burns: To James Smith.

***drég, s.** [DREGS.]

dreg-pot, s. A teapot. (Scotch.)

drég'-gl-nëss, s. [Eng. *druggy*; -ness.] The quality of being druggy or full of dregs or lees; foulness, muddiness, feculence.

***drég'-glîsh, a.** [Eng. *druggy*(y); -ish.] Full of dregs or lees; druggy, feculent.

"To give a strong taste to this druggish liquor, they fling in an incredible deal of broom or hops—whereby small beer is rendered equal in mischief to strong."—*Harvey: On Consumptions.*

***drég'-gý, a.** [Eng. *dreg*; -y.]

1. *Lit.*: Full of or containing dregs or lees; feculent, muddy.

"Ripe grapes being moderately pressed, their juice may, without much druggy matter, be squeezed out."—*Boyle.*

2. *Fig.*: Filthy, vile, worthless.

"Abhorrence of those druggy, low delights."—*Bates: Christian Religion proved by Reason*, ch. i.

drégg, *dregges, s. pl. [Icel. *drégg* (pl. *dréggjar*); cogn. with Sw. *drägg*; prob. from Icel. *draga*=to draw. (*Skeat.*)]

1. *Lit.*: The sediment, lees, or grounds of liquor; feculence. (Obsolete now in the singular.)

"I kan selle dregges and draf."

P. Plowman, 13,760.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. The end, the bottom, the last.

"I will here shroud till the dregs of the storm be past."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 2.

2. Worthless refuse or vile matter; the refuse or most worthless part of anything.

"Major-generals sprung from the dregs of the people."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *dregs*, *sediment*, *dross*, *scum*, and *refuse*: "All these terms designate the worthless part of any body; but *dregs* is taken in a worse sense than *sediment*: for the *dregs* is that which is altogether of no value, but the *sediment* may sometimes form a necessary part of the body. The *dregs* are mostly a *sediment* in liquors, but many things are a *sediment* which are not *dregs*. After the *dregs* are taken away, there will frequently remain a *sediment*; the *dregs* are commonly the corrupt part which separates from compound liquids, as wine or beer; the *sediment* consists of the heavy particles which belong to all simple liquids, not excepting water itself. The *dregs* and *sediment* separate of themselves, but the *scum* and *dross* are forced out by a process; the former from liquids, and the latter from solid bodies rendered liquid or otherwise. *Refuse*, as its derivation implies, is always said of that which is intentionally separated to be thrown away, and agrees with the former terms only in as much as they express what is worthless. Of these terms, *dregs*, *scum*, and *refuse* admit likewise of a figurative application. The *dregs* and *scum* of the people are the corrupt part of any society; and the *refuse* is that which is most worthless and unfit for a respectable community." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***dregh, *dreghe, *dreigh, a., adv. & s.** [Icel. *drjúgr*; Sw. *dryg*; Dan. *dröi*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Great, large, mighty.

"The durres to vndo of the dreghe horse."

Destruction of Troy, 11,890.

2. Tedious, wearisome.

"We must just try to walk, although neither of us are very strong: and it is, they say, a lang dreigh road."—*M. Lyndsay*, p. 144.

3. Tardy, slow, tired.

"And they are now ganging as dreigh and sober as our sells the day."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxxv.

B. As adv.: Fiercely, violently.

"Quat draues thou so dregheghe, and mace such a deray?"

Anturs of Arthur, st. xi.

C. As subst.: Violence.

"When the dreghe was don of the derke night."

Destruction of Troy, 678.

***dregh-ly, *dre-ly, adv.** [Icel. *drjúgliga*.] Strongly, greatly, much.

"And thou drynk drely in thy pottle wylle it synk."

Towneley Mysteries, p. 90.

***dreint, *drent, pa. par. & a.** [DRENCH.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Drowned.

2. *Fig.*: Overwhelmed.

"But our own selves, that here in drole are drent."

Spenser: Astrophel, 310.

drels-sé-ná, s. [Named after Dreyssen, a Belgian physician.]

Zool.: A genus of mollusks, family Mytilidæ. The shell is like that of the typical genus *Mytilus*, but

wants the pearly lining. Known recent species fifteen, fossil thirteen, the latter from the Eocene onward. Of the recent species, one *Dreissena polymorpha*, is a native of the Aralo-Caspian rivers. It is now to be found in England, France, and Belgium.

drém-ô-thër'-l-üm, s. [Gr. *dramein*, 2d aor. infin. of *trechô*=to run, and *thêrion*=a beast.]

Palæont.: A genus of animals allied to the Musk-deer, found in the Miocene deposits of France and Attica.

drénch, *drench-en, *drenche, *dreinch-en, v. t. & i. [A. S. *drencan*=to drench, *drincan*=to drink; cogn. with Dut. *dranken*=to water a horse; Icel. *drekka*=to drown, to swamp; Sw. *dränka*=to drown, to steep; Ger. *tränken*=to water, to soak.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To drown.

"I shal beren him to the see,

And i shal drenchen him therinne."

Havelok, 581.

2. To overwhelm in water.

"A greet waive of the see cometh som tyme with so gret a violence, that it drenchith the schip."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale*, p. 291.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To overwhelm.

"Many unprofitable desires and noxious, which drenchen men into deth and perdition."—*Wycliffe: 1 Tim.* vi. 9. (*Trench: Select Glossary*, p. 62.)

2. To saturate with water or moisture; to soak.

"Now drenched throughout, and hopeless of his case,
He drops the rein, and leaves him to his pace."

Couper: Truth, 246, 247.

*3. To saturate with drink.

2. To force down physic mechanically; to purge violently.

"If any of your cattle are infected, speedily let both sick and well blood, and drench them."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To drown; to be drowned.

"He tooke up Seynt Petir, when he began to drench within the see."—*Maunderville*, p. 116.

2. *Fig.*: To make wet, to soak.

"Nor blasts that shake the dripping bower,
Shall drench again or discompose."

Couper: On Mrs. Montagu's Feather Hangings.

¶ For the difference between to drench and to soak, see SOAK.

drénch, *draenc, *drenche, *drenke, s. [A. S. *drenc*; Icel. *drekka*; O. H. Ger. *tranch*; Ger. *drank*.]

1. A drink, a draught.

"Fulness of mete and of drenke."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, iii. 172.

2. Physic for an animal.

"A drench is a potion or drink prepared for a sick horse, and composed of several drugs in a liquid form."—*Farriers' Dictionary*.

*3. A channel of water.

drénched, pa. par. or a. [DRENCH, v.]

drénch'-êr, s. [Eng. *drench*; -er.]

1. One who or that which drenches, saturates, or soaks.

2. One who administers physic to animals.

3. A very heavy shower of rain.

drénch'-lîng, pr. par., a. & s. [DRENCH, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of soaking or saturating with wet.

2. The state of being soaked or saturated.

drenching-apparatus, s. A jaw-opener and head-lifter by which drenches may be administered to animals without their being able to bite the bottle or horn, or the arm of the operator.

drenching-horn, s. A cow's horn, closed at the butt-end and perforated at the point-end (like a powder-flask), to administer drenches of medicine to ailing animals.

***drënt, pa. par. or a.** [DRENCH.]

1. *Lit.*: Drowned.

"Condemned to be drent."

Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 6.

2. *Fig.*: Overwhelmed.

"With them all joy and jolly merriment

Is also dented, and in doulour drent."

Spenser: Tears of the Muses, 210.

drép-a-nô-phýl'-lê-s, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *drepanophyllum* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A family of operculate apocarpous mosses. Only known genus *Drepanophyllum* (q. v.).

† *Dresser of plays*: A term applied in the early part of the seventeenth century to literary hacks who gained a scanty subsistence by altering and amending old dramas to suit the taste of the times. The character of Demetrius in the *Poetaster* was undoubtedly intended by Jonson to represent Dekker, who, in revenge, wrote his *Satiro-mastix*.

dresser-copper, s. A vessel in which warps or threads are passed through boiling water.

drëss'-lîng, *dress-ynge, *pr. par., a. & s.*
[DRESS, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

*1. *Lit.*: The act of setting straight or direct.
"Dressynge. Directio."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Figuratively:*
(1) The act of investing or clothing with a dress.

(2) A dress.

(3) A trimming up, a decking-out.

"No ! Time, thou shalt not boast that I do change:
Thy pyramids, built up with newer might,
To me are nothing novel, nothing strange;

They are but *dressings* of a former sight."
Shakesp.: Sonnet, 123.

(4) Ornamentation, decking, adorning.
 "Woods and dales are of thy dressing,
 Hills and dales doth beautify thy blessing,"

(5) A beating a correction. (Colloquial)

II. *Technically:*
1. *Fabric:*

(1) Gum, starch, paste, clay, &c., used in the sizing of fabric, yarn, or thread.

2. *Min.*: Preparation of mineral ores for the fur-

3. *Mill-work*: Preparation of the surface of a mill-stone

4. *Masonry*: Smoothing the surface of stone or marble.

5. *Print.*: Arranging the form in the chase symmetrically.

6. *Metall.*... The complete planishing of sheet-metal ware into symmetrical form, on a stake or anvil.

- (1) The application of manure to a soil.
- (2) The manure applied to a soil. Top-dressing is

that which is spread on and allowed to remain on the surface.

"Three cwt. per acre is a fair dressing for turnips or swedes."—J. Wrighson, in *Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. ii., p. 231.

8. *Medical:*
(1) The act or art of applying remedies to wounds.

(2) (*Pl.*): A remedy applied to a wound, ulcer

"The second day after we took off the dressings, and found an eschar made by the catheter." *W. J. Maynard*

found an eschar made by the cathartic."—*Wiseman*.
On Tumors.
 9. *Cook*: The stuffing of fowls, &c.; forcement

10. *Arch. (pl.)*: The moldings and sculptured decorations used on a wall or ceiling.

11. *Foundry*: The act or process of cleaning castings after they have been taken from the mold.

12. *Type-found.*: The cleaning and notching of the letters after casting.

dressing-bag, s. A bag provided with the requisites of the toilet, as in a dressing-case.

dressings-case, s. A case or box provided with all the requisites for the toilet, such as combs, brushes, pomade, tooth-powder, &c.

dress *ing*-**bench**, *s.* A brickmaker's bench, having a cast-iron plate on which the sun-dried brick is

rubbed, polished, and beaten with a paddle in order to make it symmetrical.

***dress**-ing-board, ***dressynge**-boorde, *s.* A dresser.

"Dressare or dressynge-boorde. Dressorium, directorium."—*Prompt. Parv.*

dress-ing-gown, *s.* A light, loose gown worn by persons when dressing. A gown worn in the study

"The very first mention of gentlemen's dressing-gowns in the *Iliad*"—*London Daily News*

dressing-knife, *dressyng-knyfe, *dryss-
ynge-knyffe, s.

1. A tool used in husbandry for rounding and trimming borders, &c.

2. A cook's knife for chopping meat, &c., on a dresser.

¶ *Dressing-knife board*: A piece of wood on

which meat, &c., is chopped up.

-sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

-sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

dressings-machine, s.

Yarn. A machine invented by Johnson, in 1800. The hard-twisted yarn is sized, scraped, brushed, and dried by heat and a blast of air. The object is to remove the fuzz and give a slight gloss.

dressings-room, s. A room close to or adjoining the bedroom, and appropriated to dressing.

"Latin books might be found every day in his dressings-room, if it were carefully searched."—*Swift*.

dressings-table, s. The same as TOILET-TABLE (q. v.).

drëss-ingg, s. pl. [DRESSING, v., C. II. 8 (2).]

drëss-ÿ, a. [Eng. dress; -ÿ.]

1. Given to or fond of showy dress; showy in dress.

"She was a fine leddy; maybe a wee that dressy."—*Sir A. Wylie*, i. 259.

2. Of dress: Showy, rich, grand.

"Dressy is a new and not very aristocratic word. But, if you do take a dressy tea-gown, you must not greedily seize the first opportunity of swaggering in it."—*London Daily News*.

drëst, pa. par. or a. [DRESS, v.]

***drësch-ing, pr. par., a. & s.** [DRETSCHE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Delay.

***drëal, v. t.** [A corrupt. of *drivel*, v. (q. v.).] To drivel; to allow saliva to run or flow from the mouth.

***drëv-el, v. t.** [DRIVEL.]

***drëv-ill, s.** [DRIVEL, v.] A driveler.

"Through that false witch, and that foule aged *drëvill*."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. ii. 3.

draw (ew as ù) (1), s. [Prob. from Icel. *drjúgr* = long, drawn out.]

1. A species of sea-weed, the narrow thong-shaped sea-weed, *Fucus loreus*.

2. Sea-laces, *Fucus* (now *Chorda*) *filum*.

***draw (ew as ù) (2), s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A drop.

"Of the water I might not taste a *draw*."

Dunbar: Palace of Honor, ii. 41.

draw (ew as ù), pret. of v. [DRAW.]

***drëy, s.** [DRAY.] A squirrel's nest.

***drib, v. t. & i.** [A variant of *drip* (q. v.).] [DRIB- BLE, v.]

A. Transitive:

1. To cut off or deduct a little bit, to appropriate gradually.

"Merchants' gains come short of half the mart; For he who drives their bargains drives a part."—*Drayden: Juvenal*, sat. vii.

2. To entice gradually, or step by step.

"With daily lies she *drips* you into cost."—*Drayden: Ovid; Art of Love*, i.

3. To chop, to cut off. (*Dekker*.)

4. To shoot at or from a short distance.

"Not at first sight, nor with a *dribbed* shot, Love gave the wound."—*Sidney: Stella and Astrophel*.

B. Intransitive:

1. To slaver or drivel.

"Dasyng after datterles, lyke drunkards that *dribbes*,"—*Skelton: Croene of Laurell*.

2. To shoot at short distances; a technical term in archery.

***drib, *dribb, s.** [DRIE, v.]

1. A drop, a little bit, a dribblet.

"Do not, I pray thee, paper stain, With rhymes retailed in *dribbs*,"—*Swift: On Gibbs' Psalms*.

2. A drizzle; fine, small rain.

***dribbed, pa. par. or a.** [DRIE, v.]

***drib-bër, s.** [Eng. *drib*, v.: -er.] One who can shoot well only at or from short distances.

"He shall become of a *fayre* archer, a *starke squyrter* and *dribber*."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*.

***drib-ble, *drib-le (le as el), v. t. & t.** [A dim. from *drib*, v. (q. v.).]

A. Intransitive:

1. To fall in a quick succession of drops; to drip.

"Semilunar processes on the surface owe their form to the dribbling of water that passed over it."—*Woodward: On Fossils*.

2. To fall or run slowly.

"Which receiver . . . allows the grain to *dribble* only in small quantities into the central hole in the upper millstone."—*Foley: Nat. Theology*, ch. xv.

3. To slaver, to drivel.

4. To fall weakly like a drop.

"Believe not that the *dribbling* dart of love Can pierce a complete bosom."—*Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, i. ii.

B. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To let fall in drops, to allow to drip.

"Let the cook follow with a ladle full of soap, and *dribble* it all the way up stairs."—*Swift: Rules to Servants*.

2. To give out slowly and gradually.

"Ten thousand casks Forever *dribbling* out their base contents, . . . Bleed gold for ministers to sport away."—*Cope: Task*, iv. 506-8.

II. Football: To keep the ball rolling by a succession of short, quick kicks.

***drib-ble, s.** [DRIE, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Drizzle.

"Now thou'st turn'd out, for a' thy trouble, But house or hald, To thole the winter's sleety *dribble*, An' cranreuch cauld!"—*Burns: To a Mouse*.

2. Slaver, driveling.

II. Football: The act of keeping the ball rolling by a succession of short, quick kicks.

"Cooke and Hill, with a magnificent *dribble*, took the leather right down the touch line."—*Field*.

***drib-blët, *drib-lët, s.** [Eng. *dribb* (le), and dimin. suff. -let.] A little bit, portion, or sum; a small amount of money.

"So strictly wert thou just to pay, Even to the *driblet* of a day."—*Dryden: Threnodia Augustalis*, 13, 14.

***drib-blîng, pr. par., a. & s.** [DRIE, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Falling in drops, or like a drop; dripping.

*2. Insignificant, trifling, petty.

"There passed some *dribbling* skirmishes."—*Holland: Livy*, p. 691.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of falling, or causing to fall in drops or dribblets.

"A *dribbling* difficulty, and a momentary suppression of urine, may be caused by the stone's shutting up the orifice of the bladder."—*Arbuthnot: On Ailments*.

2. Slavering, driveling.

II. Football: The same as DRIE, s., II.

"Good displays of *dribbling* were by no means infrequent."—*Field*.

***drid-dër, *dred-our, s.** [DREAD, s.]

1. Fear, dread.

"With *dredful* *dredour* trymbing for effray, The Troians fled right fast and brak away."—*Douglas: Virgil*, 306, 16.

2. Suspicion, apprehension.

***drid-dër, v. t.** [DRIDDER, s.] To fear, to dread.

"Gin we hald heal, we need na *dridder* mair: Ye ken we winna be set down so bare."—*Ross: Helenore*, p. 20.

dried, pa. par. or a. [DRIE, v.]

dried-up, a. Wholly or completely dried.

"In that tale I find which it is certain are great *driers*, will make dogs little."—*Bacon*.

2. A drying-machine or stove.

II. Paint: A substance added to paint to increase its drying and hardening qualities.

***drife, v. t.** [DRIVE, v.]

***drif-le (le as el), v. i.** [Etym. doubtful.] To drink excessively.

"About this time, Dr. Basire, in his sermon, seasonably reproving the garrison's excessive drinking, called *drif-ling*, prevailed so, that the governors forthwith appointed a few brewers in every street, to furnish each family sparingly and proportionably."—*Tuttie: Narrative of the Siege of Carlisle*, p. 15.

***drif-le (le as el), *drif-ñe, *drif-ling, s.** [A variant of *dribble* (q. v.).] Small, fine, drizzling rain.

"As *drifting* after a great shower."—*Baillie: Lett.*, i. 184.

drift, *drifte, *dryfte, s. [Formed from Mid. Eng. *drife* = drive, by addition of suff. -t; cf. *draught* from *draw*, *flight* from *fly*, &c.; cognate with Dut. *drift* = a drove, a flock, a current; Icel. *drift*, *drift* = a snow-drift; Sw. *drift* = impulse, instinct; Ger. *trift* = a drove, a herd. (*Skeat.*)]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

*1(1) The act of driving.

"*Drifte* or drywyng of bestys. *Minatus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*2(2) A violent motion.

"The dragon dreev him awale with *drift* of his winges."—*Alisaunder: Frag*, 398.

*3(3) A herd, a flock.

"*Hoc armentum, a drifte*."—*Wright: Vol. of Vocab.*, p. 279.

*4(4) The course or direction along which anything is driven.

*5(5) A heap of any matter driven or blown together; as, a snow-drift.

"The *drifts* that encumbered the doorway."—*Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish*, iii.

*6(6) A storm.

"Thar sal fall dun fra the lift, A blodi rain, a *dreri drift*."—*Cursor Mundi*, 22, 461.

*7(7) Anything driven or blown along by the wind.

"Swift as on wings of wind upborne they fly, And *drifts* of rising dust involve the sky."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, viii. 127, 128.

*8(8) Road-sand, the washings of roads.

*9(9) A number or quantity of things driven or impelled at once; a shower, a storm.

"Our thunder from the south Shall rain their *drift* of bullets on this town."—*Shakespeare: King John*, ii. 2.

*10(10) Anything drifting or carried along at random.

"Some log, perhaps, upon the water swam, And useless *drift*."—*Dryden: Annus Mirabilis*, clvi.

*11(11) A course, or road.

"Do it then, Faustus, with unfeigned heart, Lest greater dangers do attend thy *drift*."—*Marlowe: Doctor Faustus*.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A force impellent; an impulse, an impelling influence or power.

"A man being under the *drift* of any passion, will still follow the impulse of it till something interpose."—*South*.

(2) The tendency, aim, or purpose of action.

"The particular *drift* of every act, proceeding eternally from God, we are not able to discern."—*Hooker*.

(3) An intended purpose or line of action.

"Thus, for my duty's sake, I rather chose To cross my friend in his intended *drift*."—*Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 1.

(4) An intention or design.

"In the mean time, against thou shalt awake, Shall Romeo by my letters know our *drift*."—*Shakespeare: Romeo and Juliet*, iv. 1.

(5) Meaning or aim.

"We know your *drift*."—*Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, iii. 3.

(6) The scope of a discourse.

"The *drift* of the pamphlet is to stir up our compassion toward the rebels."—*Addison*.

*7(7) A kind of coarse sleeve, generally made of silk.

*8(8) Delay, procrastination, a driving or putting off.

"Trouble upon trouble is the matter and exercise of patience, lang *drift* and delay of things hoped for is the exercise of true patience."—*Bruce: Eleven Sermons*, v. 5, a.

II. Technically:

1. **Arch.** The push, shoot, or horizontal thrust of an arch or vault upon the abutments.

2. **Geol.** A loose aggregation or accumulation of transported matter, consisting of sand and clay, with a mixture of angular and rounded fragments of rock, some of large size having occasionally one or more of their sides flattened or smoothed, or even highly polished. The smoothed surfaces usually exhibit many scratches parallel to each other, one set often crossing an older one. The drift is generally unstratified, in which case it is called Till (q. v.). This may be in places 50 or even 100 feet thick. As a rule, the sand, gravel, pebbles, and boulders have been derived from rocks existing in the immediate vicinity, but in some cases there are blocks which have traveled far, and are of quite different material from any to be found where they lie. [ERRATICS, DRIFT-PERIOD.]

3. **Ordnance:** A priming-iron to clean the vent of a piece of ordnance from burning particles after each discharge.

4. **Mach.** A round piece of steel, made slightly tapering, and used for enlarging a hole in a metallic plate by being driven through it. The drift may have a cutting edge merely upon its advance face, or it may have spirally cut grooves which give the sides of the drift a capacity for cutting.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hère, camel, hër, thère; pine, plit, sire, sir, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wöf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, räle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

5. Mining:

(1) A passage in a mine, horizontal or nearly so, forming a road for the extraction of ore, or a drain for carrying off the water. The name is derived from its being driven in. Driving is horizontal work; sinking and rising refer to the direction of work either in shafts or in following the course of a vein. [ADIT, GALLERY.]

(2) The course or direction of a tunnel or gallery.

6. *Naut.*: The direction of a current; the leeway of a ship.

7. *Pyrotech.*: A stick used in charging rocket-cases.

8. Shipbuilding:

(1) Drifts in the sheer draft are where the rails are cut off and ended with a scroll. Pieces fitted to form the drifts are called drift-pieces.

(2) The difference in size between a treenail and its hole, or a hoop and the spar on which it is driven.

(3) The part of the upper strake between the coach and the quarter-deck.

9. *Drift of the forest*:

Old Law: An exact view or examination of what cattle are in the forest, that it may be known whether it be overcharged or not, and whose the beasts are, and whether they are commonable beasts. (Blount.)

drift-anchor, s.

Naut.: A triangular frame of wood or other similar contrivance, having just sufficient buoyancy to float, to which a line that leads from the bows of the ship is attached. It keeps the vessel's head to wind when dismasted, or when it is impossible to carry sail. [DRAG-ANCHOR.]

drift-bolt, s. A rod used to drive out a bolt.

drift-land, s.

Old Law: A yearly rent paid by some tenants for the privilege or right of driving cattle through a manor.

drift-net, s. A fishing-net about 120 ft. long and 20 ft. deep, corked at the upper edge. Several of these may be connected lengthwise and attached to a drift-rope. Meshes 2½ in. and upward, according to the size of fish.

drift-period, s.

Geol.: The period during which the drift described under DRIFT, II. 2, was deposited. Though there is no reason why it should not have recurred time after time during bygone geological ages, and perhaps it may be ultimately proved conclusively that it has done so, yet the term "drift-period" as a measure of duration is limited to the time commencing during the Newer Pliocene or Pleistocene, and terminating with the Post Pliocene or Post Pleistocene, during which drift was deposited in the latitudes in which we find it now. That it is essentially a glacial phenomenon is apparent from the fact that while becoming more marked in its character on this side the equator the further north one goes, it dies out about 30° N. latitude in Europe and 40° in North America. Hence it is often called Northern Drift. A corresponding development of it, however, exists in the Southern hemisphere. This becomes more marked as one approaches the Southern pole, and disappears between 40° and 50° S. latitude. Where it exists nearer the equator it is deposited around some giant mountain, the scratches and striations on the boulders and pebbles radiating from the mountain on every side.

The drift is now universally attributed, as Agassiz long ago suggested, to the action of ice; the only controversy remaining being whether land ice or floating icebergs took the chief part in its distribution. Hence it is often called, as by Sir Charles Lyell, Glacial Drift. In the Tabular view of the Fossiliferous Strata given in his *Students' Elements of Geology*, "the Glacial drift of Northern Europe" is arranged as the oldest deposit of the Post Pliocene (q. v.). [GLACIAL PERIOD.]

drift-piece, s.

Shipbuild.: One of the upright or curved pieces of timber that connect the plank-sheer with the gun-wale.

drift-pin, s. A hand tool of metal driven into a hole to shape it; as the drift which makes the square socket in the watch-key. Holes in castings which are made by cores may be true and trimmed in this way better, sometimes, than by drill or file. The tool is of steel, shaped to suit the work, and ground square on the face. [DRIFT.]

drift-sail, s. A sail dragging overboard to diminish leeway; a drag or drag-anchor (q. v.).

drift-sand, s.

Ord. Lang. & Geol.: Sand drifted by the wind. In certain circumstances drift-sand is capable of overwhelming not merely fields but even whole districts. It may preserve organic remains for a long period of time. (Lyell, &c.) [DUNE (1), s.]

drift-way, s.

1. *Mining*: A passage cut under the earth from shaft to shaft; a drift.

*2. *Old Law*: A road or common way for driving cattle in; a packway.

"A foot-way and horse-way, called *actus ab agendo*, and this vulgarly is called a packe or *drift-way*, and is both a foot-way and horse-way."—*Dutton: Country Justice* (1620).

drift-weed, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Sea-weed carried by the action of the sea on to a shore.

"It precisely resembled the high-water mark of drift-weed on a sea-beach."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (1870), ch. x.

2. Botany:

(1) The cylindrical portion of the frond of *Laminaria digitata*. (Britten & Holland.)

(2) [GULF-WEED.]

drift-wind, s. A driving wind; a wind which drifts things into heaps.

No more be hid in him, than fire in flax,
Than humble banks can go to law with waters
That drift-winds force to raging."

Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 5.

drift-wood, s. Wood drifted on to a bank by a river, the sea, &c.

"But on the shores meanwhile the evening fires had been kindled,
Built of the drift-wood thrown on the sands."
Longfellow: Evangeline, l. 5.

drift, v. i. & t. [DRIFT, s.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To be driven into heaps or drifts; to accumulate in drifts or heaps.

(2) To float or be carried along by a current of water.

"She drifted a dreary wreck."

Longfellow: Wreck of the Hesperus.

2. *Fig.*: To be carried along by circumstances; undecided or unsettled in opinion.

II. *Mining*: To make a drift; to drive a head-way.

B. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To drive, carry, or urge along.

"Snow, no larger than so many grains of sand, drifted with the wind in clouds from every plain."—*Ellis: Voy.*

2. To drive into heaps; to accumulate in drifts.

"He wanders on
From hill to dale, still more and more astray,
Impatient flouncing through the drifted heaps."

Thomson: Winter, 283-85.

II. *Fig.*: To delay, to put off; to drive off.

"I see here, that the Lord, suppose hee drifted and delayed the effect of his prayer, & graunteth not his desire at the first, yit he heareth him."—*Bruce: Eleven Sermons*, v. 7.

**drift-age* (age as *lg*), s. [Eng. drift; -age.] Drifting substances; as, wood, weeds, &c.

"Public opinion, as represented by the *Times*, is mere driftage, tossed on the waves of agitation."—*Quarterly Review*, Oct. 1881, p. 373.

drift-éd, pa. par. or a. [DRIFT, v.]

drift-ing, pr. par. a. & s. [DRIFT, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of driving into heaps or drifts; the state of being driven into heaps.

2. The state of being carried along by a current of water.

drifting-stars, s. pl. Groups of stars which move through the heavens as systems. [DIPPER.]

**drigt-en, s.* [DRIHTIN.]

**drig-le, *dredg-le, *dirg-le, *dreg-y, s.* [DIRGE.]

1. A funeral service.

"We sall begin a carefull soun,
Ane Dregy kynd, devout and meik;
The blest abune we sall besek
You to delvyr out of your noy,
And see the Dregy thus begins."

Dunbar: Evergreen, ii. 42.

2. The computation of the funeral company after the interment.

"But he was first hame at his ain ingle-side,
And he helped to drink his ain dirge."

Herd's Collection, ii. 80.

**driht, s.* [A. S. *dryht, driht*; O. S. *druht*; Goth. *arauhts*; Icel. *drótt*.] A soldier.

"He nolde bringen on *drhte* buten three hundred cnihten."

Layamon, ii. 212.

**driht-fare, s.* [A. S. *dryht, driht*, and *faru*=a company.] A company, a following.

"Ure Lauerd himself com . . . with swuch dream and *drihtfare*, as drihtin deah to cumen."—*Legend of St. Katherine*, 1,853.

**driht-folke, s.* [A. S. *dryht, driht*, and *folk*.] Company, people, attendants.

"He wende into Cuningas-burh, mid his *drhtfolke*."
Layamon, ii. 270.

**driht-ful, *driht-fule, a.* [A. S. *driht*; -ful.] Lordly.

"The *drihtfule* godd Apollo mi lauerd."—*St. Juliana*, p. 13.

**driht-in, *driht-in, *driht-en, *driht, *drihte, *dryght-yn, s.* [A. S. *dryhten, drihtin*; O. S. *drohtin*; O. Fries. *drochten*; O. H. Ger. *truhdin*; M. H. Ger. *trohtin*; Icel. *dróttin*; Sw. *drott*; Dan. *drot*.] The Lord.

"A seinte Marie nomen *drihtenes* moder."
Layamon, iii. 38.

**driht-liche, a.* [A. S. *dryhtlic*.] Noble, lordly, renowned.

"Whar beo ye, mine kempen, mine *drihtliche* men?"
Layamon, i. 353.

**driht-nesse, s.* [Mid. English *drihtin*; -ness.] Majesty.

"Swa we weren adrede of his *drihtnesse*."

Legend of St. Katherine, 1,345.

drill, v. t. & i. [Dut. *drillen*=to drill, to bore, to drill in arms. It is the same word as *thrill* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To bore or pierce with a drill.

2. To perforate or pierce in any way.

"Tell, what could *drill* and perforate the poles,
And to th' attractive rays adapt their holes?"

Blackmore: Creation.

3. To form or make a hole with a drill or other instrument.

"The drill-plate is only a piece of flat iron, fixed upon a flat board, which iron hath an hole punched a little way into it, to set the blunt end of the shank of the drill in, when you *drill* a hole."—*Mozon: Mechanical Exercises*.

*4. To draw or filter through; to drain.

"Some sages say that, where the numerous wave
Forever lashes the resounding shore,
Drilled through the sandy stratum every way,
The waters with the sandy stratum rise."

Thomson: Autumn, 742-45.

*5. To draw from step to step; to entice, to draw on.

"When by such insinuations they have once got within him, and are able to *drill* him on from one lewdness to another, by the same arts they corrupt and squeeze him."

—South.

*6. To delay, to put off.

"She drilled him on to five-and-fifty, and she will drop him in his old age."—*Addison*.

*7. To exhaust or waste slowly; to fritter away.

"This accident hath drilled away the whole summer."—*Swift*.

8. To sow, as seeds, in rows, drills, or channels. (In this sense Skeat believes the word to be of distinct origin, being the same as *trill*, itself a corruption of *trickle*, q. v.) [TRILL.]

"Can any of your correspondents tell me the best way of *drilling* gorse seed for a covert."—*Field*.

9. In the same sense as II.

10. To train to anything by repeated and constant exercise and practice.

II. *Mil., Naval, &c.*: To train to the use of arms; to practice in drill or military exercises.

"He set himself assiduously to *drill* those new levies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To trickle, to flow gently.

"Watered with cool rivulets that drilled
Along the borders." Sandys: Ecclesiastes, p. 2.

2. To sow in drills.

II. *Milit., Naval, &c.*: To go through a course of drill; to practice military exercises.

"I fired it: and gave him three sweats,
In the artillery-yard, three *drilling* days."

Beaumont & Fletcher: *Martial Maid*, iii. 2.

drill, s. [DRELL, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

"The way of tempering steel to make gravers, *drills*, and mechanical instruments, we have taught artificers."—*Boyle*.

2. In the same sense as II. 2.

3. In the same sense as II. 4.

*4. A small, trickling brook or stream; a rill.

"Springs through the pleasant meadows pour their *drills*."

Sandys.

bóll, bóy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus,
-cian, -tian = shán. -tion, -sion = shún;

ghín, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-tion, -sion = shún. -tious, -cious, -sious = shús. -ble, -die, &c. = bəl, dəl.

*5. An ape, a baboon, *Cynocephalus leucophaeus*, found on the coast of Guinea.

"The controllers of vulgar opinion have pretended to find out such similitude of shape in some kind of baboons, at least such as they call *drills*, that leaves little difference."—Sir W. Temple: *Popular Discontents* (sub init.).

6. Constant exercise or practice in any art, pursuit, or business.

*7. A little draught or drink.

"*Drylle*, or lytyle drafte of drynke. *Haustillus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

II. Technically:

1. *Mach.*: A metallic tool for boring a hole in metal or hard material such as stone. Its form varies with the material in which it works. The action in metal is usually rotative, and the tool has two or more cutting edges. In stone drills the action is rotative or reciprocating; in the latter case the tool is alternately lifted and dropped. [ROCK-DRILL.] To drill a hole the Japanese have a short awl inserted in a round piece of stick eight or nine inches long. They take the wood between their toes, squat on the ground, and make the hole by rubbing the handle of the awl between their hands.

2. *Agric.*: A machine for sowing grain in rows. [GRAIN-DRILL.]

3. *Fabric.*: A heavy cotton twilled goods, used especially for lining; drilling.

4. *Milit., Naval, &c.*: The act or process of training soldiers or sailors to military or naval warfare as in the manual of arms, the execution of evolutions, &c.

drill-barrow, s. A seeding-machine, driven by manual power in the manner of a wheelbarrow; a hand-driven grain-drill.

drill-bow, s. The bow whereby the drill is reciprocally rotated. [BOW-DRILL.]

"When a hole is drilled in a piece of metal, they hold the *drill-bow* in their right hand; but, when they turn small work, they hold the *drill-bow* in the left hand."—*Moxon*.

drill-box, s.

Agric.: A small box holding the seeds to be sown in drills.

drill-chuck, s. A chuck in a lathe or drilling-machine for holding the shank of the drill [CHUCK.]

drill-clamp, s. A fastening device for attaching a drill-holder or stock to a work-bench.

drill-extractor, s. A tool or implement for extracting from deep borings a broken or detached drill which interferes with further boring. [ARTESIAN-WELL, WELL-BORING, GRAB.]

drill-gauge, s. A tool for determining the angle of the basil or edge of a drill.

drill-grinding, a. (See compound.)

Drill-grinding machine: An emery-wheel and a clamp consisting of a stationary part and a movable part by which the drill is held near the point, while the shank is supported by the rod and extensible socket. The machine is arranged to grind twist and fly drills, making cutting edges of uniform angle and length, thus insuring equality of cut upon both sides.

drill-harrow, s. A harrow the teeth of which are adapted to traverse in the balks between the rows of plants in drills.

drill-holder, s. A stock for holding a drill. [CHUCK.]

drill-husbandry, s.

Agric.: The system of sowing seeds in drills.

drill-jar, s. A form of stone or well-boring tool in which the tool-holder is lifted and dropped successively. The drill-rod is raised sufficiently between each impulse to loosen the tool from its impression in the stone, and is then dropped to give a blow to the tool. The tool-shank screws into the socket at the lower end of the piece.

drill-pin, s.

Locksmith.: The pin in a lock which enters the hollow stem of a key.

drill-plate, s. A breast-plate for a hand-drill.

drill-plow, s. A plow for sowing grain in drills.

drill-press, s.

1. A drilling-machine in which a screw is made to feed the drill to its work. It has feet for bench-work, and a sling-chain and adjustable sockets when used for tapping pipes.

2. A drilling-machine of large size. [DRILLING-MACHINE, BORING-MACHINE.]

drill-rod, s. The long rod, made of sections coupled together, which reaches to the surface of the ground and carries the well-boring tool on its lower end.

Drill-rod grab: A clutching-tool lowered into a hole to engage with and form a means of withdrawing a drill-rod whose upper portion has been broken off or become detached.

drill-spindle, s. The axis in which a drilling-tool is stocked and on which it rotates in a drilling-machine or lathe.

drill-stock, s. A handle or holder for a drill, in which it is socketed, and by which it is worked.

drill-tongs, s. A tool in which one jaw forms a bearing below the object, and the other carries the tool and rotative apparatus. The pressure is obtained by pressing the handles together, and an adjustable rest allows the purchase to accommodate itself to oblique surfaces.

drilled, pa. par. or a. [DRILL, v.]

drill-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DRILL, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of boring or perforating with a drill.

2. Constant and continued exercise in any art, pursuit, or business.

3. A scolding, admonition, or reproof.

II. Technically:

1. *Agric.*: The act or system of sowing seeds with drills.

2. *Fabric.*: The same as DRILL, s. II. 3.

3. *Milit., Naval, &c.*: The teaching or practice of military or naval exercises, movements, &c.; drill.

"Still recruits came in by hundreds. Arming and drilling went on all day."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

drilling-jig, s. A portable drilling-machine which may be dogged to the work, or so handled as to be readily presented to it and worked by hand.

drilling-lathe, s. A drilling-machine on horizontal ways or shears, thus resembling a lathe. [DRILLING-MACHINE.]

drilling-machine, s. A machine carrying a rotating tool and a means for chucking the object to be bored. These machines differ greatly in size and appearance, in the mode of presenting the tool, presenting and chucking the work. The larger machines are frequently known as Boring-machines (q. v.).

dril-ly, adv. [DRYLY.]

drim-ys, s. [Gr. *drimys*=sharp, acid.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Magnoliaceae. They are distinguished by their bitter, tonic, and aromatic qualities. *Drimys winteri*, or *aromatica*, carried to Europe by Captain Winter from the Straits of Magellan in 1579, yields Winter's bark, which has been employed medicinally as an aromatic stimulant. It somewhat resembles *Cannella* bark. The bark of *D. granatensis* is used in Brazil against the colic. It is tonic, aromatic, and stimulant. That of *D. azilensis*, a native of New Zealand, has similar qualities.

***dring, v. i.** [Flem. *dringen*=to draw.]

1. To drag with difficulty.

"His hors, his meir, he mone len to the laird,
To dring and draw, in court and cariege."
Henryson: Bannatyne Poems, p. 120, st. 20.

2. To be slow or dilatory; to lose time.

3. To make a noise, such as that of a kettle before it boils.

***dring, u. & s.** [DRING, v.]

A. As adj.: Slow, dilatory.

"I'll wad her country-lads shall no be *dring*
In seeking her." *Ross: Helenore*, p. 98.

B. As substantive:

1. One in a servile state; a serf, a slave.

"Ane nobill kaip imperiell,
Quhillk is not ordaint for *drings*."
Lyndesay, in Pinkerton, ii. 79.

2. A miser, a niggardly person.

"Quha finds ane *dring* owdir auld or ying,
Gar hoy him out and hound."
Bannatyne: Poems, p. 183, st. 3.

drink, *drinke, *drink-en, *drynk-yn, v. i. & t. [A. S. *drincan*; cogn. with Dut. *drinken*; Goth. *drinkan*; Ger. *trinken*; Icel. *drekka*; Sw. *dricka*; Dan. *drikke*; M. H. Ger. *trinken*; O. H. Ger. *trinkan*.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Absolutely:

1. To swallow or imbibe liquor for the purpose of quenching thirst.

"The man that may wel eten and *drinken*."
Havelok, 800.

2. Followed by *of*, when the consumption of a portion only is implied.

"And gave it to them, saying, *Drink ye all of it*."—*Matt.* xvi. 27.

3. To consume liquors at a feast; to be entertained with liquors.

4. To take intoxicating liquors to excess; to be addicted to drinking intoxicating liquors.

II. Fig.: To receive a share or part; to share in.

"His eyes shall see his destruction, and he shall *drink* of the wrath of the Almighty."—*Job* xxi. 20.

B. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To imbibe or swallow; applied to liquids.

"And they made him *drink water*."—*1 Sam.* xxx. 11.

II. Figuratively:

1. To imbibe, to absorb, to suck in.

"The earth which *drinketh* in the rain that cometh off upon it."—*Heb.* vi. 7.

2. To take or receive in by any inlet, as by one of the senses. [To *drink in*.]

"My ears have not yet drunk a hundred words
Of that tongue's utterance, yet I know the sound."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

3. *Reflex.*: To make one's self drunk by drinking.

"Benhadad was *drinking himself drunk* in the pavilions."—*1 Kings* xx. 16.

*4. To swallow up, to devour, to consume.

"I *drink* the air before me."
Shakesp.: Tempest, v. 1.

*5. To inhale the fumes or smoke of; to smoke.

"He drooped; we went, 'till one (which did excel
The Indians in *drinking* his tobacco well)
Met us."
Donne: Satires, i. 87.

*6. To suffer for. (*Cotgrave*.)

¶ (1) To *drink all out*: To carouse (q. v.).

(2) To *drink down*:

(a) To destroy or take away the thought or memory of by drinking.

"Come, we have a hot venison pasty to dinner: come, gentlemen, I hope we shall *drink down* all unkindness."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 1.

(b) To beat another in drinking.

(3) To *drink in*:

(a) *Lit.*: To absorb readily.

"The body being reduced nearer unto the earth, and emptied, becometh more porous, and greedily *drinketh* in water."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

(b) *Fig.*: To receive or take in greedily, as with the senses: as, to *drink* in a person's words.

"And with fixed eyes *drink* in immortal rays."
Cowley: Davideis, bk. i.

(4) To *drink off*: To swallow at a single draught.

"One man gives another a cup of poison, a thing as terrible as death; but at the same time he tells him that it is a cordial, and so he *drinks* it off, and dies."—*South*.

(5) To *drink to* or *unto*:

(a) To salute in drinking.

"And thereupon I *drink* unto your grace."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 2.

(b) To drink the health of.

"Give me some wine; fill full:
I *drink* to th' general joy of the whole table."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

(6) To *drink up*: To swallow completely.

"He had *drank up* a cup of fourteen pints, was going to take another."—*Arbutnot: On Coins*.

(7) To *drink deep*: To take a long or deep draught of; to drink to excess.

"We'll teach you to *drink deep* ere you depart."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

(8) To *drink the health of a person*: To wish well to him in the act of drinking; to pledge.

drink, *drinc, *drinch, *drinnch, *drinke, *drynk, *drynke, s. [A. S. *drinc*, *drinca*; O. S. *drank*; M. H. Ger. *tranc*, *trunc*; O. H. Ger. *trank*, *trunk*; Icel. *drekka*; Goth. *dragga*, *dragk*; Sw. *drick*, *dryck*; Dan. *drik*.]

1. Liquor to be drunk or swallowed for the quenching of thirst, medicinal purposes, &c.; opposed to meat and food.

"There ne asolde non mete ne *drynke*
Come in hys womb."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 399.

2. A draught, a potion.

"We will give you rare and sleepy *drinks*."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 1.

3. Strong or intoxicating liquor; the habit of indulging to excess in intoxicating liquors.

"Disease, assisted by strong *drink* and by misery, did its work fast."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ (1) *In drink*: Intoxicated, drunk. In this sense *drink* seems to mean intoxication.

"He's in the third degree of *drink*, he's drowned; go, look after him."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

***drink-hail, interf.** Literally, drink-health; the word used in pledging a person in answer to *wassail* (q. v.).

drink-money, s.

1. Money given to buy liquor for drink.

"Peg's servants were always asking for *drink-money*."—*Arbutnot*.

2. Earnest money.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, plt, sîr, marîne; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

drink-offering, *s.* Among the Jews, an offering of wine, &c.

"He poured a *drink-offering* thereon, and he poured oil thereon."—*Gen. xxv. 13.*

***drink-penny**, *s.* The same as **DRINK-MONEY** (q. v.).

***drink-silver**, *s.* A vail given to servants; drink-money, a largess, a douceur.

drink-a-ble, *a. & s.* [Eng. *drink*; -able.]

A. As adj.: That may or can be drunk; fit or suitable for drinking; potable.

"There was neither wood nor stone, neither firm earth nor *drinkable* water."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxiv.*

B. As subst.: A liquor that may be drunk; drink. "My wife and the young ones stuck to the *drinkables* at the Guildhall, as long as was decent."—*T. Hook: Gilbert Gurney, vol. iii., ch. ii.*

drink-a-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *drinkable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being drinkable; potableness.

drink-ër, ***drink-ere**, ***drynk-are**, ***drynk-ere**, *s.* [A. S. *drinceor*; O. H. Ger. *trinkari*.]

1. *Gen.*: One who drinks. "Its contents the *drinker* drew off till he was satisfied."—*Cook: Voyages, vol. i., bk. i., ch. iii.*

2. *Spec.*: One who drinks intoxicating liquors to excess; a tippler, a drunkard.

"As a *drinker* past control, With the red wine on his soul."—*E. Arnold: The Rhine and the Moselle.*

drinker-moth, *s.*

Entom.: A popular name for *Odonestis potatoe*, a genus of large moths belonging to the family Bombycidae. It derives its name from the palpi, which are long, forming a beak in front. It is of a dull reddish or yellow color.

drink-ing, ***drink-inge**, ***drink-yng**, ***drynk-yng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DRINK, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Imbibing or swallowing liquids.

2. Connected with the drinking of strong liquors; reveling.

"My uncle walked on, singing now a verse of a love song, and then a verse of a *drinking* one."—*Dickens: Pickwick, ch. xlix.*

C. As substantive:

1. The act or practice of imbibing or swallowing liquids; especially the use or consumption of strong liquors.

"I then considered *drinking* as a necessary qualification for a gentleman and a man of fashion."—*Lord Chesterfield: Letters.*

2. A festival or entertainment with liquors.

"The church-wardens or quest-men, and their assistants, shall suffer no plays, feasts, banquets, suppers, churchales, *drinkings*, temporal courts, or leets, lay-juries, musters, or any other profane usage to be kept in the church, chapel, or churchyard."—*Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical.*

drinking-bout, *s.* A set-to at drinking; a revel.

drinking-fountain, *s.* An erection in some public place where water is provided for drinking.

drinking-horn, *s.* A drinking-vessel made of horn.

"Witlaf, a king of the Saxons, Ere yet his last he breathed, To the merry monks of Croyland, His *drinking-horn* bequeathed."—*Longfellow: King Witlaf's Drinking-Horn.*

drinking-house, *s.* An ale-house, a public-house, a tavern.

***drinking-money**, *s.* The same as **DRINK-MONEY** (q. v.).

***drin-kle**, ***dren-kle**, ***drynk-kel-yn**, *v. t. & i.*

[A frequent. from *drink* (q. v.).]

1. *Trans.*: To drown, to deluge, to submerge.

"It ran down on the mountayns, and *drenkled* the playn."—*Langtoft, p. 310.*

2. *Intrans.*: To be drowned or submerged.

"Alle *drenkled* thorgh folie and faut of wisdom."—*Langtoft, p. 241.*

***drin-k-less**, ***drinke-les**, *a.* [Eng. *drink*, -less.] Deprived of or without drink.

"He nought forbiðdeth that every creature Be *drinkless* for alway."—*Chaucer: Troilus and Creseide, ii. 718.*

drip, ***dryp-pyn**, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *drīpan*=to let drop; cogn. with O. S. *drīpan*; Icel. *drípa*=to drip; Sw. *drīpa*; Dan. *drīppe*; Dut. *drūpen*; O. H. Ger. *trīufan*; Ger. *triefen*. (Skeat.)] [**DROP**.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To fall in drops.

"Let what *drips* be his sauce."—*Walton: Angler, pt. i., ch. xiii.*

2. To be so saturated with moisture that drops fall from it.

"The land from the southward of Chiloe to near Concepcion (lat. 37°), is hidden by one dense forest *dripping* with moisture."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World (1840), ch. xi., p. 245.*

***B. Transitive**:

1. To let fall in drops.

"Her flood of tears Seem like the lofty barn of some rich swain, Which from the thatch *drips* fast a shower of rain."—*Swift.*

2. To drop fat in roasting.

"[His] offered entrails shall his crime reproach, And *drip* their fatness from the hazel bough."—*Dryden: Virgil; Georgic ii. 545, 547.*

drip, ***drippe**, ***dryppe**, *s.* [A. S. *drypa*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The falling in drops; a dripping.

"On the ear Drops the light *drip* of the suspended oar."—*Byron: Child Harold, iii. 86.*

2. That which falls in drops; drippings.

"Water may be procured for necessary occasions from the heavens, by preserving the *drips* of the houses."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

II. Arch.: The projecting edge of a molding or corona, channeled beneath.

Right of drip:

Law: An easement in virtue of which a person has the right to allow the drip from his premises to fall on to the lands of another.

drip-joint, *s.*

Plumb.: A mode of uniting two sheets of metal in roofing where the joint is with the current, so as to form a water-conductor.

drip-pipe, *s.* A small copper pipe leading from the waste steam-pipe inside, to carry off the condensed steam and hot water which may be blown into the trap at the top.

drip-stick, *s.*

Stone-saw.: A wooden stick which forms a spout to lead water slowly from a barrel to the stone, so as to keep the kerf wet and cool the saw.

drip-stone, *s.*

1. A corona or projecting tablet or molding over the heads of doorways, windows, archways, niches, &c. Called also a Label, Weather-molding, Water-table, and Hood-molding. (Knight.) The term Label is usually applied to a straight molding. [**LABEL**.]

2. A porous stone for filtering.

dripped, *pa. par. or a.* [**DRIP**, *v.*]

drip-plūg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [**DRIP**, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of falling in drops; the sound of water falling in drops.

"How calm—how still! the only sound The *dripping* of the oar suspended!"—*Wordsworth: Remembrance of Collins.*

2. The melted fat which drips or falls from meat while roasting.

"Shews all her secrets of housekeeping; For candles how she trucks her *dripping*."—*Swift.*

dripping-pan, *s.* A pan for receiving the melted fat which drips or falls from meat while roasting.

"When the cook turns her back, throw smoking coals into the *dripping-pan*."—*Swift.*

dripping-vat, *s.* A tank beneath a boiler or hanging frame, to catch the overflow or drip, as that which receives the solution of indigo running from the boiler in indigo-factories.

***drip-ple**, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Weak.

drive, ***dreve**, ***drife**, ***dryve** (*pa. t.* ***drave**, ***drof**, ***droff**, ***drove**), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *drīfan*; cogn. with Dut. *drīven*; Goth. *dreiban*; Icel. *drīfa*; Sw. *drīfa*; Dan. *drive*; O. H. Ger. *trīpan*; M. H. Ger. *triben*; Ger. *triben*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To impel, urge, or push forward by force.

"Back to the skies with shame he shall be *driven*."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad, viii. 13.*

(2) To cause to enter any substance by force; to knock into anything.

"The nails in his head and fete that *driven* wer."—*Cursor Mundi, 21,778.*

(3) To force or urge forward by pressure.

"Shield urged on shield, and man *drove* man along."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad, xvi. 261.*

(4) To cause to move forward; to urge forward under guidance.

"There find a herd of heifers, wandering o'er The neighboring hill, and *drive* them to the shore."—*Addison: Rape of Europa, 13, 14.*

(5) To blow or hurry along violently.

"He gave them as the dust to his sword, and as *driven* stubble to his bow."—*Isaiah xli. 2.*

(6) To force or urge in different directions, to scatter.

"He stood and measured the earth: he beheld, and *drove* asunder the nations."—*Habakkuk iii. 6.*

(7) To expel by force from any place: followed by *from* or *out*.

"*Driven* from his native land to foreign grounds, He with a generous rage resents his wounds."—*Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iii. 349, 350.*

(8) To chase, to hunt.

"To *drive* the deer with hound and horn Earl Percy took his way."—*Chevy Chase.*

(9) To clear any place by forcing away what is in it.

"We come not with design of wasteful prey, To *drive* the country, force the swains away."—*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, i. 744, 745.*

(10) To impel or urge forward a horse or beast of burden: hence, to guide and manage the course of a carriage or other vehicle drawn by it.

(11) To convey a person on a carriage or other vehicle.

(12) To manage or regulate an engine.

(13) To put off, to delay.

"I pray do not *drive* all till last day."—*Notice by Vicar of Hampsthwaite (1686), in Antiquary.*

Figuratively:

(1) To force, to compel, to constrain.

"The Romans did not think that tyranny was thoroughly extinguished, till they had *driven* one of their consuls to depart the city."—*Hooker.*

(2) To force in any direction.

"For the metre sake, some words in him sometime be *driven* awry."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster.*

(3) To distress, to straiten; to push into or place in a position of difficulty or danger.

"This kind of speech is in the manner of desperate men *far driven*."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

(4) To urge or impel by violence, as opposed to kindness.

"He taught the gospel rather than the law, And forced himself to *drive*, but loved to draw."—*Dryden: Character of a Good Parson, 30, 31.*

(5) To impel or urge by passion.

"Lord Cottington knew too well how to lead him into a mistake, and then *drive* him into choler."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

(6) To press to a conclusion; to pursue or follow out to the end.

"The experiment of wood that shineth in the dark, we have diligently *driven* and pursued."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

(7) To negotiate, to manage: as, to *drive* a bargain.

"Your Pasimond a lawless bargain *drove*, The parent could not sell the daughter's love."—*Dryden: Cymon and Iphigenia, 298, 299.*

(8) To carry on, to prosecute, to push.

"As a farmer cannot husband his ground so well if he sit at a great rent; so the merchant cannot *drive* his trade so well, if he sit at great usury."—*Bacon.*

(9) To pass, to consume, to spend.

"And thus they *drive* forth the day."—*Gower, i. 16.*

(10) To reduce to a state or condition.

"Godes deore temple to *driven* all to duste."—*St. Juliana, p. 41.*

(11) To purify by motion, to sift.

"My thrice *driven* bed of down."—*Shakespeare: Othello, i. 3.*

II. Technically:

1. **Cricket**: To hit the ball forward in front of mid-wicket.

"Getting well hold of a ball, he *drove* it out of the ground for six."—*London Standard.*

2. **Shoot**: To force game from a covert toward the guns.

3. **Min.**: To cut or dig horizontally; to make a drift in.

ball, **boŷ**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **gell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiŷ**; **sin**, **aŷ**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**. -cian, -tian = ŷan. -tion, -sion = ŷūn; -tŷion, -ŷion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = ŷūŷ. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

B. Intransitive:**I. Ordinary Language:****1. Literally:**

(1) To be impelled or urged forward with violence by any physical agent.

"Nor with the rising storm would vainly strive,
But left the helm, and let the vessel drive."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, vii. 881, 882.

(2) To rush and press with violence, to dash.

"Fierce Boreas drove against his flying sails,
And rent the sheets."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, i. 147, 148.

* (3) To press, to crowd, to throng.

"The bees drive out upon each other's backs,
T' imbosc their hives in clusters."
Dryden: Don Sebastian, ii. 2.

* (4) To hurry along, to rush violently.

"The wolves scampered away, however, as hard as they
could drive."—*L'Estrange*.

(5) To ride or travel in a carriage or other vehicle.

"O'er the necks
Thou drov'st of warring angels disarrayed."
Milton: P. L., iii. 395, 396.

(6) To understand, or be skilled in the art of driving; as, He can drive well.

* (7) To take the property of another for rent due; to distract.

"His landlord, who, he fears, hath sent
His water-bailiff thust to drive for rent."
Cleveland: Poems, p. 19.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To aim a blow, to strike with violence or fury.

"At Anxur's shield he drove, and at the blow
Both shield and arm to ground together go."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, x. 761, 762.

(2) To tend, to aim; to have as one's end or aim.

"We have done our work, and are come within view of
the end that we have been driving at."—*Addison: On the War*.

II. Technically:**Cricket:**

1. To be skilled in driving a ball.

2. To drive or send a ball a long distance; applied to the bat: as, This bat drives well.

¶ (1) To drive home: To drive a nail, &c., into wood, quite up to the head.

(2) To drive in:

Mil.: To force to retreat on their supports; to drive back.

"The out-posts of the Cameronians were speedily driven in."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(3) To drive off: To put off, to delay, to postpone.

(4) To drive out:

(a) *Ord. Lang.*: To expel.

(b) *Print.*: To space widely, to make a line of copy fill out the line, as when a mass of solid matter is divided into several takes, each being required to begin and end a line evenly.

(5) To drive a good bargain: To make a good bargain for one's self.

(6) To drive a hard bargain: To be hard or harsh in making a bargain.

(7) To let drive: To aim a blow, to strike at furiously.

"Four rogues in buckram let drive at me."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., li. 4.

drive, *s.* [DRIVE, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of driving.

2. A journey or airing in a carriage or vehicle.

"We had a dreary drive, in a dusky night, to St. Andrew's, where we arrived late."—*Boswell: Tour to the Hebrides*.

3. The distance over which one is driven.

4. A road or avenue on which carriages are driven.

5. A blow, a violent stroke. (*Slang.*)

II. Technically:

1. *Cricket*: A hit which drives the ball forward in front of mid-wicket.

"He also made the next hit, which was a straight drive off the same bowler for a couple."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. *Forging*: A matrix formed by a steel punch, die, or drift.

drive-bolt, *s.* A drift; a bolt for setting other bolts home, or depressing the heads below the general surface.

driv-el, ***drevel**, ***dryv-el**, ***driv-le**, *v. i. & t.* [A modification of *Mid. Eng. dravelen*, a frequent form from *draben* = to dirty, from *Ir. drab* = a spot, a stain. Cf. *Platt-Deutsch drabeln* = to slaver. (*Sket.*)]

A. Intransitive:

1. To slaver; to allow the spittle to run or flow from the mouth, as a child, an idiot, or dotard.

"Forced to drive like some paralytic, or a fool."—*Grew*.

2. To be weak or silly; to act as an idiot or dotard.

"So dull in youth, so drivelling in his age,"

Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

***B. Trans.**: To foul or cover with drive or slaver.

"Which stirs his staring, beastly, drivell'd beard."

Drayton: Muses' Elysium, Nymphal 10.

driv-el, ***drevel**, ***drivell**, *s.* [DRIVEL, *v.*]

1. Slaver; spittle running or flowing from the mouth.

"And cleared the drivell from his beard."

Warner: Alston's England, bk. iv., c. xx.

*2. A driver; an idiot, a dotard.

"Set this drivell out of dore,

That in thy traines such tales doth poure."

The Lover Describeth his Whole State.

*3. Silly, nonsensical talk, such as that of an idiot.

*4. A servant, a drudge. [DROIL.]

drivel-bib, *s.* A slaving-bib.

"Had Teufelsdröckh also a father and mother; did he, at one time, wear drivell-bibs, and live on spoon-meat?"—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. xi.

driv-el-ër, **driv-el-ler**, *s.* [Eng. *drivel*; -er.]

A slaver, an idiot, a dotard, a fool.

"I have heard the arrantest drivellers commended for their shrewdness, even by men of tolerable judgment."—*Swift*.

driv-el-îng, **driv-el-ling**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DRIVEL, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act or habit of slaving.

"Without any drivelling or spurning in any part of his body."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 740.

2. Silly, nonsensical talk or actions; drivel.

driven (*pro. driv-n*), *pa. par., a. & s.* [DRIVE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pa. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

Mach.: Any part of a machine moved directly by the driver; also called Follower (q. v.).

driven-well, *s.* A well formed of a tube driven into the ground until its perforated end reaches a stratum containing water. When the tube is driven to the desired depth, the outer tube is elevated sufficiently to expose the slots of the tube, which is secured to the barbed point. When the proper depth has been reached, a plunger is placed in the tube, which thus forms a pump-stock of limited bore.

Driven-well pump: A pump of proportions and construction adapted to occupy a tube which has been driven into the ground till its lower end has reached a watery stratum. (*Knight*.)

driv-ër, ***driv-ar**, ***dry-fer**, *s.* [Eng. *drive*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who or that which drives; the person or thing which applies force to urge or compel any person or thing forward.

"A drove of sheep, or an herd of oxen, may be managed by any noise or cry which their driver shall accustom them to."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 9.

2. One who drives a carriage or other vehicle or an engine.

*3. One who aims or strives at any certain object.

"A dangerous driver at sedition."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays*.

II. Technically:

1. *Blast*: The copper bar by which the tamping is driven around the pricker on to the charge in a blast-hole; a tamping-iron.

2. *Cooper*: A tool used by coopers in driving on the hoops of casks, its tooth resting on the hoop.

3. Machinery:

(1) The wheel of a locomotive to which the power is communicated. A pair of drivers are arranged on an axle, their cranks or wrist-pins being at an angle of 90°, so that one is always at an advantageous position for duty, relatively to the piston. Several pairs of drivers are coupled together by connecting-rods; a driving-wheel.

(2) In gearing, the main-wheel by which motion is imparted to a train of wheels. A master-wheel.

(3) A drift for enlarging a hole or giving it an angular shape not attainable by a drill. [DRIFT.]

(4) A stamp or punch, the salient tool which acts in conjunction with the bed, bottom, or bolster, through whose aperture the excised piece of plate is driven.

4. *Mill*: The term is applied to that which communicates motion, as the cross-bar on the spindle by which motion is communicated to the runner of a grinding-mill. A peg, catch, tappet.

5. *Naut.*: A four-cornered fore-and-aft sail, on the lower mast of a ship; its head is extended by a gaff, and its foot by a boom or sheet; a spanker. A ring-tail is a sail added at the lee-leech of a driver.

6. *Shipbuild.*: The foremost spur in the bulge-ways, the heel of which is fayed to the fore-side of the foremost poppet, and the sides placed to look fore and aft in a ship.

7. *Turning*: A bent piece of iron fixed in the center-chuck, and projecting so as to meet the carrier or dog on the mandrel to which the work is attached.

8. *Weaving*: The piece of wood which impels the shuttle through the shed of the loom.

driver-ant, *s.*

Entomology: *Anomma arcens*, a species of ant, so called from its driving before it almost any animal which comes in its way. It is a native of Western Africa.

driver-boom, *s.*

Naut.: The boom to which the driver is hauled out.

driver-spanker, *s.*

Naut.: The same as DRIVER, II. 5.

driv-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DRIVE, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Impelling, urging, or pressing forward.

2. Driven or blown along; drifting.

II. Mach.: Communicating power or force; as, a driving-shaft.

C. As substantive:**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of impelling, urging, or pressing forward with force.

2. The act or art of guiding a carriage or other vehicle drawn by horses, &c.; the art of regulating and managing an engine.

*3. Tendency, aim, drift.

II. Min.: The cutting of drifts or horizontal passages through the rocks, &c.

driving-axle, *s.*

Mach.: The axle of a driving-wheel; the bearing portion rests in the driving-box. The weight of that portion of the engine is supported by a driving-spring upon the box.

driving-bolt, *s.* A wheelwright's tool used for driving in nave-boxes.

driving-box, *s.* The journal-box of a driving-axle.

driving-chisel, *s.* A chisel bailed on each face.

driving-gear, *s.* That portion of a machine which is especially concerned in the motion; as the parts from the cylinder to the wheels, inclusive, of a locomotive; the ground-wheel to the cutter-bar pitman, inclusive, of a harvester; the hand-crank and gearing of a winch or crab, &c.

driving-notes, *s. pl.*

Music: Synopced notes: notes driven through the ensuing accent. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

driving-point, *s.*

Math.: The point at which power is communicated by the driver.

driving-rein, *s.*

Sadd.: A rein which is buckled or snapped to the bit-rings and passes back to the driver. Driving-reins are known in our Western States as lines.

driving-shaft, *s.* A shaft communicating motion from the motor to the machinery. Shafting transmits power, but the driving-shaft is more immediate to the power; the motor.

driving-springs, *s. pl.* The springs fixed upon the boxes of the driving-axle of a locomotive-engine, to support the weight and to deaden the shocks caused by irregularities in the rails.

driving-wheel, *s.*

1. *Steam-eng.*: One of the large wheels of a locomotive to which the connecting-rods of the engine are attached. In the American practice the connecting-rod is usually coupled to a wrist on the



Driver.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; plne, pît, sîre, sîr, marive; gô, pôr, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

driver. This may be coupled by outside connecting-rods to other wheels of the same size, so as to make drivers of the latter. In the English practice, with cylinders inside the frame, the connecting-rods are coupled to cranks on the axle of the driving wheels.

2. *Harvester*: The wheel which rests upon the ground, and whose tractional adherence thereto, as the frame is dragged along by the team, is the means of moving the gearing and giving motion to the cutter and reel. (*Knight*.)

driz-zle, ***dris-sel**, ***dris-el**, *v. i. & t.* [A frequent form from Mid. Eng. *dreosen*; A. S. *dreosan* = to fall; Prov. Ger. *drieseln*.]

1. *Intrans.*: To fall, as rain, in small fine drops; to rain in a mist.

II. Transitive:

1. To shed or let fall in small, fine drops.

"When the sun sets, the air doth drizzle dew."
Shakespeare: Romeo and Juliet, iii. f.

2. To wet with fine drops or spray.

driz-zle, *s.* [*DRIZZLE*, *v.*] Fine, small rain; mizzle, mist.

"Besides, why could you not for drizzle pray?"

Wolcott: P. Pindar, p. 160.

driz-zled (*zled* as *zeld*), *pa. par. or a.* [*DRIZZLE*, *v.*]

driz-zling, ***dryse-ling**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*DRIZZLE*, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Falling in small, fine drops; misty.

"The neighboring mountains, by reason of their height, are more exposed to the dews and drizzling rains than any of the adjacent parts."—*Addison: Italy*.

2. Wet, rainy; marked by drizzling rain.

"Some dull drizzling day."—*Cowper: Hope*, 371.

3. Wet with fine drops or spray; dripping.

"Black drizzling crags, that, beaten by the din, vibrate."
Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches.

C. *As substantive*:

1. A drizzling rain; a drizzle.

2. Petty droppings.

"The daffish declarations of my lord Boner, with such other dirty drizzlings of Antichrist."—*Bale: Yet a Course*, &c., fol. 97, b.

driz-zly, *a.* [English *drizzl(e)*; *-y*.] Shedding fine, small rain, snow, &c.; drizzling.

"Where nought but drizzly streams and noisome fogs
Forever hung on drizzly Auster's beard."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 76.

***droch-lín**, ***drogh-ling**, *a.* [Gael. *droich* = a dwarf, and dim. suff. *-lín, -ling*.]

1. Puny, of small stature, feeble.

2. Wheezing and blowing.

"That droghling, coghling ballie body they ca' Mac-whapple."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xlii.

dröck, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A water-course.

***dröf-länd**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *drof* = drive, and Eng. land.]

Feudal Law: The same as *DRIFTLAND* (q. v.).

drög (1), *s.* [*DRAGGE*.] A confection.

drög (2), **drogue**, **drougue**, *s.* [Perhaps from *drag*.] A buoy, or square piece of wood, attached to the end of a harpoon line to check the speed of the whale when running or sounding.

"The first mate was on the point of heaving his own line overboard with a *drougue* fastened to it."—*Kingston: South Sea Whaler* (1879), ch. iii., p. 79.

drög-ër, **drögh-ër**, *s.* [Fr. *droguer* = a boat for catching and drying herrings. Dut. *droog*, from *drogen*, *droogen* = to dry.

(*Littre*, &c.)]

Naut.: A West India cargo-boat, employed in coasting, having long, light masts and lateen sails.

***drög-e-stër**, *s.* [Eng. *drog* = drug; suff. *-ster*.] A druggist.

drög-män, **drög-ö-män**, *s.* [*DRAGO-MAN*.]

drögs, *s. pl.* [*DRUG*.] Drugs, physic, medicine.

"A' the doctors' drugs."—*A. Wilson: Poems*, p. 201.

***drög-uër-ÿ**, *s.* [Fr. *droguerie*.] Confections, physic, drugs.

"None of the *droguery* nor the roguery o' doctors fo' me."—*Sir A. Wylie*, iii. 285.



Droger.

dröich, *s.* [Gael.] A dwarf, a pigmy.

dröich-ÿ, *a.* [Eng. *droich*; *-y*.] Dwarfish.

"There was Zuccheus, a man of a low stature, that is, a little *droichy* body."—*Fresh. Eloq.*, p. 129.

***dröil**, ***drolle**, ***droyl**, *s.* [*DROLL*; *v.*]

1. A drone, a sluggard, a mope.

2. Labor, drudgery, toil.

"Would you would speak to him though, to take a little
More paines, 'tis I do all the *drolle*, the durtwork."
Shirley: Gentleman of Venice, I.

3. A slave, a servant.

"With ferie looks, hee shall behold these deuill's
drolles, doolefull creatures."—*Z. Boyd: Last Battell*, 677.

***dröil**, *v. i.* [Dut. *druilen* = to mope about.] To dudge, to work sluggishly and slowly, to plod.

"How worldlings *droll* for trouble! That fond breast
That is possessed
Of earth without a cross, has earth without a rest."
Quarles: Emblems.

dröit, *s.* [Fr.]

*I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Right, law, justice, equity, privilege.

2. A right, a due.

"The pilferings of the orchard and garden I confiscated as *droits*."—*Marryat: Frank Mildmay*, ch. i.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Comm.*: A duty, a custom.

2. *Old English Law*. A writ of right; the highest of all real writs.

¶ *Droits of the Admiralty*: Certain perquisites formerly attached to the Office of Lord High Admiral of England, but now paid direct into the Exchequer for the public benefit. Ships seized on the breaking out of hostilities are *droits* of the Admiralty, as also property captured from pirates, to be restored, if private property, to the rightful owners, on payment of one-eighth of the value as salvage.

dröit-u-räl, *a.* [Fr. *droiture*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.]

Law: Pertaining or relating to a right to property, as distinguished from possession.

dröitsch-kä, *s.* [Russ. *drozhki*.] A Russian traveling-carriage. [*DROSCHKY*.]

dröil, *a. & s.* [Fr. *drôle* = a boon companion, a pleasant wag; *dröler* = to play the wag (*Cotgrave*); from Dut. *drollig* = burlesque, odd, from Dan. *troll*; Sw. *troll*; Ice. *troll* = a hobgoblin, "a famous word in Scandinavian story, which makes continual mention of the odd pranks played by them." (*Skeat*.)]

A. *As adj.*: Odd, merry, facetious, ludicrous, comical, laughable, queer, ridiculous. (Applied both to persons and things.)

*B. *As substantive*:

1. A merry fellow, a jester, a buffoon; one whose business it is to raise mirth and laughter by ludicrous or comical pranks or tricks.

"The two *drolls*, apprehending that news, were as glad as if they had been invited to a wedding."—*Comical History of France* (1655).

2. A puppet-show, a farce.

"To go to Smithfield to see the jack puddings, *drolls*, and pick-pockets."—*Poor Robin* (1736).

***droll-booth**, *s.* A traveling theater; a place of exhibition for puppet-shows.

"A throng of searchers after truth
Were crowding at the alley's mouth,
Wherein the conventicle stood,
Like Smithfield *droll-booth*, built with wood."
Hudibras Redivivus, pt. v. (1706.)

***droll-house**, *s.* A *droll-booth*.

"Used for a theater or *droll-house*, or for idle puppet-shows."—*Watts: Holiness of Times*, dis. 3.

***dröil**, *v. i. & t.* [O. Fr. *dröler* = to play the wag.] [*DROLL*, *a.*]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To play the wag or buffoon; to jest, to joke.

2. To trifle.

"He would scarce *droll* away the sum he offered."—*The Stighted Maid*, p. 7.

B. *Trans.*: To lead or influence by jest or *drollery*; to cajole, to trick, to cheat.

"Men that will not be reasoned into their senses, may yet be laughed or *drolled* into them."—*L'Estrange*.

***dröill-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *droll*; *-er*.] A *droll*, a jester, a buffoon.

"He is making an experiment by another sort of enemies, and sets the apes and *drollers* upon it."—*Glanville: Sermons*, p. 193.

dröill-ër-ÿ, *s.* [Fr. *drölerie*.]

1. Idle sportive jokes, buffoonery, jesting, comicality, fun, humor.

"They hang between heaven and hell, borrow the Christian's faith, and the atheist's *drollery* upon it."—*Government of the Tongue*.

*2. A puppet.

"Our women the best linguists! they are parrots;
On this side the Alps they're nothing but mere *drolleries*."
Beaum. & Flot.: Wildgoose Chase, i. 2.

*3. A puppet-show.

"A living *drollery*."—*Shakespeare: Tempest*, iii. 3.

*4. A lively or comical sketch, drawing, &c.

"And for thy walls, a pretty slight *drollery*, or the story of the Prodigal."—*Shakespeare: Henry IV.*, Pt. II., ii. 1.

***dröill-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *droll*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to a *droll* or puppet-show.

"Some other high princess or *drollie* story."—*Fielding: Jonathan Wild*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

***dröill-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*DROLL*, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: *Drollery*, buffoonery, jesting.

"By their rude *drolling* and buffooning to expose to contempt all that which the wisest and best men in the world have always had the greatest veneration for."—*Hallywell: Moral Sermons*, p. 66.

***dröill-ing-lÿ**, *adv.* [Eng. *drolling*; *-ly*.] In a *droll*, jesting, or comical manner; *drollly*.

"And yet then there are very few are so modish as to wave the talk of religion, or to talk lightly and *drollingly* of it."—*Goodman: Winter Evening Conf.*, pt. i.

***dröill-ish**, *a.* [English *droll*; *-ish*.] Somewhat *droll*, ludicrous, or comical; funny.

"Apt to show itself in a *drollish* and witty kind of peevishness."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, vol. ii., ch. xii.

***dröill-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *droll*; *-ist*.] A buffoon, a jester.

"These idle *drollists* have an utter antipathy to all braver and more generous kinds of knowledge."—*Glanville: On Drollery and Atheism*, § 3.

dröil-ÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *droll* (*l*); *-ly*.] In a *droll*, ludicrous, or comical manner; comically.

drö-mæ-or-nis, *s.* [Gr. *dromaios* = swift, and *ornis* = a bird.]

Palæont.: A genus of *Struthionidæ*, akin to the genus *Dromaius* (Emu). The remains on which it was founded were met with in the Post-Tertiary deposits of Australia.

drö-mä-i-üs, *s.* [Gr. *dromaios* = running at full speed, swift.]

Ornith.: A genus of *Struthionidæ*. *Dromaius Novæ Hollandiæ* is the Emu of New Holland. [*EMU*.]

dröm-a-thër-i-üm, *s.* [Gr. *dromos* = running, and *thërion* = a wild beast.]

Palæont.: A small marsupial found in the American Trias. in North Carolina. Each ramus of the lower jaw contains ten small molars in a continuous series, one canine, and three conical incisors, the latter being divided by short intervals. (*Owen*.)

***dröm-ë-där-i-an**, *s.* [Eng. *dromedary*; *-an*.] The rider or driver of a dromedary.

"Some dromedaries are to take part in the cavalcade, ridden by *dromedarians* in Egyptian costume."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

dröm-ë-dar-ÿ, ***drom-e-dar-le**, *s.* [O. French *dromedaire*; Fr. *dromadaire*, from Low Lat. *dromedarius*, *dromadarius*, from Lat. *dromas* (genit. *dromadis*) = a dromedary; from Gr. *dromas* (genit. *dromados*) = speedy, fast, running, from *dramein*, 2 aor. infin. of *trechō* = to run; Sp., Port. & Ital. *dromedario*.]

Zool.: *Camelus dromedarius*, the Arabian camel—the *Ship of the Desert*: so called from its swift-

ness in traveling, being capable of keeping up the rate of one hundred miles a day for several successive days. It is distinguished from the Bactrian camel by the single hump on the middle of its back, the Bactrian camel having two. The name of *Dromedary* is frequently applied to all one-humped camels, but is correctly applicable only to the swift variety of the species which is employed for riding; the heavier-built, one-humped pack-camel not being properly included under the designation. [*CAMEL*, A. I. I.]

dromedary-battery, *s.* Artillery transported on the backs of dromedaries.



Dromedary.

böil, **böy**; **pöüt**, **jöwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **qhín**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **ag**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tíon**, **-gíon** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bél**, **dél**.

drō-mī-ā, *s.* [Gr. *dromos*=running.]

Zool.: The Sponge-crabs, a genus of Anomalous Decapods. They are natives of warm seas.

drōm-i-l-dā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dromi(a)*; Lat. fem. adj. pl. suff. *-idae*.]

Zool.: A family of Anomalous Crustaceans, of which Dromia is the type.

***drōm-bnd**, ***drom-ande**, ***drom-oun**, ***drom-ounde**, ***drom-und**, ***drom-ound**, *s.* [O. Fr. *dromont*, *dromon*; Icel. *dromundr*, from Lat. *dromo*, from Gr. *dromōn*=a light sailing vessel, from *dromos*=a running; *dramein*, 2nd aor. infin. of *trechō*=to run.] Properly a light, swift-sailing vessel, but used for a vessel of any kind.

"That comen by schip other dromouns."

Alisaunder, 90.

drōne, ***drane**, *s.* [A. S. *drān*, cogn. with Dan. *drone*; Icel. *dróni*; Sw. *drönare*=a drone, *dröna*=to drone; M. H. Ger. *treno*; Greek *thrōnax*.] [DRONE, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: In the same sense as II. 2.

"Right as dranes doth nought
But drynketh up the huy."

Piers Plowman's Crede (1446).

2. Figuratively:

(1) A lazy, idle person who lives on the industry of others; a sluggard.

"To be luxurious drones, that only rob
The busy hive."

Thomson: Liberty, iv. 852, 853.

(2) A droning, monotonous noise or sound: as of a bagpipe.

"The drone of a Lincolnshire bagpipe."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., i. 2.

(3) The humming sound made by a bee.

II. Technically:

1. Music:

(1) The monotonous bass produced from the larger of the three pipes of bagpipes. As there are no governing holes in the drone, the sound it gives forth serves as a continuous bass to any melody; the pipe second in size is tuned to give out the fifth above the drone; and the smaller pipe, called the chanter, has ventages by which the melody is made. [BAGPIPES.] (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

(2) A name given to the three lower pipes of the bagpipe, which each emit only a single tone; usually two octaves of the key-note D, and the fifth A. They are distinguished from the chanter, which has the power of producing a melodious succession of notes. (*Grove*.)

(3) The chorus or burden of a song.

(4) The term has been transferred to continuous bass in a composition, usually of a pastoral kind. (*Grove*.) Also called Drone-bass.

2. *Entom.*: The male of the honey-bee, *Apis mellifica*, which makes no honey, its sole use being to fecundate the queen-bee. [BEE (1).]

drone-bass, *s.* [DRONE, *s.* II. 1 (4).]

drone-bee, *s.* [DRONE, *s.* II. 2.]

drone-fly, *s.*

Entom.: A dipterous fly, *Eristalis tenax*, resembling the drone-bee.

drone-pipe, *s.*

1. The drone of a bagpipe. [DRONE, *s.* II. 1 (1).] Any instrument which emits a droning sound.

"Here while his canting drone-pipe scanned
The mystic figures of her hand,
He tipples palmistry, and dines
On all her fortune-telling lines."—*Cleveland*.

2. The droning of any insect.

"You fall at once into a lower key,
That's worse—the drone-pipe of an humble-bee."

Couper: Conversation, 329, 330.

drōne, *v. i. & t.* [Sw. *dröna*=to bellow, to drone; Dan. *dröne*=to rumble.] [DRONE, *s.*]

I. Intransitive:

1. To make a droning, monotonous, humming noise: as a bagpipe.

2. To live in idleness on the industry of others.

"Why was I not the twentieth by descent
From a long restive race of droning kings?"

Dryden: Spanish Friar, ii. 2.

3. To read or speak in a droning, monotonous manner; to prose.

"Turn out their droning Senate."

Utway: Venice Preserved, ii. 3.

II. *Trans.*: To read or repeat in a droning, monotonous tone.

"And the reader droned from the pulpit,
Like the murmur of many bees,
The legend of good Saint Guthlac
And Saint Basil's homilies."

Longfellow: King Wulfaf's Drinking Horn.

drōh'-gō, *s.* [A native South African word.]

Ornith.: The name given by the Franco-Dutch naturalist and traveler Le Vaillant to *Dicrurus*, a genus of thrush-like, perching birds, belonging to the family *Dicruridae* (q. v.). They are found in India and the neighboring islands, and South Africa. They are not far removed from the Flycatchers, differing in having only ten tail-feathers.

drongo-shrikes, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The birds of the genus *Dicrurus* or the family *Dicruridae*, the latter being by some ornithologists reduced to *Dicrurine*, a sub-family of *Laniadæ* (*Swainson*), or of *Ampelidæ*. (*Dallas*.)

drōn'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DRONE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or habit of reading or talking in a droning, monotonous manner; prosiness, monotonous language.

"Cant and droning supply the place of sense and reason in the language of men."—*Swift: Tale of a Tub*.

***drōn'-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *dron(e)*; *-ish*.] Like a drone; idle, sluggish, lazy, slow.

"They would be apt to wax . . . dronish and lazy."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. II., ser. 15.

***drōn'-ish-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *dronish*; *-ly*.] In a dronish, lazy, or idle manner; idly, sluggishly; like a drone.

***drōn'-ish-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *dronish*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being dronish; laziness, idleness, sluggishness.

"He must not be tame neither, nor sink into an enervated dullness, or flaccid dronishness of gesture."—*Essay on the Action for the Pulpit* (1753), p. 65.

***drōh'-kle**, *v. t. & i.* [DRINKLE.]

1. *Trans.*: To drown, to overwhelm.

"In a water stampe he was dronkled flead."

Langtoft, p. 286.

2. *Intrans.*: To be drowned or overwhelmed.

"The proude kyng Pharaon dronkled."

Langtoft, p. 289.

drōn'-y, *a.* [Eng. *dron(e)*; *-y*.]

*1. Like a drone; sluggish, lazy, idle.

2. Of a droning character in sound.

droöl, *v. i.* [A dialectal variant of *drivel* (q. v.).] To drivel, to slaver. (*Provincial and American*.)

"His mouth drooling with texts."—*T. Parker: Life*, p. 159.

droöp, ***droup-en**, ***drowp-yn**, ***drup-en**, *v. t. & t.* [Icel. *drúpa*=to droop, from the same root as *drop* (q. v.).]

A. Intransitive:

*1. To hide, to crouch.

"In this dale I droupe and dare."

Minot: Poems, p. 2.

2. To hang, to bend, or sink down.

"Inglorious droops the laurel, dead to song,
And long a stranger to the hero's brow."

Thomson: Liberty, i. 171, 172.

3. To be dispirited or dejected; to lose heart or courage.

"Nay, droop not yet! the warrior said;
'Come, let me give thee ease and aid!'"

Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 20.

4. To fail or sink; as, The spirits droop.

5. To languish, to decline.

"I droop, with struggling spent,
My thoughts are on my sorrows bent."—*Sandys*.

6. To fail, to decline.

"My fortunes will ever after droop."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew* (Induct. ii.).

*7. To come to an end or close.

"Then day drooped."—*Tennyson: Princess*, ii. 445.

B. *Trans.*: To allow to sink or hang down.

"A withered vine
That droops his sapless branches to the ground."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., ii. 5.

¶ **Droop-rumpl't**: That droops at the crupper.

"The sma' droop-rumpl't hunter cattle,
Might abins waur't thee for a brattle."

Burns: To His Auld Mare Maggie.

¶ For the difference between *to droop* and *to flag*, see FLAG.

droöpēd, *pr. par. or a.* [DROOP.]

***droöp'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *droop*; *-er*.] A spiritless, dull person.

"If he [the historian] be pleasant, he is noted for a jester; if he be grave, he is reckoned for a drooper."—*Holinshead: Ireland*; *Stanhurst to Sir H. Sidneie*.

droöp'-ing, ***droup-ing**, ***drowp-ing** *pr. par., a. & s.* [DROOP.]

A. *As pr. par.* (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Hanging down.

2. *Bot.*: Inclining a little from the perpendicular, so that the apex is directed toward the horizon.

C. *As substantive*:

*1. The act of hiding or crouching.

"With drouping on nightes."

Destruction of Troy, 3,290.

2. The act or state of hanging or sinking down.

drooping-avens, *s.*

Bot.: *Geum rivale*.

drooping-tulip, *s.*

Bot.: *Fritillaria meleagris*, from the flower hanging downward, and much resembling a tulip in form. (*Britten & Holland*.)

droöp'-ing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *drooping*; *-ly*.] In a drooping, sinking, or languishing manner.

"The word of triumph fainted from his tongue;

That hand, so raised, how droopingly it hung!"

Byron: Lara, ii. 15.

dröp, *s.* [A. S. *dropa*=a drop; *dréopian*=to drop; Icel. *dropi*=a drop; *dreypa*=to drop; Dut. *drop*=a drop; Sw. *droppe*; Dan. *draahe*; O. H. Ger. *troppo*; Ger. *troffe*. From the verb to drip (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A globe or small portion of any liquid in a spherical form; as much of a liquid as falls at once when there is not a continual stream.

"After dinner he rose, filled a goblet to the brim with wine, and, holding it up, asked whether he had spilt one drop."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Anything resembling a drop, or hanging as a drop: as, a pendant of a chandelier, a hanging diamond ornament or ear-ring, &c. [II. 3 (5).]

(2) The smallest quantity of any liquor.

(3) A falling trap-door or hatch.

(4) A stage or platform on a gallows, contrived so as to fall from under the feet of persons who are to be hanged.

"Hear one story more, and then I will stop.
I dreamt Wood was told he should die by a drop,
So methought he resolved no liquor to taste,
For fear the first drop might as well be his last.
But dreams are like oracles; 'tis hard to explain 'em,
For it proved that he died of a drop at Kilmalham."
Swift: A Serious Poem upon William Wood (1725).

II. Technically:

1. *Eng. Coal-trade*: A machine for lowering loaded coal-cars from a high stait to the vessel, to avoid the breaking of the coal by dropping it from a height. It is a perpendicular lift in which the car is received in a movable and counterpoised cradle which is lowered and returned. A falling leaf is projected outward, to bring the wagon over the hatchway of the vessel.

2. *Mach.*: A swaging-hammer which drops between guides. [DROPP-HAMMER.]

3. Architecture:

(1) An ornament depending from the triglyphs of the Doric order; gutta.

(2) A supplementary gas-tube to lower a gas-jet. [DROPP-LIGHT.]

(3) A theatrical stage curtain. [DROPP-SCENE.]

(4) The depth of the hanger by which shafting is supported overhead.

(5) A prismatic pendant for a chandelier, to increase the brilliancy of the display by the refraction of the rays of light. It is made of a glass lump molded in a pinching-tongs.

4. *Naut.*: The depth of a sail amidships.

5. *Fort.*: That part of the ditch sunk deeper than the rest, at the sides of a caponniere or in front of an embrasure.

6. *Football*: The same as DROPP-KICK (q. v.).

"The drop out was well returned, and some good dropp-kicking took place."—*Field*.

¶ Drop of water:

Lapid.: A colorless transparent topaz.

¶ To get the drop on a person: To draw a weapon on one before he can prepare to defend himself.

drop-box, *s.*

Weaving: A shuttle-box used in figure-weaving looms in which each shuttle carries its own color. The box is vertically adjustable by means of a pattern-chain or otherwise at the end of the shed, and, by automatic adjustment, the shuttle holding the required color is brought opposite to the shed and so as to be struck by the picker.

***drop-falling**, ***drope-falling**, *s.* The falling of a drop of rain.

"He shal come down as drope-falling droppende vp on erthe."—*Wycliffe: Ps. lxxi. 6*.

drop-flue, *a.* (See the compound.)

Drop-flue boiler: A boiler in which the caloric current descends by one or more steps or gradations, bringing it into contact with parts of the boiler in descending series; the object being to cause it to leave the boiler at the lower part, where the feed-water is introduced.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

drop-hammer, s. A hammer in which the weight is raised by a strap or similar device, and then released so as to drop upon the object below, which rests upon the anvil. It is used in swaging, die-work, striking up sheet-metal, jewelry, &c. The hammer-strap is drawn upward by means of two pulleys, which are brought together so as to compress the strap between them. One of these, the driving-pulley, is fast upon its axle and turns in fixed bearings, while the other turns loosely upon an eccentrically journaled axis, arranged also in fixed bearings, but so as to be incapable of turning therein except as force is applied to it to effect that object. To one end of the latter shaft there is attached a horizontal arm, the outer end of which is connected to a hand-lever or treadle by a connecting-rod. By means of these appliances the eccentrically journaled shaft can be turned at will, so as to remove its roller from contact with the strap, and allow the hammer to fall through any length of space desired, within the limits of the machine. (Knight.)

drop-kick, s.

Football: A mode of kicking the ball by letting it drop from the hands, and kicking it as it begins to rebound from the ground.

drop-light, s.

1. A means for placing the gas-burner at such elevation as may be convenient for reading or work, and supporting it in place without extraneous help.

2. A stand for a gas-burner and chimney, adapted to be placed on a table, and connecting by an elastic tube with the gas-pipe.

***drop-meal, drop-meale, *drope-mele, adv.** Drop by drop; by drops.

"In hire he heldeth nout one dropemele."—*Andrew Riche*, p. 282.

drop-meter, s. An instrument for measuring out liquid drop by drop. Otherwise named a dropping-bottle, dropping-tube, burette, pipette.

drop-press, s. A form of power hammer, not uncommonly called a press, and used for swaging as well as for ordinary forging. [DROPPING-HAMMER, DEAD-STROKE HAMMER.]

***drop-ripe, a.** So ripe as to be ready to drop off the tree.

"The fruit was now drop-ripe, we may say, and fell by a shake."—*Carlyle*: *Miscell.*, iv., 274.

drop-roller, s.

Print.: A roller dropping at intervals to draw in a sheet of paper to the press.

drop-seed, s.

Bot.: A plant, *Muhlenbergia diffusa*, or American grass.

drop-scene, s.

1. *Lit. & Theat.*: A permanent scene or curtain suspended on pulleys, which is let down to conceal the stage between the several pieces played, or the acts of any one piece; called also the Act-drop.

2. *Fig.*: Anything which acts as a screen.

"I wished, if possible, to take you behind the drop-scene of the senses."—*Tyndall*: *Fragments of Science*, vii. 129.

***drop-serene, s.** A literal translation of the Latin *gutta serena*. [GUTTA.] Otherwise called Amaurosis (q. v.).

"So thick a drop-serene hath quenched their orbs."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, iii. 28.

drop-stone, s. Spar formed into the shape or form of drops.

drop-table, s. A machine for lowering or raising weights, as in the hatchways and cellar-ways of city warehouses. A machine for withdrawing carriage and locomotive wheels from their axles.

drop-tin, s.

drop-wort, s.

Botany:

1. *Spiraea filipendula*, so named, according to Coles, from its employment in cases of strangury. (*Britten & Holland*.)

2. *Enanthe fistulosa*, also called Water Drop-wort.

3. (1) Hemlock dropwort:

Bot.: *Enanthe crocata*.

(2) Water dropwort:

Bot.: *Enanthe fistulosa*.

dróp, *droppen, v. t. & i. [DROPP, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To let or cause to fall in drops or small globules, as a liquid; to distill.

"Herbes grow thereon that drop gom."—*Trevisa*, i. 101.

(2) To allow to fall in drops, or like a drop.

"When the stern eyes of heroes dropped a tear."—*Pope*: *Homer's Odyssey*, xi. 644.

(3) To allow to fall, to let fall.

"The Highlanders dropped their plaids."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* (4) To allow drops to fall on; to stain or dirty with drops.

"Drope nat thi brest withe sawse ne withe potage."—*Babes Book*, p. 30.

(5) To bedrop, to speckle, to variegate, or sprinkle with drops.

"Or sporting, with quick glance,
Show to the sun their waved coats, dropped with gold."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, vii. 405, 406.

(6) To lower, to depress, to let down.

"Rob Roy dropped his point, and congratulated his adversary on having been the first man who ever drew blood from him."—*Scott*: *Rob Roy*. (Introd.)

2. Figuratively:

(1) To let drop, to send out, to emit.

"But all was false and hollow; though his tongue
Dropped manna, and could make the worst appear
The better reason."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, ii. 112-14.

(2) To utter, to direct.

"Son of man, set thy face toward the south, and drop thy word toward the south."—*Ezek.* xx. 46.

(3) To let go, to dismiss, to omit, to cease to use.

"[They] dropped all ceremony and all titles."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

(4) To give up, to cease or desist from.

"After having given this judgment in its favor, they suddenly drop the pursuit."—*Sharp*: *Surgery*.

(5) To give up intercourse or dealing with.

"She drilled him on to five-and-fifty, and will drop him in his old age."—*Addison*.

(6) To allow to vanish, cease, or come to an end.

"Opinions, like fashions, always descend from those of quality to the middle sort, and thence to the vulgar, where they are dropped and vanish."—*Swift*.

(7) To allow a person to alight from a carriage.

(8) To utter slightly or casually, not formally.

* (9) To insert indirectly or by way of digression.

(10) To write in an informal manner; as, to drop a line to a friend.

(11) To lose in gambling or betting. (*Slang*.)

(12) To bear a foal.

"Not having been born (I beg her pardon, dropped) in a racing stable."—*H. Kingsley*: *Ravenshoe*, ch. v.

II. **Football**: To win or score a goal by a drop-kick (q. v.).

1. To drop anchor:

Naut.: To anchor.

B. Intransitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To fall in drops or small portions, as a liquid.

(2) To let drops fall, to drip.

* (3) To weep.

"With an auspicious and a dropping eye."—*Shakesp.*: *Hamlet*, i. 2.

* (4) To discharge itself in drops.

"The heavens also dropped at the presence of God."—*Psalms* lxxviii. 8.

(5) To fall; to descend to the ground suddenly.

(6) To fall from over-ripeness.

"So mayst thou live, till, like ripe fruit, thou drop into thy mother's lap."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, xi. 535, 536.

(7) To collapse suddenly, to fall together.

"Down dropt the breeze, the sails dropt down."—*Coleridge*: *Ancient Mariner*, ii.

(8) To be lowered or depressed; to sink, to fall lower.

"I can here disarm thee with this stick,
And make thy weapon drop."—*Shakesp.*: *Tempest*, i. 4.

(9) To fall, faint, or give in from fatigue.

"Not a few Highlanders dropped; and the clans grew impatient."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To fall suddenly in death; to be struck down by death, to die.

"Nothing, says Seneca, so soon reconciles us to the thoughts of our own death, as the prospect of one friend after another dropping around us."—*Digby* to *Pope*.

(2) To fall gently asleep.

"The mother beautiful was brought,
Then dropt the child asleep."—*Longfellow*: *Two Locks of Hair*.

(3) To fall away from or desert a cause.

(4) To be uttered, to fall gently.

"I grieve that, in your presence, from my tongue
Too much of frailty hath already dropped."—*Wordsworth*: *Excursion*, bk. iii.

(5) To cease, to be dismissed.

"While question rose
And answer flowed, the fetters of reserve
Dropped from our minds."—*Wordsworth*: *Excursion*, bk. viii.

(6) To cease, to give over, to fall; as, The wind dropped.

(7) To come to an end, to be neglected or passed by, to cease; as, The conversation dropped.

(8) To come or call unexpectedly, and without ceremony. (Followed by *in*.)

"He could never make any figure in company, but by giving disturbance at his entry; and therefore takes care to drop *in* when he thinks you are just seated."—*Spectator*, No. 438.

* (9) To fall short of a mark.

"Often it drops or overshoots by the disproportions of distance or application."—*Collier*.

* (10) To submerge, to plunge, to drown.

"In our own fifth drop our clear judgments."—*Shakesp.*: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 13.

II. **Naut.**: To be deep in extent; as, Her main topsails drop seventeen yards.

1. (1) To drop astern:

Naut.: To move or pass toward the stern or back; to reduce speed, so as to allow another to pass ahead.

(2) To drop down:

Naut.: To sail down a river toward the sea.

(3) To drop down on or upon a person: To find fault with him, to reprove.

(4) To drop in: To make an unexpected or informal visit.

(5) To drop in for: To come in for or obtain unexpectedly.

(6) To drop off: To fall gently and gradually asleep. (*Colloquial*.)

"Every time I dropped off for a moment a new noise woke me."—*Mark Twain*: *Innocents Abroad*, ch. xiii.

* **dróp-lëss, a.** [Eng. drop; -less.] So fine that there are no appreciable drops.

"Ye that now cool her fleece with dropless damp."—*Coleridge*: *The Picture*.

* **dróp-lët, s.** [Eng. drop, and dimin. suff. -let.] A little drop.

"Thou abhor'st det in us our human griefs,
Scorned our brine's flow, and those our droplets, which
From niggard nature fall."—*Shakesp.*: *Timon*, v. 4.

* **dróp-liñg, s.** [Eng. drop, and dim. suff. -ling.] A little drop.

"It is a dropping of the Eternal Fount."—*Sylvester*: *Quatrains of Pibrac*, c. xiii.

drópped, drópt, pa. par. or a. [DROPP, v.]

dróp-për, s. [Eng. drop; -er.]

I. **Ord. Lang.**: One who or that which drops.

II. Technically:

1. **Agric.**: One form of a reaping-machine in which the grain falls upon a slatted platform, which is dropped occasionally to deposit the gavel upon the ground. (Sieberling's patent.) Simultaneously with the bringing into action of the dropper, a cut-off is brought down to arrest the falling grain till the platform is reinstated.

2. **Mining**: A divaricating vein, which leaves the main lode; or a lode which assumes a vertical direction.

dróp-plñg, pr. par., a. & s. [DROPP, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Falling, sinking, descending.

"The dropping head first tumbled to the plain."—*Pope*: *Homer's Iliad*, xiv. 546.

2. Dripping, dropping water.

3. Desultory, not continuous, irregular; as, a dropping fire of musketry.

4. The same as DROPPY (q. v.).

"A misty May, and a dropping June,
Brings the bonny land of Moray aboon."—*Shaw*: *History of Moray*, p. 161.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act or state of falling in drops; a distilling.

(2) That which drops or falls in drops.

"Thrifty wench scrapes kitchen-stuff,
And barreling the droppings and the snuff
Of wasting candles."—*Donne*.

(3) The act of omitting, leaving off, or discontinuing.

"That change consisting chiefly in the dropping of the terminations."—*Skeat*: *Introd. to Chaucer* (ed. Bell).

*2. *Fig.*: The last remains; the refuse, the dregs.

"Strain out the last dull droppings of your sense,
And rhyme with all the rage of impotence."—*Pope*: *Essay on Criticism*, 607, 608.

II. **Football**: The act of kicking the ball with drop-kicks.

"Some long dropping soon took place by the Swindon men."—*Field*.

ból, bóy; pòut, jówl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shàn. -tion, -sion = shùn; -tìon, -sìon = zhùn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, &c. = bel, del.

dropping-bottle, s.

Chem.: An instrument or apparatus for supplying very small quantities to test tubes, &c.

dropping-tube, s. A tube open at both ends, the lower aperture being quite small. The tube being charged with liquid, the finger is closed upon the upper end, and is then relaxed to such an extent as to allow the liquid to exude in drops from the lower end. It is a small veinlike. The dropping-bottle, pipette, burette, and drop-meter have a similar purpose.

***drôp-pîng-lý, adv.** [Eng. *dropping*; -ly.] In drops, drop by drop.

drôp-pý, a. [English *drop*; -y.] Applied to weather with occasional and seasonable showers.

drôp-si-cal, a. [Eng. *dropsy*; -c connective, and Eng. adj. suff. -al.]

I. Literally:

1. Suffering from dropsy; inclined to dropsy.

"The diet of nephritic and dropsical persons ought to be such as is opposite to, and subdueth, the alkaline nature of the salts in the serum of the blood."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*.

2. Resembling, or of the nature of dropsy.

*II. Fig.: Inflated.

drôp-si-cal-ness, s. [English *dropsical*; -ness.] The quality or state of being dropsical.

drôp-si-éd, a. [Eng. *dropsy*; -ed.]

1. Lit. & Med.: Suffering from or affected with dropsy.

2. Fig.: Inflated, unnaturally increased.

"Where great addition swells, and virtue none,
It is a dropsied honor: good alone
Is good without a name."

Shakespeare: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 3.

drôp-sý, *drop-sie, *y-drop-i-sie, s. [A shortened form for *ydropsie*, from O. Fr. *hydropisie*, from Lat. *hydropisis*, from Gr. *hydrôpisis*, from *hydrôpos* (genit. *hydrôpos*)=dropsy, a word formed from *hydrô*=water.] [YDROPSISIE.]

1. Med.: The accumulation of watery fluid in the areolar tissue or serous cavities. General dropsy is called *Anasarca* (q. v.). Other forms are *Ascites* (q. v.), *Renal*, *Cardiac*, *Hepatic*, and *Dropsy* from pressure of tumors on veins, or coagula in veins. When it occurs in a cavity, *hydro* is prefixed, as *hydrocephalus*, *hydrothorax*. There is also spurious dropsy, as in *bursæ* and *hydrocele* (q. v.).

2. Bot.: A disease in plants caused by an excess of water.

***dropsy-dry, *dropsy-drie, a.** Thirsty through dropsy.

"Many dropsy-drie forbore to drinke
Because they know their ill 'twould aggravate."
Davies: Microcosmos, p. 25.

drôpt, pret. & pa. par. [DROF, v.]

drosh-ka, s. [DROSKY.]

drôs-ër-a, s. [Gr. *droseros*=dewy, from *droso*=dew. So named because these plants are covered with glandular hairs, looking like minute dew-drops.]

Bot.: Sundew, a genus of plants, the typical one of the order *Droseraceæ*. Styles three to five, so divided as to look like six to ten; capsule one-celled, many-seeded. The species are numerous, and widely distributed over the globe. *Drosera rotundifolia*, the Common Sundew, has leaves obovate or orbicular, as broad as long. *D. longifolia*, the Oblong Sundew, has leaves obovate-oblong, three or four times as long as broad, and it is less common. *D. anglica*, the English Sundew, has leaves that are linear spatulate, five or more times as long as broad. Sir Joseph Hooker considers that *D. longifolia* is not a genuine species. He is of the opinion that it partly belongs to what he calls *D. intermedia*, and partly to *D. anglica*. The viscous matter on the leaves of the *Droseras* is fatal to small insects, whose feet become entangled with it. *D. rotundifolia* is used in Italy to make a liquor called *rossoli*. It is acrid, and has been applied to corns, bunions, and warts. Linnæus observes that in Sweden the flowers of *D. rotundifolia* open at 9 A. M. and shut at noon. Several foreign species of the genus are said to furnish a yellow pigment used in dyeing.



Drosera.

1. Flower. 2. Stamens and Ovary.

The viscous matter on the leaves of the *Droseras* is fatal to small insects, whose feet become entangled with it. *D. rotundifolia* is used in Italy to make a liquor called *rossoli*. It is acrid, and has been applied to corns, bunions, and warts. Linnæus observes that in Sweden the flowers of *D. rotundifolia* open at 9 A. M. and shut at noon. Several foreign species of the genus are said to furnish a yellow pigment used in dyeing.

drôs-ër-â-ÿ-è-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *drosera* (a) (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -acæe.]

Bot.: Sundews, an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance *Berberales*. It consists of delicate herbaceous plants, often covered with glands. The leaves are alternate, with stipular fringes and circinate venation. The peduncles when young are also circinate. Sepals five, equal persistent, imbricated in estimation; petals five, hypogynous, also imbricated; stamens, once, twice, thrice, or four times as many as the petals; styles three to five; capsule three- to five-valved; seeds indefinite in number. Found all over the world. Known genera, seven; species (in 1854) ninety (*Lindley*); (in 1870) 110 (*Hooker*). [DROSERA.]

drôs-ký, s. [Russ. *drojki*, a dimin. of *drogi*=a kind of carriage.] A Russian and Prussian four-wheeled vehicle in which the passengers ride astride a bench, their feet resting on bars near the ground. It has no top.



Drosky.

drô-sôm-ët-ër, s. [Gr. *droso*=dew, and *metron*=a measure.] An instrument for measuring the quantity of dew that collects on the surface of a body exposed to the open air during the night. Weidner's instrument was a bent balance, which marked in grains the additional weight acquired by a piece of glass (or a pan) of certain dimensions, owing to the globules of dew adhering thereto; on the other end of the balance was a protected weight. Another drosometer is substantially like a rain-gauge. Wells' drosometer was a tussock of wool weighed when dry, and again after the accession of dew.

drôss, *dros, *drosse, s. [A. S. *drôs*, from *drôsan*=to fall; Goth. *drisusan*; cf. Dan. *droesem*=dregs; Ger. *drusen*=drugs, *druse*=ore decayed by the weather. (*Skeat*.)]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) In the same sense as II.

"Some scummed the dross that from the metal came,
Some stirred the molten ore with ladles great,
And every one did swink, and every one did sweat."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 36.

(2) Rust; incrustation upon metals.

"An emperor hid under a crust of dross, after cleansing, has appeared with all his titles fresh and beautiful."
—*Addison*.

(3) Refuse of corn.

"Drosse of corne. Acus."—*Prompt. Parv.*

(4) Refuse or rubbish of any kind.

"Drosse or fylthe where of hyt be. *Ruscum, ruscum.*"
—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. Fig.: Anything utterly waste, useless, and worthless; refuse.

"Hope, sweet Hope, has set me free
And made all pleasures else mere dross to me."
Cooper: Hope, 536, 537.

II. Metall.: The scum, scoria, slag, or recrement resulting from the melting of metals combined with extraneous matter.

¶ For the difference between *dross* and *dregs*, see DREGS.

***drôs-sell, s.** [Prob. from *dross*: hence=anything worthless.] A slut, a hussy.

"Now dwells each drossell in her glasse;
When I was young, I wot . . .
A bulb or pail of water cleere,
Stoode us insteade of glas."

Warner: Albion's England, c. xlvii.

drôs-si-ness, s. [Eng. *drossy*; -ness.]

1. Lit.: The quality or state of being drossy; feculence, foulness, impurity.

2. Fig.: Foulness, impurity.

"The furnace of affliction refines us from earthly drossness, and softens us for the impression of God's stamp."—*Boyle*.

***drôs-sless, a.** [Eng. *dross*; -less.] Free from dross, pure, clean.

drôs-sý, a. [Eng. *dross*; -y.]

I. Lit.: Full of or containing dross; impure.

"So doth the fire the drossy gold refine."

Davies: Immort. of the Soul.

II. Figuratively:

1. Impure, foul, worthless.

"Many more of the same breed, that I know, the drossy age dotes on."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, v. 2.

2. Gross in body; corpulent. (*Scotch*.)

***drôtch-el, s.** [DRETCHEL.] An idle wench, a sloven, a slut.

***drot-en, *drot-yn, v. i.** [Etym. doubtful.] To stutter, to stammer.

"*Drotyn yn speche. Traulo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

***drot-er, *drot-are, s.** [Eng. *drot(en)*; -er.] A stammerer, a stuttermaker.

"*Drotare. Traulus, traula.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

***drot-ing, *drot-ynge, s.** [DROTEX.] Stammering, stuttermaking.

"*Drotynge. Traulatus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

***drot-ing-ly, *drot-yn-ly, adv.** [Eng. *doting*; -ly.] In a stammering, stuttermaking manner.

"*Drotyngly. Traule.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

drôud, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A cod-fish.

"The fish are awful; half-a-guinea for a cod's head, and no bigger than the drouds the cadgers bring from Ayr, at a shilling and eighteen-pence a piece."—*Blackwood's Magazine* (June, 1820), p. 269.

2. A wadded sort of box for catching herrings.

3. A lazy, awkward person.

"Folk pitied her heavy handful of such a droud."—*Galt: Annals of the Parish*, p. 336.

drought (gh silent), *droght, *droghte, *droghthe, *drough, *drouth, *drughthe, *drugte, s. [A. S. *drugadhe*, *drugodhe*, from *drugian*=to be dry, from *dryge*=dry.]

1. Dry weather; a want or absence of rain.

"To drawe a feld my donge
The while the droghte lasteth."

P. Plowman, 4, 337.

2. Thirst; want of drink.

"One, whose drought
Yet scarce allayed, still eyes the current stream,
Whose liquid murmur heard new thirst excites."
Milton: P. L., vii. 66-8.

3. A scarcity, a dearth.

"A drought of Christian writers caused a dearth of all history."—*Fulter: Church History*.

†drought-weed, s.

Bot.: The Green Goosefoot of Nemnich, which Britten and Holland think may perhaps be *Chenopodium album*.

drought-î-néss (gh silent), s. [Eng. *droughty*; -ness.] The quality or state of being droughty or dry, for want of rain or drink.

drought-ý (gh silent), *drow-thy, a. [English *drowth*; -y.]

1. Dry; without or wanting rain; parched.

"Through all the droughty summer day
From out their substance issuing maintain."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

2. Dry, thirsty.

"So that I now began to think
'Bing drowthy, on a little drink."
Hudibras Redivivus, pt. vii. 170.

***droum-ý, a.** [Etym. doubtful; cf. *drooy*.] Troubled, muddy.

***drôuth, s.** [DROUGHT.]

***drôuth-î-néss, s.** [DROUGHTINESS.]

drôu-thý, a. [DROUGHTY.] Scotch for droughty; thirsty.

drôve, pret. of v. [DRIVE, v.]

drôve, *drof, s. [A. S. *dráf*; from *drifan*=to drive (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A herd or collection of cattle driven; also sometimes applied to a number of sheep, swine, &c., driven.

"And so commanded he the second, and the third, and all that followed the droves."—*Gen. xxxii. 19*.

(2) A road for driving cattle.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Applied to any collection of animals.

"The sounds and seas, with all their finny drove,
Now to the moon in wavering morrice move."
Milton: Comus, 115, 116.

(2) A crowd, a mass, a herd of people.

"Doors, adorned with plated brass,
Where droves, as at a city gate, may pass."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. vii.

II. Technically:

1. Agric.: A narrow channel or drain used for the irrigation of land.

2. Masonry:

(1) A broad-edged chisel used by stone-masons.

(2) A mode of parallel tooling by perpendicular fluting on the face of hard stones.

drôve, v. t. [DROVE, s., II. 2 (1).] To hew stones for building by means of a broad-pointed instrument.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camél, hêr, thêre; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whò, sòn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = â. qu = kw.

drôved, *a.* [Eng. *drov(e)*; -ed.]

Masonry: Tooled.

(1) *Droved ashlar*:

Masonry: Chiseled or random-tooled ashlar, an inferior kind of hewn work used in building.

(2) *Droved and brouched*:

Masonry: A term applied to work that has been first rough-hewn, and then tooled clean.

(3) *Droved and striped*:

Masonry: A term applied to work that is first droved and then formed into shallow grooves or stripes, with a half or three-quarter-inch chisel, having the droved interstices prominent.

drôv'êr, *s.* [Eng. *drov(e)*; -er.]

1. One who drives cattle to market.

2. A cattle-dealer who buys cattle in one market to sell in another.

"Why, that's spoken like an honest drover: so they sell bullocks."—*Shakespeare*: *Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 2.

*3. A boat.

"And saw his drover drive along the stream."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. viii. 22.

drôv'îng (1), *s.* [DROVE (1), *v.*]

Masonry: The same as TOOLING (q. v.).

***drôv'îng** (2), ***drov-ing**, *s.* [DROVE (2), *v.*]

Trouble.

"In my droving Lauerd called I."

Early Eng. Poet: *Ps.* xvii. 7.

***dro-vy**, ***dro-vi**, *a.* [A. S. *drof*=dirty; O. S. *drôbbi*; O. H. Ger. *truobi*.] Turbid, muddy, thick.

"He is like to an hors that seketh rather to drynke drovy water and trouble."—*Chaucer*: *Parson's Tale*, p. 338.

drôw (1), *s.* [DROIL.] An imp, an elf, a goblin.

drôw (2), *s.* Drizzle; mizzling rain; a cold mist.

"Out o' ane's warm bed at this time o' night, and a sort o' drow in the air besides."—*Scott*: *Rob Roy*, ch. xxi.

***drôwl**, *v. t.* [Probably connected with *drawl* (q. v.).] To utter mournfully.

"O sons and daughters of Jerusalem, drowl out an elegy for good King Josias."—*Hacket*: *Life of Williams*, ii. 224. (*Dantes*.)

drôwn, ***droun**, ***drowne**, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *druncian*=to be drowned; from *druncen*, *pa. par. of drincan*=to drink (q. v.).]

A. Intrans.: To be suffocated in water or other liquid; to perish by drowning.

"Lord, Lord! methought what pain it was to drowen! What ugly noise of water in mine ears! What ugly sights of death within mine eyes."

Shakespeare: *Richard III.*

B. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To suffocate in water; to deprive of life by submersion in water or other liquid.

2. To overwhelm with or in water; to flood.

"If flood waters were not in some measure controlled by weirs, even when drowned."—*Field*.

3. To overflow, to deluge, to inundate.

II. Figuratively:

1. To overcome, to overwhelm, to overpower.

"The moans of the sick were drowned by the blasphemy and ribaldry of their comrades."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. To put an end to; as, to *drown* care.

"And while their babes in sleep their sorrows drown, Sad parents watch the remnants of their store."

Dryden: *Annus Mirabilis*, cclii.

3. To immerse, to plunge deeply, to sleep.

"Most men being in sensual pleasures drowned, It seems their souls but in their senses are."

Dantes: *Immort. of the Soul*.

***drôwn'-age** (age as *îg*), *s.* [Eng. *drown*; -age.] The act of drowning; the state of being drowned; submersion.

"Any kind of *drownage* in the foul water of our so-called religious or other controversies."—*Carlyle*: *Life of Sterling*, pt. I., ch. I.

drown'd, *pa. par. or a.* [DROWN.]

drown'd-level, *s.*

Mining: A depressed level or drainage-gallery in a mine, which acts on the principle of an inverted siphon; a blind-level.

drown'êr, *s.* [Eng. *drown*; -er.]

1. One who or that which drowns.

"Idleness [is] enemy of virtue, the drowner of youth."—*Ascham*: *Toxophilus*.

2. (See extract.)

"A further discovery was made by Robert Wallan, the drowner, or person in charge, of the water-meadows."—*Archæologia*, xxiv. 259.

drown'îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DROWN, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The act of suffocating in water, &c.; the state of being drowned.

bôil, *bôy*; *pôut*, *jôwl*; *cat*, *çell*, *chorus*, *çhin*, *bençh*; *go*, *gem*; *thin*, *this*; *sin*, *aç*; *expect*, *Xenophon*, *exist*. *ph* = *f*.

-cian, *-tian* = *shan*. *-tion*, *-sion* = *shün*;

¶ When a person dies from drowning, the breathing and the heart's action cease entirely; the eyelids are generally half closed, the pupils dilated; the tongue approaches to the under edge of the lips, which are covered with a frothy mucus, as are the nostrils. Finally, coldness and pallor of the surface increase. When one in whom the vital spark may possibly not yet have fled is taken out of the water, two objects should be aimed at—viz., first to restore breathing, and, second, to promote warmth and circulation. On the method of Dr. Marshall Hall, Dr. H. R. Silvester, the English Royal National Lifeboat Institution, &c., the patient should be laid on the floor or the ground, with the face downward and one of the arms under the forehead. The mouth must then be wiped and cleansed. To excite breathing, the patient should for a brief period be turned on the side, the head being supported. The nostrils should then be excited with snuff, hartshorn, and smelling-salts, or the throat tickled with a feather. If no success follow, imitate breathing by turning the body very gently on the side and a little beyond, and then briskly on the face, taking but four or five seconds for the process. Dry the hands and feet, clothe the body with dry vestments, and enwrap in blankets. Dr. Silvester's method is to draw forward the patient's tongue till it projects beyond the lips, remove the braces, stand at the patient's head, grasp the arms just above the elbows, draw them gently and steadily upward above the head, keep them stretched upward for two seconds, then press them against the sides of the chest. Let no hot bath be used unless under medical direction. If breathing be restored, rub the limbs upward, using handkerchiefs, flannels, &c. Apply hot flannels, bottles or bladders of hot water, heated bricks, &c., to the pit of the stomach, the armpits, between the thighs, the soles of the feet, &c. Persevere in this treatment for some hours. If the patient be restored, place him in a warm bed, let plenty of fresh air into the room, and encourage sleep.

2. *Fig.*: The act of overwhelming or overpowering.

drowning-bridge, *s.* A sluice-gate for overflowing meadows.

drowse, ***drowze**, *s.* [DROUSE, *v.*] A slight or light sleep or slumber; a nap.

"Many a voice along the street, And heel against the pavement echoing, burst Their drowse."

Tennyson: *Geraint and Enid*, I, 119-21.

¶ For the difference between *drowse* and *sleep* see SLEEP.

drowse, ***drowze**, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *drúsan*, *drúsan*; cf. *dréðan*=to fall, to mourn.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To be or look heavy, dull, or drowsy.

"They rather drowzed, and hung their eyelids down, Slept in his face, and rendered such aspect As cloudy men use to their adversaries."

Shakespeare: *Henry IV*, Pt. I., iii. 2.

2. To slumber, to sleep.

"Spangled with eyes more numerous than those Of Argus, and more wakeful than to drowse."

Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 130, 131.

B. Transitive:

1. To make drowsy, heavy, or sleepy.

"There gentle sleep First found me, and with soft oppression seized My drowzed senses."

Milton: *P. L.*, viii. 287-89.

2. To make heavy or dull.

"And would you learn the spells that drowse my soul, Work without hope draws nectar in a sieve, And hope without an object cannot live."

Coleridge: *Work without Hope*.

***drow's**-î-héd, ***drows-y-hed**, *s.* [Eng. *drowsy*, and *head*.] A tendency to sleep; drowsiness, heaviness.

"The royal virgin shook off drowsted; And rising forth out of her baser bourne, Looked for her knight."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. ii. 7.

drow's-î-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *drowsy*; -ly.]

1. In a drowsy or sleepy manner; like one heavy with sleep.

"What, thou speak'st drowsily! Poor knave, I blame thee not; thou art o'erwatched."

Shakespeare: *Julius Caesar*, iv. 3.

2. Sluggishly, lazily, without spirit or energy.

"Slothfully and drowsily sit down."—*Raleigh*.

drow'-gi-néss, ***drow-si-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *drowsy*; -ness.]

1. A tendency to sleep; heaviness with sleep; sleepiness.

"In deep of night, when drowsiness Hath locked up mortal sense."

Milton: *Arcades*, 61, 62.

2. Idleness, sluggishness, laziness, want of spirit or energy.

"It falleth out well, to shake off your drowsiness."—*Bacon*: *Holy War*.

drôw'-gy, **drôw'-zy**, *a.* [Eng. *drows(e)*; -y.]

1. Inclined to sleep, heavy with sleep, sleepy.

"I will hear your song sublime Some other time,"

Longfellow: *Musician's Tale*, v.

2. Disposing to sleep or drowsiness.

"And the third hour of drowsy morning name."

Shakespeare: *Henry V*, iv. (Chorus).

3. Dull, sluggish, lethargic, stupid.

"If he is of a quiet disposition, he is in danger of sinking into a servile, sensual, drowsy parasite."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ For the difference between *drowsy* and *sleepy*, see SLEEPY.

***drowsy-evil**, *s.* Lethargy.

"They that have the disease called Lethargus, or the drowsy-evil."—*Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 126.

***drowsy-flighted**, *a.* Bringing drowsiness or sleep.

"The drowsy-flighted steeds That draw the litter of close-curtained sleep."

Milton: *Comus*, 553, 554.

***drowsy-head**, *s.* [DROWSHED.]

drowsy-headed, *a.* Sleepy, dull, sluggish, lethargic.

"Solomon . . . so elegantly characterizeth the drowsy-headed sluggards that no character in Theophrastus is more graphically described."—*Fotherby*: *Atheomastix*.

***drôy**, *v. i.* [DROIL.] To labor.

"He which can in office drudge and droy."

Gasotigne: *Steele Glaspe*, p. 68.

drûb, *v. t.* [A corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *drepen*=to beat; A. S. *drepan*=to hit, to slay, *drepe*, *drype*=to blow; Icel. *dræpa*=to kill, to slay; Sw. *dräbba*=to hit, *dräpa*=to kill; Dan. *dræpe*=to kill; Ger. *trefen*=to hit.] To hit, beat, or thrash with a stick; to cudgel.

"He that is valiant, and dares fight, Though drubbed, can lose no honor by't."

Butler: *Hudibras*, I. iii.

drûb, *s.* [DRUB, *v.*] A knock or blow with a stick; a cudgeling, a thrashing, a thump, a drubbing.

"The blows and drubs I have received Have bruised my body."

Butler: *Hudibras*, I. ii.

drûbbed, *pa. par. or a.* [DRUB, *v.*]

drûb'-blîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DRUB, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of being thrashed, or thrashing with a stick; a cudgeling, a beating.

"Calish, being a passionate man, gave Alchelo one day a sound drubbing."—*Hume*: *A Dialogue*.

***drûb'-lên**, ***drub-blyn**, ***drub-yl**, *v. t.* [DRUB-LY.]

1. To make muddy, thick, dirty, or turbid.

"Drubbyn or torbyn watur, or other lyeoune. Turbo."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. To disturb.

"So sal paynes and sorowe drubyl thaire thoght."—*Hampole*.

***drûb'-ly-néss**, ***drub-ly-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *drubly*; -ness.] Muddiness, turbidness.

"Drublyness. Turbulencia, Jeulencia."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***drûb'-ly**, ***drub-ly**, *a.* [Prob. a variant of trouble (q. v.).] Muddy, dirty, turbid.

"Drubly or Drubly. Turbulentus turbidus."—*Prompt. Parv.*

drûck-ên, *a.* [DRUNKEN.] Drunken.

"And past the birks and meikle stane, Where drucken Charlie brake's neck-bane."

Burns: *Tam O'Shanter*.

drûdge, *v. i.* [Ir. *drugaire*=a drudger, a drudge.] To perform menial work; to labor in menial offices; to work hard, with little reward or return.

"But I am bankrupt now, and doomed henceforth To drudge, in descent dry, on others' lays."

Cooper: *Tommy Hayley*, Esq.

drûdge, *s.* [DRUDGE, *v.*] One employed in menial work; one who toils hard in menial offices with little reward or return; a slave or serf, a menial.

"With averted eyes th' omniscient Judge Scorns the base hireling and the slavish drudge."

Cooper: *Truth*, 221, 228.

¶ For the difference between *drudge* and *servant*, see SERVANT.

drûdg'êr (1), *s.* [Eng. *drudg(e)*; -er.] A laborer in menial or menial offices; a slave, a drudge.

***drûdg'êr** (2), *s.* [DREDGER.] A dredging-box.

***drûdg'êr** (3), *s.* [Fr. *drageoir*.] A box for bonbons or comfits.

"I did carry home a silver drudger for my cupboard of plate."—*Pepys*: *Diary*, Feb. 2, 1665-6.

drüdġ-ēr-y, *s.* [Eng. *drudger*; -y.] Mean, servile work; hard and ignoble labor.

"He declined no *drudgery* in the common cause, provided only that it were such *drudgery* as did not misbecome an honest man."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ For the difference between *drudgery* and *work*, see **WORK**.

drüdġ-l-ċal, *a.* [Eng. *drudge*(e); -ical.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a drudge.

"The *Drudges*, gathering round them whosoever is *Drudgical*, be he Christian or Infidel Pagan."—Carlyle: *Sartor Resartus*, bk. iii., ch. x.

drüdġ-lġg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DRUDGE, *v.*] **A. & B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The same as DRUDGE (q. v.).

***drüdġing-box**, *s.* A dredging-box (q. v.).

***drüdġ-lġg-lġ**, *adv.* [Eng. *drudging*; -ly.] In a laborious, toiling manner; laboriously, toilsomely.

***drü-ēr-le**, ***dru-er-y**, ***dru-rie**, ***dru-ry**, ***dru-rye**, ***drew-er-y**, ***dry-wer-y**, ***drew-rye**, *s.* [O. Fr. *druerie*; Prov. *drudaria*; Ital. *druderie*; O. H. Ger. *drūt*, *drūt*=a friend, a companion, a partner.]

1. Courtesy, gallantry, courtship.

"Wymmen ne kepte of no knyghte as in *druerie*." Robert of Gloucester, p. 191.

2. A mistress, a sweetheart.

3. Anything valuable or highly prized.

"Thenne dressed he his *drurye* double hys aboute." Gower, 2, 939.

drüg (1), ***drogge**, ***drugge**, *s.* [O. Fr. *drogue*; Ital., Sp., & Port. *droga*; prob. from Dut. *droog*=dry, from dried vegetables, roots, &c., being used as drugs.]

I. Lit.: Any substance, mineral, vegetable, or animal, used as an ingredient in physic, or in the preparation and composition of medicines; a medicinal simple.

"Replete with physic, *drugs*, and spicery."—Pennant: *London*, p. 576.

II. Figuratively:

1. A poison, a potion.

"Mortal *drugs* I have; but Mantua's law Is death to any he that utters them."

Shakespeare: *Romeo and Juliet*, v. 1.

2. Anything acting as a drug.

"The daily *drug* which turned My sickening memory."

Byron: *Childe Harold*, iv. 76.

3. Anything of little or no value or worth; anything for which there is no sale or demand in the market.

"Virtue shall a *drug* become:

An empty name

Was all her fame,

But now she shall be dumb."

Dryden: *Albion and Albanius*, iii. 1.

***drug-damned**, *a.* Accursed for the use of poison.

"That *drug-damned* Italy hath out-crafted him."

Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, iii. 4.

***drug-lecture**, *s.* A discourse on the virtues of his remedies delivered in the street by a mountebank or traveling quack, before attempting to sell them.

"Whilst he,

With his strained action, and his dote of faces,

To his *drug-lecture* draws your itching ears."

Ben Jonson: *Volpone*, ii. 3.

drug-mill, *s.* A mill for grinding medicines; varying in size and construction according to the kind of drug and the resources of the establishment. The Chilian mill is used for some purposes; in the more usual form it has a rotating cone in a sgrated case, like a coffee-mill, or adjacent disks, like a paint-mill. [GRINDING-MILL.]

drug-saw, *s.* A saw for cross-cutting timber; a cross-cut saw.

"Taken from him all their other loomes within the house, as axes, eitch, *drug-saw*, bow-saw, and others valued to forty lib."—*Acct. Depredations on the Clan Campbell*, p. 52, 53.

drug-sifter, *s.* A perforated tray or sieve either reciprocating or rotatory, inclosed in a casing, and having a drawer beneath for receiving the powder. It is usually operated by a crank.

***drüg** (2), *s.* [DRUDGE, *s.*] A drudge, a slave.

"To such as may the passive *drugs* of it

Freely command."

Shakespeare: *Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

drüg, *v. t. & i.* [DRUG, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To administer drugs or medicines to in excess.

2. To mix with drugs; to introduce a narcotic or anesthetic drug into, generally for the purpose of rendering the person taking the mixture or composition insensible.

"I have *drugged* their possets."

Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, ii. 2.

3. To render insensible by administering a narcotic or anesthetic drug to; to stupefy.

"Then I could rest as still as those

Whom he has *drugged* to sure repose."

Fenton: *Knight of the Sable Shield*.

†II. Figuratively:

1. To deaden, to stupefy.

"*Drug* thy memories lest thou learn it."

Tennyson: *Locksley Hall*, 77.

2. To surfeit, to disgust.

"With pleasure *drugged*, he almost longed for woe,

And e'en for change of scene would seek the shades below."

Byron: *Childe Harold*, i. 6.

3. To mix with anything deleterious.

"May life's unblest cup for him

Be *drugged* with treacheries to the brim."

Moore: *Fire Worshipers*.

†B. Intrans.: To administer, prescribe, or make up drugs or medicines.

***drügge**, *v. t.* [A. S. *dragan*.] [DRAW, *v.*] To draw, to drag.

"To *drugge* and drawe what so men wolde devyase."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 147.

drügged, *pa. par. or a.* [DRUG, *v.*]

***drüg-gēr**, *s.* [Eng. *drug*; -er.] A druggist.

***drüg-gēr-man**, *s.* [DRAGMAN.] An interpreter.

***drüg-gēt**, *s.* [O. Fr. *droguet*, a dimin. from O. Fr. *drogue*=(1) a drug, (2) trash, rubbish; Sp. *drogueta*; Ital. *droghetta*.]

Fabric: A coarse woolen fabric, felted or woven, self-colored or printed on one side; used to protect carpets.

drüg-gġng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DRUG, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of mixing with drugs, or of administering drugs or narcotics to; a stupefying or deadening.

drüg-gġst, *s.* [English *drug*; -ist.] One whose business it is to deal in drugs. The business is now generally combined with that of the apothecary, who compounds and prepares drugs.

***drüg-sġter**, *s.* [Eng. *drug*; suff. -ster.] A dealer in drugs; a druggist.

drü-id, ***dru-yd**, *s.* [Lat. *druides* (s. pl.), a Latinized form of Ir. *draoi*, *druidh*=a magician, an augur; Gael. *draoi*, *draoidh*, *druidh*=a magician, a sorcerer; Wel. *derwydd*=a druid (Skeat). By some connected with Ir. & Gael. *darach*, *darag*; Wel. *derw*=an oak; cf. Gr. *drus*.]

1. A priest of the ancient Britons and Gauls. The religion of the Druids is supposed by some to have been similar to that of the Brahmans of India, the Magi of Persia, and the Chaldeans of Syria. They worshiped in groves, and offered human sacrifices. The education of the young was entirely in the hands of the Druids, and they exercised complete control over the minds of lay people. They also acted as judges. The Chief Druid was elected from the body of priests, and held his office for life. They are believed to have had some knowledge of philosophy, geometry, &c. The oak was looked upon as a sacred tree, and mistletoe, when found growing on it, was an object of veneration.

2. A poet, a bard. (Collins.)

3. A member of a secret society or order instituted in London about 1780, for the mutual benefit of the members. The branches or lodges are called Groves.

drü-id-ġss, *s.* [Eng. *druid*; -ess.] A female druid.

drü-id-ġc, **drü-id-ġc-ġl**, *a.* [Eng. *druid*; -ic; -ical.] Of or pertaining to the Druids or their worship.

druidical circles, *s. pl.* A name given to circles found in Britain, either single or concentric, composed of huge upright stones, the use of which is not clearly determined, though they are generally supposed to be the remains of druidical temples. The most celebrated druidical circle is that at Stonehenge, in Wiltshire. [CYCLOLITH.]

***drü-id-ġsh**, ***dru-id-ysh**, *a.* [Eng. *druid*; -ish.] Pertaining to or resembling druids; druidical.

"In all places where the *druidish* religion was frequented."—Hotinshed: *Descr. of Britain*, ch. iv.

drü-id-ġsm, *s.* [Eng. *druid*; -ism.] The system of religion and instruction taught by the druids; the doctrines, rites, and ceremonies of the druids. [DRUID.]

drüm, ***drumme**, *s.* [Prob. an onomatopoeic word; cf. Dan. *drum*=a booming sound, *drumme*=to boom; *tromme*=a drum; Dut. *trom*, *trommel*=a drum; Ger. *trommel*; Eng. *drone*, *v.*, *thrum*, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

A drum, a drum;

Macbeth doth come."

Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, i. 3.

(2) A drummer.

"I was brought from prison into the town of Xeres by two *drums* and a hundred shot."—Peake: *Three to One* (1825).

2. Figuratively:

(1) A rout; an evening party at which card-playing was carried on. Specially noisy drums were humorously called *Drum-majors*.

(2) A tea before dinner; a kettle-drum. [KETTLE-DRUM.]

II. Technically:

1. *Mus.*: A musical instrument formed by stretching parchment over the heads of a cylinder of wood or over a bowl-shaped metallic vessel. The skin of the ass is a very superior article for the purpose. There are three kinds of drums: (1) the long drum or bass drum with two heads, held laterally and played on both ends with stuffed-knob drumsticks. (2) The side-drum, having two heads, the upper one only being played upon by two sticks of wood; the lower head has occasionally strings of catgut stretched across its surface, and then it is called a



Kettle-drums.

modification of the ordinary drum, with the diameter greatly increased, and the length of the cylinder lessened. It is struck on one side only. (2) Is the side-drum of the life and drum bands. It is occasionally employed in the orchestra, for special effects. (3) Are either the small kettle-drums of the cavalry band, played on horseback; or the proper orchestral drums, larger in size, but similar in construction. They are generally tuned to the tonic and dominant of the composition in which they are used, but this rule is not without exceptions.

The tambourine is a species of drum, consisting of a single skin on a frame or vessel open at bottom. The heads are tightened by cords and braces, or by rods and screws.

The drum was a martial instrument among the ancient Egyptians, as the sculptures of Thebes testify. Their long drum was like the Indian tam-tam, and was beaten by the hand. It was about



Drum of Corinthian Capital partly stripped of its foliage.

eighteen inches long, had a case of wood or metal, and heads of prepared skin, resembling parchment. These were braced by cords in a manner somewhat similar to the modern. The instrument was carried by a belt, and was slung behind the back on a march.

The invention of the drum is ascribed to Bacchus, who according to Polygenus, gave his signal of battle by cymbal and drum. It was, however, known in very early ages, and in some form or other among almost all nations.

2. *Arch.*: The bell-formed part of the Corinthian and Composite capitals.

3. *Anat.*: The tympanum or barrel of the ear; the hollow part of the ear behind the membrane of the tympanum or membrane which closes the external passage of the ear, and receives the vibration of the air.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fäll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; plîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wolf, wôrġ, wôrġ, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

4. *Comm.*: A small cylindrical box for holding fruit. A keg with straight sides.

5. *Mach.*: A cylinder over which a belt or band passes. When the cylinder bears a load, it becomes a roller. A roller frequently has gudgeons to allow it to be dragged, as the agricultural and garden rollers. Such a roller (having gudgeons or axle), by the diminishing of its length sufficiently, becomes a wheel. A narrow drum (belt-bearing cylinder) becomes a sheave, pulley or rigger. The barrel of a crane, windlass, winch, or capstan on which the rope or chain winds. The cylinder on which wire winds, and whose rotation pulls it through the draw-plate. The grinding-cylinder or cone of some mills, as the coffee or the plantation mill, &c. The cylindrical part of a thrashing machine, upon which are fixed the pieces of wood that beat out the grain.

"The sheaves were carried between an indented drum, and a number of rollers of the same description ranged round the drum."—*Agri. Surv. E. Loth.*, p. 74.

6. *Paper-making*: A washing-drum for rags consists of a framework covered with wire gauze, in the interior of which, connected with the shaft or spindle, which is hollow, are two suction-tubes by which the water, after circulating through the rags, is carried away in a constant stream.

7. *Calico-printing*: One name of the cask in which steam is applied to printed fabrics in order to fix the colors. It consists of a hollow wooden cylinder with interior conveniences for suspending the cloths and covering them with flannel; after which the cover is applied and steam admitted for twenty or thirty minutes.

8. *Mech.*: A chamber of cylindrical form used in heaters, stoves, and flues. It is hollow and thin, and generally forms a mere casing, but in some cases, as steam-drums, is adapted to stand considerable pressure. The drums are radiators, and the calorific current is compelled to follow a sinuous course through the drum.

9. *Ichthy.*: The same as DRUM-FISH (q. v.).

10. *Meteor.*: An abbreviation for STORM-DEUM (q. v.).

"Tom or John Drum's Entertainment: A kind of proverbial expression for ill-treatment, probably alluding originally to some particular anecdote. Most of the allusions seem to point to the dismissing of some unwelcome guest, with more or less ignominy and insult.

"His porter or other officer durst not for both his ears give the simplest man that resorted to his house Tom Drum's entertainment, which is, to hale a man in by the head, and thrust him out by both the shoulders."—*Hollinshed: Hist. of Ireland*, B 2, col. 1. (Nares.)

drum-curb, *s.* A cylinder of wood or cast-iron inserted in a hole which forms the commencement of a shaft, to support a brick structure or shaft-lining. The earth is dug away below the edge of the drum, and as the latter sinks the courses of brick are continually added at the top.

drum-cylinder press, *s.*

Print.: One having a large hollow cylinder. A feature in several forms of presses.

drum-fish, *s.* A popular name for a genus of fishes, so called from the peculiar drumming or grunting noise which they make under water. There are two species, one of which, *Pogonias chromis*, is found on the coast of Florida and Georgia.

"The under-jaw of the drum-fish from Virginia."—*Woodward*.

drum-head, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The head or top of a drum.

2. *Naut.*: The head of the capstan, having square holes to receive the bars.

Drum-head court-martial:

Mil.: A court-martial hastily summoned, as in the field, or on some sudden emergency. The expression is sometimes used figuratively, to express any sharp and summary method of procedure.

drum-major, *s.*

Military:

1. The chief or first drummer of a regiment.

2. The name of an officer in the British army who is responsible for the instruction of drummers in the various roll-calls, and for the invention and construction of new beats, communicated by order of the major of the regiment to the drummers. The office does not appear to be older than the time of Charles II. There was formerly an officer in the royal household called the drum-major general, who granted licenses to other than the royal troops for the use of drums in their regiments. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

3. In this country the name given to a leader or conductor of a military or marching band, who precedes the other members of the band, and marks the time of the composition being played by various evolutions with a long globe-topped staff which he carries.

drum-maker, *s.* One who makes or deals in drums.

"The drum-maker uses it, and the cabinet-maker."—*Mortimer*.

***drum-room**, *s.* A ball-room.

"The bonny housemaid begins to repair the disordered drum-room."—*Fielding: Tom Jones*, bk. xi., ch. ix.

drum-saw, *s.* A cylindrical saw for sawing curved stuff, staves especially. A cylinder-saw; a barrel-saw.

drum-slade, *s.*

Music.: A drummer.

drum-stick, *s.* The stick with which a drum is beaten; those for the bass-drum have stuffed knobs.

"Drum-stick of a fowl: The pestle-like thighbone. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

drum-wheel, *s.* A very ancient Oriental form of water-raising wheel which was originally drum-shaped, but afterward had scoop-shaped buckets, which dipped up water and conducted it toward the axis, at or near which it was discharged. [*TYMPANUM*]

drüm, *v. i. & t.* [*DRUM*, *s.*]

A. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To beat or play a tune on a drum.

"I'll no more drumming; a plague of all drums."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iv. 3.

2. To attract or beat up recruits by the sound of drums, &c.

II. Figuratively:

1. To make a noise like that of a drum.

2. To beat with the fingers, with a rapid succession of strokes, as though beating on a drum; as, to drum on the table.

"He would invite me to the garden by drumming upon my knee, and by a look of such expression as it was not possible to misinterpret."—*Cowper: Treatment of his Hares*.

*3. To beat or throb.

"His drumming heart cheers up his burning eye."—*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 495.

*4. To resound.

"This indeed makes a noise and drums in popular ears."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*.

B. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To perform on a drum; as, to drum a tune.

2. To cause to move by beat of drum; to drive or summon by the sound of a drum.

"They drummed and trumpeted the wretches out of their hall of audience."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*.

3. *Specif.*: To expel from a regiment with disgrace.

II. Figuratively:

1. To din or beat into a person; as, to drum a thing into a person's ears.

2. To sue or tout for customers.

***drüm-ble** (1), *v. i.* [A freq. or dimin. from *drone* (q. v.).]

1. To be a drone or sluggish; to loiter.

"Look, how you drumble: carry them to the landress in Datchet mead; quickly, come."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 3.

2. To mumble.

"Grey-beard drumbling over a discourse."—*Nashe: Have with You to Saffron Walden*.

3. To sound like a drum.

"Violins, strike up aloud,
Let the nimble hand belabor
The whistling pipe and drumming tabor."

Drayton: Muses' Elysium; Nymphal 8.

drumble-drone, *s.* A dor or dor-beetle.

"Ever since you used to put drumble-drones into my desk to Bideford school."—*C. Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. xviii. (Davies.)

***drüm-ble** (2), *v. i.* [Etymology doubtful; cf. *drumly*.] To raise a disturbance.

"Sic fate to couple rogues impart,
That drumble at the common weal!"—*Ramsay: Poems*, i. 376.

***drüm-lêr**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a dimin. from *dromond* (q. v.).] A small ship, supposed to represent the older dromon.

"The cripple, an old drummer quite past service."—*Taylor: Works* (1680).

drüm-lý; *droum-ly, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. Muddy, turbid.

"Then houses drumly German water,
To mak himself look fair and fatter,"—*Burns: The Two Dogs*.

2. Dark, troubled.

"The drumly schour yet furth ower all the aie,"—*Douglas: Virgil*, i. 518.

3. Having a gloomy aspect.

"Fretful, drumly, dull, and dour."—*Ramsay: Poems*, i. 306.

4. Troubled, disturbed.

"So drumly a season."—*Baillie: Letters*, i. 163.

drüm-mêr, *s.* [Eng. drum; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: One who beats or performs on a drum, specifically a soldier whose duty it is to beat the various calls, &c., on a drum.

"Drummer, strike up, and let us march away."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III.*, iv. 7.

2. *Fig.*: One who solicits custom for a wholesale house; a commercial traveler. (*American*.)

II. Entom.: *Blatta gigantea*, the largest of all the species of Blattidae, or Cockroaches. It measures about three inches in length. It is an inhabitant of South America and the West Indies, and obtains its name from its habit of producing a noise with its head resembling a sharp knocking with the knuckles against wainscoting. It is said sometimes to devour the extremities of the dead, and even to attack people when asleep. It is a handsome insect, being of a pale yellow color, like bone, a nearly square spot on the pronotum, and a sort of dash near the base of the tegmina, black or brown.

drüm-ming, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*DRUM*, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Beating or performing on a drum.

2. *Fig.*: Making a noise resembling that of a drum.

3. Acting as a commercial traveler.

"Standing in thick chestnut sprouts about as high as my head, where hundreds were around me, I observed the females coming around the drumming males. [He means of the *Cicada septendecim*.]"—*Darwin: Dr. Hartman, quoted in Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. x.

C. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The act or science of beating or playing on a drum.

II. Figuratively:

1. The act of making a noise like that of a drum; a noise like that of a drum.

"The drumming of the umbrinas in the European seas is said to be audible from a depth of twenty fathoms."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. ii., ch. xii.

2. The act of expelling from a regiment in disgrace (with out).

drüm-möck, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A mixture of meal and water.

Drüm-mönd, *s.* [A proper name, see compound.]

Drummond-light, *s.* A light invented by Lieutenant Drummond, about 1826, to supply a deficiency which was found to exist in the means of making distant stations visible from each other. It is made by exposing a small ball of quicklime to the action of the oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe, or the lime may be placed in the flame of a spirit-lamp fed by a jet of pure oxygen gas. Drummond's apparatus was so constructed that the lamp fed itself automatically with spirit and with oxygen, supplying itself with balls of lime as they were gradually consumed, and was provided with a parabolic silvered mirror. With this apparatus the light produced by a ball of lime not larger than a boy's marble was visible at a distance of nearly seventy miles, in a direct line. Subsequently, Col. Colby made a lime-light signal visible a distance of ninety-five miles in a straight line. It is stated that, intensified by a parabolic reflector, it has been observed at a distance of 112 miles.

***drüms-lêr**, *s.* [*DRUM*, *s.*] A drummer.

"The drum-player, or drumster."—*Nomenclator*.

***drühk, *dronk, v. t.** [*A. S. druncnian*.]

1. To intoxicate.

"Thou inwardly drunkest not me."—*Wycliffe: Isaiah* xliii. 24.

2. To drown.

"She seide that hire sone was in the see dronked."—*William of Palerne*, 3, 516.

drühk, *dronk, *dronke, *drunke, *pa. par., a. & s.* [*A. S. druncnen*, *pa. par. of drincan* = to drink.] [*DRUNKEN*.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Lit.: Intoxicated with strong drink; inebriated; stupefied or overcome with alcoholic liquors.

II. Figuratively:

1. Intoxicated, overcome, excited beyond measure.

"Smartering from old sufferings, drunk with recent prosperity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. Drenched or saturated.

¶ (1) *Dead drunk*: So drunk as to make one lie motionless like a dead person. [*Mad drunk*.]

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhîn, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shæn. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tion, -sion = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

(2) *Mad drunk*: So drunk as to make one act like a madman.

"An habitual drunkard could have told the committee that a man may be mad drunk at 8 p. m., and dead drunk at 10 p. m."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

C. As substantive:

*1. A drink, a draught.

"Of bitter drunk he senden him a sonde,"
Old Eng. Miscellany, p. 298.

2. A drunken bout, a spree. (*Slang*.)

drũk-ard, s. [Eng. *drunk*, and suff. *-ard*.] One who is given to excessive use of strong drink; one who is habitually or frequently drunk.

"My bowels cannot hide her woes,

But, like a drunkard, I must vomit them."
Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, iii. 1.

***drũk-ard-ize**, v. i. [Eng. *drunkard*, *-ize*.] To act like a drunken person.

"Her dead heart incens'd, she raves aloud,

Doth madly through the city drunkardize,"
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

***drũk-el-ew** (ew as ū), ***drunk-el-ewe**,
***drunk-lew**, ***drunk-en-lew**, a. [Cf. M. H. Ger. *trunkenlich*.]

1. Drunken, intoxicated.

"Drunkelew folk ben goostli blynde."

Hymns to the Virgin, p. 64.

2. Drunken; addicted to strong drink.

"A drunketele woman gret wrahte and strif."—*Wycliffe: Ecclasiast*, xxvi. 11.

***drũk-el-ew-nesse** (ew as ū), ***drunk-el-ew-nesse**, s. [Eng. *drunkelew*, *-ness*.] Drunkenness.

"They woneth hem to drunkelesnesse."—*Trevisa*, ii. 173.

drũk-en, pa. par., a. & s. [A. S. *druncen*, pa. par. of *drincan*=to drink.] [DRUNK.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Literally:

1. Intoxicated with strong drink; inebriated, drunk.

"My drunken butler."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, v. 1.

3. Caused by or arising from drunkenness.

"A man that apprehends death no more dreadfully, but as a drunken sleep."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

4. Done in a state of intoxication.

"Have done a drunken slaughter."

Shakesp.: *Richard III*, ii. 1.

II. Figuratively:

*1. Saturated, drenched.

"Let the earth be drunken with our blood."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI*, Pt. III, ii. 3.

2. A term applied by workmen to a screw, the thread of which is uneven or worn, so that the nut is unsteady.

drunken-cutter, s. An elliptical cutter-head, placed at such obliquity on the shaft as to revolve in a circular path; a wobbler.

***drũk-en**, ***drunk-en**, ***drunc-nie**, v. i. & t. [A. S. *druncnan*; O. H. Ger. *trunkanen*, *drunkenen*; Icel. *drunkna*.]

I. Intrans.: To be drowned.

"In se drunkenes folc ful fele."

Metrical Homilies, p. 138.

II. Transitive:

1. To drown, to overwhelm.

"Swa thatt to king withth all his ferd

Wass drunncned under floodess."
Ormulum, 14,816.

2. To flood, to saturate, to drench.

"I shal drunkne thee with my teres."—*Wycliffe: Isaiah* xvi. 9.

***drũk-en-hød**, ***drunk-en-hede**, ***drunk-in-hed**, s. [A. S. *druncenhød*.] Drunkenness.

"Wo that risen erly to drunkenhed."—*Wycliffe: Isaiah* v. 11.

***drũk-en-lew** (ew as ū), ***drunk-el-ewe**, ***drunk-lew**, a. [DRUNKELIEW, DRUNKEN.]

***drũk-en-ly**, adv. [Eng. *drunken*, *-ly*.] In a drunken or intoxicated manner.

"That blood already, like the pelican,

Heast thou tapped out, and drunkenly caroused."
Shakesp.: *Richard II*, ii. 1.

drũk-en-ness, ***drunke-nes**, ***drunke-nesse**, ***drunke-nesse**, s. [A. S. *druncnness*.]

I. Literally:

1. The quality or state of being drunk or intoxicated; intoxication, inebriation.

"A dronken sadness, and a sad drunkenness."

Lydgate: *Minor Poems*, p. 76.

2. Habitual indulgence in strong drink.

"The Lacedaemonians trained up their children to hate drunkenness by bringing a drunken man into their company."—*Watts: On the Mind*.

fâte, **fât**, **färe**, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hër, there; pine, plit, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wöre, wolf, wörk, whô, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trý, sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.

II. Fig.: Intoxication or excitement of the mind, &c.; frenzy.

"Tis vain—my tongue can not impart

My almost drunkenness of heart."

Byron: *Bride of Abydos*, ii. 18.

***drũk-en-ship**, ***drunk-ship**, ***drunke-shepe**, a. [Eng. *drunk*, *drunken*; *-ship*.] Drunkenness.

"Drunkeshepe. Ebrietas."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***drũk-en-söme**, ***drunk-in-sum**, a. [English *drunken*; *-some*.] Addicted to intemperance; drunken.

"His wiff was drunksom and quhillis ewill condicionit."—*Aberdeen Register* (16th cent.).

drũk-ër-ý, s. [Eng. *drunk*; *-ery*.] A tippling-house.

"Boasts like his can be bought in the drunkeries any day at twenty a penny."—*London Echo*.

***drũk-wört**, s. [Eng. *drunk*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: The tobacco plant, *Nicotiana Tabacum*. (*Minsheu*.)

drũ-pä-çë-s, s. pl. [Lat. *drupa*=an over-ripe, wrinkled olive; Gr. *druppa*, from Gr. *drupepēs*=ripened on the tree; *drus* (gen. *dryos*)=a tree, *peptō*=to cook, ripen, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Rosaceæ, more generally called Amygdalæ (q. v.). It includes the plum, cherry, peach, and similar drupaceous trees.

drũ-pä-çë-öus, a. [Lat. *drupa*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-aceous*.] [DRUPACEÆ]

Botany:

1. Bearing or producing drupes.

2. Pertaining to or of the nature of drupes.

drũpe, s. [Latin *drupa*; Gr. *druppa*.] [DRUPACEÆ.]

Bot.: Fruit

composed of a

single monosper-

mous carpel, and

of which the car-

pellary leaf be-

comes fleshy at

its external di-

vision, and lign-

ous in its internal

division, as in

the peach, cher-

ry, plum, &c. The

stone which in-

cludes the endo-

carp; the pulpy,

or succulent

part, the meso-

carp. In the

horse-chestnut

and cocoa-nut,

the mesocarp is

not succulent, and

in the date the endocarp is

replaced by a membrane.

drũp-ë-öl, **drup-el**, s. [A dimin. from *drupe* (q. v.).]

Bot.: A little drupe. The fruit of the raspberry is formed by the aggregation of drupelets.

drũ-pöse, s. [Eng., &c., *drupe*, and (*glucose* q. v.).]

Chem.: C₁₂H₂₀O₈. A substance produced together with glucose by the action of moderately diluted hydrochloric acid on glyco-drupose, the stony concretions found in pears. It is a grayish-red body. By boiling it with dilute nitric acid, and treating the residue with water, ammonia, and alcohol, yellowish-white granules are obtained, which exhibit the properties of cellulose. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

drũse (1), s. [Gr. *droso*=dew; cf. Bohemian *drůza*; or, in the opinion of Littré, from Ger. *drüse*=a gland.]

Min.: A mineralogical term for any hollow space in veins of ore, or vesicular cavity in igneous rocks, like amygdaloid, that is lined or studded with crystals—lit., dewy with crystals; hence we speak of *drusy* and *sparry* cavities. (*Page*.)

Drũse (2), **Drũze**, **†Der-uz**, **†Dor-ouz**, s. [*Deruz* is the Arab. pl. of *Deraz*. Named after Ed-Derazi, who preached the apotheosis of the Khalif El-Hakim. See def.]

Hist., &c.: A politico-religious sect of Mohammedan origin, but deemed by orthodox Moslems heretical. El-Hakim Biamr-Allah, the sixth Fatimite Caliph of Egypt, a cruel and fanatical man, who lived in the eleventh century, proclaimed himself an incarnation of God, and established a secret society. When walking in the vicinity of Cairo, his capital, he disappeared from his subjects' view, the most natural explanation being that he was assassinated and his body hidden somewhere. His followers believed in his return to this earth to reign over it, and propagated their faith in the adjacent lands. Two of the most notable missionaries were the

Persian messengers Hamzah and Mohammed ben Ismail ed Derazi. The latter proclaimed the Druse tenets with such zeal in Lebanon that the converts to belief in El-Hakim were called not Hakimites but Druses. In 1838, De Saey published, at Paris, a work in two volumes called *Exposé de la Religion des Druzes*, which contains a great fund of information from which subsequent writers have profited. Part of a Druse catechism, a copy of which was made in the original Arabic by Dr. De Forest, and translated into English by Mr. Graham, may be found in the Rev. Dr. Wilson's *Lands of the Bible*, ii., 715-721. The Druses believe in the unity of God, who they think was manifested in the person of several individuals, the last of them Hakim. They believe in the constant existence of five superior spiritual ministers, the greatest of them being Hamzah and Jesus, and hold the transmigration of souls. They are divided into the 'Okkal or Initiated, and the Juhhal or Ignorant. Their day of worship is Thursday. Ethnologically they are Arabs who came from the eastern parts of Syria and settled in Lebanon and Antilebanon in the eleventh century. Their territory on the Lebanon is south of the Maronites. They extend thence to the Hauran and to Damascus. In 1860 they attacked the Maronites, about twelve thousand of whom they cruelly massacred, not sparing even women or male children in their fury. This outburst was fast passing into a general rise of the Mohammedans on the Christians of Syria, when the arrival of Turkish and French troops, in August and September, 1860, and the execution of 167 Druses, more deeply criminal than others, restored at least the semblance of tranquillity. No similar outbreak has since occurred.

drũsed, a. [Eng. *drus(e)* (1); *-ed*.]

Min.: Containing a druse or druses; drusy.

drũs-ý, a. [Eng. *druse* (1); *-y*.]

Min.: Containing a large number of very minute crystals.

drũx-ý, **drũx-ëy**, a. [Prob. from *druse* (1), s.]

Ship-build.: An epithet applied to timber in a state of decay, with white spongy veins.

dry, ***drey**, ***dri**, ***drie**, ***drighe**, ***drughe**, ***drũye**, ***dryghe**, ***drye**, a. & s. [A. S. *dryge*, *drige*; cogn. with Dut. *droog*; M. H. Ger. *trücke*, *truge*; Ger. *trocken*. Prob. connected ultimately with *thirst* and *drink*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Free from moisture or wetness; not moist or wet; arid.

(2) Without sap or juice; dried up, not succulent.

"Sirrah, fetch drier logs."

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, iv. 4.

(3) Free from rain.

(4) Free from tears. [DRY-EYED.]

2. Figuratively:

*1) Withered up.

"His right hond was drye."—*Wycliffe: Luke* vi. 6.

(2) Thirsty, athirst.

"When I have been dry it hath served me instead of a quart pot to drink in."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI*, Pt. II, iv. 10.

(3) Not giving milk; as, a dry cow.

"Drye, as kynne or bestys that wylle gyfe no mylke.

Exuberis."—*Prompt. Parv.*

(4) Sarcastic, severe, cynical, satirical, sneering.

(5) Cold, discouraging.

"Returned, as might have been expected, a very short and dry answer."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

(6) Cold, hard, harsh; without sympathy or affection. (Applied especially to manners.)

"And mind you, billy, tho' ye looked dry,

Ye'll change your fashions, and gae sharp in-by."
Ross: *Helensburgh*, p. 37.

(7) Severe, hard.

"Of two noblemen, the one was given to scoff, but kept

ever royal cheer in his house; the other would ask of

those that had been at his table, was there never a flout

or dry blow given?"—*Bacon*.

(8) Barren or destitute of embellishment or interest; jejune, plain.

"As we should take care that our style in writing be

neither dry nor empty."—*Ben Jonson*.

(9) Stupid, silly, insipid.

"This jest is dry to me."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

*10) Eager, anxious, thinking.

"So dry he was for sway."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

(11) Not sweet; applied to wines in which no

sweetness is perceptible, owing to the exact balancing

of the saccharine matter and the ferment.

*12) Bloodless.

"Thus are both sides busied in this drie war."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 75.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hër, there; pine, plit, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wöre, wolf, wörk, whô, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trý, sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.

II. Technically:

1. Comm.: [DRY-GOODS.]

2. Art: Exhibiting a sharp, frigid preciseness of execution, or the want of a delicate contour in form, and of easy transition in coloring. [DREYNES.]

B. As substantive:

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. Dryness; that which is dry; a dry part, spot or place.

2. Thirst.

II. Mas.: A crack or fissure in a stone running through it at various angles to its bed, and rendering it unfit to carry any load.

† Dry vomit of Marriott:

Chem.: A vomit consisting of tartarized ammonia and sulphate of copper, in equal proportions and taken without liquid. (Ogilvie.)

Dry district: An American name for a district in which no liquor is sold.

dry-arch, s.

Arch.: An arch employed in the foundations of buildings for the purpose of keeping them dry.

*dry-beat, v. t. To beat or chastise severely, to thrash.

dry-beaten, a. Soundly or severely beaten or thrashed.

dry-blow, s.

1. Ord. Lang.: A hard or sharp blow.

2. Med.: A blow which neither wounds nor sheds blood.

dry-bone, s.

Min.: A miners' name for an earthy variety of Smithsonite (q. v.).

dry-boned, a. Without flesh; having dry, bare bones.

dry-burrow, s. An inland burg, one not situated on the coast. (English.)

dry-casting, s. The process of casting in which the molds are made from sand, and subsequently dried.

dry-castor, s. A species of beaver, called also the Parchment beaver.

dry copper, s.

Metall.: Copper in its molten stage dissolves and retains red oxide of copper Cu_2O ; this is called Dry-copper. Pigs of copper containing cuprous oxide in solution present a longitudinal furrow or depression on their upper surface, while the metal, known then as dry copper, when fractured, has a purplish red color, duller in luster, and void of the fibrous structure evidenced in pure copper, while its malleability is much impaired both in the hot and cold state. (Greenwood: Metallurgy of Copper.)

dry-cupping, s.

Surg.: The application of the cupping-glass without scarification; to cause the revulsion of the blood from any part of the body.

dry-darn, s. Costiveness in cattle.

dry-dike, s. A stone wall built without lime or mortar.

dry-diker, s. One who builds walls without lime.

dry-distillation, s. [DESTRUCTIVE DISTILLATION.]

*dry-ditch, v. t. To labor at in vain or without result.

dry-dock, s.

Hydraul. Eng.: A dock from which the water is withdrawn after the vessel has floated into it. Advantage is generally taken of the floodtide to intro-



View of a Dry Dock.

duce the vessel, and of the ebb to withdraw the water. The water flows out by sluices, and the gates point outward to resist the re-entrance of the water. A graving-dock.

dry-eyed, a. Without tears, without weeping.

"Sight so deform what heart of rock could long,
Dry-eyed behold?" Milton: P. L., xi. 494, 495.

dry-farand, a. Frigid in manner, not open, not frank.

*dry-fat, s. [DRYFAT.]

*dry-fellow, *drye-fellow, s. A miser.

"Drye fellow, whom some call a pelt or pinchbecke Aristus homo."—Huloet: Abecedarium (1552).

*dry-fist, s. A miserly or parsimonious fellow.

*dry-fisted, a. Miserly, niggardly.

dry fruit, s.

Bot.: One without pulp.

dry-gair-flow, s. The place where two hills join, and form a kind of bosom.

dry-gilding, s. A mode of gilding, by steeping linen rags in a solution of gold, burning the rags, and then with a piece of rag dipped in salt-water rubbing the ashes over the silver intended to be gilt. The method was invented in Germany, and is first described in England in the Philosophical Transactions for 1698.

dry-goods, s. pl.

Comm.: Cloths, stuffs, silks, laces, &c., in contradistinction to groceries, &c.

dry-grinding, s. The cutler's mode of sharpening and polishing steel goods on a grindstone, without water. It is very injurious to the health. Two remedies, or rather protections, are afforded: (1) Abraham's magnetic-respirator, which arrests the particles of steel. [RESPIRATOR.] (2) Exposure of but a small portion of the stone, and a tube in the immediate vicinity of the work to carry off all the dust.

dry-meter, s. A form of gas-meter in which no water is used. [GAS-METER.]

dry-multrures, s. Quantities of corn paid to the mill, whether the payers grind or not.

dry-nurse, s. [DRYNURSE.]

dry-pile, s. A voltaic battery in which the plates are separated by layers of farinaceous paste combined with a deliquescent salt. Known as De Luc's Column.

dry-pipe, s.

Steam-eng.: A pipe which conducts dry steam from the boiler. The steam is collected in such a manner as to be free from priming.

dry-point, s.

Engr.: The work of an etching-point upon a plate, unaccompanied with the use of acid, to deepen the line so made.

dry-pointing, s. The grinding of needles and table-forks.

dry-press, s.

Printing: One in which the printed sheets are pressed smooth.

dry-rent, s.

Law: A rent reserved without clause of distress.

dry-rot, s. A name given to a decay in timber caused by the mycelium of several species of fungus, which under certain conditions of heat and moisture attack woodwork in ships, houses, and wooden erections in general, growing in the dark, and rapidly increasing in bulk, first covering the surface with a series of thread-like filaments, which are continually being added to, and ultimately forming a thick, leathery, white substance, such as is often found behind the partitions of walls, and under floors. It penetrates the wood in all directions, reducing it to powdery rottenness, in many cases doing irreparable mischief before it is observed. The perfect plant is only occasionally seen issuing from a crevice or some opening in the woodwork. The following are the names of two of the principal dry-rot fungi: *Polyporus hybridus*, which affects oak timber in ships, and *P. destructor*, as also *Thelephora puteana*, chiefly in pine-wood, in dwelling-houses and other buildings. *Merulius lacrymans* differs from the preceding in the thick mycelium being moist, often dripping like tears, hence its name *lacrymans* (weeping). *Dædalea quercina* grows on decaying stumps of trees, often attaining a large size. (Smith.)

dry-sand, s.

Casting: A mixture of sand and loam which is employed in making molds subsequently dried in an oven.

dry-shod, a. [DRYSHOD.]

dry-stone, a. Built of stones laid without mortar. [DRY-DIKE.]

dry-stove, s. A hot-house whose atmosphere is adapted hygrothermically for preserving the plants of arid climates.

*dry-stool, *dry-stuill, s. A close stool; sometimes called a Dry-seat.

"Item can cannabe of grene taffetie freineyit with grene quihill may serve for any dry-stuill or a bed."—Inventories (1561), p. 138.

dry-talk, s. A phrase apparently used in the Highlands of Scotland, to denote any agreement that is settled without drinking.

"The other party averred in his defense that nothing had passed but a little dry-talk, and that could not be called a bargain."—Sazon and Gael, i. 11.

dry, *dreye, *dreyghe, *drie, *drihe, *drye, v. t. & i. [A. S. drygan, drigan; Dut. droogen.] [DRY, a.]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

1. To free from or deprive of moisture of any kind; to make dry; to arefy, to exsiccate.

2. To make dry by rubbing or wiping.

"Brynge a towyl myn handys to drye."

Seven Sages, 3, 166.

3. To expose to heat for the purpose of drying.

4. To deprive of the natural juice, sap, or succulence.

"Herbs and flowers, if they be dried in the shade, or dried in the hot sun a small time, keep best."—Bacon.

5. To deprive or clear of water or moisture by draining.

II. Figuratively:

1. To cause to cease to flow.

"'Twas rage alone

Which, burning upward in succession, dries

The tears that stood considering in her eyes."

Dryden.

2. To scorch or afflict greatly with thirst.

"Their honorable men are famished, and their multitude dried up with thirst."—Isaiah v. 18.

3. To drain, to exhaust, to empty.

"Rash Elpenor, in an evil hour,

Dried an immeasurable bowl."—Philips.

B. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To lose or be deprived of moisture; to grow or become dry.

"Sum of the seed ful uppe the stone, and dride there."—Old Eng. Homilies, ii. 155.

2. To become dry by evaporation; to evaporate.

3. To lose the natural juice, sap, or succulence.

"Drye that sal eis hal."—Early Eng. Psalter: Ps. xxxvi. 2.

*4. To become withered.

"His armes driede and wax al drye."—Treviſa, i. 267.

*II. Fig.: To be thirsty, to feel thirst.

"Dryke whan thou driest."—P. Plowman, 508.

† To dry up:

A. Transitive:

I. Lit.: To deprive totally of moisture; to take all moisture away from.

"The water of the sea, which formerly covered it, was in time exhaled and dried up by the sun."—Woodward.

II. Fig.: To deprive of vitality or energy.

"The apparent tendency of which is to dry up the soul."—Tyndall: Frag. of Science, ii. 32.

B. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To become completely dry, to lose all moisture.

2. To become withered.

"And his hand, which he put forth against him, dried up, so that he could not pull it in again to him."—1 Kings xiii. 4.

II. Fig.: To leave off talking. (Slang.)

dry-ad, s. [Lat. Dryadem, accus. of Dryas=a Dryad, from Gr. dryas (genit. dryados)=a Dryad, a nymph of the woods, from drus (genit. dryos)=a tree.]

Ancient Myth.: A nymph of the woods; a deity supposed to preside over the woods; a wood-nymph. They differed from Hamadryads (q. v.) in that the latter were attached to particular trees, with which they were born and died.

dry-än-dra, s. [Named after M. Dryander, a Swedish botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of evergreen shrubs, belonging to the order Proteaceæ, natives of Australia, cultivated in other countries for the variety of the forms and colors of the leaves. The flowers are yellow, formed in cylindrical clusters.

dry-äs, s. [Gr. dryas=a Dryad, a nymph of the oak. So named from the leaves bearing some resemblance to those of the oak.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Rosaceæ. They are small low shrubs, bearing white or yellow flowers, with long feather-awned achenes.

böil, böy; pout, jowi; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

dry-ër, s. [Eng. *dry*; -er.]

I. Ord. Lang. One who or that which dries or absorbs moisture; a drier.

"The ill effects of drinking are relieved by this plant, which is a great dryer and opener, especially by perspiration."—*Temple*.

II. Technically:

1. Mach. A machine or apparatus for evaporating, driving off superfluous moisture, desiccating. The term is applied to a certain class of machines, and yet no absolute line can be drawn between it and ovens, kilns, &c. Such are grain-dryers, malt-dryers, paper-dryers, &c.

2. Paper-making: The heated tables or cylinders which expel the moisture from the paper just formed in the machine.

3. Pottery: The oven which evaporates the moisture from ceramic work, giving the pieces a certain degree of rigidity and desiccation, when they are fit for the subsequent operations, according to their purpose and quality. [POTTERY.]

4. Comm. An oven for drying fruit.

5. Agric. A kiln or heated cylinder for drying grain.

6. Domestic: A closet for drying clothes or cloth.

7. A core stove.

8. Painting: A preparation to increase the drying and hardening properties of paint.

(1) Litharge ground to a paste with drying-oil.

(2) White copperas, or sugar of lead, and drying-oil.

***dry-fat, *drie-fatte, *dry-vat, s.** [Eng. *dry*, and *fat=vat* (q. v.).] A box, case, or packing-case.

"Such pamphlets, whereof we have abroad so good store, as I think would freight a *dry-fat* to the mart."—*Mountagu: Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 245.

dry-foot, a., adv. & s. [Eng. *dry*, and *foot*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang. Without having the feet wet; dry-shod.

***2. Hunting:** Following game by the scent of the foot.

"Nay, if he smell nothing but papers, I care not for his *dry-foot* hunting, nor shall I need to puff pepper in his nostrils."—*Machin: Dumb Knight*, iii. 1.

*B. As adv.: By the scent.

"A hunting, Sir Oliver, and *dry-foot*, too!"
L. Barry: *Ram Alley*, iii. 1.

***C. As subst.:** A dog which pursues game by the scent of the foot.

"The truth is, my old master intends to follow my young *dry-foot* over Moorfields to London."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man in his Humor*, ii. 2.

dry-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DRY, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Having the quality or property of absorbing moisture; as, a *drying* wind.

2. Having the quality of becoming dry rapidly; as, a *drying* oil.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of making dry, or of absorbing moisture from.

2. The act or state of becoming dry, or of losing moisture.

II. Sugar-making: The exposure of crystallizing magma syrup in a centrifugal machine, where the molasses is drained from it by mechanical action. [CENTRIFUGAL-MACHINE.]

drying-house, s. An apartment in which anything is exposed to a current of air moderately heated; it is not easy to draw the line between an oven, a dryer, and a kiln; the words are used with some degree of carelessness, and have become technical in trades. Cores are dried in ovens; pottery in ovens or bis-closets; feathers in renovators. The drying chamber comprises a central chamber and one or more wings hinged thereto, and mounted on wheels or castors for the purpose of ready access to the chambers and for removal from place to place. On one side is a suitable provision for drying clothes, and on the other for drying fruits. In the central chamber is a stove and apparatus for heating.

drying-machine, s.

Calico-making: A machine for drying printed calicoes. The apparatus is in a hot room, and has a series of heated steam chests and cylinders with upper and lower rollers, over which the cloth is exposed to the drying air of the apartment. Similar drying cylinders are used in paper-making machines, both the cylinder machines and those of the Fourdrinier pattern, in which the sheet of pulp is felted on an agitated horizontal web. Drying machines are also used in bleaching, drying, and laundry works; the cylinders, in which the articles to be dried are placed, being made to revolve with great speed, the moisture is thus driven away by the action of centrifugal force.

drying-off, s. The operation in gilding by which the amalgam of gold is evaporated.

drying-oil, s.

Paint: A term applied to linseed and other oils, heated with oxide of lead, and used as the bases of many paints and varnishes. On exposure to the air they absorb oxygen, and become a hard, tough, dry varnish. A colorless oil may be obtained by combining linseed or nut oil with litharge, and triturating them together for a considerable time.

drying-room, s. The apartment in which articles or materials are dried; as, gunpowder, calico, cores, and what not. Sometimes a kiln.

drying-stove, s. A place where cores for casting are dried; a stove for desiccating fruit, drying clothes, &c.

dry-ite, s. [Gr. *drus* (genit. *dryos*) = a tree, an oak; Eng. suff. -ite (*Minn.*) (q. v.).]

Geol.: A name applied to fragments of petrified or fossil wood, in which the structure of the wood is recognizable.

dry-ly, dri-ly, adv. [Eng. *dry*; -ly.]

I. Lit.: Without moisture; free from moisture or damp.

"It looks ill, it eats *dryly*. Marry 'tis a withered pear."—*Shakesp.:* *All's Well*, ii. 1.

II. Figuratively:

1. Coldly, frigidly, without affection, sympathy, or encouragement.

"For virtue is but *dryly* praised, and starves."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. i.

2. Severely, sarcastically, satirically, cynically, harshly.

"Conscious to himself how *dryly* the king had been used by his council."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

3. Jejunely; barrenly, without embellishment, or anything to interest or adorn; uninterestingly.

"Some *dryly* plain, without invention's aid,
With dull receipts how poems may be made."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 114, 115.

dry-ness, *dri-ness, s. [Eng. *dry*; -ness.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) An absence or want of moisture; siccidity, aridity.

(2) An absence, want, or loss of natural juice, sap, or succulence.

"The marrow supplies an oil for the innation of the bones and ligaments in the articulations, and particularly of the ligaments, preserving them from dryness and rigidity."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

(3) An absence of rain.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Coldness, frigidly, absence or lack of affection or warmth of feeling.

"That for any dryness was betwixt them the Earl of Murray should have been so unkind."—*Spalding*, i. 17.

(2) An absence or want of enthusiasm or want of sensibility; coldness.

"It may be, that by this dryness of spirit, God intends to make us the more fervent and resigned in our direct and solemn devotions."—*Taylor*.

3. An absence or want of that which embellishes, enlivens, or interests; jejuneity, baldness.

"Be faithful where the author excels, and paraphrase where penury of fancy or dryness of expression ask it."—*Garth*.

II. Art.: A term by which artists express the common defect of the early painters in oil, who had but little knowledge of the flowing contours which so elegantly show the delicate forms of the limbs and the insertions of the muscles; the flesh in their coloring appearing hard and stiff, instead of expressing a pleasing softness. The draperies of those early painters, and particularly of the Germans, concealed the limbs of the figures, without truth or elegance of choice; and even in their best masters the draperies very frequently either deformed or encumbered the figures. (*Weale*.)

dry-nurse, s. [Eng. *dry*, and *nurse*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: A woman who rears a child without giving it the breast.

2. Figuratively:

(1) One who attends on another in sickness, &c.

"Mrs. Quickly is his nurse, or his drynurse, or his cook, or his laundry, his washer, and his wringer."—*Shakesp.:* *Merry Wives*, i. 2.

(2) One who has to look after and instruct another; one who takes charge of, brings up, or looks after another.

"Grand caterer and drynurse of the Church."
Cowper: Task, ii. 371.

II. Mil.: Applied to an inferior officer, who has to instruct his superior in his duties.

dry-nurse, v. t. [DRYNURSE, s.]

1. Lit.: To bring up or rear without the breast.

"As Romulus a wolf did rear,
So he was drynursed by a bear."
Butler: H. libras.

2. Mil.: (See extract.)

"When a superior officer does not know his duty, and is instructed in it by an inferior officer, he is said to be drynursed. The inferior nurses the superior as a drynurse rears an infant."—*Brewer: Phrase and Fable*.

dry-ö-bäl'-an-öps, s. [Gr. *drus* (genit. *dryos*) = a tree; *balanos* = an acorn; and *opsis* = sight, appearance. (*Worcester*.)]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the natural order Dipteraceæ (q. v.). They are natives of the Indian Archipelago. *D. camphora*, or *aromatica*, supplies the hard camphor or Camphor-oil of Borneo. The leaves are large and coriaceous. There are three species.

dry-ö-pl-thë'-cüs, s. [Gr. *drus* (genit. *dryos*) = a tree, and *pithëkos* = an ape.]

Palæont.: A genus of extinct apes, probably nearly allied to the living gibbons. They are found in Miocene deposits in France. They are supposed to have been frugivorous and tree-climbing, equalling man in stature.

***dry-rüb, v. t.**

[Eng. *dry*, and *rüb*.]

To make clean or polish by rubbing without wetting.

"At twelve years old the sprightly youth is able
To turn a pancake, or dryrüb a table."
Anon. in Dodsley's Coll. of Poems.

Dryopithecus.

***dry-rübbd, pa. par. or a.** [DRY-RUB.]

***dry-rüb-bing, pr. par., a. & s.** [DRY-RUB.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of making clean or polishing by rubbing without wetting.

drys, s. [DRY, a.]

Masonry: Fissures in a stone intersecting it at various angles to its bed, and rendering it unfit to support a load. (*Ogilvie*.)

dry-sält-ër, s. [Eng. *dry*, and *salter*.]

***1. A dealer in dried and salted meats, pickles, sauces, &c.**

"Almost thirty years have elapsed since I heard by accident of a *drysalter*, who had acquired a great reputation as a large fortune, from possessing a secret that had enabled him to send out to the Indies, and other hot countries, beef and pork, in a better state of preservation than any of the trade. As he was observed to pour into each cask a small bottle of transparent liquor, it occurred to me, that this could be no other than the spirit of sea-salt."—*Sir W. Fordeyce: On the Muriat. Acid* (1790), p. 7.

2. A dealer in dye-stuffs, chemical products, &c.

dry-sält-ër-ÿ, s. [Eng. *dry*, and *salter*; -ÿ.]

1. The goods dealt in by a drysalter.

2. The place of business of a drysalter.

dry-shöd, a. [Eng. *dry*, and *shod*.] Without having the feet wetted; dry-footed.

"Dry-shod, o'er sands, twice every day,
The pilgrims to the shrine find way."

Scott: Marmion, ii. 9.

dry-söme, a. [Eng. *dry*; suff. *some* (q. v.).] Rather dry.

dry-stër, s. [Eng. *dry*; suff. *ster* (q. v.).]

1. The person who has charge of turning and drying the grain in a kiln.

"The whole roof and symmers of that said kill were consumed; old Robert Baillie being *dryster* that day, and William Lundy, at that tyme, measter of the mill."—*Lamont: Diary*, pp. 179, 180.

2. One whose business is to dry cloth at a bleach-field.

"Dryster Jock was sitting cracky
Wi' Pate Tamson o' the Hill."

A. Wilson: Poems (1816), p. 3.

***dü-äd, s.** [Lat. *dualis*, from *duo* = two, *l* changing to *d* as a nominal ending.] The union of two; the number two, duality.

dü-äl, a. & s. [Lat. *dualis*, from *duo* = two.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Double, consisting of two parts.

"Here you have one-half of our dual truth."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), vi. 119.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hëre, camel, hër, thëre; pine, plit, sîre, sir, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wëlf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, räle, füll; try, Sÿrian. w, æ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

2. *Gram.*: Expressing the number two or duality; a term applied to that inflection in certain languages of a verb, adjective, pronoun, or noun. Greek, Sanscrit, and Gothic had dual inflections; English also had dual forms for the personal pronouns. Arabic and Lithuanian still preserve these inflections. As the idea of two necessarily preceded that of a larger number, the dual form is older than the plural.

"Modern languages have only one variation, and so the Latin; but the Greek and Hebrew have one to signify two, and another to signify more than two; under one variation the noun is said to be of the *dual* number, and under the other of the plural."—Clarke: *Lat. Gram.*

B. As substantive:

Gram.: That number of a verb, adjective, &c., which is used when only two persons or things are spoken of.

dū-al-ine, *dū-al-in*, *s.* [Latin *duo*=two, and *Eng.*, &c. (*glycer*) (q. v.).]

Chem.: An explosive compound. Carl Ditmar inventor. The composition is: Nitro-glycerine, 50 per cent.; fine sawdust, 30 per cent.; nitrate of potassa, 20 per cent. Compared with dynamite, it is: (1) More sensitive to heat, and also to mechanical disturbances, especially when frozen, when it may even be exploded by friction. (2) The sawdust in it has little affinity for the nitro-glycerine, and at best will hold but 40 to 50 per cent. of nitro-glycerine, and on this account very strong wrappers are needed for the cartridges. (3) Its specific gravity is 1.02, which is 50 per cent. less than that of dynamite, and as nitro-glycerine has the same explosive power in each, its explosive power is 50 per cent. less than that of dynamite (bulk for bulk). (4) The gases from explosions, in consequence of the dualine containing an excess of carbon, contain carbonic oxide, and other noxious gases. Lithofracture and dualine, however, can be exploded, when frozen, by means of an ordinary fulminating cap, which is not the case with dynamite. (*Journal of Applied Chemistry.*)

dū-al-ism, *s.* [Eng. *dual*; -ism.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A dividing or division into two; a twofold division.

II. Technically:

1. *Phil.*: Any system which admits the existence of mind as distinct from matter. (Opposed to Monism, q. v.)

"Haeckel recognizes but one force in Nature—the mechanical; and hence he calls his profession of faith Monism, in contradistinction to Dualism, which implies a belief in soul or spirit, or some force or efficient cause other than mechanical."—*Contemporary Review.*

2. *Metaph.*: Any system which differentiates man from the lower animals, by endowing him with a soul.

3. *Theol.*: That system which accounts for the existence of evil in the world by supposing two co-eternal principles; one good, the other evil; specially Manicheism (q. v.). Dualism has always been condemned by the Christian Church, though the doctrine of the Fall, brought about by Satanic agency, is in reality a modified species of dualism. The *raison d'être* of dualism cannot be better shown than by the words of St. Augustine, who was for a short time a Manichean: "There can be no more difficult question than this, if God be all-powerful, how comes it there is so much evil in the world, if he be not the author of it?"

4. *Phys.*: The theory that each cerebral hemisphere acts independently of the other.

dū-al-ist, **dū-al-ist*, *s.* [Eng. *dual*; -ist.]

1. One who holds the doctrine of dualism; a supporter of dualism.

*2. One who holds two offices.

dū-al-is-tic, *a.* [Eng. *dualist*; -ic.]

1. Consisting of two parts; twofold. The dualistic system of philosophy taught by Anaxagoras and Plato held that there were two principles in nature, the one active and the other passive.

2. Pertaining or relating to dualism.

dualistic system, *s.*

Chem.: The view that salts are formed by the action of two binary compounds.

dū-āl-i-tŷ, **dū-al-i-tie*, *s.* [Low Lat. *dualitas*, from Lat. *dualis*=dual, from *duo*=two.] The quality or state of being two or twofold; double division.

"This dualité after determination, is found in every creature."—Chaucer: *Testament of Love*, bk. ii., § 14.

**dualm* (u as w), **dualm*, **dwaum*, *s.* [Prob. connected with *Eng. equal* (q. v.).]

1. A swoon.

"But toil and heat so overpowered her pith,
That she grew tabeless, and swart therewith;
At last the *dwaum* yeed frae her bit and bit,
And she begins to draw her limbs and sit."

Ross: *Helenore*, p. 25.

2. A sudden fit of sickness.

"The day it was set, and the bridal to be,
The wife took a *dwaum*, and lay down to die;
She maimed and she grained out of delour and pain."—*Ritson: S. Songs*, l. 128.

**dualm-ŷng* (u as w), **dwaum-ing*, *s.* [Eng.

dualm; -ing.]

1. A swoon.

"To the ground all mangit fell scho down,
And lay ane lang time in ane dedely swoon,
Or ony speche or word sho mycht furth bringe
Yet thus at last said eftir his *dualm-ŷng*."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 78, 18.

2. It is metaphorically applied to the failure of light; the fall of evening.

"As evening, just 'bout *dwauming o' the light*,
An auld-like carle steppit in, bedeen."

Shirreffs: *Poems*, p. 144.

**dū-ar-chŷ*, **dū-ar-chie*, *s.* [Gr. *duo*=two, and *archō*=to rule, to govern.] Government by two; the rule of two persons.

"A *duarchie* in the Church being inconsistent with a monarchy in the State."—Fuller: *Church Hist.*, III. ii. 3.

dūb, **doub*, **dobben*, **dubben*, *v. f. & i.* [A. S. *dubban*; cogn. with O. Sw. *dubba*=to strike; Icel. *dubba*. Perhaps a variant of *dab* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To confer knighthood upon by a blow of a sword on the shoulder; to create a knight.

"Unsheath your sword, and *dub* him presently."

Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., ii. 2.

2. The title of knight is generally added.

"Then Douglas struck him with his blade,
'St. Michael and St. Andrew aid,
I *dub* thee knight.'"—Scott: *Marmion*, vii. 12.

*3. Followed by the prep. to.

"Horn he *dubbed* to knights."

King Horn, 499.

4. To confer any kind of dignity, rank, or character upon.

"Our brother *dubbed* them gentlemen."

Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, i. 1.

† It has now an element of the ludicrous in it.

5. Followed by with; to invest.

"To *dub* thee with the name of traitor."

Shakespeare: *Henry V.*, ii. 2.

*6. To dress, to adorn, to array.

"Hir hed was gayly *dubed* and dyght."

Seven Sages, 3, 233.

*7. To adorn, to ornament.

"Alle the robes ben afayed alle abouten and *dubbed* fülle of precious stones."—Maundeville, p. 233.

8. (See extract.)

"Cock-fighters trim the hackles and cut off the comb and gills of the cocks, and the birds are then said to be *dubbed*."—Descent of Man (1871), pt. ii., ch. xiii., vol. ii., p. 98.

*9. To strike, to knock about.

"He *dubs* his club about their pates."

Warner: *Albions England*, bk. ii., c. vii.

II. Technically:

1. *Corp.*: To dress off or make smooth, or of an even and level surface.

"To be as thin as a plank, and then *dub* it smooth with my adze."—De Poe: *Robinson Crusoe*.

2. *Leather-dressing*: To rub or dress leather with dubbing.

3. To raise a nap on cloth by striking it with teases.

4. *Plastering*: To fill up with coarse stuff irregularities in the face of a wall, previous to finishing it off with plaster.

† (1) *To dub a fly*: To dress or make up an artificial fly for fishing.

(2) *To dub a knight*: He who drank a large potion of wine or other liquor on his knees to the health of his mistress, was jocularly said to be *dubbed* a knight, and retained his title for the evening.

(3) *To dub out*:

Plastering: To bring an uneven surface to a plane by attaching pieces of tile, lath, or other matter to the wall beneath.

B. Intransitive:

1. To beat, as a drum.

"Who follow drummes before they knowe the *dubbe*."

—Gascoigne: *Fruites of War*.

2. To make a noise, as that of a drum.

"Now the drum *dubs*."—Beaumont & Fletcher: *Mad Lover*, i. 1.

**dūb* (1), *s.* [DUB, v.] A blow, a knock, a stroke.

"As skillful coopers hoop their tubs
With Lydian and with Phrygian *dubs*."

Butler: *Hudibras*, II. 1.

dūb (2), *s.* [Fr. *dob*.]

1. A small pool of rain-water; a puddle.

"He
Or than a smooth pule, or *dub*, loun and fare."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 243, 3.

2. A gutter; foul water thrown out.

3. (Pl.): Dirt, mire.

dub-skelper, *s.* [Eng.]

1. One who gets over the road whether it be clean or foul; a rambling fellow.

2. Used contemptuously for a rambling fellow.

"Ghaists indeed! I'll warrant it's some idle *dub-skelper* frae the Waal, coming after some o' yoursels on nae honest errand."—Scott: *St. Romain's Well*, ch. xxviii.

dū-bash, *dū-bhash*, *s.* [DOBBASH.]

dūbbed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DUB, v.]

dūb-bēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *dub*; -er.] One who dubs.

dūb-bēr (2), *s.* [Hind. *dubbah*.] A leathern bottle or vessel, made of thin, untanned goat-skins, and used in India to hold oil, ghee, &c.

dūb-bīng, **dob-byng*, *pr. par.*, *adj.* & *s.* [DUB, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or ceremony of creating a knight; knighthood.

"A prince longeth for to do
The gode knights *dobbinge*."

Shoreham, p. 5.

2. The act of investing with any dignity, rank, or character.

*3. Dress, apparel, array.

"His crown and his kinges array,
And his *dubbing* he did away."

Holy Land, p. 130.

II. Technically:

1. *Corp.*: The act of dressing off smooth with an adze.

2. *Leather Manuf.*: A mixture of fish-oil and tallow which is used to protect leather against the action of water. It is rubbed into the hide after currying, and is also freely used upon the hose of fire-engines and the boots of persons exposed to wet. Another recipe: Resin, 2 pounds; tallow, 1 pound; train-oil, 1 gallon. Also called DAUBING.

2. *Plast.*: Filling up with coarse stuff irregularities in the face of a wall previous to finishing it with plaster.

dubbing-out, *s.*

Plast.: A system of bringing an uneven surface to a plane by attaching pieces of tile, slate, lath, or other matters, to the wall beneath. A projection may be made on a wall by the same means; pieces being attached to the wall and covered with plaster brought to shape by the trowel.

dubbing-tool, *s.* An instrument for paring down to an even surface. An adze.

dubbe, *s.* [Arab.]

Astron.: A fixed star, of magnitude 1½, called also *Alpha Ursæ Majoris*.

**dū-bi-āte*, *v. i.* [Lat. *dubius*=doubtful; perhaps only an error for *dubitare* (q. v.).] [DUBIOUS.] To doubt, to hesitate; to feel doubt or hesitation.

**dū-bi-ē-tŷ*, *s.* [Lat. *dubietas*, from *dubius*=doubtful.] Doubt, doubtfulness, hesitation, uncertainty.

"A state of *dubietas* and suspense is ever accompanied with uneasiness."—Richardson.

**dū-bi-ōs-i-tŷ*, *s.* [Lat. *dubiosus*, from *dubius*=doubtful.]

1. Doubt, doubtfulness, dubiety.

"These relations . . . do stir up ingenious *dubiosities* unto experiment."—Broune: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. xviii.

2. A doubtful or uncertain point or matter.

"Men often swallow falsities for truths, *dubiosities* for certainties."—Broune: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. xviii.

dū-bi-ōus, *a.* [Lat. *dubius*, *dubiosus*, from *duo*=two.]

I. Of persons: Unsettled, doubtful, or wavering in mind; not determined.

II. Of things:

1. Uncertain, unsettled, undetermined, doubtful, open to question.

"Resolved the *dubious* point and sentence gave."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. ii.

2. Of which the result or issue is uncertain; doubtful.

"Many already have fled to the forest, and lurk on its outskirts,
Waiting with anxious hearts the *dubious* fate of tomorrow."

Longfellow: *Evangeline*, i. 2.

bell, *bōy*; *pōut*, *jōwī*; *cat*, *gell*, *chorus*, *chin*, *bengh*; *go*, *gem*; *thin*, *this*; *sin*, *ag*; *expect*, *Xenophon*, *exist*. *ph* = *f*.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tīon, -gion = zhün. -tious, -clous, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

*3. Not well or satisfactorily known.

"Three men were sent, deputed from the crew,
A herald one, the dubious coast to view."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, ix. 99, 100.

4. Not clear or plain; causing doubt, hesitation, or uncertainty.

"Satan with less toil, and now with ease
Wafts on the calmer wave, by dubious light."
Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 1,041, 1,042.

dū-bī-ōūs-lŷ, adv. [Eng. dubious; -ly.] Doubtfully; with doubt or hesitation; uncertainty.

"Authors write often dubiously, even in matters wherein is expected a strict definite truth."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

dū-bī-ōūs-nēss, s. [Eng. dubious; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being dubious; doubtfulness, uncertainty, hesitation.

"She speaks with dubiousness, not with the certainty of a goddess."—Broome.

2. Uncertainty of issue or event.

*dū-bīt-a-ble, a. [Lat. *dubitabilis*, from *dubito* = to doubt, from *dubius* = doubtful.] Doubtful, uncertain; open to or admitting of doubt or question.

"The ground of invocation of saints or angels being at least dubitable."—Dr. H. More: *Antidote against Idolatry*, p. 25.

*dū-bīt-a-blŷ, adv. [Eng. *dubitab(ly)*; -ly.] Doubtfully, uncertainly.

*dū-bīt-an-čŷ, s. [Lat. *dubitans*, pr. par. of *dubito* = to doubt.] Doubt, hesitation, uncertainty, doubtfulness.

"They are most fully without all dubitancy resolved that all the joys of heaven are forfeited by this choice."—Hammond: *Sermons*, vi.

*dū-bīt-āte, v. i. [Lat. *dubitatum*, sup. of *dubito* = to doubt.] To doubt, to hesitate, to waver.

"If, for example, he were to loiter dubitating, and not come."—Carlyle: *Fr. Revol.*, pt. ii, bk. ii, ch. vi.

*dū-bīt-ā-tīng, a. [DUBITATE, v.] Hesitating, doubtful.

*dū-bīt-ā-tīng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *dubitating*; -ly.] Hesitatingly, doubtfully; with hesitation or doubt.

"Answered dubitatingly."—Carlyle: *Letters and Speeches of Cromwell*, iii. 194.

*dū-bīt-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *dubitatio*, from *dubito* = to doubt; *Fr. dubitation*; *Sp. dubitación*.] Doubt, hesitation, uncertainty.

"To which without dubitation he does peremptorily adhere."—Taylor: *Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. ii, bk. ii.

*dū-bīt-ā-tive, a. [Lat. *dubitativus*, from *dubitatum*, sup. of *dubito* = to doubt; *Fr. dubitatif*; *Sp. & Ital. dubitativo*.] Tending to doubt.

*dū-blār, s. [DOUBLER.] A large dish; a charger.

"My berne, scho sayls, hes of hir awin,—
Dischis and dublaris nyne or ten."
Bannatyne Poems, p. 158.

dū-bcis-in (bois as bwāg), s. [Mod Lat. *dubois*(ia); Eng., &c., suff. -in.]

Chem.: An alkaloid extracted from *Duboisia myoporoides*. It is said to be identical with Hyoscyamine, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$.

dū-cal, a. [Fr., from Lat. *ducalis* = pertaining to a leader, *dux* (genit. *ducis*) = a leader.] [DUKE.] Of or pertaining to a duke.

"A blue riband or a ducal coronet."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

dū-cal-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *ducally*; -ly.] In manner of a duke; in relation to a duke, or a ducal family.

dūc-at, s. [Fr., from Ital. *ducato* = a ducat, a duchy, from Low Lat. *ducatus* = a duchy, so called from the fact

that when first coined in the Duchy of Apulia, about A. D. 1140, ducats bore the legend, "Sitt tibi, Christe datus, quem tu regis, iste ducatus." *Sp. & Port. ducado*.]

Comm.: The name of a coin current in several countries. It is no longer the monetary unit in any country. It was formerly a favorite coin with the Dutch, and, owing to the excellence of the pieces struck, they were sought for and imitated by several other countries, and especially Russia. Ducats now everywhere circulate at a valuation, where they circulate at all, or are bought and sold simply as bullion. The following are some of the best known:



Dutch Ducat.

(1) The gold ducat of Holland, weighing 3.494 grammes, '983 fine, value 9s. 4½d. sterling, or about \$2.33.

(2) The gold ducat of Russia, which is of precisely the same weight, fineness, and value as the Dutch ducat.

(3) The gold ducat of Austria-Hungary, weighing 3.4904 grammes, '986 fine, value 9s. 4½d., or \$2.34.

(4) The gold ducat of Sweden, weighing 3.486 grammes, '966 fine, value 9s. 3¼d., or \$2.31.

(5) The gold ducat of Hamburg, valued at 5 marks banco, or 7s. 5d., or \$1.85.

(6) The silver ducat of Sicily, weight 22.943 grammes, '333 fine, value 3s. 4½d., or 84 cents.

dūc-at-ōon, duc-at-one, s. [Fr. *ducaton*, from *ducatus* = a ducat (q. v.).]

Commerce: 1. An old silver coin, worth about 5s. 3¼d. sterling, or \$1.27, sometimes found still circulating in the Netherlands.

2. A silver coin current in Parma, value 4s. 3d., or about \$1.00. Called also a Scudo (q. v.).

"What mean the elders else, those kirk dragoons,
Made up of ears and ruffs like Ducatons?"
Cleveland: *Poems* (1661).

dūc-da-mē, s. [Etym. unknown.] This word is only used in the following passage, and is described by Jacques as "a Greek invocation to call fools into a circle."

"Ducdāme, ducdāme, ducdāme;
Here shall he see
Gross fools as he,
An' if he will come to me."
Shakespeare: *As You Like It*, ii. 5.

dū-cēs tē-cūm, phr. [Lat. = you shall bring with you.]

Law: A writ commanding any person to attend in a court of law, and bring with him all documents, writings, or evidences required in a suit.

dūch-ēss, s. [Fr. *duchesse*; O. Fr. *ducesse*, fem. of *duc* = a duke (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The wife or widow of a duke; a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy.

2. *Build.*: A roofing slate, in size 24 inches by 16.

dūch-ŷ, s. [Fr. *duché*, from Low Lat. *ducatus*, from *dux* = a leader.] The territory, jurisdiction, or dominions of a duke; a dukedom.

duck (1), s. [Dut. *doek* = linen cloth, canvas; Dan. *dug* = cloth; Sw. *duk*; Icel. *dúkr*; Ger. *tuch*.] Fabric: A species of flax fabric lighter and finer than canvas.

"Some were, as usual, in snow-white smock-frocks of Russia duck."—Hardy: *Far from the Madding Crowd*, ch. ix, p. 127.

duck (2) *docke, *doke, *duke, s. [Lit. = a diver; the final e = A. S. -a suff., denoting the agent, as in *hunt-a* = a hunter; from Mid. Eng. *ducken* = to dive.] [DUCK, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. An inclination of the head, resembling the motion of a duck in water.

"Here be without duck or nod,
Other trippings to be trod."
Milton: *Comus*, 960, 961.

*3. A bow.

"As it is also their general custom scarcely to salute any man, yet may they neither omitte crossing, nor carved statue, without a religious duck."—Disce: *of New World*, p. 128.

4. A game in which a small stone, placed on a larger, is to be hit off by the player at a short distance.

5. The same as DUCK'S-EGG (q. v.).

"Five wickets for eighty-one, Mr. Wilson's contribution being a duck."—London Echo.

II. Ornithology:

1. The popular name given to various Anatidæ, and especially to those of the two sub-families Anatinae and Fuliginæ. The former are called, by Swainson, River ducks, or sometimes also True ducks, and the latter Sea ducks. A similar distinction into Sea ducks and Pond ducks had long ago been made by Willughby, who, however, admitted that for it "we are beholden to Mr. Johnson." The Anatinae have the bill broad and lengthened, the nostrils basal, the legs very short, and the hinder toe slightly lobed. The Fuliginæ have the hinder toe very broad. The Anatinae, or True ducks, are migratory birds, coming and going in large flocks. They build near fresh-water lakes, placing the nest among reeds, sedges, &c., or sometimes in hollow trees.

2. A book-name for the family Anatidæ, which, in addition to the ducks properly so called, contains the Geese, the Swans, &c. [ANATIDÆ.]

¶ A lame duck: On the Stock Exchange, a defaulter.

duck-and-drake, ducks and drakes, s. A popular name for a game in which a flat piece of stone,

slate, &c., is thrown so as to skip along the surface of water. This is only a part of the name formerly given to this puerile amusement.

"Epostracismus. Lusum quo testulam aut lamellam sive lapillum distringunt super aquam aquor, numerumque saltum, quos facit priusquam desidat, ineunt: victoria penes illum relicta, qui saltum multitudinem superet. ["Epostracismus: A game in which a small shell, a thin plate of metal or a flat stone is projected along the face of the water and the number of skips it makes before it sinks noted: the victory is his who makes the greatest number of skips."] Greek, *Epostrakismos*. A kind of sport or play with an oyster shell or a stone thrown into the water, and making circles yer it sink, &c. It is called a *duck* and a *drake*, and a *half-penie cake*."—Nomenclator. (Nares.)

¶ To make ducks and drakes of: To squander, to waste, to throw away foolishly.

*duck-and-drake, v. t. To make ducks and drakes of; to squander.

"Duck-and-drake it away for a frolic."—Gentleman Instructed, p. 18.

duck-ant, s.

Zool.: A species of *Termes*, or white ant, a native of Jamaica. The duck-ants nestle in clusters on trees.

duck-bill, s. [DUCKBILL.]

duck-billed, a. Having a bill like that of a duck; an epithet applied to the *Ornithorhynchus* (q. v.).

duck-bills, s. pl. A name given to the broad-toed shoes worn in the fifteenth century.

duck-havver, s.

Bot.: *Bromus mollis*. (Britten & Holland.)

duck-hawk, s.

Ornith.: The Moor Buzzard (q. v.).

duck-meat, duck's-meat, duke's-meat, s.

Bot.: A popular name for several species of Lemna, especially *Lemna minor*. [LEMNACEÆ.]

duck-mole, s. [DUCKBILL.]

duck-mud, s.

Bot.: A name sometimes given to the *Confervæ*, and other delicate green-spored Algæ. (Britten & Holland.)

duck-pond, s. A pond in a farm-yard.

Duck-pond weed:

Bot.: *Lemna minor*. (Britten & Holland.)

duck-weed, s. [DUCKWEED.]

duck-wheat, s.

Bot.: Red wheat, a Kentish word in Cotgrave's time. (Halliwell.)

duck-willow, s.

Bot.: *Salix alba*. (Britten & Holland.)

duck's-bill, s. [DUCKBILL.]

Print.: A tongue cut in a piece of stout paper and pasted on the tympan at the bottom of the tympan-sheet, to support the paper when laid on the tympan, used in hand and job presses.

Duck's-bill bit: A wood-boring tool adapted to be used in a brace. It has no lip, but the screw-cylinder which forms the barrel of the tool terminates in a rounded portion whose edge is sharpened to form the cutter.

Duck's-bill limpet:

Zool.: *Parmophorus*, a genus of Gasteropods belonging to the family Fissurellidae. The animal is very large compared with its shell, which is oblong, smooth, and white, but without perforation or notch, and is permanently covered by the mantle of the animal, which is black. It inhabits shallow water, under stones. Ten species are described from the Red Sea, the Philippines, Australia, &c.

duck's-egg, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The egg of a duck.

2. Cricket: No score, the figure 0.

duck's-foot, s.

Botany:

1. *Alchemilla vulgaris*, from the shape of the leaf. (Britten & Holland.)

2. *Podophyllum*, a genus of ranunculaceous plants. (Treas. of Bot.)

Duck's-foot propeller: A collapsing and expanding propeller which offers but little resistance in the non-effective motion, but expands to its full breadth in delivering the effective stroke, forming a kind of folding oar, which opens to act against the water when pushed outward, and closes when drawn back at the end of the stroke. The idea was taken from the foot of a duck, and was first tried by the celebrated Bernoulli.

duck (3), s. [E. Fries. *dok*, *dokke* = a doll; Dan. *dukke*; Sw. *docku*; O. H. Ger. *tochā* (Skeat).] A pet, a darling; a term of endearment, fondness, or admiration.

"Will you buy any tape or lace for your cap,
My dainty duck, my dear-a?"

Shakespeare: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

duck, ***douken**, ***duken**, v. i. & t. [Dut. *duiken* = to stoop, dive; Dan. *dukke* = to duck or plunge; Sw. *dyka*; Ger. *tauchen*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To dive; to dip or plunge the head in water.

"Thou art wickedly devout;
In Tiber ducking thrice by break of day."
Dryden: Persius, sat. ii.

II. Figuratively:

2. To bob the head, to drop the head like a duck.

"The learned pate
Ducks to the golden fool."
Shakespeare: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

B. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To dip, plunge, or thrust under water, and suddenly withdraw.

"The priest of Baal was reviled and insulted, sometimes beaten, sometimes ducked."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. *Fig.*: To bow, to bend down, to stoop.

"When at a skirmish first he hears
The bullets whistling round his ears,
Will duck his head aside," *Swift*.

¶ To duck up:

Naut.: To clear or haul a sail out of any position which interferes with the helmsman's view.

duck-bill, s. [Eng. *duck*, and *bill*.]

Zool.: *Ornithorhynchus anatinus*, also called the Duck-mole, Water-mole, or Duck-billed Platypus, a genus of mammals peculiar to Australia and the neighboring islands. It is of all animals which suckle their young the most like a bird. It has a rather flat body of about eighteen inches in length, and the head and snout greatly resemble those of a duck, whence the popular name; the feet are webbed and flat, tail short, broad, and flat.



Duck-bill.

[*ORNITHORHYNCHUS, PLATYPUS*.]

ducked, pa. par. or a. [DUCK, v.]

duck-ér, s. [Eng. *duck*; -er.]

1. *Lit.*: One who dives or ducks into the water.

2. *Fig.*: A cringer.

"No, dainty duckers,
Up with your three-piled spirits, your wrought valors."
Beaumont & Fletcher: Philaster, iv. 1.

duck-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DUCK, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The act of dipping or plunging in water.

"After which the ceremony of ducking was not omitted."
—*Cook: Voyages*, vol. iii., bk. ii., ch. i.

2. *Fig.*: The act of bowing, bending the head, or cringing.

"Let him scoffingly call it cringing or ducking."—*State Trials: Abp. Laud* (an. 1640).

ducking-pond, s. Formerly this was a common adjunct to any place where a number of habitations were collected together, and was in general use for the summary punishment of petty offenders of various descriptions.

"This was his name now, once he had another,
Until the ducking-pond made him a brother."
Satur against Hypocrites (1689). (*Nares*.)

ducking-stool, s. A kind of stool or chair on which scolds were tied and ducked. [CUCKING-STOOL.]

"Reclaim the obstinately opprobrious and virulent woman, and make the ducking-stool more useful."—*Addison: Freeholder*.

duck-léggéd, a. [Eng. *duck*, and *legged*.] Having short, waddling legs.

"Duck-legged, short waisted, such a dwarf she is,
That she must rise on tiptoes for a kiss."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. vi.

duck-ling, ***doke-linge**, s. [Eng. *duck* (2), s., and dimin. suff. -ling.] A young duck; the brood of the duck.

"Ducklings, though hatched and led by a hen, if she brings them to the brink of a river or pond, presently leave her, and in they go."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

***duc-koy**, v. t. [DECOY.] To decoy, to entice, to allure.

"With this he duckoys little fishes, and preys upon them."—*Grev*.

***duc-koy**, s. [DECOY, s.] A decoy, a snare, an allurement.

"Seducers have found it the most compendious way to their designs, to lead captive silly women, and make them the duckoys to their whole family."—*More: Decay of Piety*.

duck-town-ite, s. [From Ducktown, in Tennessee, where it is found, and Eng. suff. -ite (Min.).] *Min.*: A blackish copper ore, probably only a mixture, grains of pyrite being visible through the mass, and also a softer gray mineral, which is probably chalcocite. (*Dana*.)

duck-weed, s. [Eng. *duck*, and *weed*.]

Botany:

1. A general name for the species of Lemna, more especially *Lemna minor*. Also called Duck-meat (q. v.).

"What we call duckweed hath a leaf no bigger than a thyme leaf, but of a fresher green; and putteth forth a little string into the water, far from the bottom."—*Bacon*.

2. (*Pl.*): One of the two English names given by Lindley to his order Lemnaceæ, the other being Lemnads.

duct, s. [Lat. *ductus* = a leading or guiding, a pipe; *duco* = to lead or draw.]

***I. Org. Lang.**: Guidance, direction, lead.

"This doctrine leaves nothing to us but only to obey our fate, to follow the duct of the stars."—*Hammond*.

II. Tech.: A tube, canal, or passage by which a fluid or other substance is conveyed or conducted: used—

1. *Anat.*: One of the vessels or canals by which the blood, chyle, lymph, &c., are conveyed from one part of the body to another.

2. *Bot. (Pl.)*: Tubular vessels marked by transverse lines or dots. They constitute one of the two principal kinds of vascular tissue, the other being spiral vessels, of which, however, four varieties of them—viz., the closed, the annular, the reticulated, and the scalariform ducts—are modifications. Another type of duct, called dotted ducts, constitutes bothrenchyma (q. v.). (*Lindley*.)

***duct-i-ble**, a. [Lat. *ductibilis*, from *ductus*, pa. par. of *duco* = to lead, to draw.] The same as DUCTILE (q. v.).

"It [iron] is malleable and ductible with difficulty."—*Fuller: Worthies, Shropshire*.

duct-ile, a. [Fr., from Lat. *ductilis* = easy to be led; *duco* = to lead.]

I. Literally:

1. That may be drawn out into threads or wire.

"Twice ten of tin, and twelve of ductile gold."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xi. 32.

*2. Pliant, capable of being molded.

"The ductile wax with busy hands I mold."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xii. 208.

*3. Flexible, pliable.

"The ductile rind and leaves of radiant gold."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, vi. 211.

***II. Fig.**: Tractable, pliable; yielding to persuasion or advice.

"Their designing leaders cannot desire a more ductile and easy people to work upon."—*Addison: Freeholder*.

¶ For the difference between ductile and docile, see DOCILE.

***duct-ile-ly**, adv. [English *ductile*; -ly.] In a ductile manner.

duct-ile-ness, **duct-il-ness**, s. [Eng. *ductile*; -ness.] The quality of being ductile; ductility, pliability.

"I, when I value gold, may think upon

The ductileness, the application,
The wholesomeness, the ingenuity,
From rust, from soil, from fire ever free."
Donne: Elegy 18.

duct-il-lym-è-tér, s. [Eng. *ductility* (ty), and Gr. *metron* = a measure.]

Metal.: An instrument invented by M. Regnier for ascertaining the relative ductility of metals. The metal to be tested is subjected to the action of blows from a mass of iron of given weight attached to a lever, and the effect produced is shown upon a graduated arc.

duct-il-ly, s. [Latin *ductilis* = easily led, ductile.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

"Yellow color and ductility are properties of gold."—*Watts: Logic*.

2. *Fig.*: The quality of being pliant or yielding to persuasion or advice.

"There is not yet such a convenient ductility in the human understanding."—*Burke: Tracts on the Popery Laws*.

II. Metal.: The quality of adaptedness for drawing into wire; as malleability is for being beaten into leaves. The order of metals in these two respects is as follows: Ductility—Gold, Silver, Platinum, Iron, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, and Nickel; Malleability—Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, Platinum, Lead, Zinc, Iron, and Nickel. The less ductile soft metals, such as magnesium, which cannot be drawn, are converted into wire by the process of pressing or squinting.

***duc-tion**, s. [Lat. *ductio*, from *ductus*, pa. par. of *duco*.] Leading, guidance.

"The meanly wise and common ductions of bemisted nature."—*Feltham: Resolves*, ii. 66.

duc-tor, s. [Lat., from *ductus*, pa. par. of *duco*.] 1. *Ord. Lang.*: A leader, a guide.

2. *Calico-print*: A gauge or straight-edge to remove superfluous material, as one on the color-roller of a calico-printing machine, inking-rollers, &c. [*Doctor*.]

ductor-roller, s.

Print.: A roller to conduct ink to another roller or cylinder.

***duc-ture**, s. [Lat. *ductura*, from *ductus*, pa. par. of *duco*.] Guidance, leading, direction.

"So far as the ducture of common reason, scripture, and experience will direct our enquiries."—*South: Sermons*, v. 109.

***duc-tüs**, s. [Lat.]

Anat.: A duct (q. v.).

düd, s. [Gael., a rag.]

1. A rag; generally in the plural.

"Every düd bids another good day," Scotch proverb, spoken of people in rags and tatters."—*Kelty*, p. 109.

2. (*Pl.*): Clothing generally, especially such as is of an inferior quality.

"Rest o' the siller when Ailie had her new gown,
and the bairns thair bite o' düds."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xvi.

düd-die, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A dish, with two ears, turned out of solid wood.

düd-dle, **dud-dy**, a. [Gael. *dudach*.] Ragged.

"For there isna a wheen duddle bairns to be crying after aye."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxx.

düd-di-ness, s. [Eng. *dud*; -ness.] Ragged-ness.

düde, s. [Etym. unknown, but it is supposed to be derived from a child's pronunciation of *good*.] A word coined a few years ago as a slang expression (but now, by constant use, dignified into semi-respectability) to designate a brainless fop, whose whole business and aim in life are like those of Carlyle's dandy—to wear clothes.

***dudge-ön** (1), ***dud-gin**, s. & a. [Etym. unknown.]

A. As substantive:

1. The root of the box-tree, apparently because it is curiously marked.

"Turners and cutlers, if I mistake not the matter, do call this wood, dudgeon, wherewith they make dudgeon-hafted daggers."—*Gerarde: Herball*, p. 1410.

2. The haft or handle of a dagger.

"On thy blade and dudgeon gouts of blood."
Shakespeare: Macbeth, ii. 1.

3. A small dagger.

"It was a serviceable dudgeon,
Either for fighting or for grudging."
Butler: Hudibras.

B. As adjective:

1. Marked with waving or crispy lines or markings.

"The root [of box] is dudgein and full of worke."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvi., ch. xvi.

2. Made of box-wood.

"The dudgein hafte that is at the dudgein dagger."
Lily: Mother Bombe, S. C.

***dudgeon-dagger**, s. A small dagger. (*Kersey*.)

***dudgeon-haft**, ***dudgin-hafte**, s. A dagger haft made of box-wood.

dudgeon-hafted, a. Having the haft made of box-wood.

düdge-ön (2), s. & a. [Wel. *dychan* = a jeer, *dygen* = malice, resentment.]

A. As subet.: Anger, resentment, ill-will, displeasure.

"Civil dudgeon first grew high,
And men fell out they knew not why."
Butler: Hudibras, I. i.

***B. As adj.**: Rude, rough, unpolished.

"Though I am plain and dudgeon
I would not be an ass."
Beaumont & Fletcher: Captain, ii. 1.

böl, **böy**; **pöüt**, **jöw**l; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist** **ph** = f. -**clan**, -**clan** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shün**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhün**. -**tious**, -**cious**, -**sious** = **shüs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

dûe, ***dewe**, ***duwe**, *a. adv. & s.* [O. Fr. *deu* masc., *deue* fem.; Fr. *dû*, *pa. par.* of O. Fr. *devoir* = Fr. *devoir* = to owe = Lat. *debeo*.] [**DEBT**.]

A. As adjective:

1. Owed or owing from one person to another; as, A sum of money is *due*.

"Three thousand ducats *due* unto the Jew."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

2. Morally owed or owing from one to another; that ought to be paid, redeemed, or done by one to another.

"There is *due* from the judge to the advocate some commendation and gracing, where causes are well handled and fair pleaded."—Bacon.

3. Owing the origin, existence, or cause to, dependent or consequent on, occasioned or effected by; arising from. (Followed by *to*.)

"The motion of the oily drops may be in part *due* to some partial solution made by the vinous spirit."—Boyle.

4. Proper, fit, becoming, suitable, appropriate.

"To meditation *due* and sacred song."

Thomson: *Summer*, 70.

5. Right, fit, proper.

"One born out of *due* time."—1 Cor. xv. 8.

*6. Exact.

"Beating the ground in *so due* time, as no dancer can observe better measure."—Sidney: *Arcadia*.

7. That ought to arrive at a certain time; bound to arrive; as, A train is *due* at eight o'clock.

*8. Belonging.

"I am *due* to a woman."

Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, iii. 2.

*9. Direct, straight.

"Holding *due* course to Harfleur."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iii. (Prol.)

B. As adverb:

1. Exactly, directly.

"There lies your way, *due* west."

Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, iii. 1.

*2. Punctually, exactly.

"And Eve within, *due* at her hour, prepared

For dinner savory fruits."

Milton: *P. L.*, v. 303, 304.

C. As substantive:

1. That which is owed or owing; that which one ought to pay, render, or perform to or for another of right, custom or contract.

"And ye shall eat it in the holy place, because it is thy *due*, and thy sons' *due*."—Lev. x. 18.

2. Deserts, deservings; as, He has not had his *due*.

*3. Duty; that which one ought to do.

"To syng agayne, as was hir *due*."

Lydgate: *Minor Poems*, p. 182.

*4. An essential point, matter or custom requiring to be done or attended to.

"The *due* of honor in no point omit."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iii. 5.

*5. Right; just title or claim.

"The key of this infernal pit by *due*,

And by command of heaven's all-powerful king,
I keep."

Milton: *P. L.*, 850-52.

6. A custom, tribute, toll, fee, or other legal exaction. (Generally in the plural.)

"The exorbitant *dues* that are paid at most other ports."—Addison.

¶ To give the devil his *due*: To give credit even to the worst of men when they deserve it.

due-bill, *s.* A brief written acknowledgment of indebtedness, differing from a promissory note in not being payable to order or transferable by mere indorsement.

***due-timely**, *adv.* In good time.

"Their extreme thirst *due-timely* to refresh."

Sylvestre: *The Vocation*, 1,002.

***dûe**, ***dew**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *doer*, *douer*, from Lat. *doto*=to endow.] To endue, to endow.

"This is the latest glory of their praise,

That I thy enemy *due* thee withal."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., iv. 2.

***dûe-fûl**, ***dûe-fûll**, ***dew-full**, *a.* [Eng. *due*; -*ful*(l).] *Due*, bounden, fit.

"All which that day in order seemly good

Did on the Thames attend, and waited well

To do their *duefull* service, as to them befell."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. xi. 44.

dû-êl, ***dû-êl-lo**, *s.* [Ital. *duello*, from Lat. *duellum*, the original form of *bellum*=a fight or battle between two, from *duo*=two; Fr. *duel*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Single combat; a combat or contest between two persons with deadly weapons, to decide some point of difference, or establish some point of honor.

"In many armies, if the matter should be tried by *duel* between two champions, the victory should go on the one side."—Bacon.

2. A contest or battle between two parties.

3. Any contest or struggle.

II. Technically:

1. *Hist.*: The practice of dueling is by some referred to the trial by battle, which obtained in early ages. [**BATTLE**, B.] In a modern duel at least four persons must be present—viz., the two combatants, or principals, and two seconds, one for each principal. On the seconds devolve all the arrangements for the duel, as time, place, and mode of fighting. The challenged party has the choice of arms. The force of public opinion has rendered dueling almost obsolete, especially since the Civil War.

2. *Law*: The fighting of a duel, or the sending or bearing of a challenge to a duel, is a crime, punishable by fine and imprisonment, and in some states disfranchises all concerned. Should a duel result fatally, all parties concerned are liable to be tried for murder.

***dû-êl**, *v. i. & t.* [**DUEL**, *s.*]

I. *Intrans.*: To fight; to contest, to engage in a duel.

II. Transitive:

1. To engage or attack in single combat.

2. To kill in a duel.

"He might so fashionably and genteelly have been *duelled* or flayed into another world."—South.

***dû-êl-êr**, ***dû-êl-lêr**, *s.* [Eng. *duel*; -*er*.] One who engages in a duel; a duelist.

dû-êl-lîng, ***dû-êl-lîng**, *pr. p. a. & s.* [**DUEL**, *v.*]

*A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or practice of fighting duels.

dû-êl-ist, ***dû-êl-list**, *s.* [Eng. *duel*; -*ist*.]

1. One who engages in a duel or single combat.

2. One who professes to study the rules of honor.

***dû-êl-ize**, ***dû-êl-lize**, *v. a.* [Eng. *duel*; -*ize*.] To contend.

"The furious *duelizing* chariots swift

Burst from their bounds."

Vicars: *Virgil* (1632). (Nares.)

***dûêl-lên** (u as w), *v. i.* [**DWELL**.] To remain, to abide.

***dû-êl-lô**, *s.* [Ital.] [**DUEL**.]

1. A duel.

2. The rules of dueling.

"The gentleman will, for his honor's sake, have one bout with you; he cannot by the *duello* avoid it."—Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

***dû-êl-sôme**, *a.* [Eng. *duel*; -*some*.] Given to dueling.

"Incorrigibly *duelsome* on his own account."—Thackeray: *Paris Sketch-book*, ch. ii.

dûe-nêss, *s.* [Eng. *due*; -*ness*.] Fitness, propriety, suitableness, appropriateness, *due* quality.

"This *dueness* imports only what it became God to do."

—Goodwin: *Works*, vol. ii., pt. iii., p. 21.

dû-ên-na, ***dû-ên-na**, *s.* [Sp. *dueña*, from Lat. *domina*=a lady. Thus *duenna* is a doublet of *donna* and *dame*.]

1. The chief lady-in-waiting of the Queen of Spain.

2. An elderly lady employed as companion and governess to young ladies.

3. A governess or guardian of a young lady.

"But jealousy has fled: his bars, his bolts,

His withered sentinel, *Duenna* sage!"

Byron: *Childe Harold*, l. 81.

dûes, *s. pl.* [**DUE**, *s.*]

dû-êt, ***dû-êt-tô**, *s.* [Ital. *duetto*, from *due*=two; Lat. *duo*.]

Music: A composition for two voices or instruments, or for two performers upon one instrument.

"In the choral parts the experiment has succeeded better than in the solo airs and duets."—Mason: *On Church Music*, p. 119.

dûff, *s.* [A provincial pronunciation and spelling of *dough* (q. v.).]

Naut.: A kind of stiff flour pudding boiled in a bag.

dûf-fel, *s.* [*Dut.*, from a town of that name not far from Antwerp.]

Fabric: A thick coarse kind of woolen cloth, having a thick nap or frize.

"And let it be of *duffel* gray,

As warm a cloak as man can sell!"

Wordsworth: *Alice Fell*.

dûf-fêr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but cf. *dowfart*.]

1. A pedlar; a hawker of women's dress.

2. A hawker of cheap or flash jewelry, sham, smuggled goods, &c.

3. A stupid, awkward, or useless person; one who is of little or no use in his profession or occupation.

4. A bad coin. (*Slang*.)

dû-fôil, *s.* [Lat. *duo*=two, and *folium*=a leaf.]

Botany:

1. A two-leaved flower.

2. An orchid, *Listera ovata*, called *Dufoil* from having only two leaves.

dû-frên-ite, *s.* [From the French mineralogist Dufrenoy.]

Min.: A name given to an orthorhombic mineral, silky in texture, green in color, and subtranslucent in luster. Hardness, 3½ to 4; specific gravity, 3½ to 3¼. Composition: Phosphoric acid 27½, sesquioxide of iron 62, water 10½=100. Found in France, in Westphalia, &c.

dû-frê-nôy-gite, *s.* [**DUFRENITE**.]

Mineralogy:

1. An orthorhombic, opaque, brittle mineral, of metallic luster and blackish lead-gray color. Hardness, 3; specific gravity, 5¼ to 5¾. Composition: Sulphur 22½, arsenic 20½, lead 57½=100. Found in the Alps.

2. The same as **BINNITE** (q. v.).

3. In part the same as **SARTORIUS** (q. v.).

dûg, *s.* [Cogn. with Sw. *dägga*; Dan. *dægge*=to suckle; cf. also Sansc. *duh*=to milk.]

*1. A breast, a teat; without any idea of contempt.

"Dying with mother's *dug* between its lips."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iii. 2.

2. Now only applied to the paps or teats of animals, or to those of a woman in contempt.

dûg, *pret., pa. par. & a.* [**DIG**.]

dug-out, *s.*

1. A canoe formed of a single log hollowed out, or of parts of two logs thus hollowed out and afterward joined together at the bottom and ends. [**CANOE**.]

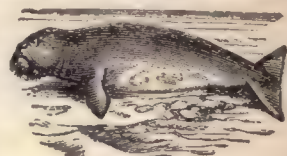
2. A rough cabin cut in the side of a bank or hill.

"Below the shack in social rank is the *dug-out*, a square cut in a bank with a dirt roof and a door."—Century Magazine.

dû-gông, *s.* [Malayan *dugóng*=a sea-cow.]

Zool.: *Halicornes dugong*, an herbivorous mammal, the type of the genus *Halicornes*, and belonging to the order Sirenia,

or Manatees. It ranges from ten to twenty feet in length. The color is a slaty-brown or bluish-black above and whitish below. *Dugongs* frequent the shallow quiet waters of bays, inlets, and river estuaries where marine vegetation is abundant. The flesh is highly thought of as food. They yield a clear oil of the best quality, free from all objectionable smell, and strongly recommended as a remedial agent in lieu of cod-liver oil. They are widely distributed in tropical seas. They have feeble voices, and the mothers show intense affection, even allowing themselves to be speared when their young are taken.



Dugong.

dûke, ***duk**, *s.* [A word introduced by the Normans. Fr. *duc*; Lat. *ducem*, accus. of *dux*=a leader. *duco*=to lead; *Duc* & Port. *duque*; Ital. *duca*, *duce*.]

*1. A leader, a prince, a chief, a commander.

"And these are the sons of Aholibamah Esau's wife; *duke* Jeshu, *duke* Jaslam, *duke* Korah."—Gen. xxxvi. 18.

2. In Great Britain the highest rank in the peerage. A duke's coronet consists of a chased gold circle, having on its upper edge eight strawberry leaves; the cap is of crimson velvet, terminating at the top in a gold tassel; it is lined with sarsenet, and turned up with ermine.

3. In some Continental states the title of the ruling sovereign or prince; as the Duke of Brunswick, &c. [**GRAND DUKE**.]

*4. An old name for the rook or castle in chess.

"E. There's the full number of the game; Kings, and their pawns, queen, bishops, knights, and dukes."

J. Dukes? they're called rooks by some.

E. Corruptively.

Le roch, the word, custodié de la roch,

The keeper of the forts."

Middleton: *Game of Chess* (Induct.).

*5. A bird of prey, usually explained to be the horned owl.

"She doth not prey upon dead fowl for the likeness that is between them; where the eagles, the dukes, and the sakers do marther, kill, and eat those which are of their own kind."—North: *Plutarch*; *Romulus*. (Nares.)



Duke's Coronet.

fâte, **fât**, **färe**, amidst, whât, **fâll**, father; **wê**, **wêt**, **hêre**, camel, **hêr**, **thêre**; pine, **pît**, sire, **sîr**, marine; **gû**, **pôt**, or, **wôre**, **wôlf**, **wôrck**, **whô**, **sôn**; **mûte**, **cûb**, **cûre**, unite, **cûr**, **rûle**, **fûll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

dū'ke-dōm, s. [Eng. duke; -dom.]

1. The seignior or possessions of a duke.

"Why, and I challenged nothing but my dukedom."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., iv. 7.

2. The title, rank, or quality of a duke.

***dū'ke-līng**, s. [Eng. duke, and dimin. suff.] A petty, insignificant, or mock duke.

"Command the dukeling and these fellows
To Digby, the Lieutenant of the Tower."
Ford: Perkin Warbeck, v. 2.

***dū'ke-lī**, a. [Eng. duke; -ly.] Becoming or fit for a duke.

"So the Duke has sent them to me, with a dry and dukely note."—Southey: Letters, iv. 48.

***dūk-ēr-ŷ**, s. [Eng. duke; -ry.] A duchy.

"Little dukes and dukeries of a similar kind."—Carlyle: Miscell., iv. 359.

† A certain district in Nottinghamshire, England, is called the Dukeries from the number of ducal residences in the vicinity, including Welbeck Abbey, Thoresby, Clumber, Worksop, Kiveton Hall, &c.

dū'ke-ship, s. [Eng. duke; -ship.]

1. The rank, position, or dignity of a duke; dukedom.

*2. A mode of address to a duke, on the analogy of lordship.

"Will your dukeship

Sit down and eat some sugar plums?"

Massinger: Duke of Florence, iv. 2.

Dukhoborts, s. pl. [Russ.] A sect of religious fanatics, now surviving about the Caucasus, who are said to destroy all delicate children, in order to maintain a vigorous and strong constitution among themselves.

dūlc-a-ma-rā, s. [Latin *dulcis* = sweet, and *amarus*=bitter.]

Bot.: *Solanum dulcamara*, a plant commonly called Bitter-sweet, or Deadly or Woody Nightshade. [BITTER-SWEET.]

Pharm.: The dried young branches of *Solanum dulcamara*, order Solanaceæ, Bitter-sweet, from indigenous plants which have shed their leaves. They are light, hollow, cylindrical, about the thickness of a goosequill; bitter and subsequently sweetish to the taste. They are used to prepare *Infusum dulcamaræ*, infusion of dulcamara. Dulcamara acts on the skin and kidneys, and is given in chronic skin diseases, as lepra and psoriasis.

dūlc-a-mar-ē-tin, s. [Eng., &c., *dulcamar*(a); suff. -etin (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{26}O_6$. Dulcamaretin and glucose are formed by the action of dilute acids on Dulcamaria.

dūlc-am-ā-rin, s. [Eng., &c., *dulcamar*(a); suff. -in (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_{22}H_{34}O_{10}$. An amorphous substance obtained from the stalks of *Solanum dulcamara*. It forms a yellow, transparent, resinous mass, which is sparingly soluble in ether, but readily in alcohol.

dūlc-āy-nās, s. [Sp.] The name of a larger sort of oboe, or small bassoon. "Se usa un genero de Dulcaynas que parecen nuestras Chirimias." [He used a sort of Dulcaynas which is like our bassoon.]—Don Quixote. As it is supposed that the instrument was brought into Spain by the Moors, the word may be derived from the same root as the Egyptian Dalmir, both instruments being of the oboe or reed kind. (Stainer & Barrett.)

***dūlcē**, v. t. [O. Fr., from Lat. *dulcis*=sweet.] To sweeten, to moderate, to soften.

"Such asperity of the spirit . . . should be dulced and appeased."—Holland: Pliny, bk. xxii., ch. xxiv.

***dūlcē**, a. [O. Fr.] Sweet, pleasant, agreeable.

***dūlcē-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. dulce; -ly.] Sweetly, pleasantly, agreeably.

"To accustom me dulcely and pleasantly to the medication thereof."—Sir T. More: Works, p. 1215.

dūlc-ēt, ***dūlc-eth**, a. & s. [O. Fr. **dolcet*, *doucet*, from O. Fr. *dulce*, *dolce*, with suff. -et; Lat. *dulcis*=sweet.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Sweet, pleasant, or agreeable to the taste; luscious.

"From many a berry, and from sweet kernels pressed
She tempers dulcet creams."
Milton: P. L., v. 346, 347.

*2. Pleasant or agreeable to the mind.

"They have styled poesy a dulcet and gentle philosophy."—Ben Jonson.

3. Pleasant to the ear; harmonious, melodious.

"His humble ambition, proud humility,
His jarring concord, and his discord dulcet."
Shakesp.: All's Well, i. 1.

*4. Giving out sweet or melodious sounds.

"Upon his dulcet pipe the merle doth only play."
Dryden: Polyolbion, s. 13.

*5. Dear.

"O dulcet son."—Phaer: Virgil's Æneid, viii.

***B. As subst.**: The sweet-bread.

"These stagg upbreking, they slit to the dulcet or inche pyr."—Stanhurst: Virgil's Æneid, i. 218.

***dūlc-ēt-nēss**, s. [Eng. *dulcet*; -ness.] Sweetness.

"Assuage their dulcetness."—Bradford: Works, i. 398.

dūlc-ī-an, **dūlc-ī-nō**, s. [Ital.]

Music: The name of a species of small bassoon.

dūlc-ī-a-nā, s. [Ital.]

Music: A word now applied solely to a soft and delicate-toned organ stop, consisting of very small-scale flue pipes. Originally, a dulciana (dulcan, dulcian, dolcan, dolcin, or dulzain) was a kind of hautboy, and these terms are still found on some foreign stops as the names of soft reed stops, as at Rotterdam, The Hague, and elsewhere, but in some cases the stop is not actually reed, but the pipes by their peculiar shape, narrow at the mouth, and widening gradually toward the top, produce a reedy quality of tone. The dulciana stop was invented by the celebrated organ-builder Snetzler. Stops of this kind are most commonly found on the choir organ. (Stainer & Barrett.)

***dūlc-ī-ci-cā-tion**, s. [Eng. *dulcify*, c connective, and suff. -ation.] The act or process of sweetening or making sweet; the act of freeing from acidity, acrimony, or saltiness.

"In colcothar, the exactest calcination, followed by an exquisite dulcification, does not reduce the remaining body into elementary earth."—Boyle.

dūlc-ī-fied, pa. par. or a. [DULCIFY.]

dulcified spirit, s. A compound of alcohol with mineral acids; as, *dulcified spirits of niter*.

***dūlc-īf-īd-ūs**, a. [Lat. *dulcis*=sweet; fluo=to flow, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Flowing sweetly.

***dūlc-ī-fŷ**, v. t. [Fr. *dulcifier*, from Lat. *dulcis*=sweet, and *facio* (pass. fluo)=to make.] To sweeten; to make or render sweet; to free from acidity, acrimony, or saltiness.

"Spirit of wine dulcifies."—Arbuthnot: Aliments.

dūlc-ī-fŷ-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DULCIFY.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of sweetening or freeing from acidity, acrimony, or saltiness; dulcification.

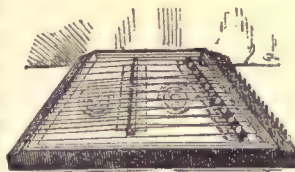
***dūlc-īl-ō-quŷ**, s. [Latin *dulcis*=sweet, and loquor=to speak.] A soft or pleasant manner of speaking.

dūlc-ī-mēr, ***dūlc-cl-mere**, s. [Sp. *dulcemell*; Ital. *dolcimello*, from Lat. *dulce melos* = a sweet song; *dulce* (neut. of *dulcis*)=sweet, and *melos*, Gr. *melos*=a melody. (Skeat.)]

1. **Mus.**: One of the most ancient musical instruments, used by various nations in almost all parts of the world, and in shape and construction, having probably undergone fewer changes than any other instrument. In its earliest and simplest

form it consisted of a flat piece of wood, on which were fastened two converging strips of wood, across which strings were stretched tuned to the natural scale. The only improvement since made on this type are the addition of a series of pegs, or pins, to regulate the tension of the strings, and the use of two flat pieces of wood formed into a resonance-box, for the body. The German name, *Hucktret* (chopping-board), points to the manner in which it was played, the wires being struck by two hammers, one held in each hand of the performer. The fact which makes the dulcimer of the greatest interest to musicians is that it is the undoubted forefather of our pianoforte. A modern grand pianoforte is, in reality, nothing more than a huge dulcimer, the wires of which are set in vibration, not by hammers held in the pianist's hands, but by keys; it is, in fact, a keyed dulcimer. It is by some supposed to be identical with the psalter of the Hebrews.

"Here [at the puppet play in Covent Garden], among the fiddlers, I first saw a dulcimer played on with sticks knocking of the strings, and is very pretty."—Pepys: Diary, May 24, 1662.



Dulcimer.

*2. A kind of lady's bonnet.

"With bonnet trimmed and flounced withal,
Which they a dulcimer do call."
Warton.

dūlc-īn, s. [DULCOSE.]

dūlc-ī-nān, s. [DULCITAN.]

***dūlc-ī-ŋg**, pr. par., a. & s. [DULCE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of sweetening, moderating, or assuaging.

"For the dulcing, taming, and appeasing of the soul."
—P. Holland: Plutarch, p. 54.

dūlc-ī-nēss, s. [Lat. *dulcis*=sweet; Eng. suff. -ness.] Sweetness, softness, mildness, or easiness of temper or disposition.

dūlc-īn-īst, s. [Named after the founder, *Dulcin*(us); Eng. suff. -ist.]

Ch. Hist.: One of a sect, followers of Dulcinus, a layman of Lombardy in the fourteenth century. He taught that each of the three persons of the Trinity had a certain term or period of reign; that of the Father extending up to the birth of Christ; that of the Son up to the year 1300 A. D.; and that that of the Holy Ghost then began. He was burnt by order of Pope Clement IV.

dūlc-ī-tān, s. [Eng., &c., *dulcit*(e), and an- (hydride) (q. v.).]

Chem.: $(C_6H_{12}O_6)_2$. Dulcinan, the anhydride of dulcose, obtained by heating dulcose for some time near 200°, or by boiling it with hydrochloric acid. It is a neutral syrup which volatilizes at 120°, and is reconverted into dulcose by heating it with water and baryta.

dūlc-ī-tān-īdes, s. pl. [Eng., &c., *dulcitan*; suff. -ide (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: Compounds formed by heating dulcose with organic acids in sealed tubes at 200°. They may be regarded as dulcitan in which two or four atoms of hydrogen are replaced by acid radicals. (Watts: Dict. Chem.)

dūlc-ī-te, s. [DULCOSE.]

***dūlc-ī-tūde**, s. [Lat. *dulcitus*, from *dulcis*=sweet.] Sweetness.

***dūlc-cōr-āte**, v. t. [Lat. *dulcoratus*, pa. par. of *dulcoro*=to make sweet; *dulcis*=sweet.]

1. To sweeten; to make sweet; to free from acidity or bitterness.

2. To make less acid, bitter, or acrimonious.

"Turbit mineral, as it is sold in the shops, is a rough medicine, but, being somewhat dulcorated, first procureth vomiting, and then salivation."—Wiseman: Surgery.

***dūlc-cōr-āt-īng**, pr. par., a. & s. [DULCORATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of sweetening or freeing from acidity or bitterness; dulcoration.

"The ancients, for the dulcorating of fruit, do commend swine's dung above all other dung."—Bacon: Natural History, § 468.

***dūlc-cōr-ā-tion**, s. [Lat. *dulcoratus*, pa. par. of *dulcoro*=to make sweet.] The act or process of sweetening or freeing from acidity or bitterness; dulcification.

"Malt gathereth a sweetness to the taste, which appeareth in the wort: the dulcoration of things is worthy to be tried to the full; for that dulcoration importeth a degree to nourishment; and the making of things inalimental to become alimental, may be an experiment of great profit."—Bacon.

dūlc-cōse, s. [Lat. *dulcis*(e)=sweet, and Eng., &c., (glucose) (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_6$, also called Dulcin, Dulcite, and Melampyrite. A saccharine substance which occurs in Dulcite-manna from Madagascar, also by mixing the aqueous decoction of *Melampyrum nemorosum* with lime, concentrating, adding hydrochloric acid in excess, and evaporating; crystals separate out on cooling; also by the action of sodium amalgam on milk sugar. Dulcose crystallizes in large monoclinic prisms, which melt at 188°. Dulcose heated with hydriodic acid yields secondary hexyl iodide. Oxidized with nitric acid, it yields mucic acid.

***dūlc-coŷr**, s. [Lat. *dulcor*, from *dulcis*=sweet.] Sweetness.

"This sort of viand is at this time made use of, out of no less mystery, than by its color and dulcor they might be remembered of the purity and delicateness of the law."—L. Addison: State of the Jews, p. 176.

***dūle** (1), ***dōle**, ***dōl**, s. & a. [DOOL.]

1. **As subst.**: Grief, lamentation.

"Oure drevyn had all there days in dule."
Wynntoun, VII. i. 4.

2. **As adj.**: Mourning.

"How many feretris and dule habitis schyne
Sal thou behold?"
Douglas: Virgil, 19, 732.

bōll, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhīn**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **ag**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, -tian = **shan**. -tion, -sion = **shūn**; -tīon, -gīon = **zhūn**. -tious, -cious, -sious = **shūs**. -ble, -dle, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

dule-tree, *s.* The mourning-tree; a tree under which a clan met to bewail any calamity which befell the community. (*Scotch.*)

düle (2), *s.* [*DOLE*, *s.*]

1. A boundary of land.
2. The goal in a game.

***düle** (1), *v. i.* [*DULE* (1), *s.*] To grieve, to lament.

"We dule for na evild deid."

Dunbar: Maitland Poems, p. 61.

düle (2), *v. t.* [*DULE* (2), *s.*] To mark out or off the limits.

dül-édge, *s.* [*DOWEL*.]

Ordinance: The dowel-pins of the fellies of a gun-carriage wheel.

dū-ll-a, *s.* [*Low Lat.*, from *Gr. douleia*=servitude, from *doulos*=a slave.]

Eccles.: In the Roman Catholic Church the lowest of the three degrees of worship or adoration recognized. It is that reverence or homage paid to angels, saints, images, and pictures.

"Papists invent a distinction of many kinds and degrees of worship, and very accurately assign to each object of worship its proper amount of reverence. The lowest degree is the *dūlla*, which is given to saints and angels. Hyperdulia is reserved for the Blessed Virgin alone; and latria is given to the Lord himself, and to each person in the ever-blessed and glorious Trinity. Images of either of these receive a relative worship of the same order. An image of a saint or angel relative *dūlla*; an image of the Blessed Virgin relative hyperdulia; an image of either person of the Blessed Trinity relative latria."—*Hook: Church Dict.*

dūll, ***dūll**, ***dille**, ***dole**, ***dylle**, *a.* [*A. S. dol*=dull, stupid; *O. H. Ger. tol*; *Dut. dol*=mad; *Goth. dwals*=foolish; *Ger. toll*=mad; *A. S. ge-dwelan*=to err; *ge-dweola*, *ge-dwilda*=error, folly.]

1. Stupid, doltish, blockish; slow of understanding.

"Words, it was said, may easily be misunderstood by a dull man."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. Heavy, sluggish, slow; without life, energy, or spirits.

3. Slow of motion; sluggish.

"Thenceforth the waters waxed dull and slow, And all that drank thereof did faint and feeble grow."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. vii. 5.

4. Without sensibility.

"Though he was too dull to feel, his wife felt for him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

5. Blunt, obtuse.

"Meeting with Time, Slack thing, said I,

Thy scythe is dull; whet it, for shame."—*Herbert: Time.*

6. Wanting keenness in any of the senses; not quick or sharp.

"For the heart of this people is waxed gross, and their ears are dull of hearing."—*Acts xxviii. 21.*

7. Deaf. (*Scotch.*)

"I being rather dull made him at last roar out."—*Saxon and Gael*, ii. 73.

8. Unready, slow.

"O help thou my weak wit and sharpen my dull tongue."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. (Prolog.)

9. Stupefied, bewildered.

"Gynæcia a great while stood still, with a kind of dull amazement, looking steadfastly upon her."—*Sidney.*

*10. Drowsy, sleepy.

"While she was in her dull and sleeping hour."

Shakespeare: A Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

*11. Numbed, benumbed.

"My limbes ben so dull

I may unethes gon the pas."

Gower, iii. 6.

*12. Sad, melancholy, depressed, gloomy.

"When I am dull with care and melancholy."

Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors, i. 2.

13. Cheerless, not lively, exhilarating, or pleasing; uninteresting.

"It is difficult to conceive a duller place than St. Germain's when he held his court there."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

14. Uninteresting, without life, spirit, or anything to interest; dry; as, a dull book.

15. Overcast, cloudy; not bright or clear. (*Of the weather.*)

"The dull morn a sullen aspect wears."—*Crabbe.*

16. Not bright or clear; clouded, tarnished.

"Sparkles this stone as it was wont?

Or is't too dull for your good wearing?"

Shakespeare: Cymbeline, ii. 4.

17. Not burning brightly or briskly; as, a dull fire.

18. Gross, inanimate, vile.

"She excels each mortal thing

Upon the dull earth dwelling."

Shakespeare: Two Gent. of Verona, iv. 2.

dull-brained, *a.* Stupid, doltish.

"The petty rebel, dull-brained Buckingham."

Shakespeare: Richard III., iv. 4.

dull-browed, *a.* Sad, gloomy, melancholy; having a gloomy brow or look.

"Let us screw our pampere hearts a pitch beyond the reach of dull-browed sorrow."—*Quarles: Judgment and Mercy.*

dull-colored, *a.* Of a dull color; not brightly colored.

"If not thus limited, both sexes would become dull-colored."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. xi.

***dull-disposed**, *a.* Inclined to dullness, sadness, or melancholy.

"Here is an instrument that, alone, is able to infuse soul into the most melancholic and dull-disposed creature upon earth."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, iv. 1.

dull-eyed, *a.* Having a dull, sad, or gloomy look.

"I'll not be made a soft and dull-eyed fool,

To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield

To Christian intercessors."

Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, iii. 3.

***dull-head**, ***dulle-hede**, ***dul-head**, *s.* A blockhead; a stupid, silly fellow; a dolt; a dullard.

"Now, for toles and dulle-hedes we be made sobre and wise."—*Udall: Titus*, iii.

dull-sighted, *a.* Having dull vision; not sharp-sighted.

"I have known a number of dull-sighted, very sharp-witted men."—*Wotton: Of Education.*

dull-witted, *a.* Dull in understanding; doltish, stupid.

dūll, ***dole**, ***dulle**, ***dullen**, ***dullyn**, ***dylle**, *v. t. & i.* [*DULL*, *a.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To render or make dull or stupid.

"It dulleth ofte a mannes wit."—*Gower*, i. 1.

2. To stupefy.

"Those drugs she has

Will stupefy and dull the sense awhile."

Shakespeare: Cymbeline, i. 5.

3. To mitigate or soften the sharpness of; to render less acute.

"Who may my doyllys dylle?"

Towneley Mysteries, p. 136.

4. To make blunt.

"Dullyn, or make dulle in egge tooles. *Obtundo*."

Prompt. Parv.

5. To make less sharp or eager; to blunt.

"Borrowing dulle the edge of husbandry."

Shakespeare: Hamlet, i. 3.

6. To damp, to weaken, to render less violent.

"In bodies, union strengtheneth and cheriseth any natural action; and, on the other side, weakeneth and dulleth any violent impression; and even so it is of minds."—*Bacon.*

7. To weary, to bore, to tire out.

"I would not dull you with my song."

Shakespeare: Sonnet 102.

8. To make stupid, silly, or nonsensical.

"Dulling my lines and doing me disgrace."

Shakespeare: Sonnet 103.

9. To make heavy, sluggish, or slow of motion.

10. To make slow or sluggish in spirit; to enervate.

"Off with thy pining black, it dulleth a soldier,

And put on resolution like a man."

Beaum. & Flét.: Fatne One, iv. 3.

11. To render less perceptible; to deaden, as a sound.

12. To sully, to tarnish, to cloud.

"The breath dulleth the mirror."—*Bacon.*

13. To make dull or less bright.

"To avoid as much as possible dulling the original color."—*P. H. Delamotte*, in *Cassell's Technical Educator*, ii. 303.

B. Intransitive:

1. To become dull or stupid.

"Right nought am I through your doctrine,

I dull under your discipline."

Romance of the Rose.

2. To moderate, or calm down; to become moderate or appeased.

3. To become blunt.

4. To become torpid.

"This marciall prince might nocht suffer his pepill to rest or dull in strenth."—*Bellenden: T. Livius*, p. 56.

dūll-ārd, ***dull-arde**, *s. & a.* [*Eng. dull*; suff. *-ard*.]

A. As subst.: A blockhead, a stupid, doltish person, a dunce.

"How now, my flesh, my child?

What, makest thou me a dullard in this act?

Wilt thou not speak to me?"

Shakespeare: Cymbeline, v. 5.

B. As adj.: Stupid, doltish, blockish.

"I durst essay the new-found paths, that led

To slavish Mosco's dullard sluggishness."

P. Fletcher: Piscatory Eclogues, i. 12.

***dūll-ard-ism**, *s.* [*Eng. dullard*; *-ism*.] Stupidity, doltishness, blockishness.

dūlled, *pa. par. or a.* [*DULL*, *v.*]

dūll-ēr, *s.* [*Eng. dull*; *-er*.] One who or that which dulls, or makes dull.

"Your grace must fly phlebotomy, fresh pork, conger, and clarified whey; they are all dullers of the vital spirits."—*Beaum. & Flét.: Philaster*, ii. 2.

***dūll-ēr-ry**, *s.* [*Eng. dull*; *-ery*.] Dullness, stupidity.

"Had passed his degrees in all dullery and blockishness."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

dūll-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*DULL*, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making dull.

"Who am myself attached with weariness,

To the dulling of my spirits; sit down and rest."

Shakespeare: Tempest, iii. 3.

dūll-ish, *a.* [*English dull*; *-ish*.] Somewhat or rather dull.

"A series of dullish verses."—*Prof. Wilson.*

dūll-ness, **dul-ness**, ***dol-ness**, ***dull-ness**, ***dvl-nesse**, *s.* [*Eng. dull*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being dull in understanding; stupidity, slowness of apprehension.

"Nor is the dullness of the scholar to extinguish, but rather to inflame, the charity of the teacher."—*South.*

2. A loss or absence of liveliness or sharpness.

"Nature, by a continual use of any thing, growth to a satiety and dullness either of appetite or working."—*Bacon.*

*3. Drowsiness; inclination to sleep.

"Here cease more questions;

Thou art inclined to sleep. 'Tis a good dullness,

And give it way."

Shakespeare: Tempest, i. 2.

4. Bluntness of edge.

"Dulness of egge. *Obtusitas*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*5. Slowness of motion; sluggishness.

6. Dimness; lack or absence of luster or brightness.

7. An absence or want of liveliness or interest.

"Others have disliked the title and the motto of my paper, point out a mistake in the one and assure me the other has been consigned to dullness by anticipation."—*Goldsmith: Bee*, 4.

dūll-ly, *a. & adv.* [*Eng. dull*]; *-ly*.]

***A. As adj.**: Dull.

"The dully sound of human footsteps."

Tennyson: Palace of Art.

B. As adverb:

1. In a dull, stupid, or silly manner; stupidly, foolishly.

"It is not sufficient to imitate nature in every circumstance dully, literally, and meanly; but it becomes a painter to take what is most beautiful."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

2. Slowly, sluggishly.

"The beast that bears me, tired with my woe,

Plods dully on, to bear that weight in me."

Shakespeare: Sonnet

3. Without life or energy.

"Supinely calm and dully innocent."

Lytelton: Soliloquy of a Beauty in the Country.

***dū-lōc-ræ-cy**, *s.* [*Greek doulos*=a slave, and *kratoō*=to rule.] A predominance or government of slaves.

dūlse, *s.* [*Gael. duilliasg*; *Ir. dulisk, duileasg*.]

Botany:

1. *Fucus palmatus*, or *Rhodymenia palmata*, a kind of sea-weed, used in parts of Scotland for food. It is of a reddish-brown color, about ten or twelve inches long, and about half-an-inch in breadth; it is of a leathery consistence. It is found at low water adhering to the rocks. A fermented liquor is made from it in Kamskatka. In Scotland it is eaten raw; if boiled it is too loosening.

"Fishermen go to the rocks at low tide, and gather the *Fucus palmatus*, *dulse*; *F. esculentus*, badderlock; and *F. pinnatifidus*, pepper dulse, which are relished in this part of the country, and sell them."—*P. Nigg: Aberdeen Statistics*, vii. 207.

2. *Nidæa edulis*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

† (1) *Craw dulse*:

Bot.: *Rhodymenia ciliata*.

(2) *Mountain dulse*:

Bot.: A sea-weed; probably a form of *Rhodymenia palmata*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

(3) *Pepper dulse*:

Bot.: *Lawrenzia pinnatifida*, from its hot and biting taste. (*Britten & Holland*.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cār, rūle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian, æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***dül-sòme**, *a.* [Eng. *dul(l)*, suff. *-some* (q. v.).] Dull, dreary, long.

"What time Agamem's urn impends
To kill the dulsome day."
Smart: *Hop Garden*.

dū-l'y, ***dūe-lich**, ***dūe-liche**, ***dew-ly**, ***dūe-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *due*; *-ly*.] 1. In due, fit, or suitable manner; properly, fitly, becomingly, suitably.

"The sacrificers *duelich* ye shulen halwe."—Wycliffe: *Numbers* xxix. 24.

2. Regularly; at the due or proper times.

"Seldom at church, 'twas such a busy life;
But *duly* sent his family and wife."
Pope: *Moral Essays*, iii. 381, 382.

3. In due course.

dūm, *s.* [Perhaps connected with *dumb*, *a.*]

Mining: A frame of wood like the jambs of a door, set in loose ground in adits and places that are weak and liable to fall in or tumble down.

***dū-mal**, *a.* [Lat. *dumus*=a bush.] Of or pertaining to briars or bushes; briery, bushy.

dū-mās-in, *s.* [From Dumas, a French chemist; suff. *-in* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: Pyro-acetic oil, $C_6H_{10}O$. A colorless, volatile oil, boiling between 120° and 125° . It is formed along with acetone by destructive distillation of acetates. It forms a crystalline compound with acid sulphites. Strong nitric acid converts it into oxalic acid.

dūmb (*b* silent), ***dom**, ***domb**, ***dombe**, ***dome**, ***doubm**, ***doubme**, ***doume**, ***dum**, ***dumbe**, *a. & s.* [A. S. *dumb*; cogn. with Icel. *dumbi*=dumb; Sw. *dumb*; Dut. *dom*=dull; Dan. *dum*; Goth. *dums*=dumb; O. H. Ger. *tump*, and Ger. *dumm*. "*Dumb* is a nasalized form of *dub*, which appears in Goth. *dubs*=deaf." (Skeat.)]

A. As adjective:

1. Literally:

1. Mute; deprived of or wanting the power of speech; unable to utter articulate sounds.

(1) *Of human beings*:

"Thou worthe *dombe* therefore and thi speche the binoe." *Leben Jesu*, 303.

(2) *Of animals*:

"All beastes *dumb* under the lift."

Cursor Mundt, 22, 621.

2. Silent, mute, not speaking.

3. Deprived of speech by astonishment or wonder.

4. Refusing to speak.

"For twice five days the good old seer withstood,
The intended treason, and was *dumb* to blood."
Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, ii. 173, 174.

II. Figuratively:

1. Mute, silent; not accompanied with speech; performed or acted in silence; as, a *dumb* show (q. v.).

"In thy *dumb* action will I be as perfect,
As begging hermits in their holy prayers."
Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, iii. 2.

2. Mute, silent.

"His spirit, *dumb* to us, will speak to him."
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 1.

***3. Deficient in clearness or brightness; clouded.**

"Her stern was painted of a *dumb* white or dun color."
—De Foe.

B. As subst.: One who is dumb or deprived of the power of speech.

"And it came to pass, when the devil was gone out, the *dumb* spake; and the people wondered."—*Luke* xi. 14.

dumb-barge, **dum-barge**, *s.* A barge without sail or oars.

dumb-bell, *s.* An exercising weight consisting of a handle with an oblate sphere at each end. The halteres of the Romans and Greeks were weights used for exercising and leaping. One was grasped in each hand, and they were swayed to increase the momentum of the body when vaulting.

Dumb-bell nebula, *Dumb-bell cluster of stars*.

Astron.: A nebula, called also the Hour-glass nebula, situated in the Constellation Vulpecula.

dumb-bidding, *s.* A form of bidding at auctions where the expositor puts a reserve bid under a candlestick or other covering, and no bid is received which does not come up to that.

dumb-cake, *s.* A cake made in silence on St. Mark's Eve with numerous ceremonies, by maids to discover their future husbands.

dumb-cane, *s.*

Bot.: *Dieffenbachia seguina*, a West Indian plant, so called from its acid properties, which cause a swelling of the tongue when chewed, and thus destroy the power of speech. Nat. order Araceæ.

dumb-chalder, *s.*

Naut.: A rudder-band or gudgeon.

dumb-complaining, *a.* Showing sadness or grief in the countenance, but not expressing it in words.

"What softness in its melancholy face,
What *dumb-complaining* innocence appears!"
Thomson: *Summer*, 415, 416.

dumb-craft, *s.* An instrument somewhat resembling a screw-jack, having wheels and pinions which protrude a ram, the point of which communicates the power.

dumb-crambo, *s.* A child's game, in which words rhyming to each other are represented in dumb show. [CRAMBO.]

dumb-discursive, *a.* Pleading silently, or by looks.

"There lurks a still and *dumb-discursive* devil."
Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 4.

dumb-furnace, *s.* A ventilating furnace for mines, so contrived that the foul, inflammable air from the more remote parts of the mine shall not be brought in contact with the fire at the mouth of the up-cast shaft. This is effected by causing the air from those parts to be introduced into the shaft by a separate passage entering the shaft some distance above that from the furnace.

dumb-nettle, *s.*

Bot.: *Lamium album*. Its ordinary name is the White Dead-nettle.

dumb-plate, *s.*

Steam Eng.: The dead-plate or portion of the furnace bottom close to the doors, which has no air apertures or spaces.

dumb-show, *s.*

1. A part of a dramatic representation shown pantomimically, chiefly for the sake of exhibiting more of the story than could be otherwise included; but sometimes merely emblematical. Dumb-shows were very common in the earliest of our dramas, but gradually fell into disrepute, by the improvement of taste; so that in Shakespeare's time they seem to have been in favor only with the lower classes of spectators, the "groundlings," as he calls them.

"Who for the most part are capable of nothing but inexplicable *dumb-shows* and noise."—*Hamlet*, iii. 2.

2. Gestures without speech; pantomime.

dumb-singles, *s. pl.* Silk thread formed of several spun filaments, associated and twisted together. Several dumb-singles combined and twisted together form thrown-singles.

dumb-waiter, *s.* A movable frame for conveying food, &c., from one story or room of a building to another. The ordinary form is a suspended, counterpoised cupboard, moving within a vertical chute, which has openings at the respective stories, at which the dishes may be placed on the shelves and removed therefrom.

***dūmb** (*b* silent), *v. t. & i.* [DUMB, *a.*]

1. *Trans.*: To make dumb or silent; to silence, to confound.

"Deep clerks *she dumbs*; and with her neeld composes Nature's own shape, of bud, bird, branch or berry."
Shakesp.: *Pericles*, v. (Introd.)

2. *Intrans.*: To become or be dumb or silent; to hold one's tongue.

"I *dumbed* and meked, and was ful stille."

Early Eng. Poet, *Ps.* xxxviii. 3.

dūmb-fūnd (*b* silent), *v. t.* [DUMFOUND.]

dūmb-ble-dör, **dūmb-ble-döre**, *s.* [Eng. *dumble*, from the noise of the insects, and Eng. *dor* (q. v.).] *Entomology*:

1. The humble-bee.

"Betsy called it [the monk's-hood] the *dumbledore's* delight."—*Southey*: *The Doctor*, ch. cviii.

2. The brown-cockchafer.

3. The May bug.

dūmb-l'y (*b* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *dumb*; *-ly*.] Mutely, silently, without words, in silence.

dūmb-nëss (*b* silent), ***domb-ness**, ***dumbe-ness**, ***dum-ness**, *s.* [A. S. *dumnyse*; O. Fries. *dumnisse*; O. H. Ger. *tumbness*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Inability or incapacity to speak or utter articulate sounds [II].

2. Muteness, silence; abstention from speech.

"There was speech in their *dumbness*."—*Shakesp.*: *Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

3. Refusal or unwillingness to speak.

"'Tis love, said she; and then my downcast eyes,
And guilty *dumbness*, witnessed my surprise."

Dryden: *Ovid*; *Heroides* xi.

***4. Show or gesture without words; pantomime; dumb-show.**

"To the *dumbness* of the gesture one might interpret."
Shakesp.: *Timon*, i. 1.

II. Path.: Inability to speak; incapacity to articulate sounds. In a very large number of cases dumbness arises from no malformation of the organs of speech, but is a necessary sequence of congenital deafness, the latter arising from some morbid affection of the ear. A child acquires language by listening to and imitating the speech of its relatives or other people who talk in its presence, and picks up not merely the language of its country, but the exact pronunciation of the locality in which it for the time is. If, however, it labors under total deafness, the process now described is impossible, and the infant naturally remains dumb. If disease or accident produce total deafness when the child is four or five years old, it will gradually lose the power of speech which it has already acquired, and become dumb. Dumbness without deafness is a much more rare affliction. Hence the institutions designed for the benefit of this class of sufferers are generally said to be for the "deaf and dumb," or for "deaf-mutes." Dactylogy, or the use of finger alphabets, affords a ready means of enabling these afflicted persons to communicate with each other; besides which they can be taught to take note of the exact movements made by a speaker, and imitate them.

The first school for the deaf and dumb was opened in Edinburgh about 1763. Lately a great deal of attention has been given to teaching the deaf to speak and to understand what is said to them by a close attention to the muscular action of the lips of the speaker. The advocates of the new system declare that it is greatly superior to dactylogy, and the different states of the Union are more or less interested in introducing it among their pupils in the various asylums. In Philadelphia there is already (1894) in operation a school which receives state support.

dū-mō-tōge, *a.* [Lat. *dumet* (um)=a thicket, and Eng. *adj.* suff. *-ose*.]

Bot.: Bushy, bush-like.

dūm-fūnd, **dūmb-fūnd** (*b* silent), *v. t.* [Eng. *dumb*, and Mid. Eng. *fūnd*=to strike.] To strike dumb, to overwhelm with confusion. (*Southey*: *Letters*, iv. 569.)

***dūm-fūnd-ēr**, *v. t.* [A freq. from *dumfound* (q. v.).]

1. To dumfound, to strike dumb.

2. To confuse, to stupefy.

***dūm-fūnd-ēr-mēt**, ***dumb-found-er-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *dumfounder*; *-ment*.] Confusion, stupefaction.

"A state of mind and body made up one half of benumbment, the other half of *dumfounderment*."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, March, 1880, p. 368.

***dūmb-fūnd-lāg**, *pr. par., a. & s.*

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: A game popular in the seventeenth century, in which the players "dumfounded" each other with sudden blows on the back stealthily given. (*Dryden*: *Prol.* to *The Prophetess*.)

***dūm-mēr-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *dum*=dumb; *-er*.] One who feigns dumbness.

"Every village almost will yield abundant testimonies [of counterfeits] amongst us: we have *dummerers*, &c."—*Burton*: *Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 159.

dūm-m'y, *a. & s.* [Eng. *dumb*; *-y*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Dumb, silent, mute.

2. Sham, fictitious, not real or genuine.

B. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. One who is dumb.

2. A general name for articles which are not really what they pretend to be, but do service for the real; as—

(1) Sham or empty drawers, packages, cases, &c., in shops, made up as though containing goods for the purpose of show or appearance.

(2) A lay figure in the establishments of drapers', clothiers', &c., used to show off articles of clothing, styles of dress, or of dressing hair.

3. A mere sham or imitation.

"The Executive Senate, a mere *dummy* of legislative wisdom and authority."—*Quarterly Review*.

4. A dumb-waiter (q. v.).

5. A floating barge connected with a pier.

II. Technically:

1. *Eng.*: A locomotive with condensing engines for city travel, and consequently avoiding the noise of escaping steam. [STREET-LOCOMOTIVE.]

2. *Hat-making*: A tool of box-wood, shaped like a smoothing-iron, and used by hat-makers in glossing the surface of silk hats.

3. *Cards*:

(1) A fourth or exposed hand when three persons only are playing at whist.

bōll, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-clan, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tjon**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

(2) A game of whist with a dummy.

4. *Theat.*: A person who appears on the stage, but has no words to speak.

† *Double-dummy*:

Cards: A game at whist in which two persons only take part, the two other hands being exposed.

dummy-car, *s.* A passenger-car having an engine and boiler in an end compartment.

dū-mōs, *æ, s. pl.* [Nomin. fem. pl. of Lat. adj. *dumosus*=full of brushwood.]

Bot.: The name given by Linnaeus to the nineteenth of the orders designed to be natural, which he established in his *Philosophia Botanica*, published in A. D. 1751. He included under it the genera *Viburnum*, *Rondeletia*, *Cassine*, *Rhus*, *Ilex*, *Calli-carpa*, and *Lawsonia*. The order was not really a natural one. It has become broken up, and the term *Dumose* has disappeared from modern books.

dū-mōus, dū-mōge, a. [Lat. *dumosus*, from *dumus*=a bush.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Abounding in or full of bushes or thickets.

2. *Bot.*: Having a compact bushy form; bush-like.

dūmp (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Probably connected with Icel. *dumpa*=to thump.]

1. A clumsy medal of metal cast in moist sand; a leaden counter used by boys in playing chuck-farthing.

2. The sum of one shilling and threepence. (*Australian*.)

"Carrying a bottle of rum in his pocket, and selling it in the bush at a *dump* glass."—A. Harris: *The Emigrant Family*.

3. (*Pl.*): Money.

"When a gentleman jumps
In the river at midnight for want of the *dumps*,"
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends: Sir Rupert.

4. A little bit; as in the phrase, "Not to care a *dump*."

"Not a *dump* we: 'tis no time to play now."
Shakespeare: Romeo and Juliet, iv. 5.

dūmp (2), *s.* [Allied to *damp*, *a.* (q. v.); Ger. *dumpf*=damp; Dut. *dompig*=dull, low, misty; Sw. dial. *dumpin*=melancholy.]

1. A state of sadness, gloominess, or melancholy. (Obsolete in the singular.) [*DUMPS*.]

"March slowly on in solemn *dumps*."
Butler: Hudibras.

"When one was in some unhappy plight, and was in consequence much cast down in spirits, our ancestors were accustomed to describe him as being 'in doleful *dumps*;' and they saw nothing ludicrous in such an expression.

"He's in a deep *dump* now."—Baum. & Flet.: *Humorous Lieutenant*, iv. 6.

2. Absence of mind, forgetfulness, reverie.

"This shame *dumps* cause to well-bred people, when it carries them away from the company."—Locke.

3. A melancholy or sad tune or air.

"To their instruments
Tune a deploring *dump*."
Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen, iii. 2.

4. A tune or air of any kind.

"Play me some merry *dump*."—*Shakespeare: Romeo and Juliet*, iv. 5.

5. A kind of an old dance in slow time, with a peculiar rhythm.

"He loves nothing but an Italian *dump*,
Or a French brawl!"
Humor out of Breath (1607).

dump-bolt, s.

Ship build.: A short bolt driven in to hold planks temporarily, until the through-bolts are driven.

dūmp (1), *v. t. & i.* [Icel. *dumpa*=to thump.]

A. Trans.: To throw into a heap; to unload from wagons by tilting them up.

"In doing this the dirt should not be *dumped*, where it is likely to be in the way of future operations."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.* (1873), vol. xiii., p. 184.

B. Intrans.: To sit down heavily and suddenly.

dūmp (2), *v. i. & t.* [*DUMP, a.*]

A. Intrans.: To grieve, to sulk.

"I *dump* and rankled in anguish."
Stanhurst: Virgil's Æneid, ii. 103.

B. Trans.: To put into the dumps.

"They are puffed up, and made more insolent with that which, justlie, hath *dumped* in a deep sorrow all true hearts of both the islands."—*Forbes: Defence*, p. 66.

dūmp-age (age as *īg*), *s.* [Eng. *dump*; -age.]

1. The right or privilege of dumping loads of earth, &c., in any certain spot.

2. The charge or fee paid for such privilege.

dūmp-i-ness, s. [Eng. *dump*; -ness.]

1. The state of being dumpy, or thick and short.

2. Coarseness and thickness. (Applied to cloth.)

dūmp-līg, pr. par., a. & s. [*DUMP, v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of emptying earth, &c., from wagons, carts, &c., by tilting them.

dumping-bucket, s.

Mining: A hoisting bucket in a shaft so swung as to be tipped for the discharge of its load, or having a bottom which is closed by a latch, but may be swung open for dropping the contents.

dumping-car, s. Dumping cars are used in constructing and ballasting railroads, excavating and filling in, canal and dock building, for carrying ores, &c. The car has shutters in the bottom which are allowed to fall when a bolt or button is withdrawn. The tilting car has a bed secured by a longitudinal bolt to the frame, and may be tilted sideways so as to discharge its load over the wheels outside the track. Hooks retain the bed in a level position till the car reaches the place to dump the gravel. Dumping-cars are made to discharge at end or side, or to swivel and dump in any direction. The load is about 2½ cubic yards.

dumping-cart, s. A cart having a bed hinged to the axle and capable of being tipped to discharge its load. As the cart or wagon body is tipped up to dump the load, the tail-board will be raised automatically, and will drop back again into place and fasten itself as the said body is again raised into a horizontal position.

dumping-ground, s. A piece of ground where earth, &c., may be deposited or dumped.

dumping-reel, s. A mechanism in a harvester for dropping the gavels of grain. The cut grain falls against one of the reel-bars, which hold it up till a gavel is collected. The reel then makes a partial rotation, dropping what has been collected in the rear of the cutter-bar, and bringing another bar into position for collecting another gavel.

dumping-sled, s. A sled with an arrangement for sliding back the bed so that it may overbalance and tip over the load. The box is hinged to the rear bolster so as to tip and dump the contents when the bed is run back. This is done by removing a catch, when the draft of the team on the tongue draws upon a rope and runs the box to the rear.

dumping-wagon, s. A wagon with an arrangement for discharging the contents, similar to that made use of in the dumping-cart (q. v.). (*Knights*.)

***dūmp-līg, s.** [Eng. *dump, a.*; -ing.] Dullness.

"The brutish grossness and *dumping* of the mind."
—*Udall: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 128.

***dūmp-ish, a.** [Eng. *dump*; -ish.] Sad, gloomy, melancholy; dejected or depressed in spirits.

"She will either be *dumpish*, or unneighborly, or talk of such matters as no wise body can abide."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

***dūmp-ish-lī, adv.** [Eng. *dumpish*; -ly.] In a melancholy, dejected, or depressed manner; gloomily.

"One so *dumpishly* sad, as if he would freeze to death in melancholy, and hated any contentment but in sorrow."—*Bishop Hall: Select Thoughts*, iii. 725.

***dūmp-ish-ness, s.** [Eng. *dumpish*; -ness.] The quality or state of being dumpish; sadness, melancholy, gloominess.

"Partly through a natural disposition inclining to *dumpishness*, and partly through the prevalence of temptation."—*Bishop Hall: Christ Mystical*.

dūmp-līg, s. [Eng. *dump* (1), *s.*, and dimin. suff. -līg.]

Cookery:

1. A kind of pudding, composed of flour and water, and boiled, either with or without fruit in it.

"Our honest neighbor's goose and *dumpings* were fine."—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. x.

2. A bannock made of oatmeal, boiled among kail or broth.

dūmps, s. pl. [*DUMP* (2), *s.*] A state of sadness, gloom, or melancholy; moping, dejection or depression of spirits. (Once a word in use in elegant speech, but now only vulgar.)

"Edwine, thus perplexed . . . sate solitary under a tree in *dumps*, musing what was best to be done."—*Speed: Saxon Kings* (an. 617), bk. vii., ch. ix., § 8.

***dūmp-tī, a.** [*DUMPY*.] Dumpy; short and thick.

"A little *dumpy* body with a yellow face."—*C. Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. xxv.

dūmp-ī, a. [Eng. *dump* (1); -y.]

1. Short and thick.

"Whenever he was with me, his short, *dumpy*, gouty, crooked fingers were continually teasing my spinnet, to his own harmonious croaking."—*Student*, ii. 225.

2. Dumpish, melancholy.

dummy-level, s.

Civil Engin. & Surr.: Gravatt's level. A spirit-level having a short telescope with a large aperture, and a compass; used for surveying purposes. The telescope is made of sufficient power to enable the surveyor to read the graduations on the staff without depending on an assistant.

dūn, *donne, *dunne, a. & s. [A. S. *dunn*, from Ir. & Gael. *dun*=brown; Wel. *dwn*=dun, dusky.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of a dull brown or brownish black color.

"The lanes, waving in his train,
Clothe the *dun* heath like autumn grain."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 25.

2. Dark, gloomy.

"Come, thick night!
And pall thee in the *dunest* smoke of hell."
Shakespeare: Macbeth, i. 5.

B. As subst.: The same as *DUN-FLY* (q. v.).

"Ash-colored *duns* of several shapes and dimensions."
—*Walton: Angler*, pt. i., ch. xxv. (note).

† *Dun is the mouse*: A proverbial saying, of rather vague signification, alluding to the color of the mouse, but frequently employed with no other intent than that of quibbling on the word *dun*.

"The game was ne'er so fair, and I am done."
"Tut, *dun's* the mouse, the constable's own word."
Shakespeare: Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.

dun-bird, s. The Pochard (*Fuligula ferina*).

dun-cow, s. A popular name for a species of Ray (*Raja fullonica*).

dun-diver, s. *Mergus merganser*, or *cantor*, the Goosander (q. v.).

dun-fish, s. Codfish cured by dunning. [*DUN* (2), *v.*]

dun-fly, s. A species of artificial fly used in angling.

"The first is the *dun-fly* in March; the body is made of dun wool, the wings of the partridge's feathers."—*Walton: Angler*, pt. i., ch. v.

dūn (1), *v. t. & i.* [Icel. *duna*=to thunder; to din; *dynja*=to make a din; A. S. *dynnan*=to din. *Dun* is thus a doublet of *din* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To urge or force for payment of a debt; to demand payment from with persistence.

"Money, which I find a necessity of *dunning* my best friends for."—*Sterne: Works*, vol. iv., let. 94.

2. To press or urge importunately.

B. Intrans.: To demand payment of money importunately and persistently.

"To cheat, and *dun*, and lie, and visit pay,
Now flattering base, now gaining secret wounds."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 13.

dūn (2), *v. t.* [*DUN, a.*]

1. To make of a dun color; to darken.

"*Duns* the ayre with misty smokes."
Thasault of Cupide.

2. To cure fish, as cod-fish, so as to give them a dun color. This is effected by laying them in a pile, after salting, in a dark apartment covered with salt, grass, or other like substance. In two or three months they are opened, and then piled again in a compact mass for two or three months longer, when they are fit for use.

dūn (1), *s.* [*DUN* (1), *v.*]

1. A troublesome, persistent, or importunate creditor; one who presses or urges for payment.

"Long, long beneath that hospitable roof,
Shall *Grub Street* dine, while *duns* are kept aloof."
Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

2. An importunate or pressing demand for payment of a debt.

dūn (2), *s.* [*DOWN, DUNE*.] A hill, a mound, a fort. It is largely used in composition in place-names: as *Dunmore*, *Dunedin*, *Dundee*, *Donegal*, &c.

***dūn-ā-kēr, *dūn-na-kēr, s.** [Etym. unknown.] A cant term for a stealer of cows and calves.

"Mercury is in a conjunction with Venus, and when such conjunctions happen, it signifies a most plentiful crop that year of hectors, trappanners, gills, pads, biters, prigs, divers, lifters, filers, bulkers, droppers, famblers, donnakers, cross-biters, kidnappers, vouchers, millikers, pymeres, decoys, and shop-lifters; all Newgate birds whom the devil prepares ready fitted for Tyburn; ripe fruit, ready to drop into the hangman's mouth."—*Poor Robin*, 1603.

dūnce, s. [Ger. *duns*. A word introduced by the Thomists, or disciples of Thomas Aquinas, in ridicule of the Scotists, or disciples of John Duns Scotus, schoolman, who died A. D. 1305. (*Skeat*.)]

1. Originally: A subtle sophist given to caviling where he cannot refute. This was the sense in which the Thomists employed the term.

"Whoso surpasseth others either in caviling sophistry or subtle philosophy, is forthwith named a *Duns*."—*R. Stanhurst: Ireland till A. D. 1286, in Holinshed*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wō wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trī, sīrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

"When the reaction against the schoolmen took place at the Reformation, the merits of those acute metaphysicians were temporarily decried, and the celebrated John Duns Scotus coming in for a more than ordinary share of disparagement, he, though a man of very subtle intellect, was held by the more ignorant or prejudiced of the Reforming party to be a man of invincible stupidity. He was therefore made to stand as the prototype of all modern dunces. Now that we are able to estimate the events of the sixteenth century with greater calmness and impartiality than the actors in the exciting scenes of that period were able to do, while gratefully acknowledging the inestimable services rendered to the church and world by the Reformers, we have yet felt constrained to reverse the unfavorable verdict which they passed on the cultivators of scholastic philosophy. The schoolmen were the intellectual leaders of the age in which they lived, and rendered good service to humanity, though eclipsed by the greater attainments of subsequent centuries.

"Remember ye not how, within this thirty years, and far less, and yet duredth unto this day, the old barking curs, *Dunces*' disciples, and like draft, called Scotists, the children of darkness, raged in every pulpit against Greek, Latin, and Hebrew?"—*Tyndale: Works* (1875), p. 278.

2. *Subsequently and Now*: A man of measureless stupidity, not, as at first, of perverted subtlety, but of mental obtuseness or intellectual deficiency,

"In school divinity as able
As he that might Irrefragable;
A second Thomas, or at once
To name them all, another Dunc."—*Butler: Hudibras*, I. i.

**dūnce*—*dōm*, *s.* [Eng. *dunce*; -*dōm*.] The realm or domain of dunces.

**dūnc*—*ēr-ŷ*, *s.* [Eng. *dunce*; -*ry*.] The characteristic qualities of a dunce; stupidity, dullness of intellect.

"An indirect way is introduced of buying the said degrees for money, to the discouragement of learning, and the encouragement of duncery and idleness."—*Dean Prideaux: Reform of the Two Universities*.

**dūnc*, **dunch-yn*, **dunsh*, *v. t.* [Icel. *dunka*; Dan. *dunka*; Sw. *dunka*.] To nudge; to jog with the arm or elbow.

"*Dunchyn* or *bunchyn*. *Tundo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

**dūnc*, *a.* [O. Fries. *dunk*; Icel. *dokkr*.]

1. Deaf, dull of hearing.

2. Blind, blinded.

"I waz amotz blind and dunch in mine eyes."—*MS. Ashmole*, 36, f. 112.

**dūnc*, **dynche*, *s.* [DUNC, *v.*] A blow, a push, a jog.

"*Dunche* or *lonche*. *Sonitus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

dunche, *s.* [DUNSE.]

Dūn—*čī-ād*, *s.* [Eng. *dunc(e)*; -*iad*.] A satirical poem written by Alexander Pope in ridicule of Colley Cibber, Theobald, and other writers of his time.

**dūn*—*čī-cal*, *a.* [Eng. *dunc(e)*; -*ical*.] Like a dunce.

"The most dull and duncical commissioner."—*Fuller: Church History*, VIII. ii. 26.

**dūn*—*čī-fy*, *v. t.* [Eng. *dunce*; -*fy*.] To make stupid or dull in intellect.

"Here you have a fellow ten thousand times more duncified than dunce Webster."—*Warburton to Hurd*, Lett. L., 130.

**dūnc*—*ish*, *s.* [Eng. *dunc(e)*; -*ish*.] Like a dunce; stupid, dull in intellect, doltish.

**dūnc*—*ish-ness*, *s.* [Eng. *duncish*; -*ness*.] The qualities or characteristics of a dunce; stupidity, dullness of intellect.

dūn—*dēr*, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Sugar-making: The distillable lees and dregs of the cane-sugar boiling.

"The use of *dunder* in the making of rum answers the purpose of yeast in the fermentation of flour."—*Edwards*.

dūn—*dēr-bōlt*, *s.* [Eng. *dunder*=thunder, and *bolt*.] A celt. [CELT (2).]

"I knew an old woman who used to boil a celt (vulgarly a *dunderbolt*, or *thunderbolt*) for some hours."—*Poilschke: Trad. & Recoll.*, ii. 607.

dūn—*dēr-hēad*, *dūn*—*dēr-pāte*, *s.* [Prob. from *dunder*, prov. for thunder, and *head*, or *pate*. Cf. the use of *donner*=thunder in German, to increase or intensify the bad meaning of a word.] A blockhead, a numskull, a dolt, a dunce.

"I mean your grammar, O thou *dunderhead*."—*Beaum. & Flét. Elder Brother*, II. 4.

dūn—*dēr-hēad-ād*, *a.* [Eng. *dunderhead*; -*ed*.] Like a dunce or a dunderhead.

"A *dunderheaded* old driveller."—*Sala: The Skip-Chandler*.

**dūn*—*dēr-whēlp*, *s.* [Eng. *dunder*, and *whelp*. Cf. *dunderhead*.] A blockhead, a dunce, a dunderhead.

"What a *dunderwhelp*,

To let him domineer thus."

Beaum. & Flét. Wild-Goose Chase, ii. 3.

dūne, *pa. par. or a.* [Do, *v.*] Done. (Scotch.)
"They have aye *dune* sae," said the grandmother."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxvi.

dūne (1), *s.* [A. S. *dūn*.] [DOWN, *s.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A low sand-hill; an accumulation of sand on the sea-shore.

"Al this world hath dale and *dune*."

Cursor Mundi, 22,532.

2. A hill-fort, or a regular building commonly called a Danish fort.

II. *Geol.*: In the same sense as I. 1. Sand dunes are made by the blowing of sand, this material having been produced by the grinding down of rocks under the influence of breakers on the seashore or coast, or any similar agency. Such sand dunes in many places skirt the shores of Holland, Britain, Spain, and other countries, in some places encroaching on and covering what once was cultivated land.

**dūne* (2), *s.* [DIN, *s.*] Noise.

"Ther wes swithe muchel *dune*."

Layamon, ii. 58.

**dūng* (1), *s.* [O. H. Ger. *tunc*, *dung*; A. S. *dīng*.] A pit, a cave.

"Into so deop *dung* that he drunceneth therin."

St. Markere, p. 15.

dūng (2), **dīng*, **dong*, **donge*, **dunge*, *s. & a.* [A. S. *dūng*; cogn. with O. Fries. *dung*; Sw. *dynge*=muck; Dan. *dynge*=a heap or mass; Ger. *dung*, *dünger*.]

1. *As subst.*: The excrement of animals.
2. *As adj.*: Pertaining or used in the handling of dung. (See the compounds.)

"But the *dung* gate repaired Malchiah the son of Rechab, the ruler of part of Bethsacerem."—*Nehem.* iii. 14.

¶ Obvious compounds: *dung-cart*, *dung-heap*.

dung-bath, *s.* A bath used in calico-printing works. [DUNGING.]

dung-beetle, *s.*

1. *Sing.*: *Geotrupes stercorarius*.

2. *Pl.*: Various Scarabeides which inclose their eggs in pellets of dung. The sacred beetle of the Egyptians does so.

**dung-farmer*, *s.* A mean, poor farmer.

"This good hostesse chose to be reputed a *dung-farmer*."

Holland: Camden, p. 74.

dung-fork, *s.* A four-tined fork for pitching and spreading manure.

dung-hook, *s.*

Agric.: An implement for dragging out manure, or scattering that which has been previously dumped in heaps.

dung-pot, *s.* A dung-cart.

"The rakers, scavengers, and officers herunto appointed, every day in the week (except Sundays and other holidays) shall bring carts, *dung-pots*, or other fitting carriages into all the streets within their respective wards, parishes, and divisions, where such carts, &c., can pass, and at or before their approach, by bell, clapper, or otherwise, shall make loud noise and give notice to the inhabitants of their coming."—*Calthrop: Reports* (1670). (*Nares*.)

**dung-wet*, *a.* Thoroughly wet or soaked.

"Fishermen quaking, *dung-wet* after a storme."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuff*.

dūng, *v. t. & i.* [DUNG, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: To manure or dress with dung.

"This ground was *dunged*, and ploughed, and sowed but what shall we do with the crop?"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

II. *Calico-print*: To immerse in a bath of cow-dung and water, for the purpose of fixing the color. [DUNGING, *s.*]

B. Intrans.: To void excrement.

"A wild ass, broke loose, ran about trampling and kicking, and *dunging* in their faces."—*Swift: Battle of the Books*.

dūng, *pa. par. or a.* [DING.]

dūn-gā-reē, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Fabric: A kind of fine canvas.

dūnged, *pa. par. & a.* [DUNG, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Manured or dressed with dung.

2. Dirtied or befouled with dung.

"The *dunged* folds of dog-tailed sheep."

Bp. Hall: Sat. v. 2.

II. *Calico-print*: Treated by the process of *dunging*.

dūn—*geōn*, *s.* [O. Fr. *donjon*, from Low Latin *dominionem*, accus. of *dominio*=a donjon-tower. *Duncheon* and *donjon* are the same word.] [DON-JON.]

*1. A donjon, the innermost and strongest tower of a fortress or castle, wherein the besieged were wont to make their last stand, when the rest was forced. (*Cotgrave*.)

2. A close prison or place of confinement; generally applied to one which is dark and underground.

"In the *duncheon* below all was darkness, stench, lamentation, disease and death."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

duncheon-bolt, *s.* The bolt or bar of a prison.

"There is a blank upon my mind,

A fearful vision ill-defined,

Of raving till my flesh was torn,

Of *duncheon-bolts* and fetters worn."

Scott: Rokeby, iv. 22.

duncheon-dew, *s.* The damp or moisture of a duncheon.

"I only lived—I only drew

The accursed breath of *duncheon-dew*."

Byron: Prisoner of Chillon, viii.

duncheon-light, *s.* The dim light of a duncheon.

"It was not even the *duncheon-light*,

So hateful to my heavy sight."

Byron: Prisoner of Chillon, ix.

**duncheon-tower*, *s.* A donjon-tower.

"By Brackenbury's *duncheon-tower*,

These silver mists shall melt away."

Scott: Rokeby, ii. 2.

**dūn*—*geōn*, *v. t.* [DUNGEON, *s.*]

1. *Lit.*: To throw into or confine in a duncheon.

2. *Fig.*: To shut up, to confine in darkness.

"Are we *duncheoned* up from the sight of the sun?"—*Bp. Hall: Of Contentation*.

dūn—*geōned*, *pa. par. or a.* [DUNGEON, *v.*]

**dūn*—*geōn-ēr*, *s.* [Eng. *duncheon*; -*er*.] A gaoler.

"*Duncheon* of my friends."—*Keats: To—*

dūng—*hīll*, *s. & a.* [Eng. *dung*, and *hill*.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Lit.*: A heap or accumulation of dung.

"Dying like men, though buried in your *dunghills*,
They shall be famed."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 3.

II. *Figuratively*:

†1. A mean, filthy, or vile abode.

"Perhaps a thousand other worlds that lie
Remote from us, and latent in the sky,
Are lightened by his beams, and kindly nursed,
Of which our earthly *dunghill* is the worst."

Dryden: Eleonora, 79-82.

†2. Any situation, position, or condition of meanness.

"He . . . lifteth the needy out of the *dunghill*."—*Ps.* cxlii. 7.

*3. A term of reproach for one who is meanly born.

"Out, *dunghill*! darest thou brave a nobleman?"—*Shakesp.: King John*, iv. 3.

B. *As adjective*:

I. *Lit.*: Of or pertaining to a dung-heap.

*II. *Figuratively*:

1. Of low, mean, or vile extraction.

"Base *dunghill* villain!"

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., i. 3.

2. Mean, poor.

"The first was with base *dunghill* rags yelad,
Tainting the gale, in which they fluttered light."

Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 77.

dunghill-raker, *s.* One who rakes about in dung; specif., a fowl.

"The *dunghill-raker*, spider, hen,

The chicken, too, to me

Have taught a lesson."

Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. ii.

dūng—*īng*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DUNG, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or process of manuring or dressing with dung.

"It was received of old, that *dunging* of grounds when the west wind bloweth, and in the decrease of the moon, doth greatly help."—*Bacon: Natural Hist.*

2. *Calico-print*: The removal of the superfluous mordant by passing dried calico through a warm mixture of cow-dung and water. It is passed through two cisterns six feet by three and four feet deep, the first of which has two gallons of dung to its contents of water, and the other a solution of half the strength. It is quickly passed through them in succession, washed in a wine-pit, and then in a dash-wheel. A solution of phosphate of lime, phosphate of soda, and gelatine, is sometimes substituted for the cow-dung.

bōl, *bōy*; *pōut*, *jōwl*; *cat*, *gell*, *chorus*, *ghin*, *bench*; *go*, *gem*; *thin*, *this*; *sin*, *ag*; *expect*, *Xenophon*, *exist*. *ph* = *f*.
-*clan*, -*tian* = *shan*. -*tion*, -*sion* = *shān*; -*tion*, -*sion* = *shān*. -*tious*, -*cious*, -*sious* = *shūs*: -*ble*, -*dle*, &c. = *bēl*, *dēl*.

dun-gi-yah, s. [Arab.]

Naut.: A species of vessel employed in the coasting trade on the shores of Arabia, &c. It has one long mast.

dung-meër, s. [Eng. *dung*, and *meer*.] A pit where dung, weeds, &c., are mixed to lie and rot together.

dung-y, a. [Eng. *dung*; -y.] Full of dung; filthy, base, mean, vile.

"Kingdoms are clay; our *dungy* earth alike
Feeds beast as man."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, i. 1.

dung-yard, s. [Eng. *dung*, and *yard*.] A yard or inclosure where dung is accumulated.

"Any manner of vegetables cast into the *dungyard*."—*Mortimer*: Husbandry.

dun-y-wās-sal, s. [Gael. *dun*=uasal, from *duine*=a man, and *uasal*=gentle.] A gentleman; a squire. Among the Highlanders, it seems to denote a cadet of a family of rank, who receives his title from the land which he occupies, although he holds it at the will of the chieftain.

***dun-kēr**, a. [DUN, a.] Dark.

"Like the velvet on her brow; or, like
The *dunker* mole on Venus' dainty cheek."

Sylvest.: Du Baras; Magnificence, 66, 67.

dun-kērg, s. pl. [Ger. *tunken*=to dip.]

Ch. Hist.: A sect of German Baptists, founded by Alexander Mack, about A. D. 1708. Persecution drove them in 1723 to the United States, where they founded a church at a German town in Pennsylvania. They separate the sexes in worship. Many of them are vegetarians. Also called *Dunkards* and *Dippers*.

***dun-kirk-ēr**, s. [Eng. *Dunkirk*, the name of a seaport in the north of France; suff. -er.] A privateer of Dunkirk, long very formidable to British merchant ships, and esteemed remarkably daring; and the situation of that port gave them such an advantage, that the possession or dismantling of it was always an important object to England. It is well known that it was taken in the time of the republic, sold again by Charles II., and its fortifications demolished by treaty in 1712.

"This was a rail,
Bred by a zealous brother in Amsterdam,
Which being sent unto an English lady,
Was ta'en at sea by *dunkirkers*."

The Bird in a Cage, iv. 1.

dun-lin, s. [Either from *dun*, *dune*=sandhills, or *dun*=of a brownish-black color; dim. suff. -lin.] *Ornith.*: *Tringa alpina*, a bird belonging to the sub-family *Totantinae*, or Sandpipers. It is a very common shore-bird, being generally met with in large flocks, sometimes as many as two or three hundred in number. They are usually very tame. The summer dress of the dunlin is easily recognizable by the large black horseshoe mark on the breast. This is lost in the winter, when the plumage is ashy above and white below. It goes to the north, as a rule, to breed.

dun-nage (naga as nlg), s. [Perhaps connected with *dun*.]

Naut.: On shipboard, the name applied to loose wood, fagots, boughs, &c., laid at the bottom of a hold to raise the cargo above the bilge-water, and also to chock it and keep it from rolling when stowed.

dunned, pa. par. or a. [DUN, v.]

dun-nēr, s. [Eng. *dun*; -er.] One who duns for payment of a debt; a dun.

"They are ever talking of new silks, and serve the owners in getting them customers, as their common *dunners* do in making them pay."—*Spectator*.

***dun-ni-nēss**, s. [Eng. *dunny*; -ness.] Deafness.

dun-nlūg (1), pr. par., a. & s. [DUN, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of pressing or urging for payment of a debt.

dun-nlūg (2), s. [DUN, v.] The process of curing fish, so as to give them a dun color.

***dun-nlsh**, a. [Eng. *dun*, a.; -ish.] Of a color inclined to dun; somewhat dun in color.

"The five or six first feathers of the wing above, of a dark or fuscous color, near black; underneath, more light, or *dunnish*."—*Ray*: Remains, p. 247.

dun-nōck, s. [Eng. *dun*; dimin. suff. -ock.] The common Hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*.

"Hareton has been cast out like an unfledged *duncock*."—*Miss E. Brontë*: Wuthering Heights, ch. iv.

dun-nŷ, a. [Etym. doubtful.] Deaf; hard of hearing.

dun-sēts, s. [Eng. *dun*, s., and *set*.]

1. A little hill or mound.
2. A person living in a hilly place.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***dunt**, v. t. & i. [DUNT (1), s.]

1. *Trans.*: To strike, to beat.

"Dunt the deuleas thider in."

Metrical Homilies, p. xii.

2. *Intrans.*: To knock; to strike; to beat, as the pulse.

"And while my heart wī' life blood dunted
I'd bear't in mind."

Burns: To Mr. Mitchell.

***dunt**, s. [DINT, s.] A blow.

"There was many dunt iyeue."—*Layamon*, i. 74.

dun-tle, v. t. [A frequent. from *dunt* (q. v.).] To dint.

"His cap is dunted in."—*C. Kingsley*: Two Years Ago (Introd.). (Davies.)

dun-yte, s. [From Mount *Dun*, near Nelson, in New Zealand, and *-yte* (*Petrol.*) (q. v.).]

Petrol.: A grayish-green rock, unctuous to the touch and of vitreous luster, found along with serpentine rock at Mount *Dun*. [Etym.] (*Dana*.)

dū-ō, s. [Ital. & Lat.=two.]

Mus.: A duet.

"They call a *duo* a music of two voices, although there be a third part for the thorough bass, and others for the symphony. In a word, for a *duo* there must be two principal parts, between which the melody is equally distributed."—*Appendix to Mus. Dict.* (1769), p. 13.

***dū-ō-dēc-a-hē-drāl**, a. [DODECAHEDRAL.]

***dū-ō-dēc-a-hē-drōn**, a. [DODECAHEDRON.]

***dū-ō-dēc-ēn-nī-āl**, a. [Latin *duodecennis*: *duodecim*=twelve, and *annus*=a year.] Consisting of twelve years. (*Ash*.)

dū-ō-dēc-l-māl, a. & s. [Lat. *duodecim*=twelfth; *duodecim*=twelve.]

A. As adjective:

Math.: Proceeding in computation by twelves; as, *duodecimal* arithmetic.

B. As substantive:

Mathematics:

1. One of a system of numbers in the scale of twelve.

2. *Pl.*: A name given to an arithmetical method of finding out the square measure of any rectangular area or surface, the length of whose sides is given in feet and inches. It is also called *duodecimal* or *cross multiplication*.

duodecimal scale, s.

Arith.: That scale of notation in which the local value of the digits increases twelvefold as they proceed from right to left.

dū-ō-dēc-lm-fīd, a. [Lat. *duodecim*=twelve, and *fīdo* (pa. t. *fīdi*)=to cut, to cleave.] Divided in twelve parts.

dū-ō-dēc-l-mō, a. & s. [Latin *duodecim*=twelve.]

A. As adj.: Consisting of twelve leaves to the sheet.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A book consisting of sheets folded each so as to form twelve leaves or twenty-four pages.

2. The size of a book printed on sheets folded into twelve leaves or twenty-four pages; usually written 12mo, and generally so read by printers and publishers.

II. Mus.: The interval of a twelfth.

III. Print.: Twelve pages to a form.

dū-ō-dēc-lm-ō-lē (dec as degh), s. [Ital.]

Mus.: A group of twelve notes.

***dū-ō-dēc-u-ple**, a. [Lat. *duo*=two, and *decuplus*=tenfold.] Consisting of twelves.

"Griepsius, a learned Polisher, endeavors to establish the *duodecuple* proportion among the Jews by comparing some passages of Scripture."—*Arbutnot*: On Coins.

dū-ō-dēn-āl, a. [Lat. *duoden*(um), and Eng. adj. suff. -āl.] Pertaining to the duodenum; as, *duodenal dyspepsia*.

dū-ō-dēn-a-rŷ, a. [Lat. *duodenarius*=containing twelve; *duodecim*=twelve.] Pertaining to the number twelve; proceeding by twelves; twelvefold.

duodenary arithmetic, s.

Math.: A system of computation in which the local value of the digits increases twelvefold as they proceed from right to left, instead of tenfold, as in ordinary computation.

duodenary scale, s.

Arith.: The same as DUODECIMAL SCALE (q. v.).

dū-ō-dēne, s. [Lat. *duodeni*=twelve each.]

Music: A group of twelve notes suitable for playing on ordinary manuals, with definite relations of pitch, arranged for showing relations of harmony

and modulation, and for precisely fixing the theoretical intonation of any chords and passages without altering the ordinary musical notation, first introduced by Mr. A. J. Ellis, F. R. S., in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, xliii. 3-31, and subsequently more fully explained in an additional appendix (xix.) to his translation of Helmholtz, *On the Sensations of Tone*, 1875. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

dū-ō-dēn-ūm, s. [Lat. *duodeni*=twelve each.]

Anat.: The first portion of the small intestine, so called from being about equal in length to the breadth of twelve fingers; it commences at the pylorus (q. v.), and terminates in the jejunum, the second portion of the small intestine, at the second lumbar vertebra; the third portion of the small intestine is called the ileum (q. v.), passing into the large intestine, also composed of three portions, the cæcum, colon, and rectum.

dū-ō-dram-ma, s. [Ital.] A dramatic piece for two performers only.

***dū-ō-lit-ēr-āl**, a. [Lat. *duo*=two, and *litera*=a letter.] Consisting of only two letters; bilateral.

duo-lō (duo as dōw), s. [Ital.] Grief.

[*Con duolo*:

Music: With grief, sadness, pathos.

***dū-ōp-ō-lize**, v. t. [Formed from *duo*, on the analogy of *monopolize* (q. v.).] To engross between two.

"To *duopolize* all church power."—*Gauden*: Tears of the Church, p. 440.

***dūp**, v. t. [A contraction of *do up*; cf. *don*, *doff*.] To raise, to open.

"Then up he rose, and donned his clothes,
And *dupp'd* the chamber door."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 5.

dūp-a-ble, a. [DUPEABLE.]

dupe, s. [Fr., applied to the hoopoe; cf. *gull*, *goose*, *booby*, *pigeon*.] One who is or can be easily deceived; one who is very credulous; a gull.

"What was to be done in Ireland was not work for a trifler or a *dupe*."—*Macaulay*: Hist. Eng., ch. xii.

dupe, v. t. [DUPE, s.] To trick, to cheat, to make a dupe of, to gull.

"The two statesmen parted, each flattering himself that he had *duped* the other."—*Macaulay*: Hist. Eng., ch. vi.

dūpe-a-bil-lī-tŷ, s. [Eng. *dupe*; -ability.] Capability of being easily duped or gulled; easy credulity; gullibility.

dūpe-a-ble, a. [Eng. *dupe*; -able.] That may or can be easily duped, gulled, cheated, or deceived.

"Was it to be supposed that Mr. — was so very *dupeable* a person?"—*London Daily Telegraph*.

dūped, pa. par. or a. [DUPE, v.]

***dūp-ēr**, s. [Eng. *dup*(e); -er.] One who dupes, gulls, or deceives another; a cheat, a swindler.

***dūp-ēr-y**, s. [Eng. *duper*; -y.] The act, art, or practice of duping; cheating, swindling; the state of being duped.

"He . . . has much contempt for the *dupery* and weakness of the sufferers."—*Smith*: Moral Sentiments, pt. vi., § 1.

dūp-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DUPE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making a dupe of another.

dūp-l-ōn, s. [Fr. *douppion*; Ital. *doppione*, from *doppio*, and Lat. *duplus*=double.] A double cocoon, formed by two or more silkworms.

***dū-ple**, a. [Lat. *duplus*; Gr. *diplōs*=double.]

1. Double, twofold.

2. Duplicate, alike, corresponding.

"The same nation also is separated from the Belgæ by *Matrona* and *Sequana*, rivers of a *duple* bigness."—*P. Holland*: *Ammianus Marcellinus* (1609).

† (1) *Duple ratio* is that of 2 to 1, 6 to 3, &c.

(2) *Sub-duple ratio* is that of 1 to 2, 3 to 6, &c.

***dū-ple**, v. t. [DUPE, a.] To double, to duplicate.

***dū-plēt**, s. [DUPE, a.] A doublet (q. v.).

dū-plēx, a. [Lat., from *duo*=two, and *plico*=to fold.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Double, twofold.

2. *Hor.*: Constructed with duplex escapement (q. v.).

"Lever, duplex, and horizontal watches."—*London Times*.

duplex-escapement, s.

Hor.: An escapement so called from the double character of its scape-wheel, which has spur and crown teeth. It was invented by Dr. Hooke about 1658, and improved by Dyer and Breguet. The balance-arbor carries a pallet which at each oscillation receives an impulse from the crown-teeth. In the arbor is a notch into which the spur-teeth fall in succession as the crown-teeth consecutively pass the impulse-pallet. [ESCAPEMENT.]

duplex-lathe, s.

Turnery: A lathe invented by Fairbairn for turning-off, screwing, and surfacing. Its peculiarity consists in the employment of a cutting-tool at the back of the lathe in addition and opposite to the tool in front, but in inverted positions to each other. The transverse forces are thus balanced, and time is saved. [LATHE.]

duplex-pumping-engine, s. An arrangement in which two steam-engines of equal dimensions are placed side by side, one operating the steam-valves of the other.

duplex-punch, s.

1. A punch having a counter-die mounted on an opposite jaw, as the ticket-punch.
2. A punch having a force derived from the rolling action of two levers on a common fulcrum, forming a toggle.

duplex-querela, s. [Lat.]

Ecol. Law: The same as DOUBLE-QUARREL (q. v.).

duplex-ratio, s.

Math.: The product of a ratio.

duplex-telegraph, s. A telegraph so arranged that messages can be simultaneously transmitted in opposite directions on the same line-wire. The first telegraph of this kind was devised by Dr. Gentl. of Austria, in 1853, and modified by Frieschen and Siemens-Holske in 1854; but it was not till some years later that any duplex systems were put into successful operation.

duplex-type, s.

Phot.: A name given to a mode of taking two photographs of the same person in different positions by two operations, so that he shall appear in two characters: say, for instance, playing the piano and—accompanying himself—on the violin. It is done by two exposures, with some skillful mode of hiding the division line. Shive's duplicating reflector is constructed for this purpose.

dū-plicā-tē, a. & s. [Lat. *duplicatus*, pa. par. of *duplico*=to double; *duplex* (genit. *duplicis*)=double.] [DUPLEX, DOUBLE.]

A. As adjective:

1. Double, twofold.

"The estates of Bruges little doubted to admit so small a number into so populous a company, yea, though the number were duplicate."—Hall: Henry VII. (an. 6).

2. Corresponding exactly with another; made in duplicate.

B. As substantive:**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Another exactly correspondent to the first; a second thing of the same kind.

"Yet is their form and image here expressed
As by a duplicate."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

2. An exact copy or transcript of a document.

"Presenting a duplicate of his observations to Lord Oxford."—Walpole: Life of Mr. George Vertue.

3. A pawnbroker's ticket for goods pledged with him.

"Entering the duplicate he had just made out in a thick book."—Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Pawnbroker's Shop.

II. Law: A document corresponding exactly in all essential points with another, and differing from a copy only in having all the validity of the original; as, the duplicate of a lease, &c.

¶ Duplicate proportion or ratio: The same as the square of the ratio; as, the duplicate ratio of a to b is a^2 to b^2 .

"Duplicate proportion is the proportion of squares. Thus, in a rank of geometrical proportions, the first term to the third is said to be in a duplicate ratio of the first to the second, or as its square is to the square of the second: so on in 2, 4, 8, 16, the ratio of 2 to 8 is a duplicate of that of 2 to 4, or as the square of 2 to the square of 4."—Philips.

dū-plicā-tē, v. t. [DUPLICATE, a.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To fold together.

2. To double; to make double or twice as great.

"And some alterations in the brain duplicate that which is but a single object to our undisturbed sentiments."—Glanville.

3. To make a duplicate or copy of.

"Which it was hoped would have been duplicated in the Bay of Bengal."—Transit of Venus, in London Times.

II. Phys.: To divide or branch into two, either by natural growth or by spontaneous division.

dū-plicā-tēd, pa. par. or a. [DUPLICATE, v.]

dū-plicā-tēd, pr. par., a. & s. [DUPLICATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of folding together, doubling, or making a duplicate or copy of; duplication.

dū-plicā-tion, s. [Lat. *duplicatio*, from *duplicatus*, pa. par. of *duplico*=to make double; French *duplication*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of folding together.

2. The act of doubling or making twice as great or large; the multiplication of a number by two.

"If they had exercised a separate inspection or guard over the plebeians, the duplication of their number might have given additional protection to the plebeians."—Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist. (1855), ch. xii., pt. iii., § 41.

*3. A fold.

"The peritonæum is a strong membrane, everywhere double; in the duplications of which all the viscera of the abdomen are hid."—Wiseman: Surgery.

II. Phys.: The act or process of dividing or branching into two by natural growth or spontaneous division.

¶ Duplication of the cube: The operation of finding a cube whose volume is equal to double that of a given cube. The solution of this problem cannot be effected geometrically, as it requires the construction of two mean proportionals between two given lines. It may be solved by higher geometry, but its solution in this manner is rather curious than useful. It is also called the Delian problem (q. v.).

dū-plicā-tive, a. [English *duplicat(e)*; -ive.] Having the power or quality of becoming duplicated; specifically in physiology, having the quality of dividing into two by natural growth or spontaneous division.

dū-plicā-tō, in compos. [Lat. *duplicatus*.] [DUPLICATE.]

Bot., &c.: Doubly.

diculato-crenate, a.

Bot.: Doubly crenate; having each crenel itself crenate.

diculato-dentate, a.

Bot., &c.: Doubly toothed.

diculato-pinnate, a.

Bot., &c.: Doubly pinnate, bipinnate.

diculato-serrate, a.

Bot.: Doubly serrate, having each serrature itself serrated.

diculato-ternate, a.

Bot.: Ternate (q. v.).

dū-plicā-tūre, s. [Fr., from Lat. *duplicatus*.] A folding, a fold.

"The lymphducts, either dilacerated or obstructed, exonerate themselves into the foldings, or between the duplicatures of the membranes."—Ray: On the Creation, pt. ii.

dū-plīc-i-tŷ, *dū-plīc-i-tē, *dū-plīc-i-tē, s. [Fr. *duplicité*, from Lat. *duplicitas*=doubleness; *duplex* (genit. *duplicis*)=double; Sp. *duplicidad*; Ital. *duplicità*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.:** The state of being double or in two; a division into twos.

"In other words, the *duplicity* thus conjectured does not exist; and of the *duplicity* or principal division of the ring which does exist those observers had no idea."—Athenæum, Oct. 14, 1882.

2. **Fig.:** Doubleness of heart or speech; double-dealing, deceit; the act or habit of assuming a false appearance or character for the purpose of deceit; a want or absence of straightforwardness; dissimulation.

"He was compelled to abandon it by the refractory temper of the soldiers, and by the incurable duplicity of the king."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. i.

***II. Law:** The pleading of two or more distinct matters or single pleas.

dū-plō, adv. [Lat. *duplus*=double, twofold.]

Chem.: A prefix used to express twofold or twice as much; as, *duplo-carburet*=twofold carburet.

dū-plŷ, s. [Formed from Lat. *duo*=two, and *plico*=to fold, on analogy of reply (q. v.).]

Scots Law: A second reply; a pleading formerly in use in inferior courts.

dūppe, *dūp-pen, v. t. & i. [DIP, v.]

dūp-pēr, s. [DUBBER.]

dūr-a-bil-i-tŷ, s. [Fr. *durabilité*, from Lat. *durabilitas*, from *durabilis*=durable (q. v.); Ital. *durabilità*.] The quality or condition of being durable; the power or property of lasting or continuing in any given state; endurance, continuance, durability; especially applied to the lasting or continuing of substances without change, perishing, or wearing out.

"Stones, though in dignity of nature inferior unto plants, yet exceed them in firmness of strength or durability of being."—Hooker.

dūr-a-ble, a. [Lat. *durabilis*, from *duro*=to last, to endure; *durus*=hard; Fr. & Sp. *durable*; Ital. *durabile*.] Having the quality of endurance or continuance in any given state; lasting, enduring, permanent; not subject to change or decay.

"Though his life be a dream, his enjoyments, I see,
Have a being less durable even than he."

Cuoper: Poplar Field.

dūr-a-ble-nēss, s. [Eng. *durable*; -ness.] The quality or condition of being durable or lasting; durability.

"A bad poet, if he cannot become immortal by the goodness of his verse, may, by the durability of the metal that supports it."—Addison: Ancient Medals.

dūr-a-blŷ, adv. [Eng. *durab(ile)*; -ly.] In a durable, lasting, or enduring manner; lastingly, permanently; so as to be durable or lasting.

"There indeed he found his fame flourishing, his monuments engraved in marble, and yet more durably in men's memories."—Sidney.

dūr-a-mā-tēr, s. [Lat., the hard mother, so called from its hardness in comparison to the underlying membrane.]

Anat.: The first of the three lining membranes of the brain, the others being the arachnoid and pia mater (q. v.). It is a strong membrane, composed of white fibrous tissue, lining also the interior of the skull and penetrating the spinal column, there called *thea vertebralis*, but not adherent to the bones, as in the cranium. Its external surface is rough, the internal smooth, and lined by the serous arachnoid membrane.

"The cerebro-spinal center is inclosed in certain membranes, or meninges, which are three in number: the *dura mater*, the arachnoid, and the pia mater."—Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat., vol. i., ch. x.

dū-rā-mēn, s. [Lat.=hardness, from *durus*=hard.]

Bot.: The heart-wood or central wood in the trunk of exogenous trees. It is hard and dense, and often colored, with its tubes dry and thick. Thus in the Ebony the duramen is black, and is the part used for furniture, &c.; the albumen, or outer wood, is pale. In the Beech the heart-wood is light-brown, in the Oak deep-brown, in the Judas-tree yellow, and in Guaiacum greenish. The relative proportion of duramen and albumen differs in different trees.

dūr-ānge, *dūr-aunce, s. [Fr. *durant*, pa. par. of *durer*; Lat. *duro*=to last.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Endurance, continuance, duration, lastingness.

"Some writers accompt the terme of the *durance* of thys kyngdome from Cerdicus to Egbert."—Fabyan: Chronicle, vol. i., ch. cv.

2. Imprisonment, confinement, custody; a prison.

"And the grim guards that to his *durance* led,
In silence eyed him with a secret dread."

Byron: Corsair, li. 8.

***II. Fabric:**

1. A term applied to the leathern dresses worn by the lower orders.

"He, sir, that takes pity on decayed men, and gives them suits of *durance*."—Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors, iv. 3.

2. A stout woollen stuff formerly made in imitation of buff leather, and used for garments. Also called Durant and Tammy.

***dūr-an-ŷ, s.** [Lat. *durans*, pr. par. of *duro*=to last.] Durability, lastingness.

"The soul's ever *durancy* I sung before,
Yetruck with mighty rage."

More: Song of the Soul, pt. iii., c. i., § 1.

dūr-ant, *dūr-aunt, a. & s. [Fr. *durant*, pr. par. of *durer*=to last.]

A. As adj.: Lasting, continuing.

B. As substantive:

Fabric: In the same senses as DURANCE, II. 1 and 2.

dūr-ān-tē, pr. par. [Lat. abl. sing. of *durans*, pr. par. of *duro*=to last.]

¶ (1) *Durante bene placito*: During pleasure.

(2) *Durante vita*: During life.

dū-ra-tē, s. [Ital.]

Music: With harshness, roughly.

dūr-a-tion, s. [Lat. *duratus*, pa. par. of *duro*=to last; Sp. *duración*; Ital. *durazione*.]

1. The power or quality of continuing or lasting; durability, continuance.

"Duration is a circumstance essential to happiness."—Rogers.

2. The length of continuance or of existence; continuance in time.

"The misery that after death attends the misspent present life, overbalanceth all the good that this life can yield, both in degree and duration."—Hall: Contempl., vol. i. Victory of Faith over the World.

bōil, bōŷ; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tlan = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

dār-bar, *s.* [Hind. & Pers. *darbār*, lit.=door of admittance; Pers. *dar*=a door, and *bār*=admittance.]

1. The audience-chamber in the palaces of the native princes of India; an audience.

2. An official levee or reception held by the Governor-General of India, or by one of the native princes.

dūr-dēn, *s.* [Corrupted from Wel. *dyffryn*, a valley (?).] A copse, a thicket in a valley. (Whar-ton.)

dūre, dōur, a. [Ir. *dur*=dull, obstinate; Gael. *dūr*; cogn. with Lat. *durus*=hard.] Sour, obstinate, sulky, stubborn.

"Dure enough in casting up their nonsense to them."—Scott: *Antiquary*, ch. xxi.

***dūre, *doure, *duri**, *v. i.* [Fr. *durer*; Lat. *duro*, from *durus*=hard; Sp. & Port. *durar*; Ital. *durare*.]

1. To last, to continue, to endure.

"Al thane day long dured that fith strong."—Layamon, iii. 62.

2. To endure, to exist, to survive.

"Why ne dyghttes thou me to dighe, I dure to longe."—E. Eng. *Allit. Poems*; *Patience*, 488.

3. To delay, to stop, to remain.

"Wonder me thunke . . . why we dure here."—Destruction of Troy, 5,598.

4. To endure, to hold out.

"The Sarezynes myghten nought dūre."—Richard Cœur de Lion, 2,937.

5. To reach, to extend.

"The desert that durethe unto Syrye."—Maunderville, p. 46.

***dū-re-fūl, *dū-re-fūll, a.** [Eng. *dure*; *full*.] Enduring, lasting.

"For neither factions stone, nor durefull brasse,
Nor shining gold, nor mouldering clay it was."—Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV, x. 39.

***dū-re-lēss, a.** [Eng. *dure*; *less*.] Not lasting or durable; fading, transitory, short.

"Yet were that aptitude natural, more inclinable to follow and embrace the false and dureless pleasure of the stage-play world, than to become the shadow of God."—Raleigh: *History* (Pref.).

***dūr-ēne, s.** [Lat. *durus*=hard; Eng., &c., suff. *-ene* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chemistry: Tetramethyl-benzene, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_4$, (1-2-4-5), is formed by the action of sodium on methyl iodide and monobromo-pseudocumene, $C_6H_2Br(CH_3)_3$, dissolved in ether. Durene is a crystalline compound, melting at 80°, and boiling at 190°. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, and benzene. Durene is the only known hydrocarbon of the benzene series that is solid at ordinary temperatures. Durene, when oxidized by nitric acid, yields cumylic acid, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_3COOH$, or durylic acid and cumic acid, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_2(COOH)_2$.

***dūr-ēss, *dūr-esse, s.** [O. Fr. *duressse*; Span. & Port. *dureza*; Ital. *durezza*, from Lat. *duritia*=hardness, harshness; *durus*=hard.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Harshness, strictness, constraint, imprisonment, restraint of liberty, pressure.

"In truth, the Parliament was under duress."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

2. *Law*: Duress may be either physical, that is, by actual confinement or restraint of liberty, or moral, that is, by threats or menaces, *duress per minas*; in either case the overt act must be to compel a person to do some act, as to execute a deed or commit an offense: in such cases the act is invalid and excusable. Thus, if a man be violently assaulted, and has no other possible means of escaping death, he is permitted to kill his assailant; for here the law of nature and self-defense, its primary canon, have made him his own protector.

***dūr-ēss, v. t.** [DURESS, *s.*] To place in or subject to duress or restraint; to imprison.

"If the party duressed do make any motion."—Bacon.

***dū-rēs-sōr, s.** [Eng. *duress*; *-or*.]

Law: One who subjects another to duress.

***dū-rēt, s.** [Etym. unknown.] A kind of dance.

"The knights take their ladies to dance with them galliards, dūrets, corantes."—Beaumont: *Masque at Gray's Inn*.

***dū-rēt-tā, s.** [Lat. *durus*=hard.] A coarse kind of stuff, so called from its wearing well.

"Duretta and serge."—Maine: *City Match*, i. 5. (Davies.)

dūr-gā, s. [DOORGA.]

dūr-i-an, s. [DURIQ.]

dūr-ing, *dūr-ynge, *dūr-ynge, prep. [Properly the pr. par. of the verb to dure (q. v.), used prepositionally, and the construction corresponding originally to the Latin ablative absolute; as, *durante vita*=while life lasts, *during life*.] In the time or throughout the course or existence of; while some certain thing or state of things lasts.

"Our soul is but a smoke or airy blast,

Which, during life, doth in our nostrils play."

Davies: *Immortality of the Soul*, st. 30.

dūr-i-ō, dūr-i-an, dūr-i-ōn, s. [Malay *durion*.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the natural order Sterculiaceae. There is but one species, *Durio zibethinus*, a lofty tree, a native of the Malayan Archipelago. It furnishes the fruit called Durian, which is highly prized for its delicious flavor, although associated with a fetid odor, which has given rise to the name Civet Durian. It grows to a size as large as a man's head, and comes into season in May or June; occasionally a second crop is gathered in November. The flowers are large and of a yellowish-green color.

***dūr-i-tŷ, s.** [Lat. *duritas*, from *durus*=hard; Fr. *durété*; Ital. *durità*.]

1. Hardness, firmness, solidity. (Of material substances.)

"Ancients did burn fragments of marble, which in time became marble again, at least of indissoluble durability, as appeareth in the standing theaters."—Wotton: *Architecture*.

2. Hardness, firmness, or sternness of mind or disposition.

dūr-ōm-ē-tēr, s. [Lat. *durus*=hard, and Eng. *meter* (q. v.).] An instrument invented by Behrens, designed for testing the relative hardness of steel rails. It is virtually a small drilling-machine, working by hand or machine power, which registers the number of revolutions of the drill-spindle and also the amount of feed, the latter being given by the application of a known weight to the back of the drill-spindle. The friction of the machine and the state of the cutting edges are supposed to be constant quantities, and, as such, are thrown out of the calculation. The hardness of a metal is considered to be inversely proportionate to the depth of feed obtained with a given number of revolutions. (Knight.)

***dūr-ōus, a.** [Lat. *durus*=hard.] Hard.

"They all of them vary much from their primitive tenderness and bigness, and so become more *durous*."—Smith: *Port. of Old Age*, p. 186.

dū-rōŷ, s. [Fr.]

Fabric: A common quality of woollen serge.

dūr-rā, s. [DOURA (2), *s.*]

***dūrs-lēŷ, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] Blows without wounding or bloodshed. (Blount.)

dūrst, pref. of v. [DARE.]

***dūrst-igh-lŷ** (*gh* silent or guttural), ***dūrst-i-igh, *dūrst-igh-like, adv.** [A. S. *dyrstig*=bold, daring.] Boldly, daringly.

"Ther he *dyrstightlike* draff all ut
That folle of Godes temple."—Ormulum, 16,162.

***dūrst-īng-lŷ, adv.** [DURST.] Daringly, boldly.

"Dirstelle, bold, or, as we might say, *durstingly*, of one daring to do a thing of hazard or difficulty."—Verstegan: *Restitution of Deceased Intelligence*, c. vii.

dū-rŷl-ic, a. [Eng., &c., *dur(ene)*; *-yl(e)*, *-ic*.]

durylic acid, s.

Chem.: Cumylic acid, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_3COOH$. A monatomic monobasic acid obtained by oxidizing durene, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_4$, with dilute nitric acid. It crystallizes in hard prisms, which melt at 150°. By further oxidation, it is converted into cumic acid, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_2(COOH)_2$, which crystallizes in long transparent prisms, which sublime at high temperatures.

***dus-i, a. & s.** [DIZZY.]

A. As adj.: Dizzy.

B. As subst.: Dizziness, folly.

"That he heere *dusi* alogge?"—Old English Homilies, p. 111.

dūsk, *deosc, *deosk, *dosk, a. & s. [Cogn. with Sw. dial. *duska*=to drizzle, *dusk*=a slight shower, and *daskug*=misty; A. S. *theostre*=darkness.]

A. As adjective:

1. Tending to darkness; moderately or rather dark.

"A pathless desert, *dusk* with horrid shades."—Milton: *P. R.*, i. 296.

2. Tending to blackness or a dark color.

"The hills, to their supply,
Vapor and exhalation, *dusk* and moist,
Sent up again."—Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 740-42.

3. Not clear or plain; mysterious.

"This word is *deosk*."—Ancient Rite, p. 148.

B. As substantive:

1. A tendency to darkness; incipient or slight obscurity.

2. A tendency to a black color; darkness of color.

"Some sprinkled freckles on his face were seen,
Whose *dusk* set off the whiteness of his skin."—Dryden: *Palamon and Artoite*, iii. 76, 77.

3. Twilight; the period of time just between light and darkness.

"Blue, through the *dusk*, the smoking currents shine."—Thomson: *Summer*, 56.

***dūsk, *dusk-en, *dosk-in, v. t. & i.** [DUSK, *s.*]

***A. Transitive**:

1. *Lit.*: To make dusky or somewhat dark.

"Hire cote armure is *duskyd* read."—Lydgate: *Minor Poems*, p. 204.

2. *Fig.*: To discourage, to damp.

"Withdrawen his devocion
And *dusken* his herte."—P. Ploughman's Crede, 1,119.

B. Intransitive:

1. To become dusk or dark; to be darkened.

2. To become dim.

"Thine ehnen schulen *doskin*."—Halt Meidenhad, p. 35.

***dūsked, pa. par. or a.** [DUSK, *v.*]

dūsk-ēn, v. t. & i. [Eng. *dusk*; *-en*.]

***A. Trans.**: To make dusk or dark; to darken.

"The said epigram was not utterly defaced, but only *duskened* or *rased*."—Nicolli: *Thucydides*, fol. 163.

***B. Intrans.**: To become or grow dusk.

"Till twilight *duskened* into dark."—J. R. Lowell.

***dūs-ke-nesse, s.** [DUSKNESS.]

dūsk-i-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *dusky*; *-ly*.] In a dusky or somewhat dark manner or degree.

"Night, with dusky mantle, covers
The skies (and the more *dusky* the better)."—Byron: *Beppo*, ii.

dūsk-i-nēss, s. [English *dusky*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being dusky or somewhat dark.

"Time had somewhat sullied the color of it with such a kind of *duskiness*, as we may observe in pictures that have hung in some smoky room."—Trans. of Boetius (1674), p. 8.

***dūsk-īng, *dusk-ynge, pr. par., a. & s.** [DUSK, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making dark or dim; the state of becoming dark or dim.

"Whereof is engendered *duskynge* of the eyes."—Sir T. Elyot: *Castel of Helth*, bk. iii.

***dūsk-īsh, a.** [Eng. *dusk*; *-ish*.]

1. Inclining to darkness; rather dark, obscure.

"With many *duskyish* vapors cled."—Stirling: *Aurora*, st. 16.

2. Inclining to blackness; somewhat black.

"Sight is not contented with sudden departments from one extreme to another, therefore rather a *duskyish* tincture than an absolute black."—Wotton: *Architecture*.

***dūsk-īsh-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *duskyish*; *-ly*.] In a rather dusky or dark manner; somewhat darkly or mistily.

"The sawdust burned fair, till part of the candle consumed: the dust gathering about the snout made the snout to burn *duskyishly*."—Bacon: *Natural History*, § 369.

***dūsk-īsh-nēss, *dusk-ysh-nes, s.** [Eng. *duskyish*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being dusky; duskiness.

"For who can it unfold, and read aright
The divers colors, and the tinctures fair,
Which in this various vesture changes write
Of light, of duskiness, of thick, of rare
Consistencies?"—More: *Song of the Soul*, i. 1, 22.

dūsk-nēss, *duske-nesse, *dusk-nesse, s. [Eng. *dusk*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being dusk or somewhat dark; duskiness.

"Of satiety or fullness be ingendered painful diseases and sicknesses—great bleedings, cramps, *duskness* of sight."—Sir T. Elyot: *Governor*, 191 b.

dūs-kŷ, a. [Eng. *dusk*; *-y*.]

1. Tending to darkness or duskiness; somewhat dark.

"Midnight brought on the *dusky* hour
Friendliest to sleep and silence."—Milton: *P. L.*, v. 667, 668.

2. Tending to blackness in color; somewhat or rather black.

"*Dusky* they spread, a close embodied crowd,
And o'er the vale descends the living cloud."—Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, ii. 115, 116.

3. Pertaining to darkness or night.

"[They] now pervade the *dusky* land of dreams."—Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xxiv. 18.

4. Dull, not bright.

"The surface is of a *dusky* yellow color."—Woodward.

5. Gloomy, sad, dispiriting, depressing.

"While he continues in life, this *dusky* scene of horror, this melancholy prospect of final perdition, will frequently occur to his fancy."—Bentley: *Sermons*.

6. Gloomy, dispirited, melancholy.

"Umbriel, a *dusky*, melancholy sprite."—Pope: *Rape of the Lock*, iv. 18.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; plne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dusky-ant, s.

Entom.: *Formica fusca*.

dusky-browed, a. Having a brown or swarthy brow.

"It gleams on the face, there, of dusky-browed Jack."
Wordsworth: *Power of Music*.

dusky-colored, a. Of a dusky color, tending to blackness.

"They rose in one unbroken sweep from the water's edge, and were covered to the height of fourteen or fifteen hundred feet by the dusky-colored forest."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World* (1870), ch. x., p. 220.

dusky-perch, s.

Ichthy.: A species of perch, *Senanus gigas*, belonging to the genus *Senanus*, found on the coasts of France and Spain and in the Mediterranean, where it sometimes reaches a weight of sixty pounds. The color of the back is a dark reddish-brown, becoming paler on the belly. Both jaws have very distinct canine teeth.

dusky-sandaled, a. Having dark sandals. (*Fig. & Poet.*)

"The cowed and dusky-sandaled Eve,
In mourning weeds, from out the western gate
Departs with silent pace."
Longfellow: *Spirit of Poetry*.

dusky-skulpin, s.

Ichthy.: [SKULPIN.]

dust, *doust, *doust, *dusst, s. [A. S. *dust*, cogn. with Icel. *dust*=dust; Dan. *dust*=fine meal; Dut. *dust*. Cf. also Sw. & Dan. *dunst*=vapor, steam; Goth. *dauns*=odor; O. H. Ger. *tunst*, Ger. *dunst*=vapor, fine dust; Lat. *fumus*=smoke. (*Skat.*)]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Earth or other matter reduced to such small particles as to be capable of floating in or being carried by the air.

"The dust
Should have ascended to the roof of heaven,
Raised by your populous troops."
Shakespeare: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 6.

(2) A single grain, or particle of earth or other matter; an atom.

"To touch a dust of England's ground."
Shakespeare: *Richard II.*, ii. 3.

(3) Earth; unorganized matter.

"Know thy birth;
For dust thou art, and shalt to dust return."
Milton: *P. L.*, x. 208.

(4) Ashes; fine particles.

"To douse he let hem brenne."—Geben Jesu, 968.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The decomposed bodies or ashes of the dead.

"The noblest relics, proudest dust,
That Westminster, for Britain's glory, holds."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

(2) The grave.

"Now shall I sleep in the dust."—Job vii. 21.

(3) A low, mean condition or state.

"God raised up the poor out of the dust, to set them among princes."—1 Sam. ii. 8

(4) That to which all things return in death.

"Thesceptor, learning, physic, must
All follow this, and come to dust."
Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

(5) Anything utterly worthless.

"Vile gold, dross, dust."—Shakespeare: *King John*, iii. 1.

(6) A confusion or obscurity of the true facts, or state of affairs, as in a struggle the competitors are obscured by the dust arising.

"Great contest follows, and much learned dust."
Cowper: *Task*, iii. 161.

(7) Money (colloq.); as in the phrase, Down with the dust.

"The abbot down with his dust, and glad he escaped so."—Fuller: *Church Hist.*, vi. 299.

II. Bot. The pollen of the anther.

¶ (1) *Dust* and *ashes*: Extreme penitence and humility.

"Wherefore I abhor myself, and repent in dust and ashes."—Job xlii. 6.

(2) *To raise, or make, or kick up, a dust*: To make a disturbance.

"There was small reason to raise such a dust out of a few indiscreet words."—Hacket: *Life of Williams*, ii. 61.

(3) *To throw dust in one's eyes*: To mislead, to deceive.

(4) *To turn to dust and ashes*: To become utterly worthless.

"It was no dream: the world he loved so much
Had turned to dust and ashes at his touch."
Longfellow: *The Seafarer's Tale*.

dust-band, s.

Bot.: *Ustilago*, a genus of Fungals.

dust-born, a. Sprung or created from the dust.

"The dust-born pomp of earth,
Made thrall to death, returns to dust again."
Mirror for Magistrates, 874.

dust-brand, s. A disease of plants, also called Smut (q. v.). It is a sooty powder having no odor, found on oats and barley, and produced by *Ustilago segetum*. The disease shows itself conspicuously before the ripening of the crop.

dust-brush, s. A light brush for removing dust from furniture, &c.

dust-cart, s. A cart for removing dust, ashes, and other refuse from houses, the streets, &c.

dust-coat, s. A light overcoat.

dust-dry, a. As dry as dust.

"Do not let the borders get dust-dry."—Gardeners' Chronicle, No. 410, p. 595 (1881).

dust-fungi, s. A name often given to the Fungals of the sub-order Myxogasteres. They are found chiefly in tan-pits.

dust-man, s. One whose occupation is to remove dust, ashes, and other refuse from houses, streets, &c.

"The dust-man's cart offends thy clothes and eyes,
When through the street a cloud of ashes flies."
Gay: *Trivia*.

dust-pan, s. A domestic utensil for catching crumbs, lint, or dust, as they may be brushed from a table-cloth or carpet.

***dust-point, s.** An old rural game, probably the same as PUSH-PIN (q. v.).

"He looks
Like a great school-boy, that has been blown up
Last night at dust-point."
Beaum. & Flct.: *Captain*, iii. 3.

dust-shot, s. The smallest size of shot.

dust (1), v. t. & i. [DUST, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To free from dust, to brush or sweep away the dust from.

2. To sprinkle or cover with dust.

"Every female flower which I examined had been effectually fertilized by the bees, accidentally dusted with pollen, having flown from tree to tree in search of nectar."—Darwin: *Origin of Species* (1859), ch. iv., p. 98.

3. To sprinkle as with dust.

4. To rub smooth, or polish with dust or sand.

***B. Intrans.**: To fall as dust.

"O the smele duste, yif hit dusteth swuthe heo vlasketh water thereon, and swopeth hit at awel."—Ancren Riwle, p. 314.

dust (2), *dest, v. t. & i. [Icel. *dusta*=to strike, to beat; *dust*=a blow.]

A. Transitive:

1. To strike, to hit.

"An engel duste hit a swuch dunt that hit bigon to dateren."
Legend of St. Katherine, 2,026.

2. To beat.

"If (which is a rare chance) she be good, to dust her [a wife] often hath in it a singular, unknowne, and as it were an inscrutable vertue to make her much better, and to reduce her, if possible, to perfection."—Passenger of Benvenuto (1612).

***B. Intrans.**: To start.

"Vrgan lepe vnfaun,
Ouer the bregge he deste."—Tristram, iii. 9.

¶ *To dust one's jacket*: To give one a beating.

dust-éd, pa. par. or a. [DUST, v.]

dust-ér, s. [Eng. *dust*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who dusts or removes dust from articles.

2. A light piece of cloth used by servants in dusting furniture, &c.

3. A light overcoat worn to protect the clothes from dust, a dust-coat.

II. Technically:

1. *Paper*: A machine for removing the dust from rags or other paper-making material before sorting, cutting, and pulping. It consists of a revolving, wire-cloth cylinder inclosed in a box which receives the dust.

2. *Milling*: A machine for rubbing, brushing, and blowing bran to remove particles of flour adhering thereto. The bran is fed in at a spout at the smaller end, and is driven and blown through the meshes of the conical screen.

dus-ti-ness, s. [Eng. *dusty*; -ness.] The quality or state of being dusty.

dust-ing, pr. par. a. & s. [DUST, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of removing dust from furniture, &c.

dusting-brush, s. One which has the thick end of the handle driven into the middle of the tuft of bristles; a feather brush.

düs-tý, *dus-tl, a. [A. S. *dystig*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Covered with or full of dust.

"With joy the monarch marched before,
And found Menestheus on the dusty shore."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, iv. 380, 381.

2. Filled with or composed of dust or earth.

"Not a hasty stroke
Like that which sends him to the dusty grave;
But unrepeatable and enduring death."
Cowper: *Task*, v. 608-10.

3. Like dust; of the color of dust; dull, dusky.

II. Bot.: Covered with minute dots, as if dusted. Example, the calyx and corolla of *Ardisia lentiginosa*.

dusty-foot, s. The same as PIEPOUDRE (q. v.).

dusty-husband, s.

Bot.: (1) *Cerastium tomentosum*, from the white meanness of the leaves; (2) *Arabis alpina*, from the masses of white flowers. (Britten & Holland.)

dusty-miller, dusty-milner, s.

Bot.: *Primula auricula*, from its white, powdery appearance.

dütch, v. t. [Etym. doubtful.] To clarify and harden by immersing in heated sand, as geese-quills.

Dütch, a. & s. [Ger. *deutsch*; M. H. Ger. *diutisk*, lit. = belonging to the people; cogn. with Gothic *thiuda*; A. S. *theod*=a people, and -isk = Eng. -ish.] [TEUTON.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Originally, and till late in the seventeenth century, German.

"Germany is slandered to have sent none to this war [the Crusades] at this first voyage; and that other pilgrims, passing through that country, were mocked by the Dutch, and called fools for their pains."—Fuller: *Holy War*, bk. i., ch. xiii.

2. (Now): Pertaining to Holland and its inhabitants.

3. Pertaining to or written in the language of Holland.

¶ In many compounds, Dutch = false, unreal. [DUTCH-COURAGE, def.]

B. As substantive:

*1. (Orig.): The Germanic race generally.

2. (Now): The inhabitants of Holland.

3. The language spoken in Holland.

Dutch agrimony, s.

Bot.: *Eupatorium cannabinum*. (Britten & Holland.)

Dutch auction, s. An auction in which the auctioneer starts with a high price, which he gradually lowers till he meets with a bidder.

Dutch beech, s.

Bot.: *Populus alba*. [BEECH.]

Dutch case, s.

Mining: A shaft-frame composed of four pieces of plank, used in shafts and galleries; a mining-case.

Dutch cheese, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A species of cheese manufactured in Holland.

2. Bot.: The fruit of *Malva rotundifolia*.

Dutch Church, s.

Ecclesiol. & Church Hist.: The Church to which the majority of the people of Holland adhere. In the sixteenth century the ancestors of the present Dutch wavered for a time between the Lutheran and the Reformed churches. In 1571 they publicly professed their allegiance to the latter by embodying its doctrines in the Belgic Confession of Faith, published in that year. As long as they were under the sway of the Spaniards they, however, abstained from the use of the word Reformed, which had been introduced by the French, and styled themselves "Associates of the Augsburg Confession." The Spaniards considering Lutherans more easy to govern than Calvinists. One of the most notable events in the history of the Dutch Church, after the yoke of Spain was broken, was the Synod of Dort, in 1618. James Arminius, Professor of Theology at Leyden, having rejected the Calvinistic tenets and adopted those which were destined to be called after himself, Arminian, a synod was convened at Dort to examine and, if need be, condemn his views. This was done, but with little effect, the views of Arminius prevailing to a greater extent after than they had done before their condemnation. The present Dutch Church remains nominally Reformed, but a good deal of rationalism exists within its pale. Its government is Presbyterian.

ból, bóy; pót, jówl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shán. -tion, -sion = shún; -tíon, -sion = zhún. -tious, -cious, -sious = shús. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

Dutch clinker, s. A yellow hard brick made in Holland.

Dutch clover, s.

Bot.: *Trifolium repens*, also called White Clover. It springs up frequently on lands recently cleared. It is a valuable pasture plant. The root is creeping; leaves broad, obovate, with a horse-shoe mark in the middle; flowers white or pinkish, forming a globular head. [CLOVER.]

Dutch concert, s. A so-called concert in which every man sings his own song at the same time that his neighbor is also singing his, a practice not necessarily so national as convivial. There is another form of Dutch concert, in which each person present sings in turn one verse of any song he pleases, some well-known chorus being used as a burden after each verse. When every person has sung his song, all sing their respective songs simultaneously as a grand finale. (Stainer & Barrett.)

Dutch courage, s. False or fictitious courage, usually applied to the bravado inspired by partial intoxication. The phrase probably originated in the seventeenth century, when England's wars with the Dutch, and especially the naval reverses England suffered at their hands in the reign of Charles II., rendered in England the very name of the Dutch a synonym for all that was bad.

"The Dutch their wine and all their brandy lose,
Disarmed of that from which their courage grows."
Waller. *Instructions to a Painter*, 43, 44.

***Dutch defense, s.** A sham defense.

"Mr. Jones maintained a kind of Dutch defense."
Fielding. *Tom Jones*, bk. ix, ch. v.

Dutch foil, s. A copper alloy, rolled or hammered. Called also Dutch leaf. [DUTCH METAL, DUTCH MINERAL.]

Dutch gleeke, s. A jocular expression for drinking, alluding to the game of gleeke; as if tippling were the favorite game of Dutchmen.

"Nor could be partaker of any of the good cheer,
except it were the liquid part of it, which they call Dutch gleeke."
Gayton. *Fest. Notes*, p. 96.

Dutch gold, s. The alloy used at the manufacturing works, near Potsdam. It is composed of copper, 11; zinc, 2. This is rolled into sheets, and is made into the Dutch leaf used in bronzing.

Dutch liquid, s.

Chem.: A name formerly given to ethene dichloride, $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}-\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$, a yellowish oily liquid found when equal measures of ethene, C_2H_4 , and chlorine gas are mixed over water. So called from the fact that it was discovered by Dutch chemists in 1795.

Dutch medlar, s.

Bot.: *Mespilus germanica*.

Dutch metal, s.

Metal: A variety of brass containing a larger proportion of copper than the ordinary alloy. It is capable of being hammered into leaf of less than $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch in thickness, and is used as a substitute for gold leaf in inferior gilding. [DUTCH GOLD.]

Dutch mice, s.

Bot.: *Lathyrus tuberosus*.

Dutch mineral, s. Copper beaten or rolled out into thin leaves.

Dutch morgan, s.

Bot.: *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

Dutch myrtle, s.

Bot.: *Myrica gale*, a fragrant shrub belonging to the order Myricaceæ. It is found in bogs and moors, and is in some parts used for making an infusion like tea.

Dutch oven, s.

Cooking:

1. A spider, skillet, or camp-oven used by those who cook by hot coals on the hearth. A mode yet common in the Western States of the Union, and unsurpassed in its results with skillful housewives. The pot stands in hot embers, and more of the same are piled on the dish-shaped lid.

2. A cooking-chamber suspended in front of a fire so as to cook by radiation. Also eminently satisfactory in its results, in just such degree as toasting exceeds baking, and grilling or broiling exceeds frying.

Dutch pink, s. Chalk or whiting dyed with a decoction of birch-leaves, French berries, and alum. Dutch pink, English and Italian pinks, are bright yellow colors used in distemper and for paper staining, and other ordinary purposes. The pigment called "stil," or "stil de grain" is a similar preparation, and a very fugitive yellow, the darker kind of which is called Brown Pink.

Dutch roots, s.

Bot.: *Hyacinthus nutans*.

Dutch rushes, s.

Bot.: *Equisetum hyemale*, the largest species of horse-tail reeds. It contains a large amount of silica, and is therefore used for polishing mahogany, alabaster, &c. The silica is deposited in a regular manner, forming an integral part of the structure of the plant. It is exported from Holland, whence its name.

Dutch School, s.

Paint. This school of art cannot be said to possess the perfections that are to be observed in the Flemish school; their subjects are principally derived from the vulgar amusements of the peasants. The expressions are sufficiently marked; but it is the expression of passions which debase, instead of ennobling human nature. It must be acknowledged, at the same time, that the Dutch painters have succeeded in several branches of the art. If they have chosen low subjects of imitation, they have represented them with great exactness. If they have not succeeded in the most difficult parts of the chiaroscuro, they at least excel in the most striking, such as in light confined in a narrow space, night illuminated by the moon, or by torches, and the light of a smith's forge. The Dutch have no rivals in landscape painting, considered merely as the faithful representation of a particular scene. Among the chief master painters of this school are Rembrandt, Ruysdael, the Teniers, Ostade, the Breughels, Vandemere, Berghem, Both, Bakhuyzen, and the Vanderveldes. (Weale.)

Dutch scoop, s. A box shovel suspended by cords from a tripod and used for irrigation.

Dutch tile, s. A variegated or painted glazed tile made in Holland, and formerly used for lining their capacious fireplaces.

Dutch white, s.

Comm.: A mixture of lead carbonate and barium sulphate, sold as a white pigment.

***dutch-ing, s.** [DUTCH, v.] The process of removing the membranous skin from the barrels of quills, and drying up the vascular membrane in the interior. The quills are heated by plunging in hot sand, and then scraped to remove the skin. The heat shrivels the interior membrane and dissipates the oily matter, rendering them transparent.

Dutch-man, s. [Eng. Dutch, and man.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Originally, and till late in the seventeenth century, a German.

"At the same time began the Teutonic Order, consisting only of Dutchmen, well descended."—Fuller: *Holy War*, bk. ii, ch. i.

*2. A native or inhabitant of Holland.

II. Carp.: A playful name for a block or wedge of wood driven into a gap to hide the fault of a badly-made joint.

III. Printing: A name given by printers to a small wooden wedge driven into a badly-spaced line of type to prevent it falling from the form.

† *Flying Dutchman*: [FLYING.]

Dutchman's laudanum, s.

Phar.: A tincture of the flowers of *Passiflora rubra* infused in spirit. It is used in Jamaica as a safe narcotic. (Brown.)

Dutchman's pipe, s. [So called from the shape of the insect's nest.] *Tatua morio*, a wasp found in Central America.

dū-tē-ōūs, a. [Eng. duty; -ous.]

1. Performing one's duty; obedient to authority.

"Nine-and-twenty yeomen tall
Waited duteous on them all."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, l. 8.

2. Obsequious, obedient, dutiful, in either a good or a bad sense.

"Be but duteous, and true preference shall tender itself to thee."—Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, iii. 5.

*3. Enjoined by duty or by the relation of one to another.

"With mine own hand I give away my crown, . . .
With mine own breath release all duteous oaths."

Shakespeare: *Richard II.*, iv. 1.

dū-tē-ōūs-lý, adv. [Eng. duteously; -ly.]

In a duteous, dutiful, or obedient manner.

"Once every day he duteously repaired
To rock the cradle of the slumbering babe."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vii.

***dū-tē-ōūs-nēss, *du-ti-ous-nēss, s.** [English duteous; -ness.] The quality of being duteous or dutiful; obedience.

"If piety goes before, whatever duteousness or observance comes afterward, it cannot easily be amiss."—Taylor: *Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii, ch. v.

dū-ti-a-ble, a. [Eng. duty; -able.] Liable to the imposition of a duty or custom.

"The average rates were increased, until they reached nearly fifty per cent. on the invoiced value of all dutiable articles."—*Edinburgh Herald*.

dū-ti-ēd, a. [Eng. duty; -ed.] Subject to duty or custom; dutiable.

dūt-ī-fūl, a. [Eng. duty; -ful(l).]

1. Careful and punctual in the discharge of one's duties and obligations; obedient, respectful.

"The most faithful and dutiful of subjects."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. Expressive of respect, reverence, or a sense of duty; respectful, reverential, deferential.

"The dutiful language and ample grants of his Parliament."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

dūt-ī-fūl-lý, adv. [Eng. dutiful; -ly.] In a dutiful, respectful, or obedient manner; as becomes one's duty.

"He dutifully submitted but did not affect to deny that the new arrangement wounded his feelings deeply."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

dūt-ī-fūl-nēss, s. [Eng. dutiful; -ness.]

1. Obedience; submission to just authority; careful attention to the discharge of one's duties or obligations.

"Piety, or dutifulness to parents, was a most popular virtue among the Romans."—Dryden.

2. Respect, reverence,

"It is a strange kind of civility, and an evil dutifulness in friends and relatives, to suffer him to perish."—Taylor: *Holy Living*.

dū-tý, *deu-te, *dew-tee, *due-te, s. [Formed from *due* with suff. -ty.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A debt due.

"His malster had not half his due."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 6,943.

2. That which is due or ought to be done; what one is bound morally or legally to do or perform.

3. A moral or legal obligation.

"The pain children feel from any necessity of nature, it is the duty of parents to relieve."—Locke.

*4. That which is due or owing; one's due or deserts.

"Do thy duty and have thy due."

Shakespeare: *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.

*5. An act of reverence, respect, or homage.

"Where mortal stars . . . did him peculiar duties."
Shakespeare: *Rape of Lucrece*, l. 4.

*6. Reverence, respect, piety.

"Were my worth greater, my duty would show greater."
—Shakespeare: *Rape of Lucrece*. (Dedic.)

7. Obedience or submission due to parents, or superiors; loyalty.

"God's party will appear small, and the king's not greater; it being not probable, that those should have sense of duty to him that had none to God."—Morse: *Decay of Piety*.

8. Any service, business, or office. [II. 3.]

"Edmund might, in the common phrase, do the duty of Thornton."—Miss Austen: *Mansfield Park*, ch. xxv.

9. In the same sense as II. 1.

II. Technically:

1. **Comm.:** A toll, tax, impost, or custom charged by any government upon the importation, exportation, or consumption of goods.

"The godly must pay no duties to him."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. **Mech.:** [DUTY OF AN ENGINE.]

3. **Mil.:** The service, occupation or work of a soldier; the various acts to be performed in military service.

"Otho, as often as Galba supped with him, used to give every soldier upon duty an aureus."—Arbuthnot: *On Coins*.

4. **Mining:**

(1) That portion of ore which is claimed by the owner of the soil, the lord of the mine.

(2) The useful work actually done by a steam-engine pumping water. This is represented by the number of pounds lifted one foot high by the consumption of, formerly, one bushel of coal of 94 lbs., now of 112 lbs. [DUTY OF AN ENGINE.]

† *On duty*: Assigned or appointed to the performance of some particular act, service, or duty.

† *Crabbs* thus discriminates between *duty* and *obligation*: "All duty depends upon moral obligation, which subsists between man and man, or man and his Maker; in this abstract sense, therefore, there can be no duty without a previous obligation, and where there is an obligation it involves a duty; but in the vulgar acceptance, duty is applicable to the conduct of men in their various relations: obligation only to particular circumstances or modes of action: we have duties to perform as parents and children, as husbands and wives, as rulers and subjects, as neighbors and citizens: the debtor is under an obligation to discharge a debt; and he who has promised is under an obligation to fulfill his promise; a conscientious man, therefore, never loses sight of the obligations which he has at different

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, plt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pāt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rule, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

times to discharge. The *duty* is not so peremptory as the obligation; the obligation is not so lasting as the *duty*; our affections impel us to the discharge of *duty*; interest or necessity impels us to the discharge of an obligation; it may, therefore, sometimes happen that the man whom a sense of *duty* cannot actuate to do that which is right, will not be able to withstand the obligation under which he has laid himself." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

duty-free, a. Not liable to duty, tax, or custom.

duty of an engine. The term was first explained in a definite and precise manner by Davies Gilbert, in a paper read in 1827. "The criterion of the efficiency of ordinary machines is force, multiplied by the space through which it acts; the effect which they produce, measured in the same way, has been denominated *duty*, a term first introduced by Mr. Watt in ascertaining the comparative merit of steam-engines, when he assumed one pound raised one foot high, for what has been called in other countries the dynamic unit; and by this criterion one bushel of coal has been found to perform a *duty* of thirty, forty, and even fifty millions." This has been more than doubled since the writing of the paper of Mr. Gilbert. The *duty* is not an expression of the work done, as this would include the power to overcome friction and other resistances, but is the actual useful effect, expressed in pounds weight, of water actually raised.

***dū-ūm-vīr-ā-qy, s.** [Eng. *duumvir*; -acy.] The same as *DUUMVIRATE* (q. v.).

"That they may rule in their *duumviracy*."—Gauden: *Tears of the Church*, p. 438.

dū-ūm-vīr (pl. dū-ūm-vīr-i, ordū-ūm-vīr-g), s. [Lat., from *duo*=two, and *vīr*=a man.] *Rom. Antiq.*: One of two officers or magistrates appointed to carry out jointly the duties of any public office.

dū-ūm-vīr-āl, a. [Lat. *duumviralis*, from *duumvir*.] Of or pertaining to the *duumviri* or their office.

dū-ūm-vīr-āte, s. [Lat. *duumviratus*, from *duumvir*.]

1. The association of two officers or magistrates in the carrying out of any public duties; a government of two.

2. The period during which *duumviri* were in office.

dū-ūm-vīr-i, s. [Lat., pl. of *duumvir* (q. v.).]

dūx-īte, s. [For first member of etym. see def.; Eng., &c., suff. -ite (*Min.*). (q. v.).] A resin occurring in a small layer 25 to 75 mm. thick, on the lignite of Dux in Bohemia.

D-valve, s. [So called from its shape.]

Mach.: A species of slide-valve, employed chiefly in the steam-engine, and adapted to bring each steam-port alternately in communication with the steam and exhaust respectively.

***dwāle (1) *dwale, *dwale, s.** [A. S. *dwale*=an error, stupefaction; cogn. with Dan. *dwale*=a trance, stupor; *dwale-duk*=a soporific; Icel. *dwol*, *dwali*; O. H. Ger. *dwala*=delay.] [DULL.]

***I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Deceit, fraud, trickery.

"The gods lumb than clenge sale
This wretched world fra sinful *dwale*."
Cursors Mundi, 12,840.

2. A heretic, an apostate.

"Quh lucifer, that deuel *dwale*
Broghte mankind in sinne and bale."
Genesis and Exodus, 20.

3. In the same sense as II. 1.

"*Dwale*, herbe. Morella sompnifera vel morella mortifera."—Prompt. Parv.

4. A potion or draught causing stupefaction.

"Nedeth hem no *dwale*."—Chaucer: C. T., 4,168.

II. Technically:

1. Bot.: (1) *Atropa belladonna*, (2) Common Nightshade, *Solanum dulcamara*.

2. Her.: The same as *SABLE* (q. v.).

deadly-dwale, s.

Bot.: *Atropa belladonna*. (Britten & Holland.)

***dwāle (2), s.** [DOLE, DULE.]

1. Grief, complaint.

"Listen, and don s-wel that *dwale*."
Genesis and Exodus, 1,220.

2. Strife, contest.

"Tetro listrede moyses tale
Of him and pharaoh the *dwale*."
Genesis and Exodus, 8,404.

dwāng, s. [Dut. *dwingen*=to compel, to force.]

1. A large iron bar-wrench used to tighten nuts on bolts.

2. A crow-bar used by masons.

dwārf, *dwārfe, *dwergh, *dwerffe, *dwerowe, *dwerwh, *dwerk, *dwerwe, *durwe, s. & a. [A. S. *dweorg, dweorh, dwergh*; cogn. with Dut. *dwergh*; Icel. *dvergr*; Sw. & Dan. *dverg*; M. H. Ger. *twerch, quersch*; Ger. *zwerg* (*Skeat*).]

A. As substantive:

1. An animal or plant much below the natural or ordinary size.

"In a delicate plantation of trees, all well grown, fair, and smooth, one *dwārf* was knotty and crooked, and the rest had it in derision."—L'Estrange.

2. Spec.: A human being much below the ordinary size of man.

"*Durwes* . . . none so high
So the leynthe of an elve."
Alisaunder, 6,286.

¶ *Dwarfs* are described by several ancient classical writers. Herodotus gives an account of a race of *dwarfs* living in Libya and the Syrtis, to which Aristotle and Pliny also refer. Mr. H. M. Stanley, in his journey across Africa in 1888, came upon a *dwarfish* race, which he thought might be descended from that mentioned by Herodotus. Philotas of Cos, distinguished about 330 B. C., as a poet and grammarian, was jocularly said to have carried weights to prevent his being blown away. He was preceptor to Ptolemy Philadelphus. (*Ælian*.) Julia, niece of Augustus, had a *dwarf* named Coropas, two feet and a hand's breadth high; and Andromeda, a freedmaid of Julia's, was of the same height. (*Pliny*.) The best known of modern *dwarfs* was Charles S. Stratton, or, as he was popularly called, Tom Thumb. He was born in Bridgeport, Ct., and traveled extensively abroad and at home under the management of P. T. Barnum. Wherever he went he attracted great attention, even from such personages as Queen Victoria and Napoleon III.

*3. An attendant on a lady or knight; a page.

"The champion stout
Eftsoones dismounted from his courser brave,
And to the *dwārf* awhile his needles spear he gave."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 11.

4. Anything insignificant in size in comparison with others.

"To see the trees, which I had thought so tall,
Mere *dwarfs*."
Wordsworth: Sonnets.

¶ *Dwarf* is largely used in composition, especially in reference to plants, to express comparative smallness or lowness.

B. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Below the ordinary or natural size. 2. Bot.: Applied to fruit trees whose branches start out from close to the ground, as distinguished from standards whose stocks are several feet in height.

"Saw off the stock in a smooth place; and for *dwarf* trees, graft them within four fingers of the ground."—Mortimer: Husbandry.

dwarf-bay, s.

Bot.: (1) *Daphne mezereum*, (2) *Daphne laureola*. (Britten & Holland.)

dwarf-cornel, s.

Bot.: A common modern book-name for *Cornus suecica*. (Britten & Holland.)

dwarf-elder, s.

Bot.: (1) *Sambucus ebulus*, (2) *Ægopodium podagraria*. (Britten & Holland.)

dwarf-grass-tree, s.

Bot.: A liliaceous plant, *Xanthorrhoea humilis*, found in Tasmania. The base of the leaves is eatable.

dwarf-honeysuckle, s.

Bot.: *Cornus suecica*. (Britten & Holland.)

dwarf-male, s.

Bot.: The antheridium of an algal. (Thomé.)

dwarf-mallow, s.

Bot.: *Malva rotundifolia*. (Britten & Holland.)

dwarf-palm, s.

Botany:

1. A genuine palm, *Chamærops humilis*. 2. *Opuntia vulgaris*. In this second case *Dwarf-palm* is quite a misnomer, the plant being a cactus, with no affinity or even analogy to the order Palmaceæ.

dwarf-rafter, s.

Carp.: Little jack; a short rafter in the hip of a roof.

dwarf-wall, s. A low wall serving to surround an inclosure; such a wall as that on which iron railing is commonly set.

dwārf, v. t. & i. [DWARF, s.]

A. Transitive:

I. Lit.: To make *dwarfish* or small in size; to stunt.

"It is reported that a good strong canvas, spread over a tree grafted low, soon after it putteth forth, will *dwārf* it, and make it spread."—Bacon: Natural History.

II. Figuratively:

1. To make to appear small by comparison; to cause to look less than reality.

"The larger lov''," *Tennyson: Vivien*, 341, 342.

2. To hinder from growing or spreading to the natural size or extent; to hinder or prevent the development of.

"The national character of the Scotch was in the seventeenth century *dwarfed* and mutilated."—Buckle.

B. Intrans. To become less or stunted; to be dwarfed.

"As it grew it *dwarfed*."—Buckle.

dwārfed, pa. par. or a. [DWARF, v.]

dwārf-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DWARF, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of making *dwarfish* or stunted; the act of hindering or stopping the full development of.

2. The state of becoming *dwarfed*, stunted, or hindered from full development.

dwārf-ish, a. [Eng. *dwarf*; -ish.]

1. Lit.: Below the natural or ordinary size; stunted like a dwarf.

"Distorted like some *dwarfish* ape."
Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, ii. 81.

*2. Fig.: Petty, insignificant.

"This *dwarfish* war, these pigmy arms."
Shakesp.: *King John*, v. 2.

***dwārf-ish-lý, adv.** [Eng. *dwarfish*; -ly.] Like a dwarf.

***dwārf-ish-nēss, s.** [English *dwarfish*; -ness.] The quality or state of being *dwarfish*; diminutiveness of stature.

"'Tis no wonder that science hath not outgrown the *dwarfishness* of its pristine stature, and that the intellectual world is such a microcosm."—Glanvill: *Seepsis Scientifica*.

***dwārf-ling, s.** [Eng. *dwarf*; dim. suff. -ling.]

A little dwarf; a creature of very diminutive size.

"When the *dwarfling* did perceive me."—Sylvester: *The Woodman's Bear*.

***dwār-fý, a.** [Eng. *dwarf*; -y.] Like a dwarf, *dwarfish*, stunted or diminutive in stature.

"Though I am squint-eyed, lame, bald, *dwarfy*, &c., yet these deformities are toys."—Waterhouse: *Apology for Learning* (1693), p. 65.

***dwāul, *dwele, v. i.** [A. S. *dwelan*.] [DWALE (1), s.] To be delicious; to be in a stupor or unconscious.

"The cradel turned up so down on ground
That the child lai *dwele*ing."—Seven Sages, 768.

dwāy, s. [A corruption of *dwale* (?).]

dway-berries, s. pl.

Bot.: *Atropa Belladonna*. (Withering.)

dwēll, *duel, *duelle, *dwellen, v. i. & t. [A. S. *dwellan*=to retard, to delay, to mislead; cogn. with Dut. *dwalen*=to err; Icel. *dvelja*=to dwell, to delay; Sw. *dvaljas*=to dwell; Dan. *dvale*=to linger; O. H. Ger. *twaltjan*; M. H. Ger. *twellen*=to hinder, to delay (*Skeat*).] [DWALE (1), s.]

A. Intransitive:

*1. To go wrong, to err, to wander, to go astray.

"Fra thi bodes noht *dweled* I."
Early English Prayer; Ps. cxviii. 110.

*2. To remain, to delay, to stay.

"If schold long *dwēlle*
Alle that sothe for to saye."
Legend of St. Gregory, 609.

3. To reside, to abide in a place, to have a habitation, to be a resident or inhabitant.

"They gave no part unto the Levites in the land save cities to *dwell* in."—Joshua xiv. 4.

4. To live or make one's abode in any form of habitation; to sojourn.

"Abraham sojourned in the land of promise as in a strange country, *dwell*ing in tabernacles."—Heb. ix. 9.

*5. To abide, to remain, to continue in any state.

"You shall not seal to such a bond for me;
I'll rather *dwell* in my necessity."
Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

6. To have one's seat, to abide, to exist.

"Now then it is no more I that do it, but sin that *dwell*eth in me."—Romans vii. 17.

*7. To be turned or attracted toward; to hang upon.

"The lovely gaze where every eye doth *dwell*."
Shakesp.: *Sonnet* 5.

*8. To depend upon, to be in the power or control of. (Followed by *in*.)

"My hopes *in* heaven do *dwell*."
Shakesp.: *Henry VIII*, iii. 2.

dwāll, dwy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

¶ To dwell on or upon:

1. To continue on; to spend time or words upon; to lengthen out; to dilate upon.

"Upon this subject the inspired poet dwells through the whole sequel of the psalm."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

2. To stand upon, to make much of, to stick to.

"Fain would I dwell on form."
Shakespeare: Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

3. To hang upon; to fix the attention closely on.

"They stand at a distance dwelling on his looks."—*Bookminster*.

4. To dilate upon the importance of; to draw special attention to.

- *5. To depend upon; to be attached to.

"What great danger dwells upon my suit?"
Shakespeare: Venus and Adonis, 206.

*B. Transitive:

1. To inhabit, to sojourn, or abide in.

"We sometimes who dwell this wild, constrained by want, come forth."
Milton: P. R., i. 330, 331.

2. To implant, to establish as an inhabitant of.

"The promise of the Father, who shall dwell His spirit within them."
Milton: P. L., xii. 487, 488.

*dwell, *duelle, s. [*Icel. dvöl.*] Delay.

"He withoute duelle this dede gan wide tell."
Kindheart Jenu, 1,079.

*dwellled, pret. & pa. par. [*DWELL.*]

dwell-er, *dwell-are, s. [*Eng. dwell; -er.*] One who dwells or resides in any place; an inhabitant.

"The houses being kept up, did of necessity enforce a dweller; and the proportion of land for occupation being kept up, did of necessity enforce that dweller not to be beggar or cottager, but a man of some substance."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

*dwell-er-ess, *dwell-er-esse, s. [*Eng. dweller; -ess.*] A female inhabitant.

"To thee, dwell-er-ess of the sadde valey."—*Wycliffe: Jeremiah* xxi. 13.

dwell-ing, *duell-ing, *duell-yng, *dwell-yng, pr. par., a. & s. [*DWELL, v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of delaying; delay.

"Thennes hy wenten withouten dwelling."
Aisaunder, 5,206.

2. The act or state of living or sojourning in any place; residence.

3. A place in which to dwell; a habitation.

"Hazor shall be a dwelling for dragons."—*Jeremiah* xli. 33.

4. Continuance; state of life.

"Thy dwelling shall be with the beasts of the field."—*Daniel* iv. 32.

dwell-ing-house, s. A house in which persons can live; specif. a private house, in contradistinction to a house of business, an office, warehouse, &c.

"A person ought always to be cited at the place of his dwelling-house, which he has in respect of his habitation and usual residence; and not at the house which he has in respect of his estate, or the place of his birth."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

dwell-ing-place, *dwell-yng-place, s. Any place in which persons can dwell; a place of residence.

"Oh! that the desert were my dwelling-place."
Byron: Child Harold, iv. 177.

*dweom-er-craft, s. [*A. S. dwimor, dweomor, and ccraft.*] Divination, magic.

"Peluz hit wiste anan thurgh his dweomercraft."
Layamon, iii. 230.

*dwerf, *dwerffe, *dwergh, *dwerk, s. [*DWARF.*]

dwin-dle, v. i. & t. [*A. S. dwinan; Icel. dvína; Sw. tvína.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. To shrink, to lose bulk, to diminish, to become less gradually.

"Come back! ye friendships long departed!
That like o'erflowing streamlets started,
And now are dwindled one by one."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, i.

2. To degenerate, to sink.

"In florid beauty groves and fields appear,
Man seems the only growth that dwindles here."
Goldsmith: Traveler.

3. To pine away, to wear away, to lose strength, to fade away.

"Weary sev'n-nights nine times nine,
Shall he dwindle, peak and pine."
Shakespeare: Macbeth, i. 3.

4. To become diminished or decreased in number by gradual falling away or desertion; to be reduced.

"Under Greenvil, there were only five hundred foot and three hundred horse left; the rest were dwindled away."—*Clarendon*.

5. To fade away; to disappear or vanish by degrees; as, All his expectations have dwindled away.

*B. Trans.: To make less; to cause to dwindle away.

*dwin-dle, s. [*DWINDLE, v.*] The act, state, or process of dwindling away; degeneration.

"Growing every day greater in the dwindle of poetry."—*Johnson: Life of Milton*.

dwin-dled (dled as deld), pa. par. or a. [*DWINDLE, v.*]

dwin-dling, pr. par., a. & s. [*DWINDLE, v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act, state, or process of becoming less or fading away.

*dwine, *dwyne, *dwynyn, v. i. [*A. S. dwinan.*] To dwindle, pine, or fade away. [*DWINDLE, v.*]

"Als grete stormes dose a flour to dwyne."
Hampole: Prick of Conscience, 703.

dwin-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [*DWINE.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: A decaying or declining in health.

dy-ād, s. [*Gr. dyas* (genit. *dyados*)=the number two.]

*1. Ord. Lang.: Two units treated as one; a pair, a couple.

"A point answers to a monad, and a line to a dyad, and a superficies to a triad."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 876.

*2. Chem.: Dyad is a name given to elements, or radicals which can directly unite with, or replace, two atoms of hydrogen, chlorine or other monatomic element or monad radical. [*DIATOMIC.*]

*dy-ād-ic, a. [*Gr. dyadikos*, from *dyō*=two.] Pertaining to the number two; consisting of two parts or elements.

dyadic arithmetic, s. A system of notation in which only two figures—viz., 1 and 0—are used; thus 2 is represented by 10, 3 by 11, 4 by 100, 9 by 1001, &c.

*dy-ās, s. [*Gr. dyas*=the number two.]

Geol.: A term proposed by M. Marcon for the Permian formation. What was formerly called the "New Red Sandstone" was divided into two distinct formations, the Trias and the Permian—the former mesozoic, the latter paleozoic. The name Dyas, proposed for the Permian, was designed to correspond in sound and in etymology to the name Trias, for the more recent formation. The term Dyas implied that the rocks so called were naturally divided into two series. Three, however, are now admitted, as by Lyell in his *Students' Elements of Geology*—an Upper, a Middle, and a Lower Permian.

Dyaus, s. [*Sansc.*]

Hind. Myth.: A divinity of the Vedas, the god of the sky, and hence of rain. The name is the same as the Greek Zeus, and Latin Jupiter=Greek Zeus patrēr=Father Zeus.

dye, *deye *dyyn, v. t. & i. [*A. S. dedgan*, from *deag*, *deah*=color, dye.]

A. Transitive:

1. To stain, to color; to give a new and more or less permanent color or tint to.

"And rams' skins dyed red."—*Exod.* xxv. 5.

2. To stain or color in any way.

"Enough of Greeks shall dye thy spear with gore,
But thou and Diomed be foes no more."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, vi. 234.

- *3. To pervade, to affect.

"The snote smelle strong so wide
That it dide alle the place aboute."
Romaunt of the Rose, 1,704.

B. Intransitive:

1. To practice or perform the operation of dyeing; to follow the trade or business of a dyer.

"Suche [colors] as men deye with or painte."

Chaucer: C. T., 11,037.

2. To take a color in the process of dyeing; as, A cloth dyes well.

¶ To dye scarlet: To drink deep till the face becomes scarlet.

"They call drinking deep, dyeing scarlet."—*Shakespeare: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 4.

dye (1), s. [*A. S. deag*, *deah*=color, hue.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A coloring liquor; a stain, a color.

- (2) A color, a tinge.

"With like confusion different nations dy,
Of various habit; and of various dye."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, lili. 83, 84.

2. Fig.: Quality, character, grain.

"A wise and good ruler may not think it right to sanction this weakness; but he will generally connive at it, or punish it very tenderly. In no case will he treat it as a crime of the blackest dye."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

II. Dyeing: Dyes are organic and inorganic. The former are vegetable, except cochineal, sepia, and the purple of the murex. Most of the vegetable colors do not exist naturally in plants, but are obtained by subjecting vegetable substances to special chemical treatment; as in the case of garancine, obtained from madder.

dye-house, s. A house or building in which the operation or process of dyeing is carried on.

"We also learned in the dye-houses that cloth being dyed blue with wood, is afterward by the yellow decoction of wood-wax or wood-wax dyed into a green color."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 140.

dye-kettle, s.

Hat-making: The vat of dyeing liquid in which hats are dipped in order to color them.

dye-stuff, s. The materials used in the operation of dyeing.

dye-vat, s. A beck or tub in which goods in piece or otherwise are saturated with a dye or a mordant in solution.

dye-wood, s. Any kind of wood from which a dye is extracted.

"Here are dye-woods, as fustick, &c."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1699).

Dye-wood cutter: A machine for shaving wood into small chips; usually has a revolver-cutter, and resembles a rotary planer, except that it reduces the whole body of the log to chip. The rotating drum has adjustable serrated cutters. The wood is fed on an inclined slide, and propelled by a toothed follower, actuated by a spur-wheel and rack.

*dye (2), s. [*DIE, s.*] Lot, chance, fortune.

died, pa. par. or a. [*DYE, v.*]

*dye-ing (1), pr. par., a. & s. [*DIE, v.*]

dye-ing (2), pr. par., a. & s. [*DYE, v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The art of dyeing consists in impregnating fiber, in the state of cloth or otherwise, with coloring substances. Fibrous materials differ in their relative disposition to take color. Their disposition to absorb and retain color is in the following order, beginning with the one which has the greatest attraction for color: Wool, silk, cotton, flax, and hemp. Woolen goods dyed before weaving are called wool-dyed; if after weaving, piece-dyed. Dye colors are substantive or adjective. The former act directly, imparting their tints by simple immersion in their infusions or decoctions; the latter, which are the more numerous, immediately, requiring fixing or striking. The intermediate substances are called mordants. The mordant is first applied, and causes the dye which follows to adhere to the fiber, often singularly affecting its tint. Thus, cotton and dipped in a solution of copperas (mordant) and then in a solution of logwood (dye) becomes black. If a solution of tin (mordant) be substituted for the salt of iron, the tint imparted by the logwood will be violet. Mordants were used in China and India from very distant periods, and are described by Pliny. [*CALICO-PRINTING.*] The invention of dyeing is attributed to the Phœnicians. Solomon (B. C. 1000) sent to Hiram of Tyre for a man "capable to work in . . . purple, and crimson, and blue." Ezekiel speaks, in his burden of Tyre, of the "blue and purple from the isles of Elisha," which may mean the Peloponnesus and adjacent islands. The most celebrated dye of antiquity was the Tyrian purple, derived from a species of murex. Pliny cites two, the *buccinum* and *purpura*. A single drop of fluid was obtained from a sac in the throat of each animal. A quantity was heated with sea-salt, ripened by exposure for three days, diluted with five times its bulk of water, kept warm for six days, being occasionally skimmed; then clarified and applied as a dye to white wool previously prepared by the action of lime-water or fucus. The wool was first plunged into the *purpura*, and then into the *buccinum*. Sometimes a preliminary tint was given with *coccus* (kermes). The dye and dyed goods are celebrated in the Hebrew and other ancient scriptures. Prussian blue was discovered by Diesbach, at Berlin, 1710; aniline, in 1826, by Unverdorben. In 1856 Perkin, experimenting with aniline, treated it with bichromate of potassa, and obtained mauve. Arsenic tried as a substitute for bichromate of potassa produced magenta, blue, green, violet, and other colors were subsequently produced. Hats (black) are dyed in a solution of sulphate of iron, verdigris, and logwood, at a temperature of 180° F. They are alternately dipped and aired, the process being repeated perhaps a dozen times.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, plt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite. cār, rāle, fāl; trý, sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dý-ër, s. [Eng. *dye*; -er.] One whose occupation or business is the dyeing of cloth, &c.

"Verdigrise is used by linen dyers in their yellow and greenish colors."—*Sprat: Hist. Royal Society*, p. 288.

dyer's-bath, s. The dyeing material in the vat in which the fabric is immersed.

dyer's-broom, s.

Bot.: *Genista tinctoria*. (Britten & Holland.)

dyer's-greenwood, s.

Bot.: The same as DYER'S-BROOM (q. v.).

dyer's-moss, s.

Bot.: *Rocella tinctoria*; also called Archil (q. v.).

dyer's-rocket, s.

Bot.: *Reseda luteola*. (Britten & Holland.)

dyer's-spirit, s. Nitro-muriate of tin, employed as a mordant.

dyer's-weed, dyer's-greenweed, s.

Botany:

1. A common book-name for *Genista tinctoria*.

2. *Reseda luteola*, a plant belonging to the same genus as the Mignonette. It is cultivated for the sake of the beautiful yellow dye which it affords.

3. *Isatis tinctoria*. (Britten & Holland.)

dyer's-yellowweed, s.

Bot.: *Reseda luteola*. (Withering, &c.)

dý-e-stër, s. [Eng. *dye*, and suff. -ster (q. v.).] A dyer.

"Swing Jock Porteous to a dyester's beam."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xii.

dýe-wéed, s. [Eng. *dye*, and *weed*.]

Bot.: *Genista tinctoria*. (Britten & Holland.)

dý-lîng, pr. par., a. & s. [DIE, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. About to die, expiring, at the point of death.

"And the ruffians twain replied again,

'By a dying woman to pray.'"

Scott: Rokeby, v. 27.

*2. Mortal, destined to die, perishable.

3. Done, given, or uttered before death, or at the point of death; as, a *dying* wish, *dying* words.

4. Used by or for a dying person.

5. Pertaining to or associated with death; as, the *dying* hour.

6. Coming or drawing to an end; fading away.

"That strain again! It had a *dying* fall."

Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, 1. 1.

7. Perishing in any way.

"Leaked is our bark; and we, poor mates,

Stand on the *dying* deck."

Shakespeare: Timon of Athens, iv. 2.

C. As subst.: The act or state of expiring; death, decease.

"Death once dead, there's no more *dying* then."

Shakespeare: Sonnet 146.

dý-lîng-lý, adv. [Eng. *dying*; -ly.] In an expiring manner: as one *dying*.

"I can *dyingly* and boldly say,

I know not your dishonor."

Beaumont & Fletcher: Love's Pilgrimage, iv. 3.

***dý-lîng-néss, s.** [Eng. *dying*; -ness.]

1. The state or condition of dying; death, decease.

2. Langour, faintness, languishment.

"Tenderness becomes me best, a sort of *dyingness*."—*Congreve: Way of the World*, iii. 5.

dýke, s. [DIKE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A stone-wall fence.

"The mason-lads that built the *lang dyke*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. iv.

2. A sea-wall.

II. Technically:

1. *Mining*: A bank of basalt or whin by which the strata or lodes are frequently divided.

2. *Geol.*: [DIKE, s.]

dyke-reed, dyke-reve, s.

Law: An officer who has charge of the dykes and drains in fenny countries. (Wharton.)

dý-nác-ti-nóm-ê-tër, s. [Gr. *dynamis*=power, *aktis* (genit. *aktinos*)=a ray or beam, and *metron*=a measure.]

Optics: An instrument for measuring the intensity of the photogenic rays of light, and computing the power of object-glasses. [ACTINOMETER.]

dý-nám, s. [Fr. *dyname*, from Gr. *dynamis*=power.]

Eng.: A term used to express a unit of work equal to a weight of one pound raised through one foot of space in one second; a foot-pound. [DYNE.]

dý-nám-ê-tër, s. [Fr. *dynamètre*, from Gr. *dynamis*=power, and *metron*=a measure.]

Optics: An instrument for measuring the magnifying power of a telescope. This power is the ratio

of the solar focal distance of the object glass to the focal distance of the eye-piece considered as a single lens; this being the same as the ratio of the diameter of the aperture of the telescope to the diameter of its image or disc formed at the solar focus, and seen through the eye-piece, the object of the instrument is to measure the exact diameter of this image, which can be either projected on mother-of-pearl or measured by optical means. Ramsden proposed for this purpose the double-image micrometer, an instrument formed by dividing the eyepiece of a positive eye-piece into two equal parts, and mounting them so that the divided edges are made, by means of a fine screw apparatus, to slide along each other. Each semi-lens thus gives a separate image; and the distance of the two centers, measured by the revolutions of the screw, when the borders of the two images are brought exactly into contact, gives the distance of the centers of the images, or the diameter of one of them. (Knight.)

dý-na-mët-ric, dý-na-mët-ri-cal, a. [Fr. *dynamétrique*.] [DYNAMETER.] Of or pertaining to a dynameter.

dý-nám-ic, dý-nám-i-cal, a. [Gr. *dynamikos*, from *dynamis*=power.]

1. Pertaining or relating to power, strength, or dynamics.

"Its immensity is *dynamic*, not divine."—*J. Martineau*.

2. Pertaining or relating to the effect of the forces or moving agencies in nature.

"The sources of those great deposits of *dynamical* efficiency which are laid up for human use in our coal strata."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (1858), § 399.

dynamic-absorption, s.

Nat. Phil.: The absorption of heat when dynamic chilling (q. v.) takes place. (Tyndall.)

dynamical electricity, s. Current electricity. [GALVANISM.]

dynamic-chilling, s.

Nat. Phil.: The chill or cold produced when a tube full of gas or vapor is rapidly exhausted. The missing heat has gone to produce motion. (Tyndall.)

dynamic-energy, s.

Nat. Phil.: The force contained in a moving body.

dynamic-heating, s.

Nat. Phil.: The heat imparted to the particles of a gas when the latter is entering an exhausted tube. It is produced by the collision of the particles against the sides of the vessel. (Tyndall.)

dynamic-radiation, s.

Nat. Phil.: The radiation of heat when the dynamic heating of gas takes place. [DYNAMIC HEATING.] (Tyndall.)

dynamic theory, s.

Physics:

† 1. An hypothesis broached by Kant that all matter originated from the action of two mutually antagonistic forces—attraction and repulsion. All the predicates of these two forces are attributed by Kant to motion.

2. (Of heat): A theory or hypothesis—that now generally accepted as the correct one—which represents a heated body as being simply a body the particles of which are in a state of vibration. This vibratory movement increases as the body is still more heated, and diminishes proportionately as it more or less rapidly cools. It is called also the Mechanical theory of heat.

dý-nám-i-cal-lý, adv. [Eng. *dynamical*; -ly.] In a dynamical manner; as regards dynamics.

"A straight line, *dynamically* speaking, is the only path which can be pursued by a body absolutely free."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (1858), § 491.

dý-nám-ics, s. pl. [DYNAMIC, a.]

1. *Nat. Phil.*: The science which treats of the action of force. It is divided into two branches: Statics, i. e., that branch which investigates the action of force in causing rest, or preventing change of motion; and Kinetics, that branch which deals with the action of force in producing or changing motion. The whole science is popularly called Mechanics, dynamics being restricted to the branch properly called kinetics. [KINETICS, MECHANICS, STATICS.]

2. *Phil.*: The moving moral as well as physical forces of any kind, as well as the laws which relate to them.

3. *Music*: That branch of musical science which treats of or relates to the force of musical sounds.

† *Geological dynamics*:

Geol.: A term sometimes employed to characterize the branch of geology which treats of the aqueous, igneous, or other agencies which have brought about the long series of changes culminating in the present system of things.

dý-nám-ism, s. [Gr. *dynamis*=power; English suff. -ism.] The doctrine of Leibnitz, that all substance involves force.

dý-ná-mit-ard, s. [Eng. *dynamit(e)*, -ard.] A dynamiter (q. v.).

"The dynamitards are again going to attempt to wreck buildings in London."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

dý-nám-ite, s. [Greek *dynamis*=power, force; Eng. suff. -ite.]

Chem.: An explosive compound invented by Nobel. It is a mixture of 75 per cent. of nitro-glycerine with 25 per cent. of infusorial silica. The silica renders the powder less liable to explode from concussion. This is dynamite proper, but dynamite is also used as a generic name for other mixtures of nitro-glycerine: as colonial powder, which is gunpowder with a mixture of 40 per cent. of nitro-glycerine; dualine, which contains 30 to 40 per cent. of nitro-glycerine, mixed with sawdust saturated with nitrate of potassa; lithofracteur, which contains 35 per cent. of nitro-glycerine mixed with silica, and a gunpowder made with nitrate of baryta and coal.

dý-nám-ite, v. t. To use dynamite as a means of intimidation.

"Land owners plan to *dynamite*. They hope by so doing to stop railroad building."—*Chicago Inter Ocean*, Feb. 17, 1894.

dynamite-policy, s. The policy advocated by the extreme section of the Fenians in the United States, that destruction of property and life by means of dynamite should be resorted to in order to secure "Home Rule" for Ireland.

dý-ná-mit-ër, s. [Eng. *dynamit(e)*; -er.]

1. A supporter of the dynamite-policy (q. v.).

"The work of Irish dynamiters."—*London Echo*.

2. One who unlawfully uses dynamite to destroy life or property.

dý-ná-mô, subst. A dynamo-electric generator (q. v.).

dý-ná-mô-e-léc-tric, a. [Gr. *dynamis*=power, and Eng. *electric*.] Pertaining to the production of electrical currents by mechanical power.

dynamo-electric generator, s. A machine for generating electric currents by the conversion of motive power into electricity. [ENGINE DYNAMO.]

dý-ná-mô-gráph, s. A printing telegraph in which the message is printed at both transmitting and receiving ends. (Sloane.)

dý-ná-môm-ê-tër, dý-nôm-ê-tër, s. [Gr. *dynamis*=power, and *metron*=a measure.] [DYNAMETER.] A power measurer. Leroy's dynamometer is a spiral spring in a tube. Power is applied to condense the spring, and the pressure indicated by a graduated bar. Regnier's dynamometer consists of an elliptic spring whose collapse in the direction of its minor axis is made to move an index-finger on graduated arcs. The sector dynamometer is made of a bar of steel, bent in the middle, and having a certain flexibility. To each limb is attached an arc which passes through a slot in the other limb. Loops at the ends of the arcs permit the device to be placed between the power and the load, so that the limbs are drawn together when power is applied. When the problem is to ascertain the force transmitted through a revolving shaft, a break loaded with known weights is used.

dý-ná-mô-mët-ric, dý-ná-mô-mët-ri-cal, a. [Eng. *dynamometer*; -ic, -ical.] Of or pertaining to a dynamometer, or the measuring of force.

dynamometrical brake, s. Form of Dynamometer (q. v.). Prony's friction-brake is a test which involves the loss of power, as it consists in opposing a frictional impediment to the motion. The measure is relative as compared with other machines similarly tested, and is determined by the power evinced to resist given frictional opposition to the continuance of the motion. Thompson's friction-brake dynamometer has been contrived for estimating the amount of power transmitted through a shaft by means of clamping-blocks, a lever, and suspended weights. The requirement of a perfect dynamometer is that it shall not be itself a charge upon the power; that is, that by its interposition the expenditure of driving force required shall not be sensibly increased. This property belongs to all that class in which the power of the motor acts directly with all its force to produce flexure in springs, while the springs by their effort of recoil transmit it undiminished to the machine.

***dý-nást, s.** [Gr. *dynastês*=a ruler.]

1. A ruler, a chief, a prince.

"The ancient family of Des Ewes, *dynasts* . . . or lords of Kessel."—*Anthony a Wood*.

2. A dynasty, a government.

***dý-nás-tá, s.** [Lat., from Gr. *dynastês*=a ruler.] A tyrant, a despotic ruler.

"He had cut down *dynasts* or proud monarchs. — *Milton: Tenure of Kings and Magistrates*.

bôl, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhîn, bench; go, gem; thin, thîs; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tîon, -çion = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shûs. -ble, -die, &c. = bəl, dəl

dŷ-nās-tēs, *s.* [Greek *dynastēs* = a master, or ruler.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleoptera, the typical one of the family Dynastidae (q. v.). They are the largest beetles of the order, and come from South America, India, &c. [DYNASTIDÆ.]

dŷn-ās-tic, *a.* [Gr. *dynastikos*, from *dynasteia* = a government.] Of or pertaining to a dynasty or line of kings.

dŷ-nās-ti-dæ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *dynastes* = Greek *dynastes* = a ruler, a master, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ide.]

Entom.: A family of lamellicorn coleopterous insects. They are remarkably powerful, and may be regarded as the giants of the Coleoptera. They burrow in the earth and in putrescent timber, on which they chiefly feed. They are principally natives of tropical countries. They include the Atlas-beetle, the Elephant-beetle, the Hercules-beetle, &c.

dŷ-nās-ti-dan, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *dynastidæ*], and Eng. suff. -an.]

Entom.: A member of the coleopterous family DYNASTIDÆ (q. v.).

dŷ-nas-tŷ, *s.* [Gr. *dynasteia* = lordship; *dynastes* = a lord or ruler; *dynamai* = to be strong or able; Fr. *dynastie*.]

- *1. Government, rule, sovereignty
- *2. A kingdom, a separate government.

"Greece was divided into several *dynasties*, which our author has enumerated under their respective princes."—Pope.

3. A line, race, or succession of sovereigns of the same family who reign over a particular country; also the period during which a certain family reigns.

"Some account him fabulous, because he carries up the Egyptian *dynasties* before the flood, yea, and long before the creation."—Hale: *Origin of Mankind*.

dŷne, *s.* [For etym. see ¶.] The force which, acting upon a gramme for a second, generates a velocity of a centimeter per second. It is the C. G. S. unit of force. Or it may be defined as the force which, acting upon a gramme, produces the C. G. S. unit of acceleration. Or again, as the force which, acting upon any mass for one second, produces the C. G. S. unit of momentum. (Everett: *C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), ch. iii., p. 12.)

¶ The extract which follows explains at once the etymology, the origin, and the meaning of the word *dŷne*.

As regards the name to be given to the C. G. S. unit of force, we recommend that it be a derivative of the Greek *dynamis*. The form *dynamy* appears to be the most satisfactory to etymologists. The shorter form *dŷne*, though not fashioned according to strict rules of etymology, will probably be generally preferred in this country. Bearing in mind that it is desirable to construct a system with a view to its becoming international, we think that the termination of the word should for the present remain an open question. But we would earnestly request that whichever form of the word be employed, its meaning be strictly limited to the unit of force of the C. G. S. system—that is to say, the force which, acting upon a gramme of matter for a second, generates a velocity of a centimeter per second." [DYNAM.]

"The *dŷne* is about 1.02 times the weight of a milligramme at any part of the earth's surface."—Brit. Assoc. Report (1873), p. 224.

dŷ-ōx-ŷ-lite, *s.* [Ger. *diorylith*; Gr. *dyo* = two; *oxys* = sharp . . . and *lithos* = stone.]

Min.: The same as LANARKITE (q. v.).

dŷs, *pref.* [Gr. *dys* = ill, bad; cogn. with Sansc. *duḥ*, *dur*; Goth. *tus*, *tuz*; O. H. Ger. *zur*; Ger. *zer*.] An inseparable prefix, denoting ill, bad, unlucky, hard, &c.

dŷs-ās-thēs-l-a, *s.* [Greek *dys* = ill, &c., and *aisthēsis* = perception; *aisthanomai* = to perceive.]

Path.: Insensibility, impaired feeling or sensitiveness.

dŷs-as-tēr, *s.* [Gr. *dys* = bad, ill, and *astēr* = a star.]

Palæont.: A genus of irregular Echinoids, the type of the family Dysasteridae (q. v.).

dŷs-as-tēr-l-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dysaster*, and Lat. fem. adj. pl. suff. -ide.]

Palæont.: A family of irregular Echinoids, found in the Oolite and Chalk. Also called Collyritidæ (q. v.).

dŷs-chrō-æ, *s.* [Gr. *dyschroia* = a bad color; *dys* = ill, &c., and *chroia* = color.]

Med.: A discoloration or discolored state of the skin.

dŷs-cla-sīte, *s.* [Greek *dys* = ill, hard, &c., and *klasis* = a breaking; *klaoō* = to break.]

Min.: A mineral composed of a congeries of minute acicular crystals, commonly fibrous, but also found compact. Luster, sub-pearly; color, white,

with a shade of yellow or blue; frequently opalescent. It is very tough. It occurs in trap or related eruptive rocks in the Farø Islands, Iceland, Greenland, &c. It is also called Okerrite (q. v.). (Dana.)

dŷs-cōl-ōus, *a.* [Gr. *dyskolos* = hard to satisfy with food; *dys* = hard, and *kolon* = food.]

Med. (of diseases): Harassing, wearing.

***dŷs-crā-gī-æ**, ***dŷs-crā-gŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *dyskrasia*: *dys* = bad, ill, and *krasis* = a mixture.]

Med.: An unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice; a distemperature, when some humor or quality abounds in the body.

"In this pituitous dyscrasy of blood, we must vomit off the pituita, and purge upon intermissions."—Floyer: *Humors*.

dŷs-crā-site, *s.* [Gr. *dys* = bad, ill, &c., and *krasis* = a mixing; *kerannymi* = to mix.]

Min.: The same as DISCRASE (1), &c.

dŷs-ēn-tēr-lc, **dŷs-ēn-tēr-l-cal**, *a.* [Gr. *dysenterikos*.] [DYSENTERY.]

Medical:

1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of dysentery.

"Almost as useful in dysenteric complaints."—Grainger: *Sugar-Cane* (Note to v. 144).

2. Accompanied by, or proceeding from dysentery.

"A flux, for the most part dysenterical."—Boyle: *Works*, iv. 766.

3. Affected with, or suffering from dysentery.

***dŷs-ēn-tēr-l-ōus**, *a.* [Eng. *dysentery*; -ous.]

Med.: Suffering from dysentery; dysenteric.

"All will be but as delicate meats dressed for a dysenteric person that can relish nothing."—Gataker.

dŷs-ēn-tēr-ŷ, *s.* [Gr. *dysenteria* = a bowel complaint, from *dys* = bad, ill, and *enteron*, pl. *entera* = the bowels, from *entos* = within.]

Med.: A febrile, infectious, tropical disease, not common in this country. It may be acute or chronic, or again complex, and is very intractable and highly dangerous. It is seated in the large intestines, the lower part of the bowel, but sometimes extends upward into the small intestine above the ileo-colic valve. Dysentery is accompanied by straining, and scanty mucous and bloody stools, containing little or no feces. The most frequent complication is with the liver and disease of the kidney. There is feverishness throughout, dry skin, furred tongue, thirst, sleeplessness, quick pulse, despondency, and so forth, slow convalescence, rarely complete, leaving the patient frequently a complete wreck. Ipecacuanha is the chief remedy, especially in the acute cases; opium is more useful in the chronic stage, with warm baths and careful regimen. In the scorbutic form, the Bael fruit is the best remedy. Dysentery usually commences with griping diarrhoea and excruciating tormina, shooting or cutting pains, and leaves behind tenesmus, or the exhausting sensation that there is still something in the bowel to pass. In favorable cases recovery may take place in from three to four weeks, but death sometimes occurs in ten or twelve days, or the case may extend over months or years, till the patient becomes like a living skeleton. Altogether it is one of the most hopeless complaints which human flesh is heir to, and gives rise to many chronic abdominal diseases, for which death is the only physician.

dŷs-gē-nēs-lc, *a.* [DYSGENESIS.] Barren, sterile, opposed to fecund. (Darwin.)

dŷs-gēn-ē-sis, *s.* [Gr. *dys* = with difficulty, and *genesis* = generation.] The condition of not breeding freely, infecundity, sterility.

dŷs-kō-lite, *s.* [Gr. *dyskolos* = . . . wearying, harassing (†), and suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: The same as SAUSSURITE (q. v.).

dŷs-lō-gist-lc, *a.* [Formed with Gr. *dys* = ill, bad, on analogy of *eulogistic* (q. v.).] Expressing or conveying disapproval, censure, or opprobrium; opprobrious, censorious.

"Whenever he is in any *dyslogistic* extremity."—Blackwood's Magazine.

dŷs-lō-gist-l-cal-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *dyslogistic*; -al; -lŷ.] In a dyslogistic or censorious manner; so as to convey censure, disapproval, or opprobrium.

"Transcendentalist . . . is now *dyslogistically* employed among us."—T. H. Green. (Ogilvie.)

***dŷs-lō-gŷ**, *s.* [Formed with Gr. *dys* = ill, bad; on analogy of *eulogy* (q. v.).] Dispraise.

"In the way of eulogy and *dyslogy*."—Carlyle: *Miscell.*, iv. 117.

dŷs-lū-ite, *s.* [Gr. *dys* = ill, hard, &c., *lyō* = to loose, and Eng. suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral of yellowish-brown or grayish-brown color, a variety of Gahnite (q. v.), containing zinc, iron, and manganese.

dŷs-lŷs-lŷ, *s.* [Greek *dys* = difficult, and *lysis* = soluble, a loosening or dissolving.]

Chem.: An amorphous substance, $C_{24}H_{36}O_3$. Obtained by decomposing choloidic or cholic acid

by heating them to 300°, or treating them with dilute sulphuric acid. Dyslysin is insoluble in water, acids, potash, and alcohol (hence its name), but soluble in ether. Alcoholic potash converts it into choloidic acid.

***dŷs-nō-mŷ**, *a.* [Gr. *dysnomia* = lawlessness; *dys* = bad, ill, and *nomos* = a law.] The enactment of bad laws, bad legislation.

dŷs-ō-dile, *s.* [Gr. *dysōdēs* = ill-smelling; *dys* = bad, ill, and *odō* = to smell.] A species of coal which while burning emits a very fetid smell. It is found in masses of thin layers, of a greenish or yellowish-gray color.

***dŷs-ō-pl-æ**, *s.* [Gr. *dysopia*.]

Med.: The same as DYSOPSIA (q. v.).

dŷs-ōp-sŷ, *s.* [Gr. *dys* = bad, ill, and *opsis* = the sight; *optomai* = to see.]

Med.: Dimness or weakness of sight.

dŷs-ō-rēx-l-a, **dŷs-ō-rēx-ŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *dys* = bad, ill, and *orexis* = a longing, desire; *oregō* = to stretch out after.]

Med.: A want of appetite; a bad or depressed appetite.

dŷs-pēp-sī-æ, **dŷs-pēp-sŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *dyspepsia*, from Gr. *dyspepsia*, from *dyspeptos* = bad or hard to digest; *dys* = bad, ill, hard, &c., and *peptō* = to cook, to digest.]

Med.: Indigestion (q. v.).

"He told me that I've got a *dyspepsy*."—Southey: *The Doctor*, ch. xiii.

dŷs-pēp-tic, *a. & s.* [Gr. *dyspeptos* = bad or hard to digest.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of dyspepsia.

2. Suffering from or subject to dyspepsia.

"The only great writer who has disparaged Scott is his *dyspeptic* countryman, Carlyle."—Fraser's Magazine.

B. As subst.: A person suffering from or subject to dyspepsia.

***dŷs-phā-gī-æ**, ***dŷs-phā-gŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *dys* = bad, ill, and *phagēin* = to eat.]

Med.: A difficulty of swallowing.

***dŷs-phō-nī-æ**, ***dŷs-phō-nŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *dysphōnia*, from *dysphōnos*, from *dys* = bad, ill, and *phōnē* = a voice.]

Med.: A difficulty in speaking, arising from a disease or malformation of the organs.

dŷs-phōr-l-a, *s.* [Gr. *dysphoria* = pain hard to be borne; *dysphoros* = hard to bear; *dys* = hard, bad, &c., and *phoros* = bearing, carrying; *pheroō* = to bear.]

Med.: Morbid restlessness, producing wakefulness at night; the disease or morbid symptoms colloquially termed the Fidgets (q. v.). (Cheyne: *Wakefulness*, in *Cycl. Pract. Med.*)

***dŷs-phŷ-lŷ-lc**, *a.* [Formed with Greek pref. *dys* = bad, ill, &c., on analogy of *euphuistic* (q. v.).] Not euphuistic; not refined.

"It contains . . . two of the most execrably euphuistic or *dysphuistic* lines ever indited on us by man."—Swetnam: *A Study of Shakespeare*, ch. I., p. 62.

dŷs-pnō-æ, *s.* [Gr. *dyspnoia*, from *dys* = bad, ill, &c., and *pnōē* = breath; *pnōō* = to breathe.]

Med.: Difficulty of breathing.

***dŷs-pnō-lc**, *a.* [Greek *dyspnoikos* = short of breath.]

Med.: Suffering from shortness of breath; resulting from dyspnoea.

dŷss-nite, *s.* [Etym. not obvious.]

Min.: Sesquisulfate of Manganese. Dana considers it altered Fowlerite.

***dŷs-tēl-ē-ōl-l-ō-gŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *dys* = bad, ill; *telos* (genit. *teleos*) = end, purpose, and *logos* = a word, a discourse.] A word invented by Professor Haeckel, of Jena, to express that branch of physiology which treats of the apparent "purposelessness" observable in living organisms, such as the multitudinous cases of rudimentary and apparently useless structures. (Ogilvie.)

dŷs-thēt-lc, *a.* [Gr. *dysthetos* = ill-conditioned, from *dys* = bad, ill, and *thetos* = placed, situated; *tithēmi* = to place.]

Med.: Relating to a morbid state of the blood-vessels, or to a bad state of the body, dependent mainly upon the state of the circulating system.

dŷs-tōme, *a.* [Gr. *dys* = bad, ill, and *tomē* = a cutting; *temnō* = to cut.]

Min.: Having an imperfect fracture or cleavage.

dŷs-tōm-lc, **dŷs-tōm-ōus**, *a.* [Eng. *dystome* (e); -ic, -ous.]

Min.: The same as DYSTOME (q. v.).

dŷs-ūr-l-a, *s.* [DYSURY.]

dŷs-ūr-lc, *a.* [Gr. *dysourikos* = pertaining to dysuria; Fr. *dysurique*.] [DYSURY.]

Med.: Of or pertaining to dysuria.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dys-u-ry, **dys-ū-rī-a**, ***diss-u-ry**, *s.* [Greek *dysouria*, from *dys*=bad, ill, and *ouron*=urine.]

Med.: Difficulty and pain in passing urine; when extreme it is called stranguria, and entire suppression or retention is known as ischuria.

dys-yn-trī-bite, **dys-syn-trī-bite**, *s.* [Greek *dys*=with difficulty, and *syntribō*=to rub together.]
Mtn.: The same as GIESECKITE (q. v.).

dys-tic-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dytic(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of predaceous Beetles, abundant in stagnant water. When inactive or hibernating they conceal themselves in the thick tufts of aquatic herbage or in the soft mud. They become active in the early spring, and may be then seen moving in the water by the propulsion of their strong hind legs, and coming at intervals to the surface to breathe. The antennæ are smooth, and destitute of pubescence. There are three sub-families. They have the same faculty as the Carabidæ of emitting a fetid liquid for defensive purposes through the interval between the head and thorax. They are able to make good use of their wings, flying a considerable distance from pond to pond. Commonly, but erroneously, written *Dytiscidæ*.

dýt-i-cūs, *s.* [Gr. *dytikos*=fond of diving; *dyō*=to plunge.]

Entom.: A genus of predaceous water-beetles, the type of the family Dyticidæ (q. v.). *Dyticus marginalis* is one of the commonest pond insects, and the favorite tenant of many a juvenile aquarist's tank. Commonly, but erroneously, written *Dytiscus*.



Dytiscus.

dý-vóur, *s.* [Fr. *devoir*.] A debtor who cannot pay; a bankrupt who has made a *cessio bonorum* to his creditors.

"Thief, beggar, and dyvour were the softest terms."—Scott: *Red-gauntlet*, lett. ii.

dý-yn-is-tre, *s.* [Eng. *divine*, and suff. *-ster*.] A diviner, a soothsayer, a fortune-teller.

"As I can never, I can nat tellen wher.

Therfore I stynte, I nam no *dyvynistre*."—Chaucer: C. T., 2,812, 2,813.

džer-én, **džer-ón**, *s.* [A Tartar word.]

Zool.: *Procarpa gutturosa*, an antelope from Central Asia.

džig-gě-tal, *s.* [DJIGGETAL.]

tread, &c. The combination *ei* has two sounds, the first the same as long *e*, as in *receive*, *deceive*, &c.; the second that of long *a*, or French *è*, as in *reign*, *feign*, &c. The digraph *ie* has the sound of long *e*, as in *siege*, *believe*, &c.

E. As an initial is used for East, as in charts: *E*. by S.=East by South.

E. As a symbol is used:

1. In numerals: For 250.

2. In Chem.: For the element Erbium.

3. In Music:

(1) For the note Hypate in Greek music (q. v.).

(2) The key-note of the Church mode, called Phrygian.

(3) The note Elami in the system of Hexachords.

(4) The third note of the diatonic scale, corresponding to *mi* of the Italians.

(5) Properly restricted to the *E* above tenor C, the octave above it being represented by *e* and the octave below it by *EE*.

(6) The key having four sharps in its signature.

4. In Church Calendar: For the fifth of the Domical letters.

E. As a prefix (Lat. *e*, *ex*) is used to signify from, out of, or away from, and also privation. [Ex-.]

**e*, **ee*, *s.* [EYE.]

"About hya hals ane quhissil hung had he,

Was all his solace for tinsale of his *E*."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 90, 42.

¶ *Ee* of the day: Noon, midday.

ee-bree, *s.* Eye-brow.

ěagh, **ech*, **echē*, *a. & pron.* [A. S. *ælc*, or *ēlc*,

the latter being probably the correct form, from *ā* + *lic*, or *d* + *ge* + *lic*=aye-like or ever-like; Dut. *elk*; O. H. Ger. *ēogalth*; M. H. Ger. *iegetich*; Ger. *geglich*.]

A. as adj.: Every one of a number considered separately; all.

"Each man's happiness depends upon himself."—Sterne: *Letters*, No. 71.

B. as pron.: Every one of a number taken or considered separately.

"Let each

His adamantine coat gird well, and each

Fit well his helm." Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 541-43.

¶ The correspondent word to *each* is *other*; as,

"Let each esteem other better than himself."—Philippians ii. 3.

The two words are used elliptically; as,

"Tis said they eat each other."—Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, ii. 4.

That is, they eat, each eats the other.

**each-whēre*, *adv.* [Eng. *each*, and *where*.] Everywhere.

"The cases questioned are for the most part only such as you will confess, before the suspicion of anti-christian apostasy, to have obtained *eachwhere* in the church."—Bp. Hall: *Remains*, p. 309.

ēad, *ēd*, [A. S. *ēd*, *ed*.] An element in English names, signifying happiness, good fortune, or blessedness. Thus *Edward* (Eadward) signifies happy preserver, *Edgar* (Eadgar) happy power, *Edwin* (Eadwin) happy conqueror.

**ēad-ish*, *s.* [EDDISH.]

ē-a-gēr, **ē-gre*, *a.* [O. Fr. *eigre*, *aigre*; Fr. *aigre*=acid, sharp; Lat. *acerem*, accus. of *acer*=sharp, keen; Sp. *agrio*; Ital. & Port. *agro*.]

1. Sharp, acrid.

"She was like thing for hunger dead,

That had her life only by bread,

Kneden with eisel strong and egre."—

Romance of the Rose, 145-7.

*2. Sour, acid.

"It doth posset

And curd like eager droppings into milk."—

Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, i. 5.

*3. Sharp, keen, biting.

"A nipping and an eager air."—

Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, i. 4.

4. Full of asperity, bitter.

"Vex him with eager words."—

Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., ii. 6.

5. Impetuous, vehement, ardent.

(1) Of persons:

"Hunger will enforce them to be more eager."—

Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., i. 2.

(2) Of things:

"What shrill-voiced suppliant makes this eager cry?"—

Shakespeare: *Richard II.*, v. 3.

6. Ardently desirous; excited by an ardent desire to attain, obtain, or succeed in anything.

"Many whom shame would have restrained from leading the way to the prince's quarters were eager to imitate an example which they never would have set."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

¶ It is now followed by *for*, or an infinitive, but *of*, *on*, and *after* were formerly also used.

"His Numidian genius

Is well disposed to mischief, were he prompt

And eager on it." Addison: *Cato*, i. 1.

*7. Brittle, not ductile.

"Gold will be sometimes so eager, as artists call it, that it will as little endure the hammer as glass itself."—Locke.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *eager*, *earnest*, and *serious*: "*Eager* is used to qualify the desires or passions; *earnest* to qualify the wishes or sentiments; the former has either a physical or moral application, the latter altogether a moral application: a child is *eager* to get a plaything; a hungry person is *eager* to get food; a covetous man is *eager* to seize whatever comes within his grasp; a person is *earnest* in solicitation; *earnest* in exhortation; *earnest* in devotion. *Eagerness* is most faulty; it cannot be too early restrained; we can seldom have any substantial reason to be *eager*: *earnestness* is always taken in the good sense; it denotes the inward conviction of the mind, and the warmth of the heart when awakened by important objects. A person is said to be *earnest*, or in *earnest*; a person or thing is said to be *serious*: the former characterizes the object itself. In regard to persons, in which alone they are to be compared, *earnest* expresses more than *serious*; the former is opposed to lukewarmness, the latter to unconcernedness; we are *earnest* as to our wishes or our persuasions; we are *serious* as to our intentions: the *earnestness* with which we address others depends upon the force of our conviction; the *seriousness* with which we address them depends upon our sincerity, and the nature of the subject; the preacher *earnestly* exhorts his hearers to lay aside their sins; he *seriously* admonishes those who are guilty of irregularities." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

eager-hearted, *a.* Of eager heart.

"Every dog is eager-hearted,

All the four are in the race."

Wordsworth: *Incident Characteristic of a Dog*.

ē-a-gēr, **ea-gre*, **hi-gre*, **a-ker*, **ai-ker*, **ack-er*, **a-gar*, *s.* [A. S. *ēgor*, *ēdgor*, in compos. *ēgor-streām*, *ēdgor-streām*=ocean-stream; Icel. *ęgir*=ocean. (*Skeat.*)] The bore in a river, the commotion and high wave produced by the influx of the water of the ocean into the mouth of a river at the flow of the tide. [AKER, BORE (2), *s.*]

Like an eagle rode in triumph o'er the tide."

Dryden: *Threnodia Augustalis*, 135.

ē-a-gēr-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *eager*; *-ly*.]

*1. Sharply, keenly, bitterly.

"Abundance of rain froze so eagerly as it fell, that it seemed the depth of winter had of a sudden been come in."—Knolles: *History of the Turks*.

2. In an eager manner, ardently; with alacrity, eagerness, or impetuosity.

"The tidings were eagerly welcomed by the sanguine and unsuspicious people of France."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

ē-a-gēr-něss, *s.* [Eng. *eager*; *-ness*.]

*1. Sharpness, acidity, tartness, sourness.

"Asproa: full of sourness or eagerness."—Florio: *New World of Words*.

2. Impetuosity, vehemence, violence, ardor, zeal.

3. The state or quality of being eager or ardently desirous for anything; ardent desire.

"She knew her distance, and did angle for me

Madding my eagerness with her restraint."

Shakespeare: *All's Well*, v. 3.

ē-a-gle (1), *s. & a.* [Fr. *aigle*, from Lat. *aquila*=an eagle, so called from its color; *aquilus*=brown, dark-colored.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: In the same sense as II. 1.

II. Technically:

1. Ornithology:

(1) *Sing.*: Any bird of the sub-family Aquilinae. For details see ¶ (1), (2), &c.

(2) *Pl.*: The English name of the Aquilinae, a sub-family of Falconidæ. The beak is long, hooked only at the apex; the fourth quill is the largest. The average size of the species is larger than that of the other Falconidæ, but the greatest perfection of raptorial structure is in the sub-family Falconinae and its typical genus *Falco*. Compared with them the Aquilinae are cowardly birds. The eagles are generally distributed over the world. They lay about two eggs, white and spotted, especially at the thicker end.

2. *Her.*: The eagle, borne upon a spear, was used by the Persians as a standard in the battle of Cunaxa, B. C. 401. The Romans used eagles of silver, or more rarely of gold, carried in the same way as standards. They were first introduced about B. C. 104. The Napoleon dynasty of French rulers also adopted the eagle as their symbol. A double-headed eagle is the emblem of Russia, of Austria, and of Prussia. It is said to have been introduced as early as A. D. 802, by Charlemagne, who meant to suggest by it that the government, both of the Roman and German empires, was in his hands. The American White-headed or Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) is the emblem of the United States. Thero



THE fifth letter and the second vowel in the English language. It has three principal sounds, the first long, and corresponding to the sound of *i* in French and Italian, as in *me*; the second short, as in *men*; and the third like *a* or the French *è*, as in *there*. There is also the modification caused by the short or long *e* being followed by *r*, as in *her* and *here*.

The *u* or dropped sound of it, as in *camel*. *E* occurs in words more frequently than any other letter of the English alphabet, this being in a great measure due to the fact that it represents in many instances the Anglo-Saxon *a*, *e*, *o*, and *u*. It is pronounced with a medium opening of the mouth, the tongue being expanded to touch the upper molars, and the voice gently exhaled. *E* is largely used as a final vowel to lengthen the preceding syllable, being itself silent: as *man*, *mane*; *can*, *cane*. Sometimes, however, it exercises no influence on the preceding vowel, as in *gone*, *give*. It is also used after *c* and *g* to denote the softened sounds of those letters: *c* followed by *e* being pronounced as *s*, and *g* followed by *e*, as *je*. Up to the end of the fourteenth century the final *e* was in most cases pronounced, except before a vowel, or letter *h*: thus the first line of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* was pronounced as follows:

"When that Aprilē with his shourē swotē."

When the letter *e* is doubled the sound is the same as that of the long single *e*; as in *deem*, *seem*, &c. The digraph *ea* is, in most cases, sounded as long *e*, but occasionally as short *e*; as in *lead* (the metal),

bōl, *bōy*; *pōut*, *jōwl*; *cat*, *cell*, *chorus*, *ghin*, *bench*; *go*, *gem*; *thin*, *this*; *sin*, *as*; *expect*, *Xenophon*, *exist*. *ph* = *f*.
-*clan*, -*tian* = *shan*. -*tion*, -*sion* = *shūn*; -*tion*, -*sion* = *zhūn*. -*tious*, -*cious*, -*sious* = *shūs*. -*ble*, -*dle*, &c. = *bəl*, *dəl*.

is a White Eagle Order of Knighthood in Russia, and there are Orders of the Black, Golden, and Red Eagles in Germany.

¶ The eagle played a conspicuous part in the apotheosis of Roman Emperors. Herodian (iv. 2), after describing the firing of the funeral pile, says, "From the highest and smallest story, as from a pinnacle, an eagle is let loose to mount into the sky, which is believed by the Romans to carry the soul of the Emperor from earth to heaven, and from that time he is worshipped with the other gods." The medals struck in honor of an apotheosis show an altar with fire thereon, and the eagle, the bird of Jupiter, taking flight. Dryden refers to this custom in the opening lines of his *Heroic Stanzas on the late Lord Protector*.

8. *Numis.*: Various royal individuals and dynasties have placed the eagle on their coins. This was done notably by the Seleucids in Syria and the Ptolemies in Egypt. The following are the coins most frequently called Eagles:

(1) An old Irish coin, current about A. D. 1272. It was suppressed under Edward I.

(2) A gold coin current in the United States, equal to ten dollars; weight, 16.718 grammes, or 258 grains; fineness, .900. In 1870 coins of the same fineness and of proportional weight were struck, called the Double-eagle, Half-eagle, and Quarter-eagle.

4. *Astron.*: A constellation in the northern hemisphere. [AQUILA, 2.]

5. *Ecclesiology*: A lectern or reading-desk in churches, in the form of an eagle with outstretched wings.

B. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to an eagle: as, eagle wings.

¶ (1) *American Bald Eagle*: The same as *American White-tailed Eagle* (q. v.).

(2) *American White-tailed Eagle*: *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*. [EAGLE, II. 2.]

(3) *Booted Eagle*: *Aquila pennata*.

(4) *Cinereous Eagle*: The same as the *White-tailed Sea Eagle* (q. v.).

(5) *Crested Eagle*: The same as *Harpy Eagle* (q. v.).

(6) *Golden Eagle*: *Aquila chrysaetos*. The adults are colored differently from the young birds, the latter not attaining their mature colors till their third year. In the former the summit of the head and nape is of a lively golden red, the rest of the body dark brown, the tail gray barred with brown, the bill horn-color, the iris brown, the cere and feet yellow. There is, in the young birds, a great deal of white which ultimately disappears. Length of the adult, about three feet; expanse of wing, seven to eight feet. The golden eagle is a solitary bird. It breeds generally on the ledges of rocks. It is distributed over this country and Europe, the North of Asia, and is found also in India and the North of Africa. It feeds on the smaller quadrupeds, sometimes carrying off lambs. When it cannot obtain animals which itself has killed, it has no scruple about feeding on carrion. The longevity of the eagle is proverbial; one kept in confinement in Vienna is said to have lived 104 years.

(7) *Harpy Eagle*: *Thrasaetus harpyia*. It is called also the *Crested Eagle*. [HARPY.]

(8) *Martial Eagle*: *Spizaetus bellicosus*.

(9) *New Holland White Eagle*: *Astur Novæ Hollandiæ*.

(10) *Pondicherry Eagle*: *Haliastur Indus*. A small eagle found in India. It is called by Anglo-Indians the *Brahminy Kite*.

(11) *Ring-tail Eagle*: The same as *Golden Eagle* (q. v.).

(12) *Rough-footed Eagle*: *Aquila nævia*. A small eagle, a native of Central and Southern Europe, Western Asia, and India.

(13) *Sea Eagle*: [SEA EAGLE.]

(14) *White-tailed Sea Eagle*: *Haliaeetus albicilla*. Its length slightly exceeds that of the *Golden Eagle*, though its expansion of wing is less.

eagle-eyed, a.

1. *Lit.*: With eyes like an eagle; piercing; sharp-sighted as an eagle.

2. *Fig.*: Having sharp intellectual vision or discernment.

"This truth, Philosophy, though eagle-eyed
In nature's tendencies, oft overlooks."
Cowper: *Task*, ii. 174, 175.

eagle-feather, s. The feather of an eagle worn as a plume.

eagle-flighted, a. Having a flight like an eagle; having a high and sustained flight; mounting high.

eagle-hawk, s. An English designation given to the genus of eagles called by Cuvier *Morphnus*, and by Vieillot *Spizaetus*. They are found in South America.

eagle-owl, s.

1. *Sing.*: *Bubo maximus*. [BUBO (2).]

2. *Pl.*: Swainson's English designation for the genus *Nyctia*. They are of large size, have a small head without egrets, have prominent eyebrows, very small ears, short thickly-feathered tarsi, a short tail, and rather long wings.

eagle-plume, s. A plume made of the feathers from an eagle.

"Morena's eagle-plume adorned his crest."

Scott: *Don Roderick*, xxviii.

eagle-rays, s. pl.

Zool.: The name of the fishes belonging to genus *Myliobatis* (q. v.).

eagle-sighted, a. Having sight like that of the eagle; powerful or piercing in vision; eagle-eyed.

"What peremptory eagle-sighted eye

Dares look upon the heaven of her brow,

That is not blinded by her majesty?"

Shakespeare: *Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 3.

eagle-speed, s. Swiftness of flight like that of an eagle.

"Abrupt, with eagle-speed she cut the sky."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, l. 413.

eagle-spirit, s. A spirit like that of the eagle; a soaring spirit.

"Long years!—It tries the thrilling frame to bear

And eagle-spirit of a child of song."

Byron: *Lament of Tasso*, l.

eagle-standard, subst. A military standard, of which the essential part is the representation of an eagle.

"On eagle-standards and on arms he gazed."

Scott: *Don Roderick*, xlii.

eagle-stone, s. [ÆTITES.]

eagle-winged, a.

1. *Lit.*: Having wings like those of the eagle; having powerful wings enabling their possessor to soar.

"At his right hand Victory

Sat, eagle-winged." Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 763.

2. *Fig.*: Soaring high like an eagle.

"Eagle-winged pride."—Shakespeare: *Richard II.*, i. 3.

ē-a-gle (2), s. [A corruption of Malay *agila*, produced by similarity of sound to *aquila*=an eagle.]

eagle-wood, s.

1. The wood of *Aloexylon agallochum*.

2. That of two *Aquilarias*, viz.: *A. ovata* and *A. agallocha*. The same as *AGAL-WOOD* or *AGILA-WOOD* (q. v.). See also *AGALLOCH*, *Aloes-wood*, *Aquilaria*, and *Lign-aloes*.

***ēag-löss, s.** [Eng. *eagl(e)*, and fem. suff. *-eas*.] A female or hen eagle.

***ēag-lēt, *ēg-glet, *ēg-let, s. & a.** [English *eagl(e)*, and dim. suff. *-et*.]

A. *As subst.*: A young or little eagle.

"As the young eaglet rises self-inspired."

Boysie: *Death of Marq. of Tavistock*.

B. *As adj.*: Soaring, ambitious.

"This glare of luxury

Is but to tempt, to try the eaglet gaze

Of my young soul."

Moore: *Veiled Prophet of Khorassan*.

ēa-gre, s. [EAGER, s.]

eam, eame, *eme, *eem, s. [A. S. *eam*; Dut. *oom*; Ger. *oheim*.] [EME.] An uncle. (Obsolete except in a few provincial dialects.)

"He com his eam to socour."—Robert de Brunne, p. 17.

ēan, *een, *eene, *yeen, *yeen, v. t. & i. [A. S. *eanian*, *eanigan*.] [YEAN.]

A. *Trans.*: To bring forth.

B. *Intrans.*: To bring forth young.

ēan-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [EAN.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of bearing young.

eaning-time, s. The time or season of bearing young.

"He stuck them up before the fulsome ewes,

Who, then conceiving, did in eaning-time

Fall parti-colored lambs."

Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

***ēan-līng, *eane-ling, s.** [Eng. *ean*, and dimin. suff. *-ling*.] A lamb just brought forth or dropped.

"All the canelings which were streaked and pied

Should fall as Jacob's hire."

Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

ēar (1), *ere, s. [A. S. *ēare*; cogn. with Dut. *oor*; Icel. *eyra*; Sw. *öra*; Dan. *øre*; M. H. Ger. *ore*; Ger. *ohr*; Lat. *auris*; Goth. *auso*; Gr. *ous*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

"Breathe it in mine ear."—Shakespeare: *Two Gentlemen*, iii. 1.

(2) That portion of the organ of hearing which stands prominent.

"His master shall bore his ear through with an aul."—Exodus, xxi. 6.

(3) The sense or power of hearing; the power or faculty of judging of and distinguishing sounds.

"You have a quick ear."—Shakespeare: *Two Gentlemen*, iv. 2.

(4) *Hearing*.

"Ever he said that, close and near,

A lady's voice was in his ear."

Scott: *Marmion*, vi. 82.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Any prominence from a larger body; a small projection on an object, usually for support or attachment; as, (a) The ear of a bucket or cooking-pot to which the bail is attached. The ear or lug of a sugar or salt-boiling kettle by which it is supported on the walls of the furnace. The ear of a shell is imbedded in the metal, and serves for inserting the hooks by which the projectile is lifted. (b) The canon of a bell, the part by which it is suspended.

"There are some vessels, which, if you offer to lift by the belly or bottom, you cannot stir them; but are soon removed if you take them by the ears."—Taylor: *Holy Living*.

(2) The head; the person.

"Their warlike force was sore weakened, the city beaten down about their ears, and most of them wounded."—Knolles: *Historie of the Turkes*.

(3) The highest part or point of a man; the top.

(4) Favorable notice or attention; heed, regard.

"Thou hast achieved a part; hast gained the ear

Of Britain's senate to thy glorious cause."

Cowper: *To William Witherforce, Esq.*

(5) A disposition to like or dislike what is heard; judgment, opinion, taste.

(6) A window, a door.

"My house's ears, I mean my casements."

Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 5.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anatomy*:

(1) *Human Anat.*: The organ of hearing is divided into three parts, the external ear, the middle or tympanum, and the internal or labyrinth. The external consists of the pinna or funnel, which collects the vibrations of the air producing sound, and the meatus or tube which conveys the vibrations to the tympanum; in its lining-membrane are the ceruminous glands, which secrete the wax of the ear. The middle ear or tympanum is an irregular bony cavity within the petrous bone, having behind it the mastoid cells; it contains three small bones, the malleus or hammer, the incus or anvil, and the stapes or stirrup, covered by the membrana tympani extending from the meatus in three layers, an external, epidermal; middle, fibrous and muscular; internal, mucous. The ligaments are three in number, the muscles four, and the foramina or openings ten, five large and five small. The labyrinth or internal ear is very complex, and consists of a membranous and osseous part, the latter showing a series of cavities tunneled through the petrous bone, and divided into vestibule, semicircular canals, and cochlea, the first lying nearest the tympanum, the others beneath, the last about one and a half inches in length, making two and a half spiral turns round the modiolus or central axis, and divided into two passages by a thin porous bony plate: the zonula ossea lamina spiralis. The auditory nerve divides at the bottom of the meatus auditorius internus into two, the vestibular and the cochlear; the arteries arise chiefly from the auditory branch of the superior cerebellar artery.

(2) *Comp. Anat.*: The simplest form of ear, as in some crustacea and fishes, is simply a cavity in the solid part of the head filled with liquid and lined by a membrane on which the auditory nerve is distributed; these live in water, but those crustacea chiefly living in air, and most fishes, have the vestibule open on its external side, covered in by a membrane. In this simple form, the force of the vibrations is increased by minute stony concretions, otoliths, suspended in the fluid of the cavity. In all vertebrate animals above the inferior reptiles, we have the tympanum or drum with its membrane and chain of bones in addition to the internal ear, and in the mammalia, we have in addition the external ear, and also prolonged from the vestibule or first portion of the internal ear, we have the semicircular canals, and the cochlea. In birds the cochlea is nearly straight instead of spiral, though like that of man it is divided by a membranous partition, the organ which enables us to judge of the pitch of sounds. The cochlea is quite rudimentary in reptiles, and in fishes it does not exist at all.

2. *Physiol.*: [HEARING.]

3. *Machinery*:

(1) The loop or ring on the ram of a pile-driver, by which it is lifted.

(2) One of the two projecting parts on the portions of an eccentric strap by which they are bolted together.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; try, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

4. Music:

(1) In the metallic mouth-pipe of an organ. One of the pair of soft metal plates at each end of the slit or mouth of the pipe, which may be bent more or less over the opening to qualify the tone.

(2) A nice or delicate perception of the differences of sounds, or of consonances and dissonances, time and rhythm.

"She has a delicate ear, and her voice is music."—*Richardson*.

5. Print.: A projection on the edge of the frisket; or one on the edge of the composing-rule.

† (1) *Artificial ear*: An auricle having the shape of the natural ear, and worn as an ear-trumpet, to collect the waves of sound and conduct them by a tube to the *meatus auditorius*. Usually made of gutta-percha colored to resemble nature, and attached by clasps to the natural ear. [AURICLE.]

(2) *Up to the ears*: Completely, very greatly or deeply.

"A cavalier was up to the ears in love with a very fine lady."—*L'Étranger*.

(3) *Over ears, or over head and ears*: Completely, so as to be overwhelmed; as, He is over head and ears in debt.

(4) *All ear*: All attention, very attentive.

"I was all ear,
And took in strains that might create a soul
Under the ribs of death."—*Milton: Comus, 560-62.*

(5) *To be by the ears, to fall (or go) together by the ears*: To be at loggerheads, to disagree, to fall out, to quarrel, to scuffle.

"Were half to half the world by the ears, and he
Upon my party, I'd revolt."

Shakespeare: Coriolanus, i. 1.

(6) *To set by the ears*: To raise or cause strife between.

"She used to carry tales from one another, till she had set the neighborhood together by the ears."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. of John Bull.*

(7) *At first ear*: At first hearing; immediately.

"A believing at first ear is delivered by others."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors, bk. i., ch. v.*

ear-ache, s. [EARACHE.]

ear-bored, a. Having the ears bored, as a sign of servitude.

"And she, like to some servile ear-bored slave,
Must play and sing."—*Bp. Hall: Satires, vi. 1.*

ear-brush, s. A toilet instrument for cleaning the ear. A bulb of sponge on a handle; an aurilave.

ear-bussing, a. Kissing—that is, told in—the ear.

"Ear-bussing arguments."

Shakespeare: Lear, ii. 1. (Quarto.)

ear-cap, s. A cover to protect the ears against cold.

**ear-confession, s.* Auricular confession.

"Pilgrimages, ear-confessions, and other Popish matters."—*Bale: Select Works, p. 51.*

ear-cornet, s. A small auricle which is contained within the hollow of the outer ear, and has a short tube to keep open the *meatus auditorius* in cases of contraction or the presence of polypi; an ear-trumpet.

ear-deafening, a. So loud as to deafen the ears.

"The ear-deafening voice o' the oracle,
Kin to Jove's thunder."

Shakespeare: Winter's Tale, iii. 1.

**ear-deep, a.* Reaching the ear only.

"So content with ear-deep melodies."

Southey: Triumph of Woman, 376.

**ear-dropper, s.* An eaves-dropper.

"It is possible an ear-dropper might hear such things talked at cock-pits and dancing-schools."—*Hacket: Life of Williams, ii. 81. (Davies.)*

ear-drum, s.

Anat.: [TYMPANUM.]

ear-erecting, a. Raising his ears; hence, lively, active, fresh.

"He chirrup brisk his ear-erecting steed."

Cowper: Task, iii. 9.

**ear-finger, s.* The little finger.

"Or if that cannot be found, let blood of the veins which is between the ring-finger and the ear-finger."—*Burrough: Method of Physic (1624).*

**ear-kissing, a.* The same as EAR-BUSSING, for which it is the reading in the folios.

ear-like, a. Like an ear.

ear-mark, s.

1. A distinguishing mark of any kind, whether intentional or otherwise.

"I know he has had it—it bears his ear-mark."—*G. W. Conklin: Manual.*

2. A distinguishing mark, as the cutting of the ear of a sheep, by which its owner may identify it as his property.

"Money is said to have no ear-mark."—*Wharton.*

ear-muff, s. A small velvet or woolen covering to protect the ears in cold weather. They are generally held in place by a wire spring or an elastic band.

ear of Dionysius, s. An acoustic instrument named after the sound-conducting orifice in the roof of the dungeons where the old Sicilian tyrant kept his prisoners. It has a large mouthpiece to collect the sound, which a flexible tube conducts to the ear of the person. It is especially adapted for enabling the very deaf to hear general conversation, lectures, sermons, &c.

ear-pick, s.

Surge.: A small scoop to extract hardened cerumen from the *meatus auditorius*, or foreign matters from the external ear.

ear-piercing, a. Shrill.

"The ear-piercing fife."—*Shakespeare: Othello, iii. 3.*

**ear-reach, s.* Hearing distance, ear-shot.

"Within the ear-reach of his words."—*Fuller: Holy State, v. 18.*

**ear-rent, s.* Payment made by mutilation or loss of the ears.

"A hole to thrust your head in, for which you should pay ear-rent."—*Ben Jonson.*

ear-ring, s. A pendant or ornament worn hanging from the ears. This ornament has been worn by both sexes from the earliest times in Oriental countries, but among the Greeks and Romans its use was confined to females. It was usually constructed of gold, of various forms, very finely wrought, and set with pearls and precious stones. The ears in the statue of the Medicean Venus are pierced, and probably were at one time ornamented with earrings. (*Fairholt.*)

"With gold and silver they increase his store,
And gave the precious ear-rings which they wore."

Sandys.

ear-shell, s.

Zoology.

1. *Sing.*: The English name of the gasteropodous genus *Helix*. It is so called from the ear-shaped character of its shell. About 75 recent species are known. [*HALIOTIS.*]

2. *Pl.*: The family *Haliotidae*, of which *Haliotis* is the type.

ear-shot, s. Hearing distance.

"Gomez, stand you out of ear-shot."—*Dryden: Spanish Friar, ii. 3.*

**ear-shrift, s.* Auricular confession.

"The Papists' lenten preparation of forty days ear-shrift."—*Cartwright: Admonition.*

**ear-sore, a. & s.*

A. As adj.: Morose, peevish, quarrelsome; apt to take offense.

B. As subst.: Anything which offends or displeases the ear as an eye-sore displeases or offends the eye. "The perpetual jangling of the chimes . . . is no small ear-sore to us."—*J. Browne: Works, i. 306.*

ear-speculum, s.

Surge.: An instrument for distending the exterior canal of the ear, in removing indurated wax, or other explorations and operations; an otoscope.

**ear-sports, s. pl.* Entertainments of song or music. (*Holland: Plutarch.*)

ear-syringe, s. An instrument for injecting the ear with a liquid or medicated vapor. An ordinary syringe may answer the usual purposes of cleanliness, softening indurated wax, &c., but this instrument has a further capacity. It consists of an india-rubber air-bag, a flexible tube, a bulb of hard-rubber, made in two pieces, which screw together, and contain a sponge to hold chloroform or other liquid; and a perforated bulb. It is particularly used in treating diseases of the middle ear. The sponge being previously moistened, the nozzle of the bulb is placed in one nostril, the other is closed by the finger of the surgeon, the mouth is also closed, and the patient, having previously taken a mouthful of water, is told to swallow, and just as he is doing this, the surgeon compresses the air-bag, and sends the iodized air into the faucal orifice of the eustachian tube, and if the drum be perforated, into the cavity of the tympanum.

ear-trumpet, s. An instrument designed for the collection and conduction of sounds. By increasing the size of the auricle, a much larger volume of sound is gathered than by the natural ear without such aid. The ear-trumpet for the assistance of the partially deaf is believed to have been invented by Baptista Porta about 1600. Kircher describes the funnel and tube for conveying sound, the device which is now so common for conveying intelligence

between apartments and shops, in dwellings, warehouses, and factories. Dr. Arnott, a physician, who became partially deaf from a cold contracted in traveling, first devised the pair of shells or artificial ears which extend the surface displayed to gather the tremulous air. There are two qualities required in a speaking-tube: that it shall concentrate a large amount of sound in a small space; and, secondly, that it shall not stifle the sounds within the tube itself.



Gutta-percha seems to answer the latter conditions better than any other material. Ear-trumpets are of several descriptions; their essential characteristic is that they have a narrow aperture at one end to be placed close to the ear, while the other opening is large and bell-shaped. The waves of sound collected from the wide expanse of the one extremity are concentrated as they flow toward the other, and in that state enter the ear. The ear-trumpet is a speaking trumpet reversed.

ear-wax, s. [CERUMEN, EARWAX.]

**ear-witness, s.* One who attests or can attest anything as heard with his own ears. [Cf. EYE-WITNESS.]

"All present were ear-witnesses, even of each particular branch of a common indictment."—*Hooker.*

ear-wort, s.

Bot.: A plant, *Hedyotis auricularia*, a native of Ceylon, so called from its being supposed to be good for relieving or curing deafness.

**ear (2) *er, s.* [A. S. *ear*; Northumb. *ehar*; cogn. with Dut. *aar*; Icel. *Dan.*, & Sw. *ax* (= *ahs*); Goth. *ahs*; O. H. Ger. *ahir*; M. H. Ger. *ehar*; Ger. *ähre*. (*Skeat.*)] A spike or head of corn; that part of cereals which contains the flour and seed.

"From several grains he had eighty stalks with very large ears, full of large corn."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

**ear (1), *er-i-en, *er-en, v. t.* [A. S. *erian*, *erigan*; cogn. with M. H. Ger. *eren*, *ern*; Icel. *erja*; Fr. *arain*; Lat. *aro*; Gr. *arōō*.] To plow, to till, to cultivate.

"Let them go
To ear the land, that hath some hope to grow,
For I have none."—*Shakespeare: Richard II., iii. 2.*

**ear (2), v. t.* [EAR (1), s.] To listen to attentively; to drink in with the ears.

"I ear'd her language, liv'd in her eyes, coz."
Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 1.

**ear (3), v. i.* [EAR (2), s.] To shoot as in ears; to form ears as corn.

"It cannot ear well by means of heat."—*Holland: Plutarch, p. 825.*

**ear-g-ble, a.* [Eng. *ear* (1), v.; -able.] That can be plowed or tilled; arable.

"So well for meadow, pasture, as earable, &c."—*Archæologia, xiii. 315.*

**ear-âche, s.* [Eng. *ear*, and *ache* (q. v.).] An ache or pain in the ear.

**ear-âl, a.* [Eng. *ear*; -al.] Receiving with the ear; hearers only, and not doers.

"They are not true penitents that are merely earal, verbal, and worded men."—*Hewitt: Sermons (1658), p. 34.*

**ear-côc-kle, s.* [Eng. *ear*, and *cockle*.]

Bot. Pathol.: A disease of wheat, in most places called Purples. The grain becomes blackened and contracted, owing to the presence of a multitude of small worms belonging to the genus *Vibrio*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

**eard-fold, *erd-folc, s.* The people of any particular country.

**eard, v. t. & i.* [A. S. *eardian*.] [EARD, s.]

A. Trans.: To put in the earth; to inter; to put into a grave.

"Næbody ever ken'd whare his uncle the prior earded him; or what he did w' his gowd and silver."—*Scott: Antiquary, ch. xiv.*

**E. Intrans.*: To live, to dwell.

"Ha ne mahen nawt somen earden in hevne."—*Half Meidenhad, p. 43.*

**eard-ing, s.* [A. S. *eardung*.] A dwelling-place, a habitation.

**earding-stowe, *erding-stowe, s.* A dwelling-place.

bôil, boÿ; pôut, jôw!; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shæn. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tîon, -sîon = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël.

ëared (1), *a.* [Eng. *ear* (1), *s.*; -*ed*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Furnished with ears or the organs of hearing.
2. Furnished with an ear or handle.

II. Technically:

1. *Her.*: An epithet applied to animals borne in coat-armour, having the ears of a different tincture from that of the rest of the body. Such animals are said to be *eared* of such a metal or color.

2. *Bot.*: Auriculate; having two small, rounded lobes at the base, as the leaf of *Salvia officinalis*. (Lindley.)

ëared (2), *a.* [Eng. *ear* (3), *s.*; -*ed*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: Bearing corn.

"The covert of the thrice-eared field
Saw stately Ceres to her passion yield."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, v. 169, 160.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: Having developed into ear, having the inflorescence fully formed.

2. *Agric.*: A term applied at the stage when the leaf and ear differ in color.

ëared, *pa. par.* or *a.* [EAR (1), *v.*]

***eare-wick**, *s.* [EARWIG.] The old form of earwig.

"I'm afraid
'Tis with one worm, one *earewick* overlaid."
Carterwright: *Poems* (1651).

***ëar-ing** (1), *pr. par., a. & s.* [EAR (1), *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

A. As subst.: [A. S. *eriung*.] A plowing, tilling, or cultivating of land.

"Yet there are five years, in the which there shall neither be *earing* nor harvest."—*Gen.* xlv. 6.

***ëar-ing** (2), *pr. par., a. & s.* [EAR (3), *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of coming into ear as corn.

"There is a third required for the *earing* and hardening of the corn."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 530.

***ëar-ing**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: The rope which lashes the upper corner of a sail to its yard. The reef-earings are used to lash the ends of the reef-band to the yard.

***ëar-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *ear*; -*ish*.] Auricular.

"His [Antichrist's] idolatrous altars, his *earish* confession."—*Bacon: Works*, iii. 4.

***ëarl**, ***erl**, ***erle**, *s.* [A. S. *eorl* = a warrior, a hero; cogn. with Icel. *jarl*, *earl* = a warrior; O. S. *erl* = a man. "Earl", the same as the Danish *jarl*, was, I believe, originally a contraction of *aldor* (senior), elder, and, therefore, *aldor* or alderman were originally the same word. On this Max Müller appends a note: "That A. S. *earl* was a contraction of *aldor* is first pointed out by Lappenberg in his *History of England*. *Ealdor* or *aldor* in Anglo-Saxon denotes princely dignity, without any definition of function whatever." (*Max Müller: Science of Language* (6th ed.), vol. ii., p. 280.)] An English title of nobility, the third in rank, being next below that of marquis, and next above that of viscount. It is the representative of the Norman title of count (q. v.), and originally the earls, like the counts, had jurisdiction over a certain district or shire, whence they were called also Shiremen. The title now is wholly unconnected with any territorial jurisdiction. The earl's coronet consists of a richly-chased circle of gold, having on the upper edge eight strawberry leaves, between each pair of which is a pearl on a spire rising above the leaves; the cap is similar to that of a duke. [DUKE.]



Earl's Coronet.

Henceforth be *earls*, the first that ever Scotland
For such an honor named."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 8.

***ëarl-marshāl**, ***erle-marshāl**, ***ëarl-marshāl**, *s.*

1. An English officer of state, ranking eighth in precedence. His office is one of great antiquity, and was formerly of considerable importance. He is the head of the college of arms, with whom resides the determination of all questions relating

to arms and grants of armorial bearings. The office is now hereditary, being held by the Dukes of Norfolk.

*2. One who has the chief care of military solemnities.

"The marching troops through Athens take their way,
The great *earl-marshāl* orders their array."
Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, iii. 530, 531.

***ëar-lāp**, *s.* [Eng. *ear*, and *lap*.] The tip of the ear.

***ëarl-dōm**, *s.* [Eng. *earl*; -*dom*.]

1. The seignior or jurisdiction of an earl.

"The duke of Clarence having married the heir of the earl of Ulster, and by her having all the earldom of Ulster, carefully went about redressing evils."—*Spenser: Present State of Ireland*.

2. The rank, title, or position of an earl.

"Mac Callum More, penniless and deprived of his earldom, might, at any moment, raise a serious civil war."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

***ëarl-dor-man**, *s.* [ALDERMAN.]

***ëar-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *ear*; -*less*.] Without or deprived of ears.

"*Earless* on high stood unabashed Defoe."

Pope: *Dunciad*, ii. 147.

***ëar-lēt**, *s.* [Eng. *ear*; dimin. suff. -*let*.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*, &c.: A little ear.

2. (*Pl. Bot.*): Peculiar indentations in the leaves of the *Foliosae hepaticae*. (Thomé.)

***ëar-li-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *early*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being early, forward, or in advance.

"The goodness of the crop is a great gain, if the goodness answer the earliness of coming up."—*Bacon*.

***ëarl-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *earl*; -*ish*.] Like an earl.

***ëarl-ish-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *earlish*; -*ness*.] The qualities or characteristics of an earl.

"'Earliness!' I never heard of such a word." "If there is not such a word, there ought to be. Girl is represented by girlishness; why not earl by earliness?"—*Mortimer Collins: Two Plunges for a Pearl*, vol. iii., p. 114.

***ëar-lōck**, *s.* [Eng. *ear*, and *lock*.] A lock or curl of hair worn on the cheek near to the ear by men of fashion in the early part of the seventeenth century; a love-lock.

"These love-locks, or earlocks, in which too many of our nation have of late begun to glory."—*Prynne: Unloveliness of Love-locks*, p. 3.

***ëar-lȳ**, ***ëar-lich**, ***ëer-li**, ***ëre-liche**, ***erliche**, ***ëare-ly**, ***ëre-ly**, *adv. & a.* [A. S. *ærlīce* = early (*adv.*), from *ær*=sooner, and *līc*=like.]

A. As adverb:

1. In good time, soon, betimes.

"By the cause that they shulden rise,
Early amowre for to seen the sight."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 2,490, 2,491.

2. Toward, in or near the beginning.

"Early in 1661 took place a general election."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

3. Soon in life.

"Samuel began his acquaintance with God early, and continued it late."—*Bp. Hall: Contemplations; Meeting of Saul and Samuel*.

4. Soon or betimes in the day.

"Erely when the daie was light."—*Gower*, v.

B. As adjective:

1. Soon or in advance, as compared with something else; as, an *early* crop.

2. Coming before or in advance of the usual time.

"As an *early* spring we see."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., i. 3.

3. First, toward, in or near the beginning.

"But, as he lay in the morning light, his face for a moment
Seemed to assume once more the forms of its earlier
manhood."

Longfellow: *Evangeline*, ii. 5.

4. In good time, not advanced in the day.

"At these early hours shake off
The golden slumber of repose."

Shakesp.: *Pericles*, iii. 2.

early English, *a. & s.*

A. As adjective:

1. *Arch.*: [Early English Architecture.]

2. *Philol.*: An epithet most properly employed to designate the period between 1250 A. D. and 1350 A. D. but commonly used to express any period between 1250 A. D. and the close of the fifteenth century. [ENGLISH.]

B. As subst.: The language of England in the periods described in A. 2.

Early English Architecture: The first of the pointed or Gothic styles of architecture used in England. It immediately succeeded the Norman

toward the end of the twelfth century, and gradually merged into the Decorated at the end of the thirteenth. The moldings consist of alternated rounds and deeply-cut hollows, with small fillets, producing a strong effect of light and shadow.

The arches are usually equilateral or lancet-shaped, though drop-arches are frequently met with, and sometimes pointed segmented arches; trefoil and cinquefoil arches are also often used in small openings and panelings. The doorways of this style, in large buildings, are often divided into two, by a single shaft or small pin, with a quatrefoil or other ornament. The windows are almost universally of long and narrow proportions, and are used singly, or in combinations of two, three, five, and seven; when thus combined, the space between them sometimes but little exceeds the width of the mullions of the latter styles. Groined ceilings are very common in this style. The pillars usually consist of small shafts arranged round a larger circular pier, but others of a different kind are sometimes found. The capitals consist of plain moldings, or are enriched with foliage and sculpture characteristic of the style.

Early English Architecture.
West Front of Salisbury Cathedral.

earm, *v. i.* [YIRM.] To whine, to complain.

***ëar-mark**, *s.* [Eng. *ear*, and *mark*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A mark on the ear by which a sheep is known and identified.

"Sir J. Perrot [in 1584] ordered the Irish to mark all their cattle with pitch or earmark, on pain of forfeiture."—*Cox: Hist. of Ireland*.

*2. Any distinguishing or distinctive mark or feature.

"The very earmark of the age we live in."—*Stephens: Add. to Speim. Hist. Sac.* (1698), p. 235.

II. Law: Any mark made upon anything for the purpose of identification.

***ëar-mark**, *v. t.* [Eng. *ear*, and *mark*, *v.*]

1. *Lit.*: To mark, as sheep, by cutting or splitting the ear.

"For fear lest we like rogues should be reputed,
And for earmarked beasts abroad be bruted."
Spenser: Mother Hubbard's Tale, 188.

2. *Fig.*: To set or place a distinguishing or distinctive mark upon.

"No peculiarity of style *earmarks* the borrowed phrase."—*Spectator*, Oct., 1881, p. 1,388.

***ëar-marked**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [EARMARK, *v.*]

***ëar-mark-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EARMARK, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of marking with any private mark for purposes of identification.

***ëarn** (1), ***er-ni-en**, ***earne** (1), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *earnian*; cogn. with O. H. Ger. & M. H. Ger. *arnēn*, *arnōn*; Ger. *ernten* = to reap; O. H. Ger. & M. H. Ger. *arin*, *aren*, *arn*; Ger. *ernte*=harvest.]

A. Transitive:

1. To gain as the reward or wage of labor or of any service or performance; to become entitled to as recompense for work done.

"And then with threat
Doth them compell to worke to *earne* their meat."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, iv. 31.

2. To merit, deserve, or become entitled to as the result of any actions, or course of conduct, whether that which is earned is received or not.

"Winning cheap the high repute,
Which he through hazard huge must *earn*."

Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 472, 473.

B. Intrans.: To merit, deserve, or gain anything as recompense for work or labor done.

***ëarn** (2), ***earne** (2), *v. i.* [YARN.] To yearn, to desire greatly, to long.

"And ever as he rode his heart did *earne*
To prove his puissance in battle brave."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, i. i. 3.

***ëarn** (3), ***ern**, *v. i.* [A. S. *irnan*, *yrnan* = to run; Ger. *gerinnen*=to curdle; *rinnen*=to run together.] [RUN, *v.*] To curdle as milk.

"Hang it up for three weeks together; in which time it will be earned by the bladder."—*Mazwell: Sel. Trans.*, p. 275.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ā. qu = kw.

earn, s. [ERNE.] An eagle.

"They gleamed on many a dusky tarn,
Haunted by the lonely earn."
Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iii. 29.

earn-blitter, earn-bleater, s. The snipe; *Scolopax gallinago*.

"The earn-bleater, or the snipe's crow,
Was like to melt her very heart awa."
Ross: *Helenore*, p. 58.

earned, pa. par. or a. [EARN (1), v.]

ĕar-nĕst, s. & a. [A. S. *earnest*=seriousness; cogn. with Dut. *ernst*; O. H. Ger. *ernust*; M. H. Ger. *ernest*; Ger. *ernst*.]

A. As substantive:

1. Seriousness; a serious reality, as distinguished from jesting or a feigned appearance; most frequently found in the phrase, in *earnest*.

"Take heed that this jest do not one day turn to earnest."—Sidney.

2. A serious or earnest object or business.

"But the main business and earnest of the world is money, dominion, and power."—L'Estrange.

B. As adjective:

1. Ardent, eager, or zealous in the performance of any act or the pursuit of any object; warm, importunate.

"He which prayeth in due sort, is thereby made the more attentive to hear; and he which heareth, the more earnest to pray for the time which he bestow."—Hooker.

2. Intent, fixed, eager.

"On that prospect strange,
Their earnest eyes they fixed."
Milton: *P. L.*, x. 552, 553.

*3. Serious, important, grave.

"They whom earnest lets do often hinder from being partakers of the whole, have yet this the length of divine service, opportunity for access unto some reasonable part thereof."—Hooker.

4. Heartfelt, sincere; as, an *earnest* prayer.

¶ For the difference between *earnest* and *eager*, see **EAGER**.

ĕar-nĕst, *er-nĕs, *er-nĕs, s. [Wel. *ernes*=an earnest-penny; *ern*=a pledge; *erno*=to give a pledge; cogn. with Gael. *earlas*=an earnest; Prov. Eng. *arles*. (Skeat.)]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. Anything which gives assurance; pledge, or promise of something to come.

"It is an earnest of a farther good
That I mean to thee."
Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, i. 6.

II. Law: Something given by a buyer to a seller as a token or pledge to bind the bargain; a part or portion of goods delivered into the possession of the buyer at the time of the sale as a pledge or security for the complete fulfillment of the contract.

"But if any part of the price is paid down, if it be but a penny, or any portion of the goods delivered by way of earnest, the property of the goods is absolutely bound by it; and the vendee may recover the goods by action, as well as the vendor may the price of them. And such regard does the law pay to earnest as an evidence of a contract, that, by the Statute of Frauds, 29 Car. II. c. 3, no contract for the sale of goods, to the value of £10 or more, shall be valid, unless the buyer actually receives part of the goods sold, by way of earnest on his part; or unless he gives part of the price to the vendor by way of earnest to bind the bargain, or in part of payment; or unless some note in writing of the bargain be made and signed by the party, or his agent, who is to be charged with the contract."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. ii, ch. 38.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *earnest* and *pledge*: "In the proper sense, the *earnest* is given as a token of our being in earnest in the promise we have made; the *pledge* signifies a security by which we are engaged to indemnify for a loss. The *earnest* has regard to the confidence inspired; the *pledge* has regard to the bond or tie produced; when a contract is only verbally formed, it is usual to give *earnest*; whenever money is advanced, it is common to give a *pledge*. In the figurative application the terms bear the same analogy; a man of genius sometimes, though not always, gives an *earnest* in youth of his future greatness; children are the dearest *pledges* of affection between parents." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

earnest-money, s. The same as **EARNST, s.** II.

***ĕar-nĕst-fŭl, *er-nĕst-fŭl, a.** [Eng. *earnest*; *-ful*(1).] Full of or deserving earnestness, attention, or anxiety.

"Let us stint of earnestful matere."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 9,051.

ĕar-nĕst-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *earnest*; *-ly*.]

1. In an earnest manner; with earnestness, ardor, or zeal; warmly, eagerly.

"The king by his agents earnestly pressed them to grant him present supplies for the use of his army."—Ludlow: *Memoirs*, i. 7.

2. With earnest or fixed gaze; intently.

"He looked upon it earnestly,
Without an accent of reply."
Byron: *Siege of Corinth*, xxi.

ĕar-nĕst-nĕss, s. [Eng. *earnest*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality of being earnest; eagerness, warmth, ardor, zeal, vehemence.

"Often with a solemn earnestness,
More than, indeed, belonged to such a trifle,
He begged of me to steal it."
Shakesp.: *Othello*, v. 2.

2. Solemnity, seriousness, gravity.

"There never was a charge maintained with such a show of gravity and earnestness, which had a slighter foundation to support it."—Atterbury.

3. Solicitude, care, intensity of attention.

"With overstraining, and earnestness of finishing their pieces, they often did them more harm than good."—Dryden.

***ĕar-n-fŭl, a.** [English *earn* (2), v.; *-ful*(1)]

Anxious, yearning; causing anxiety or yearning.

"Whatever charms might move a gentle heart
I oft have tried, and showed the earnest smart
Which eats my breast."
P. Fletcher: *Piscatory Ecloges*, s. 8.

***ĕar-n-ĭng (1), pr. par., a. & s.** [EARN (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: [A. S. *earnung*.]

1. The act of gaining recompense for labor, services, or performance.

2. That which is earned, gained, or merited; wages, reward. (Generally used in the plural.)

"To the nearest town
He duly went with what small overplus
His earnings might supply."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. 1.

***ĕar-n-ĭng (2), pr. par., a. & s.** [EARN (3), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Rennet, or that which curdles or coagulates milk.

"Many cheeses are spoiled by giving too great or too small a proportion of rennet or earning to the milk."—Maxwell: *Sel. Trans.*, p. 276.

earning-grass, s.

Bot.: Common butterwort.

"*Pinguicula vulgaris*, steep-grass, *earning-grass*."—Lightfoot, p. 1,131.

***earsh, s.** [Eng. *ear* (1), v.]

1. A plowed field.

"Fires oft are good on barren *earshes* made,
With crackling flames to burn the stubble blade."
May: *Virgil*; *Georgic* i.

2. Eddish.

***ĕarst, adv.** [ERST.] Once, formerly, at first.

"Which is through rage more strong than both were erst."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. viii. 18.

***ĕt at earst:** At length, in time.

"For from the golden age that first was named,
It's now at earst became a stonish one."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. ii. (Introd.)

***ĕarth, *erd, *erde, *eorth, *eorthie, *erthe, s. & a.** [A. S. *eorthe*; cogn. with Icel. *jörð*; Dut. *aarde*; Dan. & Sw. *jord*; Goth. *airtha*; Ger. *erde*; and perhaps from Gr. *era*=the earth, *aroō*=to plow; cf. also Hebrew *erets*=earth.] [EAR (1), v.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Vegetable soil, either in itself or erroneously viewed as a simple element; one of four out of which it was supposed all things were made. [II. 5.]

(2) The globe, the planet on which we live. [II. 1, 2, 3, & 4.]

(3) Dry land, as opposed to the sea.

"This solid globe we live upon is called the *earth*; which word, taken in a more limited sense, signifies such parts of this globe as are capable, being exposed to the air, to give rooting and nourishment to plants, so that they may stand and grow in it."—Locke.

(4) The ground, the visible surface of the globe.

"Glance from heav'n to earth, from earth to heav'n."
Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, v. 1.

(5) Different modifications of terrene matter. (In this sense it has a plural.)

"The five genera of *earths* are: (1) boles, (2) clays, (3) marls, (4) ochers, (5) tripelias."—Hill: *Materia Medica*.

(6) This word, as opposed to other scenes of existence.

"What are these,
So withered, and so wild in their attire,
That look not like the inhabitants o' th' earth,
And yet are on 't?"
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, i. 3.

(7) A country, a district, a land.

"In ten set battles have we driven back
These heathen Saxons, and regained our earth,
As earth recovers from the ebbing tide."
Dryden: *King Arthur*, i. 1.

* (8) Landed property.

"She is the hopeful lady of my earth."
Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, i. 2.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The inhabitants of this globe.

"And the whole earth was of one language."—Gen. xi. 1.

* (2) A term of reproach, expressive of grossness, dullness, or stupidity.

"Thou earth, thou, speak."—Shakesp.: *Tempest*, i. 2.

* (3) The act of plowing or turning over the ground.

"Such land as ye break up for barley to sow,
Two earths, at the least, ere ye sow it, bestow."
Tusser: *Husbandry*.

II. Technically:

1. *Astron.:* To the eye it appears as if this earth was in the center of the universe, the sun and the stars revolving round it. The phenomena are much better accounted for by supposing the apparent revolution of the celestial vault to be produced by an actual rotation of the earth on its axis in about twenty-four hours, producing day and night. [DAY.] Similarly the succession of the seasons is best accounted for by assuming the sun to be stationary in one of the foci of an ellipse, and the earth moving round in that ellipse with the poles always slanted at a particular angle to the same point in the heavens. [SEASONS, YEAR.] In possessing a satellite (the moon) the earth resembles various other planets, except that they have more attendant bodies than one. In fact the earth is a planet, and, like other planets, its figure is not far from spherical, as is proved by its having been sailed round. Magellan (Fernando Magelhaens) led the way, having circumnavigated a great part of the globe between A. D. 1519 and 1521, being killed in the Philippine Islands in the last-named year. Sebastian del Cano, one of his officers, completed the enterprise. Sir Francis Drake returned alive from a similar enterprise successfully carried out between A. D. 1577 and 1579 or 1580. Now so many people have gone round the world that to have done so confers no material increase of celebrity. The sight of the masts of a vessel appearing before the hull comes in sight is a proof that at least that portion of the world visible to us is a curve. Moreover, in an eclipse of the moon the shadow of the earth obscuring the face of the luminary is found to be circular, and there are other arguments in the same direction. Only in a broad sense can the earth be described as spherical; it is really an oblate spheroid—i. e., the distance between the two poles is less than that between two extremities of a diameter drawn through the equator. This form may have been produced by the rotation of a partially fluid sphere. According to Bessel, the greater or equatorial diameter is 7,925,604 miles, the lesser or polar one 7,899,114 miles; the difference of diameter, or polar compression, is 26,471 miles, and the proportion of the equatorial to the polar diameter as 299.15 to 298.15. The dimensions given by Sir R. Airy slightly differ from these. The force of gravity at the poles is to that at the equator very nearly as 180 to 179. It is not of uniform density, the French mathematician Clairvault assuming it to consist of ellipsoidal strata increasing in density as they approached the earth's center, and, taking it for granted also that the attractive force might be calculated on the law of liquids, proved that the amount of gravity at the poles to that at the equator is as 180 to 179, and that the earth's polar axis was to its equatorial one as 299 to 300, which almost exactly agrees with the result of observation. Clairvault believed the mean density of the earth, taken as a whole, to be about twice that of the parts near the surface. Experiments conducted during last century having shown that the mountain Schehallion in Scotland deflected the pendulum 12" from the perpendicular, it was inferred by Dr. Maskelyne that the density of the mountain was $\frac{1}{3}$ that of the globe, and that the density of the earth was about five times that of water. Mr. Henry Cavendish, Dr. Reich, and Mr. Francis Baily, trying other experiments, considered the density of the earth to be 5.67, and Sir R. Airy believed it 5.656, that of water being 1. The number of cubic miles in the earth is about 259,800,000,000, each cubic mile containing 147,200,000,000 of cubic feet.

2. *Geog.:* The surface of the land is to that of the water on the earth in the proportion of one to three. The land is unequally distributed, most of it being in the northern hemisphere. A great circle, with Falmouth, England, for a center and its circumference enclosing exactly half the surface of the globe, would include more land than could be embraced within a similar circle described around any other center.

bŏil, bŏy; pŏut, jŏwĭ; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exĭst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = çan. -tion, -sion = çhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = çhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

3. *Geol.*: The universal opinion of geologists is that the earth is of immeasurable antiquity, and though some natural philosophers believe that there is not at what may be called the credit of geologists an unlimited fund of time on which to draw, yet they cheerfully accord them a few millions of years. The old view that our planet is but a few thousand years old now exists only among the uninformed. It is not yet proved that astronomical changes have ever taken place since the first establishment of the solar system seriously to modify the state of things existing on the earth; the present distribution of land and water has not been, geologically viewed, of remote origin; when differently proportioned, it must have produced different climates from those now existing. (For details see Lyell's *Principles of Geology*.)

4. *Magnetism*: The action of the earth on magnetic substances is like that of a magnet, and it has two poles different from the ordinary poles. [POLE.]

5. Chemistry:

*1. *Originally*: In the opinion of the ancient chemists, or alchemists, one of the four elements of which all material things in the world were held to be composed, the others being fire, air, and water. Not even one of the four is really a simple substance.

(2) *Later*: A name given to various substances, opaque, insipid to the taste, incombustible, and, when dry, friable, i. e., easily separated into particles. Five divisions of them were recognized: (a) Boles, (b) Clays, (c) Marls, (d) Ochres, and (e) Tripolis. Under these categories were ranked the oxides of the metals, cerium, aluminium, beryllium, zirconium, yttrium, erbium, thorium, &c. These oxides are insoluble in water, and are all very rare except aluminium. They are difficult to separate from each other, occurring together in rare minerals, and hence the number of metals belonging to this class is not known, several of those recently discovered having not yet been properly investigated, as holmium, scandium, thulium, &c.

† For the chemical constituents of vegetable soil, see SOIL.

6. *Sports*: The hole or retreat of a fox.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to, or in any way having to do with earth or with the earth.

(1) *Crust of the Earth*: [CRUST.]

(2) *Earth to earth burial*: A burial designed to aid in resolving a corpse as soon as possible into its constituent elements, instead of taking measures to impede its rapid decay. In 1875 this system was advocated by Mr. Seymour Haden. Discarding leaden and even wooden coffins, he advocated that wicker-work should be the material used.

earth-apple, s.

1. A potato.
2. A cucumber.

earth-bag, s.

Mil.: A bag filled with earth, used for defense in war.

earth-balls, s. pl.

Botany:

1. *Gen.*: Balls which grow under the earth. {Prior.}

2. *Spec.*: *Tuber cibarium*. (Britten & Holland.)

earth-bank, s. A bank or mound of earth.

earth-bath, s.

Med.: A literal bath of earth is occasionally used on the Continent as a remedy.

earth-battery, s.

Elect.: A large plate of zinc and a plate of copper, or a quantity of coke, buried at a certain distance asunder in damp earth. The moisture of the earth acts as the exciting fluid on this voltaic couple, and a feeble but constant current is produced.

earth-bedded, a. Fixed in the earth as in a bed.

"Sole stay his foot may rest upon,
Is yon earth-bedded jetting stone."

Scott: *Rokeby*, li. 15.

earth-borer, s. A form of auger for boring holes in the ground, where the strata are sufficiently soft and loose. The shaft has a screw-point and a cutting-face. The twisted shank revolves inside a cylindrical case, which retains the earth till the tool is withdrawn. The valve opens to admit the earth, and closes as the tool is lifted. [AUGER.]

earth-car, s. A car for transporting gravel and stone in railway operations. [DUMPING-CAR.]

earth-chestnut, s.

Bot.: *Bunium flexuosum*. (Withering, &c.)

earth-closet, s. A commode or night-stool in which a body of earth receives the feces, or is dropped upon them to absorb the effluvia; the resultant is to be utilized as a fertilizer.

earth-crab, s. A name sometimes given to the Mole-cricket.

earth-created, a. Formed or created of the dust of the earth.

"And an eternity, the date of gods,
Descended on poor earth-created man!"
Young: *Night Thoughts*, ix. 219, 220.

earth-despising, a. Despising this earth or earthly things.

"A self-forgetting tenderness of heart
And earth-despising dignity of soul."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. v.

*earth-din, *erthe-dene, s. [EARTHDIN.]

*earth-drake, s.

Anglo-Saxon Myth.: A mythical monster corresponding to the dragon of chivalry and romance. [DRAKE.]

"He sacrifices his own life in destroying a frightful earth-drake or dragon."—W. Spalding.

earth-embracing, a. Embracing or surrounding the earth as the sea does.

"Earth and air, and earth-embracing sea."

Wordsworth: *View from Black Comb*.

earth-engendered, a. Rising or springing from the earth.

"If that speak, it is
A thundering voice; and if it sigh, the hiss
Of earth-engendered winds."

Fanshawe: *Pastor Fido*. (Transl.)

†earth-fall, s. A depression of a portion of the land during earthquake action.

earth-fast, s. Fast, fixed, or bedded in the earth.

"The Douglas rent an earth-fast stone
From its deep bed."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, v. 23.

†earth-flax, s. [EARTHFLAX.]

earth-flea, s. [So named because it frequents the earth of gardens, &c., whence, however, it makes its way when it can into the human foot, usually under the toe-nails, where it lays its eggs. If neglected, it multiplies rapidly, and causes great suffering and sometimes death.] The Chigre or Chigoe, *Pulex penetrans*. [CHIGRE.]

†earth-fly, s. [Fly is probably a corruption for flea, the animal being wingless at every stage of its development.] A Chigre, *Pulex penetrans*. (Rossiter.) [EARTH-FLEA.]

*earth-foam, s.

Min.: An old name for Aphrite (q. v.).

earth-fork, s.

Agric.: A pronged fork for turning up the earth.

earth-gall, s.

Botany:

1. *Gen.*: The Gentian tribe of plants, one characteristic of which is bitterness.

2. *Specialty*:

(1) *Erythraea centaurium*. (Britten & Holland.)

(2) The rendering of the name given by the Malays to a cinchonaceous plant, *Ophiorhiza munoca*. The taste resembles that of Gentian, but is more penetrating. (Lindley.)

earth-house, eird-house, erd-house, *eorth-hus, s.

1. *Lit.*: A subterranean dwelling known in Scotland as "Picts' houses" or "Picts' dwellings." The description as given below corresponds with that given by Tacitus of the buildings of the ancient Germans.

"At the same place, and also in another part of the parish, are what the country people call *eird-houses*. These are below ground, and some of them said to extend a great way. The sides of these subterraneous mansions are faced up with dry stones to the height of about five feet; they are between three and four feet wide, and covered above with large stones laid across. They may have been either receptacles for plunder or places of shelter from the inclemency of the weather, before houses were built, or of concealment from an enemy."—P. Strathdon: *Aberd. Statist. Acc.*, xlii. 182, N.

2. *Fig.*: The grave.

"Loathsome is that earth-house,
And grim within to dwell."

Longfellow: *Grave*.

earth-hunger, s.

1. An inordinate desire to become the possessor or tenant of a small holding; specif. the intense feeling evinced by the Irish in favor of a peasant proprietary.

2. The desire of a great power to enrich itself at the expense of its neighbors, especially if they be smaller and weaker.

"Some may think they [the Government] have done enough in the way of annexation, remembering what they said about earth-hunger when out of office."—London Echo.

earth-light, s.

Astron.: Light reflected from the earth upon the dark part of the moon, when the latter is either very young or has waned considerably. The perfectly illuminated portion of the moon derives

its enlightenment from the sun, while the light reflected from the earth makes the circle faintly complete. As the moon gains age it offers a less portion of the bright side, and the phenomenon dies away to reappear again when the luminary has considerably waned. It is called also Earth-shine (q. v.). (Herschel: *Astronomy*, § 417, &c.)

earth-metals, s. pl. [EARTH, s. II., 5 (2).]

† *Reactions of the earth-metals*: They are precipitated from solutions of their salts by ammonium sulphide, as hydrates and not as sulphides. The hydrates of aluminium and beryllium are soluble in caustic soda; the other earth-metals—zirconium, thorium, cerium, lanthanum, didymium, erbium, and yttrium—are insoluble; zirconium and thorium are precipitated as thiosulphates, by boiling the solution with sodium thiosulphate, the other metals remaining in solution.

earth-moss, s.

Bot.: The genus *Phascum*. (Prior, Britten & Holland.)

earth-oil, s. The same as ROCK-OIL or PETROLEUM (q. v.).

earth-pea, s.

Bot.: *Lathyrus amphicarpos*. (Loudon.)

earth-pillars, earth-pyramids, s. pl.

Geog. & Geol.: Pillars or pyramids of earth in Switzerland, &c., from twenty to one hundred feet high, occurring in the Canton of Valais, near Botzen, in the Tyrol, &c. Sometimes they are capped by a single stone. They have been separated by rain from the terrace, of which they once formed a part. (Lyell: *Prin. Geol.* (11th ed.), ch. xv.)

earth-plate, s.

Telegr.: A plate buried in the earth, or a system of gas or water-pipes utilized for the purpose, connected with the terminal or return wire at a station, so as to utilize the earth itself as a part of the circuit, instead of using two wires, as was the practice previous to 1837.

earth-puff, s.

Bot.: A species of *Lycopodium*. (Nomenclator, 1535, in *Nares*.)

earth-pyramids, s. pl. [EARTH-FILLARS.]

earth-quadrant, s. A quadrant, a fourth part, or 90° of the earth's circumference.

"A velocity of one earth-quadrant per second."—Everett: *The C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), ch. xi., p. 70.

earth-quake, s. An earthquake.

earth-shine, s.

Astron.: The same as EARTH-LIGHT (q. v.).

*earth-shock, s. An earthquake.

"All the living things that heard
That deadly earthquake disappeared."

Byron: *Siege of Corinth*, xxxiii.

earth-smoke, s.

Bot.: The *Fumitory*, *Fumaria officinalis*. It is called, especially in the northern counties of England, Smoke of the earth or Fume of the earth.

*earth-stars, s. pl.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Stars made by the scattering of burning fragments during an explosion on earth.

"Into countless meteors driven
Its earth-stars melted into heaven."

Byron: *Siege of Corinth*, vi.

2. *Bot.*: Various species of Geaster. They are so called from their star shape when burst and lying on the ground. (Prior.)

earth-stopper, s. A man engaged to stop up the earths or holes of foxes to prevent them from taking refuge in them, when hunted.

earth-table, s.

Arch.: The lowest course of stone that is seen in a building, level with the earth.

*earth-tiller, *eorth-tillie, *erthe-tillier, s.

A tiller of the ground; a farmer.

"Theos richen anen that both eorth-tillien."—Ancren Riwle, p. 416.

*earth-tilth, *erthe-tilthe, s. Cultivation of the ground. (Wycliffe.)

earth-tongue, s.

Bot.: A popular name given to club-shaped fungi of the genus *Geoglossum*, of which word it is a literal translation. They are found on lawns and grassy pastures.

earth-wolf, s.

Zool.: The same as AARD-WOLF (q. v.).

earth's crust, s. [CRUST.]

Earth, v. t. & i. [EARTH, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To cover with earth. (Generally followed by up.)

"Earth up with fresh mold the roots of those arbutus which the frost may have covered."—Evelyn: *Kalendar*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; try, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*2. To hide or place under the earth; to inter, to bury.

"This [lord]
Who shall be of as little memory
When he is earthed."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, ii. 1.

*3. To fix in the earth.

"My root is earthed."—Massinger: *Fatal Dowry*, ii. 1.

*B. *Intrans.*: To retire underground; to hide in the earth.

"Hence foxes earthed, and wolves abhorred the day,
And hungry churls ensnared the nightly prey."

Tickell: *Poem on Hunting*.

Earth-board, *s.* [Eng. earth, and board.]

Agric.: The moldboard of a plow, which turns over the earth.

"The plow reckoned the most proper for stiff black clays, is one that is long, large, and broad, with a deep head and a square earthboard, so as to turn up a great furrow."—Mortimer.

Earth-born, *a.* [Eng. earth, and born.]

1. *Lit.*: Born of the earth; terrigenous, earthsprung.

"The wounds I make but sow new enemies;
Which from their blood like earthborn brethren rise."

Dryden: *Indian Emperor*, v. 1.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Relating to or arising from earthly things or objects.

"All earthborn cares are wrong."

Goldsmith: *Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. viii.

2. Human, mortal, belonging to this world.

"Into our room of bliss thus high advanced
Creatures of other mold, earthborn perhaps,
Not spirits."

Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 359-61.

3. Of mean birth, low-born.

"Earthborn Lycen shall ascend the throne."—Smith.

Earth-bound, *a.* [Eng. earth, and bound.]

1. *Lit.*: Fixed or fastened in the earth.

"Who can impress the forest, bid the tree
Unfix his earthbound root?"

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iv. 1.

2. *Fig.*: Fixed on earthly objects and cares.

*Earth-brēd, *a.* [Eng. earth, and bred.] Of mean or low birth; low-born, abject, groveling, despicable.

"Peasants, I'll curb your headstrong impudence,
And make you tremble when the lion roars;
Yea, earthbred worms."—Brewer: *Lingua*, i. 6.

*Earth-din, *erthe-dyn, *erthe-dene, *s.* [Eng. earth, and din.] An earthquake.

"The neghday day gret erthedyn sal be."

Hampole: *Prick of Conscience*, 4, 790.

Earthed, *pa. par. or a.* [EARTH, v.]

Earth-en, *earth-en, *erth-en, *a.* [Eng. earth; suff. -en.] Made of earth, clay, or similar substance.

"They took it up, and put it into an earthen pot."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

¶ Now passing out of use, the place being supplied by the substantive earth used adjectively, as, earth work, not often now earthen work. (Trench: *English Past and Present*, 117.)

earthen-pipe, *s.* The Romans for the conduction of water used earthen pipes where economy was an object. They preferred lead. The earthen-pipes had a thickness of at least two inches, and the ends were respectively contracted and enlarged to fit into and to receive the adjacent pipes. The joints of the pipes were luted with quicklime and oil. The thickness was increased at the bottom of a bend, as in crossing a valley or hollow, or the pipe at this part was "secured by ligatures or a weight of ballast." Earthen pipes are found in the walls of the baths and the Coliseum, of various diameters, none however, less than two inches.

earthen-ware, *s.* A general expression which covers all ceramic work, such as stoneware, delft, porcelain, &c. [POTTERY.] The term, as far as it may have a less general meaning, includes merely the commoner classes of clay-ware, otherwise known as crockery. The clay, having been properly tempered, is formed on the wheel and dried under cover until it has acquired considerable solidity. The glaze, of the consistence of cream, is then put on as evenly as possible by means of a brush. Small articles are glazed by pouring in the glaze and then pouring it out again, sufficient adhering for the purpose. The glaze consists of galena ground to powder and mixed with "slip;" that is, a thin solution of clay. This is a clear glaze, and is made black and opaque by the addition of manganese: 1 part of manganese to every 9 of galena. The glaze having dried, the ware is piled in the kiln. A low heat, applied for twenty-four hours, drives off the moisture; an increased heat for another twenty hours, as high as can be borne without fusion, bakes the clay, drives off the sulphur from the galena, and causes the lead to form a glass with the clay to

which it adheres. With increase of heat this glass spreads over the surface of the ware. After the furnace is cooled, the ware is removed. The glaze, consisting of oxide of lead, is soluble in acids, such as vinegar and those of fruit, and is destroyed, rendering injurious the food with which it combines. A more refractory clay admits the use of a less fusible glaze of a harmless character. Earthen-ware is found among almost all nations and tribes, though all have not the art of glazing, nor have all the art of baking. Drying is not baking, and it requires great heat to make a good ringing article. The Egyptians and Etruscans had pottery at a date before the historic period. We know more of the former than of the latter at early periods. The resemblance of the Greek and Etrurian ceramic works is remarkable. Glazing came from China. Wedgwood obtained his patents about A. D. 1762.

"In the midst of stones and a moss,
And wreck of particolored earthen-ware,"

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. ii.

*Earth-fēd, *a.* [Eng. earth, and fed.] Feeding or living upon earthly things; carnal, low, groveling.

"Such earthed minds,
That never tasted the true heaven of love,"

Ben Jonson: *Volpone*, iii. 6.

†Earth-flāx, *s.* [Eng. earth, and flax.]

Mineralogy:

1. A popular name sometimes given to Amianthus, from its long flaxen fibers.

2. A fibrous kind of talc.

"Of English talc, the coarser sort is called plaister or parget; the finer, earthflax, or salamander's hair."—Woodward.

Earth-i-nēss, *s.* [Eng. earthy; -ness.]

1. *Lit.*: The quality of being earthy; the state of consisting of or containing earth or earthy matter.

"He freed rainwater . . . from its accidental, and, as it were, feculent earthiness."—Boyle: *Works*, iii. 103.

*2. *Fig.*: Grossness, meanness, coarseness.

"So long as they have only light enough to hate light, they may upon the first glimpse retire into their earthiness."—Byron: *Enthusiasm* (Introd.).

Earth-līg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EARTH, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of covering up with earth or mold.

Earth-ll-nēss, *s.* [Eng. earthy; -ness.]

1. *Lit.*: The quality of being earthy, or of the earth.

*2. Worldliness, strong attachment to worldly things.

*3. Perishableness; want of durability, frailty.

*Earth-llīg, *s.* [Eng. earth; -ling.]

1. An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal; a poor, frail creature.

"To earthlings, the footstool of God, that stage which he raised for a small time, seemeth magnificent."—Drummond.

2. One who is attached to things of this earth; an earthly-minded person.

Earth-lŷ, *earth-ly, *erthe-ll, *erth-ly, *erth-lych, *erth-y-ly, *a.* [Eng. earth; -ly.]

1. Made or consisting of earth; earthy.

"A scepter or an earthly sepulcher."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., i. 4.

*2. Resembling earth or clay; lifeless.

"Doth shine upon the dead man's earthly cheeks."

Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, ii. 8.

3. Of or pertaining to this world; mortal, human, as opposed to immortal.

"The earthly author of my blood."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, i. 3.

4. Pertaining to this life or our present state, worldly, carnal, as opposed to spiritual.

"It must be our solemn business and endeavor, at fit seasons, to turn the stream of our thoughts from earthly toward divine objects."—Atterbury.

5. Pertaining to this life, as opposed to a future life.

"Joyed an earthly throne."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iv. 9.

6. Corporeal, not mental.

"Great grace that old man to him given had,
For God he often saw, from heaven high,
All were his earthly eyes both blunt and bad."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. x. 47.

7. Living or existing on the earth.

"[He] shal come att laste,
And culle all erthly creatures."

Langland: *P. Plowman*, p. 128.

8. Among things conceivable as possible in this world; possible, conceivable.

"Who would learn one earthly thing of use?"

Pope: *Rape of the Lock*, v. 22.

earthly-minded, *a.* Having a mind fixed on this earth; unspiritual, destitute of spirituality.

"The earthly-minded antichrists and hypocrites."—Bale: *On the Revel.*, pt. ii., bk. ii.

earthly-mindedness, *s.* The quality of being earthly-minded, unspirituality, grossness, sensuality, devotion to earthly or worldly objects.

"The earthly-mindedness came from this animated earth, the body; and is to shrink up again into its own principle, and to perish."—More: *Conf. Cabb.*, p. 75.

Earth-nŭts, *s. pl.* [Eng. earth, and nuts.]

Botany:

1. *Generally*:

(1) Plants which, when their flowers are succeeded by fruit, bury the latter under the ground. Example: *Arachis hypogæa*.

(2) Subterranean tubercles of fleshy-rooted plants. Example: *Lathyrus tuberosus*.

2. *Specifically*:

(1) *Arachis hypogæa*. (Loudon.) [1 (2).] One of the underground tubers of *Carum bubocastanum*. It is called also Pig-nut (q. v.). (Bentham.)

(2) The globular tuber of the Tuberous Bunium, *Bunium flexuosum*. (Bentham.)

(3) The genus *Conopodium*. (Sir Joseph D. Hooker.) His *Conopodium denudatum* is what is more generally known as *Bunium flexuosum*. [2 (2).] (4) *Emanthe pimpinelloides*. (Britten & Holland.)

Earth-quāke, *s. & a.* [Eng. earth, and quake.]

A. *Assubstantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. (q. v.).

2. *Fig.*: Any convulsion in the political world.

II. *Geol. & Hist.*: A quaking, vibratory, undulating, or other movement of a portion of the earth's crust produced by forces acting from beneath. Certain premonitory symptoms are believed to herald the approach of a great earthquake. These are: irregularities in the seasons, sudden gusts of wind interrupted by dead calms; violent rains at unusual seasons, or in countries where they rarely occur; a reddening of the sun's disc and a heaviness in the air continuing, it may be, for months; an evolution from the soil of electric matter, inflammable gas, with sulphurous and mephitic vapors; subterranean noises like those of carriage-wheels, artillery, or thunder; cries of distress emitted by animals; and drowsiness with a feeling of seasickness in men.

When the fatal moment arrives, the ground at some spot is heaved up, and becomes the center of vibration, or undulations, reminding us of those produced by the ripple wave propagated in a continually enlarging circle around the spot where a pebble has been cast into a pond. The earth swells and heaves like a rolling sea; cracks and rents are produced in all directions, like those on a window pane. Great funnel-like holes yawn open. New lakes are formed. The houses and other erections may, with their inhabitants, be destroyed over the greater part of a city in a few moments, though it is a suggestive fact that this destruction is often limited to those built on geological stratum. Precipitous cliffs fall into adjacent seas or rivers, in the latter case more or less damming them up and producing floods. Landslips take place with similar consequences. Cattle feeding on cliffs fall into the sea and are drowned. The sea becomes agitated, and after first receding from the land, then rolls in upon it with a wave of enormous height. This is more especially the case if the focus of agitation be beneath the sea. The sensation on board ship when an earthquake occurs is as if the vessel had struck a rock.

There are certain regions to which both the points of volcanic eruption and the movements of great earthquakes are confined. [VOLCANIC REGION.] The two, therefore, have probably a common origin, steam, molten matter, &c., which have forced exit to the external atmosphere, generating a volcano, and similar explosive material still seeking for vent, producing an earthquake. Connected with the latter, as with the former, are such phenomena as the ejection from the ground of torrents of water discolored by mud, and emitting mephitic vapors which, if intense, are fatal to animal life. Not uncommonly an old volcano goes into eruption, or, more rarely, its upper part and crater fall in and a new one is generated in the midst of an earthquake. Great upheavals of land are its normal effects, though in exceptional cases there are subsidences instead of elevation.

It is supposed that, on a very moderate estimate, an earthquake occurs somewhere every day. What runs up the number of such occurrences is that there is generally a series of shocks at a place instead of a single one. Most of these are on a small scale; but others affect a wide area, and are most destructive.

Among the most notable earthquakes have been the following: A. D. 17, Pompeii and Herculaneum; accompaniment of eruption of Vesuvius. 742, Syria, Palestine, and Asia; 500 towns destroyed.

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -mon, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

1531. Lisbon; 1,500 houses and 30,000 persons destroyed. 1692. Jamaica; Port Royal was totally destroyed; 3,000 lives lost. 1693. Sicily; 54 towns and 300 villages affected; more than 100,000 lives lost. 1703. Aquila, Italy; 5,000 perished. 1703. Jeddo, Japan; 200,000 lives lost. 1716. Algiers; 20,000 deaths. 1726. Palermo, Italy; 6,000 lives lost. 1731. Pekin; estimated loss of life, 100,000 persons. 1746. Peru; 18,000 deaths. 1754. Cairo; 400,000 lives lost. 1755. Lisbon and Portugal generally; 50,000 died in Lisbon alone; this earthquake extended 500 miles, and was felt even in Scotland. 1759. Syria, over a large area; 20,000 lives lost. 1773. Guatemala; 31,000 perished. 1780. Mauritius; 75,000 lives lost. 1783. Messina; 60,000 lives lost. 1797. Quito; 41,000 lives lost. 1812. Caracas; 12,000 lives lost. 1822. Aleppo; 22,000 lives lost. 1829. Murcia (Spain); 6,000 killed. 1830. Canton; loss, 6,000 lives. 1842. St. Domingo; between 4,000 and 5,000 lives lost. 1857. Calabaria; 10,000 lives lost; Lacaita estimates the loss of life in the Kingdom of Naples from earthquakes between 1783 and 1857 at 111,000, out of an average population of 6,000,000. 1859. Erzeroum; 15,000 killed. 1859. Quito; 5,000 lives lost. 1861. Mendoza, S. America; 7,000 killed. 1863. Manila, 10,000 killed. 1868. Peru and Ecuador; 25,000 killed, 30,000 rendered homeless, and loss of property estimated at \$300,000,000. 1875. Colombia; 14,000 lives lost. 1881. Seio; 4,000 killed. 1885. Cashmere; more than 3,000 deaths, 70,000 buildings destroyed. 1887. Several shocks in Southern France and the United States. 1888. Yunnan, China; 4,000 killed.

*B. As adj.: Shaking the earth.

"The earthquake voice of Victory,
To thee the breath of life."

Byron: *Ode to Napoleon*.

earthquake-alarm, s. An alarm founded on the discovery or supposition that a few seconds previous to the occurrence of an earthquake the magnet temporarily loses its power. To an armature is attached a weight, so that upon the magnet becoming paralyzed, the weight drops, and, striking a bell, gives the alarm.

***earth-quāk-ing**, a. [Eng. earth, and quaking.] Subject or liable to earthquakes.

"That rainless, yet moist, unhealthy, earthquake spot which was selected by the Spanish leader for the site of his capital [Lima]."—*Athenæum*.

***earth-shāk-ing**, [the-shak-yng], a. & s. [Eng. earth, and shaking.]

A. As adj.: Having the power to shake the earth; raising or causing earthquakes.

"Beside him stalks to battle
The huge earthshaking beast."

Macaulay: *Prophecy of Cypri*, xxiv.

B. As subst.: An earthquake.

"And lo! there was made a great earth-shakyng."—*Wycliffe: Matthew xxviii*.

earth-ward, adv. [Eng. earth; -ward.] Toward the earth.

earth-wōrk, s. [Eng. earth, and work.]

Engin. & Fort.: Mounds of earth raised as a defense, or to form the banks of canals, or the embankments for railways.

"The white tower . . . is blocked up with a double line of earthworks pierced for guns."—*W. H. Russell: Crimean War*, ch. xxxiii.

earth-wōrm, s. [Eng. earth, and worm.]

1. Literally:

(1) A well-known annelid (*Lumbricus terrestris*). Its elongate form, naked skin, and fleshy or bluish coloring, and viscous trail, are familiar to all. It consists of many narrow rings in contact with each other. Between the thirtieth and fortieth segments is a thickened portion called the clitellum, an organ of reproduction. There are no tentacles, no eyes, and no teeth, but the mouth has a short proboscis. When the decaying parts of animals and vegetables are swallowed, there is taken with them into the ground a quantity of vegetable soil which is subsequently ejected in small heaps called worm casts. The attention of Mr. Charles Darwin having been called to the habits of this despised animal, that great naturalist read a paper before the Geological Society on the "Formation of Mold" (which was published in the second series of the *Transactions*, p. 505), showing that vegetable soil in its present aspect and distribution was largely produced by the earthworms. Darwin recurred to the subject in his old age, and his last great work was on *Worms*.

(2) (*Pl.*): The English name of the *Terricola*, a tribe of Annelids, order Oligochaeta.

2. Fig.: A mean, sordid, worldly-minded person.

"Thy vain contempt, dull earthworm, cease;
I won't for refuge fly."—*Norriæ*.

earthworm-oil, s.

Phar.: A green oil obtained from the common species of earthworm. It is used medicinally as a remedy for earache.

earth-ŷ, a. [Eng. earth; -y.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Consisting or composed of earth; terrene.

"All water, especially that of rain, is stored with matter, light in comparison of the common earthy matter."—*Woodward*.

(2) Pertaining or relating to the earth; mortal, human.

"Flaming ministers to watch and tend
Their earthy charge."—*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 167.

(3) Inhabiting this earth; terrestrial.

"Those earthy spirits black and envious are:
I'll call up other gods of form more fair."—*Dryden: Indian Emperor*, ii. 1.

(4) Relating to earth.

"Mine is the shipwreck in a watery sign;
And in an earthy the dark dungeon mine."—*Dryden: Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 401, 402.

(5) Resembling earth, or any of its properties: as, an earthy taste or smell.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Resembling earth; cold and lifeless as earth; turned to clay.

"To survey his dead and earthy image,
What were it but to make my sorrow greater."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iii. 2.

(2) Gross, carnal, worldly, not refined.

"Lay open to my earthy gross conceit,
Smothered in errors, feeble, shallow, weak,
The folded meaning of your words' deceit."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iii. 2.

II. Min.: Dull, dead, without luster.

earthly calamine, s.

Min.: The same as HYDROZINCITE (q. v.).

earthly cobalt, s.

Min.: The same as WAD (q. v.). (*Brit. Mus. Catalogue*.) The same as ASBOLITE, a variety of WAD. (*Dana*.)

Earthly cobalt bloom: A variety of Erythrite (q. v.).

earthly fracture, s.

Min.: Fracture exhibiting a rough surface, with minute elevations and depressions.

earthly manganese, s.

Min.: The same as BOG MANGANESE (q. v.).

earthly minerals, s.

Min.: In the arrangement of Mr. William Phillips, F. L. S., F. G. S., the first great class of minerals, those consisting largely of such "earths" as siliceous or silica, alumine or alumina, lime, magnesia, &c. These are followed by the Alkaline-earthly minerals in which potash, soda, &c., appear; and next by the Acidiferous-earthly minerals which have in their composition sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, &c., to which follow the Acidiferous alkaline-earthly minerals, such as alum and its allies. The arrangement of Dana is different.

ear-wāx, s. [Eng. ear, and wax.] Cerumen, a thick viscous substance, secreted by the glands of the ear into the outer passage.

"Therefore hath nature loricated or plastered over the sides of the hole with earwax, to entangle insects."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

ear-wig, ***eare-wick**, ***ear-wick**, s. [A. S. *eor-wicga*, *ear-wicga*, so called from a belief that it crept into the ear; A. S. *eare*=an ear, and *wicga*=a horse.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: The popular name for the insect described under II. 1.

*2. Fig.: A whisperer; a prying, insinuating informer or talebearer.

"Hearken not to Relliboam's earwigs."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 50.

II. Technically:

Entomology:

1. Sing.: *Forficula auricularia*. A well-known insect, somewhat like a Staphylinus, but having a forceps at its tail; this in the males is considerably curved, and has a toothlike process. The earwig is found under the bark of trees, under stones, &c., and in damp situations generally; it also frequents flowers, devouring the petals and the ordinary leaves of the several plants. The female sits on her eggs like a hen, and is a patient and affectionate mother. The earwig will go into the ear as into any other cavity, but it has no special love for that hiding-place more than others, and when it enters it, does so without evil intent. [*FORFICULA*.]

"Earwigs and snails seldom infect timber."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

2. Pl.: The family Forficulidæ (q. v.). These were considered to be orthopterous insects, belonging to the sub-order Cursoria. Now they are placed under the order Dermaptera or Euplexoptera (q. v.).

¶ (1) *Common Earwig: Forficula auricularia*. [*EARWIG*.]

(2) *Great Earwig: Labidura gigantea*.

(3) *Little Earwig: Labia minor*.

ēar-wīg, v. t. [*EARWIG*, s.] To gain over or influence by whispered or covert insinuations; to raise a bias or prejudice by insinuations.

"He was so sure to be earwigged in private."—*Marryat: Sharleygon*.

ēage, ***ese**, ***else**, ***eyse**, s. [O. Fr. & Fr. *aise*, a word of doubtful origin; cf. Gael. *adhais*=leisure, ease.]

I. Literally:

1. A state of rest or quietness; an undisturbed state of quiet, either of the body or mind.

(1) *Of the body*: Freedom from disturbance, annoyance, pain, or labor; repose, rest.

"Here dwells kind *Ease* and unrepining Joy."

Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, i. 2.

(2) *Of the mind*: Tranquillity, freedom from anxiety, concern, or solitude.

"His soul shall dwell at ease."—*Psalms xxv*. 13.

2. Rest or repose after labor; intermission of labor.

"Give yourselves *ease* from the fatigue of waiting."—*Swift*.

*3. That which produces or tends toward quiet, repose, or freedom from anxiety or solitude.

"It is a small crime to wound himself by anguish of heart, to deprive himself of all the pleasures, or *eases*, or enjoyments of life."—*Temple*.

II. Figuratively:

1. Freedom from constraint, formality, or close attention to form.

2. Freedom from harshness, stiffness, or artificiality of style.

"True ease in writing comes from art, not chance,
As those move easiest who have learned to dance."—*Pope: Essay on Criticism*, 362, 363.

3. Facility, readiness; a freedom or absence of difficulty.

"The willing metal will obey thy hand,
Following with ease, if favored by thy fate."

Dryden: Virgil's Aeneid, vi. 220, 221.

4. Use, avail, utility, advantage. (*Scotch*.)

"I've on gie them leg-bail, for there's nae ease in dealing w' quarrelsome fowk."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. iii.

¶ (1) *At ease*: In a state free from anything likely to disturb, annoy, or cause anxiety.

(2) *To stand at ease*:

Mil.: To stand in the ranks in a certain posture which gives ease or rest.

(3) *Ill at ease*: In a state of mental or bodily discomfort or disturbance.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *ease*, *quiet*, and *repose*: "The idea of a motionless state is common to all these terms: *ease* and *quiet* respect action on the body: *rest* and *repose* respect the action of the body: we are *easy* or *quiet* when freed from any external agency that is painful; we have *rest* or *repose* when the body is no longer in motion. *Repose* is a circumstance of necessity; the weary seek *repose*; there is no human being to whom it is not sometimes indispensable. We may *rest* in a standing posture; we can *repose* only in a lying position: the dove which Noah first sent out could not find *rest* for the sole of its foot; soldiers who are hotly pursued by an enemy, have no time or opportunity to take *repose*: the night is the time for *rest*; the pillow is the place for *repose*. *Ease* denotes an exemption from any painful agency in general: *quiet* denotes an exemption from that in particular which noise, disturbance, or the violence of others may cause, we are *easy*, or at *ease*, when the body is in a posture agreeable to itself, or when no circumjacent object presses unequally upon it; we are *quiet* when there is an agreeable stillness around; our *ease* may be disturbed either by internal or external causes; our *quiet* is most commonly disturbed by external objects; we may have *ease* from pain, bodily or mental; we have *quiet* at the will of those around us; a sick person is often far from enjoying *ease*, although he may have the good fortune to enjoy perfect *quiet*; a man's mind is often *uneasy* from its own faulty composition; it suffers frequent *disquietudes* from the vexatious tempers of others.

(2) He thus discriminates between *ease*, *easiness*, *facility*, and *lightness*: "*Ease* denotes either the abstract state of a person or quality of a thing: *easiness*, from *easy*, signifying having *ease*, denotes simply an abstract quality which serves to characterize the thing; a person enjoys *ease*, or he has an *easiness* of disposition: *ease* is said of that which is borne, or that which is done; *easiness* and *facility*, from the Latin *facilis*, easy, most commonly of that which is done; the former in application to the thing as before, the latter either to the person or the thing: we speak of the *easiness* of the task, but of a person's *facility* in doing it: we judge of

fāte, fāt, fāre, smīdst, whāt, fāll, fāther; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, ȳr, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trȳ, ŷīryan. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

the *ease*ness of a thing by comparing it with others more difficult; we judge of a person's *facility* by comparing him with others, who are less skillful. *Ease* and *lightness* are both said of what is to be borne; the former in a general, the latter in a particular sense. Whatever presses in any form is not *easy*; that which presses by excess of weight is not *light*: a coat may be *easy* from its make; it can be *light* only from its texture. The same distinction exists between their derivatives, to *ease*, to *facilitate*, and to *lighten*. To *ease* is to make *easy* or free from pain, as to *ease* a person of his labor; to *facilitate* is to render a thing more practicable or less difficult, as to *facilitate* a person's progress; to *lighten* is to take off an excessive weight, as to *lighten* a person's burdens." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

ēase, **ese*, v. t. & i. [EASE, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To free from pain or anything which disquiets, disturbs, or annoys the body; to relieve, to give relief or rest to.

"We'll walk afoot awhile and *ease* our legs."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., ii. 2.

2. To free from anxiety, care, or solicitude; to relieve.

"I will walk off my heart."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., i. 3.

3. To relieve or free from a burden; to lighten of, "Sing, and I'll ease thy shoulders of thy load."

Dryden: Virgil; Eccl. ix. 91.

4. To lighten; to make easier or lighter.

"Now therefore *ease* thou somewhat the grievous servitude."—2 Chron. x. 4.

5. To assuage, to mitigate, to alleviate, to allay.

"He speaks of such medicines as procure sleep, and *ease* pain."—Aristophanes.

6. To render less difficult or more practicable; to facilitate.

7. To relieve or release from pressure or restraint; to make looser, to move or shift slightly; as, to *ease* a nut or a bar in machinery.

8. To relieve or dismiss from an office or post.

"He is sure

To be *eased* of his office."

Massinger: Unnatural Combat, iii. 2.

9. To rob; as, to *ease* a person of his purse. (Slang.)

B. Intransitive:

1. To give relief or ease.

"To weep with them that weep doth *ease* some deal."

Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

2. To relax one's efforts or exertions.

"They also rowed right through to Idley without *easing*."—London Daily Telegraph.

¶ (1) *Ease* her: The command given to reduce the speed of the engines of a steamer, generally preparatory to the order to "stop her."

(2) To *ease* away or off:

Naut.: To slacken [a rope] gradually.

(3) To *ease* a ship:

Naut.: To put a ship's helm hard a-lee, to prevent her pitching when close-hauled.

ēased, pa. par. or a. [EASE, v.]

**ēas-e-fūl*, a. [Eng. *ease*, and *ful*(l).] Full of ease, quiet, or repose; quiet, peaceful.

"I spy a black, suspicious, threatening cloud, That will encounter with our glorious sun, Ere he attain his *easy* western bed."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., v. 3.

**ēas-e-fūl-lī*, adv. [Eng. *easy*; -ly.] With ease or quiet; quietly, peacefully.

**ēas-e-fūl-nēss*, s. [Eng. *easy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being full of ease, quiet, or repose; peacefulness.

ēas-el, s. [Dut. *ezel*; Ger. *esel*=(1), a little ass, an ass; (2) an easel.]

Painting: A wooden frame for supporting a picture during its execution.

"He runs to his *esael* at sunrise, and sits before it, caressing his picture, all day till nightfall."—Thackeray: Newcomes, ii. 117.

¶ Painter's *esael*: [EASEL-ANIMALCULE.]

ēas-el-animalcūle, s.

Zool.: What was once believed to be a genuine genus of animals, and was called *Pluteus*, but is now proved to be only the larval form of some echinoderms. It is called also in English Painter's *esael*.

ēas-el-picture, s. A term employed to designate a picture of small dimensions, such as to render it portable. (Fairholt.)

ēas-el, **ēas-sel*, adv. [A. S. *ēast dæl*=the eastern portion or side.] Eastward, toward the east.

"Oh, man, ye should have *hadden esael* to Kippeltrigan."—Scott: Guy Mannering, ch. I.

**ēas-e-lēss*, a. [Eng. *ease* -less.] Wanting or destitute of ease or quiet; uneasy.

"Send me some tokens, that my hope may live, Or that my *easeless* thoughts may sleep and rest."

Donne: Poems, p. 264.

ēas-e-mēt, s. [Eng. *ease*; -ment.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of easing, relieving, or making lighter; alleviation, mitigation.

"A hopeful confidence in God for the removal or easement of our afflictions."—Barrow: Sermon, vol. iii., ser. x.

*2. An advantage, convenience, or assistance; a relief, an accommodation.

"He has the advantage of a free lodging, and some other easements."—Swift.

II. Law: A liberty, advantage, or privilege, without profit, which one proprietor has in or through the estate of another, distinct from the ownership of the soil; as, a right of way, a water-course, &c.

ēas-ēr, s. [Eng. *ease*(e); -er.] One who or that which gives ease, quiet, or relief. (Trench: On some Def. in our Eng. Dict., p. 18.)

ēas-i-lī, **ēas-e-lī*, **es-i-lī*, **es-y-lī*, adv. [Eng. *easy*; -ly.]

1. Without pain, trouble, annoyance, or anxiety; quietly, tranquilly; in ease or quiet.

"Instead of passing your life as well and *easy*, you resolve to pass it as ill and as miserable as you can."—Temple.

2. Smoothly, quietly, gently; without discord or disturbance.

3. Smoothly, evenly; without jolting or shaking; as, A carriage runs *easy*.

"He will bear you *easy*, and reins well."—Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

4. With ease or facility; without difficulty.

"Sounds move swiftly, and at great distance; but they require a medium well disposed, and their transmission is *easy* stopped."—Bacon: Natural History.

5. Without great exertion or sacrifice of labor or expense.

"From that point they took matters more *easy*."—London Daily Telegraph.

6. With readiness or willingness; readily, without reluctance.

"I can *easy* resign to others the praise of your illustrious family."—Dryden: State of Innocence (Dedic.).

7. Commodiously, comfortably; as, A coat fits *easy*.

ēas-i-nēss, **es-y-nēss*, s. [Eng. *easy*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being at ease; rest, tranquillity, comfort, ease; freedom from pain, annoyance, or anxiety.

"I think the reason I have assigned hath a great interest in that rest and *ease*ness we enjoy when asleep."—Ray: On the Creation.

2. The state or quality of imparting or affording ease or comfort.

3. Freedom from stiffness, constraint, or formality.

"Abstruse and mystic thoughts you must express With painful care, but seeming *ease*ness."—Roscommon: Art of Poetry.

4. Freedom from difficulty; ease, facility.

"*Easiness* and difficulty are relative terms."—Tillotson.

5. The quality of being free from anything which might cause difficulty; freedom from hardness or severity.

"The very *ease*ness of his terms will be one of the blackest aggravations of our baseness and inexcusable guilt."—Sharp: Sermons, vol. ii., ser. 5.

6. Willingness, readiness; a freedom from reluctance or indisposition.

"Give to him, and he shall but laugh at your *ease*ness; save his life, but, when you have done, look to your own."—South.

¶ For the difference between *ease*ness and *ease*, see EASE, s.

ēas-līng (1), **ēas-in*, s. [A corruption of A. S. *efese*=eaves (q. v.).]

1. The eaves or projecting lower edge of a roof.

2. The part of a stack where it begins to taper.

ēasing-gang, s. A course of sheaves in a stack, projecting at the *easing* to keep the rain from getting in.

ēas-līng (2), **es-yng*, pr. par., a. & s. [EASE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making easy, lightening, or slackening; easement.

ēas-sēl, *ēas-sil*, adv. [EASEL, adv.]

ēast, **ēest*, **est*, a., s. & adv. [A. S. *ēast*=in the east; cogn. with Icel. *aust*; Dan. *øst*; Dut. *oost*; Sw. *östen*; Ger. *osten*=the east; Lat. *aurora*=dawn, the east; Gr. *ēos*=dawn; Sansc. *ushas*, from the same root as Lat. *uro*=to burn; Fr. *est*; Sp. *este*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Toward the rising sun, or toward that point where the sun rises when in the equinoctial.

"From the west border unto the *east* border."—Exodus xiv. 7.

2. Coming from the east.

"The Lord brought an *east* wind upon the land."—Exodus x. 13.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language.

1. The portion of the horizon at or toward the point in the heavens described under II.

2. Asia, with the adjacent parts of Europe. The name, which is a vague one, is continually applied to India, China, Arabia, Persia, &c., while in the expression "the Eastern Question," Turkey, a portion of which is in Europe, is specially meant.

II. Astron.: One of the four cardinal points; a point toward the sunrise, midway between the North and South poles of the heavens, and in which the sun appears to rise at the vernal and autumnal equinoxes.

C. As adv.: In an easterly direction; toward the east; eastward.

¶ Empire of the East: The empire founded in A. D. 395 by the Emperor Theodosius, who divided the whole of the Roman Empire into two parts, the Eastern and the Western, between his two sons, Arcadius and Honorius. The capital of the Empire of the East was Constantinople, that of the Empire of the West Rome.

East India, s. & a.

Geog.: A term rarely used except in compounds (See those which follow.)

East India Company:

Hist.: In its original form "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies;" so the Company is described in its charter, dated December 31, 1600. Afterward, on July 22, 1702, "The United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies." In 1749 the Company plunged into the native wars of the Carnatic, and commenced a career of conquest which placed nearly the whole of India either directly or indirectly under the British rule. The victory of Clive, at Plassey (June 23, 1757), over Suraj-u Dowla, laid the foundations of the Anglo-Indian Empire.

The rise of such power excited in the Home Government a desire to reduce it under their control; and when as early as 1789 the Company wished the loan of two ships of the line and some frigates, the ministry in granting their request intimated their intention of vesting in the Admiral powers to treat independently on all maritime affairs. In 1773 the Home Government claimed that the territorial acquisitions of the Company should be transferred after six years' grace to the Crown, and change made in the Constitution of the Company, a Supreme Court of Judicature being also appointed in India. Pitt's Act (1784) established a Board of Control over the directors, which completely destroyed the independence of the latter body. [CONTROL.] The Company's charter was renewed with few changes in 1793; subsequently at intervals of twenty years. In 1813 they lost the monopoly of the Indian trade, retaining that of China. This last was taken away in 1833. The next renewal that of 1853, was the last that took place. The Indian mutinies of 1857, 1858, having discredited the Company's administration, its political government was brought to an end on August 13, 1858.

On November 1, 1858, a proclamation made at Calcutta announced that Queen Victoria herself assumed the government of India. Finally the East India Stock Redemption Act, passed, on May 13, 1873, but not operative till June 1, 1874, at the latter date, dissolved the Company itself, and the association which had had such a brilliant but checkered career ceased to exist.

East India fly:

Pharm.: An East Indian species of *Cantharis* or blister beetle, larger and more powerful in its action than the ordinary Spanish fly (q. v.).

East Indies, s. pl.

Geog.: India, the Eastern Peninsula and the islands of the adjacent archipelago stopping in the one direction short of the Philippine Islands, and in the other before reaching New Guinea.

East-Insular, a.

Geog.: Pertaining or relating to the islands of the Eastern or Malay Archipelago.

east-wind, s. A wind from the East. According to the geographical location of the country over which it blows it has a good or evil reputation.

bōll, *bōy*; *pōut*, *jōwl*; *cat*, *çell*, *chorus*, *çhin*, *bench*; *go*, *gem*; *thin*, *this*; *sin*, *ag*; *expect*, *Xenophon*, *exist*. *ph* = *f*.
-*çian*, -*tian* = *shan*. -*tion*, -*sion* = *shün*; -*tion*, -*sion* = *zhün*. -*tious*, -*çious*, -*sious* = *shüs*. -*ble*, -*dle*, &c. = *bēl*, *dēl*.

fate, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; go, pot,
or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

east-wārdz, *adv.* [EASTWARD.] Toward the east; eastward, easterly.

"Such were the accounts from the remotest parts *eastwards*."—Marsden (*Ogilvie*).

ēas-ŷ, ***ēas-ie**, ***ēs-y**, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *ease*; -y.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Quiet, at ease, at rest; free from pain, disturbance, or annoyance.

2. Not causing pain; not attended with pain.

"All deaths are too few, the sharpest too *easy*."—Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

3. Free from anxiety or solicitude; at ease, tranquil.

"And you believe, then, that his mind was *easy*?"—Wordsworth: *The Brothers*.

4. Free from anything which would cause pain, disturbance, or discomfort.

5. In comfortable circumstances; well-to-do.

"They should be allowed each of them such a rent as would make them *easy*."—Swift.

6. Sufficient to relieve from anxiety or solicitude; freeing from labor or care.

7. Yielding or complying easily or with little resistance; credulous.

"Juries were no longer so *easy* of belief as during the panic which had followed the murder of Godfrey."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

8. Ready; not unwilling; not strict.

"He was an *easy* man to give penance."

Chaucer: C. T. (Prol.), 223.

9. Free from constraint, stiffness, or formality; not stiff or formal.

"His manners so gracious and *easy*, that it was impossible not to love him."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

10. Smooth, flowing, fluent; free from stiffness or harshness.

"Praise the *easy* vigor of a line,

Where Denham's strength and Waller's sweetness join."—Pope: *Essay on Criticism*, 360, 361.

11. Free from difficulty; not difficult; not requiring great labor, exertion, or effort.

"How much it is in every one's power to make resolutions to himself, such as he may keep, is *easy* for every one to try."—Locke.

12. Not causing difficulty or trouble.

"The whole island was probably cut into several *easy* ascents, and planted with variety of palaces."—Addison: *On Italy*.

*13. Easily procured; hence indifferent, poor.

"Wine that was but *easy* and so-so."—Udall: *Apoph.* of Erasmus, p. 348.

14. Gentle, moderate.

15. Well-fitting.

II. Comm.: Not straitened or restricted as regards money; plentifully supplied; opposed to tight.

B. As adverb:

1. In an easy manner; without exertion, labor, or trouble.

2. Without troubling one's self; without anxiety or solicitude; as, He took things very *easy*.

C. As substantive:

Rowing: A relaxation of effort; a diminution of speed.

"[He] started for Baitsbite, which was reached with the accustomed *easies*."—London Daily Telegraph.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *easy* and *ready*: "*Easy* marks the freedom of being done; *ready* the disposition or willingness to do; the former refers mostly to the thing or the manner, the latter to the person; the thing is *easy* to be done, the person is *ready* to do it: it is *easy* to make protestations of friendship in the ardor of the moment; but every one is not *ready* to act up to them, when it interferes with his convenience or interest. As epithets both are opposed to *difficult*, but agreeably to the above explanation of the terms, the former denotes a freedom from such difficulties or obstacles as lie in the nature of the thing itself, the latter an exemption from such as lie in the temper and character of the person: hence we say a person is *easy* of access whose situation, rank, employments, or circumstances do not prevent him from admitting others to his presence: he is *ready* to hear when he himself throws no obstacles in the way, when he lends a willing ear to what is said. So likewise a task is said to be *easy*; a person's wit, or a person's reply, to be *ready*: a young man who has birth and fortune, wit and accomplishments, will find an *easy* admittance into any circle: the very name of a favorite author will be a *ready* passport for the works to which it may be affixed. When used adverbially, they bear the same relation to each other. A man is said to comprehend *easily* who, from any cause, finds a thing *easy* to be comprehended: he pardons *readily* who has a temper *ready* to pardon." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***easy-borrowed**, *a.* Assumed with ease; counterfeited with the appearance of naturalness.

"This is a slave, whose *easy-borrowed* pride Dwells in the fickle grace of her he follows."—Shakesp.: *Lear*, ii. 4.

easy-chair, *s.* An arm-chair stuffed and padded for resting or reclining in.

"Laugh and shake in Rabelais' *easy-chair*."—Pope: *Dunciad*, i. 22.

easy-going, *adj.* Taking things in an easy manner.

easy-hearted, *a.* Of an easy, quiet disposition.

"Thou *easy-hearted* thing, with thy wild race Of weeds and flowers."—Wordsworth: *Farewell*.

easy-minded, *a.* Having an easy, willing mind or disposition.

"He, on his part, Generous and *easy-minded*, was not free."—Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

ēas-ŷ, *v. t. & i.* [EASY, *a.*]

A. Trans.: To cause to relax one's efforts or exertions. (Especially in rowing.)

"They . . . were not *eased* until reaching Ilfey Lasher."—London Daily Telegraph.

B. Intrans.: To relax one's efforts or exertions.

ēat, ***ēate**, ***ete**, ***eten**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *etan*; cogn. with Dut. *eten*; Icel. *eta*; Sw. *äta*; Dan. *æde*; Goth. *itan*; O. H. Ger. *ezzen*, *ezan*; M. H. Ger. *ezzen*; Ger. *essen*; Ir. & Gael. *ith*; Lat. *edo*; Gr. *edō*, all = to eat.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To chew in the mouth and swallow as food.

"Hors and houndes thei *et*, ynnethis skaped non."—Robert de Brunne, p. 76.

2. To devour, to destroy.

"Locusts shall *eat* the residue of that which is escaped from the hail."—Ezod. i. 5.

II. Figuratively:

1. To corrode, to consume away; as, Rust *eats* away iron; A cancer *eats* away the flesh.

"There arises a necessity of keeping the surface even, either by pressure or *eating* medicines."—Sharp: *Surgery*.

2. To consume, to waste.

"Princes overbold have *eat* our substance."—Tennyson: *Lotus Eaters*, 120.

*3. To devour or consume the property of.

"What a number of men *eat* Timon!"—Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*, i. 2.

*4. To swallow up.

"The ocean, overpeering of his list *Eats* not the flats with more impetuous haste."—Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iv. 5.

*5. To outlast.

"Your sorrow hath *eaten* up my sufferance."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

*6. To put an end to, to destroy.

"Time's office is to *eat* up errors."—Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 937.

7. To wear away, as with care or anxiety.

"But thou, most fine, most honored, most renowned, Hast *eat* thy bearer up."—Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 5.

*8. To enjoy; to receive as a reward.

"If ye be willing and obedient ye shall *eat* the good of the land."—Isaiah i. 19.

9. To take back, to retract.

"They cannot hold, but burst out those words which afterward they are forced to *eat*."—Hakewill: *On Providence*.

B. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To chew and swallow as food.

2. To take food; to eat a meal; to feed.

"He that will not *eat* till he has a demonstration that it will nourish him . . . will have little else to do but sit still and perish."—Locke.

3. To go to meals, to take meals.

"How is it that he *eateth* with publicans and sinners?"—Mark ii. 16.

*4. To partake of as food.

"Have we *eaten* on the insane root That takes the reason prisoner?"—Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, i. 8.

5. To taste, to relish.

"It *eats* dryly."—Shakesp.: *All's Well*, i. 1.

II. Figuratively:

1. To make way by corrosion; to corrode; to gnaw or wear away; as, Rust *eats* into iron.

"Their word will *eat* as doth a canker."—1 Tim. ii. 17.

2. To cause consumption or waste.

"A prince's court *eats* too much into the income of a poor state."—Addison: *On Italy*.

3. To enter into, as though by corrosion.

"The plague of sin has even altered his nature, and *eaten* into his very essentials."—South.

ēat, *s.* [A. S. *ēt*.] The act of eating; thus a thing is said to be "grate to the *eat*" when it is grateful to the palate. (*Scotch.*) [EAT, *v.*]

ēat-a-ble, *a. & s.* [Eng. *eat*; -able.]

A. As adj.: That may or can be eaten; fit to be eaten; proper for food, edible.

"What fish can any shore or British sea-town show

That's *eatable* to us, that it doth not bestow Abundantly thereon?"—Drayton: *Polytotton*, s. 25.

B. As subst.: Anything that may or can be eaten; anything fit or proper for food.

"If you all sorts of persons would engage, Suit well your *eatables* to every age."

King: *Art of Cookery*, 214, 215.

¶ **Eatable birds' nests:**

1. *Lit.*: The nests of the esculent swallow, *Collocalia esculenta*.

2. *Gelidium*, a genus of Algae.

ēat-age (age as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *eat*; -age.] Food for horses and cattle from the aftermath. [EDDISH.]

"Lammasland—that is, grass land the right of mowing: the meadows of which belongs to one person and the *eat-age* to another."—Notes and Queries, Dec. 30, 1880, p. 548.

***ēatŷe**, *s.* [ADZE.] An adze or addice.

"One man that has said to ye, I am no gratefu' for the situation of Queen's cooper, let me hae a whample at him wi' mine *eatŷe*—that's a'!"—Scott: *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxv.

ēat-en, *pa. par. or a.* [EAT, *v.*]

ēat-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *eat*; -er.]

I. Literally:

1. One who eats.

"A knave, a rascal, an *eater* of broken meats."—Shakesp.: *Lear*, ii. 2.

2. One who partakes of food; as, He is a poor *eater*.

II. Figuratively:

1. A corrosive.

2. A devourer, a destroyer.

"An *eater* of youth."—Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 927.

3. A footman, a lackey.

"Bar the door! where are all my *eaters*?"—Ben Jonson: *Pisano*, iii. 2.

***ēath**, ***ēthe**, *a. & adv.* [A. S. *eath*.]

A. As adj.: Easy, not difficult.

"Where *ease* abounds yt's *eath* to doe amis."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. iii. 40.

B. As adv.: Easily, readily.

"Who hath the world not tried,

From the right way full *eath* may wander wide."—Spenser: *Mother Hubbard's Tale*, 404.

ēat-ing, ***eat-inge**, ***eat-yng**, ***et-ing**, ***etyng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EAT, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of partaking of food.

"Every man according to his *eating* shall make you count for the lamb."—Ezodus xii. 4.

eating-house, *s.* A house where food is sold ready dressed.

"A hungry traveler steeped into an *eating-house* for a dinner."—L'Estrange.

eating-room, *s.* A dining-room.

eau (pron. *ō*), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *aqua*=water.]

Water; used in composition to designate various spirituous waters, and especially perfumes.

eau-créole, *s.* A liquor distilled in Martinique from the flowers of the Mammee apple, *Mammea americana*, with spirits of wine. It is very highly esteemed.

eau-de-Cologne, *s.*

Phar.: A scent consisting of a solution of volatile oils in alcohol. The composition of the mixture of the oils varies, but they consist chiefly of those extracted from the rind and the flowers of species of Citrus.

The alcohol must be free from fusel oil, and the volatile oils pure and free from resin. The solution must not be too strong, and the scents so blended that no individual oil can be detected.

eau-de-javelle, *s.*

Phar.: A solution of sodium hypochlorite, NaClO. (Watts: *Dict. Chem.*)

eau-de-luce, *s.*

Phar.: *Aqua luvica*, a milky mixture of rectified oil of amber, with alcohol and ammonia. It is used in India as an antidote to the bite of venomous serpents.

eau-de-vie, *s.* Brandy; specif. the less perfectly purified varieties, the best being called Cognac (q. v.).

***ēave**, *v. t.* [EAVES.] To shelter as under eaves.

"To *eave* from rain the staring ruff."

Ward: *England's Reformation*, c. i., p. 102.

bōl, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiz**; **sin**, **ag**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-clan, -tian = **shan**. -tion, -sion = **shün**; -tion, -sion = **zhün**. -tious, -cious, -sious = **shüs**. -ble, -dle, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

ēaves, *ēaves, s. [A. S. *efese*; cogn. with Icel. *ups*; Sw. dial. *uffs*=eaves; Goth. *ubizwa*=a porch; A. S. *efesian*=to clip, shear, shave.]

1. *Lit. & Arch.*: The lower edge of a roof which projects beyond the wall, and serves to throw off the water which falls on the roof.

"The sparrows peep, and quit the sheltering eaves."
Couper: *Task*, v. 66.

2. *Fig.*: The eyelids, the eyelashes.

"Closing eaves of wearied eyes."

Tennyson: *In Memoriam*, lxi.

¶ The word is a singular substantive, but the final *s* is often mistaken for the sign of the plural: whence we find a fictitious singular form, *eave*.

eaves-board, eave-board, s.

Arch.: A feather-edge board, nailed above and across the lower ends of the rafters, to tilt up the lower edge of the lowest course of slates so that the next course may lie flatly upon them.

eaves-catch, s.

Arch.: The same as **EAVES-BOARD** (q. v.).

eaves-drip, s.

Old Law: An ancient custom or law that no proprietor was allowed to build within a certain distance of the boundary of his land, so as to throw the eaves-drop or drip on to his neighbor's land.

eaves-drop, s. The drip or water which drops from the eaves of a house.

eaves-drop, v. t.

1. To listen under the eaves of a house, in order to catch what may be said indoors.

"Telling of some politicians who were wont to eaves-drop in disguises."—Milton: *Apology for Smectymnus*.

2. To watch for an opportunity of listening to or overhearing the conversation of others.

eaves-dropper, s.

1. One who listens under windows in order to catch what may be said indoors.

"Under our tents I'll play the eaves-dropper."

Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, v. 3.

2. One who watches for opportunities of overhearing the conversation of others.

eaves-dropping, pr. par., a. & s. [**EAVES-DROP**, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act or practice of watching for opportunities of overhearing the conversation of others.

eaves-lead, s.

Build.: A leaden gutter inside a parapet.

eaves-molding, s.

Arch.: The molding immediately below the eaves; as a cornice.

eaves-trough, s. A trough, usually of tinned iron, suspended beneath the eaves to catch the drip. It is held by a strap or hanger, which may have means for the vertical adjustment of the trough, so as to give it the required fall in the length of the eaves.

***ē-bāp-tī-zā-tion, s.** [Lat. *e=ex*=out, and Eng. *baptiz(e)*; -ation.] A cutting-off from the benefits of baptism.

"Trying the metal and temper of its censures by ebaptizations."—Gauden: *Tears of the Church*, p. 19.

ēbb, *ēbbe, s. [A. S. *ebba*=ebb, *ebban*=to ebb; cogn. with Dut. *eb*, *ebbe*=ebb, *ebben*=to ebb; Dan. *ebbe*; Sw. *ebb*=ebb, *ebba*=to ebb. From the same root as **EVEN** (q. v.). (*Skeat.*)]

1. *Literally*:

The reflux of the tide; the return of the tide-water toward the sea.

"After an ebbe of the fode euerilkon thel found."

Robert de Brunne, p. 106.

2. The ebbing tide; the ebb-tide.

"Cambridge will have a short spin on the ebb today."

—*London Daily Telegraph*.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. A flowing or falling back; decline, failure, decay.

"The greatest age for poetry was that of Augustus Cæsar, yet painting was then at its lowest ebb, and perhaps sculpture was also declining."—Dryden: *Dufresnoy*.

2. Low course.

"I hate to learn the ebb of time"

From yon dull steeples' drowsy chimæ."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, vi. 24.

ēbb, v. t. [**EBB**, s.]

1. *Lit.*: To follow back toward the sea; to return to the sea. (Said of the tide.)

"The sea nowe ebbeth and now it floweth."

Gower: *C. A.* (Prol.)

2. *Fig.*: To decline, to decay, to recede.

"Low as that tide has ebbed with me."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iv. 2.

¶ To ebb and flow: To rise and fall, to increase and decrease.

"Merciless proscription ebbs and flows."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

***ēbb, *ēbbe, a.** [**EBB**, s.]

1. Low, not deep, shallow.

"The water there is otherwise verie low and ebb."—Holland: *Plinie*, bk. xxxi., ch. vii.

2. Not deep in the ground, close to the surface.

"The roots of the apple-tree, olive, and cypresses lie very ebb."—Holland: *Plinie*, bk. xvi., ch. xxxi.

***ēbb-nēss, s.** [**Eng. ebb**; -ness.] Shallowness.

"Their ebbness would never take up his depth."—Rutherford: *Letters*, pt. i., ep. 137.

ēbb-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [**EBB**, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *substantive*:

1. *Lit.*: The reflux or ebb of the tide.

"It was here also much discoursed, how the river to some had had its flowings, and what ebbings it has had while others have gone over."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. *Fig.*: A decaying, declining, or wasting away.

ēbb-tide, s. [**Eng. ebb**, and *tide*.] The retiring tide; the reflux of the tide.

ē-bēl-i-aŋg, s. pl. [Named after Ebel, a Prussian archdeacon, one of the founders.]

Ch. Hist.: A revivalist sect which arose in Königsberg, Prussia, about A. D. 1836, the Archdeacon Ebel and Dr. Diestel being its leaders. They believed in spiritual marriage. In 1839 sentence was passed against their leaders, who were charged with unsound doctrine and impure lives, but it was removed in 1842. Their enemies called the sect Muckers, i. e., in German, Hypocrites. (*Hepworth Dixon*, &c.)

ēb-ēn-ā'-gē-s, s. pl. [Lat. *ebenus*; Gr. *ebenos*=the ebony-tree (*Diospyros ebenum*), ebony, and Lat. fem. pl. *adj. suff. -acea*.]

Bot.: Ebenads. An order of plants, alliance Gentianales. It consists of trees or shrubs without milk and with heavy wood. The leaves, which are entire and coriaceous, are alternate; stipules 0; inflorescence axillary; flowers with the sexes separate or occasionally hermaphrodite; calyx in three to seven divisions; persistent corolla, monopetalous, hypogynous, deciduous, its limb with three to seven divisions; stamens twice or sometimes four times as many, rarely the same number as the segments of the corolla; stigma simple, sessile, radiating; ovary sessile, with several cells, each having one or two pendulous ovules; fruit round, fleshy, sometimes by abortion few seeded. The species come from India and the other parts of the tropics; a few are found as far north as Switzerland. In 1845 Lindley enumerated nine genera, and estimated the known species at 160. They are known by the hardness of their timber, called ebony and ironwood (q. v.). The unripe fruit is very sour. There is no genus *Ebenum*, the typical genus of the order is *Diospyros* (q. v.).

ē-bē-naḡs, s. pl. [Lat. *eben(us)*, and Eng., &c., pl. *suff. -ads*.] [**EBENACEÆ**.]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Ebenaceæ (q. v.).

***ēb-ēn-ē-ōūs, a.** [Lat. *ebenus*=ebony.] Of or pertaining to ebony; of the color of ebony.

ē-bī-ōn-iteg, s. pl. [*Etym. doubtful*.] Some derive it from a person called Ebion, supposed to have been a founder or the founder of the sect, others consider it to be the Hebrew *ebionim*=poor people. Why they were so called is not known.]

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: A Christian sect consisting of those Jewish converts who considered the Mosaic law as still binding. In the first century they were in communion with their fellow Christians, whether these were more liberal-minded Jews or converts from some Gentile faith. In the second century they withdrew from communion with the rest of the church and formed a sect called Nazarenes or Ebionites. Then the Nazarenes and the Ebionites became distinct sects, the latter being the more extreme of the two, they believing Jesus to have been a mere man. They admitted, however, that He was an ambassador from God, and Himself possessed of Divine power. They not merely observed the Mosaic law, but superadded all the traditions of the Pharisees. They limited the number of the apostles to twelve, to leave no room for St. Paul, to whom they felt antipathy for having refused to impose the yoke of the Mosaic ritual upon the Gentile churches. (*Mosheim*; *Ch. Hist.*, cent. iii.)

ēb-la-nine, s. [*Etym. doubtful*.]

Chem.: A volatile crystalline spirit, obtained from crude pyroxylic spirit. [**PYROXANTHINE**.]

ēb-lis, īb-leēs, s. [Arab. *iblis*, *ablis*. (*Catagogo*.) The Musselmans regard it as meaning properly a being who despairs of God's mercy.]

Muhammedan Theol.: The Prince of Darkness, the Devil or Satan of the Musselmans.

"And from its torments 'scape alone
To wander round lost Eblis' throne."

Byron: *Glaour*.

ē-bōe, s. & a. [A West Indian word.]

A. As *substantive*:

Ethnol.: The name given in the West Indies by planters and others, to the slaves brought from the Bight of Benin, who were a sickly, despondent race.

B. As *adj.*: Pertaining to the Eboes or their country.

eboe-tree, s.

Bot.: *Dipterix eboensis*, a large tree with heavy timber growing in the Mosquito country in Central America. The natives use the oil for anointing their hair.

ē-bōl-i'-tion, s. [Probably a corrupt of *ebullition*.] A particular method of smoking. Gifford says: "I regret my inability to furnish any information on this term, which is almost peculiar to Jonson. From the expression itself we may conjecture that it meant a forcible and rapid ejection of the smoke." It is, however, more likely that a method of expelling the smoke in balls or rings—a feat much affected by veteran smokers—is meant.

"The rare corollary and practice of the Cuban ebollition."—Ben Jonson: *Every Man out of his Humor*, iii. 1.

***ēb-ōn, a. & s.** [**EBONY**.]

A. As *adjective*:

1. Consisting of ebony; made of ebony.

2. Of the color of ebony; ebony-colored, black.

"Ebon locks"

As glossy as a heron's wing."

Moore: *Fire Worshipers*.

B. As *subst.*: Ebony.

"To write those plagues that then were coming on
Doth ask a pen of ebon and the night."

Drayton: *Barons' Wars*, bk. iv.

***ēb-ōn-ist, s.** [**Eng. ebon(y)**; -ist.] A worker in ebony.

ēb-ōn-ite, s. [**Eng. ebon(y)**; -ite.] Mr. Good-year's name for what is generally known as hard rubber. It is a vulcanite with a larger proportion of sulphur and certain added ingredients. The proportion of sulphur is from thirty to sixty per cent., and to this may be added certain amounts of shellac, gutta-percha, sulphates of zinc, antimony, or copper. It is used of many colors, as may be gathered from the above list of ingredients, and of hardness and consequent facility for taking polish. The compound, despite its name, may resemble horn, ivory, bone, wood, &c. It is also called Vulcanite (q. v.).

***ēb-ōn-ize, v. t.** [**Eng. ebon(y)**; -ize.] To make of the color of ebony; to make black.

***ēb-ōn-ized, pa. par. or a.** [**EBONIZE**.]

ēb-ōn-y, ēb-ōn-le, *ebon, *ebene, s. & a. [*Fr. ébène*; Prov. *eba*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *ebano*; Lat. *ebenus*; Gr. *ebenos*; Pers., Arab. & Hind. *abnoos*, *abnus*, all from Heb. *habhenim*, *habni*=stony; *eben*=a stone, with reference to the hardness of the wood.]

A. As *substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang., Bot., &c.*: The wood of various species of *Diospyros*, especially *Diospyros ebenus*, *D. ebenaster*, *D. melanoxylon*, *D. mabalo*, *D. tomentosa*, and *D. roylei*. (*Lindley*.) Ebony is noted for its solidity and for its black color. It is susceptible of a fine polish, and is exceedingly durable. It is used chiefly for mosaic work and inlayings.

2. *Scripture*: The rendering of the Hebrew word *habhenim*. The translation is probably correct. [*Etym.*]

"The men of Dedan were thy merchants . . . they brought these for presents horns of ivory and ebony."—*Ezek.* xxvii. 16.

B. As *adjective*:

1. Made of or in any way pertaining to the wood called ebony.

2. Pertaining to any one of the trees which furnish it.

¶ *American Ebony*: *Brya (Amerimnum) ebenus*, by Paxton called *Wheeleria ebenus*.

ebony-tree, s.

Bot.: *Diospyros ebenus*. It is a large tree growing in Madagascar, the Mauritius, Ceylon, &c. [*Diospyros*.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē cūb cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ē-bōule-mēnt, s. [Fr., from *ébouler*=to fall down.]

1. *Fort.*: The falling down or crumbling away of the walls of a fortress.

2. *Geol.*: A sudden fall or slip of rock in a mountainous district.

ē-brāc'-tē-āte, ē-brāc'-tē-āt-ēd, a. [Lat. *e=ex*=out, away, and Eng. *bracteate*, *bracteated*.]
Bot.: Deprived of bracts.

"Giving rise to the ebracteated inflorescences of *Cruciferae* and some *Boraginaceae*."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 345.

ē-brāc'-tē-ō-lāte, a. [Lat. *e=* without, and *bracteola*=a thin leaf of gold.]

Bot.: Destitute of bracteoles, not having small or secondary bracts.

***ē-brā'-like, e-brayk, a.** [Lat. *ebraicus*.] Hebrew.

"That kept the popl *Ebrayk* fro her drenchyng."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 4, 909.

ē-brī'-ēt-ŷ, s. [Fr. *ébrété*, from Lat. *ebrietas*, from *ebrius*=drunk.] Drunkenness; intoxication by strong spirituous liquors.

"'Tis quenchless thirst
Of ruinous *ebriety*, that prompts
His every action, and imbrutes the man."
Cooper: *Task*, iv. 459-61.

ē-brīl'-lāde, s. [Fr.]

Manège: A check of the bridle which a horseman gives a horse, by a jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn.

***ē-brī-ōs'-ī-tŷ, s.** [Lat. *ebriositas*, from *ebriosus*=sottish, drunk.] Habitual drunkenness; an addictedness to strong drink; sottishness.

"That religion which excuseth Noah in surprisal, will neither acquit *ebriosity* nor *ebriety* in their intended perversion."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

***ē-brī-ōūs, a.** [Lat. *ebrius*.]

1. Drunk, intoxicated.

"They found at the door an *ebrious* Irish lad."—*Mortimer Collins: From Midnight to Midnight*, vol. iii., ch. xi.

2. Given or addicted to strong drink; sottish.

3. Intoxicating.

"Twas no *ebrious* fluid."—*Mortimer Collins: Blacksmith and Scholar*, vol. ii., ch. xi.

***ē-būl'-lī-āte, v. i.** [Lat. *ebullio*=to bubble up.] [EBULLITION.] To boil or bubble up; to burst out, to overflow.

"Whence this 29 poppung argument will *ebullitate*."—*Frynne: 1 Hystrio-mastic*, vi. 3.

***ē-būl'-lī-ēnce, *ē-būl'-lī-ēn-ŷ, s.** [Lat. *ebulliens*, pr. par. of *ebullio*=to bubble up.] [EBULLITION.] A boiling over; a bursting up or forth; an overflow.

"The natural and enthusiastic fervor of men's spirits, and the *ebullieny* of their fancy."—*Cudworth: Sermons*, p. 93.

***ē-būl'-lī-ēnt, a.** [Latin *ebulliens*, pr. par. of *ebullio*.] Boiling over; bursting forth or up; overflowing.

"They scarce can swallow their *ebullient* spleen."
Young: *Night Thoughts*, viii. 1,320.

ē-būl'-lī-ō-scōpe, s. [Latin *ebullio*=to bubble up, and Gr. *skopeō*=to see, to observe.] An instrument for determining the strength of a liquid by ascertaining its boiling-point.

ē-būl'-lī-tion, s. [Fr. *ébullition*; Lat. *ebullitio*, from *ebullio*=to bubble up; *e=ex*=out, and *bullio*=to boil, to bubble; *bulia*=a bubble; Sp. *ebulicion*; Ital. *ebullizione*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act of boiling; the condition into which a liquid is thrown by the application of heat, which causes an agitation or bubbling, arising from the escape of portions of the liquid in an aeriform state.

(2) Effervescence arising from the mingling together of an alkali and acid liquor; any intestine violent motion or agitation of the parts of a fluid, occasioned by the opposition of particles of different properties; fermentation.

"If sal ammoniac, or any pure volatile alkali, dissolved in water, be mixed with an acid, an *ebullition*, with a greater degree of cold, will ensue."—*Arbuthnot: On Alterations*.

2. Fig.: A sudden bursting forth or display of feeling, &c.

"Overwhelmed with the *ebullition* of my thoughts."—*Looke: Second Reply to Bishop of Worcester*.

II. Nat. Phil.: The rapid production of elastic bubbles of vapor in the mass of a liquid itself. The following are the laws as determined experimentally: (1) The temperature of ebullition, i. e., the boiling point, increases with the pressure. (2) For a given pressure ebullition commences at a certain temperature, which varies in different liquids, but which for equal pressures is always the same in the

same liquid. (3) Whatever be the intensity of the source of heat, as soon as ebullition commences, the temperature of the liquid remains stationary. (*Gannot*.)

Crabb thus discriminates between *ebullition*, *effervescence*, and *fermentation*: "These technical terms have a strong resemblance in their signification, but they are not strictly synonymous; they have strong characteristic differences. *Ebullition* marks the movement of a liquid acted upon by fire, and in chemistry it is said of two substances, which by penetrating each other occasion bubbles to rise up. *Effervescence* marks the movement which is excited in liquors by a combination of substances; such as of acids, which are mixed and commonly produce heat. *Fermentation* marks the internal movement which is excited in a liquid of itself, by which its components undergo such a change or decomposition, as to form a new body. *Ebullition* is a more violent action than *effervescence*; *fermentation* is more gradual and permanent than either. Water is exposed to *ebullition* when acted upon by any powerful degree of external heat; iron in aqua fortis occasions an *effervescence*; beer and wine undergo a *fermentation* before they reach a state of perfection. These words are all employed in a figurative sense, which is drawn from their physical application. The passions are exposed to *ebullitions* in which they break forth with all the violence that is observable in water agitated by excessive heat; the heart and affections are exposed to *effervescence* when powerfully awakened by particular objects; minds are said to be in a *ferment* which are agitated by conflicting feelings; the *ebullition* and *effervescence* is applicable only to individuals; *fermentation* to one or many." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ē-būr'-nē, s. [Lat. *eburneus*, *eburnus*=of ivory, from *ebur*=ivory.]

Zool.: Ivory Shell, a genus of Mollusks, family Buccinidae. The shell when young is umbilicated; when adult the inner lip is callous, spreading, and covering the umbilicus; the operculum is pointed. Nine species are known from the hotter parts of the Eastern Hemisphere.

ē-būr'-nē-tion, s. [Fr. *éburnation*, from Latin *eburnus*=of ivory, and Eng., &c., suff. -ation.]

Path.: An excessive deposition of compact osseous matter, sometimes found in a diseased state of the bones, and especially of the joints.

***ē-būr'-nē-an, a.** [Latin *eburnus*, from *ebur*=ivory.] Of or pertaining to ivory; made of ivory.

***ē-būr'-nī-fī-cā-tion, s.** [Latin *eburnus*=pertaining to ivory; *ficio*=to make; and English suff. -ation.] The act of converting substances into others which have the appearance or characteristics of ivory.

ē-būr'-nīne, a. [Latin *eburnus*=of ivory, and Eng., &c., suff. -ine.] Of or belonging to ivory.

"She lay reclined,
And, pensive, read from tablet *eburnine*."
Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, vi. 19.

ē-cāl'-cār-āte, a. [Lat. *e=ex*=without; *calcar*=a spur, and Eng. adj. suff. -ate.]

Bot.: Without a calcar or spur.

ē-cār'-ī-nāte, a. [Latin *e=ex*=without, and *carina*=a keel.]

Bot.: Without a carina or keel.

ē-car'-tē, s. [Fr., lit.=discarded.]

Cards: A game of cards played by two persons with thirty-two cards, the twos, threes, fours, fives, and sixes of each suit being discarded from the pack. The cards rank in the following order: King (the highest), queen, knave, ace, ten, &c. The parties cut for deal, and the dealer deals out five cards each, turning up the eleventh for trump. The non-dealer may claim, before a trick is played, to discard any of the cards from his hand, and to replace them with others from the pack, but it is in the option of the dealer to allow or disallow the claim. The players must follow suit if they can. Three tricks count one point, five count two; and five points make the game. If the dealer turns up the king, he counts one for it, and if either player has a king in his hand, he may score one for it if he claim it before the first trick.

ē-cāu'-dāte, a. [Lat. *e=* without, and *cauda*=a tail.]

1. *Zool.*: Without a tail.

2. *Botany*:

(1) Spikeless. (*Paxton*.)

(2) Without a stem. (*Paxton*.)

ē-cāl'-ī-ūm, s. [Gr. *ekballō*=to throw out, with reference to the fact that the seeds when ripe are expelled from the fruit with considerable force.]

Bot.: A genus of Cucurbitaceae. *Ecbalium agreste*, sometimes called *Momordica elaterium*, is the Squirting Cucumber (q. v.). [ELATERIUM.]

ecballi fructus, s.

Phar.: The fruit of *Ecbalium officinarum*, or *Momordica elaterium*, a small elliptical pepo about

one and a half inches long, covered with soft prickles containing the seed, surrounded by a juicy tissue. When ripe, the seeds are expelled forcibly, hence the English name of the plant. The juice of *Ecbalium* is used in medicine as *Elaterium* (q. v.).

ēc'-bā-sīs, s. [Gr.=a going out, a result, from *ekbainō*=to go out; *ek*=out, and *bainō*=to go.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech in which the speaker treats of things according to their events and consequences.

ēc'-bāt'-ic, a. [As if from a Gr. *ekbatikos*, from *ekbais*=a going out, an issue, result.]

Gram.: Relating to a result, issue, or consequence. It is opposed to *telic* (q. v.), which denotes purpose or intention.

ēc'-blās-tē-sīs, s. [Gr. *ekblastēsis*, from *ekblas-tanō*=to shoot or sprout out.]

Bot.: The production of buds within flowers, or on inflorescences, in consequence of monstrous development.

ēc'-bō-lē, s. [Greek *ekbolē*=a throwing out, a digression; *ekballō*=to throw out; *ek*=out, and *ballō*=to throw.]

1. *Rhet.*: A digression, in which the speaker introduces another person speaking in his own words.

2. *Music*: The sharpening of sounds to adapt them to a change of key-note.

ēc'-bōl'-ic, a. & s. [Gr. *ekbolē*=a throwing out; *ekbolion*=a medicine for causing abortion; *ek*=out, and *ballō*=to throw.]

A. As adj.: A term applied to any medicine which excites uterine contractions, and promotes the expulsion of the fetus.

B. As subst. (pl.): Medicines which cause contraction of the uterus, and promote the expulsion of the fetus, as ergot, digitalis, savin, borax, &c.

ēc'-bō-līne, s. [Eng. *ecbol*(ic); suff. -ine (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A principle said to be found in Ergot, probably the same as Ergotine (q. v.).

ēc'-cāl-ē-ō-bī-ōn, s. [Gr. *ekkalēō*=to call out; *ek*=out; *kaleō*=to call, and *bios*=life.] A chamber for hatching eggs by artificial heat. [INCUBATOR.]

ēc'-cē-dēn-tē, a. [Ital.]

Music: Exceeding, augmented; a term applied to intervals.

ēc'-cē hō-mō, phr. (often used as subst.) [Lat. =Behold the man.]

Art: A name given to paintings representing our Lord crowned with thorns and bearing the reed. The name is given to these pictures because the Vulgate (Latin) New Testament thus rendered Pilate's language at the moment when he had caused Christ to be decked with thorns and robe and led forth and delivered to the people—"Then came Jesus forth, wearing the crown of thorns and the purple robe, and Pilate saith unto them, Behold the man." [Ecce homo (Lat.).]—*John* xix. 5.

ēc'-cēn'-tric, *ēc'-cēn'-tric-al, *ēc'-cēn'-trick, a. & s. [O. Fr. *eccentrique*; Fr. *eccentrique*, from Low Lat. *eccentricus*; *ec=ex*=out, away from, and *centrum*=the center, from Gr. *ekkentros*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Deviating from the center.

"Mystical dance, which yonder starry sphere
Of planets, and of fixed, in all her wheels
Resembles nearest, mazes intricate,
Eccentric."—*Milton: P. L.*, v. 620-23.

(2) In the same sense as II.

"Whence is it that planets move all one and the same way in orbs concentric, while comets move all manner of ways in orbs very eccentric?"—*Newton: Optics*.

(3) Pertaining to eccentricity or an eccentric.

2. Figuratively:

* (1) Not directed toward or terminating in the same point or end; divergent.

"Whate'er affairs pass such a man's hands, he crooketh them to his own ends; which must needs be often *eccentric* to the ends of his master."—*Bacon: Essays*.

(2) Departing from the usual practice, or established forms or laws; not following the ordinary course; peculiar or odd in manner or character.

(a) Of persons:

"The passion of this brave and *eccentric* young man for maritime adventure was unconquerable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

(b) Of manners, conduct, &c.:

"With this man's knavery was strangely mingled an *eccentric* vanity which resembled madness."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

II. *Geom.*: Not having the same center; a term applied to circles and spheres, which have different centers. It is opposed to Concentric (q. v.).

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, dgl.

B. As substantive:**I. Ordinary Language:****1. Lit.:** In the same sense as II. 1.

"Thither his course he bends
Through the calm firmament (but up or down,
By center or eccentric, hard to tell)."
Milton: *P. L.*, iii. 573-75.

2. Figuratively:

(1) That which deviates from the usual or common occurrence.

"Let the lot decide the main of the controversy and reserving somewhat as it were for the universal motion of the whole body, somewhat for *eccentricity*."—Hammond: *Works*, iv. 551.

(2) A person of eccentric, odd, or peculiar habits; an oddity.

II. Technically:**1. Astronomy:**

* (1) A circle, the center of which does not correspond with that of the earth.

(2) In the Ptolemaic system the supposed circular orbit of a planet about the earth, but with the earth not in its center.

(3) A circle described about the center of an elliptical orbit, with half the major axis for radius.

2. *Mech.*: A term applied to a group of mechanical contrivances for converting circular into reciprocating rectilinear motion: they consist of variously shaped discs, attached to a revolving shaft, and according to the shape of the working surfaces are distinguished as triangular, heart-shaped, toothed, or circular eccentrics. The term is more especially applicable to the latter form, the others being only particular varieties of cam; it consists of a circular disc attached to the shaft, but having its center at a small distance from that of the axis of the shaft. The distance between these points is called the *eccentricity*, and corresponds to the radius of the circle described by the disc in its revolution or half the length of the path described by the end eccentric rod. Practically there is no difference between the crank and the eccentric; the latter may be considered as a crank in which the radius of the crank-pin is greater than that of the crank-arm. The motion of the eccentric is communicated to the rod by a hoop or strap closely fitted round the circumference of the disc which revolves within it. Eccentrics are used for moving heavy shears in iron forges, and the feed-pumps, and occasionally the air-pumps in steam-engines. For the latter purpose they are often of great size, as, for example, in the paddle-engines of the "Great Eastern" steamship. The most general application, however, is for moving the slide-valves in steam-engines, for which purpose they are employed either singly, the tail of the rod being in direct communication with the valve lever, or, what is more common, in pairs, the motion being conveyed by some form of link. [LINK-MOTION.] (Weale.)

† For the difference between *eccentric* and *particular*, see PARTICULAR.

eccentric-catch, s. [ECCENTRIC-HOOK.]

eccentric-chuck, s. A chuck attached to the mandrel of a lathe, and having a sliding piece which carries the center. This piece is adjustable in a plane at right angles to the axis of motion by means of a set screw, and carries the center to one side of the axis of motion. By its means circular lines of varying size and eccentricity may be produced. No oval or ellipse is produced thereby, but circles on the face of the work with their centers at such distance from the axis of the mandrel as may be desired.

eccentric-cutter, s. A cutting-tool placed upon the slide-rest, and having a rotation by means of a wheel and shaft, the cutter being attached to the end of the latter. The rotation is obtained by an overhead motion, and the eccentricity by fixing the cutter at different distances from the center by means of the groove and screw. The action of the eccentric-cutter differs from that of the eccentric-chuck in this: in the latter the work is rotated and the tool is stationary; in the former the work is stationary and the tool revolves. When the motions are used in conjunction, the patterns are capable of almost unlimited variation.

eccentric-engraving, s. An arrangement of diamond tracers, operated by elaborate machinery, acting upon a varnished roller designed for calico-printing. The effect is analogous to that produced by the rose-engine lathe.

eccentric-fan, s. A fan-wheel with radial arms and vanes, and having an axis which is eccentric with the case in which it revolves. The case has a scroll form, and the effect is to make the discharge of air more perfect, and avoid carrying a body of air around between the vanes.

eccentric-gab, s. [ECCENTRIC-HOOK.]

eccentric-gear, eccentric-gearing, s. Cog-wheels set on eccentric axes give a variable circular motion, as in the case of the eccentric contrate-wheel and pinion, and the eccentric spur-wheel and

intermediate shifting pinion. Links connect the axis of the pinion with those of the driver and driven wheels, and preserve the pinion at proper mashing distance, so as to engage with the motor, and communicate the motion to the next wheel in series.

eccentric-hook, s.

Steam-eng.: A hook used to connect the eccentric-rod with the wrist on the lever of the rock-shaft which actuates the valve; otherwise called a Gab.

eccentric-hoop, s. The strap on the eccentric of an engine.

eccentric-pump, s. A hollow cylinder in which is a revolving hub and axis eccentrically arranged. On the hub are flaps which act as pistons in the space between the hub and the case to expel the water, which enters at one opening and flows out by another. The same construction is seen in rotary steam-engines, with this difference, that in one case the shaft revolves to force water, and in the other the steam passes through to drive the shaft.

eccentric-rod, s. The rod connecting the eccentric-strap to the lever which moves the slide-valve.

eccentric-strap, s.

Mach.: The ring inclosing an eccentric sheave and connecting by a rod to the object to be reciprocated, as the slide-valve of a steam-engine. [ECCENTRIC-HOOP.]

eccentric-wheel, s.

Mach.: A cam consisting of a circular disc attached eccentrically to a shaft. It is used for communicating a reciprocal motion to the valve of a steam-engine. Its axis of revolution is out of the center of its figure, and the rectilinear motion imparted is called the throw. The ring round the eccentric is the eccentric-strap. The rod connecting the strap to the part to be actuated is the eccentric rod. The hook at the end of the rod, by which it is connected to the rock-shaft of the valve motion, is the eccentric-hook or gab. The whole apparatus is the eccentric-gear. [ECCENTRIC.]

ëc-çën-tri-cal-ly, adv. [Eng. *eccentrically*; -ly.] In an eccentric manner; with eccentricity.

"Swift, Rab'lais, and that favorite child,
Who, less *eccentrically* wild
Inverts the misanthropic plan,
And, hating vices, hates not man."

Lloyd: *A Familiar Epistle*.

ëc-çën-triç-i-tÿ, s. [Low Lat. *eccentricitas*, from *eccentricus*=eccentric; Fr. *excentricité*.]

1. Literally:

1. Deviation from a center. [ECCENTRIC, s., II. 2.]

"Some say the *eccentricity* of the sunne is come nearer the earth."—Burton: *Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 248.

2. The state of having a different center from that of another circle.

"By reason of the sun's *eccentricity* to the earth, and obliquity to the equator, he appears to us to move unequally."—Holder: *On Time*.

II. Figuratively:

* 1. An excursion or departure from the proper orb or sphere.

"The duke, at his return from his *eccentricity*, for so I account favorites abroad, met no good news."—Volton.

2. A departure from what is usual, regular, or established; eccentric or whimsical conduct or character; oddity, peculiarity.

"Who'd make a riot or a poem,
From *eccentricity* of thought
Not always do the thing he ought."

Lloyd: *Genius, Envy, and Time*.

† *Eccentricity of the earth*: The distance between the focus and the center of the earth's elliptic orbit. (Harris.)

ëc-çë sig-nûm, phr. [Lat.] Behold the sign, proof, or badge.

ëc-çÿ-mô-sis, s. [Gr. *ekchymosis*, from *ekchy* *moomai*=to shed the blood and leave it extravasated just under the skin: *ek*=out, and *cheo*=to pour.]

Med.: A livid spot or blotch in the skin, produced by extravasated blood.

"*Ekchymosis* may be defined an extravasation of the blood in or under the skin, the skin remaining whole."—Wiseman.

ëc-clë-grass, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: Butterwort or sheepwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris*.

"*P. vulgaris*, or common butterwort in Orkney is known by the name of *Ecclegrass*."—Neill: *Tour*, p. 191.

ëc-clë-gi-a, s. [Lat., from Gr. *ekklesiā*=an assembly of the citizens summoned by the crier, the legislative assembly, from *ekkletos*=summoned.]

1. Greek Archæol.: (See the etym.)**2. English Law:**

- (1) A church.
- (2) A religious assembly.
- (3) A personage. (Wharton.)

†ëc-clë-gi-àn, s. [Gr. *ekklesiā*; and Eng. suff. -an.] One who asserts the supremacy of the Church over the State.

***ëc-clë-gi-arch, s.** [Gr. *ekklesiā*, and *archos*=a leader, a chief.] A ruler of the church.

***ëc-clë-gi-äst, s.** [Gr. *ekklesiastēs*.] [EKKLESIASTES.]

1. One who sat or spoke in the Athenian Assembly. (Liddell & Scott.)

2. An ecclesiastic. (Chaucer.)

3. The Book of Ecclesiastes. (Chaucer.)

ëc-clëg-i-äs-tëg, s. [Gr. *ekklesiastēs*=one who sits or speaks in an assembly of the citizens, from *ekklesiā*.] [ECCLESIA.]

Scripture Canon: The name given by the Septuagint translators to the Old Testament book called in Hebrew *Qoheleth*, pronounced *Koheleth*. This seems to come from *qahal*=a congregation, an assembly, a word occurring in Gen. xxv. 11, Numb. xvi. 3, &c., from the root *qahal*=to call together. The designation "preacher," given in the authorized English version, has essentially the same meaning. In the Hebrew Bible it figures as one of the *Kethubim* or *Agio-grapha*, its place being between Lamentations and Esther. It was almost universally received by the members of the Jewish Church and by the Christian fathers; nor has its title to a place in the Canon been seriously disputed in modern times. Its authorship and date have been matters of controversy. At first sight the matter seems decided to all who accept the inspiration of Scripture by the preacher's own statement (i. 1, 12), which can apply only to Solomon. Some, however, are of the opinion that a later writer might without any intention of fraud have thrown his narrative into the form of an imagined autobiography of Solomon. The Hebrew is mixed with Aramaean, and there seem other indications of a late date. What that date is has been variously stated, the extremes differing by about 300 years. Intellectually considered, the "Kohelah" was a man of powerfully philosophical mind, keen in observing nature and society, and reasoning upon what he saw (i. 9, 10). Morally and spiritually viewed, he was suffering the penalty of having early and too deeply drained the cup of pleasure, and was now satiated with the world and weary of it. The book records his experience and the phases of his faith, the conclusion of the whole matter being that to fear God and keep His commandments is the whole duty of man.

ëc-clë-gi-äs-tic, a. & s. [Gr. *ekklesiastikos*=belonging to the *ekklesiā*=(1) in civil life, an assembly of the citizens for legislative purposes; (2) in ecclesiastical life, the church; *ekklesiōs*=called out; *ekkaleō*=to call out.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to the Church or to sacred things, as distinguished from the world and things secular.

B. As subst.: A person in holy orders, a clergyman; one who discharges sacred functions in connection with a church or chapel of ease.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *ecclesiastic*, *divine*, and *theologian*. "An *ecclesiastic* derives his title from the office which he bears in the *ecclesia*, or church; a *divine* and *theologian* from their pursuit after, or engagement in, *divine* or *theological* matters. An *ecclesiastic* is connected with an episcopacy; a *divine* or *theologian* is unconnected with any form of church government. An *ecclesiastic* need not in his own person perform any office, although he fills a station; a *divine* not only fills a station, but actually performs the office of teaching; a *theologian* neither fills any particular station, nor discharges any specific duty, but merely follows the pursuit of studying *theology*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ëc-clë-gi-äs-tic-al, a. [Eng., &c., *ecclesiastic*; -al.] The same as ECCLESIASTIC, a. (q. v.)

ëc-clë-gi-äs-tic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *ecclesiastical*; -ly.] As is done in ecclesiastical affairs; according to ecclesiastical rules; after the manner of an ecclesiastic or of an ecclesiastical corporation or assembly.

ëc-clë-gi-äs-ti-ci-sm, s. [English *ecclesiastic*; -ism.] Strong attachment to ecclesiastical privileges and views.

ëc-clë-gi-äs-ti-cüs, s. [Lat. *Ecclesiasticus*, s., *ecclesiasticus*, s. & a.; Gr. *ekklesiastikos*=(1) pertaining to the assembly of citizens; (2) pertaining to the Church.]

Apoerypha: The name given in the Latin version to a work called in Greek *Sophia Iesou byiou Sirach*=the Wisdom of Jesus the Son of Sirach. The Latin name implies that it was a book used in the worship of the Church. It was penned in Palestine, and "in Hebrew," by which probably is meant Aramaean; but this first composition is lost. The grandson of the original writer translated it into Greek in the reign of Euergetes. There were two

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hère, camël, hër, thère; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pô, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whô, sôn; mäte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, füll; trÿ, sÿrian, æ, æ=ë; ey=ä. qu-kw.

kings of this name in Egypt, Ptolemy III, B. C. 247-222, and Ptolemy VII. (Phycon), B. C. 170-117. Probably it was to the first of these that he referred, and the Son of Sirach may have composed Ecclesiasticus some time between 290 and 280 B. C. The work resembles the book of Proverbs. Its theme is the praise of wisdom, and its execution deserves high commendation. To distinguish it from Ecclesiastes, quoted under the abbreviation Eccles., it is cited as Ecclus.

ĕc-clĕ-gl-ĕ-lŏg'-ĭc-ġl, a. Pertaining or relating to ecclesiology.

ĕc-clĕ-ġl-ĕ-l-ĕ-ġĭst, s. [Eng. *ekklesiology* (y); -ist.] One who studies ecclesiology.

ĕc-clĕ-ġl-ĕ-l-ĕ-ġŷ, s. [Gr. *ecclesia* [ECCLESIA], and *logos*=discourse.]

1. *Gen.*: The science which treats of all matters connected with churches.

2. *Spec.*: The department of human knowledge which treats of church architecture and decoration.

ĕc-cŭ-pĕ, s. [Gr. *ekkopĕ*=a cutting out; *ek*=out, and *kopĕ*=to cut.]

Surg.: The act of cutting out; specif., a perpendicular division of the cranium by a cutting instrument.

ĕc-cŭ-prŏt'-ĭc, ĕc-cŭ-prŏt'-ĭck, a. & s. [Low Lat. *ecoproticus*, as if from a Gr. *ekkoprotikos*, from *ekkopros*=a cleaning from dung; *ek*=out, and *kopros*=dung; Fr. *ecoprotique*.]

A. As adj.: Having the property or power of promoting alvine discharges; laxative, loosening.

B. As subst.: A medicine which has the property or quality of promoting alvine discharges; a purgative, a cathartic.

ĕc-crĕm-ĕ-car-pŭs, s. [Gr. *ekkrema*=hanging from or upon, and *karpōs*=fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Bignoniaceae. *Eccremocarpos scaber*, a native of Chili, is often cultivated here as an ornamental creeper. It has fine orange-colored flowers.

ĕc-crĭn-ĕ-l-ĕ-ġŷ, s. [Gr. *ekkrinō*=to pick out, to secrete, and *logos*=a discourse.]

Physiol.: A treatise on the secretions of the body.

ĕc-crĭ-sis, s. [Gr. *ekkrisis*, from *ekkrinō*=to pick out, to select, to secrete; *ek*=out, and *krinō*=to select.]

Med.: The excretion of excrementitious or morbid matter.

ĕc-ġŷ-ĕ-sis, s. [Gr. *ekkyeō*=to be pregnant.]

Obstet.: Extra-uterine foetation; imperfect foetation in some organ exterior to the uterus, as in the abdomen or in one of the ovaria.

ĕc-dĕr-ŏn, s. [Gr. *ek*=out, and *deros*=the skin.]

Anat.: The epidermal or outer layer of the integument of the skin; the epithelial layer of mucous membrane.

ĕc-dŷp'-sis, s. [Gr. *ekdŷsis*=a getting out; *ekdŷō*=to dry off.]

Physiol.: The casting of the skin, molting.

Ecdysis is not the same as metamorphosis. The former is simple molting, the latter is transformation. Messrs. Swainson and Shuckard drew this distinction between the two: the first is a simple casting off of the old skin, unaccompanied by the development of any new members, or by any variation of form, these latter being always the consequence of metamorphosis or transformation.

ĕc-ġŏ-nĭc, s. [Gr. *ekgonos*=an offshoot, and Eng., &c., suff. -ine (Chem.).]

Chem.: $C_6H_5NO_2$. A base obtained by heating cocaine with hydrochloric acid in a sealed tube to 100°. Ecgonine is soluble in water; it melts at 198°.

ĕ-chañ'-crŭre, s. [Fr.]

Anat.: A term used to designate depressions and notches on the surface or edges of bones.

***ĕche, *ĕch, *ĕech, *ĕeck, v. t.** [Eke.] To add to, to increase, to protract.

"To eche it and to draw it out in length."

Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

***ĕche, a. & pron.** [Eche.]

***ĕch'-ĕ-s, s.** [Gr. *ēcheō*=to sound.]

Arch.: The name given to the sonorous bell-shaped vases of bronze or earth, used by the constructors of ancient theaters to give greater power to the voices of the actors.

ĕch'-ĕ-lŏn, s. [Fr., from *échelle*=a ladder.]

1. *Mil.*: The position or arrangement of troops as in the form of steps, i. e., with one division more advanced than another.

2. *Naval*: A fleet is said to be in echelon when it presents a wedge-like form to the enemy, so that the bow-guns and broadsides of the several ships can mutually protect each other.

echelon-lens, s.

Optical Instruments: A large lens, constructed in several pieces, to be put together afterward. It consists of a plano-convex lens, surrounded by a series of angular and concentric segments, each of which has a plane face on the same side as the plane face of the central lens, while the faces on the other side have such a curvature that the foci of the different segments coincide in the same point. Echelon lenses are used in lighthouses, for which it is difficult to construct lenses each of a single piece. (*Ganot*, § 520.)

ĕch-ĕ-nĕ'-is, s. [Lat. *echeneis*=the remora; Gr. *echeneis*=1 (as adj.) holding ships back, 2 (as subst.) the remora: *ēchō*=to have, to hold, and *naus*=a ship.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Fishes belonging to the family Gobiidae. They have on the upper part of the head a disc or sucker by which they can attach themselves to rocks, ships, or to other fishes. *Echeneis remora* is the Remora or Sucking-fish. [REMOREA.]

ĕch-ĕ-vĕr'-ĭ-a, s. [Named after M. Echeverri, who made the drawings in the *Flora mexicana*.]

Bot.: A genus of Crassulaceae, tribe Crassuleae. It has a five-parted calyx, petals united, stamens ten, and five carpels. The species are succulent plants with showy flowers, natives of Mexico.

ĕch'-ĭ-ġl, a. & s. [Lat. *echi(um)*; Eng., &c., suff. -al.]

A. As adjective:

Bot.: Pertaining, relating, or akin to the alliance Echiales, or to the genus Echiium. (*Lindley: Veget. Kingdom* (3d ed.), p. 649.)

B. As subst. (pl.): The Echiial Alliance.

ĕch'-ĭ-ġlĕs, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *echi(um)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ales.]

Botany: An alliance of Perigynous Exogens. It has dichlamydeous, monopetalous, symmetrical or unsymmetrical flowers, nucamentaceous fruit, consisting of one-seeded nuts, or of clusters of them separate or separable, and a large embryo with little or no albumen. It contains the following orders: (1) Jasmīnaceae, (2) Salvadoraceae, (3) Ebrutiaceae, (4) Nolanaceae, (5) Boraginaceae, (6) Brunoniaceae, (7) Lamiaceae, (8) Verbenaceae, (9) Myoporaceae, and (10) Selaginaceae. (*Lindley*, [ECHIUM].)

ĕ-chĭd'-nā, s. [Gr. *echidna*=an adder, a viper.]

1. *Zool.*: A genus of mammals, the typical one of the family Echidnidae. Four species are known. The most common are, *Echidna hystrix*, from New South Wales, and *E. setosa*, from that region also, but more frequently from Tasmania. The remaining two are from New Guinea. They are burrowing animals, from fifteen to eighteen inches long, and feed on ants and termites. [ECHIDNIDÆ.]

2. *Palæont.*: A gigantic Echidna occurs in the Post-tertiary deposits of Australia.

ĕ-chĭd'-nĭ-dæ, s. pl. [Gr. *echidna*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool.: Porcupine Ant-eaters. A family of mammals belonging to the very aberrant order Monotremata (q. v.). The snout is long and cylindrical, the jaws toothless, the tongue long and extensible, and the skin of the body clothed with bristly hairs.

ĕch'-ĭ-mŷs, tĕ-chĭ'-nŏ-mŷs, s. [Gr. *echinos*=a hedgehog, and *mŷs*=a mouse.]

1. *Zool.*: Spiny Rat: a genus of Mammals, family Octodontidæ. Incisors 2, canines 3-3, cheek teeth 2-2=20. Back covered with shortish spines or bristles. The species inhabit South America.

2. *Palæont.*: Remains of an Echymys have been found in the bone caves of Brazil.

ĕch'-ĭ-nāte, ĕch'-ĭ-nāt-ĕd, a. [Lat. *echinatus*, from *echinus* q. v.]

1. *Zool.*: Furnished with prickles or spines.

2. *Bot.*: Furnished with numerous rigid hairs or straight prickles, as the fruit of *Castanea vesca*. (*Lindley*.) The same as BRISTLY (q. v.).

ĕ-chĭ-nĭd, s. [Gr. *echinos*=a hedgehog . . . a sea-urchin, and *ēidos*=form.]

Zool.: A member of the family Echinidae.

ĕ-chĭ-nĭ-dā, ĕ-chĭ-nĭd'-ĕ-s, s. pl. [ECHINOIDEA.]

ĕ-chĭn'-ĭ-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *echin(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoology:

1. The same as ECHINIDA. (*Owen: Invert. Anim.* (1843), Lect. x., p. 117.)

2. A family of Regular Echinoids. The test is usually globular or hemispherical; the ambulacral areas wide, the spines short and awl-shaped.

ĕ-chĭ-nĭ-dan, s. [Eng., &c., *echinid(a)*; suff. -an.] A member of the order Echinida (q. v.).

tĕ-chĭ-nĭ-tal, a. [Eng., &c., *echinit(e)* (q. v.); suff. -al.]

Palæont.: Pertaining to an echinite.

tĕ-chĭ-nĭte, ĕ-chĭ-nĭ-tĕg, s. [Gr. *echinos*=a hedgehog . . . a sea-urchin, and -ite, -ites (Palæont.) (q. v.).]

Palæont.: A fossil Echinoderm, especially if closely akin to or identical with the typical genus Echinus.

ĕ-chĭ-nŏ-brĭs'-sĭ-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *echinobris(sus)* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool.: A family of Irregular Echinoids, ranging from the Oolitic period till now.

ĕ-chĭ-nŏ-brĭs'-sŭs, s. [Lat. *echinus*=Gr. *echinos*; and Mod. Lat. *brissus* (q. v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Echinoids, the typical one of the family Echinobrisidae (q. v.).

ĕ-chĭ-nŏ-cāc'-tĭ-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *echinocact(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot.: A family of Cactaceae (q. v.).

ĕ-chĭ-nŏ-cāc'-tŭs, s. [Lat. *echinus*=Gr. *echinos*=a hedgehog, and Lat. *cactus*, Gr. *kaktos*=a prickly plant, apparently the Spanish Artichoke or Cardoon, *Cynara cardunculus*. This is not the modern Cactus genus.]

Bot.: A genus of Cactaceae, the typical one of the family Echinocactidae (q. v.). The stem is an ovate or spheroidal form with many ribs, each having at intervals spiny stars. These are the rudiments of leaves, and from the midst of them come the flowers. Above thirty species are known, chiefly from the West Indies and Mexico. They are called Hedgehog Thistles. They have often beautiful flowers.

ĕ-chĭ-nŏ-cĕr'-ĕ-ŭs, s. [Gr. *echinos*=a hedgehog, and Mod. Lat. *cereus* (q. v.).]

Bot.: A genus of Cactaceae, akin to *Cereus*, but with short instead of very long flowers. About thirty species are known; they are from Mexico and Texas.

ĕ-chĭ-nŏ-chĭŏ'-ĕ, s. [Gr. *echinos*=a hedgehog, and *chloa*, or *chloē*=the first light-green shoot of a plant, especially of a grass in spring.]

Bot.: A sub-genus of Panicum, or of Digitaria, having the spikelets in racemes or panicles, and the flowing glumes, awned, or pointed. *Panicum* (*Echinochloa*) *Crux-galli* is naturalized in fields and waste places. It is distributed over all temperate and tropical regions. (*Sir Joseph Hooker*.)

ĕ-chĭ-nŏ-cŏc'-cŭs (pl. ĕ-chĭ-nŏ-cŏc'-ġl), s. [Gr. *echinos*=the urchin, the hedgehog, and *kokkos*=a kernel, a berry. So named from the coronet or cylinder of spines which surrounds their mouth.]

Zool.: A pseudo genus of Entozoa (Intestinal worms), now ascertained to have been founded not on mature animals, but on scolices of those only partially developed. As limited by Professor Owen, the name echinococcus was given to a cyst resembling the accephalocyst, when, in addition to the sero-albuminous fluid, it contained a number of microscopic organized beings floating or freely swimming in it, or adhering by special prehensile organs to its internal surface. The echinococcus is the head of a tœnia appended to a small cyst. The *Echinococcus hominis* (now called *E. veterinorum*) was found in the urinary bladder, and another in the liver of human beings; they are the scolex state of *Tœnia echinococcus*, one of the tapeworms in the mature state infesting the dog. They are commonly called hydatids. Hence Professor Huxley defines the echinococcus as technically being "the wandered scolex of *Tœnia echinococcus* in its hydatid form, with deuto-scolices, or daughter-cysts, formed by gemmation." The cysts of echinococci, from which the latter have disappeared, or in which they have never been properly developed, are termed accephalocysts. [ACEPHALOCYST.]

ĕ-chĭ-nŏ-cŏ-nĭ-dæ, s. pl. [Gr. *echinos*= . . . a sea-urchin; *kōnos*=a cone, and *ēidos*=form.]

Palæont.: A family of Regular Echinoids, found in the Oolitic and Cretaceous rocks.

ĕ-chĭ-nŏ-cŏr'-ĭ-dæ, s. pl. [Gr. *echinos*= . . . a sea-urchin, *koros*=a boy, a scion, and *ēidos*=form; (?) or from Lat. *echinus*, and *cor*=heart, with Gr. *ēidos*=form, from the cordate form of the test.]

Palæont.: Wright's name for the Anarchytidæ, a family of Irregular Echinoids, occurring chiefly in the Cretaceous rocks.

ĕ-chĭ-nŏ-dĕrm, a. & s. [Gr. *echinos*=a hedgehog, and *derma*=skin.]

A. As adj.: Having a prickly skin; pertaining to the Echinodermata (q. v.).

"These echinoderm larvæ."—Huxley: *Classif. of Animals* (1869), p. 44.

B. As substantive:

1. *Sing.*: A member of the zoological class Echinodermata (q. v.).

"The adult Echinoderm presents a calcareous framework."—Huxley: *Classif. of Animals* (1869), p. 46.

2. *Pl.*: The English name for the Echinodermata (q. v.).

bŏll, bŏy; pŏut, jŏwĭ; cat, ġell, chorus, ġhin, bench; go, ġem; thin, tĭis; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exĭst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = ŷan. -tion, -sion = ŷŭn; -tĭon, -ŷion = ŷhŭn. -tious, -clous, -sious = ŷhŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bĕl, dĕl.

ĕ-chi-nô-dêr-ma, s. [ECHINODERM.]

Zoöl.: The name given by Prof. Owen to what are now generally called the Echinodermata (q. v.).

ĕ-chi-nô-dêr-mal, a. [Eng. echinoderm (q. v.); -al.]

Zoöl.: Pertaining to the Echinodermata.

"The harder, spine-clad, or echinoderm species."—Owen: *Invert. Anim.* (1843), Lect. x., p. 113.

ĕ-chi-nô-dêr-ma-ta, s. pl. [Gr. *echinos*=a hedgehog, and *derma, pl. dermata*=the skin.]

1. Zoöl.: Echinoderms, a class of animals established by Cuvier, and placed as the highest of his sub-kingdom Radiata. Prof. Huxley places them along with Scolelecia, temporarily as a primary sub-kingdom intermediate between the Annulosa and the Infusoria. They are more or less radiated, though not so much as the Medusae. While in the larva state there is a tendency to bilateral symmetry, as in insects. Some mature animals, as the Spatangus, have it also. They have a strange metamorphosis, commencing life as free swimming animals, from which after a time the mature form buds forth. They have a leathery integument, often covered with calcareous plates, often taking the form of spines, hence the name Echinoderms. Their skin is perforated with many minute holes, whence hollow tubes or tentacles are protruded for purposes of locomotion. The class Echinodermata is divided into seven orders: Echinoidea, Asteroidea, Ophiuroidea, Crinoidea, Cystoidea, Blastoidea, and Holothuroidea (q. v.).

2. Palæont.: The Echinodermata commenced, as far as is at present known, when the Upper Cambrian rocks were being deposited, and have never since become extinct.

ĕ-chi-nô-dê-a, ĩ-chi-ni-dê-a, ĕ-chi-ni-dê-a, s. pl. [Gr. *echinos*=... a sea-urchin, and *eidos*=form, appearance.]

1. Zoöl.: An order of Echinodermata. The body, which is of subglobose or discoidal shape, is inclosed in a test or shell, composed of calcareous plates. There is a distinct anus. The sexes are distinct, and the larvæ are pluteiform. The order contains the Sea-urchins. They are divided into the following families:

(1) Endocyclia (Regular Echinoids). Families: Cidaridae, Hemidaridae, Diademidae, Echinidae, and Saleniidae.

(2) Exocyclia (Irregular Echinoids). Families: Echinoidea, Collyritidae, Echinonidae, Echinobrisidae, Echinolampadæ, Clypeastridae, Ananchytidae, and Spatangidae.

(3) Aberrant or Transition Echinoids. Families: Echinothuridae and Perischochinidae.

2. Palæont.: For the geological distribution of the Echinoids, see the several families. (Nicholson.)

ĕ-chi-nô-lâm-pa-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *echinolampa*(s), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -dæ.]

1. Zoöl.: A family of Irregular Echinoids.

2. Palæont.: The family ranges from Oolitic times till now.

ĕ-chi-nô-lâm-pas, s. [Gr. *echinos*=... a sea-urchin, and *lampas*=a torch.]

1. Zoöl.: A genus of Echinoids, the typical one of the family Echinolampadæ (q. v.).

2. Palæont.: Range, from Tertiary times till now.

ĕ-chi-nô-nô-ūs, s. [Gr. *echinos*=... a sea-urchin, and *neos*=new (?).]

Zoöl.: A genus of Echinoids.

ĕ-chi-nôn-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *echinon(eus)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A family of Irregular Echinoids, the only fossil genus of which (*Pyrina*) is of Cretaceous age.

ĕ-chi-nô-pæ-di-ūm, s. [Gr. *echinos*=... a sea-urchin, and *paideia*=the rearing of a child.]

Zoöl. & Physiol.: The embryo and larvæ of the Echinodermata.

ĕ-chi-nôph-ōr-a, s. [Lat. *echinophora*; Gr. *echinophora*=a kind of shell, from *echinos* [ECHINUS], and *phoros*=bearing, carrying.]

Bot.: Prickly Samphire, a genus of Umbelliferæ, family Smynridæ. The fruit is ovate, lodged in a prickly receptacle, with a prickly involucre.

ĕ-chi-nôps, s. [Gr. *echinos*=a hedgehog, ... a sea-urchin, and *ops, or ops*=the eye, the face, the countenance.]

Bot.: A genus of composite plants, the typical one of the sub-order Cynareæ (q. v.). They have single-flowered heads, arranged in dense round clusters at the ends of the branches, so as to look like one great composite flower. They occur in Asia Minor, the South of Europe, India, &c.

ĕ-chi-nôps-id-ē-a, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *echinops* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæe.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composite plants, tribe Cynareæ.

ĕ-chi-nô-rhŭn'-chūs, s. [Gr. *echinos*=a hedgehog, and *rhynghos*=a snout, a muzzle.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Entozoa which contains the most noxious of the intestinal parasites, but happily none of them infest man. The largest species (*Echinorhynchus gigas*) is found in the intestines of the hog. Many others, not a few of them microscopic, are found in the intestinal canal of fishes.

ĕ-chi-nô-spēr'-mūm, s. [Gr. *echino*(s)=a hedgehog, and *sperma*=seed.]

Bot.: A genus of Boraginaceæ, tribe Cynoglossæ. The tube of the corolla is straight; the calyx is equally divided, terete; the nuts triquetrous; their margins mucronated. *Echinosperrum Lappula* and *E. deflexum* have been found in England, but they were brought from the Continent in ballast.

ĕ-chi-nô-thūr'-ī-a, s. [Gr. *echinos*=... a sea-urchin, and *thura*=a door.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Echinoids, the typical one of the family Echinothuridae.

ĕ-chi-nô-thūr'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *echinothur*(ia), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæe.]

1. Zoöl.: A family of Echinoids, with regular tests, but with the plates so overlapping each other as to render the whole structure flexible.

2. Palæont.: Its range is from Cretaceous times till now.

ĕ-chi-nô-zō'-a, s. pl. [Gr. *echinos*=a hedgehog, a sea-urchin, and *zōon*=a living creature.]

Zoöl.: The name given by Prof. Allman to the sub-kingdom of animals, called by Prof. Huxley Annuloida.

ĕ-chi-n'-u-lāte, a. [Mod. Lat. dimin. of Class. Lat. *echinatus*=set with prickles, prickly.]

Zoöl.: Possessing small spines.

ĕ-chi-nūs, s. [In Fr. (arch.) *échine*; Lat. *echinus*, from Gr. *echinos*=(1) a hedgehog, or urchin, (2) a sea-urchin. In arch. see below.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A hedgehog.

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

II. Technically:

1. Zoöl.: A genus of Regular Echinoids, the typical one of the family Echinidae (q. v.). They are shaped something like an orange, with two opposite orifices, connected by rows of little holes or bands approximated by pairs, and resembling the meridians of longitude on a terrestrial globe. They are covered with spines and tubercles. The mouth, which is not the superior, but the inferior orifice, has five teeth. The genus comprises the sea-urchins. [SEA-URCHIN.]

2. Bot.: The prickly head-cover of the seed or top of any plant. (Johnson.)

3. Arch.: A member of the Doric capital; so called from its resemblance to the echinus or large vase, in which drinking-cups were washed.

ĕch-i-ūm, s. [Gr. *echion*=a plant, the *Echium rubrum*, from *echis*=the viper, the adder, because it was supposed to cure the bite of that venomous reptile. This explanation has, however, been disputed.]

Bot.: *Vipers' bugloss*, a genus of Boraginaceæ, the typical one of the tribe Echiæ. The corolla is irregular, with a dilated throat which is open and naked, the filaments are long and unequal; the style is bifid, the achenes wrinkled. *Echium vulgare* is the Vipers' bugloss or common Echium. [BUG-LOSS.] *E. violaceum* or *plantagineum*, the Purple-flowered Bugloss or Purple Echium.

ĕch'-ō, ĕc'-co, s. [Lat. from Gr. *ēchō*, from *ēchē*, *ēchos*=a ringing in the ears; *ēchēō*=to sound; allied to Lat. *vox*=a voice.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

"This miraculous rebounding of the voice the Greeks have a pretty name for, and call it *echo*."—P. Holland: *Plinie*, bk. xxxvi., ch. xv.

(2) The sound returned.

"Babbling echo mocks the hounds."
Shakespeare: *Titus Andronicus*, II. 3.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A faint reproduction, copy, or imitation; close imitation in words or sentiment.

(2) A mental answer or reply.
"Hark! to the hurried question of Despair:
'Where is my child?'—and Echo answers—
'Where?'"
Byron: *Bride of Abydos*, II. 27.

II. Technically:

1. Acoustics: The repetition of a sound in the air, caused by its being reflected from some obstacle. A very sharp, quick sound can produce an echo when the reflecting surface is 55 feet distant. At 112½ feet off monosyllables can be reflected; at twice that distance dissyllables; at three times as far off trisyllables, and so on for greater distances. (Ganot.)

2. Arch.: A vault or arch for redoubling sounds.

3. Music:

(1) In old organ music the use of this term signified that a passage so marked was to be played upon the echo-organ, a set of pipes inclosed in a box, by which a soft and distant effect was produced, incapable, however, of so great expression as that obtained by the use of the swell, which is an improvement upon the echo-organ.

(2) The echo-stop upon a harpsichord was a contrivance for obtaining a soft and distant effect. (Stainer & Barrett.)

4. Class. Myth.: A nymph, daughter of Aër and Tellus. She was one of Juno's attendants, but her loquacity having displeased Jupiter, of whose amours she had become cognizant, she was deprived of the power of speech by Juno, and only permitted to answer questions. She fell in love with Narcissus, and her love being slighted, she pined away, and was changed into a stone, which still retained the power of voice.

5. Astron.: An asteroid, the 62d found. It was discovered by Ferguson, on Sept. 15, 1860.

¶ Multiple echo:

Acoustics: An echo which repeats the sound many times. This can be done when there are two parallel walls in succession. In favorable circumstances the sound is repeated twenty or thirty times. (Ganot.)

ĕch'-ō, v. i. & t. [ECHO, s.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To resound; to give a repercussion of a sound. **To be resounded back.**

"Her mired prices hear the echoing noise,
And, Albion, dread thy wrath and awful voice."
Blackmore.

3. To produce or give out a sound which reverberates, to resound.

B. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To return or send back a voice or sound.

"One great death deforms the dreary ground;
The echoed woes from distant rocks resound."
Prior: *Solomon*, II.

2. Fig.: To repeat with assent; to imitate closely in words or sentiments.

"Our separatists do but echo the same note."—More: *Decay of Piety*.

ĕch'-ōed, pa. par. or a. [ECHO, v.]

***ĕch'-ō-īc-al, *ĕch'-ō-īc-all, a.** [Eng. *echo*; -ical.] Having the nature of an echo.

"An echoical verse, wherein the sound of the last syllable doth agree with the last save one: as in an echo."—Nomenclator. (Nares.)

ĕch'-ō-ēr, s. [Eng. *echo*; -er.] One who or that which gives back an echo.

"Those servile echoes of aught but truth."—Mathias: *Pursuits of Literature*.

ĕch'-ō-lūg, pr. par., a. & s. [ECHO, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The repercussion or sending back of a sound; an echo.

"And hark! again—again it rings;
Near and more near its echoings."
Moore: *Fire Worshipers*.

ĕ'-chō-lēss, a. [Eng. *echo*; -less.] Without any echo or response.

"And then is jealous lest the sky
Should have a listener, nor will sigh
Until its voice is echoes'less."
Byron: *Prometheus*.

ĕ-chōm'-ē-tēr, s. [Gr. *ēchō*=a sound, an echo, and *metron*=a measure.]

Music: A scale or rule marked with lines which serve to indicate the duration of sounds, and to ascertain their intervals and ratios.

ĕ-chōm'-ē-trŭ, s. [Eng. *echometer*; -y.]

1. Arch.: The art or science of constructing vaults so as to produce echoes.

2. Music: The art, science, or act of measuring the duration of sounds.

***ĕ-clāir'-çise, v. t.** [Fr. *éclaircir*, from *clair*=clear.] To make clear or plain; to explain, to demonstrate, to clear up.

***ĕ-clāir'-çised, pa. par. or a.** [ECLAIRCISE.]

ĕ-clāir'-çisse-mēt (ment as mah), s. [Fr.] An explanation or clearing up of anything not before understood.

"The eclaireissement ended in the discovery of the infomer."—Clarendon.

ĕ-clāmp'-sŭ, ĕ-clāmp'-sī-a, s. [Fr. *éclampsie*, from Gr. *eklampis*=a shining out or forth; *eklampō*=to shine out or forth; *ek*=out, and *lampō*=to shine.]

Med.: A fancied perception of flashes of light, a symptom of epilepsy; hence, epilepsy itself.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŭ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

é-clat (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr. *éclat* = a splinter, a noise . . . splendor, magnificence, from *éclater* = to burst forth; O. Fr. *esclater* = to shine: *es* = Lat. *ex* = out, and a form (*skleitan*?) of O. H. Ger. *schlitzan*, *slitzan* = to slit, to split, whence Ger. *schleissen*. (*Skeat*.)]

1. A bursting forth, as of applause or acclamation; hence, acclamation, applause.

2. Brilliance of success; luster, splendor of effect.

"Cæsar . . . by the éclat of his victories seemed to rival the fame of Pompey himself."—*Middleton: Life of Cicero*.

3. Renown, glory, luster.

"The éclat it gave was enough to turn the head of a man less presumptuous than Egmont."—*Prescott*.

éc-léc'-tic, ***é-cléc'-tick**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *eklektikos* = selecting; *eklegō* = to select, to pick out: *ek* = out, and *legō* = to select; Fr. *éclétique*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Selecting, choosing, picking out at will from the doctrines, teachings, &c., of others; not following or adopting the leading of others.

2. Containing or consisting of selections from the works of others; as, an *eclectic* magazine.

II. Phil.: A term applied to a sect of philosophers who professed that truth was the one object of their inquiries, and who, therefore, did not attach themselves to any particular sect or leader, but extracted and adopted for themselves from the teachings and principles of various sects that which they considered best. They sprung up about the close of the second century.

"Cicero was of the *eclectic* sect, and chose out of each such positions as came nearest truth."—*Watts: On the Mind*.

B. As substantive:

1. An eclectic philosopher; a supporter of eclectic philosophy.

"Sometimes a Stoic, sometimes an *Eclectic*, as his present humor leads him."—*Dryden: Origin and Progress of Satire*.

2. A Christian who believed the doctrine of Plato concerning God, the human soul, &c., conformable to the spirit and genius of the Gospel. One of the principal patrons of this system was Ammonius Saccas, who laid the foundation of that sect afterward distinguished by the name of the New Platonists, in the Alexandrine School.

éc-léc'-ti-cal-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *eclectic*; -ly.] After the manner of eclectic philosophers; by way of selection and choosing.

éc-léc'-ti-cism, *s.* [Eng. *eclectic*; -ism.] The system, doctrine, or practice of the eclectic philosophers.

***éc-lègm'** (*g* silent), *s.* [Lat. *eclegma*, from Gr. *ekleigma* = an electuary: *ek* = out, and *leichō* = to lick.]

Med.: A medicine made up by the incorporation of oils with syrups.

é-clip-sár'-è-ôn, *s.* [ECLIPSE, *s.*] An apparatus for explaining the phenomena of eclipses.

é-clip-se, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *eclipsis*, from Gr. *ekleipsis* = a failure, from *ekleipō* = to fail, to be eclipsed; *ek* = out, and *leipō* = to leave.] [CLIPS.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Darkness, obscuration.

(2) A temporary failure or obscuration.

"All the posterity of our first parents suffered a perpetual eclipse of spiritual life."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World*.

II. Astron.:

1. *Astron.*: The obscuration, total or partial, and not simply by clouds, of the light coming to us from a heavenly body. If that body shines by its own light, the only astronomical cause which can interfere with its luster is the passage of another body between it and the observer's eye. If only by reflected light, it can be obscured also by the intervention of a body between it and the source of the light which it reflects.

(1) *Of the Sun*: The passage of the moon, or even the transit of an inferior planet, Venus or Mars, over the sun's disc between the luminary and the observer's eye. [TRANSIT.] An eclipse of the sun can occur only at new moon. The reason is obvious. To produce it the sun, the moon, and the earth must be in a straight line, the moon being in the center. They are so nearly in line every time the moon is new, that on each of those occasions we come almost to the brink of a solar eclipse. An eclipse of the sun may be partial or total. In the latter case the whole disc of the sun may be for a brief period obscured by the passage over it of the moon. Or, it may be annular, i. e., the moon, the center of which at the time is exactly over that of the sun, while her circumference is smaller, leaves

nothing visible of the greater luminary except a narrow ring of light around the dark shadow of the intervening body. [ANNULAR.]

(2) *Of the Moon*: An obscuration of the moon's light produced by the passage of the earth's shadow over the surface of its satellite. This can occur only at full moon, for to constitute it the sun, the earth, and the moon must be in a straight line, which they so nearly are every time the moon is full as to bring us on all such occasions to the brink of a lunar eclipse.

(3) The very partial eclipse of a planet by some one of its moons passing over the disk of the greater body.

¶ (1) The eclipse of a star by the moon or by a planet is called an *Occultation* (q. v.).

(2) Eclipses of the sun or moon can be calculated backward for any number of centuries, and they therefore constitute a method of verifying ancient dates.

eclipse-speeder, *s.*

Cotton, &c.: A form of spinning-machine.

é-clip'se, *v. t. & i.* [ECLIPSE, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Lit.: To cause an eclipse or temporary obscuration of a heavenly body; to darken or hide.

"The moon sometimes was eclipsed twice in five monethes."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. ii., ep. ix.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To hide, to darken, to cover, to veil.

"He descended from his Father, and eclipsed the glory of his divine majesty with a veil of flesh."—*Camel: Sermons*.

2. To obscure; to throw into obscurity or into the shade.

"The straw, the manger, and the moldering wall,
Eclipse its luster."—*Cooper: Nativity*.

*3. To disgrace, to degrade, to throw into the background.

"She told the king that her husband was eclipsed in Ireland, by the no-countenance his majesty had showed toward him."—*Clarendon*.

*4. To extinguish.

"Then here I take my leave of thee, fair son,
Born to eclipse thy life this afternoon."
—*Shakespeare: Henry VI., Pt. I., iv. 5.*

5. To surpass or excel so as to throw into the background.

*B. *Intrans.*: To suffer an eclipse; to be eclipsed.

"The laboring moon
Eclipses at their charms."—*Milton: P. L., ii. 665, 666.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to eclipse* and *to obscure*: "In the natural as well as the moral application *eclipse* is taken in a particular and relative signification; *obscure* is used in a general sense. Heavenly bodies are *eclipsed* by the intervention of other bodies between them and the beholder; things are in general *obscured* which are in any way rendered less striking or visible. *To eclipse* is therefore a species of *obscuring*: that is always *obscured* which is *eclipsed*; but everything is not *eclipsed* which is *obscured*. So figuratively real merit is *eclipsed* by the intervention of superior merit; it is often *obscured* by an ungracious exterior in the possessor, or by the unfortunate circumstances of his life." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

é-clip'sed, *pa. par. or a.* [ECLIPSE, *v.*]

é-clip's-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [ECLIPSE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The act or process of darkening by an eclipse; the state of becoming or being eclipsed.

2. *Fig.*: The act of overshadowing, obscuring, or throwing into the shade or background.

é-clip'-ta, *s.* [Gr. *ekleiptō* = to leave out, because the seed crown and ovary are wanting.]

Bot.: A genus of Asteraceæ, sub-tribe *Eclipteæ*, of which latter it is the type. They are found in various parts of the tropics. The Brazilian women stain their hair black by means of *Eclipta erecta*.

é-clip'-tè-œ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *eclipt(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -œ.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composite plants, tribe *Asteroidæ*.

é-clip'-tic, *a. & é-clip'-tick*, *a. & s.* [Sw. *ekliptikan*; Dan. *ekliptiken*; Ger. *ekliptik*; Fr. *écliptique*; Prov. *écliptic*; Sp. *écliptica*; Port. *écliptica*, *s.*, *écliptico*, *a.*; Ital. *eclettica*; Lat. *écliptica* (linea), all from Gr. *ekleiptikos* = of or caused by an eclipse. [ECLIPSE.] So named because the moon must be in or near the ecliptic when an eclipse takes place.]

A. As adj.: Constituting the sun's path.

"Annual along the bright ecliptic road,
In world-rejoicing state it moves sublime."
—*Thomson: Summer*, 115, 116.

B. As substantive:

Astron.: The apparent path of the sun through the sky. As his bright rays prevent the stars from being visible in the daytime, an observer cannot, with the naked eye, see the sun actually passing over certain constellations. But astronomers have noted the exact time before or after the sun that each star comes to the meridian, and at what altitude. Thus the exact path of the sun can be traced relatively to the fixed stars. It constitutes a great circle of the heavens, inclined to the equator, supposed to be produced to the sky at an angle of about 23° 28', but continually varying within narrow limits. As the ecliptic does not coincide with the celestial equator, one half of it must be north and the other south of it. The spots at which the two great circles intersect are the first point of Aries and the first point of Libra, the former at the vernal and the latter at the autumnal equinox. [EQUINOX.] Were there an observer in the sun he would see the earth traverse the same constellations which the sun seems to us to do. The Ecliptic is divided into twelve parts, each constituting a "sign of the Zodiac." [ZODIAC.]

"Down from the ecliptic sped with hoped success."
—*Milton: P. L., iii. 740.*

éc-lôgue, ***ag-lôgue**, *s.* [Lat. *ecloga*, from Gr. *eklogē* = a selection: *ek* = out, and *legō* = to select. Fr. *éclogue*.] A pastoral poem, in which shepherds are introduced conversing with each other, as those of Theocritus or Virgil; an idyl; a bucolic.

"An *eclogue* or a lampoon written by a Highland chief was a literary portent."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

éc-lý-sis, *s.* [Gr. *eklysis* = (1) a release, (2) a lowering of the voice through three quarter-tones.]

Music: The flattening of sounds to adapt them to a change of keynote.

éc-ô-nôm'-y-cal, **é-cô-nôm'-y-cal**, **éc-ô-nôm'-ic**, ***ec-o-nom-ique**, ***ec-o-nom-ic**, ***ec-o-nom-i-cal**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *economicus*, from Gr. *oikonomikos*, from *oikonomia* = economy (q. v.); Fr. *économique*.]

A. As adj. (of all forms):

1. Relating or pertaining to the management of a house or household.

"In *economical* affairs, having proposed the government of a family, we consider the proper means to effect it."—*Watts*.

*2. *Regulative*.

"Part of the power given unto Christ as man being purely *economical*."—*Greece: Cosmologia Sacra*, 152.

*3. *Family, domestic*:

"In this *economical* misfortune."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce*.

4. Managing household or domestic matters with care and frugality; frugal, careful; not wasteful or extravagant.

"Too *economical* in taste
Their sorrow or their joy to waste."
—*Lloyd: The Poet*.

5. Managed or handled with care and frugality; as, an *economical* use of money or time.

6. Relating to the science of economics, or to the resources of a country.

B. As subst. (pl.): [ECONOMICS.]

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *economical*, *saving*, *sparing*, *thrifty*, *penurious*, and *niggardly*: "*Saving* is keeping and laying by with care; *sparing* is keeping out of that which ought to be spent; *thrifty* or *thriving* is accumulating by means of *saving*; *penurious* is suffering as from *penury* by means of *saving*; *niggardly*, after the manner of a niggard, nigh, or close person, is not spending or letting go, but in the smallest possible quantities. To be *economical* is a virtue in those who have but narrow means; all the other epithets however are employed in a sense more or less covetous; he who is *saving* when young, will be covetous when old; he who is *sparing* will generally be *sparing* out of the efforts of others; he who is *thrifty* commonly adds the desire of getting with that of *saving*; he who is *penurious* wants nothing to make him a complete miser; he who is *niggardly* in his dealings will be mostly avaricious in his character." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

Economical method of disputation:
Ancient Logic: A method of disputation which trusted to artifice and careful management rather than to the truth of the arguments adduced.

economic-quantities, *s. pl.*

Polit. Econ.: A technical term for the different orders or kinds of wealth, as money, labor, credit, and the various objects which fall under either of those heads or types. Thus, Money is taken as a type of all the material things which constitute wealth; as, money, properly so called, land, houses, animals, corn, fruit, timber, metals, &c. Labor is the type of services of every kind, as those of the artisan, plowman, lawyer, physician, &c. Credit,

bôll, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

which is of itself merely a right of action, is the type of rights of all sorts, as the right to annuities, dividends, rents, copyrights, patent-rights, reversions, advowsons, &c. All these things are wealth, because they are exchangeable quantities; in other words, because they can be bought and sold. (*Bithell.*)

éc-ô-nôm'-i-cal-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *economical*; *ly.*] In an economical manner; with economy or frugality.

éc-ô-nôm'-ics, ***ec-o-nom-icks**, ***ec-o-nom-icks**, *s.* [ECONOMIC, *a.*]

1. The science of the management of a household or domestic concerns.

"The best authors have chosen rather to handle education in their politics than in their *economics*."—*Wotton: Of Education.*

2. That branch of political economy which treats of exchangeable things, and of the laws which regulate their exchange.

é-con-ô-mist, ***ec-con-o-mist**, *s.* [Fr. *économiste*.]

1. One who manages household or other affairs with economy; one who exercises economy.

"One that will prove a great husband and a good *économist*."—*Bowen: Letters*, bk. i., ser. ii., lett. 17.

2. One who is skilled in the science of economics or political economy.

"David Hume, undoubtedly one of the most profound political economists of his time, declared that our madness had exceeded the madness of the Crusaders."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

***é-con-ô-miz-â-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *economiz(e); -ation*.] The act, practice, or habit of economizing; economy, frugality, saving.

é-con-ô-mize, **ec-con-ô-mize**, *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *économiser*.]

A. Intransitive:

*1. To manage affairs; to arrange.

"[Men] under tyranny and servitude are wanting that power which is the root and source of all liberty, to dispose and *economize* in the land which God has given them."—*Milton: Tenure of Kings and Magistrates*, p. 41.

2. To act or manage domestic or pecuniary affairs with economy; to be economical, frugal, or prudent.

"He does not know how to *economize*."—*Smart.*

B. Trans.: To use, administer, or expend with economy or frugality.

"To manage and *economize* the use of circulating medium."—*Walsh.*

é-con-ô-mized, *pa. par. or a.* [ECONOMIZE.]

é-con-ô-miz-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [ECONOMIZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act, practice, or habit of managing affairs with economy.

é-con-ô-mý, ***ec-con-o-my**, *s.* [O. Fr. *oeconomie*, from Lat. *oeconomia*, from Gr. *oikonomia*=the management of a household; *oikos*=a house, and *nomos*=a law or rule; *nomō*=to deal out.]

1. The management, regulation, and government of a household or household affairs.

"By St. Paul's *economy* the heir differs nothing from a servant, while he is in his minority."—*Taylor: Holy Living*.

2. A frugal and judicious use or expenditure of money; frugality, discretion, and care in expenditure.

"The Scriptures, in a thousand places, praise *economy*."—*Goldsmith: Bee*, No. 5.

3. A careful and judicious use of anything; as, of time.

4. The disposition, arrangement, or plan of any work.

"If this *economy* must be observed in the minutest parts of an epic poem, what soul . . . can be sufficient to inform the body of so great a work?"—*Dryden: Æneid* (Dedic.).

5. The operations of nature in the generation, nutrition, and preservation of animals and plants; the regular, harmonious system under which the functions of living animals and plants are performed.

6. The regulation, administration, or system of government of the internal affairs of a state, nation, or department.

7. A system of matter; a distribution of everything, active or passive, to its proper place.

"These the strainers aid,
That by a constant separation made
They may a due *economy* maintain."
Blackmore: *Creation*.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *economy*, *frugality*, and *parsimony*: "*Economy* implies management; *frugality* implies temperance; *parsimony* implies simply forbearance to spend, which is, in fact, the common idea included in these

terms: but the *economical* man spares expense according to circumstances; he adapts his expenditure to his means, and renders it by contrivance as effectual to his purpose as possible: the *frugal* man spares expense on himself or on his indulgences; he may however be liberal to others while he is *frugal* toward himself; the *parsimonious* man saves from himself as well as others; he has no other object than saving. By *economy*, a man may make a limited income turn to the best account for himself and his family; by *frugality* he may with a limited income be enabled to do much good to others; by *parsimony* he may be enabled to accumulate great sums out of a narrow income: hence it is that we recommend a plan for being *economical*; we recommend a diet for being *frugal*; we condemn a habit or a character for being *parsimonious*."

(2) He thus discriminates between *economy*, and *management*: "*Economy* has a more comprehensive meaning than *management*; for it includes the system of science and of legislation as well as that of domestic arrangements; as the *economy* of agriculture; the internal *economy* of a government; political, civil, or religious *economy*; or the *economy* of one's household. *Management*, on the contrary, is an action that is seldom abstracted from its agent, and is always taken in a partial sense, namely, as a part of *economy*. The internal *economy* of a family depends principally on the prudent management of the female: the *economy* of every well-regulated community requires that all the members should keep their station, and preserve a strict subordination; the management of particular branches of this *economy* should belong to particular individuals." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ (1) *Domestic Economy*: [DOMESTIC.]

(2) *Political Economy*: [POLITICAL.]

é-côn-vér-sô, *phr.* [Lat.] On the contrary; on the other hand.

é-cor'-chêe, *s.* [Fr.]

Art. An anatomical figure; the subject, man or animal, flayed, deprived of its skin, so that the muscular system is exposed for the purpose of study. The word skeleton is limited in its application to the bony structure.

é-côs-sâige, *s.* [Fr.]

Music. Dance music in the Scotch style.

é-côs-tâte, *a.* [Lat. *e=ex=*out, without, and *costa*=a rib.]

Bot. A term applied to leaves which have no central rib or costa.

é-cô ute, *s.* [Fr.=a place for listening; *écouter*=to hear.]

Fort. A gallery built in front of the glacis of a fortification, as a lodgment for troops to intercept the miners of an attacking force.

éc'-phâ-sis, *s.* [Gr.]

Rhet. A direct or distinct declaration.

éc'-phly-sis, *s.* [Gr. *ekphlyzō*=to bubble up.]

Path. Vesicular eruption, confined in its action to the surface.

éc-phô-nê-ma, *s.* [Gr.=a thing called out: *ek=*out, and *phônê*=the voice.]

Rhet. A breaking-out of the voice with some interjectional particle.

***éc-phô-nême**, *s.* [ECPHONEMA.]

Gram. A mark (!) used to express wonder, surprise, admiration, &c.

éc-phô-nê-sis, *s.* [Greek = pronunciation, exclamation.]

Rhet. An animated or passionate exclamation.

éc-phô-ra, *s.* [Gr.=a carrying out, a projection; *ekphêrō*=to carry out: *ek=*out, and *phêrō*=to carry.]

Arch. The projection of any member or molding before the face of the member or molding next below it.

***éc-phrâc-tic**, ***ec-phrac-tick**, *a. & s.* [Greek *ekphraktikos*=capable of removing obstructions; *ekphrassō*=to remove obstructions.]

A. As adj.: Capable of having the quality or power of removing obstructions; deobstruent; serving to dissolve or attenuate.

"Procure the blood a free course, ventilation, and transpiration, by suitable purges and *ecphractic* medicines."—*Harvey.*

B. As substantive:

Med. A medicine which has the quality or power of attenuating tough or viscid humors so as to promote their discharge.

éc-phý-ma, *s.* [Gr.=an eruption of pimples; *ekphýō*=to grow out: *ek=*out, and *phýō*=to grow.]

Path. A cutaneous excrescence, as a carbuncle and the like.

éc-phýg-ê-sis, *s.* [Gr. *ekphysêsis*=a breathing out; *ekphysâō*=to breathe out.]

Med. Rapid breathing.

éc-pý-ê-sis, *s.* [Gr. *ekpyêsis*=suppuration; *ek-pyêō*=to bring to suppuration.]

Path. Impetigo, a humid scale.

ê-cra'-gêur, *s.* [Fr., from *écraser*=to crush to pieces.]

Surg. A steel chain tightened by a screw, and used for removing piles, polypi, malignant growths, &c. Used also in obstetrical practice.

éc-rhýth-mus, *s.* [Gr. *ekrhythmos*=out of tune; *ek=*out, and *rhythmos*=tune.]

Med. An irregular or disordered beating of the pulse.

êcs-tâ-sled, *a.* [Eng. *ecstasy*; *-ed*.] Filled with ecstasy or enthusiasm; ravished, entranced.

"These are as common to the inanimate things as to the most *ecstasied* soul upon earth."—*Norris.*

êcs-tâ-sý, ***ecs-tâ-sie**, *s.* [Low Lat. *ecstasis*=a trance; Gr. *ekstasis*=(1) a displacement, (2) a trance: *ek=*out, *stâ-*, root of *histēmi*=place; O. Fr. *ecstase*; Fr. *extase*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A state in which the mind is, as it were, carried away from the body, or in which the ordinary functions of the senses are temporarily suspended by the contemplation of some extraordinary or supernatural object or occurrence; a trance.

"Whether what we call *ecstasy* be not dreaming with our eyes open, I leave to be examined."—*Locke.*

2. A state in which the passions are excited to a high degree and the thoughts absorbed; as,

(1) A state of excessive joy, rapture, or delight.

"An *ecstasy* that mothers only feel
Plays round my heart."
A. Phillips: *Distrest Mother*, v. 1.

(2) A state of excessive grief, distress, or anxiety.

"Better be with the dead
Than on the torture of the mind to lie
In restless *ecstasy*." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iii. 2.

(3) A state of enthusiasm.

"He on the tender grass
Would sit, and hearken even to *ecstasy*."
Milton: *Comus*, 624, 625.

*3. Madness, distraction.

"Blasted with *ecstasy*."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 1.

II. Med.: A species of catalepsy, in which the patient remembers, after the paroxysm is over, the ideas he has had during the fit; a trance.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *ecstasy*, *rapture*, and *transport*: "There is a strong resemblance in the meaning and application of these words. They all express an extraordinary elevation of the spirits, or an excessive tension of the mind. The *ecstasy* marks a passive state, from the Greek *ekstasis* and *existēmi*=to stand, or be out of one's self, out of one's mind. The *rapture*, from the Latin *rapio*, to seize or carry away, and *transport*, from *trans* and *porto*, to carry beyond one's self, rather designate an active state, a violent impulse with which it hurries itself forward. An *ecstasy* and *rapture* are always pleasurable, or arise from pleasurable causes; *transport* respects either pleasurable or painful feelings; joy occasions *ecstasies* or *raptures*; joy and anger have their *transports*. An *ecstasy* benumbs the faculties; it will take away the power of speech and often of thought; it is commonly occasioned by sudden and unexpected events; *rapture*, on the other hand, often invigorates the powers, and calls them into action; it frequently arises from deep thought; the former is common to all persons of ardent feelings, but more particularly to children, ignorant people, or to such as have not their feelings under control; *rapture*, on the contrary, is applicable to persons with superior minds, to circumstances of peculiar importance. *Transports* are but sudden bursts of passion, which generally lead to intemperate actions and are seldom indulged, even on joyous occasions, except by the volatile and passionate. A reprieve from the sentence of death will produce an *ecstasy* of delight in the pardoned criminal; religious contemplation is calculated to produce holy *raptures* in a mind strongly imbued with pious zeal; in *transports* of rage men have committed enormities which have cost them bitter tears of repentance ever after." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***êcs-tâ-sý**, *v. t.* [ECSTASY, *s.*] To fill as with an ecstasy of rapture, delight, or enthusiasm.

"They were so *ecstasied* with joy that they made the heavens ring with triumphant shouts and acclamations."—*Scott: Christian Life*, l. iv. § 5.

êcs-tât'-ic, ***êcs-tât'-ick**, ***êcs-tât'-i-cal**, *a.* [Gr. *ekstatiskos*, from *ekstasis*=ecstasy (q. v.).]

1. Pertaining to or accompanied by ecstasy; ravishing, entrancing, rapturous.

"One grasps a Cæcrop in *ecstasied* dreams."
Pope: *Moral Essays*, v. 40.

2. Of the nature of ecstasy; ravished, entranced.

"In pensive trance, and anguish, and *ecstasie* fits,"
Milton: *Ode on the Passion*.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fâll; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

3. In a state of ecstasy.

"Then *ecstatic* she diffused
The canvas, seized the palette, with quick hand
The colors brewed." *Thomson: Liberty*, iv. 216-18.

*4. Tending to external objects.

"I find in me a great deal of *ecstatic* love, which continually carries me out to good without myself."—*Norris*.

ēc-sāt'-ī-cal-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *ecstatically*; -ly.] In an ecstatic manner; with ecstasy or rapture.

ēc-tā-sis, s. [Gr. = an extension; *ekteinō* = to stretch out; *ek*=out, and *teinō*=to stretch.] *Rhet.*: The lengthening of a syllable from short to long.

ēc-thlip-sis, s. [Gr. *ekthlipsis*=a squeezing out; *ekthlibō*=to squeeze out; *ek*=out, and *thlibō*=to squeeze.]

Lat. Pros.: The cutting off or elision of a final syllable of a word ending in *m* before a word beginning with a vowel.

ēc-thŷm-a, s. [Gr.=a pustule.]

Path.: An eruption of pimples.

ēc-tō-blast, s. [Gr. *ektos*=outside, and *blastos*=a sprout, a shoot.]

Biol.: The membrane composing the walls of a cell, as distinguished from those forming the mesoblast, the entoblast, and the entosthoblast. (*Agassiz*.)

ēc-tō-car-pā-čē-æ, **ēc-tō-car-pē-æ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ectocarpus* (us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ, -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe or order of seaweeds co-extensive with the family Ectocarpidae (q. v.).

ēc-tō-car-pl-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ectocarpus* (us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot.: A tribe or family of Fucoids, sub-order Vaucheria; the threads are jointed, consisting of a single row of cells, variously branched. Vesicles derived from one joint, either at the end of the branches or of the laterals. (*Lindley*.) The Ectocarpidae are olive-colored, articulated, filiform seaweeds, with sporangia producing ciliated zoospores, either external, attached to the jointed ramuli, or formed out of some of the interstitial cells.

ēc-tō-car-pūs, s. [Gr. *ektos*=without, outside, and *karpōs*=fruit. So named because the theca is not inclosed.]

Bot.: A genus of Fucoids, the typical one of the family Ectocarpidae. The frond is branching, the ramuli scattered.

ēc-tō-čyst, s. [Gr. *ektos*=without, outside, and *kystis*=a bladder.]

Zool.: The external investment of the coenocidium of a Polyzoon.

ēc-tō-derm, s. [Gr. *ektos*=without, outside, and *derma*=the skin.]

1. *Anat.*: The outer layer or membrane of the skin. [EPIDERMAL.]

"The body is essentially composed of two layers or membranes, an outer layer or *ectoderm*, and an inner layer or endoderm."—*H. A. Nicholson*.

2. *Zool.*: The external integument of any animal belonging to the Coelenterata.

ēc-tō-derm-al, a. [Eng. *ectoderm*; -al.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the ectoderm.

ēc-tō-pār-a-site, s. [Gr. *ektos*=without, outside, and Eng. *parasite* (q. v.).] A parasitic animal infesting the outside of animals, as distinguished from an endoparasite, which exists within the body.

***ēc-tō-pl-a**, ***ēc-tō-pŷ**, s. [Greek *ek*=out, and *topos*=a place.]

Path.: A morbid, generally congenital, displacement of parts.

ēc-tō-pls-tēs, s. [Gr. *ektopizō*=to move from a place.]

Ornith.: A genus of Columbidae. *Ectopistes migratorius* is the Passenger Pigeon of this country. [PASSENGER-PIGEON.]

ēc-tō-sarc, s. [Gr. *ektos*=without, outside, and *sarx* (genit. *sarkos*)=flesh.]

Zool.: The outer transparent sarcode-layer of certain rhizopods, as the Amoeba.

ēc-tō-zō-a, s. pl. [Gr. *ektos*=without, outside, and *zōon*, pl. *zōa*=an animal.]

Zool.: Animals parasitic on the outside of living bodies, as distinguished from Entozoa, animals parasitic within them.

ēc-trō-pl-ūm, s. [Gr. *ektropion*, from *ektropōs* = a turning out of the way; *ek*=out, and *tropōs*=a turn; *tropō*=to turn.]

Med.: An everted eyelid, produced either by a tumefaction of the inner membrane or by a contraction of the skin covering the eyelids.

ēc-trōt-ic, adj. [Gr. *ektrotikos*=pertaining to abortion; *ektrosis*=abortion; *ektitroko*=to cause a miscarriage.]

Med.: Preventing the development of a disease; as, an *ectrotic* treatment of small-pox.

ēc-tŷ-lōt-ic, a. & s. [Gr. *ektylōtikos*=hardening into a callus; *tylos*=a knot, a callus.]

A. As adj.: Applied to a medicine or substance having the power or property of removing callosities or indurations of the skin.

B. As subst.: A substance capable of removing callosities or indurations of the skin.

ēc-tŷp-al, a. [Eng. *ectyp(e)*; -al.] Taken from the original; imitated, copied.

"Exemplars of all the *ectypal* copies."—*Ellis: Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 417.

ēc-tŷpe, s. [Greek *ektypos*=formed in high relief.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A reproduction or close copy of an original.

"The complex ideas of substances are *ectypes*, copies, but not perfect ones; not adequate."—*Locke*.

2. *Arch.*: A cast in relief of an ornamental design produced from a mold.

ēc-tŷ-pōg-ra-phŷ, s. [Gr. *ektypos*, and *graphō*=to write, to draw.] A mode of etching which gives the design in relief. The plate is exposed by the etching-needle between the lines, instead of at the lines.

ēc-u-mēn-ic, **ēc-u-mēn-ī-cal**, ***ē-cu-mēn-ī-cal**, a. [Lat. *oecumenicus*=Gr. *oikoumenikos*=of or from the whole world; *oikoumenē*=the inhabited world.]

Ch. Hist.: General, universal; used of certain Councils composed of representatives from the whole of Christendom. [COUNCIL.]

ē-cu-riē, s. [Fr.] A stable, a covered place for horses.

ēc-zē-mā, s. [Gr., from *ekzeō*=to boil out; *ek*=out, and *zeō*=to boil.]

Med.: A skin disease, on the head, face, &c., with formation of crusts generally; the skin red and full of infiltration. Treatment constitutional, with soft soap or emollient lotions and unguents externally.

ēc-zēm-a-tōus, a. [Greek *ekzēmatos*, genit. of *ekzēma*; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.]

Med.: Pertaining to the nature of, or produced by eczema.

-ed, affix. An affix to weak verbs, indicative of past time. [DID.]

ē-dā-čious, a. [Lat. *edax* (genit. *edacis*), from *edo*=to eat.] Greedy, voracious, devouring, ravenous.

ē-dā-čious-lŷ, adv. [English *edacious*; -ly.] Greedily, voraciously, ravenously.

ē-dā-čious-ness, s. [English *edacious*; -ness.] Greediness, voracity, ravenousness, rapacity.

ē-dāč-i-tŷ, s. [Lat. *edacitas*, from *edax* (genit. *edacis*)] Greediness, ravenousness, rapacity.

"Napoleon sacrificing a world to the *edacity* of greedy kinsmen and kinswomen."—*Sir C. G. Duffy: Four Years of Irish History* (Pref.), p. vii.

ē-dāph-ō-dōnt, **ē-dāph-ō-dōn**, **ē-dāph-ō-dōus**, s. [Gr. *edaphos*=bottom, foundation, and *odous* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

Paleont.: A genus of fishes, family Chimeridae. Range, from the Cretaceous rocks to the Eocene.

ēd-da, s. [Icel.=great-grandmother, ancestress.] A name given by Bishop Brynjulf Sveinsson to a volume containing the system of old Scandinavian mythology, as being the mother or source of all Scandinavian poetry. It was originally compiled by Sæmund, a Christian priest in Iceland, who died in A. D. 1133, and contained poems and chants of a mythic, prophetic, and religious character. A prose synopsis of these poems was made by Snorri Sturluson, an Icelandic gentleman, a pupil of the grandson of Sæmund, who was "scald" or court poet in Norway. He was assassinated in 1241, on his return to Iceland. The portion of the book compiled by Sæmund is known as the *Elder* or *Poetic Edda*, and the continuation of Sturluson as the *Younger* or *Prose Edda*.

ēd-daš, s. [EDDOES.]

***ēd-dēr** (1), s. [ADDER.] A viper.

ēd-dēr (2), s. [A. S. *edor*, *eder*=a hedge or fence.]

*1. Such fence-wood as is in some European countries commonly worked into the tops of fences to bind them together.

"In lopping and fencing, save *edder* and stake, Thine hedges, as needeth, to mend or to make,"

Tusscr: Husbandry, xxxiii. 13.

2. Straw ropes used in England in thatching corn-ricks transversely to bind together the ropes which go over the top of the ricks.

ēd-dēr (3), s. [UDDER.]

1. The udder of a beast.

2. The breast of a woman. (Scotch.)

***ēd-dēr**, v. t. [EDDER (2), s.] To bind together and make tight the tops of hedge-stakes by interweaving with edder.

"To add strength to the hedge, *edder* it; which is, bind the top of the stakes with some small long poles, on each side."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

***ēd-dēred**, pa. par. or a. [EDDER, v.]

***ēd-dēr-ing**, pr. par., a. & s. [EDDER, v.] **A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.**: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of binding or securing with edder.

ēd-dērs, s. pl. [EDDOES.]

ēd-dish, **ēad-ish**, ***ēd-ish**, s. [A. S. *ediſc*.] Aftermath; the second crop of grass after mowing.

ēd-dōes, **ēd-daš**, **ēd-dērs**, s. pl. [An African word from the Gold Coast.]

Bot.: A West Indian name for the tuberous stems of *Colocasia esculentum*, *Caladium violaceum*, and other araceous plants.

ēd-dŷ, ***ēd-die**, s. & a. [A. S. *idha*=(s.) an eddy, (v.) to whirl about; Sw. dial. *idha*, *idå*; Dan. dial. *ide*. Formed from Icel. *idh*=back; A. S. *ed*, preserved as *t* in *twit*; Goth. *id*=back; O. S. *idug* (Skeat).]

A. As substantive:

1. A current of water running in a direction contrary to that of the main stream.

"Mark how *eddy* steals away
From the rude stream into the bay."

Carew: To my Mistress.

2. A whirlpool; a current of water running in a circle.

3. A current of air moving with a circular motion.

"Sudden the impetuous hurricanes descend,
Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play."

Addison: Cato, ii. 1.

B. As adj.: Moving in a circle; whirling.

"The one has only an *eddy* wind, which seems to be the effect of two contrary winds."—*Dampier: Voyages*, vol. iii, pt. 3.

ēd-dŷ, v. i. & t. [EDDY, s.]

1. *Intrans.*: To move in a circle; to whirl, to revolve as in an eddy.

"The unwonted sound,
Eddying in echoes round and round,
Was tossed from fell to fell."

Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 7.

*2. *Trans.*: To cause to move as in an eddy; to collect into an eddy.

"The circling mountains *eddy* in
From the bare wild the dissipated storm."

Thomson: Autumn, 322, 323.

eddy-water, s.

Naut.: The water which falls back on the rudder of a ship under sail. Called also Dead-water.

eddy-wind, s.

Naut.: The wind turned or beaten back from a sail, a mountain, or anything which obstructs its passage.

ēd-dŷ-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [EDDY, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or state of moving as in an eddy; curling, whirling.

ēd-dēl-for-site, s. [Ger. *edelforsit*, from *Edel*-fords, in Sweden, where it occurs; suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A doubtful mineral, believed by Dana and others to be simply an impure Wollastonite.

ēd-ē-lite, **ēd-ē-lite**, s. [*Edel(fors)*, and Eng. suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: The same as PREHNITE (q. v.).

ē-dē-mā, s. [EDEMA.]

ē-dē-mā-tōus, **ē-dē-mā-tōse**, a. [EDEMATOUS.]

ē-den, s. [Heb. *eden*=delight, pleasure; cf. Gr. *hedonē*=delight, enjoyment, pleasure. *Eden* in Heb. is cogn. with Arab. *Adan*=Aden, the British colony on the Arabian coast.]

1. *Scripture Geography*:

(1) A fertile and happy region, the greater part, if not the whole of it, in the southwestern part of Asia, containing the seat of Paradise, also the garden of delights, within that area, in which our first parents were placed during their period of probation. Of the four rivers, or river-heads, which "went out of Eden to water the garden" (Gen. ii. 10), one is thoroughly identified as the Euphrates, and the Hiddekel is the Tigris; what the Pison and the Gihon are or were has been greatly disputed.

(2) Other highly pleasant regions. (Isa. xxxvii. 12; Ezek. xxvii. 23; Amos i. 5.)

2. *Ord. Lang. (Fig.)*: Any intensely pleasant place.

"Caught by the laughing tides that lave
These Edens of the Eastern wave."

Byron: Giaour.

bōll, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **ghin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aš**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph**=f. **-clan**, **-tian**=**shan**. **-tion**, **-sion**=**shūn**; **-tŷon**, **-šion**=**shūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious**=**shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c.=**bēl**, **dēl**.

*ē-dēn'-ic, a. [Eng. *Eden*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to Eden.

"By the memory of Edenic joys
Forfeited and lost." E. B. Browning.

ē-dēn'-ite, s. [Ger. *edenit*, from *Eden* (ville), in New York, where it occurs, and suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Aluminous Magnesia-lime-iron Amphibole, pale in color, having in its composition less than 5 per cent. of oxide of iron.

ē-dēn'-ized, a. [Eng. *Eden*; -ized.] Rendered morally suitable for paradise.

"For pure saints edenized unfit."
Davies: *Wittes Pilgrimage*, sign. N. 4.

ē-dēn'-tal, ē-dēn'-tal-ous, a. & s. [Lat. *edentat(us)*=toothless; Eng. suff. -al, -ous.]

A. As adj.: Without teeth. The more general term is edentate (q. v.).

B. As substantive:

1. Sing.: A member of the order Edentata (q. v.).

2. Pl.: That order itself.

ē-dēn'-ta-loūs, a. [EDENTAL.]

ē-dēn'-tā, s. pl. [Neut. pl. of Lat. *edentatus* =toothless.]

Zool.: An order of Mammals quite or nearly destitute of teeth. To be more specific, there are no incisor teeth, except in the case of a single Armadillo, which has one. In most cases also the canines, and sometimes the molars, are deficient. The order comprehends the Dasypodidae (Armadillos), Bradypodidae (Sloths), and Myrmecophagidae (Anteaters). Some have divided the last of these into three: Myrmecophagidae proper, Manidae, Scaly Anteaters or Pangolins, and Orycteropidae or Aardvarks.

2. *Palaeont.*: They occur in the Miocene, in the Pliocene, and onward till now.

ē-dēn'-tāte, a. & s. [EDENTATE.]

A. As adjective:

Zool.: Without teeth.

B. As substantive:

Zool.: A member of the Mammalian order Edentata.

"The placentation of the *Edentates* varies."—Nicholson: *Zoology*, ch. lxxi.

ē-dēn'-tā-tēd, a. [EDENTATE.] The same as EDENTATE, a. (q. v.)

ē-dēn'-tā-tion, s. [Lat. *edentatus*, pa. par. of *edento* = to knock out the teeth.] Deprivation of teeth.

ē-dēnt'-u-lā, s. pl. [Neut. pl. of Lat. *edentulus* =toothless.]

Zool.: The name given by Professor Owen to the Anteaters.

*ē-dēnt'-u-loūs, a. [Lat. *e=ex=without*, and *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth.] Without teeth; toothless.

Zool.: Used of the mouth of an animal or the hinge of a bivalve shell.

ēdge, *egge, s. & a. [A. S. *ecg*; cogn. with Dut. *egge*; Icel. & Sw. *egg*; Dan. *eg*; Ger. *ecke*; Lat. *acies*=a point, *acus*=a needle; Gr. *akē*, *akie*.]

A. As substantive:

1. Literally:

The sharp or cutting part of an instrument, as a sword.

"Seize upon Fife; give to the edge o' th' sword
His wife, his babes." Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iv. 1.

2. A narrow part rising from a broader.

"Some harrow their ground over, and then plow it upon an edge."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

3. The brink, border, margin, or extremity of anything.

"The rays which pass very near to the edges of any body, are bent a little by the action of the body."—Newton: *Optics*.

4. The portion next to the boundary of anything: as, the edge of a field, the edge of a precipice.

5. The highest part of a moorish and elevated tract of ground, of considerable extent, generally that which lies between the streams; a kind of ridge. It is used both by itself, and in composition, as in *Caverton-edge*, &c.

"And in lik manner at Soltray edge that see the fyr of Eggerhop."—Castyll: *Parl. James II.* (an. 1455.)

II. Figuratively:

*1. The portion next to the bounding or dividing line; the beginning, the early part, the verge, the brink.

"Yee, the last pen for freedom let me draw,
When truth stands trembling on the edge of law."
Pope: *Epit. to Sat. ii.* 248, 249.

2. Sharpness, the power or quality of cutting.

"Give edge unto the swords,"
Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, i. 2.

3. Keeness, or sharpness of appetite or desire.

"Cloy the hungry edge of appetite."
Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, i. 3.

4. Keeness, sharpness, acrimony, bitterness.

"Abate the edge of traitors, gracious Lord!
That would reduce these bloody days again."
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, v. 6.

*5. An instigation, a prompting or urging on.

"Good gentlemen, give him a farther edge,
And drive his purpose on to these delights."
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 1.

*6. The line of battle. (Lat. *acies*.)

"That voice, their liveliest pledge
In fears and dangers, heard so oft
In worse extremes, and on the perilous edge
Of battle."
Milton: *P. L.*, l. 274-77.

B. As adjective:

1. Having a sharp edge; edged; as, an edge tool.

2. Pertaining to an edge.

† To set the teeth on edge: To cause a tingling or grating sensation in the teeth. (Lit. & fig.)

"The fathers have eaten a sour grape, and the children's teeth are set on edge."—Jeremiah, xxxi. 23

† For the difference between edge and border, see BORDER.

edge-bone, s. The rump-bone of an ox or cow. Called also Aitch-bone.

edge-cutting, s.

Bookbind.: The process of giving a smooth edge to books by cutting off the folds and making the margins of all the pages equal.

edge-joint, s.

Carp.: A joint formed by two edges, forming a corner.

edge-mill, subst. An ore-grinding or oil-mill in which the stones travel on their edges. In addition to the crushing action, the edge-mill has a frictional or grinding action, the relative value of which may be considered as equal to the difference of distance performed by the inner and outer edges. [CHILIAN-MILL.]

edge-plane, s.

1. Wood-work.: A plane for edging boards, having a fence, and a face with the requisite shape, flat, hollow, or round.

2. Shoemaking.: A plane for shaving the edges of boot and shoe soles. It has a knife curved to the shape desired, a projecting edge which forms a guide and gauge, and means for adjustment. The mouth-piece is adjustable, and holds the curved paring-knife by means of its jaws and set-screw.

edge-rail, s.

1. Railway.: A form of rail which bears the rolling stock on its edge. It is contradistinguished by its name from the flat-rail, which was first used; the angle-rail, which succeeded that; the bridge-rail, which presents an arched tread and has lateral flanged feet; the foot-rail, which has a tread like the edge-rail, but, unlike it, has a broad base formed by foot flanges.

2. A rail placed by the side of the main rail at a switch to prevent the train from running off the line when the direction is changed.

edge-roll, s.

Bookbind.: A brass wheel, used hot, in running an edge ornament on a book cover, either gold or blind.

edge-runner, s.

Brickmaking.: A machine for pulverizing clay. [EDGE-MILL.]

"The clay . . . is conveyed to the edge-runner or other machinery used to pulverize it."—G. R. Redgrave, in Cassell's *Technical Educator*, pt. ii., p. 267.

edge-shot, a. A board with its edge planed is said to be edge-shot.

edge-tool, s.

I. Literally:

Hardware.: A general name which includes the heavier descriptions of cutting-tools: axes, adzes, chisels, gouges, plane-bits. Other cutting-tools come within the province of the armorer or cutler, and are included under cutlery: knives, scissors, shears, surgical instruments, and, by the analogy of associated use, forks. The making of swords was anciently the work of the armorer, but has probably merged into cutlery. Wood-cutting tools are divided by Holtzapffel as follows:

1. Paring or splitting-tools, with thin edges, the angle of the basil not exceeding 60° with the straight face. This includes broad-axes, chisels, gouges, &c.; double-basil tools, such as axes.

2. Scraping-tools with thick edges, the angles measuring from 60° to 120°. These remove the fibers in the form of dust. The veneer-scraper is an instance. One angle of the edge of the steel plate is turned over to form a bur, known as a wire-edge.

3. Shearing-tools, which are usually in pairs, acting from opposite sides of the object, the basil and face having an angle of from 60° to 90°

† Iron and steel for edge-tools have been combined in a fagot and rolled so as to have a thickness of steel between layers of iron, for chopping-axes and some other tools, and with a layer of steel on one side for broad-axes, chisels, &c., which have but one basil.

4. A burnisher for rubbing the edges of boot and shoe soles. [EDGE-PLANE.]

5. Saddlery.: A tool used for removing the angular edge from a leather strap. For chamfering down the edges of a strap more broadly, another tool is used, having a blade and guides which travel along the edge and face respectively of the leather. [CHAMFERING-TOOL.]

II. Fig.: Anything dangerous to deal or play with.

"You jest: ill jesting with edge-tools."
Tennyson: *Princess*, ii. 184.

edge-wheel, s. A wheel traveling on its edge in a circular or annular bed, as in the ancient Phœnician oil-mills, the Chilian ore-mills, and many other crushing-mills. [CHILIAN-MILL.]

ēdge, v. t. & i. [EDGE, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

1. To furnish with an edge; to make an edge or border to.

"It made my sword, though edged with flint, rebound."
Dryden: *Indian Emperor*, ii. 4.

2. To fringe or border with anything.

"I rid over hanging hills, whose tops were edged with groves, and whose feet were watered with winding rivers."
—Pope.

3. To sharpen; to put an edge or sharpness on.

"To edge her champion's sword."
Dryden.

II. Figuratively:

1. To sharpen, to excite, to exasperate, to embitter.

"He was indigent and low in money, which perhaps might have a little edged his desperation."—Wotton: *Life of Duke of Bucks*.

2. To incite, to urge forward, to provoke, to egg, to instigate.

"Up, princes, and with spirit of honor edged,
More sharper than your swords, hie to the field."
Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iii. 3.

3. To give point, sharpness, or bitterness to.

"And Juvenal, instructed in thy page,
Edges his satire, and improves his rage."
Addison: *To Mr. Dryden*.

4. To move or put forward by little and little.

"Edging by degrees their chairs forward, they were in a little time got up close to one another."—Locke.

B. Intransitive:

1. Ord. Lang.: To move forward or away by little and little; to retire gradually, so as not to attract notice. (Lit. & fig.)

"Now I must edge upon a point of wind,
And make slow way, recovering more and more."
Dryden: *Cleomenes*, iii. 1.

2. Naut.: To beat away from a shore or course.

"On edging off from the shore, we soon got out of sound-ing."—Cook: *Second Voyage*, iii., ch. vii.

ēdged, *egged, a. [Eng. *edg(e)*; -ed.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Furnished with or having an edge; sharp, keen.

"We find that subtle or edged quantities do prevail over blunt ones."—Digby: *On Bodies*.

(2) Furnished with or having a border or fringe; bordered, fringed.

2. Fig.: Sharpened, exasperated, incited, egged on.

II. Technically:

1. Her.: An epithet applied to an ordinary to denote that the edging is placed only between the ordinary and the field, and not where it joins the escutcheon. Thus the crosses of SS. Andrew and George in the English Union flag are edged.

2. Bot.: A term used when one color is surrounded by a very narrow band of another.

*ēdgē-lēss, *edge-lesse, a. [Eng. *edge*; -less.]

1. Lit.: Not having a sharp edge; blunt, not sharp, not fit to cut.

"To-morrow in the battle think on me,
And fall thy edgeless sword; despair and die."
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, v. 3.

2. Fig.: Ineffective, useless, powerless.

"They are edgeless weapons it hath to encounter."—More: *Decay of Piety*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***ēdgē-lōng, adv.** [Eng. *edge*; suff. *-long, -ling*.] In the direction of the edge; along the edge.

"Stuck *edge-long* into the ground."—B. Jonson.

ēdgē-ēr, s. [Eng. *edge(e)*; *-er*.] A circular saw or pair of circular saws by which the bark and "wane" portions are ripped from slab-boards or boards made by ripping logs through and through, without squaring. A double-edger has one permanent saw and one capable of regulation as to distance from the former one, so as to adapt the pair of saws to edge boards of varying width.

ēdgē-wēed, s. [Eng. *edge*, and *weed*.]

Bot.: *Enanthe Phellandrium*. (Dr. J. Hill (1769); Britten & Holland.)

ēdgē-wīse, adv. [Eng. *edge*; *-wise*.]

1. With the edge turned in any particular direction; along the edge; in the direction of the edge.

2. Sideways, with the edge or side in front.

"Should the flat side be objected to the stream, it would be soon turned *edgewise* by the force of it."—Ray: *On Creation*, pt. i.

ēdgē-wōrth-ī-a, s. [Named after Mr. Edgeworth, an Indian botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Abyssinaceae, tribe Theophrastaceae. The fruit of *Edgeworthia buxifolia*, sometimes called *Reptonia buxifolia*, is sold in the bazars of Cabul. The Afghans consider it healing.

ēdgē-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [EDGE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

"The profile signified by the *edging* strokes."—Evelyn: *Architecture*.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of giving an edge or sharpness to.

2. That which forms the border or edge of anything; as lace, trimming, &c., on a dress.

"Ofttimes its leaves of scarlet hue
A golden *edging* boast."—

Cowper: *A Manual*.

3. A narrow kind of lace.

II. Technically:

1. **Hortic.**: A border or row of small plants set along the edge of a bed.

2. **Bookbind.**: The ornamentation of book edges by color sprinkling, marbling (q. v.), gilding, or coloring.

edging-machine, s. A machine for edging boards to a given pattern; an edger.

edging-shears, s. Gardeners' shears for trimming the edges of turf around walks or beds.

edging-tile, s. Tiles for borders of garden-beds, in place of grown edgings, such as box, thrift, &c.

***ēdgē-ŷ, adv.** [Eng. *edge(e)*; *-y*.]

1. **Lit.**: Having or showing an edge; sharply defined, angular.

"The outlines of their body are sharp and *edgy*."—R. P. Knight.

2. **Fig.**: Sharp or keen in temper; irritable.

ēd-ī-bīl-ī-tŷ, s. [Eng. *edible*; *-ity*.] The quality of being edible; edibility.

ēd-ī-ble, a. & s. [Low Lat. *edibilis*, from *edo*=to eat.]

A. As adj.: That may or can be eaten; fit or proper to be eaten; fit for food, eatable.

"Of fishes some are *edible*."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, s. 859.

B. As subst.: Anything that is fit or proper to be eaten as food; an eatable.

ēd-ī-ble-ness, s. [English *edible*; *-ness*.] The quality of being edible or fit for food.

***ēd-ict, s.** [Lat. *edictum*, neut. sing. of *edictus*=proclaimed, pa. par. of *edico*=to proclaim: *e=ex*=out, and *dico*=to say, to speak; Sp. & Port. *edicto*; Ital. *editto*; Fr. *édit*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.**: A proclamation or decree issued generally by royal or ecclesiastical authority; an order promulgated by a sovereign or the ruling authorities to the subjects, as a rule or law to be obeyed; an ordinance having the force of law.

"A royal *edict* declared these pieces to be legal tender in all cases whatever."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. **Fig.**: A decree, a decision, a determination.

II. Technically:

1. **Roman Jurisprudence**: An injunction, having the force of law, issued at first by prætors, provincial governors, &c., till the time of Hadrian, when a digest was made of the edicts then existing, and the power of issuing others supplementary to, or altering those previously in force, was reserved to the emperors.

2. **Eccles.**: A proclamation or notice given of certain things intended or about to be done by a church court.

¶ Edict of Nantes:

Hist.: An edict by which, on April 13, 1598, Henry IV., of France, granted toleration to his Protestant subjects. It was revoked on October 22, 1685, by Louis XIV., the unwise act causing the expatriation of about 50,000 Protestant families, who carried their industry to England and other lands. The loss to France was great, as was the gain to those countries which were wise and hospitable enough to afford an asylum to the refugees.

¶ For the difference between *edict* and *decree*, see DECREE.

***ēd-ict-ā, a.** [Lat. *edictalis*, from *edictum*=an edict.] Pertaining or relating to an edict.

***ēd-ī-fī-cānt, a.** [Lat. *edificans*, pr. par. of *edifico*=to build.] [EDIFY.]

1. **Lit.**: Building.

2. **Fig.**: Edifying.

"And as his pen was often militant,
Nor less triumphant; so *edificant*
It also was."—

Dugard: *Verses on Gataker* (1655), p. 78.

ēd-ī-fī-cā-tion, *ed-ī-fī-ca-tion, *ed-ī-fī-ca-cion, *ed-ī-fī-ca-cioun, s. [Lat. *edificatio*, from *edifico*=to build; Fr. *édification*; Sp. *edificación*; Ital. *edificazione*.]

***I. Literally**:

1. The act, art, or process of building; construction.

"We were licensed to enter the castle or fortress of Corfu, which is not only of situation the strongest I have seen, but also of *edification*."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*, vol. ii.

2. That which is built; a building, an edifice. (*Bullockar*.)

II. Fig.: A building up in a moral or religious sense; a rearing up in knowledge; mental improvement or progress; instruction.

"The end he has in view, the *edification* of others."—Hurd: *Works*, vol. vi., ser. i.

***ēd-ī-fī-cā-tōr-ŷ, a.** [Lat. *edificator* (us), pa. par. of *edifico*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ory*.] Tending to edification; edifying.

"There can be no reason of restraining them from an exercise so beneficially *edificatory* to the church of God."—Bp. Hall: *Cases of Conscience*, case 10.

ēd-ī-fī-ŷ, s. [Fr., from Lat. *edificium*=a building; *edifico*=to build; Sp. & Port. *edificio*; Ital. *edificio*.] A building, a structure, a fabric; especially applied to large, elegant or elaborate structures.

"Right toward the sacred *edifice* his steps
Had been directed."—

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *edifice, fabric, and structure*: "*Edifice* in its proper sense is always applied to a building; *structure* and *fabric* are either employed as abstract actions, or the results and fruits of actions: in the former case they are applied to many objects besides buildings; *structure* referring to the act of raising or setting up together; *fabric* to that of framing or contriving. As the *edifice* bespeaks the thing itself, it requires no modification, since it conveys of itself the idea of something superior: the word *structure* must always be qualified; it is employed only to designate the mode of action: the *fabric* is itself a species of epithet, it designates the object as something contrived by the power of art or by design. The *edifices* dedicated to the service of religion have in all ages been held sacred: it is the business of the architect to estimate the merits or demerits of the *structure*: when we take a survey of the vast *fabric* of the universe, the mind becomes bewildered with contemplating the infinite power of its Divine author. When employed in the abstract sense of actions, *structure* is limited to objects of magnitude, or such as consist of complicated parts; *fabric* is extended to everything in which art or contrivance is requisite; hence we may speak of the *structure* of vessels, and the *fabric* of cloth, iron ware, and the like." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***ēd-ī-fī-cial (cial as shal), a.** [Low Lat. *edificialis*, from Lat. *edificium*.] Pertaining to an edifice or construction; structural.

"There are mansions, which, without any striking *edificial* attraction, have a certain air of appropriate hospitality and provincial dignity."—*Hist. of Rivers of Great Britain* (1794), l. 232.

ēd-ī-fīed, *ed-ī-fīde, *ed-ī-fīde, pa. par. or a. [EDIFY.]

ēd-ī-fī-ēr, s. [Eng. *edify*; *-er*.]

*1. **Lit.**: One who builds.

2. **Fig.**: One who edifies, improves, or instructs another.

"They scorn their *edifiers* to own."

Bulwer: *Hudibras*, III. ii.

ēd-ī-fī-ŷ, *ed-e-fī-en, *ed-e-fī, *ed-ī-fīe, *ed-ī-fīe, *ed-y-fī, v. t. & i. [Fr. *édifier*, from Lat. *edifico*=to build; *edes*=a building, and *facio*=to make, to construct; Sp. & Port. *edificar*; Ital. *edificare*.]

A. Transitive.

***I. Literally**:

1. To build, to construct.

"Oerike, as sayd is, *edified* this building.
Which carved was with caracts wonderous to see,"
Robert of Gloucester, p. 678.

2. To build in or upon; to construct houses or buildings in, to inhabit.

"Countreyes waste, and eke well *edified*."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. i. 14.

3. To raise, to construct.

"A little mount, of greene turfs *edified*."
Spenser: *Virgil's Gnat*.

II. Figuratively:

1. To build up morally or intellectually; to improve, to instruct, especially in religious or moral knowledge and in faith and holiness.

"Men are *edified* when either their understanding is taught somewhat . . . or when their hearts are moved."—Hooker.

*2. To teach, to convince, to persuade.

"You shall hardly *edify* me, that those nations might not, by the law of nature, have been subdued by any nation that had only policy and moral virtue."—Bacon: *Holy War*.

*3. To instruct, to inform.

"Can you inquire him out and be *edified* by report?"—Shakespeare: *Othello*, iii. 4.

*4. To gratify.

"[She] *edifies* another with her deeds."

Shakespeare: *Titulus*, v. 3.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To be edified, instructed, or improved; to receive edification.

"I suppose Mr. Pope is so just as to pay our arrears, and that you *edify* as much by him as by us."—Swift: *To Mr. Blount*, Feb. 1721.

2. To cause or tend to edification, instruction, or improvement.

"The graver sort dislike all poetry
Which does not, as they call it, *edify*."

Oldham.

*3. To learn, to ascertain.

"I cannot *edify* how, or by what rule of proportion that man's virtue calculates what his elements are nor what his analytics."—Milton: *Tetrachordon*.

ēd-ī-fī-īng, *ed-ī-fī-inge, *ed-y-fī-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [EDIFY.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Tending, adapted, or calculated to edify.

"It was a worthy *edifying* sight."

Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, ii. 75.

C. As subst.: Edification, instruction, improvement.

"To the undoubted *edifying* as well of them, as of all other."—Udall: *Pref. to the King's Maiestie*.

ēd-ī-fī-īng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *edifying*; *-ly*.] In an edifying manner; so as to edify.

"He will discourse unto us *edifyingly* and feelingly of the substantial and comfortable doctrines of religion."—Killingbeck: *Sermons*, p. 324.

***ēd-ī-fī-īng-ness, s.** [Eng. *edifying*; *-ness*.] The quality of being edifying, or tending to edification.

ē-dī-le, s. [ÆDILE.]

ē-dī-le-ship, s. [ÆDILESHIP.]

ēd-īng-tōn-ite, s. [Named after its discoverer, Mr. Edington.]

Min.: A tetragonal, hemihedral, brittle mineral, of vitreous luster, and white, grayish-white, or pink color; its hardness 4-4.5; its specific gravity 2.69-2.71. Composition: silica, 36.98; alumina, 22.63; baryta, 26.84; water, 12.46, with traces of lime and soda. Found in the Kilpatrick Hills, near Glasgow, Scotland.

ēd-īt, v. t. [Lat. *editus*, pa. par. of *edo*=to publish, to give forth: *e=ex*=out, and *do*=to give; Fr. *éditer*.] To prepare for publication; to superintend the publication of; to publish; to act as editor of; to conduct or manage, as a periodical.

"He had *edited* Filmer's absurd treatise on the origin of government."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

ēd-īt-ēd, pa. par. or a. [EDIT.]

ēd-īt-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [EDIT.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or business of superintending and preparing for publication; the office of an editor.

ēd-ī-tion, s. [Lat. *editio*, from *editus*, pa. par. of *edo*=to give out, to publish; Fr. *édition*; Sp. *edición*; Ital. *edizione*.]

I. Literally:

1. A literary work; a publication.

"This English *edition* is not so properly a translation, as a new composition upon the same ground."—Burnet.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sīn, aš; expect, Xēnophon, exīst. ph = f.
-clan, -tlan = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -tīon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

2. A work prepared and edited for publication; the publication of any literary work.

"Which I also have more at large set out in the second edition of my book."—*Whitgift: Defence*, p. 49.

3. The whole number of copies published at one time.

*II. *Fig.*: A copy, form, or manner of presentation.

"The business of our redemption is . . . to set forth nature in a second and a fairer edition."—*South*.

*ē-dī'-tion, v. t. [*EDITION*, s.] To edit, to publish.

*ē-dī'-tion-ēr, s. [*Eng. edition*; -er.] An editor.

"That necessary Guide, added to a little, but not much augmented by the late editor."—*Gregory: Posthuma* (1650), p. 321.

ē-dī'-tī-ē prin'-čēps (tī as shī), s. [*Lat.*] The first or earliest edition of any work; the first printed edition.

ēd-i-tōr, s. [*Lat.*, from *editus*, pa. par. of *edo*=to give out, to publish.] One who edits; one who superintends or revises any book for publication; one who conducts or manages a periodical, newspaper, or magazine for publication.

"When a different reading gives us a different sense, or a new elegance in an author, the editor does very well in taking notice of it."—*Addison: Spectator*.

ēd-i-tōr-i-āl, a. & s. [*Eng. editor*; -ial.]

A. As *adj.*: Of or pertaining to an editor; written by or proceeding from an editor.

"Lambin and Heyne seem to have considered it as part of their editorial duty not to leave the subject of orthography wholly unnoticed."—*Dr. Parr: British Critic*, Feb., 1794.

B. As *subst.*: An article in a newspaper written by the editor; a leading article.

ēd-i-tōr-i-āl-ly, adv. [*Eng. editorial*; -ly.] In the manner or character of an editor.

ēd-i-tōr-ship, s. [*English editor*; -ship.] The office, business, or duty of an editor; the duty of editing or superintending the publication of any work or periodical.

"The editorship of Shakespeare, which Pope afterward undertook with more profit than reputation, was below him."—*Tyters: Hist. Rhapsod. on Pope*, p. 14.

ēd-i-tress, s. [*English editor*; -ess.] A female editor.

*ē-dit'-u-āte, v. t. [*Low Lat. edituatus*, pa. par. of *editior*, from *Lat. editus*=a keeper of a temple, a sacristan; *editus*=a temple, and *tuer*=to protect.] To protect as sacred.

"The devotion whereof could not but move the city, to edituate such a piece of divine office, where so many gods were present by their proxies; where not only the sports themselves, but all the company, were reputed holy."—*Greg. Notes on Scripture* (1684), p. 49.

ēd-ri-ōph-thāl-mī-a, ēd-ri-ōph-thāl-mā, ēd-ri-ōph-thāl-mī-a, s. pl. [*Gr. hedraios*=sitting, sedentary, . . . sessile, and *ophthalmos*=an eye.] A sub-class of Crustaceans having sessile eyes. The head and thorax are distinct. There are jaws and foot-jaws, with seven pairs of legs. The sub-class comprehends the Isopoda, Amphipoda, and Læmnapoda (q. v.).

ēd-ri-ōph-thāl-mōus, a. [*Mod. Lat. edriophthalmus* (ia); and *Eng.*, &c., suff. -ous.] Having sessile eyes; pertaining to the edriophthalmia (q. v.).

*ēd-u-ca-bil-i-tē, a. [*English educable*; -ity.] The quality of being educable; capable of or fitness for being educated.

*ēd-u-ca-ble, a. [*English educ(ate)*; -able.] Capable of or fit for education; that may be educated.

ēd-u-cāte, v. t. [*Lat. educatus*, pa. par. of *educ*=to bring out, to educate; *e=ex=*out, and *duco*=to lead, to bring; *Sp. educar*, *Ital. educare*.] To bring up, as a child, to rear, to train up; to inform, cultivate, and improve the mental and intellectual powers of; to instruct; to instill the principles of art, science, religion, &c., into; to train up so as to be qualified for any business or duties in life.

"Some arm'd within-doors upon duty stay,
Or tend the sick, or educate the young."
—*Dryden. Annus Mirabilis*, cxi.

ēd-u-cāt-ēd, pa. par. or a. [*EDUCATE*.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adjective*:

1. Instructed, trained, taught.

2. More refined or cultivated.

"The civil troubles had stimulated the faculties of the educated classes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

ēd-u-cāt-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [*EDUCATE*.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act or process of training; edu-

cation.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt,

ēd-u-cā-tion, s. [*Lat. educatio*; from *educatus*, pa. par. of *educ* (1st conj.), freq. of *educ* (3d conj.)=to bring out, to educate; *Fr. education*; *Sp. educacion*; *Ital. educazione*.] Properly the educating, leading out, or drawing out the latent powers of an individual. From the philosophic point of view everyone is educated, his powers being developed for good or evil by all he sees, hears, feels, or does. Education in this sense begins when one enters the world, and continues all the time he is in it. In a more specific sense, it is used of a premeditated effort on the part of parents, teachers, and professors to draw out one's intellectual and moral endowments, encouraging what is good to one's self and to society, and discouraging what is hurtful. With this is combined an effort to give more or less of technical training to fit the scholar or student for the occupation by which he desires or is likely to support himself in life. This necessitates a system of elementary day schools for the multitude, of secondary schools for a smaller number, and of universities for the highly favored few [*SCHOOL, COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY*]. For spiritual and moral purposes, these appliances are supplemented by Sunday Schools, Biblical Institutes, Young Men's Christian Associations, Biblical Churches for persons of every age. Technical education was imparted first by the system of apprenticeship; now schools and colleges for the purpose have been established [*TECHNICAL*]. Mechanics and other Institutes, Lectures, Libraries, Debating and other Societies, Political Clubs, &c., are all appliances for some department or other of education.

Crabb thus discriminates between *education*, *breeding*, and *instruction*: "Instruction and breeding are to education as parts to a whole; the instruction respects the communication of knowledge, and breeding respects the manners or outward conduct; but education comprehends not only both these, but the formation of the mind, the regulation of the heart, and the establishment of the principles: good instruction makes one wiser; good breeding makes one more polished and agreeable; good education makes one really good. A want of education will always be to the injury if not to the ruin of the sufferer: a want of instruction is of more or less inconvenience, according to circumstances; a want of breeding only unfits a man for the society of the cultivated. Education belongs to the period of childhood and youth; instruction may be given at different ages; good breeding is best learnt in the early part of life." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*ēd-u-cā-tion-a-ble, a. [*Eng. education*; -able.] Proper or fit to be educated.

ēd-u-cā-tion-āl, a. [*Eng. education*; -al.] Of or pertaining to education; connected with education.

ēd-u-cā-tion-āl-ist, s. [*English educational*; -ist.] The same as EDUCATIONIST (q. v.).

"He entirely escapes the charge—often leveled with justice against educationalists—of desiring to shape the world on one mental pattern."—*Athenæum*, March 4, 1882.

ēd-u-cā-tion-āl-ly, adv. [*Eng. educational*; -ly.] By means of education; by way of instruction; with regard to education.

*ēd-u-cā-tion-ar-y, a. [*Eng. education*; -ary.] Of or pertaining to education; educational.

ēd-u-cā-tion-ist, s. [*Eng. education*; -ist.] One who is in favor of the promotion and extension of education; one who is versed in education.

ēd-u-cā-tōr, s. [*Lat.*] One who or that which educates; a teacher, an instructor.

"Could not the educators of the lowest be consoled under their laborious duty?"—*Dr. Vincent: Defence of Public Education*, p. 17.

ē-dū-ge, v. t. [*Lat. educe*=to bring out.] To bring or draw out, to extract, to evolve, to bring to light.

"The world was educed out of the power of space."—*Glavell*.

ē-dūc-i-ble, a. [*Eng. educ(e)*; -able.] That may or can be educed.

ē-dūc-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [*EDUCE*.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of bringing or drawing out; education.

*ē-dūct, s. [*Lat. eductum*, neut. sing. of *eductus*, pa. par. of *educ*=to bring out.]

1. *Lit. & Chem.*: That which is educed, brought, or drawn out or extracted; extracted matter; matter brought to light by separation, analysis, or decomposition.

"The volatile oils which pre-exist in cells, in the fruit and other parts of plants, and oil of sweet almonds, obtained by pressure, are educts; while oil of bitter almonds,

which does not pre-exist in the almond, but is formed by the action of emulsin and water on amygdalin, is a product."—*Chambers: Encyclopædia*.

2. *Fig.*: Anything deduced or inferred from another; an inference, a deduction.

"The latter are conditions of the former are educts from experience."—*Sir W. Hamilton*.

Chem.: A term applied to a body separated by the decomposition of another body in which it previously existed as such, in contradistinction to "product," which denotes a compound not previously existing, but formed during the decomposition. The volatile oil of lemon-peel is an educt because it preexists in the peel; but bitter-almond oil is a product, because it does not exist ready formed in bitter almonds, but is produced by the action of emulsin and water on amygdalin. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

*ē-dūc-tion, s. [*Lat. eductio*, from *eductus*, pa. par. of *educ*.] The act of drawing or bringing out into view.

eduction-pipe, s. *Steam-engine*: The pipe which carries off the exhaust steam from the cylinder.

eduction-port, s. The port through which the steam passes from the valves to the condenser. [*EXHAUST-PORT*.]

*ē-dūc-tion-āl-ly, adv. [*Eng. education*, -al; -ly.] In a manner tending to education.

"Botany is naturally and educationally first in order to the inquiring mind."—*Earle: English Plant Names*, p. cxi.

*ē-dūc-tive, a. [*Lat. educ(ut)*, pa. par. of *educ*; *Eng. adj. suff. -ive*.] Tending to or having the power or quality of extracting.

"The educative power of matter."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 39.

*ē-dūc-tōr, s. [*Lat.*, from *eductus*, pa. par. of *educ*.] He who or that which educates, brings out, or elicits.

"Stimulus must be called an educator of vital ether."—*Dr. E. Darwin*.

*ē-dūl-cōr-ānt, a. & s. [*Lat. e=ex=*out, and *dulcorans*, pr. par. of *dulcoro*=to make sweet, to sweeten; *dulcis*=sweet.]

A. As *adjective*:

Med.: Having the power or quality of sweetening by removing acidity or acrimony.

B. As *subst.*: A medicine or preparation which purifies the fluids of the body by removing acidity or acrimony.

*ē-dūl-cōr-āte, v. t. [*Lat. e=ex=*out, and *dulcorans*, pr. par. of *dulcoro*=to make sweet, to sweeten.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To sweeten, to make sweet; to remove acidity from.

"Succory, a little edulcorated with sugar and vinegar."—*Evelyn: Acetaria*.

2. *Chem.*: To free from acids, salts, or impurities by washing.

"Not yet so exquisitely edulcorated, but that some saline particles should be left in it for future increase."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 99.

*ē-dūl-cōr-āt-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [*EDULCORATE*.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The same as EDULCORATION (q. v.).

ē-dūl-cōr-ā-tion, s. [*Fr.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or process of sweetening or freeing from acidity or acrimony.

Chem.: A term applied to washing or lixiviation, in cases where the soluble matter is rejected as worthless, and the insoluble residue is the material required. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

*ē-dūl-cōr-ā-tive, a. [*Eng. edulcorat(e)*; -ive.] Having the power or property of edulcorating or sweetening.

*ē-dūl-cōr-ā-tōr, s. [*Eng. edulcorat(e)*; -or.] He who or that which sweetens or removes acidity; a dropping-tube for applying small quantities of sweet solutions to a mixture.

*ē-dū-le, a. [*Lat. edulium*=anything good to eat.] Eatable, esculent, edible, fit for food.

"The leaves alone of many edule plants."—*Evelyn: Acetaria*.

*ē-dūl-i-ōūs, a. [*Lat. edulium*=anything good to eat; *edo*=to eat.] Eatable, edible, good for food.

"The husks of peas, beans, or such edulous pulses."—*Sir T. Browne: Miscell.*, p. 13.

ēd-wārdz-ite, s. [Named after Edwards, an American mineralogist.]

Min.: The same as MONAZITE (q. v.).

*ēd-wit, *ēd-wyt, *ēd-wyte, s. [*A. S. edwit*; O. H. Ger. *itawiz*; Goth. *idwēit*.] Disgrace, shame, reproach.

"So oft to make me edwite."
—*Hymns to the Virgin*, p. 124.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt,

*ed-wite, *ead-wi-ten, *ed-wyte, v. t. [A. S. *edwitan*; Goth. *idwelfjan*.] [TWIT.]

1. To charge.
2. To abuse, to upbraid.

*ed-wi-ting, *ed-wi-tyng, s. [EDWITE.] An upbraiding, an abusing.

"Aschamed of *edwiting* is doon to him."—Wycliffe: *Wisdom* xviii. 18.

-ee, suff. [Fr. *é* or *de*, from Lat. *-atus*, the termination of the pa. par. of the first conjugation.] An English suffix used to denote the object of an action: as *grantee*, one to whom something is granted; *payee*, one to whom something is paid, &c. It is the correlative of *-er* (q. v.).

ee, s. [EYE.]

"Ay, Tib, that will be when the deil's blind, and his een's no sair yet."—Scott: *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxi.

ee-bree, s. The eyebrow.

"Blessings on that bonnie ee-bree."

Song, Havermeal Bannock.

ee-feast, s.

1. A rarity, anything that excites wonder.
2. A satisfying glance; what gratifies one's curiosity.

ee-list, eye-last, eye-list, s.

1. A flaw, a deformity, an eyesore.

"I have outsght, and insight and credit,
And from ony ee-list I'm free."

Ross: Helenore, p. 147.

2. A legal defect, such as might invalidate a deed.

3. An offense, a cause for regret.

*eek, *eeke, adv. [EKE, adv.] Also, beside, in addition.

"Arcite, and eek the hundred of his part,
With baners red ys entred right anon."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,584, 2,585.

*eek-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [EEK, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

*C. As subst.: An addition, an adding to.

"I dempt there much to have eeked my store,
But such eeking hath made my heart sore."
Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar (Sept.).

*eel, *el, s. [A. S. *æl*; Sw. *äl*; Icel. *áll*; Dan., Dut., & Ger. *aal*; cf. Lat. *anguilla*.]

Zool. & Ord. Lang.:

1. Singular:

(1) The term fixed for any one of the many species of *Anguilla*. All these are popularly called simply "the eel." The eel inhabits streams, lakes, &c. In autumn it descends to brackish water, where it spawns. In spring it returns in numbers numberless, all moving in ranks like soldiers in an army.

(2) Certain elongate animals, with no real affinity to genuine eels. The eel in paste is *Anguilla glutinis*, and the eel in vinegar is *A. aceti*. They are Nematoid Entozoa.

2. Pl.: The family of *Muraenidae* or *Anguillidae* (q. v.).

† (1) *Conger eel*: [CONGER.]

† (2) *Electric eel*: [ELECTRIC-EEL.]

† (3) *Sand eel*: [AMMODITES.]

eel-basket, s. An eel-buck (q. v.).

eel-buck, s. A kind of wicker trap or basket used for catching eels. The mouth is funnel-shaped, and composed of flexible willow rods, converging to a point, so that the eels can easily enter, but cannot make their way out again.

eel-fare, s.

1. The passage of young eels up streams.

2. A fry or brood of young eels.

eel-fishing, s. The fishing of eels to be used as food. The eels are widely distributed over the world. The Greeks and Romans highly valued them for the table; the Egyptians rejected them as an article of food.

eel-fork, s. A pronged instrument or fork for spearing eels.

eel-grass, s. A plant, *Zostera marina*. (*American*.)

eel-oil, s. An oil obtained from eels when they are roasted. It is used to lubricate stiff joints, and to preserve steel from rusting.

eel-pie, s. A pie made of eels.

eel-pout, s.

Ichthy.: Two fishes—(1) the Burbot or Burbot (*Lota vulgaris*), (2) the Viviparous Blenny (*Zoarces viviparus*).

eel-shaped, a. Like an eel in shape; long and thin.

*eel-pōt, s. [Eng. *eel*, and *pot*.] An eel-buck (q. v.).

*eel-skin, s. [Eng. *eel*, and *skin*.] The skin of an eel.

*eel-spēar, s. [Eng. *eel*, and *spear*.] A pronged instrument used for catching eels; an eel-fork.

*ēn (1), e'en-in, s. [EVENING.] Even, evening. (*Scotch*.)

"This hour on e'enin's edge I take."

Burns: Epistle to J. Lapraik.

*ēn (2), s. pl. [EYE.] Eyes.

*ēn, adv. [EVEN, adv.] A contraction for even, frequently used in poetry.

*ē'er, adv. [EVER.] A contraction for ever (q. v.).

*ēer'-lē, a. [A. S. *earg*, *earh*=timid.] Frightened, dreading spirits. (*Scotch*.)

"Aft yont the dyke she's heard you bummin',
Wi' eerie drone."

Burns: Address to the Deil.

*ēer'-l-ness, s. [Eng. *eerie*; -ness.] A superstitious dread of spirits; timidity.

*ēe'-sōme, a. [Eng. *ee*=eye; suff. *-some*.] Attractive to or fixing the eye, pleasing or gratifying to look at.

"Will onybody deny that that's an *eesome* couple?"—*Reg. Dalton*, iii. 159.

*ēest'-rice, s. [Ety. doubtful.]

Bot.: Salsola kali. (*Turner*.)

*ēet'-noch, eet-nock, s. [Ety. doubtful.] A moss-grown precipitous rock.

"Among the auld gray etnocks."—*Edinburgh Magazine*.

*ēf-, pref. The form assumed by the Latin prefix *ex* before words beginning with *f*.

*ēf-fa-ble, a. [Lat. *effabilis*, from *effor*=to speak out: *ex*=out, and *for*=to speak.] That may be uttered or spoken; utterable, speakable.

"He did, upon his suggestion, accommodate thereunto his universal language, to make his character *effable*."—*Wallis: Defense of Royal Society* (1678), p. 16.

*ēf-fā'-ge, v. t. & i. [Fr. *effacer*, from *ef*=Lat. *ef* for *ex*=out, and *fr*=face=a face.]

A. Transitive:

1. To destroy, as a figure or marks on the surface of anything, so as to render them invisible or indistinguishable.

"So coin grows smooth, in traffic current passed,
Till Caesar's image is effaced at last."

Cooper: Progress of Error, 279, 280.

2. To erase, to strike or blot out.

"It was ordered that his name should be effaced out of all public registers."—*Addison: On Italy*.

3. To blot out, to remove, to do away with, to wipe out.

"Moral causes noiselessly effaced first the distinction between Norman and Saxon."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

B. Intrans.: To obliterate, to remove all signs of distinction.

"Before Decay's effacing fingers
Have swept the lines where beauty lingers."

Byron: Giaour.

† For the difference between *to efface* and *to blot out*, see *BLot*, v.

*ēf-fā'-e-a-ble, a. [Eng. *efface*; -able.] That may or can be effaced, blotted out, or destroyed.

*ēf-fā'-e-mēnt, s. [Eng. *efface*; -ment.] The act of effacing; obliteration, erasure.

*ēf-fā'-ē-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [EFFACE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The same as EFFACEMENT (q. v.).

*ēf-fa'-rē, effraye, s. [Fr.=scared, frightened.]

Her.: An epithet applied to an animal represented as rearing on its hind legs, as though frightened or enraged.

*ēf-fās'-qin-āte, v. t. [Lat. *effascinatus*, pa. par. of *effascino*=to bewitch.] [FASCINATE.] To charm, to bewitch, to fascinate.

"The vulgar already are so effascinated, as to begin to account their planetary presages for divine prophecies."—*Gaule: Mag-Astro-Mantia*, p. 129.

*ēf-fās-qin-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *effascinatio*, from *effascinatus*, pa. par. of *effascino*.] The act of bewitching or fascinating; the state of being bewitched.

"St. Paul sets down the just judgment of God against the receivers of Antichrist, which is effascination, or strong delusion."—*Shelford: Learned Disc.* (1635), p. 317.

*ēf-fauld, *ēf-fold, a. [AFOLD.] Upright, honest.

*ēf-fauld-lie, *ēf-fold-ly, *ēf-old-ly, adv. [Eng. *effauld*; -ly.] Uprightly, honestly.

"We bind and oblige us *effauldie* and *faithfullie*."—*Acts Charles I.* (ed. 1814), v. 318.

*ēf-fēct, s. [O. Fr. *effect*; Fr. *effet*, from Latin *effectus*=(s) an effect, (a) done-effected; *efficio*=to do, to effect; *ef*=ex=out, and *facio*=to do; Sp. *efecto*; Ital. *effetto*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The execution, performance, or carrying out of anything.

"Thoughts are but dreams, till their effects be tried."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 353.

2. That which is produced by, or is the result of, an operating cause or agent; the result or consequence of the action of an agent upon some object; result, consequent issue.

"That good effects may spring from words of love."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

3. Power or capability of producing results.

"The institution has hitherto proved without effect, and has neither extinguished crimes, nor lessened the numbers of criminals."—*Temple*.

4. Completion, perfection, purpose or end intended.

"Whose word leaps forth at once to its effect."
Cooper: Task, v. 687.

5. Reality, substance, fact; not mere appearance.

"[It] is to him, who rightly things esteems,
No other in effect than what it seems."
Denham: Cooper's Hill, 29, 30.

6. Purpose, purport, general intent, tenor.

"Wilt know,
The effect of what I wrote?"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2

7. Aim, intention, purpose.

"To this effect, Achilles, have I moved you."
Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

8. The result or impression caused on, or produced in the mind at first glance by external objects, as by a picture, a landscape, before the details are examined. Thus, some bold outlines indicating the principal forms, with the masses of light and shade properly thrown in, and the local color put on, are sufficient to produce a picture which, at the first view, may appear strikingly brilliant and true, although many of the details proper to the subject are omitted, or the drawing not strictly correct, or the coloring deficient in harmony. Effect is also the result of all the peculiar excellences of the true master; the ensemble which is brilliant and striking, as in the works of Rubens and Turner.
9. (Pl.): Goods, movables, personal estate.

"All the estates and effects, debts, contracts, and choses in action of the bankrupt are vested in the assignees."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 27.

II. Mach.: The amount of work performed by a steam-engine or other machine; duty.

† (1) *In effect*: In reality, in fact, in substance.

"To say of a celebrated piece that there are faults in it, is, *in effect*, to say that the author of it is a man."—*Addison*.

(2) *For effect*: In order to produce an impression; ostentatiously, for show.

(3) *To give effect to*: To give validity to; to make valid; to carry out in practice.

(4) *Of no effect, of none effect*: Without validity or force; invalid.

"Making the word of God of none effect through your tradition."—*Mark* vii. 13.

(5) *Without effect*: Invalid, without result.

(6) *To no effect*: In vain, resultless, useless.

"All my study be to no effect."

Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 2.

(7) *To take effect*: To operate, to be effective.

"Which so took effect as I intended."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, v. 3.

† (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *effect* and *consequence*: "The effect and the consequence agree in expressing that which follows anything, but the former marks what follows from a connection between the two objects; the consequence is not thus limited; the effect is that which necessarily flows out of the cause, between which the connection is so intimate that we cannot think of the one without the other. In the nature of things, causes will have effects; and for every effect there will be a cause: the consequence, on the other hand, may be either casual or natural; it is that on which we can calculate. Effect applies either to physical or moral objects, consequence only to moral subjects. There are many diseases which are the effects of mere intemperance; an imprudent step in one's first setting out in life is often attended with fatal consequences. A mild answer has the effect of turning away wrath; the loss of character is the general consequence of an irregular life." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *effects* and *goods*, see *GOODS*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, gell, chorus, qin, bench; go, gem; thin, this, sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion. -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -die, &c. = bēl, dēl.

ef-fect', v. t. [EFFECT, s.]

1. To produce as a cause, consequence, or result; to be the cause of, to bring about, to cause to be.

"The change made of that syrup into a purple color was effected by the vinegar."—*Boyle: On Colors.*

2. To bring to pass, to accomplish, to achieve, to attempt successfully, to perform.

"[He] sat down at last in despair of effecting it."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. i. ser. 7.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to effect*, *to produce*, and *to perform*: "The two latter are in reality included in the former; what is *effected* is both *produced* and *performed*; but what is *produced* or *performed* is not always *effected*. To *produce*, signifies to bring something forth or into existence; *to perform*, to do something to the end: *to effect* is to *produce* by *performing*; whatever is *effected* is the consequence of a specific design; it always requires therefore a rational agent to *effect*: what is *produced* may follow incidentally, or arise from the action of an irrational agent or an inanimate object; what is *performed* is done by specific efforts; it is therefore, like *effect*, the consequence of design, and requires a rational agent. *Effect* respects both the end and the means by which it is brought about: *produce* respects the end only; *perform*, the means only. No person ought to calculate on *effecting* a reformation in the morals of men, without the aid of religion: changes both in individuals and communities are often *produced* by trifles. To *effect* is said of that which emanates from the mind of the agent himself; *to perform*, of that which is marked out by rule, or prescribed by another. We *effect* a purpose; we *perform* a part, a duty or office. A true Christian is always happy when he can *effect* a reconciliation between parties who are at variance; it is a laudable ambition to strive to *perform* one's part creditably in society." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ef-fect'-ôr, s. [EFFECTOR.]

***ef-fect'-y-ble, a.** [Eng. *effect*; -able.] That may or can be effected; practicable, possible, feasible.

"That a pot full of ashes will still contain as much water as it would without them, is not *effectible* upon the strictest experiment."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors.*

ef-fect'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [EFFECT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of causing, producing, or achieving.

***ef-fec'-tion, s.** [Lat. *effectio*, from *effectus*, pa. par. of *efficio*=to effect.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of effecting, producing, or bringing to pass; production, execution, completion.

"Attributing the *effectio* of the soul unto the great God."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 290.

2. *Geom.:* The construction of a proposition; a problem deducible from some general proposition.

ef-fec'-tive, a. & s. [Lat. *effectivus*, from *effectus*, pa. par. of *efficio*; Fr. *effectif*; Port. *effectivo*; Sp. *efectivo*; Ital. *effettivo*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Having the power of effecting or producing as a result; efficacious, effectual, efficient. (Followed by *of*.)

"They are not *effective* of anything, nor leave no work behind them."—*Bacon*.

2. Operative; having the quality of producing effects.

"The use of these rules is not at all *effective* upon erring consciences."—*Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. i., ch. ii.

3. Efficient; causing to be or come to pass.

"Whosoever is an *effective* real cause of doing his neighbor wrong is criminal, by what instrument soever he does it."—*Taylor*.

4. Having the power of acting or operating; efficient; capable of or fit for duty or service.

5. Producing or followed by results; powerful; as, His speech was very *effective*.

B. As substantive:

1. *Comm.:* The same as **EFFECTIVE-MONEY** (q. v.).

2. *Mil.:* A soldier fit for duty; an efficient.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *effective*, *efficient*, *effectual*, and *efficacious*: "*Effective* signifies *effecting*; *efficient* signifies literally *effecting*; *effectual* and *efficacious* signify having the *effect*, or possessing the power to *effect*. The former two are used only in reference to physical objects, the latter two in regard to moral objects. An army or a military force is *effective*; a cause is *efficient*; the remedy or cure is *effectual*; the medicine is *efficacious*. The end or result is *effectual*, the means are *efficacious*. No *effectual* stop can be put to vices of the lower orders while they have a vicious example from their superiors: a seasonable exercise of severity on an offender is often very *efficacious* in quelling a spirit of insubordination. When a thing is

not found *effectual*, it is requisite to have recourse to further measures; that which has been proved to be *inefficacious* should never be adopted."

(*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

effective money, s.

Comm.: A term used on the Continent of Europe to express coin as distinguished from paper-money.

ef-fect'-ive-ly, adv. [Eng. *effective*; -ly.] In an effective manner; with effect; effectually, powerfully, completely.

"This *effectively* resists the devil, and suffers us to receive no hurt from him."—*Taylor: Holy Living*.

ef-fect'-ive-ness, s. [Eng. *effective*; -ness.] The quality of being effective or effectual.

***ef-fect'-less, ef-fect-lesse, a.** [English *effect*; -less.] Without effect or result; useless, vain, impotent.

"I'll chop off my hands;
In bootless prayer have they been held up,
And they have served me to *effectless* use."—*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, iii. 1.

ef-fect'-ôr, s. [Latin, from *effectus*, pa. par. of *efficio*.] One who produces any effect; a maker, a creator, a cause.

"We commemorate the creation, and pay worship to that infinite Being who was the *effector* of it."—*Derham*.

ef-fec'-tu-al, a. [Lat. *effectus*=an effect, and Eng. adj. suff. -al.]

1. Productive of effects; having the power to produce an effect or result; effective, efficacious.

"And all the hills were glad to bear
Their part in this *effectual* prayer."—*Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone*, vii.

2. Carrying out, performing, or achieving results.

"Son of my bosom, Son who art alone
My word, my wisdom, and *effectual* might."—*Milton: P. L.*, iii. 169, 170.

*3. Expressive of facts; full of import; grave, decisive.

"Reprove my allegation, if you can;
Or else conclude my words *effectual*."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II.*, ii. 1.

¶ For the difference between *effectual* and *effective*, see **EFFECTIVE**.

effectual calling, s.

Theol.: One of the chief tenets of Calvinism. For definition see extract.

"*Effectual calling* is the work of God's Spirit whereby, convincing us of our sin and misery, enlightening our minds in the knowledge of Christ, and renewing our wills, he doth persuade and enable us to embrace Jesus Christ, freely offered to us in the Gospel."—*Shorter Catechism*, q. 31.

ef-fec'-tu-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *effectual*; -ly.] In an effectual manner; with effect; effectually; so as to produce the desired effect or result; completely, thoroughly.

"The executive power and the legislative power had so *effectually* impeded each other that the state had been of no account in Europe."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 2.

ef-fec'-tu-al-ness, ef-fec-tu-al-nesse, subst. [Eng. *effectual*; -ness.] The quality of being effectual; efficacy, effectiveness.

"Give such an omnipotent prevalence and *effectualness* to his requests."—*Goodwin: Trial of Faith*, § 5.

***ef-fec'-tu-âte, v. t. [Fr. *effectuer*.]** To effect, to bring to pass, to accomplish, to fulfill.

"He found him a fit instrument to *effectuate* his desire."—*Sidney*.

***ef-fec'-tu-ât-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [EFFECTU-ATE.]**

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of effecting, accomplishing, or fulfilling; effectuation.

***ef-fec'-tu-â-tion, s.** [Eng. *effectuat(e)*; -ion.] The act of effectuating, effecting, or accomplishing.

"The difficulty . . . from the identity of Causation and Effectuation is solved on this theory."—*Sir W. Hamilton*.

***ef-fec'-tu-ous (1), ef-fec-tu-ose, ef-fec-tu-ouse, a.** [Lat. *effectus*, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Effective, effectual.

"Strong delusions and *effectuose* errors."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. xii.

***ef-fec'-tu-ous (2), adj. [AFFECTUOUS.]** Affectionate.

"Gift you thocht remordis your myndis alsua
Of the *effectuose* piete matnale."—*Douglas: Virgil*, 221, 2.

***ef-fec'-tu-ous-ly (1), adv.** [Eng. *effectuose* (1); -ly.] Effectually, completely, thoroughly.

"It shall, I trust, *effectuously* prove our purpose."—*Stapleton: Fortress of Faith* (1565), p. 59.

***ef-fec'-tu-ous-ly (2), ef-fec-tu-ous-lye, adv.** [Eng. *effectuose* (2), -ly, -lye.] Affectionately.

"The chancellor requested his grace *effectuously* that he would be so good."—*Pittscottie: Chronicle*, p. 26.

ef-feir, s. [AFFERE.]

1. What is becoming one's rank or station.

"To thair estait doand *effeir*."—*Maitland: Poems*, p. 328.

2. A property, a quality.

"Discreyving all thair fassions and *effeirs*."—*Dunbar: Bannatyne Poems*, p. 6.

3. Warlike guise.

"Arrayed in *effeir* of war, as was the ancient custom of Scotland on these occasions."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxx.

ef-feir (1), ef-fere (1), v. t. & i. [EFFECTE, s.]

A. Trans.: To become, to fit, to suit.

"He cheist a flane as did *effeir* him."—*Christ's Kirk*, st. viii.

B. Intransitive:

1. To be becoming, fit, or suitable.

"Swall his fulsome from thereto *effeirs*."—*Polwart: Watson's Collection*, iii. 24.

2. To be proportional.

"The said sum *effeiring* to the rate and quantity of the said annual rent or burden."—*Spalding*, i. 205.

***ef-feir (2), ef-fere (2), v. t. & i. [AFFEAR.]**

A. Transitive:

1. To frighten, to affright.

"Na wound nor wappin mycht hym enys *effere*."—*Douglas: Virgil*, 387, 20.

2. To fear, to be afraid of.

"*Effeir* ye not diuine punitioun?"—*Lyndsay: Works* (1592), p. 74.

B. Intrans.: To fear, to be afraid.

"Quhair for *effeir* that he be not offendit."—*Lyndsay: Works*, p. 194.

ef-fem'-i-na-çy, s. [EFFEMINATE, a.]

1. The softness, delicacy, and weakness characteristic of a woman; unmanly or womanish weakness or delicacy.

"But foul *effeminacy* held me yoked
Her bond slave."—*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 410, 411.

2. Lasciviousness, voluptuousness; indulgence in womanish pleasures.

"So long as idleness is quite shut out from our lives, all the sins of wantonness, softness, and *effeminacy* are prevented."—*Taylor*.

ef-fem'-i-nate, a. & s. [Lat. *effeminatus*, pa. par. of *effemino*=to make womanish; *femina*=a woman.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Womanlike; becoming or suitable to a woman; delicate, tender.

"As well we know your tenderness of heart,
And gentle, kind, *effeminate* remorse."—*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iii. 7.

2. Having the qualities of a woman; womanish; soft and delicate in an unmanly degree; destitute of manly qualities; voluptuous, unmanly, weak.

"Such exhortations made his heart swell with emotions unknown to his careless and *effeminate* brother."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

***3. Fickle, capricious.**

"He was to imagine me his love, his mistress, and I set him every day to woo me; at which time would I grieve, be *effeminate*, changeable."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

†4. Weak, spiritless; as, an effeminate peace.

B. As subst.: An effeminate, weak, unmanly person; a milkop.

"With a just disdain
Frown at *effeminates*, whose very looks
Reflect dishonor on the land I love."—*Cowper: Task*, ii. 221-23.

ef-fem'-i-nate, v. t. & i. [EFFEMINATE, a.]

A. Trans.: To make effeminate, weak, or unmanly; to unman, to make soft.

"When one is sure it will not corrupt or *effeminate* children's minds, I think all things should be contrived to their satisfaction."—*Locke*.

B. Intrans.: To become effeminate, womanish, or weak; to be unmanly; to lose spirit or manliness.

"In slothful peace both courage will *effeminate* and manners corrupt."—*Pope*.

ef-fem'-i-nate-ly, adv. [Eng. *effeminate*; -ly.]

1. In an effeminate, womanish, or unmanly manner; weakly, softly; like a woman.

"Champions in philosophy, law, and history, are not wanting to answer or confute opposers; and some of them, to say truth, have not undertook the cause *effeminately*."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English* (1654), p. 323.

***2. By womanish arts.**

"What boots it at one gate to make defense,
And at another to let in the foe,
Effeminately vanquished?"—*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 560-62.

fate, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, fâther; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, plit, sire, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wolf, wôrkr, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

ĕf-fēm-i-nāte-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *effeminate*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being effeminate; weakness, unmanly softness, effeminacy.

"In France they sent a distaff and a spindle to all those able men that went not with them, as upbraiding their effeminateness."—Fuller: *Holy War*, p. 78.

2. Voluptuousness, lasciviousness, dissipation.

"Gluttony, intemperance, effeminateness."—Boyle: *Works*, ii. 439.

ĕf-fēm-i-nāt-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EFFEMINATE, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of making effeminate; the state of becoming effeminate; effemination.

***ĕf-fēm-i-nā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *effeminatio*.] The state of being effeminate; effeminateness; unmanly or womanish weakness; effeminacy.

"Vices the hare figured; not only generation, or usury, from its fecundity and superfluity, but degenerate effemination."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. viii., ch. xvii.

***ĕf-fēm-i-nize**, *v. t.* [Latin *effemin(o)*; Eng. suff. -ize.] To make or render effeminate.

"Brave knights effeminized by sloth."

Sylvester: *Du Bartas*, v. 45, 3.

ĕf-fēm-dī, *s.* [Turkish.] Master, used as a title of respect.

ĕf-fēr-ent, *a.* [Lat. *fferens*, *pr. par. of fero*=to bear or carry out; *ef*=*ex*=out, and *fero*=to bear.]

Physiol.: Conveying outward; discharging.

"A small artery, afferent vessel, may be seen to enter the tuft, and a minute venous radicle, efferent vessel to emerge from it in close proximity to the artery."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, ii. 487.

***ĕf-fēr-ōis**, *a.* [Lat. *efferus*=excessively wild; *ef*=*ex*=out (intens.), and *ferus*=wild.] Exceedingly wild, fierce, or savage.

"From the teeth of that *efferus* beast, from the tusk of the wild boar, O Thou, that art the root and generation of David, preserve our root and all his generation."—Bishop King: *Vine Palatine* (1614), p. 34.

ĕf-fēr-vēs-ce, *v. i.* [Lat. *effervesco*, from *ef*=*ex*=out, and *feresco*=to begin to boil; freq. of *ferveo*=to be hot, to glow.]

1. *Lit.*: To be or become in a state of natural ebullition; to bubble and hiss as fermenting liquors; to be in a state of effervescence.

"The compound spirit of niter, put to oil of cloves, will effervesce even to a flame."—Mead: *On Poisons*.

2. *Fig.*: To be worked up into a state of excitement.

ĕf-fēr-vēs-ċence, **ĕf-fēr-vēs-ċen-ċy**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *effervescens*, *pa. par. of effervesco*.]

1. *Lit.*: A state of natural ebullition; that commotion of a fluid which takes place when some part of the mass flies off in a gaseous form, producing innumerable small bubbles.

2. *Fig.*: Strong excitement; a heated state of the feelings; ebullition of feeling.

"Our mercurial kinsmen's political effervescence and exuberance."—London Daily Telegraph.

¶ For the difference between *effervescence* and *ebullition*, see EBULLITION.

ĕf-fēr-vēs-ċent, *a.* [Lat. *effervescens*, *pr. par. of effervesco*.] In a state of effervescence or natural ebullition.

ĕf-fēr-vēs-ċible, *a.* [Eng. *effervesce*(*e*); -able.] Capable of effervescing; capable of producing effervescence.

ĕf-fēr-vēs-ċing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EFFERVESCE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The same as EFFERVESCENCE (*q. v.*). **ĕf-fō-te**, *a.* [Lat. *efetus*, *effectus*=weakened by bearing young; *ef*=*ex*=out, and *fetus*, *fatus*=that has brought forth.]

1. *Lit.*: Barren; disabled from generation, not capable of bearing young.

"It is probable that females have in them the seeds of all the young they will afterward bring forth, which, all spent and exhausted, the animal becomes barren and efete."—Ray: *On the Creation*, pt. i.

2. *Fig.*: Worn out or exhausted; having lost all vigor and efficiency.

"All that can be allowed him now, is to refresh his decrepit, efete sensuality with the history of his former life."—South.

ĕf-fi-cā-ċious, *a.* [Lat. *efficax* (genit. *efficacis*), from *efficio*=to effect (*q. v.*).] Productive of effects or results; effectual; having power adequate to the purpose or object intended; effective.

"He would not, he said, venture to affirm that, in so disastrous an extremity, even that remedy would be efficacious, but he had no other remedy to propose."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

¶ For the difference between *efficacious* and *effective*, see EFFECTIVE.

ĕf-fi-cā-ċious-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *efficacious*; -ly.]

In an efficacious or effective manner; effectually, effectively.

"If we find that any other body strikes efficaciously enough upon it, we cannot doubt but it will move that way which the striking body impels it."—Digby: *On Bodies*.

ĕf-fi-cā-ċious-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *efficacious*; -ness.]

The quality of being efficacious; effectiveness, efficacy.

***ĕf-fi-cā-ċ-i-tŷ**, ***ef-fy-cac-i-te**, *s.* [Lat. *efficacitas*, from *efficax*=efficacious, from *efficio*=to effect.] Efficacy.

"The power of whiche sacraments is of suche efficacye that cannot be expressed."—J. Fryth: *A Boke*, p. 10.

ĕŋ-fi-ca-ċy, ***ef-fy-ca-cy**, *s.* [Lat. *efficacia*=power, from *efficax*=efficacious, from *efficio*=to effect.] Power to produce effects or results; capability or power of producing the effect or object intended.

"The arguments drawn from the goodness of God have a prevailing efficacy."—Rogers.

ĕf-fi-ċience (*ċience* as *shens*), **ĕf-fi-ċien-ċy** (*ċien* as *shen*), *s.* [Lat. *efficientia*, from *efficiens*, *pr. par. of efficio*=to effect.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The quality or state of being efficient or causing effects or results; a causing to be or to exist; effectual agency.

"Gravity does not proceed from the *efficiency* of any contingent and unstable agents."—Woodward.

2. Power or capability of producing the effect or result intended.

3. A state of competent knowledge or acquaintance with any art, practice, or operation. [II. 2.]

II. Technically:

1. *Mech.*: The amount of useful effect or actual work yielded by a prime mover, as compared with the power expended.

2. *Mil.*: The state of being efficient.

ĕf-fi-ċient (*ċient* as *shent*), *a. & s.* [Lat. *efficiens*, *pr. par. of efficio*=to effect.]

A. As adjective:

1. Causing or producing effects or results; acting as the cause of effects; effective.

"An instrumental, not an *efficient* cause."—Clarke: *On the Trinity*, pt. ii., § 13. (Note.)

2. Having acquired a competent knowledge of or acquaintance with any art, practice, or duty; competent, capable.

B. As *subst.*: The agent or cause which produces or causes to exist; a prime mover.

"Your answering in the final cause makes me believe you are at a loss for the *efficient*."—Collier: *On Thought*.

¶ For the difference between *efficient* and *effective*, see EFFECTIVE.

ĕf-fi-ċient-lŷ (*ċient* as *shent*), *adv.* [English *efficient*; -ly.]

1. In an efficient manner; with effect, effectively; as the effective cause.

"Logical or consequential necessity is, when a thing does not *efficiently* cause an event, but yet by certain infallible consequences does infer it."—South: *Sermons*, iii. 397.

2. In a competent, able manner; with efficiency; ably.

***ĕf-fŷrce**, *v. t.* [Lat. *ef*=*ex*=out (intens.), and Eng. *fierce* (*q. v.*).] To make fierce, furious, or savage.

"With fell woodness he *efferved* was."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. xi. 27.

***ĕf-fiġ-i-ā-l**, *a.* [Eng. *effigy*; -al.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of an effigy.

"The three volumes contain chiefly *effigial* cuts and monumental figures and inscriptions."—Critical Hist. of Pamphlets (1716), p. 6.

***ĕf-fiġ-i-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *effigiatus*, *pa. par. of effigio*=to form, to fashion, from *effigies*=a likeness, an effigy (*q. v.*).] To form, fashion, adapt, conform.

"He must *effigiate* and conform himself to those circumstances of living and discourse."—Ep. J. Taylor: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 25.

ĕf-fiġ-i-āt-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EFFIGIATE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of forming, fashioning, or adapting; effigiation.

***ĕf-fiġ-i-ā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *effigiate*(*e*); -ion.] The act of forming or fashioning a resemblance of persons or things.

ĕf-fiġ-ŷ, ***ĕf-fiġ-i-ēs**, *s.* [Lat. *effigies*, from *effingo*=to fashion out; *ef*=*ex*=out, and *finġo*=to fashion; Fr. & Ital. *effigie*; Sp. *efigie*.]

1. The literal representation or image of a person. Although the word is sometimes applied to a portrait it is not synonymous with it, but conveys an

idea of a more exact imitation, a more striking and authentic resemblance, such as we meet with in wax figures. The ordinary application of this word is to the sculptured figures or sepulchral monuments.

2. The print or impression on coins and medals representing the head of the prince by whom they are issued.

3. An exact representation, image, or copy.

¶ To burn or hang in effigy: To burn or hang an effigy or representation of any person, in order to show popular hatred, dislike, or contempt. This custom comes from France originally, where the public executioner was in the habit of hanging the effigy of the criminal if the criminal could not be found.

¶ For the difference between *effigy* and *likeness*, see LIKENESS.

***ĕf-flāġ-i-tāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *efflagitatus*, *pa. par. of efflagito*=to ask or demand earnestly; *ef*=*ex*=out (intens.), and *flagito*=to demand earnestly.] To demand with earnestness or warmth.

***ĕf-flā-te**, *v. t.* [Lat. *efflat*, *pa. par. of efflo*=to blow or breathe out; *ef*=*ex*=out, and *flō*=to breathe.] To blow out, to puff up.

***ĕf-flā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *efflat*(*e*); -ion.] The act of breathing or blowing out; a breath, a puff.

ĕf-flō-rēs-ċe, *v. t.* [Lat. *effloresco*=to begin to blossom, incept. from *effloreo*=to blossom, to bloom; *ef*=*ex*=out, and *flōreo*=to bloom.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To burst into bloom, to blossom.

"The Italian [Gothic architecture] *effloresced* . . . into the meaningless ornamentation of the Certosa of Pavia, and the cathedral of Como."—Ruskin.

2. In the same sense as II. 2.

II. Chemical:

1. To change over the surface or throughout to a whitish, mealy, or crystalline powder, from a gradual decomposition on simple exposure to the air.

"Those salts whose crystals *effloresce* belong to the class which is most soluble."—Fourcroy.

2. To become covered with a whitish crust or light crystallization, from a slow chemical change between some of the ingredients of the matter covered, and an acid proceeding commonly from an external source.

"The walls of limestone caverns sometimes *effloresce* with nitrate of lime in consequence of the action of nitric acid formed in the atmosphere."—Dana.

ĕf-flō-rēs-ċence, **ĕf-flō-rēs-ċen-ċy**, *s.* [Fr. *efflorescence*, from Lat. *efflorescentia*, from *efflorescens*, *pr. par. of effloresco*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The production of flowers.

"Where there is less heat, there the spirit of the plant is digested, and severed from the grosser juice in *efflorescence*."—Bacon.

2. An excrecence in the form of flowers.

"Two white sparry incrustations, with *efflorescences* in form of shrubs, formed by the trickling of water."—Woodward: *On Fossils*.

3. A springing, budding, or bursting forth.

"There may be some pure *efflorescences* of balmy matter."—Glanville: *Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. xiv.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: The time of flowering; the season when a plant shows its blossoms.

2. *Chemistry*:

(1) The loss of the water of crystallization. Thus, crystals of neutral carbonate of sodium, $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$, exposed to dry air lose their water of crystallization and crumble to a white powder. Crystals of alum also effloresce in dry air.

(2) The formation of loose fine crystals on the surface of a porous substance. The solution of the salt is carried by capillary attraction to the surface of the substance, where it evaporates, and leaves the crystals; as the formation of deposits of potassium nitrate on niter-beds, of sodium salts on old walls, and ferrous sulphate on iron pyrites: the last is formed by the action of damp air on the sulphides.

3. *Med.*: An eruption, a redness of the skin, as in measles, &c.

"So men and other animals receive different tinctures from constitutional and complexional *efflorescences*."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. xii.

ĕf-flō-rēs-ċent, *a.* [Lat. *efflorescens*, *pr. par. of effloresco*.]

1. *Bot.*: Commencing to flower.

2. *Chemistry, Mineralogy*, &c.:

(1) Forming into white threads or powder; becoming covered with efflorescence.

(2) Liable to efflorescence: as, an *efflorescent* salt.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, ċell, chorus, ċhin, bench; go, ġem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. pl = f.

-ċlan, -ċian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn.

-ċion, -ġion = zhūn. -ċious, -ċious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

ĕf-flu-ĕnce, ***ĕf-flu-ĕn-ĕy**, *s.* [Fr. *effluence*, from Lat. *effluens*, pr. par. of *effluo*=to flow out; *ef=ex=*out, and *fluo*=to flow.]

1. The act or state of flowing out.
2. That which flows or issues from a body.
3. An emanation.

"Bright effluence of bright essence increate."

Milton: *P. L.*, iii. 6.

ĕf-flu-ĕnt, *a. & s.* [Lat. *effluens*, pr. par. of *effluo*=to flow out.]

A. As adj.: Flowing or issuing out; emanating.
B. As subst.: A river or stream which flows out of another river or stream, or out of a lake.

ĕf-flu-vi-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *effluvi(um)*; -able.] Capable of being given out in the form of effluvia.

ĕf-flu-vi-al, *a.* [Eng. *effluvi(um)*; -al.] Pertaining to effluvia; containing effluvia.

***ĕf-flu-vi-ate**, *v. i.* [Eng. *effluvi(um)*; -ate.] To give out or throw off effluvia.

ĕf-flu-vi-um (pl. **ĕf-flu-vi-a**), *s.* [Lat.=a flowing out, an outlet; *effluo*=to flow out; Ital. *effluvio*; Fr. *effluve*.] An invisible emanation; an exhalation perceptible by the sense of smell; specifically applied to noxious or disagreeable exhalations.

ĕf-flux, *s.* [Lat. *effluxus*, pa. par. of *effluo*=to flow out.]

*1. The act of flowing out or issuing in a stream; the state of being discharged or emitted in a stream; effluence, effusion.

*2. An outpouring, an effusion.

*3. A passing away, expiration; as, the *efflux* of time.

*4. That which is emitted; an emanation.

***ĕf-flux**, *v. i.* [EFFLUX, *s.*] To run or flow away, to pass away, to expire.

***ĕf-fluxion** (fluxion as **flū-shūn**), *s.* [As if from a Lat. *effluxio*, from *effluo*=to flow out; cf. *fluxion*.]

1. The act of flowing out or issuing, as in a stream; efflux, effluence, effusion.

2. That which flows out or is emitted; an emanation.

"The doctrine of effluxions, their penetrating natures, &c."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

***ĕf-fō-di-ĕnt**, *a.* [Lat. *effodiens*, pr. par. of *effodio*=to dig out; *ef=ex=*out, and *fodio*=to dig.] Digging; accustomed to dig.

ĕf-fō-ly-a-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ef=ex=*out, and Eng. *foliation* (q. v.).]

Bot.: The depriving a plant of its leaves.

***ĕf-fōr-ĕ**, *v. t.* [French *efforcer*=to endeavor.] [EFFORT.]

1. To force or break through.

2. To force, to ravish, to violate by force.

3. To force, to constrain, to compel.

4. To strain, to utter with effort or vehemence.

***ĕf-form**, *v. t.* [Low Lat. *efformo*, from Lat. *ef=ex=*out, and *forma*=form, shape.] To form, shape, adapt, or fashion.

***ĕf-for-mā-tion**, *s.* [Low Lat. *efformatio*, from *efformo*.] The act of forming, shaping, fashioning, or adapting.

ĕf-fōrt, *s.* [Fr., from *efforcer*, *s'efforcer*=to exert one's self, to endeavor.] An exertion of strength or power, physical or mental; a strain, a straining, a strenuous exertion or endeavor.

"If after having gained victories, we had made the same efforts as if we had lost them, France could not have withstood us."—Addison: *On the State of the War*.

¶ For the difference between *effort* and *endeavor*, see ENDEAVOR.

ĕf-fōrt-less, *a.* [Eng. *effort*; -less.] Without an effort; making no effort.

"That does not alter the fact that Sibil died out in an effortless manner."—London Daily Telegraph.

***ĕf-fossion** (fossion as **fōsh-ōn**), *s.* [Lat. *effossio*, from *effossus*, pa. par. of *effodio*=to dig out.] The act of digging up from the ground; exhumation.

***ĕf-frān-chīse**, *v. t.* [Lat. *ef=ex=*out (intens.), and Eng. *franchise* (q. v.).] To enfranchise, to invest with franchises or privileges.

***ĕf-frā-y**, *s.* [EFFRAY, *v.*] Fear, terror.

***ĕf-frā-y**, *v. t.* [Fr. *effrayer*.] To frighten, to alarm.

***ĕf-frā-y-a-ble**, ***ĕf-frā-i-a-ble**, *a.* [Fr. *effrayable*.] Capable of producing fright or alarm; frightful, dreadful.

***ĕf-frā-yed**, ***ĕf-fray-it**, *pa. par. or a.* [EFFRAY, *v.*]

***ĕf-frā-y-ĕd-ly**, ***ĕf-fray-it-ly**, *adv.* [English *effrayed*; -ly.] In a terrified manner; under the influence of fear.

***ĕf-frā-y-ing**, ***ĕf-fra-yng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EFFRAY, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Fear, terror.

***ĕf-frē-nā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *effrenatio*, from *ef=ex=*out, and *frenum*=a bridle.] Unbridled impetuosity, rashness, or license.

***ĕf-frōnt-ĕd**, *a.* [Fr. *effronté*.] Shameless, bold-faced, impudent.

ĕf-frōnt-ĕr-y, *s.* [Fr. *effronterie*, from *effronté*=bold-faced, shameless; Lat. *effrons*=shameless; *ef=ex=*out, and *frons*=the countenance.] Impudence, shamelessness; assurance or boldness beyond the bounds of modesty or shame.

"The wretched man behaved with great effrontery during the trial."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

***ĕf-frōnt-u-ōus-ly**, *adv.* [EFFRONTERY.] In a shameless, impudent manner, with effrontery or boldness.

ĕf-fūl-crāte, *a.* [Lat. *ef=ex=*out, and *fulcrum*=a prop, a support.]

Bot.: Applied to buds from under which the usual leaf has fallen.

***ĕf-fūl-ĕ**, *v. i. & t.* [Lat. *effulgeo*=to shine out; *ef=ex=*out, and *fulgeo*=to shine.]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To shine brightly; to send out a bright light.

2. *Fig.*: To become famous or illustrious.

B. Transitive:

1. To shoot out, to emit.

2. To exhibit or display brightly.

***ĕf-fūl-ĕnce**, *s.* [Latin *effulgens*, pr. par. of *effulgeo*.] A flood of brightness, splendor, or luster.

"Effulgence of my glory."—Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 680.

***ĕf-fūl-gĕnt**, *a.* [Lat. *effulgens*, pr. par. of *effulgeo*.] Shining brightly; diffusing a bright light.

"In the western sky the downward sun

Looks out effulgent."

Thomson: *Spring*, 189, 190.

ĕf-fūl-gĕnt-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *effulgent*; -ly.] In a bright manner; brightly, splendidly, with effulgence.

***ĕf-fūm-a-blī-i-t-y**, *s.* [Eng. *effum(e)*; -ability.] The quality of flying off or being dispersed in fumes; the quality or state of being volatile.

***ĕf-fūm-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *effum(e)*; -able.] Volatile; capable of dispersing in vapors.

***ĕf-fū-me**, *v. t.* [Lat. *effumo*=to emit smoke or vapor; *ef=ex=*out, and *fumus*=smoke.] To breathe or puff out; to emit as a breath or vapor.

***ĕf-fūnd**, *v. t.* [Lat. *effundo*; *ef=ex=*out, and *fundo*=to pour.] To pour out, to shed.

***ĕf-fūse**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *effusus*, pa. par. of *effundo*=to pour out.]

A. Trans.: To pour out, to emit, to diffuse.

"Ye that keep watch in heaven, as earth asleep

Unconscious lies, effuse your mildest beams."

Thomson: *Hymn*.

B. Intrans.: To be emitted or poured forth; to emanate.

ĕf-fūs-e, *a. & s.* [Lat. *effusus*, pa. par. of *effundo*.] **As an adjective**:

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Profuse; poured out or emitted freely.

"His pride, or emptiness applies the straw
That tickles little minds to mirth effuse."

Young: *Night Thoughts*, vii. 764, 765.

2. Dissipated, extravagant.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: Applied to an inflorescence, or to a kind of panicle with a very loose one-sided arrangement.

2. *Conchol.*: Applied to shells where the aperture is not whole behind, but the lips are separated by a gap or groove.

***B. As subst.**: Effusion, outpouring, shedding, waste.

"The air hath got into my deadly wounds,
And much effuse of blood doth make me faint."

Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., ii. 6.

ĕf-fūg-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EFFUSE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The same as EFFUSION (q. v.).

ĕf-fū-gion, ***ĕf-fu-syon**, *s.* [Latin *effusio*=a pouring out, from *effusus*, pa. par. of *effundo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

The act of pouring out.

"Our blessed Lord commanded the representation of his death and sacrifice on the cross, should be made by breaking bread and effusion of wine."—Taylor: *Worthy Communicant*.

(2) That which is poured out.

"Purge me with the blood of my Redeemer, and I shall be clean; wash me with that precious effusion, and I shall be whiter than snow."—King Charles: *Eikon Basilike*.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A shedding, as of blood.

"Stop effusion of our Christian blood,
And 'stablish quietness."

Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., v. 1.

(2) A pouring out or bestowing freely.

"Such great force the gospel of Christ had then upon men's souls, melting them into that liberal effusion of all that they had."—Hammond: *On Fundamentals*.

(3) The act of pouring out or uttering words; utterance.

"Endless and senseless effusions of indigested prayers, oftentimes disgrace, in the most unsufferable manner, the whitest part of Christian duty toward God."—Hooker.

(4) Words or sentiments uttered; utterances. (Generally in contempt.)

"The light effusions of a heedless boy."

Byron: *Reply to Some Elegant Verses*.

II. Pathology:

1. The escape of any fluid out of the vessel containing it into another part.

2. The secretion of fluid from the vessels, as of lymph or serum, on different surfaces.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *effusion* and *ejaculation*: "*Effusion* signifies the thing poured out, and *ejaculation* the thing ejaculated or thrown out, both signifying a species of verbal expression; the former either by utterance or in writing; the latter only by utterance. The *effusion* is not so vehement or sudden as the *ejaculation*; the *ejaculation* is not so ample or diffuse as the *effusion*; the *effusion* is seldom taken in a good sense; the *ejaculation* rarely otherwise. The *effusion* commonly flows from a heated imagination uncorrected by the judgment: it is therefore in general not only incoherent, but extravagant and senseless; the *ejaculation* is produced by the warmth of the moment, but never without reference to some particular circumstance. Enthusiasts are full of extravagant *effusions*; contrite sinners will often express their penitence in pious *ejaculations*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *Effusion of gases*: The passage of gases into a vacuum, through a minute aperture not much more or less than 0.013 millimeter in diameter, in a thin plate of metal or of glass. (*Ganol.*)

ĕf-fū-sive, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *effusivus*, from *effusus*, pa. par. of *effundo*.]

1. Pouring out freely or widely.

"The North-east spends its rage: th' effusive South
Warms the wide air."—Thomson: *Spring*, 144, 146.

2. Spread widely.

"The walls, the floor,
Wash'd with th' effusive wave are purged of gore."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xlii. 479, 480.

3. Profuse, free.

ĕf-fū-sive-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *effusive*; -ly.] In an effusive manner, widely, profusely.

ĕf-fū-sive-ness, *s.* [Eng. *effusive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being effusive.

ĕft, *s.* [A. S. *efete*.]

Zool.: The name popularly given to two series of lizard-looking animals, the first the genuine Lacertidae, which are reptiles, the other the Salamandridae, which are Amphibians. The former are land animals, the latter frequent the water. Sometimes the term *eft* is given to the land animals, and newt to the water ones, but in *Bell's British Reptiles* the term *eft* is used only once and is applied to a water species—the Common Smooth Newt, Small Newt, Eft or Evet (*Lissotriton punctatus*).

ĕft, ***ĕfte**, *adv. & a.* [A. S.]

A. As adverb:

1. Again, a second time, back, in return.

"And gif hym eft and eft evere at has neede."
P. Plowman, p. 260.

2. Soon, quickly, soon after.

"And eft aryued on this load with fulle grete naue."
Robert de Brunne, p. 24.

***B. As adj.**: Ready, quick, convenient.

"Yes, marry, that's the *eftest* way."—Shakespeare: *Much Ado*, iv. 2.

***ĕft-sōon**, ***ĕft-sōong**, ***ĕft-sone**, ***ĕft-sones**, *adv.* [Eng. *eft*, and *soon*.] Soon, soon after, shortly, quickly.

"Eftsoons the father of the silver flood,
The noble Thames, his azure head upraised."

Thompson: *Epithalamium*.

e. g., *phr.* [Lat.=*exempli gratia*.] For the sake of an example; for instance, for example.

ĕ-gād, *exclam.* [Probably a corruption of "by God."] An exclamation of surprise, admiration, or pleasure.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; plne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, æ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ē-gal, *a.* [Fr.] Equal, impartial, fair.

"Whose souls do bear an *egal* yoke of love,"
Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 4.

*ē-gāl-i-tēe, *e-gal-i-ty, *s.* [Fr. *égalité*.] Equality.

ē-gal-ly, *e-gal-y, *adv.* [English *egal*; -ly.] Equally, in the same degree.

ē-gal-ness, *s.* [Eng. *egal*; -ness.] Equality.

"Such an *egalness* hath Nature made

Between the brethren,"

Sackville & Norton: *Ferrex and Porrex*, i. 2.

ē-gēr, or ē a-gre (gre as gēr), *s.* [EAGER, *s.*]

ē-gēr, e-gre, *a.* [EAGER.]

ēg-ēr-an, ēg-ēr-ane, *s.* [From *Eger* in Bohemia, where it occurs.]

Min.: The name given by Werner in 1817 to what is now called Vesuvianite (*q. v.*). The *British Museum Catalogue* makes it a variety of Idocrase.

Ē-gēr-i-a, Ē-gēr-i-a, *s.* [Lat.]

I. Of the forms *Egeria* or *Egeria*:

1. *Classic Mythol.*: A nymph or goddess who had a fountain at Aricia. Thither Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome, was said to have repaired to hold converse with her, obtaining from her the laws which he promulgated, and directions for the worship of the gods.

2. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the thirteenth found. It was discovered by De Gasparis, on Sept. 13, 1850.

II. Of the form *egeria*:

1. *Zool.*: A genus of decapod short-tailed Crustaceans. *Egeria indica* inhabits the Indian seas.

2. *Bot.*: A genus of Hydrocharidaceæ.

*ē-gēr-mī-nāte, *v. i.* [Latin *egerminatus*, *pa. par.* of *egermino*; *e=ex=*out, and *germino=*to sprout; *germen=*a bud, a sprout.] To bud or sprout out; to germinate.

*ē-gēst, *v. t. & i.* [Latin *egestus*, *pa. par.* of *egero=*to carry out; *e=ex=*out, and *gero=*to carry.]

A. Trans.: To void, as excrement.

B. Intrans.: To void excrement.

*ē-gēst-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EGEST.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The same as EGESTION (*q. v.*).

*ē-gēst-ion (ion as yūn), *s.* [Lat. *egestio*, from *egestus*, *pa. par.* of *egero*.] The act of voiding digested matter or excrement.

ēgg, *eg, *egee, *ele, *ey (pl. *egges, eggs, *eiren), *s.* [A. *S. egg*, pl. *æggra*; cogn. with Dut. *ei*; Icel. *egg*; Dan. *æg*; Sw. *ägg*; Ger. *ei*; Gael. *ubh*; Ir. *ugh*; Wel. *wy*; Lat. *ovum*; Gr. *ōon*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

"If he ask an *egg*, will he offer him a scorpion?"—
Luke xi. 12.

2. The spawn or sperm of any creature.

"Therefore think him as the serpent's egg,
Which hatch'd, would, as its kind, grow mischievous,"
Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, ii. 1.

3. Anything fashioned in the shape of an egg; anything resembling an egg in form.

"There was taken a great glass-bubble with a long neck, such as chemists are used to call a philosophical *egg*,"—
Boyle.

II. Technically:

1. *Physiol. & Comp. Anat.*: Every animal tends to commence existence by developing from a fecundated egg or ovum, which exists even when the animal is viviparous, i. e., bears its young alive. In the human subject, in which it is called "ovum," not egg, it is a minute spherical body of about $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch in diameter. [EGG-CELL, OVUM.] In general, the English term "egg" is used only of those animals which do not produce their young alive. All birds lay eggs, as do most reptiles, amphibians, and fishes. The egg of a bird is covered externally with a calcareous shell, immediately within which is a considerable thickness of white or albumen, and within this again a yellow vitellus, yolk or yelk, or protoplasm. [For its early state, see EGG-CELL.] When the chick is developed, it is nourished first by the albumen and then by the yelk, both of which it consumes prior to its exit from the shell. A bird's egg is thicker at one end than the other, hence leaves of such a form are called ovate. The eggs of reptiles are comparatively large, and have, as a rule, a shell possessing the aspect and consistence of parchment. In the amphibians the eggs are generally in floating glutinous chain-like masses. The roe of fishes is familiar to all. Of the invertebrate animals, the insects have the eggs which have excited most interest.

2. *Palæont.*: Fossil eggs have been found, it is reported, in Auvergne, in Madagascar, in New Zealand, &c. (Mantell: *Fossils British Museum*.)

• *The Mundane Egg*: The Phenicians, and from them the Egyptians, Hindoos, Japanese, and other ancient nations believed that the world was hatched from an egg made by the Creator. Orpheus sings of this theory.

egg-and-anchor, egg-and-dart, egg-and-tongue, *s.*

Arch.: The same as EGG-MOLDING (*q. v.*).

egg-apple, *s.* The Brinjal or Brinfall. The same as EGG-PLANT (*q. v.*).

egg-assorter, *s.* A device by which eggs are assorted according to quality; an egg-detector (*q. v.*).

egg-bag, *s.*

Zool.: The ovary.

egg-basket, *s.* One for standing eggs in to boil, and also to hold them when placed on the table.

egg-bald, *a.* Completely bald.

"I may give that *egg-bald* head

The tap that silences,"

Tennyson: *Harold*, v. 1.

egg-bearer, *s.*

Bot.: *Solanum ovigerum*.

egg-beater, *s.* A whip of wires or a set of wire loops rotated by gear while plunged in the egg contained in a bowl. Another form is a vessel contained in another, and a wire-gauze diaphragm through which the eggs pass when the vessels are reciprocated.

egg-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: A West Indian tern (*Hydrochelidon fuliginosum*), the eggs of which are collected for food.

egg-boiler, *s.* [EGG-GLASS, 1.]

egg-born, *a.* Produced or springing from an egg; oviparous.

egg-carrier, *s.* A means for holding eggs in the proper carrying position without jolting against each other during transportation. The frames have pasteboard, cloth, wire, or net pockets for the eggs.

egg-cell, *s.* The cell whence an egg ultimately develops. Haeckel and others regard every egg as originally a simple cell, and as such, an elementary organism, or an individual of the first order. In its earliest stage it consists only of the nucleus and protoplasm. The latter is known as the germinal vesicle, the former as the vitellus or yelk. Within the nucleus is a third body, called in ordinary cells the nucleolus, but in the egg-cell the germinal spot. In some cases there is also a nucleolus, or germinal point, but these last two parts are of inferior importance. [EGG.]

egg-cup, *s.* A cup-shaped vessel used to hold an egg at table.

egg-detector, *s.* An apparatus for showing the quality of eggs. They are placed upright in the holes in the lid of the dark chamber, and their transmitted light observed upon a mirror; their quality is determined by their translucency as evinced by the relative transmission of light, as an egg becomes more cloudy and opaque as it becomes spoiled.

egg-flip, *s.* A drink compounded of warmed ale, flavored with sugar, spice, spirit, and beaten eggs.

egg-glass, *s.*

1. A glass for holding an egg while eating it.

2. A sand-glass running about three minutes, as a guide for egg-boiling.

egg-hatching apparatus, *s.* An apparatus for the artificial hatching of eggs, which has been practiced from time immemorial in Egypt. [INCUBATOR; CALORIFERE.]

egg-hot, *s.* The same as EGG-FLIP (*q. v.*).

egg-molding, *a.*

Arch.: A peculiar molding in which a tongue dependent from the corona alternates with an oval boss whose major diameter is vertical like an egg set on end.

egg-nog, *s.*

A drink compounded very similarly to egg-flip, of eggs beaten up, sugar, and wine or spirit.

egg-plant, *s.*

1. The Brinjal or Bringall, *Solanum melongena* or *esculentum*.

2. *Solanum ovigerum*.

egg-sauce, *s.*

Cook.: Sauce prepared with hard-boiled eggs, chopped up fine.

egg-shaped, *a.*

Bot., &c.: Ovate, thicker at the lower end.

egg-shell, *s.* The calcareous envelope in which the softer parts of an egg are inclosed.

egg-slice, *s.* A kitchen utensil or slice for removing fried eggs from the pan.

egg-spoon, *s.* A small spoon used for eating eggs.

egg-tongs, *s.* A grasping implement for seizing and holding an egg.

egg-trot, *s.*

Man.: A slow jog-trot, such as one would adopt if carrying a basket of eggs.

eggs-and-bacon, *s.*

Bot.: *Linaria vulgaris*, (2) *Lotus corniculatus*, (3) *Narcissus incomparabilis bicoloratus*. All are so called from having two shades of yellow in their flowers. (Britten & Holland.)

eggs-and-butter, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Linaria vulgaris*, (2) *Ranunculus acris*, (3) *R. bulbosus*. (Britten & Holland.)

eggs-and-collops, *s.*

Bot.: *Linaria vulgaris*.

ēgg, *eg-gen, *v. t.* [Icel. *eggja=*to goad, egg on; *egg=*an edge.] [EDGE, *s.*]

1. To make or give an edge to.

"I egg a garment with velvet or sylke."—Palsgrave.

2. To incite, to urge on, to stimulate, to instigate, to provoke or encourage to action.

"Study becomes pleasant to him who is pursuing his genius, and whose ardor of inclination eggs him forward."—Derham: *Physico-Theology*.

ēg-gē-bā, *s.* [A West African word.]

Weights and Measures: Half an "affa," or ounce.

*egge-ment, *s.* [Eng. *egg*, *v.*; -ment.] The act of egging on; incitement, instigation.

"Soth is that thurgh womannes eggement
Mankind was lorne, and damned ay to die,"
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 5, 262-3.

ēg-gēr (1), ēg-gar, *s.* [Eng. *egg*; -er.]

1. (Of the form *egger*): One who gathers eggs.

2. (Pl.) The name given to various moths, of the genera *Lasiocampa* and *Ereogaster*. All are of a reddish-brown color.

(1) *Grass egger*: *Lasiocampa trifolii*.

(2) *Oak egger*: *Lasiocampa quercus*.

(3) *Small egger*: *Eriogaster lanestris*.

egger-moths, *s.* The same as EGGER (1), 2 (*q. v.*).

ēg-gēr (2), *s.* [Eng. *egg*, *v.*; -er.] One who eggs on or incites another; an instigator.

ēg-gēr-ŷ, *s.* [Eng. *egg*; -ery.] A nest of eggs; a place where eggs are deposited; an ery or ary.

ēgg-ing, *eg-ginge, *eg-gunge, *eg-gyng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EGG, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of instigating or inciting; an instigation, an incitement.

"Tell me, how curst an *egging*, with a sting
Of lust, do these unwily dances bring,"
Cleaveland: *Poems*, &c., p. 105.

ēgg-lēr, *s.* [Eng. *egg*, *s.*; -ler.] A collector of or dealer in eggs; an egg-merchant.

"The *egglers* were busy getting ready their huge packing-cases for the road, sorting ducks' eggs from hens' eggs, and ranging each kind in its layer of straw."—
Macmillan's Magazine.

ē-gī-lōp-i-cal, *a.* [Eng. *egilop*(s); -ical.]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of egilops.

2. Affected with or suffering from egilops.

ē-gī-lōps, *s.* [ÆGILOPS.]

ē-gīs, *s.* [ÆGIS.]

ē-gist-mēt, *s.* [AGISTMENT.]

ē-glān-du-lōse, ē-glān-du-lōus, *a.* [Lat. *e=*without, and Eng. *glandulose*, glandulous.]

Bot.: Without glands.

ēg-lan-tine, *eg-len-tere, *s.* [Fr. *églantine*; Prov. *aglantina*; O. Fr. *agient*; remotely from Lat. *aculeus=*a prickle. (Littré.)]

Bot.: (1) *Rosa eglanteria*, (2) *R. rubiginosa*, (3) *Rubus eglanteria*, (4) the woodbine, *Lonicera periclymenum*.

*ē-glōm-ēr-āte, *v. t.* [Latin *e=ex=*out, and *glomeratus*, *pa. par.* of *glomero=*to wind into a ball; *glomus=*a ball.] To unwind, as thread from a ball.

*ēg-mā, *s.* [See def.] A corruption of enigma (*q. v.*). (Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, iii. 1.)

ēg-ō, *s.* [Lat.]

Metaph.: Individuality, personality.

"Our *Ego* tells us of the duties we owe to others, because they are 'I's,' as we are."—*British Quarterly Review*, vol. lvii., p. 79.

bēll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

ego-altruistic, a. (See extract.)

"We pass now to the *ego-altruistic* sentiments. By this name, I mean sentiments which, while implying self-gratification, also imply gratification in others."—H. Spencer: *Psychology* (1891), vol. ii., § 519.

ēg-ō-hood, s. [Latin *ego*; English suff. *-hood*.] Individuality, personality.

"Whether we try to avoid it or not, we must face this reality some time—the reality of our own *Egohood*—that which makes us say 'I,' and in saying 'I' lends to the discovery of a new world."—*British Quarterly Review*, vol. lvi., p. 79.

ē-gō-īc-āl, a. [Latin *ego*, and English adj. suff. *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to egoism.

ēg-ō-īsm, s. [Fr. *egoisme*, from Lat. *ego*=I.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An excessive or passionate love or opinion of self; the habit of referring everything to one's self, and of judging and estimating everything by its relation to one's interests or importance; egotism.

"With that union of intellectual *egoism* and moral selfishness which is a characteristic of his large and liberal nature."—*Athenæum*, April 29, 1888.

2. *Philos.*: The doctrine of the egoists. [IDEALISM.]

ēg-ō-īst, s. [Fr. *egoiste*, from Lat. *ego*=I.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A self-opinionated person; an egotist.

2. *Philos.*: One who holds the opinion that a person can be certain of nothing but his own existence, and that of the operations and ideas of his own mind.

"Hitherto Des Cartes was uncertain of every thing but his own existence, and the existence of the operations and ideas of his own mind. Some of his disciples, it is said, remained at this stage of his system, and got the name of *Egoists*."—Reid: *Powers of the Human Mind*, essay ii., ch. 8.

ēg-ō-īst-īc, ēg-ō-īst-īc-āl, a. [Eng. *egoist*; *-ic*, *-ical*.]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of egoism.

2. Exhibiting or addicted to egoism; egotistic, self-conceited.

3. Pertaining to one's personal identity.

"The *egoistical* idealism of Fichte."—Sir W. Hamilton.

ēg-ō-īst-īc-āl-īty, adv. [Eng. *egoistical*; *-ity*.] In an egoistical manner.

***ēg-ō-ī-ty, s.** [Latin *ego*, and Eng. suff. *-ity*.] Personality, individuality.

"If you would permit me to use a school term, I would say the *egotism* remains."—Wollaston.

***ēg-ō-īze, v. i.** [EGOTIZE.]

***ēg-ō-mīsm, s.** [Fr. *egomisme*.] Egoism.

"That kind of skepticism called *egomism*."—Baxter: *On the Soul* (1797), ii. 21.

ē-gō-phōn-īc, a. [ÆGOPHONIC.]

ē-gōph-ōn-īy, s. [ÆGOPHONY.]

ēg-ō-thē-īsm, s. [Gr. *egō*=I, *thēos*=a god, and Eng. suff. *-ism*.] The deification of self; the substitution of self for the deity as an object of love and honor.

ēg-ō-tīsm, s. [Lat. *ego*=I, *t* connect., and Eng. suff. *-ism*.] The fault or practice of too frequently using the word *I* in writing; hence a too frequent mention of one's self in writing or conversation; self-glorification, egoism, self-conceit.

"They branded this form of writing with the name of an *egotism*."—Addison: *Spectator*, No. 562.

ēg-ō-tīst, s. [Lat. *ego*=I, *t* connect., and Eng. suff. *-ist*.] One who too frequently repeats the word *I* in writing or conversation; one who talks too much of self or magnifies his own achievements or powers; an egoist.

"A tribe of *egotists*, for whom I have always had a mortal aversion, are the authors of memoirs who are never mentioned in any works but their own."—Addison: *Spectator*, No. 562.

ēg-ō-tīst-īc, ēg-ō-tīst-īc-āl, a. [Eng. *egotist*; *-ic*, *-ical*.]

1. Given to egotism; egoistic.

2. Exhibiting or containing egotism or self-conceit.

ēg-ō-tīst-īc-āl-īty, adv. [Eng. *egotistical*; *-ity*.] In an egotistical manner; with self-conceit.

ēg-ō-tīze, v. i. [Lat. *ego*=I, *t* connect., and Eng. suff. *-ize*.] To talk or write too much of one's self; to act with egotism.

ē-grān-u-lōse, a. [Lat. *e*=without, and Eng. *granulose*.]

Bot.: Without granules.

ē-grē-īl-ōūs, a. [Lat. *egregius*=chosen out of the flock: *e*=ex=out, and *gre* (genit. *gregis*)=a flock. Puttenham, in 1589, ranked this word among those then quite recently introduced into the language.]

*1. In a good sense: Extraordinary, out of the common, eminent, remarkable, exceptional.

"It may be denied that bishops were our first reformers, for Wicliffe was before them, and his *egregious* labors are not to be neglected."—Milton: *Animadversions upon the Remonstrant's Defense*.

2. In a bad or ironical sense: Remarkable, extraordinary, enormous, monstrous.

"Ah me, most credulous fool,

Egregious murderer, thief, anything

That's due to all the villains past, in being."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, v. 6.

ē-grē-īl-ōūs-īty, adv. [Eng. *egregious*; *-ity*.] In a remarkable, extraordinary, uncommon, or unusual degree or manner; greatly, enormously, shamefully. (Used in a bad or ironical sense.)

"Love me, and reward me,

For making him *egregiously* an ass."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, ii. 1.

ē-grē-īl-ōūs-ness, s. [Eng. *egregious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being egregious

ē-grēss, *ē-gresse, s. [Lat. *egressus*=a going out (a nominal use of *egressus*, pa. par. of *egredior*=to go out); *e*=ex=out, and *gradior*=to go; *gradus*=a step.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or power of going out of any inclosed or confined place; departure.

"Gates of burning adamant,

Barred over us, prohibit all egress."

Milton: *P. L.*, ii., 436, 437.

2. A means or place of exit.

*3. A coming or proceeding out; a flowing out.

"By a necessary egress of nature."—South: *Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 12.

II. Astron.: The passing of an inferior planet from the disc of the sun in a transit.

ē-grēs-sion, s. [Lat. *egressio*, from *egressus*, pa. par. of *egredior*.]

1. The act of going out; departure, egress.

"In the times of the patriarchs and the egression of their posterity."—Warburton: *Divine Legation*, bk. iv., ser. 3.

2. An outburst, or outbreaking.

"The stopping of the first egressions of anger."—Taylor: *Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 5.

ē-grēs-sōr, s. [Lat. from *egressus*, pa. par. of *egredior*.] One who goes out.

ē-grēt, ē-grētt, s. [Fr. *ægrette*.]

1. *Ornith.* (of the form egret): Various species of Heron of a white color. The so-called Paddy birds of India are Egrets. *Ardea garzetta* is the Little Egret.

2. *Fabrics* (of the form egret): Plumes of feathers or of ribbons, like the plumes on the heads of egrets, used as an ornament for the headdress of ladies.

***ēg-rī-mōn-īy (1), s.** [Lat. *ægri-monia*; from *æger*=sick.] Sickness of the mind, sadness, sorrow.

***ēg-rī-mōn-īy (2), s.** [AGRI-MONT.]

ēg-rī-ōt, s. [Fr. *aigre*=sour.]

Hortic.: A sour kind of cherry.

***ē-gri-tūde, s.** [Lat. *ægri-tudo*, from *æger*=sick.]

1. Passion, grief, or sorrow of the mind.

2. Sickness of the body.

ē-gyp-tian, *E-gyp-cyane, *E-gyp-cien, a. & s. [Fr. *Egyptien*; Lat. *Egyptinus*, from Gr. *Aigyptios*, from *Aigyptos*=Egypt; Fr. *Egypte*; Lat. *Egyptus*. The Greek is probably an attempt to represent the native name of the chief city of the Thebaid, Cop-tas, from Sansc. *gypta*=hidden, preserved.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to Egypt or the Egyptians.

2. Gipsy.

B. As substantive:

1. A native of Egypt.

2. A gipsy (q. v.).

"Outlandish people calling themselves *Egyptians*, using no craft or feat of merchandise, who had come into this realm and gone from place to place."—*Statute 22 Hen. VIII.*, c. 10, in *Blackstone*: *Comment.*, iv., ch. 13.

Egyptian architecture, s. Cave temples are found in Egypt, as in India, but the earliest form of Egyptian architecture is the pyramids, which form a distinct class by themselves, and present no points of resemblance with other structures. Their form is substantially invariable—a simple mass resting on a square, or sometimes approximately square base, with the sides facing, with slight deviations, toward the cardinal points, and tapering off gradually toward the top to a point, or to a flat surface, as a substitute for this apex. [PYRAMID.]

Egyptian architecture, so massive and so somber, with its vast aisled halls without windows, its close files of gigantic columns, and its colossal



Egyptian Architecture.

Temple of Apollinopolis Magna (modern name, Edoon).

statues, owes many characteristic forms and effects to earlier cavern temples in Ethiopia. One of the most striking peculiarities of the style is the pyramidal character of the ascending lines; it is observed in the outline of the portal and the gigantic pylon, in walls, doorways, pedestals, and screens: it pervades the whole system, and must have been occasioned by circumstances connected with its origin. Egyptian architecture had its origin 2,222 years before Christ, and advanced and flourished under different dynasties. The first includes the two great dynasties of Theban princes who governed Egypt during her "most high and palmy state," when Thebes sent forth her armies to distant conquest. In the second period is comprised the erection of the Pyramids. The third includes the reigns of the Ptolemies and earlier Cæsars, under whom Egyptian architecture flourished in a second youth, and almost attained its original splendor. The essentially brilliant period of Egyptian art was in the middle of the twelfth century B. C., in the reign of Sesostris or Rameses, at Thebes. The monuments of this period comprise the remains of Homer's hundred-gated Thebes, the capital of ancient Egypt, the diameter of which city was two geographical miles each way; in Upper Egypt the well-preserved temples in the islands of Philæ and Elephantina of Syene, Bubos, &c. The Egyptian temples do not usually present, externally, the appearance of being columned, a boundary wall or peribolus girding the whole and preventing the view of the interior, except the tops of a lofty avenue of columns, with their superimposed terrace, of the tapering obelisks in some of the courts, or the dense mass of a structure which is the body of the temple itself, inclosing the thickly-columned halls. Boldness and breadth were studied in every part, and a gloomy grandeur was studiously secured to impress, without doubt, the worshippers with awe. The representations given in ancient painting show a remarkable love of uniformity of arrangement of their domestic houses and gardens. In an ordinary house a number of chambers were ranged round a rectangular court. The larger mansions sometimes consisted of an assemblage of such courts, the whole occupying a square or oblong plot. Sometimes a central group of buildings was surrounded by a narrow court. A spacious area often extended from front to rear, with a chief and side entrances at either end: the exterior had nothing of the ponderous character of temple structures, which would have been ill-suited to the wants and festivities of social life. Houses two and three stories high were common; but large mansions appear to have been low and extensive rather than lofty. The terraced top was covered by an awning or roof, supported on light graceful columns. The structures were of stone: the coverings of the apertures, as well as of the courts, were effected by immense blocks of stones laid horizontally. The walls were covered with rows of sculpture painted in bright colors. The capitals of the columns exhibit an immense variety; the most beautiful have a crater-like form, and appear like the projecting bell of a flower, with leaves standing out from the surface. The lotus, the sacred plant, is frequently typified.

Egyptian-bean, s. Probably the fruit of *Nelumbium speciosum*.

Egyptian-blue, s. A pigment of a brilliant color, made of hydrated protoxide of copper mixed with a very small quantity of iron.

Egyptian-era, s.

Chron.: An era, commencing like that of Nabonassar, in B. C. 747. The old Egyptian year consisted of 365 days, without any such intercalary period as our leap year. By 30 B. C. the commencement of the year, which in 747 had been on February 26, had moved backward to August 29. The astronomers of Alexandria, therefore, proposed that five days should be added to every fourth year. This proposal was adopted, the change commencing from B. C. 25.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trīy, Sīryan. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Egyptian-jasper, s.

Min.: A variety of jasper with zones of brown and yellow. It is found in the desert between Cairo and Suez.

Egyptian-lotus, s.

Bot.: *Nymphaea lotus*.

Egyptian-pebble, s.

Min.: The same as EGYPTIAN-JASPER (q. v.).

Egyptian-rose, s.

Bot.: (1) *Scabiosa arvensis*, (2) *S. atropurpurea*. They have no affinity to the genuine genus *Rosa*.

Egyptian-thorn, s.

Bot.: *Acacia vera*.

Egyptian-vulture, s.

Ornith.: A small vulture, *Neophron percnopterus*, found in, though by no means confined to, Egypt. The Abyssinian traveler, Bruce, called it Pharaoh's Hen. [NEOPHRON.]

E-gyp-tól-ô-gêr, s. [Eng. *Egyptology*(y); -er.] One who is skilled in Egyptology.

E-gyp-tô-lôg-ic-al, s. [English *Egyptology*(y); -ical.] Pertaining to Egyptology; devoted to the study of Egyptology.

E-gyp-tól-ô-gist, s. [Eng. *Egyptology*(y); -ist.] The same as EGYPTOLOGER (q. v.).

"Or, as some Egyptologists persistently read it."—S. Birch, *LL. D.*, in *Trans. Bib. Arch. Soc.*, ii. 1-3.

E-gyp-tól-ô-gy, s. [Gr. *Aigyptos*=Egypt, and *logos*=a discourse.] The study of the antiquities of Egypt; that branch of knowledge which deals with the antiquities, ancient language, history, &c., of Egypt.

"His long life of work in the field of Egyptology."—*Trans. Bib. Arch. Soc.*, vi. 511.

êh, interj. [A. S. *ê*, *ed*; cf. Dut. *he*; Ger. *ei*.] [A.] An interjection expressive of doubt, inquiry, or surprise.

êh-lite, s. [From *Ehl*, where it occurs.]

Min.: A variety or sub-species of Pseudo-malachite.

êhr-ên-bêrg-ite, s. [Ger. *ehrenbergit*, named after Christian Godfrey Ehrenberg, the celebrated German naturalist and microscopist.]

Min.: A rose-red mineral, nearly gelatinous when fresh, but on drying becoming fragile, pulverulent, and opaque. It is akin to Sphragidite. It is found in clefts in trachyte, in Siebengebirge. (*Dana*.)

êhr-êt-î-a, s. [Named after D. G. Ehret, a celebrated German botanical draughtsman.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Ehretiaceæ; they are shrubs or small trees, eight to twenty-five feet high, with the flowers, which are generally white, in corymbs or panicles. Some species bear eatable drupes. The root of *Ehretia buxifolia* is prescribed in India in chronic venereal affections. *E. serrata*, also from India, has a tough, light, durable wood.

êhr-êt-î-â-çê-a, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ehreti(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: Ehretiads, an order of Perigynous Exogæus, alliance Echiales. It consists of trees or shrubs, with a harsh pubescence. Leaves simple, alternate, without stipules; flowers grate; calyx inferior, five-parted; corolla monopetalous, tubular, with five segments; stamens five; ovary, two or more celled; fruit drupaceous; seed suspended, solitary in each cell. They are closely akin to Boraginaceæ. They are divided into two tribes: (1) *Tournefortiæ*, in which the leaves have albumen, and (2) *Heliotropæ*, in which they are destitute of albumen. The Ehretiads are trees or shrubs, from the tropics of both hemispheres. Lindley enumerated fourteen genera, and estimated the known species at 297.

êhr-êt-î-âds, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ehretia*, and Eng. pl. suff. -ads.]

Bot.: The name given to the order Ehretiaceæ (q. v.).

ei-dênt, a. [Corruption of *ay-doing*, i. e., always doing.] Diligent, careful, attentive. (*Scott*.) "The curate is playing at dice wi' Cornet Graham. Be eident and civil to them baith."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. iv.

ei-dêr, s. [Sw. *ejder*; Icel. *ádur*, *ádur*(fugl); Dan. *eder*(fugl), *edder*(fugl); Ger. *eider*(gans).] 1. The same as eider-duck or any other species of the genus.

"The flinty couch we now must share
Shall seem with down of eider piled."

Scott: Lady of the Lake.

2. The same as eider-down (q. v.).

eider-down, s. The soft and elastic down of the eider-duck.

eider-duck, s. *Somateria mollissima*. The forehead and crown are blue, the back of the head, nape and temples green, the rest of the body variegated with white, greenish-yellow, buff, and black.

It is found in the Arctic regions, both of the Eastern and Western hemispheres. It is called also the St. Cuthbert's Duck, the Cuthbert or Cutbert Duck, the Great Black and White Duck, and the Colk Winter Duck.

ei-dô-grâph, s. [Gr. *eidos*=form, appearance; and *graphô*=to write, to draw.] An instrument for copying drawing, invented by Professor Wallace. It consists of a central beam of mahogany, sliding backward and forward in a socket whose axis passes through a longitudinal slit in the beam. Two equal wheels, one below each end of the beam, turn on axes that pass through pipes fixed near its extremities, and a steel chain passes over the wheels as a band by which motion may be communicated from one to the other. Two arms slide in sockets along the lower face of the wheels, just under their centers, one of which bears at its extremity a metallic tracer, having a handle by which its point may be carried over the lines of any design; while at the extremity of the other arm is a pencil, fixed in a metallic tube which slides in a pipe and is raised by a string, when required, the pressure on the paper being maintained by a weight. The wheels being equal in diameter, the arms attached to them, when once set parallel to each other, will remain so when the wheels are revolved.

***ei-dô-lôn, s.** [Gr.=a likeness, an image, and *eidos*=form, appearance.] An image, likeness, or representation; an apparition, an appearance.

ei-dô-scôpe, s. [Gr. *eidos*=form, appearance, and *skopeô*=to see.] An instrument on the principle of the kaleidoscope, which produces an infinite variety of geometrical figures by the independent revolution of two perforated metallic discs on their axes. It may be employed in conjunction with the magic-lantern, when rapidly rotated, causing flashing rays of light, forming singular combinations to appear upon the screen. Various colored glass discs may be used, producing striking variations and combinations of color.

ei-dôu-râ-nl-ôn, s. [Greek *eidos*=form, appearance, and *ouranos*=heavenly; *ouranos*=the heaven.] A representation of the heavens.

***eif-fest, adj. used adv.** [Icel. *efstr*=last.] Especially.

êigh (gh silent), interj. [En.]

êight, *eights, *eyght (gh silent), a. & s. [A. S. *eahtha*; cogn. with Ger. & Dut. *acht*; Icel. *átta*; Dan. *otte*; Sw. *åtta*; Goth. *ahtau*; O. H. Ger. *âhta*; M. H. Ger. *achte*, *âhte*; Ir. *ocht*; Gael. *ochd*; Wel. *wyth*; Cornish *eath*; Bret. *eich*, *eiz*; Lat. *octo*; Gr. *oktô*; Sans. *ashtan*. (*Skeat*.)]

A. As adj.: One of the cardinal numeral adjectives; twice four.

B. As substantive:

1. One of the cardinal numbers equivalent to twice four.
2. A symbol representing eight units; as 8, or viii.
3. A curved outline representing or resembling the figure 8.

"Tired out
With cutting eights that day upon the ice."
Tennyson: The Epic, 10.

eight-day, a. Going for eight days; as an eight-day clock.

eight-foil, s.

Her.: A grass that has eight leaves.

eight-line, a. Containing, or of the depth of eight lines.

eight-line pica.

Print.: A type whose body has eight times the depth of pica, or 96 points=1½ inches.

êigh-teên' (gh silent), a. & s. [A. S. *eahatynne*.]

A. As adj.: Twice nine; eight and ten.

"If men naturally lived but twenty years, we should be satisfied if they died about eighteen; and yet eighteen years now are as long as eighteen years would be then."—*Taylor*.

B. As subst.: One more than seventeen; twice nine. "He can't take two from twenty, for his heart, And leave eighteen." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, ii. 1.

êigh-teên-mô (gh silent), s. [Properly, in Lat., *octodecimo*=eighteenth; Eng. *eighteen*, with Lat. termination -mo.]

Bookbinding: A book whose sheets are folded to form eighteen leaves. Sometimes written *octodecimo*; but more usually 18mo, or 18°.

êigh-teênth' (gh silent), a. & s. [Eng. *eighteen*; -th.]

A. As adjective:

1. That next in order to the seventeenth.
2. Noting one of eighteen equal parts into which anything is divided.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The eighteenth part of anything.
2. *Music*: An interval comprehending two octaves and a fourth.

êight-fôld (gh silent), a. [Eng. *eight*, and *fold*.] Containing eight times the quantity or number.

êighth (pron. äth), a. & s. [A. S. *eahthoda*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Coming next in order to the seventh.
2. Denoting one of eight equal parts into which anything has been divided.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One of eight equal parts of anything.
2. *Music*: The interval of an octave.

êighth-ly (pron. äth-ly), adv. [Eng. *eightth*; -ly.] In the eighth place.

êigh-ti-eth (gh silent), a. & s. [Eng. *eighty*; -eth.]

A. As adjective:

1. Coming next in order to the seventy-ninth.
2. Denoting one of eighty equal parts into which anything is divided.

B. As subst.: One of eighty parts into which anything is divided.

êight-scôre (gh silent), a. & s. [Eng. *eight*, and *score*.]

A. As adj.: Containing eight times twenty, or one hundred and sixty.

B. As subst.: One hundred and sixty.

êigh-tÿ, *eigh-tie (gh silent), a. & s. [A. S. *eahatig*.]

A. As adj.: Containing eight times ten.

B. As substantive:

1. The number containing eight times ten. "Among all other climacterics three are most remarkable; that is, seven times seven, or forty-nine, nine times nine, or eighty-one; and seven times nine, or the year sixty-three, which is conceived to carry with it the most considerable fatality."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*.
2. A symbol representing eighty units; as 80 or lxxx.

***êigne (g silent), a.** [O. Fr. *aisne*, *ainsne*, from Lat. *ante*=before, and Fr. *né*=Lat. *natus*=born.]

1. Eldest; first-born.
2. Unalienable, as being entailed on the eldest son.

eis-tedd-fod (pron. I-stêth-vôd), s. [Wel.=an assembly.] A congress or session for the election of chief bards, called together for the first time at Caerwys, by virtue of a commission granted by Queen Elizabeth, May 26th, 1568. *Eisteddfodau* have been since held in various places at uncertain intervals, but of late years have been held annually at certain places publicly notified previously. The most notable one of recent years was held in Chicago during the Columbian Exposition. The object is the encouragement of native poetry and music.

***eit, s.** [Ait.]

either (pron. ê-thêr or î-thêr), *ai-ther, *â-ther, *ay-ther, *ey-ther, a., or pron. & conj. [A. S. *deðther*, a contr. of *deðhwæther*, itself a compound of *dæ+hwæther*, where *dæ*=aye, *ge* is a common prefix, and *hwæther*=Eng. *whether*; cogn. with Dut. *ieder*; O. H. Ger. *éowedar*; M. H. Ger. *ieweder*; Ger. *jeder*.]

A. As adjective or pronoun:

1. One or the other of two persons or things. "Afterward as victory inclined to either part, it belonged oft to the Lacedæmonians, and oft to the Athenians."—*Goldmyr: Justine*, fol. 45.
2. Each of two. "With his own likeness placed on either knee." *Couper: Tirocinium*, 320.

3. Both of two. "So barly the big brushhit togedur,
That backs to the bent borne were thai either." *Destruction of Troy*, 11,059, 11,060.

4. Any one of any number more than two. "Henry VIII., Francis I., and Charles V. were so provident, as scarce a palm of ground could be gotten by either of the three, but that the other two would set the balance of Europe upright again."—*Bacon*.

B. As conj.: A disjunctive conjunction used before the first of two or more propositions or alternatives, as correlative to, and followed by *or*. "Either he is talking, or he is pursuing, or he is in a journey, or perhaps he sleepeth."—*1 Kings* xviii. 27. "It's travelled earth that," said Edie, "it howks sne eithly."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xiii.

ê-jâc-u-lâte, v. t. & i. [Lat. *ejaculatus*, pa. par. of *ejaculo*=to cast out; *e*=ex=out, and *jaculo*=to cast; *jaculum*=a missile, *jacio*=to cast, to throw.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To throw, shoot, cast, or dart out. "Its active rays, ejaculated thence,
Irradiate all the wide circumference." *Blackmore: Creation*, bk. i.

2. *Fig.*: To throw out as an exclamation; to utter sharply and briefly; to exclaim.

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tîon, -sîon = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

B. Intransitive:

- *1. *Lit.*: To shoot or dart out.

"Which far and near ejaculate, and spout
O'er tea and coffee, poison to the rout."
Young: *Epistle to Pope*.

2. *Fig.*: To exclaim; to utter ejaculations.

ê-jác'-u-lât-éd, *pa. par. or a.* [EJACULATE.]
ê-jác'-u-lât-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EJACULATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of exclaiming suddenly and briefly; ejaculation.

ê-jác-u-lâ-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ejaculatus*, *pa. par. of ejaculo*; Fr. *éjaculation*; Ital. *ejaculazione*.]

*1. *Lit.*: The act of shooting or darting out with sudden force and rapid flight.

II. Figuratively:

1. The act of ejaculating or uttering a short, sudden exclamation or prayer.

2. A short, sudden exclamation or cry uttered.

"An ejaculation of penitence or a hymn of thanksgiving."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

¶ For the difference between *ejaculation* and *effusion*, see EFFUSION.

ê-jác-u-lât-ôr-ÿ, *ê-jac-u-lat-or-îe, *a.* [Eng. *ejaculat(e)*; -ory.]

1. Ordinary Language

*1. Emitting or causing a short, sharp motion.
2. Suddenly or sharply uttered or exclaimed; of the nature of an ejaculation.

"They used it rather upon some short ejaculatory prayers, than in their larger devotions."—Duppa: *Devotion*.

***3. Sudden, hasty.**

II. Anat. & Physiol.: Designed for ejecting or emitting with force any fluid; as, *ejaculatory ducts*.

ê-jêct', *v. t.* [Lat. *ejectus*, *pa. par. of ejicio*=to cast or throw out: *e*=*ex*=out, and *jacio*=to throw.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To cast, shoot, throw, or dart out; to discharge; to emit.

"The carbuncle,
Which from it such a flaming light
And radiancy ejecteth."
Drayton: *Muses' Elysium*; *Nymphal* 9.

2. To drive away, to expel.

"To eject him hence,
Were but our danger; and to keep him here,
Our certain death." Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

3. In the same sense as II.

4. To throw out or expel from any office or occupancy; to drive out of possession; to dispossess.

"His wife a sonne should beare,
That should eject him from his realme."
Warner: *Albions England*, bk. i., c. ii.

- *5. To drive, to force.

"If they can, by all their arts,
Eject it to th' extremest parts."
Swift: *Bees' Birthday*.

- *6. To throw or cast out; to reject.

"To have ejected whatsoever the church doth make account of, be it never so harmless in itself . . . could not have been defended."—Hooker: *Eccles. Polity*.

II. Law: To turn a tenant out from the occupation of any tenancy. [EJECTMENT.]

"He must show . . . lastly that the defendant had ousted or ejected him."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 7.

ê-jêct'-éd, *pa. par. or a.* [EJECT.]

ê-jêct'-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EJECT.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of casting or throwing out; ejection; ejectment.

ê-jêc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ejectio*, from *ejectus*, *pa. par. of ejicio*=to throw or cast out: *e*=*ex*=out, and *jacio*=to throw.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of ejecting, casting, or throwing out.
"These stories are founded on the ejection of the fallen angels from heaven."—Broome.

2. The state or condition of being ejected, dispossessed, or expelled.

"Our first parent after his ejection out of Paradise."—Bp. Hall: *Contempt*.

*3. The act of expelling or driving out, as out of society; expulsion.

- *4. The act of rejecting; rejection.

II. Technically:

1. *Law:* The act or process of ousting or ejecting a tenant from any tenancy; ejectment.

"Ouster or amotion of possession from an estate for years, happens only by an ejection or turning out of the

tenant from the occupation of the land during the continuance of his term."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 7.

2. *Phys.*: The discharge of anything by vomiting, the stool, or any other emunctory.

ê-jêct'-ive, *a.* [Eng. *eject*; -ive.] Throwing, casting.

ê-jêct'-ive-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *ejective*; -ly.] By throwing or casting.

"It was Mrs. Leviteens who adorned him [after a sea of soap-suds and many irons tested *ejectively*] with this magnificent vesture."—R. D. Blackmore: *Cripps the Carrier*, ch. xvi.

ê-jêct'-mēt, *s.* [Eng. *eject*; -ment.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of casting out or expelling; ejection; expulsion.

"The driving him [the Devil] out . . . by exorcisms and spiritual ejections."—Warburton: *Doctrine of Grace*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

2. *Law:* The act or process of ejecting or dispossessing a tenant of his tenancy.

¶ Action of ejection:

Law: An action wherein the title to certain lands and tenements may be tried and possession recovered in cases, when the claimant has a right of entry. It is begun by the serving of a writ of ejectment on the tenant in possession, setting forth that the plaintiff in the action lays claim to the estate in question, and calling upon all interested to appear within a certain time and defend their right, failing which the tenant in possession will be ejected.

"The action of ejectment has, I may add, been rendered an easy and expeditious remedy to landlords whose tenants are in arrears, or who hold over after their term has expired or been determined. For every landlord who has a right of re-entry in case of non-payment of rent, when half a year's rent is due and no sufficient distress is to be had, may serve a writ of ejectment on his tenant, to fix the same upon some notorious part of the premises, which shall be valid, without any formal re-entry or previous demand of rent. And a recovery in such ejectment shall be final and conclusive, both in law and equity, unless the rent and all costs be paid or tendered within six calendar months afterward."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 7.

ê-jêct'-tôr, *s.* [Latin, from *ejectus*, *pa. par. of ejicio*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which ejects, throws, or drives out.

II. Technically:

1. *Law:* One who ejects or dispossesses another from his tenancy.

"He had no other remedy against the ejector but in damages for the trespass committed in ejecting him from his farm."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 7.

2. *Mach.*: A device wherein a body of elastic fluid, such as steam or air, under pressure and in motion is made the means of driving a liquid such as water or oil. The effect of a body of escaping steam in setting liquids in motion was observed long ago, but the most notable instance is the Giffard Injector [INJECTOR], which is used as a feed-water pump for steam-boilers. The ejector acts on a similar principle, but is applied to eject or lift liquids.

3. *Firearms:* That device in a breech-loading firearm which withdraws the empty cartridge-case from the bore of the gun.

4. *Shipbuild.*: A device on shipboard for carrying up the ashes from the stokeholds of steamships and discharging them overboard. The ashes are shoveled into a box, and a steam-jet being driven into the mouthpiece of the pipe, causes an induced current of air, which carries the ashes along with it up the pipe, and overboard above the water-line.

ejector-condenser, s.

Steam-eng.: A form of condenser worked by the exhaust steam from the cylinder. The apparatus consists essentially of three concentric tubes terminating in conoidal nozzles, and opening into the hot well or waste-water receptacle by a common and gradually widening or trumpet-shaped mouthpiece; the inlet-tube is in communication with the water-tank from which the current of injection water is obtained, while each of the other tubes conveys the exhaust steam from one of the cylinders. In starting, steam is admitted, and passing along the axial-pipe, issues at the nozzle, drawing with it water from the cold-water pipe, which condenses the steam from the exhaust passages of the respective cylinders, and has momentum enough to carry the condensed steam and itself to the hot-well.

*êj-u-lâ-tion, *s.* [Latin *ejulatio*, from *ejulo*=to cry out, to wail.] A wailing aloud, an outcry, mourning, or lamentation.

"Bacotia's hills
And caves with ejulation from the camp
Rebellowed round." Glover: *Athenaid*, bk. xxiii.

ê-jûr'-â-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ejuratio*.]

Law: The act of renouncing or resigning one's place.

êk'-dê-mite, *s.* [Gr. *ekdêmos*=unusual, and suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: An arsenate and chloride of lead, Pb₂Ar₂O₃+2PbCl₂. Hardness, 2.5 to 3; specific gravity 7.14; luster, vitreous to greasy; color, bright yellow to green; massive and crystalline. From Langban, Wermland, Sweden. Described by Nordenskiöld in 1877. (Thos. Davies, F. G. S.)

êke, *eak, *eche, *ech-en, *eeke, *ek-en, *ich, v. t. & i. [A. S. *ēcan*; cogn. with Icel. *auka*; Dan. *øge*; Sw. *öka*; O. H. Ger. *ouchon*, *aukhōn*; Goth. *aukan*; Lat. *augeo*.]

A. Transitive:

- *1. To increase, to augment.

"I dempt there much to have eked my store,
But such eking hath made my heart sore."
Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar* (Sept.).

*2. To protract, to lengthen, to prolong, to extend.
"I speak too long; but 'tis to piece the time,
To kee it, and to draw it out in length."
Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.

*3. To make up for or supply deficiencies in. (Followed by *out*.)

"Still be kind,
And eke out our performance with your mind."
Shakespeare: *Henry V.*, iii. (Chorus.)

- *4. To spin out by useless additions.

"She saw old Prynn in restless Darnell shine,
And Eusden eke out Blackmore's endless line."
Pope: *Dunciad*, i. 103, 104.

5. To manage anything so that it shall suffice for any purpose.

***B. Intrans.:** To make an increase or addition.

"What *echith* suche renowne to the conscience of a wise man."
Chaucer: *Treatise of Love*, bk. ii.

êke, *eek, *ek, *adv. & s.* [A. S. *ēac*; cogn. with Icel. *auk*; Dut. *ook*; Sw. *och*; Dan. *og*; Goth. *auk*.] [EKE, v.]

A. As adv.: Also, besides, likewise, moreover, in addition. (Obsolete except in poetry.)

"A trainband captain Eke was he
Of famous London town."
Cooper: *John Gilpin*.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An addition, something added.

"In the latter they are generally ill-assorted and clumsy ekes, that may well be spared."—Geddes: *Prosp. of a New Trans. of Bible*, p. 95.

2. *Beekeeping:* A short wooden cylinder on which a beehive is placed to increase its capacity when the bees have filled it full of comb.

êk'-ê-bër-â-l-a, *s.* [Named by the African traveler Sparrmann, after his relative, Captain C. Gustavus Ekeberg, a Swedish captain, who took him to China.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Moliaceæ, tribe Trichiliceæ. *Ekebergia capensis* is a very ornamental tree about twenty feet high, sometimes cultivated in greenhouses. (Paxton.)

êk'-ê-bër-gî-te, *s.* [Named in 1824 after Ekeberg, who analyzed it in 1807.]

Min.: A tetragonal, transparent, or translucent mineral. Hardness, 5.5-6; specific gravity, 2.74; luster, vitreous; color, white, gray, bluish, or reddish. Composition: Silica, 49.20-52.25; alumina, 23.97-27.90; sesquioxide of iron, 0.1-40; magnesia, 0.1-06; lime, 9.86-15.59; soda, 4.53-8.70; potassa, 0.1-73; water, 0.1-73. Found in Sweden, Norway, Finland and New York. Two varieties of it are Passanite and Paralogite. (Dana.)

êked, *pa. par. or a.* [EKE, v.]

êke-îng, êk-îng, *eek-îng, *ek-yng, *ek-yng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EKE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of increasing, augmenting, or protracting.

"An Ekyng: *Adaungma*, *augmentum*, *auccio*."—Cathol. Anglicum.

2. An addition, an increase, an augmentation.

"And make an ekyng of my peine."
Gower: *C. A.*, iv.

II. Shipbuilding:

1. A piece fitted to make good a deficiency in length on the lower part of the supporter under the cat-head, &c.

2. The piece of carved work under the lower end of the quarter-piece at the aft part of the quarter-gallery.

*êk-nê-ma, *ek-name, *s.* [Eng. *eke*, and *name*; Icel. *auka-nafn*.] An additional name; a surname, a nickname (q. v.).

"Agnomen, An ekename or surname."—Medulla Grammatices.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or. wôre, wolf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

ĕk-man-nĭte, *s.* [Ger. *ekmannit*.] Named after G. Ekmann, proprietor of the mine in which it was found.

Min.: A mineral resembling chlorite, to which it is akin. It is foliated, columnar, asbestiform, radiated, or massive. Color, green, grayish-white, or black. Composition: silica, 34.30-40.30; alumina, 0.5-0.8; sesquioxide of iron, 0.4-0.7; protoxide of iron, 25.51-36.07; protoxide of manganese, 7.13-11.45; magnesia, 0.7-0.4; lime, 0.2-0.73; water, 9.71-11.50. Found in Sweden. (*Dana*.)

***el**, *s.* [AWL.]

***ē-lā**, *s.* [See def.]

1. *Lit. & Music*: The name given by Guido to the highest note in his scale.

2. *Fig.*: Used to express the extreme or height of any quality, especially of a hyperbolic or extravagant saying.

"Why, this is above *Ela*!"

Beaum. & Flct.: Wit without Money.

ē-lāb-ōr-āte, *v. t.* [ELABORATE, *a.*]

*1. To produce with labor.

Or roll the lucid orbit of an eye,
Or in full joy elaborate a sigh."

Young: Love of Fame, sat. v.

*2. To get together by labor.

"The honey that is elaborated by the bee." — *Boyle*: *Works*, ii. 355.

3. To labor at so as to improve, heighten, or refine by successive operations; to bring to perfection with care and diligence.

"To treat of this liquor as it is completely elaborated." — *Boyle*: *Works*, iv. 596.

ē-lāb-ōr-āte, *a.* [Lat. *elaboratus*, *pa. par.* of *elaboro*=to labor greatly: *e*=*ex*=out, fully, and *laboro*=to labor; *labor*=labor.]

1. Wrought or finished with great care and painstaking; highly finished or studied; performed with great labor and care.

"Some elaborate attempts of his adversaries to overturn it." — *Hurd*: *Life of Warburton*.

*2. Working with great care and painstaking.

"'Tis not enough the elaborate Muse affords
Her poems beautiful."

Johnson: *Horace*; *Art of Poetry*.

ē-lāb-ōr-āt-ēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [ELABORATE, *v.*]

ē-lāb-ōr-āte-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *elaborate*; *-ly*.] In an elaborate manner; with great study, labor, or painstaking.

"If we preach elaborately some will tax our affectation, others will applaud our diligence." — *Bishop Hall*: *Contempt*; *Dumb Devil Ejected*.

ē-lāb-ōr-āte-ness, *s.* [Eng. *elaborate*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being elaborate.

"It [the *Old Bachelor*] is apparently composed with great elaborateness of dialogue, and incessant ambition of wit." — *Johnson*: *Life of Congreve*.

ē-lāb-ōr-āt-lŷng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [ELABORATE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of working up or finishing with great care and painstaking; elaboration.

ē-lāb-ōr-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *elaboratio*, from *elaboratus*, *pa. par.* of *elaboro*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or process of elaborating, improving, or finishing with great care and painstaking; a developing or bringing to perfection by degrees.

"To what purpose is there such an apparatus of vessels for the elaboration of the sperm and eggs; such a tedious process of generation and nutrition." — *Ray*: *On the Creation*.

2. *Anim. & Veg. Physiol.*: The several processes by which the appropriate food of animals and of plants is transformed or assimilated so as to render it adapted for the purposes of nutrition.

ē-lāb-ōr-ā-tive, *a.* [English *elaborat(e)*; *-ive*.]

Tending to or having the quality or power of elaborating, developing, or refining by successive operations; perfecting by degrees with great care and painstaking.

elaborative-faculty, *s.*

Metaph.: The intellectual power of discerning relations and viewing objects by means of or in relations; the discursive faculty; thought.

ē-lāb-ōr-ā-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *elaborat(e)*; *-or*.] One who or that which elaborates.

***ē-lāb-ōr-ā-tōr-ŷ**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *elaborat(e)*; *-ory*.]

A. *As adj.*: Elaborating, elaborative.

B. *As subst.*: A laboratory.

"He [Mr. Schae] built his laboratory in an old hall or refectory." — *Life of A. Wood* (sub ann. 1668).

***ē-lā-bōr**, *v. t.* [Lat. *elaboro*.] To work out, to elaborate. [ELABORATE.]

"A nourishment most perfectly elaborated by nature." — *Crquhart*: *Rabelais* (Prol.).

ē-lā-āg-lā, *s.* [Gr. *elaia*=the olive tree, and *hagios*=devoted to the gods, sacred (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonaceæ. *Eleugia utilis* is the Wax or Varnish tree of the Cordilleras. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

ē-lā-āg-nā-qē-ā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *eleagn(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Oleasters. An order of Dicotyledonous Exogens, Alliance Amantales. It consists of trees or shrubs usually covered with leoprous scurf; leaves entire, without stipules; flowers axillary, in catkins, or sometimes in panicles, generally dioecious, rarely hermaphrodite. Male flowers amentaceous, sepals two to four, stamens three, four, or eight, sessile. Female flowers with a free tubular calyx and a one-celled ovary, with a solitary ascending ovule. Fruit inclosed within the persistent calyx, ultimately succulent. Found in the Northern Hemisphere both in the Eastern and Western Worlds. Lindley, in 1845, enumerated four genera, and estimated the known species at thirty.

ē-lā-āg-nūs, *s.* [Greek *alaia*gnos, *eleagnos*=a Baetian marsh plant (*Myrica Gale*).]

Bot.: Oleaster or Wild Olive-tree. A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Eleagnaceæ (*q. v.*). The fruit of *E. orientalis*, called in Persia Zinzeyd, is eaten in that country, as are the drupes of *E. arborea*, *E. conferta*, and others, in Nepal. The honey derived from the very fragrant flowers of *E. orientalis* and *E. angustifolia* is regarded in some parts of Europe as a remedy for malignant fevers. (*Lindley*.)

ē-lā-lā, *s.* [Gr. *elaia*=the olive-tree, with which *elaia* agrees in furnishing oil.]

Bot.: A genus of Palms, tribe Cocceæ, and the spiny section of that tribe. It is dioecious, or monoecious; the flowers, especially the males, in dense masses, packed very closely together; the fruit is partly three-sided, but somewhat irregular. *Elais guineensis*, the Maba or Oil Palm of the West African coast, has heads of large fruits. The outer or fleshy part of the fruit is boiled in water, when the oil rises to the surface and may be skimmed off. In its native country it is used for butter. It constitutes one of the chief commercial products of Western Africa. *E. melanococca* also furnishes oil. Both species also yield by manufacture palm wine.

ē-lā-ō-car-pā-qē-ā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *elæocarp(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: An old order of plants now reduced to Elæocarpeæ, a tribe of Tiliaceæ (*q. v.*).

ē-lā-ō-car-pē-ā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *elæocarp(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: Elæocarps. A tribe of Tiliaceæ, having lacerated petals, and the anthers opening by a transverse valve at the apex.

ē-lā-ō-car-pūs, *s.* [Gr. *elaio*s=the wild olive, the oleaster, or *elaia*=the olive tree, and *kurpos*=fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Tiliaceæ, the typical one of the tribe Elæocarpeæ (*q. v.*). It consists of large trees or shrubs found in the southeast of Asia, in Australia, and New Zealand. The stones of the fruit of *E. Canitrus* are strung into necklaces. *E. Hinatu* furnishes in New Zealand a good black dye. The natives of India eat the fruit of some species in their curries.

ē-lā-ō-cōc-ca, *s.* [Gr. *elaio*s=the wild olive, or *elaia*=the olive tree, and *kokkos*=a berry.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Crotonææ. The pressed seeds of *Elæococca verrucosa*, a Japanese plant, furnish oil for burning, as do those of the Chinese *E. vernicia* oil for mixing with paint.

ē-lā-ō-dēn-drē-ā, *s. pl.* [Modern Lat. *elæodendr(on)*, and Lat. fem. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Celastraceæ having drupaceous fruit.

ē-lā-ō-dēn-drōn, *s.* [Gr. *elaio*s=the wild olive, or *elaia*=the olive, and *dendron*=a tree.]

Bot.: A genus of Celastraceæ, the typical one of the tribe Elæodendreeæ (*q. v.*). Calyx five-parted, petals five, linear, oblong anthers, five on the margin of a five-angled fleshy disc; nutone to two-celled. The drupes of *Elæodendron kuba* are eaten in the Cape of Good Hope, while the fresh bark of *E. roxburghii*, rubbed with water, is used by the Hindus as an external application to swellings of all kinds.

ē-lā-ō-lite, *s.* [Gr. *eleolith*; Gr. *elaio*s=the wild olive, the oleaster, or *elaia*=the olive tree, and *lithos*=stone.]

Min.: A variety of nephelite or nepheline from Arkansas.

ē-lā-ōm-ēt-ēr, **ōl-āi-ōm-ē-tēr**, *s.* [Gr. *elaion*=olive oil, and *metron*=a measure.] An instrument for detecting the adulteration of olive oil.

ēl-ā-ōp-tēne, **ē-lā-ōp-tēn**, *s.* [Gr. *elaion*=oil, and Eng., &c., *optene* (*q. v.*).]

Chem.: A term applied to the more volatile portion of a natural essential oil.

ēl-ā-ō-sē-lī-nī-dm, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *elaiose-lin(um)*, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-ida*.]

Bot.: A family of Apiceæ, umbelliferous plants.

ēl-ā-ō-sē-lī-nūm, *s.* [Gr. *elaio*s=the wild olive, or *elaia*=the olive, and *selinon*=a kind of parsley.]

Bot.: A genus of Apiceæ, the typical one of the family Elæoselinidæ (*q. v.*).

ēl-ā-īc, *a.* [Fr. *elaïque*, from Gr. *elaion*=oil.]

[OLEIC.]

elaic-acid, *s.* [OLEIC ACID.]

ēl-ā-ī-dāte, *s.* [Gr. *elaion*=oil; *d* euphonic, and *-ate* (*Chem.*) (*q. v.*).]

Chem.: A salt resulting from the combination of elaidic acid with a base.

ē-lā-īd-īc, *a.* [Gr. *elaion*=oil; *d* euphonic; *-ic*.]

elaidic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A fatty acid, isomeric with oleic acid, formed by the action of nitrous acid on oleic acid. Elaidic acid, $C_{17}H_{33}CO_2H$, crystallizes out of alcohol in shining plates, which melt at 45°.

ē-lā-īd-in, *s.* [Gr. *elaion*=oil; *d* euphonic, and *-in* (*Chem.*) (*q. v.*).]

Chem.: A solid isomeric modification of olein, produced by the action of nitrous acid (or of nitric acid in contact with mercury) on olein. It has never been obtained sufficiently pure for analysis, but may be partially purified by dissolving it in ether, cooling the solution to 0°, and washing the deposit with ether. Elaidin melts at 32° is nearly insoluble in alcohol, but dissolves readily in ether.

ē-lā-in, *s.* [Gr. *elaion*=oil.] [OLEIN.]

ē-lāi-ōd-īc, *a.* [Gr. *elaio*dēs=like an olive, oily.] [RICINOLEIC.]

elaiodic-acid, *s.* [RICINOLEIC-ACID.]

ē-lāi-ōm-ē-tēr, *s.* [ELÆOMETER.]

ēl-āi-dē-hŷde, *s.* [Gr. *elaion*=oil, and Eng., &c., *aldehyde* (*q. v.*).]

Chem.: A solid isomeric modification of aldehyde (*q. v.*).

ē-lām-ite, *s.* One of the citizens of ancient Elam or Persia.

***ē-lāmp-lŷng**, *a.* [Pref. *e*=out, and Eng. *lamp* (*q. v.*).] Shining.

"As when the cheerful sun, elamping wide,
Glads all the world."

G. Fletcher: *Christ's Victory*, l.

ē-lan, *s.* [Fr., from *élancer*=to dart.] Ardor; zeal; enthusiasm.

***ē-lan-qe**, *v. t.* [Fr. *élancer*: *é*=out, and *lancer*=to throw.] To throw or cast out; to discharge; to cast or shoot as a dart.

***ē-lan-q**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [ELANCE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of shooting, casting, or darting out.

ē-lānd, *s.* [Dut.=elk.]

Zool.: *Oreos hoselaphus*, *Oreos canna*. The Cape Elk, a large antelope about the size of a horse and of heavy make, like that of an ox, but with long, nearly straight, erect horns. It is slower in movement than most of its congeners. It is susceptible of domestication. It is found in South Africa, where its flesh is highly esteemed.

"And the gemsbok and eland unbent recline."

Thos. Pringle: *Afar in the Desert*.

ē-lā-nēt, *s.* [ELANUS.]

ē-lā-nūs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ornith.: A genus of raptorial birds, placed by Swainson under his sub-family Cymindinæ, or Kites. Example, *Elanus melanopterus* of South Africa. This is sometimes called the Elanet.

ē-lā-ō-lite, *s.* [ELEOLITE.]

ē-lā-ōp-tēn, *s.* [ELEOPTENE.]

ēl-ā-phine, *a.* [Gr. *elaphos*=a stag; Eng. adj. suff. *-ine*.]

Zool.: Of or pertaining to a stag; resembling a stag.

ēl-ā-phō-mŷ-qēg, *s. pl.* [Gr. *elaphos*=a deer.]

Bot.: A genus of Ascomycetous Fungi. The best known species are *Elaphomyces granulatus*, *E. variegatus*, and *E. muricatus*. Some herbalists sell them as lycoperdon nuts.

ē-lā-phrī-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *elaphria*=lightness.]

Bot.: A genus of Amyridaceæ. *Elaphrium tomentosum* has been said to furnish the balsamic bitter resin called Tacamahac. Family Burseridæ.

ēl-ā-phrūs, *s.* [Gr. *elaphros*=light.]

Entom.: A genus of Carabidæ. They have prominent eyes.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

ē-lāp-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *elap(s)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Colubrine Snakes, having a short rounded head covered with plates. There are poisonous fangs, which are smaller than in the Viperine Snakes, but very deadly. The skin of the neck is loose, and can be distended into a hood. The tail is long and tapering, with a double row of plates beneath. The Cobra di Capello (*Naja tripudians*) belongs to this family.

***ē-lāp-i-dā-tion**, *s.* [Latin *elapidatio*, from *elapido*=to clear of stones; *e=ex*=out, and *lapis* (genit. *lapidis*)=a stone.] The act of clearing of stones.

ē-lāps, *s.* [An obsolete spelling for Gr. *elaps*.] [*ELAPS*.]

Zoöl.: A genus of snakes, the typical one of the family Elapidæ. It contains the Harlequin Snakes.

ē-lāpse, *v. i.* [Lat. *elapsus*, pa. par. of *elabor*=to glide out or away; *e=ex*=out, and *labor*=to glide.] To glide or pass away silently, as time; to slip away.

"In these romantic wars several centuries elapsed."—Mickle: *Hist. of Discovery of India*.

ē-lāpsed, *pa. par. or a.* [*ELAPSE*.]

ē-lāps-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*ELAPSE*.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of slipping, gliding, or passing away.

***ē-la-quē-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *elaequeus*, pa. par. of *elaequeo*=to set free from a snare; *e=ex*=out, and *laqueus*=a noose, a snare.] To disentangle, to set loose or free.

***ē-la-quē-āt-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [*ELAEQUEATE*.]

***ē-la-quē-āt-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*ELAEQUEATE*.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of disentangling, setting free, or loosing.

ē-lās-mō-brān-chi-āte, *a.* [*ELASMOBRANCHII*.]

Zoöl.: Pertaining to the Elasmobranchii.

ē-lās-mō-brān-chi-l, *s. pl.* [Gr. *elasma*=metal beaten out, a metal plate, and *branchia*=gills.]

1. Zoöl.: An order of fishes containing the Sharks, Rays, and Chimæras. There are no cranial bones, the skull is without sutures, the gills fixed and shaped like pouches. The exoskeleton consists of a placoid expanse of granular tubercles or spines; the endoskeleton is cartilaginous. The ventral fins are far back. The heart has but one auricle and one ventricle. The order is nearly coextensive with Cuvier's Cartilaginous Fishes and the Placoidæ of Agassiz. It is divided into two orders, Holocephali and Plagiostomi.

2. Palæont.: The order has existed from remote Silurian times till now.

ē-lās-mō-dūs, **ē-lās-mō-dōn**, *s.* [Gr. *elasma*=metal beaten out, and *odus*=a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Chimæroid fishes from the Eocene beds.

ē-lās-mōse, *s.* [Gr. *elasma*=metal beaten out, a metal plate, and Eng. suff. *-ose*.]

Mineralogy:

(1) The same as *ALTAITE* (q. v.).

(2) The same as *NATAGITE* or *ELASMOSINE* (q. v.).

ē-lās-mō-sine, *s.* [Ger., Eng., &c., *elasmose*, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ine*.]

Min.: The same as *NATAGITE* (q. v.).

ē-lās-mō-thēr-i-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *elasma*=metal beaten out, and *thērion*=a wild animal.]

Palæont.: A Pachyderm, family Rhinocerotidæ, found in the Post-pliocene beds in various parts of Europe.

ē-lās-tic, ***ē-lās-tick**, ***ē-lās-tic-al**, *a.* [From Gr. *elao*, fut. *elaso*=to drive; Low Lat. *elasticus*; Fr. *élastique*.]

1. Literally:

1. Having the power or property of returning with a spring to the form from which it has been bent, pressed, or distorted; having the inherent property or quality of recovering its original form or volume after the removal of any external force which has altered that form or volume; springy, rebounding.

"The membrane is an elastic substance capable of being drawn out."—Paley: *Natural Theology*, ch. iii.

2. Soft, springy.

"A step that seemed Caught from the pressure of elastic turf."—Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

II. Figuratively:

1. Admitting of extension, not confined with certain narrow limits; as, an elastic conscience.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **there**; **pine**, **pl̄t**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **māte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **tr̄y**, **S̄yrian**. **æ**, **œ**=**ē**; **ey**=**ā**. **qu**=**kw**.

2. Readily recovering from depression or exhaustion; not permanently giving way to depression: as, elastic spirits.

"A trifle now sufficed to depress those elastic spirits which had borne up against defeat, exile, and penury."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

¶ Elastic force of gases:

Nat. Phil. (of gases): That property of gases by which their particles are constantly repelling each other, so that the gases tend every moment to diffuse themselves through a wider and wider area. Vapors also, which are really gases, possess an elastic force.

elastic-bands, *s.* Bands made of caoutchouc, naked or covered. The former are cut from flattened cylinders of rubber of proper diameter and thickness between a duplicate series of circular knives acting after the manner of shears; the latter are made by cutting continuous slips from a sheet of vulcanized rubber of the required thickness, wound upon a reel, by means of a knife with slide-rest motion. These strips are then covered with cotton or silk, and woven in an endless web. [*CAOUTCHOUC*.]

elastic-bitumen, *s.*

Min.: The same as *ELATERITE*.

elastic-bulb syringe, *a.* A syringe having a bulb of caoutchouc, the expansion and contraction of which acts as a pump.

elastic-curve, *s.* A curve formed by an elastic blade fixed horizontally by one of its extremities in a vertical plane, and loaded at the other extremity. The loaded end by its gravity bends the blade into a curve.

elastic-fabric loom, *s.* A loom having mechanical devices for stretching the rubber threads or shirrs, and holding them at a positive tension while the fabric is woven.

elastic-fluid, *s.* A fluid which has the property of expanding in all directions after the removal of external pressure, as the air.

elastic-goods, *s. pl.* Goods having elastic cords, called shirrs, inserted in a fabric or between two thicknesses.

elastic-ligaments, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Strong yellowish bands of elastic or fibrous tissue, with a small quantity of areolar tissue, found in the ligaments of the jaw, &c.

elastic mineral-pitch, *s.* A brown, massive, elastic variety of bitumen.

elastic-mold, *s.* Elastic molds of glue for taking casts of undercut objects were invented by Douglas Fox. The body to be molded is oiled and secured about an inch above the surface of a board, and is then surrounded by a wall of clay rather higher than itself, and about an inch distant from its periphery. Into this, warm melted glue, just fluid enough to run, is poured, completely enveloping the object. When cold, the clay wall is removed, and the mold delivered by cutting it into as many pieces as are required, either with a sharp knife or by threads previously placed in proper situations about the object. The pieces are then placed in their proper positions and bound together. The mold is designed particularly for taking casts in plaster-of-paris, but molten wax, if not too hot, may also be employed.

elastic-piston pump, *s.* A pump described in Dr. Gregory's *Mechanics*, consisting of an elastic bag provided with a valved board on top, and operating over a valved diaphragm. The trunk in which it operates is a square box, and the piston moves without friction against the trunk in which it works. The bag is of waterproof canvas or leather, with occasional rings. A somewhat similar pump, recommended for a bilge-water pump, and for pumping out leak-water, is known as 'racknell's', and was somewhat famous forty years ago. It had a pliable diaphragm of leather attached to the plunger-rod, and a valve on top like the pump just described. As the leather diaphragm was driven down and drawn up alternately, it filled with water and then lifted it, the lower valve rising as the plunger lifted. [*BAG-PUMP*.]

elastic-propeller, *s.* A form of ship's propeller invented by Macintosh, in which the blades are of flexible steel, which assume a more and more nearly disc form as the speed and consequent resistance of the water is increased.

elastic-tissue, *s.*

Anat.: Yellow fibrous tissue in most cases mixed with the fibers of areolar tissue. It occurs in the ligaments of the vertebrae, that of the jaw, &c., also in connection with arteries, veins, and lymphatics. It is distinguished from white fibrous tissue by its elasticity and yellow color. It is used in the animal structure whenever an extensible and highly elastic material is required.

elastic-type, *s.* Type made of compounds of caoutchouc, which will accommodate themselves to a somewhat uneven surface in printing. A form of elastic type may be lapped around a curved printing-surface.

***ē-lās-tic-al-l̄y**, *adv.* [Eng. *elastical*; *-ly*.] In an elastic manner; with a spring or rebound.

***ē-lās-tic-i-t̄y**, *s.* [Eng. *elastic*; *-ity*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: The quality or condition of being elastic; that inherent property in bodies by which they recover their original form or volume after an external pressure or force has been removed; springiness.

2. Fig.: The power of recovering quickly from any depression or exhaustion; the quality of being capable of resisting depression; liveliness; as, *elasticity of spirits*.

¶ Limit of elasticity: The utmost limit or extent to which elastic bodies can be extended or compressed without destroying their elasticity.

II. Nat. Phil.: The property in virtue of which bodies resume their original form or volume, when the force which altered that form ceases to act. It may be developed by pressure, by traction, by flexion, or by torsion (q. v.). Solids vary much in elasticity. India-rubbers, ivory, glass, &c., possess much of it; lead, clay, &c., little. Gases and liquids are completely elastic.

***ē-lās-tic-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *elastic*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being elastic; elasticity.

***ē-lat**, *a.* [*ELATED*.] Elated.

"This king of kings proud was and elated."—Chaucer: *C. T.*, 14, 175.

ē-lā'te, *a.* [Latin *elatus*=lifted up; *e=ex*=out, and *latus*=borne, carried, pa. par. of *fero*=to bear or carry.]

1. Lit.: Lifted up, raised.

"With upper lip elate he grins."—Fenton: *Knight of the Sable Shield*.

2. Fig.: Raised or elevated in spirit; puffed up with success or pride.

"Oh how elate was I, when, stretched beside The murmuring course of Arno's breezy tide, Beneath the poplar grove I passed my hours."—Cooper: *Milton's Death of Damon*. (Trans.)

ē-lā'te, *v. t.* [*ELATE*, *a.*]

1. Lit.: To raise, to lift up.

"By the potent sun elated high."—Thomson: *Autumn*, 694.

II. Figuratively:

1. To elevate, to heighten, to raise.

"Truth divinely breaking on his mind, Elates his being, and unfolds his power."—Thomson: *Autumn*, 1,335, 1,336.

2. To raise, puff up, or elevate the spirits; to make elate.

"The church of Corinth was foolishly elated by spiritual pride."—Warburton: *Doctrine of Grace*, bk. i., ch. iv.

ē-lāt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [*ELATE*, *v.*]

***ē-lāt-ēd-l̄y**, *adv.* [Eng. *elated*; *-ly*.] In an elated, proud, or exultant manner; with elation.

"Nero, we find, defiled most in the foulest mires of luxury; and where do we find any so *elatedly* proud, or so unjustly rapacious as he?"—Beltham: *Disc.* on Luke xiv. 20.

***ē-lāt-ēd-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *elated*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being elated.

***ē-lāt-ēr** (1), **ē-lā-tōr**, *s.* [Eng. *elat(e)*; *-er*.] One who or that which elates.

"Not the effects of any internal elater of the water."—Boyle: *Works*, I. 49.

ē-lā-tēr (2), *s.* [Gr. *elatr*=a driver, a chariot-eer, from *elauo*=to drive.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A spring.

"Why should there not be such an elater or spring in the soul?"—Cutworth: *Serm.* (1676), p. 82.

II. Technically:

1. Entom.: The typical genus of the family Elateridæ (q. v.). Linnaeus comprised in his extensive genus all the family.

2. Botany: (Generally in pl.)

(1) The loose spiral fibers inclosed in membranous cases among which lie spores in the fructification of *Jungmannia*. When fully ripe, the membranous case generally disappears, the spiral fibers, which are powerfully hygrometric, uncurl, and the spores are dispersed. (*Lindley*.)

(2) Four elastic filaments attached about the middle of one side of the spores in *Equisetaceæ*. They are curled once or twice round the spore, uncoiling elastically when the spore is discharged.

ē-lā-tēr-i-dæ, *s.* [Gr. *elatr*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.] [*ELATER*.]

Entom.: A family of *Coloptera* (beetles), tribe *Pentamera*, sub-tribe *Sternoxia*. It contains the insects placed by Linnaeus in his great genus *Elater*, now broken up into many genera.

ē-lāt-ēr-in, ē-lāt-ēr-ine, s. [Mod. Lat. *elaterium*], and Eng., &c., suff. -in (Chem.) (q. v.)
Chem.: $C_{10}H_{14}O_2$; the active principle contained in elaterium. It is extracted by boiling alcohol, purified by precipitation with water, washing with ether, and recrystallization from hot alcohol. It forms colorless hexagonal tables, insoluble in water.

ē-lāt-ēr-ite, s. [Ger. *elaterit*, from Gr. *elater*=a driver.]

Mineral.: A soft elastic subtranslucent mineral which has been called Elastic Bitumen, and from its resemblance to India-rubber has been termed also Mineral Caoutchouc. The specific gravity, 0.90-1.2, color brown. Composition: hydrogen, 83.7-88.2; hydrogen, 12.34-13.28. (Dana.)

ē-lā-tēr-ī-ūm, s. [Latin *elaterium*; Greek *elaterion*.]

1. **Phar.**: Obtained by cutting the fruit of *ecballium* lengthwise, and lightly pressing out the juice, which is strained through a hair-sieve and then is set aside to deposit; the sediment is poured on a linen filter, and dried on porous bricks at a gentle heat. Elaterium occurs in the form of thin flattened, or slightly incurved pieces, about one line thick, light, friable, of a green color, becoming gray on exposure to the light. It contains an active principle, elaterin, $C_{10}H_{14}O_2$. Elaterium is a very powerful drastic hydragogue purgative, used in dropsical affections, especially those connected with cardiac diseases; it sometimes causes nausea and great depression. Elaterium is apt to produce gastro-enteritis if incautiously given. The official preparation is *Pulvis Elaterii Compositus* (elaterium, ten grains; sugar of milk, ninety grains). (Garrod: *Materia Medica*.)

2. The name given by Richard to the kind of fruit called by Mirbel, Lindley, and others, *Regma* (q. v.).

ēl'-a-tērs, s. [ELATER (2).]

ēl'-a-tēr-ŷ, s. [Gr. *elater*=a driver, and Eng., &c., suff. -y.] Elasticity.

ē-lāt-i-nā-ċē-s, s. [Lat. *elatin(e)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceae.]

Bot.: Water-peppers. An order of plants, alliance Rutales. It consists of small annual plants, with fistular rooting stems, growing in marshy places. Leaves opposite, with interpetiolar stipules; sepals three to five; petals three to five; stamens generally six to ten; fruit a capsule with three to five cells. A small order, with about twenty-two known species scattered over the world.

ēl'-a-tī-ne, s. [Lat., from Gr. *elatinē*=a kind of toad-flax (*Linaria*). This is not the modern elatine.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order *Elatinaceae* (q. v.).

ē-lāt-ing, pr. par., ā. & s. [ELATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The same as ELATION (q. v.).

ēl-lā-tion, s. [Lat. *elatio*, from *elatus*, pa. par. of *effero*.] The state of being elate; an elevation or inflation of mind arising from extreme pleasure, satisfaction, or success; pride, haughtiness, vanity.

"God began to punish this vain elation of mind, by withdrawing his favors."—Atterbury.

***ēl'-a-trōm-ēt-ēr, s.** [Gr. *elater*=a driver, from *elavō*=to drive, and *metron*=a measure.] A pressure-gauge for air or steam.

ēl'-ā-yle, s. [Gr. *elaion*=oil, and *hylē*=matter.]

Chem.: A name given to ethene (olefiant gas), C_2H_4 , by Berzelius, owing to its forming a heavy, yellow, oily liquid when it is mixed with chlorine gas. [Dutch Liquid (q. v.)]

ēl'-bōw, *el-bowe, s. [A. S. *elboga*, from *el*, cogn. with Lat. *ulna*=the elbow, and *boga*=a bending, a bow; cogn. with Icel. *albogi*, *ölbogi*, *ölbogi*; Dut. *elbeog*; Dan. *albue*; O. H. Ger. *clunpogo*; M. H. Ger. *elenboge*; Ger. *ellenbogen*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.**: The joint uniting the forearm with the upper arm.

"The wings, that waft our riches out of sight,

Grow on the gamester's elbows."

Cowper: *Task*, iii. 760, 761.

2. **Figuratively**:

(1) Any flexure or bend, especially if obtuse; as of a road, a river, a pipe, a wall, a parapet, &c.

"Fruit trees, or vines, set upon a wall between elbows or buttresses of stone, ripen more than upon a plain wall."—Bacon.

(2) A support for the arm, elbow-high; as the arm of a chair.

"Elbows still were wanting; these, some say,

An alderman of Cripplegate contrived."

Cowper: *Task*, i. 60, 61.

II. Technically:

1. **Arch.**: A voussoir of an arch, which also forms part of a horizontal course; an obtuse angle of a wall.

2. **Carp.**: The junction of two parts having a bent joint; a knee or toggle joint; an abrupt angle.

3. **Joinery**: The sides or flanks of a paneled recess; especially the two small pieces of framing which occur on each side of a window immediately below the shutters when the window-jams are carried down to the floor, forming a slight recess.

† (1) **Elbow of a hawse**:

Naut.: A particular twist in the cable by which a ship rides at anchor.

(2) **To be at one's elbow**: To be near; to be at hand so as to be ready to help.

"Wear thy good rapier bare, and put it home:

Quick, quick; fear nothing, I'll be at thy elbow."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, v. 1.

(3) **To be out at elbows**: To be shabby in dress; hence, to be reduced in circumstances, to be badly off.

"Even the generals had long been out at elbows."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

(4) **To be up to the elbows**: To be deeply engaged or absorbed in business.

(5) **To shake the elbow**: To gamble.

"He's always shaking his heels with the ladies, and his elbows with the lords."—Vanbrugh: *Confederacy*, i.

(6) **To lift the elbow**: To drink immoderately.

elbow-board, s.

Carp.: The board at the bottom of a window on which the elbows of a person are supported when leaning.

elbow-chair, s. An arm-chair; a chair with arms to support the elbows.

"Convenience next suggested elbow-chairs."

Cowper: *Task*, i. 89.

***elbow-gauntlet, s.**

Mil.: The same as ELBOW-PIECE (q. v.).

elbow-grease, s. A colloquial expression for hard and continued manual exercise, as rubbing, polishing, &c.

elbow-joint, s.

Anat.: A hinge-joint existing at the spot where the lower extremity of the humerus is in contact with the radius and ulna. (Quain.)

***elbow-piece, s.**

Mil.: A covering or protection for the joint of plate armor at the elbow.

elbow-polish, s.

The same as ELBOW-GREASE (q. v.).

"Genuine elbow-polish, as Mrs. Poyser called it."—G. Eliot: *Adam Bede*, bk. i., ch. vi.

elbow-room, s.

Room to stretch out the elbows on each side; hence, perfect freedom from confinement; ample room for action.

"Now my soul hath elbow-room."

Shakesp.: *King John*, v. 7.

elbow-tongs, s. Crucible tongs with jaws bent between the joint and chaps.

ēl'-bōw, v. t. & i. [ELBOW, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. **Lit.**: To push or thrust with the elbows.

"Pressing and elbowing each other to get near the altar."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

II. Figuratively:

1. To encroach upon; to drive to a distance; to push away.

"It thrusts and stretches out,

And elbows all the kingdoms round about."

Dryden: *Conquest of Granada*, Pt. II., i. 1.

2. To force by pushing with the elbows; as, To elbow one's way through a crowd.

B. Intransitive:

1. **Lit.**: To jut or project into an angle; to bend.

2. **Fig.**: To jostle or push with the elbows; hence, to be rudely self-assertive or quarrelsome.

"Purse-proud, elbowing Insolence."

Granger: *Ode on Solitude*.

ēl'-bōwed, el-bow-it, a. [Eng. *elbow*; -ed, -it.] Formed into the shape or figure of an elbow; bent, curved.

elbowit-grass, s.

Bot.: Flote Foxtail-grass.

ēl'-bōw līng, pr. par., ā. & s. [ELBOW, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of pushing, thrusting, or jostling with the elbows.

2. A jutting out or projecting into an elbow or angle.

ēl'-būck, s. [A. S. *elboga*.] Elbow. (Scotch.)

"Oh, rare! to see our elbucks wheep,

And a' like lamb-tails flyin'."

Burns: *The Ordination*.

ēl'-ca'-jā, ēl'-cal'-jā, s. [Arabic. See the compound.]

† **Arabian Elenja**: A plant, *Trichilia emetica*. It is a large tree with villous shoots, pinnate leaves, five greenish-yellow petals, ten monadelphous stamens, and a three-valved, three-angled fruit. It grows in Yemen. The fruit, mixed with fragrant materials, is used by the Arab women to wash their hair. The fruit is emetic. The ripe seeds, mixed with sesamium oil, are made into an ointment for the cure of itch.

ēl'-cē-sā ites, ēl'-cē-sē-anŷ, s. pl. [Named after Elxai, a Jew, their founder.]

Ch. Hist.: A sect founded by Elxai, in the second century, during the reign of Trajan. He commingled Oriental philosophy with Judaism. He speaks respectfully of the Messiah, but whether or not he referred to Jesus of Nazareth is not quite plain, and Epiphanius doubts whether the Elcesaites should be regarded as a Christian or as a Jewish sect.

ēld, *ēld, *elde, s. & a. [A. S. *ylde*, *ylau*, *eld*, *eldu*, *eld*=old age, antiquity, from *eald*=old. (cf. Icel. *öld*=an age, *ald*=old age; Goth. *alds*=an age.)]

A. As substantive:

1. Old age; decrepitude or weakness arising from age.

2. Age.

"He was of grete elde and myght not trauaille."

Robert de Brunne, p. 3.

3. Old people.

4. People of olden times; former ages.

"The superstitious idle-headed *eld*

Receiv'd and did deliver to our age

The tale of Herne the Hunter, for a truth."

Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 4.

B. As adjective: Old, former.

***ēld, *elde, *ēld, *elden, v. t. & i.** [A. S. *ealdian*.] [ELD, s.]

A. Trans.: To make old or aged.

B. Intrans.: To grow or become old; to age.

ēl'-dēr (1), *el-dar, *el-dre, *el-dore, a. & s. [A. S. *yltra*=elder, comp. of *eald*=old; *ealdor*=an elder, a prince, from *eald*=old with suff. -or.] [OLD, s.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Older, senior, having lived a longer time; opposed to younger.

2. Senior in position or time; opposed to junior.

*3. Pertaining to earlier times; former.

II. Cards: Playing, or having the right to play first.

"At the Rabicon game the elder hand is entitled to discard five cards."—Field.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who is older or of greater age than one or more others; an older person; a senior in years.

2. One whose age gives him a claim to honor and respect.

(3) (Pl.): Ancestors, forefathers.

II. Technically:

1. **Among the Jews**: The rulers or magistrates of the people. The instinct of mankind considers the old fitter than the young to rule, and at first probably every "elder" was really pretty well advanced in life. But the designation ultimately came to be used more of office than of age. "The elders of the congregation," or simply "the elders," are mentioned as early as Lev. iv. 15. Seventy of them were appointed (Num. xi. 25). They are combined with the officers (Deut. xxiv. 10), with the princes (Ezra x. 8), with the priests (Lam. i. 19). In the New Testament they are described as having given currency to traditions (Matt. xv. 2), and taken a chief part in compassing the death of Jesus (Matt. xxvi. 59; xxvii. 20), &c. There were elders, also, of single towns, as of Succoth (Judges viii. 14), and of Jezreel (2 Kings x. 1).

2. **In the New Testament Church**: The same as presbyters. [PRESBYTER.]

bōll, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gem; thīn, thīs; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
 -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sīon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

3. Among Calvinistic Churches: A body of men elected by the communicants from among their number to aid the minister in portions of his spiritual work. With the minister, they constitute the executive of the congregation.

"A general meeting of ministers and elders was called for the purpose of preventing such discreditable excesses."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

† For the difference between elder and senior, see SENIOR.

elder-son, *s.*

Among the *Albigenses* and other *Cathari*: The higher of two vicars attached to the bishop. (*Mosheim*.)

ēl-dēr (2), ***eller**, *s. & a.* [*A. S. ellen, ellem.*]

A. As subst.: A tree, *Sambucus* (q.v.). *Sambucus nigra* is the Common Elder. It has corky bark, two to four pairs of serrate leaflets, flowers in cymes, four to six inches in diameter, berry small globose, black, or rarely green. It is found in Europe, also in South Africa. The berries are used for the manufacture of wine; the flowers for making perfumes. *S. ebulus* is the Dwarf Elder, or Danewort.

† *Cut-leaved elder*: A cultivated variety of *Sambucus nigra*.

B. As adj.: Made of the hollowed branch of the elder-tree.

"If he give not back his crown again upon the report of an elder gun, I have no augury."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Philaster*, i. 1.

† (1) *Bishop's Elder*: [*BISHOP*.]

(2) *Dwarf Elder*: [*ELDER*.]

(3) *Ground Elder*: *Sambucus ebulus*.

(4) *Marsh Elder*: *Marish Elder*; *Viburnum opulus*.

(5) *Water Elder*: The same as *Marsh Elder* (q.v.).

elder-berry, *s.* The fruit of the elder.

elder-bush, *s.* The same as *ELDER* (2) (q.v.).

elder-moth, *s.* *Uropteryx sambucata*.

elder-wine, *s.* Wine made from the fruit of the elder-tree. It is sometimes used to adulterate port wine.

elder-flowers, *s. pl.*

Mat. Medica: *Sambuci flores*; the recent flowers of *Sambucus nigra*. They yield *Aqua sambuci*, elder-flower water, when ten pounds of flowers are distilled with two gallons of water, one gallon being distilled over. The water is used in the mixing of medicines. It is a gentle stimulant. The berries of elder are used to give a special color and flavor to port wine. The coloring matter is obtained by digesting elder-berries with alum and water. A piece of flannel mordanted with aluminium acetate, heated for some time in the suspected wine, then washed, and immersed in water rendered faintly alkaline with ammonia, becomes green if the wine is pure; but dark brown if black elder is present. (*Blyth: Practical Chemistry*.)

ēl-dēr-lý, *a.* [*Eng. elder; -ly*.] Rather old; having passed middle age; bordering upon old age. "A young man, an elderly man, an old man, to preach early and late."—*Wilson: Art of Logic*, fol. 58.

***ēl-dērñ**, ***el-lern**, ***el-lerne**, *a.* [*A. S. ellarna*. (*Sommer*.)]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to elder; made of elder.

B. As subst.: The elder (*Sambucus nigra*).

ēl-dēr-shíp, ***el-der-schíp**, *s.* [*A. S. ealdor-scepe*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The state of being older; seniority in age.

"No other dominion than paternity and eldership."—*Raleigh: Hist. of World*, bk. i., ch. ix., § 1.

2. In the same sense as II.

"That controversy sprang up between Beza and Erastus, about the matter of excommunications; whether there ought to be in all churches an eldership, having power to excommunicate, and a part of that eldership to be of necessary certain chosen out from among the laity."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity* (Pref.).

3. The body of, or order of elders collectively.

II. Eccles.: The elders of a Calvinistic Church taken collectively. [*ELDER* (1).]

ēl-dēst, ***el-deste**, *a.* [*A. S. yldesta*, super. of *elht*=old.]

1. Oldest; most advanced in age or years; born before all others.

"For that he was *eldeste* me lokede upon hym best by right."—*Robert de Brunne*, p. 23.

2. Of oldest or longest standing.

"He who called himself the *eldest* son of that Church."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

***ēld-fa-thēr**, ***alde-fader**, ***alde-vader**, ***elde-fader**, ***elld-fadyr**, ***alde-fæder**, ***elde-fadir**, *s.* [*A. S. eald-fæder, ealde-fæder*.]

1. A grandfather.

2. A father-in-law.

fâte, **fât**, **fâre**, **amidst**, **whât**, **fâll**, **father**; **wê**, **wêt**, **hêre**, **camel**, **hêr**, **thêre**; **pine**, **pît**, **sîre**, **sîr**, **marine**; **gô**, **pôt**, **or**, **wôre**, **wolf**, **wôrck**, **whô**, **sôn**; **mûte**, **cûb**, **cûre**, **unite**, **cûr**, **râle**, **fûll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***ēld-lîng** (1), ***eld-lyng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*ELD*, v.; *A. S. ealdung*=old age.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Age.

"Elding is end of erthlie glie."

Maitland: Poems, p. 193.

ēld-lîng (2), **eild-ing**, *s.* [*A. S. ælan*=to kindle, to set on fire; *æld, æled*=fire; *O. S. æld*; *icel. eld*.] *Fuel* (*Pror.*).

"The daylight, during the winter, is spent by many of the women and children in gathering *elding*, as they call it, that is, sticks, furze, or broom for fuel."—*P. Kirkcure: Wigtown. Statist. Acc.*, iv. 147.

eildin-docker, *s.*

Bot.: The Water-dock; used for fuel.

***ēld-môth-ēr**, ***eld-moder**, ***el-mother**, *s.* [*A. S. eald-môder, ealde-môder*.]

1. A grandmother.

2. A mother-in-law.

Ēl Dōr-a-dō, *s.* [*Sp. el*=the, and *dorado*=gilt.]

I. Lit.: A country which Orellana, the lieutenant of Pizarro, pretended he had discovered between the rivers Orinoco and Amazon, in South America, and which he declared to be a veritable "land of gold." Sir W. Raleigh identified it with Guiana, and published a highly-colored account of its fabulous wealth of the precious metals.

"Guiana, whose great city Geryon's sons
Call *El Dorado*."—*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 410, 411

II. Figuratively:

1. An inexhaustible mine.

"The whole comedy is a sort of *El Dorado* of wit."—*T. Moore*.

2. A region or district falsely represented as rich in all the productions of nature.

ēl-dritch, *a.* [*A. S. el, ele*, in comp.=foreign, strange; suff. *-ritch*=-ric (q.v.).] Ghastly; frightful. (*Scotch*.)

"His lengthened chin, his turned-up snout,
His *eldritch* squeal and gestures."

Burns: Holy Fair.

***ele**, ***ely**, ***eoile**, ***eoile**, *s.* [*A. S. ele*.] Oil.

"He schel elye him wyth *ele*."—*Shoreham*, p. 1.

ē-lē-āt-ic, *a. & s.* [See definition.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to Elea or Velia, a town of Magna Græcia.

2. Relating to the school of philosophy founded by Xenophanes at Elea. He held the unity of God and his eternity. He believed also that the world had always existed. Whether he combined with these views Pantheistic tenets has been a matter of dispute. Other Eleatics were Parmenides, Zeno, &c.

B. As subst.: A follower of the system of philosophy founded by Xenophanes.

ēl-ē-cām-pā-ne, ***al-li-cam-pane**, ***al-e-cam-pane**, *s.* [A corruption of Lat. *Inula campana*, the old name of the plant.]

Bot.: *Inula helenium*. A tall, stout, downy, composite plant with yellow flowers. It was formerly cultivated as an aromatic and tonic, and the root-stock is still candied. (*Sir Joseph Hooker*.)

2. Pharm.: A medicine made from the plant described under No. 1.

ē-lēct, *v. t. & i.* [*ELECT*, *a.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To pick or choose out of a number; to select.

"This prince, in gratitude to the people, by whose consent he was chosen, elected a hundred senators out of the commoners."—*Steiff*.

2. To select or choose out of a number for appointment to any office or employment; to designate any office by voting.

"Hoe was also elected general capitaine of the kinges armie."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 9.

3. To choose, to prefer; to determine in favor of.

"They have been, by the means that they elected carried beyond the end that they designed."—*Boyle*.

II. Theol.: To choose some persons to everlasting life. [*ELECTION*.]

B. Intrans.: To determine on any course of action; as, *He elected to remain*.

† For the difference between to *elect* and to *choose*, see CHOOSE.

ē-lēct *a. & s.* [*Latin electus*, pa. par. of *eligo*=to choose, to pick out: *e=ex*=out, and *lego*=to choose.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Chosen, picked out or selected from a number.

"The elect of the land, who are assembled
To plead your cause."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

2. Chosen or designated to an office, but not yet fully in possession of it. It follows the noun to which it refers.

"Emperor elect and bishop elect are ancient and intelligible descriptions. They mark the man in the stage when his appointment to his office is complete and irrevocable, but when he is not yet put into full possession of it by his coronation or consecration."—*London Times*.

II. Theol.: Chosen by God to everlasting life (*B. II. 1*).

B. As substantive:

***I. Ord. Lang.**: One chosen or selected.

"Behold, my servant, whom I uphold; mine elect in whom my soul delighteth."—*Isaiah xlii. 1*.

II. Technically:

1. *Theol. (pl.)*: Those chosen by God from before the foundation of the world to be brought into a state of grace, and ultimately to receive everlasting life.

"A vicious liver, believing that Christ died for none but the elect, shall have attempts made upon him to reform and amend his life."—*Hammond*.

2. *Med.*: Officers of the College of Physicians. (*Eng.*)

***ē-lēc-tant**, *s.* [*Lat. electans*, pr. par. of *electo*, intens. of *eligo*=to choose, to elect.] One who has the power or right of electing; an elector.

"You cannot go on further to entitle him a free electant too."—*Search: On Freehold, Foreknowledge*, &c. (1763), p. 55.

***ē-lēc-tar-y**, *s.* [*ELECTUARY*.]

ē-lēc-tēd, *pa. par. or a.* [*ELECT*, *v.*]

ē-lēc-ti-ſm, *s.* [*Eng. elect; -ic, -ism*.] The system of selecting or choosing out doctrines from other systems; eclecticism.

ē-lēct-lîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*ELECT*, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of selecting, choosing, or picking out; election, choice.

ē-lēc-tion, ***e-lec-clon**, ***e-lec-cioun**, *s.* [*Fr. election*, from Lat. *electio*, from *electus*, pa. par. of *eligo*=to choose, to elect; Spanish *eleccion*; Ital. *elezione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of electing, choosing, or selecting out of a number; choosing, choice.

"The prioure of Cantebire sendes to Kyng Jon,
Bisouht him of leue to mak *eleccion*."—*Robert de Brunne*, p. 208.

2. The act of electing, choosing, or selecting out of a number by vote for appointment to any office or employment.

"In a large society the election of a monarch can never devolve to the wisest."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall*, ch. vii.

3. The ceremony or process of electing to an office.

"Since the late dissolution of the club, many persons put up for the next election."—*Addison: Spectator*.

4. The condition or position of being elected to an office.

5. The power of choosing or selection; freedom in choosing; liberty to choose or select.

"For what is man without a moving mind?
Now if God's power should her election bind,
Her motions then would cease, and stand all still."
Davies: Immort. of the Soul.

*6. Discernment, discrimination, distinction.

"In favor, to use men with much difference and election is good; for it maketh those preferred more thankful, and the rest more officious."—*Bacon*.

7. Voluntary preference or choice.

"By his own election led to ill."

Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. vi.

*8. Those who are elected.

"Some of the House of Lords having procured themselves to be chosen by the people sat in parliament at the foot of the election."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, i. 253.

II. Technically:

1. *Astrol. (pl.)*: Astrologers mean by this Term certain opportunities of Times, elected (or chosen) by Astrological Observations, as most fit for such a particular Business or Enterprise. (*Moxon*.)

2. *Theol.*: The act of God in selecting some persons from the race of man to be regenerated by His spirit, to be justified, to be sanctified, and to receive other spiritual gifts in this world, with eternal life in the next. The Calvinistic doctrine makes this election take place by God's mere good pleasure, without any foreseen merit in the individuals chosen. The Arminian one considers that God chooses those who He foresees will accept the offer of the Gospel and act as true Christians till death. The 17th of the Thirty-nine Articles of the English Church, headed "Of Predestination and Election," teaches Calvinism, though not of an extreme type. The 3d chapter of the Westminster Confession,

entitled "Of God's Eternal Decree," uses more decided language. The strongest adherents of this view are in the Presbyterian churches, though there is a tendency to soften the harsher features of the system. Many Baptists hold the same doctrine, as do the Calvinistic Methodists. The Arminian opinion is that of the Wesleyans, of many clergymen in the Church of England, and many Dissenters belonging to various denominations.

"The conceit about absolute election to eternal life, some enthusiasts entertaining, have been made remiss in the practice of virtue."—*Atterbury*.

General election:

1. In Great Britain, an election of Members of Parliament in all the constituencies throughout the United Kingdom.

2. In the United States, a presidential election.

***ē-lēc-tion-ār-y**, *a.* [Eng. election; -ary.] Of or pertaining to elections; connected with elections.

"This method proving to be the fertile cause of interminable electionary agitations."—*R. Pauli*, in *Academy* (Dec. 15, 1871), p. 562.

ē-lēc-tion-ēr, *v. i.* [Eng. election; -er.] To canvass or work at any election in the interests of some particular candidate or candidates.

"All those underlings who delight in galloping round the country to electioneer."—*Miss Edgeworth: Rosanna*, ch. iii.

***ē-lēc-tion-ēr-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. electioneer; -er.] One who canvasses or works in the interests of some particular candidate or candidates at an election.

"Her urgent entreaties were now joined to those of Lord Glistonbury and of many loud-tongued electioneers."—*Miss Edgeworth: Vivian*, ch. ii.

ē-lēc-tion-ēr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.*

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of canvassing or working in the interests of some particular candidate or candidates at an election; the tactics employed at an election in favor of a candidate.

"Such a master of the art of electioneering Chicago had never seen."—*Record*, January 30, 1894.

ē-lēc-tive, *a.* [Fr. *électif*; Sp. & Port. *electivo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Chosen by election; dependent on or appointed by election.

"Disputes between the hereditary and the elective branch of the legislature."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. Bestowed or passing by election.

"I will say positively and resolutely, that it is impossible an elective monarchy should be so free and absolute as an hereditary."—*Bacon*.

3. Pertaining to the right or privilege of election or choice; as, an *elective franchise*.

4. Exerting or exercising the power of choice.

"All moral goodness consisteth in the *elective* act of the understanding will."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra*.

II. Chem.: Having a tendency to unite with certain kinds of matter in preference to others; as, *elective affinity*.

elective-monarchy, *s.* A monarchy in which the successive kings are elected instead of obtaining the throne by hereditary descent.

***ē-lēc-tive-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *elective*; -ly.] By way of election; by choice; with preference for one before another.

"How or why that should have such an influence upon the spirits, as to drive them into those muscles *electively*, I am not subtle enough to discern."—*Ray: The Creation*.

ē-lēc-tōr, ***ē-lec-tour**, *s.* [Lat., from *electus*, *pa. par.* of *eligere*=to elect; Fr. *électeur*; Sp. *elector*; Ital. *elettore*.]

1. *Gen.*: One who has the right, power, or privilege of electing; a person who is by law entitled to take part in any election, or to vote for any candidate; a person who possesses such qualifications of age, property, character, &c., as are by law declared to be necessary to entitle him to a vote.

"Touching the qualifications of the electors, as well as those to be elected."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, i. 271.

2. Specially:

(a) A member of the Electoral College of the United States.

(b) One of the princes of Germany who were formerly entitled to elect the Emperor.

elector-palatine

Hist.: A title first assumed in A. D. 1274 by Rudolph I., Count Palatine of the Rhine. [PALATINATE.]

ē-lēc-tōr-al, *a. & s.* [Fr. *electoral*; Ital. *elettorale*; Sp. *electoral*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to election or electors.

2. Having the dignity, rights, or privileges of an elector.

"In favor of the *electoral* and other princes in the empire."—*Burke: Economical Reform*.

***B. As subst.**: An electorate.

"The *electorals* and countries belonging to electors."—*Wotton: Remains* (1620), p. 531.

electoral-college

1. *United States*: On Presidential election day in this country, which occurs on the Tuesday next after the first Mouday in November, instead of voting directly for the President and Vice-president of the United States, the qualified voters of each state vote for as many electors as their state has Senators and Representatives in Congress. The electors thus chosen constitute the Electoral-college. These electors meet in their respective states on the second Monday of January following, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-president. Three lists of the persons voted for, and the number of votes received by each, are certified to and signed by all the electors, and sealed. One list is deposited with the United States District Court Judge of the district in which the electors meet; the other two are sent by the Secretary of State to the President of the United States Senate, one by mail and one by messenger. On the second Wednesday of February the lists from the several states are opened by the President of the Senate in the presence of the two houses of Congress, and the votes are counted. The candidates receiving the highest number of votes are declared duly elected.

2. *Germany*: The body of princes entitled to elect the Emperor of Germany.

"The *electoral-college* hath written . . . promising not to proceed to the imperial election."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 107.

***ē-lēc-tōr-āl-i-tỹ**, *s.* [Eng. *electoral*; -ity.] An electorate.

"Not to trouble one another, or anything to them belonging; as *electoralities*, principalities, subjects, towns, villages."—*Wotton: Remains* (1620), p. 533.

***ē-lēc-tōr-āte**, *s.* [Fr. *électorat*; Ital. *elettorato*; Sp. *electorado*.]

1. The territory or jurisdiction of an elector of the German Empire.

"He has a great and powerful king for his son-in-law; and can himself command, when he pleases, the whole strength of an *electorate* in the empire."—*Addison, Freeholder*.

2. The dignity of an elector; electorship.

***ē-lēc-tōr-ēss**, *s.* [Eng. *elector*; -ess.] The same as ELECTRESS (q. v.).

"The eyes of all the Protestants in the nation turned toward the *Electress* of Bohemia."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (1700).

***ē-lēc-tōr-i-al**, *a.* [Eng. *elector*; -ial.] Of or relating to an elector or election; electoral.

"They would soon erect themselves into an *electorial college*."—*Burke: French Revolution*.

ē-lēc-tōr-ship, *s.* [Eng. *elector*; -ship.] The office or dignity of an elector.

"The son is to succeed him in the *electorship*."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § vi., lett. 23.

ē-lēc-tra

1. *Gr. Mythol.*: The daughter of Agamemnon, king of Argos, and sister of Orestes. Her adventures and misfortunes formed the subject of two plays, one by Sophocles, the other by Euripides.

2. Astronomy:

(1) One of the Pleiades.

(2) An asteroid, the 130th found. It was discovered by Peters, on February 17, 1873.

3. *Zool.*: A genus of membranaceous polypes.

4. *Bot.*: A genus of composite plants. The two known species are from Mexico.

***ē-lēc-tre** (*tre* as *tōr*), *s.* [Gr. *ēlektron*; Lat. *electrum*=amber.]

1. Amber.

2. An alloy or mixed metal.

"Change silver plate or vessel into the compound stuff, being a kind of silver *electre*, and turn the rest into coin."—*Bacon*.

ē-lēc-trēp-ē-tēr, *s.* [Gr. *ēlektron*=amber, and *trēpō*=to turn.]

Elect.: An instrument for changing the direction of electric currents.

ē-lēc-trēss, *s.* [Eng. *elector*; -ess.] The wife of one of the electors of the German Empire.

"The act of parliament settled the crown on the *electress* Sophia and her descendants, being protestants."—*Burke*.

***ē-lēc-tric**, ***ē-lēc-trick**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *électrique*, from Gr. *ēlektron*=amber.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Portaining or relating to electricity. *Spec.*—

(1) Containing electricity, exciting attraction in consequence of its electricity.

(2) Generating electricity; as, an *electric machine*.

(3) Operated upon by electricity, or by a body containing that subtle agent.

2. *Fig.*: Anything subtle, mysterious, and powerful, as, for instance, thought.

"And the wild sparkle of his eye seemed caught From high, and lightened with electric thought."—*Byron: Lara*, i. 26.

B. As subst.: A non-conductor of electricity, and in which, therefore, it can be accumulated. Examples, amber, shellac, the resins, wax, sulphur, glass, silk, dry paper, &c.

electric-alarm, *s.* An instrument, otherwise known as a thermostat, used for giving an alarm when the temperature rises to a point at which the instrument completes the circuit. This is used in stoves and hot-houses, to indicate excess or lack of temperature, and as a maximum thermometer-alarm or fire-alarm, which is made by carrying one platinum wire in connection with a battery and bell into the bulb of a mercurial thermometer, and another wire down the tube to the degree it is not desired to exceed. When the mercury rises to this point, the circuit is completed, and notice is given by the ringing of the bell. [THERMOSTAT; FIRE-ALARM.]

electric-annealing, *s.* Annealing by the heat produced by the passage of the electric current through the body to be annealed.

¶ In 1893 an American electrician discovered that a bar of iron immersed in a solution of sulphuric acid and cold water could be easily fused by the application of a strong electric current. The mode of procedure is as follows: The vessel employed is made of glass or porcelain, provided with a sheet lead electrode connected to the positive pole of a continuous-current generator, and contains a mixture of sulphuric acid and water. A flexible cable from the negative pole is connected to a strong pair of pliers with insulated handles. Taking in the pliers a piece of metal of any kind—iron, for instance—and immersing it in the acidulated water, the liquid is seen immediately to boil near the iron rod or plate, which latter is rapidly heated, and brought to a dazzling whiteness in a few seconds, and soon begins to melt. The heating is produced so quickly that neither the liquid nor the body of the metal rod has time to become hot. So rapid an evolution of heat necessarily means a tremendously high temperature. In a very short time a temperature of 7,000° Fahrenheit has been developed, which is proved by using a carbon rod instead of a metal one, when in a few moments amorphous carbon fragments are seen dropping off. With strong currents the enormously high temperature of 14,000° Fahrenheit, or nearly five times hotter than molten iron, has been produced.

electric-annunciator, *s.* A form of annunciator, used in large private houses and hotels, in which a current wire is the means of shifting the shield covering the number aperture on a dial, or in some other way indicating the number of the room. The guest in his room touches a button upon the wall; the circuit being made or broken, the effect is evidenced by the exposure of the room number on the dial. Other forms of annunciator are used for automatically recording future engagements, the electrical mechanism being dependent upon clock-work.

electric-apparatus, **electrical-apparatus**, *s.* Apparatus used for making discoveries in electricity, or for applying it to purposes useful to mankind. [ELECTRIC-BATTERY, ELECTRIC-MACHINE, &c.]

electric-aura

Pharm.: A current or breeze of electrified air employed as a mild stimulant in electrifying delicate parts, as the eye.

electric-balance, *s.* An instrument for measuring the attractive or repulsive forces of electrified bodies. A form of electrometer, consisting of a graduated arc supported by a projecting plate of brass which is attached to the perpendicular column. A wheel, the axis of which is supported on anti-friction rollers, and is concentric with that of the graduated arc, carries an index. Over this wheel, in a groove on its circumference, passes a line, to one end of which is attached a light ball of gilt wood, and to the other a float, which consists of a glass tube about one-fifth of an inch in diameter, terminating in a small bulb, so weighted that the index may point to the center of the graduated arc. The difference between the weights of the float when in and out of water is known, and the diameter of the wheel carrying the index is such, that a certain amount of rise or fall of the float causes the index to move over a certain number of graduations on the arc. The attractive or repulsive power on the ball is estimated by the rise or falling of the float in the fluid, and consequent motion of the index as shown by the graduated arc.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tīon, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

electric-bath, s.

1. In electro-plating, the solution used for depositing metal as contained in a vat or tank.

2. In electro-therapeutics, a bath with suitable arrangements, electrodes, and connections, for treating patients with electricity.

electric-battery, s.

1. *Primary or voltaic*: Two dissimilar substances, or metallic surfaces, both conductors of electricity, immersed in a jar of acidulated water or other exciting fluid, that will act more energetically on one than on the other, the two conductors being connected on the outside by a wire; the substance or surface less acted upon is the negative, and that more acted upon the positive pole, the current flowing from the positive to the negative. The electrodes, or poles, are most commonly made of carbon or zinc; platinum, gold, silver, copper, iron, tin and lead may be, but are not used, because of cost or high resistance of the metals. The common excitants are sulphuric or nitric acid, bicarbonate of potash, sulphate of copper solution, or sal-ammoniac solution.

2. *Secondary or storage*; also called *accumulator*: A series of metallic or other conducting plates, usually lead, divided from each other by a non-conducting substance, the whole being immersed in a water solution; through this solution a primary current is sent from the negative to the positive, decomposing the water, its oxygen forming with the lead on the positive pole a peroxide of lead, and leaving a deposit of metallic lead on the negative plate, the oxide then being destroyed by the hydrogen. When the primary discharge from the negative to the positive pole is stopped, the chemical affinity of the oxygen in the peroxide of lead for the metallic lead causes it to leave the positive for the negative pole, thereby causing a current from the positive to the negative pole, which is utilized as a primary current.

electric-bell, s.

1. *Magnetic or dynamic*: Two electro-magnets, parallel and in series, having at their extremity a vibrating armature in close proximity pivoted between them; fixed to this armature is a clapper vibrating between two gongs. The current passes through the fields, magnetizing the cores, and in generating an alternating current vibrates the armature and rings the bell.

2. *Battery-bell*: A single coil or bobbin of wire, wound around a steel core; a vibratory armature, pivoted at one end, and passing at a right angle by the core of the bobbin; at the other end of the armature is a clapper, a gong situated close to the clapper. A delicate spring is attached to the vibratory armature near the clapper, which, while the current is passing, operates against a set-screw placed for the purpose. The current passing through the bobbin to the set-screw magnetizing the core, attracts the armature, which in turn is repelled, the spring working against the screw. These alternate attractions and repulsions of the armature vibrate the clapper and ring the bell.

electric-boat, s. A boat propelled by electricity. The electricity drives a motor, which actuates a screw propeller. The current is generally supplied by a storage battery. From their noiselessness electric-boats are peculiarly available for nocturnal torpedo operations, and the universal equipment of modern warships with electric lighting and power plants makes their use possible at all points. This type is often termed an electric-launch, and most or all electric-boats fall under this category. (Sloan.)

electric-bridge, s. A term applied to an arrangement of electrical circuits used for measuring the resistance of an element of the circuit. The most generally known and used are the Wheatstone "bridge" or "balance," and that of the British Association. The former in substantial respects is adopted in the Siemens' universal galvanometer. The principle involved is, that an electrical circuit being divided into two branch-circuits, and again united, and the branches bridged or connected by a short cut, if the resistances in the branches on one side of the bridge are in the same ratio to each other as the resistances on the other side, no current will traverse the bridge; if the ratios are not equal, a current will traverse the bridge. (Knight.)

electric-cable, s. The same as TELEGRAPH CABLE (q. v.).

electric-calamine, s.

Min.: The same as HEMIMORPHITE (q. v.).

electric-candle, s. A modification of the arc form of electric light, in which the carbon pencils are parallel and separated by a layer of plaster of Paris. Invented in 1877 by Jablockhoff, a Russian engineer. This invention is noteworthy as having revived an interest in electric illumination.

electric-car, s. [ELECTRIC-MOTOR.]**electric-charge, s.**

Elect.: The accumulation or condensation of electricity in a Leyden jar, or anything similar.

electric-chimes, s. pl. A number of bells, graduated in tone from treble to bass, operated from a key-board or controlled by means of an electric-current.

electric-circuit, s. The passage of electricity from a body in one state to a body in another by means of conductors.

electric-clock, s.

Hor.: A dial with hands and going-train impelled by recurrent impulses from an electro-magnet. The first known clock of this kind was invented by Wheatstone, and exhibited by him in 1840. Appold, Bain, Shepherd and others have contrived clocks on the same principle. [ELECTRO-MAGNETIC CLOCK.]

electric-column, s. A galvanic pile invented by De Luc, consisting of different metals alternating with each other, the several couples being separated by paper.

electric-current, s. The discharge of electricity from one body to another.

electric-death, s. Death resulting from electricity discharged through the animal system. The exact conditions requisite for fatal results have not been determined. High electro-motive force is absolutely essential; a changing current, pulsatory or alternating, is most fatal. As applied to the execution of criminals, the victim is seated in a chair and strapped thereto. One electrode with wet padded surface is placed against his head or some adjacent part. Another electrode is placed against some of the lower parts, and a current from an alternating dynamo passed for 15 seconds or more. The potential difference of the electrodes is given at 1,500 to 2,000 volts, but of course the maximum may be two or three times the measured amount, owing to the character of the current. (Sloan.)

electric-density, electric-thickness, s.

Elect.: The quantity of electricity found on a given surface.

electric-discharge, s.

Elect.: The escape of electricity, whether slowly and silently, or more quickly and violently, from any receptacle or generator.

electric-drill, s. A drill for metals or rock worked by an electro-magnetic motor. For metals a rotary motion, for rocks a reciprocating or percussory action is imparted.

electric-eel, s.

Zoöl.: *Gymnotus electricus*, a great eel, inhabiting the marshy waters of the Llanos (plains) in South America. It attains the length of five or six feet, and can discharge electricity sufficient to kill an animal of considerable size. [GYMNOTUS.]

electric-egg, s.

Elect.: An ellipsoidal glass vessel, with metallic caps at each end, which may be filled with a feeble violet light by means of an electric machine acting on it after a vacuum has been made inside the glass.

electric-escapement, s. A device actuated by electric impulse which intermittently arrests the motion of the scape-wheel and restrains the train to a pulsative motion—acting, in fact, in the place of a pendulum. An electric pendulum at a central station may be the regulator of numerous distant clocks with electric escapements, with each of which it is connected by circuit or circuits. In some cases the device has alternately a detent and impulse action, and is the motor as well as regulator. Devices in which a train is set in motion, or a machine started or stopped, are not strictly escapements, but may be considered as electrical-governors or electrical-regulators. (Knight.)

electric-fishes, s. pl. Such fishes as are capable of giving electric shocks, such as the Torpedo, the Gymnotus, and the Silurus (q. v.).

electric-fluid, s. According to a once-accepted theory, a fluid, if it can be called so, composed of an indefinite quantity of a subtle imponderable matter. It was supposed to be formed by the union of two fluids, the one positive, the other negative in character. [ELECTRICITY.]

electric-force, s. The force with which electricity tends to move matter.

electric-furnace, s. A heater or oven in which an electric current is substituted for heat by fuel. A sufficient amount of resistance is introduced in the course of the current to create the degree of heat desired.

electric-fuse, s.

1. A device used in blasting to explode the charge. The fulminate or the charge itself is lighted by

means of an electric spark or a resistance section of fine platinum wire, which is heated to redness by the passage of an electric current induced by a voltaic or magneto-electric battery.

2. A safety device used to protect electric circuits against too great a volume of current. The regular or metal circuit is broken by the introduction of a wire of lead or soft alloy, formed to melt at a point beyond which a current would be harmful. The melting of the fuse will stop the current by breaking the circuit.

electric gas-lighting.

How it is that an electric spark lights the gas, and why the coil gives a spark: Illuminating gas is principally composed of two elements, carbon and hydrogen, both of which also have a strong affinity for oxygen, but, like phosphorus and sulphur, they will only unite with it when their kindling temperature is reached. In lighting gas with a match, all we do is to heat the gas up to this point. But we may light it just as well by any other means that will give the required heat. A piece of red-hot wire will do it. An electric spark does it. There is very little heat in the spark itself, but very little is needed. It is degree of heat required, not quantity. If one tiny particle of hydrogen can be made hot enough to unite with oxygen, it will heat up its neighboring particles and spread the flame in an instant. To understand why the spark coil makes a spark we must remember its construction. We have several pounds of wire, that is, several hundred feet, wound around a soft iron core. When a current passes through the wire, the core becomes a strong magnet. When the current is broken, the core ceases to be a magnet. At the same instant a strong current is momentarily induced in the coil. It is known as the "extra current," and is strong enough to jump through the air between the two little wires over the gas-burner, thus making a spark and lighting the gas. A current of electricity is always induced in a wire when it is near a changing magnet, or near another wire in which a current is made or broken. The extra current in the spark coil is due to both of these causes; the magnetism of the core changes, and the retreat of the original current along the turns of the coil induces secondary currents in the neighboring turns. Without the spark coil there would be no extra current, and consequently no spark.

electric-governor, s. A governor in which a part of a fly-wheel, say a segment of the rim, is made to move radially outward when the wheel revolves at a rate above a preappointed speed, and thereby comes in contact with a metallic tongue, completing an electric connection, which is utilized to move a butterfly-valve or other device which concerns the transmission of power. Governor-balls flying out to a certain distance may make or break an electric connection to produce the same result, or sound an alarm. Electro-magnetic action is also used to start and stop machines, and operate stop-motions.

electric-harpoon, s. An application of the electric-current to the explosion of a bursting-charge in a harpoon or bomb-lance. A copper wire is carried through the line, and when a circuit is established by the harpoon, a resistance-section in the fuse of the bomb-lance ignites the charge.

electric-heater, s. The new forms of electric-heater are based upon the principle of electrical resistance. Some resistant body, such as carbon or platinum, is placed in the circuit, and retains heat upon the passage of the current in proportion to its qualities of resistance.

electric-helix, s. A coil of copper wire in the form of a screw. The wire is generally coiled round a bar of soft iron, and when an electric current is sent through it, this confers polarity upon the iron, the wire and iron together constituting an electro-magnet. But the helix will also manifest magnetic properties without any iron wire at all.

electric-indicator, s. An apparatus by which electro-magnetic currents are indicated.

electric-kite, s. A kind of kite devised by Franklin to attract electricity from the air. In June, 1752, on a stormy day, in a field near Philadelphia, he flew a kite with a key attached to it. In order to insulate the kite, in place of the ordinary string he made a silken cord, which he tied to a tree. He hoped to obtain a spark readily from the key, but without success till the rain began to fall, when the cord became a good conductor and brought down the spark.

electric-lamp, s.

1. *Arc*: A contrivance for holding in position and regulating the movements of the carbon electrodes, between which the arc light is produced. The patent office teems with specifications of different patterns of regulators. Among the first devised were those of Duboscq, Foucault, and Serrin, the last being of very perfect form. Of later years the

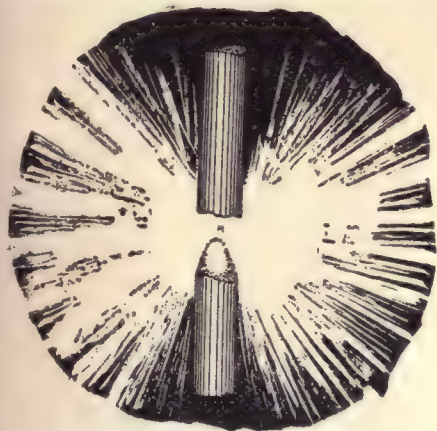
fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hëre, camel, hër, thëre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fäll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu - kw.

lamps of Siemens, Brush, Pilsen, Crompton, and others have supplanted the older forms. The electric-candle (q. v.) of Jablochkoff is also a form of arc lamp.



Arc Lamp.

The accompanying illustration shows an enlarged view of the carbons of an arc light. When the current is flowing through the lamp the carbons are automatically separated a very small distance. The



electric current jumps from the positive or upper carbon to the negative or lower carbon, thus forming the electric arc, from which the lamp derives its name. The current tears away from the positive carbon minute particles, which are consumed in the intense heat of the arc and adding somewhat to the light given off. The heat developed by the arc is so intense that an ordinary case-knife is consumed as fast as it can be fed into the arc.

Another form of arc light is shown in the following cut, which is called a Focusing lamp. It consists of the arc-lamp mechanism arranged to feed both up and down to maintain the position of the arc in the axis of a parabolic reflector. This lamp is used as a search-light at sea on war vessels, and when it is desired to concentrate a powerful light in small space.

2. *Incandescent*: In this form of lamp a slender thread of carbon (carbonized paper, fiber, &c.) is inclosed in a glass bulb exhausted of air. The passage of the electric-current renders this thread white-hot. Edison, Swan, Maxim, and others have produced lamps on this principle, which differ little

from one another. E. A. King, in 1845, patented an incandescent lamp. The following year Greener and Staite improved upon it. In 1871 Lodyghin at



St. Petersburg exhibited 200 such lamps on one circuit. In the patent office of the United States the Edison patents on an incandescent lamp seem to



Incandescent Lamp and Holder.

stand as the fundamental ones, the principle calling forth this decision being the vacuum in which the carbon is suspended. Mr. Edison, however, made

his vacuum lamp just in time to secure the co-operation of the dynamo-electric machine invented two years before, without which the lamp would have been of no practical value, since the electric-current cannot be made commercially in any other way. Prof. Moses G. Farner, of Boston, lighted his house with a number of platinum filament incandescent lamps in 1847, but as a curiosity only, as the generation of the required current by means of primary batteries was too costly for commercial purposes. The great litigation of the past year or two over the patents on the carbon-vacuum lamp have led inventors to seek avoidance of that principle. The nearest they have come to their desires is the substitution of nitrogen, or some other gas in which combustion will not take place, for the vacuum.

electric-launch, s. [ELECTRIC-BOAT.]

electric-light, s.

1. *Definition*:

(1) A brilliant light emitted by the white-hot points of two pieces of carbon when used as the electrodes of a powerful voltaic battery, or other generator of electric-currents. [ELECTRIC-LAMP.]

(2) The light emitted by the incandescence of a metallic wire, or carbon filament, when subjected to the passage of an electric-current. [ELECTRIC-LAMP, 2.]

2. *Hist.*: In 1809 Sir Humphry Davy, while experimenting with a powerful battery, discovered the phenomenon of the voltaic arc. He used as electrodes points of charcoal. Foucault and later experimenters replaced these by pencils of gas-retort carbon, and this material is yet used in some forms of regulators. A better result, however, is obtained from manufactured carbon pencils, and this manufacture already represents a distinct trade both here and in Europe. Coke, lamp-black, cane-sugar, &c., are the ingredients used for these pencils, which are subsequently placed in molds and submitted to a red heat. Davy's suggestive experiments were of mere scientific interest until the improved battery-cells invented by Grove and Bunsen came into use forty years later, when many attempts were made to turn the electric-light to practical account; but owing to the trouble, expense, and other difficulties attendant upon the use of a battery, the light was still only available for exceptional uses. The discovery by Faraday (1830) that an electric-current could be induced in a coil of wire by the approach to it or recession from it of a magnet, may be said to have given electricians the first hope of giving the electric-light a commercial importance. The magneto-electric machines which followed upon Faraday's discovery were soon many in number, each one exhibiting some improvement upon its predecessor. Of these pioneer machines may be mentioned that of Aixii (1832), who caused a horseshoe magnet to turn beneath bobbins of wire suspended above its poles; Clarke's machine, where the reverse method was adopted, the bobbins moving near the poles of a fixed magnet; Siemens', who in 1854 introduced a new form of armature or coil, which superseded the bobbins formerly used; Wilde, of Manchester, who produced a powerful machine in which the electro-magnet (q. v.) was first employed in this connection, it being excited by a permanent or ordinary horseshoe magnet. In 1865, Siemens, and also Wheatstone, pointed out that this initial excitation was unnecessary, because the iron cores of the electro-magnets always retained a certain amount of residual magnetism which, by proper appliances, could be roused into giving powerful effects. Holmes, Ladd, and others also produced machines worthy of mention. A machine called the "Alliance" was fixed at the South Foreland Light-house in 1872 and is still in use there. It was invented by Professor Nollet, of Brussels, in 1849, and was used for the service of some French light-houses before it was employed in England. It is of a most cumbersome nature, and in common with the machines already noticed must be considered obsolete. In 1872, Gramme (France) gave the subject of electric illumination fresh impetus by the introduction of a small and compact machine which altogether distanced its prototypes in power and efficiency, and we may date from this time the excitement which has been growing of late years concerning the electric-light. In England the Gramme machine was first used in 1874, to provide a light for the summit of the Westminster clock tower. Since that date it has been greatly improved. The Gramme machine gives a continuous current like that afforded by a voltaic battery; but previous machines, like the "Alliance," for instance, gave an alternate current, which had for most uses to be turned into one direction by a device called a commutator, which formed an attachment to such machines. In France the Gramme machine is used almost exclusively, not only for lighting, but for electroplating and electrotyping. In America the Brush and Edison machines are naturally more used. In England the Gramme, the Brush, the Crompton, the Gordon, and other machines are

ball, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-sian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

competing for public favor. In spite of these improved machines, the entire question of electric illumination is still in an experimental stage. The different systems may be conveniently grouped under the two heads—Arc-lights and Incandescent lights.

induced by the constant influence of an already electrified body. It is an old invention revived and improved, and the principle has been carried still further by the admirable machines of Voss and Winshurst. (*Ganot, &c.*)

2. All dynamo-electric machines or generators,

electric-pen, s. A stylus for producing a series of perforations in paper, so that the paper may act as a stencil for the reproduction of a great number of copies of the original matter. Various kinds of electric-pens have been invented. One kind, invented by Edison, consists of a handle carrying an electric-motor actuating a needle, which is driven in and out of the other end of the handle with high rapidity. It is used by being held vertically on the paper with the needle end downward, and is moved so as to describe perforated letters or designs. The paper is then used as a stencil, with an ink-roller to produce the writing or design *ad libitum*. (*Sloan.*)

electric-pendulum, s. A pendulum constituting an essential element in an electric-clock. A point below the bob of the pendulum passes through a globe of mercury, the time of contact being indicated on a traveling fillet of paper. In another form the bob comes in contact, at the limit of each stroke, with a delicate spring, which makes the electric connection. Besides its use as a chronograph for recording atmospheric, astronomical, and other observations, it is also employed to secure isochronous beats of distant pendulums.

electric-photometer, s. An apparatus for measuring the intensity of light by its action upon the resistance of selenium. The term has also been applied to a combination of a thermo-electric pile and a galvanometer, the light falling on the pile affecting the motions of the galvanometer.

electric-piano, s. A piano provided with a series of electro-magnets, each corresponding to a key of the instrument, the armatures of which are made to strike the keys when the circuit is closed.

electric-railway, s. A railway in which the motive power is electricity, operating an electric-motor carried on the car, the armature of which, in turning in response to the current, turns the axle, and thus moves the car. The generating plant for railway propulsion is of course stationary, the current being carried to the locomotives over a third rail, or over a copper wire above or below the ground. [**ELECTRIC-LOCOMOTION, MOTORS.**]

electric railway-signal, s. A device for communicating messages or warnings as to the place or condition of a train on the track, in regard to stations left or approached, or to other trains on the same line.

electric-ray, s.

Ichthy.: A name for the Torpedo (q. v.), so called because when irritated it is capable of giving an electric-shock.

electric-regulator, s. Any device by which an electro-magnetic circuit is made the means of reaching a machine to stop it or start it. The applications are numerous and various. The term is also applied occasionally to apparatus for controlling the arc forms of electric-lamps. [**ELECTRIC-LAMP, 1.**]

electric-locomotion, s. The power of moving from place to place by the use of electricity.

"The engineers studying the practical details of electric-locomotion are still uncertain as to whether we shall have a separate locomotive drawing the future train or whether each car will be equipped with its own motor."—*The Review of Reviews*, Dec., 1893.

electric-locomotive, s. A locomotive operated by means of electricity. [**ELECTRIC-MOTOR.**]

electric-log, s. An electric-circuit through the log-line to the detent of an escapement in the register-log, so that by touching a key on deck a circuit may be completed, an armature attracted, and thus the starting and stopping of the mechanical register in the log be exactly timed.

electric-loom, s. Electricity used as the motive power for a loom. In 1852, an electric-loom was exhibited by Bonelli at Turin. The invention was at that time in a crude state, but has since been much improved. The object is to dispense with the perforated cards required in the Jacquard apparatus. (*Knight.*)

electric-machine, electrical-machine, s.

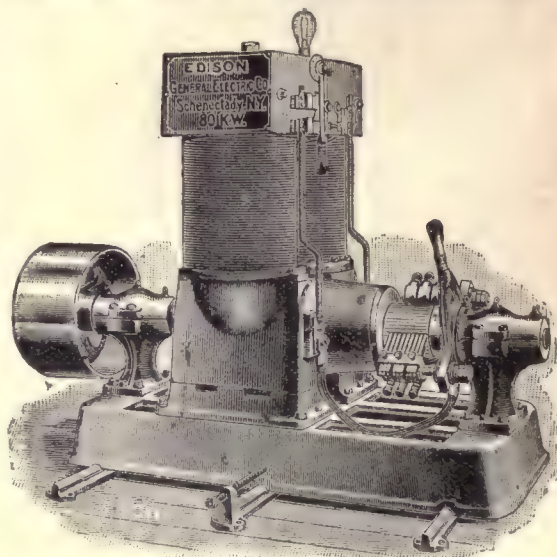
1. A machine for exciting electricity by means of friction. Its inventor was Otto von Guericke, of Magdeburg, who made one, consisting of a sulphur globe, about 1647, following it by the air-pump about 1650. Sulphur was next exchanged for resin, which in turn was superseded by a glass cylinder. Von Guericke's "rubber" to excite electricity had been simply his hand. Instead of the hand Winckler, in 1740, introduced cushions of horsehair stuffed with silk. Bose, about the same date, collected the electricity on an insulated cylinder of tin-plate. Ramsden, in 1760, replaced the glass cylinder by a circular glass-plate. The glass is rotated between the surfaces of the rubbers, and the electricity which is generated passes to the conductors on each edge of the disc, thence to the prime conductor, and finally to a Leyden jar or other object, as may be desired. By friction with the glass, the glass becomes positively and the rubbers negatively electrified. The latter communicate with the ground by means of a chain, which carries off the negative electricity as soon as it is produced. In Nairne's machine there is a cylinder which is rubbed by only one cushion. Armstrong's is a hydro-electrical machine. [**HYDRO-ELECTRICAL.**] In Holtz's the electricity is not developed by friction, but is

whatever their peculiar forms, as distinct one from the other, are based upon the discoveries of Faraday, and Henry contemporaneously in 1832, that if a closed wire or conducting ring is moved across a magnetic space, a current of electricity is generated in the wire. A dynamo-electric generator is the best apparatus devised for the application of this principle to the production of an electric-current. A magnetic space is provided between the poles of two or more powerful magnets, and coils of wire are caused to traverse this magnetic space in such a way as to excite a current in them. The stronger the magnetism of the space, the longer the wire and the quicker it is moved, the stronger will be the current excited. The aim of inventors, therefore, is to construct their machines with powerful magnets and coils of wire having many turns, and to rapidly rotate these coils through the magnetic "field" by mounting them on an axle driven by a steam-engine or other mechanical motor. As each coil or bobbin of wire passes between the poles of the magnet, a transient current is generated in it; but as there are a number of bobbins rapidly following each other, each with its transient current, the joint effect of the whole is a practically continuous current.

electric-meter, s. [**ELECTROMETER, ELECTROSCOPE.**]

electric-motor, s. A machine for driving other machines or vehicles, using the electric-current as the motive power. Practically, it is an electric dynamo having current supplied to it by another dynamo or a battery. [**ELECTRO-MOTOR.**]

"It is now but a question of time when the mantle of the steam locomotive will fall on the electric-car. The latter has made the first advances toward supplanting steam in such work as is required in the B. & O. tunnel under the city of Baltimore, where whole trains, with their locomotives attached, are hauled six or seven miles by powerful electric-motors."—*The Review of Reviews*, Dec., 1893.



Edison Incandescent Dynamo.

electric-residue, s. A second charge which tends to arise when a Leyden jar is permitted to stand for a short time after it has been discharged.

electric-resistance, electrical-resistance, s. Resistance is the inverse of conductivity. Ohm's

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wê, wët, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôr, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

law stands as follows:—The strength of the current varies directly as the electro-motive force, and inversely as the resistance of the circuit.

electric-signal, s. A signal, or signals, by simple or repetitive sounds or by code, conveyed by electric influence. The motion of bell-hammers, of flags, index-fingers, or semaphoric arms may be held as included in this definition, which thus covers telegraphing and signaling by electric circuit.

electric-spark, s. A spark produced when two bodies of opposite electricities are brought within a short distance of each other, and electricity, pass-

electric-switch, s. A device for interrupting or dividing one circuit and transferring the current, or a part of it, to another circuit. [SWITCH.] The same as a commutator (q. v.).

electric-telegraph, s. In a general sense an apparatus by which signals may be transmitted to considerable distances by means of voltaic currents propagated on metallic wires. (Ganot.) In a more limited one that form of electric signaling apparatus in which an insulated wire excited by frictional electricity is, or rather was, used to convey messages by sparks or shocks. (Knight.) Gray, in

distinct signals. In 1834 Gauss and Weber made an electro-magnetic telegraph [ELECTRO-MAGNETIC], sending signals by it in or near Göttingen for a mile and a quarter. In 1837 Steinheil, in Munich, and Wheatstone, in London, constructed telegraphs, the current in the former being produced by an electromagnet machine, and the latter by a constant battery. Morse is the father of the present commercial system of telegraphy. He constructed the first line over which an intelligible message was sent for any distance, the line being built from Baltimore to Washington. The first message "What Hath God Wrought," was sent in 1843, by Prof. Morse, to his assistant Alfred Vail. The U. S. government appropriated \$30,000 to further the invention. An electric telegraph consists essentially of three parts: A circuit comprising a metallic connection between two places, a communicator for signaling between them, and an indicator for receiving them at the station to which they are sent. In Europe the electromotor is generally a modified Wollaston's battery, consisting of a trough divided into compartments, each having in it an amalgamated zinc and copper plate. The compartments are filled up with sand moistened with dilute sulphuric acid. The connection between two places, if aerial or terrestrial, is made by galvanized iron wires fixed to insulating porcelain on poles or other supports. If marine, they are of copper coated with gutta-percha, covered with tarred hemp, and strengthened exteriorly by being sheathed in an iron cable. (For the other arrangements, see COMMUTATOR, INDICATOR, ELECTRO-CHEMICAL, ELECTRO-MAGNETIC, &c.) (Knight, Ganot, &c.)

electric time-ball, s. A balloon of canvas suspended on a mast, and dropped at an exact time every day by means of an electric circuit, operated by an observer whose eye is upon the astronomical clock and hand upon the telegraph-key.

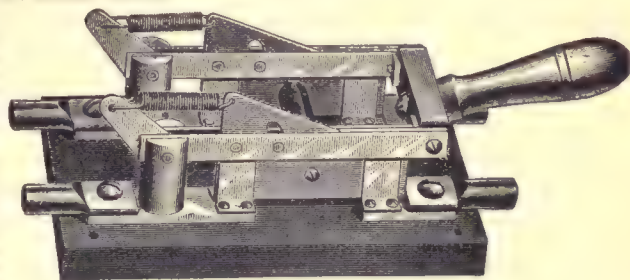
electric-torch, s. A gas-lighter operating by electric action.

electric-torpedo, s. A torpedo operated by electricity. There are various kinds of electric torpedoes. The Sims-Edison torpedo is driven by an electric motor, and its motions are controlled from the shore by electricity. The torpedo proper is carried some distance below the surface of the water by a vessel immediately above it, from which it is suspended by two rigid bars. In the torpedo is a cable reel on which the conducting cable is disposed. An electric motor and controlling gear are also contained within the torpedo. In its front the explosive is placed. It is driven by a screw propeller actuated by the electric motor. As it moves it pays out cable so that it has no cable to draw after it through the water, the cable lying stationary in the water behind it. This avoids frictional resistance to its motion. The maintenance of the torpedo at a proper depth is one of the advantages of the system. (Sloan.)

electric-wand, s. An electrophorus in the shape of a baton. [ELECTROPHORUS.] (Knight.)

electric watch-clock, s. A watchman's time-detector, in which a patrol touches a button at such times during the night as may indicate his presence at that spot at the appointed hour. (Knight.)

electric weighing-apparatus, s. An attachment to a scale which comes in as an auxiliary to the eye in detecting the turn of the balance. The poise is shifted out on the beam, and, as soon as it feels the tendency to rise, the circuit is completed, and the point at which the poise stopped is indicated. (Knight.)

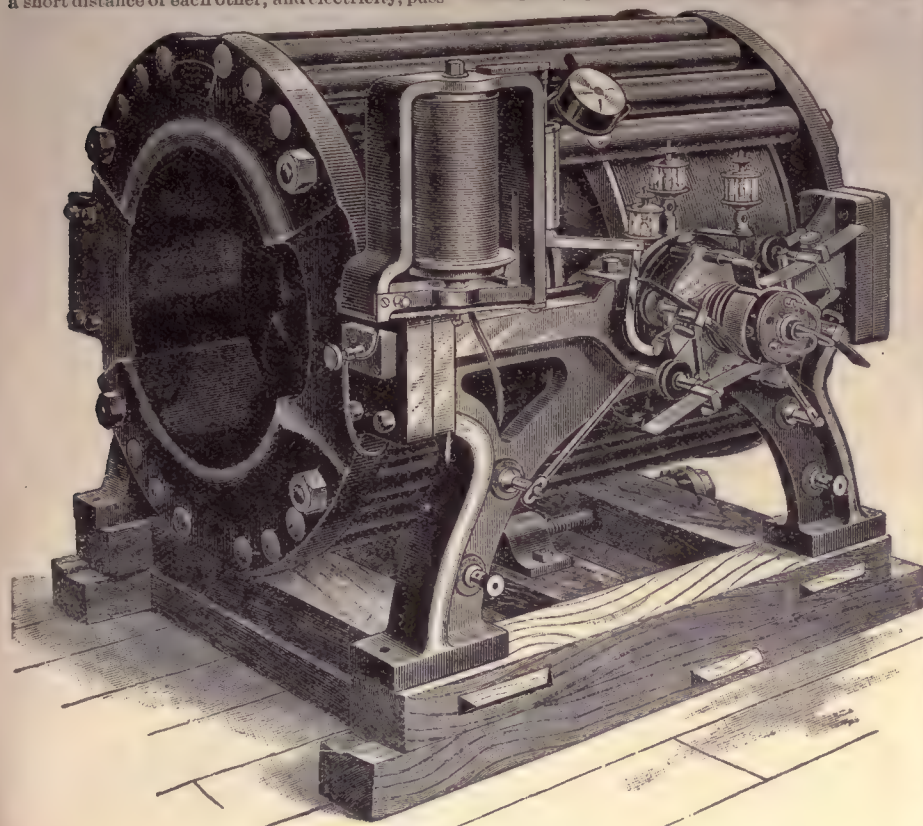


Electric (Telegraph) Switch

electric whaling-apparatus, s. An appliance by which a bursting-charge in a harpoon may be exploded. [ELECTRIC HARPOON.]

ē-lēc'-tric-al, a. [Eng. electric; -al.] The same as ELECTRIC, a. (q. v.)

electrical-apparatus, s. [ELECTRIC-APPARATUS.]



Thomson-Houston Arc Dynamo.

ing from the one to the other, has to encounter the resistance of the air. It may be also drawn from the conductor of an electric machine if the latter be touched or nearly approached by the finger. If the spark have only a short distance to travel, it does so in a straight line. When it has to traverse two or three inches, it resembles a curve with branches. When it is very powerful, its course becomes zigzag. Lightning is a powerful electric spark, and its track tends to be of the last-named form.

electric steam-gauge, s. A steam-boiler attachment, in which the rise of the mercury under pressure of steam is indicated by means of electric connection to the dial. (Knight.)

electric-storm, s. A widespread disturbance of the earth's magnetic and electric forces, by some ascribed to vast electrical disturbances in the sun. [SUN SPOTS.]

"At the Mutual Union office the manager said, 'Our wires are all running, but very slowly. There is often an intermission of from one to five minutes between the words of a sentence. The electric-storm is general as far as our wires are concerned.' The telephone service was practically useless during the day."—*New York Tribune*, Nov. 8, 1882.

"The aurora is a part of a great electric-storm in the upper atmosphere, which also produces disturbances of the electric needle. The connection between the deflections of the needle and the spots on the sun has been suspected since 1859. At that time the two phenomena were first observed to coincide. The coincidence was observed by two astronomers simultaneously, one being at Kew, England, and one in this country, but it was at first thought to be a coincidence only. Subsequent observations, however, have confirmed the theory then propounded of the connection; and at this day it is one of the best settled facts in science."—*Chicago Tribune*, Feb. 25, 1894.

1729, experimented with conductors; Nollet soon afterward sent a shock along a line of men and wires 900 toises in length; Watson, Bishop of Llandaff, in 1745, sent a shock through 12,000 feet of wire, and proved that it was practically instantaneous throughout its length. A writer in the *Scots' Magazine*, in 1753, proposed a series of wires from the ends of which were to be suspended light balls marked with the letters of the alphabet, or bells which were to be moved by an electric current directed to the appropriate wire. LeSage, at Geneva, in 1774, actually constructed a telegraph arranged in this manner, the end of each wire having a pith-ball electroscope attached. Lamond, in 1787, employed a single wire, connecting an electrical machine and electroscope in each of two rooms; and Reusser, in 1794, proposed the employment of letters formed by spaces cut out of parallel strips of tin-foil pasted on sheets of glass, which would appear luminous on the passage of the electric spark. In 1795 Cavallo proposed to transmit letters and numbers by a combination of sparks and pauses. Don Silva, in Spain, appears to have previously suggested a similar process. Betancourt, in 1796, constructed a single line telegraph between Madrid and Aranjuez, a distance of twenty-seven miles, in which the electricity was furnished by a battery of Leyden jars, and the reading effected by the divergence of pith balls. In 1811 Sömmerring, decomposing water, managed thereby to give

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -šion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

electrical-machine, *s.* [ELECTRIC MACHINE.]

For other compounds, see ELECTRIC.

ē-lēc-tric-al-īy, *adv.* [Eng. electrical; -ly.]

1. *Lit.*: By means of electricity.

2. *Fig.*: As electricity does.

ē-lēc-trī-gian, (*cian* as *shun*) *s.* [Fr. *électricien*.] One proficient in the science of electricity; one who studies electricity.

"I cannot enter into this particular subject without first settling a dispute amongst electricians."—Wilson, *Exp. Phil. Trans.* (1759), vol. li. p. 302.

to have known no more than this regarding electricity; nor for the first sixteen centuries of the Christian era was much addition made to the solitary known fact in electricity.

In A. D. 1600, Gilbert, who was surgeon to Queen Elizabeth and to James I., published a book, *De Magnete*, in which for the first time the word "electric" was used in connection with science. He died in 1603. He regarded magnetism and electricity as two emanations of one fundamental force. He showed that not merely amber, but sulphur, glass, &c., are electrics. Otto Guericke, of Magdeburg, discovered that there was a repulsive

Wall, in 1708, observed the sparks produced from amber, and Hawkesbee noticed the sparks and "snapping" under various modifications.

Dufay and Abbé Nollet were the first to draw sparks from the human body, an experiment which attracted great attention, and became a species of fashionable diversion at the time.

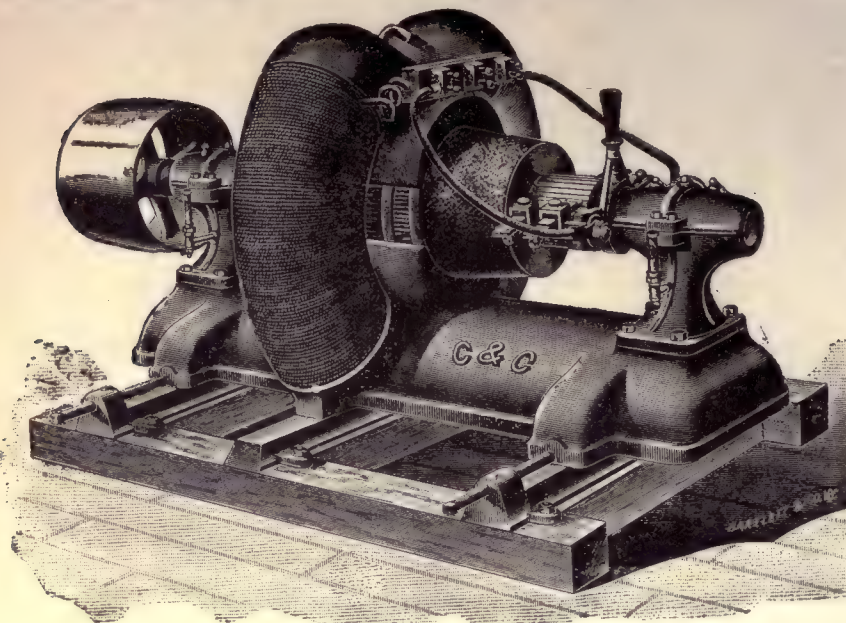
The discovery of the Leyden jar is attributed to Cunæus of Leyden, in 1746, who, while handling a vessel containing water in communication with an electrical machine, was surprised at receiving a severe shock. A similar event had happened the year previous to Von Kleinst, a German prelate.

In the eighteenth century the names of the principal contributors to the advancement of electrical science are Newton, Hawkesbee, Dufay, Guericke, Cunæus of Leyden, (to whom we owe the Leyden jar), and Franklin, who, in 1747, pointed out the circumstances on which the action of the Leyden jar depends. Monnier the younger discovered that the electricity which bodies can receive depends on their surface rather than their mass, and Franklin soon found that "the whole force of the bottle and power of giving a shock is in the glass itself," he further, in 1750, suggested that electricity and lightning were identical in their nature, and in 1752 demonstrated this fact by means of his kite and key. About the same time D'Alibard and others in France erected a pointed rod forty feet high at Marli, for the purpose of verifying Franklin's theory, which was found to give sparks on the passage of a thunder-cloud. Similar experiments were repeated throughout Europe, and in 1753 Richman was instantly killed at St. Petersburg by a discharge from a rod of this kind.

The more important discoveries since those days relate rather to electricity produced by voltaic or magnetic action.

In the later history of electricity no name is greater than that of Michael Faraday, who was born in London in 1794, was appointed by Sir Humphry Davy assistant in the laboratory of the Royal Institution in March, 1813, and in 1831 commenced the publication of a series of splendid discoveries in electricity.

3. *Present state of knowledge regarding electricity*: The past history of electricity centers round the frictional machine and the voltaic battery. The first-named is now only of experimental interest, and the second, if we except its use in signaling (telegraphy and telephony), is quickly being supplanted by the more economical and vastly more powerful dynamo-machine. To this contrivance, in its various forms, as designed by different makers, and in less degree to the secondary battery (now quite in its infancy), electricians look for the advancement of their science. The fact that the Gramme and similar machines are reversible is considered to be one of the most important discoveries of the century. By reversible is meant its power to act as a motor when coupled up with a distant machine, under which circumstances its armature rapidly revolves in the reverse direction to what it would do if used directly—as in the production of



Electric Motor.

e-lēc-trī-gī-tīy, *s.* [Fr. *électricité*; Sp. *electricidad*; Port. *electricidade*; Ital. *elettricità*.]

1. *Nat. Phil. & Ord. Lang.*: A powerful physical agent which makes its existence manifest by attractions and repulsions, by producing light and heat, commotions, chemical decompositions, and other phenomena.

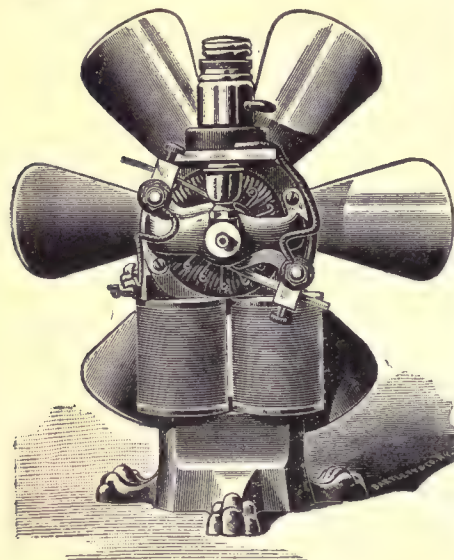
as well as an attractive force in electricity, and about 1647 constructed the first electrical machine.

Newton, in 1675, observed signs of electrical excitement in a rubbed plate of glass. Hawkesbee, who wrote in 1709, also observed similar phenomena; and Dufay, in the *Memoirs of the French Academy*, between 1733 and 1737, generalized so far as to lay down the principle that electrified bodies attract all those which are not so, and repel them as soon as they have become electric by the vicinity or contact of the electric body.

Dufay also discovered that a body electrified by contact with a resinous substance repelled another electrified in a similar way, and attracted one which had been electrified by contact with glass.

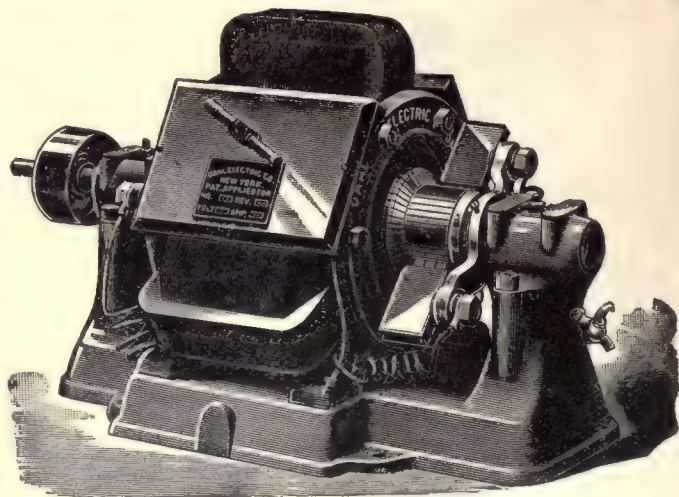
He thence concluded that the electricity derived from those two sources was of different kinds, and applied the names vitreous and resinous to them. Franklin attributed this difference to an excess or deficiency of the electric fluid, the former condition existing in electrified glass and the latter in resins.

Otto Guericke had discovered that his sulphur globe, when rubbed in a dark place, emitted faint flashes of light, and shortly afterward it was noticed that a similar phenomenon occurred at the surface of the mercury when the barometer was shaken—a fact which one of the celebrated mathematicians, Bernoulli, attempted to explain on the Cartesian system, but which was afterward correctly attributed by Hawkesbee to electricity.



Fan Motor for Ventilating.

2. *Hist.*: About, 600 B. C. Thales discovered that when amber was rubbed with silk it became capable of attracting light bodies. The ancients seem



Dahl Motor for Alternating Currents.

the electric light. By such means the electrical transmission of power from place to place has become possible. In the electric railway at Portrush (Ireland), for instance, the force developed by a natural waterfall is made to turn a turbine; this actuates a dynamo-machine, and by

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marībe; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trīy, Sīrian. æ, æ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

bēl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tjon, -sion = shün; -tjon, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

which simply marked on strips of paper the dots and dashes composing his alphabet. The paper itself is now generally dispensed with, and the signals read by sound—a practice which conduces to accuracy in transmission, as the ear is found less liable to mistake the duration and succession of sounds than the eye to read a series of marks on paper. In 1840 Wheatstone, whose attention seems to have been drawn to telegraphy about 1834, patented a dial instrument, on which, however, he afterward adopted several modifications. His first telegraph comprised five pointing needles and as many line wires, requiring the deflection of two of the needles to indicate each letter. The single-needle telegraph of Cook and Wheatstone is caused to indicate letters and figures by means of the deflections to the right or left of a vertical pointer; for instance, the letter A is indicated by two deflections to the left, N by two deflections to the right, I by three consecutive deflections to the right and then one to the left, and so on. This is extensively employed in Great Britain and in India. The same inventors have also contrived a double needle-telegraph on the same plan; but this, as it requires two lines of wire, each needle being independent of the other, though greatly increasing the speed with which messages may be transmitted, has not come into general use. Dr. Siemens and others have also made improvements in the electro-magnetic telegraph.

electro-magnetic units, s. pl. [UNIT.]

electro-magnetic watch-clock, s. An apparatus consisting of a magnet, with a recording-dial, clock-works, and a signal-bell; from this run wires, one to each of the banks or other offices under guard where watchmen are employed, whose duty it is to visit each bank at stated times during the night and give signals, which are recorded on the dial of the clock in the fire-alarm office, showing the time that the signal was given from any particular bank or office. If the signal is not given within five minutes after the appointed time, the man on duty at the fire-alarm office communicates with the office of the superintendent of police, and an officer is immediately dispatched to the point from which no signal has been sent.

electro-magnetics, s. [ELECTRO-MAGNETIC.] The same as ELECTRO-MAGNETISM (q. v.).

electro-magnetism, s. [English *electro*, and *magnetism*.] The science which treats of the development of magnetism by voltaic electricity, and the properties or actions of the currents thus evolved. Professor Oersted, of Copenhagen, led the way in the discoveries which established the science; Ampère, Faraday, Barlow, Arago, Nobili and others followed in his track.

The temporary magnetic moment is proportional to the intensity of the currents. In the case of an iron bar it is proportional to the number of windings. In a magnet it is proportional also to the square root of the diameter of the magnet. In solid and in hollow cylinders of the same diameter it is equal in amount. The attraction of an armature by an electro-magnet is proportionate to the square of the intensity of the current, as long as the magnetic moment does not attain its maximum. Two unequally strong electro-magnets attract each other with a force proportional to the square of the sums of both currents. For powerful magnets the length of the branches of an electromagnet is without influence on the weight which it can support. (Ganot.)

electro-medical, a. [English *electro*, and *medical*.] Pertaining to electricity used medically; designed to cure diseases by means of electricity.

electro-medical apparatus, s. An instrument for the treatment of diseases by electro-magnetism.

electro-metallurgy, s. [English *electro*, and *metallurgy*.] The act of precipitating metals from their solutions by the slow action of a galvanic current. The method of doing this was discovered independently by Spencer in England, and by Jacobi in St. Petersburg. (Ganot.)

electro-metrical, a. [English *electro*, and *metrical*.] Measuring electric force; pertaining to electrometry.

electro-motion, s. [Eng. *electro*, and *motion*.] The motion of electricity in its passage from one metal to another in a voltaic circuit; mechanical action produced by means of electricity.

electro-motive, a. [Eng. *electro*, and *motive*.] Producing electromotion; producing mechanical effects by means of electric currents.

"Physicists have traced the source of the electromotive force of polarization to the oxygen and hydrogen deposited in (or on) the platinum plates."—*Electrician*, October 7, 1882.

electro-motive force, s. This term is used to denote that which moves, or tends to move electricity from one place to another. Generally expressed by the letters E.M.F.

electro-motive series, s.

Of the metals in a voltaic couple: Metals so arranged as to have the most electro-positive at one end, and the most electro-negative at the other. Ohm's Law on the subject—i. e., the law discovered by Ohm—is that the intensity of the current is equal to the electro-motive force divided by the resistance.

electro-motor, s. [English *electro*, and *motor*.] An apparatus actuated by electricity and imparting motion to a machine. [ELECTRO-MAGNETIC ENGINE.]

electro-negative, a. & s. [English *electro*, and *negative*.]

A. As adj.: Having the property of being attracted by an electro-positive body, or a tendency to pass to the positive pole in electrolysis.

B. As subst.: A body which, in electrolysis, passes to the positive pole; an anion.

electro-photographer, s. One whose occupation consists of taking photographs by the aid of electric light.

electro-photometer, s. [English *electro*, and *photometer*.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of light by means of electricity.

electro-photomicrography, s. [English *electro*, and *photomicrography*.] The art of photographing objects as magnified by the microscope by the help of electric light.

electro-physiological, a. [English *electro*, and *physiological*.] Pertaining to electro-physiology.

electro-physiology, s. [English *electro*, and *physiology*.] Physiological results produced by electricity, or vice versa.

electro-polar, a. [English *electro*, and *polar*.] *Of a conductor:* Positively electrified at or on one end or surface, and negatively at or on the other.

electro-positive, a. & s. [English *electro*, and *positive*.]

A. As adj.: Having a tendency to the negative pole of a magnet or battery.

B. As subst.: A body where an electrolysis passes to the negative pole; a cation.

electro-puncture, s. [English *electro*, and *puncture*.]

Surg.: A method of treatment by the insertion of needles in the body, and passing a voltaic current between the points.

electro-puncture, v. t. [English *electro*, and *puncture*.]

Surg.: To treat by electro-puncture.

electro-pyrometer, s. [English *electro*, and *pyrometer* (q. v.).] An instrument for measuring high degrees of temperature by means of electricity.

Such instruments as have been devised are not very satisfactory in practice. Pouillet's, described by Ganot, is one of the best known. At a meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh (1883), Professor Tait indicated a means by which he hoped to construct a serviceable instrument. His experiments led to the assumption that by means of the metals iridium and ruthenium a standard thermo-electric couple might be constituted. "I shall have at last found that which I have long searched for, a definite standard for comparing very high temperatures, such as furnaces, &c., for which at present we have no suitable instruments." (Prof. Tait, as above.)

electro-silver, v. t. To coat with silver by means of electricity; to electroplate.

electro-statics, s. [ELECTROSTATIC.] The science which treats of electricity in a state of rest as distinguished from Electro-dynamics, in which the electricity is in a state of motion. The distinction is analogous to that between hydrostatics and hydraulics.

electro-telegraphic, a. [English *electro*, and *telegraphic*.] Pertaining or relating to the electric telegraph. [TELEGRAPH.]

electro-thermancy, s. [English *electro*, and *thermancy*=heating.] The department of electricity which treats of the effect of an electric current on the temperature of a conductor or part of a circuit composed of two different metals.

electro-vital, a. [English *electro*, and *vital*.] Derived from or dependent upon vital processes. Used of currents believed by some physiologists to circulate in the nerves of animals.

electro-voltaic, a. [English *electro*, and *voltaic*.] Pertaining to voltaic electricity. Duclenne's electro-voltaic apparatus was designed to send currents for medical purposes through portions of the human body.

ê-lêc-trô-cû-te, v. t. [This word is formed after the word "execute," and has no proper etymology.] To inflict capital punishment by means of electricity; to kill by electrification. [ELECTRIC-DEATH.]

ê-lêc-trô-cû-tion, s. Capital punishment by means of electricity; the killing of a man or of an animal by electrification. [ELECTRIC-DEATH.]

"A few seconds later he was dead. Johnson showed no signs of breaking down as the time for the electrocution approached. He surprised his guards and Warden Durston with his marvelous coolness."—*Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier*, Feb. 27, 1884.

ê-lêc-trô-cû-tion-êr, s. One who electrocutes, or puts to death by electrification, in pursuance of a legal warrant.

ê-lêc-trô-de, s. [Gr. *êlektron*=amber, and *hodos*=a way, a path.] A term introduced by Faraday to designate either pole of a voltaic circle. The positive pole, marked +, is called the anode, the negative one, marked −, the cathode.

ê-lêc-trô-gên-ic, a. [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. *gennao*=to produce.] Producing electricity.

ê-lêc-trô-graphy, s. [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. *grapho*=to write.] The department of knowledge which describes electrical phenomena. As inquiry into the cause of these phenomena generally accompanies such a dissertation, the more common term is *Electrology* (q. v.).

ê-lêc-trô-liêr, s. A pendant fixture for holding electric-lamps, generally incandescent. Frequently made to combine both gas and electric-lights; in appearance it generally resembles a gas chandelier.

ê-lêc-trô-lô-gy, s. [Gr. *êlektron*=amber, and *logos*=a discourse.] The science which treats of the phenomena of electricity, and attempts to trace them to their causes.

ê-lêc-trô-lyz-a-ble, a. [ELECTROLYZABLE.]

ê-lêc-trô-lyze, v. t. [ELECTROLYZE.]

ê-lêc-trô-ly-sis, s. [Gr. *êlektron*=amber, and *lysis*=setting free.] The decomposition of chemical compounds by electricity.

[This word is one of the many that have come into common use since electricity has played so important a part in every-day affairs. This word, or rather what it stands for, causes decomposition of gas and water pipes buried near the wires of electric railroads. The electricity manufactured at the dynamo passes through the feed wires to the trolley wires, thence down the trolley through the car into the machinery, and so on out to the rails and wires fastened to them for the return current. The current from the dynamo to the car is carefully guarded by insulation in order that as little as possible may be lost. Having done its work, the balance of the wires establishes the complete circuit. The insulation of the ground wire not being so good, more or less of the current passes off into the earth, especially when it is moist. Gas or water pipes are attractive as conductors, and if in the neighborhood are bound to secure some share of the subtle fluid.]

As long ago as 1833 it was discovered that the earth could be used as a part of a circuit to carry electric currents, and until the introduction of electric cars the earth was almost wholly depended upon for the return current required by telephone and telegraph apparatus. Now the best telephone circuits have carefully insulated wires for the return current. The interference with the telegraph is much less than with the telephone from this cause. When electricity passes through moist earth it causes the decomposition of the water and the formation of oxygen and hydrogen gases. The oxygen, reaching metallic pipes, causes oxidation and ultimate destruction. The time required is, of course, wholly dependent upon the conditions, such as the volume of the current, the size of the conductor, and the amount of oxygen liberated.

ê-lêc-trô-lyte, s. [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. *lytos*=that may be dissolved; *lyo*=to loose, to dissolve.] The compound in the electroplating bath which is decomposed by the electric action.

ê-lêc-trô-lyt-ic, ê-lêc-trô-lyt-i-cal, a. [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. *lytikos*=able to loosen or dissolve; *lyo*=to loosen, to dissolve.] Pertaining to electrolysis; caused by the decomposition of chemical compounds by electricity.

"The following are examples of electrolytic decompositions."—Everett: *C. G. S. System of Units* (1873), ch. xi., p. 76.

ê-lêc-trô-lyt-i-cal-ly, adv. [Eng. *electrolytically*.] As is done in or by electrolysis (q. v.).

"The Croto lamp possesses theoretic and practical interest. The filament is hollow. The carbon is deposited electrolytically, and is shaped externally somewhat like the Müller carbon."—*Electrician*, October 7, 1882.

ê-lêc-trô-lyz-a-ble, a. [Eng. *electrolyz*(e); -able.] That may or can be decomposed by an electric current; capable of or liable to electrolyzation.

ê-lêc-trô-lyz-a-tion, s. [Eng. *electrolyz*(e); -ation.] The act or process of electrolyzing; the state of being electrolyzed.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, slr, marine; gô, pôr, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrks, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

ē-lēc-trō-lý-ze, *v. t.* [Fr. *électrolyser*; Gr. *ēlektron* = amber, and *lyō*, future *lyōō* = to loose, to dissolve.] To decompose by the direct action of electricity, whether frictional or dynamic.

ē-lēc-trōm-ē-tēr, *s.* [Gr. *ēlektron* = amber, and *metron* = a measure.] An instrument to measure the amount of an electrical force. In Coulomb's torsion electrometer the force opposed to that of electricity is the resistance to twisting offered by an elastic thread. In Henley's quadrant electrometer the electric force is measured by the amount of repulsion which it produces upon a pith-ball attached to a silk fiber suspended from the center of a graduated arc. [ELECTROSCOPE.] Sir William Thomson's and Varley's electrometers are the most delicate of all, and are used in reading the insulating power of telegraph-cables. [GALVANOMETER.] The strength of the electric force excited by the rubbing of glass, sulphur, amber, wax, resin, &c., was measured by Gilbert by means of an iron needle (not very small) moving freely on a point, *versorium electricum*, very similar to the apparatus employed by Hady and Brewster, in trying the electricity excited in different minerals by warmth and friction. Another form of the instrument is Lane's electrometer. (Knight, &c.)

tē-lēc-trō-mēt-rý, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. *metron* = a measure.] The department of science which seeks to measure the intensity of electricity at any time in a particular body. [ELECTROMETER.]

***ē-lēc-trōn**, *s.* [Gr. = amber.] The same as ELECTRON (q. v.).

ē-lēc-trō-nōme, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. *nomos* = a law, a regulation.] A measurer of electricity. [ELECTROMETER.]

ē-lēc-trōp-a-thý, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. *pathos* = suffering.] The practice of treating disease by electricity. It is the third of the series of "pathies," as the first was allopathy, then homeopathy, and now *electrotherapy*. It is the outgrowth of electricity applied as a curative agent.

ē-lēc-trō-phone, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. *phōnē* = a sound, a tone, or *phōnēō* = to sound.] An instrument invented by Dr. Strehlitz Wright in 1864 for producing sound by electric currents of high tension. [TELEPHONE.]

tē-lēc-trō-phōr, **ē-lēc-trōph-ōr-ūs**, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. *phoros* = bearing.] An instrument invented by Volta, about 1776, for generating electricity by induction. It consisted of a thick disc of resin twelve or fifteen inches in diameter, called the plate, resting on a tin foil called the sole. The plate has a metallic cover, insulated by a glass handle. The resinous plate being excited by rubbing it with a warm and dry flannel, the metallic cover is placed upon it, and a spark of — electricity may be drawn from it; if it then be raised, it affords a spark of + electricity.

On replacing the cover and again touching it, it affords another spark of — electricity, and so on. It forms a portable electrifying-machine, and is used as a gas-lighter by developing a spark over the burner, inflaming the issuing gas. There are other forms of the instrument.

ē-lēc-trō-plāte, *v. t. & s.* [Eng. *electro*, and *plate*.]

A. As verb: To cover with a coating of silver or other metal by means of an electric current.

B. As subst.: Articles covered with silver or other metals by means of electric currents.

ē-lēc-trō-plāt-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *electroplat(e)*; -er.] One who practices or professes electroplating.

ē-lēc-trō-plāt-ing, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and *plating*.] A means of covering a metal or a metallic surface by exposure in a bath of a solution of a metallic salt, which is decomposed by electrolytic action. In 1800 Mr. Cruickshank, and in 1801 Wollaston, both English, made discoveries which led the way to electroplating. It was not, however, till 1838 that Mr. Spencer gave it a practical bearing by making casts of coin and casts in intaglio from the matrices thus formed. Professor Jacobi, of Dorpat, in Russia, an independent inventor, in the same year also produced much-admired electroplated articles.

The process, briefly described, is as follows: The voltaic current employed is supplied by a constant battery, such as Daniell's or Bunsen's. In the simple form, the galvanic current is produced in the same vessel in which the metallic deposit is effected. The outer vessel of glass, stoneware, or wood, contains a solution of the metallic salt—say sulphate of copper. A smaller vessel of unglazed porcelain contains diluted sulphuric acid. A plate of zinc, forming the positive pole, is suspended in the acid solution, and connected with two copper medals by means of a copper wire. Electrolysis ensues, the copper in the solution is deposited on the medal which forms the negative pole, and the strength of the solution is maintained by suspending a bag of crystals of sulphate of copper in the bath. In the

compound form, the galvanic current is produced outside the bath containing the solution to be decomposed. In this arrangement a current of any degree of strength may be employed, according to the size and number of cells forming the battery. The molds are suspended from a metallic rod, opposite to which a plate is hung. Copper, if the solution is a salt of that metal, will serve as a soluble electrode, and will be dissolved in the same ratio as the metal is deposited upon the mold. The battery being charged, the plate is put into communication with the copper pole by a copper wire, and the metallic rod is put into communication with the zinc pole. The voltaic current being passed through the solution of metal, decomposition takes place; the metal being electro-positive attaches itself in a metallic state to the negative pole or to the object attached thereto—a medal, for instance—while the oxygen or other electro-negative element seeks the positive pole. For operations on a large scale the dynamo machine is now employed instead of a voltaic battery.

ē-lēc-trō-pōi-ōn, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. *poiein* = making, pr. par. of *poieō* = to make.] A name applied specially to Bunsen's carbon battery, though applicable to other forms.

ē-lēc-trō-scope, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. *skopeō* = to view, to see.] An instrument for detecting electrical excitation. It consists of a glass jar with a wooden bottom, a brass wire passing through the cork, and surmounted by a ball of the same metal; to the lower end of the wire are gummed two depending strips of gold-leaf. The test of the electric condition of a body is to bring a small ball suspended from a filament of silk against the body, and then apply the same ball to the knob of the electroscope. The presence of electricity will be shown by the divergence of the leaves, which, being similarly electrified, will repel each other. A rod of glass or of sealing-wax rubbed and applied to the knob will determine if the previous excitation was positive or negative. The dry-plate electroscope consisted of a gold-leaf suspended between two balls, and Grove improved on this by insulating the gold-leaf between two surfaces and charging it at the same time by an electrified rod. [ELECTROMETER.]

ē-lēc-trō-scop-ic, *a.* [Eng. *electroscop(e)*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to an electroscope; performed by means of an electroscope.

ē-lēc-trō-stāt-ic, *a.* [Eng. *electro*, and *static*.] Pertaining to electricity in a state of rest.

¶ **Electrostatic unit of electricity:** [For definition see extract.]

In the C. G. S. system, the *electrostatic unit* of electricity is accordingly that quantity which would repel an equal quantity at the distance of one centimeter with a force of one dyne.—Everett: *The C. G. S. System of Units* (London, 1875), ch. xi., p. 64.

ē-lēc-trō-tint, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and *tint*.] A mode of engraving in which the design is drawn on a copper plate with an acid resisting varnish. By the electro-bath a reverse is obtained, and from this copies are printed. The process may be adapted to relief or to plate printing.

ē-lēc-trō-tōn-ic, *a.* [Eng. *electro*, and *tonic*.] Pertaining to electric tension.

electrotonic-state, *s.*

Elect.: The latent state of a conductor while it is being subjected to the action of an electric current.

ē-lēc-trō-type, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. *typos* = a figure, an image, *tygōō* = to strike.]

1. The act or process of producing copies of medals, woodcuts, &c., by means of the electric deposition of copper upon a mold taken from the original.

2. A copy, usually in copper, of a form of type. A page of the type is covered with wax, which is driven into the interstices by powerful pressure. The face of the wax-mold is covered with plumbago to give it a conducting surface to which the metal will adhere. The positive pole of a battery is attached to the mold, and the negative to a copper plate, and both are plunged into a bath of sulphate of copper in solution. The copper is deposited on the face of the mold in a thin film, which increases in thickness as the process continues. The shell having attained the thickness of a stout sheet of paper, the mold is removed from the bath, the shell detached and strengthened by a backing of type-metal. This process is called *backing-up*. As type-metal will not readily adhere to copper, the back of the shell is coated with tin, and the shell is then placed face downwards on a plate, by which it is suspended over a bath of molten type-metal. When it has attained the requisite heat, a quantity of the metal is dipped up and floated over the back of the shell. When cold, the plate is reduced to an even thickness by a planing-machine. For printing, it is mounted on a wooden backing. Another mode of obtaining electrotypes from a letterpress form is by a mold of gutta-percha, brushed

with graphite and immersed in the electro-plating bath. Gutta-percha is also used for obtaining intaglio molds and then cameo impressions from woodcuts, for printing. [ELECTROPLATING.]

ē-lēc-trō-týper, *s.* One who follows the occupation described under electrotypist.

ē-lēc-trō-týpe, *v. t. & i.* [ELECTROTYPE, *s.*]

A. Trans.: To take copies of by electrotyping.

B. Intrans.: To practice the art of electrotyping.

ē-lēc-trō-týp-ic, *a.* [Eng. *electrotyp(e)*; -ic.] Pertaining to electrotyping; produced by means of electrotyping.

ē-lēc-trō-týp-ist, *s.* [Eng. *electrotyp(e)*; -ist.] One who practices or is skilled in the art of electrotyping.

ē-lēc-trō-týp-ý, *s.* [Eng. *electrotyp(e)*; -y.] The art or process of producing copies by electrotyping.

ē-lēc-trō-tý-pō-grāph-ic, *a.* [Eng. *electro*; -typographic.] Pertaining to printing by electricity.

electrotypographic-machine, *s.* An apparatus invented by Fontaine, a French barrister, for printing short legal documents, &c. The letters of the alphabet are arranged around two horizontal discs, one above the other, and surmounted by a third disc which has notches corresponding to the types below. A bar in the center is caused to press upon the notch representing any particular letter, which is, by electromagnetic action, caused to drop and leave its impression on a sheet of paper wound upon a roller beneath, then returning to its place. When the whole has been printed, an impression is transferred to a lithographic stone, from which any number of copies may be taken.

ē-lēc-trūm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ēlektron*.]

1. **Mineralogy:**

(1) Amber.

(2) The same as 2 (q. v.). Dana calls it *Argentiferous gold*.

2. **Metal:** An alloy of gold and silver, containing from twenty to fifty per cent. of silver. Its color is lighter and its specific gravity less than gold. It is found native, and was used by the ancient Greeks for coinage.

ē-lēc-tu-ar-ý, ***let-u-a-rie**, *s.* [Low Latin *electuarium*, *electarium*, perhaps for *elimctarium*, from *elingo* = to lick away; and so a medicine which dissolves in the mouth.]

Phar.: A form of medicine compounded of powders and conserves of the consistence of honey.

"We meet with divers *electuaries*, which have no ingredient, except sugar, common to any two of them."—Boyle.

ēl-ē-dō-nē, *s.* [Gr. *eledōnē* (*heledōnē*) = a kind of polypus. (Aristotle.)

Zool.: A genus of Cephalopods, family Octopodidae. Two species are known.

***ē-lē-mōs-ýn-ar-l-ý**, *adv.* [Eng. *eleemosynary*; -ly.] By way of charity; in a charitable manner; charitably.

ē-lē-mōs-ýn-ā-r-ý, ***e-lee-mos-in-a-ry**, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *eleemosynarius* = an almoner; Gr. *eleēmosynē* = alms (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. Given or done by way of alms or charity.

"He had done many several *eleemosynary* cures amongst them."—Boyle: *Works*, v. 704.

2. Relating to charity or alms; established for the distribution of alms or charity; devoted to charitable purposes.

3. Supported by or living upon alms or charity.

***B. As substantive:**

1. One who dispenses alms.

"*Eleemosynary*, an almoner, or, one that gives alms."—Blount: *Glossographia*.

2. One who subsists on charity or alms; a dependent.

"Living as an *eleemosynary* upon a perpetual contribution from all and every part of the creation."—South: *Sermons*, iii., ser. 1.

ēl-ē-gān-ce, ***ēl-ē-gan-cý**, *s.* [Fr. *élégance*; Lat. *elegantia*, from *elegans* = neat, elegant; Sp. *elegancia*; Ital. *eleganza*.] [ELEGANT.]

1. The state or quality of being elegant; a state of beauty arising from perfect proportion and propriety of the parts, and an absence of anything likely to cause a sensation of discord or want of harmony; symmetry.

"Tell me no more of legs and feet
Where grace and elegance meet."

Cotton: *On Mrs. Anne King*.

2. Refinement, polish. (Used of language, style, manners, &c.)

"My plain, homely words
Have not that grace that elegance affords."
Dryden: *Owl*.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -die, &c. = bēl, dēl

3. Anything which is elegant; that which pleases by the perfect propriety and proportion of its parts.

"My compositions in gardening are altogether Pindaric, and run into the beautiful wildness of nature, without the nicer elegancies of art."—Spectator.

él-é-gant, *el-e-gaunt, a. [Fr. *élégant*, from Lat. *elegans*, from *e=ex=*out, and *lego=*to choose; Sp. & Ital. *elegante*.] [ELECT.]

I. Of persons:

1. Capable of choosing, selecting, or discriminating with nicety, judgment, and taste.

"For now I see thou art exact of taste,

And elegant, of sapience no small part."

Milton: P. L., ix. 1,017, 1,018.

2. Nice, sensible to beauty or propriety.

3. Giving rise to a feeling or sensation of pleasure by the perfect propriety, elegance, or gracefulness of manners, language, or style; polished; as, an elegant speaker.

II. Of things:

1. Pleasing to the eye by the perfect propriety and proportion of its parts; free from anything calculated to give rise to a sensation of discord or want of harmony; characterized by elegance, grace, or fine taste.

2. Polished, refined, graceful; free from awkwardness or coarseness; as, elegant manners.

3. Polished or refined in language, style, and thought.

"As for the oration itself, as it is most learned, so it is most elegant."—Gardiner: *Of True Obedience*; Pref. of D. Bonar.

4. Pleasing to the mind as exhibiting fine perception of what is required; characterized by neatness, delicacy, and ingenuity.

5. Excellent.

¶ For the difference between *elegant* and *graceful*, see GRACEFUL.

él-é-gant-ly, adv. [Eng. *elegant*; -ly.] In an elegant manner; with taste, elegance, propriety, or grace.

"He delivered his ambassage most elegantly in the Italian language."—Watson: *Life of Wotton*.

é-lé-gi-ác, *é-lé-gi-äck, a. & s. [Low Latin *elegiacus*, from *elegia=*an elegy (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to elegies; used in the composition of elegies; as, *elegiac* verse.

2. Of the nature of an elegy; sad, mournful, plaintive.

"Let *elegiac* lay the woe relate,
Soft as the breath of distant flutes."

Gay: *Trivia*.

B. As subst.: A style of verse commonly used by the Greeks and Romans in writing elegies; it consists of couplets of alternate hexameters and pentameters. It was sometimes applied to any distich, even of two hexameters.

"His Latin elegiacs are pure."—Watson: *History of English Poetry*.

***él-é-gi-ác-al, a.** [English *elegiac*; -al.] The same as ELEGIAC (q. v.).

él-é-gi-ám-bic, a. [Eng. *elegy*, and *iambic*.] A term applied to a kind of verse used by Horace.

***él-é-gi-ást, s.** [Eng. *elegy*; -ast.] A writer of elegies; an elegist.

"The great fault of these *elegists* is, that they are in despair for griefs that give the sensible part of mankind very little pain."—Goldsmith: *Piccolino*, ch. xvii.

***é-lé-gi-óus, a.** [Eng. *elegy*; -ous.] Lamenting, melancholy.

"If your *elegious* breath should hap to rouse
A happy tear, close harb'ring in his eye."

Quarles: *Emblems*.

***él-é-gize, *él-é-gize, v. t. & i.** [Eng. *eleg(y)*; -ize=-ize.]

1. Trans.: To write an elegy upon; to lament in elegies.

"Yet none in lofty numbers can surpass
The bard who soote to *elegize* an ass."

Byron: *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

2. Intrans.: To lament as in an elegy.

"I perhaps should have *elegized* on for a page or two farther."—Walpole: *Letters*, i. 329.

él-é-gist, s. [Eng. *eleg(y)*; -ist.] A writer or composer of elegies.

"Our *elegist* and the chroniclers impute the crime of withholding so pious a legacy to the advice of the king of France."—Watson: *History of English Poetry*, i. 108.

é-lé-git, s. [Lat.=he has chosen, 3d pers. sing. perf. indic. of *eligo=*to choose.]

English Law:

1. A writ of execution after judgment issuing from the court where the record or other proceedings upon it are grounded, and addressed to the

sheriff, who by virtue of it gives to the judgment creditor possession of the debtor's lands, to be by him enjoyed until his debt and damages are fully paid.

2. The title to estate by elegit.

él-é-gy, *el-e-gie, s. [O. Fr. *elegie*, from Lat. *elegia*, from Gr. *elegia=*an elegy; originally neut. pl. of *elegeion=*a distich consisting of an hexameter and a pentameter, from *elegos=*a lament.]

1. A lament, a funeral song or ode; originally applied to one written in elegiac verse. The most remarkable example of the elegy is Gray's "Elegy in a Country Church-yard."

2. Any funeral lament; a dirge.

"Thy strings mine *elegy* shall thrill,
My harp alone!"

Scott: *Rokeby*, v. 18.

3. A poem written in a mournful or serious style.

"He hangs odes upon hawthorns, and *elegies* upon brambles, all, forsooth, defying the name of Rosalind."—Shakespeare: *As You Like It*, iii. 2.

4. Any poem written in elegiac verse.

él-é-mént, s. [Fr. *élément*, from Lat. *elementum=*a first principle: a word of uncertain origin, but perhaps from the same root as *aliment*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *elemento*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) One of the first or constituent principles of which anything consists or is compounded; one of the fundamental parts or principles by the combination or aggregation of which anything is composed, or upon which its constitution is based.

(2) (Pl.): Earth, air, fire, and water, the so-called elements of which our world is composed.

(3) The air, the sky, the winds.

(4) Any ingredient or constituent part.

(5) The world, the universe.

(6) The proper or natural habitat of any creature, as water of fish.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The proper or natural sphere of any person; the state of life or action most suited to any person.

(2) (Pl.): The first rudiments or elementary principles of any science or art.

(3) A datum, quantity, value, or other matter necessary to be taken into consideration in making any calculation, or coming to any conclusion.

(4) One of the fundamental sources of activity or moving causes in nature or life.

II. Technically:

1. Astron.: [Elements of an orbit.]

2. Chem.: An element is a substance which has not yet been resolved into a more simple form of matter, nor obtained by the union of other elementary substances. It has been stated that at high temperatures certain of the elements have been decomposed, as shown by certain spectroscopic phenomena, but the constituents have not been separated from each other. The number of elementary substances is not known, as certain of the earth-metals have not been obtained in a pure state. The substances which require further investigation before their claims as elements are admitted are marked with an asterisk (*). The Elements have been divided into Metallic and Non-metallic elements (q. v.), but this division is not clearly defined, as arsenic, antimony, and others, are on the border line. Hydrogen should be regarded as a metal. They are classed also according to their atomicity. [MENDELEJEFF'S LAW.] They form remarkable series of three elements in which the atomic weight of the middle element is almost half the weight of the sum of the other two elements, and its properties chemical and physical are intermediate: as, Cl 35.5, Br 80, I 127; S 16, Se 79, Te 128; P 31, As 75, Sb 122; Li 7, Na 23, K 39; Rb 85.5, Cs 133; Ca 40, Sr 87.5, Ba 137; Mg 24, Zn 65, Cd 112; Al 27, Ga 68, In 113.4. Other elements having similar properties have their atomic weights nearly the same: as, N 15, C 59, Fe 56, Mn 55, Cr 52.5; Ce 138, La 140; Pt 197, Ir 198, Os 199; Rh 104.4, Ru 104.4, Pd 106.6. Certain elements form the chief part of nature. Oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon are the chief constituents of all organic matter; water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen; air is a mechanical mixture of oxygen and nitrogen. Rocks are composed chiefly of oxides of silicon, calcium, magnesium, aluminum, iron, sodium, and potassium combined with each other, or with carbonic acid. Sodium chloride occurs in large quantities in sea-water; phosphate and carbonate of calcium form the framework or skeleton of animals. Metals occur native or as carbonates, oxides, and sulphides. But some of the rarer elements occur very widely diffused; thus iron generally contains a trace of vanadium; clay, especially that of Gault, traces of lithium. Many mineral springs contain Cesium and Rubidium in minute quantities. Traces of rare metals in the soil are often detected in the ashes of plants grown on it.

The following is a list of the elements and their symbols and atomic weights:

Element.	Symbol.	Atomic Weight.
Aluminum.....	Al	27.4
Antimony (Stibium).....	Sb	122.0
Arsenic.....	As	75.0
Barium.....	Ba	137.0
Beryllium (Glucinum).....	Be	9.4
Bismuth.....	Bi	210.0
Boron.....	B	11.0
Bromine.....	Br	80.0
Cadmium.....	Cd	112.0
Cesium.....	Cs	133.0
Calcium.....	Ca	40.0
Carbon.....	C	12.0
Cerium.....	Ce	138.0
Chlorine.....	Cl	35.5
Chromium.....	Cr	52.5
Cobalt.....	Co	59.0
Copper (Cuprum).....	Cu	63.4
*Davyum.....	Dp	159.0
*Decipium.....	Di	145.0
Didymium.....	Di	145.0
*Erbium.....	Er	170.55
Fluorine.....	F	19.0
Gallium.....	Ga	68.0
Gold (Aurum).....	Au	196.5
*Holmium.....	Ho	162.0
Hydrogen.....	H	1.0
Indium.....	In	113.4
Iodine.....	I	127.0
Iridium.....	Ir	198.0
Iron (Ferrum).....	Fe	56.0
Lanthanum.....	La	140.0
Lead (Plumbum).....	Pb	207.0
Lithium.....	Li	7.0
Magnesium.....	Mg	24.0
Manganese.....	Mn	55.0
Mercury (Hydrargyrum).....	Hg	200.0
Molybdenum.....	Mo	95.8
Nickel.....	Ni	59.0
Niobium.....	Nb	94.0
Nitrogen.....	N	14.0
Osmium.....	Os	199.0
Oxygen.....	O	16.0
Palladium.....	Pd	106.6
Phosphorus.....	P	31.0
*Philippium.....	Pp	142.5
Platinum.....	Pt	197.0
Potassium (Kalium).....	K	39.1
Rhodium.....	Rh	104.4
Rubidium.....	Rb	85.5
Ruthenium.....	Ru	104.4
*Samarium.....	Sa	?
*Scandium.....	Sc	44.0
Selenium.....	Se	79.0
Silicon.....	Si	28.0
Silver (Argentum).....	Ag	108.0
Sodium (Natrium).....	Na	23.0
Strontium.....	Sr	87.5
Sulphur.....	S	16.0
Tantalum.....	Ta	182.0
Tellurium.....	Te	128.0
*Terbium.....	Tr	147.0
Thallium.....	Tl	204.0
Thorium.....	Th	231.0
Thulium.....	Tu	169.0
Tin (Stannum).....	Sn	118.0
Titanium.....	Ti	50.0
Tungsten (Wolfram).....	W	184.0
Uranium.....	Ur	120.0
Vanadium.....	V	51.3
*Ytterbium.....	Yb	174.0
*Yttrium.....	Yt	89.5
Zinc.....	Zn	65.0
Zirconium.....	Zr	89.6

The following elements are gases at ordinary temperature: Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen, Chlorine, and Fluorine; and two are liquids, Bromine and Mercury. For other properties of the elements, see ATOMICITY, ATOMIC WEIGHT, ATOMIC THEORY, ATOMIC HEAT, &c.

3. Eccles. (pl.): The bread and wine used in the Holy Eucharist.

4. Elect.: Elements in binary compounds are divided into electropositive and electronegative. The former separated at the positive pole are electronegative, and those at the negative are electropositive.

5. Math.: If we suppose a surface to be generated by a right line moving according to some fixed law, every position of the moving line is called an element. The term is also applied to an infinitely small particle of the same nature as the entire magnitude considered.

¶ Elements of an orbit:

Astron.: Those quantities the determination of which define the path or orbit of a planet, a comet, or other celestial body, thus enabling the observer to determine the exact position of such body at any past or future time.

*él-é-mént, v. t. [ELEMENT, s.]

1. To compound of elements.

2. To constitute; to form an element or first principle of.

él-é-mén-tal, a. [Eng. *element*; -al.]

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camél, hâr, thère; pine, plt, sire, sîr, marine; gô, pô, or, wôre, wolf, wôr, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = â. qu = kw.

1. Produced by or among elements or first principles; pertaining to the four elements of which the world was supposed to be composed.
2. Arising from first principles; natural, innate.
3. Pertaining to the elements or first principles of any art or science; elementary, rudimentary.

**él-ě-mén-tál'-i-tý, s.* [Eng. *elemental*; -*ity*.]

1. The quality or state of being elemental or elementary.
2. Combination of principles or ingredients.

él-ě-mén-tal'-i-ly, adv. [Eng. *elemental*; -*ly*.] In an elemental manner; according to elements; literally.

**él-ě-mén-tar, a.* [ELEMENTARY.] Elementary, primary.

él-ě-mén-tar-i-něss, s. [English *elementary*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being elementary; primary, rudimentary.

**él-ě-mén-tár'-i-tý, s.* [English *elementar*(y); -*ity*.] The quality or state of being elementary; elementariness.

él-ě-mén-tár-y, a. [Latin *elementarius*, from *elementum*; Fr. *élémentaire*; Ital. *elementario*.]

1. Consisting of only one element, principle, or constituent part; uncompounded, uncombined, primary, simple.
2. Rudimentary, rudimental.
3. Treating of, discussing, explaining, or teaching the elements or first principles of any science or art.

elementary-analysis, s.

Chem.: Analysis designed to ascertain of what elements or simple substances a compound is composed. It is more generally called Ultimate Analysis.

elementary-organisms, s.

Anat.: A name proposed by Brücke for animal cells destitute of envelope. It has not come into general use.

elementary-organs, s.

Bot.: The cells from which all plants are developed. [CELL, Bot.]

elementary-schools, s. pl. Schools for teaching the first elements of knowledge; primary schools. [SCHOOL.]

elementary-substances, s. pl. The same as ELEMENTS, *Chem.* (q. v.)

**él-ě-mén-tá-tion, s.* [Eng. *element*; -*ation*.] Instruction in the elements or first principles.

él-ě-mént-éd, a. [English *element*; -*ed*.] Composed or consisting of elements; compounded of elements or first principles.

él-ě-mén-ts, s. pl. [ELEMENT, s.]

él-ě-mí, s. [Fr. *élemi*; Sp. Port. & Ital. *elemi*, from either a native American or an Oriental word.]

1. *Bot.*: Gum resins derived from various trees. The American or Brazilian elemi is from *Icica Icicaria*, the Mexican from *Elaphrium elemiferum*, and the Eastern or Manila from *Canarium commune*.
2. *Comm.*: A brownish yellow resin, from a species of elemi, used to mix with spirit and turpentine varnishes to prevent their cracking as they dry. Distilled with water it yields a transparent colorless oil, which boils at 166°.
3. *Phar.*: Elemi has an odor like fennel, and a bitter, aromatic taste. It is used to form *Unguentum elemi*, ointment of elemi, which is applied as a topical stimulant.

él-ě-míne, él-ě-mín, s. [English, &c., *elemi* (q. v.); -*ine* (Chem.).]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}$. The transparent, colorless oil distilled from elemi resin.

*ě-lěch, *ě-lenche, s.* [Latin *elenchus*; Greek *elenchos*, from *elenchō*=to refute, to prove, to argue.]

I. Logic:

1. A syllogism by which an opponent is made to contradict himself.
2. A fallacious argument; a sophism.
3. The refutation of an opponent by arguing.

II. Antig.: A kind of ear-ring set with pearls.

**ě-lěh'-chic, *ě-lěh'-chí-cal, a.* [Eng. *elench*; -*ic*; -*ical*.] Of or pertaining to an elench; of the nature of an elench.

ě-lěh'-chí-cal-ly, adv. [Eng. *elenchical*; -*ly*.] By means of an elench.

**ě-lěh'-chize, v. t.* [Eng. *elench*; -*ize*.] To argue, to dispute.

"Hear him problematize . . . or syllogize, *elenchize*."—Ben Jonson: *New Inn*, II. 2.

**ě-lěch'-tic, *ě-lěch'-tic-al, a.* [Eng. *elench*; *t* connective; suff. -*ic*, and -*ical*.] Serving to convict, refute, or contradict.

"This is of two kinds, didactic and *elenchitic*."—Wilkins: *Ecclesiastes*, p. 90.

ěl-ě-ěch'-ar-ls, s. [Gr. *helos, heleos*=a marsh, and *charis*=favor . . . favor felt; *chairō*=to rejoice.]

Bot.: Spike-rush. A genus of Cyperaceæ, tribe Scirpæ. About 118 species are known. The most common is *Eleocharis palustris*, the Creeping Spike-rush, which has a stout creeping rootstock, with many tufts of leaves and stems, four to six bristles; compressed fruit. It is found in this country, in Britain and on the continent of Europe, in Northern Africa, Northern Asia, and Western India.

ěl-ě-ět, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of apple.

ěl-ě-ě-trā'-gūs, s. [Gr. *helos, heleos*=a marsh, and *tragos*=a he-goat.]

Zool.: A genus of Antelopes. *Eleotragus arundinaceus* is the Riet-boc (Reed-buck) of Southern Africa.

ěl-ě-phānt, s. & a. [Dan., Ger., & Prov. *elephant*; Fr. *éléphant*; Sw. *elefant*, Dut. *oliphant*; Port. *elephante*; Sp. & Ital. *elefante*; Lat. *elephas* (genit. *elephantis*), also *elephantus*; Gr. *elephas* (genit. *elephantos*); in Homer, Hesiod, and Pindar =the elephant's tusk, ivory only; in Herodotus and Aristotle=the animal. Cf. Heb. *eleph*=an ox.]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

*1. A horn of ivory. (*King Alysander*, 1,182.)

[See etym.]

2. The animal described under II. 1 (q. v.).

*3. Ivory; the teeth of elephants.

"High o'er the gate, in elephant and gold,
The crowd shall Caesar's Indian war behold."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iii. 41, 42.

II. Technically:

1. *Zool.*: The name given to the only two species of elephants still living—viz., *Elephas indicus*, the Indian or Asiatic; and *E. africanus*, the African elephant. The molars of the former are 2, with undulating bands of enamel; those of the latter 3, their crowns with lozenge-shaped ridges of enamel. The Asiatic elephant is, moreover, the larger of the two. The head is oblong, the forehead concave, the ears somewhat large, the hind feet with four hoofs. Its ordinary height is about ten feet. It inhabits India and other parts of Southern Asia, and the Eastern Islands. While many representatives of the species are yet remaining wild in the jungles of India, it has been largely domesticated in that land, every petty Indian potentate possessing a few or many of them. The Anglo-Indians mount on their backs when hunting for tigers, besides occasionally using them to ride upon in journeys, or more largely to carry burdens. The Indian God Ganesh, or Ganesa, the patron of wisdom, has evidently been suggested at first by the sagacity of the *E. indicus*. The African elephant has a round head, convex forehead, very large ears, and the hind feet with only three hoofs. It is smaller than the Asiatic species. It is found through a great part of Africa. This seems to have been the species known to the Greeks and Romans. When first brought into the battlefield against the latter people, by Pyrrhus, it inspired some terror. This was, however, ultimately dissipated when it was seen how easily they could be driven by men through the amphitheater at the imperial games.

2. *Her.*: [Order of the Elephant.]

3. *Bot.*: A kind of Scabious. (*Wright*.)

4. *Paper*: A size of drawing-paper measuring twenty-eight by twenty-three inches, and weighing seventy-two pounds to the ream. A flat writing-paper of about the same dimensions.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to, derived from, or in any way connected with or resembling the elephant.

1. (1) *Order of the Elephant*: A Danish Order of knighthood, originally religious, but secularized by Christian V., in 1693.

(2) *Sea elephant*: The Bottle-nosed Seal. [CYSTOPHORA.]

elephant-apple, s.

Bot.: A tree, *Feronia elephantum*, which grows in India. It is of the Orange tribe, and is large and handsome, with pinnate leaves and a large gray fruit with a very hard rind.

elephant-bed, s.

Geol.: A bed or stratum at Brighton, England, noted for the abundant remains of fossil elephants. The name was given by Mantell.

elephant-beetle, s.

Entom.: Either of two large lamellicorn beetles from West Africa. They are—(1) *Goliathus giganteus*, (2) *G. caecicus*.

elephant-fish, s.

Ichthy.: *Callorhynchus antarctica*. [CALLORYNCHUS.]

elephant hawk-moth, s.

Entom.: *Metopisus elenor*. Upper wings olive-brown, inclining to olive green, with purple tinged rose-red markings, a white margin and spot, and a

red fringe. Under wings dusky at the base, and reddish-purple posteriorly, with a pure white fringe. The caterpillar feeds on the Willow-herbs (*Epilobium*), the vine, &c.

¶ *Small Elephant Hawk-moth:*

Entom.: *Metopisus porcellus*. It is one of the smallest species of the genus, being usually but twenty lines long. Fore wings ochre-yellow and purple; hinder ones black anteriorly, purple posteriorly, with yellow between; body rose-colored or purple. The caterpillar feeds chiefly on *Epilobium angustifolium*.

elephant-paper, s. The same as ELEPHANT, II. 4.

elephant-shrew, s.

1. *Sing.*: *Macroscelis typicus*. [2.]

2. *Pl.*: The Macroscelidae, a family of Insectivorous Mammals, having a proboscis suggesting that of the elephant, except in its minute size. They are from Africa.

elephant's-ear, s.

ot.: The English name of the genus *Begonia*.

elephant's-foot, s.

Botany:

1. *Testudinaria Elephantipes*.

2. The genus *Elephantopus* (q. v.).

elephant's-tusk, s.

1. *Lit.*: The tusk of an elephant. It is a genuine incisor tooth.

2. The shell of *Dentalium arcuatum*, or that mollusk itself.

ěl-ě-phān'-ta, s. [From the island of that name.] For def. see extract.

"The termination of the rainy season on this side India is usually proclaimed by a tremendous burst of thunder and lightning, termed the *Elephanta*, and caused by the commencement of the Madras monsoon. For some days previous to this final crash the atmosphere is charged with electricity, and the heavy thunder-clouds, which apparently form directly over the island of Elephanta, roll onward to expend themselves in one terrific storm, which bears its name."—*Life in Bombay* (London, 1852), p. 194.

ěl-ě-phān-ti-āc, a. [Eng. *elephant*(asis); -*ac*.]

Med.: Pertaining to or of the nature of elephantiasis; suffering from elephantiasis.

ěl-ě-phān-ti'-a-sis, s. [Greek *elephantiasis*=a cutaneous disease, especially prevalent in Egypt, so called from its likeness to an elephant's hide. (*Liddell & Scott*.)]

Med.: Two distinct diseases were long confounded under this term, the Grecian and the Arabian Elephantiasis.

(1) Grecian or Greek Elephantiasis (*Elephantiasis Græcorum*), Tubercular Elephantiasis. It is characterized by the breaking-out over the face, ears, or limbs of reddish or dark tubercles from the size of a split-pea to that of a large nut; the skin becomes thickened, wrinkled, and of diminished sensibility. It is ultimately fatal. It is common in India, where two forms of it occur, in Arabia, Africa, Madeira, and the West Indies, as also in Norway and Iceland. [LEPROSY.]

(2) Arabian Elephantiasis (*Elephantiasis Arabum*), called also Elephant Leg, and locally in Ceylon Galle Leg, on the Indian peninsula Cochin Leg, and in the West Indies Barbadoes Leg, or sometimes Yam Leg. It consists, according to Dr. Musgrave, of a migratory inflammation of the lymphatic system, and may affect various organs, especially the legs. Rhazes, an Arabian physician, described it about A. D. 850. In the East it is common on the south-west coast of Ceylon, in Cochin, Malabar, also in Japan, Egypt, and parts of Abyssinia. Its chief locality in the western world is Barbadoes, where at first it was limited to the negroes, but in 1706 began to attack also the Creoles. Its causes are unknown.

ěl-ě-phān-ti-dæ, s. pl. [Latin *elephas* (genit. *elephantis*) and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Zool. & Paleont.: A family of Mammals, the typical one of the order Proboscidea (q. v.). In addition to *Elephas*, it contains the extinct genus *Mastodon*, distinguished from the former by the shape of the crown of its teeth. [ELEPHANT, MASTODON.]

ěl-ě-phān-tine, a. [Lat. *elephantinus*; Greek *elephantinos*; Fr. *élephantin*.] [ELEPHANT.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. Of or pertaining to an elephant; resembling an elephant.

*2. Made of ivory.

"Chaste elephantine bone."

Jones: *Enchanted Fruit*.

II. Fig.: Huge, immense: as, A person of elephantine proportions.

"Beneath his overshadowing orb of hat,

And ample fence of elephantine nose."

J. Phillips: *Cerealia*.

ból, bōy; pòut, jòw1; cat, gell, chorus, çhin, bengh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sīon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

E. Rom. Antiq.: An epithet applied to certain tablets or books in which the transactions of the senate, magistrates, emperors, &c., were registered, so called from being made of ivory.

Ēl-ē-phān'-tōid, Ēl-ē-phān'-tōid'-al, a. [Greek *elephantoides*=like an elephant, from *elephas* (genit. *elephantos*)=an elephant, and *eidos*=form; Eng. &c. suff. -al.] Resembling an elephant, elephant-like.

Ēl-ē-phān-tō'-pē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *elephantopos* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æc.]
Bot.: A sub-tribe of Composite plants, tribe Veroniacæ.

Ēl-ē-phān-tō-pūs, s. [Gr. *elephantopous*=ivory-footed, but now used for "shaped like an elephant's foot;" *elephas* (genit. *elephantos*)=an elephant, and *pous*=foot.]

Bot.: A genus of Composite, the typical one of the sub-tribe Elephantopæ. About twelve species are known. *Elephantopus scaber* is a plant about a foot high, with heads of pale red flowers. It is common in India. The natives of Malabar use a decoction of it as a remedy in dysuria.

Ēl-ē-phās, s. [Lat. & Gr.] [ELEPHANT.]

1. **Zool.:** A genus of mammals, the typical one of the family *Elephantidæ*. The incisor teeth are two; they are enormously developed, and are what are popularly called tusks. The molars vary in the different species; they have vertical and transverse laminae springing from the bottom of the jaw transversely forward; the nose is elongated into a trunk, the multifarious motions and operations of which, from lifting a cannon to picking up a pin, are produced, according to Cuvier, by the action of nearly 40,000 muscles; mammae two, tail rather short, pencillated at the end; five toes to all the feet. There are but two living species known. [ELEPHANT.]

2. **Paleontol.:** The oldest stratum in which the genus has as yet been found is the Siwalik formation of India, which is Upper Miocene. By the time of the Pliocene they were scattered over the world. In Malta there were two of pigmy size—*Elephas melitensis*, the Donkey elephant, and *E. falconeri*, the former four and a half, the latter two and a half to three feet high. *E. antiquus* abounded in the Post-pliocene of Southern Europe; while *E. primigenius*, the Mammoth, was a northern and even arctic form, being adapted to bear cold by its long shaggy hair. [MAMMOTH.]

Ēl-ēt-tār'-ī-a, s. [From one of its native names, which in the Mahratta country are *ela*, *ailum*, *cheddy*, *elachee*, *elah*, and *eldorah* (†).]

Bot.: A genus of Zingiberacæ, akin to *Anomum*, except that the tube of the corolla is filiform and the anther naked. *Elettaria cardamomum* furnishes the small Cardamoms, called also the Malabar Cardamoms, of commerce. *E. major* is said to produce the Ceylon Cardamoms. [CARDAMOM.]

Ēl-ēu-sī'-nē, s. [From *Eleusis* in Attica.] [ELEUSINIAN.]

Bot.: A genus of Grasses, tribe Chlorææ. *Eleusine coracana*, called in the West of India Natchnee, Nagla, Ragee, and Mand, forms a principal article of diet among the hill people of the Western Ghauts, in India. It is cultivated also in Japan. *E. stricta* is also used for food. In Demara a decoction of *E. indica* is prescribed in infantile convulsions.

Ēl-ēu-sin'-ī-an, a. [Gr. *Eleusis*, *Eleusin*, a city in Attica, where were celebrated the mysteries of Ceres or Demeter.] Of or pertaining to Eleusis; as, the Eleusinian mysteries.

Eleusinian-mysteries, s. pl.

Greek Myth.: Mysteries annually celebrated in the month of September, at Eleusis, in honor of Ceres. They were of great antiquity, and continued till the invasion of Alaric I., in A. D. 396.

Ēl-ēu-thēr'-ī-a, s. & a. [See def.]

A. As substantive:

Geog.: One of the Bahama Islands.

B. As adjective: (See the compound.)

Eleutheria bark, s.

Bot.: The bark of *Croton Eleutheria*, so named from growing on the island of the same name. It yields Cascarella (q. v.).

Ēl-ēu-thēr'-ī-an, a. [Gr. *eleutheros*, from *eleutheros*=free.] Delivering, saving.

"Eleutherian Jove will bless their flight."

Glover: *Leonidas*, bk. i.

***Ēl-ēu-thēr-ō-mā-nī-a, s.** [Gr. *eleutheros*=free, and *mania*=madness.] A madness for freedom.

"Nothing but insubordination, *eleutheromania*."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. i., bk. iii., ch. iv.

***Ēl-ēu-thēr-ō-mā-nī-āc, a.** [Gr. *eleutheros*=free, and Eng. *maniac*.] Mad for freedom.

"*Eleutheromania* philosophodem grows ever more clamorous."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. i., bk. ii., ch. v.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hār, there; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Ēl-ēu-thēr-ō-pēt'-a-loūs, a. [Gr. *eleutheros*=free, and *petalon*=a leaf.]

Bot. (of a corolla): Having the petals distinct—i. e., in no way cohering together; apopetalous, polypetalous.

Ēl-ēu-thēr-ō-phŷl'-loūs, a. [Greek *eleutheros*=free, and *phyllon*=a leaf.]

Bot. (of a perianth): Consisting of distinct portions, in no way cohering together; apophyllous, polyphyllous.

Ēl-ēu-thēr-ō-pō'-mī, s. pl. [Gr. *eleutheros*=free, and *poma*=a lid, a cover.]

Ichthy.: A name given to Chondropterygii, or the first order of Cuvier's cartilaginous fishes, those designated in Griffith's *Cuvier* by the circumlocution Chondropterygii with free gills. It contains the Sturgeons. [ACIPENSER.]

Ēl-ēu-thēr-ō-sēp'-a-loūs, a. [Gr. *eleutheros*=free, and Eng. *sepalous* (q. v.).]

Bot. (of the calyx): Having the sepals distinct instead of cohering; aposepalous, polysepalous.

Ēl-ēu-thēr-ūr'-ūs, s. [Gr. *eleutheros*=free, and *oura*=tail.]

Zool.: A genus of Pteropidæ, Frugivorous Bats. *Eleutherurus ægypticus* is sculptured on the Egyptian monuments.

Ēl-ē-vāte, v. t. [Lat. *elevatus*, pa. par. of *elevo*=to lift up; *e*=out, up, and *levo*=to make light, to lift; *levis*=light; Fr. *élever*; Ital. *elevare*; Sp. *eleva*.]

*1. To make light of.

"Withal he forgot not to *elevate* as much as he could the fame of the aforesaid unhappy field fought, saying that if all had been true there would have been messengers coming thick one after another upon their flight to bring fresh tidings thereof."—*P. Holland: Surgery*, p. 1, 199.

2. To lift, to raise up from a lower to a higher place or position.

"This subterranean heat or fire, which *elevates* the water out of the abyss."—*Woodward*.

3. To raise or exalt in position, rank, or dignity.

4. To raise, to make higher or louder: as, to *elevate* the voice.

5. To raise with high or great conceptions; to refine, to improve, to raise in character or sentiment.

"And I am conscious of affecting thoughts
And dear remembrances, whose presence soothes
Or *elevates* the mind, intent to weigh
The good and evil of our mortal state."

Wordsworth: *Recluse*.

6. To excite, to elate, to animate.

"A little *elevated*

With the assurance of my future fortune."

Mossinger: *Parliament of Love*, il. 1.

7. To make excited with drink; to intoxicate slightly.

¶ For the difference between *elevate* and *lift*, see **LIFT**.

***Ēl-ē-vāte, *Ēl-ē-vat, a.** [Lat. *elevatus*, pa. par. of *elevo*.]

1. Raised.

"As many degrees as thy pool is *elevat*."—*Chaucer: Astrolabe*, p. 32.

2. Elevated, raised, high.

"In a region *elevate* and high."

Drayton: *Barons' Wars*, bk. i.

Ēl-ē-vāt-ēd, pa. par. & a. [ELEVATE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lifted or raised up; set on high or above others; exalted: as, an *elevated* position or dignity.

2. Raised, made louder.

"Your *elevated* voice goes through the brain."

Cowper: *Conversation*, 328.

3. Slightly intoxicated with drink; excited.

"He is supposed to be a little *elevated*, and nobody hears him."—*Diokens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. ix.

II. Her.: Applied to the wings of a bird, which are expanded and upright.

elevated-battery, s. A battery which has its whole parapet elevated above the natural surface of the ground; to procure the mass of earth required, a ditch is usually dug directly in front of the parapet.

elevated-oven, s. An oven whose baking-chamber is situated above that plate of the stove in which are the holes for the pots and kettles.

elevated-railway, s. A railway with an elevated line of rails. Any railroad supported on a continuous viaduct may be said to be an elevated railway, but the term has lately received a rather more limited application. It is now particularly applied to city railroads of which the line of rails is so elevated as not to materially infringe upon the street area, such as are in New York and Chicago.

Ēl-ē-vāt-lŭg, pr. par., a. & s. [ELEVATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of lifting up, raising, or exalting; elevation.

elevating-block, s. A tackle-block used in elevating hay or bales, where, after the object has been raised to a given height, the block is required to travel along to a position above where the load is to be deposited. The track-rope passes through the case under the locomotive pulleys. The draft-rope leading from the hay-fork to the team passes between the lower pulley and the stop. The cord running over the pulley in the rear operates the stop that, rigidly connecting the draft to the track-rope above, arrests its progress in either direction. It is managed by a depending check-rope, which is grasped by a man on the barn or warehouse floor. (*Knicht*.)

elevating-clutch, s. Designed to attach a clutch to an elevated beam in a barn, as a means of suspension for the tackle of a horse hay-fork, and to detach the clutch therefrom when required. It has two arms attached to a handle of any suitable length, and arranged to engage the jaws of the clutch to hold them open until the beam is grasped, or to uncloset them when required. (*Knicht*.)

elevating-screw, s. A screw beneath the breech of a piece of ordnance, to give the elevation or vertical direction to the piece. In field-pieces it is bedded in the stock immediately under the base-ring of the gun, which rests on the top of the screw. The latter is turned by four handles. In theodolites and other geodetical and astronomical instruments a similar contrivance is used for leveling the instrument. (*Knicht*.)

Ēl-ē-vā-tion, s. [Lat. *elevatio*, from *elevatus*, pa. par. of *elevo*=to lift up; Fr. *élévation*; Sp. *elevacion*; Ital. *elevazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of elevating, lifting up, or raising to a higher place or position.

"The disruption of the strata, the *elevation* of some, and depression of others, did not fall out by chance, but were directed by a discerning principle."—*Woodward*.

2. The state of being elevated, lifted up, or raised.

3. The act of raising, promoting, or exalting to a higher state, position, or dignity.

4. The state of being raised or exalted to a higher state, position, or dignity.

"One of the most severe trials to which the head and heart of man can be put is great and rapid *elevation*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

5. An elevated position or ground; a height, an altitude.

6. A position of high honor, rank, or dignity.

"Angels, in their several degrees of *elevation* above us, may be endowed with more comprehensive faculties."—*Locke*.

7. The act of raising, refining, or improving the mind, manners, character, style, &c.

8. A state of refinement or exaltation of the mind, &c., by noble conceptions.

"There must be some *elevation* of soul in a man who loves the society of which he is a member and the leader whom he follows with a love stronger than the love of life."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

9. Dignity or refinement of language or style.

"His style was . . . so far from tumid, that it rather wanted a little *elevation*."—*Wotton*.

10. The act of raising or lifting up the heart in prayer.

"All which different *elevations* of spirit unto God are contained in the name of prayer."—*Hooker: Ecclesiastical Polity*.

II. Technically:

1. Architecture, Drawing, &c.:

(1) A side or end view of an object or representation on a perpendicular plane.

(2) An end or side view of a building or machine drawn according to the actual width and height of its parts without reference to perspective.

2. **Astron.:** The arc of a vertical circle intercepted between an object and the horizon; the altitude or height of any heavenly body with respect to the horizon.

"Some latitudes have no canicular days, as those which have more than seventy-three degrees of northern *elevation*."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*.

3. **Dialing:** The angle of the gnomon with its base.

4. **Geol.:** The upheaval of the land in any region or district by an earthquake commotion or by other agency, as has been alleged to be the case on the coast of Sweden, though Lord Selkirk in 1866 somewhat modified previous views on the subject. [IGNEOUS.]

5. **Gunnery:** The angle of the line of fire with the plane of the horizon.

6. *Trig. Surv.*: The altitude or height of any object or point above the surface of the earth; the angle of elevation (q. v.).

7. *Astrol.*: A certain pre-eminence of one Planet above another; or, a concurrence of Two to a certain Act, wherein one being Stronger is carried above the Weaker, and does alter and depress its Nature and Influence. (*Moxon.*)

8. (1) *Angle of elevation*:

Trig. Surv.: The angle formed by two straight lines drawn in the same vertical plane, the one from the observer's eye to the highest point of an object, the other parallel to the horizon.

(2) *Elevation of the Host*:

Roman Catholic Church: The part of the mass in which the celebrant raises the Host above his head to be adored by the people.

(3) *Valley of elevation*:

Geol.: A valley produced by the elevation of strata so as to constitute an anticlinal, cracked or fissured at the top so as to produce a ravine or narrow valley. It excavated mainly by water or ice, it is not properly a valley of elevation.

elevation-crater, s. & a. A term used chiefly in the subjoined compound.

Elevation-crater theory: [*CRATER.*]

él-è-vât-ôr, s. [*Low Lat. elevator*; *Fr. élévateur*; *Ital. elevatore*, from *Lat. elevatus*, pa. par. of *elevo*=to elevate (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which elevates, raises, or lifts up.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat.*: A muscle whose function it is to elevate a part of the body, as the lip, the eye, &c.

2. *Machinery*:

(1) A machine for transferring grain by raising it from the car, a bin, or the hold of a ship, to an elevated hopper, whence it is discharged by any one of a series of spouts directed to a bin for storage or to the hold of a boat, a car, or to a run of stones. Elevators are used in flour-mills to carry the wheat to the upper story, where it is cleaned in the smut-mill; also to raise wheat, so cleaned, to a bin whence it proceeds to the stones; also to raise the meal to the bolt, the offal to the bran-duster, &c., as the case may be. Elevators are also used in many other machines for raising small objects or materials, such as the tailings in a thrashing-machine or clover-huller. They are also used in elevating bricks, mortar, &c., in building.

(2) A platform or cage in a warehouse, hotel, mine, or elsewhere, for raising or lowering persons, goods, or material to or from different floors or levels. Elevators for carrying people from floor to floor of hotels, business offices, public buildings and flats, are much in use, and are called "passenger elevators," in distinction from "freight elevators." [*LIFT, s.*]

3. *Grain-trade*: A building specially constructed for elevating, storing, and loading grain into cars or vessels. These structures are very capacious, both as to the capacity for handling and storing, but the construction is very simple. An elevator-leg, so called, reaches into the bin or cellar into which the contents of the wagons or cars are discharged. A strong belt, carrying a series of buckets, travels over a drum at the lower end and also over one at the upper end, where the buckets tip over and discharge into the upper bin. This has valved spouts, which direct the contents into either one of the deep bins. The floors of these bins are over the tracks, and valves in the floor allow the contents of the bins to be discharged into cars or canal-boats, which are brought beneath. In unloading from ships, the leg is a pivoted, adjustable piece, which is first raised to obtain the necessary height, brought over the hatchway, and lowered thereinto. In practice the grain is discharged into the hopper of a weighing-machine gauged exactly for one hundred bushels; by pulling on a valve the contents are sent by a spout to the bin, the valve closed, the elevating resumed, and so on. Seven thousand bushels an hour are thus weighed.

4. *Surgical*: An instrument employed in raising portions of bone which have been depressed, or for raising and detaching the portion of bone separated by the crown of the trepan. The common elevator is a mere lever, the end of which is somewhat bent

and rough, in order that it may less readily slip away from the portion of bone to be raised. The elevator of Louis has a screw peg united to the bridge by a kind of pivot. Pettit's elevator is a straight lever, except at the very point, where it is slightly curved. The triploid elevator consists of three branches united in one common trunk. The elevator is one of the instruments of the trephine case. A curved instrument for operating upon depressed portions of the skull was disinterred at Pompeii, 1819, by Dr. Cavenue of St. Petersburg.

elevator-bucket, s. One of the grain cups on the traveling-belt of the elevator.

él-è-vât-ôr-ÿ, a. & s. [*Eng. elevator*; -ÿ.]

A. *As adj.*: Tending or having the power to lift or raise.

"The elevatory effect of such dislocating movements." —*Lyell: Princ. of Geol.*, ch. xxi.

B. *As substantive*:

Surg.: The same as *ELEVATOR*, II. 4.

è-lëv-en, *en-lev-en, *end-lev-ene, *el-lev-e, *el-ev-ene, a. & s. [*A. S. endlufon*, where the *d* is excrement, and *en*=*an*=one; also the *-on* is a dat. pl. suff.; hence the base is *an-luf* or *an-lif*; cf. *Goth. ain-lif*; *Icel. ellíf*, *ellefu*; *Dut. elf*; *Dan. elleve*; *Sw. elfva*; *O. H. Ger. enlif*; *Ger. elf*, *elf* (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As adj.*: Ten with one added.

"And withhelde hym half a yere and elleve dayes." —*P. Plowman*, p. 86.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The sum of ten with one added.

2. A symbol representing the sum of eleven units, as xi. or II.

3. (*Spec.*): A term applied to the Apostles, after the defection of Judas.

"But Peter standing up with the eleven, lifted up his voice." —*Acts* II. 14.

II. *Cricket*: The eleven men selected to play for any particular side or club in a match.

Bot.: A lily, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*. So called from its not "waking up and opening its eyes till eleven o'clock in the day." (*Prior, in Britten & Holland.*)

è-lëv-enth, *endlefte, *endleve, *elleventhe, a. & s. [*A. S. endlyfta, endlefta*; *Dan. ellefte*; *Sw. & Ger. elfte*; *Dut. elfde*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. That next in order after the tenth.

"In the eleventh chapter he returns to speak of the building of Babel." —*Raleigh: History of the World*.

2. Constituting one of eleven equal parts into which anything is divided.

II. *Mus.*: Of or pertaining to the interval of an octave and a fourth.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Arith.*: One of eleven equal parts; the quotient of unity divided by eleven.

2. *Mus.*: The interval of an octave and a fourth; a compound fourth. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

ëlif, *elfe, *elve (pl. **elven, *elvene, elves*), s. [*A. S. elf*; *Dan. elf*; *Icel. elfr*; *O. H. Ger. alf*; *Sw. & Ger. elf*.]

1. A little sprite, supposed to inhabit wild and desolate places, and in various ways to exercise a mysterious power over man; a fairy, a goblin.

2. A mischievous or wicked person; a devil, a demon, an imp.

3. A stupid person, an oaf.

4. A dwarf, a diminutive person; a pet name for a child.

¶ *Elves* were supposed greatly to envy the privileges acquired by Christian initiation; and they gave to those mortals who had fallen into their power a certain precedence, founded upon this advantageous distinction. Many legends are told of their eagerness to obtain for their offspring the prerogatives of Christianity.

elf-arrow, s. One of the flint arrow-heads commonly used by the early inhabitants of Britain, and still in use among some tribes, as the Esquimaux, the American Indians, &c. They were so called from being popularly supposed to be shot by fairies.

elf-bore, s. A hole in a piece of wood out of which a knot has been dropped or been driven.

elf-child, s. A changeling; a child supposed to be left by fairies in exchange for one taken away by them.

elf-cup, s. The name of small stones perforated by friction at a waterfall, believed to be the work of elves.

elf-dart, s. The same as *ELF-ARROW* (q. v.).

elf-dock, s.

Bot.: *Isula helenium*.

elf-fire, s. The *ignis fatuus*, or *Jack o' Lantern*.

elf-land, s. The region of elves or fairies; fairy-land.

"The horns of elf-land faintly blowing." —*Tennyson: Princess*, iii. 367.

elf-lock, s. A knot of hair twisted by elves; twisted knots or locks of hair.

"His plaited hair in elf-locks spread
Around his bare and matted head."

Scott: Rokeby, iv. 8.

***elf-locked, *elfe-lockt, a.** Having elf-locks or tangled hair.

elf-mill, s. The sound made by a worm in the timber of a house, supposed by the vulgar to be preternatural; the death-watch. This is also called the Chackie-mill.

elf-shot, s.

1. The same as *ELF-ARROW* (q. v.).

"Elf-shots, i. e., the stone arrow-heads of the old inhabitants of this island, are supposed to be weapons shot by Fairies at cattle, to which are attributed any disorders they have." —*Pennant: Tour in Scotland* (1769), p. 115.

2. A disease supposed to be produced by the agency of elves.

***ëlf, v. t.** [*ELF, s.*] To twist or entangle hair in knots in so intricate a manner that it cannot be disentangled.

***elfe, s.** [*ELF, s.*]

elfe-queene, s. The queen of the elves or fairies.

ëlf-in, a. & s. [*For elf-en*, from *elf*, with adj. suff. -en, as in *gold-en*, &c.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Of the nature of an elf; elvish.

2. Pertaining to or connected with fairies.

B. *As subst.*: A little elf; a sprite; a little urchin.

ëlf-in-queen, s. The queen of the fairies.

ëlf-ish, a. [*Eng. elf*; -ish.]

1. Like an elf; of the nature of an elf.

2. Proceeding from or caused by elves.

***ëlf-kin, s.** [*Eng. elf*; and dimin. suff. -kin.] A little elf.

ëlf-wört, s. [*Eng. elf*, and suff. -wort.]

Bot.: *Isula helenium*.

è-ll-às-ite, s. [*Named from the Elias mine, Joachimsthal, where it occurs; -ite (Min.)* (q. v.).]

Min.: A subtranslucent or opaque mineral occurring in shapeless masses. Hardness, 3-4-5; specific gravity, 4-5. There are two varieties: (1) *Eliasite proper*: Of reddish-brown color, hyacinth-red on the edges, streak yellow or orange; (2) *Pit-tinite*: Color black, streak olive-green. Both are closely akin to *Grennite* (q. v.). The *Brit. Mus. Cat.* makes it a variety of *Pitchblende* (q. v.).

è-ll-ic-ite, *è-ll-ic-ite, v. t. & i. [*Lat. elicitus*, pa. par. of *elicio*=to draw out: *e*=out, and *lacio*=to entice, to allure.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To draw out, to extract, to educe.

"Divers particles of matter and spirits derived and elicited from the plant or animal." —*Hale: Origin of Man-kind*, p. 76.

2. To ascertain by reasoning and observation; to deduce.

"By bringing reason to bear upon observation, the astronomer has been able out of the 'mystic dance' to elicit their order and their real paths." —*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xxii.

3. To ascertain or bring to light by inquiry and questioning.

B. *Intrans.*: To ascertain, to find out, to discover, to deduce.

***è-ll-ic-ite, *è-ll-ic-ite, a.** [*Lat. elicitus*, pa. par. of *elicio*.] Brought into act or real existence; open, evident.

"The schools dispute whether, in morals, the external action superadds anything of good or evil to the internal elicit act of the will." —*South: Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 8.

***è-ll-ic-ite-tate, v. t.** [*Eng. elicit*; -ate.] To elicit, to discover, to deduce.

***è-ll-ic-ite-tion, s.** [*Eng. elicitat(e)*; -ion.] The act or process of eliciting, drawing out, or educing.

è-ll-ic-ite-d, pa. par. or a. [*ELICIT, v.*]

è-ll-ic-ite-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [*ELICIT, v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of drawing out, deducing, or ascertaining.

***è-ll-de, v. t.** [*Lat. elido*, from *e*=out, and *lædo*=to dash, to hurt.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: To crush, to break in pieces, to destroy utterly.

bôil, bôÿ; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

II. Technically:

1. *Law*: To quash.
2. *Gram.*: To cut off or suppress the last syllable by elision.

**ē-lie*, **ē-lye*, v. t. [OIL, v.] To anoint.

**ē-lī-gent*, s. [Lat. *eligens*, pa. par. of *eligo*=to choose, to elect.] An elector.

**ē-lī-g-l-bil-lī-tŷ*, s. [As if from a Low Lat. *eligibilis*, from *eligibilis*=eligible (q. v.).]

1. The quality or state of being worthy or fit to be chosen; the state of being preferable.
2. The quality or state of being eligible or capable for being chosen to any office or position; the position of being legally qualified for any office.

**ē-lī-g-l-ble*, a. [Fr. *Eligible*, from Low Latin *eligibilis*, from Lat. *eligo*=to choose; e=out, and *lego*=to choose; Ital. *eligibile*.] [ELECT.]

1. Fit or deserving to be chosen; worthy of choice, preferable.

2. Desirable, suitable.

3. Fit or qualified to be chosen to any office or position; legally qualified or capable for election or appointment. (Generally followed by *for* before the office or position.)

† Crabb thus discriminates between *eligible* and *preferable*: "Eligible or fit to be elected, and preferable to be preferred, serve as epithets in the sense of choose and prefer: what is *eligible* is desirable in itself, what is *preferable* is more desirable than another. There may be many *eligible* situations out of which perhaps there is but one *preferable*. Of persons, however, we say rather that they are *eligible* to an office than *preferable*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

**ē-lī-g-l-ble-ness*, s. [Eng. *eligible*; -ness.] The quality or state of being eligible; eligibility.

**ē-lī-g-l-blŷ*, adv. [Eng. *eligibly*; -ly.] In a manner deserving or fit to be chosen or preferred; suitably, desirably.

**ē-lī-ke*, a. [ALIKE.] Like, similar.

**ē-lī-māte*, v. t. [Lat. *elimo*: e=out, fully, and *lima*=a file.] To polish, to render smooth.

**ē-līm-l-nant*, s. [Lat. *eliminans*, pr. par. of *elimino*.] [ELIMINATE.]

1. *Math.*: The result of eliminating *n* variables between *n* homogeneous equations of any degree. Called also *RESULTANT* (q. v.).

2. *Med.*: A remedy that causes absorption, or enables the system to throw off deleterious matter; e. g., the iodides.

**ē-līm-l-nāte*, v. t. [Lat. *eliminatus*, pa. par. of *elimino*=to put out from the threshold, to publish: e=out, and *limen* (genit. *liminis*)=a threshold; Fr. *éliminer*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Literally:

- (1) To thrust, put, or cast forth out of doors. (Blount.)

- (2) To pass over the threshold; to pass beyond.

2. Figuratively:

- (1) To set free from confinement, to set at large, to discharge.

"Eliminate my spirit, give it range

Through provinces of thought yet unexplored."

Young: *Night Thoughts*, l. 590, 591.

- (2) To discharge, to throw off, to vent.

- (3) To publish abroad. (Blount.)

- (4) To get rid of; to clear away.

"To discharge and eliminate the errors that have been gathering and accumulating."—Lowth: *Isaiah* (Prelim. Disc.).

- (5) To leave out of an argument or consideration; to set aside, to pass over.

- (6) To obtain by eliminating; to elicit, to deduce, to educate, to infer.

"Conclusions which all are glad to accept after they have been painfully eliminated by others."—O. W. Holmes.

II. Algebra:

1. To cause a quantity or quantities to disappear from an equation; to remove a quantity or quantities from each side of an equation.

2. To combine several equations containing several unknown quantities, so as to deduce therefrom a less number of equations containing a less number of unknown quantities.

**ē-līm-l-nā-tion*, s. [Fr. *élimination*, from Lat. *eliminatus*, pa. par. of *elimino*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The act of expelling or thrusting out of doors; expulsion, ejection.

2. Figuratively:

- (1) The act or process of expelling or throwing off; the act of discharging or excreting, as by the pores.

- (2) The act of leaving out of an argument or consideration; a passing over or by as of no account; a setting aside as unimportant.

- (3) The act of eliciting, deducing, or inferring.

ēlāte, *fāt*, *fāre*, amidst, *whāt*, *fāll*, father; *wē*, *wēt*, *hēre*, camel, *hēr*, there; pine, *pīt*, *sīre*, *sīr*, marine; *gō*, *pōē*, or, *wōre*, *wōlf*, *wōrk*, *whō*, *sōn*; *mūte*, *cūb*, *cūre*, unite, *cūr*, *rāle*, *fūll*; *trŷ*, *Sŷrian*. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

II. Algebra:

1. Causing a quantity or quantities to disappear from an equation; removing a quantity or quantities from each side of an equation.

2. The operation of combining several equations containing several unknown quantities, so as to deduce therefrom a less number of equations, containing a less number of unknown quantities.

**ē-līh-gūte* (gu as gw), v. t. [Lat. *elinguatus*, pa. par. of *elinguo*=to deprive of the tongue; e=out, and *lingua*=the tongue.] To deprive of the tongue. It was an old punishment in English law.

**ē-līh-guā-tion* (gu as gw), s. [English *elinguat(e)*; -ion.] The act of punishment by cutting out the tongue.

**ē-līh-guld* (gu as gw), a. [Lat. *elinguis*: e=out, and *lingua*=the tongue.] Not having the power of speech; tongue-tied.

**ē-līh-quā-mēnt* (liqua as lik-wa), s. [Latin *eliquamen*, from *eliquo*=to strain or drain.] A liquid expressed from fat or fat fish by pressure.

**ē-lī-quā-tion*, s. [Lat. *eliquatio*, from *eliquo*=to liquify, strain out: e=out, and *liquo*=to make liquid, to melt.]

Chem.: An operation by which a more fusible substance is separated from another which is less fusible—namely, by the application of a degree of heat sufficient to melt the former but not the latter. Thus, argentiferous copper is melted with lead, and the alloy is cast into discs, which are subjected to a gradually increasing heat; the silver in combination with the lead melts, while an alloy of lead and copper remains in the solid state. (Watts: *Dict. Chem.*)

**ē-lī-sion*, s. [Lat. *elisis*, from *elisis*, pa. par. of *elido*=to strike out: e=out, and *lædo*=to dash; Fr. *élision*; Sp. *elision*; Ital. *elisione*.] [ELIDE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Division, separation. In the same sense as II.

"Nor praise I less that circumcision,

By modern poets called *elision*."

Swift: *Dean's Answer to Sheridan*.

2. *Fig.*: A cutting apart or asunder; a division or separation of parts.

"To make some adumbration of that we mean, the interior is rather an impulsion or concussion of the air, than an *elision* or section of the same."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.* (cent. ii.), § 167.

- II. *Gram.*: The cutting off or suppressing of a vowel at the end of a syllable for the sake of the rhythm; as, th' attempt.

**ē-lī-sōr*, s. [Fr. *éliseur*=a chooser, from *éliser*=to choose.]

Law: One of two persons appointed by the court to return a jury, when, from the sheriff's being interested in a suit, he is himself disabled from so doing.

"If the sheriff be not an indifferent person, as if he be a party to the suit, or be related by either blood or affinity to either of the parties, he is not then trusted to return the jury, but the precept is directed to the coroners, who in this, as in many other instances, are the substitutes of the sheriff, to execute process when he is deemed an improper person. If any exception lies to the coroners, the precept shall be directed to two clerks of the court, or two persons of the county named by the court, and sworn. And these two, who are called *elisors*, or electors, shall indifferently name the jury, and the return is final; no challenge being allowed to their array."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 13.

**ē-lī'te*, **ē-lyte*, s. [O. Fr.]

- *1. A choice.

2. A choice or select body or number; the pick, the best part; as, the *élite* of society.

**ē-līx*, v. t. [Latin *elixo*=to boil thoroughly.] [ELIXATE.] To extract, to elixate.

**ē-līx-āte*, v. t. [Lat. *elixatus*, pa. par. of *elixo*=to boil thoroughly, from *elixus*=sadden: e=out, fully, and *lix*=lye or ashes.] To boil, to seethe, to extract by boiling.

**ē-līx-ā-tion*, s. [Lat. *elixatus*, pa. par. of *elixo*.] [ELIXATE.]

1. The act or process of boiling or stewing anything.

2. The act or process of digestion.

**ē-līx-īr*, **ē-lex-īr*, s. [Arab. *el iksēr*=the philosopher's stone.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The philosopher's stone.

"A, nay, let be, the philosopher's ston,

Elisir clepet, we seken fast eche on;

For had we him, than were we siker ynow."

Chaucer. *C. T.*, 16,390,2.

2. The quintessence or refined extract of anything.

3. Any cordial or invigorating substance or essence.

4. In the same sense as II. 1.

II. Technically:

*1. *Alchemy*: The liquor with which alchemists hoped to transmute metals.

(1) A potion or draught for prolonging life.

2. *Medical*:

*1) A tincture with more than one base.

(2) A compound tincture or medicine composed of various substances, held in solution by alcohol in some form.

† *Elixir of love*:

(1) *Ord. Lang.*: A decoction of the seeds of the plant described under (2). It is made in Amboyna.

(2) *Bot.*: *Grammatophyllum speciosum*, a fine orchid from Java and the adjacent islands. It seems to be deleterious, if not even absolutely poisonous, as many of the orchids are.

**ē-līx-īr*, **ē-līx-ēr*, v. t. & i. [ELIXIR, s.]

A. *Trans.*: To compound as an elixir.

B. *Intrans.*: To prepare elixirs; to practice with elixirs.

**ē-līx-iv-l-āte*, v. t. [Pref. e=ex=out, fully, and Eng. *lixivate* (q. v.).] To lixiviate or refine thoroughly.

**ē-līx-iv-l-ā-tion*, s. [Pref. e=ex=out, fully, and Eng. *lixivation* (q. v.).] A complete or thorough process of lixiviation.

**ē-līx-a-bēth-an*, a. [Eng. proper name *Elizabeth*, and adj. suff. -an.] Of or pertaining to Queen Elizabeth, or her time.

Elizabethan-architecture, s. That style of architecture which prevailed in England at the time of Queen Elizabeth, and followed immediately on the Tudor style. It is a mixed style, combining debased forms of the Gothic and Italian styles. It is also sometimes known as the English Renaissance.

**ēlīx*, s. [Icel. *elgr*; Sw. *elg*; O. H. Ger. *elaho*; M. H. Ger. *elch*; Lat. *alces*; Gr. *alkē*; Sansc. *rishya*=a kind of antelope.]

1. *Zool.*: The Moose or Moose Deer, the *Cervus alces* of Linnaeus, now called *Alces palmatus*, one of the family Cervidae. It is a clumsily proportioned animal with very large broad antlers, with points along their outer edges, a long narrow head, small eyes, long hairy ears, a large mane, the throat with long hair, a rounded body, long legs, and a short tail. It is found in this country and in the northern parts of Europe, and in Asia. It is hunted for its flesh, which is prized for the table, while the skin may be tanned into good leather.

2. *Paleont.*: It has been found in the peat bogs of Northumberland, Yorkshire, (England) and Scotland. A specimen has been found at Walthamstow, near London, where it was associated with the goat, Celtic sthorhorn, and the reindeer.

† *Irish elk*:

Paleont.: *Megaceros hibernicus* (Owen), a fossil species of Cervidae having enormous antlers; found in the peat bogs of Ireland, in the brick-earths of Ilford, &c., in Essex, and in other places. Prof. Boyd Dawkins ranks it as one of the early Pleistocene Mammalia of Britain, and considers that it continued to exist nearly to the historic period, being contemporary with paleolithic and with neolithic man.

elk-nut, s.

Bot.: A North American cinchonaceous plant. *Hamiltonia oleifera*, the oil nut, of which elk-nut may perhaps be a corruption.

**ēll*, **elle*, **elne*, s. [A. S. *elne*=a cubit, cogn. with Dut. *elle*=an ell; Icel. *alni*; Sw. *aln*; Dan. *alen*=an ell; Goth. *aleina*=a cubit; O. H. Ger. *elina*; M. H. Ger. *elne*, Ger. *elle*=an ell; Lat. *ulna*=(1) an elbow, (2) a cubit; Gr. *ōlenē*=an elbow.]

1. *Lit.*: A measure of length varying in different countries. The English ell is=45 in.; the Scotch=37 1/2 in.; the Flemish=27 in.; and the French=54 in. It is used for measuring cloth.

2. *Fig.*: Used proverbially to express a long measure.

"I saw," he wrote to Portland the next day, "faces an ell long. I saw some of those men change color with vexation twenty times while I was speaking."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

**ēl-lāg-lc*, a. [Fr. *ellagique*, pertaining to galls. A word formed by Braconnot, from Fr. *galle*=gall, reversed, and suff. -ique=Gr. *ikos*=Lat.=-icus=Eng. -ic. (Sayce.)]

Chem.: Pertaining to galls or to gallic acid.

ellagic-acid, s.

Chem.: C₁₄H₆O₆. Obtained by the action of oxidizing agents, as arsenic acid, iodine, and water, &c., on gallic acid. It is also contained in bezoar stones, which are dissolved in caustic potash, and precipitated by hydrochloric acid. Ellagic-acid forms a crystalline compound with one molecule of water; it is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol.

ēl-lā-gīte, s. [Eng., &c., *ellag*(ic) (q. v.); -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of *Scolecite* (q. v.). It is found in yellowish or brownish crystalline masses, pearly on the planes of cleavage.

ēl-lēb-ōr-lā, s. [Fr. *ellébore*, from Lat. *helleborus*=*hellebore* (q. v.); suff. -in (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A resin of an extremely acrid taste, found in Winter Hellebore (*Helleborus hiemalis*).

ēl-lēr, s. [ELDER.]

Bot.: (1) The alder, *Alnus glutinosa*; (2) The elder, *Sambucus nigra*.

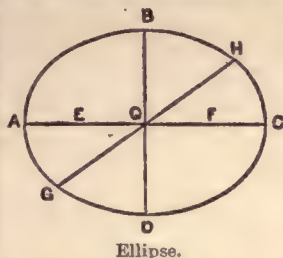
el-ling, a. [A. S. *ellende*, *elelānde*=foreign, strange.] [ELENGE.] Lonely, melancholy, separated from friends.

***el-linge-ness, *el-ling-ness, s.** [Eng. *elling*; -ness.] Loneliness, melancholy, dullness, cheerlessness.

"This shall be to advertise you of the great *ellingness* that I find here since your departing."—Henry VIII. to Anne Boleyn, Lett., p. 29.

ēl-lip-se, s. [Dan., Ger., Fr. & Port. *ellipse*; Sw. *ellips*; Sp. *elipse*; Ital. *ellisse*; Lat. *ellipsis*; Gr. *elleipsis*=a leaving behind, leaving out, ellipse (of a word), deficiency, failure . . . the conic section called an ellipse because the base forms, with the base of the cone, a less angle than that of the parabola.]

1. **Geom. (Conic Sections)**: A plane curve of such a form that if from any point in it two straight lines be drawn to two given fixed points, the sum of these straight lines will always be the same. These two fixed points are called the foci. In the Ellipse A B C D, E and F are the foci. If a straight line (E Q F) be drawn joining the foci, and be then bisected, the point of bisection is called the center. The distance from the center to either focus (E Q or Q F) is called the eccentricity. The straight line (G Q H), drawn through the center and terminated both ways by the curve, is called the diameter. Its vertices are G and H. The diameter A C, which passes through the foci, is called the axis major or major axis; the points in which it meets the curve (A and C), the principal vertices. The diameter (B D) at right angles to the major axis, is called the axis minor, or minor axis. [See also Abscissa, Axis, Latus Rectum, Normal, and Subnormal, Parameter, and Tangent.] Practically, a tolerably accurate ellipse may be drawn on paper by sticking two pins in it to represent the foci, putting over these a bit of thread knotted together at the ends, inserting a pencil in the loop, and pulling the sheet tight as the figure is described. The importance of the ellipse arises from the fact that the planets move in elliptical orbits, the sun being in one of the foci—a fact which Kepler was the first to discover.



ēl-lip-sis, s. [Gr. *elleipsis*.] [ELLIPSE.]

1. **Gram.**: An omission; a figure by which one or more words are omitted, which the hearer or reader can supply.

2. **Print.**: Marks denoting an omission of one or more words or letters: as —, or . . . , or * * * , as *k—g*, for *king*, &c.

*3. **Geom.**: An ellipse.

ēl-lips-ō-grāph, ēl-lip-tō-grāph, s. [Gr. *ellipseis*=an ellipse, and *graphō*=to write, to draw.] An instrument for describing ellipses. The pins of the beam traverse in the slots of the trammel, each occupying its own slot, and the pencil at the end, as the beam revolves, is guided in an elliptical path. [TRAMMEL.]

ēl-lip-sōid, a. & s. [Gr. *elleipsis*=an ellipse, and *eidos*=form.]

A. As substantive:

Geom.: A solid figure produced by the revolution of an ellipse about its axis. The earth, generally said to be an oblate spheroid, has been designated also an oblate ellipsoid.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to the figure described under A.

ēl-lip-sōid-āl, a. [Eng. *ellipsoid*; -al.] The same as ELLIPSOID, a. (q. v.)

ēl-lip-tic, *ēl-lip-tick, ēl-lip-tic-āl, a. [Fr. *elliptique*, from Gr. *elleiptikos*.] Having the form of an ellipse.

elliptic-chuck, s.

Turnery: A chuck invented by Abraham Sharp, for oval or elliptic turning. [CHUCK.]

elliptic-compasses, s. pl. Compasses or other instruments for describing not a circle but an ellipse. The simple device of two pins and a thread, mentioned under ellipse, is the simplest form of elliptic compasses. A slightly more complex one is made by constructing two grooves at right angles to each other, and causing two pins attached to a ruler to travel in the grooves. If, then, a pencil be attached to the ruler it will, when the latter is put in motion, trace out an ellipse.

elliptic-functions, s. pl.

Integral Calculus: A class of integrals representing the expression for the arc of an ellipse.

elliptic-lanceolate, a.

Bot., &c.: Between lanceolate and elliptic, but tending more to the former than to the latter.

elliptic-leaf, s.

Bot.: A leaf two to three times as long as broad, and with the angles rounded off. The same as OVAL-LEAF (q. v.).

elliptic-polarization, s.

Optics: Polarization which causes the particles of a substance to describe ellipses around their positions of rest, the planes of the ellipses being perpendicular to the direction of the ray, and their axes equal and parallel. It arises when plane polarized light suffers reflection, as when it is reflected from some metals.

elliptic-spring, s.

Vehicles: A spring formed of a number of bent plates in two sets, curved apart in the middle and united at the ends. The pressure is brought upon the middle and tends to collapse them.

elliptical-arch, s.

Arch.: An arch having two foci and an elliptical contour. The arches of London Bridge are the finest elliptical arches in the world; the middle one has 132 feet span.

elliptical-gearing, s. [ELLIPTICAL-WHEEL.]

elliptical-wheel, s. A wheel used where a rotary motion of varying speed is determined by the relation between the lengths of the major and minor axes of the ellipses.

ēl-lip-ti-cāl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *elliptical*; -ly.]

Gram.: In an elliptic manner, so as to constitute an ellipsis.

"Looked upon as dull" [is] *elliptically* expressed to avoid the repetition of *as*. The sentence, if drawn out at length, would be, "looked upon as being as dull as."—Hurd: *On Addition*, vi. 179.

[**Elliptical polarized light**: [ELLIPTIC-POLARIZATION].]

ēl-lip-tic-l-tŷ, s. [Fr. *ellipticité*.] The extent to which any particular ellipse differs from a circle; in other words, the relative lengths of its two axes; the amount of compression of an ellipse, whether at the equator or the poles. (Airy.)

ēl-lip-tō-grāph, s. [ELLIPSOGRAPH.]

ēlm, *elme, s. & a. [A. S. *elm*; cogn. with Dut. *olm*; Icel. *álmr*; Dan. *alm*, *ælm*; Sw. *alm*; *Ger. *elme*, *ulme*; Lat. *ulmus*.]

A. As substantive:

Botany:

1. **Gen.**: The botanical genus, *Ulmus*.

2. **Specialty**:

(1) Either the Common Elm or the Wych Elm. Their wood is soft, tough, and coarse. It is used for water-pipes placed beneath the ground, and frequently for coffins. A substance called Ulmin exudes from the elms, but is not confined to them.

(2) Any species of the genus *Ulmus*. About thirteen are known. The most common are the English elm (*Ulmus campestris*), the American or white elm (*Ulmus Americana*), and the slippery or red elm (*U. fulva*).

B. As adj.: Made of elm, or in any way pertaining to it.

(1) **American elm**: *Ulmus Americana*. It is found from New England to South Carolina.

(2) **Broad-leaved elm**:

(a) *Ulmus latifolia* (Gerard), now called *U. montana*.

(b) *Tilia parvifolia*. This has no real affinity to the Elms, (Colloq. Eng.) (Britten & Holland.)

(3) **Common elm**: *Ulmus campestris*. A large tree with a rugged bark found in woods and ascending in some cases to 1,000 feet on the mountain sides. Its native regions are the middle and south of Europe, North Africa, and Siberia. Its inner bark is slightly bitter and astringent, demulcent, and diuretic. It has been used, though with little effect, in skin diseases.

(4) **English elm**: The same as Common elm (q. v.).

(5) **Mountain elm**: [Wych elm.]

(6) **Scotch elm**: [Wych elm.]

(7) **Spanish elm**: A West Indian tree, *Cordia gerascanthus*, with no real affinity to the elm. It furnishes good timber.

(8) **Wych, Witch, Scotch, or Mountain elm**: *Ulmus montana*, a large tree with larger leaves than those of No. 2, wild in the north of England and in Scotland, besides being naturalized in other parts of Britain. On the Yorkshire mountains it ascends 1,300 feet. It is native in other parts of Europe, and in Siberia. (J. D. Hooker, &c.)

(9) **Yoke elm** (Gerard). *Carpinus betulus*, the hornbeam. According to Gerard, yokes were formerly made of the wood. (Britten & Holland.)

elm-galls, s. pl. Galls on the different species of elm, brought on by the puncture of *Aphis ulmi*. (Curtis.)

ēl-mōn, a. [Eng. *elm*; suff. -en.] Of elm, or pertaining to it.

ēl-mī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *elm*(is), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: A small family of aquatic beetles, now more commonly called Paridae.

ēl-mis, s. [Gr. *helmins*=a worm (?).]

Entom.: The typical genus of Elmidae. It consists of small beetles generally found adhering to the under side of stones lying in running water.

ēl-mō, *Er-mo, s. [Ital., corrupted from St. Erasmus, Bishop of Formiae, a town of ancient Italy, who suffered martyrdom under Diocletian, in A. D. 303. He is invoked by Italian sailors during storms.] (For definition, see etymology.)

"What gales are sold on Lapland's shore,
How whistle rash bids tempests roar,
Of witch, of mermaid, and of sprite,
Of Erick's cap and Elmo's light."

Scott: *Rokeby*, ii. 11.

Elmo's fire, Elmo's light, St. Elmo's fire, s. A fire or light, probably of electric origin, which in certain states of the atmosphere settles on the tops of masts, the extremities of yards, on the rigging, &c., in ships navigating the Mediterranean. When two were visible at the same time, the ancients called them Castor and Pollux. It is also called Corposant (q. v.).

ēlm-ŷ, a. [Eng. *elm*; -y.] Abounding with elms.

"The simple spire and elmy grange."

T. Warton: *Ode*, xi.

***el-norne, s.** [A. S. *ellarn*. (Somner.)] The Elder, *Sambucus nigra* (q. v.). (Prompt. Parv.)

***ē-lō-cā-tion, s.** [Lat. *e=*out, away, and *locatio*=a placing; *loco*=to place; *locus*=a place.]

1. A placing away, a removal from home.

"When the child either by general permission, or former elocation, shall be out of the parent's disposing."—Bp. Hall: *Cases of Conscience*.

2. A departure from usual method; an ecstasy.

"In all poetry (if it be good and worthy) there must be not only an incitation, and commotion, but also an elocation, and emotion of the mind."—Fotherby: *Atheomastix*, p. 30.

ē-lōc-ū-lār, a. [Lat. *e=*out, without, and *loculus*=a cell, a compartment.]

Bot.: Having only one cell; not divided by partitions.

ēl-cū-tion, s. [Lat. *elocutio*, from *elocutus*, pa. pr. of *eloquor*=to speak out; *e=*out, and *loquor*=to speak; Fr. *élocution*; Sp. *elocucion*; Ital. *elocuzione*.]

*1. The power of speaking; speech, articulation.

"Whose taste, too long forborne, at first essay
Gave elocution to the mute."

Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 748, 749.

2. The art of speaking in public, so as to render the discourse most effective and impressive by the use of appropriate gestures, and modes of utterance or delivery; the style or manner of delivering a discourse in public.

"Fitch, formed for tedious elocution, proves
That Swift oils many a spring which Harley moves."
Swift: *Upon Himself*.

3. The power of expression or diction; the choice of appropriate words or language in speaking.

"Elocution is applying of apt words and sentences to the matter."—Wilson: *Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 6.

4. The power or art of clothing thought in appropriate and elegant written language.

"The third happiness of this poet's imagination is elocution, or the art of clothing or adorning that thought so found, and varied, in apt, significant, and sounding words."—Dryden.

5. Eloquentness, eloquent language.

"When graceful in the senate Godfrey rose,
And deep the stream of elocution flows."

Brooke: *Tasso*; *Jerusalem Delivered*, i.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhīn, bench; go, gem; thin, thīs; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn; -tīon, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *elocution*, *eloquence*, *oratory*, and *rhetoric*: "The *elocution* consists in the manner of delivery; the *eloquence* in the matter that is delivered. We employ *elocution* in repeating the words of another; we employ *eloquence* to express our own thoughts and feelings. *Elocution* is requisite for an actor; *eloquence* for a speaker. *Eloquence* lies in the person, it is a natural gift; *oratory* lies in the mode of expression, it is an acquired art. *Rhetoric* is properly the theory of that art of which *oratory* is the practice. But *rhetoric* may be sometimes employed in the improper sense for the display of *oratory* or scientific speaking. *Eloquence* speaks one's own feelings; it comes from the heart and speaks to the heart; *oratory* is an imitative art, it describes what is felt by another. *Rhetoric* is the affectation of *oratory*. An afflicted parent who pleads for the restoration of her child that has been torn from her will exert her *eloquence*; a counselor at the bar, who pleads the cause of his client, will employ *oratory*; vulgar partisans are full of *rhetoric*. *Eloquence* often consists in a look or an action; *oratory* must always be accompanied with verbosity. There is a dumb *eloquence* which is not denied even to the brutes, and which speaks more than all the studied graces of speech and action employed by the orator. Between *eloquence* and *oratory* there is the same distinction as between nature and art: the former can never be perverted to any base purposes; it always speaks truth: the latter will as easily serve the purposes of falsehood as of truth." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

Ēl-ō-cū-tion-ār-y, a. [Eng. *elocution*; -ary.] Of or pertaining to elocution.

Ēl-ō-cū-tion-ist, s. [Eng. *elocution*; -ist.]

1. One who is skilled in elocution.

2. A teacher of elocution; a writer on elocution.

Ēl-ō-cū-tive, a. [Lat. *elocut(us)*, pa. par. of *elocutor*; Eng. adj. suff. -ive.] Having the power of eloquent expression or language; eloquent, elocutionary.

Ēl-ō-dē-a (pl. **Ēl-ō-dē-æ**), s. [Gr. *helōdēs* = marshy, fenny, the habitat of these plants being in such places.]

Botany:

1. *Sing.*: A genus of Hypericaceæ, the typical one of the tribe Elodeæ. In this country a stomachic tincture is prepared from *Elodea virginica*. The *Hypericum elodes* is by some referred to this genus.

2. *Pl.*: A tribe of Hypericaceæ (Tutsans) in which the glands alternate with the bundles of stamens. (Lindley.)

Ēl-ō-dī-āns, s. pl. [Gr. *helōdēs* (ELODEA); Eng., &c., pl. suff. -ians.]

Zool.: An old family or tribe of Chelonia, comprehending the Marsh Tortoises. They were divided into two sub-families, Cryptodera Elodians and Pleurodera Elodians. The former now constitute the family Chelydidae, and the latter Emydidae (q. v.).

Ēl-ō-gē, s. [Fr., from Lat. *elogium* = a word, a short inscription; Gr. *elogion*, from *logos* = a discourse, a word.] A funeral oration or panegyric pronounced in public in honor of the memory of some illustrious person lately deceased.

Ēl-ō-gist, s. [Fr. *élogiste*.] One who delivers or pronounces an elege or panegyric over the dead.

"She did not want a passionate *elogist*, as well as an excellent preacher."—Wotton: *Rem.*, p. 366.

Ēl-ō-gŷ, Ēl-ō-gŷ-ī-um, Ēl-ō-gŷe, s. [Latin *elogium*.] [ELOGE.] A panegyric, praise, eulogy.

"I referre such scoffers to the *elogie* Alcibiades gave of his master."—Bacon: *On Learning*, bk. i., ch. 3.

Ēl-ō-him, s. [Heb. *Elohim*, pl. of *Eloach* = God; cognate with Syriac *Ilo*, *Eloho*, and with Arabic *Allah*.]

Hebrew Theol.: The ordinary name of God in the Hebrew Scriptures. It is rare in the singular, but occurs in the plural more than 2,000 times. There is, however, the grammatical anomaly that this plural stands as the nominative to a singular verb. This has been held to imply that in the Divine nature there is a certain plurality and a certain unity. The plural has been called also the plural of majesty (q. v.). It is generally used of the true God, but Jehovah is deemed by far the more sacred name. Unlike Jehovah, *Elohim* may be applied to false gods (Exod. xix. 20, xxiii. 31; Jer. ii. 11, &c.), to spirits or supernatural beings (1 Sam. xxviii. 13), and even to kings, judges, and magistrates, who are held to be vicerogers of God (Exod. xxi. 8, xxii. 8; Psalm lxxiii. 1). It is probably an abbreviation of *Elohim*, though Gesenius and others have deemed it the earlier and primary word. [EL.]

Ēl-ō-hist, s. [Heb. *Elohim*, a plural of excellence = God, and Eng., &c., suff. -ist.]

Biblical Criticism: A biblical writer, hypothetically assumed to have penned part of the Pentateuch, who habitually, if not even exclusively, used the Hebrew name *Elohim* for God. A Belgian or

French physician called John Astruc (A. D. 1684-1766), first called special attention to the fact that in portions of the Pentateuch the name given to the Divinity is *Elohim*, while in other portions it is *Jehovah*, and attributed these two parts to different writers. His view has been universally accepted by critics of the rationalistic school, and by an increasing number of theologians holding what are deemed orthodox views. Others, notably Hengstenberg, have strongly controverted the opinion that the Pentateuch was the work of different writers. Those who agree with Astruc and his school call the one hypothetical author the *Elohist*; and the other, the *Jehovist*. [GENESIS, EXODUS, PENTATEUCH.]

"To imitate the phraseology of the *Elohist*."—Colenso: *On the Pentateuch*, vi. 127.

Ēl-ō-hist-ic, a. [Eng., &c., *Elohist*; -ic.]

Biblical Criticism: Pertaining to the hypothetical *Elohist*, or to the part of the sacred compositions of which he is supposed to have been the author, having used *Elohim* as the name of the Divine Being.

"The age of the *Elohist*ic matter in Genesis and Exodus."—Colenso: *On the Pentateuch*, vi. 116.

***Ēl-ōin', *Ēl-ōine, *Ēl-ōigne** (g silent), v. t. [Fr. *éloigner*, from Lat. *elongo* = to remove far off; Fr. *loin*; Lat. *longus* = long, far.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To remove, to separate, to put at a distance.

"They shulde *eloin*ge or absent themselves from their domesticall affayres."—Nicolls: *Thucydides*, p. 45.

2. *Law*: To remove out of the jurisdiction.

"After judgment in the action brought by the replevisor, the writ of execution to obtain a return of the goods is the writ de retorno habendo: and, if the distress be *eloin*ged, the defendant shall have a *copias in withernam*; but on the plaintiff's tendering the damages, the process in *withernam* shall be stayed."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 16.

***Ēl-ōin'-āte, *Ēl-ōign'-ate** (g silent), v. t. [Eng. *eloin*, *eloin*ge; -ate.] To remove, to separate, to sunder.

"Nor is some vulgar Greek so far adulterated, and *eloin*gated from the true Greek, as Italian is from the Latin."—Howell: *Instruct. For Trav.*, p. 149.

***Ēl-ōin'-mēt, *Ēl-ōign'-mēt** (g silent), s. [Eng. *eloin*, *eloin*ge; -mēt.] A removal to a distance; a separation; remoteness.

"He discovers an *eloin*gment from vulgar phrases much becoming a person of quality."—Shenstone.

***Ēl-ōing', v. t.** [Low Lat. *elongo*: Lat. *e* = out, and *longus* = long, far.]

1. To remove, to put or set at a distance.

"By seas and hills *eloin*ged from thy sight."
Wyat: *The Lover prayeth Venus*.

2. To put off, to retard, to delay.

"Upon the roof the bird of sorrow sate
Eloing joyful day with her sad note,
And through the shady air the fluttering bat
Did wave her leather sails and blindly float."
G. Fletcher: *Christ's Victory*, ii. 24.

Ēl-ōin'-gāte, v. t. & i. [Low Lat. *elongatus*, pa. par. of *elongo*, from Lat. *e* = out, away, and *longus* = long, far.]

A. Transitive:

1. To remove, to put or set at a distance or farther off.

"The first star of Aries, in the time of Meton the Athenian, was placed in the very intersection, which is now *eloin*gated and moved eastward twenty-eight degrees."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. xiii.

2. To lengthen out, to extend, to make long or longer.

"Frequent and thick, o'er all his limbs were seen
Th' *eloin*gated papillæ of the skin."
Cambridge: *The Scribleriad*, bk. iii.

B. Intrans.: To depart; to go or move away; to recede.

"About Cape Frio in Brasilia, the south point of the compass varieth twelve degrees unto the west; but *eloin*gating from the coast of Brasilia, toward the shore of Africa, it varieth eastward."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. xiii.

Ēl-ōin'-gāte, a. [Low Latin *elongatus*, pa. par. of *elongo*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Lengthened, prolonged, extended. "Berosus has also an *eloin*gate scutellum and ciliate tibia and tarsi."—Trans.: *Amer. Philos. Society* (1873), vol. xiii., p. 118.

2. *Bot.*: Lengthened, as if stretched out artificially.

Ēl-ōin'-gā-tion, s. [Low Latin *elongatio*, from *elongatus*, pa. par. of *elongo*; Fr. *élongation*; Ital. *elongazione*.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of making longer, lengthening, or extending.

"To this motion of *eloin*gation of the fibers is owing the union or conglutination of the parts of the body, when they are separated by a wound."—Arbuthnot: *On Aliments*.

2. The state of being elongated, extended, or lengthened.

3. A continuation, an extension.

"May not the mountains of Westmoreland and Cumberland be considered as *eloin*gations of these two chains?"—Pinkerton (Webster).

*4. Departure, removal, recession.

"Nor then had it been placed in a middle point but that of descent, or *eloin*gation."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv.

*5. Distance; the space between two things; the distance at which one thing is from another.

"The distant points in the celestial expanse appear to the eye in so small a degree of *eloin*gation from another, as bears no proportion to what is real."—Glanvill: *Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. ix.

II. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: The removal of a planet to the farthest distance it can be from the sun; commonly taken notice of in Venus and Mercury; the angular distance of a planet from the sun; apparent departure of a planet from the sun in its orbit.

2. *Surg.*: An imperfect luxation, when the ligament of any joint is so extended or relaxed as to lengthen the limb, but yet not let the bone go quite out of its place. (Quincy.)

"*Eloin*gations are the effect of a humor soaking upon ligament, thereby making it liable to be stretched, and to be thrust quite out upon every little force."—Wiseman: *Surgery*.

Ēl-ō-pe, v. i. [Derived from Dut. *ontloopen* = to escape, to run away; cogn. with A. S. *hlæpan*; Eng. *leap*; Sw. *löpa*; Dan. *løbe*.]

*1. To run away, to break away, to break loose, to escape from any ties.

"It is necessary to treat women as members of the body politic, since great numbers of them have *eloin*ged from their allegiance."—Addison: *Freeholder*.

2. *Specif.*: To run away with a lover or paramour in defiance of social or marriage restraints; most commonly applied to the woman.

"The fool whose wife *eloin*ges some thrice a quarter,
For matrimonial solace dies a martyr."
Pope: *Satires*, iii. 150, 151.

*3. To pass away, to escape.

"Thy strength must with thy years *eloin*ge,
And thou wilt need some comfort to assuage
Health's last farewell, a staff of thine old age."
Couper: *Tirocinium*, 876-78.

*4. To issue readily from the lips, to glide softly and musically.

"Spenserian vowels that *eloin*ge with ease
And float along like birds o'er summer seas."
Keats: *To C. Cowden Clarke*.

Ēl-ō-pe-mēt, s. [Eng. *elope*; -mēt.] The act of *eloin*ging; a running or breaking away from just restraint without license; *specif.*, the running away of a woman, married or unmarried, with a lover.

"In cases of *eloin*gement, and living with an adulterer, the law allows her no alimony."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 15.

Ēl-ōp-ēr, s. [Eng. *elop(e)*; -er.] One who *eloin*ges. "Making you an *eloin*ger with a duellist."—Mad. *D'Arblay*: *Cecilia*, ch. ii.

Ēl-ōps, s. [Lat. *elops*, *ellops*; Gr. *ellops*, *elops*; as adjective = mute; as subst. = (1) a sturgeon, (2) a serpent.] A particular kind of serpent not identified.

"Cerastes horned, hydrus, and *elops* drear."
Milton: *P. L.*, x. 525.

Ēl-ō-quēnce, s. [Fr. *eloquence*; Lat. *eloquentia*, from *eloquens*, pa. par. of *eloquor* = to speak out; *e* = out, and *loquor* = to speak; Sp. *eloquencia*; Ital. *eloquenza*.]

1. The quality of being eloquent; the art or power of expressing thought in eloquent, impressive, and eloquent language; fluency and elegance of diction.

2. Language expressed in an eloquent manner: eloquent, fluent, or elegant language.

¶ For the difference between *eloquence* and *elocution*, see ELOCUTION.

Ēl-ō-quent, a. [Fr. *éloquent*; Lat. *eloquens*, pa. par. of *eloquor* = to speak out.]

1. Having the power of expressing thoughts in fluent, appropriate, and elegant language; endowed with eloquence.

2. Full of eloquence; expressed in fluent, appropriate, and eloquent language.

3. Full of expression, feeling, or interest.

Ēl-ō-quent-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *eloquent*; -lŷ.] In an eloquent manner; with eloquence.

***Ēl-rich, a.** [ELDRICH.] Strange, weird.

"The little man laughed a little laugh, sharp and etrich."—Lytton: *What will he do with it?* bk. vi., ch. 6.

ēlse, *elles, *els, a., adv. & conj. [A. S. *elles* = otherwise; originally a gen. sing. from an adj., *el* = other; Goth. *alŷis*, *alŷis* = other, another; M. H. Ger. *alles*, *elles*, *elŷes* = otherwise.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, plit, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

A. As adj. or pronoun: Other, one beside.
"Should he or any else search, he will find evidence of the Divine Wisdom."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

B. As adverb:

1. Otherwise.

"Els she hath all his will."

Gower: C. A., ii.

2. Beside, besides, in addition.

"All those sights, and all that els I saw."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. x. 29.

*3. At other times.

"Bischofes and bachelers, bote maistres and doctours, Ligen in London in lentin and elles."

P. Plowman (Prol.), 91.

C. As conjunc.: Otherwise; in the other case or event.

"The othere were assoiled, elles it were wou."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 563.

***else-whāt, s.** [English *else*, and *what*.] Other things; what else.

"She saw on crosses and elsewhat

By Stafford so set out."

Warner: Albions England, bk. xli, c. lxx.

else-whēre, *elles-wher, adv. [Eng. *else*, and *where*.]

1. In any other place; in any place else; anywhere else.

2. In other places; in some other place.

***els-whith-ēr, *elles-wyd-er, adv.** [Eng. *else*, and *whither*.] In some other direction; to some other place; to any other place.

***else-wise, adv.** [Eng. *else*, and *wise*.] In a different manner; otherwise.

ēl-shin, ēl'-sin, s. An awl. (*Scotch*.)

"D'ye think I was born to sit here brogging an elshin through bend-leather?"—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian, ch. v.*

ēl-shōltz'-ī-ā, s. [Named after J. S. Elsholtz, a Prussian botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Elsholtziace (q. v.).

ēl-shōltz'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *elsholtz(ia)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ide*.]

Bot.: A family of Lamiaceæ, tribe Mentheæ.

ē-lū'-qī-dāte, v. t. [Low Lat. *elucidatus*, pa. par. of *elucido*; Lat. *e*=out, fully, and *lucidus*=bright; Fr. *élucider*.] To make clear, or plain, or manifest; to render intelligible; to free from obscurities or doubt; to explain, to demonstrate. [*LUCID*.]

"It confirms, elucidates, and enforces the moral law."—*Hurd: Works, vol. vi., ser. 4.*

¶ For the difference between to elucidate and to explain, see **EXPLAIN**.

ē-lū'-qī-dā-tion, s. [Fr., from Low Lat. *elucidatus*, pa. par. of *elucido*.]

1. The act of elucidating or making clear, plain, or manifest; demonstration, explanation, exposition.

"For proof and further elucidation of the matters complained of."—*Burke: Nabob of Arcot's Debts.*

2. That which serves to elucidate, explain, or make clear.

"In David Blondel's familiar elucidations of the eucharistical controversy."—*Bishop Taylor: Real Presence, § 12.*

ē-lū'-qī-dā-tive, a. [Eng. *elucidat(e)*; *-ive*.] Elucidating; explaining or making plain or clear; tending to elucidate; explanatory.

"Such a set of documents may hope to be elucidative in various respects."—*Carlyle: Letters and Speeches of Cromwell, i. 10.*

ē-lū'-qī-dā-tōr, s. [Eng. *elucidat(e)*; *-or*.] One who elucidates or explains; an expositor, an explainer, a commentator.

"Obscurity is brought over them by the course of ignorance and age, and yet more by their pedantic elucidators."—*Abbot.*

***ē-lū'-qī-dā-tōr-ŷ, a.** [Eng. *elucidat(e)*; *-ory*.] Tending to elucidate; elucidating, elucidative.

***ē-lūc'-tāte, v. i.** [Latin *elucatus*, pa. par. of *eluctor*.] To struggle out; to escape by struggling.

***ē-lūc'-tā-tion, s.** [Lat. *eluctatio*, from *eluctatus*, pa. par. of *eluctor*=to struggle out; *e*=out, and *luctor*=to wrestle, to struggle.]

1. A struggle, a contest.

2. A bursting or struggling forth; an escape.

***ē-lū'-cu-brāte, v. i.** [Lat. *elucubro*, from *e*=out, and *lucubro*=to work by candlelight; *luc*=light.] To work, study, or write by night; to work constantly and unceasingly.

***ē-lū'-cu-brā-tion, s.** [Lat. *elucubro*.] The act of working, studying, or writing at night; night-work. [*ELUCUBRATE*.]

ē-lūde, v. t. [Lat. *eludo*; *e*=out, and *ludo*=to play; Fr. *éluder*; Sp. *eludir*; Ital. *eludere*.]

1. To escape from by stratagem, artifice, or dexterity; to evade.

"Had with difficulty eluded the vengeance of the court."

—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. v.*

2. To remain unseen, undiscovered, or unexplained by; to avoid or escape the researches of.

3. To avoid, shun, shirk, or dodge.

¶ For the difference between to elude and to escape, see **ESCAPE**.

***ē-lūd'-ī-ble, a.** [English *elud(e)*; *-able*.] That may or can be eluded, escaped, or avoided.

E-lul', s. [Heb. *Elul*; in Sept. Gr. *Eloul*.]

Calendar: The sixth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical, and the twelfth of their civil year. It began with the new moon of our September.

"So the wall was finished in the twenty and fifth day of the month *Elul*."—*Neh. vi. 15.*

***ē-lūm'-bāt-ēd, a.** [Lat. *elumbis*; *e*=out, *lumbus*=the loin, and adj. suff. *-ated*.] Weakened in the loins; hipshot.

ē-lū'-sion, s. [Low Lat. *elusio*, from Lat. *elusus*, pa. par. of *eludo*.] The act of eluding; an escape by skill or dexterity; an evasion; trickery, fraud.

"An appendix, relating to the transmutation of metals, detects the impostures and elusions of those who have pretended to it."—*Woodward: Natural History.*

ē-lū'-sive, a. [Lat. *elusivus*, pa. par. of *eludo*.]

1. Practicing or given to elusion; eluding, escaping; using arts to escape; elusory.

"This art, instinct by some celestial power, I tried, elusive of the bridal hour."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xix. 160, 161.

2. Eluding or escaping from the grasp.

"Hurled on the crags, behold they gasp, they bleed, And groaning cling upon th' elusive weed."

Falconer: Shipwreck, iii.

ē-lū'-sive-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *elusive*; *-ly*.] In an elusive manner; with or by means of elusion.

ē-lū'-sive-nēss, s. [Eng. *elusive*; *-ness*.] The quality of being elusive; fondness of elusion or avoiding.

"His elusiveness of all ordinary social gatherings had increased."—*Masson: De Quincey, p. 124.*

ē-lū'-sōr'-ī-nēss, s. [Eng. *elusory*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being elusory.

ē-lū'-sōr-ŷ, a. [Low Lat. *elusorius*, from Lat. *elusus*, pa. par. of *eludo*.] Tending to elude or deceive; fraudulent, deceitful, fallacious, evasive.

"Religion itself had been elusory."—*Taylor: Rule of Conscience, bk. iii., ch. vi., § 50.*

***ē-lū te, v. t.** [Lat. *elutum*, sup. of *eluo*=to wash off; *e*=out, and *lūo*=to wash.] To wash off or out.

***ē-lū'-tri-āte, v. t.** [Lat. *elutriatus*, pa. par. of *elutrio*=to wash out, to decant, from *eluo*=to wash out; *e*=out, and *lūo*=to wash.] To purify by washing and straining off the foul matters with water; to decant liquid from; to cleanse by the process of elutriation.

***ē-lū'-tri-ā-tion, s.** [Lat. *elutriatus*, pa. par. of *elutrio*.] The act or process of elutriating. Purification by washing, when the water carries off a lighter or more soluble material from the heavier portion, which is designed to be saved. It differs from lixiviation in the latter respect. (*Knight*.)

***ē-lūx'-āte, v. t.** [Lat. *e*=out, and *luxatus*, pa. par. of *lūzo*=to put out of joint, to dislocate.] To dislocate, to put out of joint.

ē-lūx'-ā-tion, s. [Pref. *e*, and Eng. *luxation* (q. v.).] The dislocation or pulling out of joint of a bone.

ēl'-van (1), a. [*ELFIN*.] Of or pertaining to elves.

ēl'-van (2), s. & a. [Cornish=white rock (?).]

A. As substantive:

Mining: A granite vein, or a porphyritic or other Plutonic dyke, especially one of a white color penetrating sedimentary strata.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to such granitic or other veins [A.].

ēl'-van-ite, ēl'-van-ŷte, s. [Cornish *elvan* (q. v.); suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Petrol.: A granitic rock, which weathers white, which has risen in dykes penetrating the Carboniferous rocks.

***ēlve (1), s.** [*ELF*.] An elf.

elvé-locks, s. pl. [*ELF-LOCK*.]

ēlve (2), s. [*HELVE*.]

Mech.: The shaft or handle of an ax, an adze, pick, or mattock.

ēl-vēl-lā'-cē-l, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. (*h*)*elvetia*, and Lat. mas. pl. adj. suff. *-acei*.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Fungales, order Ascomycetes.

ēl'-vēm, s. [Corrupted from A. S. *ellan*=the elm (?).] The common Elm, *Ulmus campestris*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

ēl'-vēr, s. [A. S. *œl*=an eel; second element doubtful.] A young eel, especially a young conger or sea eel.

ēlv'-ish, a. [Eng. *elv(ess)*; *-ish*.] Of or pertaining to elves; elfish; mischievous.

"His palfrey felt the weight Of that ill-omened *elvish* freight."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 12.

***elvish-marked, a.** Marked by the elves or fairies.

"Thou *elvish-mark'd*, abortive, rooting hog."

Shakespeare: Richard III., i. 3.

ēlv'-ish-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *elvish*; *-ly*.] In manner of elves; like an elf; mischievously.

ēl'-wānd, ēln'-wānd, s. [Eng. *el(l)*, *eln*, and *wand*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** An instrument for measuring; properly one an ell in length.

"Ane burges may have in his house, ane measure for his cornes, ane *elwand*, ane stane, ane pound to wey."—*Burrow Lawes, ch. lii.*

2. **Astron.:** The constellation called Orion's Girdle or Belt; also called the King's Ellwand.

"The Son, the seuin sternes, and the Charlewane The *Elwand*, the elementis, and Arthuris huffe."

Douglas: Virgil, 289, b. 3.

ēl'-ŷ-dōr'-īc, a. [Fr. *étydorique*, from Gr. *elaion*=olive-oil, and *hydōr*=water.] A term applied to a mode of painting invented by Vincent, of Montpelier, intended to combine the fresh appearance of water-colors and the mellowness of oil-painting. The vehicle for the pigments is an emulsion of oil and water with the intervention of a gum or mucilage.

ēl'-ŷ-mūs, s. [Gr. *elymos*= . . . a kind of grain, from *elyō*=to roll round; because the fruit is rolled up in the palea.]

Botany: Lyme-grass; a genus of Grasses, tribe Hordeæ. *Elymus avenarius* is three to six feet high, with a stout creeping stoloniferous root-stalk, rigid pungent leaves, and acuminate awnless glumes. It grows on sandy seashores. It is found in this country and in Northern Asia. It is useful in binding together the loose material of sand dunes.

ēl'-ŷ-nā, s. [Gr. *elyō*=to roll round.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Elyneæ (q. v.).

ēl'-ŷ-nē-ā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *elyna(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Cyperaceæ.

ēl'-ŷs'-ī-ā, s. [Lat. *elysius*=pertaining to Elysium, the place of bliss.]

Zool.: A genus of Mollusks, the typical one of the family Elysiadæ (q. v.). Found in Great Britain and the Mediterranean.

ēl'-ŷ-sī'-ā-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *elysia*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-(i)æ*.]

Zool.: A family of Nudibranchiate Gasteropoda, unarmored and snail-like, with no distinct mantle or breathing organ, a single series of lingual teeth, and the sexes united. It contains five genera.

ēl'-ŷ-gian, or ēl'-ŷs'-ī-an, a. & s. [Lat. *Elysius*; Gr. *Elysius*=pertaining to Elysium (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. **Lit.:** Of or pertaining to Elysium.

"I'll wait his coming in th' Elysian fields."

Smith: Phœdra and Hippolitus, iii.

2. **Fig.:** Yielding the greatest delight and pleasure; exceedingly delightful.

"Paradise and groves Elysian, Fortunate Fields—like those of old."

Wordsworth: Recluse.

B. As subst.: Paradise, the abode of the blessed after death.

"Hell and Elysian swarm with ghosts of men."

Marlowe: I Tamburlaine, v. 2.

ēl'-ŷs'-ī-ūm, s. [Lat., from Gr. *Elysion*.]

1. **Lit. & Mythol.:** The abode of the blessed after death. Homer places it on the west border of the earth, near to Ocean; favored heroes passed thither without death, and lived happy under the rule of Rhadamanthus (*Odys. iv. 664*). Hesiod and Pindar place it in the Islands of the Happy. From these legends arose the fabled Atlantis.

2. **Fig.:** A place or state of perfect happiness and bliss.

"Such things the bard relates, Who to the awe-struck world unlocked Elysium's gates."

Byron: Child Harold, i. 18.

ēl'-ŷ-træ, s. pl. [*ELYTRON*.]

ēl'-ŷ-tri-form, a. [Mod. Lat. *elytrum* (q. v.), and Lat. *forma*=form, shape.] Shaped like one or both of a beetle's elytra.

ēl'-ŷ-trine, s. [Mod. Lat. *elytrum*; Eng., &c., suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The horny substance or material of which a beetle's elytra are composed.

ē-ly-trō-cēle, *s.* [Gr. *elytron* = a sheath [ELYTRON], and *kēlē* = a tumor.]

Med.: A tumor in the vagina, vaginal hernia.

ē-ly-trōid, *a.* [Gr. *elytron* = a sheath, and *eidos* = form.]

Anat.: Sheath-like, resembling a sheath.

ē-ly-trōn, **ē-ly-trūm** (*pl.* **ē-ly-trā**), *s.* [Greek *elytron* = a cover, a covering, the sheath of a beetle's wing; *elyō* = to roll round.]

Entomology:

1. (Generally *pl.*): The horny sheaths which constitute the anterior wings of the order Coleoptera (Beetles). They afford a protection to the posterior or membranous pair folded up beneath them when the insect is at rest. Hence they are sometimes called wing-covers or wing-cases. In most cases the elytra cover the abdomen above, but in the Brachelytra they are too short to do this. When elytra are hard and opaque at their base, but membranous at their extremities, they are called hemelytra. (*Owen*, &c.)

2. The scales or plates on the back of Aphrodite, the Sea-mouse, an annelid. (*Nicholson*.)

ē-ly-trō-plās-tic, *a.* [Gr. *elytron* = a sheath; *plastos* = formed, molded, and Eng., &c., suff. -ic.]

Surg.: Pertaining or relating to elytoplasty (*q. v.*).

ē-ly-trō-plās-ty, *s.* [Fr. *élytrophastie*, from Gr. *elytron* = a sheath, and *plastō* = to form, to mold.]

Surg.: The operation by which some part of the vagina may be restored.

ē-ly-trōr-rā-phē, *s.* [Fr. *élytrophaphie*, from Gr. *elytron* = a sheath, and *rhaphē* = a seam; *rhapō* = to sew.]

Surg.: An operation by which part of the vagina is sewed to repair a fissure, or when the uterus has fallen.

ē-ly-trūm, *s.* [Lat.] [ELYTRON.]

ēl-vīr, *s.* [See *def.*] The name of a noted family of printers and publishers in Amsterdam, who flourished from 1595 to 1680, and whose works are highly prized for their elegance and accuracy.

elzevir-editions, *s. pl.*

Bibliog.: Editions of the classics, &c., published by the Elzevir family.

elzevir-type, *s.*

Print.: A kind of type consisting of tall, thin letters.

ELZEVR TYPE.

ēm, *pro.* [A popular contraction of *them* (*q. v.*)]

ēm, *s.* [From the letter *m*.]

Print.: The square of the body of a type. As the "m" in early fonts had a square body, it became a unit of measure for compositors' work. A column of this book is 56½ *ems* long and 14 *ems* broad (*pica*).

ēm, *pref.* The form which the prefixes *en*, in some times take before a word beginning with a *b*, *an*, *m*, or a *p*.

ē-māc-ē-r-āte, *v. t.* [Lat. *emacreratus* = emaciated; *e* = out, fully, and *macer* = thin, lean.] [EMACIATE.] To waste away; to make lean; to emaciate.

ē-māc-ē-r-āt-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EMACERATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making lean or emaciating; emaciation.

ē-māc-ē-r-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *emacreratus*.] The act or process of emaciating; the state of becoming emaciated; emaciation.

ē-mā-ēl-āte (or **ēl as shī**), *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *emaciat*, *pa. par.* of *emacio* = to make thin; *e* = out, fully, and *macies* = leanness; *macer* = thin, lean.] [EMACIATE.]

A. Trans.: To cause to lose flesh or become lean; to waste away; to reduce to leanness.

"A cold sweat bedews his emaciated cheeks."—*Knowl. Christian Philosophy*, § 56.

B. Intrans.: To waste or pine away; to become emaciated; to lose flesh; to be reduced to leanness.

"He [Aristotle] emaciated and pined away in the too anxious enquiry of its reciprocations."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. xiv.

ē-mā-ēl-āte (or **ēl as shī**), *a.* [Lat. *emaciat*.] Wasted away, thin, reduced to leanness; emaciated.

ē-mā-ēl-āt-ing (or **ēl as shī**), *pr. par., a. & s.* [EMACIATE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of making emaciated; the state of becoming emaciated.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; try, Sýrian. ē, ē = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ē-mā-ēl-ā-tion (or **ēl as shī**), *s.* [Lat. *emaciat*.]

1. The act or process of emaciating or making lean.

2. The state of becoming lean or emaciated; a wasting or pining away.

3. A state of being emaciated, wasted away, or leanness.

"Searchers cannot tell whether this emaciation or leanness were from a phthisis or from a hectic fever."—*Grant: Bills of Mortality*.

ē-māc-u-lāte, *v. t.* [Latin *emaculatus*, *pa. par.* of *emaculo*: *e* = out, from, and *macula* = a stain.] To clear from blemishes or faults; to correct; to amend.

"Pichena and others have taken great pains in emaculating the text."—*Hale: Remains*, p. 273.

ē-māc-u-lā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *emaculatus*.] The act or process of cleansing from blemishes or faults; correction, emendation.

ē-māil-ōm-brant, *s.* [Fr. *émaillé* = enamel, and *ombrant*, *pr. par.* of *ombrer* = to shade.] A process which consists in flooding transparent colored glass over designs stamped on earthenware or porcelain. A plane surface is thus produced, in which the cavities of the design appear as shadows of various depths. The process was introduced by the Baron A. de Tremblay, of Melun.

ēm-a-nant, **ēm-a-nent**, *a.* [Lat. *emanans*, *pr. par.* of *emano* = to flow out.] Flowing or issuing out from something else; emanating; passing into an act from.

ēm-a-nāte, *v. i.* [Lat. *emanatus*, *pa. par.* of *emano* = to flow out; *e* = out, and *mano* = to flow. Fr. *émaner*; Sp. *emanar*; Ital. *emanare*.]

1. To issue or flow from, as a source; to proceed from; as, Light *emanates* from the sun.

2. To issue or proceed from as the origin or source; to take origin or rise; to spring, to issue.

ēm-a-nāte, *a.* [Lat. *emanatus*, *pa. par.* of *emano*.] Issuing, proceeding, emanating.

ēm-a-nāt-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EMANATE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or state of issuing or proceeding out; emanation.

ēm-a-nā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *emanatio*, from *emanatus*, *pa. par.* of *emano*; Fr. *emanation*; Sp. *emanacion*; Ital. *emanazione*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or state of issuing or proceeding from something else, as from a source or fountain-head.

2. That which emanates, issues, flows, or proceeds from something else, as from a source; an efflux.

"From the boy there came Feelings and emanations—things which were Light to the sun and music to the wind."
Wordsworth: Michael.

II. *Phil.*: A system of philosophy which teaches that all existences have successively emanated from God.

ēm-a-nāt-ive, *a.* [Eng. *emanat(e)*; -ive.] Em-anating, issuing, proceeding.

ēm-a-nāt-ive-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *emanative*; -ly.] By way of emanation; after the manner of an emanation.

ēm-a-nā-tōr-y, *a.* [Eng. *emanat(e)*; -ory.] Of the nature of an emanation; emanative.

"Which we may in some sense call substance, though but secondary or emanatory."—*H. More: Immortality of the Soul*, bk. i., ch. vi.

e-manche, e-maunche, *s.* [MANCHE.]

ē-mān-ēl-pāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *emancipatus*, *pa. par.* of *emancipo* = to set free; *e* = out, and *mancipo* = to transfer property; *manceps* (genit. *mancipis*) = one who acquires property; *manu* = in the hand, and *capiō* = to receive.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To set free from slavery or servitude; to restore to freedom from a state of bondage; to manumit.

"By the Twelve Tables, only those were called unto the intestate succession of their parents that were in the parents' power, excluding all emancipated children."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

2. To set free from anything which holds in bondage, or acts as a restraint, or restriction of any kind; to release from any controlling power or influence.

"How from many troublesome and slavish impertinences, grown unto habit and custom . . . he had emancipated and freed himself."—*Evelyn: Acetaria*.

II. *Scots Law*: To liberate or release from parental authority.

ē-mān-ēl-pāte, *a.* [Lat. *emancipatus*, *pa. par.* of *emancipo* = to emancipate (*q. v.*)] Emancipated, freed, set free, restored to freedom.

"We have no slaves at home. Then, why abroad? And they themselves, once ferried o'er the wave That parts us, are emancipated and loosed."—*Cowper: Task*, ii. 37-9.

ē-mān-ēl-pāt-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EMANCIPATE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of setting free or restoring to liberty; emancipation.

ē-mān-ēl-pāt-ēr, *s.* [EMANCIPATOR.]

ē-mān-ēl-pā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *emancipatio*, from *emancipatus*, *pa. par.* of *emancipo* = to emancipate (*q. v.*)]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of setting free or releasing from slavery, bondage, or servitude; a restoring to freedom or liberty.

2. The state of being emancipated, freed, or released from any bond or restraint.

"Obstinacy in opinions holds the dogmatist in the chains of error, without hope of emancipation."—*Glanville: Scipio Scientifica*, ch. xxiii.

3. The act of freeing, releasing, or delivering from any bond, restraint, or controlling power or influence.

II. *Scots Law*: The setting free or liberation of a child from parental authority.

1. *Emancipation Proclamation*:

American History: The proclamation issued by President Abraham Lincoln, declaring the negro slaves within the boundaries of the United States free. There were two documents of this nature issued by the President, one (the preliminary) being given to the public on Sept. 22, 1862, the provisions of which were to take effect on Jan. 1, 1863. On this latter date, the success of the Union arms seeming to warrant such a course, he issued the final proclamation, in which he designated ten states or parts of states as being in a state of rebellion against the Union, and decreed that in the territory so designated slavery was forever abolished. Although there had been a tacit acquiescence to this proposition, it was not until two years had passed that Congress gave its assent to a measure to put the matter before the country. To this end, on Jan. 31, 1865, two months before the collapse of the Confederacy, Congress by joint resolution passed the thirteenth amendment, and ordered that it be submitted to the states for ratification. Before the end of the year twenty-seven out of thirty-six states—more than the required two-thirds—had ratified the amendment, and negro slavery was a thing of the past in America.

2. *Roman Catholic Emancipation Act*:
Eng. Law & Hist.: The Act 10 George IV., c. 7, which obtained the royal signature on April 13, 1829, and removed the most galling of the Roman Catholic disabilities; so that they felt all the joy of slaves emancipated from bondage; hence the popular name of the act. [ROMAN CATHOLICISM.]

ē-mān-ēl-pā-tion-ist, *s.* [Eng. *emancipation*; -ist.] An advocate for the emancipation of slaves.

ē-mān-ēl-pāt-ēr, **ē-mān-ēl-pāt-ēr**, *s.* [Lat.] One who emancipates; an emancipationist.

"Let us review and refute the sophisms of both; and first of the emancipators."—*Merits of the Catholics*, &c., p. 558.

ē-mān-ēl-pāt, *s.* [A contr. of *emancipationist*.]

1. An emancipationist.

2. In New South Wales, a convict who had been pardoned or emancipated.

ē-mā-ne, *v. i.* [Fr. *émaner*, from Lat. *emano*.] [EMANATE.] To issue or flow out, to proceed, to emanate.

"Give this commission to the spirits which emanated from him."—*Sir W. Jones: Myth. Poetry of Persians and Hindus*.

ē-mar-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *e* (intens.), and Lat. *marceo* = to droop, to wither.]

Bot.: Withered, flaccid, wilted.

ē-mar-ēl-āte, *v. t.* [EMARGINATE, *a.*] To take away the edge or margin of.

ē-mar-ēl-āte, *a.* [Lat. *emarginatus*, *pa. par.* of *emargino*: *e* = out, away, and *margo* (genit. *marginis*) = an edge, a margin.]

Bot., Entom., &c.: Notched or indented at the tip, as if a part had been cut out of the margin. Example, the leaf of the box-tree or shrub (*Buxus sempervirens*). (*Lindeley*.)

"Anterior angles obtusely rounded, apex emarginate, surface sparsely punctured."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Society* (1878), p. 124.

ē-mar-ēl-āt-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [EMARGINATE, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: The same as EMARGINATE, *a.* (*q. v.*)

ē-mar-gin-āte-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *emarginate*; *-ly*.] In an emarginate manner; with a notch at the apex.
ē-mar-gin-ā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *emarginat(e)*, and suff. *-ion*.] The act of notching or indenting the margin; the state of being so notched or indented.

"In Berosus the sixth abdominal segment is always visible in the emargination of the fifth."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Society* (1873), p. 118.

ē-mar-gin-ū-lā, *s.* [Dimin. of Latin *emarginatus*=notched.]

Zool.: A genus of mollusks having shells with a notch upon the anterior margin. Forty recent species are known, and forty fossils.

ē-mās-cu-lāte, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *emasculatus*, *pa. par.* of *emasculo*=to castrate; *e*=out, away, and *masculus*=male; *mas*=a male.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To castrate, to geld, to deprive of virility or procreative power.

II. Figuratively:

1. To deprive of manliness or masculine strength, power, or spirit; to effeminate; to weaken.

"England! the time is come when thou shouldst wean Thy heart from its emasculating food!"
Wordsworth: Sonnet to Liberty.

2. To expurgate or remove indecencies or coarseness from a book; to free from obscenity or coarseness.

***B. Intrans.**: To become effeminate or emasculated.

"Few or rather none which have emasculated or turned women."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

ē-mās-cu-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *emasculatus*, *pa. par.* of *emasculo*.]

1. Emasculated, unmanned; deprived of vigor or strength.

"The harassed, degenerate, emasculate slave is offended with a jubilee, a manumission."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 515.

2. Feeble, effeminate, weak.

"Store enough of such emasculate theology as this!"—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 511.

ē-mās-cu-lāt-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EMASCU-LATE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of castrating or depriving of strength and vigor; emasculation.

ē-mās-cu-lā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *emasculatus*, *pa. par.* of *emasculo*.]

1. The act of castrating or depriving of virility.

2. The act of depriving of manly vigor, strength, or spirit; a rendering effeminate weak, or spiritless.

3. The act of clearing or freeing from obscenities or coarseness; expurgation.

4. The state of being emasculated; effeminacy, womanish softness.

ē-mās-cu-lā-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *emasculat(e)*, *-or*.] One who or that which emasculates.

***ē-mās-cu-lā-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *emasculat(e)*, *-ory*.] Tending to emasculate; emasculating.

***ēm-bāg**, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bag* (q. v.).] To encase in a bag.

"Mad 't' embag their limbs and leap it beautifully!"
Tennant: Anster Fair (1812), c. ii., st. 13.

***ēm-bā-le**, ***em-ball**, ***em-bayle**, *v. t.* [Fr. *emballer*: *em*=in, and *balle*=a ball.]

1. To make up in a pack or bale.

2. To bind up, to inclose.

"Her straight legs most bravely were embayld In gilden buskins of costly cordwayne."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 27.

***ēm-bāl-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EMBALE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of wrapping up, or inclosing.

***ēm-bāl-ing**, *s.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *ball* (q. v.).] The act or ceremony of carrying the ball, as queen, at a coronation.

"In faith, for little England You'd venture an embalming!"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., II. 3.

ēm-balm (l silent), ***em-baulm**, ***em-baum**, ***im-balm**, *v. t.* [Fr. *embaumer*, from *em*=en=in, and *baume*=balm; O. Fr. *embasmer*; Sp. *embalsamar*; Ital. *imbalsamare*.]

1. *Lit.*: To anoint, preserve, or impregnate with aromatic spices; to preserve from putrefaction by taking out the intestines from a body, and filling their place with odoriferous and desiccative spices and drugs.

"Embalm me, Then lay me forth; although unqueen'd, yet like A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 2.

2. To shut, close, or fasten with a bar or bolt.

"Fast embard in mighty brazen wall, He has them now four years besieged to make them thrall!"
Spenser: F. Q., I. vii. 44.

3. To hinder, to prohibit, to prevent, to forbid.

"This commerce 'twixt heaven and earth were not Embarr'd, and all his traffic quite forgot."
Donne: Anatomy of the World.

II. Figuratively:

1. To fill with sweet scents; to scent.

"Here eglantine embalmed the air."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 12.

2. To preserve from decay or forgetfulness; to preserve the memory of.

"Muse! at that name thy sacred sorrows shed; Those tears eternal that embalm the dead."
Pope: Epistle iii. 47, 48.

ēm-balm-ār (l silent), *s.* [Eng. *embalm*; *-er*.] One who practices the art of embalming and preserving bodies; one skilled in embalming.

"The Romans were not so good embalmers as the Egyptians."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

ēm-balm-ing (l silent), ***em-baulm-ing**, ***em-baum-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EMBALM.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The art of preserving the dead bodies of men or animals. The earliest examples are found in Egypt, where it was practiced over 3,000 years ago. The invention was ascribed by them to Anubis, the son of Osiris, who was said to have performed the office for his father. The practice prevailed, though not so extensively, among the nations of Asia, and was at a later period in use to some extent among the Greeks and Romans.

Drying the bodies in sand was the method chiefly practiced among the poorer classes. Embalming was also performed by salting in natron, and then drying; boiling in resins and bitumen; and by removing the brain and viscera, washing, and applying fine resins, myrrh, cassia, and other aromatic substances. In some cases oil of cedar was injected into the cavity of the body, which was then steeped in a solution of natron for seventy days, when the viscera came away, leaving little but skin and bone remaining. Among the upper classes, the bodies, after being prepared, were swathed in linen bandages saturated with gum, the total length of which amounted in some instances to more than 1,000 yards. Within and about the bodies of different mummies have been found sulphate of soda, saltpeter, common salt, soda, oil of cedar, turpentine, asphalt, myrrh, cinnamon, and other substances. In very recent times, with the increase of chemical knowledge, considerable attention has been devoted to the subject, and various processes and compounds have been devised.

***ēm-balm-mēt** (l silent), ***em-bal-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *embalm* (m); *-ment*.] The act, art, or process of embalming.

"To carry the corpse to Russell's . . . leave it there till he sent orders for the embalment."—*Malone: Life of Dryden; The Funeral.*

ēm-bānk, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bank* (q. v.).] To inclose with a bank or mound; to cast up a bank or mound round; to surround or defend with a bank, mound, or dike; to bank up.

ēm-bānk-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EMBANK.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of inclosing with a bank or mound; embankment.

ēm-bānk-mēt, *s.* [Eng. *embank*; *-ment*.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of surrounding, inclosing, or protecting with a bank, mound, or dike.

2. A structure raised to prevent water from overflowing a level tract of country, or to support a roadway. A raised mound or bank of earth to form a barrier against the encroachments of the sea [DIKE]; against the overflow of a river [LEVEE]; or to carry a railroad, canal, or road across a tract of low ground or across a ravine or gully. [FILLING.]

"A sum exceeding the whole amount of the national debt at the end of the American war was, in a few years, voluntarily expended by this ruined people in viaducts, tunnels, embankments, bridges, stations, engines."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

II. Civil Eng.: Technically, in civil engineering, the earth removed to produce a level is excavation, and that which requires to be heaped up for the same purpose is embankment.

***ēm-bar**, *v. t.* [Prefix *em*=in, and English *bar* (q. v.).]

1. To shut, close, or fasten with a bar or bolt.

2. To shut up, or confine as with bars and bolts.

"Fast embard in mighty brazen wall, He has them now four years besieged to make them thrall!"
Spenser: F. Q., I. vii. 44.

3. To hinder, to prohibit, to prevent, to forbid.

"This commerce 'twixt heaven and earth were not Embarr'd, and all his traffic quite forgot."
Donne: Anatomy of the World.

ēm-bar-cā-tion, *s.* [EMBARCATION.]

***ēm-bar-ge** (1), *v. t.* [EMBARGO, *v.*]

***ēm-bar-ge** (2), *v. t. & i.* [EMBARK.]

ēm-bar-gō, *s.* [Sp., from *em*=in, on, and *barra*=a bar; *embargar*=to lay an embargo on.]

1. *Lit. & Comm.*: A prohibition or restraint imposed by public authority upon the departure of merchant or other vessels from ports under its jurisdiction. An embargo may be either *civil* or *international*. A *civil embargo* is the seizure of vessels or cargoes under the authority of municipal law; an *international embargo* is a public act, and may be of hostile intention.

"Embargoes on merchandise was another engine of royal power."—*Hume: Hist. Eng.*, vol. v., app. 8.

2. *Fig.*: A prohibition, a hindrance, a restraint, a bar; as, to lay an embargo on free speech.

ēm-bar-gō, ***em-berge**, ***em-barque**, *v. t.* [EMBARGO, *s.*]

1. To lay an embargo upon; to prevent, hinder, or forbid from leaving or entering a port.

2. To stop, hinder, or prevent from being carried on by an embargo; as, to embargo commerce.

3. To arrest under public authority.

"Our merchants and their goods were embargoed or arrested."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 555.

4. To seize for public use.

"The use here to embargo all the mules and means of carriage in this town."—*Cabbala: Sir W. Alston to Sec. Conway.*

5. To prohibit, to stop, to forbid, to restrain, to bar.

ēm-bar-gō-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EMBARGO, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of placing an embargo upon.

ēm-bark, ***em-barque**, ***im-bark**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *embarquer*: *em*=in, and *barque*=a bark; Sp. & Port. *embarcar*; Ital. *imbarcare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To cause to go on board ship; to put on board.

"He freighted his ships and embarked his host."
Goldyng: Justine, fo. 52.

2. *Fig.*: To engage or invest in any business affair or scheme.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To go on board ship.

"The rising morn will view the chiefs embark."
Byron: Corsair, ii. 2.

2. *Fig.*: To engage in any business, affair, or scheme.

"He saw that he would be slow to embark in such an undertaking."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

ēm-bar-kā-tion, **ēm-bar-cā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *embark*; *-ation*.]

1. The act of causing to go or pass on board ship; a putting on board a ship, boat, or vessel.

"The French gentlemen were very solicitous for the embarkation of the army and for the departure of the fleet."—*Clarendon*.

2. The act of embarking or going on board a ship, boat, or vessel.

"Their father's fears the embarkation press For Ephesus that night."
Glover: Athenaid, bk. ix.

*3. That which is embarked or put on board ship; a cargo.

ēm-bar-k-ing, ***em-bar-quiring**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EMBARK.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of putting or going on board ship; embarkation.

***ēm-bar-k-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *embark*; *-ment*.] The act of embarking; embarkation.

***ēm-bar-mēt**, ***im-bar-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *embar*; *-ment*.] A bar or opposition.

"Only her poverty was the maine imbarment of her marriage."—*Trans. of Boccac*, p. 110.

***ēm-barque-mēt** (que as k), *s.* [Probably connected with EMBARGO, *v.* (q. v.).] A hindrance, a restraint.

"The prayers of priests, nor times of sacrifice, Embarquements all of fury."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. x.

ēm-bār-ras, ***em-bar-ras**, *s.* [Fr. *embarras*.]

*1. Embarrassment, perplexity.

2. A place where the navigation of a river or a creek is rendered difficult by accumulations of driftwood, trees, &c. (American.)

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
 -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

ēm-bār-rass, *v. t.* [Fr. *embarrasser*: *em*=in, and *barre*=a bar; Sp. *embarazar*; Port. *embaracar*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To perplex, to confuse, to abash, to disconcert, to distress.

"Basil, somewhat embarrassed,
Broke the silence." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, ii. 3.

2. To entangle or confuse matters; to cause difficulties and perplexities in; to involve.

3. To hinder, to impede, to obstruct.

II. *Comm.*: To encumber with debt or difficulties; to involve in pecuniary difficulties.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *embarrass*, to entangle, and to perplex: "*Embarrass* respects the manners or circumstances; *perplex* the views and conduct; *entangle* is said of particular circumstances. *Embarrassments* depend altogether on ourselves; the want of prudence and presence of mind are the common causes; *perplexities* depend on extraneous circumstances as well as ourselves; extensive dealings with others are mostly attended with *perplexities*; *entanglements* arise mostly from the evil designs of others. That *embarrasses* which interrupts the even course or progress of one's actions; that *perplexes* which interferes with one's decisions; that *entangles* which binds a person in his actions. Pecuniary difficulties *embarrass*, or contending feelings produce *embarrassment*; contrary counsels or interests *perplex*; law-suits *entangle*. Steadiness of mind prevents *embarrassment* in the outward character. Firmness of character is requisite in the midst of *perplexities*; caution must be employed to guard against *entanglements*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ēm-bār-rassd, *pa. par. or a.* [EMBARRASS, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Perplexed, disconcerted, confused, abashed.

2. *Comm.*: Involved in difficulties.

"So far from being in any way embarrassed, his business is in a perfectly sound condition."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

ēm-bār-rass-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EMBARRASS, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Causing embarrassment or awkwardness; perplexing, disconcerting.

"The dispute between the rebels and the government was complicated with another dispute still more embarrassing."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

C. *As subst.*: The same as EMBARRASSMENT (*q. v.*).

ēm-bār-rass-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *embarrassing*; -ly.] In an embarrassing, perplexing, or confusing manner or degree.

ēm-bār-rass-mēt, *s.* [English *embarrassment*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Confusion, or perplexity of mind.

"My real, unaffected embarrassment prevents me from expressing my gratitude to you as I ought."—*Burke: Speech to Electors of Bristol*.

2. Confusion, entanglement; intricacy of affairs.

"Who has extricated himself from the embarrassments he lay under."—*Lewis: Theobald of Statius*, bk. i.

B. *Comm.*: A state of being in debt; pecuniary difficulties; debt.

¶ For the difference between *embarrassments* and *difficulties*, see DIFFICULTY.]

ēm-bār-rēn, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *barren* (*q. v.*).] To cause to be barren; to render barren.

"In conjoined quantities they barren all the fields about it."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 9.

ēm-barr-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EMBAR.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of shutting up or inclosing; hindrance.

ēm-bā-se, ***em-bace**, ***im-base**, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bace*, (*q. v.*).]

1. To lower, to cast down.

"To the ground her eie-lids low embaseth." *Spenser: Sonnet 13*.

2. To vitiate, to lower, to deprave, to impair, to deteriorate.

"Grains are annual, so that the virtue of the seed is not worn out; whereas in a tree it is embased by the ground."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

3. To humiliate, to humble.

"To whom the Prince, him faying to embase." *Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. vi. 20.

4. To degrade, to vilify.

"To please the best, and th' evill to embase." *Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. i. 3.

5. To debase, to dishonor.

Sith all thy worthie prayes being blent
Their offspring hath embaste, and later glory shent." *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. ix. 33.

***ēm-bā-se-mēt** (1), *s.* [Eng. *embase*; -ment.]

1. The act or process of lowering, deteriorating, humbling, or debasing.

2. The state of being debased or lowered in value; debasement.

"Queen Elizabeth did by little and little rectify this detestable embasement of coin."—*Hale: Hist. Pl. Cr.*, ch. xvii.

ēm-bā-se-mēt (2), *s.* [EMBASIS.]

Med.: A tub for holding warm water for bathing; an embasis.

***ēm-bās-ī-āte**, *s.* [English *embassy*; -ate.] An embassy.

"He took it highly that his embasiate was deluded."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 60.

***ēm-bās-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EMBASE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The same as EMBASEMENT (*q. v.*).

"Which most manifestly is the embasing of the consulship."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 191.

ēm-bā-sis, *s.* [Gr., from *en*=in, and *bainō*=to go.] A bathing-tub or vessel filled with warm water.

***ēm-bās-sāde**, *s.* [O. Fr.]

1. An embassy.

"Show thine embassade and commandment."—*Fisher: Seven Psalms*, Ps. cxliii., pt. ii.

2. An ambassador.

"But when her words embassade forth she sends,
Lord, how sweet music that unto them lends." *Spenser: Hymn in Honor of Beauty*.

***ēm-bās-sa-dōr**, ***em-bas-sa-dour**, *s.* [AMBASSADOR.] An ambassador.

"That respect that is due to the ambassadors of kings."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 3.

ēm-bās-sa-dōr-ī-āl, *a.* [AMBASSADORIAL.]

ēm-bās-sa-dress, *s.* [AMBASSADRESS.] An ambassador.

"With fear the modest matron lifts her eyes,
And to the bright ambassador replies." *Garth: Ovid: Metamorphoses* xiv.

***ēm-bās-sa-dry**, ***em-bas-sa-drye**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *embassade*; -ry.] An embassy.

"Coming from his embassy out of Italy."—*Leland: Itinerary*, iii. 86.

***ēm-bas-sāge**, *s.* [EMBASSY.]

1. An embassy.

"Giving audience to the embassages of the Gaules." *P. Holland: Livy*, p. 420.

2. A message.

"Doth not thy embassy belong to me?" *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iii. 4.

ēm-bas-sŷ, *s.* [A modification of Low Lat. *ambascia*=a message.] [AMBASSADOR.]

1. The duties of an ambassador.

2. The message intrusted to, and to be delivered by an ambassador.

"Here, Persian, tell thy embassy." *Glover: Leonidas*, bk. x.

3. A solemn or important message.

4. A message of any kind.

"Sent upon embassies of fear." *Wordsworth: White Doe of Eylstone*, iv.

5. The person or persons sent as ambassadors; those intrusted with a public message to another state.

"The French embassy made as magnificent an appearance in England as the English embassy had made in France."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

6. The official residence of an ambassador.

***ēm-bās-tar-dize**, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and English *bastardize*.] To render or declare illegitimate; to bastardize.

***ēm-bā-tēr-ī-ōn**, *s.* [Gr.]

Greek Antiq.: A war-cry of the Spartans, when entering into battle. It was accompanied by flutes.

***ēm-bā-the**, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and English *bathe* (*q. v.*).] To bathe.

"That with immortal wine
Should be embathed." *Marlowe & Chapman: Hero and Leander*.

***ēm-bāt-tle** (1), ***em-bat-tail**, ***em-bat-tell**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *battle* (*q. v.*).]

A. *Trans.*: To range or draw up in order or array of battle.

"Instant, without disturb, they took alarm,
And onward moved embattled." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 550, 551.

*B. *Intrans.*: To be ranged or drawn up in order or array of battle.

"They say we shall embattle
By the second hour of the morn." *Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 9.

***ēm-bāt-tle** (2), ***em-bat-tail**, ***em-bat-eil**, ***em-bat-tel-en**, ***en-bat-tel-en**, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*; O. Fr. *bastiller*; Low Lat. *imbattalo*.]

1. To furnish with battlements.

"As he approached, he found that this tower rose from an embattled pile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. To arm; to prepare for fight; to put into a state of defense.

"Embattled princes wait the chief."
Prior: Ode to the King (1696).

ēm-bāt-tled (tled as *teld*) (1), *pa. par. or a.* [EMBATTLE (2), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Drawn up or ranged in order or array of battle.

"On their embattled ranks the waves return."
Milton: P. L., xii. 213.

2. Covered with troops drawn up in order of battle.

"Ye who through the embattled field
Seek bright renown." *Akenside: Inscriptions*, iv.

ēm-bāt-tled (tled as *teld*) (2), *pa. par. or a.* [EMBATTLE (2), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Furnished with battlements.

2. *Her.*: Indented like a battlement.

embattled-molding, *s.*

Arch.: A molding indented like a battlement.

ēm-bāt-tle-mēt, ***em-bat-alle-mēt**, ***em-bat-tail-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *embattle*; -ment.] An indented parapet; a battlement (*q. v.*).

ēm-bāt-tlīng (1), *pr. par., a. & s.* [EMBATTLE (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of drawing up in order of battle.

***ēm-bāt-tlīng** (2), *pr. par., a. & s.* [EMBATTLE (2), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of furnishing with battlements.

***ēm-bā'y** (1), *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Fr. *baigner*=to bathe.]

1. To bathe, to wet, to steep.

"Sad Repentance used to embay
His blamefull body in salt water sore." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. x. 27.

2. To steep, to pervade, so as to soothe or lull.

"Whiles every sense the humor sweet embayd." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. ix. 13.

3. To bask.

"In the warm sunne he doth himself embay." *Spenser: Muioptomos*, 206.

***ēm-bā'y** (2), *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bay* (*q. v.*).]

1. To inclose in a bay; to landlock; to shut in between promontories.

"If that the Turkish fleet
Be not insheltered and embayed, they're drowned." *Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.

2. To inclose in any way, to shut in.

"Those southern tracts of Cambria, 'deep embayed,
By green hills fenced, by ocean's murmur lulled.'" *Wordsworth: To Dyer*.

***ēm-bāyed**, ***ēm-bāyd**, *pa. par. or a.*

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Forming a bay or recess; as, an embayed window.

ēm-bā'y-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EMBAIY (2), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The shutting in or inclosing in a bay, or between promontories, &c.

em-bayld, *pa. par. or a.* [EMBALE.] Bound up. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. iii. 27.)

***ēm-bā-y-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *embay* (2), *v.*; -ment.] A portion of sea closed or shut in between capes or promontories.

"The embayment which is terminated by the land of North Berwick."—*Sir W. Scott. (Webster.)*

ēm-bēd, **īm-bēd**, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bed* (*q. v.*).] To lay as in a bed; to set in surrounding matter.

"Sometimes embedded in one another, sometimes perforating one another."—*Foley: Natural Theology*, ch. ix.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūr cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***ēm-bēd-mēnt, *īm-bēd-mēnt, s.** [Eng. *embed* -ment.] The act of embedding; the state of being embedded.

ēm-bēl-l-ā, s. [The Ceylonese name of one of the species.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the tribe Embellieae. About twenty species are known. *Embellia ribes* is a large scandent shrub, having a stem with scabrous spots and rough, tuberous knots. The flowers are very numerous, minute, and of a greenish-yellow. The berries are slightly pungent; those of *E. robusta* are cathartic.

ēm-bēl-l-e-ā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. and Ceylonese, *embellia*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eā.]

Bot.: A tribe of Myrsinaceae.

ēm-bēl-l-īsh, *em-bel-l-īse, *em-bel-l-ī-sen, *īm-bel-l-īsh, v. t. [O. Fr. *embellissant*, pr. par. of *embellir*; *bel*=Lat. *bellus*=fair. A contemporary of Spenser's, who wrote a glossary to the poet's *Shepherd's Calendar*, includes *embellish* in his list of old words, but since then it has completely revived. (Trench: *English Past and Present*, p. 55.)] To beautify, to adorn, to decorate, to set off, to give a brilliant or neat appearance to. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Farewell!—be it ours to *embellish* thy pillow
With everything beauteous."

Moore: *Fire Worshipers*.

ēm-bēl-l-īsh-ēr, s. [Eng. *embellish*; -er.] One who or that which embellishes, beautifies, adorns, or decorates.

"These therefore have only certain heads, which they are so eloquent upon as they can and may be called *embellishers*."—Spectator, No. 121.

ēm-bēl-l-īsh-līng, pr. par., a. & s. [EMBE LLISH.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of beautifying or adorning; embellishment.

ēm-bēl-l-īsh-līng-lī, adv. [Eng. *embellishing*;

-ly.] In a manner to embellish or beautify; so as to embellish.

ēm-bēl-l-īsh-mēnt, s. [Eng. *embellish*; -ment.]

1. The act of embellishing, beautifying, or adorning.

2. The state of being embellished, beautified, or adorned.

3. That which embellishes, beautifies, or adorns; anything which adds beauty, elegance, or grace; an ornament, a grace, an adornment, an enrichment.

"We therefore pleased extol thy song,

Though various yet complete,

Rich in *embellishment*, as strong

And learned as 'tis sweet."

Coeper: *To Dr. Darnley*.

ēm-bēr (1), *em-bre, *em-er, *em-mer, *am-mer, s. [A. S. *emyrian*, cogn. with Icel. *emyria*; Dan. *emmer*; M. H. Ger. *eimurga*.] The smouldering remnants of a fire; live ashes, or cinders; a live coal, piece of wood, &c. (Seldom used except in the plural.)

"Where glowing embers through the room

Teach light to counterfeit a gloom."

John Milton.

"The heavenly fire that lay concealed

Beneath the sleeping embers."

Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, i. 59.

ēm-bēr (2), s. & a. [A. S. *ymbren*, *ymbrine*, *ymbryne*=a round course, a revolution, a circuit, an anniversary, from *ymb*, *ymbe*, *emb*, *embe*=about, around, and *ryne*, *rine*=a running, a course, a race, a course of years, life; *rinnan*=to run. From this derivation it is patent that the belief that ember-days were so called from penitents sitting in embers or ashes at those seasons was entirely erroneous.] (For def. see etym.)

ember-days, s. pl.

Ecclesiast. Calendar: Certain days set apart for prayer and fasting, one special theme of supplication being that the blessing of God may descend on the crops, and consequently that there may be plenty in the land. Stated days of this character began to be observed in the third century, an injunction to that effect having been given by Pope Calixtus, but at first there was no unity over the Christian world as to the precise days. In A. D. 1095 the Council of Placentia diffused them over the year, and enacted that in all churches the spring ember-days should be the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent; those of summer the same days of the week after Whit-Sunday; those of autumn the same days of the week after the feast of the Holy Cross, Sept. 14; and those of winter the corresponding week days after the feast of St. Lucia, Dec. 13.

ember-eves, s. pl.

Ecclesiast. Calendar: The evenings immediately preceding the several ember-days.

"It hath been sung at festivals,

On *ember-eves* and holy alea."

Shakespeare: *Pericles* i. (Chorus.)

ember-fast, s.

Ecclesiast.: One of the periods at which ember-days occur.

ember-tide, s.

Ecclesiast.: The season at which ember-days occur.

ember-weeks, s. pl.

Ecclesiast. Calendar: The several weeks in which the ember-days occur.

ember-goose, imber-goose, immer-goose, s.

Ornith.: *Colymbus glacialis*, a diver, more commonly called the Great Northern Diver or Loon.

"The *ember-goose* unskilled to fly,
Must be content to glide along
Where seal and sea-dog list his song."

Scott: *Pirate*, ch. xxi.

ēm-bēr-lz-ā, s. [Mod. Lat. *emberiza*; Fr. *embérize*, prob. from Ger. *emmeriz*, *emberitz*, *empritz*; these again from *ammer*, which occurs in the English term Yellow Ammer, corrupted into Yellow Hammer. (*Littre*, &c.)]

Ornith.: A genus of Passerine Birds, the typical one of the sub-family Emberizinae, sometimes made the family Emberizidae. Five species are found in Britain, *Emberiza miliaria*, the Common Bunting, *E. schoeniclus*, the Black-headed Bunting, *E. citrinella*, the Yellow Bunting or Yellow Ammer, *E. cirius*, the Cirl Bunting, and *E. hortulana*, the Ortolan Bunting.

ēm-bēr-lz-l-dā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *emberiz(a)* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -īdā.]

Ornith.: A family of conirostral Insectores. The bill is conical, with a nearly straight culmen, the under mandible the thicker of the two, the upper with an internal knob, the tip with an obsolete notch, both mandibles inflexed at the margin. Hinder and inner toe equal in length, as are the tarsus and middle toe. Claws slender, curved.

ēm-bēr-lz-l-nā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *emberiz(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -īnā.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Fringillidae (Finches). Type *Emberiza* (q. v.). [EMBERIZIDÆ.]

***ēm-bēt-tēr, v. t.** [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *better* (q. v.).] To make better.

"Cruelty doth not *embetter* men."

Daniel: *Chorus in Philotas*.

ēm-bēz-zle, *em-bez-ell, *em-bez-le, *em-bes-yll, *īm-bec-ill, *īm-bes-el, v. t. [O. Fr. *imbecille*=weak, feeble.] [IMBECILE.]

*1. To weaken; to diminish the force or strength of.

"And so *imbecill* all they strength that they are naught to me."

Draut: *Horace*, bk. i, sat. vi.

*2. To squander away; to waste, to dissipate.

"Mr. Hackluct died, leaving a fair estate to an unthrifty son who *embezzled* it."—Fuller: *Worthies of England*; Herefordshire.

*3. To withdraw, to keep back.

"The collection of these various readings [is] a testimony even of the faithfulness of these later ages of the Church, and of the high reverence they had to these records, in that they would not so much as *embezzel* the various readings of them, but keep them still on foot for the prudent to judge of."—H. More: *On Godliness*, bk. vii, ch. ii.

4. To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use; to apply to one's private use by a breach of trust.

"Embezzling and averting to his proper use certain treasures gotten from King Antiochus."—P. Holland: *Livy*, p. 1,016.

ēm-bēz-zle-mēnt, s. [Eng. *embezzle*; -ment.]

1. The act of embezzling or appropriating fraudulently to one's use by breach of trust.

"To remove doubts which had existed respecting embezzlements by merchants' and bankers' clerks."—Blackstone: *Comment*, bk. iv, ch. 17, note 3.

2. That which is embezzled or misappropriated.

ēm-bēz-zlēr, s. [Eng. *embezzler* (e); -er.] One who fraudulently appropriates money, &c., to his own use; one who is guilty of embezzlement.

***ēm-bl-lōw, *em-by-l-low, v. i.** [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *blow* (q. v.).] To swell or heave, as a willow.

"And then *emblyowed* high doth in his pride disdain
With foam and roaring din all hungeness of the maine."

Lisle: *Du Bartas*, Noe, i.

ēm-bīt-tēr, v. t. [Pref. *em*, and English *bitter* (q. v.).]

I. *Lit.*: To make bitter or more bitter.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To render harder or more distressing; to make grievous.

"The poison, when poured from the chalice,
Will deeply *embitter* the bowl."

Byron: *Trans. of the Roméo Song*.

2. To deprive of sweetness or pleasantness; to render distasteful.

"Either slowly destroy or very much *embitter* the pleasures of life."—Sharp: *Sermons*, vol. i, ser. 2.

3. To make more severe, painful, or poignant; to add poignancy or sharpness to.

4. To render more bitter, fierce, or violent; to exasperate.

"Men the most *embittered* against each other by former contests."—Bancroft.

ēm-bīt-tēr-ēr, s. [Eng. *embitter*; -er.] One who or that which embitters or makes bitter.

"The *embitterer* of the cup of joy."

Johnson: *Ogilvie*.

ēm-bīt-tēr-mēnt, s. [Eng. *embitter*; -ment.] The act of embittering.

***ēm-blā-zē, v. t.** [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *blaze* (q. v.).]

I. *Lit.*: To set in a blaze; to kindle.

"Sulphur-tipt, *emblaze* an ale-house fire."

Pope: *Dunciad*, i. 235.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To light up, to make light or brilliant.

"Her eyes, oft darted o'er the liquid way,
With golden light *emblaze* the darkling main."

Sir W. Jones: *Hymn to Lucshmt*.

2. To adorn with brilliant or glittering embellishments.

"Th' imperial vision, which full high advanc'd
With gems and golden luster rich *emblaz'd*."

Milton: *P. L.*, i. 538.

3. To emblazon; to display conspicuously; to glorify.

"Thou shalt wear it as a herald's coat,
T' *emblaze* the honor which thy master got."

Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II, iv. 10.

4. To celebrate, to glorify.

"Sing of arms
Triumphant, and *emblaze* the martial acts
Of Britain's hero."

J. Phillips: *Bienheim*.

***ēm-blāz-ēr, s.** [Eng. *emblaze* (e); -er.] One who or that which brightens or makes brilliant.

"The eye of heaven, *emblazer* of the spheres."

Mickle: *Lusitad*, bk. 10.

***ēm-blāz-līng, pr. par., a. & s.** [EMBLAZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of blazoning, adorning, or glorifying.

ēm-blāz-ōn, v. t. & i. [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *blazon* (q. v.).]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To blazon; to adorn with figures of heraldry or armorial ensigns.

"The herse
Of wealthy guilt *emblazoned* boasts the pride
Of painted heraldry."—Blacklock: *A Soliloquy*.

*2. To depict, to paint, to represent.

"On which when Cupid with his killing bowe
And cruel shafts *emblazoned* she beheld."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV, x. 55.

*3. To decorate, to ornament, to set off.

"The walls were . . . *emblazoned* with legends in commemoration of the illustrious pair."—Prescott: *Ogilvie*.

*4. To make brilliant or bright.

*5. To celebrate, to glorify.

"We find Augustus *emblazoned* by the poets."—Hakewell: *On Providence*.

*B. *Intrans.*: To become bright or brilliant; to burst out in colors.

"Th' engladdened spring, forgetful how to weep,
Began 't' *emblazon* from her heavy bed."

G. Fletcher: *Christ's Triumph*.

ēm-blāz-ōn-ēr, s. [Eng. *emblazon*; -er.]

1. One who blazons; a blazoner, a herald.

2. One who publishes and displays with pomp.

"But I step again to this *emblazoner* of his title-page, and here I find him pronouncing, without reprieve, those animadversions to be a slanderous and scurrilous libel."

Milton: *Apology for Smeectymnus*.

ēm-blāz-ōn-mēnt, s. [Eng. *emblazon*; -ment.]

1. The act or art of blazoning; blazonry.

2. That which is blazoned; heraldic representations or decorations.

ēm-blāz-ōn-rŷ, s. [Eng. *emblazon*; -ry.]

1. The art of emblazoning.

2. Heraldic representations or decorations.

"Who saw the banner reared on high
In all its dread *emblazonry*."

Wordsworth: *White Doe of Rylstone*, iii.

ēm-blēm, s. [Fr. *emblème*; from Lat. *emblema*=a kind of ornament; Gr. *emblema*=a thing put on; a kind of movable ornament; *embalō*=to put on; *em*=on, and *balō*=to place, to put.]

1. That which is inlaid or put on; inlaid or mosaic work or decoration; enamel.

"Above the corner in a curious fret,
Emblems, impressas, hieroglyphics set."

Daniel: *Barons' Wars*, bk. vi.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gēm; thin, thīs; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

2. A symbolical figure or composition, which conceals a moral or historical allegory; an allusive picture or representation.

"Pleased she beheld aloft portrayed
On many a splendid wall,
Emblems of health and heavenly aid,
And George the theme of all."
Cowper: *Queen's Visit to London*, March, 1789.

3. A symbol, a device, a type, a figure; an object, or figure, or representation of an object symbolizing some other object, quality, or the like. Thus, an ape symbolized malice and lust; an apple, the fall of man and original sin; a swine, gluttony; a pelican, piety and the Redeemer's love for the world; a crown, royalty; a balance, justice; &c.

"Books of emblems were very popular in the sixteenth century, in which all nature was ransacked for types of virtues and vices."—*Fairholt*.

¶ For the difference between emblem and figure, see FIGURE.

***em-blēm**, *v. t.* [EMBLEM, *s.*] To represent or symbolize in an occult or allusive manner; to picture by an emblem.

"The primitive sight of elements doth fitly emblem that of opinions."—*Glanvill*. *Scepis Scientificæ*.

***em-blē-ma-tē**, *s. pl.* [Greek, *pl. of emblēma*.] [EMBLEM, *s.*]

Lit.: The figures with which the ancients decorated golden, silver, and even copper vessels, and which could be taken off at pleasure. By the Romans, ornaments of this kind were called *Crustæ*.

***em-blēm-āt-ic**, ***em-blēm-āt-ic-al**, *a.* [Fr. *emblematique*; Ital. *emblematico*.]

1. Pertaining to, using, or dealing in emblems.

"Come on, sir, to our worthy friends explain
What does your emblematic worship mean."
Prior: *Merry Andrew*.

2. Of the nature of an emblem; comprising an emblem, symbol, or type; allusive.

"In one small emblematic landscape see
How vast a distance 'twixt thy foe and thee."
Savage: *The Wanderer*, c. 1.

***em-blēm-āt-ic-al-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *emblematic*; *-ly*.] By way or means of an emblem; in the manner of an emblem; allusively, symbolically.

"Others have spoken emblematically and hieroglyphically, as to the Egyptians; and the phoenix was the hieroglyphic of the sun."—*Brownie*: *Vulgar Errors*, I, ch. xii.

***em-blēm-āt-i-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *emblematic*; *-ize*.] To represent emblematically; by an emblem; to emblematize.

"Which he generally endeavored to emblematicize by genii and cupids."—*Walpole*: *Anecdotes*, vol. iv., ch. 3.

***em-blēm-a-tist**, *a.* [Lat. *emblemata* (genit. *emblematis*); Eng. suff. *-ist*.] A writer or inventor of emblems.

"Thus began the descriptions of griffins, basilisks, phoenix, and many more; which emblematicists and heralds have entertained with significations answering their institutions."—*Brownie*: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. 20.

***em-blēm-a-tize**, *v. t.* [Lat. *emblemata* (gen. *emblematis*); Eng. suff. *-ize*.] To represent by an emblem; to symbolize.

"This garden of Eden may emblematicize, while Adam is discoursed of as innocent and obedient to God, the delights of the Spirit."—*More*: *Conjectura Cabbal.*, p. 229.

***em-blē-mēt**, *s.* [O. Fr. *embleer*, *emblaer*, *emblaer*, *emblaer*, *emblaer*, *emblaer*; Low Lat. *emblado*=to sow with corn; *in*=in, and *bladum*=a crop.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A crop.

"The sides were fringed or jagged with darkness, cumbrous tree or mantled ivy jutting forth black elbows; but in the middle lay and spread fair sward of dewy emblements."—*Blackmore*: *Cripps the Carrier*, vol. iii., ch. xvi.

2. *Lav. (pl.)*: The produce or fruits of land sown or planted; growing crops, as of grain, garden produce, &c., which are annually produced by the labor of the cultivator.

***em-blēm-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *emblem*; *-ize*.] To represent by or in an emblem; to symbolize, to typify.

***em-ble-tō-ni-a**, *s.* [Named after Dr. Embleton, of Newcastle.]

Zool.: A genus of *Eolidæ*, consisting of unarmored nudibranchiate marine mollusks. Of the four known species, three are found on the Scotch coasts, in the littoral and laminarian zones. (*Woodward*.)

***em-bli-ca**, *s.* [The name given to *Emblia officinalis* in the *Moluccas*.]

Botany: A genus of *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Phyllanthæ*. *Emblia officinalis* is a tree with a crooked trunk and spreading branches, alternate leaves, one or two feet long, small inconspicuous greenish flowers, and triceccous fruit, with two seeds in each cell. The fruit is acrid, and is made, in India, into a pickle. When ripe and dry it is an astringent, and

under the name of Myrobalani Emblici, has been used against diarrhoea, dysentery, and cholera. (*Lindley*, &c.)

***em-bloēm**, *v. t.* [Prefix *em*, and Eng. *bloom* (q. v.).] To cover or enrich with bloom or blossoms.

***em-bloēs-sōm**, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *blossom* (q. v.).] To cover with bloom or blossoms; to embloom.

"Sweet, oh sweet, the warbling throng,
On the white emblossomed spray."
Cunningham: *Day, a Pastoral*.

***em-bōd-i-ēr** ***im-bōd-i-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *embodiment*; *-er*.] One who or that which embodies.

***em-bōd-i-mēt**, ***im-bōd-i-mēt**, *s.* [English *embodiment*; *-ment*.]

1. The act or process of embodying or investing with a body.

2. The state of being embodied or invested with a body; bodily or material representation.

3. The act of collecting or forming together into a body or united whole; incorporation; as, the embodiment of troops into battalions, divisions, &c.

4. The act of collecting or concentrating together; as, the embodiment of thoughts in a discourse; the act of including in other matter; as, the embodiment of a clause in a bill.

5. A concentrated representation or emblem; essence in a bodily form; as, He is the very embodiment of courage, &c.

***em-bōd-ī**, ***im-bōd-ī**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *body* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To invest with a material body; to incarnate.

"I have again made use of the Platonic hypothesis, that spirits are embodied."—*Glanvill*: *Witchcraft*, § 11.

2. To collect or form into a body or united whole; to incorporate, to concentrate; as, to embody troops into battalions, divisions, &c.

3. To gather together; to concentrate and present to the senses or mental perception.

"Could I embody and unbosom now
That which is most within me."
Byron: *Childe Harold*, iii. 97.

4. To include, to incorporate; as, to embody a clause in a bill or act.

*B. Intrans.: To join together into one body or mass; to unite, to coalesce.

"Firmly to embody against this court party and its practices."—*Burke*: *On the Present Discontents*.

***em-bōg**, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bog* (q. v.).] To plunge or cause to stick in a bog.

"General Murray was inclosed, embogged, and defeated."—*Walpole*: *To Mann*, iii. 352.

***em-bō gue**, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and O. Fr. *bogue*=*Fr. bouche*=a mouth; Lat. *bucca*=the cheek.] To discharge itself, as a stream, into the sea, &c.; to disembogue.

***em-bōil**, ***em-boyl**, *v. i. & t.* [Prefix *em*, and Eng. *boil* (q. v.).]

A. Intrans.: To boil, to be heated, as with rage.

"The knight emboyling in his haughty hart."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. iv. 9.

B. Trans.: To cause to boil, to heat, as with rage.

"Faynt, wearie, sore, emboyled, grieved, brent."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. xi. 28.

***emboitement** (*ân-bwât-mâh*), *s.* [Fr.=the position of one box within another.]

1. *Mil.*: The closing up of a number of men in order to secure the front rank from injury.

2. *Phys.*: The doctrine ventilated by Buffon, that generation is to be accounted for by living germs lying one within the other, which, on becoming detached, produce new existences.

***em-bōld**, ***em-bolde**, ***en-bold**, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bold* (q. v.).] To embolden.

"But now we dare not show ourself in place
He is embold to dwell in company
There as our heart would lone right faithfully."
Chaucer: *Court of Love*.

***em-bōld-en**, ***en-bold-en**, ***im-bold-en**, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bolden* (q. v.).]

1. To give boldness or courage to; to strengthen the resolution or courage of; to encourage.

"Upon whose approach their fellows, being more emboldened, did offer to boord the galliasses."—*Hackluyt*: *Voyages*, I. 601.

2. To encourage, to help, to further.

"Nothing emboldens sin so much as mercy."
Shakesp.: *Timon*, iii. 5.

***em-bōld-en-ēr**, ***im-bōld-en-ēr**, *s.* [English *embolden*; *-er*.] One who, or that which emboldens or encourages.

***em-bōl-ic**, *a.* [Gr. *embolē*=an inserting; Eng. suff. *-ic*.] The same as EMBOLISMIC (q. v.).

***em-bō-lis-m**, *s.* [Fr. *embolisme*; Gr. *embolismos*=an intercalation; *embolisma*=an insertion; *embolē*=an inserting; *emballō*=to put in, to insert; *em*=in, and *ballō*=to throw, to put.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An intercalation; the intercalating or insertion of days, months, or years in the account of time in order to secure or produce regularity. Among the Greeks the year consisted of 354 days (a lunar year), and, in order to adjust it to the solar year of 365 days, an extra lunar month was intercalated every third or fourth year.

"The civil constitutions of the year were after different manners in several nations; some using the sun's year, but in divers fashions; and some following the moon, finding out embolisms or equations . . . to make all as even as they could."—*Holder*: *On Time*.

2. The time intercalated.

II. Med.: Venous inflammation, producing coagulation of the blood, passing on to the formation of a clot or clots and likewise of pus and abscess, is a highly dangerous disease. [PŒMIA.] When the clot is impelled onward, embolism occurs, which is usually fatal from the formation of multiple abscess in the lung. Embolism, arising from local irritation, mostly occurs in dropsy after scarlet fever, in debilitating diseases, and bedridden cases.

***em-bō-lis-mal**, *a.* [Eng. *embolism*; *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to embolism or intercalation; intercalated; as, an embolismal month.

***em-bō-lis-māt-ic**, ***em-bō-lis-māt-ic-al**, *a.* [Gr. *embolisma*; genit. *embolismatos*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*, *-ical*.] The same as EMBOLISMIC (q. v.).

***em-bō-lis-mic**, *a.* [Fr. *embolismique*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of embolism; intercalated, inserted.

***em-bō-lis-mic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *embolismic*; *-al*.]

***em-bō-lite**, *s.* [Ger. *embolit*, from Gr. *embolion*=something thrown in, an interlude; so named because it is intermediate between chloride and bromide of silver.]

Min.: An isometric mineral, green, yellow, or dark, especially on being exposed to the atmosphere. It generally occurs massive, with the surface sometimes stalactitic or concrectionary. Hardness 1 to 1.5; specific gravity, 5.3 to 5.8; luster resinous, and somewhat adamantine. Composition: Silver 61.1 to 71.9; bromine 7.2 to 33.8; chlorine 5.0 to 20.1. The chief silver ore in Chili. Found also in various other parts of the New World. (*Dana*.)

***em-bō-lis**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *embolos*=something running to a point; a wedge, a graft.] [EMBOLISM.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Something inserted in another and moving therein, as a wedge, a piston of a steam-cylinder, the bucket or plunger of a pump.

"Our members make a sort of an hydraulic engine, in which a chemical liquor resembling blood is driven through elastic channels by an embolus, like the heart."—*Arbuthnot*.

2. *Bot.*: A plug-like process, projecting downward from the upper part of the cavity of the ovary in Armeria.

***embonpoint** (*ân-boh-pwân*), *s.* [Fr., from *em*=in; *bon*=good, and *point*=condition.] Plumpness of person or figure; stoutness, fleshiness.

***em-bor-dēr**, ***im-bor-dēr**, *v. t.* [Prefix *em*; Eng. *border* (q. v.).] To adorn or furnish with a border.

***em-bor-dēred**, ***im-bor-dēred**, *pa. par. or a.* [EMBORDER.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

*1. *Ordinary Lang.*: Adorned or set off with a border; bordered.

2. *Her.*: Having a border of the same color, metal, or fur as the field. [EMBORDERED.]

***em-bor-dūred**, *a.* [Prefix *em*, and Fr. *bordure*=a border.] *Her.*: The same as EMBORDERED, *a.* (q. v.)

***em-bos-ēm**, ***em-bos-ōme**, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bosom* (q. v.).]

1. To place in or take into the bosom; to cherish; to admit to and treat with the greatest affection.

"The Father infinite,
By whom in bliss embosom'd sat the Son."
Milton: *P. L.*, v. 696, 697.

2. To place in the bosom or midst of anything; to inclose.

"His house embosom'd in the grove."
Pope: *Horace*, bk. iv., ode 1.



Embossed.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôr, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ=â; ey=ä. qu=kw.

ëm-böss' (1), ***en-boss**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *embosser* = to swell or rise in bunches: *em*=in, and *bosse*=a bunch, a boss.]

1. To form natural lumps or swellings upon; to cover with swellings or protuberances.

"Botches and blains must all his flesh emboss."
Milton: *P. L.*, xii. 180.

2. To cover with bosses or studs.

"The studs, that thick emboss his iron door."
Cowper: *Task*, v. 426.

3. To ornament with relief or raised work.

"The pillared porch, elaborately embossed."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. viii.

4. To engrave in relief or embossed work; to represent with raised figures.

"Then o'er the lofty gate his art embossed
Androgeos' death."
Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, vi. 25, 26.

5. To ornament with worked figures; to embroder.

"Exhibiting flowers in their natural colors, embossed upon a purple ground."
—Sir W. Scott.

***ëm-böss'** (2), *v. t.* [Etym. doubtful. By some taken from French *bosse*=a bunch, a boss, because an animal when hard hunted threw from its mouth bosses, or lumps of foam, or because it swelled at the knee. According to Mahn, from Sp. *embocar*=to cast from the mouth.]

1. To hunt hard, to drive hard, so as to cause to pant, and be exhausted; to tire out.

"As a dismayed deare in chase embost,
Forgetful of his safety, hath his right way lost."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. xii. 17.

2. To drive hard, to overwhelm.

"Our feeble harts
Embost with bale, and hard byting grieffe."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. xi. 29.

***ëm-böss'** (3), *v. t.* [O. Fr. *embosquer*, from *bosc*=a wood; Ital. *imboscare*.] [AMBUSH, BUSH.] To drive into the bushes; to inclose, to surround, as with an ambuscade.

"We have almost embossed him."
—Shakespeare: *All's Well*, iii. 6.

***ëm-böss'** (4), ***ëm-böss'e**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *emboister*, from *boiste*=a box.]

1. To shut up or inclose in a box.

2. To cover, to encase.

"A knight her mett in mighty arms embost."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. iii. 24.

3. To cause to enter, to insert.

"The knight his thrillant speare againe assayd
In his brass-plated body to embosse."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. xi. 20.

4. To surround.

"Vowing that never he in bed againe
His limbs would rest, ne lig in ease embost."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. iv. 40.

***ëm-böss'e**, ***em-boss**, *s.* [EMBOSS (1), *v.*] A boss, a protuberance.

"A round embosse of marble."
—Evelyn: *Diary*, Nov. 17, 1664.

ëm-bössed', ***em-bost**, *pa. par. & a.* [EMBOSS (1), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Formed with bosses; ornamented with raised work.

"Like a shield embossed with silver, round and vast the landscape lay."
Longfellow: *Belfry of Bruges*.

*2. Swollen, tumid.

"All the embossed sores and headed evils."
Shakespeare: *As You Like It*, II. 7.

II. *Bot.*: Projecting from the surface like the boss or umbo of a round shield or target.

embossed-paper, *s.* Paper having an ornamented surface of raised work.

embossed-printing, *s.* Printing in which the paper is forced into dies, into which the letters have been cut or punched. The result is raised letters, used for printing for the blind, and various kinds of ornamental work. It is also effected by pressing the type into the paper, raising the letters or characters on the other side.

ëm-böss'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EMBOSS (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act or art of ornamenting by raised work or figures in relief, applied to many objects. Crests or initials are embossed on paper, envelopes, &c. Ornaments are embossed on book-covers, especially on those of cloth. Leather is embossed for binding, and many ornamental uses. Textile fabrics

are embossed for various purposes. Glass is said to be embossed when it is molded with raised figures.

2. Embossed work.

"All engravings and embossings (afar off) appear plain."

—Bacon: *Natural History*, § 878.

embossing-iron, *s.*

Sculp.: A tool for giving a peculiar grained or caruncular appearance to a marble surface.

embossing-machine, *s.* A machine in which a compressible material is placed between a rolling or reciprocating surface and a bed, the moving portion having a design in intaglio, which confers a cameo ornamentation upon the object. The embossing-machine for giving an indented ornamentation to velvet and other goods has engraved copper rollers, which are heated by inclosed red-hot irons when operating on dampened goods, as in giving a watered surface.

embossing-press, *s.* A hand-stamp or machine for giving a raised surface to an object placed between the descending die and the bed. The embossing-presses of bookbinders are screw, toggle, or lever presses, according to the area of surface and character of material under treatment, and other considerations.

† **Embossing wood**: A process of indenting designs in wood by heat and pressure. The wood is saturated with water, and the cast-iron mold is heated to redness and pressed forcibly upon the wood. The water preserves the wood from ignition, though the surface is slightly charred. The iron is re-heated, the wood re-wetted, and the branding-iron again applied. This is repeated until the wood fills the mold. The surface is cleansed, between each operation and finally, with a scratch-brush, and any desired color may be retained or obtained by the extent to which the charcoal and discolored surface are removed. Perforated designs are obtained by pressure upon portions of the surface, and the removal of a scale of material by a saw.

***ëm-böss'-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *emboss* (1), *v.*; *-ment*.]

1. Anything standing or jutting out from the rest; an eminence; a protuberance.

"I wish, also, in the very middle, a fair mount, with three ascents and alleys, enough for four to walk abreast; which I would have to be perfect circles, without any bulwarks or embossments."
—Bacon: *Essays: Of Gardens*.

2. The act or art of embossing or ornamenting with raised work.

3. Embossed work; rilievo, or rising work.

"They are at a loss about the word *pendants*; some fancy it expresses only the great embossment of the figure, others believe it hung off the helmet in alto-rilievo."
—Addison: *On Italy*.

ëm-bött'-tle, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bottle* (q. v.).] To put into bottles; to bottle.

"Stirom, firmest fruit,
Embottled, long as Priamean Troy
Withstood the Greeks, endures."
Philips: *Cider*, bk. II.

embouchure (pron. *än-bö-shür*), *s.* [Fr., from *em*=in, and *bouche*=a mouth; Lat. *bucca*=a cheek.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The mouth or opening, as of a cannon; the point of discharge of a river.

II. *Music*:

1. The mouth-piece of a wind instrument.

2. The shaping of the lips to the mouth-piece.

***ëm-böünd'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bound* (q. v.).] To shut in, to inclose.

"That sweet breath
Which was embounded in this beauteous clay."
Shakespeare: *King John*, iv. 3.

***ëm-bö w**, ***im-bö w**, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bow* (q. v.).]

1. To form like a bow; to curve.

"I saw a bull, white as the driven snow,
With gilded horns embowed like the moone."
Spenser: *The World's Vanitie*.

2. To arch, to vault.

"The gilted roofs embowed with curious work."
Gascogne: *Jocasta*, i. 2.

ëm-bö wed, ***im-bö wed**, *pa. par. & a.* [EMBOW.]

*A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Curved, bent.

2. Arched, vaulted.

"The high embowed roof,
With antick pillars massive proof."
Milton: *Il Penseroso*.

II. *Her.*: Bent or bowed.

embowed-contrary or **counter-embowed**, *a.* Bowed or bent in contrary directions.

embowed-dejected, *a.* Bowed or bent with the extremities downward.

ëm-böw'-äl, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bowel* (q. v.).]

*1. To inclose deeply; to bury.

"Deepse embowelled in the earth."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. viii. 15.

2. To disembowel, to eviscerate, to deprive of the entrails.

"Embowed will I see thee by and by."
Shakespeare: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I, v.

*3. To take or dig out the internal parts of.

"Fossils and minerals that th' embowed earth
Displays."
Philips.

*4. To exhaust, to empty, to drain.

"The schools, embowelled of their doctrine, have left off this danger to itself."
—Shakespeare: *All's Well*, i. 3.

ëm-böw'-äl-ër, **ëm-böw'-äl-lër**, *s.* [Eng. *embowel*; *-er*.] One who disembowels.

"We shall next proceed to speak of the surgeon or embalmer, and of all other inferior officers under him, such as the dissector, emboweller, &c."
—Greenhill: *Art of Embalming*, p. 283.

ëm-böw'-äl-mënt, *s.* [English *embowel*; *-ment*.] The act of taking out the bowels; disembowelment, evisceration.

ëm-böw'-ër, ***im-böw'-ër**, *v. t. & t.* [Pref. *em* and Eng. *bower* (q. v.).]

*A. *Intransitive*:

1. To lodge, to rest, as in a bower.

"Where on the mingling boughs they all embowered
All the hot noon."
Thomson: *Summer*, 228, 229.

2. To form a covering or shelter like a bower.

"Beneath the shade
By those embowering hollies made."
Wordsworth: *Poems of Fancy*.

B. *Transitive*:

1. To receive or shelter as in a bower.

"You whom skies embower."
Drummond: *Death of Sir W. Alexander*.

2. To inclose, to surround.

"The oots, those dim religious groves embower."
Wordsworth: *Descriptive Sketches*.

***ëm-bö w1**, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bowl* (q. v.).] To form into a bowl, ball, or globe; to give a globular form to.

"Long ere the bowl embowled by thee
Bears the forme it now doth beare."
Sidney: *Psalm* 10.

***ëm-bö w-mënt**, *s.* [Eng. *embow*; *-ment*.] An arch, a vault.

"The roof all open, not so much as any embowments near any of the walls left."
—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 249.

***ëm-böx'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *box* (q. v.).] To inclose or shut in a box; specifically to seat in a box of a theater.

"Emboxed the ladies must have something smart."
Churehill: *The Rosciad*.

***ëm-böys'-se-mënt**, *s.* [EMBUSHMENT.] An ambush, an ambuscade.

"Then shuln ye enermo countrewaite emboussement's,
and alle espialle."
—Chaucer: *Tale of Melibeus*.

ëm-brä-ge, ***em-brase**, ***en-brac-en**, *v. t. & t.* [O. Fr. *embracer*; Fr. *embrasser*; *en*=in, and *bras*=the arm; Ital. *imbracciare*; O. Sp. *embrazar*, from Lat. *brachium*=the arm.] [BRACE.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To seize, clasp, and hold fondly in the arms; to press to the bosom with affection.

(2) To have sexual intercourse with.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To comprise, to inclose, to contain, to encircle, to encompass.

"Low at his feet a spacious plain is placed,
Between the mountain and the stream embraced."
Denham: *Cooper's Hill*, 223, 224.

(2) To clasp, to twine round; as, A creeper embraces a tree.

(3) To comprehend, to include, to take in, to comprise.

(4) To take possession of, to hold, to seize.

"Even such a passion doth embrace my bosom."
Shakespeare: *Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 2.

(5) To admit, to receive, to accept.

"If a man can be assured of any thing, without having examined, what is there that he may not embrace for truth?"
—Locke.

(6) To seize ardently or eagerly; to accept willingly or cordially; to welcome.

"And you embrace the occasion to depart."
Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

(7) To adopt; as, to embrace the Christian religion.

böil, **böy**; **pöüt**, **jöwl**; **cat**, **gell**, **chorus**, **ghin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph**=f. **-cian**, **-tian**=**shan**. **-tion**, **-sion**=**shün**; **-tion**, **-sion**=**zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious**=**shün**. **-ble**, **-die**, &c.=**böl**, **döl**.

- * (8) To meet, to undergo, to submit to, to accept.
"What cannot be eschewed must be embraced."
Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.
- * (9) To cherish.
"If ye embrace her, she shall bring the unto honour."—
Bible (1551); *Proverbs* iii. 11.
- * (10) To throw a protecting arm over; to protect.
"So much high God doth innocence embrace."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. viii. 29.

II. Law: To endeavor to influence corruptly, as a juror. [EMBRACERY.]

B. Intransitive:

1. To join in an embrace; to hug.

"Let me embrace with old Vincentio."
Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 5.

- * 2. To join in sexual intercourse.

"Your brother and his lover have embraced."
Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, i. 4.

- * 3. To twine.

"Archt ouer head with an embracing vine."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. xii. 54.

¶ For the difference between to embrace and to clasp, see CLASP; for that between to embrace and to comprise, see COMPRISE.

Em-brā'ce, s. [EMBRACE, v.]

1. A pressing or clasping to the bosom; a clasping in the arms.

"[He] strove to seek the Dame's embrace."
Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iv. 22.

2. Sexual intercourse.

3. A hostile struggle or grapple.

"With half the fervor Hate bestows,
Upon the last embrace of foes."
Byron: *Glaucour*.

em-brā'ced, pa. par. or a. [EMBRACE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Clapsed in the arms, inclosed, included, accepted.

2. Her.: Braced together; tied or bound together.

* Em-brā'ce-mēnt, s. [Eng. embrace; -ment.]

1. The act of embracing or clasping in the arms; an embrace.

"Bring them to our embracement."
Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, v. 1.

2. Conjugal endearment; sexual intercourse.

3. A hostile hug or squeeze; a grapple.

"These beasts, fighting with any man, stand upon their hinder feet; and so this did, being ready to give me a shrewd embracement."—Sidney.

4. Comprehension.

"Nor can her wide embracements filled be."
Davies: *Immortality of the Soul*.

5. The state of being contained or included; inclusion.

"Spirits, blood, and flesh die in the embracement of the parts hardly reparable."—Bacon: *Natural History*.

6. Willing or cordial acceptance.

"A ready embracement of, and a joyful complacency in, his kindness."—Barrow: *Works*, vol. i., ser. 8.

Em-brā'ce-ōr, Em-brās-ōr, s. [Eng. embrace; -or.]

Law: One who attempts or practices embracery (q. v.).

Em-brā'ce-ēr, s. [Eng. embrac(e); -er.]

1. Ord. Lang.: One who embraces.

"Bashful at first, she smiles at length on her embracer."
Sir W. Jones: *Songs of Jayadeva*.

2. Law: One who endeavors to corrupt a jury by embracery (q. v.).

Em-brā'ce-ēr-ry, s. [Eng. embrace, v.; -ry.]

Law: For def. see example.

"Embracery is an attempt to influence a jury corruptly to one side, by promises, persuasions, entreaties, money, entertainments, and the like. The punishment for the person embracing [the juror] is by fine and imprisonment; and for the juror so embraced, if it be by taking money, the punishment is (by divers statutes of the reign of Edward III.) perpetual infamy, imprisonment for a year, and forfeiture of the tenfold value."—Blackstone: *Commentaries*, bk. iv., ch. 10.

Em-brā'c-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [EMBRACE, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Claspings in the arms, inclosing, including, accepting.

2. Bot. (of the insertion of leaves, &c.): Claspings with the base. The same as amplexicaul, except that the latter term is applied only to stems or stalks.

C. As subst.: The same as EMBRACEMENT (q. v.).

* Em-brā'c-lve, a. [Eng. embrac(e); -ive.] Given to or fond of embracing; caressing.

"Not less kind, though less embracive, was Madame de Montcontour."—Thackeray: *Newsome*, ch. lvii.

* Em-brā'id, *em-brayd, v. t. [Pref. em, and Eng. braid (q. v.).] To upbraid.

"[He] embraided him with cowardice."—Sir T. Elyot: *The Governor*, p. 167.

Em-brā'il, v. t. [Pref. em, and Eng. braid (q. v.).] Naut.: To brail up.

"For he who strives the tempest to disarm
Will never first embraid the lee yard-arm."

Falconer: *Shipwreck*, ii.

* Em-brā'ke, v. t. [Pref. em, and English brake (q. v.).] To entangle.

"Hee would hamper and embrace her in those mortal straightens for his disdain."—Nashe: *Lenten Stuff*.

* Em-brā'ch-mēnt, s. [Pref. em, Eng. branch, and suff. -ment.] A branching forth; that part of a tree where the branches diverge.

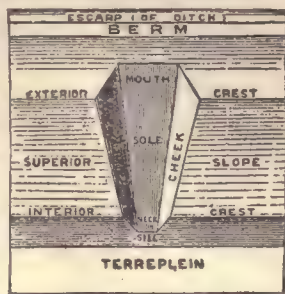
Em-brā'n-gle, v. t. [Pref. em, and Eng. brangle (q. v.).] To mix up confusedly; to confuse, to entangle.

"In which when once they are embrangled,
The more they stir, the more they're tangled."

Butler: *Hudibras*, ii. 2.

Em-brā's-ūre (1), Em-brā-gū-re, *em-brāz-ure, s. [Fr. embrasure.]

1. Fort.: A crenelle opening out through a parapet or wall to fire guns through. Its principal parts



Embrasure.

2. Arch.: The inward enlargement of the cheeks or jambs of a window or door.

"In the twilight gloom of a window's embrasure
Sat the lovers." Longfellow: *Evangeline*, l. 8.

* Em-brā's-ūre (2), s. [EMBRACE, v.] An embrace.

"Injury of chance forcibly prevents our locked embrasures."—Shakesp.: *Titulus Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 4.

* Em-brā've, v. t. [Pref. em, and Eng. brave (q. v.).]

1. To inspire with courage; to embolden, to inspire, to encourage.

2. To set off bravely; to decorate, to embellish, to adorn.

* Em-brā'wn, *em-brawne, v. t. [Pref. em, and Eng. brawn (q. v.).] To harden.

"It will embrawne and iron-crust his flesh."—Nashe: *Lenten Stuff*.

* Em-brēād, v. t. [Pref. em, and bread=braid (q. v.).] To braid up, to bind up.

"Her golden lockes, that late in tresses bright
Embreaded were for hindring of her haste."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. iv. 18.

* Em-brē'athe-mēnt, s. [Pref. em, Eng. breathe, and -ment.] The act of breathing in; inspiration.

* Em-brew' (ew as ū) (1), v. t. [Pref. em, and Eng. brew (q. v.).] To strain, to distill.

* Em-brew' (ew as ā) (2), v. t. [EMBRUE.] To imbue, to steep, to make wet.

"Thy little hands embreued in bleeding breast."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. i. 37.

* Em-bright' (gh silent), v. t. [Pref. em, and Eng. bright (q. v.).] To make bright, to brighten.

"Through the embrighted air ascended flies."
Cunningham: *Death of His Late Majesty*.

Em-brīng, a. [Eng. ember (2); -ing.] The same as EMBER (2).

embring-days, s. pl. Ember-days.

"They introduced, by little and little, a general neglect of the weekly, fasts, the holy time of Lent, and the Embring-days."—Heglin: *Hist. of Presbyterians*, p. 389.

Em-brī-ōn, s. [Gr.]

1. Lit.: An embryo.

2. Fig.: Anything undeveloped or not yet come to maturity.

"So long as since the plot was but an embrion."—Ben Jonson: *Poetaster* (Introduct.).

Em-brith'-ite, s. [Greek *embrithēs*=heavy; -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Boulangerite found at Nertschinsk, Russia. (Dana.)

Em-brō-cāte, v. t. [Ital. *embrocare*; Low Lat. *embrocō* to pour into a vessel; from Gr. *embroché*=a lotion, a fomentation: *en*=in, and *broché*=a wetting; *brochō*=to wet.]

Surg. & Med.: To moisten, wet, or foment a diseased portion of the body by a liquid applied by means of a cloth, sponge, or anything similar.

Em-brō-cā'-tion, s. [Fr. & Eng., from *embrocate* (q. v.).]

Surgery and Medicine:

1. The act of fomenting any diseased part of the body with water, hot or cold spirit, oil, or anything similar, by means of cotton, flannel, a sponge, &c., to reduce swellings, to allay pain, to remove numbness, and, if possible, restore some sensation in palsy.

2. The liquid used for such fomentation.

Em-brō-gl-i-ō (g silent), s. [IMBROGLIO.]

Em-brō'id-ēr, *em-braud-en, *em-broud-en, *em-broyd-en, *em-broid, *em-browd-er, *em-broyd-er, v. t. & i. [Pref. em, and O. Fr. *broder*=to embroider or broider (q. v.).]

1. To ornament with raised figures of needlework, executed with colored silks, gold or silver thread, or other extraneous material.

"A scarf embroidered met the hero's eye."
Wilkie: *Epigoniad*, vi.

2. To execute or work in embroidery.

3. To variegate, to diversify, to adorn.

"Sweet Nature, stripp'd of her embroidered robe,
Deplores the wasted regions of her globe."
Couper: *On Heroism*.

Em-brō'id-ēr-ēr, *em-broid-er, s. [Eng. embroider; -er.] One who works in embroidery.

"Blue silk and purple, the work of the embroiderer."—*Exod.* xxxv. 35.

Em-brō'id-ēr-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [EMBROIDER.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or art of working in embroidery.

embroidering-machine, s. A form of sewing-machine in which the cloth is moved beneath the reciprocating needle-bar according to the requirements of the tracing, while the needles and hooks retain their relative positions above and below the fabric.

Em-brō'id-ēr-ry, *em-broid-er-ry, *em-broudr-ry, s. [Eng. embroider; -ry.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act, process, or art of embroidering.

2. Ornamentation by raised figures of needlework executed in colored silks, gold or silver thread, &c. This is a very ancient art. The Egyptians, Babylonians, Medes, and Persians all excelled in it. The adornments of the tabernacle in the wilderness were of tapestry worked in blue, scarlet, and gold. The garment of Sisera, as referred to by Deborah, was embroidery, "needlework on both sides." Homer refers to embroidery as the occupation of Helen and Andromachē. Embroidery is generally done in frames, the woven fabric being stretched flat and the needle passed through and through.

"Flowers purified, blue and white,
Like sapphire, pearl, in rich embroidery,
Buckled below fair knight-hood's bending knee."
Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, v. 5.

3. Cloth or other stuff ornamented with embroidered work.

"Laces and embroideries are more costly than either warm or comely."—Bacon: *Advice to Villiers*.

4. Variegation or diversity of color.

"If the natural embroidery of the meadows were helped and improved by art, a man might make a pretty landscape of his own possessions."—*Spectator*, No. 414.

II. Her.: A term applied to a hill or mount with several copings or rises and falls.

Em-brō'il' (1), v. t. [O. Fr. *embrouiller*, from *em*=in, and *brouiller*=to mix up, entangle, confuse; It. *imbrogliare*.]

1. To throw into confusion, to involve, to entangle, to confound, to confuse.

"The Christian antiquities at Rome, though of a fresher date, are so embroiled with fable and legend, that one receives but little satisfaction."—Addison: *On Italy*.

2. To involve or entangle in any quarrel, contention, disturbance, or trouble.

"I had no passion, design, or preparation to embroil my kingdom in a civil war."—King Charles: *Elton Bastille*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, æ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***ēm-brōil**, (2), v. t. [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *broil* (q. v.).] To broil, to burn.

"That knowledge, for which we boldly attempt to rifle God's cabinet, should, like the coal from the altar, serve only to embroil and consume the sacrilegious invaders."—*More: Decay of Piety*.

***ēm-brōil**, s. [EMBROID (1), v.] An embroilment, disturbance, perplexity, or confusion.

"What an embroil it had made in Parliament is not easy to conjecture."—*North: Examen*, p. 568.

ēm-brōil-mēnt, s. [Eng. *embroil*; -*ment*.]

1. The act of embroiling, confusing, involving, or entangling.

2. A state of confusion, perplexity, disorder, or contention.

"The cause of this uncertainty was, the embroilments and factions that were then among the Arabs."—*Maundrell: Journey*, p. 56.

***ēm-brōn-se**, v. t. [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bronze* (q. v.).] To execute, form, or cast in bronze or brass.

"That you may proudly stalk the Circus o'er, Or in the Capitol embrown'd may stand."—*Francis: Horace*, sat. bk. ii.

***ēm-brōth-el**, v. t. [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *brothel* (q. v.).] To inclose in a brothel. (*Donne*.)

ēm-brōwn, v. t. [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *brown* (q. v.).] To make brown or darker in color; to brown, to tan.

"Autumn's varied shades embrown the walls."—*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, l. 38.

ēm-brā-e, v. t. [IMBUE.]

ēm-brūed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [IMBUE.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Imbued, steeped.

2. *Her.*: A term applied to a weapon represented as covered or sprinkled with blood; also to the mouths of animals bloody with devouring their prey.

***ēm-brū-te**, v. t. [Pref. *em*, and English *brute* (q. v.).] To degrade to the state of a brute; to brutalize.

"Already bound to a bad, mad, and embreuted partner."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxvi.

***ēm-brȳ-ō**, ***ēm-bri-on**, ***ēm-bri-on**, s. & a. [Fr. *embryon*; Lat. *embryon*; Gr. *embryon*, from *em*=in, and *bryon*, neut. of *bryōn*=swelling, full of a thing, *pr. par.* of *bryō*=to be full of a thing, to swell.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

"When the crude *embryo* careful nature breeds, See how she works, and how her work proceeds."—*Blackmore: Creation*.

2. *Fig.*: A rudimentary, crude, or undeveloped state; in the first or earliest stages.

"The company little expected what a noble work I had then in *embryo*."—*Swift*.

II. *Physiology*:

1. *Human Phys.*: The first beginning of the animal development, not born and still unfinished. The germs of two new cells are first deposited within the ovulum (q. v.) by spontaneous movement. They occupy only the pellicular center of the germinal spot at first, but speedily increase in size, and develop new cells in their own interior, until they alone fill the whole germinal vesicle. Each gives birth to a new generation of two, making four, then eight cells, sixteen, and so on, doubling progressively, until a mulberry-like mass is produced of innumerable cells. This in the animal embryo moves up to the side of the yolk, flattening against its lining membrane, in contact with the yolk-bag. A second and third layer is then formed from the center within the first mass of cells. The whole is known as the germinal membrane; the external pellicle is called the serous layer, the internal the mucous layer, and the middle the vascular layer, giving rise to the first vessels of the embryonic structure. Thus the beginning of the embryo is a sac, inclosing the nutriment prepared for it prior to the permanent portion to be evolved from the center of this mulberry-mass. The greater portion is then cast off, and nearly all the permanent embryonic formation is derived from one large cell, at first in the center, but ultimately at the surface of the mass, when it undergoes the flattening described. This, with the cluster of cells round it, forms the germ-spot, with a round transparent space in it, the area pellucida. The nucleus of this cell is first annular, then pear-shaped, then violin-like, being two long, parallel lines, with a narrow space between them, but separating to inclose a wider space at one end. This is called the Primitive Trace. The parts first formed from this are the spine and spinal-cord (q. v.). Vessels at the same

time are being formed within the substance of the germinal membrane, forming a network known as the Vascular Area, and terminating in the embryo, at the point afterward becoming the umbilicus (q. v.), in two large trunks. The formation of the heart takes place in the vascular layer, and at the same time the production of a digestive cavity begins by the separation of a small part of the yolk-bag, below the embryo, from the general cavity. The amnion (q. v.) and allantois (q. v.) are then formed, the chief office of the latter being to convey the vessels of the embryo to the chorion (q. v.). Then comes the respiratory process (q. v.). [EGG, CIRCULATION, FŒTUS.]

2. *Animal Phys.*: In the higher vertebrates the development presents an analogy to that described under 1.

3. *Veg. Phys.*: The rudiments of the future plant contained in all true seeds, not in spores. In some seeds the embryo constitutes nearly the whole of the structure, in others it is embedded in albumen. In a perfectly developed embryo there are three parts, a cotyledon or cotyledons (q. v.), the plumule or future bud, and the radicle or future root. For distinctions of plants founded on the number of their cotyledons—a very important character—see Dicotyledons, Monocotyledons, and Acotyledons.

B. *As adj.*: In a rudimentary, crude, or undeveloped state; undeveloped; not in a perfect state. "Four champions fierce, Strive here for mastery, and to battle bring Their *embryon* atoms."—*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 899-900.

4. *Crabb* thus discriminates between *embryo* and *fœtus*: "*Embryo* . . . signifies the thing germinated; *fœtus* signifies the thing cherished, both words referring to what is formed in the womb of the mother; but *embryo* properly implies the first fruit of conception, and the *fœtus* that which has arrived to a maturity of formation. Anatomists tell us that the *embryo* in the human subject assumes the character of the *fœtus* about the forty-second day after conception. *Fœtus* is applicable only in its proper sense to animals; *embryo* has a figurative application to plants and fruits when they remain in a confused and imperfect state, and also a moral application to plans, or whatever is roughly conceived in the mind." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

5. (1) *Fixed embryo*: Bot.: A leaf bud.

(2) *Naked embryo*:

Veg. Phys.: A spore.

embryo-buds, s. pl.

Veg. Phys.: Spheroidal solid bodies found in the bark of trees, and capable in favorable circumstances of being transformed into branches. They may be well seen on the beech tree. The name was first given by Dutrochet.

embryo-cells, s. pl.

Anat. & Phys.: Cells in the aggregate constituting the embryo (q. v.).

embryo-sac, s.

1. *Human & Animal Phys.*: [EMBRYO, 1, 2.]

2. *Veg. Phys.*: A cell which becomes enlarged into a sac in the substance of the upper part of the nucleus of the ovule or rudiment of the seed. In its cavity are developed the germinal vesicles, one (if not more) of which after fertilization gives origin to the embryo. (*Griffith & Hensley*.)

ēm-brȳ-ōc-tōn-ŷ, s. [Gr. *embryon*=an embryo, and *ktōnos*=murder, from *kteino*=to kill.]

Surg. & Midwif.: The Cæsarian operation (q. v.).

ēm-brȳ-ō-gēn-īc, a. [Gr. *embryon*=an embryo, and *gennao*=to engender.] Pertaining or relating to the generation of an embryo.

ēm-brȳ-ōg-ēn-ŷ, s. [EMBRYOGENIC.]

Physiol.: The generation of an embryo.

ēm-brȳ-ōg-ēn-ŷ, s. [Gr. *embryon*=an embryo, and *gonē*=offspring—that which engenders.] The same as Embryogeny (q. v.).

ēm-brȳ-ōg-ra-phȳ, s. [Gr. *embryon*=an embryo, and *graphē*=a delineation . . . a description.]

Bot.: A description of embryos without tracing their development.

ēm-brȳ-ō-lōg-īc, a. [Eng., &c., *embryolog(y)*; -*ic*.] Relating to embryology.

ēm-brȳ-ō-lōg-īc-al-ŷ, *adv.* [English *embryologic*; -*al*; -*ly*.] According to the rules of embryology.

"Is not the hypothesis a warbler *embryologically*?"—*C. Kingsley: Life*, ii. 208.

ēm-brȳ-ōl-ō-gȳ, s. [Gr. *embryon*=an embryo, and *logos*=a discourse.]

Physiol.: The department of science which treats of the development of the embryo.

"*Embryology*, or the development of the foetus and its organs."—*Quain: Anatomy* (8th ed.), ii. 673.

***ēm-brȳ-ōn**, s. & a. [EMBRYO.]

ēm-brȳ-ōn-al, a. [Gr. *embryon*=an embryo; -*al*.] Pertaining to an embryo. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

ēm-brȳ-ōn-ar-ŷ, a. [Eng., &c., *embryon*; -*ary*; Fr. *embryonnaire*.] The same as Embryonic and Embryonate (q. v.).

ēm-brȳ-ōn-ā-tōs, s. pl. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *embryon*=an embryo (q. v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ate*.]

Bot.: Embryonate Plants. The name given by Dr. A. Richard to Phanerogamous or Flowering Plants, as distinguished from his Inembryonate or Inembryonate Plants. (*A. Richard, M. D.: Elements of Botany*, trans. by T. Chuton, 1829, p. 35, 524.)

ēm-brȳ-ō-nāte, **ēm-brȳ-ō-nā-tēd**, **ēm-bri-on-nā-tēd**, a. [Mod. Lat. *embryonatus*.] [EMBRYONATE.]

Bot.: Possessed of a proper embryo.

"*Embryonated* or phanerogamous plants."—*A. Richard, M. D.: Elements of Botany*, trans. by T. Chuton, p. 524.

ēm-brȳ-ōn-īc, a. [Gr. *embryon*=an embryo; Eng. adj. suff. -*ic*.]

1. *Lit.*: Pertaining to an embryo, or resembling it; rudimentary.

"A part arrested at an early phase of embryonic development."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), vol. i., pt. 1, ch. iv.

2. *Fig.*: In an embryonic state; very recent or young.

"In the embryonic town of Dickinson or Green River."—*Century Magazine* (Aug., 1882), p. 509.

embryonic-sac, s. [EMBRYO-SAC.]

embryonic-vesicles, s.

Bot.: Two membraneless cells in the embryo-sac. They are called also germinal vesicles.

ēm-brȳ-ō-tēg-ī-ūm (pl. **ēm-brȳ-ō-tēg-ī-ā**, **ēm-brȳ-ōt-ē-gā**, s. [Gr. *embryon*=an embryo, and *tegōs*=a roof, covering.]

Bot.: A small callosity at a short distance from the hilum, in the seeds of Asparagus, Commelina, &c. It gives way at the time of germination. The name *embryotega* was first given by Gærtner.

ēm-brȳ-ōt-īc, s. [Eng., &c., *embryo*; suff. -*tic*; as if from Lat. *embryoticus*.] The same as EMBRYONIC (q. v.).

"What one misfortune or disaster in the book of embryotic evils?"—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, iii. 167.

ēm-brȳ-ōt-ō-mȳ, s. [Gr. *embryon*=an embryo, and *tomē*=a cutting, from *temno*=to cut.]

Med.: A cutting of an embryo or foetus from the uterus. [EMBRYOTOMY.]

ēm-brȳ-ōūs, a. [Eng. *embryo*(o); -*ous*.] Having the nature or character of an embryo; embryonic.

"Without the first the latter is defective; without the last the first is but abortive and *embryous*."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., Res. 14.

***ēm-būse**, v. t. [IMBURSE.]

***ēm-būsh**, v. t. [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bush* (q. v.).] To place or hide among bushes; to place in ambush.

"*Embushing* himself presently among the bushes and brambles."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, bk. iii., c. 9.

***ēm-būsh-mēnt**, ***ēm-būsh-ment**, s. [Eng. *embush*; -*ment*.] An ambush.

"His enemies had laid some *embushment* for him."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fol. 46.

***ēm-bus-ŷ** (us as *īz*), ***īm-bus-y**, v. t. [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *busy* (q. v.).] To busy, to employ, to occupy.

"The acousteme and usage Of ancient poets, ye wote full wele, hath bene Them selfe to *embusy* with all their whole course."—*Skelton: Poems*, 11.

ēme, s. [EAM.] An uncle. (*Scotch*.)

"*Dinna his eme die and gang to his place in the name of the Bluidy Mackenyie*."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xii.

ēm-mēn-ā-gōgue, s. [EMMENAGOGUE.]

ēm-mēnd, ***ē-mende**, v. t. [Lat. *emendo*=to free from faults; *e*=out, and *mendum*=a fault.] [AMEND.]

1. To free from faults or blemishes; to amend, to improve.

"*Thai bee not anything emended, or bettered in their living*."—*Udall: Apophth. of Erasmus*, p. 55.

2. To correct, to improve, to make better.

"Have us excused, that we no better do, An other time to *emende* it if we can."—*Mystery of Candlemas-day* (1512).

***ēm-mēnd-ā-ble**, a. [Eng. *emend*; -*able*.] Capable of emendation; that may or can be emended.

ēm-mēnd-ālg, s. pl. [EMEND.] A term in old accounts, signifying the sum total in stock. (*Hallivell*.) The word occurs still in the books of the Society of the Inner Temple, where so much in

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**, **ph** = **f**.
-**clan**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**slon** = **shūn**; -**tion**, -**gion** = **zhūn**. -**tious**, -**cious**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

emendals at the foot of an account on the balance thereof shows that so much money is in the bank or stock of the house for the reparation of losses or other emergent occasions.

***ē-mēnd-ā-te-lŷ, *ē-men-dat-lŷ, adv.** [Lat. *emendatus*, pa. par. of *emendo*; Eng. suff. -ly.] Free from fault or blemish; correctly.

"The printers were very desirous to have the Bible come forth as faultless and *emendately* as the shortness of time for the recognizing of the same would require."—*Dedic. of the Bible to Henry VIII.* (1539).

***ē-mēnd-ā-tion, s.** [Lat. *emendatio*, from *emendatus*, pa. par. of *emendo*=to amend (q. v.); O. Fr. *emendation*; Sp. *emendacion*; It. *emendazione*.]

1. The act of amending, improving, or altering for the better.

"That punishment is never sent upon pure designs of emendation."—*Bishop Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. iii., disc. 18.

2. The act of critically correcting or altering a text so as to give a better reading; the removal of corruptions or errors from a text.

"That useful part of learning which consists in emendations."—*Spectator*, No. 528.

3. The state or condition of being improved or altered for the better; improvement; an alteration for the better.

"Giving it what I thought an *emendation*."—*Mason: Du Fresnoy, Art of Painting*. (Pref.)

4. An alteration or correction in a text.

***ē-mēnd-ā-tōr, s.** [Lat., from *emendatus*, pa. par. of *emendo*.] One who corrects or improves; specifically, one who removes errors or corruptions from a text, so as to give better readings.

***ē-mēnd-ā-tōr-ŷ, a.** [Lat. *emendatorius*, from *emendatus*, pa. par. of *emendo*.] Of or pertaining to the emendation or correction of texts.

"Jortin used frequently to mention this attempt to discredit *emendatory* criticism, with strong marks of derision."—*Warton: Essay on Pope*.

***ē-mēnd-i-cāte, v. t.** [Lat. *emendico*=to beg; *e*=out, and *mendico*=to beg; *mendicus*=a beggar.] [MENDICANT.] To beg. (*Cockeram*.)

ēm-ēr-ald, *em-er-ade, *em-er-aud, *em-er-aude, *em-er-aude, s. & a. [O. Fr. *esmeralde*; Fr. *émeraude*, from Lat. *smaragdus*; Gr. *smaragdos*; Sansc. *marakata*; Sp. *esmeralda*; Ital. *esmeralda*.]

A. As substantive:

I. **Ord. Lang.:** The same as II. 1 & 2 (q. v.).

II. **Technically:**

1. **Min.:** A variety of beryl, and distinguished from the latter by being emerald-green in place of pale green, light blue, yellow or white, the colors of the beryl. The green of the emerald is produced by the presence of chromium, the colors of the beryl proper chiefly by iron. The finest emeralds are found in Peru, but they occur in various other places.

2. **Scripture:**

(1) *That of the Old Testament:* The rendering of the Heb. *nophekh* (Exod. xlviii. 18, xxxix. 11; Ezek. xxvii. 16, xxviii. 13), a gem which has not been properly identified. The Septuagint and Josephus render it *anthrax*=coal, the carbuncle, the ruby, the garnet; cinnabar.

(2) *That of the New Testament:* The rendering of the Gr. *smaragdus* (Rev. iv. 13, xxi. 19) probably not the emerald but aqua marina. (Liddell & Scott.)

3. **Her.:** The green tincture in coat-armour; vert.

4. **Print.:** A size of type larger than nonpareil and less than minion.

B. As adjective:

1. Made of or containing an emerald; as, an *emerald ring*.

2. Of a bright green color, like an emerald.

"Nor trace be there, in early spring,
Save of the Fairies' emerald ring;"

Scott: Norman Horse-Shoe.

3. Printed with the type called emerald; as, an *emerald edition*.

† **Oriental emerald:**

Min.: A green variety of sapphire.

emerald-copper, s.

Min.: The same as DIOPHASE (q. v.).

emerald-green, s.

Chemistry: Schweinfurt green (CuAs_2O_4); $\text{Cu}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2$. A cupric arsenite and acetate, containing when pure 58.4 per cent of arsenious acid, and 25 per cent of copper. It is a rich green pigment, but very poisonous. Prepared by dissolving five pounds of cupric sulphate and one pound of lime in two gallons of vinegar, and pouring a boiling aqueous solution of five pounds of arsenious acid into the mixture gradually while it is well stirred. The precipitate is then dried and powdered.

Emerald Isle, s. An epithet applied to Ireland, from the freshness and bright color of the verdure, produced by the abundant heat and moisture continually reaching it from the Atlantic. This epithet was first used by Dr. W. Drennan (1754-1820), in his poem entitled "Erin."

"Arm of Erin, prove strong; but be gentle as a brave,
And, uplifted to strike, still be ready to save:
Nor one feeling of vengeance presume to defile
The cause or the men of the Emerald Isle."

emerald-moths, s. pl.

Entom.: The name given to the genus *Hipparchus* (q. v.), which, as now defined, is more limited in species than it was.

† **Large emerald-moth:**

Entom.: *Hipparchus papilionarius* (the *Phalæna geometra papilionaria* of Linnaeus). The wings are two or two and a-half inches across their surface, grass-green, with two rows of whitish spots, and a greenish-yellow fringe; antennæ reddish-brown. The caterpillar feeds on the elm, the lime, the alder, the beech, &c.



Emerald-moth.

emerald-nickel, s.

Min.: The same as TEXASITE (q. v.). (*Brit. Mus. Catal.*) For Texasite Dana prefers the name Zaraitite.

***ē-mēr-ge, v. i.** [Lat. *emerge*=to rise out of; *e*=out, and *mergo*=to dip; Ital. *emergere*.]

1. To rise up out of anything in which a thing has been immersed, sunk, or covered.

"They emerged, to the upper part of the spirit of wine, as much of them as lay immersed in the spirit."—*Boyle*.

2. To issue, to proceed.

"If the prism was turned about its axis that way which made the rays *emerge* more obliquely out of the second refracting surface of the prism, the image soon became an inch or two longer, or more."—*Newton: Optics*.

3. To reappear in sight after being temporarily lost to view; as in an eclipse the sun is said to *emerge* when the moon ceases to obscure its light.

"Chasing the red-coats down the lane,
Then crossing the fields to *emerge* again."

Longfellow: Landlord's Tale.

4. To rise from a state of depression or obscurity; to come forward or into a prominent position.

"At the very moment when some of them seemed plunged in unfathomable abysses of disgrace and disaster, they have suddenly *emerged*."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*, lett. i.

5. To come up, to occur, to come into notice.

† For the difference between *emerge* and *to rise*, see *RISE*.

***ē-mēr-ge-mēt, s.** [Eng. *emerge*; -ment.] An unexpected occurrence; an emergency.

***ē-mēr-ge-nce, s.** [Lat. *emergens*, pa. par. of *emerge*.]

1. The act of rising or emerging from any fluid by which a thing has been covered.

2. The act of issuing or proceeding.

3. That which emerges or rises up.

*4. An emergency, an exigency; a critical time.

***ē-mēr-ge-n-cŷ, s.** [Latin *emergens*, pr. par. of *emerge*.]

*1. The act of emerging or rising up; a rising, issuing, or starting into view.

"The emergency of colors, upon coalition of the particles of such bodies, as were neither of them of the color of that mixture whereof they are ingredients, is very well worth our attentive observation."—*Boyle: On Colors*.

*2. A sudden or unexpected occasion, event, or chance.

"Most of our rarities have been found out by casual emergency, and have been the works of time and chance rather than of philosophy."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. xix.

3. A pressing necessity; an exigency; a critical moment; a combination of circumstances requiring immediate action or remedy; a crisis.

"He never, in any emergency, lost, even for a moment, the perfect use of his admirable judgment."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, iv.

*4. A casual profit.

"The rents, profits, and emergencies belonging to a Bishop of Bath and Wells."—*Bayly: Life of Laud*, p. 159.

† For the difference between *emergency* and *exigency*, see *EXIGENCY*.

***ē-mēr-gent, a. & s.** [Lat. *emergens*, pr. par. of *emerge*=to emerge.]

A. As adjective:

1. Rising up out of a fluid or other surrounding or covering substance; rising into view.

"Immediately the mountains huge appear
Emergent." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 286.

2. Rising or starting into notice from obscurity or depression.

"The man that is once hated, both his good and his evil deeds oppress him; he is not easily *emergent*."—*Ben Jonson*.

*3. Issuing or proceeding, as from a cause; resulting.

"The stoics held a fixed, unalterable course of events; but then they held also, that they fell out by a necessity *emergent* from and inherent in the things themselves."—*South*.

*4. Accidental, casual.

"The Septuagint was much depraved, not only from the errors of Scribes, and the *emergent* corruptions of time."—*Broome: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. i.

*5. Sudden, unexpected, critical; of the nature of an emergency, pressing.

"All the lords declared, that, upon any *emergent* occasion, they would mount their servants upon their horses."—*Clarendon*.

*B. **As substant.:** A sudden recurrence; a casualty; an emergency.

"They, for those reasons, and other *emergents*, went to work again, and that so avowedly, that they pitched upon my Lord Hamilton to be their head."—*Guthry: Memoirs*, p. 6.

emergent-year, s.

Calendar: The epoch or date from which any people begin to compute their time.

***ē-mēr-gent-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *emergent*; -ly.] By emergence or issue from something else; indirectly.

***ē-mēr-gent-nēss, s.** [Eng. *emergent*; -ness.] The faculty or state of being emergent.

ēm-ēr-il, s. [O. Fr.]

1. A glazier's diamond; a quarrel, or quarry.

2. Emery.

***ē-mēr-it, a.** [Lat. *emeritus*.] The same as EMERITED (q. v.).

***ē-mēr-it-ēd, a.** [Lat. *emeritus*, pa. par. of *emereor*.] [EMERITUS.] Having sufficiently done one's duty.

***ē-mēr-i-tūs, a. & s.** [Lat. pa. par. of *emereor*=having served one's time; *e*=out, fully, and *mereor*=to merit, earn, or deserve.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Applied to a soldier or public officer who had served his time and retired from the public service.

2. Having served his time; retired from any service or office; as, *emeritus professor*.

*B. **As substantive:**

*1. A soldier or public officer who had served his time, and retired from the public service.

2. One who has served his time and has retired from any service or office.

ēm-ēr-ōdŷ, ēm-ēr-ōids, s. pl. [Corrupted from Eng. *hemorrhoids* (q. v.).] Piles, painful tumors around the anus.

***ē-mērsed, a.** [Lat. *emersus*, pa. par. of *emerge* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Rising above the surface of water.

***ē-mēr-sion, s.** [Fr. *émersion*.] [EMERSED.]

Astron.: The reappearance of a heavenly body from behind another at the end of an eclipse or occultation.

ēm-ēr-ŷ, s. & a. [Fr. *emeri*; Sp. & Port. *esmeril*; Ital. *emoriglio*, from Gr. *myris*, *myris*=emery.]

A. As substantive:

Min.: A variety of Corundum (q. v.). It is granular in texture, and black or grayish-black in color. It is found in the islands of the Greek Archipelago and in Asia Minor, at Chester, Mass., and elsewhere in this country, and in England. In the state of powder it is extensively used for polishing hard substances.

B. As adj.: Consisting of emery, pertaining to emery.

emery-cloth, s. Cloth brushed with liquid glue, and dusted with powdered emery.

emery-grinder, s. An emery-wheel mounted in a stand, to be used as a grindstone.

emery-paper, s. Paper brushed with liquid glue and dusted with emery of the required grade of fineness.

emery vulcanite-wheel, s. A compound of emery and caoutchouc, molded into the shape of a grindstone or lap, and vulcanized.

emery-wheel, s. A leaden wheel in which emery is embedded by pressure, or, more commonly, a wooden wheel covered with leather and with a surface of emery. The wheel is fastened to a mandrel and rotated by a wheel and band; its principal use is in grinding and polishing metallic articles, especially cutlery. Sometimes called a Corundum Wheel, from the specific name of the crystalline

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, fāther; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēr; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, ōr, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. s, æ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

bóil, bóy; pòut, jòwl; cat, gell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

B. As adjective:

*1. Ord. Lang.: Exploring, spying out.

"You shall neither eat nor sleep,
No, nor forth your window peep,
With your emissary eye,
To fetch in the forms go by."

B. Jonson: *Underwoods*; *Of Charis*, viii. 7.

2. Anat.: Discharging or conveying excretions; excretory.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *emissary* and *spy*: "Both these words designate a person sent out by a body on some public concern among their enemies; but they differ in their office according to the etymology of the words. The *emissary* is by distinction sent forth, he is sent so as to mix with the people to whom he goes, to be in all places, and to associate with every one individually as may serve his purpose; the *spy* on the other hand takes his station wherever he can best perceive what is passing; he keeps himself at a distance from all but such as may particularly aid him in the object of his search. The object of an *emissary* is by direct communication with the enemy to sow the seeds of dissension, to spread false alarms and to disseminate false principles; the object of a *spy* is to get information of an enemy's plans and movements. Although the office of *emissary* and *spy* are neither of them honorable, yet that of the former is more disgraceful than that of the latter. The *emissary* is generally employed by those who have some illegitimate object to pursue; *spies* on the other hand are employed by all regular governments in a time of warfare. In the time of the Revolution, the French sent their *emissaries* into every country to fan the flame of rebellion against established governments. At Sparta, the trade of a *spy* was considered as a self-devotion for the public good." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

Em'-is-sa-ry'-ship, *s.* [Eng. *emissary*; -ship.] The office or position of an emissary.

Em'-is-sion, *s.* [Lat. *emissio*, from *emissus*, pa. par. of *emitto*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of emitting, sending, or throwing out; as the emission of light from the sun, the emission of odor from plants, &c.

"Tickling causeth laughter: the cause may be the emission of the spirits, and so of the breath by a flight from titillation."—Bacon.

2. The act of sending out or despatching.

"Populosity naturally requirith transmigration and emission of colonies."—Broune: *Vulgar Errors*.

3. That which is emitted or sent out.

"Cover them with glasses; but upon all warm and benign emissions of the sun, and sweet showers, give them air."—Evelyn.

4. The state of being emitted or sent out.

"Still opportune with prompt emission flow." Brook: *Universal Beauty*, bk. v.

II. Finance: The putting into circulation or issuing of bills, notes, shares, &c.; the issue or number and value of the bills, &c., sent out.

¶ Theory of emission, Emission theory:

Optics: The theory or hypothesis that the propagation of light is effected by the throwing out of infinitely small particles of matter, of which it is assumed that it is composed, from a luminous body in radiating lines. It is called also the Corpuscular Theory. Though accepted by Sir Isaac Newton, it is now generally abandoned in favor of its rival—the Undulatory Theory. [UNDULATORY LIGHT.]

***Em'-is-si'-tious**, *a.* [Lat. *emissivus*=sent out, exploring; *emissus*=sent out, pa. par. of *emitto*=to send out.] Prying, spying, inquisitive.

***Em'-is-sive**, *a.* [Latin *emiss(us)*, pa. par. of *emitto*; Eng. suff. -ive.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Sending out, emitting.

2. Sent out, emitted.

II. Optics: Sending forth radiation.

¶ (Of heat) *Emissive power of a body*: The same as its radiating power. (Ganot.) [RADIATION.]

***Em'-is-sor'-y**, *a.* [Latin *emiss(us)*, pa. par. of *emitto*; Eng. suff. -ory.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Emitting, sending or conveying out.

2. Anat.: Excretory; applied to certain ducts which convey fluids out of the body; emissary.

***Em'-it**, *v. t.* [Lat. *emitto*=to send out; *e*=out, and *mitto*=to send.]

1. To send out or forth; to throw or give out; to give vent to; to discharge.

"The soil, being fruitful and rich, emits steams, consisting of volatile and active parts."—Arbutnot: *On Air*.

2. To let fly; to dart, to discharge.

"Pay sacred reverence to Apollo's song,
Lest, wrathful, the far-shooting god emit
His fatal arrows." Prior: *Hymn to Apollo*.

3. To issue by authority.

"That a citation be valid, it ought to be decreed and emitted by the judge's authority, and at the instance of the party."—Ayliffe: *Parergon*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *emit*, to exhale, and *evaporate*: "Emit is used to express a more positive effort to send out; *exhale* and *evaporate* designate the natural and progressive process of things: volcanoes emit fire and flames; the earth exhales the damps, or flowers exhale perfumes, liquids evaporate. Animals may emit by an act of volition: things exhale or evaporate by an external action upon them; they exhale that which is foreign to them; they evaporate that which constitutes a part of their substance. The polecat is reported to emit such a stench from itself when pursued, as to keep its pursuers at a distance from itself: bogs and fens exhale their moisture when acted upon by the heat: water evaporates by means of steam when put into a state of ebullition." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***Em'-it-tent**, *a.* [Lat. *emittens*, pr. par. of *emitto*=to send out.] Sending out; emitting.

***Em'-man'-tle**, ***em-man-tel**, *v. t.* [Fr. *emman-teler*.]

1. To cover.

2. To build or place round by way of fortification or defense.

***Em-mar'-ble**, ***en-mar'-ble**, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *marble* (q. v.).] To render hard and insensible as marble.

***Em-men'-a-gög'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *emmenagog(ue)*; -ic.] Promoting the menstrual discharge.

***Em-men'-a-gögues**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *emmēna*=the menstrual discharges, and *agō*=to lead, to drive.] **Phar.**: Medicines which are supposed to have the power of exciting the catamenial flow when it is suppressed from any cause. Direct emmenagogues: Ergot, savine, rue, asafetida, castor. Indirect emmenagogues: Ferruginous salts, aloes, colocynth, other strong purgatives. The indirect emmenagogues act by improving the state of the system. Iron restores the blood when in an anæmic state, the others by stimulating the large bowel. (Garrod: *Mat. Medica*.)

***Em-men'-ö-lög'-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *emmenolog(y)*; -ical.] Pertaining to emmenology.

***Em-men'-öl'-ö-gy**, *s.* [Fr. *emmenologie*.]

Med.: A treatise on menstruation.

***Em'-mēt**, ***amte**, ***amet**, ***amt**, ***amote**, *s.* [A. S. *æmete*.] [ANT.] An ant, a pismire.

***Em'-mew** (ew as ū), *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *mew* (q. v.).] To confine as in a mew or cage; to coop up.

***Em'-mōn'-ite**, ***em'-mōn'-site**, *s.* [Gr. *emmonē*=an abiding or cleaving to; *emmonos*=abiding by.] **Min.**: A variety of Strontianite (q. v.).

***Em'-mōve**, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *move* (q. v.).] To rouse, to stir up, to excite, to move.

***Em'-ō-din**, *s.* [Hindu *Emodi*, the specific name of *Rheum emodi*, one of the plants which furnish Indian Rhubarb, suff. -in (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{10}O_5$. A constituent of rhubarb root, extracted from it along with chrysophanic acid by benzene. Emodin is said to be a derivative from methyl anthracene, and to be trioxymethyl-anthraquinone, $C_{14}H_8(O_3)_3$. (Watts: *Dict. Ch.*, Sup. 3.)

***Em'-mōl'-lēs'-çence**, *s.* [Latin *e*=out, fully, and *mollescens*, pr. par. of *mollisco*, incept. form of *mollito*=to be soft; *mollis*=soft.] That degree of softness in a body beginning to melt which alters its shape; the first or lowest degree of fusibility.

***Em'-mōl'-lī-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *emollio*=to make soft; *e*=out, fully, and *mollis*=soft; French *émolir*.] To soften, to weaken; to render soft or effeminate.

***Em'-mōl'-lī-ent**, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *emolliens*, pr. par. of *emollio*=to make soft; *mollis*=soft; Ital. *emolliente*.]

A. As adj.: Softening, relaxing; making soft or supple.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.*: Anything intended to soothe or comfort.

II. Phar. (pl.): Substances which soften the part to which they are applied, and soothe and diminish irritation, as warm water; starchy and mucilaginous substances, as flour, bread, oatmeal, linseed, gum, honey, figs, starch, collodion; oily and fatty substances, as linseed oil, olive oil, lard, wax, suet, spermaceti, and glycerine; albuminous and gelatinous substances, as isinglass, gelatin, and white of egg. Emollients are used to soothe parts which are inflamed or irritated, and to shield them from the action of the air or foreign influences. (Garrod: *Mat. Medica*.)

***Em'-mōl'-lī-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *emollitio*, from *emollio*=to soften.] The act or process of softening or relaxing; a state of relaxation or suppleness.

***Em'-mōl'-lī-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *emollitus*, pa. par. of *emollio*, and Eng. adj. suff. -ive.] Tending to soften, relax, or make supple; relaxing.

***Em'-mōl'-ū-mēt**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *emolumentum*=that which is gained by labor, from Lat. *emolior*=to work out; *e*=out, and *molior*=to exert one's self; *moles*=a heap, a mass; Sp., Port., and Ital. *emolumento*.]

1. The profit or gain arising from any office or employment; that which is received in return for services done, as salary, fees, &c.; remuneration.

*2. An advantage, gain, or profit in general.

"I have with great application studied the public emolument."—Tatler, No. 47.

¶ For the difference between *emolument* and *gain*, see GAIN.

***Em'-mōl'-ū-mēt'-al**, *a.* [Eng. *emolument*; -al.] Productive of gain, profit, or advantage; useful, profitable.

"In all that is laudable and truly emolumental of this nature."—Evelyn: *Preface*.

***Em-mōng**, ***em-mōngst**, *prep.* [AMONG, AMONGST.]

***Em'-ōn'-y**, *s.* [Abbreviated from Lat. *anemone* (q. v.).]

Bot.: A name given by the common people in some places to *Anemone coronaria*. (Prior: *Britain & Holland*.)

***Em'-mō-tion**, *s.* [As if from Lat. *emotio*=a moving out; *e*=out, and *moveo*=to move.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: A movement or disturbance of the mind; a state of excited feeling of any kind, whether of pain or pleasure; an intense excitement of feeling; agitation, trepidation, perturbation of mind.

"[He] bewailed, with great emotion, his former complacency in spiritual things."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. **Mental Phil.**: One of the three primary divisions of the powers, capacities, or qualities inherent in the human mind, the others being intellect and will. Emotion in this division denotes the subjective effect produced by all things which move us, whether operating on us directly through the senses, or indirectly through the memory or of reflection upon sensations formerly experienced. Sometimes emotion is used in a more limited sense, so as to exclude sensation, and the threefold classification is adopted of sensation, intellect or intellection, and emotion. Very generally the word is used by mental philosophers in the plural, there being various distinct emotions, as one of pity, one of terror, one of joy, &c. These may be resolved into three kinds—emotions of a pleasurable, those of a painful, and those of an indifferent kind. What the stream of a mill-race is to a water-wheel working complex machinery, the emotions are to man's will, and partly to his intellect. They are the moving power of action, and in some respects of thought. The emotions are less potent than intellect in the masculine nature; they are more powerful in the feminine nature. They vary greatly in keenness in different individuals; the refinement of superior education and advanced civilization render them more acute. Pleasurable emotions are physically healthful; painful ones the reverse; but when too intense and sudden either can terminate life, the exciting emotion of joy more easily than the depressing one of sorrow. Each emotion has its appropriate expression in the face and in the bodily frame generally, and those habitually indulged tell ultimately on the physiognomy.

***Em'-mō-tion**, *v. t.* [EMOTION, *s.*] To affect with emotion; to produce emotion in.

"How all his form the emotion'd soul betrays."

Scott: *Essay on Painting*.

***Em'-mō-tion'-al**, *a.* [Eng. *emotion*; -al.]

1. Pertaining to emotion; producing or attended by emotion.

2. Liable to emotion; easily affected with emotion.

***Em'-mō-tion'-al-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *emotional*; -ism.] The quality or state of being emotional or liable to emotion; a tendency to emotional excitement.

***Em'-mō-tion'-āl-i-ty**, *s.* [Eng. *emotional*; -ity.] Emotionalism.

"The rapid impressibility, the comprehensive emotionality which were so eminently theirs."—Blackwood's Magazine.

***Em'-mō-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *emotive*; adj. suff. -ive.] Emotional; producing emotion.

"Where eternal art,

Emotive, pants within the alternate heart."

Brooke: *Universal Beauty*, bk. iv.

***Em'-mō-tive-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *emotive*; -ly.] With emotion.

***Em'-mō-tive-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *emotive*; -ness.] The state of being emotive.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu - kw.

ē-mō've, *v. t.* [Lat. *moveo*.] To move, to stir.
***ēm-pāir**, ***ēm-paire**, ***ēm-payr-en**, ***ēm-peire**,
v. t. & i. [EMPAIR.]

A. Trans.: To make worse; to depreciate, to lessen.

B. Intrans.: To grow worse; to become less or impaired.

***ēm-pāir**, *s.* [EMPAIR, *v.*] Injury, diminution, decrease.

***ēm-pāir-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *empair*; *-er*.] One who or that which impairs.

***ēm-pāir-mént**, ***ēm-pai-re-mént**, ***im-pairement**, *s.* [Eng. *empair*; *-ment*.] Injury, damage, hurt.

***ēm-pāis-tic**, *a.* [Gr. *empaistikē* [*technē*]=the art of embossing; *empaio*=to stamp in; *em*=in, and *paio*=to strike.] A term applied to inlaid work, resembling the modern bull or marquetry; next to toreutic art (with which it must not be confounded), it was most practiced by the ancients. It consisted in laying threads, or knocking pieces of different metals into another metal. (Fairholt.)

***ēm-pāle**, *v. t.* [Fr., from *em*=in, and *pal*=a stake; Sp. & Port. *empalar*; Ital. *impalare*.] [PALE, *s.*] [IMPALE, *v. t.*]

*1. To fence in as with stakes; to surround, as with stakes or pales, for the purpose of defense.

"They hadde *empaled* themselves with their cariages crosse the streyghtes."—Brende: *Quintus Curtius*, fo. 12.

*2. To fortify, to strengthen for defense.

"All that dwell near enemies *empale* villages, to save themselves from surprise."—Raleigh: *Essays*.

*3. To surround, to inclose, to shut in.

"Keep yourselves in breath;
 And when I have the bloody Hector found,
Empale him with your weapons round about."
 Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, v. 7.

*4. To form a border, to border.

"Round about her work she did *empale*
 With a fair border wrought of sundry flowers."
 Spenser: *Mutopotmos*.

*5. To clasp, to incircle.

"Thank my charms,
 I now *empale* her in my arms."—Cleveland.

6. To put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright.

"Nay, I don't believe they will be contented with hanging; they talk of *empaling* or breaking on the wheel."—Arbuthnot.

7. To transfix, to pierce.

"With solemn pace, and firm in awful state,
 Before thee stalks inexorable Fate,
 And grasps *empaling* nails, and wedges dread,
 The hook tormentous, and the melted lead."
 Francis: *Horace*; *Odes*, bk. 1, 36.

***ēm-pāled**, *pa. par. & a.* [EMPALE.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Fenced in with pales; inclosed; transfixion on a stake.

2. *Her.*: A term applied to a shield on which the arms are placed side by side, each occupying one half. The shield is divided per pale, that is, by a line down the center. The arms of the husband are placed on the dexter side, those of the wife on the sinister side.

***ēm-pāle-mént**, *s.* [Eng. *empale*; *-ment*.] [IMPALEMENT, *s.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of fencing in or fortifying with stakes or pales.

2. The act of putting to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright.

II. Technically:

*1. *Bot.*: A stamen.

"It [the lupine] has a papilionaceous flower, out of whose empalement rises the pale, which afterward turns into a pod."—Miller: *Gardener's Dictionary*.

2. *Her.*: A conjunction of coats of arms, palewise. [EMPALED, *B. 2.*]

"Two coats of arms, containing *empalements* of Canynge, and of his friends or relations, with family names, apparently by the same pen which wrote the verses."—Warton: *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, ii. 154.

***ēm-pān-ēl**, ***ēm-pān-ēl**, *s.* [Pref. *em*, and *em-pān-ēl* (q. v.).] A panel or list of jurors summoned by the sheriff.

"Who can expect upright verdicts from such packed, corrupt juries? Why may we not be allowed to make exceptions against this so incompetent *empannell*?"—More: *Deacy of Ficty*.

***ēm-pān-ēl**, ***ēm-pān-ēl**, *v. t.* [EMPANEL, *s.*]

To place on the panel or list of jurors; to summon to serve on a jury.

"I shall not need to *empannell* a jury of moralists or divines, every man's own breast sufficiently instructing him."—Government of the Tongue.

***ēm-pān-ēl-mént**, ***ēm-pān-ēl-mént**, *s.* [Eng. *empannell*; *-ment*.] The act or process of empanelling; impannellment.

***ēm-pān-ēl-piŷ**, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *panoply* (q. v.).] To invest in full armor.

"The lists were ready. *Empanoplied* and plumed
 We entered in and waited."
 Tennyson: *Princess*, v. 472, 473.

***ēm-pār-a-dise**, *v. t.* [IMPARADISE.] To place in paradise or in a state of perfect happiness.

***ēm-pārçh-mént**, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and English *parchment* (q. v.).] To write or register on parchment. (Carlyle.)

***ēm-pārçh**, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *park* (q. v.).] To form into a park; to inclose, to fence in.

"The wild boar of the forest, wilder than the wilderness itself, that will not be held nor *emparked* within any laws or limits."—Bishop King: *Vine Palatine* (1614), p. 32.

***ēm-par-lance**, ***em-par-lance**, *s.* [O. Fr.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A parley.

"[She] showed that with his Lord she would *empar-lance* make."
 Spenser: *F. Q.*, v. iv. 60.

2. *Old Law*: Empanlance signifieth, in common law, a desire or petition in court of a day to pause what is best to do; and it is sometimes used for the conference of a jury in the cause committed to them. (Cowel.)

***ēm-par-le**, *v. i.* [Fr. *parler*=to speak.] To parley, to debate.

"Called the consull forth to *emparle*."—P. Holland; *Livius*, p. 146.

***ēm-pāsm**, *s.* [Gr. *empassō*=to sprinkle.] A powder used to correct any bad or disagreeable odor from the body.

***ēm-pās-sion**, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *passion* (q. v.).] To move with passion; to affect strongly.

"The warlike Damzell was *empassioned* sore."
 Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. xi. 18.

***ēm-pās-sion-āte**, *a.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *passionate* (q. v.).] Moved by passion; strongly affected.

"The Briton prince was sore *empassionate*,
 And woe inclined much unto her part,
 Through the sad terror of so dreadful fate
 And wretched ruine of so high estate."
 Spenser: *F. Q.*, v. ix. 46.

***ēm-pāste**, *v. t.* [IMPASTE.]

***ēm-pāt-rōn-ize**, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *patronize* (q. v.).] To invest with the rank of a feudal sovereign.

"The ambition of the French king was to *empatronize* himself in the duchy."—Bacon: *Henry VII.*

***ēm-pāwn**, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *pawn* (q. v.).] To place or put in pawn; to pledge; to impawn.

"To sell, *empawn*, and alienate the estates of the Church."—Miltan.

***ēm-pēach**, *s.* [EMPEACH, *v.*] Hindrance.

"Without foule *empeach*."—Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. xii. 66.

***ēm-pēach**, *v. t.* [EMPEACH.]

1. To hinder, to prevent, to delay.

"They were somewhat *empeached* by certayne warres."
 Nicolls: *Thucydides*, fo. 38.

2. To impeach.

***ēm-pēarl**, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *pearl* (q. v.).] To cover or ornament with pearls.

"*Empearled* round on Sion's or on Hermon's head."
 Sidney: *Ps.* cxxxiii.

***ēm-peire**, *v. t.* [EMPAIR, *v.*]

***ēm-pē-o-ple**, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *people* (q. v.).] To form into a people; to settle, to establish.

"He wondered much, and 'gan enquire
 What stately building durst so high extend
 Her lofty towers unto the starry sphere,
 And what unknown nation there *empeopled* were."
 Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. x. 66.

***ēm-perce**, *v. t.* [EMPIERCE.]

***ēm-pēr-ess**, ***em-per-esse**, ***em-per-isse**, ***em-per-ice**, *s.* [EMPRESS.]

***ēm-pēr-ill**, ***ēm-pēr-ill**, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *peril* (q. v.).] To put in danger; to peril, to risk.

"But Braggadocchio said he never thought
 For such an hog, that seemed worse than naught,
 His person to *emperl* so in fight."
 Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. iv. 10.

***ēm-pēr-ish**, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *perish* (q. v.).] To ruin, to destroy, to decay, to wear out.

"I deem thy brain *emperished* be,
 Through rusty old, that hath rotted thee."
 Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar* (Feb.).

***ēm-pēr-ōr**, ***em-per-ere**, ***em-per-our**, ***am-per-ur**, *s.* [O. Fr. *emperor*; Fr. *empereur*; Ital. *imperadore*; Lat. *imperator*=(1) The commander of an army, the command itself being called *imperium*. The consuls bore it when actually in command of the Roman army, but they laid it aside on reëntering the walls of Rome. (2) In process of time it was found necessary to confer the *imperium* permanently on the Governors of Provinces. This was called the proconsular *imperium*; (3) Julius Cæsar bore it as being commander-in-chief of the Roman armies, and from him it passed to his successors, the emperors.]

I. Ord. Lang.: The sovereign of an empire; the highest title of dignity.

II. Entomology:

(1) *Sing.*: The Purple Emperor. [?]

(2) *Pl.*: The name given by Newman to the family of Butterflies called by him Apaturide.

[Purple Emperor: A butterfly, *Apatura iris*. The antennæ are rather long, the ground color of the wings is rusty black, decorated in the male with a purple luster wanting in the female; seven white spots in the male; as many faint yellow ones in the female; on the four wings, above a transverse white band; an ocellated spot and a darker marginal bar on the hinder ones.]

***ēm-per-moth**, *s.*

Entom.: *Saturnia Pavonia minor*. General color greyish, with white hairs and purple tinges; wings with a hinder white band. Two white-purplish and dark-brown transverse stripes and an ocellus on each wing. Expansion of wings in the female occasionally three inches, but in the male only two and a half. The caterpillar feeds on the common ling or heath (*Calluna vulgaris*), on the blackthorn, the bramble, &c.

***ēm-pēr-ōr-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *emperor*; *-ship*.] The rank, dignity, or office of an emperor.

***ēm-pēr-ŷ**, ***em-per-e**, *s.* [Lat. *imperium*.] [EMPIRE.]

1. Empire, sovereignty, dominion, power.

"Ruling in large and ample *emperey* o'er France."
 Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, i. 2.

2. An empire; the country under the dominion of a prince.

"A lady
 So fair, and fastened to an *emperey*,
 Would make the great'st king dumble."
 Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, i. 7.

***ēm-pē-trā-ŷ-ō-s**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *empetr(um)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-acæ*.]

Bot.: Crowberries, a small order of Diclinox Exogens, alliance Euphorbiales. It consists of small shrubs with healthy evergreen exstipulate leaves and minute flowers in their axils. Flowers, dioecious; sepals, consisting of imbricated scales, sometimes petaloid; stamens equal in number to the inner sepals, and alternate with them; ovary, three, six, or nine-celled; ovules, solitary, ascending; fruit, fleshy, three, six, or nine-celled. The Crowberries are found in this country, in Europe, and about the Straits of Magellan. By Lindley, four genera were enumerated, each having but one known species.

***ēm-pē-trūm**, *s.* [Gr. *empetra*: as adj.=growing among the rocks; as subst.=a rock plant, a Saxifrage; this is not the modern *Empetrum*.]

Bot.: A genus of plants—the typical one of the order *Empetraceæ* (q. v.). *Empetrum nigrum* is a small, procumbent, much-branched shrub with greatly recurved, linear, oblong leaves, small, purplish flowers, and fruit consisting of black clustered drupes. It is found on mountainous heaths where it ascends to 4,000 feet, and affords a favorite food to moor game. It is found both in North and South America, the drupes, however, being, as usual, black in the former region, but red in the latter. The drupes are eaten in the arctic parts of Europe, where they are regarded as anti-scorbutic and diuretic. A fermented liquor is prepared from them by the Greenlanders.

***ēm-phā-sis**, *s.* [Lat. from Gr. *emphasis*, from *em*=en=in, and *phasis*=an appearance; *phainō*=to show, to indicate.] [PHASE.]

1. A particular force or stress of utterance laid upon a word or words, the meaning or intent of which the speaker wishes specially to impress upon his hearers.

"*Emphasis* not so much regards the time as a certain grandeur, whereby some letter, syllable, word, or sentence is rendered more remarkable than the rest."—Holder.

2. Impressiveness of manner or expression.

3. Especial force or intensity.

"Are they not his by a peculiar right,
 And by an *emphasis* of interest his,
 Whose eye they fill with tears of holy joy?"
 Cowper: *Task*, v. 749-50.

[For the difference between *emphasis* and *stress*, see STRESS.]

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
 -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sīon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

ēm-phā-size, v. t. [Eng. *emphasize* (is); -ize.]

1. To utter or pronounce with emphasis; to lay a stress or emphasis upon.
2. To make especially strong or intense; to intensify; to add force or emphasis to.

"There is evidence of competence and care with occasional exceptions which emphasize the rule."—*Athenaeum*, Oct. 14, 1882.

ēm-phāt-ic, *ēm-phāt-ick, *ēm-phāt-ic-al, a. [Gr. *emphatikos*=expressive.] [EMPHASIS.]

1. Forceful, strong, expressive; bearing emphasis or force; energetic.

"The expression is emphatical."—*Hurd: Notes on Epistle to Augustus*.

2. Striking, strong.

"It is commonly granted that emphatical colors are light itself, modified by refractions."—*Boyle: On Colors*.

ēm-phāt-ic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *emphatically*; -ly.]

1. In an emphatic manner; with emphasis; strongly, forcibly, decidedly.

"He was emphatically a bad man, insolent, malignant, greedy, faithless."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. According to appearance.

"What is delivered of the incurry of dolphins, must be taken emphatically, not really, but in appearance, when they leap above water, and suddenly shoot down again."—*Browne*.

***ēm-phāt-ic-al-nēss, s.** [English *emphatical*; -ness.] The quality or state of being emphatical.

ēm-phly-sis, s. [Greek *em=en*=in, upon, and *phlysis*=a vesicular tumor, an eruption; *phlyō*=to boil, to bubble up.]

Med.: A vesicular tumor or eruption, proceeding from an internal and febrile affection, including military fever, thrush, cow-pox, pemphigus, and erysipelas.

ēm-phrāc-tic, a. & s. [Mod. Lat. *emphracticus*=Gr. *emphraktikos*=obstructing, from *emphrassō*=to stop up; *em=en* (intens.)=in, and *phrasso*=to obstruct.]

- A. *As adj.*: Having the quality of stopping up the pores of the skin.

- B. *As subst.*: A medicine employed to close the pores of the skin.

***ēm-phrēn-gy, v. t.** [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *phrensy* (q. v.).] To make frenzied or mad; to affect with frenzy.

"His tooth, like a mad dog's, envenomes and emphrenates."—*Ep. Hall: St. Paul's Combat*.

***ēm-phy-mā, s.** [Gr. *em=en*=in, and *phyō*=to bring forth.]

Med.: A tumor, whether fleshy, bony, or encysted.

ēm-phy-sē-mā, *ēm-phy-sēm, s. [Gr. *emphysema* (genit. *emphysematos*)=an inflation; *emphyssō*=to inflate; *em=en*=in, and *physō*=to blow.]

Med.: The presence of air in the cellular tissue. There are two types of the disease: the traumatic, in which the air is introduced through wounds in the lungs or elsewhere; and the idiopathic or spontaneous, in which air, or rather gas, of some kind, is generated within the cellular tissue itself by putrefactive deposition or by secretion. If emphysema exist only to a moderate extent, it is not a formidable disease, but if it produce complications, such as asthma or bronchitis, it becomes dangerous.

ēm-phy-sēm-a-tōse, a. [Mod. Lat. *emphysematorius*.]

Bot.: Bladdery, shaped like a bladder or resembling one. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

ēm-phy-sē-mā-toūs, a. [Gr. *emphysema*; suff. -ous.]

Med.: Pertaining to emphysema; inflated, bladdery.

"The tenseness of the skin goes off, and feels to the touch flabby or emphysematous."—*Sharp: Surgery*.

ēm-phy-teū-sis, s. [Gr. *emphyteusis*=a planting in; *emphyteūō*=to plant in.]

Eng. Law: A contract by which houses or lands are granted entirely or for a long term, on condition of their being improved and a small annual rent paid to the grantor.

***ēm-phy-teū-tic, a.** [Gr. *emphyteūō*=to ingraft; *em=in*, and *phyteūō*=to graft, to plant.] Taken on hire; for which a rent has to be paid.

ēm-phy-teū-tic-a-ry, a. [Eng. *emphyteutic*; -ary.]

Law: One who holds lands by emphyteusis.

ēm-pl-dā, s. pl. [Gr. *empis*=a mosquito, a gnat, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ida, from Gr. *eidos*=form.]

Entom.: A family of Diptera with short antennae. They are not really akin to gnats, except that they fly in numbers over water in summer evenings. They are of small size, and live partly on other insects, and partly on the juice of flowers.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, slr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. a, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***ēm-piēr-çe, *em-pearce, *em-pierse, v. t.**

[Pref. *em*, and Eng. *pierce* (q. v.).] To pierce, to enter into.

"The thought whereof empear'st his heart so deep."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. xii. 19.

***ēm-pl-ēm, s.** [EMPYEMA.] An imposthume in the breast.

"The spawling empiem, ruthless as the rest, With foul impostumes fills his hollow chest."—*Sylvester: The Fairies*, 402.

***ēm-plight (gh silent), v. t. & i.** [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *plight* (q. v.).]

1. *Trans.*: To fix, to set, to fasten.

"Had three bodies in one waste empiight."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. i. 8.

2. *Intrans.*: To fasten, to become fixed.

"But he was wary, and ere it empiight In the meat mark advanced his shield atween."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. iv. 46.

***ēm-pīre, *em-per-īe, *em-pere, *em-pyre, *em-pyre, s.** [Fr. *empire*; from Lat. *imperium*=power, command; *impero*=to command; Sp., Port., & Ital. *imperio*.]

1. Supreme command or dominion; sovereignty; imperial power.

"To God alone, our saviour Jhesu Crist our Lord, be glorie and magnifying, empire and power before alle worldis."—*Wycliffe: Judas*, c. ii.

2. The territory, region, or countries over which supreme dominion is extended; the countries under the rule or dominion of an emperor or other supreme ruler.

"He caused it to be proclaimed throw out al his empire."—*Bible* (1551), 1 Esdras, i.

3. The population of an empire.

"Bury the great Duke with an empire's lamentation."—*Tennyson: Ode on Wellington*.

4. Supreme control or command over anything; rule, sway.

"If vice had once an ill name in the world . . . it would quickly lose its empire."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. ii, ser. 1.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *empire* and *kingdom*: "The word *empire* carries with it the idea of a state that is vast, and composed of many different people; that of *kingdom* marks a state more limited in extent and united in its composition."

(2) He thus discriminates between *empire*, *reign*, *dominion*: "*Empire* is used more properly for the people or nations; *reign* for the individuals who hold the power; hence we say the *empire* of the Assyrians, or of the Turks; the *reign* of the Cæsars, or the Paleologi. The glorious epocha of the *empire* of the Babylonians is the *reign* of Nebuchadnezzar. All the epithets applied to the word *empire*, in this sense, belong equally to *reign*, but all which are applied to *reign* are not suitable in application to *empire*. We may speak of a *reign* as long and glorious; but not of an *empire* as long and glorious, unless the idea be expressed paraphrastically. *Empire* and *reign* are both applied in the proper sense to the exercise of public authority; *dominion* applies to the personal act, whether of a sovereign or a private individual; a sovereign may have *dominion* over many nations by the force of arms; but he holds his *reign* over one nation by the force of law. Hence the word *dominion* may, in the proper sense, be applied to the power which man exercises over the brutes, over inanimate objects, or over himself; but if *empire* and *reign* be applied to anything but civil government, or to nations, it is only in the improper sense: thus a female may be said to hold her *empire* among her admirers; or fashions may be said to have their *reign*. In this application of the terms, *empire* is something wide and all-commanding; *reign* is that which is steady and settled; *dominion* is full of control and force." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***ēm-pīre, v. i.** [EMPIRE, s.] To assume authority or sovereignty over.

"They should not *empire* over Presbyteries, but be subject to the same."—*Heylin: Hist. of Presbyterians*, p. 217.

ēm-plr-īc, s. & a. [Fr. *empirique*; from Latin *empiricus*, from Gr. *empeirikos*=(a.) experienced; (s.) an empiric, from *empeiria*=experience; *empeiros*=experienced; *peira*=a trial, attempt.]

- A. *As substantive*:

1. Originally a respectful designation. An ancient medical sect who sought to derive their knowledge from observations or experiment, and considered these the only true methods of acquiring knowledge. Acron of Agrigentum had held these views about B. C. 430, but the sect did not arise till B. C. 250. It was called into life by the assertions of the Dogmatics.

2. One who begins to practice medicine without a regular professional education, relying solely upon his experience and observation.

"Such an aversion and contempt for all manner of innovators, as physicians are apt to have for empirics."—*Suett*.

3. A quack, a charlatan; a pretender to medical knowledge.

"But hark—the doctor's voice!—fast wedged between Two empirics he stands."—*Cowper: Task*, ii. 351, 352.

- B. *As adjective*:

1. Pertaining to experiments or experience; depending upon experience or observation.
2. Skilled in experiments.

"The empiric alchemist Can turn, or holds it possible to turn, Metals of drossiest ore to perfect gold."—*Milton: F. L.*, v. 440-2.

3. Known only by experience; derived from experiment or observation, without any regard to science or theory.

"Bold counsels are the best; Like empiric remedies they last are tried, And by th' event condemn'd or justified."—*Dryden: Aurungzebe*, ii. 1.

ēm-plr-ī-cāl, a. [Eng. *empiric*; -al.] The same as EMPIRIC (q. v.).

empirical-formula, s.

Chem.: The empirical formula of a chemical substance states the result of the analysis of the body, showing the relative number of the atoms of each element contained in it. Several substances can have the same empirical formula; thus acetylene, C₂H₂, and benzene, C₆H₆, when analyzed give the same percentage of carbon and hydrogen. The numbers of the atoms of hydrogen and carbon contained in a molecule of the substance are expressed by their rational formula (q. v.). The relations of the atoms of the elements contained in a molecule to each other are shown by the constitutional formula, thus C₂H₄O is the rational formula for acetone, CH₃COCH₃. Propyl aldehyde is written CH₃CH₂COH, and allyl alcohol, H₂C=CHCH₂OH.

empirical-laws, s. pl. Laws founded on conformities ascertained to exist, but which have not yet been traced to any broad general principle.

ēm-plr-īc-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *empirically*; -ly.]

1. Experimentally, by experiment; according to experience.
2. In manner of a quack; without science.

ēm-plr-ī-çism, s. [Eng. *empiric*; -ism.]

1. Reliance upon experience and observation rather than on theory.

"Experience is apt to degenerate to a vulgar and presumptuous empiricism."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 38.

2. The practice of medicine without due professional training; quackery, charlatanism.

***ēm-plr-ī-çist, s.** [English *empiric*; -ist.] An empiric.

***ēm-plr-ī-cū-tic, a.** [EMPIRIC, a.] Empirical. "The most sovereign prescription in Galen is but empiric."—*Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

ēm-pls', s. [Gr. *empis*=a mosquito, a gnat.]

Entom.: A genus of Diptera, the typical one of the family Empidæ (q. v.). It has a proboscis which is perpendicular or directed backward.

***ēm-plā-çe-mēt, s.** [Fr.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The place, ground, or site, as of a building.

2. *Mil.*: An emplacement, used in field fortification to cover a battery of field guns, usually in conjunction with a line of shelter-trench.

"Behind these dark objects on the slopes, so like battery emplacements, may be lurking Krupp cannon."—*Daily News Correspondence*.

ēm-plas-tēr, *em-plais-ter, *em-plas-tre, s. [Gr. *emplastron*, from *emplastō*=daubed on; *emplastō*=to daub on.] A plaster.

"All emplasters, applied to the breasts, ought to have a hole for the nipples."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

ēm-plas-tēr, *em-plas-tre, *em-plais-ter, v. t. [EMPLASTER, s.]

1. *Lit.*: To cover with a plaster.

"They must be cut out to the quick, and the sores emplaced with tar."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

2. *Fig.*: To cover, to smear over.

"Parde as faire as ye his name emplastre."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 10,171.

ēm-plās-tic, a. & s. [Gr. *emplastikos*, from *emplastō*=to daub or smear over.]

- A. *As adj.*: Viscous, glutinous, adhering; fit to be used for a plaster.

"Resin, by its *emplastio* quality, mixed with oil of roses perfects the concoction."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

- B. *As substantive*:

Med.: A constipating medicine.

ēm-plē-ad, v. t. [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *plead* (q. v.).] To indict; to prefer a charge against; to charge, to accuse.

em-pléc-tite, *s.* [Ger. *empletit*, from Greek *empletos*=stunned, amazed . . . unstable.]
Min.: An orthorhombic mineral of metallic luster, and a grayish or tin-white color. (Composition: Sulphur, 18.8 to 22.4; bismuth, 52.7 to 62.2; copper, 18.7 to 20.6. Found in Saxony and in Chili. (*Dana*.)

em-pléc-tôn, em-pléc-tûm, *s.* [Gr. *empletôn*, from *empletos*=interwoven: *en*=in, and *pleko*=to weave, to twine.]

Arch.: A kind of masonry having a squared stone face; in the Greek it is represented as solid throughout, and in the Roman having a filling of rubble. One form of Roman empletion has courses of tiles at intervals. [MASONRY.]

em-pli-e, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *ply* (q. v.).] To involve, to entangle.

em-plô-re, *v. t.* [IMPOLE.]

em-plô-y, *v. t.* [Fr. *employer*, from Lat. *implico*=to involve, to involve, to engage: *em*=in, and *plico*=to weave, to fold; Sp. *emplear*; Ital. *impiegare*; Port. *empregar*.]
 1. To involve, to inclose.

2. To busy, to exercise, to keep at work; to occupy the time, care, or attention of.

3. To engage in one's service; to commission or intrust with the management or execution of any work.

"He could not legally continue to employ officers who refused to qualify."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

4. To use as the means or instrument for any purpose.

"During many years one half of the energy of England had been employed in counteracting the other half."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

5. To use as materials; to apply to any purpose or use.

"The labor of those who felled and framed the timber employed about the plough, must be charged on labor."—*Locke*.

6. To use as an instrument; to work at.

"The cleanly cheese-press she could never turn; Her awkward fist did ne'er employ the churn."—*Gay: Shepherd's Week, Wednesday*.

7. To spend or pass in any business or occupation; to occupy, to fill up.

"Come, when no graver cares employ, Godfather, come and see your boy."—*Tennyson: To Rev. F. D. Maurice*.

*8. To devote to any use.

"Employing all their ground to tillage."—*Golding: Cæsar*, fo. 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to employ and to use: "Employ expresses less than use; it is in fact a species of partial using: we always employ when we use; but we do not always use when we employ. We employ whatever we take into our service, or make subservient to our convenience for a time; we use whatever we entirely devote to our purpose. Whatever is employed by one person may, in its turn, be employed by another, or at different times be employed by the same person; but what is used is frequently consumed or rendered unfit for similar use. What we employ may frequently belong to another; but what one uses is supposed to be his own." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

em-plô-y, *s.* [EMPLOY, *v.*] That which employs or occupies the time, care or attention; employment, occupation, business, object of industry, trade, profession, office.

"Is duty a mere sport, or an employ?"—*Cosper: Retirement*, 649.

em-plô-y-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *employ*; -able.] Capable of being employed or used; fit for employment; proper or suitable for use.

"The objections made against the doctrine of the chymists, seem employable against this hypothesis."—*Boyle*.

employé (ân-plô-y-â), *s.* [Fr.] One who is employed or engaged; an employee.

em-plô-y-ê-s, *s.* [The Anglicized form of *employé* (q. v.).] One who is employed by a master; one who is in the service of an employer, working for salary or wages.

em-plô-y-ê-r, *s.* [Eng. *employ*; -er.] One who employs or engages another to work in his service. "His useful treachery had been rewarded by his employers, as was meet, with money and with contempt."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

em-plô-y-mént, *s.* [Eng. *employ*; -ment.]

1. The act of employing, engaging, or applying to any purpose or end.

2. The state of being employed or occupied in any business or pursuit.

3. An occupation, business, engagement, office, or function; a work or service on which one is employed; a task or work undertaken or to be done.

"And let us to our fresh employments rise."—*Milton: P. L.*, v. 125.

4. Service; as, He is in my employment.

em-plünge, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*=in, and Eng. *plunge* (q. v.).] To plunge.

"She cast her eyes about to view that hell Of horror, whereinto she was so suddenly plunged."—*Daniel: Hymen's Triumph*.

em-poison (poison as *pôis n*), **em-poy-son**, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *poison* (q. v.); Fr. *empoisonner*.]

1. To administer poison to; to poison; to destroy with poison.

"Leaving no means unattempted of destroying his son, that wicked servant of his undertook to empoison him."—*Sidney*.

2. To taint with poison; to envenom.

"Complaining how with his empoisoned shot Their woful harts he wounded."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. vi. 13.

3. To make venomous or bitter.

"As if Canidia, with empoisoned breath, Worse than a serpent's, blasted it with death."—*Francois: Horace*, bk. ii., sat. 8.

4. To destroy in any way.

"As with a man with his own alms empoisoned, And with his charity slain."—*Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, v. 5.

em-poison (poison as *pôis n*), **em-poy-son**, *s.* [EMPISON, *v.*] Poison.

em-poison-êr (poison as *pôis n*), **em-poy-son-er**, *s.* [Eng. *empoison*; -er; Fr. *empoisonneur*.] A poisoner.

"He is vehemently suspected to have been the empoisoner of his wife, thereby to make vacant his bed."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

em-poison-mént (poison as *pôis n*), **em-poy-son-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *empoison*; -ment; Fr. *empoisonnement*.] The act of poisoning or destroying by poison.

em-pô-rêt-ic, **em-pô-rêt-ic-al**, *a.* [Gr. *em-poreutikos*=mercantile; *emporion*=an emporium, a mart.] Of or pertaining to an emporium or mart; mercantile.

em-pôr-i-ûm, **em-por-y**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *emporion*, from *emporos*=merchandise, commerce; *emporos*=a passenger, a merchant: *em*=in, and *poros*=a way; *poreuomai*=to travel.]

1. A place of merchandise or trade; a mart, a market-place.

2. A city or town of extensive trade or commerce; a commercial center.

"Who has taken notice of the ancient port of Whitby, formerly a famous emporium in those parts?"—*Evelyn: Navigation and Commerce*, § 20.

3. A mart, a center of supply.

"Holland . . . may be regarded as the great emporium, not less of literature than of every other commodity."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. vi.

em-pôrt-mént, *s.* [Fr.] Passion, indignation. "He was the more silent as he discerned any such emportments in himself."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 53.

em-pôund, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *pound* (q. v.).] To impound.

em-pôv-êr-ish, *v. t.* [IMPOVERISH.]

em-pôv-êr-ish-êr, *s.* [IMPOVERISHER.]

em-pôv-êr-ish-mént, *s.* [IMPOVERISHMENT.]

em-pôw-êr, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *power* (q. v.).]

1. To give physical power or strength to, to enable.

"Does not the same power that enables them to heal, empower them to destroy?"—*Baker: On Learning*.

2. To give legal or moral power to; to authorize; to commission, to give authority to for any purpose.

¶ For the difference between to empower and to commission, see COMMISSION.

em-prênt, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *empreint*, pa. par. of *empreindre*.] To imprint.

"To fcechen lettres emprentid in the smotherness or in the plainness of the table of wax."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 166.

em-prêss, **em-per-es**, **em-per-ess**, **em-per-esse**, **em-per-ice**, **em-per-ise**, **em-per-isse**, *s.* [O. Fr. *empeireis*, from Lat. *imperator*, fem. of *imperator*=a ruler, an emperor; Sp. *emperatriz*; Ital. *imperatrice*; Port. *imperatriz*.] [EMPEROR.]

1. The wife or consort of an emperor.

2. A female who exercises supreme power or sovereignty.

empress-cloth, *s.*

Fabric: A material for ladies' dresses, all wool and not twilled. It may be considered as an equivalent to the merino, excepting the twill of the latter.

em-prêss, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *press* (q. v.).] To crowd, to press, to throng.

empressment (ân-prêss-mân), *s.* [Fr.] Cordiality, good-will, eagerness.

em-pri-se, *v. t.* [EMPRISE, *s.*] To undertake.

em-pri-se, **em-pryse**, *s.* [O. Fr. *emprise*; Sp. *empresa*; Ital. *impresa*; Port. *empresa*.] An enterprise, an undertaking of danger; a risk.

em-pri-s-ing, *a.* [EMPRISE, *v.*] Full of enterprise, adventurous.

em-prôs-thôt-ôn-ôs, *s.* [Gr. *emprosthotonos*=drawn forward and stiffened; as subst. (*spasmos* being supplied)=tetanic procuration, called by the Greeks *emprosthotonia*.]

Med.: A spasm which bends the body forward and confines it in that position. This sometimes happens in connection with tetanus. (*Parr, &c.*)

¶ *Emprosthotonia* would be a better term than *Emprosthotonos*, the latter word being properly an adjective. [Etym.]

em-pî-t-êr, *s.* [Eng. *empty*; -er.] One who or that which empties or exhausts.

"The emptiers have emptied them out, and marred their vine-branches."—*Nahum*, ii. 2.

em-pî-t-ness, **em-pî-t-ness**, **em-pî-ty-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *empty*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being empty or containing nothing, or nothing but air.

"By emptiness or fullness of the body."—*Elyot: Castle of Health*, bk. ii.

2. A void space; a vacuum; vacuity.

"Nor could another in your room have been, Except an emptiness had come between."—*Dryden: To my Lord Chancellor*, 41, 42.

3. Absence or deprivation of contents or inhabitants; desolation.

"Where cities stood, Well fenced and numerous, desolation reigns, And emptiness."—*Philips: Blenheim*.

*4. A want of substance or solidity.

"Tis this which causes the Graces and the Loves to take up their habitations in the hardest marble, and to subsist in the emptiness of light and shadow."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy* (Pref.).

5. Unsatisfactoriness; inability or failure to satisfy the desires.

"Form the judgment about the worth or emptiness of things here, according as they are or are not of use, in relation to what is to come after."—*Atterbury*.

6. Want of intellect or knowledge; silliness.

"Eternal smiles his emptiness betray, As shallow streams run dimpling all the way."—*Pope: Prologue to Satires*, 315, 316.

7. A want or absence of reality; vanity; unreality.

"The wondrous virtue to educe From emptiness itself a real use."—*Cosper: Hope*, 156.

em-pî-tion, *s.* [Lat. *emptio*, from *emptus*, pa. par. of *emo*=to buy.] The act of buying or purchasing; a purchase.

em-pî-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *emption*; -al.] That may or can be bought or purchased.

em-pî-ty, **em-pî-ti**, **em-ti**, **am-ti**, **am-tle**, *a. & s.* [A. S. *æmtig*=(1) empty, (2) idle, from *cemta*, *cemta*=leisure.]

A. As adjective:

1. Void; containing nothing, or nothing but air.

"Till that almost all empty is the tonne."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,891.

2. Devoid, unfurnished, destitute.

"The heavens are much emptier of air than any vacuum we can make below."—*Newton*.

3. Destitute, waste, desolate, deserted.

"She [Nineveh] is empty, and void, and waste."—*Nahum* ii. 10.

4. Unoccupied, not filled, vacant.

"The palmer seeing his left empty place."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. viii. 9.

5. Lacking force, power, or effect; as, empty words.

"Pleased with empty praise."—*Pope*.

*6. Without effect.

"The sword of Saul returned not empty."—*2 Sam. i.* 22.

7. Destitute of substance or reality; unreal, shadowy.

"Consenting to bestow the empty title of King, and a state prison in a palace, on Charles the Second."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

8. Unsatisfactory; not satisfying the desires.

"More worth than empty vanities."—*Shakespeare: Henry VIII.*, ii. 3.

9. Destitute of sense or knowledge; ignorant, stupid, silly, empty-headed.

"His answer is a handsome way of exposing an empty, trifling, pretending pedant; the wit lively, the satyr courtly and severe."—*Felton*.

bôil, **bô-y**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **benç**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

*10. Devoid of good qualities.

"Goddesses, so blithe, so smooth, so gay,
Yet empty of all good." Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 6.

11. Unfruitful, barren.

"Seven empty ears, and blasted with the east wind."—
Genesis xli. 6.

12. Hungry.

"My falcon now is sharp and passing empty,"
Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.

13. Without anything to carry; unsatisfied.

"I returned you an empty messenger."—*Shakesp.*: *Timon of Athens*, iii. 6.

*14. Destitute, devoid. (Followed by of.)

"Empty of defense."—*Shakesp.*: *Henry V.*, i. 2.

*15. Free, clear.

"I shall find you empty of that fault."
Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

B. As subst.: An empty packing-case, or the like.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *empty*, *vacant*, *void*, and *devoid*: "*Empty*, in the natural sense, marks an absence of that which is substantial, or adapted for filling; *vacant* designates or marks the absence of that which should occupy or make use of a thing. That which is hollow may be *empty*; that which respects an even space may be *vacant*. A house is *empty* which has no inhabitants; a seat is *vacant* which is without an occupant. . . . A dream is said to be *vacant*, or a title *empty*: a stare is said to be *vacant*, or an hour *vacant*. *Void* and *devoid* are used in the same sense as *vacant*. . . . thus we speak of a creature as *void* of reason, and of an individual as *devoid* of common sense." (*Crabb*: *Eng. Synon.*)

¶ For the difference between *empty* and *hollow*, see *HOLLOW*.

empty-handed, *a.* Having nothing in the hands; carrying or possessing nothing of value.

"Homeward hurried Hiawatha,
Empty-handed, heavy-hearted."
Longfellow: *Song of Hiawatha*, xx.

empty-headed, *a.* Silly, ignorant.

"How comes it that so many worthy and wise men depend upon so many unworthy and empty-headed fools?"—
Raleigh.

empty-hearted, *a.* Destitute of feeling, heartless.

"Nor are those empty-hearted, whose low sound
Reverbs no hollowness." *Shakesp.*: *Lear*, i. 1.

ēmp-tŷ, *ēmp-te, *ēm-te, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *emþtian*, *emþian*.] [EMPTI, *a.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To make empty of the contents; to remove or discharge the contents from; to exhaust.

2. To make waste or desolate; to clear of inhabitants.

"Send unto Babylon fanners, that shall fan her, and shall empty her hand."—*Jeremiah* li. 2.

*3. To make vacant.

"The untimely emptying of the happy throne."
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iv. 3.

4. To pour out, to discharge.

"Emptied all their fountains in my well."
Shakesp.: *Lover's Complaint*, 255.

B. Intransitive:

1. To pour out or discharge the contents; as, a river empties into the sea.

2. To become empty.

"The chapel empties; and thou mayest be gone
Now, sun." *Ben Jonson*: *Underwoods*.

ēmp-tŷ-sis, *s.* [Gr. *emþtysis*=spitting; *emþtō*=to spit upon; *en*=in, on, and *ptō*=to spit out or up.]

Med.: Spitting of blood from the mouth, the fauces, or the parts adjacent.

***ēmp-pūgn**, (*g* silent), *v. t.* [IMPUGN.] To fight or contend against; to oppose, to resist, to withstand.

"Not for the kynes sauegarde whom no man empugned."—*Sir T. More*: *Works*, p. 41.

***ēmp-pūr-ple**, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *purple* (q. v.).] To make of a purple color; to tinge or color with purple.

"Empurpled hills."—*Wordsworth*: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

***ēmp-pūge**, *ēmp-pū-sa, *s.* [Gr. *empousa*=a hobgoblin.] A phantom, a specter.

***ēmp-pūz-zle**, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *puzzle* (q. v.).] To puzzle, to perplex.

ēmp-pŷ-ē-ma, *s.* [Gr. *emþyma*=a gathering, a supputation, an abscess, especially an internal one; *emþyō*=to have abscesses in the lungs; *en*=in, and *ptō*=to cause to rot.] [PUS.]

Med.: A collection of pus consequent on pleurisy (q. v.). True empyema is pus secreted from the pleura; the false when an abscess of the lung bursts into the cavity of the chest. When the quantity of fluid is so large as to cause great dyspnoea and endanger life, it must be let out by *paracentesis thoracis* (tapping the chest).

ēmp-pŷ-ē-sis, *s.* [Gr. *emþysis*.] [EMPYEMA.] *Med.*: Suppuration.

ēmp-pŷ-ē-cēle, *s.* [Gr. *emþyos*=suffering from an abscess of the lungs, discharging matter, suppurating: *en*=in; *pyon*=discharge from a sore, matter, pus, and *kēlē*=a tumor.]

Med.: Abscess of the scrotum, or of the tunica vaginalis.

ēmp-pŷ-ē-āl, or **ēmp-pŷ-ē-āl**, *a. & s.* [Latin *emþyros*; Gr. *emþyros*, from *emþyros*=exposed to fire: *em*=in, and *pyr*=fire.] [EMPYREAN.]

A. As adjective:

1. Formed or consisting of pure air or light; pertaining to or fit for the purest region of heaven; pure, vital.

"The happy few
Who dwell on earth, yet breathe empyreal air."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

2. Inhabiting the purest regions of heaven.

"The empyreal host
Of angels, by imperial summons called."
Milton: *P. L.*, v. 583, 584.

B. As subst.: The same as EMPYREAN, *s.* (q. v.)

ēmp-pŷ-ē-an, *a. & s.* [Lat. *emþyrcum*; Sp. & Port. *emþireo*; Fr. *emþyrée*.] [EMPYREAL.]

A. As adj.: The same as EMPYREAL, *a.* (q. v.)

"Go, and rest
With heroes 'mid the Islands of the Blest,
Or in the fields of empyreal light."
Wordsworth: *Sonnets to Liberty*.

B. As subst.: The highest and purest heaven, where the pure element of fire was supposed to exist.

"To our part loss and rout
Through all the empyrean."
Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 770, 771.

ēmp-pŷ-red-ma, **ēmp-pŷ-redm**, *s.* [Gr. *emþyreuma*=coal to preserve a smoldering fire; *emþyros*=in or by the fire: *en*=in, and *pyr*=fire.] The disagreeable smell and taste produced when animal or vegetable substances in close vessels are submitted to considerable heat.

ēmp-pŷ-red-māt-ic, **ēmp-pŷ-red-māt-ic-āl**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *emþyreuma* (genit. *emþyreumatic*); -ic, -ical.] Pertaining to or derived from *emþyreuma*; having the taste and smell of wood burnt in close vessels.

ēmp-pŷ-red-ma-tize, *v. t.* [Eng., &c., *emþyreumatic* (ic); -ize.] To render *emþyreumatic* by burning in close vessels.

ēmp-pŷ-ic-āl, *a.* [Gr. *emþyros*=exposed to fire: *em*=in, and *pyr*=fire.] Of or pertaining to combustion or combustibility.

ēmp-pŷ-rō-sis, *s.* [Gr., from *emþyroō*=to set on fire; *emþyros*=exposed to fire.] A conflagration, a general fire.

ēmp-rōds, *s.* [EMEROD.]

ēmp-rōge, *s.* [Lat., &c., (an)em(one), and Eng.

rose.] Bot.: *Anemone coronaria* (?). (*Britten & Hol-land*.)

ē-mū, *s.* [EMEU.]

***ēmp-u-lā-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *emule*=to emulate; -able.] That may be emulated or rivaled.

"Some imitable and emulable good."—*Leighton*: *On 1 Peter*, iii. 13.

ēmp-u-lāte, *v. t.* [Ital. *emulare*; Sp. *emular*; Fr. *émuler*.] [EMULATE, *a.*]

1. To strive to equal or excel in qualities or actions.

"Strove to emulate this morning's thunder
With his prodigious rhetoric."

Ben Jonson: *Catiline*, iv. 2.

*2. To rival, to vie with, to contest superiority with.

"Thine eye would emulate the diamond."—*Shakesp.*: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

*3. To imitate, to copy.

"It is likewise attended with a delirium, fury, and an involuntary laughter, the convulsion emulating this motion."—*Arbutnot*.

ēmp-u-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *emulatus*, pa. par. of *emulor*=to try to equal, from *emulus*=striving to equal.] Ambitious.

ēmp-u-lā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *emulatio*, from *emulatus*, pa. par. of *emulor*.] [EMULATE, *a.*]

1. The act of striving to equal or excel another in qualities or actions; rivalry; ambition to equal or excel.

"Then Study languished, Emulation slept,
And Virtue fled." *Comper*: *Task*, ii. 734, 735.

2. Envy, jealousy, unfair or dishonorable rivalry; contention.

"An envious fever
Of pale and bloodless emulation."
Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, i. 3.

¶ For the difference between *emulation* and *competition*, see *COMPETITION*.

ēmp-u-lāt-ive, *a.* [Eng. *emulat(e)*; -ive.] In clined to emulation; rivaling; disposed to competition.

ēmp-u-lāt-ive-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *emulative*; -ly.] In an emulative manner; with emulation.

ēmp-u-lā-tōr, *s.* [Lat. *emulator*, from *emulatus*, pa. par. of *emulor*=to emulate.] One who emulates; a rival, a competitor.

***ēmp-u-lā-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [English *emulat(e)*; -ory.] Contentious, envious, jealous.

ēmp-u-lā-trēss, *s.* [English *emulator*; -ess.] A female who emulates; a female rival or competitor.

ēmp-ūle, *ēmp-ule, *v. &* [Lat. *emulus*=emulating.] To emulate.

ē-mūl-ge, *v. t.* [Lat. *emulgeo*.] To milk out, to draw out as milk.

ē-mūl-gēnt, *a. & s.* [Lat. *emulgens*, pr. par. of *emulgeo*=to milk out: *e*=out, and *mulgeo*=to milk.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Ord. Lang.: Milking or draining out.

2. Physiol.: The renal arteries and veins are called also *emulgent* arteries and veins, the ancients assuming that they strained and "milked out" the serum by means of the kidneys.

B. As substantive:

1. Anat.: An emulgent vein or vessel.

2. Med.: A medicine which promotes the flow of bile.

ēmp-u-lōus, *a.* [Lat. *emulus*; Sp. & Ital. *emulo*; Fr. *émule*.]

1. Emulating; desirous of equaling or excelling; rivaling.

"What the Gaul or Moor could not effect,
Nor emulous Carthage, with their length of spite,
Shall be the work of one." *Ben Jonson*: *Catiline*, iii. 4.

2. It is followed by *of* before the object of ambition or emulation.

"By strength
They measure all, of other excellence
Not emulous, nor care who them excels;
Nor other strife with them do I vouchsafe."
Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 820-2.

*3. Envious, jealous.

"Wouldst thou, oh, emulous Death, do so
And kill her young to thy loss."
Donne: *Mrs. Boulstred*.

*4. Factious, contentious.

"Whose glorious deeds, but in the fields of late,
Made emulous missions 'mongst the gods themselves,
And drave great Mars to faction."
Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 3.

ēmp-u-lōus-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *emulous*; -ly.] In an emulous manner; with emulation or desire of equaling or excelling.

"The islanders, in joyous mood,
Rushed emulously through the flood."
Scott: *Marmion*, ii. 11.

ēmp-u-lōus-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *emulous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being emulous; emulation, ambition to excel.

ē-mūl-sic, *a.* [Eng., &c., *emul(sine)*; -ic.]

Chem.: Pertaining to or derived from emulsin.

ē-mūl-si-fy, *v. t.* [Lat. *emulsus*, pa. par. of *emulgeo*, and *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make.] To make or form an emulsion.

ē-mūl-sin, **ē-mūl-sine**, *s.* [EMULGENT.]

Chem.: A neutral substance contained in almonds, which acts as a ferment on amygdalin in the presence of water, converting it into benzoic aldehyde, hydrocyanic acid and glucose. Emulsin can be obtained as a white friable mass, soluble in water by making an emulsion of almonds from which the fixed oil has been extracted. It cannot be obtained pure.

ē-mūl-sion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *emulsus*, pa. par. of *emulgeo*=to milk out, to drain.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Finely divided matter, suspended in a colloid body.

2. Pharm.: A form of medicine of a soft liquid character resembling milk in color and consistency; a milk-like preparation of oil and water united by some saccharine or mucilaginous substance.

"The aliment is dissolved by an operation resembling that of making an emulsion."—*Arbutnot*.

*ē-mūl-sive, *a.* [Lat. *emulsus*, pa. par. of *emulgeo*, and Eng. suff. -ive.]

1. Softening; milk-like.

2. Yielding oil by expression; as, *emulsive* seeds.

3. Producing or yielding a milk-like substance; as, *emulsive* acids.

ē-mūnc-tōr-ŷ, *ē-munc-tōr-ŷ, *a. & s.* [Lat. *emunctorium*=a pair of snuffers; *emungo*=to clean, to cleanse; Fr. *emunctoire*; Ital. *emuntorio*.]

A. As adj.: Designed to carry noxious or useless particles out of the body.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

B. As substantive:

Anat.: Any organ of the body which serves to pass excrementitious or waste matter; an excretory duct.

***ē-mūs-cā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *emuscatus*, pa. par. of *emusco*=to free or clear from moss: *e*=out, away, and *muscus*=moss.] A freeing or clearing from moss.

ē-myđ'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *emys*, genit. *emyd*(is), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Zool.*: Terrapins, Mud Tortoises. A family of Chelonians. Feet palmated; claws five, four of them sharp; jaws horny; shell solid, covered with horny plates; marginal plates twenty-three or twenty-five, hinder pair free; sternal shields eleven or twelve; neck retractile. They are common in warm climates, but species exist in the temperate regions of both hemispheres. They are generally of small size.

2. *Palæont.*: The family has existed from Oolitic times till now.

ēm'-y-din, *s.* [Gr. *emys* (genit. *emydos*)=a turtle; suff. *-in* (Chem.).]

Chem.: A white nitrogenous substance contained in the yolk of turtles' eggs. It is soluble in dilute potash, swells up in acetic acid without dissolving, and dissolves in boiling hydrochloric acid without violet coloration. (Watts: *Dict. Chem.*)

ē-myđ'-i-ūm, *s.* [Latinized dimin. of Gr. *emys*.]

Zool.: A genus of Arachnida (Spiders). Order Colopoda, tribe or family Tardigrada.

***ē-myđ-ō-sau'-ri-an**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *emys* (genit. *emydos*)=a water tortoise, and Eng., &c., *saurian* (q. v.).]

A. As adj.: Having certain affinities to lizards on the one hand and to water tortoises on the other. Pertaining to the Emydosaurians [B].

B. As subst. (pl.): De Blainville's name for an order of Reptiles in which he places the Crocodiles. The term has given place to Crocodilia (q. v.).

ē-mŷs, *s.* [Lat. *emys*; Gr. *emys*=a water tortoise.]

1. *Zool.*: Terrapin or Mud Tortoise. A genus of Chelonians, the typical one of the family Emydidae.

2. *Palæont.*: A species has been found in the Wealden.

en-, *pref.* [Fr., from Lat. *in-*.] A prefix adopted from the French, in which language it represents the Latin *in*. It is, however, frequently found in English compound verbs with the sense of *in*, *within*, the form *en* being adopted through the influence of other verbs taken directly from the French. In many cases the original form *in* is also used, so that two forms of the same verb are found co-existent; as *enquif*, *inquif*; *enquire*, *inquire*, where there is no difference in meaning between the two forms. In the majority of instances of double forms there is a tendency for one of the forms to become obsolete, while in others, as *ensure* and *insure*, the meanings have become differentiated. Before *t* and *p*, and sometimes before *n*, *en* becomes *em*. In many cases *en-* as a prefix appears to have little if any force; in most instances it has the force of *in* or *within*, and in many it expresses change of state, as *enrich*, *enslave*. It sometimes, and especially in scientific terms, represents the Greek *en*=in.

-en, *n.*, a verbal formative from other verbs. [A. S. *-enian*, *-nian*; Goth. *-nan*, a termination forming intrans. verbs from the pa. par. of primitive verbs, as *wakan*, *wok*, *wakan-s*, to "wake, watch," whence *wakn-an*; A. S. *wacnian*, *wacnan*=to become awake, to awaken; so from *drincan*, *drunc*, *druncen*; *druncnan*, to get drowned.]

I. It was probably due to the fact that there was no apparent difference of meaning between, e. g., *wake* and *waken*, which seemed mere formal variants, that other verbs received, by form-association, secondary forms, as *threat*, *threaten*; *haste*, *hasten*; *list*, *listen*; *hark*, *hearken*; *hap*, *happen*; *glisten*, *glist*; and probably *heighten*, *lengthen*, *strengthen*, though some of these may also be due to form-association with *-en* [II.].

II. A verbal formative from adjectives; as *fatten*, *whiten*, *sweeten*, and perhaps *heighten*, *lengthen*, &c. [I.].

III. An adjectival formative from nouns; as *wooden*.

IV. A plural termination of nouns, now obsolete except in *ozen*, *children*, and *brethren*.

V. A plural termination of verbs, now obsolete.

VI. A feminine suffix in nouns, of which only one instance survives, viz., *wixen*, the feminine of *fox*.

ēn, *s.* [From the letter *n*.]

Print.: Half an em (q. v.).

bōl, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

ēn-ā'-ble, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *able* (q. v.).]

1. To make able; to give power or ability to; to supply with power, force, or strength; to empower.

"Exercise enables her to exert herself in all her force and vigor."—*Spectator*, No. 195.

2. To supply with means to do any act.

"I shall be enabled

To make payment of my debts."

Massinger: *City Madam*, iv. 1.

3. To make legally capable or competent; to empower, to authorize.

"4. To make competent; to furnish or endow with ability or knowledge; to inform.

"To assertain you I will myself enable."

Chaucer: *Remedie of Love*, st. 28.

***ēn-ā'-ble-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *enable*; *-ment*.]

1. The act of enabling or giving ability to.

2. That which enables or gives ability.

ēn-āct', *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *act* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

*1. To act, to perform, to do, to effect.

"Conscience, anticipating time,

Already rues the enacted crime."

Scott: *Rokeby*, i. 2.

*2. To represent by action; to act the part of on or as on the stage.

"What did you enact?"—*Shakesp.*: *Hamlet*, iii. 2.

*3. To set down, to record.

"A little harm done to a great good end

For lawful policy remains enacted."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 529.

4. To decree, to establish, to appoint.

"Such ceremonies as Moses and Aaron have enacted."—*Wilson*: *Art of Logic*, fo. 15.

5. To establish as a law; to give validity to a bill; to pass or sanction as a law.

"The senate were authors of all counsels in the state; and what was by them consulted and agreed, was proposed to the people, by whom it was enacted or commanded."—*Temple*.

B. Intrans.: To decree, to determine.

"God did digne to talk with men,

He enacting, they observing."

Sidney.

***ēn-āct'**, *s.* [ENACT, *v.*] That which is enacted; a decision, a determination, a purpose.

ēn-āct'-lŷg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [ENACT, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of decreeing or establishing as a law.

enacting-clause, *s.*

Law: That clause of a bill which gives legislative sanction.

***ēn-āct'-ive**, *a.* [Eng. *enact*; *-ive*.] Having power to enact; enacting, decreeing, or establishing as a law.

"An enactive statute regardeth only what shall be."—*Bp. Bramhall*: *Schism Guarded* (1656), p. 271.

ēn-āct'-mēt, *s.* [Eng. *enact*; *-ment*.]

*1. The acting, doing, or performing any act.

*2. The representation or acting of a part or character.

3. The act of decreeing, establishing, or sanctioning as a law.

"What terrible slaughters succeeded in consequence of its enactment."—*Goldsmith*: *Citizen of the World*, let. 79.

4. A law enacted; a decree; an act.

ēn-āct'-ōr, *s.* [Eng. *enact*; *-or*.]

*1. One who performs or does any act.

"The violence of either grief or joy,

Their own enactors with themselves destroy."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 2.

2. One who enacts, decrees, or establishes as a law.

"This is an assertion by which the . . . enactor of this law of good and evil, is highly dishonored."—*Atterbury*: *Sermons*, vol. ii. (Pref.)

***ēn-āct'-ūre**, *s.* [Eng. *enact*; *-ure*.] A purpose, a determination.

***ēn-āge'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *age* (q. v.).] To make aged, to whiten.

"That never frost, nor snowe, nor slippery ice

The fields enaged."

Sylvester: *Du Bartas*; *Eden*, 154.

ēn-āi'-mæ, *s. pl.* [ANAIMA.]

***ēn-āir'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *air* (q. v.).]

To air, to employ, to use.

"Shee it enaïres in prose and poesy."

Davies: *Wittes Pilgrimage*, p. 31.

ēn-āi'-i-ō-saur, *s.* [ENALIOSAURIA.]

Palæont.: A reptile of the order Enaliosauria (q. v.).

ēn-āi'-i-ō-sau'-ri-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *enaios*, *enaios* =marine, and *sauros*, *sauria*=a lizard.]

Palæont.: An extinct sub-class of gigantic reptiles akin to crocodiles in the form of the head, and to that of fishes in their vertebral column. The teeth were in sockets, the eyes large and surrounded by bony plates, the vertebrae concave on both sides, the body ending in a long tail, the feet converted into paddles, apparently no scales on the skin. The sub-class Enaliosauria was constituted by De la Beche, and named by Prof. Owen, who, in 1860, divided it into two orders: Ichthyopterygia and Sauropterygia. The first order includes one family: Ichthyosauridae; and the second order two: Nothosauridae and Plesiosauridae.

ēn-āi'-i-ō-sau'-ri-an, *a. & s.* [ENALIOSAURIA.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to the marine saurians, placed in the order Enaliosauria.

B. As subst.: That order itself.

ēn-āi'-la-gē, *s.* [Greek *e*=change; *enallassō*=to change, barter, exchange; *en*=in, and *allassō*=to change.]

Gram.: A figure by which some change is made in the common modes of speech, as when one mood or tense of a verb, or one number, case, or gender of a noun, &c., is substituted for another: as, Lat. *scelus*=wickedness, put for *sceleratus*=wicked; Eng. "We, the king."

ēn-āi'-lō-stē-gæ, *s.* [Gr. *enallōs*=changed, contrary, and *stegē*=a roof.]

Zool.: A genus of Rhizopoda, the typical one of the family Enallotegidae (q. v.).

ēn-āi'-lō-stēg'-i-dæ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *enalloteg*(a), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Rhizopoda, having simple cells arranged in two alternate series.

ēn-a-lŷ-rŷn, *s.* [Fr. *en*=in, and *aileron*=a little wing.]

Her.: A term applied to a bordure charged with eight birds.

ēn-ām'-būsh, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*=in, and English *ambush* (q. v.).] To place or hide in an ambush.

ēn-ām'-el, ***en-am-aile**, ***en-am-mell**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *en*=in, upon, and *amaile*, *amellet*; O. Fr. *esmail*=enamel, from O. H. Ger. *smaltzan*; M. H. Ger. *smelzen*=to smelt (q. v.).]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) A vitreous, opaque, colored material, tractable in the fire, and used in ornamenting metals; in painting on metals, to be subsequently fired. The art of painting in enamel or with metalline colors, and fixing them by fire, was practiced by the Egyptians and Etruscans on pottery, and passed from them to the Greeks and Romans. It was also practiced among the Chinese. Specimens of enameled work are yet extant of early British, Saxon, and Norman manufacture. Enamel is applied to various kinds of pots and pans for stewing and preserving fruit, the flavor of which would be injured by contact with iron, and its wholeness by being cooked in vessels of brass or copper. The ordinary enamel for the purpose is common glass fused with oxide of lead. This will not resist vinegar and some other acids, and a dangerous poison may be present unsuspected. Articles exposed to the weather are sometimes enameled to preserve them from rusting. This has been done with plowshares, moldboards, water-wheels.

(2) That which is enameled; a work of art worked in enamel.

(3) A glassy opaque bead obtained by the blow-pipe.

(4) In the same sense as II.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A bright smooth surface, like enamel.

"Down from her eyes welled the pearls round,

Upon the bright enamel of her face." *Fairfax*.

(2) Gloss, polish.

(3) A kind of cosmetic or paint for the face.

II. Anat.: The ivory-like crust of the exposed surfaces of the crown of the teeth to the commencement of the roots. It is a delicate cellular wavy network of hexagonal crystalline fibers, with calcareous deposits in the cells, thickest over the top of the crown.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to the art of enameling; enameled.

enamel-germ, *s.*

Anat.: A down-growth of epithelium, whence comes ultimately the enamel of the teeth. There are common and special enamel-germs. (*Quain*.)

enamel-kiln, *s.*

Porcelain: The enamel-kiln for firing porcelain which has been bat-printed, that is, printed on the glaze, is made of fired-clay slabs, and is 6½ by 3½ feet, and 7½ feet high, with flues beneath and around. The fireplaces are at the sides, and smoke and flame are excluded from the interior.

enamel-membrane, s.

Anat.: The columnar epithelium on the surface of the pulp belonging to the enamel-organ. (*Quain.*)

enamel-organ, s.

Anat.: The enamel-germ, after epithelial processes have appeared upon it and upon the membrane. (*Quain.*)

enamel-painting, s.

Art.: Painting upon metal previously covered with a glazed ground. This kind of painting can only be done in small pieces, and it stands in the same relation to porcelain painting as miniature does to water-color painting. The metals used are gold and copper; the latter is usually gilt; silver is never used, because that metal is liable to blister and otherwise injure the enamel, and brass is of too fusible a quality. For bijouterie an opalized semi-transparent ground is laid on, or a transparent one through which the foil may be seen. For painting, an opaque white ground, such as we see on the dial-plates of clocks, is placed on the metal. The laying-on and burning-in of this ground is called Enameling (q. v.). The best works of this nature were executed in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. No course of experiments has hitherto made known the substances of which ancient enamels were composed, or the proportions in which they were employed. The coloring paste in present use, which forms the base, consists of oxides of lead and tin fused with silice, in certain quantities, the opaque qualities being given by the oxide of tin, while various colors are produced by the addition of the metallic oxides: thus, from copper green is obtained, red from gold or iron, and blue from cobalt. The colors are mixed with spike-oil of lavender, and spirits of turpentine. Camel's-hair or sable brushes are used by the artist, and the plate undergoes the process of firing after each layer of color is spread over the whole surface. Sometimes a highly-finished enamel requires fifteen or twenty firings. Enamel-painting on lava is a newly-invented style of painting very serviceable for monuments. The material used consists of Volvic stone and lava from the mountains of Auvergne. (*Fairholt.*)

enamel-paper, s. Paper with a glazed metallic coating. Various metallic pigments are employed, such as will spread quickly and take a polish. The pigments are white lead, oxide of zinc, sulphate of barytes, china clay, whiting, chalk, in a menstruum or upon a previous coating of glycerine, size, collodion, water varnish, &c.; afterward polished by an agate or between calendering or burnishing cylinders. (*Knicht.*)

ën-äm'-el, *en-äum-ayl, v. t. & i. [ENAMEL, s.]

A. Transitive:**I. Literally:**

1. To lay enamel upon; to coat with enamel.

"High as th' enameled cupola, which towers,
All rich with arabesques of gold and flowers."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

2. To paint or inlay in enamel.

"I bequeath to the Earl of Orrery the enameled silver plates to distinguish bottles of wine by."—*Swift.*

3. To form a smooth, glossy, enamel-like surface upon; as, to enamel paper.

II. Fig.: To variegate or adorn with colors, as it were inlaid.

"A gaudy spendthrift heir,
All glossy gay, enameled all with gold."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, l. 51.

***E. Intrans.**: To practice the art of enameling; to paint in enamel.

"Though it were foolish to color or enamel upon the glasses of telescopes, yet to gild the tubes of them may render them more acceptable to the users, without lessening the clearness of the object."—*Boyle.*

ën-äm'-elled, ën-äm-el-lar, a. [Eng. enamel; -ar.] Consisting of or resembling enamel; smooth, smooth, glossy.

ën-äm'-eled, ën-äm'-elled, pa. par. or a. [ENAMEL, v.]

enameled-board, s. Card-board treated with a surface of white lead and size laid on by a large, flat brush and smoothed by a round, badger's hair-brush. A powder of talc (silicate of magnesia) is rubbed upon the dried surface of lead, and the face is then polished by the brush.

enameled-leather, s. A glazed leather for boots, shoes, carriage upholstery, and other purposes. It is prepared from hides, which are split to the required thickness, well tanned, curried, and passed through two operations; the first to render the leather impermeable to the varnish, and the latter to lay on the varnish. The hides used are those of kip, calf, ox, or horse. They are rubbed on the grain or flesh side with three coatings of boiled linseed oil mixed with ochre or ground chalk, and dried after each coating. The surface is then painted, treated with the same

material of a thinner quality in several applications. Over the surface thus prepared are laid successive layers of boiled linseed oil and of the oil mixed with lamp-black and turpentine spread on with a brush. The surface, which has become black and shining, is then varnished with copal and linseed oil with coloring matters. Five coats of varnish are successively applied, and the colors are varied at will. (*Knicht.*) [PATENT LEATHER.]

enameled-paper, s. [ENAMEL-PAPER.]

enameled-photograph, s.

Photog.: A photograph, for the ground of which metal or pottery is used; the image is developed by nitrate of silver until the half-tints are overdone or obscured, and the deep shades are covered with a thick deposit. The heat of the muffle drives off the organic matters, which formed but vehicles, and the fire cleans the image and restores the brilliancy and delicacy. A thin layer of flux fixes the image. (*Knicht.*)

enameled-ware, s. The enameling of hollow-ware is by a mixture of powdered glass, borax, and carbonate of soda, mixed, fused, cooled, and ground. The ware is cleansed with acid, wetted with gum water, the powder dusted on, and then fused by heat carefully applied.

ën-äm'-el-ër, en-äm'-el-lër, s. [Eng. enamel; -er.] One who practices or is skilled in the art of enameling.

"In the reigns of the two first Edwards, there were Greek enamellers in England, who both practiced and taught the art."—*Walpole: Anecdotes, vol. I, ch. II. (Note.)*

ën-äm'-el-låg, ën-äm'-el-låg, pr. par., a. & s. [ENAMEL, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The art of painting in enamel; enamel-painting; the art of applying vitrifiable colors to metal, pottery, or glass. The colors are prepared from the oxides of different metals, melted with a vitreous flux and laid on with a fine brush, the medium being oil of spike or some other essential oil. The work is heated in a muffle, which fuses the colors so that they adhere to the metal or other object. The principal colors are oxides of lead, platinum, chromium, uranium. Oxides of tin and antimony give opacity. The enameler works, not with actual colors, but with materials which will assume certain colors under the action of fire. [ENAMEL, ENAMEL-Painting.]

"The coloring of furs, enameling and anealing."—*Sprat: Hist. of Royal Society, p. 286.*

enameling-furnace, s. A furnace for vitrifying the enamel coating on a plate, glass, or biscuit. The work is placed in a muffle, which consists of an arched chamber in the midst of a small furnace, and surrounded by fuel, which keeps it at a red heat, although the fuel cannot touch the work. The furnace and muffle are sometimes made of sheet iron mounted on legs so as to bring the work to the level of the artist's eye.

enameling-lamp, s.

Glass.: A glass-blower's lamp with blow-pipe for performing some of the more delicate surface ornamentation of glass.

***ën-äm'-el-ist, ën-äm'-ël-list, s.** [Eng. enamel; -ist.] The same as ENAMELER (q. v.).

ën-äm'-or, ën-äm'-oür, v. t. [O. Fr. *enamorer*: Fr. *en=*in, and *amour*; Lat. *amor=love*.] To inflame with love; to make exceedingly fond or loving; to captivate, to charm; followed by *or* or *with* before the object of love. (Not used now except in the pa. par.)

"Some also spy out that true loveliness and beauty in the ways of God, as to enamor them to a practice of them, and that even with delight."—*South: Sermons, vol. vii, ser. 13.*

***ën-äm'-ö-ra-dö, s.** [Sp.] One who is enamored of any person or thing.

ën-nä-nä'-tion, s. [Lat. *e=*out from, here=the opposite of; *nanus*; Gr. *nanos, nannos=a dwarf*; -ation.]

Bot.: Excessive development. (*R. Brown, 1874.*)

ën-än-thë-ma, s. [Gr. *en=*in, and *anthëma* (only used in composition), from *anthei=*to bloom, to flower.]

Med.: A name given to certain eruptions of the mucous membrane.

ën-än-thë-sis, s. [Gr. *en=*in, and *anthësis=a blossom* or bloom; *antheo=*to bloom, to flower.]

Med.: An eruption on the skin arising from some internal disease, as in scarlet fever, measles, &c.

***ën-än-ti-öp-a-thë, s.** [Gr. *enantiopatheo=*to have contrary properties, from *enantios=*opposite, and *patheo=suffering*, an affection.]

1. An opposite passion or affection.

"Whatever may be the case in the cure of bodies, *enantiopathy*, and not homeopathy, is the true medicine of minds."—*Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. The same as ALLOPATHY (q. v.).

ën-än-ti-ö'-sis, s. [Gr. =contradiction, form *enantios=*opposite.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech in which that which is meant to be conveyed is stated in the opposite; as, "He didn't like it—oh, no!"

***ën-ärçh', v. t.** [ENARCH.]

ën-ärçhed', pa. par. or a. [ENARCH.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Furnished with or made in the form of an arch.

"Full mightily enarched enuiron."

Lydgate: Storie of Thebes, pt. II.

2. *Her.*: Arched.

ën-ar-gite, s. [Ger. *enargit*, from Gr. *enargēs=*distinct, visible; Eng. suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral. Hardness, 3; specific gravity, 4.3-4.4; luster, metallic; colors, gray or iron black. Composition: Sulphur, 30.9-34.50; arsenic, 15.63-19.14; copper, 46.62-50.59; antimony, 0-1.61; iron, 0-1.58; and silver, 0-0.2. Found in America, Chili, Colorado, &c. (*Dana.*)

***ën-arm', *ën-arme, v. t.** [Prof. en, and Eng. arm (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To arm.

2. *Cook.*: To stuff.

ën-armed', a. [Pref. en, and Eng. armed (q. v.).]

Her.: Having arms—that is, horns, hoofs, &c., of a different color from that of the body.

***ë-när-rä'-tion, s.** [Lat. *enarratio*, from *enarro=*to describe, to relate; *e=ex=*out (intens.), and *narro=*to tell, to narrate.] A narration, explanation, or description.

ën-ar-thrö'-sis, s. [Gr. *enarthrosis=a kind of* jointing when the ball is deep set in the socket: *en=*in, and *arthron=a joint*.]

Anat.: A particular kind of jointing. [Etym.] It is a highly-developed arthrodia. The convex surface assumes a globular shape, and the concavity is so much deepened as to be cup-like; hence the appellation, ball and socket. The ball is kept in apposition with the socket by means of a capsular ligament, which is sometimes strengthened by accessory fibers at certain parts that are likely to be much pressed upon. The best example of enarthrosis is the hip-joint, and next to it the shoulder; in the latter the cavity is but imperfectly developed. This species of joint is capable of motion of all kinds, apposition and circumduction being the most perfect, but rotation limited. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat., vol. I, ch. vi., p. 137.*)

***ë-näs'-cent, a.** [Lat. *enascens*, pr. par. of *enascor=*to spring up; *e=ex=*out, and *nascor=*to be born.] Rising, springing forth, being born.

***ë-nä-tä'-tion, s.** [Lat. *e=ex=*out, and *natio=*a swimming; *nato=*to swim.] The act of swimming out; an escape by swimming.

***ë-nä-te, a.** [Lat. *enatus*, pa. par. of *enascor=*to spring out.] Growing or springing out.

***ën-äun'-tër, adv.** [Pref. en=in, and Mid. Eng. *aunter* (q. v.).] In case; perchance; lest perhaps.

***ë-näv'-l-gäte, v. t.** [Lat. *enavigatum*, sup. of *enavigo=*to sail out; *e=ex=*out, and *navigo=*to sail; *navis=a ship*.] To sail out or over. (*Cockeram.*)

***ën-bä'-ste, v. t.** [Pref. en, and Eng. *baste* (q. v.).] To steep, to imbue.

***ën-bät'-ele, *en-bat-all, v. t.** [EMBATTELL.]

***en-baum, *en-baume, *en-bawme, v. t.** [ENBALM.]

***ën-bi-be, *en-bybe, v. t.** [Pref. en=in, and Lat. *bibere=*to drink.]

1. To imbibe.

2. To soak.

***ën-blaunch, v. t.** [O. Fr. *enblanchir*.] To make white.

***ën-bölned', s.** [Pref. en=in; *bolned*.] Rounded or swelled into a round or globular form.

***ën-böss', *en-bosse, v. t.** [Pref. en=in, and Eng. *boss* (q. v.).] To emboss (q. v.).

***ën-brä-çe, v. t.** [EMBRACE.]

***ën-brä-ke, v. t.** [Pref. en, and Eng. *brake* (q. v.).] To ensnare, to entangle, to embrace.

***ën-brä-ude, *en-broude, v. t.** [EMBROIDER.] To embroider.

***ën-bréäd', v. t.** [Pref. en, and Eng. *bread* (q. v.).] To make into a piece of bread.

***ën-bré-ame, a.** [Pref. en, and Mid. Eng. *breme* (q. v.).] Strong, sharp, powerful.

***en-brewe, v. t.** [Etym. doubtful.] To make dirty, to soil.

***ën-bröäç'h, *en-broche, v. t.** [Pref. en, and Eng. *broach* (q. v.).] To spit.

***ën-brond, v. t.** [EMBROIDER.]

***en-bush, *en-busch, *en-buss, v. t.** [O. Fr. *enbuscher*.] To place in ambush.

fäte, fät, färe, ämidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hëre, camel, hër, thëre; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wöf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

ên-çæ'-nî-a, s. [ENCENIA.]

*ên-câ-ge, *în-câ-ge, v. t. [Pref. en=in, and Eng. cage (q. v.).] To shut up as in a cage; to confine, to coop up.

"And yet, encaged in so small a verge.
The waste is no whit lesser than thy land."
Shakespeare: Richard II, ii. 1.

*ên-câl-ên-dar, v. t. [Pref. en=in, and Eng. calendar (q. v.).] To enter, register, or record in a calendar.

ên-câmp', *en-campe, v. i. & t. [Pref. en=in, and Eng. camp (q. v.).]

A. *Intrans.*: To pitch or fix tents; to halt for a time on a march, and form an encampment; to settle down temporarily.

"Vercingetorix chose a place to encampe in, fortified with woodes and man's groundes."—Golding: *Cæsar*, fo. 186.

B. *Trans.*: To form into or settle in a camp; to cause to make an encampment.

"Encamping both their powers, divided by a brook."
Dryden: *Polyolbion*, s. 22.

ên-câmp'-lîng, pr. par. a. & s. [ENCAMP.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: A camp, an encampment.

"In such and such a place will be my camp [in the margin, encamping]."—2 Kings vi. 8.

ên-câmp'-mënt, s. [Eng. encamp; -ment.]

1. The act of encamping, or pitching tents.

"A square of about seven hundred yards was sufficient for the encampment of twenty thousand Romans."—Gibbon: *Roman Empire*, ch. i.

2. The place where a body of men is encamped; a camp; the tents, huts, &c., provided for men encamping.

"Camp-fires for their night encampments
On their solitary journey."
Longfellow: *Song of Hiawatha*, xv.

*ên-cân'-kôr, v. t. [Pref. en=in, and Eng. canker (q. v.).] To canker, to corrode.

ên-cân'-thûs, s. [Gr. en=in, and *kanthos*=the corner of the eye.]
Med.: A small tumor or excrescence growing from the inner angle of the eye.

*ên-câp'-tî-vâte, v. t. [Pref. en, and Eng. captivate (q. v.).] To captivate.

*ên-câp'-tîve, v. t. [Pref. en, and Eng. captive (q. v.).] To take or make captive.

ên-car'-dî-ôn, s. [Gr., from *en=in*, and *kardia*=the heart.]
Bot.: The pith or heart of vegetables.

*ên-car'-nâl-îze, v. t. [Pref. en, and Eng. carnalize (q. v.).] To make sensual or carnal; to sensualize.

ên-car'-pûs, s. [Gr. *en=in*, and *karpos*=fruit.]
Arch.: A sculptured ornament consisting of festoons of carved fruit and flowers, suspended between two points. The festoons are of the greatest size in the middle, diminishing gradually toward the points of suspension.



Encarpus.

"You would encase yourself, and I must credit you,
So much my old obedience compels from me."
Beaumont & Fletcher: *Little Thief*, i. 2.

ên-câsh', v. t. [Pref. en, and Eng. cash (q. v.).] To change a draft, &c., into cash; to give payment in cash for a draft, bill, &c.

ên-câsh'-mënt, s. [Eng. encash; -ment.] The payment in cash of a draft, note, &c.

*ên-câ-u-mâ, s. [Gr. *engkauma*, from *engkaio*=to burn.]

Surg.: The mark, blister, or vesicle caused by a burn; the scar left by a burn.

ên-câus'-tîc, a. & s. [Gr. *engkaustikos*=pertaining to burning in; from *engkaio*=to burn in: *en=in*, and *kaiô*=to burn.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to the art of enameling, and of painting in burnt wax; prepared by fusion of colors.

B. As subst.: A mode of painting in which the colors are laid on or fixed by heat. The ancient Greek encaustics were executed in wax-colors, which were burned in by a hot iron, and covered with a wax or encaustic varnish. Pictures in this

style were common in Greece and Rome. The credit to Gausias, of Sicily, 33 B. C., as the inventor, is rather to be taken as an indication that he was an improver. The term *encaustic* at the present day is mostly confined to colors burnt in on vitreous or ceramic ware. By the ancient method, according to Pliny, the colors were made up into crayons with wax, and the subject being traced on the ground with a metallic point, the colors were melted on the picture as they were used. A coating of melted wax was then evenly spread over all, and, when it was quite cold, was polished. The art was revived by Count Caylus in 1753.

encaustic-brick, s. A brick ornamented with various colors baked and glazed. Diodorus Siculus relates that the bricks of the walls of Babylon, erected under the orders of Semiramis, "had all sorts of living creatures portrayed in various colors upon the bricks before they were burnt."

encaustic-painting, s. [ENCAUSTIC, a.]

encaustic-tile, s. An ornamental tile having several colors. A mold is prepared which has a raised device on its face so as to leave an impression in the face of the tile cast therein. This intaglio recess is then filled by a trowel with clay compounds, in the liquid or slip state, and which retain or acquire the required colors in baking, and glazed. This tile is common in ancient and modern structures. The glazing came from the Arabs, who derived it from India, and primarily from China.

*ên-câ-ve, v. t. [Pref. en, and Eng. cave (q. v.).] To hide, as in a cave.

"Do but encave yourself,
And mark the fiers, the gibes, and notable scorn,
That dwell in every region of his face."
Shakespeare: *Othello*, iv. 1.

enceinte (pron. ân-sân), a. & s. [Fr., form of *enceint*; Lat. *incinctus*=girded about; *incingo*=to gird about: *in=in*, around, and *cingo*=to gird.]

A. As adj.: Pregnant, with child.

B. As substantive:

Fort.: The line of circumvallation; the space inclosed within the ramparts of a fortification. It is also called the body of the place.

ên-cêl'-a-dîte, s. [Gr. *en=in*; *kelados*=noise, din, music, and Eng. suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: The same as WARWICKITE (q. v.).

ên-cê-nî-a, ên-cên-nî-a, s. [Gr. *enkainia*=the celebration of a feast of dedication; *kainos*=new.] A festival in commemoration of the dedication of a church, the founding of a city, &c.

"The encenia and public collections of the university upon state subjects, were never in such esteem either for elegy or congratulation, as when he contributed most largely to them."—Oldisworth, in Johnson's *Life of Smith*.

*ên-cênse, s. [Fr. *encens*, INCENSE, s.] Incense.

*ên-cênse', *en-cence, *en-cen-cen, *en-sense, v. t. & i. [Fr. *encenser*, INCENSE, v.]

A. *Trans.*: To offer or burn incense to.

"Then shal be solemne encensing the chiefest idols."—Calistine: *Four Godly Sermons*, ser. 1.

B. *Intrans.*: To burn or offer incense.

"They nolde encense ne sacrifice right nont."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 15,863.

ên-cêph'-a-la, s. pl. [Gr. *engkephalos*=as adj., within the head; as subst. (*myelos*=marrow being supplied)=the brain.]

Zool.: A division of Mollusca, including the whole sub-kingdom, except the Acephala, Lamellibranchiata, or Conchifera. The Encephala have a head and brain. They are divided into Gastropoda, Pteropoda, and Cephalopoda. They are sometimes called also Cephalophora, i. e., Head-bearers.

ên-cêph'-al-âl'-gî-a, s. [Gr. *en=in*; *kephalê*=the head, and *algos*=pain.]

Med.: Deep-seated headache; cephalalgia.

ên-cêph'-a-lar'-tôs, s. [Gr. *engkephalos*=within the head, and *artos*=bread.]

Bot.: A genus of Cycadaceæ. The species are called Caffre-bread, because the interior of the trunk and the ripe female cones contain a pith eaten by the Caffres.

ên-cê-phâl'-îc, a. [Greek *engkephalos* [ENCEPH-ALA]; Eng., &c., suff. -ic.]

Anat.: Pertaining to the Encephalon (q. v.).

Primary Encephalic Vesicles:

Physiol.: Three vesicles into which the embryonic brain is divided from a very early period by slight intervening constrictions of the wall belonging to the medullary tube. (Quain.)

ên-cêph'-a-lî'-tîs, s. [Greek *engkephalos*=the brain; suff. -itis (Med.) (q. v.).]

Med.: Frank's name for inflammation of the brain or of its investing membranes. (Quain: *Inflammation of the Brain*, in *Cyclopædia of Pract. Med.*) [CEREBRITIS.]

ên-cêph'-a-lô-cêle, s. [Gr. *engkephalos*=the brain, and *kêlê*=a tumor.]

Med.: A rupture of the brain, with a protrusion of the cerebrum or cerebellum through an opening of the bone of the cranium not properly ossified; *Hernia cerebri*.

ên-cêph'-a-lôid, a. [Greek *engkephalon*=the brain: *en=in*, *kephalê*=the head, and *eidos*=form, appearance.]

A. As adjective:

Anat. & Med.: Pertaining to the brain or resembling it.

B. As subst.: An encephaloid cancer (q. v.).

encephaloid-cancer, s.

Med.: A kind of cancer, in which the parts affected have the appearance and consistence of the medullary parts of the brain. It is called also Medullary Cancer.

ên-cêph'-a-lôn, ên-cêph'-a-lôs, s. [Gr. *engkephalon*: *en=in*, and *kephalê*=the head.] The brain, the contents of the skull, comprising the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and membranes.

"The brain, or encephalon."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. x., p. 260.

ên-cêph'-al-ôt-ô-mÿ, s. [Gr. *engkephalos*=the brain, and *tomê*=a cutting; *temnô*=to cut.]

Anat.: Dissection of the brain.

ên-cêph'-a-lôus, a. [Greek *engkephalon*=the brain; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.]

Zool.: Having a distinct brain or head. Used of the Mollusca, including the Acephala, now called Lamellibranchiata, or Conchifera.

"Encephalous, or furnished with a distinct head."—Woodward: *Mollusca* (ed. Tate), p. 6.

*ên-châ-fe, *en-chaufe, v. t. [Pref. en, and Eng. chafe (q. v.).]

1. To warm, to heat.

"When the blood is moved it encafeth the whole body."
—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 694.

2. To chafe, to irritate, to provoke, to enrage.

"And yet as rough,
Their royal blood encafeth as the rudest wind."
Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

ên-châin', v. t. [Fr. *enchaîner*.] [CHAIN, v.]

1. *Lit.*: To fasten with a chain; to hold in or bind with chains; to chain up.

"The Tyrians enchained the images of their gods to their shrines."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 712.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To link or join together; to connect, to concatenate.

"The one contracts and enchains his words."—Cowell.

(2) To bind down, to tie.

"That folly which . . . enchaineth our souls so rashly with desperate obligations."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 15.

(3) To hold fast, to rivet; as, to enchain the attention.

ên-châin'-mënt, s. [Eng. *enchain*; -ment.] The act of enchaining; the state of being enchained.

"We shall see such a connection and enchainment of one fact to another."—Warburton: *Julian's Attempt to Rebuild the Temple*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

*ên-châired', a. [Pref. en; English *chair*; -ed.] Seated in a chair, presiding.

"Sitting in my place
Enchained to-morrow, arbitrate the field."

Tennyson: *Last Tournament*.

ên-chant', *en-chaunt, v. t. [Fr. *enchanter*, from Lat. *incanto*=to repeat a chant or charm; *canto*=to sing.]

1. To practice or make use of sorcery upon; to hold as by a spell, to subdue or hold under one's power by sorcery, charms, or enchantment.

"John thinks them all enchanted; he inquires if Nick had not given them some intoxicating potion."—Arbuthnot: *History of John Bull*.

2. To endue with powers of enchantment.

"These powerful drops thrice on the threshold pour,
And bathe with this enchanted juice her door."
Granville.

3. To delight in the highest degree; to ravish with pleasure or delight; to fascinate, to charm.

"The prospect, such as might enchant despair."
Cowper: *Retirement*, 469.

¶ For the difference between to enchant and to charm, see CHARM.

ên-çhan'-têr, *en-chaun-ter, *en-chaun-tour, s. [Eng. *enchant*; -er; Fr. *enchanteur*.]

1. One who practices enchantment or sorcery; one who has the power and knowledge of charms and spells; a magician, a sorcerer.

"And drew them ever and anon more nigh;
Till clustering round th' enchanter false they hung."
Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, i. 8.

2. One who charms, delights, or fascinates.

bôll, bôÿ; pôut, jôwl; cat, gell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph=f.
-clan; -tian=shan. -tion, -sion=shün; -tîon, -gîon=zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious=shüs. -ble, -dle, &c.=bêl, dêl.

enchanter's-nightshade, s.

Bot.: (1) The Common Circea (*Circea lutetiana*), (2) the name of the genus Circea (q. v.).

en-chant-ing, *en-chaunt-ing, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [ENCHANT.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Making use of or practicing enchantment or sorcery.

2. Ravishing, charming, fascinating.

"Can any mortal mixture of earth's mold
Breathe such divine enchanting ravishment?"
Milton: *Comus*, 244, 245.

C. *As subst.*: Enchantment; the use or exercise of magic or sorcery.

"I may call it rather an *enchanting* than a murder."
—Wilson: *Art of Rhetoric*, p. 189.

en-chant-ing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *enchanting*; -ly.] In an enchanting manner or degree; delightfully, charmingly.

"He's gentle; never schooled, and yet learned; full of noble device; of all sorts *enchantingly* beloved."
—Shakespeare: *As You Like It*, i. 1.

en-chant-mént, *en-chante-ment, *en-chaunt-ment, s. [Fr. *enchantement*.]

1. The act or habit of using or practicing magic or sorcery.

2. Magical charms or spells; incantation, sorcery.

"Through his enchantment
This lady . . . mette."—Gower: *C. A.*, vi.

3. A state of being enchanted or under the influence of magic or sorcery.

4. That which enchants; an irresistible influence; an overpowering influence or delight; fascination.

"Such an *enchantment* is there in words."—South: *Sermons*, vol. ii, ser. 9.

en-chan-tréss, *en-chaun-ter-ess, s. [French *enchanteresse*.]

1. A female enchanter; a woman who uses or practices magic or sorcery; a witch.

"Fell banning *hagl enchanteress*, hold thy tongue!"
Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., v. 3.

2. A woman who enchants, fascinates, or delights greatly.

"With what delight the *enchantress* views
So many buds, bathed with the dews
And beams of that blessed hour!"
Moore: *Light of the Haram*.

en-chan-trý, *en-chaun-ter-ye, s. Enchantment.

"Tho the clerk hadde *yeid* hys *enchaunterye*,
Ther for Silici hym let sie."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 10.

en-char-ge, s. [ENCHARGE, v.] A charge, an injunction.

"Who, to show himself very mannerly, refused this *encharge*."—Copley: *Wits, Fitts, and Fancies* (1614).

en-char-ge, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *charge* (q. v.).] To impose upon as a charge, duty, or injunction.

en-châ-se, *en-chace, v. t. [Fr. *enchaîner*=to incase; *en*=in, and *châsse*=a case.] [CHASE, v.]

1. To inclose or fix within any other body; to surround with a border or setting; to encircle.

"Words, which, in their natural situation, shine like jewels *enchased* in gold, look, when transposed into notes, as if set in lead."—Felton.

2. To adorn with embossed work; to beautify with chasing.

"She raised her eyes, that duty done,
When glanced upon the pavement-stone,
Gemmed and *enchased*, a golden ring."
Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, v. 2.

3. To adorn anything by being fixed in or upon it.

"They houses burn, and household gods deface,
To drink in bowls which glittering gems *enchase*."
Dryden: *Virgil*, *Georgic* ii., 724, 725.

4. To ornament, to beautify.

"When with his cheerful face
Fresh washed in lofty ocean waves, he doth the skies
enchase."
Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, v. 8.

5. To describe.

"All which who so dare think for to *enchase*,
Him needeth sure a golden pen I ween."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV, v. 12.

en-châsed, *pa. par.* or a. [ENCHASE.]

en-chased-work, s. Chased work in silver and gold. [CHASING.]

en-châs-ing, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [ENCHASE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The art of enriching and beautifying gold, silver, and other metal work by some design or figure represented thereon in basso-relievo. A form of engraving which results in an ornamental

embossing. It is partly executed by punching on the back, and partly by the graver. Another mode is by filling the object with pitch or lead, and then indenting from the outside. The modes are variously combined, according to the object, the style, and the material. [CHASING.]

en-châst-en (t silent), v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *chasten* (q. v.).] To chasten, to chastise.

en-cheas-on, *en-ches-on, *en-ches-oun, s. [O. Fr. *encheaison*, *encheson*.] A reason, cause, or occasion.

"Certes, said he, well mote I shame to tell
The fond *encheason* that he hither led."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II, i. 30.

en-chêck, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *check* (q. v.).] To check.

"Where th' artful shuttle rarely did *encheck*
The gaudy color of a mallard's neck."
Sylvester: *Du Bartas*; *The Decay*, 106, 107.

en-chêér, *en-cheare, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *cheer* (q. v.).] To cheer, to enliven, to encourage.

en-chêl-I-a, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *enchele*(ys) (q. v.), and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -ia.]

Zool.: The name given by Ehrenberg to what are now called *Enchelinae* or *Enchelina* (q. v.).

en-chêl-I-næ, *en-chêl-I-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *enchele*(ys) (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inae, or neut. -ina.]

Zool.: A sub-family of Infusorial Animalcules, family Trichodidae. No carapace; cilia round the mouth; rest of the body naked.

en-chêl-lys, *en-chê-lis, s. [Gr. *engchelys*=an eel.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the sub-family *Enchelinae* (q. v.). Four species are known. According to Meyen some of the red and green snow plants described as *Coniferae*, and placed in the genus *Protococcus* are the Infusorial Animalcules, *Enchelis sanguinea* and *E. pulvisculus*. Others are genuine *Protococci*. [PROTOCOCCUS.]

en-chêq-uér (q as k), v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *chequer* (q. v.).] To arrange in checkered pattern.

en-chêst, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *chest* (q. v.).] To shut up or inclose as in a chest.

en-chêl-rid-I-on, s. [Gr. *engcheiridion*, from *en*=in, and *cheir*=the hand.] A little book or manual, such as can be carried in the hand.

en-chis-el, v. t. [Prefix *en*, and Eng. *chisel* (q. v.).] To cut, carve, or shape with a chisel.

en-chô-dûs, s. [Gr. *engchos*=a spear, and *odus*=a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Cycloid fishes, from the Chalk. Their name has reference to their spear-shaped teeth.

en-chôn-drô-ma, s. [Gr. *en*=in, and *chondros*=cartilage.]

Med.: A cartilaginous tumor, usually growing from bone, hyaline cartilage predominating; generally of slow growth, except when proceeding from the medulla of bone; then the growth is rapid, texture soft, chiefly malignant, and not limited by a fibrous capsule.

en-chôr-I-al, *en-chôr-ic, a. [Gr. *engchôrios*=in or belonging to the country; *en*=in, and *chôra*=country.] Belonging to or used in a country; native, indigenous; popular, common, demotic. (Chiefly used in Egyptology.)

en-chý-mô-ma, s. [Gr. *ekchumomai*=to shed the blood and leave it extravasated under the skin.]

Med.: Sudden effusion of blood into the cutaneous vessels, produced by joy, anger, or shame. In the last case it is familiarly called *blushing* (q. v.). [PARR.]

en-cin-ctûre, s. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *cincture*, s. (q. v.).] A cincture.

en-cin-ctûre, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *cincture*, v. (q. v.).] To surround, as with a garland.

en-cin-dêred, a. [Pref. *en*; Eng. *cinder*, and adj. suff. -ed.] Burnt or reduced to a cinder.

en-cîr-cle, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *circle* (q. v.).]

1. To form a circle round; to inclose or surround.

"Young Hermes next, a close-constricting God,
Her brows *encircled* with his serpent-rod."
Parnell: *Hesiod*; *Rise of Woman*.

2. To surround, to environ; to stand or take up a position round.

"Then let them all *encircle* him about."—Shakespeare: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 4.

3. To embrace, clasp, or surround with the arms.

4. To surround, to inclose, to envelop, to encompass.

"And one unbounded Spring *encircle* all."
Thomson: *Winter*, 1,059.

† For the difference between to *encircle* and to *surround*, see SURROUND.

***en-cîr-clêt**, *in-cîr-clêt, s. [Eng. *encircle*; dimin. suff. -et.] A little circle, a ring.

***ênck-ê-a**, s. [Named after the astronomer Johann Franz Encke, of Berlin, who calculated the orbit of the comet since called Encke's.]

Bot.: A genus of Piperaceæ, family Piperidæ. *Enckea unguiculata* and *E. glaucescens* promote the flow of the saliva and are diuretic. They are used in Brazil in amenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and excessive menstrual discharges.

***en-clar-it**, v. t. [Prefix *en*, and Eng. *clarify* (q. v.).] To mix with claret.

***en-clasp**, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *clasp* (q. v.).]

1. To fasten with a clasp; to clasp.

2. To embrace, to clasp in the arms.

"O Union that *enclaspeth* in thine arms
All that in Heav'n and Earth is great or good."
Davies: *Bien Venu*, p. 5.

***en-clâ-ve**, s. [Fr.=a mortise, from *en*=in, and Lat. *clavus*=a key.]

1. Geog.: A territory, country, or place which is completely surrounded by the territories of another power.

2. Her.: Anything which is represented as let into something else, particularly when the thing so let in is square.

***en-clê-are**, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *clear* (q. v.).] To make bright or clear; to brighten.

***en-clî-ne**, v. t. & i. [INCLINE.]

***en-clît-ic**, *en-clît-ic, a. & s. [Gr. *engklitikos*=inclining, inclined; *engklino*=to bend, to incline; *en*=in, and *klino*=to bend.]

A. *As adjective*:

Gram.: A term applied to a word or particle which cannot, as it were, stand by itself, but rests or leans on another preceding, on which it throws back its accent.

B. *As substantive*:

Gram.: A word or particle which leans or throws back its accent upon the preceding word.

***en-clît-ic-al**, a. [Eng. *enclitic*; -al.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Leaning back.

2. Gram.: The same as ENCLITIC (q. v.).

***en-clît-ic-al-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *enclitically*; -ly.] In the manner of an enclitic; by throwing the accent back.

***en-clît-ics**, s. [ENCLITIC, a.] The art of declining or conjugating words.

***en-clôg**, *en-clogge, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *clog* (q. v.).] To clog, to encumber, to check.

***en-clôis-têr**, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *cloister* (q. v.).] To cloister; to shut up in a cloister; to immure.

***en-clô-se**, v. t. [O. Fr. *enclos*, *pa. par.* of *enclosere*=to shut in; *en*=in, alone; Lat. *claudo*=to shut.] The same as INCLOSE (q. v.).

***en-clôg-êr**, s. [Eng. *enclos(e)*; -er.]

1. One who or that which incloses.

2. One who incloses or separates common fields in several distinct properties.

3. That by which anything is inclosed.

***en-clôg-ûre**, s. [INCLOSURE.]

***en-clô-thê**, v. t. [Prefix *en*, and Eng. *clothe* (q. v.).] To clothe, to invest.

***en-clôud**, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *cloud* (q. v.).] To envelop as by a cloud.

***en-côach**, v. t. [Prefix *en*, and Eng. *coach* (q. v.).] To carry in a coach.

***en-cô-ll-ûm**, s. [Gr. *engkoilos*=hollowed out, because the fronds are tubular.]

Bot.: A genus of Algae. *Encelium bulbosum*.

***en-côf-fin**, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *coffin* (q. v.).] To inclose in a coffin; to put into a coffin.

***en-côld-en**, v. t. [Pref. *en*; Eng. *cold*, and suff. -en.] To make cool or cold.

***en-côl-lar**, s. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *collar* (q. v.).] To surround or invest with a collar.

***en-côm-bêr-mént**, s. [Eng. *encomber*; -ment.] Molestation, disturbance, annoyance.

***en-cô-mi-âst**, s. [Gr. *engkomiasês*, from *engkomios*=laudatory; *en*=in, and *komos*=revelry.] One who indulges in encomium; one who praises another; a panegyrist.

"Learning, as if grown superannuated, bestowed all its panegyric upon the vigor of its youth, and turned *encomiast* upon its former achievements."—Goldsmith: *Polite Learning*, ch. ii.

***en-cô-mi-âs-tic**, *en-cô-mi-âs-tic-al, a. & s. [Gr. *engkomiasitikos*, from *engkomiasês*=a praiser.]

A. *As adj.*: Bestowing or conveying praise; panegyric, laudatory, commending.

"Such an *encomiastic* strain of compliment."—Johnson: *Life of Young*.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

*B. *As subst.*: An encomium, a panegyric.

"I thank you, Mr. Compass, for your short encomiastic."—Ben Jonson: *Magnetic Lady*, l. 6.

ên-cô-mi-ăs-ti-cal-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *encomiastic*; -ly.] In an encomiastic manner or style; with encomiums.

*ên-cô-mi-ôn, *s.* [Gr.=a laudatory ode: *enkōmion*=laudatory: *en*=in, and *kōmos*=revelry.] An encomium, a panegyric.

*ên-cô-mi-ôn-ize, *v. t.* [Eng. *encomion*; -ize.] To praise.

ên-cô-mi-um, *s.* [ENCOMION.] Praise, commendation, eulogy.

"How eagerly do some men propagate every little *encomium* their parasites make of them."—*Government of the Tongue*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *encomium*, *eulogy*, and *panegyric*: "The idea of praise is common to all these terms; but the first seems more properly applied to the thing, or the unconscious object; the second to the person in general, or to the characters and actions of men in general; the third to the person of some particular individual: thus we bestow *encomiums* upon any work of art, or production of genius, without reference to the performer; we bestow *eulogies* on the exploits of a hero, who is of another age or country; but we write *panegyrics* either in a direct address, or in direct reference to the person who is panegyricized: the *encomium* is produced by merit, real or supposed; the *eulogy* may spring from admiration of the person eulogized; the *panegyric* may be mere flattery, resulting from servile dependence; great *encomiums* have been paid by all persons to the constitution of England; our naval and military heroes have received the *eulogies* of many besides their own countrymen; authors of no mean reputation have condescended to deal out their *panegyrics* (crabb) freely, in dedications to their patrons." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

*ên-côm-môn, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *common* (q. v.).] To make common.

ên-côm-pass, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *compass* (q. v.).]

1. To form a circle about; to encircle, to inclose.

"Look how this ring encompasseth thy finger; Even so thy breast incloseth my poor heart."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, l. 2.

2. To surround, to environ, to invest, to shut in.

"He, having scarce six thousand in his troop, By three and twenty thousand of the French Was round encompassed, and set upon."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., l. 1.

*3. To go round; to make the circuit of.

*4. To compass, to obtain, to gain, to come by.

"Ah ha! Mistress Ford and Mistress Page, have I encompassed you?"—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, ii. 2.

*5. To contain within, to include.

"When could they say, till now, that talked of Rome, That her wide walks encompassed but one man?"

Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, l. 2.

¶ For the difference between *to encompass* and *to surround*, see *SURROUND*.

ên-côm-pass-mënt, *s.* [English *encompass*; -ment.]

1. The act of surrounding, inclosing, or encircling.

2. The state of being surrounded, inclosed, or encircled.

*3. Circumvention, circumlocution.

"Finding,

By this encompassment and drift of question, That they do know my son, come you more nearer Than your particular demands will touch it."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, ii. 1.

*ên-cô-mý, *s.* [ENCOMIUM.] Encomium, praise.

"Large commendations and *encomies*."—Bale: *Select Works*, p. 7.

ên-core (pron. ân-côr'), *adv.* & *s.* [Fr.]

A. *As adv.*: Again, once more; used by spectators and audience at plays, shows, &c., to express their desire for a repetition of any particular part.

"To the same notes thy sons shall hum or snore; And all thy yawning daughters cry encore."

Pope: *Dunciad*, iv. 59, 60.

B. *As subst.*: A demand for the repetition of any part in a play, &c.

ên-core (pron. ân-côr'), *v. t.* & *i.* [ENCORE, *adv.*]

A. *Trans.*: To call out encore to; to demand a repetition of any part in a play, &c.

"Dolly, in her master's shop,

Encores them, as she twirls her mop."

Whitehead: *Apology for Laureats*.

B. *Intrans.*: To call out encore; to applaud loudly and heartily.

*ên-cor-pore, *v. t.* [INCORPORATE.] To incorporate.

"And eke of our materes *incorporing*."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 16, 263.

*ên-cor-tein, *v. t.* [Prefix *en*, and Mid. Eng. *cor-tine*=a curtain.] To surround or inclose with a curtain.

"A softe bedde of large space

Thei hadde made and *en-cortined*."

Gower: *C. A.*, l.

ên-côun'-têr, *s.* [Fr. *encontre*=against, counter.]

1. A meeting face to face; especially, a sudden or accidental meeting of two or more.

"These lords at this *encontre* do so much admire."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, iii. 1.

2. A meeting in hostility; an engagement in conflict; a skirmish; a fight between two small bodies of men, as opposed to a general engagement.

"Winds the signal blow

To join their dark *encontre* in mid air."

Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 717, 718.

3. An attack, an onset.

"Guichardo eager with preventive haste

Th' *encontre* dared."

Hooke: *Orlando Furioso*, bk. xxxi.

4. A moral or intellectual combat, contest, or struggle.

"Let's leave this keen *encontre* of our wits."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, l. 2.

*5. A manner of accosting or address; behavior, conduct, deportment.

"At such a time, I'll loose my daughter to him;

Be you and I behind an arras then;

Mark the *encontre*." Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, ii. 2.

*6. A casual incident, an occasion.

"An equality is not sufficient for the unity of character: 'tis further necessary, that the same spirit appear in all sort of *encounters*."—Pope.

ên-côun'-têr, *v. t.* & *i.* [O. French *contrer*=to encounter, from *contre*=against, counter; *en*=Lat. *in*=toward, and Fr. *contre*=Lat. *contra*=against.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To meet face to face.

"Then them by chance *encountered* on the way An armed knight." Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. viii. 15.

2. To meet with accidentally; to run against.

"I am most fortunate thus accidentally to *encounter* you."—Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iv. 3.

3. To meet in a hostile manner; to engage with in battle; to rush against in conflict; to assail.

"Putting themselves in order of battle, they *encountered* their enemies."—Knolles: *Historie of the Turkes*.

4. To meet with, to oppose.

I am thus *encountered*

With clamorous demands of date-broke bonds."

Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*, ii. 2.

5. To oppose, to resist, to attack and endeavor to refute.

6. To meet with, to experience.

"The fleet had now to *encounter* other fortune."—Mickle: *Discovery of India*.

*7. To oppose, to oppugn, to be opposite or contradictory to.

"Jurors are not bound to believe two witnesses, if the probability of the fact does reasonably *encounter* them."

—Hale.

8. To oppose the progress of.

"We were *encountered* by a mighty rocke."

Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, i. 1.

*9. To befall.

"Good time *encounter* her."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, ii. 1.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To meet face to face.

2. To meet or come together by chance or unexpectedly.

*3. To meet or come together in a hostile manner; to engage in conflict.

"Let belief and life *encounter* so.

As doth the fury of two desperate men,

Which, in the very meeting, fall and die."

Shakesp.: *King John*, iii. 1.

*4. It is followed by *with*.

"Both the wings of his fleet had begun to *encounter* with the Christians."—Knolles: *Historie of the Turkes*.

ên-côun'-têr-êr, *s.* [Eng. *encounter*; -er.]

†1. One who engages in conflict with another; an antagonist; an adversary, an opponent.

"The lion will not kick with his feet, but he will strike such a stroke with his tail, that he will break the back of his *encounterer* with it."—More.

*2. One who is ready or quick to accost others.

"O these *encounterers*! so gillt of tongue,

They give a coasting welcome ere it comes;

And wide unclasp the tables of their thoughts

To every ticklish reader."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 5.

ên-côur-age (age as Ig), *v. t.* [Fr. *encourager*.] [COURAGE.]

1. To give courage or spirit to; to embolden; to inspire, to animate, to cheer on.

"Encouraging his infantry by voice and by example."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. To incite, to urge forward.

"They *encourage* themselves in an evil matter."—*Psalms* lxxiv. 6.

3. To give confidence or boldness to; to embolden.

"I doubt not but there are ways to be found, to assist our reason in this most useful part; and this the judicious Hooker *encourages* me to say."—Locke.

4. To promote, to help forward, to advance, to forward.

"The occupation dearest to his heart

Was to *encourage* goodness."

Couper: *Task*, ii. 709, 710.

*5. To give additional strength to; to strengthen.

"Sometimes *encouraged* his faint ale with the mixture thereof."—Fuller: *Hist. Camb.*, v. 48.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *to encourage*, *to animate*, *to incite*, *to impel*, *to urge*, *to stimulate*, and *to instigate*: "*Encouragement* acts as a persuasive; *animate* as an impelling or enlivening cause; those who are weak require to be *encouraged*; those who are strong become stronger by being *animated*; we are *encouraged* not to give up or slacken in our exertions; we are *animated* to increase our efforts. What *encourages* and *animates* acts by the finer feelings of our nature; what *incites* acts through the medium of our desires; what *impels*, *urges*, *stimulates*, and *instigates*, acts forcibly, by the cause internal or external; we are *impelled* and *stimulated* mostly by what is internal; we are *urged* and *instigated* by both the internal and external, but particularly the latter. We may be *impelled* and *urged*, though not properly *stimulated* or *instigated*, by circumstances; in this case the two former differ only in the degree of force in the impelling cause; less constraint is laid on the will when we are *impelled* than when we are *urged*, which leaves no alternative or choice. *Encouragement* and *incitement* are the abstract nouns either for the act of *encouraging* or *inciting*, or the thing that *encourages* or *incites*; the *encouragement* of laudable undertakings is itself laudable, a single word or look may be an *encouragement*; the *incitement* of passion is at all times dangerous, but particularly in youth; money is said to be an *incitement* to evil. *Incentive*, which is another derivative from *incite*, has a higher application for things that *incite* than the word *incitement*, the latter being mostly applied to sensible, and the former to spiritual objects; savory food is an *incitement* to sensualists to indulge in gross acts of intemperance; a religious man wants no *incentives* to virtue, his own breast furnishes him with those of the noblest kind. *Impulse* is the derivative from *impel*, which denotes the act of *impelling*; *stimulus*, which is the root of the word *stimulate*, naturally designates the instrument, namely, the spur or goad with which one is *stimulated*; hence we speak of acting by a blind *impulse*, or wanting a *stimulus* to exertion."

(2) He thus discriminates between *to encourage*, *to advance*, *to promote*, *to prefer*, and *to forward*: "First as to persons, *encourage* is partial as to the end, and indefinite as to the means; we may *encourage* a person in anything however trivial, and by any means; but to *advance*, *promote*, and *prefer*, are more general in their end, and specific in the means: a person may *advance* himself or may be *advanced* by others; he is *promoted* and *preferred* only by others. When taken in regard to things, *encourage* is used in an improper or figurative acceptance; the rest are applied properly; if we *encourage* an undertaking, we give courage to the undertaker; but when we *advance* a cause, or *promote* an interest, or *forward* a purpose, they properly convey the idea of keeping things alive, or in a motion toward some desired end; to *advance* is, however, generally used in relation to whatever admits of extension and aggrandizement; *promote* is applied to whatever admits of being brought to a point of maturity or perfection; *forward* is but a partial term, employed in the sense of *promote* in regard to particular objects: thus we *advance* religion or learning; we *promote* an art or an invention; we *forward* a plan."

(3) He thus discriminates between *to encourage* and *to embolden*: "To *encourage* is to give courage, and to *embolden* to make bold; the former impelling to action in general, the latter to that which is more difficult or dangerous: we are *encouraged* to persevere; the resolution is thereby confirmed: we are *emboldened* to begin; the spirit of enterprise is roused. Success *encourages*; the chance of escaping danger *emboldens*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(4) For the difference between *to encourage* and *to cheer*, see *CHEER*.

bôll, bôy; pôut, jôwî; cat, cêll, chorus, çhîn, bench; go, gêm; thîn, thîs; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhîn; -tion, -șion = șhîn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhîs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bêl, dêl.

2. A clog or burden.

"Account him an encumbrance on the state."
Cowper: *Task*, vi. 958.

3. An excrescence, a useless addition.

"Strip from the branching Alps their piny load,
The huge encumbrance of horrible woods."
Thomson: *Autumn*, 780, 781.

*4. A trouble.

"She thought it to gret encumbrance
So much to write."
Chaucer: *Assemble of Ladies*.

II. Law: A claim upon an estate for the discharge of which the estate is liable; a right or interest in an estate which diminishes its value, but does not prevent the passing of the fee by conveyance; as a mortgage, a judgment, a right of way.

ĕn-cūm-brān-ĉēr, s. [English *encumbrance* (e); -er.] One who holds an encumbrance or legal claim upon or interest in an estate.

***ĕn-ĕūm-brōus, s.** [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *cumbrous* (q. v.).] Troublesome, cumbrous.

"To avoid many encumbrous arguments."—*Strype: Cranmer*, bk. ii., ch. 3. (Note.)

***ĕn-cūrlēd, *ĕncūrlēd, a.** [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *curled* (q. v.).] Twisted, interlaced.

"Like streames which flow
Encurl'd together." *Herrick: Appendix*, p. 450.

ĕn-ĉyc-llc, ĕn-ĉyc-llc-a, a. & s. [Gr. *engkyklios*=circular; *kyklos*=a circle, a ring; and Eng. adj. suff. -*cal*; Fr. *encyclicque*.]

A. As adj.: Sent about to, or intended for, many places or persons; circular.

"An encyclical epistle about the definition of the council."—*Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. ii., bk. ii., § 2.

B. As subst.: A letter intended for many persons or places. Used chiefly of circular letters from the Pope.

ĕn-ĉy-clō-pā-dī-a, ĕn-ĉy-clō-pē-dī-a, *ĕn-ĉy-clō-pā-dī-a, s. [Gr. *engkyklopaideia*, from *engkykliā paideia*=the circle of arts and sciences: *en*=in, and *kyklos*=a circle; Fr. *encyclopédie*.] The circle of arts and sciences; a general system of instruction and knowledge; specif., a work in which the various branches of science and art are treated of separately, and usually in alphabetical order; a cyclopædia. The name was first given to a work by Aulpharagus, composed in the thirteenth century. The earliest English encyclopædia was the *Lexicon Technicum* of John Harris, published in A. D. 1704, with supplements in 1710 and 1714. The *Cyclopædia of Ephraim Chambers* first appeared in 1728, and a new edition in 1785. The *Encyclopædia Britannica* was first compiled in 1778. Appleton's is generally considered the best American encyclopædia.

† For the difference between *encyclopædia* and *dictionary*, see **DICTIONARY**.

***ĕn-ĉy-clō-pā-dī-a-cal, *ĕn-ĉy-clō-pē-dī-a-cal, a.** [Eng. *encyclopædia*; -*cal*.] The same as **ENCYCLOPÆDIA** (q. v.).

ĕn-ĉy-clō-pā-dīc, ĕn-ĉy-clō-pā-dīc-aī, ĕn-ĉy-clō-pē-dīc, ĕn-ĉy-clō-pē-dīc-aī, a. [Fr. *encyclopédique*.] Pertaining to an encyclopædia; of the nature of an encyclopædia; universal in knowledge and information.

***ĕn-ĉy-clō-pā-dī-ism, *ĕn-ĉy-clō-pē-dī-ism, s.** [Eng. *encyclopædia* (ia); -*ism*.]

1. The compilation of an encyclopædia; the possession of an extensive range of knowledge and information.

2. The doctrines of the Encyclopædists (q. v.).

ĕn-ĉy-clō-pā-dīst, ĕn-ĉy-clō-pē-dīst, s. [Fr. *encyclopédiste*.] A compiler of an encyclopædia; one who has acquired an extensive range of knowledge and information. In the plural, used specially of Diderot, D'Alembert, and their associates, who produced the great French *Encyclopædia*, between 1751 and 1772. (*John Morley: Diderot*, 1878.)

***ĕn-ĉy-clō-pā-dī-y, *ĕn-ĉy-clō-pē-dī-y, s.** [ENCYCLOPÆDIA.] An encyclopædia; a round of knowledge.

***ĕn-ĉy-clō-pēde, s.** [ENCYCLOPÆDIA.] An encyclopædia, a whole system of instruction.

ĕn-ĉy-clō-pē-dī-an, a. & s. [Eng. *encyclopædia* (a); -*an*.]

A. As adj.: Embracing the whole circle or system of arts and sciences.

B. As subst.: The circle of arts and sciences; the general system of knowledge.

"Let them have that encyclopædian, all the learning in the world, they must keep it to themselves."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 181.

ĕn-ĉyst, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *cyst* (q. v.).] **Med.:** To inclose in a cyst or vesicle.

ĕn-ĉys-tā-tion, s. [Eng. *encyst*; -*ation*.]

Physiol.: Inclosure within a cyst, as some Protozoa effect for themselves at one stage of their development.

ĕn-ĉyst-ĕd, a. [Pref. *en*; Eng. *cyst*; -*ed*.] Inclosed in a cyst or vesicle; applied to those tumors consisting of a fluid or other matter inclosed in a cyst or sac.

ĕn-ĉyst-mēt, s. [Eng. *encyst*; -*ment*.]

Physiol.: The same as **ENCYSTATION** (q. v.).

ĕnd, *ĕende, *ĕende, s. [A. S. *ende*; cogn. with Icel. *endi*; Dut. *ende*; Sw. *ände*; Dan. *ende*; Ger. *ende*; Goth. *andei*; Sansc. *anta*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The extremity, or extreme point of anything materially extended. Of bodies that have equal dimensions we do not use *end*; the extremity of breadth is *side*.

"Jonathan put forth the end of the rod that was in his hand, and dipt it in a honey-comb."—*1 Samuel* xiv. 27.

2. The extremity, termination, or last part in general.

"The extremity and bounds of all bodies we have no difficulty to arrive at; but when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its progress into this endless expansion; of that it can neither find, nor conceive any end."—*Locke*.

3. A fragment, a bit, a portion; as, in odds and ends.

"Thus I clothe my naked villany
With odd ends, stolen forth of Holy Writ,
And seem a saint." *Shakespeare: Richard III.*, i. 3.

4. The last particle, or termination, of any assignable duration.

"Behold the day growth to an end."—*Judges* xix. 9.

5. The conclusion or cessation of any action.

"It came to pass, as Jacob had made an end of commanding his sons."—*Genesis* xxvii. 30.

6. A ceasing to exist or continue to be.

"What is the sign of the end of the world?"—*Matthew* xxiv. 3.

7. The close or termination of life; death.

"I determine to write the life and the end, the nature and the fortunes of George Villiers."—*Wotton*.

8. The concluding portion of anything.

"A sweet beginning, but unsavory end."
Shakespeare: Venus and Adonis, i. 138.

9. Ultimate state or condition; final lot or doom.

"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."—*Psalms* xxxvii. 37.

10. A limit, a termination.

"There is no end of the store."—*Nahum* ii. 9.

11. An abolition, doing away with, or total loss.

"There would be an end of all civil government, if the assignment of civil power were by such institution."—*Locke*.

12. The cause of death, destruction, or extinction.

"Take heed you daily not before your king,
Lest he that is the supreme King of kings
Confound your hidden falsehood, and award
Either of you to the other's end."
Shakespeare: Richard III., ii. 1.

13. A result, consequence, conclusion, or issue.

"O, that a man might know
The end of this day's business ere it come!"
Shakespeare: Julius Caesar, v. 1.

14. A purpose, an intention.

"There was a purpose to reduce the monarchy to a republic, which was far from the end and purpose of that nation."—*Clarendon*.

15. The thing or issue intended; a design or aim; a drift.

"Perhaps, whatever end he might pursue,
The cause of virtue could not be his view."
Cowper: Charity, 541, 542.

16. A final determination; a conclusion of debate or deliberation.

"My guilt be on my head, and there's an end!"
Shakespeare: Richard II., v. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Min.*: The farthest or last portion of a level driven on the course of the lode.

2. *Spin.*: A sliver or carding.

3. *Weaving*: One of the worsted yards in a loom for weaving Brussels carpet. It proceeds from a bobbin on the frame, and through a small brass eye called a mail, by which it is lifted when its turn comes to be raised to form a loop in a pattern.

† (1) *An end*:

(a) On end: as, his hair stood on end.

(b) *An end* has a signification in low language not easily explained as, *most an end, commonly*; probably it is properly on end, at the conclusion.

"Stay! at thou to vex me here?"

Slave, that still an end, turns me to shame."
Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors, iv. 4.

(2) *At one's wit's end*: In a state of being entirely at a loss what course to pursue.

"They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their wit's end."—*Psalms* ciii. 27.

(3) *End on*:

Naut.: Applied to a ship when her head points directly toward an object; in a straight line for some point.

(4) *End for end*:

Naut.: Applied to any article, as a rope, a spar, &c., reversed so that one end is in the place occupied by the other before the reversing.

(5) *On end*:

(a) With one end resting on the ground; upright.

(b) Continuously.

(6) *To make both ends meet*: To manage one's means so that the expenditure shall not exceed the income.

(7) *To put an end to*: To finish, to kill.

(8) *In end-standards* (of length), the standard length is that of the bar as a whole, and the ends are touched by the instrument every time that a comparison is made. This process is liable to wear away the ends and make the standard false. (*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), ch. ii., p. 9.)

† *Crabb* thus discriminates between *end* and *extremity*: "Both these words imply the last of those parts which constitute a thing; but the *end* designates that part generally; the *extremity* marks the particular point. The *extremity* is from the Latin *extremus*, the very last end, that which is outermost. Hence the *end* may be said of that which bounds anything, but *extremity* of that which extends farthest from us: we may speak of the *ends* of that which is circular in its form, or of that which has no specific form; but we speak of the *extremities* of that only which is supposed to project lengthwise. The *end* is opposed to the beginning; the *extremity* to the center or point from which we reckon. When a man is said to go to the end of a journey or the end of the world, the expression is in both cases indefinite and general; but when he is said to go to the *extremities* of the earth or the *extremities* of a kingdom the idea of relative distance is manifestly implied. He who goes to the end of a path may possibly have a little farther to go in order to reach the *extremity*. In the figurative application *end* and *extremity* differ so widely as not to admit of any just comparison." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

† For the difference between *end* and *sake*, see **SAKE**.

end-all, s. The ending, the conclusion, the finale.

"That but this blow
Might be the be-all and the end-all here."
Shakespeare: Macbeth, i. 7.

end-bulbs, s. pl.

Anat.: Bulbous swellings, constituting the termination of some sensory nerves. (*Quain*.)

end-plates, motorial end-plates, s. pl.

Anat.: Expansions terminating the nerves of voluntary muscles. (*Quain*.)

end-shake, s. A certain freedom of endwise motion of a spindle or arbor, which has bearings at each end, so that the shoulders of the gudgeons or pivots (as in a watch), shall not bear against the journal-boxes or plate.

end-speech, s. An epilogue, a tag.

end-stone, s. One of the plates of a watch-jewel against which the pivot abuts. [*JEWEL*.]

ĕnd, *ĕnde, v. t. & i. [END, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To bring to an end, to terminate, to conclude, to finish.

"In that grete languour endid he his life."
Robert de Brunne, p. 127.

2. To bring to a close or decision; to consummate, to decide.

"If I were young again, the sword shall end it."—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives*, i. 1.

3. To destroy, to kill, to put to death.

"The lord of Stafford dear to-day hath bought,
Thy likeness, for instead of thee, King Harry,
This sword hath ended him."
Shakespeare: Henry IV., v. 3.

B. Intransitive:

1. To be brought to an end, to be finished, to terminate, to cease.

"Then the story aptly ends."
Shakespeare: Venus and Adonis, 716.

2. To terminate, to conclude, to finish.

"Our laughing, if it be loud and high, commonly ends in a deep sigh, and all the instances of pleasure have a sting in the tail."—*Taylor*.

3. To cease, to fail, to die out.

"His sovereignty, built upon either of those titles could not have descended to his heir, but must have ended with him."—*Locke*.

bōll, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thm, this; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sīon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

*4. To die.

"Ere they live, to end."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, II. 2.

5. To conclude or finish a discourse.

"He ended, and his words, replete with guile,
Into her heart too easy entrance won."

Milton: P. L., ix. 732.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to end*, *to close*, and *to terminate*: "To *end* is the simple action of putting an *end* to, without any collateral idea; it is therefore the generic term. To *close* is to *end* gradually; to *terminate* is to *end* in a specific manner. There are persons even in civilized countries so ignorant as, like the brutes, to *end* their lives as they began them, without one rational reflection: the Christian *closes* his career of active duty only with the failure of his bodily powers. A person *ends* a dispute, or puts an *end* to it, by yielding the subject of contest; he *terminates* the dispute by entering into a compromise." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

**end-a-ble*, *a.* [Eng. *end*; -*able*.] That may or can be ended or terminated; terminable.

**en-dām-age* (age as *ig*), **en-dām-madje*, **en-dom-age*, *v. t.* [Fr. *endommager*.] [DAMAGE.] To damage, to hurt, to injure, to prejudice, to harm.

**en-dām-age-a-ble* (age as *ig*), *a.* [English *endamage*; -*able*.] That may or can be damaged; liable to damage or injury.

**en-dām-age-mēt* (age as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *endamage*; -*mēt*.] Damage, loss, injury, harm, prejudice.

**en-dām-ni-fy*, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *dannify* (q. v.).] To damnify, to injure.

**en-dān-gēr*, **en-daun-ger*, *v. t.* [Prefix *en*, and Eng. *danger* (q. v.).]

1. To bring into danger, hazard, or peril; to expose to danger; to put in hazard.

"I hold him but a fool that will *endanger*

His body for a girl that loves him not."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

*2. To incur the danger or risk of; to hazard, to risk.

"He that turneth the humors back, and maketh the wound bleed inward, *endangereth* malign ulcers."—*Bacon*.

**en-dān-gēr-mēt*, *s.* [Eng. *endanger*; -*mēt*.]

1. The act of endangering or placing in danger, hazard, or peril.

2. Danger, risk, hazard.

**en-dark*, **en-dark-en*, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *dark*, *darken* (q. v.).] To make dark, to darken, to obscure.

**en-dart*, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *dart* (q. v.).] To dart, to shoot.

**en-dēar*, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *dear* (q. v.).]

1. To make dear or beloved; to attach by bonds of affection.

"She whose generous aid her name *endears*,
Tore down those remnants with a harpy's hand."

Byron: Child Harold, II. 13.

*2. To make dear in price; to raise the price of.

"All victuals and other provisions *endeared*."—*King James: Proclamation concerning Buildings* (1618).

*3. To bind, to oblige.

"I am so much *endeared* to that lord."

Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, III. 2.

**en-dēar-ānce*, *s.* [Eng. *endear*; -*ance*.] Affection.

"Show it young Lady Betty, by way of *endearance*."

Anstey: New Bath Guide, let. x.

**en-dēared*, *pa. par.* or *a.* [ENDEAR.]

**en-dēar-ēd-lý*, *adv.* [English *endeared*; -*ly*.] Affectionately, with love or affection; dearly.

**en-dēar-ēd-nēss*, *s.* [Eng. *endeared*; -*nēss*.] The quality or state of being endeared or beloved.

**en-dēar-ing*, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [ENDEAR.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adj.*: Tending to make dear or beloved.

"He strove,
To soothe a child who walked beside him."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. II.

C. As *subst.*: The act of making dear or beloved; endearment.

**en-dēar-mēt*, *s.* [Eng. *endear*; -*mēt*.]

1. The act of endearing or making dear or beloved.

"Love is a medley of *endearmments*,
Suspicious, quarrels, reconclements, wars."

Walsh: To his Book.

2. A state of being endeared or beloved; a source or cause of affection.

"The statesman who exchanges the bustle of office and the fame of oratory for philosophic studies and domestic *endearmments*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

**en-dēav-or*, *s.* [ENDEAVOR, *v.*] An effort, an essay, an attempt; the exertion of the physical or intellectual powers for the attainment of some object.

"How strangely high endeavors may be blest,
Where piety and valor jointly go."

Dryden: On the Death of Cromwell.

**en-dēav-or*, **en-dev-or*, **en-dev-our*, *v. i.* & *t.* [From the Mid. Eng. phrase "to do his *dever*"=to do his duty, with *pref. en*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To labor or exert one's self to a certain purpose; to strive or work for a certain end; to struggle, to try, to make efforts.

"He . . . endeavors, uprightly and sincerely, to observe them all."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. I., ser. 5.

*2. To seek to gain; to strive after or for. (Followed by *after*.)

"I could wish that more of our country clergy would endeavor after a handsome elocution."—*Addison*.

B. Transitive:

1. To attempt, strive, or exert one's self to gain; to seek to effect or bring about.

"It is our duty to *endeavor* the recovery of these beneficial subjects."—*Chatham*.

2. To attempt, to essay.

"To prayer, repentance, and obedience due,
Though but *endeavored* with sincere intent,
Mine ear shall not be slow, mine ear not shut."

Milton: P. L., III. 191-93.

3. To exert.

"Let us *endeavor* ourselves diligently to keepe the presence of His Holy Spirit."—*Homilies: Rogation Week*, pt. III.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to endeavor*, *to aim*, *to strive*, and *to struggle*: "To *endeavor* is general in its object; *aim* is particular; *we endeavor* to do whatever we set about; *we aim* at doing something which we have set before ourselves as a desirable object. To *strive* is to *endeavor* earnestly; to *struggle* is to *strive* earnestly. An *endeavor* springs from a sense of duty; *we endeavor* to do that which is right, and avoid that which is wrong; *aiming* is the fruit of an aspiring temper; the object *aimed* at is always something superior either in reality or imagination, and calls for particular exertion; *striving* is the consequence of an ardent desire; the thing *striven* for is always conceived to be of importance; *struggling* is the effect of necessity; it is proportioned to the difficulty of attainment, and the resistance which is opposed to it; the thing *struggled* for is indispensably necessary. Those only who *endeavor* to discharge their duty to God and their fellow-creatures can expect real tranquility of mind. Whoever *aims* at the acquirement of great wealth or much power opens the door for much misery to himself. As our passions are acknowledged to be our greatest enemies when they obtain the ascendancy, we should always *strive* to keep them under our control. There are some men who *struggle* through life to obtain a mere competence, and yet die without succeeding in their object. We ought to *endeavor* to correct faults, to *aim* at attaining Christian perfection, to *strive* to conquer bad habits; these are the surest means of saving us from the necessity of *struggling* to repair an injured reputation." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

**en-dēav-or-ēr*, *s.* [Eng. *endeavor*; -*er*.] One who strives, labors, or exerts himself to a certain end.

"He appears an humble *endeavorer*, and speaks honestly to no purpose."—*Rymer: Tragedies*.

**en-dēav-or-mēt*, *s.* [Eng. *endeavor*; -*mēt*.] An endeavor, a struggle, an attempt.

**en-dēc-a-gōn*, *s.* [Gr. *hendeka*=eleven, and *gōnia*=an angle.]

Geom.: A plane figure of eleven sides and angles.

**en-dēc-āg-yn-ōus*, *a.* [Gr. *hendeka*=eleven; *gynē*=woman, and Eng. *adj. suff. -ous*.]

Bot.: Having eleven petals.

**en-dēc-ān-dri-a*, *s.* [Gr. *hendeka*=eleven, and *andēr* (genit. *andros*)=a man.]

Bot.: A class intercalated into the artificial arrangement of Linnaeus for plants, if any such exist, having eleven stamens. Linnaeus did not know any, and passed at once from his tenth class, Decandria (plants having ten stamens), to his Dodecandria (plants having from twelve to nineteen).

**en-dēc-a-phyl-loūs*, *a.* [Gr. *hendeka*=eleven; *phyllon*=leaf, and Eng. &c., *suff. -ous*.]

Bot. (of a leaf): Having eleven leaflets.

**en-dēl-tic*, *a.* [Gr. *endeiktikos*=demonstrating; *endeiknymi*=to show.] Showing, exhibiting, displaying; as, an *endeictic* dialogue—one which displays skill.

**en-deix-is*, *s.* [Gr., from *endeiknymi*=to show.]

Med.: A showing, displaying, or exhibiting; applied to such symptoms or appearances in a disease as point to the proper remedies to be applied.

**en-dēl-il-ōn-ite*, *s.* [Named after Endellion, at Wheal Boys, in Cornwall, where it was first found; -*ite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: The same as *BOURNONITE* (q. v.).

**en-dēm-i-āl*, *a.* [Gr. *endēmios*=belonging to a people: *en*=in, and *dēmos*=a people.] The same as *ENDEMIC* (q. v.).

**en-dēm-ic*, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *endémique*; Gr. *endēmos*=dwelling at home: *en*=in, among, and *dēmos*=a country district and the people inhabiting it.]

A. As *adj.*: Pertaining to particular localities. [ENDEMIC-DISEASE.]

B. As *subst.*: The same as *ENDEMIC-DISEASE* (q. v.).

endemic-disease, *s.*

Med.: A disease common from local causes in special districts, from which it shows no tendency to spread through the country generally. Thus, intermittent fevers are endemic in marshy places, goitre in certain mountainous regions, &c.

endemic species, genera, &c.

Biol.: Animals or plants which characterize particular regions.

**en-dēm-ic-āl*, *a.* [Eng. *endemic*; -*al*.]

Med.: The same as *ENDEMIC* (q. v.).

**en-dēm-ic-āl-lý*, *adv.* [Eng. *endemic*; -*ly*.] In an endemic manner.

**en-dēm-ic-ity*, *s.* [Eng. *endemic*; -*ity*.] The quality or state of being endemic.

**en-dēm-ōl-ō-gý*, *s.* [Gr. *endēmios*=dwelling at home, and *logos*=a discourse.] A discourse or treatise on endemic diseases; the theory or doctrine of endemic diseases.

**en-dē-mi-ōus*, *a.* [Gr. *endēmios*.] The same as *ENDEMIC* (q. v.).

**en-dēn-i-zā-tion*, *s.* [Eng. *endeniz*(e); -*ation*.] The act of naturalizing or making a denizen.

**en-dēn-ize*, *v. t.* [ENDENIZEN.] To make a denizen, to naturalize.

**en-dēn-i-zen*, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *denizen* (q. v.).] To naturalize; to make a denizen of.

**end-ēr*, **end-ere*, *s.* [Eng. *end*; -*er*.] One who or that which ends, terminates, or brings to an end.

"The maker of faith, and the party *endere*, Jesu [the author and finisher of our faith. Author. Version]."—*Wycliffe: Heb. xii. 2*.

**en-dēr-māt-ic*, *a.* [Gr. *en*=in, and *dermatikos*=pertaining to the skin; *derma* (genit. *dermatos*)=skin.]

Med.: A term applied to that method of using remedies in which they are rubbed into the skin, especially after the cuticle has been removed, as by a blister.

**en-dēr-mic*, *a.* [Gr. *en*=in; *derma*=skin, and Eng. *adj. suff. -ic*.]

Med.: The same as *ENDERMATIC* (q. v.).

**en-dēr-ōn*, *s.* [Gr. *en*=in, and *deros*=skin.]

Anat.: The dermis or true skin: the inner plane of growth of the outer integumentary layer, viz., the ectoderm or epidermis. (*Nicholson, &c.*)

**en-dēt-tēd*, *a.* [Fr. *en*=in, and *dette*=debt.] Indebted.

"If we be so *endettēd* and boundē to God."—*Calvine: Four Godly Sermons*, ser. II.

**en-dēw* (ew as ū), *v. t.* [ENDUE.]

**en-dēw-ō-tēr-ic*, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *endon*=within, and Eng., &c., *exoteric* (q. v.).]

A. As *adjective*:

Med.: Acted on by both external and internal causes acting together.

B. As *substantive*:

Med.: That which is so acted on.

**en-di-ab-lee*, *v. t.* [Fr., from *diable*=devil.] To possess as with a devil.

"Such an one as might best *endiablee* the rabble."—*North: Examen*, p. 571.

**en-di-a-ble-mēt*, *s.* [Fr.] Diabolical possession.

"As if an *endiabmēt* had possessed them all."—*North: Examen*, p. 608. (*Davies*.)

**en-di-a-pēr*, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *diaper* (q. v.).] To variegate.

**en-dict* (c silent), **en-dite*, *v. t.* & *i.* [French *endicter*.] [INDICT, INDITE.]

A. Transitive:

1. To compose, to indite.

"O *soueraigne* *queene*, whose praise I would *endite*."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. II. 3.

2. To indict or charge before a court of justice.

B. Intrans.: To compose, to write.

"He coude *sones* make, and well *endite*."—*Chaucer: C. T.* (Frol.), 95.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fāl; trý, sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***en-dict'-mēt** (c silent), *s.* [INDICTMENT.]

ēnd-lāng, *end-yng, *end-yngē, *pr. par., a. & s.* [END, v.]
A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. Ordinary Language:

I. A conclusion, a termination, an end.

"The times also of the Highest have plain beginnings in wonders and powerful works, and endings in effects and signs."—2 Esdras ix. 6.

2. A termination of life.

"Of Surrye a worthy kynge

Him slewe, and that was his endyngē."

Gower: C. A., vi.

3. The terminating syllable of a word.

"I can find out no rhyme to lady but baby, an innocent rhyme; for scorn, horn, a hard rhyme; for school, fool, a babbling rhyme; very ominous endings."—Shakesp.: *Much Ado About Nothing*, v. 2.

II. Gram.: The final or terminating syllable of a word.

ēnd-ir-ōn, *s.* [Eng. *end*, and *iron*.] A movable iron plate or cheek used in cooking stoves to enlarge or contract the grate. [ANDIRON.]

***ēn-dī-to**, *v.* [ENDICT.]

ēn-dive, *s.* [Fr. *endive*; Prov., Sp., Port., & Ital. *endivia*, from Lat. *intubus*, *intubum*, *intubus*, *intubum*; Gr. *entyon*, prob. from Arab. *hindiba*.]

Bot. & Ord. Lang.: A composite plant, *Cichorium endivia* [CICHORIUM], a native of the north of China, and some other parts of Asia; early cultivated in Egypt, used by the Greeks and Romans, and introduced into Britain apparently some time before A.D. 1548. It has a head of pale blue flowers. There are two leading varieties, one with broad, ragged leaves, the other with leaves narrower and curled. The leaves, after being blanched to diminish their bitterness, are used in salads and stews.

"There, at no cost, on onions, rank and red,

Or the curled *endive's* bitter leaf, he fed."

Comper: *Salad* (Trans.).

ēnd-lēss, *ende-les, *ende-lesse, *a. & adv.* [A. S. *endeleds*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Having no end, termination, or conclusion; unceasing, unending.

"She strikes out all that luxury can ask,

And gains new vigor at her endless task."

Comper: *Charity*, 102, 103.

2. Infinite in longitudinal extent; unlimited, having no bound or limit.

"As it is pleasant to the eye to have an *endless* prospect, so it is some pleasure to a finite understanding to view unlimited excellencies."—Tillotson.

3. Infinite in duration, unending, perpetual.

"Him thinketh his joy is *endless*."

Gower: C. A., vi.

4. Unceasing, perpetual, continual, constant, incessant.

5. Without any end or result; fruitless, vain.

B. *As adv.*: Endlessly, unceasingly, perpetually.

"To give His enemies their wish, and end

Them in His anger, whom His anger saves

To punish *endless*." Milton: *P. L.*, li. 157-59.

endless-chain propeller, *s.* One in which the paddles are attached to a traversing belt or set of chains, which rolls over two parallel wheels.

endless-saw, *s.* A band saw, consisting of a steel ribbon serrated on one edge, and passing continuously over wheels above and below the worktable; used for scroll-sawing, &c. [BAND-SAW.]

endless-screw, *s.* A screw whose action is continuous, engaging the teeth of a wheel which is revolved thereby. It is used in graduating machines, registers, odometers, and in many other places where a means of slow and positive rotation to a wheel is required. A worm-wheel. There is a necessary relation between the pitch of the worms on the shaft and of the teeth on the wheel, and a revolution of the shaft moves the wheel a distance of one tooth. By an index arrangement on the shaft to enable it to be turned a certain portion of a revolution, say through 6°, and having, say, sixty teeth in the wheel, the latter may be turned 1/10 of a revolution at a time, a distance inappreciable to the eye. This is the micrometer-screw. [Knight.] [MICROMETER.]

ēnd-lēss-lŷ, *adv.* [A. S. *endeledlice*.]

1. Without end, termination, or cessation.

"Shut up in darkness *endlessly* to dwell."

Drayton: *Legend of Pierce Gaveston*.

2. Incessantly, perpetually, continually, constantly.

"Though God's promise has made a sure entail of grace to all those who humbly seek, yet it nowhere engages that it shall importunately and *endlessly* renew its assaults on those who have often repulsed it."—More: *Decay of Piety*.

3. Without purpose, object, or end; aimlessly, uselessly.

ēnd-lēss-nēss, *s.* [A. S. *endeledsnys*.]

1. Extension without end, bound, or limit; infinity.

2. Perpetuity, endless duration.

3. The state or quality of forming a line without end; as a circle.

"The tropic circles have,
Yea, and those small ones which the poles engrave,
All the same roundness, evenness, and all
The *endlessness* of the Equinoctial." Donne.

ēnd-lōng, *end-lang, *v. t.* [ENDLONG, *adv.*] To harrow the ridges in a field from end to end, as opposed to thwarting.

ēnd-lōng, *end-lang, *ende-longe, *end-longe, *adv. & prep.* [A. S. *andlang*, *andlong*.]

A. *As adverb*:

1. In a straight or direct line; directly forward.

"They moten holde

Her cours *endlonge*." Gower: C. A., ii.

2. In continuation, without breaking off.

"I have heard that he never could preach five words of a sermon *endlong*, for as long as he has been licensed."—Scott: *Guy Mannering*, ch. xi.

B. *As prep.*: Directly along.

"*Endelonge* the borde as thei ben set."

Gower: C. A., ii.

***end-mete, *ende-mete, *ed-mette, *en-motte**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *ende*; A. S. *ened*=a duck, and A. S. *mete*, *mette*=meat, food.]

Bot.: Lenticula. (*Prompt. Parv.*) Probably the Lesser Duckweed [*Lemma minor*]. (Britten & Holland.)

ēnd-mōst, *a.* [A. S. *endmōst*.] The nearest to the end or farthest extremity; at the farthest end; remotest, last.

ēnd-dō, *pref.* [Gr. *endon*=within.] A prefix employed to signify within.

ēnd-dō-ar-tēr-i-tis, *s.* [Gr. *endon*=within, and Mod. Lat. *arteritis* (q. v.).]

Med.: A chronic affection, commencing with relaxation and infiltration of the tissue of an artery. [ARTERITIS.]

ēnd-dō-car-di-āc, *a.* [Gr. *endon*=within, and *kardias*=belonging to the heart.]

Anat. & Med.: Pertaining or relating to the endocardium (q. v.).

ēnd-dō-car-di-tis, *s.* [Gr. *endon*=within, and Mod. Lat. *carditis* (q. v.).]

Med.: Inflammation of the internal serous membrane, extending over the valves and cavities of the heart, usually caused by rheumatism and accompanied by various well-marked valvular murmurs. Bright's disease, with albuminuria, especially after scarlet fever, is also a frequent cause.

ēnd-dō-car-di-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *endon*=within, and *kardia*=the heart.]

Anat.: An internal lining of the human heart. It consists of connective tissue, with a close network of elastic fibers often passing into fenestrated membrane, with muscular fibers in parts. (Quain.)

ēnd-dō-carp, *s.* [Gr. *endon*=within, and *karpōs*=fruit.]

Bot.: The inner coat or shell of a fruit. In drupes like the cherry it is the "stone." It is called by Gartner the Putamen (q. v.).

ēnd-dō-car-pē-i, *s. pl.* [ENDOCARP.]

Bot.: A tribe or order of lichens having the fruit, which resembles a capsule, immersed in the foliaceous or crust-like frond. (Berkeley.)

ēnd-dō-car-pi-dē, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *endocarp*]; (on), and Lat. *feqn. pl. adj. suff. -idē*.]

Bot.: A family of lichens, type *Endocarpion* (q. v.).

ēnd-dō-car-pōn, *s.* [Named from the character that the receptacles are deeply imbedded in the frond.] [ENDOCARP.]

Bot.: A genus of lichens, order *Parmeliaceae*, or order *Lichenaceae*, tribe *Gasterothalamae*, family *Endocarpidae*. They are green and grayish, and are most plentiful in summer on rocks.

ēnd-dō-chōr-i-ōn, *s.* [Gr. *endon*=within, and *chorion*.]

Anat.: The vascular layer of the allantoids.

ēnd-dō-chrō-a, *s.* [Greek *endon*=within, and *chroa*, *chroa*=skin.]

Bot.: A supposed interior layer of the cuticle.

ēnd-dō-chrōmē, *s.* [Fr. *endochrome*, from Gr. *endon*=within, and *chrōma*=a color.]

Bot.: A coloring matter found in leaves. Griffith and Henfrey consider the term vague and indefinite, and prefer using the expression Cell-contents (q. v.).

***ēnd-dōc-trīn-āte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Lat. *doctrinatus*, *pa. par. of doctrino*=to teach.] To teach, to indoctrinate.

"They were thoroughly indoctrinated in that way."—Hammond: *Works*, ii. 638.

***ēn-dōc-trīne**, *v. t.* [Prof. *en*, and Eng. *doctrin* (q. v.).] To teach, to instruct, to indoctrinate.

"Ptolemaeus Philadelphus was *endoctrined* in the science of good letters, by Strabo."—Donne: *Hist. of the Sept.* (1638), p. 2.

ēn-dō-cyst, *s.* [Gr. *endon*=within, and *kystis*=a bladder.]

Zool.: The name given by Prof. Allman to the inner membrane or integumentary layer of a polyzoön.

ēn-dō-dērm, *s.* [Gr. *endon*=within, and *derma*=skin.]

1. **Anat. & Physiol.**: A layer in the yolk of an egg or ovum, which develops into the true dermis or skin. It is called also hypoblast. (Quain.)

2. **Zool.**: The layer or membrane lining the alimentary canal, the cavity of the body and the tubular tentacles in the *Cœlenterata*.

ēn-dō-dēr-mic, *a.* [Eng. *endoderm*; -ic.]

Zool.: Of or pertaining to the endoderm.

ēn-dōg-a-mōus, *a.* [Eng. *endogam*(y); -ous.] Necessarily marrying within the tribe.

"The Kalangs of Java are also *endogamous*, and when a man asks a girl in marriage he must prove his descent from their peculiar stock."—Raffles: *History of Java*, i. 528.

ēn-dōg-a-mŷ, *s.* [Gr. *endon*=within, and *gamos*=marriage.]

Ethnol.: The custom prevailing among uncivilized peoples, by which a man is bound to take a wife of his own tribe. [MARRIAGE.]

"So far as my knowledge goes, *endogamy* is much less prevalent than *exogamy*, and it seems to me to have arisen from a feeling of race-pride, as for instance in Peru, and a disdain of surrounding tribes which were either really or hypothetically in a lower condition."—Lubbock: *Origin of Civilization*, ch. iii.

ēn-dō-gēn, *s.* [Gr. *endon*=within, and *gennaō*=to engender, to produce.]

1. **Botany**:

(1) **Sing.**: A plant, the new woody matter in the stem of which is developed in the first instance toward its interior parts, curving outward only as it has, to a certain extent, proceeded in its downward course. This peculiarity is almost uniformly associated with others in the seed, leaves, &c. The embryo has but a single cotyledon [COTYLEDON], whence the plants themselves are called *Monocotyledons* (q. v.). The leaves, in most cases, have straight veins running longitudinally; the number three or its multiples, and of the latter especially 3 X 2=6, run through the several parts of the flower. The germination is endorhizal, i. e., the original radicle forms a sheath round the first root which comes from within the former one. Palm trees, bananas, lilies, grasses, and sedges belong to this great division of the vegetable kingdom.

(2) **Pl.**: A sub-kingdom or class of plants presenting the characteristics enumerated under No. 1. Lindley prefers to call it a class, and divides it into eleven alliances, viz.:

(1) *Glumales*, (2) *Arales*, (3) *Palmales*, (4) *Hydrales*, (5) *Narcissales*, (6) *Amomales*, (7) *Orchidales*, (8) *Xyridales*, (9) *Juncuales*, (10) *Liliales*, and (11) *Alismales*.

2. **Palæobot.**: According to Schimper, the *Endogens* are represented in a fossil state by 76 genera and 118 species, but future discovery will doubtless greatly alter these numbers. Palms are believed to exist in the Carboniferous rocks, Liliaceous plants in the trias, Narcissaceæ in the Chalk; Scitamineæ, Cyperaceæ, Palmaeæ, and other orders in the Tertiary. The identification of fossil plants by fragments of leaves, by roots, &c., is so liable to error that the foregoing statements must be looked upon as partly hypothetical rather than as thoroughly-ascertained truth.

ēn-dōg-ēn-ē, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat.] [ENDOGEN.]

Bot.: The name given by De Candolle and others to the sub-kingdom or class of plants, called in English, *Endogens* (q. v.).

ēn-dōg-ēn-i-tēs, *s.* [Gr. *endogenēs*=born in the house, but used for, produced internally, and Lat. *suff. -ites*; Gr. *itēs* (*Palæont.*).]

Palæont.: The name given by Mantell to certain fossil stems. *Endogenites erosa* is from the Tilgate (England) beds, which are of Wealden age.

ēn-dōg-ēn-ōus, *a.* [Eng., &c., *endogen* (q. v.); -ous.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: Springing or originating from within; internal.

"It gives but little chance for *endogenous* growth."—T. M. Anderson (*Ogitive*).

II. **Technically**:

1. **Botany**:

(1) (*Of woody matter*): Developed in such a way that, when fresh additions are made to it, these are deposited, at least in the first instance, inside their predecessors.

(2) (*Of botanical classification*): Pertaining or relating to the sub-kingdom or class of *Endogens*.

2. **Anat.**: A term used of cells inclosed in a common cavity of a cartilaginous matrix. (Quain.)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

ên-dôg-ên-ôus-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *endogenous*; -ly.] In an endogenous manner; within, internally.

ên-dô-gêns, *s. pl.* [ENDOGEN, 1 (2).]

ên-dô-gô-ni-âm, *s.* [Greek *endon*=within, and *gônia*=an angle.]

Bot.: The contents of the nucule of a chara.

ên-dô-lýmph, *s.* [Gr. *endon*=within, and Eng., &c., *lymph*.]

Anat.: The limpid fluid of the membranous labyrinth of the ear; the vitreous humor of the eye, first described by Antonio Scarpa, hence called *Liquor Scarpe*, and containing two small calcareous substances called *Otoconites* (q. v.).

ên-dô-lým-phân-gi-ai, *a.* [Eng. *endolymph* (q. v.), and Gr. *angyeion*=a vessel, a receptacle.]

Anat.: Pertaining to the internal part of the lymphatic vessels.

endolymphangial-nodules, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The name given by Klein to certain nodules developed inside the lymphatics. He distinguishes them from *Perilymphangial nodules* (q. v.).

ên-dô-morph, *s.* [Gr. *endon*=within, and *morphe*=form.]

Min. & Crystall.: A mineral inclosed in a crystal of some other mineral. Thus, crystals of quartz have been found to inclose endomorphs of pearl, spar, titanite, oxide of iron, epidote, sulphate of barytes, &c.

ên-dô-mý-chi-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *endomychus*, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: A family of Coleoptera (Beetles), of Latreille's tribe Trimeria.

ên-dô-mý-chi-s, *s.* [Gr. *endon*=within, and *mychos*=the innermost place or part.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, the typical one of the family *Endomychidae* (q. v.).

ên-dô-pâr-a-site, *s.* [Gr. *endon*=within, and Eng. *parasite* (q. v.).]

Bot.: An internal parasite, as distinguished from an external or ectoparasite (q. v.).

ên-dô-pêr-l-car-dî-tis, *s.* [Gr. *endon*=within; *pericardios*=about or near the heart; and suff. Gr. *-itis* (Med.) (q. v.).]

Med.: Inflammation of the internal lining and pericardium, the external lining of the heart, more grave than either affection existing alone. [CARDITIS.]

ên-dôph-a-gôus, *a.* [Eng. *endophag(y)*; -ous.] Practicing endophagy (q. v.).

ên-dôph-a-gý, *s.* [Greek *endon*=within, and *phagein*=to eat.] That kind of cannibalism in which only persons belonging to the tribe are eaten.

"One Australian tribe is *endophagous* (that is, the people prefer to eat their own relations)."—*London Daily News*.

ên-dôph-lê-um, **ên-dôph-læ-um**, *s.* [Greek *endon*=within; *phloios*=the rind, peel, or bark of trees, from *phleō*=to gush, to overflow.]

Bot.: The name given by Link to the liber in the bark of a tree.

ên-dô-phýl-loüs, *a.* [Greek *endon*=within; *phyllon*=a leaf, and Eng. suff. -ous.]

Bot.: The name given by Dumortier to endogenous leaves, because they are evolved from a sheath.

ên-dô-phýte, *s.* [Gr. *endon*=within, and *phyton*=a plant, a tree.]

Bot.: A plant living inside another one. It is used chiefly of parasitic fungi.

ên-dô-plâsm, *s.* [Gr. *endon*=within, and *plasma*=anything formed or molded; *plassō*=to mold, to shape.]

Zool.: A diffuent sarcode, constituting the central mass in the body of an Infusorian. It is called also *Ochyme-mass*.

ên-dô-plâst, *s.* [Gr. *endon*=within, and *plastos*=formed, molded.] [ENDOPLASM.]

Zool.: A rounded or oval body in the protoplasm of the endoplastica (q. v.). It resembles the nucleus of a histological cell, but can be distinguished from it chemically.

ên-dô-plâs-tic-a, *s. pl.* [ENDOPLAST.]

Zool.: A class of animals, the higher of two ranked under the sub-kingdom Protozoa. It consists of the animals having in their protoplasm an Endoplast (q. v.). Professor Huxley divides them into the following sub-classes or orders: (1) Radiolaria, (2) Protoplasta, or Amœbe, (3) Gregarina, (4) Catallacta (?) the last assemblage, founded by Haeckel, being possibly referable to the Infusoria.

ên-dô-pleür-a, *s.* [Gr. *endon*=within, and *pleura*=a rib, the side.]

Bot.: The name given by De Candolle to the internal integument of a seed.

ên-dôp-ô-dite, *s.* [Gr. *endon*=within, and *pous* (genit. *podos*)=foot.]

Zool.: The internal distal segment of the typical limb of Crustacea. (Huxley.) The inner of the two secondary joints into which the typical limb of a Crustacean is divided. (Nicholson.)

ên-dôp-tile, *a.* [Gr. *endon*=within, and *ptilon*=a feather.]

Bot.: Having an embryo with the plumate rolled up in the cotyledons. Example given: *Endogenous plants*.

***ên-dôre**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *endorer*; Lat. *indeauro*.] To gild, to make of a yellow color.

"Endore him with yolkes of egges."—*Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 37.

ên-dô-rhiz', **ên-dô-rhiz'-a**, *s.* [Greek *endon*=within, and *rhiza*=a root.]

Bot.: The radicle of the embryo in monocotyledonous plants, each rootlet of which is covered by a sheath called *Coleorhiza*. [ENDORHIZÆ.]

ên-dô-rhiz'-al, **ên-dô-rhiz'-ôus**, *a.* [Gr. *endon*=within; *rhiza*=a root; and Eng., &c., suff. -al, -ous.]

Bot.: Pertaining to the Endorhizæ (q. v.); monocotyledonous.

ên-dô-rhiz'-ê-s, *s. pl.* [Gr. *endon*=within; *rhiza*=a root, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: The name given in A. D. 1808 by Richard to the great sub-kingdom of plants termed by De Candolle, in A. D. 1813, *Monocotyledonæ* or *Endogenæ*.

ên-dô-rhiz'-ôus, *a.* [ENDORHIZAL.]

ên-dors-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *endorse(e)*; -able.] That may or can be endorsed.

ên-dor-se, ***ên-dosse**, **in-dorse**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *endorser*; from *ên*=in, on, and *dos*=the back; Lat. *dorsum*.] [ENDORSE.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To place or put on the back of; to load, to burden.

"Chariots or elephants *endorst* with towers Of archers." *Milton*: P. R., iii. 529.

(2) To furnish with a back.

"He is at this time *endorsing* a set of seven volumes in puce."—*Southey*: *Letters*, iv. 99.

(3) To put on, to invest with.

"They *endorsed* their armors." *Knight of the Sea*, in *Todd's Spenser*, vi. 294.

(4) In the same sense as II.

(5) To write on the back of a document, as a note of the contents, &c.

"What he has *endorsed* on the bonds."—*Burke*: *Committee on Affairs of India*.

(6) To write, inscribe, cut, or engrave.

"Her name on every tree I will *endorse*." *Spenser*: *Colin Clout*, 682.

2. Figur.: To acknowledge, to approve, to sanction, to ratify; as, to *endorse* a statement.

"This perchance may be your policy to *endorse* me your brother, thereby to *endear* me the more to you."—*Hovell*: *Letters*, bk. iv., let. 1.

II. Commerce and Banking:

1. To write one's name on the back of a bill, check, note, or other document.

2. To transfer or assign by endorsement.

***B. Intrans.**: To write an endorsement on a document.

"By *endorsing* on the letter when you receive it."—*Boyle*: *Works*, vi. 70.

ên-dor-se, **in-dorse**, *s.* [ENDORSE, v.]

Her.: An ordinary, containing in breadth one-fourth, or according to some, one-eighth of the pale. It bears exactly the same relation to that ordinary as the cottise does to the bend.

ên-dor-sêe', **in-dor-see**, *s.* [Eng. *endors(e)*; -ee.]

Comm.: The party who acquires the right conveyed by any negotiable instrument in consequence of its being made over to him by endorsement. Where several endorsers appear on the back of a bill, the last is the one entitled to receive the money or right conveyed. (*Bithell*.)

ên-dorse-mênt, **in-dorse-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *endorse*; -ment.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act of endorsing or writing on the back of a document.

(2) In the same sense as II., 1.

(3) That which is endorsed or written on the back of a document; a superscription.

"It was written as early as the time mentioned in the *endorsement*."—*Boyle*: *Works*, vi. 70.

(4) In the same sense as II., 2.

2. Figur.: A ratification, sanction, approval, or acknowledgment.

"The *endorsement* of supreme delight,

Writ by a friend, and with his blood."

Herbert: *Sunday*.

II. Commerce and Banking:

1. The act of endorsing a bill, check, note, or other document.

2. That which is endorsed or written on the back of a bill, check, or other document. Endorsements are of two kinds—Special and General. An endorsement is called special when the bill or check is endorsed payable to the order of the person to whom it is transferred. A general endorsement is when the holder who wishes to transfer the document simply writes his name or that of his firm. When thus endorsed, a bill or check may be transferred from hand to hand without further endorsement, and is freely negotiable. Although the literal meaning of the word endorsement is writing on the back, it is not essential that the writing should be on the back. By the endorsement of a bill, the endorser incurs the responsibility of a new drawer, and hence if the drawer does not pay the bill when it matures, the endorser, on receiving notice of dishonor, must pay the sum due to the holder, together with the notarial charges incurred.

ên-dor-sêr, **in-dor-ser**, *s.* [Eng. *endors(e)*; -er.]

1. One who endorses a document.

2. One who sanctions, ratifies, or approves.

ên-dô-sarc, *s.* [Gr. *endon*=within, and *sarz* (genit. *sarkos*)=flesh.]

Zool.: The inner molecular layer of sarcode in the Amœbe and other allied Rhizopods. (Nicholson.)

ên-dô-scope, *s.* [Gr. *endon*=within, and *skopeō*=to view.] An instrument for making examinations in the bladder, rectum, urethra.

ên-dô-sô-pý, *s.* Examination of the interior of the bladder, rectum or urethra by means of the endoscope.

ên-dô-skêl'-ê-tôn, *s.* [Gr. *endon*=within, and Eng. *skeleton* (q. v.).]

Anat.: The internal bony and cartilaginous framework of the body. It is generally called simply the skeleton, but the prefix *endo-* distinguishes it from the *exoskeleton*, found in insects, crustacea, and other animals.

ên-dô-smíc, *a.* [Gr. *endon*=within; *ōsmos*=a thrusting, and Eng. adj. suff. -ic.] The same as **ENDOSMOTIC** (q. v.).

ên-dô-smô-m'-ê-têr, *s.* [Gr. *endon*=within; *ōsmos*=a thrusting; *ōthêō*=to thrust; and *metron*=a measure.]

Mech.: An instrument invented by M. Dutrochet to measure the rapidity of the passage of a less dense fluid through a membrane which separates it from a denser fluid. A simple form of the instrument is a trumpet-shaped tube with a membrane covering its bell mouth. The tube is filled with a solution of a given density and plunged into a solution of lesser or greater density to ascertain by successive trials the relative rapidity of the endosmotic or exosmotic actions, or the action of different fluids.

ên-dô-smô-mêt'-ric, *a.* [Eng. *endosmometer* (y); -ic.] Pertaining to or designed for the measurement of endosmotic action.

ên-dô-smô-m'-ê-trý, *s.* [Eng. *endosmometer*; -y.] The measurement of endosmotic action.

ên-dô-smôse, **ên-dô-smô-sis**, *s.* [Gr. *endon*=within, and *ōsis*=a thrusting; *ōthêō*=to thrust.]

1. Hydraul. & Pneum.: The name given by Dutrochet, and since universally adopted, for the current which passes from outside inward when two liquids or two gases are separated by a porous diaphragm. When such a separation is made, it is found that liquid or gas will penetrate through its pores from first one side and then the other, till the same mixed liquid or the same mixed gas is on both sides of the partition. The endosmosis or inward current is one of these, the exosmosis or outward one is the other.

2. Physiology:

(1) *Animal*: The transudation of substances in a state of perfect solution from the stomach to the blood-vessels by capillary attraction. When two fluids differ in density, the more dense transudes more slowly than the less; when one of these fluids is in a cavity or sac, the flow of the other to it is endosmosis, or inward flow, while that outward is exosmosis.

(2) *Vegetable*: The same process takes place between contiguous vessels in the case of the sap circulating in plants.

ên-dô-smôs-míc, *a.* [Gr. *endon*=within; *ōsmos*=a thrusting, and Eng. adj. suff. -ic.] The same as **ENDOSMOTIC** (q. v.).

ên-dô-smôt'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *endon*=within; *ōsmos*=a thrusting; *t* connective, and Eng. adj. suff. -ic.] Pertaining to endosmosis.

endosmotic-equivalent, *s.*

Of a substance: The name given by Dutrochet to the number which expresses how many parts by weight of water pass through a bladder in exchange for the part by weight of the substance. (*Ganot*.) [ENDOSMOSE.]

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîpe; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wolf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, sýrian. æ, œ=ê; ey=â. qu=kw.

ĕn-dō-spĕrm, ĕn-dō-spĕr-mĭ-ŭm, s. [Greek *endon*=within, and *sperma*=seed.]
Bot.: The name given by Richard to the albumen of a seed. It may be farinaceous—i. e., mealy—oily, fleshy, or corneous—i. e., horny—or finally it may be mucilaginous.

ĕn-dō-spĕr-mĭc, a. [Eng. *endosperm*; -ic.]
Bot.: A term applied to seeds containing endosperm, as in the Gramineæ, Umbellifere, &c.; relating to or accompanied by the endosperm, as an *endospermic embryo*.

ĕn-dō-spōre, s. [Gr. *endon*=within, and *sporos*=a seed.] [SPORE.]

Bot.: The inner coat of a spore. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.) A spore formed in the interior of a theca. It is called also ascospore and athecaspore. (*Thomé*.)

ĕn-dō-spōr-ōus, a. [Eng. *endospor(e)*; -ous.]
Bot.: A term applied to fungi which have their spores contained in a case.

***ĕn-dōss, *enn-dosse, v. t.** [ENDORSE, v.]

ĕn-dōss-tĕ-ŭm, s. [Gr. *endon*=within, and *osteon*=bone.]
Anat.: The medullary membrane or internal periosteum (q. v.).

ĕn-dō-stōme, s. [Gr. *endon*=within, and *stoma*=the mouth.]
Bot.: The name given by Mirbel to the aperture in the inner integument of an ovule.

ĕn-dō-style, s. [Gr. *endon*=within, and *stylos*=a pillar.]

Zool.: A fold of the lining membrane of the pharynx in Ascidoida. (*Huxley*.)

***ĕn-dō-te, v. t.** [Pref. *en*; Lat. *doto*=to endow.] To endow.

"Their own heirs do men disherit to endote them."—*Tyndale: Works*, i. 249.

ĕn-dō-thĕ-cl-ŭm, s. [Gr. *endon*=withi, and *thĕkĕ*=a box.]
Bot.: The name given by Purkinje in 1830 to the inner layer of the wall of an anther.

ĕn-dō-thĕl'-l-ŭm, s. [Gr. *endon*=within, and *thĕlĕ*=a nipple.]

Anat.: The name given by some German anatomists to what Quain believes is better called, as it heretofore has been, the Epithelium (q. v.).

***ĕn-dōubt (b silent), *en-doute, v. t. & i.** [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *doubt* (q. v.).]

A. Trans.: To frighten, to alarm, to put in fear.
 "If I ne had endouted me."
Romance of the Rose, i. 664.

B. Intrans.: To fear, to be afraid; to be in fear or doubt.

ĕn-dōw, v. t. [Fr. *en*=in, and *douer*=to endow; Lat. *doto*, from *dos* (genit. *dotis*)=a dowry, a gift, a share; *do*=to give.] [DOWER, DOWRY, ENDEU.]

1. To invest or enrich with a dower or portion of goods or estate; to dower; to settle a dower on.

"Thy half of the kingdom, wherein I thee endowed."
Shakespeare: Lear, ii. 4.

2. To settle property or money upon for permanent provision and support.

"Endowing hospitals and almshouses for the impotent."
Stillingfleet: Sermons, vol. ii., ser. 3.

3. To enrich, furnish, or endue with any gift, quality, or excellence.

"Endowed with many amiable and attractive qualities."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xv.

4. To be the fortune or lot of; to fall to the lot of.

"I do not think
 So fair an outward, and such stuff within
 Endows a man but him."
Shakespeare: Cymbeline, i. 1.

¶ For the difference between to endow and to invest, see INVEST.

***ĕn-dōw-ĕr, s.** [English *endow*; -er.] One who endows.

***ĕn-dōw-ĕr, v. t.** [O. Fr. *endoer*; Fr. *endouer*.] To dower, to furnish with a dower; to endow.

"This once renowned church was gloriously decked with the jewels of her espousals, richly clad in the tissues of learning, and frankly endowed."
Waterhouse: Apology for Learning (1658), p. 142.

ĕn-dōw-mĕnt, s. [Eng. *endow*; -ment.]

1. The act of endowing or settling a dower or portion upon a woman; the settling, appropriating, or setting aside a fund or property or permanent provision for the support, maintenance or encouragement of any person or object.

"Neither in those days of feudal rigor was the husband allowed to endow her *ad ostium ecclesie* with more than the third part of the lands whereof he then was seized, though he might endow her with less: lest by such liberal endowments the lord should be defrauded."
Blackstone: Comm., bk. ii., ch. 8.

2. The fund or property settled on or appropriated as permanent provision for any person or object.

3. (Pl.): Natural gifts, qualities, or capacity.

"The catalogue of his endowments had been tabled by his side."
Shakespeare: Cymbeline, i. 5.

¶ For the difference between endowment and gift see GIFT.

***en-drie, *en-dry, v. t.** [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *dree* (q. v.).] To suffer.

***ĕn-drĭd'ge, v. t.** [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *drudge* (q. v.).] To make a drudge or slave of.

ĕn-dū'e, *en-dew, v. t. [O. Fr. *endoer*; Fr. *endouer*; *en*=in, and *douer*=to endow; Lat. *dolo*.] [ENDOW.]

*1. To endow, to dower, to portion.

"God hath endued me with a good dowry."
Genesis xxx. 20.

2. To endow morally or mentally; to invest with any gift or quality.

"And, save the future (which is viewed
 Not quite as men are base or good,
 But as their nerves may be endued)
 With nought perhaps to grieve."
Byron: Mazeppa, xvi.

***ĕn-dū'e-mĕnt, s.** [Eng. *endue*; -ment.] The same as ENDOWMENT (q. v.).

***ĕn-dūn'-geōn, v. t.** [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *dungeon* (q. v.).] To imprison, to confine, to shut up.

ĕn-dūr'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *endure*(e); -able.] That may or can be endured, borne, or suffered.

"There is a comfort in the strength of love;
 'Twill make a thing endurable."
Wordsworth: Michael.

ĕn-dūr'-a-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *endurable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being endurable.

ĕn-dūr'-a-blŷ, adv. [Eng. *endurab*(le); -ly.] In an endurable or enduring manner.

ĕn-dūr'-ance, s. [Fr. *endurant*, pr. par. of *endurer*=to endure.]

1. Continuance, lastingness, duration.

"Some of them are of very great antiquity and continuance, others more late and of less endurance."
Spenser: Present State of Ireland.

2. The act or state of enduring or suffering; a bearing or suffering.

"It bids him prefer the endurance of a lesser evil before a greater."
South: Sermons, vol. i., ser. 1.

3. The power or capacity of bearing or enduring without yielding or giving way.

ĕn-dūre, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *endurer*, from *en*=in, and *durer*=to last; Lat. *duro*=to harden, to last; *durus*=hard; Sp. & Port. *endurar*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To last.

"Youth's a stuff will not endure."
Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, ii. 3.

2. To continue, to remain, or abide in the same state.

"The vows we have made to endure friends."
Shakespeare: Coriolanus, i. 6.

3. To bear, to suffer; to brook with patience.

*1. Absolutely:

"Have patience and endure."
Shakespeare: Much Ado, iv. 1.

(2) Followed by a clause:

"For how can I endure to see the evil that shall come unto my people."
Ezra viii. 6.

B. Transitive:

*1. To make hard or hardy; to harden, to inure.

"Manly limbs endured with little care
 Against all hard mishaps and fortunelesse misfare."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 27.

*2. To continue in.

"The deer endureth the womb but eight months."
Browne: Vulgar Errors.

3. To bear, to sustain; to support without giving way or breaking.

"Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure,
 As might the strokes of two such arms endure."
Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, ii. 175, 176.

4. To bear with patience; to suffer.

"O Valentine, this I endure for thee."
Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 3.

5. To suffer, to put up with, to tolerate, to abide.

"I could not endure a husband with a beard."
Shakespeare: Much Ado About Nothing, ii. 1.

6. To suffer, to undergo, to experience, to meet with.

"The gout haunts usually the easy and the rich, the nice and the lazy, who grow to endure much, because they can endure little."
Temple.

***ĕn-dūre-mĕnt, s.** [Eng. *endure*; -ment.] Endurance.

ĕn-dūr-ĕr, s. [Eng. *endure*(e); -er.]

1. One who can bear, suffer, or endure; a sufferer, a sustainer.

"They are very valiant and hardy; for the most part great endurers of cold, labor, hunger, and all hardships."
Spenser: Present State of Ireland.

2. One who or that which lasts or endures long; one who continues without change for a long time.

ĕn-dūr-ĭng, pr. par., a. & s. [ENDURE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Bearing, suffering.

2. Lasting, continuing, durable, permanent.

"Never mortal builder's hand
 This enduring fabric planned."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 16.

C. As substantive:

1. The act or state of bearing, sustaining, or suffering; endurance, patience.

"His faith, his courage, his enduring, and his sincerity under all, have made his name famous."
Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. ii.

2. Lastingness, durability, permanence, continuance.

"In conseruacion of her being and enduring."
Chaucer: Boethius, bk. iii.

ĕn-dūr-ĭng-ly, adv. [Eng. *enduring*; -ly.] In an enduring manner; lastingly, permanently.

"Whose names are enduringly associated with the events."
Arnold: Hist. of Rome.

ĕn-dūr-ĭng-ness, s. [Eng. *enduring*; -ness.] The quality or state of being enduring; lastingness, durability, permanence.

ĕnd'-wāys, adv. [ENDWISE.]

ĕnd'-wĭse, adv. [Eng. *end*; -wise.]

1. On end; in an upright or erect position.

"A rude and unpolished America, peopled with slothful and naked Indians, living in pitiful huts and cabins, made of poles set endwise."
Ray: On the Creation.

2. With the end forward.

ĕn-dŷm'-l-ŭn, s. [Lat.]

1. *Class. Myth.*: A beautiful youth with whom Luna fell in love, by which, in Pliny's opinion, is meant that he was the first to explain the phases of the moon.

2. *Bot.*: A genus of Liliaceæ, tribe Hemerocallideæ. *Endymion nutans* is one of the names given to the bluebell; the *Hyacinthus non-scriptus* and the *Agrostis nutans* of other botanists. [AGRAPHS, BLUEBELL, HYACINTH.]

-ene.

Chem.: A termination used to denote that the fatty hydrocarbon belongs to the olefine series, CnH_{2n}. But this termination is applied to hydrocarbons of the aromatic series without regard to their formula; thus, Naphthalene, C₁₀H₈, ought to be called Naphthalene.

***ĕ-nĕ-cāte, v. t.** [Latin *enecatus*, pa. par. of *eneco*=to kill; *e*=ex=out, and *neco*=to kill.] To kill, to destroy, to cause death.

ĕ-nĕ-cl-ā (or ĕi as shi), s. [Gr. *ēnekēs*=lasting, continuing.]

Med.: A continued fever, including inflammatory, typhus, and synochal fevers.

Ē-nĕ-l-d, s. [ÆNEID.]

ĕn-ĕ-mā, s. [Gr.=an injection, from *enēmi*=to send in, to inject; *en*=in, and *hiēmi*=to send.]

Med.: A clyster, an injection, a medicine, liquid or more rarely gaseous, injected into the rectum.

enema-chair, s. A chair specially constructed for the administration of clysters.

enema-syringe, s. A syringe for injection. [INJECTION-STRINGE.]

ĕn-ĕ-mŷ, *en-e-mi, *en-e-mye, s. & a. [O. Fr. *enemi*; Fr. *ennemi*, from Lat. *inimicus*=unfriendly, hostile; *in*=not, and *amicus*=a friend; Sp. *enemigo*; Port. *inimigo*; Ital. *nemico*.]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. One who is very unfriendly or hostile to another; an adversary, an antagonist, an opponent.

"He who does a man an injury, generally becomes the rancorous enemy of the injured man, and even the friends of him whose power is on the decline, withdraw from his interest."
Mickle: Portuguese Empire in Asia.

2. A public foe. [¶ 1.]

"All these statutes speak of English rebels and Irish enemies."
Davies: On Ireland.

3. One who is strongly opposed to or dislikes any subject or cause.

"He that designedly uses ambiguities, ought to be looked on as an enemy to truth and knowledge."
Locke.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, ĕell, chorus, ĕhin, bench; go, ĕem; thin, ĕhis; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exiŷt. ph = f. -cian, -tian = ŷan. -tion, -ŷion = ŷhūn; -tĭon, -ŷtĭon = ŷhūn. -tious, -ĕious, -ŷious = ŷhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bĕl, dĕl.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Enfield-rifle, s.

Mil.: A muzzle-loading rifle used in the British Army as the infantry service-arm prior to the introduction of the breech-loading system. Large numbers of these rifles were converted into breech-loaders on the Snider principle, and transferred to the Volunteers when the Martini-Henry rifle was issued to the Regulars. To these converted weapons the term Snider-Enfield or simply Snider is applied. [FIRE-ARM.]

***ēn-fīer'ce**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *fierce* (q. v.).] To render fierce, cruel, or furious; to infuriate.

ēn'-fī-lāde, *s. & a.* [Fr., from *enfiler*=to thread: *en*=in, and *fil*=a thread.]

A. As substantive:

Fortification:

1. A straight line or passage; the situation of a place or body of men liable to be raked with shot through the whole extent.

2. The act of obtaining a fire on a work in the direction of one of its faces.

B. As adj.: Enfilading; raking with shot through the whole extent: as, an *enfilade* fire.

ēn'-fī-lāde, *v. t.* [ENFILADE, *s.*] To pierce or rake with shot through the whole extent, as a work or line of troops.

"The avenues, being cut through the wood in right lines, were enfiladed by the Spanish cannon."—*Expedition to Carthage*.

***ēn'-fī-le**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *file* (q. v.).] To smoothen or polish with a file.

ēn'-fīl'd, *a.* [Fr. *enfiler*.]

Her.: An epithet applied to a sword drawn as transfixing the head of a man or an animal, a coronet or other object.

***ēn'-fī-re**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *fire* (q. v.).] To fire, to set on fire; to kindle, to inflame.

***ēn'-flā-me**, ***ēn'-flā-we**, *v. t.* [Fr. *enflamer*; Sp. *inflamar*, from Lat. *inflammo*.] To inflame (q. v.).

***ēn'-flēsh**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *flesh* (q. v.).] To incorporate, to embody, to ingrain.

ēn'-fōld, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *fold* (q. v.).] To close in, to encircle, to inclose.

ēn'-fōld-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [ENFOLD.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or state of encircling, closing in, or inclosing.

enfolding-estivation, s.

Bot.: A modification of imbricate estivation, in which one leaf infolds or entirely incloses another. (Thomé.)

ēn-fōr'ce, ***ēn-forse**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *enforcer*; Fr. *enforcir*, from *en* and *force*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To give strength to; to strengthen.

"Fear gave her wings, and rage *enforst* my flight." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. iv. 52.

*2. To force, to compel, to constrain.

"Inward joy *enforced* my heart to smile."

Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

*3. To put in motion or action with violence.

"As swift as stones *Enforced* from the old Assyrian slings."

Shakespeare: Henry V., iv. 7.

*4. To make or gain by force; to force.

"The idle stroke, *enforcing* furious way,

Missing the mark of his misaimed sight,

Did fall to ground."

Spenser: F. Q., I. viii. 8.

*5. To cause or provoke irresistibly; to compel.

"Drops *enforced* by sympathy."

Shakespeare: Rape of Lucrece, 1, 229.

*6. To open with force or violence; to force.

"The locks *Enforced* retire his ward."

Shakespeare: Rape of Lucrece, 303.

*7. To violate, to ravish.

"She was *enforced*, stained, and deflowered."

Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus, v. 3.

*8. To urge, to ply hard.

"If he evade us there,

Enforce him with his envy to the people."

Shakespeare: Coriolanus, iii. 3.

*9. To demand with importunity.

"*Enforce* the present execution

Of what we chance to sentence."

Shakespeare: Coriolanus, iii. 3.

10. To urge, to give force to, to impress, to lay much stress upon.

"To avoid all appearance of disaffection, I have taken care to *enforce* loyalty by an invincible argument."—*Swift*.

11. To add force or strength to; as, to *enforce* an argument by actions.

"To strengthen and *enforce* the law

And keep the vulgar more in awe."

Doddley: Religion, A Smile.

12. To put in force or action with severity or strictness; to carry out strictly.

"To *enforce* or qualify the laws."

Shakespeare: Measure for Measure, i. 1.

B. Reflex.: To exert one's self.

"Than *Ferumbras enforced* hym ther to arise vp-on ys

fete." *Sir Ferumbras*, 782.

***C. Intransitive:**

1. To use force or compulsion; to exercise force.

"Now I want spirits to *enforce*, art to enchant."

Shakespeare: Tempest, Epilogue, 14.

2. To attempt by force.

"He also *enforced* to defoule the temple."—*Wycliffe: Acts* xxiv.

3. To make way by force.

"The schip was rauysohid and mighte not *enforce*

aghens the wynd."—*Wycliffe: Acts* xxvii.

4. To prove, to demonstrate or show beyond doubt or contradiction.

"Which laws in such case we must obey, unless there

be reason shewed, which may necessarily *enforce* that

the law of reason, or of God, doth enjoin the contrary."—

Hooker: Eccles. Polity.

***ēn-fōr'ce**, *s.* [ENFORCE, verb] Force, power, strength.

"He now defies thee thrice to single fight,

As a petty enterprise of small effort."

Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1, 223.

ēn-fōr'ce-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *enforce*; -able.] That may or can be enforced; enforceable.

ēn-fōr'ced, *pa. par. or a.* [ENFORCE, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Forced, constrained, not voluntary.

"Forgive me this *enforced* wrong."

Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, v. 2.

2. Constrained, counterfeited, not coming from the heart.

"At my service, like *enforced* smiles."

Shakespeare: Richard III., iii. 5.

ēn-fōr'c-ed-lý, *adv.* [English *enforced*; -ly.]

Through force or violence; not voluntarily or of free will; under compulsion.

"If thou didst put this sour-cold habit on

To castigate thy pride, 'twere well, but thou

Doest it *enforcedly*: thou'lt courtier be,

Wert thou not beggar." *Shakespeare: Timon*, iv. 3.

ēn-fōr'ce-mēt, *s.* [Eng. *enforce*; -ment.]

*1. The act of giving force or strength to.

"Such a newe herte and lusty corage canste thou never

come by of thyn owne strength and *enforcement*."—*Udall: Romaynes* (Prol.)

2. The act of forcing or compelling; compulsion, restraint.

"Confess 'twas hers, and by what rough *enforcement*

You got it from her." *Shakespeare: All's Well*, v. 3.

*3. The act of violating or ravishing.

"His *enforcement* of the city wives."

Shakespeare: Richard III., iii. 7.

*4. That which gives force, energy, or effect; sanction.

"The rewards and punishments of another life, which

the Almighty has established as the *enforcements* of his

law, are of weight enough to determine the choice."—

Locke.

*5. A motive or ground of conviction or belief.

"The personal descent of God himself, and the assumption

of our flesh to his divinity, was an *enforcement*

beyond all the methods of wisdom that were ever made

use of in the world."—*Hammond*.

6. A pressing exigence or demand; necessity.

"More than I have said,

The leisure and *enforcement* of the time

Forbids to dwell on."

Shakespeare: Richard III., v. 3.

7. Anything which exercises a constraining power on the mind or body.

"Let gentleness my strong *enforcement* be."

Shakespeare: As You Like It, ii. 7.

8. The enforcing or carrying out strictly of a law.

ēn-fōr'c-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *enforce* (e); -er.] One who or that which enforces, constrains, or compels.

"Pardon me, sir, I'll be no love *enforcer*."

Beaum. & Fllet: Maid of the Mill, v. i.

ēn-fōr'c-i-ble, *a.* [Eng. *enforce*; -able.] That may or can be enforced; capable of being enforced.

"Grounded upon plain testimonies of Scripture, and

enforceable by good reason."—*Barrow: Sermons*.

***ēn-fōr'c-ive**, *a.* [Eng. *enforce* (e); -ive.] Enforcing or tending to enforce; constraining, compulsive.

"A sucking hind *calfe* trussed in her *enforcive* series."

Chapman: Homer's Iliad, viii.

ēn-fōr'c-ive-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *enforcive*; -ly.] By or under compulsion or constraint; without choice or free will.

***ēn-fōr'-ēst**, ***ēn-for-rest**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *forest* (q. v.).] To convert or turn into forest.

***ēn-form** (1), ***ēn-forme** (1), ***ēn-fourme**, *v. t.* [INFORM.]

***ēn-form** (2), ***ēn-forme** (2), *v. t.* [Fr. *enformer*;

O. Sp. *enformer*; Sp. *informar*; Ital. *informare*.]

To form, to fashion, to frame.

***ēn-fōrt**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *fort* (q. v.).]

To surround or guard with a fort.

***ēn-for'-tune**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *fortune*

(q. v.).] To endow with a fortune.

***ēn-foul-dred**, **ēn-foul-dred**, *a.* [Pref. *en*;

O. Fr. *fouldroyer*=to cast or dart thunderbolts, to

strike, burn, or blast with lightning (*Cotgrave*);

fouldre=lightning.] Full of, or charged with,

lightning.

***ēn-frā-me**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *frame*

(q. v.).] To inclose.

***ēn-frānch'**, *v. t.* [ENFRANCHISE.] To set free

from slavery.

ēn-frān'-chise, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *fran-*

chise (q. v.).]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To set free from slavery; to manumit.

"Even slaves were no sooner *enfranchised* than they

were advanced to the highest posts."—*Burke: Abridgment*

of English History, bk. I., ch. iii.

*2. To set free or release from custody.

"Sirrah, Costard, I will *enfranchise* thee."—*Shakespeare: Love's Labor's Lost*, iii. 1.

*3. To set free, release, or disengage from anything

which exercises a power or influence over.

"Belike, that now she hath *enfranchised* them,

Upon some other pawn for fealty."

Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 4.

*4. To set free from anything which restrains or

enslaves; as a bad habit.

"If a man have the fortitude and resolution to *enfran-*

chise himself at once, that is the best."—*Bacon: Essays*.

5. To make free of a city, corporation, or state;

to confer the rights and privileges of a freeman

upon.

"The English colonies, and some septs of the Irishry,

enfranchised by special charters, were admitted to the

benefit of the laws."—*Davies: State of Ireland*.

6. To confer the franchise on; to admit to the

rights and privileges of voting for members of Par-

liament.

*7. To naturalize or receive as denizens; to en-

denizen.

"These words have been *enfranchised* amongst us."—

Watts.

Law: To convert a copyhold into a freehold

estate.

ēn-frān'-chise-mēt, *s.* [English *enfranchise*;

-ment.]

1. The act of enfranchising or setting free from

slavery; release from servitude.

"That false *enfranchisement* with ease is found;

Slaves are made free by turning round."

Dryden: Persius, sat. iii.

3. A release from prison or confinement.

"As low as to thy foot doth Cassius fall,

To beg *enfranchisement* for Publius Cimber."

Shakespeare: Julius Caesar, iii. 1.

4. A release or deliverance from anything which

restrains, confines, or keeps down.

5. The act of admitting to the freedom of a cor-

poration, city, or state; investiture with the rights

and privileges of a freeman.

6. The admission to the franchise or to the right

of voting.

ēn-frān'-chis-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *enfranchise* (e); -er.]

One who enfranchises.

***ēn-frāy'**, ***ēn-fral**, *s.* [O. Fr. *esfrei*, *esfrei*.] An

affray (q. v.).

***ēn-freē'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *free* (q. v.).]

To set free or at liberty; to liberate; to deliver or

release from captivity.

***ēn-freē'-dōm**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *freedom*

(q. v.).] To free, to set at liberty.

***ēn-freē-ze**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and English *freeze*

(q. v.).] To freeze; to turn to ice; to render in-

***en-frén-zíed**, *a.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *frenzied* (q. v.).] Maddened, frenzied.

***en-fró-ward**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *froward* (q. v.).] To make froward or perverse.

***en-fū me**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *fume* (q. v.).] To blind or obscure with smoke.

***en fyre**, *v. t.* [ENFIRE.]

***en-gā ge**, *s.* [ENGAGE, *v.*] An engagement, a bargain, a pledge.

"Nor that it came by purchase or engage,
Nor from his prince for any good service."

Pultenham: *English Poets*, bk. iii., c. 19.

***en-gā ge**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *engager*, from *en*=in, and *gage*=a pledge; Ital. *aggiungere*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To pawn, to pledge.

*2. To make liable for a debt; to bind. [B.]

"I have engaged myself to a dear friend,
Engaged my friend to his mere enemy,
To feed my means."

Shakespeare: *Mercant of Venice*, iii. 3.

*3. To bind, to tie, to involve, to entangle.

"O lured soul,

That, struggling to be free, art more engaged."

Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, iii. 3.

*4. To bind by a promise of marriage. (Seldom used except in the *pa. par.*)

*5. To enlist or bring into a party.

"All wicked men are of a party against religion; some just or interest engaged them against it."—Tillotson.

*6. To gain or win over; to attach to a cause or party; to attract.

"Not e'en the sun, desirable as rare,
Could bend one knee, engage one votary there."

Cooper: *Hope*, 505, 506.

*7. To occupy or seize the attention of; as, I engaged him in conversation.

"For if vain thoughts the minds engage
Of older far than we,
What hope that at our heedless age
Our minds should e'er be free?"

Cooper: *Hymn for Sunday School at Olney*.

*8. To employ for any work, office, or duty.

*9. To enlist or embark in an affair; to involve.

"A quarrel which hath our several honors all engaged
To make it gracious."

Shakespeare: *Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 2.

*10. To occupy the time or labor of; as, The work engaged him the whole day.

*11. To undertake, to enter upon.

"For I shall sing of battles, blood, and rage,
Which princes and their people did engage."

Dryden: *Virgil*; *Æneid* viii. 60, 61.

*12. To encounter; to enter into conflict with; to attack.

"Engaging the enemy with great advantage."—Ludlow: *Memoirs*, i. 47.

*13. To oppose; to enter into a contest with.

"The rebel knave, who dares his prince engage,
Proves the just victim of his royal rage."

Pope: *Rape of the Lock*, 99, 60.

B. Reflexive: To place under a pledge, bond, contract, or promise to undertake any work or duty.

"We have engaged ourselves too far."

Shakespeare: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 7.

C. Intransitive:

*1. To become bound, pledged, or liable for the fulfillment of any act, duty, or promise; to promise, to be responsible; to pledge one's self; to enter into an engagement.

*2. To pledge one's self; to be answerable.

"How proper the remedy for the malady I engage not."—Fuller.

*3. To embark in any business; to enlist in any party, to undertake.

"Tis not indeed my talent to engage
In lofty trifles, or to swell my page
With wind and noise."—Dryden: *Perseus*, v.

*4. To secure and hold the attention; to attract.

"If on your bosom Innocence can win,
Music engage, or Piety persuade."

Thomson: *Spring*, 709, 710.

*5. To join in conflict; to begin to fight.

"Upon advertisement of the Scots army, the Earl of Holland was sent with a body to meet and engage with it."—Clarendon.

*6. To involve one's self; to mix, to interfere, to have to do with.

"Vice in its first approach to shun,
The wretch who once engages is undone."

Mallet: *Prolog* to Thomson's *Agamemnon*.

† For the difference between to engage and to bind, see BIND.

en-gāged, *pa. par. & a.* [ENGAGED.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

*1. Bound, pledged, promised; specif. used of a person bound by promise of marriage to another.

*2. Absorbed or occupied on any work; not at leisure.

engaged-column, *s.*

Arch.: A column attached to a wall so that it is partly concealed. It should stand out at least half its thickness.

engaged-wheels, *s. pl.*

Mech.: Wheels which are in gear with each other, the driver being the engaging wheel, and the follower the engaged wheel.

***en-gāg'-ēd-lý**, *adv.* [English *engaged*; *-ly*.] As engaged or attached to one side; with attachment, earnestness, or bias.

***en-gāg'-ēd-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *engaged*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being engaged; attachment to or zeal for a side.

en-gā-ge-mēt, *s.* [From *engage*, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. The act of engaging, binding, or pledging to any act or liability.

*2. That to which a person is bound or pledged; an obligation; a liability; a contract. [II. 1.]

"If the superior officers prevailed they would be able to make good their engagement."—Ludlow: *Memoirs*, i. 186.

*3. (Specif.): Applied to a promise or pledge of marriage.

*4. An obligation, motive, reason, or ground.

"This is the greatest engagement not to forfeit an opportunity."—Hammond.

*5. An occupation, employment, or affair of business; work to be done.

"To rise from timely sleep, and meet the day
With no engagement."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vii.

*6. Employment or occupation of time or attention; application to any work; exercise, practice.

"Play, either by our too constant or too long engagement in it, becomes like an employment."—Rogers.

*7. The act of engaging, hiring, or employing for any work or duty.

*8. The state of being engaged, hired, or employed.

*9. An enterprise embarked in.

"All my engagements I will construe to thee."

Shakespeare: *Julius Caesar*, ii. 1.

*10. Adherence or partiality to a cause or side; bias, prejudice.

"This practice may be obvious to any who impartially, and without engagement, is at the pains to examine."—Swift.

*11. A fight, a battle, a conflict between two armies or fleets.

"There were killed in this engagement 36,776 men."—Fawkes: *Braham Park*, note 8.

II. Technically:

*1. *Comm. (pl.)*: The contracts entered into by a trader for the fulfillment of which he is liable; the liabilities of a trader.

*2. *Scot. Hist.*: A secret treaty made at Carisbrook Castle on Dec. 27, 1644, between Charles I., then a prisoner there, and the Earls of Lanark and Lauderdale. These noblemen engaged to raise an army in Scotland to aid His Majesty in recovering the throne, and he promised to confirm Presbyterian Church government for three years, till an assembly of divines, assisted by twenty commissioners of his nomination, should decide on a form of church government most agreeable to the Word of God. He also promised to suppress all heresy and schism. The majority of the Church and people of Scotland, then strongly Presbyterian, were at the time Covenanters, and, with some exceptions, held aloof from the Engagement which was condemned by the General Assembly of 1648. In the same year the Duke of Hamilton led an army of "Engagers," as they were called, into England, was defeated by Oliver Cromwell, and died on the scaffold. When the news of his discomfiture reached Scotland, some of the Covenanting party, led by the Marquis of Argyll, and the Earls of Cassilis, Eglinton, and Loudon, took arms, overthrew the existing government in Edinburgh, and undertook the administration in its stead. This successful exploit was known as the Whigamores' Raid. Afterward they took steps to convince Cromwell that they had not subscribed the Engagement, or had to do with the recent expedition into England, thus averting hostilities with the great English military leader for a time.

† For the difference between engagement and battle, see BATTLE; for that between engagement and business, see BUSINESS; for that between engagement and promise, see PROMISE.

en-gāg'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *engage(e)*; *-er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. One who binds or pledges himself; a surety.

"Several sufficient citizens were engagers."—Wood: *Athenæ Ozon*, *D'Avenant*.

*2. One who engages or takes part in any business or operation.

"Rash motions have lost noble enterprises and their engagers."—Waterhouse: *Apol. for Learn.* (1658), p. 125.

*3. One who engages, hires, or employs another for any work or duty; an employer.

*II. *Scot. Hist.*: One of the supporters of the treaty known as the "Engagement" (q. v.).

en-gāg'-līng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [ENGAGE, *v.*]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Winning, pleasing, attractive (applied to manners or address).

*2. *Mech.*: [ENGAGING-WHEEL.]

engaging-wheel, *s.*

Mech.: [ENGAGED-WHEELS.]

engaging and disengaging machinery.

Mach.: That kind of machinery in which one part is alternately attached to and detached from another, as occasion may require.

***en-gāg'-līng-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *engaging*; *-ly*.] In an engaging, winning, or attractive manner; so as to attract.

***en-gāg'-līng-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *engaging*; *-ness*.] The quality of being engaging, pleasing, or attractive; attractiveness, pleasingness.

engine dynamo, *s.*

An invention for generating electricity without friction. Up to 1894, the most economical method of producing electricity was through the well-known dynamo, a steam-engine to drive it, a boiler to supply the engine with steam, and the furnace to heat the boiler.

It had long been recognized by electricians and others, that if one, or possibly two, of these features in the production of electricity could be dispensed with, and the same amount of electricity obtained, a large saving not only in the first cost of the apparatus, but also in the cost of production would be effected. To that end many attempts were made, and much work and time expended in efforts to generate electricity direct from heat, thus leaving out the boiler and the engine. This plan, however, which was called the thermo-battery, did not prove a success, as the cost of generating was higher even than by the former method. Mr. Nicola Tesla, the inventor of the engine-dynamo, attacked the problem from another standpoint and in another direction. He retained the furnace and the boiler, but constructed an apparatus which combined an engine and dynamo. This engine-dynamo has hardly one of the features which distinguish an engine. There are no fly-wheels, piston, crank-shaft, belts, or the heavy iron frame visible. In fact, the machine has the appearance of a dynamo with a steam-pipe directly connected to it. Mr. Tesla's own explanation of this device is to the effect that the steam is used to create a vibrating motion of certain mechanism (in a cylinder) which separates as so as to cut the lines of magnet force of the large field magnets in the apparatus, thus creating electricity. It is pointed out that by this method several important advantages are gained, viz.:—the absence of a costly engine; the entire absence of friction, and what is of much higher importance, the generation of electricity at about one-half the cost of former methods. These claims have been verified by the operation of machines that have been made and tested. [ELECTRO-MAGNETIC ENGINE.]

***en-gāl'-lant**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *gallant* (q. v.).] To make a gallant or fine fellow of.

***en-gāol'**, ***en-jāl'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *gaol* (q. v.).] To throw into or put into gaol; to imprison, to confine, to shut up.

***en-gar'-bōil**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *garboil* (q. v.).] To confuse or confound; to throw into disorder; to disturb.

***en-gar'-land**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *garland* (q. v.).] To surround or crown with a garland.

***en-gār'-ri-gōn**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *garrison* (q. v.).]

*1. *Lit.*: To furnish with a garrison; to protect or defend with a garrison.

*2. *Fig.*: To settle or plant as an enemy in a fort.

***en-gās'-trī-mýth**, ***en-gās'-trō-míth**, *s.* [Gr. *en*=in; *gaster* (genit. *gastro*)=the belly, and *muthos*=a word, speech.] A ventriiloquist.

***en-gél'-hard -tí-a** (or *tí as shí*), *s.* [Named after a Dutch governor of the N. W. part of Java.]

Bot.: A genus of Juglandaceæ. It consists of very resinous trees. *Engelhardtia spicata* is a large tree, 200 feet high, the trunk of which, in Java, is cross-cut into cart-wheels.

***en-gén'-dér**, ***en-gen-dren**, ***in-gen-der**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *engendrer*, from Lat. *ingenere*=to produce, to generate; *en*, and *genero*=to breed; *genus* (genit. *generis*)=a race, a brood; Sp. *engendrar*; Ital. *ingenerare*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To beget between the different sexes.

"Seth, Adam's sone, sithen was engendred."

P. Plowman, p. 174.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2 To bear, to bring forth.

"O error, soon conceived,
Thou never comest unto a happy birth,
But kill'st the mother that engendered thee."
Shakespeare: *Julius Caesar*, v. 3.

3. To beget, to give birth to.

"This bastard love is engendered betwixt lust and idleness."
—Sidney: *Arcadia*.

4. To produce, to cause, to originate, to beget, to breed.

"The disputes engendered by the most extensive confiscation that ever took place in Europe."
—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

5. To be the cause of, to produce.

"Al so siker as cold engendredth hayl."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 6,047.

6. To conceive, to originate, to start.

"When straight another new conspiracy
(As if it were a certain successor
Allied to this), engendered in the north,
Is by the Archbishop Scrope with power brought
forth."
Daniel: *Civil Wars*, iv. 73.

B. Intransitive:

1. To be engendered, caused, or produced; to come into existence.

"He knew the cause of every maladye,
Were it of cold, or hete, or moyst, or drye,
And where thit engendrid, and of what humor."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 421-3.

*2. To meet in sexual intercourse; to come together.

¶ For the difference between to engender and to breed, see BREED.

ēn-gēn'-dēr-ēr, *in-gen-der-er, s. [Eng. engender; -er.] One who or that which engenders.

"The engenderers and engendered."
Davies: *Wittes Pilgrimage*, sign. O. i.

*ēn-gēn'-drāre, s. [O. Fr.] The act of begetting or generation.

*ēn-gēn'-y, s. [Lat. *ingenium*.] [ENGINE, s.] Ingenuity, invention, mechanical skill.

*ēn-gīld', v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *gild* (q. v.).] To gild, to brighten, to make brilliant.

ēn'-gīne, *en-gin, *en-gyn, *en-gyne, *in-gine, s. & a. [Fr. *engin*, from Lat. *ingenium*=(1) genius, (2) an invention; O. Sp. *engeno*; Sp. *ingenio*; Port. *engenho*; Ital. *ingegno*.] [INGENIOUS.] [LOCOMOTIVE.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Innate or natural ability; talent, genius.

"Virgil won the bays,
And past them all for deep engine, and made them all
to gaze
Upon the books he made."
C. Churchill.

*2. Skill, understanding.

"If any vertue in thee be
To tell all my dreame aright,
Now kith thy *engin* and thy might."
Chaucer: *House of Fame*.

*3. Ingenuity, inventiveness.

"The women were of gret *engyne*."
Gower: *C. A.*, iv.

*4. A military machine for casting stones, battering down walls, setting fire to castles, &c.

"Oh that stage amide ordreynt he gunnes grete
And other *engyns* y-hidde, wilde fyr to cast and
schete."
Sir Ferumbras, 3166.

5. In the same sense as II.

6. A machine for raising and pouring water on burning houses; a fire-engine.

*7. An instrument constructed with skill.

"Just then Clarissa drew, with tempting grace,
A two-edged weapon from her shining case
He takes the gift with reverence, and extends
The little *engine* on his fingers' ends."
Pope: *Rape of the Lock*, iii. 127-32.

*8. A gin, a trap.

"The hidden *engines* and the snares."
Quarles: *Emblems*, iii. 9.

*9. The rack; an instrument of torture.

"Theirsouls shot through with adders, torn on *engines*."
Beaumont & Fletcher: *Night-Walker*, iv.

10. Any means used to effect or bring to pass any purpose; usually in an evil sense.

"Prayer must be divine and heavenly, which the devil
with all his *engines* so violently opposeth."
Dunlop: *Rules for Devotion*.

11. An agent, a tool, a means acting for another.

"[They] had th' especial *engines* been, to rear
His fortunes up unto the state they were."
Daniel: *Civil Wars*, iv. 15.

II. Mech.: A machine of complicated parts which acts automatically both as to power and operation. It is distinct from a machine, the motor of which is distinct from the operator; and from a tool, which is propelled and operated by one person.

¶ The various forms of engines intended for particular or special purposes will be found under their several heads: as Caloric-engine, Calculating-engine, Steam-engine, &c.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to an engine.

engine-bearer, s.

Ship-build.: One of the sleepers or pieces of timber placed between the keelson in a steamer and the boilers of the engines, to form a proper seat for the boilers and machinery.

engine-driver, s. An engineer; one who drives or manages an engine, especially a locomotive engine. (English.) [ENGINEER.]

engine-furnace, s. A furnace appertaining to a steam-engine boiler.

engine-lathe, s. A lathe of the larger kind, having a capacity for all the principal turning-work of a machine-shop.

engine-man, s. An engine-driver.

engine-sized, a. Applied to paper sized by a machine, and not while in the pulp, in a tub.

engine-turning, s. A system of ornamental turning done by means of a rose-engine lathe, and commonly seen on the outside of watch-cases.

ēn'-gīne, v. t. [ENGINE, s.]

*1. To torture by means of or in an engine; to rack.

"A softe bed of large space
They hadde made, and encortained,
Where she was afterward *engined*."
Gower: *C. A.*, i.

*2. To assault, to batter.

"Professed enemies to *engine* and batter our walk."
Adams: *Works*, i. 29.

3. To furnish or supply with engines.

ēn-gī-neēr', *ēn'-gīn'-ēr, *en-gyn-eor, en-gyn-eour, s. [Eng. *engine*; -er; O. Fr. *ingenieur*; Fr. *ingénieur*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A person of genius or ingenuity.

"He is a good *engineer* that alone can make an instrument to get preferment."
—Burton: *Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 134.

*2. One who has the management of, and understands the working of engines of war.

"The Amyral made his *engyneour* the engyns to sette and bend."
Sir Ferumbras, 322.

3. In the same sense as II.

"It may not throw its waters into so great a variety of forms as the artificial fountain of the *engineer*."
—Knox: *Winter Evenings*, Even. 3.

4. One who manages or attends to an engine; an engine driver.

5. One who manages or carries through any business or enterprise.

"Proceeded on with no less art,
My tongue was *engineer*."
Suckling: 'Tis Now.

II. One who is skilled in either of the branches of engineering, military, mechanical, or civil. [ENGINEERING.]

ēn-gī-neēr', v. t. [ENGINEER, s.]

1. To direct or carry out as an engineer the formation or execution of; to perform the duties or part of an engineer in respect of.

*2. To ply, to work upon, to use skill or ingenuity with.

"Unless we *engineered* him with question after question, we could get nothing out of him."
—Cooper: *Works*, xv. 64.

*3. To guide, conduct, or manage by ingenuity and tact, to carry through against or over obstacles: as, to *engineer* a Bill through Congress.

ēn-gī-neēr'-līg, pr. par., a. & s. [ENGINEER, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Pertaining to the art or science of an engineer; planned, directed, or carried out by an engineer.

C. As subst.: The art or science of constructing engines and machines, and of planning and executing such works as fall to the duty of an engineer. Engineering may first be divided into four great branches—military, marine, mechanical, and civil. The Military Engineer has to do with that branch of the science which is connected with the planning, construction, and maintenance of fortifications, the defense or attack of places in war, the construction of such buildings as may be necessary for military posts, the surveying of a country for military operations, &c. The duties of the Marine or Naval Engineer embrace works partly of a military and partly of a naval character. To him fall the planning and construction of vessels of war, and of various engines of war, as torpedoes, &c.

Civil Engineering, the most extensive branch of the four, may be said to have originated in England about the middle of the last century. Before that

period, whenever extensive drainage or waterworks were undertaken, recourse was generally had to the Dutch. The case is very different now. A demand for this profession has been created in this country of late years by the extraordinary development of our system of internal communication, as well as by the application of steam to the purposes of our manufactures. A Civil Engineer should have such a knowledge of mathematics as will enable him to investigate as well as to apply the rules laid down by writers on those branches of the mixed sciences to which his attention will most frequently be drawn. He should be well acquainted with the principles of mechanics, hydraulics, and indeed with all the branches of natural philosophy. He should be able to draw neatly, and should understand the principles of projection upon which all engineering drawings are constructed. To the Civil Engineer proper belongs the construction of roads, bridges, railways, canals, harbors, and drainage works. The duties being thus so extensive, many members of the profession devote themselves to one or other of the subdivisions of the branch. Thus we have gas-engineers, sanitary-engineers, and others, the nature of whose duties is sufficiently explained by their titles.

The Mechanical Engineer is one who is efficient in the invention, contrivance, and adjustment of all kinds of machinery; who is acquainted with the strength and quality of the material used, and also possesses a thorough knowledge of the power of steam and of the engine in all its modifications, and the uses to which this motive power is applied; he should also be duly acquainted with mill-work of the several kinds, whether impelled by steam, water, or wind.

ēn'-gīn-ēr-y', *en-gin-rye, *en-gin-ry, s. [Eng. *engineer*; -ry.]

1. The act or art of managing engines of war.

"They may descend in mathematics to fortification, architecture, *engineery*, or navigation."
—Milton: *On Education*.

2. Engines of war; artillery.

"Not distant far, with heavy pace, the foe,
Approaching gross and huge in hollow cube,
Training his devilish *engineery*."
Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 551-3.

3. Thunder.

"All the dreadful *engineery* of heaven seemed collecting its forces."
—Mrs. Carter: *Letters*, iv. 223.

4. Artful contrivances or devices; machinations.

"The fraudulent *engineery* of Rome."
—Shenstone.

5. Mechanism, machinery, internal structure or arrangement.

"The *engineery* of the English language is too near for distinct vision."
—Marsh: *Lect. on Eng. Language*.

*ēn'-gīn-ōūs, *in-gin-ous, a. [Lat. *ingeniosus*.]

1. Of or pertaining to an engine.

2. Ingenious, inventive, clever, skillful.

*ēn-gīrd', v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *gird* (q. v.).]

To encircle, to surround, to encompass.

*ēn-gīrd'-dle, v. t. & i. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *girdle* (q. v.).]

A. Trans.: To surround as with a girdle, to encircle.

"A fine *bordure* circularly led
That as a zone the waist *engirdled*."
Dryden: *Barons' Wars*, bk. vi.

B. Intrans.: To form a circle round, to encircle.

"With hideous grasp the skies *engirdle* round."
Glover: *On Sir Isaac Newton*.

*ēn-gīrt', v. t. [ENGIRD.] To encircle, to surround, to inclose.

ēn'-gī-scope, s. [Gr. *engys*=near, and *skopeō*=to view, to see.] A reflecting microscope, invented by Amici, in which the image is viewed at a side aperture in the tube, in a manner similar to the Newtonian telescope.

*ēn-glād', v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *glad* (q. v.).] To make glad or cheerful; to gladden, to cheer.

*ēn-glād'-dēned, a. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *glad-dened* (q. v.).] Gladdened, made glad, or cheerful.

*ēn-glāim', *en-glaysme, *en-gleysme, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Mid. Eng. *glaym*=clammy.] To make clammy or sticky.

en-glan-té (ān-glān'-tē), a. [Fr.]

Her.: Bearing acorns or similar glands.

*ēn-gle, *en ggle, s. [INGLE.] A favorite, a darling, a paramour.

Eng'-lish, *Eng'-lish, *Eng'-leis (Eng as *līg*), a. & s. [A. S. *Ænglisc*, *Englisc*, from the Angles, one of the three chief Germanic tribes who settled in England and conquered it from the Celtic inhabitants. Of these three, the Jutes, were not numerous. The Saxons and the Angles were so, especially the Saxons, yet on account of some superiority, probably of a moral kind, the Angles ultimately gave their name to the country. It was first

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, gell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thīs; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph ʒf. -cian, -tian = shən. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious. -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

called England in or about the year 800, by Egbert, king of Wessex, after he had united the disjointed kingdoms, commonly called the Heptarchy, under one scepter.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to England or its inhabitants.
2. Written in the English language.
3. Characteristic of or proper to an Englishman.

B. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

(Pl.): The people of England: more widely extended to the people of the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

"The world stands in admiration of the capacity and docbleness of the English."—Howell: *Letters*, iv. 47.

2. The language of the people of England. [ENGLISH LANGUAGE.]

"I can speak English, my lord, as well as you."—Shakespeare: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 4.

II. Print.: A size of type between Great Primer and Pica, of 14-point body.

English architecture, s. [ARCHITECTURE, DECORATED, DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE, GOTHIC, PERPENDICULAR, POINTED.]

English elm, s. *Ulmus campestris*.

English language, s. The English language is a member of a group of allied languages, to which the term Teutonic has been applied. The Teutons were a German tribe conquered by the Roman general Marius; and hence the terms *Teutonicus* and *Theutonicus* were subsequently applied to all German-speaking people, and the Germans still call their own language Deutsch, of which Dutch is merely another form. [Dutch.] The Teutonic dialects form three groups: (1) The Low German, (2) The Scandinavian, and (3) The High German. The English language belongs to the first of these groups, as do also the Gothic, Frisian, Dutch, Flemish, and Old Saxon. The Teutonic languages themselves form a sub-division of the European division of that great family of related languages to which the term Indo-European has been applied. The English language is closely related to those dialects still spoken on the northern shores and lowlands of Germany, a relationship due to the immigration of the Angles, Saxons, and other Low German tribes. The original inhabitants of England were Celts, but few words of their language still survive: such are *basket*, *bran*, *breeches*, *clout*, *crag*, *crook*, &c. The Teutonic invaders consisted of three tribes, Angles, Saxons, and Jutes, and their first appearance in this country was in A. D. 449. In process of time they drove the original inhabitants toward the mountainous districts of Wales and Scotland. The language introduced by the Teutonic invaders was an inflected language, and free from admixture of foreign elements. But the English of the present day, which is a direct development of the Anglo-Saxon, has lost its inflections, and has adopted words freely from other tongues. First it adopted many words from the Roman missionaries, by whom the island was converted to Christianity in A. D. 596. Secondly, a large number were adopted from the Northmen of Scandinavia (the Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes), who continually made attacks on the coast of England, and at last, in A. D. 1013, became the ruling power. These words are numerous in old northern English literature, and in northern provincial dialects. A few still survive, such as *are*, *till*, *until*, *bound*, *busk*, *busk*, &c. But the event which exercised the greatest influence on the English language was the Norman invasion in A. D. 1066. After this, French became the language of the court, of the nobility, the clergy, and of literature, and continued to be so for nearly 300 years. To it we owe most of the terms connected with feudalism and war, the church, the law, and the chase. Robert of Gloucester, writing in A. D. 1297, says: "(The lower classes cling to English and to their native tongue yet.)" And so in process of time, when the two nations coalesced, the language of the majority prevailed. In A. D. 1349, Latin ceased to be taught in schools through the medium of French, and in A. D. 1382, the pleadings in the law courts were directed by Act of Parliament to be for the future conducted in English. But the English of the end of the fourteenth century was greatly altered from that of the eleventh. It was no longer an inflected or synthetic language, but had become, through the influence of the Norman-French, analytic; that is to say, prepositions and auxiliaries were used instead of inflections to express the various modifications of the idea to be conveyed by any word, and the relations of the several words in a sentence to each other. The invention of printing, the revival of learning in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and increasing intercourse with other nations, and the discoveries of science, have all tended to increase the vocabulary of the English language by the introduction of new words.

The English language, using the term in its widest acceptance, may be divided into five periods—viz.:

1. First Period A. D. 450-1100.
2. Second " " 1100-1250.
3. Third " " 1250-1350.
4. Fourth " " 1350-1450.
5. Fifth " " 1450-the present day.

In the first period (called also Anglo-Saxon or Old English), the language was inflectional; in the second it began to show a tendency to become analytic, the tendency increasing till in the fourth period inflections had virtually disappeared. Before the Norman conquest there were two dialects in English, a southern and a northern, the former of which was the literary language. After the Conquest dialects became much more marked, so that we can distinguish three great varieties, the Northern, the Midland, and the Southern, distinguished from each other by various grammatical differences. The Midland dialect was that most widely spread, and it ultimately became the standard language, a result principally due to the influence of Chaucer, and in a less degree of Wycliffe, Gower, and others.

English maiden-hair, s.

Bot.: *Asplenium trichomanes*.

English mercury, s.

Bot.: A plant, *Chenopodium bonus henricus*. It is used as a pot-herb. It must not be confounded with any species of the Euphorbiaceous genus *Mercurialis* (q. v.).

English sea-grape, s.

Bot.: *Salicornia herbacea*. (Lyte.)

English treacle, s.

Bot.: *Alliaria officinalis*. (Britten & Holland.)

Eng-lish (Eng as ing), v. t. [ENGLISH, a.] To translate or render into the English language.

"Lucretius Englished! 'Twas a work might shake

The power of English verse to undertake."

Otway: To Mr. Creech.

***Eng-lish-a-ble (Eng as ing), a.** [Eng. *English*, v.; -able.] Capable of being translated or rendered into the English language.

Eng-lish-mān, (Eng as ing), s. [Eng. *English*, a., and man.] A native or naturalized inhabitant of England.

Englismān's foot, s.

Bot.: *Plantago major*.

Eng-lish-rŷ (Eng as ing), s. [Eng. *English*, a.; -ry.]

1. The quality or state of being an Englishman.
2. A colony or settlement of Englishmen. (Specifically applied to the settlements of the English in Ireland.)

"The principal strongholds of the Englishry during this evil time were Enniskillen and Londonderry."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

ēng-lis-lēt, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Her.: An escutcheon of pretense.

ēn-gloom, v. t. [Pref. en, and Eng. *gloom* (q. v.).] To make or render gloomy.

***ēn-glŭe, v. t.** [Fr. *engluer*.] To join, shut, or close very fast or tightly.

ēn-glūt, v. t. [Fr. *engloutir*, from Lat. *glutio*=to swallow.]

1. To swallow, to gulp down.
- "How many prodigal bits have slaves and peasants
This night engulfed." Shakespeare: *Timon*, ii. 2.
2. To swallow up, to exceed.
- "My particular grief
Engluts and swallows other sorrows." Shakespeare: *Othello*, i. 3.
3. To fill to overflowing, to glut, to choke.
- "Those grieved minds which choler did englut." Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. ii. 23.

ēn-glūt-ing, s. [Perhaps for *engluing* or *entluting*.] The act of stopping up tightly.

"And of the pottes and glasses englutning." Chaucer: *C. T.*, 16,234.

***ēn-gō re (1), v. t.** [Pref. en, and Eng. *gore*, v. (q. v.).]

1. To gore, to pierce, to penetrate, to wound.
2. To enrage, to infuriate, to goad.

***ēn-gō re (2), v. t.** [Pref. en, and Eng. *gore*, s. (q. v.).] To make gory or bloody.

ēn-gor'ge, v. t. & i. [Fr. *engorger*, from *gorge*=the throat; Ital. *ingorgiare*; Lat. *ingurgito*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To swallow up, to devour.
- "Neither doth any man, after he hath once satisfied hunger, engorge superfluous meats."—F. Holland: *Amianus Marcellinus*, p. 237.
2. To swallow down, to suppress, to choke.
- "Fraught with rancour and engorged ire." Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. xi. 40.

B. Intrans.: To eat greedily, to devour.

"Greedily she engorged without restraint." Milton: *P. L.* ix. 791.

ēn-gorged, pa. par. or a. [ENGORGE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Swallowed with greediness, devoured.

2. *Med.:* Filled to excess with blood; congested.

ēn-gor'ge-mēt, s. [Eng. *engorge*; -ment.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of swallowing or devouring greedily.

2. *Med.:* The state of being filled to excess or congested with blood; congestion.

ēn-gor'g-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [ENGORGE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of swallowing or devouring greedily.

2. *Med.:* The act or state of becoming congested with blood.

en-gou-lée (ân-gô-lê), a. [Fr. *engouler*=to swallow.]

Her.: An epithet applied to bends, crosses, saltiers, &c., the extremities of which enter the mouths of animals.

***ēn-graff, v. t.** [Pref. en, and Eng. *graff* (q. v.).] To engrave.

***ēn-graff-mēt, s.** [Eng. *engraft*; -ment.] The same as ENGRAFTMENT (q. v.).

ēn-graft, v. t. [Pref. en, and Eng. *graft* (q. v.).]

1. To ingraft, to graft on.
- "As trees by human skill engraffed bear
The juicy fig, smooth plum, or racy pear." Orlando Furioso, bk. xxvii.

2. To implant, to set or root deeply.

"I make my love engraffed to this store." Shakespeare: *Sonnet* 37.

***ēn-graft-tā-tion, s.** [English *engraft*; -ation.] The same as ENGRAFTMENT (q. v.).

***ēn-graft-mēt, s.** [Eng. *engraft*; -ment.] The act of engraffing; ingraftment.

ēn-grāil, v. t. & i. [Fr. *engrêler*; *grêle*=hail.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To variegate; to spot as with hail.

"Æcides then shews
A long lance, and a caldron, new, engrailed with twenty
hues." Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, p. 325.

2. *Her.:* To indent or make ragged at the edges as though broken with hail; to indent in curved lines.

"Polwheel beareth a saultier engrailed."—Carew.

***B. Intrans.:** To form an edging or border; to run in a waving or indented line.

ēn-grāil'd, pa. par., a. & s. [ENGRAILED.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Variegated, spotted.
2. Having an indented or wavy outline.

"Over hills with peaky tops engrailed." Tennyson: *Palace of Art*, 113.

II. *Her.:* Indented in a series of curves with the points outward; applied to one of the lines of partition, also to some bends and ordinaries.

C. As substantive:

Entom.: The name of two moths, tribe Geometres, family Boarmidæ. The Engrailed is *Tephrosia biundulata*, and the Small Engrailed *T. crepuscularia*. (Newman.)

ēn-grāil-mēt, s. [Eng. *engrail*; -ment.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The ring of dots round the edge of a medal, coin, &c.
2. *Her.:* The state of being engrailed or indented in curved lines.

ēn-grāin, v. t. [Pref. en, and Eng. *grain* (q. v.).]

***1. To dye deep; to dye in grain; to give a deep, permanent, or enduring color to.**

"See thou how fresh my flowers being spread,
Dyed in lillie white and crimson red,
With leaves engrained in lusty green." Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar* (Feb.).



Engoulée.



Engrailed.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*2. To incorporate with the texture or grain of anything.
3. To color or paint in imitation of the grain of wood; to grain.

***en-grānd**, *v. t.* [Prefix *en*, and English *grand* (q. v.).] To make great, to aggrandize.

***en-grāp-ple**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *grapple* (q. v.).] To grapple, to close, to struggle at close quarters.

***en-grasp**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *grasp* (q. v.).] To grasp, to gripe, to seize and hold fast.

***en-grāu-lls**, *s.* [Gr. *engraulis*=the anchovy.] *Ichthy.*: A genus of fishes, family Clupeidae. Snout projecting; mouth opening backward considerably beyond the eyes; mystache long and straight; twelve or more rays within the gill covers; the opening wide; abdominal line without projecting hooked scales. *Engraulis encrasicolus* is the anchovy (q. v.). (Couch, &c.)

***en-grā-ve** (1), ***en-grav-en**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *grave*, *v.* (q. v.).] O. Fr. *engraver*; Dut. *graven*=to dig; *graveren*=to engrave; Ger. *graben*=to dig, engrave, cut, carve.]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

1. To cut with a chisel or graver; to cut figures, letters, &c., with a sharp instrument.

"Engrave the two stones with the names."—Exodus xxviii. 11.

2. To cut, picture, or represent, as on wood, metal, &c., by carving with a graver, &c.

"On the other side was engraven the cross and the harp."—Ludlow: *Memoirs*, ii. 247.

*3. To cut in, to make by incision.

"Full many wounds in his corrupted flesh
He did engrave." Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. vii. 32.

*4. To impress deeply, to imprint.

"It will scarce seem possible, that God should engrave principles, in men's minds, in words of uncertain signification."—Locke.

B. *Intrans.*: To practice or follow the art of engraving; to be skilled in engraving.

* For the difference between to engrave and to imprint, see IMPRINT.

***en-grā-ve** (2), *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *grave*, *s.* (q. v.).] To bury, to inter, to place in a grave.

***en-grā-ve-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *grave* (1); -*ment*.] 1. The act, process, or art of engraving.

2. The work of an engraver.

***en-grāv-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *engrave* (1); -*er*.] One who is skilled in engraving; a cutter of letters, figures, &c., in wood, stone, &c.

"Images are not made in the brain itself, as the pencil of a painter or engraver makes the images in the table, but are imprinted in a wonderful method in the soul."—Hale: *Origin of Mankind*, p. 47.

***en-grāv-ēr-ry**, *s.* [Eng. *engrave* (1); -*ry*.] Engraved work; the work of an engraver.

***en-grāv-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [ENGRAVE (1), *v.*] A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act, process, or art of cutting figures, letters, &c., on wood, stone, or metal. Engraving is very ancient. The oldest records are cut in stone, some in relief, some in intaglio. The hieroglyphics of Egypt are cut in the granite monoliths, and on the walls of the tombs and chambers. From Egypt or Phoenicia the Greeks received the art of engraving, where it had considerably advanced in the time of Homer. Among other uses which are allied to chasing and inlaying, it was employed in delineating maps on metallic plates. Specimens of Etrurian art are also of great antiquity. The art of engraving is fairly referable to three divisions: chalcography, or plate-engraving; xylography, or wood-engraving; lithography, or stone-engraving. (See these words.)

Engraving on metal originated with chasers and inlayers. This art is very ancient, but does not seem to have suggested the sister art of printing from the plates thus engraved. In taking a cast in sulphur of some engraved church ornaments, it is stated that a Florentine artist named Finiguerra, about 1440, was led at length to the discovery of the value of plate-engraving as a means of printing. Some dust and charcoal which had gathered in the lines came out upon the sulphur and gave an unexpected and suggestive effect. Aquatint engraving was invented by Saint-Non, a Frenchman, in 1662. Engraving in steel (claimed to be a native American invention) was introduced into England by Perkins, of Philadelphia, 1819. The earliest application of the wood-engraver's art was in cutting blocks for playing-cards. French writers ascribe it to the time of Charles V., but the Germans show cards of the date 1300, and the Italians claim that it originated in Ravenna, about 1285. Engraving on wood assumed

the character of an art about 1440; the first impression, 1423. Improved by Dürer, 1471-1523; by Bewick, 1789.

Engraving on a lithographic stone is effected by etching-point, diamond, or ruling-machine; the stylus of the latter is a diamond. There are two modes, the first of which is the more usual: (1) The stone is covered with a gum and acid ink-resisting compound, dried, and the design scratched through this ground to such a depth merely as to expose the clean stone. The stone is then oiled, the engraved portions alone absorbing the oil; it is afterward washed and rolled up. The printing is, however, usually from transfers from the engraved stones. (2) The stone is etched through a ground of asphaltum; acid is applied to deepen the lines. These are inked; the face cleaned off, gummed, and etched, the stone rolled up and printed. There are many styles, and these are briefly considered under their respective heads, as chalcography, copperplate engraving, dry-point, etching, steel-plate engraving, wood-engraving, &c.

"With the work of an engraver in stone, like the engravings of a signet, shalt thou engrave the two stones with the names of the children of Israel."—Exodus xxviii. 11.

*2. That which is engraved; an engraved plate, &c.

"It appears from the engravings on Aaron's breast-plate."—Warburton: *Divine Legation*, bk. iv., § 5.

*3. An impression taken from an engraved plate; a print.

* For the difference between engraving and picture, see PICTURE.

engraving-machine, *s.*

1. A machine in which an intaglio impression is delivered upon a plate or cylinder for bank-note printing, or calico-printing, by the rotation under contact with the said object of a hardened steel roller bearing the design in cameo. This system was invented by Jacob Perkins, and was first adopted in bank-note engraving. [TRANSFERRING-MACHINE.] The process for obtaining the design in cameo on the mill, by rotation in contact with an intaglio die, is effected in a transfer press. [CLAMMING-MACHINE.] A pantograph is used in etching a reduced copy of a pattern on to the copper cylinder for calico-printing. Eccentric-engraving, for a certain class of patterns in calico-printing, is performed by a diamond etching-point on the varnished roller. The points are moved by elaborate machinery, and the effect is analogous to that of the eccentric and rose-engine lathes. (Knight.)

2. An apparatus on the principle of the pantograph, but provided with a cutting device and machinery for causing pressure upon the surface to be engraved, so as to produce lines similar to those made by hand with the graver.

***en-greāt-en**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *greaten* (q. v.).] To make great or greater; to increase, to aggravate.

***en-gresse**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *engregier*=to make heavy, to aggravate; Low Lat. *ingravis*, from Lat. *in*, intens., and *gravis*=heavy.] To become heavy on; to press upon.

***en-grīe-ve**, ***en-greeve**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *grieve* (q. v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To grieve, to vex, to afflict, to distress.

B. *Intrans.*: To hurt, to pain, to be troublesome or painful.

***en-grōss**, ***en-grosse**, ***in-gross**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *engross*=in large; O. Fr. *grosseyer*=to engross, to write fair or in great and fair letters. (Cotgrave.)] [GROSS.]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To write in large or distinct letters.

"Engrossed was it, as it is well known,
And enrolled only for witness
In your registers."

Lydgate: *Siege of Thebes*, pt. ii.

*2. To make gross or fat; to fatten.

"Not sleeping to engross his idle body,
But praying, to enrich his watchful soul."

Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, iii. 7.

*3. To make thick; to thicken.

"The waves thereof so slow and sluggish were,
Engrossed with mud, which did them foul aggressive."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. vi. 46.

*4. To increase in size or bulk.

"Though pillars, by channeling, be seemingly engrossed to our sight, yet they are truly weakened in themselves."—Wotton: *Architecture*.

*5. To purchase or seize in the gross.

"If thou engrossed all the griefs as thine,
Thou robbest me of a moiety."

Shakespeare: *All's Well*, iii. 2.

6. In the same sense as II.

7. To take or occupy the whole of; to absorb, to monopolize.

"'Tis just that God should not be dear
Where self engrosses all the thought."

Cowper: *Love Endures no Rival*.

*8. To take or occupy an undue amount or portion of.

"Too long hath love engrossed Britannia's stage,
And sunk to softness all our tragic rage."

Tickett: *To Mr. Addison, on his Tragedy of Cato*.

*9. To seize, to extract.

"If out of those inventions
Which flow in Athens, thou hast here engrossed
Some rarity of wit."

Ford: *Broken Heart*, iii. 3.

II. Technically:

1. *Official*: To copy out in a large, distinct, and legible hand for preservation as records.

2. *Economics*: To buy up the whole or large quantities of any commodity with the object of controlling the market, and thus being able to sell again at an enhanced price.

B. Intransitive:

1. To be occupied or employed in engrossing, or copying in a large, legible, and distinct hand; to follow or practice the profession of an engrosser.

*2. To become larger, to increase.

***en-grōss-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *engross*; -*er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who engrosses or copies documents in a fair, large hand.

2. One who seizes or assumes the whole or an undue share of anything; a monopolizer.

"Little engrossers of delegated power."—Knowl: *Spirit of Despotism*, § 29.

II. *Econom.*: One who buys up the whole or large quantities of any commodity to sell again; a forestaller.

"A new sort of engrossers, or forestallers, having the feeding and supplying this numerous body of workmen in the woollen manufactures, out of their warehouses, set the price upon the poor landholder."—Locke.

***en-grōss-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *engross*; -*ment*.]

1. The act of engrossing or appropriating things in the gross; exorbitant appropriation or acquisition.

"Those hold their immoderate engrossments of power and favor by no other tenure than presumption."—Swift.

2. The act of copying out in large, fair characters; as, the engrossment of a deed.

3. The state of being engrossed, or having the attention wholly taken up by some subject.

"In the engrossment of her own ardent and devoted love."—Lyttton. (*Ogilvie*.)

***en-guard** (*u* silent), ***en-gard**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *guard* (q. v.).] To guard, to defend, to protect.

***en-gulf**, ***in-gulf**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *engolfer*: *en*=in, and *golfe*=a gulf.] To swallow up or absorb as in a gulf.

***en-gulf-mēt**, ***in-gulf-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *engulf*; -*ment*.] An absorption or swallowing up as in a gulf or vortex.

***en-gy-scōpe**, *s.* [ENGISCOPE.]

***en-hā-b'le**, ***en-hāb'-ile**, *v. t.* [ENABLE.]

***en-hāb'-it**, *v. t. & i.* [INHABIT.]

***en-hāl'se**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *hals*, *halse*=the neck.] To clasp round the neck, to embrace.

***en-hāl'se**, *s.* [Gr. *enaios*, the same as *enaios*=in or of the sea: *en*=in, and *hals* (genit. *halos*)=the sea. So named, because the plant grows in estuaries.]

Bot.: A genus of Hydrocharitaceae. According to Agardh the fruit is eatable and the fibers can be woven. Habitat Ceylon and other Indian islands.

***en-hān-çe**, ***en-hans-en**, ***en-haunce**, ***en-haunse**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Prov. *enansar*=to further advance, from *enans*=before, rather, from Lat. *in ante*. (Skeat.)]

A. Transitive:

*1. To lift or raise on high; to raise up.

"Thei han ben so filled aghen, and the ground enhanced."—Maunderville, p. 95.

2. To raise in rank or position; to elevate or exalt socially.

"The god of my fader, and hym y shal enhance."—Wycliffe: *Exodus*, xv. 2.

3. To raise, advance, or heighten in price; to increase in price.

"The desire of money is every where the same: its vent varies very little, but as its greater scarcity enhances its price, and increases the scramble."—Locke.

4. To increase, to make greater or stronger; to heighten.

"A crystal draught
Pure from the lees, which often more enhanced
The thirst."

Cowper: *Task*, ii. 507-9.

B. *Intrans.*: To be raised, to increase, to grow greater; to swell up.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del

en-hānçed', *pa. par. & a.* [ENHANCE.]

A. *As pa. par.* (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective:*

1. **Ord. Lang.:** Raised, increased, heightened, augmented.

2. **Her.:** A term applied to any ordinary when removed from its proper position and placed higher up in the field.

en-hān-çe-mënt, *s.* [Eng. enhance; -ment.]

1. The act of increasing, or raising, as in price.

"Their yearly rents are not improved, the landlords making no less gain by fines than by enhancement of rents."—*Bacon: Office of Alienations.*

2. The state of being increased, augmented, or raised; a rise or increase, as in price.

"This enhancement may easily be proved not to be owing to the increase of taxes, but to uniform increase of consumption and of money."—*Burke: Late State of the Nation.*

3. An increasing, heightening, or making greater; an aggravation.

"Jocular slanders have, from the slightness of the temptation, an enhancement of guilt."—*Government of the Tongue.*

en-hān-çer, ***en-haun-sere**, *s.* [English *enhance*(e); -er.]

*1. One who raises or exalts socially.

2. One who enhances, raises or increases, as in price.

"In such cases we must be so affected as that we grudge to ourselves our own gain, that we be not in the first file of enhancers."—*Ep. Hall: Cases of Conscience.*

***en-hāp-py**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and English *happy* (q. v.).] To make happy or prosperous.

***en-har-bor**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *harbor* (q. v.).] To harbor or dwell in; to inhabit, to lodge in.

***en-har-den**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *harden* (q. v.).] To make hard, to harden, to encourage, to embolden.

***en-har-mō-ni-an**, *a.* [Gr. *enarmonios*.] The same as **ENHARMONIC** (q. v.)

en-har-mōn-ic, ***en-har-mōn-ick**, **en-har-mon-ique**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *enharmonique*, from Gr. *enharmonikos*=in harmony; *en*=in, and *harmonia*=harmony.]

A. *As adjective:*

Music:

1. One of the three genera of Greek music, the other two being the Diatonic and Chromatic.

2. Having intervals less than a semitone; *e. g.*, an enharmonic organ or harmonium is an instrument having more than twelve divisions in the octave, and capable, therefore, of producing two distinct sounds; in the ordinary instrument one only exists, as, for instance, G. sharp and A flat. An enharmonic scale is one containing intervals less than a semibreve.

† **Enharmonic Modulation:** A change as to notation, but not as to sound. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

"In passing from one song to another, she [Leonora Baroni] shews sometimes the divisions of the *enharmonic* and *chromatic* species with so much air and sweetness, that every hearer is ravished with that delicate and difficult mode of singing."—*Warton.*

***B.** *As subst.:* Enharmonic music.

† **en-har-mōn-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *enharmonic*; -al.] **Music:** The same as **ENHARMONIC** (q. v.).

en-har-mōn-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *enharmonic*; -ly.]

Music: In the enharmonic style or system; with perfect intonation.

en-har-mō-ni-ōn, *s.* [Gr. *enarmonion*, neut. of *enarmonios*=in harmony.]

Music: A song of many parts in harmony; enharmonic music.

***en-hās-te**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *haste* (q. v.).] To hasten, to hurry.

***en-hāunt**, ***en-haunte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *haunt* (q. v.).]

1. To keep company or associate with.

2. To practice, to exercise.

***en-heart-en** (**heart** as **hart**), *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *hearten* (q. v.).] To encourage, to embolden, to inspire, to animate.

***en-hēd-ge**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and English *hedge* (q. v.).] To surround or enclose with a hedge; to hedge in.

***en-hēr-it-age** (**age** as **ig**), *s.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *heritage* (q. v.).] A heritage, an inheritance.

***en-hort**, ***en-ort**, ***en-hurte**, *v. t.* [O. French *enhorter*, from Lat. *enhortor*.] To exhort, to encourage.

***en-hū-me**, *v. t.* [INHUME.] To swallow up, to bury.

***en-hūn-gēr**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *hunger* (q. v.).] To make hungry.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāll**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, camel, **hēr**, **thēre**; pine, **pīt**, **sire**, **šir**, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, or, **wōre**, wolf, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, unite, **cūr**, **rāle**, **fūll**; try, **Syrian**. **æ**, **ø** = **ē**; **ey** = **ā**. **qu** = **kw**.

en-hy-dris, ***en-hy-dra**, *s.* [Gr. *enydros*=living in water: *en*=in, and *hydōr*=water.]

Zool.: Sea-otter. A genus of carnivorous mammals, family Mustelidae; six incisors above, four below, tail much shorter than the body, no anal scent-bags. Fur thick, woolly. *Enhydra marina*, the Sea-otter, or Sea-beaver, is found in the regions bordering the North Pacific on either side. These animals are killed for their valuable fur.

en-hy-drite, *s.* [Gr. *enydros*=with water in it, holding water; suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A generic term for any mineral having water within its cavities.

en-hy-droūs, *a.* [ENHYDRITE.]

Mineralogy:

1. **Properly:** Having water within its cavities, as *enhydry quartz*.

2. **Less properly:** Having any other liquid than water within its cavities.

En-īf, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.]

Astron.: A fixed star, of magnitude 2½, called also Epsilon Pegasi.

ē-nig-mā, *s.* [Gr. *ainigma* (genit. *ainigmatos*)=a dark saying; *ainissomai*=to speak in riddles; *ainos*=a tale.]

1. An obscure, dark, doubtful, or ambiguous saying or question; a riddle.

"The dark *enigma* will allow
A meaning; which, if well I understand,
From sacrilege will free the god's command."

Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses i.

2. Anything which is puzzling or inexplicable; a puzzle.

"But day by day, and year by year,
Will make the dark *enigma* clear."

Cowper: To Lady Austen.

ē-nig-māt-ic, **ē-nig-māt-ic-al**, *a.* [Gr. *ainigmatikos*=speaking in riddles; *ainigma*=a riddle; Fr. *enigmatique*; Sp. & Ital. *enigmatico*.]

1. Obscure; darkly or ambiguously expressed; containing or resembling an enigma.

"Unlike the *enigmatic* line,
So difficult to spell,
Which shook Belshazzar at his wine,
The night his city fell."

Cowper: Queen's Visit to London, March 17, 1789.

2. Obscure, cloudy, doubtful.

"Faith here is the assent to those things which come to us by hearing, and are so believed by adherence, or dark *enigmatic* knowledge, but hereafter are seen or known demonstratively."—*Hammond.*

ē-nig-māt-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *enigmatic*; -ly.] In an enigmatic manner; obscurely, darkly, ambiguously.

"Homer speaks *enigmatically*, and intends that these monsters are merely the creation of poetry."—*Broome.*

ē-nig-mā-tist, *s.* [Gr. *ainigmatistēs*=a dealer or speaker in riddles; *ainigma*=a riddle.] A maker or dealer in enigmas; one who expresses himself darkly or ambiguously.

"That I may deal more ingeniously with my reader than the above-mentioned *enigmatist* has done, I shall present him with a key to my riddle."—*Addison.*

ē-nig-mā-tize, *v. t.* [Gr. *ainigmatizomai*, from *ainigma*=a riddle.] To speak or write enigmatically or ambiguously.

ē-nig-mā-tōg-ra-phē, *s.* [Gr. *ainigma*=a riddle, and *graphō*=to write.] The act or art of making or of solving enigmas.

ē-nig-mā-tōl-ō-gy, *s.* [Greek *ainigma* (genit. *ainigmatos*)=a riddle, and *logos*=a discourse.] The same as **ENIGMATOGRAPHY** (q. v.).

***en-i-sle** (*s* silent), *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *isle* (q. v.).] To make an island of; to separate; to sever; to cut off or away.

***en-jāl**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *jail* (q. v.).] To imprison; to confine; to keep under restraint.

en-jōin (1), ***en-joyn** (1), ***en-yoyn**, ***in-joine**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *enjoindre*, from *en*=in, and *joindre*=to join; Lat. *injungo*=to join into; to enjoin.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To lay an order or command upon, coupled with admonition; to put an injunction upon; to admonish, and direct with authority. (Said of the person.)

2. To order, to command, to lay or impose upon as an injunction. (Said of the thing.)

"I needs must by all means fulfill
This penance which enjoined is to me."

Spenser: F. Q., VI. viii. 60.

II. Law: To prohibit, forbid, or restrain by an injunction (q. v.).

B. Intrans.: To bid, to command, to admonish, to warn.

"It endeavors to secure every man's interest, by enjoining that truth and fidelity be invariably preserved."—*Tillotson.*

***en-jōin** (2), ***en-jōyn** (2), *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *join* (q. v.).] To join or unite together.

en-jōin-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *enjoin* (1); -er.] One who enjoins, or gives injunctions.

***en-jōin-mënt**, *s.* [Eng. *enjoin*; -ment.] The act of enjoining; injunction, command, direction, order; the state of being enjoined.

en-jōy, ***en-joye**, ***en-yoy-en**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *en*=in, and *joie*=joy.]

A. Transitive:

1. To take a pleasure in; to have a pleasing sense or perception of; to take pleasure or delight in.

"Her joyous presence and sweet company
In full content he there did long enjoy."

Spenser: F. Q., I. xii. 41.

2. To have the possession, use, or enjoyment of; to have, hold, or occupy, as something advantageous or desirable.

"The Whigs had, under Fraser's administration, enjoyed almost as entire a liberty as if there had been no censorship."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xix.*

3. To gain, to obtain.

"Wherein it shall appear that your demands are just,
Ye shall enjoy them."

Shakespeare: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 1.

4. To have sexual intercourse with.

"So inflame my sense
With ardor to enjoy thee."

Milton: P. L., ix. 1032.

B. Reflex.: To feel pleasure; to take enjoyment in things; to delight one's self; to be happy.

"When a man shall, with a sober, sedate, diabolical rancor, look upon and enjoy himself in the sight of his neighbor's sin and shame, can he plead the instigation of any appetite in nature?"—*South.*

***C. Intrans.:** To feel joy; to have pleasure or happiness.

"Manye schulen entoye in His natyuite."—*Wycliffe: Luke i. 14.*

***en-jōy**, *s.* [ENJOY, *v.*] Joy, happiness, pleasure.

en-jōy-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *enjoy*; -able.] Capable of or fit for being enjoyed; capable of affording enjoyment.

"The evening of our days is generally the calmest and the most enjoyable of them."—*Pope: Letters.*

en-jōy-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *enjoy*; -er.] One who enjoys, possesses, or has the benefit of anything.

"The unprofitable, unworthy enjoyers of them."—*South: Sermons, vol. ix., ser. 2.*

en-jōy-mënt, *s.* [Eng. *enjoy*; -ment.]

1. The state or condition of enjoying; the state of possessing or having anything advantageous or desirable; fruition.

"Who is there does not sometimes hazard it for the enjoyment of an hour."—*Rambler, No. 178.*

2. That which is enjoyed or affords pleasure or satisfaction.

"To despise the little things of present sense, for the hope of everlasting enjoyments."—*Stanvill, ser. 1.*

† **Crabb** thus discriminates between *enjoyment*, *fruition*, and *gratification*: "*Fruition*, from *frui* to enjoy, is employed only for the act of enjoying; we speak either of the enjoyment of any pleasure, or of the enjoyment as a pleasure; we speak of those pleasures which are received from the *fruition*, in distinction from those which are had in expectation. The enjoyment is either corporeal or spiritual, as the enjoyment of music, or the enjoyment of study, but the *fruition* of eating, or any other sensible, or at least external object; hope intervenes between the desire and the *fruition*. *Gratification*, from the verb to *gratify*, make grateful or pleasant, signifies either the act of giving pleasure, or the pleasure received. *Enjoyment* springs from every object which is capable of yielding pleasure; by distinction, however, and in the latter sense, from moral and rational objects: but the *gratification*, which is a species of enjoyment, is obtained through the medium of the senses. The enjoyment is not so vivid as the *gratification*: the *gratification* is not so permanent as the enjoyment. Domestic life has its peculiar enjoyments; brilliant spectacles afford gratification. Our capacity for enjoyment depends upon our intellectual endowments; our gratification depends upon the tone of our feelings, and the nature of our desires." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***en-kēn-nel**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *kennel* (q. v.).] To shut up in a kennel.

***en-kēr-nel**, *v. t.* [Eng. &c., *en*, and *kernel*.]

1. To form into a kernel.

2. To inclose in a kernel.

en-kin-dle, ***en-ken-dle**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *kindle* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

I. Lit.: To kindle, to set on fire, to set alight.

"Nor let us extinguish the smoldering flax, but enkindle it."—*Udall: Romans xiii.*

***en-kēn-nel**, *v. t.* [Eng. &c., *en*, and *kernel*.]

1. To form into a kernel.

2. To inclose in a kernel.

en-kin-dle, ***en-ken-dle**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *kindle* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

I. Lit.: To kindle, to set on fire, to set alight.

"Nor let us extinguish the smoldering flax, but enkindle it."—*Udall: Romans xiii.*

II. Figuratively:

1. To kindle, to inflame.

"And in my breast *enkindle* virtue's love."
Warton: *Eclogue v.*

*2. To excite, to inflame, to rouse into action.

"Fearing to strengthen that impatience,
Which seemed too much *enkindled*,"
Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, ii. 1.

*3. To incite or inflame to any action.

"That, trusted home,
Might yet *enkindle* you unto the crown."
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, i. 3.

*B. Intrans.: To take fire; to be enkindled.

*en-lā'ce, v. t. [INLACE.]

1. To fasten with lace; to bind or encircle as with lace; to surround.

2. To embrace, to clasp.

3. To involve, to entangle.

*en-lā'ce-mēt, s. [Eng. *enlace*; -ment.] The act of enlacing; the state of being enfolded, encircled, or involved.

*en-lān'-gōur, *en-lan'-gor, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *langour* (q. v.).] To cause to pine or waste away; to cause to fade.

*en-lāp', v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *lap*, v. (q. v.).] To involve, to cover or roll up.

*en-lard', v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *lard* (q. v.).] To dress or cover with lard; to fatten.

en-lar'ge, v. t. & i. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *large* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To make large or greater in size, quantity or bulk; to expand or increase in bulk.

2. To make large in appearance; to cause to appear larger; to magnify.

"In luster and effect like glass
Which o'er each object casting various dyes,
Enlarges some, and others multiplies."
Pope: *Temple of Fame*, 182-4.

3. To extend in limits or dimensions.

"Glory is like a circle in the water
Which never ceases to *enlarge* itself."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., i. 2.

4. To dilate; to expand; to extend in comprehension.

"O ye Corinthians, our mouth is open unto you, our heart is *enlarged*."—2 Corinthians, vi. 11.

5. To expand, to extend, to make more full; to amplify.

"Rather than anything shall be wanting that will despatch him, I will *enlarge* my testimony against him."
Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. I.

6. To extend to more uses or purposes.

"It hath grown from no other root than only a desire to *enlarge* the necessary root of the word of God."—Hooker.

*7. To give free vent or scope to, to vent.

"Though she appear honest to me, yet at other places she *enlargeth* her mirth so far, that there is shrewd construction made of her."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, ii. 2.

8. To set free from confinement; to set at liberty.

"A guilty soul *enlarged*,
And by a Savior's death discharged."
Cowper: *Olney Hymns*, xix.

*9. To state at large or fully; to dilate or enlarge upon.

"In my tent *enlarge* your griefs."
Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, iv. 2.

*B. Reflex.: To make diffuse; to amplify, to expatiate.

"I will *enlarge* myself no further to you at this time."—Howell: *Letters*, bk. i., let. 29.

C. Intransitive:

1. To grow larger; to become bigger; to increase in size or bulk.

"Where Avon shapes
His winding way, *enlarging* as it flows."
Jago: *Edgworth*, bk. i.

2. To dilate, to speak or write at length; to expatiate; to amplify.

"This is a theme so unpleasant, I delight not to *enlarge* on it; rather wish the memory of it were extinct."—More: *Decay of Piety*.

*3. To exaggerate.

"A severe critic would be apt to think I *enlarged* a little, as travelers are often suspected to do."—Swift.

4. To increase in capacity or comprehension; to increase in breadth or extent; to expand.

"Great objects make
Great minds, *enlarging* as their views enlarge."
Young: *Night Thoughts*, ix. 1,064, 1,065.

† Crabb thus discriminates between to *enlarge*, to extend, and to increase: "We speak of *enlarging* a house, a room, premises or boundaries; of *increasing* the property, the army, the capital, expense,

&c.: of *extending* the boundaries of an empire. We say the hole or cavity *enlarges*, the head or bulk *enlarges*, the number *increases*, the swelling, inflammation, and the like, *increase*; so likewise in the figurative sense, the views, the prospects, the powers, the ideas, and the mind, are *enlarged*; pain, pleasure, hope, fear, anger, or kindness, is *increased*; views, prospects, connections, and the like, are *extended*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

en-larg'ed, pa. par. & a. [ENLARGE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Made larger, greater or bigger; increased in bulk or dimensions.

2. Not narrow; liberal, expanded, broad, comprehensive: as, a man of *enlarged* views.

en-larg'-ēd-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *enlarged*; -ly.] In an enlarged or wide manner or sense; with enlargement; broadly, widely.

"Justification is taken two ways in Scripture; precisely, for the remission of sins by the only merits and satisfaction of Christ, accepted for us, and imputed to us; and *enlargedly*, for that act of God, and the necessary and immediate concomitants unto and consequent upon that."—Mountagu: *Appeal to Caesar*, p. 172.

en-lar'ge-mēt, s. [Eng. *enlarge*; -ment.]

1. The act or process of enlarging or increasing in size, bulk, or dimensions; increase in size.

"The crowded roots demand *enlargement* now."
Cowper: *Task*, iii. 633.

2. An extending or making more wide or broad.

"The commons in Rome generally pursued the *enlargement* of their power by more set quarrels of one entire assembly against another."—Swift.

3. The state or condition of being enlarged; increase or augmentation in size or importance.

*4. Something added on; an addition.

"And all who told it added something new,
And all who heard it made *enlargements* too."
Pope: *Temple of Fame*, 470, 471.

5. Extension or expansion of the intellectual powers; increase of knowledge; extended or enlarged comprehension or capacity.

6. Release from confinement, restraint, or constraint.

"Now sign his *enlargement*."
Massinger: *Fatal Dowry*, i. 2.

7. Diffuseness of speech or writing; an expatiating or dilating upon any particular point or subject.

"While I restrain my pen from all *enlargements*."
Mallet: *To the Duke of Marlborough*.

en-larg'-ēr, s. [Eng. *enlarge*(e); -er.] One who enlarges, increases, or expatiates upon anything.

"We shall not contentiously rejoin, but confer what is in us unto his name and honor, ready to be swallowed in any worthy *enlarger*."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*. (To the Reader.)

en-larg'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [ENLARGE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making larger; the state of becoming larger; enlargement.

enlarging-hammer, s. The gold-beater's hammer by which he reduces the package of quarters or gold-plate. Fifty-six of the quarters form a packet (caucher), and are interleaved with vellum. The hammer weighs fourteen or fifteen pounds, and is shaped like a truncated hexagonal pyramid, six inches high. Its face is very slightly convex, and five inches in diameter.

en-lāur'-ēl, en-lawr'-el, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *laurel* (q. v.).] To crown with laurel.

*en-lāy', v. t. [INLAY.]

*en-lēague, v. i. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *league* (q. v.).] To be in league with.

*en-le-geance, s. [O. Fr. *en*=in, and *legeance*, *ligance*=homage.] Allegiance.

*en-lēngth', v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *length* (q. v.).] To lengthen out.

*en-lēngth'-en, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *lengthen* (q. v.).] To lengthen, to draw out.

en-lev'-ē (ān-lēv'-ē), a. [Fr., pa. par. of *enlever* = to raise or lift.]

Her.: Raised or elevated.

*en-lēv'-en, a. & s. [ELEVEN.]

*en-li-ance, *en-ly-ance, s. [O. Fr. *enliant*, pr. par. of *enlier*=to join, to unite.] Alliance.

*en-light' (gh silent), v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *light* (q. v.).] To enlighten, to illuminate.

en-light'-en (gh silent), v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *lighten* (q. v.).]

*I. Lit.: To give light to; to shed light upon; to illuminate.

"The moon is *enlightened* to govern the night."
Byron: *Thanksgiving Hymn*.

II. Figuratively:

1. To give intellectual light to; to illuminate the intellect of; to instruct, to inform, to impart knowledge to.

"Thus *enlightening* our mind, and rectifying our practice in all matters."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 3.

*2. To quicken in the faculty of vision.

"His eyes were *enlightened*."—1 Samuel xiv. 27.

3. To instruct or inform in divine knowledge or religious truths.

"Those who were once *enlightened*."—Hebrews vi. 4.

*4. To cheer, to exhilarate, to gladden.

† For the difference between to *enlighten* and to *illuminate*, see ILLUMINATE.

en-light'-ened (gh silent), pa. par. & a. [ENLIGHTEN.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Lit.: Made light, furnished or supplied with light; illuminated.

2. Fig.: Mentally or intellectually illuminated; informed, instructed; advanced in knowledge.

en-light'-en-ēr (gh silent), s. [Eng. *enlighten*; -er.] One who or that which enlightens, illuminates, or gives light to; one who instructs, informs, or gives intellectual light to.

"Here Adam interposed: 'O sent from heaven
Enlightener of my darkness, gracious things
Thou hast revealed.'"—Milton: *P. L.*, xii. 270-72.

en-light'-en-mēt (gh silent), s. [Eng. *enlighten*; -ment.]

1. The act of enlightening or illuminating. (Lit. & fig.)

2. The state of being enlightened.

*en-līm'-n (n silent), v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *limn* (q. v.).] To illuminate; to adorn with ornamented letters or illuminations.

*en-liānk', v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *link* (q. v.).] To link, to connect, to join, to chain to.

en-list', *in-hat', v. t. & i. [Fr. *en*=in, and *liste*=a list.] [LIST.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. Gen.: To enroll, to register or enter in a list.

2. Spec.: To engage for military service.

II. Fig.: To engage, gain over, or unite to a cause; to employ in the advancement of some interest.

"A graver fact, *enlisted* on your side,
May furnish illustration well applied."
Cowper: *Conversation*, 205, 206.

B. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To engage one's self for military service.

"Many West-country Whigs, who did not think it absolutely sinful to *enlist*, stood out for terms subversive of all military discipline."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Fig.: To attach or engage one's self to a party, interest, or cause.

† For the difference between to *enlist* and to *enroll*, see ENROLL.

en-list'-mēt, s. [Eng. *enlist*; -ment.]

1. The act of enlisting or of engaging for military service.

2. The act of engaging one's self for military service; the state of being enlisted.

3. The writing or document by which a soldier is bound.

*en-līve, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *live* (q. v.).]

1. To give life to; to quicken; to make to live.

"This dissolved body shall be raised out of the dust, and *enlived* with this very soul wherewith it is now animated."—Bishop Hall: *Select Thoughts*, § 30.

2. To animate, to quicken; to give sprightliness or animation to.

"See, see! the darts by which we burned
Are bright Lōysa's pencils turned:
With which she now *enliveth* more
Beauties than they destroyed before."
Loveace: *Lucasta*, p. 19.

en-liv'-en, v. t. [Pref. *en*; Eng. *live*, and suff. -en.]

1. To quicken; to make to live; to give life to.

"Lot of themselves the *enlivened* chessmen move."
Cowley: *Pindaric Odes*; *Destiny*, iii.

2. To make vigorous or active; to stimulate; to invigorate.

"They came out of the bath not only sweet and clean, but also much *enlivened* and strengthened in their joints."
Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

3. To give spirit or animation to; to animate, to make sprightly, cheerful, or gay; to exhilarate.

en-liv'-en-ēr, s. [Eng. *enliven*; -er.] One who or that which enlivens, animates, stimulates, or invigorates.

"Fire, the *enlivener* of the general frame."
Dryden: *Wife of Bath's Tale*, 427.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōw; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sīn, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sīon = shūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -die, &c. = bēl, dēl.

***en-lû-mine**, *v. t.* [Fr. *enluminer*, from Lat. *illuminare*.] To illumine, to brighten, to enlighten. [ILLUMINATE.]

***en-lôck**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *lock* (q. v.).] To lock, close, or shut up.

***en-lû-re**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *lure* (q. v.).] To lure, to entice.

en-man-ché (ân-mân-shê), *a.* [Fr.].

Her.: Covered with or resembling a sleeve. (Said when the chief has lines drawn from the center of the upper edge to the sides to about half the breadth of the chief.)

***en-mar-ble**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *marble* (q. v.).] To turn to marble; to make as hard or unfeeling as marble.

***en-mar-vel**, ***en-mar-vail**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *marvel* (q. v.).] To cause to wonder, marvel at, or admire.

en masse (ân mass), *phrase*. [Fr.] In the mass or whole body.

***en-mêsh**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *mesh* (q. v.).] To entangle or catch in a net; to trap.

"So will I turn her virtue into pitch;
And out of her own goodness make the net
That shall enmesh them all."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, II. 3.

***en-mew** (ew as û), *v. t.* [EMMEW.]

***en-mih-gle**, *v. t.* [IMMINGLE.]

***en-mi-tý**, ***en-mi-te**, ***ene-my-tee**, *s.* [O. Fr. *enimistiet*; Fr. *inimitté*, from Lat. *inimicitia*, from *inimicus*=(a.) hostile (s.) an enemy; in (neg.), and *amicus*=(a.) friendly, (s.) a friend.]

1. The quality or state of being an enemy or hostile; hostility.

"He who performs his duty in a station of great power, must needs incur the utter enmity of many and the high displeasure of more."—Atterbury.

2. Variance, discord, contrariety of interests, animosity.

"Common attachments, common enmities, bound her to the throne."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

3. Opposition.

"The friendship of the world is enmity with God."—James iv. 4.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *enmity*, *animosity*, and *hostility*: "*Enmity* is something permanent; *animosity* is partial and transitory; *enmity* is altogether personal; *hostility* mostly respects public measures; *animosity* respects either one or many individuals. *Enmity* often lies concealed in the heart; *animosity* mostly betrays itself by some open act of *hostility*. He who cherishes *enmity* toward another is his own greatest enemy; he who is guided by a spirit of *animosity* is unfit to have any command over others; he who proceeds to wanton *hostility* often provokes an enemy where he might have a friend." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***en-mossed**, *a.* [Pref. *en*; Eng. *moss*, and adj. suff. -ed.] Covered with moss. (Keats.)

***en-mô-ve**, *v. t.* [EMMOVE.]

***en-mû-re**, *v. t.* [IMMURE.] To shut up, confine, or inclose within a wall; to immure.

ên-nê-a-côn-tô-hê-dral, *a.* [Gr. *enênkonta*=ninety; *hedra*=a seat . . . a base, and Eng. adj. suff. -al.]

Geom., *Crystallog.*, &c.: Pertaining to an enneacanthedron; having ninety sides.

ên-nê-a-côn-tô-hê-drôn, *s.* [ENNEACANTOHE-DRAL.]

Geom., *Crystallog.*, &c.: A solid figure having ninety sides.

ên-nê-âd, *s.* [Fr. *ennéade*, from Gr. *enneadikoa*=of the number nine.] An assemblage of nine persons or things.

¶ The *Enneads*: The title given by Porphyry to one of the six divisions in his collection of the treatises of Plotinus, to imply that this division had in it nine books.

ên-nê-a-gôn, *s.* [Gr. *ennea*=nine, and *gônia*=an angle.]

Geom.: A plane figure with nine sides and as many angles.

ên-nê-âg-ôn-al, *a.* [Eng. *enneagon* (q. v.); -al.] *Geom.*: Pertaining or relating to an enneagon; having nine angles.

ên-nê-âg-ýn-ôus, *a.* [Gr. *ennea*=nine; *gynê*=a woman, a female of any being or thing, and Eng., &c., suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Having nine pistils.

ên-nê-a-hê-dral, *a.* [Gr. *ennea*=nine; *hedra*=a seat, a base, and Eng. suff. -al.]

Geom.: Pertaining to an enneahedron; having nine sides.

ên-nê-a-hê-drôn, **ên-nê-a-hê-dri-a**, *s.* [ENNEAHEDRAL.]

Geom.: A solid figure having nine sides; a nonahedron.

***ên-nê-a-lôgue**, *s.* [Formed from Gr. *ennea*=nine, on analogy of Decalogue (q. v.).] A collection of nine sayings or rules. (Fuller: *Church Hist.*, II. iv. 42.)

ên-nê-ân-dêr, *s.* [ENNEANDRIA.] Any individual of the Enneandria (q. v.).

ên-nê-ân-dri-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ennea*=nine, and *andër* (genit. *andros*)=a man.]

Botany:

1. The name given by Linnaeus to the ninth class of plants, those having nine stamens. He divided it into three orders—Monogynia, including *Laurus*, &c.; Trygynia, having under it *Rheum*; and Hexagynia, having *Butomus*.

2. The name given by Linnaeus to one of the orders of his class Monadelphia. He placed under it only the genus *Brownea*, which has nine stamens.

ên-nê-ân-dri-an, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *enneandri* (a) (q. v.), and Eng., &c., suff. -an.] The same as *Enneandrous* (q. v.).

ên-nê-ân-drouis, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *enneandri* (a), and Eng., &c., suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Having nine stamens, belonging to the Linnaean class *Enneandria* (q. v.).

ên-nê-a-pêt-a-lôus, *a.* [Gr. *ennea*=nine; *petalon*=a leaf, and Eng., &c., suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Having nine petals.

ên-nê-a-sêp-a-lôus, *a.* [Gr. *ennea*=nine; Eng. *sepal* (q. v.), and suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Having nine sepals.

ên-nê-a-spêr-môus, *a.* [Greek *ennea*=nine; *sperma*=seed, and Eng., &c., suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Having nine seeds.

ên-nê-ât-ic, **ên-nê-ât-ic-al**, *a.* [Gr. *ennea*=nine; *t* connective, and -ic, -ical.] Occurring once in every nine of anything, as, for instance, once in nine days, or in nine weeks, months, or years.

enneatic-day, *s.*

Medicine:

1. *Sing.*: The ninth day of a disease.

2. *Pl.*: Every ninth day of a disease.

enneatical-years, *s. pl.* Every ninth year of a person's life.

***ên-new** (ew as û), ***ên-newe**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *new* (q. v.).] To make new; to renew.

***ên-niche**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *niche* (q. v.).] To place in a niche or conspicuous position.

ên-nô-ble, *v. t.* [Fr. *ennobler*: *en*=in, and *noble*=noble.]

1. To make noble; to raise to the degree of nobility.

"Many fair promotions
Are given daily to ennoble those,
That scarce some two days since were worth a noble."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, i. 3.

2. To give an appearance of dignity to.

"The expression which ennobled and softened the harsh features of William."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. To elevate or raise morally; to raise in character.

"Prayer is the most proper means to ennoble and refine and spiritualize our natures."—Sharp: *Works*, vol. I., ser. 15.

4. To dignify, to raise in nature or qualities.

"The intention alone of amendment,
Fruit of the earth, ennobles to heavenly things."

Longfellow: *The Children of the Lord's Supper*.

5. To make famous or illustrious.

"Zenobia likewise, 72 miles from Samosata, is ennobled for the passage over Euphrates."—P. Holland: *Plinie*, bk. v., ch. xxiv.

ên-nô-ble-mént, *s.* [Eng. *ennoble*; -ment.]

1. The act of ennobling or advancing to nobility; the state of being ennobled.

"He added, during parliament, to his former creations the *ennoblement* or advancement in nobility of a few others."—Bacon: *Henry VII.*, p. 15.

2. Exaltation, elevation, dignity.

"The eternal wisdom enriched us with all *ennoblements*, suitable to the measures of an unstrained goodness."—Glanvill: *Scopsis Scientifica*, ch. I.

ên-nul (ân-nwê), *s.* [Fr.; O. Fr. *enui*, *anoi*; Sp. *enojo*; O. Venetian *inodio*, from Lat. *in odio*=in hatred, used in the phrase *in odio habui*=I had in hatred, I was sick and tired of.] Listlessness, weariness, want of interest in matters or scenes around; languor of mind arising from satiety, incapacity, or lack of interest.

"The only fault of it is insipidity; which is apt now and then to give a sort of *enui*, which makes one form certain little wishes, that signify nothing."—Gray: *Letters*.

en-nuy-é (ân-nwê-yâ), *a. & s.* [Fr., pa. par. of *ennuyer*.]

A. As adj.: Affected with ennui; languid, listless, bored.

B. As subst.: One affected with ennui; one bored or tired of pleasure.

en-nuy-ée (ân-nwê-yâ), *s.* [Fr.] A woman affected with ennui.

***ên-nôch**, *s.* [Sept. Gr. *Enôch*; Heb. *Chananok*. The name means in Hebrew initiated or initiating.]

I. Scripture History:

1. The first-born son of Cain. (Gen. iv. 17.)

2. The son of Jared. He was the father of Methuselah, walked with God, and after living 355 years "was not, for God took him." (Gen. v. 19-24.) Cf. also Heb. xi. 5. [III.]

3. The eldest son of Reuben. (Gen. xli. 9; Exod. vi. 14.)

4. The son of Midian. (Gen. xxv. 4; Num. xxvi. 5.)

II. Scrip. Geog.: An antediluvian "city," called by Cain after his son Enoch. [I.] (Gen. iv. 17.)

III. Apocryphal Lit.: A book quoted in Jude (verses 14, 15). Whiston, influenced by the consideration that it was quoted by an inspired writer, considered it canonical; nearly every other critic has set it down as apocryphal. It is quoted by Justin Martyr, Irenaeus, Clement of Alexandria, Tertullian, Origen, Augustine, Jerome, Hilary, Eusebius, &c. It was written originally in Hebrew, or in Hebrew-Aramaic, probably the latter; but the first publication was lost, it is believed, about the eighth century. In 1773 Bruce, the African explorer, brought three copies of the Ethiopic version with him from Abyssinia, and in 1821 Archbishop Lawrence translated it into English. It is divided into five books, which may not all have had the same author or have been written at the same time. The first may have appeared about B. C. 144, the last about B. C. 40. A book of Noah is obviously interwoven with it, but may have been originally separate. These two patriarchs are made to prophesy the future rewards of the righteous and the future punishment of the wicked. The passage quoted by St. Jude occurs in the part written by one of the apocryphal Enochs, though with some verbal differences.

***ên-nô-dê-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *enodatio*, from *enodo*=to free or clear from knots: *e*=ex=out, away, and *nodus*=a knot.]

1. *Lit.*: The act or process of untying a knot.

2. *Fig.*: The solution of a difficulty.

***ên-nô-de**, *a.* [Lat. *enodis*: *e*=ex=out, without, and *nodus*=a knot.]

Bot.: Destitute of or free from knots or joints; knotless, jointless.

***ên-nô-de**, *v. t.* [Lat. *enodo*.] To clear or free from knots; to make clear.

***ên-nôint**, *pa. par. or a.* [ANoint.] Anointed.

***ên-nô-mô-tarch**, *s.* [Gr. *enômotarchês*=the ruler or leader of an enomoty: *enômotia*, and *archô*=to rule, to lead.]

Gr. Antiq.: The commander or leader of an enomoty (q. v.).

***ên-nô-mô-tý**, *s.* [Gr. *enômotia*, from *enômotos*=bound by an oath; *onymi*=to swear.]

Gr. Antiq.: Any band of sworn soldiers. Specif., a division of the Spartan army, consisting, according to some, of twenty-five; according to others, of thirty-two men.

ên-nô-plê, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Gr. *enoplos*=in arms, armed.] So named from the armature of the mouth or pharynx. (See def.)

Zool.: A tribe of Anneloidea, order Turbellaria, having the mouth or pharynx armed with styles, hooks, or rods. They consist of minute animals, inhabiting fresh or salt water.

***ên-ôp-tô-mân-cý**, *s.* [Gr. *enoptos*=visible in a thing, and *mantéia*=prophecy, divination. Perhaps we should read *enoptromancy*, from Gr. *enoptrom*=a mirror.] Divination by means of a mirror.

***ên-or-dêr**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *order* (q. v.).] To order, to command.

***ên-norm**, ***ên-norme**, *v. t.* [ENORM, *a.*] To make monstrous.

***ên-norm**, *a.* [O. Fr. *enorme*, from Lat. *enormis*=out of rule.] [ENORMOUS.]

1. Deviating from rule; irregular.

2. Deviating from right; wicked.

***ên-nor-mi-ôus**, *a.* [Eng. *enorm*; -ious.] ENORMOUS.

ên-nor-mi-tý, *s.* [Fr. *énormité*, from Lat. *enormitas*=out of rule, huge.]

1. The state, quality, or condition of being enormous, immoderate, irregular, or excessive; deviation from right; atrociousness.

"That this law will be always sufficient to bridle or restrain enormity, no man can warrant."—Hooker.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôr, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

2. That which exceeds measure or right; an atrocious crime or act, an atrocity.

"Atheism hath not rested in the judgement, but proceeded to all enormities and debauches."—*Glanvill: ser. iii.*

3. A deviation from rule in any way.

"Pyramids, arches, obelisks, were but the irregularities of vain-glory and wild enormities of ancient magnanimity."—*Sir T. Browne: Hydrotaphia.*

ē-nor-mōus, *a.* [O. Fr. *enorme*; Lat. *enormis*: *e*=out, away, and *norma*=a rule.]

*1. Out of or transgressing all rule; abnormal.

"Titan, heaven's first born,

With his enormous brood, and birthright seized
By younger Saturn." *Milton: P. L., i. 510, 511.*

*2. Extending beyond certain limits; excursive.

"The enormous part of the light in the circumference of every lucid point, ought to be less discernible in shorter telescopes than in longer, because the shorter transmit less light to the eye."—*Newton: Optics.*

3. Exceedingly great in size, dimensions, bulk, or quantity.

"Yet not in vain the enormous weight was cast."

Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses xii.

4. Exceedingly great; exceeding.

"Nature here

Wanted, as in her prime; and played at will
Her virgin fancies, pouring forth more sweet,
Wild above rule or art, enormous bliss."

Milton: P. L., v. 294-97.

*5. Disordered, confused, perverse.

"I shall find time

From this enormous state, and seek to give
Losses their remedies." *Shakespeare: Lear, ii. 2.*

6. Wicked in an exceeding degree; excessively wicked, atrocious, or disgraceful.

*1 (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *enormous*, *huge*, *immense*, and *vast*: "*Enormous* and *huge* are peculiarly applicable to magnitude; *immense* and *vast* to extent, quantity, and number. *Enormous* expresses more than *huge*, as *immense* expresses more than *vast*: what is *enormous* exceeds in a very great degree all ordinary bounds; what is *huge* is only in the superlative degree. The *enormous* is always out of proportion; the *huge* is relatively extraordinary in its dimensions. Some animals may be made *enormously* fat by a particular mode of feeding: to one who has seen nothing but level ground, common hills will appear to be *huge* mountains."

(2) He thus discriminates between *enormous*, *monstrous*, and *prodigious*: "The *enormous* contradicts our rules of estimating and calculating; the *prodigious* raises our minds beyond their ordinary standard of thinking; the *monstrous* contradicts nature and the course of things. What is *enormous* excites our surprise or amazement: what is *prodigious* excites our astonishment: what is *monstrous* does violence to our senses and understanding." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ē-nor-mōus-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *enormous*; *-ly*.] In an enormous manner or degree; excessively; beyond measure.

"Throughout an enormously large proportion of the ocean, the bright blue tint of the water bespeaks its purity."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. ix.

ē-nor-mōus-ness, *s.* [Eng. *enormous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being enormous, excessive, or beyond measure; enormity.

"When those who have no opportunity to examine our faith, see the enormousness of our works, what should hinder them from measuring the master by the disciples?"—*More: Decay of Piety.*

ēn-or-thō-trope, *s.* [Gr. *en*=in, *orthos*=straight, and *trepō*=to turn.] A toy on the principle of the thaumatrope, the stroboscope, and phenakistoscope, which depend for their action upon the persistence of visual impressions. Upon different parts of a card are detached parts of a given figure, and when the card is rotated these become assembled and give a combined impression to the eye.

e-nough (**ē-nūf**), ***e-nogh**, ***i-nou**, ***i-noh**, ***i-now**, ***y-now**, ***y-nough**, ***y-nowgh**, *a., s., interj., & adv.* [A. S. *genōh*, *genōg*, from the imp. verb *geneah*=it suffices; Goth. *ganōhs*=sufficient; Icel. *gnōgr*; Dan. & Sw. *nok*; Dut. *genoeg*; Ger. *genug*.]

A. As adj.: Sufficient; in a measure, quantity, or amount to satisfy; adequate to the wants or demands; sufficient to meet and satisfy reasonable desire or expectation.

"It is *ynough* to the disciple that he be as his maister."—*Wycliffe: Matt. x.*

B. As substantive:

1. A sufficiency; a sufficient or adequate quantity; a quantity or amount which satisfies desire or expectation.

"And Eean said, I have enough, my brother."—*Gen. xxxiii. 9.*

2. That which is equal to the powers or abilities.

"Some great defects and main errors in his nature, customs, and proceedings, he had enough to do to save and help, with a thousand little industries and watches."—*Bacon.*

C. As interj.: An exclamation denoting sufficiency or satisfaction.

D. As adverb:

1. Sufficiently; in a sufficient quantity, degree, or measure.

"He never can enough atone
For each misdeed."

Hoole: Orlando Furioso, bk. xviii.

2. Tolerably, passably, fairly; in a tolerable or passable degree.

"An honest fellow enough."—*Shakespeare: Troilus, v. 1.*

*Blair thus discriminates between the two words *enough* and *sufficient*: "*Enough* relates to the quantity which one wishes to have of anything. *Sufficient* relates to the use that is to be made of it. Hence, *enough* generally imports a greater quantity than *sufficient* does. The covetous man never has enough, although he has what is *sufficient* for nature." (*Blair: Rhetoric* (1817), i. 232.)

*Crabb thus discriminates between *enough* and *sufficient*: "He has *enough* whose desires are satisfied; he has *sufficient* whose wants are supplied. We may therefore frequently have *sufficiency* when we have not *enough*. A greedy man is commonly in this case, he who has never *enough*, although he has more than a *sufficiency*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***ē-nōun-çe**, *v. t.* [Fr. *enoncer*, from Lat. *enuncio*: *e*=ex=out, and *nuncio*=to announce, to declare; *nuncius*=a messenger.] To declare, to proclaim, to utter, to pronounce, to enunciate.

***ē-nōun-çe-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *enounce*; *-ment*.] The act of enouncing, declaring, proclaiming, or enunciating; enunciation.

ē-nōw, *a., s. & adv.* [ENOUGH.]

***ē-nōyt**, *v. t.* [ANONIT.]

en passant (**ān pas-sān**), *phr.* [Fr.] In passing, by the way.

***ēn-pāt-rōn**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *patron* (q. v.).] To patronize, to take under one's protection. (*Shakespeare: Lover's Complaint*, 224.)

***ēn-pē-o-ple**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *people* (q. v.).] To fill with people; to empeople.

***ēn-piēr-çe**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and English *pierce* (q. v.).] To pierce.

***ēn-pōw-ēr**, *v. t.* To impoverish.

***ēn-pōw-dēr**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *powder* (q. v.).] To sprinkle as with powder.

***ēn-print**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *print* (q. v.).] To imprint, to impress.

***ēn-quick-en**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *quicken* (q. v.).] To quicken, to make alive.

ēn-quire, *v. t. & i.* [INQUIRE.]

ēn-quir-ēr, *s.* [INQUIRER.]

ēn-qui-rī, *s.* [INQUIRY.]

***ēn-rā-çe**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *race* (q. v.).] To give race or origin to; to implant, to enroot.

ēn-rā-çe, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *enrager*: *en*=in, and *rage*=rage.]

A. Trans.: To put in a rage or passion; to stir up to fury; to exasperate, to make furious; to excite rage in.

"Enraged he rears
His hoof, and down to ground thy father bears."
Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses xii.

***B. Intrans.**: To rage, to be furious.

"He will only *enrage* at the temerity of offering to confute him."—*Miss Burney: Cecilia, bk. ix., ch. vii.*

ēn-rā-ged, *pa. par. & a.* [ENRAGE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Rendered furious; infuriated; thrown into a rage.

*2. Excited with any very strong emotion.

"Being now *enraged* with grief."
Shakespeare: Henry IV., Pt. II., i. 1.

*3. Strong, intense, passionate.

"She loves him with an *enraged* affection."
Shakespeare: Much Ado about Nothing, ii. 3.

*II. *Her.*: A term sometimes applied to a horse when borne in that position which in the cases of other animals is called salient.

***ēn-rā-ge-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *enrage*; *-ment*.] Rapture, passion.

***ēn-rā-iled**, *a.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *rail* (q. v.).] Fenced in or surrounded as with rails.

***ēn-rān-ge** (1), *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *range*, *s.* (q. v.).] To arrange; to set off or place in order.

***ēn-rān-ge** (2), ***en-raun-ge**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *range*, *v.* (q. v.).] To range or rove over.

***ēn-rānk**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *rank* (q. v.).] To place or set in rank or in order; to arrange.

ēn-rāpt (1), *a.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *rapt* (q. v.).] In an ecstasy; enraptured; transported.

"My venerable friend

Victoriously upraised his clear bright eye,
And, when that eulogy was ended, stood
Enrapt." *Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.*

ēn-rāpt (2), *a.* [Prefix *en*, and English *rapt* for *wrapt* (q. v.).] Wrapt up.

"Nor hath he been so *enrapt* in those studies as to neglect the polite arts of painting and poetry."—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

ēn-rāp-tūre, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *rapture* (q. v.).] To fill with rapture; to transport with pleasure or delight.

"The Master's word

Enraptured the young man heard."
Longfellow: Building of the Ship.

ēn-rāv-ish, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *ravish* (q. v.).] To throw into an ecstasy; to transport; to enrapture.

"What wonder,

Frail men, whose eyes seek heavenly things to see,
At sight thereof, so much *enravisht* be?"

Spenser: Hymn of Heavenly Love, 131, 132.

ēn-rāv-ish-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [ENRAVISH.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of enrapturing or transporting with delight.

ēn-rāv-ish-ing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *enravisht*; *-ly*.] In an enravishing manner; so as to throw into an ecstasy.

"More exquisitely and *enravishtly* move the nerves."
—*More: Antidote against Atheism, App., ch. xiii.*

ēn-rāv-ish-mēt, *s.* [Eng. *enravisht*; *-ment*.] The state of being enravished; ecstasy, rapture.

"They contract a kind of splendor from the seemingly obscuring veil, which adds to the enravishments of her transported admirers."—*Glanvill: Scopis Scientifica, ch. xxiv.*

***ēn-rēg-is-tēr**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *register* (q. v.).] To register; to enter as in a register or record.

***ēn-rheūm**, *v. i.* [Fr. *enrhumér*.] [RHEUM.] To be affected with a rheum, to cause a mucous discharge from the throat or eyes, produced by catarrh.

ēn-rich, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *enrichir*; Fr. *enricher*; *en*=in, and *riche*=rich.]

1. To make rich or wealthy; to give riches to.

"Studious with traffic to enrich the land."

Dryden: Tarquin and Tullia.

2. To fertilize, to make fruitful.

"It [marl] mightily *enricheth* it [the ground] and maketh it more plentiful."—*P. Holland: Plinie, bk. xvii., ch. vi.*

3. To store, to fill; to furnish with wealth or plenty of anything.

"The bowels of the earth

Enriched with knowledge his industrious mind."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

4. To adorn, to beautify, to set out.

ēn-rich-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *enrich*; *-er*.] One who or that which enriches.

ēn-rich-mēt, *s.* [Eng. *enrich*; *-ment*.]

1. The act of enriching; augmentation of wealth.

2. The act of making fertile or fruitful; fertilization.

3. A filling, storing or enriching with abundance of anything.

"Not without great and ample additions, and enrichment thereof."—*Bacon: Holy War.*

4. Anything which is added as an ornament or decoration.

***ēn-rid-ge**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *ridge* (q. v.).] To form into ridges.

***ēn-rīng**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *ring* (q. v.).] To form a ring round; to encircle, to bind round.

***ēn-rip-en**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *ripen* (q. v.).] To make ripe; to ripen; to bring to maturity or perfection.

***ēn-rī-ve**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *rive* (q. v.).] To rive; to cleave.

ēn-rō-be, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *robe* (q. v.).] To robe, to dress, to habit, to invest.

"Her mother hath intended,

That, quaint in green, she shall be loose *enrobed*,
With ribbands pendant, flaring 'bout her head."

Shakespeare: Merry Wives, iv. 1.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiis**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **shān**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**. **-tious**, **-clous**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, **&c.** = **bēl**, **del**.

en-röck-mënt, s. [Pref. en; Eng. rock; and suff. -ment.] Stone pitched on to the sea-face of a breakwater or dyke, or a shore subject to encroachment by the waves or stream.

ën-röl, ën-röll, v. t. [O. Fr. *enroller*; Fr. *enrôler*, from *en*=in, and *rolle*=a roll, list.]

1. To write down on a roll; to record, to register.

"The concucious Of old engrossed, by great purueiaunce Which is enrolde, and put in remembrance."

2. To write or enter in a roll or register; to enter names in a list.

"There be enrolled among the king's forces about thirty thousand men of the Jews."—1 Maccabees x. 36.

3. To enter or include in a class or list.

"To be deemed considerable in this faculty, and enrolled among the wittes."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 14.

*4. To involve, to wrap up, to encircle, to surround.

"All these, and thousand thousands many more . . . Came rushing, in the foamy waves enroll'd."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. xii. 25.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *enrol*, to enlist, to register, and to record: "Enrol and enlist respect persons only; register respects persons and things; record respects things only. Enrol is generally applied to the act of inserting names in an orderly manner into any book; enlist is a species of enrolling applicable only to the military. The enlistment is an act of authority; the enlisting is the voluntary act of an individual. Among the Romans it was the office of the censor to enrol the names of all the citizens in order to ascertain their number, and estimate their property; in modern times soldiers are mostly raised by means of enlisting. In the moral application of the terms, to enrol is to assign a certain place or rank; to enlist is to put one's self under a leader, or attach one's self to a party. Hercules was enrolled among the gods; the common people are always ready to enlist on the side of anarchy and rebellion. To enrol and register both imply writing down in a book; but the former is a less formal act than the latter. The insertion of the bare name or designation in a certain order is enough to constitute an enrolment; but registering comprehends the birth, family, and other collateral circumstances of the individual. The object of registering likewise differs from that of enrolling; what is registered serves for future purposes, and is of permanent utility to society in general; but what is enrolled often serves only a particular of temporary end. To record is a formal species of registering; we register when we record; but we do not always record when we register. . . . Things may be said to be registered in the memory, or events, recorded in history." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ën-röll-ër, s. [Eng. enroll; -er.] One who enrolls or registers.]

ën-röl-mënt, ën-röll-mënt, s. [Eng. enrol; -ment.]

1. The act of enrolling; specif. the act of registering or entering a deed, judgment, recognizance, &c., in any of the courts of law, being a court of record.

"He appointed a general review to be made, and enrolment of all Macedonians."—P. Holland: *Livius*, p. 1, 121.

*2. That in which anything is enrolled or registered; a register.

"The king . . . delivered the enrolments with his own hands, to the Bishop of Salisbury."—Davies: *On Ireland*.

***ën-roët, v. t.** [Pref. en, and Eng. root (q. v.).] To root, to fix by the root; to implant deeply.

***ën-röund, v. t.** [Pref. en, and Eng. round (q. v.).] To surround, to encircle, to inclose.

en route (ân rô't), phr. [Fr.] On the way; upon the road.

ëng, s. [Lat., as subst.=a being or thing; as *pr. par.*=being, existing, from *es*, the root of *esse*=to be.]

I. *Metaphysics*:

1. In the abstract: Entity, being, existence.

"Then Ens is represented as father of the Predicaments, his ten sons."—Milton: *College Exercise*.

2. In the concrete:

(1) *Gen.*: Any existing being or thing.

(2) *Spec.*: The self-existent One; God in whom life inheres; cf. *Exod.* iii. 14; *John* i. 4, v. 26.

II. *Alchem. & Old Chem.*: According to Paracelsus, the power, virtue, or efficacy which a thing exerts in our bodies.

***ën-sâ-fe, *in-safe, v. t.** [Pref. en, and Eng. safe (q. v.).] To make safe or secure; to insure.

***ën-sâf-frôn, v. t.** [Pref. en, and Eng. saffron (q. v.).] To color like saffron.

***ën-säint, v. t.** [Pref. en, and Eng. saint (q. v.).] To canonize.

***ën-sam-ple, s.** [O. Fr., from Lat. *exemplum*=an example (q. v.).] An example, a pattern, a model. (*Phil.* iii. 17.)

***ën-sam-ple, v. t.** [ENAMPLE, s.] To exemplify; to show by example.

ën-sân-guine, (gu as gw), v. t. [Pref. en, and Eng. sanguine (q. v.).]

1. To smear or cover with blood; to make bloody.

2. To color like blood; to make of a crimson color.

ën-sä-tæ, s. pl. [Fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *ensatus*, from Lat. *ensis*=a sword.]

Botany:

1. The name given by Linnaeus in his *Philosophia Botanica* (1751), to an order of plants containing the genera *Iris*, *Xyris*, *Eriocaulon*, *Aphyllanthes*, &c.

2. The name given in 1805 by Ker to what are now called *Iridaceæ*. This is a more restricted use of the word than that given by Linnaeus.

ën-säte, a. [Mod. Lat. *ensatus*, from Lat. *ensis*=a sword.]

Bot., &c.: Shaped like a sword with a straight blade.

***ën-sä-le, v. t.** [Pref. en, and Eng. scale (q. v.).] To carve or form with scales.

***ën-schëd-ule, v. t.** [Pref. en, and Eng. schedule (q. v.).] To write or enter in a schedule or register.

ën-scon-çe, v. t. & i. [Pref. en, and Eng. sconce (q. v.).]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To hide, to cover, as with a sconce or fort.

"I myself sometimes, hiding mine honor in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to hedge, and to lurch; and yet you rogue will enconce your rags, your cat-mountain looks, under the shelter of your honor."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, ii. 2.

2. With a reflexive pronoun: To take shelter or hide one's self behind something.

"She shall not see me, I will enconce me behind the arras."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, iii. 3.

*B. *Intrans.*: To hide or conceal one's self.

***ën-séal, v. t.** [Pref. en, and Eng. seal (q. v.).] To mark or impress with a seal; to fix a seal on; to seal.

***ën-seâm (1), v. t.** [Pref. en, and Eng. seam (q. v.).]

1. To sew up; to inclose by a seam of needlework.

2. To include, to contain, to comprise.

ën-seâm (2), v. t. [Pref. en, and Eng. seam=grease, lard.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To grease, to make greasy, to fatten.

"In the rank sweat of an ensealed bed."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 4.

2. *Hawking*: To cleanse or purge from grease or glut.

***ën-sëar, v. t.** [Pref. en, and Eng. sear (q. v.).] To cauterize; to close or stop by cauterizing; to dry up.

***ën-sëarch, *en-searche, *en-search-en, v. t. & i.** [Pref. en, and Eng. search (q. v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To search diligently for.

"The property whereof, [the understanding,] is to espye, seek for, ensearch, and find out."—Sir T. Elyot: *Governor*, fo. 201, b.

B. *Intrans.*: To make search.

"They beganne fyrst to ensearche by reason and by reporte of olde menne."—Sir T. More: *Workes*, p. 227.

***ën-sëarch, s.** [ENSEARCH, v.] Search, inquiry, investigation.

***ën-seël, v. t.** [Pref. en, and Eng. seal (q. v.).]

Hawking: To close the eyes of; to seel.

***ën-sëm-ble, v. i.** [ENSEMBLE, s.] To assemble, to come together.

en-sem-ble (ân-sân-bl), s. & adv. [Fr., from Lat. *in simul*=at the same time; together.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: All the parts of anything taken together, and viewed each in relation to the whole.

"We may see in successive steps the groups of those figures and facts only which are immediately local and temporary; but the ensemble of the piece will be hid from us and unintelligible."—Pomall: *On Antiquities* (1782), p. 81.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Art*: A term applied to any general collection of figures forming a group or to any arrangement of inanimate materials for landscape or genre pictures. The general grouping of characters, in dramatic art, to form a picture on the fall of the curtain.

2. *Music*:

(1) The general effect of a musical performance.

(2) The music of the whole company of performers in a concerted piece.

B. *As adv.*: Together; all at once; simultaneously.

***en-sent, s.** [Cf. ASSENT and CONSENT.] Assent consent.

"Thoru ensent of hys tusey sones."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 317.

***en-sent, v. i.** [ENSENT, s.] To consent, to assent.

"Vor ensample of hem, othere ensented thereto."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 446.

ën-sën-zîë, s. [A corruption of Fr. *ensemble*.] A war-cry or gathering word. (*Scotch*.)

"The Leader, rolling to the Tweed, Resounds the ensenize."

Scott: *Thomas the Rhymer*, iii.

***ën-shâwl, v. t.** [Pref. en, and Eng. shawl (q. v.).] To cover or clothe with a shawl.

***ën-sheath, v. t.** [Pref. en, and Eng. sheath (q. v.).] To put into a sheath.

***ën-shël-tëred, a.** [Pref. en, and Eng. sheltered (q. v.).] Sheltered, covered, or protected from injury.

***ën-shiëld, v. t.** [Pref. en, and Eng. shield (q. v.).] To shield; to protect as with a shield; to cover.

***ën-shiëld, a.** [ENSHIELD, v.] Shielded, protected, covered.

***ën-shö-re, en-shoar, v. t.** [Pref. en, and Eng. shore (q. v.).] To place in harbor; to receive or land on shore.

ën-shrî-ne, v. t. [Pref. en, and Eng. shrine (q. v.).] To place in a shrine or chest; to deposit for safe keeping; to preserve as sacred; to cherish.

"His next son, for wealth and wisdom famed, The clouded ark of God, till then in tents Wandering, shall in a glorious temple enshrine."

Milton: *P. L.*, xii. 332-34.

ën-shröud, v. t. [Pref. en, and Eng. shroud (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.*: To shroud; to cover as with a shroud.

"Conscious of guilt and fearful of the light, They lurk enshrouded in the vale of night."

Churchill: *The Apology*.

2. *Fig.*: To hide; to conceal from observation.

***ën-sîlf-ër-öüs, a.** [Lat. *ensifer*=sword-bearing; *ensis*=a sword, and *fero*=to bear; suff. -ous.] Bearing or carrying a sword. By the Latin poets *ensifer* was specially used as an epithet of Orion, as was *αἰφῆρες*, with the same signification, by the Greeks.

ën-sî-form, a. [Lat. *ensis*=a sword, and *forma*=form, shape.]

1. *Bot.*: Sword-shaped, lorate, quite straight, with the point acute, as the leaf of an iris.

2. *Anat.*, *Zool.*, &c.: Essentially the same meaning as 1.

¶ (1) *Ensi-form cartilage*: The same as ¶ (2).

(2) *Ensi-form process of the sternum*:

Anat.: The metasternum (q. v.). See also ¶ (1) and ensisternal.

***ën-sîgn, *en-signe (g silent), s.** [O. Fr. *ensigne*; Fr. *enseigne*; from Low Lat. *in-signia*; Lat. *insigne*=a standard, neut. sing. of *insignis*=remarkable; Ital. *insigna*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

"Yon ensign view, where waving in the wind Appear the fleur-de-lis and leopards Leaf of joined."—Hoole: *Orlando Furioso*, bk. x. Iris.

2. A signal to assemble.

"He will lift up an ensign to the nations from far."—Isaiah, v. 26.

3. A badge, mark, or symbol of distinction, rank or office; insignia.

"The ensigns of our power about we bear."—Waller.

*4. A signboard of an inn.

*5. A sign or symbol of any kind.

"The whip and bell in that hard hand Are hateful ensigns of usurped command."

Cowper: *Charity*, 212, 213.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Military*:

(1) The flag or colors of a regiment.

(2) A former rank of commissioned officers in a regiment of infantry, by the senior of whom the regimental ensigns or colors are carried. The name is now abolished, the title of second lieutenant being substituted for it.

"Oh! may I see her soon dispensing, Her favors on some broken ensign."

Swift: *Progress of Marriage*.

Naval: The national ensign consists of a red-and-white striped flag, thirteen stripes, with blue field in upper inside corner containing silver star for each State of the Union. Carried by all American vessels except yachts, which have an ensign of their own.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wê, wët, hëre, camel, hër, thêre; pine, pit, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pô't, or. wôre, wôlf, wôrk, wôh, sôn; müte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = â. qu = kw.

ensign-bearer, *ensigne-bearer, s. The soldier who carries the colors; an ensign.

"If it be true that the giants ever made war against heaven, he had been a fit *ensign-bearer* for that company."—*Sidney*.

en-sign' (g silent), v. t. [ENSIGN, s.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: To distinguish by any particular badge or sign; to be the distinguishing mark of.

"Henry but joined the roses that *ensigned* Particular families; but this hath joined The rose and thistle." *B. Jonson: Masques.*

2. *Her.*: To distinguish by any mark or ornament; as a crown, a coronet, a miter, &c., borne on or over a charge. A staff is sometimes said to be *ensigned* with a flag.

en-sign-çy' (g silent), s. [Eng. *ensign*; -cy.]

Mil.: The rank, office, or commission of an ensign.

en-signed (g silent), a. [Eng. *ensign*; -ed.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Marked or distinguished by any particular sign, badge, or token.

2. *Her.*: [ENSIGN, v. 2.]

en-sign-ship (g silent), s. [Eng. *ensign*; -ship.]

Mil.: The same as ENSIGNCY (q. v.).

en-sil-age (age as ig), s. [Fr. *en*=in; O. Fr. *silo*=a foss, a cavity, or trench underground, in which grain is deposited with a view to its conservation; Eng. suff. -age.]

Agriculture:

1. A method of preserving forage crops while moist and succulent, and without any previous attempt at drying them. It is effected by storing green fodder in mass, and covering it over in deep trenches cut in a dry soil.

"It seems almost certain, then, that *ensilage* has been known, probably for centuries, in Europe, Asia, and Africa. . . . The mass must be several feet in depth and width, and when the pit is filled, boards or dry straw, or in some cases heather, are laid on the top without delay, and earth and stones are heaped up on the surface to the weight of several hundred-weight per square foot. The fodder thus stored settles into a half solid mass, which, having undergone fermentation, is greedily devoured by cattle, and, with a little hay or dry food added, keeps them in admirable condition throughout the winter. Maize, prickly comfrey, peas, rye, tares, clover, lucerne, vetches, and grass may be profitably stored after this fashion."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. Fodder prepared by the process described under 1.

"One . . . states that he sold *ensilage* in the market town at from twenty-four to thirty-six shillings per ton."—*Chambers' Journal*.

en-sil-age (age as ig), v. t. [ENSILAGE, s.]

Agric.: To treat by the process described under ENSILAGE, s. 1.

"The sauerkraut of the Germans is but cabbage *ensilaged*. The writer, forty years ago, *ensilaged* green gooseberries."—*Chambers' Journal*.

en-sil-âte, v. t. [Fr. *en*=in; O. Fr. *silo*=a fosse, a cavity in which grain is deposited with a view to its conservation, and Eng. verbal suff. -ate (q. v.).]

Agric.: The same as ENSILAGE, v. (q. v.).

"Their suggestions are that green forage should be *ensilaged* without mixture of any dry substances or even of salt; that the most favorable time for *ensilating* is when the plants are in bloom."—*Chambers' Journal*.

***en-sil-vër, v. t.** [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *silver* (q. v.).] To cover or set off with silver.

en-si-stër-nal, a. [Lat. *ensis*=a sword; Mod. Lat. *sternum*, from Gr. *sternon*=the breast or chest, and Eng. &c., suff. -al.]

Anat.: Pertaining to or relating to the ensiform process of the sternum (q. v.). [METASTERNUM.]

en-ský, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *sky* (q. v.).] To remove to the skies or heaven; to place among the gods.

"I hold you as a thing *enskiéd* and sainted."—*Shakesp.*: *Measure for Measure*, l. 6.

en-sláv'e, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *slave* (q. v.).]

1. To reduce to the state of a slave, servitude, or bondage; to deprive of liberty.

"The conquered also, and *enslaved* by war, Shall, with their freedom lost, their virtue lose."—*Milton*. *P. L.*, xi. 797, 798.

2. To reduce to the state of a vassal or dependent.

"The Popish kerns whom James had brought over from Munster and Connaught to *enslave* our island."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv

3. To overpower, to overcome; to become master of.

"Blinding the understanding and *enslaving* the will."—*Bishop Taylor*: *Holy Living*, ch. ii., § 1.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *enslave* and *to captivate*: "There is as much difference between these terms as between *slavery* and *captivity*; he who is a *slave* is fettered both body and mind; he who is *captive* is only constrained as to his body; hence to *enslave* is always taken in the

bad sense; *captivate* mostly in the good sense; *enslave* is employed literally or figuratively; *captivate* only figuratively: we may be *enslaved* by persons or by our gross passions; we are *captivated* by the charms or beauty of an object." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

en-sláv'-éd-nëss, s. [Eng. *enslaved*; -ness.] The quality or state of being enslaved.

en-sláv'-e-mënt, s. [Eng. *enslave*; -ment.]

1. The act of enslaving or reducing to servitude or bondage.

2. The state of being enslaved; slavery, bondage, servitude.

"The children of Israel, according to their method of sinning, after mercies, and thereupon returning to a fresh enslavement to their enemies, had now passed seven years in cruel subjection."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 11.

en-sláv'-ër, s. [Eng. *enslave*(e); -er.] One who or that which enslaves, physically or mentally.

"Forgets her empires with a just decay. The *enslavers* and the enslaved, their death and birth."—*Byron: Child Harold*, iii. 67.

en-snà-re, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *snare* (q. v.).] To take or catch in a snare; to entrap, to catch by treachery or guile.

"Him to *ensnare* and bring Unto the Danish king."—*Longfellow: Musician's Tale*.

***en-snarl' (1), v. i.** [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *snarl* (q. v.).] To snarl as a dog; to growl.

***en-snarl' (2), *en-snarle, v. t.** [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *snarl* (q. v.).] To ensnare, to entangle, to catch.

***en-sô'-bër, v. t.** [Pref. *en*, and English *sober* (q. v.).] To make sober.

***en-spàn'-gle, v. t.** [Pref. *en*, and English *span* (q. v.).] To cover or ornament as with span-gles.

***en-sphère, *in-sphere, v. t.** [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *sphere* (q. v.).]

1. To place in or as in a sphere.

2. To form into roundness; to make into a sphere.

***en-spí-re, v. t.** [INSPIRE.]

***en-stáll, v. t.** [INSTALL.]

***en-stámp, v. t.** [Pref. *en*, and English *stamp* (q. v.).] To mark as with a stamp; to stamp; to impress deeply.

***en-státe, v. t.** [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *state* (q. v.).] To instate (q. v.).

en-sta-títe, s. [Ger. *enstatit*, from Gr. *enstatēs* =an adversary. So named because so refractory.]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral. Its hardness is 5.5; its specific gravity, 3.1-3.3; the luster vitreous, except on the cleavage surfaces, on which it is pearly; colors, white, green or brown; streak, gray. It is possessed of double refraction. Composition: Silica, 60; magnesia, 40=100. There are two varieties: (1) enstatite proper, with little or no iron. It is of white color. Chladnite falls under this division. (2) Ferriferous enstatite, called also bronzite. This contains iron, and is green or brown. Found in Pennsylvania, Texas, Bavaria and Moravia.

***en-steép, v. t.** [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *steep* (q. v.).] To immerse, plunge, sink, or soak.

***en-stöck, v. t.** [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *stock* (q. v.).] To fix as in the stocks.

***en-stör-e (1), *en-stor-en, *en-stoore, *in-store, v. t.** [Lat. *instaurō*.] To restore, to rebuild.

***en-stö-re (2), v. t.** [Pref. *en*, and English *store* (q. v.).]

1. To lay up as in a store; to store or treasure up; to stock.

2. To include, to comprehend.

***en-strán'-gle, v. t.** [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *strangle* (q. v.).] To strangle.

***en-strüct, v. t.** [INSTRUCT.]

***en-strüct-ion, s.** [INSTRUCTION.]

***en-stüff, v. t.** [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *stuff* (q. v.).] To stuff, to stow, to press close, to cram.

***en-stý-le, *en-stí-le, v. t.** [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *style* (q. v.).] To style, to name, to call.

***en-sü'-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *ensue*; -able.] Ensuing, following.

en-sü-e, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *ensuir*, from Lat. *insequor*=in=upon, and *sequor*=to follow.]

***A. Transitive:**

1. To follow after; to seek.

"Seek peace and *ensue* it."—1 Peter iii. 11.

2. To practice.

"Precedent of all that *armes ensue*."—*Spenser: To Sir J. Norris*.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To follow, to come after, to pursue; said of persons.

"Our enemies *ensuing* with a great noyse."—*Golding: Cesar*, p. 184.

2. To follow in course of time, or in a series of events; to succeed.

"The like endeavors to renew Should e'er a kindlier time *ensue*."

Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, iii.

*3. To follow as a consequence of premises; to result.

"Let this be granted, and it shall hereupon plainly *ensue*, that the light of Scripture once shining in the world, all other light of nature is therewith in such sort drowned, that now we need it not."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

*4. To proceed.

"Yet from thy wound *ensued* no purple flood."

Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses, xii.

¶ For the difference between *ensue* and *to follow*, see FOLLOW.

***en-sur'-ance (sur as shúr), s.** [INSURANCE.]

***en-sur'-án-çer (sur as shúr), s.** [Eng. *ensuranc(e)*; -er.] One who ensures from danger or risk; an insurer.

en-sure' (sure as shúr), v. t. & i. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *sure* (q. v.).] [INSURE, v.]

***A. Transitive:**

1. To make sure, certain, or secure in mind; to assure.

"Eche of hem gan other to *ensure* Of brotherhed."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 12,972.

2. To make sure or certain; to insure; to secure.

"His kinsman's absence must *ensure* success."—*Hoole: Orlando Furioso*, bk. xxviii.

*3. To insure (q. v.).

"A mendicant contracted with a country fellow for a quantity of corn to *ensure* his sheep for that year."—*L'Estrange*.

*4. To betroth.

"After his mother Mary was *ensured* to Joseph."—*Str John Cheke: Matt.* i. 18.

B. Intrans.: To insure, to make certain; to be surety.

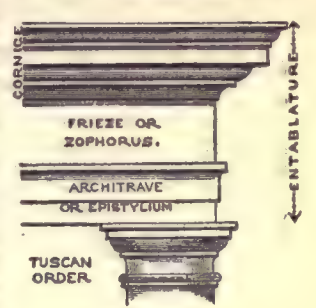
en-sur'-ër (sur as shúr), s. [Eng. *ensur(e)*; -er.] One who ensures; an insurer.

***en-sweep, v. t.** [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *sweep* (q. v.).] To sweep over; to pass over rapidly.

***en-swépt, pa. par. or a.** [ENSWEEP.]

en-táb'-la-túre, s. [O. Fr., from Lat. *tabula*=a table.]

1. *Arch.*: Those members of a portico which were constructed upon the columns, consisting of the



Entablature.

is divided into architrave, the part immediately above the column; frieze, the central space; and cornice, the upper projecting moldings. Each of the orders has its appropriate entablature, of which both the general height and the subdivisions are regulated by a scale of proportion derived from the diameter of the column. The entablature, though architects frequently vary from the proportions here specified, may, as a general rule, be set at one-fourth the height of the column. The total height thereof thus obtained is in all the orders, except the Doric, divided into ten parts, three of which are given to the architrave, three to the frieze, and four to the cornice. But in the Doric order the whole height should be divided into eight parts, and two given to the architrave, three to the frieze, and three to the cornice. (Weale.)

"A range of Corinthian pillars with their full entablature surmounted by a balustrade."—*Eustace: Classical Tour*, i. 132.

2. *Shipbuild.*: A strong iron frame supporting the paddle-shaft. It usually receives additional stiffness from being confined between two beams of timber, called the entablature or engine-beams.

bóil, bóy; pòut, jòwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

entablature-beam, s.

Shipbuild.: [ENTABLATURE, 2.]

ën-tä'-ble-mënt, s. [Fr.]

Arch.: The same as ENTABLATURE (q. v.).

"They differ in nothing either in height, substance, or entablement from the feminine Ionic and masculine Doric."—Evelyn: *On Architecture*.

*en-täc-kle, v. t. [Pref. en, and Eng. tackle (q. v.).] To supply with tackle.

"Your storm-driven ship I repaired new,
So well entackled, what wind soever blow,
No stormy tempest your barge shall o'erthrow."Skelton: *Poems*, p. 26.

ën-tä'-da, s. [The name given to one of the species in Malabar.]

Bot.: A genus of Mimoseæ, tribe Eumimoseæ. *Entada scandens*, or *Pursathia*, formerly called *Acacia scandens*, is an immense climbing shrub, running over the highest trees and forming elegant festoons. The legumes are generally from one to three, but occasionally from six to eight, feet long. They are jointed, each joint four or five inches broad, with one large brown polished seed in each. The plant grows in the Western Ghauts, in India, and elsewhere in the eastern tropics, as well as in the hotter parts of America. The seeds are used by the natives of India for washing their hair. Dr. Gibson says that they are used as an antifebrile medicine by the Ghaut people. In Java and Sumatra, according to Rumphius, they are roasted and eaten like chestnuts.ën-täil', *en-taille, *en-tayle, *en-teyle, s. [Fr. *entaille*; Ital. *intaglio*.] [ENTAIL, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Carved or inlaid work.

"Leyd in a schryne
Of *entaille* riche and fyne." Alisaunder, 4,670.

2. Shape, form.

"The hors of gode *entaille*."—MS. Douce, 291, fo. 136.

3. Place.

"Honge we him in his *entaille*."—Sevyn Sages, 2,696.

II. Law:

1. An estate or fee entailed or limited in descent to a particular heir or heirs, male or female. Estates-tail may be either general, that is, limited to one and the heirs of his body; or special, that limited to one, and his heirs by a particular wife. 2. The rule of descent settled for any estate.

ën-täil', *en-taille, *en-tail', *en-tayle, *in-taille, v. t. [Fr. *entailer*=to cut or carve; *tailleur*=to cut.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To cut or carve.

"Thanne was that chapitre house queyntliche *entailed*." P. Plowman's Crede, 398.

2. In the same sense as II.

3. To fix or settle inalienably upon a person or thing.

"None ever had a privilege of infallibility *entailed* to all he said."—Digby: *On Bodes*.

4. To bring on, to cause, to involve.

"The intemperate and unjust transmit their bodily infirmities and diseases to their children, and *entail* a secret curse upon their estates."—Tillotson.

II. Law: To settle the descent of any estate or fee by gift to a certain person and the heirs of his body, so that neither the donee nor any subsequent possessor can alienate or bequeath it.

¶ To cut off the entail: To put a termination to it. [DISENTAIL.]

*ën-tä'lie, s. & v. [ENTAIL, s. & v.]

ën-täil'-ër, s. [Eng. *entail*; -er.] One who entails an estate; one who executes an entail.ën-täil'-mënt, s. [Eng. *entail*; -ment.]

1. The act of entailing or limiting the descent of an estate.

2. The state of being entailed or limited in descent.

*ën-täl'-ent, v. t. [O. Fr. *entaler*; Ital. *intal-entare*.] To raise or excite a desire in; to excite, to arouse.

*ën-tä'me (1), v. t. [Pref. en, and Eng. tame (q. v.).] To tame, to subdue, to subjugate.

*ën-tä'me (2), v. t. [Fr. *entamer*, from Lat. *attamino*.] To touch, to injure.

ën-tän'-gle, v. t. & t. [Pref. en, and Eng. tangle (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To twist or involve together so that a separation or unraveling cannot easily be made; to tangle; as, to entangle wool, the hair, &c. 2. To ensnare in something not easily extricable, as a net.

"As one, who long in thickets and brakes
Entangled, winds now this way and now that
His devious course uncertain, seeking home."Couper: *Task*, iii. 1-3.

3. To ensnare or catch by captious questions or artful talk; to involve in a dilemma or contradiction.

"The Pharisees took counsel how they might entangle him in his talk."—Matt. xxii. 15.

4. To involve in difficulties; to embarrass, to perplex.

"Now all labor
Mars what it does, yea very force entangles
Itself with strength."Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 14.

5. To puzzle, to perplex, to bewilder.

"I suppose a great part of the difficulties that perplex men's thoughts, and entangle their understandings, would be easily resolved."—Locke.

6. To distract or embarrass with variety or multiplicity of cares.

"No man that warreth entangleth himself with the affairs of this life."—2 Timothy ii. 4.

7. To mix up, to confuse.

"What marvel, then,
At times, unbidden notes should rise,—
Confusedly bound in memory's ties,
Entangling, as they rush along,
The war-march with the funeral song?"Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, ii. 9.

8. To make confused or intricate.

"Dismiss the controversy bleeding, the more entangled
by your hearing."—Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

B. Intrans.: To become entangled or involved.

"The entangling boughs between."
Cunningham: *The Contemplatist*.

¶ For the difference between to entangle and to embarrass, see EMBARRASS; for that between to entangle and to ensnare, see ENSNARE.

ën-tän'-gled (gled as geld), pa. par. or a. [ENTANGLE.]

1. Ord. Lang.: (See the verb.)

2. Bot. (of hairs, roots, branches, &c.): So intermixed as not to be readily disentangled.

ën-tän'-gle-mënt, s. [Eng. *entangle*; -ment.]

1. The act of entangling, ensnaring, or embarrassing.

2. The state of being entangled, involved, ensnared, perplexed, or embarrassed.

"Even Grotius himself appears not to be quite free from the entanglement."—Warburton: *Divine Legation*, bk. vi., s. 2.

3. Perplexity, intricacy.

"It has less of trouble and difficulty, of entanglement and perplexity, of danger and hazard in it."—Spectator, No. 382.

ën-tän'-glér, s. [Eng. *entangle*(e); -er.] One who entangles.

ën-tä'-si-a, s. [ENTASIS.] The same as ENTASIS (2) (q. v.).

ën-tä'-sis, s. [Gr.=a stretching, from *enteinō*=to stretch.]

1. Arch.: The swell of the shaft or column of either of the orders of architecture. Some authorities make it consist in preserving the cylinder of a column perfect one quarter or one-third the height of the shaft from below, diminishing thence in a right line to the top; while others, following Vitruvius, make the column increase in bulk in a curved line from the base to three-sevenths of its height, and then diminish in the same manner for the remaining four-sevenths, thus making the greater diameter near the middle. (Weale.)

*2. Med.: A generic term for spasmodic diseases characterized by tension; as tetanus, cramp, &c.

*ën-täsk, v. t. [Pref. en, and Eng. task (q. v.).] To lay a task upon.

ën-täss'-mënt, s. [Fr. *entassement*, from *entasser*=to heap up.] A heap, an accumulation.ën-täs'-tic, a. [As if from an imaginary Greek word *entastikos*.] [ENTASIS.]

Med.: Pertaining or relating to entasis in the pathological sense; characterized by tonic spasms.

*ën-täyd', *ën-täyled', pa. par. or a. [ENTAIL, v.]

*ën-täy'le, v. & s. [ENTAIL.]

en-té (än-té'), a. [Fr.]

Her.: Applied to an engrafted emblazonment; also written *Anté*.

*en-teche, *en-tecche, s. [ENTECHÉ, v.] A mark, a symptom.

*en-teche, *en-tetche, v. t. [O. Fr. *entechier*; Ital. *intacare*.] To spot, to stain, to imbue.ën-tél'-é-chý, s. [Gr. *entecheia*. (See def.) Probably from *en telei echein*=to be complete or absolute. (Liddell & Scott.)]

1. Perip. Phil.: A term introduced by Aristotle to signify actual as distinguished from merely potential existence, and to which he attaches two distinct meanings: (1) The state of being complete

or finished; (2) the activity of that which is thus complete. In practice, however, he does not bind himself strictly to the observance of this distinction. Moreover, he attributes relativity to these notions: the same thing, he says, can be matter or potentiality in one respect, and form or actuality in another; e. g., the hewn stone can be the former in relation to the house and the latter in comparison with the unhewn stone.

2. Mod. Phil.: The name which Leibnitz gave to the monads of his system.

*ën-tél'-lús, s. [Gr. *entellō*=to enjoin, to command.]Zool.: A name sometimes given to the sacred monkey of India, *Semnopithecus entellus*. [SEM-NOPITHECUS, HUNOAM.]

*ën-tém'-pést, v. t. [Pref. en, and Eng. tempest (q. v.).] To visit with storm.

"For aye entempesting anew the unfathomable hell within." Coleridge: *Pains of Sleep*.

*en-tem-pre, a. [ATTEMPE.] Moderate.

*en-tem-pri, v. t. [ENTEMPRE.] To moderate.

*en-ten-cioun, s. [INTENTION.]

*ën-tënd', *en-tende, v. i. [Fr. *entendre*; Sp. & Port. *entender*, from Lat. *intendo*; in = toward, upon, and *tendo*=to stretch.]

1. To apply one's self; to turn.

2. To intend.

*ën-tënd'-a-ble, a. [O. Fr.] Attentive.

*ën-tënd'e-mënt, s. [O. Fr., Ital. *intendimento*; Sp. *intendimiento*; Port. *entendimento*.] Understanding, information, knowledge, teaching.

*ën-tënd'-ër, v. t. [Pref. en, and Eng. tender (q. v.).]

1. To make tender, to soften, to mollify, to make effeminate.

2. To treat with tenderness.

*ën-tënt', *en-tente, s. [O. Fr. *entente*.]

1. Notice.

2. Will, intention.

entente cordiale (än-tänt cor-di-al'), phr. [Fr.] A cordial understanding; friendly disposition and relations between the governments of two countries.

*ën-tënt', v. i. [ENTENT, s.]

1. To attend, to pay attention.

2. To intend, to design, to purpose.

*en-ten-tif, a. [O. Fr.] Attentive, intent, full of attention.

*en-ten-tif-ly, *en-ten-tif-li, *en-ten-tyf-ly, *en-ten-tif-liche, adv. [English *ententif*; -ly.] Attentively, with attention.ën-tér (1), *en-tre, *en-tren, *en-tri, v. t. & i. [Fr. *entrer*, from Lat. *intro*=to go into, to enter; Sp. & Port. *entrar*; Ital. *intrare*, *entrare*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To go or come into or within; to move, pass, or proceed to the inside or interior of.

"That darksome cave they enter." Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. ix. 35.

2. To pierce, to penetrate.

"Thorns which entered their frail shins." Shakesp.: *Tempest*, iv. 1.

3. To cause to pass into; to place or set in; to insert; as, to enter a tenon in a mortise.

4. To set down in writing, as in a book, journal, &c.; to write down.

"Agues and fevers are entered promiscuously, yet in the few bills they have been distinguished."—Graunt.

5. To begin or commence, as a new stage or state.

6. To join, to associate one's self to; to be admitted a member or associate of; as, to enter the university, the army, a society, &c.

7. To initiate in a business, method, service, profession, &c.

"The eldest being thus entered, and then made the fashion, it would be impossible to hinder them."—Locke.

*8. To recommend, to introduce.

"This sword shall enter me with him." Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 14.

*9. To engage in, to begin.

"Enter talk with lords." Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., iii. 1.

II. Technically:

1. Comm.: To report at the custom-house, as a ship and cargo on arrival in a port.

2. Law:

(1) To make entry; to go in upon and take possession of.

(2) To place or cause to be inscribed upon the records of a court; as, to enter a writ, an appearance, &c.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hère, camél, hâr, thère; pine, pit, sire, sîr, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wöf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rôle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

3. Sports:

(1) To enter a hound is to admit a young hound into the regular hunting pack.

"They were like hounds, ready to be entered."—Hacket: *Life of Williams*, ii. 168.

(2) To enter a horse for a race is to put it down among the list of competitors.

B. Intransitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To come or go in; to pass in or inside.

"Eerie might may enter when him liketh."—Chaucer: *Tale of Melibaus*.

2. Sometimes used with *in*.

"Enter in at the strait gate."—Luke xiii. 24.

3. It is used with *into* before the place entered.

"Enter thou into thy chambers."—Isaiah xvi. 20.

4. To have passage; to be able to pass between.

"So wide as a bristle may enter."—Shakespeare: *Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

*5. To begin, to make beginning.

"I saw the sin wherein my foot was entering."—Daniel: *Complaint of Rosamond*.

6. To engage in; to embark.

"The French king hath often entered on several expensive projects, on purpose to dissipate wealth."—Addison: *On the War*.

7. To join as a member or associate; to be admitted as a member or associate of: as, he entered at college.

8. To be admitted.

"Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."—Matt. xxv. 23.

II. Drama: To appear on the scene.

"The competitors enter."—Shakespeare: *Twelfth Night*, iv. 2.

¶ (1) To enter into:

(a) To pass into the interior of; to penetrate.

(b) To engage in.

(c) To deal with; to treat of; to discuss; to examine.

"They were not capable of entering into the numerous concurring springs of action."—Watts.

(d) To be an ingredient or element in; to form a constituent part of.

(2) To enter on or upon:

(a) To begin, to start on, to commence.

(a) To discuss, to examine, to treat of.

(3) To enter into recognizances:

Law: To become bound under a penalty by a written obligation to do some act, as to appear on a trial, to keep the peace, &c.

**ên-têr* (2), *v. t.* [Fr. *entrer*.] To inter (q. v.).

**ên-têr*, *s.* [ENTER, *v. (1)*.] Entrance, entry.

**ên-ter*, *a.* [Fr. *entier*.] [ENTIRE.] Entire, whole.

ên-têr-a-dên-ôg-ra-phÿ, *s.* [Fr. *entérographie*, from Gr. *entera*=the intestines, pl. of *enteron*=a piece of an intestine; *adên*= . . . a gland, and *graphê*=a delineation, a description.] *Anat.*: The branch of science which describes the internal glands.

ên-têr-a-dên-ôl-ô-gÿ, *s.* [Gr. *entera*=the intestines; *adên*= . . . a gland, and *logos*=a discourse.] *Anat. & Phys.*: A branch of science which not merely describes the internal glands, but also traces their operation.

**ên-têr-bâ-thê*, *v. t.* [Fr. *entre*=between, and Eng. *bathe* (q. v.).] To bathe mutually; to intermingle tears.

**ên-têr-chân-ge*, **ên-ter-chaunge*, *v. t.* [INTERCHANGE.] To exchange.

**ên-têr-clôg'e*, *s.* [Fr. *entre*=between, and Eng. *close* (q. v.).] *Arch.*: A passage between two rooms in a house, or leading from the door to the hall.

**ên-têr-dêal*, *s.* [Fr. *entre*=between, and Eng. *deal* (q. v.).] Mutual dealing.

**ên-têr-dite*, **ên-tre-dit*, *s.* [O. Fr. *entredit*, *intredit*; Ital. *enterdedito*; Port. *interdicto*, from Lat. *interdictum*=a thing forbidden, an interdict, from *interdico*=to forbid.] An interdict.

**ên-ter-dite*, **ên-tre-dite*, *s.* [ENTERDITE, *s.*] To place under an interdict.

**ên-têr-êp-i-plôm-phâl-ô-cêle*, *s.* [Gr. *enteron*=a part of the intestines; *epiploon*=the omentum; *omphalos*=the navel, and *kêlê*=a tumor.] *Med. & Surg.*: Hernia of the umbilicus, causing protrusion of the omentum and part of the intestines.

**ên-têr-êr*, **ên-trêr*, *v.* [Eng. *enter*; -er.] One who enters.

**ên-têr-glan-çe*, *v. t.* [Fr. *entre*=between, and Eng. *glance* (q. v.).] To interchange glances.

**ên-têr-ic*, *a.* [Gr. *enterikos*=in the intestines.] *Anat. & Med.*: Pertaining, connected with, or relating to the intestines.

enteric-fever, *s.*

Med.: The correct designation of what is usually called by the misleading appellation of typhoid fever (q. v.).

ên-têr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [ENTER, *v. (1)*.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of passing within or to the interior; entrance; entry.

entering-chisel, *s.* A spoon-chisel, used by sculptors.

entering-file, *s.* A narrow, flat file, with considerable taper, to enable it to enter and open a groove, which may be finished by a cotter-file.

entering-port, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A port cut in the side of a vessel to serve as a door of entrance.

ên-têr-i-tis, *s.* [Gr. *enteron*=part of the intestine, and suff. -*itis* (Med.) implying inflammation.] *Med.*: Inflammation of the small intestines, marked by diarrhoea, pain, aggravated on pressure, quick and strong pulse, with increased temperature. It is very apt to become chronic, chiefly from obstruction to the hepatic circulation, especially by escape of blood from the portal vein.

**ên-têr-kiss*, *v. i.* [Fr. *entre*=between, among, and Eng. *kiss* (q. v.).] To kiss mutually; to come in contact.

**ên-têr-knôw* (k silént), *v. t.* [French *entre*=between, among, and Eng. *know* (q. v.).] To be mutually acquainted.

**ên-têr-lâge*, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *entrelacier*; Fr. *entrelasser*.] To intermix, to interweave, to interlace (q. v.).

**ên-têr-lÿ*, **ên-ter-lÿ*, **ên-tere-lÿ*, **ên-ter-lyche*, **ên-tier-ly*, **ên-tire-ly*, *a. & adv.* [O. Fr. *entier*=entire; Eng. suff. -*ly*.]

A. *As adj.*: Full, whole.

"Beseechings you euer with myn enterly hert."

Politt., Relig., and Love Poems, p. 41.

B. *As adverb*:

1. Wholly, fully.

"Enterlyche theanne that he hym teche."

Poem on Freemasonry, 241.

2. Earnestly.

"Beseeching you, as enterly as y cane, to take en gre this poure gift." Politt., Relig. and Love Poems, p. 38.

**ên-têr-lûde*, *s.* [INTERLUDE.]

**ên-têr-mêd-dle*, **ên-tre-med-le*, **ên-ter-mell*, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *entremesler*, *entremedler*, *entremeller*.] [INTERMEDDLE.] To mix up, to mingle.

**ên-têr-mênt*, *s.* [Eng. *enter*, *v. (2)*; -*ment*.] Interment, burial.

**ên-têr-mê-te*, **ên-tre-mete*, *v. t. & i.* [French *entremettre*; Sp. & Port. *entremeter*; Ital. *intramettere*, from Lat. *intramitto*.] To meddle, to interfere, to interpose, to engage in.

**ên-têr-mew-êr* (ew as ū), *s.* [A. S. *ēnetere*, *ēnetre*, *ēnitre*=of a year old, and Fr. *mue*=change of feathers.] A hawk changing the color of his feathers, which generally happens some little time after he is a year old.

"Eyers and Ramage Hawks, Sores and Entermevers."—Browne: *Misc. Tracts*, v.

**ên-têr-ô*, *in compos.* [Gr. *enteron*=an intestine.] A prefix used to signify relation to or connection with the intestines.

**ên-têr-ô-cêle*, *s.* [ENTERO-, and Gr. *kêlê*=a tumor.]

Med. & Surg.: A rupture in which the bowel presses through or dilates the peritoneum so as to make it fall down into the groin. Trusses and bolsters are used as supports.

"If the intestine only is fallen, it becomes an enterocele, if the omentum or epiploon, epiplocele; and if both, enteropiplocele."—Sharp: *Surgery*.

**ên-têr-ô-cÿs-tô-cêle*, *s.* [Fr. *entérocystocèle*; *entero*, and *cystocèle* (q. v.).]

Med. & Surg.: Hernia affecting the bladder and an adjacent portion of the intestine.

**ên-têr-ô-dê-la*, *s. pl.* [ENTERO-, and Gr. *dêlos*=visible; Fr. *entérodele*.]

Zoöl.: The name given by Ehrenberg to a section of his Polygastric Infusoria, in which the alimentary canal, which is conspicuous, has an aperture at each end.

**ên-têr-ô-ê-pip-lô-cêle*, *s.* [Gr. *enteropiplokêlê*, from *enteron*=an intestine; *epiploon*=the omentum, and *kêlê*=a tumor.]

Med. & Surg.: A rupture produced through a tumor, so that both the omentum and intestines protrude from the body; intestinal and scrotal hernia.

**ên-têr-ô-gâs-trô-cêle*, *s.* [ENTERO-, and Eng. &c., *gastric* (q. v.).]

Med. & Surg.: Hernia affecting both the stomach and the intestines.

**ên-têr-ôg-ra-phÿ*, *s.* [ENTERO-, and Gr. *graphê*=a writing.]

Med.: The branch of anatomy which describes the intestines.

**ên-têr-ô-hêm-ôr-rhâge*, *s.* [ENTERO-, and Eng. *hemorrhage* (q. v.); Fr. *entérohémorrhagie*.]

Med.: Hemorrhage in the intestines.

**ên-têr-ô-hÿ-drô-cêle*, *s.* [ENTERO-, and Eng. *hydrocele* (q. v.); Fr. *entérohydrocèle*.]

Surg.: Internal hernia, complicated with hydrocele (q. v.).

**ên-têr-ô-isch-i-ô-cêle*, *s.* [ENTERO-, and Gr. *ischion*=the hip-joint, and *kêlê*=a tumor.]

Surg.: Ischial hernia, formed by the adjacent intestine.

**ên-têr-ô-lite*, **ên-têr-ô-lith*, **ên-têr-ô-li-thÿs*, *s.* [ENTERO-, and Gr. *lithos*=a stone.]

Med.: A generic term comprehending all stony calculi within the body.

**ên-têr-ôl-ô-gÿ*, *s.* [ENTERO-, and Gr. *logos*=a discourse.]

Anatomy:

1. *Spec.*: The branch of the anatomical and physiological sciences which treats of the intestines.

2. *Gen.*: It is often extended to all the internal parts of the human body.

**ên-têr-ô-mêr-ô-cêle*, *s.* [ENTERO-, and Gr. *mêros*=the upper fleshy part of the thigh, and *kêlê*=a tumor.]

Surg.: Crural hernia formed by the adjacent intestine.

**ên-têr-ô-mês-ên-têr-ic*, *a.* [ENTERO-, and Eng. *mesenteric* (q. v.).]

Anat. & Med.: Pertaining or relating to the mesentery and to the intestines.

enteromesenteric-fever, *s.*

Med.: The name given by Petit to a variety of enteritis, in which among other symptoms there is pain felt when pressure takes place on the right side between the umbilicus and the crest of the ileum. It often leads to ulcerative perforation of the intestines and to death.

**ên-têr-ô-môr-phâ*, *s.* [ENTERO-, and Gr. *morphê*=form, shape.]

Bot.: A genus of Algae, order Confervaceae, tribe or family Acetabulariidae. Some are marine, some fresh-water species, while one, *Enteromorpha intestinalis*, grows both in the sea and in fresh water.

**ên-têr-ôm-phâ-lôs*, *s.* [ENTERO-, and Greek *omphalos*=the navel.]

Med.: A rupture of the intestines at the navel.

**ên-têr-ôp-a-thÿ*, *s.* [ENTERO-, and Gr. *pathê*=passive state; suffering.]

Med.: Disease of the intestines.

**ên-têr-ô-pêr-is-tô-lê*, *s.* [ENTERO-, and Gr. *peristolê*=a dressing out, specially of a corpse; Fr. *entéropéristolê*.]

Surg.: Strangulation of part of the intestines in a hernia or otherwise.

**ên-têr-ô-plâs-tÿ*, *s.* [ENTERO-, and Gr. *plastos*=formed, molded, *plastês*=a molder, a modeler.]

Surg.: A plastic operation for the restoration of an intestine.

**ên-têr-ô-rhâph-i-a*, *s.* [ENTERO-, and Gr. *rhaphe*=a seam, a suture; Fr. *entérorrhaphie*.]

Surg.: A suture of part of the intestines, which has been ruptured or otherwise divided.

**ên-têr-ô-sar-cô-cêle*, *s.* [ENTERO-, and Eng. *sarcocèle* (q. v.).]

Surg.: Intestinal hernia, complicated with sarcocele (q. v.).

**ên-têr-ôs-chê-ô-cêle*, *s.* [ENTERO-, and Greek *oschê*, *oscheon*, *oscheos*= . . . the scrotum, and *kêlê*=a tumor; Fr. *entéroscèle*.]

Surg.: Scrotal hernia formed solely by the intestine.

**ên-têr-ô-sÿph-i-lis*, *s.* [ENTERO-, and English *syphilis* (q. v.); Fr. *entérosyphilide*.]

Med.: A syphilitic affection of the intestine.

**ên-têr-ô-tôme*, *s.* [Fr. *entérotome*: *entero*, and Gr. *tomê*=a cutting; *temnô*=to cut.]

Surg.: An instrument for opening the intestinal canal through the whole extent. It consists of a pair of scissors, one blade of which is longer than the other, and rounded at its extremity. This is passed into the intestine.

**ên-têr-ô-tô-mÿ*, *s.* [Fr. *entérotomie*.] [ENTEROTOME.]

1. *Anat.*: Dissection of the intestines.

2. *Surg.*: An incision into the intestines to reduce a hernia, or for any similar purpose.

bôl, bôÿ; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-clan, -tian = shan. -tion. -sion = shün; -tjon, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël.

***en-tër-par-lance**, s. [Fr. *entre*=between, and *parler*=to speak.] Parley, mutual talk, conference.

"During the *enterparlance* the Scots discharged against the English, not without breach of the laws of the field."—*Hayward*.

***en-tër-par-le**, s. [Fr. *entre*=between, and *parler*=to speak.] A parley, a conference.

***en-ter-part**, ***en-tre-part-en**, v. t. [Fr. *entre*=between, and Eng. *part* (q. v.).] To part or share.

***en-tër-plead**, v. t. [INTERPLEAD.]

***en-tër-plead-ër**, s. [INTERPLEADER.]

***en-tër-prêt**, v. [INTERPRET.]

***en-tër-prize**, ***en-tër-prize**, ***en-ter-pryse**, s. [Fr. *entreprise*; O. Fr. *entreprise*, *entreprinse*, from Fr. *entrepris*, pa. par. of *entreprendre*=to undertake, from Low Lat. *interprendo*, from Lat. *inter*=among, and *prendo*=to take in hand: *præ*=before, and **hendo*=to get.]

1. An undertaking; a feat undertaken or attempted to be performed; a bold, daring, or hazardous attempt.

2. An enterprising spirit or disposition; readiness, promptness, energy, or daring in undertaking deeds of difficulty or danger.

***en-tër-prize**, ***en-tër-prize**, ***en-ter-pryse**, v. t. & i. [ENTERPRISE, v.]

A. Transitive:

1. To undertake, to attempt, to essay, to venture on.

"Nor shall I to the work thou *enterprisest* Be wanting."—*Milton*: P. L., l. 270.

2. To receive, to treat, to welcome, to entertain. (Spenser: F. Q., II. li. 14.)

B. Intrans.: To attempt, to try, to venture on an enterprise or difficult undertaking.

"Maister Chaucer, that nobly *enterprysyd*, How that our Englyshe myght be ennewed."—*Skelton*: Garland of Laurell, l. 388.

***en-tër-pris-ër**, s. [English *enterpris(e)*; -er.] One who undertakes an enterprise; one who engages in important and hazardous designs; a man of enterprise.

"They commonly proved great *enterprisers* with happy success."—*Hayward*: On Edward VI.

***en-tër-pris-ing**, ***en-tër-priz-ing**, pr. par., a. & s. [ENTERPRISE, v.]

*A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Ready or prompt in undertaking feats of difficulty or hazard; energetic, adventurous; full of enterprise.

"The new situation in which Dundee was now placed, naturally suggested new projects to his inventive and enterprising spirit."—*Macaulay*: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.

C. As subst.: The act of undertaking enterprises.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *enterprising* and *adventurous*: "These terms mark a disposition to engage in that which is extraordinary and hazardous; but *enterprising*, from *entreprise*, is connected with the understanding; and *adventurous*, from *adventure*, venture or trial, is a characteristic of the passions. The *enterprising* character conceives great projects, and pursues objects that are difficult to be attained; the *adventurous* character is contented with seeking that which is new, and placing himself in dangerous and unusual situations. An *enterprising* spirit belongs to the commander of an army, or the ruler of a nation; an *adventurous* disposition is suitable to men of low degree. . . . *Enterprising* characterizes persons only, but *adventurous* is also applied to things, to signify containing adventures; hence, a journey, or a voyage, or a history, may be denominated *adventurous*." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

***en-tër-pris-ing-lý**, ***en-tër-priz-ing-lý**, adv. [Eng. *enterprising*; -ly.] In an enterprising, bold, resolute, or adventurous manner.

***en-tër-sòle**, s. [ENTRESOL.]

***en-tër-split**, v. t. [Fr. *entre*=between, among, and Eng. *split* (q. v.).] To split in two.

***en-tër-tain**, ***en-ter-taine**, ***en-ter-teyn**, ***in-ter-taine**, v. t. & i. [Fr. *entretenir*, from Low Lat. *interteneo*, from Lat. *inter*=among, and *teneo*=to hold; Sp. *entretener*; Ital. *intrattenere*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To receive into one's house, and treat with hospitality; to receive and treat as a guest.

"A country vicar in his homely house . . . Once entertained the chaplain of a lord."—*Faakes*. Parody of a City and Country Mouse.

*2. To keep, or maintain in one's service.

"Entertain him to be my fellow-servant."—*Shakesp.*: Two Gentlemen, II. 4.

*3. To maintain, to support, to keep up.

"They have many hospitals well entertained."—*Burnet*.

*4. To maintain, to observe.

"He entertained a show so seeming just."—*Shakesp.*: Rape of Lucrece, 1514.

*5. To receive into a body or service.

"To baptize all nations, and entertain them into the services and institutions of the Holy Jesus."—*Jeremy Taylor*.

*6. To adopt, to select.

"He lookt about on every syde, To weet which way were best to entertaine, To bring him to the place where he would faine."—*Spenser*: F. Q., VI. v. 24.

*7. To admit, to receive.

"Since mine own doors refuse to entertain me."—*Shakesp.*: Comedy of Errors, iii. 1.

*8. To meet, to receive.

"Calidore in the entry close did stand, And enterpayning them with courage stout, Still slew the foremost that came first to hand."—*Spenser*: F. Q., VI. xi. 46.

9. To receive and keep in the mind; to conceive, to harbor.

"The not entertaining a sincere love and affection for the duties of religion."—*South*: Sermons, vol. iv., ser. 8.

10. To receive for purposes of consideration; to take into consideration; to listen to favorably.

"Else no business they would entertaine."—*Drayton*: Battle of Agincourt.

11. To engage the attention of agreeably; to divert, to amuse, to gratify.

"The enemy would be entertained with a bloody fight between the English soldiers and their French allies."—*Macaulay*: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.

*12. To cause to pass pleasantly; to while away; to spend pleasantly.

"The weary time she cannot entertain."—*Shakesp.*: Rape of Lucrece, 1361.

†B. Intrans.: To use or exercise hospitality; to be hospitable; to receive company.

***en-tër-tain**, ***en-ter-taine**, ***en-ter-tayne**, s. [ENTERTAIN, v.] Entertainment, reception, treatment.

***en-tër-tain-ër**, s. [Eng. *entertain*; -er.]

1. One who entertains or receives others with hospitality; a host.

"You may easily imagine the confusion of the entertainer."—*Spectator*, No. 533.

*2. One who keeps or maintains others in his service.

3. One who diverts, amuses, or pleases.

4. One who entertains or receives ideas into the mind.

"Good purposes when they are not held due so farre turne enemies to the entertainer of them."—*Bp. Hall*: Contempl., Christ before Caiaphas.

***en-tër-tain-ing**, pr. par., adj. & s. [ENTERTAIN, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Amusing, diverting, affording entertainment.

C. As subst.: The same as ENTERTAINMENT (q. v.).

***en-tër-tain-ing-lý**, adv. [Eng. *entertaining*; -ly.] In an entertaining, amusing, or diverting manner.

"My conversation, says Dryden very entertainingly of himself, is dull and slow."—*Dr. Warton*: Essay on Pope.

***en-tër-tain-ing-ness**, s. [Eng. *entertaining*; -ness.] The quality of being entertaining or diverting.

***en-tër-tain-mént**, s. [Eng. *entertain*; -ment.]

1. The act or practice of receiving guests with hospitality; hospitable reception or treatment.

2. Accommodation for a traveler or guest; lodging, food, &c., required by a traveler.

"There is Christians and her children and her companion, all waiting for entertainment here."—*Bunyan*: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. ii.

3. Reception, treatment.

"Have you so soon forgot the entertainment her sister welcomed you withal?"—*Shakesp.*: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 1.

4. Hospitality, kindness.

"I spy entertainment in her."—*Shakesp.*: Merry Wives, i. 3.

*5. The act of keeping or maintaining in one's service.

*6. The state or condition of being in pay or in service.

"The centurions and their charges distinctly billeted, already in the entertainment, and to be on foot at an hour's warning."—*Shakesp.*: Coriolanus, iv. 8.

*7. Payment of soldiers or servants; pay.

"The entertainment of the general upon his first arrival, was but six shillings and eight-pence."—*Davies*.

*8. Service.

"Some band of strangers in the adversary's entertainment."—*Shakesp.*: All's Well, iv. 1.

*9. Reception into the mind; conception; expectation.

"Advised him for the entertainment of death."—*Shakesp.*: Measure for Measure, iii. 2.

10. Reception, admission, consideration.

"It is not easy to imagine how it should at first gain entertainment, but much more difficult to conceive how it should be universally propagated."—*Tillotson*.

11. The act of entertaining, amusing, or diverting.

12. The pleasure, amusement, gratification, or instruction, as from conversation, music, dramatic or other performances; the pleasure or amusement afforded to the mind by anything interesting.

"Passions ought to be our servants, and not our masters; to give us some agitation for entertainment, but never to throw reason out of its seat."—*Temple*.

13. That which entertains or affords pleasure, amusement, or gratification; anything which serves to entertain.

"A great number of dramatic entertainments are not comedies, but five-act farces."—*Gay*.

14. The act of whiling away, or passing pleasantly.

"Because he that knoweth least is fittest to ask questions, it is more reason, for the entertainment of the time, that he asks me questions than that I ask you."—*Bacon*: New Atlantis.

***en-tër-tä-ke**, v. t. [Fr. *entre*=between, among, and Eng. *take* (q. v.).] To receive, to entertain.

"And with more myld aspect those two to entertaine."—*Spenser*: F. Q., v. ix. 35.

***en-tër-tis-sued** (tissued as *tishüd*), a. [Fr. *entre*=between, among, and Eng. *tissued* (q. v.).] Interwoven, or intermixed with gold or silver, &c.

***en-tër-view** (ew as ü), v. & s. [INTERVIEW.]

***en-tër-wö-ven**, a. [INTERWOVEN.]

***en-tët-çh**, v. t. [ENTECHÉ.]

***en-thë-äl**, a. [Gr. *entheos*: en=in, and *theos*=God.] Divinely inspired.

***en-thë-an**, a. [Gr. *entheos*.] The same as EN-THEAL (q. v.).

***en-thë-äsm**, s. [Gr. *entheazō*=to be inspired.] Divine inspiration; enthusiasm.

***en-thë-äs-tic**, ***en-thë-äs-tic-äl**, a. [Greek *entheastikos*, from *entheazō*=to be inspired, from *entheos*=inspired.] Having the energy of God; divinely powerful.

***en-thë-äs-tic-äl-lý**, adv. [Eng. *entheastical*; -ly.] With divine energy or power.

***en-thë-ät**, ***en-thë-ate**, a. [Greek *entheos*.] Divinely inspired; enthusiastic.

***en-thë-minth-a**, s. [Gr. *entos*=within, and *helmins* (genit. *helminthos*)=a worm.] Med.: The presence of intestinal worms, or their presence in larger numbers than usual.

***en-thë-phyll-lö-car-pi**, s. pl. [Gr. *enthen*=on the one side and the other; *phyllon*=a leaf, and *karpōs*=fruit.]

Bot.: A division of Bryaceæ (True Mosses), in which the lateral or terminal theca springs from a duplication of the leaves. (Thomé.)

***en-thräl**, ***en-thräll**, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *thrall* (q. v.).]

1. To reduce to the state or condition of a thrall or bondsman; to enslave.

"Violent lords, Who oft as undeservedly enthrall His outward freedom."—*Milton*: P. L., xii. 93-5.

2. To capture, to captivate, to make captive.

"When I see the bright nymph who my heart does enthrall."—*Walsh*: The Antidote.

***en-thräl-mént**, s. [Eng. *enthrall*; -ment.]

1. The act of enthralling.

2. The state of being enthralled; slavery, bondage, servitude.

"Moses and Aaron sent from God to claim His people from enthrallment."—*Milton*: P. L., xii. 170, 171.

*3. Anything which enthralls or enslaves.

***en-thrill**, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *thrill* (q. v.).] To pierce; to thrill.

"And therewithal pale death Entrhilling it to leave her of her breath."—*Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 265.

***en-thrö-ne**, v. t. [O. Fr. *enthroner*, from *en*=on, and *throne*=a throne; Low Lat. *introniso*; Gr. *enthronizo*, from *en*=on, *thronos*=a throne.]

1. To place on a regal seat; to invest with sovereign powers or authority.

"In the market place, on a tribunal silvered, Cleopatra and himself, in chairs of gold, Were publicly enthroned."—*Shakesp.*: Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 6.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hère, camël, hër, thère; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gö, pôt, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whô, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, räle, füll; try, sýrian. æ, æ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.

2. To place or settle in a place of dignity or rank.

"Mercy is above this sceptered sway;
It is enthroned in the hearts of kings."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

3. To seat, to settle, to establish.

"Such are the swelling thoughts that now
Enthroned themselves on Hafed's brow."
Moore: Fire Worshippers.

4. To induct or install, as an archbishop or bishop into the powers and privileges of a vacant see.

"... was yesterday morning enthroned by the
Bishop of Exeter."—London Daily Telegraph.

ên-thrô-ne-mént, *s.* [Eng. *enthronement*; -*ment*.]

1. The act of enthroning.

"The bishops at once took up their places within the
communion rails, and the ceremony of the enthronement
commenced."—London Daily Telegraph.

2. The state of being enthroned.

ên-thrôn-i-ză-tion, *s.* [English *enthronization*; -*ation*.] The act of enthroning; enthronement; the
placing a bishop in his throne or stall in a cathedral.

ên-thrôn-ize, *v. t.* [Eng. *enthronize*; -*ize*.] To
enthronize; to place a bishop in his throne or stall
in a cathedral.

"With what grace
Doth mercy sit enthronized on thy face!"
J. Hall: Poems (1646), p. 78.

***ên-thũn-dér**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *thunder*
(*q. v.*)] To thunder; to discharge cannon.

***ên-thũ-gi-ân**, *s.* [Gr. *enthousiastês*=to be in-
spired.] An enthusiast.

ên-thũ-gi-asm, *s.* [Gr. *enthousiasmos*=inspiration,
from *enthousiastês*=to be inspired, from *entheos*,
enthous=inspired: *en*=in, and *theos*=God; Fr. *enthousiasme*.]

"1. An ecstasy of mind, as if from divine inspira-
tion; a vain belief by a person that he is divinely
inspired, or possessed of a private revelation;
religious ecstasy.

"*Enthusiasm* is that temper of mind, in which the
imagination has got the better of the judgment. In this
disordered state of things, *enthusiasm*, when it happens
to be turned upon religious matters, becomes fanaticism;
and this, in its extreme, begets the fancy of our being the
peculiar favorites of heaven."—Warburton: Divine Lega-
tion, App. bk. v.

2. Ardent zeal in pursuit of any object; complete
possession of the mind by any subject.

"Yet there was then in Scotland an *enthusiasm* com-
pared with which the *enthusiasm* even of this man was
lukewarm."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.

*3. Elevation of fancy; liveliness of imagination;
exaltation of ideas.

"He was the first who imparted to English numbers the
enthusiasm of the greater ode, and the gaiety of the less."
Johnson: Lives of the Poets; Cowley.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *enthusiast*,
fanatic, and *visionary*: "All these have disordered
imagination, but the *enthusiast* is only affected in-
wardly with an extraordinary fervor, the *fanatic* and
visionary betray that fervor by some outward
mark. . . . *Fanatics* and *visionaries* are there-
fore always more or less *enthusiasts*; but *enthusi-
asts* are not always *fanatics* or *visionaries*. . . .
There are *fanatics* who profess to be under extraor-
dinary influences of the spirit; and there are
enthusiasts whose intemperate zeal disqualifies them
for taking a beneficial part in the sober and solemn
services of the church. *Visionary* signifies prop-
erly one who deals in *visions*, that is, in the pre-
tended appearance of supernatural objects; a species
of *enthusiasts* who have sprung up in more
modern times. The leaders of sects are commonly
visionaries, having adopted this artifice to estab-
lish their reputation and doctrines among their de-
luded followers; Mahomet was one of the most suc-
cessful *visionaries* that ever pretended to divine
inspiration; and since his time there have been
visionaries, particularly in England, who have
raised religious parties, by having recourse to the
same expedient. *Fanatic* was originally confined
to those who were under religious frenzy, but the
present age has presented us with the monstrosity
of *fanatics* in irreligion and anarchy. *Enthusiast*
is applied in general to every one who is filled with
an extraordinary degree of fervor; *visionary* to one
who deals in fanciful speculation." (Crabb: Eng.
Synon.)

ên-thũ-gi-ast, *s.* [Gr. *enthousiastês*, from *en-
thousiastês*=to be inspired.]

*1. One who imagines he is divinely inspired, or
has a private divine revelation.

"The *enthusiast* then talks of illuminations, new lights,
revelations, and many wonderful fine things, which are
availed to the same Spirit."—Glanville: Sermon 10.

2. One who is filled with enthusiasm or ardent
zeal for any object; one whose mind is wholly pos-
sessed by any subject, and who is excessively
moved by his feelings in any pursuit; a person of
ardent zeal.

"With the wild rage of mad *enthusiast* swelled."
Thomson: Liberty, iv. 1, 986.

3. A person of elevated fancy or lively imagina-
tion.

"What tuneful *enthusiast* shall worship their eye,
When half of their charms with Cadwallon shall die?"
Scott: Last Words of Cadwallon.

ên-thũ-gi-ast-tic, *a. & s.* [Gr. *enthousiastikos*,
from *enthousiastês*=an enthusiast (*q. v.*)]

A. As adjective:

- *1. Pertaining to or derived from enthusiasm or
divine inspiration; divinely inspired.

"An *enthusiastic* or prophetic style doth not always fol-
low the even thread of discourse."—Burnet.

2. Filled with or characterized by enthusiasm.

"A numerous host of dreaming saints succeed
Of the true old *enthusiastic* breed."
Dryden: Absalom and Achitophel, l. 529, 530.

3. Ardently zealous in any cause or pursuit;
warmly excited by any subject; heated, excitable.

4. Elevated, ardent, warm, full of enthusiasm or
zeal.

"Feels in his transported soul
Enthusiastic raptures roll."
Mason: For Music, Ode 1.

***B. As subst.: An enthusiast.**

"The dervish and other santonos, or *enthusiastics*, being
in the crowd, express their zeal by turning round."—Sir
T. Herbert: Travels, p. 326.

ên-thũ-gi-ast-tic-al, *a.* [Eng. *enthusiastic*; -*al*.]
The same as *ENTHUSIASTIC* (*q. v.*).

ên-thũ-gi-ast-tic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *enthusias-
tical*; -*ly*.] In an *enthusiastic* manner; with en-
thusiasm; ardently, zealously.

"So *enthusiastically* loyal that they were prepared to
stand by James to the death, even when he was in the
wrong."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.

ên-thũ-mê-măt-ic-al, *a.* [Greek *enthymêma*
(genit. *enthymêmatos*); Eng. adj. suff. -*ic*, -*ical*.]
Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of an
enthymeme.

"Encountered as they may be with handy stroke of
syllogism, or *enthymematical* conclusion."—Tooker: Fabric
of the Church (1604), p. 68.

ên-thũ-mê-mê, *s.* [Gr. *enthymêma*, from *en-
thymêmai*=to consider, to ponder: *en*=in, and
thymos=mind, spirit.]

Rhet.: An argument consisting only of an ante-
cedent and consequential proposition; a syllogism
where the major proposition is suppressed, and
only the minor and consequence produced in words:
as, Dionysius is a tyrant, therefore he must fear;
where the complete syllogism would be, All tyrants
fear: Dionysius is a tyrant: therefore he must fear.

"Several concurrent *enthymemes* are often as cogent as
a demonstrative syllogism."—Thomson: Lures of Thought,
§ 120.

ên-ti-çe, ***ên-ti-se**, ***ên-tyce**, ***ên-tyse**, *v. t.* [O.
Fr. *enticer*, *enticher*.] To allure, to attract, to
draw on by flattering hopes, promises, or fair words;
to seduce, to instigate, especially in a bad sense; to
tempt to evil; to lead astray.

¶ For the difference between *entice* and *to pre-
vail*, see *PREVAIL*.

ên-ti-çe-mént, ***ên-tyce-ment**, ***ên-tyse-
ment**, ***ên-tys-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *entice*; -*ment*.]

1. The act or practice of enticing, alluring, or
attracting by flatteries, promises, or fair words;
especially, a seducing or leading astray; instigation
or exciting to evil.

"By sweet enticement sudden death to bring."
Dryden: King John to Matilda.

2. The state or condition of being enticed, allured,
attracted, or led astray.

3. That which entices, allures, or leads astray;
any thing which allures or excites to evil; an allure-
ment or temptation.

"She followed me with enticements."—Bunyan: Pil-
grim's Progress, pt. ii.

ên-ti-çêr, *s.* [Eng. *enticer*; -*er*.] One who or
that which entices, allures, or leads astray; a per-
son or thing that entices or instigates to evil.

"A mining gait, a decent and an affected peace
most powerful *enticers*."—Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy,
p. 467.

ên-ti-ç-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [ENTICE.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Alluring, seductive.

"'Tis not alone the grape's *enticing* juice
Unnerves the moral powers, and mars their use."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 271, 272.

C. As subst.: The same as *INTICEMENT* (*q. v.*).

ên-ti-ç-ing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *enticing*; -*ly*.] In an
enticing, alluring, or seductive manner.

"She strikes a late well,
Sings most *enticingly*."
Beaumont & Fletcher: Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 1.

***ên-ti-êr-tỹ**, *s.* [ENTIRETY.]

***ên-ti-êr-tỹ**, *s.* [Pref. *en*, Eng. *tilt*, and suff.
-*ment*.] A shed, a tent.

"The best houses and walls there were of mudde or
canvaz, or po'davies *entiltments*."—Nashe: Lenten Stufte.
(Davies.)

ên-ti-re, ***ên-ti-er**, ***ên-tyre**, ***in-ti-re**, *c., adv.*
& *s.* [Fr. *entier*; Prov. *entier*; Ital. *intero*, from
Lat. *integer*=whole; Sp. *entero*.] [INTEGER.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Whole, undivided, complete in its parts; not
broken up or deprived of any of its parts; perfect,
full, unmutated.

"There was a time when Ætna's silent fire
Slept unperceived, the mountain yet *entire*."
Cowper: Heroism.

2. Perfect, not lacking any part.

3. Full, complete; comprising all requisites in
itself.

"An action is *entire* when it is complete in all its parts,
or, as Aristotle describes it, when it consists of a begin-
ning, a middle, and an end."—Spectator.

4. Whole, sole, not shared in or participated with
others; as, He has the *entire* management of the
business.

*5. Mere, unalloyed, simple, sheer, plain, pure.

"Pure fear and *entire* cowardice."—Shakesp.: Henry
IV., Pt. II., ii. 4.

- *6. Essential, chief.

"Regards that stand aloof from the *entire* point."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

- *7. Firm, solid, undisputed, fixed, sure.

"*Entire* and sure the monarch's rule must prove,
Who founds her greatness on her subjects' love."
Prior: On Her Majesty's Birthday, 1704.

- *8. Sincere, hearty, earnest, wholly devoted.

"No man had a heart more *entire* to the king."—Claren-
don.

- *9. Not breaking away or separating from; in
accord.

"He run a course more *entire* with the king of Arragon,
and more labored and officious with the king of Castile."
—Bacon.

10. Not castrated.

"A caballo padre, or what some of our own writers
appellate an *entire* horse."—Southey: The Doctor, ch.
cxxxv.

II. Botany (of leaves):

1. Properly: Not in the least toothed.
2. More loosely: (1) Not pinnatifid. (2) Nearly
destitute of marginal division.

B. As adv.: Entirely, wholly, completely.

"Whose soul, *entire* by him she loves possess."
Littleton: Advice to a Lady.

***C. As subst.:** A colloquial English name formerly
given to that kind of malt liquor now called porter,
and so called from its possessing, or being supposed
to possess, the qualities of the three kinds previously
brewed—viz., ale, beer, and twopenny.

¶ For the difference between *entire* and *whole*,
see *WHOLE*.

entire-tenancy, s.

Law: Complete or sole possession in one man,
as distinguished from a several tenancy, which is
one held jointly or in common with others.

ên-ti-re-ly, ***ên-tier-ly**, ***ên-tyre-ly**, *adv.*
[Eng. *entire*; -*ly*.] [ENTERLY.]

1. Wholly, completely, in every part.

"Here finished he, and all that he had made
Viewed and beheld: all was *entirely* good."
Milton: P. L., vii. 548-549.

2. In the whole, altogether.

"Euphrates, running, sinketh partly into the lakes of
Chaldea, and falls not *entirely* into the Persian sea."
—Raleigh.

- *3. Earnestly, heartily.

"And 'gan to highest God *entirely* pray."
Spenser: F. Q., i. xi. 82.

ên-ti-re-ness, ***ên-tyre-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *entire*;
-*ness*.]

1. The quality of being entire, complete, or per-
fect in all its parts.

"In an arch, each single stone, which, if severed from
the rest, would be perhaps defenseless, is sufficiently se-
cured by the solidity and *entireness* of the whole fabric
of which it is a part."—Boyle.

- *2. Earnestness.

"Faythe and *entireness* in preachynge the gospel."—
Udall: Corinth. viii.

- *3. Integrity.

"Christ, the bridegroom praises the bride, His church,
for her beauty, for her *entireness*."—Bp. Hall: Beauty and
Virtue of the Church.

boil, bôy; pout, jôw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -mon = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

ên-ti-ro-tý, *ên-ti-êr-tý, s. [Eng. *entire*; -ty.]

1. The state of being entire or complete; entirety, completeness.

"This is the natural and regular consequence of the union and entirety of their interest."—Blackstone.

2. The whole; the entire amount, quantity, or extent.

"Setteth down an entirety where but a moiety, a third, or fourth part only was to be passed."—Bacon: *Office of Alienations*.

¶ *Tenancy by entirety*:

Eng. Law: A kind of tenure when an estate is conveyed or devised to a man and his wife during coverture, who are then said to be *tenants by entirety*, each being seized of the whole estate, and neither of a part.

ên-ti-tâ-tive, a. [Eng. *entit(y)*; -ative.] Considered as an entity or independent existence.

"Whether it has not some natural good for its subject, and so the entitative material act of sin be physically or morally good? &c."—Ellis: *Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 340.

ên-ti-tâ-tive-lý, adv. [Eng. *entitative*; -ly.] In an entitative manner; abstractly.

ên-ti-tle, en-tit-ule, v. t. [O. Fr. *entituler*; Fr. *intituler*; Sp. & Port. *intitular*, from Low Lat. *intitulo*, from Lat. *in*, and *titulus*=a title.]

1. To give a name or title to; to designate by a name or title; to denominate; to call; to name.

"That which in mean men we entitle patience."—Shakespeare: *Richard II.*, l. 2.

2. To style, to dignify by a title or honorary appellation; to give a discriminative title to.

"This and the following ballad were first published anonymously in a small book, entitled, *The Chase, and William and Helen*."—Scott: *The Chase*. (Note.)

3. To prefix as a title; to inscribe on the title.

"We have been entitled, and have had our names prefixed at length to whole volumes of mean productions."—Swift.

*4. To attribute; to ascribe.

"The ancient proverb entitles this work peculiarly to God himself."—Milton.

5. To give a right, title, or claim to anything; to furnish or present with grounds for claiming to receive anything.

"The hardships which entitle us to the privileges."—Atterbury: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 2.

*6. To claim as a title; to appropriate.

"How ready zeal for party is to entitle Christianity to their designs, and to charge atheism on those who will not submit."—Locke.

*7. To grant anything as claimed by a title.

"This is to entitle God's care how and to what we please."—Locke.

¶ For the difference between *to entitle*, and *to name*, see NAME.

ên-ti-tled (tled as teld), en-tit-uled, pa. par. & a. [ENTITLE.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adjective*:

1. Named, denominated, styled.

2. Having a claim or title to anything.

ên-ti-tý, s. [Low Lat. *entitas*, from *ens*=being, *pr. par. esse*=to be; Fr. *entité*; Sp. *entidad*; Port. *entidade*; Ital. *entità*.]

1. The quality or condition of being; existence; essence.

2. Something which really exists; a real being.

"Fortune is no real entity, nor physical essence, but a mere relative signification."—Bentley.

3. A particular species of being.

"All eruptions of air, though small and slight, give an entity of sound, which we call crackling, puffing, and spitting."—Bacon.

ên-tô-blast, s. [Gr. *entos*=within, and *blastos*=a sprout, shoot, or sucker.]

Biol.: The nucleolus of a cell. (*Agassiz*.)

ên-tôil, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *toil* (q. v.).]

To take in a snare or toils; to ensnare; to entrap.

"Though entailed, beset,

Not less than myriads dare to front him yet."

Moore: *Veiled Prophet of Khorassan*.

ên-tôm-a-tôg-ra-phý, s. [Gr. *entoma*=insects, and *graphê*=writing. Constructed apparently by one who erroneously supposed that the Greek for insects was *entomata* in place of *entoma*.] The same as ENTOMOLOGY (q. v.).

ên-tômb, *in-tômbe (b silent), v. t. [O. Fr. *entomber*, from Low Lat. *intumulo*, from Lat. *in*=in, and *tumulus*=a tomb.]

1. *Lit.*: To place in a tomb; to bury, to inter.

"And built that gate of which his name is high,

By which he lies entombed solemnly."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. x. 46.

2. *Fig.*: To bury, to end.

"She's gone, who shared my diadem;

She sunk, with her my joys entombing."

Byron: *Herod's Lament*.

ên-tômb'-ment (b silent), s. [Eng. *entomb*; -ment.]

1. The act of entombing or burying; the state of being entombed or buried.

"This is beyond any imprisonment; it is the very entombment of a man, quite sequestering him from the world, and debarring him from any valuable concerns therein."—Barrow: *Sermons*, iii., ser. 19.

*2. A tomb.

"Many thousands have had their entombment in the waters."—More: *Mystery of Godliness* (1660), p. 16.

ên-tôm'-ic, ên-tôm'-ic-al, a. [Gr. *entomon*=an insect; Eng. &c., suff. -ic, -ical; Fr. *entomique*.] Relating to insects; the same as ENTOMOLOGICAL (q. v.).

ên-tô-môid, a. & s. [Gr. *entomon*=an insect, and *eidos*=form, appearance; Fr. *entomoïde*.]

A. As *adj.*: Having the form of an insect; resembling an insect.

"In the entomoid classes of articulata."—Grant: *Compar. Anat.* (1841), p. 263.

B. As *subst.*: Anything resembling an insect in form or appearance.

ên-tôm'-ô-line, s. [Gr. *entomon*=an insect, and *linon*=thread.]

Chem.: The same as CHITINE (q. v.).

ên-tôm'-ô-lite, s. [Gr. *entomon*=an insect, and *lithos*=stone.]

Palæont.: A fossil insect. Rarely used unless when no closer identification of the organism can be made.

ên-tô-mô-lôg'-ic, ên-tô-mô-lôg'-ic-al, a. [Eng. &c., *entomology*(y); -ic, -ical; Fr. *entomologique*.] Pertaining or relating to entomology.]

"But a more important species of instruction than any hitherto enumerated, may be derived from entomological pursuits."—Kirby & Spence: *Introduct. to Entom.* (1817), p. 17.

ên-tô-mô-lôg'-ic-al-lý, adv. [Eng. *entomological*; -ly.] As is done by the canons of entomological science.

***ên-tô-môl'-ô-gise, v. i.** [English *entomology*(y); -ise.] To collect insects with the view of examining them scientifically.

"It is too rough for trawling to-day, and too wet for entomologising."—C. Kingsley, in *Life*, l. 171.

ên-tô-môl'-ô-gist, s. [Fr. *entomologiste*.] A proficient in entomology, at least a cultivator of that branch of science.

"Sepp, Hubner, and other continental entomologists."—Newman: *British Moths* (1874) (Pref.), ix.

ên-tô-môl'-ô-gý, s. [Gr. *entoma*=insects (Aristotle), properly an *adj.*, with *zôa*=living creatures, understood; *entomos*=cut in pieces, cut up; *logos*=discourse.] The science which treats of insects. Aristotle pointed out one of the essential characteristics from which they derive their names in Greek, Latin, and English—viz., that their bodies are cut or divided into segments. [ANNULOSA.] In modern times Aldrovandus published a *History of Insects* in 1604, and Moufett one in 1634. Swammerdam's *General History of Insects*, published in 1669, was the first work in which good descriptions of insects were given. A work by Ray appeared in 1710, and in 1735 Linnaeus' classification of them in the *Systema Naturæ*. Latreille's *Précis des Caractères génériques des Insectes* was published in 1796, and his *Genera Crustaceorum et Insectorum* between 1806 and 1800. Writers upon entomology since this time are too well known to need mention here.

ên-tô-môl'-ô-tër, s. [Gr. *entomon*=an insect, and *metron*=a measure.] An instrument for measuring the parts of insects.

ên-tô-môph'-a-ga, s. pl. [Gr. *entoma*=insects, and *phagên*=to eat.]

1. *Zool.*: The name given by Prof. Owen to a division of the Marsupialia, having small canine teeth, and preying on the smaller invertebrate animals. It contains the families Peramelidæ (Bandicoots), Didelphidæ (American Opossums), and Myrmecobidæ (Banded Anteaters). Sometimes the first are called Saltatoria (Leapers), the second, Scansoria (Climbers), and the third, Ambulatoria (Walkers).

2. *Entom.*: A tribe of Hymenoptera, containing the Ichneumonids or Cuckoo-flies. They have an ovipositor at the end of the abdomen. This, in some genera, is exerted to a considerable length. They lay their eggs in the larvæ of other insects, on which the young ichneumonids, when they emerge from the egg, prey. The Entomophaga are generally of small size. There are numerous genera and species. The tribe is divided into four families, (1) Evanidæ, (2) Ichneumonidæ, (3) Chalcididæ, and (4) Proctotrupidæ.

ên-tô-môph'-a-gan, s. [ENTOMOPHAGA.]

Zool. & *Entom.*: An animal belonging to the mammalian or to the insect tribe of Entomophaga.

ên-tô-môph'-a-goûs, a. [ENTOMOPHAGA.]

Zool. & *Entom.*: Pertaining or relating to the Entomophaga; insect-eating.

ên-tô-môph'-i-loûs, a. [Gr. *entomon*=an insect, and *philos*=loved; *phileō*=to love.] Loved by insects; attractive to insects.

entomophilous-flowers, s. pl.

Bot.: Flowers in which the pollen is carried by insects from the male to the female flowers. They are to be contra-distinguished from anemophilous flowers, in which the instrumentality is that of the wind.

ên-tô-mô-stêg'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Gr. *entomos*=cut in pieces, and *stegê*=a roof, a covering.]

Zool.: A family of Rhizopoda, consisting of animals with shells, the chambers arranged spirally in a double series.

ên-tô-mô-stôm'-a-ta, s. pl. [Gr. *entomos*=cut in, and *stomata*, pl. of *stoma*=the mouth. Named from the notched lip.]

Zool.: In De Blainville's classification, the second family of his first order Siphonobranchiata. It nearly corresponds with the family Buccinidæ (q. v.).

ên-tô-môs'-tra-ça, s. pl. [Mod. Lat.=insects in shells. The name was first given by Otto Frederick Müller, in 1785, in his *Entomotraca seu insecta testacea quæ in aquis Danicæ et Norvegiæ reperit*. [Entomotraca or Shelled Insects which inhabit the Danish and Norwegian waters.] Fr. *entomotrachés* (Latreille). From Gr. *entomon*=an insect, and *ostrakon*=a shell.]

1. *Zool.*: A great sub-class of Crustaceans. When the name Entomotraca was first given, [Etyml.] the Arachnida (Spiders) and the Crustacea (Crabs) were included in the Insect class; now all these are regarded as distinct and equal in rank, though not in numbers. Prof. Thomas Rupert Jones, F. R. S., &c., thus defines the Entomotraca: "Animal aquatic, covered with a shell or carapace of a horny consistency, formed of one or more pieces, in some genera resembling a cuirass or buckler, and in others a bivalve shell, which completely, or in great part, envelops the body and limbs of the animal. In other genera the animal is invested with a multivalve carapace, like jointed plate armor; the branchiæ are attached either to the feet or to the organs of mastication; the limbs are jointed and more or less setiferous. The animals, for the most part, undergo a regular moulting or change of shell as they grow; in some cases this amounts to a species of transformation." They may be seen in numbers in ponds, pools, even in water-pipes, and move by a jerking motion. They are thus classified:

Legion or Division I.—Lophyropoda. Order I. Ostracoda; 2. Copepoda.

Legion or Division II.—Branchiopoda. Order I. Cladocera; 2. Phyllopoda; 3. Trilobita (?); 4. Merostomata (?).

2. *Palæont.*: The Copepoda and Cladocera have not yet been found fossil, the other orders have. The Cypridæ (typical genus *Cypris*) found so abundantly in the Carboniferous and other rocks, and still existing, are of the order Ostracoda [CYPRIDÆ, CYPRIS]. Its associate, *Cythere* (q. v.), has also ranged from Palæozoic times till now. Most of the Phyllopoda, except *Esteria* (q. v.), are Palæozoic. The Trilobita are very characteristic, though not exclusively, Silurian fossils. They extend from the Cambrian to the Lower Carboniferous rocks. The Merostomata range from the Upper Silurian till now.

ên-tô-môs'-tra-çan, a. & s. [ENTOMOTRACA.]

A. As *adj.*: Pertaining or relating to the Entomotraca.

B. As *subst.*: A small Crustacean belonging to that sub-class.

ên-tô-môs'-tra-coûs, a. [Mod. Lat. *entomotrach(a)* (q. v.); Eng. &c., suff. -ous.] Pertaining or relating to the Entomotraca.

ên-tô-môt'-ô-mist, s. [Eng. *entomotom*(y); -ist.] One who anatomizes insects; one who practices entomotomy.

ên-tô-môt'-ô-mý, s. [Gr. *entoma*=insects, and *tomê*=cutting.] The dissection of insects and the science which treats of their anatomy.

ên-tôn'-ic, a. [Gr. *entonos*=strained; *enteipô*=to stretch tight; *en*=intensive, and *teinô*=to stretch.]

Med.: Having increased tone; acting with morbidly great power, force or effect. Used chiefly of the circulatory system.

ên-tô-pêr'-lph-êr-al, a. [Gr. *entos*=within, and Eng. &c., *peripheral* (q. v.).]

Mental Phil.: A term introduced by Herbert Spencer to designate sensations, feelings, &c., produced by causes operating within the periphery,

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêtt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôr, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fâll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ=ê; ey=â. qu=kw.

circumference, or outer surface of the body. Examples, the sensations of hunger, thirst, &c. It is opposed to epiperipheral (q. v.).

ên-tô-phýte (pl. **ên-tô-phýtes**, **ên-tôph-ý-ta**), *s.* [Gr. *entos*=within, and *phyton*=a plant, a tree.]

Bot., &c.: A plant which grows in the interior of animal or vegetable structures, as distinguished from an entozoan, a word which, in the etymological sense, means an animal having a similar mode of life. Entophytes are mostly fungi; and though the species are really numerous, they have yet been unduly multiplied. Entophytes infesting man or the mammalia, specially when diseased, live on the skin, on the mucous surfaces, or in cavities. Thus in Favus, there are *Puccinia favus* and *Achorion schenkei*, if the latter be more than an immature stage of the former. *Trichophyton tonsurans* exists among the hair in Plicapilonia and Favus. *Microporon audouinii* in the hair follicles in *Porrigo decalvans*, *M. mentagrophytes* on the beard, and *M. furfur* on the skin of the chest in *Pityriasis versicolor*. In the mucous surfaces or in cavities there are *Sarcinia ventriculi* in the stomach, *Oidium albicans* in thrush, and *Leptothrix buccalis* among the tartar of the teeth. Birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, &c., have also their Entophytes. One of these is *Botrytis bassiana*, the muscardine of the silk-worm; another, a Sporendonema, produces the muscardine of the fly, killing it off in large numbers in autumn. Microscopic parasites of plants are very numerous. All are fungi. Thus *Botrytis infestans* is the potato-fungus, and *Oidium tuckeri* the vine mildew. (Griffith & Henfrey.)

ên-tô-phý-tíc, *a.* [Eng., &c., *entophyt(e)*; -ic.] Pertaining or relating to Entophytes (q. v.).

ên-tô-ptēr-ý-gôid, *a. & s.* [Gr. *entos*=within, and Eng., &c., *pterygoid* (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

Comp. Anat.: Attached internally to the pterygoid bone; pertaining to the bone described under B.

B. As substantive:

Comp. Anat.: An oblong, thin, scale-like bone attached to the inner border of the co-adapted halves of the palatine and true pterygoid in fishes, and increasing the bony roof of the mouth in the direction toward the median line. It is edentulous in the cod and most other fishes. (Owen: *Comp. Anat.*; *Fishes* (1846), pp. 108, 109.)

ên-tôp-tíc, *a.* [Fr. *entoptique*, from Gr. *entos*=within, and *optomai*=to see.]

Phys.: Pertaining or relating to visions seen by the eye when the lids are shut.

ên-tor-ti-lā-tion, *s.* [Fr. *entortiller*=to twist; Lat. *torqueo*, *pa. par. tortus*.] A turning into a circle; circular figures.

"Willing that those which should work in the borders (of the table), raisings, fowries, and wrappings, *entortillations*, and such like, should amuse themselves only for beautifying and decoration."—Donne: *Hist. of the Septuagint* (1633), p. 47.

ên-tôs-thô-blast, *s.* [Gr. *entosthe*=from within, and *blastos*=a sprout, shoot, or sucker.]

Biol. & Phys.: The nucleus of the nucleolus or entoblast. (Agassiz.)

ên-toûred', *a.* [Fr. *entouré*.]

Her.: A term applied to a shield decorated with branches.

ên-tô-zô-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *entos*=within, and *zôa*, *pl. of zôon*=a living being, an animal.]

Zool.: The name given by Rudolphi to a class of animals living within the bodies of other animals, nearly every species of which is infested by one or more of them. Cuvier divided them into Intestinal Cavitaria and Intestinal Parenchymata. For these names Professor Owen substituted Coelmintha and Sterelmintha. The class is not a natural one, for the internal parasites are not all closely akin. Nor has Entozoa been always used in a precise sense. Hence Nicholson thinks that it would be expedient to discard it altogether, but, as this would be difficult, he makes it include the Trematoda, Teniada, the Nematoidea (in part), the Acanthocephala, and the Gordiacea, but does not use it as a synonym for the Scolecida in general, some of which are not internal parasites. Cobbold says that the Entozoa living in the human body are divided into three classes—the already mentioned Coelmintha or solid worms, as tapeworm, &c.; and Accidental parasites. Also divided into sexually mature and immature, the latter included in cysts, and occurring in the lung, liver, or inclosed cavities, like the peritoneum, being by far the most dangerous.

ên-tô-zô-al, *a.* [Greek, &c., *entozo(a)*, and Eng., &c., suff. -al.]

Zool.: The same as ENTOZOIC (q. v.).

ên-tô-zô-ic, *a.* [Gr., &c., *entozoa* (q. v.), and Eng., &c., suff. -ic.]

Zool.: Pertaining or relating to the Entozoa.

ên-tô-zô-ôl'-ô-gist, *s.* [Greek *entos*; Eng. *zoolo-gy* (y), and -ist.] A zoologist whose special study is the Entozoa.

"This great entozoologist [Rudolphi] . . . divided the parenchymatous entozoa into four orders."—Owen: *Invert. Animals*, Lect. iv.

ên-tô-zô-ôl'-ô-gý, *s.* [Gr. *entos*, and Eng. *zoolo-gy*.]

Zool.: The department of zoology which treats of the Entozoa.

ên-tô-zô-ôn, *s.* [Gr. *entos*=within, and *zôon*=a living being, an animal.]

Zool.: One of the Entozoa (q. v.).

entr'act, **entr'acte** (**ân-tract**), *s.* [Fr.]

1. **Drama.**: The interval between the acts of a drama.

2. **Mus.**: Music played between the acts or divisions of an opera, drama, or other stage performance.

***ên-trail'**, ***ên-trayl**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and O. Fr. *treiller*=to lattice.] To interweave, to variegiate.

"Entrailed with flowrets and with rare device."—Thompson: *Epithalamium*.

ên-trails, *s. pl.*, ***ên-trail**, ***ên-tralle**, ***in-trails**, *s.* [Fr. *entrailles*, from Low Lat. *intralia*, *intranea*, from Lat. *interanea*, neut. *pl. of interaneus*=inward, from *inter*=within.]

1. *Lit.*: The inward or internal parts of animals; the intestines; the guts.

"The thirsty point in Sulmo's entrails lay."—Byron: *Nisus and Euryalus*.

2. *Fig.*: The internal parts.

"Then toiled with mattock to explore
The entrails of the cavern floor."

Scott: *Rokeby*, vi. 6.

***ên-train'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *train* (q. v.).] To draw on.

***ên-trām-mel**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *trammel* (q. v.).] To trammel, to entangle.

***ên-trām-mels**, *s. pl.* [ENTRAMMEL, v.]

1. Bondage, the chains of slavery.

2. Prisoners of war.

ên-trance, **en-trance**, *s.* [Eng. *enter*; -ance.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of entering or passing into any place.

"With her snowy arms supply'd a bolt
To bar their entrance."—Smollett: *The Rectitude*, v. 6.

2. Power or liberty of entering; admission.

"Has the porter his eyes in his head, that he gives entrance to such companions?"—Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

3. The passage, avenue, doorway, or gateway by which a place is entered.

"Palladio did conclude that the principal entrance was never to be regulated by any certain dimensions, but by the dignity of the master."—Wotton: *Architecture*.

4. Any passage or means by which anything may be entered.

"Languages are useful to men of all conditions, and they equally open to them the entrance either to the most profound or the more easy and entertaining parts of learning."—Locke: *Of Education*, § 195.

5. The act of entering into or taking possession of; as of lands, an office, &c.

"From the first entrance of this king to his reign, never was king either more loving, or better beloved."—Hayward: *Edward VI.*

6. Intellectual progress or advancement; acquaintance; elementary knowledge.

"He that traileth a country before he hath some entrance into the language, goeth to school, and not to travel."—Bacon: *Essays of Travaille*.

7. The act of entering upon or beginning.

"Beware
Of entrance to a quarrel; but, being in,
Bear it, that the opposer may beware of thee."—Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, i. 3.

8. Beginning, commencement.

"St. Augustine in the entrance of one of his sermons, makes a kind of apology."—Hakewill: *On Providence*.

9. A fee paid for admission, as to an entertainment, a society, a competition, &c.; entrance-money.

II. Technically:

1. *Comm.*: The act of entering a ship or goods at a custom-house.

2. *Shipbuild.*: The bow of a vessel; the form of the forebody under the load-line, which encounters the sea.

¶ *The joyful entrance*: A name given to an early constitution of Brabant.

entrance-fee, *s.* The same as ENTRANCE-MONEY (q. v.).

entrance-money, *s.* Money paid for entrance or admission, as to an entertainment, a society, &c., or a fee paid for the privilege of contesting for a prize, as, the entrance-fee of a horse at the races.

ên-tran'çe, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *trance* (q. v.).]

1. To put into a trance; to make wholly insensible to present objects.

"Him still entranced, and in a litter laid,
They bore from field, and to the bed conveyed."
Dryden: *Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 113, 114.

2. To put into an ecstasy; to enrapture.

"Around the fireside at their ease
There sat a group of friends entranced."

Longfellow: *Tales of a Wayside Inn* (Prelude).

ên-tran'çe-mënt, *s.* [Eng. *entrance*; -ment.] The act of entrancing; the state of being entranced.

"As we did in our entrancements lie."

Otway: *Poet's Complaint of His Muse*.

***ên-trant**, *s.* [Fr.] One who enters upon or begins a new state, course, &c.

"The entrants upon life."—Bp. Terrot.

ên-tráp, ***ên-trappe**, ***in-trap**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *entraper*, from *trape*=a trap.]

1. To catch as in a trap or snare; to ensnare.

"He layde an embushement to entrappe him."—Brenner: *Quintus Curtius*, fo. 196.

2. To catch or entangle in contradictions.

"The Pharisees and Herodians had taken counsel together how they might entrap our Savior in His talk."—Sharp: *Sermons*, vol. iv, ser. 8.

¶ For the difference between *entrap* and *to ensnare*, see ENSNARE.

***ên-trayled'**, *pa. par. or a.* [ENTRAIL, v.]

***ên-treas-ûre** (*treas* as *trêsh*), *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *treasure* (q. v.).] To treasure up, to store up or preserve.

ên-tréat', ***en-treate**, ***en-trete**, *v. t. & i.* [Old Fr. *entraiter*=to treat of, from *traiter*; Lat. *tracto*=to treat.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To treat, to use, whether well or ill.

"He was scourged and vilelynsly entreated in many places."—Maundeville, p. 95.

2. To petition, to solicit, to ask earnestly, to beseech, to importune.

"I do entreat you, not a man depart,
Save I alone."

Shakespeare: *Julius Cæsar*, iii. 2.

*3. To prevail upon by prayer or earnest solicitation.

"It were a fruitless attempt to appease a power, whom no prayers could entreat, no repentance reconcile."—Rogers.

*4. To obtain by solicitation.

"When we entreat an hour to serve."
Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, ii. 1.

*5. To enjoy, to partake of.

"In the midst thereof a silver seat,
With a thick arbor goodly overlight,
In which she often used, from open heat,
Herself to shroud, and pleasures to entreat,"
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. vii. 53.

B. Intransitive:

1. To make entreaties, or earnest prayers.

"Still she entreats, and prettily entreats."
Shakespeare: *Venus and Adonis*, 73.

*2. To treat, to discourse.

"In those old times of which I do entreat."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. i. 1.

*3. To treat, to negotiate.

"I'll send some holy bishop to entreat."
Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iv. 4.

¶ For the difference between *entreat* and *to beg*, see BEG.

***ên-tréat'**, *s.* [ENTREAT, v.] An entreaty, an earnest prayer.

***ên-tréat'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *entreat*; -able.] That may or can be entreated or won over by entreaties.

***ên-tréat'-ance**, *s.* [Eng. *entreat*; -ance.] Entreaty, solicitation, earnest prayer.

ên-tréat'-ër, ***in-tréat-er**, *s.* [Eng. *entreat*; -er.] One who entreats or makes use of entreaties.

"Yet are they no advocates of ours, but petitioners and treaters for us."—Fulke: *On the Rhemish Testament* (1617), p. 825.

ên-tréat'-îng, *pr. par. a. & s.* [ENTREAT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Entreaty, solicitation.

***ên-tréat'-îng-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *entreating*; -ly.] In an entreating manner; with entreaties.

***ên-tréat'-ive**, *a.* [Eng. *entreat*; -ive.] Of the nature of or containing entreaty; entreating.

***ên-tréat'-mënt**, *s.* [Eng. *entreat*; -ment.] A word of doubtful meaning, and occurring only once in literature so far as known; it has been variously explained as entertainment, conversation, invitation, interview, and favors entreated.

bôil, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tion, -sion = shûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël.

ën-tréat'-y, *s.* [Eng. *entreat*; -y.]

*1. Treatment, entertainment, welcome.

"They shall find guest's *entreaty* and good room." Ben Jonson.

2. An earnest or urgent prayer or petition; solicitation; importunity.

"*Entreaty* boots not."—Scott: *Rokeby*, vi. 24.

en-trée (ân-tré), *s.* [Fr.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Freedom or liberty of entrance; free entry.

2. *Cook.*: A made dish.

en-tre-mets (ân-tre-mă'), ***en-tre-meets**, ***en-tre-messe**, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A small plate or dish set on between the principal dishes at table.

"Chards of beet are plants of white beet transplanted, producing great tops, which, in the midst, have a large white main shoot, which is the true chard used in pottages and *entremets*."—Mortimer.

2. *Music*: Short dramatic or allegorical entertainments. The date of this invention has been fixed at an epoch during the reign of Saint Louis A. D. 1226-1270. The word is sometimes employed to signify any small entertainment between two greater ones.

ën-trénch', *v. t.* [INTRENCH.]

ën-trénch'-mënt, *s.* [INTRENCHMENT.]

en-tre-pas (ân-tre-pa'), *s.* [Fr.]

Ménage: An amble; a broken step or pace.

en-tre-pôt (ân-tre-pô'), *s.* [Fr.] A warehouse or magazine for the deposit of goods; a free port where foreign merchandise which is not allowed to pass to the interior of a country, is stored under the care of custom-house officers until it is re-exported; a mart or center to which goods are sent for distribution wherever customers can be found.

"[They] employed a multitude of shipping, and settled many rich and flourishing colonies, as well as many *entrepôts* and out distant factories."—Pownall: *On Antiquities* (1782), p. 68.

ën-tre-sol (ân-tre-sôl, or tre as tēr), *s.* [Fr.]

Arch.: A low story or part of a story in a building, between two higher ones. The entresol consists of a low apartment usually placed above the first floor.

ën-trick', ***en-trike**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *entrigher*.] To trick, to deceive, to ensnare.

ën-trô-chal, *a.* [Eng., &c., *entrock* (ite); -al.]

Palæont.: Pertaining or relating to an Entrochite or Entrochites.

entrockal marble, *s.* Among lapidaries a kind of marble full of Entrochi (Encrinurites). [ENCRI-N-TAL-LIMESTONE.]

tën-trô-chite, **ën-trô-chūs** (plur. **ën-trô-chites**, **ën-trô-chi**), *s.* [Gr. *en*=in, *trochos*=a runner . . . any thing round or circular, and suff. -ite (*Palæont.*) (q. v.).]

Palæont. (Generally in the pl.): Detached joints or segments of encrinurites. They constitute short cylinders or discs with a hole in the middle. (Owen, &c.)

***ën-trôop**, ***en-troup**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *troop* (q. v.).] To form into a troop; to bring together.

ën-trô-pi-ûm, *s.* [Gr. *entropē*=a turning toward; *en*=in, and *trôpē*=a turn . . . a turning round or about; *tropō*=to turn.]

Med.: Introversion of the eyelid. [TRICHIA.]

entropium-forceps, *s.*

Surg.: Forceps for grasping the eyelid and returning it to its natural position when the eyelashes have become turned inwardly.

***ën-trô-py**, *s.* [ENTROPIUM.] Dissipation of energy, loss of usefulness.

ën-trúst, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *trust* (q. v.).] The same as to **INTRUST** (q. v.).

"Killegrew and Delaval were placed at the Board of Admiralty and entrusted with the command of the Channel Fleet."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

¶ For the difference between *entrust* and *to consign*, see **CONSIGN**.

ën-trúst-mënt, *s.* [Eng. *entrust*; -ment.] The act of entrusting or committing in charge.

"The *entrustment* of national property to an Established Church."—*British Quarterly Review*, vol. lvi. (1873), p. 48.

ën-trý, ***en-tre**, ***en-tree**, *s.* [Fr. *entrée*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of entering or passing in; entrance, ingress.

"By the *entry* of the chyle and air into the blood, by the lacteals, the animal may again revive."—Arbuthnot: *On Aliments*.

2. A formal, ceremonial, or official entrance into a city.

"The day being come, he made his *entry*: he was a man of middle stature and age, and comely."—Bacon: *Henry VII.*

3. The passage or way by which anything or place is entered; an entrance.

"She saide at *entre* of the pas
Howe Mars which god of armes was,
Hath set two oxen sterne and stoute." Gower: *C. A.*, v.

4. The act of entering upon a subject in study or discussion.

"Attempts and *entries* upon religion."—Jer. Taylor.

*5. A beginning.

"Let their *entre* of the matter serve for an argument."—Bp. Gardiner: *Explic. of Transubstantiation*, fo. 94.

6. The act of inscribing, entering, or recording in a book, &c.

7. That which is entered or recorded in a book, &c.; an item.

"I shall pass to another *entry* which is less ambiguous."—Burke: *Regicide Peace*, let. 3.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Comm.*: The exhibition or depositing of a ship's papers at the Custom-house to procure license to land goods; or the giving an account of the ship's cargo to the officer of Customs, and obtaining his permission to land the goods.

2. *Law*:

(a) The act of taking possession of lands or tenements by entering or setting the foot upon the same.

(b) The depositing a document in the proper office or place; a putting upon record according to form.

(c) One of the acts essential to complete the offense of burglary or house-breaking.

entry-money, *s.* The same as **ENTRANCE-MONEY** (q. v.).

ën-tû-ne, ***en-tewne**, *v. t.* [Fr. *entonner*; Sp. *entonar*; Ital. *intonare*.] To tune, to sing, to chant.

"Ful wel she sang the service divine,
Entuned in hir nose ful sweetly." Chaucer: *C. T.*, 122.

***ën-tû-ne**, ***en-tewne**, *s.* [ENTUNE, *v.*] A song, a tune, a chant.

ën-twî-ne, **in-twî-ne**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *twine* (q. v.).]

A. *Transitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To twine or twist together or round.

"For him may love the myrtle wreath *entwine*." Savage: *Valentine's Day*.

2. *Fig.*: To mingle, to mix.

"A voice, sweet as the note
Of the charmed lute, was heard to float
Along its chords, and so *entwine*
Its sounds with theirs." Moore: *Light of the Haram*.

B. *Intrans.*: To become twined or twisted; to twine.

"Around whose brows *entwining* laurels play." Glover: *Leonidas*, bk. 1.

ën-twî-ned, **in-twî-ned**, *pa. par. & a.* [EN-TWINE.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Twined or twisted together.

2. *Her.*: The same as **ENVELOPED** (q. v.).

ën-twî-ne-mënt, **in-twî-ne-mënt**, *s.* [Eng. *entwine*; -ment.]

1. The act of twining or twisting together.

2. The state of being twined or twisted together; mixture, union.

"Like a mixture of roses and woodbines in a sweet *entwinement*."—Hacket: *Life of Abp. Williams* (1693), p. 81.

***ën-twîst**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *twist* (q. v.).]

To *entwine*, to *twist* or *twine* round.

ën-twîst'-éd, *pa. par. & a.* [ENTWIST.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Twined or twisted; entwined.

2. *Her.*: The same as **ENVELOPED** (q. v.).

***ën-twî-te**, ***en-thwite**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *twit* (q. v.).] To blame, to reproach, to *twit*.

***ën-tý-re**, *a.* [ENTIRE.]

***ë-nû-bi-lâ-te**, *v. t.* [Lat. *enubilatus*, *pa. par. of enubilo*: *e*=*ex*=out, away, and *nubila*=clouds, mist; *nubes*=a cloud.] To clear or free from clouds, mist, or fog.

***ë-nû-bi-lô-us**, *a.* [Lat. *e*=*ex*=out, away, and *nubilis*=cloudy; *nubes*=a cloud.] Cleared or freed from clouds, fog, or mist.

***ë-nû-clê-âte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *enucleatus*, *pa. par. of enucleo*: *e*=*ex*=out, away, and *nucleus*=a kernel.] To bring to light, as a kernel from its husk; to elucidate, to make clear, to solve, to disentangle.

***ë-nû-clê-â-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *enucleatus*, *pa. par. of enucleo*.] The act or process of explaining, elucidating, or solving; elucidation, explanation, exposition.

ë-nû-mêr-âte, *v. t.* [Lat. *enumeratus*, *pa. par. of enumerare*: *e*=*ex*=out, fully, and *numero*=to number, to count; Fr. *énumérer*; Sp. *enumerar*; Ital. *enumerare*.]

1. To count, to reckon up singly, or one by one; to compute, to tell the number of; to number.

2. To tell, describe, or mention in detail; to recount, to capitulate.

"At this day,"
Who shall *enumerate* the crazy huts?" Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. viii.

***ë-nû-mêr-ate**, *a.* [Lat. *e*=*ex*=out, away, and *numeratus*=numbered, *pa. par. of numero*=to number.] Innumerable, countless.

ë-nû-mêr-â-tion, *s.* [Lat. *enumeratio*, from *enumeratus*, *pa. par. of enumerare*; Fr. *énumération*; Sp. *enumeración*; Ital. *enumerazione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of enumerating, counting or reckoning up singly or one by one; computation, reckoning.

"The chemists make spirit, salt, sulphur, water, and earth their five elements, though they are not all agreed in this *enumeration* of elements."—Watts.

2. A detailed account, description, or mention; a recounting; a recapitulation.

"Because almost every man we meet with possesses these, we leave them out of our *enumeration*."—Paley: *Natural Theology*, ch. xxvi.

II. *Rhet.*: That part of the peroration, in which the speaker recapitulates the principal points or heads of his argument or discourse.

ë-nû-mêr-â-tive, *a.* [Eng. *enumerat*(e); -ive.] Enumerating, counting, or reckoning up.

"Being particular and *enumerative* of the variety of evils which have disordered his life."—Bp. Taylor: *Holy Dying*, iii., § 6.

ë-nû-mêr-â-tôr, *s.* [Lat.] One who enumerates, counts up, or reckons; specif., a person appointed every tenth year to take the census of the inhabitants of a particular district.

ë-nûn-çî-a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *enunci*(o); Eng. -able.] That may or can be enunciated, declared, or expressed.

ë-nûn-çî-âte, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *enunciatus*, *pa. par. of enunciare*: *e*=*ex*=out, fully, and *nuncio*=to announce; *nuncius*=a messenger.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To declare, to proclaim, to express, to lay down; as, to *enunciate* a proposition.

"All the truths that may be *enunciated* concerning him."—Bp. Barlow: *Remains*, p. 553.

2. To pronounce; to utter.

B. *Intrans.*: To utter or pronounce words or syllables; to speak.

"Each has a little sound he calls his own,
And each *enunciates* with a human tone." Hart: *Vision of Death*.

ë-nûn-çî-â-tion, *s.* [Latin *enunciatio*, from *enunciatus*, *pa. par. of enunciare*; Fr. *énonciation*, Sp. *enunciación*; Ital. *enunciazione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of declaring, announcing, or stating publicly; declaration; public attestation.

2. The manner or mode of pronouncing or uttering words; expression; manner of utterance.

3. That which is declared, announced, or stated; information, announcement, statement.

"Every intelligible *enunciation* must be either true or false."—Clarke: *Leibnitz's Fifth Paper*.

II. *Geometry*:

1. The act of enunciating or stating a proposition.

2. The words in which a proposition is stated.

***ë-nûn-çî-â-tive**, ***e-nun-ci-a-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *enunciativus*, from *enunciatus*, *pa. par. of enunciare*; Fr. *énonciatif*; Sp. & Ital. *enunciativo*.] Pertaining to or containing enunciation; enunciating, declaratory.

***ë-nûn-çî-â-tive-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *enunciative*; -ly.] By way of enunciation; declaratively.

ë-nûn-çî-â-tôr, *s.* [Latin, from *enunciatus*, *pa. par. of enunciare*.] One who enunciates, declares, proclaims, or pronounces.

"News of which she was the first, and not very intelligible *enunciator*."—Miss Edgeworth: *Ennui*, ch. xv.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrks, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fâll; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

*ē-nūn'-cī-ā-tōr-ŷ, a. [Eng. *enunciator*; *-ory*.] Pertaining to enunciation or utterance; enunciative.

*ēn-ūn'-led, a. [Prof. *en*; Lat. *unus*=one, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ed*.] United.

*ēn-ūr'e, v. t. & i. [INURE.]

A. Transitive:

1. To use, to practice habitually.
2. To make accustomed or used; to accustom.

B. Intransitive:

Law: To be available; to serve to the use or benefit of.

*ēn-ūr-ē'-sīs, s. [Gr. *enoureō*=to make water in, or *en*=in, and *ourēsis*=a making water; *oureō*=to make water.]

Med.: Inability to retain the urine.

*ēn-ūr-nŷ, a. [Etym. doubtful.]

Her.: A term applied to a border charged with eight animals of any kind.

*ēn-vā'-pōr, v. t. [Prefix *en*, and English *vapor* (q. v.).] To surround with vapor.

*ēn-vās'-sāl, v. t. [Prof. *en*, and English *vassal* (q. v.).] To reduce to vassalage; to make a vassal or slave of.

*ēn-vāult', v. t. [Prof. *en*, and Eng. *vault* (q. v.).] To place or inclose in a vault; to entomb, to bury.

*ēn-vēl'-glē, v. t. [INVEIGLE.]

*ēn-vēl'-ōp, *ēn-vēl'-ōpe, *en-vol-up-en, v. t. [O. Fr. *envelop*; Fr. *envelop*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To wrap up, to enwrap, to cover up by wrapping, to form a covering or wrapper to.
2. To involve.

"He is most enveloped in sinne."

Chaucer: C. T., 12, 876.

3. To cover; to surround so as to hide; to shut in; to form a covering round.

"When suddenly a grosse fog overspread
With dull vapour all that desert has
And heaven's chearefull face enveloped."

Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 34.

4. To extend round, to overspread.

"The silken plumes
Of sleep envelop his extended limbs."

Glover: Leonidas, bk. x.

5. To line; to form a covering to on the inside.

II. *Fort.*: To surround completely or shut in with besieging works.

*ēn-vēl'-ōpe, *ēn-vēl'-ōp, s. [ENVELOPE, v.]

A. *Ord. Lang.*: A wrapper, a covering; specif., a paper case to contain a folded letter.

"No letter with an envelope
Could give him more delight."

Swift: *Advice to Grub Street Verse-makers*.

II. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: The nebulous covering of the nucleus or head of a comet; a coma (q. v.).

2. *Bot.*: One of the whorls of altered leaves surrounding the organs of fructification, and designed to protect them from injury. Generally there are two such envelopes, the calyx and the corolla. Sometimes, however, there is but one, and in very rare cases none at all.

3. *Fortif.*: The exterior line of works surrounding a fort or fortified position. The besieged are said to be enveloped when completely surrounded by the works of the besiegers.

envelope-machine, s. A machine for cutting out and folding envelopes for letters.

*ēn-vēl'-ōped, pa. par. & a. [ENVELOP, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Wrapped up, surrounded, covered, enwrapped.

2. *Her.*: Applied to charges around which serpents, or laurels or other plants, are entwined.

*ēn-vēl'-ōp-mēnt, s. [Eng. *envelop*; *-ment*.]

I. Literally:

1. The act of enveloping, wrapping up, or covering.
2. That which envelopes or covers up; an envelope, a wrapper.

II. Anything which covers so as to hide or obscure; obscurity, perplexity.

"They have found so many contrary senses in the same text, that it is become difficult to see any sense at all, through their envelopments."—Search: *Freevill*, &c. (1769), Pref.

*ēn-vēn'-ōm, *en-ven-ime, *en-ven-yme, v. t. [Fr. *envenimer*, from *en*=in, and O. Fr. *venim*=Fr. *venin*; Lat. *venenum*=poison.]

I. *Lit.*: To poison; to impregnate with poison or venom; to mix poison in.

"As he that wolde an arrow send
Which he tofore had envenymed."

Gower: C. A., ii.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To imbue as it were with venom; to make bitter or venomous; to fill with malice.

"Were I with mean indifference to hear
The venomous tongue of calumny traduce."

Smollett: *Regicide*.

2. To make odious.

"Oh, what a world is this, when what is comely
Envenoms him that 'bears it!'"

Shakespeare: *As You Like It*, II. 3.

3. To enrage, to exasperate, to embitter.

"With her full force she threw the poisonous dart,
And fixed it deep within Amata's heart;
That thus envenomed she might kindle rage."

Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, vii. 487-89.

*ēn-vēr'-meil, v. t. [Prof. *en*, and Fr. *vermeil*=vermilion.] To give a red or ruddy color to; to tinge with red.

*ēn-vī-a'-ble, a. [Eng. *envy*; *-able*.] That may or should be envied; capable of exciting envy; fit to be envied.

"They, in an enviable mediocrity of fortune, do happily possess themselves."—Carew: *Survey of Cornwall*.

*ēn-vī-a'-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *enviable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being enviable.

*ēn-vī-a'-blŷ, adv. [Eng. *enviably* (le); *-ly*.] In an enviable manner or degree; so as to excite envy.

*ēn-vīe, v. & s. [ENVY, v.]

*ēn-vī-ēr, s. [Eng. *envy*; *-er*.] One who envies another; one who covets what another possesses, or envies his success, prosperity, or fortune.

"They weened
To win the mount of God, and on his throne
To set the envier of his state."

Milton: P. L., vi. 87-9.

*ēn-vī-ōūs, *en-vī-os, *en-vī-ouse, *en-vī-us, *en-vy-ous, a. [O. Fr. *envios*, *envieux*; Fr. *envieux*; from Lat. *invidiosus*, from *invidium*=envy; Ital. *invidioso*; Sp. *envidioso*; Port. *invidioso*.]

1. Full of or infected with envy; feeling envy, pain, or discontent at the success, prosperity, or fortune of another.

"An envious man, if you succeed,
May prove a dangerous foe indeed."

Cowper: *Friendship*.

¶ It is now followed by *of* before the object of the envy; but formerly *at* and *against* were also used.

"Be not thus envious against wicked men."—Proverbs xiv. 19.

2. Instigated or directed by envy.

*3. Envious; calculated to excite or inspire envy.

"He to him leapt, and that same envious gaze
Of victor's glory from him snatched away."

Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 39.

4. Careful, watchful, anxious.

"No men are so envious of their health."—Jer. Taylor.

*ēn-vī-ōūs-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *enviously*; *-ly*.] In an envious manner; with envy or malignity; through envy.

"How enviously the ladies look,
When they surprise me at my book."—Swift.

*ēn-vī-ōūs-ness, s. [Eng. *enviously*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being envious.

*ēn-vī-rōn, *en-vī-ronne, *en-vī-roun, *en-vy-rone, *en-vy-roun, *en-vy-rowne, v. t. [Fr. *environner*, from *environ*=around about; *en*=in, and *vīrer*=to turn, to veer; Low Lat. *viro*.]

1. To surround, to encompass, to encircle.

"He entered now the bordering desert wild,
And with dark shades and rocks environed round."

Milton: P. R., i. 194.

2. To hem in, to surround, or besiege.

"Thin enemies schulen envyroune thee with a pale."—Wycliffe: *Luke* xix.

3. To involve, to envelop, to surround; as, to *environ* with obscurity or darkness.

"But darkness and the gloomy shade of death
Environ you, 'till mischief and despair
Drive you to break your necks."

Shakespeare: *Henry VI*, Pt. I., v. 4.

4. To travel round.

"The mone *environne* the erthe, more hasty than any other planets."—Maundeville, p. 162.

5. To travel over, to traverse.

"To *envygone* that holy land with his blessed feet."—Maundeville, p. 1.

¶ For the difference between *environ* and *surround*, see *SURROUND*.

*en-vī-on, *en-vī-oun, *en-vy-oun, adv., prep. & s. [Fr.]

A. *As adv.*: Around, about.

"About the kyng stonden *envyroun*."

Chaucer: *Court of Love*, 1, 631.

*B. *As prep.*: About, round.

"He lad me with right good chere,
All *environ* the vergere."

Romaunt of the Rose.

C. *As subat.*: [ENVIRONS.]

*ēn-vī-rōnēd, pa. par. & a. [ENVIRON, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Surrounded, encompassed, encircled, shut in.

2. *Her.*: Bound round or about; encircled.

*ēn-vī-rōn-mēnt, s. [Eng. *environ*; *-ment*.]

1. The act of enviring or surrounding.
2. That which environs, encompasses, or surrounds; surroundings.

"I wot not what complexions and environments."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 827.

*ēn-vī-rōnŷ, s. pl. [Fr.] [ENVIRON, adv.] The parts or districts round about any place; the neighboring parts or places; neighborhood.

"Here are many hundreds of noblemen's houses, both within the town and the environs."—Evelyn: *State of France*.

*ēn-vīŷ'-age (age as *ig*), v. t. [Fr. *envisager*.] To look in the face of, to face, to perceive by intuition.

*ēn-vīŷ'-age-mēnt (age as *ig*), s. [Eng. *envisage*; *-ment*.] The act or process of envisaging.

*ēn-vō-ke, v. t. [INVOKE.]

*ēn-vōl'-ume, v. t. [Prof. *en*, and Eng. *volume* (q. v.).] To form into or incorporate in a volume.

*en-vol-up-en, v. t. [ENVELOP.]

*ēn-vōl'-up, s. [O. Fr. *envoy*=a message; *envoyé*=a messenger; from *envoyer*=to send.]

1. A sort of postscript appended to poetical compositions to enforce or recommend them.

2. A messenger.

"As when some faithful *envoy* who at large
Receives commission for a weighty charge,
Chides his neglect."

Hoccle: *Orlando Furioso*, bk. xxiv.

3. A public minister or officer sent by one government to another upon some special business or occasion. He thus differs from an ambassador, who is permanently resident at a foreign court.

"Perseus sent *envoys* to Carthage to kindle their hatred against the Romans."—Arbutnot: *On Coins*.

*ēn-vōŷ'-ship, s. [Eng. *envoy*; *-ship*.] The office, rank, or position of an envoy.

"Cain paid all due reverence to this lunar *envoyship*."—Coventry: *Philemon to Hydaspes*, Conv. 3.

*ēn-vŷ, *en-vye, v. t. & i. [Fr. *envier*; from Lat. *invidio*, from *invidia*=envy; Sp. *invidiar*; Ital. *invidiare*.] [ENVY, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To feel pain, grief, or vexation at the happiness, success, or fortune of another; to hate another for excellence or superiority in any way; to grieve at; to feel jealousy of.

"To *envy* is to repine at the good conferred upon another, or possessed by him."—Cogan: *On the Passions*, pt. i., ch. 2.

2. To grudge; to impart with unwillingness; to withhold maliciously.

"Johnson, who, by studying Horace, had been acquainted with the rules, seemed to *envy* others that knowledge."—Dryden.

3. To rail at, to depreciate, to disparage, to cry down.

"Do not take
His rougher accents for malicious sounds,
But, as I say, such as become a soldier,
Rather than *envy* you."

Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*, iii. 3.

4. To injure, to do harm to.

5. To desire earnestly, to long for.

"Climb his knees the *envied* kiss to share."

Gray: *Elegy*.

6. To vie with, to emulate, to strive to equal.

"Let later age that noble use *envy*,
Vyle rancor to avoid and cruel surquedry."

Spenser: F. Q., III. i. 13.

B. Intransitive:

1. To feel envy; to entertain envious feelings; to fret or grieve through envy of another.

"Charity *envieth* not."—1 *Corinth.* xiii. 4.

2. To rail, to speak disparagingly.

"For that he has as much as in him lies,
From time to time *envied* against the people."

Shakespeare: *Coriolanus* iii. 3.

*ēn-vŷ, *en-vie, *en-vye, s. [Fr. *envie*; from Lat. *invidia*, from *invidio*=envious; *in*=against, and *video*=to look; Sp. *envidia*; Ital. *invidia*; Port. *inveja*.]

1. Pain, grief, or annoyance felt at the happiness, success, or fortune of another; displeasure or grief

bōll, bōŷ; pōūt, jōwī; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=i.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sīon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -die, &c. = bēl, dēl.

aroused by the superiority of another, accompanied with a certain degree of malice, or malignity, or hatred, and a desire to depreciate or depress the person envied; a repining at the good or prosperity of another.

2. It is now followed by *of*, but *to* was also used.

"Many suffered death merely in *envy* to their virtuous and superior genius."—*Swift*.

3. Malice, malignity, hate, spite.

*4. Odium, ill-repute, invidiousness, unpopularity.

"To lay the *envy* of the war upon Cicero."—*Ben Jonson: Catiline*, iv. 6.

*5. Emulation, rivalry, competition.

"Such as cleanliness and decency

Prompt to a virtuous *envy*."—*Ford*.

6. An object of envy.

"For the difference between *envy* and *jealousy*, see JEALOUSY.

**en-vyned*, *a.* [Fr. *enviner*=to store with wine or wines.] Stored, furnished, or seasoned with wine.

**en-wall*, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *wall* (q. v.).] To surround, as with a wall; to encompass, to environ.

**en-wäl-löw*, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *wallow* (q. v.).] To roll about.

**en-wheel*, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and English *wheel* (q. v.).] To involve, to encircle, to enfold.

**en-wi-den*, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and English *widen* (q. v.).] To make wide or wider; to widen.

**en-wom-an*, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *woman* (q. v.).] To give the character or qualities of a woman to; to make womanish.

**en-womb* (*b* silent), *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *womb* (q. v.).] 1. To make pregnant.

2. To conceive in the womb; to bear.

3. To bury, to hide.

**en-wö-ve*, **en-wöv-en*, *a.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *wove*, *woven*.] Intertwined, interwoven.

**en-wrap*, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *wrap* (q. v.).] 1. To wrap or cover up; to fold, to envelop.

*2. To involve.

"For another man to yield such unlawful aid, is no better than a foul affront on public justice, and *enwraps* the agent in a partnership of crime."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*.

**en-wrap-ment*, *s.* [Eng. *enwrap*; *ment*.] 1. The act of enwrapping; the state of being wrapped up or enveloped.

2. That which enwraps or envelops; a covering, a wrapper.

**en-wreäthe*, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *wreath* (q. v.).] To surround or encircle as with a wreath.

**en-wri-te*, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *write* (q. v.).] To inscribe.

**en-ys-ite*, *s.* [From J. S. Enys, Esq., F. G. S.] *Mus.*: A variety of Lettsonite. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

Not a good species, but a mechanical mixture of two or more minerals. (*Davies*.)

**en-zö-ne*, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *zone* (q. v.).] To inclose, as in a zone; to surround, to encircle.

**en-zö-öt-ic*, *a. & s.* [Fr. *enzotique*, from Gr. *en*=among, and *zöon*=a living being or animal.] *Veterinary Science*:

A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to a disease which prevails either constantly or at periodical intervals, affecting one or more species of animals in a country. It is opposed to epizootic, to which it stands in the same relation as an endemic to an epidemic disease in man.

B. As subst.: A disease of the kind described under *A*.

**ë-ö-cë-ne*, *a. & s.* [Gr. *ëös*=the morning-red, the daybreak, the dawn, corresponding to Sans. *ushas*, and Gr. *kainos*=new, recent.] *Geology*:

A. As adj.: Characterized by the dawn or first appearance of shell species now existing, pertaining to the rocks, strata, &c., described under *B.*, or to the period of their deposition.

B. As subst.: The first great division of the Tertiary or Cainozoic strata or period. The name was given by Sir Charles Lyell in 1830, because, by the identification of Deshayes, the Lower Tertiary strata of Paris and London were held to contain 3¼ per cent. of recent species of shells, against 96¼ extinct. As to shells or mollusks, therefore, it was the dawn of the present order of things. The lower in organization a species is, the longer it tends to live, and *vice versa*. The first dawn of the recent infusorial species was in Mesozoic times, while that of mammals was not till toward the close of the Tertiary. Such a ratio as 3¼ to 96¼ is greatly altered in value by the increase or diminution of even one figure in the lesser number, and the discovery of other mollusks has proved the number 3¼

not quite accurate, without as yet furnishing materials to substitute another. Eocene strata are found in the United States and elsewhere. Those of North-western Europe are generally found in basins and patches of limited area. Of those at home and abroad some were deposited in salt, some in brackish, and some in fresh water. Man did not then exist upon the earth. About 50 species of mammals have been found of the genera Palæotherium, Anoplotherium, &c. There were birds, but only a few are yet known. Of reptiles there were crocodile, lacustrine and terrestrial tortoises, also erodiles, iguanas, geckos, &c. All the invertebrate classes still existing had appeared. Among trees and plants dicotyledons now became numerous; so did endogens; among the latter are a palm called Nipa [NIPA, NIPADITES] and other tropical species, the climate being warmer than now.

eocene formation or system.

Geol.: The same as EOCENE B.

eocene period.

Geol.: The period of time during which the strata described under EOCENE B were being deposited.

**ë-ö-hlp-püs*, *s.* [Gr. *ëös*=the dawn, and, *hippos*=a horse.]

Palæont.: A genus of *Equidae*, the oldest known member of the horse family. The animals were of small size, had on the fore feet four toes with a rudimentary thumb, and on the hind ones three toes, all the digits terminating in hoofs. It was found by Marsh in the Lower Eocene of New Mexico.

**ë-ö-hy-üs*, *s.* [Gr. *ëös*=the dawn, and *hys* (genit. *hys*)=a pig, a swine.]

Palæont.: The oldest known of the *Suidæ* (Pigs). It is from the Lower Eocene of North America.

**ë-ö-ll-an*, **ë-ö-l-ic*, *a.* [ÆOLIAN, a. (2). ÆOLIC.]

**ë-ö-ll-an*, *a.* [ÆOLIAN, a. (1).]

æolian-harp, *s.* [ÆOLIAN-HARP.]

æolian-rocks, *s. pl.*

Geol.: [ÆOLIC rocks.]

**ë-ö-l-ä-s*, *s. pl.* [ÆOLIDÆ.]

**ë-ö-l-pile*, **ë-ö-l-ä-pile*, **ë-ö-l-pyle*, **ë-ö-l-pyle*, *s.* [Lat. *æolipila* (pl.), from *Æolus*=the god of winds, and *pila*=a ball.]

Mach.: A rotary engine, invented by Heron, of Alexandria, who set it at work in the Serapion about B. C. 150. It consisted of a hollow ball of metal with bent arms. The ball was about two-thirds filled with water, and the ball put on the fire. When steam was generated it issued from the bent arms, and by reaction caused the metal globe to rotate. It was revived in this country for rotating a toy, and then as the principle of a Banta's Rotary Steam-engine Protector, on May 28, 1887. [REACTION STEAM-ENGINE.]

**ë-ö-l-is*, *s.* [ÆOLIS.]

**ë-ö-l-phön*, **ë-ö-l-phön*, *s.* [In Ger. *æolophon*; from Gr. *æiolophōnos*=with changeful notes; *æiolos*=moving with the wind, with changeful notes, and *phōnē*=sound.] The name of a musical instrument, the seraphine. It was the predecessor of the melodion and of the parlor organ.

**ë-ön*, *s.* [ÆON.]

**ë-öp-tër-üs*, *s.* [Gr. *ëös*=dawn, and *ptērīs*=a kind of fern.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Filices containing the oldest known fern. It is Silurian.

**ëorl*, *s.* [EÆRL.]

**ë-ö-scor-pi-üs*, *s.* [Gr. *ëös*=the dawn, and *skorpis*=a scorpion.]

Palæont.: A genus of Scorpions. *Eoscorpis carbonarius*, from the carboniferous rocks of Illinois, is the oldest known scorpion.

**ë-ö-sin*, *s.* [Gr. *ëös*=the morning-red, daybreak; suff. *-in* (Chem.).]

Chem.: A roseate dye-stuff, tetrabromo-fluorescin, $C_{20}H_2Br_4O_8$. Obtained by the action of bromine on fluorescin dissolved in acetic acid.

**ë-ös-phör-ite*, *s.* [Greek *ëös*=morning, i. e., the daybreak, and *phōros*=bearing.]

Min.: A variety of Childrenite (q. v.). (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

**ë-ö-thër-i-üm*, *s.* [Gr. *ëös*=the dawn, and *thērion*=a wild animal.]

Palæont.: A genus of Sirenia, from the Eocene. *Eotherium egyptiacum* is the oldest known member of the Manatee order.

**ë-ö-zö-ic*, *a.* [Gr., Mod. Lat., &c., *eoözön* (q. v.), and Eng., &c., suff. *-ic*.]

Geol.: Pertaining to the rocks of Laurentian age in which, as far as is at present known, the first life began.

**ë-ö-zö-ön*, *s.* [Gr. *ëös*=the dawn, and *zöon*=a living animal.] [Def.]

Palæont.: A genus of animals named Eozoön because when first examined (in 1844), it was the oldest fossil then known to exist, and its appearance

was held to be the dawn of animal life upon the globe. It occurs in the Laurentian of Canada, and is called *Eozoön canadense*.

**ë-ö-zö-ön-al*, *a.* [Eng. *eoözön* (q. v.); suff. *-al*.] Pertaining to or containing the fossil named Eozoön, or containing proof of the dawn of life.

eoözöon-rock, *s.*

Geol.: The rock of Laurentian age, in which the Eozoön was found and which is largely composed of it.

**ëp-*, **ëp-i-*, *pref.* [Gr. *ëpi*.] A Greek prefix signifying on, upon, over, in addition, or near. It becomes *ëph-* before an aspirate, and *ëp-* before a vowel.

**ëp-ä-crë-sä*, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *epacr(is)* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ecä*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Epacridaceæ, consisting of the genera which are many-seeded.

**ëp-äc-ri-dä-cë-sä*, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *epacris*, genit. *epacrid(is)* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-acëä*.]

Bot.: Epacrids. An order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Ericales. It consists of shrubs or small trees, with simple, if any, hair. The leaves are generally alternate, entire, sometimes overlapping each other, and half sheathing the stem, and without a midrib; calyx five, rarely four-parted, persistent, often colored; corolla with five, rarely four segments; stamens generally five, with one-celled anthers; ovary sessile, surrounded by scales; style one; stigma generally simple; fruit drupaceous, baccate, or capsular. Found in the Indian Archipelago, Australia, and Polynesia, where they replace the Ericaceæ of other regions. Lindley in 1845 enumerated thirty genera, and estimated the known species at 320.

**ëp-ä-críd-sä*, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *epacris* (genit. *epacridis*), and Eng. pl. suff. *-sä*.]

Bot.: The name given to the order Epacridaceæ.

**ë-päc-ris*, *s.* [Gr. *ëpākris*=on the heights, from *äkra*=the point, the top of a hill, referring to the fact that these plants grow on the tops of hills.]

Bot.: A large genus of plants, the typical one of the order Epacridaceæ (q. v.). They are branched shrubs, two to four feet high, generally with sharp-pointed lanceolate or cordate leaves, and axillary white, scarlet, crimson, or purple flowers. They abound in Australia, New Zealand, &c.

**ë-päct*, *s.* [Fr. *épacte*; Gr. *ëpaktai* (pl.)=intercalary (days); *ëpaktos*=brought in from abroad, foreign.]

Chron.: A number which indicates the excess of the common solar year above the lunar one. The essential point is to ascertain the age of the moon in any year, and its epact denotes the moon's age on the first of January in that year. If the new moon happens on the first of January, the epact for the twelve months then beginning is 0 or zero. The lunar year of 354 days is shorter than the solar one of 365 days by 11 days, and this difference runs through every year of the lunar cycle. The epact of the first year of the cycle is 11, that of the second 11+11=22, that of the third year would be 33 if the moon could ever be so old, but as it cannot go beyond 30, the epact is 33-30=3. That of the fourth is 3+11=14, and so on.

To obtain the epact or moon's age for the several remaining years of the present century, subtract 1 from the Golden Number, multiply the remainder by 11, divide the amount thus produced by 30, and not the quotient but the remainder is the epact.

To find the Gregorian epact for any year whatever, divide the number of centuries in the year by 4, multiply the remainder by 17, add to this 43 times the quotient + 86, and divide the total by 25. Subtract the quotient thus formed from the Golden Number multiplied by 11. If the remainder is susceptible of being diminished by one or more threes take it or them from it, and the result will be the epact required. (*Sir Harris Nicolas: Chron. of Hist.*)

"Divide by three; for each one left add ten; Thirty reject: the prime makes epact then."

Harris, in Johnson.

**ëp-ä-nët-ick*, *a.* [Gr. *ëpānetikos*, from *ëpaineō*=to praise; *ëpānos*=praise.] Pleasing, laudatory, encomiastic.

**ëp-ä-gö-gë*, *s.* [Gr. *ëpi*=on, and *agō*=to lead.] *Rhet.*: The bringing forward of a number of particular examples to prove a universal conclusion; the argument of induction.

**ëp-ä-gög-ic*, *a.* [Gr. *ëpagōgikos*, from *ëpagōgē*.] *Rhet.*: Of the nature of or pertaining to induction; inductive.

**ë-päl-päte*, *a.* [Latin *e*=out, without, and *palpum*, *palpus*=a stroking.] [PALPI.]

Entom.: Without palpi.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hëre, camel, hër, thëre; pine, plit, sire, sir, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wolf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trÿ, sÿrian. æ, æ=ë; ey=ä. qu=kw.

ēp-ān-a-dī-plō-sis, *s.* [Gr., from *epanadiploō*=to make double, to repeat; *diploō*=to double; *diploos*=double.] [ANADIPLOSIS.]

Rhet.: Repetition; a term applied to that figure in rhetoric when the sentence ends with the same word with which it begins: as, "Rejoice in the Lord alway: and again I say, Rejoice." (Phil. iv. 4.)

ēp-ān-a-lēp-sis, *s.* [Gr., from *epi*, and *analep-sis*=taking up again, repetition; *analembanō*=to take up again, to repeat.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech by which the same word or clause is repeated after a parenthesis.

ēp-ān-āph-ō-ra, *s.* [Gr. *epanapherō*=to bring back, to repeat.]

Rhet.: A figure in which a word or phrase is repeated at the beginning of successive clauses.

ēp-ān-ar-thō-sis, *s.* [EPANORTHOSIS.]

ēp-ān-ās-trō-phō, *s.* [Gr., from *epanastrephō*=to return.]

Rhet.: A figure in which the end of one clause is made the beginning of the next.

ēp-ān-ō-dōs, *s.* [Gr., from *epi*, and *anodos*=a way up; *ana*=up, and *hodos*=a way.]

Rhetoric:

1. A figure in which a sentence or member is inverted or repeated backward.

2. A return to the principal heads or to the proper subject of a discourse after a digression, or in order to consider the topics separately and more particularly.

ēp-ān-ō-dy, *s.* [EPANODOS.]

Bot.: The reversion of an irregular flower to one of a regular form.

ēp-ān-or-thō-sis, *s.* [Gr., from *epanorthōō*=to set straight, to correct, from *epi*=up, and *anorthōō*=to set straight up; *orthos*=straight.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech by which a person recalls what he has said, in order to substitute stronger or more significant words.

ēp-ān-thōus, *a.* [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *anthos*=a blossom, a flower.]

Bot.: Growing upon a flower. Used of certain fungi.

***ēp-arch**, *s.* [Gr. *eparchos*=a commander; *eparchō*=to command, to be a commander; *epi*=on, upon, and *archō*=to rule.]

Greek Antiq.: A governor or prefect of a province or eparchy.

***ēp-ar-chy**, *s.* [Gr. *eparchia*, from *eparchos*.]

Greek Antiq.: A province or district under the jurisdiction of an eparch.

ē-pā-ule, *s.* [Fr. *épaule*=the shoulder.]

Fort.: The shoulder of a bastion; the salient angle formed by the face and flank.

ē-pā-ule-mēt, *s.* [Fr. *épaule*=the shoulder.] A species of breastwork formed to defend the flank of a post or any other place. A work thrown up to defend troops from an attacking force; usually shoulder high, hence the name *épaulement*. The expression is commonly used to designate the whole mass of earth, &c., which protects the guns in a battery in front and at the sides.

ēp-au-lētte, ***ēp-au-lēt**, *s.* [Fr. *épaulette*, from *épaule*=the shoulder.]

Mil.: A shoulder-piece; an ornamental badge worn on the shoulder, and made of various forms and material according to the rank of the wearer.

ēp-au-lēt-téd, *a.* [Eng. *épaulette*(e); -ed.] Furnished with or wearing epaulettes.

***e-paul-ière** (**ē-pōl-yāre**), ***e-paul-let** (**ē-pōl-lē**), *s.* [Fr. *épaule*=the shoulder.]

Mil. Antiq.: A shoulder-piece, or protection for the shoulder, made either of one or several successive plates. It was fastened to the sleeve of the hauberk by laces or points.



Epaulière.

ēp-āx-i-al, *a.*

[Gr. *epi*=upon,

over, and Lat. *axis*; Gr. *axōn*.]

Anat.: Per-

taining or relat-

ing to muscles

lying above the

embryonic verte-

bral axis. They

are called by

Huxley episke-

letal muscles.

[EPISKELETAL.] There are two divisions of them: a dorso-lateral, consisting chiefly of the long and shorter erector muscles of the spine and head, and a ventro-lateral, as the genio-hyoid, the sternomastoid, and other muscles.

ē-peir-a, *s.* [From Gr. *epēryō*, Epic and Ionic for *epēryō*=to pull to; *epi*=to, toward, and *eryō*=to draw or drag.]

Zool.: A genus of Arachnide, the typical one of the family Epeiride. *Epeira diadema* is the garden spider. It has eight eyes, nearly equal in size, on the anterior part of the head. It constructs a web with radiating threads, connected by concentric circles, in the center of which it takes its stand, to await the appearance and entanglement of its prey.

ē-peir-i-dā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *epeir(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Zool.: A family of Arachnide (Spiders), order Araneida or Dimerosomata; type *Epeira* (q. v.).

ēp-ēn-čē-phāl-ic, *a.* [Modern Latin *epencephal(ion)*, and Eng. &c. suff. -ic.]

Anat.: Pertaining or relating to the epencephalon; the occipital or back part of the brain.

"The epencephalic or occipital vertebra has also a neural and a hemal arch."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, ii. 697.

ēp-ēn-čēph-al-ōn, *s.* [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *engkephalos*=the brain.]

Anat.: A portion of the brain which, with the metencephalon, constitutes the posterior primary vesicle. The epencephalon comprehends the cerebellum, the pons Varolii, with the anterior part of the fourth ventricle. (Quain.)

ēp-ēn-dy-mā, *s.* [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *endyma*=a garment; in Fr. *endymne*.]

Anat.: A delicate epitheliated structure, which acts as a kind of skin to the ventricles of the brain. (Quain.)

ependyma-ventriculorum, *s.*

Anat.: The same as EPENDYMA (q. v.). (Quain.)

***ēp-ē-nēt-ic**, *a.* [EPENETIC.]

ē-pēn-thē-sis, ***ē-pēn-thē-sy**, *s.* [Gr., from *epenthēmi*=to place upon; *epi*=upon; *tithēmi*=to place; Fr. *épenthèse*.]

Gram.: The addition of a letter or letters in the middle of a word, as *alutium* for *alutim*.

ēp-ēn-thēt-ic, *a.* [Gr. *epi*=on, upon; *enthētos*=put in; *enthēmi*=to place or put in.]

Gram.: Inserted or added in the middle of a word.

ē-pērgue (*g* silent), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from Fr. *éparque*=thrift, economy.] An ornamental stand for a large dish on a table.

ē-pēr-ū-a, *s.* [From *eperua*, the Guyanan name of the fruit of *Eperua falcata*. (See def.)]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous plants, sub-order Cæsalpinieæ, tribe Amherstieæ. *Eperua falcata*, the Wallaba tree of Guiana, has abruptly pinnate leaves, and peduncles of flowers. Sir R. Schomburgk says that the wood is deep red, frequently variegated with whitish streaks, hard, heavy, shining, impregnated with an oily resin, and in consequence very durable. (Lindley, &c.)

ē-pēx-ē-gē-sis, *s.* [Gr., from *epexēgeomai*=to narrate in detail; *exēgeomai*=to lead out, to detail; (*ex*)=out, and *hēgeomai*=to lead.] [EXEGESIS.] A full or detailed account or explanation of something which has gone before; exegesis.

ē-pēx-ē-gēt-ic-al, *a.* [Gr. *epi*, and Eng. *exegetical* (q. v.).] Of the nature of an exegesis; explanatory of something which has gone before; exegetical.

ē-phah, & **ē-pha**, *s.* [Heb. *ephah*, probably from an old Coptic or Egyptian word, spelled in Septuagint Gr. *oiphi* and *oiphei*=a measure of capacity.]

Weights and Measures: A measure of capacity among the Jews, containing ten omers (Exod. xvi. 36). It was used for measuring such goods as flour, barley, &c. (Judg. vi. 19; Ruth ii. 17.) It was the same in capacity as the bath, but the latter was for liquids (Ezek. xlv. 10, 11, 14). Calculations made from some statements of Josephus, give the ephah a capacity of 1985.77 cubic inches.

"And Gideon went in, and made ready a kid, and unleavened cakes of an ephah of flour."—Judges vi. 19.

ē-phē-bē, *s.* [Gr.=*ephēbos*=a kind of cup.]

Bot.: A genus of Lichens, the typical one of the family Ephebieæ.

ē-phē-bl-dā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *epheb(e)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Bot.: A family of Lichens, tribe Hymenothalamæ.

ēph-ē-drā, *s.* [Lat. *ephedra*, from Gr. *ephedra*=a setting by or at a thing, a plant, perhaps *Equisetum sylvaticum*.]

Bot.: A genus of Gnetales. The flowers are dioecious; the males in catkins, with a bifid calyx, seven stamens, with four inferior and two superior anthers; the females with a quintuple two-parted calyx, two ovaries, and two seeds. The species occur in all the four divisions of the world. Their fruit is said to be mucilaginous, eatable, sub-acid, and slightly purgative. The branches and flowers of the Asiatic Ephedras were formerly sold as styp-

tics.

ē-phē-llis (*pl. ē-phēl-lī-dēs*), *s.* [Gr. *ephēllis* (sing.)=an iron-band on a box cover, (pl.) freckles; *epi*=upon, and *hēlos*=a nail, or *hēlios*=the sun. (Liddell & Scott.)]

Med.: A term for the freckles which appear, in persons of fair complexion, on those parts of the skin which are exposed to the sun. It is also used to designate these patches occurring on other parts of the body.

ē-phēm-ēr-a, *s.* [Gr. *ephēmeron*=(1) a short-lived insect, the May-fly; (2) a poisonous plant; *epi*=here=for, and *hēmera*=a day.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Ephemeride (q. v.). *Ephemera vulgata* is the May-fly or Day-fly. The larva is aquatic. In the perfect state it lives a very short time. Its emergence from the water is not so striking a phenomenon as is that of its congeners in Holland, France, and Switzerland, which emerge in immense swarms, like driving snowflakes, one evening, and, having deposited their eggs, leave their dead bodies piled in heaps on the banks of their natal stream on the morning of the very next day. [ETYM.]

ē-phēm-ēr-al, *a. & s.* [Gr. *ephēmeros*, from *epi*=on, and *hēmera*=a day.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Beginning and ending in a day; existing only for a day.

2. *Fig.*: Short-lived; continuing or existing only for a short time.

"When the gale of ephemeral popularity shall have gradually subsided."—Knox: *On Grammar Schools*.

B. As subst.: Anything which lives or continues only for a day; anything short-lived.

***ē-phēm-ēr-āl-it-y**, *s.* [Eng. *ephemeral*; -ity.] A transient trifle.

"This lively companion . . . chattered ephepheralities while Gerard wrote the immortal lives."—C. Reade: *Cloister and Hearth*, ch. lxi.

***ē-phēm-ēr-an**, *s.* [Gr. *ephēmeros*.] Anything which is ephemeral.

"The least of these small insected ephemerals."—Howell: *Letters*, bk. ii., let. 60.

ēph-ē-mēr-ē-s, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ephemer(um)* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe or family of inoperculate terminal foliated mosses.

***ē-phē-mēr-ic**, *a.* [Gr. *ephēmeros*.] The same as EPHEMERAL (q. v.).

ēph-ē-mēr-i-dā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ephemer(a)* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

1. **Entom.**: May-flies. A family of neuropterous insects; family Subulicorneæ. Antennæ very small, three jointed. Wings perpendicular or nearly so, anterior pair much the larger. Body terminating in three setæ. Anterior legs protruded forward to be used as organs of touch. The larvæ, which, except that they want wings, much resemble the perfect insect, are aquatic, breathing by branchiæ. According to Swammerdam, they are three years in reaching the perfect state, when they come forth immediately to deposit their eggs and die. The chief genera are Oxygryphæ, with only two wings; Cloe with four, the hinder ones, however, being minute; Baëtis and Ephemeræ with the inferior wings larger, the former with three ocelli, the latter with two. [EPHEMERA.]

2. **Palæont.**: Mr. Scudder believes his *Platephemera antiqua*, from the Devonian rocks of North America, to be one of the Ephemeride. The family is believed also to have had representatives in the Carboniferous rocks. [EPHEMERITES.] If so, then its discovery in all the intermediate strata is only a question of time.

ē-phēm-ēr-id, *s.* [EPHEMERIDÆ.]

Zool.: An insect of the family Ephemeride (q. v.).

"Larger than that of any recent Ephemerids."—Nicholson: *Palæont.*, i. 408.

ē-phēm-ēr-is (*pl. ē-phē-mēr-i-dēs*), *s.* [Gr.=a diary.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A journal, a diary, an account of daily transactions.

2. An almanac.

"Let him make an *ephemerides*, read Suisset the calculator's works, Scaliger De Emendatione Temporum, and Petavius his adversary, till he understand them."—Burton: *Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 281.

II. Technically:

1. **Astron.** (of a planet): The place of the planet for a number of successive days.

2. **Literature**:

(1) A collective name for reviews, magazines, and other periodical literature.

(2) A record of events which have happened on the same date in different years.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhīn, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

ē-phēm-ēr-ist, s. [EPHEMERIS.]

1. One who keeps a journal or diary; a diarist.
2. One who studies the daily motions and positions of the planets; an astrologer.

"The night before he was discoursing of and slighting the art of foolish astrologers, and genethiacal ephemerists, that pry into the horoscope of natives."—*Howell*.

ē-phēm-ēr-l-tēs, s. [Mod. Lat. *ephemer(a)*; -ites.]

Palæont.: A presumed genus of Ephemeroidea of Carboniferous age.

ē-phēm-ēr-ō-morph, s. [Eng. &c., *ephemero(n)*, and Gr. *morphē*=form.] A term coined by Bastian, to include the lowest forms of life under one general designation.

"The transformation from the vegetal to the animal, and from the animal to the vegetal modes of growth so common among ephemeromorphs."—*Bastian: The Brain as an Organ of Mind*, ch. 1.

***ē-phēm-ēr-ōn, s.** [Gr. *ephēmeron*.] [EPHEMERA.] The same as, but more correct than, EPHEMERA (q. v.).

ephemeron-worm, s. The ephemer which, however, continues long in the worm or larva state. It is when it reaches the perfect state that it is ephemer in the duration of its life. [EPHEMERA.]

"Swammerdam observes of the ephemeron-worms, that their food is clay, and that they make their cells of the same."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*.

***ē-phēm-ēr-ōus, s.** [Gr. *ephēmeros*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Ephemerical, short-lived.
2. *Bot.*: Lasting only a day.

ē-phēm-ēr-ūm, s. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *ephēmeros*=lasting but a day.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Ephemereæ (q. v.).

ē-phē-sian (sian as zhyūn), s. & a. [Lat., &c., *Ephesus*; Gr. *Ephesos*; *i* connective, and Eng., &c., adj. suff. -an.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to Ephesus, a celebrated city in classic times, one of those belonging to the Ionic Confederation. It is now in ruins.

B. As substantive:

1. *Geog.*: A native of Ephesus.
2. (Pl.) *Scrip. Canon.*: St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians (q. v.).

St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians:

Scrip. Canon.: One of the books of the New Testament. It seems to have been sent forth by St. Paul about A. D. 62, while he was a prisoner at Rome. (Acts xxviii. 30-31; Eph. iii. 1, iv. 1.) He sent it to its destination by the hand of Tychicus (Eph. vi. 21). The Church at Ephesus had been founded by Paul himself, or at least he had raised it from the feebleness in point of numbers and knowledge in which it had been when he commenced his missionary work in that city. For two years he preached Christ, not merely to the permanent residents in Ephesus, but to the multitudes who resorted thither as pilgrims to visit the celebrated Temple of Diana, then one of the wonders of the world (Acts xix. 10). When driven from the city, owing to a riot raised by one whose craft would have been in danger had idolatry fallen, he retained a deep interest in his converts; and, dispatching Tychicus to inquire after their welfare (Eph. vi. 21), gave him the canonical Epistle to the Ephesians, for the Church just named, with another to the Church at Colosse (Col. iv. 7). Between these two there is great similarity, and that to the Colossians seems to have been written first. In consequence of the similarity, De Wette, rejecting the testimony of antiquity, considered the epistle to the Ephesians a mere imitation of that to the Colossians, allowing it, however, to be a production of the first century; while Ferdinand Baur rejected both, believing at least the Epistle to the Colossians to show traces of Gnosticism and Montanism. It is evident from the Epistle to the Ephesians that the converts at Ephesus were mainly Gentiles (Eph. ii. 11, iii. 1), and prominent in the didactic part of the letter is the doctrine that Christ has broken down the middle wall of partition which severs Jew and Gentile, putting both on the same level of privilege within his Church (Eph. ii. 11-22, iii. 1-6). The Epistle concludes with a series of practical exhortations.

ē-phē-sīte, s. [From Ephesus, in the vicinity of which it occurs.]

Min.: A pearly white mineral, hard enough to scratch glass. Specific gravity, 3.15 to 3.20. Composition: Silica, 30.4 to 31.54; alumina, 56.45 to 57.89; lime, 1.89 to 2.11; protoxide of iron, 1.0 to 1.34; soda with a little potassa, 4.41; water, 3.09 to 3.12. (*Dana*.)

***ēph-i-āl-tēs, s.** [Gr. *ephiattēs*=one who leaps upon, the nightmare: *ēpi*=upon, and *hallomai*=to spring, leap, or bound.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pine, plē, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; try, sūrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Med.: The nightmare. It is now technically known by its Latin name incubus (q. v.).

"The ephialtes, or night-mare, is called by the common people witch-riding."—*Brand: Popular Antiquities*.

ē-phīp-pl-ūm, s. [Lat., from Gr. *ephippion*=anything placed on a horse's back, such as a horse-cloth, or a saddle: *ēpi*=upon, and *hippos*=a horse.]

Zool.: A receptacle on the back of the entomostrocan called Daphnia, in which the winter eggs are deposited. (*Nicholson*.)

ēph-ōd, ē-phōd, s. [Heb., but partly of Aramaic form, *ephod*, from *aphud*=to gird to, on, or about; to wrap about.]

Hebrew Archaeology:
1. A short coat covering the shoulders and breast of the Jewish High Priest. It was in two pieces, one covering the breast and the other the upper part of the back, the connection between the two being maintained above by shoulder-pieces with clasps made of two large onyx stones, each inscribed with the names of six of the tribes of Israel. The two were, moreover, united beneath by a "curious girdle" of gold, blue, purple, scarlet, and fine twined linen, with cunning work, encircling the waist. The breast-plate of judgment with the "Urim and Thummim" was to be affixed to it in front by golden rings. There was, moreover, to be the robe of the ephod, a second and larger coat, of one entire piece of woven-work, blue in color, with a hole above for the neck and a hem beneath with alternate pomegranates and golden bells.

2. A similar but less splendid garment, described as of linen, worn by Samuel when, as a boy, he was engaged in the temple service (1 Sam. ii. 18); by King David when he took joyous part in the removal of the ark from the house of Obed-edom to the city of David (2 Sam. ii. 12), and even by the ordinary priests of Nob (1 Sam. xxii. 18).

3. Apparently an idol of a particular character (Judges viii. 24-27; xvii. 5, xviii. 18, 20).

ēph-or, s. [Gr. *ephoros*=overseeing; *ephora*=to oversee: *ēpi*=over, and *horāō*=to see, to look.]

Greek Antig.: One of five magistrates chosen at Sparta, and invested with the highest power, controlling even the kings.

ēph-ōr-āl, a. [Eng. *ephor*; -al.] Of or pertaining to an ephor.**ēph-ōr-āl-tŷ, s.** [Eng. *ephoral*; -ty.] The office, rank, or term of office of an ephor.***ēph-ō-rūs, s.** [Lat., from Gr. *ephoros*.] An ephor (q. v.).**ē-phyr-a (yr as ir), s.** [Latin *Ephyrā*; Gr. *Ephyrā* the old name of Corinth.]

Zoology:
1. A pseudo-genus of Rhizostomidae, being the "hydra-tuba" or larva state of Aurelia or other true genera of the family.

2. A genus of Geometer moths.

ēph-i-blast, s. [Gr. *ēpi*=upon, and *blastos*=a sprout, shoot, or sucker.]

Anat.: The name given by Foster and Balfour to what is by Quain and others called the ectoderm (q. v.).

ēph-i-blē-mā, s. [Gr. *epiblēma*=that which is thrown over, a cloak.]

Bot.: The name given by Schleiden to the young and tender epidermis of plants still in bud or that covering young ovals in the ovary.

***ēp-ic, *ēp-ick, a. & s.** [Lat. *epicus*, from Gr. *epikos*=epic, narrative; *epos*=a word, a narrative, a song.]

A. As adj.: Narrative, containing or of the nature of narrative, heroic. The term is specifically applied to a poem which narrates the history, real or fictitious, of some notable action or achievement, or series of actions or achievements, accomplished by some distinguished hero. The most celebrated epic poems are—in Greek literature, the Iliad and Odyssey of Homer; in Latin, the Æneid of Virgil; and in English, the Paradise Lost of Milton.

"The subject of the epic poem must be some one great, complex action. The principle personages must belong to the high places of the world, and must be grand and elevated in their ideas, and in their bearing. The measure must be of a sonorous dignity befitting the subject. The action is carried on by a mixture of narrative, dialogue, and soliloquy. Briefly to express its main requisites, the epic poem treats of one great, complex action in a grand style, and with fullness of detail."—*Dr. Arnold*.

B. As subst.: An epic or heroic poem; a narrative poem describing in elevated style the achievements of some hero.

"In pompous epic, tow'ring odes, I strut with heroes, feast with gods."—*Somerville: The Happy Lunatic*.

***ēp-ic-āl, a.** [Eng. *epic*; -al.] The same as epic (q. v.).**ēp-i-cā-lŷx, s.** [Gr. *epi*, and *kalux*=a covering, seed-vessel, shell, or pod.]

Bot.: An outer calyx, an involucre.

***ēp-i-cār-i-dāns, ēp-i-cār-i-dēs, s. pl.** [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *karis*=a shrimp, or prawn.]

Zool.: An old family or tribe of Isopodous Crustaceans founded by Latreille. They are now the family Bopyridæ (q. v.). They are parasitic on shrimps. [Etym.]

ēp-i-carp, s. [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *karpos*=fruit.]

Bot.: The integument or skin of a fruit, or the outermost layer of the pericarp. It is produced by the underside of the capillary leaf. It is distinguished from the sarcocarp or flesh and the endocarp or stone (q. v.).

***ēp-i-cēde, *ēp-i-ced, *ēp-i-cēd-i-ūm, s.** [Lat. *epicedium*, from Gr. *epikēdeion*=a dirge; *epikēdetos*=funereal: *ēpi*=upon, and *kēdos*=grief; Fr. *épicede*.] A funeral hymn or song; a dirge.

"We are yet in hope of somewhat to come forward, to the inistimable glory of the land, namely his worthy works of *Antiquitate Britannica*, et de *Illustribus Viris*, with hys epigrams and epicoes."—*Bale: Dedic. of Leland's Itinerary* (1649).

ēp-i-cēd-i-āl, a.** [Eng. *epiced(e)*; -ial.] Of or pertaining to an epicede; funeral, elegiac.ēp-i-cēd-i-ān, a. & s.** [Eng. *epiced(e)*; -ian.]

A. As adj.: The same as EPICEDIAL (q. v.).

B. As subst.: An epicede; a funeral hymn or song.

***ēp-ē-cēd-i-um, s.** [Lat.] An epicede (q. v.).**ēp-i-cēne, a.** [Lat. *epicænus*, from Gr. *epikoinos*=common: *ēpi*=upon, and *koinos*=common; Fr. *épiciène*.]

Gram.: Of common gender; a term applied to nouns which have but one form to indicate animals of both sexes: as, Lat. *ovis*=a sheep.

***ēp-i-cē-rās-tic, a.** [Gr. *epikerastikos*=tempering the humors: *epikerastium*=to mix; Fr. *épicerastique*.] Lenient, assuaging.**ēp-i-chile, s.** [Gr. *ēpi*=upon, and *cheilos*=a lip.]

Bot.: The upper half of the lip of a strangulated or jointed orchid flower.

ēp-i-chl-rē-mā, s. [Gr.=an attempt, from *epi*=upon, and *cheir*=the hand.]

Logic & Rhet.: A syllogism in which the proof of the major or minor premise, or both, is introduced with the premises themselves, and the conclusion is drawn in the usual way.

ēp-i-chlōr-hŷ-drin, s. [Greek *ēpi*=upon, and Eng., &c., *chlorhydrin*(s) (q. v.).]

Chem.: Glycidic hydrochlorate, C_2H_3ClO . It is isomeric with monochloracetone, $CH_3CO\cdot CH_2Cl$. Epichlorhydrin is obtained by adding finely powdered caustic soda slowly to dichlorhydrin, but the temperature must not rise above 130°. Then it is distilled. Epichlorhydrin is a colorless liquid insoluble in water; it boils at 117°. It is soluble in alcohol and in ether. It unites with fuming hydrochloric acid, forming symmetrical dichlorhydrin, $(CH_2Cl\cdot CH(OH)\cdot CH_2Cl)$. By long boiling with water it is converted into monochlorhydrin. Nitric acid converts it into chlor-lactic acid, $(CH_2Cl\cdot CH(OH)\cdot CO\cdot OH)$.

ēp-i-chlōr-ite, s. [Gr. *ēpi*=upon, over, with, and Eng., &c., *chlorite* (q. v.).] Named so as to suggest that it is akin to chlorite.

Min.: A dull green mineral with a white or greenish streak, and greasy luster. It occurs fibrous or columnar. Hardness, 2 to 2.5; specific gravity, 2.76. Composition: Silica, 10.48; alumina, 10.96; sesquioxide of iron, 8.72; protoxide of iron, 8.96; magnesia, 23; lime, 6.68; water, 10.18. Found at Harzburg.

***ēp-i-chōr-i-āl, a.** [Gr. *epichōrios*, from *ēpi*=on, in, and *chōra*=the country.] Belonging to the country.

ēp-i-clī-nāl, a. [Gr. *ēpi*=upon, and *klinē*=a couch.]

Bot.: Placed upon the disc or receptacle of a flower.

ēp-i-cōl-i-c, a. [Gr. *ēpi*=upon, *kōlon*=the colon, and Eng., &c., suff. -ic.]

Anat.: The colon; pertaining to the part of the abdomen so situated.

ēp-i-cōn'-dyle, *s.* [Gr. *epi*=upon, and Eng. *condyle* (q. v.).]

Anat.: The name given by Chaussier to what is generally called simply a condyle (q. v.).

ēp-i-cōr-ōl-line, *a.* [Greek *epi*=upon; Latin *corolla* (q. v.), and Eng., &c., suff. *-ine*.]

Bot.: Inserted in or upon the corolla.

ēp-i-crā-ni-al, *a.* [Modern Lat. *epicranium* (q. v.); Eng., &c., suff. *-al*.]

Anat.: Pertaining to the upper surface of the cranium. Thus the occipito-frontal aponeurosis is called also the epicranial aponeurosis. There are also epicranial muscles. They are the same as the occipito-frontal ones. (Quain.)

ēp-i-crā-ni-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *kranion* =the skull.]

Anat.: The soft parts covering the cranium or skull.

ē-pīc-tē-ti-an (ti as shī), *a.* [See def.] Of or relating to Epictetus, a Stoic philosopher, born at Hierapolis, in Phrygia, about the middle of the first century of our era. He is said to have been originally brought to Rome as a slave, but the means by which he obtained his liberty and rose to eminence are not known.

ēp-i-cūre, *s.* [See def. 1.]

*1. *Orig.*: A follower of Epicurus, a celebrated philosopher, born at Gargettus, in Samos, B. C. 342. In B. C. 306 he founded the school of philosophy at Athens which afterward bore his name. He died in B. C. 270. He taught that the true end of existence is a species of quietism, in which the philosopher holds himself open to all the pleasurable sensations which the temperate indulgence of his ordinary appetites, and the recollection of past, with the anticipation of future enjoyments, are sufficiently abundant to supply.

"So the *epicureans* say of the Stoic's felicity placed in virtue, that it is like the feeling of a player, who, if he were left of his auditors and their applause, he would straight be out of heart and countenance."—Bacon: *Colors of Good and Evil*.

*2. Any one who, like Epicurus, denied a divine providence. In use among the old English divines.

"The *epicure* grants there is a God, but denies His providence."—Sydenham: *Athenian Babblers*. (Trench: *Select Glossary*, p. 70.)

3. Owing to a misrepresentation of the ethical system of Epicurus, as one characterized by gross sensualism, the word became applied to one who gave himself up to sensual enjoyments, especially those of the table.

"It is a maxim with some in modern days, never to ask a favor of an *epicure* till after his meals."—Cogan: *On the Passions*, vol. 1, pt. II, ch. II, § 18.

ēp-i-cūre, *v. t.* [EPICURE, *s.*] To live like an epicure; to epicurize.

ēp-i-cū-rē-al, *a.* [Eng. *epicure*; -al.] Epicurean.

ēp-i-cū-rē-an, *a. & s.* [Lat. *epicureus*, from Gr. *Epikoureios*; Fr. *épicurien*.]

A. As adjective:

*1. *Orig.*: Of or pertaining to Epicurus, or his system of philosophy.

2. Like an epicure; luxurious, voluptuary, sensual.

"Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite."

Shakespeare: *Antony and Cleopatra*, II. 1.

B. As substantive:

*1. *Orig.*: A follower of Epicurus or his system of philosophy.

"Like a Stoic, or like
A wiser Epicurean."

Tennyson: *Maud*, I. iv. 21.

2. An epicure, a sensualist, a gourmet.

"The brotherhood
Of soft Epicureans, taught—if they
The ends of being would secure, and win
The crown of wisdom—to yield up their souls
To a voluptuous unconcern."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. III.

**Epicurean Philosophy*: The system of Epicurus and his tenets and teachings have been the subjects of gross misrepresentation and dense misunderstanding. To the popular mind the system has become the archetype of gross sensualism. In truth, Epicurus' cardinal doctrine was that the chief end of man was to be happy. And in the pursuit of that happiness all means of pleasure or enjoyment were to be allowed. Thus, if it gave pleasure to an ascetic to starve himself and to scourge his flesh, it was as much allowable for him to pursue these methods of attaining happiness, pleasure, or peace of mind, as was the eating or drinking of the voluptuary. No matter what the choice of instruments, the end to be attained was pleasure. If one man found pleasure in books, he was as much an Epicurean, if he sought his favorite enjoyment, as was the sleek, lazy Sybarite, who passed his existence in

pandering to his grosser nature. Epicureanism may be briefly defined as a supreme effort at enjoyment. (L. B. F.)

ēp-i-cū-rē-an-ism, *s.* [Eng. *epicurean*; -ism.] *1. *Orig.*: Attachment to, or following of the teaching of Epicurus.

2. Attachment or devotion to sensual enjoyments.

"A dislike which sprang, not from bigotry, but from Epicureanism."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

ēp-i-cūre-lī, *adv.* [Eng. *epicure*; -ly.] Like an epicure; delicately, luxuriously.

ēp-i-cū-rē-ōus, *a.* [Eng. *epicure*; -ous.] Epicurean.

ēp-i-cū-r-ism, **ēp-i-cūre-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *epicure*; -ism.] The same as EPICUREANISM (q. v.).

"Infidelity or modern Deism is little else but revived Epicureism, Sadducism, and Zondichism."—Waterland: *Works*, viii. 80.

ēp-i-cū-r-ize, *v. i.* [Eng. *epicure*(e); -ize.]

1. To profess or follow the tenets of Epicurus.

2. To indulge like an epicure; to luxuriate, to feast.

ēp-i-cū-r-ī, **ēp-i-cū-r-ye**, *a.* [Eng. *epicure*(e); -y.] Epicurean.

ēp-i-cy-clē, *s.* [Gr. *epikykos*=an epicycle, an additional circle.]

Geom. & Astron.: A circle, the center of which is carried round upon another circle. The term is used specially in connection with Ptolemy's complex system of astronomy. Wishing to account for the fact that a planet has sometimes a direct and sometimes a retrograde motion, relatively to the signs of the Zodiac, he supposed the earth to stand at a point E, in the diameter B D, though not in the center A of a circle B C D.

A small circle P Q R was described with one extremity B of the diameter as the center. Around this center the small circle was supposed to revolve while itself moving around the circumference of the larger one B C D. This small circle was the epicycle, and it was supposed to carry upon its circumference a planet P, which, viewed from the position of the earth, sometimes had a direct and sometimes a retrograde motion. The great circle is called the Deferent of the epicycle.

"Gird the sphere
With centric and eccentric, scribbled o'er;
Cycle and epicycle."—Milton: *P. L.*, viii. 82-4.

ēp-i-cy-clīc, *a.* [Eng., &c., *epicycl(e)*; -ic.]

Geom.: Pertaining or relating to an epicycle (q. v.).

"The *epicyclitic* motion with respect to the center of the epicycle."—Penny *Cyclo.*, xxv. 288.

epicyclīc-train, *s.*

Mach.: An epicyclīc-train is one in which the axes of the wheels revolve around a common center. Epicyclīc-trains are used for various purposes. A number of applications of the device have been made to harvesting-machines, in transmitting the motion of the driving-wheel axle to the cutter-bar.

ēp-i-cy-clōid, *s.* [Gr. *epikykos*=an epicycle, and *eidos*=form.]

1. *Gen. (Geom.)*: A curve generated by the revolution of the point in the circumference of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.

2. *Spec.*: The revolution of a point in a curve along the convex side of another one, as opposed to a hypocycloid, which revolves along the concave one. Used chiefly in connection with the Ptolemaic system of astronomy. [EPICYCLE.]

ēp-i-cy-clōī-dal, *a.* [Eng., &c., *epicycloid*; -al.]

Geom.: Pertaining or relating to an epicycloid or containing one.

epicycloīdal-wheel, *s.*

Mach.: An epicycloīdal-wheel is a contrivance for securing parallel motion, in converting reciprocating motion into circular, depending on the principle that an in epicycloīdal curve becomes a straight line when the diameter of the fixed circle is just double that of the rolling one. It consists of a fixed ring, with teeth on the inside, into which is geared a wheel of half its diameter; to a pin on the circumference of the smaller wheel the reciprocating motion is communicated, while the center of the wheel describes a circle and may receive the pin of a crank whose shaft is concentric with the ring.

ēp-i-deic'-tīc, **ēp-i-deic'-tīc-al**, *a.* [Gr. *epi-deiktikos*=displaying, showing off; *epideiktikymē*=to show off, from *epi*, and *deiknymī*=to show.] Showing off; displaying; specif., applied to elaborate eulogiums or set orations, such as were frequent among the Athenian orators, and of which Socrates gives the best examples.

"Fine pieces of eloquence of that kind which the ancient rhetoricians denominated the *epideictic*."—Knox: *Winter Evenings*, even. 29.

ēp-i-dēm'-ic, **ēp-i-dēm'-ick**, *a. & s.* [Latin *epidēmos*, from Gr. *epidēmos*, from *epi*=upon, and *dēmos*=the people; Fr. *épidémique*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Common to, affecting, or falling at once upon a large number of people in a community; as, an *epidemic* disease. [B.]

2. Generally prevailing; affecting large numbers.

"He ought to have been busy in losing his money, or in other amusements equally laudable and *epidemic* among persons of honor."—Swift.

*3. General, universal.

"The *epidemic* madness of the times."

Dennis: *Remarks on Homer*.

B. As substantive:

Med.: A disease which attacks many persons at the same time at different places, spreading with great rapidity, extremely virulent and fatal at the first onset, gradually becoming spent and feeble in the course of time, so that the early cases are usually the worst. The plague, cholera, small-pox, and influenza are epidemics, and other infectious diseases are among the number. The lower animals are also subject to epidemic, or more properly, *epizootic* influences, a typical example being the rinderpest, or cattle plague in 1865. Epidemics have a great tendency to alternate, such as small-pox, then measles, then scarlet fever, and so on, seldom markedly running simultaneously. Endemic, epidemic, and infectious poisons are classified as *zymotic* (q. v.). All we can say with certainty regarding epidemics, is that there must be some distempered condition of the circumstances around us—some secret power that is operating injuriously upon our system—and to this we give the name of *epidemic influence or constitution*, predisposing to the reception of a specific poison.

ēp-i-dēm'-ic-al, *a.* [Eng. *epidemic*; -al.] The same as EPIDEMIC (q. v.).

"The pestilence was so *epidemic* that there dy'd in London 6,000 a week."—Evelyn: *Memoirs*.

ēp-i-dēm'-ic-al-ī, *adv.* [Eng. *epidemic*; -ly.]

1. In manner of an epidemic.

2. Generally, universally.

"So audaciously and *epidemic*ally facinorous."—Feltam: *Resolves*, pt. II, res. 46

ēp-i-dēm'-ic-al-nēss, *s.* [English *epidemic*; -ness.] The quality or state of being epidemic.

ēp-i-dēm'-ic-ōg'-rā-phī, *s.* [English *epidemi(c)*; and Gr. *graphō*=to write.]

Med.: A treatise on epidemic diseases.

ēp-i-dēm'-ic-ō-lōg'-ic-al, *a.* [English *epidemiology*(y); -ical.] Of or pertaining to epidemiology.

ēp-i-dēm'-ic-ōl-ō-gy, *s.* [Eng. *epidemic*, and Gr. *logos*=a word, a discourse.]

Med.: That branch of medical science which deals with the treatment or investigation of epidemic diseases.

ēp-i-dēm'-ī, **ēp-i-dēm'-ye**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *épidémie*.] [EPIDEMIC.]

A. As adj.: Epidemic.

B. As subst.: An epidemic.

ēp-i-dēm'-drē-ēs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *epidendr(um)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eae*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Orchids. It comprises those genera which have the pollen masses waxy; a distinct caudicle, but no separate stigmatic gland.

ēp-i-dēm'-drūm, *s.* [Gr. *epidendrios*=on, or in a tree; *epi*=upon, and *dendron*=a tree.]

Botany:

1. A general term for an orchid of whatever genus growing on trees; an epiphytal orchid.

2. A large genus of South American orchids, family Liliaceae, and the typical genus of the tribe Epidendree (q. v.). More than 300 species are known, most of them epiphytal on trees, but some terrestrial. Many are beautiful, especially *Epidendrum nemorale*. *E. bifidum* is said to be purgative, anthelmintic, and diuretic.

ēp-i-dēm'-is, [EPIDERMIS.]

Anat.: The English equivalent of the modern Latin *epidermis* (q. v.).

"It [the epithelium] is analogous to the *epiderm* of the skin."—Owen: *Invertebrata* (Glossary).

ēp-i-dēm'-al, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *epiderm(is)*; Eng., &c., suff. *-al*.]

Anat. & Zool.: Belonging to the cuticle or scarf-skin. (Owen.)

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, gell, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gem; thīn, thīs; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tlan = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

epidermal-tissue, s.

Bot.: The dermatogen. It is the first independent tissue formed as a plant develops from the embryo. (Thomé.)

ĕp-i-dĕr-mă-tôid, a. [Gr. *epi*=upon; *derma* (genit. *dermatos*)=the skin, and *eidos*=form.] **Anat.:** Pertaining to or resembling the epiderm (q. v.).

ĕp-i-dĕr-mĕ-ous, a. [Lat. & Gr. *epiderm(is)* (q. v.), and Eng., &c., suff. *-ous*.] **Anatomy:** The same as EPIDERMAL, EPIDERMIC (q. v.).

ĕp-i-dĕr-mic, ĕp-i-dĕr-mic-al, a. [Mod. Lat. *epiderm(is)*; Eng., &c., suff. *-ic, -ical*.] **Anat.:** Of or belonging to the epidermis.

"Epithelial, epidermis, or cuticular tissue."—Quain: *Anat.*, ii. 43.

tĕp-i-dĕr-mid-al, a. [Gr. *epidermis* (genit. *epidermidos*); Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.] The same as EPIDERMIC (q. v.).

ĕp-i-dĕr-mis, s. [Lat. *epidermis*; Gr. *epidermis*: *epi*=upon, and *derma*=the skin.]

1. Anatomy:

(1) **Human:** The cuticle or scarf-skin constituting the external layer of the skin, and protecting the inner ones. It is thickest in the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet, where the skin is much exposed to pressure. It has no vessels, but possesses nerves and a decidedly organized structure. On the inner surface of the mouth it is called Epithelium (q. v.).

(2) Comparative:

(a) A somewhat similar cuticle in several animals.

(b) A layer of animal matter covering the shells of mollusks.

2. Bot.: A term which has been used in more senses than one. Thus in the *Treasury of Botany* it is defined as the true skin of a plant below the cuticle, while Mr. Robert Brown, F. L. S., writing in 1874, prefers using the term for the general integument as a whole, and dividing it into cuticle and derma.

ĕp-i-dĕr-môid, a. [Gr. *epidermis*, and *eidos*=form.] Resembling the epidermis.

ĕp-i-dĕr-môse, a. & s. [As if from an imaginary Mod. Lat. word *epidermosus*.] [EPIDERMIS.]

A. As adjective:

Bot.: The same as EPIDERMAL (q. v.). (Rossiter.)

B. As substantive:

Chem.: [HORNY-TISSUE.]

ĕp-i-dic-tic, ĕp-i-dic-tic-al, a. [EPIDEICTIC.]

ĕp-i-did-y-mis, s. [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *didymos*=a testicle.]

Anat.: A long, tortuous canal or efferent duct constituting part of the excretory apparatus of the testicle.

ĕp-i-dô-syte, s. [Gr. *epidosis*=a giving over and above, increase; *-yte* (Petrol.) (q. v.).]

Petrol. & Geol.: A rock consisting, in 100 parts, of 61.33 epidote and 38.22 quartz. It is found in parts of Canada. (Dana.)

ĕp-i-dôte, s. & a. [Greek *epidosis*=increase. {Haüy.}]

A. As substantive:

Mineral: A monoclinic subtransparent brittle mineral, the type of a group. [EPIDOTE-GROUP.] Hardness, 6-7; specific gravity, 3.22-3.51; luster vitreous, but pearly or resinous on one face of the crystals; color green, black, red, yellow, gray, or grayish-white; streak grayish. It possesses double refraction. Composition: Silica, 33.81-57.65; alumina, 14.47-28.90; sesquioxide of iron, 7.43-17.42; protoxide of manganese, 0.9-1.9; magnesia, 0.6-1; lime, 16.00-30.00; and water, 0.3-0.5. Dana divides it thus: Var. 1. Ordinary epidote; color green, (a) in crystals, (b) fibrous, (c) granular, (d) massive, or (e) in the form of sand. Of this type are Scoria, Arenalite, Thallite, Delphinite, Oisanite, Puschkinite, Achmatite, and Escherite (q. v.). Var. 2. Bucklandite; color black, with a tinge of green. It is the same as Bagrationite (q. v.). Var. 3. Withamite. Var. 4. Beustite. Epidote is found in many crystalline rocks, and more especially in those containing hornblende.

B. As adj.: Composed of, pertaining to, or akin to epidote.

Manganesiferous epidote: A variety of Epidote. {Brit. Mus. Cat.}

epidote-group, s.

Min.: According to Dana, a group of unisilicates, containing the following species or genera: Epidote, Koelbingite, Piedmontite, Allanite, Muromontite, Bodenite, Michaelsonite, Zoisite, Saussurite, Jadite, Partschinite, Gadolinite, Mosandrite, and Ilvaite.

ĕp-i-dô-tic, a. [Eng., &c., *epidot(e)*; *-ic*.]

Min.: Consisting in greater or less proportion of epidote, or in any way pertaining to it.

ĕp-i-gă-ous, a. [EPIGEOUS.]

ĕp-i-găs-tri-al, a. [Mod. Lat. *epigastri(um)*; Eng. suff. *-al*.] The same as EPIGASTRIC (q. v.).

ĕp-i-găs-tric, *ĕp-i-găs-trick, a. [Gr. *epigastrios*=as adj., over the belly; as subst., see def.: *epi*=upon, and *gaster*=the belly.]

Anat.: Pertaining to the region of the stomach from the breast to the waist, a little above the navel, and containing the right part of the stomach, the pancreas, and part of the liver. There are epigastric arteries and veins, besides a plexus.

epigastric-region, s.

Anat.: The region described under Epigastric (q. v.). (See the engraving in Vol. I., pt. i., p. 7, col. 2.)

ĕp-i-găs-tri-um, s. [Gr. *epigastrios*=over the belly or stomach.]

Anat.: The upper fore part of the abdomen, reaching from the pit of the stomach to an imaginary line above the umbilicus (navel) supposed to be drawn from the one extremity of the last false rib, on one side, to the corresponding point on the other.

ĕp-i-găs-trô-cĕle, s. [Fr. *épigastrocèle*; Gr. *epi*=upon; *gaster*=the belly, and *kĕlē*=a tumor.]

Surg.: Hernia of any portion of the hypogastric region.

tĕp-i-gĕ-al, s. [Gr. *epigeios*=on or of the earth: *epi*=upon, and *gĕ*=the earth.] The same as EPIGEAL (q. v.).

tĕp-i-gĕo, ĕp-i-gĕ-um, s. [EPIGEAL.]

Astron.: The part of a planet's orbit nearest to the earth. The same as PERIGEE (q. v.). (Glossog. Anglic., &c.)

ĕp-i-gĕne, a. [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *gennaō*=to produce.]

1. Min. & Crystallog.: Having undergone an alteration in its chemical character while retaining the same crystalline form as before, foreign to the position which the crystals at present occupy; pseudomorphic.

2. Geol.: Originating on the surface of the earth, as distinguished from hypogene rocks like granite, of which Lyell's hypothesis is that it originated at a considerable depth below the surface.

ĕp-i-gĕn-ĕ-sis, s. [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *genesis*=origin.]

Phys.: The hypothesis that in conception the germ is brought into being, and not simply developed by the agency of the parents. The hypothesis of Epigenesis was first published by Caspar Friedrich Wolff, then a young man, in A. D. 1759. It was opposed to that of Preformation, then strongly advocated by the physiologist Haller. Wolff proved that the evolution of every organism consists of a series of new formations, and that no trace of the developed organism exists either in the egg of the female or in the semen of the male. The germ or embryo which develops from the egg shows in the various phases of its evolution an internal structure and an external form totally different from those of the developed organism. In none of these phases are there any pre-formed parts or any encasement. Haeckel declared it essentially the correct hypothesis. (Haeckel: *Evolution of Man*, i. 40.)

ĕp-i-gĕn-ĕ-sist, s. [Mod. Gr., &c., *epigenesi(s)*; suff. *-ist*.] One who believes in the hypothesis of Epigenesis (q. v.).

ĕp-i-gĕn-ic, a. [Gr. *epi*=upon, above, and *gennai*=to produce.] Originating on the surface of the earth. [EPIGENE.]

"In the third book he inquires into the great changes which are being wrought upon the surface of the earth, partly by hypogenic agents acting from below, partly by epigenic forces working from above."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 28, 1882.

ĕp-lĕ-ĕn-ous, a. [Gr. *epigenēs*, in Class. Gr. =growing after or late, but here used for growing upon living bodies: *epi*=upon, and *genos*=race, stock (?).]

Bot.: Growing upon the surface of a plant, or part of it. Thus many fungals grow on the leaves of plants.

ĕp-i-gĕ-ous, ĕp-i-gĕ-ūs, a. [Gr. *epigeios*=on or of the earth: *epi*=upon, and *gĕ*=the earth.]

Bot.: Living close upon the earth. (Lindley.)

ĕp-i-glău-bite, s. [Gr. *epi*=upon, and Eng., &c., *-glau(bapat)*; *-ite*.]

Min.: A variety of Metabrushite (q. v.). (Dana.)

ĕp-i-glôt, s. [EPIGLOTTIS.]

Anat.: The epiglottis (q. v.).

ĕp-i-glôt-tic, a. [Mod. Gr., &c., *epiglott(is)*, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ic*.]

Anat.: Pertaining or relating to the epiglottis.

ĕp-i-glôt-tis, s. [Gr. *epiglōttis*, Attic for *epiglōssis*: *epi*=upon, and *glōssa*, Attic *glōtta*=the tongue.]

Anat.: A lamella of yellow cartilage placed in front of the superior opening of the larynx, and at ordinary times projecting upward immediately behind the base of the tongue. During the act of swallowing, however, it is carried downward and backward so as to cover and protect the entrance into the larynx. (Quain.)

Tubercle or Cushion of the Epiglottis:

Anat.: A tumescence of the mucous membrane of the lower part of the epiglottis to enable that structure to close the pharynx more accurately when it is depressed. (Quain.)

ĕp-i-gō-nă-ti-ōn, s. [Gr. *epigonatis*=(1) the kneepad, (2) a garment reaching to the knees: *epi*=on, upon, and *gonu* (genit. *gonatos*)=the knee.]

Eccl.: A lozenge-shaped piece of some stiff material, which forms part of the dress of bishops in the Greek Church while officiating. It hangs from the girdle on the right side as low as the knee, and is supposed to represent the napkin with which Our Lord girded Himself at the Last Supper.

ĕp-lĕ-g-ĕ-nĕ, ĕp-i-gō-nl-um, s. [Gr. *epigonē*=(1) increase, growth, (2) offspring, breed.]

Botany:

1. A membranous bag inclosing the young spore-cases of the Jungmanniaceæ (Liverworts). The epigonium is ruptured when the capsule elongates.

2. The nucule of a chara.

ĕp-i-grăm, s. [Fr. *épigamme*, from Lat. *epi*gramma, from Gr. *epigramma*, from *epi*=upon, and *gramma*=a writing, an inscription; *graphō*=to write.] A short poem of a pointed or antithetical character; any short composition expressed neatly and happily or antithetically. Epigram was the name given by the Greeks to a poetic inscription on a public monument, and hence the word came parsed into its modern signification. Of the Roman poets, Catullus and Martial are most celebrated for their epigrams.

"Dost thou think I care for a satire or an epigram?"—Shakesp.: *Much Ado*, v. 4.

Epigrams of Mutton, Veal, &c.:

Cook.: A name given to small cutlets of mutton, veal, &c., dressed in a particular manner.

***ĕp-i-grăm-ist, *ĕp-i-grăm-mist, s.** [Eng. *epigram*; *-ist*.] A writer of epigrams; an epigrammatist.

***ĕp-i-grăm-mă-tăr-i-an, s.** [Lat. *epigramma* (genit. *epigrammatis*), and Eng. suff. *-arian*.] An epigrammatist.

ĕp-i-grăm-măt-ic, ĕp-i-grăm-măt-ic-al, *ĕp-i-grăm-măt-ick, a. [Lat. *epigrammaticus*, from *epigramma* (genit. *epigrammatis*)=an epigram; Fr. *épigrammatique*.]

1. Writing, composing, or dealing in epigrams.

"Our good epigrammatical poet, old Godfrey of Winchester, thinketh no ominous forespeaking to lie in names."—Camden: *Remains*.

2. Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of an epigram; pointed, antithetical.

"None of the epigrammatic turns of Lucan."—Addison: *Spectator*, No. 279.

ĕp-i-grăm-măt-ic-al-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *epigrammatical*; *-lŷ*.] In an epigrammatic manner or style; antithetically.

ĕp-i-grăm-mă-tism, s. [Latin *epigramma*, (genit. *epigrammatis*), and Eng. suff. *-ism*.] Epigrammatical character.

"The latter would be greedily seized by nine philologists out of ten, for no better cause than its epigrammatism."—E. A. Poe: *Marginalia*, lxvii. (Davies.)

ĕp-i-grăm-mă-tist, s. [Lat. *epigrammatista*; Fr. *épigrammatiste*.] A writer or composer of epigrams.

"Too much nicety in this particular savors of the rhetorician and epigrammatist."—Addison: *Spectator*, No. 74.



Epiglottis.



Epigastrium.

făte, făt, färe, amidst, whăt, fáll, father; wĕ, wĕt, hĕre, camel, hĕr, thĕre; pine, pít, sire, sĭr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ēp-i-grām-mā-tīze, *v. t.* [Gr. *epigrammatizō*.] To write or express by way of epigrams.

ēp-i-graph, *s.* [Gr. *epigraphē*, *epigraphō*=to write upon, to inscribe; *epi*=upon, and *graphō*=to write, to inscribe; Fr. *épigraphe*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A citation from some author, or a sentence framed for the purpose, and placed at the beginning of a work, or of the several divisions of a work; a motto.

"The very legible *epigraph* round the seal of his letter: 'It is particularly requested that if Sir James Graham should open this, he will not trouble himself to seal it again,' expresses both its date and its writer's opinion of a notorious transaction of the time."—*Forster: Life of Dickens*, iii. 85.

2. *Arch.*, &c.: A terse inscription placed on works denoting their use and appropriation, and sometimes made part of their ornamental details, with which it is incorporated.

ēp-i-graph-ic, *a.* [Eng. *epigraph*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to an epigraph; of the nature of an epigraph.

"One of the most noteworthy additions to the Capitoline *epigraphic* collections."—*Athenaeum*, Oct. 23, 1882.

ēp-i-graph-ics, *s.* [EPIGRAPHIC.] The science of inscriptions.

ēp-ig-ra-phist, *s.* [Eng. *epigraph*; *-ist*.] One who studies or is versed in epigraphy.

ēp-ig-ra-phŷ, *s.* [Eng. *epigraph*; *-y*.] The study of inscriptions; that branch of science which deals with the deciphering and explanation of inscriptions.

ēp-ig-ŷn-oŷs, *a.* [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *gynē*=a woman.]

Bot.: Having the calyx or corolla united to the stamens, and all these organs to the side of the ovary. The name was first introduced by Jussieu.

epigynous exogens, *s. pl.*

Bot.: A subclass of Exogens, in which the ovary is nearly or quite inferior—*i. e.*, the tube of the calyx adheres to it almost if not altogether through its entire length. The flowers are generally bisexual—*i. e.*, have both stamens and pistils on the same flower. Lindley divides the subclass into seven alliances: (1) Campanales, (2) Myrtales, (3) Cactales, (4) Grossales, (5) Cinchonales, (6) Umbellales, and (7) Asarales (q. v.).

ēp-i-hŷ-al, *a. & s.* [Gr. *epi*=upon, Eng., &c., *hy(oid)*, and suff. *-al*.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to the stylohyoid ligaments. [B.]

B. As subst. (pl.): The stylohyoid ligaments constituting part of the lower or visceral arch, inclosing the nose, mouth, and pharynx. (*Quain*.)

ēp-i-lēp-sŷ, *s.* [Fr. *épilepsie*, Prev., Sp. & Port. *epilepsia*; Ital. *epilessia*; all from Gr. *epilēpsia*: *epilepsis*=a taking hold of, epilepsy; *epilambanō*=to take or get beside: *epi*=besides; *lambanō*=to take, to seize.]

Med.: Falling sickness. It derives its name, *Epilepsia*, from the suddenness of the attack. The leading symptoms are a temporary suspension of consciousness, with recurring clonic spasm. The first symptom is generally, but not invariably, a loud cry, and the patient falls to the ground senseless and convulsed, the breathing is embarrassed or suspended, face turgid and livid, foaming at the mouth, with a choking sound in the windpipe, biting of the tongue, and, apparently, suffocation; then the patient is left exhausted, and comatose, but, as a rule, with life no longer in danger. The spasms of the muscles are sometimes so violent as to dislocate the bones to which they are attached. Epilepsy may be caused by fear, passion, &c., or by a blow operating on the brain; it is often associated with idiocy and the puerperal state. There is little hope of cure, but although generally irregular, it is apt at times to become periodic (sometimes at night). If the patient be young, the attacks often cease at the period of adolescence, or in others at the period of the grand climacteric. Frequently on post-mortem examination no lesion of the brain can be found. Cullen calls it *musculorum convulsio cum sopore*.

"My lord is fell into an epilepsy:

This is the second fit."

Shakespeare: Othello, iv. 1.

ēp-i-lēp-tic, *a. & s.* [Fr. *épileptique*; Lat. *epilepticus*; Gr. *epileptikos*.]

A. As adjective:

Pathology:

1. Afflicted with epilepsy.

2. Pertaining to or indicating the presence of epilepsy.

"A plague upon your epileptic visage."

Shakespeare: Lear, ii. 2.

B. As substantive:

Path.: One affected with epilepsy.

"Epileptics ought to breathe a pure air, unaffected with any steams, even such as are very fragrant."—*Arbutnot: On Diet*.

2. Pharmacy:

(1) A medicine given to cure or mitigate epilepsy. (2) (*Pl.*): Medicines of the kind described under definition (1).

ēp-i-lēp-tic-al, *a.* [Eng., &c., *epileptic*; *-al*.] The same as EPILEPTIC, *a.* (q. v.)

"In the previous use of some extant solemnities, he became frantic and epileptic."—*Spencer: On Vulg. Proph.* (1665), p. 38.

ēp-i-lēp-ti-form, *a.* [English *epileptic*(c), and *form*.]

Med.: Of the form or appearance of one affected by epilepsy.

***ē-pi-lēp-tōid**, *a.* [Gr. *epileptikos*=one afflicted with epilepsy, an epileptic, and *eidos*=form.]

Med.: Resembling an epileptic seizure. (*The Scotsman in Ogilvie*.)

ēp-i-lōbe, *s.* [EPILOBIUM.]

Bot.: The genus *Epilobium* (*Bentham: British Flora*, p. 273). *Bentham* enumerates nine common species, viz., the Willow Epilobe (*Epilobium angustifolium*), the Great Epilobe (*E. hirsutum*), the Hoary Epilobe (*E. parviflorum*), the Broad Epilobe (*E. montanum*), the Pale Epilobe (*E. roseum*), the Square Epilobe (*E. tetragonum*), the Marsh Epilobe (*E. palustre*), the Chickweed Epilobe (*E. alsinifolium*), and the Alpine Epilobe (*E. alpinum*). [EPILOBIUM.]

ēp-i-lō-bē-sŷ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *epilobium*], and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eae*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Onagraceae, sometimes called Epilobiaceae (q. v.).

***ēp-i-lō-bi-ā-cē-sŷ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *epilobi(um)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceae*.]

Bot.: An order of plants now generally called, following Lindley, Onagraceae, *Onethera*, formerly called by Tournefort Onagra, being regarded as more typical of it than the genus *Epilobium* is.

ēp-i-lō-bi-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *lobon*, accus. of *lobos*=the lobe of the ear, . . . the pod or legume of some plants, from the position of the corolla, &c., on the pod.]

Bot.: Willow-herb or Epilobe. A genus of plants, the typical one of the tribe Epilobaeae. Calyx tube slender, limb four-partite, deciduous; petals four, usually two-lobed; stamens eight, the alternate over the shorter. Ovary four-celled, style filiform, stigma obliquely clavate or four-lobed. Fruit a long four-valved capsule, seeds many, each with a long pencil of hairs. About fifty species are known. They have leafy spikes, generally pink or purple flowers, and are tall and beautiful plants. [EPILOBE, WILLOW-HERB.]

ēp-i-lō-gŷc, **ēp-i-lō-gŷc-al**, *a.* [Gr. *epilogikos*, from *epilogos*=an epilogue.] Pertaining to or resembling an epilogue; epilogistic.

***ē-pil-ō-gŷm**, *s.* [Gr. *epilogismos*, from *epilogizomai*=to calculate, to reckon.] A calculation, a computation, an enumeration.

ēp-i-lō-gŷt-ic, *a.* [Gr. *epilogistikos*, from *epilogos*=an epilogue.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an epilogue; epilogic.

"These lines are an epilogistic palinode to the last elegy."—*Warton: On Milton's Smaller Poems*.

ē-pil-ō-gŷse, ***ē-pil-ō-gŷse**, *v. t. & i.* [EPILOGUIZE.]

ēp-i-lōgue, *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *epilogus*, from Gr. *epilogos*=a concluding speech: *epi*=upon, and *logos*=a word, a speech.]

1. *Drama*: A short speech or poem addressed to the spectators by one of the actors at the end of a play.

"The compositions in which the greatest license was taken were the *epilogues*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. *Rhet.*: The conclusion or winding-up of a speech, in which the principal matters are recapitulated.

***ē-pil-ō-gŷze**, ***ē-pil-ō-gŷze**, *v. i. & t.* [Eng. *epilogu(e)*; *-ize*.]

A. Intrans.: To pronounce or deliver an epilogue.

"The dances being ended, the spirit *epiloguizes*."—*Milton: Comus; Direction* after 976.

B. Trans.: To add to in the way of an epilogue; to wind up.

"I was rude enough to interrupt the laugh of applause, with which the charming companion of my new acquaintance was *epiloguizing* his witty rallery."—*Student* (1750), i. 143.

***ē-pil-ō-gŷz-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *epiloguiz(e)*; *-er*.] One who epiloguizes; a writer or speaker of an epilogue.

"Thou art not framed for an epiloguizer."—*Hoadley*.

ēp-i-mā-chi-nŷs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *epimach(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inŷs*.]

Ornith.: Plum'd Birds. A sub-family of Upipidae (Hoopes). The bill is like that of *Procerops*, but

the margins are obtuse and somewhat inflexed. There are velvety plumes clothing the nostrils. The wings are short, the toes long and strong. The species are beautiful birds, almost like Birds of Paradise. They are found in New Zealand.

ē-pim-a-chŷs, *s.* [Gr. *epimachos*=(1) that may be easily attacked, (2) ready or equipped for battle, assailable; *epi*=upon, and *machomai*=to fight.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Epimachinae (q. v.).

ēp-i-mē-di-ūm, *s.* [Lat. *epimedium*=a plant, by some supposed to be *Marsilea quadrifolia*; Greek *epimēdon*=barrenwort.] [See def.]

Bot.: Barrenwort. A genus of Berberids, tribe Nandineae. *Epimedium alpinum* (Alpine Barrenwort) is found in rock-works, old castle gardens, &c. Its leaves are somewhat bitter. They were formerly regarded as sudorific and alexipharmic.

ē-pim-ēr-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *mēros*=the upper fleshy part of the thigh, the ham.]

Compar. Anat. (in the Crustacea): The lateral pieces of the dorsal arc of any somite in a crustacean (q. v.).

***ē-pim-ēr-al**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *epimer(a)* (q. v.); Eng., &c., suff. *-al*.]

Comparative Anatomy:

Zool.: Pertaining to that part of the segment of an articulate animal which is above the joint of the limb. (*Owen*.)

ēp-i-nēph-ē-lŷs, *s.* [Gr. *epinephelos*=clouded; *epi*=upon, and *nephelē*=a cloud.]

Entom.: A genus of butterflies, family Satyridae. *Epinephela janira* is the Meadow Brown. It is smoky-brown with a white-pupilled black spot on the upper side of the fore wings. The male is so much darker than the female that Linnaeus thought them different insects, calling the former *Papilio-janira* and the latter *P. jurtina*. The caterpillar feeds on grasses through the autumn, winter, and spring; the perfect insect, which is common through the three kingdoms, is seen during hay harvest. (*E. Newman*.)

ēp-i-nŷt-ē, *s.* [Fr.]

Ord.: An iron needle for piercing the cartridge of a piece of ordnance before priming.

***ēp-i-nŷ-cl-ōn**, ***ēp-i-nŷ-cl-ōn**, *s.* [Gr. neut. sing. of *epinikios*=pertaining to victory: *epi*=upon, and *nike*=victory; Lat. *epinictium*.] A song of triumph; a psalm.

ēp-i-nŷk-i-an, *a.* [Gr. *epinikios*.] Pertaining to victory; triumphant.

ēp-i-nŷc-tis, *s.* [Gr. *epinyktis*=a pustule which is most painful by night. (*Hippocrates*.)]

Med.: For definition see etymology.

"The *epinyctis* is of the bigness of a lupin, of a dusky red, and sometimes of a livid and pale color, with great inflammation and pain."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

ēp-i-or-nŷs, ***ē-pi-or-nŷs**, *s.* [ÆFYORNIŷ.]

ēp-i-ōt-ic, *a.* [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *ous* (genit. *otos*)=the ear.]

Anat.: The name given by Prof. Huxley to the upper bone of the auditory capsule, part of the pars petrosa in man. It is the ossific center corresponding to the lower part of the mastoid bone. It surrounds the posterior semicircular canal, and extends into the mastoid portion. (*Huxley & Quain*.)

epiotic-center, *s.* The center described under EPIOTIC (q. v.).

ēp-i-pāc-tis, *s.* [Lat. *epipactis*; Gr. *epipaktis*=a plant, helioberine, probably an orchid.]

Bot.: A genus of orchids, with the sepals and petals conniving or spreading, the lip much contracted in the middle, the basal lobe concave, the terminal one with two basal tubercles, the anther sessile, the pollen masses two, powdery, the glands connate, the stigma prominent, the capsule pendulous. Eight species are known; they are from Europe and Asia.

ēp-i-pē-dōm-ē-trŷ, *s.* [Gr. *epipedos*=on the ground, on the ground floor, level, flat: *epi*=upon;

pedos=the ground, and *metron*=a measure.]

Geom., &c.: The measurement of figures standing on the same base.



Epipactis.

1. Lip. 2. Column.

bōll, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

ēp-i-pēr-iph-ēr-ā, a. [Gr. *epi*=upon, and Eng., &c., *peripheral*.]

Mental Phil. & Physiol.: At the periphery, circumference, or external surface of the body. The term was introduced by Herbert Spencer, and was used of sensations produced by contact with the extremities of the nerves, as distinguished from sensations the consequence of internal mental action. [ENTOPERIPHERAL.]

ēp-i-pēt-a-lōūs, a. [Gr. *epi*=upon, *petalon*=a leaf, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ous*.]
Bot.: Inserted upon the petals.

ē-piph-ān-ite, s. [Gr. *epiphānēs*=coming suddenly into view, and suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]
Min.: A variety of Eukamptite (q. v.). (*Brit. Mus. Catal.*)

ē-piph-a-nŷ, s. [In Fr. *épiphanie*; Prov. *epifania*, *piphanā*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *epifania*; Ger. *epiphania*; all from Gr. *epiphāneia*=appearance, manifestation; *epiphainō*=to show forth, to display; *epi*=to, and *phainō*=to bring to light, to make to appear.]

Ecccl. Calendar: The annual festival, held on January 6, to commemorate the manifestation of the Savior to the world by the appearance of the miraculous star which led the Magi to Bethlehem. It is stated to have been first observed by the Gnostic followers of Basilides, who flourished about A. D. 125. It does not figure in the list of church feasts given by Origen in A. D. 250, not yet apparently having been adopted by the church catholic. When the name Epiphany came into use, in the fourth century, which it did first among the Oriental churches, it was designed to commemorate both the birth and baptism of Jesus, which two events the Eastern churches believed to have occurred on January 6. Not seemingly till A. D. 813 did it become a Western festival appointed to commemorate the manifestation of the Savior by the star, without reference either to His birth or baptism.

ēp-i-phē-gūs, s. [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *phēgos*=a kind of oak, not the Latin *Fagus* (Beech).]

Bot.: A genus of Orobanchaceæ, Broomrapes. *Epiphegus virginiana*, a North American parasite on the roots of the beech, is believed to have been one ingredient in Martin's cancer powder, white oxide of arsenic being another.

ēp-i-phlō-dal, a. [Mod. Lat. *epiphloe*(um), & euphonic, and Eng., &c., suff. *-al*.]
Bot.: On the surface of the bark. (*R. Brown, 1854*.)

ēp-i-phlō-ūm, s. [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *phloios*=the ring of trees; *phleo*, *phloio*=to burst out or be in bloom.]

Bot.: Link's name for the cellular integument or layer of bark immediately below the epiderm. Mohl called it the *Phloem*, or *Peridermis*.

ē-piph-ō-nēm, **ē-piph-ō-nē-mā**, s. [Greek *epiphōnēma*=a thing uttered; *epiphōneō*=to utter; *phōneō*=to speak or utter.]

Rhet.: An exclamatory sentence or striking reflection which sums up or concludes a discourse.

"If those preachers who abound in *epiphonemas* would but look about them, they would find one part of their congregation out of countenance, and the other asleep."
—Swift.

ē-piph-ōr-ā, s. [Lat. *epiphora*; Gr. *epiphora*=a bringing to or upon, . . . a defluxion of humors; *epiphērō*=to bring, put, or lay upon; *epi*=upon, and *phērō*=to bear.]

Medicine:
1. *Gen.*: A violent determination of the fluids to any part of the body, produced in general by inflammation.
2. *Spec.*: The flow of tears to the eyes, through inflammation of the eyes or any other cause.

ēp-i-phōs-phōr-ite, s. [Greek *epi*=upon, and Eng., &c., *phosphorite* (q. v.).]
Min.: A variety of Apatite (q. v.).

ēp-i-phrāgm (g silent), **ēp-i-phrāg-mā**, s. [Gr. *epiphragma*=a covering, a lid; *epiphraō*=to block up; *epi*=upon, and *phraō*=to enclose, to fence.]

1. *Zool.*: A layer of hardened mucus, sometimes strengthened with carbonate of lime, closing the aperture of the shell of land snails during hybernation.

2. *Bot.*: A membrane, often divided into teeth, which are always a multiple of four, closing the aperture of the theca in a moss. It is called also the Tympanum (q. v.).

ēp-i-phŷl-lō-spēr-mōūs, a. [Gr. *epi*=upon; *phŷllon*=a leaf; *sperma*=a seed, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: Having the seeds on the back of the frond or leaf. Plants with this character are now called dorsiferous ferns.

ēp-i-phŷl-lōūs, a. [Gr. *epi*=upon, *phŷllon*=a leaf, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ous*.]
Bot.: Inserted upon the leaf.

ēp-i-phŷl-lūm, s. [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *phŷllon*=a leaf, because the flowers grow from the flat branches, which resemble leaves.]

Bot.: A genus of Cactaceæ. The three known species are from Brazil. *Epiphyllum truncatum* has pink or rose-colored flowers.

ēp-i-phŷs-ē-āl, **ēp-i-phŷs-i-āl**, a. [Mod. Lat. *epiphys*(is) (q. v.), and Eng., &c., suff. *-al*.]

Anat.: Of, belonging, or relating to an Epiphysis (q. v.). (*Owen*.)

ē-piph-ŷ-sis (pl. **ē-piph-ŷ-sēs**), s. [Gr. *epiphysis*=an outgrowth, an excrescence; *epi*=upon, and *physis*=growth, from *phyo*=to bring forth.]
Anat. (pl.): Processes originally distinct, but at last ossified from some distinct center or other into a single expanse of bone. (*Quain*, &c.)

ēp-i-phŷ-tal, a. [Eng. *epiphyt*(e); *-al*.] Pertaining to an epiphyte; epiphytic.

ēp-i-phŷ-te, s. [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *phyton*=a plant, a tree.]

Bot.: A plant growing upon another one, and deriving its nourishment partly from the surrounding atmosphere, partly from any scanty soil which may be upon the bark to which it adheres. It is not the same as a parasite, which sends its roots into the wood, diverting some of the sap of the plant which it infests. Used chiefly of Orchids which grow on trees, but occasionally also of mosses with the same mode of life. Ivy, the dodders, &c., again, are parasites. An Epiphyte is opposed to an Endophyte (q. v.).

ēp-i-phŷt-ic, **ēp-i-phŷt-ic-āl**, a. [Eng. *epiphyt*(e); *-ic*, *-ical*.]

Bot.: The same as EPIPHYTAL (q. v.).

ēp-i-phŷt-ic-āl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *epiphytically*; *-ly*.]

Bot.: In manner of an Epiphyte.

ēp-i-plēr-ō-sis, s. [Gr. *epiplērōsis*. See def.]

Med.: Over repletion, excessive fullness or distention as of the arteries with blood.

ēp-i-plēr-is, s. [Gr. *epiplēxis*, from *epi*plēsō=to chastise, to rebuke; *epi*=upon, and *plēsō*=to strike.]

Rhet.: A figure by which a person seeks to convince and move by gentle upbraiding.

ē-pip-lō-čē, **ē-pip-lō-čŷ**, s. [Gr. *epi*plōkē=plaiting together, from *epi*plēkō=to plait together; *epi*=upon, and *plēkō*=to plait, to fold.]

Rhet.: A figure by which one aggravation, or striking circumstance, is added in due gradation to another; as, He not only spared his enemies, but continued them in employment; not only continued them in employment, but advanced them.

ē-pip-lō-čēle, s. [Gr. *epi*plōkēlē (see def.), *epi*plōn (q. v.), and *kēlē*=a tumor.]

Surg.: Rupture of the omentum, scrotal hernia.

ēp-i-plō-ic, m. [Gr. *epi*plōn (q. v.); Eng., &c., suff. *-ic*.]

Anat. &c.: Of, belonging, or relating to the epiploon (q. v.).

ē-pip-lō-ōn, s. [Gr. *epi*plōn (see def.), *epi*plēō=to sail or float upon or over.]

Zool.: The caul of the entrails, the omentum, the fatty membrane which covers or occupies the interspaces of the entrails in the abdomen. (*Prof. Owen*, &c.)

ē-pip-lō-schē-ō-čēle, s. [Fr. *épiplœschœcèle*; Gr. *epi*plōn (q. v.); *oscheon*, *oscheos*=the scrotum, and *kēlē*=tumor.]

Surg.: Hernia of the omentum, descending far enough to involve the scrotum.

ēp-i-pō-dī-ā, s. pl. [EPIPODIUM.]

ē-pip-ō-dite, s. [Gr. *epi*poditos=upon the feet; *epi*=upon, and *pous* (genit. *podos*)=the foot.]

Zool.: The external distal segment of the typical limb of Crustacea. It keeps the gills apart. (*Huxley*, &c.)

ēp-i-pō-dī-ūm (pl. **ēp-i-pō-dī-ā**), s. [Gr. *epi*poditos=upon the feet.]

1. *Zool.* (pl.): Muscular lobes developed from the lateral and upper surfaces of the foot in pteropodous and cephalopodous Mollusks. In the former case the epipodia develop into the wing-like fins; in the latter they constitute a muscular tube or funnel.

2. *Bot.* (sing.): A disc consisting of glands upon the stipe of an ovary.

ēp-i-pō-ŷl-ūm, s. [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *pōgōn*=the beard, from the lip being uppermost.]
Bot.: A genus of Orchids.

ēp-i-pōl-ic, a. [Fr. *épipolique*; Gr. *epi*polaios=on the surface; *epi*pōlē=a surface.]

O. Chem.: On the surface; producing or relating to epipolism.

epipolic-dispersion, s.

Optics: The dispersion of light on the surface of a body. (*Herschel*.)

ēpipolic-force, s.

Phys.: The separation of a substance from a tissue and its appearance on the surface.

ē-pip-ō-līsm, s. [Gr. *epi*pōlē=a surface; Eng. suff. *-ism*.] The same as FLUORESCENCE (q. v.).

ē-pip-ō-līze, v. t. [Eng. *epi*pōl(ie); *-ize*.] To affect or modify by the phenomena of epipolism; to change into an epipolic condition.

ē-pip-ō-līzed, a. [Eng. *epi*pōlize, and adj. suff. *-ed*.] Acted on by epipolism (q. v.).

epipolized-light, s.

Optics: Light acted on by epipolic-dispersion (q. v.).

ē-pip-tēr-ōūs, a. [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *pteron*=a feather, a wing.]
Bot.: Having a wing at the top.

ēp-i-rhī-zōūs, a. [Gr. *epi*=upon; *rhiza*=a root, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ous*.]
Bot.: Growing on a root or roots.

ēp-ir-rhē-ōl-ō-ŷ, s. [Gr. *epi*rrhēō=to flow upon the surface; *epi*=upon, *rhēō*=to flow, and *logos*=a discourse.] The department of physiological botany which treats of the effect produced by external agents upon living plants.

ēp-i-scēn-i-ūm, s. [Gr. *epi*scēnion, from *epi*=

upon, over, and *skēnē*=the scenes.]

Gr. Arch.: A division of the scene of a Greek theater; it sometimes consisted of three divisions made by ranges of columns one above the other; the lower was termed *scena*, and the others *episcēnia*.

ē-pis-cō-pā-čŷ, s. [Lat. *episcopatus*=the office of a bishop.] [EPISCOPATE.]

1. The office of a bishop.

2. The government of the Church by bishops, one of the three leading forms of church government, the two other being Presbyterianism and Congregationalism, or Independency. Taking Christendom as a whole, there is a large preponderance of suffrages in favor of Episcopacy, which is the accepted form of government in the Greek and Latin churches, the Church of England, the Methodist Episcopal churches, with some other less important denominations.

"Those who seem most doubtful about the original of episcopacy do yield the general consent of the church to the practice of it."—*Stillingsfleet*, vol. ii., ser. 10.

ē-pis-cō-pal, a. [Fr. *épiscopal*, from Lat. *episcopalis*.]

1. Appertaining to a bishop; as, the episcopal dignity or jurisdiction; an episcopal palace.

"A fourth part of the dioceses of France had bishops who were incapable of performing any episcopal function."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Governed by bishops, or having bishops as its high ecclesiastical dignitaries; as, the Episcopal church or churches.

ē-pis-cō-pā-ll-an, a. & s. [Lat. *episcopali*(s); Eng., &c., suff. *-an*.]

†A. As adj.: The same as EPISCOPAL (q. v.)

B. As substantive:

Ecclesiology:

†1. *Gen.*: A person who considers that episcopacy is the best, if not even the one divinely appointed government in the Christian church, and personally belongs to a church which has as its high ecclesiastical officers, bishops. In this sense the members of the Roman, Greek, and English churches are all Episcopalian.

2. *Spec.*: A Protestant holding episcopacy as a religious tenet, and personally submitting or prepared to submit to its discipline. The term Episcopalian is intended to distinguish Protestants believing in episcopacy from those believing in the teachings of other denominations.

ē-pis-cō-pā-ll-an-īsm, s. [Eng. *episcopalian*; *-ism*.]

Ecclesiol.: The views of church government entertained by Episcopalianism; episcopacy (q. v.).

ē-pis-cō-pal-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *episcopal*; *-ly*.] Used specially in the phrase episcopally ordained, or ordained by a bishop.

"The father, who designs his babe a priest,
Dreams him episcopally such at least."
—*Cowper: Tirocinium*, 364, 365.

***ē-pis-cō-pant**, s. [As if from an imaginary Latin word *episcopans*, pr. par.=exercising episcopal functions.] A bishop. (*Milton*.)

***ē-pis-cō-pār-i-an**, s. [As if from an imaginary Latin word *episcopari*(us), with Eng., &c., suff. *-an*.] Episcopar.

ē-pis-cō-pate, s. [From Lat. *episcopatus*=the office of a bishop; Fr. *épiscopat*.]

Ecclesiology:

1. The office or dignity of a bishop.

"The whole office and episcopate was one entire thing, of which every bishop had a complete and equal share."—*Burnet: Hist. of Reformation*, bk. ii. (an. 1533.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; plne, plt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. The time during which any particular bishop holds office; as, That parish was divided into districts during the *episcopate* of Bishop Wilberforce.

3. The bishops viewed collectively; the whole bishops of the Christian church in general; the English bench of bishops.

"It was the *episcopate* which . . . established a firm central point which held all together."—*Baur: Church Hist. of the First Three Centuries* (1879), II. 29.

***ē-pis-cō-pāte**, *v. i.* [From *Episcopate*, *s.* (q. v.).] To undertake or to fill the office of bishop; to discharge episcopal functions.

ēp-is-cōp-i-çide, *s.* [Lat. *episcopus*=a bishop, and *cado* (in compos. *cido* as *occido*)=to cut, to beat, to kill.] The slaughter, specially the murder, of a bishop.

***ē-pis-cō-plēse**, *v. t.* [Lat. *episcopus*=a bishop, and Eng. suff. *-ize*.] To exercise episcopal rule over.

***ē-plis-cō-pŷs**, *s.* [Gr. *episkopē*=a watching over, a visiting; the office of a bishop.]

1. *General.*: Oversight, superintendence, moral inspection.

2. *Spec.*: Episcopacy.

ēp-i-skōl'-ē-tal, *a.* [Greek *epi*=upon; English *skēl*(on), and suff. *-al*.]

Anat.: Above the embryonic vertebral axis. The name given by Huxley to what Quain prefers to call epiaxial (q. v.).

episkeleto-muscles, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The epiaxial-muscles (q. v.).

***ēp-i-sōd'-al**, *a.* [Eng. *episod(e)*; *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an episode; episodic.

ēp-i-sōde, *s.* [Gr. *episodes*=a coming in besides; *epi*=upon, besides; *eidōs*=a coming in; *eis*=into, and *hōdos*=a way.]

1. An incident or minor event introduced for the purpose of giving variety to the history or relation of a series of events; an incident, narrative or episode in a story.

2. A simple event or incident in a series; as, an episode in a war, or in a man's life.

ēp-i-sōd'-i-al, *a.* [Gr. *episodios*, from *episodes*=an episode (q. v.).] Of the nature of or relating to an episode; episodic.

ēp-i-sōd'-ic, **ēp-i-sōd'-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *episod(e)*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Relating or pertaining to an episode; of the nature of or contained in an episode.

"This *episodio* narration gives the poet an opportunity to relate all that is contained in four books without breaking in upon the time of action."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey* (Note).

ēp-i-sōd'-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *episodical*; *-ly*.] By way of an episode; incidentally.

"Thrown into a corner of the piece, that is *episodically*, with good advantage."—*Hurd: Notes on Art of Poetry*.

***ēp-i-spās-tic**, ***ēp-i-spās-tick**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *epispastikos*, *epispaō*=to draw; *epi*=upon, and *spao*=to draw; Fr. *épispastique*.]

A. As adjective:

Med.: Drawing, exciting action in the skin; blistering.

B. As substantive:

Med. (pl.): A variety of irritants which produce counter-irritation, and an infusion of fluid from the vessels of the affected part or its neighborhood. The chief epispastics are: cantharides, as blister plaster or as an ethereal solution, blister liquid, and glacial acetic acid. (*Garrod: Mat. Medica.*)

ēp-i-spērm, *s.* [Greek *epi*=upon, and *sperma*=seed.]

Bot.: The name given by Richard to the testa or skin of a seed. It is called by him also perisperm.

ēp-i-spēr-mic, *a.* [Eng. *episperm*; *-ic*; Fr. *épispermique*.]

Bot.: Pertaining or relating to the episperm.

ēp-i-spō-rān-ē-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *epi*, and Mod. Lat. *sporangium* (q. v.).]

Bot.: The indusium of a fern when it overlies the spore cases. Example, *Aspidium*.

ēp-i-spō-re, *s.* [Gr. *epi*, and Eng. &c., *spore* (q. v.).]

Bot.: A skin which covers some spores.

ēp-is-tāx-is, *s.* [From Gr. *epistaxō*, fut. *epistaxō*=to let fall or drop upon; *epi*=upon, and *stazo*=to drop.]

Med.: Bleeding from the nose.

***ē-plis-tō-mōl-ō-gŷs**, *s.* [Gr. *epistēmē*=knowledge, and *logos*=a word, a discourse.] The theory or science of the method or grounds of knowledge.

ēp-i-stēr-na, *s. pl.* [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *sternon*=the breast, the chest.]

Zool.: The lateral pieces of the inferior or ventral arc of any somite in a crustacean.

ēp-i-stēr-nal, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *epistern(a)* (q. v.), and Eng. &c., suff. *-al*.]

Zool.: The piece of the segment of an articulate animal which is immediately above the middle inferior piece or sternum. (*Owen.*)

ēp-is-thōt-ō-nōs, *s.* [Gr. *episthen*=forward (not in Liddell & Scott, but its opposite, *opisthen*=backward, is a well-known word), and *tonos*=a stretching, from *teinō*=to stretch.]

Med.: A spasmodic affection in which the body is bent forward; the same as *EMPROSTHOTONOS* (q. v.).

ēp-i-stil-bite, *s.* [Gr. *epistilbit*; Gr. *epi*=upon, and Eng. &c., *stilbite* (q. v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic white or reddish transparent or translucent mineral, with vitreous luster, except on the cleavage faces, where it is pearly. Hardness, 4 to 4½; Specific gravity, 2.49 to 2.36. Composition: Silica, 58.3 to 60; alumina, 15.3 to 18.2; lime, 6.9 to 8.2; soda, 1.0 to 2.5; water, 12.5 to 15.4. It has double refraction. It is found with scapolite in the Farø Islands, in Iceland, at Poonah in India, &c., and with stilbite at Bergen Hill in New Jersey.

ē-plis-tle (tle as el), ***ē-plis-tell**, ***ē-plis-til**, *s.* [O. Fr. *epistle*, *epistole*, from Lat. *epistola*, from Gr. *epistolē*=a message, a letter; *epistolō*=to send to; *epi*=on, to, and *steilō*=to send; Sp., Port., & Ital. *epistola*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A written communication or message; a letter.

2. *Script. Canon.*: Twenty-one letters or books constituting part of the New Testament Scriptures. Thirteen, including the Epistle to the Hebrews, are attributed in the Authorized Version to Paul the Apostle, one to James (which of the Jameses has been a matter of keen controversy), two to Peter, three to John, and one to Jude. James 1 and 2, Peter, John, and Jude are called General Epistles, as not having been primarily addressed to single churches or to individual Christians.

epistle-side, *s.* The side of the altar at which the epistle is read; that side of the church was appropriated to men when it was customary to separate the sexes.

***ē-plis-tle** (tle as el), *v. t.* [EPISTLE, *s.*] To write or communicate by a letter or by writing. (*Milton.*)

ē-plis-tiēr (t silent), **ē-plis-tō-lēr**, *s.* [Eng. *epistle*(s); *-er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A writer of epistles.

"What needs the man to be so furiously angry with the good old *epistler*?"—*Hall: Honor of Married Clergy*.

2. *Eccles.*: One of the clergy appointed to read the epistle in church service.

"The principal minister using a decent cope, and being assisted with the Gospeller and *Epistler*."—*Canons of Church of England*, No. xxiv.

***ē-plis-tō-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *epistolaris*, from *epistola*; Fr. *épistolaire*; Sp. & Port. *epistolár*.] Epistolary.

ē-plis-tō-lar-ŷ, *a. & s.* [Lat. *epistolaris*.] [EPISTOLAR.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to or suitable for letters.

2. Carried on or transacted by means of letters.

"The expressions used in their *epistolary* correspondence."—*Cogan: Theological Disquisition* (Conclusion).

B. As substantive:

Eccles.: A book containing the Epistles.

ē-plis-tō-lēr, *s.* [EPISTLER.]

***ē-plis-tō-lēt**, *s.* [A dimin., from Lat. *epistola*=a letter, an epistle.] A short letter or epistle.

***ē-plis-tōl-ic**, ***ē-plis-tōl-ic-al**, *a.* [Latin *epistolicius*; Gr. *epistolikos*, from *epistolē*=a message, an epistle.]

1. Pertaining to letters or epistles; epistolary.

"I have an *epistolical* dissertation on John Malelas."—*Bentley: Letters*, p. 154.

2. Designating the method of representing ideas by letters and words.

***ē-plis-tōl-ist**, *s.* [Latin *epistol(a)*=a letter; Eng. suff. *-ist*.] A writer of letters; a correspondent.

***ē-plis-tōl-ize**, *v. i.* [Latin *epistol(a)*=a letter; Eng. suff. *-ize*.] To write letters or epistles.

***ē-plis-tōl-iz-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *epistoliz(e)*; *-er*.] One who writes letters or epistles; a correspondent.

***ē-plis-tōl-ō-graph-ic**, *a.* [English *epistolograph(y)*; *-ic*; Fr. *épistolographique*.] Of or pertaining to the writing of letters.

epistolographic alphabet or **characters**, *s.* The same as DEMOTIC ALPHABET (q. v.).

***ē-plis-tōl-ōg-ra-phŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *epistolē*=a letter, and *graphō*=to write; Fr. *épistolographie*.] The act or art of writing letters.

ē-plis-tō-ma, **ēp-i-stōme**, *s.* [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *stoma*=the mouth.]

Zool.: A valve-like organ arching over the mouth in certain Polyzoa.

ē-plis-trō-phē, **ē-plis-trō-phŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *epistrophe*, from *epistrophō*=to turn back; *epi*=upon, and *strephō*=to turn.]

Bot. (of the form epistrophy): The return of a monstrous or variegated form to the normal condition. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

Rhet.: A figure of speech in which several successive clauses or sentences end with the same word or affirmation; as, "Are they Hebrews? So am I. Are they Israelites? So am I. Are they of the seed of Abraham? So am I." (2 Cor. xi. 22.)

ēp-i-styl-er, *a.* [Eng. *epistyl(e)*; *-ar*.]

Arch.: Of or pertaining to an epistyle.

epistylar-arcuation, *s.*

Arch.: The system in which columns support arches instead of horizontal architraves and entablatures. (*Weale*.)

***ēp-i-style**, ***ēp-i-styl'-i-ūm**, *s.* [Gr. *epistylon*, from *epi*=upon, and *stylos*=a column; Fr. *épistyle*.]

Arch.: A term formerly used for what is now called the architrave (q. v.).

ēp-i-taph, ***ēp-i-taphe**, ***ēp-i-taff**, ***ēp-i-ta-fl**, ***ēp-i-taph-ic**, *s.* [Fr. *építaphe*, from Lat. *epitaphium*, from Gr. *epitaphios* [logos]=a funeral [oration]; *epi*=upon, over, and *taphos*=a tomb; Sp. *epitafio*; Ital. *epitafio*.]

1. An inscription on a tomb or monument in honor of the dead.

"To define an *epitaph* is useless; every one knows it is an inscription on a tomb."—*Johnson: Lives of Poets; Pope*.

2. A brief descriptive sentence in prose or verse, formed as though to be placed on a tomb or monument.

"One of the most pleasing *epitaphs* in general literature."—*W. Chambers, in Ogilvie*.

***ēp-i-taph**, *v. t. & t.* [EPITAPH, *s.*]

A. Trans.: To commemorate in an epitaph; to write an epitaph on.

B. Intrans.: To express one's self in the manner of an epitaph.

ēp-i-taph-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *epitaph*; *-er*.] A writer of epitaphs.

***ēp-i-taph-i-an**, *a.* [Gr. *epitaphios*=over a tomb, funeral. [EPITAPH, *s.*] Of the nature of or pertaining to an epitaph.

ēp-i-taph-ic, *a. & s.* [Eng. *epitaph*; *-ic*.]

A. As adj.: The same as EPITAPHIAN (q. v.).

B. As subst.: An epitaph.

"An *epitaphio* is the writings that is sette on dead-men's tombes."—*Udall: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 221.

ēp-i-taph-ist, *s.* [Eng. *epitaph*; *-ist*.] A writer or composer of epitaphs.

ē-plt-a-sis, *s.* [Gr.=a stretching, from *epi*=upon, over, and *teinō*=to stretch.]

1. *Ancient Drama*: That part of a play in which the plot thickens; the part which embraces the main action of the play; opposed to prothesis (q. v.).

"Let us mind what you come for, the play, which will draw on the *epitasis* now."—*Ben Jonson: Magistro Lady*, II. 2.

2. *Logic*: The consequent term of a proposition.

3. *Med.*: The paroxysm or period of violence of a fever or disease.

4. *Rhet.*: That part of an oration which appeals to the passions.

***ēp-i-tha-lā-mi-ūm**, ***ēp-i-thāl-ā-mŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *epithalamium*, from Gr. *epithalamion*, from *epi*=upon, over, and *thalamos*=a chamber; specif. a bridal chamber.] A nuptial or bridal song or hymn, in praise of the bride and bridegroom, and praying for their prosperity.

***ēp-i-thāl-ā-mize**, *v. i.* [Lat. *epithalam(ium)*; Eng. suff. *-ize*.] To compose an epithalamium.

ēp-i-thē-ca, *s.* [Gr. *epi*=upon, and Lat. *theca*, Gr. *thēke*=a box, a chest. Not from Lat. *epitheca*; Gr. *epithēke*=an addition.]

Zool.: A continuous layer externally surrounding the theca in some corals. (*Nicholson*.)

ēp-i-thē-li-al, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *epitheli(um)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the epithelium.

epithelial-tissue, *s.*

Anat.: A tissue composed of epithelium. It may be scaly or tessellated, spheroidal, transitional, ciliated, stratified, &c. It is called also epidermic or cuticular tissue. (*Quain*.)

ēp-i-thē-li-ōid, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *epithelium* (q. v.), and Gr. *eidōs*=form, appearance.]

Anat.: Resembling those of the epithelium, as epithelioid cells. (*Quain*.)

ēp-i-thē-li-ūm, ***ēp-i-thē-li-ā**, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *epi*=upon, and *thēlē*=a nipple.]

1. *Anat.*: A term introduced by Ruysch to designate the cuticular covering on the red part of the

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tīon, -sion = zhün -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

lips, for which he considered epidermis an inappropriate name. Now extended to the thin membrane which covers the mucous membranes wherever they exist. Epithelium is analogous to the epiderm of the skin.

2. *Bot.*: The name given by Schleiden to the skin or covering existing on the surface of rootlets.

ēp-i-thēm, *s.* [Gr. *epithema*=an external application, a later form of *epithēma*=something put on; *epithēmēmi*=to put or lay upon; *epi*, and *tithēmi*=to put or place.]

Phar.: A fomentation or poultice for the purpose of strengthening the part to which it is applied; any external topical application, except ointments and plasters.

"*Epithems*, or cordial applications, are justly applied unto the left breast."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

ēp-i-thēt, ***ēp-i-thēte**, *s.* [Lat. *epitheton*, from Gr. *epitheton*, neut. sing. of *epithetos*=placed upon, added; or, annexed: *epi*=upon, and *tithēmi*=to place; Fr. *épithète*.]

1. An adjective denoting any quality, good or bad, of the thing to which it is applied.

"He might glory in an epithet which was drawn from the fiery energy of his soul."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall*, ch. lxi.

2. A title, a name, a designation.

"The epithet of shades belonged more properly to the darkness than the refreshment."—*More: Decay of Piety*.

*3. A phrase, an expression.

"Suffer love! a good epithet: I do suffer love indeed for I love thee against my will."—*Shakespeare: Much Ado*, v. 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *epithet* and *adjective*: "*Epithet* is the technical term of the rhetorician. *Adjective* that of the grammarian. The same word is an *epithet* as it qualifies the sense; it is an *adjective* as it is a part of speech: thus in the phrase, 'Alexander the Great,' great is an *epithet* inasmuch as it designates Alexander in distinction from all other persons; it is an *adjective* as it expresses a quality in distinction from the noun Alexander, which denotes a thing. The *epithet* is the word added by way of ornament to the diction; the *adjective* is the word added to the noun as its appendage, and made subservient to it in all its inflections. When we are estimating the merits of any one's style or composition, we should speak of the *epithets* he uses; when we are talking of words, their dependencies, and relations, we should speak of *adjectives*: an *epithet* is either gentle or harsh, an *adjective* is either a noun or a pronoun *adjective*. All *adjectives* are *epithets*, but all *epithets* are not *adjectives*; thus in Virgil's *Pater Aeneas*, the *pater* is an *epithet*, but not an *adjective*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***ēp-i-thēt**, *v. t.* [EPITHET, *s.*] To describe by epithets; to designate, to entitle.

ēp-i-thēt-ic, **ēp-i-thēt-ic-al**, *a.* [Gr. *epithetikos*, from *epithetos*=added.] Pertaining to, containing, or consisting of epithets; of the nature of an epithet.

"The principal crept past, and made his way to the bar, whither Sam, after bandying a few epithetical remarks with Mr. Smouch, followed at once."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xl.

***ēp-i-thēt-ic**, *s.* [Gr.] An epithet (q. v.).

***ēp-i-thēte**, *s.* [Gr. *epithētēs*=an impostor.] A worthless fellow.

***ēp-i-thu-mēt-ic**, ***ēp-i-thu-mēt-ic-al**, *adj.* [Gr. *epithymētikos*, from *epithymēō*=to desire, long for; *epi*=upon, and *thymos*=mind.] Inclined or given to lust, or desire; pertaining to the animal passions.

ēp-i-tith-i-dēs, *s. pl.* [Gr. *epitithēmi*=to place upon, to add; *epi*=upon, and *tithēmi*=to place.]

Arch.: The upper members of the corona surmounting the fastigium of a temple, which was also continued along the flanks.

***ēp-i-tō-mā-tōr**, *s.* [Eng. *epitom(e)*; -*ator*.] An epitomizer.

"This elementary blunder of the dean is repeated by nearly all his epitomizers."—*Sir W. Hamilton*.

ēp-i-tō-mē, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *epitōmē*=a cutting; *epi*=upon, over, and *tomē*=a cutting; *temnō*=to cut; Fr. *épitome*.]

1. An abridgment, abstract, or compendium of any book, writing, document, &c.; a compendious abstract.

"It would be well, if there were a short and plain epitome made."—*Locke*.

2. Anything which represents another or others in a condensed or compendious form.

"A man so various that he seemed to be

Not one, but all mankind's epitome."—*Dryden: Absalom and Achitophel*, l. 545, 546.

ēp-i-tō-mist, *s.* [English *epitom(e)*; -*ist*.] An epitomizer.

"Amenophis III., confounded by the Greeks and ecclesiastical epitomists with the dusky Memnon of the Trojan war."—*Cooper: Monumental Hist. of Egypt* (1876), p. 28.

ēp-i-tō-mize, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *epitom(e)*; -*ize*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To cut down, to shorten, to curtail, to diminish as by cutting off something.

"We have epitomized many particular words, to the detriment of our tongue."—*Addison: Spectator*.

2. To make an epitome, abridgment, or compendium of; to abstract; to condense.

"The story has been published in English, and I have epitomized the translation."—*Johnson: General Observations on Merchant of Venice*.

3. To represent or describe in an abridged or condensed manner or form.

"Epitomize the life; pronounce, you can,

Authentic epitaphs on some of these."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. v.

B. Intrans.: To make epitomes or abridgments.

ēp-i-tō-miz-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *epitomiz(e)*; -*er*.] One who makes or composes an epitome, or abridgment; an abridger, a condenser.

"I shall conclude with that of Baronius and Spondanus his epitomizer."—*Frymoe: Histrio-Mastix*, vii. 1.

ēp-i-trite, *s.* [Gr. *epitritos*=containing an integer and a third, 1+; or $\frac{4}{3}$: *epi*=upon, and *tritos*=the third; Fr. *épître*.]

Pros.: A foot consisting of three long syllables and a short one, and denominated first, second, third, or fourth epitrite, according as the short syllable is the first, second, third, or fourth in position; as, *salūtāntēs, eōncitātī, intercālāns, incāntārē*.

ēp-i-trōch-lē-a, *s.* [Gr. *epi*=upon, and Eng., &c., *trochlea* (q. v.).]

Anat.: The name given by Chaussier to internal condylar eminence.

epitrochlea-anconeus, *a.*

Anat.: Pertaining to the anconeus muscle, near the elbow, with the epitrochlea (q. v.).

¶ **Epitrochleo-anconeus muscle**:

Anat.: The name given by Wenzel Gruber to a small muscle inserted into the olecranon, and rising from behind the inner condyle.

ēp-i-trōch-ōid, *s.* [Gr. *epitrochos*=running easily, easily inclined: *epi*=upon, and *trochos* (as *adj.*)=running, tripping; (as *subst.*)=a runner, a ball, a wheel, a hoop; *trōchō*=to run.]

Geom.: A curve formed by one circle revolving like a wheel or hoop around the convexity or outer side of the circumference of another circle. It is akin to the epicycloid, but differs in not having the generating points in the circumference of the revolving circle.

"It appears, then, that a planetary system with a direct epicycle belongs to both the *epitrochoid* and the external hypotrochoid."—*Penny Cyclopædia*, xxv. 284.

ēp-i-trō-chōid-al, *a.* [Eng., &c., *epitrochoid*; -*al*.]

Geom.: Containing or in any way pertaining to an epitrochoid (q. v.).

"Every epitrochoidal system is a planetary system in which the epicycle is direct."—*Penny Cyclopædia*, xxv. 283.

ēp-i-t-rō-pē, **ēp-i-t-rō-pē**, *s.* [Gr. *epitropē*=a yielding, a surrender: *epitropēō*=to turn over to another; to yield, to submit: *epi*=over, and *tropēō*=to turn.]

Rhet.: Concession; a figure of speech by which any point is yielded or granted, with a view to obtain an advantage.

ēp-i-zēu-mi, *s.* [Gr.=a fastening together; from *epizeugnumi*=to fasten on or together: *epi*=upon, on, and *zeugnumi*=to join.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech by which a word is repeated with vehemence or emphasis; as,

"Alone, alone, all, all, alone,

Alone on a wide, wide sea."

Coleridge: *Ancient Mariner*, iv.

ēp-i-zō-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *epi*=on, and *zōa*, pl. of *zōon*=animals.] [EPIZŌON.]

Zoology:

1. *Gen.*: Animals parasitic upon the external surface of other animals, as distinguished from entozoa, those which live in their internal parts.

2. *Spec.*: A sub-class of Crustacea, called also *Haustellata*. They undergo metamorphosis, being locomotive in their young state, though sedentary when adult. The mouth is suctorial, the feet have suckers, hooks, or bristles; sometimes the feet are worn away with age. They live as external parasites upon other animals, infesting the skin, the eyes, and the gills of fishes and other marine animals.

When mature they are elongated or sub-cylindrical, have a parchment-like integument, a more or less distinct head, and a pair of long cylindrical ovaries dependent from the opposite extremity of the body. Example: *Lernæa*, &c. They are very numerous in species. They are divided into two orders—(1) *Ichthyophthira*, and (2) *Rhizocephala*. (Owen, &c.)

***ēp-i-zō-an**, **ēp-i-zō-on**, *s.* [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *zōon*=a living being, an animal.] [EPIZŌA.]

Zool.: An animal belonging to the Epizoa.

***ēp-i-zō-ic**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *epizōic*(n); -*ic*.]

A. *As adj.*: The same as EPIZŌTIC (q. v.).

B. *As subst.*: An epizōotic disease.

"The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* calls the horse disease an epizōotic."—*Mortimer Collins: Thoughts in my Garden*, l. 190.

ēp-i-zō-ōt-ic, *a.* [Fr. *épizootique*.] [EPIZŌA.]

1. *Vet.*: Pertaining or relating to diseases which are epidemic upon animals.

¶ *In America*: In this country the word Epizōotic has acquired a definitive and specific meaning. It is generally spoken of as "*the Epizōotic*" (the vulgar paying not too much attention to the correct pronunciation and calling it as though spelled *epizewtick*), and by this expression is meant to denominate an almost universal attack of contagious catarrhal fever, very fatal, which raged throughout this country in the earlier part of the seventies, and sporadically apparent since. Thousands of horses died therefrom and many more thousands were temporarily disabled. The street-car lines, and in fact almost every business dependent upon horses and their labor, were forced to suspend, and great pecuniary loss ensued. The disease was singularly intractable to treatment, and the only hope of salvation for a patient lay in general tonic and stimulative measures actively employed at proper intervals, or in natural constitutional strength. Some pathologists have claimed to trace a connection between this disease and the epidemic prevalent in this country for the past three or four years called "*La Grippe*." [DISTEMPER.]

*2. *Geol.*: Containing fossil remains.

"Epizōotic mountains are of secondary formation."—*Kirwan*.

3. *Zool.*: Pertaining to the epizoa (q. v.).

epizōotic-diseases, *s. pl.*

Med.: Diseases epidemic upon animals. Some of them may be produced by the action of epizoa or similar parasites.

ēp-i-zō-ōt-ic, *s.* [Fr. *épizootic*.] [EPIZŌTIC.]

Med.: A murrain or epidemic among animals.

ēp-i-cāte, *a.* [Lat. *e*=out, here the same as *not*, and *plicatus*=folded, pr. par. of *plico*=to fold.]

Bot.: Not plaited. (R. Brown, 1874.)

ē-pōch, ***ē-pō-chā**, *s.* [Fr. *époque*; Low Lat. *epocha*; Gr. *epochē*=a check, a sensation; *echō*=to have or hold.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A point of time from which a new computation of years is begun; a fixed point from which succeeding years are numbered.

"In divers ages and nations divers epochs were used, and several forms of years."—*Usher: Annals* (Epistle to the Reader).

II. *Technically*:

1. *Hist.*: A point of time in which an event of such importance takes place that its influence is powerfully felt in all succeeding time.

"That year is, on many accounts, one of the most important epochs in our history."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

*2. *Geol.*: The term is sometimes used for period, as the Tertiary epoch; this sense of the word is loose and objectionable, as the term epoch more properly refers to the moment at which a new space of time commences than to its whole duration. As it is now believed that the transition from one period to the next was not instantaneous but very gradual, the inapplicability of the term epoch to such a change is even more obvious than when it was held that each alteration was heralded by a convulsion or catastrophe.

3. *Astron.*: The longitude which a planet has at any given moment of time. To predict this for any future period the longitude at a certain instant in the past must be known; that instant is the epoch of the planet, which is an abbreviation for its longitude at that epoch.

¶ (1) An epoch and an era are different. Both mark important events, but an era is an epoch which is chronologically dated from: an epoch is not marked in this way. The birth of Christ and the Reformation were both of them highly important epochs in the history of mankind; the former, the inconceivably greater event of the two, gave rise to the Christian era; but the Protestant nations and churches do not any of them reckon time from the Reformation. The birth of Christ was, therefore, both an epoch and an era, the Reformation an epoch only. This distinction is only now coming into use.

(2) For the difference between epoch and time, see TIME.

***ē-pō-chā**, *s.* [Epoch.]

ē-pōch-al, *a.* [Eng. *epoch*; -*al*.] Pertaining or relating to an epoch.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ēp'-ōde, *s.* [Gr. *epōdos*, from *epi*=upon, after, and *odē*=a song, contr. from *oidē*, from *adō*=to sing; Lat. *epodos*; Fr. *épode*.]

1. In lyric poetry the strain after the strophe and antistrophe; an after-song.

2. A verse or passage recurring at intervals; a chorus, a burden.

3. A kind of lyric poetry invented by Archilochus, and used by Horace, in which a longer line is followed by a shorter one.

"Horace seems to have purged himself from those spleenetic reflections in those odes and epodes."—Dryden: *Juvenal* (Dedic.).

ē-pōd'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *epōdikos*, from *epōdos*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an epode.

ēp'-ō-nym, **ēp'-ō-nyme**, **ē-pōn'-y-mūs**, *s.* [Gr. *epōnymia*=a surname; *epōnumos*=named after: *epi*=upon, after, and *onoma*=a name.]

1. A surname.

2. A name given to a people or place after some person.

3. A name of a mythical person called into existence to account for the name of a country or people; as, *Hellen* for *Italy*, *Brutus* for *Britain*, &c.

"Hellen is the *eponymus* of the Hellenes or Greeks; not that such a progenitor ever existed, but that some early speculator on the origin of the Greek nation conceived that he did, and accounted for a name and nation accordingly."—Latham: *Handbook of the English Language*, ch. ii.

ēp'-ō-nym'-ic, **ē-pōn'-y-mōūs**, *a.* [Eng. *eponym*; *-ic*; *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to an eponym; giving one's name to a people or place.

"Beda's notice of the place of Horsa's death has a very eponymic look."—Latham: *Handbook of the English Language*, ch. ii.

"The eponymous heroes from whom tribes and nations have been supposed to derive their names."—Sayce: *Introduction to the Science of Language*, ch. ix.

ēp'-ō-ph'-ō-rōn, *s.* [Gr. *epi*=upon; *ōon*=egg, and *phoros*=bearing.]

Anat.: The same as *PAROVARIUM* (q. v.). It corresponds in the female to the epididymis in the male.

ēp'-ō-peē, **ēp'-ō-pe'-ia** (ia as ya), *s.* [French *épopée*, from Gr. *epopōia*, from *epos*=a word, and *poteo*=to make.]

1. An epic or heroic poem.

"Tragedy borrows from the *epopee*, and that which borrows is of less dignity, because it has not of its own."—Dryden: *Virgil* (Dedic.).

2. The action or series of events which form the subject of an epic poem.

ēp'-ō-pe'-ia (ia as ya), *s.* [EPOPEE.]

ēp'-ō-pe'-ist, *s.* [English *epopae(ia)*; *-ist*.] A writer of epics.

ēp'-ōs, *s.* [Greek.] An epic or heroic poem; an epopee; epic poetry.

***ē-pōs-cu-lā'-tion**, *s.* [Prefix *epi*, and English *osculation* (q. v.).] The act of kissing; a kiss.

***ē-pō-tā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *epotatio*, from *epoto*=to drink out; *e*=out, and *poto*=to drink.] A drinking out or off.

"The *epotation* of dumbe liquor damnes him."—Fellham: *Resolves*, pt. i., res. 84.

ē-proū-vēt-te, *s.* [Fr., from *éprouver*=to try, to prove, to test.]

1. *Mil.* An apparatus for proving the strength of gunpowder.

2. *Metal.* A flux-spoon; a spoon for sampling an assay.

ēp'-sōm, *s. & a.* [Eng. *Epsom* [A.], **Ebbasham*=A. S. *Ebbas*=*Ebba's*, and *ham*=home.]

A. As substantive:

Geog.: A market-town and parish in Surrey, England, about fifteen miles S. W. by S. from London. In 1618 certain mineral springs were discovered in it, with the result of making Epsom a watering-place. The "Derby" is run in the vicinity.

B. As adj.: Found at, derived from, or in any way pertaining to the place named, mentioned under A.

Epsom-salts, *s. pl.*

1. *Min.*: The same as Epsomite (q. v.).

2. *Pharm.*: Magnesia sulphas, magnesium sulphate, $MgSO_4 \cdot H_2O$. It is soluble in water, and is used as a saline purgative; with infusion of senna it forms the ordinary black draught. It causes a free secretion of watery fluid from the intestinal canal.

ēp'-sōm-ite, *s.* [Named from *Epsom* (q. v.), and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic, transparent, or translucent mineral, type of the Epsomite group. It occurs botryoidal, fibrous, &c. Hardness, 2.25; specific gravity, 1.75-1.68; streak and color, white; taste, bitter and saline. Compos.: sulphuric acid, 31.37-34.07; magnesia, 14.58-17.31; protoxide of iron,

0-.02; protoxide of manganese, 0-3.61; water, 48.32-51.70. It exists in mineral waters or as an efflorescence on rocks in the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky; in England, at Epsom; in Bohemia, Carniola, and at Montmartre, near Paris.

***ēp'-u-lar'-y**, *a.* [Lat. *epularis*, from *epulum*=a feast.] Of or pertaining to a feast or banquet.

***ēp'-u-lā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *epulatio*, from *epulor*=to feast; *epulum*=a feast.] A feasting, a banquet.

ēp'-u-lis, *s.* [Gr. *epoulis*=a gumboil; *epi*=upon, and *oulon*=the gum.]

Med.: A small tubercle on the gums, sometimes turning into cancer.

***ēp'-u-lōse**, *a.* [Lat. *epulor*=to feast; *epulum*=a feast.] Feasting to excess; gluttony.

***ēp'-u-lōs'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *epulos(e)*; *-ity*.] A feasting to excess; gluttony.

ēp'-u-lōt'-ic, *a. & s.* [Gr. *epoulōtikos*, from *epoulō*=to scar over; *epi*=over; *oulē*=a wound healed over, a scar; *oulos*=whole, sound.]

A. As adj.: Tending to heal or cicatrize; cicatrizing.

B. As subst.: A medicament or preparation which has the property of healing, drying, or cicatrizing wounds.

"The ulcer, incarnated with common sarcocticks, and the ulcerations about it, were cured by ointment of tuty, and such like *epulotics*."—Wiseman: *On Inflammation*.

***ē-pūr'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *e*=out, fully, and *puro*=to make pure, to purify.] The act of purifying; purification.

ēp'-ūr-ē'-ā, *s.* [Gr. *epouratos*=on the tail: *epi*=upon, and *oura*=tail.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, family Nitidulidae.

ēp'-y-or'-nis, *s.* [EPIYORNIS.]

ē-qua-bil'-i-tŷ, ***ē-qua-bil'-i-tie**, *s.* [Latin *æquabilitas*, from *æquabilis*; Ital. *equabilità*.] The quality or state of being equable; evenness; uniformity; continued equality.

"Bodies seem to act mutually upon each other, with a kind of *equability* in power."—Cogan: *Ethical Questions*, No. 5.

ē-qua-ble, *a.* [Lat. *æquabilis*, from *æquo*=to make equal; *æquus*=equal.]

1. Characterized by evenness or uniformity; consistently equal or uniform in character, force, or intensity.

"He spoke of love, such love as spirits feel
In worlds whose course is *equable* and pure."
Wordsworth: *Loadamia*.

2. Uniformly smooth, level, or even.

"He would have the vast body of a planet to be as elegant and round as a factitious globe represents it to be everywhere smooth and *equable*, and as plain as elysian fields."—Bentley.

¶ For the difference between *equable* and *equal*, see *EQUAL*.

ē-qua-ble-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *equable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being equable; equality.

ē-qua-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *equab(le)*; *-ly*.] In an equable manner; with uniformity of motion.

"If bodies move *equably* in concentric circles, and the squares of their periodical times be as the cubes of their distances from the common center, their centripetal forces will be reciprocally as the squares of the distances."—Cheyne.

ē-quā, ***ē-gal**, ***ē-galle**, ***ē-quall**, *a., adv. & s.* [Lat. *æqualis*, from *æquus*=equal, just; Fr. *égal*; Sp. & Port. *igual*; Ital. *eguale*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The same with another in bulk, magnitude, dimensions, degree, quality, &c. (Followed by *to* or *with*).

"Things which are *equal* to the same thing are *equal* to one another."—Euclid, bk. i., axiom.

2. The same in rank, position, or condition.

"*Equal* to the Father as touching his Godhead."—Athanasian Creed.

*3. Just, fair, candid.

"Hear now, O house of Israel, is not my way *equal*?"—Ezekiel xviii, 25.

*4. Impartial, neutral.

"With *equal* eye their merites to restore."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. viii, 27.

5. Indifferent.

"They who are not disposed to receive them, may let them alone or reject them; it is *equal* to me."—Cheyne: *Philosophical Principles*.

6. Equitable, just, fair; not unduly favorable to any side.

"To content themselves with an *equal* share."—Ludlow: *Memoirs*, ii. 17.

7. In just proportion or relation.

"It is not permitted me to make my commendations *equal* to your merit."—Dryden: *Fables*. (Dedic.)

8. Adequate to any purpose.

"The Scots trusted not their own numbers, as *equal* to fight with the English."—Clarendon.

9. Even, uniform, equable.

"An *equal* temper in his mind he found,
When fortune flattered him, and when she frowned."
Dryden: *Juvenal*, sat. i.

10. On the same terms; enjoying equal rights or benefits.

"They made the maimed, orphans, widows, yea, and the aged also, *equal* in spoils with themselves."—2 Maccabees, viii. 30.

II. Botany:

1. A term used when both sides of a figure are symmetrical; as the leaf of an apple.

*2. (Of a corolla): The same as *REGULAR* (q. v.).

*B. As adv.: Equally.

A thing that, *equal* with the Devil himself
I do detest and scorn."
Massinger: *Duke of Milan*, ii. 1.

C. As substantive:

1. Anything which is equal to another.

"If *equals* be taken from *equals* the remainders are *equal*."—Euclid, bk. i., axiom.

2. One who is of equal rank or position with another; one who is not inferior or superior to another.

"Those who were once his *equals*, envy and defame him, because they now see him their superior."—Addison.

*3. One of the same age.

"I profited in the Jews' religion above many my *equals* in mine own nation."—Galatians, i. 14.

*4. A state of equality. (Spenser.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *equal*, *even*, *equable*, *like* or *alike*, and *uniform*: "All these epithets are opposed to difference. *Equal* is said of degree, quantity, number, and dimensions, as *equal* in years; of an *equal* age; an *equal* height; *even* is said of the surface and position of bodies; a board is made *even* with another board; the floor or the ground is *even*; *like* is said of accidental qualities in things, as *alike* in color or in feature; *uniform* is said of things only as to their fitness to correspond; those which are *unlike* in color, shape, or make, or not *uniform*, cannot be made to match as pairs; *equable* is used only in the moral acceptation, in which all the others are likewise employed. As moral qualities admit of degree, they admit of *equality*: justice is dealt out in *equal* portions to the rich and the poor; God looks with an *equal* eye on all mankind. As the natural path is rendered uneven by high and low ground, so the *evenness* of the temper, in the figurative sense, is destroyed by changes of humor, by elevations and depressions of the spirits; and the *equability* of the mind is hurt by the vicissitudes of life, from prosperous to adverse; *even* and *equable* are applied to the same mind in relation to itself: *like* or *alike* is used to the minds of two or more. . . . *uniform* is applied to the temper, habits, character, or conduct." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *Equal voices in music*: A term for an assortment of men's voices or women's voices. Thus, a piece is said to be set for equal voices when the voices of men only are needed, though the quality of those voices is not equal, the alto voice differing from the tenor, as the tenor does from the bass. The like difference in a less marked manner also exists among women's voices, but when all men's or all women's voices are required, the term *equal* is applied to each group. The union of the voices of the two sexes is styled mixed. In its most true sense the term should only be applied to groups of voices of like register and compass (Stainer & Barrett.)

equal-aqual, *a.* Alike. (Scotch.)

equal-aqual, *v. t.* To make equal; to equalize or balance accounts.

"I pay debt to other folk, I think they suld pay it to me—that *equals-aquals*."—Scott: *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. viii.

equal-sided, *a.*

Bot.: The same as *EQUAL II.* (q. v.).

equal-veined, *a.*

Bot. (of leaves): Having the midrib perfectly formed, and the veins all of equal size. Example: ferns. The term was first introduced by Lindley.

ē-quā, *v. t. & i.* [EQUAL, *a.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To make equal; to raise to or place in a state of equality.

"A rival hand recalls from every part
Some latent grace, and *equals* art with art."
Broome: *To Mr. Pope*; *On his Works*.

bōll, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gēm; thin, thīs; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tīan = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn;
-tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

2. To rise to a state of equality with; to become equal to.

"I know no body so like to equal him, even at the age he wrote most of them, as yourself."—*Trumbull: To Pope.*

3. To be equal or adequate to.

"A light along the sea, so swiftly coming,
Its motion by no flight of wing is equalled."
Longfellow: The Celestial Pilot. (Trans.)

*4. To recompense fully; to return a full equivalent for.

"[She] sought Sichæus through the shady grove,
Who answered all her cares, and equalled all her love."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid, vi. 639, 640.

5. To regard as equals; to compare.

*B. *Intrans.*: To be equal, to match.

"I think we are a body strong enough,
Even as we are, to equal with the king."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., i. 3.

ē-qual-lāg, ē-qual-līg, pr. par., a. & s. [EQUAL, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making equal or equalizing.

equaling-file, s. A flat file which has a constant thickness, but sometimes tapering a little in width.

*ē-quāl-l-tār-l-ān, s. [Eng. equalit(y); -arian.] One who believes in or upholds certain doctrines concerning equality.

ē-quāl-l-tŷ, *e-gal-i-to, *e-gal-i-tee, s. [Lat. *æqualitas*, from *æqualis*=equal; O. Fr. *egalite*, *egalite*; Fr. *égalité*; Sp. *igualdad*; Port. *igualdade*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The state or condition of being equal or like in magnitude, dimensions, degree, quality, value, &c.

"The onset and retire
Of both your armies, whose equality
By our best eyes cannot be censured."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 2.

2. The state of being equal in rank, position, or condition; the state of being neither inferior nor superior to another.

"The natural feeling of equality."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

3. Evenness, uniformity, equability.

"Measure out the lives of men, and periodically define the alterations of their tempers, conceive a regularity in mutations, with an equality in constitutions."—*Broune: Vulgar Errors.*

4. Evenness, plainness, or smoothness of surface.

II. Math.: Exact agreement between two expressions or magnitudes with respect to quantity; it is expressed by the symbol= $=$; thus $a=b$, signifies that a contains exactly the same number of units of measure of a certain kind that b does.

ē-qual-l-zā-tion, s. [Eng. equaliz(e); -ation.] The act of equalizing; the state of being equalized or made equal.

"Their ease, and their satisfaction, and their equalization with the rest of their fellow-subjects of Ireland."—*Burke. Lett. on the Affairs of Ireland.*

ē-qual-ize, ē-qual-lize, v. t. [Eng. equal; -ize; Fr. *égaliser*.]

1. To make equal, even or alike as compared with another or others.

"A proportion of payment, beyond all the powers of algebra to equalize and settle."—*Burke: On Conciliation with America.*

*2. To be equal to; to equal; to match.

"No woe her miserie can equalize,
No griefe can match her sad calamities."
J. Taylor: Siege of Jerusalem, pt. ii.

*3. To represent as equal; to place on an equality.

"The finest poem that we can boast, and which we equalize, and perhaps would willingly prefer to the Iliad, is void of those fetters."—*Mery: Remarks on Dr. Swift, let. 22.*

ē-qual-lz-ēr, s. [Eng. equaliz(e); -er.]

1. Ord. Lang.: One who or that which equalizes or makes equal.

2. Vehicles: An evenner or whiffletree to the end of which the swingle-trees or single-trees of the individual horses are attached. A three-horse equalizer divides the load to three draft-animals. [TREBLE-TREE.]

ē-qual-lz-lāg, pr. par., a. & s. [EQUALIZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making equal; equalization.

equalizing-saw, s. A pair of saws on a mandrel at a gauged distance apart, and used for squaring-off the ends of boards and bringing them to dimensions.

ē-qual-lŷ, *e-gal-ly, *e-gal-y, adv. [English equal; -ly.]

1. In an equal or the same degree; alike.

"The Jacobites were equally willing to forget that Athol had lately fawned on William."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.*

2. Evenly; equably; uniformly.

"If the motion of the sun were as unequal as of a ship, sometimes slow, and at others swift; or, if being constantly equally swift it yet was not circular, and produced not the same appearances, it would not help us to measure time."—*Locke.*

3. In equal shares or proportions; as, to divide anything equally among several persons.

*4. Impartially; with impartiality.

"We shall use them,
As we shall find their merits and our safety
May equally determine." *Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.*

equally-pinnate, equally-pinnated, a.

Bot. (of pinnate leaves): Terminated neither by a leaflet nor by a tendril.

ē-qual-nēss, s. [Eng. equal; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being equal; equality.

"Let me lament
That our stars unreconcilable should have divided
Our equalness to this."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, v. i.

*2. Evenness, uniformity, smoothness.

*ē-quān-gu-lar, a. [Latin *æquus*=equal, and *angularis*=pertaining to an angle; *angulus*=an angle.] The same as EQUANGULAR (q. v.).

ē-quā-nīm-l-tŷ, s. [Latin *æquanimitas*, from *æquus*=equal, and *animus*=mind; Fr. *équanimité*.] Evenness of mind; calmness, firmness, or composure of mind, such as is not easily affected or agitated by good or ill fortune.

"This quality [good-nature] keeps the mind in equanimity."—*Tatler, No. 242.*

*ē-quān-l-mōŷ, a. [Lat. *æquanimis*, from *æquus*=equal, and *animus*=mind.] Of an even, composed, or firm frame of mind; treating things with equanimity; not easily depressed, elated, or agitated; calm, composed.

*ē-quān-l-mōŷ-nēss, s. [English *equanimous*; -ness.] The state of being equanimous; equanimity. (*Ash*.)

*ē-quānt, s. [Fr. *équant*; Ital. *equante*, from Lat. *æquans*, pr. par. of *æquo*=to make level; *æquus*=level, equal.]

Astron.: In the complex system of Ptolemy an imaginary circle placed in the plane of the deferent to regulate and adjust the planetary movements.

ē-quā-te, v. t. [Lat. *æquatus*, pa. par. of *æquo*=to make equal, to equalize; *æquus*=equal.] To make equal; to equalize; to reduce to an average; to make such allowances or corrections in as will reduce to a common standard of comparison, or will bring a true result.

ē-quā-tion, s. [Fr. *équation*, from Lat. *æquatō*=an equalizing, an equal distribution; *æquo*=to make level, equal; *æquus*=level, equal.]

*I. Ord. Lang.: The act of making equal, the state of being made equal; equality.

"Again the golden day resumed its right,
And ruled in just equation with the night."
Rowe: Lucan, iv. 93, 94.

II. Technically:

1. Alg.: Two algebraic expressions which are equal to one another, and are connected by the sign= $=$. Thus

$$6x-13=2x+19$$

is an equation; and, since the equality of the members depends on the value assigned to x , it is called an Equation of Condition. The two quantities separated by the sign= $=$ are called the members of the equation; the quantity to the left of= $=$ being the first member, and that to the right the second. The quantities separated by the signs + and - are called the terms of the equation. Of the quantities some are known and the others unknown. The known quantities are generally represented by numbers. If letters be used, then those employed are generally $a, b, c, d, &c.$, -i. e., letters at or near the beginning of the alphabet. Unknown quantities are represented by letters toward the conclusion of the alphabet. If there be one unknown quantity it is generally represented by x ; if two, by x and y ; and if three, by x, y , and z . Sometimes a statement that two expressions are equal for all numerical values that can be assigned to the letters involved, provided that the same value be given to the same letter in each member, e. g.—

$$(x \pm a)^2 = x^2 \pm 2ax + a^2.$$

Such a statement is called an Identical Equation, or briefly, an Identity. The solution of an equation is the process which ultimately results in discovering and stating the value of the unknown quantity, which value is the root of the equation. Equations are classified according to the highest power of the

unknown quantity sought. When that quantity exists only in the first power we have a Simple Equation, or one of the first degree; if there be a square or second power of the unknown quantity, the Equation becomes a Quadratic, or one of the second degree; if the third power be present a Cubic Equation, or of the third degree. It is rarely that a higher power than the cube of the unknown quantity has to be dealt with. When such cases occur the equation is a Biquadratic, or one of the fourth degree, an Equation of the fifth, of the sixth, of any degree.

2. Astron.: Any sum to be added or subtracted to allow for an anomaly or a special circumstance affecting the exactness of a calculation. If, for instance, the orbit of a planet were calculated on the supposition that its orbit was circular when in reality it is elliptical, a small number would require to be added or subtracted to make the calculations accurate. That small sum would be the astronomical equation. If the movements of the planets be calculated on the supposition that the only attraction operating on them is that of the sun, error, though not of considerable magnitude, will be the result. There is a mutual attraction among all the planets; each is capable of producing a perturbation in the orbits of all the rest. An equation is required for every such perturbation before it is possible to calculate accurately the course of the planet.

"We are to find out the extremities on both sides, and from and between them the middle daily motions of the sun along the Ecliptic; and to frame tables of equation of natural days, to be applied to the mean motion by addition or subtraction, as the case shall require."—*Holder: On Time.*

3. Chem.: A chemical equation represents symbolically a chemical reaction, the symbols of the reacting substances being placed on the left hand, and the symbols of the new substances formed by the reaction being placed on the right hand. In a chemical equation the number of atoms of each element must be the same on each side of the equation, thus, $3AgNO_3 + Na_2HPO_4 = Ag_3PO_4 + 2NaNO_3 + HNO_3$. Three molecules of argentic nitrate and one molecule of di-sodium-hydrogen-phosphate equal (that is, form when added together) one molecule of triargentic phosphate, and two molecules of sodium nitrate, and one molecule of hydrogen nitrate (nitric acid). Chemical equations are imperfect, as they do not show the amount of heat liberated, or absorbed, during the reaction.

1. Annual Equation:

Astron.: One of the numerous equations requisite in determining the moon's true longitude.

(2) Equation of the Center:

Astron.: The equation required to fix the place or orbit of a planet calculated as if it were moving in a circle when it is doing so really in an ellipse.

(3) Equation of the Equinoxes:

Astron.: The equation required to calculate the real position of the equinoxes from its mean one, the disturbing element being the movement called Precession of the Equinoxes (q. v.).

(4) Equation of Payments: A rule for ascertaining at what time a person should in equity pay the whole of a debt contracted in different portions to be repaid at different times.

(5) Equation of Time:

Astron.: The difference between mean and apparent time.

(6) Personal Equation:

Astron.: The difference between the time at which an astronomical occurrence takes place and that at which a fallible observer notes that it does so.

ē-quā-tōr, s. &c. [From Lat. *æquator*, in the compound term *æquator monetæ*=one who examines the weight of money. In the senses of the definition equator is Sw. *equator*; Dan. *æquator*; Ger. *æquator*; Fr. *équateur*; Sp. & Port. *ecuador*; Ital. *equatore*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: In the geographical sense [II. 2], but sometimes also in the astronomical one [II. 1.].

II. Technically:

1. Astronomy:

(1) A great circle of the celestial vault at right angles to its axis, and dividing it into a northern and a southern hemisphere. It is constituted by the plane of the earth's equator, produced in every direction till it reaches the concave of the celestial sphere. In his progress north and south, and *vice versa*, the sun is twice a year in the celestial equator—viz., at the equinoxes (q. v.). The point in the equator which touches the meridian is raised above the true horizon by an arc which is the complement of the latitude.

"Thrice had the sun to rule the varying year,
Across the equator rolled his flaming sphere."
Falconer: Shipwreck, i.

(2) The sun and planets have all equators. They rotate around their several axes, and the plane at right angles in each case is the equator of the heavenly body.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, plē, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. *Geog.*: A great circle on the surface of the earth equidistant from its poles, and dividing it into two hemispheres. Its latitude is zero; it is therefore marked on maps as 0. Other parallels of latitude are counted from it, augmenting in their numerical designation as their distance from it north or south increases, the poles being 90°.

"It is not enough to know merely the distance of a place upon the earth from the equator."—*Matte Brun: Physical Geography*, bk. x.

3. *Magnetism*: A somewhat irregular line, nearly but not quite a great circle of the earth, in which there is no dip of the magnetic needle. It is hence called also the *Aclinic Line*. It is inclined to the horizon at an angle of 12°, and cuts it at two points almost exactly opposite to each other, the one in the Atlantic and the other in the Pacific. It is not far from the geographical equator, but its situation slowly alters year by year, there being a slow oscillation of the magnetic poles, while the geographical equator and poles are fixed. The two points in which the magnetic equator cuts the horizon seem traveling at present from east to west.

B. As adjective: (See the compound.)

¶ Plane of the Equator:

Geog.: A plane perpendicular to the earth's axis, and passing through its center. (*Herschell*.)

equator-sun, s. The sun viewed as shedding down fierce beams, as he does at the equator.

ē-quā-tōr'-ē-al, s. [EQUATORIAL.]

ē-quā-tōr'-ī-al, ē-quā-tōr'-ē-al, a. & s. [*Fr.* *équatorial*, from *Lat. æquator* (genit. *æquatoris*) [EQUATOR], and *Eng.*, *Fr.*, &c., suff. *-al*.]

A. As adjective: In any way pertaining to the astronomical, the geographical, or the magnetical equator.

"Excess of the equatorial above the polar radius."—*Matte Brun: Physic. Geog.* (2d ed., 1884), p. 59.

B. As subst.: An astronomical instrument designed to note the course of the stars as they move through the sky. A strong axis is constructed and permanently fixed in a slanting position so as to point exactly to the North Pole of the heavens. It turns upon its axis, carrying with it a telescope which, if it retained its relative position to that of the revolving portion of the instrument, would enable an observer looking through it to see no more than a single great circle of the sky. It is not, however, fixed to the revolving portion of the instrument, but may be moved up or down so that with it an astronomer can follow the entire course of a circumpolar star in its passage around the sky. It is of importance to ascertain not only the course of a star, but the apparent rapidity of its movement. This end is attained by attaching to the axis of the equatorial a racked wheel in which works an endless screw or worm, the whole put in motion by an apparatus furnished with centrifugal balls, like those of the governor of a steam-engine, and which render the motion uniform. The telescopes in the equatorials used at well-equipped observatories thus follow the course of any star which an astronomer may wish to observe. He has but to bring the star within the field of telescopic vision, and machinery will keep it there hour after hour without any further attention on his part. (*Prof. Airy: Popular Astron.* (6th ed.), pp. 8 to 12.)

equatorial-current, s.

Hydrol.: A current in the ocean which crosses the Atlantic from Africa to Brazil, having a breadth varying from 160 to 450 nautical miles. Its waters are cooler by 3° or 4° than those of the ocean under the line. Its effect, therefore, is to diminish the heat of the tropics. (*Lyell: Principles of Geology*, ch. vii.)

equatorial-sector, s. An instrument of large radius for finding the difference in the right ascension and declination of two heavenly bodies.

equatorial-telescope, s. A telescope so mounted as to have a motion in two planes at right angles to each other; one parallel to the axis of the earth, and the other to the equator. Each axis has a graduated circle, one for measuring declination and the other right ascension. Clock-work is sometimes attached to the instrument to give the motion in right ascension, and thereby keep the object constantly in the field of the instrument.

ē-quā-tōr'-ī-al-ī-ly, adv. [*Eng.* *equatorial*; *-ly*.] In a line with the equator.

ē-quēr-ry, ē-quēr-y, s. [*Fr.* *écurie*; *O. Fr.* *escurie*=a stable, from *Low Lat. scuria*; *O. H. Ger. sküra*, *scüra*; *M. H. Ger. schüre*=a shed; *Ger. schauer*. The spelling *equerry* is due to a supposed connection with *Lat. equus*=a horse.]

*1. A stable.

2. An officer to whom is committed the care and management of the horses of nobles or princes.

ē-quēs, s. [*Lat.* = a horseman, from *equus* = a horse.]

*1. *Roman. Antiq.*: A knight; one of the order of citizens known as *Equites* (q. v.).

2. *Ichthy.*: A genus of *Sciaenidae*, from the West Indies and the eastern parts of tropical America. It contains *Eques lanceolatus*, the Belted Horseman; *E. punctatus*, the Spotted Horseman, and other species.

ē-quēs'-tri-an, a. & s. [*Latin equester* (genit. *equestris*)=pertaining to horsemen; *equus*=a horse, and *Eng. suff. -an*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to horses or horsemanship; performed with or on horses; as, *equestrian exercises* or performances.

2. Mounted on horseback.

"An equestrian lady appeared upon the plain."—*Speotator*, No. 104.

*3. Given to or skilled in horsemanship.

"A certain equestrian order of ladies."—*Speotator*, No. 104.

4. Of or pertaining to the order of Roman citizens known as *equites* or knights. [*EQUITES*.]

"One that had four hundred [sestertii] might be taken into the equestrian order."—*Kennet: Antiq. of Rome*, pt. ii., bk. iii., ch. i.

B. As subst.: A rider on horseback; specifically, one who performs feats of horsemanship in a circus, &c.

ē-quēs'-tri-an-ism, s. [*Eng.* *equestrian*; *-ism*.] The art or science of horsemanship; the performance of an equestrian.

ē-quēs'-tri-āne, s. [*A pseudo-French form from equestrian* (q. v.).] A female performer on horseback.

ē-quī-, pref. [*An Eng. pref. formed from Latin æquus*=equal.] Used in composition to express equality.

ē-quī-añ'-gled (gled as gēld), ***æ-quī-añ'-gled, a.** [*Pref. equi-*, and *Eng. angled* (q. v.).] Having equal angles; equiangular.

"Twelve equilateral and equiangular pentagons."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 534.

ē-quī-añ'-gu-lar, a. [*Lat. æquus*=equal; *angulus*=an angle, and *Eng., &c., suff. -ar*.]

Geom.: Having equal angles. Used—

(1) Of such figures as have all their angles equal—the square, the equilateral triangle, rectangles of various forms.

(2) Of different geometrical figures which have their respective angles equal, or, as it is geometrically worded, equal each to each.

ē-quī-bāl'-ānce, s. [*Pref. equi-*, and *Eng. balance* (q. v.).] Equal weight or balance; equilibrium.

***ē-quī-bāl'-ānce, v. t.** [*EQUILANCE, s.*] To counterbalance; to be of equal weight with something else.

ē-quī-bāl'-ānced, a. [*Pref. equi-*, and *Eng. balanced* (q. v.).] Counterbalanced; supported by something of an equal weight or balance; in a state of equilibrium.

***ē-quī-crūr'-al, a.** [*Pref. equi-*, and *Eng. crural* (q. v.).] Having legs of equal length; isosceles.

"A solid rhombus being made by the conversion of two equicrural cones."—*Brownie: Garden of Cyrus*, ch. iv.

***ē-quī-crūre, a.** [*Lat. æquus*=equal, and *crus* (genit. *cruris*)=a leg.] The same as *EQUICRURAL* (q. v.).

"An equicrural triangle goes upon a certain proportion of length and breadth."—*Digby: On the Soul*.

ē-quī-dæ, s. pl. [*Lat. equ(us)*=a horse, and *fem. pl. ad. suff. -ide*.]

1. *Zool.*: A family of *Perissodactyle* Ungulates. It is of the same value as the old order *Solidungula*—solid-hoofed animals, *i. e.*, animals in which, if attention be limited to the living genera, there is on each foot only a single perfect toe in a broad hoof without supplementary hoofs. Dentition: incisors 3—3; canines 1—1; premolars 3—3; molars 3—3=40. The skin is covered with hair, and the neck has a mane. It contains the horse, the ass, the zebra, and their allies. [*EQUUS, ASINUS*.]

2. *Paleont.*: The family appeared in the Eocene with the *Orophippus*, a small animal about the size of a fox; it had four toes on the fore and three on the hind feet. *Anchitherium* and various other genera came in with the Miocene, all of which have three toes on both the fore and hind feet. In the Upper Miocene and the Pliocene occurs the *Hipparion*, still with three toes but the two lateral ones abortive, being too short to reach the ground. Finally, in the Upper Pliocene the one-toed *Plihippus* and the modern *Equus* appear upon the scene. Prof. Huxley believes that the line of ancestry of the modern horse ran through the *Anchitherium* and the *Hipparion* (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxvi (1870), p. xlix, to li, &c.), and that the facts now mentioned lend great support to the doctrine of evolution.

ē-quī-dif-fēr-ēnt, a. [*Pref. equi-*, and *Eng. different* (q. v.).]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having equal differences; arithmetically proportional.

*2. *Crystallog.*: Having a different number of faces presented by the prism and by each summit, the numbers forming an arithmetical progression, 6, 4, 2.

equidifferent series, s.

Arith.: The same as arithmetical progression; an arithmetical series having the difference between the first and second, the second and the third, the third and the fourth, and so on, equal. Thus, 4, 8, 12, 16, and 21, 18, 15, 12 are equidifferent series.

ē-quī-dis-tānce, s. [*Prefix equi-*, and *English distance* (q. v.).] An equal distance.

"The Antaei are also opposite, but vary neither in meridian nor equidistance from the horizon respecting either hemisphere."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 6.

ē-quī-dis-tānt, a. [*Prefix equi-*, and *English distant* (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Being at the same or equal distances from some point or place; equally distant.

"The fixed stars are not all placed in the same concave superficies, and equidistant from us, as they seem to be."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

2. *Geom.*: Applied to things which are everywhere at the same or equal distances from each other.

ē-quī-dis-tānt-ī-ly, adv. [*Eng. equidistant*; *-ly*.] At the same or equal distances.

"The liver, though seated on the right side, yet by the subclavian division, doth equidistantly communicate its activity unto either arm."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. v.

***ē-quī-di-ūr'-nal, a.** [*Pref. equi-*, and *Eng. diurnal* (q. v.).] Pertaining to or accompanied by equal days and nights; a term applied to the equinoctial line.

***ē-quī-form, a.** [*Lat. æquus*=equal, and *forma*=a form, shape.] Having the same form, shape, or figure.

***ē-quī-form-ī-tŷ, s.** [*English equiform*; *-ity*.] Uniform quality.

ē-quī-lāt'-ēr-al, a. & s. [*Pref. equi-*, and *Eng. lateral* (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. *Geom.*: Having all the sides equal; as a square.

"Circles or squares, or triangles equilateral, which are all figures of equal lines, can differ but in greater or lesser."—*Bacon*.

2. *Zoology*:

(1) Having its sides, broadly speaking, equal. Used chiefly of the shells of the Brachiopods.

(2) Having all the convolutions of the shell on the same plane. Used chiefly of the Foraminifera.

B. As subst.: A figure of equal sides.

"The sepulcher . . . is of four equilaterals raised above eight yards high."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 200.

tequilateral-bivalves, s. pl.

Zool.: The name sometimes given to the Brachiopods. [*BRACHIOPODA, EQUILATERAL*, 2 (1).]

equilateral-hyperbola, s.

Math.: A hyperbola having the two axes equal to one another, the asymptotes forming a right angle.

***ē-quī-lī'-brāte, v. t.** [*Lat. æquilibratus*, *pa. par. of æquilibrium*, from *æquus*=equal, and *libra*=balanced, *pa. par. of libra*=to balance, *libra*=a balance.] To balance exactly; to keep in a state of equilibrium or equipoise.

ē-quī-lī-brā-tion, s. [*Lat. æquilibratus*, *pa. par. of æquilibrium*.] The act of keeping the balance even; equipoise; the state of being evenly balanced.

"The exquisite equilibration of all these opposite and antagonistic muscles."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

***ē-quī-lī-bre** (bre as bŕr), **s.** (*Fr.*, from *Lat. æquilibrium*, neut. sing. of *æquilibrium*=evenly balanced.) Equilibrium, even balance.

***ē-quī-līb'-rī-ōūs, a.** [*Lat. æquilibrium*=balancing equally.] Evenly balanced; in a state of equipoise.

***ē-quī-līb'-rī-ōūs-ī-ly, adv.** [*Eng. equilibrious*; *-ly*.] In an evenly balanced state; in a state of equipoise.

***ē-quī-lī-ybrist, s.** [*Eng. equilibr(ium)*; *suff. -ist*.] One who can keep his balance in unnatural positions, as a rope dancer.

ē-quī-līb'-rī-tŷ, s. [*Lat. æquilibrium*, from *æquilibrium*=evenly balanced.] The state of being evenly balanced; equilibration, equilibrium.

ē-quī-līb'-rī-ūm, *æ-quī-līb'-rī-ūm, s. [*Lat. æquilibrium*, from *æquilibrium*=evenly balanced; *æquus*=equal, and *libro*=to balance; *libra*=a balance; *Fr. équilibre*; *Ital. & Sp. equilibrio*.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, gell, chorus, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, thīs; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -die, &c. = bēl, dēl.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A state of being evenly balanced; equipoise.

II. Figuratively:

1. A position of due or proper balance.

"To preserve the just equilibrium of happiness."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 53.

2. Equal diffusion or distribution, as of temperature.

3. Equality of evidence, motives, or powers of any kind; equal balancing of the mind between motives or reasons, with consequent indecision, indifference or doubt.

"Wherever this happens there is an end of the doubt or equilibrium."—*Sharp: Works*, vol. ii.; *A Doubting Conscience*.

4. Just or due relationship or proportion.

"Health consists in the equilibrium between those two powers, when the fluids move so equally that they don't press upon the solids with a greater force than they can bear."—*Arbutnot*.

III. Technically:

1. *Art.*:

(1) The true or just poise or balance of a figure, so that it may appear to stand firmly.

(2) The due balancing of objects, lights, shadows, &c.

2. *Mech.*: A balance or equipoise produced when two or a number of forces act against each other, those on each side being just powerful enough to counteract each other. The term equilibrium etymologically points to the equipoise of the two arms of a balance, which is as good an illustration as can be given of what equilibrium in the mechanical sense is. But there are many cases less simple. There may be a polygon of forces, each with its separate action, but collectively producing equipoise and a state of rest. When the force acting in one direction upon a solid body is that of gravity drawing it downward, this force is really applied at the center of gravity, the support of which by an equal or greater one will constitute an equilibrium. The tendency of the center of gravity to occupy the lowest possible position creates three kinds of equilibrium—stable, unstable, and neutral. In stable equilibrium the body when disturbed tends at once to return to its original position; in unstable equilibrium it tends when disturbed to depart farther from the original position; and in neutral equilibrium it does neither, but simply remains in its new position.

3. *Hydros.*: The equipoise of the particles of a liquid, &c., when they remain at rest. This will take place if the surface be everywhere perpendicular to the resultant of forces which act upon the molecules of the liquid, and if every one of these molecules be subject in every direction to equal and contrary pressures. A solid body floating in a liquid is in equilibrium when the force of gravity pressing it downward is exactly balanced by the pressure of the liquid acting upward. This will take place if the floating body displaces a volume of liquid exactly equaling the former in weight, and if the center of gravity be in the same vertical line with that of the body displaced.

4. *Heat.*: [*Mobile equilibrium of temperature.*] *Politics.*: Such an equipoise between the different political powers in Europe or the world as to leave peace undisturbed; but the effort to preserve what the relative power of each nation should be, and reduce that of any one whose preponderance is supposed to endanger the existence or welfare of others, has been a fruitful source of bloody wars. [*Balance of power.*]

† (1) *In equilibrio*: In a state of equilibrium; evenly balanced by reasons or proofs on either side.

"Is it in equilibrio

If deities descend or no?"

Prior: The Ladle.

(2) *Mobile equilibrium of temperature*:

Heat.: Constancy of temperature when each of two bodies radiating heat to the other receives exactly as much as it gives.

equilibrium-valve, s.

Steam-engine:

1. A valve having a pressure nearly equal on both sides, so as to make it more easily worked by nearly neutralizing its pressure on the seat.

2. The valve in the steam-passage of a Cornish engine for opening the communication between the top and bottom of the cylinder, to render the pressure equal on both sides of the piston.

ē-qui-mūl'-tī-ple, a. & s. [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *multiple* (q. v.); Fr. *équimultiple*.]

A. As *adj.*: Multiplied by the same number or quantity.

B. As *substantive*:

Arith. & Geom.: The products obtained by multiplying two quantities by the same quantity are equimultiples of the given quantities; thus *ma* and *mb* are equimultiples of *a* and *b*. Equimultiples of

two quantities are to each other as the quantities themselves. Thus, if 5 and 3 be each multiplied by 5, the equimultiples 25 and 15 will bear the same proportion to each other as 5 bears to 3.

ē-quinē, ē-quin-āl, a. [Lat. *equinus*=relating to horses; *equus*=a horse.] Of or pertaining to a horse or horses; of the nature of or resembling a horse.

"Bearing an equinal shape."—*Heywood: Hierarch. of Angels* (1835), p. 175.

ē-qui-nī-ā, s. [Lat. *equinus*=pertaining to horses; *equus*=a horse.]

Med.: The disease produced in man when he is infected by a glandered horse.

ē-qui-nēc-ēs-sa-rŷ, a. [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *necessary* (q. v.).] Equally necessary; necessary in the same degree.

ē-qui-nēc-tial (tial as *shal*), ē-qui-noc-tial, ē-qui-nōx-ī-āl, a. & s. [Lat. *equinoctialis*, from *equinoctius*=the equinox (q. v.); Fr. *équinoctial*; Sp. & Port. *equinoctial*; Ital. *equinoziale*.]

A. As *adjective*:

1. Of or pertaining to the equinoxes; designating an equal length of day and night.

2. Happening at or about the time of the equinoxes; pertaining to the time when the sun enters the equinoctial points.

"The defence might be prolonged till the equinoctial rains."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

3. Pertaining to those regions or climates near the equinoctial line.

"In vain they covet shades and Thracia's gales,
Pining with equinoctial heat."

Philips: Cider, bk. ii.

B. As *substantive*: (Properly the *Equinoctial line*).

Astron.: The celestial equator, so called because when the sun is on it the days and nights are of equal length all over the world.

equinoctial-colure, s.

Astron.: The meridian passing through the equinoctial points. [*COLURE*.]

equinoctial-dial, s. A dial whose plane lies parallel to the equinoctial.

equinoctial-flowers, s. pl.

Bot.: Flowers which open at a stated hour. [*FLORAL-CLOCK*.]

equinoctial-points, s. pl. The two points wherein the equator and ecliptic intersect each other; the one, called the vernal point or equinox, being in the first point of Aries; the other, the autumnal point or equinox, in the first point of Libra. [*PRECESSION OF THE EQUINOXES*.]

equinoctial-time, s. Time reckoned from a fixed instant common to all the world.

ē-qui-nēc-tial-ŷ (tial as *shal*), ē-qui-noc-tial-ŷ, *adv.* [English *equinoctial*; -*ly*.] In the direction of the equinoctial.

"The flame twists equinoctially from the left hand to the right."—*Brownie: Garden of Cyrus*, ch. iv.

ē-qui-nōx, s. [Lat. *equinoctius*, from *æquus*=equal, and *nox*=night; Fr. *équinoxe*; Ger. *equinoxtium*; Sp. *equinoccio*; Port. *equinoxio*; Ital. *equinozio*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

"Since the vernal equinox, the sun,

In Aries twelve degrees or more had run."

Dryden: Cook and Fox, 447, 448.

2. Figuratively:

(1) An equinoctial wind.

"Nor more than usual equinoxes blew."

Dryden: Hind and Panther, iii. 604.

* (2) Equality, even measure.

"Do but see his vice:

'Tis to his virtues a just equinox,

The one as long as th' other."

Shakespeare: Othello, ii. 3.

II. *Astron.*, &c.: The moment at which the sun, in passing the equator, renders the days and nights equal in length through the world, except in as far as this equality is modified by the effect of refraction at the apparent time of the luminary's rising and setting. There are two equinoxes, the vernal, on or about March 20, when the sun seems to cross the equator going northward, and the autumnal, on or about September 23, when he recrosses it toward the south. At the former date he is at the first point of Aries, at the latter at the first of Libra.

"But, before the equinox, disease began to make fearful havoc in the little community."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

† *Precession of the Equinoxes*: [*PRECESSION*.]

ē-qui-nōx-ī-āl, a. [*EQUINOCTIAL*.]

ē-qui-nū-mēr-ant, a. [Lat. *æquus*=equal, and *numerus*, pr. par. of *numero*=to number.] Having the same number; consisting of the same number.

"This talent of gold, though not equinumerant, nor yet equiponderant, as to any other; yet was equivalent to some correspondent talent in brass."—*Arbutnot: On Coins*.

ē-quip, v. t. [Fr. *équiper*; O. Fr. *esquiper*, from Icel. *skipa*=to arrange, set in order.] [*SHAPE, SHIP*.]

1. To furnish, to accouter, to dress out.

"Equipped from top to toe."—*Cowper: John Gilpin*.

2. *Specif.*: To furnish with arms for military service; to supply with military apparatus; to arm.

3. To fit out for sea, as a ship; to furnish with all munitions, stores, &c., necessary for a voyage.

"He soon equips the ship, supplies the sails,
And gives the word to launch."

Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses x.

4. To prepare for any particular service or duty, physical or mental; to supply or furnish with the necessary qualifications; to qualify.

† For the difference between *to equip* and *to fit* see *Fit*.

equipment (ēk-kwip-ig), s. [Fr., from *équiper*=to equip.]

*1. Those things with which a person is equipped; accouterments, dress, outfit.

"He never saw so many complete gentlemen in his life, for the number, and in a neater equipage."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § vi., let. 21.

*2. *Specif.*: The furniture or outfit of a soldier; arms, accouterments, &c.

"His arms, his equipage are shown,
His horse's virtues, and his own."

Butler: Hudibras, pt. i., c. i.

*3. The general furniture or outfit of a body of troops, including baggage, provisions, arms, &c.

*4. The outfit, furniture, or equipment of a ship for a voyage.

5. Retinue, attendance, train of dependents or followers.

"Our palaces, our ladies, and our pomp

Of equipage, our gardens, and our sports."

Cowper: Task, i. 643, 644.

6. A carriage with attendants.

"Several aristocratical equipages had been attacked even in Hyde Park."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

*7. Equality.

"When loe (O Fate) his work, not seeming fit

To walk in equipage with better wit

Is kept from light."

Brownie: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. i., a. 2.

equipped (ēk-kwip-iged), a. [English *equipage* (e); -*ed*.] Accoutered, furnished, fitted out or provided with an equipage.

"Well dressed, well bred,

Well equipped, is ticket good enough

To pass us readily through every door."

Cowper: Task, iii. 97-8.

ē-quip-a-rā-ble, a. [Lat. *æquus*=equal, and *paratus*=to prepare, to arrange.] Comparable.

ē-quip-a-rāte, v. t. [Lat. *æquus*=equal, and *paratus*, pa. par. of *paratus*=to prepare, to arrange.] To compare.

ē-qui-pēd-āl, a. [Lat. *æquus*=equal, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having equal feet; used of the two equal sides of an isosceles triangle.

2. *Zool.*: Having the pairs of feet equal.

ē-qui-pēn-dēn-çŷ, s. [Lat. *æquus*=equal, and *pendens*=pr. par. of *pendeo*=to hang.] The act or state of hanging in equipoise, or of not being inclined either way.

ē-qui-pēn-dēnt, a. [Lat. *æquus*=equal, and *pendens*=hanging.] Evenly balanced; in a state of equipoise, or equilibrium.

ē-qui-pēn-sāte, v. t. [Lat. *æquus*=equal, and *pensatus*, pa. par. of *pensare*=to weigh.] To weigh equally; to esteem alike.

ē-quip-mēt, s. [Fr. *équipement*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of equipping or fitting out, as for an expedition.

2. That which is used in equipments; accouterments, equipage, military or naval outfit.

"But what brings thee, thus armed and dight

In the equipments of a knight?"

Longfellow: Golden Legend, iii.

II. Technically:

1. *Mil.*: The outfit of a soldier, consisting of all necessities for officers or soldiers, as horses, horse-appointments, baggage, accouterments, arms, &c.

2. *Rail. Engin.*: The necessary apparatus or plant of a railway, as cars, engines, &c.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, here, camēl, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ē-qui-pōise, *s.* [Pref. *equi-*, and English *poise* (q. v.).]

1. A state of equality of weight or force; a state of being evenly balanced; equilibrium.

"The recollection of them may not unnaturally disturb the equipoise even of a fair and sedate mind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. That which acts as a counterpoise or balance.

"The equipoise to the clergy being removed."—*Buckle: Hist. Civilization*.

***ē-qui-pōl-lēnce**, ***ē-qui-pōl-lēnce**, ***ē-qui-pōl-lēn-cy**, *s.* [Fr. *équipollence*, from Lat. *æquipollens*, from *æquus*=equal, and Low Lat. *pollentia*=power, from Lat. *pollens*, pr. par. of *polleo*=to be able; Sp. *equipolencia*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Equality of force or power.

2. *Logic*: An equivalence between two or more propositions.

***ē-qui-pōl-lent**, *a.* [Fr. *équipollent*, from Lat. *æquipollens*; Sp. *equipolente*; Ital. *equipollente*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having equal force or power; equivalent.

2. *Logic*: Equivalent in signification, force, or reach.

***ē-qui-pōl-lent-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *equipollent*; *-ly*.]

With equal force, power, or weight.

***ē-qui-pōn-dēr-ance**, ***ē-qui-pōn-dēr-an-cy**, *s.* [Fr. *équi pondérance*, from Lat. *æquus*=equal, and *ponderans*, pr. par. of *pondero*=to weigh; *pondus* (genit. *pondus*)=a weight.] Equality of weight; equipoise.

***ē-qui-pōn-dēr-ant**, *a.* [Fr. *équi pondérant*, from Lat. *æquus*=equal, and *ponderans*, pr. par. of *pondero*.]

1. Of the same or equal weight.

"Two equally capacious and equiponderant phials."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 638.

2. Of equal weight, force, or influence.

"Having accurately weighed the reasons, I find them so nearly equiponderant."—*Rambler*, No. 1.

3. Evenly balanced; in a state of equipoise.

"If the needle be not exactly equiponderant that end which is thought too light, if touched, becometh even."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

***ē-qui-pōn-dēr-ate**, *a.* [Lat. *æquus*=equal, and *ponderatus*, pr. par. of *pondero*=to weigh; *pondus* (genit. *pondus*)=a weight.] Of the same or equal weight.

***ē-qui-pōn-dēr-ate**, *v. i. & t.* [EQUIPONDERATE, *a.*]

A. Intrans.: To be of the same or equal weight with something else.

"The heaviness of any weight doth increase proportionally to its distance from the center; thus one pound A at D, will equiponderate unto two pounds at B, if the distance A D is double unto A B."—*Wilkins: Mat. Magic*.

B. Trans.: To balance exactly; to counterbalance; to weigh the same as.

***ē-qui-pōn-dēr-ous**, *a.* [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *ponderous* (q. v.).] Of the same or equal weight; equiponderant.

***ē-qui-pōn-dl-ous**, *a.* [Lat. *æquus*=equal, and *pondus*=weight.] In a state of equilibrium; balanced.

***ē-qui-rād-ic-al**, *a.* [Pref. *equi-*, and English *radical* (q. v.).] Equally radical. (*S. T. Coleridge*.)

***ē-qui-rō-tal**, *a.* [Lat. *æquus*=equal, and *rota*=a wheel.] Having wheels of the same size or diameter; having equal rotation.

***ē-qui-sē-tā-cē-s**, *s. pl.* [Latin *equiset(um)*, (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-acea*.]

1. *Bot.*: Horsetails. An order of Acrogens, alliance Muscales, but with many unique characters of its own. It consists of leafless, branched plants, with a striated, fistular, fluted stem, in the cuticle of which silex is secreted. Articulations separable, and surrounded by a menbranous, toothed sheath. Spiral vessels very small, but abundant spore-cases, opening inward by a longitudinal slit attached to the lower face of peltate scales collected into terminal cones. Spores consisting of oval grains, wrapped round with a pair of highly elastic clavate elaters. Found in ditches and rivers all over the world, most abundant in the north temperate zone. Known species, twenty-five. [EQUISETUM.]

2. *Palæobot.*: The Equisetaceæ have been found from the Devonian strata upward. The Calamites of the Coal Measures were probably of this order. [CALAMITE.]

***ē-qui-sē-tā-cē-ous**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *equisetace(æ)*, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: Belonging to or suggesting the order Equisetaceæ (q. v.).

***ē-qui-sēt-ic**, *a.* [Latin *equiset(um)*, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ic*.]

Chem., &c.: Pertaining to, existing in, or derived from Equisetum (q. v.).

equisetiic-acid, *s.* [ACONITIC-ACID.]

***ē-qui-sēt-i-form**, *a.* [Lat. *equisetum*, and *forma*=form, shape.]

Bot.: Having the form of an equisetum.

***ē-quis-ē-ti-tēs**, *s.* [Lat. *equiset(um)*; *-ites*.]

Palæobot.: A fossil plant akin to Equisetum, found in the Permian and Triassic rocks.

***ē-qui-sē-tūm**, *s.* [Lat. *equisetum*, from *equi*=of a horse, and *seta*=a stiff hair; a bristle.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical and only one of the order Equisetaceæ (q. v.). (1) *Equisetum arvense*, the Corn;

(2) *E. pratense*, the Blunt-topped; (3) *E. maximum*, the Greatest; (4) *E. sylvaticum*, the Branched Wood; (5) *E. palustre*, the Marsh; (6) *E. limosum*, the Great Water; (7) *E. hyemale*, the Rough; (8) *E. variegatum*, the Variegated Rough Horsetail. 2, 7, and 8 are less common than the rest. *E. giganteum*, discovered in South America by Humboldt and Bonpland, is about five feet high, the stem being an inch thick. Various equiseta are used for polishing furniture and household utensils, for which the silex in their cuticle renders them well adapted. Medically viewed, they are said to be slightly astringent and stimulating.

***ē-qui-sō-nance**, *s.* [Fr. *équisonnance*, from Lat. *æquus*=equal, and *sonans*, pr. par. of *sono*=to sound.]

Mus.: The name given to the consonance of the unison and octave.

***ē-qui-sō-nant**, *a.* [Lat. *æquus*=equal; *sonans*=sounding.]

Mus.: Sounding equally, or in unison or octave.

equit-a-ble (equit as *ēk'-kwit*), *s.* [Fr., from *équité*=equity (q. v.).]

1. According to equity or justice; marked by a due consideration of what is just and fair to all; fair, just.

"No two of these rural prætors had exactly the same notion of what was equitable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

2. Acting according to equity or justice; fair, just, impartial, unbiased in the distribution of justice; distributing equal justice to all: as, an equitable judge.

*3. Fair, impartial, unprejudiced, unbiased.

"All equitable men may judge whether the king did not pass sentence against himself."—*Luttwig: Memoirs*, iii. 282.

4. Pertaining to a court or the rules of equity; exercised in a court of equity: as, the equitable jurisdiction of a court.

¶ For the difference between *equitable* and *fair*, see *FAIR*.

equitable-estate, *s.*

Law.: An equitable estate is properly one for which a court of equity affords the only remedy: as the benefit of a trust which is not converted into a legal estate by the statute of uses. It is one of the three kinds of property in lands and tenements, the others being legal property and customary property.

equit-a-ble-ness (equit as *ēk'-kwit*), *subst.* [Eng. *equitable*; *-ness*.] The quality of being equitable, just, fair, or impartial.

"Demonstrating both the equitableness and practicableness of the thing."—*Locke*.

equit-a-ble-ly (equit as *ēk'-kwit*), *adv.* [Eng. *equitab(ly)*; *-ly*.] In an equitable manner; according to equity; fairly, justly, impartially.

"More justly, and perhaps more equitably."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 6; Upon Political Frugality.

equit-an-cy (equit as *ēk'-kwit*), *s.* [Lat. *equitans*=riding, pr. par. of *equito*=to ride; *equus* (genit. *equi*)=a horseman.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Horsemanship.

*2. *Bot.* (of leaves): Equitant state.

***ē-qui-tān-gēn-tial** (tial as *shal*), *a.* [Prefix *equi*=equal, and Eng., &c., *tangential*.]

Geom. (of a curve): Having the tangent equal to a constant line.

equit-ant (equit as *ēk'-kwit*), *a.* [EQUITANCY.]

Bot. (of leaves, &c.): Completely overlapping each other in a parallel direction without any involution.



Equisetum.
1. Barren Frond. 2. Fertile Frond.
3. Scale of Catkin, with Sporangia.

equi-tā-tion (equi as *ēk'-kwit*), *s.* [Lat. *equitatio*, from *equito*=to ride; *equus*=a horse; Fr. *équitation*; Sp. *equitacion*; Ital. *equitazione*.] The act or art of riding; horsemanship; a ride on horseback.

"I have lately made a few rural equitations to visit some seats, gardens, &c."—*Nichols: Illus. of Lit. History*, iv. 497.

***ē-qui-tēm-pō-rā-nē-ous**, *a.* [Formed with pref. *qui-* on analogy of *contemporaneous* (q. v.).] Contemporaneous.

equites (pron. *ēk'-kwit-tēs*), *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *equus*=a knight.]

Rom. Antiq.: In the earlier ages the term was employed in a military sense to denote the cavalry of the army, and we are told by Livy that they were established by Romulus, who levied one hundred cavalry in each of the three original tribes, ten from each Curia. These were divided into ten squadrons (*turme*) of thirty men each, each turma being subdivided into three *decuriæ* of ten men each, at the head of each *decuria* being a *decurio*. They were from the first selected from the wealthiest of the citizens. By a law passed by C. Gracchus, in B. C. 122, the equites obtained great power in the State, the right of acting as jurors in criminal trials, which had previously been the distinctive privilege of the Senators, being transferred to them. Each eques had to possess a fortune of 400,000 sesterces. They wore a tunic with a narrow stripe of purple, and a gold ring, were allowed a sum of money to buy a horse, and also a small sum for its keep, and had particular seats in the theaters and circus.

equity (pron. *ēk'-kwit-ty*), ***ē-qui-tee**, ***ē-quy-tee**, *s.* [Fr. *équité*, from Lat. *æquitas*, from *æquus*=equal; Sp. *equidad*; Port. *equidade*; Ital. *equità*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Justice, right, fairness, impartiality.

"So right he kept his liberties
To do justice and equite."

Gower: C. A., vii.

2. In the same sense as II.

3. An equitable claim.

"I consider the wife's equity to be too well settled to be shaken."—*Kent*.

II. *Law*: The word equity in legal works is used in three distinct senses, which are often confounded.

1. In the broadest sense: The principal of doing to others as we should wish others in similar circumstances to do to us; the Christian or golden rule.

2. In a more restricted sense: A modification of strict law; the administration of law not according to its strict letter, but in a reasonable or benignant spirit. This is called, by Aristotle and others, *Moral equity*.

3. In a yet more restricted sense: The substantial justice which formerly a Court of Chancery, now the Chancery side of a common law court, is appointed to administer. Common Law may take up one fragment of a subject, everything else being irrelevant except the specific point raised between plaintiff and defendant; the Chancery side can take up a subject in all its breadth, summon others than those two to appear for their rights, and attempt to give an equitable decision on all conflicting claims, duties, and interests. It should be observed that the Chancery side of the court follows its precedents as much as the common law side does, so that a decision is not left to the judges' instinctive feeling as to what should be done in each particular case. This third kind of equity has been called *Municipal equity*.

American courts of equity are, in some instances, distinct from those of law; in others, the same tribunals exercise the jurisdiction both of courts of law and equity.

¶ For the difference between *equity* and *justice*, see *JUSTICE*.

¶ (1) *Equity of a statute*: The construction or interpretation of a statute in accordance with its reason and spirit, and not according to the mere letter.

(2) *Equity of redemption*: The advantage allowed to a mortgagor of a reasonable time within which to redeem his estate, when mortgaged for a less sum than it is worth. As soon as the estate is created, the mortgagee may immediately enter on the lands; but is liable to be dispossessed upon performance of the condition by payment of the mortgage-money at the day limited. And therefore the usual way is to agree that the mortgagor shall hold the land till the day assigned for payment; when, in case of failure, whereby the estate becomes absolute, the mortgagee may enter upon it and take possession, without any possibility at law of being afterward evicted by the mortgagor, to whom the land is now forever dead. But here the courts of equity interpose; and though a mortgage be forfeited, and the estate thus absolutely vested in the mortgagee, yet they consider the real value of the tenements compared with the sum borrowed. And, if the estate be of greater value than the sum lent, they will allow the mortgagor, at any time within twenty

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tior, -sior = zhün. -tious, -cious. -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

years, to redeem his estate; paying to the mortgagee his principal, interest, and expenses. This reasonable advantage is called the *Equity of Redemption*; and enables a mortgagor to call on the mortgagee, who has possession of his estate, to deliver it back and account for the rents and profits received, on payment of his whole debt and interest. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk iii., ch. 7.)

equity-draughtsman, s.

Law: An attorney who draws pleadings in equity.

equity-judge, s.

Law: A judge who tries equity cases; the judge of a chancery court.

ē-quiv-a-lence, s. [Fr., from Low Lat. *æquivalentia*, from Lat. *æquivalens*, pr. par. of *æquivalere* = to be of equal worth: *æquus* = equal, and *valeo* = to be worth. Sp. *equivalencia*; Ital. *equivalenza*.]
1. The state or condition of being equivalent or of equal worth; equality of worth, signification, or force.

"To show the equivalence of these three definitions."—*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), ch. iii., p. 12.

2. An equivalent amount.

"I fear you will not find an equivalence of amusement."—*Goldsmith: To Rev. H. Goldsmith*.

equivalence of force.

Nat. Phil. The equality of forces differing from each other in character, but any one of which may be transformed into any other one.

***ē-quiv-a-lence, v. t.** [EQUIVALENCE, s.] To be equal or equivalent to; to counterbalance.

"Whether the transgression of Eve seducing did not exceed Adam seduced, or whether the resistibility of his reason did not equivalence the facility of her seduction, we shall refer to schoolmen."—*Broune: Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. 1.

ē-quiv-a-len-cy, s.

[EQUIVALENCE.]

***1. Ord. Lang.** The same as EQUIVALENCE (q. v.).
"There are yet three ways more by which single acts do become habits by equivalency and moral value."—*Bishop Taylor: On Repentance*, ch. iv., § 8.

2. Chem. The quality in elements of combining with or displacing one another in certain definite proportions. When the atomic weight is taken into account the equivalency of an element is called its atomicity (q. v.). [CHEMICAL EQUIVALENT.]

ē-quiv-a-lent, a. & s. [Fr., from Lat. *æquivalens*, pr. par. of *æquivalere* = to be equivalent: *æquus* = equal, and *valeo* = to be worth; Sp., Port. & Ital. *equivalente*.]
A. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang. Of equal value, force, weight, effect, import, or meaning; alike in significance or value; interchangeable.
"The dread of Israel's foes, who, with a strength Equivalent to angel's, walked their streets, None offering fight."—*Milton: Samson Agon.*, 348.

II. Technically:

***1. Geom.** Applied to magnitudes or surfaces which have equal areas or dimensions.
2. Geol. (of strata in different places): Corresponding in position, and, within certain limits, in age.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:
1. Anything which is equal in value, power, force, or weight with something else.
"In the possession of some good that is more than an equivalent."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, disc. iii., § 2.

2. A word of equal meaning, force, or import.

II. Technically:

1. Chem. [Chemical Equivalents.]
2. Geol. A stratum or a series of strata formed at the same period as a stratum or a series of strata of different lithologic character in a different region, or occupying the same relative position in the scale of rocks, and containing fossils of the same kind if deposited under similar circumstances. Thus the Bath Oolite is the equivalent of the Caen building stone.

ē-quiv-a-lent-ly, adv. [Eng. equivalent; -ly.] In an equivalent manner; in a manner equal in value, power, or degree with something else.

"Insufficient am I
His grace to magnify,
And laude equivalently."—*Skelton: Poems*, p. 88.

***ē-qui-vāl-ŋe, v. t.** [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *valve* (q. v.).] To put on a par.

ē-qui-vāle, q. & s. [Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *valva* = the leaf or fold of a folding-door.]

Zoology:

A. As adj. Having two equal valves. Used of bivalve shells. (*Nicholson*.)

B. As subst. A bivalve shell, having the two valves of the same size and of the same form.

ē-qui-vāle, a. [EQUIVALE.] The same as EQUIVALE, a. (q. v.)

***ē-qui-vāl-vu-lar, a.** [Lat. *æquus* = equal; *valvul(a)*, dimin. of *valva* = a valve, and Eng. adj. suff. -ar.] Having the small valves of the same size and form.

***ē-quiv-ō-ca-cy, s.** [Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *vox* (genit. *vocis*) = a voice, a word.] The quality or state of being equivocal; equivocalness, ambiguity.

ē-quiv-ō-cal, a. & s. [Lat. *æquivoc(us)*, and Eng. adj. suff. -al; Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *vox* (genit. *vocis*) = a voice, a word; Span. and Port. *equivocal*; Ital. *equivocale*; Fr. *equivoque*.]
A. As adjective:

1. When two or more ideas are named by one word; doubtful, ambiguous; capable of a twofold interpretation.
"The greater number of those who held this were misguided by equivocal terms."—*Swift*.

***2. Uncertain, unsatisfactory.**
"How equivocal a test this kind of popular opinion forms of the merit that obtained it."—*Burke: Letter to a Noble Lord*.

***3. Uncertain; doubtful; out of the usual course.**

4. Liable or open to doubt or suspicion; suspicious.

***5. Equivocating.**
"What an equivocal companion is this."—*Shakespeare: All's Well*, v. 3.

***6. Apparently but not in reality the same.**
"The visible world is but a picture of the invisible, wherein, as in a portrait, things are not truly but in equivocal shapes, and as they counterfeit some real substance in that invisible fabric."—*Sir T. Browne: Religio Medici*.

B. As subst. A word or term of doubtful meaning; a word admitting or capable of a twofold interpretation.

"In languages of great ductility, *equivocals* like those just referred to are rarely found."—*Hall: Modern English*, p. 168.

equivocal chord, s.
Mus. A name given to a combination of sounds which are common to two or more distinct keys, and which when heard make the listeners doubtful as to the particular key-tonality into which they are about to be resolved. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

equivocal generation, s.
Physiol. The hypothesis that the generation of certain animals, whose existence in situations which it is difficult to see how they could have ever reached, constitutes a perplexing phenomenon, came into being in some equivocal way. The expression was used chiefly in connection with the genesis of the Entozoa, but recent researches have thrown much light on the origin and transformation of these internal parasites.

"The advocates for the *equivocal generation* of the Entozoa adduce the fact."—*Owen: Invertebrata*, lect. vi.

ē-quiv-ō-cal-ly, adv. [English *equivocal*; -ly.]

1. In an equivocal, ambiguous, or doubtful manner or sense; so as to admit of a twofold interpretation.

***2. By equivocal or uncertain birth or generation.**
"No insect or animal did ever proceed *equivocally* from putrefaction, unless in miraculous cases, as in Egypt by the divine judgments."—*Bentley*.

***3. In appearance only, and not in reality.**
"Which [courage and constancy] he that wanteth is no other than *equivocally* a gentleman as an image or carcase is a man."—*Barrow: Sermon on Industry in our several Callings*.

ē-quiv-ō-cal-ness, s. [Eng. *equivocal*; -ness.] The quality or state of being equivocal; ambiguity, doubtfulness.

"The equivocality of the title gave a handle to those that came after."—*Waterland: Athanasian Creed*, ch. viii.

***ē-quiv-ō-cant, a.** [Low Lat. *æquivocans*, pr. par. of *æquivoco*.] Equivocating, ambiguous, doubtful.

"Which verily was true, but no less ambiguous and equivocal."—*P. Holland: Ammanius*, p. 224.

ē-quiv-ō-cāte, v. i. & t. [Low Lat. *æquivoco*, from Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *voco* = to call; French *equiviquer*; Sp. *equivocar*; Ital. *equivocare*.]

A. Intrans. To name two things by one word; to use words or terms in an equivocating, ambiguous, or doubtful manner; to make use of expressions admitting of a twofold interpretation; to prevaricate, to quibble.

"Prebendaries and Rectors were not ashamed to avow that they had *equivocated*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

***B. Trans.** To render equivocal.
"He equivocated his vow by a mental reservation."—*Sir G. Buck: Hist. Richard III.*, p. 142.

† For the difference between to *equivocate*, and to *evade*, see EVADE.

ē-quiv-ō-cā-tion, s. [Low Lat. *æquivocatio*, from *æquivoco*. A word introduced by the schoolmen. (*Trench: Study of Words* (2d ed.), p. 77.)]

1. (Orig.) The act of calling two ideas by one word; ambiguity of speech.

"All words being arbitrary signs, are ambiguous; and few disputers have the jealousy and skill which is necessary to discuss *equivocations*, and to take verbal differences for material."—*Baxter in Trench's Glossary*, pp. 71, 72.

2. Prevarication, quibbling, evasion.
"We must speak by the card, or *equivocation* will undo us."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, v. 1.

ē-quiv-ō-cā-tōr, s. [Eng. *equivocat(e)*; -or.] One who equivocates; one who expresses himself in ambiguous or doubtful language; a prevaricator, a quibbler.

"Here's an *equivocator*, that would swear in both the scales against either scale, yet could not equivocate to heaven. Oh, come in, *equivocator*."—*Shakespeare: Macbeth*, ii. 3.

***ē-quiv-ō-cā-tōr-ŷ, a.** [Eng. *equivocat(e)*; -ory.] Of the nature of or containing equivocation.

***ē-qui-vōque (que as k), *ē-qui-vōke, s.** [Fr. *équivoque*, from Lat. *æquivocus*.]

1. An ambiguous term; an equivocal.

2. Equivocation, prevarication, evasion, quibbling.

***ē-quiv-ōr-ōus, a.** [Lat. *æquus* = a horse; *voro* = to devour, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Feeding upon or eating horseflesh.

ē-quū-lē-ūs, s. [Latin *equuleus*, *eculeus* = a young horse, a colt, dimin. of *æquus* = a horse.]

Astron. One of the twenty ancient Northern constellations. It was founded by Ptolemy. It is surrounded by Pegasus, Vulpecula, Aquila, and Capricornus.

equuleus pictoris (=the painter's horse or easel), s.

Astron. One of Lacaille's twenty-seven accepted Southern constellations. It is situated close to the principal star of Argo.

***ē-quūs, s.** [Lat.]

1. **Zoöl.** A genus of ungulates, the typical one of the family Equidae (q. v.). Animal not banded, no dorsal line, warts upon both the fore and hind legs, tail in every part hairy. Type *Equus caballus*, the Horse (q. v.). The other modern Equidae are placed by Dr Gray in the genus *Asinus*. Many, however, retain them in the genus *Equus*, in which case *Equus asinus* is the ass; *E. hemionus*, the djuggetai; *E. onager*, the wild-ass; *E. zebra*, the zebra; *E. quagga*, the quagga. The horse probably came originally from Central Asia, the ass from Northern Africa, or from Western Asia, the zebra and quagga from South Africa.

2. **Palæont.** The first appearance of the genus is in the *Equus stivalensis* of the Siwalik, or Sub-Himalayan strata, in India, generally considered as Upper Miocene, but perhaps Pliocene. The *Equus fossilis* of Europe and other parts is perhaps identical with the modern horse. (*Nicholson*.)

-er, affix.

1. An English affix corresponding to the French *-eur* and Lat. *-or*, and used for forming nouns of agency [-OR.] It is used for persons or things of any gender, but was originally masculine, the corresponding feminine form being *-ster*, *-strix*, which has also lost its feminine force. As a rule words in -or are of Latin origin, those in -er of English origin, but there is a tendency to drop the former termination in favor of the latter.

2. An affix denoting an inhabitant, native of or dweller in a place; as, a New Yorker = one who lives in or is a native of New York.

3. The sign of the comparative degree of adjectives in English. Cognate with Lat. *-or*, and Gr. *-eros*. The r represents an original s.

4. An affix used with verbs to give them a diminutive or frequentative force; as, pat, pater; spit, sputter.

ēr, [See def.]

Her. A frequent abbreviation of the word *ermine*.

Er (pron. ūr). [An abbreviation of *Erbium* (q. v.).]

Chem. The symbol for the earth-metal Erbium; the symbols Eb and E are also used.

***ēr, adv.** [ERE.]

ēr-a, ēr-a, s. [Lat. *æra*, properly = counters, from *æs* = brass, money; Ital. & Sp. *era*; Fr. *ère*.]

1. A fixed point of time from which a series of years is reckoned; as, the Christian *era*.

"Learned men are not all agreed in the fixing of the true time of Christ's incarnation, some placing it two years, and some four years before the vulgar *era*."—*Prideaux: Connection*, vol. I., pref. p. ii.

ēr-a, ēr-a, s. [Lat. *æra*, properly = counters, from *æs* = brass, money; Ital. & Sp. *era*; Fr. *ère*.]

1. A fixed point of time from which a series of years is reckoned; as, the Christian *era*.

"Learned men are not all agreed in the fixing of the true time of Christ's incarnation, some placing it two years, and some four years before the vulgar *era*."—*Prideaux: Connection*, vol. I., pref. p. ii.

ēr-a, ēr-a, s. [Lat. *æra*, properly = counters, from *æs* = brass, money; Ital. & Sp. *era*; Fr. *ère*.]

1. A fixed point of time from which a series of years is reckoned; as, the Christian *era*.

"Learned men are not all agreed in the fixing of the true time of Christ's incarnation, some placing it two years, and some four years before the vulgar *era*."—*Prideaux: Connection*, vol. I., pref. p. ii.

ēr-a, ēr-a, s. [Lat. *æra*, properly = counters, from *æs* = brass, money; Ital. & Sp. *era*; Fr. *ère*.]

1. A fixed point of time from which a series of years is reckoned; as, the Christian *era*.

"Learned men are not all agreed in the fixing of the true time of Christ's incarnation, some placing it two years, and some four years before the vulgar *era*."—*Prideaux: Connection*, vol. I., pref. p. ii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hār, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, mānne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite. cūr, rāle, fāll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. A succession or period of years comprehended between two fixed points.

"New ears spread their wings, new nations rise."
Byron: *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

¶ For the difference between *era* and *time*, see TIME. [EPOCH.]

**ê-râ-dî-â-te*, v. t. [Pref. *e=ex*=out, and Eng. *radiate* (q. v.).] To radiate out; to proceed or shoot out, as rays of light.

**ê-râ-dî-â-tion*, s. [Pref. *e=ex*=out, and Eng. *radiation* (q. v.).] Emission or radiation, as of rays of light; emanation.

**ê-râd'-ic-a-ble*, a. [Latin *e=ex*=out, away, *radix* (genit. *radicis*)=a root, and Eng. suff. *-able*.] [ERADICATE.] That may or can be eradicated.

**ê-râd'-i-câ-te*, v. t. [Lat. *eradicatus*, pa. par. of *eradicō*; *e=ex*=out, and *radix* (genit. *radicis*)=a root; Sp. *eradicar*; Ital. *eradicare*.]

*1. *Lit.*: To tear or pull up by the roots; to root up or out.

"He suffereth the poison of Nubia to be gathered, and acornite to be eradicated, yet this not to be moved."—Brown.

2. *Fig.*: To root out, to extirpate, to destroy or do away with completely; to exterminate.

"No kind of institution will be sufficient to eradicate these natural notions out of the minds of men."—Wilkins: *Natural Religion*, bk. i., ch. iv.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *eradicate*, *to extirpate*, and *to exterminate*: "To *eradicate*, from *radix* the root, is to get out by the root: *extirpate*, from *ex* and *stirps* the stem, is to get out the stock, to destroy it thoroughly. In the natural sense we may *eradicate* noxious weeds whenever we pull them from the ground; but we can never *extirpate* all noxious weeds, as they always disseminate their seeds and spring up afresh. These words are seldom used in the physical than in the moral sense; where the former is applied to such objects as are conceived to be plucked up by the roots, as habits, vices, abuses, evils; and the latter to whatever is united, or supposed to be united into a race or family, and is destroyed root and branch. *Exterminate* . . . signifies to cast out of the boundaries, that is, out of existence. It is used only in regard to such things as have life, and designates a violent and immediate action: *extirpate*, on the other hand, may designate a progressive action: the former may be said of individuals, but the latter is employed in the collective sense only. Plague, pestilence, famine *extirpate*; the sword *exterminates*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

**ê-râd'-i-câ-tion*, s. [Lat. *eradicatio*, from *eradicatus*, pa. par. of *eradicō*; Fr. *éradiation*; Sp. *eradicación*.]

*I. *Literally*:

1. The act of pulling or tearing up by the roots; the act of rooting up or out.

2. The state of being pulled or torn up by the roots.

"They affirm the roots of mandrakes give a shriek upon eradication, which is false below confutation."—Brown: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

II. *Fig.*: The act or process of eradicating, extirpating, or rooting out completely; extirpation, extermination, utter destruction.

"The very eradication of all lusts."—Cowley: *Essays; Of Solitude*.

**ê-râd'-i-câ-tive*, a. & s. [Eng. *eradicat(e)*; -ive.]

A. As adj.: Tending to eradicate, extirpate, or root out utterly; removing or destroying completely.

B. As subst.: A medicine or preparation which eradicates or removes completely any disease.

**ê-râ-grôs'-tis*, s. [Gr. *eros*, *êrôa*=love, and Mod. Lat. *agrostis* (q. v.), with reference to the dancing spikelets of the flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Grasses, tribe Festuceæ, family Bromidæ. Stendel enumerates 243 species, six of them European.

**ê-rân'-thê-mê'-æ*, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *eranthemum*], and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ææ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Acanthaceæ.

**ê-rân'-thê-mûm*, s. Gr. *eros*, *êrôa*, and *anthemon*

=a flower.]

A. As subst.: A genus of Acanthaceæ, the typical one of the tribe Eranthemæ. Corolla salver-shaped, stamens four, only two of them fertile. About twenty species, including *Eranthemum pulchellum* with blue, and *E. bicolor*, with white and red flowers, are cultivated in greenhouses.

**ê-rân'-this*, s. [Gr. *eros*, *êrôa*=love, and *anthos*=blossom, flower.]

Bot.: Winter-aconite. A genus of plants, order Ranunculaceæ. Sepals five to eight, narrow, petaloid, deciduous; petals small, clawed, and twolipped; stamens many; carpels five to six, stipitate; follicles many-seeded.

**ê-râs'-a-ble*, **ê-râs'-i-ble*, a. [English *eras(e)*; -able.] That may or can be erased.

**ê-râs'e*, v. t. [Lat. *eratus*, pa. par. of *erado*=to scrape out; *e=ex*=out, away, and *rado*=to scrape; Fr. *raser*; Ital. *radere*; Sp. *raer*.]

1. To rub or scrape out; to efface, to expunge, to obliterate, as letters or characters written, printed, or engraved.

2. To remove, as by rubbing or scraping out.

"The heads of birds, for the most part, are given *erased*; that is, plucked off."—Peacock: *On Blazoning*.

3. To remove completely in any way; to eradicate.

"To impress a value, not to be *erased*, On movements squandered else, and running all to waste."—Couper: *Tirocinium*, 613, 614.

*4. To destroy utterly; to erase, to exterminate:

¶ For the difference between *to erase* and *to blot out*, see BLot.

**ê-râs'ed*, pa. par. & a. [ERASE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Rubbed or scraped out or off; effaced, expunged, obliterated.

2. *Her.*: A term applied to anything forcibly torn off, so as to leave jagged or uneven ends. It is the opposite to *couped*, which means cut straight off or away.

**ê-râs'e-mënt*, s. [Eng. *erase*; -ment.] The act of erasing, expunging, or effacing; effacement, destruction, expunction, erasure.

**ê-râs'-ër*, s. [Eng. *eras(e)*; -er.] One who or that which erases; specifically, a sharp instrument, prepared caoutchouc, &c., used to erase writing.

**ê-râs'-i-ble*, a. [ERASABLE.]

**ê-râs'-ing*, pr. par., a. & s. [ERASE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of scratching or rubbing out; erasure.

erasing-knife, s. A knife with a cordate blade, sharpened on each edge, and adapted for erasing marks from paper by an abrading or cutting action, according to the angle at which it is held. The ends are provided with burnishers or other appendages useful about the desk; an eraser.

**ê-râ'-gion*, s. [Lat. *eratus*, pa. par. of *erado*.] The act of erasing or rubbing out; erasure.

**ê-râs'-tî-an*, a. & s. [Named after Erastus. (See def.).]

A. As adj.: Embracing the views of Thomas Lieber, Latinized into Erastus, a physician and professor of medicine in the University of Heidelberg, who was born at Baden, Sept. 7, 1524, and died at Basel, Switzerland, Dec. 31, 1583.

B. Assubstantive:

1. One holding the same views as Erastus with regard to excommunication. [ERASTIANISM.]

2. One holding that the Church, especially if established by law, is under the jurisdiction of the State in spiritual as well as secular matters, and that all ecclesiastical sentences are liable to review in the civil courts. [ERASTIANISM.]

**ê-râs'-tî-an-ism*, s. [Eng. &c., *Erastian*; -ism.]

Theol., Law, & Ch. Hist.: The views with regard to the limits of ecclesiastical authority which Erastus [ERASTIAN] held or is supposed to have held.

†(1) *The views which Erastus undoubtedly held*: An ardent Protestant, he believed it unwise that the Churches which had separated from Rome should excommunicate any of their members, or even pass upon their lesser kinds of censure. If a church member committed a crime, the punishment should be inflicted not by the ecclesiastical authorities, but by the civil magistrate; if he fell into sin as distinguished from crime, the church with which he agreed in doctrine should not expel him or even alienate his affections by heavily censuring his conduct. Erastus, who attempted to base his views on Scripture, found himself in controversy on the subject with Dathenus and Beza. His tenets were committed to writing in A. D. 1568, but were not published till after his death. At length, however, Castelvetro, who had married Erastus' widow, gave them to the world in 1568, under the title *Explicatio Questionis gravissimæ de Excommunicatione*. The opinions of Erastus regarding excommunication were unsuccessfully advocated in the Westminster Assembly of 1643 by a small party, of whom Selden was chief.

(2) *The views attributed to Erastus*: When the opinion is held that the Church has no warrant from its Divine Head for executing spiritual sentences on its offending members, some one is sure to suggest that the civil power then should prevent them from being carried out at all, and

annihilate independent government in every ecclesiastical body. When the State has taken it upon itself to define who are to be permitted to partake of the sacred communion, it is pretty certain to contend next for the right of nominating those who are to minister at the Church's altars and occupy her pulpits. If it cannot appoint every one itself, it gives the weight of its authority to the maintenance of lay patronage. In modern ecclesiastical controversy the term *Erastianism* has been held to designate the opinions now stated regarding the borderland between Church and State. This was the signification attached to the term in the controversy which resulted in the disruption of the Scottish Establishment in 1843. [DISRUPTION.] In 1845, however, the Rev. Robert Lee, afterward Professor of Biblical Criticism in Edinburgh University, re-edited an English translation of Erastus' theses made in 1669, and showed that the evidence on which he was assumed to have held the views called after him was scanty and insufficient. They perhaps existed in his work in germ, but in germ only.

**ê-râ'-gûre*, s. [Eng. *eras(e)*; -ure.]

1. The act of erasing, rubbing, or scratching out; obliteration, effacement.

"Fear would prevent any corruptions of them by willful mutilation, changes, or *erasures*."—Horsley: *Disc. on Prophecies of the Messiah*.

2. That which is erased, scratched out, obliterated or effaced.

3. The place from which a word, &c., has been erased or scratched out.

"The superinduced words were written on an *erasure*."—Prof. Menzies.

*4. The act of razing or destroying utterly; as, the *erasure* of a city.

**ê-r-a-tô*, s. [Lat. *Erato*; Gr. *Eratô*=the Lovely; *eratos*=lovely; *erâto*=to love.]

1. *Class. Myth.*: One of the nine Muses. She presided over elegy and love songs. When she was playing, she carried a lyre in the one hand and a plectrum in the other, and was crowned with roses and myrtle.

"Now, Erato! thy post's mind inspire,
And fill his soul with thy celestial fire."
Dryden: *Virgil; Æneid*, vii. 62, 63.

2. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the sixty-first found. It was discovered by Lesser, on September 14, 1860.

3. *Zool.*: A genus of Cypræidæ (Cowries). Eleven recent species occur, and two fossil, the former from Britain, the West Indies, China, &c., the latter from the Miocene onward.

4. *Bot.*: A genus of Asteraceæ, sub-tribe Psidiææ.

**ê-r-bi-a*, s. [ERBIUM.]

Chem.: Er₂O₃. Mol. weight 389.1. The oxide of the earth-metal Erbium. It is a rose-colored powder, insoluble in water; it is infusible, and glows when heated with an intense green light. It forms crystalline rose-colored salts which give characteristic lines in the spectrum. Erbium is said to exist in the sun. Erbia is probably a mixture of three earths: true Erbia, Holmia, and Thulia. It is very difficult to obtain it in a pure state.

**ê-r-bi-ûm*, s. [From Ytterby in Sweden, where gadolinite, the mineral containing this metal, is found.]

Chem.: Er, atomic weight 170.55. An earth-metal forming a rose-colored oxide, Er₂O₃. It gives a peculiar spectrum, marked by characteristic absorption bands. It is said to be associated with two other earth-metals: Thulium, atomic weight 169.5; and Holmium, atomic weight 162. Its oxide is yellow. Salts of erbium are rose-colored, and erbium oxalate is soluble in a solution of ammonium oxalate, forming a crystallizable double salt.

**ê-r'-cin'-ite*, s. [From *Sylva Hercynia*, the Roman name for the Harz mountains, in which it was found at Andreasberg.] [HERCYNITE.]

Min.: The same as HARMOTOME (q. v.).

**êrd'-man-nite*, s. [Named after Professor Erdmann.]

Min.: The name of two minerals: (1) *Erdmannite* of Berlin: A variety of Orthite; (2) *Erdmannite* of Esmark: A variety of Zircon.

**er'-ce-dek-ne*, s. [ARCHDEACON.]

**er'd*, s. [EARTH.]

**er'd'-folc*, s. [Mid. Eng. *er'd*=earth, and Eng. *folk*.] The people of a country.



Erato.
(From a statuette in British Museum.)

bôll, bôÿ; pôût, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -gion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

ère, *aar, *are, *ar, *ere, *ear, *eare, *er, *or,
adv., conj., & prep. [A. S. *ēr*=soon, before; cogn.
with Dut. *eer*; O. H. Ger. *ēr*; Ger. *cher*; Ital. *ar*;
Goth. *air*.] [EARLY.]

A. As adverb:

*1. Early, soon.

"Come I are, come I late
I fand Annot at the whate."

Wyntoun, VIII., xxxiii. 145.

*2. Before, previously.

"So mekylle sorowe had I never are."

Towneley Mysteries, p. 127.

B. As conj.: Before, before that, sooner than.

"Another sun."

Said he, 'shall shine upon us ere we part.'"

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ix.

C. As prep.: Before, previously to, earlier than.

"Ne beo eou noht lath to ariseu er dei."

Old Eng. Homilies, p. 39.

***ere, v. t.** [EAR, v.]

***ere, s.** [EAR, s.]

ēr-ē-blī-s, s. [Lat. *Erebus*; Gr. *Erebos*=the
place of nether darkness.] [EREBUS.]

Entom.: A genus of Butterflies, family Satyridæ.
Erebia epiphron is the Small Ringlet. It is of a
sepia-brown color, with black spots, and occurs in
Cumberland and in Ireland. The caterpillar feeds on
grass. The perfect insect appears in June and
July. (Newman.)

ēr-ē-būs, s. [Lat., from Gr. *Erebos*.]

Mythol.: A deity of hell—the son of Chaos and
Darkness; he married his sister Night, and was the
father of Light and Day. The word was used for the
gloomy region in the Lower World, distinguished
both from Tartarus, the place of torment, and
Elysium, the region of bliss. Hence it was used
later for the Lower World generally; hell, hades.

"Not Erebus itself were dim enough
To hide thee from prevention."

Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

ēr-rēct, a. [Lat. *erectus*, pa. par. of *erigo*=to set
up; *e=ex*=out, and *rego*=to rule, to arrange.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Upright; not leaning; not prone.

"His attitude was rigidly erect."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,
ch. vii.

(2) Directed upward; raised upward; uplifted.

"Her front erect, with majesty she bore,
The crossier wielded, and the mitre wore."

Dryden: Hind and Panther, l. 394, 395.

(3) Straight, even; without bend or unevenness.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Bold, confident, firm, unshaken, upright.

"Let no vain fear thy generous ardor tame,
But stand erect and sound as loud as fame."

Glanvill.

(2) Vigorous, intent, not depressed.

"That vigilant and erect attention of mind, which in
prayer is very necessary, is wasted or dulled."—Hooker.

Botany:

1. (Gen.): Pointing toward the zenith.

2. (Of an ovule): Growing erect from the base of
the ovary.

ēr-rēct, v. t. & i. [ERECT, a. Ital. *erigere*; Sp. &
Port. *erigir*; Fr. *ériger*.]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

1. To raise or set up in an erect, upright, or per-
pendicular position; to set upright.

2. To raise, to build, to set up.

"That a monument should be ordered for the purpose
of being erected in St. Paul's Cathedral."—Lord Teign-
mouth: Life of Sir W. Jones.

3. To raise up, to lift.

"At every shout erects his quivering ears,
And his broad chest upon the barrier bears."

Rome: Lucan, i. 540, 541.

II. Figuratively:

1. To elevate, to exalt, to raise, to set up.

"Fortune, thou art guilty of his deed,
That didst his state above his hope erect."

Daniel: Civil Wars, i. 93.

2. To establish, to set up, to found.

"He suffers seventy-two distinct nations to be erected
out of the first monarchy under distinct governors."—
Raleigh: Hist. of the World.

3. To set up, to establish.

"Round her throne
Erected in the bosom of the just."

Young: Night Thoughts, viii. 627, 628.

4. To animate, to encourage.

"Why should not hope
As much erect our thoughts, as fear deject them?"

Denham: Sophy, i. 2.

*5. To raise or set up as a consequence from
premises.

B. Intrans.: To rise upright; to become erect.

"The trifolite against raine swelleth in the stalk; and
so standeth more upright: for by wet stalks doe erect, and
leaves bow downe."—Bacon: Natural Hist., § 827.

¶ For the difference between to erect and to build,
see BUILD; for that between to erect and to institute,
see INSTITUTE; and for that between to erect and to
lift, see LIFT.

ēr-rēct-ā-ble, a. [Eng. erect; -able.] That may
or can be erected, raised, or set upright.

ēr-rēct-ēd, pa. par. or a. [ERECT, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Lit.: Set or raised upright; made erect.

II. Figuratively:

1. Eager, anxious.

"Tis called a satire, and the world appears
Gathering around it with erected ears."

Cowper: Charity, 515, 516.

*2. Elevated in mind; noble, aspiring.

"High erected thoughts seated in a heart of courtesy."
—Sir P. Sidney.

ēr-rēc-tēr, ē-rēc-tōr, s. [Eng. erect; -er.] One
who or that which erects, sets up, or builds.

ēr-rēc-tile, a. [Fr. *érectile*.]

Anat.: Capable of being erected; susceptible of
erection.

erectile-tissue, s.

Anat.: A kind of tissue entering into some or-
gans of the body which are capable of being ren-
dered turgid or erected by their distension with
blood. It is called also Cavernous tissue.

ēr-rēc-tīl-i-tŷ, s. [Eng. *erectil(e)*; -ity.] The
quality or state of being erectile; capability of
being erected.

ēr-rēct-līng, pr. par., a. & s. [ERECT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the
verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of raising or setting upright;
erection.

erecting eye-piece, s.

Optics: A combination of four lenses used for ter-
restrial telescopes, and so arranged as to exhibit
the objects viewed in an erect position.

erecting-glass, s. A tube with two lenses,
slipped into the inner end of the draw-tube of a mi-
croscope, and serving to erect the inverted image.
[ERECTOR, II. 2.]

erecting-prism, s. [ERECTOR, II. 2.]

ēr-rēc-tion, s. [Lat. *erectio*, from *erectus*, pa.
par. of *erigo*; Fr. *érection*; Span. *ereccion*; Italian
erezione.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of erecting, raising, or setting upright
or perpendicular; a raising or setting up.

2. The act of building, constructing, or raising
edifices.

"The erection of several spacious parish churches."—
Porteus: Works, vol. i., lect. viii. (Note.)

3. The state of being erected, built, or raised up.

4. That which is erected or raised up; a building,
a construction.

5. The act of establishing, forming, setting up, or
instituting.

"After the first erection of the Scottish kingdom."—
Holmshed: Hist. of Scotland, an. 203.

6. The state of being established, formed, set up,
or instituted.

*7. Elevation, nobility, or exaltation of senti-
ments.

"Her peerless height my mind to high erection draws
up."—Sir P. Sidney.

*8. The act of rousing, stimulating, exciting, or
encouraging.

"When a man would listen suddenly he starteth; for
the starting is an erection of the spirits to attend."—
Bacon.

II. Anat.: The state of a part when it becomes
turgid or distended with blood. [ERECTILE-TISSUE.]

ēr-rēc-tive, a. [Eng. erect; -ive.] Tending to
erect or set upright; erecting, raising.

ēr-rēc-tīlŷ, adv. [Eng. erect; -ly.] In an erect
or upright position.

erectly-spreading, a.

Bot.: Between erect and spreading. (Paxton.)

ēr-rēc-t-nēss, s. [Eng. erect; -ness.] The quality
or state of being erect; uprightness of posture or
form.

"We take erectness strictly and so as Galen defined it;
they only, sayeth he, have an erect figure, whose spine
and thighbones are carried in right lines."—Browne:
Vulgar Errors, bk. iv., ch. i.

ēr-rēc-tō-, prefix. [Lat. *erectus*=erect.] Erect.
erecto-patent, a.

1. **Bot.:** The same as **ERECTLY-SPREADING** (q. v.).

2. **Entom.:** Having the primary wings vertical
and the secondary ones horizontal.

ēr-rēc-tōr, s. [Fr. *érecteur*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: One who erects, raises, sets up, or
establishes.

II. Technically:

1. **Anat.:** A muscle which causes the erection of
any part.

2. **Optics:** An arrangement to antagonize the
inversion of the image formed by the object-glass,
by again inverting the image to make it correspond
in position with the object. It is a tube about
three inches long, having a meniscus at one end
and a plano-convex lens at the other, the convex
sides upward, and a diaphragm about half-way
between them. The erector is screwed into the
lower end of the draw-tube.

***erege, s.** [O. Fr. *herege*; Sp. & Port. *harage*,
from Lat. *hæreticus*.] A heretic.

ère-lōng, adv. [Eng. *ere*; -long.] Before the
lapse of any long time; before long; soon.

"I think ere long he will believe."

Messenger: Unnatural Combat, iii. 2.

ēr-rē-mā-cāu-sis, s. [Gr. *hērema*=slowly, and
kousis=burning.]

Chem.: A name given by Liebig to the slow oxida-
tion of vegetable matter when exposed to air and
moisture. *Eremacausis* is accompanied by evolu-
tion of heat, which may cause large masses of cot-
ton, flax, hay, and other substances of a porous
nature, when damp or greasy, to take fire sponta-
neously. The hydrogen of the organic body is con-
verted into water, and the carbon into carbonic
acid; the oxygen in the body unites with the hydro-
gen to form water, so the substance formed, *humus*,
&c., contains a larger percentage of carbon than
the original substance. The nitrogen escapes into
the air, either as free nitrogen or ammonia, unless
an alkali or alkaline earth is present, then a nitrate
is formed.

***ēr-ē-mīt-age (age as īg), s.** [Eng. *eremit(e)*;
-age.] A hermitage.

***ēr-ē-mīt-al, a.** [Mid. Eng. *eremit(e)*; -al.] Of
or pertaining to a hermit.

ēr-ē-mīte (ī), s. [Lat. *eremita*; Gr. *erēmītēs*=
one belonging to the desert, a hermit, from *erēma*=
a solitude; *erēmos*=desolate, lonely; Fr. *ermite*,
hermite; Prov. *ermita*, *hermitan*; Sp. *ermitaño*;
Port. *eremita*, *eremita*; Ital. *eremita*.] [HERMIT.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** A hermit; a solitary; a recluse.

2. **Ch. Hist.:** A hermit, an ascetic, who preferred
solitude to association in a community with others
of the same sex who, like him, had withdrawn from
the world. Jerome, on indifferent authority, states
that Paul the hermit of Thebais, was the author of
the institution of Eremites, but they probably
existed in connection with Christianity, and cer-
tainly with other faiths, before his time. This Paul
lived in the third century, when the Decian perse-
cution led many to withdraw to the wilderness.
They lived in caves and such places, and were dis-
tinguished not merely from the Anachorites, who
lived in communities, but from the Anchorites, who,
as solitary as the Eremites, had no fixed abode, but
wandered about, subsisting chiefly on roots and
fruits; as also from the Sarabites, a vagrant race of
religious mendicants and impostors.

¶ *Eremitæ Brethren of St. William, Duke of*

Aquitaine:

Ch. Hist.: A monastic order instituted in the
thirteenth century. [AUGUSTINIANS.]

ēr-ē-mīte (2), s. [Gr. *erēmos*=lonely, in allusion
to its rarity.]

Min.: The same as **MONAZITE** (q. v.).

***ēr-ē-mīt-ic, *ēr-ē-mīt-ic-al, *er-e-mīt-ic-
all, a.** [Eng. *eremit(e)*; -ic, -ical.]

1. Relating to or having the nature or character
of a hermit; living in solitude or seclusion.

"They have multitudes of religious orders, *eremitical*
and cenobitical."—Stillingerfleet.

2. Spent in solitude or seclusion.

"Led an *eremitical* life in the woods near Stafford."—
Fuller: Worthies: Staffordshire.

***ēr-ē-mīt-ish, a.** [Eng. *eremit(e)*; -ish.] Of or
pertaining to a hermit; eremitic, solitary.

ēr-ē-mīt-izm, s. [Eng. *eremit(e)*; -ism.] The
state or condition of a hermit; seclusion from soci-
ety.

ēr-ē-mūs, s. [Gr. *erēmos*=solitary.]

Bot.: A ripe carpel, partially detached from the
rest.

ere-nōw, adv. [Eng. *ere*, and *now*.] Before now,
before this time.

"Had the world eternally been, science had been
brought to perfection long *erenow*."—Cheyne.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; plne, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt,
or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***ē-rēp-tā-tion**, s. [Latin *ereptatum*, sup. of *erepto*, freq. of *erepo*=to creep out; *e*=ex=out, and *repo*=to creep.] A creeping out or forth.

***ē-rēp-tion**, s. [Lat. *ereptio*, from *ereptus*, pa. par. of *eripio*: *e*=ex=out, away, and *rapio*=to snatch.] The act of snatching or taking away by force.

***er-er**, ***er-ere**, s. [Eng. *ear*, v.; -er.] A plover. "Whether al day shal ere the *erere* that he sowe."—*Wycliffe: Isaiah xxviii. 24.*

ēr-ē-thi-sm, s. [Gr. *erethisma*=an exciting.]

Med.: Undue excitation of an organ or of a tissue.

ēr-ē-thi-s-tic, a. [Gr. *erethistikos*=irritating.]

Med.: Pertaining or relating to erethism (q. v.).

ēr-ē-thi-zōn, s. [Gr. *erethizōn*, pr. par. of *erethizō*=to rouse to fight.]

Zool.: A genus of Cercaridae, a family akin to the Hystriidae. *Erethizon dorsata* is the Canadian Porcupine.

ēre while, **ēre-whiles**, a. [Eng. *ere*, and *while*, *whiles*.] Some time ago; a little while before.

"I am as fair now, as I was *erewhile*,
Since night you loved me, yet since night you left me,"
Shakesp.: *Mida. Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

ērf (1) (pl. **ēr-vēn**), s. [Dut.] A garden plot, usually containing about half an acre.

***ērf** (2), ***ērrfe**, ***erve**, s. [A. S. *erfe*, *yrf*; O. H. Ger. *arbi*, *erbi*.] Cattle.

ērg, **ēr-gōn**, s. [Gr. *ergon*=a work.]

Nat. Phil.: The amount of work done by a dyne working through a distance of a centimeter. It is the C. G. S. unit of work and of energy. (Everett: *C. G. S. System of Units* (1873), ch. iii., p. 13.)

"The C. G. S. unit of work is the work done by this force [a dyne] working through a centimeter; and we purpose to denote it by some derivative of the Greek *ergon*. The forms *ergon*, *ergal*, and *erg* have been suggested; but the second of these has been used in a different sense by Clausius. In this case also we propose for the present to leave the termination unsettled, and we request that the word *ergon* or *erg* be strictly limited to the C. G. S. unit of work, or what is for purposes of measurement equivalent to this, the C. G. S. unit of energy, energy being measured by the amount of work which it represents."—*First Report of the Committee of the British Association for the Selection and Nomenclature of Dynamical and Electrical Units*, Brit. Assoc. Rep. (1873), pt. I., p. 224.

ēr-gā-sil-i-āns, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ergasilus* (us) and Eng., &c., suff. -ans.]

Zool.: The family of Ergasilidae.

ēr-gā-sil-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ergasilus* (us), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool.: A family of Crustaceans, placed under Milne Edwards' order Siphonostomata, now Epizoa or Parasita. Most of the species are parasitic on the gills of fishes, one on those of the lobster.

ēr-gā-sil-i-ūs, s. [Gr. *ergasia* = work, daily labor (?).]

Zool.: A genus of Crustaceans, the typical one of the family Ergasilidae (q. v.).

***ēr-gāt**, ***ēr-gōt**, v. t. [ERGO.] To draw as a conclusion, to infer, to deduce.

"Little doth it concern us what the schoolmen *ergat* in their schools."—*Heuvel*.

***ēr-gā-ta**, s. [Lat., from Gr. *ergatēs*.] A capstan, a windlass.

ēr-gō, adv. [Lat.] Therefore, consequently.

"If black and white horses are devised, pyed horses shall pass by such device: but black and white horses are devised; ergo, the plaintiff shall have the pyed horses."—*Fortescue: Specimen of Scriblerus' Reports*.

ēr-gōn, s. [ERG.] Occurs in composition, as *ergon-eight*.

"The heliogramme is rather less than the *ergon-eight*, being about 36 million ergs."—*Brit. Assoc. Report for 1873*, p. 224.

ēr-gōt, s. [Fr.=a spur, stub of a branch, &c.]

1. Anat.: The hippocampus minor of the cerebellum. [HIPPOCAMPUS.] It is called also the Calcar avis. (Quain.)

2. Farr.: A sort of stub, like a piece of soft horn, about the bigness of a chestnut, which is placed behind and below the pastern joint, and is commonly hidden under the tuft of the fetlock. (Farrier's Dict.)

3. Bot.: A disease affecting rye, corn, maize, and other grasses, one prominent morbid symptom being that the seed, besides becoming black, grows elongated so as to resemble the spur of a cock, whence the name *ergot* comes. When the disease begins first spheclia appear upon the nascent pistil. After a time a viscid fluid exudes from them; then comes the spur already mentioned. In the early stage a fungus, *Oidium abortifaciens*, appears; at a later one, if the plant be kept sufficiently damp, Cordiceps, Purpurea, and other species. The disease is very fatal to the plants attacked, and an

admixture of ergotised with sound grain is dangerous, and sometimes fatal, to man and the lower animals.

4. Mat. Medica: Ergot is used in the form of *Extractum ergotæ liquidum* (liquid extract of ergot), *Infusum ergotæ* (infusion of ergot), and *Tinctura ergotæ* (tincture of ergot). Ergot causes contraction of the minute arteries by acting on their muscular walls, and thereby increasing the systemic blood pressure. It is employed to cause contraction of the uterus in cases of labor. When taken for a long time in small quantities in the form of bread made from ergotised rye, it causes gangrene. In large doses it induces nausea, vomiting, delirium, stupor, and death. (Gayrod: *Mat. Medica*.)

5. Chem.: Ergot contains several principles, which have not been properly isolated, as ergotine, scleromucin, sclerotic acid, &c. Ergot is recognized by yielding, when distilled with caustic potash, a distillate of trimethylamine, N(CH₃)₃.

***ēr-gōt**, v. t. [ERGAT.]

ēr-gōt-ēd, a. [Eng. *ergot*, s.; -ed.] Attacked or diseased with ergot; diseased by the attacks of the fungus *Claviceps purpurea*.

ēr-gōt-ine, s. [English, &c., *ergot*; -ine (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: An amorphous, feebly bitter substance contained in Ergot (q. v.).

ēr-gōt-ised, a. [Eng. *ergot*; -ised.] Diseased, as rye and other grasses, with ergot.

"We know the terrible effect of *ergotised* grasses, and there may be equally deleterious and more minute fungi which escape notice."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

ēr-gōt-ism (1), s. [Eng. *ergot*; -ism; Fr. *ergotisme*.]

Botany, Agriculture, &c.:

1. The same as ERGOT (q. v.).

2. Med.: A disease produced by eating grain affected by ergot.

***ēr-gōt-ism** (2), s. [Eng. *ergot*, v.; -ism.] A logical inference, conclusion, or deduction.

"States are not governed by *ergotisms*."—*Browne: Christian Morals*, ii. 4.

***ēr-i-ach**, ***ēr-ic**, s. [Ir. *eric*.] A fine or penalty paid in ancient times in Ireland by any one guilty of murder. [WERE, WITE.]

"By the brehon law or custom no crime, however enormous, was punished with death, but by a fine or pecuniary mulct, which was levied upon the criminal. Murder itself was atoned for in this manner; and each man, according to his rank, had a different rate or value affixed to him, which was called his *eric*."—*Hume: History of Great Britain*, i. 43.

ēr-i-ān, a. [From Lake Erie on the St. Lawrence.]

Geog. & Geol.: Pertaining to Lake Erie.

Erian formation, s.

Geol.: The name given by Principal Dawson to a North American formation believed to be contemporaneous with the British Devonian rocks.

ēr-i-cā, s. [Lat. *erice*; Gr. *ereikē*=health.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Ericaceæ. Sepals four; corolla hypogynous, campanulate, or tubular, four-lobed, persistent; stamens eight; ovary, four-celled; style filiform; stigma capitate, dilated, four-lobed; capsule, four-celled, splitting loculicidally into four valves, many-seeded; leaves whorled, rarely scattered, narrow rigid; much-branched shrubs. About 400 species are known.

ēr-i-cā-ē-āns, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *erica* (a), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -acæ.]

Bot.: An order of hypogynous Exogens, the typical one of the alliance Ericales. It consists of shrubs or undershrubs, with evergreen leaves, rigid, entire, whorled or opposite, without stipules; calyx four to five-cleft, sometimes separating into four or five pieces, regular or irregular; stamens definite, equal in number to the segments of the corolla, or twice as many, hypogynous or nearly so; ovary surrounded by a disc, many-celled, many-seeded; style one, straight; stigma one, undivided, toothed or three-cleft; fruit capsular, many-celled, with central placentæ; seeds indefinite, minute. Known genera about seventy; species about 1,000. Their great seat is the Cape of Good Hope, but they are found also in Europe and this country, in the Himalayas, and North Asia. In Australia they are absent, their place being supplied by Epacridaceæ (q. v.). The berries of the succulent-fruited kinds are grateful to the taste. The order is divided into two tribes, Ericæ and Rhododendreæ.

ēr-i-cā-ē-ōis, a. [Mod. Lat. *erica* (æ), and Eng., &c., suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Pertaining or relating to the order Ericaceæ (q. v.).

ēr-i-cā-lēs, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *erica* (a), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ales.]

Bot.: An alliance of hypogynous Exogens with dichlamydeous flowers, symmetrical in the ovary,

axile placentæ, definite stamens, and embryo inclosed in a large quantity of fleshy albumen. Lindley includes under it five orders, Humiriaceæ, Epacridaceæ, Pyrolaceæ, Francoaceæ, Monotropaceæ, and Ericaceæ.

ēr-ic-ē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *erica* (a), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ææ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Ericaceæ. The fruit is loculicidal, rarely septical or berried. The buds are naked. It is divided into two families, Ericideæ and Andromedideæ.

ēr-ic-ē-thi-āns, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *erichthys*, and Eng., &c., pl. suff. -ans.]

Zool.: The English name for the tribe of unicarriated stomapod crustaceans, the type of which is *Erichthus* (q. v.).

ēr-ic-ē-thys, ***ēr-ic-ē-thūs**, s. [Gr. *erion*=wool, and *ichthys*=fish.]

Zool.: A genus of stomapoda. It contains the Glass Shrimps (q. v.).

ēr-ic-ē-l-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *erica* (a), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot.: A family of Ericæ (q. v.).

ēr-ic-ē-nōne, s. [Latin *erica*, and Eng., &c., (qui)none.]

Chem.: A crystalline substance obtained by the dry distillation of ericaceous plants. The liquid distillate is treated with plumbic acetate and filtered; the filtrate is treated with H₂S gas to remove the lead, and then evaporated to dryness. The residue is purified by sublimation in small quantities at a time between two watch-glasses. It has been found to be identical with hydroquinone, C₆H₄(OH)₂ (14) (q. v.).

ēr-ic-ē-nūs, s. [Lat. *Eridanus*=the river Po.]

Astron.: One of the fifteen ancient Southern Constellations. It winds like a river [etym.] through the sky, from the star of the first magnitude, Achernes, in the constellation Phoenix, past the feet of Cetus, to the star Rigel in Orion.

ēr-i-gōr-ē-āns, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *erigeron* (on), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ææ.]

Bot.: A subtribe of Composite plants, tribe Asteroideæ. Type *Erigeron* (q. v.).

ēr-i-gōr-ē-ōn, s. [Lat. *erigeron*, Gr. *erigerōn* =early, old, the name of a groundsel (Senecio) from its hoary down.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the sub-tribe *Erigeron* (q. v.). It resembles the Aster, but has the ray flowers multiseriate, and the fruit compressed. About eighty species are known. They are from the temperate and colder regions.

***ēr-i-gō-ē-ble**, a. [As if from Lat. *erigibilis*, from *erigo*=to erect (q. v.).] Capable of being erected.

ēr-in, **ēr-in**, s. [Ir.] The native name of Ireland.

"The most ancient Irish called their country *Erin*, or Eire, or Iere; which word imports a western country; and by this name it was called by the old Greek Geographers."—*Campbell: On the Ecc. and Lit. Hist. of Irel.*, p. 14.

ēr-i-nā-ē-l-dæ, **ēr-i-nā-ē-l-dæ**, s. pl. [Lat. *erinaceus*=a hedgehog, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool.: A family of Insectivora. The body above is covered with prickly spines, and may be rolled into a ball, with these defensive weapons presented nearly in every direction; the feet are not suitable for digging. Range in space Europe, Asia, and Africa. Range in time from the Eocene till now. [EOCENE.]

ēr-i-nā-ē-l-ōis, a. [Lat. *erinaceus* (us)=a hedgehog, and Eng., &c., suff. -ous.]

Zool.: Pertaining to a hedgehog.

ēr-i-nā-ē-l-ūs, s. [Lat.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the Erinaceideæ (q. v.). *Erinaceus europæus* is the hedgehog. Range in time from the Miocene till now. [MIOCENE.]

ēr-i-nē-ūm, s. [Gr. *erineos*=of wool, woolen.]

Bot.: An abnormal development of the cells of the epidermis of trees, specially of the Amentaceæ, the Aceraceæ, and the Rosaceæ. The cells so developed used to be mistaken for Fungi. (Griffith & Henfrey.)

ēr-in-ē-gō, s. [ERYNGO.]

ēr-in-ē-ite, s. [From *Erin* (q. v.), and suff. -ite. (Min.) (q. v.).] Named from the erroneous belief that Erinite No. 1 came from Ireland.]

Mineralogy: Two metals.

1. *Erinite of Haydinger*: A subtranslucent brittle mineral, occurring in maxillated crystalline groups, concentric or fibrous. Hardness, 4.5-5. Specific gravity, 4.04. Luster between dull and resinous; color emerald-green. Composition: arsenic acid 33.78, oxide of copper 59.14, water 5.01, alumina 1.77=100.

2. *Erinite of Thomson*: A variety of Montmorel-lonite (q. v.). It is a yellowish-red, clayey mineral, from the Giant's Causeway, Ireland.

bōll, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shū. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

ēr-rin-nys, ē-rin-nys, s. [Lat. *Erinnys*; Gr. *Erinys*. See def. The double *n* came from an erroneous notion that the Greek word had a *nn*, which it has not, at least in the best manuscripts.]

1. *Class. Mythol.*: A Greek avenging deity like the Roman Furies. Then the number was multiplied to three—Tisiphone, Megera, and Alecto.

2. *Zool.*: The name given by Salter to a genus of Trilobites, family Protridæ.

ēr-ī-ō-bō-trý-a, s. [Gr. *erion*=wool, and *botrys*=a cluster or bunch of grapes.]

Bot.: A genus of Pomaceæ. *Eriobotrya japonica*, formerly called *Mespilus japonica*, is the Loquat or Javanese Medlar.

ēr-ī-ō-cāu-lā-qō-ē, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ericaucal* (on), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -acē.]

Bot.: An order of Endogæes, alliance Glumales. It consists of perennial marsh plants with linear cellular spongy leaves sheathing at the base. Flowers in heads, bracteate, unisexual, very minute, glumes two, unilateral, or three; ovary superior, three or two-celled; seeds solitary, pendulous. About 200 species are known. Two-thirds occur in the tropics of America, and half the remainder in Australia. A few are in temperate America, and one in Britain. *Eriocaulon setaceum*, boiled in oil, is used in India as a remedy for itch.

ēr-ī-ō-cāu-lōn, s. [Gr. *erion*=wool, and *kaulos*=the stalk of a plant. Named from the wooly scapes of some species.]

Bot.: Pipewort. A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Eriocaulaceæ. The male flowers are chiefly in the center of the head, the outer perianth-segments subspathulate, the stamens four to six.

ēr-ī-ō-qō-phāl-ē-s, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *eriocephalus* (us), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Asteraceæ, tribe Senecionidææ.

ēr-ī-ō-qēph-ā-lūa, s. [Greek *erion*=wool, and *kēphalē*=the head.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Erioccephalæ (q. v.). It contains some South African bushes greatly branched.

ēr-ī-ō-dēn-drōn, s. [Greek *erion*=wool, and *dendron*=tree.]

Bot.: Wool-tree. A genus of Sterculiaceæ, sub-order or tribe Bombacæ, or according to some they are of the order Malvaceæ. The calyx is naked, irregularly five-lobed, with the lobes usually twin; petals five, joined together; filaments divided at the apex into five bundles; stigma five or six-cleft. The genus contains large trees with spongy wood, palmate leaves, and large red, white, or scarlet flowers. About six species are known, five from America, the other from Asia and Africa. The wood is too spongy to be used for building, but it can be made into canoes.

ēr-ī-ō-gōn-ē-s, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *erigonum* (um), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Polygonaceæ, type Eriogonum.

ēr-ī-ō-g-ō-nūm, s. [Gr. *erion*=wool, and *gony*=the knee, a joint of a plant.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the tribe Polygonaceæ (q. v.).

ēr-ī-ō-lā-nā, s. [Gr. *erion*=wool, and *chlaina*=a cloak; because the calyx is wooly.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the tribe Eriolaneæ (q. v.).

ēr-ī-ō-lā-nē-s, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *eriolan* (a) (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Byttneriaceæ.

ēr-ī-ōm-ē-tēr, s. [Gr. *erion*=wool, and *metron*=a measure.] An instrument for measuring the diameter of small fibers, such as wool, cotton, or flax, by ascertaining the diameter of any one of the colored rings which they produce.

"The *erimeter* is formed of a piece of card or plate of brass, having an aperture of about one-fiftieth of an inch in diameter in the center of a circle of one-half inch in diameter, and perforated with small holes. The fiber or particle to be measured is fixed in a slider, and the *erimeter* being placed before a strong light, and the eye assisted by a lens applied behind the small hole, the rings of colors will be seen. The slider must then be drawn out or pushed in till the limit of the first red and green ring (the one selected by Dr. Young) coincides with the circle of perforations, and the index will then show on the scale the size of the particle or fiber."—*Brewster: Optics*.

ēr-ī-ō-mys, s. [Gr. *erion*=wool, and *mys*=a mouse.]

Zool.: A genus of Chinchillidæ. *Eriomys laniger* is the Chinchilla.

ēr-ī-ōph-ēr-ūm, s. [Gr. *erion*=wool, and *phoros*=bearing.]

Botany: Cotton-grass. A genus of Cyperaceæ (Sedges), tribe Scirpæ. It consists of perennial tufted herbs, with many-flowered spikelets; the glumes imbricated on every side, and several hypogynous bristles, becoming very long and silky. The silk or cotton from an English species of the

genus has been made into paper and the wicks of candles or used for stuffing pillows. The immature leaves of a Himalayan species, *E. comosum* or *canabinum*, are used for rope-making.

ēr-rīph-ī-a, s. [Lat. *eriphia*; Gr. *erepheia*=an unknown plant.]

Zool.: A genus of decapod short-tailed Crustaceans. *Eriphia spinifrons* is widely diffused in the different seas.

ēr-rīq-mā, s. [Gr. *erisma*=a cause of quarrel; *erizō*=to strive; *eris*=strife.] So called from the anomalous character of the structure described under No. 1, and the genus placed under No. 2.]

Botany: 1. The rachis or axis of grasses. 2. A genus of South American Vochyaceæ, *Erisma japura*, is the Japura of Brazil, a fine tree, 80 to 120 feet high.

***ēr-ris-tic, *ēr-ris-tick, *ēr-ris-tic-al, a. & s.** [Gr. *eristikos*=pertaining to strife; *eris*=strife.]

A. As adj. (of both forms): Controversial; pertaining to or of the nature of disputation or controversy.

B. As subst. (of the form Eristic): A controversialist.

"An Eucithe as well as an Eristick."—Gauden: *Tears of the Church*, p. 93.

***ēr-ī-tage (tage as tig), s.** [HERITAGE, s.]

***ēr-ī-tage (tage as tig), v. t.** [HERITAGE, v.]

1. To inherit.

2. To endow.

***ē-rite, s.** [Lat. *hereticus*.] A heretic.

ēr-ix, s. [Eryx.]

***erke, s.** [A. S. *earg*, *earh*.] Lazy, idle, indolent, slothful.

ēr-lan-ite, s. [Named from Erla, in the Saxon Erzgebirge, where it is found.]

Min. & Petrol.: A light greenish-gray mineral or rock containing silica, alumina, lime, &c. At first it was considered a mineral, but Dana believes it to be a rock. If the latter view ultimately prevail, the spelling will probably be changed to Erlanite, the termination -ite being the modification of -ite adopted to distinguish rocks.

ēr-līng, s. [Dan. *ellerkonge*; Ger. *erl-könig*=elf-king.] In German and Scandinavian mythology, an elf or personified natural power, very mischievous, especially to children.

"The hero of the present piece is the *Erl* (or Oak) King, a fiend who is supposed to dwell in the recesses of the forest, and thence to issue forth upon the benighted traveler to lure him to his destruction."—Scott: *Erl King*.

***erme, v. i.** [A. S. *earnian*.] To grieve, to lament.

***erme-ful, a.** [ERME.] Sad, mournful, grievous, piteous.

***ēr-mē-līn, *er-mī-līn, s.** [A dimin. of Ermine (q. v.).] A little ermine.

***ēr-mīne, *er-mīne, *er-min, *er-myn, s. & a.** [From O. Fr. *ermine* (Mod. French *hermine*, Prov. *ermīn*). In Sw., Dan. & Ger. *hermelin*; Dut. *hermelijn*; Sp. *armīño*; Port. *arminho*; Ital. *armellino*, *ermellino*=the ermine or its fur. Low Latin *armelinus*, *armellina*, *hermelina* and *Pellis armenia*=the Armenian rat (*Mus armenius*, or *Mus ponticus*). The etym. which connects the ermine through the Span., the Port. and the Low Latin with the Armenian mouse, to which the ermine has no zoological affinity, was first made by Ducange; it was adopted by Littré, and is not directly controverted by Skeat.]

A. As substantive: 1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally: (1) An Armenian.

"Ne non Ermine ne Egipciene." Chaucer: C. T., 15, 824.

(2) The fur of the animal described under II. 1, prepared for use by having the black tips of the tail inserted at regular intervals in the white fur of the body, so as to contrast with it. It is obtained from Russia in Europe, Norway, Siberia, Lapland, and also, though to a less extent than formerly, in North America.

(3) The animal described under II. 1.

2. *Fig.*: The office, position, or dignity of a judge (from his state robe being ornamented or bordered with ermine.)

II. Technically:

1. *Zool.*: The Ermine-weasel, a small mammal, *Mustela erminea*. The body in summer is reddish-brown above and white beneath, and in winter is wholly white, except the extremity of the tail, which all the year round is black. The more northerly the latitude and the severer the individual winter is, the purer is the white of the animal's fur. It is found in the arctic and temperate parts

of Europe, becoming more abundant as one travels northward. It occurs also in the corresponding parts of North America, ranging as far south as the middle of the United States. It frequents stony places and thickets, and is active, fierce, and blood-thirsty. It is called also the stoat (q. v.).

2. *Her.*: One of the furs, represented by black spots of a particular shape on a white ground.

B. As adjective:

1. Formed in whole or in part of ermine fur.

2. In any way pertaining to the animal described under II. 1.

3. White in color. [ERMINEMOTH.]

ermine-moth, s.

Entom.: *Yponomeuta padella*, a moth the wings of which are white.

ermine-weasel, s. [ERMINÉ, II. 1.]

ēr-mined, a. [Eng. *ermine*(e); -ed.] Clothed with or wearing ermine.

ēr-mīneš, s. [ERMINÉ.]

Her.: The reverse of ermine, being represented by white spots on a black ground.

ēr-min-iteš, s. [ERMINÉ.]

Her.: The same as Ermine, but with a single red hair on each side of the ermine spots.

ēr-min-ōis (ois as wā), s. [ERMINÉ.]

Her.: A gold ground with black spots.

***er-mīng, *ear-mīng, a.** [A. S. *earnian*=to grieve.] Grieving, sad, miserable.

***ēr-mīt, *er-myte, s.** [HERMIT.]

***ēr-mīt-age (age as līg), s.** [HERMITAGE.]

ēr-n, tēr-ne (1), tēr-ne, tēarn, s. [A. S. *earn*=an eagle; Sw. *örn*; Dan. *ørn*; Dut. *arend*; Ger. *aar*; M. H. Ger. *ar, arn*; Goth. *ara*.] (Chiefly Scotch.)

1. The Sea Eagle, *Haliaeetus albicilla*.

2. The Golden Eagle, *Aquila chrysaetus*.

3. The Aquilina (Eagles) generally.

ēr-ne (2), ērne, s. [A. S. *earn, ærn*.] A cottage; a place of retirement.

***ēr-nēst, a. & s.** [EARNEST.]

ēr-n-fēr-n, s. [Scotch *ern*=eagle, and Eng. *fern*.] *Bot.*: (1) "*Polypodium fragile*" (*Cystopteris fragilis*). (Jamieson.) (2) *Pteris aquilina*. (Britton & Holland.)

ēr-nūt, *er-nute, s. [Eng. *earth*, and *nut*.] An earthnut, *Bunium flexuosum*.

ēr-rō-de, v. t. [O. Fr. *éroder*, from Lat. *erodo*=to gnaw off: *e=ex*=out, away, and *rodo*=to gnaw.] To eat into or away; to corrode.

ēr-rōd-ēd, pa. par. & a. [ERODE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Eaten into or away; gnawed, corroded.

2. *Bot.*: The same as EROSE (q. v.).

ēr-rōd-ēnt, s. [Lat. *erodens*, pr. par. of *erodo*.]

Med.: A preparation or application which, as it were, eats away any excrescence; a caustic.

ēr-rō-dī-ūm, s. [Gr. *erōdios*=a heron, to the bill of which the beak of the fruit presents some resemblance.]

Botany: Stork's-bill. A genus of Geraniaceæ. Petals regular; stamens ten, slightly monadelphous at the base, the five opposite the petals sterile, the other five alternating with a gland at their base; capsules each with a long spiral awn, bearded on the inside. About fifty species are known, all from the Eastern hemisphere.

***ē-rō-gā-te, v. t.** [Lat. *erogatus*, pa. par. of *erogo*=to prevail upon by entreaties: *e=ex*=out, fully, and *rogo*=to ask.] To lay out, to distribute, to bestow.

"To the acquiring of science belongeth understanding and memory, which as a treasury hath power to retain, and also to erogate and distribute when opportunity happeneth."—Sir T. Elyot: *Governor*, fo. 198.



Erodium.

1. Stamens and Styles.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pūt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trý, sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***ē-rō-gā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *erogatio*, from *erogatus*, pa. par. of *erogo*.] The act of giving or bestowing; distribution.

ēr-ōph-i-lā, *s.* [Gr. *ēr*, ear=the spring, and *philō*=to love.]

Bot.: A genus of Crucifers, family Drabidae. It resembles *Draba*, but has deeply cloven white petals, &c.; seeds numerous in each cell of the pod. *Erophila verna*, formerly called *Draba verna*, is the Common Whitlow-grass.

Ē-rōs, Ē-rōs, *s.* [Gr.]

Gr. Myth.: The Greek equivalent to the Latin Cupid, the God of Love. [CUPID.]

ē-rō'se, *a.* [Lat. *erosus*, pa. par. of *erodo*.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Gnawed or eaten away.
2. *Bot.*: Gnawed; having the margin irregularly toothed, as if bitten by some animal.

ē-rōse-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *erose*; -*ly*.] So as to appear gnawed or bitten.

erosely-toothed, *a.*

Bot.: Having the teeth as if gnawed or eroded; eros-dentate.

ē-rō-gion, *s.* [Lat. *erosio*, from *erosus*, pa. par. of *erodo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of eating or gnawing away; corrosion.
2. The state of being eaten or gnawed away; corroded.

"As sea-salt is a sharp solid body, in a constant diet of salt meat, it breaks the vessels, produceth erosions of the solid parts, and all the symptoms of the sea-scurvy."—*Arbuthnot*.

II. Med.: A gradual eating away or destruction of a part of the body by ulceration, or by increased action of the absorbents, whether spontaneous or not.

erosion theory or hypothesis.

Geol.: A theory or hypothesis which attributes the excavation of lakes chiefly to the erosive power of water in the form of glaciers, instead of regarding them as due to the existence in the spots where they occur of cracks or fissures in the strata. Much support is lent to the erosion hypothesis by glancing at a map of a country near the Arctic circle, like Sweden, or one full of high mountains like Switzerland, in which glaciers have scope for action, and noting how lakes abound.

ē-rō-gion-ist, *s.* [Eng. *erosion*; -*ist*.]

Geol.: One who holds the Erosion theory or hypothesis as to the origin of mountain tarns or lakes. [EROSION THEORY.]

"The Erosionists, or upholders of the efficacy of superficial waste."—*A. Geikie*, in *Macmillan's Magazine*, July, 1881, p. 230.

***ē-rō-sive**, *a.* [Lat. *erosus*, pa. par. of *erodo*.] Tending to eat away or corrode; corrosive.

ē-rō-gō, *pref.* [Lat. *erosus*.] [EROSE.]

Bot., &c.: Erode, eroded, as if gnawed or bitten. eros-dentate, *a.*

Bot.: As irregularly toothed as if it had been bitten.

ē-rōs-trāte, *a.* [Lat. *e*=out of; here *e*=not, and Eng. &c., *rostrate* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Not having a rostrum or beak.

ēr-ō-tēme, *s.* [Gr. *erōtēma* = a question, from *erōtaō*=to ask, to question.]

Rhet.: A mark of interrogation.

ēr-ō-tē-sis, *s.* [Greek, from *erōtaō*=to ask, to question.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech by which a strong affirmation, or more commonly a strong negation, is implied under the form of an interrogative.

ēr-ō-tēt-ic, *a.* [Greek *erōtētikos*, from *erōtaō*.] Interrogatory.

***ē-rōt-ic, *ē-rōt-ick, ē-rōt-ic**, *a. & s.* [Greek *erōtikos*, from *erōs* (genit. *erōtes*)=love.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to or caused by love.

"If he be born when Mars and Venus are in conjunction, he will undoubtedly be inclined to love and erotic melancholy."—*Ferrand*: *On Love Melancholy* (1640), p. 150.

B. As subst.: A love poem or composition.

***ē-rōt-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *erotic*, -*al*.] The same as *EROTIC* (q. v.).

"Jason Pratensis who writes copiously of this erotic love."—*Burton*: *Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 442.

ē-rō-tō-mā-ni-a, ē-r-ō-tō-m-a-nŷ, *s.* [Gr. *erōs* (genit. *erōtes*)=love, and *mania*=madness.] Mental alienation or melancholy caused by love.

ēr-ō-tŷl-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *erotylius*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ide*.]

Entom.: A family of tetramerous beetles, with very gibbous bodies, found in fungi.

ē-rōt-ŷ-lŷs, *s.* [Latin *erotylius*=an unknown precious stone; Gr. *erotylos*=a darling, a sweetheart, from the beauty of some of the species.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family *Erotyliidae* (q. v.).

ēr-pēt-ō-lōg-ic-al, *a.* [HERPETOLOGICAL.]

ēr-pē-tōl-ō-gist, *s.* [HERPETOLOGIST.]

ēr-pē-tōl-ō-gŷ, *s.* [HERPETOLOGY.]

ēr-pēt-on, *s.* [HERPENON.]

Ērr, *erre, *er-ren, *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *errer*, from Lat. *erro*, which stands for an older *erso*; cogn. with Goth. *airz-jan*=to make to err; O. H. Ger. *irran*; Ger. *irren*=to wander. (Skeat.)]

A. Intransitive:

***I. Lit.**: To wander, to ramble.

"The which, whanne he was gon away, *erride* in the wilderness of Bersabre."—*Wycliffe*: *Genesis* xxiv. 14.

II. Figuratively:

1. To go astray or wander from the right or true course, purpose, or end.

"We have *erred* and strayed like lost sheep."—*Common Prayer*: *General Confession*.

*2. To miss the thing or object aimed at.

"Aimed at helm, his lance *erred*."—*Tennyson*: *Entd*, 1,006.

3. To go wrong in judgment or opinion; to make mistakes; to blunder.

"Blame me not if I have *erred* in count
Of gods, of nymphs, of rulers yet unread."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. xii. 2.

***B. Transitive:**

1. To lead astray; to cause to err; to mislead.

"Sometimes he [the devil] tempts by covetousness, drunkenness, pleasure, pride, &c., *erra*, dejects, saves, kills, protects, and rides some men as they do their horses."—*Burton*: *Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 60.

2. To miss, to mistake.

"I shall not lag behind, nor *err*
The way, thou leading."
Milton: *P. L.*, x. 266.

***Ērr-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *err*; -*able*.] Liable to err or mistake; fallible.

***Ērr-a-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *errable*; -*ness*.] The quality of being errable; liability to err or mistake; fallibility.

"We may infer from the *errableness* of our nature, the reasonableness of compassion to be seduced."—*More*: *Decay of Piety*.

***Ērr-a-bünd**, *a.* [Lat. *errabundus*, from *erro*.] Wandering, erratic.

Er-rai, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic (?).]

Astron.: A fixed star of the third magnitude, called also Gamma Cephei.

ēr-rand, *erende, *arende, *arunde, *erand, *erande, *erende, *erinde, *ernde, *erond, *s.* [A. S. *erende*=a message; cogn. with Icel. *eyrendi*, *erendi*; Sw. *erende*; Dan. *erende*; O. H. Ger. *aranti*, *aranti*.] A verbal message; a communication to be made to some person at a distance; a special business or matter intrusted to a messenger; something to be done or told.

"I have a secret *erand* to thee, O king."—*Judges* iii. 19.

errand-boy, *s.* A boy kept to run on errands.

***ēr-rand-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *errand*; -*er*.] One sent on an errand, a messenger.

***ēr-rant (1), *er-raunt**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *errant*, from Lat. *errans*, pr. par. of *erro*=to err (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

I. Lit.: Wandering, roving, rambling; applied more especially to those knights in the middle ages who wandered about in search of adventures, and to show their prowess and chivalry. [KNIGHT-ERRANT.]

II. Figuratively:

1. Deviating from a certain course.

"Knots, by the conflux of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pipe, and divert his grain.
Tortive and *errant* from his course of growth."
Shakespeare: *Troilus and Cressida*, i. 3.

2. Abandoned, vile, errant (q. v.).

"Thy company, if I slept not very well
A-nights, would make me an *errant* fool with question."
Ben Jonson: *Catiline*, ii. 1.

***B. As subst.**: A wanderer.

***errant-knight**, *s.* A knight-errant (q. v.).

"To your home,
A destined *errant-knight* I come."
Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, i. 24.

***ēr-rant (2), a. [EYRE.]**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Itinerant.

2. *Zool.*: Free, not fixed; having good locomotive powers. [ERRANT ANNELIDS.]

errant annelids, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The same as *ERRANTIA* (q. v.).

ēr-rān-ti-a (ti as shi), ēr-rān-tēs, *s. pl.* [The first form is the neut. the second the mas. and fem. pl. of Lat. *errans*, pr. par. of *erro*=to err, to wander. So named in allusion to their good locomotive powers.]

Zool.: Errant Annelids; the highest order of Annelida. They are called also *Chaetopoda*, from the setigerous foot-tubercles which are their chief distinctive characteristics; *Nereides* from their typical genus *Nereis*; and, from the place which many of them inhabit, *Sandworms*. The head is well marked; the mouth has jaws which are sometimes at the extremity of a proboscis. The respiratory organs are in the form of external branchiae arranged in tufts along the back and sides of the body, whence they are sometimes called *Dorsibranchiate Annelids*. They possess distinct sexes, and undergo a metamorphosis. They are marine, and occur in all seas. The order contains the families *Arenicolidae*, *Aphroditidae*, *Nereidae*, *Euniceidae*, *Peripatidae*, and *Polyophthalmidae*.

2. *Palaeont.*: The bodies of the Errant Annelids are as a rule so soft that remains of them are not likely to be found, but what appear to be their horny jaws have been brought from the Silurian, the Devonian, and the Carboniferous formations. What may be their burrows, trails, and foot-impressions or prints have been found in the Silurian and some other Palaeozoic rocks. [HELMINTHITE, SCOLITE.]

***ēr-rān-trŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *errant*; -*ry*.]

1. A state of wandering or roving about; the state or condition of a wanderer.

2. The condition, occupation, or way of life of a knight-errant.

ēr-rā-ta, *s. pl.* [ERRATUM.]

ēr-rāt-ic, *ēr-rāt-ick, *er-rat-ike, *a. & s.* [Lat. *erraticus*=given to wandering, from *erro*=to err, to wander; Fr. *erratique*; Span., Port., & Ital. *erratico*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Wandering, roving.

"Through the vast waves the dreadful wonders move,
Hence named *erratick* by the gods above."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xii. 73, 74.

2. Not fixed or stationary; moving.

"There he saw with ful ausement
The *erratick* stones harbouring armoury."
Chaucer: *Troilus*, v.

*3. Irregular, changeable, subject to fluctuations.

"They are incommode with a slimy matter cough, stink of breath, and an *erratick* fever."—*Harvey*.

4. Wild, loose, not direct; as, His aim is very erratic.

II. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: Not moving like an ordinary star in an apparently regular track or course, but with irregular motion. Used of a planet or of a comet.

2. *Geol.*: Detached and at a distance from its native rock. [ERRATIC BLOCKS.]

B. As substantive:

***I. Ord. Lang.**: A rogue, a vagabond, a street Arab.

II. Technically:

*1. *Astron.*: A planet, as distinguished from a fixed star.

2. *Geol.* (chiefly pl.): The same as *ERRATIC BLOCKS* (q. v.).

erratic blocks.

Geol.: Blocks torn from the rocks of which they constituted a part, and transported to long distance by the action either of ice or water. If floated by ice or so carried along by descending glaciers as not to rub against the ground during their course, erratic blocks retain their salient angles uninjured; but if they have been rolled over and over again along a shallow sea-bed or shore by the action of furious waves, they become quite rounded. The occurrence of such blocks in the arctic and temperate zones of both hemispheres, their frequency increasing toward the poles, is one of the distinguishing characteristics of the Glacial Period (q. v.). Such mountains as the Alps are great centers whence erratic blocks descend. As a rule erratic blocks differ in composition from the rocks on which they are found lying. This fact enables the geologist to decide that any particular block or boulder is an erratic one, and trace out the spot from which it came and the direction of the current which brought it to its present resting-place. The transport of erratic blocks has not in general depended on the present distribution of hills, valleys, sea, and land; they have crossed valleys, gulfs, and even seas, and

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, gell, chorus, chin, bēnch; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = chūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

have at times balanced themselves on the peaks of hills. When a transported mass or fragment of rock is large, it is called an erratic block, when of medium size a boulder, and when small a pebble or gravel.

ēr-rāt-ic-al, *a.* [Eng. *erratic*; *-al*.] The same as **ERRATIC** (q. v.).

ēr-rāt-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *erratically*; *-ly*.] In an erratic manner; irregularly; without rule, order, or established method.

***ēr-rāt-ic-al-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *erratically*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being erratic.

***ēr-ra-tile**, *a.* [Lat. *erratus*, *pa. par.* of *erro*=to err, to wander; Eng. *adj. suff. -ile*.] Wandering, erratic.

***ēr-rā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *erratio*, from *erro*=to wander.] A wandering about.

ēr-rā-tūm (pl. **ēr-rā-tā**), *s.* [Lat., *neut. sing.* of *erratus*, *pa. par.* of *erro*=to err, to wander.] An error or mistake in printing or writing.

ēr-rhine, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Gr. *errhina*=sternutatory medicines; *en*=in, and *rhin*=the nose.]

A. As adj.: Affecting the nose; causing discharges from the nose.

B. As substantive:

Med. (pl.): Errhines are medicinal substances which possess the property of exciting a secretion of mucus from the nasal mucous membrane, and this is very frequently accompanied by sneezing. They are tobacco in the form of snuff, sub sulphate of mercury, powdered veratrum album, and euphorbium. They are used in cases of great dryness of the mucous membrane. Some forms of headache are relieved by the increased secretion of mucus and the consequent unloading of the blood-vessels of the membrane. Also called Sternutatories. (*Garrison: Mat. Medica.*)

ēr-rīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [ERR.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or state of going astray.

ēr-rīng-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *erring*; *-ly*.] In an erring manner; not properly.

"He serves the Muses erringly and ill,
Whose aim is pleasure light and fugitive."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone (Introd.).

ēr-rō-nē-ōus, ***ēr-rō-nl-ōus**, *a.* [Lat. *erroneus*=wandering about, from *erro*=to wander; Fr. *erroné*; Ital. *erroneo*.]

***1. Wandering, roving, straying.**

"Dismounted, on the Aleian field I fall,
Erroneous there to wander, and forlorn."
Milton: P. L., vii. 19, 20.

***2. Wandering or deviating from the right or true course.**

"A faint, erroneous ray."—*Thomson: Summer*, 1, 687.

3. Mistaken, false, wrong, full of error, untrue.

"I never, to my knowledge, taught any erroneous doctrine."—*Life of Doctor Barnes* (1872), fo. Aaa, iij.

***4. Mistaking; misled; deviating by mistake from the truth.**

"When a man is misinformed as to the goodness or badness of an action, that we call an erroneous conscience."
—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 16.

ēr-rō-nē-ōus-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *erroneous*; *-ly*.] In an erroneous manner; by mistake; not rightly; falsely, incorrectly.

"O blest proficiency! surpassing all
That men erroneously their glory call."
Couper: Retirement, 99, 100.

ēr-rō-nē-ōus-ness, *s.* [Eng. *erroneous*; *-ness*.] The quality of being erroneous; falsity, incorrectness.

"The most ordinary capacity may understand it, and be satisfied of the erroneousness of it."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 8.

ēr-rōr, ***ēr-rour**, ***ēr-rowre**, *s.* [O. Fr. *error*, *errur*; Fr. *erreur*, from Lat. *error*, from *erro*=to err, to wander; Ital. *errore*; Sp. & Port. *error*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

***1. A wandering or roving course.**

"Where he through fatal error long was led
Full many years, and weelless wandered
From shore to shore."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ix. 41.

2. A wandering or deviation from the truth; a mistake, a misapprehension; a mistaken judgment or opinion.

***3. A sin, a transgression of law or duty; a crime, a fault.**

"Blood which he offered for himself and for the errors of the people."—*Heb. ix. 7.*

4. A mistake in writing, printing, speaking, &c.; an inaccuracy.

5. False doctrine or teaching.

"In Religion,
What damned error, but some sober brow
Will bless it!"—*Shaksp.: Mer. of Venice*, iii. 2.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāl**, **fāther**, **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camēl**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **plne**, **pīt**, **sire**, **sīr**, **marīne**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

II. Technically:

1. Astron.: The difference between the positions of any of the heavenly bodies as determined by calculation and by observation.

2. Law: A mistake in the proceedings of the court of record upon matters of law, entitling the party grieved to have the case reviewed. (*Writ of Error*.)

3. Math.: The difference between the result arrived at by any operation and the true result.

4. Hor. (of a clock): The difference between the time to which a clock really points and that which it was intended to indicate.

¶ Writ of Error:

Law: An appeal from an inferior court of record assigning error in the proceedings. It lies only upon matter of law arising upon the face of the proceedings, so that no evidence is required to substantiate or support it.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *error*, *mistake*, and *blunder*: "Error is the lot of humanity; into whatever we attempt to do or think error will be sure to creep; the term therefore is of unlimited use; we have errors of judgment; errors of calculation; errors of the head, and errors of the heart. The other terms designate modes of error, which mostly refer to the common concerns of life: mistake is an error of choice; blunder an error of action; children and careless people are most apt to make mistakes; ignorant, conceited, and stupid people commonly commit blunders; a mistake must be rectified; in commercial transactions it may be of serious consequence; a blunder must be set right; but blunders are not always to be set right; and blunders are frequently so ridiculous as only to call for laughter."

(2) He thus discriminates between *error* and *fault*: "Error respects the act; fault respects the agent: the error may lie in the judgment or in the conduct; but the fault lies in the will or intention; the errors of youth must be treated with indulgence; but their faults must on all accounts be corrected; error is said of that which is individual and partial; fault is said likewise of that which is habitual: it is an error to use intemperate language at any time; it is a fault in the temper of some persons who cannot restrain their anger." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***ēr-rōr**, *v. t.* [ERROR, *s.*] To determine or to decide to be erroneous; as the decision of a court.

***ēr-rōr-fūl**, ***ēr-rōr-fūll**, *a.* [Eng. *error*; *-full*.] Full of error; mistaken, wrong.

***ēr-rōr-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *error*; *-ist*.] One who is in error; one who encourages or promotes error.

***ēr-rōr**, *s.* [ERROR, *s.*]

ērs, *s.* [Fr. & Prov. *ers*; Sp. *ierro*; Ital. *erro*; Lat. *errum* (q. v.).]

Bot.: *Ervm erulia*, the Bitter Vetch.

ers bitter-vetch, *s.*

Bot.: A designation used by Skinner. Probably *Ervm erulia*.

ērs'-bȳ-ite, *s.* [Sw. *ersbyit*.]

Min.: A doubtful mineral, called also Anhydrous Scolecite. It is monoclinic, of a white color and vitreous luster, and a hardness of 6. Dana thinks that it may be altered orthoclase.

ērs'-mērt, *s.* [ARSE-SMART.] *Polygonum hydroperum*.

ērs'-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *arse*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: The herb Mouse-ear. (*Wright*). Mouse-ear is *Hieracium pilosella*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

ērse, *s.* [A corrupt. of Irish (q. v.).] The name given to the language of the Gaels or Celts in the Highlands of Scotland, as being of Irish descent. It is called by the Highlanders themselves Gaelic.

ērsh, **ēarsh**, *s.* [A corrupt. of *eddish* (q. v.).] Stubble.

ērst, *adv.* [A. S. *ærest*, superlative of *ær*=soon.] [ERE.]

1. First; at first; at the beginning.

2. Once; formerly.

3. Before; previously; till then; till now, hitherto.

"Forth skipped the cat, not now replete
As erst with airy self-conceit."
Cowper: Retired Cat.

¶ At erst:

1. At length.

"It's now at erst become a stonier one."
Spenser: F. Q., V. i. 2.

2. At present.

"Left both bare and barren now at erst."
Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar (Dec.).

***ērst-while**, *adv.* [Eng. *erst*, and *while*.] Before, till then, till now, hitherto.

"Those thick and clammy vapors which erstwhile ascended in such vast measures."—*Glanvill: Preexistence of Souls*, p. 142.

***erthe-calle**, *s.* [EARTH-CALL.]

***erthe-smok**, *s.* [EARTH-SMOKE.]

***ēr-ā-bēs-gēnce**, ***ēr-ā-bēs-gēn-gȳ**, *s.* [Fr. *erubescence*, from Lat. *erubescencia*, from *erubescens*, *pr. par.* of *erubescere*=to grow red; *incept. form* of *rubeo*=to be red; *ruber*=red.] The act of becoming red; redness.

***ēr-ā-bēs-gēnt**, *a.* [Lat. *erubescens*, *pr. par.* of *erubescere*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Reddish; somewhat red; inclined to redness; blushing.

2. Bot.: Reddish, blush-colored. (*Parton*.)

ēr-ā-bēs-çite, *s.* [Lat. *erubescere*=to become red, to blush, and *suff. -ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: The same as **BORNITE**. (*Dana*.) The *Brit. Mus. Cat.* adopts the name *erubescite*, and makes *bornite* and *bornite* two of its synonyms.

ēr-rū-qa, *s.* [Lat.=(1) the caterpillar of the cabbage butterfly, (2) the plant genus here defined.]

Bot.: A genus of Crucifers, family Brassicidæ. The seeds have a burning taste, and when applied to the skin cause blisters. *Eruca sativa*, formerly called *Brassica eruca*, is used in the south of Europe, its native region, as a salad, the young and tender roots alone being chosen, for when old it has an unpleasant taste and smell. The whole plant has been used as a sialogogue.

ēr-ā-cār-l-ā, *s.* [From Lat. *eruca*=a kind of colewort, *Eruca sativa*, to which it is remotely akin.]

Bot.: A genus of Cruciferæ, the typical one of the family *Eurucidæ*.

ēr-ā-cār-l-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *erucar*(ia), and Lat. *fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Crucifers, tribe *Spiroloboæ*.

ēr-rū-çic, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *eruc*(a); Eng. *suff. -ic*; Gr. *ereggomai*=to vomit.] Pertaining to, contained in, or derived from the *Eruca* (q. v.).

erucic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{41}COOH$. A monatomic fatty acid belonging to the acrylic series, also called *Brassic acid*. It occurs in colza oil expressed from the seeds of *Brassica campestris*, and in the fat oil of mustard seed, *Sinapis alba*. The colza oil is saponified with litharge, and the oleate of lead removed by digesting with ether; the residue is decomposed by hydrochloric acid, and crystallized from alcohol. Erucic acid forms long white needles, which melt at 34°. It is insoluble in water. It unites freely with bromine, forming a crystalline dibromide, $C_{22}H_{42}Br_2O_2$, which melts at 42°.

***ē-rūct**, *v. t.* [Lat. *eructo*; *e*=ex=out, and *ructo*=to belch.] To belch out; to eructate.

***ē-rūc-tāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *eructatus*, *pa. par.* of *eructo*.]

1. Lit.: To eject as wind from the stomach; to belch out.

"They would make us believe in Syracuse, now Messina, that Ætna in times past hath eructated such huge gobbets of fire."—*Howell: Letters*, I. i. 27.

2. Fig.: To belch out; to give vent to.

"Though he should . . . daily eructate his invectives against the most respectable men."—*Knorr: Essays*, No. ix.

***ē-rūc-tā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *eructatio*, from *eructatus*, *pa. par.* of *eructo*.]

1. The act of belching; a belch.

"Cabbage . . . is greatly accused for provoking eructations."—*Evelyn: Discourse of Sallets*.

2. That which is ejected from the stomach by belching.

"The signs of the functions of the stomach being depraved, are eructations, either with the taste of the aliment, acid, inodorous, or fetid."—*Arbuthnot*.

3. Any sudden bursting out or ejection of wind or matter.

"Thermæ are hot springs, or fiery eructations; such as burst forth of the earth during earthquakes."—*Woodward*.

***ē-rū-di-āte**, *v. t.* [ERUDITE.] To teach, to instruct.

ēr-ā-dite, *a.* [Lat. *eruditus*, *pa. par.* of *erudio*=to free from rudeness, to cultivate, to teach; *e*=ex=out, away, and *rudis*=rude.] Instructed, taught, learned, well-read, well-informed.

"With the fore-mentioned treasures of erudite pamphlet-tracts, there appeared a far more considerable collection of valuable little treatises."—*Critical Hist. of Pamphlets* (1715), p. 6.

ēr-ā-dite-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *erudite*; *-ly*.] In an erudite, learned manner; with erudition.

ēr-ā-dite-ness, *s.* [Eng. *erudite*; *-ness*.] The quality of being erudite; erudition.

ēr-ā-dī-tion, *s.* [Lat. *eruditio*, from *eruditus*, *pa. par.* of *erudio*; Fr. *érudition*; Sp. *erudición*; Ital. *erudizione*.]

1. The act or process of instructing or improving.

"The erudition of her mind is much more to be regarded."—*Spectator*, No. 66.

2. Learning; knowledge gained by study; scholarship.

"He talks of light, and the prismatic hues,
As men of depth in erudition use."
Couper: *Charity*, 391, 392.

† For the difference between *erudition* and *knowledge*, see KNOWLEDGE.

ēr-ū-gāte, *a.* [Lat. *erugatus*, pa. par. of *erugo*; *e*=away, out, and *rugatus*=wrinkled; *ru*=a wrinkle.] Free from wrinkles; smooth, unwrinkled.

ēr-rū-gī-noūs, *a.* [Lat. *ærginosus*, from *cæro*=the rust of copper, *verdigris*; *æs* (gen. *æris*)=copper.] [ÆRUGINOUS.] Partaking of the substance or nature of copper.

ēr-rūm-pent, *a.* [Lat. *erumpens*, pr. par. of *erumpo*=to burst or break out; *e*=out, and *rumpo*=to break, to burst.]
Bot.: Breaking out.

ēr-rūn-dā, ēr-rūn-dī, *s.* [Maharatta & Hind. *erunda*=the castor oil plant; Maharatta *erundel*=castor oil.] For def. see etym. (Anglo-Indian.)

ēr-rūpt, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *eruptus*, pa. par. of *erumpo*=to burst or break out.]

A. Trans.: To throw out or eject with violence; to emit violently.

"Erupted, sedimentary, metamorphosed, conglomerated aggregates of mineral matter."—S. Highley, in Cassell's *Technical Educator*, pt. ii., p. 358.

B. Intrans.: To burst or break out suddenly; to give vent to eruptions.

ēr-rūp-tion, *s.* [Lat. *eruptio*, from *eruptus*, pa. par. of *erumpo*; Fr. *éruption*; Sp. *erupcion*; Ital. *eruzione*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of bursting or breaking out from any confinement or restraint; a sudden burst or emission.

"Anon with black eruption from its jaws
A night of smoke, thick driving, wave on wave
In stormy flow." Mallet: *The Excursion*, i.

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

3. That which bursts or breaks out. [II. 2.]

"From the volcanoes gross eruptions rise."
Garth: *Dispensary*, i. 109.

*4. A sudden excursion of a hostile nature.

"The confusion of things, the eruptions of barbarians
... did all turn to account for him."—Barrow: *Of the Pope's Supremacy*.

*5. A violent exclamation or ejaculation.

"To his secretary, whom he laid in a pallet near him for natural ventilation of his thoughts, he would, in the absence of all other ears and eyes, break out into bitter and passionate eruptions."—Wotton: *Life of Buckingham*.

II. Technically:

1. Medical:

(1) The breaking out upon the skin of vesicles, pustules, &c., ultimately becoming crusts or scabs. In some cases fungi have been found in the center of the vesicle or other morbid growth.

(2) The exanthemata thus produced, as the vesicles in small-pox or the rash in scarlet fever.

"Unripe fruits are apt to occasion foul eruptions on the skin."—Arbuthnot.

2. *Geol.*: An outburst of fluid lava mixed with stones, scoræ, dust, &c., from a volcanic crater or other vent. Sir Charles Lyell computes that about 2,000 such eruptions (variously located) may occur in the course of a century, or an average of twenty every year. [VOLCANO.]

ēr-rūp-tive, *a.* [Fr. *éruptif*; Sp. *eruptivo*, from Lat. *eruptus*, pa. par. of *erumpo*.]

1. Bursting forth; breaking out.

"To the startled eye the sudden glance
Appears far south eruptive through the cloud."
Thomson: *Summer*, i. 129, 1, 130.

2. Attended with eruption or rash; producing eruptions.

"It is in the nature of these eruptive diseases in the state to sink in by fits, and to re-appear."—Burke: *Regicide Peace*, let. I.

3. Produced by eruption; as, *eruptive rocks* (q. v.).

eruptive rocks:

Geol.: The same as volcanic rocks, using the latter term to include those of all geological formations, and not simply those sent forth by recent volcanoes. Basalt and greenstone, equally with lava, are considered eruptive rocks. [VOLCANIC.]

ēr-vā-lēn-tā, *s.* [Lat. *Ervum lens*, the botanical name of the lentil.] The farina or meal of the common lentil, prepared in a special manner. Its use as a food is said to promote the peristaltic action of the bowels. The same as REVALENTA (q. v.).

ēr-vīl'-ī-a, *s.* [Lat. *ervilla*=the bitter vetch.]

1. *Bot.*: An obsolete genus of papilionaceous plants containing *Ervilla sativa*, the species generally called *Ervum ervilla*. [ERVUM.]

2. *Zool.*: Lentil-shell. A genus of bivalve mollusks, family Tellinidae. Two recent species are known. Distribution: West Indies, Britain, Canaries, Mediterranean, and the Red Sea. (Woodward.)

ēr-vūm, *s.* [Lat.=the bitter vetch, *Ervum ervilla* (def.).]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe Viciæ. It is akin to Vicia, but differs in the sharp, equal segments of the calyx, &c. The leaves are generally pinnate and terminate in tendrils. *Ervum lens* is the lentil (q. v.). *Ervum ervilla* is the Bitter Vetch. Its seeds mixed with flour and made into bread produce weakness of man's limbs, and are said to render horses paralytic.

ēr-rŷc'-ī-bē, *s.* [From *erima-tali*, its native name in the Malayalam language.]

Bot.: An anomalous genus of perigynous Exogones, placed by Lindley doubtfully at the end of the Convolvulaceæ, and by Endlicher made the type of an order which he calls Erycibæ. Mr. W. Carruthers, F. R. S., states that it nearly approaches Convolvulaceæ, but differs in having a sessile radiating stigma like that of a poppy. This character exists also in Ebenaceæ, to which in other respects Erycibæ seems not very closely akin. The species are from tropical Asia.

ēr-rŷc'-ī-bē, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *erycib(e)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: An order of plants established by Endlicher for the reception of the genus Erycibæ (q. v.).

ēr-rŷc'-ī-nā, ēr-rŷc'-ī-nā, *s.* [Erycina, a name of Venus, from Mount Eryx, now San Giuliano, a mountain in Sicily, where she had a temple.]

1. *Class. Myth.*: [See etym.]

2. *Entom.*: A genus of Butterflies, the typical one of the family Erycinidæ (q. v.).

*3. *Zool.*: An old genus of Tellinidæ.

ēr-rŷc'-ī-nā, *s. pl.* [Lat. *Erycin(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -ideæ.]

Entom.: Dryads. A family of Butterflies. The males have only four perfect legs, the females have six. In other respects they resemble the Lyceinidæ (Argus Butterflies) (q. v.).

ēr-rŷn-gī-ūm, *s.* [Lat. *eryngion*; Gr. *erynggion*, dimin. of Latin *erynge*=Greek *erynggē*=the eryngo (q. v.).]

Bot.: Eryngo. A genus of Umbelliferous plants, family Saniculidæ. There is an involucre in many leaves; the fruit is ovate, clothed with chaffy scales or bristles. About 100 species are known, most of them from South America. [ERYNGO.]

ēr-rŷn-gō, ēr-rŷn-gō, *s.* [ERYNGIUM.]

1. *Bot.*: The genus Eryngium. The Sea Eryngo is *Eryngium maritimum*, the Field Eryngo *E. campestris*. (Benth.)

2. *Phar.*: [ERYNGO-ROOT.]

eryngo-root, *s.*

Phar.: The root of *Eryngium maritimum*, or Sea-holly, prepared as a sweetmeat. Its aphrodisiac qualities, either real or supposed, are mentioned by dramatists and poets from Jonson to Prior.

ēr-rŷ-ōn, *s.* [Greek *eryōn*=dragging along the ground, pr. par. of *eryō*.]

Paleont.: A genus of macrurous Crustaceans found in the Lias and Oolite, being most abundant in the Solenhofen Slates, which are Middle Oolite.

ēr-rŷs'-ī-mūm, *s.* [Lat. *erysimum*; Gr. *erysimon*=the hedge mustard.]

Bot.: Treacle-mustard. A genus of Crucifera, family Sisymbriidæ. The pod is four-sided, its valves one-nerved. There are generally two hypogynous glands opposite the placenta and between the longer stamens. About seventy species are known.

ēr-rŷs'-ī-p-e-las, *ēr-rŷs'-ī-p-e-ly, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *erysipelas*=a redness on the skin; Fr. *érysiplé*.]

Med.: A peculiar inflammation of the skin, spreading with great rapidity; the parts affected are of a deep red color, with a diffused swelling of the underlying cutaneous tissue and cellular membrane, and an indisposition to take on healthy action. It is called by John Hunter the adhesive inflammation. Erysipelas is divided into: (1) Simple, where the skin only is affected; (2) Phlegmonous, where the cutaneous and areolar tissue are both attacked at the same time, going on to vesication, then yellowness, and death of the skin; death of the areolar tissue may follow, constituting malignant or gangrenous erysipelas; (3) Œdematous, or sub-cutaneous, of a yellowish, dark brown, or red color, occurring about the eyelids, scrotum, or legs, usually in broken-down dropsical constitutions. The first is superficial and sthenic, the other forms more deep-seated and asthenic, and require

vigorously active treatment by free incisions before the formation of pus, as it is too late to wait till pus has actually formed. Some physicians speak highly of poultices of phytolacca leaves, while others recommend topical applications of some form of iron in tincture. The constitutional treatment is mainly restorative: the more asthenic the case the sooner should perchloride of iron be given, from 20 to 30 minims of the tincture every two or three hours, and continued during convalescence to insure a cure.

ēr-rŷ-sī-pēl'-a-tōid, *a.* [Gr. *erysipelas* (genit. *erysipelatos*)=erysipelas, and *eidos*=form, resemblance.] Resembling erysipelas.

ēr-rŷ-sī-pēl'-a-toūs, *a.* [Gr. *erysipelas* (genit. *erysipelatos*)=erysipelas, and Eng., &c., suff. -ous.]
Med.: Having the nature of erysipelas, or in some way resembling it.

"A person, who for some years had been subject to erysipelatous fevers."—Bp. Berkeley: *Stiris*, § 6.

ēr-rŷ-sī-pēl'-ōūs, *a.* [ERYSIPELAS.] Eruptive; pertaining to, resembling, or partaking of the nature of erysipelas (q. v.).

ēr-rŷs'-ī-phē, *s.* [Gr. *erysibē*=mildew.]

Bot.: An old genus of Fungi now much reduced in extent by the removal from it of various species now ranked under distinct genera. When undeveloped they are called Oidia (q. v.).

ēr-rŷth'-a-cæ, *s.* [ERYTHACUS.]

ēr-rŷth'-a-cī-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *erythac(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Sylviidæ or Warblers. It contains the Robins. They are scattered over both hemispheres.

ēr-rŷth'-a-cūs, ēr-rŷth'-a-cæ, *s.* [Gr. *erythainō*=to dye red, to cause to blush, in allusion to the red plumage of the Robin Redbreast, a species of the genus.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Erythacinæ (q. v.).

ēr-rŷ-thē-mæ, *s.* [Gr. *erythema*=redness; *ereuthos*=red.]

Med.: Uniform redness, with puffiness of the skin, seldom accompanied by general febrile disturbance, and not extending to the areolar tissue. The chief variety is *Erythema nodosum*. The redness and bumps gradually subside. It is commonest in young females, but is also seen in feeble boys. It is often a symptom of some other disease, as in measles or scarlatina, in which case active treatment of it may kill the patient; but if otherwise, painting with nitrate of silver generally induces a favorable resolution.

ēr-rŷth'-ē-māt'-ic, *a.* [Eng., &c., *erythema* (q. v.); *t* connective, and suff. -ic.]

Med.: A term applied to skin affections marked by or associated with redness, specially relating to erythema, erysipelas, and the more common Rose-rash and Nettle-rash.

ēr-rŷ-thēm'-a-toūs, *a.* [English, &c., *erythema* (q. v.); *t* connective, and suff. -ous.]

Med.: The same as ERYTHMATIC (q. v.).

ēr-rŷth-ræ'-a, *s.* [Gr. *erythraios*=red.]

Bot.: A genus of Gentianaceæ, tribe Gentianeæ. The calyx is five-cleft; the corolla funnel-shaped and withering, its limb short; stigmas two; capsule linear, two-celled. Known species about fifteen.

***ēr-rŷth-ræ'-an**, *a.* [Gr. *erythros*=red; Eng. adj. suff. -an.] Of a red color.

Erythraean main, *s.*

Geog.: The Red Sea.

"The ruddy waves he cleft in twain
Of the Erythraean main."
Milton: *Psalm cxi*, 46.

† The Erythraean Sea mentioned by Herodotus included not only the Red Sea or Arabian Gulf, but also the Indian Ocean. Xenophon, in the *Cyropædia*, applies the name to the Persian Gulf.

ēr-rŷth'-ric, *a.* [Gr. *erythros*=red; -ic.] See the compound.

erythric-acid, *s.* [ERYTHRIN.]

ēr-rŷth'-rin, ēr-rŷth'-rine, *s.* [Gr. *erythros*=red; Eng., &c., suff. -in, -ine (Chem.).]

1. *Chem.* (chiefly of the form erythrin): Erythric acid, erythritic orsellinate, $C_{10}H_{10}O_{10}$. It is contained in *Roccella fusiformis*, and extracted by boiling with milk of lime. It forms crystals but very slightly soluble in hot water, reddened by ammonia in the open air, and is resolved by boiling with baryta water into orsellinic acid and pieroythrin, $C_{12}H_{12}O_{12}$, which by further boiling with baryta water is converted into orcin, $C_7H_6O_2$, erythrite, $C_4H_8O_4$, and CO_2 . The orcin is readily soluble in strong alcohol, while the erythrite is only slightly soluble.

2. *Min.* (of the form erythrine): The same as ERYTHRITE (q. v.).

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph=f.
-cian, -tian = şhan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = şhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

ē-ryth-rin-ā, s. [Modeled on Gr. *erythros*, which, however, is a red kind of mullet, and not a plant.]

Bot.: Coral Tree. A genus of papilionaceous plants, the typical one of the sub-tribe Erythrine (q. v.). The species consist of shrubs or trees with trifoliate leaves or long stalks and blood-red flowers. Found in the tropics. *Erythrina monosperma* furnishes gum lac (q. v.).

ē-ryth-rine, s. [ERYTHRIN.]

ē-ry-thrī-nē-ā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *erythrin*(a), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eē.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Phaseoleae (q. v.).

ē-ryth-rī-nūs, s. [Gr. *erythros*=red kind of mullet.]

Ichthy.: A name given by Johnston and Willoughby to what is now called *Pagellus erythrinus*. [PAGELLUS.]

ē-ryth-rīte, s. [Gr. *erythros*=red, and Eng. suff. -ite (Chem.) (q. v.).]

1. Chem.: Erythrol, erythromannite, erythroglucin, phycite, $C_4H_6O_4$. A tetratomic alcohol, existing ready formed in the alga, *Protoecoccus vulgaris*; also by boiling erythrin with baryta water. Erythrite crystallizes in large colorless prisms, melting at 120°, which are readily soluble in water, insoluble in ether, and sparingly in cold alcohol. Heating with concentrated hydrochloric acid, converts it into secondary butyl iodide, $CH_3CH(CH_3)CH_2CH_3$. Fused with caustic potash it yields oxalic and acetic acids. Erythrite has a sweet taste; it does not ferment with yeast. It is optically inactive. It unites directly with acids forming ethers. It does not reduce an alkaline solution of a cupric salt.

2. Min.: A monoclinic mineral; its hardness 1½ to 2½; specific gravity, 2.9; luster on the different faces of the crystal from dull to adamantine; color red or greenish-gray. Composition: Arsenic acid, 38.43; oxide of cobalt, 37.55; water, 24.02. Earthy cobalt bloom is a variety of it, consisting of cobalt bloom with free arsenic acid. Found abroad in Saxony, Thuringia, Baden, Norway, &c.; in Cornwall and Cumberland, England, and near Killarney, Ireland. (*Dana*.) Called also Erythrine (q. v.).

ē-ryth-rīt-ic, a. [Eng. *erythrit*(e), and suff. -ic (Chem.) (q. v.).] Pertaining or relating to Erythrite (q. v.).

erythritic-acid, s.

Chem.: A monobasic tetratomic acid, $C_4H_6O_5$, or $CH_3(OH) \cdot CH(OH) \cdot CH(OH) \cdot COOH$. Erythritic acid, also called erythroglucinic acid, is obtained by the oxidation of erythrite with platinum black in an aqueous solution. It forms a deliquescent mass, which is soluble in water and in alcohol. It forms salts.

ē-ryth-rō, pref. [Lat. *erythros*; Gr. *erythros*=red, of the color of nectar and wine; cogn. with Lat. *ruber*, *rutilis*, and with Sansc. *rudhiram*=blood, and *rōhitas*=red.]

Bot., &c.: Red, pale red.

ē-ryth-rō-gēn, s. [Greek *erythros*=red, and *gēnnāō*=to produce.]

Chem.: A substance originally colorless, but reddened by acids, supposed by Hope to be contained in flowers.

ē-ryth-rō-glū-clin, s. [Pref. *erythro-*, and Eng., &c., *glucin*.] [ERYTHRITE.]

ē-ryth-rō-glū-clin-ic, a. [Pref. *erythro-*, and Eng. *glucin* (q. v.).] (See the compound.)

erythroglucinic-acid, s.

Chem.: Another name for Erythroleic-acid (q. v.).

ē-ryth-rōid, a. & s. [Gr. *erythroideōs*=of a ruddy look; *erythros*=red, and *eidos*=form; Fr. *erythroide*.]

A. As adj.: Of a red color.

B. As substantive:

Anat.: The reddish muscular envelope of the testicle.

ē-ryth-rō-lē-ic, a. [Pref. *erythro-*, and Eng., &c., *oleic* (q. v.).] (See the compound.)

erythroleic-acid, s.

Chem.: A purple semi-fluid substance, said to exist in archil.

ē-ryth-rō-lein, s. [Pref. *erythro-*, and Eng., &c., *olein* (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_{26}H_{52}O_4$. An oily liquid extracted by Kane from archil and litmus. (*Larousse*.)

ē-ryth-rō-lit-min, s. [Pref. *erythro-*; Eng. *litm*(us), and suff. -in (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_{26}H_{52}O_{13}$. A red coloring matter extracted by Kane from litmus. (*Larousse*.)

ē-ryth-rō-mān-hite, s. [Pref. *erythro-*, and Eng. *mannite*.] [ERYTHRITE.]

ē-ryth-rō-ni-ūm, s. [Gr. *erythronion*=a plant of the satyrium kind (*Dioscorides* in *Liddell & Scott*). A Satyrium is a kind of Orchid.]

Bot.: A genus of widely diffused Liliaceae, tribe Tulipeae. The Tartars are said to reckon one species, *Erythronium dens canis*, the Dog's-tooth Violet, as an article of diet. It is found in the south of Europe. Its bulbs have been regarded as aphrodisiac and anthelmintic. The leaves and roots of *E. americanum* are emetic.

2. Min.: Vanadite (q. v.).

ē-ryth-rō-phlēs-ūm, s. [Gr. *erythros*=red, and *phlois*=bark.]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous plants, sub-order Mimoseae, tribe Parkiaceae. *Erythrophloeum guineense* is an ornamental tree about 120 feet high growing in Western Africa. The natives call it gregre tree—i. e., ordeal tree, from the use to which its abundant red juice is put. It is also called *Azelia grandis*. (*Paxton*.)

ē-ryth-rō-phlō-ine, s. [Mod. Latin *erythrophloeum*(um), and Eng. suff. -ine (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A poisonous base, extracted by alcohol from the bark of *Erythrophloeum guineense*, a tall leguminous tree, growing on the west coast of Africa. It is only slightly soluble in ether, benzene, or chloroform, but is soluble in water and in alcohol. It forms salts with acids. In contact with manganese peroxide and sulphuric acid erythrophloeine develops a violet color less intense than that produced by strychnine; the color soon changes to a dirty brown. It acts as a poison by paralyzing the action of the heart.

ē-ryth-rō-phyll, ē-ryth-rō-phyl'-line, s. [Gr. *erythros*=red, *phylon*=a leaf, and Eng. suff. -ine (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: The red coloring matter of leaves in autumn. It is soluble in water and alcohol, and dissolves with brown color in alkali.

ē-ryth-rō-prō-tide, s. [Greek *erythros*=red, *protos*=first, and Eng. suff. -ide (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A red extractive matter obtained by Mulder from albumin and allied substances.

ē-ryth-ror'-chis, s. [Pref. *erythr*(o), and Eng., &c., *orchis*.]

Bot.: A genus of Orchids, tribe Arethuseae, family Vanillideae. *Erythrorchis scandens* has slender stems one hundred feet long, and runs like a creeper over trees in wet jungles in the Eastern peninsula and the adjacent islands.

ē-ryth-rōge, s. [ERYTHROISIS.]

Chem.: The name given by Garot to the yellow or orange-colored substance obtained by treating rhubarb with nitric acid, which, however, he allows to be a mixture. It dissolves in alkalis, forming red solutions which produce very deep stains. [RHUBARB.]

ē-ryth-rō-si-dēr'-ite, s. [Pref. *erythro-*, and Eng. *siderite*.]

Min.: Scacchi's name for a hydrated chloride of potassium and iron, $2KCl + Fe_2Cl_3 + 2H_2O$. Prismatic in crystallization. Soluble in water. Found embedded in volcanic bombs inclosed in Vesuvian lava of April, 1872, and was probably formed by sublimation during that eruption. (*Thomas Davies, F. G. S.*)

ē-ry-thrō'-gis, s. [From Gr. *erythros*=red.]

Med.: Plethora. (*Dunglison*.)

ē-ryth-rō-spēr-mē-ā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *erythrospermum*(um), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eē.]

Bot.: A tribe of Flacourtiaceae. The styles are several, the fruit ultimately splits.

ē-ryth-rō-spēr-mūm, s. [Gr. *erythros*=red, and *sperma*=seed.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Erythrospermeae (q. v.).

ē-ryth-rō-stō-mūm, s. [Gr. *erythros*=red, and *stoma*=mouth.]

Bot.: The name given by Desvauz to the aggregate fruit more generally called *Etaerio* (q. v.). Example, the strawberry.

ēr-yth-rōx-yl-ā-çē-ā, ē-ryth-rōx-yl'-ē-ā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *erythroxylon*(on) (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -acee, -eē.]

Bot.: Erythroxyls. An order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Sapindales. It consists of shrubs or trees with the young shoots scaly, alternate stipulate leaves, and small white or greenish flowers. Sepals five, combined at the base; persistent petals five, each with a plaited scale at the base; stamens ten, monadelphous; ovary three-celled, but having two of the cells spurious; styles three; stigmas three, capitate; ovule solitary pendulous; fruit a one-seeded drupe. Only known genus *Erythroxylon*, species seventy-five. Most are from Brazil and other parts of South America, or the West Indies, a few from Madagascar, Mauritius, the East Indies, and Australia. [ERYTHROXYLON.]

ēr-yth-rōx-yl-ōn, s. [Gr. *erythros*=red, and *xylon*=wood.]

Bot.: The typical and only known genus of the order Erythroxylaceae (q. v.). As the etymology suggests, the wood of most species is bright red.

Erythroxylon hypericifolium is called in the Island of France *bois d'huile*=oil-wood. In Brazil a permanent reddish-brown dye is made from the bark of *E. suberosum*. The young branches of *E. areolatum*, which grows near Carthage, are refrigerant; its bark is tonic; the subacid juice of its fleshy fruit is purgative and diuretic, and from the juice of its leaves an ointment is formed which is employed against scald heads. Two Brazilian species, *E. anguifugum* and *E. campestre*, are used, the former as an alexipharmic and the latter as a purgative. *E. coca* furnishes the stimulant called coca (q. v.).

ēr-yth-rōx-yl, s. [ERYTHROXYLON.]

Botany:

1. (Sing.): A plant belonging to the order Erythroxylaceae.

2. (Pl.): The English name given by Lindley to that order itself.

ē-ryth-rō-zyme, s. [Gr. *erythros*=red, and *zymē*=leaven.]

Chem.: An azotized substance, which exists in madder, and gives rise to a peculiar transformation of rubian. It is extracted by macerating madder in water at 88°, and precipitating the aqueous extract with alcohol. [MADDER, RUBIAN.]

ēr-ŷx, ēr'-ix, s. [Lat. *Eryx*, an opponent of Hercules, slain by the latter and buried by him on a mountain, which retained his name. [ERYCINA.] Various other classic men or myths.]

Zool.: A genus of snakes, family Boideae. They are small in size, and have not the prehensile tail of the huge Boas and Pythons. They are found in India and the Eastern Islands, and in Turkey, Greece, and Egypt.

ēs-çā-lā-de, s. [Fr.; Sp. *escalada*; Ital. *scalata*, from Lat. *scala*=a ladder.]

1. Ord. Lang. & Mil.: An attack on a fortified place, in which scaling-ladders are used to pass a ditch and mount a rampart.

2. Fig.: Any violent onslaught.

ēs-çā-lā-de, v. t. [ESCALADE, s.]

Ord. Lang. & Mil.: To scale; to mount by means of ladders.

ēs-çā-lō-nī-ā, s. [Named after Escallon, a Spanish traveler in South America, who first found these plants in Guiana.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Escalloniaceae. The species are South American trees or shrubs, with dotted leaves and white, pink, or red whorled flowers.

ēs-çā-lō-nī-ā-çē-ā, ēs-çā-lō-nī-ē-ā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *escalloni*(a), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -acee, -eē.]

Bot.: Escalloniads: an order of Epigynous Exogens, alliance Grossales. It consists of shrubs with alternate, toothed, resinously glandular exstipulate leaves and axillary conspicuous flowers. Calyx superior, five-toothed; petals five, sometimes temporarily cohering into a tube; aestivation imbricated; stamens alternate with the petals; ovary inferior, two to three-celled, with a large polyspermous placenta in the axis; stigma two to five-lobed; seeds numerous, minute. Known genera seven, species sixty, all from the temperate parts of South America and elsewhere. If within the tropics, then they are found high up on mountain sides. (*Lindley*.)

ēs-çā-lō-nī-ā-de, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *escalloni*(a), and Eng., &c., pl. suff. -ads.]

Bot.: The English name given by Lindley to the order Escalloniaceae (q. v.).

ēs-cāl-lōp, ēs-cāl'-ōp, s. [O. French *escalope*.] [SCALLOP, s.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: In the same sense as II. 2.

"Nymphs, Tritons, sea-gods, scallop shells, &c."—*Evangelin*: An Account of Architects.

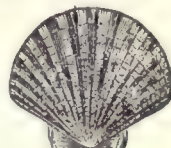
2. Fig.: A regular curving indenture in the border or margin of anything.

"Divided into so many jags or scallops and curiously indented."—*Ray*: On the Creation, pt. i.

II. Technically:

1. Heraldry: The figure of a scallop-shell, which was originally worn as a sign that the wearer had made a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. James, at Compostella, in Spain, and now borne on a shield to intimate that the bearer or his ancestors had been at the Crusades or had made long pilgrimages.

2. Zool.: The molluscan genus *Pecten*. The same as Scallop and Scallop-shell (q. v.).



Escallop.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ēs-cal-lō-pēo, *a.* [Fr.]
Her.: A term applied to an escutcheon, &c., which is covered with curved lines, resembling the outline of a scallop-shell, and overlapping each other.

ēs-cāl-ōp, *s.* [ESCALLOP.]

ēs-cāl-ōped, *a.* [Eng. *escalloped*, -ed.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Cut or fashioned in the form of a scallop-shell, cut at the edge or border into segments of a circle.

2. *Her.*: The same as ESCALLOPÉE (q. v.).



Escallopée.

ēs-cām-bl-ō, *s.* [Low Lat. *escambium*=exchange.]

English Law: A writ or authority given to merchants to draw bills of exchange on persons beyond the seas.

ēs-cāp-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *escap(e)*; -able.] That may or can be escaped or avoided; avoidable.

ēs-cā-pā-de, *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *scappata*=an escape, fem. of *pa par.* of *scappare*=to escape.] [ESCAPE, v.]

1. A wild fling of a horse; a kicking with the hind legs.

"He entered first, and with a graceful pride, His fiery Arab dexterously did guide, Who while his rider every stand surveyed, Sprung loose, and flew into an escapade,"
Dryden: 1 Conquest of Granada, l. 1.

2. A wild freak or prank; a mad frolic.

ēs-cā-pe, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *escaper*, *eschaper*; Fr. *échapper*, from Lat. *ex cappa*=out of a cape or cloak; so that to escape is to free one's self, or slip out of one's cape and get away; Ital. *scappare*=to escape; Low Lat. *escapium*=flight, escape.]

A. Transitive:

1. To get away from; to avoid by flight; to elude, to evade; to get out of the way or power of.

"Where his own person, eagerly pursued, Hardly (by boat) escaped the multitude."
Daniel: Civil Wars, vii. 16.

2. To pass or remain unnoticed or unobserved by.
"Men are blinded by ignorance and error: many things may escape them, in many they may be deceived."
Hooker.

3. To pass away from; to be forgotten by; as, to escape one's memory.

4. To be uttered by inadvertence; as, Not a word has escaped me on the matter.

B. Intransitive:

1. To flee away; to avoid danger or harm by flight; to make one's escape; to seek or obtain safety or liberty by flight.

"Escape for thy life; look not behind thee, neither stay thou in all the plain: escape to the mountain lest thou be consumed."
Genesis xix. 17.

2. To avoid or elude notice; to pass or remain unnoticed or untouched; to be overlooked.

"Death mansest every age, and smit
 In each estat, for ther escapeth non."
Chaucer: C. T., 7, 999.

3. To find a means of discharge or exit from anything which incloses or contains; to leak; as, Gas escapes from a pipe.

4. To be carried, conveyed, or transported in any way; as, A plant escapes from cultivation.

"Crabb thus discriminates between to escape, to elude, and to evade: 'The idea of being disengaged from that which is not agreeable is comprehended in the sense of all these terms; but escape designates no means by which this is effected; elude and evade define the means, namely, the efforts which are used by one's self: we are simply disengaged when we escape; but we disengage ourselves when we elude and evade: we escape from danger; we elude the search: our escapes are often providential, and often narrow; our success in eluding depends on our skill: there are many bad men escape hanging by the mistake of a word. There are many who escape detection by the art with which they elude observation and inquiry. Elude and evade both imply the practice of art: but the former consists mostly of actions, the latter of words as well as actions: a thief eludes those who are in pursuit of him by dexterous modes of concealment; he evades the interrogatories of the judge by equivocating replies. He is said to elude a punishment, and to evade a law.'" (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

ēs-cā-pe, *s.* [ESCAPE, v.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of escaping from danger or hurt by flight; a fleeing from.

"No sooner was the king's escape taken notice of by the guards,"—*Ludlow*: Memoirs, i. 191.

2. The state of having escaped or avoided danger or hurt.

"Men of virtue have had extraordinary escapes out of such dangers as have enclosed them, and which have seemed inevitable,"—*Addison*.

*3. An excuse; a means or ground for escaping.

"St. Paul himself did not despise to remember whatsoever he found agreeable to the word of God among the heathen, that he might take from them all escape by way of ignorance,"—*Raleigh*: Hist. of the World.

*4. An excursion, a sally.

"We made an escape, not so much to seek our own, As to be instruments of your safety,"
Denham: Sophy, iii. 1.

*5. A flight, a sally.

"Thousand 'scapes of wit
 Make thee the father of their idle dreams,"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 1.

*6. An oversight, a mistake.

"In transcribing there would be less care taken, as the language was less understood, and so the escapes less subject to observation,"—*Brerewood*: On Language.

7. An escaping or finding a means of discharge or exit from anything which incloses or contains; a leakage; as, an escape of gas from a pipe.

*8. An irregularity, a transgression.

"Dost thou behold
 With watchful eyes the subtle 'scapes of men?"
R. Wilmot: Tancred and Gismunda, iv. 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: The part of a column where it springs out of the base; the apophyse.

2. *Bot.*: A plant which has escaped from a garden, and now grows apparently but not really wild.

"Whether the hill could be considered as a habitat for the Colubina in its wild state, or whether the plant had not originally been an escape,"—*Edin. and Glasg. Geol. Soc. Excursion*, in Weekly Scotsman, June 30, 1883.

3. *Law*: Violent or privy evasion out of some lawful restraint. For example, if the sheriff, upon a capias directed upon him, takes a person, and endeavors to carry him to jail, and he on the way, either by violence or by flight, breaks from him, this is called an escape. (Cowel.)

"An escape of a person arrested upon criminal process, by eluding the vigilance of his keepers before he is put in hold, is also an offense against public justice, punishable by fine or imprisonment. The officer permitting such escape, either by negligence or connivance, is evidently much more culpable than the prisoner; but private individuals, who have persons lawfully in their custody, are not less guilty of this offense if they suffer them illegally to depart, for they may at any time protect themselves from liability by delivering over their prisoner to a peace-officer,"—*Blackstone*: Comment., bk. iv, ch. 10.

4. *Telegr.*: Leakage of current from the line-wire to ground, caused usually by defective insulation and contact with partial conductors.

5. *Engin.*: The same as fire-escape (q. v.).

escape-valve, *s.*

Steam-engine:

1. A loaded valve fitted to the end of the cylinder for the escape of the condensed steam, or of water carried mechanically from the boilers with the steam; a priming valve.

2. A valve fitted to the feed-pipe as a means of exit for the surplus water.

3. A valve which affords escape to steam in a given contingency: upon excessive pressure by a safety-valve, to announce low-water, &c.

escape-warrant, *s.*

Law: A warrant or process addressed to all sheriffs, &c., to retake an escaped prisoner, and deliver him up to proper custody.

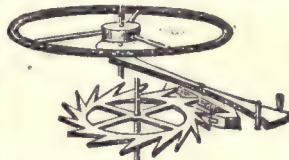
escape-wheel, *s.*

Hor.: These are various in form; the wheel is acted upon by the spring or weight of the clock or watch, and is allowed an intermittent rotation, one tooth at a time, and the pendulum or balance-wheel which thus regulates the movement becomes the time-measurer. The pallets on the oscillating pendulum arbor allow the teeth to escape, one at a time. [ESCAPEMENT.] (Knight.)

ēs-cā-pe-mēt, **scā-pe-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *escape*; -ment.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of escaping; an escape.

2. *Hor.*: A device intervening between the power and the time-measurer in a clock or watch, to convert a continuous rotary into an oscillating isochronous movement. It is acted on by each. The power, through the escapement, imparts to the pendulum or balance-wheel an impulse sufficient to overcome the friction of the latter and the resistance of the atmosphere, and thus keeps up the vibrations. The time-measurer (pendulum or balance-wheel) acts through the escapement to cause



Escapement.

the motion of the train to be intermittent. Clocks and watches are generally named according to the form of their escapement; as, Chronometer, Crown-wheel, Cylinder, Deadbeat, Detached, Duplex, Horizontal, and Lever escapement, &c. (See these words.)

ēs-cāp-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *escap(e)*; -er.] One who or that which escapes.

ēs-cāp-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [ESCAPE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of avoiding danger or hurt by flight; an escape.

***ēs-car'** (1), ***ēs-char'**, *s.* [Fr. *eschare*.] A scar or hard scar upon a hurt, sore, wound, &c. [SCAR.]

ēs-car' (2), **ēs-kar**, *s.* [Ir.]

Geol.: A local Irish term for drift (q. v.). [SCOUR.]

***ēs-car'-būn-cle**, *s.* [CARBUNCLE.]

***ēs-car'-ga-toire** (*toire* as *twār*), *s.* [Fr., from *escargot*=a snail.] A nursery or breeding-place for snails.

ēs-carp', *v. t.* [Fr. *escarper*=to cut away, rocks, &c., in slopes, so as to render them inaccessible.] [SCARP.]

Fort.: To cut or form in a slope.

"The glaciis was all *escarped* upon the live rock,"—*Carleton*: Memoirs, p. 182.

ēs-carp', **es-carpe**, **scarp**, *s.* [ESCARP, v.; SCARP, s.]

Fort.: That side of the ditch surrounding or in front of a work, and forming the exterior of the rampart; a scarp. On the other side of the ditch is the counterscarp (q. v.). [SCARP; COUNTERSCARP.]

ēs-carp'-mēt, *s.* [Fr., from *escarper*=to cut away in slopes.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A precipitous or abrupt face of a hill or ridge of land; a cliff.

II. Technically:

1. *Fort.*: Ground cut away so as to present a nearly perpendicular face, and thus render the position inaccessible to an enemy.

2. *Geog. & Geol.*: The abrupt face of a ridge of high land.

ēs-car-tōl, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *escarter*; Fr. *écarteler*=to quarter.]

Her.: To cut or notch in a square form, or across.

ēs-car-tel-ēo, *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: Cut or notched in a square form, or across. **tēsche**, **tēsche**, *s.* [ASH.] (Scotch and North of England dialect. Esche is in *Prompt. Parv.*)

ēs-ā-lōt', *s.* [Fr.]

Bot.: A small species of onion or garlic, *Allium ascalonicum*. [SHALLOT.]

ēs-char', *s.* [Fr. *escarre*, from Gr. *eschara*=a grate, a pan of coals.] [SCAR.]

Surg.: A hard crust or scar made by hot applications.

ēs-cha-rā, *s.* [Lat. *eschara*=Gr. *eschara*=a fireplace; a scar or eschar on a wound caused by burning.]

1. *Zool.*: The typical genus of the family Escharidæ (q. v.).

2. *Palæont.*: Range in time from the Oolitic times till now.

ēs-chār-l-dw, *s. pl.* [Lat. *eschar(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

1. *Zool.*: A family of Polyzoa or Bryozoa, suborder Cyclostomata (q. v.). The conœcium is erect and rigid, with the cells arranged quincuncially in a single plane on one or both sides of the frond.

2. *Palæont.*: Range in time from the Oolitic period till now.

ēs-cha-rōt-ic, *a. & s.* [Gr. *escharōtikos*=fit to form an eschar; *escharoō*=to form a scar.]

A. As adj.: Having the property of destroying the flesh; caustic.

B. As substantive:

Surg.: A strong caustic, which produces an eschar. [CAUSTICS.]

ēs-cha-tō-lōg'-ic-al, *a.* [Eng. *eschatolog(y)*; -ical.] Relating to or in any way connected with eschatology.

ēs-cha-tōl-ō-gist, *s.* [Eng. *eschatolog(y)*; -ist.] A writer on eschatology; one who treats of the last events mentioned in Scripture.

ēs-cha-tōl-ō-gy, *s.* [Gr. *eschatos*=the last in position or in time, and *logos*=a discourse; Fr. *eschatologie*.]

Theol.: The department of inquiry which treats of the last events mentioned in the roll of Scripture prophecy—viz., the advent of the Savior and the second destruction of the world, the last judgment, and the final award.

es-chaunge, s. & v. [EXCHANGE, s. & v.]
es-ghéat, ***es-ehete**, ***es-ehete**, ***es-ehete**, ***es-ehete**,
***ex-cheat**, s. [O. Fr. *eschet*=that which falls to one, rent; *escheoir*=to fall to one's share; Low Lat. *excado*=to fall upon; *ex*=out, and *cado*=to fall.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A return, a gain, a profit.
 "To make one great by others losse is bad *escheat*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. v. 25.

II. Law: The reverting of real property to the state in default of any persons legally entitled to hold the same.
es-ghéat, v. i. & t. [ESCHEAT, s.]
A. Intransitive:
I. Ord. Lang.: To be forfeited or given over.
II. Law: To fall or revert to the state through failure of heirs.

B. Transitive:
1. Lit.: To forfeit through failure of heirs.
 "To alienate any of the forfeited *escheated* lands."—*Clarendon.*
2. Fig.: To forfeit, to abandon.
 "As doubtful whether 't should *escheated* be
 To ruine, or redeem'd to majesty."
Cartwright: On Christ Church Buildings.

es-ghéat-a-ble, a. [Eng. *escheat*; -able.] That may or can be *escheated*; liable to *escheat*.
es-ghéat-age (age as *ig*), s. [English *escheat*; -age.] The right of succeeding to an *escheat*.
 "In those times were established the ridiculous rights of *escheatage* and *shipwrecks*."—*Montesquieu: Spirit of the Laws*, bk. xxi., ch. xiii.

es-ghéat-ör, ***es-ehet-ör**, ***es-ehet-ör**, s. [Eng. *escheat*; -ör.]
Law: An officer appointed in several of the states of the Union to observe the *escheats* to the state in that jurisdiction, and certify them into the treasury.
 "The name *escheator* cometh from the French word *escheoir*, which signifieth to happen or fall out; and heby his place is to search into any profit accruing to the crown by casualty, by the condemnation of malefactors, persons dying without an heir, or leaving him in minority, &c."—*Fuller: Worthies; Somersetshire.*

***es-ghéat-ör**, adj. [CHECKED.] Checked, checked.
es-ghéat-ör-ite, s. [German *escherit*. Named after Stocker-Escher, one of those who analyzed it.]
Min.: A brownish-yellow, somewhat greenish epidote found at Mount St. Gothard. Dana places it under his first or ordinary variety of epidote.
***es-ghéat-vin**, s. [Fr. *échevin*=a sheriff.] The elder or warden, who was principal of an ancient guild.

es-ghew (ew as *ü*), ***es-ehewe**, ***es-chiwe**, ***es-chue**, ***es-ehywe**, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *eschewer*, from O. H. Ger. *sciuhan*; M. H. Ger. *sciuhen*=(1) to frighten, (2) to fear, shy at, from O. H. Ger. & M. H. Ger. *schiech*, *schich*; Ger. *schew*=shy (q. v.).]
A. Transitive:
1. To flee from; to shun, to avoid.
 "For thy my sonne, if thou wilt live
 In virtue, thou must vice *eschew*."
Gower: C. A., i.
2. To escape, to avoid.
 "What cannot be *eschewed* must be embraced."
Shakesp: Merry Wives, v. 5.

B. Intrans.: To avoid, to shun.
 "Her *eschewing* to be in my company."—*Ludlow: Memoirs; Lett. Papers*, iii. 250.
***es-ghew-ance** (ew as *ü*), s. [English *eschew*; -ance.] The act of *eschewing*, avoiding, or shunning; escape, avoidance.
es-ghew-är (ew as *ü*), s. [Eng. *eschew*; -är.] One who *eschews*, shuns, or avoids.
***es-ghew-mént** (ew as *ü*), s. [English *eschew*; -ment.] The act of *eschewing*; *eschewance*; avoidance.

esch-schöltz-i-a, s. [Named after Dr. Eschscholtz, a botanist.]
1. Bot.: A genus of Papaveraceæ (Poppies). The species are yellow-flowered, and are akin to *Glaucium*. It has been proposed to exchange the name *Eschscholtzia* for *Chryseis*. This flower is claimed by Californians as the emblem of the state and is locally called the cup of gold (q. v.), or in Spanish *el copa del oro*.
2. Zool.: A genus of Ctenophora, family or subtribe Saccata.

***es-chütch-eön**, s. [ESCUTCHEON.]
es-chý-nite, s. [ESCHYNITE.]
es-clät-té, a. [O. Fr., pa. par. of *esclater*=to shiver.]
Her.: A term applied to anything shivered by a battle-ax.

es-cö-bard-ism, s. [Fr. *escobard*(er); English suff. -ism. The French verb, whence the English substantive is derived, is a coinage from the name of a Spanish Jesuit casuist, Antonio Escobar y Mendoza (1589-1669), and the author of the proposition that purity of intention may justify actions which morality and human law hold blameworthy. He was attacked by Pascal and ridiculed by Molière, La Fontaine, and Boileau. His laxity has been censured by the Church.] Equivocation, casuistry in a bad sense.

es-cö-bé-di-a, s. [Named after Escobedo, a Spanish botanist.]
Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Escobediæ (q. v.). Two species are known from the warmer parts of this country.

es-cö-bé-di-ë-sä, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *escobedia*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ë-sä.]
Bot.: A tribe of Scrophulariaceæ, sub-order Antirrhinidæ.

***es-cögh-eön**, s. [ESCUTCHEON.]
es-cört, s. [Fr. *escorte*=a guide, a convoy, from Ital. *scorta*=an escort or guide, fem. pa. par. of *scagege*=to see, guide, from Lat. **excorrigo*, from *ex*=out, and *corrigo*=to correct.]

1. A guard or convoy of armed men, which attends upon any person, baggage, munitions, &c., while being conveyed from one place to another, as a protection against the attacks of an enemy, or for general security.
 "The troops of my *escort* marched at the ordinary rate."—*Burke: Works*, vol. ii., Lett. from W. Hastings.
2. A guard of honor in attendance upon any person of rank, dignity, or official position.
3. Guidance, protection, care; as, to act as *escort* to a lady.

es-cört, v. t. [ESCORT, s.]
1. To act as escort to; to attend upon while moving from place to place, as a protection against danger.
2. To attend upon; as, to *escort* a lady.

***es-cöt**, s. [Fr.] [SCOT, s.; SHOT, s.] A tax paid in boroughs and corporations toward the support of the community, which is called *scot* and *lot*. (Eng.)

***es-cöt**, v. t. [ESCOT, s.] To pay the reckoning for; to support, to maintain.

***es-cöt-ade**, s. [Fr.] A squad (q. v.).

***es-cöt**, s. [O. Fr. *escoute*.] A scout, a spy. [SCOUT, s.]

***es-cript**, s. [O. Fr.] A writing. (Cockeram.)
es-cri-toire (toire as *twär*), s. [O. Fr. *escriptoire*, from Lat. *scriptorium*=a place for writing; *scribo*=to write; Fr. *écriture*.] A writing-desk; generally fixed, and having a falling leaf. It is commonly corrupted into Secretary.

es-cri-tör-i-al, a. [Eng. *escriptoir(e)*; -ial.] Of or pertaining to an *escriptoire*.

es-cröd, s. [SCROD.] A small cod broiled; a scrod.

es-cröl, s. [SCROLL.]
Her.: A scroll; a slip of paper, parchment, &c., on which the motto is written.

***es-cröw**, s. [O. Fr. *escroe*, *escroue*; Norm. Fr. *escroue*.]
Law: A deed delivered to a third person, to be held by him, till the grantee has performed or fulfilled some certain condition, and not to take effect till such condition has been fulfilled, when it has to be delivered up to the grantee.

***es-crý**, ***es-crie**, v. t. [ASCRY.] To descry, to detect, to discover.
***es-cu-age** (age as *ig*), s. [Norm. Fr.: French *écuage*, *escuage*, from Low Lat. *escutagium*, from Lat. *scutum*; Fr. *écu*, *escu*=a shield.]
Feud. Syst.: A sum of money paid by a tenant in lieu of personal attendance on the lord in knight service. It came at last to be levied by assessment at so much for every knight's fee. The first time this appears to have been done was in 5th Henry II. of England, for his expedition to Toulouse; but it soon came to be so universal that personal attendance fell quite into disuse. [SCUTAGE.]

***es-cü-dé-rö**, s. [Sp., from Lat. *scutarius*, from *scutum*=a shield.] A shield-bearer, an esquire, an attendant upon a person of rank; a lady's page.
es-cü-dö, s. [Sp.]
Numis.: A Spanish coin containing ten reales. Ten *escudos* are=\$5.00.

Es-cü-lä-plä-an, a. [Lat. *Æsculapius*, the god of medicine. He is described as the son of Apollo and Coronis, and is usually represented as an old man bearing a staff, round which a serpent is twined.] Of or pertaining to medicine or healing; medical.

es-cu-lent, a. & s. [Lat. *esculentus*, from **esco*=to eat; *esca*=food.]

A. As adj.: Fit or good for food; eatable; edible.
B. As subst.: Anything which is fit or good for food, or eatable.

es-cu-line, s. [ESCULINE.]
es-cütch-eön, ***es-chutch-eön**, ***es-coch-eön**, ***es-coch-on**, **scutch-eön**, s. [O. Fr. *escusson*, from Low Lat. *scutonium*, accus. of *scutio*, from Lat. *scutum*=a shield; Fr. *écusson*.]

I. Ordinary Language:
1. In the same sense as II. 1.
2. An ornamental plate, such as is used on a coffin to be inscribed with the name, age, &c., of the deceased person.
3. A perforated plate to finish an opening, as the keyhole plate of a door, drawer, or desk

II. Technically:
1. Her.: The shield on which coat-armor is represented; the shield of a family. It originally took the simple form of the knight's war-shield, but was afterward varied in a fanciful manner.
 "All laughed; the Landlord's face grew red
 As his *escutcheon* on the wall."
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn (Interlude).

2. Naut.: The compartment on a ship's stern on which her name is written.
3. Zool.: An impression existing behind the beaks of a bivalve shell, as distinguished from one placed before them, which is called a Lunule (q. v.). (S. P. Woodward.)

escutcheon of pretense.
Her.: The small shield bearing the arms of an heiress placed in the center of her husband's shield, instead of being impaled with his arms.

***es-cütch-eöned**, a. [Eng. *escutcheon*; -ed.] Having an *escutcheon* or coat of arms.
 "For what, gay friend! is this *escutcheoned* world,
 Which hangs out Death in one eternal night?"
Young: Night Thoughts, ii. 356, 357.

Es-dräs, s. [Gr. *Esdras*=Ezra (q. v.).]
Apocrypha: Two books constituting the first and second of the collection called the Apocrypha.

(1) **First Book of Esdras:** The first of the books just mentioned. The Vulgate makes the canonical Book of Ezra, 1 Ezra, 1 Nehemiah, 2 Ezra, and 1st and 2d Esdras, 3 and 4 Ezra respectively. So does the 6th of the Thirty-nine Articles. The nucleus of the book is iii. 1-v. 6; from this part comes the oft quoted *Magna est veritas, et prevalebit*. The rest of the work consists of compilations more or less altered from the canonical Ezra and Nehemiah. The book seems to have been composed in Palestine. The author and date are unknown. Dr. Ginsburg thinks it must have existed at least a century before Christ. Singularly enough the Council of Trent, generally so liberal in its reception of apocryphal books into the Canon, rejected this.

(2) **Second Book of Esdras:** The second book of the Apocrypha in the English version, which in this respect follows the Zurich Bible. Great difference of opinion has existed as to the authority and date. Dr. Ginsburg assigns it to about 50 B. C., and believes the author to have been a Jew, interpolations having, however, been subsequently made by a Christian. The Council of Trent rejected this work like the First Book of Esdras.

es-ëm-pläs-tic, a. [Gr. *es*=one; *hen*=one, and *plastikos*=molding, shaping.] Molding, shaping or fashioning into one.

es-ën-béc-klä, s. [Named after Nees Von Esenbeck, a celebrated botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Rutaceæ, tribe Pilocarpeæ. The bark of *Esenbeckia febrifuga*, a native of Brazil, has the properties of quinine, and is almost as effective as a remedy in fever.

es-ën-béc-klä-ine, s. [Mod. Lat. *Esenbekia*; -ine (Chem.). (q. v.).]
Chem.: An alkaloid obtained from the bark of *Esenbeckia febrifuga*.

es-ër-ine, s. [*Esér*, the native name for the Calabar bean, and suff. -ine (Chem.). (q. v.).]
Chem.: Physostigmin, $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_5$. A base contained in the Calabar bean, *Physostigma venenosum*. An extract of the bean is made with alcohol and water, then dissolved in water and filtered, and the alkaloid shaken out with ether; it is carefully neutralized with sulphuric acid and allowed to crystallize. Eserine is a yellow amorphous mass, very poisonous, causing contraction of the pupil of the eye. It is easily soluble in alcohol and in ether. It melts at 45°. Eserine exactly neutralized with dilute sulphuric acid, then treated with excess of ammonia and evaporated to dryness on a water-bath, yields a residue of a blue color, soluble in water and in alcohol. It stains the skin, and dyes silk blue. A trace of sulphate of eserine in solution gives a red color when bromine water is added.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wé, wét, hère, camél, hër, thère; plne, plt, sîre, sîr, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wolf, wörk, whö sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, räle, füll; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

***ēs-guard** (*u* silent), *s.* A guard as escort. (*Beaumont & Fletcher.*)

ēs-ki-mō, *s. & a.* [ESQUIMAUX.]

***ēs-lōin**, ***ēs-loyn**, ***ēs-loyne**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *esloigner*; Fr. *éloigner*, from *loin*=far.] [ELOIN.] To remove, to take or put away.

"How I shall stay, though she *esloigne* me thus."
Donne: Poems, p. 23.

ēs-mar-kite, *s.* [Ger. & Sw. *esmarkit*.] Named after Esmark, the discoverer of No. 2.]

Mineralogy:

1. *Esmarkite* of Erdmann. The same as FAHLUNITE (*q. v.*).

2. *Esmarkite* of Hausmann. The same as DATOLITE (*q. v.*).

ēs-nē-čy, *s.* [O. Fr. *aisnesse*; Fr. *aisnesse*=priority of birth (*Bailey*).] [AISNE.]

Law: The right of the eldest coparcener in the case where an estate descends to daughters jointly for want of an heir male, of making the first choice in the division of the inheritance.

ēs-ō, *pref.* [Gr. *esō*, *eisō*=to, within, into.] Within.

ēs-sōp-ī-dā, *s. pl.* [Lat. *esoc*, genit. *esoc(is)*=a pike, and fem. pl. suff. *-itā*.]

1. *Ichthy.*: Pikes. A family of Abdominal Fishes. The teeth are numerous and formidable; there is no adipose fin like that in the Salmonide. The pikes inhabit the fresh waters of temperate climates. [ESOX.]

2. *Palæont.*: Range in time apparently from the Cretaceous period till now.

ēs-ōd-īc, *a.* [Gr. *eis*=into, and *hodos*=a way.]

Phys.: Conducting influence to the spinal marrow. (Used of the nerves which have this function.)

ēs-ō-ēn-tēr-ī-tis, *s.* [Pref. *eso-*, and Eng., &c., *enteritis* (*q. v.*).

Pathol.: Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines.

ēs-ō-gās-trī-tis, *s.* [Pref. *eso-*, and Eng., &c., *gastritis* (*q. v.*).

Pathol.: Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

ēs-sō-phāg-ē-āl, **ēs-sō-phāg-ē-ān**, *a.* [ESOPHAGEAL.]

ēs-sōph-a-gōt-ō-mý, *s.* [ESOPHAGOTOMY.]

ēs-sōph-a-gūs, *s.* [ESOPHAGUS.]

***ēs-sō-pl-ān**, *a.* [Lat. *Esopius*; Gr. *Ἀισόπιος*=pertaining to *Aisōpios* or *Esop*.] Pertaining to or written by *Esop*; composed in the manner or after the style of *Esop*.

"He [Alex. Neckham] wrote a tract on the mythology of the ancient poets, *Esopian* fables, and a system of grammar and rhetoric."—*Warton: History of English Poetry*, I, diss. 2.

ēs-ō-tēr-īc, **ēs-ō-tēr-īc-āl**, *a.* [Gr. *esōterikos*=inner; *esō*=within. The word was first used to describe the writings of Aristotle, though he does not use it. It was probably invented to correspond with Greek *esōterikos*=external, which he does use. (*Liddell & Scott.*)]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Hidden, secret.

"His *esoteric* project was the original project of Christopher Columbus, extended and modified."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

II. *Greek Phil.*: The precise sense in which *esōterikos* was used is not quite clear, or rather it would seem to have been used in different senses by different Teachers, and sometimes even in different senses by the same Teacher. Among the Pythagoreans this epithet was applied only to those disciples who had passed through a long and severe ordeal, and had been admitted to intimate communion with the Master. In Platonic philosophy the word has a different meaning. It cannot be admitted that Plato had two sets of doctrines, and it is probable that the allusion of Aristotle (*Physica*, iv. 2) to the unwritten opinions of the founder of the Academy is to teaching which found no place in the Dialogues from its very simplicity and clearness. Aristotle divides his works into *esoteric* and *acroamatic*, which word he uses in the sense given later to *esoteric*. They both treat of the same subjects, and the distinction has regard to forms and processes of the expositions. In the former he gives the elements that are more superficial, and therefore easily comprehended by the less intelligent, for the latter he reserves the arguments that are difficult and weighty, and most deserving the meditation of the philosopher. [EXOTERIC.]

ēs-ō-tēr-īc-āl-īy, *adv.* [Eng. *esoterical*; *-ly*.] In an esoteric manner.

ēs-ō-tēr-ī-cism, *s.* [Eng. *esoteric*; *-ism*.] Esoteric doctrine or principles.

ēs-ō-tēr-īc-s, *a.* [EXOTERIC, *a.*] Mysterious or occult doctrines or science.

ēs-ō-tēr-īsm, *s.* [Gr. *esōteros*=inner, and Eng. suff. *-ism*.] The same as ESOTERICISM (*q. v.*).

***ēs-ō-tēr-īy**, *s.* [Gr. *esōteros*=inner.] Mystery; hidden or occult doctrines.

"The ancients, delivering their lectures by word of mouth, could adapt their subjects to their audience, reserving their *esoterics* for adepts, and dealing out *exoterics* only to the vulgar."—*Note in Search's Freewill*, p. 172.

ē-sōx, *s.* [Lat. *esox*; Gr. *isox*=a fish from the Rhine, a pike.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Esocidæ. Snout protruded, broad and somewhat flattened; gape wide, the palate, throat, and sides of the lower jaw thickly armed with prominent teeth; body lengthened, dorsal and anal fins single, far behind and opposite each other. (*Couch.*) *Esoc lucius* is the pike (*q. v.*). *Esoc* belongs of Linneus, Block, and Donovan is the *Belone vulgaris* of Cuvier, Fleming, Jenyns, and Yarrell. [BELONE, GARFISH.]

***ēs-pā-dōn**, *s.* [Italian *spadone*, from *spada*=a sword.] A long sword of Spanish invention, worn by foot-soldiers, or used for decapitation.

ēs-pāl-ier (*ier* as *yēr*), *s.* [Fr. *espallier*; Sp. *espalera*, *espaldera*; Ital. *spalliera*; O. Fr. *espalde*; Fr. *épaule*; Sp. *espalda*; Ital. *spata*=shoulder.]

1. Lattice-work on which to train and support ornamental shrubs or plants.

2. A row of trees trained up to a lattice-work, so as to constitute a shelter for plants.

"Behold Villario's ten years' toil complete,
His arbors darken, his *espaliers* meet."
Pope: Moral Essays, iv. 80.

ēs-pāl-ier (*ier* as *yēr*), *v. t.* [ESPALIER, *s.*] To form an espallier of; to protect by means of an espallier.

ēs-par-čēt, *s.* [Fr. *esparcette*; Sp. *esparceta*.] A kind of Sanfoin.

ēs-par-čē, *s.* [Sp. *esparto*, from *Lat. spartum*=a grass, *Stipa tenacissima*; Gr. *sparton*.]

Bot. & Comm.: Two grasses, *Macrochloa* (formerly called *Stipa*) *tenacissima* and *Lygeum spartum*. The former is the genuine esparto grass. Probably it was the species used in Spain in Roman times for making ropes, mats, nets, whiphongs, &c. It has continued to be employed in Spain for such purposes to the present day; but it was not till the middle of the nineteenth century that it attracted notice in Britain as a material for paper-making. Many thousand tons are now annually imported for this purpose. It is used also for making mats, nets, baskets, &c.

ē-spā-thāte, *a.* [Latin *e*=out; *spatha*=the spathe of a palm-tree, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ate*.]

Bot.: Not having a spathe.

ēs-pē-cial (*cial* as *shāl*), ***es-pe-cial**, *a.* [Old Fr.; Fr. *spécial*, from *Lat. specialis*=belonging to a particular kind; *species*=a kind.] Distinguished or eminent in a certain class or kind; special; chief; particular.

ēs-pē-cial-īy, ***es-pe-cial-īy** (*cial* as *shāl*), *adv.* [Eng. *especial*; *-ly*.] In an especial manner or degree; chiefly, particularly, principally, mainly.

"Then said some at the table, Nuts spoil tender teeth, especially the teeth of the children."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *especial*, particularly, principally, and *chiefly*: "Especially and particularly are exclusive or superlative in their import; they refer to one object out of many that is superior to all: *principally* and *chiefly* are comparative in their import; they designate in general the superiority of some objects over others. *Especially* is a term of stronger import than *particularly*, and *principally* expresses something less general than *chiefly*: we ought to have God before our eyes at all times, but *especially* in those moments when we present ourselves before Him in prayer; the heat is very oppressive in all countries under the torrid zone, but *particularly* in the deserts of Arabia, where there is a want of shade and moisture; it is *principally* among the higher and lower orders of society that we find vices of every description to be prevalent; patriots who declaim so loudly against the measures of government do *chiefly* (may I not say solely?) with a view to their own interests." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***ēs-pē-cial-nēss** (*cial* as *shāl*), *s.* [English *especial*; *-ness*.] The state or quality of being especial or chief.

***ēs-pē-ānce**, *s.* [Fr.] Hope.

ēs-pī-āl, ***es-pī-aille**, ***es-py-all**, *s.* [Old Fr. *espier*=to spy out.]

1. A spy, a scout.

"This by *espial* sure I know."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 28.

2. A spying, observation, discovery.

"Those four garrisons, issuing forth at such convenient times as they shall have intelligence, or *espial* upon the enemy, will drive him from one side to another."—*Spenser: Present State of Ireland*.

ēs-pī-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *espy*; *-er*.] One who espies or watches like a spy.

ēs-pī-nēl, *s.* [Sp. *espinel*.] [SPINEL.]

ēs-pī-ōn-age (*age* as *īg*), *s.* [Fr. *espionnage*.] The act or practice of spying; the employment of spies; the practice or act of watching the actions or conduct of others as a spy.

ēs-pī-ōtte, *s.* [Fr.]

Agric.: A kind of rye.

***ēs-pīr-ī-t-ū-ēll**, *a.* [Fr. *esprit*=spirit.] Spiritual.

ēs-plā-nā-de, *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *esplaner*=to level.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An open, level space; as a terrace, walk, or drive along the seaside.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Fort.*: An extended glacis. The sloping of the parapet of the covered way toward the open country. A clear space between the citadel and the adjacent houses of a fortified town.

2. *Horticul.*: A grass-plot.

***ēs-plēēs**, *s.*

pl. [O. Fr. *espies*, *espleits*, from

Low Lat. *expletia*, from *expletus*, pa. par. of

expleo=to fill up.]

Law:

1. The profit or

products which

ground or land

yields; as the hay

of the meadows;

the feed of the pasture; the corn and grain of the

arable land.

2. Rents, services, and the like.

***ēs-pōus-age** (*age* as *īg*), *s.* [Eng. *espous(e)*;

-age.] The act of espousing; espousal; marriage.

ēs-pōus-āl, ***es-pous-alle**, ***es-pous-ayle**, *a. &*

s. [O. Fr. *espousailles*, from *Lat. sponsalia*=a betrothal, neut. pl. of *sponsalis*=of or pertaining to

one who is betrothed; *sponsa*=one betrothed.]

A. *As adj.*: Used in or relating to the act of os-

pousing.

"The ambassador put his leg, stript naked to the knee,

between the *espousal* sheets; that the ceremony might

amount to a consummation."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 80.

B. *As substantive*:

1. The act of espousing or betrothing; the act or

ceremony of contracting or affiancing a man and

woman to each other. (Frequently used in the

plural.)

2. The act of adopting or supporting; adoption.

"If political reasons forbid the open *espousal* of his

cause, pity commands the assistance which private fortunes

can lend him."—*Lord Orford*.

ēs-pōus-āls, *s. pl.* [ESPOUSAL, B. 1.]

ēs-pōuse, *v. t. & i.* [Old Fr. *espouser*; Fr.

épouser; O. Fr. *espouse*; Fr. *épouse*=a spouse, a

wife, from *Lat. sponso*=to betroth, to espouse, freq.

of *spondeo*=to promise, to engage; O. Sp. *esposar*;

Ital. *sposare*.] [SPOUSE.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To promise, engage, or bestow as a spouse, or

in marriage; to contract or betroth.

(1) Followed by *to*:

"Deliver me my wife Michal, which I *espoused* to me."

—2 Sam. iii. 14.

(2) Followed by *with*:

"He had received him as a suppliant, protected him as

a person dead for refuge, and *espoused* him with his kin-

woman."—*Bacon*.

2. To marry, to wed; to take in marriage as a

spouse.

"His widowed mother, for a second mate,

Espoused the teacher of the village school."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

3. To adopt; to take to one's self.

"In gratitude unto the Duke of Bretagne, for his

former favors, he *espoused* that quarrel, and declared

himself in aid of the duke."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

4. To support, to maintain, to defend.

"The city, army, court, *espouse* my cause."

Dryden: Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

5. To accept.

"*Espouse* thy doom at once, and cleave

To fortune without reprieve."

Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, ii.

bōll, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **gell**, **chorus**, **ghin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **ag**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

***B. Intrans.**: To be espoused, betrothed, or affianced.

"They soon espoused; for they with ease were joined,
Who were before contracted in the mind." Dryden.

***ēs-pōuse-mēt**, s. [Eng. *espouse*; -*ment*.] The act of espousing; espousal.

ēs-pōus-ēr, s. [Eng. *espouse(e)*; -*er*.]

1. One who espouses or marries.

"As woovers and espousers, having commission or letters of credence to treat of a marriage."—*Bp. Gauden: Hieraspistes* (1653), p. 156.

2. One who adopts, supports, or maintains; a supporter, an advocate.

"The espousers of that unauthorized and detestable scheme have been weak enough to assert, that there is a knowledge in the elect, peculiar to those chosen vessels."—*Allen: Serm. before Univ. of Oxford* (1761), p. 11.

ēs-prēs-sī-vō, adv. [Ital.]

Music: With expression.

***ēs-prīn-gal**, ***ēs-prīn-gald**, s. [O. Fr. *espringalle*, from *espringaller*=to leap, to start.]

Old War: A military engine for casting stones, &c.

***ēs-prīt** (t silent), s. [Fr.] Spirit.

† *Esprit de corps*: A phrase used to express the attachment which one feels for the class, body, or profession to which he belongs, combined with a feeling of jealousy for its honor.

esprit d'iva, s. An aromatic liquor made from a composite plant, *Parmica* (*Achillea*) *moschata*. (Lindley.)

***ēs-prýged**, a. [O. Fr. *esprise*.] Taken.

"She that was so much or more *esprýged* with the raging and intollerable fire of love."—*Palace of Pleasure*, vol. ii, § 8.

ēs-pý, ***ēs-pi-en**, ***ēs-py-en**, ***as-pi-en**, v. t. & i. [Old Fr. *espier*; Fr. *épier*; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *spehōn*; M. H. Ger. *spehen*; Ger. *spähen*=to watch; Lat. *specio*=to look; Gr. *skēptomai*=to look, to spy; Sansc. *paś*, *paśa*=to spy; Ital. *spiare*; Sw. *speja*; Dan. *speide*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To see things at a distance; to discover.

"They *espying* Little-Faith where he was, came galloping up with speed."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. To discover; to see unexpectedly or suddenly.

"As one of them opened his sack he *espied* his money."—*Genesis* xliii, 27.

3. To spy out; to examine as a spy.

"Moses . . . sent me . . . to *espy* out the land, and I brought him word again."—*Joshua* xiv, 7.

4. To discover or spy out something intended to be hidden; to detect.

"He who before he was *espied* was afraid, after being perceived was ashamed, now being hardly rubbed upon, left both fear and shame, and was moved to anger."—*Sidney*.

5. To detect, to discern, to understand.

"The mother of the Soudan, well of vices
Espied hath her sonnes plaine entente."

Chaucer: C. T., 4,744.

*6. To watch, to observe.

"Now question me no more; we are *espyed*."

Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus, ii, 3.

B. Intransitive:

1. To spy; to watch or look out narrowly.

"Stand by the way and *espy*; ask him that death what it does!"—*Jeremiah* xlvii, 19.

2. To discover, to detect, to discern.

"Likewise the huntsman, in hunting the foxe, will soon *espie*, when he seeth a hole, whether it be the foxe's borough or not."—*Wilson: Arts of Logike*, fo. 37.

***ēs-pý**, ***ēs-pie**, s. [ESPR, v.] A spy.

"Thou hast wanton *espies*, ne wachte, thy body for to save."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeu*.

ēs-quimaux (quimaux as kī-mō), **ēs-kī-mō**, s. & a. [Native name; *Esquimaux*, the popular spelling, is a French form; *Eskimo*, the modern scientific one, is more accurate.]

A. As substantive:

Ethnol.: A race or people of Turanian descent, using that word in a comprehensive sense. They inhabit Greenland and the adjacent parts of the North American continent, but may in early times have had a much more extensive area. Some anthropologists believe that if the Paleolithic age is divided into two periods, that of the Mammoth and that of the Reindeer, the men of the second or Reindeer period were *Esquimaux*, while those of the first, or Mammoth period, resembled the Australians.

B. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to the race or people described under A.

"Some of the *Esquimaux* knives brought to England."—*Tyler: Early Hist. of Mankind* (1865), p. 166.

Esquimaux-dog, Eskimo-dog, s.

Zool.: *Canis familiaris*, variety *Borealis*. These dogs are generally, though not always, dark in color, and utter a wolfish growl rather than a genuine dogish bark. They are used by the *Esquimaux* for drawing their sledges over the ice, at the rate, it is said, of sixty miles a day for several successive days.

***ēs-qui-re**, s. [O. Fr. *esquier*, *escuyer*; Fr. *écuyer*, from Low Lat. *scutarius*=a shield-bearer; Lat. *scutum*; O. Fr. *escut*, *escu*; Fr. *écu*=a shield; Sp. *escudero*; Ital. *scudiere*; Port. *escudeiro*.]

*1. The armor-bearer or attendant on a knight.

"His *esquire* or armor-bearer that stuck close to his side was wounded."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 253.

2. *In England*: A title of dignity, next in degree below a knight. It is properly given to the younger sons of noblemen, the eldest sons of baronets and knights-bachelor, officers of the king's courts or household, barristers at law, sheriffs, justices of the peace, gentlemen holding commissions in the army, navy, &c. But the title is commonly given to all professional and literary men, and is, indeed, in ordinary usage treated as a mere complimentary adjunct to a person's name in the addresses of letters, in which cases it is abbreviated to *Esq.*

"His wife and his children are dear to him, and have an equal right to be fed and clothed with those of the *esquire* or farmer."—*Knox: Essays*, No. x.

3. *In the United States*: The title is most frequently applied to justices of the peace and lawyers.

*4. A gentleman acting as an escort or attendant upon a lady.

***ēs-qui-re**, v. t. [ESQUIRE, s.] To attend or wait upon; to act as an *esquire* to: as, to *esquire* a lady—i. e., to escort her in public.

***ēs-qui-r-ēss**, ***ēs-qui-r-ēssō**, s. [English *esquire(e)*; -*ess*.] A female *esquire*.

ēs-quis-se (qu as k), s. [Fr.]

Art: The first sketch of a picture, or model of a statue.

***ēs**, s. [From the letter S.] A turning, winding, or meandering of a river.

***ēs-sāy**, ***ēs-sāy**, s. [Originally the same word as *essay* (q. v.); Fr. *essai*, from Lat. *exagium*=a trial of weight, from Gr. *exagion*=a weighing; Ital. *saggio*.]

1. An attempt, an effort, an endeavor.

"She and her companion made a fresh *essay* to go past them."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. An attempt, a trial, an experiment.

"Yet modestly I do his work survey
And call it a finished poem an *essay*." Dryden: To the Earl of Roscommon, 30, 31.

*3. An assay, or trial of the qualities of a metal, &c.

"For a man to take an *essay* of the nature of any species of things."—*Wilkins: Natural Religion*, bk. i, ch. iv.

*4. A trial, a test.

"I hope, for my brother's justification, he wrote this but as an *essay* or taste of my virtue."—*Shakespeare: Lear*, i, 2.

5. In literature, a composition or disquisition upon some particular point or topic; less formal and methodical than a regular treatise.

"To write just treatises requireth leisure in the writer, and leisure in the reader . . . which is the cause which hath made me choose to write certain brief notes set down rather significantly than curiously, which I have called *essays*. The word is late, but the thing is ancient."—*Bacon: Essays*; To Prince Henry.

† To take the *essay*: To try or taste food before the lord or master partook of it.

"Come and uncover the meat, which was served in covered dishes, then taking the *essay* with a square slice of bread which was prepared for that use and purpose."—*G. Rose: Instruct. for Officers of the Mouth* (1682), p. 20.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *essay*, *dissertation*, *tract*, and *treatise*: "A *treatise* is more systematic than an *essay*; it treats on the subject in a methodical form, and conveys the idea of something labored, scientific, and instructive. A *tract* is only a species of small *treatise*, drawn up upon particular occasions, and published in a separate form. *Dissertation* is with propriety applied to performances of an argumentative nature. *Essays* are either moral, political, philosophical, or literary; they are the crude attempts of the youth to digest his own thoughts, or they are the more mature attempts of the man to communicate his thoughts to others. The *essay* is the most popular mode of writing; it suits the writer who has not either talent or inclination to pursue his inquiries farther, and it suits the generality of readers who are amused with variety and superficiality: the *treatise* is adapted for the student; he will not be contented with the superficial *essay*, when more ample materials are within his reach: the *tract* is formed for the political partisan; it receives its interest from the occurrence of the motive: the *dissertation* interests the disputant." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ēs-sā'y, v. t. & i. [ESSAY, s.] [Fr. *essayer*; Ital. *assaggiare*.] [ASSAY.]

A. Transitive:

1. To try, to attempt, to endeavor or exert one's self to perform or accomplish.

"While I this unexampled task *essay*." Blackmore: *Creation*, bk. i.

*2. To make trial or experiment of.

*3. To assay; to test the value and purity of metals.

"The standard in my mind being now settled, the rules and methods of *essaying* suited to it should remain unvariable."—*Locke*.

B. Intrans.: To endeavor, to attempt, to try.

"Yet such a tongue alike in vain *essays*

To blot with censure or exalt with praise." Hoole: *Orlando Furioso*, bk. xxxviii.

ēs-sāy-ēr, s. [Eng. *essay*; -*er*.]

1. One who tries, attempts or essays anything.

2. One who writes essays; an essayist.

"A thought in which he hath been followed by all the *essayists* upon friendship, that have written since his time."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 68.

***ēs-sāy-ist**, s. [Eng. *essay*; -*ist*.] A writer of an essay or essays.

"I make, says a gentleman *essayist* of our author's age, as great difference between Tacitus and Seneca's style and his [Cicero's], as musicians between Trenchmore and Lachrymæ."—*Ben Jonson: Masques*.

***ēs-sēnce**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *essentia*=a being; esse=to be.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. That which constitutes the very nature of anything.

"If, as thou say'st, thing *essence* be as ours,
We have replied in telling thee, the thing
Mortals call death, hath naught to do with us." Byron: *Manfred*, i, 1.

2. Existence; the quality or state of being.

"In such cogitations have I stood, with such a darkness and heaviness of mind, that I might have been persuaded to have resigned my very *essence*."—*Sidney*.

3. A being; an existent person.

"As far as gods, and heavenly *essences*
Can perish." Milton: *P. L.*, i, 138.

4. A species of existent being.

"Here be four of you, as differing as the four elements; and yet you are friends: as for Eupolis, because he is temperate, and without passion, he may be the fifth *essence*."—*Bacon*.

5. A constituent substance.

"For spirits when they please,
Can either sex assume, or both; so soft
And uncompounded is their *essence* pure." Milton: *P. L.*, i, 423-5.

6. The cause of existence.

"She is my *essence*; and I leave to be,
If I be not by her fair influence
Fostered, illumined, cherished, kept alive." Shakespeare: *Two Gentlemen*, iii, 1.

7. The essential principle or element of a plant, drug, &c., extracted, refined, or distilled.

8. A perfume, a scent, an odor; the volatile principle which constitutes the perfume.

"Our humble province is to tend the fair;
To save the powder from too rude a gale,
Nor let the imprisoned *essences* exhale." Pope: *Rape of the Lock*, ii, 91-3.

9. The most important, essential, or characteristic part or element of anything.

II. Technically:

1. *Metaph.*: The Schoolmen defined *essence* to be *id quo res est id quod est* (that which makes a thing what it is), or that which answered the question *Quid est?* (What is it?), whence it was also termed *Quidditas*. [QUIDDITY.] *Essence* is that which constitutes the particular nature of any ens (q. v.), whether actually existent or only conceived as possible. The dispute between the Nominalists and the Realists was a dispute as to the meaning of the term *essence*. Mill (*Logic*, i, 128) says that the objective tendency of Locke's unmetaphysical mind led him to a clear recognition of the scholastic error respecting *essence*—i. e., the existence of entities corresponding to general terms . . . Locke distinguished two sorts of *essences*—Nominal and Real. His nominal *essences* were the *essences* of classes. But he also admitted real *essences*, which he supposed to be causes of the sensible properties of those objects. 'We know not,' he said, 'what these *essences* are' (and this acknowledgment rendered the fiction comparatively innocuous), 'but, if we did, we could from them alone demonstrate the sensible properties of the object as the properties of the triangle are demonstrated from the definition of a triangle.'

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hār, there; pīne, plit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; māte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. *Pharm.*: *Essentia*. An alcoholic solution of volatile oil. Essence of peppermint, *Essentia menthae piperatae*, and essence of anise, *Essentia anisi*, are formed by dissolving one part of the volatile oil of the respective plants in four parts by volume of rectified spirit of wine.

essence d'orient, *s.* Essence of pearls; a liquor prepared from a nacreous substance found in the scales of a fish called the bleak. It is used in the manufacture of artificial pearls.

ēs-sēnce, *v. t.* [ESSENCE, *s.*] To perfume, to scent.

"And tender as a girl, all essenced o'er
With odors." Cowper: *Task*, ii. 227.

Es-sēne, *s. & a.* [Probably from Syriac *asa*=cure, recovery. So named because they claimed to be physicians of souls.]

A. As subst. (*chiefly in pl.*): A Jewish sect having affinities to, but not identical with, the Egyptian Therapeutae. They practiced voluntary poverty, had community of goods, and cultivated holiness of life. They represent Judaism in the form which it assumed when the Jew of Palestine began, like his brethren abroad, to find in the Græco-Alexandrian doctrine a deeply religious conception of life. Essenism prepared a congenial soil on which Christianity might work, but the two, as far as is known, never joined their forces into one. (Baur: *Church History*.)

B. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to the sect described under A.

"Touched more or less by the *Essene* spirit."—Baur: *Church History*, i. 22.

Ēs-sē-nī-ān, *a.* [ESSENE.] The same as *ESSENIC* (q. v.).

"What shadow of proof is there that nothing of the kind existed among the vain babblings of *Essenian* speculation?"—Farrar: *Life and Work of St. Paul*, Excur. ix.

Ēs-sē-nīc, *a.* [Eng., &c., *Essen(e)*; -ic.] Pertaining or relating to the Essenes.

Essenic-Eblionitic, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from the Essenes and the Eblionites.

"This view is of *Essenic-Eblionitic* origin."—Baur: *Church History*, i. 108.

Ēs-sē-nīsm, *s.* [Eng., &c., *Essen(e)*; -ism.] The system of doctrine and practice among the Essenes. [ESSENE.]

"Of course it cannot be thought for a moment that Christianity itself sprang from *Essenism*."—Baur: *Church History*, i. 21.

ēs-sēn'-tial (*tial* as *shāl*), ***es-sen-tiall**, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *essentialis*, from *essentia*=essence; Fr. *essenciel*; Port. *essencial*; Sp. *esencial*; Ital. *essenziale*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Necessary to the essence, constitution, or existence of anything; constituting or containing the properties or qualities which make an individual, a genus, a class, &c., what they really are.

"This power cannot be innate and *essential* to matter."—Bentley.

***2. Existing.**

"Thrones, dominations, principedoms, virtues, powers, *Essential* powers." Milton: *P. L.*, v. 841.

3. Important in the highest degree.

"A great minister puts you a case, and asks you your opinion; but conceals an *essential* circumstance, upon which the whole weight of the matter turns."—Swift.

4. Pure; highly rectified; distilled; volatile; diffusible, containing the essence or principle of a plant, a drug, &c.

"The juice of the seed is an *essential* oil or balm designed by nature to preserve the seed from corruption."—Arbutnot.

II. Med.: Idiopathic; not symptomatic; said of a disease.

B. As substantive:

***1. Existence, being.**

"His utmost ire to the height enraged,
Will either quite consume us, or reduce
To nothing this *essential*." Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 95.

***2. Nature; first or constituent principles; that which constitutes the essence of anything.**

"They do not deny that we have all the *essentials* of true churches."—Stillingfleet: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 6.

3. A point or matter of the chief or highest importance.

"To which of my own store,
I superadd a few *essentials* more." Cowper: *Hope*, 433, 434.

essential-harmony, *s.*

Music: Harmony independent of grace; auxiliary, passing, syncopated, anticipating, or pedal notes.

essential-notes, *s. pl.*

Music: Notes belonging to a key-chord. Thus the essential notes of the chord of F major are F, A, C.

essential-oils, *s. pl.* [VOLATILE OILS.]

ēs-sēn-ti-āl-i-tē (*ti* as *shī*), *s.* [Eng. *essential*; -ity.] The quality of being essential or necessary, essential nature, essence.

ēs-sēn-ti-āl-ly (*tial* as *shāl*), *adv.* [Eng. *essential*; -ly.]

1. By the constitution or nature of things; in essence.

"Body and spirit are *essentially* divided, though not locally distant."—Glanvill: *Sceptis Scientifica*.

2. In an important degree; in the highest degree.

"Whom he accounted to be by divine right, or rather *essentially* necessary to the support of arbitrary power."—Ludlow: *Memoirs*, i. 228.

ēs-sēn-ti-āl-nēss (*tial* as *shāl*), *s.* [Eng. *essential*; -ness.] The quality or state of being essential; essentiality.

ēs-sēn-ti-āte (*ti* as *shī*), *v. i. & t.* [Lat. *essentia*, and Eng. suff. -ate.]

A. Intrans.: To become or be changed into the same essence or nature.

"'Tis an axiom in natural philosophy, What comes nearest the nature of that it feeds, converts quicker to nourishment, and doth sooner *essentiate*."—B. Jonson: *Every Man out of his Humor*, v. 5.

B. Trans.: To form or invest with essential characteristics.

ēs-sēr-ē, *s.* [Fr. *esséré*; of Arabic derivation.]

Med.: A species of cutaneous eruption, consisting of small reddish tubercles over the whole body, accompanied by a troublesome itching. It seems to be a kind of lichen or urticaria. (Dunglison.)

Ēs-sēx, *s. & a.* [Eng. *East*, and *Saxons*.]

A. As subst.: A county of England, east of Middlesex, from which it is separated by the river Lea. London extends eastward into it at Stratford, Canning Town, &c., and that portion of it was sometimes called London across the border, and is now included in the county of London.

B. As adj.: In any way pertaining to the county described under A.

Essex emerald, *s.*

Entom.: A geometer moth, *Geometra smaragdaria*.

***ēs-sōign'**, ***ēs-sōigne** (*g* silent), ***ēs-sōin'**, ***ēs-soyne**, ***ēs-sonie**, ***ēs-sonye**, *s.* [O. Fr. *essoine*, *exoine*; Lat. *exonero*=to relieve from a burden; *ex*=out of, from, and *onus*=a burden.]

I. Ord. Lang.: An excuse, an exemption.

"Withouten any *essoynne*, vengeance salue falle the not lye." Robert de Brunne, p. 104.

II. Law:

1. The alleging of an excuse for one who is summoned or cited to appear in court, and who neglects or fails to appear on the day named; an excuse offered for non-appearance in a court of law.

"An *essoyn* of courts: *essontum*."—Cathol. *Anglicum*.

2. A person excused for non-appearance in a court of law on the day named.

***ēs-sōin'**, *v. t.* [ESSOIN, *a.*] To excuse for absence or non-appearance.

"Away, with wings of time; I'll not *essoyn* thee;
Denounce these fiery judgments I enjoin thee." Quarles: *Hist. Jonah* (1620), sig. G. 8.

***ēs-sōin'**, ***ēs-sōign'** (*g* silent), *a.* [ESSOIN, *s.*]

Old Law: An epithet applied to the first three days of a term on which the court sat to receive *essoigns*.

***ēs-sōin'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *essoin*; -er.]

Law: One who makes or offers an excuse for the non-appearance of another in a court of law.

ēs-sōn-lte, ***ēs-sōn-lte**, *a.* [Gr. *hēsōn*=lower, less, because less hard than zircon, idocrase, &c., which it resembles; suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: Cinnamon-stone: A cinnamon-colored or yellow variety of grossularite or wilnite, which is a variety of garnet. *Essonite* is from Ceylon. (*Dana*.)

ēs-sō-rant, *a.* [Fr. *essor*=the soaring of birds.]

Her.: A term applied to a bird represented with its wings half open as though preparing to take flight.

***ēs-soyne**, *s.* [ESSOIGN.]

***ēst**, *a. & s.* [EAST.]

ēs-tāb'-lish, ***es-tab-lis-sen**, ***es-tab-lyshe**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *établissant*, pr. par. of *établir*; Fr. *établir*=to establish, from Lat. *stabilis*=to make firm; *stabilis*=firm; *sto*=to stand; Port. *estabelecer*; Sp. *establecer*; Ital. *stabilire*.] [STABLE.]

***1.** To settle or fix firmly; to make steady, firm, or stable.

2. To place upon a firm foundation; to found.

"For he hath founded it upon the seas, and established it upon the floods."—Psalm xxiv. 12.

3. To confirm; to make sure; to ordain permanently and with authority.

"I will *establish* my covenant with him for an everlasting covenant."—Gen. xvii. 19.

4. To ratify, to confirm.

"Every vow, and every binding oath to afflict the soul, her husband may *establish* it, or her husband may make it void."—Numbers xxx. 13.

5. To fix or settle firmly in an opinion or belief; to free from doubt, wavering, or hesitation.

"So were the churches *established* in the faith."—Acts xvi. 5.

6. To prove legally; to cause to be recognized as legal and valid; as, to *establish* a marriage.

***7.** To prove, to confirm.

"I shall *establish* his words by S. Austen."—John Fryth: *A Boke*, fo. 35.

8. To found or settle permanently; to set up firmly; as, to *establish* a colony.

***9.** To make a settlement of any inheritance; to settle.

"We will *establish* our estate upon
Our eldest Malcolm, whom we name here
The Prince of Cumberland." Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, i. 4.

***10.** To make, ordain, or appoint by decree.

"By the consent of all, we were *established*
The people's magistrates." Shakespeare: *Cortolanus*, iii. 1.

11. To set up officially or by authority and endow; as, to *establish* a church.

***12.** To fulfill, to carry out, to make good.

"O king, *establish* the decree, and sign the writing that it be not changed."—Daniel vi. 8.

13. To settle firmly or securely in any position.

14. To set up in business. (Frequently used reflexively.)

***15.** To form, to model, to manage.

"He appointed in what manner his family should be *established*."—Clarendon.

16. To institute, to set up, to appoint.

"The standing public methods which God hath *established* in the Church."—Stillingfleet: *Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 2.

¶ For the difference between *to establish* and *to confirm*, see CONFIRM; for that between *to establish* and *to fix*, see FIX; and for that between *to establish* and *to institute*, see INSTITUTE.

ēs-tāb'-lished, *pa. par. or a.* [ESTABLISH.]

Established Church, *s.* The State religion of a country; a Church selected by the State to receive great and special privileges over other churches. During the first three centuries of the Christian era the Church had little countenance from the State. But in 312 it obtained in Constantine an imperial proselyte, who made Christianity the State religion of the Roman Empire, exempted the clergy from personal taxes, and ordered that work should no longer be done on the Lord's Day. Though Julian the Apostate tried hard to re-establish heathenism, his success was only temporary, and Constantine's arrangements remained with little modification to the fall first of the Western, and a millenium later of the Eastern Empire. During mediæval times, Roman Catholicism was the State religion of the western part of Christendom, but in religious matters every kingdom was in vassalage to the Papacy. At the Reformation every nation which cast off the Roman yoke had a Protestant Established Church. That of England was based on the principle of the Royal Supremacy (q. v.). Except during the short reactionary period under Mary, and the revolutionary one of the Commonwealth, the arrangements then made have continued till now. On the union with Ireland in 1801, the Established Church became the United Church of England and Ireland, but the Irish portion of the Church was disestablished and disendowed in 1870. [Church of Ireland.] In Scotland the Established Church has, with some intervals, been Presbyterian since the first General Assembly met in A. D. 1560. It is expected that, when in England, the Sovereign shall attend the Established Church, which is Episcopal, and in Scotland, as a rule, go to the Established Church of that country, which is Presbyterian. The principle of State-Churchism has never found favor in this country.

ēs-tāb'-lish-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *establish*; -er.] One who or that which establishes.

"I reverence the holy fathers as divine *establishers* of faith."—Lord Digby.

ēs-tāb'-lish-mēt, ***ēs-tab-lysh-mente**, *s.* [O. Fr. *établissement*; Fr. *établissement*; Sp. *establecimiento*; Port. *establecimento*; Ital. *stabilimento*.]

***1.** The act or process of establishing or making firm or steady.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, gell, chorus, qhīn, bench; go, gem; thīn, thīs; sīn, as; expect, Xenophon, exīst. ph = f.
-clan, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

*2. The act of setting up firmly, or upon a firm foundation.

"For the full establishment of Antychristes reygne."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. ii.

*3. A confirmation or ratification of something already done.

"He had not the act penned by way of recognition of right; as, on the other side, he avoided to have it by new law; but chose rather a kind of middle way, by way of establishment."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

4. The fixing or settling firmly in an opinion or belief.

5. A proving legally; a causing to be recognized as legal and valid.

6. A proving or confirming logically.

"Bent all their forces to the establishment of received truths."—*Bishop Hall: Meditations and Vows*, Cont. 2.

7. A founding or settling permanently; as, the establishment of a colony.

*8. A state of being established or of settlement.

"'Till he had her settled in her raine,
With safe assurance and establishment."
Spenser: F. Q. V. xi. 35.

*9. A settled regulation; a form, model, or system.

"Now come into that general reformation, and bring in that establishment by which all men should be contained in duty."—*Spenser: Present State of Ireland.*

*10. A foundation or basis; a fundamental principle.

"The sacred order to which you belong, and even the establishment on which it subsists, have often been struck at, but in vain."—*Atterbury.*

*11. A settled or final rest.

"Whilst we set up our hopes and establishment here, we do not seriously consider that God has provided another and better place for us."—*Wake.*

*12. An allowance for subsistence; income, salary, resources.

"His excellency, who had the sole disposal of the emperor's revenue, might gradually lessen your establishment."—*Swift.*

13. The place where a person is permanently settled either for residence or business; a person's residence or place of business, together with the assistants, servants, and other things necessary to or connected with it.

14. An institution, generally of a public nature.

15. The number of men in an army, regiment, navy, &c.

16. The form of religion and church government established by law in any country; the established church of a country.

"Both his theology and his advocacy of the Establishment are manly and outspoken."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, vol. lxii. (1873), p. 587.

ēs-tāb-līsh-mēn-tār-i-ān, a. & s. [Eng. establishment; -arian.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to an established church or its system and doctrines.

B. As subst.: A supporter of the system of established churches.

ēs-tāb-līsh-mēn-tār-i-ān-i-ism, s. [Eng. establishmentarian; -ism.] The system or doctrine of an established church; advocacy of church establishment.

"Establishmentarianism . . . was wont, no doubt, to roll over the prelatial tongue as the most savory of polysyllables."—*Hall: Modern English*, p. 44.

ēs'-tā-cāde, s. [Fr.; Sp. *estacada*=a paling, a palisade; Sp. & Port. *estaca*=a pale, a stake; Ital. *stacca*.] [STAKE.]

Fort.: A line of stakes in water or swampy ground to check the approach of an enemy.

*ēs-tā-fēt, *ēs-tā-fēt-te, s. [Fr. *estafette*, from Sp. *estafeta*; Ital. *staffetta*=a courier, from *staffa*=a stirrup.] A courier, an express, a messenger.

"An estafette was dispatched on the part of our ministers at The Hague, requiring Marshal Bender to suspend his march."—*Boothby: On Burke*, p. 84.

ēs-tām-i-nēt (final t silent), s. [Fr.] A coffee-house where smoking is allowed.

ēs-tān-ci-ā (ci as thi), s. [Sp.] A mansion, a dwelling; landed property.

ēs-tān-ci-ē-rō (ci as thi), s. [Sp.] [ESTANCIA.] A farm-bailiff; the overseer or bailiff of a domain.

*es-tat, s. [ESTATE.]

ēs-tā-te, *es-tat, s. [O. F. *estat*; Fr. *état*; from Lat. *status*, from *sto*=to stand; Sp. & Port. *estado*; Ital. *stato*. The same word as *state*, which is the later spelling.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. A fixed state.

2. State, condition, circumstances of life of any person.

"Yes, you have felt, and may not cease to feel
The estate of man would be indeed forlorn."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

3. State or condition generally.

"Truth and certainty are not at all secured by innate principles; but men are in the same uncertain, floating estate with us without them."—*Locke.*

4. Rank, quality, position.

"Who hath not heard of the greatness of your estate? Who seeth not that your estate is much exalted with that sweet uniting of all beauties?"—*Sidney.*

*5. A person of high rank, dignity, or position.

"Herod, on his birth-day, made a supper to his lords, high-captains, and chief estates of Galilee."—*Mark vi. 21.*

6. A class or order of men in a nation invested with political rights; as, in Great Britain the estates of the realm are the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and the commons.

"That question the Estates of Scotland could not evade."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

*7. The English press is frequently called the Fourth Estate, in reference to the great power wielded by it in public matters.

*8. The general public interests or affairs; the state; the general body politic.

"Many times the things adduced to judgment may be *meum et tuum*, when the reason and consequences thereof may reach to point of estate: I call matters of estate not only the parts of sovereignty, but whatsoever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent, or concerneth manifestly any great portion of people."—*Bacon: Essays.*

9. A piece of landed property; a domain.

10. Property, possessions, fortune.

"They have lived for harsher servitude,
Whether in soul, in body, or estate!"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

11. In the same sense as II. 2.

II. Law:

1. The interest or amount of interest which a man has in lands, tenements, or other effects. Real estate consists of freehold lands, tenements, or hereditaments; personal estate comprises interests in lands, tenements, or hereditaments for a term of years, and all other property. The former descends to the heirs; the latter to the executors or administrators.

"Every man who had fifty pounds a year derived from land, or six hundred pounds of personal estate, was charged in like manner with one pikeman or musketeer."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. In bankruptcy, the assets belonging to the bankrupt.

*ēs-tā-te, v. t. [ESTATE, s.]

*1. To establish.

"I will estate your daughters in what I have promised."—*Beaumont & Fletcher.*

2. To endow with an estate; to settle an estate upon.

"How royally we are allied, how gloriously estated."—*Bp. Hall: Holy Raptures.*

3. To settle as an estate or fortune.

"All the revenue that was old Sir Rowland's will I estate upon you."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, v. 2.

*es-tate-lich, *es-tat-ly, a. [Eng. estate; -lich, -ly.] Stately.

"It peined hire . . . to ben estatelich of manere."
Roman of the Rose (Prolog.), 140.

ēs-teēm, *es-te-me, v. t. & i. [Fr. *estimer*, from Lat. *estimo*=to value, to estimate; Sp. & Port. *estimar*; Ital. *estimare*, *stimare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To estimate, to value by comparison.

"It shall be worth according as it is esteemed."—*Bible* (1551), *Levit. xxvii.*

2. To set a value upon, whether high or low; to estimate, to value; to hold in estimation.

"I preferred her before sceptres and thrones, and esteemed riches nothing in comparison of her."—*Wisdom vii. 8.*

3. To value or rate highly; to prize; to hold in high estimation.

"Me and my possessions she esteems not."
Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen, iii. 1.

4. To think, consider, repute.

"'Tis better to be vile than vile esteemed."
Shakespeare: Sonnet 121.

B. Intransitive:

1. To consider as to value; to reckon.

"That no man esteems of himself more than it becometh him to esteem."—*Bible* (1551), *Romans xx.*

2. To think, to consider, to hold an opinion.

"Beseech you so to esteem of us."
Shakespeare: Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

*Crabb thus discriminates between *esteem*, *regard*, and *respect*: "*Esteem* and *respect* flow from the understanding; *regard* springs from the heart, as well as the head; *esteem* is produced by intrinsic worth; *respect* by extrinsic qualities; *regard* is

affection blended with *esteem*: it is in the power of every man, independently of all collateral circumstances, to acquire the *esteem* of others: but *respect* and *regard* are within the reach of a limited number only: the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the equal and the unequal, are each, in their turn, the objects of *esteem*; those only are objects of *respect* who have some mark of distinction or superiority, either of birth, talent, acquirements, or the like; *regard* subsists only between friends, or those who stand in close connection with each other: industry and sobriety excite our *esteem* for one man, charity and benevolence our *esteem* for another; superior learning or abilities excite our *respect* for another; a long acquaintance, or a reciprocity of kind offices, excites a mutual *regard*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ēs-teēm, s. [Fr. *estime*.] [ESTEEM, v.]

*1. Valuation, price, value, worth.

"The full esteem in gold."—*J. Webster.*

2. Estimation, opinion, or judgment as to merit or demerit.

"A coward in thine own esteem."
Shakespeare: Macbeth, i. 7.

3. A high value, estimation, or opinion concerning anything; great regard.

"Esteem is the commencement of affection."—*Coggin: On the Passions*, ch. ii., class. 2.

4. The state or condition of being estimated; estimation, value.

"It is not always necessary to grant things not asked for, lest by so doing they become of little esteem."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

ēs-teēm-a-ble, a. [English *esteem*, v.; -able.] Worthy of being esteemed or valued highly; estimable.

"Homer allows their characters estimable qualities."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, vi. 390 (note).

ēs-teēm-ēr, s. [Eng. *esteem*, v.; -er.] One who esteems or values highly; one who sets a high value or estimation upon anything.

"This might instruct the proudest esteemer of his own parts, how useful it is to talk and consult with others."—*Locke.*

Es-ther (ther as tēr), s. [Gr. *Esther*; Heb. *Ester*=(1) the planet Venus, (2) Esther.]

1. *Scrip. Hist.*: The Persian name of Hadassah, daughter of Abihail, a son of Shimei, he again being a son of Kish a Benjamite. Her story is too well known to require repetition. Gesenius thinks the name Hadassah the same as Atossa, daughter of Cyrus, but the general opinion is that the Ahasuerus to whom she was married was Xerxes, the same who so utterly failed in his invasion of Greece.

2. *Scrip. Canon*: An Old Testament book, placed in the English Bible between Nehemiah and Job, but in the Hebrew between Ecclesiastes and Daniel. Its Hebrew is like that of Ezra and parts of the Chronicles, with some Persian and some Aramean words. Its author is unknown, and regarding its various opinions have been entertained. The Jews valued it highly. Some of the Christian fathers rejected it, moved by the sanguinary spirit which it seems to breathe and the absence from it of the Divine name. Luther had not a high opinion of it. It was formally attacked by Eder, Corrodi, Augusti, Bertholdt, De Wette, Bleek, and the Rationalists generally, but has been defended by Eichhorn, Jahn, Havernick, and others. Though some have deemed its story mythic, a powerful argument to prove that the dreadful events recorded actually occurred has been founded on the fact that the Jews still observe the feast of Purim (ix. 24-32).

ēs-thēr-i-ā, s. [An anagram for Theresia. A St. Theresa is recognized in the hagiology of the Roman Church.]

1. *Zool.*: A genus of crustaceans, order Phyllopoda, family Limnadiadae. The body is protected by a bivalve carapace, with concentric lines of growth, the two bivalves of which are united at their beaks, though they have not a ligament. Twenty-four recent species have been discovered, all inhabitants of fresh or of brackish water, not one marine. [2.]

2. *Palæont.*: Till 1856, the carapace of *Estheria*, found in the Old Red Sandstone rocks of Scotland, was believed to be the bivalve shell of a small marine mollusk, *Posidonomya minuta*. The discovery in that year by Mr. T. Rupert Jones, F. R. S., that it was probably crustacean and from fresh or brackish water was one reason why the old view that the Old Red Sandstone of Scotland was marine had to be abandoned. [DEVONIAN, OLD RED SANDSTONE.] In a monograph of *Estheria* for the Palæontographical Society, published in 1862, and in a paper subsequently before the Geological Society, Prof. Jones showed that *Estherias* occurred in the Devonian, Lower and Upper Carboniferous, Permian, Triassic, Rhenish, Oolitic, Wealden, and Tertiary formations. They reached their maximum

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

about the Upper Trias. They have been found in this country, England, Scotland, and Ireland, in France, Germany, Russia, Central India, &c. and wherever they occur tend to prove the stratum in which they are found not to be marine.

ēs-thēr'-ī-an, *a. & s.* [Mod. Lat. *estheria*, and Eng., &c., suff. *-an*.]

A. As adj.: Akin, pertaining, or relating to the Estheria (q. v.).

B. As subst.: A fossil crustacean of the genus *Estheria*.

ēs-thē-gi-ōm-ē-tēr, *s.* [Gr. *aisthēsis*=perception, sensibility, and *metron*=a measure.] *Surg.*: An instrument to ascertain the tactile sensibility of the human body. It has two points, adjustable as to distance, and the object is to ascertain the greatest proximity at which the points give distinct sensations. The result is indicative of a normal or abnormal condition of the surface. [NERVE-NEEDLE.]

ēs-thēt'-ic, **ēs-thēt'-ic-al**, *a.* [ÆSTHETIC.]

ēs-thēt'-ics, *s.* [ÆSTHETICS.]

***ēs-tif-ēr-ōus**, *a.* [Lat. *æstus*=heat; *fero*=to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Producing heat.

***ēs-tim-a-ble**, *a. & s.* [French, from Latin *estimabilis*, from *estimo*=to value, to estimate; Sp. *estimable*; Ital. *estimabile*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Capable of being estimated or valued; as, *estimable damage*.

2. Valuable; of a high value.

"A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man, is not so *estimable* or profitable as flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats." *Shakesp.*: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

3. Worthy of esteem or regard; deserving of high estimation.

"The more *estimable*, nay the most accomplished characters."—*Hurd*: *Dialogue* 8.

***B. As subst.**: A person or thing worthy of esteem; a valuable.

"The queen of Sheba, among presents unto Solomon, brought some plants of the balsam tree, as one of the peculiar *estimables* of her country."—*Sir T. Browne*: *Miscellaneous*, p. 50.

***ēs-tim-a-ble-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *estimable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being estimable or worthy of esteem.

***ēs-tim-a-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *estimable*(ly); *-ly*.] In an estimable manner.

***ēs-ti-māte**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *estimatus*, *pa. par.* of *estimo*=to value, to estimate.]

A. Transitive:

1. To value; to adjust or determine the value of; to judge of anything by comparison with something else; to fix the worth of.

"When a man shall sanctify his house to the Lord, then the priest shall *estimate* it whether it be good or bad."—*Leviticus* xxvii. 14.

2. To compute, to reckon; as, He *estimated* the number present at 300.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to estimate*, *to compute*, and *to rate*: "All these terms mark the mental operation by which the sum, amount, or value of things is obtained: *to estimate* is to obtain the aggregate sum in one's mind, either by an immediate or a progressive act; *to compute* is to obtain the sum by the gradual process of putting together items; *to rate* is to fix the relative value in one's mind by deduction and comparison; a builder *estimates* the expense of building a house on a given plan; a proprietor of houses *computes* the probable diminution in the value of his property in consequence of wear and tear; the surveyor *rates* the present value of lands or houses. In the moral acceptation they bear the same analogy to each other: some men are apt to *estimate* the adventitious privileges of birth or rank too high; it would be a useful occupation for men to *compute* the loss they sustain by the idle waste of time on the one hand, and its necessarily unprofitable consumption on the other; he who *rates* his abilities too high is in danger of despising the means which are essential to success." (*Crabb*: *Eng. Synon.*)

***ēs-ti-māte**, *s.* [Lat. *estimatus*=valuation, estimation, from *estimatus*, *pa. par.* of *estimo*=to value, to estimate.]

1. A mental valuation, computation, or calculation of the value, extent, degree, size, expense, &c., of anything; a valuing or estimating in the mind the comparative value, merits, &c., of two things.

"For who could sink and settle to that point in framing *estimates* of loss and gain?" *Wordsworth*: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

2. A statement of the probable account or cost of carrying out any work, conducting a business, &c.

***ēs-ti-mā-tion**, ***ēs-ti-ma-cion**, *s.* [Fr. *estimation*, from Lat. *estimatio*, from *estimatus*, *pa. par.* of *estimo*=to value, to estimate; Sp. *estimacion*; Ital. *estimazione*.]

1. The act of estimating, valuing, or assessing; valuation; assessment.

"If a man should sanctify unto the Lord some part of a field, the *estimation* shall be according to the seed."—*Leviticus* xxvii. 16.

2. The act of calculating, or computing the value, extent, size, number, &c., of anything; calculation, computation.

*3. Conjecture, supposition.

"I speak not this in *estimation*, As what I think might be, but what I know." *Shakesp.*: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., i. 3.

4. Opinion, judgment.

"Abroad in the *estimations* of men."—*Barrow*: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 6.

5. Esteem, regard, honor, favorable opinion.

"Crimes there were laid to his charge many, the least whereof, being just, had bereaved him of *estimation* and credit with men."—*Hooker*.

***ēs-ti-mā-tive**, ***ēs-ti-ma-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *estimative*(ly); *-ive*.]

1. Having the power of estimating the value, worth, &c., of various things.

2. Imaginative.

***ēs-ti-mā-tōr**, *s.* [Lat. *estimator*, from *estimatus*, *pa. par.* of *estimo*; Fr. *estimateur*.] One who estimates or values.

***ēs-tiv'-al**, ***ēs-tiv'-al**, *a.* [Lat. *æstivus*, from *æstus*=summer.]

1. Pertaining to the summer.

2. Continuing for the summer.

***ēs-tiv-ate**, ***ēs-tiv-ate**, *v. i.* [Lat. *æstivatum*, sup. of *æstivo*, from *æstus*=summer.] To pass the summer; to summer in a place. (*Cockeram*.)

***ēs-tiv-ā-tion**, *s.* [ESTIVATION.]

***ēs-tōc'**, *s.* [Fr.] A short sword worn at the girdle by mounted soldiers.

***ēs-toil'e**, ***ē-toil'e** (*toil'e* as *twā*l), *s.* [Fr.]

Her.: A star with six wavy points; it is thus distinguished from a mullet, which has but five straight points.

***ēs-toll-ēe** (*toll* as *twā*l), *s.* [Fr.]

Her.: A star with four long rays in form of a cross, tapering from the center to the points. Also called *Cross-estollēe*.

***ēs-tōp'**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *estoper*; Fr. *étouper*=to stop up with tow; Lat. *stoppa*, *stupa*=tow.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To hinder, to stop, to bar.

2. *Law*: To impede, hinder, or bar by one's own act.

***ēs-tō pēr-pēt'-u-ūm**, **pēr-pēt'-u-a**, *phr.* [Lat.] May or let it be perpetual or forever.

***ēs-tōp'-pel**, ***ēs-tōp'-le**, *s.* [Eng. *estop*; *-el*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A stoppage or impediment.

2. *Law*: (For def. see extract.)

"An *estoppel* is likewise a special plea in bar; which happens where a man has done some act, or executed some deed, which *estops* or precludes him from averring anything to the contrary. As where a statement of a particular fact is made in the recital of a bond or other instrument, and a contract is made with reference to that recital, it is not, as between the parties to the instrument, competent to the party bound to deny the recital."—*Blackstone*: *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 11.

***ēs-tōu-fad'e**, *s.* [French *étouffade*, from O. Fr. *estouffer*; Fr. *étouffer*=to stuff.]

Cook.: A mode of cooking meat slowly in a closed vessel.

***ēs-tō-vērs**, *s. pl.* [O. Fr.]

Law: Necessaries or supplies allowed by law; an allowance to a person out of an estate or other for support, &c., as of wood to a tenant for life; sustenance to a man confined for felony, out of his estate; alimony to a woman divorced, out of her husband's estate, &c. [*BORE*, i. s.]

¶ *Common of Estovers*:

Law: The liberty held by a tenant of taking necessary wood for the use or furniture of a house or farm from off an estate.

***ēs-trād'e**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *stratum*.] A slightly raised platform, occupying a part of a room. It may form a dais.

***ēs-trād'-ī-ōt**, *s.* [Ital. *stradiotti*; Gr. *stratiōtēs*=a soldier.] An Albanian seldier, a dragon or light-horseman employed in the French armies in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

"Accompanied with cross-bow men on horseback, *estradiots*, and footmen."—*Comines*, by *Danet*, ff. 3.

***ēs-trāit**, ***ēs-trayt**, *v. t.* [STRAIT.] To narrow or confine; to shut in.

"The Turk hath *estrayed* us very nere."—*Sir T. More*: *Dialogue*, p. 145.

***ēs-tra-ma-goā**, *s.* [Fr.]

1. A kind of dagger, used in the Middle Ages.

2. A pass with a sword.

***ēs-trān'ge**, ***ēs-traunge**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *estranger*, from *estrance*=strange; Latin *extraneus*; French *étranger*.] [STRANGE.]

1. To send to or keep at a distance; to withdraw or keep away from.

"Thy command *estranged* me from thy bed." *Rowe*: *Lucan*, ii. 533.

*2. To withdraw, keep back, or withhold.

"We must *estrangle* our belief from everything which is not clearly and distinctly evidenced."—*Glanvill*: *Sccepsis Scientifica*.

*3. To alienate; to divert from its original purpose, use, or possessor.

"They have *estranged* this place, and have burnt incense in it to other gods."—*Jeremiah* xix. 4.

4. To alienate, as the affections; to turn from kindness, good-will, or affection to indifference or ill-will.

"Every acquisition which they made on the Continent *estranged* them more and more from the population of our island."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

***ēs-trān'ge**, ***ēs-traunge**, *a.* [O. Fr. *estrance*; Fr. *étrange*; Ital. *estraneo*; Port. *estranho*.] [ESTRANGE, v.]

1. Foreign; belonging to another nation or country.

2. Strange, unfamiliar, reserved.

***ēs-trānged**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [ESTRANGE, v.]

***ēs-trāng'-ēd-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *estranged*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being estranged or alienated in affection; estrangement.

***ēs-trāng'e-fūl**, ***ēs-trāng-full**, ***ēs-traunge-fūl**, *a.* [Eng. *estrange*; *-ful*.] Foreign, strango.

***ēs-trān'ge-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *estrange*; *-ment*.]

1. The act of estranging or alienating in affections.

2. The state of being estranged; a keeping away or at a distance; alienation of affections.

"Desires, by a long *estrangement* from better things, come at length perfectly to loath, and fly off from them."—*South*: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 6.

***ēs-trān'-gēr**, *s.* [Eng. *estranger*(e); *-er*.] One who estranges or alienates the affections.

***ēs-trān'-gle**, *v. t.* [STRANGLE.]

***ēs-tra-pāde**, *s.* [Fr.; Ital. *strappata*, from *strappare*=to pull, to snatch, to wrench; Prov. Ger. *strappen*=to draw; Ger. *straff*=tight.] The struggles of a horse to get rid of his rider by rearing, kicking, plunging, &c.

***ēs-trāy**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *estraye*, *estrai*, from Low Lat. *extravago*.] [STRAY, v.] To stray, to wander, to rove.

"This nymph one day, surcharged with love and grief, *Estrays* apart." *Daniel*: *Hymen's Triumph*.

***ēs-trāy**, *s.* [ESTRAY, v.] A tame beast, as a horse, ox, &c., found straying without an owner.

***ēs-tre**, ***ēs-ter**, ***ēs-tere**, *s.* [O. Fr., from *estre*; Fr. *être*=to be.]

1. A matter, an affair.

"He told him of all the *estere* that him mette that night." *Robert de Brunne*, p. 94.

2. The inner part of a building.

"[She] knew the *estres* bet than did this John." *Chaucer*: *C. T.*, 4,293.

***ēs-trēat**, *s.* [Norm. Fr. *estrate*, *estrette*, from Lat. *extratum*, sup. of *extraho*=to draw out.]

Law: A true copy of an original writing; specification of fines or penalties set down in the rolls of a court, to be levied by the bailiff or other officer on each offender.

***ēs-trēat**, *v. t.* [ESTREAT, s.]

Law:

1. To extract or copy from the records of a court, as a forfeited recognizance, to be returned to a proper officer or court for collection.

2. To levy fine under estreat.

***ēs-trē-pe**, *v. t.* [Norm. Fr. *estreper*, *estripper*=to waste, to strip.]

Law: To commit waste, as by depriving trees of their branches, lands of their trees, &c.

***ēs-trē-pe-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *estrep*; *-ment*.]

Law: Waste or spoil made by the tenant for term or life upon any lands or woods to the prejudice of him to whom the reversion belongs.

***ēs-tres**, *s. pl.* [ESTRE.]

***ēs-trich**, ***ēs-tridge**, *s.* [OSTRICH.]

1. An ostrich (q. v.).

2. The fine, soft down lying immediately under the feathers of the ostrich.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

***es-trō**, *s.* [Lat. *æstrum*=a gadfly.]

1. *Lit.*: A gadfly.

2. *Fig.*: Any violent or irresistible impulse. (*Marston: Parasitaster*, ii.)

***es-tu-ānce**, *s.* [Lat. *æstivans*, pr. par. of *æstivo* = to boil with heat; *æstus*=heat.] Heat, warmth.

***es-tu-ār-i-an**, *a.* [ESTUARINE.]

***es-tu-ār-ine**, *es-tu-ār-i-an*, *a.* [Eng. *estuary*; *-ine*, *-an*.] Of or pertaining to an estuary; formed in an estuary.

"A tendency to a recurrence of *estuarine* conditions."—*Judd*, in *Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxxiv, pt. i., p. 680.

***es-tu-ār-y**, *es-tu-ār-i-an*, *s. & a.* [Lat. *æstuarium*=a creek; *æstuo* = to surge, to foam; *æstus*=the tide.]

A. *As substantive*:

*I. *Ord. Lang.*: A place where water, &c., boils up.

"Over the *estuary*, or in some neighboring part of the place, where the mineral water springs."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 799.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Geog.*: An arm of the sea; the mouth of a river, &c., in which the tide meets the current, or ebbs and flows; a firth.

"The dreary strand of the *estuary* of the Laggan."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. *Geol.*: Most estuaries were formed at first by the combined influence of rivers seeking exit into the adjacent ocean, and tides from that ocean forcing themselves up the channel inland. The same causes which formed an estuary at first tend to keep it open. Both the tide and the river current in their mutual encounter are laden with sediment which, as long as the struggle between them is balanced, tends to be deposited, forming a bar at the river's mouth, but on the ebb of the tide the river current, hitherto dammed up as by an embankment, rushes out to sea with unchecked violence, carrying all or most of the deposited sediment to a great distance. Estuaries, though in the main keeping their channels open, yet here and there partially fill up where eddies exist. But this gain of land does not nearly compensate for the immense quantity carried out to sea. Freshwater species of animals and plants are imbedded in modern estuaries.

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Biol.*: Living in an estuary. (Often used of shells.)

"One very common *estuary* shell."—*Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. Tate), p. 48.

2. *Geol.*: Belonging to or formed in an estuary. (Used of strata.)

***es-tu-āte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *æstuo*=to boil, to surge.] To boil up, to swell, to be in a state of commotion; to rage and swell.

***es-tu-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *æstuatō*, from *æstuo*=to boil, to surge.]

1. The act or state of boiling, foaming, or surging.

"Rivers and lakes who want those fermenting parts at the bottom, are not excited unto *estuations*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. xiv.

2. Agitation, commotion, excitement.

"The less obnoxious we shall be to the *estuations* of joys and fears."—*Montagu: Devout Essays*, pt. i., treat. xvi., § 5.

***es-tūre**, *s.* [Lat. *æstuo* = to boil, to surge.] Boiling, foaming, surging, violence, commotion.

***est-ward**, *adv.* [EASTWARD.] Toward the east; on the east side.

***es-sū-ri-ent**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *esuriens*, pr. par. of *esurio*=to be hungry; a desid. from *edo*=to eat.]

A. *As adj.*: Hungry, inclined to eat, greedy, voracious.

B. *As subst.*: One who is greedy or voracious.

***es-sū-rine**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *esurio*=to be hungry.]

A. *As adj.*: Causing hunger; promoting the appetite.

B. *As substantive*:

Med.: A draught or drug intended to promote the appetite; a tonic.

***ē-tā-çism**, *s.* [Fr. *étacisme*.]

Philol.: The method of pronouncing Greek in which the letter *e* (*eta*) has the sound of *a* in *fate*. (*Larousse*.) In modern Greek this letter has the sound of *ee* in *fleet*. [ITACISM.]

***ē-tā-çist**, *s.* [Fr. *étaciste*.] One who practices or defends itacism (q. v.).

***ē-tā-rī-ō**, **tē-tāir-i-ūm**, *s.* [Greek *hetairia*, *hetairaia*=companionship, brotherhood.]

Bot.: An aggregate fruit having distinct ovaries, the pericarp indehiscent, either dry upon a dry

receptacle, as in *Ranunculus*, or dry upon a fleshy receptacle, as in the *Strawberry*, or fleshy upon a dry receptacle, as in the genus *Rubus*. Containing the raspberry, the blackberry, &c. The parts of an *eterio* are *achenes*. (*Lindley*.) [ERYTHROSOTUM.]

***ē-tā-gere** (*gere* as *zhār*), *s.* [Fr., from *étager*=to raise by stages or stories; *étage*=a stage, a story.] A set of shelves in the form of an ornamental standing-piece of furniture. Used for the display of articles of vertu.

***Et-a-nin**, *s.* [Corrupted Arab.]

Astron.: A fixed star of the second magnitude, called also *Gamma Draconis*. By it Bradley discovered the aberration of the fixed stars.

***etat-major** (*ā-ta ma-zhor*), *s.* [Fr.]

French Army: The staff of an army or regiment. [STAFF.] It includes all officers above the rank of colonel; all adjutants, quarter-masters, inspectors, engineers, commissaries, ordnance officers, paymasters, surgeons, judge-advocates, and their non-commissioned assistants.

***ēt çet-ār-a**, ***ēt çet-ār-a**, *phr.* [Lat.] And the rest; and others of a like kind; and so forth; and so on. It is used to indicate that more of the same kind might be mentioned, but for brevity have been omitted. It is commonly written *etc.*, or &c.

"I have by me an elaborate treatise on the apoplepsia called an *et cetera*, it being a figure much used by some learned authors."—*Addison: Tatler*, No. 133.

***et cetera oath**. An oath imposed on the clergy by the Anglican bishops in 1640, "binding them to attempt no alteration in the government of the Church by bishops, deans, archdeacons, &c." (*Hal-lam: Con. Hist.*, ch. ix.)

***ēтч**, *s. & a.* [EDDISH.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. Eddish (q. v.).

"Lay dung upon the *etoh*, and sow it with barley."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

2. Ground from which a crop has been taken.

B. *As adj.*: Sown on ground from which a crop has been taken.

"When they sow their *eteh* crops, they sprinkle a pound or two of clover on an acre."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

***ēтч** (1), *v. t. & i.* [Dutch *etsen*=to etch, from *titzen*=to corrode, to etch; O. H. Ger. *ezzen*=to eat.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To engrave by means of a pointed tool and acid upon a metallic or glass surface; to draw with an etching-needle. It is applied both to the plate and design. [ETCHING, *s.*]

"Plates *etched*, some by a French, and others by an English, artificer."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 459.

2. To sketch, to draw, to delineate. (Here it may be a mistake or a misspelling for *eche*=*eck* (q. v).)

"There are many empty terms to be found in some learned writers, to which they had recourse to *etch* out their systems."—*Locke*.

B. *Intrans.*: To practice the art of etching.

"Swanevelt painted landscape at Rome: he *etched* in the manner of Waterloo, but with less freedom."—*Gilpin: Essay on Prints*, p. 109.

***ēтч** (2), *v. i.* [EDGE.] To edge, to move from one side to another.

***ēтч-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *etch* (1); *-er*.] One who etches. "The *etcher* does not reproduce nature, he translates it into a language of his own."—*London Times*.

***ēтч-līg**, *pr. par. & s.* [ETCH (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. *On metal*: Engraving executed by a pointed tool and acid upon a prepared metallic surface previously covered with varnish. The ordinary procedure is as follows: Cover a polished metallic plate with a composition technically called ground, and consisting of asphaltum, four parts; Burgundy pitch, two parts; white wax, one part. For use this is melted and compounded, and tied up in a silk rag. The plate is heated, rubbed with the ground, which is then spread evenly, smoked, and allowed to cool. The design is traced by a pointed tool, called an etching point, which lays bare the metal wherever it goes. This finished, a wall of wax is raised around the design to hold the dilute acid which is poured on. For a copper-plate this consists of five parts water to one of nitrous acid. For steel, pyroligneous acid, one part; nitric acid, one part; water, six parts. This is poured on the plate, which it corrodes on the lines made through the ground. This is called *biting-in*. The etching is swept with a feather to remove the bubbles from the surface; in case of a steel-plate, agitation may answer the purpose. When a sufficient depth is attained for the lighter tints of the etching, the

acid is removed, the surface washed and allowed to drain dry. The parts having sufficient depth are now stopped out by a varnish of Brunswick-black. When the varnish is dry, another biting-in will deepen the lines of the parts not stopped out, and when these lines are deep enough for the second tint, the varnish is removed, the plate dried, &c. This is repeated as many times as may be necessary. The wall of wax is then removed, the surface of the plate cleaned with turpentine, and a proof taken. It may be finished by a graver, but then it partakes of the character of a line engraving. Another mode of etching is to remove lights with point and scraper, and then bite-in so as to expose the design in relief.

2. *On glass*: This art was invented by Schwanhard of Nuremberg, 1670, and originated in an accident to his spectacles, which became corroded by some drops of acid. Fluoric acid, discovered by Scheele, 1771, is now employed for biting-in the etching. The glass is covered with a resinous ground, and the design marked by an etching-point, exposing the glass. The latter is then subjected to an acid, which acts upon the silicate and eats away the glass at these points, making depressions which constitute the etching.

3. *On soft ground*: An imitation of chalk or pencil drawing, which has been abandoned since lithography has attained excellence. The soft ground is made by adding one part of hog's lard to three parts etching ground (GROUND), which is laid on the plate with the dabber in the usual way. A piece of smooth writing-paper, having the design in outline, is damped and stretched over the plate. A pencil is then used to follow the lines of the design, observing that the softer the ground the softer the pencil should be. The temperature of the season or the room will affect the character of the ground. When the paper is removed it withdraws the adhering lines of ground, and the plate is bitten-in in the usual way.

4. *Lithography*:

(1) The preparation of a lithographic stone with a weak mineral acid after the drawing or transfer has been put upon its surface; the object being to fix and render such drawings capable of receiving the ink used in printing.

(2) Etching by a needle or diamond on stone is done in two ways.

(a) [ENGRAVING.]

(b) The surface of the stone is covered with an asphaltum ground; the work is etched in, cutting away so much of the ground and exposing the stone. Acid is then applied, which eats away the stone, making a depression; this is inked, the asphaltum cleaned off, the clear spaces etched and gummed as usual in the lithographic process.

5. An impression taken from an etched plate.

***etching-figure**, *s. s. pl.*

Mineralogy: Figures or markings indented on crystals by the action of appropriate solvents. Their form is usually definite, and they are considered important as revealing the very small, invisible particles of which all matter is supposed to consist.

***etching-ground**, *s.* [ETCHING, C. 1 (1).]

***etching-needle**, *s.* A sharp-pointed instrument for scratching away the ground on a prepared plate, preparatory to the biting-in.

***etching-point**, *s.* The steel or diamond point of the etcher.

***etching-stitch**, *s.* A stitch used extensively in embroidery for the purpose of outlining the design which is intended to be filled in with needlework.

***etching-varnish**, *s.* A compound of wax, asphaltum, pitch, &c., for spreading on plates which are to be etched. [GROUND.]

***ēt-ē-ōs-tic**, ***ēt-ē-ōs-tick**, *s.* [Gr. *etos* (genit. *etoes*)=a year, and *stichos*=a verse.] The same as CHRONOGRAM (q. v.).

"Those hard trifles, anagrams, Or *etostichos*, or your finer flames Of eggs and halberds."

B. Jonson: *Underwoods*.

***ē-tēr-n**, ***ē-tēr-ne**, *a.* [Latin *æternus*; Italian *eterno*.] Eternal, ever-living, everlasting.

***ē-tēr-nal**, ***ē-tēr-nal**, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *eternel*, from Lat. *æternalis*, from *æternus*=everlasting; a contracted form of *ævitemus*, from *ævum*=age; Sp. & Port. *eternal*; Fr. *éternel*; Ital. *eternale*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Without beginning or end of existence; everlasting.

"Eternal sure, as without end, Without beginning."—*Milton: P. R.*, iv. 391.

2. Without beginning of existence.

"They maintained the *eternal* existence of matter."—*Blair: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 19.

3. Without end of existence; endless, perpetual, immortal, unending.

"That wan thurg hire merite The *eternal* lif, and over the fend victorie." Chaucer: *C. T.*, 15, 502.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; try, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

4. Perpetual, constant, unceasing, unintermittent, ceaseless.

"Suffering the vengeance of eternal fire."—*Jude* 7.

5. Existing from the beginning without change; unchangeable.

"According to the eternal purpose which he purposed in Christ Jesus our Lord."—*Ephesians* iii. 11.

B. As substantive:

1. (With the def. article): The Everlasting God; the Deity.

"The Eternal, to prevent such horrid fray,
Hung out of heaven his golden scales."
Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 968, 997.

2. Anything which is eternal or everlasting.

*3. Eternity.

"Since eternal is at hand
To swallow time's ambitions."
Young: *Night Thoughts*, viii. 34, 35.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *eternal*, *endless*, and *everlasting*: "The *eternal* is set above time; the *endless* lies within time: that is properly *eternal* which has neither beginning nor end; that is *endless* which has a beginning but no end: God is therefore an *eternal* but not an *endless* being. That which is *endless* has no cessation; that which is *everlasting* has neither interruption nor cessation: the *endless* may be said of existing things; the *everlasting* naturally extends itself into futurity: hence we speak of *endless* disputes, an *endless* warfare; an *everlasting* memorial, an *everlasting* crown of glory." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ē-tēr-nāl-ist, s. [Eng. *eternal*; -ist.] One who holds the past existence of the world to be infinite.

*ē-tēr-nāl-i-tē, *ē-ter-nāl-i-tee, *ē-ter-nāl-i-tie, s. [Eng. *eternal*; -ity.] The quality or state of being eternal; eternal nature; eternity.

*ē-tēr-nāl-ize, v. t. [Eng. *eternal*; -ize.] To make eternal, everlasting, or perpetual.

ē-tēr-nāl-ly, adv. [Eng. *eternal*; -ly.]

1. Without beginning or ending.
2. Without beginning of existence.
3. Without end; forever, to eternity.

"Both body and soul live eternally in unspeakable bliss."—*Sharp. Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 12.

4. Perpetually, constantly, without intermission.

"Where western gales eternally reside,
And all the seasons lavish all their pride."
Addison: *Letter from Italy*, 65, 66.

5. Unchangeable; invariably.

"That which is morally good, or evil, at any time, or in any case, must be also eternally and unchangeably so, with relation to that time and to that case."—*South*.

6. Used colloquially for constantly, persistently.

*ē-tēr-ne, a. [ETERN.]

*ē-tēr-ne, v. t. [ETERNIZ, a.] To eternize, to make eternal.

*ē-tēr-n-esse, s. [Eng. *etern*; -ness.] The quality of being eternal; eternity.

*ē-tēr-n-ify, v. t. [Lat. *eternus*=eternal, and *facto* (pass. *fit*)=to make.] To make eternal or undying; to immortalize, to perpetuate.

ē-tēr-nl-tē, *ē-tēr-nl-tie, s. [Fr. *éternité*, from Lat. *eternitas*, from *eternus*=eternal; Sp. *eternidad*; Port. *eternidade*; Italian *eternità*.] [ETERNAL.]

1. The quality or condition of being eternal; endless duration.

"Eternity is a duration without bounds or limits; now, there are two limits of duration, beginning and ending: that which has always been, is without beginning: that which always shall be, is without ending."—*Tillotson. Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 102.

2. The infinity of time past or future.

"The past, the future, two eternities."
Moore: *Veiled Prophet of Khorassan*.

ē-tēr-nl-z-ā-tion, s. [Eng. *eterniz(e)*; -ation.] The act of eternizing or rendering immortal or perpetual.

*ē-tēr-nize, v. t. [Lat. *etern(us)*=eternal, and Eng. suff. -ize; Fr. *éterniser*; Sp. *eternizar*.]

1. To make eternal, endless, or unending.

"Where is the fame
Which the vainglorious mighty of the earth
Seek to eternize?"
Shelley: *Queen Mab*, iii.

2. To make forever famous; to immortalize; to perpetuate the name or memory of.

"St. Alban's battle, won by famous York,
Shall be eternized in all age to come."
Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., v. 3.

ē-tē-glan or ē-tē-gl-an, a. [Lat. *eternus*; Gr. *eternios*=for a year, annual; *etos*=a year; Fr. *étésien*.] Recurring or happening annually at certain times; periodical.

"Supplying soft etesian gales."

Dryden: *Horace*, i. 3.

etesian winds, s. pl.

Meteorology:

1. Spec.: Periodical winds, blowing for about six weeks in summer over the countries bordering the Mediterranean.

2. Gen.: Any periodical winds.

*ē-thāl, s. [Eng. *eth(er)*, and *al(cohol)*.]

Chem.: A name sometimes given to cetyl alcohol, $C_{21}H_{43}OH$.

ē-thāl-dē-hyde, s. [English, &c., *eth(yl)*, and *aldehyde* (q. v.).]

Chem.: Also known as acetic aldehyde, CH_3COH . [ALDEHYDE.]

ē-thāne, s. [Eng., &c., *eth(er)*; -ane, a termination used to denote that the hydrocarbon belongs to the series, C_nH_{2n+2} .]

Chem.: Ethane, ethylhydride, dimethyl, C_2H_6 , or C_2H_5H , or $(CH_3)_2$. A hydrocarbon belonging to the paraffin series, obtained by the action of water, added drop by drop, to zinc ethyl, $ZnC_2H_5O + 2H_2O = 2C_2H_5H + Zn(OH)_2$; also by the electrolysis of acetic acid or acetates; by heating an excess of barium dioxide with sand and acetic anhydride, $BaO_2 + 2(CH_3CO)_2O = (CH_3)_2 + 2CO_2 + Ba(O'COCH_3)_2$. Ethane is found dissolved in raw American petroleum oil; it is a colorless, inodorous gas, which is liquefied at 4° , under a pressure of forty-six atmospheres; it is nearly insoluble in water and slightly soluble in alcohol; it burns with a bluish pale flame. With an equal volume of chlorine in diffused daylight it forms chlor-ethane, C_2H_5Cl .

*ēthe, a. [EATH.] Easy.

"A fool is ethe to beguile."

Romant of the Rose, 3,958.

*ēth-el, a. [A. S. *æthel*.] Noble.

*ēth-el-īng, s. [ATRELING.]

ē-thēne, s. [English, &c., *eth(er)*, and suff. -ene (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: C_2H_4 or $H_2C=CH_2$, ethylene, olefant gas, clayle, bicarburetted hydrogen, heavy carburetted hydrogen. A fatty hydrocarbon, belonging to the olefine series C_nH_{2n} . It is formed in the dry distillation of organic bodies; about five per cent. is contained in coal gas. Ethene is obtained by the action of nascent hydrogen, when cuprous acetylide is gently warmed with a mixture of metallic zinc and dilute ammonia. Ethene is prepared by heating on a sand bath 25 grammes of alcohol with 150 grammes of concentrated sulphuric acid in a flask of the capacity of three liters, and then gradually dropping into the mixture equal parts of alcohol and sulphuric acid, and washing the gas in H_2SO_4 , then in KHO , and again in H_2SO_4 . A small quantity of pure ethene can be obtained by heating an alcoholic solution of ethene dibromide, $(C_2H_4Br)_2$, with granulated zinc. Ethene is a colorless gas, which at 1° and a pressure of forty-one and a half atmospheres becomes liquid, burns with a white luminous flame, and explodes violently when mixed with oxygen on the application of a light or the electric spark. When it is passed through a tube heated to redness, it is decomposed, yielding CH_4 , and carbon is deposited. It is readily dissolved by sulphuric acid at 170° , and forms ethyl sulphuric acid, $C_2H_5SO_4$, which, when diluted with water and distilled, yields ethyl alcohol. It is absorbed by fuming nitric acid with the formation of oxalic acid. Chromic acid mixture at 120° converts it into aldehyde; potassium permanganate oxidizes it into oxalic and formic acids. Ethene unites at 100° with concentrated hydriodic acid to form ethyl iodide, C_2H_5I , and with hydrobromic acid to form ethyl bromide, C_2H_5Br , but it does not unite with hydrochloric acid. Ethene agitated with an aqueous solution of hypochlorous acid, $HClO$, is converted into ethene chlorhydrin, a colorless liquid, boiling at 128° . Ethene in contact with platinum black unites with hydrogen to form ethane, C_2H_6 ; it unites directly with chlorine, forming ethene dichloride or Dutch liquid (q. v.).

ēth-ēn-yl, s. [Eng., &c., *ethen(e)*, and *yl*=Gr. *hulē*=matter.]

Chem.: C_2H_5 . A triatomic fatty hydrocarbon radical derived from Ethane C_2H_6 by the abstraction of three atoms of hydrogen.

ē-thēr, æ-thēr, s. [Lat. *æther*=Gr. *aither*=the sky, the home of the gods, from *aithō*=to burn, to light up, to shine; cogn. with Lat. *æstas*=summer, *æstus*=heat.]

1. Astron. & Nat. Phil.: A medium of extreme tenuity assumed to exist all through space. It is believed to be invisible, imponderable, exceedingly elastic, and capable of undulations as it is being acted upon by light and heat. From being the medium through which heat is transmitted, it is sometimes called luminiferous ether.

¶ The spelling *æther*, and of the adj. *æthereal*, found in old works, is not extinct; Tyndall uses it.

"An almost infinitely attenuated and elastic medium, which fills all space, and which we name the *æther*."—Tyndall: *Frag of Science* (3d ed.), p. 251.

2. Chem.: The name given to organic compounds derived from alcohols by the replacement of the hydrogen atom in the hydroxyl (OH) of the alcohol by a radical. These compounds are called Oxygen Ethers, to distinguish them from Haloid Ethers, which are formed by the substitution of chlorine, &c., for hydrogen, atom for atom, in a hydrocarbon, as Ethane, $C_2H_6 + Cl_2 = HCl + C_2H_5Cl$ ethyl chloride; they are also obtained by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on aldehyde, phosphorus oxychloride, and ethylidene dichloride, and by the direct union of chlorine with olefines, as $H_2C=CH_2$ ethene $+ Cl_2 = CH_2Cl - CH_2Cl$ ethylene dichloride. The oxygen ethers are divided into simple ethers, which are the oxides of the hydrocarbon radicals, or the anhydrides of the alcohols, thus C_2H_5HO is the oxide of ethyl, C_2H_5 , or the anhydride of ethyl alcohol $2(C_2H_5HO) - H_2O = (C_2H_5)_2O$. If the ether contains two different radicals, as $CH_3O'C_2H_5$ methyl ethyl ether, it is called a Mixed Ether. The boiling-point of an ether is generally 120° less than the sum of the boiling-points of the alcohols from which it is derived. Mixed ethers are obtained by the action of an iodide of a hydrocarbon radical on a sodium alcoholate, thus CH_3I methyl iodide, $+ C_2H_5ONa$ sodium ethylate $= NaI + CH_3O'C_2H_5$ methyl ethyl ether, the same substance is obtained by the action of ethyl iodide C_2H_5I on sodium methylate, (CH_3ONa) . Compound ethers, or ethereal salts, are formed by the replacement of the hydrogen of the hydroxyl (OH) in the alcohol by an acid radical, or they may be regarded as hydrocarbon radical salts of the corresponding acids, as ethyl acetate $CH_3CO'OC_2H_5$. They are formed by the abstraction of water from an acid and an alcohol, acetic acid $CH_3COOH +$ ethyl alcohol C_2H_5OH —water H_2O , yielding ethyl acetate, $CH_3CO'OC_2H_5$. If the acid is monobasic, one molecule of water is eliminated to form a neutral ether; if dibasic, then two molecules of water, &c. Compound ethers derived from polybasic acids may be either acid ethers or neutral ethers, corresponding to acid or neutral salts.

3. Comm. & Chem.: C_2H_5O , or $C_2H_5O'C_2H_5$. Ethyl ether, ethylic ether, ethyl oxide, formerly called Sulphuric ether. Ether is obtained when sodium is dissolved in absolute alcohol, and the resulting sodium ethylate is mixed with ethyl iodide, $C_2H_5I + C_2H_5ONa = NaI + C_2H_5O'C_2H_5$. But it is prepared on a large scale by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol, $H_2SO_4 + C_2H_5OH = H_2O + H^+C_2H_5SO_4$ ethyl sulphuric acid, and then $H^+C_2H_5SO_4 + C_2H_5OH = C_2H_5O'C_2H_5 + H_2SO_4$, so the same quantity of sulphuric acid can convert a large quantity of alcohol into ether. A mixture of 9 parts of concentrated sulphuric acid and 5 parts of 90 per cent. alcohol is heated to boiling, and then alcohol is allowed to flow gently into the flask, so that the temperature of the boiling liquid remains between 130° and 140° . The ether which distills over is shaken with milk of lime to remove traces of SO_2 , and washed several times with water to remove alcohol, and then dried with calcium chloride, and if required absolute, distilled over sodium or phosphoric anhydride P_2O_5 . Pure ether is a colorless, transparent, mobile, fragrant, neutral liquid. Specific gravity 0.736 at 0° . Its vapor is very heavy, being 2.53 times that of air, and when mixed with air explodes violently when it approaches a flame. It is dangerous to distill ether unless the distillate is collected in a flask on the floor, or the vapor will run along the table to the flame. Ether is very inflammable, and burns with a white flame. It is soluble in twelve parts of water, and thirty-six parts of ether will dissolve one part of water. Ether mixes readily with alcohol, and dissolves fats, resins, as well as bromine, iodine, many metallic chlorides, and bromides. Ether is very volatile, producing intense cold when allowed to evaporate on the skin. Pure ether is not acted on by sodium or potassium. It absorbs oxygen from the atmosphere, and is slowly converted into acetic acid. It distills at $35^\circ C$, or $96^\circ F$, and is slowly decomposed into alcohol when kept in contact with water. When ether is heated with hydriodic acid it is converted into ethyl iodide. Chlorine acts on ether, replacing the hydrogen in only one ethyl group in the following order: $CHHH'CHHO'C_2H_5$ (2:3:4:1:5), forming, lastly, pentachlor ether ether, $CCl_5O'C_2H_5$.

4. Phar.: Ether is used to form Collodion (q. v.), the Ethereal Solution of Cantharides, and *Spiritus ætheris* (Ether ten fl. ounces and rectified spirit twenty fl. ounces). Ether taken internally is a powerful diffusible stimulant, more rapid and evanescent in its action than alcohol. It is used to expel flatus from the stomach, to allay pain and cramp in that organ, and to diminish spasm. It stimulates the salivary and pancreatic secretions, and assists the digestion of fatty matters. Applied externally in the form of spray it is used to produce local insensibility from pain in small operations. Inhaled in the form of vapor it acts as an anesthetic. It is said to be safer than chloroform; it stimulates instead of depressing the heart, and its use is followed by less vomiting, but it is required in larger quantity, and is very inflammable,

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f
-cian, -tian=shan. -tion, -sion=shün; -tion, -sion=zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious=shüs. -ble, -dle, &c.=bel, del.

and is apt to cause laryngeal spasm and violent struggling. The recovery of consciousness is often followed by great excitement. (*Garrod: Materia Medica.*)

¶ When ether is mentioned in chemistry, it is always *ethylic ether*, unless it is stated to be some other ether, as "soluble in ether."

ē-thēr'-ē-al, *ē-thēr'-ī-al, īē-thēr'-ē-al, a. [Lat., &c., *æthere(us)*, and Eng. suff. *-al*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*: Pertaining or relating to the ether believed to be diffused through space; containing or filled with ether.

"Then sacred seemed the ethereal vault no more."
Pope: *Essay on Man*, iii. 263.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Resembling the celestial ether.

(2) Heavenly, celestial, having heavenly qualities.

"Vast chain of being which from man began,
Nature's ethereal human angel, man."
Pope: *Essay on Man*, i. 238.

III. Chem.: Containing more or less of ether. (*Gregory.*)

ethereal oils, s. pl. [VOLATILE-OILS.]

ē-thēr'-ē-al-ism, s. [Eng. *ethereal*; *-ism*.] The state or quality of being ethereal; ethereality.

ē-thēr'-ē-al-ī-tŷ, s. [Eng. *ethereal*; *-ity*.] The state or quality of being ethereal; etherealism.

"Fire, energy, ethereality, have departed."—*Lytton: Pelham*, ch. lxxiii.

ē-thēr'-ē-al-ize, v. t. [Eng. *ethereal*; *-ize*.]

1. *Lit.*: To convert into ether.

2. *Fig.*: To render more spiritual, or refined.

ē-thēr'-ē-al-ī-ty, adv. [Eng. *ethereal*; *-ly*.] In an ethereal manner.

ē-thēr'-ē-al-ness, s. [English *ethereal*; *-ness*.] The same as **ETHEREALITY** (q. v.).

***ē-thēr'-ē-ōus, a.** [Lat. *æthereus*.] Ethereal.

"Behold the bright surface
Of this ethereous mold, whereon we stand."
Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 473.

ē-thēr'-ī-a, æ-thēr'-ī-a, s. [Lat. *ætherius*; Gr. *ætherios*=belonging to the ether or upper air.] [**ETHER**.]

Zoology: A genus of mollusks, family Unionidae. Known species four, from the Nile and the Senegal rivers. According to M. Calliard, the natives of the upper parts of the Nile valley use the shells in astonishing numbers to ornament their tombs.

ē-thēr'-ī-fl-cā-tion, s. [Latin *æther* (genit. *ætheris*); *facio*=to make, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ation*; Fr. *éthérification*.]

Chem.: The process of forming ether (q. v.).

ē-thēr'-ī-form, a. [Lat. *æther* (genitive *ætheris*), and *forma*=form.] Having the form or appearance of ether. (*Proult*.)

ē-thēr'-in, s. [English, &c., *ether*; *-in* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: When heavy oil of wine is warmed with water, a light oily liquid, which is a mixture of two substances, etherin and etherol (q. v.), rises to the surface. On decanting this liquid, and leaving it at rest, the etherin crystallizes out, while the etherol remains liquid. Etherin forms transparent, colorless, shining prisms, moderately hard, very friable; it is tasteless, but smells like etherol. Melts at 110°; boils at 260°, without alteration. Insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, and still more so in ether.

ē-thēr'-ism, s. [English *ether*; *-ism*; Fr. *éthérisme*.]

Med.: The effects produced upon the human frame by the administration of ether.

ē-thēr'-ī-zā-tion, s. [Fr. *éthérisation*.]

1. **Chem.**: The process of manufacturing ether.

2. **Medicine**:

(1) The art or act of administering ether to a patient.

"He was slow in having recourse to etherization in his obstetric cases."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, 1873, vol. xiii, p. 177.

(2) The state of the human frame when under the influence of ether.

ē-thēr'-ize, v. t. [Fr. *éthériser*.]

1. **Chem.**: To convert into ether.

2. **Med.**: To subject to the influence of ether.

ē-thēr'-ōl, s. [Eng., &c., *ether*, and Lat. *ol(eum)*=oil.]

Chem.: A yellowish viscous liquor obtained from heavy oil of wine. [**ETHERIN**.] Specific gravity 0.921, boils at 280°. It becomes more viscid on exposure to cold, but does not solidify even at -35°.

It has a peculiar aromatic odor. Insoluble in water, but dissolves easily in ether, and less easily in alcohol.

ē-thēr-sphère, s. [Eng. *ether*, and *sphere*.]

Physics: A term introduced by the Rev. S. Earnshaw to illustrate an hypothesis of his. He considers that all space not filled by matter is filled by ether. If from any cause a portion of space be rendered void of this subtle existence, the medium outside the space will press it into smaller compass, and, if there be in it an atom of matter, the ether around it will become more dense under the influence of the pressure. The ethersphere is then the excess of ether about the vacant space above its original amount or quantity.

***ēth'-ic (1), *ēth'-ick (1), a.** [ETICKE.]

ēth'-ic (2), *ēth'-ick (2), ēth'-ic-al, a. [Latin *ethicus*=moral, ethic; Gr. *ethikos*, from *ethos*=custom, moral nature, habit.] Moral; treating of or relating to manners or morals; containing precepts or discourses on morality.

"Ethical means practical; it relates to practice or conduct passing into habit or disposition."—*Matthew Arnold: Literature and Dogma*, p. 20.

ēth'-ic-al-ī-ty, adv. [Eng. *ethical*; *-ly*.] In an ethical manner; according to the doctrines of morality.

ēth'-ī-clst, s. [Eng. *ethic*; *-ist*.] A writer on ethics; one learned in ethics.

ēth'-ics, *ēth'-icks, s. [ETHIC, a.] The science of morals; moral philosophy when the word moral is used in opposition to mental, instead of including it. The first to employ the Greek word *ethike*, which originally meant no more than that which arises from use or custom [ETHIC, etym.], to designate the all-important science of moral duty as based, not on changing custom, but on unchanging laws, was Aristotle, who wrote three treatises on the subject. His disciple Theophrastus followed in the same direction.

The word *ethics* may be used in a more or less comprehensive sense. In a more comprehensive sense it takes in man's moral duty, not merely to those individuals with whom he may be brought in contact, but also to the body politic of which he constitutes a part, nay even to the inferior animals. In a more limited sense it excludes politics, and Aristotle had a distinct treatise on this latter subject. One old and much accepted division of the science was into three parts: (1) the duty of a good man, (2) that of a good father, and (3) that of a good citizen and a good magistrate. Various hypotheses or theories have been propounded regarding the basis of morals. One of these, extensively embraced, refers this to the Divine will expressed in revelation; another finds it on utility to society, and as a rule considers that action or policy moral the natural tendency of which is to benefit society, and especially to produce the greatest attainable happiness to the greatest number of persons. Mr. John Stuart Mill considers ethics not a science but an art. The imperative mood he regards as characterizing art and not science. Whatever speaks in rules or precepts, not in assertions regarding matters of fact, he regards as art; and tried by this test ethics and morality are properly a portion of the art corresponding to the sciences of human nature and society; the remainder consisting of prudence and policy, and the art of education.

ē-thide, s. [Eng., &c., *eth(yl)*; suff. *-ide* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A name given to compounds formed by the union of an element with the monad radical ethyl C_2H_5 —e. g., Zinc Ethide, $Zn(C_2H_5)_2$, generally called Zinc Ethyl.

ēth'-ī-dēne, s. [Eng., &c., *ethid(e)*, and suff. *-ene* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: The same as **ETHYLIDENE** (q. v.).

ē-thine, s. [Eng., &c., *eth(er)*; suff. *-ine* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: C_2H_2 or $HC=CH$, a hydrocarbon, also called Acetylene (q. v.).

ē-thi-ōn-ē-ī-ty, s. [Eng. *ethion(ic)*; suff. *-ate* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A salt of ethionic acid. Ethionates are decomposed by boiling with water. The free acid decomposes in like manner, yielding sulphuric acid and isethionic acid.

e-thi-ōn'-ic, a. [Eng., &c., *ethyl*; Gr. *theion*=sulphur, and suff. *-ic*.] See the compounds.

ethionic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_2H_4 \cdot O \cdot SO_3 \cdot OH$. Obtained by dissolving ethionic anhydride in water, also by the action of sulphuric acid on barium isethionate, then it is diluted with water and filtered, the filtrate treated with barium carbonate and again filtered, evaporated in a vacuum, stirred up with water, and then separated, $BaSO_4$ filtered off.

ethionic-anhydride, s.

Chem.: $CH_2-O-SO_2 > O$. Obtained by passing CH_2-SO_2 the vapor of sulphur trioxide, SO_3 , into anhydrous alcohol, also from the direct union of ethene, C_2H_4 , with two molecules of SO_3 . It is a deliquescent crystalline mass, melting at 80°. Also called Sulphate of Carbonyl.

Ē-thi-ōp, s. [Lat. *Æthiops*; Gr. *Aithiops*.] A native of Ethiopia or Abyssinia; an Ethiopian. (*Rare.*)

"Earn dirty bread by washing Ethiops fair."
Young: *Night Thoughts*, iv. 353.

Ē-thi-ōp-ī-an, a. & s. [Eng. *Ethiopia*; *-ian*.] **A. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to Ethiopia or its inhabitants.

B. As subst.: A native of Ethiopia.

Ē-thi-ōp'-ic, a. & s. [Eng. *Ethiopia*; *-ic*.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to Ethiopia or Abyssinia.

B. As subst.: The language of Ethiopia.

Ē-thi-ōps, s. [Gr. *Aithiops*=an Ethiopian] [**ÆTHIOPS**.]

Old Chem.: A name given to several dark-colored compounds, specif., black protoxide of mercury.

Ethiops-martial, s.

Min.: Black oxide of iron; iron in the form of a very fine powder.

Ethiops-mineral, s.

Phar.: A medicine made by embodying equal parts of liquid quicksilver and flowers of brimstone; black sulphure of mercury.

ēth-mō-, pref. [Gr. *ethmos*=a sieve.]

Anat.: Pertaining to the Ethmoid bone (q. v.)

ethmo-cranial, a.

Anat.: Pertaining to the ethmoid bone and to the cranium.

Ethmo-cranial angle:

Anat.: The angle formed by the basicranial axis with the line of the cribriform plate. The name was first given by Professor Huxley.

ethmo-turbinals, s. pl.

Anat.: Two lateral masses, one on each side of the central vertical plate of the ethmoid bone.

ēth-mōid, a. & s. [Gr. *ethmoeidēs*=like a sieve; *ethmos*=a sieve, and *eidōs*=form, appearance; Fr. *ethmoide*.]

A. As adjective:

Anat.: Resembling a sieve; cribriform.

B. As substantive:

Anat.: The ethmoid bone (q. v.).

ethmoid-bone, s.

Anat.: One of the bones of the head, situated between the orbital processes at the root of the nose. It is of a cuboid figure, and is exceedingly light for its size, being composed of very thin plates of bone forming in part irregular cells. (*Quain*.)

ēth-mōid'-al, a. [**ETHMOID**.]

Anat.: The same as **ETHMOID** (q. v.).

ēth-mōse, s. [Gr. *ethmos*=a sieve.]

Phys.: A name sometimes applied to cellular tissue.

***ēth'-narch, s.** [Gr. *ethnarchēs*, from *ethnos*=a nation, and *archō*=to rule, to govern.] **Greek Antiq.**: The commander or governor of a province or people.

ēth-nic, ēth-nic-al, *eth-nicke, *eth-nique, a. & s. [Lat. *ethnicus*, from Gr. *ethnikos*=national; *ethnos*=a nation; Fr. *ethnique*.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Heathen, pagan; opposed both to Jewish and Christian.

2. Pertaining to races; ethnological.

"Without doubt all ethnic questions form an integral part of anthropological study."—*Prof. Turner, in Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1871), pt. ii., p. 145.

*B. **As subst.**: A heathen, a pagan; one who is neither Jew or Christian.

***ēth'-ni-çism, *eth-ni-cisme, s.** [Eng. *ethnic*; *-ism*.] Heathenism, paganism, idolatry.

ēth-nōg'-ēn-ŷ, s. [Fr. *ethnogenie*, from Greek *ethnos*=a nation, and *genea*=birth, descent.] That branch of anthropology which treats of the origin of peoples. The French form was introduced by Ampère.

ēth-nōg'-ra-phēr, s. [Eng. *ethnograph(y)*; *-er*.] One devoted to the study of ethnography (q. v.).

ēth-nō-grāph'-ic, ēth-nō-grāph'-ic-al, a. [English *ethnograph(y)*; *-ic, -ical*.] Pertaining or relating to ethnography.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ēth-nōg-ra-phŷ, *s.* [Gr. *ethnos*=a body of men, a nation, and *graphē*=a description.] (For def. see extract.)

"That a whole nation should have a special dress, special tools and weapons, special laws of marriage and property, special moral and religious doctrines, is a remarkable fact. It is with such general qualities of organized bodies of men that ethnography has to deal."—*Lyall: Primitive Culture*, i. 11.

ēth-nō-lōg-īc, **ēth-nō-lōg-īc-ā**, *a.* [English *ethnology*(*y*); -*ic*, -*ical*.] Relating to ethnology.

ēth-nō-lōg-īc-ā-lŷ, *a.* [Eng. *ethnological*;-*ly*.] When viewed from the ethnological standpoint; with respect to race.

"Wherever man can live he has ever been ethnologically the same."—*Notes and Queries*, Oct. 16, 1888, p. 307.

ēth-nōl-ō-gist, *s.* [Eng. *ethnology*(*y*); -*ist*.] One whose special study is ethnology; a proficient in ethnology.

"The American ethnologists animadvert on Dr. Prichard's apparent inconsistencies."—*Notes and Queries*, Oct. 16, 1888, p. 306.

ēth-nōl-ō-gŷ, *s.* [Gr. *ethnos*=a body of men, a nation, and *logos*=a discourse.] The science which treats of the various races of mankind, and attempts to trace them to their origin. It developed from ethnography, of which it is the extension, and to which it stands in a relation akin to that which geology possesses to geography. Itself has now been merged in anthropology, of which it is only one branch, though an important one. Anthropology, again, is a branch of biology.

"To give to ethnology those important details which it craves, respecting the persistence of races."—*Notes and Queries*, Oct. 16, 1888.

ē-thō-lōg-īc, **ēth-ō-lōg-īc-ā**, *a.* [Eng. *ethnology*(*y*); -*ic*, -*ical*.] Pertaining or relating to ethnology.

ē-thōl-ō-gist, *s.* [Eng. *ethnology*(*y*); -*ist*.] One who studies ethnology (q. v.).

ē-thōl-ō-gŷ, *s.* [Gr. *ethos*=an accustomed seat . . . the manners and habits of mankind, the disposition, character.] The name given by Mr. John Stuart Mill to a science which he calls the science of character, or of the formation of character. It is the science which corresponds to the art of education in the widest sense of the term, including the formation of national as well as of individual character.

"A science is thus formed, to which I now propose to give the name of *Ethology*, or the Science of Character; from the Greek *ethos*, a word more nearly corresponding to the term 'character,' as I here use it, than any other word in the same language."—*J. S. Mill: Logic*, bk. vi., ch. v.

"Psychology is the science of the elementary laws of mind; ethnology is the subordinate science which determines the kind of character produced in conformity to those general laws by any set of circumstances, physical or moral. Mr. John S. Mill considers ethics an art, and ethnology a science. [ETHICS.] (*J. S. Mill: Logic*, bk. vi., ch. v.)

***ē-thō-pō-ēt-īc**, *a.* [Gr. *ethos*=manner, habit, and *poiētikos*=making (*poiō*=to make).] Pertaining to or suitable for the formation of character.

ē-thū-ll-ā, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Ethuleae (q. v.).

ē-thū-ll-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ethuli*(*a*); fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composite plants, tribe Veroniceae.

ē-thū-ŷa, *s.* [Gr. *aitheusō*=to put in rapid motion, to kindle.] [ETHUSA.]

Zool.: A genus of brachyurous short-tailed Crustaceans. Example, *Ethusa mascaron*.

ē-thŷl, *s.* [Eng., &c., *eth(er)* and *yl*=Gr. *hylē*=matter, principle; Ger. *äthyl*.]

Chem.: A monad fatty hydrocarbon radical, C₂H₅; also denoted by the Symbol Eth or E.

ethyl-acetate, *s.*

1. *Chem.*: Acetic ether, C₄H₈O₂ or CH₃COOC₂H₅. It is prepared by heating concentrated sulphuric acid to 130°, and then allowing a mixture of sixty parts of glacial acetic acid and forty-six parts of 93 per cent. alcohol to run slowly into the flask. The ether distills over, and is washed with a solution of soda, and then dried over calcium chloride. Ethyl acetate is a fragrant, colorless, limpid liquid, boiling at 73°. It is soluble in seventeen parts of water; twenty-eight parts of the ether dissolves one part of water. When passed through a red-hot tube it is decomposed into acetic acid and ethene.

2. *Pharm.*: Ethyl acetate (*Æther aceticus*) is used as a stimulant and antispasmodic.

ethyl-aceto-acetate, *s.*

Inorganic Chemistry: Aceto-acetic ethyl ether, CH₃COCH₂COOC₂H₅. This substance is obtained

as the sodium compound by the action of sodium on ethyl acetate; the sodium compound is decomposed by acetic acid, and fractionally distilled. It is a colorless liquid, boiling at 180°. Its aqueous solution is colored dark violet by ferric chloride. An atom of hydrogen can be replaced by sodium, as CH₃COCHNaCOOC₂H₅.

ethyl-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: C₂H₅OH. [ALCOHOL.] Ethyl-alcohol can be obtained from acetic acid by converting the acid into acetyl chloride by distillation with phosphorus pentachloride, and acting on a mixture of acetyl chloride and glacial acetic acid with sodium amalgam, which decomposes the acetic acid, liberating hydrogen, which acts on the acetyl chloride, CH₃COCl, converting it into aldehyde, which, by the further action of hydrogen, is converted into alcohol, and this is converted by acetyl chloride into acetic ether. This is then saponified by distilling with potash, yielding potassium acetate and ethyl-alcohol. Ethyl-alcohol has been detected in several growing plants, as in the fruit of the parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa*). It is formed during the fermentation of dough, and mostly evaporates during baking, but bread contains 0.314 per cent. of alcohol. A mixture of one part snow and two parts of 70 per cent. alcohol at 0°, lowers the temperature to -20°. To detect alcohol, oxidize with sulphuric acid and permanganate of potassium, then add sodium thiosulphate to render the solution colorless. The aldehyde formed gives a violet color on the addition of a drop of a solution of magenta. Or, warm the liquid and add a fragment of iodine, and then caustic potash till it is colorless; on cooling, it deposits a yellow powder which, under the microscope, appears as six-sided plates.

ethyl-benzene, *s.*

Chem.: C₆H₅C₂H₅. Isomeric with Xylene. A liquid hydrocarbon boiling at 134°. It is obtained by the action of sodium on a mixture of bromide of ethyl, C₂H₅Br, and bromobenzene, C₆H₅Br. Ethylbenzene when oxidized with chromic acid mixture is converted into benzoic acid, C₆H₅COOH.

ethyl-borate, *s.*

Chem.: (C₂H₅)₃BO₃, triethyl borate. Formed by the action of boron trichloride, BCl₃, on alcohol. It is a thin, limpid liquid, boiling at 119°, and decomposed by water. Its alcoholic solution burns with a flame edged with green, giving off boric oxide. Monethyl borate, C₂H₅BO₂, is a heavy liquid, decomposed when heated.

ethyl-bromide, *s.*

Chem.: C₂H₅Br, bromide of ethyl. Obtained by adding slowly four parts of bromine to a mixture of forty-five parts of alcohol, and four of amorphous phosphorus, and then distilling on a water-bath. It is a colorless liquid, boiling at 38°.

ethyl-carbinol, *s.* [NORMAL PROPYL ALCOHOL.]

ethyl-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: C₂H₅Cl. Obtained by saturating a cold solution of one part of fused ZnCl₂ in two parts of 95 per cent. alcohol with hydrochloric acid gas, and then distilling on a water bath. Ethyl-chloride is a liquid boiling at 12.5°. It burns with a green flame.

ethyl-cyanide, *s.* [PROPIONITRIL.]

ethyl-formate, *s.*

Chem.: HCOOC₂H₅, formic ether. Obtained by distilling sodium formate with ethylic alcohol and strong sulphuric acid. A liquid boiling at 54°.

ethyl-hydride, *s.* [ETHANE.]

ethyl-iodide, *s.*

Chem.: C₂H₅I, iodide of ethyl, hydriodic ether, iodethane. Ethyl-iodide is prepared by gradually adding ten parts of iodine to one part of red phosphorus and five parts of 90 per cent. alcohol, and then distilling. It is a colorless liquid, boiling at 72.5°. Heated with water to 150° in a sealed tube, it is decomposed in alcohol and hydriodic acid. By heating with excess of hydriodic acid to 150°, it is converted into ethane, C₂H₆+HI=C₂H₆+I₂.

ethyl-oxalate, *s.*

Chemistry: C₂O₄(C₂H₅)₂ or (COOC₂H₅)₂. Oxalic ether, diethyl oxalate. Prepared by digesting alcohol and dehydrated oxalic acid in a flask with an inverted condenser, or by saturating the mixture with dry hydrochloric acid. Oxalic ether is a colorless oily liquid, which boils at 186°. It is decomposed by sodium, forming ethyl carbonate, and CO is liberated. If oxalic ether is mixed with three times its weight of absolute alcohol, it yields glycolic and tartaric acids when treated with sodium amalgam. With excess of an aqueous solution of ammonia it yields oxamide (COONH₂)₂. When dry ammonia gas is passed into oxalic ether it is absorbed, and a white precipitate of oxam-ethane, the ethylic ether of oxamic acid, is formed.

ethyl-oxide, *s.* [ETHER.]

ethyl-silicate, *s.*

Chem.: Tetraethyl silicate, Si(OC₂H₅)₄. A colorless liquid, boiling at 166°. It is obtained by acting on anhydrous alcohol with tetrachloride of silicon. It burns with a white flame, and finely divided silica is given off.

ethyl-sulphide, *s.*

Chem.: Thio-ethyl ether, (C₂H₅)₂S. A colorless oily pungent liquid, boiling at 91°; it is very inflammable, and burns with a blue flame. It is obtained by passing ethyl-chloride into an alcoholic solution of potassium sulphide.

ethyl-sulphhydrate, *s.* [MERCAPTAN.]

ethyl-sulphite, *s.*

Chem.: C₄H₁₀SO₃. Obtained by the action of thionyl chloride, SOCl₂, or of sulphur dichloride, S₂Cl₂, on absolute alcohol. It is a liquid, boiling at 161°, decomposed by water into alcohol and sulphurous acid.

ethyl-sulphonic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: C₂H₅SO₃OH. Formed by the action of ethyl iodide on sodium sulphite. [ETHYL-SULPHURIC ACID, *s.*]

Chem.: Sulphovinic acid, C₂H₅SO₄. Prepared by mixing alcohol with twice its weight of concentrated sulphuric acid, and heating till the mixture boils. When cold it is diluted with water, and neutralized with carbonate of barium, and the barium sulphate filtered off; the filtrate deposits crystals of barium ethyl sulphate. The free acid can be obtained as a thick syrup by decomposing the salt by dilute sulphuric acid and evaporating under the air-pump. Ethyl sulphates are soluble in water; their solutions are decomposed when boiled; therefore the solution must be left to crystallize.

ē-thŷl-ā-mine, *s.* [Eng., &c., *ethyl*, and *amine* (q. v.).]

Chem.: NH₂C₂H₅, amido-ethane, a liquid boiling at 18°. It mixes with water in all proportions. Obtained by distilling ethyl isocyanate, OC=N₂C₂H₅, with caustic potash; by the action of nascent hydrogen on acetonitril, CH₃CN; and by heating ethyl iodide and alcohol saturated with dry ammonia gas to 100° in sealed tubes and distilling the liquid with caustic potash, when a mixture of ethylamine, di- and tri-ethylamine is obtained; the mixture is treated with oxalic ether and distilled, when tri-ethylamine, N(C₂H₅)₃, comes over. It is an oil, boiling at 89°; the residue consists of diethyl-oxamide (soluble in water), and converted into oxalate of potassium and ethylamine, NH₂C₂H₅, by boiling with caustic potash. The part insoluble in water is the ethylic ether of diethyl-oxamic acid; this distilled with caustic potash yields diethylamine, an inflammable liquid, boiling at 58°. Ethylamine is a powerful base, decomposing metallic salts. It is decomposed by nitrous acid, forming nitrous ether, and free nitrogen is liberated, NH₂C₂H₅+2HNO₂=C₂H₅NO₂+2H₂O+N₂. Ethylamine with cyanic acid forms ethyl carbamide or ethyl urea. The salts of ethylamine are generally easily soluble in alcohol. The hydrochlorate, C₂H₅NH₂HCl, crystallizes in deliquescent prisms, which melt at 80°. It forms a double salt, with platinum chloride.

ē-thŷl-āte, *s.* [English, &c., *ethyl*; -*ate* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: The name given to compounds which are obtained by the replacing of the hydrogen in the hydroxyl in ethylic alcohol by a metal, as sodium ethylate, C₂H₅ONa.

ē-thŷl-ēne, *s.* [English, &c., *ethyl*; -*ene* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A symmetrical hydrocarbon dyad radical. C₂H₄, each carbon atom having an unsaturated bond. It is isomeric with the unsymmetrical dyad radical ethylidene. It is sometimes called ethene, but that name should be only used for the hydrocarbon, C₂H₄.

ē-thŷl-īc, *a.* [Eng., &c., *ethyl*; -*ic*.]

Chem.: Pertaining to, resembling, or containing ethyl (q. v.).

ethylic-ether, *s.* [ETHER.]

ethylic ortho-carbonate, *s.*

Chem.: Ortho-carbonic ether, C(OC₂H₅)₂, analogous to carbon tetrachloride CCl₄, is formed by the action of sodium ethylate on chloropierin, C(Cl₃NO₂+4NaOC₂H₅=3NaCl+NaNO₂+C(OC₂H₅)₂). It is a liquid with an ethereal odor, boiling at 159°. Heated with ammonia it yields guanidine, CN₃H₅, and ethylic alcohol, C(OC₂H₅)₂+3NH₃=CN₃H₅+C₂H₅OH.

ē-thŷl-ī-dēne, *s.* [Eng., &c., *ethyl*; Gr. *eidos*=form, appearance, and suff. -*ene* (Chem.).]

Chem.: An unsymmetrical hydrocarbon dyad radical, having two unsaturated bonds belonging to the same carbon atom. It is isomeric with the symmetrical dyad radical ethylene.

bōl, bōŷ; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çlin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

ē-ti-ō-lāte, v. t. & i. [Fr. *étioier*; Norm. Fr. *s'etioier*=to shoot and grow into stubble or straw, from *etiole*=stubble; which Littré traces to Lat. *stipula*=a straw.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Bot., &c.*: To blanch, to deprive of color or prevent from acquiring it. Used of a plant kept in the dark.

"Celery is in this manner blanched or etiolated."—*Whewell: Bridgewater Treatises*, p. 99.

†2. *Physiol.*: Of man. To render pale or unhealthy by deprivation of light.

"I left a bullet in one of his poor etiolated arms."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xv.

B. *Intrans.*: To become blanched through deprivation of light.

ē-ti-ō-lā-tion, s. [Eng. *etiolat(e)*; -ion.]

1. *Hort.*: The act of rendering white, crisp, and tender, by excluding the light. Used of certain plants.

2. *Physiol.*: The act of rendering a human being pale and unhealthy by depriving him of sunlight.

***ē-ti-ō-lōg-ic-al**, a. [Eng. *etiology*(y); -ical.] Pertaining or relating to etiology.

***ē-ti-ō-lō-gy**, s. [Gr. *aitiologia*, from *aitia*=cause, reason, and *logos*=a discourse; Fr. *étologie*.] An account of the causes of anything, especially of diseases.

ē-ti-ō-līn, s. [Fr. *étio(ler)*, or Eng. *etio(late)*; t connective, and suff. -in (Chem.).]

Chem.: A yellow coloring matter, found in plants which have grown in the dark.

ēt-i-quētte (qu as k), s. [Fr.=a label, a ticket; O. Fr. *etiquet*=a little note . . . especially such as is stuck up on the gate of a court, &c. (Cotgrave); from Ger. *stichen*=to stick, set, fix. *Etiquette* and *ticket* are thus doublets.] The conventional rules or forms of ceremony or decorum required by good breeding to be observed toward particular persons, or in particular places, or in courts, levees, &c.

***ē-tite**, s. [ÆTTES.] Eagle-stone.

Ēt-nē-an, a. [Lat. *Ætnæus*.] Of or pertaining to Mount Etna, a celebrated volcano in Sicily.

Ē-tōn-y-an, s. [Eng. *Etton*; -ian.] A boy being educated at Etton, England.

***ē-trī-de**, a. [TRIDE, a.] Tried.

"You see the stay of states *etride*."

Sackville & Norton: Mirror for Magistrates.

Ē-trū-ri-an, a. & s. [Eng. *Etruri(a)*; -an.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Etruria.

B. As subst.: A native of Etruria.

Ē-trūs-can, a. Of or pertaining to Etruria.

Ē-tēr, s. [A. S. *ātor*, *āttor*, *ēttor*, *ēttor*.] Poison.

etter-pike, s. The lesser weaver or sting-fish, *Trachinus vipera*.

etter-pyle, s. The same as etter-pike (?). (*Sibbald*.)

Ēt-tēr-cap, **ād-dēr-cap**, s. [ATTERCOPE.] A spider; hence (fig.) a virulent, atrabilious person. (*Scott*.)

"A fiery ettercap, a fractions chiel,

As hot as ginger, and as stieve as steel."

Scott: Waverley, ch. lxxv.

***ēt-ticke**, ***ethic**, ***ethike**, a. [Fr. *étique*.] Hectic, ague.

"A sickness like the fever *etticke* fittes."

Promos and Cassandra, lli. 1.

***ēt-tīn**, s. [A. S. *eoten*.] A giant.

"They say the king of Portugal cannot sit at his meat, but the giants and the *ettins* will come and snatch it from him."—*Baume & Fletcher: Knight of the Burning Pestle*, i. 1.

ēt-tle, v. i. & t. [Icel. *ætla*, *ætla*=to think, to intend.]

A. *Intrans.*: To expect, to intend.

B. *Trans.*: To aim, to intend.

"He drees the doom he *ettled* for me."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. lxxiv.

ēt-tle, s. [ETTLE, v.] Aim, intention, purpose, intent.

ēt-trīng-lte, s. [Named from Ettringen, on the Rhine, where it is found.]

Min.: The name given by Lehmann, and other chemical writers since, to a hydrated sulphate of lime and alumina, $Al_2O_3 \cdot 3SO_3 + 6(CaOH) + 26 Aq$. Crystallization hexagonal. In minute needles in limestone inclosures of a lava.

ēt-ūi (ui as wē), **ēt-weē**, **ēt-weē-cāse**, s. [Fr. *étui*; O. Fr. *estui*, from M. H. Ger. *etuche*=a sheath.] A pocket-case for pens, needles, &c.; a ladies' reticule.

"The gold *etui*

With all its bright inhabitants."

Shenstone: Economy, i.

***ēt-ym**, s. [ETYMON.]

The same as ETYMOLOGIST (q. v.).

"Laws there must be; and 'lex a ligando' saith the etymologer."—*Dr. Griffith: Fear of God and the King* (1660), p. 62.

***ēt-ym-lōg-ic**, a. [Gr. *etymologikos*; Latin *etymologicus*, from *etymologia*=etymology (q. v.); Fr. *étymologique*.] Pertaining to etymology.

ēt-ym-lōg-ic-al, a. [Eng. *etymologic*; -al.] Pertaining or relating to etymology or the derivation or source of words.

"Excuse this conceit, this etymological observation."—*Locke: To the Bishop of Worcester*.

ēt-ym-lōg-ic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *etymological*; -ly.] According to or by means of etymology.

***ēt-ym-lōg-ic-ōn**, s. [Gr. *etymologikon*, from *etymologikos*=pertaining to etymology.] A dictionary or work on the etymologies of the words in a language; an etymological dictionary.

ēt-ym-lōg-ic-gist, s. [Eng. *etymology*(y); -ist; Fr. *étymologiste*.] One versed in etymology; one who studies the derivations and sources of words.

"Our etymologists seem to have been too lavish of their learning."—*Johnson: Plan of English Dictionary*.

ēt-ym-lōg-ic-gise, ***eth-i-mol-o-gise**, v. t. & i. [Eng. *etymology*(y); -ize; Fr. *étymologiser*.]

A. *Trans.*: To examine into the etymology or derivation of; to trace the etymology of.

"Phœ. Breeches, quasi bear-riches; when a gallant bears all his riches in his breeches."

"Amo. Most fortunately etymologized!"

Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels, iv. 2.

B. *Intrans.*: To study etymology; to search into the derivation or source of words.

ēt-ym-lōg-ic-gy, ***eth-i-mol-o-gie**, s. [Fr. *étymologie*, from Lat. *etymologia*; Gr. *etymologia*, from *etymos*=true, real, and *logos*=a word.]

1. That part of philology which deals with the origin or true sources of words.

"The explanation and etymology of those words require a degree of knowledge in all the ancient northern languages."—*Tooke: Diversions of Purley*, vol. i., ch. ix.

2. The etymon or true source of a word.

"If the meaning of a word could be learned by its derivation or etymology, yet the original derivation of words is oftentimes very dark."—*Watts: Logic*.

3. That branch of grammar which treats of the inflections and modifications of words.

ēt-ym-lōn, s. [Lat., from Gr. *etymon* (neut. of *etymos*)=true, real.]

1. The true source of a word; the root from which a word is derived.

"Blue hath its etymon from the High Dutch blaw; from whence they call himmel-blue that which we call sky-color or heaven's blue."—*Peacham*.

2. The original or primitive meaning of a word; its primary signification.

eū, pref. [Gr.] Well, happily, prosperously, safely; it is used frequently as a prefix in English with the force of well, good, easy, &c.

eū-ās-trūm, s. [Gr. *euastreros*=rich in stars; *eu*=rich or abundant in, and *aster*, *asteros*=a star.]

Bot.: A genus of Algae, sub-order Desmidiæ.

eū-bōt-rys, s. [Gr. *eubotrys*=rich in grapes; *eu*=rich or abundant, and *botrys*=a cluster or bunch of grapes.]

Bot.: A genus of Ericacæ. *Eubotrys arborea* (formerly *Lyonia arborea*) is the sorrel-tree of this country, the acid leaves of which are chewed by hunters to assuage their thirst.

eū-cair-ite, ***eū-kair-ite**, s. [Ger. *eukairit*, from Gr. *eukairos*=seasonable; *eu*=good, and *kairos*=the right point of time. So named by Berzelius, because he found it opportunely soon after the discovery of the metal selenium.]

Min.: A soft mineral easily cut by the knife; color between silver-white and lead-gray, luster metallic, structure massive and granular, or in black metallic films. Composition: Selenium, 31.6; copper, 25.3; silver, 43.1=100. Found in Sweden, Chili, &c. (*Dana*.)

eū-cāl-yn, s. [Eng., &c., *eucalyptus*; -in.]

Chem.: An unfermentable sugar, which separates in the fermentation of Melitose (the sugar of Eucalyptus). It is a thick syrup, which polarizes to the right, and does not reduce copper solution.

eū-cal-yp-tēne, s. [Eng., &c., *eucalypt(us)*; -ene (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, contained in the volatile oil of *Eucalyptus globulus*. Eucalyptene boils at 172°. By the action of iodine it is converted into cymene (q. v.), $C_{10}H_{14}$.

eū-ca-lŷp-tō-cri-nī-dæ, s. pl. [Modern Latin *eucalyptocrinus*(us); and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Paleont.: A family of Crinoideans, type *Eucalyptocrinus* (q. v.).

eū-ca-lŷp-tō-cri-nūs, s. [Gr. *eu*=well; *kalyptos*=covered, and *krinon*=a lily.] [Def.]

Paleont.: The typical genus of the family Eucalyptocrinidæ. The calyx is inverted upon itself whence the name of the genus. Range in time, Silurian to the Devonian rocks.

eū-ca-lŷp-tōl, s. [Eng., &c., *eucalypt(us)*, and Lat. *ol(eum)*=oil.]

Chem.: A volatile oil obtained from *Eucalyptus globulus*. It contains seventy per cent. of eucalyptene and thirty per cent. of cymene.

eū-ca-lŷp-tūs, s. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *eu*=well, and *kalyptō*=to cover.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Myrtaceæ, or Myrtle blooms. *Eucalyptus globulus* is the blue-gum tree of Tasmania.

The leaves are about ten inches long by an inch wide, and are oddly twisted, exhaling a strange camphor-like odor. The flowers small and inodorous. It is an evergreen tree, remarkable for its rapid growth. It reaches the extraordinary maximum height of 300 feet, with a circumference of from thirty to fifty.

The timber is hard, easily worked, and very serviceable for keels of vessels, bridges, or for any purpose requiring durability. The tree supplies a medicinal preparation efficacious in throat affections and in intermittent fever. It has also a wonderful power of destroying malaria. It has been introduced into California.

It has since been planted in the South of Europe and in North and South Africa. *Eucalyptus resinifera* furnishes a kind of gum kino, occasionally sold as an astringent medicine and used in cases of mucous discharges as leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, &c., in this country and by the natives of India. *E. resinifera* in the dry season exudes a saccharine mucous substance like manna, but less nauseous; so do other species. *E. robusta* has large cavities in the stem between the concentric zones of annual growth; these are filled with a rich vermilion-colored gum. When *E. gunnii*, the Tasmanian cedar-tree, is wounded, there comes forth in a copious stream a cool, refreshing, slightly aperient liquid, which on fermentation becomes beer. Various species of Eucalypti furnish tannin; many yield good timber. (*Lindley*, &c.)

eū-cha-ris, s. [In Greek a female name, but more commonly an adj. *eucharis*=pleasing, charming, winning. Used of Aphrodite (Venus), or of people in general.] [EUCHARIST.]

Astron.: An asteroid, the 181st found. It was discovered by Cottenot, on February 2, 1878.

eū-cha-rist, s. [Lat. *eucharistia*, from Greek *eucharistia*=a giving of thanks, the Eucharist; *eu*=well, and *charizomai*=to show favor; *charis*=favor; *chairō*=to rejoice.]

Scripture and Ecclesiology:

*1. The act of giving thanks; thanksgiving.

"Some receive the sacrament as a means to procure great graces and blessings, others as an *eucharist* and an office of thanksgiving for what they have received."—*Taylor*.

2. The Holy Communion, specially in one aspect of it, viz., the giving of thanks. On the night of the Savior's betrayal, while He and the disciples were reclining at table eating the passover, "Jesus took bread and blessed it," "and He took the cup and gave thanks," (Matt. xxvi. 26, 27; cf. also Mark xiv. 22, 23.) In Luke xxii. 19, and 1 Cor. x. 11, with which cf. 1 Cor. xi. 24, it is related that "He took the bread and gave thanks"—"gave thanks" being evidently equivalent to "blessed it" in the first two gospels, though the Greek words are different: (having) blessed it being *eulogēsas*, and having given thanks being *eucharistēsas*. Evidently the giving of thanks at the first communion was closely analogous to what is sometimes termed Grace before meat. It partly implied an acknowledgment of God's goodness in providing food, at the time represented by bread and wine, for the sustenance of man's bodily necessities, but as this was no ordinary feast, but one in which every act was symbolical, it chiefly denoted thanksgiving for the benefits derived from the approaching death of Christ, which the bread and wine so clearly prefigured.



Eucalyptus Globulus.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, here, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

eu-cha-ris-tic, eu-cha-ris-tic-al, a. [Eng. *eucharist*; -ic, -ical.]

1. Containing an expression or act of thanksgiving.

"It would not be amiss to put it into the eucharistical part of our daily devotions."—Ray.

2. Pertaining to the Holy Eucharist; used in the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

***eu-char-ist-ize, v. t.** [Eng. *eucharist*; -ize.] To bless.

"The elements being eucharistized or blessed by the prayer of the word that came from him."—Waterland: *Works*, vii. 99.

eu-cheir'-ūs, s. [EUCHIRUS.]

eu-chē-lai'-ōn, s. [Greek *euchē* = prayer, and *elaiōn* = oil.]

Gr. Church: The oil with which a penitent guilty of a mortal sin is anointed by an archbishop or bishop and seven priests, in order to gain absolution. The ceremony is preceded and followed by prayer, and is called the Sacrament of Euchelaion.

eu-cheu'-ma, s. [Greek *eu* = abundant (?), and *cheuma* = that which is poured; a flood.]

Bot.: A genus of rose-spored Algae. *Eucheuma speciosum* is the Jelly-plant of Australia. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

eu-chir'-ūs, eu-cheir'-ūs, s. [Gr. *eucheir* = with good hands; handy, active, dexterous: *eu* = well developed, and *cheir* = the hand. So called from the exceeding elongation of the anterior tibiae and tarsi.]

Entom.: The name given by Kirby to a genus of lamellicorn beetles, placed by Swainson in the family Cetonidae, sub-family Megasominae. *Eucheirus longimanus*, an East Indian species, has antennae longer than the body.

eu-chites, s. pl. [Gr. *euchomai* = to pray, and Eng., &c., pl. suff. -ites.]

Ch. Hist.: A Christian sect which arose in the latter part of the fourth century, though, as is generally the case when new sects arise, some of their tenets were older than themselves. Their name, Eucheites, was derived from their belief that there dwelt in man a demon who could only be expelled by incessant prayer and singing. They combined with this view various opinions derived partly from Manichaeism, partly from the Oriental Philosophy. After a time the term Eucheite became a vague one, applied to all who withdrew from the Catholic Church and spent much time alone in prayer. They were called also Massalians. Michael Psellus, writing about A. D. 1050, brings charges against them of causing the lights to be overturned and extinguished at their meetings, promiscuous intercourse following. Then the children born of these unions were reported to be murdered and burnt, ashes being mixed with their blood for magical purposes. The same scandalous untruths were told of the early Christians themselves, and arose through exaggeration and malignant perversion of the harmless facts that the elements in the Holy Communion symbolized the body or flesh and blood of its Divine Founder, and that the ordinance being instituted in the evening, was kept by Christians also in the evening. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. iv. & xii.; *Baur: Ch. Hist.*, ii. 133.)

eu-chlān-i-dō-ta, s. pl. [Mod. Gr. *euchlanis* (genit. *euchlanidos*), and n. pl. suff. -ta.]

Zoology: A family of Rotatoria. The rotatory organs are multiple, or divided into more than two lobes; a carapace is present. There are eleven genera. [EUCHLANIDS.] (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

eu-chlā-nis, s. [Greek *eu* = well, and *chlanis* (genit. *chlanidos*) = an upper garment of wool.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Euchlanidota.

eu-chlōre, a. [Gr. *eu* = well, good, and *chlōros* = green.]

Min.: Having a distinct green color.

eu-chlōr'-ic, a. [Eng. *euchlor*(e); -ic.] Of a distinct green color.

eu-chlōr'-ine, s. [Pref. *eu-*, and Eng., &c., *chlorine* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A gaseous mixture of chlorine and oxide of chlorine obtained by gently heating potassium chlorate with dilute hydrochloric acid. It is a yellow explosive gas.

eu-chōl'-ō-gy, *eu-chōl'-ō-gi-ōn, s. [Greek *eucholōgion*, from *euchē* = a prayer, and *logos* = a word, a discourse.]

Gr. Church: A book containing the order of ceremonies, ritual, and ordinances; a liturgy.

"A prayer taken out of the euchologion of the Greek Church."—Taylor: *Holy Dying*, ch. iv., § 7.

eu-chre (chre as kēr), s. [Ety. doubtful.] A game of cards, a modified form of *écarté*, all cards between the seven and the ace being discarded, commonly played in America. The highest card is the knave of trumps, technically known as the right bower, and the next the knave of the same

color, called the left bower. Some players use an odd card called the "joker" which is of the highest value, capturing either bower. There are many varieties of euchre, the French, Lap, Railroad, and two, three, four, and six-handed games.

"I thanked my new acquaintance, but the thing was impossible, as I had never played euchre."—Mayne Reid: *Quadrone*, ch. xviii.

eu-chre (chre as kēr), v. t. [EUCHRE, s.]

1. *Lit.:* To beat the dealer, when not ordered up (q. v.), by taking three out of the five tricks in a hand at euchre, thereby gaining two points.

2. *Fig.:* To beat thoroughly; to force into a situation from which there is no escape.

"'Euchred, old man!' said Tennessee, smiling."—Bret Harte: *Tennessee's Partner*.

eu-chrēs'-ta, s. [Gr. *euchrēstos* = easy to make use of; serviceable.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe Dalbergiæ. The people of Java regard *Euchresta bergfeldia* as a specific against the poison of venomous reptiles. Lindley thinks it acts like an emetic.

eu-chrō'-ic, a. [Gr. *eu* = well; *chroia* = a color, and Eng. suff. -ic.] (See the compound.)

euchroic-acid, s.

Chem.: C₁₂H₄N₂O₈. Obtained by heating paramide with alkalis. It is a dibasic acid which crystallizes in short prisms, which are slightly soluble in water. By the action of reducing agents, such as zinc, it is converted into a dark-blue insoluble substance called euchrone. Euchroic-acid is also obtained by distilling the ammonium salt of mellitic acid C₆(CO₂H)₆.

eu'-chrō'-ite, s. [Gr. *eu* = well, good; *chroia* = color, and Eng. suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A bright green orthorhombic mineral of vitreous luster; its hardness 3½ to 4; its specific gravity 3.39. Composition: Arsenic acid, 32.42 to 34.42; oxide of copper, 46.97 to 48.09; water, 18.80 to 19.31. Found at Libethen in Hungary. (*Dana.*)

eu'-chrōne, s. [Gr. *euchroos* = well colored: *eu* = well, and *chrōs* = color.]

Chem.: A dark-blue insoluble substance formed when zinc is added to an aqueous solution of euchroic-acid.

eu'-chym'-y, s. [Gr. *euchymia*, from *eu* = well, good, and *chymos* = juice, chyme; Fr. *euchymie*.]

Med.: A good state of the fluids in the body.

eu'-chyl'-si-dēr'-ite, s. [Gr. *eu* = well; *chylis* = a pouring, from *cheō* = to pour; *sideros* = iron, and -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: The same as PYROXENE (q. v.).

eu'-clāse, s. [Gr. *euklas*; Gr. *eu* = easily, and *klao*, fut. *klaoō* = to break.]

Min.: A monoclinic green, blue, or white transparent mineral of vitreous luster, except on the cleavage face, where it is pearly; its hardness, 7½; specific gravity, 3.1. Composition: Silica, 41.63-42.22; alumina, 30.56-34.07; beryllium, 16.97-21.78; sesquioxide of iron, 0.2-2.2, &c. Found in South America and in the Ural Mountains.

***eu'-clās'-ite, s.** [Eng., &c., *euclase*(e), and suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A name formerly given to a green apatite from Lake Baikal.

eu'-clē'-a, s. [Gr. *eukleia* = good fame, glory: *eu* = good, and *kleos* = glory. So named from the lasting beauty of its evergreen foliage.]

Bot.: A genus of Ebenaceæ. They are from Africa. The berries of various species are eaten.

eu-clī'-di-dās, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *euclid(ium)* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Bot.: A family of Cruciferae, tribe Pleurorhizeæ.

eu-clid'-i-ūm, s. [Gr. *eu* = well, and *kleidion* = a little key; *kleidoō* = to lock up. So named because the pods are well or effectively shut.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Euclidæ (q. v.).

***eu'-clī-ōn'-is-me, s.** [From *Euclio*, a miser in the *Aulularia* of Plautus, and Eng. suff. -ism.] Stinginess.

"Such stinging remorse of their miserable euctionism."—Nashe: *Leuten Stufe*.

eu-cnē'-mī-dās, s. pl. [Gr. *euknēmis* (genit. *euknēmidos*) = well-greaved, well equipped with greaves: *eu* = well, and *knēmis* (genit. *knēmidos*) = a greave, a legging stretching from the knee to the ankle.]

Entom.: A family of Beetles, tribe Pentamera.

eu'-crā'-sū, s. [Gr. *eukrasia*, from *eu* = well, good, and *krasis* = a mixing; *kerannymi* = to mix.]

Med.: A well-balanced temperament.

***euc'-tic-al, a.** [Gr. *euktikos* = expressing a wish; *euktos* = wished for; *euchomai* = to pray, to wish.]

1. Containing or of the nature of a prayer or supplication.

"Sacrifices . . . expiatory, euctical, and eucharistical."—Law: *Theory of Religion*, p. 226.

2. Containing or expressive of thanksgiving.

"The euctical or eucharistical offering must consist of three degrees, or parts; the offering of the heart, of the mouth, of the hand."—Metc: *Disc. upon Offerings*, bk. i., dis. 49.

***eu-dēs'-mōn, *eu-dē'-mōn, s.** [Gr.] A good angel.

"The simple appendage of a tail will cacodemize the eudemion."—Southey: *The Doctor*; *Frag. on Beards*.

eu-dēs'-mōn'-ism, s. [Greek *eudaimōn* = happy: *eu* = well, good, *daimōn* = a spirit, and Eng. suff. -ism.] The system of philosophy which places the summum bonum in the promotion of the happiness of humanity, and teaches that the most virtuous act of which an individual is capable is to render others happy.

"Renouncing all ostentatious dallies with Eudemionism."—De Quincey: *Last Days of Kant*.

eu-dēs'-mōn'-ist, s. [Gr. *eudaimōn* = happy, and Eng. suff. -ist.] A believer in eudemionism.

eu-dēs'-mōn'-ist'-ic, a. [Eng. *eudæmonist*; -ic.] Pertaining to or of the nature of eudemionism.

"We reject the Israelitish morals as eudemionistical."—*Modern Review*, vol. ii., No. 8, p. 718 (1881).

eu-di'-a-lyte, eu-dy'-a-lyte, s. [Gr. *eudialyt*, from Gr. *eu* = easily, and *dialyō* = to part asunder, to dissolve: *eu* = well, and *lyō* = to loosen, to dissolve, in allusion to the facility with which it dissolves in acids.]

Min.: A rhombohedral red mineral of vitreous luster, translucent or nearly so; its hardness 5½; its specific gravity 2.90 to 3.01. Composition: Silica, 45.70 to 54.10; zirconia, 10.90 to 15.60; sesquioxide of iron, 6.37 to 7.86; sesquioxide of manganese, 1.15 to 2.93; lime, 9.23 to 12.06; soda, 11.40 to 13.92, &c. There are two varieties: Eudialyte proper, of which the double refraction is positive, and Eucolite in which it is negative. Found in Arkansas, North Greenland, and in Norway.

eu-di-ōm'-ē-tēr, s. [Gr. *eudios* = fine, clear (of weather), and *metron* = a measure; Fr. *eudiometre*.]

Nat. Phil.: An instrument devised for ascertaining the quantity of oxygen contained in a given bulk of ætiform fluid. The first eudiometer was constructed by Dr. Priestley, the discoverer of oxygen. His device was founded upon the idea of subjecting a measured volume of air to a substance which would absorb the oxygen of the air. For this purpose he used deutoxide of nitrogen, which has an energetic tendency to regain the oxygen of which it has been deprived, and resume its condition as nitric acid. Ure's eudiometer consists of a graduated glass siphon, whose open extremity is slightly flaring. The other end is closed, and has two platinum wires. Being filled with water or mercury, the closed leg receives a volume of gas by the ordinary means. A couple of inches of water being displaced from the open end of the tube, the mouth is closed by the thumb, and the instrument brought near to the electric conductor, a spark from which, leaping the interval between the end wires, explodes the gases. The rise of the water in the closed end indicates the volume removed, and the result is determined by reference to the graduated tube. If merely oxygen and hydrogen gases have been introduced in their proper equivalent proportions, eight of the former and one of the latter, by weight, or two volumes of hydrogen to one volume of oxygen, the result will be water without gaseous remainder.

eu-di-ō-mēt'-ric, eu-di-ō-mēt'-ric-al, a. [Eng. *eudiometrical*(y); -ic, -ical; Fr. *eudiométrique*.] Of or pertaining to eudiometers or eudiometry; performed by means of a eudiometer.

eu-di-ōm'-ē-tr'y, s. [Eng. *eudiometer*; -y; Fr. *eudiométric*.] The art, process, or practice of measuring the purity of the air by means of a eudiometer; the determining the nature and proportion of the constituents of any gaseous mixture by a eudiometer.

eu-di-ōs'-mē-s, s. [Gr. *eu* = typical; Mod. Lat. *diosma*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Rutaceæ, tribe Diosma.

eud'-nōph'-ite, s. [From Gr. *eu* = great, *dnophos* = gloom, in allusion to the cloudiness of the mineral, and suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A white, grayish, or brownish orthorhombic mineral, of feeble luster, except on the cleavage faces, where it is pearly; its hardness 5½, and its specific gravity 2.27. Composition: Silica, 54.93 to 55.06; alumina, 23.12 to 25.59; soda, 8.16 to 8.29. Found on the Norwegian island Lamöe. (*Dana.*)

Eū-dōx'-i-an-s, s. pl. [For etym. see def.]

Ch. Hist.: The followers of Eudoxus, who from A. D. 356 was Bishop of Antioch, in Syria, and from 380 to his death in 370 Bishop and Patriarch of Constantinople. He was successively an Arian, a Semi-Arian, and an Aetian. Respecting the Trinity, he believed the will of the Son to be differently affected from that of the Father.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -clan, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

eū-dy-a-lite, *s.* [EUDIALYTE.]

eū-dyn-a-mis, *s.* [Greek *eu*=good, great, and *dynamis*=strength.]

Ornith.: A genus of Cuculidæ (Cuckoos), having a strong, thick bill. Found in Asia and Australia.

eū-dy-tēs, *s.* [Gr. *eu*=good, and *dytēs*=a diver, from *dyō*=to dive.]

Ornith.: A genus of Spheniscidæ. *Eudytes demersa* is the Jackass Penguin (q. v.).

eū-ēm-ēr-ism, **eū-hēm-ēr-ism**, *s.* [From Lat. *Euhemerus*, *Euhemerus*, *Euhemerus*; Gr. *Euhēmeros*=the philosopher whose views are described in the definition.]

Religions.: The method of interpreting myths practiced by Euhemerus of Messenia, a philosopher of the Cyrenaic sect, who lived at the time of Alexander the Great and his immediate successors. His proclivities were what would now be called strongly rationalistic. In his *Sacred History* he represented the classic gods as being nothing more than deified heroes. Jupiter, for example, was a king of Candia (Crete), who, when he lived, was a great conqueror, whom his admirers elevated after his death to the skies. The sincere adherents of the popular mythology were much scandalized to find such opinions published, and freely applied to their author the name of atheist; but many subsequent writers approved of his work. So did the early Christians; for they found that the rationalism of Euhemerus powerfully aided them in demolishing the Greek and Roman heathen faiths. Euhemerism then properly signifies the explanation of popular mythology by the hypothesis that the beings worshipped were originally eminent men, deified on their decease by their admirers, and ultimately worshipped as if from the very first they had been gods. [APOTHEOSIS, DEIFICATION.]

"By one writer it is spoken of as a piece of *euhemerism*; by another it is denounced as degrading the myth from a genuine to an artificial state."—*Cox: Tales of the Gods and Heroes*, p. 230.

eū-ēm-ēr-ist, **eū-hēm-ēr-ist**, *s.* [Gr. *Euhēmeros* [EUEHERISM], and Eng. suff. *-ism*.] A believer in the doctrine of euhemerism.

"The modern euhemerists . . . in part adopted the old interpretations, and sometimes fairly left the Greek and Roman teachers behind in the race after prosaic possibility."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture*, 2d ed. (1873), i. 279.

eū-ēm-ēr-ist-ic, **eū-hēm-ēr-ist-ic**, **eū-ēm-ēr-ist-ic-al**, **eū-hēm-ēr-ist-ic-al**, *a.* [English *euhemerist*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Of or belonging to euhemerism or euhemerists; in the manner of euhemerists, rationalistic.

"The euhemeristic fashion of dealing with the primitive legends of human infancy."—*J. Morley: Diderot*, ch. xv.

eū-ēm-ēr-ist-ic-al-ly, **eū-hēm-ēr-ist-ic-al-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *euhemeristic*; *-ly*.] After the manner of Euhemerus or the euhemerists; rationalistically.

eū-ēm-ēr-ize, **eū-hēm-ēr-ize**, *v. i.* [Gr. *Euhēmeros*, and Eng. suff. *-ize*.] To believe in or follow euhemerism.

eū-frā-gi-a, *s.* [Gr. *eu*=well, and Lat. *fragium*=a fracture, from *frango*=to break.]

Bot.: A sub-genus of *Bartsia*, containing *Bartsia viscosa*.

***eū-gē**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr.=well done! bravo!] Applause, acclamation.

"To solemnize the euges, the passionate welcomes of heaven poured out on penitents."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 500.

eū-gēn-āte, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *eugen(ia)* (q. v.), and suff. *-ate* (Chem.) (q. v.).] **Chem.**: [EUGENOL.]

eū-gēn-ē-sis, *s.* [Gr. *eu*=well, and *genesis*=origin, source.] The quality of breeding well or freely; the production of young by the union of individuals of different species or stocks.

eū-gēn-ē-site, *s.* [Gr. *eu*=good, *genesis*=origin, source, and suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).] **Min.**: The same as *Selenipalladite* (q. v.).

***eū-gēn-ēt-ic**, *a.* [EUGENESIS.] Of or pertaining to eugenesis.

Eū-gē-nia (1), *s.* [So called in honor of Eugénie, Empress of the French at the time of its discovery.]

Astron.: An asteroid, the forty-fifth found. It was discovered by Goldschmidt, on June 28, 1857.

eū-gē-ni-a (2), *s.* [Mod. Latin; named after Prince Eugene of Savoy, a great patron of botany and horticulture.]

Bot.: A genus of Myrtacæ, tribe Myrtæ, containing the berried species of the order. Calyx with a rounded tube, in four divisions; petals four, inserted in the calyx; stamens many; ovary two to three-celled, each with several ovules; seeds one or two, large. About 200 species are known; they are from the tropics, especially those of America. *Eugenia jambos*, *malaccensis*, &c., produce what are

called in the East Rose Apples. The fruits of *E. cauliflora*, *E. dysenterica*, *nicotii*, and *brasiliensis*, the dried fruits of *E. acris* and *E. pimento* are made into the pepper called Allspice or Pimento. The leaves of *E. depauperata* and *E. variabilis* are used in Brazil as astringents, and the berries of *E. caryophyllus* as carminatives.

eū-gē-ni-a-crī-ni-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *eugeniacrinus*], and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæont.: A family of Crinoidea. Range in time, from the Oolite to the Chalk.

eū-gē-ni-a-crī-nis, *s.* [Latin *eugenius*, and *crinon*=a lily.] [EUGENTIA, (CRINUM.)]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the *Eugeniocrinidæ* (q. v.).

eū-gēn-ic, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *eugen(ia)* (q. v.); *-ic*.] Obtained from or relating to cloves.

eugenic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: [EUGENOL.]

eū-gēn-in, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *eugen(ia)*; suff. *-in* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: Clove camphor, a crystalline substance deposited from water which has been distilled from cloves. Nitric acid turns it blood red.

eū-gēn-ol, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *eugen(ia)* (q. v.), and Eng. &c. (alcohol).]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$. Also called Eugenic-acid. It is contained in the volatile oil of *Caryophyllus aromaticus* (oil of cloves) and in oil of pimento. It is obtained by shaking the oil with alcoholic potash, and then a crystalline mass of potassium eugenate separates, which is washed with alcohol and decomposed by acid. Eugenol is an aromatic oil, boiling at 247°. Its alcoholic solution gives a blue color with ferric chloride; it has the property of phenol. When heated with hydriodic acid, it gives off methyl iodide. When fused with caustic potash it is converted into acetic acid and protocatechuic acid, $C_8H_6(OH)_2COOH$. The H in the (OH) in eugenol can be replaced by sodium, &c.

***eū-gēn-ŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *eugenia*; *eu*=well, good, and *genesis*=birth.] Nobleness of birth.

***eugh** (*gh* silent or guttural), *s.* [YEW.]

***eugh-en** (*gh* silent or guttural), ***ewgh-en**, *a.* [Eng. *eugh*; *-en*.] Made of yew.

eū-glē-nā, *s.* [Gr. *euglēnos*=bright-eyed; *eu*=well, bright, and *glēnē*=the pupil of the eye; the eyeball.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Euglenia. It is unattached, with a red eye-speck, a tail-like process, and a single flagelliform filament. The species or forms are present in some pools to such an extent as to render the water green or red, and form a brilliant pellicle on the surface. (Griffith & Henfrey.) The coloring matter is insoluble in water, but is soluble in alcohol, from which it crystallizes in octohedra.

eū-glē-ni-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *euglen(a)*, and Lat. neut. pl. suff. *-ia*.]

Zool.: The name given by Dujardin to a family of Infusoria, nearly the same as *Astasia* of Ehrenberg. They belong to the order Flagellata.

eū-grāt-i-ō-lē-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *eu*=typical, and Mod. Lat. *gratiolæ* (q. v.).]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Scrophulariads, tribe Gratiolæ.

Eū-gu-bīne, *a.* [See def.] Of or belonging to the ancient town of Eugubium (now Gubbio) in Italy. Specially applied to seven tables or tablets discovered there in A. D. 1444, which furnish materials for a comprehensive view of the ancient Umbrian language. Four of the tablets are in the Umbrian tongue, two in Latin, and one partly in Umbrian and partly in Latin. The contents of the tablets, which are still preserved at Gubbio, are directions for the performance of sacrificial rites, forms of prayer, &c.

eū-har-mōn-ic, *a.* [Gr. *eu*=well, good, and *harmonikos*=harmonic.]

Mus.: Producing perfect harmony or concord. (Used to distinguish concordant sounds from those produced by the tempered scale.)

eū-hēm-ēr-ism, *s.* [EUEHERISM.]

¶ For the cognate words see the spelling EUEM.

eū-kāir-ite, *s.* [EUCAIRITE.]

eū-kāmp-tite, *s.* [Gr. *eukampṭēs*=well-bent or curved; *eu*=well, and *kampō*=to bend, to curve.]

Min.: According to Dana, a hydrous variety of Biotite (q. v.), but the *Brit. Mus. Catal.* makes the two species distinct. *Eukamptite* is nearly black, except in thin laminae, when it is brown, red, or reddish-yellow. Its hardness is 2 to 2.5, its specific gravity 2.72. Composition: Silica, 38.13; alumina, 21.60; protoxide of iron, 19.92; protoxide of manganese, 2.61; magnesia, 13.76; water, 3.98. Found at Presburg in Hungary. (Dana, &c.)

eū-kō-lite, *s.* [EUCOLITE.]

eū-li-mā, *s.* [Gr. *eu*=great, and *limos*=hunger.] **Zool.**: A genus of gasteropodous Mollusks, family Pyramidellidæ. It has a small white polished shell, slender and elongate, with many nearly level whorls, with internal prominent ribs; apex acute; aperture pointed; outer lip thickened internally, inner one reflected over the pillar; operculum horny, sub-spiral. When the animal creeps, it places the foot much in advance of the head, the latter being so concealed within the shell that only the tentacles protrude. Forty-nine recent and forty fossil species are known. The former are from Britain, the Mediterranean, Australia, India, and the Pacific; the latter date apparently from the Carboniferous period till now. The recent species are found in the sea between five and ninety fathoms deep. (Woodward.)

eū-li-mōl-lā, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. of *eulima* (q. v.).]

Zoology: A sub-genus of mollusks, genus *Chemnitzia*.

***eū-lōg-ic**, ***eū-lōg-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *eulog(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Containing or expressive of eulogy; of the nature of eulogy; commendatory; eulogistic.

***eū-lōg-ic-al-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *eulogical*; *-ly*.] In manner of a eulogy; eulogistically.

"Give me leave eulogically to enumerate a few of those many attributes, which have deservedly been given that glorious planet."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 389.

eū-lō-gist, *s.* [Eng. *eulogy*; *-ist*.] One who eulogizes, speaks well of, or commends another for any quality, act, or performance; an encomiast.

eū-lō-gist-ic, **eū-lō-gist-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *eulogist*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Containing or expressive of eulogy; commendatory, laudatory.

eū-lō-gist-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *eulogistical*; *-ly*.] In a eulogistic manner; with commendation or eulogy.

***eū-lō-gī-um**, *s.* [Low Lat.] A eulogy (q. v.).

"T' adorn the sofa with eulogium due."

Couper: Task, iit. 12.

eū-lō-gize, *v. t.* [Eng. *eulogy*; *-ize*.] To speak of in terms of eulogy or praise; to praise, to commend.

"Those Who eulogize their country's foes."

Huddesford: Satir. Poems.

eū-lō-gŷ, *s.* [Low Lat. *eulogium*, from Gr. *eulogia*; *eulogion*, from *eu*=well, good, and *legō*=to speak; O. Fr. *euloge*, Fr. *éloge*.] Praise, encomium, panegyric; a writing or speech in praise or commendation of any person, on account of his character, services, or performances.

"Yet gnats have had, and frogs and mice, long since, Their eulogy."

Couper: Task, iit. 453.

¶ For the difference between *eulogy* and *encomium*, see ENCOMIUM.

eū-lōph-i-a, *s.* [From Greek *eulophos*=well plumed; *eu*=well, and *tophos*=the back of the neck, the crest of a helmet. So named because the labellum bears elevated lines or ridges.]

Bot.: A genus of Orchids, tribe Vandæ, family Sarcanthidæ. Salep has been made in India from a species of the genus.

eū-ly-sŷte, *s.* [Gr. *eulytia*=readiness in loosing; *eu*=well, and *lysis*=loosing, dissolving; *lyō*, first fut. *lyōō*=to untie.]

Petrol.: A gneissic rock consisting of augite, garnet, &c., found at Tunaberg in Sweden.

eū-lyte, *s.* [EULYTINE.]

Chem.: $C_8H_8N_2O_7$. Obtained with dyslyte by the action of concentrated nitric acid on citraconic acid. They are separated by fractional crystallization from alcohol. Eulyte is the more soluble. It melts at 99.5°, and dyslyte melts at 189°.

eū-ly-tine, *s.* [Gr. *eulytos*=easily dissolved or broken up; *eu*=well, *lyō*=to loose, and Eng. suff. *-ine*.]

Min.: The same as EULYTITE (q. v.).

eū-ly-tite, *s.* [Gr. *eulytin*, from Gr. *eulytos*=easy to untie, easily dissolved or fusible; suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A tetrahedral mineral of resinous or adamantine luster, and dark brown, gray, grayish-white, or pale yellow color. Its hardness, 4.5; its specific gravity, 5.9 to 6. Composition: Silica, 22.23; oxide of bismuth, 69.38; phosphoric acid, 3.31; sesquioxide of iron, 2.40, &c. Found in Saxony. (Dana.)

eū-man-ite, *s.* [Greek *eu*=very, and *manos*=scanty, scarce.]

Min.: A variety of Brookite found in minute crystals at Chesterfield, Massachusetts, in an albite vein. (Dana.)

eū-mēn-ēs, *s.* [Greek *Eumenes*, as *s.*=a Greek proper name, borne by various kings; as *adj.*, *eumenes*=well disposed, gracious; *eu*=well, and *menos*=temper, disposition.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trŷ, sŷrian, ō, œ=ē; ey=ā. qu=kw.

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Eumenidæ (q. v.). The genus, which is extensive, consists of large and, as a rule, gaily colored insects, with a very long petiole and a pyriform abdomen.

eū-mén-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *eumen(es)* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of solitary wasps akin to the Vespidae, in which they are sometimes merged.

Eū-mén-i-dēs, s. [Gr., from *eumenēs*=well-disposed, wishing well: *eu*=well, good, and *menos*=disposition, temper.]

Gr. Myth.: Literally the gracious goddesses, a title given euphemistically to the Furies, instead of their proper name of Erinnos or Erinys.

eū-mī-mō-sē-ā, s. pl. [Gr. *eu*=typical, and Mod. Lat. *mimoseæ* (q. v.).]

Bot.: The typical tribe of the sub-order Mimoseæ (q. v.).

eū-nēc-tūs, s. [Greek *eu*=good, and *nēktos*=swimming, floating; *nēkō*=to swim.]

Zool.: A genus of Boidæ. *Eunectes murinus* is the American Anaconda, which must not be confounded with the Anaconda proper, *Python tigris*, a native of Ceylon. [ANACONDA.]

Eū-nī-çē, **Eū-nī-kē**, s. [Gr. *Eunikē*=Eunice, a Greek female proper name. Timothy's mother was so called (Acts xvi. 1, 2 Tim. i. 5; *eu*=well, good, and *nīkē*=conquest, victory.)]

1. **Astron.** (of the form Eunike): An asteroid, the 185th found. It was discovered by Peters, on March 1, 1878.

2. **Zool.** (of the form Eunice): The typical genus of the family Eunicidæ or the tribe Eunicæ (q. v.). *Eunice gigantea* is a sea centipede, sometimes as long as four feet, and consisting of above four hundred rings. It is found in the ocean adjacent to the West Indies.

eū-nīç-i-dæ, **eū-nīç-ē-ā**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *eunic(e)*, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ*, or *-eæ*.]

Zool.: A family or tribe of Errant Annelids with large branchial tufts, and from seven to nine toothed jaws. [EUNICE.]

eū-nī-kē, s. [EUNICE.]

eū-nō-mī-ā, s. [Greek=(1) good order, (2) the daughter of Themis and goddess of good government; *eu*=well, good, and *nomos*=anything assigned, hence, a custom, a law; *nēmō*=to deal out, to distribute.]

Astron.: An asteroid, the fifteenth found. It was discovered by De Gasparis, July 29, 1851.

Eū-nō-mī-ān, a. & s. [Named after Eunomius. See def.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to Eunomius, his opinions, or those of his followers. Eunomius was the secretary and disciple of Aetius, whom he eclipsed in celebrity. He became Bishop of Cyzicum in A. D. 368, and died about 394.

B. As subst. (pl.): The followers of Eunomius. [A.] He held that Christ was a created being, and of a nature unlike that of the Father.

***eū-nō-mŷ**, s. [Greek *eunomia*, from *eu*=well, good, and *nomos*=law, order.] A just constitution; equal law.

eū-nō-tī-ā, s. [Gr. *eunōtos*=stout-backed: *eu*=stout, and *nōtos*, or *nōton*=the back.]

Bot.: A genus of Diatomacæ, sub-order Cymbellæ. Kützinger describes forty-four species. (Griffith & Henfrey, &c.)

eū-nūch, s. & a. [Latin *eunuchus*, from Greek *eunouchos*=one who had charge of the sleeping apartments; *eunē*=a bed, and *echō*=to have, to keep; Fr. *eunuque*.]

A. As subst.: One who is castrated or emasculated; a chamberlain.

***B. As adj.**: Unproductive.

"He had a mind wholly *eunuch* and ungenerative in matters of literature and taste."—Godwin: Mandeville, iii. 96.

***eū-nūch**, v. t. [EUNUCH.] To castrate, to emasculate, to make a eunuch of.

***eū-nūch-āte**, v. t. [Lat. *eunuchatus*, pa. par. of *eunuchō*, from *eunuchus*=a eunuch.] To make a eunuch of, to castrate.

***eū-nūch-ism**, ***eū-nūch-isme**, s. [Gr. *eunouchismos*=castration.] The state or condition of a eunuch; castration.

***eū-nūch-ize**, v. t. [English *eunuch*; *-ize*.] To emasculate.

eū-ōm-phā-lūs, s. [Gr. *eu*=wide, and *omphalos*=the navel.]

Paleont.: A genus of gasteropodous Mollusks, family Turbinidæ. The shell is depressed or discoidal; the whorls angular or coronated; the aperture polygonal; the umbilicus very large; the operculum shelly, round, multispiral. Eighty species are known, ranging from the Lower Silurian to the Trias. They are found fossil in this country

and in Europe, and Australia. (Salter & Woodward.) *E. pentagonalis* is a characteristic fossil of the carboniferous limestone; *E. rugosus* of the Wenlock limestone.

eū-ō-nŷm-ē-ā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *eounym(us)* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Celastracæ, having capsular fruit.

eū-ōn-ŷ-mūs, s. [Lat. *Eounyme*; Gr. *Eounomis*, the mother of the Furies, in allusion to the poisonous character of the berries.]

Bot.: Spindle-tree. A genus of trees, order Celastracæ. Calyx four to six-cleft; petals four to six; stamens four to six, inserted in a broad fleshy disc; ovary three to five-celled; style short; stigma three to five-lobed; capsule three to five-lobed; three to five-celled cells, with one to two arillate seeds. About forty species are known. The bark of *E. turgeni*, the inside of which is bright yellow, is used by the Hindoos to mark the tika on their forehead. Lindley thinks that it might be useful as a dye. It is employed in diseases of the eye. From *E. atropurpurea* is made a most reliable purgative and cholagogue medicine, which is very useful in biliary derangements and its resultant sick headache. The dose of the fluid extract is ½ to 1 teaspoonful for purgation, and 15 drops 3 times daily as a tonic for sluggish bowels.

eū-ōs-mīte, s. [Greek *euosmos*=sweet-smelling, fragrant: *eu*=good, and *osmē*=smell; Eng. suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: An amorphous and pitchy-looking brittle brownish-yellow mineral, transparent when in thin pieces. It is strongly electric. Composition: Carbon, 81.89; hydrogen, 11.73; oxygen, 6.38=100.

eū-ōt-ō-mōus, a. [Gr. *eu*=well, *tomē*=a cutting, *temnō*=to cut, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.]

Min.: Cleaving readily; having distinct cleavages.

***eū-pa-thŷ**, s. [Gr. *eupatheia*=comfort, luxury, sensitiveness: *eu*=well, good, and *pathos*=suffering.] Right feeling.

eū-pā-tōr-i-ā-çē-ā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *eupatori(um)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Composite plants, sub-order Tubulifloræ.

eū-pāt-ōr-ine, s. [Mod. Lat., &c., *eupatori(um)*; *-ine* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: An alkaloid, said by Righoni to be contained in *Eupatorium cannabinum*.

eū-pā-tōr-i-ūm, s. [Latin *eupatoria*; Greek *eupatoria*=the genus Agrimony. (See def.) Said by Pliny and others to have been named from Mithridates Eupator, King of Pontus, who used it as an antidote to poison.]

Bot.: Hemp Agrimony. A genus of Composite plants. It has much-exserted styles and perfect florets. *Eupatorium cannabinum*, the Common Hemp Agrimony, is a plant two to four feet high, having the leaves with three to five leaflets, and the heads of flowers, which are very numerous, colored pale reddish-purple, thickly crowded in terminal corymbs. It is an emetic and purgative. *E. ayapana* and *E. perfoliatum* are sudorifics. They are used in Brazil in poison-bites. Mr. Hartweg says that the vulnerary called *matica* comes from *E. glutinosum*. About 300 species are known, chiefly from America.

eū-pā-tōr-ŷ, s. [EUPATORIUM.]

Bot.: A book name given by Bentham to the botanical genus Eupatorium.

eū-pāt-rid (pl. **eū-pāt-ri-dæ**), s. [Greek *eupatridēs*=of a good or noble father; of noble birth: *eu*=well, good, and *pater*=a father.]

Gr. Antig.: A member of the Eupatridæ, or aristocracy of Athens, in whom was vested the whole power of the state.

eū-pāt-ri-dæ, s. pl. [EUPATRID.]

***eū-pēp-sī-ā**, ***eū-pēp-sŷ**, s. [Gr. *eupepsia*=good digestion: *eu*=well, good, and *pepsis*=coction, digestion; *peptō*=to cook, to digest.] Good digestion.

eū-pēp-tic, a. [Gr. *eupeptos*=(1) easy of digestion; (2) having a good digestion.] [EUPESIA.]

1. Easy of digestion.

2. Having a good digestion.

eū-phē-mā, s. [Gr. *euphēmos*=auspicious: *eu*=well, good, and *phēmē*=fame.]

Ornith.: A genus of Psittacidæ, sub-family Pezoporinæ (Parakeets or Parroquets). It contains some of the beautiful little Grass Parakeets of Australia.

eū-phē-migm, s. [Greek *euphēmos*, from *euphēmia*=the use of words of good omen: *eu*=well, and *phēmī*=to speak; Fr. *euphémisme*.]

Rhet.: The use of a delicate word or expression for one which is harsh, indelicate, or offensive to delicate ears; a softened expression: as the use of Eumenides or gracious goddesses for the Erinnos or Furies.

eū-phē-mis-tic, **eū-phē-mis-tic-al**, a. [Gr. *euphēmos*; Eng. suff. *-ism*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of euphemism; making soft or more delicate of expression.

eū-phē-mis-tic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *euphēmistical*; *-ly*.] In a euphemistic manner; by way of euphemism.

***eū-phē-mize**, v. t. [Gr. *euphēmizō*.] To make euphemistic; to soften or render more delicate in expression.

eū-phō-nī-ā, s. [Gr. *euphōnia*=symphony: *eu*=well, good, and *phōnē*=sound, voice.]

1. **Music**:

1. A sweet sound.

2. A consonant combination of sounds.

II. **Ornith.**: A genus of Fringillidæ, sub-family Tanagrinæ (Tanagers). *Euphonia musica* is the Organist Tanager of the West Indies, a small bird which sings well. The plumage of the male is mostly black and orange.

eū-phō-nī-ād, s. [Gr. *euphōni(a)*=euphony, and Eng. suff. *-ad*.]

Music: An instrument in which are combined the characteristic tones of the organ and other instruments.

eū-phōn-ic, **eū-phōn-ic-al**, a. [English *euphony* (y); *-ic*, *-ical*.] Characterized by or pertaining to euphony; sounding agreeably; pleasing to the ear.

eū-phōn-i-cōn, s. [EUPHONIC.]

Music: A kind of upright piano.

eū-phō-nī-ōus, a. [English *euphony*; *-ōus*.] Agreeable in sound; pleasing to the ear; euphonic; smooth-sounding.

"Euphonic languages are not necessarily easy of acquirement."—Latham.

eū-phō-nī-ōus-ly, adv. [English *euphonicus*; *-ly*.] In a euphonic or melodious manner; with euphony or harmony.

***eū-phōn-ism**, s. [Eng. *euphony* (y); *-ism*.] An agreeable sound, or combination of sounds.

eū-phō-nī-ūm, s. [Gr. *euphōnos*=harmonious or pleasant in sound.] [EUPHONY.]

Music: A brass band instrument, properly belonging to a military band, but frequently introduced into the orchestra as a substitute for the third or bass trombone, to the tone of which the sound of the euphonium has not even the slightest affinity. (Stainer & Barrett.)

***eū-phō-nize**, v. t. [Eng. *euphony* (y); *-ize*.] To make harmonious or agreeable in sound.

eū-phō-nōn, s. [Gr. *euphōnos*=harmonious or pleasant in sound.]

Music: The same as EUPHONIC (q. v.).

***eū-phō-nōus**, a. [Gr. *euphōnos*.] Euphonic; pleasant to the ear; smooth-sounding.

eū-phō-nŷ, s. [Gr. *euphōnia*, from *euphōnos*=harmonious or pleasant to the ear: *eu*=well, good, and *phōnē*=a sound, a voice; Fr. *euphonie*.] An agreeable or pleasing sound or combination of sounds; a pronunciation of letters, syllables, or words which is pleasant to the ear; the contrary to harshness.

eū-phor-bī-ā, s. [Lat. *euphorbia*, *euphorbium* (Pliny); Gr. *euphorbion*=an African plant with an acrid juice; *euphorbia*=good feeding, high condition; *euphorbos*=well fed: *eu*=well, and *pherbō*=to feed, to nourish.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the tribe Euphorbiæ, the order Euphorbiacæ, and the alliance Euphorbiales (q. v.). Inflorescence consisting of many male and one female flower in a four-to-five lobed involucre, lobes with thick glands at the sinuses. Male flower with a pedicelled stamen and a didymous anther; female with an ovary on a lengthened pedicel, stigma lobed, capsule three-lobed, three-valved; the outer part of the fruit coriaceous, the inner hard and two-valved. About seven hundred species are known. Many species are poisonous. The Africans smear their arrows with the juice of *Euphorbia heptagona*, *E. virosa*, and *E. cereiformis*; the Brazilian Indians theirs with that of *E. cotinifolia*. The capsules of *E. lathyris* are said to



Euphorbia Amygdaloides.

1. Inflorescence. 2. Male Flower.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tlan = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -çion, -çion = şün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

intoxicant fish; *E. hibernica* and *E. piscatoria* poison them. Many have medicinal qualities. *E. esula*, *E. cyparissias*, *E. amygdaloides*, *E. helioscopia*, *E. pepulus*, *E. peplodes*, *E. palustris*, *E. ptilosa*, *E. chamaesyce*, *E. peptis*, *E. spinosa*, *E. dendroides*, *E. aleppica*, *E. apios*, and *E. lathyris* are known as purgatives; so also are *E. bursifolia* in the West Indies, *E. papillosa* (a dangerous species however) in Brazil, *E. laurifolia* in Peru, *E. portulacoides* in Chili, and *E. tirucalli* in India. The leaves of *E. neryifolia* are regarded by the native practitioners of India as a purgative and deobstruent; externally it is employed, when mixed with Margosa oil, in cases of contracted limb produced by chronic rheumatism. The roots of one of these, *E. helioscopia*, have been the basis of various quack fever mixtures. *E. parviflora* and *E. hirta* are used in India. *E. linearis* in this country, *E. canescens* in Spain, as *E. hiberna* formerly was in England, as a remedy against syphilis. *E. tribuloides* is regarded in the Canaries, of which it is a native, as a diaphoretic. The roots of *E. gerardiana*, *E. ipecacuanha*, and *E. pithusa* are emetic. *E. thymifolia* is prescribed in India for children's diarrhoea and to expel worms; so also is *E. hypericifolia* in tropical America. *E. balsamifera* is cooked and eaten; *E. mauritanica* is used as a condiment; *E. officinarum*, *E. antiquorum*, and *E. canariensis* furnish the gum resin called Euphorbium (q. v.); the juice of *E. tirucalli* is used in India as a vesicatory and the plant itself as a fence, the acidity of the juice preventing cattle from eating it. *E. phosphorea* shines in the forests of Brazil by night with a phosphorescent light.

eū-phor-bi-ā-čē-sō, s. pl. [Lat. *euphorbi(a)* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]
Bot.: Spurge-worts. A large and important order of Dicotyledonous Exogens, the typical one of the alliance Euphorbiales (q. v.). The species consists of trees or herbaceous plants, often abounding in acrid milk; the leaves are opposite or alternate, generally simple, and, as a rule, with stipules; the flowers are axillary or terminal, often placed within a calyx-like involucre; the calyx, if present, is inferior, with various scaly glandular or scaly internal appendages; corolla petaloid or scaly, sometimes gamopetalous; stamens definite or indefinite, distinct or monadelphous; ovary generally three-celled, but sometimes with two cells or with one, or with more than three styles generally equal in number to the cells; stigma compound or single, with several lobes; fruit generally trilocular; seeds solitary or twin, suspended often, with an aril; embryo inclosed in fleshy albumen. Jussieu and his followers considered the Euphorbiaceæ an apetalous order, exceptional genera forming petals; Lindley and his followers a polypetalous one, in many genera of which the petals are wanting. The habit of the Euphorbiaceæ is very diversified. Lindley enumerated 191 genera, and estimated the known species described or undescribed at 2,500. These have now been increased to about 3,000. Three-eighths are from tropical America; fifty from this country, outside the tropics; about one-sixth from India, many from the Cape, and about 120 from Europe. Many Euphorbiaceæ are poisonous, the special seat of the venom being in the milk; but heat can drive it away, so that the Manihot or Cassava, highly deleterious when raw, becomes wholesome by being cooked. The milk of this order furnishes caoutchouc. For the gum resin Euphorbium, see that word; for the properties of other species of the order, see Box, Bridelia, Buxus, Castor-oil, Croton, Euphorbia, Menchinal, Pedicularis, Siphonia, &c.

eū-phor-bi-ā-čē-ōūs, a. [Mod. Lat. *euphorbiaceæ* (q. v.), and Eng., &c., suff. *-ous*.]
Bot.: Of or belonging to the Euphorbiaceæ (q. v.).

eū-phor-bi-æ, s. pl. [Pl. of Latin *euphorbia* (q. v.).]
Bot.: A tribe of the sub-order Euphorbiales. It consists of herbs or shrubs with milky juice; many stamens collected into a calyx-like involucre, by some called a perianth; a solitary pistil pedicelled, three-lobed and three-celled.

eū-phor-bi-āl, a. & s. [Lat. *euphorbi(a)*, and Eng., &c., suff. *-al*.]
A. As adjective:
Bot.: Pertaining, or relating, or akin to the alliance Euphorbiales, or to the genus Euphorbia (q. v.).

B. As substantive:
Bot.: A member of the alliance Euphorbiales (q. v.).

eū-phor-bi-ā-lēs, s. pl. [Lat. *euphorbi(a)*, and pl. masc. & fem. suff. *-ales*.]
Bot.: An alliance of Dicotyledonous Exogens. It has scattered monochlamydeous flowers, superior consolidated carpels, axile placentæ, and a large embryo, surrounded by abundant albumen. It contains the five following orders: (1) Euphorbiaceæ, (2) Scapaceæ, (3) Callitrichaceæ, (4) Empetraceæ, and (5) Nepentaceæ (?). (Lindley.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūl; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

eū-phor-bi-ē-sē, s. pl. [Lat. *euphorbi(a)* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]
Bot.: A tribe of Euphorbiaceæ (q. v.). The ovule is solitary, the seeds are albuminous, the flowers monœcious, with the male and female ones mixed in a cup-shaped involucre. (Lindley.) Dr. Hooker makes the Euphorbiæ a sub-order, with the following character: Ovules one to two in each cell; raphe ventral; capsule septicidal; valves elastically breaking away from the seed-bearing axis. He divides it into two tribes, Euphorbiæ and Acalyphæ. (Hooker: *Students' British Flora*.)

eū-phor-bi-ūm, s. [Latin *euphorbium*; Gr. *euphorbion* = the euphorbia (q. v.).] An acrid poisonous, inflammable, green resin, flowing from the wounded stems of *Euphorbia officinarum*, and *E. antiquorum*, African plants, and *E. canariensis* is from the Canaries. It is gathered in leather bags. In India it is mixed with the seeds of *Sesamum orientale*, and used externally in rheumatism, and internally in cases of obstinate constipation. (Lindley.)

eū-phor-bōne, s. [Eng., &c., *euphorbia* (q. v.); -one (Chem.) (q. v.).]
Chem.: $C_{15}H_{24}O$. A substance obtained from Euphorbium. Soluble in alcohol, ether, and benzol, nearly insoluble in water, melting at 116° . It is oxidized by oxalic acid, forming nitric acid. It is a drastic purgative.

teū-phō-tide, s. [Fr., from Gr. *eu* = well; *phōs* (genit. *phōtos*) = light, and suff. *-ide*.]
Petrol.: The name given by Haüy to a rock composed of smaragdite and jade, or of diallage and feldspar. The same as DIALLAGE-ROCK (q. v.).

eū-phrā-sī-ā, s. [Gr. *euphrasia* = good cheer, from *euphrainō* = to delight; *euphrōn* = cheerful: *eu* = well, and *phrōn* = the heart, the mind.]
Bot.: Eyebright, Euphrasia. A genus of Scrophulariaceæ, tribe Euphrasieæ (q. v.). Calyx tubular, four-cleft; upper lip of the corolla two-lipped, lower one of nearly three equal lobes; capsule ovate-oblong, compressed, two-celled; seeds many, pendulous, longitudinally ribbed. *Euphrasia officinalis* is the common Eyebright (q. v.).

eū-phrā-sī-ē-sē, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *euphrasi(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]
Bot.: A tribe of Scrophulariaceæ, sub-order Rhinanthideæ. [EUPHRASIA.]

eū-phrā-sī, s. [EUPHRASIA.]
Bot.: The Eyebright (*Euphrasia officinalis*) (q. v.).

"Then purged with euphrasy and rue
The visual nerve."
Milton: P. L., xi. 414.

eū-phrō-ē, s. [Etym. doubtful.]
Naut.: A long slat of wood, perforated for the passage of the awning-cords which suspend the ridge of an awning. The euphroe (or uphroe) and its pendant cords form a crow-foot.

Eū-phrōs-ē-nē, s. [Gr.]
1. Gr. Myth.: One of the Graces, who presided at festive meetings.
2. Astron.: An asteroid, the thirty-first found. It was discovered by Ferguson, September 1, 1854.
3. Bot.: A genus of Compositæ, tribe Senecionideæ, sub-tribe Iveæ.

eū-phū-ism, s. [From *Euphuës* (Gr. *Euphuës* = of good natural parts, clever), the name of the principal character in two works, or rather of one work in two parts, written by John Lyly: the first, *Euphuës, the Anatomy of Wit*, in 1579, A. D., the second, *Euphuës and his England*, in 1580, A. D., a work full of affectation, but whose most striking characteristics were alliteration and verbal antithesis. It contains a great multitude of acute observations and profound thoughts, and was long considered a model of elegance in writing, and the highest authority in all matters of courtly and polished speech. The pedantry and tediousness of its imitators gave occasion to the present meaning of euphuism.] A pedantic affectation of elegant and high-flown language.

"The quality of style called euphuism has more or less prevailed in later periods of English literature."—Marsh: *Origin of English Language*, p. 544.

eū-phū-ist, s. [From *Euphuës* (q. v.), and Eng. suff. *-ist*.] One given to euphuism; one who makes use of a pedantic affectation of high-flown language.

"It may have suited the purposes of Sir Walter Scott, in his cleverly-drawn Sir Piercie Shafton, to ridicule the Euphuists."—C. Kingsley: *Westward Ho!* p. 275.

eū-phū-ist-ic, a. [Eng. *euphuist*; -ic.] Pertaining to euphuism or the euphuists; of the nature of euphuism.

"We have no hint of the decline of euphuistic romance."—*Saturday Review*, Feb. 17, 1883, p. 203.

eū-phū-ise, v. i. [Eng. *euphuës*; suff. *-ize*.] To make use of euphuism or euphuistic language; to talk or write like a euphuist.

eū-phŷl-lite, s. [Gr. *euphyllon* = well leaved: *eu* = well, and *phyllon* = a leaf; -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]
Min.: A transparent or translucent mineral, like mica, but splitting less easily. Hardness, 3½ to 4½; specific gravity, 2.96 to 3.00. Composition: Silica, 39.64 to 40.96; alumina, 41.40 to 43; soda, 4.26 to 5.16; protoxide of iron, 1.30 to 1.60; water, 5.00 to 6.23, &c. Found in Delaware. (Dana.)

eū-pl-ōne, s. [Gr., = very fat or rich.]
Chem.: Reichenbach's name for a colorless, fragrant liquid produced in the destructive distillation of bones, wood, coal, &c. It is highly volatile and inflammable, burning with a smokeless flame; it is insoluble in water, but mixes readily with oils, and dissolves resins and fats.

eū-plag-tic, a. & s. [Gr. *euplastos* = that can be easily molded; *plassō* = to mold, to form; -ic.]
A. As adjective:
Phys.: Having the capacity of becoming organizable in a high degree, as in false membranes, resulting from acute inflammation in a healthy person. (Dunglison.)

B. As substantive:
Phys.: Lobstein's name for the elaborated organizable matter by which the tissues of the body are renewed.

eū-plēc-tēl-lā, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. of Gr. *eupлектos* = well-plaited, well-twisted: *eu* = well, and *plektos* = plaited, twisted; *plekō* = to plait, to twist.]
Zool.: Venus' Flower-basket. The typical genus of the family Euplectellideæ (q. v.).

eū-plēc-tēl-lī-dē, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *euplectell(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]
Zool.: A family of Siliceous Sponges, section Hexactinellideæ.

eū-plēx-ōp-tēr-a, s. pl. [Gr. *eu* = well; *pleris* = plaiting, weaving, and *ptera* = wings. So called because the posterior wings, which are membranaceous, are so elaborately folded, both longitudinally and transversely, as not to be adapted for flight.]
Entom.: A name given by Westwood to an order of Insects containing but one family—viz., the Forficulideæ or Earwigs. Leach called them Dermaptera (q. v.).

eū-plō-tā, s. pl. [From Mod. Latin *euplotes* (q. v.).]
Zool.: A family of Infusoria founded by Ehrenberg. The body is surrounded by a carapace; there are two distinct alimentary orifices, neither of which is terminal. The locomotive organs consist of cilia, hooks, claws, or styles.

eū-plō-tēs, s. [Gr. *euplōtes* = favorable to sailing: *eu* = well, and *plōtes* = floating; *plōō*, Ion. for *plēō* = to sail.]
Zool.: The typical genus of the family Euplota (q. v.). There are many species.

***eū-prāc-tic, a.** [Gr. *eu* = well, good, and *praktikos* = acting, effective; *prassō* = to do, act.] Acting well.
"On the whole good-humored, eupeptic, and eupractic."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iii. 215.

eū-pō-dā, s. pl. [Gr. *eupodia* = goodness of foot; *eupous* = a foot, so named from the large size of the posterior thighs in many of these insects.]
Entom.: A sub-tribe of Coleoptera (Beetles) established by Latreille. It may be divided into two families, Sagridæ and Criocerideæ.

eū-psām-mī-a, s. pl. [Gr. *eu* = abundant, and *psamos* = sand.]

Palæont.: A family of Actinozoa, tribe Perforata.
eū-psām-mī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *eupsammi(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]
Zool.: A family of Zoantharia Sclerodermata, tribe Perforata. Range in time from the Upper Silurian till now.

eū-pyr-chrō-īte (pyr as pīr), s. [Gr. *eu* = well; *pyr* = fire; *chrōs* = skin, color of skin, complexion, and suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]
Min.: A variety of Apatite (q. v.).

eū-pŷr-l-ōn, s. [Gr. *eu* = well, good, and *pyr* = fire.] A contrivance for obtaining a light instantaneously; as, a lucifer match, &c.
Eū-rā-sian, a. & s. [A contraction of *Eur(opean)* and *Asian*.]
Ethnology:

A. As adj.: A term applied in Hindustan to those born of a European father and Hindu mother.

B. As subst.: One who is born of a European father and a Hindu mother; a half-caste.

Eurasian-plain, s.
Geog. & Ethnol.: The great plain extending over the greater part of Europe and Asia. The name was given in 1865. (Haydn.)

ĕŭ-rē-kā, s. [Gr. *heureka*=I have found or discovered, perf. indic. of *heuriskō*=to find or discover.] The exclamation of Archimedes on hitting upon a method of ascertaining the proportions of the alloy forming the crown of King Hiero, of Syracuse; hence, a discovery, an invention.

ĕŭ-rē-tē, s. [Gr. *eurētos*=easy to tell: *eu*=easy, and *theo*=to tell (?).]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Euretidae (q. v.).

ĕŭ-rēt'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *euret(e)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Hexactinellid sponges. Range in time from the Chalk till now.

***ĕŭ-ripe, s.** [EURIPUS.] A strait, a narrow channel or arm.

"On either side there is an *euripe* or arm of the sea."—Holland.

***ĕŭ-rip-ize, v. t.** [Eng. *Eurip(us)*; suff. *-ize*.] To fluctuate, to be carried hither and thither.

***ĕŭ-rī-pūs, s.** [Gr.]

1. **Lit.**: A strait, channel, or arm of sea; specif. that strait which separates Eubæa from Boeotia, where the ancients believed that the tide ebbed and flowed seven times a day.

2. **Fig.**: A fluctuation.

ĕŭ-rite, s. [Fr.]

Petrol.: A rock in which all the ingredients of granite are blended into a finely granular mass. Sometimes there are scattered through its base crystals of quartz and mica. If the terminology of rocks introduced by Dana be followed, it should be called Euryte.

ĕŭ-rit-ic, a. [Eng., &c., *eurit(e)*; *-ic*.] Composed of, containing, related to, or resembling eurite (q. v.).

euritic-porphyr, s.

Petrol.: A porphyry of which eurite is the basis, or which consists mainly of eurite. It occurs near Christiansia in Norway, passing into granite. Lyell regards it as plutonic rather than volcanic. (Lyell: *Student's Manual*.)

ĕŭ-rith-mŷ, s. [EURYTHMY.]

ĕŭ-rōc-ly-dōn, s. [Gr.=a north-east wind.] A north-east wind blowing very dangerously in the Mediterranean in the early spring; now called Grealia. It is mentioned in Acts xxvii. 14, as being the cause of the shipwreck of the vessel in which St. Paul was sailing. It is of the nature of a whirlwind.

Ēŭ-r-ō-mēr'-ī-can, s. & a. [A contraction of *Euro(pan)* and (*A*)merican.]

Ethnology:

A. As subst.: A term introduced by Wilson (to whom we also owe "prehistoric"), to signify an American of European descent, as distinguished from the native inhabitants of that continent.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to or connected with the race described under A.

Ēŭ-r-ō'-pa, s. [Gr.]

1. **Classic Mythology**:

(1) A daughter of Oceanos. (Hesiod: *Theog.*, 357.)

(2) A daughter of Agenor, King of Phœnicia.

2. **Astron.**: An asteroid, the 52d found. It was discovered by Goldschmidt, February 4, 1858.

Ēŭ-r-ō-pā-ō, pref. [Lat. *Europæus*=pertaining to Europe, European.]

Europæo-Siberian, a.

Geog.: Comprehending Siberia and a large part of Europe.

Europæo-Siberian Forest Region:

Bot. Geog.: A forest region extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. (Thomé.)

Ēŭ-r-ō-pē-an, a. & s. [Fr. *Européen*; Lat. *Europæus*, fr. Gr. *Eurōpaíos*, from Lat. *Europa*; Gr. *Europe*.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Europe; inhabiting or native to Europe, the smallest continent of the world. It extends from the Arctic ocean to the Mediterranean, and from the Atlantic to the Caspian. The boundary line between it and Asia is not a very natural one, the two virtually constituting one continent instead of two.

B. As subst.: A native of Europe.

Ēŭ-r-ō-pē-an-ize, v. t. [Eng. *European*; *-ize*.] To naturalize in Europe; to adapt or accommodate to European manners, character, or usages.

***Ēŭ-r-ūs, s.** [Lat., from Gr. *euros*.] The east wind.

ĕŭ-r-ŷ'-ā-lē, s. [Lat. *Euryale*, one of the Gorgons, from the thorny, menacing habit of the plant. [2] (Paxton).]

1. **Zool.**: A genus of Ophiuroidea. It is the typical one of the family Euryalidae (q. v.). The arms are bifurcate.

2. **Bot.**: A genus of Nymphæacæ (Waterlilies), akin to *Victoria*. *Euryale ferox* is a very handsome plant, second in glory only to *Victoria regia*. It inhabits the fresh-water ponds of Eastern Bengal, in which the large leaves float.

ĕŭ-r-ŷ'-ā-l-dæ, s. [Mod. Lat. *euryal(e)* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. **Zool.**: Gorgons' heads. A family of Ophiuroidea. They have ten genital fissures, and branched arms and cirri like the disheveled hair of the Gorgons. They are found in the tropical seas.

2. **Bot.**: A family of Nymphæacæ, having the tube of the calyx adherent to the disc, and the petals distinct. [EURYALE.]

***ĕŭ-rŷç-ēr-ōūs, a.** [Greek *eurykeros*=having broad horns; *eury*=broad, and *keras*=a horn.] Having wide or broad horns.

ĕŭ-rŷç-ō-mā, s. [Greek *eurus*=wide, broad, widely spread, large, and *komē*=hair. So named from the tufts of flowers at the tops of the branches.]

Bot.: A genus of Connaracæ. Oxley considers *Eurycoma longifolia*, called in Malacca Punawur Pait, a valuable febrifuge.

Ēŭ-rŷd'-ī-çē, s. [Gr.]

1. **Greek Mythology**: The name of several women, the most celebrated of whom were:

(1) The wife of Orpheus.

(2) The wife of Amyntas, king of Macedonia, and mother of Philip the father of Alexander the Great.

2. **Astron.**: An asteroid, the 75th found. It was discovered by Peters on September 22, 1862.

ĕŭ-r-ŷ-lāi-mī-nā, s. pl. [Modern Latin *eury-lain(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: Broad-bills. A sub-family of Coraciidae (Rollers). They have short, very broad bills, rather short wings, and strong feet, the outer toe connected for half its length to the middle one, the hinder toe long, the inner one the shortest of any. They inhabit the East Indies and the adjacent islands, suspending their nests, composed of small twigs, from the branches of trees overhanging water.

ĕŭ-r-ŷ-lāi-mūs, s. [Gr. *eury*=broad, large, and *laimos*=throat.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Eury-laimine (q. v.).

Ēŭ-rŷn'-ō-mē, s. [Gr.]

1. **Gr. Myth.**: One of the Oceanides, who, together with Ophion, ruled over the world before Saturn and Rhea took possession of it.

2. **Astron.**: An asteroid, the 79th found. It was discovered by Watson on September 14, 1863.

ĕŭ-r-ŷ-nō-tūs, s. [Gr. *eury*=wide, broad, and *notos*=the back.]

1. **Entom.**: A genus of Coleoptera.

2. **Palæont.**: A genus of fossil Ganoid fishes, family Platyosomidae. From the Limestone of Burdighouse and the shales of Newhaven, England, which belong to the fresh-water portion of the Lower Carboniferous rocks.

ĕŭ-r-ŷp-tēr'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *eurypter(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæont.: A sub-order of Crustaceans, order Merostomata. They have numerous free thoracic-abdominal segments, the first and perhaps the second having appendages, the rest without them; the anterior rings united into a carapace with larval eyes (ocelli) near the center, and a pair of large marginal or subcentral eyes; the mouth with five pairs of movable appendages, the posterior of them forming great swimming feet. They lived in Palæozoic times, attaining their maximum in the Upper Silurian and Devonian rocks, and dying away in the Carboniferous period. Some of them were of large size, but compared with the modern Decapoda have many larval characteristics. Chief genera: Eurypterus, Pterygotus, and Slimonia. (Henry Woodward, F. R. S., &c.)

ĕŭ-r-ŷp-tēr-ūs, s. [Gr. *eury*=wide, broad, and *pteron*=a wing.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of Eurypterida (q. v.).

ĕŭ-r-ŷ-stōm'-ā-ta, s. pl. [Gr. *eury*=wide, broad, and *stomata* (pl. of *stoma*=the mouth.) So named because the mouth is excessively wide.]

Zool.: A name sometimes applied to the Beroidæ.

***ĕŭ-rŷth-mŷ, s.** [Gr. *eurythmia*=good rhythm, or proportion; *eu*=well, good, and *rhythmos*=rhythm. Fr. *eurythmie*.]

1. **Art.**: Harmony in proportion; symmetry, regularity.

2. **Med.**: Regularity of pulse.

Ēŭ-sē'-bl-an, a. & s. [Named after two bishops—Eusebius Pamphili, the Bishop of Cæsarea, often called the Father of Church History, and the Bishop of Nicomedia, afterward of Constantinople. Both were intimate with Constantine the Great.]

A. As adj.: Relating to either of the Eusebiuses named in the etym. (q. v.)

B. As subst. (pl.): A semi-Arian sect, followers of the two Eusebiuses. [Etyim.] They held that there was a subordination among the persons of the Godhead, and are hence by some technically called Subordinationists. (Schlegel.) They opposed Athanasius and supported Arius at the Council of Tyre, in A. D. 335, and subsequently.

Ēŭ-stā'-chl-an, a. [See def.] Of or pertaining to Eustachius, a famous Italian physician; died at Rome, A. D. 1574.

Eustachian-canal, s.

Anat.: The osseous portion of the Eustachian-tube. (Quain.)

Eustachian-tube, s.

Anat.: A canal, formed partly of bone, partly of cartilage and membrane, leading from the cavity of the tympanum to the upper part of the pharynx. It derives its name from its discoverer, the Italian physician named above.

Eustachian-valve, s.

Anat.: A valve at the orifice of the inferior *vena cava*. In the fetal heart this valve directs the blood from the inferior cava through the foramen ovale into the left auricle. (Quain.)

Ēŭ-stā'-thl-an, a. & s. [Lat. *Eustathi(us)*; and Eng., &c., suff. *-an*.]

Church History:

A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to any of the bishops called Eustathius, enumerated under B.

B. As substantive (pl.):

1. A name given by the Arians to the Trinitarians who followed Eustace, Bishop of Antioch, about the date of the Nicene Council, A. D. 325.

2. The followers of Eustathius, Bishop of Sebaste, in Armenia, or another Eustathius, of whom nothing definite is known. The former was a semi-Arian, of strong puritanic and monkish views, who went the length of prohibiting marriage. He was deposed by the Council of Melitena, in A. D. 357, and that of Neo-Cæsarea in 358; his followers were condemned by that of Nicopolis, in A. D. 372.

ĕŭ-style, s. [Gr. *eustylia*=with goodly pillars, with pillars at the best distances: *eu*=well, good, and *stylos*=a pillar, a column; Fr. *eustyle*.]

Arch.: That style of intercolumniation in which the space between the columns was two-and-a-quarter times their diameter; so called from this being considered the most beautiful style.

ĕŭ-sŷch-ite, s. [Gr. *eusynchit*; Gr. *eu*=easily; *syncheō*=to pour together, to compound, and suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Dechenite (q. v.). It is yellowish-red or yellow, and is found at Freiburg, in Brisgau, Germany.

ĕŭ-tās'-sā, s. [Gr. *eu*=well, and *tassō*=to arrange.]

Bot.: *Eutassa excelsa*, better known as *Aurau-caria excelsa*, is the huge Norfolk Island pine.

***ĕŭ-tāx-ŷ, s.** [Gr. *eutaxia*=good order: *eu*=well, good, and *taxis*=order; *tassō*=to arrange, to set in order; Fr. *eutaxie*.] Good or established order or arrangement.

Ēŭ-tēr'-pē, s. [Gr., from *eu*=well, and *terpō*=to please.]

1. **Myth.**: One of the Muses, who presided over music. She was looked upon as the inventress of the flute, and was represented as a virgin crowned with flowers and holding a flute in her hands. To her was also sometimes ascribed the invention of tragedy.

2. **Bot.**: A genus of palms, tribe *Areceæ*. They are graceful, and some of them 100 feet high. Known species ten, all from South America. *Euterpe edulis* is the Assai palm of Para. A beverage called assai is manufactured by steeping the ripe fruits, which are about as large as sloes, in warm water.

3. **Astron.**: An asteroid, the twenty-seventh found. It was discovered by Hind, on November 8, 1853.

ĕŭ-tēr'-pē-an, a. [Eng. *Euterpe*; *-an*.] Pertaining or relating to Euterpe or music.



Eustachian-tube.



Euterpe.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tjon, -çion = shūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

eu-tha-ná-si-a, ***eu-thán-a-si-e**, ***eu-thán-a-sý**, *s.* [Gr. *euthanasia*, from *eu*=well, good, and *thanatos*=death; *thanein*=to die; Fr. *euthanasie*.] 1. An easy, painless death.

"A recovery, in my case, and at my age, is impossible: the kindest wish of my friends is euthanasia."—*Arbutnot*: To Pope.

*2. A putting to death by painless means.

eu-troph-ic, *s.* [Eng. *eutroph(y)*; *-ic*.]

Path.: An agent which acts upon the nutritive system, without occasioning manifest increase of any of the secretions as a necessary consequence.

eu-trò-phý, *s.* [Gr. *eutrophia*=(1) nourishing food, (2) the state of being well nourished: *eu*=well, good, and *trophê*=nourishment; *trophô*=to nourish.]

Path.: A healthy state of the nutritive organs; healthy nutrition.

Eû-tých-i-án, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Eutyche(s)*; Eng. &c., *-ian*.]

A. As adjective:

Church History: Pertaining or relating to Eutyches. [B.]

B. As substantive (pl.):

Ch. Hist.: The followers of Eutyches, a presbyter and abbot of Constantinople. The general church holding that Christ possessed two natures, the Divine and the human, but only one person, Nestorius departed from what was and is still deemed "orthodox" upon the subject, by attributing to Jesus two persons instead of one. Eutyches, being very much opposed to Nestorian views, went to the opposite extreme, and declared that there was in Christ but one nature—that of the Word, which became incarnate. Having in A. D. 448 given publicity to these views, he was condemned. In the same year he appealed to a Council held at Ephesus, under the presidency of his friend Dioscorus, Bishop of Alexandria, and that assembly acquitted him of heresy. The Council of Chalcedon, considered the fourth General Council, held in 451, reversed the previous decision, and condemned Eutyches. His followers were called also Monophysites (q. v.).

eu-tých-i-án-ism, *s.* [Eng. *Eutychian*; *-ism*.] The doctrines of Eutyches; adherence to his doctrines.

eu-x-án-th-ic, *a.* [Gr. *eu*=well, good; *xanthos*=yellow, and Eng. suff. *-ic*.]

euxanthic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{16}O_{10}$. Occurs as a magnesium salt in Purree or Indian yellow, a coloring matter imported from India. It is extracted by dilute hydrochloric acid, and exhausting by alcohol. It is soluble in hot alcohol and ether, and crystallizes in shining yellow prisms. By the action of concentrated sulphuric acid it is converted into Euxanthon, $C_{12}H_8O_4$, which sublimates in yellow needles. By the action of concentrated nitric acid it yields trinitro-resorcin.

eu-x-án-thôn, *s.* [Gr. *eu*=beautiful, and *xanthos*=yellow.]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_8O_4$. A yellow crystalline substance, insoluble in water, obtained by heating euxanthic acid with sulphuric acid.

eu-x-én-i-a, *s.* [Gr. *eu*=beautiful, and *xenos*=a guest, a friend.] [EUXENITE.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Euxenice (q. v.). It consists of two Chilean shrubs with aromatic leaves.

eu-x-én-i-é-sé, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *euxeni(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Senecionideæ, type Euxenia. **eu-x-én-ite**, *s.* [Gr. *euxenos*=kind to strangers; but used by Scheerer as if it had meant a stranger, because the mineral was and is rare.]

Min.: An orthorhombic brilliant, brownish black mineral; its hardness 6.5, its specific gravity 4.60 to 4.99. Composition: Columbo-tantalite acid, 37.16 to 49.66; titanic acid, 7.94 to 16.26; alumina, 0 to 3.12; protoxide of yttrium, 25.09 to 34.53; protoxide of uranium, 5.22 to 8.45. Found in Norway. (*Dana*.)

Eux-ine, *s.* [Gr. *euxenos*; Ion. *euxenos*=kind to strangers, hospitable: *eu*=well, good, and *xenos*; Ion. *xenos*=a stranger.] The sea lying between Russia and Asia Minor, now called the Black Sea (q. v.).

eu-zé-ô-lite, *s.* [Gr. *eu*=typical, and Eng. &c., *zeolite* (q. v.).]

Mineralogy: 1. A variety of Stilbite. (*Rosseter*.)

2. A variety of Heulandite. (*Rosseter*.)

***ê-vâ-câte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *e*=out, and *vacat*=sup. of *vaco*=to be empty.] To empty out, to evacuate. Perhaps the word is only a misprint for *evacuate* (q. v.).

ê-vâc-u-ant, *a. & s.* [Lat. *evacuans*, pr. par. of *evacuo*=to empty: *e*=out, and *vacuus*=empty; Fr. *évacuant*.]

A. As adj.: Emptying, purging, purgative, provoking evacuation.

B. As subst.: A medicine or drug which provokes or promotes evacuation; a purgative, a cathartic.

ê-vâc-u-âte, ***ê-vâc-u-at**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *evacuatus*, pa. par. of *evacuo*=to empty out: *e*=out, and *vacuus*=empty; Sp. & Port. *evacuar*; Fr. *évacuer*.]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

1. To make empty; to empty.

"We tried how far the air would manifest its gravity in so thin a medium as we could make in our receiver, by evacuating it."—*Boyle*.

2. To void by any of the excretory passages; to void, to eject, to discharge.

"Boerhaave gives an instance of a patient, who, by a long use of whey and water, and garden fruits, evacuated a great quantity of black matter, and recovered his senses."—*Arbutnot*.

3. To cause to pass out by any of the excretory passages.

"White hellebore doth evacuate the offensive humors which cause diseases."—*P. Holland*: *Pliny*, bk. xxv., ch. iv.

4. To quit, to withdraw from.

II. Figuratively:

1. To strip, to divest of.

"Evacuate the Scriptures of their most important meanings."—*Coleridge*.

2. To make null and void; to annul, to nullify; to vacate.

"The defect, though it would not evacuate a marriage, after cohabitation and actual consummation; yet it was enough to make void a contract."—*Bacon*: *Henry VII*.

***B. Intrans.**: To let blood; to cause blood to flow.

"If the malady continue, it is not amiss to evacuate in a part in the forehead."—*Burton*: *Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 403.

ê-vâc-u-â-tion, *s.* [Lat. *evacuatio*, from *evacuatus*, pa. par. of *evacuo*=to empty; Fr. *évacuation*; Sp. *evacuación*; Ital. *evacuazione*.]

1. The act of emptying or clearing of the contents.

"The parts of evacuation by letting of blood is incision or cutting the veins."—*Sir T. Elyot*: *Castel of Helth*, bk. iiii., ch. vii.

2. The act or practice of causing a discharge by any of the excretory passages.

"The usual practice of physic among us, turns in a manner wholly upon evacuation, either by bleeding, vomit, or some purgation."—*Temple*.

*3. Such a sending away as will cause a vacancy or emptiness.

"Consider the vast evacuations of men that England hath had by assistances lent to foreign kingdoms."—*Hale*: *Origin of Mankind*.

4. The act of withdrawing from or quitting; as, the evacuation of a fortress.

*5. The act of annulling, vacating, or making null and void; abolition, nullification.

"Popery hath not been able to re-establish itself in any place, after provision made against it, by utter evacuation of all Romish ceremonies."—*Hooker*: *Ecclesiastical Polity*.

6. That which is evacuated or discharged, especially a discharge by stool or other natural means.

ê-vâc-u-â-tive, *a.* [Eng. *evacuat(e)*; *-ive*; Fr. *évacuatif*.] Causing or tending to cause evacuations; purgative, cathartic, evacuant.

ê-vâc-u-â-tôr, *s.* [Eng. *evacuat(e)*; *-or*.] One who annuls, nullifies, or vacates; a nullifier, an abrogator.

"Take heed, be not too busy in imitating any father in a dangerous expression, or in excusing the great evacuations of the law."—*Hammond*: *Works*, i. 175.

ê-vâc-u-â-tôr-ý, *s.* [Eng. *evacuat(e)*; *-ory*.] A purgative or cathartic medicine; a purge.

"Oppletion [calls] for unpalatable evacuatories."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 309.

***ê-vâc-u-â-tý**, *s.* [Pref. *e*, and Eng. *vacuity* (q. v.).] A vacancy.

"Fit it was that so many *evacuities* should be filled up."—*Fuller*: *Church Hist.*, XI. ix. 7.

ê-vâd-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *evad(e)*; *-able*.] That may or can be evaded or avoided; avoidable.

ê-vâ-de, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *évider*, from Lat. *evado*=to get away from: *e*=out, away, and *vado*=to go; Sp. *evadir*; Ital. *evadere*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To escape from by artifice, craft, or stratagem; to elude.

"Bees of sense thy arts evade."

E. More: *Spider and Bee*.

2. To avoid, to decline by subterfuge or sophistry; to shirk.

"Our question thou *evadest*; how didst thou dare To break hell bounds?"

Dryden: *State of Innocence*, iii. 1.

3. To baffle, to foil; to escape the comprehension of.

"We have seen how a contingent event baffles man's knowledge, and evades his power."—*South*.

***B. Intransitive:**

1. To escape, to slip away.

"Unarmed, they might Have easily, as spirits, *evaded* swift, By quick contraction or remove."

Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 596.

2. It is sometimes followed by *from*.

"His wisdom, by often *evading* from perils, was turned rather into a dexterity to deliver himself from danger, than into a providence to prevent it."—*Bacon*: *Henry VII*.

3. To practice sophistry or evasion; to act evasively.

"The ministers of God are not to *evade* or take refuge in any of these two fore-mentioned ways."—*South*.

¶ (1) For the difference between to *evade* and to *escape*, see *ESCAPE*.

(2) 't'abb thus discriminates between to *evade*, to *equivocate*, and to *prevaricate*. "These words designate an artful mode of escaping the scrutiny of an inquirer: we *evade* by artfully turning the subject or calling off the attention of the inquirer; we *equivocate* by the use of equivocal expressions; we *prevaricate* by the use of loose and indefinite expressions: we avoid giving satisfaction by *evading*; we give a false satisfaction by *equivocating*; we give dissatisfaction by *prevaricating*. *Evading* is not so mean a practice as *equivocating*: it may be sometimes prudent to *evade* a question which we do not wish to answer; but *equivocations* are employed for the purposes of falsehood and interest; *prevarications* are still meaner; and are resorted to mostly by criminals in order to escape detection." (*Crabb*: *Eng. Synon.*)

ê-vâd-i-ble, *a.* [Eng. *evad(e)*; *-able*.] The same as *EVADABLE* (q. v.).

***ê-vâ-gâ-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *evagatio*, from *evagatus*, pa. par. of *evagor*=to wander widely; Fr. *évagation*; Sp. *evagación*.] The act of wandering or straying; an excursion.

"If the law of attraction had not been what it is, every *evagation* would have been fatal."—*Paley*: *Natural Theology*, ch. xiii.

ê-vâg-in-â-tion, *s.* [Lat. *e*=out, and *vagina*=a sheath.] The act of drawing out of a sheath; un-sheathing.

***ê-vâl-a**, [Lat. *ævum*=an age.] Of or relating to time or duration.

"Every one at all skilled in the Greek language knows, that age, and *eval*, improperly everlasting, do not convey the ideas of a proper eternity."—*Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury* (1791), p. 67.

***ê-vâl-u-â-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *evaluatio*.] An exhaustive valuation or appraising.

"The foundation must be laid for an *evaluation* of the chances."—*J. S. Mill*. (*Ogilvie*.)

***ê-vân-ê-s-çe**, *v. i.* [Lat. *evanesco*: *e*=away, and *vanesco*=to vanish (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.*: To vanish, to disappear, to be dissipated in vapor.

2. *Fig.*: To disappear in an imperceptible manner; to vanish away.

"I believe him to have *evanesced* and evaporated."—*De Quincey*. (*Webster*.)

***ê-vân-ê-s-çence**, *s.* [Lat. *evanescent*, pr. par. of *evanesco*=to vanish.]

1. *Lit.*: The act or process of gradually disappearing or vanishing from sight; a gradual disappearance from view; a state of being lost to view.

"Like light transmitted from room to room, they lose their strength and splendor, and fade at last in total *evanescence*."—*Rambler*, No. 156.

2. *Fig.*: A loss, a disappearance.

"By the sudden *evanescence* of his reward when he thought his labors almost at an end."—*Rambler*, No. 163.

ê-vân-ê-s-çent, *a.* [Lat. *evanescent*, pr. par. of *evanesco*.]

1. *Lit.*: Vanishing or disappearing gradually from sight.

"The canal grows still smaller and slenderer, so as that the *evanescent* solid and fluid will scarce differ."—*Arbutnot*.

*2. *Fig.*: Imperceptible, indistinguishable by the senses.

"The difference between right and wrong, in some petty cases, is almost *evanescent*."—*Wollaston*.

ê-v-â-n-ê-s-çên-ti, *pref.* [Lat. *evanescent* (genit. *evanescentis*)=evanescent.]

fâte, **fât**, **fâre**, amidst, **whât**, **fâll**, father; **wê**, **wêt**, **hêre**, camel, **hêr**, **thêre**; pine, **pît**, sire, **sîr**, marine; **gô**, **pôt**, or, **wôre**, **wôlf**, **wôrk**, **whô**, **âôn**; **mâte**, **cûb**, **cûre**, unite, **cûr**, **râle**, **fûll**; **trý**, **Sýrian**. **æ**, **œ**=ê; **ey**=â. **qu**=kw.

evanescenti-venose, a.

Bot.: Having such a venation that the lateral veins disappear within the margin.

***ē-vān-ēs-cent-lý, adv.** [Eng. *evanescent*; -ly.] In an evanescent or vanishing manner.

"So quickly and evanescently as to pass unnoticed."—*Chalmers: Bridgewater Treatise*, pt. ii., ch. i., p. 310.

***ē-vān-gel, *e-van-gil, *e-vaun-gile, s.** [O. Fr. *evangile*; Low Lat. *evangelium*, from Gr. *euangelion*=good tidings; *eu*=well, good, and *angelia*=tidings; *angelos*=a messenger.] [EVANGELIST.]

1. Good tidings.

"But alas! What holy angel
Brings the slave this glad *evangel*?"
Longfellow: Slave Singing at Midnight.

2. The gospel.

"Trowe hem as the *evangile*."

Romant of the Rose, 5,458.

***ē-vān-gel-l-ān, a.** [EVANGEL.] Rendering thanks for favors.

***ē-vān-gel-l-ic, *ē-vān-gel-l-ick, ē-vān-gel-l-ic-al, a. & s.** [Eng. *evangelic*; -ic, -ical; Fr. *évangélique*; Prov. *evangelic*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *evangelico*; Lat. *evangelicus*, from *evangelium*.] [EVANGEL.]

A. As adjective:

Theology, &c.:

1. Pertaining to the Gospel, or to the system of doctrine which makes the offer of the Gospel one of its most prominent tenets; earnestly proclaiming these doctrines. Previous to the formation of the Evangelical Alliance (q. v.) there was careful consideration and a generally accepted decision what doctrines should be considered the most important evangelical ones, and details of the subject are given in that article.

"Sworn to the laws of God and *evangelic* truth."—*Milton: Elkonoklastes*.

2. Pertaining to the four evangelists: as the *evangelic* history.

B. As subst.: One who holds evangelical principles. [A.]

1. *Ecclesiology, Church History, &c.*:

1. *Evangelical Alliance*: An alliance first suggested at a conference held in Liverpool, England, in October, 1845, and inaugurated at a series of meetings in London, between August 19 and September 2, 1846. The following nine tenets were adopted as the basis of union:

(1) The divine inspiration, authority, and sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures.

(2) The right and duty of private judgment in the interpretation of the Holy Scriptures.

(3) The unity of the Godhead, and the Trinity of persons therein.

(4) The utter depravity of human nature in consequence of the Fall.

(5) The incarnation of the Son of God, His work of atonement for sinners of mankind, and His mediatorial intercession and reign.

(6) The justification of the sinner by faith alone.

(7) The work of the Holy Spirit in the conversion and sanctification of the sinner.

(8) The immortality of the soul, the resurrection of the body, the judgment of the world by our Lord Jesus Christ, with the eternal blessedness of the righteous and the eternal punishment of the wicked.

(9) The divine institution of the Christian Ministry, and the obligation and perpetuity of the ordinances of Baptism and the Lord's Supper.

The Evangelical Alliance is not a federation of various churches; it is composed of individual Christians connected with different denominations. It has met repeatedly since its first formation, has done its best to foster courtesy among members of different ecclesiastical organizations, and has interfered sometimes with good effect in cases of Protestants persecuted in Roman Catholic countries, or Christians in those where Mohammedanism prevails.

2. *Evangelical Church*:

(1) *Gen.*: The Protestant Churches in Germany, as giving more prominence than some others in that region to the preaching of the Gospel, as distinguished from the administration of the sacraments.

(2) *Spec.*: A comprehensive church in Germany, created at Nassau in 1817, by the fusion of the Lutherans and the Calvinists, a union which led to others of a similar character within a brief period.

3. *Evangelical Party*: One of three leading parties in the Church of England, holding and preaching the doctrines described under EVANGELIC, 1, and EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE. Taking lower views of the exclusive claims of the Church than the High Church Party do, they are sometimes called, in opposition to them, the Low Church Party (q. v.).

4. *Evangelical Union*: A religious sect founded, in 1843, by Rev. James Morison, of Kilmarnock, Scotland, who, to do so, left the Original Secession Church. With regard to the extent of the atonement and original sin, &c., he embraced Arminian

rather than Calvinistic views, while with regard to unconditional election he remained Calvinistic. The denomination which he founded still flourishes in Scotland.

***ē-vān-gel-l-ic-al-ism, s.** [Eng. *evangelical*; -ism.] The system of doctrines called Evangelical (q. v.).

***ē-vān-gel-l-ic-al-lý, adv.** [Eng. *evangelical*; -ly.] In an evangelical manner; as if influenced by the principles of the Gospel.

"It appears that acts of saving grace are *evangelically* good, and well-pleasing to God."—*Bp. Barlow: Remains*, p. 432.

***ē-vān-gel-l-ic-al-nēss, s.** [Eng. *evangelical*; -ness.] The same as EVANGELICITY (q. v.).

***ē-vān-gel-l-ic-ism, s.** [Eng. *evangelic*; -ism.] The same as EVANGELICALISM (q. v.).

***ē-vān-gel-l-ic-l-ity, s.** [Eng. *evangelic*; -ity.] The quality of being evangelical; evangelicness.

***ē-vān-gel-l-ism, s.** [Eng. *evangel*; -ism.] Evangelistic effort; labors designed to spread the Gospel.

"Thus was the land saved from infidelity through the apostolical and miraculous *evangelism* of St. Bartholomew."—*Bacon: New Atlantis*.

***ē-vān-gel-l-ist, *e-van-gel-iste, *e-vaun-gel-ist, *e-vaun-gel-iste, *e-wan-gel-iste, s.** [Fr. *évangéliste*; from Lat. *evangelista*; Gr. *euangelistēs*, from *euangelion*=good tidings, gospel; *eu*=well, good, and *angelia*=tidings; *angelos*=a messenger.]

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.:

1. *Gen.*: One who, instead of taking the responsibility of a fixed pastorate, travels from place to place preaching the gospel; a home or foreign missionary, a herald of the cross. Philip of Caesarea was an evangelist (Acts xxi. 8). Timothy was exhorted by St. Paul to "do the work of an evangelist" (2 Tim. iv. 5). The office, or at least the function, was different from that of the "apostle," the "prophet," the "pastor," and the "teacher" (Ephes. iv. 11). The early church understood the word, as is now pretty generally done, in this sense, and Eusebius, the Church Historian, referring to the time of Trajan, speaks of some who, "traveling abroad, performed the work of evangelists, being ambitious to preach Christ. Then when they had laid the foundations of the faith in foreign countries they appointed other pastors, to whom they intrusted the cultivation of the parts they had recently occupied, while they proceeded to other countries and nations."

2. *Spec.*: One of the writers of the four gospels, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.

***ē-vān-gel-l-ist-ā-ry, s.** [Low Lat. *evangelistarium*, from *evangelista*=an evangelist.] A book containing a selection of passages from the gospels, as for lessons, &c., in divine service.

***ē-vān-gel-l-ist-ic, a.** [Eng. *evangelist*; -ic.] Pertaining to the work of an evangelist; missionary.

***ē-vān-gel-l-iz-ā-tion, s.** [English *evangeliz(e)*; -ation.] The act of evangelizing; the preaching of the gospel.

"The *evangelization* of John Baptist was a preparation to his first coming."—*Hobbs: Christian Commonwealth*, ch. xlii.

***ē-vān-gel-l-ize, *e-vaun-gel-l-ize, *e-van-gel-l-ize, v. i. & t.** [Fr. *évangéliser*; Sp. & Port. *evangelizar*, from Lat. *evangelizo*; Gr. *euangelizo*, from *euangelion*=gospel.]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Gen.*: To preach or tell good tidings.

"Steigh up, thou that *evangelisist* (to Zion)."—*Wycliffe: Isaiah* xl. 15.

2. *Spec.*: To preach the gospel.

"He would *evangelize* to the poor."—*Porteus*, vol. ii., ser. 12.

B. Trans.: To preach the gospel to; to convert to a belief in the gospel.

"His apostles, whom he sends
To *evangelize* the nations."—*Milton: P. L.*, xii. 499.

***ē-vān-gel-l-ý, *evangelle, s.** [O. Fr. *evangile*; Prov. *evangeli*.] [EVANGEL.] The gospel.

***e-van-gil, *e-van-gile, s.** [EVANGEL.] The gospel.

"Al were it gospel the *evangile*."

Romant of the Rose, 6,101.

***ē-vā-nī-ā, s.** [Greek *evanios*=taking trouble easily; *eu*=easily, and *ania*=grief, trouble.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Evaniidae (q. v.).

***ē-vān-l-ā-dæ, s. pl.** [EVANIDÆ.]

***ē-vān-l-ā, a.** [Lat. *evanidus*; from *evanesco*=to vanish away.] Faint, weak, evanescent.

"The decoctions of simples, which bear the visible colors of bodies decocted, are dead and *evanid*, without the commixtion of alum, argil, and the like."—*Brouen: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. xli.

***ē-vā-nī-l-dæ, ē-vā-nī-l-ā-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *evania*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ* (q. v.).]

Entom.: A family of hymenopterous insects, tribe Entomophaga. They have the abdomen attached to the upper surface of the metathorax, and the antennæ straight.

***ē-vān-l-ish, v. i.** [Pref. *e*, and Eng. *vanish* (q. v.).] To vanish away, to disappear from sight, to evanesce. [EVANESCE.]

"My happiness *evanished* with the sleep."

Stirling: Aurora, son. 51.

***ē-vān-l-ish-mēt, s.** [Eng. *evanish*; -ment.] A vanishing or disappearing from sight; disappearance, evanescence.

"Their *evanishment* has taken place quietly."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***ē-vān-l-ite, s.** [Named after Mr. Brooke Evans, of Birmingham, England, who carried it from Hungary to England, in 1855.]

Min.: A massive reniform or botryoidal subtransparent or translucent mineral, either colorless or white. Its hardness is 3½ to 4; its specific gravity 1.94. Composition: Phosphoric acid, 19.05; alumina, 39.31; water, 39.95. (*Dana*.)

***ē-vā-pōm-ē-tēr, s.** [Eng. *evapo(r)ation*, and *meter*.] An instrument for measuring the amount of evaporation. (*Rossiter*.) [EVAPOROMETER.]

***ē-vāp-ōr, v. i.** [Lat. *evaporor*.] To evaporate.

"Sometimes blacke clouds *evaporor* to skies."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 243.

***ē-vāp-ōr-ā-ble, a.** [Fr.] That may or can be evaporated; capable of or liable to evaporation.

"A far more *evaporable* and dissipable kind of bodies."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 675.

***ē-vāp-ōr-āte, v. t. & i.** [Lat. *evaporatus*, pa. par. of *evaporor*=to dissipate in vapor; *e*=out, away, and *vapor*=vapor; Fr. *évaporor*; Sp. & Port. *evaporar*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To pass or fly away in vapors or fumes; to be dissipated either in visible vapor or in particles too minute to be distinguished.

"The sweet odor thereof would otherwise *evaporate*."—*P. Holland: Flisy*, bk. xiii., ch. i.

2. *Fig.*: To escape or pass off without effect; to be dissipated.

"Our works unhappily *evaporated* into words; we should have talked less."—*More: Decay of Piety*.

B. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: To drive away in fumes or vapor; to convert into vapor; to dissipate in fumes; to vaporize.

"We perceive clearly that fire will warm or burn us, and will *evaporate* water."—*Watts: Logic*.

2. *Fig.*: To give vent to.

"My lord of Essex *evaporated* his thoughts in a sonnet to be sung before the queen."—*Wotton*.

II. Pharm. (of a liquid medicine, &c.): To transform into vapor.

¶ For the difference between to *evaporate* and to *emit*, see EMIT.

***ē-vāp-ōr-āte, a.** [Lat. *evaporatus*, pa. par. of *evaporor*.] Evaporated.

"How still the breeze! save what the filmy thread
Of dew *evaporate* brushes from the plain."

Thomson: Autumn, 1,210, 1,211.

***ē-vāp-ōr-āt-ing, pr. par., a. & s.** [EVAPORATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The same as EVAPORATION (q. v.).

evaporating-cone, s. A Belgian evaporator, consisting of a hollow cone with double walls, between which is a body of steam. Over the inner and outer surface of the cone a saccharine solution runs in a thin film, and is thereby heated. It is similar in principle to the Degrand condenser. [CONDENSER; EVAPORATOR.] It is the same in its principle of construction as certain coolers, in which a refrigerating liquid fills the jacket, over the walls of which passes the liquid to be cooled.

evaporating-furnace, s. The furnace of a boiler for cane-juice, syrup, brine, &c.

***ē-vāp-ōr-ā-tion, s.** [Lat. *evaporatio*, from *evaporatus*, pa. par. of *evaporor*; Fr. *évaporation*; Sp. *evaporacion*; Ital. *evaporazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The act or process of becoming dissipated or resolved into vapor; the state of being converted into vapor, fumes, or steam.

"Evaporations are at some times greater, according to the greater heat of the sun."—*Woodward*.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sin, aḡ; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

(2) The act or process of resolving into vapor; the process of dissipating in fumes; vaporization.

"To expel the infection by sweat and evaporation."—Bacon: *Natural History*, § 968.

(3) The result of the act or process of evaporating. "Suffered to fume away in useless evaporations."—*Advertiser*, No. 137.

2. Fig.: A bursting out; a fuming.

"The evaporations of a vindictive spirit."—Howell.

II. Technically:

1. Chem.: Liquids evaporate at temperatures below their boiling points. The rising vapor converts sensible into latent heat, with the effect of producing cold. [HEAT.]

2. Meteor., *Physical Geog.*, & *Geol.*: Evaporation is continually taking place from every ocean, lake, river, marsh, or expanse of land not at the moment dry. The water thus raised into the sky, becomes visible as clouds, ultimately descending in rain, so that there is what may be called a natural alternation in meteorological arrangements, like the revolution of a circle any given point in the circumference of which returns at stated intervals to the spot which it occupied when note was first taken of its place. Evaporation may be perfectly visible to the eye, as it is when steam rushes from the spout of a kettle or fog rises from a lake. In most cases it is invisible; in the latter case it is called insensible evaporation. The disturbance of the level in different seas or parts of the ocean caused by evaporation is one main cause of currents.

evaporation-gauge, *s.* A graduated glass measure, with wire-gauze cover to prevent access of insects, to determine the ratio of evaporation in a given exposure.

***ē-vāp-ōr-ā-tīve**, *a.* [Lat. *evaporativus*, from *evaporatus*, pa. par. of *evaporō*; Fr. *évaporatif*; Ital. & Span. *evaporativo*.] Causing or promoting evaporation; tending or pertaining to evaporation.

ē-vāp-ōr-ā-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *evaporat(e)*; -or.] An apparatus consisting of a furnace and pan, in which vegetable juices are condensed. There are numerous varieties of evaporators. Those which boil in (partial) vacuo are known as *VACUUM-PANS* (q. v.). Some drive off a part of the aqueous liquid, and are called condensers, such as the Degrand. [CONDENSER.]

ē-vāp-ōr-ōm-ē-tēr, *s.* [Lat. *evaporō*=to evaporate, and Gr. *metron*=a measure.] An atmometer or hygroscope, for ascertaining the evaporation of liquids. It is adapted also for a rain-gauge, or to indicate the rise and fall of any body of water in a river, canal, or lock, showing the exact time at which any increase or reduction of level may have occurred.

***ē-vāp-i-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *evasus*, pa. par. of *evado*=to escape; English -able.] That may or can be evaded; evadible.

ē-vā-gion, *s.* [Lat. *evasus*, pa. par. of *evado*=to escape; Fr. *évasion*; Sp. *evasión*; Ital. *evasione*.] The act of evading, eluding, or escaping as from a question, an examination, an argument, a charge; subterfuge, equivocation, prevarication, sophistry.

"He is likewise to teach him the art of finding flaws, loopholes, and evasions."—*Spectator*, No. 305.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *evasion*, *shift*, and *subterfuge*: "*Evasion* is here taken only in the bad sense; *shift* and *subterfuge* are modes of *evasion*; the *shift* signifies that gross kind of *evasion* by which one attempts to *shift* off an obligation from one's self; the *subterfuge* is a mode of *evasion*, in which one has recourse to some screen or shelter. Candid minds despise all *evasions*; the *shift* is the trick of a knave; the *subterfuge* is the refuge of one's fears." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ē-vā-sive, *a. & s.* [Fr. *évasif*, from Lat. *evasio*, pa. par. of *evado*.] [EVASION.]

A. As adjective:

1. Practicing, making use of, or given to evasion; equivocating, shuffling, prevaricating.

"Thus he, though conscious of the ethereal guest, Answered evasive of the sly request."—Pope: *Homers Odyssey*, i. 529, 530.

2. Containing an evasion; intended to evade.

"The president, completely taken by surprise, stammered out a few evasive phrases, and the conference terminated."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

B. As subst.: An evasion.

"Without much trouble about precautions and evasions."—North: *Examen*, p. 90.

ē-vā-sive-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *evasive*; -ly.] In an evasive manner; with evasion; in an equivocating manner.

"Searching questions were put and were evasively answered."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

ē-vā-sive-ness, *s.* [Eng. *evasive*; -ness.] The quality of being evasive; equivocation, prevarication.

ēve (1), **ēv-en**, ***ef-en**, ***af-en**, *s.* [A. S. *ēfen*, *ēfen*; O. S. *āvand*; O. Fris. *āvend*; Icel. *afan*, *afan*; Sw. *afan*; Dan. *afan*; O. H. Ger. *ābant*; M. H. Ger. *ābant*; Ger. *abend*; probably an extension from Goth. *af*=off, and thus meaning the decline or end.] [EVENING.]

I. Literally:

1. (Of all forms): The evening; the close or latter part of the day.

"Toward thilke stude, as the sonne draweth agen eue."—Robert of Gloucester, p. 14.

2. The day or the latter part of the day immediately preceding a church festival; the vigil or fast to be observed before a holiday.

"Clo. Was't not at Hallowmas, Master Froth?"

Froth. All-hallow eve."

Shakespeare: *Measure for Measure*, ii. 1.

II. Fig. (of the form eve): The period or point of time immediately preceding some important event.

***ēve** (2), *s.* [EAVES.]

eye-dropper, *s.* The same as EAVESDROPPER (q. v.).

***ēv-ēcke**, ***ēv-icke**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a corruption of *ibex* (q. v.).] A species of wild goat.

ē-vēc-tics, *s.* [EVECTION.]

Old Med.: The name given to that branch of medical science which treats of the method of acquiring a good habit of body.

ē-vēc-tion, *s.* [Lat. *evectio*, from *evectus*, pa. par. of *evaho*=to carry out; *e*=out, and *vehō*=to carry.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of carrying or transporting; a lifting up, an exaltation.

"His evectio to the power of Egypt next to Pharaoh, signified the session of Christ at the right hand of the Father."—Pearson: *On the Creed*, Art. 5.

2. Astronomy:

(1) A periodical inequality in the movements of the moon, first discovered by Ptolemy from his personal observations about A. D. 140. It arises from an irregularity in the motion of the perigee, and from the alternate increase and diminution of the eccentricity, both dependent on the position of the perigee with respect to the sun. It sometimes increases the moon's longitude 1' 15", and sometimes diminishes it by the same amount, and is the principal inequality to be calculated in determining the course of the moon.

(2) The moon's libration. (Whewell.)

tevection of heat, *s.* The diffusion of heat by the movement of the heated particles of a fluid. Thus, if heat be applied to the under surface of a vessel containing a liquid, the lower particles of the fluid will become heated first, and ascending, diffuse the caloric which they have received. [CONVECTION.]

ēv-en, ***ev-ene**, ***ef-enn**, ***ef-ne**, ***ev-yn**, *a. & adv.* [A. S. *ēfen*, *efn*, *evin*; Icel. *jafn*; Dan. *jævn*; Dut. *even*; Goth. *ibius*; O. H. Ger. *epan*; Ger. *eben*; Sw. *jämna*; O. Fris. *ivn*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Level, smooth, not rough or rugged; plain, devoid of irregularities or inequalities.

"Ther shulen beon efne and smethe weggness."

Ormulum, § 213.

(2) Level with; parallel to; in a line or level with.

"Thine enemies shall lay thee even with the ground."

—Luke xix. 44.

(3) Not having any part higher or lower than another; level.

"When Alexander demanded of one what was the fittest seat of his empire, he laid a dry hide before him, and desired him to set his foot on one side thereof; which being done, all the other parts of the hide did rise up; but when he set his foot in the middle, all the other parts lay flat and even."—Davies.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Equal, like.

"Thel ben euene with aungels."—Wycliffe: *Luke* xx. 36.

(2) Uniform, level, smooth, calm.

"Thou peple of God, be of euener inwitt."—Wycliffe: *Baruch*, iv. 5.

(3) Gentle, quiet.

"Ther come in tuelde olde men myd euene pas."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 193.

(4) Righteous, just, fair.

"To don an euene judgement."—Castel of Love, 487.

(5) Equal on both sides, not favoring either:

"Upheld by me, yet once more he shall stand On even ground against his mortal foe."

Milton: *P. L.*, iii. 178, 179.

(6) Equal in rank or station; fellow.

"His even servant fell down and prayed him."—Wycliffe.

(7) Without anything owing on either side; quit, balanced, square.

"Even reckoning makes lasting friends."—South.

(8) Full, complete.

"Let us from point to point this story know,

To make the even truth in pleasure flow."

Shakespeare: *All's Well*, v. 3.

(9) Capable of being divided by the number 2 without any remainder; opposed to odd.

"Now the number is even."—Shakespeare: *Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 3.

(10) Plain, smooth, clear.

"To make these doubts all even."

Shakespeare: *Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

(11) Without a flaw or blemish; pure.

"Do not stain the even virtue of our enterprise."

Shakespeare: *Julius Caesar*, ii. 1.

II. Botany:

1. The reverse of anything expressing inequality of surface.

2. (Of a surface): Not wrinkled or curled. (Paxton.)

B. As adverb:

1. In a manner equal or like to another; just as, similarly, just so; equally.

"He might even as well have employed his time . . . in catching moles."—Atterbury.

2. Exactly, directly.

"Under thi fet evene hit is at midnight."

Popular Science, 12.

3. Directly, at once.

"He went even to the emperor."

Legend of St. Gregory, 1,011.

4. Exactly, plainly.

"This yease spekes ful even."

Metrical Homilies, p. 9.

5. At the very moment, at the exact time.

"Even at this word she hears a merry horn."

Shakespeare: *Venus and Adonis*, 1,026.

6. Used to express emphatically identity of person.

"Behold I, even I, do bring a flood of waters on the earth."—Genesis vi. 17.

7. Expressing addition; but also.

"The motions of all the lights of heaven might afford measures of time, if we could number them; but most of those motions are not evident, and the great lights are sufficient, and serve also to measure even the motions of the others."—Holder.

8. So much as.

"Without loading our memories, or making us even sensible to the change."—Swift.

9. Expressing extension to some person or thing.

"I have made several discoveries which appear new even to those who are versed in critical learning."—Addison: *Spectator*.

10. Expressing concession.

11. Expressing surprise.

"Is't even so?"—Shakespeare: *Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

¶ (1) On an even: On an equality; on par.

"We on an even lay venture souls and bodies, For so they do that enter single combats."

Carleton: *Deserving Favorite* (1629)

(2) To be even with: To be on terms of equality with; to be quits with.

"The public is always even with an author who has not a just defence for them."—Addison.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *even*, *level*, *plain*, and *smooth*: "*Even* and *smooth* are both opposed to roughness; but that which is *even* is free only from great roughnesses or irregularities; that which is *smooth* is free from every degree of roughness, however small. *Even* is to *level*, when applied to the ground, what *smooth* is to *even*: the *even* is free from protuberances and depressions on its exterior surface; the *level* is free from rises or falls; a path is said to be *even*; a meadow is *level*; ice may be *level*, though it is not *even*, a walk up the side of a hill may be *even*, although the hill itself is the reverse of a *level*; the *even* is said of that which unites and forms one uninterrupted surface; but the *level* is said of things which are at a distance from each other, and are discovered by the eye to be in a parallel line; hence the floor of a room is *even* with regard to itself; it is *level* with that of another room. When applied figuratively, these words preserve their analogy: an *even* temper is secured from all violent changes of humor; a *smooth* speech is divested of everything which can ruffle the temper of others; but the former is always taken in a good sense, and the latter mostly in a bad sense, as evincing an illicit design or a purpose to deceive; a *plain* speech, on the other hand, is divested of

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, plt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

everything obscure or figurative, and is consequently a speech free from disguise and easy to be understood." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *even* and *equal*, see *EQUAL*.

† Obvious compounds: *Even-handed* (*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 7), with the derivative *even-handedness*; *even-minded*, *even-mindedly*, *even-tempered*, &c.

***even-bishop, s.** A co-bishop, a coadjutor bishop.

***even-christian, *even-cristene, *even-cristen, *em-cristen, *em-cristene, s.** [*A. S. efencristena*.] A fellow Christian.

"Eche man shulde love his *even-cristene*."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, i. 31.

***even-disciple, s.** A fellow disciple.

"Thomas seide to *even-discipils*."—*Wycliffe: John* xi. 16.

even-down, *even-down, a.

1. Straight down; perpendicular. (Applied to a heavy downpour of rain.)

2. Downright, honest, plain, direct, express.

3. Sheer.

***even-eche, s.** [*A. S. efenece*.] Coeternal.

***even-glome, s.** The gloaming.

***even-hand, s.** An equality of rank, position, or degree.

***even-head, *even-hood, *euen-hed, *evyn-hede, *evyn-hoode, s.**

1. Equality.

2. Justice, equity.

***even-high, *efen-neh, a.** Equal in rank.

even-keel, s.

Naut.: An expression used to designate the even position of a ship upon the water; thus, a ship is said to swim upon an even-keel when she draws the same draught of water fore and aft.

***even-like, *efenn-lic, *em-liche, *euen-licke, a. & adv.** [*EVENLY*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Like, alike. (*Ormulum*, 1.835.)

2. Moderate. (*Old English Homilies*, ii. 13.)

B. As adv. [*A. S. efenlice*.]

1. Even, like as, just as.

"*Eventlike* as doth a skryvenere."—*Chaucer: Complaynte*, 194.

2. Exactly, directly.

3. Equally, alike; fairly, in fair proportion.

***even-ling, *efen-ling, s.** A fellow.

***even-meet, *even-mete, *efen-mete, a.** Co-equal, equal.

***even-next, *efen-nexta, s.** A neighbor.

***even-old, *even-elde, *evene-holde, *efen-mal, a. & s.** [*A. S. efeneald*.]

A. As adj. Of the same age.

B. As subst. One of the same age.

even-page, s.

Print.: The 2d, 4th, 6th, or any even-numbered page of a book.

***even-servant, *even-seruaunt, s.** A fellow-servant.

***even-sucker, *even-souker, *even-soukere, s.** A foster-brother.

***ēv-en (1), *ef-ene, *ef-ne, *ēv-ene, s.** [*Icel. efni, emni*.] Nature, kind, disposition.

***ēv-en (1), s.** [*EVE* (1).]

***even-fall, s.** The fall of evening; twilight; early evening.

even-song, *eve-song, s.

1. A song in the evening.

"Thee, chantress of the woods among,
I woo to hear thy *even-song*."

Milton: Il Penseroso, 64.

2. The form of worship used in the evening.

3. The time of evening prayer.

"If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he last till *even-song*, and then says his compline an hour before the time."—*Taylor*.

4. The evening; the close of the day.

"It opened at the matin hour,
And fell at *even-song*."

Christina G. Rossetti: Symbols.

Even-song time, even-song tyme: The hour of evening prayer.

"The yonge kyng entered into Reynes the Saturday at *even-song tyme*."—*Berners: Froisbart; Chronicle*, vol. 1, ch. cccxix.

even-tide, s. [*A. S. defen-tid*.] The time of evening; the evening.

"Isaac went out to meditate at the *even-tide*."—*Genesis* xiv. 68.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, gell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tjon, -sion = shün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

***ēv-en, *ef-nen, *eff-nen, *ēv-en-en, v. t. & i.** [*A. S. efnan, emnan*; *O. H. Ger. ebanōn*; *M. H. Ger. ebenen*; *Goth. ga-ibnjan*; *Icel. jafna*; *Dan. jævne*; *Sw. jemna*.]

A. Transitive:

† **I. Literally:**

1. To make even, smooth, or level.

"Beat, roll, and mow carpet-walks and camomile: for now the ground is supple, and it will *even* all inequalities."—*Evelyn: Silva*.

2. To level; to reduce or place on a level.

"But now the walls be *evened* with the plain."—*R. Wilmot: Tancred and Gismunda*, v. 1.

***II. Figuratively:**

1. To set right or straight.

"All thatt ohht iss wrang and crumb
Shall *efnedd* beon."—*Ormulum*, 9,207.

2. To make quits.

"Nothing can or shall content my soul
Till I am *evened* with him, wife for wife."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.

3. To act up to; to keep pace with; to satisfy.

"To *even* your content."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, i. 3.

4. To make equal to or even with.

"Huanne Lightbere . . . him wolde *eune* to God."—*Ayenbite*, p. 16.

5. To compare, to liken.

"Salomon *eueneth* habitare to stinginde nedde."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 82.

***B. Intrans.** To be equal.

"A like strange observation taketh place here as at Stonehenge, that a redoubted numbering never *eueneth* with the first."—*Carew*.

***ēv-ēne, v. i.** [*Lat. evenio*=to happen.] To happen, to fall out, to occur. (*Hewyt: Serm.* (1658), p. 83.) [*EVENT*.]

***ēv-en-ēr, s.** [*Eng. even*, v.; -er.]

***I. Ord. Lang.**: One who or that which makes even.

Hail, *evener* of old law and new,
Hail, builder bold of Christ's bour!"
MS., in *Warton's Hist. Eng. Poetry*, i. 315.

II. Technically:

1. *Weaving*: An instrument used by weavers for spreading out the yarn on the beam; a raivel.

2. *Vehicles*: A double or treble tree, to *even* or divide the work of pulling upon the respective horses. It is swiveled to the pole, usually by a bolt or wagon hammer, and has clips on the ends, to which the middle clips of the single trees are attached.

***evening (1), *efning, *effning, *evenyng (1), s.** [*Icel. jafningi*; *Dut. jeuvning*.] An equal, a match. [*EVEN*, a.]

"Absalon that neneed on eorthe non *euenyng*."—*O. Eng. Miscell.*, p. 95.

***ēve-nīng (2), *ēve-nyng (2), *ēve-nyunge, s. & a.** [*A. S. defnung for defen-ung*, from *defen*=eve, even (q. v.).]

A. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The close or latter part of the day; the beginning of darkness or night; the period from sunset to dark; eve, even.

"Now came still *evening* on and twilight gray."—*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 598.

2. *Fig.*: To close or decline; the latter part.

"The devil is now more laborious than ever, the long day of mankind drawing toward an *evening*, and the world's tragedy and time near at an end."—*Raleigh*.

B. As adj.: Recurring or happening in the evening; pertaining to the evening.

"Let my prayer be as the *evening* sacrifice."—*Psalms* cxli. 2.

evening-flower, s.

Bot.: *Hesperantha*, a genus of Cape Irids. It is so called because the flowers expand in the early evening.

evening-gun, s.

Mil. & Naut.: A gun fired at sunset, after which time the sentries challenge all strangers.

evening-hymn, evening-song, s. [*EVEN-SONG*.]

evening-primrose, s.

Bot.: The common *Oenothera* (*Oenothera biennis*). It is properly a North American plant, long cultivated in European gardens, and has become naturalized on river banks and other sandy places in England and other parts of Western Europe. It is so called, according to Prior, from its pale yellow color, and its opening at sunset, as do various other species of the genus.

evening-star, s. Specially Venus, during that portion of the year when she is visible in the evening; what the ancients called *Hesperus* or *Vesper*.

[*VENUS*.] [The term is loosely applied to any of the planets, whose position in their orbits may be such as to render them conspicuous immediately after nightfall.]

"The amorous bird of night
Sung spousal, and bid haste the *evening-star*."
Milton: P. L., viii. 519.

***ēv-en-lý, *ēv-en-lye, adv. & a.** [*A. S. evenlice*.]

A. As adverb:

1. In an even, smooth, or level manner or state; without roughness.

"A palish clearness, *evenly* and smoothly spread, not over thin and washy, but of a pretty solid consistence."—*Wotton*.

2. In an even or equal manner; equally, uniformly.

3. Without inclination toward either side; uniformly.

"The upper face of the sea is known to be level by nature, and *evenly* distant from the center."—*Brerewood*.

4. Without favoring either side; impartially, fairly, justly.

"You serve a great and gracious master, and there is a most hopeful young prince: it behooves you to carry yourself wisely and *evenly* between them both."—*Bacon: Advice to Villiers*.

5. Directly, exactly.

"The stern that thaim the gat gan schawe,
Ai til it com *euenlye* thar Crist was abowen."
Metrical Homilies, p. 96.

*6. Serenely; with evenness of mind or equanimity.

***B. As adjective:**

1. Equal, alike, not different.

2. Impartial, fair.

"Prelatis *evnly* to tell his liegis."—*Acts James VI.* (1488), p. 210.

***ēv-en-ness, *ēv-en-nes, *ēv-en-nesse, s.** [*A. S. efenniss*.]

1. The state or quality of being even, level, or smooth; freedom from irregularities or roughness.

2. Uniformity, regularity.

"The other most readily yieldeth to the revolutions of the celestial bodies, and the making them with that evenness and celerity is requisite to them all."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra*.

3. Freedom from inclination to either side.

"A crooked stick is not straightened, unless it be bent as far on the clear contrary side, that so it may settle itself at the length in a middle estate of *evenness* between both."—*Hooker*.

*4. Impartiality, equal respect, justice.

"He sal deme the world in *evenness*."
Early Eng. Psalter, Ps. xov. 13.

5. Calmness of mind, equanimity.

"Though he appeared to relish these blessings as much as any man, yet he bore the loss of them, when it happened, with great composure and *evenness* of mind."—*Atterbury*.

***ēvēnt, s.** [*Lat. eventus, eventum*, from *eventus*, pa. par. of *evenio*=to happen, to fall out: =out, and *venio*=to come; *Fr. événement*.]

1. That which happens or falls out; an incident, an occurrence good or bad.

"Such kind of things or *events*, whether good or evil, as will certainly come to pass."—*Wilkins: Natural Religion*, bk. ii, ch. ii.

2. The consequence or result of any action; the issue, conclusion, or upshot.

"Two spears from Meleager's hand were sent,
With equal force, but various in the event."
Dryden: Meleager and Atalanta.

3. Fortune, fate.

"Full sad and dreadful is that ship's event."
Spenser: Tears of the Muses.

* (1) *Crabb* thus discriminates between *event*, *accident*, *incident*, *adventure*, and *occurrence*: "These terms are expressive of what passes in the world, which is the sole signification of the term *event*; while to that of the other terms are annexed some accessory ideas: the *incident* is a personal *event*; the *accident* an unpleasant *event*; the *adventure* an extraordinary *event*; the *occurrence* an ordinary or domestic *event*; the *event* in its ordinary and limited acceptance excludes the idea of chance; *accident* excludes that of design; the *incident*, *adventure*, and *occurrence*, are applicable in both cases. The *event* affects nations and communities as well as individuals; the *incident* and *adventure* affect particular individuals; the *accident* and *occurrence* affect persons or things particularly or generally, individually or collectively: the making of peace, the loss of a battle, or the death of a prince, are national *events*; the forming a new acquaintance and the revival of an old one are *incidents* that have an interest for the parties concerned; an escape from shipwreck, an encounter with wild beasts or savages, are *adventures* which individuals are pleased to relate, and others to

hear; a fire, the fall of a house, the breaking of a limb, are accidents or occurrences; a robbery or the death of individuals are properly occurrences which afford subject for a newspaper, and excite an interest in the reader."

(2) He thus discriminates between *event*, *issue*, and *consequence*: "The *event* respects great undertakings; the *issue* of particular efforts; the *consequence* respects every thing which can produce a consequence. Hence we speak of the *event* of a war, the *issue* of a negotiation, and the *consequences* of either." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

**ē-vent* (1), v. t. & i. [Fr. *éventer*=to fan; Lat. *e*=out, and *ventus*=wind.] To fan, to cool.

"A loose and roid vapor that is fit
T' event his searching beams."
Chapman: *Hero and Leander*, ecst. iii.

**ē-vent* (2), v. i. [Prof. *e*=out, and Eng. *vent* (q. v.).] To issue out, to break forth.

**ē-vent-tēr-āte*, v. t. [Lat. *eventeratus*, pa. par. of *eventero*: *e*=out, and *venter*=the belly; French *éventrer*.] To disembowel; to rip open; to eviscerate.

**ē-vent-fūl*, a. [Eng. *event*: -full.] Full of events or incidents; attended or followed by important changes or results.

"The interval between the sitting of Saturday and the sitting of Monday was anxious and eventful."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

**ē-vent-tī-lāte*, v. t. [Lat. *eventilatus*, pa. par. of *eventilo*=to fan, to winnow.] [VENTILATE.]

1. *Lit.*: To winnow, to fan, to sift.

2. *Fig.*: To examine, to discuss, to ventilate.

**ē-vent-tī-lā-tion*, s. [Lat. *eventilatus*, pa. par. of *eventilo*.]

1. *Lit.*: The act of winnowing, fanning, or sifting.

2. *Fig.*: Discussion, examination, debate.

**ē-vent-trā-tion*, s. [Fr. *éventration*, *éventrer*, from Lat. *e*=out, and *venter* (genit. *ventris*)=the belly.]

Surgery:

1. A tumor produced by the relaxation of the abdominal wall, and ultimately affecting a great part of the abdominal viscera.

2. A large wound in the abdomen, through which the intestines protrude.

**ē-vent-tu-ā*, a. [Latin *eventu(s)*=an event; Eng. adj. suff. -al.]

1. Happening in consequence of any thing or act; consequential, resultant.

2. Final, conclusive, terminating, ultimate.

3. Happening or dependent upon events; contingent.

**ē-vent-tu-āl-i-tē*, s. [Eng. *eventual*; -ity.]

Phrenol.: A protuberance on the middle of the forehead, which, were it lower on the face, would be between the eyes. It is below "comparison" and above "individuality." Those who have it large are said to be fond of history, to tend to make record of events, to love incidents and anecdotes. Individuality taking cognizance of objects whose names are nouns, eventuality does so of occurrences appropriately described by verbs.

**ē-vent-tu-āl-lē*, adv. [Eng. *eventual*; -ly.] In the event; in the course of events; in the consequence or result.

"By this fortunate principle we are eventually roused from that lethargic state."—Cogan: *Ethical Treatises: The Passions*, pt. i., ch. i.

**ē-vent-tu-āte*, v. i. [Lat. *eventu(s)*=an event; Eng. suff. -ate.]

1. To issue or fall out as an event or consequence; to result.

2. To come to an issue or end; to terminate, to result.

**ē-vent-tu-ā-tion*, s. [Eng. *eventu(ate)*; -ation.] A falling out or resulting; a happening, a coming to pass.

**ē-er*, **af-re*, **av-ere*, **av-er*, **ev-ere*, adv. [A. S. *æfre*, related to A. S. *æwa*=Goth. *aiw*=ever; Lat. *ævum*; Gr. *aiōn*=an age.]

1. At all times; always.

"Heo is æc on and schal beon."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 6.

2. At all times; continually.

"[I] ever followed min appetit."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 6, 205.

3. At any time; at any period; on any occasion.

"No man ever yet hated his own flesh."—*Eph.* v. 29.

4. In any degree; to any extent.

5. A word of enforcement or emphasis; as, as soon as ever he had done so—i. e., immediately after he had done so.

"That purse in your hand has a twin brother, as like him as ever he can look."—*Dryden*: *Spanish Friar*, ii. 2.

¶ (1) *Ever so*: To whatever extent or degree.

(2) *For ever*:

(a) Eternally; to perpetuity.

"This is my name for ever."—*Exodus* iii. 15.

(b) For an indefinite period; during life.
(c) It is frequently reduplicated for the sake of emphasis.

"The meeting points the fatal lock discover
From the fair head, for ever and for ever."
Pope: *Rape of the Lock*, iii. 153, 154.

(3) *For ever and a day*: For ever, eternally. (Collog.)

(4) *Ever among*: Ever and anon, now and then.

"And ever among,
A maiden song
Lullay, by by, lullay."
Carol of 15th century.

(5) *Ever and anon*: Now and then, at one time and another.

"And ever and anon, with rosy red,
The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did dye."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. ix. 41.

¶ (1) *Ever* is largely used in composition with the sense of *always*, *continually*: as, *ever-active*, *ever-burning*, *ever-memorable*, *ever-new*, *ever-open*, *ever-waking*, *ever-wasting*, &c.

(2) It is also added to pronouns and adverbs, to give an indefinite force; as, *whoever*, *whatever*, *whomsoever*, *wherever*, *whithersoever*, &c.

**ē-ēr*, **ēav-ēr*, a. & s. [Fr. *évaie*=the darnel, from *ivre*=intoxicated, so called from the intoxicating qualities of the darnel (q. v.).]

A. As subst.: (See Etym.)

B. As adj.: (See the compound.)

ever-grass, s.

Bot.: *Lolium perenne*.

**ē-ēr-būb-blīg*, a. [Eng. *ever*, and *bubbling*.]

Bubbling up with perpetual murmur.

**ē-ēr-dūr-līg*, a. [Eng. *ever*, and *during*.]

Lasting or enduring for ever; eternal, unchanging.

**ev-er-est*, adv. [Eng. *ever*; -est.] Afterward, after.

**ē-ēr-fērne*, s. [Eng. *ever* (?), and *fern*.]

Bot.: A fern, *Polypodium vulgare*. (Gerard;

Britten & Holland.)

**ē-ēr-fired*, a. [Eng. *ever*, and *fired*.] Continually burning.

**ē-ēr-glāde*, s. [Eng. *ever*, and *glade*.] A low,

marshy tract of country, inundated with water and

interspersed with patches or portions covered with

high grass.

¶ The *Everglades*: The name given to a large tract of swampy lands in the southern part of Florida, in Dade and Monroe counties, rendered

historical by the Seminole Indian war, in which the chief Osceola bore so prominent a part against Gen.

Andrew Jackson.

**ē-ēr-green*, a. & s. [Eng. *ever*, and *green*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Always green; always retaining its verdure.

"The juice, when in greater plenty than can be exhaled by the sun, renders the plant evergreen."—*Arbutnot*: *On Aliments*.

2. *Fig.*: Always young or fresh.

B. As substantive:

Bot. & Hort.: A plant "always green," that is, having leaves upon it all the year round. In the generality of cases the leaves last for more than one, but less than two years, falling in spring and autumn, after their successors have reached a state of high development. Examples, the Holly and the Laurel. In some instances, one set of leaves lasts for several years. Examples, some Conifers.

evergreen-beech, s.

Bot.: *Fagus betuloides*.

evergreen-cliver, s. [CLIVER.]

evergreen-oak, s.

Bot.: *Quercus ilex*.

evergreen-thorn, s.

Bot.: *Crataegus pyracantha*.

**ev-er-ich*, **av-escic*, **ev-er-ile*, **ev-er-ilk*, **ev-er-ych*, **ev-er-yche*, a. [A. S. *æfer*, *æfre*=

ever, and *ælc*, *æc*=each.] Every, each.

**ē-ēr-last-līg*, **ev-er-last-yng*, **ev-er-last-yng*, a., s. & adv. [Eng. *ever*, and *lasting*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

I. Lasting or enduring without end; perpetual,

eternal.

"The joye of God, he sayth, is perdurable, that is to say, everlasting."—*Chaucer*: *Tale of Melibæus*.

2. Perpetual; continuing for an indefinite time.

"As their possession of the land is everlasting, so is the covenant, and they expired together."—*Bishop Taylor*: *Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. ii., rule 1.

3. Endless, continual, without intermission; as, *everlasting disputes*, *everlasting arguments*. (Collog.)

II. Botany:

1. Not changing color when dried. [EVERLASTING FLOWERS.]

2. Perennial. [EVERLASTING PEA.]

B. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Eternity.

"From everlasting to everlasting thou art God."—*Psalms* xc. 11.

2. (With the def. article): The Deity, the Eternal Being.

"O, that this too too solid flesh would melt, . . . Or that the Everlasting had not fixed

His canon 'gainst self-slaughter."
Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, i. 2.

II. Technically:

1. Bot. (pl.): Flowers generally belonging to the

order Composite, the flowers of which retain their color when dried. They are brought into requisition at Christmas, Easter, &c. They mostly belong to the genera *Helichrysum*, *Helipetrum*, *Antennaria*, *Gnaphalium*, &c. (*Gardeners' Chronicle*, April 15, 1876.)

2. *Fabrics*: A woolen material for shoes, &c.

*C. As adv.: Everlastingly.

¶ (1) *Mountain everlasting*:

Bot.: The Mountain Cudweed, or Cat's ear, *Gnaphalium dioicum*.

(2) *Moor everlasting*:

Bot.: *Antennaria dioica*.

Life everlasting:

Bot.: *Gnaphalium polycephalum*, growing in the

Southern States, and called by children *rabbit tobacco*. It is used in medicine as a diaphoretic and expectorant.

everlasting-flowers, s. pl. [EVERLASTING, B. II. 1.]

everlasting-pea, s.

Bot.: *Lathyrus latifolius*, so called because it is

perennial. [EVERLASTING, A. II. 2.]

**ē-ēr-last-līg-lē*, adv. [Eng. *everlasting*; -ly.]

1. For ever, eternally, in perpetuity, perpetually.

"And sound Thy praises everlastingly."

Wordsworth: *The Supreme Being*.

2. Continually, unceasingly, without intermission. (Collog.)

**ē-ēr-last-līg-nēss*, **ev-er-last-yng-nesse*, a. [Eng. *everlasting*; -ness.] The quality or state

of being everlasting; eternity.

**ē-ēr-liv-līg*, a. [Eng. *ever*, and *living*.]

1. Living without end; eternal; immortal; having

eternal existence.

"In that he is man, he received light from the Father, as from the fountain of that everlasting Deity."—*Hooker*: *Eccles. Polity*.

2. Unceasing, continual, unintermitted.

"That most glorious house, that glistereth bright

With burning stars and everlasting fires."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. x. 50.

**ē-ēr-mōre*, **ev-er-mo*, **ev-er-mare*, adv. [Eng. *ever*, and *more*.]

1. For ever; always, eternally, perpetually.

"Betere is tholien wyle sore, then mounen ever-

more."
Lyric Poems, p. 29.

2. Continually, ever, at all times.

"And be for evermore beguiled."

Wordsworth: *Affliction of Margaret*.

**ē-vēr-nī-a*, s. [Gr. *evēnēs*=sprouting, flourish-

ing; *eu*=well, and *ernos*=a young sprout, shoot, or scion.]

Bot.: A genus of Lichens, order *Parmeliaceæ*

(q. v.). *Evernia prunastri* is common on trees, but

does not often produce fruit. It is said to be an

astringent and a febrifuge. It can also be used for

dyeing. Formerly it was ground down with starch

to make hair-powder, and it has been used as a sub-

stitute for gum in calico-printing. *E. vulpina*, the

Ulmossa (Wolf's Cap) of the Swedes, is said by

the common people to be poisonous to wolves, but

the allegation is doubtful.

**ē-vēr-nic*, a. [Eng., &c., *Evern*(ia); -ic.] Belong-

ing to or in any way connected with the genus

Evernia (q. v.).

evernic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{16}O_7$. An acid contained in *Evernia*

prunastri.

**ē-vēr-nī-nic*, a. [Mod. Latin *evern*(ia); -in

(Chem.), and suff. -ic.] For def. see the compound.

everninic-acid.

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{16}O_4$. Obtained by boiling *Evernic*

acid with baryta. It crystallizes from hot water in

needles, which melt at 157°, and is colored violet by

ferric chloride.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, æ=é; ey=ā. qu=kw.

2. In a wicked, corrupt, or depraved manner.
 3. Unfortunately, unluckily, miserably.
 "It went evil with his house."—1 Chron. vii. 23.
 4. Unkindly, cruelly.
 "The Egyptians evil entreated us and afflicted us."—Deut. xxvi. 6.
 5. With reproach, slander, or contumely.

¶ See also the compounds.

C. As substantive:

1. Anything which injures, displeases, or causes pain or suffering.

"We must do good against evil."
 Shakespeare: *All's Well*, ii. 5.

2. Misfortune, calamity, ill.

"That I may bear my evils alone."
 Shakespeare: *Twelfth Night*, ii. 1.

3. Depravity or corruption of heart; malignity; a wicked, depraved, or corrupt disposition.

"The heart of the sons of men is full of evil."—Eccles. ix. 3.

4. The negation or contrary of good.

"Farewell, remorse! all good to me is lost,
 Evil, be thou my good."—Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 110.

5. A malady or disease; as, the king's evil.

"What's the disease he means?
 'Tis called the evil."—Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, iv. 3.

- *3. A bad quality, an imperfection, a defect.

"The principal evils that be laid to the charge of women."—Shakespeare: *As You Like It*, iii. 2.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *evil*, *harm*, and *misfortune*: "*Evil* in its limited application is taken for *evils* of the greatest magnitude; it is that which is *evil* without any mitigation or qualification of circumstances. The *misfortune* is a minor *evil*; it depends upon the opinion and circumstances of the individual; what is a *misfortune* in one respect may be the contrary in another. In one respect, therefore, the *misfortune* is but a partial *evil*: of *evil* it is likewise observable, that it has no respect to the sufferer as a moral agent; but *misfortune* is used in regard to such things as are controllable or otherwise by human foresight. The *evil* which befalls a man is opposed only to the good which he in general experiences; but the *misfortune* is opposed to the good fortune or the prudence of the individual. Sickness is an *evil*, let it be endured or caused by whatever circumstances it may; it is a *misfortune* for an individual to come in the way of having this *evil* brought on himself: his own relative condition in the scale of being is here referred to. The *harm* and *mischiefs* are species of minor *evils*; the former of which is much less specific than the latter, both in the nature and the cause of the *evil*. A person takes *harm* from circumstances that are not known; the *mischiefs* is done to him from some positive and immediate circumstance. . . . *Evil* and *misfortune* respect persons only as the objects: *harm* and *mischiefs* are said of inanimate things as the object." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *evil* and *bad*, see *BAD*.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Evil-affected* (*Acts* xiv. 2); *evil-boding*, *evil-favored* (*Bacon*), with its derivative *evil-favoredness* (*Deut.* xvii. 1); *evil-minded* (*Dryden*); *evil-omened*, *evil-starred* (*Tennyson*: *Locksley Hall*, 157), &c.

evil-eyed, *a.* Malicious; looking with an evil eye, or a feeling of jealousy, hatred or bad design.

"No eye, better than an evil-eye,
 Dark master."
 Charles Dickens: *Christmas Carol*.

***evil-willer**, *s.* An evil-disposed or malevolent person.

***evil-willy**, ***evil-willie**, *a.* Ill-disposed, malevolent.

ē-vil-dō-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *evil*, and *doer*.] One who acts wickedly or against the law; a wrong-doer, a malefactor.

***ē-vil-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *evil*; *-ly*.] In an evil manner; not well.

"Wonder of good deeds evilly bestow'd."
 Shakespeare: *Timon*, iv. 3.

***ē-vil-nēss**, ***ē-vil-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *evil*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being evil; badness, wickedness, viciousness.

"The moral goodness and congruity, or *evilness*, unfitness, and unseasonableness of moral or natural actions, falls not within the verge of a brutal faculty."—Hale: *Origin of Mankind*, ch. ii.

ē-vil-spēak-ing, *s.* [Eng. *evil*, and *speaking*.] The act or practice of speaking ill of others; slander, calumny, defamation.

"Wherefore laying aside all malice and all guile, and hypocrisies and envies, and all *evil-speaking*."—1 Peter iii. 1.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hār, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ē-vil-wish-ing, *a.* [English *evil*, and *wishing*.] Wishing ill or harm to; having no good will; ill-disposed; evil-minded.

"They heard of this sudden going out, in a country full of *evilwishing* minds towards him."—Sidney.

ē-vil-wōr-kēr, *s.* [Eng. *evil*, and *worker*.] One who works ill or harm to others; an evildoer.

"Beware of dogs, beware of *evilworkers*."—Philippians iii. 2.

ē-vin'ce, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *evinco*=to overcome; *e*=out, fully, and *vinco*=to conquer; Ital. *evincere*.] [EVICT.]

A. Transitive:

- *1. To overcome, to conquer.

"Error by his own arms is best evinced."
 Milton: *P. R.*, iv. 235.

2. To prove beyond a doubt; to demonstrate.

"Tradition then is disallowed
 "When not evinced by Scripture to be true."
 Dryden: *Hind and Panther*, ii. 190.

3. To manifest, to show, to exhibit.

"When men *evince* a disposition to defer to the opinions of guides selected with care and discretion."—Sir G. C. Lewis: *Authority in Matter of History*.

*B. Intrans.: To prove; to furnish proof.

"The accuser complains, the witness *evincoeth*, the judge sentences."—Bp. Hall: *Cases of Conscience*.

¶ For the difference between to *evince* and to *prove*, see *PROVE*.

ē-vin'ce-ment, *s.* [Eng. *evince*; *-ment*.] The act of evincing, demonstrating, or proving.

"The evincement thereof may give rise to many trials."
 Boyle: *Works*, ii. 499.

ē-vin'-ql-ble, *a.* [Eng. *evinc(e)*; *-able*.] That may or can be proved or demonstrated; demonstrable; capable of proof.

"Implanted instincts in brutes are in themselves highly reasonable and useful to their ends, and *evinible* by true reason to be such."—Hale: *Origin of Mankind*, p. 62.

ē-vin'-ql-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *evincib(le)*; *-ly*.] In a manner to prove or force conviction.

ē-vin'-ql-ve, *a.* [Eng. *evinc(e)*; *-ive*.] Tending or calculated to prove or demonstrate.

***ē-vir-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *eviratus*, pa. par. of *eviro*: *e*=out, away, and *vir*=a man.] To emasculate; to deprive of manhood.

***ē-vir-ate**, *a.* [Lat. *eviratus*.] Emasculated; castrated.

***ē-vir-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *eviratio*, from *eviratus*, pa. par. of *eviro*.] The act of castrating or emasculating; castration.

ē-vis'-qēr-āte, *v. t.* [Lat. *evisceratus*, pa. par. of *eviscero*; *e*=out, away, and *viscera*=the bowels.]

1. Lit.: To disembowel; to take or draw out the entrails of.

"He will *eviscerate* himself like a spider."—Burton: *Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 125.

*2. Fig.: To draw out of; to clear, to free.

"The philosophers who . . . quietly *eviscerate* the problem of its difficulty."—Sir W. Hamilton.

ē-vīs-cēr-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *evisceratus*, pa. par. of *eviscero*.] The act or process of eviscerating or disemboweling.

***ēv'-it-ā-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *evitabilis*, from *evito*=to avoid; *e*=out, away, and *vito*=to avoid.] That may or can be avoided, shunned, or escaped; avoidable.

***ēv'-i-tāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *evitatus*, pa. par. of *evito*=to avoid.] To avoid, to escape, to shun.

***ēv'-i-tā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *evitatio*, from *evito*=to avoid.] The act of avoiding, escaping, or shunning.

***ē-vi-te**, *v. t.* [Lat. *evito*.] To avoid, to escape, to shun.

***ē-vi-tēr-nal**, ***ē-vi-ter-nall**, *a.* [Lat. *æviternus*, from *ævum*=age.] [ETERNAL.] Eternal; of an indefinitely long duration.

***ē-vi-tēr-nal-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *eviternal*; *-ly*.] Eternally.

***ē-vi-tēr-nl-tŷ**, *s.* [Low Lat. *æviternitas*, from Lat. *æviternus*.] Enduring indefinitely long; eternity.

ē-vit-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *e*, and *vittatus*.] [VITTATE.] Bot.: Without vitte (q. v.).

ēv'-ō-cāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *evocatus*, pa. par. of *evoco*=to call out; *e*=out, and *voco*=to call.] To call out or forth.

"He [Saul] had already shown sufficient credulity, in thinking there was any efficacy in magical operations to *evocate* the dead."—Stackhouse: *Hist. of the Bible*, bk. v. ch. iii.

ēv'-ō-cā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *evocatio*, from *evocatus*, pa. par. of *evoco*; Fr. *évocation*.]

1. The act of calling out or forth, as from concealment.

"Would truth dispense, we could be content with Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual acquisition were but reminiscential *evocation*."—Brunne: *Vulgar Errors* (Pref.).

2. A calling or summoning from one tribunal to another.

***ēv'-ō-cā-tōr**, *s.* [Lat., from *evocatus*, pa. par. of *evoco*.] One who evokes or calls forth.

ē-vō-ke, *v. t.* [Lat. *evoco*: *e*=out, and *voco*=to call; *vox*=a voice; Fr. *évoquer*; Sp. *evocar*; Ital. *evocare*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: To call out, to summon forth.

*2. Law: To remove from one tribunal to another.

***ēv'-ō-lāt-ic**, ***ēv'-ō-lāt-ic-al**, *a.* [Lat. *evolutum*, sup. of *evolo*=to fly away; *e*=out, and *volo*=to fly.] Apt to fly away.

***ēv'-ō-lā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *evolutum*, sup. of *evolo*=to fly away.] The act of flying away.

"Upon the wings of this faith is the soul ready to mount up toward that heaven which is open to receive it, and in that act of *evolution* puts itself into the hands of those blessed angels."—Bp. Hall: *The Christian*, § 13.

ē-vō-lūte, *s.*

[Lat. *evolutus*,

pa. par. of

evolveo=to un-

roll; *e*=out,

and *volveo*=to

roll.]

Geom.: A

curve from

which another

curve, called

the involute or

evolvent, is

described by

the end of a

thread gradu-

ally wound upon

or unwound from

the former. The

figures on the

perimeter of the

evolvent—viz., the

circle—correspond

to those marking

the evolvent.

ē-vō-lū-tion, *s.* [Lat. *evolutio*=an unrolling,

from *evolutus*, pa. par. of *evolveo*=to unroll; Fr.

évolution; Sp. *evolucion*; Ital. *evoluzione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act of unrolling or unfolding.

"The spontaneous coagulation of the little saline bod-

ies was preceded by almost innumerable *evolutions*."—

Boyle.

(2) The series of things unrolled or unfolded.

"The whole *evolution* of ages, from everlasting to ever-

lasting."—More: *Divine Dialogues*.

2. Figuratively:

(1) An unraveling or development: as, the *evolu-*

tion of a plot.

(2) A change, an alteration.

"All the fashionable *evolutions* of opinion."—Burke:

To the Sheriffs of Bristol.

II. Technically:

1. Astron. & Geol.: The development of this world

and of the solar system, if not of all stellar systems,

from a fine mist or nebula. Prof. Huxley says:

"Nor is the value of the doctrine of evolution to

the philosophic thinker diminished by the fact that

it applies the same method to the living and the

non-living world, and embraces in one stupendous

analogy the growth of a solar system from molecu-

lar chaos, the shaping of the earth from the nebula-

ous cubhood of its youth, through innumerable

changes and immeasurable ages to the present

form, and the development of a living being from

the shapeless mass of protoplasm we term a germ."

[2.] (Prof. Huxley: *Anniversary Address*, Quar.

Jour. Geol. Soc., xxv. (1869), p. xlvii.)

2. Biology:

(1) The same as *EPIGENESIS* (q. v.).

(2) The development hypothesis, or theory (q. v.).

In its extreme form it traces both the animal and

vegetable kingdom to one very low form of life, con-

sisting of a minute cell, and supposes this cell pro-

duced by or from inorganic matter by some occult

process formerly technically denominated spontaneous

generation. Of this advanced school, Professor

Haeckel may be taken as the representative. With

a more moderate school of thought the great name

of Darwin is associated. He never withdrew, even

from the last edition of his *Origin of Species*, the

sentence in which he intimates his belief that

life may have "been originally breathed by the

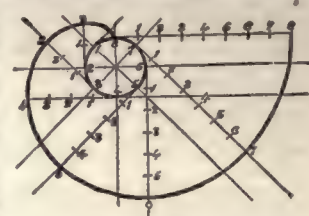
Creator into a few forms or into one." A living

being of very simple and low organization once ob-

tained, all animals and plants were evolved or

developed from it by the operation of natural laws.

(For the process, see *DAEWINISM*.) Some small



Evolute.

approach to the physical structure of man is supposed to be traceable in the humble and unarmored mollusks called Ascidiæ, whence man's line of ancestry ran through the lower Vertebrate, the Monotrematous Mammals, other orders of the class, and finally the Anthropoid Apes. In this view both Darwin and Haeckel essentially agree. (See Darwin's *Descent of Man*, and Haeckel's *Evolution of Man*.) In the long series of evolutions, the continual tendency was for the simple to develop into the complex, or for an organ which at first had several functions to fulfill to become specialized. The more generalized forms are looked for in the older rocks, while as more and more recent strata are examined, the organisms met with are those highly specialized. Evolution prescribes no limits to the perfection of bodily and mental organization which the human race may ultimately reach.

"Still less is there any necessary antagonism between either of these doctrines and that of *Evolution*, which embraces all that is sound in both Catastrophism and Uniformitarianism."—Prof. Huxley: *Anniversary Address*, *Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxv., p. xlvii.

3. *Geom.*: The opening or unfolding of a curve, and making it describe an evolute.

"The equable *evolution* of the periphery of a circle, or any other curve, is such a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude, as that all its parts do meet together, and equally evolve or unbind; so that the same line becomes successively a less arch of a reciprocally greater circle, till at length they turn into a straight line."—Harris.

4. *Math.*: The extraction of roots from any given power; the reverse of involution (q. v.).

5. *Mil.*: The changes of position, form of drawing-up, &c., by which the disposition of troops is changed according to the necessities of defense or attack.

Ē-vō-lū-tion-āl, *a.* [Eng. *evolution*; -*al*.] The same as **EVOLUTIONARY** (q. v.).

Ē-vō-lū-tion-ār-ĭ, *a.* [Eng. *evolution*; -*ary*.] *Biol.*: Produced by or in any way pertaining to evolution.

"Constituting a break in the evolutionary chain."—*Athenæum*, March 4, 1882.

Ē-vō-lū-tion-izm, *s.* [Eng. *evolution*; -*ism*.] The theory or doctrine of evolution.

"The extreme *evolutionism* which . . . traces all existence back to a lifeless atom or germ."—*Brit. Quar. Review*, October, 1881, p. 507.

"The term was introduced by Prof. Huxley in his Presidential Address to the Geological Society in 1869. Along with it he introduced also the terms Catastrophism and Uniformitarianism, the three words being designed to discriminate the three chief schools of geological thought. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxv., p. xxxix.)

Ē-vō-lū-tion-ist, *s.* [Eng. *evolution*; -*ist*.] One holding the doctrine of evolution, as distinguished from that of uniformity and that of successive catastrophes.

"Collated with the results of other evolutionists elsewhere."—*Athenæum*, March 4, 1882.

Ē-vōl-ve, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *evolveo*=to unroll; *e*=out, and *volv*=to roll, to fold.]

A. Transitive:

*I. Literally:

1. To unfold, to unroll.

"They expand and *evolve* themselves into more distinction and evidence of themselves."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 68.

2. To throw or send out; to emit, to diffuse.

II. Figuratively:

1. To follow through intricacies and disclose.

"There needs but to *evolve* the Philosopher's idea."—*Hurd: Universal Poetry*.

2. To develop; to bring to maturity.

B. Intrans.: To become open, disclosed, or diffused; to spread.

"Ambrosial odor

Does round the air *evolving* scents diffuse."

Prior: *Solomon*, iii. 711.

Ē-vōlved', *pa. par. & a.* [EVOLVE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: (See the verb.)

2. *Bot.*: Unfolded.

***Ē-vōl-ve-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *evolve*; -*ment*.] The act or process of evolving; the state of being evolved; evolution.

Ē-vōl-vent, *s.* [Lat. *evolvens*, *pa. par. of evolveo*=to unroll.]

Geom.: The involute of a curve. [INVOLUTE.]

Ē-vōl-vēr, *s.* [Eng. *evolve*(e); -*er*.] One who or that which evolves.

Ē-vōl-vū-lūs, *s.* [A dimin. word from Lat. *evolvō*=to roll out—*i. e.*, not twining, as opposed to *Convolvulus*, which twines.]

Bot.: A genus of *Convolvulaceæ*. It has entire, nearly sessile leaves, and small flowers. About sixty species are known, chiefly from tropical America.

***Ē-vōm-it**, ***e-vom-et**, *v. t.* [Lat. *evomit*, *pa. par. of vomo*=to vomit out: *e*=out, and *vomo*=to vomit.] To emit, to reject.

"Vasavey morsels *evomited* for Christ."—*Bale: Image*, pt. ii. (Pref.)

***Ē-vōm-i-tā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *evomit*; -*ation*.] The act of vomiting out or forth.

"By eructation, or expiration, or *evomitation*."—*Swift: Tale of a Tub*, §4.

***Ē-vō-mi-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *evomit*, *pa. par. of vomo*.] The act of vomiting out or forth.

ĭ-ē-vōm-ŷ-mūs, *s.* [Lat. *evonymos*.] [EUNYMUS.]

Ē-vōs-mī-ā, *s.* [Latinized form of Gr. *euosmos*=sweet-smelling, fragrant; *eu*=well, good, and *osmē*=smell.]

Bot.: A genus of *Cinchonads*, tribe *Cinchonææ*, family *Hamelideæ*. It has red flowers and sweet-smelling berries. *Evosmia corymbosa* is poisonous, and according to Sir R. Schomburgk, Indians have been injured by using its wood for spits on which to roast their meat.

Ē-vō-vā-ē, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

Music: An artificial word, consisting of the vowels in *Seculorum Amen*, at the end of the Gloria Patri. It was designed to serve as a mnemonic word to enable singers to render the several Gregorian chants properly; each letter in *Evovae* standing for the syllable whence it was extracted. The author of the article in Smith's *Christian Antiquities* says that the *Evovae* must be regarded as containing the germ of the at present accepted views respecting musical accent. A modern imitation of the word was proposed by Mr. Dyce, but never came into use. It remains a mere curiosity, inasmuch as more obvious means exist of expressing accent.

***Ē-vūl-gāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *evulgatus*, *pa. par. of evulgo*=to make common or public: *e*=out, and *vulgo*=to publish among the people; *vulgo*=the common people.] To publish, to make known, to divulge.

Ē-vūl-gā-tion, *s.* [Latin *evulgatus*, *pa. par. of evulgo*.] The act of publishing, making known, or divulging.

***Ē-vūl-ge**, *v. t.* [Latin *evulgo*.] To publish, to make public.

"Not with any intention to *evulge* it."—*Pref. to Annot. on Browne's Religio Medici*.

Ē-vūl-sion, *s.* [Lat. *evulsio*, from *evulso*, *pa. par. of evello*=to pluck out: *e*=out, and *vello*=to pluck.] The act of plucking out or off.

"The instruments of *evulsion*, compression, or incision."—*Browne: Cyrus Garden*, ch. ii.

***ew**, *s.* [A. S. *tw, eow*; O. H. Ger. *ēwa*.] The yew (q. v.).

"Fyne *ew*, popler, and lyndes faire."

Romance of the Rose, 1385.

ew-den-drift, *s.* [EWINDRIFT.]

ew-der, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful; probably a corruption of odor.]

1. A disagreeable smell.

2. The steam of a boiling pot.

ewe (1) (pron. ū), *s.* [A. S. *ewu*; cogn. with Dut. *oel*; Icel. *á*; O. H. Ger. *awi, ovi*; M. H. Ger. *uwe*; Goth. *awi*; Lat. *ovis*; Gr. *ois*; Sansc. *avi*; Lithuanian *avis*; Russ. *ovtsa*.] A female sheep.

ewe-cheese, *s.* Cheese made from the milk of ewes.

ewe-gowan, *s.*

Botany: The Common Daisy (*Bellis perennis*). (Scotch.)

***ewe-neck**, *s.* A hollow neck.

***ewe-necked**, *a.* Having a hollow in the neck.

***ewe** (2), *s.* [Yew.]

ew-ēr (ew as ū), ***euw-er**, ***ew-are**, ***ew-ere**, *s.* [O. Fr. *ewer, ewaire, eweire*, from O. Fr. *ewe*=water, from Lat. *aquaria*=a vessel for water: *aqua*=water.] A kind of pitcher or large jug for water; a toilet jug with a wide spout.

ew-est, **ew-ous**, *a.* [Etyim. doubtful.] Nearest; contiguous.

"To be sure they lie maist *ewest*," said the Bailie."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xlii.

ew-how, **ew-hew**, *interj.* [EH.] Oh dear!

ew-in-drift, **ew-ēn-drift** (ew as ū), *s.* [Etyim. doubtful.] Snow driven by the wind; a snowdrift.

ewk (pron. ūk), *v. i.* [YEKE.] To itch.

ew-rŷ (ew as ū), *s.* [Eng. *ewer*; -*y*.]

*1. The scullery of a religious establishment.

2. An office in the royal household of England having charge of the linen for the sovereign's table, the laying of the cloth for meals, &c.

ewt, *s.* [EFT, *s.* NEWT.]

Ēx-, *pref.* [Latin, Gr. *ex, ek*=out.] A common prefix in English compounds. It represents (1) the Lat. *ex* with the original force of out, as in *exhale, exclude*; (2) with the force of beyond, as in *excel, exceed*; (3) it is added for emphasis. It is prefixed to titles or names of offices to signify that the person referred to has held but no longer holds the office; as, *ex-president*. In commerce it is used to signify that goods are sold or delivered from a certain vessel, as, tea sold *ex Nelson*. It becomes *ef* before *f*, as in *effuse*, and is shortened to *e* before *b, d, g, l, m, n, r,* and *v*, as in *ebullient, edit, egress, elate, emanate, enode, erode, evade*. The Greek form appears in *eccentric, ecclesiastic, eclectic*, &c. It takes the form *es-* in Old Fr. & Span., cf. *escape, escheat, escort*. In a few words it becomes *s*, as in *scald, scamper*. (*Skeat*.)

***Ēx-āc-ēr-bāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *exacerbatus*, *pa. par. of exacerb*=to irritate: *ex*=out, fully, and *acerbus*=bitter, harsh, sour.]

1. To irritate, to exasperate; to increase the evil passions or malignity of.

2. To intensify or increase the violence of a disease.

Ēx-āc-ēr-bā-tion, *s.* [Latin *exacerbatio*, from *exacerbatus*, *pa. par. of exacerb*; Fr. *exacerbation*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. The act of exacerbating, irritating, or exasperating; exasperation.

"On the same *exacerbation* he brake out into that stout piece of eloquence."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 541.

2. Increased severity or harshness.

II. *Med.*: The height of a disease; a paroxysm; the periodical increase of remittent and continued fevers, when there is no actual cessation of the fever.

"The patient himself may strive, by little and little, to overcome the symptoms, in the *exacerbation*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 61.

***Ēx-āc-ēr-bēs-gence**, *s.* [Lat. *exacerbescens*, *pr. par. of exacerbesc*, an inceptive form of *exacerbo*.] Increase of irritation or violence, especially the increase of a disease or fever.

***Ēx-āc-ēr-vā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *ex*=out, fully, and *accervatio*=a heaping up; *accervus*=a heap.] The act of heaping up.

***Ēx-āc-īn-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *ex*=out, away, and *acinus*=a kernel.] To remove the kernel from.

***Ēx-āc-ī-nā-tion**, *s.* [EXACINATE.] The act of removing the kernels from.

Ēx-āct', *a.* [Lat. *exactus*, *pa. par. of exigo*=to drive out, to weigh out, to measure: *ex*=out, and *ago*=to drive; Fr. *exact*; Sp. *exacto*; Ital. *esatto*.]

1. Precisely agreeing in amount, number, or degree; not differing in the least; as, the *exact* number or sum.

2. Precise; precisely fitting, proper, or suitable.

"He must seize the *exact* moment for deserting a falling cause."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

3. Strictly correct, or according to rule; accurate, carefully attentive.

4. Accurate, careful, strict, precise, punctilious, particular.

"Many gentlemen turn out of the seats of their ancestors, to make way for such new masters as have been more *exact* in their accounts than themselves."—*Spectator*.

5. Strictly correct or accurate.

"What if you and I enquire how money matters stand between us?—With all my heart, I love *exact* dealing, and let Hocus audit."—*Arbutnot. John Bull*.

*Crabb thus discriminates between *exact*, *nice*, *punctual*, and *particular*: "*Exact* and *nice* are to be compared in their application, either to persons or things; *particular* and *punctual* only in application to persons. To be *exact* is to arrive at perfection; to be *nice* is to be free from faults; to be *particular* is to be *exact* in certain points. We are *exact* in our conduct or in what we do; *nice* and *particular* in our mode of doing it; *punctual* as to the time and season for doing it. It is necessary to be *exact* in our accounts; to be *nice* as an artist in the choice and distribution of colors; to be *particular*, as a man of business, in the number and the details of merchandises that are to be delivered out; to be *punctual* in observing the hour or the day that has been fixed upon. *Exactness* and *punctuality* are always taken in a good sense; they designate an attention to that which cannot be dispensed with; they form a part of one's duty; *nice*ness and *particularity* are not always taken in the best sense; they designate an excessive attention to things of inferior importance; to matters of taste and choice. When *exact* and *nice* are applied to things, the former expresses more than the latter; we speak of an *exact* resemblance, and a *nice* distinction." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **gell**, **chorus**, **chīn**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thīn**, **this**; **sin**, **ag**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-**cian**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhūn**. -**tious**, -**ciuous**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

ēx-āct', v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *exacter*, from Low Lat. *exacto*, from Lat. *exactus*, pa. par. of *exigo* = to drive out, exact.]

A. Transitive:

1. To require with authority; to force or compel to be paid, yielded, or rendered, without right or justice.

"Thou now exact'st the penalty,

Which is a pound of this poor merchant's flesh."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

2. To demand or claim as of right.

"Years of service past

From grateful souls exact reward at last."
Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, iii. 1, 131-2.

*3. To demand or call for the presence of; to summon.

"The hour precise

Exacts our parting hence."
Milton: P. L., xii. 590.

B. Intransitive:

1. To demand or claim.

*2. To practice extortion; to make exactions.

"The enemy shall not exact upon him."
Ps. lxxx. 22.

*Crabb thus discriminates between *to exact* and *to extort*: "*To exact* is to demand with force, it is commonly an act of injustice; *to extort* is to get with violence, it is an act of tyranny. . . . In the figurative sense deference, obedience, applause, and admiration are *exacted*: a confession, an acknowledgment, a discovery, and the like, are *extorted*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ēx-āct'-ēr, s. [Eng. *exact*, v.; -er.]

1. One who exacts or extorts; an extortioner.

"I will also make thy officers peace, and thine *exacters* righteousness."
Isaiah lx. 17.

2. One who exacts or demands by authority or of right.

"Light and lewd persons, especially that the *exacter* of the oath did neither use exhortation, nor examining of them for taking thereof, were easily suborned to make an affidavit for money."
Bacon.

3. One who is very severe, strict, or harsh in his demands or claims.

"No men are prone to be greater tyrants, and more rigorous *exacters* upon others, than such whose pride was formerly least disposed to the obedience of lawful constitutions."
King Charles. Eikon Basilike.

ēx-āct'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [EXACT, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Demanding or compelling the payment, yielding, or rendering of anything by force or with authority; extorting; requiring authoritatively.

2. Unreasonable in demands or claims.

C. As subst.: The act of extorting, demanding, or requiring by force or with authority; exaction.

ēx-āc'-tion, s. [O. Fr., from Lat. *exactus*, pa. par. of *exigo* = to exact.]

1. The act of exacting, demanding, or requiring the payment or rendering of by force or authoritatively; a forcible or violent levying; extortion.

"If he should break this day, what should I gain

By the *exaction* of the forfeiture?"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

2. The act of claiming or demanding as a right.

"It could lay on me

Any *exaction* of respect so strong."
Daniel: Death of Earl of Devonshire.

3. That which is exacted; a tribute, fee, or payment unjustly, illegally, or forcibly exacted.

"And daily such *exactions* did exact

As were against the order of the State."
Daniel: Civil Wars, iv. 25.

***ēx-āc'-tious**, a. [Eng. *exact*; -ious.] Exacting, extorting, extortionate.

"They pay *exactious* rates."
Burton's Diary (1656), i., p. 225.

ēx-āct'-i-tūde, s. [Fr.] Exactness, accuracy, niceness.

"Every sentence, every word, every syllable, every letter and point, seem to have been weighed with the nicest *exactitude*."
Geddes: Prosp., p. 92.

ēx-āct'-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *exact*; -ly.]

1. In an exact manner; with exactness; precisely according to rule, measure, principle, &c.; as, One thing fits another *exactly*.

2. With niceness, accuracy, or precision.

"The religion they profess is such, that the more *exactly* it is sifted by pure unbiased reason, the more reasonable still it will be found."
Atterbury.

ēx-āct'-nēss, s. [Eng. *exact*; -ness.]

1. Accuracy, niceness, nicety, precision; strict conformity to rule, principle, &c.

"The experiments were all made with the utmost *exactness* and circumspection."
Woodward: On Fossils.

2. Regularity or strict attention in conduct; strict or careful conformity to propriety.

"All the various private duties . . . will be performed with the same *exactness* and punctuality as if he himself had been present."
Porteus: Charge to Diocese of London.

3. Precise or careful observance of method; strict following after accuracy.

ēx-āct'-ōr, ***ēx-āct'-ōūr**, s. [Lat. *exactor*, from *exactus*, pa. par. of *exigo* = to exact.]

1. One who exacts or demands anything from others with authority; one who compels the payment of dues, customs, &c.

2. One who demands by authority; as the *exactor* of an oath.

"The rigidest *exactor* of truth."
South: Sermons, vol. i., ser. 12.

3. One who or that which demands or claims as a right; one who is unreasonably strict, severe, or harsh in demands or claims.

"Men that are in health are severe *exactors* of patience at the hands of them that are sick."
Jeremy Taylor.

4. An extortioner; one who compels the payment, yielding, or rendering of anything by force.

*5. A torturer.
"*Exactors* ben thei that enquiren the truthe bi mesurable betingis and turmentis and performen the sentence of ingis."
Wycliffe: Dent. xvi. 18. (Margin.)

***ēx-āc'-trēs**, ***ēx-āc'-trēsse**, s. [Lat. *exactrix*.]

A female who exacts, demands, or claims anything.

"Expectation, who is so severe an *exactress* of duties."
Ben Jonson: Masques.

***ēx-āc'-u-āte**, v. t. [As if from a Lat. *exacuat*, pa. par. of *exacuo* (1st conj.), for *exacuto*, from the Lat. *exacutus*, pa. par. of *exacuo* (3d conj.) = to sharpen; *ex* = out, fully, and *acuo* = to sharpen.] To sharpen, to whet, to give an edge to.

"Sense of such an injury received

Should so *exacuate* and whet your choler."
Ben Jonson: Magnetic Lady, iii. 3.

***ēx-āc'-u-ā-tion**, s. [EXACUATE, v.] The act of sharpening or whetting.

ēx-ā-cūm, s. [Lat. *ex* = out, and *ago* = to drive; because the plant is said to have the power of expelling poison.]

Bot.: A genus of Gentians, tribe Gentianeæ. The old *Exacum filiforme* is now *Cicendia filiformis*.

ēx-ā-rē-sis, s. [Gr. *exairesis*, from *exaireō* = to take away, to remove: *ex* = out, away, and *haireō* = to take.]

Surg.: That branch of surgery which relates to the removing of parts of the body.

ēx-āg'-gēr-āte, v. t. & i. [Lat. *exaggeratus*, pa. par. of *exaggero* = to heap up: *ex* = out, fully, and *aggero* = to heap; *agger* = a heap, from *ag* (for *ad*) = to, and *gero* = to carry; Fr. *exagérer*; Sp. *exagerar*; Ital. *exagerar*.]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

*I. Literally:

(1) To heap up, to accumulate.

"In the great level near Thorny, several oaks and firs stand in firm earth below the moor, and have lain there hundreds of years, still covered by the fresh and salt waters and moorish earth *exaggerated* upon them."
Hale: Origin of Man-kind, p. 299.

(2) To raise or lift up.

"*Exaggerating* and raising islands and continents in other parts by such *exaggeration*."
Hale: Origin of Man-kind, p. 299.

2. Fig.: To heighten; to enlarge by hyperbolic expressions; to overstate; to describe or represent as greater than truth or justice will warrant.

"A friend *exaggerates* a man's virtues; an enemy inflames his crimes."
Addison: Spectator, No. 399.

II. Art: To heighten in effect or design; as, to *exaggerate* any particular feature in a painting or statue.

B. Intrans.: To make use of or be given to *exaggeration*.

ēx-āg'-gēr-āt-ōd, pa. par. & a. [EXAGGERATE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Heightened, enlarged, overstated; represented as greater than truth or justice will warrant.

"A case . . . in most points *exaggerated*."
Cambridge: A Dialogue: Dick and Ned.

2. Art: Heightened or magnified in effect or design.

ēx-āg'-gēr-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *exaggeratio*, from *exaggeratus*, pa. par. of *exaggero*; Fr. *exagération*; Sp. *exageración*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*I. Literally:

(1) The act of heaping up or accumulating.

"Some towns that were anciently havens and ports are now, by *exaggeration* of sand between these towns and the sea, converted into firm land."
Hale: Origin of Man-kind, p. 299.

(2) That which is heaped up or accumulated; a heap, an accumulation.

2. Fig.: Hyperbolic amplification; a representing or describing as greater than truth or justice will warrant.

"All the prejudices, all the *exaggerations*, of both the great parties in the state, moved his scorn."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. ii.

II. Art: The representation of things in a heightened or magnified manner.

***ēx-āg'-gēr-ā-tive**, a. [Eng. *exaggerat(e)*, -ive.] Having the power or tendency to exaggerate; exaggerating, hyperbolic.

"In a not mendacious, yet loud-spoken, *exaggerative*, more or less asinine manner."
Carlyle: Cromwell, i. 152.

***ēx-āg'-gēr-ā-tive-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *exaggerative*; -ly.] In an exaggerated or hyperbolic manner; with exaggeration.

"An immense hall, filled with what I thought (*exaggeratively*) a thousand or two of human creatures."
Carlyle: Reminiscences, ii. 5.

ēx-āg'-gēr-ā-tōr, s. [Lat.] One who exaggerates or is given to exaggeration.

"*Exaggerators* of the sun and moon."

E. B. Browning.

***ēx-āg'-gēr-ā-tōr-ŷ**, a. [Lat. *exaggerator*, from *exaggeratus*, pa. par. of *exaggero*.] Containing exaggeration; exaggerated.

***ēx-āg'-i-tāte**, v. t. [Lat. *exagitatus*, pa. par. of *exagito* = to stir up: *ex* = out, fully, and *agito*, freq. of *ago* = to move, to drive.]

1. To agitate, to shake, to put in motion.

2. To reproach, to blame, to censure.

***ēx-āg'-i-tā-tion**, s. [Eng. *exagitat(e)*; -ion.] The act of shaking or agitating; agitation.

ēx-āl-bū-min-ōse, a. [Lat. *ex*, and Mod. Lat. *albuminosus*.]

Bot.: The same as EXALBUMINOUS (q. v.).

ēx-āl-bū-mī-nōus, a. [Prefix *ex*, and English *albuminous* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Destitute of albumen; not having an endosperm. (Use of seeds.)

"We can imagine the seed to be at first altogether *exalbuminous*."
Gardeners' Chronicle, vol. xvi., No. 408 (1891), p. 365.

ēx-āl't, v. t. [Fr. *exalter*, from Lat. *exalto* = to lift up, to exalt: *ex* = out, fully, and *altus* = high; Sp. *exaltar*; Ital. *exaltare*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*I. Literally:

(1) To raise or lift up; to elevate.

"Walked boldly upright with *exalted* head."

Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, ccxviii.

(2) To raise in tone, force, or power.

"Against whom hast thou *exalted* thy voice, and lift up thine eyes on high?"—*2 Kings* xix. 22.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To raise or elevate in dignity, rank, power, or position.

"*Exalt* him that is low, and abase him that is high."
Ezekiel xxi. 26.

(2) To ennoble; to elevate in character.

"Righteousness *exalteth* a nation: but sin is a reproach to any people."
Proverbs xiv. 34.

(3) To praise, to magnify, to extol.

"O magnify the Lord with me, and let us *exalt* his name together."
Psalms xiv. 3.

(4) To elevate with joy or confidence; to inspire with joy or pride; to elate.

"It is certain they who thought they got whatsoever he lost were mightily *exalted*, and thought themselves now superior to any opposition."
Dryden: Æneid. (Dedic.)

(5) To elevate or refine in diction or sentiment.

"But hear, oh hear, in what *exalted* strains, Sicilian muses, through these happy plains, Proclaim Saturnian times, our own Apollo reigns."
Roscommon: Essay on Translated Verse, 26.

(6) To increase the force of.

"They meditate whether the virtues of the one will *exalt* or diminish the force of the other, or correct any of its nocent qualities."
Watts.

(7) To digest, to concoct, to refine.

"The wild animals have more exercise, have their juices more elaborated and *exalted*: but for the same reason the fibers are harder."
Arbuthnot: On Aliments.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*II. Chem.: To refine by fire; to purify, to subtilize.

"With chymic art exalts the mineral powers,
And draws the aromatic souls of flowers."
Pope: Windsor Forest, 243, 244.

† For the difference between *exalt* and *to lift*, see LIFT.

**ĕx-ăl-tăte*, *a.* [Lat. *exaltatus*, pa. par. of *exalto*=to raise, to exalt.] Exalted, elevated.

**ĕx-ăl-tă-tion*, **ex-al-ta-cion*, **ex-al-ta-cion*, *s.* [Lat. *exaltatio*, from *exalto*=to exalt, to raise; Fr. *exaltation*; Sp. *exaltacion*; Port. *exaltacao*; Ital. *esaltazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Lit.: The act of raising or lifting up; elevation.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The act of elevating or raising in power, dignity, rank, or position.

"She put off the garments of widowhood, for the exaltation of those that were oppressed."—*Judith* xiv. 8.

(2) The state of being elevated or exalted in power, dignity, rank, or position; an exalted state or position.

"You are as much esteemed, and as much beloved, perhaps more dreaded, than ever you were in your highest exaltation."—*Swift*.

†(3) A state of mind in which the thoughts and aspirations are raised and refined; mental refinement.

II. Technically:

1. Chem.: The refining or subtilizing of bodies or of their qualities, virtues, or strength.

2. Astron.: An essential dignity of a planet, next in virtue to being in his proper house, or a place where a planet's influence is always observed to be very strong; which is, when a planet of a contrary nature is very weak. (*Mozon*.)

"And for his divers disposition

Ech falleth in others exaltation."

Chaucer: C. T., 6, 286.

† Exaltation of the Cross:

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: [CROSS.]

**ĕx-ăl-t-ĕd*, pa. par. or *a.* [EXALT.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Lit.: Lifted, raised up, or elevated.

2. Fig.: Raised in dignity, power, or position: refined, sublime.

**ĕx-ăl-t-ĕd-nĕss*, *s.* [Eng. *exalted*; -ness.]

1. The state of being exalted or elevated in rank, position, or dignity; exalted state.

2. Conceited greatness.

**ĕx-ăl-t-ĕr*, *s.* [Eng. *exalt*; -er.]

1. One who exalts, raises, or elevates.

"Thee through my story
Th' exalter of my head I count."

Milton: Psalm iii. 9.

2. One who extols, magnifies, or praises highly.

"The Jesuits are the great exalters of the Pope's supremacy."—*Fuller*: Moderation of Church of England.

**ĕx-ăl-t-mĕnt*, *s.* [Eng. *exalt*; -ment.] The act of exalting; exaltation; the state of being exalted.

**ĕx-ă-mĕn*, *s.* [Lat.] [EXAMINE.] An examination, disquisition, or inquiry; scrutiny.

"Following the wars under Antony, the course of his life would not permit a punctual examen in all."—*Broune*: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. viii.

**ĕx-ă-m-ĕ-trôn*, *s.* [Gr. *hexametros*.] Hexameter (q. v.).

**ĕx-ă-m-in-a-bil-y-tŷ*, *s.* [English *examinable*; -ity.] The quality of being examinable, or liable to be inquired into.

**ĕx-ă-m-in-a-ble*, *a.* [Eng. *examin(e)*; -able.] That may or can be examined or inquired into.

**ĕx-ă-m-y-nant*, *s.* [Latin *examinans* (genit. *examinantis*), pr. par. of *examino*=to weigh carefully.]

1. One who examines; an examiner. (*Sir W. Scott*.)

2. One who is examined; one who is under examination; an examinee.

"The examiners shall examine two at a time—the examinees shall appear before them, in classes of six at a time."—*Prideaux*: *Life*, p. 234.

**ĕx-ă-m-y-năte*, *s.* [Lat. *examinatus*, pa. par. of *examino*.] One who is examined or placed under examination; an examinee.

"In an examination where a freed servant, who having power with Claudius, very saucily had almost all the words, asked in scorn one of the examinees, who was likewise a freed servant of Scribonianus; I pray, sir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? He answered, I would have stood behind his chair and held my peace."—*Bacon*: *Apophthegms*.

**ĕx-ă-m-y-nă-tion*, *s.* [Fr. *examination*, from Lat. *examinatio*, from *examinatus*, pa. par. of *examino*=to weigh carefully, to examine (q. v.); Sp. *examinacion*; Ital. *esaminazione*.]

1. The act or process of examining, searching or inquiring into; a careful search or inquiry into for the purpose of ascertaining the true nature or condition of anything; especially applied to—

(1) The act or process of endeavoring to ascertain the truth of any matter by the interrogation of witnesses.

"I have brought him forth, that after examination had, I might have somewhat to write."—*Acts* xxv. 26.

(2) The process of testing the capabilities or qualifications of a candidate for any post, or the progress, attainments, or knowledge of a student: as, an examination for the Civil Service; a periodical examination of a class or school, &c.

2. The state of being examined, or of undergoing an examination.

3. Trial or assay, as of minerals, chemical compounds, &c.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *examination*, *inquiry*, *research*, *search*, *investigation*, and *scrutiny*: "*Examination* is the most general of these terms, which all agree in expressing an active effort to find out that which is unknown. The *examination* is made either by the aid of the senses or the understanding, the body or the mind; the *search* is principally a physical action; the *inquiry* is mostly intellectual; we *examine* a face or we *examine* a subject; we *search* a house or a dictionary; we *inquire* into a matter . . . To *examine* a person, is either by means of questions to get at his mind, or by means of looks to become acquainted with his person; to *search* a person is by corporeal contact to learn what he has about him. . . . *Examinations* and *inquiries* are both made by means of questions; but the former is an official act for a specific end, the latter is a private act for purposes of convenience or pleasure. Students undergo *examinations* from their teachers; they pursue their *inquiries* for themselves. A *research* is a remote inquiry; an *investigation* is a minute inquiry; a *scrutiny* is a strict examination." (*Crabb*: *Eng. Synon.*)

**ĕx-ă-m-y-nă-tŷr*, *s.* [Lat.] An examiner, an inquirer.

"Yet it is, methinks, an inference somewhat Rabbinical, and not of power to persuade a serious examiner;"—*Broune*: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. vi.

**ĕx-ă-mĭ-ne*, **ex-a-men*, **ex-a-mene*, **ex-a-myne*, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *examiner*, from Lat. *examino*=to weigh carefully; *examen* (genit. *examinis*)=the tongue of a balance; for *exagmen*, from *ex*=out, and *ago*=to drive; *exigo*=to weigh out; Sp. & Port. *examinar*; Ital. *esaminare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To inquire into the state or truth of any matter; to endeavor to ascertain the facts relating to anything; to investigate; to scrutinize; to weigh and sift the arguments relating to any matter.

"When I began to examine the extent and certainty of our knowledge, I found it had a near connection with words."—*Locke*.

2. To inspect or explore the condition or state of anything.

3. To interrogate; to question as a witness.

"Command his accusers to come unto thee, by examining of whom thyself mayest take knowledge of all these things."—*Acts* xiii. 30.

4. To submit to an examination; to try, as an offender.

"Their was our Lord examined in the night, and scourged."—*Maunderville*, p. 91.

5. To test the capabilities, qualifications of for any post; to ascertain the attainments, knowledge, or progress of by examination.

6. To test or assay, as minerals, chemical compounds, &c.

7. To test character by a moral standard.

"Examine yourselves whether ye be in the faith."—*2 Cor.* xiii. 5.

B. Intrans.: To make examination, inquiry, or research.

"Read their works, examine fair."

Lloyd: *The Author and his Friend*.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *examine*, *to explore*, and *to search*: "To *examine* expresses a less effort than *to search*, and this expresses less than *to explore*. We *examine* objects that are near; we *search* those that are hidden or removed at a certain distance; we *explore* those that are unknown or very distant." (*Crabb*: *Eng. Synon.*)

**ĕx-ă-m-y-ne*, *s.* [EXAMINE, *v.*] An examination.

**ĕx-ă-m-y-nĕs*, *s.* [Eng. *examin(e)*; -ee.] One who is subjected to, or undergoes an examination.

**ĕx-ă-m-y-nĕr*, *s.* [Eng. *examin(e)*; -er.]

1. One who examines or inquires into the truth or facts of any matter.

"So much diligence is not altogether necessary, but it will promote the success of the experiments, and by a very scrupulous examiner of things deserves to be applied."—*Newton*: *Optics*.

2. One who examines or interrogates, as a witness or an offender.

"A crafty clerk, commissioner, or examiner, will make a witness speak what he truly never meant."—*Hale*: *Law of England*.

3. One who is appointed to examine or test the capabilities, qualifications, progress, or knowledge of candidates for any office, students, &c.

**ĕx-ă-m-y-n-ĭng*, **ex-am-y-n-yng*, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [EXAMINE.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Inquiring or searching into the truth of any matter; testing.

2. Appointed, or having the power to examine; as, an examining board.

C. As *subst.*: The same as EXAMINATION (q. v.).

**ĕx-ă-m-plă-rŷ*, *a.* [English *exampl(e)*; -ary.] Serving for example or pattern; exemplary.

"We are not of opinion that nature, in working, hath before her certain exemplary draughts or patterns, which, subsisting in the bosom of the Highest, and being thence discovered, she fixeth her eye upon them."—*Hooker*: *Eccles. Polity*, bk. i., ch. iii.

**ĕx-ă-m-plĕ*, *s.* [Old Fr. *ex-ample*; Fr. *exemple*, from Lat. *exemplum* = a pattern, specimen, from *eximo*=to take out, to select as a specimen; *ex*=out, and *emo*=to buy, to take; Sp. & Port. *exemplo*; Ital. *esempio*; O. Ital. *esempio*.] [ENSAMPLE, SAM-PLĒ.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A small quantity of anything selected to exhibit the nature, quality, or character of the whole; a sample, a specimen.

2. A copy, model, or pattern to be imitated or worthy of imitation.

"The example and pattern of those his creatures he be-held in all eternity."—*Raleigh*: *History of the World*.

3. Any person or thing put forward or held up as a warning or admonition to others.

"Sodom and Gomorrah, giving themselves over to fornication, are set forth for an example, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire."—*Jude* 1.

4. The influence which disposes to imitation.

"When virtue is present, men take example at it; and when it is gone, they desire it."—*Wisdom*, iv. 2.

5. A precedent; whether of good or evil; an instance, either to be avoided or followed.

"Such temperate order in so fierce a course,
Doth want example."

Shakespeare: *King John*, iii. 4.

6. An instance serving to illustrate a rule, precept, position, or truth; an illustration of a general position by some particular specification; an illustrative case, instance, or quotation.

"Three examples of the like have been

Within my age. But reason with the fellow."

Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*, iv. 6.

II. Logic: The conclusion of one singular point from another; an induction of the probable future from the actual past.

† (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *example*, *pattern*, and *ensample*: "The *example* comprehends what is either to be followed or avoided; the *pattern* only that which is to be followed or copied; the *ensample* is a species of *example*, the word being employed only in the solemn style. The *example* may be presented either in the object itself, or the description of it; the *pattern* displays itself most completely in the object itself; the *ensample* exists only in the description. Those who know what is right should set the *example* of practicing it; and those who persist in doing wrong must be made an *example* to deter others from doing the same: every one, let his age and station be what it may, may afford a *pattern* of Christian virtue; our Savior has left us an *example* of Christian perfection, which we ought to imitate, although we cannot copy it; the Scripture characters are drawn as *ensamples* for our learning."

(2) He thus discriminates between *example* and *precedent*: "Both these terms apply to that which may be followed or made a rule; but the *example* is commonly present or before our eyes; the *precedent* is properly something past; the *example* may derive its authority from the individual; the *precedent* acquires its sanction from time and common consent; we are led by the *example*, or we copy the *example*; we are guided or governed by the *precedent*. The former is a private and often a partial

bŏll, bŏy; pŏut, jŏwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exíst. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shăn. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -ñion, -ñion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

affair; the latter is a public and often a national concern; we quote *examples* in literature, and precedents in law.

(3) He thus discriminates between *example* and *instance*: "The *example* is set forth by way of illustration or instruction; the *instance* is adduced by way of evidence or proof. Every *instance* may serve as an *example*, but every *example* is not an *instance*. The *example* consists of moral or intellectual objects; the *instance* consists of actions only. Rules are illustrated by *examples*; characters are illustrated by *instances*; the best mode of instructing children is by furnishing them with *examples* for every rule that is laid down; the Roman history furnishes us with many extraordinary instances of self-devotion to their country." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***ĕx-ām-plē, v. t.** [EXAMPLE, s.]

1. To give an instance or example of; to exemplify.
2. To set an example to.
3. To get a precedent for.

***ĕx-ām-plē-lēss, a.** [Eng. *example*; -less.] Having no precedent or example; unexampled, unprecedented.

***ĕx-ām-plēr, s.** [English *examp(le)*; -er.] A model, a pattern, an exemplar. [SAMPLER.] "She was a myrrour and exemplar of honore."—Bp. Fisher: *Sermon* 13.

***ĕx-ām-plēss, s.** [Eng. *examp(le)*; -less.] Unexampled, unprecedented.

***ĕx-ān-gī-a, s.** [Gr. *ex=*out, and *anggeion*=(1) a vessel for holding liquid, (2) a vein.] *Pathol.*: A term applied to the excessive distension of a large blood-vessel.

***ĕx-an-gui-ous** (pron. *ĕx-sān-gwi-ūs*), *adj.* [Lat. *exanguis*, *exanguis*=bloodless; *ex=*out, without, and *sanguis*=blood.] Having no blood; exsanguious.

"The insects, if we take in the *exanguious*, both terrestrial and aquatic, may for number vie even with plants."—Ray: *On the Creation*, pt. i.

***ĕx-ān-gu-loūs, a.** [Eng. *ex=*out, without, and *angulus*=a corner, an angle.] Without corners or angles.

***ĕx-ān-i-māte, a.** [Lat. *exanimatus*, pa. par. of *exanimo*=to deprive of life; *exanimis*=without breath, lifeless; *ex=*out, without, and *anima*=the soul, life.]

1. Dead, lifeless.
 2. Dispirited, depressed, spiritless.
- *ĕx-ān-i-māte, v. t.** [EXANIMATE, a.]
1. To deprive of life, to kill.
 2. To deprive of spirit, to dispirit, to dishearten, to discourage.

***ĕx-ān-i-mā-tion, s.** [Lat. *exanimatio*, from *exanimo*, pa. par. of *exanimo*.] The act of depriving of life or spirits; a deprivation of life or spirits.

***ĕx-ān-i-mō, phrase.** [Lat.] From the soul.

***ĕx-ān-i-mōus, a.** [Lat. *exanimis*: *ex=*out, without, and *anima*=the soul, life.] Lifeless, dead.

***ĕx-ān-nū-lāte, a.** [Lat. *ex*, and Eng. *annulate* (q. v.).] *Bot.*: Not having an annulus or ring around the spore cases. Used of certain ferns. Of the three orders of Filicales, two—viz., Ophioglossaceæ and Danaeaceæ—are ringless, and one, Polypodiaceæ, is ringed.

***ĕx-ān-thē-lōse, s.** [Gr. *exanthēō*=to put out flowers; *hals*=salt, and Eng., &c., suff. -ose.] *Min.*: A white efflorescence such as results from the exposure of Glauber salt. Composition: Sulphuric acid, 42.5 to 44.8; soda, 33.4 to 35; water, 18.3 to 20.2. Found in Vesuvian lavas, and at Hildesheim. (Dana.)

***ĕx-ān-thēm, ĕx-ān-thē-mā** (pl. **ĕx-ān-thēmz, ĕx-ān-thē-mā-tā*), *s.* [Lat. *exanthema*; Gr. *exanthēma*=an inflorescence, an eruption; *exanthēō*=to put out flowers; *ex=*out, and *anthēō*=to blossom; *anthos*=a blossom, a flower.]

1. *Med. (pl.)*: Diseases, five in number, characterized by a specific peculiar cutaneous eruption—Small-pox, Cow-pox, Chicken-pox, Measles, and Scarlet Fever.

2. *Bot. (pl.)*: Skin diseases, such as blotches on leaves.

***ĕx-ān-thē-māt-ic, ĕx-ān-thēm-a-toūs, a.** [Gr. *exanthēma* (genit. *exanthēmatos*), with Eng., &c., suff. -ic, -ous.]

Med.: Pertaining or relating to exanthema, or eruptions, as *exanthematous* diseases.

***ĕx-ān-thē-mā-tōl-ō-gy, s.** [Gr. *exanthēmata*, pl. of *exanthēma*, and *logos*=a discourse.]

Med.: The department of medical science which treats of exanthemata or eruptions.

***ĕx-ān-thē-sis, s.** [Gr. *exanthēsis*=efflorescence, eruption. (Hippocrates.)] *Med.*: (For definition see etymology.)

¶ Nearly the same as exanthema, but exanthesis refers chiefly to the process of breaking out, and exanthema to that which breaks out—the character of the eruption after it has been formed.

***ĕx-ānt-lāte, v. t.** [Lat. *exantlatu*, pa. par. of *exantlo*=(1) to draw out; (2) to suffer; Gr. *exantlo*.]

1. To draw out.
 2. To exhaust; to wear out, to waste away.
- "Those seeds are wearied or exantlated, or unable to act their parts any longer."—Boyle: *Works*, l. 497.

***ĕx-ānt-lā-tion, s.** [Lat. *exantlatu*.]

1. The act of drawing out.
- "Truth . . . is not recoverable but by exantlation."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. v.
2. The act of exhausting, wearing, or wasting away.

***ĕx-a-rāte, v. t.** [Latin *exaratus*, pa. par. of *exaro*: *ex=*out, and *aro*=to plow.] To plow; hence, to carve out, to engrave.

***ĕx-a-rā-tion, s.** [Lat. *exaratio*.] The act of plowing; hence, the act of carving or engraving; writing.

***ĕx-arch, s.** [Lat. *exarchus*; Gr. *exarchos*, from *exarchō*=to lead; *ex=*out, and *archō*=to lead, to rule; Fr. *exarque*.]

1. *Antiq.*: A prefect or governor under the Byzantine empire.

"The popes without admittance either of the emperors themselves, or of their lieutenants called *exarchs*, ascend not to the throne."—Proceed. against Garnet (1609), sign. Oo, bk. 2.

2. *Eccles.*: A grade in the ecclesiastical hierarchy instituted by Constantine the Great. Having remodelled the civil offices of the Empire, and appointed certain functionaries called *Exarchs*, ranking immediately below the *Pretorian prefects* [1], he next nominated corresponding ecclesiastical officers inferior to the *Patriarchs*, but superior to the *Metropolitans*. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. iv., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 3.)

***ĕx-ar-chāte, *ĕx-ar-chat, s.** [Low Lat. *exarchatus*, from Lat. *exarchus*.]

1. The office, rank, or dignity of an exarch.
 2. The district under the jurisdiction of an exarch.
- "Pepin delivers to the Pope Ravenna . . . besides all the towns of the *exarchat*."—Clarendon: *Policy and Religion*, ch. iii.

***ĕx-ār-ē-lāte, a.** [Latin *ex*, and *areola*=a small open place.]

Bot.: Not spaced out. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

***ĕx-a-ril-lāte, a.** [Latin *ex*, and Eng. *arillate* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Not having an aril.

***ĕx-a-ris-tāte, a.** [Lat. *ex*, and *aristatus*=having ears.]

Bot.: Not having an arista, an awn, or a beard.

***ĕx-ar-tic-u-lā-tion, s.** [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *articulation* (q. v.).] The act of dislocating a joint; dislocation, luxation.

***ĕx-ās-pēr, v. t.** [Lat. *exaspero*: *ex=*out, fully, and *asper*=rough.] To exasperate, to provoke.

***ĕx-ās-pēr-āte, v. t. & i.** [EXASPERATE, a.]

A. Transitive:

1. To provoke, to anger, to irritate to a very high degree; to enrage; to make furious.

"John, whose temper, naturally vindictive, had been exasperated into ferocity by the stings of remorse and shame."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. To aggravate, to embitter, to heighten a difference.

"When ambition is unable to attain its end, it is not only wearied, but exasperated at the vanity of its labors."—Farnel.

3. To exacerbate; to heighten or increase the violence of.

"The plaster alone would pen the humor already contained in the part, and so exasperate it."—Bacon.

4. To make bitter or sharp; to embitter.

"Did hate to vice exasperate thy style?"
Beattie: *Monument to Churchill*.

5. To make more sharp, painful, or grievous; to aggravate.

"To exasperate the case of my lord of Southampton."—Wotton: *Reliquie*, p. 181.

B. Intrans. To increase in severity.

"The distemper exasperated."—North: *Life of Guilford*, i. 158.

***ĕx-ās-pēr-āte, a.** [Lat. *exasperatus*, pa. par. of *exaspero*=to make rough, to provoke; *ex=*out, fully, and *asper*=rough.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Enraged, irritated or provoked to a very high degree.

"Why art thou then exasperate, thou idle immaterial skein of sleeve silk?"—Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, v. 1.

2. Embittered, inflamed.

"Matters grew more exasperate between the kings of England and France, for the auxiliary forces of French and English were much blooded one against another."—Bacon: *Henry VII.*, p. 79.

II. Bot.: Rough; covered with hard, short, rigid points, as the leaves of *Borago officinalis*.

***ĕx-ās-pēr-ā-tēr, s.** [Eng. *exasperat(e)*; -er.] One who exasperates, irritates, or provokes.

***ĕx-ās-pēr-ā-tion, s.** [Lat. *exasperatio*, from *exasperato*, pa. par. of *exaspero*.]

1. The act of exasperating, irritating, or provoking to a very high degree.

"Their ill-usage and exasperations of him, and his zeal for maintaining his argument, disposed him to take liberty."—Atterbury.

2. The state of being exasperated; irritation.

"A word extorted from him by the exasperation of his spirits."—South: *Sermons*, vol. x., ser. 9.

3. Exaggeration, embitterment.

"My going to demand justice upon the five members, my enemies loaded with all the obloquies and exasperations they could."—King Charles: *Elkon Basilike*.

4. An increase of violence or malignity; exacerbation.

"Judging, as of patients in a fit, by the exasperation of the fits."—Wotton.

***ĕx-āuc-tōr-āte, *ĕx-ā-u-thōr-āte, v. t.** [Lat. *exauctoratus*, pa. par. of *exauctoro*=to release from service; *ex=*out, away, and *auctoro*=to hire.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To dismiss from service.
2. *Eccles.*: To deprive of a benefice.

***ĕx-āuc-tōr-ā-tion, *ĕx-āu-thōr-ā-tion, s.** [Lat. *exauctoratus*, pa. par. of *exauctoro*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of dismissing from service.
2. *Eccles.*: A deprivation of a benefice; degradation.

***ĕx-ā-u-gu-rāte, v. t.** [Lat. *exauguratus*, pa. par. of *exauguro*: *ex=*out, away, and *auguro*=to consecrate by auguries; *augur*=an augur.] To desecrate, to unhallow, to secularize, to deprive of sanctity.

***ĕx-āu-gu-rā-tion, s.** [Latin *exauguratio*.] A deprivation of sanctity; a secularizing or unhallowing.

"Allowed the exauguration and unhallowing all other cells and chapels."—P. Holland: *Livy*, p. 38.

***ĕx-āu-thōr-āte, v. t.** [EXAUCTORATE.]

***ĕx-āu-thōr-ā-tion, s.** [EXAUCTORATION.]

***ĕx-āu-thōr-ize, v. t.** [Prefix *ex*, and Eng. *authorize* (q. v.).] To deprive of authority; to degrade, to depose.

***ĕx-ĕc-ĕr-ī-a, s.** [Lat. *exceco*=to make blind, which the juice of the plant is said to do, while even the smoke is deleterious to the eyes.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Hippomanææ. *Exceccaria agallocha* received its specific name from the erroneous belief that it produced the agalloch or aloes wood (q. v.).

***ĕx-cāl-gē-āte, v. t.** [Lat. *excalceatus*, pa. par. of *excalceo*: *ex=*out, away, and *calceus*=a shoe.] To deprive of the shoes.

***ĕx-cāl-gē-ā-tēd, a.** [Eng. *excalceat(e)*; -ed.] Deprived of the shoes; shoeless; barefooted.

***ĕx-cāl-fāc-tion, s.** [Latin *excalfactio*, from *excalfacto*=to make warm; *ex=*out, fully, and *calfacto*=to make warm; *calidus*=warm, and *facio*=to make.] The act of making warm; calefaction.

***ĕx-cāl-fāc-tive, a.** [O. Fr. *excalfactif*, from Lat. *excalfacto*=to make warm.] Making or tending to make warm.

***ĕx-cāl-fāc-tōr-ŷ, ĕx-cāl-i-fāc-tōr-le, adj.** [Lat. *excalfactorius*, from *excalfacto*=to make warm.] Making warm; warming, heating.

***ĕx-cāmb, v. t.** [Low Lat. *excambio*.] The same as EXCAMBIE (q. v.).

***ĕx-cām-bī-ā-tōr, s.** [Low Lat., from *excambio*.] A broker; one employed in the exchange of lands.

***ĕx-cām-ble, v. t.** [Low Lat. *excambio*: Lat. *ex=*out, and *cambio*=to exchange.] To exchange; especially applied in Scots law to the exchanging of land.

***ĕx-cām-bī-ōn, s.** [Low Lat.]

Scots Law: The contract by which one piece of land is exchanged for another.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, ōre, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, ŷŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***ex-cân-dēs-çençe**, ***ex-cân-dēs-çen-çy**, *s.* [Lat. *excandescens*, from *excandescere*, pr. par. of *excandescere* = to grow hot; *ex*=out, fully, and *candescere*=to grow warm; *candeo*=to be hot.]
1. The act or state of becoming hot; a growing hot; a glowing heat.
2. A growing hot in temper; a becoming angry; heat of passion.

***ex-cân-dēs-çent**, *a.* [Lat. *excandescens*, pr. par. of *excandescere*.] Growing hot; white with heat.

***ex-cân-tā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *ex*=out, away, and *cantatio*=a charming, a charm.] A disenchanting; disenchantment by a countercharm.

***ex-car-nāte**, *v. t.* [Low Lat. *excaratus*, pa. par. of *excarare*, from Lat. *ex*=out, away, and *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh.] To deprive of flesh; to clear or separate from flesh.

***ex-car-nāte**, *a.* [Low Lat. *excaratus*.] Deprived or divested of flesh.

***ex-car-nā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *excarat(e)*; -*ion*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of stripping or divesting of flesh.
2. The state of being divested of flesh; the opposite to incarnation (q. v.).

II. Anat.: The natural process by which injected blood vessels are detached from the parts by which they are surrounded.

***ex-car-nif-i-cāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *excarnicatus*, pa. par. of *excarnicare*, from *ex*=out, away, and *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh.] To tear to pieces, to rack, to torture.

***ex-car-ni-fi-cā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *excarnicatus*.] The act of tearing to pieces, racking, torturing.

ex-cā-thēd-rā, *phr.* [Lat.=from the chair or seat of authority.] [CATHEDRAL.] A phrase applied to any decision, direction, or order laid down or delivered in an authoritative or dogmatic manner; as the solemn decisions or dicta of a pope, delivered in his official capacity.

***ex-cā-thēd-rāte**, *v. t.* [Ex CATHEDRA.] To condemn authoritatively or ex cathedra.

***ex-ca-vāte**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *excavatus*, pa. par. of *excavare*=to hollow out: *ex*=out, and *cavo*=to make hollow; *cavus*=hollow.]

A. Transitive:

1. To hollow, scoop, cut, or dig out the inner part of, so as to make it hollow.
2. To form by excavation, scooping, or hollowing out.

"Those excavated channels, by our workmen called flutings and grooves."—*Evelyn: On Architecture*.

3. To dig, scoop, or cut out.

"Ran through the faithless excavated soil."—*Blackmore: Creation*, bk. vi.

B. Intrans.: To make an excavation.

ex-ca-vā-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *excavatio*, from *excavatus*, pa. par. of *excavare*=to hollow out: *ex*=out, fully, and *cavo*=to hollow.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of making hollow by excavating, digging, or scooping out the interior of.
 2. The act of digging or scooping out.
- "By excavation of certain sinus and tracts of the earth."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 299.
3. A part excavated or hollowed out; a hollow, a cavity. [II.]

"Where a winding excavation leads Through rocks abrupt and wild."—*Glover: Leonidas*, bk. vii.

II. Technically:

1. *Civil Eng.*: An open cutting, as in a railway; opposed to a tunnel (q. v.).
2. *Geol.*: The excavation of valleys is one of the results attending or following on an earthquake. (*Lyell: Princ. Geol.*, ch. xxix.)

ex-ca-vā-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *excavat(e)*; -*or*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which excavates; specif., a laborer employed in the construction of railways. [NAVIGATOR, NAVY.]

II. Technically:

1. *Eng.*: A machine for digging earth and removing it from the hole. [This definition does not distinguish the excavator from the ditching-machine, auger, dredge, earth-borer, post-hole digger, &c. Custom, however, confines the term excavator to a narrower range.]
2. *Dentist.*: A dentist's instrument for removing the carious portion of a tooth. Excavators are of various forms and sizes, straight, curved, angular, and hooked.

***ex-cā-ve**, *v. t.* [Lat. *excavo*.] To excavate, to hollow out. (*Cockeram*.)

***ex-çē-cāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *exceco*: *ex*=out, fully, and *cæcus*=blind.] To make blind.

***ex-çē-cā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *excecatio*, from *exceco*-*tus*, pa. par. of *exceco*.]

1. The act of making blind.
2. The state of being blind; blindness.

***ex-çēd-ent**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *excedo*=to go out, to exceed.]

A. *As adj.*: Exceeding, excessive.

B. *As subst.*: Excess.

ex-çēd, ***ex-çēad**, ***ex-çēde**, ***ex-çēde**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *excéder*, from Lat. *excedo*=to go out, to go beyond, to exceed: *ex*=out, and *cedo*=to go.]

A. Transitive:

1. To go beyond; to be more or greater than.
- (1) *Physically*: In size, amount, extent, &c.
"Nor did any of the crusts much exceed half-an-inch in thickness."—*Woodward: On Fossils*.

(2) *Morally*: In qualities, character, &c.

"To pass beyond the limit or bounds of."

"The charge of having exceeded the limits of his professional duty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. To surpass, to excel, to transcend, to outdo.

"Solomon exceeded all the kings of the earth."—*1 Kings* x. 23.

4. To be too great for; to be or go beyond the power of; to surpass.

"To be wise and love exceeds man's might."—*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 2.

B. Intransitive:

1. To go too far; to go or pass beyond proper limits or bounds; to go to excess.

"Remembering that we speak to God, in our reverence to whom we cannot possibly exceed."—*Taylor*.

2. To go beyond any certain limit.

"Forty stripes he may give him, and not exceed."—*Deut.* xxv. 3.

*3. To bear the greater proportion; to predominate; to be greater.

"The guilt being great, the fear doth still exceed."—*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 229.

¶ For the difference between to exceed and to excel, see EXCEL.

***ex-çēd-ā-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *exceed*; -*able*.] That may or can be exceeded or surpassed.

ex-çēd-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *exceed*; -*er*.] One who exceeds, or goes to excess.

"That abuse doth not evacuate the commission; not in the exceders and transgressors, much less in them that exceed not."—*Mountagu: Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 317.

ex-çēd-īng, ***ex-çēad-yng**, ***ex-çēd-yng**, *pr. par., a., adv. & s.* [EXCEED.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Very great in amount, duration, extent, or degree.

"Our exceeding tribulation, which is momentary and light, prepareth an exceeding and an eternal weight of glory unto us."—*Bible* (1551), 2 Cor. iv.

*C. *As adv.*: In a very great degree; exceedingly, extremely.

"They are grown exceeding circumspect and wary."—*Ben Jonson: Sejanus*, ii. 3.

*D. *As subst.*: Excess, superfluity.

"It is found that there has been a great exceeding of late years in the second division, several brevets having been granted for the converting of subalterns into scarf-officers."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 21.

ex-çēd-īng-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *exceeding*; -*ly*.] To a very great degree; very greatly; very much, extremely.

"Isaac trembled exceedingly."—*Genesis* xxvii. 33.

***ex-çēd-īng-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *exceeding*; -*ness*.] Excess, excessiveness; greatness in length, duration, extent, or degree.

ex-çēl, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *exceller*, from Lat. *excellere* = (1) to raise, (2) to excel: *ex*=out, fully, and *cello*=to impel; (Gr. *kellō*=to drive, to impel.)

A. Transitive:

1. To surpass in qualities; to exceed, to outdo.

"Wisdom excelleth foolishness, as far as light doth darkness."—*Bible* (1551), Eccles. ii.

2. To be too great for; to exceed or go beyond one's power.

"She opened, But to shut excelled her power."—*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 883, 884.

B. Intransitive:

1. To possess certain qualities in a degree exceeding other persons or things.

"Bid these in elegance of form excel, In color these, and those delight the smell."—*Cowper: Retirement*, 798, 794.

2. To surpass others in good or laudable acts; to be eminent or illustrious.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to excel, to exceed, to surpass, to transcend, and to outdo: "Excel, in its limited acceptation, conveys no idea of moral desert; surpass and excel are always taken in a good sense. It is not so much persons as things which exceed; both persons and things surpass; persons only excel. One thing exceeds another, as the success of an undertaking exceeds the expectations of the undertaker, or a man's exertions exceed his strength: one person surpasses another, as the English have surpassed all other natives in the extent of their naval power. The derivatives excessive and excellent have this obvious distinction between them, that the former always signifies exceeding in that which ought not to be exceeded; and the latter exceeding in that where it is honorable to exceed: he who is habitually excessive in any of his indulgences, must be insensible to the excellence of a temperate life. Transcend signifies climbing beyond; and outdo signifies doing out of the ordinary course: the former, like surpass, refers rather to the state of things; and outdo, like excel, to the exertions of persons: the former rises in sense above surpass; but the latter is only employed in particular cases, that is, to excel in action; excel is, however, confined to that which is good; outdo to that which is good or bad." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ex-çel-lence, **ex-çel-len-çy**, *s.* [Fr. *excellence*, from Lat. *excellencia*, from *excellens*, pr. par. of *excellere*; Sp. *excelencia*; Port. *excelencia*; Ital. *eccellenza*.]

1. The quality or state of excelling or possessing some certain quality in an unusual or eminent degree; superiority, preëminence.

"If now thy beauty be of such esteem, Which all of so rare excellency deem."—*Drayton: Edward IV. to Mrs. Shore*.

2. That in which any person or thing excels; any valuable quality possessed in an unusual or eminent degree; an excellent quality, feature, or trait.

"The criticisms have been made rather to discover beauties and excellencies than their faults and imperfections."—*Addison*.

3. Dignity, high rank in existence.

"See the mind of beasty man, That hath so soon forgot the excellency Of his creation."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. ii. 87.

*4. High degree; unusual or eminent manner.

"[She] loves him with that excellency The angels love good men with."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, ii. 2.

5. A title of honor given to certain persons of high rank. It is the title given to the President of the United States, and the Governors of the various states in this country and in some other countries, to a Viceroy, a Governor-General, an Ambassador, or a Commander-in-Chief. (Used with the possessive pronouns *his*, *your*, *their*, prefixed.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between excellence and superiority: "Excellence is an absolute term; superiority is a relative term; many may have excellence in the same degree, but they must have superiority in different degrees: superiority is often superior excellence, but in many cases they are applied to different objects." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ex-çel-lent, ***ex-çel-ent**, ***ex-çel-lente**, *a. & adv.* [Fr. *excellent*, from Lat. *excellens*, pr. par. of *excellere*; Sp. *excelente*; Port. *excellente*; Ital. *eccellente*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Excelling, or eminent in some good or laudable quality, power, or attainment.

"Men of excellent life and learning replied earnestly against their transubstantiations and other sorceries."—*Bale: Image*, pt. iii.

2. Characterized by excellence or eminent qualities.

(1) *Of persons*: Eminently good or distinguished. "The most noble and excellent king of the world."—*Maundeville*, p. 193.

(2) *Of things*: Possessing some excellent qualities; valuable; unusually good: as, an excellent book.

(3) *In a bad sense*: Exceeding, remarkable, surpassing.

"This is the excellent foppery of the world."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

*B. *As adv.*: Excellently, exceedingly, extremely. "He hath an excellent good name."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, iii. 1.

ex-çel-lent-lý, ***ex-çel-lent-lye**, *adv.* [Eng. *excellently*; -*ly*.]

1. In an excellent manner or degree; unusually well; eminently; admirably.

"A plot excellently well fortified both by nature and man's hands."—*Golding: Cæsar*, fo. 114.

*2. In an unusual degree; exceedingly, extremely, eminently.

"When the whole heart is excellently sorry."—*J. Fletcher*.

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôw!; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

ēx-ċēl'-sī-ōr, a. & s. [Lat., compar. of *excelsus* = high, lofty.]

A. As adj.: Higher, loftier.

B. As subst.: A trade name for curled shreds of wood used as a substitute for curled hair in stuffing cushions, &c. It is made in a machine in which the bolt is pressed downward within its fixed case by a weighted lever, and subjected to the action of the scoring and plane cutters at the upper surface of the horizontal rotating wheel.

ēx-ċēl'-sī-tūde, s. [Lat. *excelsus* = high, lofty.] Height.

"The excelsitude of this monarchial bludy induperator."—Nashe: *Lenten Stufte*.

ēx-ċēn'-trā, a. [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *central* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Out of the center.

ēx-ċēn'-trīc, a. & s. [ECCENTRIC, a.]

A. As adjective:

1. **Ord. Lang.**: Deviating from the center; not having the same center; eccentric.

2. **Bot.**: Applied to a lateral embryo removed from the center or axis.

***B. As subst.**: [ECCENTRIC.]

ēx-ċēn'-trīc-āl, a. [Eng. *eccentric*; -*āl*.] The same as ECCENTRIC, *adj.* (q. v.)

ēx-ċēn'-trīc'-ī-tī, s. [ECCENTRICITY.]

ēx-ċēn'-trōm'-a-tā, s. pl. [Gr. *ekkentros* = out of the center, and *stomata*, pl. of *stoma* = mouth.]

Zool.: The name given by De Blainville to a family of Echinida, with a more or less elongate, cordate body. Chief genera, *Spatangus* (recent), and *Ananichites* (fossil).

ēx-ċēpt', ***ex-ċepte**, v. t. & i. [Fr. *excepter*, from Lat. *exceptio*, an intens. of *excipio* = to take out; *ex* = out, and *capio* = to take.]

A. Transitive:

1. To take or leave out of any specified number, rule, position, precept, &c.; to omit.

"One of the rebels *excepted* in the indemnity that was proclaimed."—Burnet: *Hist. Own Time* (an. 1667).

2. To exclude, to forbid, to interdict.

"The *excepted* tree."—Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 426.

***B. Intrans.**: To object; to take exception; to make objection. (Followed by *to* or *against*.)

"Each party having liberty *to except* to its competency, which exceptions are publicly stated."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 12.

ēx-ċēpt', *prep.* & *conj.* [Properly either the *pa. par.* or the imperative of the verb, the construction in the former case being similar to the Latin ablative absolute; thus, *all except one* = all, one being *excepted*. Of this we have an instance in *Shakespeare*: *Rich. III.*, v. 3:

"Richard *except*, those whom we fight against
Had rather have us win than him they follow."

A. As prep.: Besides, exclusive of; omitting; with exception of; excepting.

"A dream to any, *except* those that dream."

Cowper: *Conversation*, 483.

B. As conj.: Excepting, unless; if . . . not.

"*Except* the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it."—Psalm cxviii. 1.

¶ For the difference between *except* and *besides*, see *BESIDES*; for that between *except* and *unless*, see *UNLESS*.

***ēx-ċēp'-tānt**, a. [Lat. *exceptans*, *pr. par.* of *exceptio*.] Implying or containing exception.

ēx-ċēpt'-līg, *pr. par.*, a., s. & *prep.* [EXCEPT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: A taking out, omitting, or excluding from a number, rule, position, precept, &c.

D. As prep.: Except, omitting, with the exception of.

"People come into the world in Turkey the same way they do here; and yet, *excepting* the royal family, they get but little by it."—Collier: *On Dueling*.

ēx-ċēp'-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *exceptio*, from *excipio*, *pa. par.* of *excipio* = to take out, to except.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of excepting, excluding, or omitting from a number, rule, position, category, &c.; exclusion, omission.

"When God renewed this charter of man's sovereignty over the creatures to Noah and his family, we find no *exception* at all."—South.

2. The state of being excepted, excluded, or omitted from a number, rule, position, category, &c.

"There is no *exception* or pretence of privilege, which high or low, rich or poor, may or ought to usurp unto themselves."—Calvin: *Four Godly Sermons*, ser. 1.

3. That which is excepted, excluded, or omitted from a general statement, number, rule, category, &c.; that which is specified as not included in or falling under any rule, category, &c.

"That proud *exception* to all nature's laws."

Pope: *Essay on Man*, iii. 244.

4. An objection; a caveat; that which is or may be stated or put forward in opposition to any rule, statement, or position. (Followed by *to* or *against*.)

"Your assertion hath drawn us to make search whether these be just *exceptions* against the customs of our church."—Hooker: *Eccles. Polity*. (Pref.)

5. Offense, dislike, slight anger, or resentment. (To take *exception*.)

II. Law:

1. A denial of anything alleged and considered valid by the other side, either in point of law or in pleading; a denial of a matter alleged in bar to an action; a denial of the sufficiency of an answer.

2. A clause by which the grantor of a deed excepts something before granted.

¶ (1) *Bill of exceptions*:

Law: A statement of exceptions or objections on points of law taken to the directions, or decisions of a judge presiding at a trial, to be referred for consideration and decision to a superior court, or to a full bench.

"If, either in his directions or decisions, he [the judge] mistakes the law by ignorance, inadvertence, or design, the counsel on either side may require him publicly to send a *bill of exceptions*; stating the point wherein he is supposed to err. This *bill of exceptions* is in the nature of an appeal; examinable, not in the court out of which the record issues for the trial at *nisi prius*, but in the next immediate superior court, upon error brought, after judgment given in the court below."—Blackstone: *Commentaries*, bk. iii., ch. 12.

(2) *To take exception*:

(a) To make an objection, to object; to find fault; followed formerly by *against*, now by *to*.

"He gave Sir James Tirrel great thanks; but *took exception* to the place of their burial, being too base for them that were king's children."—Bacon.

(b) To take offense or umbrage; to be offended; followed by *at*: as, *to take exception at a remark*.

ēx-ċēp'-tion-ā-ble, a. [Eng. *exception*; -*able*.]

1. Liable or open to exception or objection; objectionable.

2. Exceptional, unusual.

"The only piece of pleasantry in Milton is where the evil spirits rally the angels upon the success of their artillery; this passage I look upon to be the most *exceptionable* in the whole poem."—Addison: *Spectator*, No. 279.

***ēx-ċēp'-tion-ā-ble-ness**, s. [Eng. *exceptionable*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being exceptionable.

ēx-ċēp'-tion-āl, a. [Eng. *exception*; -*āl*.]

1. Out of the ordinary or usual course; unusual, not usual, special; forming or of the nature of an exception; unprecedented, extraordinary.

2. That may be excepted against; exceptionable.

ēx-ċēp'-tion-āl-ly, *adv.* [English *exceptional*; -*ly*.] In an exceptional or unusual manner or degree; unprecedentedly, extraordinarily.

ēx-ċēp'-tion-ā-ry, a. [Eng. *exception*; -*ary*.]

Indicating an exception.

***ēx-ċēp'-tion-ōr**, s. [Eng. *exception*; -*er*.] One who takes exceptions or objections; an objector.

"Thus much, readers, in favor of the softer spirited Christian; for other *exceptioners* there was no thought taken."—Milton: *Remonstrant's Defence*.

***ēx-ċēp'-tious**, a. [Eng. *except*; -*ious*.] Given to caviling; fond of making objections; peevish, censorious.

***ēx-ċēp'-tious-ness**, s. [Eng. *exceptionous*; -*ness*.] The quality of being exceptionous; a disposition to find or raise objections or exceptions.

ēx-ċēp'-tīve, a. [Eng. *except*; -*ive*.]

1. Including or indicating an exception.

"*Exceptive* propositions will make complex syllogisms: as, None but physicians came to the consultation: The nurse is no physician, Therefore the nurse came not to the consultation."—Watts: *Logic*, pt. iii., ch. ii.

2. Making or forming an exception; exceptional: as, an *exceptive* law.

***ēx-ċēp'-lēss**, ***ēx-ċēp'-lēsse**, a. [English *except*; -*less*.] Making or admitting of no exception; extending to all; general, universal.

ēx-ċēp'-tōr, s. [Lat.] One who makes or raises objections; an objector, a cavalier.

"The *exceptor* makes a reflection upon the impropriety of those expressions."—Burnet: *Theory of the Earth*.

***ēx-ċēp'-ē-brāte**, v. t. [Lat. *excerebratus*, *pa. par.* of *excerebro*: *ex* = out, and *cerebrum* = the brain.]

1. To beat out the brains; to remove the brains in any way.

2. To cast out from the brain.

***ēx-ċēp'-ē-brōse**, a. [Lat. *ex* = out, without, and *cerebrus* = having brains.] Having no brains; brainless.

***ēx-ċērn'**, v. t. [Latin *exerno*: *ex* = out, and *cerno* = to separate.] To strain out; to separate by straining; to send out by excretion; to excrete.

***ēx-ċērn'-ent**, a. [Lat. *excernens*, *pr. par.* of *excerno*.] Secreting, excreting.

***ēx-ċērp'**, v. t. [Lat. *excerpo*: *ex* = out, away, and *carpo* = to pluck.] To pick out, to cull, to excerpt.

ēx-ċērpt', v. t. [Lat. *excerptus*, *pa. par.* of *excerpo* = to pick out; *ex* = out, and *carpo* = to pick.] To pick out; to make an extract of; to cite, to quote.

"Possibly he meaneth his own dear words I have *excerpted*."—Barnard: *Life of Heylin* (1683), p. 12.

ēx-ċērpt', s. [Lat. *excerptum*, neut. of *excerptus*, *pa. par.* of *excerpo*.] An extract or selection from the works of an author, or writing of any kind.

"His commonplace book was filled with *excerpts* from the Year-books."—Campbell: *Lives of the Lord Chancellors*; Lord Commissioner Maynard.

ēx-ċērp'-ta, s. pl. [Lat., neut. pl. of *excerptus*, *pa. par.* of *excerpo*.] Excerpts, extracts.

ēx-ċērp'-tion, s. [Lat. *excerptio*, from *excerptus*, *pa. par.* of *excerpo*.]

1. The act of selecting, culling, or picking out.

2. That which is selected or picked out; an excerpt; an extract.

"Times have consumed his works, saving some few *excerptions*."—Raleigh. (Johnson.)

ēx-ċērp'-tīve, a. [Eng. *excerpt*; -*ive*.] Excerpting, selecting, picking out.

ēx-ċērp'-tōr, s. [Lat. *excerptus*, *pa. par.* of *excerpo*.] One who makes excerpts, extracts, or selections.

"I have not been surreptitious of whole pages together out of the doctor's printed volumes, and appropriated them to myself without any mark, or asterisk, as he has done. I am no such *exceptor*."—Barnard: *Life of Heylin*, p. 12.

ēx-ċēss', ***ex-ċes**, s. [O. Fr. *exce* = excess, from Lat. *excessus* = a going out; *excedo* = to go beyond, to excel; Sp. *exceso*; Port. *excesso*; Ital. *eccesso*.] [EXCEED.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. That which exceeds any measure or limit; that which is in superabundance; that which goes beyond the common or ordinary measure, proportion, or limit.

"Less than archangel ruined, and the excess
Of glory obscured." Milton: *P. L.*, i. 593.

2. A state of being in too great quantity, degree, or amount; superabundance.

"The several rays in that white light retain their colorific qualities, by which those of any sort, whenever they become more copious than the rest, do by their *excess* and predominance cause their proper color to appear."—Newton: *Optics*.

3. Extravagance of any kind; a transgression or passing beyond due limits.

"Hospitality sometimes degenerates into profuseness; even parsimony itself, which sits but ill upon a public figure, is yet the more pardonable *excess* of the two."—Atterbury.

4. Undue or excessive indulgence of appetite or of the desires; over-indulgence.

"There will be need of temperance in diet; for the body, once heavy with *excess* and surfeits, hangs plummets on the nobler parts."—Dunbar.

II. Arith. & Geom.: The amount by which one number or quantity exceeds another; the difference between the greater of two unequal numbers and the less; thus, 6 is the excess of 8 over 2.

¶ **Spherical excess**: The excess of the sum of the three angles of a spherical triangle over two right angles, or 180°.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *excess*, *superfluity*, and *redundancy*: "*Excess* is that which exceeds any measure; *superfluity* and *redundancy* signify an *excess* of a good measure. We may have an *excess* of heat or cold, wet or dry, when we have more than the ordinary quantity; but we have a *superfluity* of provisions when we have more than we want. *Excess* is applicable to any object; but *superfluity* and *redundancy* are species of *excess*. . . . We may have an *excess* of prosperity or adversity; a *superfluity* of good things; and a *redundancy* of speech or words." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ēx-ċēs'-sive, ***ex-ċes-sif**, a. [Fr. *excessif*, from Lat. *excessus*; Sp. *excesivo*; Ital. *eccessivo*.]

1. Exceeding the usual or proper limits or bounds; immoderate, extravagant, unreasonable; too great; beyond measure.

"He had, in the Convention, carried his zeal for her interests to a length which she had herself blamed as *excessive*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

fāte, fāt, fāre, āmidst, whāt, fāth; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; plne, pīt, sīre, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trī, Sīryān. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*2. Acting unreasonably or without proper restraint.

Crabb thus discriminates between *excessive*, *immoderate*, and *intemperate*: "*Excessive* designates excess in general; *immoderate* and *intemperate* designate excess in moral agents. The *excessive* lies simply in the thing which exceeds any given point; the *immoderate* lies in the passions which range to a boundless extent; the *intemperate* lies in the will which is under no control. Hence we speak of an *excessive* thirst physically considered; an *immoderate* ambition or lust of power; an *intemperate* indulgence, an *intemperate* warmth. *Excessive* admits of degrees; what is *excessive* may exceed in a greater or less degree; *immoderate* and *intemperate* mark a positively great degree of excess; the former still higher than the latter; *immoderate* is in fact the highest conceivable degree of excess. *Excessive* designates what is partial; *immoderate* is used oftener for what is partial than what is habitual; *intemperate* is used oftener for what is habitual than what is partial. A person is *excessively* displeased on particular occasions; an *immoderate* eater at all times, or only *immoderate* at that which he likes; he is *intemperate* in his language when his anger is *intemperate*; or he leads an *intemperate* life. The excesses of youth do but too often settle into confirmed habits of *intemperance*." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

ēx-čēs-sīve-lý, adv. [Eng. *excessive*; -ly.]

1. In or to an excessive degree; exceedingly; extremely; beyond measure.

"Such mosses . . . have seeds so *excessively* small."
—Ray: On the Creation, pt. ii.

*2. Vehemently, greedily. (Spenser.)

ēx-čēs-sīve-nēss, ***ex-ces-sīve-ness**, s. [Eng. *excessive*; -ness.] The state or quality of being *excessive*; excess.

"Other some so fryse through the *excessfulness* of the cold."—Golding: *Justine*, p. 8.

ēx-čhān'ge, ***es-chaunge**, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *exchange*; Fr. *échanger*.] [CHANGE.]

A. Transitive:

1. To give or part with in return for another; to transfer to hand over for an equivalent.

"They shall not sell of it, neither *exchange* nor alienate the first fruits."—Ezekiel xlviii. 14.

2. It is now followed by *for*, but formerly *with* was also used.

"Being acquainted with the laws and fashions of his own country, he has something to *exchange* with those abroad."—Locke.

3. To give and receive reciprocally; to give and take; to interchange.

"Without *exchanging* a blow."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

4. To resign, give up, or abandon one state for another.

"Death for life *exchanged* foolishlie."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, Of Mutabilitie, vi. 6.

B. Intrans.: To make an exchange; to barter.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *to exchange*, *to barter*, *to truck*, and *to commute*: "To *barter* is to *exchange* one article of trade for another; to *truck* is a familiar term to express a familiar action for *exchanging* one article of private property for another; *commute* signifies an *exchanging* one mode of punishment for another. We may *exchange* one book for another; traders *barter* trinkets for gold dust; coachmen or stablemen *truck* a whip for a handkerchief; the Government *commute* the punishment of death for that of banishment." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

(2) For the difference between *to exchange* and *to change*, see CHANGE; and for that between *to exchange* and *to interchange*, see INTERCHANGE.

ēx-čhān'ge, ***es-chaunge**, s. [O. Fr. *exchange*; Fr. *échange*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of exchanging, or giving one thing for another; a parting with one article or commodity for an equivalent.

"They lend their corn, they make *exchanges*; they are always ready to serve one another."—Addison.

2. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally; interchange.

3. The act of giving up, resigning, or abandoning one state for another.

4. The contract by which one thing or commodity is exchanged for an equivalent.

5. The form or process of exchanging a debt or credit for another; the receiving or paying of money by bill, order, or draft. [BILL.]

"I have bills for money by *exchange*,
From Florence."
Shaksp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 2.

6. That which is given in return for something received.

"There's my *exchange*: what in the world he is
That names me traitor, villain-like he lies."
Shaksp.: *Lea*, v. 3.

7. That which is received in return for something given.

"The respect and love which was paid you by all, who had the happiness to know you, was a wise *exchange* for the honors of the court."—Dryden.

*8. Change, transmutation.

"I am much ashamed of my *exchange*."
Shaksp.: *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 6.

*9. Variety, change.

"These women all of rightwiseness,
Of choice and free election,
Must love *exchange* and doubleness."
Chaucer: *Ballade of Women*.

II. Technically:

1. Commerce:

(1) A place where merchants, brokers, &c., meet to transact business; generally contracted into 'Change.

"He that uses the same words sometimes in one, and sometimes in another signification, ought to pass, in the schools, for as fair a man, as he does in the market and exchange, who sells several things under the same name."—Locke.

(2) A bill of exchange (q. v.).

(3) The rate at which the money of one country is exchanged for that of another. [Course of Exchange.]

2. *Arith.*: A rule for ascertaining how much of the money of one country is equivalent in value to a given amount of that of another.

3. *Law*: A mutual grant of equal interests, in consideration the one for the other.

¶ (1) Arbitration of exchange: [ARBITRATION.]

(2) *Course of exchange*: The current price of a Bill of Exchange at any one place as compared with what it is at another. If for \$500 at one place exactly \$500 at the other must be paid, then the *Course of Exchange* between the two places is at par; if more must be paid at the second place, then it is above par at the other; if less, it is below it.

(3) *Theory of exchange*: A hypothesis with regard to radiant heat, devised by Prevost of Geneva, and since generally accepted. All bodies radiate heat. If two of different temperatures be placed near each other, each will radiate heat to the other, but the one higher in temperature will receive less than it emits. Finally, both will be of the same temperature, each receiving from the other precisely as much heat as it sends it in return. This scale is called the mobile equilibrium of temperature.

exchange-broker, s. A bill-broker.

exchange-cap, s. A fine quality of paper made of new stock; thin, highly calendered, and used for printing bills of exchange.

***exchange-wench**, s. One of the women who kept stalls at the London Exchange, and whose reputation was not very good. (*English Colloq.*) (Nares.)

"Now every *exchange-wench* is ushered in by them into her stalls, and while she calls to others to know what they lack, while herself lacks nothing to make her as fine as a countess."—England's Vanity (1683), p. 32.

ēx-čhān'ge-a-bil'-i-tý, s. [Eng. *exchangeable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being exchangeable.

ēx-čhān'ge-a-ble, a. [Eng. *exchangeable*; -able.]

1. That may or can be exchanged; fit or proper to be exchanged.

"The officers captured were *exchangeable* with the powers of General Howe."—Marshall.

2. Rateable, or to be valued according to what can be procured in exchange; as, the *exchangeable* value of goods.

ēx-čhān'g-ēr, s. [Eng. *exchange(e)*; -er.] One who exchanges; one who deals in money.

"Whilst bullion may be had for a small price more than the weight of our current cash, these *exchangers* generally choose rather to buy bullion than run the risk of melting down our coin, which is criminal by the law."—Locke.

***ēx-čheat**, s. [ESCHEAT.]

***ēx-čheat-ōr**, s. [ESCHEATOR.]

ēx-čhēq-uēr (q as k), ***es-čhek-er**, ***es-čhek-ere**, ***čhek-er**, s. [O. Fr. *eschequier*, *eschiquier*, from *eschec*=check (at chess); *eschecs*=chess; Low Lat. *scaccarium*= (1) a chess-board, (2) *eschequer*; *scacci*=chess.] [CHECK, CHECKER, CHESS.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A chess-board; hence, the game of chess itself.

"Thenne he wule bidde the pleie at the *eschequer*."
Florence and Blaunhefour, 343.

2. A state or national treasury.

"They hadde to doone
In the *eschequer* and in the chauncery."
P. Plowman, 2, 132.

3. Funds; pecuniary resources.

"Shuts up every private man's *eschequer*."—South. Sermons, vol. 1, ser. 10.

II English Law:

1. In the same sense as I. 2. [Chancellor of the Exchequer.]

¶ [Court of Exchequer.]

¶ (1) Chancellor of the Exchequer: [CHANCELLOR.]

(2) Court of Exchequer:

English Law: A court instituted by William the Conqueror, and constituting part of the Aula Regia. It was remodeled by Edward I. Its primary object was to recover debts due to the king, such as unpaid taxes, &c., to vindicate his proprietary rights against those encroaching upon them, &c. But after a time, without losing sight of the original purpose, it developed into an ordinary law court, with a legal and an equitable side, each open to all the nation. The Act 2 Vict. c. 5 transferred the equity jurisdiction to the Court of Chancery. By 36 and 37 Vict. c. 66, passed August 5, 1873, and which came into operation on November 1, 1874, the Exchequer Court became the Exchequer Sub-division of the Supreme Court of Judicature. A similar court was established in Scotland by 6 Anne c. 28.

(3) Court of Exchequer Chamber:

English Law: A court instituted in England by 31 Edw. III. to settle cases carried from the Court of Exchequer on writs of error. Subsequently an appeal in error lay to it from each of the three superior courts of Common Law, and from this court to the House of Lords. It was abolished by the Judicature Act of 1875, its jurisdiction in appeals being transferred to the Court of Appeal.

exchequer-bill, s. An instrument of credit created by the Commissioners of the British Treasury for the purpose of raising money for temporary purposes to meet the necessities of the Exchequer. Exchequer-bills form a large portion of the unfunded, or floating debt of the country. They are issued for sums of £100 each, or some multiple of £100. They last for a term of five years without renewal.

exchequer-bond, s. An exchequer-bond differs from an exchequer-bill in being issued to run for a definite period of time, in no case to exceed six years. The rate of interest payable on them is also fixed.

***ēx-čhēq-uēr** (q as k), v. t. [EXCHEQUEER, s.] (For def. see extract.)

"Among other strange verbs, the following has arisen in vulgar language—viz., to *exchequer* a man; which is, to institute a process against him, in the court of exchequer, for non-payment of a debt due to the king, and in some other cases."—Pegge: *Anecd. of the Eng. Language*.

***ēx-čhēq-uēred** (q as k), pa. par. & a. [EXCHEQUEER, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Chequered.

***ēx-čl-de**, v. t. [Lat. *excido*: ex=out, away, and cædo=to cut.] To cut off or away; to remove; to separate.

***ēx-čl-p-i-ent**, a. & s. [Lat. *excipiens*, pr. par. of *excipio*=to take out, to except.]

A. As adj.: Taking exceptions.

"It is a good exception against the party *excipient*."—Ayliffe: *Pargerson*, 561.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who excepts.

2. *Med.*: An inert or slightly active substance employed as the medium or vehicle for the administration of the active medicine, as bread-crust, conserve of roses, &c.

***ēx-čl-ple**, **ēx-čl-pūle**, **ēx-čl-p-u-lūs**, **ēx-čl-p-u-lūm**, s. [From Lat. *excipio*=to draw out, to receive. The form is a diminutive.]

Botany:

1. The part of the thallus which forms a rim or base to the shield of a lichen. (*Lindley*.)

2. The corresponding part in a fungal.

ēx-čl-g-a-ble, **ēx-čl-se-a-ble**, a. [Eng. *excise(e)*; -able.] Subject or liable to excise-duty.

"The concealment of *excisable* goods is subject to a forfeiture of those goods, and treble value."—Act of Parl. George II., c. 30.

ēx-čl'ge, ***ac-cise**, s. [Fr., a corrupt of O. Dut. *aksits*, or *akys*=excise, itself a corrupt of O. Fr. *assis*=assessments; Ger. *accise*=excise; Port. & Sp. *sis*=excise, tax. (*Skeat*.)]

1. A British tax or duty imposed upon certain commodities of home production or consumption, as malt, spirits, &c. [EXCISE-DUTIES.]

"The two houses at Westminster had laid an imposition, which they called an *excise*, upon wine, beer, ale, and many other commodities. This was the first time that ever the name of payment of *excise* was heard of or practiced in England."—Clarendon: *Civil War*, i. 453.

bēll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

2. The branch or department of the British Civil Service to which is committed the collection and management of the excise-duties. The name excise is less frequently given than formerly, the proper technical designation now being Inland Revenue.

† The internal revenue system of the United States corresponds to the excise system of Britain.

*3. A tax or toll of any kind.

"Ambitious now to take excise

Of a more fragrant paradise."—*Cleveland.*

excise-duties, s. pl. Duties imposed by authority of the British Parliament on certain articles of home production and consumption. In the United States they are called internal revenue taxes.

excise-officer, s. A British public official charged with the carrying out of the several regulations affecting the excise-duties; an exciseman. His proper appellation now is an officer of Inland Revenue.

***ex-ci-se** (1), *v. t. & i.* [EXCISE, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To impose or charge a duty or tax upon.

*2. To impose upon; to overcharge.

B. Intrans.

To charge or demand a toll.

"Shortly no lad shall chuck, or lady roll,

But some excoising courtier will have toll."

Pope: Satires of Donne, sat. iv.

ex-ci-se (2), ***ex-ci-se**, *v. t.* [Lat. *excisus*, *pa. par.* of *excido*=to cut out; *ex*=out, *cedo*=to cut.]

To cut out.

"Those who said they could not rob, because all was theirs, so *excis'd* what they liked not."—*Wood: Athens Oxoniensis.*

ex-ci-se-man, s. [Eng. *excise*, and *man*.] A British public officer appointed to carry out the regulations connected with the excise, and to prevent and detect any evasion of them; an officer of Inland Revenue.

"Every exciseman who refuses to swear is to be deprived of his bread."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xi.*

ex-ci-sion, s. [Lat. *excisio*, from *excisus*, *pa. par.* of *excido*; Fr. *excision*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of cutting out or off; destruction, extirpation.

"O poore and miserable citie, what sondry tourmentes, excisions, subversions, depopulations, and other euill adventures hath hapned unto the!"—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour, bk. iii., ch. xxii.*

2. The state of being cut off, destroyed, or extirpated.

"From the first erection into a people down to their final excision."—*Atterbury: Sermons, vol. i., ser. 7.*

II. Technically:

1. *Eccles.*: A cutting off or away from the church; excommunication.

2. *Surg.*: The cutting out or off of any part of the body; amputation.

ex-ci-t-a-bil-i-ty, s. [Eng. *excitable*; *-ity*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality or state of being excitable.

2. *Physiol.*: The property manifested by living beings, and the elements and tissues of which they are constituted, of responding to the action of excitants and irritants; irritability.

ex-ci-t-a-ble, *ex-cite-a-ble, a. [Fr., from Lat. *excitabilis*, from *excito*.]

1. Easily excited; susceptible of excitement; readily stirred up or stimulated.

"His affections were most quick and excitable by their due objects."—*Barrow: Works, i. 475.*

2. Characterized by excitability; as, an excitable temper.

ex-ci-t-ant, a. & s. [Lat. *excitans*, *pr. par.* of *excito*=to call out; a frequent, of *excito*, from *ex*=out, and *ceo*=to call, to summon.]

A. As adj.: Stimulating; tending to excite; exciting.

"The donation of heavenly graces, preventient, subsequent, *excitant*, *adjuvant*."—*Nicholson: Expos. of the Catechism (1662), p. 60.*

B. As substantive:

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: That which excites, stimulates, or produces increased action in a living organism.

2. *Med.*: An agent or influence which arouses the vital activity of the body, or of any of the tissues or organs which belong to it; a stimulant.

***ex-ci-t-ate, v. t.** [Latin *excitatus*, *pa. par.* of *excito*.] [EXCITE.] To excite, to stimulate.

ex-ci-t-ation, *ex-ci-ta-tion, s. [Fr. *excitation*; Lat. *excitatio*, from *excitatus*, *pa. par.* of *excito*; Sp. *excitacion*; Ital. *eccitazione*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: The act of exciting, stimulating, or putting into motion; a rousing or awaking; a prompting.

"Of the lothe thing is doen by *excitation* of other mannes opinion."—*Chaucer: Testament of Love, bk. i.*

II. Med.: The act of producing excitement; the excitement produced.

ex-ci-t-a-tive, a. [Fr. *excitativ*.] Having power or tending to excite or stimulate; exciting, excitatory.

"Admonitory of duty, and *excitative* of devotion."—*Barrow: Expos. on the Creed.*

***ex-ci-t-ator, s.** [Lat., from *excitatus*, *pa. par.* of *excito*; Fr. *excitateur*.] [EXCITE.]

Elect.: An instrument for discharging the contents of a Leyden jar or other accumulator of electricity, in such a way as to protect the operator from receiving the shock.

***ex-ci-t-ator-y, a.** [Fr. *excitatoire*.] Tending to excite or stimulate; excitative.

ex-ci-te, v. t. & i. [Fr. *exciter*, from Lat. *excito*=to call out, a frequent, of *excito*, from *ex*=out, and *ceo*=to call to summon.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To rouse, to animate, to stir up, to call into action, to stimulate.

"He *exciteth* other folk thereto,

To lose his good as he himself hath do."

Chaucer: C. T., 16,212

2. To heat or inflame the spirits of.

3. To create, to stir up, to set on foot, to stir into action, to provoke.

"What was known *excited* no feeling but contempt and loathing."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.*

II. Med.: To stimulate or increase the vital activity of the body, or of any of its parts.

B. Intrans.: To stimulate, to animate, to cause excitement, to give a stimulus.

"There native beauty pleases and *excites*."

Dryden: Art of Poetry, ch. 2.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *excite*, to *incite*, and *to provoke*: "To *excite* is said more particularly of the inward feelings; *incite* is said of the external actions; *provoke* is said of both. A person's passions are *excited*; he is *incited* by any particular passion to a course of conduct; a particular feeling is *provoked*, or he is *provoked* by some feeling to a particular step. Wit and conversation *excite* mirth; men are *incited* by a lust for gain to fraudulent practices; they are *provoked* by the opposition of others to intemperate language and intemperate measures. To *excite* is very frequently used in a physical acceptation; *incite* always, and *provoke* mostly, in a moral application. We speak of *exciting* hunger, thirst, or perspiration; of *inciting* to noble actions; of *provoking* impertinence, scorn, or resentment." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ex-ci-t-éd, pa. par. & a. [EXCITE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Stimulated, aroused, stirred up, brought into action.

2. Heated or inflamed in spirit.

ex-ci-t-éd-ly, adv. [Eng. *excited*; *-ly*.] In an excited manner.

***ex-ci-te-ful, a.** [Eng. *excite*; *-ful*(l).] Causing excitement; full of exciting matter; excitatory, exciting.

ex-ci-te-ment, s. [Eng. *excite*; *-ment*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of exciting or stimulating.

2. The state of being excited; commotion, sensation; heat or warmth of temper.

3. That which excites, stimulates, or produces action.

"The best *excitement* to each private virtue."—*Law: Theory of Religion, pt. iii.*

II. Med.: A state of abnormal activity in any organ of the body. For instance, if the heart beat violently, the organ is under the influence of excitement, with the effect of sending the blood through the arteries and veins with unwonted force. If the membrane surrounding the brain be inflamed, and mania supervene, the brain is excited. Such excitement is followed sooner or later by a reaction in which there is abnormal depression, proportioned to the intensity of the previous excitement.

ex-ci-t-ér, s. [Eng. *excite*(e); *-er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who or that which excites, stimulates, or rouses to action.

"Hope is the grand *exciter* of industry."—*More: Decay of Piety.*

2. One who provokes, stirs up, or irritates.

"They never punished the delinquency of the tumults and their *exciters*."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

II. Technically:

1. *Med.*: An excitant, a stimulant.

2. *Elect.*: A substance which by friction is capable of exciting electricity.

ex-ci-t-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [EXCITE.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Stimulating, arousing, calling into action.

2. Causing or producing excitement.

C. As subst.: An excitement; a stimulus, a stimulant.

"Wanting many *excittings* of grace."—*Herbert: Country Parson, ch. xxii.*

exciting-causes, s. pl.

Med.: Causes which tend immediately to produce disease, as distinguished from predisposing causes, which during long periods of time prepare the way for it to arise.

ex-ci-t-ing-ly, adv. [Eng. *exciting*; *-ly*.] In an exciting manner; so as to excite.

***ex-ci-t-ive, a.** [Eng. *excite*(e); *-ive*.] Tending to excite; causing excitement.

ex-ci-t-ō, pref. [Lat. *excit*(o)=to excite, with o connective.]

excito-motory, a.

Anat.: An epithet applied to that function of the nervous system by which an impression is transmitted to a center and reflected so as to produce contraction of a muscle without sensation or volition. (*Owen*.)

***ex-clām, s.** [EXCLAIM, *v.*] A clamor, an outcry.

ex-clām', v. i. & t. [O. Fr. *exclamer*, from Lat. *exclamare*; *ex*=out, and *clamo*=to cry, to shout; Sp. *exclamar*; Ital. *esclamare*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To cry out with vehemence; to declare with loud vociferation; to call out loudly; to vociferate; to ejaculate.

"They assembled in great multitudes, *exclaiming* that the capitulation was nothing to them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.*

*2. To make an outcry, to declaim; to inveigh.

"In his charges to the clergy he *exclaimed* against the pluralities."—*Burnet: Hist. of Owen Time; Life of the Author.*

B. Trans.: To utter or cry loudly; to call out; to cry out.

† For the difference between *to exclaim* and *to cry*, see *CRY*.

ex-clām-ér, s. [Eng. *exclaim*; *-er*.] One who cries out with vehemence; one who speaks with heat or passion; one who declaims or inveighs.

ex-clā-mā-tion, *ex-cla-ma-cion, s. [French, from Lat. *exclamatio*, from *exclamare*=to cry out; Sp. *exclamacion*; Ital. *esclamazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of exclaiming, crying out, or vociferating.

*2. Clamor, vociferation, outcry.

"They ran straight to harneys and . . . made an *exclamacion* that, &c."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius, to 176.*

3. Declamation, inveighing; an outcry.

"The ears of the people are continually beaten with *exclamations* against abuses in the church."—*Hooker: (Dedic.)*

4. An emphatic or passionate utterance; an expression of surprise, pain, anger, joy, &c.

"But what serve *exclamations*, where there are no ears to receive the sound?"—*Sidney.*

II. Technically:

1. *Gram.*: A word expressing some sudden passion, as wonder, fear, surprise, &c.; an interjection.

2. *Print.*: A mark or sign [] indicating emotion, emphasis, or pointed address.

***ex-clām-a-tive, a.** [Fr. *exclamatif*; Sp. *exclamativo*; Ital. *esclamativo*.] Containing exclamation; exclamatory.

***ex-clām-a-tive-ly, adv.** [Eng. *exclamative*; *-ly*.] In an exclamatory manner; exclamatorily.

ex-clām-a-tōr-i-ly, adv. [Eng. *exclamatory*; *-ly*.] In an exclamatory manner; with exclamations.

ex-clām-a-tōr-y, a. [EXCLAIM, *v.*]

1. Containing, expressing, or of the nature of exclamation.

"I shall conclude with those *exclamatory* words of St. Paul."—*South: Sermons, vol. iv., ser. 7.*

2. Using profuse exclamation; as, an *exclamatory* speaker.

ex-clū-de, v. t. [Lat. *excludo*=to shut out; *ex*=out, and *claudo*=to shut; Fr. *exclure*; Ital. *escludere*; Sp. *excluir*.]

1. To shut out; to hinder from entrance or admission.

"*Exclude* the incroaching cattle from thy ground."

Dryden: Virgil; Georgio ii. 512.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*2. To eject, to emit, to thrust out, to extrude.

"Others ground this disruption upon their continued or protracted time of delivery, wherewith excluding but one-day, the latter brood impatient, by a forcible protraction, antedates their period of exclusion."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii. ch. vi.

3. To debar; to shut out or hinder from participation.

"This is Dutch partnership, to share in all our beneficial bargains, and exclude us wholly from theirs."—*Swift*.

4. To shut out from the society of; to separate.

"Sith I from Diomedes, and noble Troilus,
Am alone excluded, as abject odious."
Chaucer: Test. of Cresseide.

5. To leave no room for; to shut out; to forbid.

"Oure faithe . . . excludeth al maner of doute."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. xii.

6. To except, to omit; not to comprehend in or admit into any grant, privilege, enjoyment, &c.

"If the church be so unhappily contrived as to exclude from its communion such persons likeliest to have great abilities, it should be altered."—*Swift*.

7. To except or omit from any rule, or category.

Ėx-clŭ-gion, s. [Lat. *exclusio*, from *excludus*, pa. par. of *excludo*; Fr. *exclusion*; Sp. *exclusion*; Ital. *esclusione*.]

1. The act of shutting out, or denying entrance or admission.

"In bodies that need detention of spirits, the exclusion of the air doth good; but in bodies that need emission of spirits it doth hurt."—*Bacon*.

2. The state of being excluded or shut out.

"His sad exclusion from the doors of bliss."
Milton: P. L., iii. 625.

3. A rejecting, dismissing, or shutting out; non-reception in any manner.

"If he is for an entire exclusion of fear, which is supposed to have some influence in every law, he opposes himself to every government."—*Addison*.

4. A debarring or shutting out from participation in any grant, privilege, &c.

"A bill was brought in for the total exclusion of the duke from the Crown of England and Ireland."—*Hume: Hist. Eng.*, ch. lxvii. (an. 1679).

5. An excepting or omitting from any rule, proposition, category, &c.

"There was a question asked at the table, whether the French king would agree to have the disposing of the marriage of Bretagne, with an exception and exclusion that he should not marry her himself."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

*6. The ejecting of the young from the egg or womb.

"How were it possible the womb should contain the child, nay, sometimes twins, till they come to their due perfection and maturity for exclusion?"—*Ray: On the Creation*.

7. That which is ejected, emitted, or thrust out; an excretion.

"The salt and lxxivated serosity, with some portion of choler, is divided between the guts and bladder, yet it remains undivided in birds, and hath but a single descent by the guts with the exclusions of the belly."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

† **Exclusion Bill:**

English Hist.: A bill designed to prevent the Duke of York, afterward James II. of England, from retaining his right of succession to the throne, the reason being that he had embraced Roman Catholicism. In 1680 it passed the House of Commons, but was rejected by the Lords, after the King, Charles II., had declared that he would never accord it the royal assent. In 1681 it was revived, but, instead of passing, it led to the dissolution of Parliament.

"Halifax had spoken with great energy against the Exclusion Bill."—*J. S. Brewer: English Studies*, p. 197.

Ėx-clŭ-gion-ŕ-y, a. [Eng. *exclusion*; -*ary*.] Tending to exclude or shut out.

Ėx-clŭ-gion-ŕr, s. [Eng. *exclusion*; -*er*.] The same as EXCLUSIONIST (q. v.).

Ėx-clŭ-gion-ŕgm, s. [Eng. *exclusion*; -*ism*.] The character, manner or principles of an exclusionist; exclusivism.

Ėx-clŭ-gion-ŕst, s. [Eng. *exclusion*; -*ist*.] One who would exclude another from any privilege, position, &c.

Ėx-clŭ-sive, a. & s. [Fr. *exclusif*; Sp. *exclusivo*; Ital. *esclusivo*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Having the power of excluding or barring entrance or admission.

"They obstacle find none
Of membrane, joint, or limb, exclusive bars."
Milton: P. L., viii. 625.

2. Debarring from participation in any privilege, grant, enjoyment, &c.

"Who with exclusive Bills must now dispense."

Dryden: Absalom and Achitophel, ii. 254.

3. Not taken into account; not included or comprehending.

"I know not whether he reckons the dross, exclusive or inclusive."—*Swift*.

4. Possessed or enjoyed to the exclusion of others; as, an exclusive privilege.

5. Inclined to exclude others from society or fellowship; fastidious or illiberal in the choice of associates; narrow.

B. As substantive:

*1. That which excludes or excepts; an exclusion.

"This man is so cunning in his inclusions and exclusives, that he discerneth nothing between copulatives and disjunctives."—*Str T. More: Works*, p. 943.

2. One who is exclusive in his manners or tastes; one who excludes all but a very few from his society.

exclusive dealing, s. The act of dealing or threatening to deal exclusively with those who gave a particular side their support at an election. (Eng. Colloq.)

exclusive privilege, s.

Scots Law: A term used in a limited sense to signify the rights and franchises of the nature of monopolies, formerly enjoyed by the different incorporated trades of a royal burgh, in virtue of which the craftsmen or members of those incorporations were entitled to prevent tradesmen, not members of the corporation, from exercising the same trade within the limits of the burgh.

Ėx-clŭ-sive-ŕy, adv. [Eng. *exclusive*; -*ly*.]

1. Without inclusion or admission of others to participation; to the exclusion of all others.

"War or the chase are exclusively their province."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, pt. ii., ch. ii.

2. Without comprehension in an account or number; not inclusively.

"The first part lasts from the date of the citation to the joining of issue, exclusively; the second continues to a conclusion in the cause, inclusively."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

Ėx-clŭ-sive-ness, s. [Eng. *exclusive*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being exclusive, fastidious, or illiberal in the choice of society.

Ėx-clŭ-siv-ŕgm, s. [Eng. *exclusive*(e); -*ism*.] The act or practice of excluding; exclusiveness.

Ėx-clŭ-sŕ-ŕy, a. [Lat. *exclusorius*, from *excludis*, pa. par. of *excludo*.] Excluding; exclusive; shutting out.

Ėx-cŕct, v. t. [Lat. *excoctus*, pa. par. of *excoquo*=to boil out; *ex*=out, and *coguo*=to boil, to cook.] To boil up; to produce by boiling.

Ėx-cŕct-ion, s. [Lat. *excoctio*, from *excoctus*, pa. par. of *excoquo*.] The act or process of boiling out.

Ėx-cŕg-i-tŕte, v. t. & i. [Latin *excoGITatus*, pa. par. of *excoGITo*: *ex*=out, and *cogito*=to think.]

A. Trans.: To invent; to map out or devise by thinking.

"If the wit of man had been to contrive this organ, what could he have possibly excoGITated more accurate?"—*More*.

B. Intrans.: To meditate; to cogitate.

"I take it to be my duty to meditate, and to excoGITate, of myself, wherein I may best, by my travels, derive your virtues to the good of your people."—*Bacon: On the Laws of England*.

Ėx-cŕg-i-tŕ-tion, s. [Lat. *excoGITatio*, from *excoGITatus*, pa. par. of *excoGITo*.] The act or process of devising or inventing in the thoughts; invention; thought; meditation.

"Wherefore to consideration pertaineth excoGITation, and advisement."—*Str T. Elyot: Governor*, fo. 72 b.

Ėx-cŕm-mŕng, v. t. [O. Fr. *excommange*=an excommunication.] To excommunicate.

Ėx-cŕm-mŕ-ne, v. t. [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *commune* (q. v.).] To shut out or exclude from fellowship or participation in.

Ėx-cŕm-mŭn-ŕ-cŕ-ble, a. [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *communicable* (q. v.).] That may or can be excommunicated; liable or deserving to be excommunicated.

Ėx-cŕm-mŭn-ŕ-cŕte, v. t. [From Lat. *excommunicatus*, pa. par. of *excommunico*.]

Ecclesiol.: To visit with the penalties of excommunication (q. v.).

Ėx-cŕm-mŭn-ŕ-cŕ-tion, a. & s. [From English *excommunicate*, v. (q. v.).] Excommunicated.

Ėx-cŕm-mŭn-ŕ-cŕ-tion, s. [Eng. *excommunicat(e)*; -*ion*; Fr. *excommunication*; Span. *excomunion*; Ital. *excomunicazione*, all from Latin *excommunicatio*.]

Ecclesiol.: The spiritual penalty of excluding an offender from the communion and all the privileges of the Church, and from Christian society. It is founded on 1 Cor. v. In the first century, those guilty of gross sins, and who had been vainly admonished, were excommunicated. If they repented, they were again admitted to all Christian privileges, but after a second grievous fall, they were finally excluded from the ranks of the faithful. Among those on whom discipline was exercised were Christians who denied their faith for fear of their lives during persecution, returning again when the danger was over. In the third century, during the sharp Decian persecution, a controversy arose in the Church as to the treatment of these weak brethren. Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage, was for severity, and carried his point against quite a multitude of his fellow believers who were in favor of leniency. The Novatians in the third century, and the Donatists in the fourth, broke off from the Church catholic, from causes connected with the dissatisfaction they felt that the Church had, in their view, too easily restored to their old status those erring disciples. A distinction gradually arose between a lesser and a greater excommunication, the latter called also Anathema. In the middle ages, during the dominancy of the Papacy, the greater excommunication became a formidable power, and was used as a weapon wherewith to assail even kings and emperors. The first reigning prince thus excommunicated was Robert, King of France, in 998. The Pope who did the deed was Gregory V. Many other cases followed. In 1077 Gregory VII. excommunicated the Emperor Henry IV. of Germany, absolving his subjects from their allegiance, and the proud monarch had ultimately to seek reconciliation with the offended hierarchy. In 1208, Pope Innocent III. acted similarly to King John of England, the interdiction not being reversed till 1214. To omit other cases, Pope Pius VII. in 1809 excommunicated Napoleon I., and in 1860, Pope Pius IX. virtually did so to Napoleon III. and Victor Emmanuel, though not naming the delinquents.

Ėx-cŕm-mŭn-ŕ-cŕ-tŕr, s. [EXCOMMUNICATE, v.] One who excommunicates.

"Himself was one of the excommunicators."—*Frynne: Treachery and Disloyalty*, pt. 1., p. 19.

Ėx-cŕm-mŭn-ŕ-cŕ-tŕr-ŕy, a. [Eng. *excommunicat(e)*; -*ory*.] Pertaining to or causing excommunication.

***Ėx-cŕm-mŭ-nŕ-ŕn, s.** [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *communio*.] Excommunication.

Ėx-cŕn-cŕs-sŕ, phr. [Lat.] From that which is conceded or granted.

Ėx-cŕr-ŕ-ŕ-ble, a. [Lat. *excori(o)*=to excoriate, and Eng. -*able*.] Capable of being excoriated; that may or can be stripped off.

"The scaly covering of fishes . . . even in such as are excoriable."—*Browne: Cyrus' Garden*, c. iii.

Ėx-cŕr-ŕ-ŕte, v. t. [Lat. *excoriatus*, pa. par. of *excorio*: *ex*=off, and *corium*=skin, covering.]

1. Lit.: To strip off the skin or covering; to flay.

"The heat of the island Suanena . . . excoriates the skin."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 694.

2. Fig.: To castigate or chastise verbally.

Ėx-cŕr-ŕ-ŕte, Ėx-cŕr-ŕ-ŕt-ŕd, a. [Lat. *excoriatus*, pa. par. of *excorio*.] Stripped of the skin or covering; flayed, skinned.

Ėx-cŕr-ŕ-ŕ-tion, s. [Sp. *excoriacion*; Ital. *escoriazione*, from Lat. *excoriatus*, pa. par. of *excorio*.]

I. Literally:

1. The act of excoriating or stripping of the skin or covering; a flaying; a wearing off of the skin.

"A little before the excoriation of Marsyas."

Brewer: Lingua, iii. 5.

2. The state of being excoriated; loss of skin; an abrasion.

"It healeth . . . the excoriations or frettings of the eyelids."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxiii., ch. iii.

II. Figuratively:

*1. The act of stripping of possessions; robbery, plunder, spoliation.

"It hath marvelously enhanced the revenues of the crown, though with a pitiful excoriation of the poorer sort."—*Cowley*.

2. Verbal chastisement.

Ėx-cŕr-ŕ-ŕ-cŕte, v. t. [Pref. *ex*=away, off, *cortex* (genit. *corticis*)=bark, and suff. -*ate*.] To strip off the bark or rind.

Ėx-cŕr-ŕ-ŕ-tion, s. [Eng. *excoriat(e)*; -*ion*.] The act of stripping the bark or rind off.

Ėx-cŕr-ŕ-ŕ-ble, a. [Lat. *excreabilis*, from *excreo*=to excrete (q. v.).] That may or can be discharged or ejected by spitting.

bŕll, bŕy; pŕut, jŕwl; cat, gŕll, chorus, qŕin, bengh; go, gŕm; thin, ŕhis; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f.
-clan, -tian = shŕn. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -ŕion, -ŕion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -die, &c. = bŕl, dŕl.

ĕx-crĕ-āte, *v. t.* [Lat. *excreatus*, pa. par. of *excreo*: *ex*=out, and *creo*=to hawk, to hem.] To eject or discharge from the throat by hawking and spitting; to spit out.

ĕx-crĕ-ā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *excreat(e)*; *-ion*.] The act or process of spitting out.

ĕx-crĕ-ment (1), *s.* [Lat. *excrementum*=refuse, ordure, from Lat. *excrementum*, sup. of *excrĕno*=to sift out, to separate: *ex*=out, away, and *crĕno*=to sift.] Matter excreted and ejected; that which is ejected or discharged from the body after digestion; excretion.

ĕx-crĕ-ment (2), *s.* [Lat. *excreasco*=to grow out.] Anything growing out of the body: as hair, nails, &c.; an excrescence.

ĕx-crĕ-mĕn-tal, *adj.* [Eng. *excrement*; *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of excrement; voided or excreted as excrement by the natural passages of the body.

ĕx-crĕ-mĕn-ti-tial (*tial* as *shal*), *a.* [Eng. *excrement*; *-tial*.] Pertaining to excrement; containing excrement; consisting of matter excreted from the human body.

ĕx-crĕ-mĕn-ti-tious, *adj.* [Eng. *excrement*; *-tious*.]

1. Containing or consisting of excrement; excrementitious.

2. Excrement.

ĕx-crĕ-mĕnt-ize, *v. i.* [Eng. *excrement*; *-ize*.] To ease one's self by extrusion of feces.

***ĕx-crĕs-ce**, *s.* [Lat. *excreasco*=to grow out: *ex*=out, and *creasco*=to grow.] An increase.

"There happened in the coining sometimes an *excreasco* on the tale of five or six shillings or thereby in one hundred pounds."—*Forbes: Suppl. Dec.*, p. 56.

ĕx-crĕs-ĕnce, ***ĕx-crĕs-ĕn-ĕy**, *s.* [French *excrecence*, from Lat. *excrecentia*, from *excreasco*, pr. par. of *excreasco*=to grow out.]

1. *Lit.*: An outgrowth; an excrescent appendage; anything which grows out of another without use, and contrary to the common order of production.

"Mountains have been looked upon by some as warts and superfluous excrescences."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. An extraordinary or unnatural appendage.

"All beyond this is monstrous, 'tis out of nature, 'tis an excrescence, and not a living part of poetry."—*Dryden*.

2. An extravagant or excessive outbreak; as, an excrescence of joy.

ĕx-crĕs-ĕnt, *a.* [Latin *excrecens*, pr. par. of *excreasco*.]

1. *Lit.*: Growing out of or upon something else in an unnatural manner.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Superfluous.

"Expunge the whole, or lop the excrescent parts."—*Pope: Essay on Man*, ii. 49.

2. Added; not originally or properly belonging: as in the word *empty*, the *p* is excrescent.

excrecent consonants. A term introduced by Professor Key (*Philological Essays*, p. 204) to designate what before was called Epenthesis.

ĕx-crĕs-ĕn-tial, *adj.* [Eng. *excrement*; *-ial*.] Resembling or having the form or nature of an excrescence.

***ĕx-crĕ-te**, *v. t. & i.* [Latin *excretus*, pa. par. of *excrĕno*=to separate, to sift.]

A. *Trans.*: To discharge by any of the excretory passages.

"The nature and quality of the excreted substance."—*Foley: Natural Theology*, ch. xiii., § 2.

B. *Intrans.*: To be emitted or discharged.

"Vaporous fume that excrete forth from the brain."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 301.

ĕx-crĕ-tine, *s.* [Lat. *excretio*; *-in* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{16}\text{SO}_2$, a peculiar crystallizable substance found by Marcat in human feces; very soluble in ether, sparingly soluble in cold alcohol, insoluble in water. It has an alkaline reaction, and is not decomposed by dilute mineral acids.

ĕx-crĕ-tion, *s.* [Lat. *excretio*, from *excretus*, pa. par. of *excrĕno*; Fr. *excrĕtion*; Sp. *excrecion*; Ital. *excrezione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A throwing off or ejecting of animal fluids from the body; the voiding of excrement.

"The constant separation and excretion whereof is necessary for the preservation of life."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii., p. 339.

2. That which is excreted; excrement.

"The aptness of their excretion to the purpose, its property of hardening into a shell."—*Foley: Natural Theology*, ch. xix.

II. Physiology:

1. *Animal*: The collection and discharge at particular parts of various matters which are no longer of use in the animal economy. Examples, urine and sweat. It is partly opposed to secretion.

2. *Vegetable*: Any superfluous matter thrown off externally by a living plant.

ĕx-crĕ-tive, *a.* [Eng. *excret(e)*; *-ive*.] Having the power of separating and excreting fluid matter from the body; excretory.

"A diminution of the body happens by the excretive faculty, excreting and evacuating more than necessary."—*Harvey: On Consumptions*.

ĕx-crĕ-tōr-y, *a. & s.* [Eng. *excret(e)*; *-ory*; Fr. *excrĕtoire*.]

A. *As adj.*: Having the quality or power of excretion; excretive.

"The excretory ducts of the mucilaginous glands."—*Denham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. viii. (Note II.)

B. *As substantive*:

Anat.: A duct or vessel serving to receive and excrete matter.

"Excretories of the body are nothing but slender slips of the arteries, deriving an appropriated juice from the blood."—*Cheyne*.

excretory-organs, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The organs by which excretion takes place. Specif., the skin, the lungs, and the kidneys.

ĕx-crĕ-pt, *s.* [Lat. *exscriptus*, pa. par. of *exscribo*=to write out.]

Law: A copy, a writing copied from another. (*Wharton*.)

***ĕx-crĕ-ĕi-a-ble** (or *ĕi* as *shl*), *a.* [Lat. *excruciabilis*, from *excrucio*.] That may or can be tortured or tormented.

***ĕx-crĕ-ĕi-a-mĕnt** (or *ĕi* as *shl*), *s.* [Lat. *excrucio*=to torture, and Eng. suff. *-ment*.] Anguish, torment, torture.

ĕx-crĕ-ĕi-āte (or *ĕi* as *shl*), *v. t.* [EXCRUCIATE, *a.*] To torture, to torment, to inflict the most severe pains on.

***ĕx-crĕ-ĕi-āte** (or *ĕi* as *shl*), *a.* [Lat. *excruciat*, pa. par. of *excrucio*=to torture great: *ex*=out, fully, and *crucio*=to torture; *crux* (genit. *crucis*)=a cross.] Excruciated, tortured, tormented, on the rack.

ĕx-crĕ-ĕi-āt-ing (or *ĕi* as *shl*), *pr. par. & a.* [EXCRUCIATE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Causing the most intense pain; extremely painful; torturing, tormenting.

"Men were sentenced to pain so *excruciating*, that they begged to be sent to the gallows."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

ĕx-crĕ-ĕi-āt-ing-ly (or *ĕi* as *shl*), *adv.* [Eng. *excruciating*; *-ly*.] In an excruciating manner.

ĕx-crĕ-ĕi-ā-tion (or *ĕi* as *shl*), *s.* [Lat. *excruciatio*, from *excruciat*, pa. par. of *excrucio*.] The act of torturing or tormenting with intense pain; the state of being tortured or tormented; torment, extreme pain.

"The frettings, the thwartings, and the excruciations of life."—*Feltham: Resolves*, ii. 51.

***ĕx-cu-bā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *excubatio*, from *excubo*=to lie out of doors, to keep watch: *ex*=out, and *cubo*=to lie down.] The act of watching all night.

ĕx-cu-bi-tōr-i-um, *s.* [Lat., from *excubo*.]

Arch.: A gallery or loft in a church where watch was kept at night on the eve of any great festival, and from which the great shrines were observed.

ĕx-cu-dit, *v. t.* [Lat., 3d pers. sing. perf. indic. of *excudo*=to engrave.] He engraved it; a word placed at the bottom of an engraving, preceded by the name of the engraver.

***ĕx-cūl-pā-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *culpable* (q. v.).] That may or can be exculpated, or freed from blame.

ĕx-cūl-pāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *exculpatus*, pa. par. of *exculpo*: *ex*=out, away, and *culpo*=blame.]

1. To clear or free by words from the imputation or charge of a fault, or crime; to justify.

"The author prefixed a something in which he exculpated himself from being the author of the heroic epistle."—*Mason: Epistle to Dr. Shebbeare*. (Note.)

2. To regard as innocent; to acquit; to exonerate.

"I exculpate him further for his writing against me."—*Milman*.

† For the difference between to *exculpate* and to *exonerate*, see EXONERATE.

ĕx-cūl-pā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *exculpation*, from *exculpatus*, pa. par. of *exculpo*.] The act of exculpating or freeing from a charge or imputation of fault or crime; a vindication, a justification, an absolving.

"In Scotland the law allows of an *exculpation*, by which the prisoner is suffered before the trial to prove the thing to be impossible."—*Burnet: Hist. Oen Time* (an. 1684).

† *Letters of exculpation*:

Scots Law: A warrant granted at the suit of the defendant in a criminal case to compel the attendance of the witnesses whose evidence, he believes, will tend to his exculpation.

ĕx-cūl-pā-tōr-y, *a.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *culpato* (q. v.).] Tending to exculpate or clear from a charge or imputation; containing excuse or vindication.

"This fond and eager acceptance of an *exculpation* comment."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets*, Pope.

***ĕx-cūr**, *v. i.* [Lat. *excurro*: *ex*=out, and *curro*=to run.] To pass beyond proper limits; to go or run to extremes.

ĕx-cūr-rent, *a.* [Lat. *excurrrens*, pr. par. of *excurro*=to run out, to project.]

Bot.: Projecting or running beyond the edge or point of anything; the term used when there is an axis remaining uniformly in the center of a structure, while all the other parts are regularly disposed around it. Example, the stem of *Pinus abies*. (*Lindley*.)

***ĕx-cūr-se**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *excursus*, pa. par. of *excurro*.]

A. *Trans.*: To make an excursion through; to pass or journey through. (*Hallam*.)

B. *Intrans.*: To make a digression; to digress.

"But now I *excurse*."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iii. 71.

ĕx-cūr-sion, *s.* [Lat. *excursio*=a running out, from *excursus*, pa. par. of *excurro*: *ex*=out, and *curro*=to run; Fr. & Sp. *excursion*; Ital. *excursione*.]

1. A running out; a charge, an attack.

"A pious, zealous, most religious sonne, Who on the enemy *excursion* made."—*Brownie: Britannia's Pastorals*, bk. iii., s. 1.

2. A hostile expedition or incursion into the territory of another.

"They would make *excursions* and waste the country."—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 71.

3. An expedition or wandering into some distant part.

"The mind extends its thoughts often even beyond the utmost expansion of matter, and makes *excursions* into that incomprehensible."—*Locke*.

4. A short journey to some point or place for purposes of health or pleasure.

5. The act of deviating or rambling from the stated or usual path; a wandering beyond the fixed or ordinary limits.

"The causes of those great *excursions* of the seasons into the extremes of cold and heat are very obscure."—*Arbuthnot: On Astr.*

6. A digression; a wandering or rambling from the subject.

"Expect not that I should beg pardon for this *excursion*."—*Boyle: Seraphic Love*.

7. A projecting addition to a building.

"That small *excursion* out of gentlemen's halls in Dorsetshire is commonly called an oriel."—*Fuller: Church History*, vi. 286.

excursion-ticket, *s.* A ticket for an excursion or pleasure trip by rail or otherwise.

excursion-train, *s.* A train running specially for the conveyance of travelers on an excursion or pleasure trip to and from some particular place.

ĕx-cūr-sion, *v. i.* [EXCURSION, *s.*] To make an excursion or trip; to travel.

***ĕx-cūr-sion-al**, *a.* [Eng. *excursion*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an excursion.

***ĕx-cūr-sion-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *excursion*; *-er*.] The same as EXCURSIONIST (q. v.).

ĕx-cūr-sion-ist, *s.* [Eng. *excursion*; *-ist*.]

1. One who goes on an excursion or pleasure trip; one who travels by an excursion-train.

2. One whose profession it is to provide facilities for making excursions.

***ĕx-cūr-sion-ize**, *v. i.* [Eng. *excursion*; *-ize*.] To make an excursion.

***ĕx-cūr-sive**, *a.* [Lat. *excurs(us)*, pa. par. of *excurro*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ive*.] Prone or given to rambling, wandering, or deviating; exploring.

***ĕx-cūr-sive-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *excursive*; *-ly*.] In a wandering manner; at random.

***ĕx-cūr-sive-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *excursive*; *-ness*.] A tendency or proneness to wander, ramble, or deviate from the subject; a disposition to search or inquire widely into matters.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ĕx-cŭr-sŭs, s. [Lat.] A dissertation or digression appended to a work, and containing a more full exposition of some point or topic in it than could be given in the notes to the text.

ĕx-cŭs-a-ble, ***ĕx-cŭs-e-a-ble**, a. [Lat. *excusabilis*, from *excuso*=to excuse; Fr. & Sp. *excusable*; Ital. *excusabile*, *scusabile*.]

1. Of persons: That may or can be excused or pardoned; deserving of or entitled to pardon.

"Ye be not *excusable*."—Chaucer: *Boethius*, bk. i.

2. Of things: Admitting of excuse or justification; pardonable.

"Homicide in self-defense, or *se defendendo*, upon a sudden affray, is also *excusable* rather than justifiable, by the English law."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iv, ch. 14.

excusable-homicide, s.

Law: Homicide of one or other of two kinds: (1) By misadventure, when a man doing a lawful act accidentally kills another. (2) Upon a principle of self-preservation; as, when a person is attacked by a robber, or when he is defending his wife, child, or servant, kills the assailant without intending to do so.

ĕx-cŭs-a-ble-ness, ***ĕx-cŭs-e-a-ble-ness**, s. [Eng. *excusable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being excusable.

"The innocence or *excusableness* of some men's mistakes about these matters."—Sharp: *A Discourse on Conscience*.

ĕx-cŭs-a-blŷ, adv. [Eng. *excusab(ly)*; -ly.] In an excusable manner or degree; pardonably, justifiably.

"We *excusably* mistake the nature of the case."—Secker: *Sermons*, vol. i, ser. 12.

***ĕx-cŭs-a-tion**, ***ĕx-cus-a-cion**, s. [Lat. *excusatio*, from *excusatus*, pa. par. of *excuso*=to excuse (q. v.); Fr. *excusasion*; Sp. *excusacion*; Ital. *excusazione*, *scusazione*.] An excuse, vindication, or apology.

***ĕx-cŭs-ā-tŏr**, s. [Lat.; Fr. *excusateur*; Ital. *scusatore*.] One who makes excuse, apology, or defense for another; an excuser, an apologist.

ĕx-cŭs-ā-tŏr-y, a. [Eng. *excusator*; -y.] Making excuse or apology; containing or of the nature of an excuse or apology; apologetical.

"He made *excusatory* answers."—Wood: *Annals Univ. of Oxford* (an. 1557).

ĕx-cŭs-e, v. t. & i. [Fr. *excuser*; from Lat. *excuso*=to free from a charge; *ex*=out, away, and *causa*=a cause, a charge; Sp. *excusar*; Port. *excusar*; Ital. *excusare*, *scusare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To form or constitute an excuse for; to exonerate, to absolve, to exculpate; to free from blame or guilt.

2. To ask pardon or indulgence for; to make excuses for; to justify, to vindicate.

"Think you that we *excuse* ourselves unto you?"—2 Corinth. xii. 19.

3. To extenuate by excuses or apology; to make excuses for.

"Bad men *excuse* their faults, good men will leave them;

He acts the third crime that defends the first."

B. Jonson.

4. To pardon, to forgive, to acquit.

5. To condone, to overlook.

"I must *excuse* what cannot be amended."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iv. 7.

6. To disengage or free from an obligation or duty.

"I pray thee have me *excused*."—Luke xiv. 19.

7. To regard with indulgence.

"Excuse some courtly stains;

No whiter page than Addison's remains."

Pope: *Satires*, v. 215.

8. To remit, to forgive; not to exact; as, to *excuse* a debt.

9. To clear from blame or guilt; to justify, to exculpate.

"Pray God the Duke of York *excuse* himself."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., i. 3.

***B. Intrans.**: To make excuses.

"And they all at once beganne to *excuse*."—Bible (1551): Luke xiv. 19.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *excuse* and to *pardon*: "We *excuse* a small fault, we *pardon* a great fault; we *excuse* that which personally affects ourselves; we *pardon* that which offends against morals; we may *excuse* as equals; we can *pardon* only as superiors. We exercise good nature in *excusing*; we exercise generosity or mercy in *pardon*ing. Friends *excuse* each other for the unintentional omission of formalities; it is the privilege of the supreme magistrate to *pardon* criminals whose offenses will admit of *pardon*: the violation of good manners is *inexcusable* in those who are cultivated; falsehood is *unpardonable* even in a child." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx-cŭ-se, s. [EXCUSE, v.]

1. The act of excusing, apologizing, defending or justifying.

"Heaven put it in thy mind to take it hence,
That thou might'st win the more thy father's love,
Pleading so wisely in *excuse* of it."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 5.

2. A plea offered in extenuation or justification; an apology.

"We find out some *excuses* or other for deferring good resolutions, 'till our intended retreat is cut off by death."

—Addison.

3. That which excuses or extenuates; an extenuation.

"[I] am damned without *excuse* yf I beleue them not."

—John Frith: *A Boke*, fo. 9.

4. Justification, pardon, forgiveness.

"This desire might have *excuse*."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 235.

5. A pretended reason, plea, or ground; as, it was only an *excuse* to get away.

"We are unwilling and backward, imagine difficulties, contrive *excuses*."—Secker: *Sermons*, vol. i, ser. 15.

¶ For the difference between *excuse* and *pretense*, see PRETENSE.

***ĕx-cŭs-e-less**, a. [Eng. *excuse*; -less.]

1. Of persons: Without excuse or defense.

2. Of things: That cannot be excused; inexcusable; unpardonable.

***ĕx-cŭs-e-ment**, s. [Eng. *excuse*; -ment.] Excuse, defense.

ĕx-cŭs-ēr, s. [Eng. *excus(e)*; -er.]

1. One who makes excuses or apology for another; an apologist.

"In vain would his *excusers* endeavor to palliate his enormities, by imputing them to madness."—Swift.

2. One who excuses or forgives another.

***ĕx-cŭss**, ***ĕx-cusse**, v. t. [Lat. *excussus*, pa. par. of *excutio*=to shake out; *ex*=out, and *quatio*=to shake.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To shake off, to get rid of.

2. To discuss, to decipher.

II. Law: To dispossess and seize; to distrain.

***ĕx-cŭs-sion**, s. [Lat. *excussio*, from *excussus*, pa. par. of *excutio*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of shaking off.

2. The act of discussing, sifting, or inquiring into.

II. Law: The act of seizing and detaining under legal process, distraint.

ĕx-ĕ-āt, s. [Lat.=he may go out; 3d pers. sing. pr. subj. of *exeo*=to go out; *ex*=out, and *eo*=to go.]

1. Leave of absence; as, to a student at the universities.

2. A permission granted by a bishop to a priest to go out of his diocese.

3. A permission by a Roman Catholic bishop to one of his subjects to take orders in another diocese.

ĕx-ĕ-cra-ble, a. [Lat. *execrabilis*, from *execror*=to execrate (q. v.); Fr. *execrable*; Sp. *execrable*; Ital. *execrabile*.]

1. Detestable, hateful, accursed, abominable.

"Give sentence on this *execrable* wretch."

Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, v. 3.

*2. Piteous, lamentable.

"The *execrable* passion of Christ."—R. Hill: *Pathway to Piety* (1629), p. 149.

ĕx-ĕ-cra-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *execrable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being execrable.

ĕx-ĕ-cra-blŷ, adv. [Eng. *execrab(ly)*; -ly.] In an execrable manner; cursedly, abominably, detestably.

"As *execrably* virtuous, as sinful, as odious now to God as ever."—Prynne: *1 Histriomastix*, vi. 19.

ĕx-ĕ-crāte, v. t. [Lat. *execratus*, *execratus*, pa. par. of *execror*, *execror*=to curse greatly; *ex*=out, fully, and *sacro*=to consecrate, to declare accursed; *sacer*=sacred, accursed; Fr. *exécrer*; Sp. *execrar*.]

1. To curse; to imprecate evil upon; to abominate, to detest utterly, to abhor.

"The nation *execrated* the cruelties which had been committed on the Highlanders."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

*2. To bring curses upon; to render hateful, detested, or abominable.

"As if mere plebeian noise were enough to *execrate* anything as devilish."—Jeremy Taylor.

ĕx-ĕ-crā-tion, s. [Lat. *execratio*, *execratio*, from *execratus*, *execratus*, pa. par. of *execror*, *execror*; Fr. *exécration*; Sp. *execracion*; Ital. *execrazione*.]

1. The act of cursing; an imprecation of evil; an expression of utter detestation.

"He was sure to take every opportunity of overwhelming them with *execration* and invective."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

*2. That which is accursed; anything held in detestation or abomination.

"They shall be an *execration* and an astonishment, and a curse, and a reproach."—Jer. xlv. 12.

***ĕx-ĕ-crā-tious**, adj. [Eng. *execrat(e)*; -ious.] Cursing, execrating.

***ĕx-ĕ-crā-tive**, adj. [Eng. *execrat(e)*; -ive.] Cursing, vilifying.

***ĕx-ĕ-crā-tive-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *execrative*; -ly.] With cursing or curses.

***ĕx-ĕ-crā-tŏr-y**, a. & s. [As if from a Lat. *execratorius*, from *execratus*, pa. par. of *execror*.]

A. As adj.: Cursing, abusive, denunciatory.

B. As subst.: A form or formula of execration.

***ĕx-ĕct** (ĕk-sĕct'), v. t. [Lat. *executus*, pa. par. of *execo*=to cut out or away; *ex*=out, away, and *seco*=to cut.] To cut out or away.

***ĕx-ĕ-c-tion** (ĕk-sĕc-tion), s. [Lat. *executio*, from *executus*, pa. par. of *execo*.] The act of cutting out or away.

***ĕx-ĕ-cŭt-a-ble**, a. [Fr., from *exécute*=to execute.] That may or can be executed, performed, or carried out.

ĕx-ĕ-cŭ-tant, s. [Fr., pr. par. of *exécute*.] One who performs; a performer; as, an *executant* on the piano.

"Rosamond, with the *executant's* instinct, had seized his manner of playing."—G. Eliot: *Middlemarch*, ch. xvi.

ĕx-ĕ-cŭte, v. t. & i. [Fr. *exécute*, from Lat. *executus*, *executus*, pa. par. of *exsequor*=to follow out, to perform; *ex*=out, and *sequor*=to follow; Sp. & Port. *executar*; Ital. *esecutare*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To follow or carry out to the end; to complete, to perform, to do.

"He casts into the balance the promise of a reward to such as should *execute*, and of punishment to such as should neglect their commission."—South.

2. To carry into effect; to put in force; to give effect to.

"Even the warrant of the Chief Justice of England could not be *executed* without the help of a company of musketeers."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. To perform, to inflict, to carry out.

"Absalom pronounced sentence of death against his brother, and had it *executed* too."—Locke.

4. To put to death according to legal process; to punish capitally.

"To *execute* the noble duke at Calais."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, iv. 1.

*5. To kill in any way.

"The treacherous Fastolf wounds my peace,

Whom with my bare fists I would *execute*,"

If I now had him."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., i. 4.

*6. To use, to make use of.

"In fellest manner *execute* your arms."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, v. 7.

7. To make, to do, to carry out with art.

"These sculptures were designed by Phidias, and were *executed* by him."—Cassell's *Technical Educator*, pt. x., p. 197.

II. Technically:

1. **Law**: To perform what is required to give validity to any legal instrument, as by signing, sealing, &c.

2. **Music**: To perform a piece.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To perform a duty or office; to accomplish a purpose.

"The cannon against St. Stephen's gate *executed* so well, that the portcullis and gate were broken, and entry opened into the city."—Sir J. Hayward.

2. To act, to work.

"With courage on he goes: doth *execute*

With counsel; and returns with victory."

Daniel: *Death of Earl of Devonshire*.

II. Music: To perform or play a piece of music.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *execute*, to *fulfill*, and to *perform*: "To *execute* is more than to *fulfill*, and to *fulfill* than to *perform*. To *execute* is to bring about an end; it involves active measures, and is peculiarly applicable to that which is extraordinary, or to that which requires particular spirit and talents; schemes of ambition are *executed*: to *fulfill* is to satisfy a moral obligation; it is applicable to those duties in which rectitude and equity

bŏil, bŏy; pŏut, jŏw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, th1s; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -tŏn, -sŏn = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl

are involved; we fulfill the duties of citizens: to perform is to carry through by simple action or labor; it is more particularly applicable to the ordinary and regular business of life; we perform a work or a task. One executes according to the intentions of others: the soldier executes the orders of his general; the merchant executes the commissions of his correspondent: one fulfills according to the wishes and expectations of others." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ex-ê-cût-êd, pa. par. or a. [EXECUTE.]

executed-consideration, s.

Law: A consideration which is executed before the promise upon which it is founded is made.

executed-contract, s.

Law: A contract carried out at the time it is made.

"A contract may also be either executed, as if A agrees to change horses with B, and they do it immediately; in which case the possession and the right are transferred together; or it may be executory, as if they agree to change next week; here the right only vests, and their reciprocal property in each other's horse is not in possession but in action; for a contract executed, which differs in nothing from a grant, conveys a chose in possession; a contract executory conveys only a chose in action."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 36.

executed-estates, s. pl.

Law: Estates in possession.

executed-trust, s.

Law: A trust in which no act further than one which has been done already is requisite to give effect to the trust; as, when an estate is conveyed to the use of A and his heirs, with a simple declaration of the trust for B and his heirs. (Wharton.)

executed-use, s.

Law: The first use in a conveyance upon which the Statute of Uses operated by bringing the possession to it, the legal estate consisting of use and possession combined. (Wharton.) [USE, *Law.*]

ex-ê-cût-êr, s. [Eng. *execut(e); -er.*]

1. One who executes or performs anything.

2. An executor (q. v.).

"Let's choose executors, and talk of wills: And yet not so: for what can we bequeath?"

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, iii. 2.

† In this sense accented on second syllable, the word being thus syllabicated: *ex-ec'-u-ter.*

3. An executioner.

ex-ê-cu-tër-ship, s. [Eng. *executor; -ship.*]

The office of an executor; an executorship.

ex-ê-cu-tion, *ex-e-cu-cion, s. [Fr. *exécution*, from Lat. *executio*, from *executus*, pa. par. of *exequor*; Sp. *execucion*; Port. *execução*; Ital. *esecuzione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of executing, performing, or accomplishing; performance; accomplishment.

"I like thy counsel: and how well I like it,

The execution of it shall make known."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 3.

2. The act of carrying into effect or of giving effect to.

3. Death inflicted according to legal process; capital punishment.

"I have seen,

When, after execution, judgment hath

Repented o'er his doom."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, ii. 2.

† Modes of execution: Austria, gallows, public; Bavaria, guillotine, private; Belgium, guillotine, public; Brunswick, ax, private; China, sword or cord, public; Denmark, guillotine, public; Ecuador, musket, public; France, guillotine, public; Great Britain, gallows, private; Hanover, guillotine, private; Italy, capital punishment abolished; Netherlands, gallows, public; Oldenburg, musket, public; Portugal, gallows, public; Prussia, sword, private; Russia, musket, gallows, or sword, public; Saxony, guillotine, private; Spain, garrote, public; Switzerland, fifteen cantons, sword, public; two cantons, guillotine, public; two cantons, guillotine, private; United States (other than New York), gallows, mostly private. In New York the method adopted is death by electrocution. [ELECTROCUTION.]

4. Destruction; destructive effect; slaughter; frequently used with the verb *to do*; as, The shot did great execution.

"Brave Macbeth, with his brandished steel,

Which smoked with bloody execution,

Carved out his passage."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, i. 2.

*5. The act of sacking a town.

II. Technically:

1. Art: That mode by which a painter, sculptor, &c., produces his paintings, sculptures, &c., sometimes termed handling, penciling, &c., and by which, as much as by general style, his genuine works may be known; the right mechanical use of

the means of art to produce a given end; the mechanical means of bringing out the desired effect.

2. Law:

(1) The act of giving validity to a legal instrument; as by signing, sealing, &c.: as, the execution of a deed.

(2) The carrying into effect of a sentence, decision, or judgment of a court; the last act of the law in completing the process by which justice is to be done, by which the possession of land or debt, damages or costs, is obtained.

(3) The warrant or instrument by which the proper officer is empowered to carry a judgment into effect. It is issued by the clerk of the court, and is levied by the sheriff, his deputy, or a constable, upon the estate, goods, or body of the debtor.

3. Music: The performance of any piece; facility in manipulation, combined with taste, grace, and expression.

ex-ê-cu-tion-êr, s. [Eng. *execution; -er.*]

*1. One who executes, performs, or carries out any duty or office.

"It is comfort to the executioners of this office, when they consider that they cannot be guilty of oppression."—Bacon.

2 (Spec.): One who inflicts capital punishment in pursuance of a legal warrant.

"He kneeled down at the block and the executioner performed his office."—Ludlow: *Memoirs*, i. 244.

3. One who kills in any way; a murderer.

"I would not be thy executioner."

Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, iii. 5.

4. The instrument or means by which anything is executed, performed, or carried out.

"All along

The walls, abominable ornaments
Are tools of wrath, anvils of torments hung,
Fell executioners of foul intents."—Crashaw.

ex-êc-u-tive, a. & s. [Fr. *exécutif*; Sp. *executivo*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Having the power or quality of executing or performing; capable of or fit for executing.

"They are the nimblest and strongest instruments, fittest to be executive of the commands of the soul."—Hale: *Orig. of Mankind*, p. 87.

2. Polit.: Active; carrying the laws into effect; superintending or having the charge of the execution of the laws. It is opposed to legislative and judicial; the legislative branch of a government deliberates, discusses, and enacts laws; the judicial applies and enforces the laws in particular cases; the executive carries them into effect, and superintends their enforcement.

"A council of state chosen by that assembly to be vested with the executive power."—Ludlow: *Memoirs*, ii. 206.

B. As subst.: The officer or officers constituting that branch of a government to which is committed the execution of the laws; the administrative branch of the government.

***ex-êc-u-tive-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *executive; -ly.*]

By way of execution or performance.

"Who did . . . *executively* by miraculous operation conduct our Saviour into his fleshly tabernacle."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 32.

ex-êc-u-tër, *ex-êc-u-tër, *ex-e-cu-tour, *ex-e-cu-tur, *ex-e-qui-tour, s. [O. Fr. *exécuteur, exécutur, exécutur*; Fr. *exécuteur*; Sp. & Port. *executor*; Ital. *esecutore*.]

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who executes, performs, or carries out any office or duty.

"Such baseness

Had ne'er like executor."—

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, iii. 1.

2. An executioner.

† In these senses pronounced as if spelled *ex-ê-cu-tur*.

II. Law: A person appointed by a testator to carry out the provisions of his will.

"An executor is he to whom another man commits by will the execution of that his last will and testament. And all persons are capable of being executors, that are capable of making wills, and many others besides; as feme-coverts, and infants. This appointment of an executor is essential to the making of a will. If the testator does not name executors, or names incapable persons, or the executors named refused to act; in any of these cases the court grants administration *cum testamento annexo* to some other person; and then the duty of the administrator is very little different from that of an executor."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 28.

ex-êc-u-tër-i-al, *ex-ec-u-tor-i-all, a. & s. [Eng. *executory; -al*.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to an executor; executive.

B. As subst.: Any legal authority employed for executing a decree or sentence of court.

"Ordaines the Lordis of session to graunt ther letteris & vther executouris against the excommunicat prelate and all vthers excommunicat persones."—Acts Chas. I. (ed. 1814), v. 302.

ex-êc-u-tër-ship, s. [Eng. *executor; -ship.*]

The office or position of an executor.

ex-êc-u-tër-ŷ, a. [Eng. *executor; -y.*]

1. Ord. Lang.: Executive; performing or carrying out official duties; pertaining to the executive branch of government.

2. Law: To be executed, performed, or carried out at some future time. [EXECUTED.]

"In these devises, I say, remainders may be created in some measure contrary to the first rules of law: though our lawyers will not allow such dispositions to be strictly remainders; but call them by another name, that of *executory devises*, or *devises* hereafter to be executed."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 8.

executory-consideration, s.

Law: A consideration to be executed at some future time. [EXECUTED-CONSIDERATION.]

executory-contract, s.

Law: A contract to be carried out at some subsequent time. [EXECUTED-CONTRACT.]

executory-devise, s.

Law: A devise to be executed at some future time.

executory-estates, s. pl.

Law: Estates depending for their enjoyment upon some subsequent event or contingency.

executory-remainder, s.

Law: A contingent remainder.

"Contingent or *executory remainders* are, where the estate is limited to take effect, either to a dubious or uncertain person, or upon a dubious or uncertain event."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 8.

executory-trust, s.

Law: A trust which requires an ulterior act to raise and perfect it, as the trusts declared by those wills which are merely directory of a subsequent conveyance.

executory-uses, s. pl.

Law: Springing uses. [USE, s.]

***ex-êc-u-trëss, s.** [English *executor; -ess*.] A female executor; an executrix.

"A will indeed! a crabbed woman's will,
Wherein the devil is an overseer,
And proud dame Eleanor sole executress."
Tragedy of King John (1611).

***ex-êc-u-trîce, s.** [Fr.]

1. A female who carries out, executes, or fulfills.

"Fortune executrice of wîrdes."

Chaucer: *Troilus*, iii. 568.

2. A female executor; an executrix.

ex-êc-u-trîx, s. [Formed from *executor* on analogy of other feminines in *-trix*.] A female executor; a woman appointed by a testator to execute his will.

"A female at seventeen may be an *executrix*."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 17.

***ex-ê-de, v. t.** [Lat. *exedo*: *ex*=out, away, and *edo*=to eat.] To eat away, to corrode.

"The ancient piece of money is not the least blurred or *exeded*."—Monthly Review, January 1762, p. 69.

ex-ê-dra, ex'-hê-dra, s. [Lat. *exedra*, from Gr. *exedra*, from *ex*=out, without, and *hedra*=a seat; Fr. *exèdre*.]

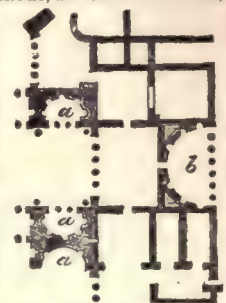
I. Antiq.: The portico of the Grecian palestra, in which disputations of the learned were held. So called from its containing a number of seats, generally open, like the *pastas* or vestibule of a Greek house; an assembly-room or hall for conversation.

II. Architecture:

1. A niche projecting beyond the general plan of a building; a porch or chapel projecting from a large building.

2. A recess of a building.

ex-ê-gê-sis, s. [Gr. a. *Exedra* for the use of philosophers and their scholars. b. *Exedra* for the use of the philosophers. (in gram.) a comment. *exegomai*=to be leader of, to order, to tell at length, to relate in full: *ex*=out, and *hêgeomai*=to lead the way; *agô*=to lead.]



Plan of Part of Baths of Caracalla, Rome.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêtt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôtt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; try, sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

- *1. The process of finding the root of an equation.
 2. Interpretation, specifically, Scripture interpretation.

† Biblical Exegesis:

Exegesis of Scripture: Credner indicates two kinds of it. The first of these is Grammatico-historical Exegesis—i. e., interpretation according to the grammatical signification of the words as historically ascertained or as supplemented by history. Of this he, in common with enlightened interpreters in general, approves. The second kind is Dogmatic Exegesis, which, coming to the interpretation of Scripture determined to find certain doctrines there, finds them accordingly, but often by strained and unnatural interpretations.

"The science therefore which discloses to us the tenets of Holy Writ we call *Biblical Exegesis* or interpretation."—Credner: *Preliminary Dissertation to Kittó's Cyclop. of Bibl. Literature*.

ĕx-ĕ-gĕtĕ, s. [Gr. *exēgētēs*, from *exēgeomai*=to guide, to lead; Fr. *exégète*.] One skilled or practiced in exegesis; an exegetist.

"The works of the great German exegete."—*The Nonconformist and Independent*, July 21, 1884, p. 691.

ĕx-ĕ-gĕt-ic, ĕx-ĕ-gĕt-ic-al, a. [Gr. *exēgētikos*; Fr. *exégétique*.] Explanatory; expository; elucidatory.

"If one be exegetical and explicative of the other."—Taylor: *Great Exemplar*, pt. i., § 2.

exegetical-theology, s. [EXEGETICS.]

ĕx-ĕ-gĕt-ic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *exegetical*; -ly.] By way of exegesis or explanation; in an exegetical manner.

"This is not added exegetically, or by way of exposition."—Bp. Bull: *Works*, i. 200.

ĕx-ĕ-gĕt-ics, s. [EXEGETIC.] Proper scientific interpretation, especially of Scripture.
 † Hermeneutics and Exegetics are closely akin, but not identical. The former lays down the principles of Biblical interpretation; the latter deals with the practical application of the principles thus laid down. In other words, Hermeneutics is a science, Exegetics is an art.

ĕx-ĕ-gĕ-tist, s. [English *exeget(e)*; -ist.] One learned in exegetical theology; an exegete.

*ĕx-ĕl-trĕ, s. [AXLE-TREE.]

ĕx-ĕm-brĭ-ō-nāte, a. [Pref. *ex*, and English *embryonate*.]

Bot.: Not having an embryo. Used of Cryptogamic, or as Richard calls them, Inembryonate plants (q. v.). They are so designated from their not possessing a proper embryo like Phanerogams.

ĕx-ĕm-plar, *ex-em-plaire, s. & a. [French *exemplaire*, from Lat. *exemplarium*, from *exemplar*=a copy, from *exemplum*=an example, a sample.]

A. As substantive:

1. A pattern, model, or original to be copied; an idea or image formed in the mind, as of an artist, to which he conforms his work; the ideal model which he endeavors to imitate.

"Why do all our schemes of life and plans of conduct deviate so from this great exemplar?"—South: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 6.

2. A noted example, specimen, or instance.

"If he intends to murder his prince, as Cromwell did, he must persuade him that he resolves nothing but his safety; as the same grand exemplar of hypocrisy did before."—South: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 9.

*3. A copy; as of a book or writing.

"There is no certayne auctour in the commune exemplares."—Udall: *1 Thessalonians*. (Pref.)

*B. As adj.: Exemplary; worthy of imitation.

"Let us propound to ourselves some exemplar saint."—Taylor: *Great Exemplar*; *Exhortation*.

ĕx-ĕm-plar-ly, *ex-em-plar-y-ly, adv. [Eng. *exemplary*; -ly.]

1. In a manner worthy of imitation; worthily.

"Being a person so exemplarily temperate."—Evelyn: *Memoirs* (an. 1640).

2. In a manner calculated to act as a warning to others; by way of example or warning.

"Some he punished exemplarily in this world, that we might from thence have a taste or glimpse of his future justice."—Hakewill.

*3. By way of example.

"Showing us exemplarily how as men we should behave ourselves."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 23.

***ĕx-ĕm-plar-ly-ness, s.** [Eng. *exemplary*; -ness.] The quality or state of being exemplary or worthy of imitation.

"In Scripture we find several titles given to Christ, which import his exemplariness as of a prince and a captain, a master and a guide."—Tillotson.

***ĕx-ĕm-plār-ly-ty, s.** [Eng. *exemplar*; -ity.]

1. The quality of being exemplary; exemplariness; worthiness of imitation.

"Thou shalt escape better than any party of men, by reason of thy conspicuous innocence, sincerity, and exemplarity of life."—More: *On the Seven Churches*, p. 183.

2. The quality of acting as an example, model, or pattern.

"Of some performances of our Savior no other, or no so probable, an account can be given, as that they were done for exemplarity."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 3.

3. The quality or state of acting as a warning or caution.

"It ought not at all to be inflicted but for terror and exemplarity."—Taylor: *Rule of Conscience*, bk. iv., ch. i.

ĕx-ĕm-plār-ty, a. & s. [Eng. *exemplar*; -y. Fr. *exemplaire*, from Lat. *exemplaris*, from *exemplum*.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Fitted to stand as an exemplar or model for imitation; of the nature of a model or pattern.

"We are not of opinion, therefore, as some are, that nature in working hath before her certain exemplary draughts or patterns."—Hooker: *Ecclesiastical Polity*, bk. i., ch. iii.

2. Serving or worthy to stand as a model or pattern for imitation; worthy of imitation; excellent.

"The other virtuous personages are, in their degree, as worthy and as exemplary as the principal."—Guardian, No. 140.

*3. Intended for imitation or example; such as may attract notice or imitation.

"When any duty is fallen under a general disuse and neglect, in such a case the most visible and exemplary performance is required."—Rogers.

4. Serving or acting as a warning or caution to others; intended to deter others.

"Had the tumults been repressed by exemplary justice, I had obtained all that I designed."—King Charles: *Eikon Basilike*.

*5. Illustrative; symbolical.

"Exemplary is the coat of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; five scallop shells on a plain cross, speaking his predecessors' valor in the holy war."—Fuller: *Holy War*, p. 271.

*B. As substantive:

1. An exemplar, a pattern, a model.

2. A copy; as of a book or writing.

"Whereof doth it come, that the exemplaries and copies of many books do vary, but by such means?"—Hunting of Purgatory (1661), p. 322. b.

ĕx-ĕm-plī-fl-ā-ble, a. [Eng. *exemplify*; -able.] That may or can be exemplified or illustrated by example.

ĕx-ĕm-plī-fl-cā-tion, s. [Low Lat. *exemplificatio*, from Lat. *exemplum*=an example, an instance, and *facio*=to make.]

1. The act of exemplifying or illustrating by example.

"This lesson by exemplification would be learned and practised."—Holinshead: *Edward III.* (an. 1316.)

2. That which exemplifies or illustrates; an example, a specimen, an illustration.

"A love of vice, as such, a delighting in sin for its own sake, is an imitation, or rather an exemplification of the malice of the devil."—South: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 5.

*3. A copy; an attested transcript of a document.

"An ambassador of Scotland demanded an exemplification of the articles of peace."—Hayward.

ĕx-ĕm-plī-fl-ēr, *ex-em-plī-fy-er, s. [Eng. *exemplify*; -er.] One who exemplifies or illustrates by example.

"The author, master, and exemplifier of these doctrines."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 65.

ĕx-ĕm-plī-fy, *ex-em-plī-fie, v. t. [O. French **exemplifier*, from Low Lat. *exemplifico*=to copy out; Lat. *exemplum*=a copy, and *facio*=to make.]

*1. To copy out; to make a copy of.

"To exemplify and copie out the famous and worthy laws of Solon."—P. Holland: *Livius*, p. 109.

*2. To make an example of, as by punishing.

"He is a great and jealous God, not sparing to exemplify and traduce his best servants [i. e., when they sin], that their blur and penalty might scare all from venturing."—Rogers: *Matrimonial Honor*, p. 337.

3. To illustrate by example.

"This might be exemplified even by heaps of rites and customs, now superstitious, in the greatest part of the Christian world."—Hooker.

4. To illustrate in any way.

"A satire may be exemplified by pictures, characters, and examples."—Pope.

*5. To prove or show by an attested copy.

ĕx-ĕm-plī grā-ti-ā (tī as shī), phr. [Lat.]

For the sake of example; by way of example; for instance; generally abbreviated to *ex. gr.* or *e. g.*

ĕx-ĕmpt (p silent), v. t. [EXEMPT, a., from Fr. *exempter*.]

*1. To take out or away; to remove.

"He exempted all fear out of their hearts."—Goldings: *Justine*, fo. 50.

*2. To remove; to put away; to cut off.

"From which to be

Exempted, is in death to follow thee."

Habington: *Castara*, pt. ii., eleg. vi.

3. To free or allow to be free from any duty, burden, charge, restraint, evil, or imposition to which others are subject; to grant immunity to; to privilege.

"The emperors exempted them from all taxes, to which they subjected merchants without exception."—Arbuthnot: *On China*.

ĕx-ĕmpt (p silent), a. & s. [O. Fr. *exempt*, from Lat. *exemptus*, pa. par. of *eximo*=to take out, free; *ex*=out, away, and *emo*=to buy; Sp. *exento*; Ital. *esento*.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Cut off, kept afar; removed.

"Be it my wrong you are from me exempt."—Shakespeare: *Comedy of Errors*, i. 2.

*2. Free, clear, excepted, not included.

"His dreadful imprecation hear!

'Tis laid on all, not any one exempt."

Dryden and Lee: *Œdipus*, i. 1.

3. Free; not liable or subject; not within the power of.

"Gone to lands exempt from Nature's law,

Where love no more can mourn, nor valor bleed."

Davenant: *Gondibert*, bk. i., c. iv.

4. Free, as from any duty, burden, charge, restraint, evil, or imposition, to which others are subject.

"That myself

Might be exempt from warlike toil or death."

Glover: *Leonidas*, bk. i.

*5. Out of the common; excellent.

"The most exempt for excellence."

Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, ix. 604.

B. As substantive: One who is exempted or free from duty, &c.

† For the difference between *exempt* and *free*, see FREE.

ĕx-ĕmpt-ī-ble (p silent), a. [English *exempt*; -able.] That may or can be exempted; capable of exemption, free, privileged.

ĕx-ĕmpt-ion (p silent), s. [O. Fr., from Lat. *exemptio*, from *exemptus*, pa. par. of *eximo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of exempting or granting immunity from any duty, burden, charge, evil, imposition, &c.

2. The state of being exempt, free, or released from any duty, charge, &c.; immunity, privilege, freedom.

"With exemption of twenty-one years from all impositions."—Burnet: *Hist. Own Time* (an. 1695).

II. Eccl.: In the Roman Catholic Church, a dispensation granted by the pope to priests, and occasionally to laymen, exempting them from the authority of their ordinaries.

***ĕx-ĕmpt-tious (p silent), a.** [Lat. *exemptus*, pa. par. of *eximo*=to take out, to free.] Capable of being taken away or removed; separable.

ĕx-ĕn-ĕph-a-lūs, s. (pl. ĕx-ĕn-ĕph-a-lī). [Pref. *ex*, and Gr. *engkephalos*=within the head, the brain.]

Anat.: A malformed human being or animal in which, from defect in the cranium or skull, the brain is visible or even protrudes.

***ĕx-ĕn-tēr-āte, v. t.** [Lat. *xenteratus*, pa. par. of *xentero*; Gr. *xenterizō*; *xenteron*=the intestines, from *entos*=within.] To disembowel; to eviscerate; to deprive of the entrails.

***ĕx-ĕn-tēr-ā-tion, s.** [Lat. *xenteratio*, from *xenteratus*, pa. par. of *xentero*.] The act of taking out the entrails; disemboweling; evisceration.

ĕx-ĕ-quā-tūr, s. [Lat. =let him act, perform, or execute; 3d pers. sing. pr. subj. of *exsequor*=to perform, execute.] [EXECUTE.]

1. A written official recognition of a consul or commercial agent, given by the Government to which he is accredited, and authorizing him to exercise his office in that country.

*2. An authoritative recognition of any official document; official authority to execute some act. (Prescott.)

***ĕx-ĕ-qui-al, a.** [Lat. *exequialis*, from *exequio*=funeral rites, a funeral: *ex*=out, and *sequor*=to follow.] Of or pertaining to funerals or funeral rites; funereal.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph=f.
 -cian, -tian=shan. -tion, -sion=shün; -tion, -sion=zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious=shūs. -ble, -dle, &c.=bel, del.

***Ēx-ē-quiēs**, s. pl. [O. Fr. *exequies*, from Lat. *exequia*=a funeral; Sp. *exequias*; Ital. *esquie*.] Funeral rites; the ceremony of burial; obsequies.

***Ēx-ē-qui-ōūs**, a. [Eng. *exequi(es)*, and suff. -ous.] Pertaining to a funeral; funeral, burial.

***Ēx-ēr-ċe**, ***ex-er-ċen**, v. t. [Fr. *exercer*, from Lat. *exerceo*.] To exercise, to execute.

***Ēx-ēr-ċent**, a. [Latin *exercens*, pr. par. of *exerceo*=to exercise.] Exercising, practicing, or following any art or profession.

Ēx-ēr-ċis-ā-ble, a. [English *exercis(e)*; -able.] That may or can be exercised, used, employed, or exerted.

"It is natural to see such powers with a jealous eye; and, when stretched in the exercise, they alarm and disgust those over whom they are exercisable."—*Hargrave: Jurid. Argum.* (1797), p. 10.

Ēx-ēr-ċise, ***ex-er-ċyse**, s. [Fr. *exercice*, from Lat. *exercitium*, from *exercitus*, pa. par. of *exerceo*=(1) to drive out of an inclosure, (2) to drive on, (3) to keep at work, to exercise: *ex*=out, and *arceo*=to keep off; Sp. & Port. *exercicio*; Ital. *esercizio*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The putting in action the powers or uses of: the act of using, employing, or exerting; use, application, exertion.

"The learning of the situation and boundaries of kingdoms, being only an exercise of the eyes and memory, a child with pleasure will learn them."—*Locke: On Education*.

2. Exertion or labor of the body for purposes of health or development of the natural powers.

"In the healthful exercise of the field, I hunted with a battalion instead of a pack."—*Gibbon: Memoirs*.

3. Systematic exertion of the body for the purpose of acquiring dexterity, skill, or ease in any art, as rowing, fencing, &c.; bodily training.

"The French apply themselves more universally to their exercises than any nation: one seldom sees a young gentleman that does not fence, dance, and ride."—*Addison*.

4. The act of carrying into effect or enforcing.
"Whether the House of Commons should take the advice of the House of Lords in the exercise of the legislative power."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, l. 246.

5. The practice or following of any profession or occupation.

"Lewis refused even those of the church of England, who followed their master to St. Germain's, the public exercise of their religion."—*Addison*.

6. The performance of religious duties.

"Lewis refused even those of the church of England, who followed their master to St. Germain's, the public exercise of their religion."—*Addison*.

7. A single act of divine worship.
"Good Sir John,
I'm in your debt for your last exercise."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 2.

*8. Skill or dexterity acquired by practice.
"For this they have been thoughtful to invest
Their sons with arts and martial exercises."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 5.

9. An occupation or habitual practice.
"Hunting was his daily exercise."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., iv. 6.

*10. Moral training, discipline.
"And snuffeth us, as for our exercise,
With sharp scourges of adversity,
Ful often to be felt in sondry wise."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,034.

11. A school composition, either original or a translation from or into some other language.

"They comprised a little English and a little Latin—names of things, declensions of articles and substantives, exercises thereon, and preliminary rules."—*Dickens: Dombey and Son*, ch. xi.

12. A task set; specif., a lesson given for practice.
"The little books which Paul brings home to do those long exercises with."—*Dickens: Dombey and Son*, ch. xi.

II. Technically:

1. Ecclesiastical:
(1) The critical explication of a passage of scripture, at a meeting of Presbytery, by one teaching presbyter, succeeded by a specification of the doctrines contained in it by another; both exhibitions to be judged of, and censured, if necessary, by the rest of the brethren. The second speaker is said to add.
"It is most expedient that in every towne where schooles and repair of learned men are, there be a time in one certain day every week appointed to that exercise which St. Paul calls prophesying; the order whereof is expressed by him in thir words, *Let the prophets speak two or threes, and let the other judge, &c.*"—*First Book of Discipline*, ch. xii.

(2) The presbytery.
"The ministers of the exercise of Dalkeith."—*Acts James IV.*

(3) The name given to part of the trials to which an expectant is subjected, before being licensed or ordained.

"In the trial of expectants before their entry to the ministry, they shall first add and make the exercise publicly."—*Dundas: Abt. Acts Ass.*, p. 97.

(4) Family-worship; family prayers.

"That honest person was, according to his own account, at that time engaged in the exercise of the evening."—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. xxxviii.

2. Music:

(1) Preparatory practice in order to obtain skill.

(2) A composition intended for the improvement of the singer or player.

(3) A composition or thesis required of candidates for degrees in music in the universities. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)
[Exercise and addition: One of the exercises prescribed to students of theology in the Scotch universities, and also to candidates for the ministry, consisting of an exposition of a passage of the Greek Testament.

"The trials of a student, in order to his being licensed to preach the gospel, do consist in these parts.—3. The Presbyterial Exercise and Addition: The Exercise gives the coherence of the text and context, the logical division, and explanation of the words, clearing hard and unusual phrases, if any be, with their true and proper meaning, according to the original language, &c. The Addition gives the doctrinal propositions or truths."—*Purdoman's Coll.*, p. 30.

Ēx-ēr-ċise, ***ex-er-ċyse**, v. t. & i. [Fr., Sp. and Port. *exercer*; Ital. *esercere*.] [EXERCISE, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To employ; to engage in employment; to set in action or operation; to exert; to cause to act.

"This faculty of the mind, when it is exercised immediately about things, is called judgment."—*Locke*.

2. To put in practice or operation; to carry out in action; to exert.

"The princes of the Gentiles exercise dominion over them, and they that are great exercise authority upon them."—*Matthew xx*, 26.

3. To perform the duties of; to carry out; to fulfill: as, to exercise an office.

"A man's body is confined to a place; but where friendship is, all offices are granted to him and his deputy; for he may exercise them by his friend."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Friendship*.

*4. To observe, to keep up.

"The new fest of which iij in the yere we exercise."—*Coventry Mysteries*, p. 71.

5. To train by use or practice to any act; to habituate to any act.

"Strong meat belongeth to them who, by reason of use, have their senses exercised to discern both good and evil."—*Hebrews v*, 14.

6. To busy; to keep employed or busy; to occupy.

"He will exercise himself with pleasure, and without weariness, in that godlike employment of doing good."—*Atterbury*.

7. To keep in a state of pain or discomfort; to deprive of rest, peace, or quiet.

"Where pain of unextinguishable fire
Must exercise us."—*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 89.

8. To cause mental occupation to; to make anxious or solicitous; to cause earnest or anxious thought to.

9. To use in exercise; to practice the use of.
"Meantime I'll draw up my Numidian troop
Within the square, to exercise their arms."
Addison: Cato, i. 1.

10. To cause to take exercise for the exertion and strengthening of the muscles, the development of the bodily powers, the acquiring of skill or dexterity in any act or pursuit, &c.

*B. Intrans.: To take exercise; to use action or exertion; to practice.

"The Lacedaemonians were remarkable for the sport, and Alexander the Great frequently exercised at it."—*Broome*.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to exercise and to practice: "These terms are equally applied to the actions and habits of men; but we exercise in that where the powers are called forth; we practice in that where frequency and habitude of action is requisite. we exercise an art; we practice a profession: we may both exercise or practice a virtue; but the former is that which the particular occurrence calls forth, and which seems to demand a peculiar effort of the mind; the latter is that which is done daily and ordinarily: thus we in a peculiar manner are said to exercise patience, fortitude or forbearance; to practice charity, kindness, benevolence, and the like . . . The health of the body and the vigor of the mind are alike impaired by the want of exercise; in every art practice is an indispensable requisite for acquiring

perfection: the exercise of the memory is of the first importance in the education of children; constant practice in writing is almost the only means by which the art of penmanship is acquired."

(2) He thus discriminates between to exercise and to exert: "The employment of some power or qualification that belongs to one's self is the common idea conveyed by these terms; but exert may be used for what is internal or external of one's self; exercise only for that which forms an express part of one's self: hence we speak of exerting one's strength, or exerting one's voice, or exerting one's influence: of exercising one's limbs, exercising one's understanding, or exercising one's tongue. Exert is often only used for an individual act of calling forth into action; exercise always conveys the idea of repeated or continued exertion." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

Ēx-ēr-ċis-ēr, s. [Eng. *exercis(e)*; -er.]

1. One who exercises, performs, exerts, or carries out.

"God never granteth any power or authority, but he appointeth also who shall be the lawful exercisers and exeutors of the same."—*Fulke: Against Allen*, p. 488.

2. One who takes exercise.

Ēx-ēr-ċis-ī-ble, a. [EXERCISABLE.]

Ēx-ēr-ċis-lig, pr. par., a. & s. [EXERCISE, v.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The same as EXERCISE, s. (q. v.)

exercising-apparatus, s. An apparatus for the use of gymnasts, or for the training of special muscles.

***Ēx-ēr-ċl-tā-tion**, ***ex-er-ċl-ta-cioun**, s. [Lat. *exercitatio*, from *exercitus*, pa. par. of *exerceo*.]

1. Bodily exercise, exertion.
2. Mental practice, use, exercise.
3. An exercise, an essay, a dissertation.

***Ēx-ēr-ċl-tion**, ***ex-er-ċl-tioun**, s. [Lat. *exercitio*, from *exercitus*, pa. par. of *exerceo*.]

1. Bodily exercise or training.
2. Military exercise; the act of drilling.

Ēx-ēr-ċl-tōr, s. [Lat.]

Law: The person to whom the profits of a ship belong, whether he be the owner or only the hirer.

Ēx-ēr-gue, s. [Fr., from *gr. ex*=out, and *ergon*=work.] The small space beneath the base line of a subject engraved on a coin or medal, and in which the date and engraver's name is placed, or some brief inscription of secondary importance.

Ēx-ērt, v. t. & i. [Lat. *exertus*, *exertus*, pa. par. of *exero*=to thrust out: *ex*=out, and *sero*=to join: to put together.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To push out or forward; to put or thrust forth.
"The stars exert their heads."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses, i.

*2. To bring out or forward.
"The several parts lay hidden in the piece,
The occasion but exerted that or this."
Dryden: Eleonora, 164, 165.

3. To put forth or forward, as strength, power, ability; to strain; to put in action or operation.
"When the service of Britain requires your courage and conduct, you may exert them both."—*Dryden*.

4. To strive; to apply to some work or object. (In this sense the reflexive pronoun is used with the verb.)

"The Whig leaders exerted themselves to rally their followers, held meetings at the Rose."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

5. To perform; to put in action.

"When the will has exerted an act of command upon any faculty of the soul, or member of the body, it has done all that the whole man, as a moral agent, can do for the actual exercise or employment of such a faculty or member."—*South*.

*B. Intrans.: To use exertions; to strive.
"How art exerting might with nature vie."
Philips: Pastorals, v.

Ēx-ēr-tion, s. [EXERT.]

1. The act of exerting or straining; a putting into action or active operation; an effort, an endeavor; a struggle.

"The several exertions of the several organs."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 21.

2. A labor; a laborious effort; as, It is an exertion to him to speak.

¶ For the difference between exertion and endeavor, see ENDEAVOR.

***Ēx-ēr-tive**, a. [Eng. *exert*; -ive.] Having the power to exert; exerting.

***Ēx-ēr-t-ment**, s. [Eng. *exert*; -ment.] The act of exerting; exertion.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hār, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***ēx-ē-gion**, *s.* [Lat. *exesus*, pa. par. of *exedo*=to eat away; *ex*=out, and *edo*=to eat. Another etymology gives *ex*=out of, *eo*=to go, and this is more in conformity to the illustration given from Browne.] The act or process of eating through or going through, penetrating.

"Theophrastus denieth the *exesion* or forcing of vipers through the belly of the dam."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xvi.

***ēx-ēs-tu-āte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *excoctuatum*, sup. of *excoctuo*=to boil up; *ex*=out; and *coctuo*=to boil; *coctus*=heat, boiling.] To boil up; to be in a ferment; to be agitated.

***ēx-ēs-tu-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *excoctuatō*, from *excoctuo*=to boil up.] The act or state of boiling up; effervescence, ebullition, ferment.

Ex-ēt-ēr, *s. & a.* [A. S. *Exen-Castre*=Castle on the Exe.]

A. As substantive:

Geog.: A city in the south of Devon, England, about 174 miles W. by S. from London.

B. As adj.: In any way pertaining to the city mentioned under A.

Exeter-elm, *s.*

Bot.: *Ulmus montana*.

Exeter-oak, *s.*

Bot.: *Quercus cerris*.

Exeter-domesday, or **Exon-domesday**, *s.* An ancient English record, written on 532 double pages of vellum, giving an account of Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall Counties, England, with the several properties, the landlords and tenants, and the live stock on each farm. The record is believed to have been made by the commissioners of William the Conqueror: from it the well-known Domesday Book was compiled. [DOMESDAY.] It is preserved among the records of Exeter cathedral, and was officially published in 1816, as a supplement to Domesday.

ēx-ē-ūt, *v. i.* [Lat. 3d per. pl. indic. of *exeo*=to go out; *ex*=out and *eo*=to go.]

Lit.: They go out: a word used in dramatic literature to express the retiring of actors from the stage.

exeunt omnes, *phr.* [Lat.=they all go out.] A phrase used to express that all the actors retire from the stage at the same time.

ēx-fā-ql-ē (or **ql** as **shl**), *phr.* [Lat.] From the face of; applied to what appears on the face of a document or writing.

ēx-fō-tā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ex*=out, without, and *Eng. foetation* (q. v.).] Imperfect foetation in some organ exterior to the uterus; extra-uterine foetation.

ēx-fō-ll-āte, *v. i. & t.* [Lat. *exfoliatus*, pa. par. of *exfolio*=to strip off; *ex*=out, away, and *folium*=a leaf.]

A. Intransitive:

1. **Min.:** To split into scales; to become converted into scales at the surface from heat or decomposition.

2. **Surg.:** To fall or come off in scales, as pieces of carious bone.

"Our work went on successfully, the bone *exfoliating* from the edges."—Wiseman: *Surgery*.

B. Trans.: To scale; to free from scales or splinters.

ēx-fō-ll-ā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *ex*; Eng. *foliation* (q. v.).]

1. **Min.:** A separation or coming off in scales or laminae.

2. **Surg.:** Scaling; the separation or falling off in scales, as of pieces of carious bone; desquamation.

ēx-fō-ll-ā-tive, *a. & s.* [Eng. *exfoliat(e)*; *-ive*.]

A. As adj.: Causing or tending to cause exfoliation; exfoliating.

B. As subst.: A preparation which has the property or quality of causing exfoliation.

"Dress the bone with the milder *exfoliatives*, till the burnt bone is cast off."—Wiseman: *Surgery*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

ēx-hāl-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *exhal(e)*; *-able*.] That may or can be exhaled or evaporated.

"They do not appear to emit any at all, if they be examined after the same manner with other *exhalable* bodies."—Boyle: *Works*, iii. 286.

***ēx-hāl-ant**, *a.* [Lat. *exhalans*, pr. par. of *exhalo*.] Having the property or quality of exhaling or evaporating.

ēx-hā-lā-tion, ***ex-a-la-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *exhalatio*, from *exhalatus*, pa. par. of *exhalo*; Fr. *exhalaison*, *exhalation*; Sp. *exhalacion*; Ital. *esalazione*.]

1. The act or process of exhaling or sending forth in the form of vapor; evaporation.

2. The state of being exhaled or evaporated; evaporation.

3. That which is exhaled or omitted in the form of vapor or steam; an effluvium, an emanation; as from marshes, decaying matter, &c.

"He would have inhaled an atmosphere thick with peat smoke, and foul with a hundred noisome *exhalations*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

ēx-hā-le (1), *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *exhaler*, from Lat. *exhalo*=to breathe out; *ex*=out, and *halo*=to breathe; Sp. *exhalar*; Ital. *esalare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To breathe out; to emit in breath.

"Twelve men of greatest strength in Troy left with their lives *exhal'd*."

Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, xviii.

2. To emit as in a vapor.

"The vapors which are *exhaled* out of the earth."—Ray: *Creation*, pt. i.

3. To emit in any way.

"For her no balms their sweets *exhale*."

Langhorn: *Owen of Carron*.

4. To draw or cause to be emitted or to rise in vapors or exhalations.

"Breathe a vapor is,

Then thou, fair sun, *exhale* this vapor now."

Shakesp.: *Passionate Pilgrim*, 89.

*5. To draw out; to cause to flow.

"For 'tis thy presence that *exhales* this blood From cold and empty veins, where no blood dwells!"

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, i. 2.

B. Intransitive:

1. To be exhaled or emitted as vapor; to evaporate; to rise and pass off as vapor.

"When orient light

Exhaling first from darkness they beheld."

Milton: *P. L.*, vii. 255.

2. To send out exhalations.

"Our choice exotics to the breeze *exhale*."

Cuthorn: *Taste*.

¶ For the difference between *to exhale* and *to emit*, see **EMIT**.

***ēx-hā-le** (2), *v. t.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *hale* (q. v.).] To haul or drag out.

***ēx-hā-le-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *exhale*; *-ment*.] That which is exhaled; an exhalation.

***ēx-hāl-en-ge**, *s.* [Lat. *exhalans*, pr. par. of *exhalo*.]

1. The act of exhaling.

2. That which is exhaled; an exhalation.

***ēx-hāl-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *exhalans*, pr. par. of *exhalo*.] Exhaling; having the power or quality of exhaling.

ēx-hāust, *v. t.* [Lat. *exhaustus*, pa. par. of *exhaurio*=to draw out, to drink up, to drain; *ex*=out, fully, and *haurio*=to drain.]

1. To draw out; to drain off the whole of anything; to drain till nothing is left.

"Though the knowledge they have left us be worth our study, yet they *exhausted* not all."—Locke.

2. To empty by drawing off or out the contents; as, to *exhaust* a vessel of the air contained therein.

3. To use up or expend the whole of; to consume.

"His patrimony was *exhausted* by the great expense."—Str W. Jones: *Persian Grammar*. (Pref.)

4. To wear out by exertion; to tire out.

"There is no man that thinks warmly and for a long time upon a thing, but mightily *exhausts* his spirits."—Sharp: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 8.

5. To bring out or forward all the facts or arguments connected with a subject; to examine or discuss thoroughly; as, to *exhaust* a question.

*6. To draw out; to excite.

"Spare not the babe

Whose dimpled smiles from fools *exhaust* their mercy."

Shakesp.: *Timon*, iv. 3.

¶ For the difference between *to exhaust* and *to spend*, see **SPEND**.

ēx-hāust, *a. & s.* [Latin *exhaustus*, pa. par. of *exhaurio*.]

A. As adj.: Drained of resources or power; exhausted, worn out.

"Intemperate, dissolute, *exhaust* through riot."—Burton: *Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 63.

B. As subst.: The same as **EXHAUST-STEAM** (q. v.).

exhaust-fan, *s.* One in which the circulation is obtained by vacuum, in contradistinction to that which acts by plenum, forcing a body of air into and through a chamber or passage-way. [BLOWER; FAN.]

exhaust-nozzle, *s.*

Steam Eng.: The blast orifice or nozzle.

exhaust-orifice, *s.*

Steam Eng.: The same as **EXHAUST-NOZZLE**.

exhaust-pipe, *s.*

Steam Eng.: A pipe conducting the spent steam from the cylinder.

exhaust-port, *s.*

Steam Eng.: The passage leading from the cylinder to the condenser or to the open air.

exhaust-regulator, *s.*

Steam Eng.: A valve adjusted to the pressure of the steam by compressing or relaxing the spring held within the tube, by means of a disc secured to the end of the spindle.

exhaust-steam, *s.*

Steam Eng.: Steam which passes out of the cylinder after having performed its function. It is emitted by its own pressure when the exhaust-valve is opened, and its ejection is assisted by the advancing piston, which is being driven by the live steam behind it.

exhaust-valve, *s.*

Steam Eng.: The valve which governs the opening by which steam is allowed to escape. The education-valve. The valve in the education passage of the steam cylinder of a Cornish engine, placed between the cylinder and air-pump, and worked by the tappet motion, so as to open shortly after the equilibrium-valve, and admit the steam to the condenser.

ēx-hāust-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [EXHAUST, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Drained, drawn off or out.

2. Consumed utterly; used up.

"That source of evils not *exhausted* yet."

Couper: *Task*, vi. 369.

3. Tired out; worn out with exertion.

ēx-hāust-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *exhaust*; *-er*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** One who or that which exhausts. "Which of the ancients was this *exhauster* of nature, could explain its phenomena, or tell how things are brought to pass?"—Ellis: *Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 391.

2. **Gas-making:** An apparatus by which reflex pressure of gas upon the retorts is prevented. The forms are various; one consists of a device like one form of rotary steam-engine, which has an eccentric revolving hub and sliding piston in a cylindrical chamber. It is of the nature of a rotary pump.

ēx-hāust-i-ble, *a.* [Eng. *exhaust*; *-able*.] That may or can be exhausted, consumed, or completely used up.

"A sum which Collins could scarcely think *exhaustible*."—Johnson: *Lives of the Poets*; Collins.

ēx-hāust-ing, *pr. par. a. & s.* [EXHAUST, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Tending to exhaust; causing or tending to cause exhaustion.

C. As subst.: The act of draining, consuming, or completely using up; exhaustion.

exhausting-syringe, *s.* A syringe with its valves so arranged as to withdraw the air from the object to which it is applied.

ēx-hāust-ion (ion as *yūn*), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *exhaustus*, pa. par. of *exhaurio*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of draining off or out; the act of emptying completely of the contents; the act of using up completely.

2. The state of being exhausted or completely used up.

3. The state of being exhausted or tired out with exertion; a complete loss of strength.

II. Technically:

1. **Logic:** A method of proving a point by showing that all other alternatives are impossible, all the elements which bear against it being discussed and shown to be untenable or absurd.

2. **Math.:** A method of proving the equality of two magnitudes by a *reductio ad absurdum*—that is, by showing that if either is greater or less than the other a contradiction will arise.

3. **Physics:** The term is much used in connection with the production of a vacuum, or rather an approach to one by an air-pump.

ēx-hāust-ive, *a.* [Eng. *exhaust*; *-ive*.]

1. Tending to exhaust; exhausting.

2. Applied to an inquiry, speech, assay, &c., which deals with a subject so thoroughly as to leave no point unexamined.

ēx-hāust-less, *a.* [Eng. *exhaust*; *-less*.] That cannot be exhausted; inexhaustible.

"Everdaring stores

Brought from the sun's *exhaustless* golden shores."

Blackmore: *Creation*.

bēll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-clan, -tlan = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

***ĕx-hāust-mēnt**, s. [English *exhaust*; -ment.] The act of exhausting; exhaustion.

***ĕx-hāust-ure**, s. [Eng. *exhaust*; -ure.] The act of exhausting; exhaustion.

ĕx-hē dra, s. [EXEDRA.]

***ĕx-hēr-ē dāte**, v. t. [Lat. *exheredatus*, pa. par. of *exheredo*=to disinherit; *ex*=out, away, and *heres*=an heir; Fr. *exhériter*.] To disinherit.

***ĕx-hēr-ē dā-tion**, s. [Lat. *exhereditio*, from *exheredatus*, pa. par. of *exheredo*.] The act of disinheriting.

***ĕx-hē-rēd-i-tā-tion**, s. [Lat. *exheredito*, freq. from *exheredo*=to disinherit.] The act of disinheriting.

ĕx-hib-īt, v. t. & i. [Lat. *exhibitus*, pa. par. of *exhibeo*=to have, to present, to exhibit; *ex*=out, and *habeo*=to have, to hold; Fr. *exhiber*; Sp. *exhibir*; Ital. *essibire*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To offer to public view; to present or put forward for inspection; to show.

"If any claim redress of injustice, they should exhibit their petitions in the street."—Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, iv. 4.

2. To show, to display; to manifest publicly; to furnish an instance or example of.

"The great ill-used and ill-paid Drudge family exhibit as strong a partiality for spring flowers as their richer neighbors."—London Daily Telegraph.

II. Technically:

1. **Law:** To present; to bring forward publicly or officially.

"He suffered his attorney-general to exhibit a charge of high treason against the earl."—Clarendon.

2. **Med.:** To administer.

B. Intransitive:

1. To show, display, or manifest one's self in any particular capacity or character.

*2. To offer or present an exhibition.
"For the difference between to exhibit and to give, see GIVE; for that between to exhibit and to show, see SHOW."

ĕx-hib-īt, ***ex-hib-ite**, a. & s. [Lat. *exhibitus*, pa. par. of *exhibeo*.]

***A. As adj.:** Exhibited, shown, displayed, presented.

"By his humane exhibit vnto vs for fode."—Gardner: *The Presence in the Sacrament*, fo. 54.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Anything exhibited or put up for exhibition.

"That thorough inspection of the exhibits by which the instructive purpose of the wonderful collection can be most fully realized."—London Daily Telegraph.

2. A paper or document presented to a court or to an auditor, referee, &c., as a voucher, or in proof of facts; a voucher.

II. Law: A document or other thing exhibited to a witness when giving evidence, and referred to by him in his evidence; specifically, a document, &c., referred to by a witness in making an affidavit, and referred to by him in the affidavit.

"File is a thread or wire whereon writs and other exhibits in courts and offices are filed."—Cowell.

ĕx-hib-ī-tant, s. [Eng. *exhibit*; -ant.]

Law: One who makes an exhibit.

ĕx-hib-ī-tēr, s. [Eng. *exhibit*; -er.]

1. One who exhibits anything; one who sends or lends anything for exhibition.

*2. One who presents a bill, charge, or petition.

"He seems indifferent,
Or rather swaying more upon our part,
Than cherishing the exhibitors against us."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, i. 1.

ĕx-hi-bī-tion, s. [Lat. *exhibitio*, from *exhibitus*, pa. par. of *exhibeo*; Fr. *exhibition*; Sp. *exhibicion*; Ital. *esibizione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of exhibiting, displaying, or showing publicly; a showing or presenting to view; a display.

"What are all mechanic works, but the sensible exhibition of mathematic demonstrations?"—Grew.

2. The act of showing, displaying, or manifesting; the act of allowing to be seen; as, an exhibition of temper.

3. The act of presenting, producing, or exhibiting documents, &c., before any tribunal, in proof or support of facts. [II. 2.]

4. That which is exhibited, shown, or displayed publicly; an exhibit. [EXPOSITION.]

5. A place where works of art, manufactures, natural or artificial productions, &c., are publicly exhibited.

6. A show, a display; as, He made quite an exhibition of himself. (Colloquial.)

*7. An allowance of meat and drink; a pension. [II. 3.]

"What maintenance he from his friends receives,
Like exhibition thou shalt have from me."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 3.

*8. Payment, return, recompense.

"I would not do such a thing for gowns, petticoats, nor caps, nor any petty exhibition."—Shakesp.: *Othello*, iv. 3.

II. Technically:

1. **Med.:** The act of administering a remedy, as medicine.

2. **Scots Law:** An action for compelling delivery of documents.

3. **Univ.:** A benefaction or endowment for the maintenance of scholars in the English Universities.

"I have given more exhibitions to scholars in my days than to the priests."—Tyndale.

¶ For the difference between *exhibition* and *show*, see SHOW.

ĕx-hi-bī-tion-ēr, s. [Eng. *exhibition*; -er.] A pensioner; specif., one who holds an exhibition at one of the English Universities. (Eng.)

***ĕx-hib-ī-tive**, a. [English *exhibit*; -ive.] Exhibiting, displaying, representative.

***ĕx-hib-ī-tive-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *exhibitive*; -ly.] By representation.

ĕx-hib-ī-tōr, s. [Lat.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** One who exhibits or shows anything; specif., one who exhibits articles at a public exhibition.

"Till the spectator, who a while was pleased
More than the exhibitor himself, becomes
Weary and faint."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. viii.

2. **Law:** One who makes an exhibit.

***ĕx-hib-ī-tōr-ŷ**, a. [Eng. *exhibit*; -ory.] Exhibiting, displaying, declaratory.

ĕx-hil-ār-ant, a. & s. [Lat. *exhilarans*, pr. par. of *exhilare*=to cheer, to gladden; *ex*=out, fully, and *hilare*=to cheer; *hilaris*=glad, merry.]

A. As adj.: Cheering, gladdening; exciting joy or mirth.

B. As substantive:

1. **Ord. Language:** Anything which exhilarates, cheers, or excites joy or mirth.

"To Leonard it was an exhilarant and a cordial."—Southey: *The Doctor*, ch. lxxvii.

2. **Pharm. (pl.):** Medicines whose primary effect is to cause an exaltation of the spirits, and, through their influence on the brain, a general excitement or augmentation of the functions of the whole body, stimulating the vascular system through the influence of the nervous system, as alcohol in the form of distilled spirit, wine, malt liquors, ether, acetic ether, chloroform, Indian hemp, and opium in small doses. They are given in low conditions of the nervous system, and in cases where there is a necessity to stimulate for a time the heart and circulatory system. (Garrod: *Mat. Medica*.)

ĕx-hil-ār-āte, v. t. & i. [Lat. *exhilaratus*, pa. par. of *exhilare*.]

A. Trans.: To cheer, to gladden, to make cheerful or merry, to enliven, to excite joy or mirth in, to animate.

"The force of that fallacious fruit,
That with exhilarating vapors bland
About their spirits had played, and inmost powers
Made err, was now exhaled."

Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 1,046-49.

***B. Intrans.:** To become cheerful, merry, or lively.

"The shining of the sun, whereby all things *exhilarate*, and do fructify, is either hindered by clouds above, or mists below."—Bacon: *Speech in Parliament to the Speaker's Excuse*.

ĕx-hil-ār-āt-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [EXHILARATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of cheering, gladdening, or enlivening; exhilaration.

ĕx-hil-ār-āt-ing-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *exhilarating*; -ly.] In an exhilarating manner; so as to gladden, cheer, or animate.

ĕx-hil-ār-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *exhilaratio*, from *exhilaratus*, pa. par. of *exhilare*.]

1. The act of exhilarating, cheering, gladdening, or enlivening.

2. The state of being or becoming exhilarated, cheered, or enlivened.

"Every species of torpor is subdued; an exhilaration succeeds."—Cogan: *On the Passions*, pt. i., ch. ii.

ĕx-hil-ār-āt-ive, a. [Eng. *exhilarat(e)*; -ive.] Tending to exhilarate or cheer; exhilarating.

"There is an exhilarative property in the air."—London Daily Telegraph.

ĕx-hort, ***ex-hort-en**, v. t. & i. [Fr. *exhorter*, from Lat. *exhortor*; *ex*=out, fully, and *hortor*=to urge, to encourage; Sp. *exhortar*; Ital. *esortare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To incite by words to any good or laudable action; to admonish; to advise or encourage by argument.

"I exhort you to be of good cheer."—Acts xvii. 22.

*2. To recommend, to urge, to advise.

"We, perhaps,
Designing or exhorting glorious war."
Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 179.

B. Intrans.: To make use of or deliver exhortations; to urge, to persuade, to encourage.

"And with many other words did he testify and exhort."—Acts ii. 40.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *exhort* and *to persuade*: "*Exhortation* has more of impelling in it: *persuasion* more of drawing; a superior *exhort*; his words carry authority with them, and rouse to action: a friend and an equal *persuades*; he wins and draws by the agreeableness or kindness of his expressions. *Exhortations* are employed only in matters of duty or necessity: *persuasions* are employed in matters of pleasure or convenience." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon*.)

***ĕx-hort**, s. [EXHORT, v.] An exhortation, a cheering, an encouragement.

***ĕx-hort-ānge**, ***ĕx-hort-āng**, s. [Latin, pr. par. of *exhortor*.] Exhortation.

***ĕx-hor-tā-ry**, a. [Eng. *exhort*; -ary.] Tending to exhort; exhortatory.

ĕx-hor-tā-tion, ***ex-hor-ta-cion**, ***ex-hor-ta-cion**, s. [Fr. *exhortation*, from Lat. *exhortatio*, from *exhortatus*, pa. par. of *exhortor*; Sp. *exhortacion*; Ital. *esortazione*.]

1. The act or practice of exhorting, encouraging, urging, or inciting to good or laudable acts or conduct; a cheering or encouraging.

"Till I come take tent to rednyng, to exhortacioun, and techyng."—Wycliffe: 1 Timothy iv.

2. The words by which one is exhorted; language used or intended to exhort others; a homily, a discourse, an admonition.

"I'll end my exhortation after dinner."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

ĕx-hor-tā-tive, a. [Latin *exhortativus*, from *exhortatus*, pa. par. of *exhortor*; Fr. *exhortatif*; Sp. *exhortativo*; Ital. *esortativo*.] Containing exhortation; exhortatory.

"Considering St. Paul's style and manner of expression in the perceptive and exhortative part of his epistles."—Barrow: *Serm.* 8.

***ĕx-hor-tā-tōr**, s. [Lat.] One who exhorts, encourages, or cheers on another; an exhorter.

ĕx-hor-tā-tōr-ŷ, a. [Lat. *exhortatorius*; Fr. *exhortatoire*; Sp. *exhortatorio*; Ital. *esortatorio*.] Containing or tending to exhortation; of the nature of an exhortation.

"The doctrinal, the exhortatory, historical [psalms], as well as the rest."—Seeker: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 26.

ĕx-hor-tēr, s. [Eng. *exhort*; -er.] One who exhorts or encourages another by words or arguments.

***ĕx-hūm-āte**, v. t. [Lat. *ex*=out, *humus*=the ground, and Eng. suff. -ate.] To exhume, to disinter.

ĕx-hū-mā-tion, s. [Fr.; Sp. *exhumacion*.] [EXHUME.] The act of exhuming or disinterring that which was buried; disinterment.

"Mr. Fleecquet says, in his collection of Tracts relative to the exhumation in the great church at Dunkirk, that the town became more healthy after the bodies of those who had been buried in it had been taken up."—Seward: *Anecdotes*, v. 288.

ĕx-hū-me, v. t. [Fr. *exhumer*, from Lat. *ex*=out, and *humus*=the ground; Sp. *exhumar*.] To dig out of the earth what has been buried; to disinter.

***ĕx-ic-cāte**, v. t. [EXSICCATE.]

***ĕx-ic-cā-tion**, s. [EXSICCATION.]

***ĕx-ic-cā-tive**, a. [EXSICCATIVE.]

ĕx-id-i-a, s. [Gr. *exidiō*=to exude; because the spores "exude" from the receptacle.]

Bot.: A genus of Hymenomycetous Fungals, suborder Tremellini. They are simple, of large or of medium size, and in general grow on wood. *Exidia auricula Jude*, so called from its resemblance, while growing, to a human ear, was once held to be medicinal—a view now abandoned.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl, trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***ēx-lēs**, s. [Prob. a corruption of Sc. *aires*=a fit, the ague.] Hysterics.

"That silly fliskmahoy, Jenny Rintherout, has t'n'en the exies."—Scott: *Antiquary*, ch. xxxv.

ēx-l-gēnçe, **ēx-l-gēn-çy**, s. [French *exigence*, from Low Lat. *exigentia*, from Lat. *exigens*, pr. par. of *exigo*=to drive out, to exact: *ex*=out, and *ago*=to drive; Sp. *exigencia*.] [EXACT, v.]

1. Urgent demand, want, need, or necessity; urgency.

"He will fit instruments to the dignity and exigence of the design."—Bp. Taylor: *Holy Dying*, ch. ii., § 4.

2. A pressing necessity; an emergency, or state of affairs demanding immediate action or remedy.

"Not to insist too nicely upon terms in the present exigency of his affairs."—Ludlow: *Memoirs*, i. 100.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *exigence* and *emergency*: "The *exigency* is more common, but less pressing; the *emergency* is imperious when it comes, but comes less frequently: a prudent traveler will never carry more money with him than what will supply the *exigencies* of his journey; and in case of an *emergency* will rather borrow of his friends than risk his property." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***ēx-l-gēn-dā-rŷ**, s. [Lat. *exigend(us)*=to be exacted or demanded, ger. of *exigo*=to exact, and Eng. adj. suff. -ary.] The same as EXIGENTER (q. v.).

ēx-l-gent, a. & s. [Lat. *exigens*, pr. par. of *exigo*=to demand, exact.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pressing, urgent, demanding immediate action; critical.

"At this *exigent* moment, the loss of a finished man is not easily supplied."—Burke.

2. In need, requiring.

"This *body exigent* of rest."—Taylor: *Philip van Artevelde*, Pt. II., i. 2.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A pressing business or necessity; an emergency, an exigency; a critical time, or state of affairs; a crisis.

"In such an *exigent* I see not how they could have staid to deliberate about any other regiment than that which already was devised to their hands."—Hooker: *Ecclies. Polity*. (Pref.)

2. End, extremity.

"These eyes, like lamps whose wasting oil is spent, Wax dim, as drawing to their *exigent*."—Shaksp.: *Henry VI*, Pt. I., ii. 5.

II. Old Eng. Law: A writ sued when the defendant was not to be found, or after a return of *non est inventus* to former writs.

"And, if a *non est inventus* was returned upon all of them, then a writ of *exigent* or *exigi facias* might be sued out, which required the sheriff to cause the defendant to be proclaimed, required, or exacted, in five county courts successively, to render himself; and if he did, then to take him as in a *captas*; but if he did not appear, and was returned *quinto exactus*, he should then be outlawed by the coroners of the county."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 10.

***ēx-l-gēn-tēr**, s. [Eng. *exigent*; -er.]

Old Eng. Law: An officer of the Court of Common Pleas, who made out exigents and proclamations in outlawry.

***ēx-l-gī-blē**, a. [French, from Latin *exigo*=to demand, to exact.] That may, can, or should be demanded or exacted; demandable, exactable.

"As the nature of the proposition decides what proofs are *exigible*."—Bolingbroke: *Letter to M. De Pouilly*.

ēx-l-gū-l-tŷ, s. [Lat. *exiguus*, from *exiguus*=small; Fr. *exiguité*; Sp. *exiguidad*.] Smallness, slenderness, scantiness.

"The *exiguity* and shape of the extant particles being supposed."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 688.

***ēx-l-g-u-ōūs**, a. [Lat. *exiguus*; Fr. *exigu*; Sp. *exiguo*.] Small, slender, scanty, diminutive.

***ēx-l-g-u-ōūs-nēss**, s. [Eng. *exiguous*; -ness.] Smallness, diminutiveness, exiguity.

ēx-lle, ***ēx-yle**, s. [Fr. *exil*, from Lat. *exilium*, *exsilium*=banishment: *exsul*=an exile, one banished from his native soil: *ex*=out, away, and *solum*=soil; Sp. *exilio*; Ital. *esilio*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Banishment; the state of being banished or exiled from one's country by authority either in perpetuity or for a limited period.

"He was at length by him deprived of the whole kyngdome, and ended his life miserably in *exyle*."—Brende: *Quintus Curtius*, fo. 3.

2. The voluntary abandonment of one's country, and removal to a foreign country for purposes of residence; separation from one's country through distress or necessity.

3. A person banished or expelled from his country by authority; one who voluntarily or through distress or necessity abandons his country to reside in another.

"Ulysses, sole of all the victor train,
An exile from his dear paternal coast,
Deplored his absent country, and empire lost."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, i. 18-20.

II. Entom.: A moth—*Crymodes exilis*. It is of the tribe Noctuides (Noctuas).

ēx-ile, ***ēx-yl-yn**, v. t. [Fr. *exiler*, from Latin *exsilio*, from *exsul*=an exile.]

1. To banish or expel from one's country, or from a particular jurisdiction by authority; to drive away, to transport, to drive into exile.

"To *exile* the erle Godwyn, his sonnes and alle hise."
Robert De Brunne, p. 58.

2. To banish, to keep away, to expel.

"His brutal manners from his breast *exiled*,
His mien he fashioned, and his tongue he fled."
Dryden: *Cymon and Iphigenia*, 218.

3. To banish, to shut out, to exclude.

"*Exiled* from Praise, from Virtue, and the Muse."
West: *Pindar*; *First Pythian Ode*.

¶ For the difference between *to exile* and *to banish*, see BANISH.

***ēx-īle**, a. [Lat. *exilis*.] Slight, slender, thin, fine.

***ēx-īled**, a. [English *exil(e)*, a.; -ed.] Slender, weak, poor.

***ēx-īle-ment**, s. [Eng. *exile*; -ment.] Banishment, exile.

ēx-īl-ic, a. [Eng., &c., *exil(e)*; -ic.]

1. Relating to or in any way connected with exile or banishment.

2. (Spec.): Relating to the captivity of the Hebrews in Babylon.

"This numeral occurs eleven times in the *exilic* or post-exilic books."—*Athenæum*, May 12, 1883, p. 603.

***ēx-ī-l'ŷ-tion**, s. [Latin *exilio*, *exsilio*=to leap out or forth: *ex*=out, and *silio*=to leap.] The act of suddenly starting or springing forth.

***ēx-ī-l'ŷ-tŷ**, ***ēx-ī-l'ŷ-tle**, s. [Lat. *exilitas*, from *exilis*.] Smallness, slenderness, slightness, fineness.

***ēx-im'ŷ-ōūs**, a. [Lat. *eximius*, from *ex*=out, and *emo*=to buy, to take.] Famous, eminent, conspicuous, renowned.

***ēx-in'ŷ-nite**, v. t. [Lat. *exinanitus*, pa. par. of *exinanire*=to empty, to exhaust: *ex*=out, fully, and *inanis*=empty.] To empty; to reduce to nothing; to make of little value or repute; to humble.

***ēx-in'ŷ-nl'ŷ-tion**, s. [Lat. *exinanitio*, from *exinanitus*, pa. par. of *exinanire*.] The act of emptying or evacuating; a lowering in rank or position; destitution; humiliation.

ēx-in-dūg'ŷ-āte, a. [Pref. *ex*, and *indusiate* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Not having an indusium. (Used chiefly of ferns.)

ēx-īne, s. [EXTINE.]

ēx-īn-tine, s. [Lat. *ex*=out of; *intus*=within, and Eng. suff. -ine.]

Bot.: The name given by Fritzsche to a membrane situated between the two others, called extine and intine, in the shell of the pollen grain. The extine is said to be found in the pollen of *Taxus*, *Juniperus*, *Cupressus*, *Thuja*, *Cucurbita* *Pepo*, &c.

***ēx-in-trī-cāte**, v. t. [Lat. *ex*=out, and *intrico*=to entangle.] [INTRICATE.] To disentangle, to extricate.

***ēx-in-trī-cā-tion** (1), s. [EXINTRICATE.] The act or process of disentangling or extricating; extrication.

***ēx-in-trī-cā-tion** (2), s. [Low Lat. *exentricatio*, *exentricatio*.] The act of disemboweling a dead body.

"They could not pretend the skill or power of *exintrication*, or any incision upon the body."—Fountainhall: *Suppl. Dec.*, p. 282.

***ēx-ist**, v. i. [Lat. *existo*, *existo*=to come forth, to arise, to be: *ex*=out, and *sisto*=to set, to place; *sisto*=to stand; Fr. *exister*; Sp. & Port. *existir*; Ital. *esistere*.]

1. To be; to have an actual being or existence, whether material or spiritual.

"Whatever *exists* has a cause, a reason, a ground of its existence."—Clarke: *On the Attributes*, prop. 1.

2. To continue to have life or animation; to live; as, Fishes cannot *exist* out of the water.

3. To continue to be.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *to exist* and *to live*: "Existence is the property of all things in the universe; life, which is the inherent power of motion, is the particular property communicated

by the Divine Being to some parts only of His creation: *exist*, therefore, is the general, and *live* the specific, term: whatever *lives*, *exists* according to a certain mode; but many things *exist* without *living*: when we wish to speak of things in their most abstract relation, we say they *exist*; when we wish to characterize the form of *existence*, we say they *live*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *to exist* and *to be*, see BE.

ēx-ist-ēnçe, s. [Low Lat. *existentia*, from Lat. *existens*, *existens*, pr. par. of *existo*, *existito*; Fr. *existence*; Sp. & Port. *existencia*; Ital. *esistenza*.]

1. The state of being or existing; the state of having a being; continuance of being.

"The metaphysicians look upon *existence* as the formal and actual part of a being."—H. More: *Antidote against Atheism* (App.), ch. iv.

2. Occurrence, happening; as, the *existence* of troubles, quarrels, &c.

*3. That which exists; an entity; a being, a creature.

"Somebody has taken notice that we stand in the middle of *existence*."—Tatler.

*4. Reality, fact.

"Him that is fr end in *existence*
From him that is by appearance."
Romaine of the Rose, 5,552.

***ēx-ist-ēn-çy**, s. [Low Lat. *existentia*.] Existence, being.

ēx-ist-ēnt, a. [Lat. *existens*, *existens*, pr. par. of *existo*, *existito*.] Existing, being; having being or existence.

"They have no real *existent* nature at all."—Law: *Enquiry*; *Of Space*, ch. i.

ēx-is-tēn-tial (tial as shāl), a. [Eng. *existent*; -ial.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting in existence.

"The being deprived of that *existential* good."—Bp. Barlow: *Remains*, p. 483.

ēx-is-tēn-tial-lŷ (tial as shāl), adv. [Eng. *existential*; -ly.] In the way of or by means of existence; in an existing state.

"Whether God was *existentially* as well as essentially intelligent."—Coleridge (Webster).

ēx-ist-ŷ-ble, a. [Eng. *exist*; -able.] Capable of existing or of existence.

"All corporeal and sensible perfections are in some way *existible* in the human mind."—Greer.

ēx-ist-mā-tion, s. [Latin *existimatio*, from *existimatus*, pa. par. of *existimo*=to judge, to esteem: *ex*=out, and *estimo*=to value, to esteem.] Opinion, esteem, estimate.

"Men's *existimatio* follows us according to the company we keep."—Spectator, No. 456.

ēx-ŷt, s. [Lat. =he (or she) goes out, 3d pers. sing. pr. indic. of *exeo*=to go out: *ex*=out, and *eo*=to go.] [EXEUNT.]

1. The term used in dramatic literature to mark the time when a player leaves the stage; a direction in a play for an actor to retire from the stage.

"They have their *exits* and their entrances."
Shaksp.: *As You Like It*, v. 1.

2. Departure (especially departure from this life); decease.

"Sighs for his *exit*, vulgarly called death."
Cowper: *Hope*, 90.

3. A passage or passing out of any place.

"In such a puerous substance as the brain, they might find an easy either entrance or *exit* almost everywhere."—Glanvill.

4. A passage; the way by which a passage or departure is made out of any place.

"The landward *exit* of the cave."
Tennyson: *Sea Dreams*, 94.

¶ In the last two meanings the word is directly from Lat. *exitus*=a going out, an outlet.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *exit* and *departure*: "Both these words are metaphorically employed for death, or a passage out of this life: the former is borrowed from the act of going off the stage; the latter from the act of setting off on a journey. The *exit* seems to convey the idea of volition; for we speak of making our *exit*: the *departure* designates simply the event; the hour of a man's *departure* is not made known to him. When we speak of the *exit*, we think only of the place left; when we speak of *departure*, we think of the place gone to: the unbeliever may talk of his *exit*; the Christian most commonly speaks of his *departure*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ēx-ŷ-tēl-ite, **ēx-ŷ-tēle**, s. [Fr. *exitèle*, from Gr. *exitēlos*=going out, disappearing, fading; *exienai*=to go out.]

Min.: The same as VALENTINITE (q. v.).

***ēx-ŷ-tial** (tial as shāl), ***ēx-ŷ-tiall**, a. [Lat. *exitialis*, from *exitium*=destruction.] Destructive, fatal, ruinous, hurtful.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tŷon, -çion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

***ēx-l-tious**, *a.* [Lat. *exitiosus*, from *exitium*.] The same as **EXITIAL** (q. v.).

ēx-l-tūs, *s.* [Lat. = a going out, an issue.] [**EXIT**.]

Law:

1. Issue, offspring.
2. Yearly rents or profits of land.

ēx-lē-gō, *phr.* [Lat. = out of the law.] Arising from law.

***ēx-lēx**, *s.* [Lat. *ex* = out, away, and *lex* = law.] An outlaw.

ēx mēr-ō-mō-tū, *phr.* [Lat.] Of one's own motion.

ēx nē-çēs-sī-tā-tē, *phr.* [Lat.] Of or from necessity; from the necessity of the case.

ēx-ō, *pref.* [Gr. *ex* (prep.) = out of; *exō* (adv.) = without, on the outside.] A common prefix in words taken from the Greek, and having the force of without, on the outside.

ēx-ōc-īp-l-tā, *s.* [Lat. *ex* = out of, and Eng., &c., *occipital* (q. v.).]

1. *Anat. (pl.)*: Condylloid portions of the occipital bone. (*Quain*.)

2. *Comp. Anat.*: The lateral parts of the first cranial segment, corresponding with the order of the *foramen magnum* in man. (*Huxley*.)

ēx-ōc-ō-tūs, *s.* [Lat. *exocœtus*; Gr. *exōkoitos*, as *adj.* = sleeping out; as *s.* = a fish that comes upon the beach to sleep; *exō* = without, and *koitos* = a bed; sleep.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Scomberosocidae. Body moderately compressed, with large pectoral fins, the rays of which are stout and firm; the arm bone or radius of this fin also large. (*Couch*.) *Exocœtus exiliens* is the Greater Flying-fish. [**FLYING-FISH**.]

ēx-ōc-u-lā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ex* = out of, and *oculus* = an eye.] The act of putting out an eye.

"Examples of exoculation."—*Southey*: *Roderick*, ii. (Note.)

***ēx-ōde**, *s.* [**EXODUS**.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A going out, a departure, an exodus.
2. A catastrophe, a finale.

II. *Old Drama*:

1. *Greek*: The concluding part of a play.
2. *Roman*: A farce or satire; the last of the three pieces generally played.

ēx-ōd-īc, *a.* [Eng. *exod(us)*; -ic.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Pertaining to an exodus or departure.

2. *Physiol.*: Conducting influence from the spinal marrow. (Used specially of the motor nerves.)

ēx-ō-dī-ūm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *exodion*.] An afterpiece in a theater, usually played after tragedies; a farce. (*P. Holland*: *Livius*, p. 251.)

ēx-ō-dūs, **ēx-ō-dy**, *s.* [*Eccles.* Lat. *Exodus*; *Eccles.* Gr. *Exodos*; Class. Gr. *exodos* = a going out, a marching out, a way out; *ex* = out of, and *hodos* = a way, a path, a road.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*: (1) The departure of the Israelites from Egypt, often called, by way of preeminence, The Exodus. (2) The book giving the narrative of the departure described under (1). [II.]

2. *Fig.*: Departure on a large scale.

II. *Script. Canon*: The second book of the Old Testament, in the Hebrew Bible, the Septuagint, the Vulgate, and the English and other modern versions of Scripture. The name is the Latinized form of the Greek word *Exodos*, given it in the Septuagint. The Hebrews designate it by its initial words, *Veelleh Shemoth*, sometimes curtailed into *Shemoth*. It is a continuation of Genesis, narrating the oppression of the Israelites reduced to bondage by "a new king," "which knew not Joseph," the birth and training of Moses, his appointment as leader of the people, the ten plagues, the institution of the passover, the departure of the children of Israel from the land of bondage, the destruction of Pharaoh and his army, the moral law and a multitude of other enactments, the construction of the tabernacle, the ark, and the altars, and the consecration of Aaron and his sons to the priestly office.

Hales, following the Septuagint, places the Israelite exodus from Egypt in B. C. 1648. Usher, calculating from the numbers in the Hebrew Bible, fixes it in B. C. 1491, and Bunsen considers it to have been about B. C. 1320. Josephus, in his *First Book against Apion*, quotes two stories from Manetho, the one regarding Shepherd Kings, whom the Jewish historian believes to have been the Israelites, a view now rejected, and the other, what seems to be the Egyptian account of the exodus. According to this second narrative, there were certain lepers sent to work in quarries by King Amenophis, but afterward given by him the city of Avaris as a habitation. These, under the leadership of an Egyptian

of Heliopolis, Osarsiph, a priest of Osiris, who afterward took the name of Moses, rejected the Egyptian gods, and with the aid of shepherds from Jerusalem, oppressed the Egyptians, but were afterward defeated and driven out of the land by Amenophis and his son Ramses. Amenophis is identified by Egyptologists with Menephtha, or Menophtha, son of Ramses II. (Miamum), who began to reign between B. C. 1340 and 1323. Kuenen, like Bunsen, therefore fixes the exodus from Egypt about B. C. 1320. The great oppressor of the Israelites would in that case be Ramses II., father of Menephtha, and it is noteworthy that one of the treasure cities built for the king by the Jewish slaves was called Raames (Exod. i. 11.).

The Jewish, and till lately nearly the whole Christian church, has unquestioningly accepted the tradition that Moses, under the influence of inspiration, penned the book of Exodus. Various Biblical critics, in Europe and this country, have of late rejected this view. Bishop Colenso in the sixth and last part of his work on the Pentateuch, assigns the composition of Exodus to four persons, the Elohist, the Jehovist, the Deuteronomist, and the Later Legislator. The Elohist is credited with only i. 1-7. 13, ii. 23-25, vi. 2-5. He is supposed to have been Samuel the Prophet, and to have written about B. C. 1100-1060. To the Jehovist, or Jehovists, whose production is designated "The Original Narrative," are assigned a great part of chapters i.-xiv. ch. xxxi. of which only a fragment remains, and ch. xxxii.-xxxiv. He is believed to have lived between B. C. 1060 and 1010. But ch. xvi is reduced to a fragment. The narrative in ch. xii. of the institution of the Passover is assigned to the Deuteronomist, who was, it is said, probably Jeremiah, to whom also the insertion from Deuteronomy of the ten commandments is alleged to be due. Finally, the Levitical Legislation, including the directions for building the tabernacle, is relegated to a priestly circle of composers between B. C. 600 and 450. The Levitical worship is supposed not to have been carried out till the second temple was built. Kuenen brings down most of the older parts of the Pentateuch to B. C. 750, or at most 800 B. C.

***ēx-ōf-ī-cial** (*cial* as *shāl*), *a.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *offici-*.] Proceeding from office or authority.

ēx-ōf-ī-cl-ō (or *cl* as *shl*), *phr.* [Latin.] By virtue of office or position, and without special appointment. It is also used adjectively: as, an *ex-officio* member of a board.

ex-officio information, *s.*

Law: Information filed in a law court by the Prosecuting or Commonwealth's Attorney, in virtue of his office, at the instance of the State, when a great danger has arisen, or a serious affront to the peace and dignity of the commonwealth taken place. [**INFORMATION**.]

ēx-ō-g-a-mōus, *a.* [Eng. *exogam(y)*; -ous.] In any way connected with or relating to exogamy; practicing exogamy. [**MARRIAGE**.]

"It is conceivable that the difference between endogamous and exogamous tribes may have been due to the different proportion of the sexes; those races tending to become exogamous where boys prevail; those, on the other hand, endogamous where the reverse is the case."—*Lubbock*: *Origin of Civilization*, ch. iii.

ēx-ō-g-a-my, *s.* [Gr. *exō* = without, and *gamos* = marriage.] The custom prevalent among some uncivilized peoples, which forbids a man to marry a woman of his own tribe, and compels him to seek a wife from another tribe. This often impels a savage to obtain a wife by stratagem or force.

ēx-ō-gās-trī-tis, *s.* [Pref. *exo-*, and Eng., &c., *gastritis* (q. v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the external membrane of the stomach.

ēx-ō-gēn, *s.* [Gr. *exō* = without, and *gennaō* = to engender, to produce.]

1. *Sing.*: A plant, the stem of which increases in thickness by the addition of fresh layers arranged externally around those previously existing. The structure is best seen in the stems of trees belonging to this sub-kingdom. A stem of this type has a central pith surrounded by as many concentric layers of wood as the tree is years old, the whole defended externally by a hollow cylindrical sheath of bark. From the central pith to this bark run a series of radii to the circumferential bark, which are called medullary rays. These peculiarities in the stem are uniformly associated with others in the seed.

There are in exogens two seed-leaves, or cotyledons, as they are called [**COTYLEDON**], and the plants themselves are in consequence called Dicotyledons (q. v.). The leaves,

with a few exceptions, are reticulated. The number five, and after it four, with their multiples, are the most common in the several parts of the flower. The germination is exorhizal, and the point of the radicle itself becomes the first root. In all these respects Exogens differ from Endogens (q. v.). Our common forest and fruit trees, the Pine order excepted, are Exogens. The Coniferae, or Pine order, have wood essentially exogenous, only there are no open vessels in a cross section, while in the vertical one are seen discs or disciform markings. The Winteræ, a section of Magnoliaceæ, have the same structure.

2. *Pl. (exogens)*: A sub-kingdom or class of plants presenting the characteristics enumerated under No. 1. Lindley prefers to call it a class, and divides it into four sub-classes, these again having under them many alliances, the latter divided into orders:

Sub-class I.—*Diclinous Exogens*.—Alliances: (1) Amentales, (2) Urticales, (3) Euphorbiales, (4) Quernales, (5) Caryales, (6) Menispermiales, (7) Cucurbitales, and (8) Papayales.

Sub-class II.—*Hypogynous Exogens*.—Alliances: (1) Violales, (2) Cistales, (3) Malvales, (4) Sapindales, (5) Guttiferales, (6) Nymphales, (7) Ranales, (8) Berberales, (9) Ericales, (10) Rutales, (11) Geraniales, (12) Silenales, (13) Chenopodiales, and (14) Piperales.

Sub-class III.—*Perigynous Exogens*.—Alliances: (1) Ficoidales, (2) Daphnales, (3) Rosales, (4) Saxifragales, (5) Rhamnales, (6) Gentianales, (7) Solanales, (8) Cortusales, (9) Echiatales, (10) Bignoniales.

Sub-class IV.—*Epygynous Exogens*.—Alliances: (1) Campanales, (2) Myrtales, (3) Cactales, (4) Grossales, (5) Cinchonales, (6) Umbellales and Asarales. (See these words.)

In an earlier work by the same author, *Lindley's Natural System of Botany*, Exogens were divided into Polypetalæ, Monopetalæ, and Apetalæ. Mr. McNab adopts the following classification, modified from Prantl and Luerssen:

Sub-class I.—*Choripetalæ*.—Petals never united, flowers often mono-achlamydeous. (1) Jussifloræ, (2) Terebinthinae, (3) Tricoccae, (4) Aphanocyclus, (5) Eucalyptæ, (6) Centrospermae, (7) Calycifloræ.

Sub-class II.—*Gamopetalæ*.—Petals united into a tube, or at least united at the base, scarcely quite separate, rarely wanting (1) Isocarpeæ, (2) Anisocarpeæ.

Palæobotany: The Exogens are first met with in the Cretaceous rocks, and exist in all the divisions of the Tertiary. But their identification is very difficult, especially when founded on fragments of leaves, or other parts, not in any way connected with fructification.

***ēx-ō-g-ēn-ite**, *a.* [Eng., &c., *exogen*, and suff. -ite (*Palæont.*) (q. v.).]

Palæont.: A fossil exogen, the order of which is unknown.

ēx-ō-g-ēn-ōus, *a.* [Eng., &c., *exogen* (q. v.), and suff. -ous.]

Botany:

1. *Of wood*: Having developed in such a way that, when fresh layers are deposited, they are added to the outside of that previously existing.

2. *Of Botanical Classification*: Pertaining or relating to the sub-kingdom or class of Exogens.

ēx-ō-gēns, *s.* [**EXOGEN**, 2.]

ēx-ō-gō-nī-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *exō* = outside, and *gonē* = that which engenders, because the stamens are exserted.]

Bot.: A genus of Convolvulaceæ, tribe Convolvuleæ. *Exogonium purga*, a beautiful twiner, with long purple flowers, furnishes the best jalap. (*Lindley*.)

ēx-ō-gyr-ā (*gyr* as *gīr*), *s.* [Gr. *exō* = outside, and *gyros* = a ring, a circle. So named because the beaks are reversed, that is, turned to the posterior side of the shell.]

Palæont.: A sub-genus of Gryphæa. Known species 46, ranging from the Oolite to the Chalk. They are found in the rocks of the United States and of Europe. (*Woodward*.)

***ēx-ō-lēte**, *a.* [Lat. *exoletus*, pa. par. of *exolesco* = to grow out of date or use; *ex* = out, and *olesco* = to grow.]

1. *Obsolete*; out of date, out of use.

2. *Old*, flat, wanting in freshness.

***ēx-ō-lū-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *exolutio*, *exolutio*, from *exolutus*, *exolutus*, pa. par. of *exsolvo* = to loose, to pay; *ex* = out, and *solvo* = to loose, to pay.] Laxation of the nerves.

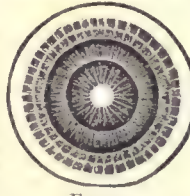
***ēx-ō-lū-ve**, *v. t.* [Lat. *exolvo*, *exsolvo*.] To loose, to pay.

***ēx-ō-mō-lō-gē-sis**, *s.* [Gr., from *exomologēmai* = to confess.] A common or general confession.

ēx-ōm-phā-lōs, *s.* [Greek *exō* = without, and *omphalos* = the navel.]

Pathol.: Hernia occurring at or near the navel; umbilical hernia.

ēx-ōn, *s.* [O. Fr. *exoiné* = excused.] [**ESSEIGN**.] One of four officers of the yeomen of the English royal body-guard; an exempt.



Exogen.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēr; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ĕx-ôn-êr-âte, v. t. [Lat. *exoneratus*, pa. par. of *exonero*; *ex*=out, and *onus* (genit. *oneris*)=a burden, a load; Fr. *exonérer*; Sp. *exonerar*.]

*I. *Lit.*: To unload, to disburthen; to free or relieve of a burden; to discharge.

"Vessels which afterward all exonerate themselves into one common ductus."—Ray: *Creation*, pt. ii.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To relieve or free from a charge or blame; to clear from an imputation; to acquit, to exculpate, to absolve.

"The debt thus exonerated of so great a weight of its odium."—Burke: *Nabob of Arcot's Debts*.

2. To relieve from a duty, obligation, or liability. ¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *exonerate* and *exculpate*: "The first is the act of another: the second is one's own act: we *exonerate* him upon whom a charge has lain, or who has the load of guilt; we *exculpate* ourselves when there is any danger of being blamed; circumstances may sometimes tend to *exonerate*; the explanation of some person is requisite to *exculpate*: in a case of dishonesty the absence of an individual at the moment when the act was committed will altogether *exonerate* him from suspicion; it is fruitless for any one to attempt to *exculpate* himself from the charge of dishonesty who is detected in conniving at the dishonesty of others." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx-ôn-êr-â-tion, s. [Latin *exoneratio*, from *exoneratus*, pa. par. of *exonero*; Fr. *exonération*; Sp. *exoneración*.]

*1. The act of disburdening, freeing, or relieving from a burden; the state of being exonerated or relieved of a burden.

2. The act of relieving or clearing from blame, obligation, duty, &c.

"The body is adapted unto eating, drinking, nutrition, and other ways of repletion and exoneration."—Grew: *Cosmologia Sacra*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

ĕx-ôn-êr-â-tive, a. [English *exonerat(e)*; -ive.] Tending to exonerate or relieve; exonerating.

ĕx-ôn-êr-â-tôr, s. [Lat.] One who exonerates another.

ĕx-ôn-ship, s. [Eng. *exon*; -ship.] The office or post of an exon of the royal English body-guard.

ĕx-ôph-a-gôus, a. [English *exophag(y)*; -ous.] Practicing exophagy.

"But, as a rule, cannibals are *exophagous*, and will not eat the members of their tribe, whom they also refuse to marry."—London *Daily News*.

ĕx-ôph-a-gy, s. [Gr. *exô*=without, externally, and *phagên*=to eat.] That kind of cannibalism in which only persons of a different tribe are eaten.

"It would be interesting if we could ascertain that the rules of *exophagy* and *exogamy* are co-extensive among cannibals."—London *Daily News*.

ĕx-ô-phlô-ûm, s. [Gr. *exô*=outside, and *phloios*=the rind or bark of trees.

Bot.: The same as *EPHLOÏUM* (q. v.).

ĕx-ôph-thâl-mia, s. [Greek *exophthalmos*=with prominent eyes; *ex*=out, and *ophthalmos*=the eye; Fr. *exophthalmie*.]

Surg.: Dislocation of the eye, the distension of the globe so that it rises from its orbit and cannot be covered by the palpebre.

ĕx-ôph-thâl-mic, a. [Eng. &c., *exophthalm(ia)*; -ic.] Resembling exophthalmia (q. v.).

exophthalmic-goitre, s. [BRONCHOCELE.]

ĕx-ôph-ÿl-loûs, **ĕx-ô-phÿl-loûs**, a. [Gr. *exô*=outside; *phyllon*=a leaf, and Eng. &c., suff. -ous.]

Bot. (of leaves): Not evolved from a sheath, but outside all such protection. Used of dicotyledons as distinguished from monocotyledons, the leaves of which are evolved from a sheath. The term *exophyllous* was introduced by Dumortier.

ĕx-ôp-â-dite, s. [Gr. *exô*=outside; *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot, and suff. -ite.]

Comp. Anat.: The outer of the two secondary joints into which the typical limb of a crustacean is divided. (Nicholson.)

***ĕx-ôp-tâ-ble**, a. [Lat. *exoptabilis*.] Worthy of being greatly desired; highly desirable.

***ĕx-ôp-tâ-tion**, s. [Lat. *exoptatus*, pa. par. of *exopto*=to wish or long for; to choose; *ex*=out, fully, and *opto*=to wish for.] An earnest desire or longing for anything.

ĕx-ôp-tile, s. [Gr. *exô*=outside, and *ptilon*=a feather, a leaf; because the plumula is naked.]

Bot. (pl.): A name given by Lestiboudois to Dicotyledons.

ĕx-ô-r-a-ble, a. [Lat. *exorabilis*, from *exoro*=to move by entreaty; *ex*=out, and *oro*=to beg, pray; Fr. & Sp. *exorable*.] That may or can be moved by entreaty.

***ĕx-ô-râ-te**, v. t. [Lat. *exoratus*, pa. par. of *exoro*.] To obtain by entreaty.

***ĕx-ô-râ-tion**, s. [Lat. *exoratio*, from *exoratus*, pa. par. of *exoro*.] A prayer or entreaty to beg off anything.

ĕx-ôr-bit-ân-ce, **ĕx-ôr-bit-ân-cy**, s. [Latin *exorbitans*, pr. par. of *exorbito*.] [EXORBITANT.]

1. The act of going out of the track or course prescribed; a divergence, a deviation.

"Since I cannot guess at my own public *exorbitances*."—Sp. Hall: *Letter to Mr. H. S.*

2. An enormity, a gross deviation from rule or right; boundless depravity, extravagance.

"The reverence of my presence may be a curb to your *exorbitancies*."—Dryden: *Spanish Friar*, iii. 1.

ĕx-ôr-bit-ant, a. [Fr., from Lat. *exorbitans*, pr. par. of *exorbito*=to go out of the track; *ex*=out, away, and *orbita*=a track; Sp. *exorbitante*; Ital. *esorbitante*.]

*I. *Lit.*: Going out of or departing from the right track.

II. *Figuratively*:

*1. Deviating from the course appointed, or rule established; overstepping rule or propriety.

"These phenomena are not peculiar to earthquakes in our times, but have been observed in all ages, and particularly those *exorbitant* commotions of the waters of the globe."—Woodward: *Natural History*.

*2. Anomalous; not coming under any settled rule or method.

"The Jews, who had laws so particularly determining in all affairs what to do, were notwithstanding continually injured with causes *exorbitant*, and such as their laws had not provided for."—Hooker.

3. Enormous, extravagant, excessive; out of all bounds or reason; as, the charges were *exorbitant*.

ĕx-ôr-bit-ant-ly, adv. [Eng. *exorbitant*; -ly.] In an *exorbitant*, excessive, or extravagant manner.

"She implored his grace not to think her so *exorbitantly* and vainly ambitious to wish herself a queen."—Str. O. Buck: *Hist. Richard III.*, p. 117.

***ĕx-ôr-bl-tâ-te**, v. i. [Lat. *exorbitatus*, pa. par. of *exorbito*=to go out of the track.]

1. *Lit.*: To go out of the track or course prescribed.

"The planets . . . sometimes have *exorbitated* beyond the distance of Saturn."—Bentley: *Sermons*, 8.

2. *Fig.*: To deviate, to wander, to go astray.

"He did *exorbitate* and swerve from the way of honesty."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 669.

***ĕx-ôr-çis-â-tion**, ***ĕx-ôr-cis-a-cioun**, s. [Eng. *exorcis(e)*; -ation.] The act of exorcising, exorcism, conjuration.

ĕx-ôr-çise, ***ĕx-ôr-çize**, v. t. [Low Lat. *exorcizo*, from Gr. *exorkizô*=to drive away by adjuration; *ex*=out, away, and *horkizô*=to adjure; *horkos*=an oath; Fr. *exorciser*; Sp. *exorcisar*; Ital. *esorcizzare*.]

1. To drive away evil spirits from by the use of adjurations, prayers, and ceremonies; to free from unclean spirits.

"Do all you can to *exorcise* crowds, who are in some degree possessed as I am."—Spectator, No. 402.

2. To purify from unclean spirits by the use of adjurations, prayers, and ceremonies.

"And *exorcise* the beds, and cross the walls."

Dryden: *Wife of Bath's Tale*, 31.

*3. To raise, to call up.

"He impudently *exorcizeth* devils in the church."—Prynne: *I Histro-Mastix*, vi. 12.

ĕx-ôr-çis-êr, s. [Eng. *exorcis(e)*; -er.]

1. One who exorcises or expels unclean spirits by exorcisms.

"Things which they had seen done in their own times by professed *exorcisers*."—Horsley: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 10.

*2. One who has power to call up spirits.

"No *exorciser* harm thee,

Nor no witchcraft charm thee."

Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

***ĕx-ôr-çism**, ***ĕx-ôr-clisme**, s. [Low Latin *exorcismus*, from Gr. *exorkismos*, from *exorkizô*; Fr. *exorcisme*; Sp. *exorcismo*; Ital. *esorcismo*.]

1. The act or practice of expelling unclean spirits from persons or places by means of adjuration, prayer, and ceremonies; the form of adjuration or prayer used in exorcising spirits.

"Tol what ausilen incantacions
Of *exorcismes* and conjuracions?"

Lydgate: *Story of Thebes*, pt. iii.

¶ In the third century no applicant for Christian baptism was admitted to the sacred font till the exorcist had declared him free from bondage to the Prince of Darkness and now a servant of God.

2. The act of raising spirits by charms or conjuring; the form or charm used in raising spirits.

"Will his lordship behold and hear our *exorcismes*?"

Shakespeare: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., i. 4.

ĕx-ôr-çist, s. [Low Lat. *exorcista*, from Gr. *exorkistês*, from *exorkizô*; Fr. *exorciste*; Sp. *exorcista*; Ital. *esorcista*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who exorcises or expels unclean spirits by exorcisms.

"Then certain of the vagabond Jews, *exorcists*, took upon them to call over them which had evil spirits."—Acts xix. 13.

2. One who raises spirits; an enchanter, a conjurer.

"Thou, like an *exorcist*, has conjured up
My mortified spirit."

Shakespeare: *Julius Caesar*, ii. 1.

II. *Roman Theol.*: The second of the Minor Orders (q. v.). The exorcist at his ordination received a book of exorcisms, as significant of his office. The power of exorcism, now rarely exercised, has long been transferred to the priesthood.

¶ The exorcists came into existence as church officers in the third century, chiefly from the adoption by the Christians of the Neo-Platonic doctrine that evil spirits are very prone to lodge themselves within the human body, and that sin is committed, not so much through human passion as because of the seduction of foul fiends.

ĕx-ôr-di-âl, a. [Lat. *exordi(um)*, and Eng. adj. suff. -al.] Of or pertaining to an exordium; introductory; initial.

"This is seen in some of his *exordial* invocations in the *Paradise Lost*."—Warton: *Preface to Milton's Smaller Poems*.

ĕx-ôr-di-ûm, s. [Lat., from *exordior*=to fix the web, to begin a web, hence to begin generally; *ex*=out, and *ordior*=to begin to weave.] A beginning of anything; specifically, the introductory or promissal part of a composition or discourse; a preface.

"This whole *exordium* rises very happily into noble language and sentiment."—Addison: *Spectator*, No. 303.

***ĕx-ôr-gân-ic**, a. [Prof. *ex*, and Eng. *organic* (q. v.).] Having ceased to be organic; no longer organic or organized.

ĕx-ô-rhîz, **ĕx-ô-rhî-zâ**, s. [Gr. *exô*=outside, and *rhiza*=a root.]

Bot.: A plant in which the radicle is not enveloped in a sheath but is naked. [EXORHIZÆ.]

ĕx-ô-rhî-zâ, **ĕx-ô-rhî-zê-â**, s. pl. [EXORHIZÆ.] [See def.]

Bot.: The name given by Richard to what are more commonly called Exogens. The term is used because in germination the radicles have no sheaths at their base, but appear at once. Richard termed them also *Synrhizæ*.

ĕx-ô-rhîz-âl, a. [Mod. Latin *exorhiza*; Eng. &c., suff. -al.]

Bot.: A term applied when the radicle of a germinating seed lengthens by its extremity which itself becomes the first root, lateral shoots not being put forth till subsequently, and even then slowly; ranked under or akin to the Exorhizæ (q. v.).

ĕx-ô-rhî-zê-â, s. pl. [EXORHIZÆ.]

ĕx-ô-rhîz-ôis, a. [English, &c., *exorhiz*; -ous.] The same as EXORHIZAL (q. v.).

***ĕx-ôr-nâ-tion**, s. [Lat. *exornatio*, from *exornatus*, pa. par. of *exorno*; *ex*=out, fully, and *orno*=to adorn; Sp. *exornacion*.] Ornament, decoration, embellishment.

"*Exornation* is a gorgeous beautifying of the tongue with borrowed words, and change of sentence."—Wilson: *Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 172.

***ĕx-ôr-t-ive**, a. [Lat. *exortivus*=pertaining to the rising of a star, &c.; *exorior*=to rise out; *ex*=out, and *orior*=to rise.] Rising; pertaining or relating to the east.

***ĕx-ôs-cu-lâte**, v. t. [Lat. *exosculatus*, pa. par. of *exosculor*; *ex*=out, fully, and *osculor*=to kiss.] To kiss often and fondly.

ĕx-ô-skêl-ê-tôn, s. [Gr. *exô*=outside, and Eng. skeleton.]

Comp. Anat.: The external skeleton, the only one existing in most invertebrate animals. It is formed by a hardening of the integument. The same as DERMO-SKELETON (q. v.).

ĕx-ôs-mic, a. [Eng. &c., *exosm(ose)*; -ic.] The same as EXOSMOTIC (q. v.).

ĕx-ôs-môse, s. [Gr. *ôsmos*=a thrusting; *ôtheô*=to thrust.]

Anat., Bot., & Physics: The name given by Dutrochet to the phenomenon by which, when two fluids of unequal density are separated by an organic membrane or by any thin and porous partition, the two fluids will mutually pass through the pores of the intervening barrier to commingle till they constitute on both sides of it a fluid of the same density. The passage from inside a membranous sac or inclosed place to the outside is called Exosmose. It is opposed to the contrary movement which is termed Endosmose (q. v.).

bôll, bôÿ, pôüt, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shân. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tîon, -sion = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

ĕx-ôs-mô-sis, s. [EXOSMOSE.]

ĕx-ôs-môt-ic, a. [Eng. &c., exosmo(se), and suff. -tic.] Pertaining or relating to exosmosis.

ĕx-ô-spêrm, s. [Gr. exô=outside, and sperma=seed.]

Bot.: The outer coating of a spore. Better called Exospore (q.v.).

ĕx-ô-spôre, s. [Gr. exô=outside, and sporos=a sowing, seed.]

Botany:

1. The outermost of three coats in the spore of an equisetum.

2. A dark outer layer in the cell-wall of a zygo-spore. It is used spec. of this structure in the fungoid genus Mucor, which is propagated sexually by conjugation as well as in the normal way.

ĕx-ô-spôr-ôus, a. [Pref. exo-; Eng. &c., spor(e), and suff. -ous.] Having naked spores.

*ĕx-ôs-sâte, v. t. [Latin exossatus, pa. par. of exosso=to deprive of bones; ex=out, away, and os (genit. ossis)=a bone.] To deprive of bones.

ĕx-ôs-sâte, ĕx-ôs-sât-êd, a. [Lat. exossatus.] Deprived of bones.

*ĕx-ôs-sâ-tion, s. [Lat. exossatus, pa. par. of exosso: ex=out, away, and os (genit. ossis)=a bone.] The act of depriving of bone or bony matter; the state of being without bone or bony matter.

"Experiment solitary touching exossation of fruits."—Bacon: *Natural History*, § 854.

*ĕx-ôs-sê-ôus, a. [Lat. exossis, exossus, from ex=without, and os (genit. ossis)=a bone.] Without bone, wanting bones, boneless.

"Thus we daily observe in snails and soft exosseous animals."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

ĕx-ô-stêm-ma, s. [Greek exô=without, and stemma=a crown; because of the exerted stamens.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonads, family Cinchonideæ. *Exostemma caribæum* is the *Quinquina piton*, or Seaside Beech of the West Indian Islands and Mexico. *E. floribunda* is the *Quinquina* of St. Lucia. These, with other species, can be used as febrifuges, like Cinchona, to which they are closely allied, though they contain no cinchonine or quinine.

ĕx-ô-stôme, s. [Gr. exô=outside, and stoma=a mouth.]

Bot. (of an ovule): The name given by Mirbel to the aperture in the outer integument of an ovule.

ĕx-ôs-tô-sis, s. [Gr. exostosis: exô=outside, and osteon=a bone.]

1. Med. (pl.): Tumors of a bony nature, growing upon and arising from a bone. Sir Astley Cooper described two forms: (1) Periosteal, in which bony matter is deposited between the periosteum and the surface of the bone; (2) Medullary, by which growth from the medullary texture the bone is expanded, absorbed, and destroyed, so that ultimately the tumor protrudes. Exostoses chiefly affect the long bones, and are always immovable. They are also divided into cartilaginous, fungous, ivory, &c.

2. Bot.: Hard matter of wood projecting like warts or tumors from the stem or roots of a plant. They have sometimes an abortive bud as their center.

"It was clearly not a case of exostosis, depending on an imperfectly developed bud."—Gardeners' Chronicle, No. 403, p. 372 (1881).

ĕx-ô-têr-ic, ĕx-ô-têr-ic-al, a. [Gr. exôterikos=external; from exôterô, comp. of exô=outside, without; Fr. exotérique.]

1. External, public; fit to be imparted to the public; capable of being readily and fully comprehended; the opposite to esoteric or secret.

"Aristotle was wont to divide his lectures and readings into acroamatical and exoteric. Some of them contained little choice matter, and they were read privately to a select auditory; others contained but ordinary stuff, and were promiscuously and in public exposed to the hearing of all that would."—Hales: *Remains*, p. 148.

*2. Not admitted to the knowledge of the more secret or abstruse doctrines.

"He divided his disciples into two classes, the one he called esoteric, the other exoteric. For to those he intrusted the more perfect and sublime doctrines—to these he delivered the more vulgar and popular."—Warburton: *Divine Legation*, bk. iii., s. 3.

ĕx-ô-têr-ic-âl-lý, adv. [Eng. exoterical; -ly.] In an exoteric manner; publicly.

"How they like each other exoterically."—Mortimer Collins: *Sweet and Twenty*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

ĕx-ô-têr-ic-izm, s. [Eng. exoteric; -ism.] Exoteric doctrines or principles.

ĕx-ô-têr-ics, s. [EXOTERIC, a.] The lectures of Aristotle on rhetoric, to which all were admitted.

"It is then evident from these passages that, in his exoterics he gave the world both a beginning and an end."—Warburton: *Divine Legation*, bk. iii. (Note F.)

*ĕx-ô-têr-ý, s. [EXOTERIC, a.] What is exoteric, obvious, simple, or common.

"Reserving their esoterics for adepts, and dealing out exoterics only to the vulgar."—Search: *Freewill*, c. p. 172. (Note.)

ĕx-ô-thê-çl-úm (or çl as shí), s. [Gr. exô=outside; Lat. dim. of theca=a case; Gr. thêkê=a box.]

Bot.: The exterior layer of the wall of an anther. It is composed of true epidermis, and often pierced with stomata.

ĕx-ô-ic, *ĕx-ô-t-ick, a. & s. [Lat. exoticus, from Gr. exôtikos=foreign; exô=without, outside; Fr. exotique; Sp. exotico; Ital. esotico.]

A. As adj.: Foreign, not native; introduced from a foreign country; not produced at home. (Ord. Lang. & Bot.)

"Who make exotie customs native arts."—Curtwright: *Death of Lord Bayning*.

B. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: Anything foreign or not native; anything introduced from a foreign country.

"Claudian was seated on the other summit, which was barren, and produced, on some spots, plants that are unknown to Italy, and such as the gardeners call exotics."—Addison: *Guardian*.

2. Bot.: A plant not a native of the United States, but introduced into gardens, green-houses, or hot-houses, from some foreign country.

ĕx-ô-t-ic-al, *ex-ot-ic-al, a. [Eng. exotie; -al.] The same as EXOTIC (q.v.).

"Misshappen clothes, or exotical gestures, or new games."—Bishop Hall: *Letter to the Earl of Essex*, ep. 8.

ĕx-ô-t-ic-al-nêss, s. [Eng. exotical; -ness.] The quality or state of being exotic.

ĕx-ô-t-ic-izm, s. [Eng. exotie; -ism.]

1. The state of being exotic.

2. Anything exotic; as a foreign word or idiom.

ĕx-pând, v. t. & i. [Lat. expando=to spread out; ex=out, and pando=to spread; O. F. expandre; Fr. épandre; Ital. espandere, spandere.]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To open; to spread or lay open.

"Then with expanded wings he steers his flight Aloft, incumbent on the dusky air."—Milton: *P. L.*, l. 226.

*2. To spread or diffuse in every direction.

"An animal growing, expands its fibres in the air, as a fluid."—Arbutnot: *On Air*.

3. To distend, to swell out; to cause to increase in bulk: as, to expand the chest by inspiration, to expand iron by heat, &c.

"Bodies are not expandible in proportion to their weight, or to the quantity of matter to be expanded."—Grew: *Cosmologia Sacra*, bk. i., ch. iii.

4. To widen, to enlarge, to extend, to increase.

"Along the stream of time thy name Expanded flies."—Pope: *Essay on Man*, iv. 382.

II. Math.: To develop and express at length an expression indicated in a contracted form.

B. Intransitive:

1. To become opened, or spread open; to open, as, Flowers expand in spring.

2. To become distended or enlarged in bulk; to increase, as, Iron expands with heat.

"Like rising flames expanding in their height."—Dryden: *Epitaph on Sir Palmes Fairborne*.

For the difference between to expand and to dilate, see DILATE; for that between to expand and to spread, see SPREAD.

ĕx-pând-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [EXPAND.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or state of opening, spreading, dilating, or extending; expansion.

expanding-alloy, s. An alloy which expands in cooling. Such an alloy always contains bismuth, and usually antimony. Type-metal is a familiar instance.

expanding-ball, s.

Gun.: A ball having a hollow conical base, affording a relatively thin body of metal, which is expanded by the force of the explosion, driving it closely against the bore of the gun and into the rifling, preventing windage.

expanding-bit, expanding center-bit, s. A boring tool of which the diameter is adjustable.

expanding-drill, s. A drill having a pair of bits which may be diverged at a given depth to widen a hole at a certain point; used in drills for metal and for rock-boring.

expanding-mandrel, s. A mandrel having fins expandible in radial slots to bind against the inside surface of rings, sleeves, or circular cutters placed thereon.

expanding-plow, s. A plow having two or more shares, which may be set more or less distant, according to the distances between the rows at which different crops are planted.

expanding-pulley, s. A pulley whose perimeter is made expandible, as a means of varying the speed of the belt thereon. [EXPANSION-DRUM.]

expanding-reamer, s. A reamer which has a bit or bits extensible radially after entering a hole, so as to enlarge the hole below the surface.

*ĕx-pân-se, v. t. [Lat. expansus, pa. par. of expando.] To expand, to spread, to open.

"Beleroophon's horse, framed of iron, was placed between two loadstones, with wings expanded, pendulous in the air."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

ĕx-pân-se, *ex-pance, s. [Lat. expansus, pa. par. of expando.] That which is expanded or spread out; a wide, open stretch or extent of space or body.

"O where dost thou lie, my Fatherland, in the ocean's broad expanse?"—Grant Allen: *Atys*.

ĕx-pân-s-i-bil-i-tý, s. [Fr. expansibilité.] The quality of being expandible; capability of expansion or extension in bulk or surface.

"Else all fluids would be alike in weight, expandibility, and all other qualities."—Grew.

ĕx-pân-s-i-ble, a. [Fr., from Lat. expansus.] Capable of being expanded or extended in size or surface; capability of expansion.

"All have springiness in them, and be readily expandible on the score of their native structure."—Boyle: *Works*, v. 614.

ĕx-pân-s-i-ble-nêss, s. [Eng. expandible; -ness.] The quality of being expandible; expansibility.

*ĕx-pân-s-i-bly, adv. [Eng. expansible; -ly.] In an expandible manner.

ĕx-pân-s-ile, a. [Lat. expans(us), pa. par. of expando, and Eng. adj. suff. -ile.] Capable of expansion; expandible.

expandible-power, s.

Physiol.: Capability possessed by various organs of the body, as, for instance, the retina of the eye, of expanding under influence of some kind operating upon them.

ĕx-pân-s-ion, s. [Lat. expansio, from expansus, pa. par. of expando; Fr. & Sp. expansion; Ital. espansione.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of expanding, spreading out, or opening.

The easy expansion of the wing of a bird, and the lightness, strength, and shape of the feathers, are all fitted for her better flight."—Grew.

2. The state of being expanded, spread out, or extended in bulk or surface; extension, distension, dilatation, enlargement.

"Tis demonstrated that the condensation and expansion of any portion of the air is always proportional to the weight and pressure incumbent upon it."—Bentley.

3. Extent or space over which anything is extended; expanse.

"The capacious mind of man cannot be confined by the limits of the world: it extends its thoughts even beyond the utmost expansion of matter, and makes excursions into that incomprehensible inane."—Locke.

*4. Space, immensity.

"Distance or space, in its simple abstract conception, I call expansion, to distinguish it from extension, which expresses this distance only as it is in the solid parts of matter."—Locke: *Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xv., § 1.

II. Technically:

1. Comm.: Increase in trade or liabilities; an increase in the issue of bank-notes.

2. Math.: The development and expressing at length of an expression indicated in a contracted form; as the expansion of $(a+b)^3$ is $a^3+3a^2b+3ab^2+b^3$.

3. Nat. Phil.: The increase of bulk or surface which a body undergoes from the recession from any cause of its particles from one another, so that it occupies a greater space, while the weight remains the same. Heat is the most common cause of expansion.

4. Shipbuild.: The expansion of the skin of a ship, or rather of a network of lines on that surface, is a process of drafting to facilitate the laying-off of the dimensions and positions of the pieces of which that skin is to be made, whether timber planks or iron plates. It consists in covering the surface with a network of two sets of covers, which cross each other so as to form four-sided meshes; then conceiving the sides of those meshes to be inextensible strings, and drawing the network as it would appear if spread flat upon a plane. By this operation the meshes are both distorted and altered in area; the curves forming the network preserve their true lengths, but not their true angles of intersection;

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wât, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = â. qu = kw.

and all other lines on the surface are altered both in length and in relative angular position. The process is applied to surfaces not truly developable. [DEVELOPMENT.]

5. *Steam*: The increase in bulk of steam in a cylinder. The method of working steam expansively was invented by Watt, and was the subject-matter of his patent of 1782. By it the supply of steam from the boiler to the cylinder is cut off when the latter is only partially filled, the remainder of the stroke of the piston being completed by the expansion of the steam already admitted.

expansion-curb, *s.* A contrivance for curbing or counteracting expansion and contraction from heat.

expansion-drum, *s.* An arrangement by which an occasional change of speed may be effected. The diameter of one of the drums is made variable, and the belt is kept strained by means of a weighted roller. [EXPANDING-PULLEY.]

expansion-engine, *s.* A steam-engine in which the steam is worked expansively. [EXPANSION, II. 5.]

expansion-gear, *s.*

Steam-engine: The apparatus by which access of steam to the cylinder is cut off at a given part of the stroke; a cut-off. A variable cut-off is one which is capable of being adjusted while the engine is in motion, to cut off at any given portion of the stroke, within a given range, as the requirements of the work may indicate. A fixed expansion is one arranged to cut off at a determinate part of the stroke. An automatic expansion is one which is regulated by the governor, and varies with the amount of power required. [EXPANSION-VALVE.]

expansion-joint, *s.*

Steam-engine:

1. A stuffing-box joint used when a straight metal pipe, which is exposed to considerable variations of temperature, has no elbow or curve in its length to enable it to expand without injury. The end of one portion slips within the other like a telescope. Known also as a faucet-joint.

2. An elastic copper end to an iron pipe to allow it to expand without injury.

3. An attachment of a boiler in its framing to allow the former to expand without affecting the framing.

expansion-valve, *s.*

Steam-engine: A valve arranged to cut off the connection between the boiler and cylinder at a certain period of the stroke of the piston, in order that the steam may act expansively during the remainder of the stroke.

ex-pān'-sive, *a.* [Fr. *expansif*; Sp. *expansivo*, from Lat. *expansus*, *pa. par.* of *expando*.]

I. Literally:

1. Having the power or property of expanding, extending, or distending any body; as, the *expansive* power of heat.

2. Having the quality or property of becoming expanded, extended, or distended; *expansible*.

"The *expansive* atmosphere is cramped with cold." Thomson: *Spring*, 28.

3. Expanding, spreading, or extending.

"By increase of swift *expansive* light." Davenant. Gondibert, bk. II., c. 1.

II. Figuratively:

1. Extending widely; wide, large.

"A more *expansive* and generous compassion for the fate of cities."—Eustace: *Tour through Italy*, ch. x.

2. Free-spoken, open, frank.

"Reserved people often really need the frank discussion of their sentiments and griefs more than the *expansive*."—C. Brontë: *Jane Eyre*, ch. xxii.

ex-pān'-sive-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *expansive*; *-ly*.] In an expansive manner; by expansion.

ex-pān'-sive-ness, *s.* [Eng. *expansive*; *-ness*.] The quality of being expansive; expansibility.

ex-pān-siv'-it-ty, *s.* [Eng. *expansiv(e)*; *-ity*.] Expansiveness.

"Offenses (of elasticity or *expansivity*) have accumulated to such height."—Carlyle: *Miscell.*, iv. 87.

***ex-pān'-sūm**, *s.* [Lat., neut. sing. of *expansus*, *pa. par.* of *expando*.] An expanse.

"The light of the world in the morning of creation was spread abroad like a curtain and dwelt nowhere, but filled the *expansum*."—J. Taylor: *Miracles of the Divine Mercy*.

***ex-pān'-sure** (*sure* as *shūr*), *s.* [English *expans(e)*; *-ure*.] An expanse, an extent.

ex pā-r'tē, *phr.* [Latin.] Proceeding from or made by one side only: as, an *ex parte* statement. Specif., in law applied to any step taken on behalf of one of the parties to a suit in the absence of the other: as, an *ex parte* application or hearing. Thus the hearing of evidence by grand juries is *ex parte*.

ex-pā'-ti-āte (ti as shī), **ex-pa-ci-ate*, *v. i. & t.* [Lat. *expatiatus*, *pa. par.* of *expatior*, *expatiator*=to wander: *ex*=out, and *spatior*=to wander, to roam; *spatium*=space.]

A. Intransitive:

*I. Lit.: To wander at large; to roam or rove without restraint.

"With wonder seized, we view the pleasing ground, And walk delighted, and *expatiate* round." Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, ix. 176, 177.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To roam, to wander, to range.

"Religion contracts the circle of our pleasures, but leaves it wide enough for her votaries to *expatiate* in."—Addison: *Spectator*, No. 494.

2. To enlarge in language; to dilate; to discuss or treat a subject copiously or diffusely.

"It will be too long to *expatiate* upon the sense all mankind have of Fame."—Steele: *Spectator*, No. 218.

*B. Trans.: To allow to range or wander; to let loose.

"Make choice of a subject, which, being of itself capable of all that colors and the elegance of design can possibly give, shall afterward afford an ample field of matter wherein to *expatiate* itself."—Dryden: *Dufresnoy's Art of Painting*.

ex-pā'-ti-ā-tion (ti as shī), *s.* [Lat. *expatiatus*, *expatiatus*, *pa. par.* of *expatior*, *expatiator*.]

*1. The act of wandering, roaming, or roving at large.

"There are no other errors or manifest *expatiations* in Heaven, save those of the seven planets."—Bacon: *On Learning* (G. Wats.), bk. II., ch. xiii.

2. The act of expatiating, dilating, or enlarging upon any subject in language.

"Take them from the devil's latitudes and *expatiations*."—Farindon: *Sermons*, p. 2.

***ex-pā'-ti-ā-tōr** (ti as shī), *s.* [Eng. *expatiat(e)*; *-or*.] One who expatiates or enlarges upon any subject or matter in language.

"The person, intended by Montfaucon as an *expatiator* on the word 'endovellicus', I presume is Thomas Reinecius."—Pegge: *Anonym.*, p. 201.

***ex-pā'-ti-ā-tōr-ry** (ti as shī), *a.* [Eng. *expatiat(e)*; *-ory*.] Expatiating; amplificatory, diffuse, copious.

ex-pā'-tri-āte, *v. t.* [Low Lat. *expatriatus*, *pa. par.* of *expatrio*=to banish: *ex*=out, away, and *patria*=one's country; *pater*=a father; Fr. *expatriar*; Sp. *expatriare*.]

1. To banish, to exile; to drive into banishment; to expel.

"That inextinguishable hatred which glowed in the bosom of the persecuted, dragoned, *expatriated* Calvinist of Languedoc."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Reflex.: To withdraw from one's country voluntarily; to renounce the rights of citizenship in one's own country, and become a citizen of another.

"Lost in these desponding thoughts, Abeillard indulged the romantic wish of *expatriating* himself for ever."—Berrington: *History of Abeillard*, p. 187.

ex-pā'-tri-ā-tion, *s.* [Fr.] The act of banishing or exiling; the state of being banished or exiled; a withdrawing from one's own country with the intention of becoming a citizen of another.

ex-pect', *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *expecto*, *expecto*=to look for: *ex*=out, and *specto*=to look.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To wait for, to await, to attend the coming of; to look for.

"My father at the road *expects* my coming." Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 1.

2. To look for; to have a previous apprehension of something future, whether good or bad; to anticipate.

"'Tis more than we deserve or I *expect*." Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, ii. 3.

3. To be prepared for.

"Eve, now *expect* great tidings." Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 226.

4. To reckon upon; to look for; to anticipate with confidence.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To wait, to stay; to look forward.

"I will *expect* until my change in death. And answer at my call." Sandys: *Job*.

2. To anticipate.

"I *expect* to receive it in my next parcel."—Southey: *Letters*, iv. 516.

***ex-pect'**, *s.* [EXPECT, *v.*] Expectation.

ex-pect'-a-ble, **ex-pect-i-ble*, *a.* [Latin *expectabilis*.] That may or can be expected, looked for, or anticipated.

ex-pect'-ance, **ex-pect'-an-çy**, ***ex-pect-an-sie**, *s.*

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or state of expecting; expectation.

"Long *expectance* of a bliss delayed." Parnell: *Gift of Poetry*.

2. A state of anxiety, curiosity, or wonder.

"There is *expectance* here from both the sides." Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 5.

3. That which is expected; the object of expectation or hope.

"The *expectancy* and rose of the fair state." Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 1.

II. Law: Abyeance, suspense.

¶ (1) *Estate in expectancy*: An interest in land which a person is entitled to come into possession of at some future time.

(2) *Tables of expectancy*: Tables used in life-assurance for calculating the probable duration of life from any year.

ex-pect'-tant, ***ex-pec-taunt**, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *expectans*, *pr. par.* of *expecto*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Waiting in expectation; expecting; looking for.

"*Expectaunt* are till I may mete To gotten mercy of that sweete." Romaine of the Rose, 4,571.

2. Presumptive; as, an heir *expectant*.

"Her majesty has offered concessions, in order to remove scruples raised in the mind of the *expectant* heir."—Swift.

II. Technically:

1. Law: In abeyance or suspense; in expectancy.

2. Medicine:

(1) A term applied to a medicine which waits for, but does not force, the efforts of nature.

(2) A term applied to that system of treatment which consists in watching the progress of a disease, and removing deranging influences, without having recourse to active medicines except in cases of necessity.

B. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: One who expects or waits in expectation for something.

"Stand motionless *expectants* of its fall." Cowper: *Task*, v. 528.

II. Technically:

*1. *British Int. Rev.*: The lowest grade in the excise or inland revenue, one who has not yet reached the rank of an excise officer.

*2. *Eccles.*: A candidate for the ministry, who has not yet received a license to preach. (Scotch.)

ex-pect'-tā-tion, ***ex-pec-ta-cion**, *s.* [Lat. *expectatio*, *expectatio*; from *expectatus*, *expectatus*, *pa. par.* of *expecto*, *expecto*; Fr. *expectation*; Sp. *expectacion*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or state of expecting, looking forward to, or anticipating anything; anticipation.

"When doubt is removed and the *expectation* becomes sanguine."—Cogan: *On the Passions*, pt. 1, ch. II.

2. The state of being expected, or looked for, either with hope or fear.

3. That which is expected, anticipated, or looked for; the object of one's hopes or expectations.

"Now clear I understand, Why our great *expectation* should be called The seed of woman." Milton: *P. L.*, xii. 378.

4. A prospect of future good; advantageous prospects.

"My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my *expectation* is from him."—Psalm lxxii. 5.

5. A possession or display of qualities which give promise or excite expectations in others of future excellence; a state in which something excellent is or may be expected from a person.

"How fit it will be for you, born so great a prince, and of so rare not only *expectation* but proof, to divert your thoughts from the way of goodness."—Sidney.

6. The value of any prospective prize, possession, or advantage, which is dependent upon some uncertain event or contingency.

II. Technically:

1. *Arith.*: In the same sense as I. 6. If on the doctrine of chances there is equal probability of an event on which the obtaining of \$100 depends happening or not happening, the expectation of the receipt of that money is worth \$50. If there are four chances to one in favor of its being obtained, the expectation is worth \$80; if there are four to one against it, the expectation is valued at \$20.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhīn, bench; go, gem; thin, thīs; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -cian, -tian=shan. -tion, -sion=shūn; -tion, -gion=zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious=shūs. -ble, -dle, &c.=bəl, dəl.

2. *Med.*: A method of treatment of a disease by leaving to the efforts of nature, without the use of active medicines, except in cases of necessity.

¶ For the difference between *expectation* and *hope*, see *HOPE*.

expectation of life, s.

Life Annuities: The number of years which, on the doctrine of chances, a person of a given age may hope to live.

expectation-week, s.

Ecclesiast.: The week, or rather the nine days, which elapsed between the ascension of Jesus and the Pentecostal effusion of the Spirit, because during that interval the apostles and early church waited in expectation that the promised Comforter would come.

***ex-pēc-tā-tive, a. & s.** [Lat. *expectatus, expectatus*, pa. par. of *expecto, expecto*; Eng. adj. suff. -ive.]

A. As adj.: Giving rise to expectation; constituting an object of expectation.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Anything expected or in expectation; the object of expectation.

2. *Eccles.*: A mandate nominating to a benefice or vacancy. The practice of issuing such expectatives became a frequent one with the pontiffs in the fourteenth century. They were abolished by the Council of Pavia, Siena, or Basil in A. D. 1436.

"In the mean time the king conferred upon him as many ecclesiastical preferments, of a lower degree, as he could legally be possessed of, as marks of royal favor, and supports of his state and dignity, while this great expectative was depending."—*Louth: Life of Wykeham, p. 34.*

***ex-pēc-tēd, pa. par. or a.** [EXPECT, v.]

***ex-pēc-tēd-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *expected*; -ly.] In conformity with expectation; as might be expected.

***ex-pēc-tōr, s.** [Eng. *expect*; -er.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. One who waits for another.

"Signify this loving interview
To the expecters of our Trojan part."
Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iv. 5.

2. One who looks forward to or expects anything; an expectant.

B. Ch. Hist.: A number of scattered individuals in the seventeenth century, who believed that none of the numerous churches then existing was the true one, and waited in expectation of its ultimate appearance.

***ex-pēc-tōr-ing, pr. par., a. & s.** [EXPECT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or state of looking forward to or anticipating anything; expectation.

***ex-pēc-tōr-ing-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *expecting*; -ly.] With expectation; in an expectant manner.

"Prepared for fight, expectingly he lies."

Dryden: Juvenal, sat. vi.

***ex-pēc-tōr-lesse, adv.** [Eng. *expect*; -lesse-less.] Unexpectedly.

***ex-pēc-tōr-ant, a. & s.** [Lat. *expectorans*, pr. par. of *expectoro*; French *expectorant*; Spanish *expectorante*.]

A. As adj.: Having the quality or property of promoting discharges from the mucous membrane of the lungs or trachea.

B. As substantive:

Pharm. (pl.): Medicinal substances which affect the mucous membrane of the pulmonary passages, and alter the quantity and quality of its secretion. They are divided into (1) drugs which are more or less stimulant on the vascular system—*e. g.*, ammonia, carbonate of ammonium, senega, squills, benzoic acid, balsam of Peru and of Tolu, storax, galbanum, myrrh and tar; (2) those which are sedative in their action, as ipecacuanha, tartarated antimony, oxide of antimony; and (3) those that are used in the form of vapor—*e. g.*, steam, which relaxes the membrane; the vapor of chlorine and of ammonia, which act as direct stimulants; and also the vapor of creosote and of carbolic acid. (*Garrud: Mat. Med.*)

***ex-pēc-tōr-āte, *ex-pēc-tōr-at, v. t. & i.** [Lat. *expectoratus*, pa. par. of *expectoro*; *ex=*out, and *pectus* (genit. *pectoris*)=the breast; Fr. *expectorer*; Sp. *expectorar*; Ital. *espettorare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To discharge or eject from the trachea or lungs by coughing, hawking, and spitting.

"Excrementitious humors are expectorated by a cough after a cold or an asthma."—*Harvey*.

*2. *Fig.*: To discharge, to eject, to cast out.

"All the venom which the virulence of party could expectorate upon them."—*Knox: Essays, No. vi.*

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To eject or discharge matter from the lungs or trachea by coughing, hawking, and spitting.

*2. *Fig.*: To make a clean breast, to confide.

"Sir George came hither yesterday to expectorate with me, as he called it."—*Walpole: Letters, i. 370 (1754).*

***ex-pēc-tōr-ā-tion, s.** [Fr. from Lat. *expectoratus*, pa. par. of *expectoro*; Sp. *expectoracion*.]

1. The act or process of discharging or ejecting matter from the lungs or trachea, by coughing, hawking, and spitting.

"When the expectoration goes on successfully."—*Arbuthnot: Diet, ch. iii.*

2. The matter which is expectorated from the lungs, &c.

***ex-pēc-tōr-a-tive, a. & s.** [Eng. *expectorant(e)*; -ive.]

A. As adj.: Having the quality or property of promoting expectoration; expectorant.

B. As subst.: A medicine or preparation designed to promote expectoration; an expectorant.

***ex-pē-de, v. t.** [Fr. *expédier*; Lat. *expedio*, from *ex=*out, away, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot.] [EXPEDITE.] To hasten, to expedite.

"Upon which his bulls were expedited at Rome."—*Burnet: History of the Reformation, bk. i.*

¶ To expedite letters:

Scots Law: To write out the principal writ, and get it signetted, sealed, or otherwise completed.

***ex-pē-di-āte, v. t.** [EXPEDITE.] To hasten, to expedite.

***ex-pē-di-en-çy, ex-pē-di-en-çe, s.** [Lat. *expediens*, pr. par. of *expedio*.]

*1. Haste, expedition.

"Three thousand men of war
Are making hither with all due expedience."
Shakesp.: Richard II, il. 1.

*2. An expedition, an enterprise, a campaign.

"I shall break
The cause of our expedience to the queen."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, i. 2.

3. Fitness, propriety, or suitableness to an end or purpose; advisableness.

"It is a very easy matter in most cases to determine concerning the expedience of actions; that is to say, whether it be best and fittest for a man to do them or no."—*Sharp: Sermons, vol. i, ser. 7.*

4. The act or practice of seeking self-advantage or gain by the sacrifice of principles to worldly interest; time-servingness.

*5. An expedient.

"He proposed a most excellent expedience."—*Barnard: Life of Heylin, p. cxvii.*

***ex-pē-di-ent, a. & s.** [Lat. *expediens*, pr. par. of *expedio*; Fr. *expédient*; Sp. & Ital. *expediente*.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Quick, expeditious, hasty.

"A breach that craves a quick expedient stop."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iii. 1.

*2. Direct.

"His marches are expedient to that town."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 1.

3. Promoting or advancing the object in view; advantageous, profitable, convenient, fit, proper, advisable.

"All things are not expedient; in things indifferent there is a choice; they are not always equally expedient."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

4. Tending or conducive to self-interest or selfish ends.

"For a patriot too cool, for a drudge disobedient,
And too fond of the right to pursue the expedient."
Goldsmith: Retaliation, 39, 40.

B. As substantive:

1. Anything which helps forward, promotes, or advances the object one has in view; a quick, prompt, ready, or advantageous way or means.

"What sure expedient then shall Juno find,
To calm her fears, and ease her boding mind?"
Philips: Fable of Thule.

2. A shift, a contrivance; a plan or means devised or contrived in an exigence.

"Finding out expedients either for removing quite away, or for shifting from one to another all personal punishments."—*Brevint: Saul and Samuel, ch. xxi.*

¶ 1) Crabb thus discriminates between *expedient* and *fit*: "What is *expedient* must be *fit*, because it is called for; what is *fit* need not be *expedient*, for it may not be required. The expediency of a thing depends altogether upon the outward circumstances; the fitness is determined by a moral rule; it is imprudent not to do that which is *expedient*; it is disgraceful to do that which is *unfit*: it is *expedient* for him who wishes to prepare for death occasionally to take an account of his life; it is not *fit* for him who is about to die to dwell with anxiety on the things of this life." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *expedient* and *necessary*, see *NECESSARY*.

(3) He thus discriminates between *expedient* and *resource*: "The *expedient* is an artificial means; the *resource* is a natural means: a cunning man is fruitful in *expedients*; a fortunate man abounds in *resources*: Robinson Crusoe adopted every *expedient* in order to prolong his existence, at a time when his *resources* were at the lowest ebb." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***ex-pē-di-ēn-tial (tial as shal), a.** [Eng. *expedient*; -ial.] Pertaining to or dependent upon expediency or self-interest.

***ex-pē-di-ēn-tial-lŷ (tial as shial), adv.** [Eng. *expedientially*; -ly.] For the sake of expediency.

"We should never deviate save expedientially."—*Hall: Modern English, p. 89.*

***ex-pē-di-ent-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *expedient*; -ly.]

*1. Hastily, quickly.

"Let my officers of such a nature
Make an extent upon his house and lands,
Do this expediently, and turn him going."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 1.

2. According to expedience; fitly, suitably, conveniently.

"The only obstacle consisted in the choice of a town where the meeting could expediently take place."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

***ex-pēd-i-mēt, s.** [Formed with pref. *ex*, on analogy of *impediment* (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An expedient, a means, a contrivance.

"A like *expediment* to remove discontent."—*Barrow.*

2. *Law*: The whole of a person's goods and chattels; bag and baggage. (*Wharton.*)

***ex-pēd-i-tāte, v. t.** [Low Lat. *expedito*, from Lat. *ex=*out, away, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot.]

English Forest Laws: To cut off the balls or claws of a dog's fore-feet, to prevent his running down the royal game.

"In the forest laws, every one that keeps a great dog not *expeditated*, forfeits three shillings and fourpence to the king."—*Chambers.*

***ex-pēd-i-tā-tion, s.** [Low Lat. *expeditatio*.]

English Forest Laws: The act or practice of cutting off the balls or claws of a dog's fore-feet.

"The king granted to him free chase and free warren, in all those his lands, both within and without the forest; also freedom from the *expedition* of dogs."—*Ashmole: Berks., il. 425.*

***ex-pē-dite, v. t.** [EXPEDITE, a.] [Fr. *expédier*; Sp. & Port. *expedir*; Ital. *espeditre, spedire*.]

1. To facilitate; to free from hindrance, delay, or impediment.

"The unreal, vast, unbounded deep
Of horrible confusion, over which
By sin and death a broad way now is paved
To expedite your glorious march."

Milton: P. L., x. 473.

2. To hasten, to accelerate the progress of; to quicken.

"Your Imperial Majesty's just influence, which is still greater than your extensive power, will animate and expedite the efforts of other sovereigns."—*Burke: Letter to Empress of Russia.*

*3. To despatch; to issue officially.

"Though such charters be expedited of course, and as of right, yet they are varied by discretion."—*Bacon.*

***ex-pē-dite, a.** [Latin *expeditus*, pa. par. of *expedio*; to extricate the foot, to release, to make ready; *ex=*out, away, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=the foot.]

1. Easy, disencumbered, free or clear from impediments.

"To make the way plain and expedite enough."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

2. Quick, speedy, ready, expeditious.

"Speech is a very short and expedite way of conveying their thoughts one to another."—*Locke: Human Understanding, bk. ii, ch. xix.*

3. Quick, ready, active.

"The more any man's soul is cleansed from sensual lust, the more nimble and expedite it will be in its operation."—*Tillotson.*

4. Light-armed; unencumbered with baggage.

***ex-pē-dite-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *expedite*; -ly.] With quickness, readiness, speed, or promptness.

"Who would not more readily learn to write fairly and expedite by imitating one good copy?"—*Barrow: Sermons, vol. iii., ser. 2.*

***ex-pē-di-tion, *ex-pē-di-cion, s.** [Lat. *expeditio*, from *expeditus*, pa. par. of *expedio*; Fr. *expedition*; Sp. *expedicion*; Ital. *espedizione, spedizione*.]

1. The state of being free from hindrance or encumbrance; hence, speed, readiness, promptness, quickness, despatch.

"He goeth into Italy with as much expedition as might be."—*Golding: Caesar, fo. 270.*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, plt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; try, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. The state of being put in motion or hastened.

"Even with the speediest expedition
I will despatch him to the emperor's court."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 3.

3. A march or voyage of an army or fleet with hostile intentions against a distant place.

"Young Octavius, and Mark Antony
Come down upon us with a mighty power,
Bending their expedition toward Philippi."

Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, iv. 3.

4. A journey or voyage made by an organized body of men for some valuable or important object; as, an expedition to discover the northwest passage.

5. The members or body of men sent out upon an expedition, with their equipment, baggage, &c.

ĕx-pĕ-dĭ-tĭon-a-rĭy, *a.* [Eng. *expedition*; -*ary*.] Having the character of, relating to, or constituting an expedition.

"The expeditionary forces were now assembled."—*Goldsmith: Hist. of Greece*.

ĕx-pĕ-dĭ-tĭon-ist, *s.* [Eng. *expedition*; -*ist*.] One who goes upon or joins in an expedition.

ĕx-pĕ-dĭ-tĭous, *a.* [Eng. *expedit(e)*; -*ious*.]

1. Quick, speedy, nimble, active, ready, swift.

"Let us all be most expeditious."

Massinger: *Old Law*, i. 1.

2. Done or performed with quickness, speed, promptness, or celerity.

3. Ready, short, easy.

"The short expeditious way of appealing to the Bishop of Rome."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 4.

¶ For the difference between *expeditious* and *diligent*, see *DILIGENT*.

ĕx-pĕ-dĭ-tĭous-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *expeditious*; -*ly*.] With expedition, speed, haste, or despatch.

"If the traveler wished to move expeditiously he rode post."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

ĕx-pĕ-dĭ-tĭous-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *expeditious*; -*ness*.] The quality of being expeditious; quickness, expedition.

ĕx-pĕ-dĭ-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *expéditif*; Sp. *expeditivo*.] Acting or performing with expedition or speed.

"I mean not to purchase the praise of expeditive in that kind."—*Bacon: Speech on Taking his Place in Chancery*.

ĕx-pĕ-dĭ-tĭr-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *expedit(e)*; -*ory*.] Making haste; expeditious.

ĕx-pĕll, ***ex-pell**, *v. t.* [Lat. *expello*; *ex*=out, away, and *pello*=to drive; Port. *expellir*; Sp. *expeller*; Fr. *expeller*; Ital. *espellere*.]

1. To drive, force, or thrust out.

"Suppose a mighty rock to fall there, it would expel the waters out of their places with such violence as to fling them among the clouds."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth*.

2. To drive away.

"These hardships quite expelled the thoughts of an enemy."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1681).

3. To force out from any inclosed place or from that in which anything is contained; as, to expel air from the lungs.

4. To eject, to throw out.

"Whatever cannot be digested by the stomach, is either put up by vomit, or put down to the guts, and other parts of the body are moved to expel by consent."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

5. To banish or drive out from one's country; to force to leave one's country or home.

"Forewasted all their land and them expeld."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, l. i. 5.

*6. To discharge, to send out or forth.

"The virgin huntress was not slow
To expel the shaft from her contracted bow."

Dryden: *Ovid: Metamorphoses* viii.

7. To cut off from connection, society, or fellowship; to deprive of the privileges of a society, association, &c.

8. To exclude, to keep off or out.

"Oh that that earth which kept the world in awe,
Should stop a hole to expel the winter's flaw!"

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, v. 1.

*9. To reject, to refuse.

"And would ye not poore fellowship expell,
My selfe would offer you t' accompanie."

Spenser: *Mother Hubbard's Tale*, 96.

¶ For the difference between *expel* and *to banish*, see *BANISH*.

ĕx-pĕll-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *expel*; -*able*.] That may or can be expelled or driven out.

ĕx-pĕll-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *expel*; -*er*.] He who or that which expels or drives out or away.

"Whom he named . . . the expeller of manie tyrants."—*Holinshead: England*, vol. i., bk. v., ch. xvii.

***ĕx-pĕn'ce**, *s.* [EXPENSE.]

ĕx-pĕnd', *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *expendo*=to weigh out, to lay out; *ex*=out, and *pendo*=to weigh; Sp. *expender*; Ital. *spendere*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To weigh, to consider.

"The circumstances and consequences of them be well expended."—*Burrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

2. To lay out, to spend, to disburse, to pay away.

"Part of this sum I expended upon the garrison."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, i. 61.

3. To consume, to use up, to employ, to lay out; as, to expend time or labor in pursuit of any object.

4. To give away, to part with, to yield up.

"If my death might make this island happy,
I would expend it with all willingness."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iii. 1.

*B. Intrans.: To be laid out, used, or consumed.

¶ For the difference between *to expend* and *to spend*, see *SPEND*.

***ĕx-pĕn-dĭ-tĭr**, *s.* [Low Lat.]

Old English Law: An officer appointed by the Commissioners of Sewers to expend or pay out the money collected as taxes for the repair of sewers.

***ĕx-pĕn-dĭ-trix**, *s.* [Low Lat.] A woman who expends money.

"Mrs. Celier was the go-between and expeditrix."—*North: Examen*, p. 257.

ĕx-pĕn-dĭ-tĭre, *s.* [Low Lat. *expeditus*, from Lat. *expendo*.]

1. The act of expending, disbursing, or spending; disbursement.

"He knows that our expenditure purchased commerce and conquest."—*Burke: Late State of the Nation*.

2. That which is expended or spent; payment, disbursement.

ĕx-pĕn'se, ***ex-pence**, *s.* [Lat. *expensa* (*pecunia*)=(money) spent; fem. of *expensus*, pa. par. of *expendo*=to weigh out, expend.]

1. A laying out or expending; disbursing, expenditure.

"That he measure in his expence
So kepe, that of indigence
He may be sauf."

Goocler, iii. 153.

2. That which is laid out or expended, especially in money; cost, charge, outlay.

"Expense, and toil, and danger, to endure,"
West: *Pindar: Olympio Odes*, ii.

3. Cost, with the idea of loss and danger; as, He succeeded, but at the expense of his character.

¶ For the difference between *expense* and *cost*, see *COST*.

***ĕx-pĕn'se-fŭl**, ***ex-pence-ful**, *a.* [English *expense*; -*ful*(*l*).] Attended with expense; costly, expensive.

***ĕx-pĕn'se-fŭl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *expensful*; -*ly*.] In an expensive manner; with great expense.

ĕx-pĕn'se-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *expense*; -*less*.] Without cost or expense.

"A physician may save any army by this frugal and expenselless means only."—*Milton: On Education*.

ĕx-pĕn'sĭve, *a.* [Eng. *expens(e)*; -*ive*.]

1. Given to expense or extravagance; extravagant, lavish.

"Frugal and industrious men are friendly to the established government, as the idle and expensive are dangerous."—*Temple*.

2. Costly; requiring a large expenditure.

"The law of England is very expensive and dilatory."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time*, vol. iv. (Conclusion).

*3. Liberal, free, generous.

"This requires an active, expensive, indefatigable goodness, such as our apostle calls a work and labor of love."—*Sprat*.

ĕx-pĕn'sĭve-lŷ, *adv.* [English *expensive*; -*ly*.] With great expense; in an expensive manner.

ĕx-pĕn'sĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *expensive*; -*ness*.]

1. Addiction to extravagance.

2. Costliness; the quality of requiring large expenditure.

***ĕx-pĕr-a-ble**, *a.* [Latin *ex*=out, fully, and *sperabilis*=that may be hoped for; *spero*=to hope.] That may be hoped for or expected.

***ĕx-pĕrg-ĕ-fĕc-tĭon**, *s.* [Lat. *expergefacio*, from *expergefacio*=to wake one up.] An awaking, an arousing.

ĕx-pĕr-i-ĕnce, *s.* [Fr. *expérience*, from Lat. *experientia*=a proof or trial, from *experiens*, pr. par. of *experior*=to try, to make trial of; *ex*=out, fully, and *perior*=to go through (seen in the pa. par. *peritus*); *per*=through; Sp. & Port. *experencia*; Ital. *esperienza*, *esperienza*.]

*1. Proof, trial, experiment.

"She caused him to make experience
Upon wild beasts, which she in woods did find."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, v. i. 7.

2. Frequent or repeated trial, test, proof, or practice; observation of facts or events happening under similar circumstances.

"Experience . . . is right ynough for me,
To speke of wo that is in mariage."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 5,583.

3. The knowledge gained by observation or trial; practical knowledge of, skill in, or acquaintance with, any matter by personal trial, proof, or observation.

"They are valiant, bold, and of great experiences."—*Holinshead: Conquest of Ireland*, bk. ii., ch. xl.

4. An individual instance of trial or observation.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *experience*, *experiment*, *trial*, and *proof*: "By all the actions implied in these terms, we endeavor to arrive at a certainty respecting some unknown particular: the *experience* is that which has been tried; the *experiment* is the thing to be tried; the *experience* is certain, as it is a deduction from the past for the service of the present; the *experiment* is uncertain, and serves a future purpose: *experience* is an unerring guide, which no man can desert without falling into error; *experiments* may fail, or be superseded by others more perfect. *Experience* serves to lead us to moral truth; the *experiment* aids us in ascertaining speculative truth: we profit by *experience* to rectify practice; we make *experiments* in theoretical inquiries. *Experiment* is employed only in matters of an intellectual nature; the *trial* is employed in matters of a personal nature; the *proof* is employed in moral subjects; we make an *experiment* in order to know whether a thing be true or false; we make a *trial* in order to know whether it be capable or incapable, convenient or inconvenient, useful or the contrary; we put a thing to the *proof* in order to determine whether it be good or bad, real or unreal." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx-pĕr-i-ĕnce, *v. t.* [EXPERIENCE, *s.*]

1. To make trial or proof of; to try, to practice; to gain a practical knowledge of or acquaintance with anything by personal trial or observation.

"Men ought to form their judgments of things unexperienced from what they have experienced."—*Guaritan*, No. 27.

2. To train, to practice; to give experience to.

"The youthful sailors thus with early care
Their arms experience, and for sea prepare."

Harte: *Statius, Sixth Thebaid*.

ĕx-pĕr-i-ĕnced, *pa. par. & a.* [EXPERIENCE, *v.*]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)B. As *adjective*:

1. Tried, proved by experience.

"Nor was he loath to enter ragged huts,
Wherein his charity was blessed; his voice
Heard as the voice of an experienced friend."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. ii.

2. Made trial of; known from personal trial or observation.

"Long experienced we well witness bears,
That tears cannot quench sighs, nor sighs dries
tears."—*Stirling: Aurora*, §2.

3. Taught by experience; having acquired experience by trial, use, or observation; made skillful by experience.

"He through the armed files
Darts his experienced eye."—*Milton: P. L.*, l. 568.

***ĕx-pĕr-i-ĕn-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *experience*(*e*); -*er*.] One who experiences; one who makes trial or proof.

***ĕx-pĕr-i-ĕnt**, *a.* [Lat. *experiens* (genit. *experientis*), pr. par. of *experior*.] Experienced, skillful.

ĕx-pĕr-i-ĕn'-tĭal (tial as *shal*), *a.* [Eng. *experient*; -*ial*.] Pertaining to or having experience; derived from experience.

ĕx-pĕr-i-ĕn'-tĭal-ĭsm (tial as *shal*), *s.* [Eng. *experiential*; -*ism*.]

Ment. Phil.: The doctrine that all our ideas are derived from the experience of ourselves or of others, and that there are no intuitions. It has been called also Sensationalism.

ĕx-pĕr-i-ĕn'-tĭal-ĭst (tial as *shal*), *a. & s.* [Eng. *experiential*; -*ist*.]

A. As *adj.*: Pertaining or relating to experientialism.B. As *subst.*: One holding this doctrine.

ĕx-pĕr-i-mĕnt, *s.* [Lat. *experimentum*, from *experior*=to try; O. Fr. *experimēt*; Sp. *experimento*; Ital. *esperimento*.]

1. A trial, proof, or test of anything; an act, operation, or process designed to discover some unknown truth, principle, or effect, or to test some received or reputed truth or principle.

*2. A personal act or instance of trial or experience.

"To have had many experiments is what we call experience."—*Hobbes: Human Nature*, ch. iv., §2.

bĕll, bŏy; pŏut, jŏwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhîn, bench; go, gem; thîn, thîs; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tĭan = shan. -tĭon, -sĭon = shŭn; -tĭon, -sĭon = zhŭn. -tĭous, -cĭous, -sĭous = shŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

3. Experience.

"Adam! by sad experiment I know
How little weight with these my words can find."
Milton: *P. L.*, x. 967.

¶ For the difference between *experiment* and *experience*, see *EXPERIENCE*.

ĕx-pĕr-i-mĕnt, *v. t. & t.* [*EXPERIMENT*, *s.*]

A. Intrans.: To make trial, proof, or experiment; to endeavor to ascertain the truth as to any matter by trial or experiment; to experimentalize.

"Francisco Redi *experimented* that no putrefied flesh will of itself, if all insects be carefully kept from it, produce any."—Ray: *On the Creation*.

***B. Transitive**:

1. To make trial or proof of; to try; to prove by experiment.

"As was *experimentally* upon one of Alexander's pages."—Sir T. Herbert: *Travels*.

2. To discover, perceive, or know by experience or trial.

"This I accidentally *experimented* by exposing a couple of goats to the asperity thereof."—Dampier: *Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. iii., p. 60.

ĕx-pĕr-i-mĕnt'-al, *a.* [*Eng. experiment; -al.*]

1. Pertaining to, derived from, or founded upon experiment, trial, or experience.

"The *experimental* testimony of Gillius is most considerable of any, who beheld the course thereof."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

2. Practicing experiments.

"A physician and *experimental* chemist."—Cassell's *Technical Educator*, pt. xi., p. 803.

3. Taught by experience; experienced.

ĕx-pĕr-i-mĕnt'-al-ist, *s.* [*Eng. experimental; -ist.*] One who makes experiments.

"It was usual, we are told, with the *experimentalists* in physics in the last age, to labor their experiments with the most diligent exactness."—Burgess: *On the Divinity of Christ* (1790), p. 24.

ĕx-pĕr-i-mĕnt'-al-ize, **ĕx-pĕr-i-mĕnt'-al-ize**, *v. t.* [*Eng. experimental; -ize, -ise.*] To make experiment or trial.

"His impression was that Mr. Martin was hired . . . to go into fits and be *experimentalized* upon."—Dickens: *Pickwick Papers*, ch. xlviii.

ĕx-pĕr-i-mĕnt'-al-ly, *adv.* [*Eng. experimental; -ly.*] By experiment, by trial, by experience; as the result of experiment or experience; from experience.

"As being a king, and therefore *experimentally* acquainted with the ways of flatterers."—South: *Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 7.

***ĕx-pĕr-i-mĕn-tār-i-an**, *a. & s.* [*Eng. experiment; -arian.*]

A. As adj.: Given to experiments; experimentalizing.

B. As subst.: One given to experiments; an experimentalist.

ĕx-pĕr-i-mĕn-tā-tion, *s.* [*Eng. experiment; -ation.*] The act or practice of making experiments; experiment.

***ĕx-pĕr-i-mĕnt-a-tive**, *a.* [*Eng. experiment; -ative.*] Experimental.

ĕx-pĕr-i-mĕn-tā-tōr, *s.* [*English experiment; -ator.*] An experimenter; an experimentalist.

ĕx-pĕr-i-mĕnt-ĕd, *pa. par. or a.* [*EXPERIMENT, v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Tried, proved, or tested by experiment.

2. Proved, tried, experienced.

"The veterans and well *experimented* soldiers."—Holinshead: *Conquest of Ireland*, bk. ii., ch. xxxviii.

ĕx-pĕr-i-mĕnt-ĕr, *s.* [*Eng. experiment; -er.*] One who makes experiments; an experimentalist.

"They were to be the first *experimenters* themselves."—Sharp: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 6.

***ĕx-pĕr-i-mĕnt-ist**, *s.* [*Eng. experiment; -ist.*] One who makes experiments; an experimentalist.

***ĕx-pĕr-i-mĕnt-ly**, *adv.* [*Eng. experiment; -ly.*] By experiment, trial, or experience.

ĕx-pĕr-i-mĕnt-um crū-cis, *phr.* [*Lat.* = an experiment of the cross.]

Science: A crucial experiment; a decisive experiment, either because nature is so put to the torture, as if on a cross, that she is compelled to reveal the secret knowledge she has tried to hide, or because the experiment is like a finger-post of crucial form set up at the junction of roads, to direct the perplexed traveler which way to go.

***ĕx-pĕr-rĕc-tion**, *s.* [*Latin experrectus*, *pa. par. of expergiscor*=to wake up.] A waking up or rousing.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, ōre, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, wōh, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ĕx-pĕrt, *a. & s.* [*Fr.* from *Lat. expertus*, *pa. par. of experior*=to try; *Sp. & Port. experto*; *Ital. esperto*.] [*EXPERIENCE.*]

A. As adjective:

1. Having experienced or learned by experience; acquainted with by experience.

"Though he were not deep *expert* in lore."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 4, 424.

2. Experienced; skillful, ready, dexterous, or adroit from use and experience; having acquired dexterity or skill by practice.

"What pilot so *expert* but needs must wreck

Imbarked with such a steers-mate at the helm?"

Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 1, 044.

¶ It is now followed by *in* or *at*, but of was also formerly used.

"Thy offspring bloom,

Expert of arms, and prudent in debate,

The gifts of Heaven to guard thy hoary state."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, iv. 290-92.

B. As subst.: One who is expert, skilled, or dexterous in any particular art or profession; specific, a professional or scientific witness in a trial who gives evidence on some point connected with his profession, to the study of which he has more particularly devoted himself. (Pronounced *ĕx-purt*.)

"Other procurators, specialists, and *experts*."—Hall: *Modern English*, p. 38.

***ĕx-pĕrt**, *v. t.* [*Latin expertus*, *pa. par. of experior*.] To try, to make trial of, to experience.

ĕx-pĕrt-ly, *adv.* [*Eng. expert; -ly.*] In an expert, skillful, or dexterous manner; with expertness.

ĕx-pĕrt-nĕss, *s.* [*Eng. expert; -ness.*] Skill or dexterity acquired by practice; readiness; facility.

"Portland, with good natural abilities and great *expertness* in business, was no scholar."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xliii.

ĕx-pĕrt-i-ble, *a.* [*Lat. expetibilis*, from *expeto*=to seek after; *ex*=out, fully, and *peto*=to seek.] That may or should be sought or desired; worthy of being sought for; desirable.

"More *expetible* than an appointment in some circumstances more perfect."—Fuller: *Moderation of the Church of England*, p. 410.

***ĕx-pi-a-ble**, *a.* [*Lat. expiabilis*, from *expio*=to expiate (q. v.).] That may or can be expiated or atoned for.

"Thought this wrong not *expiable* but by blood."

Bp. Hall: *Epistles* (Dec. 3).

ĕx-pi-āte, *v. t.* [*Latin expiatus*, *pa. par. of expio*=to atone for fully; *ex*=out, fully, and *pio*=to propitiate; *pious*=devout, kind; *Fr. expier*; *Span. expiar*; *Ital. espiaire*.]

1. To atone or make satisfaction for; to annul or extinguish the guilt of by the sufferance of some penalty.

"The crime of going one step further had been sufficiently *expiated* by thirty years of banishment."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. To make reparation or satisfaction for.

"The treasurer obliged himself to *expiate* the injury, to procure some declaration to that purpose, under his majesty's sign manual."—Clarendon.

3. To avert the threat of prodigies.

"Frequent showers of stones could be *expiated* only by bringing to Rome Cybele."—T. H. Dyer.

ĕx-pi-ā-tion, ***ĕx-pi-a-cion**, *s.* [*Fr. expiation*, from *Lat. expiatio*, from *expiatus*, *pa. par. of expio*; *Sp. expiacion*; *Ital. espiazione*.]

1. The act or process of expiating or atoning for any crime; the act of making satisfaction or reparation for any fault; atonement, satisfaction, reparation.

"The solemn day of *expiation* which came once a year."

—Sharp: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 11.

2. The means by which we atone for a crime or fault; atonement; an expiatory offering or sacrifice.

"Need any *expiation* or propitiatorie sacrifice."—P. Holland: *Plinthe*, bk. xxv., ch. viii.

3. An act or practice by which the threats of ominous prodigies are averted.

"Upon the birth of such monsters the Grecians and Romans did use divers sorts of *expiations*, and to go about their principal cities with many solemn ceremonies and sacrifices."—Hayward.

***ĕx-pi-ā-tist**, *s.* [*Eng. expiat(e); -ist.*] One who expiates or makes atonement; an expiator.

ĕx-pi-ā-tōr, *s.* [*Lat.* from *expiatus*, *pa. par. of expio*.] One who expiates.

***ĕx-pi-a-tōr-i-ōus**, *a.* [*Lat. expiatorius*.] Expiatory, expiating, atoning.

ĕx-pi-ā-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [*Lat. expiatorius*, from *expiatus*, *pa. par. of expio*.] Having the power or quality of expiating or making atonement.

***ĕx-pil-āte**, *v. t.* [*Lat. expilatus*, *pa. par. of expilo*; *ex*=out, fully, and *pilo*=to plunder, to peel.] To plunder, to pillage.

***ĕx-pil-ā-tion**, *s.* [*Lat. expilatio*, from *expilo*; *Fr. expilation*.] The act of plundering or pillaging; robbery, plunder.

***ĕx-pil-ā-tōr**, *s.* [*Lat.* from *expilatus*, *pa. par. of expilo*.] One who plunders, robs, or pillages.

ĕx-pir-ā-ble, *a.* [*Eng. expir(e); -able.*] That may or can expire or come to an end.

***ĕx-pir-ant**, *s.* [*Lat. expirans*, *expirans*, *pr. par. of expiro*, *exspiro*.] One who is expiring; one who expires.

ĕx-pir-ā-tion, *s.* [*Lat. expiratio*, *expiratio*, from *expiratus*, *expiratus*, *pa. par. of expiro*, *exspiro*; *Fr. expiration*; *Sp. expiracion*; *Ital. espirazione*.]

1. The act of breathing out; that act of respiration which expels the air from the lungs.

"Whereby it [air] is sent forth by way of *expiration*."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 687.

2. The last emission of breath; death.

"We have heard him breathe the groan of *expiration*."—Rambler.

3. Evaporation, exhalation; emission of volatile matter from any substance or body.

4. That which is evaporated or exhaled; an exhalation, a vapor, a fume.

"Close air is warmer than open air, as the cause of cold is an *expiration* from the earth, which in open places is stronger."—Bacon: *Natural History*.

5. A passing away as a vapor; evaporation.

"Words of this sort resemble the wind in fury and impetuosity, in transiency and sudden *expiration*."—More: *Decay of Piety*.

6. That which is produced by breathing out.

"The aspirate 'he,' which is none other than a gentle *expiration*."—Sharp: *Dissertations*, p. 41.

7. Cessation of being.

"To satisfy ourselves of its *expiration*, we darkened the room, and in vain endeavored to discover any spark of fire."—Boyle.

8. Cessation, close, termination or end of a limited term or time, or of anything intended for a certain term or period.

"The consuls at the *expiration* of their office took an oath."—Melmoth: *Cicero*, bk. i., lett. 3.

ĕx-pir-ā-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [*Lat. expirat(us)*, *pa. par. of expiro*, and *ĕx-pir-ā-tōr-ŷ*, *adj. suff. -ory.*] Pertaining to expiration, or the emission of breath from the lungs.

ĕx-pi-re, ***ĕx-pyre**, *v. t. & t.* [*Fr. expirer*, from *Lat. expiro*, *exspiro*=to breathe out; *ex*=out, and *spiro*=to breathe; *Sp. & Port. espirar*; *Ital. espirare*, *spirare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To breathe out; to emit or expel from the lungs.

"Draw some breath, not *expire* it all."

Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, xi.

2. To exhale; to emit as a vapor or exhalation; to send out insensibly, or in minute particles.

"The fluid which is thus secreted, and *expired* forth along with the air, goes off in insensible parcels."—Woodward.

3. To bring to an end; to finish, to conclude, to exhaust.

"When as time flying with wings swift,

Expired had the term that these two jewels

Should render up a reckoning of their travels."

Spenser: *Mother Hubbard's Tale*, 309.

4. To yield; to give out.

"Force the veins of clashing flints to *expire*

The lurking seeds of their celestial fire."

Dryden: *Virgil*; *Georgic* i. 205, 206.

5. To complete.

"Till time the trial of her truth *expyred*."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. i. 54.

B. Intransitive:

1. To make an expiration or emission of the breath.

2. To emit the last breath; to breathe the last; to die.

"Do not rather wish them sooner *expire*,

Knowing the misery of their estate."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. iii. 1.

3. To perish; to come to an end.

"Whose constancies *expire* before their fashions."

Shakespeare: *All's Well*, i. 2.

4. To come to an end or termination; to finish, to conclude, to end, to terminate, to relapse.

"A month before

This bond *expires*, I do expect return

Of thrice three times the value of this bond."

Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

5. To fulfill a term.

"Trebling the dew time

In which the womb of women do *expyre*."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. vii. 9.

*6. To fly or be thrown out with violence.

"The distance judged for shot of every size,
The linlocks touch, the ponderous ball expires."
Dryden: *Annus Mirabilis*, clxxxviii.

For the difference between to *expire* and to *die*, see *DIE*.

**ēx-pīr-eē*, *s.* [Fr. *expiré*, pa. par. of *expirer*.] A convict whose term of punishment has expired.

**ēx-pīr-lūg*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EXPIRE.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Breathing; emitting breath.

2. Adapted or designed for expiration of breath.

"If the inspiring and expiring organ of any animal be stopped, it suddenly dies."—Walton: *Angler*.

3. Breathing the last; dying; ending, terminating, coming to a conclusion or end.

4. Pertaining to or uttered at the time of dying; as, *expiring* groans, &c.

C. *As subst.*: The act of emitting breath; expiration, termination, end, conclusion.

"The expiring of cold out of the inward parts of the earth."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 69.

**ēx-pīr-ŷ*, *s.* [Eng. *expir(e)*; -*y*.] Expiration, end, termination, conclusion: as, the *expiry* of a lease, &c.

**ēx-pīs-cāte*, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *expiscatus*, pa. par. of *expiscor*=to fish out: *ex*=out, and *piscis*=a fish.]

A. *Trans.*: To fish out; to discover by artful means or contrivances.

B. *Intrans.*: To fish out, to search, to try.

**ēx-pīs-cā-tion*, *s.* [Lat. *expiscatus*, pa. par. of *expiscor*.] The act of fishing out or discovering by artful means or by strict examination and inquiry.

**ēx-pīs-cā-tōr-ŷ*, *a.* [English *expiscate*; -*ory*.] Fishing out, trying.

**ēx-plāin*, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *explainer*, from Latin *explano*=to make flat or plain, to explain: *ex*=out, fully, and *piano*=to make flat or plain; *planus*=flat; Sp. & Port. *explanar*; Ital. *spianare*.]

A. *Transitive*:

*1. *Lit.*: To make flat or plain; to flatten or spread out.

"The horse-chestnut is turgid with buds, and ready to explain its leaf."—Evelyn: *Letter to Sec. Royal Soc.*

2. *Fig.*: To make plain, clear, or intelligible; to free from obscurity or difficulty; to illustrate by notes or commentaries; to expound.

"The Papists would explain some of them one way, and the Reformers another."—Locke: *Vindication of Christianity*.

B. *Intrans.*: To give explanation; to make things clear, plain, or intelligible.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *explain*, to *expound*, and to *interpret*: "To *explain* is generic, the rest are specific: to *expound* and *interpret* are each modes of *explaining*. Single words or sentences are *explained*; a whole work, or considerable parts of it, are *expounded*; the sense of any writing or symbolical sign is *interpreted*. It is the business of the philologist to *explain* the meaning of words by a suitable definition; it is the business of the divine to *expound* Scripture; it is the business of the antiquarian to *interpret* the meaning of old inscriptions on stones, or of hieroglyphics on buildings. An *explanation* serves to assist the understanding, to supply a deficiency, and remove obscurity; an *expounding* is an ample *explanation*, in which minute particulars are detailed, and the connection of events in the narrative is kept up; it serves to assist the memory and awaken the attention: both the *explanation* and *exposition* are employed in clearing up the sense of things as they are, but the *interpretation* is more arbitrary; it often consists of affixing or giving a sense to things which they have not previously had: hence it is that the same passages in authors admit of different *interpretations*, according to the character or views of the commentator."

(2) He thus discriminates between to *explain*, to *illustrate*, and to *elucidate*: "To *explain* is simply to render intelligible; to *illustrate* and *elucidate* are to give additional clearness: every thing requires to be *explained* to one who is ignorant of it; but the best informed will require to have abstruse subjects *illustrated*, and obscure subjects *elucidated*. We always *explain* when we *illustrate* or *elucidate*, and we always *elucidate* when we *illustrate*, but not *vice versa*. We *explain* by reducing compounds to simples, and generals to particulars; we *illustrate* by means of examples, similes, and allegorical figures; we *elucidate* by commentaries, or the statement of facts. Words are the common subject of *explanation*: moral truths require *illustration*; poetical allusions and dark passages in writers require *elucidation*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

**ēx-plāin-a-ble*, *a.* [Eng. *explain*; -*able*.] That may or can be explained; capable of explanation.

"It is symbolically *explainable*, and implieth purification and cleanness."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

**ēx-plāin-ēr*, *s.* [Eng. *explain*; -*er*.] One who explains; an interpreter, an expounder, a commentator.

"Unless he can show his authority to be the sole expounder of fundamentals."—Locke: *Vindication of Christianity*.

**ēx-plā-nāte*, *a.* [Lat. *explanatus*, pa. par. of *explano*.]

Entom.: Having the sides of the prothorax so depressed and dilated as to form a broad margin. (*Mourner*.)

**ēx-plā-nā-tion*, *s.* [Lat. *explanatio*, from *explanatus*, pa. par. of *explano*; Sp. *explanacion*; Ital. *spianazione*.]

1. The act of explaining, interpreting, or making clear; exposition, illustration, interpretation.

2. The exposition or interpretation given; the sense or definition given by an explainer or interpreter.

"Before this *explanation* be condemned, and the bill found upon it, some lawyers should fully inform the jury."—Swift.

3. A declaration or statement of the reason, grounds, or meanings of one's actions, words, motives, &c., with a view to remove misunderstanding or to reconcile differences; hence, a reconciliation, an agreement, a good understanding.

"The King was far too angry and dull to listen to *explanations*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

4. That which explains or accounts for anything. ¶ For the difference between *explanation* and *definition*, see *DEFINITION*.

**ēx-plān-a-tōr-i-nēss*, *s.* [Eng. *explanatory*; -*ness*.] The quality of being explanatory.

**ēx-plān-a-tive*, *a.* [Lat. *explanatus* (us), pa. par. of *explano*, and Eng. adj. suff. -*ive*.] Explanatory.

**ēx-plān-a-tōr-ŷ*, *a.* [Lat. *explanatorius*, from *explanatus*, pa. par. of *explano*.] Containing an explanation; serving to explain.

"Had the printer given me notice, I would have printed the names, and writ *explanatory* notes."—Swift.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *explanatory*, *explicit*, and *express*: "The *explanatory* is that which is superadded to clear up difficulties or obscurities. A letter is *explanatory* which contains an *explanation* of something preceding, in lieu of anything new. The *explicit* is that which of itself obviates every difficulty: an *explicit* letter, therefore, will leave nothing that requires *explanation*: the *explicit* admits of a free use of words: the *express* requires them to be unambiguous. A person ought to be *explicit* when he enters into an engagement: he ought to be *express* when he gives commands." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

**ēx-plāte*, **ēx-plēat* (1), *v. t.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *plat* (q. v.).] To unfold, to explain.

**ēx-plēte*, **ēx-plēat* (2), *v. t.* [Lat. *expletus*, pa. par. of *expleo*=to fill up, to accomplish: *ex*=out, fully, and *pleo*=to fill.] To fulfill, to accomplish.

**ēx-plē-tion*, *s.* [Latin *expletio*, from *expletus*, pa. par. of *expleo*.] Fulfillment, accomplishment.

**ēx-plē-tive*, *a. & s.* [Latin *expletivus*=a filling up, from *expletus*, pa. par. of *expleo*; Fr. *expletif*; Sp. & Port. *expletivo*; Ital. *espletivo*.]

A. *As adj.*: Filling up; added or introduced to fill a vacancy; superfluous.

"He useth them as *expletive* phrases to plump his speech."—Burnet: *Hist. Reformation*, vol. I., bk. iii. (an. 1538).

B. *As substantive*:

1. A word introduced to fill a vacancy, though not necessary to the sense.

"While *expletives* their feeble aid do join,
And ten low words oft creep in one dull line."
Pope: *Essay on Criticism*, 346, 347.

2. A curse, an oath.

*3. A kickshaw.

"With other ornamental *expletives* of the same kind."—Graves: *Spiritual Quixote*, bk. ix., ch. xv.

**expletive-stone*, *s.*

Masonry: A stone used for filling an empty space.

**ēx-plē-tive-lŷ*, *adv.* [Eng. *expletive*; -*ly*.] In manner of an expletive.

**ēx-plē-tōr-ŷ*, *a.* [Latin *expletus* (us), pa. par. of *expleo*, and Eng. adj. suff. -*ory*.] Serving or intended to fill up; expletive.

**ēx-plīc-a-ble*, *a.* [Lat. *explicabilis*, from *explico*=to explain; Fr. & Sp. *explicable*.] That may or can be explained, made, or accounted for; capable of being explained; explainable.

"Evidently credible and in some kind *explicable*."—Hale: *Origin of Blanket*, p. 34.

**ēx-plīc-a-ble-nēss*, *s.* [Eng. *explicable*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being explicable or explainable.

**ēx-plī-cāte*, *v. t.* [EXPLICARE, *a.* French *expliquer*; Sp. *explicar*.]

1. To unfold, to open, to expand.

"They *explicate* the leaves, and ripen food
For the silk laborers of the mulberry wood."
Blackmore: *Creation*.

2. To unfold the meaning of; to explain, to make clear; to free from obscurity or difficulties.

"Although the truths may be elicited and *explicated* by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly evidenced in the contemplation of man."—Hale: *Origin of Mankind*.

**ēx-plī-cāte*, *a.* [Lat. *explicatus*, pa. par. of *explico*=to unfold: *ex*=out, away, and *plico*=to fold; *plica*=a fold.] Explicated, explained; made clear or plain.

"Thus was the mystery made *explicate*."—Bp. Taylor: *Great Exemplar*, pt. i. § 6.

**ēx-plī-cā-tion*, *s.* [Lat. *explicatio*, from *explicatus*, pa. par. of *explico*; Fr. *explication*; Sp. *explicacion*; Ital. *esplicazione*.]

I. *Lit.*: The act of opening, unfolding, or expanding.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. The act of unfolding the meaning of; explaining or interpreting; explanation.

2. The explanation or sense given by an explainer or interpreter.

**ēx-plī-cā-tive*, *a.* [Fr. *explicatif*; Sp. *explicativo*; Ital. *esplicativo*, from Lat. *explicatus*, pa. par. of *explico*.] Explanatory: serving to explain or make clear.

**ēx-plī-cā-tōr*, *s.* [Lat., from *explicatus*, pa. par. of *explico*.] One who explains or makes clear; an explainer, a commentator.

**ēx-plī-cā-tōr-ŷ*, *a.* [Lat. *explicatus* (us), pa. par. of *explico*; Eng. adj. suff. -*ory*.] Serving to explain or interpret; explicative, explanatory.

**ēx-plīc-īt*, **ēx-plīc-ite*, *a.* [Lat. *explicitus*, old pa. par. of *explico*=to unfold, to explain; Fr. *explicit*; Sp. *explicito*.]

1. Plain, clear; not obscure or ambiguous; plainly or clearly stated; express.

"No words can be more *explicit*."—Knox: *Christian Philosophy*, § 53.

2. Plain, open, unreserved, outspoken. (Used of persons.)

¶ For the difference between *explicit* and *explanatory*, see *EXPLANATORY*.

**explicit-function*, *s.*

Math.: A function whose value is expressed directly in terms of the variable; thus, in the equation

$$y = ax^2 + bx^{\frac{1}{2}} + c,$$

y is an *explicit function*. The term stands opposed to *implicit function*, in which the relation between the function and variable is not directly stated; as, for example, in the equation

$$y^2 - 2px = 0,$$

in which *y* is an *implicit function* of *x*.

**ēx-plīc-īt*, *a. & s.* [A contraction of Lat. *explicitus*=unrolled, finished.] A term formerly written at the end of books, and equivalent to "the end," or "finis."

**ēx-plīc-īt-lŷ*, *adv.* [English *explicit*; -*ly*.] Plainly, openly, clearly, expressly; without disguise or reservation; directly.

"This querulous humor carries an implicit repugnance to God's disposals; but where it is indulged, it usually is its own expostor, and *explicitly* avows it."—Government of the Tongue.

**ēx-plīc-īt-nēss*, *s.* [Eng. *explicit*; -*ness*.] The quality of being explicit; plainness, directness, or clearness of language.

"The knowledge of this article was by no means received with that *explicitness* in the ancient Jewish Church that it is now in the Christian."—South: *Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 7.

**ēx-plō-de*, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *exploder*, from Lat. *explodo*=to drive out by a clapping of hands: *ex*=out, and *plando*=to applaud.]

A. *Transitive*:

*1. To drive off the stage with hooting and clapping; hence, to reject with noise; to express disapprobation of noisily.

"Him old and young
Exploded, and had seized with violent hands,
Had not a cloud descending snatched him thence
Unseen amid the throng."—Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 669.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhīn, bench; go, gem; thin, thīs; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -die, &c. = bēl, dēl.

2. To reject, to drive into disrepute or contempt; to cry down, to condemn: as, an *exploded* theory or doctrine.

"There is pretended, that a magnetical globe or terrerella, being placed upon its poles, would have a constant rotation; but this is commonly *exploded*, as being against all experience."—*Wilkins*.

*3. To drive out with violence and noise.

"But late the kindled powder did *explode*
The massy ball, and the brass tube unload."
Blackmore: Creation.

4. To cause to explode or burst with a loud report.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To hoot or cry down; to express disapprobation, dislike, or disgust noisily.

"Thus was the applause they meant
Turned to *exploding* hiss." *Milton: P. L., x. 546.*

2. To burst with a loud report, to detonate.

3. To burst out in fury or fierceness: as, His wrath *exploded*.

ex-plōd-ēr, s. [Eng. *explod(e); -er.*]

*1. One who rejects or decries; one who expresses disapprobation or dislike.

"Scandalous *exploders* of the doctrine of passive obedience."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 7.

2. One who or that which explodes, or causes an explosion.

*ex-plōit, *es-plōit, *es-plōite, s.* [O. Fr. *exploit, espleit, exploit*; Fr. *exploit*, from Lat. *explicium*=a thing settled, ended, or displayed, neut. sing. of *explicatus*, pa. par. of *explico*=to unfold.] A deed or act of an heroic or remarkable character; a feat, a great or noble achievement.

"Impatient for *exploits*,
His eager eyes upcast, he soars in thought
Above all height." *Dyer: Ruins of Rome.*

¶ For the difference between *exploit* and *deed*, see **DEED**.

*ex-plōit, *espleiten, *exployt, v. t.* [O. Fr. *exploiter, espleiter, exploicter*; Fr. *exploiter*.] [*EX-PLŌIT, s.*]

*1. To perform, to achieve.

"Saruine and tell the western world
What we *exploited* have."
Warner: Albions England, bk. iii., c. 16.

2. To utilize; to make use of for one's own profit.

"To prevent the Egyptian nation from being *exploited* by a ring of European financiers."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

ex-plōi-tā-tion, s. [Fr.] The act or process of utilizing or employing with success; utilization, utility, profit.

"Establishing ourselves in it by force, and pocketing the money that we can raise—this is what may be termed a policy of *exploitation*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**ex-plōi-tūre, s.* [Eng. *exploit; -ure.*] An exploit, a deed, an achievement.

**ex-plōr-āte, v. t.* [Lat. *exploratus*, pa. par. of *exploro*.] To explore, to search out, to try or find by searching.

ex-plōr-ā-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *exploratio*, from *exploratus*, pa. par. of *exploro*; Sp. *exploración*; Ital. *esplorazione*.] The act of exploring; close and careful search, examination, or investigation: as, the *exploration* of a country, the *exploration* of doctrines.

**ex-plōr-ā-tive, a.* [Eng. *explorat(e); -ive.*] Tending to exploration; exploratory, exploring.

**ex-plōr-ā-tōr, s.* [Lat.; Fr. *explorateur*; Sp. *explorador*.] An explorer; one who explores, searches, or investigates closely.

ex-plōr-ā-tōr-ŷ, a. [Lat. *exploratorius*, from *exploratus*, pa. par. of *exploro*.] Pertaining or serving to exploration; searching, examining, investigation.

"This your employment is, for the present, merely *exploratory* and provisional."—*Reliquiae Wottonianae*, p. 496.

ex-plōre, v. t. & i. [French *explorer*, from Lat. *exploro*=to examine, to investigate, to explore: *ex*=out, and *ploro*=to make to flow, to weep; Sp. *explorar*; Ital. *esplorare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To search or seek into; to investigate, to inquire into.

"I came no spy,
With purpose to *explore* or to disturb
The secrets of your realm."
Milton: P. L., ii. 971.

*2. To search or seek for or after.

"*Explores* the lost, the wandering sheep directs."
Pope: Messiah, 51.

3. To travel or range over for the purpose of ascertaining the nature, physical features or extent of.

4. To search or try by any means; to examine into closely.

"Abdiel that sight endured not where he stood . . .
And thus his own undaunted heart *explores*."
Milton: P. L., vi. 113.

*5. To try the qualities or powers of.

"Hark! his hands the lyre *explore*."
Gray: Progress of Poesy.

B. Intrans. To make explorations; to search, to investigate.

¶ For the difference between *explore* and *to examine*, see **EXAMINE**.

**ex-plō-re-mēt, s.* [Eng. *explore; -ment*.] The act of exploring; exploration, search, investigation.

ex-plōr-ēr, s. [Eng. *explor(e); -er.*]

1. One who explores, searches, or investigates.

2. (Spec.): An apparatus by which the bottom of a body of water is examined, when not beyond a certain depth. In one form it is called a submarine telescope; in other forms it is a diving-bell, submarine boat, &c.

ex-plōr-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [*EXPLORE.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Designed for or employed in exploration; as, an *exploring* party.

C. As subst.: The same as *EXPLORATION* (q. v.).

ex-plō-sion, s. [Lat. *explosio*, from *explosus*, pa. par. of *explodo*=to explode; Fr. & Sp. *explosion*; Ital. *esplosione*.]

1. Lit.: A bursting or exploding with a loud report; a bursting or sudden expansion of any elastic fluid with force and a loud report; a sudden or loud discharge.

"In *explosion* vast
The thunder raises his tremendous voice."
Thomson: Summer, 1,130.

2. Fig.: A violent outburst of rage or passion.

"But now the *explosion* was terrible."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ For the difference between *explosion* and *eruption*, see **ERUPTION**.

ex-plō-sive, a. & s. [Fr. *explosif*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Bursting or driving with great force and noise; causing explosion: as, the *explosive* force of gunpowder, &c.

"These minerals constitute in the earth a kind of natural gunpowder, which takes fire; and by the assistance of its *explosive* power, renders the shock greater."—*Woodward*.

2. Philol.: Not continuous; forming a complete vocal stop; as, an *explosive* consonant.

B. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: Anything liable to or causing explosions; an explosive agent. Such are gunpowder, dynamite, gun-cotton, nitro-glycerine, &c. (q. v.)

2. Philol.: A mute or non-continuous consonant, as *k, t, b.*

explosive-ball, s. One having a bursting-charge which is ignited on concussion or by a time-fuse. [*SHELL.*]

ex-plō-sive-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *explosive; -ly*.] In an explosive manner; by way of explosion.

**ex-pō-ll-ā-tion, s.* [Lat. *expoliatio, expoliatio*, from *expoliatus, expoliatus*, pa. par. of *expolio*, *expolio*=to plunder, to pillage: *ex*=out, fully, and *polio*=to plunder, to spoil.] The act of spoiling, robbing, or plundering; spoliation.

**ex-pō-lish, v. t.* [Pref. *ex* (intens.), and Eng. *polish* (q. v.); Lat. *expolio*.] To polish with extra care.

**ex-pō-ne, v. t.* [Lat. *expono*=to set out; to expose: *ex*=out, and *pono*=to place.]

1. To expose to danger.

2. To explain, to expound.

3. To characterize, to represent.

ex-pōn-ēt, s. [Lat. *exponens*, pr. par. of *expono*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) One who expounds or explains anything; an explainer, an expositor; as, the *exponent* of a doctrine or theory.

(2) In the same sense as II.

2. Fig.: One who stands or is set forward as the index or representative of a party, sect, &c.; one who assumes or undertakes a character.

"One or two characters were imperfectly rendered by the *exponents*."—*Athenæum*.

II. Alg.: A number written to the right of and above a quantity to show how many times it is to be taken as a factor; thus, in the expression a^3 , the number 3 is an exponent, and shows that a is to be taken three times as a factor. The expression a^3 is equivalent to $a \times a \times a$, and is read *a cube*. The exponent is properly the exponent of the power, but for simplicity it is often called the exponent of the quantity. The term is applied to any quantity written on the right of and above a quantity,

whether it be entire or fractional, negative or positive, constant or variable; thus, in the expression a^3 , $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$, a^{-3} , a^x , $a^{\sqrt{-1}}$, $a^{\frac{1}{3}}$, $a^{-\frac{1}{3}}$, x and v^{-1} are called exponents. The exponent of the ratio or proportion between two numbers or quantities is the quotient arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent; thus, 8 is the exponent of the ratio of 40 to 5, since $\frac{40}{5}=8$.

ex-pō-nē-tial (tial as *shāl*), *a.* [English *exponent; -ial*; Fr. *exponentiel*.]

Alg.: Pertaining to an exponent or exponents; involving variable exponents; as, an *exponential* expression.

exponential-curve, s. (See **extract**.)

"*Exponential curves* are such as partake both of the nature of algebraic and transcendental ones. They partake of the former, because they consist of a finite number of terms, though those terms themselves are indeterminate; and they are in some measure transcendental, because they cannot be algebraically constructed."—*Harris*.

exponential-equation, s.

Alg.: An equation in which the unknown quantity enters an exponent; thus, $a^x=b$ is an exponential equation.

exponential-function, s.

Alg.: A function in which the variable enters an exponent; thus, in the equation $y=a^x$, y is an exponential function of x .

exponential-series, s.

Alg.: A series derived from the development of exponential equations or quantities.

ex-pōrt, v. t. & i. [Lat. *exporto*=to carry out; *ex*=out, and *porto*=to carry; Fr. *exporter*; Ital. *esportare*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To take away.

"Glorious followers . . . taint business through want of secrecy, and *export* honor from a man, and make him a return in envy."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Followers*.

2. To carry or send abroad or to foreign countries, as wares in commerce; to furnish for exportation.

"These are the manufactures we *export*."
Dryden: Hind and Panther, ii. 564.

B. Intrans. To send out commodities to foreign countries in way of traffic.

"By *exporting* to a greater value than it imported."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. i.

ex-pōrt, s. [*EXPORT, v.*]

1. The act of exporting; exportation.

2. That which is exported; a commodity exported in way of traffic to foreign countries.

3. The whole quantity or value of goods exported.

"The ordinary course of exchange being an indication of the ordinary state of debt and credit between two places, must likewise be an indication of the ordinary course of their *exports* and *imports*."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

export-trade, s. Trade in connection with goods or produce sent abroad.

In order to preserve equality among the States, in their commercial relations, the Constitution of the United States provides that "no tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State."—Art. I, § 9. And to prevent a pernicious interference with the commerce of the nation, the 10th section of the 1st article of the Constitution contains the following prohibition: "No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress." (*Bouvier*.)

ex-pōrt-a-ble, a. [Eng. *export; -able*.] That which may or can be exported; fit for exportation.

ex-pōr-tā-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *exportatio*, from *exportatus*, pa. par. of *exporto*.]

*1. The act of carrying or taking out or away.

2. The act or practice of exporting goods for sale; the act of sending or conveying to foreign countries commodities in the way of traffic.

"To increase as much as possible the *exportation* of the produce of domestic industry."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. i.

ex-pōrt-ēr, s. [Eng. *export; -er*.]

*1. One who carries or takes out or away.

2. One who exports commodities to foreign countries in way of traffic; in contradistinction to the importer, who brings them in from foreign countries.

"Money will be melted down or carried away in coin by the *exporter*, whether the pieces of each species be by the law bigger or less."—*Locke: Concerning the Value of Money*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; plne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***ĕx-pōs'-al**, *s.* [Eng. *expos(e)*; -*al*.] The act of exposing; exposure.

"In a great measure owing to the common *exposal* of our wit."—*Advice to a Young Poet*.

ĕx-pō'se, *v. t.* [Fr. *exposer*=to lay out, to expose: *ex*=out, and *poser*=to set, to place.]

1. To set or cast out or away.

"Helpless and naked on a woman's knees,
To be exposed or reared as she may please."

Erior: Solomon, iii. 56, 57.

2. To set out or put forward as for sale; to exhibit.

3. To set in some public place to be seen by all.

"He was then carried to the market place, and exposed during some time as a malefactor."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

4. To lay bare or open; to leave uncovered; to disclose.

"As he lifted his arm, his cuirass rose, and exposed the lower part of his left side."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

5. To disclose; to lay open; to make public; to detect and make known: as, to expose a fraud.

6. To make liable or subject; to subject, to place or set in the way of; to lay open.

"They had been exposed to daily affronts, such as might well have roused the choler of the humblest plebeian."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

7. To lay open, to present, as for examination; to submit.

"Those who seek truth only, freely *expose* their principles to the test, and are pleased to have them examined."—*Locke*.

8. To put in danger; to endanger.

"The *exposing* himself notoriously did change the fortune of the day, when his troops began to give ground."—*Clarendon*.

9. To put in the power of anything.

"He would not to the seas *expose* his wife."

Dryden: Ceyx and Alcione.

10. To hold up to censure or ridicule, by disclosing the faults of; to show the folly, ignorance, or wickedness of.

"Like Horace, you only *expose* the follies of men without arraigning their vices."—*Dryden: Juvenal (Dedic.)*.

ĕx-pō'se, *s.* [Fr., *pa. par.* of *exposer*.]

1. A formal declaration or recital by an individual or government of the causes and grounds of acts performed.

2. An exposure; specif., the exposure or disclosure of something which it is desired to keep secret.

ĕx-pō'sed, *pa. par. & a.* [EXPOSE, *v.*]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Set out, exhibited, disclosed.

2. Open, unsheltered, unprotected, liable: as, an exposed situation.

***ĕx-pō's-ĕd-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *exposed*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being exposed, unsheltered, or unprotected; liability, exposure.

"So that on the whole the *exposedness* to guilt or blame is left just as it was."—*Edwards: On the Will*, pt. iii., § 3.

ĕx-pō's-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *expos(e)*; -*er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which exposes.

2. *Entom. (pl.)*: The name given by Edward Newman, F. L. S., F. Z. S., to the butterflies called by him *Detegentes*, which, when in the chrysalis state, are exposed to the full influence of the weather. [DIURNA.]

ĕx-pō'si-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *expositio*, from *expositus*, *pa. par.* of *expono*; Sp. *exposicion*; Ital. *esposizione*.]

*1. The act of exposing, laying open or bare, or displaying to public view.

*2. The situation in which anything is placed with respect to the sun or air; aspect, exposure.

"Water he chooses clear, light, without taste or smell; drawn from springs with an easterly *exposition*."—*Arbuthnot*.

3. An explanation or interpretation; the act of expounding or setting out the meaning or sense of an author or work.

"Your *exposition* on the holy text."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 2.

4. A work containing explanations or interpretations of an author or a work; a commentary.

5. An exhibition or show, as of the products and manufactures of a country.

"In recent years, the various great nations or their constituent communities of people have from time to time held exhibitions showing the progress made by themselves, and in many instances that made by their cooperating neighbors, who accepted invitations to participate in such exhibitions. The most prominent of the earlier exhibitions in this country was that held in the Crystal Palace, New

York City, which, after a successful career of several years, was burned. In 1876 a more ambitious effort was made at the Philadelphia Centennial. Among European nations the spirit of enterprise was particularly active, and several notable exhibitions have been held in London, Vienna, Paris, and other cities, especially remembered among these being the Parisian Exposition of 1889. But it remained for American enterprise, and particularly for the most enterprising of all the cities of this country, to inaugurate a movement that resulted in the gathering together and offering for the inspection of all the earth the Exposition *par excellence*, before the glories of which the achievements of all others pale into insignificance. The World's (Columbian) Exposition was designed to commemorate the discovery of the Western Hemisphere, and as that event had contributed to affect the fortunes of all the earth, the entire human race was invited to participate, and the invitation was almost unanimously accepted. This great pageant of the earth's progress began on the first day of May, 1893, and closed October 31st of the same year. The expenses of the entire enterprise footed up to more than twenty-six millions of dollars, and the number of people who attended during the six months of its continuance was more than twenty-seven and a half millions. On one occasion (Chicago day) there were within the grounds over 700,000 persons—the largest number ever in attendance anywhere for a similar purpose. During the progress of the Exposition various congresses were held to consider an almost infinite number of subjects, and to demonstrate the progress of man in all points other than those set forth by the wonderful material evidences to be seen in the great buildings of the several departments. These buildings were erected in Jackson Park, a large body of public land belonging to the city of Chicago, and it is doubtful if anywhere on earth a more fitting site could have been found. The fame of the "White City," as the Exposition buildings were collectively called, went abroad over all the earth, and the World's Columbian Exposition forms an epoch from which all the participating nations can reckon time.

ĕx-pō's-i-tive, *a.* [Lat. *exposit(us)*, *pa. par.* of *expono*, and Eng. adj. suff. -*ive*.] Serving to expose or explain; expository, explanatory, exegetical.

"The opinion of Durandus is to be rejected, as not *expositive* of the Creed's confession."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. 5.

ĕx-pō's-i-tōr, ***ĕx-pos-i-tour**, ***ĕx-pos-y-tour**, *s.* [Lat., from *expositus*, *pa. par.* of *expono*.] One who expounds or explains; an interpreter, an expounder, an explainer, a commentator.

"Predictions which by all *expositors* are understood of the Messiah."—*Horsley: Dissert. on the Prophecies*.

ĕx-pō's-i-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *expositor*; -*y*.] Serving or tending to expose, explain, or illustrate; explanatory.

"This book may serve as a glossary or *expository* index to the poetical writers."—*Johnson: Preface to his Abridged Dictionary*.

ĕx pōst fāc-tō, *phr.* [Latin, lit.=from or by something done after.] Done after anything; from, or by, an after act.

***Ēx post facto law**: A law which operates by after enactment; one which has a retrospective effect; one which visits with criminal punishment that which was not a crime before its passing.

The Constitution of the United States, Art. I., sec. 10, forbids the States to pass any *ex post facto* law.

ĕx-pō's-tu-lāte, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *expostulatus*, *pa. par.* of *expostulo*=to demand urgently: *ex*=out, fully, and *postulo*=to ask.]

***A. Transitive:**

1. To argue, to discuss, to reason about.

"I cannot now stay to *expostulate* the case with them."—*Ashton: Danger of Hypocrisy (1673)*, p. 17.

2. To call in question. (*Massinger: Maid of Honor*, iii. 1.)

***B. Intrans.**: To reason earnestly with any one, calling in question the propriety of his conduct, words, &c., and urging him to alter, desist, or make redress; to remonstrate. (Followed by *with*.)

"Impatient to the gods they raise their cry,
And thus *expostulate* with those on high."

Rome: Lucan, ii. 65, 66.

*Crabb thus discriminates between *expostulate* and *remonstrate*: "We *expostulate* in a tone of authority; we *remonstrate* in a tone of complaint. He who *expostulates* passes a censure, and claims to be heard; he who *remonstrates* presents his case and requests to be heard. *Expostulation* may often be the precursor of violence; *remonstrance* mostly rests on the force of reason and representation: he who admits of *expostulation* from an inferior undermines his own authority; he who is deaf to the *remonstrances* of his friends is far gone in folly: the *expostulation* is mostly on matters of personal interest; the *remonstrance* may as often be made on matters of propriety." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx-pō's-tu-lā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *expostulatio*, from *expostulatus*, *pa. par.* of *expostulo*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of expostulating or remonstrating; a pressing or urging of reasons in opposition to any act or proposed act, on the ground of its impropriety; remonstrance.

"The Long Parliament had . . . in spite of the philosophical and eloquent *expostulation* of Milton, established and maintained a censorship."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. *Rhet.*: An address containing an expostulation.

ĕx-pō's-tu-lā-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *expostulat(e)*; -*or*.] One who expostulates or remonstrates with another.

ĕx-pō's-tu-lā-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *expostulat(e)*; -*ory*.] Containing or consisting of expostulations; of the nature of an expostulation.

"This fable is a kind of *expostulatory* debate between Bounty and Ingratitude."—*L'Estrange*.

ĕx-pō-sure (*s* as *zh*), *s.* [Eng. *expos(e)*; -*ure*.]

1. The act of exposing, abandoning, or casting out to chance.

2. The act of exposing, setting out, or laying open.

3. The act of exposing, laying open, or making liable or subject to anything.

4. The state of being exposed, laid open, or made liable or subject to anything: as danger, cold, or any inconvenience.

"Ajax sets Thersites

To weaken and discredit our exposure."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

*5. The situation in which any place lies with respect to the points of the compass; exposition; aspect.

"Set such plants as will not endure the house in pots, two or three inches lower than the surface of some bed, under a southern *exposure*."—*Evelyn*.

ĕx-pōund, ***ĕx-pone**, ***ĕx-poun-en**, ***ĕx-pown-en**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *expondre*, from Lat. *expono*=to lay or set forth, to explain: *ex*=out, and *pono*=to place.] [EXPONE.]

*1. To lay open: to examine, to search.

"He *expounded* both his pockets."

Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. iii.

2. To explain, to interpret, to comment on; to show the meaning of.

"His disciples came to him, and said, 'Expound to us the parable of the tares of the feld.'"
—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xii. 35.

*For the difference between *to expound* and *to explain*, see EXPLAIN.

ĕx-pōund-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *expound*; -*er*.] One who expounds, explains, or interprets; an explainer, a commentator.

"But for all yt ye *expounders* do differ in the declaration of the metaphor."—*Calvine: Short Declaration upon Psalm lxxviii*.

***ĕx-poune**, ***ĕx-poun-en**, ***ĕx-pown-en**, *v. t.* [EXPOUND.]

ĕx-prĕss, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *exprimer*; Fr. *exprimer*; Sp. *expresar*; Port. *expressar*; Ital. *esprimere*, from Lat. *expressus*, *pa. par.* of *exprimo*.] [EXPRESS, *a.*]

1. *Lit.*: To press or squeeze out; to force out by squeezing or pressure.

"Among the watry juices of fruit are all the fruits out of which drink is expressed; as the grape and the apple."
—*Bacon*.

II. Figuratively:

1. To extort, to bring out, to elicit.

"Halters and racks cannot *express* from thee
More than thy deeds; 'tis only judgment waits thee."
—*Ben Jonson*.

2. To declare, to intimate, to indicate, to make known, to show plainly in words; to declare, to give utterance to.

"True wit is nature to advantage drest,
What oft was thought, but ne'er so well *expressed*."

Pope: Essay on Criticism, 297, 298.

3. To show, manifest, declare, indicate, or exhibit in any way.

"My song the workings of her heart *expressed*."

Wordsworth: On the Affections.

4. To exemplify; to exhibit, to manifest.

"The people asked him . . . in what manner they should *express* their repentance."
—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 4.

5. To set down in writing; to compose, to indite.

"Her letters were so well *expressed* that they deserved to be well spelt."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

6. With the reflexive pronoun: To declare or speak one's opinions or feelings in words.

"Mr. Phillips did *express himself* with much indignation against me one evening."
—*Pope*.

*7. To mark, to set down, to stamp.

*8. To denote, to designate, to mark or point out.

"Moses and Aaron took these men *expressed* by their names."
—*Numbers* i. 17.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sīon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

9. To declare: as, He *expressed* himself greatly pleased.

*10. To furnish, present, or offer a copy, representation, or resemblance of; to resemble, to be like.

"So kids and whelps their sires and dams express."
Dryden: *Virgil*; Ec. i. 32.

*11. To represent, to imitate; to form a likeness of.

"Each skillful artist shall express thy form
In animated gold."
Smith: *Phædra and Hippolitus*.

*12. To send by express: to dispatch by special messenger or means of conveyance.

*1. Crabb thus discriminates between *to express*, *to declare*, *to signify*, *to testify*, and *to utter*. "To *express* is the simple act of communication resulting from our circumstances as social agents; to *declare* is a specific and positive act that is called for by the occasion: the former may be done in private, the latter is always more or less public. An *expression* of one's feelings and sentiments to those whom we esteem is the supreme delight of social beings; the *declaration* of our opinions may be prudent or imprudent, according to circumstances. Words, looks, gestures, or movements serve to *express*; actions as well as words may sometimes *declare*. . . . To *express* and to *signify* are both said of words; but *express* has always regard to the agent, and the use which he makes of the words. *Signify* has respect to the things of which the words are made the usual signs: hence it is that a word may be made to *express* one thing, while it *signifies* another; and hence it is that many words, according to their ordinary *signification*, will not *express* what the speaker has in his mind, and wishes to communicate. To *signify* and *testify*, like the word *express*, are employed in general for any act of communication otherwise than by words; but *express* is used in a stronger sense than either of the former. The passions and strongest movements of the soul are *expressed*; the simple intentions or transitory feelings of the mind are *signified* or *testified*. *Utter*, from the preposition *out*, signifying to bring out, differs from *express* in this, that the latter respects the thing which is communicated, and the former the means of communication. We *express* from the heart; we *utter* with the lips: to *express* an uncharitable sentiment is a violation of Christian duty; to *utter* an unseemly word is a violation of good manners: those who say what they do not mean, *utter* but do not *express*; those who show by their looks what is passing in their hearts, *express* but do not *utter*. *Express* may be said of all sentient beings, and, by a figure of speech, even of those which have no sense; *signify* is said of rational agents only. The dog has the most *expressive* mode of showing his attachment and fidelity to his master; a *significant* look or smile may sometimes give rise to suspicion, and lead to the detection of guilt. To *signify* and *testify*, though closely allied in sense and application, have this difference, that to *signify* is simply to give a sign of what passes inwardly, to *testify* is to give that sign in the presence of others." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

EX-PRESS, ***EX-PRESSE**, *a., adv. & s.* [Fr. *expres*, from Lat. *expressus*=distinct, plain, *pa. par. of expimo*=to press out: *ex*=out, and *primo*=to press; Sp. *expreso*; Port. *expreso*; Ital. *espresso*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Exactly like or resembling, as though pressed from a die.

"Of his presence many a sign
Still following thee, still compassing thee round
With goodness and paternal love; his face
Express." Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 351-4.

2. Expressed or declared in plain or direct language; plain, clear, explicit, not ambiguous.

"All the gazers on the skies,
Read not in fair heaven's story,
Expresser truth, or truer glory."
Ben Jonson: *Epigram* 40.

3. Traveling at a special or extraordinary speed: as, an *express* train.

II. Law: That which is not left to implication, but is plainly stated: as, an *express* condition, an *express* contract.

***B. As adverb:**

1. Expressly, plainly, directly.

"As yet is proudest *expresse* in his profecies."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems, ii. 1, 158.

2. Intended, said, or done for a particular purpose or end; specially.

"A messenger sent *express* from the other world."—Atterbury.

C. As substantive:

*1. An exact representation or copy; a clear or distinct declaration.

"The only remanent *express* of Christ's sacrifice on earth."—Jer. Taylor.

2. A messenger sent out on a special or particular errand or occasion; a courier.

"The king sent an *express* immediately to the marquis."—Clarendon.

3. A regular and systematic provision for the speedy transmission of persons, parcels, mails, &c.; specif., a vehicle or train which travels at a specially high rate, stopping only at the more important towns.

4. A message sent by an express.

"I am content my heart should be discovered to the world, without any of those popular capitulations which some men use in their speeches and *expresses*."—King Charles: *Elton Basilike*.

***EX-PRESS-AGE** (age as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *express*; -age.] The charge for sending or carrying anything by express; the business of carrying expresses.

EX-PRESSED, *pa. par. or a.* [EXPRESS, *v.*]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Squeezed or pressed out; uttered, declared, set down in writing.

2. Openly or plainly declared; not implied.

"Prayer is the soul's sincere desire,
Unuttered or expressed."
James Montgomery.

EXPRESSED-OILS, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Oils obtained from bodies only by subjecting the latter to pressure.

***EX-PRESS-ED-LY**, *adv.* [Eng. *expressed*; -ly.] Expressly.

***EX-PRESSE-LY**, *adv.* [EXPRESSLY.]

EX-PRESS-ÉR, *s.* [Eng. *express*; -er.] One who expresses.

EX-PRESS-IBLE, *a.* [Eng. *express*; -able.]

*1. That may or can be obtained or drawn out by squeezing or pressure.

2. That may or can be expressed, uttered, declared, or represented.

"There is a diphthong composed of our first and third vowels, and *expressible* therefore by them."—Sir W. Jones: *Orthography of Asiatic Words*.

EX-PRESS-ION, *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *expressio*=a pressing or squeezing out, from *expressus*, *pa. par. of expimo*=to squeeze out; Sp. *expresion*; Ital. *espressione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of squeezing, pressing, or forcing out by pressure.

"The juices of the leaves are obtained by *expression*: from this juice proceeds the taste."—Arbuthnot.

2. The act or process of extracting, extorting, or eliciting by pressure or force.

3. The act of expressing, uttering, declaring; declaration, utterance, representation.

"It was the extemporaneous *expression* of the new king's feelings."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

4. Representation by words; style of language.

5. The words or language in which a thought is expressed; phraseology, phrase, mode of speech.

"But ill *expressions* sometimes give alloy
To noble thoughts." Buckingham.

6. Power or capability of being expressed in words.

"It looks amazing even beyond *expression*."—Dampier: *Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. iii., p. 71.

7. Cast of countenance or features, as *expressive* of character, feeling, or emotion; that transient change which takes place in the permanent form of a face or figure, while under the influence of various emotions.

II. Technically:

1. *Alg.*: The representative of a quantity written in algebraic language—that is, by the aid of symbols. Thus x^2+3y is the *expression* of the two quantities denoted by nine times x^2 and three times y . In general, any quantity or relation denoted by algebraic symbols is an algebraic *expression*. It is also called a *Function* (*q. v.*).

2. *Fine Arts*: The natural and lively representation or suggestion of any state or condition, as, in a picture, by the character of the landscape, the grouping of the figures, &c.; more specifically the conformation of the human features, as the eyes, mouth, &c.; that power or quality in a work of art which suggests an idea.

3. *Music*: The power or act of rendering music so as to make it the vehicle of deep and pure emotion; the spirit of music, as opposed to the mere mechanical production of sound. In rendering works of a high class, a true *expression* involves the merging of the artist's personality in an enthusiastic effort to carry out the highest extent, the fullest meaning of the composer. Hence the difficulty of giving a reading of classical works which shall satisfy those critics who have formed their own ideal of the author's conceptions. Compositions of a low order

often achieve great popularity owing to their clever treatment by practiced artists, who know how to create an artificial interest in such a work, which its internal merit does not warrant. (Stainer & Barrett.)

4. *Rhet.*: Elocution, diction; the particular manner or style of utterance appropriate to the subject and sentiment.

*1. For the difference between *expression* and *word*, see *WORD*.

EXPRESSION-STOP, *s.*

Music: In a cabinet organ the *expression-stop*, when drawn, closes the waste-valve of the bellows. Any alteration of the pressure of the feet on the wind-pedals causes therefore a corresponding alteration of the power of the tone produced. Hence, by a proper sympathy between the pressure of the foot and the force of sound required, the most delicate contrasts of light and shade can be obtained. (Stainer & Barrett.)

EX-PRES-SION-AL, *a.* [Eng. *expression*; -al.] Of or pertaining to *expression*; having the power of *expression*; specifically, in the fine arts, having the power or quality of embodying ideas or emotions in sensible form; representing clearly any conception or emotion.

"To enumerate and criticise all the verbal and *expressional* solecisms."—Hall: *Modern English*, p. 36.

EX-PRES-SION-LESS, *a.* [Eng. *expression*; -less.] Destitute or devoid of *expression*.

"Their depth of *expressionless* calm."—Miss Brontë: *Villette*, ch. xx.

EX-PRES-SIVE, *a.* [Fr. *expressif*; Sp. *expresivo*, Port. *expressivo*; Ital. *espressivo*.]

1. Serving to express, utter, declare, or represent. (Followed by *of*.)

"He was tall, lean, pale, with a haggard, eager look, *expressive* at once of lightness and of shrewdness."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. Full of *expression*; vividly indicating any conception or emotion.

"Through her *expressive* eyes her soul distinctly spoke."—Littleton: *To Miss Lucy Fortescue*.

*3. *Expressible*. (Fuller: *Good Thoughts*, p. 181.)

*1. For the difference between *expressive* and *significant*, see *SIGNIFICANT*.

EX-PRES-SIVE-LY, *adv.* [Eng. *expressive*; -ly.] In an *expressive* manner; with *expression*, clearly, fully, plainly.

"Nature also is most *expressively* set forth with a biformed body."—Bacon: *On Learning*, bk. ii., ch. xiii. (Wats.)

EX-PRES-SIVE-NESS, *s.* [Eng. *expressive*; -ness.] The quality of being *expressive*; the power or quality of *expressing* or representing vividly to the senses; power or force of representation.

"The murrain at the end has all the *expressiveness* that words can give it."—Addison: *On Virgil's Georgics*.

EX-PRES-SÍ-VŌ, *es-pres-sí-vŏ*, *adv.* [Ital. *espressivo*.]

Music: With *expression*.

***EX-PRESS-LESS**, *a.* [Eng. *express*; -less.] Inexpressible.

EX-PRESS-LY, ***EX-PRESSE-LY**, ***EX-PRESSE-LYE**, *adv.* [Eng. *express*; -ly.] In an *express*, clear, or distinct manner; plainly, directly, pointedly; in direct terms.

"An alternative *expressly* proposed to them."—Burke: *Regicide Peace*.

***EX-PRESS-MENT**, ***EX-PRESSE-MENT**, *s.* [Eng. *express*; -ment.] The act of *expressing*; *expression*, declaration.

"When the tyme convenient of the *expressment* of them shall come."—Fabyan: *Works*, vol. i., ch. xxxvii.

EX-PRESS-NESS, ***EX-PRESS-NESS**, *s.* [Eng. *express*; -ness.] The quality or state of being *express*; plainness, directness.

"The terms of the question want somewhat of *expressness*."—Hammond: *Works*, i. 709.

***EX-PRES-SURE** (sure as *shür*), *s.* [Eng. *express*; -ure.]

1. The act or process of *expressing* or *squeezing* out; *expression*.

2. The act of orally *expressing* or uttering; utterance.

3. Facial *expression*, character.

4. Mark, impression.

"The *expressure* that it bears, green let it be."
Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

EX-PREST, *pa. par. or a.* [EXPRESS, *v.*]

***EX-PRŌ-BrĀTE**, *v. t.* [Lat. *exprobratus*, *pa. par. of exprobro*; *ex*=out, and *probrum*=a shameful act, a disgrace.] To reproach, to upbraid, to impute blame to.

***EX-PRŌ-brā-tion**, *s.* [Latin *exprobratio*, from *exprobratus*, *pa. par. of exprobro*; Fr. *exprobration*; Sp. *exprobracion*.] The act of upbidding or reproaching; reproachful accusation.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***ex-prō-brā-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *exprobrat(e); -ive*.] Expressing reprobat(e) or upbraiding; accusing reproachfully.

***ex-prō-brā-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [English *exprobrat(e); -ory*.] Exprobrative, upbraiding.

ex-prō-fēs-sō, *phr.* [Lat.] By profession; professedly.

***ex-prō-mis-sion**, *s.* [Lat. *expromissio*.]

Law: The act by which a creditor accepts a new debtor, who becomes bound instead of the old, the latter being released.

***ex-prōm-is-sōr**, *s.* [Latin, from *expromissus*, *pa. par.* of *expromitto*.]

Law: One who alone becomes bound for the debt of another for whom he becomes substitute, as distinguished from a surety who is bound together with the debtor.

ex-prō-pri-āte, *v. t.* [Lat. *ex=*out, fully, and *proprio=*to make one's own; *proprius=*one's own; Fr. *exproprier*.] To give up possession of or claim to; to make no longer one's own; to disengage or set free from appropriation.

ex-prō-pri-ā-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *expropriatus*, *pa. par.* of *expropriare*.]

1. The act of disengaging from appropriation; a ceasing to hold or claim as one's own; of giving up of a claim to the exclusive property in.

2. The act of dispossessing an owner of his property, either wholly or in part.

¶ *Expropriation of the Franciscans*:

Ch. Hist.: The renunciation of all property by the Franciscans, whether in their individual or in their corporate capacity. This was in conformity with the severe rule of their founder. In 1322 Pope John XXII. decided that the Church of Rome might hold property, which the Franciscans were permitted to use, a relaxation which gave great offense to the more rigid members of the Order. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xiii., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 31; cent. xiv., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 28, 29.)

***ex-pu-āte**, *a.* [Lat. *expuatus*, *pa. par.* of *expuare*: *ex=*out, and *puare=*to spit.] Spit out, ejected.

***ex-pugn** (*g* silent), ***ex-pugne**, *v. t.* [Lat. *expugno*: *ex=*out, fully, and *pugno=*to fight; O. Fr. *expugner*.] To conquer; to take by assault; to vanquish.

"The most effectual and powerful agents in conquering and expunging that cruel enemy."—*Evelyn: Discourse of Saltes*.

***ex-pūg-na-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *expugnabilis*, from *expugno*.] That may or can be conquered or vanquished.

***ex-pūg-nānce**, *s.* [Lat. *expugnans*, *pr. par.* of *expugno*.] Capture, taking by siege.

***ex-pūg-nā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *expugnatio*.] A conquest, a vanquishing, a taking by assault.

***ex-pūgn-ēr** (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *expugn*; *-er*.] A conqueror, a vanquisher, a subduer.

***ex-pūl-se**, *v. t.* [Fr. *expulser*, from Lat. *expulso*, *intens.* of *expello=*to drive out, to expel.] [EXPEL.] To expel, to drive out, to banish.

ex-pūl-sion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *expulsiō*, from *expulso*, *pa. par.* of *expello*.]

1. The act of expelling or driving out; a driving away by force.

"The perseverance in enmity shall be punished by the governors with expulsion."—*Coveley: Essays; College*.

2. The state of being expelled or driven out.

"To what end had the angel been sent to keep the entrance into Paradise, after Adam's expulsion, if the universe had been Paradise?"—*Ruleigh: History*.

ex-pūl-sive, *a.* [Fr. *expulsif*; Sp. & Port. *expulsivo*; Ital. *espulsivo*.] Having the power or property of expelling; tending or serving to expel.

"If the member be dependent, by raising of it up, and placing it equal with, or higher than the rest of the body, the influx may be restrained, and the part strengthened by expulsive bandages."—*Wiseman*.

ex-pūnc-tion, *s.* [Lat. *expunctio*, from *expunctus*, *pa. par.* of *expungo*.] The act of expunging, blotting out, or effacing; erasure; the state of being expunged or blotted out.

ex-pūn-ge, *v. t.* [Lat. *expungo=*to prick out; *ex=*out, and *pungo=*to prick.]

1. To blot or rub out, to efface, to erase.

"The reasons given in some of their protestations were thought to be so injurious to the house that they were by vote ordered to be expunged."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 1701).

2. To efface, to obliterate, to wipe out, to destroy. "In order to expunge the memory of their perfidy."—*Burke: Regicide Pease*, lett. 3.

¶ For the difference between to expunge and to blot out, see **BLOT**.

ex-pūr-gāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *expurgatus*, *pa. par.* of *expurgo*: *ex=*out, fully, and *purgo=*to make clean; *purus=*pure, clean, and *ago=*to make; Sp. & Port. *expurgar*; Ital. *espurgare*; Fr. *expurger*.]

*1. To purge, to clear, to make clean, to purify.
2. To clear or free from anything offensive, obscene, or noxious. (Used especially of books.)

"Juan was taught from out the best edition, Expurgated by learned men."

Byron: Don Juan, i. 44.

ex-pūr-gā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *expurgatio*, from *expurgatus*, *pa. par.* of *expurgo*; Fr. *expurgatio*; Sp. *expurgación*; Ital. *espurgazione*, *spurgazione*.]

1. The act of purging or cleansing; the state of being purged or cleansed.

2. Purification or clearing from anything offensive, noxious, or obscene.

"Wise men know, that arts and learning want expurgation; and if the course of truth be permitted to itself, it cannot escape many errors."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*. (To the Reader.)

ex-pūr-gā-tor, *s.* [Lat., from *expurgatus*, *pa. par.* of *expurgo*.] One who expurgates or purifies.

ex-pūr-gā-tōr-i-āl, *a.* [Eng. *expurgator*; *-iāl*.] That expurgates or purifies; expurgatory.

***ex-pūr-gā-tōr-i-ōus**, *a.* [Low Lat. *expurgatorius*.] Expurgatory, expurgating. [INDEX.]

ex-pūr-gā-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Low Lat. *expurgatorius*; Fr. *expurgatoire*; Sp. *expurgatorio*; Ital. *espurgatorio*.] Serving to expurgate or purify from anything offensive or noxious.

expurgatory index, *s.* [INDEX EXPURGATORIIUS.]

***ex-pūr-ge**, *v. t.* [Lat. *expurgo*; Fr. *expurger*.] [EXPURGATE.] To purge away, to cleanse, to purify, to expurgate.

***ex-pū-te**, *v. t.* [Lat. *exspuo*, *pa. par.* of *exspuo*.] [EXPUATE.] To spit out.

***ex-pyre** (*pyre* as *aspire*), *v. t. & i.* [EXPIRE.]

***ex-quire**, *v. t.* [Lat. *exquiro=*to seek or search out; *ex=*out, and *quero=*to seek.] To search out or into; to inquire into.

ex-quis-ite, *a. & s.* [Lat. *exquisitus=*choice, *pa. par.* of *exquiro*; Fr. *exquis*; Sp. *exquisito*; Ital. *esquisito*, *quisito*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Sought out with care; farsought; hence, excellent, picked, choice, chosen, select.

*2. Curious, nice, particular.

"Be not over exquisite,
To cast the fashion of uncertain evils,"
Milton: Comus, 359.

3. Nice, accurate; of delicate perception; keenly discriminative.

"The most unbanded invention and the most exquisite judgment."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 279.

4. Reaching the highest point of pleasure or pain; extreme, exceeding; very keen, poignant or bitter.

"With exquisite malice they have mixed the gall and vinegar of falsity and contempt."—*King Charles: Elkon Basilike*.

*5. Skillful, neat; nice or delicate in workmanship.

"They are also exquisite in making miraculous talismans and mirrors."—*The Turkish Spy*.

B. As subst.: A dandy, a fop, a coxcomb; one who is over-nice in dress.

"Such an exquisite was but a poor companion for a quiet, plain man like me."—*Theodore Hook: Gilbert Gurney*.

ex-quis-ite-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *exquisite*; *-lŷ*.]

1. In an exquisite manner.

2. Excellently, choicely; most skillfully or finely.

"By pencil this was exquisitely wrought,
Rounded in all the curious would behold."
Davenant: Gondibert, bk. ii., ch. vi.

3. Finely, delicately, deliciously.

"The touch, so exquisitely poured
Through the whole body."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

*4. With keen perception; keenly, sharply.
"We see more exquisitely with one eye shut than with both open."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

5. Extremely, exceedingly.

"The poetry of operas is generally as exquisitely ill as the music is good."—*Addison: On Italy*.

ex-quis-ite-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *exquisite*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality of being exquisite; niceness, perfection, exactness.

2. Keenness, extremeness, sharpness.

"Christ suffered only the exquisiteness and heights of pain."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 9.

ex-quis-it-ism, *s.* [Eng. *exquisit(e); -ism*.] The state, quality, or characteristics of an exquisite or dandy; coxcomby, foppery.

***ex-quis-i-tive**, *a.* [Formed, with *pref. ex*, on analogy of *inquisitive* (q. v.).] Curious, inquisitive; eager to discover or know.

***ex-quis-i-tive-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *exquisite*; *-lŷ*.] Curiously, minutely, accurately.

***ex-quis-i-tive-nēss**, *s.* [English *exquisite*; *-ness*.] Exquisiteness.

"The exquisiteness of his moral."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, iii. 118.

ex-sān-guine (*gu* as *gw*), *a.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *sanguine* (q. v.).] Bloodless; devoid or destitute of blood.

ex-sān-guin-i-tŷ (*gu* as *gw*), *s.* [Eng. *exsanguine*; *-ity*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality or state of being bloodless; destitution of blood.

2. *Med.*: Privation or destitution of blood; opposed to plethora.

ex-sān-guin-ōus, **ex-sān-guin-ē-ōus** (*gu* as *gw*), *a.* [Lat. *exsanguis*, from *ex=*out, without, and *sanguis* (genit. *sanguinis*)=blood.] Destitute of blood; bloodless.

***ex-sān-gul-ōus** (*gu* as *gw*), *a.* [Lat. *exsanguis*.] Bloodless, exsanguinous.

ex-sāt-ū-rāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *ex*, intensive; and Eng. *saturate*.] To make thoroughly wet; to entirely saturate.

ex-sāt-ū-rāt-ēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [EXSATURATE, *v.*]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective: Thoroughly saturated.

ex-sāt-ū-rāt-ing, *pr. par.* [EXSATURATE, *v.*]

***ex-scind**, *v. t.* [Lat. *exscindo*: *ex=*out, off, and *scindo=*to cut.] To cut off; hence, to destroy utterly.

***ex-scribe**, *v. t.* [Lat. *exscribo*: *ex=*out, and *scribo=*to write.] To write out, to copy, to transcribe.

***ex-script**, ***ex-cript**, *s.* [Latin *exscriptum*, neut. sing. of *exscriptus*, *pa. par.* of *exscribo*.] A copy, a transcript.

***ex-scrip-tu-rāl**, *a.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *scriptural* (q. v.).] Not found in Scripture; not in accordance with Scripture.

ex-scu-tel-lāte, *a.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *scutellate* (q. v.).]

Entom.: Not having a scutellum.

***ex-sēct**, *v. t.* [Lat. *exsectus*, *pa. par.* of *exseco*=to cut out or off; *ex=*out, off, and *seco=*to cut.] To cut out, off, or away.

ex-sēc-tion, *s.* [Lat. *exsectio*, from *exsectus*, *pa. par.* of *exseco*.] A cutting off, out, or away.

exsection-apparatus, *s.*

Surg.: A splint or support to stiffen and aid an arm from which a section of bone has been removed.

†**ex-sērt**, **ex-sērt-ēd**, *a.* [Lat. *exertus*, *pa. par.* of *exsero=*to stretch out.]

Bot. (of *stamens*): Longer than the corolla.

***ex-sēr-tile**, *a.* [Eng. *exsert*; *-ile*.] That may or can be thrust out; capable of being thrust out or protruded.

***ex-sib-i-lāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *exsibilatus*, *pa. par.* of *exsibilo*: *ex=*out, away, and *sibilo=*to hiss.] To hiss off, to condemn.

***ex-sib-i-lā-tion**, *s.* [EXSIBILATE.] A hissing off; condemnation.

ex-sic-cant, *a. & s.* [Lat. *exsiccam*, *pr. par.* of *exsicco*: *ex=*out, fully, and *sicco=*to dry; *siccus=*dry.]

A. As *adj.*: Having the quality or property of drying up or evaporating moisture.

B. As *subst.*: A medicine or preparation which has drying properties.

"Some are moderately moist, and require to be treated with medicines of the like nature, such as fleshy parts; others dry in themselves, yet require exsiccants, as bones."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. vi., ch. v.

***ex-sic-cāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *exsiccat*, *pa. par.* of *exsicco*.] To dry up; to evaporate.

"Great heats and droughts exsiccate and waste the moisture and vegetative nature of the earth."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

***ex-sic-cā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *exsiccatio*, from *exsiccat*, *pa. par.* of *exsicco*; Fr. *exsiccation*; Ital. *essicazione*.]

1. The act, operation, or process of drying up; evaporation of moisture.

"That which is concreted by exsiccation, or expression of humidity, will be resolved by humectation: as earth, dirt, and clay."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. i.

2. The state of being dried up; dryness.

"Much exsiccation of the body and thirst is made by the pores."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 280.

***ex-sic-cā-tive**, *a.* [Old Fr. *exsiccatif*; Ital. *essicativo*.] Having the power or quality of drying or evaporating moisture; exsiccant.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **ag**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-cian, **-tian = shān**. **-tion**, **-sion = shūn**; **-tīon**, **-sion = zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious = shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **del**.

ĕx-sic-cā-tōr, *s.* [English *exsiccate*; -or.] An apparatus for drying purposes. In most cases such substances are employed as chloride of calcium, which readily absorbs moisture.

***ĕx-sō-lū-tion**, *s.* [Latin *exsolutio*, from *exsolvo*, *pa. par.* of *exsolvo*=to loose.] A loosening, faintness, or relaxation in any part of the body.

***ĕx-spō-ll-ā-tion**, *s.* [EXPOLLATION.]

***ĕx-spu-tion**, *s.* [Latin *exspuitio*, from *exspuo*, *pa. par.* of *exspuo*; Fr. *exspuition*, *expu-tion*.] The act of discharging saliva by spitting; a spitting.

***ĕx-spū-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Lat. *exputus*, *exsputus*, *pa. par.* of *exspuo*, *ex=*out, and *spuo*=to spit; Eng. adj. *suff. -ory*.] That is spit out or ejected. (*Lit. & fig.*)

***ĕx-stēr-cōr-ē**, *v. t.* [Lat. *ex=*out, and *sterco*=to dung; *stercus* (genit. *stercoris*)=dung.] To dung out.

***ĕx-stim-u-lāte**, ***ĕx-tim-u-late**, *v. t.* [Latin *exstimulus*, *pa. par.* of *exstimulo*.] To excite; to incite, to goad, to spur on.

***ĕx-stim-u-lā-tion**, ***ĕx-tim-u-lā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *exstimulus*, *pa. par.* of *exstimulo*.] The act of stimulating, exciting, or spurring on; stimulation.

***ĕx-stip-u-lāte**, *a.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *stipulate* (*q. v.*)] Not having stipules.

***ĕx-str-ōphŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *ekstrophēin*=to turn inside out.] The version of any body or organ.

***ĕx-strūct**, *v. t.* [EXTRACT.]

***ĕx-strūc-tion**, *s.* [EXTRACTION.]

***ĕx-strūc-tive**, *a.* [EXTRACTIVE.]

***ĕx-strūc-tōr**, *s.* [EXTRACTOR.]

***ĕx-sūc-cōus**, *a.* [EXUCCOUS.]

***ĕx-sūc-tion**, *s.* [Latin *exsuctus*, *pa. par.* of *exsugo*=to suck out; *ex=*out, and *sugo*=to suck.] The act of sucking or draining out.

***ĕx-sū-dā-tion**, *s.* [EXUDATION.]

***ĕx-sūf-flāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *exsufflatus*, *pa. par.* of *exsufflo*=to blow upon in abomination or scorn.] To drive out, to exorcise by spitting and blowing upon.

***ĕx-sūf-flā-tion**, *s.* [Low Lat. *exsufflatio*, from Lat. *exsufflo*=to blow upon in token of abomination.]

1. A blowing, a blast.

2. A species of exorcism, performed by blowing and spitting at the evil spirit.

***ĕx-sūf-flē**, *v. t.* [Lat. *exsufflo*.] To breathe or blow upon.

***ĕx-sūf-flī-cāte**, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Probably the same as, or a misprint for, exsufflated, and hence, contemptible, scorned; or empty, frivolous. (It is only found once used.)

***ĕx-sūr-gēnt**, *a.* [Pref. *ex*, and Latin *surgens*=rising up, *pr. par.* of *surgo*=to lift up, to raise, to rise.]

Bot.: Growing upward. (*Paxton*.)

***ĕx-sūs-cī-tāte**, *v. t.* [Latin *exsuscitatus*, *pa. par.* of *exsuscito*; *ex=*out, fully, and *suscito*=to arouse.] To rouse up, to excite.

***ĕx-sūs-cī-tā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *exsuscitatio*, from *exsuscito*, *pa. par.* of *exsuscito*.] Rousing up, exciting.

***ĕx-tānce**, *s.* [Lat. *extans*, for *extans*, *pr. par.* of *exto*=to stand out, to project; (2) to exist, to be; *ex=*out, and *sto*=to stand.] Being, existence.

***ĕx-tān-cŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *extantia*, from *extans*, *pr. par.* of *exto*.]

1. The act or state of projecting or standing out above the rest; projection.

2. A part which stands out or projects beyond the rest; a projection.

***ĕx-tānt**, *a.* [Lat. *extans*, or *extans*, *pr. par.* of *exto*=to stand out, to exist.]

*1. Standing out or projecting beyond the rest; protruding. (*Ray*.)

*2. Publicly known; not suppressed or kept back.

"Tis extant that what we call comedia was at first nothing but a simple continued song."—Ben Jonson: *Discoveries*.

3. In existence; in being; surviving; not lost or destroyed.

"There are some ancient writings still extant which pass under the name of Sibylline oracles, but these oracles seem to have been all, from first to last, and without any exception, mere impostures."—Melmoth: *Cicero*, bk. ii., lett. 12.

***ĕx-tā-sie**, ***ĕx-tā-sŷ**, *s.* [ECSTASY.]

***ĕx-tā-sis**, *s.* [Gr. *ekstasis*.] [ECSTASY.] An ecstasy, a trance.

***ĕx-tā-sŷ**, *s.* [ECSTASY.]

***ĕx-tāt-ic**, ***ĕx-tāt-ic-al**, *a.* [ECSTATIC, ECSTATICAL.]

***ĕx-tēm-pōr-al**, *a.* [Lat. *extemporalis*=on the spur of the moment; *ex=*out, from, and *tempus* (genit. *temporis*)=time; Sp. *extemporal*; Ital. *estemporale*.]

1. Made or uttered without premeditation, or on the spur of the moment; extemporary.

2. Speaking extempore or without premeditation. "Many foolish things fall from wise men, if they speak in haste, or be extemporal."—Ben Jonson.

3. Inspiring, unpremeditated speech.

"Some extemporal god of rhyme."

Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, i. 2.

***ĕx-tēm-pōr-al-ly**, *adv.* [English *extemporal*; -ly.] Without premeditation.

***ĕx-tēm-pō-rān-ē-an**, *a.* [Lat. *extemporaneus*.] Extemporaneous, extemporary.

***ĕx-tēm-pō-rā-nē-ōus**, *a.* [Lat. *extemporaneus*, from *ex=*out, away, and *tempus* (genit. *temporis*)=time; French *extemporané*; Italian *estemporaneo*.] Uttered, made, composed, or done without premeditation, or on the spur of the moment; extemporary.

"There might be a revised liturgy which should not exclude extemporaneous prayer."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

***ĕx-tēm-pō-rā-nē-ōus-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *extemporaneous*; -ly.] On the spur of the moment; without premeditation, or previous study or thought.

***ĕx-tēm-pō-rā-nē-ōus-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *extemporaneous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being extemporaneous or unpremeditated.

***ĕx-tēm-pō-rā-rī-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *extemporary*; -ly.] Without premeditation; extemporaneously.

***ĕx-tēm-pō-rā-rŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *extempor(e)*; -ary.]

1. Made, uttered, or done without premeditation; extemporaneous.

"Filling up a long portion of time with extemporary prayer."—Knox: *Winter Evenings*, ev. 23.

2. Made or done for the time or the occasion.

"To govern by established standing laws, and not by extemporary decrees."—Locke: *Civil Government*.

***ĕx-tēm-pō-rē**, *adv.*, *a. & s.* [Lat. *ex=*out, from, and *tempore*, *ablat.* of *tempus*=time.]

A. As adv.: Without premeditation, or previous thought or study; extemporaneously; without preparation.

"Catch some words which presently and extempore they reduce and contrive into verse."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 977.

B. As adj.: Made, done, or uttered extempore; extemporaneous.

"In that singing of extempore hymns."—Locke: *On 1 Corinth. xiv.* (Note 20.)

C. As subst.: Extemporaneous speaking or composition.

"Amidst the disadvantage of extempore against premeditation."—Ep. Fell.

***ĕx-tēm-pō-rī-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *extemporary*; -ness.] The quality or state of being extempore, or done without previous thought or study; extemporaneousness.

***ĕx-tēm-pō-rī-zā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *extemporiz(e)*; -ation.] The act or faculty of extemporizing, or expressing one's self extemporaneously.

***ĕx-tēm-pō-rīze**, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *extempor(e)*; -ize.]

A. Trans.: To utter or compose without previous study or thought; to do or perform extemporaneously; to make up on the moment.

B. Intrans.: To speak extemporaneously; to discourse without previous study or thought.

"The extemporizing faculty is never more out of its element than in the pulpit; though even here it is much more excusable in a sermon than in a prayer."—South: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 3.

***ĕx-tēm-pō-rī-zēr**, *s.* [Eng. *extemporiz(e)*; -er.] One who extemporizes, or who has the faculty of speaking extempore.

***ĕx-tēm-pōr-ŷ**, *a.* [EXTEMPORE.] Extemporaneous, extempore. (*Fuller*.)

***ĕx-tēnd**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *extendo*=to stretch out; *ex=*out, and *tēndo*=to stretch; O. Fr. *estendre*; Fr. *étendre*; Sp. & Port. *extender*; Ital. *estendere*.] [TEND.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To stretch out in any direction; to continue or prolong as a line; to cause to expand or dilate in size.

2. To hold out; to reach forward; to stretch out.

"I extend my hand to him thus, quenching my familiar smile with an austere regard of control."—Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.

3. To spread abroad; to widen or increase the extent or sphere of; to disseminate.

"A man who hath a daughter of most rare note; the report of her is extended more than can be thought."—Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.

4. To prolong, to continue; as, to extend the time for payment of a debt, &c.

5. To widen to a large comprehension.

"He much magnifies the capacity of his understanding, who persuades himself that he can extend his thoughts farther than God exists."—Locke.

*6. To amplify, to expand.

"The contracting and extending the lines and sense of others would appear a thankless office."—Wotton.

*7. To praise, to magnify, to extol.

"I do extend him, sir, within himself."—Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, i. 1.

*8. To impart, to communicate, to use, to show.

"Let there be none to extend mercy unto him."—Psalm cix. 12.

9. To seize. [See II., and EXTENT, v.]

This is stiff news—hath with his Parthian force Extended Asia from Euphrates."—Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 2.

*II. *Law*: To value, to assess, as by a writ of extent; to levy on land.

"This manor is extended to my use."

Massinger: *New Way to Pay Old Debts*, v. 1.

B. Intrans.: To stretch, to reach, to be continued or prolonged.

¶ For the difference between *to extend* and *to enlarge*, see ENLARGE; for that between *to extend* and *to reach*, see REACH.

***ĕx-tēnd-ā-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *extend*; -able.] The same as EXTENDIBLE (*q. v.*).

***ĕx-tēnd-ant**, *a.* [EXTEND.]

Her.: The same as DISPLAYED (*q. v.*); having the wings extended or expanded.

***ĕx-tēnd-ēd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [EXTEND.]

extended-letter, *s.*

Print.: One having a face broader than is usual with a letter of its depth.

EXTENDED.

***ĕx-tēnd-ēd-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *extended*; -ly.] In an extended manner; at length, fully.

***ĕx-tēnd-ēr**, ***ex-tend-our**, *s.* [Eng. *extend*; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which extends or serves to extend anything.

*2. *Law*: A valuer, an assessor.

***ĕx-tēnd-i-blī-ty**, *s.* [Eng. *extendibl(e)*; -ity.] Capability of being extended, stretched, enlarged, or expanded.

***ĕx-tēnd-i-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *extend*; -able.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: That may or can be extended, stretched, enlarged, or expanded; capable or admitting of extension.

2. *Law*: That may be seized under a writ of extent and valued.

***ĕx-tēnd-lēss**, *a.* [English *extend*; -less.] Extended; without limit.

***ĕx-tēnd-lēss-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *extendless*; -ness.] Unlimited extension.

***ĕx-tēn-si-blī-ty**, *s.* [Fr. *extensibilité*, from Lat. *extensus*, *pa. par.* of *extendo*=to extend.] The quality of being extensible; extensibility; capacity of being extended, stretched, enlarged, or expanded.

***ĕx-tēn-si-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *extensus*, *pa. par.* of *extendo*.] Capable of being extended, stretched, enlarged, or expanded; extensible.

***ĕx-tēn-si-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *extensible*; -ness.] Capacity of being extended, stretched, enlarged, or expanded; extensibility.

***ĕx-tēn-sile**, *a.* [Lat. *extens(us)*, *pa. par.* of *extendo*; Eng. adj. *suff. -ile*.] Capable of being extended; extensible.

***ĕx-tēn-sion**, *s.* [Fr. *extension*, from Lat. *extensio*, from *extensus*, *pa. par.* of *extendo*; Sp. *extension*; Ital. *estensione*, *estensione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of extending, stretching, enlarging, expanding, or prolonging.

2. The state of being extended, stretched, enlarged, or expanded.

"By this idea of solidity is the extension of body distinguished from the extension of space."—Locke.

II. Technically:

1. *Comm.*: A written engagement on the part of a creditor, allowing a debtor further time to pay a debt.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rālē, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. *Logic*: The extent of the application of a general term; compass.

"When we compare a vague and general conception with a narrower and more definite one, we find that the former contains far more objects in it than the latter. Comparing plant with geranium, for example, we see that plant includes ten thousand times more objects, since the oak, and fir, and lichen, and rose, and countless others, including geranium itself, are implied in it. This capacity of a conception we call its *extension*. The *extension* of plant is greater than that of geranium, because it includes more objects."—*Thomson: Laws of Thought*, § 52.

3. *Physics*: The general property in virtue of which every body occupies a limited portion of space. It is called also *magnitude*. When small it is measured by the vernier and micrometer screw (q. v.).

4. *Railways*: A line or branch extended beyond the original terminus.

5. *Anat.*: Angular movement in a joint which bends or straightens parts of a limb upon one another or upon the trunk of the body. It is combined with flexion (q. v.).

6. *Surg.*: The pulling of the broken part of a limb in a direction away from the trunk, in order to bring the ends of the bone into their proper position.

extension-apparatus, s.

Surg.: An instrument designed to counteract the natural tendency of the muscles to shorten when a limb has been fractured or dislocated. It usually consists of a weight and pulley attached to an arrangement surrounding the limb immediately below the point of fracture.

extension-bell-call, s.

Elect.: A system of *relay connection*, by which a bell is made to continue ringing after the current has ceased coming over the main line.

extension-ladder, s. A ladder having a movable section, which is projected in prolongation of the main section when occasion requires.

**ĕx-tĕn-si-on-āl, a.* [Eng. *extension*; -*āl*.] Having great extent; extended, extensive.

**ĕx-tĕn-si-on-ĭst, s.* [Eng. *extension*; -*ĭst*.] An advocate or promoter of the extension of the franchise.

**ĕx-tĕn-sĭve, a.* [Lat. *extensivus*, from *extensus*, pa. par. of *extendo*; Fr. *extensif*; Sp. *extensivo*.]

1. Widely spread or extended; having wide or large extent; embracing or comprehending a wide area or number of objects; comprehensive.

*2. Capable of being extended; extensile.

¶ For the difference between *extensive* and *comprehensive*, see COMPREHENSIVE.

**ĕx-tĕn-sĭve-lŷ, adv.* [English *extensive*; -*lŷ*.] Widely, largely, freely; to a great extent.

**ĕx-tĕn-sĭve-nĕss, s.* [Eng. *extensive*; -*nĕss*.]

1. The quality or state of being extensive; wide-ness, largeness, or greatness of extent.

"As we have reason to admire the excellency of this contrivance, so have we to applaud the *extensiveness* of the benefit."—*Government of the Tongue*.

*2. Capability or possibility of being extended; extensibility.

"We take notice of the wonderful dilatibility or *extensiveness* of the throats and gullets of serpents."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. I.

**ĕx-tĕn-sŏr, s.* [Lat., from *extensus*, pa. par. of *extendo*.]

Anat.: One of the muscles which serve to extend or straighten any part of the body. It is used specially respecting certain muscles of the hand and fingers and the corresponding ones of the foot and toes.

"Extensors are muscles so called, which serve to extend any part."—*Quincey*.

**ĕx-tĕn-sŏm-ĕ-tĕr, s.* [Lat. *extensio*=extension, and Gr. *metron*=a measure.] An instrument for measuring the extension or expansion of a body.

**ĕx-tĕn-sŭre, s.* [Lat. *extensus*, pa. par. of *extendo*.] Extension, extent, compass.

"Whose kind to large *extensure* grown."—*Drayton: Muses' Elysium*, Nymph ix.

**ĕx-tĕnt, a. & s.* [Lat. *extentus*, pa. par. of *extendo*.]

*A. As *adj.*: Extended, stretched.

"Both his hands most filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And fained to wash themselves incessantly."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. vii. 61.

B. As *substantive*:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The space, size, or degree to which anything is extended.

2. Size, compass.

"He divided between these two foreigners an *extent* of country larger than Hertfordshire."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

*3. Wideness, extensiveness, comprehension.

"He gave his vote for it, not having sufficiently considered the *extent* of the words, and the consequences that might follow on such an act."—*Burnet: Hist. Owen Time* (an. 1669).

*4. The act of extending or communicating; communication, distribution.

"An emperor of Rome,
Troubled, confronted thus, and for the *extent*,
Of equal justice used with such contempt."—*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, iv. 4.

5. Degree.

*6. Action, behavior.

"Let thy fair wisdom, not thy passion, sway
In this uncivil and unjust *extent*
Against thy peace."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iv. 1.

*7. A census or ancient valuation of land or other property, for the purpose of assessment. (*Scotch.*)

II. Technically:

Law: (See extract.)

"Upon some prosecutions given by statute, as in the case of debts acknowledged on statutes-staple, body, lands, and goods may all be taken at once in execution, to compel the payment of the debt. The process hereon is usually called an *extent* or *extenti facias*, because the sheriff is to cause the lands, &c., to be appraised to their full extended value, before he delivers them to the plaintiff, that it may be certainly known how soon the debt will be satisfied."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii, ch. 16.

¶ For the difference between *extent* and *limit*, see LIMIT.

extent-in-aid, s.

Eng. Law: A writ issued at the suit of a crown-debtor against a person indebted to himself, and grounded on the principle that the crown is entitled to all debts due to the debtor.

extent-in-chief, s.

Eng. Law: A writ issued from the Court of Exchequer ordering the sheriff to make an inquisition or inquiry upon the oaths of lawful men into the lands, &c., of the debtor, and seize the same into the king's hands.

**ĕx-tĕnt, v. t. & i.* [EXTENT, s.]

A. *Trans.*: To assess, to lay on, or apportion an assessment upon.

B. *Intrans.*: To be assessed or taxed.

**ĕx-tĕn-tŏr, *ĕx-ten-tŏr, s.* [Eng. *extent*; -*ŏr*.] An assessor; one who apportions a general tax. Now stent-master (q. v.).

"That the *extentours* shall be sworn before the barrons of the shirefdome."—*Parl. James I.* (an. 1424), *Acts* (ed. 1566), ch. xi.

**ĕx-tĕn-u-āte, v. t. & i.* [French *extĕnuer*; Ital. *estenuare*, *stenuare*; Sp. & Port. *estenuar*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To make thin, lean, or slender.

"His body behind his head becomes broad, from whence it is again *extenuated* all the way to the tail."—*Grew: Museum*.

*2. To make rare or less dense.

"The race of all things here is to *extenuate* and turn things to be more pneumatical and rare, and not to retrograde from pneumatical to that which is dense."—*Bacon*.

*3. To lower, to degrade, to depreciate, to reduce in honor or dignity.

"Righteous are Thy decrees on all Thy works;
Who can *extenuate* Thee?"—*Milton: P. L.*, x. 646.

4. To lessen; to make less in gravity or degree.

"To persist
In doing wrong, *extenuates* not wrong."
Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

*5. To mitigate; to lessen in severity.

"Which [law] by no means we may *extenuate*."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

6. To palliate; to excuse; opposed to aggravate.

"Speak of me as I am: nothing *extenuate*."
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

B. *Intrans.*: To become more thin, lean, or slender; to become attenuated.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *extenuate* and *palliate*: "To *extenuate* is simply to lessen guilt without reference to the means; to *palliate* is to lessen it by means of art. To *extenuate* is rather the effect of circumstances; to *palliate* is the direct effort of an individual. Ignorance in the offender may serve as an *extenuation* of his guilt, although not of his offense; it is but a poor *palliation* of a man's guilt to say that his crimes have not been attended with the mischief which they were calculated to produce." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

**ĕx-tĕn-u-āte, a.* [Lat. *extenuatus*, pa. par. of *extenuo*=to make thin: *ex*=out, fully, and *tenuo*=to make thin; *tenuis*=thin.] Thin, lean, slender, attenuated.

**ĕx-tĕn-u-āt-ing, pr. par., a. & s.* [EXTENUATE, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act or process of making thin, lean, or slender; the state of becoming extenuated; extenuation.

**ĕx-tĕn-u-āt-ing-lŷ, adv.* [Eng. *extenuating*; -*lŷ*.] In an extenuating manner; by way of extenuation.

**ĕx-tĕn-u-ā-tion, s.* [Lat. *extenuatio*, from *extenuatus*, pa. par. of *extenuo*; Fr. *extĕnuacion*; Sp. *extenuacion*; Ital. *estĕnuazione*, *stĕnuazione*.]

*1. The act of making thinner, leaner, or slenderer.

*2. The state or process of becoming thinner, leaner, or slenderer.

"A third sort of *maramus* is an *extenuation* of the body, caused through an immoderate heat and dryness of the parts."—*Harvey*.

3. The act of representing as less wrong, grave, or serious; palliation; excuse; alleviation.

**ĕx-tĕn-u-ā-tive, a. & s.* [English *extenuat(e)*; -*ive*.]

A. As *adj.*: Tending to extenuate; extenuating.

B. As *subst.*: An extenuating plea or circumstance.

"Another *extenuative* of the intended rebellion."—*North: Examen*, p. 370.

**ĕx-tĕn-u-ā-tŏr, s.* [Eng. *extenuat(e)*; -*ŏr*.] One who extenuates.

**ĕx-tĕn-u-ā-tŏr-ŷ, a.* [Eng. *extenuat(e)*; -*ŏry*.] Tending or intended to extenuate or palliate.

**ĕx-tĕr-i-āl, *ĕx-tĕr-i-āl, a.* [EXTERIOR.] Exterior, external.

"Of the outward man *exterial*."—*Rede me and be not wrothe*, p. 123.

**ĕx-tĕr-i-ŏr, *ĕx-ter-i-ŏr, a. & s.* [Fr. *extĕrieur*, from Lat. *exterior*, compar. of *exter* or *exterus*=on the outside; Sp. & Port. *exterior*.]

A. As *adjective*:

1. External, outside, outer, directed outward; situated, bounding, or limiting on the outside; opposed to *interior* (q. v.).

"The *exterior* ayre whyche compasseth the bodye."—*Sir T. Eliot: Castel of Helth*, bk. ii.

2. Situated beyond the limits of; outside of; as, a point *exterior* to a circle.

3. Coming from without; extrinsic; as, *exterior* assistance.

4. Foreign; relating to foreign countries or nations.

B. As *substantive*:

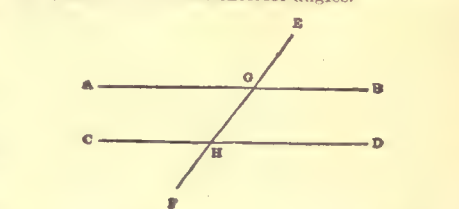
1. The outer surface; the outside; the external features.

"Few churches present an *exterior* and interior equally finished."—*Eustace: Italy*, i. (Pref. Disc.)

2. An outward or visible act, form, ceremony, &c.

exterior-angle, s.

Geom.: An angle made by producing any side of a figure. Thus A C D is the exterior angle of the triangle A B C. In the case of parallel lines the exterior angles are those formed without the parallels, by the parallels and a right line cutting them. Thus, if A B and C D be parallel lines, and E F a right line cutting them, the angles E G A, E G B, F H C, and F H D are the exterior-angles.



exterior-screw, s. A screw cut upon the outside of a stem or mandrel, in contradistinction to one of which the thread is cut on an interior or hollow surface.

exterior-side, s.

Fort.: The side of an imaginary polygon, upon which the plan of a fortification is constructed.

exterior-slope, s.

Fort.: The slope of a parapet toward the country. It is at the foot of the superior slope, and forms the lower portion of the rampart above the escarp, or the berm, if there be one. [PARAPET.]

¶ For the difference between *exterior* and *outside*, see OUTSIDE; for that between *exterior* and *outward*, see OUTWARD.

bŏl, bŏy; pŏut, jŏwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exĭst. ph=f.
-cian, -tian = çhan. -tion, -sion = çhŭn; -tion, -sion = çhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = çhŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bŏl, dŏl.

***ĕx-tĕr-i-ŏr-i-tĕ**, *s.* [Fr. *extĕrioritĕ*.]

1. Surface; exterior or external parts; externality.
2. An undue subordination of the inner or spiritual to the outer or practical life in religious matters. (*Ogilvie*.)

***ĕx-tĕr-i-ŏr-lĕ**, *adv.* [Eng. *exterior*; -*ly*.] On the exterior or outside; outwardly, externally.

"You have slandered nature in my form;
Which, howsoever rude *exteriorly*,
Is yet the core of a fairer mind
Than to be butcher of an innocent child."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 2.

***ĕx-tĕr-mĭn-a-ble**, *a.* [English *extermin(ate)*; -*able*.] That may or can be exterminated; capable of or liable to extermination.

***ĕx-tĕr-mĭn-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *exterminatus*, *pa. par.* of *exterminare*=to drive beyond the boundaries; *ex*=out, away, and *terminus*=a boundary; Sp. & Port. *exterminar*; Ital. *estermĭnare*; Fr. *exterminer*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To drive out of one's borders or country; to banish, to expatriate.

"They deposed, *exterminated*, and deprived him of communion."—*Barrow: Of the Pope's Supremacy*.

*2. To drive away from one's self; to repel.

"Most things do either associate and draw near to themselves the like, and do also drive away, chase, and *exterminate* their contraries."—*Bacon: Colors of Good and Evil*.

3. To extirpate, to destroy utterly; to drive completely away.

"The fixed purpose of these men was to *exterminate* the Saxon colony."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

4. To eradicate, to root out, to extirpate, to put an end to.

"Their language was wholly *exterminated* from hence with them."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 163.

***II. Alg.**: To eliminate; to take away: as, to *exterminate* surds or unknown quantities from an equation.

¶ For the difference between to *exterminate* and to *eradicate*, see **ERADICATE**.

***ĕx-tĕr-mĭn-ā-tĕd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [**EXTERMINATE**.]

***A.** As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

***B.** As *adjective*:

*1. Expatriated, banished.

"To relieve our *exterminated* . . . brethren."—*Milton: On the Persecutions of the Vaudois*.

2. Eradicated, extirpated, utterly destroyed or rooted up.

***ĕx-tĕr-mĭn-ā-tĭon**, *s.* [Fr. *extermination*, from Lat. *exterminatus*, *pa. par.* of *exterminare*; Sp. *exterminaci3n*; Ital. *estermĭnazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of exterminating, extirpating, or destroying utterly.

"The question is, how far an holy war is to be pursued, whether to displanting and *extermination* of people?"—*Bacon*.

2. The state of being exterminated or destroyed utterly.

"No doubt but the towns of Bruges must needs fall into ruine and other *extermination*."—*Hall: Henry VII.* (an. 5.)

3. The act of eradicating, exterminating, or destroying the influence of; extirpation, eradication; as, the *extermination* of crime.

***II. Alg.**: The same as *elimination* (q. v.).

***ĕx-tĕr-mĭn-ā-tĕr**, *s.* [Latin, from *exterminare*.] One who or that which exterminates or destroys.

***ĕx-tĕr-mĭn-ā-tĕr-ĭ**, *a.* [Eng. *exterminat(e)*; -*ory*.] Exterminating, destroying utterly; tending to exterminate.

"The grounds, reasons, and principles of those terrible, confiscatory, and *exterminatory* periods."—*Burke: Letter to R. Burke, Esq.*

***ĕx-tĕr-mĭne**, *v. t.* [Fr. *exterminer*, from Latin *exterminare*.] To exterminate, to destroy.

***ĕx-tĕr-mĭn-i-ŏn**, *s.* [Lat. *exterminare*=to exterminate.] Extermination.

***ĕx-tĕrn**, *a. & s.* [Latin *externus*, from *exterus*=on the outside.]

***A.** As *adjective*:

1. External, outward, visible.

"My outward action doth demonstrate
The native act and figure of my heart
In compliment *extern*."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 1.

2. Proceeding from or depending on something external; not intrinsic or inherent.

***B.** As *substantive*:

1. The exterior; the outward part or form.

*2. Outward show, form, or deportment.

3. A student or pupil who does not reside within a college or seminary; a day-scholar. (In Roman Catholic Schools.)

***ĕx-tĕr-nāl**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *extern*; -*al*.]

***A.** As *adjective*:

1. Exterior; situated on the outside or exterior; superficial. (Opposed to *internal*, q. v.).

2. Visible, open.

"He that commits only the *external* act of idolatry is as guilty as he that commits the *external* act of theft."—*Stillinger*.

3. Being or arising outside; not intrinsic or inherent; outside of or separate from anything; proceeding from without.

"The treachery of his own passions, and the snares of *external* seduction."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, l. (Pref. Disc.)

4. Accidental, incidental, accompanying; not essential.

5. Pertaining to or derived from the body.

"Her virtues graced with *external* gifts."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., v. 5.

6. Foreign; pertaining to or connected with foreign countries or nations.

***B.** As *substantive*:

1. External parts, form, features, or characteristics.

"Adam was then no less glorious in his *externals*; he had a beautiful body as well as an immortal soul."—*South*.

2. Outward form, rites, or ceremonies.

"God in *externals* could not place content."

Pope: Essay on Man, iv. 66.

***ĕx-tĕr-nāl-i-tĕ**, *s.* [Eng. *external*; -*ity*.] The quality or state of being external; exteriority; separation.

"Pressure or resistance necessarily supposes *external-ity* in the thing which presses or resists."—*A. Smith: On the External Senses*.

***ĕx-tĕr-nāl-i-zā-tĭon**, ***ĕx-tĕr-nāl-i-gā-tĭon**, *s.* [Eng. *externaliz(e)*; -*ation*.] The act of rendering objective; giving shape and form to.

"Such a city would be the *externalization* of the human spirit in the highest state of development that we can conceive for it."—*Mallock: New Republic*, bk. iv., ch. i.

***ĕx-tĕr-nāl-ize**, ***ĕx-tĕr-nāl-ige**, *v. t.* [Eng. *external(a)*; -*ize*.] To render external or objective, to give shape or form to.

"Why else does he [the poet] *externalize* his feelings—give them a body?"—*Mallock: New Republic*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

***ĕx-tĕr-nāl-lĕ**, *adv.* [Eng. *external*; -*ly*.] On the outside; outwardly; apparently, visibly, superficially.

"Suppressing those holy incitements to virtue and good life, which God's spirit ministers to us *externally* or *internally*."—*Bp. Taylor: Set Forms of Liturgy*, 126.

***ĕx-tĕr-nāl-tĕ**, *s.* [Eng. *extern*; -*ity*.] Outwardness, the outside.

"An *externality* of corporeal irradiation."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, ii. 249.

***ĕx-tĕr-rā-nĕ-ŏs**, *a.* [Lat. *exterraneus*; *ex*=out, away, and *terra*=land.] Belonging to or coming from abroad; foreign.

***ĕx-tĕr-rĭ-tĕr-i-āl**, *a.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *territorial* (q. v.).] Beyond the jurisdiction of the laws of the country in which one resides.

***ĕx-tĕr-rĭ-tĕr-i-āl-i-tĕ**, *s.* [Eng. *extraterritorial*; -*ity*.] Exclusion from being held to belong to a particular territory. Used of our ships in foreign waters, especially ships of war, which are held to be an integral part of our domain, and consequently not to be included in the territory of the foreign state whose waters or harbors they may temporarily enter.

***ĕx-tĕr-sĭon**, *s.* [Lat. *extersio*, from *extersus*, *pa. par.* of *extergeo*; *ex*=out, and *tergeo*=to wipe.] The act of wiping or rubbing out.

***ĕx-tĭl**, *v. t.* [Lat. *extillare*; *ex*=out, and *stillo*=to drop.] To drop or distill from.

***ĕx-tĭl-lā-tĭon**, *s.* [Lat. *extillatus*, *pa. par.* of *extillare*.] The act of distilling or falling in drops.

"They seemed made by an exudation or *extillation* of petrifying juices out of the rocky earth."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*.

***ĕx-tĭm-u-lāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *extimulo*; *ex*=out, fully, and *stimulo*=to urge, to press; *stimulus*=a goad.] To stimulate, to urge, to press.

"Choler is one excretion whereby nature excludeth another, which, descending unto the bowels, *extimulates* and excites them unto expulsion."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

***ĕx-tĭm-u-lā-tĭon**, *s.* [Lat. *extimulatio*, from *extimulus*, *pa. par.* of *extimulo*.] The act of stimulating; stimulation.

"The air intermixed is without virtues, and maketh things insipid, and without any *extimulation*."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 841.

***ĕx-tĭnct**, ***ĕx-tincte**, *a.* [Lat. *extinctus*, *pa. par.* of *extinguo*, *extinguo*=to extinguish (q. v.).]

***I. Lit.**: Extinguished, quenched, put out; as, a light, a lamp, &c.

"That they may . . . be *extincte*, lyke as tow is quenched."—*Isaiah xliii.* (*Bible*, 1551.)

II. Figuratively:

1. Having ceased to be; ended, finished; come to an end.

"Let's try and fix some era, if we can,
When good ones were *extinct*, and bad began."
Jenyns: Horace, ep. i., bk. ii.

*2. Fallen into disuse; obsolete; abolished; out of force.

"A censure inflicted a *jure* continues, though such law be *extinct*, or the lawgiver removed from his office."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

***ĕx-tĭnct**, ***ĕx-tincte**, *v. t.* [**EXTINCT**, *a.*] To make extinct; to abolish; to make void; to destroy.

"It may seem to his high wisdom meet to *extinct* and make frustrate the payments of the said annates or first-fruits."—*Acts of Parl.*, 23 Henry VIII., act 33.

***ĕx-tĭnct-teŭr**, *s.* [Fr.=extinguisher.] A fire-extinguisher or annihilator. It was invented by Dr. F. Carlier, and patented by A. Vignon in July, 1862; a fire-annihilator having, however, been invented by Mr. T. Phillips in 1849. The extinteur consisted of an iron cylinder filled with water and carbon-dioxide, generated by bicarbonate of soda and tartaric acid. It was subsequently improved by Mr. W. B. Dick. It is founded on the principle that carbon-dioxide, formerly called carbonic acid gas, extinguishes lights or any ordinary burning material.

***ĕx-tĭnct-tĭon**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *extinctio*, from *extinctus*, *pa. par.* of *extinguo*.]

1. The act of extinguishing or quenching.

"Red-hot needles or wires, extinguished in quicksilver, do yet acquire a verticity according to the laws of position and *extinction*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

2. The state of being extinguished or quenched.

"The parts are consumed through *extinction* of their native heat, and dissipation of their radical moisture."—*Harvey*.

3. The act of destroying, exterminating, or putting an end to; extermination, destruction, suppression.

"The utter *extinction* and annihilation of the wicked after the day of judgment."—*Glanvill: Essays*, No. 5.

4. The state of being destroyed, exterminated, or suppressed.

"Where Vice to dark *extinction* flies,"

Mickle: Odes; Knowledge, ode i.

***ĕx-tĭne**, ***ĕx-ine**, *s.* [Lat. *ext(er)*=on the outside, and suff. -*ine*.]

***Bot.**: The outer coat of a pollen-grain.

***ĕx-tĭn-guĭsh** (*gu* as *gw*), *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *extinguo*, *extinguo*, from *ex*=out, and *stinguo*=to prick, to extinguish; Sp. *extinguir*; Ital. *estinguere*; O. Fr. *esteindre*; Fr. *ĕteindre*.]

***A.** As *transitive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To put out, to quench; as, a light, a lamp, &c.

"By death *extinguish* is that star, whose light Did shine so faithful."
Habington: Castara, Elegy, vii., pt. ii.

2. To put an end to; to quench.

"To make a blaze of gentrie to the world,
A little puff of scorn *extinguish* it."
B. Jonson: Every Man in his Humor, i. 1.

3. To suppress, to stifle, to destroy.

"It . . . *extinguished* also the flames of all other vices."—*Bale: English Voyages*, pt. ii.

4. To cloud, to obscure.

"Bethink thee on her virtues that surmount,
Her natural graces that *extinguish* art."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., v. 3.

II. Law: To put an end to by union or consolidation. [**EXTINGUISHMENT**, *II.*]

"By way of extinguishment: as if my tenant for life makes a lease to A for life remainder to B and his heirs, and I release to A; this *extinguishes* my right to the reversion, and shall enure to the advantage of B's remainder as well as of A's particular estate."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.

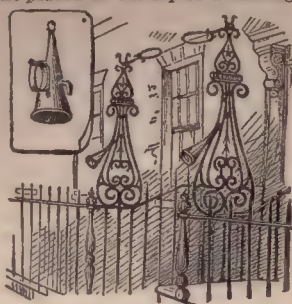
***B. Intran.**: To be quenched or extinguished; to go out.

***ĕx-tĭn-guĭsh-a-ble** (*gu* as *gw*), *a.* [English *extinguish*; -*able*.] That may or can be extinguished, destroyed, or suppressed; capable of or liable to extinction.

"The fiery substance of the soul only *extinguishable* by that element."—*Browne: Urn Burial*, ch. i., pt. iv.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; māte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ĕx-tîŋ-guîsh-ēr (gu as gw), *s.* [English *extinguish*; -*ēr*.] One who or that which extinguishes: specif., a little cone placed on the top of a burning



Extinguishers.

"Of Pinchbeck's own mixt-metal make
A huge extinguisher."

Mason: *Ode to Mr. Pinchbeck*.

ĕx-tîŋ-guîsh-mĕnt (gu as gw), *s.* [Eng. *extinguish*; -*ment*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. The act of extinguishing, quenching, or putting out.

2. The act of suppressing, destroying, putting an end to, or abolishing; extinction, destruction, abolition.

"He moved him to a war upon Flanders, for the better extinguishment of the civil wars of France."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

3. The state or condition of being utterly destroyed, exterminated, or suppressed; extinction, destruction.

"When death's form appears, she feareth not
An utter quenching or extinguishment."

Davies: *Immortality of the Soul*, s. 30, R. 4.

*4. Abolition, nullification.

"Divine laws of Christian church polity may not be altered by extinguishment."—*Hooker*.

II. Law: The extinction or ending of an estate, right, &c., by means of merging or consolidating it with another, generally one more extensive.

ĕx-tîrp, *v. t.* [Fr. *extirper*, from Lat. *extirpo*, *extirpo*=to pluck up by the roots: *ex*=out, and *stirpo* (genit. *stirpis*)=a root; Sp. & Port. *extirpar*; Ital. *estirpare*.] To extirpate, to eradicate, to root out.

ĕx-tîrp-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *extirp*; -*able*.] That may or can be extirpated; liable to extirpation.

ĕx-tîr-pâte, *v. t.* [Lat. *extirpatus*, *extirpatus*, pa. par. of *extirpo*, *extirpo*.] [EXTIRP.]

1. Ord. Lang.: To eradicate, to root out, to extirpate, to destroy utterly, to exterminate.

"Some frightful diseases have been extirpated by science: and some have been banished by police."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. Surg.: To cut out or off; as, to extirpate a wen.

¶ For the difference between to extirpate and to eradicate, see ERADICATE.

ĕx-tîr-pâ-tive, *a.* [Eng. *extirpat(e)*; -*ive*.] Capable of extirpating; having a tendency to extirpate.

ĕx-tîr-pâ-tion, ***ĕx-tîr-pa-cion**, *s.* [French *extirpation*, from Lat. *extirpation*, from *extirpatus*, pa. par. of *extirpo*; Sp. *extirpacion*; Ital. *estirpazione*.]

1. The act of extirpating, rooting out, eradicating, or exterminating; extermination, eradication, excision.

2. The state of being extirpated, rooted out, or eradicated; total destruction or extermination.

ĕx-tîr-pâ-tōr, *s.* [Lat. *extirpatus*, pa. par. of *extirpo*, *extirpo*.] One who extirpates, eradicates, or exterminates; an exterminator.

***ĕx-tîr-pēr**, *s.* [Eng. *extirp*; -*ēr*.] One who extirpates; an extirpator.

***ĕx-tî-splī-cious**, *a.* [Lat. *extispicius*=an inspection of entrails for purposes of augury: *exta*=the entrails, and *specio*=to look at.] Relating or pertaining to the inspection of entrails for purposes of augury; augural.

ĕx-tōl, *v. t.* [Lat. *extollo*=to raise up; *ex*=out, and *tollō*=to raise.]

*1. Lit.: To raise up, to lift, to elevate.

"She left th' v'righteous world, and to heaven extol'd."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, VII. vii. 37.

2. Fig.: To praise, to magnify, to laud, to hold up to admiration, to glorify.

"As ignorant and shallow as people generally are who extol the past at the expense of the present."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

¶ For the difference between to extol and to praise, see PRAISE.

ĕx-tōl-lēr, *s.* [Eng. *extol*; -*ēr*.] One who extols, magnifies, or praises any person or thing.

"The late states which inflict capital punishment upon extollers of the Pope's supremacy."—*Bacon: Charge upon the Commission for the Verge*.

***ĕx-tōl-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *extol*; -*ment*.] The act of extolling; the state of being extolled.

***ĕx-tor-se**, ***ĕx-torce**, *v. t.* [Lat. *extorqueo*, perf. indic. *extorsi*.]

1. To bring, to harass, to pain.

2. To practice extortion upon.

ĕx-tor-sive, *a.* [Lat. *extorqueo*, perf. indic. *extorsi*; Eng. adj. suff. -*ive*.] Tending or serving to extort or draw from by compulsion.

***ĕx-tor-sive-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *extorsive*; -*ly*.] In an extorsive or extortionate manner; with extortion.

ĕx-tort, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *extortus*, pa. par. of *extorqueo*=to twist out; *ex*=out, and *torqueo*=to twist; Fr. *extorquer*; Sp. & Port. *extorcer*; Ital. *estorcere*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Phys.: To wrest or wring anything from any person by physical force, threats, or torture, or undue exercise of power of any sort; to gain by force, to exact; to compel the surrender or giving of anything.

"Till the injurious Roman did extort
This tribute from us, we were free."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iii. 1.

2. Ment.: To draw from a person with difficulty and against his will; as, to extort a promise from a person; to extort an answer.

"The king did not come into these concessions seasonably, nor with a good grace: all appeared to be extorted from him."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time*, bk. i.

II. Law: To take by extortion.

*B. Intrans.: To practice extortion.

"To whom they never gave any penny of entertainment, but let them feed upon the countries, and extort upon all men where they come."—*Spenser: Present State of Ireland*.

***ĕx-tort**, *a.* [Lat. *extortus*.] Extorted, gained by extortion or violence. [EXTORT, *v.*]

ĕx-tort-ēr, ***ĕx-tor-tour**, *s.* [Eng. *extort*; -*ēr*.] One who practices extortion; one who gains or takes things by extortion.

"The violent extortour of other men's goods."—*Trans. of Boetius*, p. 38.

ĕx-tor-tion, ***ĕx-tor-cion**, *s.* [Fr., from Latin *extorqueo*, perf. indic. *extorsi*; Sp. *extorsion*; Ital. *estorsione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of extorting; the act or practice of wresting or drawing anything from others by violence, threats, undue exercise of authority, or other illegal ways; oppressive exaction or compulsion.

"And therefore by extortion I live."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 7,011.

2. A gross or extortionate overcharge.

"The Dover boatmen, whose extortions may boast the prescriptions of three centuries, carried off his portmanteau."—*J. S. Brewer: English Studies*, p. 363.

II. Law: (See *extort*.)

"Lastly, extortion; which consists in an officer's unlawfully taking, by color of his office, from any man any money or thing of value, that is not due to him, or more than is due, or before it is due."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iv., ch. 10.

***ĕx-tor-tion-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *extortion*; -*able*.] Extortionate.

ĕx-tor-tion-ar-ŷ, *a.* [English *extortion*; -*ary*.] Practicing extortion; containing or of the nature of extortion; extortionate.

ĕx-tor-tion-ate, *a.* [English *extortion*; -*ate*.] Characterized by or of the nature of extortion; oppressive.

***ĕx-tor-tion-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *extortion*; -*ēr*.] One who practices extortion.

"The ill-gotten wealth of the oppressor or extortioner."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 151.

***ĕx-tor-tious**, ***ĕx-tor-sious**, *a.* [Eng. *extort*; -*ious*.] Oppressive, cruel, characterized by extortion or oppression.

ĕx-tor-tion-lŷ, ***ĕx-tor-sious-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *extortious*; -*ly*.] With extortion or oppression.

ĕx-tra, *a. & s. & pref.* [Lat. for *extera*=*ex* *extera* parte=on the outside. A Latin preposition denoting beyond, further than, except.]

A. As *adj.*: Beyond what is absolutely necessary; over and above what is usual; supplementary, additional: as, *extra* diet, an *extra* charge, &c.

B. As *subst.*: Something beyond what is absolutely necessary or usual; an addition: as, Music is charged as an *extra*.

C. As *prefix*: It is largely used in English to denote something outside of or beyond what is signified by the word to which it is prefixed.

extra-axillar, **extra-axillary**, *a.*

Bot.: Beyond the axil; growing from above or below the axils of the leaves or branches.

extra-belief, *s.* Matthew Arnold's rendering of the German *Aberglaube*, which he does not consider adequately translated by "superstition."

"Extra-belief, that which we hope, angur, imagine, is the poetry of life, and has the rights of poetry."—*Literature and Dogma*, p. 81.

extra-costs, *s. pl.*

Law: Those costs or charges which do not appear upon the face of the proceedings: as, the expenses of witnesses, fees to counsel, court-fees, &c.

extra-current, *s.*

Elect.: An induced galvanic current, which moves in the same direction as the principal one when contact is made, and in the reverse direction when it is broken. The former is called the direct extra-current and the latter the inverse extra-current. The direct one heightens the effect of the principal current, the inverse one lowers it.

extra-historic, *a.*

Anthropol.: A term applied by Tylor to those regions which have no history, and concerning which tradition is utterly untrustworthy, owing to the low mental condition of the people. [UNHISTORIC.]

"The inquiry as to the relation of savagery to barbarism and semi-civilization lies almost entirely in prehistoric or extra-historic regions."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture*, L. 35.

ĕx-tra-cōn-stēl-lar-ŷ, *a.* [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *constellary* (q. v.).]

Astron.: A term applied to those stars which are not classed under any constellation.

ĕx-tract, *v. t.* [Sp. *extraer*; Port. *extrahir*; Fr. *extraire*.] [EXTRACT, *a.*]

1. To draw or pull out; to withdraw or remove from a fixed position: as, to extract a tooth.

2. To draw out by chemical process; to distill.

"They
Whom sunny Borneo bears, are stored with streams
Eggregious, rum and rice's spirit extract."

J. Phillips: *Cider*, ii.

3. To draw out of any containing body or cavity.

"These waters were extracted, and laid upon the surface of the ground."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth*.

4. To take from something of which the thing taken formed a part.

"Woman is her name; of man
Extracted."—*Milton: P. L.*, viii. 497.

5. To select a part; to take out or quote a passage or passages from a book or writing.

"To see how this case is represented, I have extracted out of that pamphlet a few notorious falsehoods."—*Swift*.

¶ To extract the root of a quantity or number: Math.: To ascertain the root.

ĕx-trāct, *a. & s.* [Lat. *extractus*, pa. par. of *extraho*: *ex*=out, and *traho*=to draw.]

*A. As *adj.*: Extracted, drawn, deduced.

"As the sun is the very issue extract from that good."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 839.

B. As *substantive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. That which is extracted or drawn from anything.

2. That which is extracted or drawn from any substance by heat, distillation, or other chemical process. [II., 1.]

"In tinctures, if the superfluous spirit of wine be distilled off, it leaves at the bottom that thicker substance, which chemists call the extract of the vegetables."—*Boyle*.

3. An abstract or passage quoted from a book or writing; an excerpt, a quotation.

"There appears in this extract such simplicity and goodness."—*Sharp: Defence of Christianity*.

*4. Extraction, descent.

"The apostle gives it a value suitable to its extract, branding it with the most ignominious imputation of foolishness."—*South*.

II. Technically:

1. Pharm.: Extracta. These are of three kinds:

(1) Green extracts, prepared by heating the juice of plants to 130° F., to coagulate the green coloring matter, filtering and heating to 200° F. to coagulate the albumen, and again filtering. The juice is then evaporated to a thin syrup at 140° F., the green coloring matter is added, and the whole evaporated to

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

the proper consistence of an extract. (2) Extracts formed by treating drugs with water, and evaporating the solution obtained. (3) Extracts formed by treating drugs with spirits of wine, and then evaporating. (*Garrod: Mat. Medica.*)

2. *Scots Law*: A copy of a deed or other document, authenticated by the proper officer, the original of which either is in a public record, or a transcript of which, taken from the original, has been preserved in a public record.

extract of gamboge, s. The coloring matter of gamboge, separated from the greenish gum and impurities by solution in alcohol and precipitation. By the process it acquires a powdery texture, which renders it capable of being mixed with oil for use in glazing. (*Weale.*)

extract of lead, s. Impure acetate of lead, obtained by boiling litharge in vinegar.

êx-trăct'-a-ble, êx-trăct'-i-ble, a. [English *extract*; -able.] That may or can be extracted.

"No more money was extractible from his pocket."—*Dickens: Uncommercial Traveler*, ch. xxviii.

êx-trăct'-i-form, a. [Eng. *extract*; *i* connective, and Eng. *form*.]

Chem.: Having the form or appearance of an extract.

êx-trăct'-i-ŋg, pr. par., a. & s. [EXTRACT, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Drawing or pulling out; withdrawing.

*2. Distracting, absorbing.

"A most extracting frenzy of mine own

From my remembrance clearly banished his."

Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, v. 1.

C. As subst.: The act or process of drawing out; extraction.

êx-trăc'-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *extractio*, from *extractus*, pa. par. of *extrahere*; Sp. *extracción*; Ital. *estrazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of extracting or drawing out; as, the extraction of a tooth, &c.

2. The act or operation of extracting or drawing anything from a substance by chemical process, as an essence.

*3. That which is extracted or drawn; an extract.

"They do preserve, as in a vial, the purest efficacy and extraction of that living intellect that bred them."—*Milton.*

4. Descent, family, lineage, derivation, stock.

"Cains Marius, a person of a plebeian extraction."—*South: Sermons*, vol. 7, ser. 10.

II. Math.: The operation or process of finding the root of any given number or quantity; the method or rule by which the root of any given number or quantity is found. [ROOT.]

êx-trăct'-ive, a. & s. [Fr. *extractif*; Sp. *extractivo*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Tending or serving to extract; extracting.

2. That may be extracted; capable of extraction.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An extract.

2. *Med.*: A peculiar base or principle existing in extracts.

êx-trăc'-tôr, s. [Lat., from *extractus*, pa. par. of *extrahere*=to extract.]

I. Ord. Lang.: He who or that which extracts.

II. Technically:

1. *Surg.*: An instrument for removing substances from the body.

2. *Firearms*: A contrivance for drawing out the cartridges or empty shells from the barrel-chamber of breech-loading firearms.

3. *Cloth Manuf.*: A machine for expelling water from textile fabrics by the application of centrifugal force; a hydro-extractor.

êx-tră-dic'-tion-a-ry, a. [Lat. *extra*=beyond, without, and *dictio*=a word, a saying.] Out of or beyond words; not formed of words; consisting in reality and not in words. [DICTION.]

êx-tră-dite, v. t. [Latin *ex*=out, away, and *traditio*, pa. par. of *trado*=to hand over, to deliver up.] To surrender, hand over, or deliver up, as from one nation to another; as, to extradite a criminal refugee.

êx-tră-dit'-tion, s. & a. [Fr., from Lat. *ex*=out, and *traditio*=a handing over; *trado*=to hand over.]

A. As subst.: The handing over or delivering up by one nation to another of fugitives from justice in pursuance of a treaty entered into, whereby each nation binds itself to deliver up to the other criminal refugees.

† By the constitution and laws of the United States, fugitives from justice may be demanded by the executive of one state from that of another, and

the process by which this result is accomplished is called *extradition*.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to the surrender or delivering up of fugitives from justice; as, an *extradition treaty*.

êx-tră-dôs, s. [Fr., from Lat. *extra*=without, beyond, and Fr. *dos*; Lat. *dorsum*=the back.]

Arch.: The exterior curve of an arch, measured on the top of the voussoirs, as opposed to the soffit or intrados.

êx-tră-dôsed, a. [Eng. *extrados*; -ed.]

Arch.: A term applied to an arch when the curves of the intrados and extrados are concentric and parallel.

êx-tră-dô'-tal, a. [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *dotal* (q. v.).] Not belonging to dower; as, *extradotal property*.

êx-tră-dûce, a. [Lat. *extra*=outside, without, and *duco*=to draw.] Drawn out.

êx-tră-ês-sên'-tial (tial as shal), a. [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *essential* (q. v.).] Not essential; beyond what is essential.

êx-tră-fô-li-â'-ceous (ceous as shûs), a. [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *foliaceous* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Beyond a leaf; away from the leaves or inserted in a different place from them.

êx-tră-fôr-â'-nê-ous, a. [Lat. *extra*=without, beyond, and *foras*=out of doors.] Out of doors; out-door.

êx-tră-gê-nê-ous, a. [Lat. *extra*=without, beyond, and *genus*=a race, a kind.] Belonging to another kind.

êx-tră-jû-dî'-cial (cial as shal), a. [Prefix *extra*, and Eng. *judicial* (q. v.).] Beyond or out of the ordinary course of judicial duty or process. An extrajudicial dictum is the same as an obiter dictum. [OBITER.]

êx-tră-jû-dî'-cial-lý, adv. [Eng. *extrajudicial*; -ly.] In a manner different from the ordinary course of judicial duty or process.

"The confirmation of an election may be said to be done extrajudicially, when opposition ensues thereupon."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

êx-tră-llm'-i-târ-ý, a. [Prefix *extra*, and Eng. *limitary* (q. v.).] Being or lying beyond the limits or bounds; as, *extralimitary land*.

êx-tră-lôg'-ic-al, a. [Prefix *extra*, and Eng. *logical* (q. v.).] Lying out of or beyond the province of logic. (*Sir W. Hamilton.*)

êx-tră-lôg'-ic-al-lý, adv. [Eng. *extralogical*; -ly.] In an extralogical manner; without recourse to logic.

êx-tră-mis'-sion, s. [Lat. *extra*=out, beyond, and *missio*=a sending; *mitto*=to send.] A sending out; emission.

êx-tră-mûn'-dâne, a. [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *mundane* (q. v.).] Beyond the limits of the material world.

êx-tră-mûr'-al, a. [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *mural* (q. v.).] Beyond or outside of the walls or boundaries of a place. Thus it is the word especially applied to burials in cemeteries outside of towns, as opposed to intramural—i. e., in the town churches or churchyards.

êx-trân'-ê-ous, a. [Lat. *extraneus*, from *extra*=without, beyond; Sp. *extraño*; Port. *estranho*.] Foreign; not belonging to a thing; not intrinsic; external, not essential.

"Relation is not contained in the real existence of things, but something extraneous and superinduced."—*Locke.*

† Crabb thus discriminates between *extraneous*, *extrinsic*, and *foreign*: "The *extraneous* is that which forms no necessary or natural part of anything; the *extrinsic* is that which forms a part or has a connection, but only in an indirect form; it is not an inherent or component part: the *foreign* is that which forms no part whatever, and has no kind of connection. *Extraneous* and *extrinsic* have a general and abstract sense; but *foreign* has a particular signification; they always pass over to some object either expressed or understood: hence we say *extraneous* ideas, or *extrinsic* worth; but that a particular mode of acting is *foreign* to the general plan pursued. Anecdotes of private individuals would be *extraneous* matter in a general history; the respect and credit which men gain from their fellow-citizens by an adherence to rectitude is the *extrinsic* advantage of virtue; it is *foreign* to the purpose of one who is making an abridgment of a work to enter into details in any particular part." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

extraneous modulation, s.

Music: A modulation to an extreme or unrelated key. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

êx-trân'-ê-ous-lý, adv. [Eng. *extraneous*; -ly.] In an extraneous manner.

"By their being *extraneously* overruled."—*Law: Theory of Religion*, pt. iii.

***êx-tra-ôc-u-lar, a.** [Pref. *extra*, and English *ocular* (q. v.).]

Entom. (of some antennæ): Inserted on the outside of the eyes.

êx-tra-ôf-fi'-cial (cial as shal), a. [Prefix *extra*, and Eng. *official* (q. v.).] Beyond or without the limits of official duty.

êx-tra-or-din-a-rî-lý, adv. [Eng. *extraordinary*; -ly.] In an extraordinary manner or degree; in a manner or degree out of the ordinary or usual course; remarkably, uncommonly.

"An ordinance immediately and extraordinarily revealed from God."—*Warburton: Alliance between Church and State*, bk. i. (Notes.)

êx-tra-or-din-a-rî-nêss, *êx-tra-or-din-a-rî-nêss, s. [Eng. *extraordinary*; -ness.] The quality of being extraordinary, unusual, or out of the common; uncommonness, remarkableness.

"I choose some few either for the extraordinariness of their guilt, or the frequency of their practice."—*Government of the Tongue.*

êx-tra-or-din-a-rý, *êx-tra-or-din-a-rî, *êx-tra-or-din-a-rîe, a., adv. & s. [Lat. *extraordinarius*, from *extra*=beyond, and *ordinarius*=ordinary (q. v.); Span. & Port. *extraordinario*; Italian *extraordinario*; Fr. *extraordinaire*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Beyond or out of the ordinary or common course or order; unusual; not usual, customary, regular, or ordinary.

"The Indians worshiped rivers, fountains, rocks, or great stones, and all things which seemed to have something extraordinary in them."—*Stillingfleet.*

2. Of an uncommon or unusual degree or kind; remarkable, uncommon; rare, eminent; wonderful.

"The house was built of fair and strong stone, not affecting so much any extraordinary kind of fineness, as an honorable representing of a firm stateliness."—*Stidney.*

3. Special; sent or appointed for a special purpose or occasion; as, an ambassador *extraordinarius*.

*4. Foreign; mercenary.

"Soldiers of another country that come to serve for pay: *extraordinarie* soldiers."—*Nomenclator.*

*5. *As adv.*: Extraordinarily, uncommonly, remarkably.

"They have extraordinary good eyes, and will discern a sail at sea farther, and see any thing better, than we."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1681).

*6. *As subst.*: Anything extraordinary, unusual, or out of the ordinary course, order, or kind.

"All the *extraordinaries* in the world, which fall not by no steady rules and causes, I style prodigies preternatural."—*J. Spencer: On Prodiges*, p. 163.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *extraordinary* and *remarkable*: "These words are epithets both opposed to the ordinary; and in that sense the *extraordinary* is that which in its own nature is remarkable: but things, however, may be *extraordinary* which are not *remarkable*, and the contrary. The *extraordinary* is that which is out of the ordinary course, but it does not always excite remark, and is not therefore *remarkable*, as when we speak of an *extraordinary* loan, an *extraordinary* measure of government: on the other hand, when the *extraordinary* conveys the idea of what deserves notice, it expresses much more than *remarkable*. There are but few *extraordinary* things, many things are *remarkable*: the *remarkable* is eminent; the *extraordinary* is supereminent; the *extraordinary* excites our astonishment; the *remarkable* only awakens our interest and attention. The *extraordinary* is unexpected; the *remarkable* is sometimes looked for." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

extraordinary ray, s.

Optics: One of the two rays resulting from double refraction.

êx-tra-pa-rô-chî-al, a. [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *parochial* (q. v.).] Beyond, outside of or not reckoned within the limits of any parish.

êx-tra-pa-rô-chî-al-lý, adv. [English *extra-parochial*; -ly.] Out of or beyond the limits of a parish.

êx-tra-phýs'-ic-al, a. [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *physical* (q. v.).] Not subject to or bound by physical laws or methods.

êx-tra-prô-fêss-ion-al, a. [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *professional* (q. v.).] Foreign to, or not coming within the ordinary duties of a profession.

êx-tra-prô-vin'-cial (cial as shal), a. [Pref. *extra*, and English *provincial* (q. v.).] Out of or beyond the limits of the same province or jurisdiction.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gô, pôť, or, wûre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

ĕx-tra-rĕg'-u-lar, *a.* [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. regular (q. v.).] Out of rule; beyond ordinary rules.

"Such things as these are extraregular and contingent."
—Bp. Taylor: *Disc. of Confirmation*, § 6.

ĕx-tra-tĕr-ri-tĕr-i-āl, *a.* [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. territorial (q. v.).] Beyond, or without the limits of a particular territory or jurisdiction.

ĕx-tra-tĕr-ri-tĕr-i-āl-i-tĕ, *s.* [Pref. *extra*; Eng. territorial (q. v.), and suff. *-ity*.] Immunity from a country's laws like that enjoyed by an ambassador. (Wharton.)

ĕx-tra-trōp'-ic-āl, *a.* [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. tropical (q. v.).] Beyond, or outside of the tropics, north or south.

***ĕx-traught** (*gh* silent), *pa. par.* or *a.* [EXTRACT, *v.*]

1. Distracted, distraught (of the mind).
2. Extracted, descended (of the lineage).

ĕx-tra-ū-tĕr-ine, *a.* [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. uterine (q. v.).]

Pathol.: A term applied to a rare condition of morbid gestation, generally the sequence of pelvic inflammation, extending to the Fallopian tube, and rendering the passage impervious to the fertilized ovum. (Quain: *Diet. Med.*)

ĕx-trāv-a-gānce, **ĕx-trāv-a-gan-ġ**, *s.* [Fr. *extravagance*, from Low Lat. *extravagans*, from Lat. *extra*=beyond, without, and *vagans*=wandering, *pr. par.* of *vagor*=to wander; Sp. *extravagancia*; Ital. *extravaganza*.]

1. A wandering from the prescribed or proper course; a digression.

"I have troubled you too far with this extravagance; I shall make no delay to recall myself into the road again."
—Hammond.

2. A wandering or going into excess or beyond due limits.

"The Croisades gave much occasion to these institutions; and the extravagance was carried so far, that the military orders were instituted among the rest."
—Boiling-broke: *Authority in Matters of Religion*, essay iv.

3. Outrage, violence, excessive vehemence.

"How many, by the wild fury and extravagance of their own passions, have put their bodies into a combustion."
—Tillotson.

4. Unnatural grandiloquence, bombast.

"Some verses of my own, Maximin and Almaïzor, cry vengeance upon me for their extravagance."
—Dryden.

5. Wildness, irregularity, outrage.

"To keep the private soldiers . . . from running into greater extravagancies and disorders."
—Ludlow: *Memoirs*, i. 166.

6. Wildness, want of restraint.

"Could we trust the extravagancy
Of every poet's youthful fancy."
Lloyd: *A Familiar Letter of Rhymes*.

7. Excessive expenditure; waste, prodigality, profusion, dissipation.

"She was so expensive, that the income of three dukes was not enough to supply her extravagance."
—Arbuthnot.

- *8. A caprice.

"Blaismond was then in his extravagancies."
—Comteal *Hist. of Franoion* (1655).

ĕx-trāv-a-gant, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Low Latin *extravagans*, from *extra*=beyond, without, and *vagor*=to wander; Sp. *extravagante*; Ital. *extravagante*.]

- A. As adjective:*

- *1. Wandering out of due bounds or limits.

"The extravagant and erring spirit hies
To his confine."
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 1.

- *2. Wandering, digressing, circuitous.

"I greatly admired the extravagant turnings, insinuations, and growth of certain birch trees among the rocks."
—Evelyn: *Memoirs*.

3. Not keeping within due bounds; unrestrained, wild, irregular.

"There appears something nobly wild and extravagant in great natural geniuses."
—Addison.

4. Excessive, exceeding due bounds.

"They fined Dr. Mainwaring £1,000 for a foolish and extravagant sermon upon monarchy."
—J. S. Brewer: *English Studies*, p. 82.

5. Wasteful, profuse, prodigal, or lavish in expenditure.

"An extravagant man, who has nothing else to recommend him but a false generosity."
—Addison: *Spectator*.

6. Wasteful, excessive, profuse, prodigal; as, His expenditure is extravagant.

- *7. Wild or foolish in fancies or thoughts.

"Shall I be so extravagant to think
That happy judgments and composed spirits,
Will challenge me for taxing such as these?"
B. Jonson: *Every Man out of his Humor*. (Induct.)

B. As substantive:

- *I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who is bound by no general rules; one who goes to excess.

"The extravagants among us may be really distracted in the affairs of religion."
—Glanvill: *Essays*, iv.

2. One who is extravagant in his expenditure; a wasteful or prodigal person.

"The wild extravagant, whose thoughtless hand
With lavish, tasteless pride commits expense."
Doddsley: *Pain and Patience*.

II. *Ch. Hist.* (*pl. Extravagants*): A collection of opinions, decrees, &c., constituting part of the canon law, and published after the Clementines. Twenty of these, the first published, were called *Extravagantes Joannis*, having been sent forth in A. D. 1317, by Pope John XXII. To these have been added five books containing decrees by subsequent popes, called *Extravagantes Communes*. These brought down the collection to the year 1483. The reason why they were called Extravagants was that in place of being digested or arranged with the other papal constitutions, they were in a manner detached from these and stood apart.

"Twenty constitutions of Pope John XXII. are called the extravagants; for that they being written in no order or method, vagantur extra corpus collectionum canonum."
—Ayliffe: *Pargeron*.

Crabb thus discriminates between *extravagant*, *lavish*, *profuse*, and *prodigal*: "The idea of using immoderately is implied in all these terms, but *extravagant* is the most general in its meaning and application. The *extravagant* man spends his money without reason; the *prodigal* man spends it in excesses. . . . One may be *extravagant* with a small sum where it exceeds one's means; one cannot be *prodigal* without great property."

Extravagant and *prodigal* serve to designate habitual as well as particular actions; *lavish* and *profuse* are employed only of that which is particular: hence we say to be *lavish* of one's money, one's presents, and the like; to be *profuse* in one's entertainments, both of which may be modes of *extravagance*. An *extravagant* man, however, in the restricted sense, mostly spends upon himself to indulge his whims and idle fancies; but a man may be *lavish* and *profuse* upon others from a misguided generosity. In a moral use of these terms, a man is *extravagant* in his praises who exceeds either in measure or application; he is *prodigal* of his strength who consumes it by an excessive use; he is *lavish* of his compliments who deals them out so largely and promiscuously as to render them of no service; he is *profuse* in his acknowledgments who repeats them oftener, or delivers them in more words than are necessary. *Extravagant* and *profuse* are said only of individuals; *prodigal* and *lavish* may be said of many in a general sense." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx-trāv-a-gant-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *extravagant*; *-ly*.]

1. In an extravagant manner; wildly; without restraint.

"Mankind hath been more extravagantly mad in many tenets about religion than in anything else whatsoever."
—Glanvill: *Sermons*, No. 2.

2. In an unreasonable or excessive manner or degree; excessively; to excess; beyond due limits.

"The king was not well pleased with this act, as being extravagantly severe."
—Burnet: *Hist. Own Time*, an. 1670.

3. In an extravagant, wasteful, or prodigal manner.

ĕx-trāv-a-gant-nĕss, *s.* [English *extravagant*; *-ness*.] The quality of being extravagant; extravagance.

ĕx-trāv-a-gants, *s. pl.* [EXTRAVAGANT, *s.*, II.]

ĕx-trāv-a-gān-zā, *s.* [Ital.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An extravagant or wild flight of feeling or language.

2. *Music and Drama*: A piece or composition designed to produce effect by its wild irregularity. It differs from a burlesque in being an original composition, not a mere travesty.

ĕx-trāv-a-gān-zist, *s.* [Eng. *extravaganz(a)*; *-ist*.] An extravagant or eccentric person; a writer of extravaganzas.

"One of the best of that numerous school of extravaganzists."
—E. A. Poe: *Marginalia*, cxv.

***ĕx-trāv-a-gāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *extra*=beyond, without, and *vagatus*, *pa. par.* of *vagor*=to wander.] To wander beyond due limits.

ĕx-trāv-a-gā-tion, *s.* [Latin *extra*=beyond, without, and *vagatio*=a wandering.] A wandering beyond due limits; excess, outrage.

ĕx-trāv-a-sāte, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *extra*=beyond, without; *vas*=a vessel, and Eng. suff. *-ate*; Fr. *extravaser*; Sp. *extravasar*; Ital. *estravasare*.]

A. Trans.: To force or let out of the proper vessels, as blood.

B. Intrans.: To go out of the proper vessels, as the blood and humors sometimes do. (Kersey.)

ĕx-trāv-a-sāt-ĕd, *a.* [English *extravasat(e)*; *-ed*.] Forced out of the proper vessels, as blood out of the blood-vessels.

"The viscous matter, which lies like leather upon the extravasated blood of pleuretic people, may be dissolved by a due degree of heat."
—Arbuthnot: *On Aliments*.

ĕx-trāv-a-sā-tion, *s.* [Fr. *extravasation*; Sp. *extravasacion*; Ital. *estravasazione*.] [EXTRAVASATE.]

1. The act of forcing or letting out of the proper containing vessels or ducts.

"Causing also some extravasation."
—Boyle: *Works*, ii. 83.

2. The state of being forced or let out of the proper containing vessels or ducts; effusion.

"Aliment, too viscous, obstructing the glands, and by its acrimony corroding the small vessels of the lungs, after a rupture and extravasation of blood, easily produces an ulcer."
—Arbuthnot: *On Aliments*.

ĕx-trāv-sū-lar, *a.* [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. vascular (q. v.).] Being out of the proper vessels.

***ĕx-trāv-ē-nāte**, *a.* [Lat. *extra*=beyond, without, and *vena*=a vein.] Let out of the veins.

***ĕx-trāv-ĕ-sion**, *s.* [Lat. *extra*=beyond, without, and *versio*=a turning; *verto*=to turn.] The act of throwing out; the state of being thrown out.

***ĕx-trĕat**, *s.* [Fr. *extrait*=drawn, extracted.] Extraction. (Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. x. i.)

ĕx-trĕ me, ***ĕx-treame**, ***ĕx-treem**, *a., adv. & s.* [Fr. *extreme*, from Lat. *extremus*, superl. of *exterius*=outward, exterior (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *extremo*; Ital. *estremo*.]

- A. As adjective:*

- I. Ordinary Language:

1. Last, farthest, utmost, outermost.

"The hairy fool
Stood on the extremest verge of the swift brook."
Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, ii. 1.

2. Last in point of time; as, the extreme moments of life.

"The extreme parts of time."
Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

3. Last; beyond which there is no recursus.

"I go the extremest remedy to prove,
To drink oblivion, and to drench my love."
Dryden: *Theocritus*; *Idyll.* xxiii.

4. Pressing in the utmost degree; utmost, greatest, most violent.

"The extremest hardships and difficulties that ever happen to any man."
—Sharp: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 15.

5. Most intense or severe; as, extreme cold.

- *6. Exceedingly strict, rigorous, or severe.

"If thou, Lord, wilt be extreme to mark what is done amiss, O Lord, who may abide it?"
—Psalm cxxx. 13. (Prayer Book.)

7. Carrying principles to the uttermost or to excess; holding the strongest views.

"There were laid on the table two manifestoes, one from the left, or extreme liberal party in the Synod."
—British Quarterly Review (1873), vol. lvii., p. 437.

8. Carried to excess or to extremes; ultra: as, He holds extreme opinions.

- II. Music:

1. Outside; as, extreme parts, the highest and lowest parts in part-music.

2. Expanded to its farthest limit: as, extreme intervals, intervals greater than major or normal: *e. g.*, c to g sharp an extreme fifth. Such intervals are called also augmented, superfluous, or sharp.

3. Not closely related; a modulation into an extreme key is one into any key other than its own relative minor, its dominant and sub-dominant, and their relative minors.

4. An old term for any key having more than three sharps or flats.

- *B. As adv.: Extremely.

"This last fifteen years have been extreme bad for the graziers."
—Warburton: *Life*. (Appendix.)

- C. As substantive:

- I. Ordinary Language:

1. The utmost, farthest, or outermost point or verge of anything; the extremity.

"About midway between the extremes of both promonories."
—Dampier: *Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. iii., p. 9.

2. The utmost point, stage, or degree that can be supposed or endured.

"And feel by turns the bitter change
Of fierce extremes, extremes by change more fierce."
Milton: *P. L.*, iii. 598, 599.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cĕll, chorus, ġhin, bench; go, ġem; thĭn, thĭs; sĭn, aġ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tĭan = shān. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -tion, -ģion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bĕl, dĕl.

3. Excess; the farthest point or degree to which anything can be carried.

"Avoid extremes, and shun the faults of such
Who still are pleased a too little, or too much."
Pope: *Essay on Criticism*, 384, 385.

4. Extremity of suffering, misery, or distress.

"Tending to some relief of our extremes."
Milton: *P. L.*, x. 976.

II. Technically:

1. *Logic*: Either of the extreme terms of a syllogism; that is, either the predicate or subject.

"The syllogistical form only shows, that if the intermediate idea agree with those it is on both sides immediately applied to, then those two remote ones, or as they are called, *extremes*, do certainly agree."—Locke.

2. *Math.*: Either of the first and last terms of a proportion, the remaining two being the means. Also in a limited progression, either arithmetical or geometrical, the first and last terms are called *extremes*.

¶ For the difference between *extreme* and *extremity*, see EXTREMITY.

(1) *Extreme and mean ratio*:

Geom.: The ratio where a line is divided in such a manner that the greater segment is a mean proportional between the whole line and the lesser segment; that is, that the whole line is to the greater segment, as that greater segment is to the less.

2. *Chord of the extreme sixth*:

Music: A chord of modern growth, so called because the interval of an extreme or augmented sixth is contained in it, either directly or by inversion. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

(3) *Extremes of an interval*:

Music: The two sounds most distinct from each other.

extreme unction, s.

1. *Ecclesiast.*: Application of sacred oil to the eyes, the ears, the nostrils, the mouth, the hands, and the feet of a person dangerously ill, the ceremony being designed to symbolize the application of the oil of grace to the soul.

2. *Ch. Hist.*: In James v. 14, 15, the following injunction is given: "Is any sick among you? let him call for the elders of the church; and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord: and the prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall raise him up; and if he have committed sins, they shall be forgiven him." Here the anointing and prayer take place in connection with serious sickness, which they are designed to heal, while there is also a spiritual element, the forgiveness of sins. Though little is said on the subject in Church history, these directions were without doubt duly followed in the Christian Church generally in the early centuries, and they have been carried out quite recently, and still are so by the "Peculiar People" (q. v.). In the seventh century the rite became prominent, and was the subject of careful consideration in the twelfth, stress being laid on the spiritual rather than on the curative effects of the ceremony. In the Council of Florence, A. D. 1439 to 1442, under the auspices of Pope Eugenius IV., it was raised to the dignity of a sacrament, and the Council of Trent, between A. D. 1545 and 1563, confirmed the decision. It is now administered as an ordinance, preparing a dying person for the future state of existence rather than with a hope of removing his malady and "raising him up" for further service in this world. Extreme unction is firmly rooted in the Roman Church, but is almost universally disused among Protestants.

**Ex-trê-me-lêss*, a. [Eng. *extreme*; -less.] Having no extremes or extremities; boundless, limitless, infinite.

Ex-trê-me-ly, **ex-treame-ly*, adv. [Eng. *extreme*; -ly.] In an extreme degree; to the utmost point or degree; very greatly, exceedingly.

**Ex-trêm-ist*, s. [Eng. *extrem(e)*; -ist.] One who holds extreme doctrines or opinions; one who is extreme in his views.

Ex-trêm-i-tý, s. [Fr. *extrêmité*, from Lat. *extrêmitas*, from *extremus*; Sp. *extremidad*; Ital. *estremità*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The utmost, farthest, or extreme point; the verge, the point or border which forms the termination of anything.

"Petrarca's villa is at the *extremity* farthest from Padua."—Eustace: *Classical Tour*, vol. i., ch. iv.

2. The utmost parts; the parts farthest removed from the middle.

"The extremity of pain often creates a coldness in the extremities, but such a sensation is very consistent with an inflammatory distemper."—Arbuthnot: *On Diet.*

3. The remotest or farthest parts or regions.

"They sent fleets out of the Red Sea to the *extremities* of Æthiopia, and imported quantities of precious goods."—Arbuthnot.

4. The points in the utmost degree of opposition, or at the utmost distance from each other.

"Made up of all the worst *extremities*
Of youth and age." Denham: *Sophy*, i. 1.

5. The highest or utmost degree; the extreme point, as of pain, suffering, heat, cold, &c.

"Whether the *extremity* of bodily pain were not the greatest evil that human nature was capable of suffering."—Ray: *On the Creation*. (Epist. Dedic.)

6. A condition or position of the greatest distress, difficulty, or danger.

"Even in that *extremity* the Mendip miners stood bravely to their arms, and sold their lives dearly."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

7. The worst or lowest degree or kind.

"The world is running mad after farce, the *extremity* of bad poetry; or rather the judgment that is fallen on dramatic writing."—Dryden: *Cleomenes*. (Pref.)

II. *Zool. (pl.)*: The limbs, i. e., the legs and arms, because they terminate the body in the particular direction in which they are extended.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *extremity* and *extreme*: "*Extremity* is used in the proper or the improper sense; *extreme* in the improper sense: we speak of the *extremity* of a line or an avenue, the *extremity* of a dress, but the *extreme* of the fashion. In the moral sense, *extremity* is applicable to the outward circumstances; *extreme* to the opinions and conduct of men: in matters of dispute between individuals it is a happy thing to guard against coming to *extremities*; it is the characteristic of volatile tempers to be always in *extremes*, either the *extreme* of joy or the *extreme* of sorrow." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *extremity* and *end*, see END.

**Ex-tric-a-ble*, a. [Eng. *extric(ate)*; -able.] That may or can be extricated or disentangled.

"Germ above roundish-egged, very villous, scarce extricable from the calyx enclosing and grasping it."—Sir W. Jones: *Select Indian Plants*. (Richardson.)

**Ex-tri-câte*, v. t. [Lat. *extricatus*, pa. par. of *extrico*: *ex*=out, from, and *trico*=trifles, impediments.]

1. To disentangle, to set free, to disembarass or disengage from any perplexity, difficulty, complication, or embarrassment.

"He had brought himself into great distress, but had not the dexterity to *extricate* himself out of it."—Burnet: *Hist. Own Time*, vol. i., bk. 1.

*2. To solve, to clear from doubt or obscurity.

"This *extricath* that question which hath so much troubled the world."—Hale: *Origin of Mankind*, p. 40.

3. To set free, to discharge; to cause to be emitted or evolved; as, to *extricate* moisture from a substance.

¶ For the difference between to *extricate* and to *disengage*, see DISENGAGE.

**Ex-tri-câ-tion*, s. [EXTRICATE.]

1. The act or process of extricating, disentangling, or freeing from any difficulty, perplexity, or complication.

"She finds herself bound by the iron chain of circumstance, from which she can obtain no *extrication*."—W. E. Gladstone: *Juventus Mundi*, p. 507.

2. The act or process of sending out or emitting; as, the *extrication* of moisture from a substance.

**Ex-trin-sê-câte*, a. [Lat. *extrinsecus*.] Coming from without.

"Which nature doth not form of her own power,
But are *extrinsecate*, by marvellous wrought."
Wisdom of Dr. Doolittle (1600).

**Ex-trin-sic*, **ex-trin-sick*, **ex-trin-sique*, a. [Fr. *extrinèque*, from Lat. *extrinsecus*=from without, from *extrin*=extrin, adverbial form from *exter*=outward, exterior, and *secus*=by, beside. (*Skeat.*)] Outside, outward, external; proceeding from without; not contained in or inherent in a body; not essential; opposed to *intrinsic* (q. v.).

Law: A term applied to facts and matters deposited to on oath, but which, not being relevant to the point at issue, cannot be taken as part of the evidence.

¶ For the difference between *extrinsic* and *extraneous*, see EXTRANEOUS.

extrinsic-muscles, s. pl.

Anat.: Those muscles of the limbs which are attached partly to the limbs and partly to the trunk.

**Ex-trin-sic-al*, **ex-trin-sec-al*, **ex-trin-sec-all*, a. & s. [Eng. *extrinsic*; -al.]

A. As *adj.*: The same as EXTRINSIC (q. v.).

"A body cannot move unless it be moved by some *extrinsic* agent: absurd it is to think that a body, by a quality in it, can work upon itself."—Digby: *On Bodies*.

B. As *subst.*: An outward accident or circumstance; something not pertaining to the substance.

"Against any of the circumstantials and *extrinsicals* which belonged to it."—Heylin: *Reformation*, ii. 179.

**Ex-trin-sic-al-ly*, **ex-trin-sec-al-ly*, adv. [Eng. *extrinsic*; -ly.] From without; outwardly.

"If to suppose the soul a distinct substance from the body, and *extrinsically* advenient be an error, almost all the world hath been mistaken."—Glanvill.

**Ex-trin-sic-al-nêss*, s. [English *extrinsic*; -ness.] The quality of being extrinsic.

**Ex-trô-it-ive*, a. [Lat. *extra*=beyond, without, and *eo* (sup. *itum*)=to go.] Going after or seeking external objects.

**Ex-tror-se*, **ex-tror-sal*, a. [Fr. *extrorse*, as if from a Lat. *extrorsus*, for *extroersus*, from *extra*=beyond, without, and *versus*=turned, pa. par. of *verto*=to turn; comp. *dextrorsus*.]

Botany:

1. *Gen.*: On the outer side; turned outside from the axis of growth of the series of organs to which it belongs.

2. *Spec.*: Used of the longitudinal dehiscence of an anther, when it takes place, as in certain cases it does, on the outer side, facing the corolla. Example, the *Lidææ* (q. v.).

**Ex-trô-vër-sion*, s. [Lat. *extra*=beyond, without, and *versio*=a turning.]

Surg.: The turning of an organ inside out; as, for example, the bladder.

**Ex-truct*, **ex-struct*, v. t. [Lat. *extractus* pa. par. of *extruo*.] To build or pile up.

**Ex-truc-tion*, s. [Lat. *extractio*, *extructio*, from *extruo*, *extruo*.] The act of building up; construction.

**Ex-truc-tive*, a. [Eng. *extract*; -ive.] Forming into a structure; raising up; constructing.

**Ex-truc-tôr*, s. [Lat. *extractor*, *extructor*, from *extruo*, *extruo*.] A builder, a constructor, a contriver, a fabricator.

**Ex-trû-de*, v. t. [Lat. *extrudo*: *ex*=out, and *trudo*=to push.]

1. To thrust out or away; to push out or off; to drive off or out; to expel; to displace.

"Who so irregularly and wrongfully had *extruded* St. Chrysostom."—Barrow: *Of the Pope's Supremacy*.

2. To expose. (*Drayton*: *Barons' Wars*.)

**Ex-trû-gion*, s. [Lat. *extrusus*, pa. par. of *extrudo*.] The act of thrusting, driving, or pushing out; expulsion, displacement.

**Ex-tû-bër-ance*, **ex-tû-bër-an-çy*, s. [Lat. *extuberans*, pr. par. of *extubero*: *ex*=out, from, and *tubër*=a swelling, a tumor.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A swelling or rising from any body; a protuberance, a knot, a prominence.

"And the dry land appeared." Not so precisely globous as before, but recompensed with an *extuberancy* of hills and mountains."—Gregory: *Notes on Passages in Scripture*, p. 114.

2. *Med.*: A swelling or rising of the flesh.

**Ex-tû-bër-ant*, a. [Lat. *extuberans*, pr. par. of *extubero*.] Swelled up; protuberant, rising up.

**Ex-tû-bër-âte*, v. i. [Lat. *extuberatus*, pa. par. of *extubero*.] To swell or rise up; to become protuberant.

**Ex-tû-bër-â-tion*, s. [Latin *extuberatus*, pa. par. of *extubero*.] The act of swelling up; a swelling, a protuberance.

**Ex-tû-mës-çence*, s. [Fr. from Lat. *extumes-cens*, pr. par. of *extumesco*: *ex*=out, and *tumesco*=to begin to swell; incept. of *tumeo*=to swell.] A swelling or rising.

**Ex-tû-gion*, s. [Lat. *extusus*, pa. par. of *extundo*: *ex*=out, and *tundo*=to beat.] The act of beating or driving away; expulsion. (*Bacon*.)

**Ex-û-bër-ance*, **ex-û-bër-an-çy*, s. [French *exuberance*, from Lat. *exuberantia*, from *exuberans*, pr. par. of *exubero*: Sp. *exuberancia*; Ital. *exuberanza*.] [EXUBERANT.] The quality or state of being exuberant; superfluous growth or abundance; excessive luxuriance or richness.

**Ex-û-bër-ant*, a. [Fr. from Lat. *exuberans*, pr. par. of *exubero*=to be luxuriant: *ex*=out, fully, and *ubero*=to be fruitful; *uber*=(a.) fruitful, (s.) an udder; Sp. *exuberante*; Ital. *exuberante*.]

1. Exceedingly fruitful; luxuriant in growth; characterized by abundance or richness.

2. Growing too luxuriantly or freely.

3. Abounding in the utmost degree; overflowing, exceeding.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *exuberant* and *luxuriant*: "These terms are both applied to vegetation in a flourishing state; but *exuberance* expresses the excess, and *luxuriance* the perfection: in a fertile soil where plants are left unrestrained to themselves there will be an *exuberance*; plants are to be seen in their *luxuriance* only in seasons that are favorable to them; in the moral application *exuberance* of intellect is often attended with a restless ambition . . . *luxuriance* of imagination is one of the greatest gifts which a poet can boast of." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fäll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôr, or, wôre, wôlf, wôr, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; try, Sýrian. æ, œ=ê; ey=â. qu=kw.

ēx-ū-bēr-ant-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *exuberant*; -ly.] In an exuberant manner or degree; in the greatest plenty; very richly or fully.

ēx-ū-bēr-āte, *v. i.* [Lat. *exuberatus*, *pa. par.* of *exubero*.] To abound in the highest degree; to be exuberant.

***ēx-ūc-coūs, *ēx-sūc-coūs**, *a.* [Lat. *exsuccus*: *ex*=out, away, and *succus*=juice, moisture.] Free from or without moisture, juice, or sap; dry.

"This is to be effected not only in the plant yet growing, but in that which is brought exsiccous and dry unto us."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii, ch. vi.

ēx-ū-cōn-ti-ānš (*tī* as *shī*), *s. pl.* [From the Greek words *ex* out *ontōn*=from persons or things not existing, from non-existences.]

Ch. Hist.: An Arian sect which arose in the fourth century. They held that Jesus might indeed be called God, and the Word of God, but only in a sense consistent with His having been brought forth "from non-existences" [Etym.], that is, that there was a time when He did not exist, and that consequently He was but a creature. (*Schlegel*.)

***ēx-ūd-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *exudatus*, *exsudatus*, *pa. par.* of *exudo*, *exsudo*.] To exude.

ēx-ū-dā-tion, *ēx-su-dā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *exudatus*, *exsudatus*, *pa. par.* of *exudo*, *exsudo*=to exude (q. v.).]

1. The act or process of exuding or passing out as sweat; the state of being emitted as moisture through the pores; a discharge of humors or moisture.

"The tumor sometimes arises by a general exudation out of the cutis."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

2. That which is exuded.

"The humming-bird feeds on flowers, whose exudations with his long little bill he sucks like the bee."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 369.

exudation-corpuscles, *s. pl.*

Pathol.: Spherical or rounded corpuscles of very minute size, occurring in connection with the corporeal form of inflammatory exudation. They are called also granule-cells, granular-cells, or granular-corpuscles. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

ēx-ū-de, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *exudo*, *exsudo*=to sweat out: *ex*=out, and *sudo*=to sweat; Fr. *exuder*, *exsuder*.]

A. Trans.: To emit or discharge through pores, as sweat, moisture, or other liquid matter; to give out.

"Our forests exude turpentine in the greatest abundance."—*Dwight*.

B. Intrans.: To issue, flow out, or be discharged through the pores, as sweat.

"From whence exudes a white substance with a very fetid smell."—*Pennant: British Zoology; The Badger*.

***ēx-ūl**, *s.* [Lat.] An exile.

"For the regiment of the Roman exuls."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 46.

***ēx-ūl-ġēr-āte**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *exulceratus*, *pa. par.* of *exulcero*=to cause to suppurate: *ex*=out, and *ulcero*=to make sore; *ulcus* (genit. *ulceris*)=a sore, an ulcer; Fr. *exulcérer*; Sp. *exulcerar*; Ital. *exulcerare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To make ulcerated; to cause or raise sores or ulcers on.

2. *Fig.*: To afflict, to fret, to annoy.

B. Intrans.: To become ulcerated or sore.

***ēx-ūl-ġēr-āte**, *a.* [Lat. *exulceratus*.] [EXULCERATE, *v.*]

1. *Lit.*: Rendered sore, diseased, or ulcerated.

2. *Fig.*: Annoyed, fretted, vexed, enraged, galled, mortified.

***ēx-ūl-ġēr-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *exulceratio*, from *exulceratus*, *pa. par.* of *exulcero*; Fr. *exulcération*; Sp. *exulceración*; Ital. *exulcerazione*.]

1. *Lit.*: The act of causing to become ulcerated or sore; the state of becoming ulcerated.

2. *Fig.*: Fretting, vexation, annoyance, exacerbation.

***ēx-ūl-ġēr-ā-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *exulcerat(e)*; -ive.] Tending to cause or form ulcers on a body.

***ēx-ūl-ġēr-ā-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [English *exulcerat(e)*; -ory.] Having a tendency to cause ulcers; exulcerative.

ēx-ūlt, *v. i.* [Lat. *exultō*, *exultō*=to leap up, from *exultus*, *pa. par.* of *exsilio*=to leap out: *ex*=out, and *silio*=to leap.] To leap for joy; to rejoice exceedingly; to be glad above measure; to triumph. (Followed by *over* before the subject of exultation.)

***ēx-ūlt-ānce, *ēx-ūlt-ān-ġŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *exultantia*, *exultantia*, from *exultans*, *exultans*, *pr. par.* of *exulto*, *exultō*.] The act of exulting, exultation.

ēx-ūlt-ant, *a.* [Latin *exultans*, *exultans*, *pr. par.* of *exulto*, *exultō*=to exult (q. v.).] Exulting, rejoicing, triumphing; feeling or displaying exultation.

"Gaily the splendid armament along
Exultant plowed."

Thomson: *Britannia*, 68.

ēx-ūl-tā-tion, *s.* [Latin *exultatio*, *exultatio*, from *exulto*, *exultō*=to exult (q. v.); O. French *exultation*; Sp. *exultación*.] The act or state of exulting; great joy or delight; a feeling of triumph or rapturous delight over any advantage gained or success achieved.

"Hope and exultation succeeded to discontent and dismay."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

ēx-ūlt-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EXULT.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The same as EXULTATION (q. v.).

ēx-ūlt-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *exulting*; -ly.] In an exulting manner; with exultation or triumph.

***ēx-ūn-dāte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *exundatus*, *pa. par.* of *exundo*: *ex*=out, and *undo*=to rise in waves; *unda*=a wave.] To overflow.

***ēx-ūn-dā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *exundatio*, from *exundatus*, *pa. par.* of *exundo*.]

1. *Lit.*: The act of overflowing; an overflow.

2. *Fig.*: An overflowing abundance.

***ēx-ūn-ġu-lāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *exungulatus*, *pa. par.* of *exungulo*: *ex*=out, away, and *ungula*=a claw, a hoof, diminutive of *unguis*=a nail, a hoof.] To pare off or remove the nails or other superfluous parts from.

***ēx-ūn-ġu-lā-tion**, *s.* [English *exungul(ate)*; -ation.] The act of paring the nails or superfluous parts from.

***ēx-ū-pēr-ā-ble**, *a.* [Latin *exuperabilis*, *exsuperabilis*, from *exupero*, *exsupero*=to surpass.] That may be surpassed or overcome. [EXUPERATE.]

***ēx-ū-pēr-ānce**, *s.* [Lat. *exuperantia*, *exsuperantia*, from *exuperans*, *exsuperans*, *pr. par.* of *exupero*, *exsupero*: *ex* (intens.) and *supero*=to surpass.] The act of surpassing or overcoming; the state of being surpassed; overbalance, excess of weight, power, or authority.

***ēx-ū-pēr-ant**, *a.* [Lat. *exuperans*, *exsuperans*, *pr. par.* of *exupero*, *exsupero*.] Surpassing, overcoming, overbalancing, exceeding in power or authority.

***ēx-ū-pēr-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *exuperatus*, *exsuperatus*, *pa. par.* of *exupero*, *exsupero*=to surpass: *ex*=out, away, and *supero*=to overcome, to surpass; *super*=above.] To overcome, to surpass, to overbalance, to exceed, to surmount.

***ēx-ū-pēr-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *exuperatus*, *exsuperatus*, *pa. par.* of *exupero*, *exsupero*.] The act of overcoming, surpassing, surmounting, or exceeding.

***ēx-ūr-ġenġe**, *s.* [From Latin *exurgo*=to rise out or up: *ex*=out of, and *surgo*=to rise.] The act of rising or coming into view. (*Baxter*.)

***ēx-ūr-ġent**, *a.* [Lat. *exurgens*, *exurgens*, *pr. par.* of *exurgo*, *exurgo*=to rise out or up: *ex*=out, from, and *surgo*=to rise.] Rising or starting up.

***ēx-ūš-tī-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *exustus*, *pa. par.* of *exuro*=to burn up.] Capable of being burnt up.

***ēx-ūst-ion** (*ion* as *yūn*), *s.* [Lat. *exustio*, from *exustus*, *pa. par.* of *exuro*: *ex*=out, fully, and *uro*=to burn.] The act of burning up or consuming by fire.

***ēx-ū-tōr-ŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *exustus*, *pa. par.* of *exuro*=to lay or put off.] [FONICULUS.]

***ēx-ū-vi-ā-bīl-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *exuviabile*; -ity.] Capability of shedding the skin periodically.

***ēx-ū-vi-ā-ble**, *a.* [Fr.] That may be shed or cast off, as the exuvie of animals. [EXUVIABLE.]

ēx-ū-vi-ā-s, *s. pl.* [Lat.=what is stripped off, as clothing, equipment, arms, &c.; from *exuro*=to put off, to strip.]

1. *Zool.*: The cast or shed skin, shells, teeth, &c., of animals.

"They appear to be only the skins or exuvie, rather than entire bodies of fishes."—*Woodward*.

2. *Bot.*: Whatever is cast off from plants.

3. *Palæont.*: Organic remains found in the several geological strata. (*Lyell*.)

ēx-ū-vi-ā-l, *a.* [Lat. *exuvi(æ)*; Eng., &c., suff. -al.]

Zool.: Pertaining or relating to an exuvium, i. e., to any part that is molted. (*Owen*.)

***ēx-ū-vi-āte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *exuvi(æ)*, and Eng. suff. -ate.]

Zool.: To cast or shed the old skin to make way for the new one.

ēx-ū-vi-ā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *exuvi(ate)*; -ation.]

Zool.: The act of exuviating; the act of casting off exuvie (q. v.).

ēx-ū-vi-ūm, *s.* [Mod. Lat.] [EXUVIÆ.]

Zool. & Botany: Any single thing cast off by an animal or plant. (*Owen*.) Generally the term *Exuvie* (q. v.) is used.

ēx vō-tō, *s. & a.* [Lat.]

A. As substantive:

Religions: An *ex voto* is something offered to some divinity either in gratitude for an exemplary favor, e. g., deliverance from imminent danger or miraculous restoration to health—or to obtain these benefits. The *ex votos* of the Romans were generally of the former kind. (Cf. *Hor.*, *Od.* i. v.; *ad Pison.*, 20, 21; *Juven.*, xii. 27, 28; *Pers.*, i. 89, 90.) In other forms of paganism *ex votos* were of both kinds, but ordinarily of the latter. Pictorial *ex votos* are common in Catholic churches on the Continent, and as they are not of a high order of art, it is usual, in the slang of the *ateliers*, to call a *danb* an *ex voto*. Like many other pagan customs this, with slight alteration, was adopted by the early Christians, not without protest on the part of the ecclesiastical authorities; but the custom still survives in the Roman Church, and *ex votos*—in the shape of pictures, models of diseased or wasted limbs, and even walking-sticks and crutches—may be seen suspended near the altars of the Virgin and the saints in many churches on the Continent, notably at Notre Dame des Victoires, in Paris, and at Lourdes, and in some few cases in England. The practice is based on the idea of the value of sacrifice, whether the offering of the model of the diseased limb be propitiatory before the cure or eucharistic after it has been performed. How widely this idea obtained in Germany, early in the present century, may be seen in Heine's *Walfahrt nach Kevelaar*, and in the note which relates the incident on which the poem was founded.

B. As adj.: Offered in order to obtain some miraculous benefit, or in thanksgiving for some benefit miraculously bestowed.

***ey** (1), *s.* [Egg.]

***ey** (pron. ī) (2), *s.* [Icel.: A. S. *ēg*.] [EYOT.] An island; it is still preserved as an element in the names of places, as in Sheppey, Alderney, Anglesea.

ey'-ā-lēt, *s.* A Turkish political division, under rule of a vizier.

ey'-ās (ey as ī), ***ey-ase**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *niais*=a nestling, from Low Lat. *nidas*, from Lat. *nidus*=a nest. The word is a mistake for a *nyas* or a *niais*, the *n* being mistaken for a part of the indefinite article; so, an apron for a *napron*.] [NIAS.]

A. As subst.: A young hawk just taken from the nest, and not able to prey for itself.

B. As adj.: Unfledged.

***eyas-musket**, *s.*

1. A young unfledged male hawk of the musket kind. [MUSKET.]

2. A pet name for a young boy.

ey'-dent (ey as ā), *a.* [A corruption of *aye doing*.] Diligent.

eye (1) (pron. ī), ***e**, ***ee**, ***egh**, ***eghe**, ***eighe**, ***eihe**, ***ele**, ***ighe**, ***hee**, ***ye**, ***yge** (pl. **egan*, **egen*, **eghen*, **eghene*, **ehne*, **ehnen*, **eien*, **eighen*, **eyghen*, **eyn*, **eighes*, **eyes*, **een*, **eene*, **enyn*, **eyen*), *a. & s.* [A. S. *ēage* (pl. *ēāgan*); cogn. with *Dut.* *oog*; Icel. *auga*; Dan. *øie*; Sw. *öga*; Goth. *augo*; Ger. *auge*; O. H. Ger. *auga*; Russ. *oko*; Lat. *oculus*; Gr. *okos*, *okkos*; Sansc. *akshr.* (*Skeat*.)]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

"And, oh! that eye was in itself a soul."

Byron: *Bride of Abydos*, i. 7.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Sight; ocular perception or knowledge; observation.

"Who hath bewitched you, that you should not obey the truth, before whose eyes Jesus Christ hath been evidently set forth."—*Galatians* iii. 1.

(2) Sight, look.

"All askance he holds her in his eye."

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 342.

(3) The power of seeing; keenness or accuracy of perception and appreciation of material things; power, range, or delicacy of vision.

"I looked upon her with a soldier's eye."

Shakesp.: *Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

(4) Look, countenance, aspect.

(5) Front, face, presence.

"To justify this worthy nobleman"

Her shall you hear disproved to your eyes."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, v.

bōil, bōy, pōut, jōwī; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

(6) A posture of direct opposition; direction opposite to

"Both strive to intercept and guide the wind.
And in its eye more closely they come back."

Dryden: *Annus Mirabilis*, lviii.

(7) Aspect, regard, attention, respect.

"Had I no more in mine eye than the saving of my life."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

(8) Care, notice, vigilance, observation, oversight.

"This method of teaching children by a repeated practice, under the eye and direction of the tutor, till they have got the habit of doing well, has many advantages."—Locke.

(9) The power of mental perception.

"A gift doth blind the eyes of the wise."—Deuteronomy xvi. 19.

(10) Mental perception; the view of the mind; opinion formed by observation.

"Though he in all the people's eyes seemed great,
Yet greater he appeared in his retreat."

Denham: *Cato Major*, i. 71, 72.

(11) Sight, view; a place whence to see or witness anything.

"And be, in eye of every exercise,
Worthy his youth and nobleness of Verona."

Shakespeare: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 3.

(12) Anything formed or shaped like a needle; as,
(a) The bud or shoot of a plant or tuber.

"Prune and cut off all your vine shoots to the very root, and save one or two of the stoutest, to be left with three or four eyes of young wood."—Evelyn: *Kalendar*.

(b) The spots in the feathers of a peacock's tail.

"We see colors like the eye of a peacock's feather, by pressing our eyes on either corner, whilst we look the other way."—Newton: *Optics*.

(c) The center of a target; a bull's-eye.

(13) A small opening or perforation; as,
(a) The thread-hole in a needle.

"This Ajax has not so much wit as will stop the eye of Helen's needle."—Shakespeare: *Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 1.

(b) The loop or catch in which the hook of a dress is caught.

"These parts, if they cohere to one another, but by rest only, may be much more easily dissociated, and put into motion by any external body, than they could be if they were by little hooks and eyes or other kind of fastenings entangled in one another."—Boyle.

(c) The hole in the head of an eye-bolt.

* (14) A tinge, a shade.

"The ground indeed is tawny.
—With an eye of green in 't."

Shakespeare: *Tempest*, ii. 1.

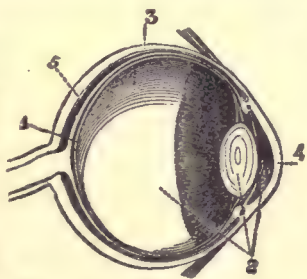
* (15) Anything of supreme importance, power, beauty, or brilliance.

"Your daughter was the verie eye of the solemnitie."—Gough: *Strange Discovery* (1840).

II. Technically:

1. Anatomy:

(1) *Human*: The organ of sight. The principle on which the eye is constructed is that of the camera obscura, a dark chamber with a small opening for the admission of light, a quantity of black matter for the absorption of superabundant rays, and a nervous expansion on that wall which receives the rays of light. For protection it is deeply sunk in a fatty cushion within a bony cavity. The human eye is nearly globular, but the anterior part formed by the cornea (q. v.) is part of a smaller sphere, and slightly protuberant, in the proportion of 20 to 19. In the globe itself the chief constituents are: (1) The retina, the expansion of the optic nerve; (2) The transparent refracting media (the vitreous body or humor, the crystalline lens, the aqueous humor, the iris, and the pupil); (3) The tunica sclerotica, forming a dense tunic inclosing the first two. It is opaque except in front, where it becomes



Eye.

which the sclerotic does outside; it forms four-fifths of the whole globe, and its perfect fluidity allows for the expansion and contraction of the pupil and of the lens itself to or from the cornea.

The crystalline lens is divided into three equal parts by three lines, which radiate from the center to one-third of the surface; each one of these layers consists of hundreds of concentric layers, connected by finely serrated edges. This beautiful dove-tailing of fibers, which was first noticed by Sir David Brewster, is not peculiar to man; the best example is the lens of the common codfish.

(2) *Compar.*: The eyes of the Vertebrata are essentially like those of man. The eyes of insects are of two kinds: compound eyes and simple eyes or stemmata. The compound eyes are immovable. They consist of vastly numerous lenses; thus in the dragon-fly there are 12,000. Spiders have compound eyes; the higher members of the class have ocelli; many of the lower parasitic species are blind. The eyes of Crustacea vary greatly from a sessile median eye-spoke to two distinct eyes placed upon movable peduncles. The Centipedes have many simple eyes; in *Iulus* these are so near as almost to make two compound eyes. Of mollusks, the Cephalopoda have large eyes, the Gasteropoda possess them, as do the Pectens among the Conchifera, though in most other genera of the class, and in Brachiopoda, they seem wanting. The animals of lower organization are destitute of eyes. (Owen, &c.)

2. *Physiol.*: [ALBINO, BLINDNESS, DALTONISM, SIGHT.]

3. Architecture:

(1) The circular aperture in the top of a dome or cupola.

(2) The circle in the center of a volute scroll.

(3) A circular or oval window.

"A dark back-room with one eye in a corner."—Walpole: *Letter to Mann* (1748), i. 318.

4. *Milling*: The hole in a runner stone through which the grain passes to be ground.

5. Machinery:

(1) The hole through the center of a wheel, to be occupied by the axle, axis, or shaft.

(2) The eye of a crank; a hole bored to receive the shaft.

6. Nautical:

(1) A circular loop in a shroud or rope. A worked circle or grommet in a hank, rope, or sail.

(2) The loop of a block-strap.

(3) The hole in the shank of an anchor to receive the ring.

7. *Vehicles*: A metallic loop on the end of a trace, to go over the pin or hook on the end of a single-tree. A cock-eye.

8. Horticulture:

(1) *Gen.*: The bud of a plant.

(2) *Spec.*: A bud concealed in a depression; example, the potato.

(3) The central part or the central markings of a flower.

9. Bot.

(1) *To see with half an eye*: To see with the greatest ease.

(2) *To black one's eye*: To defeat in some project or intention, to outdo, or circumvent.

(3) *To bear one's eye*: To cheat or deceive one.

"To blere the wives eigne."—*Political Songs*, p. 333.

(4) *To change eyes*: To fall in love with each other.

"At the first sight they have changed eyes."

Shakespeare: *Tempest*, i. 2.

(5) *To set the eyes on*: To have sight of.

(6) *To find favor in the eyes of*: To be graciously received and treated by.

(7) *At eye*: At a glance.

"As may appear daily at eye."—Abp. Parker to Queen Elizabeth.

(8) *Eyes of a ship, Eyes of her*:

Naut.: The foremost part of the bows of a vessel, on which formerly eyes used to be painted. The term is also applied to the hawse-holes.

(9) Flemish eye:

Naut.: The strands of a rope's end opened and divided into two parts and laid over each other, marled, parceled, and sewed together, and so forming an eye.

(10) Lashing eye:

Naut.: An eye spliced on the end or ends of a rope for a lashing, being rove through to set it tight.

(11) *Indian eye*: The genus *Dianthus*.

(12) *The eye of Greece*: An epithet of Athens, attributed by Newton, in his note in *loc.* to Demosthenes, but the passage has never been identified.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to, used for, or intended for the eyes.

*eye-biting, a. Fascinating, enchanting.

*eye-bree, s. An eyebrow.

eye-brightening, a. Clearing or brightening the sight.

"As it had been some eye-brightening electuary of knowledge and foresight."—Milton: *Reason of Church Government*, bk. ii.

eye-cup, s. A cup for washing the eyeball. Its lip is held firmly against the open lid, and the eye-wash dashed against the ball, or forced against it by compressing the reservoir.

eye-doctor, s. An oculist.

eye-drop, s. A tear.

eye-extirpator, s.

Surg.: A surgical instrument for removing the eye.

eye-flap, s. A blinker on a horse's bridle.

eye-glance, s. A rapid glance or look.

eye-glass, s.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A pair of glasses to aid the sight; usually worn by clasping the bridge of the nose. The watchmaker's or engraver's eye-glass has a horn frame and a single lens. Its flaring edge is retained within the ocular orbit by the muscular contraction of the eyelids.

*2. *Fig.*: The retina of the eye; the sight.

"Ha! not you seen Camillo?"

But that's past doubt you have; or your eye-glass

Is thicker than a cuckold's horn."

Shakespeare: *Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Optics*: The glass nearest to the eye of those forming the combination eye-piece of a telescope or microscope. The other glass, nearer to the object-glass, is called the Field-glass. [NEGATIVE EYE-PIECE.]

2. *Surg.*: An eye-cup.

*eye-glutting, a. Glutting or satisfying the sight.

eye-headed, a. Having an eye or aperture in the head.

eye-headed Bolt: A form of bolt having an eye at the head end. It is intended for securing together two objects at right angles—as a gland to a stuffing-box, &c.

eye-hole, s. A circular opening in a bar, &c., to receive a pin, hook, rope, or ring.

eye-lens, s.

Optics: That one of the four lenses in an eye-piece which is nearest to the eye; the eye-piece.

eye-offending, a. Offending or displeasing to the sight; hurting the eyes.

eye-piece, s.

Optics: An eye-piece, or power, as it is sometimes called, is the lens or combination of lenses used in microscopes or telescopes to examine the aerial image formed at the focus of the object-glass.

Eye-piece Micrometer: A graduated slip of glass introduced through slits in the eye-piece tube, so as to occupy the center of the field.

eye-pit, *eghe-putte, *eye-putte, s. The socket of the eye.

eye-pleasing, a. Pleasing to the sight.

eye-reach, s. The range of vision.

*eye-retorting, a. Looking back or backward.

eye-rim, s. A circular single eye-glass, adapted to be held to its place by the contraction of the orbital muscles.

eye-saint, s. An object dear to, or worshipped with, the eye.

eye-salve, *eghe-sallfe, s. Salve or ointment for the eyes.

eye-servant, s. One who works or attends to his duty only while under the eye or supervision of his master or employer.

eye-service, s. Service performed only while under supervision.

eye-sorrow, s. An eyesore.

eye-speculum, s.

Surg.: An instrument for dilating the eyelids, to expose the exterior portions of the eye and its adjuncts.

eye-splice, s.

Naut.: A splice made by turning the end of a rope back on itself and splicing the end to the standing part, leaving a loop.

eye-spot, s. A kind of lily of a violet or black color, with a red spot in the middle of each leaf.

eye-spotted, a. Spotted or marked as with eyes.

"Nor Juno's bird, in her eye-spotted train,

So many goodly colors doth contain."

Spenser: *Mutopotmos*, 95, 96.

eye-star, s. The center of the eye-spot (q. v.).

eye-strings, s. pl. The strings or tendons by which the eye is moved.

"I would have broke mine eye-strings, cracked them, but

To look upon him."

Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, i. 4.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, ǣ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

eye-teeth, *s. pl.*

Anat.: A popular name for the upper canine teeth in the human jaw, analogous to those which in the feline tribe, and even in the dogs, are so large and formidable.

*eye-thurl, *efe-thurl, *ey-thurl, *s.* A window.

*eye-wages, *s.* Specious but unsubstantial payment.

*eye-waiter, *s.* An eye-servant.

*eye-wash, eye-water, *s.* A medicated bath or water for the eyes.

*eye-witness, *s.* One who can give testimony concerning anything as having seen it with his own eyes.

"All his saints, who silent stood

Eye-witnesses of His almighty acts."

Milton: P. L., vi. 888.

eye (2) (pron. i), *s.* [EX (1).] A brood, especially of pheasants.

"If you chance where an eye of tame pheasants

Or partridges are, see they be mine."

Beaum. and Flet.: Beggar's Bush, ii. 1.

eye (pron. i), *v. t. & i.* [EYE, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To fix the eye upon; to watch or gaze at; to observe narrowly or anxiously.

"From heavy dreams fair Helen rose

And eyed the dawning red."

Scott: William and Helen, i.

*2. To envy.

"Saul eyed David."—1 Samuel xviii. 9.

*B. Intrans.: To assume an appearance; to appear.

"Since my becoming kill me when they do not

Eye well to you."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, i. 3.

eye-ball (eye as i), *s.* [Eng. eye, and ball.] The ball, apple, or globe of the eye.

*eye-béam (eye as i), *s.* [Eng. eye, and beam.] A beam or glance of the eye.

*eye-bite (eye as i), *v. t.* [Eng. eye, and bite.] To fascinate. (*P. Holland, in Trench's English Past and Present, lect. ii.*)

eye-bólt (eye as i), *s.* [Eng. eye, and bolt.]

Naut.: A bolt having an eye or loop at one end for the reception of a ring, hook, or rope, as may be required. The insertion of a closed ring into the eye converts it into a ring-bolt.

eye-bright (pron. i-brit), *s.* [Eng. eye, and bright.] Coles says that goldfinches, linnets, &c., use it to repair their own and their young ones' sight, and that it is a cure for bloodshot eyes, which the purple and yellow spots on the flowers resemble. (See also the def.)

Botany:

1. The genus *Euphrasia*. The common Eyebright is *Euphrasia officinalis*. It is a small annual plant, with the lower leaves crenate, and the upper cut. The flower white or lilac, and purple-veined, with the upper lip yellow. It is very common in the temperate parts of Europe, Asia, and America. It flowers from May to September. It is slightly bitter and aromatic. It has been used with success in catarrhal inflammations of the eye, in cough, hoarseness, earache, or headache following on catarrhs.

2. *Veronica chamaedrys*.

3. *Bartsia odontites*. (*Lyte; Britten & Holland.*)

eye-brów (eye as i), *ee-bree, *eghe-brewé, *s.* [Icel. *auga-brún*; A. S. *edganbrég*; O. H. Ger. *oughbráwa*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The same as II. (q. v.)

II. *Anat.*: The projecting front of the forehead above the eyes. The eyebrows are placed over the eyes as eaves to prevent the sweat disturbing the sight.

In the early part of the seventeenth century, artificial eyebrows were used as a means of enhancing feminine beauty. Prior, in an epigram, refers to the practice thus:

"The slattern had left, in the hurry and haste,

Her lady's complexion and eyebrows at Calais."

These artificial eyebrows appear to have been made of mouse-skin, for in another poem on the same subject he says:

"If we don't catch a mouse to-day,

Alas! no eyebrows for to-morrow."

eyed (pron. id), *eyde, *a.* [Eng. ey(e); -ed.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having eyes; used generally in composition: as, a blue-eyed boy, dull-eyed, bright-eyed, &c.

"They were both so watchfull and well eyde."

Spenser: F. Q., iv. iii. 7.

2. *Her.*: A term employed when speaking of the spots in a peacock's tail.

*eye-ful, *a.* Attracting the eye; remarkable.

eyed hawkmoth, *s.*

Entom.: A hawkmoth, *Smerinthus ocellatus*. It is the *Sphinx ocellata* of Linnaeus. The anterior wings, which are every acute at the apex, are gray, tinged with rose-color, and variegated, clouded and streaked with brown, the hinder wings are carmine red, with gray margins and an ocellum of blue, brown or black. The caterpillar is of a fine green above, and below is tinged with blue; there are on it, too, white, rose-color, and yellow markings. It feeds on willows, the poplars, the apple, &c. Found in Epping Forest, and some other parts of England; very rare in Scotland. (*Duncan, in Jardine's Nat. Libr.*)

eye-lash (eye as i), *s.* [Eng. eye, and lash.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The row or line of hair edging the eyelid.

"That suited well the forehead high,

The eyelash dark, and downcast eye."

Scott: Rokeby, iv. 5.

2. A single hair from the edge of the eyelid.

II. *Anat.*: The eyelashes are strong, short, curved hairs, arranged in two or more rows along the margin of the lids, at the line of union between the skin and the conjunctiva. The upper lashes are more numerous and longer than the lower, and are curved in an opposite direction.

*eye-löss (eye as i), *a.* [Eng. eye; -less.] Wanting or destitute of eyes; deprived of sight.

"Ask for this great deliverer now, and find him

Eyeless in Gaza, at the mill with slaves."

Milton: Samson Agonistes, 41.

eye-lét (eye as i), *oi-lét, *s.* [Fr. *œillet*=a little eye, dimin. of *œil*=an eye.] A short metallic tube whose ends are flanged over against the surfaces of the object in which the said tube is inserted. It is used as a bushing for holes to prevent the tearing of the perforated edge of the fabric or material by lacing.

eyelet-hole, *s.* The orifice of an eyelet.

eyelet-punch, *s.* A device used at the desk for attaching papers together by eyeletting. It has usually a hollow punch for making a hole, and a die-punch to upset the flange of the eyelet.

eyelet-ring, *s.* A ring inserted in an eyelet to prevent wear.

eye-lét-cér (eye as i), *s.* [Eng. eyelet; -cer=er (q. v.).] A stabbing instrument of the work-table, to pierce eyelet-holes; a stiletto.

*eye-ll-ád (eye as i), *ey-li-ad, *i-li-ad, *a-li-ad, *s.* [Fr. *œillette*.] An ogle, a wanton look.

"Who even now gave me good eyes too, examined my parts with most judicious eyelids."

Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 3.

eye-lyde (eye as i), *ee-led, *ehe-lid, *eye-lede, *eye-lydde, *s.* [Eng. eye, and lid.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The same as 2 (q. v.).

2. *Anat. (pl.)*: Movable portions of integument adapted for covering and protecting the eye. They are composed of different tissues arranged in successive strata one beneath the other. (1) The skin; (2) the orbicularis palpebrarum; (3) the expanded tendon of the levator palpebræ, in the upper lid only; (4) the tarsal cartilage; (5) meibomian glands; (6) the mucous membrane. These are separated by areolar tissue, which is entirely devoid of fat.

*ey-en (ey as i), *s. pl.* [EYE (1), *s.*]

tey-ér (ey as i), *s.* [Eng. eye (1), *v.*; -er.] One who eyes or watches another narrowly.

eyerie (pron. i-ér-i or ir-i), *s.* [EYRIE.]

eye-seeds (eye as i), *s. pl.* [Eng. eye, and seeds.] So called because the seeds, if blown into the eye, are said to remove bits of dust, &c.]

Bot.: Probably *Salvia verbenaca*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

eye-shót (eye as i), *s.* [Eng. eye and shot.] As far as the eye can reach; sight, range of vision, view.

eye-sight (pron. i-sit), *eh-sithe, *eh-sithe, *eih-sithe, *eye-siht, *eye-syht, *s.* [Eng. eye, and sight.]

1. The sight of the eye; view; observation.

"Flit ut of min ehsithe."—St. Marherete, p. 17.

2. The power or sense of seeing; sight.

"Thou schalt not lese thy eyesht."

Poems on Freemasonry, 676.

eye-sóre (eye as i), *s.* [English eye, and sore.] Something displeasing or offensive to the eye or sight.

"And is the like conclusion of psalms become now, at length, an eyesore, or a galling to the ears that hear it?"—Hooker.

eye-stóne (eye as i), *s.* [Eng. eye, and stone.] A "stone" for clearing foreign bodies out of the eye. Specif., a small calcareous stone, as an operculum of a univalve shell in one of the family Turbinae. This being put into the inner corner of the eye, works its way out, it is said, at the exterior one, bringing with it any foreign body lying in its path.

eye-wink (eye as i), *s.* [Eng. eye, and wink.] A wink of the eye given as a hint or token.

*eyne (pron. in), *s. pl.* [EYE, *s.*]

êy-ôt, ait, *ey-et, *eyght, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *ei*=an island, and dimin. suff. -et.] An ait; a little island in a stream, overgrown with willows. [EX (2), *s.*]

ey-rant, ay-rant, *a.* [EYRY.]

Her.: A term applied to eagles and other birds in their nests.

eyre (1) (pron. är), *eire, *s.* [O. Fr. *eire, erre, oire*=a journey, a way, from Latin *iter*.]

1. A journey or circuit.

2. A court of itinerant justices.

"The eire of justize wende aboute in the londe."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 517.

*eyre (2), *s.* [AIR, *s.*]

ey-rie (ey as i), ey-ry, *ey-er-ie, *eir-ie, *aerie, aery, arie, alery, ayery (pron. è-ri, à-ri, i-ri, ä-ër-i), *s.* [In Fr. *aerie, aery, eyrie*; Teut. *ey*=an egg; A. S. *æg*=an egg; Low Lat. *cria*=a nest of goshawks.]

1. A collection of eggs, an eggery, a nest.

"One atery with proportion ne'er discloses

The eagle and the wren."

Massinger: Maid of Honor, i. 2.

2. The occupant of a nest; a young brood.

"Your atery buildeth in our atery's nest."

Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

*eyrish, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *ayre*=air; Eng. adj. suff. -ish.] Aerial.

eyry (pron. è-ri), *s.* [EYRIE.]

*ey-sell, *s.* [EISEL.]

ê-zë-kî-el, *s.* [Eclat. Lat. *Ezekiel*; Gr. *Iezekiël*, from Heb. *Yechhezekel*, from *Yechhazeq El*=God will strengthen, or *chhozeg ha El*=the strength of God.]

1. *Scripture Hist.*: One of the Greater Prophets to whom is attributed the book described under 2.

2. *Scripture Canon*: One of the larger prophetic books of the Old Testament, the visions and utterances which it contains being expressly attributed in the work itself, to Ezekiel. He was the son of Buzi, a priest (1. 3). He was carried captive, in the time of Jehoiachin, B. C. 585, about eleven years before the destruction of Jerusalem under Zedekiah (xl. 1). His prophecies are mostly in chronological order, those excepted which are launched against foreign nations. There is no direct quotation from Ezekiel in the New Testament, but there are a few allusions to his utterances, especially in the book of Revelations, which, in the concluding portion, distinctly looks back to the temple arrangements prophesied in the last chapter of Ezekiel. The genuineness and authenticity of the prophecies of Ezekiel have not been seriously impugned either in the Jewish or Christian Church, and nearly universal suffrage has been given in favor of their canonicity.

Ê-z-râ, *s.* [Heb. *Ezra*=help. In Gr. *Esdras*.]

1. *Scripture Hist.*:

(1) A man of Judah (1 Chron. iv. 17).

(2) The head of one of the twenty-two courses of priests who returned from captivity along with Zerubbabel, the civil governor of the exiles, and Joshua their high priest (Neh. xii. 2). He is called in Neh. xii. 2, Azariah.

(3) The celebrated priest, whose patriotic and priestly services to the Jews are detailed in the book bearing his name. [2.]

2. *Scripture Canon*: An Old Testament book, arranged in the English Bible between 2 Chronicles and Nehemiah, but in the Hebrew Scriptures after Daniel, before Nehemiah, 1 and 2 Chronicles following next and completing the whole volume. The name Ezra is by most persons held to denote that he was the author of the book, as is undoubtedly the import of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, when placed at the head of the New Testament Gospels. It may, however, signify no more than that the doings of Ezra are the main theme of the book, which is certainly the case. The illustrious personage so designated was a priest descended from Phinehas, the son of Aaron. His immediate father was Seraiah. He was a ready scribe in the law of Moses, to which he was passionately attached (vii. 6). An exile in Persia, he so commended himself to the then reigning monarch (apparently Artaxerxes Longimanus), as to obtain from him a commission to lead the second expedition of Jews back to their own land. The enterprise began about B. C. 458. Subsequently he seems to have returned to the king, but we find him again at Jerusalem, this time, however, exercising only priestly functions under Nehemiah. Where he died is uncertain. The period

bôil, bôy; pòut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tton, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

which the book spans is about eighty years, viz., from the first of Cyrus (B. C. 536) to the eighth of Artaxerxes Longimanus (B. C. 456); the reigns embraced are those of Cyrus, Cambyses, Smerdis, Darius Hystaspis, Xerxes, and part of that of Artaxerxes. The language is Hebrew in its declining state, with occasional Aramaean passages (iv. 8, v. to vi. 18). Ezra first appears upon the scene in chap. vii. 1, being spoken of in the third person, which at viii. 15 changes to the first. The traditional view in which Havernick, Keil, and various other biblical scholars concur, is that the book, excepting quoted Aramaean passages, is from one pen, and that one Ezra's. Other investigators admit a plurality of authors. Lord Arthur Hervey attributes chap. i. to Daniel, chaps. ii. and iii. 1 to Nehemiah (cf. Neh. vii.), iii. 2 and iv., v., vi., to Haggai, the rest of the book to Ezra. Dr. Samuel Davidson, also admitting a variety of authors (Ezra included), considers the final editor to have been the author of the books of Chronicles. Both Jews and Christians consider the work part of the Scripture Canon.



THE sixth letter, and fourth consonant of the English language, is a labial or labio-dental articulation, being formed by the emission of breath between the lower lip and the upper teeth. It is a surd spirant, the corresponding sonant spirant being *v* (q. v.). In Anglo-Saxon it was pronounced as *v*, and it still retains that sound in *of*. It takes its form

from the Greek digamma, which also had a very similar power. An original *f* has frequently become *v* in English words, as *vat* for *fat*, *vetch* for *fetch*, *vizen* for *fiacen*. It has also disappeared from many words, as in *head* (O. Eng. *heved*), *lord* (O. Eng. *hlaford*), *hawk* (O. Eng. *hafoc*), *woman* (O. Eng. *wifman*), &c.; and in others it has been dropped, as *hasty* (O. Fr. *hastif*), *jolly* (O. Eng. *jotif*), *testy* (O. Eng. *testif*), &c. An *f* sound is now used in *trough*, *enough*, and *yough*, to represent an original guttural. In the plurals of nouns of pure English origin ending in *-f* or *-lf*, with a preceding long vowel (except *oo*), the *f* is changed into *v*. In Romance words the *f* remains unchanged, and the plural is formed by adding *s*. Words ending in *-ff* or *-rf*, also form the plural by the addition of *s*. In Russian the letter *f* is uniformly used to represent the sound of *th*, as *Feodor* for *Theodore*.

F as an initial is used:

1. In *Music*: For *Forté*, to mark that a passage is to be played or sung loudly; *ff*=*fortissimo*, when it is to be played or sung very loudly.
2. In *Distinctions*: For *Fellow*, as *F. R. S.*=*Fellow of the Royal Society*.
3. In *Med.*: For the Latin word *Fiat*=let it be made.

F as a symbol is used:

1. In *numerals*: For 40, and with a dash over it (*F*)=40,000.
2. In *Chem.*: For the non-metallic element Fluorine, and for Fluoride—*e. g.*, *FF*=Fluorine, *KF*=Potassium Fluoride. Sometimes *F* written with a stroke above is used for *Formic Acid*.
3. In *Music*:
 - (1) For the note called parhypate in the Greater Perfect system of the Greeks. The letter-name of Frite in the upper tetrachord.
 - (2) The first note of the Eolian mode, or church scale, commencing four notes above the hypochord.
 - (3) The note called Fa ut in the hexachord system. The fourth note in the scale of C. [NOTATION.]
 - (4) The key-note of the major scale requiring one flat in the signature; and the key-note of the minor scale related to A flat.
 - (5) For the note Fah in the Tonic Sol-fa notation.
4. In *Biblical Criticism*: *F* for the Codex Augiensis; *f* (small letter), for the Cursive MSS.
5. *Physics*: For Fahrenheit, denoting that the degree of temperature is according to that scale, as 60° F.

¶ All boiling points, melting points, &c., in the chemical articles of this Dictionary are expressed in degrees of the Centigrade scale, unless *F* is added, to show that the temperature is expressed in degrees Fahrenheit.

6. In *Old Law*: *F* was branded on felons, who were admitted to benefit of clergy.

7. In *Heraldry*: For the Fesse-point (q. v.).

F-clef, s.

Music: The bass clef, the sign of which is a corruption of that letter.

F-holes, s. pl.

Music: The holes in the belly of a violin, so called from their shape.

fa (1), *s.* [Ital.]

Music: The syllable used in solmisation for *F*.

fa-bemol, s.

Music: *F* flat.

***fa** (2), **fae, s.** [Fœ.] A foe, an enemy.

***fa** (3), **faw, s.** [FA, v.]

1. That which falls to one's lot.

2. A share; that which is due.

3. A fall.

¶ To shake a fa:

1. *Lit.*: To wrestle.

2. *Fig.*: To strive. (Scotch.)

fā (1), **faw** (1), *v. i. & t.* [FALL, v.]

A. Intrans.: To fall.

B. Trans.: To fall or happen to; as, It *faws* me to do that.

fā (2), **faw** (2), *v. t.* [Prob. from Low Ger. *faa*; Dan. *faaer*=to get, to acquire.]

1. To obtain, to get.

2. To have as one's lot.

fa-am, fa-ham, s. [A native African word (?).] (See the compound.)

faam-tea, faham-tea, s. A name given to the dried leaves of *Angræcum fragrans*, an orchid noted for the fragrance of its leaves. The infusion is used as a stomachic, and in pulmonary complaints.

fāb, s. [Fœb.] A small pocket; a tobacco-pouch.

fā-ba, s. [Lat.=a bean.]

Bot.: A genus of herbs, belonging to the order Leguminosæ (or Fabaceæ of Lindley). It is of the sub-tribe Viciææ. Its type is the Common Bean, *Faba vulgaris*. [BEAN.]

fā-bā-cē-sē, s. pl. [Lat. *fab(a)*=a bean; fem. adj. pl. suff. -acæe.]

Bot.: Lindley's name for the order of plants better known as Leguminosæ (q. v.).

fā-bā-cē-ōūs, s. [Low Lat. *fabaceus*=having the nature of a bean; Lat. *fab(a)*=a bean.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having the nature or properties of a bean; like a bean.

2. *Bot.*: Pertaining to or connected with the Fabaceæ (q. v.).

***fāb-ēll, s.** [A corruption of O. Eng. *favel* (q. v.).]

***fāb-ēll-ā-tōr, s.** [Lat. *fabell(a)*=a little fable, dim. from *fabula*=a fable.] One who tells little fables.

fā-bēr, s. [Lat.] A fish, the dory.

Fā-bī-an, a. [Lat. *Fabius, Fabianus*, from *Fabius Maximus*=(1) Belonging or relating to the Gens *Fabia*; (2) used, esp. in the phrase *Fabianæ artes*=Fabian tactics, to denote tactics the chief point of which is to weary and exhaust the enemy. By such measures *Fabius Maximus Cunctator* greatly harassed Hannibal in the Second Punic War.]

1. *Lit.*: Belonging, related to, or connected with the Roman Gens *Fabia*.

2. *Fig.*: Slow, cautious, avoiding open conflict.

fābes, fapes, feabes, feapes, s. pl. [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: The fruit of *Ribes grossularia*. (Britten & Holland.)

fā-ble, *fā-bull, s. & a. [Fr. *fable*, from Lat. *fabula*=a narrative, from *for*=to speak; Sp. & Port. *fabula*; Ital. *favola*.]

A. As substantive:

*1. A story, a narrative, a tale.

*2. A feigned tale or story intended to enforce some moral precept; a fictitious narrative conveying some useful information, or intended for entertainment, or an allegory.

¶ Jotham's fable of the trees (Judges ix., about 1209 B. C.) is the oldest extant, and as beautiful as any made since. Nathan's fable of the poor man (2 Sam. xii., about 1034 B. C.) is next in antiquity. The earliest collection of fables extant is of eastern origin, and preserved in the Sanscrit. The fables of Vishnū Sharma, or Pīlpay, are the most beautiful, if not the most ancient in the world. Professor Max Müller traced La Fontaine's fable of the Milk-maid to a very early Sanscrit collection. Æsop's fables, supposed to have been written about 565 or 620 B. C., were verified by Babrius, a Greek poet, about 130 B. C., and turned into prose by Maximus Planudes, a Greek monk, about 1320, who added other fables and appended a worthless life of Æsop. The fables of Phædrus in elegant Latin-iambics (about A. D. 8), of La Fontaine (1700) and of Gay (1727) are justly celebrated.

*3. The plot of a poem or story; the connected series of events in a dramatic or epic poem.

"Fable may be divided into the probable, the allegorical, and the marvellous."—Pope: *Homer's Iliad*. (Pref.)

4. A foolish story.

"But refuse profane and old wives' fables."—1 Tim. iv. 7.

5. A falsehood, an untruth, a fiction, a fabrication.

"And eke what folke there with him were
Without fable I wol discrive."

Romaunt of the Rose.

*6. A by-word; a subject of gossip or talk.

"We grew
The fable of the city where we dwelt."

Tennyson: *Gardener's Daughter*.

***B. As adj.**: Pertaining to or of the nature of a fable; fictitious, fabulous.

"Thou fable Styx! whose livid streams are roll'd
Through dreary coasts, which I tho' blind behold."

Pope: *Thebais of Statius*, 83, 84.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fable, tale, novel, and romance*: "Different species of composition are expressed by the above words: the *fable* is allegorical; its actions are natural, but its agents are imaginary; the *tale* is fictitious, but not imaginary; both the agents and actions are drawn from the passing scenes of life. Gods and goddesses, animals and men, trees, vegetables, and inanimate objects in general, may be made the agents of a *fable*; but of a *tale*, properly speaking, only men or supernatural spirits can be the agents: of the former description are the celebrated *fables* of Æsop; and of the latter the *tales* of Marmontel, the *tales* of the Genii, &c. *Fables* are written for instruction: *tales* principally for amusement; *fables* consist mostly of only one incident or action, from which a moral can be drawn: *tales* always of many, which excite an interest for an individual. The *tale* when compared with the *novel* is a simple kind of fiction; it consists of but few persons in the drama; while the *novel*, on the contrary, admits of every possible variety in characters. The *tale* is told without much art or contrivance to keep the reader in suspense, without any depth of plot or importance in the catastrophe; the *novel* affords the greatest scope for exciting an interest by the rapid succession of events, the involvements of interests, and the unraveling of its plot. If the *novel* awakens the attention, the *romance* rivets the whole mind and engages the affections; it presents nothing but what is extraordinary and calculated to fill the imagination." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***fable-maker, *fable-monger, s.** An inventor or writer of fables.

"To distinguish the true and proper allegorists from the *fable-mongers* or mythics."—Waterland: *Works*, vi. 16.

***fā-ble, *fā-blen, v. i. & t.** [O. Fr. *fabler*, from Lat. *fabulari*, from *fabula*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To talk, to discourse, to converse.

"While the talkiden or *fableden*."—Wycliffe: *Luke* xxiv. 15.

2. To compose or write fables or fiction.

"To loftier rapture thou canst wake the thought
Than all the *fabling* poets' boasted powers."

Warton: *Pleasures of Melancholy*.

3. To tell falsehoods or untruths.

"He *fables* not: I hear the enemy."

Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., iv. 2.

B. Trans.: To feign, to invent, to tell or say falsely.

"It being *fabled* that when the words were spoken aloud, some shepherds had repeated them over their bread, which was thereupon presently turned into flesh."

Burnet: *Hist. Reformation* (an. 1548).

***fā-blēr, s.** [O. Fr. *fabler, fableor*.] A writer or spreader of fables; one who deals in fiction; a fable-monger.

fāb-li-au (au as ō) (*pl. fāb-li-aux, aux as ō*), *s.* [Fr., dim. of *fable*.] A metrical tale composed by the Trouvères or poets of the Langue d'Oïl in the twelfth or thirteenth centuries. The *fabliaux* were sarcastic or witty references to passing events, and were intended for recitation.

fā-blīng, pr. par. a. & s. [FABLE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act or practice of making fables.

2. A fable.

fā-bōid-ē-ā, s. pl. [Lat. *fab(a)*=a bean, and Gr. *eidos*=form, appearance.] A term applied by Mr. Bowerbank to certain bean-shaped leguminous seeds found in the London or Lower Tertiary clays of the Isle of Sheppey. (Page.)

***fabor, s.** [FAUBOURG.] A suburb.

fāb-ric, *fāb-rick, s. [Fr. *fabrique*, from Lat. *fabrica*=(1) a workshop; (2) a fabric, from *faber* (genit. *fabri*)=a workman, from a root *fa*=to set, to place (seen in *fa-cio*=to make); Sp. & Port. *fabrica*.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

I. Literally:

1. That which is fabricated.
(1) The frame or structure of a building; a building or structure; an edifice.

"Here's a fabric that implies eternity."

Middleton: *Mayor of Queenborough*, iv. 2.

(2) A cloth made by weaving or felting. The various names are derived from material, texture, fineness, mode of weaving, color, mode of coloring, surface-finishing, place of manufacture, &c.

2. The structure, manufacture, workmanship, or texture of anything; the manner in which the several parts of any material or structure are united.

*3. The act or purpose of fabricating or constructing; construction.

"This was received . . . for the fabric of the churches of the poor."—*Milman*. (Ogilvie.)

II. Fig.: Any system of united parts, as of the world, society, the Church, &c.

"With what a crash, heard and felt to the farthest ends of the world, would the whole vast fabric of society have fallen."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

¶ For the difference between *fabric* and *edifice*, see *EDIFICE*.

***fabric-lands**, *s. pl.* Lands given in former times for the rebuilding, repair, or maintenance of churches.

***fāb-ric**, ***fāb-rick**, *v. t.* [Fr. *fabriquer*; Sp. *fabricar*; Ital. *fabricare*.] To frame, to construct, to put together, to build, to fashion.

"Shew what laws of life

The cheese-inhabitants observe, and how

Fabric their mansions." J. Phillips: *Cider*, i.

***fāb-ri-cant**, *s.* [Lat. *fabricans*, pr. par. of *fabrico*=to fabricate (q. v.).] One who fabricates; a manufacturer or fabricator.

fāb-ri-cāte, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *fabricatus*, pa. par. of *fabrico*, from *fabrica*=a fabric (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally (of material things):

1. To build, to construct, to frame; to form by putting together the several parts.

2. To form by art, to manufacture, to weave; as, to fabricate woollens.

II. Fig. (of immaterial things): To manufacture, to devise, to put together, to forge, to invent, to contrive. (Generally in a bad sense.)

"The impostor who fabricated these forgeries."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

***B. Intrans.**: To invent, to tell fictions or untruths.

¶ For the difference between *fabricate* and *invent*, see *INVENT*.

fāb-ri-cā-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fabricatio*, from *fabricatus*, pa. par. of *fabrico*; Sp. *fabricación*; Ital. *fabricazione*.]

I. Literally:

1. The act or process of building, constructing, or framing; construction.

2. The act of manufacturing.

*3. The act of creating or forming; creation.

"Attributing the affection of the soul unto the great God, but the fabrication of the body to the *Dii ex Deo*."—*Hale*: *Origin of Manikins*, p. 290.

II. Figuratively:

*1. The act of inventing, devising, creating, or planning.

"The very idea of the fabrication of a new government."—*Burke*: *French Revolution*.

2. The act of inventing, devising, or planning falsely; forgery.

3. That which is invented, devised, or planned falsely; a forgery, a falsehood, an invention.

¶ For the difference between *fabrication* and *fiction*, see *FICTION*.

fāb-ri-cā-tōr, *s.* [Lat.; Fr. *fabricateur*; Sp. *fabricador*; Ital. *fabricatore*.]

1. One who constructs, frames, builds, or makes.

"The Almighty fabricator of the universe."—*Howell*: *Letters*, bk. iii., lett. 9.

2. One who invents, devises, plans, or forges.

***fāb-ri-cā-tress**, *s.* [Eng. *fabricator*; -*ess*.] A female fabricator; a constructress.

***fāb-ri-cā-tūre**, *s.* [Lat. *fabricatus*, pa. par. of *fabrico*.] A fabricating or making; fabrication.

fā-brī-ċī-a, *s.* [Named after J. C. Fabricius, a celebrated Danish entomologist.]

Bot.: A genus of Australian shrubs belonging to the order Myrtaceae. They have alternate dotted leaves and axillary white flowers.

fāb-rile, *a.* [Lat. *fabrilis*, from *faber*=a workman; Sp. *fabril*; Ital. *fabrile*.] Pertaining or relating to workmen or handicraft, as in wood, stone, metal, &c.

***fāb-ū-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *fabularis*=legendary, fabulous.] Relating to the construction of a story or dramatic plot.

fāb-ū-lār-l-a, *s.* [Lat. *fabulus*, dimin. from *fabo*=a bean.]

Palaeont.: A genus of Porcellaneous Foraminifera. Chambers filled with labyrinthic shell-matter, the cavities in which are mostly elongate with the axis of the shell. They are narrow, and, opening terminally, make a cribriform septal face. Only one species, *Fabularia ovata*, or *discolithus*, is known; it abounds in the Eocene Tertiaries of France. (Griffith & Henfrey.)

***fāb-ū-lāte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *fabulatus*, pa. par. of *fabulor*.] To fable.

***fāb-ū-lā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *fabulatus*, pa. par. of *fabulor*.] The act of moralizing fables. (Ash.)

***fāb-ū-list**, *s.* [Fr. *fabuliste*; Sp. *fabulista*, from Lat. *fabula*.] A writer or inventor of fables.

***fāb-ū-lize**, ***fāb-ū-lise**, *v. i.* [Lat. *fabul(a)*; Eng. suff. -ize.] To write or speak in fables; to compose fictions.

***fāb-ū-lōs-l-tŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *fabulositas*, from *fabulosus*; Fr. *fabulosité*; Sp. *fabulosidad*.]

1. The quality of being fabulous or full of fables; fabulousness.

2. A feigned or fabulous story; a fable.

fāb-ū-lōus, *a.* [Lat. *fabulosus*, from *fabula*=a fable; Fr. *fabuleux*; Sp. *fabuloso*; Ital. *favoloso*.]

1. Feigned, fictitious, invented; not founded on fact; exceeding the bounds of probability or reason.

2. Related, described, or told in fables.

3. Exceedingly great; almost beyond belief; incredible; as, His books were sold at a fabulous price.

fāb-ū-lōus-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *fabulous*; -ly.]

1. In a fabulous manner; in manner of a fable or fiction.

"These things are uncertain and fabulously augmented."—*Greenway*: *Tacitus*; *Annals*, p. 131.

2. In a fabulous or almost incredible manner or degree.

***fāb-ū-lōus-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *fabulous*; -ness.]

The quality of being fabulous, feigned, or fictitious.

"His fabulousness and credulity are justly blamed."—*Johnson*: *Journey to the Western Islands*.

***fā-būr-den**, ***fā-būr-then**, *s. & a.* [A corruption of Fr. *faux-bourdon*=(lit.) false burden. {BUR-DEN.} The word *bourdon* or *bordone* in its primary sense is (in French and Italian) a pilgrim's staff; hence, from similarity in form, the bass-pipe, or drone of the bag-pipe, and thence again simply a deep bass note. As the earliest *Falsi bordoni* of which we have specimens are principally formed, except at their cadences, by successions of fourths and sixths below the plain-song melody, such an accompanying bass, to those who had hitherto been accustomed to use the low octaves of the organum, and to consider thirds and sixths inadmissible in the harmonized accompaniment of the Gregorian Chant, would sound false; and this application of the meaning of the *falso* and *faux* seems a more rational derivation than that sometimes given from *falsetto* and *falsette*, as implying the combination of the high voices with the low in *Falso Bordone* harmony. (Grove.)] [FAUX-BOURDON.]

A. As substantive:

I. Literally:

Music: One of the early systems of harmonizing a given portion of plain-song or a canto fermo. It was afterward used as a term for a sort of harmony consisting of thirds and sixths added to a canto fermo. When counterpoint had superseded both diaphony and descent, the term *faburden* was still applied to a certain species of counterpoint, sometimes, but not always, note against note. (Stainer & Barrett.)

"Descanti, prycksonge, counterpoint, and *faburden*."—*Bale*: *Image*, pt. iii.

2. Fig.: A monotonous refrain.

"To sing, as it were, the *faburden* of a song."—*P. Holland*: *Plutarch*, p. 735.

B. As adj.: High-sounding.

"Mirabile, miraculoso, stupendo, and such *faburthen* words."—*Lodge*: *Wit's Misery* (1596).

fāc, *s.* [A contraction for *fac-simile* (q. v.).]

fā-ga-de, *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *facciata*=the front of a building, from *faccia*=the face; Lat. *facies*.] [FACE.]

Arch.: The face or front of any considerable building to a street, court, garden, or other place.

fāge, ***faas**, *s.* [Fr. *face*, from Lat. *facies*; Ital. *faccia*; O. Sp. *faz*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The front part of the head of any animal, more especially of man, consisting of the forehead, eyes, nose, cheeks, mouth, and chin; the visage, the countenance.

"He is like unto a man beholding his natural face in a glass."—*James* i. 23.

(2) The aspect or expression of the visage, as indicative of pleasure or displeasure, favor or anger.

"The Lord make his face to shine upon thee."—*Numbers* vi. 25.

(3) That part of anything which presents itself to the view; as—

(a) The surface of anything.

"Thou hast driven me from the face of the earth."—*Genesis* iv. 14.

(b) The front, the forepart of anything.

"Also the breadth of the face of the house and of the separate place toward the east an hundred cubits."—*Ezekiel* xli. 14.

(c) A plane surface of a solid; one of the sides bounding a solid; thus a cube has six faces, an octahedron eight.

(4) The dial of a watch, clock, compass-card, &c.

(5) The edge of a cutting instrument.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Presence, sight.

"In the very face of the Court."—*Strype*: *Memorials*; *Q. Mary* (an. 1554).

†(2) Appearance, look, aspect.

"Nor heaven, nor sea, their former face retained."

Waller: *Instructions to a Painter*, 118.

* (3) The visible state of things.

"This would produce a new face of things in Europe."—*Addison*.

* (4) An outward show, appearance, or cover; surface show.

"They took him to set a face upon their own malignant designs."—*Milton*.

(5) A distortion of the features; as, He made a wry face.

"Why, what's the matter, Doll? You are making faces now."—*Dickens*: *Barnaby Rudge*, ch. iv.

(6) Confidence, boldness; effrontery, assurance.

"A chaplain of Cortes had the face to assert that in one engagement against the Indians St. James had appeared on a gray horse at the head of the Castilian adventurers."—*Macaulay*: *Battle of the Lake Regillus*. (Introd.)

* (7) Favor.

"Seek ye my face."—*Psalms* xxvii. 8.

II. Technically:

1. Architecture:

(1) The front or broadside of a building; the facade; the front of a wall.

(2) The surface of a stone exposed on the face of a wall. The sides are flanks, the upper and lower surfaces are beds.

(3) The front of an arch showing the vertical surfaces of the outside row of voussoirs.

2. Anatomy:

(1) The lower part of the head of a mammiferous animal.

(2) The aspect of an organ.

3. *Astrol.*: The third part of a sign, each divided into ten degrees.

4. Carpentry:

(1) The front of a jamb presented toward the room.

(2) The sole of a plane.

5. *Crystall.*: One of the planes which form the surface of a regular solid.

6. Forging:

(1) The working portion of a hammer-head.

(2) The flat part of an anvil.

7. *Fort.*: One of the parts which form a salient angle projecting toward the country. [BASTION.]

8. *Gearing*: That part of the acting surface of a cog which projects beyond the pitch-line. The portion within that limit is the flank.

9. *Grinding*: That portion of a lap or wheel, whether the edge or the disc, which is employed in grinding.

10. *Mining*: That portion of a coal-seam which is in process of removal.

11. *Mil.*: The face of a square is the side of a body of men formed into a square.

12. *Ord.*: The surface of metal at the muzzle of a gun.

13. *Print.*: The surface of type from which the impression is taken. The character of the face, for size, style, and proportions, gives the name to the type.

14. Steam-engineering:

(1) The flat part of a slide-valve on which it moves.

(2) The flat portion on a cylinder forming a seat for a valve.

15. *Zool.*: The anterior portion of the head of a mammiferous animal; the face of birds comprehends the ophthalmic regions, cheeks, temples, forehead, and vertex; the face of insects is the parts between the proboscis and prothorax.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *face* and *front*: "The face is applied to that part of bodies which serves as an index or rule, and contains certain marks to direct the observer; the front is

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-clan, -tian = shən. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

employed for that part which is most prominent or foremost: hence we speak of the *face* of a wheel or clock, the *face* of a painting, or the *face* of nature; but the *front* of a house or building, and the *front* of a stage: hence, likewise, the propriety of the expressions, to put a good *face* on a thing, to show a bold front."

(2) He thus discriminates between *face*, *countenance*, and *visage*: "The *face* consists of a certain set of features; the *countenance* consists of the general aggregate of looks produced by these features; the *visage* consists of such looks in particular cases: the *face* is the work of nature; the *countenance* and *visage* are the work of the mind; the *face* remains the same, but the *countenance* and *visage* are changeable. The *face* belongs to brutes as well as men; the *countenance* is the peculiar property of man; the *visage* is peculiarly applicable to superior beings: the term is applied only in the grave or lofty style." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

¶ In special phrases:

1. To fly in the face of: To withstand, to oppose, to defy.

2. To treat the face of: To seek the favor of; to pray to.

"Entreat the face of the Lord thy God."—1 Kings xiii. 6.

3. To accept the face of: To favor.

"See, I have accepted thy face concerning this thing also."—Gen. xix. 21. (Marg.)

4. To set the face against: To oppose, to withstand firmly.

5. Face to face:

(1) In immediate presence of each other.

"She sent for Blanche to accuse her face to face."—Tennyson: Princess, iv. 220.

(2) Clearly; without the interposition of other bodies.

"Now we see through a glass darkly; but then face to face."—1 Corinth. xiii. 12.

6. To make a face: To distort the features; to put on an unnatural or purposely altered look.

7. To one's face: Directly; in plain words; as, to tell another anything to his face.

8. Face of a bastion:

Fort. [II. 7.]

9. Face prolonged or extended, in fortification, is that part of the line of defense which is between the angle of the shoulder and the curtain.

10. "I like your face": A slang expression—"I admire your impudence." (U. S. Colloq.)

face-ache, face-ague, s. A kind of neuralgia which attacks the nerves of the face; called also Tic-doloureux (q. v.).

face-and-hood, s.

Bot.: *Viola tricolor*, from the markings in the petals bearing some resemblance to a human face, and the often dark, hood-like appearance of the upper part of the flower. (Britten & Holland.)

face-cloth, s. A cloth laid over the face of a corpse.

face-guard, s.

1. A mask with windows for the eyes, adapted to the use of persons exposed to great heat, as in glass-houses, forging heavy works, and in the various metallurgical furnace operations.

Also for workmen exposed to flying particles of metal or stone.

2. A wire-gauze mask worn to protect the face in fencing.

face-hammer, s. One with a flat face, as distinguished from one having pointed or edged peens.

face-in-hood, s.

Bot.: *Aconitum napellus*, from the upper petals forming a hood, the stamens and pistils, with the lower petals, bearing some fanciful resemblance to a face. (Britten & Holland.)

face-joint, s.

Arch.: That joint of a voussoir which appears on the face of the arch.

face-mold, s.

Carp.: The pattern from which the ornamental railings for stairs, &c., are to be cut.

*face-painter, s. A painter of portraits.

*face-painting, s.

1. The art of painting portraits.

2. The act or practice of applying rouge to the face.

face-piece, s.

Shipbuild.: A piece wrought on the forepart of the knee of the head, to assist the conversion of the main-piece, and to shorten the upper bolts of the knee of the head.

face-plate, s.

1. A plate screwed on to the spindle of a lathe, and affording a means of attaching the work to be turned; or a place of attachment for a pin which comes against the dog or driver on the work, and imparts rotation to the latter.

2. A true plane for testing a dressed surface.

*face-royal, s. A royal or kingly face; also the face stamped on the coin called a royal.

"He will not stick to say his face is a face-royal."—Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., i. 2.

face-value, s. Par value; value expressed on face of note, &c.

face-wall, s.

Arch.: The front wall of a building.

face-wheel, s.

Mech.: Another name for a crown or contrate wheel, which has cogs projecting from the periphery at right angles to the plane of motion. The term is applicable to a wheel whose face rather than its perimeter is made effective, as in the cog-wheels cited; it is also applied to a wheel the disc-face of which is adapted for grinding and polishing; a lap.

face, v. t. & i. [FACE, s.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To meet in front or face to face; to confront, to brave.

"This youth, the joy of Nestor's glorious age, In arms intrepid, with the first he fought, Faced every foe, and every danger sought."—Pope: Homer's Iliad, xiii. 705.

2. To meet with boldness or firmness; to confront boldly.

"And yet a modest comrade led them forth, From their shy solitude to face the world, With a gay confidence and seemingly pride."—Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

*3. To brave, to bully, to oppose with impudence, to browbeat.

"I will neither be faced nor braved."—Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

4. To stand opposite to.

"A view of the side of the Palatine mountain that faces it."—Addison: On Italy.

5. To cover in front; to invest with a coating or covering.

"Where your old bank is hollow, face it with the first spit of earth that you dig out of the ditch."—Mortimer: Husbandry.

6. To put a face or appearance on; as, to face inferior tea, by mixing it with coloring matter and other substances, so as to give it the appearance of a better quality and higher value.

7. To lay or place with the face downward.

8. To turn the face in any direction; as, to face a body of men to the right or left.

*9. To countenance.

"Was this the face that faced so many follies?"—Shakesp.: Richard II., iv. 1.

II. Technically:

1. Mason.: To dress or smooth the face of stone.

*2. Cards: A term at primero; to stand boldly upon a card.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To stand with the face in a certain direction; to look in a certain direction; as, The house faces toward the east.

2. To turn the face in a certain direction.

"Hail and farewell they shouted thrice again, Thrice facing to the left, and thence they turned again."—Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, iii. 995.

*3. To carry a false appearance; to play the hypocrite.

"Thou needs must learn to laugh, or lye, To face, to forge, to scoff, to company."—Spenser: Mother Hubbard's Tale.

II. Mil.: To turn or wheel in any direction; to face about is to turn right round.

"Defeating it by a single well-directed discharge of the rear rank, who faced about for that purpose."—Alison: Hist. Europe, ch. xciii.

¶ (1) To face a thing out: To persist in or maintain any assertion or conduct unblushingly and shamelessly; to brave with effrontery; to carry through an undertaking by effrontery or assurance.

"She thinks with oaths to face the matter out."—Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

(2) To face down: To withstand with boldness and effrontery.

"Here's a villain that would face me down. He met me on the mart."—Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 1.

¶ For the difference between to face and to confront, see CONFRONT.

face-plan, s.

Arch. drawing: The principal or front elevation.

face-plate, s.

1. A plate screwed on to the spindle of a lathe, and affording a means of attaching the work to be turned; or a place of attachment for a pin which comes against the dog or driver on the work, and imparts rotation to the latter.

2. A true plane for testing a dressed surface.

*face-royal, s. A royal or kingly face; also the face stamped on the coin called a royal.

"He will not stick to say his face is a face-royal."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., i. 2.

face-value, s. Par value; value expressed on face of note, &c.

face-wall, s.

Arch.: The front wall of a building.

face-wheel, s.

Mech.: Another name for a crown or contrate wheel, which has cogs projecting from the periphery at right angles to the plane of motion. The term is applicable to a wheel whose face rather than its perimeter is made effective, as in the cog-wheels cited; it is also applied to a wheel the disc-face of which is adapted for grinding and polishing; a lap.

face, v. t. & i. [FACE, s.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To meet in front or face to face; to confront, to brave.

"This youth, the joy of Nestor's glorious age, In arms intrepid, with the first he fought, Faced every foe, and every danger sought."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xiii. 705.

2. To meet with boldness or firmness; to confront boldly.

"And yet a modest comrade led them forth, From their shy solitude to face the world, With a gay confidence and seemingly pride."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

*3. To brave, to bully, to oppose with impudence, to browbeat.

"I will neither be faced nor braved."—Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

4. To stand opposite to.

"A view of the side of the Palatine mountain that faces it."—Addison: On Italy.

5. To cover in front; to invest with a coating or covering.

"Where your old bank is hollow, face it with the first spit of earth that you dig out of the ditch."—Mortimer: Husbandry.

6. To put a face or appearance on; as, to face inferior tea, by mixing it with coloring matter and other substances, so as to give it the appearance of a better quality and higher value.

7. To lay or place with the face downward.

8. To turn the face in any direction; as, to face a body of men to the right or left.

*9. To countenance.

"Was this the face that faced so many follies?"

Shakesp.: Richard II., iv. 1.

II. Technically:

1. Mason.: To dress or smooth the face of stone.

*2. Cards: A term at primero; to stand boldly upon a card.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To stand with the face in a certain direction; to look in a certain direction; as, The house faces toward the east.

2. To turn the face in a certain direction.

"Hail and farewell they shouted thrice again, Thrice facing to the left, and thence they turned again."

Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, iii. 995.

*3. To carry a false appearance; to play the hypocrite.

"Thou needs must learn to laugh, or lye, To face, to forge, to scoff, to company."

Spenser: Mother Hubbard's Tale.

II. Mil.: To turn or wheel in any direction; to face about is to turn right round.

"Defeating it by a single well-directed discharge of the rear rank, who faced about for that purpose."—Alison: Hist. Europe, ch. xciii.

¶ (1) To face a thing out: To persist in or maintain any assertion or conduct unblushingly and shamelessly; to brave with effrontery; to carry through an undertaking by effrontery or assurance.

"She thinks with oaths to face the matter out."

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

(2) To face down: To withstand with boldness and effrontery.

"Here's a villain that would face me down. He met me on the mart."

Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 1.

¶ For the difference between to face and to confront, see CONFRONT.

face, pa. par. & a. [FACE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: Having a face; marked with a face.

2. Fig.: Having a false appearance given to it; as, faced tea.

II. Mason.: Having the outer surface dressed or smoothed.

*face-less, a. [Eng. face; -less.] Without or destitute of a face.

face-llid-ē-s, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. fascelis; Gr. eidōs=form, and Lat. pl. adj. suff. -eae.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composite plants, sub-order Labiatiflorae, tribe Mutisiaceae.

face-llis, s. [Gr. phakelos=a bundle, a faggot.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Face-lidē (q. v.). It contains a small Chilean plant, like Cudweed (q. v.).

face-ēr, s. [Eng. fac(e); -er.]

I. Literally:

*1. One who opposes or braves; one who puts on a false show or character; a boaster, a bully.

"No great talkers, nor boaster, nor facers."—Latimer: Works, i. 268.

2. A blow in the face.

"Blogg, starting upright, tipped the fellow a facer."

Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; The Bagman's Dog.

II. Fig.: A sudden blow, check, or hindrance.

face-ēt, *face-ēt-te, *face-cet, s. & a. [Fr. facette, dimin. of face; Sp. faceta; Ital. facetta.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: In the same sense as II. 3.

"Like diamonds cut with facets."—Bacon: Essays; Honor and Reputation.

II. Technically:

1. Anat.: An articular cavity of a bone when nearly plain; a small, circumscribed portion of the surface of a bone.

2. Arch.: A flat projection between the flutings of columns.

3. Mineral.: One of the small planes which form the sides of a natural crystal; of a cut diamond or other gem; of a cut-glass ornament or vessel. The facets of diamonds are known as skew- or skill-facets and star-facets. Upper skill-facets are wrought in the lower part of the bezel, and terminate in the girdle; under-skill facets are wrought on the pavilions, and terminate in the girdle. Star-facets are wrought on the bezels and terminate in the table. [BRILLIANT.]

4. Glass Manuf.: One of the irons thrust into the mouths of bottles, in order to convey them to the annealing tower.

5. Zool.: A flat surface with a definite boundary. (Owen.) Example, the facets constituting the compound eyes of insects. [B.]

B. As adj.: Facet eyes are the compound eyes of insects, consisting of an innumerable assemblage of eyelets, each of which is called a Facet.

*face-ē-te, a. [Lat. facetus=clever, witty, gay.] Gay, clever, witty, facetious.

face-ēt-ēd, a. [Eng. facet; -ed.] Having facets.

*face-ē-te-ly, adv. [Eng. facet; -ly.] In a clever, witty, or facetious manner; cleverly, wittily.

*face-ē-te-nēss, s. [Eng. facet; -ness.] Wittiness, cleverness, facetiousness.

face-ē-ti-ē (ti as shi), s. pl. [Lat. pl. of facietia=cleverness, wit, from Lat. facetus.] Clever or witty sayings.

face-ē-tious, a. [Fr. facetieux, from Old Fr. facietie=wit, from Lat. facetus.]

1. (Of persons): Full of merriment, gayety, wit and humor; jocular, witty, humorous, jocose.

2. (Of things): Clever, witty, funny, jocular.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between facetious, conversable, jocular, and jocose: "Facetious may be employed either for writing or conversation; the rest only in conversation: the facetious man deals in that kind of discourse which may excite laughter; a conversable man may instruct as well as amuse; a pleasant man says everything in a pleasant manner; his pleasantry, even on the most delicate subject, is without offense; the person speaking is jocose; the thing said, or the manner of saying it, is jocular."

A man is facetious from humor; he is conversable by means of information." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

face-ē-tious-ly, adv. [Eng. facetious; -ly.] In a facetious manner; wittily, cleverly, merrily.

face-ē-tious-nēss, s. [Eng. facetious; -ness.] The quality of being facetious; wittiness, cleverness.

face, v. t. & i. [FACE, s.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To meet in front or face to face; to confront, to brave.

"This youth, the joy of Nestor's glorious age, In arms intrepid, with the first he fought, Faced every foe, and every danger sought."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xiii. 705.

2. To meet with boldness or firmness; to confront boldly.

"And yet a modest comrade led them forth, From their shy solitude to face the world, With a gay confidence and seemingly pride."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

*3. To brave, to bully, to oppose with impudence, to browbeat.

"I will neither be faced nor braved."—Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

4. To stand opposite to.

"A view of the side of the Palatine mountain that faces it."—Addison: On Italy.

5. To cover in front; to invest with a coating or covering.

"Where your old bank is hollow, face it with the first spit of earth that you dig out of the ditch."—Mortimer: Husbandry.

6. To put a face or appearance on; as, to face inferior tea, by mixing it with coloring matter and other substances, so as to give it the appearance of a better quality and higher value.

7. To lay or place with the face downward.

8. To turn the face in any direction; as, to face a body of men to the right or left.

*9. To countenance.

"Was this the face that faced so many follies?"

Shakesp.: Richard II., iv. 1.

II. Technically:

1. Mason.: To dress or smooth the face of stone.

*2. Cards: A term at primero; to stand boldly upon a card.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To stand with the face in a certain direction; to look in a certain direction; as, The house faces toward the east.

2. To turn the face in a certain direction.

"Hail and farewell they shouted thrice again, Thrice facing to the left, and thence they turned again."

fa-çi-à, s. [FASCIA.]

fâ-çl-âl (or **çl as shl**), *a.* [Low Latin *facialis*, from Lat. *facies*=a face; Fr. *facial*; Ital. *facciale*.] Of or pertaining to the face.

facial-angle, s.

Anat.: An angle contained between two imaginary lines, one from the most prominent part of the forehead to the anterior extremity of the alveolar process of the upper jaw, opposite to the incisor teeth; the other from the external auditory foramen to the same point, serving to measure the elevation of the forehead. This angle is of great service in ethnology, but its magnitude is not an infallible criterion of the intellectual capacity of an individual. It is sometimes called Camper's Angle, because the celebrated Dutch anatomist Camper was the first to draw attention to the importance of this method of skull-measurement.



Facial Angle of Negro.

facial-artery, s.

Anat.: A branch of the external carotid artery passing over the lower jaw by the anterior margin of the masseter muscle, and extending its ramifications to the face and palate.

facial-axis, s.

Phren.: A line drawn from the anterior end of the axis of the cranium to the most anterior point of the upper jaw. The angle between these two axial lines is called the cranio-facial angle, and serves to show to what extent the face is prognathous or orthognathous. (See these words.)

facial-bones, s. pl.

Anat.: The thirteen bones of the face.

facial-muscles, s. pl.

Anat.: [FACIAL NERVE.]

facial-nerve, s.

Anat.: A nerve which arises from the lower and lateral parts of the pons Varolii, and issuing from the cranium by the internal auditory foramen, enters the aqueductus Fallopii, supplies the muscles to the internal ear, &c., and then forms the facial muscles, which are distributed in the three principal divisions of the face.

facial-plates, s. pl.

Anat.: The sub-cranial or pharyngeal plates or arches. [SUBCRANIAL.]

facial-suture, s. A peculiar suture or line of division in Trilobites, separating the glabella with the "fixed cheeks" from the lateral portions of the cephalic shield. No such line of division is known to exist in any recent crustacean, but there is a faint indication of it in *Limulus*, and some doubtful traces of it in certain other forms. In a few genera, as in *Trinucleus*, *Microdiscus*, and *Agnostus*, the facial suture is absent. (Nicholson.)

facial-vein, s.

Anat.: A vein crossing the face obliquely from the root of the nose outward, and receiving the vessels of the head and forehead.

***fâ-çl-âl-ly** (or **çl as shl**), *adv.* [Eng. *facial*; -ly.]

1. In a facial manner; as regards the face.

2. Face to face.

***fâ-çl-âte** (or **çl as shl**), *s.* [Ital. *facciata*.] A façade, a front.

***fâ-çled, a.** [Eng. *face*; -ed.] Of good appearance.

***fâ-çl-ent** (or **çl as shl**), *s.* [Lat. *faciens*, *pr. par.* of *facio*=to do.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who does anything, good or bad; a doer.

2. *Alg.*: The variant of a quantity as distinguished from the co-efficient.

fâ-çl-êg (or **çl as shl**), *s.* [Lat.] [FACE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A face.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.*: The anterior part of the skull; the face.

2. *Geol. & Zool.*: The general aspect of an assembly of animals or plants, which is characteristic of a particular locality or period of the earth's

history. Thus we speak of the *facies* of the Carboniferous flora, as distinct from the flora of other epochs, and of the *facies* of the Australian fauna, as distinguished from the animals of other regions by their common marsupial characteristics.

3. *Bot.*: The general appearance of a plant.

facies hippocratica, s. The peculiar expression on the face immediately before death; so called from its description in the "Prognostica" of Hippocrates.

fâç-île, *fac-il, a. [Fr., from Lat. *facilis*=easy to be done, from *facio*=to do; Sp. *facil*; Ital. *facile*.]

1. Easy, not difficult; capable of being done or attained with little labor.

2. Easy to be understood; not abstruse.

3. Easy of access or converse; complaisant; affable, not austere.

4. Pliant, easily led or persuaded to good or bad.

5. Ready, quick, dexterous; as, a *facile* pen, a *facile* pencil.

fâç-i-lê prin'-cêps, phr. [Lat.=easily first or best.] Able to distance all competitors without exertion; as, He is *facile princeps* in that art.

***fâç-île-ly, *fac-il-le, adv.** [Eng. *facile*; -ly.] In a facile or easy manner; easily.

***fâç-île-nêss, *fac-il-nêss, s.** [Eng. *facile*; -ness.] The quality or state of being facile or easy; easiness, ease.

fâ-çl-i-tâ-te, v. t. [From Fr. *faciliter*, with Eng. verb suff. -ate, from Lat. *facilitas*=ease, from *facilis*=easy; Sp. *facilitar*; Ital. *facilitare*.] To make easy or less difficult; to free or clear from difficulty or impediments; to diminish the labor of; to further.

fâ-çl-i-tâ-tion, s. [From Fr. *faciliter*, with Eng. suff. -ation.] The act of making easy or less difficult.

"Who can believe that they . . . foresaw the use of their discoveries to the facilitation of commerce?"—*Rambler*, No. 108.

fâ-çl-i-tÿ, s. [Fr. *facilité*, from Lat. *facilitas*, from *facilis*=easy; Sp. *facilidad*; Ital. *facilità*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The quality of being easy to be done; easiness; freedom from difficulty.

"The facility with which government has been overturned in France."—*Burke: Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs*.

2. An opportunity, means, or advantage in the performance of any act, or the attainment of any object; as, Every *facility* was afforded him.

3. Readiness, quickness, dexterity; ease in performance.

"The facility and assiduity with which he wrote are sufficiently proved by the bulk and dates of his works."—*Macaulay. Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

*4. Easiness of access; complaisance; affability; freedom from austerity or haughtiness.

"She has a kind of facility in taking."

Middleton: A Mad World, iii.

*5. Easiness or readiness to be persuaded or led; pliability of disposition; readiness to comply with the advice or wishes of others.

"It is a great mistake to take facility for good nature."—*L'Estrange*.

II. *Scots Law*: A state of mental weakness, not so great as idiocy, but implying want of firmness of mind, and a consequent readiness to be persuaded to do anything.

¶ For the difference between *facility* and *ease*, see EASE.

***fâç-i-nêr-i-ôus, a.** [A corrupt, of *facinorous* (q. v.).] Wicked, atrocious, abominable.

"He's of a most *facinorous* spirit."—*Shakespeare. All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 3.

fâç-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [FACE, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A covering in front for ornament or other purposes.

(2) The act of turning in any particular direction.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The act or process of adulterating inferior tea by mixing it with coloring matter and other substances, so as to give it the appearance of tea of a better quality and higher value; also applied to the materials used in this process of adulteration.

(2) An external sign or decoration.

"These offices and dignities were but the *facings* and fringes of his greatness."—*Wotton. (Johnson.)*

II. Technically:

1. *Build.*: The covering of brick or rough stone-work with fine masonry, such as sawed freestone or marble.

2. *Carp.*: The wooden covering of the sides of doors, windows, &c., on the inside.

3. *Civil Eng.*: The front covering of a bank by means of a wall or other structure to enable it to be made steeper than the natural talus of the material.

4. *Found.*: Powder applied to the face of a mold which receives the metal. The object is to give a fine smooth surface to the casting.

5. *Hydraulic Engineering*:

(1) Protection for the exposed faces of seawalls and embankments. Several different kinds are used, according to the facilities and means at disposal.

(2) A layer of soil over the puddle, upon the sloping sides of a canal.

6. *Military (pl.)*:

(1) The movements through which soldiers are put in turning or wheeling to the right, left, &c.

(2) The trimmings on the collar, cuffs, &c., of a uniform, serving to distinguish one regiment or one livery from another.

"Do you think

Your tawny coats, with greasy *facings* here, Shall conquer it?"—*Barry: Merry Tricks*, iii. 1.

7. *Plaster.*: The last layer of fine stucco or plaster on walls.

facing-brick, s.

Build.: A front or pressed brick.

facing-sand, s.

Found.: A compound, usually of molding sand and pulverized bituminous coal, used to make the surfaces of molds.

***fâç-îng-ly, adv.** [English *facing*; -ly.] In a fronting, facing, or opposite position.

***fâ-çin-ôr-ôus, *fa-cyn-er-ous, *fa-cin-er-us, a.** [Lat. *facinorosus*, from *facinus* (gen. *facinoris*) = a wicked deed, from *facio*=to do; Ital. & Sp. *facinoroso*.] Exceedingly wicked; wicked to an excess; atrocious.

***fâ-çin-ôr-ôus-nêss, s.** [English *facinorous*; -ness.] Extreme or atrocious wickedness.

***fa-cond, *fa-conde, *fa-cound, *fa-cunde, a. & s.** [O. Fr. *facond* (a.), *faconde* (s.), from Lat. *facundus*=eloquent, *facundia*=eloquence.]

A. *As adj.*: Eloquent.

B. *As subst.*: Eloquence.

fâç-sim-i-lê, s. [A contr. of Lat. *factum simile*=made like; *factum*, neut. sing. of *factus*, *pa. par.* of *facio*=to make, and *simile*, neut. sing. of *similis*=like.]

1. *Of material things*: An exact copy, counterpart, or likeness of an original, as of handwriting, a drawing, &c., in all its peculiarities, proportions, and characteristics.

"He took a paper, and made what they call a *facsimile* of the marks and distances of those small specks."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 109.

†2. *Of immaterial things*: An exact copy or counterpart; as of habits, disposition, conduct, &c.

"His course can be the *facsimile* of no prior one, but is by its nature original."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. I., ch. iv.

fâç-sim-i-lê, v. t. [FACSIMILE, s.] To make a facsimile or exact copy or counterpart of; to copy exactly; to reproduce in facsimile.

"The contour of draperies, such as those of the apostles *facsimiled* here."—*Athenæum*.

fâç-sim-i-lîst, s. [Eng. *facsimil*(e); -ist.] One who produces facsimiles or exact copies.

"Mr. — asks for the name and address of a *facsimilist*."—*Notes and Queries*.

fâçt, s. [Lat. *factum*=a thing done, neut. sing. of *factus*, *pa. par.* of *facio*=to do; Port. *facto*, *feito*; Ital. *fatto*; Fr. *fait*; Old Fr. *faict*. *Fact* is thus a doublet of *feat* (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A thing done, a deed, an act, a performance, a feat.

"The bloody *fact* Will be avenged." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 457.

2. Reality; not supposition; truth.

"If this were true in *fact*, I do not see any color for such a conclusion."—*Addison: On the War*.

3. An assertion or statement of a thing done or existing; something asserted to have happened or existed, whether true or false; as, His book abounds with false *facts*.

II. *Law*: An act done; an incident which has happened; an event. Thus the jury determine on matters of *fact*, the judge decides on points of law in a case.

"This [writ of error] is a species of appeal which raises no question of *fact*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

bôil, bôÿ; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tion, -sion = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

† (1) *In fact*: In reality, in truth.

(2) *Matter of fact*:

(a) *As a subst.*: Something which has really happened.

(b) *Used as an adj.*: Prosaic; not imaginative.

† For the difference between *fact* and *circumstance*, see *CIRCUMSTANCE*.

făc-tion, *s.* & *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *factio*=a doing, a faction, from *factus*, *pa. par.* of *facio*=to do.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A clan, a society, a party.

"In Gallia . . . almost in every house are factions, and the heads of these factions are they whom they esteem worthyest to have it."—*Goldyng: Cesar*, fo. 153.

2. A party in a state combined or acting in union in opposition to the established government; usually applied to a minority, but it may be applied to a majority; a party combined to promote their own views or purposes even at the expense of order and the public good.

"There were indeed factions, but factions which sprang merely from personal pretensions and animosities."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

3. Tumult, discord, dissension.

"Far from her sight flew Faction, Strife, and Pride, And Envy did but look on her and died."

Dryden: Epistle to Duchess of York, 18.

II. Roman Antiq.: The name given to the contesting parties in the chariot-races in the Roman circus. They took their origin from the fact that the drivers of the chariots were distinguished from each other by the color of their garments, one being always dressed in white, another in green, the third in red, and the fourth in blue. Hence, from the keenness with which different persons espoused the cause of the different colors arose the four parties or factions, named respectively, *Factio Albata*, *Factio Prasina*, *Factio Russata*, and *Factio Veneta*. When Domitian introduced the practice of making six chariots start in each race, two new factions were necessarily added, the gold and the purple, but these were soon dropped, or, at least, not steadily maintained.

"The factions of the Blues and Greens were promised as many chariot-races as could be run between the morning and night."—*Elton: Origins of English History*, p. 308.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

† Crabb thus discriminates between *faction* and *party*: "The term *party* has of itself nothing odious, that of *faction* is always so; any man, without distinction of rank, may have a *party* either at court or in the army, in the city or in literature, without being himself immediately implicated in raising it; but *factions* are always the result of active efforts: one may have a *party* for one's merits from the number and ardor of one's friends; but a *faction* is raised by busy and turbulent spirits for their own purposes." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

faction-fight, *s.* A quarrel between factions or parties of different religious or politics.

faction-mad, *s.* Furious with party spirit.

"The multitude made *faction-mad*,
Disturb good order." *Cowper: Task*, iii. 673.

făc-tion-ăire, *s.* [Fr. *fractionnaire*.] A soldier detailed for any service; a sentinel, a sentry.

făc-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *faction*; -al.] Of or pertaining to a faction; connected with a faction.

făc-tion-a-ry, *s.* [Fr. *fractionnaire*.] One of a faction; a party man.

făc-tion-ër, *s.* [Eng. *faction*; -er.] One of a faction.

făc-tion-ist, *s.* [Eng. *faction*; -ist.] One who promotes or supports factions.

făc-tious, *a.* [Fr. *factieux*, from Lat. *factiosus*, from *factio*; Sp. *factioso*; Ital. *fazioso*.]

*1. Active, urgent, persevering.

"Be *factious* for redress of all these griefs."
Shakesp.: Julius Cesar, i. 3.

2. Given to faction or party; opposed to the established government; seditious, turbulent.

"Peace, *factious* monster! born to vex the state
With wrangling talent, formed for foul debate."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, ii. 306.

3. Pertaining to or proceeding from faction; characterized by opposition to government; seditious.

"He perpetually complains of the endless talking, the *factious* squabbling, the inconstancy, &c."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *factious* and *seditious*: "*Faction* is an epithet to characterize the tempers of men; *seditious* characterizes their conduct; the *factious* man attempts to raise himself into importance, he aims at authority, and seeks to interfere in the measures of government; the *seditious* man attempts to excite others, and to

provoke their resistance to established authority: the first wants to be a law-giver; the second does not hesitate to be a law-breaker: the first wants to direct the state; the second to overturn it. *Faction* is mostly applied to individuals; *seditious* is employed for bodies of men; hence we speak of a *factious* nobleman, a *seditious* multitude." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

făc-tious-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *factious*; -ly.] In a factious or seditious manner; by means of faction.

făc-tious-ness, *s.* [Eng. *factious*; -ness.] The quality of being factious or seditious; inclination to the forming of parties or factions; disposition to clamor and disturbance of public order.

făc-ti-tious, *a.* [Lat. *factitius*, from *factus*, *pa. par.* of *facio*; Sp. *facticio*; Fr. *factice*.]

1. Made by art; artificial, not natural.

"Glass becomes the chiefest ground for artificial and *factitious* gems."—*Broune: Vulgar Errors*, bk. i, ch. i.

2. Sham, false, not genuine.

"I have added sweets, from which our *factitious* wines are made."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*, let. 3.

3. Not natural, artificial, conventional.

"He acquires a *factitious* propensity, he forms an incorrigible habit of desultory reading."—*De Quincey*.

făc-ti-tious-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *factitious*; -ly.] In a factitious, artificial, or non-natural manner.

făc-ti-tious-ness, *s.* [Eng. *factitious*; -ness.] The quality of being factitious or artificial.

***făc-t-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *fact*; -ist.] One that makes poems, one that writes plays. (*Ash.*)

făc-ti-tive, *a.* [Lat. *factus*, *pa. par.* of *facio*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Causing; tending to make or cause.

2. *Gram.*: Applied to that relation existing between two words, as between an active verb and its object, when the action expressed by the verb causes a new state or condition in the object; as *The people made him a king*.

***făc-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *fact(us)*; Eng. suff. -ive.] Making; having power to make.

"You are creator-like, *factive*, and not destructive."—*Bacon: To the King*, let. 276.

făc-tō, *adv.* [Lat. abl. sing. of *factum*=a deed, a fact.]

1. In fact, in deed, by the act or fact.

2. [DE FACTO.]

făc-tōr, ***făc-tour**, *s.* [Lat. *factor*, from *factus*, *pa. par.* of *facio*; Sp. & Port. *factor*; Fr. *facteur*; Ital. *fattore*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A doer; one who does any act.

2. An agent or substitute.

"Chief factors for the gods."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 6.

3. A steward or agent of an estate, appointed by a landowner to manage the estate, collect rents, let lands, &c.

"The *factor* had received ready money to the amount of about £300."—*Sir W. Scott: Rob Roy* (Intro.).

4. One of several circumstances, elements, or influences on which a certain result depends, and which have to be taken into consideration in estimating the probable results of any events.

II. Technically:

1. *Alg.*: A name given to any quantity which constitutes an algebraical expression: thus $a + b$ and $a - b$ are factors of the product $a^2 - b^2$.

2. *Arith.*: The multiplier and the multiplicand; the numbers from the multiplication of which the product results.

3. *Comm.*: An agent employed by merchants to transact business for them in other places, as to buy and sell, to negotiate bills of exchange, &c. He differs from a broker in that he is intrusted with the possession and disposal of the goods, property, &c., and may buy and sell in his own name.

"The house in Leadenhall Street is nothing more than a change for their agents, *factors*, and deputies to meet in."—*Burke: Mr. Fox's East India Bill*.

***Prime factors**:

Math.: The prime factors of a quantity are those factors which cannot be exactly divided by any other quantity except 1. Every number has 1 for a prime factor. The prime factors of 12 are 1, 2, 2, and 3.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *factor* and *agent*: "Though both these terms, according to their origin, imply a maker or doer, yet, at present, they have a distinct signification: the word *factor* is used in a limited, and the word *agent* in a general sense: the *factor* only buys and sells on the account of others; the *agent* transacts every sort of business in general: merchants and manufacturers employ *factors* abroad to dispose of goods transmitted; lawyers are frequently employed as *agents* in the receipt and payment of money, the transfer of estates, and various other pecuniary concerns." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

făc-tōr, *v. t. & i.* [FACTOR, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To act as factor for, or look after property, lands, business, &c.; to manage.

2. *Math.*: To resolve a quantity into its factors: thus, $a^2 - b^2$ is factored into $a + b$ and $a - b$.

"No definite rules can be laid down for factoring algebraic expressions."—*Davies and Peck: Mathematical Dictionary*.

***B. Intrans.**: To trade or act as agents.

"Sent your prayers and good works to *factor* there for you."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 173.

făc-tōr-age (age as *ig*), *s.* [Fr.] The allowance or commission given to a factor by his employer.

"He put £1,000 into Dudley's hands to trade for him to the end that his brother, Montague, might have the benefit of the *factorage*."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 292.

***făc-tōr-ess**, ***făc-tress**, *s.* [Eng. *factor*; -ess.] A female factor.

"Your *factress* hath been tampering for my misery."

Ford: The Fancies, Chaste and Noble, iii. 2.

făc-tōr-i-al, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *factory*; -al.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of or pertaining to a factory.

2. *Math.*: Of or pertaining to a factor or factors.

B. As substantive (pl.):

Math.: A term proposed by Arbogast for the different cases of the symbol x^n .

factorial expression, *s.*

Math.: A term sometimes applied to an expression of which the factors are in arithmetical progression: as, $(x+1)$, $(x+2)$, $(x+3)$, $(x+4)$, &c.

făc-tōr-ize, *v. t.* [Eng. *factor*; -ize.]

Law: To warn not to pay or give up goods; to attach the effects of a debtor in the hands of a third person.

făc-tōr-ship, *s.* [Eng. *factor*, and *ship*.]

1. The business or occupation of a factor; agency.

2. A factory.

făc-tōr-y, ***făc-tor-ie**, *s.* [Eng. *factor*; -y; Fr. *factorerie*; Sp. *factoria*; Ital. *fattoria*.]

1. A house or district inhabited by traders in a distant country, where they banded together under certain regulations for mutual assistance against the encroachments of the local governments, &c.

"In the suburb of the Company's *factory* at Madras."—*Burke: Nabob of Arcot's Debts*.

2. The body of factors in any place.

3. The business or occupation of a factor; agency.

4. A building or buildings in which any manufacture is carried on; a manufactory, a workshop, a mill.

Factory Acts: The labor troubles of the past few years have been the means of directing, in some of the states at least, legislative attention to the regulation of female and child labor. The resultant laws, although in each state differing in various details, are collectively spoken of as the "factory acts" of the commonwealths. Of these acts, those of the State of Illinois may be taken as typical of the legislation so much clamored for by the labor element. The Illinois statutes forbid the employment in any factory of labor of children under the age of fourteen years, and provide that eight hours shall constitute a day's work for women and girls in all factories. Certain modifications of the aforesaid rules are allowable under the law, and the attempted enforcement of the provisions of the statute developed a most determined opposition. A longer experience in the operation of such laws is necessary before any opinion as to their effect in this country can be expressed by the economist. Other countries, notably England, have long regulated these matters by statute.

factory-maund, *s.* A commercial weight of India. [MAUND.]

***Letters of factory**: Letters empowering one person to act for another.

făc-tō-tum, *s.* [Lat. *fac*, imper. of *facio*=to do, and *tutum*, neut. acc. of *totus*=all, everything.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A servant or person employed to do all sorts of business.

2. *Print.*: The ornamental great letters at the beginning of a book. (*Barclay*.)

***făc-tu-al**, *a.* [Eng. *fact*; -ual.] Relating to, containing, or consisting of facts.

***făc-tum** (pl. **făc-ta**), *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *factus*, *pa. par.* of *facio*=to do.] [FACT.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A thing done; an act or deed.

2. Fact, as distinguished from points of law.

II. Technically:

1. *Arith.*: The product of two or more numbers multiplied together.

făte, făt, färe, amidat, whăt, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, plit, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

2. Law:

- (1) An act or deed done.
- (2) A writing; a deed.
- (3) The due execution of a will, including everything necessary to its validity.

făc-tūre, s. [Fr., from Lat. *factura*, from *factus*, *pa. par. of facio*; Ital. *fattura*; Sp. *factura*.]

*I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or manner of doing or making anything.

II. Technically:

1. *Comm.*: An invoice, a bill of parcels. (*Simmonds*.)

2. Music:

- (1) The construction of a piece of music.
- (2) The measurement, dimension, or scale of organ pipes.

făc-u-lă, s. *pl.* [Lat., *pl. of facula*=a little torch, dimin. of *fax* (genit. *facis*)=a torch.]
Astron.: Certain luminous spots upon the sun's disc, among which the maculae or dark spots usually appear.

***făc-u-lençe**, s. [Lat. *facula*=a little torch.] Brightness, clearness. (*Ash*.)

făc-ūl-tŷ, ***făc-ul-te**, s. [Fr. *faculté*, from Lat. *facultas*=capability of doing, a contract, from *facilitas*, from *facilis*=easy; Sp. *facultad*; Ital. *facoltà*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The power or ability of doing anything.

"There is no kind of *faculty* or power in man, or any creature, which can rightly perform the functions allotted to it, without perpetual aid and concurrence of that supreme cause of all things."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

*2. Mechanical power or effect: as, the *faculty* of the wedge.

3. One of the powers of the mind or intellect, which enable it to receive or retain perceptions: as, the *faculty* of imagining, remembering, &c. [II. 2.]

"The *faculties* of intellect and will
 Dispensed with equal hand, disposed with equal skill."
Dryden: Sigismunda and Guiscardo, 507, 508.

4. Capacity for any natural action or function.

5. Skill, readiness, ease, or dexterity in performance, possessed naturally or acquired by practice; adroitness, knack, special power.

*6. Personal qualities; disposition, habit, character.

"I'm traduced by tongues which neither know
 My *faculties* nor my person."
Shakespeare: Henry VIII., i. 2.

*7. Natural power or virtue; efficacy.

"Show me simples of a thousand names,
 Telling their strange and vigorous *faculties*."
Milton: Comus, 629, 630.

*8. Power, authority.

"This Duncan
 Hath borne his *faculties* so meek."
Shakespeare: Macbeth, i. 7.

9. The whole body collectively of the members of any of the learned professions; more specifically, the medical and surgical professions. [II. 3.]

"There is no end of my kind treatment from the *faculty*."—*Dryden: To John Driden, Esq.* (Note.)

II. Technically:

1. *Eccles. Law*: A privilege or license granted to any person by favor, and not as a right to do any act which by law he may not do.

"Law hath set down to what person, in what causes, with what circumstances, almost every *faculty* or favor shall be granted."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

2. *Mental Phil.*: A natural and active power of the human mind, as distinguished from a passive one, the latter being appropriately called a capacity or receptivity. (*Sir Wm. Hamilton*.)

3. *Scots Law*: The whole body of enrolled attorneys, or lawyers: as, the *faculty* of advocates.

4. Universities:

(1) In the United States, the body of persons who are intrusted with the government and instruction of a university or college, comprising the president, professors and tutors.

(2) One of the departments of the arts and sciences; these are four in number: arts, divinity, law and medicine. (*Eng.*)

(3) The masters and professors of the several departments of instruction in a university. (*Eng.*)

(4) *Roman Theol.* (*pl.*): Permission granted by an ecclesiastical superior to a duly qualified subject to hear confessions. Such permission only extends to the district over which the superior has jurisdiction (*q. v.*). Thus, *faculties* are granted by bishops to the priests in their dioceses, and by the heads of religious houses to such of their subjects as they judge qualified to hear the confessions of the community.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *faculty*, *ability*, and *talent*: "*Faculty* is a power derived from nature; *ability* may be derived either from circumstances or otherwise: the *faculty* is a permanent

possession, it is held by a certain tenure; the *ability* is an incidental possession. The powers of seeing and hearing are *faculties*; health, strength and fortune, are *abilities*. The *faculty* is some specific power which is directed to one single object; it is the power of acting according to a given form; the *ability* is in general the power of doing; the *faculty* therefore might, in the strict sense, be considered as a species of *ability*. A man uses the *faculties* with which he is endowed; he gives according to his *ability*; the *faculty* and *talent* both owe their being to nature, but the *faculty* may be either physical or mental; the *talent* is altogether mental. These terms are all used in the plural, agreeably to the above explanation: the *faculties* include all the endowments of body or mind, which are the inherent properties of the being, as when we speak of a man's retaining his *faculties*, or having his *faculties* impaired; the *abilities* include, in the aggregate, whatever a man is able to do; hence we speak of a man's *abilities* in speaking, writing, learning, and the like; *talents* are the particular endowments of the mind, which belong to the individual." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***fă-cūnd**, ***fă-cunde**, a. & s. [Latin *facundus*=eloquent; *facundia*=eloquence.] [**FACOND.**]

A. *As adj.*: Eloquent.

B. *As subst.*: Eloquence.

***fă-cūn-dī-ōūs**, a. [Lat. *facundus*] Eloquent.

***fă-cūn-dī-tŷ**, s. [Lat. *facunditas*, from *facundus*; Ital. *facundità*, *facundia*.] Eloquence, facility or fluency of speech.

***făd** (1), s. [Gael. *fada*.] A boat.

făd (2), s. [Etym. doubtful; cf. *faddle*.] A crotchety, a hobby; a favorite theory or idea.

"It is your favorite *fad* to draw plans."—*G. Elliot: Middlemarch*, ch. iv.

făd-dle, v. i. & t. [A variant of *fiddle*, v. (*q. v.*)]

A. *Intrans.*: To toy, to trifle, to play, to fiddle about.

B. *Trans.*: To fondle, to cherish. (*Ash*.)

făd-dŷ, a. [Eng. *fad* (2), s.; -y.] Frivolous, crotchety.

făd-dôm, s. [**FATHOM**.]

făd-dôm, **făd-dom**, v. t. [**FATHOM**, v.] To measure.

***făde** (1), ***văde**, ***făed**, a. [Fr. *fade*, from Lat. *fatuus*=foolish, insipid, tasteless; cf. Fr. *fada*, fem. of *fatz*=foolish; Sw. *fadd*; Dan. *fad*.] Weak, faint, wasted away, faded.

***făde** (2), ***fădde**, ***făde**, a. & adv. [Icel. *fádr*.]

A. *As adj.*: Noble, doughty.

B. *As adv.*: With strength, mightily.

***făde**, s. [Etymology doubtful.] A company of hunters.

făde, ***văde**, v. i. & t. [**FADE** (1), a.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To wither and lose strength as a plant; to decay.

"Ye shall be as an oak whose leaf *fadeth*."—*Isaiah* i. 30.

2. To grow weak, to languish; to tend from greater to less vigor.

"She faded, 'midst Italian flowers,
 The last of that bright band."
Hemans: Graves of a Household.

*3. To lose power or strength; to become powerless.

"Jove with his faded thunder I despise."
Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses, xiii.

4. To decay, to wear away, to perish.

"Ye shall receive a crown of glory that *fadeth* not away."—1 Peter i. 4.

5. To lose freshness, color, or brightness; to become faint in tint or hue.

"The greenness of a leaf ought to pass for apparent, because, soon *fading* into a yellow, it scarcely lasts at all, in comparison of the greenness of an emerald."—*Boyle: On Colors*.

6. To become dim.

"And the stars faded at approaching light."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xiv. 544.

7. To gradually disappear from sight; to become dim or indistinctly seen.

"Adieu, adieu! my native shore
 Fades o'er the waters blue."
Byron: Child Harold, i.

*8. To disappear, to escape, to elude discovery.

"He stands amazed how he thence should fade."
Spenser: F. Q., i. v. 15.

9. To become dim; to lose clearness of vision.

"The eye that faded looked through gathering haze."
Hemans: Edith.

*10. To waste away; to lose the color and freshness of youth.

"While on thy faded cheek the arctic air
 Congeals the bitter teardrop of despair."
Hemans: Domestic Affections.

*11. To waste away; to become poor and miserable.

"The rich man shall fade away."—*James* i. 11.

*12. To come to an end.

"Thy eternal summer shall not fade."
Shakespeare: Sonnet 18.

13. To be naturally perishable, transient, or not durable.

14. To pass gradually from one color to another; hence, to become joined, mixed, or intermingled, so that no dividing line can be distinctly seen.

"There is a frontier where virtue and vice fade into each other."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

*B. Transitive:

1. To cause to wither or decay; to deprive of freshness or vigor.

"No winter could his laurels fade."
Dryden: Lord Protector, xv.

2. To make weak or powerless; to weaken.

"A fire woman me fades."
Destruction of Troy, 9, 188.

făd-ăd, *pa. par. & a.* [**FADE**, v.]

***făd-ăd-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *faded*; -ly.] In a faded or decayed manner.

fă-de-lëss, a. [Eng. *fade*; -less.] Unfading; that cannot fade.

***fădže**, ***făgen**, v. i. [A. S. *fēgan*, *gefēgan*=to fit, to compact; Sw. *fōga*; Ger. *fügen*, *fugen*; Dut. *voegen*; Ger. & Dan. *fuge*=a seam or joint.]

1. To suit, to fit; to have the several parts consistent and fitting together.

"How will this *fadge*?"
Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, ii. 2.

2. To be suitable, fitting, or agreeable.

"If this Scotch garboids do not *fadge* to our minds, we will run pell-mell among the Cornish choughs presently."
Ford: Perkin Warbeck, iv. 2.

3. To agree; not to quarrel; to be in accord or amity.

"Yet they shall be made, spite of antipathy, to *fadge* together."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce*, bk. i. (Pref.)

4. To succeed, to hit.

fădže, s. [**FADEGE**, v.] A large flat loaf or bannock, made of barley meal and baked among the ashes. (*Scotch*.)

făd-lŷng (1), *pr. par., a. & s.* [**FADE**, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Withering, decaying; losing color or freshness.

2. Liable or subject to decay; not permanent or durable; transient.

"From everlasting commodities to *fading* and transitory."—*Udall: Mark* x.

II. Bot.: Not falling off till the part which bears it is perfect, but withering long before then. The same as **WITHERING**. Example, the flowers of *Orobanche*. (*Lindley*.)

C. *As subst.*: The act, process, or state of becoming withered, faded, or decayed; decay; loss of color or freshness.

***făd-lŷng** (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.] The name of an Irish dance; also the burden of a song, in which sense Shakespeare uses it. (*Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.)

făd-lŷng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *fading* (1); -ly.] In a fading, decaying, or transient manner.

făd-lŷng-nëss, s. [Eng. *fading* (1); -ness.] The quality of being liable to lose color or freshness; liability to fade or decay.

"The *fadingness* whereof is the greatest detector and impeacher of our frailties."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays*, pt. ii., treat. ii., § 3.

***fă-dôo-dle**, s. [**FAD**, s.] A trifle, nonsense.

***făd-ŷ**, a. [Eng. *fad*(e) (v.); -y.] Fading or wearing away; losing color, decaying.

făe-bër-rŷ, s. [**FAYBERRY**.]

făe-căl, **fă-căl**, a. [Latin *fecal* (genit. *facis*); Eng. adj. suff. -al; Fr. *fécal*; Sp. *fecal*.] Of or pertaining to *feces*; containing or consisting of *feces*, sediment, or dregs.

făe-căg, s. *pl.* [Lat. *pl. of fœx* (gen. *fœcis*)=sediment, dregs, &c.] Sediment, lees, dregs; the impurities which settle after fermentation; excrement, ordure. The fossil *feces* of fishes, saurians, &c., are known as coprolites; the hardened excrement of dogs, wolves, and hyenas, as *album græcum*; that of mice as *album nigrum*.

bôil, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **ghin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph**=f.
-cian, **-tian**=**shan**. **-tion**, **-sion**=**shün**; **-tion**, **-sion**=**zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious**=**shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c.=**bəl**, **dəl**.

fæc-u-lā, s. [FECULA.]

*fæc, s. [FOE.]

*fæl, s. [A. S. *fæl*, *fel*.] Ruin, destruction.

*fæm, s. [FOAM.] (Scotch.)

fa-en, pa. par. [FALL, v.] (Scotch.)

fā-ēr-le, fā-ēr-y, s. & a. [FAIRY.]

A. As substantive:

1. A fairy.

"Behold, thou *Faeries* sonne, with mortal eye
That living eye before did never see."

Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 38.

2. The nation or country of fairies; enchantment.

"The waies through which my weary steps I guyde
In this delightful land of *Faery*."

Spenser: F. Q., VI. (Introd.)

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to fairies; fairy.

"Of *Faery* land yet if he more enquire."

Spenser: F. Q., II. (Introd.)

fa fën-tō, s. [Ital.]

Mus.: A feigned F, or a feint upon that note.

fāf-ſe, v. i. [An onomatopoeitic word.] To stammer.

fāg, v. i. & t. [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a corrupt. of *flag* (v.) (q. v.).]

A. Intransitive:

*1. To grow weary; to faint with weariness; to give way.

"To *fag*: *deffoere*."—Levins: *Manipulus Vocabulorum*.

*2. To labor hard; to work till weary at any task.

"I am sure I *fag* more for fear of disgrace than for hope of profit."—Mad. D'Arbly: *Diary*, i. 236.3. To perform menial services for another; to act as a *fag* for another.

B. Transitive:

1. To tire out by labor; to exhaust; to make fatigued; as, I am quite *fagged*.

*2. To beat, to bang. (Ash.)

3. To use as a *fag*; to compel to perform menial offices for one."That small Turk
That *fagg'd* me! worse is now my work
A *fag* for all the town."Hood: *Retrospective Review*.† To *fag* out:

1. Nautical:

(1) *Trans.*: To wear out the end of a rope or end of canvas.(2) *Intrans.*: To become untwisted as the end of a rope.

2. Cricket: To field.

fag-end, s. [Prob. for *flag-end*=the end that hangs loose.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The end of a web of cloth, generally made of coarser materials.

2. The latter or meaner part of anything.

"But of that place I must not attempt to write at the *fag-end* of a letter."—Southey: *Letters*, iv. 486.

II. Naut.: The fringed or untwisted end of a rope.

fāg (1), s. [FAG, v.]

*1. A hard worker; a laborious drudge.

2. In English public schools a junior who has to perform certain duties, some of them of a menial character, for a senior.

*3. Fatigue, hard work.

4. The fringe at the end of a piece of cloth, or of a rope.

fāg (2), *fagge, s. [A. S. *fēgan*, *gefēgan*=to join.]

1. A knot in cloth.

2. The paunch.

fagara, s. [Arab.] [XANTHOXYLON.]

*fāge, *fag-yn, *fagge, *faage, v. i. & t. [Etym. doubtful; cf. *fadge*.]A. *Trans.*: To flatter.B. *Intrans.*: To use flattery.

*fāge, s. [FAGE, v.] A flatterer.

fāgged, pa. par. or a. [FAG, v.] Tired out, exhausted, worn out with work.

*fāg-gēr-y, s. [Eng. *fag*; -ery.] The system of *fagging* in public schools.

fāg-gīng, pr. par. a. & s. [FAG, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. A thumping, a beating.

2. The system in English public schools that the junior boys shall *fag* or drudge for the seniors.fāg-gōt, *fag-ald, *fag-at, *fag-get, *fag-ot, *fag-ott, s. [Fr. *fagot*=a bundle of sticks; Ital. *fagotto*, *fagotto*, prob. from Lat. *fax*=a torch; Wel. *fagod*.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pit, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, æ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A bundle of sticks or small branches of trees, used for fuel, filling ditches, roadmaking, &c.

"Spare for no *fagotta*, let there be snow."
Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., v. 4.

*(2) A bundle of any material.

"Thick and strong with woolpacks and other *fagots*."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. i., p. 123.

2. Figuratively:

*(1) A person hired to take the place of another at the muster of a military company so as to hide the deficiency in the number.

"There were several counterfeit books which were carved in wood, and served only to fill up the number like *fagots* in the muster of a regiment."—Addison: *Spectator*, No. 57.

(2) A contemptuous title for an old shriveled woman, who seems little better than a bundle of bones.

II. Technically:

1. *Fort.*: A fascine (q. v.)."The Black Prince filled a ditch with *fagots*."—Addison.2. *Metal.*: A bundle of scrap or wrought-iron for working over. It is usually a bunch or pile of bars wedged together in a hoop. If it be large, a round bar in the center is surrounded by the shorter ones, and forms a porter by which the *fagot* is guided to and from the furnace and underneath the hammer.3. *Naut.*: A billet for stowing casks.

*faggot-stick, fagot-stick, s. A staff.

faggot-vote, s. An English political term thus explained: A vote manufactured by the purchase of a property, which is then divided into as many separate parts as will secure the right of voting for each part, these parts being then disposed of to persons of the same politics for a nominal consideration. *Faggot-votes* are chiefly resorted to in county elections.faggot-voter, s. A person who holds or votes by right of a *faggot-vote*; a non-resident voter who for party purposes has obtained a merely legal qualification to vote, but who has no other interest in the county. (Eng.)*faggot-walsted, *faggot-wasted, a. Arranged in pleats like a bundle of *fagots*.

fāg-gōt, fāg-ōt, v. t. [FAGGOT, s.]

1. *Lit.*: To bind or tie up in a *fagot* or bundle.

*2. To collect together.

fāg-gōt-lāg, fāg-ōt-lāg, pr. par., a. & s. [FAGGOT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: A term applied to the dressing or binding of the prunings or superfluous branches and sprays of hedges.

fāg-gy, a. [Eng. *fag* (v.): -y.] Tiring, fatiguing; as, a *faggy* day, one that tires a person by its sultriness or heaviness.fā-gīn, fā-gīne, s. [Lat. *fag(us)*=a beech; Eng. suff. -ine (Chem.).]Chem.: The name given to a narcotic substance obtained from the nuts of the *Fagus sylvatica*, or common beech. It is a yellow mass of a sweetish taste, easily soluble in water and alcohol, and sparingly in ether.*fāg-1-ō-ll, s. [Ital. *fagiulini*.] French beans.

fā-gō-nī-a, s. [In honor of M. Fagon, archiater to Louis XIV.]

Bot.: A genus of sub-shrubs and herbs, with purple and violet flowers, belonging to the order *Zygophyllaceae*.fā-gō-pyr-ūm (pyr as *pīr*), s. [Gr. *phagein*=to eat; Lat. *fagus*=beech, and Gr. *pyrēn*=a kernel.]Bot.: A genus of *Polygonaceae*, tribe *Polygonoeae*. Its type is buckwheat, *Fagopyrum esculentum*, often called by its old name, *Polygonum fagopyrum*. Its nuts are eaten for their mealy albumen, as are those of *F. tataricum*, and others.

fāg-ōt, s. [FAGGOT, s.]

fā-gōt-ōt, s. [Ital.] The Italian name for the bassoon, by which it is generally known in instrumental scores. The name is said to be derived from its resemblance to a *fagot* or bundle of sticks. (Dr. Stone, in *Grove's Dict. of Music*.) [BASSOON.]

fāgg, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A disease in sheep.

fāg-sōme, fag-sum, a. [Eng. *fag*; -some.] Tiring, fatiguing, wearing.fāg-sōme-ness, fag-sum-ness, s. [English *fagsome*; -ness.] The quality of being tiring or fatiguing.fā-gūs, s. [Lat., from Gr. *phēgos*.]Bot.: The beech, a genus of trees belonging to the order *Cupuliferae*. The common beech, *Fagus sylvatica*, is abundant in Britain. [BEECH.] There are about twenty known species, one of which, *F. antarctica*, is found in the antarctic regions.*fah, *fagh, *foh, a. & s. [A. S. *fāh*, *fāg*; O. S. *fēh*; Goth. *fahurus*.]

A. As adj.: Variegated, of different colors.

B. As subst.: Colored or variegated fur.

fahl-ēr-z (z as ts), fahl-ite, fahl-ōre, s. [Ger. *fahl*=yellowish, and *erz*=ore.]Min.: The same as *TETRAHEDRITE* (q. v.).fahl-ūn-ite, s. [From *Fahln* in Sweden where it occurs; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral of grayish-green to olive-green color, occurring in six to twelve-sided prisms. Specific gravity 2.6-2.8; hardness 3-5.

† *Hard Fahlnite*:Min.: The same as *IOHITE* (q. v.).

Fah-rēn-helt, s. & a. [See A.]

A. As subst.: Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit, a philosophical instrument maker of Amsterdam, who was born at Danzig, toward the end of the seventeenth century, was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1724, and died in 1740.

B. As adj.: According to the scale introduced by Fahrenheit for the graduation of his thermometers. This numbers the freezing point of water at 32°, i. e., at 32° above zero (q. v.), and the boiling point of water at 212°, leaving 180° between them. Fahrenheit introduced his scale in A. D. 1714. It is still used in this country, England, and Holland, though the Centigrade thermometer, which is much employed on the continent of Europe, is gradually displacing it, at least among scientific men. [THERMOMETER.]

*faile, v. i. [A. S. *fēgan*.] [FADGE.] To prosper, to succeed.fā-1-ēnce (or as fā-yāns), s. [Fr., Ital. (*Porcellana di*) Faenza, from Faenza in Romagna, Italy, Lat. *Faventia*, the original place of manufacture.]

Pott.: A fine kind of pottery originally made in imitation of majolica, and afterward with characteristics of its own. The different kinds of faience are produced by the use of common or of fire-clay; the admixture of sand with the clay, as in Persian ware; the use of a transparent or of a colored glaze; of an opaque or translucent enamel, or by a combination of these processes on the same piece. This ware, having passed through the fire, preserves a certain amount of porosity, and is then covered with a glaze.



Faience.

(From Italian Specimens in British Museum.)

fāik (1), v. t. [A. S. *fēgan*.] [FADGE.] To fold, to tuck up.

fāik (2), v. i. & t. [Etym. doubtful.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To grow faint, or weary, to fail, to give way.

2. To stop, to leave off.

B. Transitive:

1. To bate or lower the price of any commodity.

2. To excuse, to let go with impunity.

fāik (1), fāck, fake, s. [FAIK, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A fold of a dress, &c.

2. A plaid; because worn in folds.

II. Technically:

1. *Naut.*: A winding or coil of a rope or hawser; when a cable is let out, the question is asked, "How many *fakes* are left?" i. e., how much remains uncoiled. In the coil the *fakes* are a helix, and a range or layer of *fakes* forms a tier. When the rope is arranged to run free, when let go, as in a rocket line, it is disposed in parallel binds of one fathom each.2. *Min.*: A miner's name for fissile sandy shales, or shaly sandstones, as distinct from the dark bituminous shales known as *Blaes* or *Blaise*.

fāik (2), fāik, s. [Etym. doubtful.] The Razor-bill. (Scotch.)

f āik, fāiks, i'fāiks, int. [A corrupt. of *faith*.] An oath=faith.

fail, feal, fale, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

1. Any grassy part of the surface of the ground as united to the rest.

"Every fale
Overfrett with fulyeis, and fygurs full dyuers."
Douglas: *Virgil*, Prol. 400, 38.

2. A turf; a flat clod covered with grass cut off from the rest of the sward.

"He buildit ane huge wall of fail and denait."—*Bellenden: Chronicle*, bk. v., ch. iv.

fail-dyke, s. A wall built of sods or turfs.

"In behint yon auld fail-dyke."
Minstrelsy of the Border, iii. 241.

fail, *falle, *fail-en, *fail, *fal-y, *fayle, *fail-ye, v. i. & t. [Fr. *faillir*, from Lat. *fallō*=to alude, to deceive; cogn. with Gr. *sphallō*=to cause to fall, to deceive; O. H. Ger. *fallan*=to fall; Sp. & Port. *fallir*; Ital. *fallire*; Ger. *fehlen*; Sw. *fela*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To be or become deficient or insufficient; to fall short; to cease to be sufficient for supply.

"Frut and oorne ther faylede."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 378.

2. To come short of the expected return; not to act up to expectation; as, The crops fail.

"He does not remember whether every grain came up, or not, but he thinks that very few failed."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

3. To be deficient or defective in.

"Though the steeds (your large supplies unknown)
Might fail of forage in the straitened town."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, v. 255.

4. To come short of the proper or due amount or measure; as, to fail in respect.

5. To be guilty of omission or neglect.

"She will not fail, for lovers break not hours."
Shakespeare: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, v. 1.

6. To miss; not to produce the desired or expected effect; to miscarry; to be frustrated or disappointed; as, The attack failed.

"If that faille than is all ydo."
Chaucer: C. T., 6, 156.

7. To miss; not to succeed in a design; to be frustrated.

"In the lexicon of youth, which Fate reserves
For a bright manhood, there is no such word
As fail!"
Lytton: *Richelieu*, ii. 2.

8. To be deficient in duty.

"Sir Lowys failed nouht, his help was him redie."
Robert de Brunne, p. 99.

*9. To go wrong; to err, to blunder.

"Yef he failteit at his rekeninge, God nele naght faily at his."—*Agenbite*, p. 178.

10. To lose strength, to sink, to decline.

"Much hast thou yet to see but I perceive
Thy mortal sight to fail!"
Milton: P. L., xii. 9.

11. To lose spirit; to sink; as, His courage failed.

"Neither will I be always wroth; for the spirit should fail before me."—*Isaiah* lviii. 16.

*12. To perish, to die.

"Had the king in his last sickness failed."
Shakespeare: *Henry VIII*, i. 2.

*13. To become extinct; to cease to be.

"The faithful fail from among the children of men."—*Psalms* xii. 1.

14. To come to an end; to be annihilated.

"This empyreal substance cannot fail."
Milton: P. L., i. 117.

*15. To be inoperative.

"It is easier for heaven and earth to pass than one tittle of the law to fail."—*Luke* xvi. 17.

II. Comm.: To become unable to meet one's engagements; to become bankrupt or insolvent.

"He failed in July last with debts estimated at £90,000, and assets at £9,000."—*London Standard*.

B. Transitive:

*1. To deceive, to cheat.

"So lively and so like, that living sence it fayld."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 46.

2. To be wanting to.

"There shall not fail thee a man on the throne."—*2 Chron.* vi. 16.

3. To be insufficient for.

"Time would fail me to tell."—*Hebrews* xi. 32.

4. To desert; to disappoint; not to continue to assist or supply; to cease to afford aid or supply strength.

"Foreward he huld this monekes, and ne faildeed hem noght."
St. Edmund Confessor, 592.

5. To neglect or omit to help or assist.

*6. To neglect; to omit to keep, observe, or perform.

"He failed his presence at the tyrant's feast."
Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, iii. 6.

7. To come short of; to fail of; not to attain or reach to.

"Though that seat of earthly bliss be failed."
Milton: P. R., iv. 612.

*8. To be deficient in.

"As a fol that failde his wittus."
Alexander and Dindimus, 266.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to fail, to fall short, and to be deficient: "To fail marks the result of actions or efforts; a person fails in his undertaking: fall short designates either the result of actions, or the state of things; a person falls short in his calculation, or in his account; the issue falls short of the expectation; to be deficient marks only the state or quality of objects; a person is deficient in good manners. People frequently fail in their best endeavors for want of knowing how to apply their abilities: when our expectations are immoderate, it is not surprising if our success falls short of our hopes and wishes." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

fail, *falle, *falle, *fayle, *feyle, *failye, s. [O. Fr. *faillie*; Prov. *failla*, *failla*; Sp. *falla*; Ital. *falla*, *falla*, *falla*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A failure; a falling or coming short; a deficiency; a want.

"What dangers by his highness' fail of issue
May drop upon this kingdom."
Shakespeare: *Winter's Tale*, v. 1.

*2. Specif., a failure or want of issue; extinction.

"How grounded he his title to the crown?
Upon our fail?"
Shakespeare: *Henry VIII*, i. 2.

3. Failure, omission, neglect.

The fail
Of any point in it shall not only be
Death to thyself, but to thy lewd-tongued wife."
Shakespeare: *Winter's Tale*, ii. 3.

*4. A failing, an imperfection, a slight fault.

"The honest man will rather be a grave to his neighbor's fails than any way uncertain them."—*Feltham: Recolles*, p. 80.

II. Scots Law: A legal subjection to a penalty in consequence of non-fulfillment of an engagement or duty.

¶ (1) *Sans faille, *sauns fayle: Without fail, certainly.

(2) Without fail: Without doubt, assuredly, certainly.

"[He] thinketh, here cometh my mortal enemy,
Withouten faille, he must be ded or I."
Chaucer: C. T., 1, 646.

*fail-ance, s. [Fr. *faillance*, from *faillir*.] Failure, neglect, omission.

*fail-er, s. [Eng. *fail*; -er.] Failure.

fail-ing, *fail-yn, pr. par., a. & s. [FAIL, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act or state of becoming deficient or falling short; a deficiency, a failure.

"Thurgh failyn of fode."
Destruction of Troy, 11, 169.

2. The act of becoming bankrupt or insolvent; failure.

3. An imperfection, weakness, or fault.
"I have failings in common with every human being, besides my own peculiar faults."—*Fox: Speech on East India Bills*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between failing and failure: "The failure bespeaks the action, or the result of the action; the failing is the habit, or the habitual failure: the former is said of our undertakings, the latter of our moral character. The failure is opposed to the success; the failing to the perfection. The merchant must be prepared for failures in his speculations; the statesman for failures in his projects, the result of which depends upon contingencies that are above human control. With our failings, however, it is somewhat different; we must never rest satisfied that we are without them, nor contented with the mere consciousness that we have them." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

*fail-ing-ly, adv. [Eng. *failing*; -ly.] By failing or failure.

fail-lis, s. [Fr.]

Her.: A failure or fracture in an ordinary, as if it were broken, or a splinter taken from it.

fail-ure, s. [Eng. *fail*; -ure.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A failing, a deficiency, a falling or coming short.

"If ever they fail of beauty their failure is not to be attributed to their size."—*Burke: Sublime and Beautiful*, pt. iv., § 24.

2. An omission, neglect, or non-performance; as, a failure to keep a promise or engagement.

3. A decay or defect from decay

"A little inadvertency and failure of memory."—*South*.

4. The act of failing, or the state of having failed to attain one's object; want of success.

"By his failure in that work he might lose the reputation he had gained."—*Malone: Life of Dryden*.

*5. A failing, an imperfection, a slight fault.

II. Comm.: The act of becoming unable to meet one's engagements; a becoming bankrupt or insolvent.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between failure, miscarriage, and abortion: "Failure is more definite in its signification, and limited in its application; we speak of the failures of individuals, but of the miscarriages of nations or things; the failure reflects on the person so as to excite toward him some sentiment, either of compassion, displeasure, or the like; the miscarriage is considered mostly in relation to the course of human events. The abortion, in its proper sense, is a species of miscarriage; and in application a species of failure, as it applies only to the designs of conscious agents." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between failure and insolvency, see INSOLVENCY.

fain, *fagen, *fayn, *fayne, *fawe, *vayn, a., adv. & s. [A. S. *fægen*; O. S. *fagan*=glad; Icel. *feginn*=glad; *fagna*=to be glad; Sw. *fågen*; O. H. Ger. *gafegan*=to be glad; *fagon*, *gafagon*=to satisfy.]

A. As adjective:

1. Glad, well-pleased, rejoiced, delighted.

"My lips will be fain when I sing unto thee."—*Psalms* lxxi. 21. (Prayer Book.)

2. Contented or willing to accept of or do some thing in default of better.

"And wast thou fain, poor father,
To hovel thee with swine, and rogues forlorn?"
Shakespeare: *Lear*, iv. 7.

*3. Ambitious, desirous.

"Man and birds are fain of climbing high."
Shakespeare: *Henry VI*, Pt. II, ii. 1.

B. As adv.: Gladly, readily, with pleasure or joy.

"I would very fain speak with you."
Shakespeare: *Othello*, iv. 1.

*C. As subst.: Joy, pleasure, delight, gladness.

"Syr Garcey went crowland for fayne."
Bene Florance, 844.

fain (1), *fagenien, *fagnen, *fain-en, *faun, *fawn, v. i. & t. [A. S. *fagenian*, *fagnian*, *fahnian*; O. H. Ger. *faginon*=to delight; Goth. *faginon*; Icel. *fagna*=to be glad; Sw. *fåga*.] [FAWN, v.]

A. Intransitive:

*1. To be glad, to rejoice.

"Fele shule fagenien on his burthe."
Old Eng. Homilies, ii. 185.

2. To wish, to desire.

"Much they faynd to know who she mote be."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ix. 6.

*3. To fawn.

"And fayre byfore tho men fawne with the tayles."
P. Plowman, C. xviii. 29.

B. Transitive:

*1. To make glad, to rejoice.

"To God that faines my youthede al."
Early Eng. Psalter, Ps. xlii.

*2. To welcome.

"He fayned here with milde mod."
Genesis and Exodus, 1, 441.

*fain (2), *fayn, v. [FEIGN.]

*fai-nê-ânçe, s. [Fr.] Sloth, indolence, sluggishness.

"The mask of sneering faineance was gone."—*C. Kingsley: Hypatia*, ch. xxvii.

fai-nê-ânt (t silent), a. [French=idle, sluggish, from faire=to do, and nêant=nothing.] Do-nothing; idle, sluggish; an epithet applied to the later Merovingian kings of France, who were puppets in the hands of the Maires du Palais. The same epithet was also applied to Louis V.

*fain-ër, *fayn-are, s. [Eng. *fain* (1), v.; -er.] A fawner, a flatterer.

*fain-hood, *fayn-hed, s. [Eng. *fain*; -hood.] Joy, pleasure, delight, gladness.

*fain-ish, a. [Eng. *fain*; -ish.] Frisking, desiring. (Ash.)

*fain-ness, *faine-ness, *faynes, s. [Eng. *fain*; -ness.] Joy, gladness.

faint, *faynt, feint, *feynt, a. & s. [Fr. *feint*, pa. par. of *feindre*=to feign (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Feigned.

"Forget a faint tale vnder fals color."
Destruction of Troy, 12, 590.

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwî; cat, gell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph=f, -cian, -tian=shan. -tion, -sion=shün; -tion, -sion=zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious=shüs. -ble, -dle, &c.=bel, del.

2. Weak, feeble.
 "Two hundred abode behind, which were so faint that they could not go over the brook Besor."—1 Samuel xxx. 10.

3. Languid, feeble, dull.

"And I was faint to swooning."

Tennyson: Vivien, 130.

4. Dejected, depressed, dispirited.

"Consider him that endured such contradiction against himself, lest ye be weary and faint in your minds."—Hebrews xii. 3.

5. Cowardly, fearful, timid, faint-hearted.

"The fierce that vanquish and the faint that yield."

Byron: Lara, li. x.

6. Feeble; without energy or vigor; not vigorous nor energetic.

"The enemy made a faint attempt to defend the vessels which were near Fort Saint Vaast."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xviii.

7. Not bright, not vivid, not well defined.

"The coloring [is] in some parts faint."—Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii., ch. i.

8. Not loud or clear; wanting in loudness, sharpness, or distinctness.

"The voice grew faint."

Tennyson: Vision of Stn, 201.

II. Law: Feigned, sham; as, a faint action.

B. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: A swoon; a fainting-fit.

2. Distill. (pl.): The later results of distillation of wash, of low specific gravity, and reserved for redistillation, in consequence of its being strongly impregnated with fusel oil.

"Is it not a great fault among distillers to allow any of the faints to run among their pure goods? These faints are of a bluish, and sometimes of a whitish color; whereas the right spirits are as pure and limpid as rock-water."—Mazzei: Sel. Trans., p. 235.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between faint and languor: "Faint is less than languor; faintness is in fact in the physical application the commencement of languor; we may be faint for a short time, and if continued and extended through the limbs it becomes languor; thus we say to speak with a faint tone, and have a languid frame. In the figurative application, to make a faint resistance, to move with a languid air; to form a faint idea, to make a languid effort." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

faint-action, s.

Law: A sham, feigned, or collusive action.

*faint-draw, v. t. To draw or delineate lightly.

faint-pleader, s.

Eng. Law: A fraudulent, false or collusive manner of pleading to the deception of a third person.

faint, *feynte, *feynt-yn, v. i. & t. [FAINT, a.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To become weak or feeble; to lose strength or vigor.

"Lift up thy hands toward him for the life of the young children that faint for hunger."—Lamentations xiv. 19.

2. To become feeble or languid.

"The imagination cannot be always alike constant and strong; speedily it will faint and lose strength."—Bacon: Natural History.

3. To lose courage or spirit; to sink into dejection.

"And Jacob's heart fainted, for he believed them not."—Genesis xiv. 26.

4. To become indistinct or weak; to fade away.

"Where one color rises, or one faints."

J. Phillips: Cider, li.

5. To lose strength and color, and become senseless and motionless; to swoon.

"[He] sinks and faints to see a brother's tears."

Duke: Death of Charles II.

*B. Transitive:

1. To make faint, weak, or feeble; to deprive of strength.

"Through failing of fode, that faints the pepul."—Destruction of Troy, 11, 162.

2. To dispirit, to make dejected, to depress.

It faints me

To think what follows."

Shakespeare: Henry VIII., ii. 3.

*faint-füll, a. [English faint; -füll(l).] Faint, languishing, languid.

faint-heart, a. [Eng. faint, and heart.] Faint-hearted, timid, fearful.

faint-heart-éd, *faint-harted, a. [English faint; -heart; -éd.] Cowardly, timid, fearful, spiritless.

faint-heart-éd-lý, adv. [Eng. fainthearted; -ly.] In a fainthearted, cowardly manner.

faint-heart-éd-ness, s. [Eng. fainthearted; -ness.] The quality of being fainthearted; cowardice, timidity.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wê, wät, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whô, sôn; mäte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rôle, füll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

*faint-i-ness, s. [Eng. fainty; -ness.] The state of being fainty. (Ash.)

fäint-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [FAINT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: The act or state of becoming faint.

2. Phys.: Syncope, a sudden suspension of the heart's action, of respiration, internal and external sensation, and voluntary motion. This morbid state generally continues from a few seconds to a minute, but in some cases it lasts for hours and even for days. Organic and other diseases of the heart, the pericardium, and the large arteries, or malformation of these parts tend to produce, or at least to predispose, to syncope. It can be produced by pain, loss of blood, other evacuations when too copious, objects offensive to sight or smell, the impure air generated in crowded public buildings, &c. It rarely ends in death. It is more common in females than in men, and recovery is more rapid in the recumbent position. Fresh, cool air, cold water sprinkled on the face or taken into the stomach, stimulant scents, embrocations, &c., tend to bring a fainting-fit to a speedy close.

fainting-fit, s.

Physiol.: A fit characterized by the fainting of the person affected. [FAINTING, C. 2.]

*fäint-ige, *faynt-ise, *feint-ise, *feynt-ise, *feynt-ye, s. [O. Fr. feintise, faintise.]

1. Deceit.

2. Cowardice, fear, faintheartedness, timidity.

fäint-ish, a. [Eng. faint; -ish.] Rather faint.

*fäint-ish-ness, s. [Eng. faintish; -ness.] A slight degree of faintness.

*fäint-lëss, a. [English faint; -less.] Without fainting or giving way; not ceasing.

*fäint-lîng, a. [English faint; dim. suff. -ling.] Timid, fainthearted, feeble-minded.

fäint-lý, *faynt-ly, *faynt-lie, *feynt-ly, *feynte-liche, adv. [Eng. faint; -ly.]

*1. With deceit, deceitfully.

"A gode scord to make, forsothe fülle fayntlie."—Robert de Brunne, p. 152.

2. In a feeble, weak manner; without energy.

"During one of these lucid intervals faintly expressed his gratitude to Lewis."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxv.

3. Feebly, languidly.

"Love's like a torch, which, if secured from blasts, will faintly burn."—Walsh: Love and Jealousy.

*4. With timidity or dejection; without spirit.

"[He] faintly now declines the fatal strife, So much his love was dearer than his life."—Denham: Cooper's Hill, 285.

5. Not clearly, distinctly, or vividly; without vividness or distinctness.

"An obscure and confused idea represents the object so faintly, that it does not appear plain to the mind."—Watts. (Johnson.)

6. Indistinctly; not clearly or plainly.

"Though faintly, merrily—far and far away, He heard the pealing of his parish bells."—Tennyson: Enoch Arden, 615.

fäint-ness, *feynt-nes, *feynte-nesse, *feynt-nesse, s. [Eng. faint; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of feeling or being faint; a loss of strength, energy, or activity; feebleness, weakness.

"As she was speaking she fell down for faintness."—Exodus xv. 15.

2. Languor, feebleness, want of energy.

"Unsoundness of counsels, or faintness in following and effecting the same."—Spenser: Present State of Ireland.

*3. Timidity, faintheartedness, cowardice.

"The paleness of this flower Bewrayed the faintness of my master's heart."—Shakespeare: Henry VI., Pt. I., iv. 1.

4. Feebleness or indistinctness, as of sound, color, &c.

fäints, s. pl. [FAINT, a. B. 2.]

*fäint-y, *faynt-ye, a. [Eng. faint; -y.] Faint, weak, feeble.

fäir, *fag-er, *fal-er, *fal-er, *fare, *fayer, *fayre, *feir, *feire, *vair, *veir, a., adv. & s. [A. S. fæger; cogn. with lecl. fagr; Dan. feir; Sw. fager; Goth. fagre; O. H. Ger. fagar.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Beautiful, elegant of feature, handsome, pleasing to the eye.

"In that land ben many fairere women than in any other contree beyonde thesee."—Maundeville, p. 207.

2. Pleasing to the mind; excellent, admirable.

3. Clear; free from spots or any dark color; not dark.

"The color of beautiful bodies must not be dusky or muddy, but clean and fair."—Burke: On the Sublime and Beautiful, pt. iii., § 17.

*4. Clear, pure, clean.

"Even fair water, falling upon white paper or linen, will immediately alter the color of them."—Boyle: On Colors.

5. Clear, unspotted, pure in heart.

"Sylvia is too fair, too pure, too holy."

Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.

6. Free from clouds; not cloudy or overcast; serene.

"In some fair evening on your elbow laid, You dream of triumphs in the rural shade."

Pope: Epistle v. 31.

7. Free from obstruction; open, clear, unobstructed; as, a fair view.

8. Favorable, prosperous, auspicious; as, a fair wind.

"The wretched man had entered life with the fairest prospects."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xli.

*9. Likely to succeed; in a position of advantage.

"Yourself, renowned prince, stood as fair As any comer I have looked on yet."

Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.

10. Equal, just, equitable.

"The arrogance of the Romans in refusing the fair offers of the Samnites."—Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist., ch. xiii.

11. Just, upright; not using any fraudulent or unfair arts or means.

"The rogue and fool by fits is fair and wise, And even the best by fits what they despise."

Pope: Essay on Man, ii. 233.

12. Not effected by any unfair or unlawful means; not foul.

13. Free from any unfair influences or conduct; affording free and honest scope for trial; as, a fair field and no favor; fair play.

14. Civil, obliging, polite; not harsh or rude; kind.

15. Flattering, obsequious.

"Believe them not, though they speak fair words unto thee."—Jeremiah xli. 6.

*16. Liberal; not narrow.

*17. Mild; not severe.

"To lie obscured, which were a fair dismission."

Milton: Samson Agonistes, 688.

18. Free from obscurities; legible, plain, clear, distinct; as, a fair hand, fair handwriting.

19. Free from stain or blotish; of good repute; unspotted.

"His character, by comparison with the characters of those who surrounded him, was fair."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.

20. Passably good; moderately favorable; rather better than indifferent.

"With at least an equally fair prospect of success."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xii.

21. Average; fairly chosen.

"He was a fair specimen of his class."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxii.

*22. Even; neat, in order.

"Have you laid fair the bed?"

Shakespeare: Henry VI., Pt. II., iii. 2.

*23. Used as an expletive of courtesy; as, fair sir, fair cousin, &c.

"Fare you well, fair gentlemen."

Shakespeare: As You Like It, i. 2.

II. Technically:

1. Naut.: A fair wind, one that favors the ship. Fair is more comprehensive than large, since it includes about sixteen points, whereas large is confined to the beam or quarter, that is, to a wind which crosses the keel at right angles or obliquely from the stern, but never to one right astern.

2. Shipbuild.: Applied to the evenness or regularity of a curve or line.

B. As adverb:

*1. In a beautiful, elegant, or neat manner.

"All the pictures fairest lined."

Shakespeare: As You Like It, iii. 2.

*2. Brightly, clearly.

"The moon shines fair."

Shakespeare: Henry IV., Pt. I., iii. 1.

3. Favorably, auspiciously, fortunately.

"The wind blows fair from land."

Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.

4. Civilly, kindly; not rudely nor harshly.

"Speak me fair in death."

Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

5. Fairly, honestly, justly, equitably.

"My mother played my father fair."

Shakespeare: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

6. On good terms; as, to stand *fair* with the world.

*7. In a clear, plain, distinct, or legible hand.

"Is it not fair writ?"—Shakesp.: *King John*, iv. 1.

*8. Softly, gently.

"Soft and fair, friar."—Shakesp.: *Much Ado*, v. 4.

9. Reasonably: as, He charged *fair* for the goods. (*Colloquial*.)

*C. As substantive:

1. Used elliptically for a fair or beautiful woman.

"O happy fair!"

Your eyes are lodestars, and your tongue's sweet air

More tuneable than lark to shepherd's ear."—Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 1.

2. Beauty, fairness.

"Where fair is not, praise cannot mend the brow."—Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 1.

¶ The fair: The female sex; women collectively.

"None but the brave deserve the fair."

Dryden: *Alexander's Feast*.

¶ (1) *Fair and square*: Honestly, justly; with straightforwardness.

(2) *Fair fall you, fair fa' you*: Good luck to you. (*Scotch*.)

(3) *To be in a fair way or road to*: To be proceeding without obstruction toward; to be likely to attain or reach; to stand a fair chance of arriving at.

(4) *To bid fair*: To promise well; to be in a fair way; to present a fair prospect.

(5) *To lead fair*:

Naut.: Ropes are said to lead *fair* when they suffer little friction in a pulley.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *fair* and *clear*: "*Fair* is used in a positive sense; *clear* in a negative: there must be some brightness in what is *fair*; there must be no spots in what is *clear*. The weather is said to be *fair*, which is not only free from what is disagreeable, but somewhat enlivened by the sun; it is *clear* when it is free from clouds or mists. A *fair* skin approaches to the white; a *clear* skin is without spots or irregularities. In the moral application, a *fair* fame speaks much in praise of a man; a *clear* reputation is free from faults. A *fair* statement contains everything that can be said *pro* and *con*; a *clear* statement is free from ambiguity or obscurity. *Fairness* is something desirable and inviting; *clearness* is an absolute requisite, it cannot be dispensed with."

(2) He thus discriminates between *fair*, *honest*, *equitable*, and *reasonable*: "*Fair* is said of persons or things; *honest* mostly characterizes the person, either as to his conduct or his principle. When *fair* and *honest* are both applied to the external conduct, the former expresses more than the latter: a man may be *honest* without being *fair*; he cannot be *fair* without being *honest*. A man may be an *honest* dealer while he looks to no one's advantage but his own: the *fair* man always acts from a principle of right; the *honest* man may be so from a motive of fear. . . . When *fair* is employed as an epithet to qualify things, or to designate their nature, it approaches very near in signification to *equitable* and *reasonable*; they are all opposed to what is unjust: *fair* and *equitable* suppose two objects put in collision; *reasonable* is employed abstractedly; what is *fair* and *equitable* is so in relation to all circumstances; what is *reasonable* is so of itself. An estimate is *fair* in which profit and loss, merit and demerit, with every collateral circumstance, is duly weighed; a judgment is *equitable* which decides suitably and advantageously for both parties; a price is *reasonable* which does not exceed the limits of reason or propriety. A decision may be either *fair* or *equitable*; but the former is said mostly in regard to trifling matters, even in our games and amusements, and the latter in regard to the important rights of mankind." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

¶ Obvious compounds: *Fair-appearing*, *fair-complexioned*, *fair-haired*, *fair-shining*, &c.

**fair-boding*, *a*. Of a good omen; auspicious. (Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, v. 3.)

fair-calling, *fair-ca'ln*, *a*.

1. Smooth-tongued; fair-spoken.

2. Flattering, cajoling.

**fair-conditioned*, *a*. Of good disposition.

fair-curve, *s*.

Naut.: A term in delineating ships, applied to a winding line, the shape of which is varied according to the part of the ship which it is intended to describe. This curve is not answerable to any of the figures of conic sections, although it occasionally partakes of them all.

fair-days, *s*.

Bot.: A name given in some parts of the north of England to the *Potentilla anserina*, though not for the reason usually assigned—viz, that it expands its bright flowers only in clear weather and sunshine—for the blossoms always remain open.

**fair-faced*, *a*.

I. Literally:

1. Having a fair or handsome face.

2. Looking kindly.

II. *Fig.*: Double-faced; professing great affection or kindness falsely.

fair-farand, *a*. Fair seeming; having a specious appearance. (*Scotch*.)

fair-fashioned, *fair-fassint*, *a*. Having great appearance of discretion without the reality; having great complaisance in manner.

fair-folk, *fare-folk*, *s*. The fairies. (*Scotch*.)

fair-fure-days, *adv*. [FURE-DAYS.]

fair-grass, *s*.

Botany:

1. *Potentilla anserina*. (Britten & Holland.)

[FAIR-DAYS, s.]

2. *Ranunculus bulbosus*. (Jamieson.)

fair-hair, *s*.

1. The tendon of the neck of cattle or sheep.

2. A blonde or person whose hair is light in color.

fair-in-sight, *s*.

Bot.: *Campanula patula*. (Britten & Holland.)

fair-lead, *s*.

Naut.: A term applied to ropes as suffering the least friction in a block, when they are said to lead *fair*. (*Smyth*.)

fair-leader, *s*.

Nautical:

1. A thimble or cringle to guide a rope.

2. A strip of wood with holes in it, for running rigging to lead through. (*Smyth*.)

fair-leather, *s*. Leather finished in the natural color or that imparted by the tanning process; free from any special coloring.

fair-maid, *s*. A fisherman's term for a dried pilchard. (*Eng. Colloq.*) (*Smyth*.)

fair-maid of France, *s*.

Bot.: [FAIR-MAIDS OF FRANCE.]

fair-maids, *s*.

Bot.: [FAIR-MAIDS OF FEBRUARY.]

fair-maids of February, *s*.

Bot.: *Galanthus nivalis*, alluding to the blossoming of the snowdrop about February 2 (Candlemas Day). (Britten & Holland.)

fair-maids of France, *s*.

Bot.: (1) *Saxifraga granulata*; (2) *Achillea ptarmica*; (3) *Ranunculus acrifolius*; (4) *Lychnis flos-cuculi*. (Britten & Holland.)

fair-maids of Kent, *s*.

Bot.: The double-flowered variety of *Ranunculus acrifolius*. (Britten & Holland.)

fair-minded, *a*. Honest-minded, fair, impartial, just.

fair-natured, *a*. Well-disposed; good-natured.

fair-play, *s*. Equitable conduct; fair or just treatment.

fair-spoken, *a*. Using civil, polite, or courteous language; courteous, polite, plausible.

**fair-told*, *faire-told*, *a*. Well-told, pleasing, interesting.

fair-way, *s*.

Naut.: The navigable part of a river, channel, or harbor.

fair-weather, *a*.

1. *Lit.*: Existing or done in pleasant weather: as, a *fair-weather* voyage.

*2. *Fig.*: Appearing or showing only in times of prosperity; as, *fair-weather* Christians, *fair-weather* friends; delicate.

fair-world, *s*. A state of prosperity.

fair, *v. t. & i*. [FAIR, a.]

A. Transitive:

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. To make fair or beautiful.

"Fairing the foul with art's false-borrowed face."

Shakesp.: *Sonnet* 127.

2. To adjust; to make or form into a regular shape.

II. *Naut.*: To clip regularly, as the timbers of a ship.

B. *Intrans.*: To become fine; to clear up. (Said of the weather.)

"Rinnan was edging gradually off with the remark that it didna seem like to fair."—*The Smugglers*, i. 162.

fair (1), **feire*, **feyre*, *s*. [O. Fr. *feire*, *foire*; Fr. *foire*, from Lat. *feriae*=(1) a holiday, (2) a fair; Port. *feira*; Ital. *fierra*.] A stated market in a particular town or place, held generally annually, for

the sale of various commodities; as, cattle-fairs, horse-fairs, &c. Fairs took their origin in church festivals, when persons from various parts met, and took the opportunity of buying or selling such commodities as they possessed or needed. This origin is commemorated in the Latin *feria*, for *feria*=feast-days, from the same root as Eng. *feast* and *feast*, and in the German *messe*, which means both *mass* and *fair*. The most celebrated fairs in the world are those of Nijni-Novgorod in Russia, Lyons in France, and Frankfurt-on-the-Main and Leipzig in Germany. In this country nearly all of the states, and many of the cities, towns, and counties hold annual agricultural and mechanical exhibitions which are called fairs. [FESTIVAL.]

"To bringen me gay thinges for the feyre."

Chaucer: C. T., 5,802.

¶ A day after the fair, A day behind the fair: Too late.

**fair* (2), **fayr*, **far*, *s*. [AFFAIR, 1.]

1. Business; affair.

2. Solemn or ostentatious preparation.

3. Appearance; show; carriage; gesture.

4. A funeral solemnity.

**faird*, *s*. [FARE, v.]

1. Passage; course.

2. Expedition; enterprise.

**fair-hood*, **fair-hede*, **fair-ed*, **faire-hed*, *s*. [Eng. *fair*; -hood.] Fairness, beauty.

**fair-i-ly*, *adv*. [Eng. *fairly*; -ly.] In a fairly-like manner; as a fairly would do.

fair-ing, *s*. [Eng. *fair* (1), *s*; -ing.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A present brought from a fair.

2. Anything unexpected or unpleasant; as a beating.

"O Tam, O Tam, thou'll get thy fairing,"

In hell they'll roast thee like a herring."

Burns: *Tam O'Shanter*

II *Ship-Build.*: A corrective process by which errors in the plans are detected before the actual construction of the vessel begins.

fair-ish, *a*. [Eng. *fair*, *a*; -ish.] Pretty fair; tolerably large.

**fair-ish-ly*, *adv*. [Eng. *fairish*; -ly.] In a fair-ish or tolerably fair manner.

fair-ly, **fayre-ly*, *adv*. [Eng. *fair*; -ly.]

1. In a fair, beautiful, or elegant manner; handsomely.

"Degrees being vizarded,

The unworthiest shows as fairly in the mask."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, i. 3.

2. In a becoming manner; decently, honorably.

"Thou doest thy office fairly."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iii. 6.

3. Kindly, gently, politely, civilly.

"Then fairly I bespoke the officer."

Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, v.

4. Justly, honestly, with fairness; equitably; as, to treat a person fairly.

"He generally spoke truth and dealt fairly."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

*5. Auspiciously, fortunately.

"Our soldiers stand full fairly for the day."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., v. 3.

6. Softly, gently.

7. Passably or tolerably well; as, He does his work fairly.

8. Completely; without reserve.

"I shall believe you when he fairly gives them up."—Waterland: *Works*, i. 314.

9. In a plain, clear, or legible hand; legibly.

"Come with petitions fairly penned,

Desiring I would stand their friend."

Pope: *Imit. of Horace*, sat. vi. 65.

fair-ness, **fair-ness*, **fair-ness*, **fair-ness*, **fagh-er-ness*, **fayr-ness*, **feir-ness*, **veir-ness*, *s*. [A. S. *fegerness*, from *feger*=fair.]

1. The quality of being fair; beauty, handsomeness.

2. The quality of being clear or free from blemishes or dark color.

3. Honesty, justness, candor.

4. Fineness, or clearness of weather.

5. Neatness, distinctness, legibility.

fair-y, **fa-er-ie*, **fair-ye*, **fal-er-ie*, **far-y*, **fal-er-y*, **fay-er-ie*, **fay-ry*, **fay-er-y*, **fel-ri*, **feyr-ye*, *s* & *a*. [O. Fr. *faerie*=enchantment, from *fae* (Fr. *fée*)=a fairy; Fr. *féerie*.] [FAY, s.]

A. As substantive:

*1. Enchantment.

"That thou herdest is fairye."

Alisaunder, 6,924.

*2. Illusion, deception.

"To preue this world alwey, iwia,

Hit nis but fantum and feiri."

Early Eng. Poems, p. 134.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, th1s; sin, aç; expect, çenophon, exist, ph = f -cian, -tian = shæn. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl

*3. Fairy-land.

"And I, quod sche, am queen of *fairie*."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,190.

*4. The inhabitants of fairy-land; fairies, spirits, collectively.

"All was this lond fulfilled of *fayrie*."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,442.

5. A fay; an imaginary, supernatural being or spirit, supposed to be able to assume human form, and to meddle for good or for evil in the affairs of men; an elf.

"Round about the cauldron sing,
Like elves and *fairies* in a ring."
Shakespeare: Macbeth, iv. 1.

6. An enchantress; a person of more than human power.

"To this great *fairy* I'll commend thy acts."
Shakespeare: Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 8.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to or in any way connected with fairies; resembling a fairy; fanciful; airy; enchanted.

fairy-beads, *s. pl.*

Geol.: The small perforated and radiated joints of the fossil Crinoidea, found abundantly in the shales and limestones of the carboniferous or mountain limestone formation; also called St. Cuthbert's Beads.

fairy-bell, *s.*

Bot.: *Digitalis purpurea*, the common fox-glove.

fairy-butter, *s.*

Bot.: *Tremella alba*.

fairy-cap, *s.*

Bot.: *Digitalis purpurea*, or fox-glove.

fairy-cheeses, *s.*

Bot.: *Malva rotundifolia*.

fairy-circle, *s.* [FAIRY-GREEN.]fairy-cups, *s.*

Bot.: *Primula veris*.

fairy-fingers, *s.*

Bot.: *Digitalis purpurea*, or fox-glove.

fairy-flax, *s.*

Bot.: *Linum catharticum* or *L. perenne*.

fairy-glove, *s.*

Bot.: *Digitalis purpurea*, or fox-glove. (Britten & Holland.)

fairy-green, *s.* A small circle of grass greener than the surrounding turf; really a fungus growth, but supposed to be due to the dances of the fairies. Their formation is very simple, natural, and easily accounted for. The center of the circle begins with a single fungus, which performs its functions and dies. The next season another patch appears outside the spot occupied by the original, forming a small ring, and this is repeated from year to year, the ring increasing in size. The decay of the previous fungi rendering the soil unfit for the reproduction of the same species, the mycelium or spores find fresh soil on the external margin of the ring, and again germinate. One species of fairy-ring fungus, *Marasmius oreades*, is edible, and is called the Champignon (q. v.).

fairy-hammer, *s.* A piece of green porphyry, shaped like the head of a hatchet, and once probably used as such.

fairy-hillocks, *s. pl.* Verdant knolls, in many parts of Scotland, which have received this denomination from the vulgar idea that they were anciently inhabited by the fairies, or that they used to dance there.

fairy-king, *s.* The king of the fairies, or of fairy-land.

fairy-land, *s.* The land or abode of fairies.

fairy-lint, *s.*

Bot.: *Linum catharticum*. (Britten & Holland.)

fairy-loaves, *s. pl.* A name given in some localities to the chalk anachytes.

fairy-martin, *s.*

Ornith.: The name given in Australia to a martin, *Hirundo ariel*.

fairy-money, *s.*

1. Treasure-trove.
2. Money given by the fairies was said to change after a time into withered leaves or rubbish; hence, something which becomes valueless.

fairy-pavement, *s.* One of the cubes used in Roman pavements.

fairy-purses, *s. pl.*

Bot.: A kind of fungus . . . like a cup, or old-fashioned purse, with small objects inside; probably *Nidularia campanulata*. (Britten & Holland.)

fairy-queen, *s.* The queen of the fairies.fairy-ring, *s.* [FAIRY-GREEN.]fairy-shrimp, *s.*

Zool.: A species of phyllopodous crustacean, *Chirocephalus diaphanus*, occasionally found in freshwater ponds in Europe. It is about one inch in length, and nearly transparent.

fairy-sparks, *s. pl.* The phosphoric light from decaying wood, fish, and other substances; believed at one time to be lights prepared for the fairies at their revels.

fairy-stone, *s.* A name given by the peasantry in the south of England to the flinty fossil sea-urchins found in the chalk; also, a term used by geologists for recent concretions of hardened clay or clay ironstone occurring near the source of certain chalybeate springs. (Page.)

fairy-tale, *s.* A tale about or relating to fairies; a fanciful tale.

fairy-thimbles, *s.*

Bot.: *Digitalis purpurea*, or fox-glove.

fairy-weed, *s.*

Bot.: *Digitalis purpurea*, or fox-glove.

fairies'-bath, *s.*

Bot.: *Peziza coccinea*.

fairies'-hair, *s.*

Bot.: *Cuscuta epithymum*.

fairies'-horse, *s.*

Bot.: *Senecio jacobæa*, from the superstition that fairies rode on it.

fairies'-petticoats, *s.*

Bot.: *Digitalis purpurea*, or fox-glove.

fairies'-table, fairies'-tables, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Agaricus campestris*; (2) *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*. (Britten & Holland.)

fäir'-y-ism, *s.* [Eng. fairy; -ism.] Fairyland, enchantment.

fäis'-i-ble, *a. [Fr.] That can or may be done; feasible.

fäit, *fäyt, *s. [Fr.] A thing done; a feat; a deed.

fait accompli, *s.* [Fr.] A fact already accomplished or completed; a scheme or idea already carried out.

fait-en, *v. i. & t. [Ety. doubtful; cf. *faitour*.]

A. *Intrans.*: To beg; to go begging.

B. *Trans.*: To beg for, to ask.

fäit-ër-le, *fäit-ër-ye, *fäit-ry, *s. [FAITOUR.] Cheating, deceit, fraud.

fäit-ër-öus, *a. [FAITOUROUS.]

fäith, *fäyth, *faythe, *feith, *fay, *fey, *feyfe, *feyth, *s.* [O. Fr. *fai, fed, foi, foit*; Fr. *foi*, from Lat. *fides*; cogn. with Gr. *pistis*=faith; Sp. & Port. *fe*; Ital. *fede*. The *th* was added in English in order to make the word analogous in form to *truth, ruth, wealth, health, &c.* (Skeat.)]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Faithfulness, fidelity; adherence to duty or engagements; constancy.

2. A promise or pledge given; a word of honor.

"I have given him my *faith*, and sworn my allegiance to him."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. 1.

3. *Spec.*: A vow of love.

"Biron hath plighted *faith* to me."

Shakespeare: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

4. Sincerity, honesty, veracity.

"Upon whose *faith* and honor I repose."

Shakespeare: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 3.

5. The assent of the mind to what is stated or put forward by another; trust or confidence in the veracity or authority of another; firm and earnest belief in the statements or propositions of another on the ground of the manifest truth of that which he utters.

"All my honest *faith* in thee is lost."

Shakespeare: *Sonnet* 152.

6. In the same sense as II. 2. (1).

"Even so *faith*, if it hath not works, is dead, being alone. Yea, a man may say, Thou hast *faith* and I have works; shew me thy *faith* without thy works, and I will shew thee my *faith* by my works."—James ii. 17, 18.

7. That which is believed on any subject in science, politics, or religion; a doctrine or system of doctrines believed in and held; a creed.

"Don't you think that some definite *faith* or other is needed by the world?"—Mallock: *New Republic*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

*8. True love.

"Lost *faith* turn to despair."

Shakespeare: *Romeo and Juliet*, i. 5.

9. Credibility, reliability, trustworthiness.

II. Technically:

1. Scripture:

(1) *Old Test.*: It occurs but twice—viz., in Deut. xxxii. 20, where it seems to mean trustworthiness; and in Hab. ii. 4, where it is belief in Divine intimations of futurity.

(2) *New Test.*: It occurs more than 100 times, the majority of them being in the Epistles of St. Paul. It is the corresponding word to the Greek *pistis*, which with a Being or person for the object, means trust, and with a thing for the object, belief. It is from *peithomai*=to be prevailed upon, won over, or persuaded to comply, also to believe in.

2. *Theol.*: The older Scriptural commentary writers, Cruden for example, enumerated at least four kinds of faith.

(1) Historical faith, giving a bare assent to Scripture doctrine, but with no fruits following—the faith described in James ii. 17, 24.

(2) Temporary faith, like that described in Matt. xiii. 20.

(3) The faith of miracles (Matt. xvii. 20, and Acts iv. 9); and

(4) Justifying faith. With reference to this, the eleventh of the Thirty-nine Articles of the English Church says: "We are accounted righteous before God, only for the merit of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ by Faith, and not for our own works or deservings. Wherefore that we are justified by Faith only is a most wholesome Doctrine and very full of Comfort, as more largely is expressed in the Homily of Justification." The Confession of Faith and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms of the Westminster Assembly, Scottish Church, teach exactly the same doctrine. "Faith in Jesus Christ is a saving grace whereby we receive and rest upon Him alone for salvation, as He is offered to us in the gospel." (Shorter Catechism, Q. 86.)

B. As interj. or exclam.: In faith, in truth; verily, indeed.

"They have no more religion, *faith!* than you."

Dryden: *Satire on the Dutch*.

† *In faith*: In deed, in truth.

(2) *In good faith*: With honesty and uprightness; straightforwardly.

† *In faith* thus discriminates between *faith* and *creed*: "These words are synonymous when taken for the thing trusted in or believed; but they differ in this, that *faith* has always a reference to the principle in the mind; *creed* only respects the thing which is the object of *faith*: the former is likewise taken generally and indefinitely; the latter particularly and definitely, signifying a set form: hence we say to be of the same *faith*, or to adopt the same *creed*. The holy martyrs died for the *faith* as it is in Christ Jesus; every established form of religion will have its peculiar *creed*."

(2) He thus discriminates between *faith* and *fidelity*: "Though derived from the same source, they differ widely in meaning: *faith* here denotes a mode of action, namely, an acting true to the *faith* which others repose in us; *fidelity*, a disposition of the mind to adhere to that *faith* which others repose in us. We keep our *faith*, we show our *fidelity*. *Faith* is a public concern: it depends upon promises: *fidelity* is a private or personal concern: it depends upon relationships and connections. A breach of *fidelity* attaches disgrace to the individual; for *fidelity* is due from a subject to a prince, or from a servant to his master, or from married people one to another. No treaty can be made with him who will keep no *faith*; no confidence can be placed in him who discovers no *fidelity*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

faith-breach, *s.* A breach of faith or honor.

fäith, *v. t. [FAITH, *s.*] To give faith or credence to; to believe, to credit.

"Would the reposal
Of my trust, virtue, or worth in thee
Make thy words *faith*'d."

Shakespeare: *Lear*, ii. 1.

fäithed, *a. [Eng. *faith*; -ed.] Holding a faith or creed.

"There aren't they folk that hav most God in awe,
And strongest *faithed* ben, I understand."

Chaucer: *Troilus*, i.

fäith-fül, *feith-ful, *feyth-fulle, *feythe-fulle, *a. & s.* [Eng. *faith*; -ful(l).]

A. As adjective:

*1. Full of faith; inclined or ready to believe in the statements or propositions of another.

"You are not *faithful*, sir."—Ben Jonson.

*2. Exhibiting or proving faith.

"By *faith* and *faithful* works."

Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 64.

*3. Firm, true, and constant to duty; loyal; of true fidelity.

"So spake the seraph Abdiel, *faithful* found,
Among the faithless *faithful* only he."

Milton: *P. L.*, v. 896, 897.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wä, wët, hère, camël, hër, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gö, pôt, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whô, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trÿ, sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.

4. Firm in adherence to the truths of religion.

"Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."—*Revelation* ii. 10.

5. Observant of engagements, promises or compacts; true to one's word.

"Faithful to whom? To thy rebellious crew?"
Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 952.

6. Upright, honest, true.

"In action faithful, and in honor clear."
Pope: *Moral Essays*, v. 68.

7. That may be trusted; trustworthy; upright.

"The same commit thou to faithful men, who shall be able to teach others also."—*2 Timothy* ii. 2.

8. True; worthy of belief.

"This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptance."—*1 Timothy* i. 15.

9. Exact, accurate, true; conformable to truth or to an original; as, a faithful narrative, a faithful likeness.

"They were close imitators of nature, and have perhaps transmitted more faithful representations."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. vii.

*B. As subst.: A trusty adherent.

"Colored by your outcries against those his old faithfuls."—*British Beltman* (1648).

¶ *The faithful*: Those who are true adherents to a particular creed or system of religious belief.

¶ *Crabb* thus discriminates between *faithful* and *trusty*: "Faithful respects the principle altogether; it is suited to all relations and stations, public and private; *trusty* includes not only the principle, but the mental qualifications in general; it applies to those in whom particular *trust* is to be placed. It is the part of a Christian to be *faithful* to all his engagements; it is a particular excellence in a servant to be *trusty*. *Faithful* is applied in the improper sense to an unconscious agent; *trusty* may be applied with equal propriety to things as to persons. We may speak of a *faithful* saying, or a *faithful* picture; a *trusty* sword, or a *trusty* weapon." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

**faith-ful-ist*, s. [Eng. *faithful*; -ist.] A believer.

faith-ful-ly, **feithe-ful-ly*, **feyth-ful-lye*, adv. [Eng. *faithful*; -ly.]

1. With a firm belief in others, or in religion.
2. With a strict adherence to truth and duty; loyally.

"The docile mind may soon thy precepts know,
And hold them faithfully."—*Johnson: Horace; Art of Poetry*.

3. Without failure of performance; honestly, exactly; in full accordance with the directions or wishes of another.

"And faithfully my last desires fulfill."
Dryden: *Ovid; Heroides* xi.

4. With earnest or strong professions; earnestly.

"He did faithfully promise to be still in the king's power."—*Bacon: Henry VII*.

5. Honestly, truly; in conformity with truth, fact, or an original; accurately.

"A case
So far removed by time and place,
Is seldom faithfully related."
Cambridge: *Learning; A Dialogue*.

faith-ful-ness, **faith-ful-ness*, s. [English *faithful*; -ness.] The quality of being faithful; fidelity, loyalty, honesty, constancy.

"He surrendered the same with as much faithfulness as might be."—*Golding: Justine*, fo. 21.

faith-less, **faith-lesse*, a. [Eng. *faith*; -less.]

1. Not believing; unbelieving; not giving credit to.

"Be not faithless but believing."—*John* xx. 27.

2. Without belief in the truths of religion; unbelieving.

3. Not adhering to engagements, vows, or duty; disloyal, unfaithful.

"A faithless and shameless man."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

4. Not observant of promises.

*5. Characterized by a want of good faith; dishonorable, disgraceful, treacherous.

"To make the breach the faithless act of Troy."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, iv. 98.

- *6. Not to be trusted; untrustworthy, deceptive, delusive.

"Still, perhaps, with faithless gleam,
Some other loiterer beguiling."

Wordsworth: *Lines while Sailing in a Boat at Even*.

¶ (1) *Crabb* thus discriminates between *faithless* and *unfaithful*: "Faithless is mostly employed to denote a breach of faith; and *unfaithful* to mark the want of fidelity. The former is positive; the latter is rather negative, implying a deficiency. A prince, a government, a people, or an individual, is said to be *faithless*; a husband, a wife, a servant, or any individual *unfaithful*. . . . A woman is

faithless to her husband who breaks the marriage vow; she is *unfaithful* to him when she does not discharge the duties of a wife to the best of her abilities."

(2) He thus discriminates between *faithless* and *perfidious*: "A *faithless* man is *faithless* only for his own interest; a *perfidious* man is expressly so to the injury of another. A friend is *faithless* who consults his own safety in time of need; he is *perfidious* if he profits by the confidence reposed in him to plot mischief against the one to whom he has made vows of friendship. *Faithlessness* does not suppose any particular efforts to deceive; it consists of merely violating that *faith* which the relation produces; *perfidy* is never so complete as when it has most effectually assumed the mask of sincerity. *Perfidy* may lie in the will to do so; *treachery* lies altogether in the thing done: one may therefore be *perfidious* without being *treacherous*. On the other hand, we may be *treacherous* without being *perfidious*. A servant may be both *perfidious* and *treacherous* to his master; a citizen may be *treacherous* but not *perfidious* toward his country." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

faith-less-ly, **faith-lesse-ly*, adv. [English *faithless*; -ly.] In a faithless or unfaithful manner; treacherously, dishonorably.

"And not faithlessly betrayed but sincerely discharged the several trusts reposed in us."—*Penryn: Treachery and Disloyalty*, p. 218.

faith-less-ness, **faith-lesse-ness*, s. [Eng. *faithless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being faithless or unfaithful; disloyalty; perfidy; treachery; inconstancy; unfaithfulness.

"Faithlessness was the chief cause of his disaster."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

**faith-ly*, **faith-ly*, **feith-ly*, **feith-liche*, **feyth-ly*, adv. [Eng. *faith*; -ly.] Faithfully; in good faith; truly, honestly.

"This forward to fulfill faithfully thou swore."
Destruction of Troy, 11.447.

faith-wor-thi-ness, s. [English *faithworthy*; -ness.] The quality of being deserving of faith or credit; trustworthiness.

faith-wor-thy, a. [English *faith*; -worthy.] Deserving of faith or credit; trustworthy.

**fait-ing*, **fait-yng*, s. [FAITEN.] Begging under false pretenses.

**fai-tour*, **fa-tur*, **fa-ture*, **fay-tour*, s. [O. Fr. *faitour*; Fr. *faiture*, from Lat. *factor*=a doer, a perpetrator.] A lazy, disreputable fellow; a scoundrel, a vagabond.

**faitour's-grass*, **faytowrys-gresse*, **fay-tours-gress*, s.

Bot.: Probably *Euphorbia esula*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

**fai-tour-ous*, **fai-tér-ous*, a. [Eng. *faitour*; -ous.] Mean, low, dishonorable, disgraceful.

**fai-trý*, s. [FAITERIE.]

fäix, exclam. [A corrupt. of *faith* (q. v.).] In faith; verily. (*Irish*.)

fäke (1), s. [FAIK.]

fäke (2), s. [FAKE, v.] A poison; a mixture for hocussing (q. v.). (*Slang*.)

fäke (3), s. A sham or deceit; a false report; a cooked-up article in a newspaper.

fäke, v. t. & i. [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps from Lat. *facio*.] (*Slang*.)

A. Transitive:

1. To do or make anything.
2. To cheat, to defraud, to deceive.
3. To steal.
4. To hocus (q. v.); to poison.

B. Intrans.: To steal, to rob.

"They molest not beggars unless they fake to boot."—*Reade: Cloister and Hearth*, ch. lv.

fäks-ër (2), s. [Eng. *fäke* (v.); -er.] One who steals anything; a pickpocket. (*Slang*.)

fa-kir (kir as *kër*), *fa-keër*, *fu-geer*, s. [Arab.=one of an order of mendicants, corresponding to the Pers. *Dervish* (q. v.), from *fakr*=poverty.]

1. A Mohammedan religious mendicant. Among Anglo-Indians, and even among the Hindoos, it is often used for a native mendicant of any faith; but specifically it is one of the Mohammedan religion; a Hindoo mendicant being better called a *Gosavee* (q. v.). Mohammedan Fakirs in the East either live in communities, like the Christian Cenobites, or are solitary, like the Eremites. The latter wander from place to place, are of filthy habits, and are regarded by the unthinking Mohammedan multitude as men of great sanctity. There are many ramifications both of the fixed and the wandering Fakirs.

2. A slang name given in this country to one of the numerous street merchants and mountebanks that infest our larger towns and cities; a peddler.

**fal*, s. [FALL, s.]

**fäl-bä-lä*, s & a. [FURBELOW.]

A. As subst.: A piece of stuff plaited, and puckered in a gown or petticoat.

B. As adj.: Made of the stuff described in A.

fäl-cä-de, s. [Fr. from Lat. *falx* (gen. *falcis*)=a sickle.] *Manège*. (See extract.)

"A horse is said to make *falcades* when he throws himself upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets; therefore a *falcade* is that action of the haunches and of the legs, which bend very low, when you make a stop and half a stop."—*Farrier's Dictionary*.

fäl-cär'-l-ös, a. [Lat. *falcarius*, from *falx* (gen. *falcis*)=a scythe, sickle.]

Bot.: Plane and curved with the edges parallel.

fäl-cäte, *fäl-cät-äd*, a. & s. [Lat. *falcatus*=provided with a sickle; like a scythe; *falx* (gen. *falcis*)=a sickle, a scythe; Ital. *falcato*; Sp. *falcado*.]

A. As adj. (of both forms):

1. Ord. Lang.: Hooked; bent or curved like a sickle or scythe.

II. Technically:

*1. Astron.: Applied to the moon when in her first and fourth quarters.

2. Bot.: Curved like a sickle; applied to leaves, &c.

3. Zool.: Applied to a part curved, with the apex acute.

*B. As subst. (of the form *falcate*): A figure formed by two curves bending the same way, and meeting in a point at the apex, the base terminating on a straight margin resembling a sickle.

**fäl-cä-tion*, s. [Lat. *falcatus*.] Crookedness; a form like that of a reaper's hook.

**fäl-cä-tör*, s. [Lat. *falx* (genit. *falcis*)=a scythe, a sickle.] One who cuts with a scythe or sickle.

**fäl-ca-tör'-l-ös*, a. [Lat. *falcatus* (us), and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Plane and curved with the edges parallel.

fäl-chiön, **fau-chon*, **fa-choun*, **faw-chun*, s. [Fr. *faucon*, from Ital. *falcione*=a scimitar, from Low Lat. *falcio*, from Lat. *falx* (genit. *falcis*)=a sickle, scythe.] A broad sword with a slightly curved point, in extensive use during the middle ages from its convenient form, it being shorter than the ordinary military sword, and less heavy.

fäl-cl-form, a. [Lat. *falx* (genit. *falcis*)=a scythe, a sickle, and *forma*=form, shape; Fr. *falci-forme*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Having the form of a sickle; resembling a sickle.

II. Technically:

1. Bot.: Falcate, curved.

2. Anat.: Applied to different parts; the broad or suspensory ligament of the liver is sometimes called the *falciform* ligament.

fäl-cö, s. [Low Lat.]

Zool.: A genus of diurnal birds of prey, including the Peregrine, *Falco peregrinus*, Hobby, *F. sub-buteo* and Merlin, *F. æsalon*.

fäl-cön (silent), **fau-con*, **fau-coun*, **fau-con*, s. [O. Fr. *falcon*, *faucon*; Fr. *faucon*, from Lat. *falco*, so called from the hooked shape of the claws, from *falx* (genit. *falcis*)=a scythe, a sickle.]

1. Zool.: One of the Falconine, a sub-family of the Falconidae (q. v.). The beak is short, curved from the base with one or two strong indentations on the margin on each side. Wings very long. The best-known species is the Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), so named from its wonderful distribution over the earth's surface. [PEREGRINE.] It has always been held in the greatest esteem for hawking. It is of a bluish-gray color, narrowly barred with black; length of male about fifteen inches, of female about seventeen inches. It still breeds in some places on our coasts on high rocks. Technically in falconry the female alone is termed a falcon, the male, which is smaller and less courageous, being known as a tessel or tiercel. [TERSEL.]

"Our hopes, like towering falcons, aim
At objects in an airy height."



Peregrine Falcon.

"Our hopes, like towering falcons, aim
At objects in an airy height."
Prior: To Hon. C. Montague.

böil, böy; pöut, jöw; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f.
-cian, -tian=shan. -tion, -sion=shün; -tion, -sion=zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious=shüs. -ble, -dle, &c.=böl, döl.

*2. *Old Ord.*: A kind of ancient cannon whose dimensions have been variously stated, one authority (Tomlinson) stating that it was seven feet long and projected a four-pound shot, while another represents it as having an outside diameter at the bore of five and a quarter inches, and carrying a shot of from one and a quarter to two pounds.

falcon-crest, *s.* A crest or plume on a helmet, made of a falcon's feathers.

falcon-eyed, *a.* Having eyes keen and piercing as those of a falcon.

"A quick brunette, well-moulded, falcon-eyed."
Tennyson: *The Princess*, ii. 91.

***falcon-gentil**, ***falcon-gentle**, *s.*

1. A name applied to the female and young of the Goshawk (*Astur palumbarius*).

2. A falcon when full feathered and completely bred.

falcon-shot, *s.* The distance to which a falcon could throw a ball.

fâl-côn-ër (I silent), ***fauk-en-er**, ***faw-con-er**, ***faw-ken-ere**, *s.* [O. Fr. *fauconier*; Fr. *fauconier*; Ital. *falconiere*; Port. *falconeiro*, from Low Lat. *falconarius*, from Lat. *falco*.] One who breeds and trains hawks for hawking; one who hunts with hawks.

"Who, like good falconers, take delight
Not in the quarry, but the flight."

Waller: *To the Mutable Fair*.

fâl-côn-ët, *s.* [Fr. *falconette*, dimin. of O. Fr. *falcon*; Port. *falconete*.]

1. *Zool.*: A little falcon; a name applied to a genus of tiny falcons, belonging to the sub-family *Falconinae*, peculiar to the Indian region. One, *Microhierax caerulescens*, is found in the Himalayas and Burmese countries. Not one of these little hawks is seven inches in length; they are said to be used by native chiefs for hawking insects and button-quails, being thrown from the hand like a ball. They sit solitary on high trees, and, according to native accounts, feed on small birds and insects.

*2. *Old Ord.*: A small piece of ordnance, having an outside diameter at the bore of four and a quarter inches, length six feet, weight four hundred pounds, and carrying a shot of about two inches diameter, and one and a quarter to two pounds in weight.

fâl-côn-l-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *falco* (genit. *falconis*), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of raptorial birds, comprising the sub-families *caracaras* (*Polyborinae*), hawks (*Accipitrinae*), buzzards (*Buteoninae*), eagles (*Aquilinae*), and falcons (*Falconinae*). They are all remarkable for strong and sharply-hooked bills, and most of them have sharp and powerful talons. In the eagles and falcons these characters are developed in the highest degree. In most the female is larger than the male, and is much the more powerful bird. This difference in size is unmistakable in the long-legged sparrow-hawks, eagles and falcons. Another character possessed by these birds is the distinct *cere*, which is present in all: it is a waxy covering to the bill, but generally fleshy in substance. The toes are arranged as in a little perching bird, three in front and one behind. There is a projection over the eyebrows, which gives an appearance to the eyes of being very deeply set in the orbits.

fâl-cô-nî-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *falco* (genit. *falconis*), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Zool.: A sub-family of birds, belonging to the order Falconidae, and containing the Falcons, Falconets, &c. [FALCON, FALCONIDÆ.]

fâl-côn-lîne (I silent), *a.* [Lat. *falco* (genit. *falconis*); Eng. adj. suff. *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to the Falconinae.

fâl-côn-rÿ (I silent), ***faul-con-rie**, *s.* [Eng. *falcon*; *-ry*; Fr. *fauconnerie*; Ital. *falconeria*.]

1. The art or science of training falcons to pursue and attack wild fowl or game.

"We find in *fauconrie*, sixteen hawks or fowls that prey."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. x., ch. viii.

2. The sport of pursuing wild fowl, game, &c., with falcons or hawks; hawking.

fâl-cû-lâ, *s.* [Lat. dimin. of *falx* (genit. *falcis*) = a sickle, a scythe.]

Zool.: A term applied to a claw, which is compressed, elongated, curved, and sharp-pointed.

fâl-cû-lâte, *a.* [Lat. *falcul(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ate*.]

Zool.: Compressed, elongated, curved, and sharp-pointed; said of a claw.

fald, **fauld**, *s. & v.* [FOLD, *s. & v.*] (Scotch.)

***fâld-age** (age as Ig), *s.* [Low Lat. *faldagium*, from *faldia*; A. S. *fald* = a fold.]

Feudal Law: A privilege which anciently several lords reserved to themselves of setting up folds for sheep, in any fields within their manors, the better

to manure them, and this not only with their own, but their tenants' sheep. This *faldage* in some places they call a foldcourse or freefold. (Harris.)

fâld-feë, *s.* [A. S. *fald* = a fold, and Eng. *fee*.]

Feudal Law: A composition or fee formerly paid by tenants for the privilege of faldage.

***fâld-ing**, ***fâld-yng**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A kind of coarse cloth.

2. A cloak made of coarse cloth.

***fâld-la-tôr-ÿ**, *s.* [Low Lat. *faldistolium*, *faldistorium*, from O. H. Ger. *faldan*; Ger. *fallen* = to fold, and *stuhl*, *stool* = Ger. *stuhl* = a chair, a seat.] [FAUTEUIL.] The throne or seat of a bishop within the chancel.

fâld-stoöl, *s.* [FALDISTORY.]

Eng. Church Furniture:

1. A portable folding seat, similar to a camp-stool, made either of wood or metal, and sometimes covered with silk or other material. It was used by a bishop when officiating in other than his own cathedral church.

2. A kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, on which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

3. A small desk in churches at which the litany is directed to be said or sung.

4. A folding-stool or desk, provided with a cushion, for a person to kneel on during the performance of certain acts of devotion.

***fâld-wôrth**, *s.* [A. S. *fald*, and Eng. *worth*.]

Feudal Law: A person of such age as that he may be reckoned a member of a decennary, and so become subject to the rule or law of frank-pledge. [FRANK-PLEDGE.]

***fâld-yng**, *s.* [FALDING.]

Fa-lër-nî-an, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Falernus*, a mountain in Campania.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Mount Falernus; made at or coming from Mount Falernus.

"For then the southern heaven is glowing,
The bright Falernian nectar flowing,"

Hemans: *Artistic in Italy*.

B. As subst.: Wine made from the grapes grown on Mount Falernus.

"Hail to ye, cornfields and vineyards, famous for the old Falernian."—Lytton: *Zanoni*, bk. I., ch. v.

fâll, ***fall-en** (pt. t. *fell*, **fel*, **felle*, **fil*, **feol*, **folle*, **ful*, **fulle*), *v. i. & t.* [Old Northumbrian, *fallan*; A. S. *feallan*; cogn. with Dut. *vallen*; Icel. *falla*; Dan. *falde*; Sw. *falla*; Ger. *fallen*; Lat. *fallo* = to deceive; Gr. *sphallô* = to cause to fall, to trip up (*Skeat*).]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To descend, or drop from a higher to a lower place.

"I beheld Satan as lightning fall from heaven."—Luke x. 18.

(2) To drop from an erect posture; frequently with the adverb *down*.

"I fell at his feet to worship him."—Rev. xix. 10.

(3) To be ready, or on the point to drop.

"As the leaf falleth off from the vine, and as a falling fig from the fig-tree."—Isaiah xxxiv. 4.

(4) To descend; to be poured down.

(5) To sink, to become lower.

"With a falling glass, and with the fresh recollection of yesterday's nasty-looking white puffs of cloud."—London Daily Telegraph.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To be let drop; to be dropped or uttered carelessly or inadvertently; to escape; as, Not a word has fallen from me.

(2) To empty, to disembody; to flow or discharge itself.

"It [the Nile] falleth into the sea."—Maundeville, p. 45.

(3) To decrease or be diminished in value, amount, weight, &c.

(4) To grow calm; to calm or settle down; as, The wind fell.

(5) Not to reach to a certain amount; to fall short of an amount.

(6) To assume an appearance of dejection, disappointment, discontent, sorrow, anger, &c.

"Let not thy countenance fall."—Judith vi. 9.

(7) To sink into weakness; to languish; to become feeble or faint; as, One's hopes rise and fall.

(8) To depart from a state of rectitude; to apostatize; to fall away. [II.]

"Lest any man fall after the same example of unbelief."—Hebrews iv. 11.

(9) To pass into a new state of body or mind, either suddenly or inadvertently.

"When he had said this he fell asleep."—Acts vii. 60.

(10) To come, to get.

"Repair thy wit, good youth, or it will fall
To cureless ruin."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

(11) To come to an end suddenly; to perish; to be overthrown or ruined from a state of prosperity or power.

(12) To become broken up or disintegrated, as, clay.

"It is carried whenever a leisure day occurs, and is laid down in cart loads on the end ridges of the field, where it remains till it has fallen."—Agricultural Survey of Kincardineshire, p. 373.

(13) To depart.

"When might and strength is from hem fal."
Early English Poems, p. 135.

(14) To die by violence, as in battle.

"So fell they all by the sword."—Ezekiel xxxix. 23.

(15) To be degraded or disgraced; to sink into disrepute; to lose one's position, character, or good name.

(16) To be unsuccessful; to fail.

(17) To pass over; to be transferred by chance, lot, inheritance, or otherwise; to become the lot or property of a person.

(18) To turn out; to result.

"Sit still, my daughter, till thou know how the matter will fall."—Ruth iii. 18.

(19) To happen; to befall; to take place.

"I know not what may fall; I like it not."
Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, iii. 1.

(20) To be fitting, or proper, or becoming; to belong; to be suitable.

"I wol give hym all that fallys
To a chambre."

Chaucer: *Boke of the Duchess*, 267.

***(21) To chance**.

"At Mouline (where you will fall to dine) inquire for the monastery."—Sir A. Balfour: *Letters*, p. 34.

(22) To come by chance.

"That lot on vs fal."—Layamon, ii. 155.

(23) To come suddenly upon a person.

"The fear of God fell on the people."—1 Sam. xi. 7.

(24) To happen or come into the society or company of.

"A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among thieves."—Luke x. 30.

(25) To be born; said of the young of some animals.

"The eanlings should fall as Jacob's hire."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

II. Theol.: To fall away from the truth; to fall into sin; generally applied to the sin of Adam, and its consequences. [FALL, *s.*, II. 1.]

B. Transitive:

*1. To let fall, to drop.

"For every tear he falls a Trojan bleeds."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 1,551.

*2. To sink, to lower, to depress.

"If a man would endeavor to raise or fall his voice still by half notes."—Bacon: *Natural History*.

3. To cut down, to fell; as, to fall a tree.

*4. To bring forth, to drop; as, to fall lambs.

"They did . . . fall parti-colored lambs."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

*5. To befall, to happen to.

"No disgrace shall fall you."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 7.

6. To come to one's turn; to be the lot of (*Scotch*).

1. To fall aboard of:

Naut.: To strike another vessel; to have a collision with another. Usually applied to the motion of a disabled ship coming in contact with another; to fall foul of.

2. To fall astern:

Nautical:

(1) To lessen a ship's way, so as to allow another to get ahead of her.

(2) To be driven backward; to retreat with the stern foremost.

3. To fall away:

(1) To revolt; to change allegiance; to renounce allegiance.

"The fugitives that fell away to the king of Babylon."—2 Kings xxv. 2.

(2) To apostatize; to fall into wickedness.

"These for a while believe, but in time of temptation fall away."—Luke viii. 13.

(3) To perish; to be lost.

"How can it enter into the thoughts of man, that the soul which is capable of such immense perfections, and of receiving new improvements to all eternity, shall fall away into nothing?"—Addison: *Spectator*, No. 111.

(4) To fade, to languish; to decline gradually.

"In a curious braid of needlework, one color falls away by such slow degrees."—Addison: *On Italy*.

fâte, **fât**, **färe**, **amidst**, **whât**, **fäll**, **father**; **wê**, **wët**, **hère**, **camel**, **hêr**, **thêre**; **pîne**, **pît**, **sîre**, **sîr**, **marine**; **gô**, **pôt**, **or**, **wôre**, **wôlf**, **wôrk**, **whô**, **sôn**; **mûte**, **cûb**, **cûre**, **unite**, **cûr**, **rûle**, **fûll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. æ, œ = ê; ey = ä. qu = kw.

(5) To become thinner.

"In a Lent diet people commonly *fall away*."—*Archibutnot: On Diet*.

4. To fall back:

(1) *Lit.*: To fall on one's back.

(2) *Figuratively*:

(a) To recede, to give way, to retreat.

"Mortals that *fall back* to gaze on him."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

(b) To go from good to bad, or from better to worse; to retrograde.

(c) To fail of performing a promise or purpose; not to fulfill.

5. To fall back upon:

(1) *Ord. Lang.*: To have recourse to, as some expedient or support, formerly tried.

(2) *Mil.*: To retreat in order to have the support of some reserved troops, fort, &c., in the rear.

6. To fall by:

(1) To be lost; to disappear.

"Christ's papers of that kind cannot be lost or *fall by*."—*Rutherford: Letters*, p. 11.

(2) To be sick or affected with any ailment.

(3) *Specif.*: To be confined in childbed.

7. To fall by one's rest: Not to sleep.

8. To fall calm:

Naut.: To cease blowing, to become calm or still; said of the wind or the sea.

9. To fall down:

(1) *Ordinary Language*:

(a) To be thrown down; to fall, to drop.

"When the people shouted, the wall *fell down*."—*Joshua vi.* 20.

(b) To fall prostrate; to prostrate one's self.

"I *fell down* before the Lord as at the first."—*Deuteronomy ix.* 18.

(c) To die, to be killed, to perish.

"There *fell down* slain of Israel five hundred thousand chosen men."—*2 Chronicles xlii.* 17.

(d) To be unsuccessful; to fail.

"Though we here *fall down*,
We have supplies to second our attempt."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 2.

(2) *Naut.*: To sail, drift, or be towed to some lower part, nearer to a river's mouth or opening.

10. To fall due: To become due, on the date of payment, as a note or acceptance.

11. To fall foul of:

(1) *Ordinary Language*:

(a) To collide, to dash against.

"In his sallies their men might *fall foul* of each other."—*Clarendon: Hist. Civil War*.

(b) To attack, reprimand, use severe language, quarrel with.

(2) *Naut.*: To strike another vessel, have a collision with it; generally used of the motion of a disabled ship toward another; to fall aboard of.

12. To fall from:

(1) To recede or depart from an engagement or agreement; not to adhere to.

(2) To renounce or depart from allegiance or duty; to revolt, to desert.

"The *falling-from* of his friends."

Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

13. To fall home:

Naut.: To curve inward. (Said of the timbers or sides of a ship.)

14. To fall in:

(1) *Ordinary Language*:

(a) To drop inward; as, The roof *fell in*.

(b) To sink; as, His eyes *fell in*.

(c) To become hollow; as, His cheeks *fell in*.

(d) To subside, as a river after rain.

(e) To become the property of a person by expiration of time; to lapse; as, The lease has recently *fallen in*.

(f) To coincide.

(g) To concur, to agree.

(2) *Mil.*: To take up one's place; to join a body or number of men in line.

15. To fall in hands with: To court with a view to marriage.

16. To fall in two: To bear a child.

17. To fall in with:

(1) *Ordinary Language*:

(a) To meet with accidentally.

"I *fell in with* a most creditable elderly man."—*The Steamboat*, p. 179.

(b) To agree, to concur.

"Any single paper that *falls in with* the popular taste."—*Addison: Spectator*.

(c) To comply with, to yield to.

"Our fine young ladies readily *fall in with* the directions of the graver sort."—*Addison: Spectator*.

* (d) To join, to be on friendly terms.

"Let's *fall in with* them."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iv.* 2.

bol1, boy; pou1, jow1; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tjon, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

(2) Nautical:

(a) To meet a ship.

(b) To discover land.

18. To fall off:

(1) *Ordinary Language*:

(a) To drop, to fall; as, Fruit *falls off* when ripe.

(b) To withdraw, to recede, to retire to a distance.

"*Fall off* a distance from her."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 1.

(c) To withdraw; to fall away from; to desert; to prove faithless.

"Nature finds itself scourged by the sequent effects:
love cools, friendship *falls off*."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

(d) To perish, to die off or away; to become disused or obsolete.

(e) To become depreciated, less, or smaller; to decline; to decrease in quality, quantity, or amount; as, The circulation of a paper *falls off*.

(2) *Naut.*: To move a ship's head to leeward of the point whither it was lately directed, particularly when she is sailing near the wind or lies by. The opposite of *gripe* (q. v.). Fall not off, the command to the steersman—i. e., keep the ship near the wind.

19. To fall on:

(1) To meet with, to find by chance, to light upon.

(2) To make an attack.

(3) To set to, or begin at something eagerly and suddenly.

20. To fall out:

(1) *Ordinary Language*:

(a) To happen, to befall, to chance.

"It so *fell out* that certain players

We o'er-rod on the way."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., i. 1.

(b) To turn out, to result, to prove.

"Their events can never *fall out* good."

Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

(c) To quarrel; to become ill friends with, to fall at odds with.

"I did upbraid her and *fall out* with her."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iv. 1.

(2) Technically:

(a) *Military*:

* (1) To make a sally.

"Major John Sinclair . . . *fell out* with fifty among a thousand."—*Monro: Expedition*, pt. ii., p. 29.

(ii) To leave the ranks of a company.

(2) *Naut.*: To increase in breadth.

* (2) To fall over:

(1) To fall asleep.

"I had just *fallen over*."—*Reg. Dalton*, i. 286.

(2) To be in childbed. (*Colloq.*)

22. To fall short: To become or be deficient; as, The supply *fell short*.

"Though all we can possibly do, must needs *fall infinitely short* of our most perfect pattern."—*Clarke: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 17.

23. To fall through:

(1) *Transitive*:

(a) To relinquish any undertaking from negligence or laziness.

(b) To bungle any business.

(c) To lose, to come short of.

(2) *Intrans.*: To come to nothing, to be abandoned; as, The project *fell through*.

24. To fall to:

(1) To begin hastily or eagerly at any business or task; to set to.

(2) To apply one's self to; to rush or hurry to.

* (3) To go over to, to join.

"He that goeth out, and *falleth* to the Chaldean."—*Jeremiah xxi.* 9.

(4) To descend as a legacy, or by inheritance.

"The heir of the Transome name had somehow *gained away* the estate, and it *fell* to the Durveys."—*G. Eliot: Felix Holt*. (Introd.)

25. To fall under:

(1) To be subject to; to become the subject of; to come within.

"All things are represented which *fall under* human sight."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy*.

(2) To be ranged or reckoned with or under.

"The Georgics *fall under* that class of poetry that consists in giving plain directions to the reader."—*Addison*.

26. To fall upon:

(1) To rush upon or against.

(2) To attack.

"Doeg *fell upon* the priests."—*1 Samuel xxii.* 18.

(3) To make trial or essay of; to have recourse to.

27. To fall with bairn; To fall with child: To become pregnant.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *to fall*, *to drop*, *to droop*, *to sink*, and *to tumble*: "*Fall* is the generic, the rest are specific terms: *to drop* is to fall suddenly; *to droop* is to drop in part; *to sink* is to fall gradually; *to tumble* is to fall awkwardly or

contrary to the usual mode. In cataracts the water *falls* perpetually and in a mass; in rain it *drops* partially; in ponds the water *sinks* low. The head *droops*, but the body may *fall* or *drop* from a height; it may *sink* to the earth, it may *tumble* by accident. *Fall*, *drop*, and *sink* are employed in a moral sense, *droop* in the physical sense. A person *falls* from a state of prosperity; words *drop* from the lips and *sink* into the heart. Corn, or the price of corn, *falls*; a subject *droops*; a person *sinks* into poverty, or in the estimation of the world." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fäll (1), *fal*, s. [A. S. *feal*, *fat*; O. S. *fal*; O. Fris. *fal*, *fel*; O. H. Ger. *fal*; leel. & Sw. *fall*; Dan. *fald*.] [FALL, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of falling or dropping from a higher to a lower place or position; descent.

"A *fall* off a tree."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., ii.* 1.

2. The act of falling from an erect posture.

"Whether his *fall* enraged him, or how it was, he did so set his teeth."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 3.

3. The state of being thrown down as in wrestling.

"Three foils will go toward a *fall* in wrestling."—*Dryden: Duchess of York's Papers*.

4. That which falls; as, a heavy *fall* of snow, &c.

5. A descent of water; a cataract, a cascade, a waterfall; a rush of water down a steep or precipitous place.

"By shallow rivers, to whose *falls*
Melodious birds sing madrigals,"

Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 1.

* 6. A flowing, discharge, or shedding of any fluid.

"Without much *fall* of blood."

Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

7. The discharge or disemboguing of a river, &c., into a lake, the sea, ocean, &c.

"Before the *fall* of the Po into the gulf."—*Addison: On Italy*.

8. The extent of descent; the distance through which anything falls or descends; as, The river has a *fall* of three feet.

9. A declivity, a steep descent.

"Waters when beat upon the shore, or straitened as the *falls* of bridges."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

10. The fall of the leaf; the time when leaves fall from the trees; autumn.

"In the declining or *fall* of the year."—*Venner: Baths of Bathe*, p. 354.

11. The act of felling or cutting down; as, the *fall* of timber.

12. Downfall, degradation, declension from greatness or prosperity; as, "The Decline and *Fall* of the Roman Empire."

13. Disgrace; a downfall from favor.

"Since the *fall* of Melville."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

14. Death, destruction, overthrow.

"I see the *falls* of us that dwell in the land."—*2 Esdras viii.* 17.

15. The surrender or capture of a town, fort, &c.

16. Diminution or decrease in value, price, or amount; depreciation; a falling off.

"Mexican and Uruguay showed depression, and the *fall* in the latter was one and a half per cent."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

* 17. Diminution or decrease in intensity or loudness; cadence.

"That strain again: it had a dying *fall*."

Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 1.

18. The act or state of falling from a state of innocence or rectitude; defection from virtue.

"To make a second *fall* of cursed man."

Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 4.

* 19. That which causes a defection from virtue or innocence.

"The *fall* of angels, therefore, was pride."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. i., ch. iv.

20. A veil.

* 21. The same as FALLING-BAND (q. v.).

"Under that fayre ruffe so sprucey set
Appears a *fall*, a falling-band forsooth."

Marston: Satire iii.

22. Lot, condition, state, fortune.

"From good to bad, and from bad to worse;
From worse unto that is worst of all,
And then returns to his former *fall*."

Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar.

II. Technically:

1. *Theol.*: A term used of the first sin of Adam, and hence often called "The Fall of Adam," with which "original sin" his posterity are held to have had mysteriously to do; on which account we often meet with the term "the Fall of Man." The verb "to fall" is often used in a generic sense in Scripture for a lapse into sin (*Ezek. xlii.* 12, *Rom. xiv.* 13, *1 Cor. x.* 12, *Rev. ii.* 5). The substantive is not

used equivocally in the same sense. "The Fall" is therefore a theological rather than a scriptural term, though the idea is undoubtedly present in the Bible. According to the Biblical narration, God created man in His own image (Gen. i. 27), like the rest of Creation "very good" (i. 31). In the midst of the garden of Eden, in which the first parents of our race were placed, was the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil. This they were forbidden to eat on pain of death, all other trees being freely granted them for food (ii. 16, 17). Beguiled by the serpent, Eve first yielded, and then at her persuasion, Adam ate the forbidden fruit (Gen. iii. 1-6); after this he feared to continue communion with God (8-10), had sentence pronounced against them (16-19), were expelled from the blissful garden (24). In the New Testament it is indirectly hinted that the Devil used the serpent as a mouthpiece, whence he is called "that old serpent . . . which deceiveth the whole world" (Rev. xii. 9), and "the dragon that old serpent" (xx. 2), and is said by our Lord to have been "a murderer from the beginning" (John viii. 44). It is remarkable that in most mythologies the Serpent is worshiped as a beneficent being, though Tylor shows that Aji Dahaka of the Zarathustrians (Zoroastrians), which is a personification of evil, may have an historical connection with the serpent of Eden (*Primitive Culture*, 2d ed., ii. 242). With regard to the relation of man's fall to that of Adam, St. Paul says "by one man's disobedience many were made sinners" (Rom. v. 19), and "as by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin, and so death passed upon all men for that all have sinned" (ver. 12). [ORIGINAL SIN.]

2. Nautical:

(1) [FALL-AND-TACKLE.] The descent of a deck from a fair curve lengthwise, as is frequently seen in merchantmen and yachts, to give height to the commander's cabin, and sometimes forward at the hawse-locks.

3. *Mech.*: That part of the rope in hoisting-tackle to which the power is applied. One end of the rope is attached to a point of support, as a hook or an eye below the upper block of the tackle, and is then rove through the blocks: the end carried to the winch, capstan, &c., is the fall.

4. *Eng.*: The amount of descent in a given distance, as (1), the vertical pitch of water at a mill; (2) the inclination of a water-course.

5. Mus.: Cadence.

¶ (1) *To try a fall*: To try a bout at wrestling. "Orlando hath a disposition to come in disguised against me to try a fall."—*Shakesp.*: *As You Like It*, i. 1.

(2) *To fall by the ears*: To fall out, to quarrel.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fall*, *down-fall*, and *ruin*: "Whether applied to physical objects or the condition of persons, *fall* expresses less than *downfall*, and this less than *ruin*. The *fall* applies to that which is erect; the *downfall* to that which is elevated; everything which is set up, although as trifling as a stick, may have a *fall*; but we speak of the *downfall* of the loftiest trees or the tallest spires. The *fall* may be attended with more or less mischief, or even with none at all; but the *downfall* and the *ruin* are accompanied with the dissolution of the bodies that *fall*. The higher a body is raised, and the greater the art that is employed in the structure, the completer the *down-fall*; the greater the structure, the more extended the *ruin*. In the figurative application we may speak of the *fall* of man from a state of innocence, a state of ease, or a state of prosperity, or his *downfall* from greatness or high rank. He may recover from his *fall*, but his *downfall* is commonly followed by the entire *ruin* of his concerns, and often of himself. The *fall* of kingdoms, and the *downfall* of empires, must always be succeeded by their *ruin*, as an inevitable result." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fall-and-tackle, s. The fall is the pulling-end of the rope; the tackle is the blocks with the rope rove through them.

fall-block hook, s. A hook for a davit-fall block, released by the action of a cord and link, when the boat has descended a certain distance, the end of the rope being secured on deck.

fall-board, s.

Carp.: The wooden drop-shutter of a window, which moves backward and forward on hinges.

***fall-bridge, fall-brig, s.** A sort of bridge, used in a siege; so called because the besiegers let it fall on the walls, that they might enter by means of it.

fall-cloud, s.

Naut.: A low cloud which forms a horizontal line; called also *STRATUS* (q. v.).

fall-poison, s.

Bot.: The name given in the United States to a melantheaceous plant, *Amianthum muscatocicum*, so called because cattle feeding on its foliage in the "fall" of the year are poisoned.

fall-trank, s. [Ger.]

Med.: A drink for curing the effects of falls; a vulnerary. It is a mixture of several aromatic and slightly astringent plants, which grow chiefly on the Swiss Alps; hence the name *Falltrank* *Suisse* given to such dried plants cut into fragments. Within the present century, in England, a kind of vulnerary beer was often prescribed, in country practice, in all cases of inward bruises. It bore the name *Cerevisia nigra*, or Black Beer, and was formed by infusing certain reputed vulnerary herbs in beer or ale. The infusion of the fall-trank is aromatic and slightly agreeable, but of no use in the cases for which it has been particularly recommended. (*Dunglison.*)

fall-trap, s. A trap which falls or gives way under one.

fall-wind, s.

Naut.: A sudden gust of wind.

fäll (2), *falle, *felle, s. [A. S. *feall*; O. H. Ger. *falla*; M. H. Ger. *valle*; Sw. *fälla*; Dan. *fælde*.] A trap, specially for mice or rats; otherwise known as a *dead-fall*. It is set with a figure 4 trigger.

fäll (3), faw, s. [Prob. Goth. *fale*=a pole or perch; Ital. *fale*=handle of a spear.] In Scotland, a measure nearly equal to an English perch or rood; a lineal fall is six ells long; a superficial fall contains thirty-six square ells.

fäll, interj. [FALL, v.]

Naut.: The cry to denote that a harpoon has been effectively delivered into a whale.

fäll-la, s. pl. [Derived from the *fal la*, with which each line or strain ended.]

Mus.: A short song with the syllables *fal la* at the end of each line or strain. Morley (about 1580), who composed some of them, speaks of their being a kind of ballet. Those of Hilton (about 1600) are held in the highest estimation for the freedom of their construction and the beauty of their melodies. Gustildi is the reputed inventor of *fallas*. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

***fal-lace, *fal-las, s.** [Fr. *fallace*; from Lat. *fallacia*; from *fallax*.] [FALLACY.] Deception, deceit, deceitfulness.

***fäll-lä-cion, *fal-la-tion, s.** [Latin *fallax* (genit. *fallacis*)=deceitful; *fallo*=to deceive.] A fallacy.

fäll-lä-cious, a. [Lat. *fallaciosus*; Fr. *fallacieux*; from Lat. *fallacia*; from *fallax*=deceitful.] Pertaining to or involving a fallacy; producing or causing error or mistake; misleading, deceptive.

"It is weak arguing and fallacious drift."

Milton: P. R., iii. 4.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fallacious*, *deceitful*, and *fraudulent*: "The *fallacious* has respect to falsehood in opinion; *deceitful* to that which is externally false; our hopes are often *fallacious*; the appearances of things are often *deceitful*. *Fallacious*, as characteristic of the mind, excludes the idea of design; *deceitful* excludes the idea of mistake; *fraudulent* is a gross species of the *deceitful*. It is a *fallacious* idea for any one to imagine that the faults of others can serve as any extenuation of his own; it is a *deceitful* mode of acting for any one to advise another to do that which he would not do himself; it is *fraudulent* to attempt to get money by means of a falsehood." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fäll-lä-cious-lý, adv. [Eng. *fallacious*; -ly.] In a fallacious manner; deceitfully, sophistically, delusively; so as to mislead.

"Such an one that fallaciously pretends religion."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 301.

fäll-lä-cious-nëss, s. [Eng. *fallacious*; -ness.] The quality of being fallacious, deceptive, or misleading; deceitfulness; fallacy.

"Being persuaded of the fallaciousness of such thermoscopes."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 334.

fäll-la-cý, s. [Fr. *fallace*, from Lat. *fallacia*, from *fallax* (genit. *fallacis*)=deceitful; *fallo*=to deceive; Ital. & Port. *fallaccia*; Sp. *fallacia*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Deceit, deceitful appearance; that which deceives or misleads the eye or mind; deceitfulness.

2. *Logic*: An unsound argument or mode of arguing, which, while appearing to be decisive of a question, is in reality not so; an argument or proposition apparently sound, but really fallacious; a fallacious statement or proposition, in which the error is not apparent, and which is therefore likely to deceive or mislead; sophistry.

"His principal and most general fallacy is his making 'essence' and 'person' to signify the same."—*Waterland: Works*, vol. i., pt. ii., p. 283.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fallacy*, *delusion*, and *illusion*: "The *fallacy* is commonly the act of some conscious agent, and includes an intention to deceive; the *delusion* and *illusion* may be the work of inanimate objects. We endeavor to

detect the *fallacy* which lies concealed in a proposition; we endeavor to remove the *delusion* to which the judgment has been exposed; and to dissipate the *illusion* to which the fancy or senses are liable. In all the reasonings of freethinkers there are *fallacies* against which a man cannot always be on his guard. The ignorant are perpetually exposed to *delusions* when they attempt to speculate on matters of opinion." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***fäll-läl-ish, a.** [English *fallat*; -ish.] Sentimental.

***fäll-läl-ish-ly, adv.** [Eng. *fallalish*; -ly.] Sentimentally.

fäll-lälš, fal-alls, s. pl. [Etymol. doubtful.] Gaudy and foolish ornaments or trinkets.

***fall-and, pr. par.** [FALL, v.]

falland-evil, s. [FALLING-EVIL.]

***fall-auge, a.** [Fr. *volage*=giddy, inconsiderate.] Profuse, lavish.

***fäll-läx, s.** [Latin = deceitful, deceptive.] A fallacy, caviling.

fäll-en, pa. par. & a. [FALL, v.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adjective*:

1. In ruins, destroyed, ruined.

"Midst fallen palaces he sits alone."
Hemans: *Marius*.

2. Killed; dead in battle.

"There blest the fallen, there contend the brave."
Hemans: *The Abencerage*.

3. Ruined, disgraced, degraded, overthrown.

"The fallen favorite had been sent prisoner to a fortress."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

4. Having declined or fallen off from virtue and innocence.

fallen-stars, s.

1. *Botany*: *Nostoc commune*, a gelatinous plant found in pastures after rain.

2. *Zool.*: On the sea-coast the *Medusa æquorea*, or Sea-nettle. Called also Sea fallen-stars and Sealsungs.

***fäll-lën-cý, s.** [Lat. *fallens*, pr. par. of *fallo*=to deceive.] A fallacy.

"Socinus sets down eight hundred and two fallacies."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience* (Pref.), p. 7.

fäll-ër, *fall-are, s. [Eng. *fall*; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who falls.

II. Technically:

1. *Cotton Manuf.*: An arm on a mule-carriage, operating the faller-wire, whose duty it is to depress the yarns when the carriage is about to run back, in order that the yarns may begin to wind on at the bottom of the cop, and be regularly distributed thereon as the faller-wire is raised.

2. *Flax Man.*: A bar in the flax-spreading machine, to which are attached a number of vertical needles, forming a comb or gills. The office of the gills is to simulate the action of the human fingers in detaining to some extent the line as it passes to the drawing-roller. [GILL-BAR.]

faller-wire, s.

Weaving:

1. A horizontal bar by which the yarn, rovings, or slubbings are depressed below the points of the inclined spindles in a slubbing-machine or mule, in order that they may be wound into cops upon the spindle in the backward motion of the billy, or mule-carriage, as the case may be.

2. A device in the silk-doubling machine for stopping the motion of the bobbin if the thread break.

fäll-lil-bil-l-tý, s. [Low Lat. *fallibilis*, from *fallibilis*=fallible; Ital. *fallibilità*; Sp. *fallibilidad*; Fr. *fallibilité*.]

1. The quality or state of being fallible; liability to err or be misled.

"License and acknowledgment of fallibility."—*Hammond: Works*, ii. 608.

2. Liability to mislead or deceive.

fäll-lil-ble, a. [Low Latin *fallibilis*, from Latin *fallo*=to deceive; Ital. *fallibile*; Sp. *fallible*; Fr. *fallible*.] Liable to err, or be mistaken; that may be deceived or misled.

"Tried not before a fallible tribunal, but the awful throne of heaven."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, iv.

fäll-lil-blý, adv. [Eng. *fallib(le)*; -ly.] In a fallible manner.

fäll-lýng, pr. par., a. & s. [FALL, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of sinking, descending, decreasing, or diminishing in value, amount, &c.

"A gentle oscillatory motion, a rising and falling."—*Burke: Sublime and Beautiful*.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hère, camel, hër, there; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gō, pôt, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whò, sòn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trý, sýrian. æ, œ=ë; ey=ä. qu=kw.

***falling-band, s.** A part of dress now usually called a vandyke; it fell flat upon the dress from the neck, and succeeded the stiff ruffs. They were much the same as bands, but larger.

falling-down, s. Epilepsy (q. v.).

falling-evil, *falland-evil, s. Epilepsy (q. v.).

falling-home, a.

Naut. A term applied to the upper parts of the sides of a ship when they curve inward. It is called also tumbling-home, and formerly, too, hausing in. It is opposed to wall-sided or flaring-out (q. v.).

falling-molds, s. pl.

Carp. The two molds which are applied, the one to the convex, the other to the concave vertical side of the rail-piece in hand-rails, in order to form its back and under-surface, and to finish the squaring.

falling-off, s.

I. Ord. Lang. Degeneracy, change to the worse.

"Oh! Hamlet, what a falling-off was there."

Shakespeare: Hamlet, i. 5.

II. Nautical:

1. The opposite of *gripping* or *coming-up* to the wind. It is the movement or direction of the ship's head to leeward of the point whither it was lately directed, particularly when she sails near the wind or lies by.

2. The angle contained between her nearest approach to the wind and her furthest declination from it when trying—that is, preventing—herself from rolling to windward, by a judicious balance of canvas. (Smyth.)

falling-sickness, s. Epilepsy (q. v.).

falling-slucice, s.

Hydraul. Engin. A kind of floodgate for mill-dams, rivers, canals, &c., which is self-acting, or so contrived as to fall down of itself in the event of a flood, whereby the waterway is enlarged.

falling-star, s.

1. Astron. A body which has this resemblance to a star that it shines and is in the sky. Though the epithet falling be applied to it, its course may to the eye be horizontal, or oblique rather than perpendicularly downward. On any clear night, one, two or more of such falling stars may be seen. At certain times they come in large numbers. [STAR-SHOWERS.] Immense multitudes of meteorites, some of iron, others having sodium in some form in their composition, move in long elliptic orbits around the sun. When the orbit of the earth cuts through one of these rings, its atmosphere comes against these little meteorites, which cut through it with planetary velocity. The iron ignites by means of the great heat generated, and they become visible to the eye, having been black and dark before. The head of the falling star is the ignited meteorite. The tail which often accompanies it, is an optical illusion. The ignited meteor tends to dissipate in dust, and, of course, becomes invisible. [AEROLITE, METEORITE.]

2. Bot. *Noctoc commune*; also called Fallen-star (q. v.).

falling-stone, s. A meteorite; a stone falling from the atmosphere; an aerolite.

falling-style, s. That style of a gate to which the latch is placed.

Fäl-löp-I-an, a. [After Fallopius, a famous Italian anatomist, who died A. D. 1562.]

Anat. Pertaining to or discovered by Fallopius. **Fallopiian-tubes, s. pl.**

Anat. Two ducts or canals floating in the abdomen, and extending from the upper angles of the womb to the pelvis. They were popularly but incorrectly believed to have been discovered by Fallopius.

fäl-lōw, *fal-ow, *fal-we, *fal-ewe, a. & s. [A. S. *fealu, fealo*=yellowish; cogn. with Dut. *vaal*=fallow, faded; Icel. *fölr*=pale; O. H. Ger. *valo*; M. H. Ger. *val*; Ger. *fahl*=pale, faded; Lat. *pallidus*=pale; Gr. *polios*=gray; Sansc. *palita*; Sw. *fal*; Ital. *falbo* (Skeat).]

A. As adjective:

1. Of a pale yellow or reddish-yellow color.

"Blod al yæoten, ueldes *falewe* wuthen."

Layamon, iii. 94.

*2. Pale.

"His hewe *falwe* and pale."—Chaucer: C. T., 1, 366.

3. Plowed, but not sown.

"Her predecessors, in their course of government, did but sometimes cast up the ground: and so leaving it *fallow*, it became quickly overgrown with weeds."—Howell: Vocal Forest.

4. Left to rest untilled for a time; from the reddish color of plowed land.

"On in atyr blak

Com prickande ovyr the *falewe* field."

R. Cœur de Lion, 460.

*5. Unoccupied, unused, neglected.

B. As substantive:

I. Literally:

1. Land which has lain a year or more unsown or untilled; land plowed, but not sown.

"I saw far off the weedy *fallowes* smile

With verdure."—Couper: Task, iv. 316.

2. The plowing or turning over of land without sowing it.

"The *fallow* gives it a better tilth than can be given by a fallow crop."—Sir J. Stclair.

*II. Fig.: Unworked, unexercised part.

"Break up the *fallowes* of my nature."—Ep. Hall: Contempl.; The Resurrection.

† A green *fallow* is where land is mellowed and freed from weeds by a green crop, such as potatoes or turnips.

fallow-chat, s. The Fallow-finch (q. v.).

fallow-crop, s. A crop taken from fallow ground.

fallow-deer, s.

Zool. *Dama vulgaris*, an animal of the deer kind, well known from being preserved in a semi-domesticated state in many English parks. The color of the wild animal, both buck and doe, is a rich yellowish-brown in summer, spotted with white all over. In winter the tints are more somber and grayish. Domestic varieties vary immensely, both in the distinctness of the spotting and the general coloration. The buck is about three feet high at the shoulder; the head is short and broad, the tail between seven and eight inches long. The antlers are palmated in the upper parts, in the region of the sur-royals, the digitations or terminal points being developed along the convex posterior margin of the palmated surface. Until six years of age the buck receives a distinct name each year from sportsmen—viz., fawn, pricket, sorrel, soare, buck of the first head, and buck complete, the antlers not being developed at all in the fawn, being simple snags in the pricket, with two front branches in the sorrel, with slight palmation of the extremity of the beam in the soare, and the whole antler larger and larger until the sixth year. It is a native of Northern Europe. The dark-colored and more hardy breed seen in England was brought from Norway by James I.



Fallow-deer.

fallow-finch, s.

Ornith. *Saxicola œnanthe*. [WHEATEAR.]

***fal-low (1), s.** [FELLOW.]

***fal-low (2), s.** [FELLOE.] A strake of a cart-wheel.

fäl-lōw, *fal-lōwe, *fal-ewe, *fal-ow-en, *falwe, v. i. & t. [A. S. *fealwian, fealowan, feal-wian*, from *fealu, fealo*=yellow; O. H. Ger. *falawen, falawen*; M. H. Ger. *valwen*; Icel. *folna*; Sw. *falna*.]

***A. Intrans.** To become yellow or sallow; to become pale; to fade.

"That thou be whyt and bryth of ble, *falewen* shule thy flowers."—Lyric Poetry, p. 89.

B. Transitive:

1. **Lit.** To plow, harrow, and break land without sowing it, for the purpose of destroying weeds and insects, and rendering it mellow.

*2. **Fig.** To exercise, to work.

"Genius himself (nor here let Genius frown) Must to ensure his vigor, be laid down And *fallowed* well."—Churchill: The Journey.

fäl-lōw-līg, pr. par., a. & s. [FALLOW, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act, process, or system of breaking up and working land without sowing it.

***fäl-lōw-lst, s.** [English *fallow*; -*lst*.] A supporter of the system of fallowing land.

fäl-lōw-nēss, s. [English *fallow*; -*nēss*.] The quality or state of being fallow; barrenness.

***fäls-a-rŷ, s.** [Lat. *falsarius*, from *falsus*=false (q. v.); O. Fr. *falsaire, faulsaire*; Fr. *faussaire*; Sp. Port., & Ital. *falsario*.] A falsifier of evidence.

fälsē, *fäls, *fälsē, a., adv. & s. [O. Fr. *fals* (Fr. *faux*), from Lat. *falsus*=false, pa. par. of *fallo*=to deceive; M. H. Ger. *vals*; Sp. Port., & Ital. *falso*; Icel. *falskr*; Sw. & Dan. *falsk*; Dut. *valsch*; A. S. *fals*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Not morally true; expressing that which is not thought. (Shakespeare: Winter's Tale, iii. 2.)

2. Not physically true; conceiving or denoting that which does not exist.

"How can that be false, which every tongue Of every mortal man affirms for true?"—Davies.

3. Uttering falsehoods; not veracious; deceiving, deceitful, lying.

"Many false prophetis schulen ryse."—Wycliffe: Matthew xxii. 11.

4. Not faithful to engagements, obligations, or duty; not loyal or true; disloyal, treacherous, perfidious.

"False Arcite, false traitour wicke."

Chaucer: C. T., 1, 582.

5. Inconstant, faithless.

"Fickle, false, and full of fraud."

Shakespeare: Venus and Adonis, 1, 141.

6. Not to be depended on; not to be trusted; cowardly, mean-spirited.

"Cowards, whose hearts are all as false

As stairs of sand."

Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

7. Dishonest, unfair.

"Without false vantage or base treachery."

Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 1.

8. Not real; having no foundation or ground.

"To worship shadows and adore false shapes."

Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.

9. Not genuine; counterfeit; forged, not according to the legal standard; as, false measures.

"A noble spirit,

As yours was put into you, even casts

Such doubts, as false coin, from it."

Shakespeare: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

10. Not genuine; hypocritical, feigned; as, false tears, false modesty.

"False tears true pity move."

Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, ii. 197.

11. Not in accordance with rules or propriety; incorrect.

"Is mell false Latin."—Shakespeare: Love's Labor's Lost, v. 1.

12. Not well founded; as, a false claim.

13. Subsidiary; put in place of something else; secondary, supposititious.

"Take a vessel, and make a false of coarse canvas."—Bacon: Natural History.

*14. Not solid or sound; insecure, weak.

"So down he fell, as an huge rocky cliff,

Whose false foundation waves have washed away."

Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 54.

II. Technically:

1. **Her.** Said of any charge when the central area is removed.

2. **Med.** An epithet frequently added to pneumonia, pleurisy, &c., to designate a disease similar to these but less severe. Most commonly a catarrh or pleurodynia has received the name. (Dunglison.)

3. **Music.** Out of tune; inaccurate in pitch.

B. As adverb:

1. **Ord. Lang.** Falsely; not honestly; not truly; treacherously.

"You play me false."—Shakespeare: Tempest, v.

2. **Music.** Out of tune.

"He plays false. How? out of tune on the strings."

Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.

***C. As substantive:**

1. Falseness.

"My false o'erweighs your true."

Shakespeare: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

2. A falsehood.

"Two falses of each equal share."

Spenser: F. Q., V. ii. 48.

false-attic, s.

Arch. An attic without pilasters, casements, or balustrades, used for crowning a building, and bearing a bas-relief or inscription. [ATTIC.]

false-bark, s.

Bot. The layer on the outside of the stem of an exogen, which consists of cellular tissue with fibrous tissue entering it obliquely.

false-bedding, s.

Geol. Cross bedding in which the minor layers are not parallel to the principal ones. Professor Sedgwick says that there are three distinct forms of structure exhibited in certain rocks throughout



large districts—viz., (1) Stratification, (2) Joints, and (3) Slaty Cleavage. The first of these constitutes true bedding; the others may be classed together as false-bedding. Joints are natural fissures which often traverse rocks in straight and well-determined lines. Slaty cleavage, which is best seen in the clay, slate, and other metamorphic rocks, generally crosses the true planes of stratification at a high angle. The rock can be cleft into fissile layers parallel to the cleavage.

false-bilberry, s.

Bot.: *Gaylussacia pseudo-vaccinium*, a Brazilian plant.

false-blows, s. pl.

Bot.: The male flowers of the melon and cucumber; because they produce no fruit.

false-boding, a. Propheying amiss.

false-bottom, s. A raised bottom put into a vessel in such a way as to be difficult of detection, in order to decrease the amount or quantity of goods or material which the vessel will contain.

false brome-grass, s.

Bot.: A name applied to *Brachypodium*, a genus of grasses consisting of about a dozen species, natives of temperate countries. Glumes very short and empty.

false-cadence, s.

Music: There are four principal forms of cadence in harmony: the whole or authentic, the half, the interrupted, and the plagal cadence. When the last chord—the major or minor chord of the key-note—is preceded by the major chord of the dominant, such cadence is called whole or perfect. If the last chord is the dominant, and is preceded by the chord of the tonic, the cadence is called half or imperfect. When the last chord of the phrase is other than the tonic chord, and is preceded by that of the dominant, the cadence is said to be interrupted, *false*, or deceptive. The cadence called plagal is that in which the chord of the tonic is preceded by the major or minor chord of the subdominant. The whole cadence is used to conclude most modern music; the half and the interrupted cadence in the progress of a harmonized melody. The plagal cadence was frequently employed as a close by the old contrapuntal writers. (Stainer & Barrett.)

false-catarrh, s. [FALSE, A., II. 2.]

false-claim, s.

Old Eng. Law: By the forest laws, where a man claimed more than his due, he was punished and amerced for so doing.

false-colors, s. pl.

Naut.: Flags different from her own hoisted on a ship to deceive an enemy. By the maritime law of most civilized nations a ship may not fire under false colors.

¶ To sail under false colors:

1. **Lit.:** To sail with false colors hoisted.

2. **Fig.:** To assume a false character.

false-conception, s.

Med.: An irregular, preternatural conception, the result of which is a mole, monster, or some similar production, instead of a properly-organized fetus.

false-core, s.

Found.: A part of a pattern which is used in the undercut part of a mold, and is not withdrawn with the main part of the pattern, but removed by a lateral draft subsequently.

***false-creeping, a.** Moving insidiously and imperceptibly.

false-delivery, false-waters, s.

Med.: Water which sometimes collects between the amnion and the chorion, and is commonly discharged before the birth of the child.

false-derived, a. Not based on truth.

false-faced, a. Hypocritical.

false-fifth, s.

Music: A fifth altered from its perfect or major state.

false-fire, s.

Naut.: A blue flame, made by the burning of certain combustibles in a wooden tube, and used as a signal in the night, and for deceiving the enemy. It is also called Blue flame.

***false-heart, a.** The same as false-hearted (q. v.).

***false-hearted, a.** Treacherous.

***false-heartedness, s.** Treachery.

false-imprisonment, s.

Law:

1. The arrest and imprisonment of a person without warrant or cause, or contrary to law.

2. The unlawful detaining of a person in prison.

false-joint, s.

Med.: Pseudarthrosis (q. v.).

false-keel, s.

Naut.: Is generally of elm, and composed of several pieces. It is fitted under the main keel, to preserve it from friction, and to make the ship hold a better wind. In a ship that is not intended to be often in harbor, where it grounds, the false keel is slenderly secured, that, if by accident the ship should ground, it may come off and save her.

false-keelson, s.

Naut.: A piece of timber wrought longitudinally above the main keelson, or internal keel, laid above the floor timbers, and serving to bind them together. Also called a Keelson-rider.

false-key, s. A key roughly made of a rough slip adapted to avoid the wards of a lock; a pick-lock.

false-membrane, s. Membranous productions which form on all the free natural surfaces, and on every free accidental surface, are so called. They are usually caused by the exudation of a fibrinous matter susceptible of organization, which takes place in consequence of inflammation of the various tissues. These accidental membranes occur on the skin after the application of a blister; on mucous surfaces, as in croup; on the parietes of inflamed veins and arteries, &c. The cicatrices of wounds are formed of them. By some it has been proposed to give the name pseudo-membrane [Gr. *pseudēs*=false] to fibrinous exudations, as in diptheritis, which are devoid of organization, while neomembrane [Gr. *neos*=new] may be applied to such fresh productions, as from serous membranes, as have become supplied with vessels and nerves. (Dunglison: Med. Dict.)

false-mercury, s.

Bot.: *Chenopodium bonus henricus*. "It is taken for a kind of mercurie, but improperly, for that it hath no participation with mercurie, either in form or quality, except yee will call every herbe mercurie which hath power to loose the bellie." (Gerard: Index. Britten & Holland.)

false-muster, s.

Naut.: An incorrect statement of the number of men on a vessel, which, when proved, subjects the captain to cashiering.

false-nerved, a.

Bot.: Applied to veins which have no vascular tissue, but are formed of simple elongated cellular tissue, as is the case in mosses, sea-weeds, &c.

false-papers, s. pl.

Nautic.: Forged certificates often carried by pirates and smugglers.

false-parsley, s.

Bot.: *Æthusa cynapium*.

false-pile, s.

Pile-driv.: An additional length given to a pile after driving. A temporary prolongation at the upper end, when the pile has passed beyond the immediate reach of the monkey, is called a sett.

false position, s.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A false affirmation, prediction.

2. A false relation to some person or thing; as, to be in a false position.

II. Arith.: [POSITION.]

false-post, s. [FALSE-STEEN.]

false-pregnancy, s.

Med.: Affections such as mole, hyatids, ascites, &c., which resemble pregnancy so far as sometimes to deceive well-informed practitioners. [PSEUDO PREGNANCY, HYSTERICAL PREGNANCY.]

false-pretenses, s. pl.

Law: False representations made in order to obtain money, goods, &c., with intent to defraud.

false-proposition, s.

Logic: A proposition which states something not as it is.

false-quarter, s.

Farriery: A rift or crack in the hoof of a horse, which has the appearance of a piece put in.

false-rail, s.

Nautical:

1. A thin piece of timber attached inside of a curved head-rail, in order to strengthen it.

2. A facing or strengthening rail faced to a main rail.

false-red, s.

Paint.: A second red which is sometimes put under the first to make it deeper.

false-relation, s.

Music: The occurrence of chromatic contradiction in different parts or voices, either simultaneously or in chords so near together that the effect of one has not passed before the other comes to contradict it with a new accidental. (Parry, in Grove's Dictionary of Music.)

false-return, s.

Law:

1. An untrue return to a process made by the officer to whom it had been delivered for execution.

2. Incorrect election returns.

false-rhubarb, s.

Bot.: *Thalictrum flavum*. The plant is possessed of laxative properties, according to Lyte, hence the name; "partly so called" also on account of the roots being "yellow like reubarbe." (Britten & Holland.)

false-ribs, s. pl.

Med.: Called also Short ribs, in opposition to the true or sternal ribs. They are the last five; the uppermost three being united, by means of thin cartilages, to the cartilage of the last true rib. The others are free at their sternal extremity, and so have been called Floating ribs. (Dunglison: Med. Dict.)

false-roof, s.

Arch.: The open space between the ceiling of an upper apartment and the rafters of the outer roof; a garret.

false-station, s.

Survey.: Any station necessary in the survey, but which does not appear in the plan.

false-stem, s.

Naut.: A stem fayed to the forward part of the stem; a cutwater.

false-stern, false-sternpost, s.

Shipbuild.: Supplemental structures or timbers which are accessory to the main parts or pieces.

false-string, s.

Music: A badly woven string, which produces an uncertain and untrue tone.

false-tracheæ, s. pl.

Bot.: Vessels in which the internal fiber does not form a complete spiral coil. (Hemfrey.)

false-waters, s. pl.

Med.: [FALSE-DELIVERY.]

false-witness, s.

1. Testimony that is false.

2. A perjured witness.

false-works, s. pl.

Civil Eng.: Construction works for the erection of the main works. Cofferdams, bridge-centering, scaffolding, &c., are false-works.

***false, *falsen, *falsie, *falsyn, v. t. & i.** [FALSE, a.]

A. Transitive:

1. To deceive, to mislead.

"In his falsed fancy he her takes
To be the fairest wight that lived yet."
Spenser: F. Q., I. ii. 30.

2. To violate by failure of veracity, fidelity, or loyalty.

"And make him false his faith unto his king."
Marlowe: 1 Tamburlaine, ii. 2.

3. To evade, to elude, to escape.

4. To feign; to make a feint of.

"Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him strait,
And falsed off his blows, t' illude him with such bait."
Spenser: F. Q., II. v. 9.

5. To falsify, to forswear.

"Yea, and makes
Diana's rangers false themselves."
Shakespeare: Cymbeline, ii. 3.

6. To counterfeit, to forge.

"All that falsen the popes lettres or billes or seales, also all that falsen the kinges money or clippen it."—Myrc: Instructions to Parish Priests, p. 22.

B. Intransitive:

1. To fail, to give way.

2. To forge, to counterfeit, to cheat.

"Also all that falsen or use false measures."—Myrc: Instructions to Parish Priests, p. 22.

¶ To false the doom:

Scots Law: To deny the equity of a sentence and appeal to a superior court.

***fâl se-dôme, *fals-dom, s.** [Eng. false; -dom.] Falsehood.

fâl se-hood, *fals-hede, *fals-hed, *fals-hod, *fals-heed, s. [Eng. false; -hood; O. Fris. *falsk-hede, falschhede*; M. H. Ger. *valscheit*; Sw. & Dan. *falskhet*.]

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, plt, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wolf, wôrċ, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = â. qu = kw.

1. Want of truth or veracity; untruthfulness.
"And wicked-tunge, thurgh his falshede,
Causeth alle my woo and drede."
Renaunt of the Rose.
2. Contrariety of fact; falseness: as, the falsehood of a statement.
3. Deceit, deception, hypocrisy.
"He was the first
That practiced falsehood under saintly show."
Milton: P. L., iv. 122.
4. That which is contrary to truth or fact; a lie; an untruth; a false statement or assertion.
The glaring falsehoods which Ulysses relates."—
Cambridge: The Scribneriad (Note).
5. Want of loyalty or honor; treachery, perfidy, deceitfulness.
"No Lady Edith was there found!
Heshouted, 'Falsehood—treachery!'"
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iii. 4.
6. Inconstancy, unfaithfulness.
"My falsehood to my friend."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.
7. That which is not genuine; a counterfeit, an imposture.
"For no falsehood can endure
Touch of celestial temper."
Milton: P. L., iv. 811.

*8. A mistake, an error.
"Falsheed yn boke, for yvel wtyngs. Menda."—Prompt.
Parv.
[For the difference between falsehood and fiction, see FICTION; for that between falsehood and untruth see UNTRUTH.]

fals se-ism, s. [FALSISM.]
falsē-lŷ, ***fals-ly**, ***fals-liche**, ***fals-lyche**,
adv. [Eng. false; -ly; Icel. falsliga.]
1. In a manner contrary to truth; not truly; lyingly.

"Thou speakest it falsely as I love mine honor;
And makest conjectural fears to come into me,
Which I would fain shut out."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, v. 3.
2. Treacherously, perfidiously, dishonestly, unfairly.

"'Tis all as easy
Falsely to take away a life true made,
As to put metal in unrestrained means
To make a false one."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.
*3. Erroneously; by mistake; mistakenly.
"Where is my judgment fled,
That censures falsely what they see aright?"
Shakesp.: Sonnet 148.
*4. Without reason; on false or malicious grounds.
"O falsely, falsely murdered!"
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

falsely-discord, a.
Bot.: Applied to plants the corollas of which are all bilabiate.

falsely-radiate, **falsely-radiatiform**, a.
Bot.: Applied to plants which have the corollas of the margin ligulate, and those of the center bilabiate.

falsely-ribbed, a.
Bot. (of reticulated leaves): Having the curved and external veins both or either confluent in a line parallel to the margin. Example, the Myrtaceae. A term introduced by Lindley.

falsely two-valved, a.
Bot.: Imperfectly two-valved; having two valves with an origin different from that of ordinary valves. (Paxton.)

fals-ēn, v. t. [FALSE, v.]
falsē-ness, ***fals-nesse**, ***fals-nis**, s. [Eng. false; -ness.]

1. A want of veracity; falsehood, untruthfulness; as, the falseness of a report.

2. Perfidy, treachery, duplicity, disloyalty, treason.

***fāl-sēr**, ***fāl-sere**, ***fāl-sers**, s. [Eng. fals(e); -er.] One who falsifies or alters; a deceiver, a liar. [FALSARY.]

***fāl se-shīp**, ***fals-chipe**, ***fals-shipe**, s. [Eng. false; -ship.] Falseness, falsehood, treachery.

***fāl-sēt**, s. [FALSEHOOD.]
***fāl-sēte**, a. & s. [FALSETTO.]

A. As adj.: Belonging to, or having the qualities of the tone called Falsetto or Falsetto.

B. As substantive:
Rhet.: A high or shrill tone of the voice; a cry, a scream.

fāl-sēt-tō, s. & a. [Ital. Sp. falsete; Fr. fausset, from Lat. falsus=false.]

A. As substantive:
Music: The voices of both men and women contain two, or, as defined in the *Méthode du Chant du Conservatoire de Musique*, three registers—viz.: Chest voice (*voce di petto*), head voice (*voce di testa*),

and a third which, as being forced, or non-natural, is called by Italians and French *falsetto* or *fausset*, or "false" voice. The limits of these are by no means fixed. In every voice identical notes can be produced in more ways than one, and thus each register can be extended many degrees beyond its normal limits. But it is all but impossible for a singer to keep both first and third registers in working order at the same time. The male counter-tenor, or alto voice, is almost entirely *falsetto*, and is generally accompanied by an imperfect pronunciation, the vowels usually partaking more or less of the quality of the Italian *u*, or English *oo*, in which the *falsetto* seems to be most easily producible." (Grove: Dict. of Music.)

B. As adj.: Having the characteristics of, or produced as the voice described in A.

fāl-sī-crī-mēn, phr. [Latin,=the crime or charge of what is false or fraudulent.]

Law:
1. A fraudulent harboring or concealment with intent to conceal or disguise the truth, or make things appear otherwise than they really are; as, in swearing falsely, selling by false weights, &c.

2. Forgery.
fāl-sī-fī-a-ble, a. [Lat. falsify; -able.] That may or can be falsified or counterfeited; liable to be counterfeited or falsified.

fāl-sī-fī-cā-tion, s. [Fr.; Ital. falsificazione; Sp. falsificación; Port. falsificação.]

I. Ordinary Language:
1. The act of making false or falsifying; the giving to anything the appearance of something which it is not.

2. Willful misrepresentation, or misstatement.
"This bold and violent falsification of the doctrine of the alliance."—Warburton: Works, viii. 325.

3. Confutation:
II. Technically:

1. Med.: A fraudulent imitation, or alteration of an aliment or medicine by different admixtures. It is also called Adulteration and Sophistication.

2. Law:
(1) The offense of falsifying a document or record. [FALSIFY.]

(2) In equity, the showing an item of a charge to be wrong.

fāls-i-fi-cā-tōr, s. [Fr. falsificateur; Ital. falsificatore; Sp. & Port. falsificador.]

1. One who falsifies; a liar; a falsifier.

2. One who proves anything to be false; a confuter.

fāls-i-fy, v. t. & i. [Fr. falsifier; Sp. falsificar; Ital. falsificare, from Lat. falsifico, from falsus=false, and facio=to make.]

A. Transitive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. To make false; to counterfeit; to forge.
"The Irish bards use to forge and falsify everything as they list."—Spenser: Present State of Ireland.

2. To give the appearance to anything which it is not, to give a false or spurious appearance to.

"We cannot, I fear, falsify the pedigree of this fierce people."—Burke: Conciliation with America.

3. To confute; to disprove; to prove to be false or unsound.

"That long succession of confident predictions so signally falsified by a long succession of indisputable facts."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xix.

*4. To violate; to break with falseness or unfaithfulness.

"With shameless front
Ye falsify your promise."
Cooper: Translations from Homer.

*5. To break, to shatter.
"His crest is rashed away, his ample shield
Is falsified." Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, ix. 1095.

II. Law:
1. To prove to be false, as a judgment; to avoid or defeat.

2. In equity, to show an item in an account to be wrong.

*B. Intrans.: To tell lies; to utter or declare what is false.
"If the Evangelists had falsified in these narratives it is infinitely improbable that the enemies of the Christian religion, who could so easily have convinced them of such falsification, should not sometime or other have objected it against the truth of our religion."—South: Sermons, vol. xi., ser. 4.

¶ To falsify a record:
Law: To injure or deface a record of a court of justice, as by obliterating or destroying it; or by certifying a copy of a document to be a true one, when it is known to be false in some material part.

fāls-i-fy, s. [FALSIFY, v.]
Fencing: An effective thrust.

fāls-ism, s. [Eng. fals(e); -ism.] A clear or self-evident falsity; a statement the falsity of which is evident; opposed to truism (q. v.).

fāls-i-tŷ, ***fals-i-te**, ***fals-te**, s. [O. Fr. falsité, from Lat. falsitas, from falsus; Fr. fausseté; Ital. falsità; Sp. falsedad; Port. falsidade.]

1. The quality of being false or contrary to the truth or the facts; untruth, falseness.

2. That which is false or untrue; an untruth; a lie; a falsehood; a false assertion; treachery, perfidy, dishonesty.

¶ For the difference between falsity and untruth, see UNTRUTH.

***fālt**, s. [FAULT.]
***fāl-tēn**, s. [Gael. faltan.] A fillet, a band for the head.

fāl-tēr (1), ***fal-tren**, ***fal-tryn**, ***faul-ter**, ***fōl-tre**, v. i. & t. [From an O. Fr. falter; Sp. & Port. fallar=to be deficient; Sp. fallare.]

A. Intransitive:
*1. To stumble, to miss one's footing.

*2. To give way, to totter, to tremble; to be weak or unsteady.

3. To hesitate in the utterance of words; to stammer, to stutter; to speak with a broken or trembling utterance; to fail in utterance.

"When holy strains from life's pure fount which sprung,
Breathed with deep reverence, falter on his tongue."
Hemans: Dartmoor.

4. To fail in any act of the understanding.
"An exact observation of their several ways of faltering."—Locke.

B. Trans.: To utter with hesitation or stammering.

"Here Probus came, the rising fray to quell,
And here he faltered forth his last farewell."
Byron: Childish Recollections.

¶ For the difference between to falter and to hesitate, see HESITATE.

fāl-tēr (2), v. t. [Etym. doubtful.] To sift, to screen; to cleanse by sifting.

"Barley for malt must be bold, dry, sweet, and clean,
Faltered from foulness, seeds, and oats."—Mortimer: Husbandry.

fāl-tēr-īng, ***fal-tring**, pr. par., a. & s. [FALTER (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of stumbling, hesitating, or stammering.

"The deliquium and faltering of our spirits."—Killingbeck: Sermons, p. 238.

fāl-tēr-īng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. faltering; -ly.] In a faltering, hesitating, or stammering manner; with a trembling or broken voice.

***fāl-tīve**, a. [O. Fr. faultif, faultive.] Faulty.

fa-lūng, s. pl. [Fr.]
Geol.: A French provincial term for the shelly Tertiary (Upper Miocene) strata of Touraine and the Loire. Though generally composed of shelly sand and marl, in some districts they form a soft building-stone, chiefly composed of an aggregate of broken shells, bryozoa, corals, and echinoderms, united by a calcareous cement. They are found in scattered patches, rarely more than 50 feet in thickness. The fossils are chiefly marine, but there occur also land and fresh-water shells, and the remains of numerous mammals.

fālx, s. [Lat.=a sickle, a scythe.]
Anat.: Anything shaped like a sickle or scythe. Specially, the *falx cerebri*, which dips down between the two hemispheres of the cerebrum nearly to the corpus callosum, and the *falx cerebelli*, which descends from the dura mater into the longitudinal fissure between the two hemispheres of the cerebellum. (Quain.)

fā-mā, s. [Lat.]
Lat. Myth.: The personification of Rumor.

fama clamosa, s.
Scotch Ecclesiastical Law:
Lit.: A loud or notorious rumor or scandal; hence, any scandalous report concerning any minister, office-bearer, or member of a church, on which proceedings may be taken by a session or presbytery, independently of any specific charge made by an individual accuser.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f.
-cian, -tian=shan. -tion, -sion=shün; -tīon, -sīon=shün. -tious, -cious, -sious=shūs. -ble, -dle, &c.=bēl, dēl.

fām'-a-çide, *s.* [Lat. *fama* = reputation, good name, and *cedo* = to kill, destroy.] A slanderer; one who destroys the good name of another.

***fa-mā-çion**, *s.* [Lat. *diffamatio*.] Slander, defamation.

***fām'-ble**, *v. i.* [FUMBLE.] To stammer.

***fām'-ble**, *s.* [FAMBLE, *v.*] The hand.

***famble-cheats**, *s. pl.* Gloves, or rings. (*Stang.*)

***famble-crop**, *s.* The first stomach in ruminating animals.

***fāme** (1), *s.* [FOAM, *s.*]

fāme (2), *s.* [Fr.; Sp.; Port., & Ital. *fama*, from Lat. *fama* = report, from *for* = to speak; Gr. *phēmē*, in Doric dial. *phama*, from *phēmi* = to say, speak.]

*1. Public rumor or report.

"And the fame hereof went abroad into all that land."—Matthew ix. 26.

*2. Report or opinion widely diffused; reputation, renown; notoriety or celebrity, favorable or unfavorable.

"At the very moment at which his fame and glory reached their highest point."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fame*, *reputation*, and *renown*: "*Fame* . . . is the most noisy and uncertain; it rests upon report; *reputation* is silent and solid; it lies more in the thoughts, and is derived from observation. *Renown* . . . signifies the reverberation of a name: it is as loud as *fame*, but more substantial and better founded; hence we say that a person's *fame* is gone abroad; his *reputation* is established; and he has got *renown*. *Fame* may be applied to any object, good, bad, or indifferent; *reputation* is applied only to real eminence in some department; *renown* is employed only for extraordinary men and brilliant exploits."

He thus discriminates between *fame*, *report*, *rumor*, and *hearsay*: "*Fame* has a reference to the thing which gives birth to it; it goes about of itself without any apparent instrumentality. The *report* . . . has always a reference to the reporter. *Rumor* . . . has a reference to the flying nature of words that are carried; it is therefore properly a flying report. *Hearsay* refers to the receiver of that which is said; it is limited therefore to a small number of speakers or reporters. The *fame* serves to form or establish a character either of a person or a thing; it will be good or bad, according to circumstances. . . . The *report* serves to communicate information of events; it may be more or less correct according to the veracity or authenticity of the reporter: the *rumor* serves the purposes of fiction. . . . the *hearsay* serves for information or instruction, and is seldom so incorrect as it is familiar." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***fame** (3), *s.* [Fr. *faim*.] Hunger.

***fame** (1), *v. i.* [FOAM, *v.*]

fame (2), *v. t.* [Low Lat. *famo*, from Lat. *fama*.]

*1. To make famous or renowned; to celebrate.

"He watz famed for fre."

E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 275.

*2. To defame, to slander.

"False and fekyll was that wyghte

That lady for to fame?"

Tryamour, 20.

fame** (3) (famen**), *v. t.* [O. Fr. *afamer*.] To fame, to starve.

"Steuen wille vs traueile and famen vs to dede."

Robert de Brunne, p. 122.

fāmed, *a.* [Eng. *fam(e)*; -ed.] Much talked of; renowned, celebrated, noted.

"With the most fam'd of beauties there."

Digby: *Elvira*, act v.

***fāme'-fūll**, *a.* [Eng. *fame*; *-ful* (1).] Famous, celebrated, renowned.

"Whose foaming stream strives proudly to compare,

Even in the birth, with *fameful*'st floods that are,"

Sylvester: *Di. Bartas*, act iii., wk. i., 377.

fāme'-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *fame*; -less.] Without fame, reputation, or renown; unfamed.

fāme'-lēss-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *fameless*; -ly.] In a fameless manner; without fame or renown.

***fām'-ē-līck**, *a.* [FAMILY.] Domestic, domesticated.

fa-mil'-iar (iar as *yēr*), ***fa-myl'-iar**, ***fa-myl'-ier**, ***fam-u-lier**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *familier*, from Lat. *familiaris* = belonging to a family, from *familia* = a household, a family; Sp. & Port. *familiar*; Ital. *familiare*, *famigliar*.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Of or pertaining to a household or family; domestic.

*2. Of ordinary or everyday use or occurrence; common.

"Let but that be considered, than which there is not any thing more familiar unto us, our food."—Hooker: *Eccles. Polity*, bk. i., ch. xvi.

*3. Well-known; brought into knowledge by frequent practice or custom.

"Familiar in their mouths as household words."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iv. 3.

¶ Followed by *to* before the person.

"Made familiar to me and to my aid."

Shakesp.: *Pericles*, iii. 2.

*4. Well acquainted; knowing thoroughly.

"The mind by degrees growing familiar with some of them [ideas] they are lodged in the memory."—Locke.

*5. Habituated to by use or custom.

"Changed at length, and to the place confound

In temper and in nature will receive

Familiar the fierce heat, and void of pain."

Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 217-19.

*6. Well known as a friend; intimate; on friendly terms.

"We are familiar at first."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, i. 5.

¶ It is followed by *with* before the person with whom one is intimate.

"To be as familiar with me as my dog."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., ii. 2.

*7. Having the qualities or characteristics of an intimate friend; affable; not formal; easy; unconstrained.

"Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 3.

*8. Unduly or unlawfully intimate.

"A poor man found a priest familiar with his wife."—Camden. (*Ogilvie.*)

*9. Easily understood; of an ordinary kind; not abstruse or far-fetched; as, a familiar illustration.

"By a familiar demonstration of the working."—Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, i. 2.

*10. Attached to or attending on a person; in the service of or at the call of any one.

"They shall say unto you, Seek unto them that have familiar spirits, and unto wizards that peep and mutter."—Isaiah viii. 19.

B. As substantive:

*1. Ordinary Language:

*1. An intimate or close friend or companion; one long acquainted.

"He thereupon called back his familiars, and sat drinking till it was two hours after daylight."—Brende: *Quintus Curtius*, fo. 227.

*2. Easy, unconstrained language.

"Give us this excellent model of the familiar."—Pope: *Letters*. (Appendix.)

*3. A demon or spirit supposed to attend at a call; a familiar spirit.

"Where is Pucelle now?

I think her old familiar is asleep."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., iii. 2.

*4. The assistant of a magician or witch.

"Vouchsafe to make me your familiar."—Cotgrave.

II. *Ch. Hist.*: In the Court of the Inquisition an officer employed in apprehending and imprisoning the accused, so called from the circumstance that he was admitted to the secrets of the society, and thus made, as it were, one of the family.

¶ For the difference between *familiar* and *free*, see FREE.

familiar-spirit, *s.* The same as FAMILIAR, B. 3.

fa-mil-lār-i-tý, ***fam-i-lar-i-te**, ***fa-mil-lār-i-tie**, ***fam-y-ly-ar-y-tye**, *s.* [Fr. *familiarité*, from Lat. *familiaritas*, from *familiaris*; Sp. *familiaridad*; Port. *familiaridade*; Ital. *familiarità*.]

*1. Acquaintance; habitude; use.

"A terror which familiarity soon diminished."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

*2. Intimate acquaintance; close friendship; intimacy.

"To renew their old love and familiarity."—Hall: *Henry VI.* (an. 12.)

*3. Ease of writing or speaking; freedom from restraint.

"That freedom and familiarity of style, which we have taken up in our correspondence."—Pope: *Letter to H. Cromwell* (1710).

fa-mil-lar-iz-ā-tion (iar as *yēr*), *s.* [English *familiariz(e)*; -ation.]

*1. The act or process of familiarizing or making accustomed to or acquainted with anything.

*2. The state of becoming familiarized or accustomed to anything.

"I would read to it with proper familiarizations the most striking parts."—Mr. Carter: *Letters*, iii. 126.

fa-mil-lar-ize (iar as *yēr*), **fa-mil-lar-ize**, *v. t.* [Fr. *familiariser*.]

*1. To make familiar, well acquainted or intimate; to habituate; to accustom; as, to familiarize men's minds with certain doctrines.

*2. To make acquainted or conversant by practice or use.

*3. To make familiar or well known.

"To familiarize it . . . between us as much as I can."—Wotton: *Remains*, p. 478.

*4. To make familiar or affable; to bring down from a state or position of lofty superiority.

"The genius smiled upon me with a look of compassion and affability that familiarized him to my imagination."—Addison: *Spectator*, No. 169.

fa-mil-lar-lý (iar as *yēr*), *adv.* [English *familiar*; -ly.]

*1. In a familiar manner; in a manner indicating long acquaintance or use.

*2. In an easy, unceremonious manner; in a manner baffling close or intimate friends; without constraint.

"Once they had been on good terms, and had written to each other familiarly."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

*3. Commonly, frequently; not unusually.

"Lesser mists and fogs than those which covered Greece with so long darkness, do familiarly present our senses with as great alterations in the sun and moon."—Raleigh: *History*.

***fa-mil-lar-nēss** (iar as *yēr*), *s.* [Eng. *familiar*; -ness.] The quality or state of being familiar; familiarity.

***fa-mil-lar-ý** (iar as *yēr*), *a.* [Lat. *familiaris*, from *familia*.] Of or pertaining to a household or family; domestic.

***fām'-i-lizm**, *s.* [Lat. *familia* (ia); Eng. suff. -ism.] The doctrines or tenets of the Familists.

fām'-i-list, *s.* [Lat. *familia* (ia), Eng. suff. -ist.]

*1. *Ch. Hist. & Ecclesiast.*: A sect which arose in Holland about the middle of the sixteenth century, and taught that the essence of religion consisted in the feelings of divine love, hence they were otherwise called the Family of Love (q. v.). [FAMILY, ¶ 3.]

*2. The head of a family; a family man.

***fām-i-lis-tic**, ***fām-i-lis-tick**, ***fām-i-lis-tic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *familiarist*; -ic; -al.] Of or pertaining to the Familists.

fām-i-lý, *s. & a.* [Fr. *famille*, from Lat. *familia* = a household, from *famulus* = a servant, from Oscan *famel* = a servant, from *fama* = a house; cf. Sans. *dhāman* = an abode, a house, from the root, *dha* = to set, to place; Sp. & Port. *familia*; Ital. *famiglia*.]

A. As substantive:

*1. Ordinary Language:

*1. Those who live in the same house collectively; a household including parents, children and servants.

"Her [the Infanta's] family is settling apace, and most of her ladies and officers are known already."—Howell: *Letters*, p. 132.

*2. The parents and children living together.

*3. The children as distinguished from the parents; as, He has a large family.

*4. Those who can trace their descent from one common progenitor; a race; a tribe; kindred; lineage.

"To advance

Thy name and honorable family."

Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, i. 2.

*5. The human race.

"Of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named."—Ephesians, iii. 15.

*6. A society; a body; a class.

"Those only who were adopted into their [the Familists'] family were elected."—Baker: *Chronicle* (an. 1602).

*7. A collection, body, or union of states, nations, or peoples.

"By the mixtures of three branches of the great Teutonic family with each other."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

*8. Course of descent; genealogy; lineage; line of ancestors.

"Of the family of Isaac Oliver I find no certain account."—Wapole: *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. vii.

*9. Honorable descent; noble or respectable lineage; as, a man of family.

II. Technically:

*1. Biology:

(1) *Zoöl.*: An assemblage of genera or of sub-families akin to each other, and naturally grouping themselves around a typical genus. Macleay, Swainson, and the other advocates of the now abandoned Quinary system, introduced great precision into classification, and considered that in Zoölogy there were nine ranks or grades in a natural classification of animals—viz., (1) Kingdom, (2) Sub-kingdom, (3) Class, (4) Order, (5) Tribe, (6) Family, (7) Sub-family, (8) Genus, (9) Sub-genus. Families were uniformly made to end in *Mod. Lat. -ida*, from Gr. *eidos* = form.

This termination for a zoölogical family still almost, though not quite, universally prevails. Other terms are sometimes intercalated in both zoölogy and botany, viz., sub-class, sub-order, &c.

(2) *Bot.*: A group of plants, or a group of sub-families, or a group of genera, or a group of species, or a group of individuals, or a group of parts, or a group of organs, or a group of functions, or a group of characters, or a group of properties, or a group of qualities, or a group of quantities, or a group of relations, or a group of actions, or a group of passions, or a group of affections, or a group of sensations, or a group of perceptions, or a group of judgments, or a group of conclusions, or a group of principles, or a group of axioms, or a group of theorems, or a group of propositions, or a group of definitions, or a group of terms, or a group of symbols, or a group of signs, or a group of marks, or a group of characters, or a group of properties, or a group of qualities, or a group of quantities, or a group of relations, or a group of actions, or a group of passions, or a group of affections, or a group of sensations, or a group of perceptions, or a group of judgments, or a group of conclusions, or a group of principles, or a group of axioms, or a group of theorems, or a group of propositions, or a group of definitions, or a group of terms, or a group of symbols, or a group of signs, or a group of marks, or a group of characters, or a group of properties, or a group of qualities, or a group of quantities, or a group of relations, or a group of actions, or a group of passions, or a group of affections, or a group of sensations, or a group of perceptions, or a group of judgments, or a group of conclusions, or a group of principles, or a group of axioms, or a group of theorems, or a group of propositions, or a group of definitions, or a group of terms, or a group of symbols, or a group of signs, or a group of marks, or a group of characters, or a group of properties, or a group of qualities, or a group of quantities, or a group of relations, or a group of actions, or a group of passions, or a group of affections, or a group of sensations, or a group of perceptions, or a group of judgments, or a group of conclusions, or a group of principles, or a group of axioms, or a group of theorems, or a group of propositions, or a group of definitions, or a group of terms, or a group of symbols, or a group of signs, or a group of marks, or a group of characters, or a group of properties, or a group of qualities, or a group of quantities, or a group of relations, or a group of actions, or a group of passions, or a group of affections, or a group of sensations, or a group of perceptions, or a group of judgments, or a group of conclusions, or a group of principles, or a group of axioms, or a group of theorems, or a group of propositions, or a group of definitions, or a group of terms, or a group of symbols, or a group of signs, or a group of marks, or a group of characters, or a group of properties, or a group of qualities, or a group of quantities, or a group of relations, or a group of actions, or a group of passions, or a group of affections, or a group of sensations, or a group of perceptions, or a group of judgments, or a group of conclusions, or a group of principles, or a group of axioms, or a group of theorems, or a group of propositions, or a group of definitions, or a group of terms, or a group of symbols, or a group of signs, or a group of marks, or a group of characters, or a group of properties, or a group of qualities, or a group of quantities, or a group of relations, or a group of actions, or a group of passions, or a group of affections, or a group of sensations, or a group of perceptions, or a group of judgments, or a group of conclusions, or a group of principles, or a group of axioms, or a group of theorems, or a group of propositions, or a group of definitions, or a group of terms, or a group of symbols, or a group of signs, or a group of marks, or a group of characters, or a group of properties, or a group of qualities, or a group of quantities, or a group of relations, or a group of actions, or a group of passions, or a group of affections, or a group of sensations, or a group of perceptions, or a group of judgments, or a group of conclusions, or a group of principles, or a group of axioms, or a group of theorems, or a group of propositions, or a group of definitions, or a group of terms, or a group of symbols, or a group of signs, or a group of marks, or a group of characters, or a group of properties, or a group of qualities, or a group of quantities, or a group of relations, or a group of actions, or a group of passions, or a group of affections, or a group of sensations, or a group of perceptions, or a group of judgments, or a group of conclusions, or a group of principles, or a group of axioms, or a group of theorems, or a group of propositions, or a group of definitions, or a group of terms, or a group of symbols, or a group of signs, or a group of marks, or a group of characters, or a group of properties, or a group of qualities, or a group of quantities, or a group of relations, or a group of actions, or a group of passions, or a group of affections, or a group of sensations, or a group of perceptions, or a group of judgments, or a group of conclusions, or a group of principles, or a group of axioms, or a group of theorems, or a group of propositions, or a group of definitions, or a group of terms, or a group of symbols, or a group of signs, or a group of marks, or a group of characters, or a group of properties, or a group of qualities, or a group of quantities, or a group of relations, or a group of actions, or a group of passions, or a group of affections, or a group of sensations, or a group of perceptions, or a group of judgments, or a group of conclusions, or a group of principles, or a group of axioms, or a group of theorems, or a group of propositions, or a group of definitions, or a group of terms, or a group of symbols, or a group of signs, or a group of marks, or a group of characters, or a group of properties, or a group of qualities, or a group of quantities, or a group of relations, or a group of actions, or a group of passions, or a group of affections, or a group of sensations, or a group of perceptions, or a group of judgments, or a group of conclusions, or a group of principles, or a group of axioms, or a group of theorems, or a group of propositions, or a group of definitions, or a group of terms, or a group of symbols, or a group of signs, or a group of marks, or a group of characters, or a group of properties, or a group of qualities, or a group of quantities, or a group of relations, or a group of actions, or a group of passions, or a group of affections, or a group of sensations, or a group of perceptions, or a group of judgments, or a group of conclusions, or a group of principles, or a group of axioms, or a group of theorems, or a group of propositions, or a group of definitions, or a group of terms, or a group of symbols, or a group of signs, or a group of marks, or a group of characters, or a group of properties, or a group of qualities, or a group of quantities, or a group of relations, or a group of actions, or a group of passions, or a group of affections, or a group of sensations, or a group of perceptions, or a group of judgments, or a group of conclusions, or a group of principles, or a group of axioms, or a group of theorems, or a group of propositions, or a group of definitions, or a group of terms, or a group of symbols, or a group of signs, or a group of marks, or a group of characters, or a group of properties, or a group of qualities, or a group of quantities, or a group of relations, or a group of actions, or a group of passions, or a group of affections, or a group of sensations, or a group of perceptions, or a group of judgments, or a group of conclusions, or a group of principles, or a group of axioms, or a group of theorems, or a group of propositions, or a group of definitions, or a group of terms, or a group of symbols, or a group of signs, or a group of marks, or a group of characters, or a group of properties, or a group of qualities, or a group of quantities, or a group of relations, or a group of actions, or a group of passions, or a group of affections, or a group of sensations, or a group of perceptions, or a group of judgments, or a group of conclusions, or a group of principles, or a group of axioms, or a group of theorems, or a group of propositions, or a group of definitions, or a group of terms, or a group of symbols, or a group of signs, or a group of marks, or a group of characters, or a group of properties, or a group of qualities, or a group of quantities, or a group of relations, or a group of actions, or a group of passions, or a group of affections, or a group of sensations, or a group of perceptions, or a group of judgments, or a group of conclusions, or a group of principles, or a group of axioms, or a group of theorems, or a group of propositions, or a group of definitions, or a group of terms, or a group of symbols, or a group of signs, or a group of marks, or a group of characters, or a group of properties, or a group of qualities, or a group of quantities, or a group of relations, or a group of actions, or a group of passions, or a group of affections, or a group of sensations, or a group of perceptions, or a group of judgments, or a group of conclusions, or a group of principles, or a group of axioms, or a group of theorems, or a group of propositions, or a group of definitions, or a group of terms, or a group of symbols, or a group of signs, or a group of marks, or a group of characters, or a group of properties, or a group of qualities, or a group of quantities, or a group of relations, or a group of actions, or a group of passions, or a group of affections, or a group of sensations, or a group of perceptions, or a group of judgments, or a group of conclusions, or a group of principles, or a group of axioms, or a group of theorems, or a group of propositions, or a group of definitions, or a group of terms, or a group of symbols, or a group of signs, or a group of marks, or a group of characters, or a group of properties, or a group of qualities, or a group of quantities, or a group of relations, or a group of actions, or a group of passions, or a group of affections, or a group of sensations, or a group of perceptions, or a group of judgments, or a group of conclusions, or a group of principles, or a group of axioms, or a group of theorems, or a group of propositions, or a group of definitions, or a group of terms, or a group of symbols, or a group of signs, or a group of marks, or a group of characters, or a group of properties, or a group of qualities, or a group of quantities, or a group of relations, or a group of actions, or a group of passions, or a group of affections, or a group of sensations, or a group of perceptions, or a group of judgments, or a group of conclusions, or a group of principles, or a group of axioms, or a group of theorems, or a group of propositions, or a group of definitions, or a group of terms, or a group of symbols, or a group of signs, or a group of marks, or a group of characters, or a group of properties, or a group of qualities, or a group of quantities, or a group of relations, or a group of actions, or a group of passions, or a group of affections, or a group of sensations, or a group of perceptions, or a group of judgments, or a group of conclusions, or a group of principles, or a group of axioms, or a group of theorems, or a group of propositions, or a group of definitions, or a group of terms, or a group of symbols, or a group of signs, or a group of marks, or a group of characters, or a group of properties, or a group of qualities, or a group of quantities, or a group of relations, or a group of actions, or a group of passions, or a group of affections, or a group of sensations, or a group of perceptions, or a group of judgments, or a group of conclusions, or a group of principles, or a group of axioms, or a group of theorems, or a group of propositions, or a group of definitions, or a group of terms, or a group of symbols, or a group of signs, or a group of marks, or a group of characters, or a group of properties, or a group of qualities, or a group of

(2) *Bot.*: Here the term is used with less precision, and with divers meanings. Most commonly it is made synonymous with order; thus the Euphorbiaceae Order and the Euphorbiaceae Family are the same. In this *Encyclopaedic Dictionary* Family has been used after the analogy of zoological nomenclature for those groups of plants which terminate in *-idae*; thus the Orchidaceae are called an order; its primary division Malaceae, Epiden-dree, &c., tribes; and the division, &c., of them Liparidæ, Dendrobideæ, &c., families.

(3) *Phil.*: A group of cognate languages.

"We have called a certain body of languages a *family*, the Indo-European. The name *family* was applied to it by strict analogy with the use of the same term elsewhere; the languages in question had been found, on competent examination, to show good evidence of descent from a common ancestor."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, ch. xii.

(3) *Med.*: Family diseases, called also hereditary diseases, are those inherited from progenitors, or those an hereditary tendency to which is in the constitution.

(4) *Chem.*: A group of compounds having a common element. Thus the several members of the alcohol family agree in containing the radical ethyl.

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to a family; as, a family seat, family connections, &c.

¶ (1) *Arms of family*:

Her.: Those arms received by some distinguished person, and borne with modifications by all his descendants.

¶ (2) *Family-head*:

Naut.: An old name for the stern of a vessel when it was surmounted by several full-length figures.

(3) *Family of Love*:

Church Hist.: A Christian sect founded about A. D. 1546 in the Netherlands by Henry Nicolai, or Nicolas of Munster, who, in the latter years of Edward VI., passed over to England and joined the Dutch Church in London. He regarded himself as a chosen servant of God by whom a new revelation was to be made to the world. He considered doctrine as of little importance, but the possession of piety and love all in all. His followers, though as a rule quite moral, were cheerful to an extent which gave offense to some. In 1575 they laid a confession of their faith before Parliament, and applied unsuccessfully for toleration. In 1580, Queen Elizabeth and her Council made an effort to suppress them. They were denounced by proclamation, and their books ordered to be burned in October, 1580. In 1604 and 1645, Blunt says that: "Familists were extreme Antinomians. Strype mentions two sections of them, the Family of the Mount, and the Family of the Essentialists, who denied the existence of sin. There was thus gross immorality among them, and Penn and Baxter speak in severe terms of their excesses." (*Blunt: Dict. of Sects*, &c.) Among those who wrote against them were Henry Moore and George Fox, the founder of the Quakers. They were also called Familists (q. v.).

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *family*, *house*, *lineage*, and *race*: "*House* figuratively denotes those who live in the same house, and is commonly extended in its signification to all that passes under the same roof; hence we rather say that a woman manages her *family*; that a man rules his *house*. The *family* is considered as to its relationships; the number, union, condition and quality of its members: the *house* is considered more as to what is transacted within its walls. We speak of a numerous *family*, a united or an affectionate *family*, a mercantile *house*; the *house* (meaning the members of the House of Parliament). In an extended application of these words they are made to designate the quality of the individual, in which case *family* bears the same familiar and indiscriminate sense as before; *house* is employed as a term of grandeur. When we consider the *family* in its domestic relations, in its habits, manners, connections and circumstances, we speak of a genteel *family*, a respectable *family*, the royal *family*; but when we consider it with regard to its political and civil distinctions, its titles and its power, then we denominate it a *house*, as an illustrious *house*; the *house* of Bourbon, of Brunswick, or of Hanover; the imperial *house* of Austria. *Family* includes in it every circumstance of connection and relationship; *lineage* respects only consanguinity; *family* is employed mostly for those who are coeval; *lineage* is generally used for those who have gone before. *Race*, from the Latin *radix*, a root, denotes the origin or that which constitutes their original point of resemblance. A *family* supposes the closest alliance; a *race* supposes no closer connection than what a common property creates. *Family* is confined to a comparatively small number: *race* is a term of extensive import, including all mankind, as the human *race*; or particular nations, as the *race* of South-sea Islanders; or a particular *family*, as the *race* of the Heraclides: from Hercules sprang a *race* of heroes." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

family-man, *s.* One who leads a domestic life; one who has a family or household.

family-tie, *s.* The bond of union and affection between members of the same family.

family-way, *s.* A state of pregnancy.

¶ *In the family-way*: Pregnant.

fām-ine, **fām-yn*, **fām-yne*, *s. & a.* [Fr. *famine*, from Low Latin **famina*, from Latin *fames*=hunger; Fr. *faim*; O. Sp. *fame*.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Scarcity of food; dearth; great distress for want of food; destitution.

"Famine and meager want besieged us round."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xii. 394.

2. *Hist.*: In the hotter countries rain is not diffused as uniformly over the year as in this country, but is nearly limited to one portion of it. In India, for example, the rainy season lasts four months, and then there are eight of dry weather. Whereas, in such regions, no means are taken to store the water for the purpose of irrigation, drought great enough to be destructive to crops will sooner or later take place and famine supervene. Of such a drought and dearth there is a highly graphic description in Jer. xiv. 1-6. Many famines are recorded in Scripture (Gen. xii. 10, xxvi. 1, xli. 54-57; Ruth i. 1; 2 Sam. xxi. 1; 1 Kings xviii. 26; 2 Kings xxv. 3; Jer. lii. 6). Most of these were produced by drought, others by sieges or other military operations. India has long been the seat of famines. Mr. Mill mentions one between A. D. 1640 and 1655, which extended all through India and beyond it; one in the Deccan in 1661; one in Bengal in 1770, which is said to have destroyed one-third of the inhabitants of that large and very populous province; these were produced by drought. One in Madras in 1782 arose from the ravages of Hyder Ali's army. More recent Indian famines were in the North-Western Provinces in 1837-8, when it is said that more than 800,000 people died; in Bengal and Orissa in 1865-6, when about a million perished; in Bengal in 1874, which was so successfully grappled with, but at an expense of about six million pounds of money, that few died; and finally one in Bombay, Madras, and Mysore, in 1876-7, less successfully treated, for the deaths are by some estimated at half a million. A portion of the Indian revenues are now annually set aside to constitute a famine fund.

Famines have occurred in Europe in ancient and mediæval, and in modern times. England was visited by them in 1087, 1251, 1315, 1335, 1353, &c. Famines have several times taken place in Ireland, owing to the failure of the potato crop, on which the mass of the people have too exclusively depended for subsistence. The most notable one was that in 1846, which led to the abolition of the British Corn Laws (q. v.). Ten millions of pounds were voted by Parliament in 1847, to relieve the distress.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to a famine; occurring in or characteristic of a time of famine.

"Wheat was at seventy shillings the quarter, which would even now be considered as almost a famine price."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

famine-fever, *s.*

Medical:

1. Typhus fever.

2. Relapsing fever.

famine-pined, *a.* Wasted by famine. (*Dryden: Virgil; Georgic* iv. 382.)

fām-ish, **fām-ysh*, *v. i. & t.* [Formed with suff. *-ish*, from the base *fam*- seen in O. Fr. *afamer*, Fr. *affamer*, by analogy with *languish*, *demolish*, &c. The base *fam*- is from Lat. *fames*=hunger.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To suffer extreme hunger; to suffer from deprivation of food.

"You are all resolved rather to die than *famish*!"—*Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, i. 1.

2. To die of hunger or want of food.

"All the race
Of Israel here had *famished*, had not God
Rained from heaven manna."

Milton: *P. R.*, ii. 811.

**II. Fig.*: To be or become exhausted; to faint.
"The Lord will not suffer the soul of the righteous to *famish*."—*Proverbs* x. 3.

B. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To reduce to great straits by deprivation of food; to distress by famine or dearth.

"The land of Egypt and the land of Canaan were *famished* by reason of the dearth."—*Bible* (1651), *Genesis* xlvii.

2. To kill with hunger or starvation; to starve.

"What, did he marry me to *famish* me?"—*Shakespeare: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 3.

*3. To reduce, force, or compel by famine.

"He had *famished* Paris into a surrender."—*Burke: On the French Revolution*.

II. Figuratively:

1. To deprive of anything necessary to the preservation of life.

"Famished him of breath, if not of bread."

Milton: *P. L.*, xii. 78.

2. To affect with extreme cold.

*3. To exhaust, to wear out.

"That were nectar
Unto my *famished* spirits."

Ben Jonson: *Sejanus*, iv. 1.

**fām-ish-mēnt*, **fām-ysh-mēnt*, *s.* [English *famish*; *-mēnt*.] The state or pain of extreme hunger or want of food; famine.

"And Elijah went to show him self unto Ahab, for there was a great *famishment* in Samaria."—*Bible* (1651), 3 *Kings* xviii.

**fā-mōs'-l-tŷ*, *s.* [Fr. *famosité*, from Lat. *famositas*, from *famosus*=famous; Ital. *famosità*.] Fame, renown, celebrity.

fām-oūs, **fām-ouse*, *a.* [Fr. *fameux*, from Lat. *famosus*=renowned or noted, either for good or ill; *fama*=fame, renown; Sp., Port., & Ital. *famoso*.] [FAME, *s.*]

1. Renowned, celebrated, much talked of, distinguished, illustrious.

"There was a clerke, one Lucius,
A courtier, a famous man." Gower, v.

2. It is followed by *for* before the thing for which one is famed.

"He consulted several men famous for their skill in polite literature."—*Mason: Life of Mons. Du Fresnoy*.

3. Noted, much spoken of, conspicuous, whether for good or ill; notorious.

"Meneceates and Menas, famous pirates,
Make the sea serve them."

Shakespeare: *Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 4.

4. Of good character, trustworthy; opposed to *infamous*.

*5. Injurious to the character of another; libelous, calumnious, slanderous, defamatory.

"That na manner of man mak, write, or imprint any billis, writings, or balladis, famous or slanderous to any person spiritual or temporal."—*Balfour: Pract.*, p. 537.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *famous*, *celebrated*, *renowned*, and *illustrious*: "*Famous* is a term of indefinite import: it conveys of itself frequently neither honor nor dishonor, since it is employed indifferently as an epithet for things praiseworthy or otherwise: it is the only one of these terms which may be used in a bad sense. The others rise in a gradually good sense. The *celebrated* is founded upon merit and the display of talent in the arts and sciences; it gains the subject respect: the *renowned* is founded upon the possession of rare or extraordinary qualities, upon successful exertions and an accordance with public opinion; it brings great honor or glory to the subject: the *illustrious* is founded upon those solid qualities which not only render one known but distinguished; it ensures regard and veneration. A person may be *famous* for his eccentricities; *celebrated* as an artist, a writer, or a player; *renowned* as a warrior or a statesman; *illustrious* as a prince, a statesman, or a senator." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

**fā-mōused*, *a.* [English *famous*; *-ed*.] Celebrated, renowned, illustrious, noted.

**fā-mōis-lŷ*, *adv.* [Eng. *famous*; *-ly*.]

*1. By common report, notoriously; commonly.

"As for the religion of Mahomet, it is *famously* known to have been planted by force at first."—*Tillotson: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 20.

2. In a famous, renowned, or illustrious manner; with great fame or renown.

"Then this land was *famously* enriched
With politic grave counsel."

Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, ii. 3.

3. Capitably, very well, splendidly. (*Slang.*)

**fā-mōūs-nēs*, *s.* [Eng. *famous*; *-ness*.] The quality of being famous; fame, renown, celebrity.

"Not by *famousness* of name, nor portliness of life."

Udall: *Luke* i.

**fām-u-lāte*, *v. i.* [Lat. *famulatus*, pa. par. of *famular*, from *famulus*=a servant.]¹ To serve. (*Cockeram.*)

**fām-u-lā-tive*, *a.* [Lat. *famulatus*, pa. par. of *famular*.] Serving, aiding, abetting.

"As being *famulative* alwaies to brutish, and many times to unlawful lusts."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 45.

**fām-u-lūs*, *s.* [Lat.=a servant.]

1. The assistant of a magician.

"The magician's *famulus* got hold of the forbidden book, and summoned a goblin."—*Carlyle*.

2. A drudge.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

fān, *fanne, *s.* [A. S. *fann*, from Lat. *vannus*; Old Fr. *van*; Fr. *fan*; Ital. *vanno*; O. H. Ger. *vanna*; Sw. *vanna*; Dut. *wan*, *wanne*=a fan, *wannen*=to fan.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) An instrument or device waved or rotated to cause a circulation of air. [II.]

"I have erected an academy for the training of young women in the exercise of the fan."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 102.

(2) The instrument by which the chaff is blown away when corn is winnowed.

"Y shall scatter them with a fan in the yatus of the lond."—*Wycliffe: Jeremiah xv. 7.*

2. Figuratively:

(1) Anything spread out, like a lady's fan, into a triangle with a broad base.

"As a peacock and crane were in company, the peacock spread his tail, and challenged the other to show him such a fan of feathers."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

(2) The quintain (q. v.). So called from its turning round like a weathercock, in exact proportion to the force of the blow delivered on the flat board.

"Now, sweete sir, will ye just at the fan."

Chaucer: C. T., 16,991.

(3) Anything by which the air is moved, such as wings.

"The prisoner with a spring from prison broke, Then stretched his feathered fans with all his might, And to the neighboring maple winged his flight."—*Dryden: Cook and Fox*, 769-71.

(4) Any agency or influence which tends to excite or stimulate the activity or strength of a passion, or emotion, as a fan excites flame.

"Nature worketh in us all a love to our own counsels; the contradiction of others is a fan to inflame that love."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, (Pref.)

II. Technically:

1. *Mach.*, &c.: A device for exciting a current of air, either for ventilation or for urging a fire; as,

(1) An instrument made of palm-leaves, carved wood, ivory, &c., mounted on a handle, and used by ladies to agitate the air and cool the face.

(2) Any contrivance of vanes or flat discs, revolving by the aid of machinery, as for winnowing corn, for cooling fluids, urging combustion, assisting ventilation, &c.

(3) An apparatus for checking or regulating, by the resistance of the air to its motion, the velocity of light machinery, as in a musical box; a fly.

(4) An apparatus, called also a *fan-governor*, for regulating the throttle-valves of steam-engines.

(5) The small vane which turns the cap of the smock-mill on its axis, to keep the sails presented to the wind.

2. *Eccles.*: [FLABELLUM.]

fan-blast, *s.*

Iron-work.: The blast produced by a fan, in contradistinction to one produced by a blowing-engine.

fan-blower, *s.* A blower in which a series of vanes fixed on a rotating shaft creates a blast of air for forge purposes, or a current for draught or ventilation. Blowers are *plenum* (pressure), or *vacuum*, which is equivalent to exhaust; either form is used for the various purposes of ventilation, air-draft for furnaces, &c. [BLOWER; FANNING-MILL.]

fan-brakes, *s.* The resistance of a fluid to a fan rotating in it.

fan-coral, *s.*

Zool.: The name of the genus *Rhipidogorgia*, belonging to the family *Gorgoniidae*.

fan-cricket, *s.*

Entom.: *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*, called also the Fen-cricket or Mole-cricket or Churr-worm. It digs for itself a small hole in the ground.

fan-foot, *s.*

1. *Entom.*: A name given to the genus of moths *Polypogon*.

2. *Zool.*: *Ptyodactylus gecko*, a species of lizard, a native of Northern Africa, reputed to be exceedingly venomous. The toes form at the extremities round discs (whence the name *Fan-foot*), enabling the animal to climb up walls; the claws are retractile. The venom is said not to be injected by the teeth, but to be exuded from the lobules of the toes, whence the scientific name *Ptyodactylus*, from Gr. *ptyō*=to spit, and *daktylos*=a finger or toe.

fan-governor, *s.* [FAN, *s.* II. i. (4).]

fan-light, *s.*

Arch.: A window in shape of an open fan; the light placed over a doorway.

fan-like, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Resembling a fan in form or appearance.

2. *Bot.*: Leaves which are folded up like a fan; also called *Plicate* (q. v.).

fan-nerved, *a.*

1. *Bot.*: Having the nerves or nervures radiating and arranged in the manner of a fan.

2. *Entom.*: In the same sense as 1.

fan-palm, *s.*

Bot.: A name applied to all palms having fan-shaped or flabelliform leaves, represented in Southern Europe and Northern Africa by *Chamærops humilis*, occupying extensive sandy plains and rocky places, generally growing in a crowded caespitose manner without stem, the length of the leaves not exceeding three or four feet; but in cultivation, by the suppression of suckers, it forms a stem which attains a height of twenty to thirty feet. A tough fiber is obtained from the leaves, which is used for many purposes, such as making ropes, brushes, &c. The name is more particularly applied to plants of the genus *Corypha*, such as the Talipot tree, *Corypha umbraculifera*, a native of Ceylon and Malabar. [CORYPHA, TALIPOT.]

fan-shaped, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Resembling a fan in shape or form.

2. *Bot.*: Plaited like a fan, as the leaves of *Borassus flabelliformis*.

Fan-shaped window:

Arch.: A window consisting of rather more than a semicircle, the circumference of which is cut out in circular notches. Windows of this kind are frequent in the early German style of architecture.

fan steam-engine, *s.* An engine, the action of which is the inverse to that of the fan. The outer annular casing receives steam from the boiler, and discharges from its inner surface in tangential jets upon the scoop-shaped blades which are attached to a rotating shaft.

fan-tail, *s.*

1. *Zoology*:

(1) A genus of Australian birds (*Rhipidura*) belonging to the family *Muscicapidae*. They derive their name from the fan-like shape of their tails.

(2) A variety of the domestic pigeon.

2. *Gas-Eng.*: A form of gas-burner, in which the burning jet has an arched form.

3. *Carp.*: A kind of joint.

Fan-tail burner:

Gas-Eng.: The same as FAN-TAIL, 2.

Fan-tail warbler:

Ornith.: *Cisticola cursitans*, a very tiny bird, somewhat like a diminutive lark. It is a native of Southern Europe, Africa, India, and China. It is remarkable for the very neat and beautiful nest which it makes.

fan-tickles, *s. pl.* [FARTICKLES.]

fan-tracery, *s.*

Arch.: A term applied to tracery used in vaulting, in which all the ribs that rise from the springing of the vault have the same curve, and diverge equally in every direction, producing an effect not unlike that of the stiff portions of a fan. It was used in late pointed work.

Fan-tracery vaulting:

Arch.: A very complicated mode of roofing or vaulting used in the Perpendicular style, in which the vault is covered with fan-tracery. It is peculiar to English Gothic. Very fine examples of it exist in England in Henry VII.'s Chapel, Westminster; St. George's Chapel, Windsor; King's College Chapel, Cambridge; and the cloisters of Gloucester Cathedral.

fan-veined, *a.*

Bot.: Applied to a leaf whose veins or ribs are arranged like those of a fan.

fan-wheel, *s.* A fan-blower; an apparatus consisting of a shaft armed with wings or beaters revolving in a case. It is used in grain-cleaners, winnowing-machines, blowers for furnaces, &c., and is the most common device for obtaining a blast of air for any purpose.

fān, *fan-nen, *van-ni, *v. t.* [FAN, *s.*]

1. Literally:

"To move, agitate, or set in motion as with a fan." "They summed their pens, and soaring the air sublime,

With clang despised the ground . . . the air floats as they pass, fanned with unnumbered plumes." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 432.

2. To cool or refresh by causing a current of air to pass over the face with a fan.

"I would not have a slave to till my ground, To carry me, to fan me while I sleep." *Cowper: Task*, ii. 29, 30.

3. To blow upon; to ventilate.

"Gentle airs, due at their hour To fan the earth, now waked." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 94.

4. To winnow; to separate the chaff from, and drive it away by a current of air.

"Chaff, which fanned, The wind drives." *Milton: Ps. i. 11.*

II. Figuratively:

1. To excite, to stimulate, or increase the activity or strength of, as a fan excites a flame.

"By slow degrees he fans the gentle fire, Till perseverance makes the flame aspire." *King: Art of Love*, pt. xiv.

2. To separate as by winnowing; to discriminate. "I have collected some few therein, fanning the old, not omitting any."—*Bacon*.

fā-nāl, *s.* [Fr.] A lighthouse; more specifically, the apparatus placed in a lighthouse to give light.

fān-ām, *s.*

1. A money of account formerly used in Madras; value about 3½ cents.

2. A Ceylon copper coin worth about 3 cents.

fā-nāt-ic, *fā-nāt-ick, *a. & s.* [Fr. *fanatique*, from Lat. *fanaticus*=(1) pertaining to a temple, (2) inspired, enthusiastic, from *fanum*=a temple; Sp. & Ital. *fanatico*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Wild or extravagant in opinions, particularly on points of religion; enthusiastic to an extreme; struck or possessed with a kind of frenzy or craze on certain subjects; bigoted.

"Thy country, Wilberforce, with just disdain, Hears thee by cruel men and impious called Fanatic." *Cowper: To Wilberforce*.

2. Characterized by fanaticism; extravagant; enthusiastic.

"Nor that wild energy which leads The enthusiast to fanatic deeds." *Hemans: A Tale of the Secret Tribunal*.

B. As subst.: A person entertaining wild or extravagant ideas upon any subject, particularly on points of religion; an enthusiast; a bigot.

"Alas for thee, fair Greece! when Asia poured Her fierce fanatics to Byzantium's walls." *Hemans: Modern Greece*.

† (1) For the difference between *fanatic* and *visionary*, see ENTHUSIASM.

(2) The words *fanatic* and *enthusiast* differ in meaning. A *fanatic* is an *enthusiast* transformed or developed. A typical *enthusiast* has a warm imagination and a sensitive heart, with the malignant element still latent. He lives only for one object; and when he encounters opposition in carrying that single object out, the malignant element is apt to be excited and become permanently conspicuous in his character, after which he is no longer an *enthusiast* but a *fanatic*. *Fanaticism* is thus *enthusiasm* with the malignant element quickened into activity. (*Isaac Taylor: Nat. Hist. Enthusiasm*.)

fā-nāt-ic-al, *a.* [Latin *fanatic(us)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.] The same as FANATIC (q. v.).

"Yet no ingratitude could damp the ardor of his fanatical loyalty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

fā-nāt-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [English *fanatical*; *-ly*.] In a fanatical manner; with excessive enthusiasm; wildly.

"The whole body of working men was fanatically devoted to her cause."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

fā-nāt-ic-al-ness, *s. [Eng. *fanatical*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being fanatical; fanaticism.

fā-nāt-ic-ism, *s.* [Eng. *fanatic*; *-ism*.] Wild and extravagant notions or opinions, particularly on points of religion; excessive enthusiasm; religious frenzy; bigotry; fervid zeal. [FANATIC, ¶ (2).]

"With Wildman's fanaticism was joined a tender care for his own safety."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

fā-nāt-ic-ize, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *fanatic*; *-ize*.]

1. *Trans.*: To render fanatical.

2. *Intrans.*: To act as a fanatic.

"Fighting and fanaticizing amid a nation of his like."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. iii., bk. iii., ch. ii.

fān-a-tism, *s. [Fr. *fanatisme*; Ital., Sp. & Port. *fanatismo*.] Religious frenzy or enthusiasm; fanaticism.

fān-cī-cal, *a. [Eng. *fancy*; *c* connective; *-al*.] Fanciful.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

fān'-gled, pa. par. & a. [FANCY, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Formed in the fancy or imagination; imaginary.

"More than thy fancied guilt with jealous pangs could sting."
Hemans: The Maremma.

2. Esteemed, thought highly of, liked, valued, attractive.

fān'-gl-ēr, s. [Eng. fancy; -er.]

1. One who fancies or imagines anything.

2. One who takes a fancy or liking to anything; an admirer.

3. One who breeds and keeps for sale birds, animals, &c., as, a pigeon-fancier, a bird-fancier.

"It would prevent the comb of the male from being perfectly upright, which would be abhorrent to every fancier."—Darwin: Descent of Man (1871), vol. ii, p. 159.

fān'-gl-fūl, a. [Eng. fancy; -ful(l).]

1. Dictated by or arising in the fancy or imagination; appealing to or pleasing the fancy; wild; as, a fanciful theory.

2. Curiously or extravagantly constructed or shaped; fantastic.

"I love a fanciful disorder,
And straggling out of rule and order."

Lloyd: Familiar Letter of Rhyme.

3. Existing only in the imagination; fancied, imaginary.

"Shake at shadows fanciful and vain."

Dryden: Lucretius, ii.

4. Guided by the fancy or the imagination rather than by reason.

"It seemed to a fanciful view
To weep for the buds it had left with regret."

Cowper: The Rose.

5. Subject to the influence of fancy; whimsical, capricious, fantastical.

"The English are naturally fanciful."—Addison.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fanciful*, *fantastical*, *whimsical*, and *capricious*: "*Fanciful* and *fantastical* are both employed for persons and things; *whimsical* and *caprice* are mostly employed for persons or for what is personal. *Fanciful*, in regard to persons, is said of that which is irregular in the taste or judgment; *fantastical* is said of that which violates all propriety, as well as regularity: the former may consist of a simple deviation from rule; the latter is something extravagant. A person may, therefore, sometimes be advantageously *fanciful*, although he can never be *fantastical* but to his discredit. Lively minds will be *fanciful* in the choice of their dress, furniture, or equipage: the affectation of singularity frequently renders people *fantastical* in their manners as well as their dress. *Fanciful* is said mostly in regard to errors of opinion or taste; it springs from an aberration of the mind: *whimsical* is a species of the *fanciful* in regard to one's likes or dislikes; *capricious* respects errors of temper, or irregularities of feeling. The *fanciful* does not necessarily imply instability; but the *capricious* excludes the idea of fixedness. One is *fanciful* by attaching a reality to that which only passes in one's own mind; one is *whimsical* in the inventions of the fancy; one is *capricious* by acting and judging without rule or reason in that which admits of both. . . . In application to things, the terms *fanciful* and *fantastical* preserve a similar distinction; what is *fanciful* may be the real and just combination of a well-regulated fancy, or the unreal combination of a distempered fancy; the *fantastical* is not only the unreal but the distorted combination of a disordered fancy." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

fān'-gl-fūl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. fanciful; -ly.]

1. In a fanciful, curious, or fantastical manner; fantastically.

"Just as ancient Egyptian wisdom did in hieroglyphic symbols *fancifully* analogized."—Warburton: Divine Legation, bk. iv, § 14.

2. In a whimsical, capricious, or fantastical manner.

fān'-gl-fūl-nēss, s. [Eng. fanciful; -ness.] The quality of being fanciful, or arising in the fancy rather than in reason.

"The fancifulness of some of its imagery does not cool it in the least."—Athenæum.

fān'-gl-fŷ, v. i. [Eng. fancy; -fy.] To fancy.

fān'-gl-lēss, a. [Eng. fancy; -less.] Destitute of fancy or imagination, unimaginative; prosaic.

fān'-çŷ, *fan-sle, s. & a. [A corruption of the fuller form *fantasy* (q. v.); O. Fr. *fantasie*; from Low Lat. *fantasia*, *phantasia*, from Gr. *phantasia* = a making visible; imagination; *phantazō* = to make visible, and *phainō* = to bring to light, to shine; Sp., Port. & Ital. *fantasia*.] [FANTASIA, FANTASY.]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The power by which the mind forms to itself images and representations of things, persons, or scenes of being; the creative faculty; imagination.

"In the soul
Are many lesser faculties, that serve
Reason as chief; among these fancy next
Her office holds." Milton: P. L., v. 102.

2. The result of such faculty or power; an image or representation formed in the mind; a conception, a thought, an idea, a conceit.

"While in dark ignorance we lay, afraid
Of fancies, ghosts, and every empty shade."
Buckinghamshire: Mr. Hobbes and his Writings.

3. An opinion bred rather in the imagination than in the reason; an idea or opinion resting upon insufficient grounds; a supposition; a capricious opinion or idea.

"Men's private fancies must give place to the higher judgment of that church which is in authority over them."—Hooker: Eccles. Polity.

4. Caprice, humor, whim.

"The sultan of Egypt kept a good correspondence with the Jacobites toward the head of the Nile, for fear they should take a fancy to turn the course of that river."—Arbuthnot: History of John Bull.

5. An inclination, liking, or fondness; taste.

"For you, fair Hermia, look you arm yourself,
To fit your fancies to your father's will."

Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

*6. Love.

"Tell me, where is fancy bred,
Or in the heart, or in the head?"

Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

*7. Taste, idea, conception of propriety.

"The little chapel called the Salvation is very neat, and built with a pretty fancy."—Addison.

*8. Some one or something which pleases or entertains without inspiring real affection or respect.

"London-pride is a pretty fancy for borders."—Mortimer: Husbandry.

*9. Fantasticalness.

"Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not expressed in fancy, rich not gaudy."

Shakespeare: Hamlet, i. 3.

*10. A love song; a song in general. [II. 1.]

"They were his fancies or his good-nights."
Shakespeare: Henry IV., Pt. II., iii. 2.

II. Technically:

1. Music:

(1) An old name for a composition in an impromptu style; a fantasy.

(2) A short piece of music without words. (Stainer & Barrett.)

2. Mental Phil.: The power or faculty called imagination, but so exercised as to bring into life mental pictures in which the grouping is founded on superficial points of similarity or other associations, rather than on the deeper and more natural affinities. The scenes or beings generated by fancy are cleverly rather than thoughtfully delineated, they are characterized by odd conceits fitted to give momentary pleasure or amusement, but not powerfully to affect the motions. Fancy is strong in children and women; imagination in men of genius.

3. Bot.: *Viola tricolor*. The name Fancy is given as a suggested explanation of the word Pansy, the common name for this flower. (Lyte, &c.)

B. As adj.: Adapted to please the fancy rather than for use; ornamental, elegant, fine; as, fancy goods.

¶ The fancy: A slang term for sporting characters generally, but especially for prize-fighters, dog-fanciers, &c.

"As the patrons of the fancy are proud of their champion's condition."—G. Eliot: Janet's Repentance, ch. ii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fancy* and *imagination*. "*Fancy*, considered as a power, simply brings the object to the mind, or makes it appear; but *imagination*, from *image*, is a power which presents the images or likenesses of things. The *fancy*, therefore, only employs itself about things without regarding their nature; but the *imagination* aims at tracing a resemblance, and getting a true copy. The *fancy* consequently forms combinations, either real or unreal, as chance may direct; but the *imagination* is seldom led astray. The *fancy* is busy in dreams, or when the mind is in a disordered state; but the *imagination* is supposed to act when the intellectual powers are in full play. The *fancy* is employed on light and trivial objects, which are present to the senses; the *imagination* soars above all vulgar objects, and carries us from the world of matter into the world of spirits, from time present to the time to come." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

fancy-ball, s. A ball at which the guests appear dressed in fanciful or fantastical costumes, representative of real, historical, or imaginary personages.

fancy-dress, s. The costume of guests at a fancy-ball.

fancy-dressed, a. Dressed as for a fancy-ball. (Dickens: Pickwick, ch. xv.)

fancy-fair, s. A bazaar where fancy goods are sold for some charitable or benevolent purpose.

fancy-free, a.

1. Free from the power of fancy or imagination.

2. Free from the power or influence of love.

"In maiden meditation, fancy-free."

Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

¶ Fancy is compounded with participles, as in the following examples, of which the signification is obvious: *Fancy-born*, *fancy-built*, *fancy-fed*, *fancy-framed*, *fancy-nurtured*, *fancy-woven*, &c.

fancy-line, s.

Naut.: A down-haul line passing through a block at the jaws of a gaff.

fancy-mark, s.

Med.: A nevus; a spot which may be of more than one kind on the skin of a child at birth, and which has been attributed to the influence of maternal imagination on the foetus.

*fancy-monger, s. A whimsical person; a love-monger.

fancy-price, s. A price or sum paid for anything so large and extravagant as to deserve the name of fanciful.

"Which Louis had long been desirous to purchase even at a fancy-price."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxiv.

fancy-roller, s.

Carding: One placed immediately in advance of the doffer, and provided usually with straight wire teeth, its function being to loosen up the wool on the main cylinder so that it may be taken up with facility by the doffer.

fancy-sick, a.

1. Applied to one whose imagination is unsound or distempered.

2. Love-sick.

"All fancy-sick she is and pale of cheer."

Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

fancy-stocks, s. pl In this country any species of stocks having no intrinsic or determinate value, and therefore affording an opportunity for stock-gambling, the fluctuations in their prices being mostly artificial.

fancy-store, s. A store where fancy goods are sold.

fancy-work, s. Ornamental knitting, embroidery, crocheting, &c., worked by ladies.

fān'-çŷ, *fan-sle, *fan-sy, v. i. & t. [FANCY, s.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To imagine; to believe without sufficient grounds, or proof; to suppose.

"They swim in mirth and *fancie* that they feel
Divinity within them breeding wings."

Milton: P. L., ix. 1,069.

*2. To love.

"Never did young man fancy
With so eternal and so fixed a soul."

Shakespeare: Troilus and Cressida, v. 2.

B. Transitive:

1. To conceive, to imagine; to form as a conception in the mind.

"He whom I fancy but can ne'er express."

Dryden: Juvenal, sat. vii.

2. To suppose, to imagine or believe erroneously, or without sufficient grounds or proof.

"Fancying wretched all that are not rich."

Walsh: Retirement.

3. To like, to be pleased with; to take a fancy to.

"I never yet beheld that special face
Which I could fancy more than any other."

Shakespeare: Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

*fānd, *faind, *fande, *fandien, *faynd, *fond, *fonde, *fonden, *fondie, *fondien, *fondin, *vonde, v. i. & t. [A. S. *fandian*; O. S. *fandon*; O. Fris. *fandia*.]

A. Intrans.: To try, to endeavor, to attempt.

"Fell times have ich fonded to fitte it fro thought."

William of Palerne, 623.

B. Transitive:

1. To try, to prove, to assay.

"Fande me, God, and mi hert wit thou."—Psalm cxxxviii.

23.

2. To tempt.

"O tyme he [the Devil] cam to his smyththe alone him
to fonde." St. Dunstan, 69.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-clan, -tlan = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tŷion, -gŷion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

fán-dān'-gō, s. [Sp.]

Music:

1. A lively Spanish dance in triple time, derived from the Moors. It is danced by two persons, male and female, and accompanied by the sounds of the guitar. The dancers have castanets which they beat in time to the measure, though sometimes the male dancer beats a tambourine.

2. The accompaniment of the dance described under 1.

*fand-er, *fond-er, *vond-ere, s. [Mid. Eng. *fand*; -er.] One who tries or tempts another; a tempter.

"The dyenel is the *wondere*."—*Ayenbite*, p. 116.

*fand-ding, *fand-yng, *fond-inge, *fond-ung, *vond-inge, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [FAND, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: A trial, a temptation.

"Bring us ut of wo and kare and of feondes *fondinge*."—*Old Eng. Homilies*, ii. 259.

fán-don, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A large copper vessel in which the hot process of amalgamation is conducted, blocks of copper being drawn around like the porphyry blocks in an arrastra, or machine for comminuting ore.

*fāne (1), s. [A. S. *fana*=a flag; O. S. & O. H. Ger. *fano*; O. Fris. *fona*, *fana*; M. H. Ger. *van*; Icel. *fána*; Sw. *fana*; Dan. *fane*; Goth. *fana*.] [VANE.]

1. A flag.

"They trumpyd and her baners displaye
Off sylk, sendel, and many a *fane*."

Richard Cœur de Lion, 3, 892.

2. A vane, a weathercock.

"*Fane* of a stepylle, or other lyke. *Cheruchus*, ventile-gium."—*Prompt. Parv.*

fāne (2), s. [Lat. *fanum*, from *fan*=to speak.] A temple; a place dedicated or consecrated to religion; a holy place, a sanctuary.

"Nor for more altars or more fānes repine."

Croizat: Ovid; *Metamorphoses* xiii.

*fane (3), s. [FAUN.] An elf, a fairy. (Scotch.)

*fān'-ēr-ōg, s. pl. [A dimin. from *fane* (1), s.] What is loose and flapping.

"Look at her, man; she's juist like a brownie in a whin-buss, wi' her *fānerels* o' duds flāfin' about her hinderlets."—*Saint Patrick*, ii. 117.

fān'-fāre, s. [Fr., from Sp. *fanfarra*=bluster, loud, boasting, from Arab. *farfār*=loquacious. (Skeat.)]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A sounding or flourish of trumpets, as on entering the lists.

2. A lively piece played on hunting-horns during the chase.

3. Ostentatious boast or parade; bravado.

II. Music:

1. A short passage for trumpets.

2. Certain flourishes in opera music are called *fanfares*, such as that announcing the arrival of the Governor, in Beethoven's opera of *Fidelio*.

3. Any short, prominent passage of the brass, such as that of the trumpets and trombones (with the wood wind also) near the end of the fourth movement in Schumann's E flat Symphony. (Grove: *Dict. Music*.)

*fān'-fā-rōn, *fan-far-oone, s. [Fr. *fanfaron*, from Sp. *fanfarron*=blustering.] A boaster; one who professes more than he can perform; a bully, a tyrannical person.

fān'-fā-rōn-āde, s. [Fr. *fanfaronnade*, from Sp. *fanfarronada*, from *fanfaron*=blustering; *fanfarrear*=to bluster, to boast.] A swaggering, blustering, or boasting; ostentation, bluster. (Burke: *Thoughts on Fr. Aff.*)

*fān'-fā-rōn-āde, v. t. [FANFARONADE, s.] To make a flourish, show, or display.

*fāng, *fang-yn, *faunge, *fenge, *fong, *fongen, *fonglen, *fon, *fo, v. t. & i. [A. S. *fangan*, *fōn*; Dut. *vangen*; Icel. *fá*; Sw. *få*; Dan. *fåge*; Goth. *fahan*; Ger. *fahen*, *fangen*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To catch, to seize, to take.

"He *fēhez* thi folke, and *fangez* theire gudez."—*Destruction of Troy*, 1, 249.

2. To receive, to accept, to get.

"He *willed* anon in hys herte to *fange* cristendom."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 73.

3. To betake, to take.

"Unto Kaire his way he *fongeth*."

Gower, i. 245.

B. Reflex.: To betake.

"*Fengen* heom to *wynenes* and slouen alle heore hors."—*Layamon*, i. 252.

C. Intransitive:

1. To betake one's self, to begin.

"Heo *fang* to cleopien to Crist."

St. Juliana, p. 31.

2. To endeavor.

"I shall *fonge* you to farther."

Destruction of Troy, 599.

3. To seize, to catch.

"He *fongede* *faste* on the feyleghes."

Morte Arthure, 3, 309.

4. To begin, to set to; followed by on.

"The reue . . . *feng* on to tellen hwuch word ha sende him."—*St. Juliana*, p. 11.

¶ To *fang* a well: To pour water into a pump, for restoring its power of operation.

"We believe, that to *fang* a well signifies to pour into it sufficient liquid to set the pump at work again."—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

fāng, *feng, *fenge, s. [A. S. *fang*=a taking, a seizing, **fangan*=to seize, take [FANG, v.]; Icel. *fang*=a catch of fish; Sw. *fång*=a catch; Ger. *fong*=a catch, a fang, a talon.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

*(1) The act of capturing, seizing, or taking.

"To my purpos breifly I will me haist,

How gud Wallace was set among his fayis.

To London with him Clyffurd and Wallang gais,

Quhar king Eduard was rycht fayn off that *fang*."

Wallace, xi. 1, 219.

*(2) That which is caught or taken; a thing caught; prey.

"Was thou not at me right now

And fedd me wit thi *fang* I trau?"

Cursor Mundi, 3, 728.

(3) A claw or talon.

(4) The tusk of a boar or other animal by which the prey is seized and held; a long, pointed tooth.

"Two mastiffs gaunt and grim her sight pursued,

And off their fastened *fangs* in blood embured."

Dryden: *Theodore and Honoria*, 113, 114.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A coil, or bend of a rope; a noose, a trap.

(2) The clutches or power of anything.

"Seized by the relentless *fangs* of despotism."—*Fox*: *Speech*, Jan. 1794.

(3) Any shoot, or other thing by which hold can be taken.

"The protuberant *fangs* of the yuca."—*Evelyn*: *Kalendarium Hortense*.

(4) Power of seizing, or holding; as when a pump of a well has lost the power of suction, so that the water does not rise in it, perhaps from something being wrong about the well, the piston is said to have lost the *fang*. In this case water is poured in for restoring the power of operation. Here *fang* is used merely as denoting the power of apprehension, in a literal sense. For it obviously signifies the hold which the pump, as it were, takes of the water for bringing it up.

II. Technically:

1. Zoology:

(1) The lower part of a tooth; the portion imbedded in the jaw.

(2) (Pl.) The poison teeth of a serpent. [POISON FANG.]

(3) In the same sense as I. 1 (4).

2. Machinery, &c.:

(1) A long nail

(2) A projecting claw, as that on the reverse of a belt plate, which passes through the belt and is clenched or riveted at the rear.

(3) The tang of a tool.

(4) A projecting tooth or prong in a lock, bolt, or tumbler.

3. Nautical:

(1) The valve of a pump-box.

(2) The bend of a rope.

4. Mining:

(1) A notch cut out in the side of an adit to serve as an air-course.

(2) An air-pipe of wood in a shaft; an air main.

(3) To *lose* the *fang*: To be entangled as not to be able to escape.

(4) To *lose* the *fang*: To be disappointed in one's expectation of success.

(5) To be taken in or with the *fang*: Said of a thief caught in the act. [INFANGTHEF.]

"It is statute be the laws of this realme, that ane thiefe of stolen woodde, taken with the *fang* in ane other Lordes landes, sould be arreisted with the wood, and sall suffer the law in his court, fra quhom the woodde was stolen."

—*Skene*: *De Verborum Signif.*, s. v. *Infangthesse*.

fānged, a. [Eng. *fang*; -ed.]

I. Lit.: Furnished or provided with fangs.

"Whom I will trust, as I will adders *fanged*."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 4.

*II. Figuratively:

1. Furnished or provided with any instruments which can be used as fangs or tusks.

"In chariots *fanged* with scythe they scour the field."—*A. Phillips*: *The Briton*.

2. Having roots, rooted.

"Tears from the Alps a ridge of knotty oaks
Deep *fanged*, and ancient tenants of the rocks."

Watts: *Victory of the Poles*.

fāng-lāng, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [FANG, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of seizing or catching.

fanging-pipes, s. pl.

Mining: A main of wooden pipes used as air-conductors.

*fān'-gle, s. [Prob. a dimin. from *fang*=to take.] A trifle, a silly fancy, a crotchet.

*fān'-gled (gled as geld), *fan-gelde, a. [Eng. *fangle*(e); -ed.] Gaudy, showy, vainly decorated; fantastical.

¶ Obsolete, except in the compound *new-fangled*.

*fān'-gle-nēsa, *fan-gle-ness, s. [Eng. *fangle*; -ness.] The state of being gaudily or fantastically ornamented; fantasticalness.

fāng'-lēssa, a. [Eng. *fang*; -less.] Destitute of fangs or teeth; toothless.

fān'-gōt, s. [Ital. *fangotto*=a bundle.] A quantity of wares, as raw silk, &c., from one to two and three-quarter cwt.

*fang-yn, v. t. [FANG, v.]

fān-lion (ion as yūn), s. [FANON.]

1. Mil.: A small flag or banner carried with the baggage of a brigade.

2. Naut.: A small flag used in surveying stations.

*fānk, v. t. [FANG, v.]

1. To seize, to entangle.

2. To fold sheep.

fānk, s. [FANE, v.] A sheep-cot, a pen. (Eng. Colloq.)

*fānne, s. & v. [FAN.]

*fān'-nēl, s. [FANON.]

fān'-nēr, s. [Eng. *fan*, v.; -er.]

I. Ord. Lang.: One who or that which fans, or acts as a fan.

II. Technically:

1. Agric.: A winnowing-machine; a fan.

2. Domest.: A circular configuration made up of vanes, or flat discs, placed in a window, door, &c., and set in motion by the current of air passing through it, to purify and freshen the atmosphere in a room, &c.; a ventilator.

fān'-nīng, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [FAN, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act or process of causing a current of air to pass over by a fan; the process of winnowing corn with a fan.

fanning-breeze, s.

Naut.: A light, gentle breeze, just sufficient to fill the light sails, as they extend or collapse by the action of the air and the motion of the vessel.

fanning-machine, fanning-mill, s. A machine or apparatus for winnowing corn by a blast of air.

fān'-ōn, *fan-nel, *fan-nom, *fan-one, *fan-un, *fan-une, *fan-nom, *phan-un, s. [Fr. *fanon*, from Low Lat. *fano*, *phano*, from O. H. Ger. *fano*=a banner.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A flag, a banner; especially the church banner carried in processions.

II. Technically:

1. Eccles.: A word used in Old English inventories for a mantle. Mabillon observes that the word has three meanings: (1) A napkin; (2) a mantle, or sudarium; and (3) a corporeal. Georgius says that the *fanon* or *phanon* worn by the popes when celebrating mass pontifically, is the same as the orate, and is a veil of four colors in stripes, which is put on after the girdle, is turned back over the head till the chasuble is put on, after which it is brought down over the shoulders and breast.

(*Prugin*: *Gloss. Eccles. Ornaments*.) It was also applied to the white linen cloth in which the laity made their oblations at the altar.

"*Fanon* or *fanen*. *Fanula*, *manipulus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. Med.: A splint of a particular shape, employed in fractures of the thigh and leg, to keep the bones in contact. The *fanons* are divided into *true* and *false*. The *true fanon* consists of a cylinder of straw, strongly surrounded by a cord or ribband, in the center of which a stick is usually placed to insure its solidity. The *false* consists of a thick piece of linen, made flat like a compress, and folded at the

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

extremities. It was placed between the fractured limb and the true *fanon*. The *chap-fanon* is a large piece of common cloth, placed between the fractured limb and the *fanon*, on which the *fanon* or lateral splints are rolled. (Dunglison: *Med. Dict.*)

fān-tā-ḡl-ā, s. [Ital.]

Mus. A composition in a style in which form is subservient to fancy. It seems to have been a descendant of the madrigal, and was the immediate predecessor of the term Sonata.

***fān-tā-ḡle, s.** [FANTASY.]

***fān-tā-ḡled, a.** [Eng. *fantasy*; -ed.]

1. Filled with fancies or imaginations.

"I find the people strangely *fantasted*."

Shakesp.: *King John*, iv. 2.

2. Imagined, imaginary, fancied.

"Things not seen but *fantasted*."—Fox: *Martyrs*, p. 296.

fān-tāgm, *fan-tesme, s. [Lat. *phantasma*, from Gr. *phantasma*, from *phantazō*=to make visible; *phainō*=to appear, to shine; O. Fr. *fantasme*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *fantasma*.] [PHANTOM.] Something which appears to the imagination; a phantom; a phantasm (q. v.).

fān-tāḡue (que as k), a. [Fr.] Fantastic, whimsical. (Poetic.)

***fān-tāst, s.** [FANTASIE.] One whose mind is filled with fantastic, whimsical, or strange ideas.

fān-tās-tic, *fan-tas-tick, *fan-tas-ticke, *fan-tas-tike, *fan-tas-tique, a. & s. [Fr. *fantastique*, from Gr. *phantastikos*, from *phantazō*=to make visible; cf. Port. & Ital. *fantastico*.] [FANCY.]

A. As adjective:

1. Fanciful; bred or existing only in the imagination; not real; imaginary, visionary.

"By thinking on *fantastic* summer's heat."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, i. 3.

2. Full of or characterized by fancy or conceit.

"Without senseless phrases and *fantastic* affectations."—Granville: *Ser.* i.

3. Unreal; apparent only; having the nature of a phantom.

4. Whimsical, capricious, fanciful; indulging in the vagaries of fancy or imagination.

"That my *fantastic* mind may prove

The torments it deserves to try."

Rochester: *A Song*.

5. Exhibiting fanciful or grotesque appearances; odd, grotesque.

"Like an angry ape

Plays such *fantastic* tricks before high Heaven,

As make the angels weep."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, ii. 2.

*6. Incredible, prodigious.

"Who hath done to-day mad and *fantastic* execution."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, v. 5.

*7. Imaginative.

*8. Uncertain, fickle, capricious.

"Nor happiness can I, nor misery feel,

From any turn of her *fantastic* wheel."

Prior: *Henry and Emma*.

***B. As subst.:** A fantastic, whimsical, or conceited person.

"A vain *fantastic*, that takes proud clothes to be part of himself."—Bp. Jackson: *Works*, iii. 62.

fān-tās-tic-āl, *fan-tas-tic-all, a. [Eng. *fantastic*; -al.] The same as FANTASTIC (q. v.).

*For the difference between *fantastical* and *fantastic*, see FANCIFUL.

***fān-tās-tic-āl-i-tŷ, s.** [Eng. *fantastical*; -ity.] Fantasticalness.

fān-tās-tic-āl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *fantastical*; -ly.] In a fantastic, fanciful, whimsical, or grotesque manner.

"As springing high the silver dew

In whirls *fantastically* flew."

Byron: *The Giaour*.

fān-tās-tic-āl-nēss, s. [English *fantastical*; -ness.] The quality or state of being fantastical; whimsicality; grotesqueness; caprice.

"Put him out of conceit with it, by having convinced him of the *fantasticalness* of it."—Tillotson: *Works*. (Pref.)

***fān-tās-tic-ism, s.** [English *fantastic*; -ism.] The quality of being fantastic; fantasticalness.

***fān-tās-tic-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *fantastic*; -ly.] In a fantastic manner; fantastically.

***fān-tās-tic-nēss, *fan-tas-tick-ness, s.** [Eng. *fantastic*; -ness.] Fantasticalness, caprice, humor.

***fān-tās-tic-cō, s.** [Ital.] One full of whims or fancies; a fantastical, whimsical, or capricious person.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, ḡell, chorus, ḡhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.

-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -ḡion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, del.

fān-tā-sŷ, fan-tā-sie, *fan-tā-sye, *fan-te-sy, s. [O. Fr. *fantasie*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *fantasia*.]

[FANCY, s.]

1. Fancy, imagination.

"He thereon fireth all his *fantasie*."

Spenser: *Hymn in Honor of Love*.

2. An idea or conception of the mind.

"Full of hateful *fantasies*."

Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 2.

3. A mental image; a phantom; a dream.

"Away, vain *fantasies*!—doth less of power

Dwell round thy summit, or thy cliffs invest."

Keats: *View from Castro*.

4. Whim, caprice, fancy, humor, indication.

"To please his *fantasie*."—Shakesp.: *Othello*, iii. 3.

5. Love, inclination.

"Fie on sinful *fantasie*!"—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*.

fān-tā-sŷ, v. t. & i. [FANTASY, v.]

A. Trans.: To imagine, to fancy.

B. Intrans.: To fancy, to imagine, to believe.

"He *fantasie*th thus."—Udall: *John x*.

fān-tō-coini (cōini as ḡhē-nē), s. pl. [Ital.]

1. Puppets made to perform by concealed wires or strings.

2. Dramatic representations, at which puppets are made to perform; a marionette show.

***fān-tōm, *fan-tome, *fan-tum, s.** [PHANTOM.]

fantom-corn, s. [PHANTOM-CORN.]

***fānt-sŷ, s.** [FANCY, s.]

***fan-un, s.** [FANON.]

***fāp, a.** [Ety. doubtful.] Muddled, fuddled.

"And being *fap*, sir, was, as they say, cashiered."—

Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

fa-quir, s. [FAKIR.]

far, *feor, *feorr, *fer, *ferr, *for, *fur, *furre, *fyrre, *ver, a. & adv. [A. S. *feor*; cognate with Dut. *ver*; Ice. *fjarri*; Sw. *fjerran*; Dan. *fjern*; O. H. Ger. *ver*=*far* (a); *verro*=*far* (adv.); Ger. *fern*; Goth. *fairra*; Gr. *peran*=beyond; Sans. *paras*=beyond; *para*=*far*, distant.]

A. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. Distant; a long way off; separated by a wide space from another place.

"We have come from a *far* country."—Joshua ix. 6.

2. The more distant of two; the further; as, the *far* side of a horse, &c.; opposed to *near* (q. v.).

II. Figuratively:

1. Remote from one's purpose, intention, or wishes.

"I'll be ever *far* him fro."—Early Eng. Poems, p. 6.

2. Remote or removed in affection; not near or close; alienated.

"Those that are *far* from these shall perish."—Psalm lxxiii. 27.

B. As adverb:

I. Literally:

1. In a great extent of space or distance; at a great distance; widely.

"And the king went forth, . . . and tarried in a place that was *far* off."—2 Samuel xv. 17.

2. To a great distance.

"Ich hadde go mani mile,

Wel *far* biyonde weste."

King Horn, l. 177.

II. Figuratively:

1. To a certain point, degree, or distance; as, So *far* things have gone well.

"It is so far from being our duty to unite ourselves to them."—Dailly: *Apology for Reformed Churches*.

2. In great part; to a great extent.

"The night is far spent, the day is at hand."—Rom. xiii. 12.

3. In a great proportion; greatly, exceedingly.

"Which *far* exceeds his skill."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 81.

4. Distantly, widely, vaguely.

"Shall we sparingly show you *far* off the Dauphin's meaning?"—Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, i. 2.

5. Deeply.

"He did look *far* into the service of the time."

Shakesp.: *All's Well That Ends Well*, i. 2.

6. Distantly in time; remotely.

*For the difference between *far* and *distant*, see DISTANT.

* (1) *By far*. In a very great measure; very greatly; exceedingly.

(2) *From far*. From a distant country; from a great distance.

(3) *Far other*. Very different.

(4) *So far as*. As regards.

**Far* is largely used in composition with the senses of at or to a distance; widely: as, *far-beaming*, *far-dreaded*, *far-darting*, *far-echoing*, *far-extended*, *far-extending*, *far-glancing*, *far-looking*, *far-piercing*, *far-resounding*, *far-shooting*, *far-spreading*, *far-stretched*, &c.

***far-about, s.** A wandering, a digression.

far-away, far-awa', a.

1. *Lit.*: Distant, remote, as to place.

"The relics that are fetched *far-awa'* kirks and *see forth*."—Scott: *Antiquary*, ch. xxix.

2. Distant as to consanguinity.

"Pate's a *far-awa'* cousin of mine."—Scott: *Rob Roy*, ch. xiv.

far-brought, a.

1. *Lit.*: Fetched or brought from a great distance.

*2. *Fig.*: Far-fetched; as, *far-brought* conclusions.

far-cast, a.

1. *Lit.*: Thrown to a distance.

*2. Divined, augured.

***far-caster, *fercaster, s.** A diviner, a sooth-sayer.

***far-casting, *fercastynge, a. & s.**

A. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Throwing to a distance.

2. Divining, auguring; far-sighted.

B. As subst.: Divination, augury, far-sightedness.

far-distant, a. A long way off, either in space or time.

far-famed, a. Celebrated far and near; widely known.

"The *far-famed* castle of the Elector Palatine was turned into a heap of ruins."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

***far-fet, a.** Far-fetched. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

***far-fetch, s.** A deeply-laid or cunning stratagem.

***far-fetch, v. t.** To bring from far; to draw conclusions remote from or little justified by the premises.

far-fetched, a.

1. *Lit.*: Brought from a far or distant place.

"We traced the *far-fetched* gold into the mine."—Dryden: *To the Lord Protector*, xxxi.

2. *Fig.*: Studiously sought; elaborately strained; not easily or naturally introduced.

"His discredit in his over-strained and *far-fetched* derivations."—Fuller: *Pisgah Sight; Directions for India*.

***far-forth, *fer-forth, adv.** [FARFORTH.]

***far-most, *fer-most, a.** [FARFORTH.]

far-off, a. Distant, remote.

far-seeing, a.

1. *Lit.*: Able to see to a great distance; far-sighted.

2. *Fig.*: Calculating long before the results of any action.

far-seen, a.

1. *Lit.*: Seen at or from a great distance.

II. Figuratively:

1. Far-sighted; looking far before one; as, a *far-seen* man.

2. Well-versed; accomplished; as, one *far-seen* in medicine, &c.

far-sighted, a.

I. Literally:

1. Seeing to a great distance.

2. Not able to perceive distinctly objects near at hand.

II. Fig.: Looking far ahead; calculating long before the probable results of any action or course of conduct.

"The one human being who was able to mislead that *far-sighted* and sure-footed judgment."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

far-sightedly, adv. With careful forethought.

far-sightedness, s. The quality of being far-sighted.

"Men who are distinguished rather by wariness than by *far-sightedness*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

far-sought, a.

1. *Lit.*: Sought at or from a great distance.

2. *Fig.*: Far-fetched; abstruse; as, *far-sought* learning.

***far, v. t.** [FAR, a.] To remove to a distance.

***far (1), s.** A journey, an expedition. [FAR, s.]

far (2), s. [A. S. *feorh*.] The young of swine; a litter or farrow of pigs. [FARROW.]

"For now is the loss of the *far* of the sow

More great than the loss of two calves of the cow."

Tusser. (Johnson.)

fär'-äd, *s.* [From Michael Faraday, the great electrician.]

Elect.: The standard electrical unit, which is measured by the capacity of a condenser, that with an electro-motive force of 1 volt is able to overcome a resistance equivalent to one ohm in one second, or in other words, the resistance offered by a cylindrical copper wire 250 feet long, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter, the ohm being the magneto-electric unit.

fä-räd'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *farad*; -ic; Fr. *faradique*.] Pertaining or relating to faradization (q. v.).

faradic brush, *s.* A brush for application of electricity to the person.

fär'-ä-digm, *s.* [Eng. *farad*; -ism.] The same as faradization (q. v.).

fär'-ä-diz-ä-tion, *s.* [From the name of the discoverer, and Eng. suff. -ization.]

Elect.: The medical application of the induced currents, discovered by Faraday in 1837.

far-and, ***far-ande**, ***far-rand**, ***far-ant**, ***far-rant**, *a.* [Prob. a corruption of *favorand*, from *favor*=to be like. Dr. Morris suggests Gael. *far-ranta*=stout, brave.] [FAVOR, v.]

*1. Handsome.

"If they were farande and fre as fayre to beholde."

E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 607.

*2. Pleasing, pleasant.

"Loet les thou leue my tale farande."

E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 865.

*3. Joyous, joyful, merry.

"The solace of the solmpnet in that sale dured

Of that farand fest, tyl fayled the sunne."

E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 1,758.

4. Sagacious, quick, clever.

"Look up, like a *farant* beast—hae ye nae pity on your master, nor nae thought about him ava, an' him in sic a plesier?"—*Broevie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 236.

far-än-däm, ***far-an-dains**, *s.* [Fr. *ferrandine*.]

Fabric: A species of cloth, partly of silk and partly of wool.

"The Lords fell to consult and debate if the said act, prohibiting all clothes made of silk stuffs to be worn by any except the privileged persons, reached to *farand* dains; which are part silk, part hair."—*Fountainhall*, 3 Suppl. Dec., p. 2.

far-and-lý, ***far-ant-ly**, *a.* [Eng. *farand*; -ly.]

1. Comely, handsome.

2. Orderly, becoming, decent.

***far-and-man**, *s.* [A. S. *fara*=a traveler, and Eng. *man*.] A traveler, a merchant stranger. (*Skene*.)

far-än-dö-lä, *s.* [Ital.; Fr. *farandoule*.] A dance popular among the peasants of the south of France and the neighboring part of Italy. It is performed by men and women taking hands, and forming a long line, and winding in and out with a waving motion. The manner of taking hands is peculiar. The men and women are placed alternately, each man's right hand is held by a woman's right hand, and his left by the left hand of another woman, so that along the line, when seen from the front of the row, there is a woman's face and a man's back, and the reverse. The dance is sometimes made the means of fanning popular excitement. . . . The figures of the Farandola, by the name of the Spanish Dance, were well known in English ballrooms thirty years since. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

farce, *s.* [Fr.=a stuffing in meat; a fond and dissolute play (*Cotgrave*), from *farcer*=to stuff; Lat. *farctio*; Ital. *farza*.]

*1. Seasoning, stuffing, &c., of meat; forcemeat.

*2. A composition of different foods.

3. Originally a petty show exhibited in the street; now a recognized performance at the theaters. The difference between comedy and farce is that the former keeps to nature and probability, and therefore is confined to certain laws allowed by critics; whereas farce sets aside all laws upon occasion. Its end is to make merry, and it sticks at nothing that may further it. Hence the dialogue is usually low, the persons of inferior rank, the fable or action trivial or ridiculous, and nature and truth everywhere heightened and exaggerated to make more palpable ridicule.

"Farce is that in poetry which grotesque is in picture. The persons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners false, that is, inconsistent with the characters of mankind."—*Dryden: Parallel of Poetry and Painting*.

4. Ridiculous or empty show or parade; mere show.

***farçe**, ***farse**, ***farsen**, ***faarce**, *v. t.* [FARCE, *s.*]

Literally and figuratively:

1. To stuff, as with forcemeat; to fill with stuffing.

2. To fatten, to swell out.

***far-çe-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *farce*; -ment.] The stuffing of meat; forcemeat; stuffing of any kind.

far-çeür, *s.* [Fr.] A writer of farces; a joker.

far-cl-cal (1), *a.* [Eng. *farce*(e); -ical.] Of or pertaining to a farce; like a farce; ludicrous, droll, comical.

far-cl-cal (2), *a.* [Eng. *farcy*; -cal.] Of or pertaining to the disease called farcy.

far-cl-cal-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *farce*(e); -ly.] In a farcical, ludicrous, or comical manner.

far-cl-cal-ness, *s.* [Eng. *farce*(e); -ness.] The quality or state of being farcical.

far-cl-ite, *s.* [Eng. *farce*, *s.*; suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: Pudding-stone.

far-cl-mén, *s.* [Lat.]

Vet.: The same as FARCY (q. v.).

***färç-ing**, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [FARCE, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip.* adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: Stuffing for meat, forcemeat.

***far-coöst**, ***fare-coste**, ***vare-cost**, *s.* [Icel. *far-kostr*, *farskostr*; Sw. *færkost*.]

1. A boat, a ship.

2. A journey, a voyage.

***farc-täte**, *a.* [Lat. *farctus*, *pa. par.* of *farctio*=to stuff.]

Bot.: Stuffed, full; without vacuities. Applied to a leaf, stem, or pericarp, in opposition to one that is hollow or tubular.

far-çy, ***far-cin**, *s.* [Fr. *farcin*; Ital. *farcina*, from Lat. *farctio*=to stuff, because it swells out the legs of horses.]

Vet.: A disease in horses, closely allied to glanders. There are two forms of the disease: (1) Glanders, malia, &c., affecting the pituitary membrane, and occasioning a profuse discharge from the nostrils, with pustular eruptions or small tumors, which soon suppurate, being attended by symptoms of malignant fever, and gangrene of various parts; (2) being the same disease, but appearing in the shape of small tumors (farcy-buds) about the legs, lips, face, neck, &c., of the horse; sometimes very painful, suppurating and degenerating into foul ulcers. They are often seen together. (*Dunglison*.) When the disease causes distended appearance of the lymphatic vessels, it is called Bud or Button Farcy; when confined to dropsical accumulations in and about the legs, Water Farcy.

farcy-bud, *s.*

Vet.: A little tumor which appears on the face, neck, or inside of the thigh of horses. It is generally the first indication of Farcy.

fard, ***faird**, ***feird**, *v. t.* [Fr. *farder*.]

1. To paint over.

"He found that beauty which he had left innocent farded and sophisticated with some court drug."—*Wilson: Hist. James I.*

2. To smear or slur over.

"Nor will my conscience permit me to *feird* or daub over the causes of divine wrath."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xxi.

3. To embellish, to set off, to adorn.

"They mask a feigned heart with the veil of *fairded* language."—*Calderwood*.

***fard** (1), *s.* [FARD, *v.*] Paint, color.

***fard** (2), ***farde**, ***faird**, *s.* [FARE, *v.*]

1. Course, motion.

2. Force, violence, ardor.

3. A blast, or current of wind.

¶ To make a *fard*: To make a bustle.

fard-age (age as *lg*), *s.* [Fr.]

Naut.: Dunnage, loose wood, coir, &c., stowed among cargo to prevent it from shifting, or placed below dry goods to keep them from being injured by bilge-water.

***far-del** (1), ***far-dil**, *s.* [O. Fr., a dimin. of *farde*=a burden; Low Lat. *fardeillus*; Ital. *far-dello*; Sp. & Port. *farde*; Fr. *fardeau*. Probably from Arab. *fardak*=a package.]

I. Lit.: A bundle, a pack, a package.

II. Figuratively:

1. Anything cumbersome or inconvenient.

2. A piece, a fragment.

fardel-bound, *s.*

Vet.: A term applied to sheep and cattle when suffering from a disease caused by the retention of food in the third stomach, or *manipus*. It frequently arises from the eating of over-ripe clover, vetches, or rye-grass: the food being tough and indigestible, the stomach is unable to moisten and concoct it with sufficient speed, and fresh quantities being taken in, the stomach becomes over-gorged, and at last paralyzed and affected with chronic inflammation.

***far-del** (2), *s.* [A contr. of *farthing-deal* (q. v.).] A fourth part.

Fardel of land: The fourth part of a yard-land (q. v.).

***far-del**, ***far-dle**, *v. t.* [FARDEL, *s.*] To make or pack up in bundles.

***fard-ing**, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

farding-bag, *s.* The first stomach of a ruminant animal, in which green food lies until it is chewed over again; the rumen.

***fard-ing-déal**, ***fard-ing-dale**, ***fard-ing-dele**, *s.* [A. S. *feorthing*=a fourth part; *dél*=a part, a portion.] An old measure of land, supposed to have been the fourth part of an acre. [YARD-LAND.]

far-dle, *v. t.* [FARDEL, *v.*]

***fard-ung**, *s.* [A. S. *fyrding*.] An expedition, a journey.

färe, ***far-en**, *v. i.* [A. S. *faran*; cogn. with Dut. *varen*; Icel. *fara*; Dan. *färe*; Sw. *fara*; O. H. Ger. *faran*; Ger. *fahren*; Goth. *faran*=to go, *farjan*=to convey; Gr. *poreuō*=to convey, *poreuomai*=to travel, from *poros*=a passage, *poraō*=to pass through; Lat. *experiri*.] [FAR, FERRY, *v.*]

*1. To go, to travel, to pass, to journey, to move forward.

"So on he *fares* and to the border comes Of Eden." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 131.

*2. To depart.

"Than he sa of these lise *fares*." *Old Eng. Homilies*, ii. 27.

*3. To pass by.

"By forty dayez wern *fares*, on folde no flesch styryed." *Early Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness*, 403.

4. To be in any state, whether good or bad; to be attended with any circumstances or conditions fortunate or unfortunate.

"How has thou *fares* in far land?"

Towneley Mysteries, p. 48.

5. To live; to be entertained or provided with food.

"There was a certain rich man . . . which *fares* sumptuously every day."—*Luke* xvi. 19.

6. (Impersonal):

(1) To proceed in any train of consequences, good or bad; to turn out, to result.

"So *fares* it when with truth falsehood contends."

Milton: P. R., iii. 443.

(2) To happen to any one, whether well or ill.

"Right swa it *fares* on the same wyse

By tham that in purgatory lyess."

Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, 3,638.

färe, *s.* [A. S. *fara*, from *faran*=to go, travel; O. Fris. *fara*, *fere*, *färe*; Icel. *för*.]

*1. A journey, an expedition, especially by water; a departure on a journey.

"Fynder he a fayr schyp to the *färe* redy."

Early Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 96.

*2. A company; a body of attendants on a journey.

"Brien bonnade his *färe*."—*Layamon*, iii. 132.

3. The price charged for the conveyance of a person by land or sea; the sum paid for conveyance on a journey.

4. The person or persons conveyed in any vehicle.

*5. State or condition of being; welfare.

"Then may thou frayst my *färe*."

Gawin and the Grene Knight, 409.

*6. Bustle, ado, disturbance, excitement.

"Whate meneth all this mery *färe*?"

Chaucer: Court of Love, 1,414.

7. Provisions; food of the table; entertainment.

"My lord, eat also, though the *färe* is coarse."

Tennyson: Geraint and Enid, 1,067.

8. The quantity of fish taken in a fishing-boat.

9. The fishing season for cod.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fare* and *provision*: "These terms are alike employed for the ordinary concerns of life, and may either be used in the limited sense for the food one procures, or in general for whatever necessary or convenience is procured; to the term *fare* is annexed the idea of accident; *provision* includes that of design; a traveler on the continent must frequently be contented with humble fare, unless he has the precaution of carrying his *provisions* with him." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fare-box, *s.* A place of deposit for fares in some smaller kinds of street-cars, particularly in the kind known as the "bob-tail" car, on which no conductor or collector is employed.

fare-nut, **vare-nut**, *s.*

Bot.: *Bunium flexuosum*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

färe-fölk, **färe-fölk** (7 silent), *s.* [Etymology doubtful; prob. for *fairy-folk*.] Fairies, elves.

"With Nymphis and Faunis apoun euey syde,

Quhilk *färe-fölkis* or than elvis cleip we."

Douglas: Virgil, 252, 45.

fäte, **fät**, **färe**, amidst, whät, **fäll**, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

fare-way, *s.* [FAIRWAY.]

färe-wëll, fare-wel, *interj.* [Eng. fare, *v.*, and *-well*.]

1. Adieu; good-bye; an expression of good wishes for the prosperity and happiness of one from whom the speaker is parting; originally and properly addressed to one who is about to start on a journey, and then meaning, May you go well—i.e., be fortunate in your journey. It is now commonly addressed to one remaining as well as to one about to start. The two parts of the word are sometimes separated by the personal pronoun, as in *Fare you well*. It is also used as an expression of simple separation; as, *Farewell, ye groves*.

2. Used in the sense of, no more of, good-bye to.

"Farewel physike, go bere the man to cherche."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 2,762.

färe-wëll, *s. & a.* [FAREWELL, *interj.*]

A. As substantive:

1. A good-bye; an adieu.

"But we . . . gave them the gentle farewell, and so departed."—Hakluyt: *Voyages*, iii. 113.

2. The act of leaving or quitting.

"Welcome ever smiles, and farewell goes out sighing."
Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 3.

3. A final look or reference.

"Before I take my farewell of the subject."—Addison.

B. As *adj.*: Done or uttered at the time of leaving; valedictory; as, a *farewell* sermon.

"Leans on his spear to take his farewell view."
Tuckell: *On the Prospect of Peace*.

farewell-rock, *s.* A common term in the South Wales coal-fields for the millstone grit, because on striking it the miner bids farewell to all workable seams of coal.

farewell-summer, *s.*

Bot.: *Saponaria officinalis*, from its flowering in the months of August and September.

*färe-wëll, *v. t.* [FAREWELL, *interj.*] To bid farewell to.

*far-fäl-lä, *s.* [Ital.] A butterfly.

*far-förth, *fer-forth, *adv.* [Eng. far, and forth.]

1. To a certain degree or extent.

2. To a great degree or extent; in a great measure; far.

*far-förth-lý, *fer-forth-ly, *adv.* [Eng. far-forth; *ly*.] To a certain degree.

far-élite, *s.* [From Glen Farg in Fifeshire, Scotland, where it occurs, and Eng. suff. (Min.) -ite (q. v.).]

Min.: A red natrolite, containing, like galactite, about four per cent. of lime.

far-ri-na, *fär-in, *s.* [Lat., from *far*=a kind of grain; spelt.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Flour or meal; the powder obtained by grinding the seeds of gramineous, leguminous, and escurbitaceous plants in particular. It is highly nutritious, and is much used for diet and medicine.

*2. A powdery substance.

"A number of small seeds covered with a red farina."—Granger: *The Sugar-cane*, bk. iv. (Note.)

II. Technically:

*1. *Bot.*: An old name for the pollen contained in the anthers of flowers.

2. Medical:

(1) In the same sense as I. 1.

(2) In the United States and British pharmacopoeia used for wheat flour, arrow-root flour, or some kindred preparation.

*farinae resolutives: [Lat.]

Med.: A name formerly given to a mixture of the farina of four plants, *Lupinus albus*, *Eryum ervilia*, *Vicia faber*, and *Hordeum distichum*. It was used as a cataplasm.

† Fossil farina: A variety of carbonate of lime, in thin, white crusts, light as cotton, and easily reducible to powder. It is the *Berg-mahl* of the Swedes and Laplanders.

fär-i-nä'-ceous (ceous as shüs), *a.* [Lat. *farinaceus*, from *farina*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Consisting of farina; as, a *farinaceous* diet.

2. Mealy; consisting of or containing farina.

"The properest food of the vegetable kingdom for mankind is taken from the *farinaceous* or mealy seeds of some uniferous plants."—Arbuthnot: *On Aliments*, ch. iii., prop. 4.

*3. Resembling meal; covered with a mealy or floury substance.

"All *farinaceous* or mealy-winged animals, as butterflies or moths."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xv.

4. Resembling farina; as, a *farinaceous* smell or taste.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: Mealy, having the texture of flour in a mass, as the albumen of wheat.

2. *Med.*: The term is applied to certain eruptions in which the epidermis exfoliates in small particles similar to farina.

fär-i-nä'-ceous-lý (ceous as shüs), *adv.* [Eng. *farinaceus*; *-ly*.] In a *farinaceous* or meal-like manner.

farinaceously-tomentosé, *a.*

Bot.: Covered with a mealy kind of down. (*Paxton*.)

fär-i-nöse, *a.* [Lat. *farinosus*, from *farina*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Yielding or containing farina.

2. *Bot., Entom., &c.*: Covered with a light dust or powdery substance, like meal.

fär-i-nöse-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *farinose*; *-ly*.] In a meal-like or *farinaceous* manner.

farinosely-tomentose, *a.*

The same as *farinaceously-tomentose* (q. v.). (*Paxton*.)

*farl, *v. t.* [FURL.]

*farl, *farle, *farthe, *s.* [A. S. *feortha*=fourth, and *dæl*=a portion.] Properly the fourth part of a thin cake; also applied now to the third part. (*Scotch*.)

farm, *farme, *ferme, *s. & a.* [A. S. *feorm*=a feast, from Low Lat. *firma*=a feast, a tribute; O. Fr. *ferme*. The modern sense of *farm* arose by degrees. In the first place lands were let on condition of supplying the lord with so many nights' entertainment for his household. Thus the *Saxon Chron.*, A. D. 775, mentions land let by the Abbot of Peterborough, on condition that the tenant should annually pay £50, and *anes nihtes feorme*, one night's entertainment. This mode of reckoning constantly appears in *Domesday Book*: "Reddet *firma* trium noctium—i. e., 100 libr." The inconvenience of payment in kind early made universal the substitution of a money payment, which was called *firma alba* or *blanche ferme*, from being paid in silver or white money instead of victuals. Sometimes the rent was called simply *firma*, and the same name was given to the *farm*, or land from whence the rent accrued. From A. S. the word seems to have been adopted in Fr. *ferme*=a farm, or anything held in farm; a lease. (*Wedgwood*.)]

A. As substantive:

*1. Food; a feast, a meal.

"This haste *farme* hadde bene a feast."
Chaucer: *Dream*, 1,752.

*2. Tribute.

"The *fermez* he fangez of fyftene rewmes."
Morte Arthure, 1,005.

*3. Rent or money paid for land hired for cultivation.

"Please you to wet that, Will. Jeney and Debham came to Calcote . . . and ther they spake with Rysyng and John Smythe, and haskyd hem rente and *ferme*.
"Sir," quod Rysyng, "I toke the *ferme* of my master."—Paston Letters, iii. 431.

4. A tract or piece of land cultivated by a single person, whether owner or tenant.

"At my *farm* I have a hundred milch-kine."
Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, ii.

*5. The state of land leased or let on rent; a lease.

"The lords of lands in Ireland do not use to set up their lands in *farm* for term of years to their tenants."—Spenser: *State of Ireland*.

*6. The office or duties of one who receives tribute, rent, &c., for another; stewardship.

"Yeld rescoun of thy *ferme*."—Wyoliffe: *Luke* xvi. 2.

*7. A district farmed out for the collection of revenue.

"The province was divided into twelve *farmes*."—Burke: *Against Warren Hastings*.

*8. The right or permission to sell certain articles subject to duties.

*II. Old Eng. Mining Law: A term formerly used in Cornish mining for the lord's fee, which is taken for liberty to work tin-bounds.

B. As *adj.*: Pertaining to or connected with a farm.

farm-bailiff, *s.* An overseer or foreman employed by the proprietor of a farm to superintend the various operations connected with the cultivation of the farm.

*farm-hold, *ferme-hold, *s.* A farm-house with the necessary offices. (*Eng.*)

farm-house, *s.* A house attached to a farm for the residence of the farmer.

*farm-meal, *s.* Meal paid as part of the rent of a farm. (*Scotch*.)

farm-office, *s.* One of the buildings connected with a farm. (Generally used in the plural as a collective name for all the buildings on a farmstead.) (*Eng.*)

*farm-place, *farme-place, *s.* A farm and its offices; a homestead.

farm-stock, *s.*

1. The live stock on a farm.

2. The stock, live and dead, on a farm.

farm-yard, *s.* The yard or inclosure contained within the farm buildings.

farm, *farme, *v. t. & i.* [FARM, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To lease or let out to a tenant on certain conditions of rent, &c.

"We are enforced to *farm* our new realm."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, ii. 4.

2. To lease or let out to collectors at a certain sum or rate percent. Thus, in ancient Rome, under the Republic, the taxes of the provinces were let out to a class of collectors, called *publicani* (Luke v. 27), who had to collect and pay them over to the government at a certain rate percent.

"The tax was *farmed*; and a farmer of taxes is, of all creditors, the most rapacious."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. To lease or let out on conditions, or at a certain price.

"The *farm*ing out of the defence of a country being wholly unprecedented."—Burke: *Against Warren Hastings*.

*4. To contract for; as, one who engages to feed and lodge parish children at so much per head.

*5. To take a lease of.

"To pay five ducats I would not *farm* it."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iv. 4.

6. To cultivate, till, or work; as land.

B. Intrans.: To engage in farming or agriculture; to follow the business or profession of a farmer; to cultivate land.

farm-able, *a.* [Eng. *farm*; *-able*.] That may or can be farmed; capable of being farmed.

*farm-age (age as lîg), *s.* [Eng. *farm*; *-age*.]

1. The management of farms; farming.

"They do by *farmage*

Brynge the londe into a rearge."
Rede me and be not wroth, p. 102.

2. The act of farming; the state of being farmed.

"Which to gentillmen they let in *farmage*."—Dialogue between a Gentillman and a Husbandman, p. 139.

*farm-â-rie, *s.* [FERMERIE.] An infirmary; an hospital.

farm-ër, *farm-our, *ferm-our, *s.* [English *farm*; *-er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who farms or contracts to collect taxes, imposts, duties, &c., for a certain payment per cent.

"He met one day . . . a publican or farmer of the foreign taxes and tribute for the city."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 762.

2. One who farms or cultivates ground; an agriculturist; a husbandman.

"Nothing is of greater prejudice to the farmer than the stocking of his land with cattle larger than it will bear."
—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

II. Eng. Min. Law: The lord of the field, or one who farms the lot and cope of the crown.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *farmer* and *agriculturist*: "The *farmer* is always a practitioner; the *agriculturist* may be a mere theorist: the *farmer* follows husbandry solely as a means of living; the *agriculturist* follows it as a science: the former tills the land upon given admitted principles; the latter frames new principles, or alters those that are established. Betwixt the *farmer* and the *agriculturist* there is the same difference as between practice and theory. . . . Farming brings immediate profit from personal service; *agriculture* may only promise future, and consequently contingent advantages." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

farmer-general, *s.* In France, one of a company which, under the monarchy, contracted with the government for the privilege of collecting certain taxes, paying over to the government a certain fixed sum each year, and taking the proceeds of the taxes as their equivalent. The company was abolished at the Revolution.

farmer's-plague, *s.*

Bot.: A name for *Ægopodium podagraria*, from the extreme difficulty of eradicating it.

*farm-ër-ëss, *farm-or-esse, *s.* [Eng. *farmer*; *-ess*.] A female farmer.

*farm-ër-ship, *ferm-er-ship, *s.* [English *farmer*; *-ship*.]

1. Skill or experience in farming.

2. Stewardship.

farm-ër-ý, *s.* [Eng. *farm*; *-ery*.] A homestead; a farmyard.

böll, böy; pöut, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tîon, -gion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

farm'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FARM, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Engaged in or pertaining to the farming or collection of taxes, duties, &c.
2. Engaged in or pertaining to agriculture; as, the *farming* interest.

C. As substantive:

1. The letting out on hire or leasing of taxes, duties, &c., for collection; the contracting to collect taxes, duties, &c., at a certain rate per cent.
2. The occupation or profession of the cultivation of land; agriculture.

far'-mōst, *a.* [Eng. *far*; -*most*.] Most distant or remote; farthest.

farm'-stead, *s.* [Eng. *farm*, and *stead* (q. v.).] A farmhouse, with the adjacent buildings, barns, stables, &c., necessary for farming purposes.

far'-ness, *s.* [Eng. *far*; -*ness*.] Distance, remoteness.

farn, *s.* [FERN.]

Bot.: *Pteris aquilina*.

farn-tickle, *s.* [FERNTICKLE.]

Far-nō'-vi-ang, *s. pl.* [From *Farnovius*, the Latinized name of Stanislaus Farnowski (see def.).] *Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.:* A Polish Unitarian sect who, under the leadership of Farnowski (see etym.), separated from the rest of the Unitarian body in 1588, and continued till their chief's death in 1615. (Townsend.)

far'-o, ***phar'-ao**, ***phar'-aoh**, ***phar'-aon**, ***phar'-o**, *s.* [From Fr. *pharaon*; Ger. *farospiel* = the game of faro; the name is said to be derived from the name of the ancient kings of Egypt, a representation of a Pharaoh having been depicted on one of the cards.]

Cards: A game of cards, in which the player plays against the bank, which is kept by the proprietor of the table. It was introduced into France by the Venetian ambassador in 1674, in a form like bassette; but so many nobles were ruined by this game that Louis XIV. made a law against it. To elude this law it was called *Pour et Contre*, which gave rise to new prohibitions, to evade which the name Pharaoh was adopted. The game essentially consists in betting on which of two piles into which the cards are alternately dealt, a certain card will fall. It is played with a "lay-out" of thirteen cards, ranging from ace to king, inclusive, and a pack of fifty-two cards dealt from a box, one at a time, into two piles, alternately, as above said. There are various percentages accruing to the dealer, the principal one being known as a split, which occurs when two cards of the same denomination follow in succession from the box, in which case the dealer takes half the sum bet by the player. When but two or three cards remain to be dealt, the player who succeeds in naming the order in which they will appear (or "calls the turn," as the gambler hath it) receives from two to four to one, according to the denomination of the cards, the amount being determined by the doctrine of chances.

faro-bank, *s.* A bank or deposit of money against which the players play in the game of faro; a gambling house or room.

fa-rō'-el-ite, *s.* [From *Farōe*, where it occurs; Eng. suff. (*Mn.*) -*ite* (q. v.).]

Mn.: A variety of Thomsonite, occurring in spherical concretions, consisting of lamellar radiated individuals, pearly in cleavage. It contains a slight excess of silica. (*Dana.*)

***fār-rāg'-in-ōus**, *a.* [Lat. *farrago* (genit. *farraginis*); Eng. adj. suff. -*ous*.] Formed of or consisting of a mixture or combination; compound; mixed.

far-rā'-gō, ***far-rage**, *s.* [Lat. *farrago*, from *far* = mixed fodder; Fr. *farrage*; Ital. *farrago*, *farraggine*.]

*1. *Lit.:* A kind of mixed corn or food for cattle.

*2. *Fig.:* Any kind of mixture or medley.

***far-rand**, ***far-rant**, *a.* [FARAND.]

far-rane, *s.* [ERSE.] A gentle breeze. (Used on the northwestern coast of Scotland.)

***fār-rē-ā-tion**, *s.* [CONFARRATION.] The same as CONFARRATION (q. v.).

fār'-ri-ēr, ***fer-rer**, ***fer-rour**, *s.* [O. Fr. *ferrier*, from *ferre* = to shoe a horse; Lat. *ferreum* = iron; Low Lat. *ferriarius* = a smith; Port. *ferrero*; Sp. *herrero*; O. Sp. *ferrero*, *ferrero*.]

1. One who shoes horses.

2. One who professes veterinary surgery; a veterinary surgeon.

***fār'-ri-ēr**, *v. t.* [FARRIER, *s.*] To practice the business or profession of a farrier.

fār'-ri-ēr-y, ***fer-rar-y**, *s.* [Eng. *farrier*; -*y*.]

1. Smith's work; ironwork.

2. The art or practice of shoeing horses.

3. The art of treating the diseases of horses and cattle; veterinary surgery.

4. A place where horses are shod; a forge; a smithy.

fār'-rōw, *s.* [A. S. *fearh* = a pig; cogn. with Dut. *varken*; O. H. Ger. *farah*; M. H. Ger. *varch*; Ger. *ferkel*; Lat. *porcus* = a pig; Dan. *furc* = to farrow.]

1. A litter of pigs.

"Pour in sow's blood that hath eaten
Her nine farrows."—Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iv. 1.

*2. The act of bringing forth a litter of pigs.

"One sow may bring at one farrow twentie pigges, but reare so many she cannot."—P. Holland: *Plinie*, bk. viii., ch. ii.

fār'-rōw, ***fer-ry**, *v. t. & i.* [FARROW, *s.*]

A. Trans.: To bear or bring forth. (Said of pigs.)

"There were three sucking-pigs served up in a dish,
Ta'en from the sow as soon as farrowed."
Massinger: *City Madam*, ii. 1.

B. Intrans.: To bear or bring forth young pigs.

"[He] thought whose sow had farrowed last."
Swift: *Baucis and Philemon*, 132.

fār'-rōw, ***fer-ry**, *a.* [Dut. *vaarkoe*, *vaars* = a heifer or young cow that has not yet brought forth a calf.] Not bearing young in a given year or season. (Said only of cows.)

"A cow not producing a calf is for that year called a farrow cow."—Forby.

far-run-del, *s.* [FARDINGDEAL.] A corruption of Fardingdeal (q. v.).

***fār'-rŷ**, *s.* [FARROW, *s.*]

***fār'-sāng**, *s.* [PARASANG.]

***farse**, *v. t.* [FARCE, v.]

farse, *s.* [FARCE, *s.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* A farce.

*2. *Eccles.:* A translation of the epistle for the benefit of the unlearned, read in certain English churches before the Reformation. It was a paraphrase, verse by verse, of the original Latin.

"The sub-deacon first repeated each verse of the epistle in Latin, and his choristers sang the farse or explanation in English."—Hook: *Church Dict.*

***far'-sŷ**, *s.* [FARCY.]

fart, *s.* [Ger. *furzen*.] A discharge of wind from behind.

fart, *v. t.* [Ger. *furzen*.] [FART, *s.*] To break wind.

***far'-thel**, *s.* [FARDEL, *s.*]

far'-thēr, ***ferre**, ***fer-rer**, *a. & adv.* [A comp. of *far*, the form of which is due to a confusion with *further* (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. At a greater distance or more distant or remote than something else.

2. To a greater distance; longer, further.

"'T is a space for farther travel."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 1.

*3. Additional.

"Let me add a farther truth, that, without ties of gratitude, I have a particular inclination to honor you."—Dryden. (Johnson.)

*4. More remote in point of time.

"The Hiero-casarienses fetchte their matter from a farther beginning."—Grenevate: *Tactius*; *Annales*, p. 83.

5. More extended.

"These imperfect notes may lead to farther discoveries."—Walpole: *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. v.

B. As adverb:

1. At a greater distance; more distantly or remotely.

2. To a greater distance.

"They marched on farther."—P. Holland: *Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 364.

3. To a greater extent or degree, more fully, more deeply; further; as, to carry one's investigations farther.

"'Tis time I should inform thee farther."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, i. 2.

4. Moreover, in addition; furthermore; besides.

"Nay, farther, if we consider all circumstances."—Chesterfield: *Miscellaneous Pieces*, No. 46.

far'-thēr, *v. t.* [FARTHER, *a.*] To promote, to advance, to further, to help forward.

"I might . . . have farthered the opinion that Scipio and Lelius joined with me."—Dryden: *Discourse on Epic Poetry*.

***far'-thēr-ance**, *s.* [Eng. *farther*, *v.*; -*ance*.] The act of furthering, promoting, or advancing; furtherance.

far'-thēr-mōre, ***far-der-mōre**, *adv.* [Eng. *farther*; -*more*.] Besides, furthermore; in addition; moreover.

"Fardermore, saith saynt Johan, I saw an infynite house of angels."—Bale: *Image*, pt. i.

far'-thēr-mōst, *a.* [Eng. *farther*; -*most*.] At the farthest distance; most distant or remote.

"Until he come unto that farthestmost."—Hammond: *Works*, ii. 641.

***far'-thēr-ō-vēr**, ***fer-thir-o-ver**, *s.* [Eng. *farther*, and *over*.] Furthermore, moreover, besides.

far'-thēst, *a. & adv.* [FARTHER.]

A. As adj.: At the greatest distance; most distant or remote.

"From the farthest inch of Asia."

Shakesp.: *Much Ado About Nothing*, ii. 1.

B. As adverb:

1. At or to the greatest distance; most distantly; most remotely.

"It threatens farthest off."

Tourneur: *Revenger's Tragedie*, iv.

2. To the greatest distance.

"Who goes farthest."—Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, i. 3.

3. To the greatest extent or depth; most fully; most deeply.

¶ At the farthest, at farthest. At the outside; at the extreme.

"Parliament will certainly rise the first week in April at farthest."—Chesterfield: *Miscellaneous Pieces*, bk. ii., let. 47.

far'-thing, ***fer-ding**, ***fer-thing**, ***fer-thyn**, ***fer-thing**, ***ver-thing**, *s.* [A. S. *feorthing*, *fer-thing*, *feorthing*, from *feorh* = fourth, and dimin. suff. -*ing*, -*ling*; *feower* = four.]

1. The fourth part of a penny; the smallest copper coin current in Great Britain, equal to half a cent.

"Eche yer a thousand marc, and nought a verthing lasse." Robert of Gloucester, p. 501.

*2. A division of land.

"Thirty acres make a farthing-land; nine farthings = Cornish acre; and four Cornish acres a knight's fee."—Carew: *Survey of Cornwall*.

*3. A very small amount or value.

"In hire suppe was no ferthing sene
Of grese, whan she drunken hadde hire draught."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, Prologue, 134.

4. Used hyperbolically or proverbially for the smallest possible sum or amount.

"It is now seven years since I saw the face of a single creature who cared a farthing whether I was dead or alive."—Goldsmith: *The Beg.*, No. 1.

***farthing-deal**, *s.* [FARDINGDEAL.]

***farthing-land**, *s.* [FARTHING, 3.]

***farthing-man**, ***ferding-man**, *s.* A dean of guild.

farthing-rot, *s.*

Bot.: *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*. (Britten & Holland.)

***far'-thīn-gāle**, ***far'-dīn-gāle**, ***var-dīn-gāle**, ***var-dīn-gall**, *s.* [A corruption of O. Fr. *verdugalle*, *vertugalle* = a farthingale, from Sp. *verdugardo* = it provided with hoops, from *verdugo* = a young shoot, a rod, from *verde*, Lat. *viridis* = green.] The under-pod or circles of hoops made of whalebone used to extend the wide gown and petticoat of the sixteenth century. The hoopskirt of latter days is the lineal descendant of the farthingale.

***far'-tī-gal**, *s.* [FARTHINGALE.]

fās'-cēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. pl. of *fascis* = a bundle.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.:* The most ancient insignia of the Roman magistrates, consisting of bundles of elm or birch rods, in the center of which was an ax. The custom was borrowed from the Etruscans, and some authors assert that it was known in the time of Romulus, while others maintain that Tarquinius Priscus was the first to adopt it. After the banishment of Tarquinius Superbus, the fasces were carried before the consuls by men called *lictores*; but this honor was granted to the consul-major only. The consul and pro-consul had twelve *lictores*, each of whom carried a fasces; the dictator had twenty-four, and when in Rome the ax was carried before him. The pretors of the towns had only two fasces; those of the provinces and the army six. Under the empire the consuls, who were merely civil magistrates, had twelve fasces, while the pro-pretors and pro-consuls were allowed six, and this lasted till the fall of Rome.

*2. *Fig.:* A nymblem of authority.

"You must submit your fasces to theirs."—Burke: *Affairs of Ireland*.

fās'-cēt, *s.* [Lat. *fascis* = a bundle.]

Glass:

1. An iron-wire basket on the end of a rod, to carry the bottle from the blowing-rod or the mold to the leer; also called a Pontee, Puntie, Puntie-rod, or Puntie.

2. A rod inserted into the mouth of the bottle for the same purpose.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, plt, sīre, slr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

fās-qi-q (or **fā-shī-q**), *s.* [Lat.=a sash, a band, a fillet.]

1. *Dress*: A bandage employed in various ways, as—

* (1) A diadem, worn round the head as an emblem of royalty, the color being white: that worn by women was purple.

* (2) As a support to the breast by women.

* (3) As a bandage round the legs, especially of women, from the ankle to the knee, serving as a protection or a support to the legs of the wearer, a practice that was adopted in Europe in the middle ages.

(4) As a bandage for enswathing the bodies of infants, as practiced by the modern peasants of Italy.

"The fascia is found a convenient style of dress for mothers and nurses."—*Country Life in Italy*, in *Cornhill Magazine*, Nov., 1881.

2. *Anat.*: A thin, tendon-like covering surrounding the muscles of the limbs, and binding them in their places; a tendinous expansion or aponeurosis. The fasciæ are named from (1) the position, as the *anal* and *lumbar* fasciæ; (2) from some peculiar function, as the *cremasteric*; or (3) from some peculiarity, as the *cribriform* fascia.

3. *Arch.*: A flat architectural member in an entablature or elsewhere; a band or broad fillet. The architrave in the more elegant orders of architecture is divided into three bands, which are called fasciæ; the lowest being called the first fascia, the middle one the second, and the upper one the third. When there are only two fasciæ, as in the annexed cut, they are called the Upper and the Lower. The term is also applied to the board or strip over a shop-front, on which the name, &c., of the owner or occupier is written.

"The architrave consists of three fasciæ or bands."—*Rees: Cyclopædia*.

* 4. *Astron.*: The belt of a planet.

"Jupiter's fasciæ, or belts, are more luminous than the rest of his disc, and are included between parallel lines."—*Oxford: Encyclopædia*.

5. *Entom.*: A broad, transverse band.

6. *Surg.*: A bandage, roller, or ligature.

fās-qi-ā (or **fāsh-i-ā**), *a.* [Low Lat. *fascialis* from Lat. *fascis*.] Of or pertaining to fascis.

fās-qi-ā-lis (or **fāsh-i-ā-lis**), *s.* [FASCIA.]

Anat.: A long, small, and flattened muscle situate at the anterior part of the thigh; called also *Sartorius* (q. v.).

fās-qi-āte (or **fāsh-i-āte**), *a.* [Lat. *fascia*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ate*.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Banded or compacted together.

* 2. *Bot.*: The same as FASCATED (q. v.).

fās-qi-āte (or **fāsh-i-āte**), *v. t.* [FASCIA, *a.*] To bind together.

fās-qi-āt-ēd (or **fāsh-i-āt-ēd**), *pa. par.* or *a.* [FASCIA, *v.*]

* *A. as pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. as adjective:

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Banded or compacted together.

"The arm not lying fasciated or wrapt up."—*Browne: Garden of Cyrus*, ch. ii.

2. *Bot.*: Applied to a stem having a thickened or flattened appearance, as seen in the Fir, Ash, &c., arising from the union of several leaf-buds.

"It appears as if formed by several peduncles united together so as to become a fasciated axis, as in the Cockscomb."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 327.

fās-qi-ā-tion (or **fāsh-i-ā-tion**), *s.* [English *fasciat(e)*; *-ion*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of binding or rolling up.

2. A band, a fillet, a bandage.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: The flattened, ribbon-like form substituted for the cylindrical or prismatic form of normal stems.

2. *Surg.*: The act or method of binding or rolling up diseased or injured parts; a bandage.

fās-qi-cle, *s.* [Lat. *fasciculus*, a dimin. of *fascis* = a bundle; Fr. *fascicule*; Sp. *fascículo*; Ital. *fascicolo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A small bundle, or packet.

2. A part of a book.

"In the next fascicle you say that I maintain some things."—*Dr. Mayne: Sermon at Oxford* (1647), p. 19.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.*: The technical rendering of the Latin word *fasciculus* (q. v.).

2. *Zool.*: A small bundle. (*Owen*.)

3. *Bot.*: A form of cyme in which the peduncles are short and the flowers closely approximated with a centrifugal expansion, as in some of the Pink tribe, *Dianthus barbatus*, &c.

fās-qi-cled (cled as *celd*), *a.* [English *fascicle* (e); *-ed*.]

1. *Anat.*: Clustered together, compact; applied to the nerves.

2. *Bot.*: Growing in bunches or clusters from the same point, as the leaves of the Pine; it is also applied to the stems and roots.

"The non-development of a branch gives rise to clustered or fasciated leaves, as in the Larch, and to fasciated twigs, as in a common bird-nest-like monstrosity of the birch."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 650.

3. *Zool.*: Arranged in bundles; fasciculated. [FASCICULATE.]

fās-qi-c-u-lar, *a.*

[Lat. *fascicularis*, from *fasciculus* = a little bundle.] The same as FASCICLED (q. v.).

fās-qi-c-u-lār-i-q, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *fasciculus* (q. v.).]

Zool.: A genus of fossil Polyzoa, occurring in the Tertiary rocks, in which the conecium is more or less spherical, composed of vertical laminae, arranged somewhat like the convolutions of the brain, and carrying the cell-mouths at their extremities. They are also called *Meandropora*.

fās-qi-c-u-lār-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *fascicular*; *-ly*.] In a fasciculated manner; fasciculously.

fās-qi-c-u-lāte, **fās-qi-c-u-lāt-ēd**, *a.* [Latin *fascicul(us)* = a little bundle, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ate*, *-ated*.] The same as FASCICLED (q. v.).

"With fasciculated long papillæ on the upper part."—*Pennant: Brit. Zool.*, vol. iv.

fās-qi-c-u-lāt-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *fasciculate*; *-ly*.] In a fasciculated or clustered manner.

fās-qi-c-u-lā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *fasciculat(e)*; *-ion*.] The state of being fasciculate or growing in clusters or bunches.

"A consequent clustering or fasciculation of the twigs."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 190.

fās-qi-c-u-lā-tō, *pref.* [Lat. *fasciculus*.] In clusters or bunches; fasciculously.

fasciculato-ramose, *a.*

Bot.: Applied to branches or roots which are so closely drawn together as to be almost parallel.

* **fās-qi-cūle**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fasciculus*.] A little bundle; a fascicle (q. v.).

fās-qi-c-u-lite, *s.* [Latin *fasciculus* = a little bundle; Gr. *lithos* = a stone.]

Min.: A species of tufted hornblende.

fās-qi-c-u-lūs, *s.* [Latin dimin. of *fascis* = a bundle.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A little bundle or package.

2. A part or division of a book.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.*: Various fascicles of the human brain. There are the *Fasciculi graciles* (graceful or slender fascicles), in the *Medulla oblongata*; *Fasciculi teretes*, smooth and cylindrical, or round fascicles, also in the *Medulla oblongata*; and the *Fasciculus uncinatus*, hooked-shaped fascicle, in the *Cerebrum*. (*Quain*.)

2. *Bot.*: The same as FASCICLE (q. v.).

fās-qi-āte, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *fascinatus*, *pa. par.* of *fascino* = to enchant, to charm; Ital. *fascinare*; Sp. *fascinar*; Fr. *fasciner*; Gr. *baskainō*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To bewitch, to enchant; to exercise some supernatural and irresistible influence upon.

"It has been almost universally believed that serpents can stupefy and fascinate the prey which they are desirous to obtain."—*Griffith: Cuvier*.



Fasciated.

2. To charm, to exercise a captivating influence upon; to captivate by beauty, grace, or other excellent quality.

"He surprised and even fascinated all the faculties of his incomparable master."—*Wotton: Rhetoric*, p. 193.

B. Intrans.: To exercise or possess a fascinating or charming power.

"The sullen gravity which had been characteristic of the Stadtholder's court seemed to have vanished before the influence of the fascinating Englishman."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

* **fās-qi-āte**, *s.* [FASCINATE, *v.*] Fascination, enchantment, magic.

fās-qi-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *fascinatio*, from *fascinus*, *pa. par.* of *fascino*; Fr. *fascination*; Port. *fascinazão*; Sp. *fascinación*; Ital. *fascinazione*.]

1. The act or power of fascinating, or of exercising supernatural and irresistible influence upon a person or animal; a bewitching, charming, or enchantment. Such power or influence was formerly ascribed to magicians, and to certain animals, as the basilisk, and the belief in the power or influence of the "evil eye" is a remnant of this superstition.

"Several naturalists of late years have been inclined to revive this belief and have endeavored to show that it really has some foundation in nature. One writer claims to have 'had ocular proof that some influence akin to fascination can be exercised by a predatory animal over a victim which it desires to get within its power. I saw in Central India a large fly, one evening after the lamps were lit, unable to take its eyes off a scorpion. At last it was fatigued enough to fly across from one wall to the next three different times to attack the scorpion, which finally caught and devoured it.'

"We see the opinion of fascination is ancient for both effects of procuring love; and sickness caused by envy; and fascination is ever by the eye."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 844.

2. The act or power of fascinating, charming or captivating by beauty, grace or other excellent quality.

"The fascination of sex was called in to aid the fascination of art."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. The state or condition of being fascinated, enchanted, or charmed.

"The ancients believed that spitting in their bosoms three times (which was a sacred number), would prevent fascination."—*Fawkes: Theophrastus*, Id. vi. (Note.)

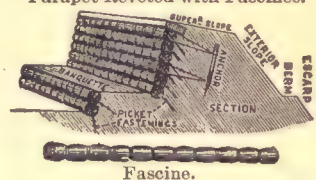
4. That which fascinates, enchants, charms or captivates.

* For the difference between to fascinate and to charm, see CHARM.

fās-qi-ne, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fascis* = a bundle.]

1. *Fort.*: A cylindrical bundle of faggots or brushwood used in revetments of earthworks. They vary in size, say from six to eighteen feet in length, six to nine inches in diameter, and are bound with withes every eighteen inches. When the limbs are

Parapet Revetted with Fascines.



Fascine.

stouter and longer than usual, it is called a *Saucisse* or *Saucisson*. Fascines dipped in pitch or other combustible matter are sometimes used in order to set fire to the enemy's lodgments or other works.

"To provide themselves each squadron with twenty fascines."—*Tindal: Hist. Eng.*, Anne (an. 3).

2. *Civ. Eng.*: In Civil Engineering fascines are used in making sea and river walls to protect shores subject to washing; or to collect sand, silt, and mud to raise the bottom and gradually form an island, either as a breakwater against inroads, or for purposes of cultivation, as in Holland.

* **fās-qi-n-ōus**, *a.* [Lat. *fascino* = to fascinate, *fascinum* = witchcraft, enchantment.] Caused by or proceeding from witchcraft or enchantment.

fās-qi-ō-lā, *s.* [Lat., = a small bandage; dimin. of *fascia* = a bandage.]

Zool.: The Fluke-worm, a genus of internal worms, belonging to the order *Platyhelminthes*, family *Trematoda*.

fasciola cinerea, *s.*

Anat.: A name some have given to the undentated upper part of the *fascia dentata* in the cerebrum. (*Quain*.)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw!; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

fās-çl-ô-lār-i-a, s. [Lat. *fasciola*=a bandage.]

1. *Zool.*: A genus of gasteropodous mollusks, belonging to the family Muricidae, and so termed from the smooth band-like surface of their windings. They are thus distinguished from Murex, whose windings are rough with varices, or wrinkle-like swellings; and from Fusus by their spirally-plaited columella. They occur in warm and southern seas.

2. *Palæont.*: They commence in the Cretaceous rocks.

***fas-e-lyn, *fas-yl, *face-lyn, v. t.** [M. H. Ger. *faseln*.] To unravel, to tear.

fāsh, *fasch, v. t. & i. [Fr. *fâcher*=to offend.]

A. Transitive:

1. To pain or trouble the body.

"London is *fashed* with a defluxion."—*Baillie: Letters*, i. 215.

2. To pain, trouble, vex, or worry the mind; common in the expression "Dinna *fash* yourself." (*Scotch.*)

"I have also been much *fashed* in my own mind upon this occasion."—*Baillie: Letters*, ii. 110.

B. Intransitive:

1. To take trouble, to be annoyed or vexed.

"The dinner was a little longer of being on the table than usual, at which he began to *fash*."—*Galt: Annals of the Parish*, p. 229.

2. To grow weary, to tire; as, to *fash* of work.

3. To meddle with anything so as to bring trouble on one's self.

† To *fash* one's thumb: To take trouble; to be troubled or anxious.

fāsh, *fasch, s. [FASH, v.]

1. Trouble, vexation.

2. Pain taken about anything.

3. A troublesome person.

† To take the *fash*: To take the trouble or pains to do anything.

fāsh (2), s. [Probably a contraction of *fashion* (q. v.).]

Nautical:

1. An irregular seam.

2. The mark left by the mold upon cast bullets.

fāsh-e-ous, fāsh-i-ous, adj. [Fr. *fâcheux* (m.), *fâcheuse* (f.).] Troublesome.

fāsh-e-ous-ness, fāsh-i-ous-ness, s. [English *fâcheux*; -ness.] Troublesomeness, trouble. (*Scotch.*)

***fāsh-ēr-ŷ, *fasch-er-le, s.** [Fr. *fâcherie*.] Trouble, worry, vexation.

fāsh-i-ôn (1), *fa-ci-oun, *fas-sion, *fas-soun, *fas-syone, s. [O. Fr. *faceon, fâchon, fazon*, from Lat. *factio*=a making, *facio*=to make, to do.]

*1. The act of making or fashioning; workmanship.

"Failyeing that the said Walter deliuer nocht again the said cheneye of gold, that he sall content and pay to the said Schir William for the *fâsoun* of ilke vnce a Franche croune."—*Act. Dom. Conc.* (an. 1489), p. 135.

2. The make, form, or external shape and appearance of anything; the style, shape, appearance, or mode of structure.

"What *fashion* shall I make your breeches?"—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 1.

*3. A form, model, or pattern.

"King Ahaz sent to Urijah the priest the *fashion* of the altar."—*2 Kings* xvi. 10.

*4. External appearance in general.

"I will, or let me lose the *fashion* of a man."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iv. 2.

5. The prevailing style or mode of dress, ornament, &c.; custom or conventional usage in regard to dress, behavior, etiquette, &c.

"*Fashions* in all our gesterings,

Fashions in our attyre."

Drant: *Horace: Satires*, bk. i., sat. 2.

6. Custom, prevailing practice.

"The *fashion* of the world is to avoid cost."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

7. Genteel or fashionable life; good breeding; position in society.

"It is strange that men of *fashion*, and gentlemen, should so grossly belie their own knowledge."—*Raleigh.*

*8. That which good breeding requires.

"For *fashion* sake, I thank you."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

9. Manner; method of conduct, behavior; way.

"As is false women's *fashion*."

Shakesp.: Sonnet 20.

*10. A kind or sort.

"Thou friend of an ill *fashion*."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, v. 4.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fäll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, plit, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wolf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fâll; try, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ô; ey = â. qu = kw.

† In a *fashion*, after a *fashion*: To a certain extent; in a sort.

† (1) Crabb thus discriminates between the phrases of *fashion*, of *quality*, and of *distinction*: "These epithets are employed promiscuously in colloquial discourse; but not with strict propriety: by men of *fashion* are understood such men as live in the *fashionable* world, and keep the best company; by men of *quality* are understood men of rank or title; by men of *distinction* are understood men of honorable superiority, whether by wealth, office, or preeminence in society. Gentry and merchants, though not men of *quality*, may, by their mode of living, be men of *fashion*; and by the office they hold in the state, they may likewise be men of *distinction*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *fashion* and *custom*, see *CUSTOM*.

fashion-îd, a. Following the fashion or prevailing custom.

"Whom do I advise? The *fashion-led*,

The incorrigibly wrong, the deaf, the dead."

Cowper: *Tirocinium*, 778, 780.

***fashion-monger, s.** One who studies the *fashion*; a fop.

***fashion-mongering, a.** Behaving like a fop; affecting gentility; foppish.

fashion-piece, s.

Shipbuild.: One of the pair of cant frames which form the exterior angle of the stern-framing; between them extends the wing-transom, which is the base-piece of the counter-timbers.

fashion-plate, s.

1. An illustrated sheet showing the latest styles of dress.

2. A contemptuous name given to an overdressed person.

***fāsh-i-ôn (2), s.** [FASHIONS, 2.]

fāsh-i-ôn, v. t. [Fr. *façonner*; O. Sp. *facconar*.] [FASHION, s.]

1. To form, to mold, to give shape, figure, or form to.

"Shall the clay say to him that *fashioneth* it, What makest thou?"—*Isaiah* xlv. 9.

2. To make or form according to the rule prescribed by custom.

"*Fashioned* plate sells for more than its weight."—*Locke. (Johnson.)*

3. To fit, to adapt, to accommodate.

"He refines his speech, and *fashions* his address."

Cowper: *Retirement*, 240.

*4. To counterfeit, to feign, to forge.

"To *fashion* a carriage to rob love from any."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 3.

*5. To contrive, to bring about, to frame.

"They have conjoined to *fashion* their false sport."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

† For the difference between to *fashion* and to *form*, see *FORM*.

fāsh-i-ôn-a-ble, a. & s. [Eng. *fashion*; -able.]

A. As adjective:

1. According to fashion or custom; established by custom or use; in conformity with the fashion or established mode.

"While he was learning *fashions*, not to have refused so *fashionable* a temptation."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 5.

2. Made according to the fashion.

"Rich *fashionable* robes her person deck:

Pendants her ears, and pearls adorn her neck."

Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses x.

3. Observant of the fashion or established rules of conduct; dressing or behaving according to the fashion.

"Time is like a *fashionable* host,

That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

4. Genteel, well-bred; holding a good position in society.

"The language of *fashionable* society, the language of diplomacy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

***B. As subst.**: A person holding a good position in society.

"Me and the other *fash'ables* only came last night."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxxv.

fāsh-i-ôn-a-ble-ness, *fash-i-ôn-a-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *fashionable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being fashionable or in conformity with fashion or prevailing custom.

fāsh-i-ôn-a-blŷ, adv. [Eng. *fashionable* (le); -ly.] In a fashionable manner; according to fashion or custom.

***fāsh-i-ôn-ēr, s.** [Eng. *fashion*; -er.] One who *fashions*, forms, or gives shape to anything.

fāsh-i-ôn-lŷ, pr. par., a. & s. [FASHION, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of forming or shaping anything.

fashioning-needle, s.

Knitting-machine: One of the pins or fingers employed to take loops from certain of the bearded needles, and transfer them to others for widening or narrowing the work.

***fāsh-i-ôn-ist, s.** [Eng. *fashion*; -ist.] An obsequious follower of the fashion.

fāsh-i-ôn-lëss, a. [Eng. *fashion*; -less.] Without fashion; not in accordance with the custom of good society.

***fāsh-i-ôn-lŷ, a.** [Eng. *fashion*; -ly.] Fashionable.

fāsh-i-ông (1), s. pl. [FASHION, s.] The prevailing fashion or mode of dress in good society.

***fāsh-i-ông (2), s. pl.** [A corruption of *farcy* or *farcin*.] The farcy (q. v.).

fāsh-i-ouš, a. [FASHEOUS.]

fāsh-i-ouš-nëss, a. [FASHEOUSNESS.]

fās-kl-dar, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Ormith.: The Northern Gull, *Larus parasiticus* (now *Lestris cataractes*). (*Scotch.*)

***fāss, s.** [O. Fr. *faisse, fais*=a bunch; Lat. *fascia*.] A knot, a bunch.

fās-sa-ite, fās-site, s. [From *Fassa* in the Tyrol, where it is found, and Eng. suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: An aluminous variety of Pyroxene, affording deep-green crystals, sometimes pistachio-green. It is found in metamorphic rocks. It is also called *Pyrgone*.

***fasse, fas, s.** [A. S. *feax*; Icel. *fax*.] Hair.

***fās-sit, a.** [FASS, s.] Knotted.

fās-site, s. [FASSAITE.]

***fas-son, *fasoun, s.** [FASHION, s.]

***fast, s.** [FACET.]

fast, *faste, *fæst, *fest, *væste, *vast, a., adv. & s. [A. S. *fæst*, a., *fæste*, adv.; cogn. with Dut. *vast*; Dan. & Sw. *fast*; Icel. *fasti*; O. H. Ger. *vast*; Ger. *fest*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Fixed firmly; fastened or attached closely; firm, close.

"The wyf fonde the dore *faste*."—*Seven Sages*, 1,355.

2. Strong against attack.

"Wei he makede his castles treowe and swidhe *væste*."—*Layamon*, ii. 71.

3. Close, deep, sound; as sleep.

"I have seen her rise from her bed, take paper, fold it, seal it, and again return to her bed; yet all this while in a most *fast* sleep."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 1.

4. Steadfast, faithfully, firm in adherence.

"Wilt thou be *fast* to my hopes?"—*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

5. Lasting, durable; as, a *fast* color.

*6. Tenacious; retentive. (Followed by *of*.)

Roses, damask and red, are *fast* flowers of their smells."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Gardens*.

7. Swift, rapid; moving rapidly; quick in motion.

"Springs out into *fast* gait."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

† This is merely a peculiar use of the original meaning of *firm, fixed*. What is *close* easily passes into what is *urgent or pressing*. The transition is seen in end phrases; as, He came *fast* behind, The enemy pressed *fast* on him, &c.

8. Rapid, speedy.

"Idle weeds are *fast* in growth."

Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 1.

9. Pleasure-seeking; dissipated; rakish. (*Slang.*)

"He . . . was the most brilliant *fast* man of antiquity."—*Hannay: Singleton Fontenoy*, bk. i., ch. iv.

10. Applied to a young lady, it is intended to indicate that she imitates the manners, habits, and language of a man, and despises the ordinary rules of propriety.

11. Hasty, forward, rash.

12. Hasty in temper; irascible; hot-headed.

13. Engaged in or upon some business or purpose.

B. As adverb:

1. Firmly, closely, securely.

"Nomen anon Iheu Crist and hine *vaste* bunde."—*Old Eng. Miscell.*, p. 43.

2. Securely.

"I know there is an order that keeps things *fast* in their place."—*Burke: Reform of Representation*.

3. Deeply, soundly.

"The dove sleeps *fast* that this night-owl will catch."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 360.

- *4. Closely, steadfastly, firmly.
"Thou art so fast mine enemy."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. II., v. 2.*
- *5. Unchangeably, immovably, unalterably.
"Are you fast married?"—Shakesp.: *Othello, i. 2.*
6. Close, near. (Of distance.)
"Faste besyde is another yle."—Maundeville, p. 187.
- *7. Close, near. (Of number or quantity.)
"There were environed, intercepted, and killed fast upon a thousand."—P. Holland: *Livius, p. 735.*
8. Quickly, rapidly, swiftly; with rapid motion.
"To renne faster than all other."—Golden Boke, xxx.
9. Readily, willingly, without hesitation.
"Which they'll do fast enough of themselves."
Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 1.*
10. In a dissipated, reckless, or profligate manner; as, to live fast.
- C. As substantive:
1. *Naut.*: A mooring-rope or hawser, securing a vessel, and named from its position; as, the head, bow, breast, quarter, or stern *fasts*, as the case may be.
2. *Mining*: A shelf.
¶ (1) *Fast and loose* (in the phrase *To play fast and loose*): To act in an inconsistent or inconstant manner; to act without regard to one's promises or engagements.
"And shall these hands, so lately purged of blood, . . . Play fast and loose with faith?"
Shakesp.: *King John, iii. 1.*
- (2) *Fast and loose pulleys*:
Mach.: A device for disengaging and reengaging machinery. One pulley is fast to the shaft, the other runs loosely thereupon. The band is turned on to either, as the work requires.
- (3) *To live fast*: To lead a dissipated, abandoned life.
- (4) *To make fast*:
Naut.: To secure a ship to the shore, &c., by means of a *fast* or hawser.
- (5) *To stand fast*:
(a) To stand still; to remain standing.
(b) To show constancy, courage, or steadfastness; not to yield.
"Watch ye, stand fast in the faith."—1 Cor. xvi. 13.
¶ *Fast* is used largely in composition with the meaning of rapidly, quickly: as in *fast-decaying, fast-descending, fast-falling, fast-sinking, &c.*
- fast-fettered, a.** Firmly secured with fetters.
"The fast-fettered hands that made vengeance in vain."
Byron: *Destruction of Jerusalem.*
- fast-handed, a.** Niggardly, close-handed, close-fisted, miserly.
"The king being fast-handed and loth to part with a second dowry."—Bacon: *Henry VII.*
- fast-pulley, s.**
Mach.: One keyed to the shaft so as to revolve therewith. In contradistinction to the *loose-pulley*, which is *loose* on the shaft, and to which the belt is transferred when the rotation of the shaft is no longer desired.
- fast-staying, a.**
Naut.: Quick in going about.
- ***fast** (1), ***fasten** (1), ***fasting, v.t.** [A. S. *feestan*; O. S. *festian*; O. Fris. *festigia*; O. H. Ger. *fastjan*; Goth. *fastan*; Icel. *fasta*, Sw. *fästa*; Dan. *fæste*.]
1. To fasten, to secure, to fix firmly or securely.
"To ilka joynnt war fested a rote."
Hamptole: *Prick of Conscience, 1,907.*
2. To set or place with strength.
"A stroke on him he fest."
Robert de Brunne, p. 190.
3. To make sure, to secure, to establish, to confirm.
"To the kyng Edward hii fasten huere fay."
Political Songs, p. 214.
- fast** (2), ***fast-en** (2), **v. i.** [A. S. *feestan*; cogn. with Dut. *vasten*, Dan. *faste*, Sw. & Icel. *fasta*; Goth. *fastan*; Ger. *fasten*. It is an early derivative from *fast*, a. = firm. (*Skeat.*)]
- I. Ordinary Language:
1. To abstain from or be without food beyond the ordinary or usual time.
"The disdain and shame whereof hath ever since kept Hector fasting and waking."—Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida, i. 2.*
2. To abstain entirely or partially from food voluntarily for a certain time for the mortification of the body or appetites, as a token of grief, sorrow, affliction, or penitence.
"Thou, when thou fastest, anoint thine head, and wash thy face; that thou appear not unto men to fast."—Matthew vi. 17, 18.

fast, *fasste, s. [A. S. *fasta*; Dan. *faste*; O. H. Ger. & Icel. & Sw. *fasta*; Dut. *vasti*; O. Fris. *fasta*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Total or partial abstinence from or deprivation of food; an omission to take food.
2. A time set apart to express national grief for some calamity, or to deprecate an impending evil.

"The people of Nineveh proclaimed a fast."—Jonah iii. 3.

*3. Any holy time or season.

"The Easter fast: was it always and in every place uniformly observed?"—Culphill: *Answer to Martiall, p. 269.* (Davies.)

II. Religions:

1. *Ethnic Fasts*: The old Egyptians, the Assyrians (Jonah iii. 5), the Greeks, Romans, and other ancient nations, had most of them stated or occasional fasts, as have the modern Mohammedans, Hindoos, &c.

2. *Jewish Fasts*: The Day of Atonement was the only fasting-day enjoined by the law of Moses, but the Mishna speaks of four others, respectively commemorating the storming of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar, the burning of the Temple by Titus, the sack of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar, and the receiving by Ezekiel and the other captives of the news of the destruction of Jerusalem. There were also fasts proclaimed by royal or other authority on special occasions (1 Kings xxi. 9-12; 2 Chron. xx. 3; Ezra viii. 2). For the spiritual and unspiritual way of keeping a fast, see Isaiah lviii. 3.

3. *Christian Fasts*: No stated fasts are enjoined in the New Testament; they arose subsequently, the Lent fast taking the lead. [LENT.] In the third century the Latins fasted on the seventh day. In A. D. 813 the Council of Mentz in its thirty-fourth canon, ordered a fast the first week in March, the second week in June, the third week in September, and the last full week preceding Christmas Eve. Toward the end of the tenth century, the custom became prevalent of fasting on Saturday in honor of the Virgin Mary. In the Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches the principal fasts of the year are Lent, the Ember days, All-Saints, the Immaculate Conception, Rogation days, and the eves or vigils before certain festivals; as before Christmas day. Some of these fasts are common to both churches.

4. *Modern Fasts*: Several times in the course of political events have different Christian governments proclaimed days of fasting and prayer, supplication being directed to the great Guide and Director of affairs that He would avert the threatened danger with which the state was confronted. As a notable antitype of this custom may be mentioned our national Thanksgiving, in which feasting and not fasting is the salient feature.

***faste, a.** [FACED.]

fas-ten (3) (t silent), ***fast-ne**, ***fast-nen**, ***fest-nen**, ***festen**, ***fest-nin**, **v. t. & i.** [A. S. *feastnian* = to make fast or firm, from *fest* = firm, fast; O. H. Ger. *festinon*; Icel. & Sw. *fastna*; Dan. *fastne*; O. Fris. *festna*.]

A. Transitive:

I. *Lit.*: To fix firmly; to make fast; to secure: as, by a bolt, a lock, &c.

"They deck it with silver and with gold, they fasten it with nails and with hammers that it move not."—Jeremiah x. 4.

II. Figuratively:

1. To fix or set firmly or earnestly.
"Peter, fastening his eyes upon him with John, said, Look on us."—Acts iii. 4.

2. To affix, to join, to connect, to attach.
"The words Whig and Tory have been pressed to the service of many successions of parties, with very different ideas fastened to them."—Swift: *Examiner*.

*3. To join; to attach closely or firmly.

"What if she be fastened to this fool lord."

Tennyson: *Maud, i. xvi. 24.*

*4. To put or palm upon by persuasion.

"Thinking, by this face,

To fasten in our thoughts that they have courage."

Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar, v. 1.*

*5. To lay on with strength.

"Could he fasten a blow or make a thrust, when not suffered to approach?"—Dryden: *Æneid, (Dedic.)*

*6. To make sure, firm, or secure; to establish.

"Yshal fastne the kyngdom of hym."—Wycliffe: *2 Kings, vii. 12.*

B. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To fix or set one's self firmly. (Followed by *on* or *upon*.)

"With his strong arms

He fastened on my neck." Shakesp.: *Lear, v. 3.*

2. To be fastened, secured, or made fast.

II. Figuratively:

1. To attach.

"O Godd that is al free ne mai nan uel festnen."
Legend of St. Katherine, 1,179.

2. To determine.

"Ic hafe feestnedd i mi thohht

To libben i clönnesse." Ormulum, 2,441.

¶ For the difference between to *fasten* and to *fix*,

see **FIX**.

fas-tened (t silent), ***fast-ned**, ***fest-ned**, **pa.**

par. & a. [FASTEN (3), v.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. *Lit.*: Fixed firmly; secured.

"By wings fastened immediately to the body."—Wit-

kins: *Dædalus, ch. vii.*

II. Figuratively:

1. Set or fixed firmly or earnestly.

*2. Confirmed, hardened

"Strong and fastened villain." Shakesp.: *Lear, ii. 1.*

fas-ten-ér (t silent), ***fast-ner**, **s.** [Eng. *fasten*

(3), v.: -er.]

1. One who or that which fastens, makes fast, or secures.

*2. One who fastens or fixes himself on anything.

fas-ten-ing (t silent), **pr. par., a. & s.** [FASTEN

(3), v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of making fast or secure.

2. Anything which makes fast or secure; a fastener: as a bolt, a bar, a strap, &c.

***fas-tens-év-en**, ***fas-térns-één**, ***fas-trins-év-in**, ***fas-tryngs-ew-yn**, **s.** [A. S. *feestan* = to fast, and Eng. *even*, s.] A name given to the eve of Lent, Shrove-Tuesday.

fast-ér, **s.** [Eng. *fast* (2), v.: -er.] One who fasts or abstains from food.

***fast-ér-man**, **s.** [FASTINGMAN.]

***fas-térns-één**, **s.** [FASTENS-EVEN.]

fās-ti, **s. pl.** [LAT.]

Roman Antig.: The calendar in which were comprised the various days, feasts, games, holidays, &c. There were two kinds: *Fasti magistrates* and *Fasti calendares*. The latter were books containing a description of the whole year, with the peculiarities of its several days. They were subdivided into *Fasti urbani* and *Fasti rustici*, the former containing days to be observed in the city, the latter those celebrated in the country, where there would be fewer holidays. The *Fasti magistrates* contained everything relating to religion and the magistrates, and in later times to the emperors, such as their birthdays, &c. When the fasti became full of such details they were called *Fasti magni*, to distinguish them from the *Fasti calendares*. There were also *Fasti consulares*, an annual register. Each year was known as that of such and such consuls, and this method of notation is useful in fixing dates.

***fās-tid-i-ös-i-tý**, **s.** [Lat. *fastidiosus* = fastidious (q. v.).] The quality of being fastidious; disdainfulness, contemptuousness, fastidiousness.

fās-tid-i-ös-a, **a.** [Lat. *fastidiosus* = disdainful, disgusting; *fastidium* = loathing, from *fastus* = arrogance, and *tædium* = disgust; Fr. *fastidieux*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *fastidioso*.]

*1. Causing disgust; loathsome.

"That thing for the which children be oftentimes beaten, is to them ever after fastidious."—Sir T. Elyot: *Governor, bk. i., ch. ix.*

2. Hard or difficult to please; over-nice, squeamish.

"His temper placid and forgiving, but fastidious."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng., ch. ii.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fastidious* and *squeamish*: "A female is *fastidious* when she criticises the dress or manners of her rival; she is *squeamish* in the choice of her own dress, company, words, &c. Whoever examines his own imperfections will cease to be *fastidious*; whoever restraining humor and caprice will cease to be *squeamish*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

fās-tid-i-ös-i-lý, **adv.** [Eng. *fastidious*; -ly.] In a fastidious, over-nice, or squeamish manner.

fās-tid-i-ös-nëss, **s.** [Eng. *fastidious*; -ness.] The quality of being fastidious; squeamishness, over-nicety.

fās-tig-i-äte, **fās-tig-i-ät-éd**, **a.** [Lat. *fastigatus* = pointed, sloping, from *fastigium* = peak, or pinnacle.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Narrowing toward the point; pointed, peaked.

"That noted hill, the top whereof is fastigate like a sugar-loaf."—Ray: *Remains, p. 176.*

böl, böy, pöut, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shän. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -clous, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

2. *Bot.*: Tapering to a point like a pyramid. A plant is said to be fastigiately branched when the branches become shorter as they approach the apex.

fās-tīg'-ī-āte-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *fastigate*; *-ly*.] In a fastigate or tapering manner; pointedly.

***fās-tīg'-ī-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *fastigium*=a peak or pinnacle.] Pointed, rising to a point, pyramidal.

fās-tīg'-ī-ūm, *s.* [Lat.]

1. The pediment of a portico, so called because it follows the form of a roof.

2. The comb or ridge of a roof.

fast-ing (1), ***fast-yng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FAST (2), *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or state of abstaining partially or entirely from food.

"In hunger and thirst, in manye fastyngs, in coold and nakednesse."—*Wycliffe*: 2 *Corinthians* xi. 27.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Med.*: Loss of appetite without any other apparent affection of the stomach; so that the system can sustain almost total abstinence for a long time without fainting. (*Dunglison*.)

¶ For a number of years a lively discussion has been carried on as to the length of time a human being could exist while voluntarily fasting—there being not a few who claimed to be able to duplicate the forty-day fast imputed to Jesus Christ. To set the matter at rest, early in the last decade Dr. Tanner, of New York City, attempted to fast for forty days, and although the friends and admirers of the gentleman claimed that he accomplished the feat, others there were who were not satisfied with the result. Nothing definite in a scientific point of view resulted; and since that time the Doctor has had numerous imitators, some going so far as to claim to be able to maintain life even when interred for that length of time. This last experiment, however, is as yet (1894) in abeyance.

2. *Religious*:

(1) *Among the Ethnic Nations*: Its chief object was to produce religious exaltation, with visions, dreams and imagined intercourse with superior beings. As the Zulus say, "The continually stuffed body cannot see secret things." Fasting exists for this purpose among the North American Indians and many other tribes. Dreams, visions, &c., thus produced are not supernatural, but morbid.

(2) *Among the Jews*: It was practiced in seasons of affliction, nature having in a manner prescribed this by taking hunger away during keen sorrow (1 Sam. xxxi. 13; Esther iv.); to chasten or humble the soul (Psalm xxxiv. 15; lxi. 3); as a concomitant of prayer (Psalm xxxv. 13; Dan. ix. 3; Luke ii. 37, &c.); as an act deemed meritorious (Luke xviii. 12).

(3) *Among Christians*: Jesus miraculously fasted forty days and nights (Matt. iv. 2; Luke iv. 2), as Moses and Elijah had done previously (Exod. xxiv. 28; 1 Kings xix. 8), and as several Roman saints claim to have done since. The practice is not, however, formally enjoined in the New Testament, though our Lord indirectly sanctioned it (Matt. vi. 16-18), as did St. Paul (1 Cor. vii. 5). The apostles and the church of which they constituted a part practiced it on specially solemn occasions (Acts xiii. 2; xiv. 23). Combined with prayer it could be rendered effective to expel evil spirits (Matt. xvii. 21; Mark ix. 29). In the Roman and Greek Obedience, Communion must be received fasting, except when administered by way of viaticum.

fast-ing (2), *pr. par., a. & s.* [FAST (1), *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of making fast or binding.

***fast-ing-mān**, ***fast-ēr-mān**, *s.* [Eng. *fasting* (2); *-man*.] One who was surety, bondsman, or security for the peaceable conduct of another.

***fast-ing-ōng**, *s.* [FASTING (1), *s.*] Shrove-tide. (Eng. Colloq.)

fast-ish, *a.* [Eng. *fast*; *-ish*.] Rather fast or dissipated.

***fast-lŷ**, ***fast-el-ye**, ***fast-lye**, *adv.* [Eng. *fast*, *a.*; *-ly*.]

1. Firmly, securely.

"For he hath fastly founded it
Above the seas to stand."
Old Version of Psalms; Ps. xxiv. 2.

2. Firmly, steadfastly, faithfully.

"The Duke of Gloucester was sure and fastlye faithfull to his prince."—*Sir T. More*: *Works*, p. 43.

3. Firmly, earnestly, strongly.

"That he so fastlye before hath affirmed."—*Sir T. More*: *Works*, p. 666.

4. Quickly, rapidly, hastily.

"She . . . walked fastly to and fro."—*Sir J. Harrington*: *Account of Elizabeth*.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hār, thēre; pine, plit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

fast'-nēss, ***fast-ness**, *s.* [A. S. *fastnes*=the firmament.]

1. The quality or state of being fast or secure.

2. Firmness; firm or steadfast adherence.

"To show it was but their fastness to the former gov. ernment."—*Bacon*: *Henry VII*.

3. Strength, security.

"And eke the fastnesse of his dwelling-place."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. ix. 5.

4. A strong place; a fortress, a fort, a stronghold.

"The capital or rather chief fastness of Cassibelan was then taken."—*Burke*: *Abridg. of Eng. History*.

5. Closeness, conciseness, brevity; not diffuseness.

"Bring his style from all loose grossness to such firm fastness in Latin, as in Demosthenes."—*Ascham*: *Schoolmaster*.

***fās-tū-ōs'-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *fastuositas*, from *fastuosus*=proud, haughty; *fastus*=pride.] Pride, haughtiness, arrogance.

***fās-tū-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *fastuosus*, from *fastus*.] Proud, haughty, arrogant, disdainful.

***fās-tū-ōūs-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *fastuosus*; *-ly*.] In a proud, haughty, arrogant, or disdainful manner.

***fās-tū-ōūs-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *fastuosus*; *-ness*.] Pride, haughtiness, arrogance.

fāt (1), ***fatte**, ***fette**, ***vat**, ***vatte**, ***vet**, ***vette**, *a. & s.* [A. S. *fæt*; cogn. with *Dut. vet*, *Dan. fed*, *Sw. fet*, *Icel. feitr*, *O. H. Ger. feizt*.]

A. As *adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) Full of fat; plump; fleshy; full fed; the opposite to *lean* or *thin*.

"And of fatte wetheres an hundred thousand also."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 62.

(2) Full of fat; oily, greasy, unctuous.

(3) Abounding in fat, as distinguished from the lean of meat.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Dull, heavy, stupid; as, a fat or coarse animal.

"O souls! in whom no heavenly fire is found,
Fat minds, and ever grovelling on the ground."
Dryden: *Perseus*, sat. ii.

(2) Coarse, gross.

"Added fat pollutions of our own."
Dryden: *Mrs. Killigrew*, 64.

(3) Wealthy, rich, affluent.

"Mark the fat oil, whose good round sum
Amounts at least to half a plum."
Lloyd: *A Familiar Epistle*.

(4) Rich; producing a large income.

"A fat benefice is that which so abounds with an estate and revenues that a man may expend a great deal in delicacies of eating and drinking."—*Ayliffe*: *Parergon*.

(5) Fertile, fruitful, rich; affording a good return; as, a fat soil.

"A fat londe and ful of donge foulest wedes groweth."
P. Plowman, p. 213.

(6) Abounding in spiritual endowments and comfort.

"They [the righteous] shall be fat and flourishing."—*Psalm* cxli. 14.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Naut.*: Broad; as, the quarter of a ship.

2. *Print.*: Applied to a page having many blank spaces or lines, and, hence, to any work which pays well.

B. As *substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) Plumpness, fleshiness.

(2) In the same sense as II. 1.

2. The best or most choice part of anything.

"Ye shall eat the fat of the land."—*Genesis* xiv. 18.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat.*: An animal substance of a more or less oily character deposited in vesicles in adipose tissue. It forms a considerable layer under the skin, is collected in large quantity around certain organs, as, for instance, the kidneys, fills up furrows on the surface of the heart, surrounds joints, and exists in large quantity in the marrow of bones. It is an excellent packing material in the body, being light, soft and elastic. It gives to the surface of the human frame its smooth, rounded contour. Being a bad conductor of heat, it enables a person to retain the warmth which he has generated; but its chief use is for the purpose of nutrition. (*Quain*.)

2. *Chem. (pl.)*: Fats are glycerides of acids belonging to the fatty or acetic series and of acids belonging to the acrylic series, being the ethers of the triatomic alcohol glycerine. They are insoluble in water, but soluble in ether. They vary in

consistence from a thin oil (olive oil) to a hard, greasy substance (suet). They leave a greasy stain on paper. When fats are boiled with any caustic alkali they are decomposed [SAPONIFICATION], and yield an alkaline salt of the fatty acid [SOAP], and glycerine (q. v.).

3. *Print.*: Copy which affords light work, as blank or short pages or lines, loaded matter, rule-and-figure work, poetry, and such like matter, profitable to the compositor.

¶ The fat is in the fire: All is confusion, or all has failed.

***fat-already**, *a.* Already too well fed or puffed.

"To enlard his fat-already pride."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 3.

***fat-brained**, *a.* Dull of apprehension; stupid.

fat-faced, *a.* Having a plump, round face.

fat-head, *s.* A dull, stupid fellow.

fat-headed, *a.* Dull, stupid, slow of apprehension.

fat-hen, *s.*

Bot.: A name applied to various plants, but especially to certain Chenopodiaceæ, having thick, succulent foliage: (1) *Chenopodium album*, (2) *Chenopodium bonus henricus*, (3) *Chenopodium rubrum*, (4) *Chenopodium vulvaria*, (5) *Atriplex patula*, (6) *Atriplex erecta*, (7) *Atriplex hystata*, (8) *Polygonum fagopyrum*, (9) *Nepeta glechoma*, (10) *Chrysanthemum segetum*, (11) *Cappella buxapastoris*, (12) *Artemisia vulgaris*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

***fat-kidneyed**, *a.* Gross-paunched, corpulent, obese.

fat-lute, *s.* A mixture of pipe-clay and linseed oil for filling joints.

***fat-witted**, *a.* Dull of apprehension; stupid, fat-headed.

fat-vesicles, *s. pl.*

Physiol.: The vesicles in the bodies of men and the inferior animals in which fat is deposited. [ADIPOSE TISSUE.] They are often situated in the interstices between organs, to which they afford protection. They also facilitate motion and improve the symmetry of the figure. (*Todd & Bowman*: *Phys. Anat.*)

***fāt** (2), ***fatt**, ***fatte**, ***fet**, *s.* [A. S. *fæt*.] [VAT.]

1. A vat; a large tub or vessel; a cask, a barrel.

2. A measure of capacity, differing in different commodities. A fat of grain was a quarter, or 8 bushels; a fat of wire, from 20 to 25 cwt.; a fat of isinglass from 3½ to 4 cwt.

fāt, *v. t. & i.* [FAT, *a.*]

A. Trans.: To make fat or plump; to fatten.

"I should have fatted all the region kites
With this slave's offal."—*Shakesp.*: *Hamlet*, ii. 2.

B. Intrans.: To become fat; to fatten; to gain flesh.

"An old ox fats as well and is as good as a young."—*Mortimer*: *Husbandry*.

fāt-al, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *fatalis*, from *fatum*=fate; Sp. *fatal*; Ital. *fatale*.]

1. Proceeding from fate or destiny; inevitable.

2. Decried by fate; destined.

"It was fatal to the king to fight for his money."—*Bacon*: *Henry VII*.

3. Fraught with or instrumental to destiny or fate; influencing destiny; fateful.

"Parca's fatal web."—*Shakesp.*: *Henry V.*, v. 1.

4. Foreboding death or destruction.

"That fatal screech-owl to our house
That nothing sung but death to us and ours."
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. III., ii. 6.

5. Causing death; deadly; mortal.

6. Ruinous, destructive, pernicious, deadly.

"Great, therefore, is the deceit and fatal the error by which all those delude themselves."—*Clarke*: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 120.

¶ For the difference between *fatal* and *deadly*, see DEADLY.

fāt-al-izm, *s.* [Eng. *fatal*; *-ism*.] The doctrine that all things are ordered for men by the arbitrary decrees of God or the fixed laws of nature. In Theology it has given birth to theories of Predestination, and in Moral Science to such systems as those of Spinoza and Hegel, and more recently to the philosophy of Mr. Herbert Spencer. It is carried out to its most pitiless logical extreme among the Mohammedans, where everything that can happen is "kismet," i. e., fatal, or decreed by fate.

fā-tal-ist, *s.* [Eng. *fatal*; *-ist*.] One who holds or supports the doctrine of fatalism.

"Being a fatalist in natural things, and at the same time maintaining free-will in man."—*Warburton*: *Divine Legation*, bk. iii., s. 4.

fāt-al-ist-ic, *a.* [Eng. *fatalist*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to fatalism; implying or partaking of the nature of fatalism.

"Are you a Christian, and talk about a crisis in that fatalistic sense?"—*Coleridge: Table Talk.*

fa-tāl-i-tŷ, *s.* [Fr. *fatalité*; Lat. *fatalitas*; from *fatalis*, from *fatum*=fate.]

1. A state of being fatal or predestined by fate; a fixed and unalterable course of things independent of any controlling cause.

"The stoics held a *fatalitas* and a fixed, unalterable course of events; but then they held also that they fell out by a necessity emergent from and inherent in the things themselves which God Himself could not alter."—*South.*

2. A decree of fate.

"By a strange *fatalitas* men suffer their dissenting to be drawn into the stream of the present rogue."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

3. A tendency to danger or hurt.

4. Mortality, destruction; as, The *fatalitas* among cattle has been very great.

5. A fatal occurrence.

fāt-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *fatal*; -ly.]

1. By the decree of fate; by inevitable and unalterable destiny or necessity.

"The atoms composed the world mechanically and *fatally*."—*Bentley: Boyle Lectures.*

2. In a fatal, mortal, or deadly manner; in a manner leading to or followed by death; mortally; as, The duels ended *fatally*.

3. In a ruinous or destructive manner; perniciously, ruinously.

"When Cressy battle *fatally* was struck."

Shakespeare: Henry V., ii. 4.

***fāt-al-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *fatal*; -ness.] The quality or state of being fatal; inevitable necessity; fatal-ity.

fa-ta mor-ga-nā, *s.* [Ital. *fata*=a fairy, and *Morgana*, a local name for a fairy=Morgana.] A remarkable aerial phenomenon observed from the harbor of Messina and adjacent places, and supposed by the Sicilians to be the work of the fairy Morgana. Objects are reflected sometimes on the surface of the sea, and sometimes in a kind of aerial screen to thirty feet above it. Father Angelucci thus describes it: "As I stood at my window, I was surprised with a most wonderful, delectable vision. The sea that washes the Sicilian shore swelled up, and became, for ten miles in length, like a chain of dark mountains, while the waters near our Calabrian coast grew quite smooth, and in an instant appeared as one clear, polished mirror, reclining against the aforesaid ridge. On this glass was depicted, in chiaro-oscuro, a string of several thousands of pilasters, all equal in altitude, distance, and degree of light and shade. In a moment these lost half their height, and bent into arcades, like Roman aqueducts. A long cornice was next formed on the top, and above it arose castles innumerable, all perfectly alike. These soon split into towers, which were shortly after lost in colonnades, then windows, and at last ended in pines, cypresses, and other trees, even and similar."

"Hope still guided them on, as the magic *Fata Morgana*."—*Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 4.*

fāčh, *s.* [FETCH.]

Bot.: Vicia sativa.

1. Meadow fatch; *Onobrychis sativa*. (Pratt; Britten & Holland.)

fāte, *s.* [O. Fr. *fat*, from Lat. *fatum*=that which is spoken, fate; for=to speak; O. Sp. & Ital. *fato*; Port. *fado*; Sp. *hado*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The decree of God by which the course of events is fixed; inevitable and unalterable necessity; a fixed destiny depending upon a superior cause, and uncontrollable by man.

"Necessity or chance
Approach me not, and what I will is fate."
Milton: P. L., vii. 173.

2. Destiny, lot, fortune.

"The arbiters of the prisoner's fate came in and went out as they chose."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxii.*

3. Death, destruction, evil destiny, doom.

"The whizzing arrow sings,
And bears thy fate, Antinous, on its wings."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xxii. 11, 12.

*4. The cause of death.

"With full force his deadly bow he bent,
And feathered fates among the mules and sumpters sent."
Dryden: Homer's Iliad, i.

5. (Pl.) Circumstances against which it is impossible or useless to contend.

"The fates were against them."—*Morley: Life of Cobden, ii. 376.*

II. Mythol. (pl.): The Paræ or Destinies; the goddesses supposed to preside over the birth, life,

and fortunes of men. They were three in number: Clotho held the spindle, Lachesis drew out the thread of man's destiny, and Atropos cut it off.

"For the difference between fate and destiny, see DESTINY."

***fāte**, *v. t.* [FATE, *s.*] To decree by fate or destiny; to preordain; to destiny.

"As it hath fated her to be my motive."

Shakespeare: All's Well that Ends Well, iv. 4.

fāt-ēd, *a.* [Eng. *fat(e)*; -ed.]

1. Decreed by fate or inevitable necessity.

"One midnight fated to the purpose."
Shakespeare: Tempest, i. 2.

2. Regulated by fate; determined.

*3. Exempted by fate.

"Who knows but that his fated armor was only an allegorical defense?"—*Dryden: Discourse on Epic Poetry.*

*4. Invested with the power of determining fate or destiny.

"Thy fated sky

Gives us free scope."—*Shakespeare: All's Well, i. 1.*

***fā-tē-fūl**, *a.* [Eng. *fate*; -ful(l).] Bearing or having fatal power; bringing fate or destruction; fatal.

"In his fall, with fateful away,
The steerage of the realm gave way."

Scott: Marmion. (Introd.)

***fā-tē-fūl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *fateful*; -ly.] In a fateful or fatal manner; fatally.

***fā-tē-fūl-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *fateful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being fateful.

fa-thēr, ***fa-der**, ***fa-dir**, ***fa-dre**, ***fa-dyr**, ***fæ-der**, ***fæa-der**, ***fæ-der**, ***va-der**, ***ve-der**, *s.* [A. S. *fæder*; cogn. with Dut. *vader*; Dan. & Sw. *fader*; Icel. *fadhir*; Goth. *fadar*; Ger. *vater*; O. H. Ger. *farar*, *vatar*; O. Fris. *feder*; Lat. *pater*; Gr. *pater*; Sansc. *pitri*; Pers. *pidar*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A male parent; he who begets a child.

"Yeh the lous as the mon that my fader ys."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 20.

(2) A male ancestor, especially the first ancestor; a forefather; the progenitor or founder of a race, family, line, &c. (Often used in the plural.)

"They forsook the Lord God of their fathers."—*Judges ii. 12.*

(3) In the same sense as II. 1.

"Our Father, which art in heaven."—*Matthew vi. 9.*

2. Figuratively:

(1) The creator, originator, or inventor of anything; the first to practice any art, profession, or occupation; the author or contriver.

"Vauban, the father of the science of fortification."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. ix.*

(2) The origin or cause of anything.

"The wish was father, Harry, to that thought."
Shakespeare: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 5.

(3) A respectful mode of address to an old man.

(4) The title of the senators of ancient Rome.

"And Fathers mixed with Commons,
Seized hatchet, bar, and crow."

Macaulay: Horatius, xxxiv.

(5) One who acts as or occupies the place of a father to another; one who exercises paternal care over another.

"I was a father to the poor."—*Job xxix. 16.*

(6) One who by marriage comes to the position of a father; a father-in-law, a step-father.

(7) The eldest or senior member of any profession or body.

"Being at that time the oldest person who had a seat in St. Stephen's, though not the father of the House in Parliamentary standing."—*London Times.*

(8) In the same sense as II. 2.

II. Technically:

1. Theol.: The first person of the Trinity.

"Baptising them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."—*Matthew xxviii. 19.*

2. Ecclesiology and Church History:

(1) Pl.: The Christian writers prior to the seventh century, though some include under the designation also those of a considerably subsequent period. The first in time were the five Apostolic Fathers. [APOSTOLIC.] Of the others, there lived in the first three centuries, prior to the establishment of Christianity, Justin Martyr, Theophilus, bishop of Antioch, Clement of Alexandria, Cyprian, bishop of Carthage, Origen, Tertullian, &c. After its establishment there were of Greek Fathers, Eusebius of Caesarea, Athanasius, &c.; and of Latin Church, Lactantius, Jerome, Augustine, and others.

(2) Singular:

(a) Gen.: An official title for a Roman or Ritualistic priest, a confessor, the superior of a convent, &c.

(b) Spec.: [Holy Father.]

*1. (1) *Fathers of the Christian Doctrine:*

Ch. Hist.: A Roman Catholic society founded in France in the sixteenth century by Cæsar de Bus, and enrolled by Pope Clement VIII. among the legitimate societies in A. D. 1597. They gave special attention to the religious instruction of the young and ignorant.

(2) *Fathers of the Oratory:*

Ch. Hist.: A Roman Catholic society founded in Italy in the sixteenth century by Philip Neri, and approved of by Pope Gregory VII. in A. D. 1577. The oratory referred to is that which Neri built for himself at Florence, and occupied for many years. The society has produced some learned men, Cæsar Baronius being one of the most distinguished.

(3) *Fathers of Somasquæ:*

Ch. Hist.: A Roman Catholic society, so named from Somasquæ, the town in which their first general resided. The same as *Regular Clerks of St. Majoli* (q. v.).

(4) *Holy Father:*

Ecclesiol.: A designation for the Pope. [FATHER, II. 2 (2) (a).]

**Father of a ship:*

Naut.: The title given in the dockyards to the constructor of a ship of the navy.

***father-better**, *a.* Surpassing one's father in any respect.

***father-brother**, *s.* An uncle on the father's side.

father-dust, *s.* The dust from which all men are sprung.

father-in-law, *s.*

1. The father of one's husband or wife.

2. Improperly used for a step-father.

father-lasher, *s.*

Ichth.: *Cottus bubalis*. A voracious acanthopterygious fish, of the genus *Cottus*, found on the shores of Greenland, Britain, and Newfoundland. The head is armed with several formidable spines. It is from eight to ten inches in length, and is largely used as food.

father-longlegs, *s.* A common name for the Crane-fly (q. v.). It is also called Daddy-longlegs.

***father-right**, *s.* A patrimony.

***father-sick**, *a.* Pining after one's father. (Cf. *Mother-sick*.)

father-sister, *s.* An aunt on the father's side.

***father-worse**, ***father-waur**, *a.* Worse than one's father; falling short in goodness. [FATHER-BETTER.]

fa-thēr, *v. t.* [FATHER, *s.*]

I. Literally:

1. To beget as a father; to be father to.

"Cowards father cowards, and base things sire base."
Shakespeare: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

2. To provide with a father.

"Being so fathered and so husbanded."

Shakespeare: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

3. To adopt as a child.

"Ay, good youth,

And rather father thee than master thee."

Shakespeare: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

4. To ascribe to a man as his child; to affiliate.

II. Figuratively:

1. To adopt or assume as one's own; to profess one's self the author or originator of; to take the responsibility of.

"By these two distinguished men Paterson's scheme was fathered."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xx.*

2. To ascribe to any one as his offspring or production.

fa-thēr-hood, ***fa-dir-hode**, *s.* [Eng. *father*; -hood.]

I. Lit.: The state or condition of being a father; the character or position of a father.

II. Figuratively:

1. The state or position of a senior or superior.

2. A title of the Pope, as the Holy Father.

3. An epithet used of God in His relation to orphans, and the human race. (Irving.)

fa-thēr-lānd, *s.* [Eng. *father*, and *land*, in imitation of Ger. *Vaterland*.] One's native country.

"On the house was formerly legible an inscription purporting that to him to whom God is a father, every land is a fatherland."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xv.*

fa-thēr-lēss, ***fa-der-læs**, ***fa-der-lēs**, ***fa-der-lesse**, ***fæ-der-lease**, ***fa-dyr-lēs**, ***va-der-lease**, *a. & s.* [A. S. *fæderlēas*; Dut. *vaderloos*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Lit.: Destitute of a living father.

2. Fig.: Without any known author.

B. As subst.: One who is destitute of a living father.

"In Thee the fatherless findeth mercy."—*Hosea xiv. 3.*

bōl, **bōy**, **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **gell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-**cian**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhūn**. -**tious**, -**cious**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

fa-thër-lëss-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *fatherless*; -ness.] The state or condition of being fatherless.

fa-thër-lë-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *fatherly*; -ness.] The state or quality of being fatherly; parental care, kindness, or tenderness.

fa-thër-lý, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *father*; -ly.]

A. As adjective:

1. Like a father; proper to or becoming a father; kind, tender, loving.

"He tendered his brother's children with a *fatherly* affection."—*Greneway: Tacitus: Annales*, p. 90.

2. Of or pertaining to a father.

B. As adv.: In the manner of a father; as a father should; with parental care or affection.

"He cannot choose but take this service I have done *fatherly*."—*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, ii. 3.

fa-thër-ship, *s.* [Eng. *father*; -ship.] The state or position of a father.

fäth-öm, ***fad-me**, ***fad-om**, ***fad-yme**, ***fed-eme**, ***fed-me**, ***vedh-me**, *s.* [A. S. *fæðm*=the space reached by the arms extended, a grasp; cogn. with Dut. *vadem*; Icel. *fadhmr*; Dan. *favn*; Ger. *faden*; O. H. Ger. *fadum*=a fathom; Sw. *famn*=an embrace.]

1. *Lit.*: A measure of length containing six feet, that being about the space which a man can cover with his extended arms. It is used principally in nautical and mining measurements.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Depth, deeps.

"All the profound sea hides in unknown *fathoms*."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

*2. Depth, penetration, or reach of intellect.

"Another of his *fathom* they have none To lead their business."—*Shakespeare: Othello*, i. 1.

fathom-line, *s.*

Naut.: The line by which the depth of water is ascertained.

fathom-wood, *s.*

Naut.: Slabs and other offal or waste of timber sold at the lumber yards by fathom lots, cubic measurement. (*Smyth*.)

fäth-öm, ***fad-men**, ***fad-myn**, ***fadom-yn**, *v. t.* [A. S. *fæðman*; Icel. *fadhma*; Sw. *fauina*; Dan. *favne*.]

1. *Literally*:

*1. To embrace; to inclose in the arms.

"Freunde fallen in fere fathomed together."—*E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness*, 899.

*2. To seize, to catch.

"Lascivious Delilahs that fathomed him in the arms of lust."—*Adams: Works*, i. 241.

*3. To encompass or inclose within the extended arms; to encircle.

"I fadmede al at ones Denemark with mine longe bones."—*Havelok*, l. 294.

4. To measure or ascertain the depth of water by a fathom-line.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To sound; to reach in depth; to get or reach to the bottom of.

"There is indeed such a depth in nature that it is never likely to be thoroughly fathomed."—*Glanvill: Essay* iv.

2. To penetrate, to comprehend, to understand.

"The short reach of sense and natural reason is not always able to fathom the contrivance."—*South: Sermons*, vol. x., ser. 5.

fäth-öm-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *fathom*; -able.] That may or can be fathomed, or comprehended.

fäth-öm-ër, *s.* [Eng. *fathom*; -er.] One who fathoms, penetrates into, or comprehends.

fäth-öm-lëss, *a.* [Eng. *fathom*; -less.]

1. *Literally*:

*1. That cannot be embraced or inclosed within the arms.

"Buckle in a waist most fathomless."—*Shakespeare: Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 2.

2. That cannot be fathomed; of which the bottom or depth cannot be found; bottomless.

"Ocean exhibits, fathomless and broad, Much of the power and majesty of God."—*Cowper: Retirement*, 525, 526.

II. *Fig.*: That cannot be fathomed, sounded, or comprehended.

"Here lies the fathomless absurdity."—*Milton: Tetrachordon*.

***fa-tid-ic**, ***fa-tid-ic-al**, *a.* [Lat. *fatidicus*, from *fatum*=fate, and *dico*=to say, to tell.] Declaring or having the power to foretell future events; prophetic.

***fa-tid-ic-al-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *fatidical*; -ly.] In a prophetic manner.

***fa-tid-i-cën-cý**, *s.* [Lat. *fatidic(us)*; Eng. suff. -ency.] Divination.

***fa-tif-ër-ous**, *a.* [Lat. *fatifer*, from *fatum*=fate, *fero*=to bear, to carry, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Bringing fate or ruin; deadly, mortal, destructive.

***fät-ig-a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *fatigabilis*, from *fatigo*=to weary.] Easily wearied or fatigued; liable to fatigue.

***fät-i-gäte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *fatigatus*, pa. par. of *fatigo*=to weary.] To weary, to fatigue, to tire out, to exhaust.

***fät-i-gäte**, *a.* [Lat. *fatigatus*.] [FATIGATE, *v.*] Tired out, wearied, exhausted, fatigued.

***fät-i-gä-tion**, *s.* [Latin *fatigatio*, from *fatigatus*, pa. par. of *fatigo*; O. Fr. *fatigation*; Sp. *fatigacion*.] Weariness, fatigue, exhaustion.

fa-tigue, *s.* [Fr. from *fatiguer*=to fatigue, to weary, from Lat. *fatigo*; Sp. *fatiga*; Ital. *fatica*.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Weariness; exhaustion from bodily or mental labor or exertion.

"It was occasioned by his desire of lessening his *fatigue*."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv., ch. v.

2. That which causes weariness or exhaustion; exhausting labor, toil, or exertion.

"The great Scipio sought honors in his youth, and endured the *fatigues* with which he purchased them."—*Dryden*. (*Johnson*.)

II. *Technically*:

1. *Mech.*: The fracture of a bar owing to the repeated application and removal of a load which is considerably below the breaking-weight of the bar. To fatigue is ascribed the breaking of car-axes by the constant repetitive blows and strains incident to their duty.

2. *Milit.*: The duties of military men distinct from the use of arms; as, men on *fatigue*. [FATIGUE-DUTY.]

[Crabb thus discriminates between *fatigue*, *weariness*, and *lassitude*: "*Fatigue* is an exhaustion of the animal or mental powers; *weariness* is a wearing out the strength, or breaking the spirits; *lassitude* is a general relaxation of the animal frame; the laborer experiences *fatigue* from the toils of the day; the man of business, who is harassed by the multiplicity and complexity of his concerns, suffers *fatigue*; and the student, who labors to fit himself for a public exhibition of his acquirements, is in like manner exposed to *fatigue*; *weariness* attends the traveler who takes a long or pathless journey; *weariness* is the lot of the petitioner, who attends in the antechamber of a great man; the critic is doomed to suffer *weariness*, who is obliged to drag through the shallow but voluminous writings of a dull author; and the enlightened hearer will suffer no less *weariness* in listening to the absurd effusions of an extemporaneous preacher. *Lassitude* is the consequence of a disordered system, sometimes brought on by an excess of *fatigue*, sometimes by sickness, and frequently by the action of the external air." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fatigue-dress, *s.*

Milit.: The working-dress of soldiers.

fatigue-duty, *s.*

Milit.: The work or duties of soldiers distinct from the use of arms.

fatigue-party, *s.*

Milit.: A party or body of soldiers engaged on *fatigue-duty*.

fa-tigue, *v. t.* [Fr. *fatiguer*, from Lat. *fatigo*; Sp. & Port. *fatigar*; Ital. *fatigare*, *fatigare*.]

1. To tire, to weary; to exhaust or wear out the strength of by bodily labor or mental exertion.

"Being himself so *fatigued* that he could hardly sit on the horse."—*Cambridge: The Scribneriad*. (Note 19.)

2. To weary by importunity; to harass; to importune.

[Blair thus discriminates between the words *to weary* and *to fatigue*: "The continuance of the same thing *wearies* us; labor *fatigues* us. I am *weary* with standing; I am *fatigued* with walking. A suitor *wearies* us by his perseverance; *fatigues* us by his importunity." (*Blair: Rhetoric* (1817), i. 229, 230.)

***fa-tig-ue-söme**, *a.* [English *fatigue*; -some.] Fatiguing, wearing, exhausting.

***fä-til-ö-quent**, *a.* [Lat. *fatum*=fate; *loquens*, pr. par. of *loquor*=to speak.] Propheying; prophetic.

***fä-til-ö-quist**, *s.* [Lat. *fatum*=fate, and *loquor*=to speak.] A fortune-teller.

Fät-i-mide, **Fät-i-mite**, *a. & s.* [Named from Fatima, the daughter of Mohammed and wife of Ali, from whom the founder of the dynasty described in the definition professed to have sprung.]

A. As adj.: Sprung from Fatima. [Def.]

† *Fatimide Dynasty*. [B.]

B. As substantive (pl.):

Hist.: A race of Mohammedan kings, whose founder, Abu Mohammed Obeidallah, was born in A. D. 882, and began to reign in 910, making Mahadi, the ancient Aphrodisium, about 100 miles south of Tunis, his capital. The place was called from the name Mahadi, or Director of the Faithful, which he had assumed. The dynasty there founded continued to reign till A. D. 1171, and produced in all fourteen kings.

***fa-tis-çence**, *s.* [Lat. *fatiscens*, pr. par. of *fatisco*=to gape open.] The state of gaping; a chink, an opening.

fät-ling, *s. & a.* [Eng. *fat*; dim. suff. -ling.]

A. As subst.: A young animal fattened for slaughter; a fattened animal.

***B. As adj.**: Fat and young.

fät-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *fat*; -ly.] In a fat manner or state; grossly, greasily.

***fät-nër**, *s.* [Eng. *fat(ten)*; -er.] One who or that which fattens; a fatterer (q. v.).

fät-nëss, ***fat-nes**, ***fätte-nes**, ***fatt-nes**, *s.* [A. S. *fætness*.]

1. The quality or state of being fat; plumpness, corpulence, fleshiness, fullness of flesh.

"Youth or age, leanness or *fatness*, good or bad humor."—*Reid: Inquiry into Human Mind*, ch. iv., § 1.

2. Fat, grease; unctuous or greasy matter.

"Earth and water, mingled by the help of the sun, gather a nitrous *fatness*."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

*3. Fertility, richness, fruitfulness.

"God give thee of the dew of heaven, and the *fatness* of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine."—*Genesis* xxvii. 23.

*4. The choicest or best parts or produce of.

"Abel forsoke the offide of the firstgoten of his flock, and of the *fatnes* of hem."—*Wycliffe: Genesis* iv. 4.

*5. That which causes fertility or fruitfulness.

fät-ten, ***vet-ten**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *fættian*; O. H. Ger. *fetzian*.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To make fat; to give flesh or fatness to.

"Dogs fattened on the blood of the slain . . . were luxuries which few could afford to purchase."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To make fruitful; to fertilize, to enrich.

"Thy tides of wealth o'erflow the fattened land."—*Dryden: The Medal*, 172.

2. To feed grossly; to fill.

"Obscene Orontes, diving underground, Conveys his wealth to Tiber's hungry shores, And fattens Italy with foreign whores."—*Dryden: Juvenal*, sat. iii.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To grow or become fat; to gain flesh.

"The cause of their fattening during their sleeping time, may be the want of assimilating."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 899.

2. *Fig.*: To become rich.

fät-ten-ër, *s.* [Eng. *fatten*; -er.] One who or that which fattens, or tends to produce fat.

fät-tër, *v. t.* [Welsh *fat*=a stroke; *fatiau*=to strike.] To thresh the awns or beards of barley.

fät-tl-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *fatty*; -ness.] The quality or state of being fatty or fat; fatness, grossness.

"We come next to the oleosity or *fattiness* of them."—*Bacon: Life and Death*.

fät-tish, ***fat-tish**, *a.* [English *fat*; -ish.] Rather or somewhat fat.

"*Fattish*, fleshy, not grete therwith."—*Chaucer: Book of the Duchess*, 961.

***fät-trel**, *s.* [O. Fr. *fatraille*=trash, trumpery.] A fold or pucker of a dress; the end of a ribbon.

fät-tý, *a.* [Eng. *fat*; -y.] Consisting of or having the qualities of fat; greasy.

"Spirit of niter will turn oil of olives into a sort of fatty substance."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. vi.

fatty-acids, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Monatomic organic acids belonging to the series $C_nH_{2n}O_2$. The first two acids, formic and acetic, are thin liquids which mix with water; propionic, and the higher acids, up to pelargonic acid $C_{15}H_{32}O_2$, are oily liquids. Ruric acid $C_{17}H_{34}O_2$, and those containing more carbon atoms, are solid at ordinary temperatures, and resemble fat.

fäte, **fät**, **färe**, **amidät**, **whät**, **fäll**, **father**; **wë**, **wët**, **hëre**, **camel**, **hër**, **thëre**; **plne**, **plt**, **sire**, **sir**, **marine**; **gö**, **pöt**, **or**, **wöre**, **wolf**, **wörk**, **whö**, **sön**; **mäte**, **cüb**, **cüre**, **unite**, **cür**, **rüle**, **füll**; **trý**, **Sýrian**. **æ**, **œ** = **ë**; **ey** = **ä**. **qu** = **kw**.

fatty-degeneration, s. The abnormal conversion of the protein elements into a granular fatty matter.

fatty-infiltration, s.

Anat.: An infiltration of the tissues with fat deposited in them from the blood. It is only a deposit, and is therefore not synonymous with fatty degeneration.

fatty-kidney, s.

Med.: A name for Bright's disease of the kidney.

fatty-ligament, s.

Anat.: A name for a reflexion of the synovial membrane of the knee-joint, which passes from the *ligamentum patellæ* toward the cavity that separates the condyle of the femur, known as the intercondylar notch.

fatty-liver, s.

Med.: *Adiposis hepatica*. This disease can arise in man, but does so more frequently in birds; as, for instance, in the case of a goose or duck kept in quiescence and darkness, and well-fed.

fatty-membrane, s.

Anat.: The subcutaneous areolar tissue.

fatty-metamorphoses, s. pl.

Med.: [FATTY-DEGENERATION.]

fatty-series, s.

Chemistry: The group of organic compounds including hydrocarbons, alcohols, &c., derived from Methane CH₄, so called from the fats belonging to this series.

fatty-tissue, s.

Anat.: [ADIPOSE TISSUE.]

fatty-vesicles, s. pl.

Anat.: Small burse or membranous vesicles which inclose the fat, and are found in the areola of the areolar tissue. They vary in size, but are usually round and globular.

fatty-vessels, s. pl.

Anat.: The vessels connected with the fat.

***fā-tū-ī-toūs, a.** [Lat. *fatuit(as)*; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Simple, stupid, foolish, fatuous.

"A poor fatuous father was linked to her fate."—*Emilia Wyndham*, ch. xvii.

***fā-tū-ī-tŷ, s.** [Lat. *fatuitas*, from *fatuus*=simple, stupid.] Imbecility of mind; weakness of intellect; idiocy, silliness, stupidity.

***fāt-u-ōūs, a.** [Lat. *fatuus*.]

1. Stupid; weak in the intellect; imbecile, foolish. 2. Impotent; without force; illusory; applied to an ignis fatuus.

fau-bōurg (au as ō), s. [Fr.; O. Fr. *forsbourg*, from Low Lat. *foris burgum*, from Lat. *foris*=out of doors, and Low Lat. *burgum*=a borough.]

1. A suburb of a town. 2. A part of a town now within a city, but formerly outside the walls.

fāu-cāl, a. [Eng. *fauc(es)*; adj. suff. -al.] Of or pertaining to the fauces or gullet; specif., in phonology, applied to certain deep guttural sounds peculiar to the Semitic and some other tongues.

fāu-çēs, s. pl. [Lat.]

1. *Anat.*: The hinder part of the mouth, terminated by the pharynx and larynx; the gullet or windpipe. 2. *Bot.*: The orifice or opening of a monopetalous flower.

3. *Conch.*: The opening into the first chamber of a shell.

fāu-çēt, s. [Fr. *fausset*; O. Fr. *faulset*, from *faulser*=to falsify, to make a breach in; Lat. *falso*=to falsify; *falsus*=false.]

1. A form of valve or cock in which a spigot or plug is made to open or close an aperture in a portion which forms a spout or pipe for the discharge or passage of a fluid. The ordinary beer-tap is a familiar example.

2. The enlarged end of a pipe made to receive the spigot-end of the next section.

faucet-bit, s. A cutting lip and router on the end of a faucet. The faucet is rotated to cut the hole in the head of the cask, and then the barrel of the faucet immediately occupies the aperture so made.

faucet-filter, s. A faucet having a chamber for filtering material.

faucet-joint, s.

1. An expansion-joint for uniting two parts of a straight metallic pipe, which is exposed to great variations of temperature.

2. One form of breech-loader in which the rear of the bore is exposed by the turning of a perforated plug.

faucet-key, s. A key fitting upon a concealed square projection on the plug of a faucet.

faucet-valve, s. A valve in which the puppet or plug-valve is operated by a handle of the faucet order.

***fauch, faw, faugh, a. & s.** [A. S. *fah*.] [FALLOW.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of a reddish or fallow color.

"Ane furlenth before his folk, ane feildis as faw."—*Gauean and Gologras*, iv. 22.

2. Fallow.

"It was in ane fauch eard and rid land quhair they moved for the tyme, and the stour was so great that nevir ane of thame might sie ane vther."—*Pittscottie's Cron.*, p. 499.

B. As substantive:

1. A single furrow, out of lea; a piece of fallow ground.

2. (*Pl.*): A division of a farm, so called because it gets no manuring, but is prepared for a crop by a slight fallowing.

"The other large portion is denominated *faughs*. The *faughs* never receive manure of any sort. They are broke up from grass."—*Agr. Surv. Aberd.*, p. 232.

fauch, v. t. [FAUCH, s.] To fallow ground.

fāu-fēl, s. [Hind. *faufal*, *fāfal*=the betel-nut.]

Bot.: The fruit of the *Areca catechu*; the Areca-nut, called also Malabar Nut.

faugh, interj. [Onomatopoeic.] An exclamation of disgust or abhorrence.

"Faugh! I have known a charnel-house smell sweeter."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Prophetess*, ii. 2.

fāu-jaŝ-ite, s. [Named by Damour after Faujas de Saint Fond; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: An isometric mineral, colorless and fragile, occurring with Augite in the Amygdaloid of Kaiserstuhl, Baden.

***fauld (1), s.** [FOLD.]

fauld (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.] The tympanon or working arch of a furnace.

***faule, s.** [FALL, s.] A fall; a pointed lace collar; a vandyke. (*Herrick*.)

fault, *faut, *faute, *fawte, s. [O. Fr. *faute*, *faulte*; Fr. *faute*, from O. Fr. *falter*; Sp. & Port. *fallar*; Ital. *fallare*=to lack, a frequent. from Lat. *fallō*=to deceive; Sp., Port., and Ital. *falla*=a defect, a want.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Defect, want, absence.

2. An error, a miss, a failing; a mistake or blunder.

3. A slight offense or deviation from right or propriety; a neglect of duty or propriety, arising from carelessness or inattention, rather than design.

"Confess your faults one to another."—*James* v. 16.

*4. A blemish or defect; an imperfection.

"Take her with all faults."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, i. 1.

5. Blame.

"Lay the fault on me."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. I., ii. 1.

*6. Misfortune, mishap.

"The more my fault,
To scape his hands where I was like to die."
—*Shakesp.: Pericles*, iv. 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Mining & Geol.*: The sudden interruption of the continuity of strata till then upon the same plane, this being accompanied by a crack or fissure varying in width from a mere line to several feet, generally filled with broken stone, clay, or similar material. In the fig. under the article DOWNTROW (*ante*) is a fault which has broken the continuity of the strata and produced a downthrow. There are faults in some sections of which the horizontal extent is thirty miles or more, the vertical displacement varying from 600 to 3,000 feet, and the width of the fissures filled up ranging from ten to fifty feet. It was once assumed that such faults could not have been produced unless by a single great convulsion, but Lyell maintained that a series of smaller displacements, followed by subsequent settling down, would produce the same results.

2. *Hunt.*: A check, the losing of the scent.

"The car is excellent at faults."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.

3. *Tennis*: An improper service.

¶ (1) *At fault*: At a loss; in a difficulty; puzzled, embarrassed.

(2) *In fault*: To blame.

(3) *To find fault with*: To attribute blame to; to blame, to censure.

¶ For the difference between *fault* and *blemish*, see BLEMISH; for that between *fault* and *error*, see ERROR.

fault-finder, s. One who needlessly finds fault with or blames any person or thing; a censorious person.

fault-finding, a. & s.

A. As adj.: Given to finding fault; censorious.

B. As subst.: The act or practice of finding fault; censoriousness.

***fault, *fau-ten, v. i. & t.** [FAULT, s.]

**A. Intrans.*: To commit a fault; to err, to blunder, to go wrong.

"You must not fault twice in warre."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 345.

B. Transitive:

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: To charge with a fault, to blame, to find fault with.

"Faulting not their nature, but our use and corruption."—*Bp. Hall: Holy Observations*, § 13.

2. *Geol.*: To cause a fault or displacement in strata or veins.

fault-ēd, a. [Eng. *fault*; -ed.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Faulty, imperfect, full of faults or imperfections.

2. *Geol.*: A term applied to strata or veins in which a fault or displacement occurs.

***fault-ēr, *fault-or, s.** [Eng. *fault*; -er.] One who commits a fault; an offender.

***fault-fūl, a.** [Eng. *fault*; -ful(l).] Full of faults; faulty, guilty, criminal.

fault-i-ly, adv. [Eng. *fault*; -ly.] In a faulty, defective, or imperfect manner; imperfectly, defectively.

"An Englishman's book . . . which by stealth and very faultily came out here."—*Steupe: Life of Whitgift*, ii. 166.

fault-i-ness, s. [Eng. *faulty*; -ness.]

1. Badness, viciousness; evil disposition.

2. A failure in duty; delinquency.

"Considering his faultiness toward her in other things."—*Burnet: Hist. Owen Time* (an. 1678).

fault-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [FAULT, v.]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

Geol.: The state or condition of being faulted.

fault-lēss, *faut-les, *faut-lez, a. [Eng. *fault*; -less.] Free from or without fault, defect, or imperfection; perfect, complete.

"There were on the stage many women of faultless beauty."—*Maccublay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

fault-lēss-ly, adv. [Eng. *faultless*; -ly.] In a faultless manner.

fault-lēss-ness, s. [Eng. *faultless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being faultless; freedom from fault, imperfection, or defect.

fāul-tŷ, *fau-tle, *fau-ty, *faw-ty, a. [Eng. *fault*; -y; Fr. *faulxif*.]

1. Containing faults, imperfections, or defects; defective; imperfect.

"Reject all faulty innovations."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. ii.

2. Guilty of a fault; blamable; deserving of blame or censure; culpable.

"O how sorrowful am I, for in all these am I faultie."—*Golden Book*, let. 6.

3. Not perfect or complete; imperfect, incomplete; as, a faulty copy of a book.

¶ For the difference between *faulty* and *culpable*, see CULPABLE.

Fāun, *Fāwn, s. [Lat. *Faunus*.]

I. Roman Mythology:

1. A Latin rural deity, who presided over woods and wilds, and whose attributes bear a strong analogy to those of the Grecian Pan, with whom he is sometimes identified. He was an object of peculiar adoration of the shepherd and husbandman, and at a later period he is said to have peopled the earth with a host of imaginary beings identical with himself. [2.]

2. One of a kind of demigods, or rural deities, bearing a strong resemblance in appearance and character to the satyrs, with whom they are generally identified. They are represented as men with the tail and hind legs of a goat, pointed ears, and projecting horns.

II. Fig.: The word *Faun* (I. 2.) is sometimes used by poets as a synonym for intemperance. (*Tennyson: In Memoriam*, cxviii.)



Young Faun.
(From Statue in Villa Albani.)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

Faun'-a, s. [Lat.]

1. *Rom. Myth.*: A Roman goddess, originally called Marica, but after her marriage with Faunus, named Fauna. She is sometimes identified with Cybele.

2. *Nat. Science*: The zoölogy of a country; the different kinds of animals found in or peculiar to a certain region or epoch, with their descriptions. It is designed to correspond to the word Flora, used for the whole vegetation of a region or epoch. [FLORA.]

"Numerous vestiges of the fauna which animated the period are also revealed in the rocks of the period."—*Figuer*: *World before the Deluge*, p. 224.

***faun'-ist, s. [Eng. faun(a); -ist.]** One who studies or treats of the fauna of any country or district.

***faun'-ist-ic, a. [Eng., &c., fauna; -istic.]** Relating to or dealing with the fauna of any particular region.

"A systematic arrangement as complete as the faunistic nature of the work permitted."—*Nature*, Nov. 26, 1886, p. 78.

***faun'-üs (pl. faun'-i), s. [FAUN.]**

***faurd, a. [FAVORED.] (Scotch.)**

***fause, a. [FALSE.] (Scotch.)**

***fause-face, s. A false face; a mask, a visor.**

fause-house, s. A vacancy in a stack for preserving corn.

***faus'-en, s. [Wel. *llyswen*; Ir. & Gael. *easgan*.]** A kind of large eel.

"He left the waves to wash the wave-sprung entrails, about which fausens and other fish did shole." *Chapman*: *Homer's Iliad*, xxi. 190.

***faus-se-bräye (au as ô), s. [Fr. *faux* (m.), *fausse* (f.) = false, and *braye*, *braie* = breeches; Lat. *braccæ*.]** *Fortif.*: A low rampart or counterguard to protect the lower part of the main escarp.

***fau'-sér-ite, s. [Ger. *fäuserit*. Named after Mr. Fäuser.]**

Min.: An orthorhombic translucent or transparent mineral, of vitreous luster, yellowish white to colorless. Hardness, 2 to 2½; specific gravity, 1.89; taste bitter. Composition: Sulphuric acid, 34.7; protoxide of manganese, 20.5; magnesia, 5.8; water, 39 = 100. Found in Hungary. (*Dana*.)

***fau'-tër-ër, s. [Eng. *fautor*; -er.]** A favorer, a supporter.

***fau'-teül (au as ô), s. [Fr., from O. Fr. *faulde-tueil*, from Low Lat. *faldistoolum*.] [FALDSTOOL.]**

1. An easy, upholstered arm-chair.

2. A seat in the French Academy.

***fau'-tör, *fau'-töür, s. [Lat. for *favoritor*, from *faveo* = to favor.]** A favorer; a supporter; an advocate.

***fau'-trëss, *fau'-tresse, s. [Eng. *fautor*; -ess; Lat. *fautrix*.]** A female supporter or favorer; a patroness.

***fau'-vét-te (au as ô), s. [Fr., from *fauve* = fawn-colored.]**

Zool.: A generic term sometimes applied to any of the soft-billed birds or warblers.

***faux, s. [Lat.] [FAUCES.]**

1. *Anat.*: The pharynx.

2. *Bot.*: The mouth of the tube of the corolla.

3. *Conchol.*: That part of a shell which can be seen by looking in at the opening.

***faux (aux as ô), a. [Fr.]** False.

***faux-bourdon, s.**

Music: [FABURDEN.]

***faux-jour, s.**

Art: False light; a term denoting that the light in which a picture is hung falls on it in a different direction from what the painter has represented it as coming.

***faux-pas, s. A false step; a mistake; a breach of propriety, manners, or morality; a lapse from chastity.**

***fa-väg'-i-nöus, a. [Lat. *favus* = a honeycomb.]** Formed like or resembling a honeycomb.

***fa-vel, *fa-vell, s. [O. Fr. *favele*; Ital. *favella*; Lat. *fabula*.]** Flattery, cajolery.

***fä'-vel, *fa-vell, a. & s. [Fr. *fauveau*, *fauve* = fallow, dun.] [FALLOW.]**

A. As adj.: Yellow, dun, fallow.

B. As subst.: A dun-colored horse.

¶ To curry favel: [Curry favor.]

***fa-vél'-lä (pl. fa-vél'-läs), s. [FAVILLA.]**

***fäv'-ël-lid'-i-üm, s. [FAVILLIDIUM.]**

***fa-vë'-ö-läte, a. [Lat. *favus* = a honeycomb.]** Formed like a honeycomb; alveolate; cellular.

fäv'-ër-ël, s. [FAVEROLE.]

Bot.: (1) An onion, (2) *Draba verna*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

***fäv'-ër-ële, s. [Cf. Fr. *favorolle* = a haricot bean, dimin. of Lat. *faba* (q. v.).]**

Bot.: Water-dragons, *Calla palustris*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

***fa-vil'-lä, fa-vél'-lä, s. [Lat. *favilla* = ashes.]**

Bot.: A form of the conceptacular fruit of the Floridous Algae, where the spores are collected in spherical masses, situated wholly upon the external surface of the frond, as in *Ceramium* and *Calithamnion*. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

***fäv'-il-lid'-i-üm, s. [Lat. *favilla* = ashes, and Gr. *eidos* = form, appearance.]**

Bot.: A form of the conceptacular fruit of the Floridous Algae, where the spores are collected in spherical masses attached to the wall of the frond or imbedded in its substance, as in *Halymenia* and *Dumontia*. The term is usually extended to similar fruits not perfectly immersed, where they form tubercles upon the branches. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

***fa-vil'-löus, a. [Lat. *favilla* = ashes.]** Consisting of or pertaining to ashes; resembling ashes.

***fä-vö'-ni-än, a. [Lat. *Favonius* = the west wind.]** Pertaining to the west wind; hence, gentle, favorable, prosperous.

***fä-vör, fä-voür, *fa-ver, s. [O. Fr. *favor*, *faveur*; Fr. *faveur*, from Lat. *favor*, from *faveo* = to favor; Sp. & Port. *favor*; Ital. *favore*.]**

*1. Countenance; kind regard or feelings toward any one; friendly disposition or partiality.

"They got not the land by their own sword; but thy right hand and thine arm, and the light of thy countenance, because thou hast a favor unto them."—*Psalms* xiv. 3.

2. Support, defense, vindication, patronage, advancement.

3. A kindness done; a kind act or office; an act of grace or good-will done as a kindness and not as an act of justice or right.

"If thou wilt deign this favor."

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 15.

4. That which is favored; the object of kind feelings or good-will.

"All these his wondrous works, but chiefly man,

His chief delight and favor,"

Milton: P. L., iii. 664, 665.

5. A benefit or benevolent gift or grant; an evidence of good-will.

"Religion, richest favor of the skies,"

Cowper: *Table Talk*, 269.

6. A token of love or affection; specifically, something given by a lady to her lover to be worn.

"With favor in his crest, or glove,"

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iv. 16.

7. A bunch or knot of ribbons worn at a marriage or other festive occasion.

8. Lenity, kindness, charitableness.

"Justice with favor have I always done."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iv. 7.

9. Leave; good-will; pardon; indulgence; countenance.

"Give me your favor;

My dull brain was wrought with things forgotten."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, i. 3.

10. Partiality; bias; as, A jury must give a verdict without favor to either party.

11. Advantage; convenience.

*12. That which conciliates affection; an attraction; a charm.

"She showed him favors to allure his eye,"

Shakesp.: *Passionate Pilgrim*, 48.

*13. A feature, a countenance, an aspect; a look.

*14. The outward appearance of things.

"Have I not seen dwellers on form and favor

Lose all?"

Shakesp.: *Sonnet*, 125.

15. A letter or written communication. (Used complimentarily in business; as, Your favor of yesterday's date is to hand.)

¶ 1. A challenge to the favor:

Law: A challenge or objection to a juror on the ground of real or supposed partiality, bias, or prejudice.

2. In favor of:

(a) Ordinary Language:

(i) Inclined to support; favorable to; as, I am in favor of the measure.

(ii) For the good, benefit, or advantage of; as, The will was made in his favor.

(iii) Favorably to; as, The case was decided in his favor.

(b) Comm.: In the name or to the order of; as, The check was drawn in his favor.

¶ For the difference between favor and credit, see CREDIT; for that between favor and benefit, see BENEFIT; and for that between favor and grace, see GRACE.

fä-vör, fä-voür, *fa-ver, *fa-vor-yn, v. t. [FAVOR, s.]**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To regard with favor or kindness; to have or show kindness or good-will toward; to countenance; to encourage; to befriend.

"Knowing You were a man I favor'd, he disdained not Against himself to serve you."

Massinger: *Bondman*, iv. 3.

2. To support.

"The principal anatomical fact which favors this conclusion."—*Todd & Bowman*: *Physiol. Anat.*, i. 349.

3. To be propitious or fortunate for; to afford or present advantages to; as, The darkness favored their undertaking.

"No one place about is weaker than another to favor an enemy in his approaches."—*Addison*: *Examiner*.

4. To show partiality or bias toward; to support or encourage unfairly.

5. To extenuate; to palliate; to represent favorably.

"He has favored her squint admirably."—*Swift*.

6. To ease; to spare; to treat with gentleness; to be careful of.

7. To resemble in features; to be like.

"Fleuret, whose appearance is said to favor Monarque."—*London Standard*.

II. Naut.: To be careful of; as, to favor the mast.

***fä-vör-a-ble, fä-voür-a-ble, *fa-vor-a-bel, a. [Fr. *favorable*, from Lat. *favorabilis*, from *faveo* = to favor; Ital. *favorabile*; Sp. *favorable*; Port. *favoravel*.]**

1. Kind, friendly; well-disposed; encouraging.

"Till tham the world es favorable." *Hampton*: *Pricke of Conscience*, 1,344.

2. Propitious.

"The heavens look With an aspect more favorable." *Shakesp.*: *Winter's Tale*, ii. 1.

3. In favor of another; good; high.

"Nor does Evelyn seem to have formed a much more favorable opinion of his august tenant."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

4. Partial; manifesting partiality or bias.

5. Conducive; tending to promote or to encourage; contributing.

6. Convenient; advantageous; affording advantages or facilities; as, The army took up a favorable position.

*7. Beautiful; well-favored.

"Of all the race of silver-winged flies,

Which do possess the empire of the air,

Was none more favorable, nor more fair."

Spenser: *Muioptomos*.

*Crabb thus discriminates between favorable and propitious: "*Propitious* is a species of the favorable, namely, the favorable as it springs from the design of an agent: what is propitious, therefore, is always favorable, but not vice versa: the favorable properly characterizes both persons and things; the propitious, in the proper sense, characterizes the person only; as applied to persons, an equal may be favorable; a superior only is propitious: the one may be favorable only in inclination; the latter is favorable also in granting timely assistance."

In the improper sense, propitious may be applied to things with a similar distinction: whatever is well disposed to us, and secures our endeavors, or serves our purpose, is favorable; whatever efficaciously protects us, speeds our exertions, and decides our success, is propitious to us; on ordinary occasions a wind is said to be favorable which carries us to the end of our voyage; but it is said to be propitious if the rapidity of our passage forwards any great purpose of our own." (*Crabb*: *Eng. Synon.*)

***fä-vör-a-ble-nëss, fä-voür-a-ble-nëss, s. [Eng. favorable; -ness.]**

1. The quality or condition of being favorable, kindly, or well-disposed; partiality.

"We ought to rest persuaded of its [Providence] favourableness."—*Montagu*: *Devout Essays*, pt. ii., treat. iv., § 4.

2. The quality or condition of being favorable, convenient, commodious, or suitable.

"The favorableness of the present times to all exertions in the cause of liberty."—*Burke*: *French Revolution*.

***fä-vör-a-blý, fä-voür-a-blý, adv. [Eng. favorable (le); -ly.]**

1. In a favorable manner; with kindness, good-will, or friendly disposition.

"He would have judged more favourably of his situation."—*Maty*: *Memoirs of Lord Chesterfield*.

2. Conveniently; commodiously; suitably; advantageously.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hère, camel, hër, thère; plne, pît, sire, sir, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wolf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rôle, füll; trý, sýrian. æ, œ = ë; ey = ä. qu = kw.

fā-vōred, fā-voūred, *fa-verd, a. [English favor; -ed.]

1. Regarded or treated with favor, kindness, goodwill, or friendliness of disposition.

"Confess that beauty best is taught
By those, the favored few."

Mason: *English Garden*, bk. i.

2. Supplied with advantages, conveniences, or facilities.

3. Used in composition with a qualifying word in the sense of featured.

"The ill-favored and lean-fleshed kine did eat up the seven well-favored and fat kine."—*Genesis* xii. 4.

fā-vōred-lý, *fā-voūred-lý, *fa-verd-lý, *fa-vered-lý, adv. [Eng. favored; -ly.]

1. With favor or kindness; favorably.

"Which hath diligently and favouredly written it."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*.

2. Used in composition with *well* or *ill* to signify of a good or bad appearance.

fā-vōred-ness, fā-voūred-ness, s. [English favored; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being favored.

2. Appearance, look; used in composition with *well*, *ill*, &c.

"Thou shalt not sacrifice unto the Lord thy God any bullock or sheep, wherein is blemish or any evil-favored-ness."—*Deut.* xvii. 1.

fā-vōr-ēr, fā-voūr-ēr, s. [Eng. favor; -er.] One who favors; one who regards or treats another with favor, kindness, goodwill or friendliness; a well-wisher; a supporter.

"For being now a favorer to the Roman."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, v. 3.

***fā-vōr-ēss, *fā-voūr-ēss, s.** [English favor; -ess.] A female who favors, supports, or gives countenance.

fā-vōr-īng, fā-voūr-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [FAVOR, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of regarding or treating with favor; a showing favor or goodwill.

fā-vōr-īng-lý, fā-voūr-īng-lý, adv. [English favoring; -ly.] In a favorable manner; in a manner showing favor, goodwill, or friendliness of disposition.

fā-vōr-īte, fā-voūr-īte, s. & a. [Fr. favorite, fem. of favori; O. Fr. favorit=favored; Sp. & Ital. favorito, fem. favorita.]

A. As *substantive*:

1. A person or thing beloved or regarded with especial favor, affection, predilection, or partiality.

"They almost invariably choose their favorites so ill that their constancy is a vice and not a virtue."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. One chosen as a companion and intimate associate by a superior; one unduly favored.

"There is no prince so bad whose favorites and ministers are not worse."—*Burke: Vindication of Natural Society*.

3. In racing applied to that horse which is considered to have the best chance of winning, and against which the shortest odds are offered.

*4. (Pl.): Short curls on the top of the head.

"The favorites hang loose upon the temples."—*Farquhar: Sir H. Wildair*, l. 1.

B. As *adj.*: Regarded with especial favor, affection or predilection; beloved; preferred before all others.

"She rears her favorite man of all mankind."

Cowper: *Table Talk*, 217.

fā-vōr-īt-īsm, fā-voūr-īt-īsm, s. [English favorit(e); -ism.]

1. A disposition to favor, aid, or promote the interests of a favorite person, class, or number to the exclusion of others; partiality.

"This unnatural infusion of a system of favoritism in a government."—*Burke: Present Discontents*.

2. The position or condition of a favorite.

"Nesscliff, who has already been promoted to prominent favoritism."—*London Standard*.

***fā-vōr-īze, *fā-voūr-īze, v. i.** [Eng. favor; -ize.] To show favor, partiality, or bias.

"To seek out the truth in common, and never to favorize."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 833.

***fā-vōr-lēss, *fā-voūr-lēss, *fa-vour-lesse, a.**

1. Unfavored; not regarded with favor; not countenanced.

2. Unfavoring; unfavorable; not propitious.

"Such happiness

Heaven doth me envy, and fortune favorless."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. ix. 7.

***fā-vōr-ōus, *fā-voūr-ōus, *fa-vor-ows, a.** [English favor; -ous.]

1. Favorable, propitious.

"The tyme is than so favorable."

Romaunt of the Rose, 82.

2. Handsome.

"I have a favorable fode."—*Digby: Mysteries*, 942.

fā-vō-se, a. [Lat. *favosus*, from *favus*=a honey-comb.]

1. Bot.: Applied to parts of plants; as the receptacle of the Onopordum, which has cells like a honey-comb; favoolate.

2. Med.: Applied to some diseases of the skin, as Favus (q. v.), when it is covered with a gummy secretion resembling a honey-comb.

fā-vō-sī-tēs, s. [Latin *favosus*=like a honey-comb.]

Palaeont.: A genus of sessile-spreading corals common to the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous systems, and so called from the regular polygonal arrangement of the pore-cells.

fā-vō-sīt-l-dæ, s. pl. [Latin *favosus*=like a honey-comb, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -īdæ.]

Palaeont.: A family of tabulate corals, having the septa and corallites distinct, and little or no true coenenchyma.

fā-vō-spōn-gl-a, s. [Lat. *favus*=a honey-comb, and *spongia*=a sponge.]

Palaeont.: A genus of fossil sponges found in the Upper Silurian rocks.

fāv-ū-lār-l-a, s. [Lat. *favus*=a honey-comb.]

Palaeont.: A genus of fossil plants belonging to the Sigillarioids (q. v.). They are found first in the Devonian period, and attain their maximum in the Carboniferous. They often attained a height of thirty to fifty feet or more. The smaller branches were destitute of ribs, with elliptical, spirally-disposed areoles. The stem branched dichotomously; leaves broad, with numerous parallel veins.

fā-vūs, s. [Lat.=a honey-comb.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A slab or piece of marble cut into a hexagonal shape, so as to produce a honey-comb pattern.

2. Pathol.: A disease of the skin, characterized by the breaking out of pustules, which are succeeded by cellular crusts bearing some fanciful resemblance to an irregular honey-comb. Their seat is commonly upon the scalp. Infants are often affected by it, adults more rarely. The disease does not hurt the general health. It is caused by the attack of a parasitic fungus, *Achorion schenleii*. Cleanliness, soap, and hot water, with attention diet, are its appropriate remedies.

fawn, (1), *fawne s. [O. Fr. faon, fan, feon; Fr. faon; from a supposed Low Lat. *faetonus*, a dim. from Lat. *faetus*=a birth, progeny.]

1. A young deer of the first year.

*2. The young of any animal.

fawn-like, a. Soft and tender like a fawn.

***fawn (2), s.** [FAWN, v.] A cringe or bow; servile flattery.

fawn (1), *fawne, *fawn-yn, v. i. & t. [Icel. *fagna*=to rejoice, to be fain; A. S. *fegnian*; from *fægn*=glad.] [FAIN.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To court favor by frisking about one, as a dog.

2. To court servilely, to blandish, to flatter, to cringe; followed by *on* or *upon*.

"The vulgar crowd of courtiers who fawn on a master while they betray him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

*B. Trans.: To fawn upon, to court favor with.

"There came by me

A whelp that fawned me as I stoode."

Chaucer: *Book of the Duchess*, 389.

***fawn (2), v. i.** [FAWN (1), s.] To bring forth a fawn.

fawn-ēr, *fawn-ēr, s. [Eng. fawn (1), v; -er.]

One who fawns upon or cringes to another; a servile courtier.

"By softness of behavior we are arrived at the appellation of fawners."—*Spectator*.

fawn-īng, *faunying, *fawnynge, pr. par., a. & s. [FAWN (1), v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *substantive*:

1. A courting favor in any way; servile or mean courting or cringing to another; mean flattery.

"As a messenger comende neigh, with the faunying of his tail he joyede."—*Wycliffe: Tobit* xi. 9.

*2. Applause.

"He made faunying with his bondis."—*Wycliffe: Judith* xiv. 13.

fawn-īng-lý, adv. [Eng. fawning; -ly.] In a fawning, servile, or cringing manner; with mean courting or flattery.

"He that fawningly enticed the soul to sin."—*South Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 1.

***fawn-īng-ness, s.** [Eng. fawning; -ness.] The quality of being fawning; smoothness, sycophancy.

***fāx, *vaxe, s.** [A. S. *feax*, *fer*; Icel. *fax*; O. H. Ger. *fahs*.] Hair.

***fāxed, a.** [A. S. *feaxede*, *fewede*; from *feax*=hair.] Hair.

Fāx-ōe, s. & a. [See A.]

A. As *substantive*:

Geog.: A small place in the island of Seeland, Zealand, or Sjeland, near Copenhagen.

B. As *adj.*: Found at or derived from the place described under A.

Faxoe-beds, s. pl.

Geol.: Beds of yellow limestone found at Faxōe, at Stevensklint, &c., apparently about contemporaneous with the Maestricht beds. One or other is the highest known member of the Cretaceous rocks. The Faxōe limestone is rich in gasteropodous univalves, and to a certain limited extent diminishes the breadth of the great gap between the Secondary and the Tertiary rocks.

***fāy (1), s.** [Fr. *fée*=a fairy, an elf; Port. *fada*; Ital. *fata*; from Low Lat. *fata*=(1) a fate; (2) a fairy; Lat. *fatum*=fate.] [FAIRY.] A fairy.

***fāy (2), s.** [Fr. *fei*; Fr. *foi*.] Faith.

fāy, v. t. & i. [A. S. *fēgan*=to fit, to join, to fasten.]

A. Transitive:

Naut.: To fit two pieces of timber or plank to each other so as to make a flush surface.

B. Intrans.: To fit, to unite, or join closely; specif. naut., to fit or lie close together, as two pieces of timber, so as to form a flush surface.

fāy-al-ite, s. [From Fayal in the Azores, where it occurs, and suff. -ite (*Mfn.*)]

Min.: An opaque, black, greenish, or brownish-black mineral of a metallic luster, found in Fayal and in the Morine mountains in Ireland. Hardness, 6½; specific gravity, 4 to 4¼.

fāy-bēr-rý, s. [Eng. *fey* (1) (?), and *berry*.]

Botany:

1. The fruit of the gooseberry.

*2. That of the berry *Vaccinium myrtillus*. [FEABERRY.]

fāy-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [FAY, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act or process of joining two pieces of timber together, so as to make a flush surface.

faying-surface, s. That surface of a plate or angle-iron which is to be against the object to which it is to be riveted. The faying-surface of the side-arm of the angle-iron of a ship's side, and the inside or faying-surface of the plate, are in contact.

***faz-zō-let (faz as fāt), s.** [Ital. *fazzoletto*; O. Sp. *fazoleto*, prob. from Ger. *fetzen*=a rag, a shred.]

A handkerchief.

F. D. A contraction for *Fidei Defensor*=Defender of the Faith (q. v.).

***fē, s.** [Sp. & Port.] Faith.

***fē-a-bēr-rý, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] The gooseberry.

***fēague, v. t.** [Ger. *fegen*=to cleanse, to scour, to chastise.] To beat, to whip.

***fēak, *fēake, s.** [A spurious form arising from the mistaken notion that *fax* or *feax*, A. S. *feax*, was a plural form.] A curl, a lock of hair.

"Can dally with his mistress' dangling feak."

Marston: *Satires*, i.

fēal (1), fēale, a. & s. [Fr. *féal*=trusty, faithful.]

A. As *adj.*: Faithful, loyal. (Scotch.)

B. As *subst.*: A liegeman, a faithful adherent. (Jamieson.)

fēal (2), s. [FAIL.] (Scotch.)

¶ *Feal and divot*: [FAIL AND DIVOT.]

feal-broom, s.

Bot.: *Lotus corniculatus*.

feal-dike, s. A wall of sods for an inclosure. (Scotch.)

fē-al-tý, *fēaute, s. [O. Fr. *fēaute*, *feaulté*, from Lat. *fidelitas*, from *fidelis*=faithful; *fides*=faith; Ital. *fedelta*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. True service or duty to a superior lord; fidelity to a master; loyalty; faithful adherence.

"The stout old Cavalier who bore true fealty to Charles the First in prison and to Charles the Second in exile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Fidelity, constancy; as of a wife to her husband.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

II. Old Law: (See extract.)

Faalty, suit of court, and rent, are duties and services usually issuing and arising *ratione feutorie*, being the conditions upon which the ancient lords granted out their lands to their feudatories; whereby it was stipulated that they and their heirs should take the oath of *faalty* or fidelity to their lord, which was the feudal bond or *commune vinculum* between lord and tenant; that they should do suit, or duly attend and follow the lord's courts, and there from time to time give their assistance, by serving on juries, either to decide the property of their neighbors in the court-baron, or correct their misdemeanors in the court-leet; and, lastly, that they should yield to the lord certain annual stated returns, in military attendance, in provisions, in arms, in matters of ornament or pleasure, in rustic employments, or prädial labors, or, which is *instar omnium*, in money, which will provide all the rest; all which are comprised under the one general name of *reditus*, return, or rent. And the subtraction or non-observance of any of these conditions, by neglecting to swear *faalty*, to do suit of court, or to render the rent or service reserved, is an injury to the freehold of the lord, by diminishing and depreciating the value of his seigniority."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 8.

fear-bér-rý, s. [FAYBEERY.]

fear, *feer, *fer, *fere, s. [A. S. *fēr*; cogn. with Icel. *fār*=harm, mischief; O. H. Ger. *fāra*, *vār*=danger, fright; Ger. *gefāhr*=danger. From the same root as to *fare*, specifically and originally used of the *perils* and *experiences* of a way-faring. (*Skeat.*)]

1. Dread, horror; a painful apprehension of danger or of some impending evil.

"A grete fere assaylede alle."—*Wycliffe: 2 Paralip.* xiv. 14.

2. Awe; dejection or humbling of mind at or in the presence of any person or thing.

"And the fear of you, and the dread of you, shall be upon every beast."—*Genesis* ix. 2.

3. Reverence; respect due.

"Render to all their dues . . . fear to whom fear [is due]."—*Romans* xiii. 7.

4. A holy awe and reverence for God and His Word, leading us to avoid everything which can offend Him, and to endeavor to fulfill His will in all things.

"The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom."—*Psalms* cxi. 10.

5. Dread of God as an avenger.

"There is no fear in love, for perfect love casteth out fear."—*1 John* iv. 18.

6. Timidity, fearfulness, cowardice.

"Put thyself into a haviour of less fear."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 4.

*7. Doubt, mistrust.

"I, for fear of trust, forget to say."—*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 23.

8. Anxiety, solicitude.

9. The cause or object of fear.

"I was a fear to mine acquaintance."—*Psalms* xxxi. 11.

*10. Anything set up to frighten or scare away wild beasts, &c.

"He who fleeth from the noise of the fear shall fall into the pit, and he that cometh up out of the midst of the pit, shall be taken in the snare."—*Isaiah* xxiv. 18.

¶ **For fear:**

1. Through dread or terror.

"Died the sound of royal cheer; And they crossed themselves for fear."—*Tennyson: Lady of Shalott*, iv. 49.

2. Lest; in case.

"For fear you ne'er see chain nor money more."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iii. 2.

***fear-babe, s.** A bugbear; anything which would frighten children.

fear-naught, fear-nought, s. & a.

A. As substantive:

Fabric: A heavy, shaggy, woolen fabric, used for seamen's coats, for lining port-holes and the doors of powder-magazines. It is also called *Dread-naught* (q. v.).

B. As adj.: Made of the fabric described in A.

***fear-struck, a.** Struck with fear or terror.

***fear-surprised, a.** Overcome by fear.

fear, *fear-en, *feere, *fere, *fer-yen, v. t. & i. [A. S. *færan*=to terrify; O. H. Ger. *fāren*; M. H. Ger. *vāren*; Dut. *varen, vervaren*; Sw. *förfära*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To frighten; to terrify; to make afraid; to fright.

"A sweuen whiche feerde me."—*Wycliffe: Daniel* iv. 1.

*2. To frighten away; to drive away by causing fear; to scare.

"We must not make a scarecrow of the law, Setting it up to fear the birds of prey."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, ii. 1.

3. To be afraid of; to dread; to regard or look forward to with fear, terror, or alarm.

"The earth was not of my mind, If you suppose, as fearing you, it shook."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iii. 1.

4. To reverence; to feel reverence or awe for; to venerate.

"Fear God, honor the king."—*1 Peter* ii. 17.

*5. To be anxious or solicitous about; to fear for.

"He was much feared by his physicians."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iv. 1.

6. To suspect, to doubt; to mistrust.

"I speak not, 'Be thou true,' as fearing thee."—*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 4.

B. Reflex: To feel fear, anxiety, or alarm in.

C. Intransitive:

1. To be in fear, terror, or alarm; to be afraid.

"Aristippus being in leopordie of death feared and weared pale."—*Udall: Apoph.* of Erasmus, p. 59.

2. To feel anxiety or solicitude; to be anxious.

"Then let the greedy merchant fear For his ill-gotten gain."—*Dryden: Horace*.

3. To doubt, to mistrust.

"If you shall see Cordelia, As fear not but you shall."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 1.

***fear, s. [FERE, s.]** A companion, a mate.

***fear, s. [FEAR, a. [FERE, a.]]**

fæared, pa. par. & a. [FEAR, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Regarded or looked upon with fear; dreaded, revered, venerated.

*2. Tainted or mixed with fear.

"In these feared hopes."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, ii. 4.

3. Affected with fear; afraid; terrified.

"A vexed man he's been, and a feared."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xxvii.

¶ **fear-ér, s. [Eng. fear; -er.]** One who fears or is afraid or reverences.

fear-fúl, *feare-full, *feer-ful, *fer-ful, *fere-full, a. [Eng. fear; -ful(l).]

1. Timid; timorous; afraid; full of fear; easily made afraid.

"So ok as she was the ferfullest wight That might be."—*Chaucer: Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 449.

2. Afraid. (Generally followed by *of*.)

"The Irish are more fearful to offend the law than the English."—*Davies: On Ireland*.

*3. Anxious, solicitous; full of anxiety.

"Fearful of his life."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. III., v. 6.

*4. Produced by or indicating fear.

"Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling flesh."—*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, v. 3.

*5. Awful; to be revered or feared.

"Who is like thee, glorious in holiness, fearful in praises."—*Ezod*, xv. 11.

6. Causing fear or terror; terrible, awful, frightful.

"In dreams they fearful precipices tread."—*Dryden: Annus Mirabilis*, lxxi.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fearful*, *dreadful*, *frightful*, *tremendous*, *terrible*, *terrific*, *horrible*, and *horrid*: "The first two affect the mind more than the senses; all the others affect the senses more than the mind; a contest is *fearful* when the issue is important, but the event doubtful; the thought of death is *dreadful* to one who feels himself unprepared. The *frightful* is less than the *tremendous*; the *tremendous* than the *terrible*; the *terrible* than the *horrible*; shrieks may be *frightful*; thunder and lightning may be *tremendous*; the roaring of a lion is *terrible*; the glare of his eye *terrific*; the actual spectacle of killing is *horrible* or *horrid*. In their general application these terms are often employed promiscuously to characterize whatever produces very strong impressions; hence we may speak of a *frightful*, *dreadful*, *terrible*, or *horrid* dream; of a *frightful*, *dreadful*, or *terrible* tempest; of a *dreadful*, *terrible*, or *horrid* consequences." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fear-fúl-lý, *feare-ful-lye, adv. [Eng. fear-ful; -ly.]

1. In a timid, frightened, or timorous manner.

"Ellen and Margaret fearfully Bought comfort in each other's eye."—*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, ii. 29.

2. In a manner to cause fear, terror, or alarm; frightfully, awfully; in an awe-inspiring manner.

"There is a cliff, whose high and bending head Looks fearfully on the confined deep."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 1.

fear-fúl-nëss, *fear-ful nesse, s. [Eng. fear-ful; -ness.]

*1. The quality or state of being full of fear; timidity, timorousness.

"A cloud of civile dissention to cloke their fearfulnesse."—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 74.

2. The state of being afraid; awe; dread; fear.

"[He] else would soar above the view of men, And keep us all in servile fearfulness."—*Shakesp.: Julius Caesar*, i. 1.

3. The quality of being fearful, dreadful, or awful; awfulness; frightfulness.

fear-lëss, *feare-lesse, a. [Eng. fear; -less.]

1. Free from fear; bold; courageous; undaunted; intrepid.

"Then Talus forth issuing from the tent Unto the wall his way did fearelesse take."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. iv. 50.

¶2. Protecting or saving from fear.

"And Marmaduke in fearless mail."—*Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone*.

¶ For the difference between *fearless* and *bold*, see BOLD.

fear-lëss-lý, *feare-les-ly, adv. [Eng. fear-les; -ly.] In a fearless, bold, intrepid, or daring manner; without any fear; boldly

"Mounting fearlessly the rocky heights."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vi.

fear-lëss-nëss, s. [Eng. fearless; -ness.]

1. The quality of being fearless or without fear; daring; boldness; intrepidity.

"He gave instances of an invincible courage, and fearlessness in danger."—*Clarendon*.

*2. It was followed by *of* before the object.

"By their feaylessness of earthquakes."—*Bp. Hall: Heaven upon Earth*, § 3.

fear-sòme, a. [Eng. fear, and suff. -some.] Fearful; terrible; dreadful; awful.

fëage, v. [FEAZE.]

fëag-i-blí-tý, s. [Eng. feasible; -ity.]

1. The quality of being feasible or practicable; practicability.

"This did not hinder me from prosecuting a design whose feasibility I considered."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 569.

2. A thing feasible or practicable; a possibility.

"Men often swallow falsities for truths, dubiosities for certainties, possibilities for feasibilities, and things impossible for possibilities themselves."—*Brownne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. v.

fëag-i-ble, a. & s. [Fr. *faissable*=possible to be done, from *faissant*, pr. par. of *faire*=to do; Lat. *facio*.]

A. As adjective:

1. That may or can be done, performed, or effected; practicable; possible to be done.

"Finding the warre of Britaine . . . not so feasible."—*Bacon: On Learning*.

2. Likely to occur, result, or fall out; probable; colorable.

"But, fair although and feasible it seem, Depend not much upon your golden dream."—*Couper: Tirocinium*, 428, 429.

*3. That may be used, worked, or tilted, as land.

B. As subst.: Anything practicable or possible to be done.

"We conclude many things impossibilities, which are easy feasibles."—*Glanvill: Scopsis Scientifica*, ch. xii.

fëag-i-ble-nëss, *fe-ci-ble-ness, s. [English feasible; -ness.] The quality or state of being feasible; feasibility.

fëag-i-blý, adv. [Eng. *feasib*(le); -ly.] In a feasible or practicable manner; practically.

fëast, *feest, *feeste, *fest, *feste, s. [O. Fr. *feste*; Fr. *fête*, from Lat. *festā*(=festivals), neut. pl. of *festum*=a festival, from *festus*=joyful; O. Sp., Port. & Ital. *fiesta*; Sp. *fiesta*; Ger. *fest*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A sumptuous meal or entertainment of which a large number of persons partake; a public entertainment or banquet.

"Alle the noble men of this lond to the noble *fest* come."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 156.

(2) An anniversary or periodical celebration of some event; a festival in commemoration of some great event or personage.

"Now at that *fest* he released unto them one prisoner, whomsoever they desired."—*Mark* xv. 6.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A pleasing or abundant repast; anything very grateful to the palate.

(2) Entertainment, treat.

"The feast of reason, and the flow of soul."—*Pope: Horace: Satires*, ii. l. 128.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wët, hère, camêl, hër, thêre; pine, plit, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pô, or, wôre, wôlf, wôr, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; try, Sýrian. æ, æ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

II. *Religious, &c.*: A day set apart for religious observance, accompanied with joy, as distinguished from one attended by sorrow.

1. *Ethnic*: Such feasts exist in most faiths, and are much more common than fasts. The Greeks and Romans had many of them; so have the modern Hindus and the Mohammedans. [FESTIVAL.]

2. *Jewish*: Of all the Jewish festivals, only that on the great day of Atonement was a fast: the rest were joyous observances. Among the latter were the Passover, Pentecost, the Feast of Tabernacles, that of Trumpets, &c.

3. *Christian*: To put down a festival once established in any faith is almost impossible; it may be transformed but not extinguished. The early missionaries finding this to be the case, christianized the feasts they could not destroy, and many Christian festivals nearly or quite agree in time with ethnic ones of greater antiquity. The same process had taken place in India ages before: the Aryans, having failed to eradicate various Tauranian festivals, had to give them a Brahminic varnish, and adopt them into the Hindoo faith. Of the joyous festivals existing at the time of the Reformation, some immovable and some movable festivals have been retained. The former are Christmas Day, the Circumcision, the Epiphany, Candlemas, the Purification, Lady Day or the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, and the various Saints' Day. Of the latter are Easter, the time of which fixes all the rest, Ascension Day, Whitsun Day, and Trinity Sunday.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *feast*, *banquet*, *carousal*, *entertainment*, and *treat*: "A *feast* may be given by princes or their subjects; by nobility or commonalty; the *banquet* is confined to men of high estate, and more commonly supposes indulgence of the appetite, both in eating and drinking, but not intemperately; a *carousal* is confined mostly to drinking, and that to an excess: a *feast*, therefore, is always a good thing, unless it ends in a *carousal*; a *feast* may be given by one or many, at private or public expense; but an *entertainment* and a *treat* are altogether personal acts, and the terms are never used but in relation to the agents; a *treat* is given by way of favor to those whom one wishes to oblige; a nobleman provides an *entertainment* for a particular party whom he has invited; he gives a *treat* to his servants, his tenants, his tradespeople, or the poor of his neighborhood. *Feast*, *entertainment*, and *treat*, are taken in a more extended sense, to express other pleasures besides those of the table; *feast* retains its signification of a vivid pleasure, such as voluptuaries derive from delicious viands; *entertainment* and *treat* retain the idea of being granted by way of courtesy: we speak of a thing as being a *feast* or high delight; and of a person contributing to one's *entertainment*, or giving one a *treat*; men of a happy temper give and receive *entertainment* with equal facility; they afford *entertainment* to their guests by the easy cheerfulness which they impart to everything around them; they in like manner derive *entertainment* from everything they see, or hear, or observe; a *treat* is given or received only on particular occasions; it depends on the relative circumstances and tastes of the giver and receiver; to one of a musical turn one may give a *treat* by inviting him to a musical party."

(2) He thus discriminates between *feast*, *festival*, and *holiday*: "Feast as a technical term is applied only to certain specified holidays: a holiday is an indefinite term, it may be employed for any day or time in which there is a suspension of business; there are, therefore, many feasts which are no holidays, and many holidays where there are no feasts: a *feast* is altogether sacred; a holiday has frequently nothing sacred in it, nor even in its cause; it may be a simple, ordinary transaction, the act of an individual; a *feast* has always either a sacred or a serious object. A *feast* is kept by religious worship; a *holiday* is kept by idleness; a *feast* is kept by mirth and festivity; some feasts are festivals, as in the case of the carnival at Rome; some festivals are holidays, as in the case of weddings and public thanksgivings." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

feast-day, ***feeste-day**, **s.** A day of feasting; the day on which a feast or festival is observed.

***feast-finding**, **a.** Attending feasts or banquets.

***feast-night**, **s.** A night on which a feast or banquet is held.

***feast-rites**, **s. pl.** The rites or customs observed at a feast or festival.

***feast-won**, **a.** Gained or got by feasting.

fēast, ***feeste**, ***feste**, ***fest-eye**, ***fest-yn**, **v. t. & i.** [O. Fr. *fester*; Fr. *fêter*; Ital. *festare*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To entertain with sumptuous food; to feed magnificently and deliciously.

"I do feast to-night

My best-esteemed acquaintance."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

2. To entertain or treat with ceremony and magnificence.

"And when thei had been well *feestid* at Valerences [they] went to the Duke of Brebant, who *feestid* them greatly, and agreed, and promysed to sustayne ye king of Englonde."—Berners. *Froissart*; *Chronicle*, vol. i., chap. xxviii.

II. **Fig.**: To gratify or please greatly, as with something delicious or luscious; as, to *feast* one's eyes on a picture.

B. Intransitive:

1. **Lit.**: To feed sumptuously or deliciously; to banquet; to make a feast.

"And hissons went and *feasted* in their houses."—Job i. 4.

2. **Fig.**: To be highly gratified or pleased; to derive the greatest enjoyment.

"With my love's picture then my eye doth *feast*." Shakesp.: *Sonnet* 47.

***feast-ēr**, **s.** [Eng. *feast*; -er.] One who fares or lives sumptuously; one who entertains others sumptuously.

***feast-fūl**, ***feast-full**, ***fes-ty-fulle**, **a.** [Eng. *feast*; -ful(l).] Festive, joyful, festal; enjoying a feast.

***feast-fūl-lŷ**, **adv.** [Eng. *feastful*; -ly.] In a festive or luxurious manner.

fēat, ***falte**, ***feacte**, ***feate**, ***feet**, ***fette**, ***fete**, ***fet**, **s.** [Fr. *fait*, from Lat. *factum*=a deed, neut. sing. of *factus*, pa. par. of *facio*=to do. *Feat* is thus a doublet of *fact* (q. v.).]

1. Action, working.

"Men said he changed his mortal frame
By *feat* of magic mystery."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, i. 11.

2. An act or deed of an extraordinary or remarkable nature; an exploit, a performance displaying great strength, art, or dexterity.

"The *feats* of heroes and the wrath of kings." Couper: *Table Talk*, 597.

¶ For the difference between *feat* and *deed*, see DEED.

***fēat**, ***fete**, **a. & adv.** [Fr. *fait*, pa. par. of *faire*=to make.]

A. As adjective:

1. Neat, trim.

"None who played a *feater* cast."

A New-married Student.

2. Dexterous, skillful, deft.

"So tender over his occasions, true,
So *feat*, so nurse-like."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, v. 5.

B. As adv.: Neatly, trimly.

"Look how well my garments sit upon me,
Much *feater* than before."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, ii. 1.

***feat-bodied**, **a.** Neat, trim, spruce.

"This is a *feat-bodied* thing, I tell you."—Beaumont & Fletcher: *Coxcomb*, iii. 1.

fēat, **v. t.** [FEAT, *a.*] To make neat, to form, to fashion; to set an example to.

"A sample to the youngest; to the more mature
A glass that *feated* them."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, i. 1.

***fēa-tē-ōus**, ***fetis**, **a.** [FEATOUS.]

***fē-a-tē-ōus-lŷ**, **adv.** [FEATOUSLY.]

***fēath-ēr**, ***fed-yr**, ***feth-er**, ***feth-re**, ***fyth-ere**, **s.** [A. S. *fēðer*; cogn. with Dut. *veder*; Dan. *fjæder*; Sw. *fjäder*; Icel. *fjóðr*; Ger. *feder*; Lat. *penna*; Gr. *pteron*; Sansc. *pātra*, from a root *pāt*=to fly.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.**: In the same sense as II. 6.

"His *feathers* all seemed to be turned the wrong way." Barnham: *Ingoldsby Legends*; *Jackdaws of Rheims*.

2. **Figuratively:**

*(1) A kind, a class, a species; as in the proverb, "Birds of a *feather* flock together."

"I am not of that *feather* to shake off my friend." Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*, i. 1.

(2) Anything very light.

II. Technically:

1. **Join.**: A tongue on the edge of a board, fitting into a channel on the edge of another board, in the operation of joining boards by feathering or tonguing and grooving.

2. **Found.**: A narrow, strengthening rib on a structure; a longitudinal rib on a shaft to resist flexion or fracture.

3. **Mach.**: A slip inserted longitudinally into a shaft or arbor, and projecting as a fin therefrom so as to fit a groove in the eye of a wheel which may have a longitudinal motion on the said shaft, but no rotation.

4. **Mason.**: A wedge-shaped key between two semi-cylindrical plugs placed in a hole bored in a stone, and driven in to rend the stone.

5. **Naut.**: The same as FEATHER-SPRAY (q. v.).

6. **Ornith. & Physiol.**: A plume or quill, one of the dermal growths, multitudes of which constitute the covering of a bird. A feather is homologous with a hair from the skin of a mammal, and some of the inferior birds have imperfect feathers suggestive of hairs only. A feather consists (a) of a central shaft, which is tubular at the base. This is inserted in the skin like a plant in the earth, living and growing. (b) Of a web on either side, that on one side being often developed more than on the other. This web is composed of a series of regularly arranged fibers, called *barbs*. (c) In some cases, of a small supplementary shaft with barbs, called the *plumule*—i. e., the little plume. Feathers are of two kinds, quills on the wings and tail, and plumes generally diffused. The *Primary feathers* rise from the bone corresponding to the hand in mammals; the *Secondary feathers* from the distal end of the forearm; and the *Tertiary feathers* from the proximal end of the forearm. A feather is intensely strong; the arch of the shaft resisting pressure. It is a bad conductor of heat, and is therefore very useful in preserving the high temperature of the bird, while it is so light that it is easily carried in flight, which, moreover, is effected chiefly through the instrumentality of the wing and tail quills. The feathers are renewed once or twice a year; the bird is languid during the process, but, when fresh plumage is obtained, renews its youth in vigor as well as in beauty.

7. **Chem.**: The beard and quill of feathers have essentially the same composition, containing about 52.5 of carbon, 7.2 of hydrogen, 17.9 of nitrogen, and 22.4 of oxygen and sulphur. The ash of feathers of graminivorous birds contain about 40 per cent of silica, of which there is more in the feathers of old than of young birds. Feathers owe their permanent color to peculiar pigments, of which the red, green, lilac and yellow are soluble in alcohol and ether. Black feathers contain a pigment insoluble in alcohol and ether, but soluble in ammonia. Feathers when heated give off a peculiar odor; when submitted to destructive distillation they yield pyrrol, a mixture of volatile bases and a gas containing sulphur. Goose-feathers boiled for a considerable time with dilute sulphuric acid yield leucine, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{CO}\cdot\text{OH}$, and tyrosine $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4 < \text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{OH}$. Feathers damaged by bending may be restored to shape by dipping them for a minute in boiling and then in cold water. (Watts: *Dict. Chem.*)

8. **Racing**: The same as FEATHER-WEIGHT (q. v.).

9. **Rowing**: The horizontal adjustment of the blade of an oar so as to escape the retarding action of the wind blowing against it as the oar rises from the water.

10. **Vet.**: A sort of natural frizzling of the hair on a horse, which in some places rises above the lying hair, and presents the appearance of the tip of an ear of wheat.

¶ (1) A *feather in the cap*: An honor; a distinction; as, His victory was a *feather* in his cap.

"If I had a right to the *feathers*, I should stick one of the finest in my cap."—Southey: *Letters*, iv. 442.

(2) **To be in high feather**: To be in high spirits; to be elated.

(3) **To show the white feather**: To show signs of cowardice or timidity.

(4) **To cut a feather**:

Naut.: To leave a foamy ripple, as a ship moving rapidly; hence, figuratively, to make one's self conspicuous; to cut a dash. [FEATHER-SPRAY.]

"I made a jury-leg that he shambles about with as well as he ever did—for Jack could never cut a feather."—Scott: *Pirate*, ch. xxxiv.

feather-alum, **s.**

Min.: Also called Hair-salt. It is a hydrous sulphate of alumina, usually produced by the decomposition of iron pyrites in an aluminous shale.

feather-bearers, **s. pl.**

Entom.: A family of moths, Pterophori. They are more generally termed Plume Moths.

feather-bed, ***fether-bedde**, ***fedyr-bed**, **s. & a.**

A. As subst.: A bed filled or stuffed with feathers.

"In peril of my life with the edge of a *feather-bed*."—Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

†B. As adj.: Effeminate.

"Each *feather-bed* warrior."—Black: *Adventures of a Photon*, ch. xxiii.

feather-boarding, **s.**

Join.: Also called Weather-boarding. An arrangement of boarding in which the edge of one board overlaps a small portion of that next to it.

feather-brained, **a.** Giddy, flighty.

bōll, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **gell**, **chorus**, **ghin**, **bengh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, -tian = **shan**. -tion, -sion = **shūn**; -tion, -sion = **zhūn**. -tious, -cious, -sious = **shūs**. -ble, -dle, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

feather-cling, *s.* A disease of black cattle. (*Scotch.*) "This disorder is occasioned by want of water in very dry summers, or in the hard frosts of winters. The food parches the stomach and intestines, hardens and concretes in the fold of the second stomach or *monny plies*, so that the dung of the animal is excreted in small quantities, and in the form of small hard purls, which are generally black and foetid." (*Prize Essays, Highl. Soc., S. ii. 218.*)

feather-columbine, **feathered-columbine**, **feathering-columbine**, *s.*

Bot.: A bookname for *Thalictrum aquilegium*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

feather-driver, *s.* One who cleanses feathers by whisking them about.

"A feather-driver had the residue of his lungs filled with the fine dust or down of feathers."—*Derham.*

feather-duster, *s.* A light dusting-brush made of feathers.

feather-edge, *s. & a.*

A. As subst.: An edge like a feather; the thinner edge of a board or plank.

B. As adj.: Feather-edged.

"Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another are called feather-edge stuff."—*Mozon: Mechanical Exercises.*

Feather-edge file: A file with an acute edge; the cross-section of the file being an isosceles triangle with a short base; a knife-file.

feather-edged, *a.*

Carp.: Having one edge thinner than the other; said of boards. They are used for roofs, facings of walls, cottages, &c., the thinner edge being set uppermost, and the thicker overlapping a portion of the board immediately below.

Feather-edged coping:

Mason.: A coping thinner at one edge than the other, for throwing off the water.

feather-few, *s.* [FEVERFEW.]

feather-flower, *s.* An artificial flower made of feathers, and worn as an ornament by ladies.

feather-foil, *s.*

Bot.: *Hottonia palustris*, the Water Violet, from its beautiful feathery leaves. Also called Bog Feather-foil. (*Britten & Holland.*)

feather-grass, *s.*

Bot.: *Stipa pennata*.

feather-head, *s.* A light-headed, giddy person.

feather-headed, *a.* Giddy, foolish.

feather-heeled, *a.* Light-heeled, gay, frisky.

feather-joint, *s.*

Join.: A mode of joining the edges of boards by a fin or feather let into opposite mortises on the edges of the boards.

feather-maker, *s.* A maker of plumes of real or artificial feathers.

feather-nerved, *a.*

Bot.: Having the nerves disposed like the feathers of a pen.

feather-ore, *s.*

Min.: A capillary variety of Jamesonite, occurring at Wolfsberg, in the Eastern Hartz, and other places.

feather-pated, *a.* Giddy, fickle, feather-headed.

feather-shot, **feathered-shot**, *s.* A name given to copper in the form which it assumes when poured in a molten state into cold water.

feather-spray, *s.*

Naut.: A name given to the foamy ripple produced by the swift motion of the cutwater of a vessel through the water.

feather-spring, *s.*

Gun-making: The searspring of a gun-lock.

feather-star, *s.*

Zool.: *Comatula (Antedon) rosacea*, a genus of echinoderms. [COMATULA.]

feather-top, *a.*

Botany: Applied to grasses having a soft, wavy panicle.

Feather-top grass:

Bot.: *Calamagrostis epigejos*.

feather-veined, *a.*

Bot.: Applied to leaves in which the veins diverge from the midrib to the margin, as in the oak, chestnut, &c.

feather-weight, *s.*

Racing: The lightest weight allowed to be carried by a horse in a handicap. It is now fixed at 77 pounds.

Prize-fighting: A pugilist whose weight is too little to classify him as a light-weight; one of the lightest class of fighters.

feather-wheelie, *s.*

Bot.: [FEVERFEW.]

fēath-ēr, *fed-er, *feth-er, *feth-ir, *feth-ri, *vedh-ren, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *gefedhran*, *gefithrian*; O. H. Ger. (pa. par.) *gafidarit*; M. H. Ger. *videren*; Sw. *fjädra*.] [FEATHER, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To provide or furnish with feathers; hence, to give wings to.

"Thu hæst imaked uother to heui uorte uedhren mide the soule."—*Ancren Ricle*, p. 140.

(2) To dress or cover with feathers; as, to tar and feather a person.

**2. Figuratively*:

(1) To cover with foliage or anything resembling feathers.

(2) To tread as a cock. (*Dryden: Cock and Fox*, 70.)

(3) To enrich, to ennoble, to exalt.

"They stuck not to say, that the king cared not to plume his nobility and people, to feather himself."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 111.

II. Technically:

1. Joinery: To join boards together by tonguing and grooving. [FEATHER-EDGE.]

2. Rowing: To turn the blade of the oar as it leaves the water, so that the blade is in a horizontal position, thus diminishing the resistance of the air.

B. Intransitive:

1. Ord. Lang.: To have the appearance or form of a feather.

**2. Rowing*: To have the blade horizontal.

† To feather one's nest: To accumulate wealth; to make provision for one's self: a proverb taken from the habits of birds in collecting feathers for their nests.

fēath-ēred, *feth-ered, *feth-er-id, *adjective*. [FEATHER, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Clothed or covered with feathers.

"Were it feathered fowl or fourfooted beast."—*William of Palerne*, 191.

** (2) Furnished or provided with wings; winged.*

"Rise from the ground like feathered Mercury."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I.*, iv. 1.

(3) Fitted with a feather or feathers.

"A feathered arrow sharp, I ween,
Shall make him wink and warre to see."—*Scott: Thomas the Rhymer*, pt. ii.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Covered with foliage, or anything resembling feathers.

** (2) Consisting of birds.*

"Dark'ning the sky, they hover o'er and shroud
The wanton sailors with a feathered cloud."—*Walter: St. James' Park*, 29, 30.

** (3) Rivaling the swiftness of a bird; speedy, winged.*

"In feathered briefness sails are fitted."—*Shakesp.: Pericles*, v. 2.

** (4) Smoothed, as with down or feathers.*

"Nonsense feathered with soft and delicate phrases."—*Scott: Works*, ii. 124. (*Johnson.*)

II. Her.: Applied to an arrow in which the feather is of a different tincture from the shaft.

feathered-gilfofers, *s.*

Bot.: *Dianthus plumarius*. So called from the deeply fringed petals. (*Lyte; Britten & Holland.*)

fēath-ēr-l-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *feathery*; -ness.]

1. Lit.: The quality or state of being feathery.

**2. Fig.*: Lightness, levity, fickleness.

"There is such a levity and featheriness in our minds."—*Bates: Sure Trial of Uprightness.*

fēath-ēr-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FEATHER, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: The act of clothing, providing, or furnishing with feathers.

II. Technically:

1. Joinery: The act or art of joining boards by grooving and tonguing.

2. Arch.: An arrangement of small arcs or foils separated by projecting points or cusps, used as ornaments in the moldings of arches, &c., in Gothic architecture (*Weale*). [FOLIATION.]

3. Rowing: The turning of the blade of the oar horizontally as it leaves the water.

feathering-columbine, *s.*

Bot.: [FEATHER-COLUMBINE.]

feathering-float, *s.* The paddle or float-board of a paddle-wheel, so arranged as to turn on an axis to present its broad side to the water at its lowest submergence, but to turn its edge to the water in entering and emerging.

feathering paddle-wheel, *s.* A wheel whose floats have a motion on an axis, so as to descend nearly vertically into the water and ascend the same way, avoiding beating on the water in the descent and lifting water in the ascent.

feathering-propeller, *s.* An invention of Maudslay, England, in which the vanes of the propeller screw are adjustable, so as even to be turned into the plane of the propeller-shaft and offer no resistance when the vessel is under sail and the propeller not used.

feathering-screw, *s.* [FEATHERING-PROPELLER.]

feathering-wheel, *s.* [FEATHERING PADDLE-WHEEL.]

fēath-ēr-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *feather*; -less.] Destitute of or deprived of feathers.

***fēath-ēr-lý**, *a.* [Eng. *feather*; -ly.] Like or resembling feathers; feathery. Prob. an error for *feathery* (*q. v.*).

fēath-ēr-y, *a.* [Eng. *feather*; -y.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Covered with feathers; feathered.

"Come all ye feathery people of mid-air."—*Barry Cornwall: Invocation to Birds.*

(2) Resembling feathers; as, *feathery* spray.

**2. Fig.*: Light or fickle; easily moved or carried away.

"Our resolutions are light and feathery, soon scattered by a storm of fear."—*Bates: Spiritual Reflections Unfolded*, ch. xii.

II. Bot.: Consisting of long hairs, which are themselves hairy; plumose.

"This pappus is either simple or feathery."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 365.

feathery-footed, *a.* Having feathers on the feet.

fēat-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *feat*; -ly.] Neatly, dexterously, nimbly.

***fēat-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *feat*, *a.*; -ness.] Neatness, dexterity, adroitness, skillfulness.

***fēat-ōūs**, ***fēat-ē-ōūs**, ***fet-is**, ***fet-ise**, ***fet-yse**, *a.* [O. Fr. *faitice*, *faitis*, *fetis*; Lat. *facticus*.]

1. Neat, comely, handsome.

2. Dexterous, nimble, adroit.

***fēat-ōūs-lý**, ***fēat-ē-ōūs-lý**, ***fet-is-liche**, ***fet-is-ly**, ***fet-ous-ly**, ***fet-ys-el-y**, *adv.* [Eng. *featus*, &c.; -ly.] In a neat, comely, dexterous, or adroit manner.

fē-a-tūre, ***fe-ture**, ***fey-ture**, *s.* [O. Fr. *faiture*, *faicture*, from Lat. *factura*=a forming, a work, from *facturus*, fut. part. of *facio*=to make, to form; O. Sp. & Port. *factura*; Ital. *fattura*.]

**1. Anything made.*

"He shall bring together every joint and member, and shall mold them into an immortal feature of loveliness and perfection."—*Milton: Areopagitica*.

**2. A shape, a form, a figure.*

**3. The shape, make, or external appearance; the whole turn or style of the body.*

"Bemonster not thy feature."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 2.

4. The form or external appearance of anything, as of a landscape.

5. The make, form, cast, or style of any lineament or single part of the face.

"Pale as the beam that o'er his features played."—*Byron: Lara*, i. 13.

**6. Handsomeness; pleasingness of form or figure.*

"I, that am curtailed of this fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by dissembling nature."—*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, i. 1.

7. A prominent or important part or item; as, the chief feature of a work.

***fē-a-tūre**, *v. t.* [FEATURE, *s.*] To resemble, to favor.

"Two at least did not feature the Garths."—*G. Elliot: Middlemarch*, ch. last.

fē-a-tūred, *a.* [Eng. *featur(e)*; -ed.]

1. Having a certain shape, form, or style; shaped.

"This is a mighty people, well featured, and without any grossness."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 427.

2. Having a certain cast or style of face.

3. Provided with or formed into features. (*Langhorne: Studley Park.*)

***fē-a-tūre-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *feature*; -less.] Without any distinct or distinctive features; shapeless.

***fē-a-tūre-lī nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *featurily*; -ness.] The quality of being featurily or handsome.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wolf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***fē'a-tūre-lý**, *a.* [Eng. *feature*; -ly.] Having features; handsome; shapely.

fēaze (1), *v. t.* [A. S. *fæsa*=a fringe; Ger. *fäsen*=to unravel only.] To untwist the end of a rope; to unravel.

***fēaze** (2), **fēeze**, *v. t.* [Fr. *fesser*.] To beat, to whip.

***fē-ble**, *a.* [FEEBLE.]

***fē-ble-nes**, **fē-był-nesse**, *s.* [FEEBLENESS.]

***fē-blesse**, ***fē-blesce**, *s.* [O. Fr. *feblesce*; Fr. *faiblesse*; Prov. *febleza*.] Feebleness, weakness.

***fē-brīc'-l-tāte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *febricitatio*, from *febris*=a fever.] To be sick of a fever.

***fē-brīc'-l-tā-tion**, *s.* [FEBRICITATE.] The state of being sick of a fever. (*Ash.*)

***fē-brīc'-ū-lā**, *s.* [Lat., dimin. of *febris*.]

Med.: A slight fever.

***fē-brīc'-u-lōse**, *a.* [Latin *febriculosus*, from *febricula*.] Troubled or affected with a slight fever.

***fē-brīc'-u-lōs'-l-tý**, *s.* [Eng. *febriculos(e)*; -ity.] The state of suffering from a fever; feverishness.

***fē-brī-fā-čl-ent** (or *čl* as *shl*), *a. & s.* [Lat. *febris*=a fever, and *faciens*, *par. par.* of *facio*=to make, do.]

A. As adj.: Causing or bringing on fever; productive of fever; febrific.

B. As subst.: Anything which causes or brings on fever.

***fē-brīf-ēr-ōus**, *a.* [Lat. *febris*=a fever; *fero*=to bring; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Causing or bringing on fever.

***fē-brīf-īc**, ***fē-brīf-īck**, *a.* [Lat. *febris*=a fever; *facio* (pass. *fiō*)=to make, to cause; O. Fr. *febrifuge*.] Causing or productive of fever; feverish.

***fē-brī-fūg'-al**, *a.* [Eng. *febrifuge*(e); -al.] Having the qualities or properties of a febrifuge.

***fēb-ri-fūge**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *febrifuge*, from Lat. *febris*=a fever, and *fugo*=to put to flight, to drive away; Sp. *febrifugo*; Ital. *febrifugo*.]

A. As subst.: A medicine or preparation which has the property or quality of dispelling or mitigating fever.

"Our jungles so abound with plants which may be converted into useful febrifuges."—*Technologist*.

B. As adj.: Having the property or quality of dispelling or mitigating fever.

"I find noted down the names of a goodly number of febrifuge plants."—*Technologist*.

***fē-brīle**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. **febrilis*, from *febris*=a fever; Sp. & Port. *febril*; Ital. *febrile*.] Pertaining to; proceeding from or constituting a fever.

"Quinine was had recourse to, in order to check the febrile symptoms."—*Technologist*.

***fē-brīs**, *s.* [Lat.] Fever (q. v.).

***fē-brō-nī-an-īsm**, *s.* [From Justinus *Febronius*, a *nom de plume* assumed by John Nicholas von Hontheim, Archbishop of Trèves.]

Rom. Cath. Theol.: A system of doctrines antagonistic to the admitted claims of the pope, and asserting the independence of national churches, and the rights of bishops to unrestricted action in matters of discipline and church government, within their own dioceses. (*Ogilvie*.)

***fēb-rū-a-rý**, *s.* [Lat. *Februarius*=the month of expiation, from *februus*=Roman festival of expiation, held on the 15th of this month; *februus*=cleansing; *februus*=to cleanse; Fr. *février*; Sp. *Febrero*; Port. *Feveiro*; Ital. *febbraio*.] The name of the second month of the year. It contains in ordinary years twenty-eight days, and in bissextile, or leap year, twenty-nine.

"Many are of opinion that Numa added these two, January and February."—*North's Plutarch*, p. 60.

¶ By the calendar of Julius Caesar, February had twenty-nine days except in bissextile or leap year, when it had thirty. But Augustus took a day from it, and added it to his own month, August, that it might not have a less number of days than July, dedicated to Julius Caesar. Previously August had been called Sextilis, and consisted of thirty days only.

***fēb-rū-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *februatō*, from *februus*=to cleanse, to expiate.] The act of cleansing, expiating, or purifying.

***fē-čal**, *a.* [FECAL.]

***fē-čegs**, *s.* [FECES.]

fecht, *v. t. & i., & s.* [FIGHT.] (*Scotch*.)

***fē-čial** (čial as *shal*), *a. & s.* [Lat. *Fetialis*, a public officer employed in the declaration of war.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the Fetials.

B. As substantive:

Roman Antiq.: One of a college of priests, said to have been instituted by Numa, consisting of twenty members, who presided over all the ceremonies

connected with the ratification of peace or the formal declaration of war, including the preliminary demand for satisfaction, as well as the actual denunciation of hostilities. Their chief was termed *Pater Patratus*. When sent to a distance to conclude a treaty, they carried with them certain sacred herbs called *Verbenæ* or *Sagmina*, which were gathered on the Capitoline Hill, and which were considered indispensable in their rites.

***fē-čl-fork**, *s.* [Eng. *feces*, and *fork*.]

Entom.: The anal fork on which the larvæ of certain insects carry their feces.

***fē-člt**, *pret. of v.* [Lat.=he (or she) has done or made it; 3d pers. sing. perf. indic. of *facio*=to make or do.] A word placed along with the maker's or designer's name on a work of art, as a statue, &c.

***fēck**, *s. & a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. As substantive:

1. A part of a thing.

"I has been through France and the Low Countries, and a Poland, and maist feck o' Germany."—*Scott's Waverley*, ch. xxxvi.

2. Space, quantity.

3. Strength, value, vigor.

B. As adj.: Fresh, vigorous, active, strong.

***fēck-čt**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An under waist-coat with sleeves. (*Scotch*.)

***fēck-fūl** (1), **fēck-fow**, *a.* [Eng. *feck*; -ful(1).]

1. Wealthy; possessing substance.

2. Active; possessing bodily ability.

***fēck-fūl** (2), *a.* [FECTFUL.] Powerful.

***fēck-fūl-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *feckful*; -ly.] Powerfully; effectually.

***fēck-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *feck*; -less.]

1. Puny; weak in body.

2. Weak or feeble in mind.

***fēck-lēss-nēss**, *s.* [English *feckless*; -ness.]

Feebleness; weakness.

***fēck-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *feck*; -ly.] Partly; for the most part; mostly.

***fēck-ý**, *a.* [Eng. *feck*; -y.] Gaudy, rich.

***fēct-fūl**, *a.* [A contr. of *effect*; -ful(1).] Powerfully; effectually.

***fēct-fūl-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *fectful*; -ly.] Powerfully; effectually.

***fēct-lēss**, ***fēct-lesse**, *a.* [Eng. *effect*; -less.]

Powerless, weak.

***fēc-u-lā**, *s.* [Lat., dimin. of *feces* (genit. *fecis*)=dregs, lees.] Any pulverulent matter obtained from plants by simply breaking down the texture, washing with water, and subsidence; especially applied to: (1) The nutritious part of wheat; starch or farina; called also Amylaceous fecula. (2) Chlorophyll, the green coloring matter of plants.

***fēc-u-lence**, ***fēc-u-len-čý**, *s.* [Lat. *feculentia*; Fr. *feculence*.] [FECULENT.]

1. The quality or state of being feculent; muddiness, foulness.

2. Dregs, lees, sediment, feces.

***fēc-u-lent**, ***fēc-u-lent**, *a.* [Lat. *feculentus*, from *fecula*, dimin. of *feces* (genit. *fecis*)=dregs, lees; Fr. *feculent*; Sp. & Port. *feculento*.] Foul with extraneous matter; full of dregs, lees, or sediment; muddy, thick, turbid.

***fēc-ūnd**, *a.* [Fr. *fécond*, from Lat. *fecundus*, from the same root as *fetus* (q. v.); Sp. *fecundo*; Ital. *fecondo*.] Fruitful, prolific.

***fēc-ūn-dāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *fecundatus*, *pa. par.* of *fecundo*=to make fruitful, from *fecundus*=fruitful; Fr. *féconder*; Ital. *fecondare*; Sp. & Port. *fecundar*.] To make fruitful or prolific; to impregnate.

***fēc-ūn-dā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *fecundatus*, *pa. par.* of *fecundo*.] The art or process of making fruitful or prolific.

***fēc-ūnd-l-fý**, *v. t.* [Lat. *fecundus*=fruitful; *facio* (pass. *fiō*)=to make.] To make fruitful or prolific; to fecundate.

***fēc-ūnd-l-tý**, ***fēc-ūnd-l-tee**, *s.* [Fr. *fécondité*, from Lat. *fecunditas*=fruitfulness, from *fecundus*=fruitful; Ital. *fecondità*.]

I. Literally:

1. The quality or state of being fruitful or prolific; the quality of producing young in great numbers.

"The least part of the realm, and the same sterile and without all fecundité."—*Hall's Henry VII.* (an. 12.)

2. The power or property of producing young or germinating.

"It will continue its fecundity . . . even twenty or thirty years."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. 1.

II. Fig.: Power of producing; richness of invention.

"We shall find in each the same vivacity and fecundity of invention."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*. (Post.)

***fēd'-a-rý**, *a.* [FEODARY.]

***fēd'-dēr-few** (ew as ū), *s.* [FEATHERFEW.]

***fēd'-ēr-a-čý**, *s.* [Lat. *foedus* (genit. *foederis*)=a treaty, an alliance.] A confederation or union of several states under one central authority, consisting of delegates from each state, in matters of general polity, but self-governing in local matters.

"The sovereignty exercised by the whole *foederacy*."—*Brougham*.

***fēd'-ēr-al**, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *foedus* (gen. *foederis*)=a treaty, an alliance.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Pertaining to a treaty, league, or contract; derived from or founded on an agreement or contract between parties.

"Parties to the federal rites which confirmed those benefits."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. ix., ch. ii.

2. United in or under a *foederacy*.

"Such as those composed of the federal tribes."—*Shaftesbury: Advice to an Author*, pt. ii., § 2.

3. Favorable to the preservation of federal government. [II.]

II. History:

1. (*Gen.*): In the same sense as I. 2. Used chiefly in connection with American politics.

2. (*Spec.*): Pertaining or relating to the *Federals* in the struggle described under B. (q. v.)

B. As subst. (pl.): The name assumed by that vast section of the American republic who sought to maintain the Federation, more commonly called the Union of the Federal states, in opposition to the Confederates, who sought, and with temporary success, to draw some states into secession. For the war between the *Federals* and the *Confederates*, carried on from 1861 to 1865, see *Confederate States of America*.

federal-states, *s. pl.* States united by a federation or treaty which, binding them sufficiently for mutual defense and the settlement of questions bearing on the welfare of the whole, yet leaves each state free within certain pretty wide limits to govern itself. Switzerland and the United States are examples of this political constitution.

***fēd'-ēr-al-īsm**, *s.* [Eng. *federal*; -ism.] The principles of federalists.

***fēd'-ēr-al-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *federal*; -ist.]

1. *Gen.*: A federal (q. v.).

2. *Specialty*:

American History: The name of an old political party. After the acknowledgment of the independence of the thirteen colonies by the mother country, the first task that confronted the successful revolutionists was the erection of a government and the formulation of a constitution. When the deliberative body upon whom devolved this duty met, it was discovered that there were various sentiments entertained by its members, these differences of opinion aligning themselves on opposite sides of the great question of organic union. One faction favored the erection of a nation with more or less absence of independence of its constituent members, while the other urged a federation of sovereign states, each one of which should retain its autonomy, and not be amenable to the general government any further than it by actual cession gave that government authority. The principal actors in the great drama of the revolution were divided on this question, those favoring a strong or national organic union being called *federalists*, and numbering in their ranks such men as George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, and others, while those favoring the sovereignty of the states were called *republicans*, and were equally fortunate in the great names that appeared upon their roll, among them being Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and others equally distinguished. The republicans in this contest were victorious, and thereby sowed the seed that led to the civil war of 1861-1865. Later in the history of the country the federalists became known as *whigs*, while the republicans were called *democrats*.

***fēd'-ēr-al-ize**, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *federal*; -ize.]

A. Trans.: To unite or bring together in a political confederacy.

B. Intrans.: To join or unite in a political confederacy.

***fēd'-ēr-al-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *federal*; -ness.] The state of being federal or federate. (*Ash.*)

***fēd'-ēr-ar-ý**, ***fēd'-a-rý**, *s.* [Lat. *foedus* (gen. *foederis*)=a treaty, league.] An accomplice, a confederate, a partner.

***fēd'-ēr-āte**, *a.* [Latin *foederatus*, *pa. par.* of *foedero*=to unite by a treaty; *foedus* (genit. *foederis*)=a treaty; Ital. *federato*.] Leagued; confederate; joined in a confederacy.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, čell, chorus, čhin, bēnč; go, čem; thin, čhis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -član, -član=šan. -čtion, -čtion=šhūn; -čtion, -čtion=šhūn. -čtious, -čtious=šhūs. -čble, -čdle, &c.=bēl, dēl.

féd-ér-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *fœderatus*, pa. par. of *fœdero*.]
1. The act of uniting in a confederacy or league.
2. A confederacy; a league.

"To keep any terms with those clubs and federations."
—Burke: *Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs*.

3. A federal government.
"That renowned federation had reached the height of power, prosperity, and glory."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

féd-ér-ā-tive, a. [Eng. *federat(e)*; -ive.]
1. Uniting or joining in a league or confederacy.
2. Confederate; leagued.

"What they are to admit into the federative society."—Burke: *Policy of the Allies*.

féd-di-a, s. [Named by Adanson, it is believed, from Lat. *fedus*, the same as *hædus*=a kid. The allusion is to the smell.]
Bot.: Corn-salad. A genus of Valerianaceæ.

[LAMB'S-LETTUCE.]

***féd-if-rā-goūs, a.** [Lat. *fedifragus*, from *fedus*=a treaty, and *frag*=stem of *frango*=to break.] Breaking or violating a treaty.

***féd-di-tŷ, *féd-di-tŷ, s.** [Lat. *feditas*, from *fedus*=foul, vile.] Vileness, filthiness.

"A second may be the feddity and unnaturalness of the match."—Bp. Hall: *Cases of Conscience*, Dec. 4, ch. x.

***fed-yr-foy, s.** [FEATHERFEW.]

feē, *fe, *feh, *feo, *feoh, s. [A. S. *feoh*, *feō*=cattle, property; cogn. with Dut. *vee*=cattle; Icel. *fé*; Dan. & Sw. *få*, *få*; Goth. *faihu*; Ger. *vieh*; O. H. Ger. *fihu*; Lat. *pecus*; Sansc. *paçu*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

*1. Cattle.
"Gaf him lond and agte and fe."
Genesis and Exodus, 782.

*2. Property, goods.
"His gold and his feo
Among the pore delte he."
Legend of St. Alexius, p. 33.

3. A reward, compensation, or return for services rendered. It is especially applied to the money paid to professional men for their services; as, a lawyer's fees, marriage fees, &c.

"I was obliged to pay the fees myself at the council."—State Trials (an. 1680); *Eltz. Cellier*.

*4. A share, a portion.
"Give sheepe to their fees
The mistle of trees."
Tusser: *Husbandrie*, ch. xxxiii. 12.

5. Wages.
"I sowed for little fee and bountith."—Scott: *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxix.

6. Possession.
"Who holds the land in fee, its careless lord!"
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vii.

II. Technically:

1. *Feudal Law*: All lands and tenements which are held by any acknowledgment of superiority to a higher lord; land held by the benefit of another, and in name whereof the grantee owes services or pays rent or both to a superior lord.

2. *American and English Law*: A freehold estate of inheritance, descendible to heirs general, and liable to alienation at the pleasure of the proprietor.

(1) A tenant in *fee-simple* (also called *fee-absolute*) is one who has lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to hold to him and his heirs for ever: generally absolutely and simply; without mentioning what heirs, but referring that to his own pleasure, or to the disposition of the law. This is property in its highest degree.

(2) Limited fees, or such estates of inheritance as are clogged with conditions, are of two sorts: (1) Qualified, or base fees; and (2) Fees conditional, so called at the common law; and afterward fees-tail, in consequence of the statute *De Donis*.

(a) A base, or qualified, fee is such one as has a qualification subjoined thereto, and which must be determined whenever the qualification annexed to it is at an end.

(b) A conditional fee, at the common law, was a fee restrained to some particular heirs, exclusive of others; as to the heirs of a man's body, by which only his lineal descendants were admitted, in exclusion of collateral heirs; or to the heirs male of his body, in exclusion both of collaterals, and lineal females also.

fee-absolute, s.

Law: [FEE, s., II. 2. (1).]

fee-estate, s. A freehold estate. [FEE, s., II. 2.]

fee-expectant, s.

Law: A term employed when lands are given to a man and his wife and to the heirs of their bodies.

fee-simple, s.

Law: [FEE, s., II. 2. (1).]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, æ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

fee-tail, s. [FEE, s., II. 2. (2).]

feē, v. t. [FEE, s.]

1. To give a fee or reward to; to pay; to reward.

"In vain for hellebore the patient cries,
And fees the doctor."
Dryden: *Persius*, sat. iii.

*2. To keep in hire.
"There is not a thane of them but in his house I have a servant feed."—Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, iii. 4.

*3. To bribe, to hire.
"This th' accomplice
Of all that world of wealth I have drawn together
For mine own ends: (Indeed, to gain the Popedom,
And fee my friends in Rome)."
Shakespeare: *Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

4. To let out to hire.

feē-a-ble, a. [Eng. *fee*; -able.] That may or can be feed.

feē-ble, *fe-ble, *fe-bul, *fe-byll, *fe-ble, *fye-ble, a. [O. Fr. *foible*, *foible*, *feble*; Fr. *faible*, from Lat. *febilis*=mournful, from *feo*=to weep; Ital. *fiavole*.]

1. Weak, debilitated; destitute of physical strength; infirm.
"He was feble and old."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 301.

2. Weak; wanting in strength, force, vigor, or energy.
"Some feeble attempts, however, were made to restore what had perished."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

*3. Worn out, poor.
"Up an self asse he rod, and in feble cloths also."
Legends of the Holy Rood, p. 54.

¶ For the difference between *feeble* and *weak*, see **WEAK**.

feeble-bodied, a. Weak or infirm in body; without physical strength.

"Those gigantic powers
Which by the thinking mind have been compelled
To serve the will of feeble-bodied man."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. viii.

feeble-minded, a. Weak in mind; irresolute; wanting in resolution.

"Warn them that are unruly, comfort the feeble-minded, support the weak, be patient toward all men."—1 *Thess.* v. 14.

***feeble-mindedness, s.** Weakness in mind; irresolution.

***feē-ble, *fe-ble, *fe-bly, v. t. & i.** [O. French *febloier*, *febleier*.]

A. Trans.: To make weak or feeble; to weaken.
"Shall that victorious hand be feebled here?"
Shakespeare: *King John*, v. 2.

B. Intrans.: To become feeble or weak; to lose strength.
"Kynge Wyllam bygan sone to grony and to feblly also."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 380.

feē-ble-ness, *fe-ble-ness, *fe-bul-ness, *fe-byll-ness, s. [Eng. *feeble*; -ness.]

1. Weakness of body; physical infirmity; debility.
"A better head her glorious body fits
Than his that shakes for age and feebleness."
Shakespeare: *Titus Andronicus*, i.

2. Want of strength, vigor, force, or energy.
"Scarcely one whose writings do not indicate either extreme feebleness or extreme flightiness of mind."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

feē-blŷ, *fe-blŷ, *fe-ble-like, *fe-bliche, *fe-blyche, adv. [Eng. *feebly*; -ly.] In a feeble, weak, or infirm manner; without force, or energy.

"The restored Church contended indeed against the prevailing immorality, but contended feebly, and with half a heart."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

feēd, *fed-en, v. t. & i. [A. S. *fēdan*, from *fōd*=food; Dut. *voeden*; Icel. & Sw. *fōda*; Dan. *fōde*; O. Fris. *fōda*, *fōda*; O. Sax. *fōdian*; Goth. *fōdjan*.]

[Food.]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To give food to; to supply with food or nourishment.
"To other cares than those of feeding you,
Whate'er befall, unless by cruel chance."
Cowper: *Death of Damon*. [Trans.]

(2) To graze; to eat off or down; to consume with cattle.
"The frost will spoil the grass; for which reason take care to feed it close before winter."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

†(3) To give as food; as, to feed out turnips to cattle.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To nourish, to supply with that which is necessary to existence or continuance, and of which

there is a constant consumption; to supply; as, to feed a fire by adding fuel; to feed a stream by a supply of water, &c. [II.]

*2. To delight, to gratify, to please.
"The sight of lovers feedeth those in love."
Shakespeare: *As You Like It*, iii. 4.

(3) To nourish, to cherish, to indulge; as, to feed one's hopes.

"To feed his brain-sick fits."
Shakespeare: *Titus Andronicus*, v. 2.

*4. To keep in hope or expectation.
"Barbarossa learned the strength of the emperor, craftily feeding him with the hope of liberty."—Knowles: *Historie of the Turkes*.

II. Mach.: To supply material to a machine on which it is to work; as, wood to a saw-mill, &c.

"The breadth of the bottom of the hopper must be half the length of a barleycorn, and near as long as the rollers, that it may not feed them too fast."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

B. Intransitive:

1. Literally:

1. To take food; to eat.
"To feed were best at home;
From thence the sauce to meat is ceremony;
Meeting were bare without it."
Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, iii. 4.

2. To subsist by eating; followed by *upon* or *on*.
"The Brachmans were all of the same race, lived in fields and woods, and fed only upon rice, milk, or herbs."—Temple.

†3. To pasture, to graze; to put out cattle to pasture.
"If a man shall cause a field to be eaten, and shall put in his beast, and shall feed in another man's field, he shall make restitution."—Exodus xxii. 5.

4. To grow fat.

II. Figuratively:

1. To support one's self; to be supported or maintained.
"Such as your oppression feeds upon."
Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., iv. 1.

2. To indulge or gratify one's self mentally; as, to feed on hope.
"I have fed upon this woe already."
Shakespeare: *Two Gentlemen*, iii. 1.

feēd, s. [FEE, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Food; that which is eaten; especially, fodder, pasture, food for cattle.
"An old worked ox eats as well as a young one, their feed is much cheaper, because they eat no oats."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

2. A meal; the act of eating.
"Such pleasure till that hour
At feed or fountain never had I found."
Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 697.

3. Pasture ground.
"Besides his cote, his flocks and bounds of feed
Are now on sale."—Shakespeare: *As You Like It*, ii. 4.

4. A certain amount of food or provender given to horses, cattle, &c., at a time.
"Give poor Ball a feed of oats."—Smart: *Fable* 11.

II. Technically:

1. Mechanics:

(1) The motion or action which carries stuff forward to the machine; as, the cloth to the needle in a sewing-machine; the board to the planer, &c.

(2) The motion of a tool toward its work; as, the auger, bit, or drill into the object; the cutter on the slide-rest of a lathe to or parallel to the work suspended on the centers, &c.

2. Mach.: The supply of material to a machine; as, the water to a steam-boiler; the grain to a run of stones, &c.

feed-bag, s. A nose-bag for a horse or mule, to contain his noon-day feed.

feed-cloth, s.

Fiber: The apron which leads the cotton, wool, or other fiber into the cleaning, lapping, carding, spinning, or other machine.

feed-cutter, s. A machine for cutting straw, hay, or cornstalks into short feed or chaff. [STRAW-CUTTER.]

feed-hand, s.

Gear: A rod by which intermittent rotation is imparted to a ratchet-wheel.

feed-head, s.

1. *Steam-eng.*: A cistern containing water and communicating with the boiler of a steam-engine by a pipe, to supply the water by the gravity of the water, the height being made sufficient to overcome the pressure within the boiler.

2. *Found.*: Also called Dead-head, or simply Head. The metal above and exterior to the mold which flows into the latter as the casting contracts, and also serves to render the casting more compact by its pressure; also called a Riser, and the metal which occupies it a Sullage-piece.

feed-heater, s.

Steam:

1. A drum or chamber in which feed-water for the boiler is heated by the exhaust steam.
2. A boiler or kettle for heating food for stock.

feed-motion, s. That contrivance in a machine by which the material under treatment is advanced or fed to the machine. [FEED, s. II. 1. (1).]

feed-pipe, s.

Steam-eng.: The pipe carrying water to the boiler. [FEED, s. II. 2.]

feed-pump, s.

Steam- or Donkey-eng.: A force-pump driven by hand, by doctor- or donkey-engine, or by the engine itself, for supplying to the boiler a quantity of water equal to that removed in the form of steam, by the brine-pump in the marine engine, the blow-off or mud-valve, or other sources of outlet. In high-pressure engines it takes water from the heater; in condensing engines from the hot-well.

feed-rack, s. A stock-feeding device with grain-trough and hay-rack under shelter, which is sometimes extended to the stock.

feed-screw, s.

Turn.: A long screw employed to impart a regular motion to a tool-rest or to the work; as the feed-screw in the bed of a lathe, which moves the screw-cutting tool.

feed-water, s.

Steam-eng.: The water supplied to steam-boilers by the feed-pump through the feed-pipe.

Feed-water apparatus: An automatic device for supplying steam-boilers with feed-water.

Feed-water heater: A device for heating the feed-water for high-pressure engines by passing it through a chamber traversed by a coil of pipe carrying the exhaust steam.

Feed-water pump: [FEED-PUMP.]

feed-wheel, s. A continuously or intermittently revolving wheel or disc which carries forward an object or material.

Feed of a lock:

Hydraul. Engin.: The amount of water required to pass a boat through a canal lock.

feed-ër, s. [Eng. feed; -er.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
(1) One who feeds or supplies food or nourishment.

"With besotted base ingratitude

Crams and blasphemes his feeder." Milton: *Comus*, 779.

- (2) One who feeds or eats.

"He tires betimes, that spurs too fast betimes;
With eager feeding, food doth choke the feeder." Shakespeare: *Richard II.*, ii. 1.

- (3) One who feeds or subsists on certain foods; as, Small birds are feeders upon grain or seeds.

"We meet in Aristotle with one kind of thrush, called the missel thrush, or feeder upon misselto." Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

- (4) One who looks after the feeding of cattle, &c.; one who fattens cattle.

"I will your very faithful feeder be."

Shakespeare: *As You Like It*, ii. 4.

- (5) One who eats in a certain mode; as, a nice feeder; a gross feeder, &c.

"The inhabitants partaking of its influence, gross feeders, fat-witted." Dryden: *Life of Plutarch*.

- (6) A master, an employer.

"His feeders have of late put him upon another job." The *Loyal Observer*, 1868.

- (7) A servant, a dependant.

2. Figuratively:

- (1) One who nourishes, encourages, or supports; a supporter.

"The tutor and the feeder of my riots."

Shakespeare: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., v. 5.

- (2) A stream, fountain, or channel which feeds or supplies a main stream or canal with water.

- (3) A branch or side railway, intended to bring traffic to the main line.

"It is proposed to construct lines of a less substantial character, to act as feeders to the main lines." London *Daily Telegraph*.

II. Technically:

1. **Hydraul. Engin.**: A water-course, natural or artificial, carrying water to a canal or reservoir. Obviously, the principal feeder is at the summit level, and it is commonly supplied from a reservoir.

2. **Mining**: The side branch of a vein which passes into a lode.

3. **Sewing-mach.**: That part which carries the cloth along the length of a stitch between each penetration of the needle. [SEWING-MACHINE FEED.]

4. **Mach.**: An auxiliary or supplying part of a machine, that which leads along the stuff being operated upon: as—

- (1) A toothed or binding wheel which carries and directs a plank into the planing machine.

(2) That motion or combination of parts which carries and directs a blank or rod to the place where it is operated upon. Such are the feeders and feed-motions in machines for making wood screws, pins, eyelets, hooks and eyes, &c. Such also are the motions by which planchets are fed to the coining-press; eyelets and clasps to the machines for attaching them to garments; pins, needles, and hooks and eyes to the machines which stick and paper them.

5. **Iron-found.**: A head or supply of fluid iron to a runner or mold in heavy castings.

6. **Nail-making**: A contrivance with an intermittent oscillating or semi-rotary and forward motion to present the plate to the cutters, so that the head of the nail may be taken from the respective edges alternately.

7. **Print., &c.**: A device with fingers which take the top sheet from a pile and lead it into the press where it is printed, folded, or what not. Also a device by which blanks are taken successively from a pile and carried into an envelope-machine, or paper-bag or box-machine, as the case may be.

8. **Steam-eng.**: A device for supplying steam-boilers with water in quantities as required. Automatic boiler-feeders act by means of floats upon the surface of the water in the boilers.

9. **Threshing**: The grain-feeder which forwards the opened sheaves into the throat of the thrasher, or the grain into the eye of the millstone, or the grain and chaff from the hopper to the middle of a winnowing-machine, or the grain from the bin to the manger of sheep or other stock.

10. **Elect.**: A lead in an electric central station distribution system, which lead runs from the station to some point in the district to supply current. It is not used for any side connections, but runs direct to the point where current is required, thus "feeding" the district directly. In the two-wire system a feeder may be positive or negative; in the three-wire system there is also a neutral feeder. Often the term feeder includes the group of two or three parallel lines. (Sloane.)

feed-îng, *fed-yng, *fed-yngs, pr. par., a. & s. [FEED, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of supplying with food or nourishment.
2. The act of taking food or eating.

"There is a sacramental feeding and a spiritual feeding." Waterland: *Works*, vii. 101.

3. That which supplies food; pasture or grazing land.

"So much that do rely
Upon their feedings, flocks, and their fertility." Dryden: *Poliopticon*, s. 7.

4. That which is eaten; food.

"Fedyngs, or fode. Pastum, alimentum." Prompt. Parv.

II. Print.: Supplying the press with sheets.

feeding-bottle, s. A bottle with a tube for supplying liquid nutriment to infants.

feeding-engine, s.

Steam-eng.: A supplementary engine for feeding the boiler, when the main engine is stopped. A doctor or donkey-engine.

feeding-head, s.

Found.: An opening in a mold up which the metal rises, and which supplies metal as the casting contracts.

feē-fō-fūm, feē-fa-fūm, interj. [A nonsensical exclamation used by the giant in the nursery tale of "Jack the Giant-killer" on detecting the presence of Jack by the smell.] Nonsensical contrivances or actions to produce terror or alarm among the ignorant or weak-minded. (Macaulay.)

feēl, *fele, *felen, *feil, *vele, v. t. & i. [A. S. *fēlan*; cogn. with Dut. *voelen*; Ger. *fühlen*; O. H. Ger. *fōljan, fuolan*.]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

1. To perceive by the touch; to have a sensation caused by contact with any part of the body.
2. To touch, to handle.

"Her other tender hand his fair cheek feels."

Shakespeare: *Venus and Adonis*, 352.

II. Figuratively:

1. To have a sensation of; to perceive within one's self; to be sensible of; to be affected by; to experience.

"Pressing my hand with force against the table, I feel pain, and I feel the table to be hard." Reid: *Essays*, ii. 16.

- *2. To smell.

"So nobil smell was tham about,
And so gude snoure gan thai feel."

Legends of Holy Rood, p. 73.

- *3. To understand; to comprehend; to perceive with the intellect.

"We saie comenly in English that we feel a man's mind when we understand his entent or meaning, and contrariwise, when the same is to us very darke and hard to be perceived, we do comenly say, 'I cannot feel his mind;' or 'I have no maner feeling in the matter.'" Udal: *Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 128.

4. To be touched or moved by.

"What heart but feels his sweetly moral lay?"

Goldsmith: *Epitaph on Dr. Parnell*.

- *5. To experience.

"Would I had never trod this English earth,
Or felt the flatteries that grow upon it!"

Shakespeare: *Henry VIII.*, iii. 1.

- *6. To try; to sound; to make trial of; to essay; to test.

"He hath wrote this to feel my affection to your honor." —Shakespeare: *Lear*, i. 2.

- *7. To know; to be acquainted with.

"Then, and not till then, he felt himself."

Shakespeare: *Henry VIII.*, iv. 2.

B. Reflex.: To be in health; to find one's self in health; as, How do you feel yourself to-day?

"How dost thou feel thyself now?" —Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, i. 4.

C. Intransitive:

1. Literally:

1. To perceive by the touch; to have perception by the sense or act of touching.

2. To seek for by feeling.

3. To give or raise a sensation by contact or touch; to excite the sense of feeling; to appear to the touch.

"Blind men say black feels rough, and white feels smooth." Dryden. (Webster.)

II. Figuratively:

1. To have the passions moved.

"Oh! could I feel as I have felt, or be what I have been." Byron: *Stanzas for Music*.

2. To feel one's self; to perceive one's self to be. (Followed by an adjective descriptive of the state; as, A person feels sick.)

3. To know in the heart; to be conscious.

"That I love her I feel."

Shakespeare: *Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

- *4. To search after; to seek.

"They should seek the Lord if haply they might feel after him, and find him." —Acts xvii. 27.

"[Crabb thus discriminates between to feel, to be sensible, and to be conscious: "In the moral application to feel is peculiarly the property or act of the heart: to be sensible is that of the understanding: an ingenious mind feels pain when it is sensible of having committed an error: one may, however, feel as well as be sensible by means of the understanding; a person feels the value of another's service; is sensible of his kindness; one feels or is sensible of what passes outwardly; one is conscious only of what passes inwardly; we feel the force of another's remark; we are sensible of the evil which must spring from the practice of vice; we are conscious of having fallen short of our duty." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

*feēl (1), s. [FOOL.]

*feēl (2), *feil, s. [FEEL, v.]

1. The sense of feeling; the touch.
2. The quality of producing a particular sensation or feeling on being touched.

"The difference of these tumors will be distinguished by the feel." —Sharp: *Surgery*.

- *3. Knowledge, acquaintance.

"Thou has full little felt of fair indyte."

Dunbar: *Evergreen*, ii. 63, st. 8.

feēl-ër, s. [Eng. feel; -er.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: One who feels.

"This hand, whose touch

Whose ev'ry touch would force the feeler's soul

To the oath of loyalty." Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, i. 7.

2. Fig.: Any device, plan, or means resorted to in order to ascertain the designs, wishes, or opinions of others; tentative action.

"After putting forth his right leg now and then as a feeler." —Dickens: *Sketches by Boz*, ch. i.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = şhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bl, dcl.

II. Technically:

1. Zoology:

(1) *Gen.*: A generic term used to designate various organs of touch in animals, each of which, however, has a more specific name.

(2) *Specialty*:

(a) The palpi of insects which are organs of touch connected with their labrum or maxillæ.

(b) The antennæ of insects popularly called their horns, and by Owen jointed feelers.

(c) The palps of Lepididæ or Barnacles. (*Owen: Invertebrata*, lect. xii.)

2. *Bot.*: A tendril.

feeler-wort, s.

Bot.: The Orchidaceous genus, *Catasetum*.

feë-lëss, a. [*Eng. fee; -less*.] Without fee or reward; unrewarded; uncompensated.

feël-ing, ***fel-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*FEEL, v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Perceiving by the touch; having perception by touch.

II. Figuratively:

1. Easily affected or moved; of great sensibility.

"Earn, if you want; if you abound, impart:

These both are pleasures to the feeling heart."

Cooper: Progress of Error, 253, 254.

2. Expressive of or manifesting great sensibility; tending to excite the emotions; affecting; as, He spoke in a most feeling manner.

"Thy wailing words do much my spirits move,

They uttered are in such a feeling fashion."

Sidney. (Johnson.)

*3. Coming from the heart; heartfelt.

"I had a feeling sense

Of all your royal favors."—*Southerne. (Johnson.)*

B. *As substantive*:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) In the same sense as II. 2.

(2) The sensation or impression produced in the mind when a material body is touched by any part of the body.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A physical sensation of any kind due to any one of the senses; as, a feeling of warmth, or of cold.

(2) A mental sensation or emotion; mental state or disposition.

"There was a faction among them which regarded him with no friendly feeling."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

(3) Moral conception, consciousness, conviction.

"One word alone can paint to thee

That more than feeling—I was Free!"

Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 18.

* (4) Experience, knowledge, acquaintance.

"He had some feeling of the sport."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 2.

(5) Sensibility; readiness to feel for and sympathize with distress; tenderness of heart.

"By objects which might force the soul to abate

Her feeling, rendered more compassionate."

Wordsworth. Happy Warrior.

(6) That element in our moral constitution which is possessed of sensibility or sensitiveness; as, to hurt a person's feelings.

II. Technically:

1. *Fine Arts*: That visible quality of a work of art which embodies the mental emotion of the artist, and similarly affects the spectator.

2. *Phys. & Psychol.*: According to Mr. Herbert Spencer any portion of consciousness which occupies a place sufficiently large to give it a perceivable individuality; any one which has its individuality so marked off from adjacent portions of consciousness by quantitative contrasts, and which when introspectively contemplated appears to be homogeneous. Classifying them by their functions, they may be divided into centrally-initiated feelings called emotions, and peripherally-initiated feelings called sensations. These last again are subdivided into epiperipheral sensations, being those which arise on the exterior surface of the body, and endoperipheral sensations, those which arise in its interior. The proximate components of mind are of two broadly contrasted kinds, feelings and the relations between them. Quantity of feeling is of two kinds, that which arises from intense excitation of a few nerves, and that which springs from slight excitation of many nerves. (*H. Spencer: Psychol.*, ch. ii.)

† Crabb thus discriminates between feeling, sensation, and sense: "Feeling is the general, sensation and sense are the special terms; the feeling is either physical or moral; the sensation is mostly physical; the sense physical in the general, and moral in the particular application. The term feeling is most adapted to ordinary discourse; that of sensation is better suited to the grave and scientific style: a

child may talk of an unpleasant feeling; a professional man talks of the sensation of giddiness; it is our duty to command and curb our feelings; it is folly to watch every passing sensation. The feeling, in a moral sense, has its seat in the heart; it is transitory and variable; sense has its seat in the understanding; it is permanent and regular. We may have feelings of anger, ill-will, envy, and the like, which cannot be too quickly overpowered, and succeeded by those of love, charity, and benevolence; although there is no feeling, however good, which does not require to be kept under control by a proper sense of religion."

(2) He thus discriminates between feeling, sensibility, and susceptibility: "Sensibility is always taken in the sense of a habit. Traits of feeling in young people are happy omens in the estimation of the preceptor: an exquisite sensibility is not a desirable gift; it creates an infinite disproportion of pains. Feeling and sensibility are here taken as moral properties, which are awakened as much by the operations of the mind within itself as by external objects. Susceptibility designates that property of the body or the mind which consists in being ready to take an affection from external objects; hence we speak of a person's susceptibility to take cold, or his susceptibility to be affected with grief, joy, or any other passion: if an excess of sensibility be an evil, an excess of susceptibility is a still greater evil; it makes us a slave to every circumstance, however trivial, which comes under our notice." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

feël-ing-lý, ***fel-ing-ly**, *adv.* [*Eng. feeling; -ly*.]

1. With feeling or expression of sensibility; tenderly.

"The words of men leaving the world make usually the deepest impressions, being spoken most feelingly and with least affectation."—*Bates: Funeral Sermon of Dr. T. Jacob.*

2. So as to be sensibly felt; heartily.

"How toilsome, nay, how dire it was, by thee

Is known—by none, perhaps, so feelingly."

Wordsworth: To Thomas Clarkson.

***feël-lëss**, a. [*Eng. feel; -less*.] Without or destitute of feeling; insensible.

***feelth**, s. [*Eng. feel; suff. -th*, as in warmth, &c.] Feeling.

feër, **fëir**, s. [*A. S. fyrian*=to make a furrow.] The act or process of marking out the limits of a field to be plowed by drawing a furrow on each side.

***feëre**, s. [*FERE*.]

feëg, s. pl. [*FEE, s.*]

Law: Certain perquisites allowed to officers in the administration of justice.

feëge, s. [*Etym. doubtful*.] A race; a run. (*Barret.*)

feët, s. pl. [*FOOT*.]

feet-sides, s. pl. Ropes, used instead of chains, which are fixed to the hames before, and to the swingletree behind, in plowing. (*Scotch and Northumbrian.*)

feet-washing, s.

1. A religious ceremony observed in the Roman Catholic Church, on which occasion, just before Easter, the Pope washes the feet of attendant ecclesiastics, in imitation of the action of Jesus Christ in washing the disciples' feet.

2. A ceremony performed, often with some ludicrous accompaniments, to a bride or bridegroom the night preceding marriage.

"The evening before a wedding there is a ceremony called the *feet-washing*, when the bride-maids attend the future bride, and wash her feet."—*Letters from a Gentleman in North of Scotland*, i. 261.

3. Transferentially, the night on which this custom is observed.

"The eve of the wedding-day is termed the *feet-washing*, when a party of the neighbors of the bride and bridegroom assemble at their respective houses; a tub of water is brought, in which the feet of the party are placed, and a small piece of silver or copper money dropped into the water; at this moment one of the company generally tosses in a handful of soot, by which the water is completely blackened; a most eager and ludicrous scramble now takes place among the lads and lasses, striving who shall get the piece of money, pushing, shoving, and splashing above the elbows; for the lucky finder is to be first married of the company. A second and more cleanly ablution takes place."—*Edinburgh Magazine*, Nov. 1818, p. 412.

feeth, **feith**, s. [*Etym. doubtful*.] A net, fixed and stretching into the bed of a river.

feith-net, s. The same as FEETH (q. v.).

"The largest *feith-net* is six fathoms long, two fathoms deep at the river end, and one fathom at the land end."—*State, Leslie of Powis, &c.*, p. 109.

feët-lëss, a. [*Eng. feel; -less*.] Destitute or deprived of feet; footless.

"There behold the mangled, headless, *feetless* corpses of their fellow-countrymen."—*Fuller. Holy War*, p. 196.

feëze, v. t. [*Fr. vis*=a screw.] To twist or turn, as a screw.

† (1) To *feëze about*: To hang off and on; to move backward and forward within a small compass.

(2) To *feëze on*: To screw.

(3) To *feëze off*: To unscrew.

(4) To *feëze up*:

(a) To flatter.

(b) To work up into a passion.

feëze-nail, s. A screw-nail.

feëze, s. [*FEEZE, v.*] A state of excitement.

***feffe**, v. t. [*FEOFF, v.*]

***fëg**, s. [*FIG*.]

***fëgs**, *exclam.* [A corrupt. of *faith*.] In faith.

Fëh-lîng, s. [*For etym. see def.*] The name of the inventor of the solution called after him.

Fehling's solution, s.

Chem.: A solution used to determine the amount of glucose in a solution. It is prepared by dissolving in 200 cubic cent. of distilled water, 34.64 grammes of pure crystallized cupric sulphate, previously powdered and pressed between blotting paper, and mixing it with 174 grammes of Rochelle salt dissolved in 400 c. c. of a solution of pure caustic soda. Specific gravity, 1.14, the volume being made up to 1 liter. Each c. c. of the solution represents 5 milligrammes of anhydrous grape-sugar, 746 milligrammes of milk sugar, 63464 grammes of cupric sulphate and 10103 grammes of CuO. The liquid must be kept in bottles protected from the light, and from absorption of CO₂ from the air. A known volume of the Fehling's solution, 10 c. c. of solution and 40 c. c. of water, is placed in a white porcelain dish, heated to boiling, and a diluted solution of liquid to be examined is run in from a burette till the whole of the copper is separated as suboxide, as shown from the absence of blue color. Starch can be converted into glucose by boiling with dilute sulphuric acid 100 parts of grape sugar = 90 of starch, therefore each c. c. of Fehling's solution equals 4.5 milligrammes of starch. (*Blyth: Pract. Chem.*)

***fëide**, s. [*FEUD*.]

fëigh (*gh guttural*), *interj.* [*Fr.*]

fëign (*g silent*), ***fain-en**, ***fayn-en**, ***fëigne**,

***fëine**, ***feyne**, v. t. & i. [*Fr. feindre*, from Lat *fingo*=to feign.]

A. Transitive:

1. To invent or imagine; to image by an act of the mind.

"No such things are done as thou sayest, but thou feignest them out of thine own heart."—*Nehem.* vi. 8.

2. To make a show of, to pretend, to counterfeit.

"He shulde not with feigned chere

Deceive love." *Gower*, i. 67.

*3. To dissemble, to hide, to conceal under a false show.

"Yet both do strive their fearfulness to feign."

Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 20.

*B. *Reflex.*: To assume a false or counterfeit appearance.

"He feynede hym somdel syk."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 336.

C. Intransitive:

1. To represent falsely, to fable, to relate in fiction.

"The poet

Did feign that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and floods."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 80.

2. To counterfeit, to dissemble.

"Most friendship is feigning."

Shakesp.: As You Like It, II. 7.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *to feign* and *to pretend*: "These words may be used either for doing or saying; they are both opposed to what is true, but they differ from the motives of the agent: *to feign* is taken either in a bad or an indifferent sense; *to pretend* always in a bad sense: one *feigns* in order to gain some future end; a person *feigns* sickness in order to be excused from paying a disagreeable visit; one *pretends* in order to serve a present purpose; a child *pretends* to have lost his book who wishes to excuse himself for his idleness. *To feign* consists often of a line of conduct; *to pretend* consists always of words; Ulysses *feigned* madness in order to escape from going to the Trojan war; according to Virgil, the Grecian Sinon *pretended* to be a deserter come over to the Trojan camp; in matters of speculation, *to feign* is to invent by force of the imagination; *to pretend* is to set up by force of self-conceit." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fëigned (*g silent*), *pa. par.* or a. [*FEIGN*.]

feigned-diseases, s. pl.

Civil or Military Law, & Med.: A simulated disease, a disease of which a person imitates the symptoms. Beggars sometimes do so to excite pity,

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wë, wët, hëre, camel, hâr, thëre; pîne, plt, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wolf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unîce, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.

soldiers to escape duty, prisoners to gain mitigation of punishment, and people hurt in railway or other accidents or in assaults, to create the belief that they are more seriously injured than is really the case. [MALINGERING.]

feigned-issue, s.

Law: A proceeding in law whereby an action is supposed to be brought by consent of the parties, to determine some disputed right, without the formality or expense of pleading.

feign-éd-ly (g silent), ***fain-ed-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *feigned*; -ly.] In a feigned or fictitious manner; in fiction; not in reality; not truly.

"Such is found to have been falsely and feignedly in some of the heathens."—*Bacon: Essays, Of Friendship.*

feign-éd-néss (g silent), ***feign-ed-ness**, *s.* [English *feigned*; -ness.] Deceit, deception, false pretense, sham.

feign-ér (g silent), ***fain-er**, ***fayn-er**, ***feyn-are**, ***feyn-ere**, *s.* [Eng. *feign*; -er.] One who feigns; an inventor; one who assumes a false appearance; a counterfeiter.

feign-ing (g silent), ***fain-ing**, ***fein-ing**, ***feyn-yng**, ***feyn-yng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FEIGN.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of inventing; the act of assuming a false or counterfeit appearance; a false appearance.

feign-ing-ly (g silent), ***fain-ing-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *feigning*; -ly.] In a feigning, assumed, or counterfeit manner; under a false appearance; falsely, not truly.

***fell**, *v. t.* [FEEL.]

***féint** (1), *a.* [FAINT, a.]

***féint** (1), *v. i.* [FAINT, v.]

féint (2), *a. & s.* [Fr. *feinte*, fem. of *feint*, pa. par. of *feindre*=to feign.]

***A. As adj.**: Feigned, counterfeit.

"Dressed up into any feint appearance of it."—*Locke.*

B. As substantive:

1. A feigned or assumed appearance; a false or counterfeit show; a sham; something unreal or counterfeit.

"And, serving God herself through mere constraint, Concludes his unfeigned love of him a feint."—*Cowper: Conversation*, 747, 748.

2. A feigned or mock attack; a pretense of aiming at one part while another is the real object of attack.

"In the breast encamped, prepares For well-bred feints and future wars."—*Prior: Alma*, ii.

féint (2), *v. i.* [FEINT, a.] To make a feint, or pretended attack.

***fél** (1), *s.* [FELL (1), s.]

***fél** (2), *s.* [Lat.=gall.] [FELL (3), s.] Gall.

fel-bovinum, *s.* Ox-gall. An extract of this is used by artists to remove greasiness from colors, &c.

***fél**, *pret. of v.* [FALL.]

***fél**, *a.* [FELL, a.]

fél-án-dérs, *s.* [FELANDERS.]

fél-áp-tón, *s.* [A word of no etymology.]

Logic: An arbitrary name for a mode of syllogisms in the third figure, in which the Middle Term is made the subject of the Major and of the Minor premise. By this mode we arrive at a Particular Negative from a Universal Negative and a Universal Affirmative, thus:

(FEL) No A is B.

(AP) All A is C.

(ON) Some C is not B.

***feld-en**, *pret. of v.* [FELL.]

féld-spar, **féld-path**, **fél-spar**, *s.* [FELD-SPAR.]

féld-spáth-ic, **féld-spáth-öse**, *adj.* [Eng. *feldspathic*; -ic, -öse.] *Min.*: Of, or pertaining to, or containing feldspar. [FELSPATHIC.]

***fële** (1), ***feale**, ***feole**, ***veole**, *a. & adv.* [A. S. *fela*, *feola*, *feala*=a large number.]

A. As adj.: Many.

"Ffewe mene agayne fele."—*Morte Arthure*, 2, 162.

B. As adv.: Very, exceedingly.

"Syn the fre is so faire, and so fele vertus."—*Destruction of Troy*, 1, 884.

***fële** (2), ***feal**, ***feall**, *a. & s.* [A. S. *fële*=faithful.]

A. As adjective:

1. Faithful, loyal.

"I sall be leall an feal to you."—*Balfour: Practics*, p. 127.

ból, **bóy**; **póut**, **jówl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **ag**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, **&c.** = **bel**, **del**.

2. Just, fair, proper.

"To pay the feall thirde of the said abbay."—*Acts James VII.* (1681), p. 286.

B. As substantive:

1. A liege-man, a faithful adherent.

"That they sall be leall feallis to him and his airis."—*Balfour: Practics*, p. 127.

2. A salary, a stipend.

"The said lordie quiet clamis and dischargis the said James of all and syndry guidis of airship, to giddir with the feallis of the chantorie and denrie of Glasgw bishoprie," &c.—*Acts Mary*, 1543 (ed. 1814), p. 439.

***fele** (1), *v.* [FEEL, v.]

***fele** (2), *v. t.* [A. S. *feolan*; Icel. *fela*; O. H. Ger. *falhan*; Goth. *filhan*.] To hide, to conceal, to veil.

"This godhed in fleis was felid."—*Metrical Homilies*, p. 12.

***fele-fold**, ***fele-feld**, ***fele-fald**, *a.* [A. S. *fela-fæld*.] Manifold, of many kinds.

"That land folc hom ouerset mid felefelde pine."—*Old English Homilies*, ii. 61.

***fele-fold**, ***fele-falde**, *v. t. & i.* [FELEFOLD, a.]

A. Trans.: To multiply, to increase in numbers.

"Hou felefolded are thai that droves me to do me wa."—*Early English Psalter: Ps. iii.* 2.

B. Intrans.: To multiply; to be increased in numbers.

"Over so-and felefalde sal thai."—*Early English Psalter: Ps. cxxxviii.* 18.

***fé-llç-1-fy**, *v. t.* [Lat. *felix* (genit. *felicia*)=happy; *facio* (pass. *fito*)=to make.] To make happy; to felicitate. [Quarles.]

fé-llç-1-tâte, *v. t.* [FELICITATE, a.; Fr. *féliciter*; Sp. *felicitar*; Ital. *felicitare*.]

*1. To make happy; to confer happiness upon.

*2. To congratulate; to wish joy or happiness to.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *felicitate* and to *congratulate*: "*Felicitate* . . . signifies to make happy, and is applicable only to ourselves; *congratulate* . . . is to make agreeable, and is applicable either to ourselves or others; we *felicitate* ourselves on having escaped the danger; we *congratulate* others on their good fortune." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***fé-llç-1-tâte**, *a.* [Low Lat. *felicitatus*, pa. par. of *felicitare*, from Lat. *felix* (genit. *felicia*)=happy.] Made happy.

"I am alone felicitate In your dear highness' love."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

fé-llç-1-tâ-tion, *s.* [Fr., from *féliciter*=to felicitate (q. v.).] The act of felicitating or congratulating another on his good fortune; congratulation.

fé-llç-1-toüs, *a.* [Lat. *felix* (genit. *felicia*)=happy.] Happy; prosperous; skillful; well-suited, adapted, or expressed.

fé-llç-1-toüs-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *felicitous*; -ly.]

1. In a felicitous, happy, or prosperous manner; prosperously.

"To reign long, prosperously, and felicitously to God's pleasure."—*Burnet: Records*, bk. iii., No. 17.

2. Appropriately, suitably, in a fit and becoming manner; as, He expressed himself very *felicitously* on the subject.

fé-llç-1-toüs-néss, *s.* [Eng. *felicitous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being felicitous; appropriateness; aptness.

fé-llç-1-tý, ***fe-llç-1-te**, ***fe-llç-1-tee**, ***fe-llç-1-tie**, *s.* [Fr. *félicité*, from Lat. *felicitas*, from *felix* (genit. *felicia*)=happy; Sp. *felicidad*; Port. *felicidade*; Ital. *felicità*.]

1. Happiness; blissfulness; blessedness; good fortune.

"Johnson declared that a tavern chair was the throne of human felicity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

*2. A blessing; a source of happiness or bliss.

"The felicitities of her wonderful reign may be complete."—*Atterbury*. (Johnson.)

*3. A happy faculty or skill; dexterity.

"His felicity in taking a likeness."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv., ch. iii.

4. Appropriateness, neatness, happiness, aptness; as, the *felicity* of an expression.

¶ For the difference between *felicity* and *happiness*, see HAPPINESS.

fé-llç-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *felis*, *feles* (genit. *felis*)=a cat, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

1. *Zool.*: A family of Mammals, order Carnivora, tribe Digitigrada. Head, short, round; jaws, short; teeth, incisor, $\frac{1}{2}$, or they may be called $\frac{3}{4}$, premolars, $\frac{3}{4}$, molars, $\frac{1}{2}$. Or by another arrangement preferred by Owen the premolars are called $\frac{3}{4}$, and the molars $\frac{1}{2}$. In all there are thirty teeth. The canines are long and large: it is with

them that prey is held. The true molars are also large, sharp, and terminated by two or three points: the others, too, are enameled, and the cutting edges of the upper and lower series fit into each other and operate like a pair of scissors. The motion of the jaw is chiefly vertical. The legs are powerful, claws prehensile, the foot so cushioned on the sole as to permit these animals to approach their victims with noiseless tread. The species, notwithstanding great external diversities, so much agree in all essential respects that it has been doubted whether there is in the family more than a single recent genus, the typical *Felis*. Most modern naturalists, however, break it up into various genera, as *Felis*, *Leo*, *Leopardus*, *Lynx* or *Lynceus*, &c. Representatives of the family exist in both the Old and New Worlds. [FELIS.]

2. *Palæont.*: The family has existed from at least the Middle Eocene. It became abundant in the Miocene.

fé-ll-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *felis*, *feles* (genit. *felis*)=a cat, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Zool.: The typical sub-family of Felidæ. When the family Felidæ was made to comprehend the hyenas and dogs as well as the cats, as was the case in the arrangement of Swainson and his school, such a sub-family as Felinæ was necessary; now that these are excluded, it has sunk into disuse.

fé-line, *a. & s.* [Lat. *felinus*, from *felis*=a cat.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Like or allied to a cat in outward form.

2. *Fig.*: Having the mental characteristics attributed to the species; sly, stealthy.

B. As subst.: A member of the family Felidæ (q. v.).

fé-lls, *s.* [Lat.=a cat.]

1. *Zool.*: Cat. A Linnean genus of animals corresponding with FELIDÆ (q. v.). Some, however, break it up into various genera, though admitting the difficulty of obtaining any important characters to discriminate them. When the genus is not broken up, then *Felis leo* is the Lion, *F. tigris* the Bengal Tiger, *F. leopardus* the Leopard—of which the Panther (*F. pardus*) may be only a variety, and the Ounce (*F. uncia*) the half-developed young—*F. jubata* the Hunting Leopard or Cheetah, *F. onca* the Jaguar, *F. concolor* the Puma, *F. lynceus* the European Lynx.

2. *Palæont.*: The genus came into existence at least as early as the Miocene. To the glacial period there was existent in Europe one species, *Felis spelæa*, which was, perhaps, not specifically distinct from the modern lion, *F. leo*.

Fé-llç-1-án, *s.* [From *Felix*, bishop of Urgel.]

Ch. Hist.: One of a religious sect in Spain in the eighth century who supported the teaching of the Adoptionists. [ADOPTIAN.]

fëll, *pret. of v.* [FALL, v.]

fëll, ***fel**, ***felle**, *a. & adv.* [A. S. *fel*; O. Dut. & O. Fr. *fell*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Cruel, fierce, barbarous, savage, inhuman.

"The keen hyena, fellest of the fell."—*Thomson: Summer*, 921.

2. Marked by cruelty or savageness.

"Whose fell delight Was to encourage mortal fight, 'Twixt birds to battle trained."—*Cowper: Cock-Fighter's Garland*.

3. Strong and active.

"A bonny terrier that, sir, and a fêll chield at the vermin."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxi.

*4. Earnest, intent.

"I am so fell to my business."—*Pepys: Diary*, Jan. 15, 1666-7.

*5. *As adv.*: In a cruel, fierce, or barbarous manner.

fëll (1), ***fëll** (1), ***felle** (1), *s.* [Icel. *fall*, *fell*=a mountain; cogn. with Dut. *field*; Sw. *ffäll*.]

1. A rocky hill; precipitous, rocky, and barren ground.

"The moon will soon rise over the fells."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xiv.

*2. A field.

"In the mossy fell."—*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 17.

fell-bloom, *s.*

Bot.: *Lotus corniculatus*.

fell-wort, **fel-wort**, **feld-wort**, *s.*

Bot.: The herb Baldmoney, a species of *Gentiana*, *G. amarella*.

fëll (2), ***fel** (2), ***felle** (2), *s.* [A. S. *fel*, *fell*; cogn. with Dut. *vel*; Icel. *fell*; M. H. Ger. *vel*; Lat. *pellis*; Gr. *pella*.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. The human skin.

2. A hide; the skin of an animal.

"Why, we are still handling our ewes; and their fells, as you know, are greasy."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

3. The hairy scalp in the human species.

"My fell of hair
Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir
As life were in 't." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 5.

II. Technically:

1. *Metall.*: The finer portions of lead ore which fall through the meshes of the sieve when the ore is sorted by sifting.

2. *Weaving*: The end of a web, formed by the last thread of the weft.

3. *Sewing*: A form of hem in which one edge is folded over the other and sewed down; or in which one edge is left projecting and is sewed down over the previous seam.

fell-ill, *s.* (See extract.)

"Aged cattle, especially females, are liable to be hide bound, a disease known here and in the neighboring counties by the name of *fell-ill*. The fell or skin, instead of being soft and loose, becomes hard, and sticks closely to the flesh and bones."—*Agric. Surv. Roxb.*, p. 149.

fell-rot, *s.* A disease in sheep affecting the skin; a species of rot.

***fell** (3), ***fel** (3), *s.* [*Lat. fell*=gall.] Anger; bitterness.

"Untroubled of vile fears or bitter fell."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 2.

***fëll** (4), *s.* [*FELL* (2), *v.*]

1. A felling; a quantity of timber felled.

"Seventeen years' growth affords a tolerable fell."—*Evelyn: Sylva*.

2. Lot, fortune.

fëll (1), *v. t.* [*FELL* (2), *s.*]

Sewing: To lay a seam or hem level with the cloth.

"Felling the seams and whipping the frill."
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Aunt Fanny.

fëll (2), ***felle**, ***fell-en**, ***feoll-en**, *v. t.* [*A. S. fellan*, a causative form, from *fallan*, the orig. form of *A. S. feallan*=to fall; cogn. with *Dot. wellen*; *Dan. fælde*; *Sw. fälla*; *Icel. fella*; *Ger. fällen*; *O. Fris. falla*, *fella*; *O. H. Ger. fullian*, *fellan*.]

1. Literally:

"1. To cause to fall down; to knock down; to bring to the ground.

"Villain, stand or I'll fell thee down."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iv. 2.

2. To hew or cut down as a tree.

"This forest will I fell."—*Tristram*, iii. 43.

***II. Fig.**: To bring down.

"Ful fast he feld her pride."—*Tristram*, i. 17.

fëll (1)-a-ble, *a.* [*Eng. fell* (2), *v.*; -able.] Capable of being felled; fit to be felled.

fëll-lah (pl. **fëll-la-heen**), *s.* [*Arab.*] An Egyptian agricultural laborer or peasant.

fëll-ër (1), *s.* [*Eng. fell* (1), *v.*; -er.]

Sewing-machine: An attachment for making a felled seam, i. e., one in which two edges being run together are folded over and stitched.

***fëll-ër** (2), *s.* [*Eng. fell* (2), *v.*; -er.] One who fells or cuts down trees.

"Since thou art laid down, no feller is come up against us."—*Isaiah*, xiv. 8.

***fëll-hood**, ***fel-hede**, *s.* [*Eng. fell*, *a.*; *hooû*.] Cruelty, savageness.

"Felhede of herte."—*Ayenbite*, p. 29.

fëll-lic, *a.* [*Lat. fel*=gall; *Eng. adj. suff. -ic*.] *Chem.*: The same as *FELLINIC* (q. v.).

***fëll-llf-lâ-ous**, *a.* [*Lat. fel* (genit. *fellis*)=gall; *fluo*=to flow; *Eng. adj. suff. -ous*.] Flowing with gall.

fëll-lîng, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [*FELL* (2), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of hewing trees.

felling-ax, *s.* An ax specifically adapted for cutting down timber, in contradistinction to an ax for logging off, butting, lopping, hewing, &c. [*AX*.]

felling-machine, *s.* A machine for cutting down standing timber.

felling-saw, *s.* A saw with a taper blade about six and a half feet long, with gullet-teeth, and operated like the cross-cut saw by a man or men at each end.

fëll-lîn-ic, *a.* [*Lat. fel*=gall.] Of or pertaining to gall.

fellinic acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid obtained from gall.

fëll-môh-gër, *s.* [*Eng. fell* (2), *s.*, and *monger*.] A dealer in hides or skins of animals.

fâte, **fât**, **färe**, amidst, **whât**, **fäll**, father; **wê**, **wët**, **hêre**, camel, **hêr**, **thêre**; pine, **pît**, **sîre**, **sîr**, marine; **gô**, **pôt**, or, **wôre**, wolf, **wôrk**, **whô**, **sôn**; **mâte**, **cûb**, **cûre**, unite, **cûr**, **rûle**, **fûll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

***fëll-nëss**, ***fel-ness**, *s.* [*Eng. fell*, *a.*; -ness.]

1. Cruelty, fierceness, savageness, fury, rage.

"When his brother saw the red blood trail
Adown so fast, and all his armor steep,
For very fellness loud he 'gan to weep."
Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 37.

2. Craftiness.

"That caccheth wise men in their felness."—*Wycliffe: Job*, v. 13.

***fëll-lôe**, *s.* [*FELLY*.]

fëll-lôw, ***fel-aw**, ***fel-awe**, ***fel-age**, ***fel-aghe**, ***fel-ow**, ***fel-owe**, ***feol-ah**, ***fel-au**, *s. & a.* [*Icel. félagi*=a partner, a companion; *félag*=companion-ship, association, from *fé* (*Eng. fee*)=property, and *lag*=a laying together.]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. A companion, an associate, a comrade.

"Then Christian addressed himself thus to his fellow."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. One of the same kind or species.

"The fowel to his felawes wende."
St. Brondan, p. 10.

3. One joined in the same work or enterprise; an associate.

"Fellows in arms, and my most loving friends."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 2.

4. An equal in rank, a peer, a compeer.

5. One of a pair.

"That glove is not the fellow . . . to the one I just now produced."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xvii.

6. A person or thing like or equal to another; a match.

"My young remembrance cannot parallel
A fellow to it." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 3.

7. A person, an individual. (Used familiarly.)

*8. A servant, an attendant, a dependant.

"Whose fellows are these?"—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iv. 2.

9. A word of contempt; a worthless person; as, a mean fellow.

"The Moor's abused by some most villainous knave,
Some base notorious knave, some scurvy fellow."
Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 2.

10. A member of an incorporated society; as, a Fellow of the Royal Society [II. 1].

II. Universities:

1. *Eng.*: A member of a college that shares its revenues.

"The expulsion of the fellows was soon followed by the expulsion of a crowd of demies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. *Amer.*: One of the trustees of a college.

B. As adj.: Fellow is used to denote community in station, association, or action; associated, companion.

* Obvious compounds: *Fellow-citizen*, *fellow-councilor*, *fellow-countryman*, *fellow-creature*, *fellow-quest*, *fellow-helper*, *fellow-laborer*, *fellow-man*, *fellow-prisoner*, *fellow-servant*, *fellow-subject*, *fellow-traveler*, *fellow-worker*.

fellow-being, *s.* One of the same race; a fellow-creature.

fellow-brute, *s.* A fellow-creature.

fellow-commoner, *s.*

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who has the same right of common.

"He cannot appropriate, he cannot inclose, without the consent of all his fellow-commoners, all mankind."—*Locke*.

2. *Eng. Univ.*: A commoner of the highest rank, who dines with the Fellows.

fellow-craft, *s.* A freemason of the second degree; one above an entered apprentice.

***fellow-feel**, *v. t.* [*FELLOWFEEL*.]

fellow-feeling, *s.*

1. Sympathy; union in feeling.

"A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind."

Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

2. Joint interest.

"Even your milkwoman and your nurserymaid have a fellow-feeling."—*Arbuthnot*.

fellow-heir, *s.* A joint heir, a co-heir.

fellow-mortal, *s.* A fellow-creature, a fellow-man.

fellow-soldier, *s.* One that fights under the same leader or commander. (*Lit. & fig.*)

fellow-sufferer, *s.* One who shares in the same sufferings or evils as another.

fellow-writer, *s.* One who writes at the same time or on the same subject; a contemporary writer.

***fëll-lôw**, ***fel-aghe**, ***vel-aghe**, *v. t.* [*FEL-LÔW*, *s.*]

1. To associate; to join.

2. To match; to pair with; to suit with.

"Imagination,
With what's unreal, thou co-active art,
And fellow'st nothing."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

***fëll-lôw-ëss**, *s.* [*Eng. fellow*; -ess.] A contemptuous epithet for a woman.

***fëll-lôw-feëll**, *v. t.* [*Eng. fellow*, and *feell*.] To entertain a fellow-feeling with; to sympathize with.

***fëll-lôw-like**, ***fel-low-ly**, ***fel-agh-lich**, ***feol-au-liche**, ***veol-au-liche**, *a. & adv.* [*Eng. fellow*; -like.]

A. As adj.: Such as becomes a fellow or companion.

B. As adv.: Like a companion.

***fëll-lôw-rëed**, ***fel-aw-rëde**, ***fel-a-rëde**, ***vel-agh-rëde**, *s.* [*Eng. fellow*, and suff. -reed.]

1. Fellowship.

"Deseuerd from the felarede of gode almichtl."
Old Eng. Miscell., p. 31.

2. Fellows; companions.

"Amonge the pouere felawrede."

Legend of St. Alexius, 476.

fëll-lôw-shîp, ***fel-agh-shepe**, ***fel-agh-shyp**, ***fel-a-chîpe**, ***fel-au-schîp**, ***fel-au-schîppe**, ***fel-au-schupe**, ***fel-y-schepe**, ***fel-ys-shyppe**, ***fel-i-schîppe**, *s.* [*Eng. fellow*; -ship.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The condition or relation of fellows or companions; companionship; association; close union or intercourse.

"Make no felaschipe with thine olde enemies."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibæus*.

*2. Company.

"Parry felle in felaschepe with Wyllyum Hasard at Querles."—*Paston Letters*, i. 83.

*3. A company or body of associates; a band or body of men.

"Antenor fleenge with his feloweschippe."—*Trevisa*, i. 273.

*4. Association; confederacy; combination.

"The goodliest fellowship of famous knights,
Whereof this world holds record."
Tennyson: Morte d'Arthur, 15, 16.

*5. Equality.

*6. Partnership; joint interest.

"Nearer acquainted, now I feel by proof
That fellowship in pain divides not smart."
Milton, P. R., i. 401, 402.

7. Intercourse; communion; association.

"The heart is hard in nature, and unfit
For human fellowship."
Cowper: Task, vi. 322, 323.

*8. Fitness or fondness for festivities and companionship (with good prefixed); the qualities of a good or pleasant companion.

"There's neither honesty, manhood, nor good fellowship in thee."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. II., i. 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Arith.*: That rule of proportion whereby the accounts of partners in business are adjusted, so that they may each, in proportion to his share of the stock, receive his proportional gain, or sustain his proportional loss.

2. *English Univ.*: An establishment entitling the holder, who is called a fellow, to participate in the revenues of a certain college, and also conferring a right to rooms in the college, and certain other privileges, as to meals, &c. The annual pecuniary value of fellowships varies, and till of late years they were tenable for life or until marriage.

* Crabb thus discriminates between *fellowship* and *society*: "Both these terms are employed to denote a close intercourse; but *fellowship* is said of men as individuals, *society* of them collectively: we should be careful not to hold *fellowship* with any one of bad character, or to join the *society* of those who profess bad principles." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***fëll-lôw-shîp**, ***fel-a-schîpe**, ***fel-aw-shîp**, ***fe-i-schîppe**, ***fel-ou-schîpe**, ***fel-ow-schîpe**, *v. t.* [*FELLOWSHIP*, *s.*]

1. To admit to fellowship; to associate with; to unite with.

"To Felischippe: sociare, associare, consociare, maritare."—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

2. To unite; to join.

"She was to hym felowschipe thurgh mariage."—*Wycliffe: Genesis* xxv. 7.

3. To unite in.

"Thou shalt not . . . felaweship with hem mariagia."—*Wycliffe: Deut.* vii. 2.

4. To make a fellow; to associate.

"Alle the Israelitis . . . felawshipten hem seluen with hem in the batayl."—*Wycliffe: 1 Kings* xiv. 22.

***fēl-lōw-lŷ**, *a.* [FELLOWLIKE] Becoming a companion; sympathetic. (*Shakesp.: Temp. v.*)

***fēl-lŷ**, ***fēl-lŷ**, ***fēl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *fell*, *a.*; -ly.] In a fell, cruel, savage, or barbarous manner. "He sat him *felly* down and gnawed his bitter nail." *Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, ii. 43.

fēll-ŷ, ***fell**, ***felow**, **felloe**, ***felus**, ***felow**, *s.* [A. S. *fellu*; cogn. with Dut. *velg*; Dan. *følge*; Ger. *felle*, from A. S. *feolan*, *fiolan*=to stick, from the pieces of the rim being put together (*Skeat.*)] A wheel, or one of the curved segments thereof, which are joined together by dowels to form the rim of a wheel.

"Break all the spokes and fellows from her wheel." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 1.

felly-auger, *s.* A hollow auger for fashioning the round tenon on the end of a spoke. A pod-auger for boring the hole in the felly to receive the spoke, or the holes in the ends for the dowl-pins.

felly bending-machine, *s.* A machine with a segmental or circular former, around which felly-stuff is bent to a curved shape and held till it has cooled and dried in its assumed shape.

felly boring-machine, *s.* A machine having a vertically adjustable boring apparatus attached to an ordinary trestle, and with a clamp to hold the felly in position.

felly-coupling, *s.* A box for inclosing the adjacent ends of fellows in the rim of a wheel.

felly-dresser, *s.* A machine for dressing the edges of fellows.

felly sawing-machine, *s.* A machine for sawing stuff into fellows.

***fēl-mōh-gēr**, *s.* [FELLMONGER.]

***fēl-nēsse**, *s.* [FELLINESS.]

fēl-ō dē sē, *phrase*. [Low Lat.=a felon by himself.]

Law: One who commits felony by self-murder or suicide; one who deliberately and while in sound mind destroys himself.

"A *felo de se*, therefore, is he that deliberately puts an end to his own existence, or commits any unlawful malicious act, the consequence of which is his own death: as if, attempting to kill another, he runs upon his antagonist's sword, or shooting at another the gun bursts and kills himself. The party must be of years of discretion, and in his senses, else it is no crime."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv, ch. 14.

fēl-ōn, ***fēl-lōn**, ***fēl-oun**, ***fēl-un**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *félon*, from Low Lat. *fello*, *felo*=traitor, a rebel. Prob. of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. *feallan*=a felon; Bret. *falloni*=treachery, from Ir. & Gael. *fealt*=to betray; cogn. with Lat. *fallo*; Ir. *feal*; Bret. *fell*=evil; Wel. & Corn. *fel*=wily. (*Skeat.*)]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

"Al that the felon hath, the kinges it is."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 471.

2. One who has committed heinous crimes; a villain.

3. A wretch, a wicked person.

"Bifor that Herodis the felon"

Did sain Ion in his prison."

Metrical Homilies, p. 36.

4. A whitlow; a tumor formed between the bone and its investing membrane, very painful.

"Kiles, felonies, and postymes."

Hampole: Prick of Conscience, 2, 995.

II. Law: One who has committed a felony (q. v.).

B. As adjective:

†1. Cruel, savage, malignant, malicious.

"He asked the waves, and asked the felon winds,

What hard mishap hath doomed this gentle swain."

Milton: Lycidas, 90, 91.

*2. Traitorous, disloyal.

*3. Stolen.

"Those greedy pawes with felon goods were found."—

Fuller: David's Hainous Sinne, ch. xix.

felon-berry, **fellon-berry**, *s.*

Bot.: *Bryonia dioica*.

felon-grass, **fellon-grass**, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Imperatoria ostruthium*, (2) *Helleborus niger*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

felon-herb, **fellon-herb**, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Artemisia vulgaris*, (2) *Hieracium pilosella*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

felon-weed, **fellon-weed**, *s.*

Bot.: *Senecio jacobæa*.

felon-wood, **fellon-wood**, *s.*

Bot.: The same as FELON-WORT (q. v.).

felon-wort, **fellon-wort**, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Solanum dulcamara*, from its leaves and berries being used as a cure for felons or whitlows, (2) *Chelidonium majus*, (3) *Imperatoria ostruthium*.

***fēl-ōn-ēss**, *s.* [Eng. *felon*; -ess.] A female felon.

"What she called the flight of the feloness."

Browning: Flight of the Duchess.

fēl-ō-nŷ-ōūs, ***fēl-lo-nŷ-ōūs**, *a.* [Eng. *felony*;

-ous.] *1. *Ord. Lang.*: Wicked, malignant, savage, barbarous, traitorous, perfidious.

"O thievish night!

Why shouldst thou, but for some felonious end,

In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars

That nature hung in heaven?"

Milton: Comus, 196.

2. *Law*: Of the nature of a felony; done with deliberate purpose to commit a crime.

"Such a force as distinguishes a felonious riot from a reasonable levying of war."—*Erskine: Speech on Trial of Lord G. Gordon.*

felonious homicide, *s.*

Law: Killing a human being without justification or excuse. The person killed may be another or one's self. In the latter case the offense is *Felo de se* (q. v.).

fēl-ō-nŷ-ōūs-lŷ, ***fēl-lo-nŷ-ōūs-lŷ**, ***fē-lo-nŷ-ōūs-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *feloniously*; -ly.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Malignantly, maliciously, perfidiously.

"Would falsely and feloniously have robbed Nat Lee of his share in the representation of *Œdipus*."—*Dryden: Vindication of Duke of Guise.*

2. *Law*: In a felonious manner; with deliberate intention to commit a crime.

"Feloniously assaults him to rob him of his purse or to cut his throat."—*Fryne: Treachery and Disloyalty*, pt. iii, p. 84.

***fēl-ō-nŷ-ōūs-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *felonious*; -ness.] The quality of being felonious.

***fēl-ōn-lŷ**, ***fēl-on-liche**, *adv.* [Eng. *felon*; -ly.] Like a felon or villain.

fēl-ō-nŷ-ōūs, ***fēl-lo-nŷ-ōūs**, *a.* [Eng. *felonious*; -ous.] Wicked, malicious, perfidious, traitorous, felonious.

"A deadly bow and arrow keene,
Which forth he sent with felonous despite."

Spenser: F. Q., III. i. 65.

***fēl-ō-nŷ-ōūs-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *feloniously*; -ly.] Wickedly, perfidiously, traitorously, feloniously.

"They said it was falsely and feloniously done."—*Berners: Froissart; Chronicle*, vol. ii, ch. xciv.

fēl-ō-nŷ, ***fēl-o-nŷ**, ***fēl-o-nŷ**, ***fēl-o-nŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *félonie*, from Low Lat. *felonia*, from *felo*=a felon; Sp. *felonia*; Ital. *fellonia*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. A very wicked or atrocious act; treachery, perfidy.

"He hold him bitrayed thurf *felonte*."—*Pilate*, 89.

*3. A body of felons.

II. Law:

1. *Originally*: The penal consequences (viz., the forfeiture of a person's lands and goods) resulting from certain aggravated crimes.

2. *Next*: Any one of those crimes themselves.

3. *Now*: Any crime of an aggravated character of higher grade than misdemeanor.

***fēl-ōn-rŷ**, *s.* [English *felon*; -ry.] A body or number of felons; specif., the convict population of Australia.

fēl-sŷte, *s.*

Mineralogy:

1. A variety of Albite, with some free silica disseminated through it.

2. A variety of Orthoclase. [ORTHOCLASE-FEL-SITE.]

fēl-sŷt-ŷc, *a.* [Eng. &c., *felsit(e)*; -ic.]

Geol.: Containing more or less of felsite. Thus Prof. T. McKenny Hughes calls the Dinorwig beds of the Pre-Cambrian rocks, Felsitic series. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.* (1879), xxxv, p. 686.)

fēl-sō-bān-yŷte, *s.* [Named from Felsöbanya, in Hungary, where it is found.]

Min.: An orthorhombic, snow-white, translucent or subtransparent mineral, optically bi-axial. Hardness, 1.5; specific gravity, 2.33; luster, pearly on the cleavage face. Composition: Sulphuric acid, 17.2; alumina, 44.1; water, 38.7=100. (*Dana.*)

fēl-spar, **fēld-spar**, *s.* [From Ger. *feldspat*=felspar; *fēld*=field, and *spat*=spar.]

A. As substantive:

Min.: A genus of minerals rather than a single mineral. Formerly there were included under it five species—viz.: (1) *Adularia* or Moonstone, (2) *Common*, (3) *Compact*, (4) *Glassy*, and (5) *Labrador Felspar*. Now *Dana* elevates Felspar into a group. [FELSPAR-GROUP.]

B. As adj.: [FELSPAR-GROUP.]

felspar-group, *s.*

Min.: A group of Unisilicates, having the specific gravity below 2.85, the hardness 6 to 7, fusibility 3 to 5; crystallization oblique or clinohedral, the prismatic angle near 120°, the cleavage two, one basal the other brachy-diagonal, with inclination to each other of about 90°; its composition having the protoxide bases lime, soda, potash, and, in one species, baryta, the sesquioxide only alumina; ratio between the two 1.3. *Dana* includes under it the species Anorthite (Lime felspar), Labradorite (Lime-soda felspar), Hyalophane (Baryta-potash felspar), Andesite and Oligoclase (Soda-lime felspar), Albite (Soda-lime felspar) and Orthoclase (Potash felspar). (*Dana.*) (See these words.) To this list the *Brit. Mus. Catal.* adds Microcline and Petalite (q. v.).

†1. *Blue Felspar:*

Min.: The same as LAZULITE (q. v.).

†2. *Common Felspar:*

Min.: The same as ORTHOCLASE (q. v.).

†3. *Compact Felspar:*

Min.: FELSITE (q. v.). It is either (a) *Compact massive oligoclase*, oligoclase felsite, or (b) *Compact orthoclase*, orthoclase felsite, hallefinta, hellefinta.

†4. *Glossy Felspar:*

Min.: The same as SANIDINE (q. v.).

†5. *Labrador Felspar:*

Min.: The same as LABRADORITE (q. v.).

†6. *Lime Felspar:*

Min.: (a) The same as INDIANITE (*Beudant*, 1824), † (b) The same as LABRADORITE (*Dana*).

†7. *Potash Felspar:*

Min.: The same as ORTHOCLASE. The name was used specially to distinguish it from Albite (Soda felspar) (q. v.).

†8. *Soda Felspar:*

Min.: The same as ALBITE (q. v.).

felspar porphyry, *s.*

Geol.: A volcanic rock, having a base of felspar, with crystals of felspar, as well as crystals and grains of quartz. It is called also Hornstone porphyry (q. v.).

"Felspar porphyries are there regularly stratified."—*Murchison: Siluria*, ch. iii.

fēl-spāth, *s.* [FELDSPAR.]

fēl-spāth-ŷc, **fēl-spāth-ōsse**, *a.* [FELDSPATHIC, FELDSPATHOSE.]

Min. & Geol.: Having felspar in its composition. "There is a crystalline gray *felspathic* rock."—*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxxv, (1839), p. 686.

felspathic ash, *s.*

Geol.: A volcanic ash, with much felspar in its composition.

"Occasionally this *felspathic ash*, which is separated into thick beds . . ."—*Murchison: Siluria*, ch. iii.

fēl-stōne, *s.* [Eng. &c., *fel (spar)*, and *stone*.]

Geol.: A rock consisting of felspar and quartz.

"Boulders of felspathic rocks, varying from coarse breccia, tuff, or ashes, to compact *felstone*."—*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxxvi, (1879), p. 435.

fēlt, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [FEEL, *v.*]

fēlt, ***feelte**, *s.* [Dut. *vilt*; Ger. *filz*; Sw. & Dan. *filt*; Gr. *pilos*=felt; Lat. *pilleus*, *pileus*=a felt hat.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A kind of cloth or stuff made of wool or wool and cotton united, without weaving, by rolling, beating, and pressure.

"It were a delicate stratagem to shoe

A troop of horse with felt."

Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 6.

2. A hat made of felted wool.

*3. A skin, a hide.

"To know whether sheep be sound or not, see that the felt be loose."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: The Creeping Wheat-grass.

"This soil, if not regularly cleaned by pasturing and crops of turnips, is apt to be overrun with the creeping wheat-grass, known by the vulgar name of felt or pirl-grass."—*P. Finny: Statist. Acc.*, xi. 874.

2. *Print.*: The felted cloth on which paper is couched and carried in the paper-making machine. The cloth on which the paper is couched from the making cylinder is known as the making felt; others as carrying felts, first felt, second felt, &c. Appurtenances of the felt are technically known as felt-washers, felt-rollers, &c.

felt-carpet, *s.* A carpet whose fibers are not spun or woven, but are associated by the felting-process.

felt-grain, *s.*

Wood-work: The grain of wood whose direction is from the pith to the bark; the direction of the medullary rays in oak and some other timber.

bōll, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **gell**, **chorus**, **ghin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**, **ph** = **f**.
-**cian**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhūn**. -**tious**, -**cious**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

***felt-gravel, s.**

Med.: The sandy gravel.

"Before his death he was tormented with the felt-gravel, which he bore most patiently."—*Spottiswood: Hist.*, p. 101.

felt-hat, s. A hat made of felted wool.

felt molds, s. pl.

Bot.: Fungi of the sub-order Antennariaceæ.

fēlt, v. t. [FELT, s.]

1. To make into cloth by rolling, beating, and pressure.

"The same wool one man *felts* into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, another into kersey."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*.

2. To cover with felt; as, the cylinder of an engine, a roof, &c.

*3. To make of felt.

"Hil weren sockes in here shon, and *felted* botes above." *Polit. Songs*, p. 330.

***fēlt-ēr, v. t.** [A frequent. from *felt* (q. v.).] To mat or clot together like felt.

"His *felted* locks, that on his bosom fell,
On rugged mountain briers and thorns resemble."
Fairfax: Godfrey of Bullogne, bk. iv., § 7.

fēlt-ing, pr. par. a. & s. [FELT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of making felt; the process by which wool is felted.

2. The materials of which the felt is made; felt.

II. Wood-working: The splitting or sawing timber by the felt-grain (q. v.).

fēlt-mā-kēr, s. [Eng. *felt*, and *maker*.] One whose business is to make felt.

"Whom in their childhood I bound forth to *feltmakers*."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Wit at Several Weapons*, i. 1.

***fēl-tre (tre as tēr), s.** [O. Fr. *Fr. feutre*, from Lat. *filtrum*.] [FELT, s.] A kind of cuirass made of wood or felt.

***fēlt-rite, s.** [Probably a corruption of the Lat. *name felt terre*.]

Bot.: The Small Centaury.

fēlt-wōrt, s. [English *felt*, and *wort*; from the felt character of the leaves.]

Bot.: *Verbascum thapsus*.

fē-lūc-ca, s. [Italian *feluca*, from Arab. *fulk*=a ship.] A small vessel propelled by oars and lateen

sails; it is long and narrow, carrying eight to twelve oars on each side, and is used where great speed is required. They are not decked. The cutwater terminates in a long beak. They are used in the Mediterranean and adjacent waters for coasting voyages, but are rapidly going out of use.



Felucca.

"Do you see that Livornese *felucca*?"

Longfellow: Golden Legend, v.

fēl-wōrt, s. [FELTWOERT.]

fē-māle, *fe-mal, *fe-mel, *fe-mele, *fem-male, s. & a. [Fr. *femelle*, from Lat. *femella*=a young woman, dimin. of *femina*=a woman.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One of the sex which conceives and bears young; a she creature.

"If he offer it of the herd, whether it be male or female, he shall offer it without blemish."—*Leviticus* iii. 1.

2. *Bot.*: That plant which bears the pistil and receives the pollen of the male flower.

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Belonging to that sex which conceives and bears young; not male.

"With that com out of the west

Octavian, 309.

2. Belonging to an individual of the female sex; characteristic of females.

"If by a female hand he had forseen

He was to die, his wish had rather been

The lance and double ax of the fair warrior queen."

Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses, xii.

3. Soft, feminine, delicate, weak.

II. Bot.: Pistillate; having pistils and no stamen.

¶ For the difference between *female* and *feminine*, see FEMININE.

female cornel-tree, s.

Bot.: *Cornus sanguinea*.

female-dragons, s.

Bot.: The same as WATER-DRAGONS (q. v.).

female-fern, s.

Bot.: *Asplenium filix femina*.

female-flower, s. [FEMALE, A. 2.]

female-hemp, s.

Bot.: *Cannabis sativa*.

female-joint, s. The socket or faucet-piece of a spigot-and-faucet joint.

female-labor, s.

Polit. Econ. & Law: The labor of women. [FACTORY ACTS.]

female-pimpernel, s.

Bot.: *Anagallis arvensis*.

female-plant, s. [FEMALE, A. 2.]

female-rhymes, s. pl.

Pros.: Double rhymes, or rhymes in which two syllables, one accented and the other unaccented, correspond at the end of each line. They are so called because they end in a weak or feminine syllable; thus, *fable, table; motion, notion*, are female rhymes.

"The *female-rhymes* are in use with the Italian in every line, with the Spaniard promiscuously, and with the French alternately, as appears from the *Alarique*, the *Pucelle*, or any of their later poems."—*Dryden: Preface to Annus Mirabilis*.

female-screw, s.

Mech.: The spiral-headed cavity into which another screw works; a screw having grooves or channels in which the thread of another screw works.

female-system, s.

Bot.: The pistil, the gynæceum.

***fē-māl-ist, s.** [Eng. *femal(e)*; -ist.] One devoted to the female sex; a ladies' man, a gallant.

***fē-māl-it-ŷ, s.** [Eng. *femal(e)*; -ity.] Female nature.

***fē-māl-ize, v. t.** [English *femal(e)*; -ize.] To make female, feminine, or effeminate.

fēme-cōv-ērt, fēfēme-cōv-ērt, s. [Fr.]

Law: A married woman; a woman under covert of her husband.

fēm-ēr-ēll, fēm-ēr-ēll, s. [French *fumerelle*, from *fumer*=to smoke; Lat. *fumus*=smoke.]

Arch.: A louver, lantern, or covering placed on the roof of a kitchen, hall, &c., for the purpose of ventilation or the escape of smoke.

fēm-e-sōle, fēm-me-sōle, s. [Fr.] An unmarried or single woman.

femme-sole merchant, s. A woman who carries on a trade on her own account.

***fēm-i-çide, s.** [Latin *femina*=a woman, and *cædo*=to kill.] The murder of a woman.

***fēm-i-na-çŷ, s.** [Lat. *femina*=a woman; Eng. suff. -cy.] Female nature; femininity.

***fēm-i-nal, a.** [Lat. *feminalis*, from *femina*=a woman.] Of or pertaining to a woman, or women; female.

***fēm-i-nāl-i-tŷ, s.** [Eng. *feminal*; -ity.] Female nature.

***fēm-i-nāte, a.** [Lat. *feminatus*, from *femina*=a woman.] Feminine.

***fēm-ine, a.** [Lat. *femina*=a woman.] Womanly, effeminate.

***fēm-i-nē-i-tŷ, s.** [Lat. *femina*=a woman; Eng. suff. -ity.] Female nature; femininity.

***fēm-i-nēs-çençe, s.** [Lat. *femina*=a woman.] The possession or assumption of certain male characteristics by the female.

***fēm-in-ile, a.** [Formed from Lat. *femina*=a woman, on analogy of *virile*, from *vir*, &c.] Feminine.

fēm-i-nine, *fēm-i-nyne, *fēm-y-nyn, *fēm-y-nyne, a. & s. [Fr. *fémmin*, from Lat. *femininus*, from *femina*=a woman; Sp. *femenino*; Port. *feminino*; Ital. *femminino*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of or pertaining to a woman; womanly; like or becoming to a woman.

"There was no want of *feminine* wit and shrewdness in her conversation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. Wholly with a bad meaning when applied to a man; effeminate.

"But Ninus being esteemed no man of war at all, but altogether *feminine*, and subjected to ease and delicacy, there is no probability in that opinion."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World*, bk. ii., ch. i., § 1.

3. Soft, tender, delicate.

II. Gram.: Having the form of a word denoting a female; denoting the gender of nouns really or hypothetically female.

***B. As subst.**: A female; a woman; the female sex.

"Fill the world at once

With men, as angels, without *feminine*."

Milton: P. L., x. 893.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *feminine*, *female*, and *effeminate*: "*Female* is said of the sex itself, and *feminine* of the characteristics of the sex. *Female* is opposed to male, *feminine* to masculine. In the *female* character we expect to find that which is *feminine*. The *female* dress, manners, and habits, have engaged the attention of all the essayists from the time of Addison to the present period. The *feminine* is natural to the *female*; the *effeminate* is unnatural to the male. A *feminine* air and voice, which is truly grateful to the observer in the one sex, is an odious mark of *effeminacy* in the other. Beauty and delicacy are *feminine* properties; robustness and vigor are masculine properties; the former, therefore, when discovered in a man, entitle him to the epithet of *effeminate*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

fēm-i-nine-ly, adv. [Eng. *feminine*; -ly.] In a feminine manner; as, becomes a woman.

fēm-i-nin-ism, s. [English *feminin(e)*; -ism.] The quality or state of being feminine or female.

fēm-i-nin-i-tŷ, *fēm-i-nin-i-tee, s. [English *feminin(e)*; -ity.] The qualities or manners becoming a woman.

***fēm-i-nism, s.** [Lat. *femin(a)*=a woman; Eng. suff. -ism.] The quality or state of a female.

***fē-min-i-tŷ, *fe-min-i-tee, s.** [Lat. *femina*=a woman; Eng. suff. -ity.] The qualities becoming a woman; womankind.

***fēm-i-nize, v. t.** [Lat. *femin(a)*=a woman; Eng. suff. -ize.] To make womanish, or effeminate.

fēm-ōr-al, a. [Low Lat. *femoralis*, from Lat. *femur* (genit. *femoris*)=a thigh; Fr. *fémoral*; Sp. *femoral*.] Of or belonging to the thigh.

femoral-artery, s.

Anat.: That portion of the artery of the lower limb which lies in the upper two-thirds of the thigh.

fē-mūr, s. [Lat.=the thigh.]

1. *Anat.*: In vertebrate animals the first bone of the leg or pelvic extremity, situated between the os innominatum and the tibia.

2. *Arch.*: The long, flat, projecting face between each channel of a triglyph in the Doric order.

3. *Entom.*: The third joint of the leg; it is long and generally compressed.

fēn, *fenne, *venne, s. [A. S. *fen*; cogn. with Dut. *veen*; Icel. *fen*; Goth. *fani*; O. H. Ger. *fenni*=mud.]

1. Low, flat and wet land; a marsh or moor; low-lying land covered wholly or partially with water, and producing only sedge or coarse grass.

"The remainder was believed to consist of moor, forest, and fen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. A disease affecting hops; it is caused by a quick-growing fungus or mold.

¶ Obvious compound: *Fen-born*.

fen-berry, s.

Bot.: *Vaccinium oxycoccus*.

fen-boat, s. A kind of flat-bottomed boat used in the fens.

fen-cricket, s. *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*, also called the mole-cricket, from its digging holes for itself in the ground.

fen-druck, s.

Ornith.: The Shoveler (q. v.).

fen-fire, s. The Will-o'-the-wisp, an ignis-fatuus.

fen-fowl, s. Any species of fowl which frequents fens.

fen-goose, s.

Ornith.: *Anser ferus*, the Gray-lag goose, from its frequenting fens.

fen-grapes, s.

Bot.: *Vaccinium oxycoccus*.

fen-land, s. Marshy, low-lying land; a fen.

"From the mountains, moors, and *fen-lands*."

Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha. (Introd.)

fen-rue, s.

Bot.: *Thalictrum flavum*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, plt, sīre, slr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu - kw.

***fen-sucked, a.** Sucked up or drawn from fens or marshes.

"You fen-sucked fogs, drawn by the powerful sun,
To fall and blast her pride!"

Shakesp.: *Lear*, ii. 4.

fēnce, *fens, *fense, *fenss, s. [An abbreviation for *defense* (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Protection, guard, defense, or security against attack.

"He was fully the *fens* and the fyn stuf
Of all the tulkes of Troy."

Destruction of Troy, 7,368.

(2) That which serves to inclose and protect a piece of ground, or to keep cattle from straying; a structure on the boundary of a lot, field, or estate, to keep off intruders or to act as a screen; as, a wall, a hedge, a paling, a bank, a line of rails or posts, &c.

"In front, near the edge of the morass, were some fences out of which a breast-work was without difficulty constructed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

(3) The art of using the sword, or fencing; skill in fencing or sword-exercise; the art of self-defense with a sword.

"I bruised my shin the other day, with playing at sword and dagger with a master of *fence*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Skill or adroitness in meeting and defeating the attacks of an opponent in argument.

(2) A guard, defense, or protection of any kind.

"Whatever disregard certain modern refiners of morality may attempt to throw on all the instituted means of public religion, they must in their lowest view be considered as the out-guards and fences of virtuous conduct."—*Blair*.

(3) A purchaser or receiver of stolen goods. (*Slang*.)

(4) The act of opening a court, parliament, &c.
"The affirmation and *fence* of the court, that na man tak speech upon hand, without leave askit and obtenit."—*Balfour: Practica*, p. 278.

II. Technically:

1. *Gun.*: The arm of the hammer-spring of a gun-lock.

2. *Locks.*: An arm or projection which enters the gates of the tumblers when they are adjusted in proper position and coincidence, and at other times prevents such movement of the dog, stump, or other obstructing member as would permit the retraction of the bolt. In common tumbler-locks the fence forms the obstructing medium between the bolt and the tumblers, to prevent the retraction of the former when the tumbler-gates are not in coincidence.

3. *Wood-work.*: An adjustable guard-plate or edge on a gauge, or on a grooving, banding, plow, filister, or reglet plane, by which the distance of the groove from the guide-edge is regulated. A straight edge on the work-table of a circular, band, or scroll saw, or of a planing, molding, or mortising machine. It acts as a gauge and guide, and is adjustable to any required distance from the tool.

Crabb thus discriminates between *fence*, *guard*, and *security*: "The *fence* in the proper sense is an inanimate object; the *guard* is a living agent; the former is of permanent utility, the latter acts to a partial extent. In figurative sense they retain the same distinction. Modesty is a *fence* to woman's virtue; the love of the subject is the monarch's greatest safeguard. . . . The *guard* only stands at the entrance to prevent the ingress of evil; the *security* stops up all the avenues, it looks up with firmness. A *guard* serves to prevent the ingress of everything that may have an evil intention or tendency; the *security* rather secures the possession of what one has, and prevents a loss." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

Ring-fence: A fence which completely encircles an estate.

fence-jack, s. A lever jack adapted for lifting the corner or lock of a worm-fence in order to lay in a new bottom-rail, a fence-chunk, or a stone.

fence-month, s. The fawning month during which deer-hunting is forbidden; a defense-month (q. v.). It varies in different localities. There are also fence-months for various kinds of fishes, as trout, salmon, &c.

fence-post, s. A piece of timber or a structure of other material, planted vertically in the ground, to hold panels of a fence.

Fence-post driver: A device like a trip-hammer or pile-driver, mounted upon wheels, and used for driving fence-posts which have been previously sharpened. After the hammer attains its height, the rope is cast off suddenly and the hammer drops.

fence-school, s. The same as FENCING-SCHOOL (q. v.).

"What country *fence-school* didst thou learn that at?"—*Beaum. & Flot.: King and No King*, i. 1.

fēnce, *fense, *fenss, v. t. & i. [FENCE, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

*1. To guard, to protect, to defend.

"Walls here are men who *fence* their cities more
Than Neptune when he doth in mountains roar."
Drummond: Speech of Caledonia.

*2. To ward or keep off.

"Yon household fir,
A guardian planted to *fence* off the blast,"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

3. To inclose or secure by a fence of any kind, as a hedge, wall, &c.

II. Figuratively:

1. To protect, to fortify, to surround.

"I *fenced* it round with gallant institutes,"
Tennyson: Princess, v. 382.

2. To inclose in any way; to envelop.

"Thou hast clothed me with skin and flesh, and hast
fenced me with bones and sinews."—*Job* x. 11.

3. To ward or parry by argument or reasoning.

B. Intransitive:

1. Literally:

1. To practice the art of fencing; to exercise in the use of weapons.

2. To be skilled in fencing.

3. To fight or contend; to struggle.

"They *fence* and push, and, pushing, loudly roar,
Their dewlaps and their sides are bathed in gore,"
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iii. 343, 344.

4. To raise a fence; to guard.

II. *Fig.*: To endeavor to parry arguments or questions by equivocating; to equivocate.

*1. To *fence* a court: To open the Parliament, or a court of law. This was anciently done in the name of the sovereign, by the use of a particular form of words.

(2) To *fence* the Lord's Table, or the Tables: To give directions to those who design to communicate, after what is denominated the Action Sermon.

fēnced, a. [Eng. *fence*(e); -ed.] Fenced; inclosed with a fence.

*fēnc'e-fūl, a. [Eng. *fence*; -ful(l).] Affording defense; defensive.

*fēnc'e-less, a. [Eng. *fence*; -less.]

1. Without defense or protection; undefended, defenseless.

2. Open; as, the *fenceless* ocean.

fēn-cēr, s. [Eng. *fence*(e); -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who understands the art of fencing; one skilled in the use of the sword or foil.

2. A builder of fences.

II. *Hunt.*: A horse which is good at leaping fences.

fēn-čl-ble, *fen-sa-bill, *fen-sa-ble, a. & s. [Eng. *fence*; -able.]

A. As adjective:

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. Capable of defense.

"With thame an thousand and ma offensabill men."—*Raaf Collyear*, 329.

2. Capable of being defended; fit for defense.

"No fort so *fencible* nor walls so strong."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. x. 10.

II. *Mil.*: Employed for the defense of a country from invasion, but not liable to be sent to serve out of the country.

B. *As subst.*: A soldier employed in the defense of a country from invasion, but not liable to serve abroad.

fēnc'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [FENCE, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of making or constructing fences.

"All this provision of foyle, *fencing*, stoning, planting, were nothing without a continual oversight."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon* (1628).

2. The materials of which fences are made.

3. The act or art of using a sword or foil in attack or defense.

4. A fence; a protection or guard round any dangerous piece of machinery; bratticing.

5. Equivocation; parrying of argument or reasoning.

"After long *fencing* pushed against a wall."

Dryden: Hind and Panther, ii. 33.

fencing-gauge, s. An implement to space and hold nails against a board while nailing them.

fencing-master, s. A teacher or professor of the art of fencing.

fencing-nail, s. A heavy nail of its class, adapted for fastening on fencing-boards. The nails made for this purpose are nearly twice the weight of the common nails of the same numbers.

fencing-school, s. A place where the art of fencing is taught.

*fēnd (1), *fend-en, *fende, v. t. & i. [An abbreviation of *defend* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To defend; to guard; to protect.

"He com right son Normund to *fende*."

Robert de Brunne, p. 195.

2. To keep off; to ward off; to shut or keep out.

"Ye had aye a good roof ower your head to *fend* aff the weather."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxvii.

3. To support, to maintain.

"But there is neither bread nor kale,
To *fend* my men and me."

Battle of Otterbourne, Border Minstrelsy, i. 86.

II. Naut.: To protect with fenders.

B. Intransitive:

1. To dispute; to parry or shift off a charge, &c.

"The dexterous management of terms, and being able to *fend* and prove with them."—*Locke*.

2. To make shift for. (Followed by *for*.)

"*Fended* wool for ye on the ilka days besides."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. vii.

*fēnd (2), v. t. [FAND.] To try, to tempt.

*fēnd (1), *fen, s.* [FEND (1), v.]

1. The shift which one makes for one's self, whether for sustenance, or in any other respect. To *make a fend*, to do any work, or continue in any situation with some degree of difficulty.

"No *fend* he fyndis quiddir away to wend,
Nor on quhat wyse hym self he may defend."

Douglas: Virgil, 446, 35.

2. Provisions in a general sense.

*fend-fall, a. Full of shifts or expedients.

*fēnd (2), s. [FIEND.]

*fēnd-āce, s. [Old Fr.] A protection for the throat, afterward replaced by the gorget.

fēnd'-ēr, s. [Eng. *fend* (1), v.; -er.] One who or that which serves to defend, protect, or ward off anything hurtful or dangerous; used especially of—
1. A piece of furniture, usually of iron or brass, placed on the hearth to prevent coals from the fire from rolling into the room.

2. An upright timber placed against the edge of a pier, dock-wall, or wharf, to prevent injury to the wall by the contact of vessels, drift, or floating ice; a fender-pile.

3. A mass of old rope stuffed into a heavy, open net made of rope, and placed between the sides of a vessel and the quay or pier with which it is about to collide, in order to deaden the blow and prevent injury to either of the contacting objects; a small pad hung at the sides of a boat for the same purpose.

4. A piece of oak on a vessel's side to protect it from chafing by objects which are being hoisted aboard; a fender-beam.

5. A rub-plate on the bed of a wagon or carriage, to take the rub of the wheel when the vehicle is being turned sharply.

6. An attachment to a plow to keep clods of earth from rolling on to the young corn.

7. A structure of wood placed across a road under repairs, to keep off or divert the traffic.

fender-beam, s.

1. The horizontal beam into which the posts of a saw-mill gate are framed at the top.

2. The inclined advance piece of an ice-breaker.

3. A beam suspended over a vessel's side to ward off ice and preserve the planking and sheathing of the vessel.

fender-bolt, s.

Shipbuild.: A bolt having a large head, which projects from the planking and serves as a fender to save the planks from being bruised.

fender-pile, s. [FENDER (2).]

fender-post, s. One of the guiding stanchions of a saw-gate.

fender-stop, s.

Rail. Eng.: A structure at the end of a line of rails, to stop the carriages or an engine.

fēnd'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [FEND (1), v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of defending, guarding, or protecting.

2. Provision; providing against want.

"Fire and *fending*, meat and clath; and sit dry and canny by the fireside."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. vii.

*fēnd-liche, a. [Mid. Eng. *fend*=fend, and *liche*=like.] Fiendlike, fiendish.

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

fēnd-ŷ, fen-die, a. [Eng. *fend* (1), s.; -ŷ, -ie.] Good at providing for one's self in a strait; full of shifts or expedients.

"Evan opened the conversation with a panegyric upon Alice, who, he said, was both canny and fendy."—Scott: *Waverley*, ch. xviii.

***fēn-ēr-āto, v. t.** [Lat. *fenestratus*, pa. par. of *fenestro*=to lend on usury; *fennus* (genit. *fenestris*)=interest.] To put money to usury. (Cockeram.)

fēn-ēr-ā-tion, s. [Fr. *fénération*, from Lat. *fenestratio*, from *fenestratus*, pa. par. of *fenestro*.]

1. The act or practice of lending money on usury.
2. Usury; interest on money lent.

"The hare figured not only pusillanimity and timidity from its temper, but fenestration or usury from its fecundity and superfetation."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

***fēn-ēr-ā-tious, a.** [Lat. *fenestratus*, pa. par. of *fenestro*.] Of or belonging to usury. (Ash.)

fēn-ēs-tēl-lā, s. [Lat. dimin. of *fenestra*=a window.]

1. Arch.: The niche at the side of an altar containing the piscina, and sometimes also the credence.
2. Zool.: A genus of fossil funnel or fan-shaped Polyzoa, the type of the family Fenestellidae.

fēn-ēs-tēl-lā-dē, s. pl. [Lat. *fenestell(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -idee.]

Zool.: The fan-corals, a family of Paleozoic Polyzoa, commencing in the Lower Silurian, and extending to the Permian, but especially characteristic of the Carboniferous rocks.

fēn-ēs-trā, s. [Lat.]

1. Arch.: A window; an opening or aperture into a place.
2. Anat.: The same as FORAMEN (q. v.).

***fēn-ēs-trā, s.** [Ital. *fenestrella*, dimin. of *fenestra*=a window.]

1. A small window.

2. Window blinds or case-ments closed with paper or cloth instead of glass.

fēn-ēs-trā, fēn-ēs-trāte, a. [Lat. *fenestratus*, from *fenestra*=a window.]

*I. Ord. Lang.: Of or pertaining to a window.

"The sepulchral and fenestral inscriptions of the several parishes."—Bp. Nicholson: *Eng. Historical Library*.

II. Technically:

1. Bot.: Applied to leaves in which there is only a net-work of filamentous-like cells formed, the spaces between which are not filled with parenchyma, thus leaving openings.

"The replum consists of two lamellae. It sometimes exhibits perforations, becoming fenestrate."—Baillou: *Botany*, § 555.

2. Entom.: A term applied to the naked hyaline transparent spots on the wings of butterflies.

fēn-ēs-trāt-ēd, a.

[Lat. *fenestratus*, pa. par. of *fenestro*=to furnish with windows; *fenestra*=a window.]

Arch.: Fur-

nished with windows.

fenestrated-

membrane, s.

Anatomy: A

term applied

to that form of

the elastic tissue

of the middle or contrac-

tile coat of the

arteries, in which it presents a homogeneous mem-

brane, the meshes of which appear as simple per-

forations.

fēn-ēs-trā-tion, s. [Lat. *fenestratus*, pa. par. of *fenestro*.]

*I. Ord. Lang.: The act of making or supplying

with windows.

2. Arch.: Fenestration is, in contradistinction to

columination, the system of construction and mode

of design marked by windows. Fenestration and

columination are so far antagonistic and irrecon-

ciliable, that fenestration either interferes with the

effect aimed at by columination with insulated col-

umns, as in a portico or colonnade, or reduces it, as

in the case with an engaged order, to something

quite secondary and merely decorative. Astylar

and fenestrated ought, therefore, to be merely convertible terms; but as they are not, that of Columination fenestrated has been invented, to denote that mode of composition which unites fenestration with the semblance, at least, of the other. (Weale.)

***fēn-ēs-tre (tre as tēr),** [O. Fr. from Latin *fenestra*; Fr. *fenêtre*.] A window. (P. Plowman, 9,317.)

fēn-ēs-trāle, s. [Latin *fenestrula*, dimin. of *fenestra*=a window.]

Zool.: A name given to the ovate interspaces formed by the intersecting branches of the conecium of polyzoa.

***fēng, s.** [FANG.]

***fēn-gēld, s.** [Eng. *fend*=to defend, and *geld*=money.]

Old Law: A tax or impost for the repelling of enemies.

fēn-gite, s. [Cf. Gr. *phengos*=light, splendid in luster; suff. -ite (Min.). (q. v.).]

Min.: A species of transparent alabaster, sometimes used for windows

Fē-ni-an, s. & a. [Mod. Lat. *Fenii*; Ir. *Fionna*, *Fiona*, pl. of *Fion*, *Fian*=a race of heroes celebrated in Irish mythical history. Moore calls them the famous Fianna Erin, or Militia of Erin, whose achievements formed so often the theme of our ancient romances and songs, and speaks of Fenian heroes and Fenian poems. Their leader was Finn, or Fionna Mac Cumhal, claimed also by the Scottish Celts, who called him Fingal, as in Fingal's Cave. In Gael. is also Fian= a Fingalian, a giant. (Moore: *Hist. Ireland*, pp. 135, 140, 141, &c.) The date of Finn Mac Cumhal has been fixed hypothetically at A. D. 213 to 253, but Mr. Skene believes that he and his organization belonged to an earlier Irish race than that which now inhabits Ireland.]

A. As *subst. (pl.)*: An Irish secret society which was formed, it is believed, in March, 1853, in America by the refugees who crossed the Atlantic after the unsuccessful outbreak of 1843, and had for its object the expulsion of the British Government, or even the Saxons from Ireland, and the conversion of that island into an independent republic. Its originator divided it into district clubs called circles, each with a president called a center; the whole organization being ruled over by a senate, over which a "head center" presided. Its members had to take an oath before being entrusted with its secrets. In January, 1864, they began to attract notice in Ireland, and the next year some of them were seized and imprisoned. Between 1865 and 1867 they made various outbreaks. In 1866 they captured a British vessel, and made a raid into Canada, but were defeated by the volunteers and censured by President Johnson. In 1867 they unsuccessfully attempted an attack on Chester Castle in England, made other risings, and on December 13 blew in the wall of Clerkenwell prison, killing and wounding a number of innocent people living in the adjacent houses. A second Fenian raid into Canada took place in 1870, but was repelled by the militia. The basis for all the Fenian operations was America, where, in 1865, 600 Fenian representatives held a congress. First and last many Fenians were captured and imprisoned by the British Government, most of whom were after a time released. The organization seemed to become dormant about 1874, and various persons who had been connected with it joined the "Invincibles," formed some years later for the purpose of assassinating government officers or others obnoxious to its members or its chiefs, but not much was known of this latter organization until the murder of Lord Cavendish called attention to them. [INVINCIBLE.]

B. As *adj.*: Pertaining or relating to the brotherhood described under A.; as, a Fenian raid, a Fenian outbreak.

Fēn-i-an-ism, s. [Eng. &c., *Fenian*; -ism.] The principles or procedure of the Fenians (q. v.).

***fē-nix, *fe-nūx, s.** [PHENIX.]

fēnks, s. [Etym. doubtful.] The refuse of whale blubber; it has been used in the manufacture of Prussian blue.

fēn-land-ēr, s. [English *fen*; *land*; -er.] An inhabitant of the fens. (Fuller: *Worthies*; Lincoln., ii. 12.)

fēn-mān, s. [English *fen*, and *man*.] One who lives in the fens.

"I will not point you to the fenmen."—Adams: *Works*, ii. 480.

fēn-nēc, s. [An Arabic name, prob. corrupted from Gr. *phoenix*=a palm or date tree.]

Zool.: *Canis zerd*, a pretty little fox-like animal, about ten inches long, with a tail of about five inches and a quarter. The fur is of a whitish hue, the cheeks large, and the snout sharp like that of a fox; the ears are erect, and nearly three inches and a half long. The Fennec is found in the whole of Africa. It builds its nest in trees, and does not burrow. Its food is mostly vegetable.

fēn-nel, *fen-el, *fen-ell, *fen-yl, *fen-ylle, s. [A. S. *finol*, *finul*, *finugle*, *finule*, from Latin *feniculum*, *feniculum*, a dim. from *foenum*, *foenum*=hay.]

Bot.: *Feniculum vulgare*, a fragrant umbelliferous plant, frequently cultivated in gardens. The flowers are small and yellow, and the leaves finely divided. The seeds are carminative, and are employed in medicine. The leaves are sometimes used in cookery.

"Above the lowly plants it towers,
The fennel with its yellow flowers."
Longfellow: *Goblet of Life*.

¶ (1) Dog-fennel, Dog's fennel:

Bot.: *Anthemis cotula*.

(2) Hog's fennel:

Bot.: *Peucedanum officinale*.

(3) Sea fennel:

Bot.: *Crithium maritimum*.

(4) Sow fennel:

Bot.: *Peucedanum officinale*.

(5) Water fennel:

Bot.: *Callitriche verna*. (Britten & Holland.)

fennel-flower, s.

Botany: A common book-name for (1) *Nigella damascena*, from the deeply-cut involucre of the flower, which resemble the leaves of fennel. (Britten & Holland.) (2) *Nigella sativa*, an annual of the Buttercup family. It has finely-cut leaves, with white or light-blue open flowers. The seeds are strongly aromatic, and are used in India for putting with woolen goods to keep away insects. In Palestine and Egypt they are used for flavoring curries.

fennel-fruit, s.

Phar.: *Feniculi fructus*. The mericarp of *Foeniculum dulce*. It contains a light-yellow oil, identical with oil of anise.

fennel-giant, s.

Bot.: *Ferula communis*.

fennel-water, s.

Pharm.: *Aqua feniculi*. It is prepared by distilling, till one gallon comes over, two gallons of distilled water and one pound of bruised sweet fennel-fruit. It is stimulant, aromatic, and carminative, and is used to relieve flatulence and diminish griping.

fēn-nish, *fen-nishe, a. [Eng. *fen*; -ish.] Full of fens; of the nature of a fen or marsh; marshy.

fēn-nŷ, *fen-nle, a. [Eng. *fen*; -y.]

1. Having the nature of a fen or marsh; marshy, boggy, moorish.

"'Oute of the marryshe and fennle places.'"—Udall: *Actes*, § ii.

2. Full of fens.

"In fenny Holland and in fruitful Tweed."

Dryden: *Hind and Panther*, i. 209.

*3. Inhabiting or growing in fens or marshes; bred in bogs.

"Fillet of a fenny snake
In the cauldron boil and bake."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iv. 1.

***fēn-nŷ-stōnes, s.** [Eng. *fenny*, and *stones*.]

Bot.: An unidentified plant. (Bailey.)

***fen-ouil-let, s.** [Fr. *fenouillette*.] Fennel-water.

***fēn-ōwed, a.** [VINNEUED.] Moldy, decayed, out of date, obsolete.

***fēn-sive, a.** [Eng. *fens*=defense; -ive.] Defensive.

fēnt, s. [Fr. *fente*=a slit.] The opening left in an article of dress (as in the sleeve of a shirt, the skirt of a gown), for convenience in putting it on; a placket.

"Fente of a clothe. *Fibulatorium Ambria*."—Prompt. Part.

fēn-u-greek, s. [Lat. *fenum græcum*=Greek hay.]

Botany:

1. *Trigonella fenum græcum*, a plant, the seeds of which are bitter and mucilaginous, and are used in veterinary practice.

2. The genus *Trigonella* (q. v.). (Hooker & Arnott; Sir Joseph Hooker, &c.)

***feod (eo as ū), s.** [FEUD (2).]

***feod-āl (eo as ū), a.** [Fr. *féodal*.] The same as FEUDAL (q. v.).

***feod-dāl-i-tŷ (eo as ū), s.** [Fr. *féodalité*.] The feudal system; feudal tenure; feudality.

***feod-ār-ŷ (eo as ū), s.** [FEUDARY.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who holds lands of a superior by feudal tenure.

2. A confederate.

"Senseless bauble,
Art thou a feodary for this act, and look'st
So virgin like without?"

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iii. 2.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

II. Old Eng. Law: An officer of the court of wards who was present with the escheator in every county at the finding of offices of lands, and who gave evidence for the king both as to the value and tenure of the land.

fēo-dā-tōr-ŷ (eo as ū), *s.* [FEUDATORY.]

***fēoff, *fēffe, *fefe, v. t.** [O. Fr. *feoffer, fiesfer*, from *fief*=a fief; Low Lat. *feoffo*.] 1. To invest with a fief; to enfeoff; to give or grant a corporeal hereditament to.

"Men of relygion of Normandy also He *feffede* here mid londres."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 368.

2. To make a present to; to present.

"Fefe false witness with floryns ynowe,"

P. Plowman, 1,170.

3. To endow.

"May God forbid to *seffe* you so with grace."

Chaucer: Court of Love.

***fēoff, s.** [FEOFF, *v.*] A fief (q. v.).

***fēof-fēd, s.** [O. Fr. *fēoffe*, pa. par. of *feoffer*=to enfeoff.]

Law: One who is enfeoffed or invested with a fief.

"The late earl of Desmond, before his breaking forth into rebellion, conveyed secretly all his lands to *feoffees* in trust."—Spenser: State of Ireland.

fēof-fēr, fēof-fōr, s. [Old Fr. *feoffor*; Low Lat. *feoffator*.]

Eng. Law: One who enfeoffs or invests another with a fief; one who grants a fief.

***fēoff-mēt, *fēffe-mēt, s.** [O. Fr. *fēoffment*; Low Lat. *feoffamentum*.]

Eng. Law:

1. The act of granting a feud or fee.

2. The conveyance or gift of any corporeal hereditament to another, accompanied by actual delivery of possession, as by handing over a twig, or a turf. Without such delivery, called livery of seisin, the *feoffee* had at common law but a mere estate at will.

3. The instrument or deed by which corporeal hereditaments are conveyed.

***fe-or, s.** [O. Fr., Ital., & Port., *fero*, from Lat. *forum*=a market.] Price value.

***feorm, *feorme, s.** [A. S. *feorm*, *fearme*=food, goods, use, advantage.] [FARM.]

Eng. Law: A certain portion of the produce of land, due by a grantee to the lord according to the terms of the charter. (Wharton.)

***fē-rā-cious, a.** [Lat. *ferax* (genit. *feracis*), from *fero*=to bear.] Bearing, fruitful, productive.

***fē-rāc-i-tŷ, s.** [Lat. *feracitas*, from *ferax* (genit. *feracis*)=fruitful.] Fruitfulness, fertility, productiveness.

fēr-æ, s. pl. [Lat.]

Zool.: The name given by Linnæus to one of his orders of Mammalia. He included under it the genera Phoca, Canis, Felis, Viverra, Mustela, Ursus, Didelphis, Talpa, Sorex, and Erinaceus. These are now divided among the orders Carnivora, Marsupialia, and Insectivora.

feræ naturæ, phrase. Of a wild nature or state. (Applied, in law, to animals living in a wild state, as deer, hares, pheasants, &c., as distinguished from animals which are domesticated, as the cow, fowls, &c.) Property in animals *feræ naturæ*, is only qualified, not absolute.

fēr-āl (1), a. [Lat. *fer(a)* (sc. *bestia*)=a wild beast; *-āl*.] Relating to or in any manner connected with the genera enumerated under *Feræ* (q. v.).

***fēr-āl (2), a.** [Lat. *feralis*; Fr. *féral*; Ital. *feralo*.]

1. Pertaining to funerals; funereal.

2. Fatal, deadly.

fēr-bēr-ite, s. [Named after R. Ferber, of Gera, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A massive granular mineral of a black color, found in Southern Spain, in argillaceous schist with quartz. Hardness, 4-4.50; sp. gr., 6.8-7.1.

***fērd, *fered, pa. par.** [FEAR, *v.*]

***fērd, *fērde, pret. & pa. par.** [FARE.]

***fērd, a.** [Icel. *fjörda*.] Fourth.

***fērd (1), *fērde (1), s.** [M. H. Ger. *geværde*.]

1. Fear, terror.

2. Force, ardor.

***fērd (2), *fērd, *ferde (2), s.** [A. S. *ferd*, *fyrð*; O. Fris. *ferd*; O. S. *fard*; O. H. Ger. *fart*; Icel. *ferð*; Sw. *färd*; Dan. *ferd*.] A company, a body of men.

"Robert that was of al the *ferd* mayster."

Havelok, 2,384.

fēr-de-lañçe, s. [French=iron of a lance—i. e., lance-head.]

Zool.: The Yellow Viper of Martinique, *Bothrops lanceolatus*. It belongs to the Crotalidae or Rattlesnake family. It is found in the sugar plantations of Brazil and the West Indian Islands, and is

exceedingly venomous. It attains a length of five to seven feet. The tail ends in a horny spike. When in pursuit of its prey it can spring to a great distance.

***fērd-fül, *feerd-ful, a.** [English *ferd* (1), *s.*; *-ful* (1).]

1. Full of fear or terror; afraid, timid; fearful.

2. Causing fear or terror; to be feared or dreaded.

***fērd-fül-nēss, *ferd-ful-ness, s.** [English *ferdful*; *-ness*.] Frightfulness, dreadfulness.

***fēr-dī-grew (ew as ū), s.** [FARTHINGALE.]

***ferd-layk, s.** [FERD (1), *s.*] Fear.

***fērd-lŷ, *ferd-ly, a. & adv.** [Eng. *ferd* (1), *s.*; *-ly*.]

A. As adj.: Frightful, dreadful.

B. As adv.: Fearfully.

***fērd-nēss, *ferd-nes, *ferde-ness, s.** [Eng. *ferd*; *-ness*.] Fear, dread, terror.

***fērd-wit, *ferd-wite, s.** [A. S. *ferdwite*, *fyrð-wite*.]

1. A fine or penalty imposed on persons for neglecting or refusing to join in a military expedition.

2. The penalty for manslaughter in the army.

***fēre (1), s.** [FEAR, *s.*]

***fēre (2), *feir, *feere, s.** [A. S. *gefera*.] A companion, a partner, a fellow.

¶ In *ferre*: Together; in company or society.

***fere (3), s.** [O. Fris. *ferre*; Icel. *færi*.] An opportunity.

***fere (4), s.** [FIRE, *s.*]

***fere (5), s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A puny or dwarfish person.

***fere, *feore, a.** [A. S. *fere*; Icel. *færr*; Sw. & Dan. *för*.] Sound, strong, vigorous, uninjured.

***fere (1), v.** [FEAR, *v.*]

***fere (2), v.** [FARE, *v.*]

fēr-ð-tōr-ŷ, s. [Lat. *feretrum*=a bier or litter; *fero*=to bear, to carry; Gr. *pheretron*, from *phero*=to bear, to carry.] The bier or shrine containing the relics of saints borne in processions, which was usually done upon their feast-days, as a token of gratitude in times of public rejoicing, or to obtain



Feretory.

some favor in seasons of calamity. The type of a feretory is a coffin, but the form is usually that of a ridged chest, with a roof-like top, generally ornamented with pierced work, with the sides and top engraved and enameled, and sometimes having images in high relief. It was made of precious metals, wood, or ivory.

"The upper part of this feretory was all covered with plate of the purest gold."—Keefe: Monumenta Westmonasteriensia, p. 137.

***fer-forth, *fer-forth-ly, adv.** [FARFORTH, FARFORTHLY.]

fēr-gūs-ōn-ite, s. [Named after Robert Ferguson, of Raith, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A brownish-black subtranslucent or opaque mineral, found near Cape Farewell in Greenland, disseminated in quartz, and also at Ytterby in Sweden. Hardness, 5.5-6; specific gravity, 5.8.

***fer-hede, s.** [Mid. Eng. *ferre* (2), *s.*, and suff. *-hede, -hood*.] Company.

***fer-i, s.** [FERRY, *s.*]

***fēr-i-æ, s. pl.** [Lat.]

Roman Antiq.: Public holidays, during which all labor ceased, and all judicial and political proceedings were suspended. The *feriae* were divided into two classes, *feriae publicae*, or general holidays, and *feriae privatae*, or private holidays, observed by certain families or individuals only in commemoration of some particular occurrence to them or their ancestors. On these days the temples were visited, and prayers and sacrifices offered, and as public games formed an important feature in the worship of the gods, the terms *ludi* (games) and *feriae* were frequently employed as synonymous.

***fēr-i-āl, *fer-i-ale, *fer-i-all, *fer-i-ell, *fer-y-ale, a.** [Lat. *ferialis*, from *feriae*=holidays; Fr. *fériat*; Sp. & Port. *ferial*; Ital. *feriale*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Pertaining to holidays; of the nature of a holiday.

2. Scots Law: Applied to those days during which it was not lawful for courts to be held or any judicial steps taken.

***fēr-i-ā-tion, s.** [Lat. *feriatus*=keeping holiday; *feriae*=holidays.] A keeping holiday; a cessation from labor.

***fēr-le, *fer-ye, s.** [O. Fr. *ferie, foirie*; Lat. *feriae*.] A holiday, a feast.

***fer-i-en, v. t.** [FERRY, *v.*]

***fēr-i-ent, a.** [Lat. *feriens*, pr. par. of *ferio*=to strike.] Striking, beating. (Ash.)

***fēr-ine, a. & s.** [Lat. *ferinus*, from *fera*=a wild beast.]

A. As adj.: Wild, savage, untamed.

B. As subst.: A wild beast.

***fēr-ine-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *ferine*; *-ly*.] In the manner of wild beasts; like a wild beast.

fēr-ine-nēss, s. [Eng. *ferine*; *-ness*.] Savageness, wildness.

Fēr-iñ-gheē, Fēr-iñ-geē, s. [A corruption of *Frank* (q. v.).] The name given by the Hindus to the English and other Europeans. It appears to have arisen at the period when the French seemed more likely than the British to obtain empire in India, and were more talked of by the natives. Now the word is used chiefly of the English, and is intended to be disrespectful rather than complimentary.

fēr-i-ō, s. [A word of no etymology.]

Logic: A mode in the first figure of syllogisms, in which the Middle Term is made the subject of the Major and the predicate of the Minor premise. It is composed of a Universal Negative, a Particular Affirmative, and a Particular Negative, e. g.,

(F) No A is B.

(I) Some C is A.

(O) Some C is not B.

fēr-i-sō, fer-i-son, s. [A word of no etymology.]

Logic: A mode in the third figure of syllogisms, in which the Middle Term is the subject both of the Major and the Minor Premises. *Feriso* differs from *Felapton* in that that the Minor Premise is a Particular instead of a Universal Affirmative.

***fēr-i-tŷ, s.** [Lat. *feritas*, from *ferus*=wild, fierce.] Fierceness, wildness, savageness.

"Those who use to eat or drink blood are apt to degenerate into *ferity* and cruelty."—Taylor: Rule of Conscience, bk. ii., ch. ii.

***fer-lac, *fear-lac, s.** [English *fer*, *fear*, and *-lac*.] Fear, dread.

***fer-ling, s.** [Norm. Fr.]

1. A farthing.

2. A quarter of a ward in a borough.

fēr-lŷ, *fer-li, *fer-lich, *fer-liche, *fer-lic, *fer-lyche, *fer-like, *fer-liche, *fer-li, *fer-liche, a. & s. adv. [A. S. *færlīc* (a.), *færlīce* (adv.); Icel. *fartlig* (a.), *fartliga* (adv.).]

A. As adjective:

1. Dreadful.

2. Wonderful; causing wonder or amazement; strange.

B. As subst.: Something wonderful, amazing, or surprising; a wonder.

C. As adverb:

1. Dreadfully.

2. Wonderfully, surprisingly.

***fēr-ly, *fēr-lle, v. t.** [FERLY, *a.*] To wonder.

***fēr-lŷ-fūl, a.** [Eng. *ferly*; *-ful* (1).] Wonderfully, strange.

***fēr-lŷ-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *ferly*; *-ly*.] Wonderfully.

***fēr-mā-qle, *fer-mā-cye, s.** [O. Fr. *farmacie*; Gr. *pharmaketa*, from *pharmakon*=a drug.] [PHARMACY.] A medicine, a drug, a preparation.

fēr-mēt, s. & a. [Lat. *fermentum*, or *fervimentum*, from *ferveo*=to boil, to be agitated; Fr. *ferment*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *fermento*.]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) In the same sense as II.

(2) A gentle internal motion or boiling of the constituent parts of a fluid.

"Down to the lowest lees the ferment ran."

Thomson: Castle of Indolence, li. 30.

2. Fig.: A state of commotion, agitation, or disturbance.

"He had no sooner entered on his functions than all Paternoster Row and Little Britain were in a ferment."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xix.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

II. Chem.: Ferments are substances which cause fermentation (q. v.). They are of two kinds: (1) Chemical, or unorganized, as diastase, emulsin, myrosin, the ferment of the pancreas, &c.; (2) Physiological, or organized, such as yeast, mycoderms, microzymes, bacteria, &c. A mode of distinguishing between the two is afforded by the action of chloroform, which kills the latter, but does not produce any alteration in the former. Thus chloroform arrests the fermentation of sugar, but does not interfere with the action of emulsin or amygdalin. Unorganized ferments may be extracted from the vegetable and animal organs in which they occur by means of glycerine. Thus diastase may be extracted from germinating wheat and barley, emulsin from sweet almonds, and animal sugar, forming ferment, from the glands which produce it. The ferment may be precipitated from the glycerine solution by alcohol, and purified by repeated solution and precipitation. The ferment of the pancreas acts on fibrine at 90°. It is said that organized ferments have been produced by spontaneous generation in organic liquids, but careful experiments have shown that the germs of these ferments are floating in the air. Borax appears to prevent fermentation, and has been recommended for preserving meat from putrefaction.

B. As adj.: (See the compound.)

ferment-oils, s. pl.

Chem.: Volatile oils produced by the fermentation of various plants, not originally contained therein, and different from the oils which are extracted from the unfermented plants by distillation with water. They were known to the alchemists, and by them designated quintessences. Ferment-oils are for the most part more soluble in water than ordinary volatile oils. They are generally formed by allowing the flowering-plant to ferment in water; the liquid is distilled when the fermentation is ended, and the oil extracted from the distillate by shaking it with ether, which dissolves the oil; the ether is then allowed to evaporate off.

fēr-mēnt, v. t. & i. [Lat. *fermento*, from *fermentum*, from *ferveo*=to boil, to be agitated; Fr. *fermenter*; Sp. *fermentar*; Ital. *fermentare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To cause or excite fermentation in.

"A moist and well fermented earth."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon* (Jan. 29, 1825).

2. *Fig.*: To excite, to agitate, to heat, to warm.

"Ye vigorous swains! while youth ferments your blood,
And purer spirits swell the sprightly flood,
Now range the hills." *Pope: Windsor Forest*, 139.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To be in a state of fermentation; to effervesce; to undergo sensible internal motion, as the constituent parts of a fluid.

2. *Fig.*: To be in a state of ferment; to be agitated, heated, warmed, or excited, as by violent emotions.

***fēr-mēnt-a-bil-l-ty**, s. [Eng. *ferment*; *-ability*.] The quality or state of being fermentable; capability of fermentation.

***fēr-mēnt-a-ble**, a. [Eng. *ferment*; *-able*.] That may or can be fermented; capable of fermentation.

***fēr-mēnt-tal**, a. [Eng. *ferment*; *-al*.] Having the power or property of causing fermentation.

***Fēr-mēnt-ār-l-ang**, s. pl. [English *ferment*; *-arian*.] The Christians of the Greek Church, so called by the Latins on account of their using fermented bread in the Eucharist. (*Ash*.)

***fēr-mēnt-ār-l-oūs**, a. [Eng. *ferment*; *-arius*.] Belonging to fermentation. (*Cole*.)

***fēr-mēnt-tate**, v. t. [Lat. *fermentatus*, pa. par. of *fermento*.] To leaven.

fēr-mēnt-tā-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *fermentatio*, pa. par. of *fermento*=to ferment; Sp. *fermentación*; Ital. *fermentazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.*: A state of excitement, agitation, or commotion of spirit; a ferment.

II. Chem.: Alcoholic fermentation was known to the ancients, and is the change which sugar undergoes under the influence of yeast. Before fermentation takes place, cane sugar is transformed into glucose, thus, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + H_2O = 2C_6H_{12}O_6$. About 95 per cent. of the glucose is converted into alcohol, $C_6H_{12}O_6 = 2CO_2 + 2C_2H_5.OH$. Of the other 5 per cent., about 1 part is used by the growth of yeast, the other 4 parts are converted into succinic acid, glycerine, carbonic acid, and free hydrogen: a larger quantity of these secondary products is formed if the fermentation is slower, or is made

with more exhausted and impure yeast. Fermentation takes place most readily at about 24 to 30°. The saccharine liquid becomes turbid, gives off CO_2 , and becomes warmer than the air; when the evolution of CO_2 ceases, the yeast or ferment, *Torula cerevisia*, separates from the liquid which now contains alcohol, glycerine, and succinic acid in the place of the sugar. A small quantity of acetic acid is always formed, probably from the decomposition of the yeast. Most of the natural saccharine juices, as beet-root, potato, and grape juice, when fermented, yield small quantities of alcohols, homologous with ethylic alcohol, forming Fusel oil (q. v.), which contains propyl, butyl, and amyl alcohols, also a small quantity of caproic, capenanthyl, and caprylic alcohols. These may be produced probably not from glucose, but from some other substances present in the juice, or from glucose by the action of special ferments; an increase of yeast takes place when the liquid contains a nitrogenous substance; the action of yeast on sugar is prevented by too great concentration of the liquid. The presence of chemical compounds, as silver nitrate, soluble salts of lead, iron, copper, tannin, creosote, phenol, alcohol when its strength is above 20 per cent., and oxalic acid, hinders fermentation.

1. Butyric fermentation:

Chem.: The conversion of lactic acid, &c., into butyric acid, due to the presence of *Vibrio*, according to Pasteur.

(2) Lactic fermentation:

Chem.: The conversion of sugar into lactic acid, said to be due to the presence of *Penicillium glaucum*. It takes place when 2 gallons of milk are mixed with 6 pounds of raw sugar, 12 pints of water, 8 ounces of putrid cheese, and 4 lbs. of zinc white; the mixture is kept at a temperature of 30° for some weeks. If the fermentation is allowed to go further, the lactic acid, $CH_3.CHOH.CO.OH$, is converted into butyric acid, $CH_3.CH_2.CH_2.CO.OH$.

(3) Mucous fermentation:

Chem.: The conversion of sugar into mannite, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, gum, $C_{12}H_{20}O_{10}$, and carbonic acid, CO_2 , under the influence of a peculiar ferment.

(4) Tannous fermentation:

Chem.: The conversion of tannin, in a solution of galls, into gallic acid, $C_{17}H_{12}O_{11} + O_2 = 3C_7H_6O_5 + 6CO_2 + 2H_2O$. The conversion of alcohol into acetic acid is due to slow oxidation, as the presence of a ferment is not required, but it takes place rapidly in the presence of *Mycoderma aceti*, in a solution containing 10 per cent. of alcohol, at a temperature between 20° and 30°.

fēr-mēn-ta-tive, a. [Fr. *fermentatif*; Sp. & Ital. *fermentativo*.]

1. Causing or having the power to cause fermentation.

"Aromatical spirits destroy by their fermentative heat."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. v.

2. Consisting in fermentation.

"It is not a fermentative process."—*Paley: Nat. Theology*, ch. x.

fēr-mēn-ta-tive-ness, s. [Eng. *fermentative*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being fermentative.

***fēr-mēn-tēs-çl-ble**, s. [Lat. *fermentesco*, incept. from *fermento*=to ferment.] A body or substance capable of fermentation.

fēr-mēnt-lāg, pr. par., a. & s. [FERMENT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The state of fermentation.

fermenting-square, s.

Brewing: An oblong or square shallow vat in which wort is fermented.

fermenting-vat, s. A tank or tun in which wort is placed to undergo the fermentation resulting from the addition of the yeast. Certain arrangements for keeping the liquid at the desired temperature in the heat of summer or cold in winter are added in some cases.

***fēr-mēr-ēre**, s. [Low Lat. (in) *fīrmarius*, from *infīrmāria* = an infirmary; Lat. *infīrmus* = weak, sickly; in pref. negative, and *fīrmus* = strong.] The person in a religious house who had charge of the infirmary.

***fēr-mēr-le**, ***fer-mer-y**, ***fer-mer-ye**, ***fer-mor-y**, s. [Fr. *enfermerie*; Sp. *enfermeria*; Port. *enfermaria*; Ital. *enfermaria*, from Low Lat. *infīrmāria*, from Lat. *infīrmus* = weak, sickly.] An infirmary.

"*Fermerye*, *Infirmaria*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***fēr-mil-lēt**, s. [Old Fr. dimin. of *fermeil* = a clasp, from *fermer* = to make fast or firm.] A buckle, a clasp.

fērñ, ***ferne**, s. [A. S. *fearn*; cogn. with Dut. *varen*; O. H. Ger. *farn*, *farn*; Ger. *farn*.]

1. Botany:

(1) *Gen.*: The Filical Alliance, consisting of vascular Acrogens, with marginal or dorsal one-celled spore-cases, usually surrounded by an elastic ring; spores of only one kind. (*Lindley*.) Ferns are leafy plants, springing from a rhizome, which creeps below or on the surface of the ground, or rises into the air like the trunk of a tree. This trunk does not taper, but is of equal diameter at both ends. It is covered by a hard, cellular, fibrous rind; its wood, when any is present, consists of large, scalariform or dotted ducts;



Fern.

1. Filix Mas. 2. Pair of Pinnules.

the venation of the leaves is circinate, their venation often dichotomous. Reproductive organs, consisting of spore-cases, arising from the veins on the lower surface of the leaves or from their margins. The collection of seeds are called sori. Most ferns are comparatively small, while some tree-ferns reach seventy-five feet high. The closest affinities of ferns is with Lycopodiaceæ. Seventy-five genera and about 2,500 species are known. Lindley divided them into three orders: Ophioglossaceæ, Polypodiaceæ, and Danæaceæ (q. v.). The last-named order is now generally called Marattiaceæ (q. v.). The three are thus distinguished: Ophioglossaceæ have the fructifications marginal, on rachiform fronds; Marattiaceæ have the fructifications dorsal on flat leafy fronds; Polypodiaceæ have the spore-cases not valvate, rarely somewhat two-valved vertically. The last has jointed spore-cases, the first two have none.

(2) *Spec.*: The order Polypodiaceæ. It contains all the Filical Alliance, with the exception of a few abnormal genera.

2. *Palæo-bot.*: The fronds of ferns or their impressions are frequently met with, and in a beautiful state of preservation. In some cases even the form of the sori has been preserved. Ferns are known from about the middle of the Silurian period. They became more numerous during the Devonian period; tree-ferns (*Psaronius* and *Cyclopteris*) appearing among the rest. Ferns are quite a notable feature of Carboniferous vegetation. There are both herbaceous and tree-ferns. The genera of the former are numerous. The most important are *Sphenopteris*, *Pecopteris*, *Neuropteris*, *Cyclopteris*, &c. The ferns of the Permian system are less numerous; they generally resemble those of the Carboniferous. Ferns abound again in the Oolitic rocks, after which they lose their relative importance as plants of higher organization multiply.

3. *Pharm.*: *Filix mas*, Male Fern, the dried rhizome of *Aspidium filix mas*. It should be collected in summer. It is of a greenish-brown color externally, yellow within; the taste is at first sweet, then bitter; the powder is yellowish-green. It is used to form *Etractum filicis liquidum*, fern in fine powder two pounds extracted with eighty fluid ounces of ether. It is anthelmintic, and is employed to expel tapeworms.

fern-bracken, s.

Bot.: *Nephrodium filix mas*.

fern-owl, s.

Zool.: The Nightjar or Goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus*.

fern-seed, s. The seeds or spores of ferns; these were in former times supposed to possess supernatural virtues or powers, such as rendering a person invisible.

fern-shaw, s. Fern-brake or fern-thicket. (*Browning: Flight of the Duchess*.)

***fērne**, a. & adv. [A. S. *fyrn*; O. Sax. *fern*, *forn*, *furn*; O. H. Ger. *fīrni*; Goth. *fairnis*.]

A. As adj.: Former, past.

"Farewel all the snowgh of *ferne yere*."

Chaucer: Troilus and Cresside, v. 1, 176.

B. As adv.: Formerly, before.

"The kyndnesse that myn evercristene

Kidde me *fernyere*."—*P. Plowman*, 3, 353.

***fērñ-ēr-y**, s. [Eng. *fern*; *-ery*.] A place where ferns are artificially grown.

fērñs-münd, s. [Eng. *fern*, and Lat. *osmunda*.] A fern, *Osmunda regalis*. (*Markham in Nares; Britten & Holland*.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wāt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

fěrn'-tī-cle, farn-tic-kle, *fern-tyk-ylle, s. [Eng. *fern*, and *tickle*.] A spot on the skin resembling the seed of a fern; a freckle.

fěrn'-y, fern-ie, a. [Eng. *fern*; -y.]

1. Full of, or overgrown with ferns.

2. Resembling or having the characteristics of fern.

***fě-rōc'-l-ent, s.** [Lat. *ferox* (genit. *ferocis*) = *fierce*.] Fierce, ferocious.

fě-rōc'-l-ty, v. t. [Lat. *ferox* (genit. *ferocis*) = *fierce*, and *facio* (pass. *fiō*) = to make.] To make fierce or ferocious.

fě-rō-cious, a. [Fr. *féroce*, from Latin *ferox* (genit. *ferocis*); Ital. *feroce*; Sp. & Port. *feroz*.]

1. Fierce, savage, wild, ravenous.
2. Indicating or expressive of ferocity.
3. Infuriated.

fě-rō-cious-lý, adv. [Eng. *ferocious*; -ly.] In a ferocious or savage manner; with ferocity.

fě-rō-cious-něss, s. [Eng. *ferocious*; -ness.] The quality of being ferocious; ferocity; savage fierceness.

fě-rōc'-l-ty, s. [Fr. *féroçité*, from Lat. *ferocitas*, from *ferox* (genit. *ferocis*) = *fierce*, from *ferus* = wild.] The state of being ferocious; savageness, fierceness, wildness, fury.

"No kindness will tame the sullen ferocity of a priest-hood."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

Crabb thus discriminates between *ferocious*, *fierce*, and *savage*: "Ferocity marks the untamed character of a cruel disposition: *fierceness* has a greater mixture of pride and anger in it, the word *fiers* in French being taken for haughtiness: *savageness* marks a more permanent, but not so violent a sentiment of either cruelty or anger as the two former. *Ferocity* and *fierceness* are in common applied to the brutes, to designate their natural temper: *savage* is mostly employed to designate the natural temper of man, when uncontrolled by the force of reason and a sense of religion. In an extended application of these terms, they bear the same relation to each other: the countenance may be either *ferocious*, *fierce*, or *savage*, according to circumstances. A robber who spends his life in the act of unlawfully shedding blood acquires a *ferocity* of countenance: a soldier who follows a predatory and desultory mode of warfare betrays the licentiousness of his calling and his undisciplined temper in the *fierceness* of his countenance; the tyrant whose enjoyment consists in inflicting misery on his dependents or subjects evinces the *savageness* of his temper by the *savage* joy with which he witnesses their groans and tortures." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

fě-rō-nl-a, s. [See def. 1.]

1. *Roman Myth.*: A goddess, commonly ranked among the rural divinities, and worshiped with great solemnity both by the Sabines and the Latins, but more especially by the former.

2. *Astronomy.*: An asteroid, the seventy-second found. It was discovered by Peters, on Jan. 9, 1862.

3. *Bot.*: A genus of Aurantaceæ (Citronworts), the order to which the orange belongs. The single species is the Wood-apple or Elephant-apple (*Feronia elephantum*). It is a large and handsome tree, with pinnate leaves, and a large gray fruit with a very hard rind. It grows in India, where the native practitioners consider the young leaves, which when bruised have a smell like anise, stomachic and carminative.

4. *Entom.*: A genus of Coleoptera, belonging to the section Pentamera, and family Carabidæ.

fě-r-ōsh, s. [Hind *farash*.] An Indian servant in charge of tents, furniture, &c. He is expected to sweep the ground and spread carpets (Jaffur Shurreef & Herklots.)

***fě-r-ōus, a.** [Lat. *ferus*.] Wild, savage.

fě-r-ran-dine, s. & a. [Fr.]

A. *Assubstantive*:

Fabric: A mixed stuff of silk and other materials. It probably resembled poplin.

B. *As adj.*: Made of the stuff described in A. (Pepps: *Diary*, Jan. 28, 1662-3.)

***fě-r-ra'-ra, a.** [For etym. see def.]

Old Armor: A broadsword of especial excellence, named after Andrea Ferrara, a famous swordsmith.

[*Andrea Ferrara*: The same as FERRARA (q. v.).

fě-r-rār'-l-a, s. [Named after J. B. Ferrari, an Italian botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of bulbous plants from the Cape of Good Hope. They belong to the natural order Iridacæ.

***fě-r-ra'-ry, s.** [Eng. *ferrum*=iron.] [FARRIEBY.] The art of working in iron. (Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, xvi.)

fě-r-rāte, s. [Eng. *ferrum*]; suff. -ate (Chem.).]

Chem.: A salt of ferric acid, H_2FeO_4 . The free acid has not been obtained. When a mixture of

four parts of dry potassium nitrate and one part of pure ferric oxide, Fe_2O_3 , is heated to full redness for an hour in a covered crucible, and the resulting brown mass treated with ice-cold water, a deep violet-red colored solution of potassium ferrate, K_2FeO_4 , is obtained. Potassium ferrate is also prepared by passing chlorine gas through a strong solution of potassium hydrate in which recently precipitated ferric oxide is suspended. The potassium ferrate is precipitated as a black powder, which may be drained on a porous tile. A solution of potassium ferrate decomposes, oxygen being liberated, and hydrated ferric oxide is precipitated. Ferrate of barium, $BaFeO_4$, is obtained by adding $BaCl_2$, barium chloride, to a solution of the potassium salt. It is a deep crimson-colored powder, and is a stable compound. Organic matter decomposes a solution of potassium ferrate.

***ferre, a.** [FAR.] Further, farther.

***fě-r-rē-an, a.** [Lat. *ferreus*, from *ferrum*=iron.] Of or pertaining to iron; of the nature of iron; made of iron.

***fě-r-rē-ūs, a.** [Lat. *ferreus*.] The same as FERREAN (q. v.).

***fer-rest, a. & adv.** [FARTHEST.]

fě-r-rēt (1), s. [Fr. *furet*, from Low Lat. *furetus*, *furectus*, the origin of which is doubtful, being derived by some from Lat. *fur*=a thief, by others from Bret. *fūr*=wise; Wel. *ffur*=wise, crafty; *ffured*=a crafty one, a ferret; Gael. & Ir. *fēred*.]

1. *Zool.*: *Putorius furo*, a domesticated variety of the genus *Putorius*. It is of African origin, and is unable to endure great cold. It is about fourteen inches in length, the fur of a pale yellow color, and the eyes pink. Ferrets are much used, both in this country and Europe, for killing rats and driving rabbits out of their holes.

2. *Glass Manuf.*: An iron used to make the rings at the mouths of bottles, or to try the melted matter.

fě-r-rēt (2), s. [Fr. *fleuret*.] A kind of narrow tape made of cotton, wool, or silk.

fě-r-rēt, v. t. & i. [FERRET (1), s.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Lit.*: To drive out of a hole or retreat, as a ferret does a rabbit.

"The archbishop had ferretted him out of all his holds."—*Heylin: Hist. Presb.*

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To drive out of any retreat or lurking-place.

"Let's in and ferret out these cheating rake-hells."—*Cartwright: Ordinary*, v. 4.

2. To find out, to discover, to search out by secret or cunning means; followed by out; as, to ferret out a secret.

"The War Office here is slowly but surely ferretting out the ramifications of the recent military conspiracy."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

B. *Intrans.*: To hunt after rabbits, &c., with a ferret.

fě-r-rēt-ēr, s. [Eng. *ferret* (v.); -er.] One who ferrets or hunts out a person or thing which is hidden or secret.

fě-r-rēt-tō, s. [Ital., dimin. of *ferro*=Lat. *ferrum*=iron.]

Glass Manuf.: A preparation of copper employed in glass-coloring. It is made by placing thin sheets of copper, interstratified with powdered brimstone, in a crucible which is luted tight and exposed to the heat of a blast-furnace for about two hours; when cool, the copper is found to be calcined so as to be readily crumbled between the fingers; it is then pulverized and sifted for use. A superior article to the foregoing is prepared by using vitriol instead of brimstone, and exposing the crucible to the heat of the glass furnace for three days. The old vitriol is then replaced by fresh, and the heating operation repeated six times.

fě-r-rī-age (age as íg), *fě-r-l-age, *fě-r-ry-age, subst. [Eng. *ferry*; -age.] The price, sum, or fare paid for conveyance in a ferry.

"Physic, journeying, ferrage, carriage, &c."—*Strype: Life of Parker*, bk. iv., ch. 25.

fě-r-ric, a. [Lat. *ferrum*=iron; suff. -ic.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of or pertaining to iron; extracted from iron.

2. *Chem.*: Having iron in its composition. Each molecule contains two atoms of iron, united to each other by one bond.

ferric acetate, s.

Chem.: A dark-red, uncrystallizable liquid; when boiled, a basic acetate is precipitated.

ferric arsenate, s.

Pharmacy: $Fe_2As_2O_8$, *Ferri arsenias*. A green, amorphous, insoluble powder, obtained by precipitating a mixed solution of four parts of arseniate of sodium with three parts of sodium acetate, by a solution of nine parts ferrous sulphate. It has the same medicinal properties as arsenic.

ferric chloride, s.

1. *Chem.*: Fe_2Cl_6 , sesquichloride of iron. It is obtained in brilliant red-brown scales when chlorine gas is passed over red-hot iron. It is very deliquescent, and soluble in alcohol and in ether. It forms double salts with potassium chloride, and with ammonium chloride. It is obtained in a hydrated condition by dissolving ferric oxide in hydrochloric acid. A solution of ferric chloride dissolves a large quantity of freshly precipitated ferric hydrate, the solution becoming darker in color. The dilute solution is decomposed by heat into hydrochloric acid and colloidal ferric oxide, which remains in solution. Ferric chloride is reduced to ferrous chloride by sulphur dioxide, stannous chloride, metallic zinc, and by sulphuretted hydrogen gas. Ferric chloride is a disinfectant. Ferric chloride gives a red color with acetates, sulphocyanates, meconates, also with diamidophenol. A blue color with ferrocyanide of potassium, and characteristic reactions with phenol, &c.

2. *Pharm.*: Ferric chloride, *Ferri perchloridi liquor fortior*, strong solution of perchloride of iron. Prepared by dissolving iron wire in hydrochloric acid, and then evaporating the solution with nitric acid; it should contain 15.62 grains of Fe_2O_3 in a fluid drachm. It is used in the form of *Liquor ferri perchloridi*, solution of perchloride of iron, and *Tinctura ferri perchloridi*. These contain one part of the strong solution to three parts of water, or alcohol. They are powerful astringents, and blood restorers. A piece of blotting paper, moistened with strong solution of ferric chloride, is very useful to stop bleeding from a slight cut.

ferric nitrate, s.

Chem.: $Fe_2(NO_3)_6$, pernitrates of iron. Obtained by dissolving iron wire in nitric acid, specific gravity 1.3, and then adding to the solution a quart of stronger acid, specific gravity 1.43, when the salt separates out in colorless prismatic crystals, containing either six or nine molecules of water. Ferric nitrate is soluble in alcohol, and in water. The solution of ferric nitrate is red-brown in color, and dissolves hydrated ferric oxide, forming a basic nitrate. Ferric nitrate is used in dyeing and in pharmacy under the name of *Ferri pernitratis liquor*, as a powerful astringent tonic in cases of diarrhoea.

ferric oxide, s.

1. *Chem.*: Fe_2O_3 , peroxide of iron, sesquioxide of iron, red oxide of iron, rouge, colcothar. It occurs in nature, as red hematite, specular iron ore, and is obtained by heating, $FeSO_4$, ferrous sulphate in the preparation of sulphuric acid. It is a red powder, nearly insoluble in acids; it is used as a pigment, and to give an orange or purple color to glass and porcelain, according to temperature. Ferric oxide is not magnetic, and is unaltered by heat. It is used to polish glass, and then finely divided by jewelers under the name of rouge. The hydrated sesquioxide is obtained in a bulky brown precipitate by precipitating ferric chloride by ammonia; soda or potash must not be used, as the oxide retains a large quantity of these substances. The hydrate occurs native, as brown hematite. Hydrated ferric oxide is soluble in acids forming ferric salts; these solutions dissolve excess of the oxide, which is afterward precipitated as a basic salt. The hydrated oxide is used to remove H_2S from coal gas, and as a mordant in dyeing. It is reduced by organic matter, but is reoxidized in the air. Ferric oxide unites with ferrous oxide to form magnetic oxide of iron, $Fe_2O_3 \cdot FeO$, or Fe_3O_4 . [MAGNETIC IRON OXIDE.]

2. *Pharm.*: *Ferri peroxidum hydratum*, hydrated peroxide of iron. Obtained by drying the moist peroxide of iron at 212° F., and then reducing it to powder. It is used in the preparation of *Emplastrum ferri*, chalybeate plaster. Ferric oxide is a non-irritating preparation of iron: it is given internally in cases of neuralgia. *Ferri peroxidum humidum*, moist peroxide of iron. Obtained by precipitating persulphates of iron with soda, collecting on a calico filter, and keeping in a covered vessel; it contains about 86 per cent. of uncombined water. It is used as an antidote in cases of arsenical poisoning; it converts the arsenious acid into insoluble arsenate of iron.

ferric sulphate, s.

Chem.: $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$, persulphate of iron, sesquisulphate of iron. Obtained as a yellowish-brown deliquescent mass readily soluble in water. It forms basic salts, with excess of the ferric hydrate. Obtained by oxidizing ferrous sulphate with nitric acid, and adding sulphuric acid. Or by dissolving ferric hydrate in sulphuric acid. It forms alums, in which aluminium is replaced by iron. $Fe_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot (NH_4)_2SO_4 \cdot 24H_2O$. This salt is used in dyeing. It is insoluble in alcohol.

Ferric salts are not precipitated by H_2S from acid solutions, but are reduced to ferrous salts with separation of sulphur. Ferric salts give a red precipitate with caustic alkalies and ammonia; ammonium sulphide gives a black precipitate of

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cell, chorus, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

ferrous sulphide and sulphur. Potassium ferrocyanide gives a deep blue precipitate; potassium ferricyanide gives no precipitate; and sulphocyanate of potassium (KCN_S) gives a blood-red color with ferric salts, which is not destroyed by HCl, but is decolorized by the addition of HgCl₂.

fēr-ri-cāl'-cite, s. [FERROCALCITE.]

fēr-ri-cy'-ān-ic, s. [Eng. ferri(c), and cyanic (q. v.).] Pertaining to or derived from iron and cyanogen.

ferri-cyanic acid, s.

-Chem.: [FERRICYANIDE OF HYDROGEN.]

fēr-ri-cy'-ān-ide, s. [Eng. ferri(c), and cyanide (q. v.).]

-Chem.: A salt of hydro-ferricyanic acid. Ferricyanides are formed by the action of oxidizing agents on ferrocyanides. The ferricyanides of ammonia, sodium, potassium, and of the alkaline earth-metals are soluble, the other ferricyanides are mostly insoluble, and have characteristic colors, so that ferricyanide of potassium is used as a test for metals, giving a deep blue color with ferrous salts, an orange color with zinc salts, a yellowish-green with cupric salts. The most important salt is ferricyanide of potassium (q. v.).

ferricyanide of hydrogen:

-Chem.: Hydroferricyanic acid, ferricyanic acid, hydrogen ferricyanide, H₂(Fe₂)^{vi}(CN)₁₂. It is obtained as a reddish-brown liquid by decomposing lead ferricyanide with dilute sulphuric acid. The solution is acid, and is decomposed by boiling.

ferricyanide of potassium, s.

-Chem.: K₃(Fe₂)^{vi}(CN)₁₂. Red prussiate of potash. It is prepared by slowly passing chlorine gas, with agitation, into a cold solution of ferrocyanide of potassium, till a drop of the solution no longer gives a precipitate with ferric chloride. The solution is then concentrated and allowed to crystallize; the salt is purified by recrystallization. It forms ruby-red anhydrous prismatic crystals, which are soluble in four parts of cold water; they are very slightly soluble in alcohol. The crystals burn and give off sparks in the flame of a candle; they detonate when heated with potassium nitrate. Excess of chlorine decomposes the salt, chloride of cyanogen and hydrocyanic acid being formed and the solution deposits Prussian green, Fe₃(CN)₆·4H₂O. With solutions of ferrous salts it precipitates a deep blue ferrous ferricyanide, Fe₃(Fe₂)^{vi}(CN)₁₂, which is used as a pigment under the name of Turnbull's blue. Ferricyanide of potassium is reduced to ferrocyanide of potassium by the action of sulphurous acid and by sulphites, and by boiling a solution of it, rendered alkaline by potash, with the hydrates of lead, protoxides, manganous oxide, the oxides being converted into higher oxides; it is also reduced by stannous chloride, and by many organic substances. Ferricyanide of potassium in an alkaline solution oxidizes sugar, gum, starch, and cellulose into carbonic acid and water. Ferricyanide of potassium is used as a chemical reagent and in dyeing.

fēr-ri-cy'-ān-ō-gēn, s. [Eng. ferri(c), and cyanogen (q. v.).]

-Chem.: A hexatomic radical contained in ferricyanides, having the formula (Fe₂(CN)₁₂)^{vi}, also written (Fe₂Cy₁₂)^{vi}; but this formula is often for convenience divided by two; hence, ferricyanide of potassium is written K₃Fe(CN)₆, instead of K₆Fe₂(CN)₁₂. This radical is also expressed by the sign (Cf_{dy}).

***fēr-ri-ēr (1), s.** [Eng. ferry; -er.] A ferryman.

***fēr-ri-f-ēr-ōus, a.** [Lat. ferrum=iron, fero=to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Producing iron.

ferriferous rocks, s. pl.

-Geol.: Rocks which contain iron ore, if they do not even mainly consist of it. The bands of clay ironstone of the Carboniferous age are of this character; very thick beds of ferriferous rocks also occur in the Lias of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, in the inferior Oolite of Yorkshire and Northamptonshire, and in the Neocomian beds, Lincolnshire, England.

fēr-ri-lite, s. [Lat. ferrum=iron, and Eng. suff. -lite=Gr. lithos=a stone.]

-Min.: A variety of trap-rock containing iron in the state of an oxide.

***fēr-ri-vōr-ōus, a.** [Lat. ferrum=iron, voro=to devour, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Eating iron.

"This poor creature was really ferrivorous."—Southey: Doctor, ch. cxviii.

fēr-rō-, pref. [Lat. ferrum=iron.]

-Chem.: A prefix used to denote derivation from iron.

fēr-rō-cāl'-cite, s. [Pref. ferro-, and Eng. calcite (q. v.).]

-Min.: A variety of calcite containing carbonate of iron, and turning brown on exposure.

fēr-rō-cō-bāl'-tite, s. [Pref. ferro-, and Eng. cobaltite (q. v.).]

-Min.: A ferriferous variety of cobaltite.

fēr-rō-cy'-ān-āte, s. [Pref. ferro-, and Eng. cyanate (q. v.).]

-Chem.: A name formerly given to Ferrocyanide.

fēr-rō-cy'-ān-ic, a. [Pref. ferro-, and Eng. cyanic (q. v.).]

-Chem.: (See the compound.)

ferrocyanic acid, s.

-Chem.: H₂Fe(CN)₆ or H₄C₆F₂. Hydroferrocyanic acid, ferrocyanide of hydrogen, ferro-prussic acid. It is obtained by adding to a cold saturated aqueous solution of ferrocyanide of potassium an equal volume of concentrated hydrochloric acid, washing the precipitate with hydrochloric acid, drying on a porous brick, and then dissolving in alcohol and precipitating with ether; or by decomposing ferrocyanide of barium with sulphuric acid, or ferrocyanides of lead or copper with sulphuretted hydrogen. Ferrocyanic acid is a colorless crystalline mass easily soluble in water and in alcohol; insoluble in ether. It is tetrameric; it has an acid reaction, reddens litmus, and decomposes many metallic salts, yielding ferrocyanides. When an aqueous solution of ferrocyanic acid is heated, it gives off hydrocyanic acid, and deposits Prussian blue.

fēr-rō-cy'-ān-ide, s. [Pref. ferro-, and Eng. cyanide (q. v.).]

-Chem.: A salt of hydroferrocyanic acid, ferro-prussiate. The ferrocyanides of ammonium, sodium, potassium, barium, strontium, calcium, and magnesium are soluble. Cupric ferrocyanide is a reddish-brown powder; ferric ferrocyanide is blue, Prussian blue; nickel and cobalt ferrocyanides are green; the ferrocyanides of silver, lead, zinc, and manganese are white insoluble powders. By the action of oxidizing agents ferrocyanides are converted into ferricyanides; by the action of nitric acid into nitro-prussides. When heated ferrocyanides are decomposed into cyanide of iron and cyanide of the other metal, the cyanide of iron being further converted into iron and carbon, and nitrogen is given off; the other cyanide remains either unaltered, as cyanide of potassium, or the metal is reduced and nitrogen given off. The presence of iron in ferrocyanides cannot be detected by the addition of caustic alkalies, nor by ammonium sulphide. The following are the chief ferrocyanides:

ferrocyanide of barium, s.

-Chem.: Ba₂Fe(CN)₆. Obtained by the action of ferrous sulphate on cyanide of barium, which can be obtained by passing a current of air over an ignited mixture of charcoal and barium carbonate. Barium ferrocyanide can also be obtained by boiling Prussian blue with baryta water. It forms small, yellow, anhydrous, monoclinic prisms, which dissolve in 584 parts of cold and 116 parts of boiling water.

ferrocyanide of hydrogen, s.

-Chem.: [FERROCYANIC ACID.]

ferrocyanide of iron, s.

-Chemistry: Prussian blue, Fe₇(CN)₁₃·9H₂O, or 2Fe₂Cy^{vi}(Fe(CN)₆)₃·9H₂O. It is best obtained by adding potassium ferrocyanide to ferric chloride, 3K₄Fe(CN)₆+2FeCl₃=12KCl+Fe₇(CN)₁₃. Another method is practiced by adding potassium cyanide to a mixture of both the ferrous and the ferric salts, 18KCN+3FeCl₂+2Fe₂Cl₆=18KCl+Fe₇(CN)₁₃. This last reaction is Scheele's test for hydrocyanic acid. But Prussian blue is made on a large scale by adding ferrous sulphate to ferrocyanide of potassium, and allowing the white precipitate of K₂Fe₂(CN)₆ to oxidize by contact with the air, or by treatment with chlorine. Ferric ferrocyanide dries into a hard brittle mass with a copper-red luster like indigo. It is very hygroscopic. It is insoluble in water and in acids, but soluble in oxalic acid, forming a deep blue liquid, which, when thickened with gum, can be used for blue ink. Boiled with water and mercuric oxide, it yields mercuric cyanide and ferric oxide. Heated in contact with the air, it burns like tinder and leaves oxide of iron. Soluble Prussian blue is prepared by adding excess of ferrocyanide of potassium to ferric chloride. Pure Prussian blue is called Paris blue; impure, containing alumina, is called mineral blue. Prussian blue is often adulterated with alumina, chalk, gypsum, and starch. It is used as a pigment, and also to dye wool, cotton, and silk.

ferrocyanide of potassium, s.

-Chem.: K₄Fe(CN)₆·3H₂O, yellow prussiate of potash. Ferropussiate of potash. Obtained by boiling Prussian blue with an aqueous solution of caustic potash. By digesting precipitated ferrous cyanide with an aqueous solution of potassium cyanide, or any soluble ferrous salt, with aqueous cyanide of potassium. On a large scale it is prepared by

melting animal matter containing nitrogen with carbonate of potassium and iron filings. The carbonate of potash is first fused in large covered iron pots heated to bright redness, and then the iron and animal matter are added gradually, large quantities of gases being evolved. The mixture is then heated till the reaction is finished. The fused mass, when cold, is broken into small pieces, thrown into water, well stirred, and heated quickly to 80° or 90°. The impure cyanide of potassium is thus converted into ferrocyanide of potassium, and the solution evaporated; the salt is purified by recrystallization. The ferrocyanide has been shown by Liebig to be formed by the lixiviation, and not during the fusion. Ferrocyanide of potassium crystallizes in large, transparent, yellow, tetragonal crystals, containing three molecules of water. Soluble in four parts of cold and in two parts of boiling water; it is insoluble in alcohol. Heated with carbonate of potassium, it is converted into cyanide and cyanate of potassium, and metallic iron separates out. Ferrocyanide of potassium is used as a chemical reagent, and for the preparation of Prussian blue. By the action of oxidizing agents, it is converted into ferricyanide of potassium. Heated with strong sulphuric acid, it gives off carbon monoxide, and is converted into ammonium, ferrous, and potassium sulphates. Heated with dilute sulphuric acid, it gives off hydrocyanic acid; heated with ammonium chloride, it gives off ammonium cyanide.

fēr-rō-cy'-ān-ō-gēn, s. [Pref. ferro-, and Eng. cyanogen (q. v.).]

-Chem.: A tetratomic radical contained in ferrocyanides, having the formula (Fe^{vi}(CN)₆)^{iv}, also written (FeCy₆)^{iv} and Cy₆^{iv}.

***fēr-rō-cy'-ān-u-rēt, s.** [Pref. ferro-, and Eng. cyanuret.]

-Chem.: A name formerly given to ferrocyanides.

***fer-rom, *fer-rome, *fer-rum, a.** [FAR.] Strange, foreign.

† *ferrom*, **ferrom*, **on ferrum*. From afar; at a distance.

"He saw the town *o ferrum* lien."—Minot, p. 29.

fēr-rō-prūs'-āte, s. [Pref. ferro-, and Eng. prussiate (q. v.).] [FERROCYANIDE.]

fēr-rō-prūs'-sic, a. [Pref. ferro-, and Eng. prussic (q. v.).] [FERROCYANIDE.]

fēr-rō-sil'-i-cāte, s. [Pref. ferro-, and Eng. silicate (q. v.).]

-Chem.: [SILICATE OF IRON.]

fēr-rō-sil-lic-ic, a. [Prefix ferro-, and Eng. silicic (q. v.).]

fēr-rō-sō-fēr-ric, a. [As if from a Lat. *ferrus*, from *ferrum*=iron, and Eng. *ferric* (q. v.).]

-Chem.: Ferrosferric oxide, Fe₂O₃·FeO, or Fe₃O₄, occurs naturally as black magnetic oxide of iron, and can be obtained by burning iron in oxygen, or by passing steam over iron filings, or heating iron in carbonic acid gas, or by heating ferrous sulphate with calcium chloride in a crucible. Ferrosferric oxide crystallizes in regular octahedra or tetrahedra, and is magnetic. When heated in a stream of hydrogen, it is reduced to metallic iron; it is also reduced by heating it with coke, or with carbon monoxide. It is soluble in acids, forming a mixture of ferrous and ferric salts. Ferrosferric hydrate can be formed when ferric sulphate and ferrous sulphate are dissolved in water, precipitated by ammonia, and then boiled till the precipitate becomes granular and black. It is also magnetic.

fēr-rō-tān'-tā-lite, s. [Pref. ferro-, and Eng. tantalite (q. v.).]

-Min.: A ferriferous variety of tantalite (q. v.).

fēr-rō-ti'-tān-ite, s. [Pref. ferro-, and Eng. titanite (q. v.).]

-Min.: The same as SCHORLOMITE (q. v.).

fēr-rō-typē, s. [Lat. ferrum=iron, and Eng. type (q. v.).]

-Photography:

1. A process, so named by Hunt, which derives its name from the material of the plate (iron) on which it is taken. Plates of sheet-iron are covered with a surface of black Japan varnish. This is immersed in collodion, and after a time in the silver solution. It is then placed in the holder and exposed in the camera.

2. A photograph taken by the process described under 1.

fēr-rōus, a. [Lat. ferr(um)=iron; Eng. suff. -ous.]

-Chem.: Having a considerable quantity of iron in its composition. Each molecule of a ferrous compound probably contains two atoms of iron united to each other by two bonds=Fe=Fe-, if iron be regarded as tetrad in ferrous compounds, but the formulae are generally written so as to contain only one atom of iron, as ferrous oxide FeO, instead of Fe₂O₂, and ferrous chloride FeCl₂, instead of Fe₂Cl₄.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, plt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ=ē; ey=ā. qu=kw.

ferrous carbonate, s.

1. *Chem.*: FeCO_3 . Protocarbonate of iron. It occurs native as spatose iron ore, and in an impure state of clay ironstone in the carboniferous series. When heated in a closed vessel $3\text{FeCO}_3 = 2\text{CO}_2 + \text{CO}$ and Fe_3O_4 , black magnetic oxide of iron is formed. Hydrated ferrous carbonate is obtained as a whitish-green precipitate. When a solution of a ferrous salt is mixed with an alkaline carbonate, it absorbs oxygen from the air and loses carbonic acid, and is converted into hydrated ferric oxide. Ferrous carbonate occurs in chalybeate springs, being held in solution by the excess of carbonic acid present.

2. *Pharm.*: Carbonate of iron obtained by decomposing a solution of sulphate of iron by carbonate of ammonia, and rubbing the precipitate with sugar, and drying at 212°Fahr . It is called *Ferri carbonas saccharata*. It is used in *Mistura ferri composita* and in *Pilula ferri carbonatis*. It is not astringent, and restores the blood.

ferrous chloride, s.

Chem.: FeCl_2 or Fe_2Cl_4 . Protochloride of iron. Obtained anhydrous in white crystalline, deliquescent scales by passing chlorine over excess of red-hot metallic iron, or by reducing ferric chloride by heating it in a current of hydrogen. It absorbs ammonia gas. Hydrated ferrous chloride, $\text{FeCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, is obtained in bluish-green monoclinic crystals by dissolving iron in hydrochloric acid, and concentrating the solution. Ferrous chloride is very soluble in water. It also dissolves in alcohol. Ferrous chloride unites with ammonium chloride, forming a double salt, $\text{FeCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{NH}_4\text{Cl} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Ferrous chloride oxidizes in the air.

ferrous iodide, s.

1. *Chem.*: FeI_2 . Proto-iodide of iron. Obtained by digesting iodine with water and iron wire. It forms a pale-green solution which, when evaporated, deposits green deliquescent crystals of $\text{FeI}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Its solution decomposes into free iodine and peroxide of iron, but if iron wire be kept in the solution, the strength remains the same, as the iodine set free again dissolves iron.

2. *Pharm.*: Ferrous iodide. *Ferri iodidum* is used to prepare *Syrupus ferri iodidi*, syrup of iodide of iron, which does not so readily decompose as the solution of ferrous iodide, and in *Pilula ferri iodidi*. Iodide of iron possesses the properties of iron and of iodine. It is used in scrofulous diseases.

ferrous nitrate, s.

Chem.: $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_2$. Can be obtained by mixing barium nitrate with ferrous sulphate $\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{FeSO}_4 = \text{BaSO}_4 + \text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, or by dissolving iron monosulphide in cold dilute nitric acid. When evaporated in vacuo over sulphuric acid it crystallizes in pale-green deliquescent crystals, which, when heated, evolve nitric oxide and yield a basic ferric nitrate. Ferrous nitrate is used in dyeing.

ferrous oxide, s.

Chem.: FeO . Protoxide of iron, obtained as a black powder by heating iron in carbon dioxide, $\text{Fe} + \text{CO}_2 = \text{FeO} + \text{CO}$. It takes fire when heated in the air, forming ferric oxide. The hydrate of ferrous oxide, $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2$, ferrous hydrate, is obtained as a white precipitate when a solution of a ferrous salt is mixed with a solution of caustic potash, both perfectly free from air. If boiled in a vessel free from oxygen it loses its water of hydration, becoming black. Ferrous hydrate rapidly absorbs oxygen from the air, the color changing from white to green and then to red brown, owing to the formation of ferric hydrate. Ferrous hydrate is slightly soluble in a solution of ammonia.

ferrous sulphate, s.

1. *Chem.*: $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$. Protosulphate of iron, green vitriol, iron vitriol, copperas, sulphate of iron. Ferrous sulphate is obtained pure by dissolving iron wire in pure dilute sulphuric acid, also when ferrous sulphide is acted upon with dilute sulphuric acid in the preparation of sulphide of hydrogen, H_2S . On evaporating the ferrous sulphate separates out in transparent and bluish-green rhomboidal crystals, which effloresce in dry air; in moist air they become coated with a brown crust of ferric sulphate. Ferrous sulphate is insoluble in alcohol, and soluble in twice its weight of cold water. The salt loses six molecules of water at 100° and retains the other molecule till it is heated to 300° . At red heat it is decomposed, yielding Nordhausen sulphuric acid and ferric oxide. A solution of ferrous sulphate gradually absorbs oxygen when exposed to the air, but can be kept by placing iron wire in the solution. It absorbs dioxide and trioxide of nitrogen, forming a dark brown liquid which rapidly absorbs oxygen. Ferrous sulphate forms double salts with the alkaline sulphates, as $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$. These salts are used to determine the strength of permanganate and bichromate solutions employed in volumetric analysis. Ferrous sulphate is used as a black dye in combination with vegetable astringent matters.

Large quantities of ferrous sulphate are obtained by exposing to the action of air and moisture iron pyrites, FeS_2 , which is decomposed into FeSO_4 and H_2SO_4 ; the latter acting on the clay forms aluminium sulphate.

2. *Pharm.*: Ferrous sulphate, *Ferri sulphas*, used in the preparation of *Mist. ferri comp.* Ferrous sulphate is a powerful astringent. Granulated sulphate of iron, *Ferri sulphas granulata*, is prepared by pouring a hot solution of ferrous sulphate into rectified spirit, and stirring the mixture, so that the salt shall separate in minute granular crystals.

ferrous sulphide, s.

Chem.: FeS . Sulphide of iron. Obtained by projecting into a red-hot crucible a mixture of five parts of sulphur with eight parts of iron filings. Also by rubbing a red-hot bar of iron with roll sulphur. Ferrous sulphide is a black, brittle substance, and is used in the laboratory as a source of sulphuretted hydrogen, H_2S , that gas being liberated by the action of dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid on FeS . Hydrated ferrous sulphide is precipitated when ammonium sulphide is added to a solution of a ferrous salt. This precipitate absorbs oxygen rapidly from the air, and is converted into sulphur and hydrated ferric oxide.

† Ferrous salts are not precipitated by H_2S from acid solutions. They give a white precipitate of ferrous hydrate with caustic alkalies and ammonia, which quickly oxidizes. Carbonates of potassium, sodium, and ammonium precipitate white ferrous carbonate, which quickly becomes red-brown. Ammonium sulphide gives a black precipitate of ferrous sulphide. Potassium ferrocyanide gives a pale bluish-white precipitate, which darkens in color on exposure to the air. Potassium ferricyanide gives a deep-blue precipitate.

fēr-rū-ġin-āt-ēd, a. [Lat. *ferrugineus*, *ferrugineus*, from *ferrugo* (genit. *ferruginis*) = rust of iron; *ferrum* = iron.] Having the properties or color of rusty iron.

fēr-rū-ġin-ōūs, fēr-rū-ġin-ē-ōūs, a. [Lat. *ferrugineus*, *ferruginus*, from *ferrugo*; Fr. *ferrugineux*; Ital., *ferruginoso*.]

1. Containing particles of iron; partaking of the nature of iron.

2. Of the color of iron rust or oxide of iron.

ferruginous-springs, s. pl.

Geol.: Springs with much more than the normal amount of iron in their composition. They have a partly milky partly ochereous hue where the water stagnates, and cement the loose stones to which they have access. For instance, a ferruginous spring which rises on the northern shore of the Firth of Forth, between Pittenweem and St. Monace, cements the pebbles of the beach into a conglomerate as hard as that of the Old Red Sandstone.

ferruginous-water, s. [CHALYBEATE.]

fēr-rū-gō, s. [Lat. = iron rust.]

Bot.: A disease in plants commonly called RUST (q. v.).

fēr-rūle, *ver-ril, s. [O. Fr. *virole*, from Low Lat. *virola* = a ring to bind anything; Lat. *virola* = a little bracelet, dimin. of *viria* = a bracelet or armlet; *vieo* = to weave or plait.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A metallic ring on the handle of a tool, the end of a stick, column, &c.

2. *Boilers*: A short tube or thimble made slightly conical, and used to fasten the tubes in the sheet-plates of steam-boilers. Except at the point, the ferrule is a little larger than the bore of the tube, and, when driven into it, expands the tube forcibly against the sides of the hole in the tube sheet, making a steam-tight joint. [TUBE-EXPANDER.]

fēr-rūm, s.

Chem.: Symbol, Fe. A tetrad metallic element. [IRON.]

***fēr-rū-mīn-āte, v. t.** [Lat. *ferruminatus*, pa. par. of *ferrumino*, from *ferrum* (genit. *ferrum*) = cement, solder, from *ferrum* = iron.] To unite or solder, as metals.

***fēr-rū-mīn-ā-tion, s.** [Latin *ferruminatio*, from *ferruminatus*, pa. par. of *ferrumino*; Fr. *ferrumination*.] The act or process of soldering or uniting metals.

***fēr-rūre, s.** [Lat. *ferrum* = iron.] The shoeing of horses. (Ash.)

fēr-rŷ, *fer-1-en, *fer-y, v. t. & i. [A. S. *ferian* = to carry; causal form of *feran* = to go, to fare; cogn. with Icel. *ferja* = to carry, to ferry; Goth. *farjan* = to sail; Sw. *färja*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To carry, to bear, to convey.

"The kyng in his cortyn watz kaght by the heles,

Feryed out bi the feet."

Early Eng. Allit. Poems: Cleanliness, 1, 789.

2. To carry or transport over a river, strait, or other narrow water, in a boat, barge, &c.

"The rugged Charon fainted,
And asked a navy rather than a bont
To ferry over the sad world that came."

Ben Jonson: *Catiline*, l. 1.

*B. *Intrans.*: To pass or be transported in a boat, &c., across a river, strait, or other narrow water.

"They ferry over this Lethæan shore."

Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 604.

ferry-bridge, s. A form of ferry-boat in which railway or other vehicles move on to the elevated deck, are transported across the water, and land on the other side. Tramways forming inclined approaches are adjustable to the requirements of different stages of water in the river, or states of the tide in estuaries.

ferry-railway, s. A railway, the track of which is laid on the bottom of the water-course, and whose carriage has an elevated deck which supports the train.

fēr-rŷ, s. [FERRY, v.]

1. A boat or vessel for carrying passengers or goods across a river, strait, or other narrow water; a ferry-boat.

2. The place or passage where a ferry-boat passes to carry passengers and goods across a river, &c.

fēr-rŷ-boat, s. [Eng. *ferry*, and *boat*.] The same as FERRY, s., 1.

fēr-rŷ-man, s. [Eng. *ferry*, and *man*.] One who keeps a ferry; one who for hire conveys passengers and goods across a river, strait, &c.

† For the difference between *ferryman* and *waterman*, see WATERMAN.

*fers, a. [FIERCE.]

*fers (1), s. [VERSE.]

fers (2), s. [Pers. *pherz* = a general.] The queen in chess.

fēr-tile, fēr-tile, a. [Fr., from Lat. *fertilis*, from *fero* = to bear, produce; Sp. & Port. *fertil*; Ital., *fertile*.]

I. *Ordinary Language* (either absolutely or followed by of or in):

1. Productive, fruitful, rich; producing food in abundance; prolific.

"Three tribes distinct possess her fertile lands."

Pitt: *Virgil*; *Æneid* x.

2. Having abundant resources; quick, ready, well-supplied or endowed.

"He becomes quick of observation and fertile of resource."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

*3. Abundant, ample.

"Good store of fertile sherris."—Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 3.

*4. Bountiful, liberal. (Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, i. 2.)

II. *Bot.*: Fruit-bearing; capable of producing fruit.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *fertile*, *fruitful*, and *prolific*: "*Fertile* expresses in its proper sense the faculty of sending forth from itself that which is not of its own nature, and is peculiarly applicable to the ground which causes everything within itself to grow up. *Fruitful* expresses a state containing or possessing abundantly that which is of the same nature; it is, therefore, peculiarly applicable to trees, plants, vegetables, and whatever is said to bear fruit. *Prolific* expresses the faculty of generating; it conveys, therefore, the idea of what is creative, and is peculiarly applicable to animals. We may say that the ground is either *fertile* or *fruitful*, but not *prolific*: we may speak of a female of any species being *fruitful* and *prolific*, but not *fertile*; we may speak of nature as being *fruitful*, but neither *fertile* nor *prolific*. A country is *fertile* as it respects the quality of the soil; it is *fruitful* as it respects the abundance of its produce; it is possible, therefore, for a country to be *fruitful* by the industry of its inhabitants, which was not *fertile* by nature. . . . The lands in Egypt are rendered *fertile* by means of mud which they receive from the overflowing of the Nile: they consequently produce harvests more *fruitful* than in almost any other country. Among the Easterns, barrenness was reckoned a disgrace, and every woman was ambitious to be *fruitful*; there are some insects, particularly among the noxious tribes, which are so *prolific*, that they are not many hours in being before they begin to breed. In the figurative application they admit of a similar distinction. A man is *fertile* in expedients who readily contrives upon the spur of the occasion; he is *fruitful* in resources who has them ready at hand; his brain is *prolific* if it generates an abundance of new conceptions." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

*fēr-tile, v. t. [FERTILE, a.] To make fertile; to fertilize.

fēr-tile-lŷ, *fer-til-y, adv. [Eng. *fertile*; -ly.] In a fertile or fruitful manner; fruitfully.

bōll, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn;

-tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

fër-tile-nëss, *s.* [English *fertile*; -ness.] The quality or state of being fertile; fertility.

***fër-til-l-tâte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *fertilitas*=fertility.] To make fertile or fruitful; to fertilize; to impregnate.

fër-til-l-tÿ, ***fër-til-l-tye**, *s.* [French *fertilité*, from Lat. *fertilitas*, from *fertilis*=fruitful; Sp. *fertilidad*; Ital. *fertilità*.]

1. The quality or state of being fertile, fruitful, or prolific; fruitfulness, fecundity, productiveness.

"Thy very weeds are beautiful, thy waste
More rich than other lands' fertility."

Byron: *Child Harold*, iv. 28.

2. Richness of invention; abundance of resources; readiness; quickness.

"The quickness of the imagination is seen in the invention: the fertility in the fancy; and the accuracy in the expression."—Dryden: *Letter to Sir R. Howard*.

fër-til-l-ä-tion, *s.* [Eng. *fertiliz(e)*; -ation.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of making fertile, fruitful, or productive.

2. The act of fecundating or impregnating; fecundation.

II. Bot.: The fecundation of a plant by the application of the pollen to the stigma. In some cases the pollen simply drops upon the stigma, which is called self-fertilization. In most instances, however, it is blown by the wind, or carried by bees, or moths, or such-like insects, from other flowers of the same species. This is what is termed cross-fertilization. Mr. Darwin found that twenty heads of Dutch Clover (*Trifolium repens*) left open to the visits of bees produced 2,200 seeds; the same number defended from the visit of bees did not yield even one seed.

"In many trees in which the organs of reproduction are in separate flowers (as hazel and willow) the leaves are not produced until fertilization has been effected."—Balfour: *Botany*, § 496.

fër-til-l-ize, *v. t.* [Fr. *fertiliser*; Sp. *fertilizar*; Ital. *fertilizzare*, from Lat. *fertilis*=fertile.]

1. To make fertile, fruitful, or productive; to supply with the proper nourishment for plants; to make rich.

"Round the shady stones
A fertilizing moisture . . . gathers."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. v.

2. To impregnate; to fecundate.

fër-til-l-iz-ër, *s.* [Eng. *fertiliz(e)*; -er.] One who, or that which fertilizes; specif., a manure applied to land.

"When more is taken from the land than is given back, the purchase of extraneous fertilizers is the only resource."—London: *Encycl. of Agriculture*.

fertilizer-mill, *s.* One in which the materials are ground to powder so as to be sown from a machine.

fertilizer-sower, *s.* A form of seeding-machine adapted to sow granulated manures, such as dry poudrette, the phosphates, bone-dust, lime, guano, &c. It sometimes forms a machine by itself, and sometimes is an attachment to a wheat-drill or a turnip-drill.

***fër-tre**, ***fëer-tyr**, *s.* [O. Fr. *fertere*, *fiertere*, from Lat. *feretrum*.] A feretory (q. v.).

***fër-tre**, *v. t.* [FERTRE, *s.*] To place in a feretory or shrine.

fër-u-lä, *s.* [Lat.=(1) an umbelliferous herb or shrub, having a stalk filled with a soft pith, in which fire was easily harbored; fennel-giant; (2) a rod or whip, because made of the stalks of (1); from *ferio*=to strike, from the stalks being used as rods.] [FERULE.]

*I. Ord. Lang.: A ferule; a rod.

II. Technically:

*1. Antiq.: The scepter of the emperors of the Eastern Empire.

2. Bot.: A genus of umbelliferous plants, natives of the shores of the Mediterranean and Persia. They have tall stalks filled with soft pith, and deeply-divided leaves, the segments being frequently linear. They yield a kind of gum-resin, which is employed as a stimulant in medicine. *F. communis*, giant-fennel, is a tall perennial, a native of Southern Europe, the stem of which often attains a height of eight to ten feet, and a diameter of two to three inches, having finely-divided compound leaves and umbels of yellow flowers. The stems are full of white pith, which, when dry, ignites like tinder, and is used in Sicily and other parts as such. When once ignited, it burns very slowly, and without injury to the tube of the stem. It is used for preserving and carrying fire from place to place. *F. dulce* is a variety of *F. communis*, differing in having the radical leaf-stalk swollen, thick, and becoming united, thus forming a kind of tube, which is used extensively in France and Italy as a culinary vegetable, under the name of *Firrocchio* or *Pirrichio*. It may sometimes be met with in the vegetable

markets of London. *F. persica* yields asafetida, and from *F. orientalis* and *F. tingitana* a gum resin is procured, which very closely resembles, but is less powerful than, asafetida.

***fër-u-lä-cë-öus**, *a.* [Latin *ferulaceus*, from *ferula*; Fr. *ferulaçé*.] Of or pertaining to canes or reeds; resembling ferula; having a stem like a reed or cane.

***fër-u-lär**, **fër-u-lër**, *s.* [Latin *ferula*.] A ferule, a rod.

***fër-u-lär-y**, *a.* [Eng. *ferule*; -ary.] Pertaining to a rod.

fër-üle (1), ***fër-u-lä**, *s.* [Lat. *ferula*=a rod; Fr. *ferule*; Ital. & Sp. *ferula*.] A rod or cane used by a master to punish children in school; a piece of wood used for the same purpose.

fër-üle (2), *s.*

1. A metallic cylinder or thimble placed around the handle of a knife or fork at the point of entrance of the tang of the blade to prevent the handle splitting.

"Will you have some of this?" said the fat boy, plunging into the pie up to the very ferules of the knife and fork."—Dickens: *Pickwick*, ch. liv.

2. The metallic thimble or shoe with which a walking stick or staff is shod, or any similar contrivance used to bind the end of a rod.

***fër-üle**, *v. t.* [FERULE (1), *s.*] To beat or punish with a ferule; to cane.

"I should be beeferuled for my faults."—Gosson: *Schools of Abuse*, p. 24.

***fër-üled**, *a.* [Eng. *ferul(e)* (2), *s.*; -ed.] Fitted or furnished with a ferule.

"He has his volunteer bodyguard of . . . fierce patriots, with feruled sticks."—Carlyle: *French Revolution*, vol. iii., bk. vi., ch. iv.

fë-rül-ic, *a.* [Lat. *ferula* (q. v.), and Eng. suff. -ic.] Derived from plants of the genus *Ferula*.

ferulic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$. An acid existing in asafetida, extracted by precipitating the alcoholic solution with lead acetate, and decomposing the precipitate with dilute sulphuric acid. It can be obtained synthetically by digesting sodium vanillin with sodium acetate and excess of acetic anhydride in an oil bath at 160° for four hours with an inverted condenser, treating the product with water, and dissolving the residue with ether; the ether solution is agitated with acid sodium sulphite to precipitate acetovanillin, and the residue left on evaporation the ether is boiled with alcoholic potash. Ferulic acid is soluble in alcohol, ether, and in hot water; it crystallizes in needles, which melt at 169°. Its aqueous solution is colored yellow-brown by ferric chloride. When fused with caustic potash, it yields salts of acetic and proto-catechuic acids.

fër-vën-yÿ, ***fër-ven-ye**, *s.* [Lat. *fervens*, pr. par. of *ferveo*=to boil.] [FERVER.] The quality or state of being fervent; heat of mind, ardor, earnestness, eagerness, zeal, fervor.

"He desired the prayers of the Church, wherein he joined with great fervency and devotion."—Dr. Bridcock: *Let. in Parl.*; Hist. Charles II. (an. 12).

fër-vent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *fervens*, pr. par. of *ferveo*=to boil; Ital. & Port. *fervente*; Sp. *fervente*.]

*1. Hot, boiling, heated, glowing, very warm.

"For the fervent brennyng of the soanne."—Maunder: *v. l. 156*.

*2. Hot in temper; vehement, excitable, excited.

"And thus the son the fervent sire addressed."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xix. 4.

3. Ardent, earnest, eager, zealous, very warm, animated; full of ardor, zeal or fervor.

"Then, all at once, his thoughts turned round,
And fervent words a passage found."

Wordsworth: *White Doe of Rylstone*, ii.

fër-vent-lÿ, ***fër-vent-liche**, *adv.* [Eng. *fervent*; -ly.]

*1. With great heat; hotly, so as to burn.

"It continued so fervently hot that men roasted eggs in the sand."—Hakewill.

2. Eagerly, vehemently, hotly.

3. With ardor, zeal, or fervor; ardently, zealously, eagerly, warmly.

fër-vent-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *fervent*; -ness.] Fervency, fervor, ardor, zeal.

***fër-vës-çent**, *a.* [Lat. *fervescens*, pr. par. of *ferveo*, incept. of *ferveo*=to boil.] Growing or becoming hot.

fër-vid, *a.* [Lat. *fervidus*, from *ferveo*=to boil; Sp. & Ital. *fervido*.]

1. Burning; very hot, boiling.

"The mounted sun
Shot down direct his fervid rays."

Milton: *P. L.*, v. 301.

2. Heated, made hot.

"Then staid the fervid wheels."

Milton: *P. L.*, vii. 224.

3. Fervent, earnest, ardent, zealous.

"The fervid wishes, holy fires."

Parnell: *Happy Man*.

***fër-vid-l-tÿ**, *s.* [Eng. *fervid*; -ity.] Heat, fervency, fervor, fervidness.

fër-vid-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *fervid*; -ly.] In a fervid or fervent manner; fervently, eagerly, ardently, zealously.

fër-vid-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *fervid*; -ness.] Fervency, fervor, ardor, eagerness, zeal, warmth.

fër-vör, **fër-voür**, ***fër-voüre**, *s.* [O. Fr. *fervor*, *fervour*; Fr. *ferveur*, from Lat. *fervor*, from *ferveo*=to boil; Sp. & Port. *fervor*; Ital. *fervore*.]

*1. Heat, warmth.

"The fervor and the force of Indian skies."

Couper: *Expostulation*, 12.

2. Fervency of mind; ardor, zeal, earnestness; intensity of feeling.

"The pure fervor of eternal love."

Beattie: *Judgment of Paris*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fervor* and *ardor*: "*Fervor* is not so violent a heat as *ardor*. The affections are properly *fervent*; the passions are *ardent*: we are *fervent* in feeling, and *ardent* in acting: the *fervor* of devotion may be rational; but the *ardor* of zeal is mostly intemperate. The first martyr, Stephen, was filled with a holy *fervor*; St. Peter, in the *ardor* of his zeal, promised his master to do more than he was able to perform." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

fë-sä-pö, *s.* [A word of no etymology.]

Logic: The fourth form of the fourth figure of syllogisms, in which the Middle is the predicate of the Major premise, and the subject of the Minor consists of a universal negative, a universal affirmative, and a particular negative—e. g.,

(fE) No A is B.

(sA) All B is C.

(pO) Some C is not A.

fës-çën-nlë, *a. & s.* [From *Fescennia*, a town in Etruria.]

A. As adjective:

1. Lit.: Of or pertaining to Fescennia.

2. Fig.: Licitious, lewd, obscene, scurrilous.

B. As *subst.*: A licentious, obscene, or scurrilous song, like the Fescennine verses of ancient Italy.

fescennine verses, *s. pl.*

Antiq.: A sort of rustic dialogue spoken extempore, in which the actors exposed the failings and vices of their adversaries. They originated at Fescennia.

"Besides these hymns the Romans had their fescennine verses. They were a kind of impromptu, and made up of low wit and scurrilous jests."—Crusius: *Lives of the Roman Poets*. (Introd.)

fës-çüo, ***fës-tu**, ***fës-tue**, *s.* [O. Fr. *festu*; Ital. *festuco*, *festuca*, from Lat. *festuca*=a shoot, a twig; Fr. *fétu*.]

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. A small piece of wood; a twig; a branch.

"What seest thou a festu in the eidge of thi brother?"

Wycliffe: *Matthew* vii. 3.

2. A small wire, rod, or pin, with which a teacher pointed out the letters to a child learning to read.

"Teach him an alphabet upon his fingers, making the points of his fingers of his left hand both on the inside to signify some letter, when any of them is pointed at by the fore-finger of the right hand, or by any kind of fescue."—Holder.

3. The plectrum with which the strings of a harp or lyre were struck and played.

"And with thy golden fescue plaidst upon
Thy hollow harp."

Chapman: *Homer's Hymn to Apollo*.

4. The gnomon or style of a dial.

"The fescue of the dial is upon the Christ-cross of noon."—The Puritan, v. 4.

II. Bot.: The same as FESCUE-GRASS (q. v.).

"Sweeping the froth-fay from the fescue,"—Tennyson: *Aylmer's Field*, 580.

fescue-grass, *s.*

Fescue-grass.

Bot.: *Festuca ovina*. 1. Spikelet. 2. Single Flower. [FESTUCA.]

***fës-çüo**, *v. t.* [FESCUE, *s.*] To teach with a fescue; to point out the letters to a child learning to read.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hëre, camël, hër, thëre; plne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pô, or, wöre, wöf, wörk, whô, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trÿ, sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

fēs'-els, *fas-els, s. [Fr. *fasoles*, from Lat. *phaselus*; Gr. *phasēlos*=a sort of kidney-bean.]
Bot.: A kind of kidney-bean or French-bean.

fesse, s. [O. Fr.; Fr. *fascie*, from Lat. *fascia*=a band.] [FASCIA.]

Her.: A term in heraldry to designate a broad band of metal or color which crosses the shield horizontally, and upon which other charges are occasionally emblazoned; it is one of the nine honorable ordinaries.

"The *fesse* is so called of the Latin word *fascia*, a band or girdle, possessing the third part of the escutcheon over the middle: if there be above one, you must call them bars; if with the field there be odd pieces, as seven or nine, then you must name the field, and say so many bars; if even, as six, eight, or ten, you must say barwise, or barry of six, eight, or ten, as the king of Hungary bears argent and gules barry of eight."—*Peacocks: On Blazoning*.



Fesse.

fesse-line, s. The line that constitutes the fesse. (*Ash.*)

fesse-point, s.
Her.: The central point of an escutcheon.

fesse-wise, fesse-ways, adv. After the manner of a fesse. (*Ash.*)

***fēs'-tī-tūde, s.** [Lat. *fessus*=weary.] Weariness, fatigue.

fēs'-tal, a. [Lat. *fest(um)*=a feast, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.] Pertaining to a feast; festive, joyous, gay, merry.

fēs'-tal-ly, adv. [Eng. *festal*; *-ly*.] In a festal, festive, or gay manner; joyfully, mirthfully.

***fest-en-nine, s.** [FESCENINE.]

fēs'-tēr (1), v. i. & t. [Etym. doubtful. Skeat is disposed to consider it a peculiar form and use of *foster* (q. v.).]

A. Intransitive:
 1. *Lit.*: To become corrupted or virulent; to suppurate; to form purulent matter.

"These fields, where, wretches, their poor bodies must lie and fester."—*Shakespeare: Henry V., iv. 3.*

2. Fig.: To become more and more virulent; to rankle.

"Hated, kept down by fear, festered in the hearts of the children of the soil."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvii.*

B. Trans.: To cause to fester or rankle; to nurse.

fēs'-tēr, s. [FESTER, v.]

1. A purulent or inflammatory sore.

2. The act or state of festering or rankling.

***fēs'-tēr (2), v. t.** [O. Fr. *faestiere. festiere*=a ridge tile.] To roof.

***fēs'-tēr-ment, s.** [Eng. *fester*; *-ment*.] The act or state of festering.

***fēs'-tī-fūl, *fēs'-tī-fulle, a.** [Mid. Eng. *fest*=feast; *-ful(l)*.] Festival, festal, feast.

fēs'-tī-na lēn-tē, phr. [Lat.] Make haste (or hasten) slowly.

***fēs'-tī-nance, *fēs'-tī-nance, *fēs'-tī-nens, s.** [Mid. Eng. *fest*=to fasten.] Confinement; durance.

***fēs'-tī-nāte, a.** [Lat. *festinatus*, pa. par. of *festino*=to hasten.] Hasty; hurried.

***fēs'-tī-nāte-ly, adv.** [Eng. *festinate*; *-ly*.] Hastily, hurriedly; in haste; with speed.

***fēs'-tī-nā-tion, s.** [Lat. *festinatio*, from *festinatus*, pa. par. of *festino*=to hasten.] Haste, hurry, expedition.

***fēs'-tīng, pr. par. or a.** [FEST, v.]

fest-ing-money, s. Earnest money given to a servant to bind an engagement.

***fēs'-tīn-ī-tȳ, s.** [Eng. *festin(ate)*; *-ity*.] Haste, speed. (*Ash.*)

fēs'-tī-nō, s. [A word of no etymology.]

Logic: The third form of the second figure in which the Middle Term is the predicate of both premises. It consists of a Universal Negative, a Particular Affirmative, and a Particular Negative.

(fEs) No A is B
 (tL) Some C is B
 (nO) Some C is not A.

fēs'-tī-val, a. & s. [Old Fr., from Low Latin *festivus*, from Lat. *festivus*=festive, festal; *festum*=a feast; Sp. & Port. *festival*.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to or becoming a feast or time of rejoicing; festive, festal, joyous, mirthful.

B. As subst.: A time of feasting or rejoicing; a feast; a festive celebration or anniversary, civil or religious.

¶ If the term be used generally it may be held to include both feasts and fasts (q. v.). The observant Anglo-Indian has an opportunity of studying the

Hindu and Mohammedan feasts and fasts, and reasoning out from them the tendency and working of festivals in general. He sees three elements enter into their composition. They were designed at first to be purely religious, and a multitude of those who come together on such occasions do so from pious motives. They, however, require to make purchases, and thus the commercial element finds its way into the gathering. Finally, the young people present, with not a few adults of similar proclivities, look out for opportunities of pleasure at the fast no less than the feast, and, unless severely repressed, convert the holy day into a holiday. There may be places in various lands where a day having been fixed to commemorate by an annual gathering an alleged manifestation of Divinity, the religious festival thus instituted has degenerated first into a commercial and ultimately into a pleasure fair.

¶ For the difference between *festival* and *feast*, see *FEAST*.

***fēs'-tī-val-ly, *fes-tī-val-y, adv.** [Eng. *festival*; *-ly*.] In a festive manner; festively.

fēs'-tīve, a. [Lat. *festivus*, from *festum*=a feast.]

1. Joyous, gay, mirthful, becoming a feast or festival.

2. Pertaining to or used for a feast, or festival, or festivities.

fēs'-tīve-ly, adv. [Eng. *festive*; *-ly*.] In a festive, joyous, or mirthful manner; with festivity.

fēs'-tīv-ī-tȳ, s. [Fr. *festivité*, from Lat. *festivitas*, from *festivus*=festive; Sp. *festividad*; Ital. *festività*.]

***1. A feast, a festival; an anniversary, civil or religious.**

"The king also ordered the office for his festivity to be dashed out of all breviaries."—*Burnet: Hist. Reformation* (an. 1538).

2. A festival, feast, or festive entertainment.

3. Mirth, jollity, joyfulness.

"The Roman drama had its rise in the unrestrained festivity of the rustic youth."—*Hurd: Notes on Art of Poetry*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *festivity* and *mirth*: "There is commonly *mirth* with *festivity*, but there may be frequently *mirth* without *festivity*. The *festivity* lies in the outward circumstances; *mirth* in the temper of the mind. *Festivity* is rather the produce of *mirth* than the *mirth* itself. *Festivity* includes the social enjoyments of eating, drinking, dancing, cards, and other pleasures; *mirth* includes in it the buoyancy of spirits which is engendered by a participation in such pleasures; but *festivity* may be accompanied with intemperance." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***fēs'-tīv-ōus, a.** [Lat. *festivus*, from *festum*=a feast.] Pertaining or suited to a feast; festive, merry, mirthful; as, Gayton's "*Festivous Notes upon Don Quixote*."

***fēs'-tīv-ōus-ness, s.** [Eng. *festivous*; *-ness*.] Festivity, joyfulness. (*Ash.*)

***fēs'-tīch, a.** [Mid. Eng. *fest*=feast; *-lich*=like.] Used to feasts; festive.

fēs'-tōon, s. [Fr. *feston*, from Low Lat. *festus*=a garland; Ital. *festone*; Sp. *feston*; usually derived from Lat. *festum*=a feast, but a connection with Low Lat. *festis*; O. Fr. *fest, faist, faiste*; Fr. *faite*=a top, a ridge (from the base of the Lat. *fastigium*) is almost as likely. (*Skeat*.)]

1. Ord. Lang.: A chain or string of any materials suspended between two points; specif. a chain or garland of flowers, foliage, drapery, &c., suspended by the ends so as to form a depending curve.

2. Arch.: A carved ornament in wood, stone, &c., usually in the form of a garland or wreath, composed of flowers, fruits, leaves, &c., bound together



Festoon.

and suspended by the ends. This method of ornamentation was employed by the architects of the middle ages, frequently with much success, in their friezes of the Composite order. Festoons are still usefully and aptly employed in decoration.

fēs'-tōon, v. t. [FESTOON, s.]

1. To form any material in depending curves or festoons.

2. To ornament or adorn with festoons.

***fēs'-tōon-ȳ, a.** [Eng. *festoon*; *-ȳ*.] Of or pertaining to festoons; consisting of or resembling festoons.

***fes-traw, *fes-trawe, s.** [A corruption of *fescue* (q. v.).] A fescue or pointer used in teaching children to read.

fēs'-tū-cā, s. [Lat.=fennel-giant.] [FESCUE.]

Bot.: Fescue-grass, an extensively and widely distributed genus of grasses found in the temperate or colder regions of the world. Several species are in many places cultivated as meadow and pasture grasses. *Festuca ovina* is the Sheep's fescue, and *F. pratensis* the Meadow fescue.

fēs'-tū-cē-s, s. pl. [Lat. *festuc(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eae*.]

Bot.: A tribe of grasses containing two families, Bromideæ and Bambusideæ.

***fēs'-tū-cīne, a. & s.** [Lat. *festuc(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ine*.]

A. As adj.: Of a straw color, or between green and yellow.

"Therein may be discovered a little insect of a fectucine or pale green, resembling a locust or grasshopper."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v, ch. iii.

B. As substantive:

Min.: A splintery fracture. (*Crabb*.)

***fēs'-tū-coūs, a.** [Latin *festuc(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Formed of straw; consisting of straw.

"We speak of straws, or fectucous divisions, lightly drawn over with oil."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii, ch. v.

***fēs'-tūe, s.** [FESCUE.]

***fēs'-tȳ-cock, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] New-ground meal made into a ball, and baked among the burning seeds in a kiln or mill.

***fēt, *fete, s.** [FEAT.]

1. A contrivance, a piece of work.

"The bottom clear
 Now laid with many a fet
 Of seed-pearl!"

Drayton: Quest of Cynthia.

2. Fact.

"Sum fre that hym faith awe and the fete knoweth."
Destruction of Troy, 532.

***fet, a.** [FEAT, a.]

***fēt, *fete, *fette, *fetten, v. t.** [A. S. *fetian*, *fettan*=to fetch; Dan. *fatte*; Dut. *vatten*=to catch; Ger. *fassen*; Sw. *fatta*.] [FETCH, v.]

1. To fetch, to carry, to bring.

"I shal the fete bred and chese."—*Havelock, 642.*

2. To derive, to draw.

"Whose blood is fet from fathers of war-proof."
Shakespeare: Henry V., iii. 1.

fē'-tal, fō'-tal, a. [Lat. *fetus, foetus*=a fetus (q. v.).] Of or pertaining to a fetus.

fē'-tā-tion, fō'-tā-tion, s. [Lat. *fetus, foetus*.] The formation of a fetus.

fētch, s. [Etym. doubtful, but probably from the verb.]

1. A stratagem; a trick; a contrivance; an artifice by which anything is brought to pass.

2. An apparition of a living person; a wraith.

3. The deep and long inspiration of a dying person.

fetch-candle, s. A light appearing at night, and believed by the superstitious to portend the death of some person.

fētch, *fecche, *fecchen, *fech, *feche, *fetche, *fethyn, v. t. & i. [A. S. *fetian*, *gefetian*, from *fel*=a pace, a step; *feccan*=to lead, to take.] [FET, v.]

A. Transitive:

1. To go and bring.

"Fetch me a little water, I pray thee."—*1 Kings xvii. 10.*

2. To draw, to heave; as, to fetch a sigh.

"Talk to her of an unfortunate young lady that lost her beauty by the small-pox, she fetches a deep sigh."—*Addison*.

3. To draw, drag, or attract into a position.

"General terms may sufficiently convey to the people what our intentions are, and yet not fetch us within the compass of the ordinance."—*Sanderson*.

4. To call for and accompany; to attend.

"I come to fetch you to the Senate-house."
Shakespeare: Julius Caesar, ii. 2.

***5. To derive, to draw, to deduce.**

"The aged fetched examples from the young."
Davenant: Gondibert, bk. i., ch. i.

boil, boȳ, pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.

-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

6. To cause to come.

"Draw forth the monsters of the abyss profound,
Or fetch the aerial eagle to the ground."
Pope: *Essay on Man*, iii. 221, 222.

*7. To bring back, to bring to.

"In smells we see their great and sudden effect in fetch-
ing men again, when they swoon."—Bacon: *Natural His-*
tory.

*8. To bring to any state, condition, or position.

"At Rome any of those arts immediately thrives, under
the encouragement of the prince, and may be fetched up
to its perfection in ten or a dozen years, which is the work
of an age or two in other countries."—Addison: *On Italy*.

*9. To perform, to make; to apply to motion.

"I'll fetch a turn about the garden, pitying
The pangs of barred affection; though the king
Hath charged you should not speak together."
Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, i. 1.

*10. To reach, to arrive at; to attain or come to.

"Meantime flew our ships, and straight we fetched
The syrens' isle; a spleenless wind so stretched
Her wings to waft us, and so urged our keel."
Chapman: *Homer's Odyssey*, xii.

*11. To reach in striking.

"The conditions of weapons, and their improvements,
are the fetching afar off; for that outruns the danger, as it
is seen in ordnance and muskets."—Bacon.

12. To reach to in price; to obtain; to bring in.

"All the precious gifts which nature had lavished on
him he valued chiefly for what they would fetch."—Mac-
aulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

B. Intransitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To bring or carry things to a person.

2. To move and turn, to shift; as, to fetch about.
"Like a shifted wind unto a sail,
It makes the course of thoughts to fetch about."
Shakespeare: *King John*, iv. 2.

3. To make inspirations in breathing.

II. Naut.: To reach, to attain, to arrive.

"We shall fetch to windward of the lighthouse this
tack."—Falconer.

¶ (1) To fetch away:

Naut.: To get loose from the lashings.

(2) To fetch in:

(a) To seize, to apprehend.

"Within our files there are enough to fetch him in."—
Shakespeare: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 1.

(b) To take in, to deceive, to dupe.

"You speak this to fetch me in."—Shakespeare: *Much Ado*
about Nothing, i. 1.

(3) To fetch off:

(a) To make away with; to carry off.

"I must believe you, sir;
I do; and will fetch off Bohemia."
Shakespeare: *Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

(b) To fleece.

"I will fetch off these justices."—Shakespeare: *Henry IV.*,
Pr. II., iii. 2.

(4) To fetch out: To cause to appear, to bring to
light.

"An human soul without education is like marble in
the quarry, which shows none of its beauties till the skill
of the polisher fetches out the colors."—Addison: *Spec-*
tator, No. 215.

(5) To fetch to: To restore, to bring to, to revive,
as from a swoon.

(6) To fetch up:

(a) To cause to come up or appear.

(b) To stop suddenly; to come to a sudden stop.

(c) To overtake; to come up with.

"The hare laid himself down, and took a nap; for,
says he, I can fetch up the tortoise when I please."—
L'Estrange.

(7) To fetch a pump: To pour water into it so as
to make it draw.

(8) To fetch headway or sternway:

Naut.: To move ahead or astern.

(9) To fetch and carry for one: To be at one's
beck and call.

¶ For the difference between to fetch and to bring,
see BRING.

*fetch-water, s. A drawer of water.

"Spin the Greek wives webs of task,
And their fetch-water be."
Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, vi. 495.

fětch-ēr, s. [Eng. fetch; -er.] One who fetches.

fěte, s. [Fr. from O. Fr. feste; Lat. festum=a
feast, a festival.] A feast; a festival; a day of
pleasure and entertainment; a holiday.

fěte champêtre, s. An entertainment in the
open air; a rural festival.

fěte, v. t. [FETE, s.] To entertain or receive
with festive entertainments.

"Hermann's feted and thanked,

"While his rascally rival get's tossed in a blanket."
Barham: *Ingoldsby Legends*; Hermann.

*fete-les, *fet-less, s. [A. S. fætales.] A vessel.

*fet-hok, s. [A corruption of FITHOWE (q. v.).]
A polecat.

fě-tigh, fě-tish, s. [Fr. fétiche, from Port.
feticço=(1) sorcery, (2) a wooden idol, from feticço
=artificial, from Lat. factitius, from facio=to
make. Of the two spellings given Sir John Lub-
bock uses the former and Mr. Tylor the latter form.]

1. Lit.: Any material object whatsoever, sup-
posed to be the vessel, vehicle, or instrument of a
supernatural being, and the possession of which
gives to the possessor or joint possessors power
over that being. Thus, a fetish differs from a talis-
man in that personal consciousness or power is
attributed to it, from an idol because a fetish is
not necessarily worshipped, and from a totem inas-
much as the power attributed or honor paid to an
individual does not extend to the species.

"An idol is indeed an object of worship, while on the
contrary, a fetish is intended to bring the deity within
the control of man."—Lubbock: *Origin of Civilization*
(1892), p. 329.

2. Fig.: An object of devotion; an idol.

fě-tigh-ism, fě-ti-çism, fě-tigh-ism, subst.
[Eng. fetic; -ism.]

1. Lit.: Since the introduction of this word by
De Brosses in the last century, various meanings
have been affixed to it. It was first employed to de-
note the African worship of terrestrial objects;
Comte used it in the sense of a general theory of
primitive religion, in which external objects are
animated by a life analogous to that of man; Tylor
defines fetishism as the doctrine of spirits embodied
in, attached to, or conveyed through certain ma-
terial objects; and Sir John Lubbock ranks it as the
second stage in the evolution of religious thought,
but objects to class it as a religion, since it does
not necessarily involve the idea of worship, for the
negro believes that by means of his fetish he can
force his deities to comply with his desires. It is
in reality only a form of witchcraft: an extension
of the belief that the possession of any part of an
enemy—the parings of the nails, a lock of the hair,
or even a portion of his clothing—will give the
possessor power over him. So the negro believes
that the possession of a fetish representing a spirit
makes that spirit his servant; he beats it if the re-
quests he prefers are not attended to, and seriously
believes he is thus inflicting suffering on the actual
deity. A somewhat similar custom obtains among
the Roman Catholics of the lower orders in the
South of Europe, showing how widely popular
practice differs from the teaching of that church;
though the motive which inspires such conduct is
the same in the European and in the negro. Feti-
chism is more general in Africa than elsewhere; but,
wherever a belief in witchcraft exists, there some
form of fetishism is sure to be found.

"The savage does not abandon his belief in Fetishism,
from which no race of men has yet entirely freed itself."
—Lubbock: *Origin of Civilization* (1892), p. 334.

2. Fig.: Devotion to any object, pursuit, or idea.

*fě-tigh-is-tic, a. [Eng. fetic; -istic.] Of or
pertaining to fetishism; grossly superstitious.

"Epictetan levity and Fetichtastic dread."—G. Eliot:
Romola (Proem).

fě-ti-cide, fě-ti-cide, s. [Lat. fetus, foetus=a
fetus, and cædo=to kill.]

Med. Jurisp.: The act or process of destroying the
fetus in the womb in order to procure abortion.

fě-ti-çism, s. [FETICHISM.]

fě-tid, fě-tid, a. [Fr. fétide, from Lat. fetidus,
from fæto=to stink; Ital. & Sp. fétido.] Having a
strong or offensive smell; stinking, rancid.

fetid fluor, s.

Min.: A variety of Fluor or Fluorite.

fě-tid-ness, s. [Eng. fetic; -ness.] The quality
or state of being fetid or stinking.

*fě-čif-ēr-oūs, a. [Lat. fetifer, from fetus=a
fetus; fero=to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Bear-
ing or producing young, as animals.

*fe-tis, *fe-tise, *fe-tyce, *fe-tys, a. [O. Fr.
faitice, faitis, fetis, from Lat. factitius, from facio=
to make.] Neat, well-made, comely, handsome.

*fe-tis-ly, *fe-tise-ly, *fe-tis-liche, *fe-tyse-
ly, adv. [Eng. fetic; -ly.] Neatly, comely, hand-
somely.

"Fetysely formed out in felyoles longe."

Early Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanliness, 1461.

fět-löck, *fet-lok, *feet-lakke, *ft-loke, s.
[A word of doubtful etymology, but probably from
Dut. viifok=a pastern.]

1. A tuft of hair that grows behind the pastern
joint of a horse.

"Cheerily neighed the steeds, with dew on their manes
and their fetlocks."

Longfellow: *Evangeline*, v. 1.

2. The joint on which such tuft of hair grows.

"Their wounded steeds
Fret fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters."
Shakespeare: *Henry V.*, iv. 7.

3. The same as FETTERLOCK (q. v.).

fetlock-boot, s.

Menage: A protection for the fetlock and pastern
of a horse.

fetlock-joint, s.

Vet.: The joint of a horse's leg next to the hoof.

fět-löcked, a. [Eng. feticlock; -ed.]

1. Having a fetlock.

2. Tied or fastened by the fetlock.

*fět-löw, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A felon or
whitlow in cattle.

*fě-tör, s. [Lat. fetor, from fæto=to stink.] A
strong or offensive smell; a stench.

fětt-böl, s. [Ger.=fat bole.]

Min.: A variety of Chloropal. It is of a liver-
brown color, and occurs near Freiberg. (Dana.)

fět-tēr, *fet-er, *fet-yr, *vet-er, s. [A. S.
feter, fetter; cogn. with Dut. veter; Icel. fjöturr; Sw.
fjättrar; Ger. fessel; Lat. pedica; Gr. pedē=a fetter;
Sansc. pādukā=a shoe.]

1. Lit.: A chain for the feet; a chain by which an
animal is confined by the feet, and prevented from
free motion either by being fastened to some object,
as a post, or by having the two feet chained
together; a shackle, a halter. (It is generally used
in the plural.)

"With fetters ant with gyves ichot he wes to-drowe."
Political Songs, p. 221.

2. Fig.: Anything which fetters, restrains, or con-
fines; a restraint.

"Such the kind power whose piercing eye dissolves
Each mental fetter, and sets reason free."
Thomson: *Liberty*, 427, 428.

fět-tēr, *fet-er-en, *fet-ere, *fet-er-yn, v. t.
[FETTER, s.]

1. Lit.: To put fetters upon; to bind with fetters;
to shackle.

"He stretched forth his hand, fettered as he was."
Goldyng: *Justine*, fo. 74.

II. Figuratively:

1. To bind as with fetters; to enchain.

"In the Fields of Bliss above
He sits, with flowerets fettered round."
Moore: *Lallah Rookh*; *Light of the Haram*.

2. To bind, to enchain, to confine, to restrain; to
place under restrictions.

"The words for friend and foe alike were made,
To fetter them in verse is all his trade."
Dryden: *Abelard and Achitophel*, ii. 427, 428.

fět-těred, pa. par. & a. [FETTER, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Chained or bound with fetters.

"To him this dungeon was a gulf
And fettered feet the worst of ills."
Byron: *Prisoner of Chillon*, v.

2. Zool.: A term applied to the feet of animals
when they are stretched backward so as to appear
unfit for walking, or when they are concealed in the
integuments of the abdomen.

fět-tēr-less, a. [Eng. fetter; -less.] Free from
fetters or restraint; unfettered, unrestrained.

"Yet this affected strain gives me a tongue
As fetterless as is an Emperor's."
Marston: *Malcontent*, i. 4.

fět-tēr-löck, s. [Eng. fetter, and lock.]

1. Ord. Lang.: An apparatus fixed on the leg of a
horse at the fetlock when
turned out to grass, to
prevent him from running or
straying away.

2. Her.: A fetterlock is fre-
quently found as a charge.

"A fetterlock and a shackle-
bolt azure—what may that
mean?"—Scott: *Ivanhoe*, ch.
xxix.

fět-tle, v. i. & t. [Etym.
doubtful. Wedgwood com-
pares Icel. fíla=to touch
lightly with the fingers; Low Ger. fasseln=to clean.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To be occupied in cleaning or putting right.

"When your master is most busy in company, come in
and pretend to fettle about the room; and if he chides,
say you thought he rung the bell."—Swift: *Directions to*
Servants, ch. iiii.

2. To set about any work with activity or zeal.

B. Trans.: To set right; to put in order.

"The world needs fettleing, and who's to fettle it?"—Mrs.
Gaskell: *Ogilvie*.



Fetterlock.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, häre, camē, hēr, thäre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pūt,
or, wäre, wōlf, wörk, whō, sōn; mäte, cüb, cüre, unite. cūr, räle, fäll; trý, sýrian. æ, œ=ē; ey=ä. qu=kw.

fēt-tle (1), *s.* [FETTLÉ, *v.*] A state of preparation or readiness; good condition or order.

"Getting a bit of the country into good fettle."—G. Elliot; *Middlemarch*, ch. xl.

fēt-tle (2), *s.* [Icel. *fetill*=a little chain.] A handle in the side of a large basket.

"Each cassie has a fettle or handle in each side end, to carry it by."—Agric. Surv. *Caitness*, p. 69.

fēt-tiling, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FETTLÉ, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: The act of setting right or putting in order.

II. Technically:

1. **Metal.:** The material, consisting of ore, cinder, and scrap-iron, mixed in varying proportions, and used in preparing the hearth of a puddling-furnace before receiving its charge of iron.

"He obtained good puddled bars with a saving on the old system of about fifty per cent. in fettleing."—Iron and Steel Institute, in *London Times*.

2. **Pottery:** The shaving and smoothing of green clay-ware to remove the appearance of seams from articles that are molded, and to smooth asperities.

fēt-stein, *s.* [Ger.=fat stone.]

Min.: The same as **ELÆOLITE** (q. v.). It derives its name from its greasy luster.

***fēt-u-lent**, ***fēt-tu-lent**, *a.* [Lat. *fœtulentus*.] Stinking, fetid.

***fē-tūre**, *s.* [Lat. *fetura*, from *fetus*.] A birth or offspring.

fē-tūs, **fē-tūs**, *s.* [Lat.] The young of viviparous animals in the womb, and of oviparous animals in the egg, after it is perfectly formed, before which time it is called **EMBRYO** (q. v.).

¶ For the difference between *fetus* and *embryo*, see **EMBRYO**.

fet-wa, **fet-wah**, *s.* [Arab.]

Turkish Law: The written decision of a Turkish mufti upon a legal point.

feū, **few**, *s.* [Low Lat. *feudum*.] [**FEE**, **FEUD**.] **Scots Law:**

1. A free and gratuitous right to lands made to one for services to be performed by him; a tenure where the vassal, in lieu of military service, makes a return in grain or money; a right to the enjoyment of lands, or other heritable subjects in perpetuity in consideration for services, or an annual return called **FEE-duty** (q. v.). This was anciently deemed an ignoble tenure.

2. The lands or heritable subjects held under such tenure.

feu-annual, **few-annual**, *s.* That which is due by the *Reddendo* of the property of the ground, before the house was built within burgh. (*View Feud. Law*, Gl. p. 127.)

feu-contract, *s.* A contract regulating the giving of land in feu between the superior and the feuer or vassal.

few-duty, *s.* The same as **FEU-FARM** (q. v.).

few-farm, ***few-ferme**, *s.* The duty or annual rent paid to a superior by his vassal, for his tenure of lands.

***few-fermorer**, *s.* One who has a property in lands, subject to a superior, on condition of certain service or rent.

feh, **few**, *v. t.* [**FEU**, *s.*]

Scots Law:

1. To give in feu, or to grant a right to heritable property, as subject to a superiority, on the condition of a certain return in grain, money, or otherwise.

2. To take in feu.

***feū-age** (age as *ig*), *s.* [Fr. *feu*=fire; suff. *-age*.] A tax on every hearth or chimney.

feh-ar, *s.* [Eng. *feh*; *-ar*=*er*.]

Scots Law: One who holds a feu.

feud (1), *s.* [A. S. *fēhdh*, from *fāh*=hostile; cognate with Ger. *fehde*; Goth. *fjathwa*=hated.] [**FOE**.]

1. Enmity; hatred; contention; quarrel; hostility between nations, families, or parties in a state.

2. A combination of kindred to avenge injuries or affronts done to any of their blood.

3. A private quarrel; dissension.

¶ For the difference between *feud* and *quarrel*, see **QUARREL**.

feud (2), *s.* [Low Lat. *feudum*, from *feudalis*=a vassal, from Icel. *fē-óðhal* (?)=an *óðhal* held as a fee or fief from the king; Icel. *fē*=a fee or fief, and *óðhal*=patrimony, property held in allodial tenure.] [**FEE**, **FEOD**, **FIEF**.]

Law: The same as **FEE** (q. v.).

***feud-man**, ***feod-man**, *s.* A feudatory, a vassal holding a feud.

feud-al, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *feudalis*.] [**FEUD** (2), *s.*]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to fees, feuds, or fiefs; as, *feudal tenure*, *feudal services*, &c.

2. Consisting of or founded upon fees, feuds, or fiefs.

¶ **Feudal Arms**, or **Arms of Succession:**

Her.: The arms borne by the possessors of certain lordships or estates. (*Glossary of Heraldry*.)

B. As subst.: A fief, a fee, or feud.

feudal system, *s.* A system of social polity, of which lordship and vassalage were the essential features, and of land tenure in which real ownership inhered solely in the lord, only use, possession, or tenancy belonging to the grantee. Some traces of feudalism may be found in all monarchical countries, but the rise of the feudal system distinctively so called was in those parts of Europe in which the Teutonic conquerors of the Roman empire acquired paramount power. As early as the ninth century the term vassals, or *vassi*, was used of noblemen who attached themselves to the court of their sovereign, moved by natural, and as yet unpurchased loyalty. When in those unsettled times soldiers of fortune gained by the sword territories which they were afraid to lose, they parceled them out among their superior officers, who again transferred all the land for which they had no immediate use to their soldiers on similar conditions. The regular sovereigns were necessitated in self-defense to adopt a similar policy. Four distinct forms have been traced in the development of the feudal system. First the land granted, if not resumable at pleasure, was so on the expiry of the grantee's life. Then it tended to become to a certain limited extent hereditary. Next it became completely hereditary, and was called a feud. Finally the order of descent was settled, collateral relations admitted to inheritance, and the reciprocal obligations of lord and tenant settled by fixed regulations known and published.

In England certain traces of feudality in its milder form are traceable among the Anglo-Saxons. The feudal system itself came in with all its rigor under William the Conqueror. He would not admit the existence of any "allodial" land, that is, land held in absolute possession, in England, though some exists in Shetland, once Danish isles. All belonged to him as lord paramount, to be parceled out among his Norman vassal knights. They were called tenants *in capite*—i. e., in chief. These knights were allowed again to allot it to others. When they did so they were themselves called *mesne* (middle) lords, and their vassals tenants *paravail* (lowest tenants). The appropriation of lands by conquerors, with the destruction, expulsion, or bondage of the original inhabitants, was an act of great wrong. When, without this initial blot, land was obtainable to be parceled out in the feudal way, an organized society in many ways adapted to mediæval times was the result. Every one had his place and his duties defined. He was taught loyalty, good faith, and self-respect. [**CHIVALRY**.] But feudality had serious defects, and with the progress of society it was sure sooner or later to decline.

When Henry II. dispensed with the inefficient service of the military vassals, and accepted in lieu a tax called *escuage*, wherewith to hire proper soldiers, one great prop of the feudal system was overthrown. Feudalism fell during the Commonwealth, and had lost some of its worst excrescences before it rose again.

When towns and cities began to gain importance through industry and commerce, the inhabitants were restive under the domination of the feudal lord. But to the present day in Britain (and thence in this country) feudality retains part of its old power, drawing distinction between "real" property in law and personal property, that is, money, &c., and giving greater political and social importance to the individual who has the former than to one who possesses only the latter. The system of conveyancing also is almost wholly feudal, with more or less modification to meet the exigencies of the times.

feū-dal-izm, *s.* [Eng. *feudal*; *-ism*.] The feudal system; the principles and constitution of feuds or fiefs.

feū-dal-ist, *s.* [Eng. *feudal*; *-ist*.]

1. An upholder or supporter of feudalism.

2. One versed in feudal law.

feū-dāl-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *feudal*; *-ity*; Fr. *féodalité*; Ital. *feudalità*; Sp. *feudalidad*.] The quality or state of being feudal, or under the feudal system; feudal principles.

feū-dāl-iz-ā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *feudaliz(e)*; *-ation*.] The act of reducing or conforming to feudalism or feudal tenure.

feū-dāl-ize, *v. t.* [Eng. *feudal*; *-ize*.] To reduce to feudal tenure; to conform to feudal principles.

feū-dāl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *feudal*; *-ly*.] In a feudal manner; according to feudal principles.

feū-dar-ŷ, ***feū-dar-le**, *a. & s.* [Low Latin *feudarius*, from *feudum*=a feud or fief.]

A. As adj.: Held by feudal tenure; pertaining to feudal tenure.

B. As substantive:

1. A tenant holding his land by feudal tenure; a feudatory.

2. The same as **FEODARY**, II.

***feū-da-tar-ŷ**, *a. & s.* [**FEUDATORY**.]

feū-dā-tōr-ŷ, ***feō-da-tor-y**, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *feudatarius*; Sp., Ital. & Port. *feudatario*; Fr. *feudataire*.]

A. As adj.: Holding lands from another by feudal tenure.

B. As subst.: One who holds lands of another by feudal tenure; a feudary; the tenant of a feud or fief.

***feūd-bōte**, *s.* [Eng. *feud* (1), *s.*, and Mid. Eng. *bote* (q. v.).]

Old Law: A penalty or fine for engaging in a feud or quarrel.

feu de joie (*Joie* as *zhwā*), *phr.* [Fr., lit.=fire of joy.] The firing of guns in token of public rejoicing.

feūd-ist, *s.* [Eng. *feud* (2), *s.*; *-ist*.] A writer on feuds and feudal law; one versed in feudal law.

"The Greeks, the Romans, the Britons, the Saxons, and even originally the *feudists* divided the land equally among all the children at large; some among the males only."—Blackstone; *Comment.*, bk. ii, ch. 14.

***feuilleage** (pron. *fe-yāzh*), *s.* [Fr.=foliage.] A bunch or row of leaves.

feū-ll-lē-s, **feū-ll-lē-s**, *s.* [Named after Louis Feuillée, a traveler in Chili, and botanical writer.]

Bot.: A genus of Cucurbitaceæ, tribe Nandirobæ. It consists of plants with spirally twisted tendrils, and fruits about as large as an apple, which have been called *Shaving box*. The species are found in the hotter parts of America. The oily seeds of *Feuillea cordata*, a West Indian shrub, are violent emetics and purgatives. Its oil is used for lamps, as is that of *F. trilobata*. The latter is used in place of ointment to lubricate joints affected by pain.

feū-llan, **feū-llant** (pron. *fe-yānz*), **feū-llan**, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

Ch. Hist.: One of a religious congregation founded in 1577 by Jean de la Barrière. They were a branch or offshoot of the Bernardines, and were settled at the convent of Feuillant in Languedoc.

feūllant-club, *s.*

Hist.: A club formed in Paris by Lafayette, &c., in 1789, to oppose the Jacobins. The latter attacked the club in 1791, which was dissolved in 1792.

feūlle-mort (pron. *fe-ŷ-mor*), ***feūlle-morte**, **phille-mot**, *s.* [Fr.=a dead leaf.] The color of a dead or faded leaf.

feūll-lēts (*feūll* as *fwil*), *s. pl.* [Fr.=a leaf.]

Diamond-cutting. The projecting points of the triangular facets in a rose-cut diamond, whose bases join those of the triangles of the central pyramid.

feūlle-ton (pron. *fe-ŷ-tōnz*), *s.* [French=a little leaf; dimin. of *feuille*=a leaf.] That part of a newspaper which is devoted to light literature, criticism, or fiction; the story printed in a newspaper.

feūll-lan, *s.* [**FEUILLAN**.]

***feū-tēr**, ***feū-tre**, *v. t.* [**FEUTER**, *s.*] To place in the rest, so as to be ready for action; as a spear.

***feū-tēr**, ***few-tyre**, *s.* [O. Fr. *feltre*, *feutre*, *fautre*; Port. & Ital. *feltro*, Sp. *fieltro*; Low Lat. *filtrum*, *feltum*=felt, from its being stuffed with felt or cows' hair.] A rest for a spear.

***feū-tēr-ēr**, ***few-ter-er**, ***few-trer**, *s.* [O. Fr. *vautrier*, *vautrier*, from *vautre*, *vauttre*=a hound; Ital. *veltro*; Low Lat. *veltrus*; Lat. *vertragus*=a greyhound.] A dog-keeper.

fē-vēr, ***fe-fe**, ***fe-vere**, ***fe-wer**, ***fy-ver**, *s.* [O. Fr. *fevre*, *fevre*, from Lat. *febris*, Ger. *feber*; Fr. *fièvre*; Ital. *febbre*.]

1. **Lit. & Path.:** A disease or rather a whole group of diseases, one general, though not universal symptom of which is increased heat of the skin, besides which the pulse is frequent, and various functions are disturbed. Fevers may be divided into Continued, Periodic, and Eruptive or Exanthematous. Under the first are ranked typhus, typhoid, and relapsing fevers; under the second intermittents and remittents; and under the third variola, rubella, and scarlatina. Yellow fever belongs to the remittent rather than the continued type; so also does hectic fever. Puerperal fever should be removed to the class of inflammations

Jail, prison, hospital, or camp fevers are different names for typhus. (For bilious, inflammatory, nervous, petechial, putrid, and malignant fevers, see those words.)

2. *Fig.*: A state of nervous excitement; as, I am all in a fever about him. (*Colloquial.*)

fever-bush, s.

Bot.: A common name in the United States for *Laurus benzoin*, a shrub with a flavor resembling benzoin.

fever-cooling, a. Imparting coolness amid the heat of fever.

***fever-lurden, s.** Laziness.

fever-root, s.

Bot.: (1) *Triosteum perfoliatum*. It is used as a cathartic and emetic. (2) *Pterospira andromeda*, an herb belonging to the heath tribe. It has a long raceme of white flowers, and scattered lanceolate leaves.

fever-sick, a. Sick with fever.

fever-sore, s. A popular name for a carious ulcer or necrosis.

fever-tree, s.

Bot.: The blue gum-tree, *Eucalyptus globulus*.

fever-weakened, a. Weakened by fever. (*Shakesp.*: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., i. 1.)

fever-weed, s.

Bot.: A plant of the genus *Eryngium*.

fever-wort, s.

Bot.: (1) *Erythraea centaurium*, feverfew. (2) *Triosteum perfoliatum*.

***fêv-êr, v. t. & i.** [*FEVER*, s.]

A. Trans.: To put or throw into a fever.

B. Intrans.: To fall into a fever; to become feverish.

***fê-vêred, *fea-voured, a.** [*Eng. fever*; -ed.] Suffering from or affected with fever; feverish.

***fê-vêr-êt, s.** [*A dimin. from fever* (q. v.).] A slight fever.

fê-vêr-few (ew as û), s. [*A corrupt. of A. S. febrifuge, from Lat. febrifuga, from febris=a fever, and fugo=to put to flight, to dispel.*]

Botany:

1. *Pyrethrum parthenium*, a common British plant. It is aromatic and stimulant, and was supposed to act as a febrifuge, whence the popular name. Its smell is said to be particularly offensive to bees. [*FEATHERFEW*.]

2. *Erythraea centaurium*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

fê-vêr-ish, a. [*Eng. fever*; -ish.]

1. Literally:

1. Suffering from or affected with fever; hot, as one in a fever.

"Noislessly moved about the assiduous, careful attendants,
Moistening the feverish lip."
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 5.

2. Indicating or characteristic of a fever; as, feverish symptoms.

3. Tending toward a fever; resembling a fever.

"A feverish disorder disabled me."—*Swift: To Pope*.

II. Figuratively:

1. Uncertain, inconstant; now hot, now cold.

"We toss and turn about our feverish will."
Dryden: Indian Emperor, iv. 2.

2. Hot, burning.

"To ply the sweet carouse, remote from noise,
Secured of feverish heats."—*J. Phillips: Cider*, ii.

fê-vêr-ish-lý, adv. [*Eng. feverish*; -ly.] In a feverish manner.

fê-vêr-ish-ness, s. [*Eng. feverish*; -ness.]

1. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being feverish; as suffering from a slight fever.

2. *Fig.*: Heat, excitement.

"Satiety, perpetual disgust, and feverishness of desire."
—*Shaftsbury: Inquiry conc. Virtue*.

***fê-vêr-lý, *fê-vêr-like, a.** [*Eng. fever*; -ly, -like.] Like a fever; like one suffering from fever.

"And feverlike I feede my fancie still."
Gascoigne: The Passion of a Lover.

***fê-vêr-ous, a.** [*Eng. fever*; -ous.]

1. Literally:

1. Suffering from or affected with a fever.

"Thou mad'st thine enemies shake, as if the world were feverous."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 4.

2. Having the nature of a fever; feverish.

"My old Lady Philips is a constant water-drinker, and it hath preserved her (as she conceives) from a resort of feverous heats in her stomach."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. vi., p. 386.

3. Having a tendency to produce a fever.

"It hath been noted by the ancients, that southern winds, blowing much, without rain, do cause a feverous disposition of the year; but with rain not."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 786.

4. Indicating or characterized by feverishness.

"A babbling fellow, being never without an inflammation and feverous pulse."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 160.

II. Fig.: Heated, excited, feverish, inconstant.

"And now of late came tributary kings,
Bringing him nothing but new fears from the east,
With which his feverous cares their cold increased."
Crashaw: Steps to the Temple.

***fê-vêr-ous-lý, adv.** [*Eng. fever*; -ously.] In a feverous or feverish manner; feverishly.

"Nor [couldst thou] by the eye's water know a malady
Desperately hot, or raging feverously."
Donne, Elegy 7.

***fê-vêr-y, a.** [*Eng. fever*; -y.] Afflicted with or suffering from fever; feverish.

"O Rome, thy head
Is drowned in sleep, and all thy body feverous."
Ben Jonson: Catiline, iii. 2.

few (ew as û), ***feawe, *feu, *feuwe, *fewe, *fo, *fone, *foe, *fowe, *veawe, *vewe, a.** [*A. S. fêd, feawe* (pl.); *Ice. fâr*; *Dan. faa*; *Sw. fâ*; *Goth. fawis*; *Lat. paucus=few*; *Gr. paucos=small*.] Not many; small, limited, or restricted in number. It is frequently used, by ellipsis of the noun, for not many persons or things.

"And did great liking shew:
Great liking unto many, but true love to few."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xii. 13.

¶ (1) A few:
(a) A small number of. It expresses rather more in number than few alone.

"A few termes coude he, two or three."
Chaucer: C. T., Prol. 641.

(b) It is also used for a small quantity of.

"They had sold their birthright to the Pope for a few pottage."—*Adams: Works*, i. 6.

(c) It is also used adverbially: a little.

"I trembled a few."—*Madame D'Arbly: Diary*, i. 28.

(2) *In few*: In a few words; shortly; briefly.

"In few, Ophelia,
Do not believe his vows."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

(3) *A good few*: A considerable number.

few-acred, a. Owning or farming but a few acres.

few-ness (ew as û), ***feu-ness, *fewe-ness, *few-ness, s.** [*A. S. feawness*.]

1. Smallness in number; paucity.

"These, by reason of their fewness, I could not distinguish from the numbers with whom they are embodied."
—*Dryden: Hind and Panther*. (Pref.)

2. Brevity; shortness of language; conciseness.

"Fewness and truth, 'tis thus."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 4.

fêy, v. t. [*Dan. feye, feie=to clean out*; *Ger. fegen*; *Dut. vegen*.] To cleanse or clear a ditch of mud.

"By faying and casting that mud upon heaps,
Commodities many the husbandman reaps."
Tusser: June's Husbandry.

fêy, *fay, *faie, *fæighe, *feye, a. [*A. S. fæge*; *Ice. feigr*; *O. H. Ger. feigi*; *M. H. Ger. veige*; *Sw. feg*; *Dan. feig*.]

1. Killed, dead.

"The freike hadde ben fay but for his fyn armour."
Destruction of Troy, 6,590.

2. Predestined; on the verge of death; implying both the proximity of this event and the impossibility of avoiding it.

"The folk was fey that he befor him fand."
Wallace, iv. 616.

3. Unfortunate, unlucky.

"Mydoneus son also, Corebus ynyng,
Quhilk in thay dais for fey luf hate burnyng
Of Cassandra, to Troy was cummyng that yere."
Douglas: Virgil, 50, 53.

4. It is used in reference to corn, in the sense of decayed.

***fêy** (1), s. [*FAITH*.]

fey (2), s. [*FEE*.] A fee or fief.

fêy (3), s. [*FÊY, v.*] Croft or infield land.

"There was a bear fey, or a piece of land allotted for bear, upon which the dung collected in the farm was annually laid, and labored from time immemorial."—*Stat. Acc. P. Old Luce*, xiv. 491.

fêy-dòm, s. [*Eng. fey, a.*; -dòm.] The state of being fey, or that conduct which is supposed to indicate the near approach of death.

***fey-er, s.** [*Eng. fey, v.*; -er.] One who cleans out ditches.

fêz, s. [*From Fez, the chief town of Morocco, where they are manufactured.*] A red cap without a brim, fitting close to the head, and with a tassel of silk, wool, &c.; much worn by Turks, Egyptians, &c.

***fi, interf.** [*Fr.*]

fi-a-cre, s. [*Fr.*] A French hackney-coach, invented by Sauvage in 1640.

***fi-ance, *fi-aunce, s.** [*O. Fr. fiancé*; Spanish *fianza*; *Port. fiança*; *Ital. fidanza*, from *Lat. fidentia*, from *fides=faith*.] Trust, faith, confidence.

"Nor is her yettis have fiancée."
Romant of the Rose, 5,482.

***fi-ance, *fy-aunce, *fy-ance, v. t.** [*Fr. fiancer*.] To betroth, to affiancé. [*FIANCE, s.*]

fi-ân-çê (m.), fi-ân-çêe (f.), s. [*Fr., pa. par. of fiancer=to betroth*.] One who is affianced, betrothed, or engaged.

fi-antg, s. [*Fr. fiante=dung*.] The dung of the fox or badger.

fi-ar, s. [*FEUAR*.]

Scots Law:

1. One who has the reversion of property: a feuar.

2. (*Pl.*): The prices of grain legally fixed, in a county, for the current year.

fi-as-cô, s. [*In Italy, "Ola, ola, fiasco!" is cried when a singer makes a false note, or fails to please. Fiasco means literally a bottle or flask, and the illusion may be to the bursting of a bottle. The phrase is used also in French and German.*] A failure in a musical performance; generally, a ridiculous failure or breakdown.

fi-at, s. [*Lat.*, 3d pers. sing. pr. subj. of *fi=to be done*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An order or command for anything to be done.

2. *Eng. Law*: An order or warrant of a judge or of the Attorney-General, authorizing or allowing certain processes, and signified by his subscribing the words *fiat ut petitur*, that is, let it be done as is asked.

¶ Fiat Money. This term arose a few years ago into political prominence in this country, and by it was meant to express a medium of exchange the value of which should be based upon the law which created it, and not upon gold or silver. In other words, a piece of paper having the government stamp upon it, and having no intrinsic value, was by law to be received as good money, and on a parity with government notes or bank notes which were secured by gold or silver. Fiat money was to be irredeemable, and entirely the creature of the law.

***fi-aunt, s.** [*FIAT*.] A command; an order; a fiat.

"Nought suffered he the ape to give or graunt,
But through his hand alone must pass the fiaunt."
Spenser: Mother Hubbard's Tale.

fib, s. [*A weakened and abbreviated form of fable* (q. v.). (*Skeat.*)] A soft or mild term for a lie or falsehood.

"From holy lips is dropped the specious fib."
Criticisms on the Rollad: The Lyarns, pt. ii.

fib (1), v. t. [*Etym. doubtful*.] To deliver a succession of short, rapid blows. (*Stang.*)

fib (2), v. t. [*FIB, s.*] To tell lies; to lie.

fib-bêr, s. [*Eng. fib* (2), v.; -er.] One who tells fibs or lies; a liar.

fi-bêr, s. [*Lat.=the beaver*.]

Zool.: A genus of Muridae. *Fiber zibethicus* is the Musquash or Ondatra of North America, which has the hind feet partly webbed, the tail compressed, and is half aquatic.

fi-bêr, fi-bre (bre as bêr), s. [*Fr., from Lat. fibra=a fiber*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A small thread, string, or filament, of which the tissues of animals and plants are constituted.

"The fibers divide on approaching the peripheral termination of the nerve."—*Quain: Anatomy*, ii. 151.

2. *Fig.*: Strength, power, sinew.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat. & Zool.*: The same as FIBROUS TISSUE.

2. *Botany*:

(1) Any long cell attenuated to a point at both ends, and with the walls thickened with ligneous secondary deposits.

(2) (*Pl.*): Secondary deposits on the walls of cells or ducts, which, instead of forming continuous piled layers, take a spiral or other similar form, and in many cases ultimately become real fibers. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

¶ (1) Elementary fiber:

Bot.: A thread turned round the interior of spiral vessels or any similar tissue.

(2) *Liber fiber*:

Bot.: The very elongated wood tubes which form the elements of the liber in exogenous plants.

(3) *Woody fiber*:

Bot.: The short cells which make up the substance of most solid woods.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, samel, hêr, thêre; pine, plt, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôť, or. wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

fi-bōred (last *e* silent), **fi-bred** (bred as *bērd*), *v.* [Eng. *fiber*; *-ed*.] Having fibers; composed of fibers.

fi-bēr-lēss, **fi-bre-lēss** (bre as *bēr*), *a.* [Eng. *fiber*; *-less*.] Destitute of fiber or without fibers.

***fi-bril**, *s.* [French *fibrille*; Low Lat. *fibrilla*, dimin. of Lat. *fibra*=a fiber.]

1. *Anat.*: A little fiber. [FIBRILLA.]

"Fine laminae formed of a close interlacement of the finest fibrils."—Quain: *Anatomy*, ii. 136.

2. *Bot.*: One of the minute subdivisions in which a branching root terminates. Its tip is called the spongiole or spongiolet.

fi-bril-lā (pl. **fi-bril-lā**), *s.* [Low Lat. *fibrilla*, dimin. of *fibra*=a fiber.]

Botany:

1. *Gen.*: A fibril (q. v.).

2. *Spec. (pl.)*: The roots of lichens.

fi-bril-lar, *a.* [Lat. *fibrilla* (q. v.); Eng. &c., suff. *-ar*.]

Physiol.: Consisting of or in any way connected with fibrille.

"Cells which have undergone a granular rather than a fibrillar metamorphosis."—Quain: *Anatomy*, ii. 136.

fi-bril-lāt-ēd, *a.* [FIBRILLA.] Furnished with fibrils or fibrille; fringed.

fi-bril-lā-tion, *s.* [FIBRILLA.] The state of being fibrillated, or reduced to fibrils or fibrille.

fi-bril-lōse, *a.* [Low Lat. *fibrill*(a), and Eng. adj. suff. *-ose*.]

Bot.: Covered with loose fibers; composed of fibers.

fi-bril-lōus, *a.* [Eng. *fibril*; *-ous*; Fr. *fibrilleux*.] Of or pertaining to fibers.

fi-brin, **fi-brine**, *s.* [Eng. &c., *fiber*; *-in* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: Fibrin was formerly held to be an albuminoid or proteid substance which is contained in the blood, and causes it to clot, but is now considered a waste matter produced by incipient decomposition. It is obtained by stirring blood with a bundle of twigs. The fibrin adheres in amorphous fibrous layers. It is then washed with water, to remove the coloring matter, &c. Fibrin is insoluble in water and in dilute hydrochloric acid, but dissolves in an aqueous solution of nitrate of potassium heated to 98° F. in a current of oxygen gas is gradually converted into fibrin-carbon, 52.4; hydrogen, 18.07; nitrogen, 7.03; oxygen, 21.29; sulphur, 1.22 per cent. Normal human blood contains about 2.55 per cent. of fibrin. Vegetable fibrin is the residue left when gluten is boiled with alcohol; it is a grayish-white elastic mass.

fi-brin-ā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *fibrin*; *-ation*.]

Med.: The state of becoming fibrinous or having an excess of fibrin, as in inflammatory diseases.

fi-brine, *s.* [FIBRIN.]

fi-brin-ō-gēn, *s.* [Eng. &c., *fibrin*, and Gr. *gennao*=to engender, to produce.]

Anat.: Fibrinogenous substance; the name given, in 1861, by A. Schmidt, of Dorpat, to one of the two constituents which go to make fibrin, the latter, when it appears as a coagulum or a fluid, being produced at the moment, and not previously existing in a liquid state. The other constituent is called fibrinoplastin, or fibrinoplastic substance. [Quain.]

fi-brin-ōg-ēn-ōus, *a.* [Eng. *fibrinogen*; *-ous*.]

Anat.: Pertaining to fibrinogen (q. v.); forming or aiding the formation of fibers.

fibrinogenous substance, *s.*

Anat.: The same as FIBRINOGEN (q. v.).

fi-brin-ō-plās-tic, *a.* [Eng. *fibrin*; *o* connective, and *plastic*.]

Anat.: Pertaining to fibrinoplastin; forming or aiding in the formation of fibrin.

fibrinoplastic substance, *s.*

Anat.: The same as FIBRINOPLASTIN (q. v.).

fi-brin-ō-plās-tin, *s.* [Eng. *fibrin*; *o* connective; Gr. *plassō*=to form, mold, or shape; and suff. *-in* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Anat.: Fibrinoplastic substance; the name given, in 1861, by A. Schmidt, of Dorpat, to one of the two substances, the union of which generates fibrin. The other of the two is FIBRINOGEN (q. v.). [Quain.]

fi-brin-ōus, *a.* [Eng. *fibrin*; *-ous*.] Composed of or partaking of the nature of fibrin.

fi-bro-, *in compos.* [Lat. *fibra*=a fiber.]

Anat., *Nat. Science*, &c.: Fibrous.

fi-brō-cār-til-lā-ge (age as *lā*), *s.* [Pref. *fibro-*, and Eng. &c., *cartilage*.]

Physiol.: A compound of white fibrous tissue and cartilage in varying proportions. To the strength and density of fibroin it adds the elasticity of cartilage. It is of two kinds: (1) the Articular,

occurring (a) as discs, (b) as laminae or meniscæ, and (c) of a circumferential type; (2) the Non-articular, deposited on the surface of the grooves in bones which lodge tendons. (Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. iv.)

fi-brō-cār-til-lāg-in-ōus, *a.* [Pref. *fibro-*, and Eng. &c., *cartilaginous*.] Pertaining to, or composed of fibrocartilage.

fi-brō-cēl-lū-lar, *a.* [Pref. *fibro-*, and Eng. &c., *cellular*.] Partaking of the natures or characters of fibrous and cellular tissues.

fi-brō-fēr-rite, *s.* [Lat. *fibra*=a fiber; *ferrum*=iron; Eng. suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A delicate fibrous, pale-yellow mineral, from Copiapo, in Chili.

fi-brō-in, **fi-brō-ine**, *s.* [Pref. *fibro-*; *-in*, *-ine* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{107}N_{24}O_{95}$, or $C_{15}H_{23}N_5O_9$. Both these formulae have been given to fibroin, which constitutes the chief part of the fiber of silk. It is extracted by digesting the silk with water, under a pressure of three atmospheres, and then removing the fat with ether; it is a white mass. Boiled with dilute sulphuric acid, it yields leucine, tyrosine, and glycocine. It is the principal constituent of cobwebs and the horny skeletons of sponges.

fi-brō-lite, *s.* [Latin *fibra*=a fiber, and suff. *-lite* (Min.).=Gr. *lithos*=a stone.]

Min.: A monoclinic, transparent or translucent mineral, occurring in gneiss, mica schist, and related metamorphic rocks in Bohemia, Bavaria, and parts of the United States. It has commonly long slender crystals, sometimes fibrous or columnar massive. Color, brown or olive-green. Fibrolite was much used for stone implements in Western Europe in the Stone Age.

fi-brō-mū-coūs, *a.* [Pref. *fibro-*, and Eng. &c., *mucous*.]

Anat.: Partaking of the natures or characters of fibrous and mucous membranes; applied to membranes of a fibrous character which are intimately connected with others of a mucous nature; as, the pituitary membrane, the membrane of the urethra, &c.

fi-brō-plās-tic, *a.* [Fr. *fibroplastique*.]

Anat.: A term applied to a morbid formation constituted of the elements of cellular tissue, transformed in part into fiber. (Dunglison.) Fibroplastic tissue or its elements are met with in inflammatory effusions upon the serous and synovial membranes (but rarely), in the interstitial effusions of pneumonia, especially when chronic, in cirrhosis of the liver, in the products of suppurating surfaces, in certain tumors, &c. [Tissue.]

fi-brō-sēr-ōus, *a.* [Pref. *fibro-*, and English *serous*.] Partaking of the nature or character of fibrous and serous membranes; consisting of fibrous and serous membranes intimately united.

fibroserous membrane, *s.*

Anat.: A serous membrane lining a fibrous one; as the arachnoid lining the dura-mater. [Quain.]

fi-brōūs, *a.* [Fr. *fibreux*, from *fibre*=a fiber.]

Nat. Science, &c.: Consisting of fibers, containing a great proportion of loose fiber, as the rind of a cocoonut.

fibrous bundles, *s. pl.*

Bot.: One of the two components of fibrovascular tissue, the other being fibrovascular bundles (q. v.). Fibrous bundles occur in liber, in the stems of endogens, and in the fibrous cone-stalks of mosses.

fibrous coal, *s.* A variety of coal found in Great Britain, and distinguished by its fibrous structure, and silky luster.

fibrous cone, *s.*

Anat.: The name given by Mayo to assemblages of radiating fibers, shaped like a hollow cone, in each hemisphere of the cerebrum.

fibrous quartz, *s.*

Min.: A variety of quartz.

fibrous root, *s.*

Bot.: A root divided into a multitude of branches and fibers.

fibrous shells, *s.*

Zool.: Shells of fibrous structure like the recent Pinna and the fossil Inoceramus. They consist of successive layers of prismatic cells, containing translucent carbonate of lime. When very thick, they break up into fragments with edges resembling those of aragonite or satin-spar. (S. P. Woodward.)

fibrous tissue, *s.*

Anat.: A white, yellowish-white tissue, with a shining silvery or nacreous luster. It is very strong, and is wanting in extensibility; yet it is perfectly pliant, and is used to connect or support other parts, which it does admirably. It is of two kinds, fascicular and membranous. It forms the tendons of muscles, ligaments, &c.

fi-brōūs-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *fibrous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being fibrous.

fi-brō-vās-cū-lar, *a.* [Pref. *fibro-*, and Eng. *vascular*.]

Bot.: Consisting of small vessels and of fibers.

fibrovascular bundle, *s.*

Bot. (generally pl.): Bundles of vessels and ducts, together with prosenchyma, forming the woody fibers of all plants above the rank of Mosses. The permanent tissues of a fibrovascular bundle can be divided into two groups, called by Naegeli, Xylem and Phloem (q. v.).

fibrovascular tissue, *s.*

Bot.: A tissue composed of vessels, ducts, and prosenchymatous cells or fibers associated in various ways, forming fibrous or fibrovascular bundles, which either remain distinct or cohere to form masses of wood.

fi-bs-tēr, *s.* [Eng. *fib*; *-ster*.] One who tells fiBS; a fibber.

fi'b-u-lā, *s.* [Lat.,=a buckle or clasp.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A buckle, clasp, or brooch.

"There is also a large collection of fibulas or garment-fasteners."—Nichols: *Handy Book of the Brit. Museum*, 849.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat.*: The outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia. Its upper end, which does not reach so high as the knee, receives the lateral knob of the upper end of the tibia into a small sinus which it has in its inner side. Its lower end is received into the small sinus of the tibia, and then it extends into a large process, which form the outer ankle.

2. *Mason.*: An iron clamp by which stones are fastened together.

3. *Surg.*: A needle for sewing up wounds.

fi'b-u-lar, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *fibularis*, from *fibula*=a clasp or buckle.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the fibula.

fi-cār-i-a, *s.* [Lat. *ficaria*=a fig plantation; *ficarius*=pertaining to figs: so called because the fasciculated knobs of the roots have been fancifully compared to little figs.]

Bot.: A section or sub-genus of Ranunculus, differing from the more typical buttercups in having three to five sepals and eight to twelve petals. It contains one commonly known species, *Ranunculus ficaria*, the Pilewort or Lesser Celandine. It has cordate, petiolate, angular, or crenate leaves, three sepals, and nine petals. Its glossy yellow flowers, which commence in March and continue till May, are heralds of the spring. Sometimes *Ficaria* is elevated into a genus, in which case *R. ficaria* becomes *Ficaria ranunculoides*.

**ficche*, **ficchen*, **ficche*, **ficchyn*, **fyche*, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *ficher*, *fichier*, *ficier*; Fr. *ficher*; Ital. *ficcare*; Lat. *figo*=to fix.]

1. *Lit.*: To fix, to fasten, to set up.

"There Ysrael ficchid tentis."—Wycliffe: *Exod.* xix. 2.

2. *Fig.*: To strike.

"Thel ben scaterid and not ficchid with sorewe."—Wycliffe: *Psalm* lxxiv. 16.

fi-cēl-līer (lier as *yā*), *s.* [Fr., from *ficelle*=pack-thread.] A reel on which pack-thread is wound.

fighed, *a.* [Fr. *fiché*, pa. par. of *ficher*=to drive or thrust in.]

Her.: The same as FITCHED (q. v.).

fiqh-ēr, *v. i.* [A frequentative of Scotch *fike* (f).] (Scotch.)

1. To work slowly and awkwardly at any little or insignificant job; to be engaged in any petty, trifling employment.

2. To go awkwardly about work.

3. Used to denote the act of toying, in a somewhat indelicate manner, with a woman.

fiqh-tēl-līe, *s.* [From Fichtelgebirge in North Bavaria, where it is found.]

Min.: A monoclinic, translucent, and brittle mineral, of a white color, occurring in the form of shining scales, flat crystals, and thin layers between the rings of growth, and throughout the texture of pine wood from the peat beds in the vicinity of Redwitz in the Fichtelgebirge. It is easily soluble in ether; less so in alcohol. Hardness 1.

[Fichtelite group of minerals:]

Min.: A group of minerals belonging to the Camphens series of hydrocarbons. Dana includes under it Fichtelite, Hartite, Dinite, and Ixolite.

fi-chū, *s.* [Fr.] A light article of dress worn by ladies over the neck, throat, and shoulders.

fi-qi-nīte, *s.* [From Ficus, who analyzed it.]

Min.: A monoclinic, black, subtranslucent mineral, of waxy or pearly luster. Its hardness, 5 to 5.5; specific gravity, 3.4 to 3.5. Composition: Phosphoric acid, 12.82; sulphuric acid, 4.07; protoxide of iron, 58.35; protoxide of manganese, 6.82; water, 16.87, &c. Found near Bodenmais. (Dana.)

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, gell, chorus, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, thīs; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exīst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -gion = zhūn. -fious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

fic-kle, *fe-kylle, *ā-kel, *ā-kele, *fy-kel, *fy-kelle, *fy-kyl, a. [A. S. *ficol*, from *fic*, *gefic* = fraud, deceit.]

*1. Treacherous, deceitful.

"Thagh I be fol and fylkel and fales of my hert."

E. Eng. *Allit. Poems*; *Pattence*, 283.

2. Changeable, inconstant, irresolute or wavering in mind; without firmness of mind or purpose; capricious.

"The most shallow, fickle, passionate, presumptuous, and garrulous of men."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. Not firmly established or fixed; liable to change or vicissitude.

"Fickle their state, whom God

Most favors: who can please him long?"

Milton: P. L., ix, 948, 949.

4. Feeble, weak.

"His darkness doth transcend our fickle light."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

***fic-kle** (1), *ā-kele, *vi-kele, v. t. [German *fickeln*, *ficheln*.] To flatter. [FICKLE, a.]

"Heo nolde ākele, as hire sustren hadde ydo."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 31.

fic-kle (2), v. t. [A freq. from *fike* (q. v.).] To puzzle.

fickle-pins, s. pl. A game in which a number of rings are taken off a double wire united at both ends.

***fic-kle-lý**, *āk-el-y, a. [Eng. *fickle*; -ly.] Deceitfully, treacherously.

fic-kle-ness, s. [Eng. *fickle*; -ness.] The quality or state of being fickle; inconstancy, wavering, unsteadiness, irresolution; changeableness in mind or purpose; instability.

"The one was fire and fickleness, a child,
Most mutable in wishes."

Byron: Child Harold, iii, 106.

***fic-kly**, adv. [Eng. *fickl(e)*; -ly.] In a fickle manner; without firmness or steadiness.

***fi-cō**, s. [Ital. = a fig.]

1. A fig; an act of contempt shown with the fingers.

2. Contempt, scorn.

fi-cōid, s. [Lat. *ficus* = a fig-tree, to the flower or fruit of which the ficoids, with their numerous narrow petals, many stamens, &c., bear some fanciful resemblance, but no affinity or even analogy; Gr. *eidos* = form.]

Bot. (pl.). The English name given by Lindley to the order Mesembryaceae.

fi-cōi-dal, a. & s. [Eng. *ficoid*; -al.]

Botany:

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to the ficoids (q. v.).

B. *As subst.*: A plant belonging to the ficoid alliance.

ficoid alliance, s.

Bot.: The English name of the alliance Ficoidales (q. v.).

fi-cōi-dā-lēs, s. pl. [Lat. *ficus* (q. v.); Gr. *eidos* = form, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ales.]

Bot.: An alliance of Perigynous Exogens, consisting of orders with monodichlamydeous flowers, central or axile placentae; the corolla, if present, polypetalous, and an external embryo curved round a small quantity of mealy albumen. Lindley includes under it the four orders, Basellaceae, Mesembryaceae, Tetragnoniaceae, and Scleranthaceae (q. v.).

fi-cōi-dē-s, s. pl. [Lat. *ficus* = a fig; Gr. *eidos* = form, appearance, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ēs.]

Bot.: The name given by Jussieu and others to the order called by Lindley Mesembryaceae (q. v.).

***fi-ct**, a. [Lat. *factus*, pa. par. of *fungo* = to feign.] Fictitious. [FICTION.]

fi-ct, a. [Lat. fem. sing. of *factus*, pa. par. of *fungo*.] False, fictitious.

fi-cta musica. [FALSA MUSICA.]

fi-ctile, a. & s. [Lat. *factilis*, from *factus*, pa. par. of *fungo*.]

A. *As adj.*: Molded into form by art; manufactured by or suitable for the potter.

B. *As subst.*: An earthen vessel or other article molded and baked.

fi-ctile-ness, s. [Eng. *fi-ctile*; -ness.] The state or quality of being fictile; fictility.

fi-ctil-i-ty, s. [Eng. *factil(e)*; -ity.] The quality or state of being fictile.

fi-ct-ion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *factio* = a feigning, from *factus*, pa. par. of *fungo* = to feign.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of feigning or inventing.

2. Fashioning, contriving, establishing.

"To force a currency of their own fiction."—*Burke: French Revolution*, p. 124.

3. That which is feigned, imagined, or invented; a feigned, fictitious, or invented story or account; a fabrication, a fable.

"When it could no longer be denied that her flight had been voluntary, numerous fictions were invented to account for it."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

4. Romance.

"For us the stream of fiction ceased to flow."

Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone. (Intro.)

5. Fictitious literature; the literary productions of the imagination, whether prose or verse, narrative or dramatic; more specifically applied to prose romances or novels.

"Such anecdotes are apt to be looked upon not as genuine illustrations . . . just because they do occur in poetry or fiction."—*Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals*, i, 27.

II. Law: Any point or thing assumed for the purposes of justice or convenience, even though it cannot be proved, and may even be absolutely opposed to the fact.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fiction*, *fabrication*, and *falsehood*: "*Fiction* and *fabrication* both require invention; *falsehood* consists of simple contradiction. The fables of Æsop are *fictions* of the simplest kind, but yet such as required a peculiarly lively fancy and inventive genius to produce. The *fabrication* of a play, as the production of Shakespeare's pen, was once executed with sufficient skill to impose for a time upon the public credulity . . . In an extended sense of the word *fiction*, it approaches still nearer to the sense of *fabricate*, when said of the *fictions* of the ancients, which were delivered as truth, although admitted now to be false: the motive of the narrator is what here constitutes the difference—namely, that in the former case he believes what he relates to be true, in the latter he knows it to be false. The heathen mythology consists principally of the *fictions* of the poets; newspapers commonly abound in *fabrications*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***fi-ct-ion-al**, a. [Eng. *fiction*; -al.] Of or pertaining to fiction; characterized by fiction; fictitious, feigned.

***fi-ct-ion-ist**, s. [Eng. *fiction*; -ist.] A writer of fiction.

fi-ct-ion-ous, a. [Lat. *factus*, pa. par. of *fungo* = to feign.] Fictitious.

fi-cti-tious, a. [Lat. *factitius*, *facticius*, from *factus*, pa. par. of *fungo*.]

1. Feigned, imaginary, not real, fabulous.

"They hold the ten Sibyls to be *factitious* and *fabulous*."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. iv, lett. 43.

2. Counterfeit, false; not genuine or real.

"Duty, love, and honor, fail to sway
Fictitious bonds."—*Goldsmith: Traveler*.

3. Not real or true; allegorical.

"Milton, sensible of this defect in the subject of his poem, brought into it two characters of a shadowy and *factitious* nature in the persons of Sin and Death."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 273.

fi-cti-tious-lý, adv. [Eng. *factitious*; -ly.] In a fictitious, feigned, or counterfeit manner; by fiction; not really or truly.

fi-cti-tious-ness, s. [Eng. *factitious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being fictitious, feigned, or counterfeit.

***fi-ct-ive**, a. [Lat. *fact(us)*, pa. par. of *fungo* = to feign, and Eng. adj. suff. -ive.]

1. Feigned, fictitious, imaginary.

2. Of or pertaining to fiction; sham, counterfeit.

fi-ct-ör, s. [Lat., from *factus*, pa. par. of *fungo*.] An artist in wax, clay, or other plastic material, as distinguished from one who works in bronze, marble, or other solid material.

fi-cūs, s. [Lat. = a fig-tree.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Moraceae. Flowers unisexual, the males and females mixed indiscriminately on the inner side of a concave fleshy receptacle, the upper margin of which constitutes a narrow aperture. Flowers separated from each other by soft, colorless, bristle-like bracts or scales. Calyx with three, seven, or eight segments; corolla, none; stamens, one, three, or five; ovary one; style awl-shaped; stigma two-lobed; pericarp with a single seed; juice generally milky. The genus is a very large one, about 160 species being already known. They occur in all the hotter parts of the world. Many are large umbrageous trees; some again are ivy-like creepers. *Ficus carica* is the cultivated fig. [Fig.] *F. indica* is the Banyan tree (q. v.); *F. religiosa*, the Pippal or Sacred Fig, planted around temples in India. *F. religiosa*, *benjamina*, *pumila*, *auriculata*, *rumphii*, *benghalensis*, *aspera*, *granatum*, and *sycomorus* have an eatable fruit, but much inferior to that of the cultivated Fig. The milky juice of *Ficus* furnishes caoutchouc. That of India is derived from *F. elastica*; that of America from *F. radula*, *elliptica*, and *prinoides*. Other species yield the same substance in Java.

F. saussureana is one of the Cow-trees. [COW-TREE.] A kind of gum lac comes from *F. indica*, *benghalensis*, and *tjela*. The juice of *F. septica* is emetic; that of *F. toxicaria* and *F. damona* virulent poisons; *F. anthelmintica*, a native of Brazil, is used against intestinal worms; the bark of *F. racemosa* is slightly astringent, and is of use in hæmaturia and menorrhagia, while the juice of its root is a powerful tonic. Egyptian mummy cases are said to have been made from the wood of *F. sycomorus*, which is all but imperishable. It is the sycamore of Scripture (Ps. lxxviii, 47, Amos vii, 14, &c.), spelled also sycamore (Isaiah ix, 10, Luke xix, 4), but must not be confounded with the True Sycamore (*Acer pseudo-platanus*), to which it is in no way akin.

2. *Palæobotany*: It is believed that ficus has been found fossil in sands of Cretaceous age near Aix-la-Chapelle.

3. *Surg.*: A fleshy excrescence, soft and reddish, or hard and scirrhous, formed like a fig, and occurring on the anus, eyelids, chin, or reproductive organs.

4. *Pharm.*: Ficus, the prepared fruit of *Ficus carica*, a native of Asia, and used in the preparation of *Confectio senna*. Figs, being demulcent, nutritive, and laxative, are used as mild purgatives; when heated and split open they are used as cataplasms.

fid, v. t. [Ice. *fetta* = to bend back.] To move up and down or from side to side, as an animal moves its tail; to wag.

fid, **fid-d**, s. [Ety. doubtful.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A small, thick lump of anything.

2. A bar or pin of wood or metal used to support or steady anything.

II. Technically:

1. *Nautical*:

(1) A bar of wood or iron to support a mast upon the one beneath; it passes through a mortise in the upper mast, and rests on the trestle-trees of the head of the mast below.

(2) A wooden, pointed pin used to open the strands of a rope in splicing. A similar iron instrument is a Marlinspike, or, as used by sail-makers, a Stabber.

2. *Ord.*: A plug of oakum for the vent of a cannon.

fid-hammer, s.

Naut.: A hammer with a face for striking and a pointed pen to act as a fid. [II. 1.]

fi-dāl-gō, s. [Port.] [HIDALGO.] A nobleman, or one royally descended.

fid-d, s. [FID, s.]

fid-dēr, v. i. [A freq. from *fid*, v. (q. v).] To make a motion similar to that of a hawk, when he wishes to remain stationary or hover over a place.

fid-dle (1), ***fid-el**, ***fed-ele**, ***fith-el**, ***fith-ele**, ***fith-ul**, ***fyd-el**, ***fyd-yil**, ***fyth-el**, s. [A. S. *fithle*; Ice. & O. Sw. *fithla* = a fiddle; Dan. *fiddel*; Dut. *vedel*; O. H. Ger. *fidula*; Ger. *fiedel*; Low Lat. *vidula*, *vitula* = a viol or fiddle.] [VIOL, VIOLIN.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

*2. *Fig.*: A fool, a trifter.

"He may be but a foole, and she a fiddle."

Breton: Pasquill's Mudcappe, p. 9.

II. Technically:

1. *Mus.*: An instrument played with a bow, and having four strings, stretched over a sounding-board to give resonance, and along a neck (without frets) upon which the strings are pressed by the fingers to vary the tone. [VIOLIN.]

"The sound of the fiddle calls forth a magistrate to dissolve the meeting."—*Winham: Speech* (April 18, 1800).

2. *Bot.*: (1) *Daucus carota*; (2, pl.) *Scrophularia aquatica*.

3. *Agric.*: A wooden bar about eleven feet long, attached by ropes at its ends to the traces of a horse, and used to drag loose straw or hay on the ground, or hay-cocks to the place of stacking.

4. *Naut.*: A frame of bars and strings, to keep things from rolling off the cabin-table in bad weather.

¶ (1) *To play first or second fiddle*: To take a leading or a subordinate part or position in any undertaking or project.

"Tom had no idea of playing first fiddle in any social orchestra."—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xii.

(2) *Scotch fiddle*: The itch; from the motion of the arm in scratching.

fiddle-block, s.

Naut.: A long block, having two sheaves of different diameters in the same plane, not in parallel planes, as in a double-block; a viol, or long-tackle block.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāl**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **māte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rāle**, **fāl**; **trý**, **Sýrian**. **sē**, **ō** = **ē**; **ey** = **ā**. **qu** = **kw**.

slous = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel. del.

2. *Figuratively:*

- (1) The ground or place where a battle is fought.
"When bold Bavaria fled the field."—Congreve: *Ode*.
(2) A battle; an action.

"For such another field
They dreaded worse than hell."
Milton: *P. L.*, bk. ii., 292.

- (3) Warfare; military exercises.
(4) A wide expanse, as of sea or sky.
"Far ran the naked moon across
The houseless ocean's heaving field."
Tennyson: *The Voyage*, iv.

- (5) Open space; opportunity or extent for action or operation.

"The field had been occupied by various historical societies."—J. S. Brewer: *English Studies*, p. 41.

- (6) The ground or blank space on which figures are drawn.

"Let the field or ground of the picture be clean, light, and well united with color."—Dryden: *Dufresnoy*.

- (7) Outdoor work, practice, or operations, as opposed to indoor; as, A geologist must study the science in the field.
(8) A large body or mass; as, a field of ice.

II. *Technically:*1. *Cricket:*

- (1) The ground upon which a game of cricket is played.

(2) The whole body of fielders collectively.

2. *Her:* The surface of a shield upon which the charges or bearings are depicted, or of each separate coat when the shield contains quarterings or impalements.

"Sir Lancelot's azure lions, crowned with gold,
Ramp in the field."—Tennyson: *Elaine*, 661.

3. *Optics:* The space visible in an optical instrument at one view. By shifting the telescope, the field is changed; by shifting the slip or object relatively to the object-glass of a microscope, successive parts of the object are brought within the field.
4. *Hunt:* Those who take part in a hunt collectively.

"Long before this point the field had dwindled away to a number that could be counted on one hand."—Field, Jan. 28, 1882.

5. *Racing:*

- (1) All the horses, &c., which take part in a race.
"With the pen through the name of Grenville, the field to-morrow may consist of the following."—London Daily Telegraph.

- (2) All the horses, &c., in a race, exclusive of one or more favorites.

[1] *Magnetic field:*

Elect.: A space possessing magnetic properties from having magnets in its vicinity, or from electric currents passing around or through it.

"The intensity of a magnetic field is the force which a unit pole will experience when placed in it."—Everett: *C. G. S. System of Units*, ch. x.

Field of view or vision:

Optics: [FIELD, A. II. 3.]

(3) *To keep the field:*

- (a) To keep up or maintain a campaign; to remain in the field; to carry on military operations.
(b) To maintain one's ground against all comers.

"There all day long Sir Pelleas kept the field."
Tennyson: *Pelleas and Ettarre*, 156.

- (4) *To take the field:* To commence active military operations; to begin a campaign.

(5) *To bet or lay against the field:*

Sport.: To bet on one or more horses, dogs, &c., against all the others in the race.

- (6) *Field of the Cloth of Gold:* A name given to a plain near Ardes, a village near Calais, in France, where Henry VIII. of England and Francis I. of France, met on June 7 to 25, 1520, from the magnificence displayed by the retinue of each monarch.

(7) *Field of Blood:* Aeldama. The field bought by the chief priests with the thirty pieces of silver which were given to Judas as the price for his betrayal of our Lord. (Matt. xxvii. 5, Acts i. 19.)

field-allowance, s.

Milit.: An extra payment or allowance to officers on active service in the field, to meet the increased cost of living, &c.

field-artillery, s.

Milit.: Light ordnance capable of being easily moved about, and thus suitable for use on the field.

field-ash, s.

Bot.: *Pyrus aucuparia*. (Britten & Holland.)

field-balm, s.

Bot.: *Calamintha nepeta*.

field-basil, s.

Bot.: (1) *Calamintha clinopodium*; (2) *Calamintha acinos*. (Britten & Holland.)

field-bed, s.

1. A folding bed for use in the field; a camp bed.

2. A bed in the open air.

"This field-bed is too cold for me to sleep."
Shakespeare: *Romeo and Juliet*, II. 1.

field-book, s.

1. *Surv.*: A book used by surveyors, engineers, &c., in which the memoranda of surveys are set down.

2. *Bot.*: A number of leaves of paper bound together, in which delicate plants may be placed for preservation directly they are plucked.

"Many plants will not bear transport; their flowers fall off easily, and they are so delicate that their foliage becomes shriveled. In such instances it is best to put them at once into paper. This is managed by having a small field-book, which may be put into the pocket or suspended round the neck, secured by straps so as to give pressure and with an oil-cloth covering which may be used in wet weather. This field-book may be made with two thin mahogany boards on the outside."—Balfour: *Botany*, § 1,229.

field-bug, s.

Entom.: The genus *Pentatoma*. The name is intended to distinguish them from the bed-bug.

*field-colors, s. pl.

Milit.: Small colors or flags of about eighteen inches square, used for marking out the ground for cavalry regiments and battalions. They are now called Camp-colors.

field-cornet, s. The magistrate of a township in the Cape colony.

field-cricket, s. A species of cricket, *Acheta*

(*Gryllus*) *campestris*, found in hot sandy localities, where it burrows to a depth of six to twelve inches. It feeds on insects, for which it lies in wait at the mouth of its burrow. It is not so common as the house cricket, but is larger. It is of a black color, with the base of the tegmina yellow. Its chirping is louder than that of the house cricket, but it is particularly shy and timid. Its larvae are hatched about the end of July. [CRICKET (1).]



Field-cricket.

field-cypress, s.

Bot.: *Agave chamæpitys*.

field-day, s.

1. *Lit. & Milit.*: A day on which troops are exercised in field evolutions.

"The field-day or the drill,
Seems less important now."
Scott: *Marmion*, v. (Introd.)

2. *Fig.*: A day of unusual bustle, exercise, or display.

3. *Sunday-school Custom:* A modern innovation, in accordance with which the children of the various Sunday-schools throughout the country are taken out and indulged in field sports and games.

field-derrick, s. A derrick used for stacking hay in the field. It is mounted on a sled or on a sill-piece, which is anchored temporarily by stakes; otherwise it is stayed by guys.

*field-dew, s. Dew taken from the field.

"With this field-dew consecrate,
Every fairy take his gait."
Shakespeare: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, v. 2.

field-duck, s.

Ornith.: *Otis tetrax*, the Little Bustard. It is a native of France.

field-equipage, s.

Milit.: Equipage or apparatus, accouterments, &c., for service in the field.

*field-fight, s. A general engagement; a pitched battle.

"The rather to traine them both, and draw them to a field-fight."—P. Holland: *Livius*, p. 239.

field-flower, s. A wild flower; a flower growing in the fields, as distinguished from one cultivated in gardens.

"Like arrow seeds of the field-flower."
Tennyson: *The Poet*, 19.

field-fortification, s.

Milit.: The art, science, or process of fortifying or strengthening the position of forces in the field by works of a temporary kind.

field-geologist, s. A geologist who acquires the knowledge of his science largely by observations in the field instead of simply studying books at home.

field-glass, s.

1. A binocular telescope in compact form, and having six achromatic lenses. It has a metallic body covered with morocco, and a sunshade to extend over the object-glasses. It is carried in a leather-case with a strap, and has a body from three and three-quarters to six and a quarter inches long, the object-glasses being from fifteen to twenty-six lines in diameter. It is also called a lorgnette, opera-glass, or race-glass.

2. A small achromatic telescope, usually from twenty to twenty-four inches long, and having three to six draws.

3. That one of the two lenses forming the eyepiece of an astronomical telescope or compound microscope, which is nearest to the object-glass; the glass nearest to the eye is the eye-glass.

field-gun, s.

Milit.: A light cannon designed to accompany troops in their maneuvers on the field of battle.

field-hand, s. A laborer engaged in farming work; a farm-laborer.

*field-house, s. A tent.

field-madder, s.

Bot.: A common modern book-name for *Sherardia arvensis*, a plant belonging to the order Rubiaceæ. It is a common field herb, with clusters of small lilac flowers in terminal heads, used in dyeing.

field-man, s. A peasant, a boor.

"Hæstatutis and ordanis, that field-men quha has mair nor four ky, sall, for their awin sustentatioun, tak and ressaive landis fra their maisteris, and till and saw the samin."—Stat. Alex. II. in Balfour's *Pract.*, p. 536.

field-marshal, s.

Milit.: The highest rank of officers in European armies. This rank was first conferred in England upon John Duke of Argyll, and George Earl of Orkney, by George II., in 1736.

field-marshalship, s. The dignity or rank of a field-marshal.

field-more, s.

Bot.: Either *Daucus carota* or *Pastinaca sativa*. (Britten & Holland.)

field-mouse, s.

Zool.: A name given to several species of rodents which live in the fields, where they burrow in banks, &c. *Mus sylvaticus* is the Long-tailed Field-mouse, *Arvicola agrestis* the Short-tailed Field-mouse or Field-vole (q. v.).

field-naturalist, s. One who does not confine his studies of natural science to books, but makes researches in the fields and woods.

field-nigella, field-nigelleed, s.

Bot.: *Lychnis githago*. (Britten & Holland.)

field-notes, s. pl.

Surv.: Notes or memoranda as to stations, distances, bearings, &c., made by a surveyor while in the field.

field-officer, s.

Mil.: An officer above the rank of captain, but below that of general; as a major, a colonel, &c.

field-piece, s.

Mil.: A field-gun (q. v.).

field-practice, s.

Mil.: Military exercises or evolutions in the field.

field-preacher, s. One who preaches in the open air.

field-preaching, s. The act or practice of preaching in the open air.

field-roller, s.

Agric.: A wooden or iron cylinder, drawn over a plowed field to crush the clods and level the ground.

*field-room, s.

1. *Lit.*: Open space, room.

"Falling back where they
Might field-room find at large."
Drayton: *Polyolbion*, s. 12.

2. *Fig.*: Free and unrestricted opportunity.

"They had field-room enough to expatiate upon the gross iniquity of the covenant."—Clarendon: *Hist. of the Civil War*.

field-sketching, s.

Mil.: The art or act of sketching in plan rapidly, while in the field, the natural features of a country, so as to give a fair idea of its character.

field-spider, s. The popular name for any of the numerous species of spiders found in fields.

field-sports, s. pl. Outdoor sports, such as hunting, shooting, coursing, &c.

*field-staff, s.

Mil.: A staff formerly carried by gunners in the field, and containing lighted matches for discharging cannon.

field-telegraph, s.

Mil.: A portable telegraph adapted for use in the field in military operations.

field-train, s.

Mil.: That branch or department of the army whose duty it was formerly to keep the Artillery fully supplied with ammunition, and the Engineers with stores, for which purpose depots were established at convenient places between the front and the base of operations.

field-vole, s.

Zool.: *Arvicola agrestis*, or Short-tailed Field-mouse. Its color is grayish-brown, tinged with red or yellow on the sides; the lower surface pale-gray or dirty white; tail, brown above, grayish beneath. It is very abundant in the northern and central parts of Europe. It usually frequents damp places, forming burrows of considerable extent. The food of the field-vole consists almost exclusively of vegetable substances. Like its congeners, it is exceedingly prolific, and breeds three or four times in the year.

field-work, s.

1. *Surv.*: The various outdoor operations necessary in surveying.

2. *Mil. (pl.)*: Temporary fortifications or defenses thrown up by an army in the field, or by besiegers or besieged to strengthen their position.

field, v. t. & i. [FIELD, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Corp.*: To sink a margin round a panel of wood.

2. *Cricket*: To catch or stop a ball when hit by the batsman, and return it to the wicket-keeper.

"The ball being sharply fielded at cover-point."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

B. Intransitive:

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. To take to the field.

2. To fight.

"Who, soon prepared to field, his sword forth drew."—*Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 29.*

II. Technically:

1. *Base Ball and Cricket*: To act as a fielder.

2. *Racing*: To back the field against the favorite. (*Slang*.)

*field-éd, a. [Eng. field; -ed.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Engaged in the field or in action; encamped.

"Now, Mars, I pr'thee, make us quick in work;
That we with smoking swords may march from hence,
To help our felded friends."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 4.*

2. *Cricket*: Said of a ball stopped and returned to the wicket-keeper by a fielder.

*field-én, s. [Eng. field; -en.] Consisting of fields.

"The fielden country also and plains."—*P. Holland.*

field-ér, s. [Eng. field, v.; -er.]

Base Ball and Cricket: One of the players who stands out in the field to catch or stop and return balls hit by the batsman; a fieldsmán.

field-färe, *feld-färe, *felde-färe, s. [A. S. *feldfare*, from *feld*=a field, and *faran*=to go, to traverse.]

Zool.: *Turdus pilaris*, a bird belonging to the Turdidae, or Thrush family. It is about ten inches in length, of a deep chestnut color, with black tail and ash-colored head.

"Not yet the hawthorn bore her berries red,
With which the fieldfare, wint'ry guest, is fed."—*Couper: Needless Alarm.*

field-íng, pr. par., a. & s. [FIELD, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Cricket*: The act of catching or stopping and returning to the wicket-keeper balls hit by the batsman.

"Too much praise cannot possibly be lavished on the fielding."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. *Vinegar Manufac.*: Exposure to the open air and sun of malt-wash, or gyle in casks, in order to promote its acidification.

fielding-plane, s.—The plane used in fielding—i. e., in sinking the margin round a panel.

*field-ish, *feld-ishe, a. [Eng. field; -ish.] Countrified, rural.

"They sing a song made of a feldishe mouse."—*Wyatt: Mean and Sure Estate.*

field-íte, s. [Named after F. Field, the mineralogist; Eng. suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Tetrahedrite, occurring at the mine Altar, near Coquimbo. It is soft, of a greasy appearance, greenish-gray slightly reddish, with powder bright red. (*Dana.*)

fieldg-man, s. [FIELDER.]

field-wört, s. [Eng. field, and wort.]

Bot.: *Gentiana amarella*, or perhaps *Erythraea centaurium*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

*field-y, *feel-di, *fel-di, a. [Eng. field; -y.] Like a field; open.

*f-a-en, *fy-in, v. t. [A contr. of *defy* (q. v.).] To digest, to devour.

fíend, *fend, *fende, *feond, *feonde, *feont, *veond, s. [A. S. *feond*, *fíond*=a hater, an enemy, properly the pr. par. of *fedgan*=to hate; cogn. with Dut. *vijand*; Dan. & Sw. *fende*=an enemy; Icel. *fjandi*, pr. par. of *fjá*=to hate; Goth. *fjanda*, pr. par. of *fjan*=to hate; Ger. *feind* (*Skeat*).]

*1. An enemy.

"Feond he wes thes kinges."—*Layamon, ii. 49.*

2. A demon, a devil, an infernal being; with the definite article, Satan, the devil, the arch-enemy of mankind.

"Come fend, come fury, giant, monster, blast
From earth or hell, we can but plunge at last."—*Couper: Needless Alarm.*

3. A person of demoniacal, devilish, or fiendish qualities or disposition.

"That cursed man, that cruel fend of hell."—*Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 50.*

fíend-begotten, a. Begotten by a fiend or devil; devilish, fiendish. (*Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 5.*)

fíend-born, a. Born of a fiend or devil. (*Scott: Thomas the Rhymer, iii.*)

fíend-hearted, a. Having the heart or disposition of a fiend or devil.

*fíend-fray-íng, a. [Eng. *fíend*, and *fraying*, pr. par. of *fray*, v. (q. v.).] Frightening or driving away a fiend.

*fíend-fúl, a. [English *fíend*; -ful(l).] Full of fiendish, devilish, or malignant nature.

"Regard his hellish fall,
Whose fiendful fortune may exhort the wise
Only to wonder at unlawful things."—*Marlowe: Dr. Faustus, v. (Chorus.)*

*fíend-fúl-ly, adv. [Eng. *fíendful*; -ly.] In a fiendish manner; fiendishly.

fíend-ish, a. [English *fíend*; -ish.] Having the qualities or nature of a fiend; befitting or proper to a fiend; devilish, demoniacal, diabolical, infernal; exceedingly malignant or wicked.

fíend-ish-ly, adv. [Eng. *fíendish*; -ly.] In a fiendish or devilish manner; like a fiend; infernally, diabolically.

fíend-ish-ness, s. [Eng. *fíendish*; -ness.] The quality or state of being fiendish; devilishness; diabolicalness.

fíend-like, *feond-liche, *fond-liche, a. [A. S. *feondlic*; Icel. *fíandligr*; O. H. Ger. *fíantlih*; Dan. & Sw. *fíendtlig*.]

*1. Hostile.

2. Resembling or befitting a fiend; devilish; diabolical.

*3. Deadly, fatal.

fíent, s. [FIEND.]

¶ *Fíent a haet*: The devil a bit; deuce a thing.

fíer, a. [FERE.] Sound; healthy.

"We're fit to win our daily bread,
As lang's we're hale and fíer."—*Burns: Epistle to Davie.*

fí-ér-a-mén-tê, adv. [Ital.]

Music: Proudly, fiercely, boldly.

fíerçe, *ferce, *fers, *ferse, *fíerse, *fírs,

*fíerse, a. & adv. [O. Fr. *fíers*, *fers*, from Lat. *ferus*=wild, fierce.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ferocious, cruel, violent, furious, impetuous.

"Thou ferse God of armes, Mars the rede."—*Chaucer: Anelyda, i.*

2. Vehement, violent, exceeding strong or forcible.

"The ships, though so great, are driven of ferse winds;
yet are they turned about with a very small helm."—*James iii. 4.*

3. Savage, ferocious, easily roused or enraged.

"Poetry disarms
The fiercest animals with magic charms."—*Couper: Retirement, 253, 254.*

4. Indicating or full of fierceness or ferocity; as, fierce language, fierce looks, a fierce attack.

"A king of fierce countenance."—*Daniel viii. 23.*

5. Violent, vehement, excessive.

"Cursed be their anger, for it was ferce; and their wrath, for it was cruel."—*Genesis xlix. 7.*

*6. Vehement, ardent, fiery, eager.

"O tell her, Swallow, thou that knowest each,
That bright and ferce, and fickle is the South."—*Tennyson: Princess, iv. 79.*

*7. Passionate, strong, ardent.

"Yet have I ferce affections."—*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, i. 5.*

*8. Wild, disordered.

"This ferce abridgment
Hath to it circumstantial branches, which
Distinction should be rich in."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.*

*9. Excessive, exceeding, immoderate, extreme.

"Lupus, for your ferce credulity,
One fit him with a pair of larger ears."—*Ben Jonson: Poetaster, v. 1.*

*10. Desperate, extreme.

"In ferce extremes—in good and ill."—*Byron: Mazeppa, v.*

*11. Proud, haughty.

"He is ferce and cannot brook hard language."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iv. 9.*

B. As adv.: Fiercely, furiously, violently, vehemently.

"The midday sun ferce beat against their faces."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., i. 1.*

¶ For the difference between *ferce* and *ferocious*, see FEROCIOUS.

*ferce-flámig, a. Burning with a fierce flame; darting out fierce looks.

"His eyes ferce-flámig o'er the trophy roll."—*Pitt: Virgil's Æneid xii.*

*ferce-minded, a. Of a fierce mind or disposition.

"Forgetfulness seized his ferce-minded confidence."—*Bp. Wilson: 3 Maccabees, vi. 18.*

*fíer-çe-líng, *ferce-língs, *ferce-língs, adv. [Eng. *ferce*; adv. suff. -ling.] In a hurry, with violence; fiercely.

"I came ferceitins in."—*Ross: Helenore, p. 87.*

fíer-çe-ly, *fers-ly, *fers-lich, *fers-lych, *fers-ly, adv. [Eng. *ferce*; -ly.]

1. In a fierce, furious, or ferocious manner; with fierceness or ferocity.

2. With fierceness or ferocity of looks; as, to look fiercely.

3. With exceeding violence or strength; furiously; as, The fire burnt fiercely.

fíer-çe-ness, *fers-ness, *fers-ness, *fers-ness, s. [Eng. *ferce*; -ness.] The quality or state of being fierce or ferocious; ferocity; fury, violence, vehemence.

*ferce-ty, *fers-te, s. [English *ferce*; -ty.] Fierceness, ferocity.

fí-ér-i fá-çl-ás, s. [Lat.=cause it to be done.]

Law: A writ which lies for him who has recovered in an action for debt or damages to the sheriff, commanding him to levy of the goods and chattels of the defendant the sum or debt recovered. This writ lies as well against privileged persons as common persons, and against executors or administrators with regard to the goods of the deceased. It is commonly contracted to *Fi. fa.*

"Under the writ of *fieri facias*, goods, money, and securities only may be taken."—*Blackstone: Comment., bk. iii., ch. 16.*

fíer-i-ly, adv. [Eng. *fiery*; -ly.] In a fiery, hot, or vehement manner.

fíer-i-ness, s. [Eng. *fiery*; -ness.]

1. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being hot like fire; heat, hotness.

"The ashes, by their heat, their fieriness, and their dryness, belong to the element of earth."—*Boyle: Works, i. 470.*

2. *Fig.*: The quality or state of being heated or hot in temper or disposition; heat, acrimony, hotness of temper.

"The Italians, notwithstanding their natural fieriness of temper, affect always to appear sober and sedate."—*Addison: On Italy.*

*fí-ér-ize, v. i. [Eng. *fire*; -ize.] To burn, to kindle.

"But aie turn water, earth may ferize."—*Sylvester: Du Bartas, 2d day, 1st week, 264.*

fíer-y, *fír-le, *fí-r-y, *fí-r-y, *fí-r-y, a. & adv. [Eng. *fire*; -y.]

1. Literally:

1. Consisting of fire.

"And to wissén hem by nyght,
A fíre pillar hem alight."—*Gower: C. A., v.*

2. Containing fire.

"I know thou'dst rather
Follow thine enemy in a fíery gulph
Than flatter him."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 2.*

3. Heated by fire; hot, like fire.

"The sword which is made fíery doth not only cut, by reason of the sharpness which simply it hath, but also burn by means of that heat which it hath from fire."—*Hooker: Ecclesiastical Polity.*

4. Like or resembling fire.

"Make thee a fíery serpent."—*Numb. xxi. 8.*

II. Figuratively:

1. Hot or heated like fire; burning, inflamed.

"Kindle a fíery boll upon the skin."—*Couper: Task, ii. 188.*

bóil, bóy; pòut, jòw1; cat, cèll, chorus, çhín, bench; go, gem; thin, thís; sín, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shàn. -tion. -sion = shùn. -tion, -sion = shùn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shús. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

2. Easily set on fire; highly inflammable; as, a *fiery mine*.

3. Exceeding hot; dried up, parched.

"The dust and heat
In the broad and fiery street."
Longfellow: *Rain in Summer*.

4. Vehement, ardent, eager, fierce.

"This deed . . . must send thee hence
With fiery quickness."
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iv. 3.

5. Passionate; hot-tempered; easily provoked.

"You know the fiery quality of the duke."
Shakesp.: *Lear*, ii. 4.

6. Unrestrained, untamed; fierce, wild.

"One fought on foot, one curbed the fiery steed."
Dryden: *Ovid; Metamorphoses* viii.

7. Causing heat or passion; inflaming.

"Loue hath his fiery dart so Brenningly
Ystiked thurgh my trowe careful hart."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 1,566.

For the difference between *fiery* and *hot*, see *Hot*.

fiery-chamber, s.

Fr. Hist.: The rendering of the appellation *Chambre Ardente* given to a French tribunal instituted by Francis I., in A. D. 1535, for the punishment of heresy. It continued about a century and a half.

fiery-cross, s. (See extract.)

"When a chieftain designed to summon his clan upon any sudden or important emergency, he slew a goat and, making a cross of any light wood, seared its extremities in the fire, and extinguished them in the blood of the animal. This was called the *Fiery-cross*, also *Croix Tarigh*, or the Cross of Shame, because disobedience to what the symbol implied inferred infamy. It was delivered to a swift and trusty messenger, who ran full speed with it to the next hamlet, where he presented it to the principal person, with a single word, implying the place of rendezvous. He who received the symbol was bound to send it forward, with equal despatch, to the next village, and thus it passed with incredible celerity through all the district which owed allegiance to the chief, and also among his allies and neighbors, if the danger was common to them. At sight of the *Fiery-cross*, every man, from sixteen years old to sixty, capable of bearing arms, was obliged instantly to repair, in his best arms and accoutrements, to the place of rendezvous. He who failed to appear, suffered the extremities of fire and sword, which were emblematically denounced to the disobedient by the bloody and burnt marks upon the warlike signal."
—Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, iii. 1. (Note.)

*fiery-fury, s.

1. Confusion, bustle.
2. Pretended bustle.

fiery-footed, a. Swift-footed, eager, impetuous.

fiery-hot, a. Passionate, impetuous, eager, ardent.

"Fiery-hot to burst

All barriers." Tennyson: *In Memoriam*, cxlii.

**fiery-new*, a. New as from the forge; brand-new, fire-new.

**fiery-pointed*, a. Throwing rays pointed as it were with fire.

fiery-red, a. Red as fire, from exertion or otherwise.

**fiery-short*, a. Angrily short, with the laconism of indignation.

fiery-spangled, a. Spangled with anything bright and glittering.

*fiery-triplicity, s.

Astrol.: The three signs, Leo, Aries, and Sagittarius, which surpass the rest in their fiery appearance.

fiery-wheeled, a. Having wheels like fire.

(*Milton: Il Penseroso*, 53.)

fi. fâ., s. [FIERI FACIAS.]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

Music:

1. A small pipe used as a musical instrument; its compass is two octaves from D on the fourth line of the treble clef. In the British Army and Navy, fifes and drums are supplied at the public expense; and the establishment of a regiment of cavalry or a battalion of infantry comprises a certain number of bandsmen, besides buglers, fifers, and drummers. Although of ancient use in England for military purposes, it was discontinued in the reign of James I., and was not restored until the siege of Maestricht in 1747. The fife in the orchestra is called *Flauto piccolo* (q. v.).

"He roused the trumpet and the martial fife."
Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, ii. 13.

2. An organ-stop; a piccolo, generally of two feet in length. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

*fi. fâ., s. [FIERI FACIAS.]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

Music:

1. A small pipe used as a musical instrument; its compass is two octaves from D on the fourth line of the treble clef. In the British Army and Navy, fifes and drums are supplied at the public expense; and the establishment of a regiment of cavalry or a battalion of infantry comprises a certain number of bandsmen, besides buglers, fifers, and drummers. Although of ancient use in England for military purposes, it was discontinued in the reign of James I., and was not restored until the siege of Maestricht in 1747. The fife in the orchestra is called *Flauto piccolo* (q. v.).

"He roused the trumpet and the martial fife."
Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, ii. 13.

2. An organ-stop; a piccolo, generally of two feet in length. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

*fi. fâ., s. [FIERI FACIAS.]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [FIERI FACIAS.]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

fi. fâ., s. [Fr. *fi. fâ.*, from O. H. Ger. *pfisa*, *fisa*, from *pfisen*=to blow a pipe; Ger. *pfife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

monarchy would be established on earth under the personal reign of Jesus (the four preceding monarchies having been those of Assyria, Persia, Greece, and Rome), and that no single person ought to rule mankind until His coming, but that, in the mean time, civil government should be provisionally administered by His saints.

"Fifth Monarchy Men shouting for King Jesus, agitators lecturing from the tops of tubs on the fate of Agag—all these, they tell us, were the offspring of the Great Rebellion."—Nacaulay: *Essay on Milton*.

fifth-wheel, s. A wheel or segment above the fore-axle of a carriage and beneath the bed. The king-bolt is the center of oscillation, and the *fifth-wheel* forms an extended support to prevent the careening of the carriage-bed.

fifth-ly, adv. [Eng. *fifth*; -ly.] In the fifth place.

fif-tl-eth, **fiftithe*, **fistuthe*, **fistugethe*, **fytthith*, **fytthithe*, a. & s. [A. S. *fiftigodha*; O. Fris. *fiftichsta*; Dut. *vijftigste*; O. H. Ger. *fimfzigost*; Icel. *fimmtugandi*; Sw. *femtionde*; Ger. *fünfzigste*.]

A. As adjective:
1. The ordinal of fifty; next in order after the forty-ninth.

2. One of fifty equal parts into which a whole is divided.

B. As subst.: One of fifty equal parts into which a whole is divided; the quotient of unity divided by fifty.

fif-tŷ, **af-tl*, **af-tigh*, a. & s. [A. S. *fiftig*; O. Sax. *fiftich*; O. Fris. *fiftich*; Dut. *vijftich*; O. H. Ger. *fimfzig*, *fünfzig*; Goth. *fimmtig*; Icel. *fimmtigi*; Sw. *femtio*; Ger. *fünfzig*.]

A. As adj.: Five times ten.
"A man haht him *fifty* penia."
Metrical Homilies, p. 18.

B. As substantive:
1. The number amounting to five times ten.

"And they sat down in ranks of hundreds and by *fifties*."—Mark vi. 40.

2. A symbol representing the number of five times ten; as 50, or L.

**fifty-weight*, s. Half a hundred-weight.

"About *fifty-weight* of iron bolts."—Mayo: *Katoolah*, p. 140.

fig, **fige*, **fyg*, **fyge*, **fygge*, s. [Fr. *figue*; Prov. *figa*; Sp. *figo*, from Lat. *ficus*=a fig; Dut. *vijg*, Ger. *feige*. The A. S. *fic* is derived from the Lat. *ficus*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The fruit of the fig-tree. It is not a true fruit, but a fleshy receptacle of a conical form, attached by the narrow end, the broad end or apex having a small opening like a pore, the true flowers and seeds lining the interior. It is demulcent and laxative, and is used for cataplasms. The best figs are imported into this country from Turkey; others are supplied by Greece, Spain, Italy, and North Africa.

"Sweete frut that me clepeth *figes*."—Anon. *Ruile*, p. 150.

(2) The fig-tree (q. v.).

"Fall on its crown a *fig's* green branches rise."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xii. 127.

2. Figuratively:

*2. *Fig.*: A covering adopted in an emergency; a flimsy covering, from the use made of the fig-leaf in statutory to conceal nakedness.

"What pitiful *fig-leaves*, what senseless and ridiculous shifts are these?"—South: *Sermons*, ii. 295.

fig-marigold, *s.*

Bot.: A common name for the species of the genus *Mesembryanthemum*, belonging to the family Ficoideae. [*MESEMBRYANTHEMUM*.]

fig-pecker, *s.* The same as **FIG-EATER** (q. v.).

fig-shell, *s.*

Conchol.: A popular name for *Pyrula*, a genus of sub-tropical shells, which have a fig or pear-shaped form, with a short spire. The surface is, in many species, ornamented with raised reticulated lines; the outer lip thin and the inner smooth; canal long and open. They have a wide, sub-tropical range. Forty species have been described, living at from seventeen to thirty-five fathoms deep.

fig-tree, ***fic-tre**, ***fige-tre**, ***fyge-tre**, ***fyg-tre**, *s.*

Bot.: *Ficus carica*, a tree of the Mulberry family (Moraceae). It is a native of Western Asia, and was early introduced into the islands and countries on both sides of the Mediterranean and Southern Europe, where it has become acclimated, and at times attains the height of a tree. There are many varieties cultivated. *F. (Arostigma) religiosa* is the Pippal-tree, or Sacred Fig of India. The fig is extensively cultivated in California, the annual product being of great value.

"A land of vines and *fig-trees*."—Deut. viii. 8.

fig-wort, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Singular*:

(1) A common book-name for *Scrophularia aquatica* and *S. nodosa*, from their being used in the disease called *Ficus*. [*SCROPHULARIA*.]

(2) *Ranunculus ficaria*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

2. *Pl.*: The name given by Lindley to the order *Scrophulariaceae*. He calls them also *Linariads*.

fig (2), *s.* [A contract of *figure* (q. v.).] Dress, array, outfit, equipment; generally in the phrase, *in full fig*=in full dress.

"Lo! is not one of the Queen's pyebalds *in full fig* as great and as foolish a monster?"—Thackeray: *Book of Snobs*, ch. xxiv.

fig (1), *v. t.* [*Fig* (1), *s.*]

*1. To insult any one with fices or contemptuous motions of the fingers. [*Fico*.]

"When Pistol lies, do this; and *fig* me like The bragging Spaniard."

Shakespeare: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., v. 3.

*2. To put something useless into one's head.

"Away to the sow she goes, and *figs* her in the crown with another story."—*L'Estrange*.

3. To apply ginger to the fundament of a horse, in order to make him appear lively and spirited.

fig (2), *v. t.* [*Fig* (2), *s.*] To dress, to deck, to set out.

fig (3), *v. i.* [*Prob.* a corruption of *figge*=*figget* (q. v.).] To move quickly or suddenly; to figget.

"*Figs* to and fro, and falls in cheerful cry."

Sylvester: *Du Bartas*; *The Handy-Crafts*, 505.

Fig-a-rō, *s.* [*See def.*] The name of the hero in two plays by Beaumarchais—the *Barber of Seville* and the *Marriage of Figaro*. In the former he is a barber, in the latter a valet, but in both he outwits every one; hence the term is used for any shrewd, cunning, and witty person.

fig-a-ry, *s.* [A corrupt of *vagary* (q. v.).] A vagary, a frolic.

"Ere long I will make 'em believe you can conjure with such a *figary*."—*Beaum. & Fllet*: *Fair Maid of the Inn*, ii. 2.

***fig-ent**, *a.* [*Prob.* from *fig* (2), *v.*, or *figge*, *v.*] Unsteady, unfixed, quick, fickle.

"What kind of *figent* memory have you?"—*Beaum. & Fllet*: *Eastward Ho*, iii.

***fig-er**, *s.* [*O. Fr.* *figier*; *Prov.* *figuier*.] A fig-tree.

"*Figier* is ones kunnes treou that bereth swet frut."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 150.

***figer-tree**, *s.* A fig-tree.

"Thal abade vnder a *figer-tree*."—*Tristram*, iii. 72.

fig-gum, *s.* [*Etym.* doubtful.] An old game, or juggler's trick.

fight (*gh* silent), ***fht-en**, ***fghte**, ***feht-en**, ***feght**, *v. i. & t.* [*A. S.* *fehtan*; cogn. with *Dut.* *vechten*; *Dan.* *fegte*; *Sw. fäkta*; *O. H. Ger.* *fehtan*; *Ger.* *fechten*; *O. Fris.* *fiuchta*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To contend; to strive for victory or superiority.

"Whose wol aghens the devil *fighte*

Ther mai nego sit arichte."

Political Songs, p. 211.

2. To contend in arms or in battle; to war; to battle; to endeavor to defeat or subdue an enemy by force of arms. It may be used either of a single combatant or of a whole army or nation.

"They *fight* and bringen horse and man to ground."

Chaucer: *Troilus and Cressida*, bk. iv.

3. It is generally followed by *with*, but *against* is also used.

"Did he ever strive against Israel, or did he ever *fight* against them?"—*Judges* xi. 25.

4. To act or strive in opposition; to oppose; to try to resist.

"Let us not *fight* against God."—*Acts* xiii. 9.

B. Transitive:

1. To contend with, to war against, to combat; to carry on a war against; to engage in battle or combat.

"And now, reduced on equal terms to *fight*,

Their ships, like wasted patrimonies show."

Dryden: *Annus Mirabilis*, cxxvi.

2. To contest; to struggle or contend against; as, to *fight* a question or a point.

3. To carry on or wage.

"*Fight* this battle out."

Shakespeare: *Henry V.*, iv. 3.

4. To give in fight.

"I shall never be able to *fight* a blow."

Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., i. 3.

5. To cause to fight; to set on to fight; as, to *fight* cocks.

6. To manage or maneuver in fight; as, to *fight* a ship.

7. To gain or win by fighting; as, to *fight* one's way.

(1) To *fight* a thing out: To struggle to the end.

(2) To *fight* shy of anyone or anything: To avoid a person or thing from a feeling of mistrust, dislike, or fear.

fight (*gh* silent), ***fecht**, ***feht**, ***feiht**, ***feyghte**, ***agt**, ***fht**, ***fhte**, ***fyght**, ***fyhte**, ***veht**, ***vight**, [*A. S.* *fehte*; *O. H. Ger.* and *O. Sax.* *fehita*; *M. H. Ger.* *vehite*; *Dut.* *gevecht*.]

1. A battle, a contest of arms; a struggle for victory, whether between individuals or large bodies; a combat.

"When I call to mind and remember the conflicts and *figh*ts at sea."—*P. Holland*: *Livius*, p. 327.

2. A struggle, contest, or contention, not necessarily by arms.

*3. Something to screen the combatants during a naval engagement. [*CLOSE-FIGHTS*.]

"Who ever saw a noble sight,

That never viewed a brave sea-fight!

Hang up your bloody colors in the air,

Up with your *figh*ts and your nettings prepare."

Dryden: *Song in Amboyne*, iii. 3.

4. Power, strength, or inclination for fighting.

***fight-wite**, *s.* A fine or penalty imposed on any person for quarreling to the disturbance of the peace.

fight-ōe, *s.* [*Eng.* *fight*, and suff. *-oe*.]

Botany: *Plantago lanceolata*. Called also the *Fighting-cock* (q. v.).

fight-ēr (*gh* silent), ***feghtare**, ***feyghtare**, ***fightere**, ***fyghter**, *s.* [*A. S.* *fehtere*; *O. Fris.* *fiuchtere*; *O. H. Ger.* *feh*tan; *Dut.* *veh*ter.] One who fights; a combatant; a warrior.

"You are a writer and I am a *fighter*, but here is a fellow

Who could both write and fight."

Longfellow: *Courtship of Miles Standish*, ii.

fight-īng (*gh* silent), ***feghting**, ***feyghting**, ***fightinge**, ***fyghting**, ***vightinge**, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [*FIGHT*, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Fit or qualified for war; experienced or skilled in war.

"A host of *fighting* men went out to war by bands."—*2 Chron.* xxvi. 11.

2. Occupied by war; forming the scene of battle.

"Dream of *fighting* fields no more."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, i. 31.

C. As subst.: The act of engaging in war or combat; a contest, a battle, an engagement.

"It seemed that this Palamon

In his *fighting* were as a wood Iyon."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 1, 657.

fighting-cock, *s.*

Bot.: A popular name for the plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*, because children make mock-fight with it.

fighting-fish, *s.* *Macropus (Ctenops) pugnax*. A small fish, a native of Eastern Asia, remarkable for its pugnacity. They are kept for the purpose of fighting, as game-cocks used to be. When excited or irritated, its scales assume metallic hues.

fighting-gear, *s.* The equipment or outfit necessary for a fighting-man.

***fight-īng-lȳ** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [*Eng.* *fighting*; *-ly*.] Pugnaciously.

***fight-lēss** (*gh* silent), *a.* [*Eng.* *fight*; *-less*.] Without fighting; without a struggle.

***fig-lēss**, *a.* [*Eng.* *fig*; *-less*.] Destitute of figs.

"The *figless* fig-tree."—*Adams*: *Works*, ii. 184.

***fig-mēnt**, *s.* [*Lat.* *figmentum*, from *figo*=to feign, to invent.] A fiction; a story invented; a fabrication; a fable.

***fi-gō**, *s.* [*Fico*.] A fig.

***fig-u-lāte**, ***fig-u-lāt-ēd**, *a.* [*Lat.* *figulatus*, *pa. par.* of *figulo*=to mold, to fashion, from *fig*, root of *figo*=to indent, to shape.] Made of potter's clay; molded, fashioned, shaped.

fig-u-line, *s.* [*Lat.* *figulinus*, from *figulus*=a potter.]

Min.: A name given to potter's clay.

***fig-u-ra-bil**-ī-tȳ, *s.* [*Fr.* *figurabilité*.] The quality of being figurable; capability of or fitness for being brought into a certain figure or shape.

***fig-u-ra-ble**, *a.* [*Fr.* *figurable*, as if from a *Lat.* *figurabilis*, from *figuro*=to figure, to shape; *Sp.* *figurable*; *Ital.* *figurabile*.] That may or can be brought to and retained in a certain form; capable of being reduced to a certain fixed or stable form.

***fig-u-rāl**, *a.* [*As* if from a *Latin* *figuralis*, from *figura*=a figure; *O. Sp.* *figural*; *Ital.* *figurale*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Represented by a figure or delineation; consisting of figures; pertaining to figure or shape.

2. *Music*: The same as **FIGURATE** (q. v.).

figural-numbers, *s. pl.* The same as **FIGURATE-NUMBERS** (q. v.).

***fig-u-range**, *s.* [*Latin* *figurans*, *pr. par.* of *figuro*.] The act of expressing some form; the delineation of some figure. (*Ash*.)

fig-u-rant (*m.*), **fig-u-rante** (*f.*), *s.* [*Fr.*, *pr. par.* of *figurer*=to make a figure, to appear, to dance in figures.]

1. One who dances in an opera, not singly, but in groups or figures.

2. An accessory or supernumerary character on a stage, who appears in the scenes, but has nothing to say.

3. One who figures in any scene without taking a prominent part.

***fig-u-rate**, *a.* [*Latin* *figuratus*, *pa. par.* of *figuro*=to give a figure to, to shape, to fashion; *figura*=a figure, shape.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) Of a certain fixed and determinate form.

"Plants are all *figurate* and determinate, which inanimate bodies are not."—*Bacon*: *Nat. Hist.*, § 602.

(2) Resembling anything of a determinate form or figure; as, *figurate* stones, which retain the forms of shells, &c.

2. *Figurative*, metaphorical.

"There laie priuely hidden some *figurate* and mystical manner of speaking."—*Udall*: *Luke* xviii.

II. Music: Containing a mixture of discords along with concords.

***figurate-counterpoint**, *s.*

Music: The same as **FIGURED-COUNTERPOINT** (q. v.).

***figurate-descant**, *s.*

Music: (See extract.)

"*Figurate-descant* is that wherein discords are concerned, as well, though not so much, as concords; and may well be termed the ornament or rhetorical part of music, in regard that in this are introduced all the varieties of points, figures, synopses, diversities of measures, and whatever else is capable of adorning the composition."—*Harris*.

figurate-numbers, *s. pl.*, **figurate-series**, *s.*

Math.: A series of numbers which may or do represent some geometrical figure, in relation to which they are always considered, as triangular, pyramidal, hexagonal, &c., numbers. The general term of these series is

$$\frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{1.2.3} \dots (n+m)$$

$$1.2.3. \dots (m+1),$$

in which *m* determines the nature of the series, and *n* is dependent upon the place of the required term of the series. *Figurate series* are divided into orders: when *m*=0, the series is of the 1st order; when *m*=1, the series is of the 2d order; when *m*=2, the series is of the 3d order, and so on. The *figurate series* of the first order is the series of

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sīn, aḡ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sīon = shūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

the natural numbers, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 . . . n . The figurate series of the second order has for its general term $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$, and the several terms are deduced from this by making in succession $n=1, 2, 3, 4$, &c. The resulting series is 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21 $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$, &c. The numbers of this series are called triangular numbers, because they express the number of points which may be arranged in triangles, thus:

$$\begin{array}{c} \cdot \\ \cdot \quad \cdot \\ \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \\ \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \\ \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \end{array}$$

&c. The series of square numbers is 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, &c. The series of pentagonal numbers is 1, 5, 12, 22, 35, 51, &c.; and of hexagonal numbers 1, 6, 15, 28, 45, 66, &c.

*fig-*u-rāt-ēd*, a. [Eng. *figurat(e)*; -ed.] Having a certain, fixed, or determinate form.

"The number 90 is a *figurat* number, because three times ten, or five times six, make this number."—*Potter: On the Number 666*, p. 195.

*fig-*u-rate-lŷ*, adv. [Eng. *figurative*; -ly.] In a figurate or figurative manner; figuratively.

"Hee dare not understand this thyng as *figuratly* spoken."—*Frith: Works*, p. 35.

*fig-*u-rā-tion*, s. [Lat. *figuratio*, from *figura*, pa. par. of *figuro*=to shape, to figure; Ital. *figurazione*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of giving a certain determinate form to. "If motion be in a certain order, there followeth vivification and *figuration* in living creatures perfect."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 521.

2. Determination to a certain form; configuration.

"I will first consider the general *figuration*, and then the several members."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 14.

4. A figure, type, or symbol. "Considered as symbols, images, *figurations* of our Lord's passion and sacrifice."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 833.

II. Technically:

1. *Music*: A mixture of concords and discords.

2. *Phil.*: A change in the form of words without a change in the meaning.

fig-*u-ra-tive*, *fig-*u-ra-tive*, a. [Fr. *figuratif*; Ital. & Sp. *figurativo*, from Lat. *figura*, pa. par. of *figuro*=to shape, to figure. Puttenham, in 1589, ranked this word among those quite recently introduced into the language.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Representing something of a figure or type; typical.

"This, they will say, was *figurative*, and served by God's appointment but for a time."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

2. Used in a metaphorical sense; not literal.

"All *figurative* expressions . . . can by no means be accounted lies."—*Clarke: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 133.

3. Full of figures of speech; flowery, ornate.

"They will pour forth a torrent of *figurative* language."—*Blair: Lectures*, vol. i., lect. 14.

*II. *Music*: The same as FIGURATE (q. v.).

fig-*u-ra-tive-lŷ*, *fig-*u-ra-tive-lŷ*, *fig-*u-ra-tive-lŷ*, adv. [Eng. *figurative*; -ly.] In a figurative manner; by means of a figure; in a metaphorical or figurative sense; not literally; typically.

"Christ is *figuratively* and sacramentally presented in the temple on earth."—*Borne: Works*, vol. v., disc. 11.

fig-*u-ra-tive-ness*, s. [Eng. *figurative*; -ness.] The quality of being figurative or metaphorical.

"From the *figurativeness* of these expressions."—*Clarke: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 122.

fig-*ure*, *fig-*ure*, *fig-*our*, *fig-*ure*, s. [Fr. *figure*, from Lat. *figura*=a thing made, from *figo*, root of *figo*=to shape, to fashion, to feign; Span., Port., & Ital. *figura*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The form or shape of anything as expressed by the outlines or terminating extremities.

"A *figure* is the superficies, circumscription, and accomplished lineament of a body."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 667.

(2) Shape, form, semblance.

"Doing in the *figure* of a lamb the feats of a lion."—*Shakespeare: Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

(3) The external form of a person or thing, considered with regard to grace, elegance, beauty, or their opposites.

"A good *figure* or person, in man or woman, gives credit at first sight to the choice of either."—*Richardson: Clarissa*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, plit, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; try, Syrian. æ, æ=ē; ey=ā. qu=kw.

(4) The representation of any form, as by carving, modeling, painting, drawing, embroidery, weaving, or any other process. (Used especially of the human body.)

(5) In the same sense as II. 1.

"To armstrike he drough,
And his *figours* drough alday and his numbre caste."
St. Edmund Confessor, 223.

* (6) A character in writing.

"Write in these the *figures* of their love."
Shakespeare: *Timon of Athens*, v. 1.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) An appearance; the impression caused by the conduct, manners, or actions of a person.

"Not a woman shall be unexplained that makes a *figure* either as a maid, a wife, or a widow."—*Addison: Guardian*.

(2) One who plays or sustains a part; a character; as, He is the principal *figure* in the transaction.

"Gerbert, one of the most striking *figures* of his time."
—*Athenæum*, Aug. 25, 1883.

* (3) Distinguished appearance; distinction.

"The speech, I believe, was not so much designed by the knight to inform the court, as to give him a *figure* in my eye."—*Addison: Spectator*, 122.

* (4) Magnificence, splendor.

"To the world no bugbear is so great
As want of *figure* and a small estate."
Pope: *Satires*, iii. 68.

(5) In the same sense as II. 7.

"The most illiterate speak in *figures* as often as the most learned."—*Blair: Lectures*, vol. i., lect. 14.

(6) In the same sense as II. 8.

"Whose high office now
Moses in *figure* bears." Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 242.

(7) Something conceived in the mind; an idea, an imagination.

"To scrape the *figures* out of your husband's brains."
Shakespeare: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

(8) Value, price.

II. Technically:

1. *Arith.*: A character employed to represent a number. The Arabic figures are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, by combinations of which any possible number can be represented.

"As in accounts cyphers and *figures* pass for real sums, so in human affairs words pass for things themselves."—*South: Sermons*.

*2. *Astrol.*: A horoscope; a diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses.

"She works by charms, by spells, by the *figure*, and such danberry."—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

3. *Dancing*: The several steps which a dancer makes in order and cadence, considered as they form certain figures on the floor.

4. *Geom.*: A diagram or drawing made to represent a magnitude upon a plane surface.

5. *Logic*: The form of the syllogism with respect to the position of the Middle Term.

"Every syllogism is said to be in one of three *figures*, according to the position of the middle term in the premises."—*Thomson: Laws of Thought*, § 95.

6. *Music*:

(1) A form of melody or accompaniment maintained throughout the phrase in which it is suggested. In a melody, figure is called sequence. In harmony a figure relates to the rhythmical observance of a certain form in all the accompanying chords to the melody.

(2) A musical phrase.

(3) A florid melody.

(4) [FIGURED BASS.]

7. *Rhet.*: Any mode of speaking or writing in which words are distorted or deflected from their literal and primitive sense; the use of figurative language or expressions; a deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.

"Three-piled hyperboles, spruce affectation,
Figures pedantical."
Shakespeare: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

8. *Theol.*: A type, representation, or symbol.

"Who is the *figure* of him that was to come."—*Romans* v. 14.

¶ To make or cut a figure: To make a grand show or an appearance; to cut a dash.

"Who ruined his mother that he might cut a *figure* at the university."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. xi.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *figure*, *metaphor*, *allegory*, *emblem*, *symbol*, and *type*:

"Figure is the most general of these terms, comprehending everything which is figured by means of the imagination; the rest are but modes of the figure. The figure consists either in words or in things generally. . . . It is the business of the imagination to draw figures out of anything; the metaphor and allegory consist of a representation by means of words only. . . . The metaphor

is a *figure* of speech of the simplest kind, by which a word acquires other meanings besides that which is originally affixed to it. . . . The allegory is a continued metaphor when attributes, modes, and actions, are applied to the objects thus figured.

The emblem is that sort of *figure* of thought by which we make corporeal objects to stand for moral properties. . . . The symbol is that species of emblem which is converted into a constituted sign among men. . . . The type is that species of emblem by which one object is made to represent another mystically." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *figure* and *form*, see FORM.

*figure-caster, s. A pretender to astrology; a fortune-teller.

"Some have dealt with him . . . as charmers, and *figure-casters*."—*Ep. Hall: Contempli, Christ Among the Gergesenes*.

*figure-finger, s. A figure-caster; an astrologer.

"Quacks, *figure-fingers*, pettifoggers, and republican plotters cannot well live without it."—*Jer. Collier: Essays; Of Confidence*.

*figure-flinging, s. The art or practice of divination by astrology.

figure-head, s.

1. *Lit. & Naut.*: The ornamental figure, or part of a figure on the head or prow of a ship above the cutwater, and immediately below the bowsprit.

The term is also applied to any ornament or ornamental work occupying the place of the figure-head proper, as a Fiddlehead (q. v.).

2. *Fig.*: The face of a man. (*Slang.*)

figure-maker, s. A modeler or maker of figures for various purposes, as anatomical models, lay-figures, &c.

figure-stone, s.

Min.: Agalmatolite: so called from its being easily carved into figures, as pagodas, images, &c. It is a variety of talc-mica, and is found in various colors, white, red, brown, green, gray, &c.

fig-*ūre*, *fig-*ure*, v. t. & i. [Fr. *figurer*, from Lat. *figuro*, from *figura*=a figure; Sp. & Port. *figurar*; Ital. *figurare*.] [FIGURE, s.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To form into any determinate shape; to fashion.

"Trees and herbs, in the growing forth of their boughs and branches, are not figured and keep no order."—*Bacon: Natural History*. (Johnson.)

(2) To note, mark, indicate, or represent by characters or figures.

"Each thought was visible that rolled within,
As thro' a crystal glass the figured hours are seen."
Dryden: *On the Monument of a Maiden Lady*.

(3) To make a figure, image, likeness, or representation of anything, as by carving, drawing, embroidery, &c.

(4) To cover, adorn or ornament with figures, images, or representations of things; to variegate with patterns or devices.

"I'll give my jewels for a set of beads, . . .
My figured goblets for a dish of wood."
Shakespeare: *Richard II.*, iii. 3.

(5) To diversify.

"The vaulty top of heaven
Figured quite o'er with burning meteors."
Shakespeare: *King John*, v. 2.

(6) To calculate; to work out in figures.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To represent or indicate by a figure or type; to symbolize; to typify.

"Both these sacraments were figured in Moses law; baptism was figured by circumcision."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 467.

(2) To prefigure, to foreshow.

"In this the heaven figures some event."
Shakespeare: *Henry VI., Pt. III.*, ii. 1.

(3) To form or image in the mind; to imagine.

"Thou art always figuring diseases in me."
Shakespeare: *Measure for Measure*, i. 2.

(4) To show, to reveal, to disclose.

"I would I knew thy heart."
"Tis figured in my tongue."
Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, i. 2.

(5) To form figuratively; to use in a figurative sense.

(6) To indicate indirectly; to express by signs.

"He refused to take her figured proffer."
Shakespeare: *Pilgrim of Love*, 52.

II. *Music*:

1. To denote or suggest the accompanying chords to the bass by certain numbers written above or below the notes.

2. To embellish.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, plit, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; try, Syrian. æ, æ=ē; ey=ā. qu=kw.

B. Intransitive:

- *1. To work or calculate in figures; to cipher.
- *2. To make a figure; to take a prominent part.
- *3. (1) To figure out: To ascertain an amount by computation.
- (2) To figure up: To add up; to reckon.

fig-ured, pa. par. & a. [FIGURE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: Adorned or ornamented with figures or devices.

*2. *Fig.*: Used in a figurative or metaphorical sense; figurative; metaphorical.

"Figured and metaphorical expressions do well to illustrate more abstruse and unfamiliar ideas, which the mind is not yet thoroughly accustomed to."—Locke. (Johnson.)

II. Music: The same as FIGURATE (q. v.).

figured-bass, s.

Music: A bass having the accompanying chords suggested by certain numbers above or below the notes. It is at present the most satisfactory system of musical shorthand. The whole of the notes are not always indicated by a corresponding number of figures, because one number generally implies two or more to complete the chord. When there is no figure, it is understood that the common chord of such a note is to be used as its harmony. (Stainer & Barrett.)

figured-counterpoint, s.

Music: Figured-counterpoint is where several notes of various lengths, with syncopations and other ornamental lengths are set against the single notes of the Canto fermo. (Grove.)

figured-melody, s.

Music: The breaking up of the long notes of the church melodies into larger or more rapid figures or passages.

figured-muslin, s.

Fabric: Muslin in which a figure or pattern is worked.

***fig-ure-less, a.** [Eng. figure; -less.] Shapeless.

***fi-gür-'i-äl, a.** [Eng. figur(e); -ial.] Represented by figure or delineation.

***fig-u-rie, s.** [English figure; -ie=y.] Embroidery.

fig-'är-ihg, pr. par., a. & s. [FIGURE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of representing or depicting in figure; that which is figured; a fancy.

***fig-'u-rist, s.** [Eng. figur(e); -ist.]

1. One who makes use of or interprets figures.

2. (See extract.)

"The Symbolists, Figurists, and Significatists, are of opinion that the faithful at the Lord's Supper do receive nothing but the naked and bare signs."—Rogers: *On the Thirty-nine Articles*, p. 289.

fike, fyke, s. [FIKE, v.]

1. Restlessness caused by any trifling annoyance; fidgetiness.

2. Teasing peculiarity in acting which gives trouble; fussiness.

fike, fyke, v. i. & t. [FIDGE.]

A. Intrans.: To fidget; to be restless, to bustle about.

B. Trans.: To give trouble to, to vex, to annoy.

***fikelare, s.** [FIKELE, v.] A flatterer.

"These fikelares master is to wrien, and to helien that gong thuri."—Ancien Riteles, p. 84.

fik-e-ry, fyk-e-rie, s. [Eng. fike; -ry.] Minute exactness, petty trouble about trifles; fussiness.

fik-'le, fik-'y, a. [Eng. fike; -y.]

1. Causing trouble; troublesome; vexatious.

2. In a restless or unsettled state, like one still fidgeting.

fik-'ihg, a. [FIKE, v.] Fidgeting; fiddle-faddling; anxious about trifles; restless.

fil-ä-'ceous (ceous as shüs), a. [Lat. filum=a thread.] Consisting of threads; composed of threads or thread-like fibers.

***fil-äc-ër, s.** [Norman Fr. filace=a file or thread on which the records of courts were filed; Fr. filasse=flax ready to be spun; Lat. filum=a thread.]

Old English Law: An officer in the Common Pleas, so called because he filed those writs on which he made process. There were fourteen of them in their several divisions and counties, and by them all original processes, real, personal, and mixed, were made out.

fil-lä-gö, s. [Lat. filum=a thread; from the delicate threads or fila which cover the plant.]

Bot.: Cudwort, a genus of Composite plants, chiefly annuals.

fil-'a-mënt, s. [Fr., from Lat. filamentum, from filo=to wind thread; filum=a thread.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A slender, thread-like process; a fiber or fine thread of which flesh, nerves, skin, roots, &c., are composed.

"They divided or sliced it longwise into small filaments with the point of a needle or bodkin."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. xzv., ch. v.

2. *Bot.:* That part of the stamen which supports the anther. The filament, when structurally considered, is found to consist of a thin epidermis, on which occasionally stomata and hairs occur, and of a layer of cellular tissue inclosing a bundle of spiral vessels, which traverses its whole length, and terminates at the union between the filament and the anther. The filaments of *Callitriche verna* are said to have no vessels. The filament is usually, as its name imports, filiform or thread-like, cylindrical, or slightly tapering toward its summit. It is often, however, thickened, compressed, and flattened in various ways. It sometimes assumes the appearance of a petal, or becomes petaloid; occasionally it is subulate or slightly broadened at the base, and drawn out into a point like an awl, and at other times it is clavate, or narrow below and broad above.

The filament varies much in length and in fineness. The length bears a relation to that of the pistil, and to the position of the flower, whether erect or drooping; the object being to bring the anther into more or less immediate contact with the upper part of the pistil, so as to allow the pollen to be scattered on it. The filament is usually of sufficient solidity to support the anther in an erect position; but sometimes, as in Grasses, Littorella, and Plantago, it is very delicate and capillary or hair-like, so that the anther is pendulous. The filament is usually continuous from one end to the other, but in some cases it is bent or jointed. (Bal-four.)

3. *Elect.:* The carbon thread or conductor in an exhausted glass lamp-bulb, which becomes incandescent by its resistance to the electric current.

fil-'a-mën-'tar-ý, a. [English filament; -ary.] Having the nature or character of a filament; formed by a filament. (Owen.)

fil-'a-mën-'toid, a. [Eng. filament; Gr. eidos=appearance.] Having the appearance of a filament; like a filament.

fil-'a-mën-'töse, fil-'a-mën-'toüs, a. [Fr. filamenteux, from Lat. filamentum=a slender thread.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Like a filament or fine thread; consisting of filaments.

2. *Bot.:* Bearing filaments.

filamentous tissue, s.

Anat.: The same as AREOLAR TISSUE (q. v.). (Quain.)

fil-län-'dër, s. [Lat. filum=a thread, from the slenderness of the tail.]

Zool.: *Halmaturus asiaticus*, a species of kangaroo found in the North of Australia, in the region of King George's Sound. It is about the size of a common rabbit, and has a slender and rather short tail, which is somewhat scaly. The ears are short and round, and the hind feet short. It is also called the Short-tailed kangaroo.

fil-'än-dërg, *fël-'än-dërg, s. [Fr. filandres, from Latin filum=a thread.] A disease in hawks, consisting of filaments or strings of coagulated blood, occasioned by the violent rupture of a vein. The term is also used to denote certain small thread-like worms found in the intestines.

fil-'lar, a. [Lat. fil(um)=a thread; Eng. adj. suff. -ar.] Of or pertaining to a thread; specif. applied to a micrometer, microscope, &c., having threads or wires across its field of view.

fil-är-'i-a, s. [Lat. filum=a thread; neut. adj. pl. suff. -aria.]

Zool.: A genus of Entozoa, of the order Coelomina, and family Nematodea. The body is filiform, very long, and nearly uniform; head not distinct from the body; mouth round or triangular, naked or with papillae; it is white, yellowish, or red. They are most commonly found in the abdominal cavity and between the peritoneal folds of mammae and birds, in the air-cells of the latter, sometimes in the sub-cutaneous cellular tissue. Species are also met with in reptiles, fishes, and insects. *Filaria medinensis* is the Hair- or Guinea-worm, which is common in hot climates, but the countries where it most abounds are Arabia, Upper Egypt, Abyssinia, and Guinea. Its habitat may be roughly described as the inter-tropical regions of the Old World. (Griffith & Henfrey.)

fil-'a-ri-'a-dë, fil-'a-ri-'i-dë, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. filaria; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ide.]

Zool.: A family of parasitic thread-like worms, of which Filaria is the type.

***fil-ät-ër-ý, s.** [O. Fr. filatere, from Lat. phylacterium; Gr. phylaktērion.] A phylactery (q. v.).

***fil-'a-tör-ý, s.** [Latin filum=a thread.] A machine for forming or spinning threads.

***fil-'a-türe, s.** [Lat. filum=a thread.]

1. The act of forming or spinning into threads.

2. A reel for drawing off silk from cocoons.

3. A filatory (q. v.).

4. An establishment for reeling silk.

fil-'bërt, *phil-'i-berd, *phil-'i-bert, fil-berd,

***fil-berde, *fyl-berde, *fyl-byrde, s.** [A word of doubtful origin. According to Skeat it is named after St. Philibert, whose feast is on August 22 (O. S.). According to Wedgwood the word is *fill beard*, because the nut just fills the cup made by the beards of the calyx. In German the filbert is called *Lambert's nuss*=Lambert's nut, St. Lambert's day being on Sept. 17.] The nut or fruit of the cultivated hazel, *Corylus avellana*. It is of an oval shape, containing a kernel which has a mild, farinaceous, oily, and very agreeable taste.

"The time is fit, and filberts waxen ripe."

Browne: *Shepherd's Pipe*.

filbert-shaped, a. Of an oval shape, like a filbert.

filbert-tree, *filberd-tre, *fylberd-tre, s. The hazel (q. v.).

"Heo morus, a fylderdre."—Wright: *Vol. of Vocab.*, p. 228.

filch, v. t. & i. [From *fill* (cf. *talk from tell, stalk from steal*, where *k* is a formative addition). *Fil* represents Mid. Eng. *felen*=to hide; Icel. *fela*; Goth. *filhan*; O. H. Ger. *felahan* (Skeat).]

A. Trans.: To steal, especially things of small value; to pilfer.

"His pilfered powder in yon nook he hoards,
And the filched lead the church's roof affords."

Scott: *The Poacher*.

B. Intrans.: To thieve, to steal, to pilfer.

"The champion robbeth by night,
And prowleth and filcheth by daie."

Tussey: *Husbandry*.

***filch, s.** [FILCH, v.] That which is filched, or stolen.

filch-'ër, s. [Eng. filch; -er.] One who filches; a petty thief; a pilferer.

filch-'ihg, pr. par., a. & s. [FILCH, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or habit of pilfering or thieving.

"With his continual and immeasurable filching."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, vol. i., p. 251.

filch-'ihg-ly, adv. [Eng. filching; -ly.] In a thieving, pilfering manner; by pilfering; like a petty thief.

***fild-ale, *filk-ale, s.** [A. S. *fillean*=to fill, and *ale*.] An ale feast. An old extortion by which officers of the forests and bailiffs of hundreds compelled people to supply them with liquor. It was prohibited by the *Carta de Foresta*. (Eng.)

file (1), s. [O. Fr., from Low Lat. *fila*=a string of things, from Lat. *filum*=a thread.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. *Lit.:* A thread, or string.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A string, line, or piece of wire on which papers are strung, in order for preservation and convenience of reference.

"Either it is there, or it is upon a file with the duke's own letters in my tent."—Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 3.

*2. A thread, as of discourse; the course of thought or narration.

"Dorothea did not interrupt the file of her history."—Shelton: *Don Quixote*, iv. 1.

(3) The papers or other documents strung on a file; a collection of papers arranged in order of date or subject for the sake of ready reference; as, a file of newspapers.

*4. A catalogue, list, roll, or series.

"The file of heroic poets is very short."—Dryden: *Discourse on Epick Poetry*.

*5. A rank, series, or class.

"The petitions being thus prepared, do you continually set apart an hour in a day to peruse those, and then rank them into several files, according to the subject matters."—Bacon.

*6. A crowd, a body.

"A file of boys behind."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, v. 4.

II. Military:

1. A row of soldiers ranged one behind the other from front to rear; hence used for the number of men making up the depth of a battalion or squadron.

böil, böy; pöut, jöwl; cat, gell, chorus, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, del.

2. Two soldiers.

"The Colonel had called for a *file* with loaded muskets."
—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ (1) *On file*: In orderly and systematic preservation.

(2) *Rank and file*:

Milit.: All the privates and corporals of a regiment who take their places in the *ranks*, and are arranged in *files*. All other non-commissioned officers take part in the third, or supernumerary rank, and do not come under this denomination.

"For what had he to with laurels?"

He was only one of the rank and file."

Lover: *The Soldier*.

(3) *File-leader*, **file-lead*:*Military*:

(a) The soldier placed in front of a file.

(b) A captain of a troop.

"The same grade precessedly," answered Dalgetty; "it signifies literally *file-leader*."—Scott: *Legend of Montrose*, ch. ii.

(4) *File-marching*:

Milit.: The marching of a line two deep, so that the front and rear rank march side by side.

file (2), *s.* [A. S. *feol*; cogn. with Dut. *vijl*; Dan. *fæl*; Sw. *fäl*; O. H. Ger. *fhala*, *figala*; Ger. *feile*; Russ. *pila*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

"They had a *file* for the mattocks and for the colters, and for the forks, and for the axes, and to sharpen the goads."—1 Sam. xiii. 21.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Any means used to polish, smoothen, or refine.

"Through the frankness of my hardy style,

Mock the nice touches of the critic's *file*."

Akenside, bk. ii., ode 1.

(2) Smooth, polished style.

"And were it not ill fitting for this *file*,

To sing of hills and woods amongst warres and knights."

Spenser: *Of Mutabilitie*, vii. 5.

II. *Mech.*: A steel instrument for abrading or smoothing surfaces, and having raised cutting edges (teeth) made by the indentations of a chisel. Files are ranked according to shape, size, and fineness of cut. A double-cut file is one having two sets of teeth crossing obliquely; a single-cut, or float file, is one having but one row of teeth. The sculptor's file is known as a riffler, and is curved in various forms.

file-blank, *s.* A piece of soft steel, shaped and ground ready for cutting, to form a file.

file-carrier, *s.* A tool-holder, like the stock of a frame-saw, and used to mount a file in a manner similar to that of the saw.

file-chisel, *s.* A chisel used for cutting files.

file-cleaner, *s.* A scratch-brush of wire; a thin brass edge which acts as a rake; a card such as is used in carding cotton. To remove wood, dip the file in hot water to swell the wood. It is then removed by a hard brush; the warmth evaporates the moisture.

file-cutter, *s.* A cutter or maker of files.

file-cutting, *s.* The act or art of cutting files.

File-cutting machine: A machine by which files are cut automatically.

file-fish, *s.*

Zool.: A name given to the Balistidae, a family of fishes belonging to the order Plectognathi, from the toothed character of the dorsal spine. *Alutera schaeppi*, commonly called the orange file-fish, is common on the coast of New England. *Balistes capricornus* is frequently captured off the north of Scotland, the west of Ireland, and the English Channel. They grow to a length of fourteen inches. [BALISTES, BALISTIDÆ.]

file-grinding, *s.* The act or art of surfacing file-blanks (q. v.).

File-grinding machine: A machine for surfacing forged or rolled file-blanks to bring them to form previous to cutting.

file-sharpening, *s.* A process by which a new edge is given to files by the Sand-blast (q. v.) without forging and re-cutting.

file-shell, *s.*

Conchol.: A bivalve mollusk of the genus *Pholas*.

file-stripper, *s.* A machine in which a worn-out file, after being softened by heat and slow cooling, is smoothed to prepare it for being re-cut.

file (3), *s.* [Prob. the same word as *vile* (q. v.).]

*1. A vile, wretched, mean, contemptible fellow.

"Yit ananced he that *file* untill a faire thing."

Robert de Brunne, p. 237.

2. A shrewd, artful, or cunning person. (*Slang*.)

file (1), *v. t. & i.* [FILE (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive*:I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To place or string upon a file; as, to *file* papers; to arrange papers in order, indorsing the title, date, &c., of each on the back.

2. To bring before a court or legislative body by presenting the proper papers in a regular way; as, to *file* a petition or bill.

"An application to *file* petitions in liquidation made on the previous day had been adjourned."—London Daily Telegraph.

II. *Law*: To place upon the files or among the records of a court; to note upon a paper the fact and date of its reception in court.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To march in a file or line, not abreast, but one by one.

"All ran down without order or ceremony, 'till we drew up in good order, and *filed* off."—Taiter.

*II. *Figuratively*:

1. To move in order and succession.

"Did all the grosser atoms at the call

Of chance *file* off to form the pond'rous ball,

And undetermined into order fall?"

Blackmore: *Creation*, bk. i.

2. To march or move in a line; to keep pace.

"My endeavors

Have ever come too short of my desires,

Yet *filed* with my abilities."

Shakspeare: *Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

file (2), **fylen*, **fylin*, *v. t.* [FILE (2), *s.*; O. H. Ger. *filon*; M. H. Ger. *vilen*; Dut. *vijlen*; Sw. *fila*; Dan. *file*.]

I. *Lit.*: To rub smooth or down with a file; to polish or cut away with a file.

"Was never file yet half so well *fyiled*

To *file* a file for any smith's entent."

Wyllat: *The Abused Lover* seeth his Foly.

*II. *Figuratively*:

1. To make smooth or polished; to polish; to refine.

"His humor is lofty, his discourse peremptory, his tongue *filed*, and his eye ambitious."—Shakspeare: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 1.

2. To cut away or off.

"They which would *file* away most from the largeness of that offer, do in more sparing times acknowledge little less."—Hooker: *Eccles. Polity*.

**file* (3), *v. t.* [A. S. *fylan*, from *fúl*=foul (q. v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To dirty, to defile, to pollute; to disgrace, to degrade, to sully.

"A word that I abhor to *file* my lips with."

Tourneur: *Revenge's Tragedie*.

2. To infect; to diffuse contagion.

"Gif their war any personis, that had na gudis to find thame self, put furth of any towne, thay of the towne sould find thame, and not lat thame pas away frae the place, that thay war depute to remane, to *file* the countrie about thame?"—Acts Jas. II., 1456, c. 68 (ed. 1666).

II. *Scots Law*:

1. To calumniate; to accuse.

"If they had been permitted, were ready to *file*, by their delation, sundry gentlewomen, and others of fashion."—Fountainhall: *Decisions*, i. 14.

2. To find guilty; to pronounce guilty.

"Gif anie man is *fyled* or condemned of that crime, his judgement and punishment of his life and limme depends only vpon the Kinges benefite and gude will."—Reg. Maj., B. iv., c. 1, § 6.

**file-mot*, **phile-mot*, *s.* [A corruption of Fr. *feuille-morte*=a dead leaf.] A brown or yellowish-brown color; the color of a faded leaf. [FEUILLE-MORT.]

fil-ër, *s.* [Eng. *file* (2), *v.*; -er.] One who files; one who uses a file in cutting and polishing metals, &c.

fileg, *s. pl.* [FILE (2), *s.*] A familiar term among the peasantry of the South of England for the striated and tuberculated spines of *Cidaris*.

**fil-et*, *s.* [FILLET.]

**file-wört*, *s.* [Eng. *file*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: A plant, *Filago minima*.

fil-i-äl, *a.* [As if from Lat. *filialis*, from *filius*=a son; *filia*=a daughter; Fr., Sp., & Port. *filial*; Ital. *filiale*.]

1. Pertaining to a son or daughter; becoming or befitting a child in relation to his parents.

"That struggle of *filial* duty with conjugal affection."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

*2. Bearing the relation of a son.

"Thus the *filial* Godhead answering spoke."

Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 722.

**fil-i-äl-i-tÿ*, *s.* [Eng. *filial*; -ity.] The state or condition of being a son. (*Ash*.)

**fil-i-äl-lÿ*, *adv.* [Eng. *filial*; -ly.] In a filial manner; in a manner befitting a child.

**fil-i-äl-nëss*, *s.* [Eng. *filial*; -ness.] The relation of a son. (*Ash*.)

**fil-i-äte*, *v. t.* [AFFILIATE.]

1. To adopt as a child; to establish a filiation between; to connect as by descent.

2. To attribute, to assign.

"No one can hesitate at *filiating* them upon the ipsissimus Luther."—Southey: *The Doctor*, ch. cxxxi.

**fil-i-ä-tion*, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *filatio*, from Lat. *filius*=a son; *filia*=a daughter; Sp. *filacion*; Ital. *filiazione*.]

1. The relation of a son or child to his father; the correlative of paternity.

2. The fixing of a bastard child upon some one as its father; affiliation.

fil-i-bëg, *s.* [FILLIBEG.]

fil-i-büs-tër, *s.* [Sp., from *filibote*, *filbote*=a fast sailing vessel, from Eng. *flyboat*; Dut. *vlieboot*. In Fr. *filibustier*.]

1. Originally one of a number of buccaneers, who infested the West Indian seas, preying on the Spanish commerce with South America; now applied to any lawless military adventurer, especially one in quest of plunder; a freebooter, a pirate. Applied more especially to the followers of Lopez, in his expedition to Cuba in 1851, and to those of William Walker, who, after various military enterprises in Central America, was taken and shot on Sept. 12, 1860.

**fil-i-büs-tër*, *v. i.* [FILIBUSTER, *s.*]

1. To act as a filibuster or freebooter.

2. To resort to irregular means to impede or defeat legislation; as, by dilatory motions, refusing to vote, breaking a quorum, &c.

fil-i-büs-tër-ing, *pr. par. or a.* [FILIBUSTER, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: (See illustration.)

"WASHINGTON, February 20.—The Republicans and Eastern Democrats renewed their *filibustering*."—Chicago Journal, Feb. 21, 1894.

**fil-i-büs-tër-ism*, *s.* [Eng. *filibuster*; -ism.]

The act of *filibustering*; buccaneering, freebooting.

fil-i-cäl, *a.* [Lat. *filix* (genit. *filicis*), and Eng. adj. suff. -al.] Of or pertaining to the Filices or Ferns; as, the *Filical Alliance*. (*Lindley*.)

fil-i-cä-lëg, *s. pl.* [From Latin *filix* (genit. *filicis*)=a fern, and masc. & fem. pl. suff. -ales.]

Bot.: An alliance of Acrogens, containing the Ferns (q. v.).

fil-i-cëg, *s. pl.* [Lat., nom. pl. of *filix*=a fern.]

Bot.: The scientific name of the Fern order or alliance. It was used by Linneus, Jussieu, &c., and is still often employed, as by Sir Joseph Hooker, who calls it an order, and includes under it as tribes the different types of Ferns, made by Lindley orders in his *Filical Alliance*. [FERN.]

fil-ic-ic, *a.* [Lat. *filix* (genit. *filicis*)=a fern; -ic.]

Chem.: Prepared from or in any way pertaining to any of the Filices.

filicic acid, *s.*

Chem.: C₁₄H₁₈O₅. The dibutyric ether of phoroglucin, C₆H₃(OH)₃. Filicic acid occurs in the root of *Aspidium filix*. It is extracted by ether, as crystalline powder, which melts at 161°. Fused with potash it yields phoroglucin and butyrate of potassium.

fil-ic-ic-form, *a.* [Lat. *filix* (genit. *filicis*)=a fern, and *forma*=form, shape.] Having the shape or appearance of a fern; filicoid.

fil-i-cîte, *s.* [Lat. *filix* (genit. *filicis*)=a fern, and Eng. suff. -ite.] A fossil fern or filicoid plant.

fil-i-cöld, *a. & s.* [Lat. *filix* (genit. *filicis*)=a fern, and Gr. *eidos*=appearance.]

A. *As adj.*: Having the appearance of a fern; fern-like; filiciform. (Applied to plants recent or fossil, which resemble or partake of the nature of the fern-tribe.)

B. *As subst.*: A plant having the appearance of a fern.

**fil-i-cöld-dë-æ*, *s. pl.* [Lat. *filix* (genit. *filicis*)=a fern, and Gr. *eidos*=form, appearance.]

Palæobot.: Fern-like plants.

**fil-i-cöld-gÿ*, *s.* [Lat. *filix* (genit. *filicis*)=a fern, and Gr. *logos*=a discourse.] The study of ferns.

**fil-i-ë-tÿ*, *s.* [Lat. *filius*=a son.] The relation of a son to his father; sonship; filiation. (*J. S. Mill*: *Logic*, bk. i., ch. ii., § 7.)

**fil-ÿf-ër-öus*, *a.* [Lat. *filum*=a thread, *fero*=to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Bearing or producing threads.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hëre, camel, hër, there; pïne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mäte, cüb, cüre, unite, cūr, räle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

fil-I-form, *a.* [Lat. *filum*=a thread, and *forma*=form, appearance; Fr. & Sp. *filiforme*.] Having the form of a thread; long, slender, round, and equally thick throughout.

filiform-apparatus, *s.* The name given by Schacht to a shining mass constituting part of the embryonic vesicles in an ovule.

fil-I-for-mi-a, *s. pl.* [Eng. *filiform*, and Lat. *adj. neut. pl. suff. -ia*.]

Zool.: One of the two sections of Crustaceans into which the order Læmodipoda is divided. They are distinguished by their long thread-like body and slender legs. [OVALIA.]

***fil-I-grâne**, ***fil-I-grân**, *a. & s.* [Sp. *filigrana*, from *fila*=a row, and *grano*=grain, texture; Lat. *filum*=a thread, and *granum*=a grain; Ital. *filigrana*; Fr. *filigrane*.] The same as FILIGREE (q. v.).

***fil-I-grâned**, ***fil-I-grâined**, *a.* [Eng. *filigrane*(e); *ed.*] The same as FILIGREE (q. v.).

fil-I-greë, *s. & a.* [A corruption of *filigrane* (q. v.).]

A. As *subst.*: Ornamental work, executed in fine gold or silver wire, plaited and formed by soldering into the forms of delicate arabesques and flowers; having the minute beauty of lace in some carefully-executed specimens. (Fairholt.)

B. As *adj.*: Pertaining to filigree; composed of work in filigree; resembling filigree.

filigree-glass, *s.*

Glass Manuf.: One of the kinds of ornamental glass for which Venice was formerly celebrated, the manufacture of which has been recently revived. Small filigree canes of white and colored enamels are drawn, whetted off the required lengths, arranged in clusters in a cylindrical mold of the required shape, and then fused together by heat. The canes are then aggregated by flint glass at a welding heat, and the mass twisted if a spiral ornament be desired. Vases or other objects are made of ornamental masses of this glass, blown in the usual manner.

fil-I-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FILE (2), v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *substantive*:

1. The act of rubbing or cutting down, or polishing with a file.

2. (Pl.). The fine fragments cut or rubbed off by the act of filing.

"In a day or two the exposed *filings* had gained a fine bluish-green color."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 615.

fil-ing-block, *s.* A block of apple, pear, or boxwood, gripped in the jaws of a vise, and having grooves of varying depth in which small rods, bars, or wires may be laid to be filed.

fil-ing-machine, *s.*

1. A machine used in the mint to reduce the weight of coin planchets, when above the standard. The pieces are laid parallel in a trough, and their edges rest upon a cylindrical file, whereby a portion of metal is removed, the pieces rotating as the work proceeds, in order that their circular shape may be preserved unimpaired.

2. A machine in which a file is mounted as a jig-saw; or to reciprocate in a manner similar to that of a file in the hands of a workman.

filings-separator, *s.* A machine in which filings of iron and copper are separated by exposure to magnets, which are brought into contact with all the particles, and select, retain, and remove the iron particles from those of brass and copper, so that the latter may be used for re-melting.

fil-I-pên-du-loûs, *a.* [Lat. *filum* (genit. *filii*)=a thread, and Eng. *pendulous* (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Hanging or suspended by a thread.

2. *Bot.*: Seemingly suspended by or strung upon a thread; applied to tubercular swellings in the middle or at the extremities of slender thread-like rootlets.

fil-I-tân-nic, *a.* [Lat. *filix* (genit. *filicis*)=a fern, and Eng. *tannic* (q. v.).] (See the compound.)

fil-tannic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid obtained from the aqueous decoction of the root of *Aspidium filix*, by first removing the resin by ether, and then adding lead acetate, and decomposing the precipitate with H₂S. It is hygroscopic, giving an olive-green solution on the addition of ferric chloride, which is turned violet on the addition of sodium carbonate. Its solution, when boiled with dilute sulphuric acid, deposits dark-red flocks of Filix red, C₂₀H₁₈O₁₂. (Watts: *Dict. Chem.*)

fil-I-tê-læ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *filum* (genit. *filii*)=a thread, and *tela*=a web.]

Entom.: A tribe of spiders noted for the construction of their webs.

fill, ***fille**, ***fill-en**, ***full-en**, ***fulle**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *fullian*, *fullian*, from *ful*=full; cognate with Dut. *vullen*; Icel. *fulla*; O. H. Ger. & Goth. *fulljan*; Dan. *fyld*; Sw. *fyll*; Ger. *füllen*; O. Fris. *fullia*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To put, pour, or place in till no more can be admitted; to make full; to occupy the whole capacity of.

"Fill the cup, and fill the can."

Tennyson: *Vision of Sin*, 96.

(2) To pervade or occupy the whole of.

"I am who fill

Infinitude, nor vacuous the space."

Milton: *P. L.*, vii. 168.

(3) To occupy all the available space of; to crowd.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To satisfy; to glut; to content physically.

"Whence should we have so much bread in the wilderness, as to fill so great a multitude?"—Matthew xv. 33.

(2) To satisfy, to content mentally; to correspond to the desires of.

"Nothing but the supreme and absolute Infinite can adequately fill and superabundantly satisfy the infinite desires of intelligent beings."—Cheyne. (Johnson.)

(3) To possess or completely occupy the mind of.

"He with his consorted Eve

The story heard attentive, and was filled

With admiration and deep muse to hear."

Milton: *P. L.*, vii. 60.

(4) To stock or store abundantly.

"Be fruitful and multiply, and fill the waters in the sea."—Genesis i. 22.

(5) To cause to be filled or crowded; as, A good preacher fills a church.

(6) To occupy.

"You have undone a man of fourscore three,

That thought to fill his grave in quiet."

Shakespeare: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

(7) To cause to resound.

"Home when she came her secret woe she vents,

And fills the palace with her loud laments."

Dryden: *Homer's Iliad*, vi.

(8) To overrun completely.

"The Syrians filled the country."—1 Kings xx. 27.

(9) To press and dilate on all sides; as, The wind fills the sails.

(10) To supply with an incumbent, or person to discharge the duties of; as, to fill a vacancy in an office.

(11) To possess, and discharge the duties of; to hold and occupy; as, to fill an office.

(12) To complete; to accomplish; to bring to an end; to fulfill.

"Hyse dayes were fulde."—Havelok, 354.

(13) To fulfill, to accomplish the demands or requirements of.

"Laue fulleth the laws."—Ancren Riwle, p. 386.

(14) To fulfill or discharge; to carry out.

"That commandment al for to fille."

Metrical Homilies, p. xx.

II. Naut.: To brace back the sails so that the wind may bear upon them and dilate them.

B. Intransitive:

1. To become or grow full; as, The room filled.

2. To become distended.

3. To be satisfied, contented, or glutted.

"And, glutton-like, she feeds, yet never fills."

Shakespeare: *Venus and Adonis*, 548.

4. To pour out liquor for drink; to give to drink.

"Fill, Lucius, till the wine o'erswell the cup."

Shakespeare: *Julius Cæsar*, iv. 3.

5. To satisfy, to satiate.

"Things that are sweet and fat are more filling."—Bacon: *Natural History*. (Johnson.)

C. In special phrases:

1. *To fill in*: To insert, so as to fill a vacancy; as, He filled in the figures.

2. *To fill out*:

(1) *Trans.*: To cause to become distended or full; to distend, to extend.

(2) *Intransitive*:

(a) To become distended, dilated, or extended.

(b) To pour out liquor for drink.

3. *To fill up*:

(1) *Transitive*:

(a) To fill or occupy completely.

"[Hope] pours the bliss that fills up all the mind."

Pope: *Essay on Man*, iv. 344.

(b) To occupy a vacant space by bulk.

"There would not be altogether so much water required for the land as for the sea, to raise them to an equal height, because mountains and hills would fill up part of that space upon the land, and so make less water requisite."—Burnet: *Theory of the Earth*.

(c) To supply, to discharge.

"When the several trades and professions are supplied, you will find most of those that are proper for war absolutely necessary for filling up the laborious part of life, and carrying on the underwork of the nation."—Addison: *On the War*.

(d) To occupy, to engage, to employ.

"As far, my lord, as will fill up the time

'Twixt this and supper."

Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, iii. 1.

(2) *Intransitive*:

(a) To become or grow full.

"Neither the Palus Meotis, nor the Euxine, nor any other seas fill up, or by degrees grow shallower."—Woodward. (Johnson.)

(b) To pour out liquor for drink.

***fill-belly**, ***fil-bellie**, *s.* Extravagance in eating; gluttony.

"Hilback and fil-bellie biteth as euil."

Tusser: *Husbandry*, ch. x., st. 40.

fill (1), *s.* [FILL, v.] As much as will produce complete satisfaction or satiety; a full supply.

"Amid the tree now got, where plenty hung

Tempting so nigh, to eat and pluck my fill,

I spared not."

Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 595.

fill (2), *s.* [A corruption of *thill* (q. v.).] The shaft or thill of a cart.

"We'll put you in the fills."—Shakespeare: *Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 2.

fill-horse, *s.* The horse which goes in the shafts; a thill-horse.

fil-I-lâ-grêe, *s. & a.* [FILIGREE.]

fill-êr (1), *s.* [Eng. *fill*, v.; *-er*.]

1. One who fills or makes anything full.

"They have six diggers to four fillers, so as to keep the fillers always at work."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

2. Anything which serves to fill up a vacancy or gap.

"Tis a mere filler, to stop a vacancy in the hexameter, and connect the preface to the work of Virgil."—Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*. (Dedic.)

fill-êr (2), *s.* [Eng. *fill* (2), *s.*; *-er*.] The horse which goes in the shafts; a fill-horse or thill-horse.

fil-I-lêt, ***fel-ett**, ***fil-et**, ***fil-ete**, *s.* [Fr. *fillet*, dimin. of *fil*=a thread; Lat. *filum*; Sp. *filete*; Ital. *filletto*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A band of metal, linen, or ribbon worn round the head.

"A golden fillet binds his awful brows."

Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, iv. 213.

2. The fleshy part of the thigh; applied most commonly to veal.

"Take filetes of porke, and half hom rost."—Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 81.

3. Portions of meat or fish removed from the bone and served either flat or rolled together and tied round. The term is specially applied to the under-cut of the sirloin of beef, served whole or cut into steaks, and to slices of flat-fish removed from the bone.

"Fillet of a fenny snake,

In the cauldron boil and bake."

Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, iv. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Anatomy*:

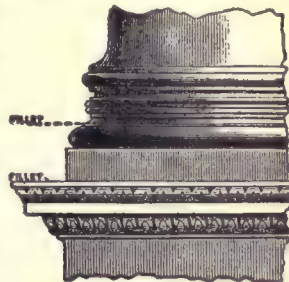
(1) A collection of fibers passing upward from the anterior columns of the spinal cord, embracing the olivary nucleus, above which they are again collected and joined by other fibers arising from the nucleus so as to form the olivary fasciculus. The whole then ascends through the pons and at the side of the cerebral peduncle.

(2) A similar bundle of fibers in the corpus callosum. (Quain.)

2. *Architecture*:

(1) A small flat face or band used principally between moldings to separate them from each other in classical architecture; in the Gothic, Early English, or Decorated styles of architecture, it is also used upon larger moldings and shafts.

"Their fillets shall be of silver."—Exodus xxvii. 10.



Fillet.

bêl, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **gô**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**. **-clan**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bêl**, **dêl**.

(2) The projection between the flutes of a column.
3. *Bookbinding*: A rolling tool which has a plain line, lines, or band; differing in this respect from the ornamental rolls.

4. *Carding*: A strip of card-cloth. A strip of leather furnished with the bent wire teeth peculiar to carding-engines.

5. *Carpentry*:

(1) A square molding, frequently forming an upper finish or corona; a band or listel.

(2) A strip nailed to a wall or partition to support a shelf.

(3) A stop for room or closet doors to close against.

(4) A strip inserted into the angle formed by two boards or surfaces.

6. *Dairy*: A perforated curb to confine the curds in making cheese.

7. *Die-sinking*: A ribbon of metal of gauged proportions fed to the machine which punches out the planchets for coining.

8. *Gilding*: A band of gold-leaf on a picture-frame or elsewhere.

9. *Her.*: A kind of orb or bordure, containing only the third or fourth part of the breadth of the common bordure. It runs quite round near the edge, as the lace over a cloak. It is supposed to be drawn inward, and is of a different color from that of the field.

10. *Mech.*: The thread of a screw.

11. *Manège*: The loins of a horse, beginning at the place where the hinder part of the saddle rests.

12. *Ordnance*: A ring on the muzzle or cascabel of a gun.

13. *Printing*: A rule with broad or broad and narrow lines, principally used as a border.

fillet-gutter, s.

Arch.: A sloping gutter with a lead-board and fillet thereon to divert the water.

fillet-plane, s.

Carp.: A molding-plane for dressing a fillet or square bead.

fil-lét, v. t. [FILLET, s.]

1. To bind with a fillet or bandage.

2. To adorn with fillets.

"He made hooks for the pillars, and overlaid their chapters, and filleted them."—Exodus xxxviii. 28.

fil-lét-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [FILLET, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The material of which fillets are made.

2. Fillets, collectively.

fil-li-bég, fil-ý-bég, phil-li-bég, phil-á-bég, s. [Gael. *filthead*=little plaid; *filthead*=a plaid, a plaid, and *beg*=little.] The same as **KILT** (q. v.).

***fil-li-büs-tër, s.** [FILIBUSTER.]

fill-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [FILL, v.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Occupying the whole space or capacity.

2. Calculated to satisfy, fill, or satiate; as, a *filling* food.

C. As substantive:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of making full; the state or process of becoming filled.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Civil Engin.*: An embankment of stone, gravel, earth, &c., to make a raised bed for a road, railroad track, or canal. An artificial elevated way.

2. *Dent. Surg.*: A packing for decayed or carious teeth.

3. *Nautical*:

(1) A slip of wood forming a part of a built structure, such as a made mast; or a piece inserted to fill a defect.

(2) The covering of a pile, below water, with broad-headed nails, to exclude *Teredo navalis*. [TEREDO.]

4. *Shipbuild.*: Pieces or composition fitted in between the frames of the hold, to water-tight the vessel, to resist compression, and to prevent the collection of dirt, bilge-water, and vermin. Blocks of wood, bricks, mortar, cement, and asphalt have been used.

5. *Weaving*: The weft-thread which fills up the warp, being introduced by the shuttle and beaten up by the batten or lathe. Also known as the *Woof*, *Shoot*, or *Tram*.

filling-engine, s.

Silk-mach.: A machine in which waste and floss silk from the regular silk-machinery is disentangled, and the fibers laid parallel. The silk, previously hackled, is fed between rollers and subjected to the action of a series of moving combs. It then



Fillet.

passes to the drawing-frame, where it is subjected to a further process of a substantially similar character. From the drawing-frame it passes to the scutcher, and thence to the cutting-engine, which cuts it into lengths of about an inch and a quarter. The staple is then cleansed, dried, and eventually carded and doubled, drawn and spun, like cotton.

filling-in, s. The act of filling up a vacancy or blank by the insertion of words, &c.

Filling-in pieces:

Carp.: Timbers occurring in partitions, groins, and roofs of less length than those with which they range; as the jack-rafters next a hip, and the short rafters filled in the side of a roof next the chimney-shaft.

filling-pile, s.

Hydr. Engin.: A backing or retaining-pile in a coffer-dam.

filling-post, s.

Arch.: A middle post in a wooden frame.

filling-timbers, s. pl.

Shipbuild.: Those timbers placed between the frames to fill up.

fil-llip, v. t. [A variant of *flip* (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.*: To strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden jerk, spring, or motion; to strike in any way.

"If I do, *filip* me with a three-man beetle."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., l. 2.

2. *Fig.*: To urge or drive forward; to incite, to encourage.

"With good endeavour *filip* nature forwards."—*Wilson*: *Arte of Logike*, fo. 10.

fil-llip, *fil-ip, s. [FILLIP, v.]

1. *Lit.*: A sharp, sudden blow or stroke with the finger; any smart blow.

"Let them look never so demurely, one *filip* chokes them."—*Ford*: *Love's Sacrifice*, i. 1.

2. *Fig.*: Anything which serves to rouse, enliven, or excite; as, a *filip* to one's courage.

fil-llip-ëen', phil-li-pë-na, s. [Ger. *vielliebchen* = much loved.] A small present. When a person eating nuts finds one with a double kernel, he or she gives it to one of the opposite sex, and the individual who, at the next meeting, or after the acceptance by the other of something tendered by No. 1, first utters the word *filipeen* is entitled to a present from the other.

fil-lls-tër, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Carpentry:

1. The rabbet on the outer edge of a sashbar, to hold the glass and the putty.

2. A plane for making a rabbet. The varieties are known as side-fillisters and sash-fillisters. The former is regulated for depth by a movable stop.

fil-lý, *fil-lie, s. [A dimin. of *foal* (q. v.).]

I. *Literally*:

*1. A young horse of either sex. (*Tusser*.)

2. A young mare; a female foal.

"A young mare-colt or *filly*, breaking by chance from other mares."—*North*: *Plutarch*, p. 247.

II. *Fig.*: A young, lively girl.

"My first wife
Which was indeed a fury to this *filly*."
Beaum. & Flcl.: *Woman's Prize*, l. 2.

filly-foal, s. A female foal; a filly.

"Neighing in likeness of a *filly-foal*."
Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 1.

film, *fyme, s. [A. S. *film*, from O. Fris. *film*, found only in the dimin. *filmene*=skin; cogn. with Eng. *fell*=a skin.]

I. *Literally*:

1. A thin pellicle or skin.

"Dull the *film* along his dim eye grew."
Byron: *Lara*, ii.

2. A fine thread or filament, as of a cobweb.

"I quiescent watched
The sooty *films* that play upon the bars."
Cowper: *Task*, iv. 291, 292.

II. *Fig.*: A thin, slight covering or veil.

"If our understanding have a *film* of ignorance over it."—*Milton*: *Reformation in England*, bk. i.

***film, v. t. & i.** [FILM, s.]

A. Trans.: To cover with a film or thin skin or pellicle.

"It will but skin and *film* the ulcerous place."
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 4.

B. Intrans.: To become covered as with a film.

"Straight her eyeballs *filmed* with horror."
E. B. Browning.

***fil-mi-nëss, s.** [Eng. *filmy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being filmy.

fil-mý, a. [Eng. *film*; -y.] Composed of thin membranes, filaments, or pellicles.

"Incessant thence she draws the *filmy* twine."
West: *Triumphs of the Gout*.

filmy-fern, s.

Bot.: The English book-name of the fern-genus *Hymenophyllum* (q. v.). Two species are British.

The Tunbridge Filmy Fern (*Hymenophyllum tunbridgense*), and the Scottish Filmy Fern (*H. unilateralis*, formerly called *H. wilsoni*). The first is found in England, Scotland, Ireland, and the Continent of Europe; the second is Scottish, but may be only a sub-species of the other.

filmy-leaf, s.

Bot.: The same as **FILMY-FERN** (q. v.). (*Loudon*.)

fil-ò-plá-má-ceous (ceous as shus), *q.* Resembling or having the structure of a filoplume. (*Ornith. and Bot.*: *Smith*.)

fil-ò-plúme, s. [Lat. *filum*=a thread, *pluma*=a feather.]

Ornith.: A long, slender, and flexible feather, consisting of a delicate shaft, having a few bands at the tip, or else entirely destitute of vanes.

fil-löse, a. [Lat. *filum*=a thread.]

Bot., Zool., &c.: Ending in a thread-like process.

fil-ò-géile, s. [Fr.] Floss silk; ferret; gromgram yarn or thread.

fil-tër (1), *fil-tre, s. [Fr. *filtrer*, from Low Lat. *filtrum, feltum*=felt.] [FILTER, v.]

*1. A twist of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be defecated, and the other hangs below the bottom of the vessel, so that the liquor drips from it.

2. A vessel, chamber, or reservoir through which water or other liquid is passed to arrest matters mechanically suspended therein. The idea does not necessarily include specific chemical action, though doubtless animal and vegetable charcoal have a faculty for absorbing gases and deleterious and effete matter, especially organic.

"There remained in the *filtrer* a powder of a very deep and lovely color."—*Boyle*: *Works*, i. 365.

3. The term is also applied to an apparatus for arresting dust, steel-filings, smoke, &c., in the air breathed. A filter recommended by Professor Tyndall consists of a cylinder four or five inches long and two inches or more in diameter. Its interior contains, at the top, a layer of cotton-wool which has been moistened with glycerine, then a layer of dry cotton-wool, then a layer of charcoal, then cotton-wool, with wire gauze covers at both ends, and at the upper end a mouth-piece so shaped as to fit closely over the mouth of the wearer. By drawing the breath through this instrument, the most dense smoke may be entered with impunity.

filter-bed, s.

Water-works: A settling pond whose bottom is a filter. It may consist of a reservoir five feet deep, with a paved bottom covered with open-jointed tubular drains leading into a central conduit. The drains are covered with a layer of gravel, and a top layer of sand. The water is delivered upon the surface uniformly, and the rate of subsidence is about six inches an hour. The more rapid the rate (other things being equal) the less effective is the operation.

filter-faucet, s. A faucet having a chamber containing sand, sponge, or other material to arrest impurities in water.

fil-tër (1), *fil-tre, v. t. & i. [Fr. *filtrer* = to strain through felt; from Low Lat. *filtrum, feltum*=felt; from O. H. Ger. *filz*; Dut. *vilt*=felt.]

A. Trans.: To strain, purify, or defecate a liquid by passing or allowing it to percolate through a filter, so as to arrest all feculent matter. Sometimes followed by *off*.

"Sages after sages strove
In vain to *filter off* a crystal draught."
Cowper: *Task*, ii. 506, 507.

B. Intrans.: To percolate or pass through a filter.

***fil-tër (2), s.** [PHILTER.]

fil-tër-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [FILTER, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Serving to filter; capable of or fitted for the filtering of liquids.

C. As subst.: The act or process of purifying liquids by passing them through a filter; filtration.

filtering-bag, s. A bag of fine flannel, of a conical shape, used for filtering coarse liquids.

filtering-basin, s.

Hydr. Engin.: The chamber in which the water from the reservoir of water-works is received and filtered previous to entering the mains.

filtering-cup, s. A pneumatic apparatus for the purpose of illustrating the force of the pressure of the atmosphere.

filtering-funnel, s. A glass or other funnel made with slight flutes or channels down the lower parts of the sides. When used, it is lined with filtering-paper, folded and loosely put in. The channels allow the liquid to flow more freely than in a funnel of a smooth surface.

filtering-hydrant, s. One which subjects the water from the service-pipe and main to the action of a material to arrest mud.

filtering-paper, s. A bibulous, unsized paper, thick and woolly in texture, used for filtering solutions in the pharmacy or laboratory. Swedish filtering-paper is thinner and of superior quality.

filtering-press, s. A press in which the passage of a liquid through a body of filtering material is expedited by pressure applied thereto. A pressure-filter.

filtering-stone, s. A porous stone, such as sand-stone, through which water is filtered.

filtering-tank, s. The same as FILTERING-BASIN (q. v.).

filth, *felthe, *filthe, *fulthe, *velthe, s. [A. S. *fylðh* (properly *fylðhu*). Formed by vowel change of *u* to *y*, and by adding the suff. *dh* to the adj. *fúl*=foul; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *fūlida*=filth, from *fūl*, *vūl*=foul. (Skeat.) Dut. *vuilte*.]

I. Lit.: Anything filthy, dirty, or foul; anything which fouls or defiles; dirt.

II. Figuratively:

1. A filthy, foul, or loathsome creature or animal. "In that abbeys ne entrethe not no flye ne todes ne ertes, ne suche foule, venymouse bestes, ne lyza ne flees. For there were wont to ben many suche manere of *filthes*, that the monkes were in wille to leve the place."—*Maundeville*, p. 61.

*2. A vile fellow.

"Lest that foule *felthe* schold have ben found there." *William of Palerne*, 2,541.

3. Anything which defiles or pollutes the moral character; a corruption, a defilement, a pollution.

"With water of baptyrm fro *felthe* wessh us cleene." *Lydgate: Minor Poems*, p. 234.

4. Filthy, low, or obscene language.

***filth-hēd, *filth-hede, *filth-heed, *fulth-hede, s.** [Eng. *filth*; *-hed*=hood.]

I. Lit.: Filthiness; dirt, filth.

II. Figuratively:

1. That which defiles morally; sin, uncleanness.

2. That which should be kept private; the privy parts.

"The *filthheed* of thi fader and the *filthheed* of thi moder thou shalt not discover."—*Wycliffe: Leviticus xviii. 7*.

filth-i-ly, adv. [Eng. *filthy*; *-ly*.] In a filthy, dirty, or foul manner; foully, nastily.

filth-i-ness, *filth-i-nesse, s. [Eng. *filthy*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being filthy, foul, or dirty; foulness, dirtiness.

2. That which is filthy, foul, or dirty; filth.

3. That which is morally filthy or foul; pollution in action, thought, or language.

filth-ȳ, a. [Eng. *filth*; *-ȳ*.]

1. Nasty, dirty, foul, unclean.

2. Polluting or defiling morally.

3. Obscene, coarse, low.

4. Polluted, defiled; morally impure or unclean; obscene.

***fil-trāte, v. t. or i.** [Low Lat. *filtratus*, pa. par. of *filtr* = to filter.] [FILTER, v.] To filter, to strain; to purify or defecate by filtration.

fil-trāte, s. [FILTRATE, v.] Any liquid which has passed through a filter.

fil-trā-tion, s. [FILTRATE, v.] The act or process of filtering or defecating liquids by passing them through a filter; the mechanical separation of solid substances from a liquid in which they exist, by filtering or percolation through a filter.

"We took then common nitre, and having, by the usual way of solution, filtration, and coagulation, reduced it into crystals, we put four ounces of this purified nitre into a strong new crucible."—*Boyle*.

fil-lūm (pl. fil-lā), s. [Lat.=a thread of anything woven.]

Anat.: A thread-like process. Thus the *filum terminale* of the spinal cord is its central ligament. (Quain.)

fin-ash-lāg, s. [Etym. doubtful: prob. from Lat. *finus*=dung.] The dung of several kinds of wild beasts; fumets.

fin-ble, a. & s. [A corrupt. of female (q. v.).]

A. As adj.: Female.

B. As subst.: The same as FIMBLE-HEMP (q. v.).

"Good flax and good hemp, for to have of her own, In May a good housewife will see it be sown; And afterward trim it, to serve as a need; The *finble* to spin, and the carle for her seed." *Traser: Husbandrie*.

finble-hemp, s.

Bot.: The female plant of *Cannabis sativa* is now so called, though the name was formerly applied to the male plant.

fin'-brī-ā (pl. fin'-brī-æ), s. [Lat.=a fringe.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A fringe.

II. Technically:

1. Anatomy:

(1) Gen.: Anything resembling a fringe.

(2) Spec. (in pl.): The radiated fringes of the Fallopian tube.

2. Bot.: An elastic toothed membrane situated beneath the operculum of any of the urn mosses (Bryaceæ).

fin'-brī-āte, a. [Lat. *fimbriat*=a fringe.]

Bot.: Fringed; having a fringe or border.

fin'-brī-āte, v. t. [FIMBRIATE, a.] To fringe, to hem.

fin'-brī-ā-tēd, pa. par. & a. [FIMBRIATE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ord. Lang.: Fringed.

II. Technically:

1. Bot.: The same as FIMBRIATE (q. v.).

"The margin is either entire, or divided into lobes or teeth. These teeth sometimes form a regular fringe round the margin, and the petal becomes *fimbriated*."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 372.

2. Her.: Ornamented, as an ordinary, with a narrow border or hem of another tincture.

3. Zool.: Having fimbriae or fringes.

fimbriated extremity, s.

Anat.: The fringed end of the Fallopian tube. [FIMBRIA.]

fin'-brī-ā-tō, in compos. [Latin *fimbriatus*.]

fimbriato-laciniatē, a.

Bot.: Having torn and fringed edges.

fin'-brī-cāte, fin'-brī-cā-tēd, a. [Lat. *fimbria*=a fringe.]

Bot.: Fringed; irregularly lacinated at the margin.

fin-brīl-lif-ēr-ōūs, a. [As if from a Lat. *fimbria*, dimin. of *fimbria*=a fringe; and Lat. *fero*=to bear, to produce.]

Bot.: Bearing numerous little fringes, as the receptacle of some composites.

fin-ē-tār-i-ōūs, a. [Lat. *finet*(um)=a dung-hill; Eng. suff. *-arius*.]

Bot.: Growing on or among dunghills.

fin (1), *fyn, *fine, s. [Fr. *fin*, from Lat. *finis*; Sp. *fin*; Port. *fin*; Ital. *fine*.]

1. An end; ending.

2. Satisfaction.

"To mak the *fin* for sin."—*Metrical Homilies*, p. 46.

fin, *anne, *fynne, s. [A. S. *fin*; cogn. with Dut. *vin*; Sw. *finn*, *fena*; O. Sw. *fina*; Dut. *finne*; Lat. *pinna*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: In the same sense as II.

"The that han *fynny*s and *scalis* eete ye."—*Wycliffe: Deut. xiv. 8*.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Anything resembling a fin.

"The *fin*s of her eyelids look most tempting blue."—*J. Webster*.

(2) The hand. (Slang.)

II. Technically:

1. Comp. Anat. (pl.): The organs by which locomotion is effected in a fish. As a rule they consist of a membrane supported by rays. Of these organs the two pectoral fins, so called from being situated on the breast, where they are just behind the branchial aperture, are modifications of the anterior limbs in other vertebrata. The ventral fins, so called from being, as a rule, situated on the belly, correspond to the hind limbs in other vertebrata. Often there are also one or more dorsal fins on the back, two anal fins near the anus, while the tail is technically called the caudal fin. It corresponds to the tail in other mammals. As shown by Agassiz and Owen, the embryonic character in recent fins existed through all the lifetime of the Old Red Sandstone Fishes. The term *fin* is often applied also to the paddles of a whale.

2. Carp.: A tongue on the edge of a board.

3. Comm.: A blade of whalebone.

4. Mach.: A slip inserted longitudinally into a shaft or arbor, and left projecting so as to form a guide for an object which may slip thereon, but not rotate; a spline or feather.

5. Molding: A mark or ridge left in casting at the junction of the parts of the mold.

fin-back, s. [FINNER.]

fin-fish, s. A sailor's name for some of the fin-backed whales, especially for the Northern Rorqual, or Razor-backed Whale (*Balenoptera boops*).

fin-foot, s.

Zool.: A name given to *Heliornis*, a genus of South American and Burmese birds belonging to the family Rallidae or Rails.

fin-footed, a. Palmipedous; having feet with membranes between the toes.

fin-pike, s.

Paleont. (pl.): A name applied to the Polypteri, a sub-family of Ganoid fishes. [POLYPTERID.]

fin-scale, s. A name given to the Rudd or Red-eye, a fish of the carp kind.

fin-spine, s.

1. A spine-shaped ray in the fin of a fish.

2. (Pl.): Acanthopterygious fishes. [ACANTHOPTERYGII.]

fin-spined, a. Having spiny fins; acanthopterygious.

fin-toed, a. Palmated; having the toes lobed or connected by a membrane; web-footed.

fin, v. t. [FIN, s.] To carve or cut up, as a chub.

fin'-ā-ble (1), a. [Eng. *fine* (1), v.; *-able*.] That may or can be fined, clarified, or refined.

fin'-ā-ble (2), a. [Eng. *fine* (2), v.; *-able*.] Admitting of a fine; deserving or liable to a fine or penalty.

***fin'-ā-ble-ness, s.** [Eng. *finable* (2); *-ness*.] Subjection or liability to a fine. (Ash.)

fin'-al, *fin-all, *fin-alle, a. [Fr. *final*, from Lat. *finalis*, from *finis*=an end; Sp. & Port. *final*; Ital. *finale*.]

1. Pertaining to the end or conclusion; ultimate, last.

"And in vain Till *Anal* dissolution wander here." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 458.

2. Finishing, conclusive, decisive; end or bringing to an end.

"Henry had neither leisure nor opportunity to undertake the *final* conquest."—*Davies: On Ireland*.

3. Respecting the end, motive, or purpose in view to be gained.

"By its gravity air raises the water in pumps, and performs all those feats which former philosophers attributed to a *final*, namely, nature's abhorrence of a vacuity."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *final* and *conclusive*: "*Final* designates simply the circumstance of being the last; *conclusive* the mode of finishing or coming to the last; a determination is *final* which is to be succeeded by no other; a reasoning is *conclusive* that puts a stop to further question. The *final* is arbitrary: it depends upon the will to make it so or not; the *conclusive* is relative; it depends upon the circumstances and the understanding: a person gives a *final* answer at option; but in order to make an answer *conclusive* it must be satisfactory to all parties." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

final-cause, s.

Nat. Phil.: The final end or aim for which anything was made. Many Evolutionists are against the acknowledgment of final causes. [TELEOLOGY.]

final-decree, s.

Law: A conclusive determination or sentence of a court, as distinguished from an interlocutory decree. [INTERLOCUTORY.]

fi-na-lē, s. [Ital.] [FINAL.]

I. Ord. Lang.: The last part, piece, scene, or action in any performance or exhibition; the last piece in a programme.

"It was arranged that . . . the tiger and the Nazarene [should] be the grand *finale*."—*Lytton: Last Days of Pompeii*, bk. v., ch. ii.

II. Music:

1. The last movement of a concerted piece, sonata, or symphony.

2. The last piece of an act of an opera. (Stainer & Barrett.)

fi-nāl-i-tȳ, s. [Lat. *finalitas*, from *finalis*=final.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The state or quality of being final; the state of being final and completely settled or arranged; completeness.

2. Philos.: The doctrine of final causes; that is, that everything exists or was made for a determinate cause.

fi-nāl-lȳ, *fy-nāl-ly, adv. [Eng. *final*; *-ly*.]

1. Ultimately; at the last; in the end or conclusion.

"With those Whom patience *finally* must crown." *Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 1,296.

bēil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bēnch; go, gēm; thin, thīs; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tīan = shān. -tīon, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tīous, -clous, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

2. Lastly, in conclusion.

"Finally, my brethren, be strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might."—*Ephesians* vi. 10.

3. Completely; without or beyond recovery.

"Not any house of noble English in Ireland was utterly destroyed, or finally rooted out."—*Davies: On Ireland*.

fi-nānce (1), ***fi-naunce**, ***fy-naunce**, ***fy-nance**, **s.** [Fr. *finance*, from Low Lat. *financia*=a payment, from *finis*=to pay a fine or tax; *finis*=a payment, a final settlement, from *finis*=the end; Sp. & Ital. *finanza*.]

1. A ransom, a payment.
"So then he was put to his *finances* to pay xxii. thousand francs of France."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. cxi.

2. (Pl.): The income or revenue of a state; the funds in the public treasury.

"All the *finances* or revenues of the imperial crown."—*Bacon: Office of Alienations*.

3. (Pl.): Private income or resources. (Colloquial.)

4. The science or system of public revenue and expenditure.

"The two principal ministers of *finance*, therefore, became enemies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

¶ ***To make finance:** (Fr. *faire finance*.)

1. To raise or collect money.

"To fortify, mantene, or supple the said James in making of *finances* or vtherwaie."—*Act. Dom. Conc.*, p. 129.

2. To make a composition in the way of paying money.

"Become plege & borgh to our souerane lordis Justice for *finance* maid for the said John Eklis and Thomas Wallace in the Justice are of Are."—*Act. Dom. Conc.*, a. 1468, p. 111.

***fi-nān'ce** (2), **s.** [Eng. *fin(e)*, *a.*; *-ance*.] *Fineness*, purity.

"His hiennes sall than, God willing, with the avies of the lordis of his consale, mak a sett & reyle [rule] of his moneye, baith gold & siluer, of the wecht & *finance* that it sall halde."—*Acts Jas. III.*, a. 1478 (ed. 1814), p. 118.

fi-nān'ce, **v. t. & i.** [FINANCE (1), *s.*]

A. Trans.: To manage the financial arrangements of; as, to *finance* a company. (*Comm. slang.*)

B. Intrans.: To manage financial operations; to meet obligations by continual borrowing.

***fi-nān'-cēer**, **s.** [FINANCIER.]

fi-nān'-cī-āl (or *cīal* as *shāl*), **a.** [English *finance(e)*; *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to finance or public revenue and expenditure; having to do with money matters.

"Trying their abilities on their *financial* proceedings."—*Burke: French Revolution*.

fi-nān'-cī-āl-ist, **s.** [Eng. *financial*; *-ist*.] One skilled in financial matters; a financier.

fi-nān'-cī-āl-ly, **adv.** [Eng. *financial*; *-ly*.] In relation to finance or finances; as regards public revenue or money matters generally.

"I consider, therefore, the stopping of the distillery, economically, *financially*, commercially, as a measure rather well meant than well considered."—*Burke: Thoughts and Details on Scarcity*.

***fi-nān'-cian** (*cīan* as *shān*), **s.** [Eng. *finance*; *-an*.] A financier.

fi-nān'-cī-er, **s.** [Fr.]

1. One who collects, receives, and manages the public revenue; a treasurer.

2. One who is skilled in finance, or the principles and system of public revenue; one who understands the management or conduct of money matters, and the raising of revenue by imposts, taxes, &c.

"He had none of the qualities of a *financier*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. In France: A receiver or farmer of the public revenues.

***fi-nān'-cī-er**, **v. i.** [FINANCIER, *s.*] To finance; to manage money matters.

***fin'-a-rē**, **s.** [Eng. *fine* (1), *v.*; *-ry*.]

Iron-works: The second forge at the iron mills; a finery (q. v.).

***fin'-ā-tive**, **a.** [Low Lat. *finatus*, pa. par. of *finis*=to pay a tax; to settle finally.] Final, decisive, definite.

finch, **s.** [A. S. *finc*; cogn. with Dut. *vink*; Dan. *fiske*; Sw. *fink*; Ger. *fink*; O. H. Ger. *fincho*; Wel. *pinc*. Cf. Gr. *spinos*, *spinggos*, *spiza*=a finch; Prov. Eng. *pink*, *spink*. (*Skeat*.)]

1. Singular:

(1) *Gen.*: A popular name for various small birds; many of them belonging to the family Fringillidae (q. v.).

(2) *Spec.*: The genus Fringilla.

2. *Pl.*: The family Fringillidae (q. v.).

finch-backed, **a.** Striped or spotted on the back, as cattle.

finched, **a.** [English *finch*; *-ed*.] The same as *FINCH-BACKED* (q. v.).

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hār**, **thēre**; **pine**, **plēt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

find, ***find-en**, ***finde**, ***fynd**, ***fynde** (pa. t. **fand*, **fond*, *found*, **founde*, **fownd*, **fund*, pa. par. **fonden*, *found*, **founded*, **fun*, **fund*, **funden*), **v. t. & i.** [A. S. *findan* (pa. t. *fand*, *fonde*, *funde*, pa. par. *funden*); cogn. with Dut. *vinden*; Dan. *finde*; Sw. & Icel. *finna*; Goth. *finthan*; O. H. Ger. *findan*; O. Fris. *finda*; Ger. *finden*; O. Sax. *findan*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To discover or recover either by searching or by accident; to obtain by searching or seeking.

"In my school days, when I had lost one shaft, I shot his fellow of the self-same flight . . . To find the other forth."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

2. To meet with; to come upon; to fall in with.

"You may go through eight or ten streets without *finding* a public-house."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*; No. 5, *On Political Frugality*.

3. To obtain something desired; to gain; to win; to attain.

"He did the utmost bounds of knowledge *find*."

Cowley: On the Death of Sir H. Wotton.

4. To discover, learn, or ascertain by experience or experiment; as, Water is *found* to be the result of a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen.

5. To perceive, to be conscious of; to experience.

"One *finds* a pleasure not unlike that of traveling on an old Roman way."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*. (Postscript.)

6. To feel.

"I *find* not myself disposed to sleep."

Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

7. To know by experience; as, speak of a man as you *find* him.

8. To discover or detect by examination.

"I *find* in him no fault at all."—*John* xviii. 38.

***9.** To detect, to catch.

"I have now *found* thee."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, ii. 3.

***10.** To think, to judge. [II. 2.]

"Bring us what she says, and what you *find* of her."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, v. 1.

11. To supply, to furnish; as, to *find* money for an object.

12. To provide the necessary money for; to pay for; to meet or defray the expenses of.

"A war with Spain is like to be lucrative, if we go roundly on at first; the war in continuance will *find* itself."—*Bacon: War with Spain*.

II. Law:

1. To approve.

"If the grand jury are satisfied of the truth of the accusation, they then indorse upon it 'a true bill.' The indictment is then said to be *found*."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. iv., ch. 23.

2. To determine; to declare by verdict.

"The whole petit jury . . . *finding* him guilty upon his trial."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. iv., ch. 23.

3. To bring in, as a verdict; to agree upon.

"The jury, without leaving the box, *found* a verdict for the plaintiff for £25 as damages."—*London Standard*.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To discover or find anything by searching or seeking.

"Ask, and it shall be given you; seek and ye shall *find*."—*Matt*, vii. 7.

2. To ascertain by inquiry; as, I cannot *find* that such is the case.

II. Law: To declare or determine an issue of fact; to give judgment on a case; to find a verdict.

"In the result, the jury *found* for the plaintiff for the amount claimed."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

¶ **1. To find one's self:**

(1) To be or feel as regards the state of health; to fare in respect of ease or pain, health or sickness.

"Well, Verdant," said Charles Larkyns, 'how do you *find* yourself this morning?'"—*Cuthbert Bede: Verdant Green*, pt. i., ch. viii.

(2) To provide or furnish all necessary requirements of life for one's self.

2. *To find out:*

(1) To discover by searching or seeking or inquiry.

"Canst thou by searching *find* out God?"—*Job* xi. 7.

(2) To discover the meaning of; to unravel; to solve; as, to *find* out a riddle.

(3) To obtain, acquire, or attain to the knowledge of.

"The principal part of painting is to *find* out, and thoroughly to understand, what nature has made most beautiful."—*Dryden*.

(4) To excogitate, to discover, to invent.

"A man of Tyre, skillful to work in gold, and to *find* out every device which shall be put to him."—*2 Chron.* ii. 14.

(5) To detect, to catch.

"When you *find* him out, you have him ever after."—*Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well*, iii. 6.

3. To *find* fault with: To blame, to censure, to object to.

4. To *find* in: To provide with; as, to *find* a person in clothes, board, and lodging, &c.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *to find* fault with, *to blame*, and *to object* to: "To *find* fault with signifies to point out a fault either in some person or thing; to *blame* is said only of the person; *object* is applied to the thing only; we *find* fault with a person for his behavior; we *find* fault with our seat, our conveyance, and the like; we *blame* a person for his temerity or his improvidence; we *object* to a measure that is proposed; we *find* fault with or *blame* that which has been done; we *object* to that which is to be done."

(2) He thus discriminates between *to find*, *to find out*, *to discover*, *to espy*, and *to descry*: "To *find* signifies simply to come within sight of a thing, which is the general idea attached to all these terms; they vary, however, either in the mode of the action or in the object. What we *find* may become visible to us by accident, but what we *find* out is the result of an effort. We may *find* anything as we pass along in the streets; but we *find* out mistakes in an account by carefully going over it, or we *find* out the difficulties which we meet with in learning, by redoubling our diligence. What is *found* may have been lost to ourselves, but is visible to others. What is *discovered* is always remote and unknown, and when *discovered* is something new. A piece of money may be *found* lying on the ground; but a mine is *discovered* underground. What has once been *discovered* cannot be *discovered* again; but what is *found* may be many times *found*. *Find* out and *discover* differ principally in the application; the former being applied to familiar, and the latter to scientific objects; scholars *find* out what they have to learn; men of research *discover* what escapes the notice of others. To *espy* is a species of *finding* out, namely, to *find* out what is very secluded or retired; and *descry* is a species of *discovering*, or observing at a distance, or among a number of objects."

(3) He thus discriminates between *to find*, *to discover*, and *to invent*: "To *find* or *find* out is said of things which do not exist in the forms in which a person *finds* them; to *discover* is said of that which exists in an entire state; *invent* is said of that which is new made or modeled. The merit of *finding* or *inventing* consists in newly applying or modifying the materials, which exist separately; the merit of *discovering* consists in removing the obstacles which prevent us from knowing the real nature of the thing; imagination and industry are requisite for *finding* or *inventing*; acuteness and penetration for *discovering*. A person *finds* reasons for justifying himself; he *discovers* traits of a bad disposition in another. Cultivated minds *find* sources of amusement within themselves, or a prisoner *finds* means of escape. Many traces of a universal deluge have been *discovered*: the physician *discovers* the nature of a particular disorder. *Find* is applicable to the operative arts; *invent* to the mechanical; *discover* to the speculative. We speak of *finding* modes for performing actions, and effecting purposes; of *inventing* machines, instruments, and various matters of use or elegance; of *discovering* the operations and laws of nature. Thus the astronomer *discovers* the motions of the heavenly bodies, by means of the telescope which has been *invented*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

find, **s.** [FIND, *v.*]

1. The discovery or finding of anything valuable.

2. Anything found; as, a *find* of coins.

"Specimens were among the *find* of coins at High Wycombe in 1827."—*Evans: Coins of the Ancient Britons*, p. 78.

***find'-ā-ble** (1), **a.** [Eng. *find*; *-able*.] Possible to be found out or discovered; discoverable.

"Such persons . . . have nothing more to be said of them *findable* by all my endeavors."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ch. xxv.

***find'-ā-ble** (2), **a.** [Lat. *findo*=to cleave; Eng. suff. *-able*.] (cleavable; capable of being cleft or divided. (*Ash*).

***find'-ā-ble-ness**, **s.** [Eng. *findable* (2); *-ness*.] Capability of being cleft.

find'-ēr, ***fynd-er**, ***fynd-are**, **s.** [Eng. *find*; *-er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who finds, meets with, or discovers anything by searching, by inquiry, or by accident.

"*Fyndare* of thyngs lost. *Inventor*, *inventrix*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. One who discovers, finds out, or invents anything; a discoverer, an inventor.

"Beheldeth me thereof no *fynder*."—*Alisaunder*, 4,794.

II. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: A small telescope fixed to the tube of a larger one, the axes of the two instruments being parallel. The *finder* has a larger field of view than the principal instrument, and its purpose is to find an object toward which it is desired to direct the larger telescope.

*2. *Customs*: An officer employed to search for exciseable goods imported or exported without payment of duty; a searcher. (*Eng.*)

**find-fault, s.* [*Eng. find; -fault.*] One who is given to finding fault; a censorious, caviling person; a detractor.

**find-fault-ing, a.* [*English findfault; -ing.*] Addicted to finding fault; censorious, caviling, captious.

*find-ing, *fynd-ing, *fynd-yng, *fyndyng, *fynd-yng, pr. par., a. & s.* [*FIND, v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of discovering or meeting with; discovery.

"*Fyndyng* of thyng lost. *Invenio, repericio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. The act of discovering, devising, or investing; invention.

*3. The act of providing or furnishing with necessary requirements; provision, expense.

"To live at the *finding* of other folks."—*Udall: Luke viii.*

4. (*Pl.*): The tools and materials which some workmen have to furnish in their employment.

II. Law:

1. The act of returning a verdict or decision upon a case.

2. The verdict or decision of a jury upon any case as sold.

finding-shop, s. A shop where shoemaker's tools are sold.

Findon (pron. *Fīn-in*), *s.* The name of a fishing village in Aberdeen, Scotland.

Findon-haddock, s. A species of smoke-dried haddock, cured at Findon, near Aberdeen. [Vulgarly written in this country *Finnan haddie*.]

*fin-dy, *fin-digh, *fun-die, a.* [*A. S. fyndig, findig=weighty.*]

1. Heavy, weighty, fat, rich, well-stocked.

"A cold May and a windy,
Makes the barn fat and *fin*dy."—*Junius.*

*2. Eloquent, fluent.

"Thus he . . . weren *fundte* on speche."
Old Eng. Homilies, ii. 119.

*fine, *fin, *fyn, *fyne, a. & adv.* [*Fr. fin*, from *Lat. finitus*=well rounded (said of a sentence), perfect, properly, *pa. par. of finio*=to finish; *Sp. Port., & Ital. fino*; *Dut. fin*; *Dan. fin*; *Sw. fin*; *Icel. finn*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Not coarse; in small grains or particles; as, *fine sand* or powder.

2. Thin, small, slender; as, a *fine thread*, a *fine line*.

3. Subtle, tenuous, thin.

"When the eye standeth in the *finer* medium, and the object in the grosser, things show greater."—*Bacon.*

*4. Minute, slender, slight.

"To trust so *fine* a story."
Shakespeare: Much Ado about Nothing, i. 1.

5. Refined, pure, free from dross, solid or liquid.

"Alle covered with *fin* gold."—*Maundeville*, p. 178.

6. Keen, thin, smoothly sharp.

"What *fine* chisel
Could ever yet cut breath?"
Shakespeare: Winter's Tale, v. 3.

7. Keen, delicate, nice.

"Great affairs are commonly too rough and stubborn to be wrought upon by the *finer* edges or points of wit."—*Bacon.*

8. Made of fine, slender, or delicate materials.

"Clothed in purple and *fine* linen."—*Luke xvi.* 9.

*9. Subtly excogitated, devised, or imagined.

"Whether the scheme has not been pursued so far as to draw it into practice, or whether it be too *fine* to be capable of it, I will not determine."—*Temple.*

10. Nice, delicate, exquisite, refined.

"Are they not senseless then, that think the soul
Nought but a *fine* perfection of the sense?"
Davies: On the Soul.

11. Elegant, beautiful or refined in thought, expression, or language.

"The nicest and most delicate touches of satire consist in *fine* railery."—*Dryden: Juvenal*. (Dedic.)

12. Elegant, refined in manners; dignified, accomplished.

"He was not only the *finest* gentleman of his time, but one of the *finest* scholars."—*Felton: On the Classics.*

13. Grand, haughty, pompous. (Used ironically.)

"The new breed of wits and *fine* gentlemen never opened their mouths without uttering ribaldry of which a porter would now be ashamed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

14. Agreeable, pleasant.

"I often, said she, go out to hear them; we also oft times keep them in our house. They are very *fine* company for us when we are melancholy."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

15. Noble, admirable, excellent.

"The noblest minds their virtue prove
By pity, sympathy, and love;
These, these are feelings truly *fine*."

Cooper: The Poet, The Oyster, and Sensitive Plant.

16. Showy, splendid, elegant, striking; as, a *fine building*.

17. Trim, showy, neat or elegant in dress or appearance.

"My Katharine shall be *fine*."
Shakespeare: Taming of the Shrew, ii.

18. Free from clouds or rain; sunshiny.

"Sufficient to make prices droop in the face of *fine* weather."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

19. Artful, dexterous.

"Through his *fine* handling, and his cleanly play,
He all those royal signs had stolen away."
Spenser: Mother Hubbard's Tale, 1, 915.

20. Sly, subtle, knavish.

"O for a *fine* thief!"
Shakespeare: Henry IV., Pt. I., iii. 3.

21. Ironically, used in a depreciatory sense; as, You are a *fine* player.

"You have made a *fine* hand."
Shakespeare: Henry VIII., v. 4.

II. *Fine Art*: Applied to an engraving executed in the very best manner.

"The fine original of Thomas Howard . . . whence the print is taken is at Leicester House."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. iv.

*B. As adv.: Finely.

"Admire to hear he speak so *fine*."
Swift: Panegyric on the Dean.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *fine*, *delicate*, and *nice*: "*Fine*, in the natural sense, denotes smallness in general. *Delicate* denotes a degree of *fineness* that is agreeable to the taste. Thread is said to be *fine* as opposed to the coarse and thick; silk is said to be *delicate*, when to *fineness* of texture it adds softness. The texture of a spider's web is remarkable for its *fineness*; that of the ermine's fur is remarkable for its *delicacy*. In their moral application these terms admit of the same distinction: the *fine* approaches either to the strong or to the weak; the *delicate* is a high degree of the *fine*, as a *fine* thought, which may be lofty, or *fine* feeling, which is acute and tender, and delicate feeling which exceeds the former in *fineness*. *Delicate* is said of that which is agreeable to the sense and the taste; *nice* to what is agreeable to the appetite: the former is a term of refinement; the latter of epicurism and sensual indulgence. The *delicate* affords pleasure only to those whose thoughts and desires are purified from what is gross; the *nice* affords pleasure to the young, the ignorant, and the sensual: thus *delicate* food, delicate colors, delicate shapes and forms are always acceptable to the cultivated; a meal, a show, a color and the like will be *nice* to a child, which suits its appetite, or meets its fancy. . . . A person may be said to have a *delicate* ear in music whose ear is offended with the smallest discordance; he may be said to have a *nice* taste or judgment in music who scientifically discriminates the beauties and defects of different pieces. A person is *delicate* in his choice who is guided by taste and feeling; he is *nice* in his choice, who adheres to a strict rule. A point in question may be either *nice* or *delicate*: it is *delicate* as it is lightly to touch the tender feelings of any party; it is *nice* as it involves contrary interests, and becomes difficult of determination." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *fine* and *beautiful*, see BEAUTIFUL.

fine-arch, s.

Glass: The smaller fritting-furnace of a glass-house.

fine-drawn, a.

1. *Lit.*: Drawn out to a great degree of tenuity or fineness.

2. *Fig.*: Drawn out with too much subtlety; far-fetched.

fine-grained, a. Having a fine grain.

fine-nail, s. A name used in some trades to distinguish a relatively thin from a coarse nail, such as a fencing nail or clout. A finishing nail.

**fine-nosed, a.* Fastidious, delicate.

**fine-spoken, a.* Using fine language or phrases.

fine-spun, a. Drawn or spun out to minuteness; hence, over-refined or elaborate.

"Should I be thought in some places to have run on too *fine-spun* arguments."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. iii., ch. xxi.

fine-stuff, s.

Build: Lump lime slaked to a paste with a moderate volume of water, afterward diluted to the consistency of cream, and left to harden by evaporation to the required consistency for working over a floating-coat of coarse-stuff.

*fine, *fin, *fyn, *fyne, s.* [*Lat. finis*=(1) an end, (2) a fine.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. An end, finish, or conclusion. [*In fine.*]

"This holi bodi was forth ibore with gret honour atte *fine*."
St. Kenelm, 361.

*2. The end of life; death.

"Krist us yeus wel god *fin*."—*Havelok*, 22.

*3. The end or upshot of any business; the result.

"The *fine* is I will live a bachelor."
Shakespeare: Much Ado about Nothing, i. 1.

4. The payment of a sum of money imposed upon a person as a punishment for any offense; a pecuniary penalty; a mulct.

"Paying a lusty *fine*."—*Strype: Memorials; Henry VIII.* (an. 1532.)

*5. Any penalty.

"Paying the *fine* of rated treachery."
Shakespeare: King John, v. 4.

*6. The money or other thing paid for a privilege, exemption, &c.

"Ease, health, and life for this they must resign:
Unsure the tenure, but how vast the *fine*!"
Pope: Temple of Fame, 508.

II. English Law:

1. In the same sense as I. 4.

*2. In feudal law a final agreement between persons concerning lands or rents, or between the lord and his vassal, prescribing the conditions on which the latter shall hold his lands.

"A *fine*, which was till quite recently a very usual method of transferring an estate of freehold, was neither more nor less than an amicable agreement of a suit, actual or fictitious, by leave of the king or his justices, whereby the lands which were the subject of the action became, or were acknowledged to be, the right of one of the parties."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 18.

*3. A sum of money paid by a tenant on entering into possession, or for admission to a copyhold; also, a sum paid for the renewal of a lease.

"Some landlords, instead of raising the rent, take a *fine* for the renewal of the lease."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. ii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fine*, *forfeiture*, *mulct*, and *penalty*: "The *fine* and *mulct* are always pecuniary; the *penalty* may be pecuniary; a *forfeiture* consists of any personal property; the *fine* and *mulct* are imposed; the *penalty* is inflicted or incurred; the *forfeiture* is incurred. The violation of a rule or law is attended with a *fine* or *mulct*, but the former is a term of general use; the latter is rather a technical term in law; a criminal offense incurs a *penalty*; negligence of duty occasions the *forfeiture*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*4. In *fine*: In conclusion, in short, finally; to sum up.

"In *fine*, delivers me to fill the time,
Herself most chaste,ly absent."
Shakespeare: All's Well That Ends Well, iii. 7.

**fine* (1), **fyn, *fyne* (1), **fynen, v. t.* [*FINE, a.* O. Fr. *afiner, affiner*; *Sp. afinar*; *Port. afinar*; *Ital. affinare*; *M. H. Ger. finen*; *Icel. fina*.]

1. To refine, to purify.

"The fire . . . sal cum byfore Cristes comyng,
That the gude men sal than clensen and *fine*."
Hampole: Prick of Conscience, 4, 91.

2. To make less coarse.

"It *fines* the grass, but makes it short though thick."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

3. To free from impurities; to make clear or transparent.

"It is good also for fuel, not to omit the shavings of it for the *fining* of wine."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

4. To embellish, to decorate.

"To *fine* his title with some shews of truth."
Shakespeare: Henry V., i. 2.

5. To change or cause to pass gradually and imperceptibly from one state or condition to another.

"How they *fined* themselves
With a gradual conscience to a perfect night."
Browning.

bōll, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, gell, chorus, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, thīs; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -die, &c. = bēl, del.

fine (2), ***fyne** (2), *v. i. & t.* [O. Fr. *finer*; Fr. *finir*; Sp. & Port. *finar*; Ital. *finare*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To cease, to leave off.

"Floure lamps all of gold fyne
Fild up with fyre that fynet not to bren."
Destruction of Troy, 8,808.

2. To cease to exist, to come to an end, to finish one's course.

"Erly in this world fyne."—*Alisaunder*, 7,897.

*3. To pay a fine.

"What poet ever fined for sheriff, or who
By rhymes and verse did ever lord mayor grow?"
Oldham: *A Satire*.

B. Transitive:

*1. To bring to an end or conclusion; to finish, to end.

"Thy werre for to hende and fyne."
Seven Sages, 2,887.

2. To impose a pecuniary penalty upon; to set a fine upon; to punish by fine; to mulct.

"He was fined in four hundred pounds."—*Burnet: Hist. Reformation* (an. 1584).

*3. To fix as the amount of fine or ransom to be paid.

"I have fined these bones of mine for ransom."
Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iv. 7.

fine-draw, *v. t.* [Eng. *fine*, and *draw*.] To sew up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.

"It was in my best pair of kerseymeres, but thanks to the skillful little seamstress, I got them finedrawn."—*Marryat: Peter Simple*. (Latham.)

fine-draw-ër, *s.* [Eng. *fine*, and *drawer*.] One who sews up rents by finedrawing.

fine-draw-ing, *s.* [Eng. *fine*, and *drawing*.]

1. The art or act of sewing up rents with such skill that they are rendered imperceptible.

2. A finishing process with cloth, in which it is subjected to a strong light, while all faulty parts or breaks in the fabric are closed by sound yarn introduced by a needle.

***fi-nëer** (1), *v. i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To get goods made up in a way unsuitable for any other purchaser, and then refuse to take them except on credit. (*Ogilvie*.)

***fi-nëer** (2), *v. t.* [VENEER.] To veneer.

fine-flî-gêred, **fine-fyngred**, *a.* [English *fine*, *fingler*; -ed.]

1. Skillful, dexterous.

"The most finefingred workman on the ground."
Spenser.

2. Nice, delicate; needing careful handling.

"A delicate, finefingred matter."—*Udall: Tim*. iv.

***fine-lëss**, *a.* [Eng. *fine*, *s.*; -less.] Without end; endless, boundless.

"Riches finless is as poor as winter

To him that ever fears he shall be poor."
Shakesp.: *Othello*, iii. 3.

fine-ly, ***fin-liche**, ***fyn-liche**, ***fyne-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *fine*; -ly.]

1. In minute parts.

"Such and so finely bolted dist thou seem."
Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, ii. 2.

2. Keenly, sharply.

"Get you black lead, sharpened finely."—*Peacham: On Drawing*.

3. Admirably, neatly, beautifully, elegantly.

4. Delicately, not coarsely; as, cloth finely woven.

5. With skill or art.

"All the heads are finely executed."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. iv.

6. With neatness or elegance of language or expression.

"Plutarch says very finely that a man should not allow himself to hate even his enemies."—*Addison*.

7. Adroitly, cleverly, dexterously.

"We will turn it finely off."
Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

8. Nicely; so as to please.

"A tripe finely broiled."
Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 3.

9. Used ironically in a depreciatory sense; as, He managed the business finely.

finely-checked, & Neatly or prettily adorned with various colors.

"The finely-checked duck, before her train,
Rows garrulous."—*Thomson: Spring*, 777, 778.

fine-ness, ***fyne-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *fine*; -ness; Fr. *finesse*.] [FINESSE.]

1. The quality or state of being fine or in fine particles.

2. Keenness, sharpness; as, the fineness of the edge of a razor or of the point of a pencil.

3. Elegance, beauty, delicacy, neatness.

4. Delicacy of texture or workmanship; freedom from coarseness.

"I therefore must beg you to procure me some Irish linen . . . much about the same fineness."—*Chesterfield: Miscell.*, vol. iv., lett. 69.

5. Show, splendor.

"The fineness of clothes destroys the ease."—*More: Decay of Piety*.

6. Neatness or elegance of language or expression.

*7. Subtlety, artfulness, ingenuity, dexterity, finesse.

"You'll mar all with your fineness."

Ben Jonson: *The Devil is an Ass*, iii. 1.

8. Purity; freedom from dross, impurity, or base mixtures.

9. The quantity of pure metal in an alloy expressed in 1,000 parts; as, The fineness of United States coin is 900, the other 100 being alloy.

"The ancients were careful to coin their money in due weight and fineness."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins*.

10. Clearness or brightness (applied to the weather); as, the fineness of the season.

***fin-ër** (1), *s.* [Eng. *fine* (1), *v.*; -er.] One who refines or purifies metals; a refiner.

"Take away the dross from the silver, and there shall come forth a vessel for the finer."—*Prov*. xxv. 4.

***fin-ër** (2), *s.* [Eng. *fine* (2), *v.*; -er.] One who fines or mulcts another in a pecuniary penalty.

fin-ër-y (1), *s.* [Eng. *fine*, *a.*; -ry.]

*1. The quality of being fine, grand, showy, or splendid; showiness, splendor, fineness.

"Don't chuse your place of study by the finery of the prospects."—*Watts*.

2. Fine clothes, ornaments, decorations, &c.; showy dress.

"Tapestry and arras hung from the windows of those who could afford to exhibit such finery."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

fin-ër-y (2), *s.* [Eng. *fine* (1), *v.*; -ry.]

Iron-works: A species of forge-hearth in which gray cast-iron is smelted by fuel and blast, and from which it is run into iron troughs for sudden congelation. The result is a finer quality of cast-iron of whiter color, which is subsequently puddled and made malleable.

fi-nësse, *s.* [Fr.; Ital. *finezza*; Sp. *fineza*=fineness.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Fineness.

"With great sleight and fynesse of wytte."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 8.

2. An artifice, stratagem, or subtle contrivance to gain an end.

"This is the artificiallest piece of finesse to persuade men to be slaves."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes*.

3. Skill, art, dexterity.

"But he (his musical finesse was such,
So nice his ear, so delicate his touch)

Made poetry a mere mechanic art."
Cooper: *Table Talk*, 652-4.

II. Whist: The act of trying to win a trick with a lower card than is in your opponent's hand, while a higher card is in your own hand.

fi-nësse, *v. i. & t.* [FINESSE, *s.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To make use of finessees or artifices to gain an end.

"If they were not his own by finessing and trick."

Goldsmith: *Retaliation*.

2. *Whist*: To try to win a trick with a lower card than is in your opponent's hand, while you have a higher card in your own hand.

B. Trans.: To finesse with; as, to finesse a king, a queen, &c.

fine-still, *v. t.* [Eng. *fine*, and *still*, *s.*] To distill, as spirits from molasses, treacle, or some preparation of saccharine matter.

fine-still-ër, *s.* [Eng. *finestill*; -er.] One who distills spirits from molasses, treacle, &c.

fine-still-ing, *s.* [Eng. *finestill*; -ing.] The act or process of distilling spirits from molasses, treacle, &c.

fin-ew (ew as ù), *s.* [FENOWED.] The state or quality of being moldy.

***fin-gent**, *a.* [Lat. *finger*, pr. par. of *finigo*=to make, to feign.] Forming, fashioning.

"Man is the most fagent, plastic of creatures."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. i., bk. i., ch. ii.

fin-gër, ***fen-ger**, ***fin-grë**, ***fyn-ger**, ***fyne-grë**, ***vin-grë**, *s.* [A. S. *finger*; cogn. with Dut. *vinger*; Icel. *fingr*; Dan. & Sw. *finger*; Goth. *figgrs*; Ger. *finger*; O. H. Ger. *fangar*.] Probably from the same root as *fang* (q. v.).

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) One of the flexible members of the hand by which men catch and hold; a digit.

"His fingers held the pen."

Cooper: *Loss of the Royal George*.

(2) Anything resembling or serving the purpose of a finger; an index.

(3) A small measure; the width of a finger.

"One of these bows with a little arrow did pierce through a piece of steel three fingers thick."—*Wilkins: Mathematical Magic*.

(4) The hand, the instrument of work or art.

"Lay to your fingers; help to bear this away."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, iv.

2. *Fig.*: A very little distance or extent.

II. Technically:

1. *Music*: Ability or skill in playing on a keyed instrument.

"What a finger!" cried Mrs. Ponto."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. xxv.

2. *Machinery*:

(1) A small projecting rod or wire, which is brought into contact with an object to effect or restrain a motion. Known as a gripper in printing-machinery.

(2) One of a row of similar projections, as the finger of a rake. Sometimes synonymous with tooth.

3. *Husbandry*: One of the projecting pieces on the finger-bar of a harvester, within and against which the knives play. [FINGER-BAR.]

† (1) To have a finger in: To be concerned or mixed up in.

(2) To have at one's fingers' ends: To know perfectly; to be perfectly familiar with.

(3) To arrive at one's fingers' ends: To be brought to great poverty.

(4) *Purple fingers*:

Bot.: *Digitalis purpurea*.

(5) *Fingers-and-thumbs*:

Bot.: *Lotus corniculatus*.

(6) *Fingers-and-toes*:

Bot.: (1) *Lotus corniculatus*; (2) [FINGER-AND-TOE.]

finger-alphabet, *s.* Certain motions or positions of the fingers answering to letters of the alphabet, by means of which the deaf and dumb are enabled to communicate with others.

finger-and-toe, *s.* A popular name for *Dactylorhiza*, a disease in turnips.

"The diseases of turnips are somewhat difficult to cope with. Non-selection of bulbs for seed conduces to both anbury and finger-and-toe."—*Smithson: Useful Book for Farmers*, p. 36.

finger-bar, *s.*

Agric.: The bar of a reaping or mowing machine, whose front edge has projecting fingers, called guards, through whose horizontal slots the serrated knife reciprocates.

finger-board, *s.*

Music:

1. The flat or slightly rounded piece of wood attached to the neck of instruments of the violin and guitar class, on to which the strings are pressed when stopped by the fingers.

2. A manual or keyboard. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

finger-bowl, *s.* A finger-glass (q. v.).

finger-fed, *adj.* Nicely brought up; pampered.

finger-fern, *s.*

Bot.: *Asplenium ceterach*.

finger-flower, *s.*

Bot.: *Digitalis purpurea*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

finger-glass, *s.* A glass or bowl in which to rinse the fingers after dinner or dessert.

finger-grass, *s.*

Bot.: A name given to *Digitaria*, a genus of grasses.

finger-grip, *s.*

Well-boring: A tool for recovering rods or tools dropped into a bored shaft. It consists of a rod having a foot, which is twisted around so as to penetrate beneath the object, and enable it to be lifted and withdrawn.

finger-nut, *s.*

Mach.: A nut with wings to afford a hold; a butterfly-nut.

finger-organ, *s.*

Music: An organ played with the fingers, as distinguished from a barrel organ.

finger-parted, *a.*

Bot.: Having five lobes resembling the fingers of the human hand. (*Paxton*.)

finger-plate, *s.* A plate on the side of a door, near the edge, to keep finger-marks from the paint.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôr, or, wôre, wolf, wôrkr, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, quite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

finger-post, s. A sign-post set up generally where roads cross or divide, to point out the direction to certain places. Such posts frequently have a hand and finger pointing in the proper direction.

finger-root, s.

Bot.: *Digitatis purpurea*.

finger-shell, s. A marine shell resembling a finger.

finger-stall, s. A cover of leather, &c., worn as a protection on the finger when sore or cut.

finger-stone, s. A fossil resembling an arrow.

fin-gër, v. t. & i. [FINGER, s.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To touch with the finger; to handle.

2. To toy, to meddle or interfere with.

"Go, get you gone, and let the papers lie;

You would be *fin-gëring* them to anger me."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 2.

3. To touch thievishly; to pilfer, to purloin.

"The king was slyly *fin-gëring* from the deck."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., v. 1.

4. To perform with the fingers; as, a delicate piece of work.

II. Music:

1. To play on an instrument with the fingers.

2. To indicate by numbers or marks written over or under the notes to which they refer, with which fingers they are to be played; as, to *finger* a piece of music.

B. Intransitive:

***I. Ord. Lang.**: To purloin, to pilfer.

"A *fin-gëring* slave."—*Wordsworth*: *Poet's Epitaph*.

2. **Mus.**: To make use of the fingers in playing on an instrument. [FINGERING, II. 1.]

fin-gëred, pa. par. & a. [FINGER, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ord. Lang.: Having fingers.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: Having five lobes digitate, the same as palmate, but with the segments narrower and less spreading.

2. **Mus.**:

(1) Touched or played with the fingers; as, a keyed, stringed, or holed instrument.

(2) Produced by the pressure of the finger on a particular key, string, or hole.

(3) Marked with figures to indicate with what finger each note is to be played.

fin-gër-ër, s. [Eng. *finger*; -er.] One who fingers; a pilferer; a purloiner; a thief.

fin-gër-îng, *fyn-gur-yng, pr. par., a. & s. [FINGER, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: The act of touching with the fingers.

"One that is covetous is not so highly pleased with the mere sight and *fin-gëring* of money."—*Grew*: *Cosmologia Sacra*.

2. Delicate work done with the fingers.

3. A thick, loose, woolen yarn used for knitting stockings and the like.

II. Technically:

1. Music:

(1) The act of placing and using the fingers properly in performing upon a musical instrument; the management of the fingers in playing upon a keyed, stringed, or holed instrument.

"Come on, tune: If you can penetrate her with your *fin-gëring*, so."—*Shakesp.*: *Cymbeline*, ii. 3.

(2) The indicating with figures written over or under the notes to which they refer with what finger each is to be played.

2. **Spinning**: Worst spun of combed wool on the small wheel; as distinguished from wheeling, which is worst spun on the large wheel from wool not combed, but merely carded.

fin-gër-îng, *ân-ger-lyng, *fyn-gyr-lynge, s. [Eng. *finger*, and dimin. suff. -*ling*.]

1. The finger of a glove; a finger-stall.

"*Fyn-gyr-lynge* of a glove. *Digitabulum*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. The young of the salmon.

fin-gle-fah-gle, s. [A reduplication of *fangle* (q. v.).] A trifle.

"We agree in nothing but to wrangle

About the slightest *fin-gle-fangle*."

Butler: *Hudibras*, pt. iii., c. iii.

fin-gròm, s. [Etm. doubtful; perhaps connected with *fin-gëring*, C. II. 2.] A kind of woolen cloth made in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, denominated, as it would seem, from the quality of the worsted of which it is wrought.

fin'-y-al, s. [Lat. *finis*=an end; *finio*=to finish.]

Arch.: A pointed ornament or pinnacle surmounting the apex of a Gothic gable. It is properly confined to the bunch of foliage which terminates a pinnacle, canopy, pediment, &c.

***fin'-ic, *fin'-ick, a.** The same as FINICAL (q. v.).

fin'-i-cal, a. [From *fine*, a. (q. v.).] Affecting great nicety or delicacy; over-nice; fastidious; particular; crotchety; foppish.

"Be not too *finical*; but yet be clean,

And wear well-fashioned clothes like other men."

Dryden: *Ovid*; *Art of Love*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *finical*, *spruce*, and *foppish*: "These epithets are applied to such as attempt at finery by improper means. The *finical* is insignificantly fine; the *spruce* is laboriously and artfully fine; the *foppish* is fantastically and affectingly fine. The *finical* is said mostly of manners and speech; the *spruce* is said of the dress; the *foppish* of dress and manners." (*Crabb*: *Eng. Synon.*)

fin'-i-câl'-i-tÿ, s. [Eng. *finical*; -ity.]

1. The quality or state of being finical; finicalness.

2. Anything finical.

fin'-i-cal-ly, adv. [Eng. *finical*; -ly.] In a finical, fastidious, or foppish manner.

fin'-i-cal-ness, s. [Eng. *finical*; -ness.] The quality or state of being finical; over-nicety or fastidiousness in dress or manners; foppishness.

"Gray's *finicalness* about expressions was excessive."—*Hall*: *Modern English*, p. 123.

***fin'-ick, a.** [FINIC.]

fin'-ick-îng, a. [Eng. *finick*; -ing.] Finical.

"Notes on the elegant if somewhat *finicking* style of the Adams."—*Athenæum*, July 8, 1882.

***fi-nîf-îc, s.** [Latin *finis*=an end; *facio*=to make.] That which finishes, limits, or concludes; a limiting element or quality. (*Coleridge*.)

***fi-nîf-ÿ, v. t.** [Eng. *fine*, a.; Lat. *facio* (pass. *fi*)=to make.] To make fine; to adorn.

"Hath so pared and *finîft* them [his feet]."—*Ben Jonson*. (*Webster*.)

fin'-i-kin, s. [FINNIKIN.]

***fin'-îng (1), *fyn-yng, s.** [FINE (2), v.] An end, an ending.

"God gave alle good *fyn-yng*."—*Alisaunder*, 8,015.

fin'-îng (2), pr. par., a. & s. [FINE (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of refining or purifying; specifically, the clarifying of wines, malt liquors, &c.

2. The preparation, generally a solution of gelatine or isinglass, used to fine or clarify liquors. As the isinglass or albumen subsides in the liquor, it carries down the particles mechanically suspended therein.

II. Technically:

Metal.: The treatment of metal to remove impurities and foreign matters, as the fining (refining) of cast-iron to convert it to malleable iron by the removal of the carbon, &c.

fining-forge, s.

Metal.: An open hearth with a blast, by which iron is freed of impurities or foreign matters. Cast-iron is thus rendered malleable.

fining-pot, s.

Metal.: A crucible in which metals are refined.

fining-roller, s.

Paper-making: A cylindrical wire-cloth sieve in the paper-making machine, which allows the finely-ground stuff to pass, but restrains the coarse fibers and knots.

fin'-îs, s. [Lat.] The end, finish, or conclusion. The word is sometimes placed at the end of a book.

fin'-ish, *ân-isch-en, *fyn-isshe, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *finiss*, base of *finissant*, pr. par. of *finir*=to finish; Lat. *finio*, from *finis*=an end.]

A. Transitive:

1. To bring to an end; to complete.

"For which of you intending to build a tower sitteth not down first and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to *finish* it?"—*Luke* xiv. 28.

2. To arrive at the end of; as, to *finish* a journey.

*3. To make complete; to fill up; to complete.

"How many days will *finish* up the year?"

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., ii. 5.

4. To make perfect or complete.

"A poet uses episodes; but episodes, taken separately, *finish* nothing."—*Broome*: *On the Odyssey*.

5. To perfect; to elaborate; to bring to a high state of excellence; to polish.

"A faultless sonnet, *finished* thus, would be

Worth tedious volumes of loose poetry."

Dryden: *Art of Poetry*.

B. Intransitive:

1. To come to an end or completion; to terminate; to expire.

"His days may *finish* e'er that hapless time."

Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, v. 4.

2. To make or come to an end of anything; to reach the end.

"Havock, who *finished* half a length in the rear of Shrewsbury, was third."—*London Standard*.

¶ For the difference between *finish* and *to close*, see CLOSE; for that between *finish* and *to complete*, see COMPLETE.

fin'-ish, s. [FINISH, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of finishing.

2. The last touch to a work, whereby it is brought to completion and excellence; careful elaboration; polish.

II. Technically:

1. **Art**: The last touches applied to a picture or other work of art. It always constitutes the difference between excellence and mediocrity. Small pictures require the most careful finish, but in large ones too much attention to high finish detracts from the boldness and vigor demanded by works on a large scale.

2. **Build.**: The last raw coat of plaster on a wall.

3. **Racing**: The very last part or end of a race, when the competitors are close to the winning-post.

"Lady Auckland, getting the best of a good *finish*, won cleverly by a neck."—*Sporting Life*.

fin'-ished, pa. par. & a. [FINISH, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Brought to an end or completion; completed, ended, terminated.

2. Brought to a high degree of excellence; carefully elaborated, or perfected.

"What *finished* Agriculture knows."

Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, ii. 19.

¶ For the difference between *finished* and *complete*, see COMPLETE.

fin'-ish-ër, s. [Eng. *finish*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who brings to a completion or end; a terminator; an ender.

"The one a defender of his innocency, the other a *finisher* of all his troubles."—*Hooker*.

2. A performer; one who carries out or completes.

"He that of greatest works is *finisher*,

Off does them by the weakest minister."

Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 1.

3. One who perfects or completes; a perfecter.

"Jesus the author and *finisher* of our faith."—*Heb.* xii. 2.

4. Anything which gives a finishing touch to, or settles anything. (*Colloquial*.)

II. Technically:

1. **Carding**: The final carding-machine, which perfects the fleece or delivers the sliver, as distinguished from the prior machine, known as the breaker. A finishing-card.

2. **Paper-making**: The second beating-engine, or half-stuff engine, which operates upon the partially-worked rags that have been previously reduced in the stuff-engine and then bleached.

finisher's-press, s.

Bookbinding: A small press, like a cutting-press, used by the finisher, who does the ornamental work on the cover.

fin'-ish-îng, *ân-ish-yng, pr. par., adj. & s. [FINISH, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: The act or process of bringing to an end or completion; the act of completing or perfecting; finish.

"A certayne toole or instrument toward the *finishing* of his worke."—*Fisher*: *On Prayer*.

II. Technically:

1. **Bookbinding**: The ornamental work on a book after it is simply covered with leather or cloth, which is known as forwarding.

2. **Engraving**: The work of the graver, dry-point, and machine-ruler upon an etched plate.

finishing-card, s. A machine in which the process of carding is repeated. The machine which first operates upon the material is known as the breaker-card.

bôl, bôy; pòut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, thîs; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

finishing-coat, s.

Plastering: The third coat on the better style of work. For painting, it consists of the best stuff, and is called stucco. For paper, it consists of the same as the previous coat, and is called setting.

finishing-hammer, s. The last hammer used by the gold-beater. The series is as follows: The flat or enlarging hammer; the commencing-hammer; the spreading-hammer; the finishing-hammer. The latter has a face four inches in diameter, and more convex in form than the faces of the other hammers; the weight of the finishing-hammer is thirteen or fourteen pounds. [GOLD-BEATING.]

finishing-rolls, s. pl. A second set of rolls in a rolling-mill. The first set is the roughing-rolls, which operate on the bloom from the tilt-hammer or squeezer, and reduce it to bar form. This is then cut up, piled, reheated, and taken to the finishing-rolls, which make it into bar or rod iron. The reheating purifies, and the second rolling improves the tenacity by the repetition of the drawing. The finishing-rolls run at a speed two or three times greater than the roughing-rolls, according to size.

fi-nite, a. [Lat. *finitus*, pa. par. of *finio* = to finish; *finis*=an end.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** Having limits or bounds; limited, bounded; opposed to infinite.

"As if a finite understanding knew,

What the Almighty could or could not do."

Byrom: Redemption of Mankind.

2. **Gram.:** Applied to those moods of a verb which are limited by number and person, as the indicative, subjunctive, imperative.

***fi-nite-less, a.** [Eng. *finite*; -less.] Without bounds or limits; unlimited, infinite.

fi-nite-ly, adv. [Eng. *finite*; -ly.] In a finite manner or degree; to a certain degree only; within limits.

fi-nite-ness, s. [Eng. *finite*; -ness.] The quality of being finite or limited; limitation, or confinement within certain bounds.

***fi-ni-tion, s.** [Lat. *finitus*, pa. par. of *finio*.] An ending, a conclusion.

***fin-i-tude, s.** [Eng. *finite*(e), and suff. -ude.] The state of being finite; finiteness; limitation.

fin-kle, *fyn-kle, s. [A corrupt. of Lat. *feniculum*.] Fennel (q. v.).

Fin-land-ër, s. [Eng. *Finland*; -er.] A native of Finland.

fin-less, a. [Eng. *fin*; -less.] Destitute of or wanting fins.

fin-like, a. [Eng. *fin*; -like.] Like or resembling a fin; made in form or imitation of a fin.

Finns, s. [A contr. of *Finlander*.] A Finlander; a native of Finland.

fin-näc, *fin-nack, *fin-noc, *fin-ner, s. [Prob. from Gael. *feannog*=a whitening.] A white trout, a variety of the *Salmo fario*. Dr. Shaw, in his *General Zoology*, gives the Phinoc of Scotland, as a distinct species, by the name of *Salmo phinoc*, or Whiting Salmon. It is asserted that the fry of this fish have never been seen by the most experienced anglers or salmon-fishers.

finned, a. [Eng. *fin*; -ed.]

1. Having fins.

2. Having broad edges spread out on either side.

fin-nër, fin-bäck, s. [For etym. see def. 1.]

1. **Gen.:** Any whale which has an adipose fin on its back. The genera *Megaptera*, *Balenoptera*, and *Physalus* have this character. All of them belong to the family *Balenidae*.

2. **Spec.:** The genus *Physalus*. [1.]

fin-ni-kin, s. [Prov. Eng.=finical. (*Mahn*).] A kind of pigeon, having a crest somewhat resembling the mane of a horse.

fin-nin, s. [A corrupt. of *FINDON* (q. v.).]

finnin haddock, s. [FINDON HADDOCK.]

Fin-nish, a. & s. [Eng. *Finn*; -ish.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to Finland or the Finns.

B. As subst.: The language spoken by the Finns in northwestern Russia and in Livonia. It is allied to Turkish and Hungarian.

fin-nÿ, a. [Eng. *fin*; -y.]

1. Furnished with fins; of the nature of fish.

2. Containing or abounding in fish; as, the *finny* deep. (*Goldsmith*.)

fi-nö-chi-ö, s. [Ital. *finocchio*.]

Bot.: Sweet Fennel (*Feniculum dulce*).

fin-ös, s. [Sp.]

Comm.: The second-best wool from merino sheep.

***fint, pres. of v.** [See def.] A contracted form for *findeth*.

fin-töck, s. [Gael. *fundac*.] The cloudberry or knoutberry (*Rubus chamemorus*).

Fi-öng, s. pl. [Gael. *fein*; pl. *feithne*; Ir. *fion*, *fians*, pl. *fiona*, *fionna*.] A semi-mythical race of warriors of supernatural size, strength, and daring in the poems of Ossian. According to Skene, they were of the race which inhabited Scotland and Ireland before the Scots, and Germany before the Germans. According to others, they were Irish, and derived their name from Fion MacCumhal (Fin MacCoul), their leader. [FENIAN.]

fjord (as fyord), s. [Dan. & Norw.; Icel. *fjördr*.] A long, narrow inlet, bounded by high banks or rocks, often opening again into the sea, such as are common on the coast of Norway.

fi-ö-rin, s. [Ir. *floran*, *feoirn*=a coarse grass.]

Bot.: *Agrostis stolonifera*. Sir Joseph Hooker applies the name Fiorin-grass to *A. alba*, of which he makes *A. stolonifera* a more stoloniferous state.

fiorin-grass, s.

Bot.: The same as FIORIN (q. v.).

fi-ö-rite, s. [From *Santa Fiora*, in Italy, where it is found; Eng. suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of opal found in the form of translucent to opaque, grayish, whitish, or brownish incrustations, and also in globular, botryoidal, and stalactitic concretions. It is formed from the decomposition of the siliceous minerals of volcanic rocks about fumaroles, or from the siliceous waters of hot springs.

fi-p-pli, v. i. [Etym. doubtful.] To whimper, to whine, to act in an unmanly manner.

"He *fippittit* lik ane faderlies fole."

Peebles to the Play, st. xxv.

fi-p-ple, s. [Prob. from Lat. *fibula*=a brooch, a clasp.] A stopper.

"In recorders, which go with a gentle breath, the concave of the pipe, were it not for the *fipple* that straiteneth the air much more than the simple concave, would yield no sound."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 116.

fir, *firre, *fyr, *fyrre, s. [A. S. *furh*, in the compound *furh-wuder*=firwood; cogn. with Dan. *fyr*; Icel. *fura*; Sw. *furu*; Ger. *föhre*; Wel. *pyr*; Lat. *quercus*=an oak; M. H. Ger. *vorhe*.]

A. As substantive:

Botany and Ordinary Language:

1. A name popularly given to many coniferous trees, *Pinus*, *Abies*, *Larix*. (See the compounds.)

2. A name limited by botanists to the true genus *Abies*, which formerly was merged in that of *Pinus*, but now is made distinct.

3. The wood of the trees mentioned under No. 1.

B. As adj.: Consisting of fir, derived from fir.

† (1) *Abies balsamea* is popularly known as the Balm of Gilead fir; *A. nigra* as the Black Spruce fir; *A. canadensis* as the Double Balsam fir; *A. canadensis* as the Hemlock Spruce fir; *A. larix* (called by Decandolle *Larix europæa*) as the Larch fir; *A. excelsa* as the Norway or Common Spruce fir; *A. rubra* as the Red Spruce fir; *Pinus sylvestris* as the Scotch fir; *Abies picea* as the Silver fir; and *A. alba* as the White Spruce fir.

(2) **Joint firs:**

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Gnetales (q. v.).

(3) **Stone fir:**

Bot.: *Allosorus crispus*. It is to this species, which is a fern, that, according to Pratt, Southey gives the name. (*Britten & Holland*.)

fir-apple, s.

Bot.: A fir-cone.

fir-bob, s.

Bot.: A fir-cone.

fir-cone, s.

Bot.: The strobilus or cone-like fruit of the fir. [CONE.]

fir-in-bond, s.

Carp.: A name given to lintels, well-plates, bond-timbers, and all timbers built in walls.

fir-moss, s.

Bot.: *Lycopodium selago*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

fir-rapes, s. pl.

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Monotropaceae (q. v.).

fir-tree, *fir-tre, *fyr-tree, *fyrre-tree, *fyrre-tre, s.

1. **Ord. Lang.:** The same as FIR, A, 1 or 2.

2. **Script.:** [Heb. *berosh*.] Some tree belonging to the Coniferous order. It grew on Lebanon (Isaiah xxxvii. 24). Its wood was used with cedar in Solomon's Temple (1 Kings vi. 15, 34; 2 Chron. ii. 8, iii. 5), in shipbuilding (Ezekiel xxvii. 5), and for musical instruments (2 Sam. vi. 5). Gesenius thinks it was the cypress, but perhaps the Hebrew word *berosh* may have been used as vaguely as the English appellation *fir*.

fir-wood, s. The wood of the fir-tree.

fire, *fir, *fier, *fur, *fyr, *fyer, *fuyr, s. [A. S. *fyr*; cogn. with Dut. *vuur*; Icel. *fyri*; Dan. & Sw. *fyr*; Sw. *feuer*; Gr. *pyr*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Literally:**

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

"The bush burned with *fire*."—*Exodus* iii. 2.

(2) Fuel in a state of combustion; as in a furnace, a grate, &c.

"And while the rest, a ruddy quire,

Were seated round their blazing *fire*."

Wordsworth: Oak and the Broom.

(3) Anything burning.

"A little *fire* is quickly trodden out."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., iv. 8.

(4) A conflagration; the burning, as of a house or town.

"There is another liberality to the citizens, who had suffered damage by a great *fire*."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins*.

2. **Figuratively:**

(1) A state of heat; glow of warmth.

"The heavens were all on *fire*."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iii. 1.

(2) Anything which seems as if on fire; as a star.

"By the *fires* of heaven."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 4.

(3) Torture by burning; hence, trouble, suffering, afflictions.

"Did Shadrach's zeal his glowing breast inspire,

To weary tortures, and rejoice in *fire*."

Prior: Charity, 7, 8.

(4) The punishment of the damned.

"Depart, ye cursed, into everlasting *fire*."—*Matthew* xxv. 41.

(5) In the same sense as II. 2.

(6) Flame, luster, light, brightness.

"Stars, hide your *fires*,

Let not night see my black and deep desires."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 4.

(7) Anything which provokes or inflames the passions.

"What *fire* is in my ears? Can this be true?"

Stand I condemned for pride and scorn so much."

Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 1.

(8) Heat, violence.

"The raging *fire* of fever."

Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v.

(9) Ardor or violence of temper or passion; heat, passion.

"I am glad that my weak words

Have struck but thus much show of *fire* from Brutus."

Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, i. 2.

(10) The passion of love.

"Accused of yielding to the luring *fire*

Of lawless love."

Hoole: Orlando Furioso, bk. iv.

(11) Liveliness of imagination; vigor or force of fancy; force of sentiment or expression; power of genius; intellectual activity.

"They have no notion of life and *fire* in fancy and in words, and anything that is just in grammar and in measure, is good oratory and poetry to them."—*Felton: On the Classics*.

(12) An eruption or inflammation; as, St. Anthony's *fire*.

II. Technically:

1. **Chem.:** In the opinion of the ancients one of four primary elements of which all things were composed, the others being air, earth, and water. Not one of the four is really a simple element. Fire consists of evolved heat and light produced by ignition or combustion. [FLAME.]

2. **Milit.:** The discharge of firearms.

III. In special phrases:

1. **St. Anthony's Fire:** [ERYSIPELAS.]

2. **On fire:**

(1) **Lit.:** Burning; ignited; in flames.

(2) **Fig.:** Excited, inflamed; ardent, eager.

"The youth of England are on *fire*."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., ii. (Chorus.)

3. **To set fire to, on fire, or a-fire:**

(1) **Lit.:** To kindle.

"Set London Bridge on *fire*."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iv. 6.*

(2) **Fig.:** To excite; to inflame.

"So inflamed by my desire,

I may set her heart a-*fire*."

Carew.

4. **To take fire:**

(1) **Lit.:** To become ignited; to begin to burn.

(2) **Fig.:** To become excited, inflamed, or enraged; to fire up.

5. **Running fire:**

Milit.: A rapid discharge of firearms by a line of troops in succession.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wö, wét, hère, camel, hër, thère; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whö, sön; mäte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, räle, füll; trÿ, sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

6. *Greek fire*: An artificial fire, capable of burning even in water, used by the Greeks in their wars with the Saracens. It is supposed to have been a composition of sulphur, naphtha, pitch, gum, and bitumen.

7. *Fire of joy*: A literal translation of the French *feu de joie*; a bonfire.

"Preparations being made by the magistrates for making fires of joy and other triumphant solemnities."—*Clarendon: Religion and Polity*, ch. vi.

8. *To set flames on fire*: To produce an unexpected or remarkable result. [The figure is drawn from the idea of a thresher using an old-time flail working with such vigor as to set afire the hames or haulmes of the grain on which he was working. Albeit the general idea is that the expression literally means to set the Thames river afire, and as a resultant we have in this country the expression (varied as to the stream mentioned by the locality): "Oh, he'll never set the — river afire."]

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fire*, *heat*, *warmth*, and *glow*: "*Fire* is with regard to *heat* as the cause to the effect. *Fire* is perceptible to us by the eye, as well as the touch; *heat* is perceptible only by the touch. *Fire* has within itself the power of communicating *heat* to other bodies at a distance from it; but *heat*, when it lies in bodies without *fire*, is not communicable or even perceptible, except by coming in contact with the body. *Fire* is producible in some bodies at pleasure, and when in action will communicate itself without any external influence; but *heat* is always to be produced and kept in being by some external agency: *fire* spreads, but *heat* dies away. *Fire* is producible in certain bodies; but *heat* may be produced in many more bodies: *fire* may be elicited from a flint, or from wood, steel, and some few other materials; but *heat* is producible, or exists to a greater or less degree, in all material substances. *Heat* and *warmth* differ principally in degree; the latter being a gentle degree of the former. *Heat* is less active than *fire*, and more active than *warmth*: the former is produced in bodies, either by the violent action of *fire* or the violent friction of two hard bodies; the latter is produced by the simple expulsion of the cold. *Glow* is a partial *heat* or *warmth* which exists, or is known to exist, mostly in the human frame; it is commonly produced in the body when it is in its most vigorous state, and its nerves are firmly braced by the cold." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fire-alarm, s.

1. An apparatus for communicating warning of a fire, as by telegraphic signal, &c.
2. An automatic arrangement by which notice of fire is given. It depends for its action upon the increased temperature of the air in the vicinity of the fire, or upon the burning away of certain connecting cords which are stretched in exposed situations.

fire-annihilator, s. A vessel charged with water and a mixture of dried ferro-cyanide of potassium, sugar, and chlorate of potassa. It is set in action by a blow on a glass bottle containing sulphuric acid, which flows over the charge and liberates gas, which, with the water, is emitted at a nozzle and expended upon a fire to quench it.

fire-arm, s. [FIREARMS.]

fire-armed, a. Armed with fire.

fire-arrow, s. An arrow, formerly used in warfare, carrying a combustible for incendiary purposes, as for setting fire to the sails of ships, &c.

fire-back, s. The back-wall of a furnace or fire-place. It is frequently of fire-brick, in order to protect the iron walls of the furnace, but is sometimes of iron ribbed, partly to protect and stiffen it, and partly to allow access of air close to it. Sometimes the fire-back is perforated to admit air at that point, or it may be hollow, and form a heater for water for household purposes.

fire-balloon, s.

1. A balloon whose ascensional power is derived from a body of heated air rising from a fire beneath the open mouth of the bag. Montgolfier's balloon was of this kind.

2. A balloon sent up at night with fireworks, which ignite at a certain regulated height.

fire-bar, s. A grate-bar in a furnace resting on a frame, called the fire-bar frame; inside the fire-box in a locomotive engine, wedge-shaped iron bars fitted to the fire-box with the thick side uppermost, to support the fire; the ends rest on a frame; they are inclined inward, with an air-space between each, to promote combustion, and are joined at one end, and supported by a rod at the other, so that the rod being withdrawn, the bars fall, and the fire-box is emptied.

fire-basket, s.

A portable grate or cresset.

fire-bell, s. A bell rung to give an alarm of fire. In this country fire-bells indicate by a definite number of strokes the district or locality in which a fire is raging.

fire-blasted, a. Struck with lightning.

fire-boom, s.

Naut. A long boom having a goose neck, to slip on to a bolt in a ship's wales; the ends of fire-booms are formed with open prongs, through which a rope is reeved and carried round the vessel to prevent an enemy's boats from getting alongside during the night, or to keep off fire-ships, fire-stages, or vessels accidentally on fire.

fire-bridge, s. A plate or wall at the back of the furnace to support the ends of the grate-bars and prevent the fuel being carried over. It also serves to give an up turn to the flames, against the bottom of the boiler.

**fire-brief, s.* A circular letter asking for help for sufferers from a fire.

"We laugh at *fire-briefs* now, although they be commended to us by his Majesty."—*Cartwright*.

fire-brigade, s. A body of men organized for the working of fire-engines in towns.

fire-cage, s. A skeleton box or basket of iron for holding lighted fuel; a cresset.

fire-chamber, s.

Puddling: The chamber at the end of the puddling furnace, whence the flame passes to the reverberating chamber where the charge is placed.

fire-company, s.

1. A fire-brigade.

2. A fire-insurance company.

fire-cracker, s. A small paper cylinder charged with a preparation of gunpowder, and furnished with a short fuse, which, being lighted, explodes with a loud report.

fire-cross, s. [FIRECROSS.]

fire-detector and alarm, s. An apparatus for detecting and giving the alarm of fire. In the oldest form, that invented by Prof. Grech, and exhibited in 1873, the principle was that high temperature in a room should itself be utilized to ring a bell and display a colored light. (*Haydn*.)

fire-dog, s.

An andiron (q. v.).

fire-door, s.

The door of a furnace; feeding and stoking are usually performed at the opening.

fire-drake, s. [FIRE-DRAKE.]

fire-dress, s. An invention intended to be worn as a protection against fire, enabling the wearer to approach and even to pass through flames for the purpose of rescuing life, or saving property. It consists of a light armor of metallic gauze, having an inner covering of some material, such as cotton, &c., which is a bad conductor of heat, steeped in a certain saline solution.

fire-drill, s.

Anthrop.: A term introduced by Tylor to describe the instrument used by peoples of low culture, especially the Australians and Tasmanians, for producing fire. They take two pieces of soft dry wood; one is a stick of about eight or nine inches long, the other piece is flat; the stick they shape into an obtuse point at one end, and pressing it upon the other, cause it to revolve quickly between both hands. By this method fire is produced in less than two minutes.

fire-drilling, s.

Anthrop.: The process of producing fire by means of a fire-drill (q. v.).

fire-eater, s.

1. A juggler, who pretends to eat or swallow fire.

2. A bully, a duelist, a fighting character.

fire-engine, s.

1. An engine or form of pump for throwing water to extinguish fires. It is a kind of force-pump in which the water is subjected by a pressure sufficient to raise it to the necessary height. They are now generally worked by steam. The chemical fire-engine is one on the principle of the fire-annihilator (q. v.). [EXTINCTEUR.]

*2. A steam-engine.

fire-escape, s. An apparatus for enabling persons to escape from the upper parts of buildings when on fire.

fire-extinguisher, s. [EXTINCTEUR, FIRE-ANNIHILATOR.]

fire-fan, s. A small blast apparatus adapted to a portable force, or one which has small proportions.

*fire-fanged, *fire-fangit, a.

1. Laid hold of or caught by fire.

2. Cheese is said to be *fire-fangit*, when it is swelled and cracked, and has received a peculiar taste, in consequence of being exposed to too much heat before it has been dried.

3. Applied to manure it means impaired in value, or damaged by too high a degree of fermenting heat.

fire-fanging, s. Injury produced by fermentation in a cheese.

**fire-flag, s.* A flash or gleam of lightning.

fire-flaire, s. [FIRE-FLAUCHT.]

Ichthy.: *Trygon pastinaca*, the only British species of sting-ray.

**fire-flaught, *fyre-flaucht, s.* A flash of lightning.

**fire-finger, s.* An incendiary.

fire-flout, s.

Bot.: *Papaver rhæas*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

**fire-fork, s.* A poker.

fire-gilding, s. The mode of gilding in which the gold is put on in the form of an amalgam, and the quicksilver afterward driven off by heat.

fire-grass, s.

Bot.: *Alchemilla arvensis*, from its being considered beneficial in erysipelas. (*Britten & Holland*.)

fire-guard, s. A wire frame placed before an open fire to arrest sparks and burning coals.

fire-insurance, s. Insurance against loss by fire. [ASSURANCE, INSURANCE.]

fire-insurance company, s. A company which insures property against fire.

fire-iron, *fyre-yron, s.

1. A piece of iron or steel to strike light with a flint. (*Hulot*.)

2. (*Pl.*): The implements for tending a fire; poker, tongs, and shovel.

fire-kiln, s.

A kiln or oven for heating anything.

fire-kindling, s. A feast or merrymaking upon going into a new house; housewarming.

fire-ladder, s.

A fire-escape (q. v.).

fire-leaves, s.

Bot.: A name given to *Plantago media*, and to *Scabiosa succisa*, from their tendency to fire a rick of hay, owing to their special capacity for retaining moisture, and consequently inducing fermentation and development of great heat.

fire-light, s.

1. The light coming from a fire.

2. A composition of inflammable substances for lighting fires.

fire-main, s. A main or pipe for water to be used in case of fire.

fire-maker, s.

The same as FIRE-LIGHT.

fire-making, s.

Anthrop.: The art of producing fire. It was believed by the ancients that man was without fire till Prometheus stole some from the chariot of the sun, but the whole story has a mythic look. Plutarch says that in his time there were fireless races of mankind, and the geographer Pomponius Mela indicates Ethiopia as the locality of one of these. A certain Eudoxus, however, taught them how to produce it. This story cannot be tested now, but Mr. Edward Tylor, F.R.S., after passing in review the alleged modern instances of fireless races, rejects them one and all. He believes that there was a time when man was without fire, but it now everywhere appears to have passed away. The oldest method known of making fire is the South Sea Island one by means of a stick and a groove (q. v.). By a change in the way of working, this became the fire-drill (q. v.). There followed next, it is believed, the method of striking fire by means of a flint, a piece of iron pyrites and tinder. This process was known to the ancients, which is the reason why they called one of the two minerals used pyrites—i. e., firestone. The Greeks, in the time of Aristophanes, knew how to concentrate the sun's rays by a burning-glass, and the Romans in the age of Pliny (A. D. 23-79), effected the same result by concave mirrors. In the case of the need-fire, a superstitious rite connected with Sun worship, and of which an instance occurred near Perth as late as 1826, fire was obtained by the revolution of a windlass in the hole of an oaken post smeared with tar. [NEED-FIRE.] The preceding generation remembered the time when fire was obtained by flint, steel, and a tinder-box, till superseded by the lucifer matches now in use. (*Tylor: Early Hist. of Mankind*, ch. ix.) [FIRE-DRILL, STICK-AND-GROOVE.]

fire-marble, s. [MARBLE.]

fire-marshal, s. An officer in the larger American cities who has the supreme command of all the fire-brigades of the municipality, and who directs the work of extinguishing fires. He is generally clothed with large powers of discretion, and has also police authority.

fire-office, s. A fire-insurance office; an office where property can be insured against fire.

fire-o'-gold, s.

Bot.: *Caltha palustris*.

fire-opal, s.

Min.: A variety of opal, of a hyacinth-red to honey-yellow color, with fire-like reflections, somewhat irised on turning.

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

fire-ordeal, s.

Old Law: An old way of trying an accused person by means of fire. [ORDEAL.]

fire-pan, s. [FIREPAN.]**Fire-philosophers, s.**

Hist.: Certain religionists, rather than philosophers, who in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries attempted by the aid of fire to penetrate to the primary elements of things. They attributed little to human reason and reflection, but nearly everything to experience and divine illumination. One of the most notable among them was Jacob Boehme, a shoemaker, of Gortitz, whom his patrons called the German Theosophist. He lived in the seventeenth century. The others were also called Theosophists. They were opposed by the Peripatetics. (Mosheim.) [ROSICRUCIANS.]

Fire-philosophy, s. The tenets of the Fire-philosophers (q. v.).

fire-point, s. A poker.

fire-policy, s. A deed or instrument whereby, in consideration of the payment, either in one sum or periodically, of a certain premium, an insurance company agrees to make good all loss or damage by fire which may happen to the property of the insurer, within a time specified in the document up to a certain fixed amount.

fire-proof, v. t. To make incombustible or proof against fire.

fire-proof, a. Proof against fire; incombustible. Buildings are rendered fire-proof by constructing them entirely of brick or stone, and using iron doors, lintels, &c., and stone stairs. Wood can be treated with silicate of soda, which, on the application of strong heat, fuses into a kind of glass, forming a shield against fire. Cloth or wood impregnated with certain saline substances will not blaze. Borax, alum, and phosphate of soda or ammonia are recommended as most suitable for this purpose. By treating cloth with graphite in a bath in which the mineral is suspended, and then subjecting it to the action of the electro-metallic bath, the cloth may be coated with metal. Woolen and ordinary stuffs may be treated with borax, alum, or soluble glass, but these cannot well be applied to the lighter descriptions, which are most liable to take fire. A weak solution of chloride of zinc has long been employed by figurantes to render their dresses incombustible.

Fire-proof building: The term is somewhat loosely applied, and may be held to mean: (1) A building absolutely incombustible, such as one whose walls, floors, and roofs are of metal, stone, brick, or cement. (2) A building capable of opposing the access of fire from without, having walls, window-shutters, and roofs which are incombustible from external flame and heat.

Fire-proof safe: A safe for the protection of valuables in case of the burning of a building in which they are placed.

Fire-proof structure: A vault, safe, or building proof against destruction by fire, either from the outside or by the burning of its contents. The provision against outside fire is the usual object, but in fire-proof structures the internal floors or partitions must also be impervious to fire, to make the building technically fire-proof.

fire-raft, s. A raft or timber structure carrying combustible materials, used by the Chinese to destroy the vessels of an enemy.

fire-rail, s.

Shipbuild.: A rail fixed above the plank sheer or the forecable and quarter deck, worked similar to the plank-sheer. (Ogilvie, 1st ed.)

fire-regulator, s. A thermostatic device to open or close the access of air to the fire, or to govern the draft-area in the chimney, in order to urge or moderate the fire as it may sink below or rise above the desired point to which the thermostat is adjusted.

fire-salvage, s. The saving from a fire of as much property as possible. Fire-salvage brigades form an important portion of the equipment of the principal cities of this country. Their object is to protect goods in burning houses as much as possible from damage by both fire and water, and they are equipped generally with both fire extinguishers and covers for the goods.

fire-screen, s.**1. A fire-guard.**

2. A screen to place between a person and the fire to intercept the direct-rays.

fire-set, s. A set of fire-irons (q. v.).

fire-shield, s. A portable structure on wheels or on legs, used to protect a fireman on duty from the heat of a burning building, or to isolate a fire and prevent its spreading to adjacent buildings. It is usually a screen of sheet-iron supported by posts and stayed by guys.

fire-steel, s. A steel used in connection with a flint for striking fire.

fire-stop, s. The fire-bridge at the back of a furnace; so called because it prevents coals being pushed over.

fire-surface, s.

Steam-engine: The area of surface of the boiler which is exposed to the direct and radiant action of the flames. The heating-surface of a boiler is made up of the fire-surface and flue-surface.

fire-swab, s.

Naval Ordnance: A swab or bunch of rope-yarn, secured to the tompon, and immersed in water to wet the gun and clear away any particles of burning powder, &c.; a gun sponge.

fire-telegraph, s. A telegraph to give alarm of fire in any part of a city; a fire-alarm telegraph.

fire-tower, s.

1. A tower supporting a cresset or other vessel for holding fire, and serving the purpose of a modern lighthouse.

2. A look-out tower whence outbreaks of fire can be discovered.

fire-trap, s. A combustible building.

"The building was what the firemen term a 'fire-trap.' It went up in smoke as quickly as if it had been built of straw."—*Chicago Inter Ocean*, February 21, 1894.

fire-tree, s. *Nuytsia floribunda*, so called from its bright orange blossoms.

fire-tube, s.

Steam-engine: A furnace-tube, through which the flame and heated air pass from the fire-chamber. A flue, a pipe-flue, or flame-tube.

fire-using, a.

Anthrop.: Possessing a knowledge of the means of procuring fire, sustaining it, and employing it for cooking and other purposes. So far as is known Man is the only Primate capable of doing this; for though the anthropoids keenly enjoy the warmth of a fire, they can neither procure it themselves nor preserve it from extinction.

"He [man] may be appropriately designated the *fire-using animal*."—Wilson: *Prehistoric Man*, i. 136.

fire-water, s. The name given by the native Indians of North America to ardent spirits.

fire-weed, s.

1. *In America*: A name for a composite plant, *Erechtites* (formerly *Senecio*) *hieracifolia*. It is so called because it grows abundantly on land laid waste by fire.

2. In England: *Plantago media*. [FIRE-LEAVES.]

fire-winged, a. Having wings bright or shining as fire.

fire-worm, s. A glow-worm (q. v.).**Fire-worship, s.**

Religious: The worship or veneration of fire, a very old and very widely extended form of faith. The real and absolute worship of fire exists in two forms, the first belonging to fetishism and the second to polytheism. In the former the rude barbarian adores the actual flame as if it was the highest object he could adore; in the latter he regards any individual fire as a manifestation of one great elemental being—the Fire-god (q. v.). It seems to have existed among the American Indians, the Asiatics and Turanians generally, the Assyrians, Chaldeans, Phœnicians, and other Syro-Arabbians, and finally among the Aryans. Among the last-named race, the Vedic Hindoos worshiped Agni, Fire (cf. Lat. *ignis*, which is essentially the same word). The first word of the first Vedic hymn is his name in an oblique case, Agnim. The first sentiment is "Agni, I entreat, divine appointed priest of sacrifice." [For Persian Fire-worship see FIRE-WORSHIPERS.] The classical religions bring prominently into view the special deities of Fire: Among the Greeks, Hephaistos (Vulcan), and the virgin goddess Hestia, the divine hearth, who was worshiped by the Romans under the name of Vesta, and whose sacred fire was tended incessantly in her temple in the Forum by the vestal virgins. One great branch of Fire-worship was Sun-worship (q. v.).

Fire-worshippers, s. pl.

Religious: The Zoroastrians, called also Guebres. Herodotus, about 450 B. C., said "the Persians think fire to be a god." Strabo, about 50 A. D., says "They peculiarly sacrifice to fire and water, placing dry wood on the fire strip of its bark, with fat thrown upon it." The Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Bombay, alleges that "they actually address it in supplication, as if it were sentient, intelligent, divine, and omnipresent, and ready to hear, bless, assist, and deliver; as is clearly proved by many passages of the Vandidad and by several of the Yasts and Has of the Yacna and Niashes, to be found in the works esteemed sacred, and used by the Parsis [Parsees] in their daily prayers" (Wilson: *Sermon to the Parsis*, 3d ed. (1847), pp. 60, 61). No prominent

race now in India has become more rapidly modified by intercourse with Europeans, and Prof. Max Müller believes that the so-called Fire-worshippers do not worship the fire, but regard it like other great material phenomena, as an emblem of the Divine power. This, as Tylor states, is probably now true of the intelligent Parsees; how far it is so of those less enlightened remains to be ascertained. The Fire-worshippers have, in the course of their history, suffered the most cruel persecution from the Mohammedans, and the leading features of the picture drawn of this in the part of Moore's *Lalla Rookh* called the *Fire-worshippers*, is true to history.

fire, v. t. & i. [FIRE, s.]**A. Transitive:****I. Ordinary Language:****1. Literally:**

(1) To set on fire; to kindle.

"That being once *fired*, burneth like a torch."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 480.

(2) To bake with fire.

"The dough is then rolled thin, and cut into small scones, which, when *fired*, are handed round the company."—*J. Nicol: Poems*, i. 28 (Note).

2. Figuratively:

* (1) To drive by fire.

"He that parts us shall bring a brand from heaven And *fire* us hence."—*Shakespeare: Lear*, v. 3.

(2) To discharge; to cause to explode; as, to *fire* a gun, to fire a mine.

"Bertram, forbear!—we are undone Forever, if thou *fire* the gun."

Scott: Rokeby, iv. 26.

(3) To inflame; to irritate; to excite or arouse the passions.

"For from the first, when love had *fired* my mind, Resolved I left the care of life behind."—*Dryden: Cymon and Iphigenia*, 534, 535.

(4) To stir, to arouse, to excite.

"Oft have I heard it *fire* the fight."

Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 18.

(5) To animate, to give life or spirit to; as, to *fire* the genius.

(6) To cause to appear as if on fire; to illuminate strongly.

"He [the sun] *fires* the proud tops of the eastern pines."—*Shakespeare: Richard III.*, iii. 2.

II. Farriery: To cauterize, to burn.**B. Intransitive:****I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: To take fire; to be kindled.

"The greatest inconvenience of this wooden building is the aptness for *firing*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 480.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To discharge firearms.

"The fainting Dutch remotely *fire*."—*Smith*.

(2) To be inflamed with passion; to be irritated. (Generally with *up*.)

II. Campanology: To ring a peal of bells simultaneously; to give a full peal.

"[The chimes] can play sixteen tunes and one hundred and fifty changes, besides *firing* at full speed."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

† To *fire away*: To begin, to start, to go on, to proceed.

fire-arm, s. [Eng. *fire*, and *arm*.] A weapon which projects a missile by the explosive force of gunpowder or similar explosive which owes its expansion to ignition; as guns, pistols, cannon, &c., but the term is not now generally extended to cannon. The first firearms in Europe were cannon. [GUN, MUSKET, PISTOL, RIFLE.]

fire-ball, s. [Eng. *fire*, and *ball*.]

1. A projectile of oval shape, formed of a sack of canvas filled with a combustible composition; a grenade. Fireballs are thrown into an enemy's works for the purpose of lighting them up, and are loaded with shells to prevent them from being approached. A wrought-iron bottom is attached to the bag to prevent breakage when discharged.

2. In meteorology, a kind of meteor which passes through the sky in the form of a globe of light without exploding.

* **fire-bäre, s.** [Eng. *fire*, and *bare*=bear.] A beacon, a cresset.

fire-bär-rel, s. [Eng. *fire*, and *barrel*.] A hollow cylinder filled with inflammable materials, used in fireships.

fire-bäv-in, s. [Eng. *fire*, and *bavin*.] A bunch of brushwood, used in fireships, or for lighting fires generally; firewood.

fire-bird, s. [Eng. *fire*, and *bird*.]

Ornith.: The Baltimore oriole.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wé, wét, hère, camèl, hër, thère; plne, pít, síre, sír, marine; gó, pôt, or, wöre, wolf, wörk, whô, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trý, sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

fi're-blást, s. [Eng. *fire*, and *blast*.]

Agric.: A disease in plants, especially in hops, and chiefly toward the later periods of their growth, in which the delicate parts of the plants are dried and shriveled up by a too sudden exposure to a brilliant and burning sun.

fi're-blénde, s. [Eng. *fire*; *blende*.]

Mis.: The same as PYROSTILENITE (q. v.).

fi're-bóard, s. [Eng. *fire*, and *board*.] A chimney-board, to close up a fireplace in summer.

***fi're-bóte, s.** [Eng. *fire*, and *bote*.]

Old English Law: An allowance of fuel to which tenant was entitled.

fi're-bóx, s. [English *fire*, and *box*.] The fire-chamber of a locomotive-boiler. It is jacketed with a water-chamber to prevent radiation of heat. The firebox door may also be double, and have a circulation of water through the hinges. A partition in the box sometimes divides the fire space into two parts, and, being full of water, increases the fire surface.

firebox-door, s. The door opening into the firebox by which fuel is supplied to the fire.

firebox-partition, s. In large fireboxes a division is made in the box, into which water is admitted; this division is about the height of the firebox door, and divides the fire into two parts in a locomotive engine, thereby increasing the heating surface of the firebox. [MIDFEATHER.]

firebox-stays, s. pl. Rods which prevent the crushing down of the top of the box by the pressure of the steam.

fi're-bränd, *fi're-brond, s. [English *fire*, and *brand*.]

1. *Lit.*: A piece of wood kindled or on fire.

2. *Fig.*: An incendiary; one who inflames or excites the passions of others.

fi're-bränd-éd, a. [English *fire*; *brand*; *-ed*.] Armed with or carrying firebrands, in allusion to the story of Samson destroying the corn of the Philistines (Judges xv.).

"Firebranded foxes to sear up and singe
Our gold and ripe-eared hopes."

Keats: Endymion, iii. 7.

fi're-brick, s. [Eng. *fire*, and *brick*.] A brick of refractory clay for lining furnaces, ovens, and for all kinds of brickwork exposed to such an intense heat as would melt common bricks. Firebricks are made from a natural compound of silica and alumina, which, when free from lime and other fluxes, is infusible under the greatest heat to which it can be subjected. Oxide of iron, however, which is present in most clays, renders the clay fusible when the silica and alumina are nearly in equal proportions, and those fire-clays are the best in which the silica is greatly in excess over the alumina. In making bricks and refractory goods, it is usual to use about two-thirds of fire-clay and one-third of burnt clay or bricks, to stiffen the mass and prevent undue combustion. (Weale.)

fi're-brúsh, s. [Eng. *fire*, and *brush*.] A brush to sweep the hearth.

fi're-büc-két, s. [English *fire*, and *bucket*.] A bucket made of canvas, leather, or wood, and kept in readiness for emergencies. On board ship a fire-bucket has a sennit lanyard of a length regulated to reach the water alongside, from the station whence the fire-bucket is to be thrown overboard to be filled.

fi're-cláy, s. [Eng. *fire*, and *clay*.] A kind of clay consisting of nearly pure silicate of alumina, capable of standing intense heat, and therefore used in the manufacture of fire-bricks (q. v.). Fire-clay is found throughout the coal formation. The mass is crushed between iron rollers; it softens by exposure to the atmosphere, but some of it is too hard for making into bricks. The powder thus obtained is mixed with a small portion of lime when that substance is not previously contained in it, and sufficient water to make it cohere slightly by pressure. (Weale.)

fi're-cóck, s. [Eng. *fire*, and *cock*.] A street plug for attachment of hose for extinguishing fire, or for other municipal purposes.

fi're-cross, s. [FIERY-CROSS.]

fired, pa. par. & a. [FIRE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. Set on fire; kindled; in a flame,
2. Subjected to great heat; as pottery.

II. Fig.: Inflamed, excited.

"Fired at the sound my genius spreads her wing."
Goldsmith: The Traveller.

fi're-dámp, s. [Eng. *fire*, and *damp*.] An explosive mixture of marsh gas (methane (CH₄), (q. v.), and air which accumulates in coal-mines.

fire-damp-alarm, s. An apparatus which indicates the presence of dangerous quantities of gas or fire-damp in coal-workings; a gas-alarm or gas-oscope.

fire-damp indicator, s. An instrument invented by Ansell, founded on the laws of the diffusion of gases. It is essentially an aneroid barometer with a porous tile for its back: by the diffusion of carburetted hydrogen, if any be present, the pressure is increased, and the index marks the difference between the atmospheric and the gaseous pressures.

***fi're-dráke, s.** [Eng. *fire*, and *drake*.]

1. A fiery dragon or serpent.

2. A fiery meteor; an ignis fatuus.

3. A worker at a furnace or fire; a fireman. (*Ben Jonson*.)

fi're-fénd, s. [English *fire*, and *fiend*.] A fiend assumed to preside over fire. The term is used by a foe of the Fire-worshippers.

fi're-fý, s. [Eng. *fire*, and *fý*.]

Entom. & Ord. Lang.: Popularly, a comprehensive name for any small insect which flies and is luminous. They belong to the Lampyridæ and the Elateridæ. The *Fulgur lanternaria*, or *Lantern-fly*, a homopterous insect, is too large to be called a firefly. The Glow-worm (*Lampyris noctiluca*) is also excluded, because the luminous sex, the female one, only crawls. In the case of several Lampyri in hot countries the female, like the male, flies. The firefly of the south of Europe is *Lampyris italica*, that of this country *L. canadensis*. An East Indian species may be seen in myriads during the rainy season glancing round trees. The firefly of South America is one of the *Elatridæ elater*, or *Pyrophorus noctiluca*.

"There is a firefly in the Southern clime,
That only shineth when upon the wing;
So is it with the soul! God said "On!"
And it became a rejoicing native of the infinite,
As is a bird of air an orb of heaven."

Ph.: James Barley.

fi're-god, s. [Eng. *fire*, and *god*.]

Ord. Lang. & Religions: A god imagined to preside over fire. [FIRE-WORSHIP.]

"There by the Fire-god's shrine it stands."

Moore: Fire-worshippers.

fi're-hook, s. [Eng. *fire*, and *hook*.]

1. A large hook on the end of a pole for tearing down buildings on fire, so as to arrest a fire.

2. *Steam-eng.*: A kind of hook for raking and stirring the furnace fire.

***fi're-hóuse, s.** [Eng. *fire*, and *house*.] A hearth.

fi're-léss, a. [Eng. *fire*, and *less*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Destitute of or without fire.

2. *Anthrop.*: A term applied to races who are said to be ignorant of any method of producing fire. Many ethnographers doubt if peoples in such a low state of culture exist.

fi're-lóck, s. [Eng. *fire*, and *lock*.]

1. *Lit.*: A musket or other gun provided with a lock furnished with a flint and steel, by means of which fire was produced to discharge it, as distinguished from a matchlock, which was fired by means of a match.

2. *Fig.*: A term of contempt.

"Damn that old firelock, what a clatter he makes!"—*History of Jack Connor*, i. 233 (1762).

fi're-mán, s. [Eng. *fire*, and *man*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) One who is employed to extinguish fires in cities; a member of a fire-brigade.

(2) A man employed in attending to the fire of an engine; a stoker.

2. *Fig.*: A man of violent passions; a fire-eater.

II. Coal-min.: A man who is specially employed to examine a coal mine every morning to see that no fire-damp is present.

fi're-más-tér, s. [Eng. *fire*, and *master*.]

1. An officer who directs the manufacture of fireworks.

2. The chief of a fire-brigade. (*Eng.*)

***fi're-new (ew as ù), a.** [Eng. *fire*, and *new*.] New as from the forge; brand-new.

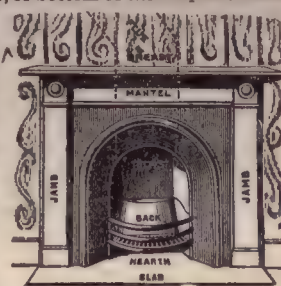
fi're-pán, *fi're-panne, s. [Eng. *fire*, and *pan*.]

1. A pan or vessel for holding or conveying fire; a fire-hovel.

2. In a firelock, the receptacle for the priming-powder.

fi're-pláce, s. [Eng. *fire*, and *place*.]

Arch.: That part of a room in which the fire is built. The floor, or bottom of the fireplace is called



Fireplace.

the back. The tube or passage for the smoke is the flue; the narrow part where the flue opens into the fireplace is the throat. A damper is sometimes fixed at the throat to regulate the draught.

fireplace-heater, s. A stove or closed grate set within, or principally within, the fireplace, and serving to warm the room, the pipe discharging into the chimney.

fi're-plüg, s. [Eng. *fire*, and *plug*.] A device for connecting a fire or watering hose with a branch from a main. It usually consists of a screw nozzle, to which the hose may be coupled, and a key and rod by which the valve is moved.

fi're-pót, s. [Eng. *fire*, and *pot*.]

1. The box or pot in a stove which holds the fuel. Especially applied to a frustum of a hollow cone or conoid, used in base-burning and other heating stoves.

2. A crucible. In various metallurgic operations the crucible is always termed the *pot*.

3. A small earthen pot filled with combustible materials, used in military operations.

***fir'-ér, s.** [Eng. *fir(e)*; *-er*.]

1. One who sets fire to anything; an incendiary.

2. One who discharges a firearm.

fi're-ráis-ing, s. [Eng. *fire*, and *raising*.] The act of setting on fire; incendiarism, arson.

fi're-shíp, s. [Eng. *fire*, and *ship*.]

1. *Lit.*: A vessel freighted with combustibles and explosives, and turned adrift so as to float among the vessels of the enemy, against a bridge or other object which may be burned by the fire or destroyed by the resulting explosion. In the last century they formed a regular portion of civilized navies. As a distinct class of vessels, they are now discontinued.

"He found them hauled up into shoal water where no large man-of-war could get at them. He therefore determined to attack them with his *fireships* and boats."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. *Fig.*: A prostitute.

fi're-shóv-el, s. [Eng. *fire*, and *shovel*.] A shovel for putting coals on to a fire.

fi're-side, s. & a. [Eng. *fire*, and *side*.]

A. As subst.: The side of a fireplace; the hearth; hence, used for home.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to the hearth or home; home, domestic.

fi're-stíck, s. [Eng. *fire*, and *stick*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A lighted stick or brand; a fire-brand.

II. Anthropol.: A stick used in any way for producing fire. [STICK-AND-GROOVE, FIRE-DRILL.]

fi're-stóne, s. [Eng. *fire*, and *stone*.]

I. Mineralogy:

(1) [PYRITES.]

(2) A kind of sandstone capable of bearing a high degree of heat, and of resisting the action of fire.

2. *Petrol.*: A local term for the Upper Greensand of Petersfield, &c.

fi're-táil, s. [Eng. *fire*, and *tail*.] A popular name for the hymenopterous family Chrysididæ, of which the Ruby-tailed fly (*Chrysis ignita*) is the type.

***fi're-wárd, fi're-wárd-en, s.** [Eng. *fire*, and *ward, warden*.] An old English officer who had the superintendence of firemen.

fi're-wood, s. [Eng. *fire*, and *wood*.] Wood for burning; fuel.

fi're-wórk, s. [Eng. *fire*, and *work*.]

*1. Work done in the fire.

"Whereon the devil frames his *firework*."—*Breton: A Murmur*, p. 10.

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

2. A preparation, in various shapes, of gunpowder, sulphur, and other inflammable materials, used for explosion at times of public rejoicing, &c.

¶ The word is used now only in the plural. Fireworks were invented by the Chinese, and were first used in Europe about 1360.

3. A name given to various combustible preparations used in war.

4. An exhibition or display of fireworks; pyrotechnics. (*Obsolete in the singular.*)

"The night before last the Duke of Richmond gave a fireworks."—*Walpole: To Mann*, ii. 297.

***fi re-wörk-ēr**, s. [*Eng. firework*; -er.] An officer of artillery, subordinate to the firemaster.

fīr-līg, pr. par., a. & s. [*FIRE*, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of setting on fire or kindling.

"The firing of villages."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 269.

2. The act of discharging a firearm.

3. Fuel.

"For forage, food, and firing call."

Scott: Marmion, iii. 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Farriery*: The act of cauterizing; the application of a cautery.

2. *Furnace*: The mode of introducing fuel into the furnace and working it. Hard-firing: charges in quick succession, with frequent stoking. Heavy-firing: large charges of fuel and frequent stoking. Known also as Close-firing, Thick-firing, and Charging, from the large body of fuel introduced at a time. Light-firing: moderate and frequent in quantity; cooking the charge on the dead-plate, and then pushing it onto the coals. Also called Open-firing, as the charge is thinly spread on the grate-bars and the draft is free.

3. *Glass Man*: The process of fixing the colors upon glass. The colors are metallic oxides, ground up with flint glass and borax, and laid by a paint-brush upon the pieces or sheets of crown-glass. These are then removed to the kiln, where the colors become fused and unite inseparably with the surface of the glass on which they are laid, the flux enabling the color to melt before the glass plate becomes distorted by the heat. The crown-glass being a silicate of potash and lime is much more intractable than a glass into whose composition lead enters.

firing-iron, s. A farrier's cautery.

firing-machine, s.

Mech.: An apparatus for feeding an engine with fuel.

***firk**, v. t. & i. [*Etym. doubtful. Perhaps connected with freak* (q. v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To beat, to whip, to correct, to punish. "I will firk your father whether you see or no."—*Chapman: All Fools*, iii. 1.

B. *Intrans.*: To spring, to go off or fly out suddenly; as, a man *firks* mad.

***firk**, s. [*FIRE*, v.]

1. A stroke, a lash.

2. A freak, a trick.

"What new firk of folly has entered into the rascal's head?"—*Davenant: The Man's the Master* (1669).

***firk-ēr-y**, s. [*English firk*; -ery.] A freak, a prank.

fīr-kin, s. [*O. Dut. vier*=four, and suff. -kin, as in *kilderkin*. (*Skeat*).]

1. A measure of capacity; the fourth part of a barrel, or nine gallons.

"Strutt's servants get such a haunt about that shop, that it will cost us many a *firk*in of strong beer to bring them back again."—*Arbuthnot*.

2. The quantity of liquid which a firkin would hold.

"There were set six waterpots of stone . . . containing two or three *firk*ins apiece."—*John* ii. 6.

3. A small wooden vessel used for butter, tallow, &c., and of no fixed capacity.

"Now list to another, that miracle's brother,
Which was done with a *firk*in of powder."

Denham: A Second Western Wonder.

***fīr-lōt**, ***for-lot**, s. [*A corrupt. of four and lot*.] A dry measure formerly in use in Scotland, but now abolished; the fourth part of a boll. The wheat *fīr*lot had a capacity of 2,214 cubic inches, and the barley *fīr*lot of 3,232 cubic inches; hence the wheat *fīr*lot exceeded the old English bushel by 33 cubic inches, and the imperial bushel by 4 cubic inches.

fīrm, ***ferme**, ***firme**, a., adv. & s. [*Old Fr. ferme*, from Lat. *firmus*; Ital. *fermo*; Sp. & Port. *firme*.]

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; try, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

A. As adjective:

1. Fixed; closely united or compressed; hard, solid, compact.

"The flakes of his flesh are joined together; they are firm in themselves, and they cannot be moved."—*Job* xii. 23.

2. Solid, hard; opposed to fluid.

"A frozen continent . . . which on firm land
Thaws not, but rather heap and ruin seems
Of ancient pile."—*Milton P. L.*, ii. 589.

3. Fixed, constant, steady; not easily moved; stable, resolute, unshaken.

"Firme and strong agaynst all worldly deesres."—*Udall: Matthew* iv.

4. Fixed or determined; sure; held or maintained with firmness and resolution; as, a firm determination.

"The great encouragement is the assurance of a future reward, the firm persuasion whereof is enough to raise us above anything in the world."—*Tillotson*.

*5. Fixed, certain, inviolable, unalterable.

"To establish a royal statute, and to make a firm decree."—*Daniel* vi. 7.

6. Firmly set, sure.

"The firm fixture of thy foot."

Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 3.

B. As adv.: Firmly.

"We hold firm to the works of God, and to the sense which is God's lamp."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

C. As substantive.

*1. A signature or mark by which a writing or document is *firmed* or made valid.

"Any patriarch who writes his name or firm in black characters."—*Rycaut. State of the Greek Church*, p. 90.

2. A partnership or association of two or more persons for carrying on a business; a commercial house; the name or title under which a business is carried on.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *firm*, *fixed*, *solid*, and *stable*: "That is *firm* which is not easily shaken; that is *fixed* which is fastened to something else, and not easily torn; that is *solid* which is able to bear, and does not easily give way; that is *stable* which is able to make a stand against resistance or the effects of time. In the moral sense *firmness* is used only for the purpose, or such actions as depend on the purpose; *fixed* is used either for the mind, or for outward circumstances; *solid* is applicable to things in general, in an absolute sense; *stable* is applicable to things in a relative sense." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *firm* and *hard*, see *HARD*.

firm-footed, a. Having firm or sure foothold; standing firmly or surely.

firm-set, a. Fixed firmly; firm.

***fīrm**, ***ferm-en**, v. t. & i. [*O. Fr. fermer*; Prov. *fermar*; Ital. *fermare*; O. Sp. & Port. *firmar*, from Lat. *fīrmo*=to make firm or secure; *fīrmus*=firm.]

A. Transitive:

1. To fix firmly or steadily.

"[He] upon his cards and compass *firms* his eye,
The masters of his long experiment."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. vii. 1.

2. To render firm or solid; to consolidate; to solidify.

2. To confirm, to establish.

"Proceed and *firm* those omens thou hast made."
Pope: Statius; Thebaid, i.

4. To strengthen, to confirm, to establish.

"That folk is nocht *firmed* in the feith."

P. Plowman, 5, 751.

B. *Intrans.*: To become firm, solid, or consolidated.

fīr-mā-mēnt, ***fyr-mā-mente**, s. [*Fr.*, from Lat. *fīrmamentum*=(1) a support, (2) the firmament, from *fīrmo*=to make firm, solid, or secure.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. That which makes strong or firm; a foundation, a basis.

"Custom is the firmament of the law."—*Jer. Taylor*.

2. The portion of the sky visible from any place.

"And God said Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters."—*Genesis* i. 6.

¶ Our translators took the word firmament from the Vulgate [*fīrmamentum*]. The translators of the Vulgate again took the idea of stability embodied in the word *fīrmamentum* from the Septuagint *stereōma*, but in reality the term in the original Hebrew *rakia*, implies not anything strong, but an expanse. It is from the verb *raqa*=to beat, to beat out, to stretch out.

*3. A strong position in logic.

*II. *Astron.*: The orb of the fixed stars, or the most remote of the celestial spheres.

fīr-mā-mēnt-tal, a. [*Eng. firmament*; -al.] Of or pertaining to the firmament; celestial; being of the upper regions.

fīr-man, or **fīr-man**, s. [*Pers. fārmān*=a mandate; cogn. with Sansc. *pramāṇa*=a measure, a scale, an authority, from *pra*=Pers. *far*, Gr. *pro*, before, and *ma*=to measure, with suff. -ana (*Skeat*).] A decree, mandate, or order of an Eastern monarch, as of the Sultan of Turkey, issued for any purpose, as a passport, a permit, a license, &c.

¶ A *fīrman* differs from a *Hatti-sherif* in that the former is signed by any minister, while the latter is confirmed by the hand of the sovereign himself, and is therefore considered irrevocable.

***fīrm-ānce**, ***ferm-ānce**, s. [*Fr. fermance*.] State of confinement.

***fīr-mā-rŷ**, s. [*FIRM*, a.]

Old Eng. Law: The right of a tenant to his lands and tenements.

***fīrm-ā-tion**, s. [*Low Lat. firmatio*, from *fīrmatus*, pa. par. of *fīrmo*.] The act of fixing or making fixed, firm or steady.

***fīrm-ēr**, s. [*Eng. firm*, v.; -er.] One who or that which makes firm or steady.

firmer-chisel, s. A chisel, usually thin in proportion to its width. It has a tang to enter the handle, in contradistinction to the framing-chisel, which has a socket into which the handle fits. Firmer-chisels are usually eight or twelve in a set of different widths. They are shorter than paring-chisels, and lighter than framing-chisels.

***fīrm-l-tūde**, s. [*Lat. firmitudo*, from *fīrmus*=firm, fixed.] The quality or state of being firm, fixed, or secure; strength, solidity, steadiness, firmness.

***fīrm-l-tŷ**, s. [*Old Fr. firmité*; *Fr. fermeté*; *Prov. fermetat*; *Lat. firmitas*, from *fīrmus*=firm.] Strength, firmness, solidity, steadiness.

***fīrm-lēss**, a. [*Eng. firm*; -less.] Shifting, unstable, weak; without firmness, strength, or resolution. (*Pope*, in *Ogilvie*.)

fīrm-lŷ, ***ferme-ly**, ***firme-ly**, adv. [*English firm*; -ly.]

1. In a firm, fixed, or secure manner; strongly, securely.

"His breastplate first that was of substance pure,
Before his noble hart he firmly bound."
Spenser: Muioptomos.

2. Steadily, immovably, steadfastly, constantly. "It may be doubted whether there ever existed a human being whose mind was quite as firmly toned at eighty as at forty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

fīrm-nēss, ***firme-nesse**, s. [*Eng. firm*; -ness.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The quality or state of being solid, compact, or hard; solidity, compactness.

"It would become by degrees of greater consistency and firmness, so as to resemble an habitable earth."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth*.

2. Durability, stability.

"Both the easiness and firmness of union might be conjectured, for that both people are of the same language."—*Hayward*.

3. Certainty, sureness.

"In persons already possessed with notions of religion, the understanding cannot be brought to change them, but by great examination of the truth and firmness of the one, and the flaws and weakness of the other."—*South: Sermons*.

4. A firm, steady, or resolute state of mind; resolution, constancy, fixedness of purpose; steadiness.

"Those who had recommended the amnesty represented with profound respect, but with firmness."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

5. Courage, resolution, determination.

"A Spartan firmness with Athenian wit."

Byron: Childish Recollections.

II. *Phrenology*: An organ said to produce determination, resolution, constancy, and perseverance. It is situated toward the back part of the head, between Self-esteem and Veneration.

¶ For the difference between *firmness* and *constancy*, see *CONSTANCY*.

fīr-ō-lā, s. [*Fr. firole*. The name was given by Peron, remote etym. doubtful; Agassiz suggests *Fr. firole*=a little bottle, a phial.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family *Firolidæ* (q. v.). Fourteen species are known, all recent, besides six more ranked under a sub-genus. They are found in the seas of warm and temperate climates, and are often transparent, with golden spots.

fī-rōl-l-dæ, s. pl. [*Mod. Lat. firola*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool.: A family of Nucleobranchiate Mollusks. The animal is elongated, cylindrical, translucent,

furnished with a ventral fin and a tail-fin used in swimming, the gill exposed on the posterior part of the back, or covered by a small hyaline shell. Known genera three, one of which, *Carinaria*, has been found fossil in the Miocene. [*CARINARIA*, *FIROLA*.] (*Woodward*.)

***firre, s.** [*FIR*.]

***fir-rene, *fir-ren, *fir-rin, *fir-ron, a.** [*Eng. fir; -en*.] Made of fir.

fir-rings, s. pl. [*FURRINGS*.]

fir-rŷ, a. [*Eng. fir; -ŷ*.] Consisting of or of the nature of firs; containing firs.

first, *ferste, *fiste, *fyrst, *fyrste, a., adv. & s. [*A. S. fyrst*; cogn. with Dut. *voorst*; Icel. *fyrstr*; Dan. & Sw. *förste* (a.), *först* (adv.); O. H. Ger. *fuirsto*=first; Ger. *fürst*=a prince, a chief. *First* is the superlative of *fore*, by the addition of -st (= -est) with vowel-change. (*Skeat*.)] [*FORE*.]

A. As adjective:

1. The ordinal of one; that which precedes or is in order before all others in a series.

"In the six hundredth and first year, in the first month, the first day of the month, the waters were dried up from off the earth."—*Genesis* viii. 13.

2. Preceding all others in point of time; earliest.

"Arms and the man I sing, the first who bore
His course to Latium from the Trojan shore."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, i. 1.

3. Preceding all others in rank, dignity, or excellence; chief, highest, noblest.

"If any man desire to be first, the same shall be last of all, and servant of all."—*Mark* ix. 35.

*4. Best-beloved.

"My first son
Where will you go? Take good Cominius
With thee." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 1.

B. As adverb:

1. Before all others in order; earliest, soonest.

"Which first begins to crow."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 1.

2. For the first time; originally; at first.

"To me, fair friend, you never can be old,
For as you were when first your eye I eyed,
Such seems your beauty still."

Shakesp.: Sonnet 104.

3. In the first place; before any other consideration; firstly.

"First, metals are more durable than plants; secondly, they are more solid and hard; thirdly, they are wholly subterraneous; whereas plants are part above earth, and part under the earth."—*Bacon*.

C. As substantive:

1. *Music*: The upper part in a duet, trio, &c.

2. *Univ.*: A place in the first class; as, He took a double first.

¶ 1. At first:

"Creatures that can provide for themselves at first, without the assistance of parents."—*Bentley: Boyle Lectures*.

¶ 2. At once.

"They will come at first."—*Andrewes: Sermons*, v. 352.

2. *First or last*: At one time or another; at some time.

"But sure a general doom on man is passed,
And all are fools and lovers first or last."
Dryden. (Johnson)

first-begot, first-begotten, a. & s.

A. As adj.: First-born; eldest among children; as, the first-begotten son.

B. As subst.: The eldest among children; the first-born.

"His first-begot, we know, and sore have felt."

Milton: P. L., i. 89.

first-born, a. & s.

A. As adjective:

1. First brought forth; eldest born.

2. Earliest, first.

"The first-born efforts of my youthful muse."

Couper: Task, iv. 701.

B. As subst.: The eldest among children; the first in order of birth.

"Last, with one midnight stroke, all the first-born
Of Egypt must lie dead." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 189.

first-class, a., adv. & s.

A. As adj.: First-rate; of the highest excellence, degree.

B. As adverb:

1. In a most excellent manner or degree.

2. In the first or best class of railway carriage or other conveyance; as, to travel first-class.

C. As substantive:

Univ.: A place in the first or highest class.

first-coat, s.

Plaster: The primary coat of coarse-stuff. That of two-coat work is called laying, when executed on lath, and rendering when on brick. The first coat of three-coat work is called pricking-up on lath, roughing-in on brick.

first-day, s. The name given by the Quakers to the Lord's-day or Sunday, as being the first day of the week.

first-end, s. The beginning. (*Prov*.)

first-endeavoring, a. Making its first efforts.

"Hail, native language, that by sinews weak

Didst move my first-endeavoring tongue to speak."
Milton: College Exercise.

first-floor, s.

1. *In America*: The ground-floor.

2. *In England, &c.*: The floor or story of a building next above the ground-floor.

first-footing, s. A Scottish practice still existing in Edinburgh, and, we presume, in other places. Late in the evening of December 31 in each year, two or three thousand of the common people assemble in the vicinity of the Edinburgh Tron Church, to ascertain on good evidence when the new year commences. When the clock is about to strike twelve they cheer so loudly that the strokes are not heard. Instantly that it has finished, they depart for the purpose of first-footing; that is, each one tries to be the first person that year to cross the threshold of his friend's house and wish him the compliments of the season. On such occasions also not a few are accustomed to drink their friends' health at the manifest risk of their own.

first-fruit, first-fruits, s. & a.

A. As substantive (of both forms):

1. The fruit or produce of any kind first matured and collected in any season.

2. The first profits of any office, &c., as—

(1) *Feudal tenure*: The year's profit of the land after the death of the tenant, which was payable to the king.

(2) *Eccles.*: The first year's income of a spiritual benefice. [*ANNAT*.]

"The first-fruits and tithes, which had not yet been surrendered to the Church."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. The earliest or first effects or results of anything.

B. As adj. (of the form first-fruit): Earliest, original, first.

first-hand, a., adv. & s.

A. As adj.: Obtained direct from the first or original source; direct.

B. As adv.: Obtained direct from the first or original source; directly from the producer or manufacturer.

C. As subst.: Direct transfer from the producer, without the intervention of an agent.

¶ *At first-hand*: Directly; without the intervention of an agent.

first-mate, s.

Naut.: The chief officer of a merchant-vessel, next in rank to the captain.

first-mover, s.

Mech.: The prime mover, or original propelling or motive power.

first-proof, s.

Print.: The first rough impression of a sheet taken for correction.

first-rate, a., adv. & s.

A. As adj.: Of the first or highest class or rank; of the highest excellence.

B. As adv.: In a first-rate manner; excellently.

C. As substantive:

Naut.: A warship of the highest class or rate.

***first-hood, s.** [*Eng. first, and hood*.] A state or condition of priority.

first-līg, a. & s. [*English first*; dimin. suff. -ling.]

***A. As adj.**: That is first produced or brought forth; first-born.

B. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: That which is first born or produced; the first-born.

2. *Fig.*: The first produce or offspring; the first result.

first-lŷ, adv. [*Eng. first*; -lŷ.]

1. In the first place; as, the first consideration; first.

2. In the beginning.

***first-ship, s.** [*Eng. first*; -ship.] A beginning, an origin.

firth, s. [*FRITH*.] A frith.

***fisc (1), *fisque, s.** [*O. Fr. fisque*; *Lat. fiscus*= (1) a basket, (2) a treasury.] A treasury, an exchequer; the public purse or exchequer.

***fisc (2), s.** [*A. S. fisc*.] A fish (q. v.).

"Thar is fughel, thar is fisc."—*Layamon*, i. 53.

fisc-al, a. & s. [*O. Fr.*, from *fisque*=the public purse, from *Lat. fiscus*.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the public revenue or exchequer.

***B. As substantive:**

1. Revenue: income of a sovereign or state.

2. A treasurer.

3. A procurator-fiscal (q. v.).

4. In Spain and Portugal, the king's solicitor or attorney-general.

fiscal lands, s. pl. Lands, among the Franks, set apart for the use of the sovereign, to support his dignity, and to give him the means of rewarding merit or valor, for which purpose they were granted by him to his subjects, on condition of personal service in the field being rendered to him by the grantees.

fisch-ŝr-ite, s. [*From Dr. G. Fischer, who wrote on the paleontology of Russia*.]

Min.: An orthorhombic, translucent, green mineral of vitreous luster; its hardness, 5; its specific gravity, 2.46. Composition: Phosphoric acid, 29.03; alumina, 38.47; water, 27.50. Found at Nischne Tagilsk. (*Dana, &c.*)

fīg-ēt, s. [*Sp. fusette*; *Fr. fustet*.] [*FUSTIC*.]

fiset-wood, s.

Bot.: The wood of *Rhus cotinus*.

fīg-ē-tin, s. [*Fiset*; -in.]

Chem.: The yellow coloring-matter of Fiset-wood, a species of sumach, *Rhus cotinus*. Fisetin crystallizes in needles having the formula, C₁₅H₁₀O₆.

fish, *fis, *fisc, *fisch, *fiss, *fisse, *fyche, *fysch, *fysse, s. [*A. S. fisc*; cogn. with Dut. *visch*; Icel. *fiskr*; Dan. *fisk*; Ger. *fisch*; Sw. *fisk*; Goth. *fisks*; O. Fris. *fisk*; Wel. *pysg*; Ir. & Gael. *iasg*; *Lat. piscis*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One of the class of animals described in II. 1.

2. The flesh of fish used as food.

"'Tis well thou art not fish."—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, i. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Zool.* (pl. *fishes*; *Lat. Pisces*): The fifth and last class of vertebrate animals. Like Reptiles and Amphibians, they have cold red blood; but, unlike them, they are normally fitted for a permanently aquatic life by being provided with branchiæ or gills which do not pass away. The covering is of scales. Propulsion is by fins, into which the four limbs of the more typical vertebrates are transformed. [*FIN*.] The skeleton varies greatly in the degree of its consolidation. Most modern fishes have it bony; but some well-known families, notably the Sharks and Rays, have it cartilaginous, while in the highly aberrant Lancelet (*Amphioxus*) it almost disappears. In all fishes but the last-named genus there is a heart, which as a rule has but one auricle and one ventricle. The forms of the several genera vary, the normal one approaching what is mathematically called the solid of least resistance. The sexes are distinct. Propagation is by means of ova, and fishes are prolific beyond all conception. About 8,000 species are known. Linnaeus had a class Pisces, but he excluded from it various genuine fish-genera: *Squalus*, *Raia*, *Ostracion*, *Diodon*, &c., calling them *Amphibia nantes*. (*Linnaeus: Systema Natura*, 3d ed., 1767.) Cuvier divided them into two series, (1) Fish properly so called, Common Fish (*i. e.*, Osseous Fishes), and (2) Chondropterygii or Cartilaginous Fishes. The first are divided into the orders Plectognathi, Lophobranchii, Malacopterygii, and Acanthopterygii (q. v.). (*Griffith: Cuvier*, 1834, pp. 6, 7, 8.) For the classification of Agassiz, see 2 *Palæont.* Prof. Owen, slightly modifying the classification of Prof. J. Müller, divides the class into the eleven following orders: Dermopteri, Malacopteri, Pharyngognathi, Anacanthini, Acanthopteri, Plectognathi, Lophobranchii, Ganoidei, Protopteri, Halocephali, and Plagiostomi. (*Owen: Compar. Anat. Invertebr. Anim.*, 1846, pp. 47-51.) Prof. Huxley divides them into the six following orders: Dipnoi, Elasmobranchii, Ganoidei, Teleostei, Marsipobranchii, and Pharyngobranchii.

2. *Palæont.*: Fishes being the lowest vertebrates in organization peem, as might have been expected, to have been the first of that kingdom brought into being; they appear in the Upper Silurian rocks, and are found in every marine formation since deposited. Teeth, the spines called ichthyodolurites, scales, and even the whole external framework occur in various formations. To meet the necessities of the paleontologist, Louis Agassiz, about 1840, or earlier, divided fishes by their

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tlan = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sīon = shūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

scales alone into four orders—Cycloidei, Ctenoidei, Ganoidei, and Placoidi (q. v.). The oldest fossil-fish is generally considered a placoganoide one. It is a Pteraspis from the base of the Lower Ludlow Rocks. Ichthyodontoidea at the top of the Upper Ludlow may be of the Cestracanth family. In the Old Red Sandstone, as the readers of Hugh Miller's works know, fishes abound so much that it has been called the Age of Fishes. The oldest genera are Cephalaspis, Acanthodes, &c., from the Lower Old Red Sandstone of Scotland. In the Middle Old Red follow Pterichthys, Coccoosteus, Diplopterus, Dipterus, Asterolepis, &c., and in the Upper Holopterychius. Some are so abnormal in aspect that only an expert could tell that they were fishes at all; others so much the reverse that a child could name correctly their class. The Dipnoi, or Mud Fishes, now first appear. In the Carboniferous rocks Ganoidei are still numerous, but many Plagiostomous fishes occur. With the commencement of the Mesozoic rocks the Ganoidei lose their preponderance, and an antique pattern of tail, called the heterocercal [HETERO-CERCAL], one which had hitherto been usual, now becomes rare, its place being taken by the modern or homocercal tail [HOMOCERCAL]. In the Cretaceous period the Teleostean or Bony fishes begin, with Ctenoid or Cycloid scales. If the resemblance pointed out by Prof. Huxley between Pteraspis and Cephalaspis on the one hand, and the Teleostean Silurids on the other, are those of affinity, the regularity of this line of progressive development would be overthrown; if those of analogy only, no such consequence follows.

fish-backed, a. Swelling upward, like a fish's back.

fish-bar, s. The splice-bar which breaks the joint of two meeting objects, as of railroad rails or scarfed timber. [FISHING.]

fish-beam, s. A beam with a bulging belly.

fish-bellied, a. Belying on the under side, as a beam, a rail, &c.

fish-belly, s.
Bot.: Oniscus heterophyllus

fish-block, s.

Naut.: The block of the fish-tackle for raising the anchor.

***fish-brow, *fisc-browe, s.** Broth made with fish.

fish-carle, s. A fisherman.

fish-carver, s. A broad knife, generally of silver; a fish-slice.

fish-culture, s. Pisciculture (q. v.).

fish-currle, s. Any deep part or secret recess of a river, in which the fish conceal themselves.

fish-davit, s.

Shipbuild.: A spar or small crane projecting from the bow of a ship for the suspension of the tackle, called the fish-fall, used in hauling up the arms of the anchor in getting it aboard. The fish-davit is such a distance abaft the cat-head as the length of the anchor may require, and is used to lift the fluke of the anchor to the bill-board; a roller keeps the fluke from bruising the vessel's side. In preparing for letting go the anchor, it is suspended by its throat from the fish-davit by a chain or rope called the shank-painter, which is cast loose simultaneously with the cat-head stopper, the two being secured on board by means of movable pins called tumblers, which are moved by a lever and disengage the chains or ropes at the same instant.

fish-day, *fisshe-day, *fyshe-day, s. A day on which fish is eaten; a fast-day.

fish-eye, s. & a. (See the compound.)

†*Fish-eye stone:*
Min.: Apophyllite. (Rossiter.)

fish-fall, s.

Naut.: The tackle depending from the fish-davit and used in hauling up the arms of the anchor.

fish-flake, s. A structure on which fish are spread to be air and sun-dried. [FLAKE.]

fish-front, s.

Naut.: Curved pieces of timber bound upon the outside of a broken spar to stiffen it and make it serviceable.

fish-garth, s. A staked or dammed inclosure on the margin of a river to form a fish-preserve.

fish-globe, s. A spherical glass vessel in which gold and silver fish are kept.

fish-glue, s. Isinglass (q. v.).

fish-guano, s. The excreta of fishes, sold as guano; or fishes themselves ground up for manure and sold in the same way.

fish-hawk, s.

Ornith.: *Pandion haliaetus*, the Osprey, or Fish-eagle.

fish-hook, s.

1. A hook with which fish are caught.

2. [FISH-TACKLE.]

fish-joint, s.

Rail. Eng.: A plate or pair of plates fastened upon the junction of a couple of meeting portions of a beam or plate. The fish-joint for connecting railway-rails was designed in 1847, and was soon extensively used. [FISHING.]

fish-knife, s. A fish-slice (q. v.); a knife for eating fish.

fish-ladder, s. A dam with a series of steps to enable fish to ascend the fall by a succession of leaps. [FISH-WAY.]

fish-leaves, s.

Bot.: *Potamogeton natans*. (Britten & Holland.)

***fish-leep, fysz-leep, s.** A fish-basket.

***fish-lock, s.** A fish-weir.

fish-louse, s.

Zoology:

1. The Crustacean genus *Caligus*, order Pöcilo-poda. The species are parasitic upon various fishes.

2. The Crustacean genus *Cymothoa*, belonging to the Isopoda.

fish-meter, s. An officer appointed by the local authorities to inspect all fish which comes into the market. (Eng.)

fish-mint, s.

Bot.: *Mentha aquatica*.

fish-oil, s. Oil obtained from the bodies of fishes and marine animals, as whales, porpoises, sharks' and cods' livers, &c.

fish-plate, s.

Rail. Eng.: A plate used to secure together the ends of adjacent rails, to hold them strictly in line, avoiding lateral deflection or sagging. It usually consists of a plate on each side of the joint, clamping the web of the rail, and secured by bolts and nuts. [FISHING.]

fish-poison, s.

Bot.: *Lepidium piscidium*.

fish-pool, *fischepole, s. A fishpond.

fish-pot, s. An open-mouthed wicker basket containing bait, and sunk in the haunts of fish to catch them.

fish-royal, s.

Eng. Law: A "fish" which, when thrown ashore or caught near the coast, is the property of the sovereign. Whales (which are mammals and not fish) and sturgeons are fishes royal.

fish-sauce, s. Sauce, such as anchovy, to be eaten with fish.

fish-semblance, s. A mythologic monster partaking of the nature of or resembling a fish.

fish-skin, s. The rough skin of the dog-fish or shark is used as a rasp. Shagreen is a leather of fish-skin. The skins of the porpoise, beluga, and seal are tanned. Eel-skins are used as whang (q. v.). Sole and other skins are used in making a kind of isinglass for clarifying liquors.

Fish-skin disease:

Med.: Ichthyosis, a horny condition of the skin.

fish-slice, s. A broad-bladed silver knife used for serving fish at table. The trowel-shaped blade enables a portion of fish to be removed from the backbone without breaking it into unsightly fragments.

fish-sound, s. The swimming-bladder or air-sac of a fish. That of a cod is eaten; isinglass is prepared from those of some other fish.

fish-story, s. An unreasonable, improbable story. (Slang.)

fish-strainer, s.

1. A colander with handles, used for raising fish from the fish-kettle.

2. A perforated earthenware slab placed at the bottom of a dish to drain the water from cooked fish.

fish-tackle, s.

Naut.: A purchase to raise the flukes of an anchor to the gunwale for stowage after being catted. A fish-fall. A large hook, called a fish-hook, is attached to the end.

fish-tail, s. & a.

A. *As subst.:* The tail of a fish.

B. *As adj.:* Resembling in shape the tail of a fish.

Fish-tail burner: A gas-burner whose burning jet assumes a two-lobed form, like the tail of a fish.

Fish-tail propeller: A single-winged propeller hinged to the stern-post, and oscillating like the tail of a fish.

fish-tongue, s. An instrument used by dentists for the removal of the wisdom-teeth, the last in the dental range.

fish-torpedo, s. [TORPEDO.]

fish-trap, s. A box or basket set in a river, and having bait slung in a bag to attract fish: it is sprung by hand. A basket, net, or staked area with a divergent-sided or funnel-shaped opening through which fish pass, and in which they find a difficulty in retracing their course, owing to obstacles or blind sacs.

***fish-trowel, s.** A fish-slice (q. v.).

fish-way, s. A device to enable a fish to ascend a fall. It may consist of a series of steps over which the water descends, turning a fall into a cascade, and sometimes known as a fish-ladder; or it may consist of a chute with a sinuous track for diminishing the velocity and assisting the passage of the fish to the level above the dam.

fish-weir, s. A fish-garth (q. v.).

fish-wood, s.

Bot.: *Piscidia erythrina*.

fish (2), s. [Fr. *fiche* = (1) a gardener's dibble, (2) a peg used to mark distances; *ficher* = to fix.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A counter used in games.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Nautical:*

(1) One of a pair of bars laid on opposite sides along and tightly lashed to a spar which has been sprung or broken.

(2) A purchase for hauling the fluke of an anchor on to the gunwale; a fish-hook.

2. *Rail. Eng.:* A fish-bar (q. v.).

3. *Joiner.:* A strengthening or stiffening bar or piece of timber laid alongside another.

fish (1), *fysz, *fiss-en, *fssch-en, *fisch-en, v. i. & t. [FISH, s.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To be employed in catching or attempting to catch fish, as by angling, netting, &c. (Followed by for.)

"Peter fished for his fode, and his fere Andren."
P. Plowman, 10, 199.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To seek to gain or obtain; to try for; to seek to draw forth.

"While others fish, with craft, for great opinion,
I with great truth catch mere simplicity."
Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 4.

(2) To try to learn, gain, or bring out by artifice or cunning; as, to fish for information.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To attempt to catch fish in; to search or try for fish.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To catch or lay hold of, especially in water; to draw or drag up; as, to fish a body out of a river.

(2) To gain in any way.

"Thei that preche vs povert and distresse,
And fessen hem self great richesse."
Romaunt of the Rose, 6, 186.

(3) To search, to examine, as by raking, sweeping, dragging, &c.

¶ *To fish out:* To ascertain, or find out by cunning inquiry; as, to fish out a man's reasons.

II. *Naut.:* To hoist and draw up the flukes of a ship's anchor toward the top of the bow, in order to stow it after it has been catted.

fish (2), v. t. [FISH (2), s.]

1. *Joinery:* To strengthen, as a piece of wood, by placing a piece of timber of the same scantling to one side of the timber to be united, and bolting or hooping them together.

2. *Naut.:* To strengthen a sprung mast or yard with a piece of timber.

3. *Rail. Eng.:* To splice, as rails, by fishing.

¶ *To fish an anchor:*

Naut.: [DAVIT, i.]

†**fish-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *fish*; -able.] Capable of being fished.

fish-bas-kēt, s. [Eng. *fish*, and *basket*.] A fisherman's basket for carrying fish.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

fish-bër-rý, s. The fruit of *Cocculus indicus*.

fished, pa. par. or a. [FISH (2), v.]

fished-beam, s.

Joinery: A long beam composed of two shorter beams joined end to end and fished.

fish-ër, *fisch-er, *fish-ere, *fisch-er, *fysch-ar, *fysch-er, *fysch-ere, s. [A. S. *fiscere*; O. S. *fiskari*; O. Fris. *fisker*; Dut. *fischer*; O. H. Ger. *fiscari*; Icel. *fiskari*; Sw. *fiskare*; Dan. *fisker*.] [FISH (1), v.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** One who is employed in fishing; a fisherman.

"Three fishers went sailing out into the west,
Into the west when the sun went down."

C. Kingsley: *The Fishers*.

2. **Zool.:** A species of marten; the pekan (q. v.).

fisher's-knot, s. A slip-knot, the ends of which lie horizontally, and will not become untied.

***fisher-town, s.** A fishing-town or village; a town inhabited by fishermen.

fish-ër-bòat, s. [Eng. *fisher*, and *boat*.] A boat employed in catching fish.

fish-ër-man, *fysch-er-man, s. [Eng. *fisher*, and *man*.]

1. One whose employment or occupation is to catch fish.

2. A boat or vessel employed in catching fish; a fishing-boat.

† **The Fisherman:** A title given to the Pope, from the fact that St. Peter, who is claimed as the first Bishop of Rome, was a fisherman.

fisherman's-bend, s.

Naut.: A sailor's knot, used in bending halyards to a studding-sail yard. Two turns are taken round the spar, the end passed between them and the spar, and half-hitched around the standing part.

fish-ër-y, s. [Eng. *fish*; *ery*.]

1. The business or occupation of catching fish.

† The word fishery is popularly used in a comprehensive sense; not merely is there a herring-fishery, a salmon-fishery, a cod-fishery, a pilchard-fishery, &c., for catching these genuine fishes, there is a whale-fishery for harpooning the mammals called whales, a crab and lobster-fishery for catching those crustaceans, and an oyster-fishery for obtaining those testaceous mollusks, as well as a seal-fishery for capturing those animals. The great locality for the whale-fishery is the Polar regions of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, that for the cod-fishery the banks of Newfoundland, that for the herring-fishery the entire eastern coast of this country and the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, that for the salmon-fishery the rivers of North America and Britain. The practice of salting fish was known to the Egyptians about 1351 B. C., or even earlier. Herrings were largely caught in Scotland, as early as the ninth century. The injudicious interference of the government drove some of the fishermen to Holland. The Dutch learned from them, and have not to this day forgotten the value of the Scottish fisheries. The fisheries of this country are superintended by a national commission, and extensive hatcheries for propagation of various species with which to stock our waters have been established, and are in successful operation.

2. The place where fishing is carried on.

"The fisheries of Newfoundland have been for a century the constant object of rivalry between France and England."—Pitt: *Speech*, Nov. 27, 1800.

fish-fäg, s. [Eng. *fish*, and *faq*.] A woman who sells fish; a fishwife, a fisherwoman.

***fish-fül, *fish-full, a.** [Eng. *fish*, and *full*.] Full of or abounding with fish; well stored with fish.

fish-gig, flz-gig, s. [Eng. *fish*, and *gig*=a dart.] A spear with several barbed prongs used in spearing fish. It has usually five prongs, called grains.

fish-i-fý, v. t. [Eng. *fishy*, and Lat. *facio* (pass. fio)=to make.] To turn or change to fish.

fish-i-nëss, s. [Eng. *fishy*; *nëss*.] The quality or state of being fishy. (*Lit. & fig.*)

fish-îng, *fisch-îng, *fish-ing, *fysch-yng, pr. par., & s. [FISH, v.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adjective*:

I. **Literally:**

1. Employed or occupied in catching fish.

2. Used or employed by fishermen; suitable for fishing.

II. **Fig.:** Seeking to gain, draw out, or obtain by artifice or stratagem; as, a fishing question.

C. As *substantive*:

I. **Literally:**

1. The act or occupation of catching fish.

2. A fishery.

"There also would be planted a good town, having both a good haven and a plentiful fishing."—Spenser.

fishing-boat, s. A boat employed in catching fish.

fishing-cruive, s. A cruive or inclosure for fish in a river.

fishing-fly, s. An artificial fly used by anglers as a bait.

fishing-frog, s.

Ichthy.: *Lophius piscatorius*, the Angler (q. v.).

fishing-ground, s. A place frequented by fish, and suitable for fishing; a fishing-place, a fishery.

fishing-line, s. A line with hook attached for catching fish.

fishing-net, s. A net for catching fish. Fishing-nets are of various kinds, according to the particular use for which they are intended; as a bag-net, a drag-net, a casting-net, a trawl, a seine, &c.

fishing-place, s. A fishing-ground (q. v.).

fishing-rod, s. A long, slender, tapering rod, to which the fishing-line is attached.

fishing-tackle, s. All the apparatus required by a fisherman; as, the fishing-rod, fishing-line, hooks, artificial flies, bait, &c.

fishing-wand, s. A fishing-rod.

fish-kët-tle, s. [Eng. *fish*, and *kettle*.] A long kettle adapted to boil fish of, say, from four to ten pounds' weight, without either destroying the symmetry of the fish or cutting it into pieces.

fish-like, a. [Eng. *fish*; *-like*.] Resembling fish in form or qualities; suggestive of fish.

fish-mar-kët, s. [Eng. *fish*, and *market*.] A market established for the sale of fish.

fish-mâw, s. [Eng. *fish*, and *maw*.] The sound or air-sac of a fish; a fish-sound.

***fish-méal, s.** [Eng. *fish*, and *meal*.] A meal of fish; diet of fish; an abstemious diet.

fish-mòh-gër, *fych-man-ger, s. [Eng. *fish*, and *monger*.] A dealer in fish; a seller of fish.

***fishmongers' fair, s.** Lent.

fish-pönd, s. [Eng. *fish*, and *pond*.] A pond or pool where fish are bred and kept.

fish-roòm, s. [Eng. *fish*, and *room*.]

Naut.: A room or compartment in a ship, between the afterhold and the spirit-room.

fish-spëar, s. A barbed spear for catching fish; a gig.

fish-wife, s. [Eng. *fish*, and *wife*.] A fish-woman.

fish-wòm-an, s. [Eng. *fish*, and *woman*.] A woman who sells fish.

fish-y, a. [Eng. *fish*; *-y*.]

I. **Literally:**

1. Consisting of fish.

2. Pertaining to fish; suggestive of fish; fishlike; as, a fishy taste, a fishy smell.

3. Having the appearance or form of a fish.

4. Inhabited by fish; stored with fish.

II. **Figuratively (slang):**

1. Of persons: Worn out, done up, seedy.

2. Of things: Of a doubtful character; suspicious, unsafe, unsound.

fisk, *fis-kin, *fysk, v. i. [Sw. *fiska*.] To bustle about, to frisk.

"What freak of this folde fisketh thus aboute."

P. Plowman, c. x. 153.

fisk, s. [FISC.]

Scots Law: The right of the Crown to the movable estate of a rebel. (*Bell*.)

flig-gel, *flig-gil, v. i. [FISSELE.]

flig-gen-lëss, *fliz-zen-lëss, a. [Eng. *foison*; *-less*.] Weak, destitute of strength or pith.

flis-si-còs-täte, a. [Lat. *fissus*, pa. par. of *findo*=to cut, to cleave, and Eng. *costate* (q. v.).] Having the ribs divided.

flis-si-dëns, s. [Lat. *fissus*=cloven, and *dens*=a tooth.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Fissidentæ (q. v.).

flis-si-dën-të-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *fissus*=cloven; *dens* (genit. *centis*)=a tooth, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of operculate apocarpous mosses of gregarious or caespitose habit with much branched stems and amplexicaul leaves. Type Fissidens (q. v.).

flis-sile, a. [Lat. *fissilis*, from *fissus*, pa. par. of *findo*=to cut, to cleave.] That may or can be cleft or split in the direction of the grain, like wood, or along natural planes of cleavage, as crystals, or along superinduced planes like slates, or in the planes of stratification.

flis-si-lîa'-gul-a (gu as gw), s. [Latin *fissus*=cleft, and *lingua*=a tongue.]

Zool.: A sub-order of Lacertilia, in which the tongue is long, protrusible, and forked, like that of the serpent. Most of the Lizards have this character. The sub-order has been called also Leptoglossa. (*Nicholson*.)

***flis-sil-i-tý, s.** [Eng. *fissile* (e); *-ity*.] The quality or state of being fissile.

flis'-sion, s. [Latin *fissio*, from *fissus*, pa. par. of *findo*=to cleave.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** The act of cleaving, splitting, or breaking up into parts.

2. **Physiol.:** A sexual generation by the splitting of a parent body into two parts, which become separate individuals. It is found in the Coralligenous Actinozoa. In plants it is seen in the Diatomaceæ.

flis-si-päl'-mäte, a. [Lat. *fissus*=cleft, divided, and Eng. *palmate* (q. v.).] Having the membranes between the toes deeply cleft or incised, as in the foot of a grebe.

flis-sip'-a-ra, s. pl. [Lat. *fissus*=cleft, and *pario*=to bring forth, to produce.]

Zool.: Animals which are propagated by Fission. (q. v.).

flis-sip'-ar-ism, s. [Mod. Lat. *Fissipar(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ism*.]

Physiol.: Reproduction by fission. [FISSEION, 2.]

flis-si-pär'-i-tý, s. [Mod. Lat. *Fissipar(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ity*.]

Physiol.: The same as FISSEIPARISM (q. v.).

flis-sip'-a-rous, a. [Lat. *fissus*=cleft; *pario*=to bring forth, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.]

Physiol.: Producing fresh structures by the fission of those already existing. [FISSEION.]

flis-sip'-a-roüs-ly, adv. [Eng. *fissiparous*; *-ly*.]

Physiol.: In a fissiparous manner; by means of fission.

flis-si-pä'-tion, s. [FISSEIPARA.]

Physiol.: Reproduction by fission; fissiparism.

flis-si-pëd, *flis-si-pëde, a. & s. [Lat. *fissus*=cleft, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot.]

A. As *adj.*: Having separate toes; cloven-footed.

B. As *subst.*: An animal having the toes separate, or not connected by a membrane.

flis-si-pë-dí-a, s. pl. [Lat. *fissus*=cloven, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot.]

Zool.: A division of Carnivorous Mammals, in which the toes are free from each other. Example, the Felidæ, Canidæ, Ursidæ, &c.

flis-si-pën'-næ, s. pl. [Lat. *fissus*=cleft, and *penna*=a wing.]

Entom.: A small section of Moths which have the wings divided into ray-like branches, so fringed as to resemble feathers. They are called in consequence Plume-moths (q. v.). The Pterophorina and Alucitina have this structure beautifully apparent. [ALUCITA, ALUCITIDÆ.]

flis-si-ròs'-tral, a. [Lat. *fissus*=cleft; *rostrum*=a beak, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.] Pertaining or belonging to the Fissirostres; having the bill deeply cleft.

flis-si-ròs'-trëg, s. [Lat. *fissus*=cleft, and *rostrum*=a beak.]

Ornith.: One of the four or five tribes or sub-orders into which the Inessorial Birds have been divided. The gape of the mouth is enormously wide, so as to render it more easy for them to capture their prey, as they do, on the wing. The power of flight is developed in the highest degree, while the feet in the typical family are short and so feeble that some naturalists have removed them from the order Inessores (Perchers) and elevated them into an independent one, called by Owen Volitores. Swainson ranks under the Fissirostres the five following families: Hirundinidæ (Swallows), Caprimulgidæ (Goat-suckers), Meropidæ (Bee-eaters), Halcyonidæ (King-fishers), and Trogonidæ (Trogon). Now the family Cypselidæ (Swifts) is generally separated from the Hirundinidæ, in which it had been merged, and the Trogonidæ transferred to the order Scansores (Climbers).

flig'-gle, flis-sel, flis-sil, v. i. [A frequent. from *fuss* (q. v.).]

1. To make a slight, continued, rustling noise.

2. To bustle or fidget about.

flig'-gle, flis-sel, flis-sil, s. [FISSELE, v.] Bustle, fuss.

flis-sür'-a, s. [Lat.]

Anat.: A fissure, a groove, a fine crack in a bone; as, the *fissura palpebrarum*=the interval between the eyelids.

***flis-su-rä'-tion, s.** [Eng. *fissur(e)*; *-ation*.] The act or state of dividing or opening.

böil, böy; pöut, jöw; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shän. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

fissure (pron. *fī-shūr*), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fissura*, from *fissus*, pa. part. of *findo*=to cut, to cleave.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A cleft; a narrow opening made by the parting or opening of any substance; a crack.

II. Technically:

1. **Bot.:** The opening of seed-vessels, anthers, &c.
2. **Her.:** The fourth part of the bend sinister.
3. **Geol.:** A crack in the strata, produced by volcanic or earthquake action, subsidence, or any other cause. Open fissures ultimately tend to become full of rubbish, and sometimes contain fossil bones of the animals which have fallen into them and perished, but most such clefts are filled from below, and become metallic or other mineral veins.

¶ (1) Fissure of Glaser:

Anat.: A fissure in the ear, separating the upper margin of the tympanic plate from the glenoid fossa.

(2) Fissure of Rolando:

Anat.: A fissure separating the parietal from the frontal lobe of the cerebrum.

(3) Fissure of Sylvius:

Anat.: A fissure or deep cleft commencing on the under surface of the brain, and passing transversely outward to the lateral surface of the hemisphere, where it divides into two limbs. (*Quain.*)

(4) Fissures of Santorini:

Anat.: Irregular gaps transversely dividing the cartilaginous tube of the ear. (*Quain.*)

(5) Great fissure of Bichat:

Anat.: A fissure connecting the two limbs of the Fissure of Sylvius.

fissure-needle, s. A spiral needle for drawing together the gaping lips of wounds. By revolution, the point is made to pierce the lips alternately, carrying its thread with it. Tiemann's needle for cleft palate is hollow throughout its length, and carries a silver wire which is left in its place when the needle is withdrawn.

fissure (pron. *fī-shūr*), *v. t.* [*Fissure, s.*] To split, to cleave, to crack; to make a fissure, cleft, or crack in.

fis-sū-rēl'-lā, s. [A dimin., from Lat. *fissura*=a fissure.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Fissurellidae (q. v.). The shell is oval, conical depressed, and perforated; hence they are called Key-hole Limpets; 132 recent species are known, and thirty fossil, the latter from Carboniferous times onward. The recent species chiefly inhabit the laminarian zone, but range to a depth of fifty fathoms. (*Woodward.*)

fis-sū-rēl'-lī-dā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *fissurell(a)*; Lat. fem. adj. pl. suff. *-idā.*]

Zool.: A family of Gasteropodous Mollusks, section Holostomata. They have concave limpet-like shells, with a recurved apex, the anterior margin notched or perforated. Chief genera, Fissurella and Emarginula. (*Woodward.*)

fist (1), ***fest**, ***fust**, ***fyst**, ***fyste, s. pl.** [A. S. *fist*: cogn. with Dut. *vuist*; O. Fris. *fēst*; O. H. Ger. *fūst*; Ger. *fauſt*; Lat. *pugnis*; Gr. *pugnē*.]

1. The hand clenched, with the fingers doubled down into the palm.

2. The talons of a bird of prey. (*Spenser.*)

fist-balls, s.

Bot.: *Lycoperdon bovista.*

***fist, v. t.** [*Fist* (1), *s.*]

1. To strike or beat with the fist.

2. To grip with the fist.

***fist-fight, s.** A fight with the fists; a boxing match.

***fist-free, a.** Unbeaten, unhurt.

***fist, *fyistyn, v. i.** [*Fist* (2), *s.*; Ger. *fisten*.] To make a stink or smell.

fist-I-an'-ā, s. [Eng. *fist*; *i* connective, and *-ana* (q. v.).] A collection of anecdotes and information relative to pugilists and the prize-ring; boxiana.

fist-īc, a. [Eng. *fist*; *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to boxing or pugilism; pugilistic.

fis'-tī-cuffs, *fis-ty-cuff, *fis-ty-cuffs, s. & a. [Eng. *fist*, and *cuff*.]

A. As subst.: A blow or a fight with the fists; a boxing-match.

B. As adj.: Carried on or done with the fists.

***fist-I-nūt, s.** [Seedef.] A corruption of pistachio-nut (q. v.).

***fist-ōck, s.** [Eng. *fist*; dimin. suff. *-ock*.] A little fist.

fis-tū'-cā, s. [Lat.=a rammer, a beetle.] A pile-driver; a monkey.

fis'-tū-lā, s. [Lat.=a pipe; Fr. *fistule*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A pipe; a water-pipe, according to Vitruvius, who distinguishes three modes of conveying water: by leaden pipes, by earthen pipes, and by channels of masonry.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pine, plit, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

II. Technically:

1. **Music:** A kind of flute or flageolet made of reeds.

2. **Path.:** A kind of ulcer or suppurating swelling, in form like a pipe. It is narrower than a sinus, and continues further. Its seat is in the cellular membrane.

¶ (1) Fistula in ano:

Med.: A fissure in the cellular substance surrounding the anus, in the rectum, or in both. When there are two apertures, the one into the rectum and the other externally, the fistula is called complete; when there is no external aperture it is incomplete.

(2) Fistula in perinaeo:

Med.: A fissure or opening in the skin of the perinaeo, corresponding with one in the urethra.

fistula-lachrymalis, s.

Path.: Inflammation of the lachrymal sac. It is of two kinds, acute and chronic. In the former there is a red inflamed tumor about the size of a horse-bean at the inner side of the eye, with abundant discharge of tears. Suppuration ultimately takes place.

fis'-tū-lār, a. [Lat. *fistul(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ar*.] Hollow like a reed or pipe.

fis'-tū-lār'-ī-ā, s. [Lat. *fistul(a)*=a pipe; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-aria*.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, the typical one of the family Fistulariidae or Aulostomidae. *Fistularia tabaccaria*, the Tobacco-pipe Fish, has the facial bones prolonged into a tube, with a small mouth at the extremity. It inhabits the Eastern seas.

fis'-tū-lār'-ī-dā, s. pl. [Lat. *fistula*=a pipe; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idā.*]

Ichthy.: A family of fishes, order Acanthopteri. From the peculiarity of mouth described under *Fistularia*, they are popularly termed Trumpet-fishes, Bellow-fishes, Sea-snipes, &c. One, *Centriscolopax*, is British. By some the genus *Aulostoma* instead of *Fistularia* is made the typical genus, the family being then called Aulostomidae.

***fis'-tū-lār-ŷ, *fis-tū-lār-īe, a.** [Eng. *fistular*; *-y*.] Hollow, as a pipe or reed.

***fis-tū-lāte, v. t. & i.** [Lat. *fistula*=a pipe.]

A. Trans.: To make hollow like a pipe or reed.

B. Intrans.: To become hollow like a pipe or reed.

***fis'-tūle, s.** [Fr.] A fistula.

fis-tūl'-ī-dā, s. pl. [Lat. *fistul(a)*=a pipe; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idā.*] [*FISTULIDANS.*]

fis-tūl'-ī-dāng, fis-tūl'-ī-dā, s. pl. [Latin *fistul(a)*=a pipe, and Eng. pl. suff. *-idāng*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idā.*]

Zool.: An old name for the Holothuroidea (q. v.).

fis-tū-īl-form, a. [Lat. *fistula*=a pipe, and *forma*=form, shape.] Having the form of a pipe or reed; of a fistular form; being in round hollow columns, as a mineral.

fis-tū-īl'-nā, s. pl. [From Lat. *fistula*=a pipe.]

Bot.: A genus of Hymenomycetous Fungals. *Fistularia hepatica* is found in liver-like crimson patches on oak trees. It is about six inches high, and most conspicuous in autumn. When cut it presents the appearance of beetroot, and drips with red juice.

fis'-tū-lōse, a. [Lat. *fistul(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ose*.] Formed like a fistula; fistular, containing hollow chambers.

fis'-tū-lōus, a. [Lat. *fistul(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*; Fr. *fistuleux*.]

1. Hollow like a pipe or reed, but closed at each end like the stems of an onion; fistular.

"The same is fistulous and full of filth."—*P. Holland: Pity, bk. xxvii., ch. viii.*

2. Having the form or nature of a fistula.

***fist-ŷ, a.** [*Fist* (1), *s.*; *-y*.] Pertaining to the fists or pugilism; fistic.

fit, *fyt, *fytt, *fytte, s. [A. S. *fit*=(1) a song, (2) a struggle; cogn. with Icel. *fet*=a pace, a foot (in poetry), part of a poem; Sans. *pada*=a slip, a verse of a poem; *pad, pād*=a foot.] [*Foot*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

*1. A step.

*2. A part of a poem; a canto; a fit.

"Shalle I now syng you a fytt

With my mystrelsy."

Towneley Mysteries, p. 51.

*3. A contest, a struggle, a combat, a fight.

"That ferful fit may no mon fle."

E. Eng. Poems, p. 135.

4. The attack of a disease; the invasion, paroxysm or exacerbation of a disease.

"Small stones and gravel collect and become very large in the kidneys, in which case a fit of the stone in that part is the cure."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

5. A sudden and violent attack of any disorder; a sudden attack of pain.

6. Any violent affection of the mind or body; a temporary but violent mental affection or paroxysm; as, a fit of madness or passion, a fit of melancholy. [*II.*]

"Unless some fit or frenzy do possess her."

Shakep.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 1.

*7. Disorder; irregularity, caprice.

"For your husband,

He's noble, wise, judicious, and best knows
The fits of the season." *Shakep.: Macbeth, iv. 2.*

8. A sudden effort or time of activity, followed by relaxation or intermission; impulsive, intermittent, and irregular action.

"By fits my swelling grief appears,
In rising sighs and falling tears."

Addison: On Italy.

*9. A sudden emission; as, a fit of flame. (*Cole-ridge.*)

II. Med.: A popular rather than a scientific name for the sudden seizure of a patient by a particular disease, as a fit of apoplexy, a fit of epilepsy, a fit of paralysis, a fainting fit.

¶ **By fits and starts:** With intervals of activity and intermission; intermittently.

"Men that are habitually wicked may now and then, by fits and starts, feel certain motions of repentance."—*L'Estrange.*

fit-weed, fitt-weed, s.

Bot.: *Eryngium fedidum*, a West Indian plant, so called from its being used as a medicine in fits, hysteria, &c.

fit, *fite, *fyt, *fytte, a., adv. & s.

A. As adjective:

1. Becoming, suitable, proper, meet; in accordance with right, duty, or taste; appropriate.

"Hell, their fit habitation, fraught with fire
Unquenchable." *Milton: P. L., vi. 876.*

2. Suitable or adapted for any purpose or object; qualified, competent.

"Men of valor, fit to go out for war and battle."—*1 Chronicles vii. 11.*

*3. Appropriate, apt.

"Botch the words up fit to their own thoughts."

Shakep.: Hamlet, iv. 5.

4. In a state of preparedness; prepared, ready.

"Tell Valeria,

We are fit to bid her welcome."

Shakep.: Coriolanus, i. 3.

***B. As adv.:** Fitly, appropriately, suitably, becomingly.

"How fit his garments serve me!"

Shakep.: Cymbeline, iv. 1.

C. As substantive:

*1. An equal, a match.

"Other thing nis non his fite."

Owl and Nightingale, 781.

2. Nice adjustment or adaptation, as of a dress to the body.

"He'd two shoes, and one shoe's a boot, and not a fit."

Hood: The Lost Child.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *fit*, *apt*, and *meet*: "*Fit* is either an acquired or a natural property; *apt* . . . is a natural property; *meet* . . . is a moral quality. A house is *fit* for the accommodation of the family, according to the plan of the builder; the young mind is *apt* to receive either good or bad impressions. *Meet* is a term of rare use, except in spiritual matters or in poetry: it is *meet* to offer our prayers to the supreme disposer of all things." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *fit* and *becoming*, see *BECOMING*; for that between *fit* and *expedient*, see *EXPEDIENT*.

fit-rod, s.

Shipwright.: A gauge-rod used to try the depth of a bolt-hole in order to determine the length of the bolt required.

fit, v. t. & i. [*Icel. fitja*=to knit together; Goth. *fetjan*=to adorn.]

A. Transitive:

1. To adapt to any shape; to bring into any required form; to shape, to fashion, to form.

"The carpenter marketh it out with a line; he *fitte*th it with planes."—*Isaiah xlii. 13.*

2. To accommodate a person with anything; to fit out, to suit.

"A trussmaker *fitted* the child with a pair of boddice, stiffened on the lame side."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

3. To prepare, to make ready, to equip, to furnish with things necessary or proper as an outfit; to fit out.

"With long resounding cries they urge the train,

To fit the ships and launch into the main."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, ii. 185, 186.

4. To qualify, to prepare; as, to *fit* a person for an office, or for any emergency.

"I am not *fitted* for it [death]."—Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, iv. 3.

5. To be adapted to, to suit, to be fitted or proper for, to become.

"Every true man's apparel *fits* your thief."—Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

6. To meet, to answer.

"An answer that *fits* all questions."—Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 2.

*7. To be becoming or proper for.

"Where it *fits* you not to know."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

8. To agree or accord with, to suit.

"This valley *fits* the purpose passing well."

Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, ii. 3.

B. Intransitive:

1. To be adjusted or adapted to the shape intended; to match the form; as, A dress *fits* well.

2. To be proper, suitable, or becoming.

"Where hope is coldest, and despair most *fits*."

Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 1.

3. To be convenient, suitable, or adapted; to suit.

"And now the happy season once more *fits*."

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 327.

*† (1) To *fit out*: To equip, to furnish with the necessary outfit, stores, armament, &c.

"The Spaniards began to *fit out* armaments."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

(2) To *fit up*: To furnish with the things suitable or necessary, to prepare.

"He has *fitted up* his farm."—Pope: *Letter to Swift*.

† (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *to fit*, *to equip*, *to prepare*, and *to qualify*: "To *fit* is employed in ordinary cases; *to equip* is employed only for expeditions; a house is *fitted up* for the residence of a family; a vessel is *equipped* with everything requisite for a voyage; *to fit* is for an immediate purpose; *to prepare* is for a remote purpose. A person *fits* himself for taking orders when he is at the university, he *prepares* himself at school before he goes to the university. To *fit* is said of everything, both in a natural and a moral sense: *to qualify* is used only in a moral sense. *Fit* is employed mostly for acquirements which are gained by labor; *qualify* for those which are gained by intellectual exertion."

(2) He thus discriminates between *to fit*, *to suit*, *to adapt*, *to accommodate*, and *to adjust*: "To *fit* is to provide one's self with the requisite qualification; *to suit* is to provide the thing with the suitable or agreeable qualities: we *fit* ourselves for the thing; we *suit* the thing to ourselves. To *fit*, in the intransitive sense, is said of things in general as they respect each other; *suit* is mostly of things as they respect the moral agent. In the mechanical and literal sense, things *fit* each other; and also in the moral sense, there is a manifest *fitness* in all things which we term right and just; things, whether of a corporeal or a spiritual nature, are said to *suit* the taste of a person. To *adapt* is a species of *fitting*; *to accommodate* is a species of *suiting*; both applied to the moral actions of conscious beings. *Accommodate* and *adjust* are both applied to the affairs of men which require to be kept, or put in right order; but the former implies the keeping as well as putting in order." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

fit (2), s. [FOOT.] (Scotch.)

*† **fit**ch (1), s. [VETCH.]

1. Bot.: *Vicia sativa*.

"He thresheth the *fitches* out with a flayle."—Bible (1551), *Isaie*, xxviii.

2. Scripture:

(1) The rendering of the Hebrew word *getsachh*; Sept. *melanthion*=*Nigella sativa* (the Black Poppy). Its seeds were used for spice. (Isaiah xxviii. 25-27.)

(2) The rendering of the Hebrew word *kussemeth*; Sept. *olura*=a kind of corn, probably the Spelt (*Triticum spelta*). (Ezek. iv. 9.) The same word *kussemeth* is translated rye in Exod. ix. 32 and Isaiah xxviii. 25, but rye is a grain of cold climates.

*† Bot.: *Vicia cracca* is popularly known as the Blue Tar Fitch; *Onobrychis sativa* as the Medick Fitch; *Vicia sativa* as the Wild Fitch; and *Lathyrus pratensis* as the Yellow Tar Fitch.

fitch (2), s. [FITCHET.]

Fur.: The skin of the polecat or Fitchet (q. v.).

fitch-brush, s. A brush or hair-pencil made of the fur of the polecat. These brushes are prized by artists, as they are elastic and firm, though soft, and can be brought to a fine point. They are black in color.

fitch-ée, **fit**ched, a. [Fr. *âché*, pa. par. of *âcher*=to fix, to drive in.]

bol, **boy**; **pout**, **jowl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**, **ph**=f. **-cian**, **-tian**=shan. **-tion**, **-sion**=shün; **-tion**, **-glon**=zhün. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious**=shüs. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c.=bel, del.

Her.: Pointed, like a dagger; sharpened at the lower part. *Fitchée* is usually applied to crosses to indicate that they taper from the center downward, or *fitchée* at the foot, when the tapering commences only at the bottom of the cross. The arms of the See of Canterbury represent four crosses patée *fitchée* upon the archi-episcopal pale, which is the principal charge.



fitch-ét, **fit**ch-at, **fit**ch-ew **Fitchée**. (ew as ü), s. [A corrupt. of O. Fr. *fissan*, from O. Dut. *fisse*=a polecat, from O. Low Ger. **fis*; Dut. *vies*=nasty, loathsome (*Skeat*).] A polecat (q. v.).

*† **fit**ch-ý (1), a. [Eng. *fit*ch (1); -y.] Having *fit*ches or *vetches*; *vetchy*.

*† **fit**ch-ý (2), a. [FITCHEE.] Pointed.

fit-fúl, a. [Eng. *fit* (1), s., and -ful(1).] Varied by paroxysms; spasmodic; acting by fits and starts; eventful, disordered.

fit-fúl-lý, adv. [Eng. *fitful*; -ly.] In a *fitful* manner; by fits and starts; at intervals.

"The victorious trumpet-peal Dies *fitfully* away." Macaulay.

fit-fúl-ness, s. [Eng. *fitful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being *fitful*; instability; impulsiveness.

fit-lý, adv. [Eng. *fit*; -ly.]

1. In a *fit*, suitable, or appropriate manner; with propriety.

"I can compare our rich misers to nothing so *fitly* as to a whale."—Shakesp.: *Pericles*, ii. 1.

2. So as to *fit* or agree with other things.

"Eche part so *fitly* pight, as none mought chaunge his place." Turberville: *The Complaint*.

3. Properly, finally, reasonably.

"To whom could I more *fitly* apply myself?"—Dryden: *All for Love*. (Dedic.)

*† **fit**-ment, s. [Eng. *fit*; -ment.]

1. The act of *fitting* or adapting.

2. Something *fitted* or adapted for a particular purpose. (Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, v. 5.)

3. That which is proper and becoming; duty.

"She should do for clients her *fitment*." Shakesp.: *Pericles*, iv. 6.

4. A portion or fitting of a piece of machinery or mechanical contrivance.

fit-ness, s. [Eng. *fit*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being *fit*, suitable, or adapted for a purpose; propriety, suitability, adaptedness.

"Order, proportion, and *fitness* prevail throughout the whole system."—Beattie: *Moral Science*, pt. i., ch. i., § 9.

2. Serviceableness, use, utility.

"Of no more soul nor *fitness* for the world Than camels in the war." Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

*3. An opportunity, convenience.

"If his *fitness* speaks, mine is ready." Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, v.

4. An act of decency; that which is fitting or becoming.

"The queen being absent, 'tis a needful *fitness* That we adjourn."—Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, ii. 4.

*† **fit**-ta-ble, a. [Eng. *fit*; -able.] Suitable, *fit*, appropriate.

fit-téd (1), pa. par. & a. [FIT, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Adapted, accommodated, or brought to any form.

2. Equipped, furnished with necessary outfit, &c.

3. Appropriate, suitable, becoming.

4. Qualified, competent, prepared.

† For the difference between *fitted* and *competent* see COMPETENT.

*† **fit**-téd (2), a. [Eng. *fit*; -ed.] Worked or vexed by paroxysms.

"How have mine eyes out of their spheres been *fitted* In the distraction of this madding fever!"

Shakesp.: *Sonnet* 119.

*† **fit**-téd-ness, s. [Eng. *fitted* (1); -ness.] The quality or state of being *fitted*, adapted, or suited to any purpose; fitness, adaptedness.

fit-tér (1), s. [Eng. *fit* (v.); -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who, or that which, *fits* or adapts things to a use or purpose.

"Sowing the sandy, gravelly land in Devonshire and Cornwall with French furze seed, they reckon a great improver of their land, and a *fitter* of it for corn."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

2. A coal-broker who sells the coal produced from a particular mine or mines.

"In 1600, the *fitfers* or coalseamen were incorporated by a charter of Queen Elizabeth."—Flinders: *Ports of Great Britain*, p. 39.

II. Mech.: One who *fits* or puts together the several parts of machinery, in contradistinction to one who makes or prepares the parts.

*† **fit**-tér (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.] A small piece, a fragment.

"Splitted them all to *fitfers*."—North: *Plutarch*, p. 261.

2. A quarrel, a division, a contest.

"They were in *fitfers* about prosecuting their titles to this city."—Fuller: *Holy War*, p. 225.

fit-tíng, pr. par., a. & s. [FIT, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: *Fit*, suitable, becoming, adapted, appropriate, convenient.

"To seek fresh horse and *fitting* weed."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, v. 17.

C. As substantive:

1. The act of making *fit*, or adapting to any purpose; adaptation.

*2. Firm or stable position or condition; stability.

"Before it got *fitting* in fast and stable ground."—Z. Boyd: *Last Battle*, p. 987.

3. (Pl.): Articles or necessary fixtures employed in fitting up a house, shop, &c., permanently; fixtures, apparatus; as, shop *fittings*.

fitting-out, s. The act of preparing, equipping, or providing with the necessary outfit, equipment, or apparatus for any purpose or undertaking.

fitting-shop, s.

Mech.: A workshop in which machinery is fitted up, as contradistinguished from a shop where the several parts are manufactured, as a foundry, a smithy, &c.

fitting-up, s.

Mech.: The act of fitting or equipping with all the necessary fittings or fixtures.

fit-tíng-lý, adv. [Eng. *fitting*; -ly.] In a *fitting*, becoming, appropriate, or suitable manner; suitably, appropriately.

"Which being abstracted terms . . . do very *fittingly* agree with the notion we have put upon this symbolical earth."—H. More: *Defense of Philosophy*; *Cabbala*, ch. i.

fit-tíng-ness, **fit**-tíng-ness, s. [Eng. *fitting*; -ness.] The quality or state of being *fitting*, suitable, or appropriate; suitability, fitness.

"The *fittingness* of godfathers promising on behalf of the children for whom they answer."—Bp. Taylor: *Great Exemplar*, pt. i., desc. vi.

*† **fit**-tle, a. [A corrupt. of *fickle* (q. v.).] Silly.

*† **fit**-tón, **fit**-ten, s. [FICTION.] A fiction, a fabrication, a fable.

*† **fit**-tón, **fit**-ten, v. i. [FITTEN, s.] To form lies or fictions.

*† **fit**-tý (1), a. [Eng. *fit*, s.; -y.] Subject or liable to fits.

*† **fit**-tý (2), a. [Eng. *fit*, a.; -y.] *Fit*, suitable.

fitz, pref. [Norm. Fr. *fit*es, *fit*; Fr. *fits*; from Lat. *fitius*=a son.] A prefix used with surnames to indicate the paternity of the holder of the title, as, Fitzherbert, Fitzgerald, Fitzwilliam.

"The *Fitzes* sometimes permitted themselves to speak with scorn of the Os and Maces."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

five, ***fif**, ***fife**, ***fyve**, a. & s. [A.S. *feif*, *fife* (the true form being *fimf* or *fimf*); cogn. with Dut. *vijsf*; Dan. & Sw. *fem*; Icel. *fimm*; Goth. *fimf*; O. H. Ger. *fimf*, *fimf*; Ger. *fünf*; Welsh *pumf*; Lat. *quinque*; Gr. *pemp*, *pente*; Sans. *panchan*, all=five.]

A. As adj.: Amounting to one more than four; the half of ten.

B. As substantive:

1. The number amounting to one more than four; the number consisting of four and one added.

2. A symbol representing such number; as 5 or v.

*3. The hand, as containing five fingers. [FIVES.]

five-finger, s.

1. Bot.: *Potentilla reptans*; Cinquefoil.

2. Zool.: [FIVE-FINGERS.]

† **Five-finger blossom**:

Bot.: *Potentilla reptans*.

Five-finger-grass, **Five-fingered-grass**:

Bot.: (1) *Potentilla reptans*, (2) Oxlips. (Britten & Holland.)

*† **Five-finger-tied**: Tied by the whole hand; securely or strongly tied.

"And with another knot, *five-finger-tied*, The fragments, scraps, the bits and greasy reliques Of her o'recasten faith are tied to Diomed."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, v. 2.

five-fingers, s.

1. Bot.: (1) *Potentilla reptans*, (2) *Potentilla tormentilla*, (3) *Lotus corniculatus*, (4) Oxlips. (Britten & Holland.)

2. Zool.: A name given by oyster-fishers to two species of star-fish, *Uraster rubens* and *Solaster papposus*.

3. Cards: A name given to the five of trumps. (Slang.)

five-mile act, s.

Old Eng. Law: An Act, 17 Chas. II., c. 2, passed in 1665, which forbade Nonconformist pastors who refused to take an oath of non-resistance, to come within five miles of any corporation in which they had preached since the passing of the Act of Oblivion in 1660. The Toleration Act of 1689 swept it away.

five or nine, s. A game, analogous to dominoes, played with a pack of 52 cards. The name is derived from the fact that the player leading off to the table must play a five or a nine; then the cards are played in sequence, as dominoes are placed. The rules of the game are similar to those governing dominoes. The game is also called Domino Whist.

five-points, s. pl.

1. The five leading tenets of Arminianism. [ARMINIAN.]

2. The five leading tenets of Calvinism (q. v.).

3. The name of a noted locality in New York city.

five-bar, five-barred, a. [Eng. *five*, and *bar*, *barred*.] Having five bars.

"There Master Betty leaps a fivebarred gate."
Young: *On Women*, sat. v.

five-cleft, a. [Eng. *five*, and *cleft*.]

Bot.: Divided deeply into five segments; quinquefid.

five-fing-gored, a. [Eng. *five*, and *fingered*.] Having five fingers.

Five-fingered root:
Bot.: *Eranthe cascata*. (Britten & Holland.)

fi ve-föld, -f-a-fealde, -f-f-fald, -f-f-falde, -f-f-folde, a. & adv. [A. S. *fifteald*; O. H. Ger. *fünffalt*; Dut. *vijsfond*; Ger. *fünffalt*, *fünffaltig*.] [FOLD.]

A. As adj.: Five times as much or as great.

B. As adv.: To an amount or extent five times as much or as great.

fi ve-lëaf, s. [Eng. *five*, and *leaf*.]

Bot.: Cinquefoil (q. v.).

fi ve-lëafed, fi ve-lëaved, a. [Eng. *five*; *leaf*; *-ed*; *leaved*.] Having five leaves.

"Fiveleaved flowers are commonly disposed circularly about the stylus."—Broune: *Garden of Cyrus*, ch. iii.

fiveleaved-grass, s.

Bot.: *Potentilla reptans*.

"As for cinquefoile or fiveleaved-grasse, there is not one but knoweth it."—F. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. xxv., ch. ix.

fi ve-lôbed, a. [Eng. *five*, and *lobed*.] Having five lobes.

fi ve-nërvèd, a. [Eng. *five*, and *nerved*.]

Bot. (of leaves): Having five "nerves."

fi ve-part-éd, a. [English *five*, and *parted*.] Divided into five parts; fivecleft.

fi ve-ribbed, a. [Eng. *five*, and *ribbed*.]

Bot. (of leaves): Having five ribs all proceeding from the base of the leaf.

fi v-ër, s. [Eng. *five*(e); *-er*.]

1. A five-dollar bill. (U. S. Slang.)

2. A five-pound note. (Eng. Slang.)

"I'll trot him against any horse you can bring for a steer."—Hughes: *Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. vi.

fi ves, s. [FIVE, a.]

1. A game at ball, in which the ball is struck against a wall. It is played either in close or in open courts, of various shapes and proportions. The game is known as hand-fives or bat-fives, according as the ball is struck by the open hand or a small wooden bat. The origin of the name is disputed.

"While the gentlemen jail-birds were playing at fives."—Barham: *Ingoldsby Legends*; St. Medard.

2. The fist, or hand, as having five fingers.

"Altho' as yet they have not took to use their fives."—Hook: *Row at the Oxford Arms*.

3. A disease in horses, resembling the staggers, and consisting in an inflammation of the parotid glands; written also *Vives*.

"His horse sped with spavins, rayed with the yellows, was past cure of the fives, and stark spoiled with the staggers."—Shakespeare: *Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

¶ *Bunch of fives*: The fist. (Slang.)

fives-court, s. A court where the game of fives is played.

fi ve-toothed, a. [Eng. *five*, and *toothed*.] Having five teeth.

five-válved, a. [Eng. *five*, and *valved*.] Having five valves.

fix, *fæx, *fyx, a. & s. [O. Fr. *fixé*=fixed, settled, from Lat. *fixus*, pa. par. of *figo*=to fix; Sp. & Port. *fixo*; Ital. *fixso*.]

***A. As adj.**: Fixed, fastened.

"Certain nombre of stones *fixes*."—Chaucer: *Astrolobe*, p. 11.

B. As subst.: An awkward predicament or dilemma; a difficulty.

"We were now placed in an uncommonly awkward *fix*."—Black: *Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. xxv.

fix, *fæx, *fyx, v. t. & i. [Fix, a.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To make fast, firm, or stable; to fasten or secure permanently and immovably.

2. To make fast, to fasten, to tie, to secure.

"An ass's nole I *fixed* on his head."
Shakespeare: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

3. To stop or prevent from moving.

4. To establish or settle permanently and unalterably.

"Fix most firm thy resolution."
Shakespeare: *Othello*, v. i.

5. To settle or establish; to locate; as, He *fixed* his residence in London.

"Here let me, though *fixed* in a desert, be free."
Cowper: *Trans. from Guion*.

6. To settle, to arrange, to appoint; as, The meeting is *fixed* for to-day.

7. To direct steadily; to fasten.

"My thoughts at present are *fixed* on Homer."—Dryden: *Prose Works*, vol. i., let. 36.

8. To deprive of volatility. [B. 3.]

"We pronounce concerning gold that it is *fixed*."—Locke. (Johnson.)

9. To make solid, to congeal.

10. To make permanent or stable; as, to *fix* colors in dyeing. [II.]

11. To prepare, to make ready, to adjust, to put in order, to arrange, to set right, to repair. (U. S. Colloq.)

*12. To pierce, to transfix. (In this sense directly from the Latin.)

"While from the raging sword he vainly flies,
A bow of steel shall *fix* his trembling thighs."
Sandys: *Paraphrase of Job*.

13. To bribe; as, to *fix* a juror, alderman, legislator, &c. (U. S. Slang.)

¶ In this country the verb is used colloquially in a similar manner to *faire* in French; deriving its signification from the nouns with which it is employed.

II. Phot.: To give permanence to the picture on a negative or positive. [FIXING, 3.]

"No means were then known to make the pictures durable . . . as we now say to *fix* them."—Vogel: *Chemistry of Light and Photography*, ch. i., p. 6.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To become fixed, made fast, or fastened.

"The darts of anguish *fix* not where the seat
Of suffering hath been thoroughly fortified."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

2. To rest or cease from moving or wandering; to settle down permanently.

"Your kindness banishes your fear,
Resolved to *fix* for ever here."
Waller: *Somerset House*, 17, 18.

*3. To become firm, so as to lose volatility.

*4. To cease to be fluid; to become hard and firm; to be congealed.

"The quicksilver will *fix* and run no more, and endure the hammer."—Bacon: *Natural History*.

5. To determine; to settle the opinion or resolution. (Followed by *on* or *upon*.)

"If we would be happy, we must *fix upon* some foundation that can never deceive us."—L'Estrange.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *to fix*, *to fasten*, and *to stick*: "*Fix* is a generic term; *fasten* and *stick* are but modes of *fixing*: we *fix* whatever we make to remain in a given situation; we *fasten* if we *fix* it firmly; we *stick* when we *fix* a thing by means of *sticking*. Shelves are *fixed*; a horse is *fastened* to a gate; bills are *stuck*."

(2) He thus discriminates between *to fix*, *to settle*, and *to establish*: "*Fix* is the general and indefinite term; *to settle* and *to establish* are to *fix* strongly. *Fix* and *settle* are applied either to material or spiritual objects; *establish* only to moral objects. To *fix* is properly the act of one; *to settle* may be the joint act of many. To *fix* and *settle* are personal acts, and the objects are mostly of a private nature; but *establish* is an indirect action, and the objects mostly of a public nature."

(3) He thus discriminates between *to fix*, *to determine*, *to settle*, and *to limit*: "These all denote the

acts of conscious agents, but differ in the object and circumstances of the action. To *fix*, in distinction from the rest, is said in regard to a single point or a line; but to *determine* is always said of one or more points, or a whole: we *fix* where a thing shall begin; but we *determine* where it shall begin, and where it shall end, which way, and how far it shall go, and the like. So in morals we may *fix* the day and hour; but we *determine* the mode of doing. *Determine* is to *settle* as a means to the end; we commonly *determine* all subordinate matters, in order to *settle* a matter finally." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***fix-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *fix*; *-able*.] That may or can be fixed; capable of being fixed.

"Since they cannot then stay what is transitory, let them attend to arrest that which is *fixable*."—Montagu: *Devout Essays*, pt. i., tr. ix., § 2.

fix-ä-tion, s. [Fr. from Lat. *fixus*, pa. par. of *figo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of fixing, settling, or establishing.

2. The quality or state of being fixed, firm, or stable; stability, firmness, steadiness.

"Your *fixation* in matters of religion will not be more necessary for your soul's than your kingdom's peace."—King Charles: *Eikon Basilike*.

3. The act or process of ceasing to be fluid and becoming firm.

"Salt dissolved upon a *fixation* returns to its affected cubes."—Glanville: *Sceptis Scientifica*.

4. The absence or loss of volatility.

"The transfusion of blood, the ponderation of air, the *fixation* of mercury, succeeded to that place in the public mind."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

*5. Confinement, restriction.

"They are subject to errors from a narrowness of soul, a *fixation* and confinement of thought to a few objects."—Watts.

*6. Residence in a certain place; location.

"To light, created in the first day, God gave no proper place or *fixation*."—Raleigh: *History of the World*.

II. Chem. (of a gas): The act of converting, or the state of being converted, into a liquid, or even into a solid.

fix-a-tive, s. [Lat. *fixus*, pa. par. of *figo*.] That which serves to fix or make stable or permanent, as a mordant fixes colors.

***fix-a-türe, s.** [Lat. *fixus*, pa. par. of *figo*.] A gummy preparation for the hair; bandoline.

***fixe, a.** [Fix, a.]

fixed, pa. par. & a. [Fix, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Fastened or set firmly and securely; fast, firm.

2. Established, settled, determined, unalterable.

¶ For the difference between *fixed* and *firm*, see FIRM.

***fixed-air, s.**

Chem.: A name given by Dr. Black, in 1757, to carbonic acid gas (q. v.), as it was obtained from limestone.

fixed-alkalies, s. pl. Potash and soda, as distinguished from ammonia, which is a volatile alkali.

fixed-ammunition, s.

Mil.: A charge of powder and shot inclosed together in a wrapper or case, ready for loading.

fixed-axis, s. The axis about which a plane revolves in the formation of a solid.

fixed-bodies, s. pl. Bodies which bear a great heat without evaporation or volatilization.

***fixed-ecliptic, s.** A certain imaginary plane which does not change its position in the heavens from the action of any portion of the solar system.

fixed-light, s. One character of light displayed from a lighthouse. Its beams are constant, and are susceptible of variation, as white or colored, single or double.

fixed-liquids, s. pl.

Chem.: Liquids which do not rise in vapor without at the same time undergoing decomposition. [FIXED-OILS.]

fixed-oils, s. pl.

Chem.: Glycerides, which are liquid at ordinary temperatures. By the action of alkalies they yield glycerine and alkaline salts of fatty acids. They are called fixed-oils because they cannot be distilled unchanged; when distilled they yield gas, and carbon remains in the retort. Fixed-oils are inflammable, inodorous when purified, insoluble in water, on which they float, soluble in alcohol and ether. They produce a permanent greasy stain on paper. Some, when exposed to the air, become

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wolff, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; try, sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = ä. qu = kw.

acid and rancid, owing to fatty acids being liberated. These are called non-drying oils; others absorb oxygen and dry up like varnish when exposed to the air in thin layers, and are called drying oils.

fixed-points, *s. pl.*

Police: Certain places where a constable is permanently stationed so as to be at all times ready to render assistance in cases of emergency. This plan has been adopted in order that the public may know where to obtain the services of a police officer without delay. (*Eng.*)

*fixed-signs, *s. pl.*

Astron.: A term applied by certain astronomers to the signs Taurus (♉), Leo (♌), Scorpio (♏), and Aquarius (♒); the seasons being considered as less variable when the sun is in these constellations.

fixed-star, *s.*

1. **Pyrotech.:** A composition introduced into a rocket-case and emitting fire at five holes, to represent a star. The composition is niter, sulphur, gunpowder-meal, and antimony.

2. **Astron. (pl.):** Stars which till lately were supposed absolutely to maintain their relative positions toward each other in the sky, and are still admitted to do so very nearly. They are distinguished from planets or "wandering stars." The number of fixed stars is infinitely great, especially in the part of the heavens called the Milky Way (q. v.). From a remote period of antiquity they have been grouped into constellations. [CON-
STELLATION.] They shine by their own light, and probably are suns each one surrounded by planets of its own. Huggins considered that Sirius was moving away from the sun at the rate of 29½ miles a second. Some stars are periodic, and vary in brightness, others disappear and come again. There are double and triple stars, gravity operating on their movements. Spectroscopic observation is beginning to detect simple substances like those on the earth in some fixed stars. Thus Huggins and Miller have found that the red star Aldebaran has spectroscopic lines agreeing with those of sodium, magnesium, calcium, iron and bismuth, tellurium, and mercury, and that the brilliant white star Sirius has lines corresponding with those of sodium, magnesium, hydrogen, and iron.

"To ascertain, so far as it is possible to do so, the distances of the fixed stars," it is useful to take the major axis or principal diameter of the earth's orbit, as the base line. Though six months must elapse before the observation of the parallax of the star as from one extremity of the base can be followed by an observation of its parallax as witnessed from the other, yet as it is possible to calculate exactly how far the star will have moved during the six months, the two observations can be brought into comparison. In the vast majority of instances the calculated zenith distance of the star after the lapse of the six months, and its actual zenith distance, as in due time ascertained by observation, are found precisely to agree, the base line, upward of 184 millions of miles in length, looking like a mathematical point in comparison with the infinite distance of the fixed stars. A few, however, are found to have parallax. Alpha Centauri, in the Southern hemisphere, has one of 2". No star has so great a parallax. If the observation made be correct, then its distance from us would be only about 200 times as great as that of the sun. The parallax of the bright star of Lyra is only a quarter of a second. Struve of St. Petersburg says that stars of the second magnitude have an average parallax of ½ of a second. But Professor Airy thinks the astronomical observer cannot accurately split a second into tenths. Besides this, refraction prevents observations being as accurate as Struve believes. To diminish the effect of parallax, observations are now made on two stars near each other in the heavens, the one with no parallax, and the other whose parallax we wish to ascertain. The angle between the two stars is noted twice, with an interval of six months between, and as both stars are similarly affected by refraction, precession, notation, and observation, no corrections for those sources of error require to be applied. The celebrated astronomer, Bessel of Königsberg, used this method for determining the distance of the small star No. 61 Cygni. He found the parallax to be ½ of a second, and therefore estimated its distance at 660,000 times the radius of the earth's orbit, or 63,000,000,000,000, that is sixty-three billions of miles [English notation; or sixty-three trillions by the French system]. "The term 'fixed stars,'" says Professor Airy, "is a good one for young astronomers to use; but the vast majority of the stars which have been well observed, seem to have a proper motion of their own, and that is known by the term 'proper motion.'" It is in every case a small quantity. The largest known is that of the small star, 61 Cygni, which moves nearly 3" in a year, and that of a star called Groombridge, 1830, nearly 4" in a year. The first has very decided parallax, the second probably has it too, though to a smaller amount. Sirius and Arcturus have also a perceptible proper motion.

fixed sun, *s.*

Pyrotech.: A device composed of a certain number of jets of fire distributed circularly like the spokes of a wheel. All the fuses take fire at once through channels charged with quick-matches.

fix-éd-ly, adv. [*Eng. fixed; -ly.*] In a fixed, firm, stable, or settled manner; firmly; steadfastly.

***fix-éd-néss, *fix-ed-ness, s.** [*Eng. fixed; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being fixed, determined, or settled; stability, firmness.
2. Solidity, firmness, cohesion of parts.
3. Want or absence of volatility.
4. A state of being fixed, firm, or settled firmly in mind or opinion; steadfastness, firmness, resolution.

***fix-id-ly-ty, s.** [*Eng. fixed; -ity.*] The quality or state of being fixed; fixedness.

fix-lûg, pr. par., a. & s. [*Fix, v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language.

1. The act or process of making fixed, firm, stable, settled, or established; consolidation, settlement, establishment.

2. (*Pl.:*) Equipment, apparatus, outfit, embellishments.

II. Technically:

1. **Mach.:** A piece of cast-iron adapted to carry pillow-blocks and the like. When it is built into a wall it is called a wall-fixing, or wall-box; when attached to a wall by bolts it is a plate-fixing. There are also beam-fixings, as when wheels intended to work at the position where the fixing is situated; and when the fixing is adapted to them, it is then commonly called a wheel-fixing.

2. **Metal.:** The material used in preparing the hearth of a puddling or boiling furnace for receiving its charge. A certain amount of ore, cinder, and scrap are banked up round the boshes, the amount and kind varying with the character of the iron and the construction of the furnace. It is called fettling in some parts of England.

3. **Photog.:** Of a negative; the removal, by a solution of hyposulphite of soda or cyanide of potassium, of the unaffected deposit of iodine and bromide of silver in the collodion film after exposure and development of the picture. Of a positive; the removal of the unaltered chloride of silver from the surface of the photographic paper after exposure under the negative.

fix-ly-ty, s. [*Fr. fixité.*]

1. Coherence of parts, fixedness; opposed to volatility.

2. Fixed, secure, or determinate character; security; as, *fixity of tenure.*

fix-tûre, s. [*Eng. fixt (fixed); suff. -ûre.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act of fixing, setting, or placing firmly.

(2) Firmness, stability, stable state. (*Shakesp.:* *Troilus and Cressida*, i. 3. [Folio.]

(3) Anything fixed or placed in a firm and fixed position; all clenched and riveted parts of a building.

2. **Fig.:** A person who has remained so long in one place, or office, that it is difficult to remove him.

II. Law: A term applied to things of an accessory nature annexed to houses or lands, so as to become part of the reality. The annexation must be by the article being set into or united with the land, or with some substance previously connected therewith. Thus a shed built upon a frame not let into the earth, is not a fixture. Machines and other things erected for the purposes of trade are not fixtures, if they can be removed without material damage to the property. Fixtures may not be distrained upon.

***fix-ûre, s.** [*Eng. fix; -ure.*]

1. Stability; firmness. (*Shakesp.:* *Troilus and Cressida*, i. 3. [Quarto.]

2. Direction, position.

fix-gig (1), s. [*FISHGIG.*]

fix-gig (2), s. [*FIZZ, v.*]

1. A gadding, flirting girl.

2. A kind of firework, made with damp powder, which makes a fizzing or hissing noise.

fizz, fîz, s. [*Fizz, v.*]

1. A hissing sound.

2. Champagne, from the noise made by it when opened.

fizz, v. t. [*Icel. fisa; Dan. fise.*] [*FIST (2), s.*]

1. To make a hissing sound.

2. To fail in an attempt.

fiz'-zle, v. t. [*Vide FORST for derivation.*] To fizzle, to hiss.

fiz'-zle, s. [*FIZZLE, v.*] A state of making a fizzing noise.

fiz'-zen-léss, fûgh'-lôn-léss, a. [*FISSENESS.*]

fjord, s. [*FJORD.*]

flâb, s. [*FLAPS.*]

Bot.: Some kind of mushroom. (*Jamieson.*) Apparently the same as *Eng. Flaps* (q. v.).

flâb-bér-gast, v. t. [*Prob. from flap, and aghast.*] To strike with wonder and amazement; to astonish. (*Colloquial.*)

flâb'-bl-ly, adv. [*Eng. flabby; -ly.*] In a flabby manner.

flâb'-bl-néss, s. [*Eng. flabby; -ness.*] The quality or state of being flabby.

flâb'-by, a. [*A variant of flappy, from flap=to hang loosely.*] Soft and yielding; hanging loosely by its own weight; easily shaken or yielding to the touch.

***flâ-bêl, *flâ'-ble, s.** [*Lat. flabellum=a fan.*] A fan.

***flâ-bêl', v. t.** [*Latin flabello, from Lat. flabellum=a fan.*] To fan.

flâ-bêl-lâr'-l-a, s. [*Lat. flabellum* (q. v.), and fem. sing. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

1. **Zool.:** *L. genus of Gorgoniæ.* It was formerly made to contain the Fan-corals, now removed to the genus *Rhipidogorgia.*

2. **Palæobotany:** A genus believed to be of fossil palms, founded by Count Sternberg in 1823. Morris, in his *British Fossils*, enumerates two species: one *Flabellaria borassifolia*, from the coal measures of Whitehaven and Coalbrook Dale; and the other, *F. lamaronis*, from the Upper Eocene of the Isle of Wight.



Flabellaria Tuna.

flâ-bêl-lâte, subst.

[*Lat. flabellatus, pa.*

par. of flabellum=to fan.]

Zool., Bot., &c.: The same as flabelliform (q. v.).

flâ-bêl-lâ-tion, s. [*Lat. flabellum=a fan; Eng. suff. -ation.*]

Surg.: The act of keeping fractured limbs, and the dressings about them, cool by means of a fan or other similar contrivance.

flâ-bêl-lî-form, s. [*Lat. flabellum* (q. v.), and *forma=form, shape.*]

1. **Zool.:** Fan-shaped. (*Owen.*)

2. **Bot.:** Fan-shaped; plaited like the rays of a fan. Example, the leaf of *Borassus flabelliformis.*

flâ-bêl-lûm, s. [*Lat.=a small fan or fly-trap.*]

1. *Eccles. and Ch. Hist.:*

(1) **Sing.:** An ecclesiastical fan, formed in Rome of peacocks' feathers, and in other Obsequies, of metal; anciently used to drive away flies and other insects from the chalice during the Sacred Mysteries. The ministry of the flabellum was primarily confided to the deacon, though afterward, in the Latin Church, it might be exercised by any person who had received the tonsure. The Greeks and Armenians are the only Christians who make use of the flabellum.

(2) **Pl.:** Two fans of peacocks' feathers, borne before the Pope on solemn festivals. (*Martigny.*)

2. **Zool. and Palæont.:** A genus of Actinozoa, family Turbinolidae. It has existed from Eocene times till now.

flâb-bér-gast, v. t. [*FLABBERGAST.*]

***flâb'-ile, a.** [*Lat. flabilis=airy, from flo=to blow.*] Blown about by the wind; subject to be blown about.

flâc'-qûd, a. [*O. Fr. flaccide, from Lat. flaccidus, from flaccus=flabby, hanging loosely.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Soft and weak; flabby; drooping; hanging loosely and flabbily.

*2. Weakened, relaxed, faint.

II. Bot.:

Relaxed from want of moisture.

flâc'-qûd-ly-ty, s. [*Eng. flaccid; -ity.*] The quality or state of being flaccid; flaccidness.

flâc'-qûd-ly, adv. [*Eng. flaccid; -ly.*] In a flaccid, loose, or flabby manner.

flâc'-qûd-néss, s. [*Eng. flaccid; -ness.*] The quality or state of being flaccid, flabby, or lax; want of stiffness or firmness.

***flâck, *flacke, v. t.** [*Icel. flakka; Sw. flacka; Dan. flakke; O. H. Ger. flacken.*] To flutter; to palpitate; to move rapidly.

bêl, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, zem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shæn. -tion, -sion = shûn; -çion, -çion = zhûn. -çious, -çious, -çious = shûs. -ble, -die, &c. = bêl, dêl.

***flack**-**ér**, *v. i.* [Ger. *flackeren*.] To flutter about as a bird. [FLACKE.]

***flack**-**ét**, **flack**-**at**, *s.* [O. Fr. *flasquet*, dimin. of *flasque*=a flask.] A little flask or flagon.

fla-**cœur**-**té**-**é**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *flacourtia*], and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ée*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Flacourtiaceæ (q. v.). They have several styles and stigmas and succulent fruit.

fla-**cœur**-**ti**-**é**, *s.* [Named after Etienne de Flacourt, Director of the French East India Company, who headed an expedition to Madagascar in A. D. 1648, and wrote an account of it.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Flacourtiaceæ. It consists of shrubs or trees. The fruits of *Flacourtia ramontchi*, *sapida*, and *sepiaria* are eaten. The young leaves and roots of *F. cataphracta* are astringent and stomachic, and are prescribed in parts of India for diarrhoea and general debility. (Lindley.)

fla-**cœur**-**ti**-**é**-**çé**-**é**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *flacourtia*], and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*acée*.]

Bot.: Bixids, an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Violales. It consists of shrubs or small trees, with simple alternate often leathery and dotted leaves; sepals 4 to 7; petals 4 to 7; stamens, the same number, or a multiple of it; ovary roundish celled, sessile, with parietal placentae; fruit fleshy and indehiscent or capsular, 1 celled, 4 or 5 valved. Found in the hotter parts of the world. Known species about 100. Some are bitter and astringent; others yield eatable fruits. [BIXA, FLACOURTIA.] The order is divided into four tribes, Bixæ, Prockæ, Flacourteæ, and Erythrospermeæ.

flāg (1), ***flagg**, *v. i. & t.* [A weakened form of *flack* or *flacke* (q. v.).]

A. Intransitive:

1. To hang loosely, without stiffness or tension.
"Their drowsy, slow, and flagging wings
Clip dead men's graves."
Shakespeare: Henry VI., Pt. II., iv. 1.

2. To grow spiritless or dejected.
"Thus reputation is a spur to wit,
And some wits flag through fear of losing it."
Cooper: Table Talk, 520, 521.

3. To fail; to lose strength; to droop; to sink.
"By that time the Camerounians were reduced nearly to their last flask of powder; but their spirit never flagged."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.

4. To become or be dull, cheerless or dispirited.
"For you the hours of labor do not flag."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

5. To grow stale or uninteresting; to lose interest.
"The pleasures of the town begin to flag and grow languid."
—Swift.

B. Transitive:

1. To let fall into feebleness; to allow to droop.
"The thousand loves that arm thy potent eye
Must drop their quivers, flag their wings, and die."
Prior: An Ode.

2. To enervate; to enfeeble; to exhaust.
"Nothing so flags the spirits . . . as intense studies."
—Echard: Grounds of the Cont. of the Clergy, p. 29.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *flag*, to *droop*, to *drop*, and to *languish*: "In the proper application nothing flags but that which can be distended and made to flutter by the wind, as the leaves of plants when they are in want of water or in a weakly condition; hence figuratively the spirits are said to *flag*: nothing is said to *droop* but that the head of which can *drop* in this manner; the snowdrop *droops*, and flowers will generally *droop* from excess of drought or heat: the spirits in the same manner are said to *droop*, which expresses more than to *flag*; the human body also *droops* when the strength fails: *languish* is a still stronger expression than *droop*, and is applicable principally to persons; some *languish* in sickness, some in prison, and some in a state of distress: to *pine* is to be in a state of wearing pain which is mostly of a mental nature; a child may *pine* when absent from all its friends, and supposing itself deserted." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

flāg (2), *v. t.* [FLAG (3), *s.*] To pave or lay with flags or flagstones.

"A white stone used for flagging floors."—Woodward: *On Fossils.*

***flāg** (3), *v. t.* [FLAG (1), *s.*] To ornament, deck out, or adorn with flags.

flāg (4), *v. t.* [FLAG (1), *s.*] To signal with a flag; as, to *flag* a train.

flāg (1), *s.* [Dan. *flag*; Sw. *flagg*; Dut. *vlag*; Ger. *flagge*; from the same root as *flag* (1), *v.*]

1. An ensign or colors; a piece of cloth, either plain or colored, and having certain figures, lines, or marks painted or worked on it; a banner indicating nationality, occupation, or intelligence. Flags of nationality are standards, ensigns, pennants (pendants), jacks. Flags of occupation indicate service, as war, merchant, dispatch, pilot.

yacht-squadron, liners, &c. Flags of intelligence are of various colors and of three shapes: square, pointed, and burgee. They are used in various combinations to transmit messages according to a printed or secret code. The standard (military or naval) is a war flag. The ensign is national. The idea of standards originated with the Egyptians, at an early age. The Crusaders added the cross to their banners. The union of the three crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, marks first the union of England and Scotland, into the kingdom of Great Britain; and then, this kingdom with Ireland. This is termed the Great Union Flag of Great Britain, and was brought by the colonists to America. When the thirteen colonies began to feel the pressure of British rule, they placed upon their banners a rattlesnake, cut in thirteen pieces, representing the thirteen colonies, with the motto, "Join or die." When these colonies became more united in their purposes of resistance to British tyranny, they placed upon their flag a well-formed rattlesnake in the attitude of about to strike, with the motto, "Don't tread on me."

The next form of the United States flag was our present standard, the Stars and Stripes. On the 14th of June, 1777, the Continental Congress resolved that the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, and that the Union be thirteen white stars on a blue field, representing "a new constellation." On the 13th of January, 1794, by an act of Congress, the flag was altered to fifteen red and white stripes, and fifteen stars. On the 4th of April, 1818, Congress again altered the flag by returning to the original thirteen stripes and fifteen stars, as the adding of a new stripe for each additional state would soon make the flag too unwieldy. The new star is added to the flag on the 4th of July following the admission of each state into the Union.

*2. The wing or pinion of a bird.

3. The uneven end of an uncut tuft of hair on a brush.

¶ (1) To strike or lower the flag: To pull the flag down to token of respect, surrender, or submission.

(2) To dip the flag: To lower it for a brief space as a salute or mark of respect.

(3) To hang the flag half-mast high: To raise it only halfway up the staff, as a token of mourning.

***flag**-**fallen**, ***flag**-**faine**, *a.* Out of employment, from flags being exhibited on the roofs of playhouses when there were performances at them.

flag-**feather**, *s.* A feather of a bird's wing next to the body.

flag-**lieutenant**, *s.*

Naut.: An officer in immediate attendance upon an admiral, and holding a similar position in regard to him to that held by the aid-de-camp of a general. Through him all orders are communicated to the commanders of the ships under the admiral's command.

flag-**officer**, *s.*

Naut.: A commander of a squadron; an admiral, vice-admiral, or rear-admiral.

flag-**ship**, *s.*

Naut.: The ship which carries the flag-officer, or commander of the squadron.

flag-**staff**, *s.* The pole or staff on which a flag is displayed.

"Over the altar are seen the French flag-staves taken by the garrison in a desperate sally."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

flāg (2), *s.* [From Eng. *flag*=to hang loose, to bend down (*Mahn*). Skeat considers it the same word as *flag*=an ensign, and thinks that it is named from waving in the wind.]

Bot. (either flag or flags): The genus *Iris*, especially (1) *Iris pseudacorus* and *I. foetidissima*, (2) the leaves of *Typha latifolia*, (3) *Aira caespitosa* (†). (Britten & Holland.)

"She took an ark of bulrushes, and laid it in the flags by the river's brink."—Exodus ii. 3.

¶ *Bot.*: The genus *Glaudiolus* is popularly known as the Corn Flag; *Acorus calamus* as the Myrtle Flag and Sweet Flag; *Iris pseudacorus* as the Water Flag, Wild Flag, and Yellow Flag; and *Typha latifolia* as Cat-tail Flag. (Britten & Holland, *dec.*)

flāg (3), *s.* [Properly a thin slice of turf or stone; Icel. *flaga*=a flag or slab of stone, from *flakna*=to split or flake off.] The same as FLAGSTONE (q. v.).

"Flagstone will not split, as slate does, being found formed into flags, or thin plates, which are no other than so many strata."—Woodward: *On Fossils.*

flāg-**brōm**, *s.* [Eng. *flag*, and *broom*.] A broom for sweeping flags or pavements; it is commonly made of birch-twigs.

***flāg**-**é**-**lēt**, *s.* [FLAGEOLET.]

flāg-**gél**-**la**, *s. pl.* [FLAGELLUM.]

***flāg**-**él**-**lānt**-**ism**, *s.* [Eng. *flagellant*; -ism.]

The doctrines or practices of the Flagellants. (Kingsley.)

Flag-**él**-**lānts**, *s. pl.* [Fr. *Flagellant* (sing.), from Lat. *flagellantes*, pl. of *flagellans*=whipping, pr. par. of *flagello*=to whip; *flagellum*=a whip, a scourge.]

Ch. Hist.: A Christian sect which arose in 1260 at Perugia, called by the French *Perouse*, and spread throughout and beyond Italy. Its adherents, who saw a plague raging, and moreover expected the world speedily to terminate, believed that they could propitiate the Divine Being by walking in procession with only a cloth tied round them, and flagellating their bare shoulders with whips, which they carried. At first they were noted for sanctity, and made many converts even from the most abandoned classes, but doubtful characters beginning to join their ranks, they fell into disrepute, and were restrained from their processions by the civil and ecclesiastical authorities, then the sect gradually died away. The terror produced by the dreadful disease called the Black Death, which destroyed many millions of people in Europe between 1348 and 1351, produced a revival of the flagellation mania, which spread over most of Europe, and was attended by greater extravagances than before. In the reign of Edward III., a band of 120 Flagellants, male and female, made their appearance in London on a missionary enterprise. They marched in procession through the streets, singing a hymn. Then they scourged each other, trusting that the spectacle might prove contagious. But the sober-minded Britons could not be induced either to flagellate themselves or submit to be flagellated by others, and the strangers had to leave the country without having made even one proselyte. In 1349, Clement VII. declared the Flagellants heretics, and took steps to repress them. In 1414 an effort was made in Thuringia to revive them anew, but the burning alive of their leader, Conrad Schmidt, and ninety of his followers in part thwarted the project, though even then the extirpation of the sect was found a work of extreme difficulty.

flāg-**él**-**lār**-**l**-**ā**, *s.* [Lat. *flagell(um)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*aria*. In allusion to the long, flexible branches.]

Bot.: A genus of Commelynaceæ, or, according to some botanists, of Juncaceæ. The leaves of *Flagellaria indica* are said to be astringent and vulnerary. (Lindley.)

fla-**gél**-**lā**-**tā**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *flagell(a)* [FLAGELLUM], and pl. adj. suff. -*ata*.]

Zool.: An order of Infusoria furnished with flagella [FLAGELLUM, I. 2.], which are often accompanied by cilia. Both are used as organs of locomotion.

flāg-**él**-**lāte**, *a.* [FLAGELLATA.]

Zool.: Furnished with Flagella (q. v.).

flāg-**él**-**lāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *flagellatus*, pa. par. of *flagello*=to whip, to beat; *flagellum*=a scourge.] To whip, to beat, to scourge.

flāg-**él**-**lā**-**tion**, *s.* [Lat. *flagellatio*, from *flagellatus*, pa. par. of *flagello*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of beating, whipping, or scourging; a scourging or flogging; the use of the whip or scourge.

2. *Religious*: Flagellation is said to have been practiced from religious motives among the old Egyptians. It entered the Christian Church about A. D. 400. About A. D. 1056 Cardinal Peter Damian de Honestis greatly commended it. At a later period it met with the approval of Cardinal Baronius toward the close of the sixteenth century. In the thirteenth it had become the distinctive peculiarity of the sect called in consequence Flagellants (q. v.).

flāg-**él**-**lā**-**tōr**, *s.* [Lat.] One who uses flagellation; one who scourges or whips.

***flāg**-**él**-**le**, *s.* [Lat. *flagellum*; Ital. *flagello*.] A scourge, a whip.

fla-**gél**-**lī**-**form**, *a.* [Lat. *flagelli* (genit. of *flagellum*), and *forma*=a form.]

Bot.: Whip-shaped; long, taper, and supple, like the thong of a whip. Example, the stem of Vinca. The term is confined to stems and roots. (Lindley.)

fla-**gél**-**lūm** (pl. **fla**-**gél**-**lā**), *s.* [Lat.,=a whip, a scourge.]

I. Zoology:

1. *Sing.* (*flagellum*):

(1) A whip-like appendage to the legs of the Crustacea. (Owen.)

(2) One of the bristles described under 2. (Nicholson.)

(3) The whip-like appendage to the pilidium in the larva of the scolecid genus Nemertes. (Huxley.)

2. *Pl.* (*flagella*): Long, whip-like bristles found in the order of Infusoria, called in consequence Flagellata (q. v.).

II. Botany:

1. One of the trailing shoots of a vine. (Lindley.)

2. (*Less properly*): The runner of a strawberry or any similar plant.

*3. (*Pl.*): The twigs or youngest shoots of branches; the ramuli, or branchlets.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāll**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, camel, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pinē**, **plīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, or, **wōre**, wolf, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, unite, **cūr**, **rāle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, æ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

fläg'-eo-lët, *fläg-el-let, *fläg-el-late, s. [Fr. *flageolet*=a pipe or whistle; dimin. of O. Fr. *flageol*, from a supposed Low Lat. **flautiolus*, dimin. of *flauta*=a flute.]

Music:
1. A small pipe with a mouth-piece inserted in a bulb (hence the derivation of the name from the same root from which the word flagon comes), producing a shrill sound, similar but much softer in quality than that produced from the flauto piccolo. It was formerly employed in the orchestra. The obligato in the song, "O. Ruddier than the Cherry," in Handel's *Acis and Galatea*, is for a flageolet.
2. The tone produced from a violin by lightly pressing the bow near the bridge upon lightly-touched strings, is called flageolet or flute tone. (Stainer & Barrett.)

flageolet tones, s. pl.

Music: The natural harmonics of stringed instruments, so called from their pure flute-like quality of tone.

***fläg-et, s.** [FLACKET.] A small flagon.

flägged (1), a. [Eng. *flag* (1), s.; -ed.] Decked out or ornamented with flags; bearing a flag.

flägged (2), a. [Eng. *flag* (2), s.; -ed.] Planted or furnished with flags.

flägged (3), a. [Eng. *flag* (3), s.; -ed.] Paved or laid down with flagstones.

fläg'-gi-nëss, s. [Eng. *flaggy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being flaggy; limberness, laxity; loss or want of tension.

fläg'-gîng (1), pr. par., a. & s. [FLAG (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or state of becoming lax or drooping.

fläg'-gîng (2), pr. par., a. & s. [FLAG (2), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of laying or paving with flagstones.
2. Flagstones collectively; the pavement of the sidewalks of a street.

3. The act of signaling a conveyance, railway train, or ship, using a flag as the instrument of attracting attention.

fläg'-gîng-lý, adv. [Eng. *flagging* (1); -ly.] In a flagging, drooping, or weary manner.

fläg'-gý (1), a. [Eng. *flag* (1), v.; -y.]

1. Drooping, flagging, lax, weak, limber; without stiffness or tension.

2. Weak in taste; insipid.

fläg'-gý (2), *fläg-gie, a. [Eng. *flag* (1), s.; -y.]

1. Like a flag; broad.

2. Consisting of flags; full of flags.

***fläg'-i-täte, v. t.** [Latin *flagitatus*, pa. par. of *flagito*.] To demand fiercely, or with importunity. (Carlyle.)

***fläg-i-tät-ion, s.** [Lat. *flagitatio*.] The act of demanding with violence, fierceness, or importunity.

flä-gi'-tious, *flä-gi-cious, a. [Lat. *flagitiosus*, from *flagitum*=a disgraceful act, from *flagito*=to act with violence, from the same root as *flagro*=to burn; Ital. *flagizioso*; Sp. *flagicioso*.]

1. Exceedingly disgraceful; wicked, atrocious; heinous, flagrant, villainous.

"In this perplexity Ashley and Clifford proposed a *flagitious* breach of public faith."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

*2. Deeply criminal or guilty.

"He dies, sad outcast of each church and state,

And harder still, *flagitious* yet not great."

Pope: *Moral Essays*, i. 205.

*3. Marked or characterized by disgraceful or scandalous crimes or conduct.

"Discharge that rage on more provoking crimes,

Nor fear a dearth in these *flagitious* times."

Pope: *Essay on Criticism*, 529.

¶ For the difference between *flagitious* and *heinous*, see HEINOUS.

flä-gi'-tious-lý, adv. [Eng. *flagitiously*; -ly.] In an atrocious, villainous, or heinously disgraceful manner.

flä-gi'-tious-nëss, s. [Eng. *flagitious*; -ness.] The quality of being flagitious; extreme wickedness, atrocity, villainy.

fläg-män, s. [Eng. *flag*, and *man*.]

1. One who attends to or makes signals with flags on board a vessel, or on the railroads.

*2. An admiral; a vice-admiral; a flag-officer.

fläg'-ôn, *fläg-gon, s. [Fr. *flacon*, from Low Lat. *flasco*=a large flask; *flascus*, *flasco*=a flask; Ital. & Sp. *flasco*.] [FLASK.] A vessel with a narrow mouth, used for holding liquors.

flä'-gran-çý, s. [Lat. *flagrantia*, from *flagrans*, pr. par. of *flagro*=to burn.]

*1. Lit.: A burning, a heat; fire.

"Lust cansteth a *flagrancy* in the eyes, as the sight and the touch are the things desired, and therefore the spirits resort to those parts."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 722.

2. Fig.: Heinousness, atrocity, exceeding wickedness; flagitiousness.

"The *flagrancy* and dangerous consequence of what was doing."—Steel: *Apology*. (Pref.)

flä'-grät, a. [Fr., from Lat. *flagrans*, pr. par. of *flagro*=to burn; Ital. & Sp. *flagrante*.]

*1. Lit.: Burning, blazing.

II. Figuratively:

*1. Burning, ardent, eager, heated.

"With fixt and steady thoughts, with *flagrant* love and intire devotion of soul."—Scott: *Christian Life*, pt. i, ch. v.

*2. Glowing, flushed, red.

*3. Raging hotly or furiously; as, A war was *flagrant*.

4. Heinous, glaring; openly or glaringly wicked; flagitious.

"A *flagrant* act of injustice."—Bp. Heard: *Christ driving the buyers and sellers out of the Temple*.

flä'-grän-të bël-lö, phr. [Lat.] With the war raging at the time.

flä'-grän-të dö-lic-tö, phr. [Lat.]

Law: In the very act of committing a crime.

¶ Taken *flagrante delicto*: Caught in the act.

flä'-grät-lý, adv. [Eng. *flagrant*; -ly.] In a flagrant manner; heinously, glaringly, notoriously.

***flä'-gräte, v. t.** [Latin *flagratus*, pa. par. of *flagro*=to burn.] To burn.

***flä-grä-tion, s.** [FLAGRATE.] A burning; a conflagration.

"We—numbed—feared no *flagration*."

Loveless: *Fletcher's Wild Goose Chase*.

fläg'-side, s. [Eng. *flag*, and *side*.] A term applied to that side of a split haddock which is free from bone.

fläg'-stöne, s. [Eng. *flag* (1), and *stone*.]

1. Lithology:

(1) Gen.: Any rock so laminated as to split into large, thin layers. Clay-slate does so, some limestone and some sandstones.

(2) Spec.: A laminated kind of sandstone.

2. Comm.: Any rock which can be split into flags for pavements or courtyards.

fläg'-wörm, s. [Eng. *flag* (2), and *worm*.] A worm, as its name imports, occurring among the aquatic plants called flags. The term is used by Walton in his *Angler*, but the allusion is too vague to enable one to identify the worm or larva intended.

***fläil, *fläyl, v. t.** [O. Fr. *flaieler*, *flaeler*, from Lat. *flagello*.] [FLAIL, s.] To strike or beat with a flail.

fläil, *fläyle, *fläghl, *fläyl, *fläyle, s. [O. Fr. *flael*, *flael*, from Lat. *flagellum*=a whip, a scourge; O. H. Ger. *flagit*; Dut. *vegel*; Port. & Ital. *flagello*; O. Sp. *flagelo*; Fr. *fléau*.]

1. Agric.: A wooden instrument used for threshing grain by hand. The flail consists of the hand-staff and the couple, or swiple, which are joined by a piece of whang or eel-skin to a swivel called the hooding.

*2. Old Arms: An ancient weapon used in war. It was a club armed with spikes of iron, and swinging from the end of a large handle, like the morning-stars of the London train-bands, three centuries since.

"But when they thought on Talus hands to lay,

He with his yron *fläile* amongst them thondred."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. v. 19.

***fläil-ý, a.** [Eng. *flail*; -y.] Acting like a flail. (Vicars.)

***fläine, pa. par.** [FLAY, v.]

***fläire, *fläyre, s.** [O. French *flair*, from Latin *flagro*.] A smell, an odor.

***fläite, *fläyte, v. t.** [From *flee* (q. v.).] To scare, to terrify.

fläke (1), s. [Lit. a piece stripped off, from the verb, which appears in *flay*; Icel. *flaga*=a flag or slab of stone; *flakna*=to flake off; to split; *flagna*=to flake off; Sw. *flaga*=a flaw, a crack, a flake; *flagna*=to peel off.] [FLAG (3), s., FLAY, FLAW.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A thin, scale-like mass of anything; a small, flat particle of anything loosely held together like a flock of wool; a flock, a scale.

"Thicker, like the flakes

In a fall of snow." Tennyson: *Lucretius*, 169.

2. A small particle of fire, or burning matter detached and flying off.

"The belling clouds
Burst into rain, or gild their sable skirts
With flakes of ruddy fire."

Somerville: *To Sir A. Oughton*.

*3. A flash.

"Ever and anon the rosy red
Flash through her face, as it had been a *flake*
Of lightning."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. ii. 5.

II. Technically:

1. Archæol.: A small fragment of stone chipped off by ancient man in forming flint or other stone implements. Used chiefly as an element in the compound flint-flake (q. v.).

2. Hort. (pl.): One of the three divisions under which the endless varieties of Carnation, *Dianthus caryophyllus*, are arranged, the others being Bizarres and Picotees. Flakes have two colors only, and their stripes are large, going quite through the leaves. They are subdivided into scarlet, pink, purple, yellow, and other flakes. (Loudon.)

fläke (2), s. [Icel. *fläki*=a flake or hurdle.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A portable fencing or hurdle.

II. Technically:

1. Fish-curing: A platform of slats, wands, or hurdles, on which fish is placed to dry; a fish-flake.

2. Naut.: A stage suspended over the side of a ship for the convenience of the painters or calkers.

flake-white, s.

Painting: A pigment consisting of English white lead in the form of scales or plates. It is an oxidized carbonate of lead. When levigated, it is called body-white. The name flake-white is derived from the figure of the pigment. (Weale.)

***fläke, v. t. & i.** [FLAKE (1), s.]

A. Trans.: To form into flakes or loose particles.

"From the bleak pole no winds inclement blow,

Mold the round hail, or flake the fleecy snow."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, iv. 772.

B. Intrans.: To break up or separate into flakes;

to peel or scale off.

fläk'-i-nëss, s. [Eng. *flaky*; -ness.] The quality or state of being flaky.

fläk'-ý, s. [Eng. *flak*(e); -y.]

1. Lying in flakes, layers, or strata; flake-like.

"To bring it to a *flaky* consistency."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xvi.

2. Consisting of flakes or small loose masses; hanging loosely together.

***fläm, s. & a.** [Etym. doubtful.]

A. As subst.: A lying story or fable; a false pretext, a lie; deception.

B. As adj.: Lying, false, deceitful.

***fläm, v. t.** [FLAM, s.] To deceive with a lie; to impose upon, to cheat.

***flaman, s.** [FLAMINGO.]

fläm'-ant, a. [Fr. *flambant*=flaming, blazing.]

Her.: Flaming, burning, blazing; as a torch, a firebrand, &c.

flamb, v. t. [FLAME, v.] (Scotch.)

1. To baste.

2. To besmear one's self with the food which one is eating.

fläm'-beau (eau as ô), s. [Fr., from O. Fr. *flambe*=a flame.] A lighted torch, carried to give light at night.

fläm-boý'-ant, a. [Fr.=flaming.]

*1. Lit. & Ord. Lang.: Flaming, blazing.

2. Arch.: A term applied to the decorated and very ornamental style of architecture of French invention and use, and contemporary in France with the Perpendicular style in England. One of the most striking and universal features is the waving arrangements of the tracery of the windows, panels, &c. The foliage used for enrichments is well carved, and has a playful and frequently good effect.

fläme, *flämbé, s. In the Church of St. Ouen, Rouen.

***fläumbe, *fläwmbe, *fläume, s.** [O. Fr. *flame*, *flamme*; Fr. *flamme*, from Lat. *flamma*=a flame; Ital. *flamma*; Port. *flama*; Sp. *flama*; Dut. *vlam*; Sw. *flamma*; Dan. *flamme*.]



Flamboyant Window.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A blaze. [II.]

"Is not flame a vapor, fume, or exhalation heated red-hot, that is so hot as to shine?"—Newton: *Optics*.

(2) Fire generally.

"Pity him, Jove, and his bold theft allow;
The flames he once stole from thee, grant him now."
Cowley: *Prometheus III-painted*.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Heat of passion, violent contention; excitement.

(2) Heat, ardor, excitement, enthusiasm.

"The true descendants of those godly men
Who swept from Scotland, in a flame of zeal."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

(3) Ardor or warmth of affection; the passion of love.

"Since your beautiful maid your flame has repaid,
No more I your folly regret."
Byron: *To the Sighing Strophon*.

(4) Ardor or warmth of imagination or fancy; vigor of thought.

"Great are their faults and glorious is their flame."
Waller: *Prologue to Maid's Tragedy*.

(5) The object of one's affection; one beloved; a sweetheart.

"I suppose she was an old flame of the Colonel's."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. xiii.

II. Chem.: Gas or vapor raised to so high a temperature that it becomes luminous; the higher the temperature and the denser the gas, the brighter the flame. This brightness may be increased by the presence of a foreign body, as in the case of the lime-light.

*Crabb thus discriminates between *flame*, *blaze*, *flash*, *flare*, and *glare*: "*Flame* signifies the luminous exhalation emitted from fire. *Blaze* signifies a flame blown up, that is, an extended flame. *Flash* and *flare*, which are but variations of flame, denote different species of flame; the former a sudden flame, the second a dazzling, unsteady flame. *Glare*, which is a variation of glow, denotes a glowing, that is, a strong flame, that emits a strong light: a candle burns only by flame, paper commonly by a blaze, gunpowder by a flash, a torch by a flare, and a conflagration by a glare." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

flame-bearer, s.

1. Ord. Lang.: One who or that which bears or carries a light.

2. Ornith.: The English rendering of *Selasphorus*, a genus of Trochilidae (Humming Birds), with fiery red feathers round their necks. They are small birds from tropical America.

*flame-bolt, s. A thunder-bolt.

flame-bridge, s. A wall rising from the floor of a furnace to cause the flame to impinge upon the bottom of the boiler.

flame-engine, s. An early name for the gas-engine, in which the piston is moved by the expansion due to the sudden combustion of a body of gas in the cylinder. [GAS-ENGINE.]

*flame-eyed, a. Having eyes burning like fire, or darting out, as it were, flames of fire.

flame-lily, s.

Botany: The amyrillidaceous genus *Pyrolirion*. (Loudon.)

flame-moth, s. *Anticlea rubidata*.

flame-shaped, a. A term applied to any weapon of which the blade is of wavy form: specif., employed to denote arrow-heads, knives, and lance-heads of the neolithic period so indented, and which are interesting as showing a distinct advance on the weapons of the river-drift.

flame-tree, s.

Bot.: *Brachychiton acerifolium*.

flame, *flambe, *flaume, *flawme, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *flamber*; Fr. *flamer*; M. H. Ger. & Dut. *vlammen*; Sw. *flamma*; Dan. *flamme*; Ger. *flammen*, from Lat. *flamma*=to burn.]

*A. Trans.: To inflame, to excite, to heat.

"Flamed with zeal of vengeance inwardly."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, v. i. 14.

B. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To burn with a flame; to blaze; to burst into flames.

"Lilled forth his bloody flaming tongue."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, i. v. 34.

II. Figuratively:

1. To shine or blaze as a flame.

"The wondering swain describes
Midst night's thick gloom a flaming meteor rise."
Wittke: *Epigoniad*, bk. iii.

2. To burst or break out in violence of passion.

"He flamed with indignation."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

flā-me-cōl-ōr, s. [Eng. *flame*, and *color*.] A high yellow color like that of flame.

"In a robe of flamecolor, naked-breasted."—Ben Jonson: *Second Masque of Beauty*.

flā-me-cōl-ōred, a. [Eng. *flame*, and *colored*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Of a high yellow color, like that of flame.

2. Bot.: Very lively scarlet, fiery red.

*flā-me-fūl, *flame-full, a. [Eng. *flame*; -ful(l).] Burning.

flā-me-lēss, a. [Eng. *flame*; -less.] Destitute of flame or fire.

flameless-lamp, s. A lamp which gives light without flame; as, for instance, one produced by a red-hot coil of platinum, introduced into a jet of gaseous hydrocarbon, or an incandescent electric lamp.

*flā-me-lēt's, s. [English *flame*; dimin. suff. -let.] A little flame.

flā-mēn, *flā-mine, s. [Lat.]

Rom. Antiq.: A general name for one of certain priests whose services were appropriated to one deity. There were in all fifteen, three (*Flamines Majores*) instituted by Numa, and at all times chosen from the patricians, and twelve (*Flamines Minores*) who might be taken from the plebeians. Under ordinary circumstances they held office for life. The three *Flamines Majores* were: (1) *Flamen Dialis*, the priest of Jupiter; (2) *Flamen Martialis*, the priest of Mars, and (3) *Flamen Quirinalis*, the priest of Quirinus or Romulus. The *Flamen Dialis* was an important personage, and had numerous privileges. He was attended by a lictor, his house was an asylum, and he was entitled to a seat in the Senate, but was not permitted to leave the city even for a single night. He was assisted by his wife, who was termed *Flaminica*, but, as he was not allowed to marry twice, he was obliged to resign if his wife died.

flā-mēn-ship, *flā-mine-ship, s. [Eng. *flamen*; -ship.] The office, post, or dignity of a flamen.

*flā-me-ship, s. [Eng. *flame*; -ship.] A title or epithet applied to Vulcan, as the god of smiths.

"Pox on your flameship, Vulcan."—Ben Jonson: *Execution of Vulcan*.

*flā-min-ē-ōus, a. [Lat. *flaminus*, from *flamen* (genit. *flaminis*).] Of or pertaining to a flamen; flaminical.

flām-īng, *flammynge, pr. par., adj. & s. [FLAME, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Burning, blazing, emitting flames.

2. Of a bright red or yellow color; flame-colored.

3. Tending to inflame or excite the mind; vehement, violent.

C. As subst.: The act or state of burning or blazing; a flame.

flām-īng-lȳ, adv. [Eng. *flaming*; -ly.] In a flaming manner; hotly, ardently, vehemently.

flā-mīn-gō, s. [Sp. & Port. *flamenco*; Fr. *flamant*. So named from its flame-like color.]

Ornithology:

1. Singular:

(1) A bird, *Phoenicopterus ruber*, which has very long legs, and in other respects so much resembles

one of the Grallatores (Waders), that it was long classed with them. But Swainson pointed out that its feet have the webbed toes of the duck, and the bill is a modification of a duck's bill. He, therefore placed it with the Natatorial (Swimming) Birds, which it connects with the Grallatores (Waders). The plumage is rose-colored, the wing coverts red, the quill feathers of the wings black. It is about three and a half feet high. It is found in the South of Europe, frequenting the seashore, and living on mollusca, crustacea and small fishes, for which its long neck and broad, bent bill enable it to probe in the sand.

(2) The genus *Phoenicopterus*, of which species exist in Europe, Asia, Africa, and South America. They are gregarious and migratory, moving in large flocks.



Flamingo.

2. Pl.: The family Phoenicopteridae, which is placed under the sub-tribe Lamelli-rostrates, of the Natatorial Birds, its allies being the ducks, the geese, and the swans. Sometimes it is made a sub-family of Anatidae, and is then called Phoenicopterinae.

flā-min'-i-cal, a. [Lat. *flamen* (genit. *flaminis*).] Of or pertaining to a flamen.

*flām-mā-bil'-i-tȳ, s. [Eng. *flammable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being inflammable; inflammability.

*flām-mā-ble, a. [Lat. *flammabilis*, from *flamo*=to set on fire; *flamma*=a flame.] Capable of being set on fire or kindled into flame; inflammable.

*flām-mā-tion, s. [Lat. *flammatio*, from *flam-matus*, pa. par. of *flamo*=set on fire.] The act of setting on fire, or kindling into flame; the state of being set on fire.

*flām-mē-ōus, a. [Lat. *flammeus*, from *flamma*=a flame.] Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of flame.

*flām-mif-ēr-ōus, a. [Lat. *flamifer*=bearing flame or fire; *flamma*=flame, and *fero*=to bear.] Bringing or producing flame or fire.

*flām-miv-ē-mōus, a. [Lat. *flamivomus*, from *flamma*=flame, and *vomo*=to vomit.] Vomiting out flame or fire. (Thompson: *Sickness*, bk. iii.)

flām-ȳ, a. & s. [Eng. *flam(e)*; -y-]

A. As adjective:

1. Burning, blazing; pertaining to or consisting of flame or fire.

2. Having the nature of flame.

"The vital spirits of living creatures are a substance compounded of an airy and flamy matter."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 20.

3. Bright as flame.

"She has seen him rise upon his flamy wings."

Watts: *Memory of Rev. Mr. Gouge*.

B. As substantive:

Bot.: *Viola tricolor*. So called because its colors are seen in the flame of wood (*Flora domestica*). (Prior; Britten & Holland.)

flān (1), s. [Icel. *flama*.]

1. A sudden gust of wind; a storm; a tempest.

2. Smoke driven down the chimney by a gust of wind.

flān (2), *flon, s. [A. S. *flān*; Icel. *fléinn*.] An arrow. (Hall Meidenhad, p. 15.)

flān (1), v. i. [FLAN (1), s.] To come or blow in gusts.

flān (2), v. t. [Etym. doubtful.]

Arch.: To splay or bevel internally; as a window-pane.

flān (3), v. t. [A. S. *flēdn*.]

To fly.

*flān-cārd, s. [FLANKARD.]

flānch, s. [A softened form of *flank* (q. v.).]

*1. Ord. Lang.: A flange

(q. v.).

2. Her.: An ordinary formed on each side of the shield by the segment of a circular superlicies drawn from the corner of the chief to the base point. Written also *flanque*.

flānch, v. i. [FLANCH, s.] To flange (q. v.).

flānch-īng, pr. par. [FLANCH, v.]

flānching-out, s.

Shipbuild.: Bellying out.

flān-cōn-ā-de, flān-cōn-nā-de, s. [Fr.]

Fencing: A thrust in the flank or side.

Flan'-dērs, a. & s. [Fr. *Flandre*. A district of the Netherlands, at present represented by the provinces of East and West Flanders in Belgium, whence carriage and cavalry horses were formerly exported in great numbers to other European countries.]

A. As adj.: Belonging to, connected with, or imported from Flanders.

"The lord-lieutenant of the country alone pretended to the magnificence of a carriage, in shape like the vulgar pictures of Noah's ark, drawn by eight long-tailed Flanders mares."—Scott: *Old Mortality*, ch. ii.

B. As substantive:

(1) The country described in the etymology.

(2) A horse imported from Flanders.

"Does he keep his chariot and berlin, with six flowing Flanders?"—Cibber: *Nonjuror*, ii. 2.

Flān'-dri-āng, s. pl. [Named from the country of Flanders, in which the sect flourished.]

Ch. Hist.: A subdivision of the Mennonite Anabaptist sect. They arose in the sixteenth century, and were rigid in their procedure. In A. D. 1630 the

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; plne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; māte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

majority of them entered into a union, confirmed in 1649, with their more moderate brethren, who were often called Waterlanders. Those who remained separate were not numerous enough to excite much notice, subsequently. The Flandrians were called also Flemings (q. v.). (*Mosheim.*)

fla-neūr', s. [French, from *flāner*=to lounge or saunter about.] A loungeur.

flāng, s. [FLANGE, s.] A miner's two-pointed pick.

flānge, *flānch, s. [A corrupt. of *flanch* (q. v.).] Machinery:

1. A projecting rib or rim for strength, as a guide, or for attachment to another object.

2. A strengthening rib, as in the flange of a fish-bellied rail, or girder.

3. A guide-flange, as in the rib of a car-wheel projecting beyond the tread.

4. A fastening flange, as on the end of pipe, steam cylinder &c.

flange-joint, s. A joint, such as that of pipes, where the connecting pieces have perforated flanges by which the parts are bolted together.

flange-rail, s. A rail having a bent-up flange to keep the wheel on the rails.

Port-flange, s.
Ship-build.: A piece of timber fastened over a port to prevent water or dirt from entering the port when open.

flānge, v. t. & i. [FLANGE, s.]

A. Trans.: To furnish or provide with a flange; to make or fasten a flange on.

B. Intrans.: To be bent or made into the form of a flange.

flāng-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [FLANGE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of furnishing with a flange.

flanging-machine, s.

Sheet-metal: A machine usually having two rollers so constructed and arranged as to bend over the edge of a piece of tin-plate which is passed between them. The modes of bending are known as bending, burring, seaming, flanging, &c.

flānk, *flancke, *flanke, *flawnke, s. [Fr. *flanc*=side, prop. the weak part of the body, from Lat. *flaccus*=weak, the *n* being inserted, as in *jongleur*, from Lat. *joculator*. So in Ger. *weiche*=softness, *weichen*=the side, from *weich*=soft (*Skeat*); Ital. *flanco*; Sp. & Port. *flanco*; Dut., Sw., & Dan. *flank*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The fleshy or muscular part of the side between the hips and the thigh.

"Pierced in the flank, lamented youth, he lies."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xvi. 379.

2. In the same sense as II. 5.

II. Technically:

1. **Architecture**:

(1) The haunch of an arch; the shoulder between the crown and the springing.

(2) The return side of any body, as of a house, a wall, an ashlar in position, &c.

2. **Fort.**: That portion of a bastion which reaches from the face to the curtain. The flank of one bastion commands the ditch before the curtain and the face of the opposite bastion. [BASTION.]

3. **Gearing**: The acting surface of a cog, within the pitch-line. The outer portion is the face.

4. **Leather-trade**: The thin portion of a skin of leather; that which previously covered the flank of the animal.

5. **Mil.**: The side of an army, a division of an army, or any body of soldiers.

ank-company, s.

Mil.: The company posted on the extreme right or left of a battalion.

flank-defense, s.

Mil.: A line of fire parallel or nearly so to the point of another work or position.

flānk, *flānck, v. t. & i. [Fr. *flanquer*; Sp. *flanquear*.] [FLANK, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To form a side, edge, or border to; to border; to stand, lie, or be at the flank or side of.

"And yet in town and country prospects please
Where stately colonnades are flanked with trees."
Pitt: Epistle to J. Pitt, Esq.

2. To secure or protect on the side or flank.

"By the rich scent we found our perfumed prey,
Which, flanked with rocks, did close in covert lie."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, xxvi.

3. To be posted so as to command or secure the flank or side of any pass or position; to pass round or turn the flank of.

"Armed on the right, and on the left they stand,
And flank the passage."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, ix. 21, 22.

*4. To meet or receive on the flank or side; to oppose the side to.

"For this assault should either quarter feel,
Again to flank the tempest she might reel."
Falconer: Shipwreck.

B. Intransitive:

1. To border, to touch; to lie on the flank or side.

2. To be posted on the flank or side.

***flānk-ard, *flānc-ard, s.** [O. Fr.]

1. Sport.: One of the knobs or nuts in the flanks of a deer.

2. **Old war**: A covering for the flanks of horses.

***flanke, *flaunke, s.** [Dan. *flanke*.] A spark.

flānk-ēr, *flānck-er, s. [Eng. *flank*; -er.]

1. One who or that which flanks, or is posted, stationed, or placed on the flanks; skirmishers thrown out on the flanks of an army when marching; a fortification projecting so as to command the flank of an assailing body.

*2. A pavement at the side of the road.

***flānk-ēr (1), v. t. & i.** [FLANKER, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To attach on the flanks or sides.

2. To defend by flankers or projecting lateral fortifications.

B. Intrans.: To come on the flank or side.

***flānk-er (2), *flānck-er, v. i.** [FLANKER, s.] To flume, to burn.

flānks, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A wrench or any other injury in the back of a horse.

flān-nel, *flān-nell, *flān-nen, s. & a. [Welsh *gwlanen*, from *gwlan*=wool.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Fabric**: A soft, open woolen stuff, of which there are many kinds, twilled or plain and undressed, milled, gauze, colored, and checked. Also made for specific purposes, as house, horse, and printers' blankets.

*2. A compound of hot gin and beer, flavored with nutmeg, sugar, &c.

*3. The quantity of the material described under A. 1. necessary to cover the inside of a coffin, in allusion to the endeavor of Charles II. to promote the woolen trade by ordering that all coffins should be lined with flannel. (Cf. *Pope: Moral Essays, i. 246-49.*)

"Of all his gains by verse he could not save
Enough to purchase flannel and a grave."
Oldham: A Satire.

II. Bot.: The leaves of *Verbascum thapsus*, from their woolly texture. (*Britten & Holland.*)

B. As adjective:

1. Made of the material described in A. 1; as, a flannel shirt.

*2. Soft, warm.

"Bid me repair to a more flannel climate."—*Walpole: Letters, iii. 9.*

¶ (1) **Natural flannel**: A sheet or layer of much interwoven or entangled material, closely resembling coarsely woven cloth; found in summer upon the margins of pools which have dried. It consists of the interwoven filaments of *Confervas*, with adherent or entangled *Diatoms*, *Infusoria*, &c., and crystals of carbonate of lime. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

¶ (2) **Our Lord's Flannel, Our Savior's Flannel**:

Bot.: *Echium vulgare*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

flān-neled, a. [Eng. *flannel*; -ed.] Covered with or wrapped up in flannel.

flān-nen, s. & a. [FLANNEL.] Scotch.

A. As subst.: Flannel.

B. As adj.: Made of flannel.

flān-nīng, s. [Eng. *flan* (1), v.; -ing.]

Build.: The internal flare of a window jamb, or of a fireplace; an embrasure; coving.

flanque, s. [FLANCH.]

***flān-queur, s.** [FLANKER, s.]

***flāp, *flappe, s.** [Dut. *flap*.] [FLAP, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Anything broad and flexible, hanging loosely, or attached by one side only.

"Have hold of the flap of Mr. O'Connor's coat."—*Erskine: Speech; Trial of the Earl of Thanet.*

2. The motion of anything broad and loose, or a stroke with it; a flapping motion or noise.

"The flap of the banners, that flit as they're borne."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxii.

3. A hinged leaf of a table or shutter.

4. A fly-flap (q. v.).

"Flappe, instrument to smyte wythe flyys. *Flabellum muscarium.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

5. A slight stroke.

"A flap with a fox-tail."—*Florio, p. 137.*

II. Technically:

1. **Veter.**: A disease in horses.

"When a horse has the flaps, you may perceive his lips swelled on both sides of his mouth; and that which is in the blister is like the white of an egg; cut some slashes with a knife, and rub it once with salt, and it will cure."
—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

2. **Bot. (pl.)**: (1) Large broad mushrooms, probably *Agaricus arvensis*. (2) *Peziza cochleata*. (*Britten & Holland.*) [FLAB.]

flap-dock, flapper-dock, flappy-dock, s.

Bot.: *Digitalis purpurea*, or fox-glove.

flap-door, s. A man-hole door.

flap-tile, s. A tile with a bent-up portion to turn a corner or catch a drip.

flap-valve, s. A valve which opens and shuts upon one hinged side; clack-valve. The common pump-valve consists of a disc of leather, opening upward when the pump-rod descends, and has a leaden or brass weight attached to it.

flāp, *flap-pen, *flap-pyn, v. t. & i. [A variant of *flack* (q. v.); cogn. with Dut. *flappen*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To beat or strike as with a flap or similar thing.

"There sat a vulture flapping a wolf."

Byron: Siege of Corinth, xvi.

2. To drive away as flies with a flap.

"He was contented to have them [flies] flapt away."—*Wilson: Arts of Rhetorique, p. 201.*

3. To move rapidly backward and forward, as something flap-like.

"And, terrified, did flutter on the ground,
And flap their useless wings."

Byron: Darkness.

*4. To let fall the flap of, as of a hat.

*5. To oppose, to defy.

"With what a lye you'd flap me in the mouth!"

Carterwright: The Ordinary, ii. 5.

B. Intransitive:

1. To strike as with a flap.

"Yet, let me flap this bug with gilded wings."

Alex. Pope.

2. To move the wings rapidly backward and forward.

"'Tis common for a duck to run flapping and fluttering away, as if maimed, to carry people from her young."—*L'Estrange.*

3. To move loosely backward or forward in the air.

"The flapping sail hauled down to halt for logs like these."

Byron: Child Harold, ii.

4. To fall like a flap.

"An old black hat that flapped."—*State Trials (1679); T. Whitebread and others.*

***flāp-drāg-ōn, s.** [Eng. *flap*, and *dragon*.] [SNAPDRAGON.]

1. A game in which the players catch raisins, out of burning brandy, and having extinguished them by closing the mouth, eat them.

2. A small inflammable or burning substance set afloat in a glass of liquor. To swallow this unhurt while flaming was a proof of dexterity in a toper, and even candle-ends were sometimes used for the purpose.

***flāp-drāg-ōn, v. t.** [FLAPDRAGON.] To swallow at a gulp; to devour; to engulf.

***flāp-bared, a.** [Eng. *flap*, and *eared*.] Having broad, loose and pendulous ears.

***flāp-jāck, s.** [Eng. *flap*, and *jack*.] A kind of broad, flat pancake; an apple-puff; a fried cake.

***flāp-mouthed, a.** [Eng. *flap*, and *mouth*; -ed.] Having broad, loosely hanging lips.

flāp-pēr, s. [Eng. *flap*; -er.]

1. One who flaps.

2. One who, or that which serves to remind any one of a thing; in allusion to the flappers in Swift's *Gulliver's Visit to Laputa*, who were employed by the dreamy philosophers of that island to flap them on the face with bladders in order to wake them from their reveries.

3. A young wild duck before it is able to fly.

flapper-dock, s.

Bot.: [FLAP-DOCK.]

flapper-skate, s.

Ichthy.: A kind of North Atlantic skate, *Raia intermedia*. (*Yarrell.*)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cēll, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

***flap-pët, *flap-pit, s.** [Eng. *flap*; dimin. suff. -et.]

1. A little flap or ledge.
2. Finery, such as bows of ribbons.

***flap-pish, a.** [Eng. *flap*; -ish.] Untidy, having things hanging loose and flapping about.

***flap-pÿ, a.** [Eng. *flap*; -y.] Flapping about; hanging loosely.

flappy-dock, s.

Bot. [FLAP-DOCK.]

fläre, *fläir, v. i. & t. [Cf. Norweg. *flara* = to blaze, flame, the oldest form being seen in Swed. dial. *flasa* = to burn furiously; to blaze. (*Skeat.*)]

A. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To blaze, to flame up.

"Like flaring tapers bright'ning as they waste."
Goldsmith: *Traveler*.

(2) Hot, fiery.

"His flaring beams flings far and wide."
Lloyd: *To the Moon*.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To glitter, to flutter with a dazzling or gaudy show.

"Overlaid with wanton tresses, and in a flaring tire."—
Milton: *Reformation in England*, bk. i.

(2) To be exposed to too great heat or light.

"I cannot stay
Flaring in sunshine all day."
Prior. (*Johnson*.)

(3) To open or spread outward.

II. Naut.: To overhang or incline from a perpendicular line outward, as the lines of a ship.

***B. Intrans.:** To cause to burn or flame; to display glaringly; to show off ostentatiously.

† *To flare up.* To fly into a passion; to become suddenly excited or enraged.

fläre (1), s. [FLAKE (1), s.] A flake or leaf of

fläre, *fläir (2), s. [FLARE, v.] A large and bright, but unsteady and flickering light; a glare.

† *A flare-up:*

1. An excited or angry argument or dispute.

2. A spree, possibly drunken.

† For the difference between *flare* and *flame*, see FLAME.

flär-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [FLARE, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Flaming, dazzling, gaudily bright.

2. *Naut.:* Overhanging, as of the bows of a ship, the top side forward, increasing in diameter upward, as of an upwardly expanding pan; funnel-shaped, conical, trumpet-mouthed.

C. As subst.: The act or state of burning with a bright but unsteady light.

flär-ing-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *flaring*; -ly.] In a flaring, dazzling, or gaudy manner; gaudily.

fläsh (1), *flasche, *flasshe, *fosche, s. [O. Fr. *flasque, flache*; Dut. *vlacke*.] A pool of water.

fläsh (2), s. & a. [Of Scandinavian origin; cf. Sw. dial. *flasa* = to burn furiously, to blaze; Icel. *flasa* = to rush; *fla* = a headlong rush.]

A. As substantive:

I. Lit.: A sudden, quick, and transitory blaze or gleam of bright light, appearing and disappearing almost instantaneously.

"Then sudden through the darkened air
A flash of lightning came."
Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, vi. 26.

II. Figuratively:

1. A sudden outburst, as of wit, merriment, passion, &c.; a short and brilliant burst or show.

"Flashes of wrath and tears of shame."
Longfellow: *Tales of a Wayside Inn*. (Inter.)

*2. The time during which a flash is visible; hence, a very brief space; an instant; a short transient state.

"I learnt more from her in a flash,
Than if my brainpan were an empty hull,
And every Muse tumbled a science in."
Tennyson: *The Princess*, ii. 375.

3. A rash or sudden dash.

"None of 'this unlawful' wark, wi' fighting and flashes."
—Scott: *Rob Roy*, ch. xxxi.

4. A body of water driven along with violence.

5. A sluice or lock just above a shoal, to raise the water while boats are passing.

*6. Cant language.

"Because, as his comrades explained in flash,
He had overdrawn his badger."
Hood: *Miss Kilmansegg*.

7. A preparation of capsicum, burnt sugar, &c., used for coloring brandy, rum, &c., and giving them a fictitious strength.

B. As adjective:

1. Gaudy; vulgarly showy; as, a *flash* dress, a *flash* style.

2. Counterfeit, forged; as, *flash* notes.

*3. Showy, but without substance; unreal.

"My consolations would be *flash* and dilute."—Ward: *Sermons*, p. 63.

4. Slang, cant; as the language spoken by gypsies.

"The equatters on these commons . . . were called the *flash* men, and their dialect *flash* talk."—Isaac Taylor: *Words and Places*, p. 202.

† *A flash in the pan:* A flash produced by the hammer of a gun upon a flint which, while it ignites the priming, fails to explode the powder in the charge chamber; hence, an abortive attempt, a complete failure.

† For the difference between *flash* and *flame*, see FLAME.

flash-house, s.

1. A house frequented by thieves and other dishonest and low persons, and in which stolen goods were received.

2. A low public, the resort of loose women; a house of ill-fame; a brothel.

"The lowest wretches that the Company's crimps could pick up in the *flash*-houses of London."—Macaulay: *Essays*; Lord Clive.

flash-light. [FLASHING-LIGHT.]

flash-pipe, s. A mode of lighting gas by means of a supplementary pipe pierced with numerous small holes throughout its length. The flash-pipe reaches from the burner to a position within reach of a person, and is provided with a stop-cock. The cock being turned, gas issues from each orifice. One jet being lit, the flame flashes along the whole length of the pipe, and communicates flame to the jet. The stop-cock is then closed, and the row of small jets is extinguished.

flash-wheel, s. A water-raising wheel having arms radial or nearly so to its axle, and revolving in a chase or curved water-way, by which the water passes from the lower to the higher level as the wheel rotates.

fläsh, v. i. & t. [FLASH, s.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To glitter with a quick and transient flame; to burst out suddenly into light.

"Clouds burst, skies *flash*, oh, dreadful hour!
More fiercely pours the storm!"
Byron: *Stanzas composed during a Thunderstorm*.

2. To burst suddenly forth like applause; to break out.

"Yet often would *flash* forth the fire,
That could, in youth, a monarch's ire
And minion's pride withstand."
Scott: *Marmion*, v. 14.

*3. To break or burst out into any kind of violence.

"By day and night he wrongs me; every hour
He *flashes* into one gross crime or other."
Shaksp.: *Lear*, i. 3.

*4. To break or burst out into wit, merriment, or brightness of thought or language.

"They *flash* out sometimes into an irregular greatness of thought."—Felton: *On the Classics*.

5. To come, appear, or occur suddenly and instantaneously.

"The arguments . . . of the Roman, drawn from wit, *flash* immediately on your imagination, but leave no durable effect."—Dryden: *Life of Plutarch*.

*6. To throw off water in flashing, glittering spray or sheets.

"The cataract *flashing* from the bridge."

Tennyson: *In Memoriam*, lxx. 15.

B. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To emit or send forth in flashes; to dart out like fire.

2. To transmit by means of flashes of light from a mirror; as, to *flash* a message.

3. To convey or transmit instantaneously, as by a flash of light; to cause to pass suddenly and startlingly; as, to *flash* a message along a telegraph wire; to *flash* conviction on a person's mind.

*4. To strike or throw up in glittering spray or sheets. (*Spenser*.)

II. Hydraul. Engin.: To pass boats over a shoal by the operation of *Flashing* (q. v.). [FLUSH, v.]

"A memorable case of *flashing* is that when Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey rescued the fleet of gunboats on Red River after the defeat of the Union army under General Banks. The gunboats were *flashed* over the falls at Alexandria by means of a wing-dam made of log cribs filled in with stone."—Knight: *Dict. of Mechanics*.

fläsh-ër (1), s. [Eng. *flash*; -er.]

***I. Ordinary Language:**

1. One who, or that which flashes.

2. A man of more appearance of wit than reality.

"They are reckoned the *flashers* of the place."—Mad. D'Arbly: *Diary*, i. 260.

II. Steam-engin.: A form of steam-boiler in which small quantities of water are injected into a heated boiler and flashed into steam, sufficient being injected at each time for one stroke.

fläsh-ër (2), s. [Corrupt. of *flesher* (q. v.).] A name given to *Lanius collurio*, the red-backed shrike; also called FLUSHER (q. v.).

fläsh-i-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *flashy*; -ly.] In a flashy manner; with empty show; gaudily; without real power of wit or solidity of thought.

fläsh-i-ness, s. [Eng. *flashy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being flashy; gaudiness; ostentation; empty show.

fläsh-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [FLASH, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of emitting or appearing as a flash of light; a flash.

"As through some dull volcano's veil of smoke
Ominous *flashings* now and then will start."
Moore: *Veiled Prophet of Khorassan*.

II. Technically:

1. Glass-making:

(1) A re-heating at a furnace aperture in connection with a rotary movement, causing the opening in the flatted sphere of glass to enlarge and eventually to disappear entirely as the table of glass assumes a flat shape. The flashing heat is also applied to smooth the sheared edges of a goblet or other article, or to reheat an article during manufacture to restore its plastic condition.

(2) A mode of covering transparent white glass with a film of colored glass in order to give the appearance of color to the whole ware. In some cases the ruby coating is ground away in an ornamental pattern, so that the glass is parti-colored. The colored glass is prepared with a composition called *Schmelze* (q. v.).

2. *Hydr. Eng.:* Concentrating a fall of water at one point, so as to increase the depth to allow the passage of a boat from one level to another. The river having a dam across it and a sluice at one point, the sluice-gate is opened, and during the temporary increase of depth in the sluice-way the boat is drawn through. It is a very ancient device, and is still used in many countries with boats of moderate size.

3. Plumbing:

(1) A lap-joint used in sheet-metal roofing, where the edges of the sheets meet on a projecting ridge.

(2) A strip of lead leading the drip of a wall into a gutter. Step-flashings are those situated at the junction of the sloping side of a roof and a wall. They are turned in at each course of bricks, and stepped down as the roof descends.

flashing-furnace, s. One at which a globe of crown-glass is reheated, to allow it to spring open flatly as it is whirled. [FLASHING. C. II. 1.]

flashing-light, s. One character of light as exhibited from lighthouses. It is produced by the revolution of a frame with eight sides, having reflectors arranged with their faces in one vertical plane and their axes on a line inclined to the perpendicular. The rate of revolution is such as to show a flash of light every five seconds, alternating with periods of dimness.

fläsh-män, s. [Eng. *flash*, and *man*.] A rogue.

fläsh-y, flash-ie, a. [Eng. *flash*; -y.]

*1. *Lit.:* Consisting of, or of the nature of flashes.

"Sometimes so shaken be these shell-fishes with the fears of *flashie* lightnings."—P. Holland: *Amianus Marcellinus*, p. 239.

II. Figuratively:

1. Empty, showy; dazzling for a moment, but having no true solidity or bottom.

"A *flashy* panegyric upon the firmness and intrepidity of the very man."—Fos: *Speech*, June 8, 1784.

2. Showy, gaudy, gay, tawdry; as, a *flashy* dress.

*3. Dull, insipid, vapid, tasteless.

"Distilled books are, like common distilled waters, *flashy* things."—Bacon: *Essays*; *Of Studies*.

*4. Without solidity or firmness; fickle.

"A temper always *flashy*, and often false and insincere."
—Burke: *Speech at Bristol*.

flask, s. [A. S. *flasc*, a word of uncertain origin; Icel. *flaska*; Dan. *flaske*; Sw. *flaska*; O. H. Ger. *flascô*; Ger. *flasche*, from Low Lat. *flasca* = a flask, prob. from Lat. *vasculum*, dimin. of *vas* = a vessel. By others it is referred to Welsh *flaſg*; Gael. *flaſg* = a vessel of wicker-work; a basket.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A small bottle.

"Like a drop of oil left in a *flask* of wine."

Southern: *Maid's Last Prayer*, ii. 1.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wé, wét, hère, camél, hër, thère; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gó, pót, or. wöre, wölf, wörk, whô, sön; mäte, cúb, cüre, unite, cür, rôle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ë; ey = ä. qu = kw.

2. A leather or metallic case for holding gun-powder or shot; a powder-horn.

"Powder in a skill-less soldier's flask
Is set on fire."

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 3.

3. An iron bottle or vessel for holding quicksilver; a flask of quicksilver is about 75 lbs.

4. A pocket dram-bottle, either of glass or metal; a pocket-flask.

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: A vessel used in a laboratory for sublimation or for digesting in a sand-bath.

2. *Founding*: A frame or box which holds a portion of the mold for casting. If the mold be contained in two pieces, they constitute a two-part flask. The upper part contains the cope, the lower part the drag.

flask-clamp, *s.* A binding device for securely holding together the parts of a flask.

flask-ét, *s.* [Prob. a dimin. from *flask* (q. v.). Cf. *Wel. flaged*=a wicker-work basket.]

1. A vessel in which food is served.

2. A long shallow basket with two handles.

"The fauns through every furrow shoot
To load their flasks with the fruit."

Parnell: *Bacchus*, 29, 30.

flät, ***flatt**, ***flatte**, *a., adv. & s.* [Icel. *flatr*: cogn. with *Sw. flat*; *Dan. flad*; *O. H. Ger. flaz*. Cf. *Dut. vlak*; *Ger. flech*; *Gr. plax*=a flat surface. The connection with *Gr. platys*=broad, has not been made out. (*Skeat.*)]

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Horizontally level without inclination; having an even and level surface without elevations or depressions.

"The houses are flat roofed to walk upon, so that every bomb that fell upon them would take effect."—*Addison: On Italy.*

2. Having few or no elevations or depressions; plain.

"Inhabiting upon a flatte shore."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 71.

3. Level with the ground; laid low, cast down or razed to the ground.

"What ruins kingdoms, and lays cities flat."
Milton: *P. R.*, iv. 868.

4. Prostrate, lying the whole length on the ground. "They fell down flatte on their faces before the throne."—*Bale: Image*, pt. 1.

*5. Depressed, cast down, dejected.

6. Dull, uninteresting; without animation, spirit, or force.

"Short speeches fly abroad like darts, and are thought to be shot out of secret intentions; but as for large discourses, they are flat things, and not so much noted."—*Bacon: Essays: Of Seditions and Troubles.*

7. Stale, insipid, dull.

"How weary, stale, flat and unprofitable
Seem to me all the uses of this world."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 3.

8. Tasteless, dead, rapid.

"Taste so divine! that what of sweet before
Hath touched my sense, flat seems to this and harsh."

Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 987.

9. Dead, dull; as, This beer is flat.

10. Downright, peremptory, absolute, positive; not relieved or softened.

"I will, that's flat."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I.*, i. 3.

11. Absolute, downright, rank.

"That in the captain's but a choleric word
Which in the soldier is flat blasphemy."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, ii. 2.

12. Not shrill or acute; without sharpness or acuteness.

"The upper end of the windpipe is endued with several cartilages and muscles to contract or dilate it, as we would have our voice flat or sharp."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

13. Dull, without animation or briskness, depressed.

II. Technically:

1. *Art*: Wanting relief or prominence of the figures.

2. *Arch.*: Applied to arches which have only a small rise from the springing to the crown.

"This Saxon style begins to be defined by flat and round arches."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. 1., ch. v.

3. *Gram.*: Applied to those letters in which the enunciation of voice (as opposed to breath) is heard. It is opposed to *sharp*; such letters are *b, d, g, v, &c.*

4. Music:

(1) Below the true pitch: thus singing or playing on an instrument is said to be flat when the sounds produced fail to reach the true pitch.

(2) Applied to intervals, minor; as, a flat third, a flat fifth, &c. [MINOR.]

*B. As adverb:

1. Flatly; on the ground.

2. Flatly, directly, positively.

"Sin is flat opposite to the Almighty."—*George Herbert.*

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A surface unbroken by depressions or elevations; a level plain or low tract of land.

"Following them through bogs and dangerous flats."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. ii.

2. A plat or plot of ground laid down level.

"He has cut the side of a rock into a flat for a garden."—*Addison.*

3. Level ground lying low or exposed to inundations.

"The ocean, overpeering of his list,
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haste."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iv. 5.

4. A shallow; a level piece of ground or strand lying at a small depth below the surface of the water; a shoal.

"I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,
But I should think of shallows and of flats."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

5. Anything broad and flat in form; as—

(1) A river-boat or barge for carrying produce, coal, merchandise, &c., in shallow waters.

(2) The broad side of a blade.

"The officer stormed, and drawing his sword out of the scabbard, struck O'Brien with the flat of the blade."—*Marryatt: Peter Simple*, ch. xix.

(3) A broad-brimmed, low-crowned straw hat. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

(4) A platform truck. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

(5) The palm of the hand.

(6) The story or floor in a house, especially when occupied by a single family.

(7) A foolish fellow; a simpleton; a gull; one who is easily duped. (*Eng. Colloq.*)

"No, no, not such a confounded flat as that."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. xvi.

* (8) Depression or dullness of language or thought; a lack of spirits or liveliness.

"Milton's Paradise Lost is admirable; but am I therefore bound to maintain, that there are no flats among his elevations?"—*Dryden.*

(9) (*Pl.*): False dice. (*Slang.*)

(10) (*Pl.*): Base money, from its being cut out of flattened plates, composed of a mixture of silver and blanché copper. (*Slang.*)

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: That part of the covering or roof of a house which is laid horizontal and covered with lead, or other material.

2. *Button-making*: A piece of bone for a button-blank.

3. *Carding*: A strip of wood clothed with bent teeth, and placed above the large cylinder of a carding-machine. The clothing is known as the flat top-cards, in contradistinction to the cards which clothe the drum, lick-in, card-rollers, teaser, and doffer, whose surfaces are curved.

4. *Gilding*: A surface of size over gilding.

5. *Music*: The sign \flat which directs the lowering of the tone to which it is prefixed by one semitone. Its shape is derived from the ancient b . A double-flat, $\flat\flat$, lowers the note to which it is prefixed two semitones.

6. Shipbuilding:

(1) A flat part in a curve; a timber which has no curve, as the floor timbers of the deadflat amidships.

(2) One of a number of ship's frames of equal size, and forming a straight middle body.

7. *Mining*: A layer of ore in a nearly horizontal bed.

8. *Theat.*: One of the halves of a scene or part of a scene, formed by two equal portions pushed from the sides of the stage, and meeting in the middle.

¶ *To fall flat*: To produce no effect; to fail in the intended effect.

¶ (1) *Crabb* thus discriminates between *flat* and *level*: "Flat is said of a thing with regard to itself; it is opposed to the round or protuberant: *level* as it respects another; it is opposed to the uneven: a country is flat which has no elevation; a wall is level with the roof of a house when it rises to the height of the roof." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *flat* and *insipid*, see *INSIPID*.

flat-aft, *a.*

Naut.: A term used to denote the position of sails when their surfaces are pressed aft against the mast by the force of the wind.

flat-arch, *s.*

Arch.: [FLAT, *a.*, II. 2.]

flat-band, *s.*

Arch.: A plain, square impost.

flat-bean, *s.*

Bot.: A name for some species of *Lupinus*, because the seeds are flat and round. Also called Fig-bean. (*Coles; Britten & Holland.*)

flat-bill, *s.*

Ornith.: *Platyrhynchus*, a genus of *Muscicapidae* (Flycatchers).

flat-boat, *s.* A flat-bottomed barge; a flat. [FLAT, C. I. 5 (1).]

flat-bones, *s. pl.*

Anat.: A class of bones called also *Tabular bones*. Included under it are the scapula, the ilium, and the bones forming the roof and sides of the skull. (*Quain.*)

flat-bottomed, *a.* Having a flat, plain bottom, without a keel.

flat-cap, *s.*

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A cap with a low flat crown, made of various materials.

2. A term applied to a citizen of London in ridicule, from the fact that the use of such caps was retained by them after it had ceased among other classes.

II. *Paper*: A size of writing-paper, usually 14x17 inches.

flat-chisel, *s.* A sculptor's chisel for smoothing surfaces.

flat-file, *s.* A file wider than its thickness, and of rectangular section. When belled, it is known as a taper file; when the size is maintained from end to end, it is known as a parallel file.

flat-fishes, *s. pl.*

Ichthy.: The family *Pleuronectidae*, containing the Sole, the Plaice, the Turbot, the Halibut, the Brill, &c. They are compressed or flattened laterally, not vertically as is often erroneously supposed. One side is generally dark colored, the other white and silvery. For the sake of concealment they rest upon the light side, leaving only the dark one more or less imperfectly visible. [PLEURONECTIDÆ.]

flat-footed, *a.*

1. *Lit.*: Having flat feet, that is, feet with very little or no hollow in the sole, and a low instep.

2. *Fig.*: Firm-footed, resolute, honest.

flat-hammer, *s.* The hammer first used by the gold-beater in swaging out a pile of quarters, or pieces of gold ribbon, one by one and a half inches square. These are placed twenty-four in a pile and beaten till they are two inches square. They are then packaged with interleaves of vellum, and beaten by other hammers, known as the commencing, spreading, and finishing hammers.

flat-head, flat-headed, *a.*

1. *Anthrop.*: Having a flat head; specif.: in ethnology applied to the Flat-heads, a tribe of the Chinook Indians, who were said to use artificial means to make their heads flat.

2. *Ichthy.*: The name given in Queensland to the anomalous fish genus *Ceratodus* (q. v.).

Flat-head nail: A forged nail with a round, flat head and a light, rounded, pointed body.

flat-iron, *s.* An iron with a flat face, used for smoothing clothes. A sad-iron or smoothing-iron.

Flat-iron heater: A stove specially adapted for heating smoothing-irons. A laundry-stove.

flat-lead, *s.* Sheet-lead.

flat-mouthed, *a.* Having a broad mouth.

flat-nail, *s.* A small, sharp-pointed wrought nail, with a flat, thin head, larger than a tack.

flat-nosed, flat-nose, *a.* Having a flat or low nose.

Flat-nosed monkeys: [PLATYRRHINI.]

Flat-nose shell: A cylindrical tool with valves at bottom for boring through soft clay. (*American.*)

flat-orchil, *s.*

Bot.: *Rocella fuciformis*, a kind of lichen. It is used as a dye.

flat-paper, *s.* Paper which has not been folded.

flat-pea, *s.*

Bot.: The papilionaceous genus *Platylobium*. They are handsome free-flowering plants.

flat-press, *s.* A press used in the india-rubber business for flattening together a number of piles of folded cloth while they are vulcanized and blended by a steam heat of say 280° F.

flat-race, *s.* A race over level or clear ground, as opposed to a steeple-chase or hurdle-race.

flat-rail, *s.* A railroad rail consisting of a simple flat bar, spiked to a longitudinal sleeper. [STRAP-RAIL.]

flat-rods, *s. pl.*

Mining: A series of rods communicating motion from the engine to pumps at a distant shaft

bôl, bôy; pôut, jôw!; cat, cêl, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tion, -sion = shûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

flat-roofed, *a.* Having a flat roof.

flat-rope, *s.* A rope made by plaiting yarns together instead of twisting. Some flat-ropes, for mining-shafts, are made by sewing together a number of ropes, making a wide, flat band.

Flat-rope pulley: A pulley having a true cylindrical surface and two rising flanges, to keep the band from running off.

flat-tool, *s.* A turning-chisel which cuts on both sides and on the end, which is square. It is used as a bottoming-tool for boxes.

flat-vervain, *s.*

Bot.: *Veronica chamædrys*. It trails on the ground, but is not a genuine vervain. (*Lyte; Britten & Holland.*)

flat-worms, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The English name of *Platyelmia* (q. v.), made by Dallas a class of Vermes.

***flăt, *flatt**, *s.* [O. Fr. *flat*.] A blow, a stroke.

"He gaſt Richard a ſory flatt."

Richard Cœur de Lion, 5, 265.

flăt, v. t. & i. [FLAT, *a.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To make flat, or even; to level; to flatten.

"Till the fields around

Lie sunk and flatted in the ſordid wave."

Thomson: Autumn, 385.

(2) To throw down to the ground; to raze, to destroy utterly.

"She flatted their ſtrongest forts."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 4.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To make dull; to depress; to deprive of spirit or force.

"May flat and dead the taſte of converſation."—*Mounſtagu: Devout Eſſays*, pt. i., tr. xii., § 3.

(2) To make dead, vapid, or tasteless.

"Otherwise freſh in their color, but their juice ſome-
what flatted."—*Bacon: Natural Hiſtory*.

II. Technically:

1. Glass-making: To open out a ſplit cylinder of glass, ſo as to make it flat.

2. Metall.: To roll metal into plates or ſheets.

"When a bar of pure ſilver or ingot of gold

Is ſent to be flatted or wrought into length."

Coeper: The Flattening Mill.

***3. Music**: To lower or depress the voice, or a ſound, below the true pitch; to make a ſound leſs ſharp.

***B. Intransitive**:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: To become flat; to ſink to a level or even ſurface.

"I burnt it the ſecond time, and obſerved the ſkin ſhrink, and the ſwelling to flat yet more than at firſt."—*Temple*.

2. Fig.: To become dull, dead, or vapid; to loſe ſpirit or force.

II. Music: To depress the voice; to fall below the true pitch; to become flat.

† *To flat in the ſail*:
Naut.: To draw in the aftmoſt clew of a ſail toward the middle of the ſhip.

flăt-tă, s. [Lat. *flata*, fem. ſing. of *flatus*, pa. par. of *flō*=to blow.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Flatidae (q. v.). It is the ſame as the Pœcilopectera of Latreille.

flăt-tî-dă, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *flat(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. ſuff. *-idă*.]

Entom.: A family of Homopterous inſects, akin to Cicadidae, but having their wings covered with a white farinaceous powder, and ſo much reſembling thoſe of ſome moths, that Swainſon and Shuckard called them Moth Cicadas. They are nearly confined to the tropics of the Old and New Worlds. They furniſh a ſecretion which is called Chinese wax.

***flăt-tîve, a.** [Lat. *flatus*, pa. par. of *flō*=to blow.] Producing wind; flatulent.

"Eat not too many of theſe apples, they be very flat-tive."—*Brewer: Lingua*, iv. 17.

***flăt-lîng, *flăt-lyng, adv.** [Eng. *flat*; ſuff. *-ling*.]

1. With the flat or broad ſide.

"Tho with her ſword on him ſhe flatting ſtrooke."

Spenser: F. Q., V. v. 18.

2. Prostrate, flat.

"He leyde hym flattlyng on the grounde."—*MS. in Halliwell*, p. 360.

***flăt-lông, adv.** [Eng. *flat*; ſuff. *-long*.] Flat-wise; with the flat or broad ſide; not edgewise.

fâte, făt, färe, amidst, whăt, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sìre, sìr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrť, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu - kw.

flăt-lý, adv. [Eng. *flat*; *-ly*.]

I. Lit.: In a flat, level, or even manner; without depressions or elevations.

II. Figuratively:

1. Without ſpirit or force; dully, frigidly, vapidly.

2. Positively, downright, plainly, peremptorily.

"He tells me flatly there is no mercy for me in heaven."

—*Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

flăt-nêss, *flăt-nesse, s. [Eng. *flat*; *-ness*.]

I. Literally:

1. The quality or ſtate of being flat, level, or even.

2. Want of relief or prominence.

"It appears ſo very plain and uniform, that one would think the coiner looked on the flatneſs of a figure as one of the greateſt beauties in ſculpture."—*Addison: On Medals*.

II. Figuratively:

1. Dullneſs, inſipidity, frigidity; lack of ſpirit or animation.

"He has here ſunk into the flatneſs of proſe."—*Addison: Notes on Ovid: Metamorphoses* iii.

2. Deadneſs, dullneſs, vapidneſs.

"Deadneſs or flatneſs in cyder is often occaſioned by the too free admiſſion of air into the veſſel."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

3. Dejection of mind; loſs of ſpirit or courage.

"How faſt does obſcurity, flatneſs, and impertinence ſlow in upon our meditations?"—*Collier: (Johnson)*.

***4.** Downrightneſs; extremeſs, completeness.

"The flatneſs of my miſery."

Shakespeare: Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

5. The gravity or dullneſs of ſound; the oppoſite to ſhrillneſs or acuteness.

"Flatneſs of ſound is joined with a harſhneſs."—*Bacon*.

***flăt-our, s.** [O. Fr. *flateur*, *flateur*.] A flatterer.

***flăt-rour, s.** [Mid. Eng. *flater*=flatter; *-our*=*-er*.] A flatterer.

flăt-tên, v. t. & i. [Eng. *flat*, *a.*; ſuff. *-en* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To make flat, level, or even; to level.

(2) To beat or throw down to the ground; to raze; to lay flat.

***2. Figuratively**:

(1) To make dull, vapid, or inſipid; to deprive of force or animation.

(2) To depress or deject the ſpirits; to diſpirit.

II. Music: To depress or lower in pitch; to render leſs ſharp or acute.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: To grow or become flat, level, or even.

***2. Figuratively**:

(1) To become dull, inſipid, or vapid; to loſe animation, force, or intereſt; to pall.

"Here joys that endure for ever, freſh and in vigor, are oppoſed to ſatisfactions that are attended with ſatiety and ſurfeits, and flatten in the very taſting."—*L'Eſtrange*.

(2) To become dejected or depressed in ſpirit.

***II. Music**: To depress the voice; to drop below the true pitch; to render a ſound leſs ſharp.

† *To flatten a ſail*:

Naut.: To extend it fore and aft, ſo that the effect is lateral only.

***flăt-tên, a.** [Eng. *flat*; ſuff. *-en* (q. v.).] Flat; ſtupid, ſilly.

flăt-tên-lîng, pr. par., a. & s. [FLATTEN, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As ſubst.: The act of making flat; the ſtate of becoming flat.

flattening-furnace, s. A furnace into which cylinder glass, ſplit longitudinally, is placed to flatten out by heat; ſpreading-oven. [FLATTEN-FURNACE.]

flăt-têr (1), s. [Eng. *flat*, *v.*; *-er*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: One who or that by which any-thing is flattened.

II. Technically:

1. Smith.: A hammer with a very broad face, uſed by ſmiths in flat-ſhaping work.

2. Wire-draw.: A draw-plate with a flat oriſce, to draw flat ſtrips, ſuch as watch-ſprings, ſkirt-wire, &c.

flăt-têr (2), s. [Corrupt. of *float*er (?) from the floating leaf.] A word uſed only in the ſubjoined compound.

flatter-dock, s. [DOCK, *s.*, † (2).]

flăt-têr, *flăt-ere, *flăt-er-en, *flăt-er-yn, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *flater* (Fr. *flatter*), in which the *t* ſtands for an old *k*, as ſeen in O. Sw. *flekka*=to flatter; Sw. dial. *flekka*=to caress (*Skeat*), or from Icel. *fladhra*=to ſtroke, to rub ſmooth, from *flatr*=flat.]

1. To ſoothe with praiſe; to coax; to pleaſe or gratify the ſelf-love of by praiſe, obſequiouſneſs, or blandiſhment; to wheedle.

"He would not flatter Neptune for his trident."

Shakespeare: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

2. To encourage in an opinion which gives pleaſure or gratification to one's ſelf-love.

"Sir James Montgomery had flattered himſelf that he ſhould be the chief miniſter."—*Macaulay: Hiſt. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. To praiſe falſely; to encourage.

"Give conſent to flatter ſin."

Shakespeare: Henry VI., Pt. I., v. 5.

4. To pleaſe, to ſoothe, to gratify.

"A conſort of voices ſupporting themſelves by their different parts make a harmony, pleaſingly fills their ears, and flattens them."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy*.

5. To raiſe falſe hopes; to encourage in falſe or unfounded expectations.

6. To represent too favorably; as, The portrait flattens him.

B. Intrans.: To make uſe of flattery.

"I flatter not, but ſay thou art a caſtiff."

Shakespeare: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

† ***1** (1) To flatter with: To flatter.

***2** (2) To flatter-blind: To blind or deceive with flattery. (*Coleridge*.)

***flăt-têr-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *flatter*; *-able*.] Open to flattery.

flăt-têr-êr, *flăt-er-ar, *flăt-er-er, *flăt-er-ere, s. [Eng. *flatter*; *-er*.] One who flattens; one who coaxes, or wheedles with flattering; one who endeavors to gratify the ſelf-love of another by praiſe, obſequiouſneſs, or reſpectful behavior.

† *Crabb* thus diſcriminateſ between *flatterer*, *ſycophant*, and *parasite*: "The flatterer is one who flattens by words; the *ſycophant* and *parasite* are therefore always a flatterer, and ſomething more, for the *ſycophant* adopts every mean artifice by which he can ingratiate himſelf, and the *parasite* ſubmits to every degradation and ſervile compli-ance by which he can obtain his baſe purpoſe."

(*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***flăt-têr-êss, s.** [Eng. *flatter*; *-ess*.] A woman who flattens.

flăt-têr-lîng, *flăt-er-ung, *flăt-er-ung, *flăt-er-yng, pr. par., a. & s. [FLATTER, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Using flattery; ſoothing or gratifying ſelf-love by praiſe or obſequiouſneſs.

2. Raising falſe hopes; encouraging in unfounded expectations.

3. Not representing faithfully; partial; as, a flatter-
ing portrait.

C. As ſubst.: The act or practice of uſing flattery; the manners or conduct of a flatterer; flattery.

"With fained flatterings and japes."

Chaucer: C. T., 707. (Prol.)

flăt-têr-lîng-lý, adv. [Eng. *flattering*; *-ly*.]

1. In a flattering manner; ſo as to flatter.

2. With partiality; in a manner to favor.

flăt-têr-y, *flăt-er-le, *flăt-er-y, *flăt-er-ye, *flăt-rye, s. [O. Fr. *flaterie*; Fr. *flatterie*.] The act or practice of flattering; falſe or venal praiſe; adulation, obſequiouſneſs.

flăt-tîng, pr. par., a. & s. [FLAT, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As ſubstantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: The act or proceſs of making flat or flattening.

II. Technically:

1. Gilding: A covering of ſize over gilding.

2. Glass-making: The operation of opening out a ſplit cylinder of glass ſo as to make it flat. This is performed in a flattening-furnace (q. v.), and is aſſiſted by a tool having an iron handle and a wooden croſs-piece at the end.

3. Metall.: The act or proceſs of rolling out metal into plates or ſheets.

4. Painting: A ſtyle of inſide houſe-painting in which the colors, prepared with oil of turpentine only, are dead, without luſter.

flattening-furnace, s.

Glass-making: A furnace in which a ſplit cylinder of glaſs is opened out. [FLATTING, *s.*, II. 2.]

flattening-hearth, s.

Glass-making: The plate on which glaſs is flattened. It is of devitrified glaſs, fire-proof clay, ſandſtone, or other material which will reſiſt heat and maintain the eſſential perfectly ſmooth ſurface.

flattening-mill, s.

1. A rolling-mill producing ſheet-metal.

2. In the Mint, the rolling-mill for producing the ribbon from which the planchets are punched.

3. A mill having a pair of hard, polished steel rolls, through which grains of metals are passed to be flattened for ornamental purposes. The produce is known as metallic dust.

flattening-plate, *s.* [FLATTING-HEARTH.]

flattening-stone, *s.* [FLATTING-HEARTH.]

flāt-tish, *a.* [Eng. *flat*; -ish.] Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness.

flāt-u-lence, **flāt-u-len-çy**, *s.* [Fr. *flatulence*, from Low Lat. *flatulentia*, from *flatulentus*=full of wind, windy, from Lat. *flatus*=a blowing, from *flō*=to blow.]

1. The quality or state of being flatulent, or full of wind or gases generated in the alimentary canal.

*2. Emptiness, vanity.

flāt-u-lent, *a.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *flatulentus*.] [FLATULENCE.]

*1. Of the nature of wind.

"The more weighty, gross, and flatulent part remaining behind."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 577.

2. Windy, full of wind or gases generated in the alimentary canal.

3. Full of air or wind.

"Flatulent tumors are such as easily yield to the pressure of the finger, but readily return, by their elasticity, to a tumid state again."—Quincy.

4. Generating, or liable to generate gases in the alimentary canal; causing wind or flatulence.

"Pense are mild and demulcent; but being full of aerial particles, are flatulent, when dissolved by digestion."—Arbutnot: *On Aliments*, ch. vi.

*5. Empty, vain, pretentious, turgid; without substance or reality.

"He is too flatulent sometimes, and sometimes too dry."—Dryden: *Juvenal*. (Dedic.)

*6. Characteristic of empty or vain pretensions.

"To talk of knowledge, from those few indistinct representations which are made to our grosser faculties, is a flatulent vanity."—Glanville: *Scepis Scientifica*.

flāt-u-lent-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *flatulent*; -ly.] In a flatulent manner; windily; emptily.

flāt-u-ōs-i-ty, *s.* [French *flatuosité*, from Lat. *flatus*=a blowing; *flō*=to blow.] Windiness; fullness of air or wind; flatulence.

flāt-u-ōs, *a.* [Fr. *flatueux*; Ital. & Span. *flatuoso*, from Lat. *flatus*.]

1. Capable of being blown away; of the nature of wind.

2. Windy, full of wind, flatulent.

3. Generating wind in the stomach.

flāt-u-ōs-ness, *s.* [Eng. *flatuous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being flatuous; flatulence, wind. "They cause fluctuations and flatuousness in the body."—Venner: *Via Recta*, p. 15.

flā-tūs, *s.* [Lat.]

*1. A breath or puff of wind.

2. Wind in the stomach, or other cavities of the body, arising from indigestion; flatulence.

"He was sick of the flatus."—Reliquæ Wottonianæ, p. 457.

flāt-wīse, *a. or adv.* [Eng. *flat*; -wise.] With the flat downward; not edgewise.

"Its posture in the earth was flatwise, and parallel to the site of the stratum in which it was reposit."—Woodward: *On Fossils*.

flāucht (*ch* guttural) (1), *s.* [FLAW.]

1. A flight or flock of birds.

2. A flutter.

3. A flash or gleam.

flāucht (*ch* guttural) (2), *s.* [FLAKE.]

1. A flake.

2. (*Pl.*) Instruments used in preparing wool.

flāucht (*ch* guttural), *v. t.* [FLAUCHT (2), *s.*]

1. To card wool into thin flakes.

2. To pare or strip off the skin.

flāucht-ēr (*ch* guttural), *s.* [Eng. *flaucht*, *v.*; -er.]

1. A person employed in carding wool.

2. A man who cuts turfs, by means of a flachter-spade.

flachter-spade, **flachter-spade**, *s.* A long two-handed spade for cutting turf.

flāugh-tēr (*gh* guttural), *v. i.* [FLAUCHT (1), *s.*] To shine fitfully; to flicker.

flāunt, *v. i. & t.* [Etym. doubtful; Skeat says the word is probably of Scandinavian origin; cf. Sw. dial. *flanka*=to be unsteady, to waver; Dan. *flink*=smart, brisk, active; Bavarian *flandern*=to flutter, flaut; Dut. *flikkeren*, *flonkeren*=to sparkle.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To make an ostentatious or gaudy show in dress; to move or act ostentatiously.

"How she goes flaunting, too! She needs must have a feather in her head, and a cork in her heel."—Davenport: *City Night-Cap*, ii. 1.

2. To make a brilliant or gaudy show.

"Blossoms flaunting in the eye of day."

Longfellow: *Flowers*.

B. Trans.: To display ostentatiously, impudently, or offensively.

***flāunt**, *s.* [FLAUNT, *v.*]

1. The act of flaunting or acting ostentatiously.

2. Finery; flash or showy apparel.

3. Impudent parade; a brag; a boast; a vaunt.

***flāunt-a-flāunt**, *adv.* Displayed in an ostentatious manner.

flāunt-ēr, *s.* [English *flaunt*; -er.] One who flaunts about, or makes an ostentatious display.

flāunt-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FLAUNT, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act or practice of making an ostentatious display.

flāunt-ing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *flaunting*; -ly.] In a flaunting, impudent, offensive, or ostentatious manner.

***flāunt-y**, *a.* [Eng. *flaunt*; -y.] Flaunting; ostentatious; flash.

flāunt-ist, *s.* [Ital. *flauto*=a flute; Eng. suff. -ist.] A player on the flute; a flutist.

flā-vē-dō, *s.* [From Latin *flavesco*=to become yellow.]

Bot.: A disease in plants which alters their green into a yellow color. (Treas. of Bot.)

flā-vēr-i-a, *s.* [From Lat. *flavus*=yellow, one of the species being used to dye that color. (Def.)]

Bot.: The typical genus of the composite subtribe Flaveriæ. *Flaveria contrayerba* grows in Peru, and is used in dyeing yellow.

flā-vēr-i-ō-s, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *flaveri(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Senecionidæ.

***flā-vēs-çent**, *a.* [Lat. *flavesces*, *pr. par. of flavesco*=to become yellow; incept. from *flavus*=yellow.]

Bot.: Yellowish, becoming yellow.

***flā-vic-ō-mōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *flavus*=yellow; *coma*=hair.] Having yellow hair.

flāv-in, **flāv-ine**, *s.* [Lat. *flav(us)*, and suff. -in, -ine (Chem.) (q. v.)]

1. Comm.: A yellow dye-stuff exported from America in the form of a dark-brown powder, said to be identical with Quercitrin (q. v.).

2. Chem.: $C_{15}H_{12}N_2O$. An organic base isomeric with diphenyl-carbimide. It is formed by the action of ammonium sulphide on dinitrobenzophenones. It forms pale yellow needles, nearly insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. Fused with caustic potash, it gives off phenylamine, $NH_2C_6H_5$. (Watts: *Dict. Chem.*)

flā-vōr, **flā-vōūr**, *s.* [Low Lat. *flavor*=(1) yellow coin, (2) yellow or bright hue, from Lat. *flavus*=yellow.]

I. Literally:

*1. A bright hue or color.

"Nor did the dancing ruby,
Sparkling outpoured, the flavor or the smell,
Or taste, that cheers the heart of gods and men,
Allure thee from the cool crystalline stream."
Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 544.

2. That quality in anything which affects the taste.

"It would have affected everything we ate or drank with an importunate repetition of the same flavor."—Paley: *Natural Theology*, ch. xxi.

*3. That quality in anything which pleases the smell; odor, fragrance.

"Myrtle, orange, and the blushing rose,
With bending heaps so nigh their bloom disclose,
Each seems to smell the flavor which the other blows."
Dryden: *State of Innocence*, iii. 3.

II. Fig.: An agreeable or gratifying quality or character; zest.

"And gives a pleasant flavor to discourse."
Pomfret: *The Choice*.

¶ For the difference between *flavor* and *taste*, see TASTE.

flā-vōr, **flā-vōūr**, *v. t.* [FLAVOR, *s.*] To give a flavor to; to communicate some quality of taste or smell to.

flā-vōred, **flā-vōūred**, *a.* [English *flavor*; -ed.] Having that quality which affects the sense of taste or smell; having a distinct flavor.

"Roots or wholesome pulse
Or herbs, or flavored fruits."
Doddsey: *Agriculture*, c. ii.

flā-vōr-lēss, **flā-vōūr-lēss**, *a.* [English *flavor*; -less.] Destitute of or without a flavor.

flā-vōr-ōūs, **flā-vōūr-ōūs**, *a.* [English *flavor*; -ous.]

1. Pleasing to the taste or palate.

"The sumptuous viands and the flavorful wine."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, vi. 90.

2. Pleasing to the olfactory; fragrant, odorous.

***flā-vōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *flavus*.] Yellow.

"The membrane itself is somewhat of a flavous color."
—Smith: *Portraiture of Old Age* (1666).

flāw, **flay**, *s.* [Sw. *flaga*=a flaw, a crack; A. S. *flōh*; Goth. *flaga*=a fragment.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A crack or breach in anything; a slight gap or fissure; an imperfection.

"We found it exceedingly difficult to keep the air from getting in at any imperceptible hole or flaw."
Boyle.

2. A defect or fault caused by violence or neglect.

"Whether the nymph shall break Diana's law,
Or some frail China-jar receive a flaw."
Pope: *Rape of the Lock*, ii. 106.

3. A defect, a fault, which weakens or invalidates that in which it occurs.

"The decree was just, and without flaw."
Cooper: *Hope*, 318.

*4. A fault, or defect in conduct; a failure in obedience.

"From Sinai's top Jehovah gave the law—
Life for obedience—death for every flaw."
Cooper: *Truth*, 550.

*5. A fragment, a piece.

"This heart shall break into a hundred thousand flaws
Or ere I weep."
Shakesp.: *Lear*, ii. 4.

*6. A flake, as of snow.

*7. A flash, a flame.

"Till the flames of fyre flawmes one their helmes."
Morte Arthure, 2,555.

*8. A sudden burst or gust of wind.

"And he watched how the veering flaw did blow."
Longfellow: *Wreck of the Hesperus*.

*9. A sudden outburst of noise; a tumult, an uproar.

"Deluges of armies from the town
Came pouring in: I heard the mighty flaw;
When first it broke." Dryden: *Aurungzebe*, v. 1.

*10. A storm of passion; commotion of mind; a quarrel.

"Oh! these flaws and starts,
Impostors to true fear, would well become
A woman's story at a winter's fire."
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iii. 4.

II. Technically:

1. Weav.: A bore, tangle, or skip.

2. Metal.: In casting or forging; a fault, as where the parts of the metal are not fairly joined.

flaw-flower, *s.*

Bot.: *Anemone pulsatilla*.

flaw-piece, *s.*

Wood.: A slab from the outside of the log.

***flāw**, *v. t.* [FLAW, *s.*]

1. To crack, to break; to damage by causing flaws.

"The cup was flawed with such a multitude of little cracks, that it looks like a white, not like a crystalline cup."—Boyle.

2. To break, to violate.

"France hath flawed the league, and hath attached
Our merchants' goods."
Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, i. 1.

3. To find a flaw or defect in.

"My worship needed not to flaw his right."
Ford: *Lady's Trial*, ii. 2.

***flawe**, *a.* [Lat. *flavus*.] Yellow.

"With liuelish browes, flawe of color pure."
Chaucer: *Court of Love*.

flāw-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *flaw*; -less.] Without a flaw; free from flaws, cracks, or defects; perfect.

"The diamond being fair and flawless."—Boyle: *Works*, v. 577.

flāwn, **flāun**, **flāwne**, *s.* [O. Fr. *flaon*, *flan*; Sp. *flaon*; Fr. *flan*.] A sort of custard or pie. Kersey defines it as "a kind of dainty, made of fine flour, eggs, and butter."

***flāw-tēr**, *v. t.* [FLAUCHT, *v.*] To strip off the skin; to pare.

***flāw-y**, *a.* [Eng. *flaw*; -y.] Full of flaws, defects, or imperfections.

flāx, **flax**, **flēx**, **flēxe**, *s.* [A. S. *flæx*; N. H. Ger. *flachs*; M. H. Ger. *vlachs*; O. H. Ger. *flahs*; Dut. *vlax*. Probably from the root *flak*=to weave; cf. Lat. *plecto*=Gr. *plekō*=to plait, twist, twine, or weave; *plekō*=a twining, a weaving.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

"The flax was bolted."—Exodus ix. 31.

2. The fibrous portion of the flax plant prepared for spinning by breaking, scutching, &c.

bōll, **bōy**, **pōūt**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhīn**, **bench**; **gō**, **gem**; **thīn**, **thīs**; **sin**, **ag**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**, **ph = f**.
-**çlan**. -**tian** = **shān**. -**tion**, -**çion** = **shūn**; -**tion**, -**çion** = **zhūn**. -**tiōus**, -**çiōus**, -**siōus** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot., Agric., Archæol., &c.*: The English name of the genus *Linum* (q. v.), and especially of the common flax (q. v.).

2. *Script.*: The rendering of the Hebrew word *pishtah*, which is correctly translated flax.

"With a line of flax in his hand."—*Ezekiel* xl. 13.

1. Common flax:

(a) *Ord., Lang., Bot., Manufac.*: *Linum usitatissimum*. It is an annual plant, with alternate, linear-lanceolate leaves, ovate, acuminate, ciliate, three-nerved sepals, many flowered broad cymes, with crenulate petals. Its fiber constitutes tow, which is made into yarn, and this again is woven into linen cloth. Dr. Oswald Heer of Zurich, the eminent fossil botanist, about 1783 published a paper *On the History of Flax, and its Culture in Pre-historic Times*. He shows that it has been found among the remains of the oldest pile dwellings in the Swiss Lakes, where neither hemp nor wool has been discovered. He thinks it probable that the lake-dwellers received it from the South of Europe. He alleges that it was cultivated in Egypt about 5,000 years ago. It seems to have been so also in Bible times in Palestine (Joshua ii. 6), though linen was exported from Egypt to the adjacent lands (Ezek. xxvii. 7). For the process of the manufacture, see *LINEN*. Its seeds are economically valuable. [*LINSEED*.]

(b) *Pharm.*: The meal of the seed is used for poultices; the infusion is demulcent and emollient. The oil, mixed with lime-water, is applied to burns.

(2) *Fairy flax*: [*FAIRY*.]

(3) *New Zealand flax*:

Bot.: *Phormium tenax*, a plant belonging to the Liliaceæ, and not to the Linaceæ. It has a very tenacious fiber.

(4) *Flax-bush*, *Flax-lily*, and *Flax-plant* are popular names for *Phormium tenax*, New Zealand flax. [*FLAX*, ¶ (3).]

(5) *Purging-flax*: Dwarf Flax, Mountain Flax (*Linum catharticum*). It is a small annual plant with white flowers, found on heaths and pastures, flowering from June to September. Its leaves are purgative. *Erythraea centaurium* is also known as the Mountain Flax. (*Britten & Holland, &c.*)

(6) *Toad-flax*, *Yellow Toad-flax*:

Bot.: (1) *Linaria vulgaris*; (2) *Spergula arvensis*. [*TOAD*.]

(7) *Wild flax*:

Bot.: (1) *Linaria vulgaris*; (2) *Cuscuta epilinum*. (*Britten & Holland, &c.*)

flax-brake, *s.*

1. A machine for removing the woody and cellular portion of flax from the fibrous. The hemp-brake is substantially similar in its construction, and identical in its purpose.

2. A machine for shortening flax staple to adapt it to be worked by a given class of machines.

flax-cotton, *s.* A substance produced by a process invented by Chevalier Clausen for cottonizing flax, to render it suitable for manufacture, the objects being to expedite the processes of separating the fiber from the cellular and glutinous matters, and then reducing the fiber to a staple which can be readily treated by machinery. The flax-straw is boiled for four hours in a solution of caustic alkali in a stone vessel, by which the extraneous matters are loosened; it is then placed for two hours in a bath slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid. It is then dried and scutched to remove the cellulose. The cottonizing is performed by steeping the fiber in a bath of dilute bicarbonate of soda, and subsequently in an acidulated liquid. The action of the acid and alkali within the flax fiber generates carbonic-acid gas, and has the effect of bursting apart the fibers, which assume a cotton-like appearance. It is then bleached and spun, either mixed or otherwise.

flax-mill, *s.* A mill or place where flax is spun; a manufactory for linen goods.

flax-plant, *s.* [*FLAX*, ¶ (4).]

flax-puller, *s.* A machine for pulling flax-plants in the field.

flax-scutcher, *s.* [*SCUTCHER*.]

flax-star, *s.*

Bot.: *Lysimachia linum stellatum*.

flax-thrasher, *s.* A kind of thrashing-machine for beating the grain from the bolls of the cured flax-plant.

flax-wench, *s.*

1. A woman who dresses flax.

2. A prostitute. ¶

flax-wife, *s.* A woman who spins.

flax-cōmb (*b* silent), *s.* [*Eng. flax*, and *comb*.]

The instrument with which the flax is drawn for the purpose of cleansing it from the tow and shives; a hackle or heckle.

flax-drēss-ēr, *s.* [*Eng. flax*, and *dresser*.] One who prepares flax for the spinner by breaking and scutching it.

flax-drēss-ing, *s.* [*English flax*, and *dressing*.] The act, process, or trade of preparing flax for spinning by breaking and scutching it.

***flaxed**, *a.* [*Eng. flax*; *-ed*.] Soft and silky like prepared flax; flaxen.

flax-en, *a.* [*Eng. flax*; *suff. -en* (q. v.).]

1. Made of flax.

2. Resembling flax in softness, silkiness, or color; soft and flowing; light in color.

"His flaxen hair of sunny hue,

Curled closely round his bonnet blue." *ll* 25.

Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 25.

flaxen-egg, *s.* An addled or abortive egg.

flaxen-haired, *a.* Having long, soft, and silky hair of the color of flax.

flaxen-headed, *a.* The same as *FLAXEN-HAIRED* (q. v.).

flax-rāis-ēr, *s.* [*Eng. flax*, and *raiser*.] One who raises flax.

flax-seed, *s.* [*Eng. flax*, and *seed*.]

Bot.: (1) The seed of *Linum usitatissimum*, linseed; (2) *Radiola millegrana*.

flaxseed-mill, *s.* A mill for grinding flaxseed for the more ready abstraction of the oil, generally known as linseed oil. It is usually a coarse grist-mill, but is sometimes of a portable form and size for farm or plantation use, and adapted for other grain and seeds.

flax-tāil, *s.* [*Eng. flax*, and *tail*.]

Bot.: *Typha latifolia*, from the fruiting heads being downy like finely-combed flax. (*Britten & Holland*.)

flax-weed, *s.* [*Eng. flax*, and *weed*.]

Bot.: *Linaria vulgaris*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

flax-wōrtz, *s. pl.* [*Eng. flax*; *suff. -wort*.]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Linaceæ (q. v.).

flax-y, **flax-ey**, *a.* [*Eng. flax*; *-y*.] Resembling flax; of a light or fair color; flaxen.

flay (1), ***flan**, ***flea**, ***flean**, ***flee**, ***fleen**, ***flen**, ***fley** (1), *v. t.* [*A. S. flean*; *Icel. flá*; *Sw. flá*; *Dan. flaa*; *Dut. vlaan*, *vlaen*.]

I. Literally:

1. To strip off the skin from; to skin.

2. To pare or take off the surface of.

II. Figuratively:

1. To torture exceedingly.

*2. To undress.

***flay-flint**, *s.* A skinflint, a miser.

***flay** (2), ***flale**, ***fley** (2), *v. t.* [*A. S. flegan*, *fý-gan*.] To put to flight, to frighten, to terrify.

flay-ēr, *s.* [*Eng. flay*; *-er*.] One who strips off the skin of anything.

***flay-sōme**, *a.* [*Eng. flay* (2), *v.*, and *suff. -some*.] Terrifying; frightful.

flea, ***flee** (*pl. fleas*, ***fleen**), *s. & a.* [*A. S. flea*; *Icel. flo*; *Ger. floh*; *Dut. vloog*, from the root *flu*=to fly or jump; *Sansc. plu*=to swim, fly, or jump. *Pulex* seems a modification of the same word. (*Skeat*.)]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The insect described under II. 1.

*2. *Fig.*: Anything insignificant.

"After whom is the King of Israel come out? after whom dost thou pursue? after a dead dog, after a flea!"—*1 Samuel* xxiv. 14.

II. Technically:

1. *Entom.*: A too well-known wingless insect, *Pulex irritans*. Though, as a rule, each species of *Pulex* is parasitic only upon one animal, as *Pulex canis* upon the dog, *P. talpæ* on the mole, and *P. hirundinis* on the swallow, yet *P. penetrans* is said to be an exception, and to prey on man, the dog, and the cat. If there is no confounding of species, then the presence of a dog or cat in the house can introduce fleas. The female lays in the cracks of floors or such places, a dozen of eggs, white and a little viscous. In favorable weather they hatch in five or six days, giving exit to little footless larvae, like small worms, first white, then reddish, which roll themselves in a circle or spiral, and move forward in a serpentine manner. In about twelve days they inclose themselves in a small silken shell, and become nymphs. After other twelve they come forth as perfect insects. The last brood of summer continues in the larval state all winter. The flea is encased in armor like a medieval knight. It can leap thirty times its own height; it can draw with ease eighty times its own weight. A plant [*FLEA-BANE*] has been said to destroy it. This can be done more effectually by putting a piece of fur or flannel in the haunts of the insects. In this they take refuge, and can then be detected and killed.

2. *Script.*: The rendering of the Hebrew word *parsh*; Sept. *psyllas*; *Vulg. pulex*, which is probably correct. The Hebrew word, according to Gesenius, is from an obsolete quadrilateral root, *parash*=to leap. (*Ps. xxiv. 14, xxvi. 20*.)

¶ 1. To have a flea in one's ear:

(1) To receive an annoying suggestion.

(2) To fail ridiculously in some enterprise or scheme.

2. *Garden flea*: *Haltica*. [*FLEA-BEETLE*.]

B. As *adj.*: In any way pertaining to fleas.

flea-beetle, *s.*

1. *Sing.*: A little leaping beetle, *Haltica nemorum*. [*HALTICA*.]

2. *Pl.*: The family *Halticidæ*, by some entomologists not separated from the *Chrysomelidæ*, to which, except in their leaping capacities, they are closely akin.

flea-dock, *s.*

Bot.: *Petasites vulgaris*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

flea-grass, *s.*

Bot.: *Carex pulicaria*. The English name given by Mr. Goodyer, from the resemblance which the turned-down seeds have to a flea. (*Britten & Holland*.)

flea-seed, *s.*

Bot.: The seed of *Plantago psyllium*.

flea-weed, *s.*

Bot.: *Galium verum*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

***flea** (1), *v. t.* [*FLEA*, *s.*] To clean from or rid of fleas.

***flea** (2), *v. t.* [*FLAY*.]

flea-bāne, *s.* [*Eng. flea*, and *bane*; it being supposed that fleas are driven away by its powerful smell.]

Botany:

1. The English name of *Pulicaria*, formerly regarded as a genus of Composite, but by Sir Joseph Hooker reduced to the rank or sub-genus of *Inula*. The two species best known are *Inula* (*Pulicaria*) *dysenterica* and *Inula pulicaria*, formerly called *Pulicaria vulgaris*.



Pulicaria Dysenterica (Fleabane).

2. *Erigeron acre*, also *E. viscosum* and *E. graveolens*.

3. *Plantago psyllium*. (*Lyte*; *Britten & Holland*.)

4. The genus *Conyza*. (*Loudon*.)

¶ *African fleabane* is a popular name for the Composite genus *Tarhonanthus* (*Loudon*); and *Blue fleabane* for *Erigeron acre*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

flea-bīte, *s.* [*Eng. flea*, and *bite*.]

1. *Lit.*: The bite of a flea or the red spot caused by the bite.

2. *Fig.*: Anything of little or no moment; the smallest trifle.

***flea-bīt-ing**, *s.* [*Eng. flea*, and *biting*.] The same as *FLEABITE* (q. v.).

flea-bīt-ten, *a.* [*Eng. flea*, and *bitten*.]

1. *Lit.*: Bitten by a flea.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Worthless, mean, contemptible; of low birth or position.

(2) A term applied to a horse which is colored with small red spots upon a lighter ground.

fleak, *s.* [*FLAKE* (2).]

1. A small lock, thread, or twist.

2. A hurdle, a flake.

fleak-ing, *s.* [*Eng. flake* (2), *s.*; *-ing*.] A slight covering of reeds under the main covering of thatched houses.

***fleam**, *s.* [*PHLEGM*.]

fleam, *s.* [*Fr. flamme*, from Low Lat. *flavotomum*, *phlebotomum*, from Gr. *phlebotomōn*=a lancet, from *phleps* (genit. *phlebos*)=a vein, and *tomē*=a cutting; *temnō*=to cut; cf. *Dut. vlijm*; *M. H. Ger. fiedeme*; *O. H. Ger. fiedemā*, *fiedema*.] [*PHLEBOTOMY*.]

1. *Surg.*: A gum-lancet.

2. *Farr.*: A lancet for bleeding cattle.

fleam-tooth, *s.* A tooth of a saw, in the form of an isosceles triangle; a peg-tooth.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, -or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cū- cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***fleam**-y, *a.* [Eng. *fleam* (1); -y.] Full of phlegm.
 ***fle-and**, *pr. par.* [FLEE.] Flying.
 "I lengthed fleand."—Early Eng. Psalter, Ps. liv. 8.
 ***fleer**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *flea*=*stay*; -er.] A flayer.
 "Fleer of beest. Excoortator."—Prompt. Parv.

***fleer**, *v. i.* [FLEER.]

fle-a-wört, *s.* [Eng. *flea*, and *suff. wort*. No. 1 is so called from being harmful to fleas [FLEABANE]; No. 2 from the shape of the seeds.]

Botany:

1. *Pulicaria vulgaris*. It is distinguished by Loudon as the small fleawort.

2. *Plantago psyllium*. (Loudon.)

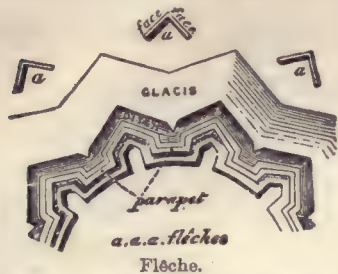
***flecche**, *v. i. & t.* [O. Fr. *flechir*; Lat. *flecto*.]

A. Intrans.: To bend, to move.

B. Trans.: To send away, to dismiss, to banish.

fêche, *s.* [Fr.=an arrow.]

Fort.: An advanced work at the foot of the glacis, consisting of a parapet with faces forming a salient



angle, open at the gorge. It has a communication with the covered way cut through the glacis.

fleck, **flek**, *v. t.* [FLECK, *s.*] To spot, to streak, to stripe, to dapple, to variegate with spots or flecks.

fleck (1) **flek**, *s.* [Icel. *flekkr* = a spot, *flekka* = to stain; Sw. *fleck* = a spot, *flecka* = to spot; Ger. *fleck* = a spot, *flecken* = to spot; Dut. *vlek* = a spot, *vlecken* = to spot.] A spot, a streak, a stain.

***fleck** (2), *s.* [FLAKE, *s.*]

flecked, **fleck-ede**, **flek-ked**, **flek-kyd**, *a.* [Eng. *fleck*; -ed.] Spotted, dappled, variegated.

flecked-cattle, *s.* Cattle that are spotted or have white stripes.

***fleck**-less, *a.* [Eng. *fleck*; -less.] Free from spot or stain; spotless, blameless.

flect, **flect-ant**, **flect-éd**, *a.* [Lat. *flecto* = to bend.]

Her.: The same as **EMBOWED** (q. v.).

¶ **Flected and reflected**: Bent or turned in a serpentine fashion, like a letter S.

***flect-ion**, *s.* [Lat. *flectio*, from *flecto* = to bend.] The act of bending; the state of being bent; inflection. [FLEXION.]

***flect-ion-less**, *a.* [Eng. *flection*; -less.] Without inflection; undergoing no change in the termination.

fled, *pa. t. & pa. par. of v.* [FLEE.]

***fledge**, **flege**, **flege**, **flege**, **flege**, *a.* [Icel. *fleygr* = able to fly; *fleyga* = to make to fly; *fleyga* = to fly; A. S. *fleyge*; O. H. Ger. *fucchi*; Dan. *fleg*; Dut. *vlug*; M. H. Ger. *vlücke*.]

1. Ready to fly.

2. Feathered, fledged.

fledge, *v. t. & i.* [FLEDGE, *a.*]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary to fly.

*2. *Fig.*: To supply or deck out with anything resembling feathers.

"Let some one sing to us."—lighter move

The minutes fledged with music."

Tennyson: Princess, iv. 19.

B. Intrans.: To become fledged or feathered.
fledge-ling, *s. & a.* [Eng. *fledge*, *a.*; dimin. suff. -ling.]

A. As subst.: A young bird, just fledged.

B. As adj.: Newly fledged.

"Bright words

Break flame-like forth as notes from fledgling birds."

A. C. Swinburne: Tristram of Lyonesse, ii.

***fledg**-y, **fledg**-ie, *a.* [Eng. *fledge*; -y.] Newly fledged.

***fled-wite**, **fledg-wite** (*gh* silent), *s.* [A. S. *flyht*=flight, and *wite*=punishment.]

Old Law: A discharge from penalties where a person, having been a fugitive, came to peace with the king of his own accord, or with license.

flee, **fle**, **fleen**, **fle-on**, *v. i. & t.* [Icel. *fleyja*, *fleyja* (pa. t. *flydhi*, pa. par. *flydhr*); cogn. with Dan. *flee* (pa. t. *flegte*); Sw. *fley*=to flee; A. S. *fleon* (pa. t. *fledh*, pa. par. *flegon*); O. H. Ger. & O. S. *flihan*; O. Fris. *fli*; Dut. *vlien*.]

A. Intrans.: To run or hasten away, as from danger or for safety; to have recourse to shelter.

"Behold this city is near to flee unto."—Genesis xix. 20.

B. Transitive:

1. To drive or hasten away from; to cause to fly from.

"So fled his enemies my warlike father."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., ii. 1.

2. To shun, to avoid.

"Thou, man of God, fle these things."—Wyotiffe: 1 Timothy vi. 11.

fleece, **flees**, **fleece**, **fleece**, **fleece**, *s.* [A. S. *flys*, *fleos*; M. H. Ger. & Dut. *vlies*; Ger. *fleiss*, *vliess*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The coat or covering of wool shorn from a sheep at one time.

"Allen-a-Dale has no fleece for the spinning."

Scott: Rokeby, iii. 30.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A sheep.

"I am shepherd to another man,

And do not shear the fleeces that I graze."

Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 4.

(2) Any covering resembling wool in appearance or quality.

(3) Anything resembling a fleece or wool.

"Thrice twenty day shall clouds their fleeces drain."

Gay: Trivia, bk. i.

* (4) A snatch; an attempt to fleece or plunder.

"There's scarce a match-maker in the whole town, but has had a fleece at his purse."—Centivire: Beau's Duel, ii. 2.

II. Carding: The fine web of carded fibers which are removed by the comb or doffing-knife from the doffing-cylinder of a carding-machine.

fleece-uncumbered, *a.* Having heavy coats of wool. (Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.)

fleece-folder, *s.* A kind of press used in condensing the folded fleece so that it may be tied by twine into a compact bundle for shipment.

fleece-wool, *s.* Wool shorn from the living sheep, as distinguished from skin-wool, which is shorn from the skins of dead animals.

fleece, *v. t.* [FLEECE, *s.*]

***I. Literally**:

1. To clip or shear the fleece from a sheep.

2. To cover or provide with a fleece.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To spread over or cover as with a fleece or wool.

2. To rob, to plunder; to strip of money or other property by unfair or unjust means; to cheat.

***fleece-less**, *a.* [Eng. *fleece*; -less.] Destitute of or without a fleece or wool.

fleece-ër, *s.* [Eng. *fleece*(e); -er.] One who fleeces, plunders, or robs another by unfair or unjust means.

fleech, *v. i. & t.* [Prob. connected with Dut. *vleien*=to flatter.]

A. Intrans.: To flatter, to coax, to wheedle.

B. Trans.: To coax, to wheedle, to gain by flattery or coaxing.

fleech-ling, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FLEECE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act or practice of robbing, plundering, or pillaging; the state of being robbed or plundered.

2. (Pl.): Curds separated from the whey.

fleech-y, *a.* [Eng. *fleece*(e); -y.]

1. Covered with or wearing fleeces; woolly; wool-bearing.

"Corydon, who fed the fleecy sheep."

Beattie: Pastorals, vii.

2. Resembling a fleece or wool in appearance or qualities; fleece-like; as, fleecy clouds, fleecy locks, &c.

3. Pertaining to sheep, consisting of sheep.

***fleep**, *s.* [Icel. *fleiþr*=babble, tattle.] A stupid, awkward fellow; a lout.

fleer, **flee-en**, **flee-y**, *v. i.* [Of Scandinavian origin. Cf. Norw. *fira*=to titter, to giggle. (Skeat.)]

A. Intransitive:

1. To make a wry face; to grin in contempt or scorn; to mock, to gibe, to sneer.

"To leer and scorn at our solemnity."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, i. 5.

*2. To grin or leer with an air of civility; to smirk.

"How popular and courteous; how they grin and leer."—Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy.

***B. Trans.**: To mock or gibe at; to sneer at.

"I blush to think how people fleered and scorned me."—Beaum. & Flot.: The Captain, iii. 5.

fleer (1), *s.* [FLEER, *v.*]

1. Mockery or scorn expressed by words or looks; scorn, derision.

"Mark the fleers, the gibes, and notable sneers."

Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 1.

*2. A deceitful grin of civility; a leer, a smirk.

"He shall generally spy such a sly treacherous leer upon the face of deceivers."—South.

fle-ër (2), *s.* [Eng. *flee*(e); -er.] One who flees or flies.

"To go forward and to retourn agayne thi fleers."—Berners: Froissart; Cronycle, vol. i., ch. 375.

fleer-ër, **fleer-er**, *s.* [English *flee*; -er.] One who fleers, mocks, or gibes at another; a mocker.

fleer-ing, **flee-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FLEER, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of mocking or gibling at; a leer, a gibe, derision.

"Your private whispers and your broad fleerings."

Beaum. & Flot.: Philaster, ii. 1.

fleer-ing-ly, *adv.* [English *flee*; -ly.] In a fleering, mocking, or scornful manner.

fleet (1), **fleete**, **flete**, **flete**, *s.* [A. S. *fleot*=a ship; from *fleotan*=to fleet, to float; cogn. with Icel. *fleti*=a ship, (2), a fleet; Dan. *fleede*=a fleet; Sw. *flet*=a fleet; Dut. *vloot*; Ger. *flotte*.] A squadron or number of ships in company; especially applied to a number of ships of war.

fleet (2), *s.* [A. S. *fleot*=a bay of the sea; *lit.*, a place where ships float, from *fleotan*; cf. Icel. *flet*=a stream; Dut. *vliet*=a brook.] A creek, an inlet or arm of the sea, as North-fleet, &c. Thus Fleet street, in London, derived its name from the Fleet ditch.

¶ (1) *The Fleet, or The Fleet Prison*: A prison in London, so called from its being situated by the side of the Fleet ditch. In it were confined persons committed by the Ecclesiastical Courts and the Courts of Equity, Exchequer, and Common Pleas. It is now abolished and its site built over.

(2) *Fleet Books*: The original records of the marriages celebrated in the Fleet Prison, between 1686 and 1754.

Fleet Marriages: Marriages performed clandestinely and without banns or license by the poor chaplains in the Fleet Prison, previous to A. D. 1754, when they were declared illegal by the Marriage Act.

fleet, *a. & adv.* [A derivative from the verb to fleet (q. v.); cf. Icel. *flytr*=fleet, swift.]

A. As adjective:

1. Swift of pace, nimble; moving or capable of moving at a rapid pace; speedy.

*2. Applied to land, light, thin, not deep; superficially fruitful.

***B. As adv.**: Superficially; not to any great depth.

"Those lands must be plowed fleet."—Mortimer: Husbandry.

fleet-footed, **fleet-foot**, *a.* Swift of foot; able to run with great speed; moving rapidly.

"Fleet-footed is the approach of woe."

Longfellow: Coplas de Manrique. (Trans.)

fleet-winged, *a.* Flying at a great speed; swift of flight.

fleet, **fleete**, **fleet-en**, **flet-en**, **flete**, **flet**, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *fleotan*=to float; O. Sax. *fliotan*; cogn. with Icel. *fliota*; O. Fris. *fliata*; Dut. *vlieten*; Low Ger. *fleten*; O. H. Ger. *fliotan*; O. Sw. *fliuta*, *fliyta*; Sw. *flyta*; Dan. *flyde*; Eng. *flet*.]

A. Intransitive:

***I. Ordinary Language**:

1. To float, to swim.

"That tree bigon to fleten anon."

Legends of Holy Rood, p. 33.

2. To sail; to travel in a vessel.

"The mariners flet on flete."—Tristram l. 34.

3. To flow, as a liquid.

"Wat is folc bute fletende water?"—Old Eng. Homilies, ii. 177.

*4. To flee.

"The lady fleted forth alone."—Emare, 313.

5. To pass or move quickly.

"Time fleted—years on years had passed away."

Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

böll, böy; pöut, jöwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion. -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, döl.

II. Naut.: To slip, as a rope or chain, down the barrel of a capstan or windlass.

B. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language.

- *1. To move quickly over; to skim over. (*Spenser.*)
- *2. To cause to pass quickly or lightly; to hasten over. (*Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 1.*)
- *3. To skim milk; to take off the cream from.

"I shall fleet their cream-bowls night by night."
Grim the Collier of Croydon, iv. 1.

II. Nautical:

1. To skim fresh water off the sea, as practiced at the mouths of the Nile, the Rhone, &c.
2. To draw apart the blocks of a tackle.
3. To allow the cable or hawser to slip on the whelps of the capstan or windlass, from the larger to a part of smaller diameter.

***fleet-en, v. t.** [*Eng. fleet, v.; -en.*] To skim or fleet milk.

***fleeten-face, s.** A person who has a face of the color of whey.

fleet-låg, pr. par. & a. [*FLEET, v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Passing away quickly; transient; not permanent or durable.

"Man mourns his fleeting breath."

Copper: Bill of Mortality (1792).

¶ For the difference between *fleeting* and *temporary*, see **TEMPORARY**.

fleeting-dish, s. A dish for skimming milk.

fleet-låg-ly, adv. [*Eng. fleeting; -ly.*] In a fleeting or transient manner.

fleet-ly, adv. [*Eng. fleet; -ly.*] In a fleet manner; swiftly, speedily; with fleetness or swiftness of pace.

fleet-næss, s. [*Eng. fleet; -ness.*] The quality of being fleet; swiftness or rapidity of pace or motion; celerity, speed.

"In fleetness far outstrips the vigorous horse."

Lewis: Statius; Thebaid v.

fleg, v. t. [*A. S. flegan=to put to flight.*] To terrify, to affright, to frighten. (*Scotch.*)

fleg, s. [*FLEG, v.*] A fright.

"That is, I got a fleg, and was ready to jump out of my skin."—*Scott: Rob Roy, ch. xviii.*

flegm, fleam, s. [*PHLEGM.*]

fleîgh, v. [*FLEECH.*]

***fleigh, pret. of v.** [*FLY, v.*]

***fême, *femen, *fleomen, v. t.** [*A. S. fēman, fġman; Icel. flæma.*] To banish, to drive out, to expel.

***fême (1), *fême, s.** [*A. S. fēma, fġma.*] One banished; an exile, an outcast, a fugitive. [*FLEME, verb.*]

"Six yer and a month he was fême."—*Beket, 1,850.*

***fême (2), s.** [*FLUME.*]

***fle-mens-firth, *fly-mans-fyrmth, s.** [*A. S. fġman-feormth, fġman-fyrmth, from fġman, genit. of fġma=an exile, a fugitive; feormth, fyrmth=harbor, refuge.*]

1. The offense of harboring a fugitive from justice.
2. An asylum for outlaws or fugitives.

"[It] ill becomes your rank and birth."

To make your towers a flemensfirth."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 21.

***fēm-ēr, s.** [*Eng. flem(e); -er.*] One who banishes, drives away, or out.

"Flemer of feendes."—*Chaucer: C. T., 4,890.*

flem-et, flam-it, a. [*Eng. fleme, v.; -ed.*] Banished, expelled.

Flem-låg, s. [*Ger. Flamander, from French Flamand, a nickname given to the Flandrians on account of their tallness.*]

1. *Geog. & Ord. Lang.:* A native of Flanders.

2. *Ch. Hist.:* The same as **FLANDRIANS** (q. v.).

flem-låg-i-a, s. [*Named after Dr. S. Fleming, an Indian botanist.*]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, sub-tribe Rhynchosieae. *Flemingia strobilifera* and *F. vestita* are cultivated in India.

flem-låg-i-tæg, s. [*Named after Rev. Prof. John Fleming; suff. -ites (Palaeont.).*]

Palaeobotany: A genus of carboniferous plants allied to *Lepidodendron*, having large macrospores at the base of the cone, and microspores at the apex. The genus was founded by Mr. Carruthers on a cone from Lanark; another species has been described from Brazil, in which the foliage and the stem were associated with the fruit.

Flem'-ish, a. & s. [*Ger. Flämisch.*]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Flanders.

B. As substantive:

1. The people of Flanders collectively.
2. The language spoken by the Flemings.

Flemish-bond, s.

Bricklaying: A particular mode of disposing bricks in a wall, so as to tie and break joint. It consists of a header and stretcher alternately. [*BOND.*]

Flemish-brick, s. A sort of European brick used for paving; seven-two will pave a square yard. They are of a yellowish color, and harder than the ordinary bricks.

Flemish-eye, s.

Naut.: A neye made at the end of a rope, without splicing. The ends of the strands are tapered, passed over oppositely, marled, and sewed with spun-yarn; a made-eye, in contradistinction to a spliced-eye.

Flemish-horse, s.

Naut.: A foot-rope for the man at the earing in reefing. The horse extends below the yard; the Flemish horse is the outer portion.

Flemish-school, s.

Paint.: This school is highly recommended to the lovers of the art by the invention, or at least the first practice, of painting in oil. It has been generally attributed to John Van Eyck, in the beginning of the fifteenth century, who was, it is said, accustomed to varnish his distemper pictures with a composition of oils, which was pleasing on account of the luster it gave them. In course of practice he came to mix his colors with oil, instead of water, which rendered them brilliant without the trouble of varnishing. From this and subsequent experiments arose the art of painting in oil. The attention of the Italian painters was soon excited. John of Bruges was the founder of painting as a profession in Flanders. The chief masters of the school were Memling, Weyden, Rubens, Van-dyck, Snyders, and the younger Teniers.

fleñch, fense, v. t. [*Dan. fense; Dut. vvensen.*] To strip the blubber from; as, to fense a whale.

***fende, *fenned, a.** [*A. S. fēdn=to flay.*] Circumcised.

Flē-nā, s. & a. [*See def. A.*]

Geography:

A. As subst.: A place near Mons, in Belgium, where the coal occurs to which Flenu is prefixed.

B. As adj.: Derived from the place described under A.

Flenu-coal, s.

Petrol. & Comm.: A kind of Belgian coal which gives out a disagreeable smell when burnt.

flesh, *fies (2), *flesce, *flesch, *fleis, *fleisch, *flesche, *flesch, *fleshe, *flegs, s. & a. [*A. S. flesc; O. S. flesc; cogn. with Dut. vleesch; Dan. & Icel. fleesk=pork; bacon; Sw. fläk; Ger. fleisch; O. H. Ger. fleisc.*]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Literally:**

(1) The animal substance investing the bones and covered by the skin.

"A spirit hath not flesh and bones as ye see me have."—*Luke xxiv. 39.*

(2) Animal food, as distinguished from vegetable food; the meat of beasts or fowls, as distinguished from fish.

"With roasted flesh, and milk, and wastel brede."
Chaucer: C. T., 147. (Prol.)

(3) The body as distinguished from the soul.

"As if this flesh, which walls about our life,

Were brass impregnable."

Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 2.

2. **Figuratively:**

(1) Animal nature; the human race; humanity.

"The end of all flesh is come before me."—*Gen. vi. 13.*

(2) Carnality; corporal appetites or desires.

"Name not religion, for thou lovest the flesh."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., i. 1.*

(3) A carnal state; worldly disposition.

"The flesh lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit lusteth against the flesh."—*Gal. v. 16.*

(4) Human nature or feeling; tenderness.

(5) Used to denote near relationship.

"They twain shall be one flesh."—*Matt. xix. 5.*

II. Technically:

1. **Anat.:** A popular rather than a scientific term for the soft portions of the human body, connected internally with the bony skeleton, and inclosed externally by the skin. It is sometimes used a little more specifically for those softer parts excluding the lungs, the stomach, and other organs of the body which have received distinct popular names. In this more limited sense it embodies the muscles, arteries, veins, lymphatic vessels, &c. Sometimes it is used yet more specifically for the several muscles by the alternate contraction and relaxation of which the various functions of the body, such as respiration, locomotion, &c., are performed. When blood separates into the thicker and more watery portions, the former has the same chemical composition as flesh.

2. **Bot.:** The soft parts, as of a fruit or of a succulent leaf.

3. **Theol.:** That which is carnal; that of which the motive power consists in the natural appetites or fleshly properties inherent in man, as distinguished from the grace implanted by the Spirit of God.

"For the flesh lusteth against the Spirit, and the Spirit against the flesh, and these are contrary the one to the other."—*Gal. v. 17.*

¶ For the works of the flesh, see *Gal. v. 19-21*; for the fruit of the Spirit, see verses 22, 23.

4. **Chem.:** The flesh of animals is a complex tissue, made up of striated and non-striated muscular fiber, connective tissue, nerves, blood-vessels, and lymphatics. The flesh of oxen contains 72½ per cent. of water, 23 of muscular flesh, and 2½ of fat; the flesh of sheep 73½ of water, 23½ of muscular flesh, and 3 of fat. The quantity of ash left by the muscular flesh of oxen is 6½ per cent., composed chiefly of alkaline and calcium phosphates, with smaller quantities of chloride sulphate and carbonate of sodium. The juice of flesh is reddish and acid, and contains albumin, casein, creatine, creatinine, succine, lactic acid, acetic acid, butyric acid, and a red pigment, &c., and alkaline chlorides and phosphates.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to flesh; of the nature of flesh.

¶ (1) **A heart of flesh:**
Script.: A heart capable of spiritual feeling and tenderness of conscience. (*Ezek. xi. 19.*)

(2) **After the flesh:**
Scripture:
(a) After the manner of man; in a gross or carnal manner.

"If ye live after the flesh ye shall die."—*Rom. viii. 13.*

(b) In worldly estimation, in the opinion held by worldly men.

"Not many wise men after the flesh."—*1 Cor. i. 26.*

(3) **Flesh and blood:**

(a) *Ord. Lang.:* Human nature; man in his corporeal personality.

"As true we are as flesh and blood can be."
Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, iv. 3.

(b) *Scripture:*
(i) The body constituted as it now is with liability to corruption.

"Flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God."—*1 Cor. xv. 50.*

(ii) Human beings; a person or persons.

"I conferred not with flesh and blood."—*Gal. i. 16, 17.*

(4) **In the flesh:**

Scripture:
(a) *Lit.:* In the flesh of the individual when he was circumcised in the flesh of the foreskin. (*Gen. xvii. 24; cf. also ver. 25.*)

(b) *Figuratively:*
(i) In the body; in the present state of existence.

"Nevertheless to abide in the flesh is more needful for you."—*Phil. iii. 4.*

(ii) (*Of the advent of Christ*): Actually as distinguished from figuratively, with bodily as well as spiritual presence.

"Every spirit that confesseth that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh is of God."—*1 John iv. 2.*

(iii) In a carnal or unregenerate state.

"So then they that are in the flesh cannot please God."—*Rom. viii. 8.*

(5) **To be made flesh:**
Script.: (*of Christ*): To assume human nature, to become incarnate.

"And the Word was made flesh and dwelt among us."—*John i. 14.*

(6) **To be one flesh:**
Script.: To be as if they were one person instead of two; to be united in affection, interest, &c.

"And shall cleave unto his wife, and they shall be one flesh."—*Gen. ii. 24. (Cf. Eph. v. 31, 32.)*

flesh-animals, s. pl. Oken's name for Vertebrata. They were called by him also Head-animals.

***flesh-bird, s.** A carrion bird.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; plne, plt, sīre, slr, marīde; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

flesh-fork, *s.* A fork used for trying meat or removing it from the boiler.

***flesh-hewer**, ***flesch-hewere**, *s.* A butcher.

flesh-juice, *s.* An acid juice or liquid obtained by subjecting the flesh of animals of the higher orders to pressure.

***flesh-tailor**, *s.* A surgeon.

flesh-tints, *s. pl.*

Paint: The colors which best represent the human body; sometimes termed the carnations, but employed in a more extended sense than this latter term, which better expresses the more delicate portions of the body, as the face, bosom, and hands.

flesh-wound, *s.* A slight wound; a wound which enters no farther than the flesh.

flesh, *v. t.* [FLESH, *s.*]

***I. Ordinary Language**:

1. To give flesh to, hence to satiate; to glut.

"Shall flesh his tooth on every innocent."
Shakesp.: *Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 5.*

2. To initiate; to encourage by giving flesh to; to make eager; from the sportsman's practice of giving hawks, dogs, &c., the flesh of the first game they take.

"Every puny swordsman will think him a good tame quarry to enter and flesh himself upon."—*Government of the Tongue.*

3. To exercise or use for the first time.

"Full bravely hast thou fleshed
Thy maiden sword."
Shakesp.: *Henry IV., Pt. I., v. 4.*

4. To harden, to inure or accustom to any practice or habit.

"Albeit they were fleshed villains, bloody dogs."
Shakesp.: *Richard III., iv. 3.*

II. Leather Man: To remove fat, flesh, and loose membrane from the flesh side of skins and hides.

***flesh-broth** (broth as bráth), ***flesh-bróath**, *s.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *broth*.] Broth made by boiling flesh in water.

flesh-brush, *s.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *brush*.] A soft brush to be used on the skin to promote circulation and excite the surface secretions.

***flesh-cllogged**, *a.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *clogged*.] Encumbered or clogged with flesh.

flesh-cól-ór, *s.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *color*.] The color of flesh; carnation.

flesh-cól-óred, *a.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *colored*.] Of a flesh color; being of the color of flesh.

flesh-di-ét, *s.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *diet*.] A diet of animal food.

fleshed, *pa. par. & a.* [FLESH, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Fat, fleshy.

2. *Fig.*: Hardened, glutted.

"Fleshed with slaughter, and with conquest crowned."
Dryden: *Ovid; Metamorphoses xiii.*

***flesh-ér**, ***flesh-ar**, ***fesch-our**, *s.* [Eng. *flesh*; -er.] A butcher.

***flesh-ér-ý**, ***flesh-ar-ý**, ***fesch-ew-rye**, *s.* [Eng. *flesher*; -y.]

1. The trade or business of a butcher.

2. A slaughter-house.

flesh-fly, ***flesche-flye**, ***flesch-fie**, *s.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *fly*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.*: One who delights in moral corruption, or who derives pecuniary benefit therefrom; a dissolute man; a seducer.

II. Entomology:

1. *Sing.*: The genus *Sarcophaga*, and specially *Sarcophaga carnaria*, the larva of which feeds on flesh, especially in a decaying state.

2. *Pl. (Fleshflies)*: The English name often given to the dipterous family Muscidae, though the larvae of some inhabit dung instead of decaying flesh. Example, the Blue-bottle, the domestic fly, &c.

***flesh-fúl**, *a.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *ful*(l).] Fat, plump, corpulent, fleshy.

***flesh-hood**, *s.* [Eng. *flesh*; -hood.] The state of being in the flesh; incarnation; corporeal or bodily existence.

flesh-hook, ***fesc-hok**, ***fesh-hoke**, *s.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *hook*.]

1. A hook to hang meat.

2. A hook to handle meat in a pot or caldron.

***flesh-i-néss**, *s.* [Eng. *fleshy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being fleshy; fatness, plumpness, corpulence.

ból, **bóy**; **póut**, **jówl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

flesh-láng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FLESH, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: The business or trade of a butcher. (*Scotch.*)

II. Technically:

1. **Leather Man**: The operation of removing fat, flesh, and loose membrane from the flesh side of skins and hides. The operation follows that of unhairing, and is performed on a beam by a convex knife with a sharp edge.

2. **Theat. (pl.)**: Light flesh-colored drawers, &c., worn by actors, dancers, &c., to represent the natural skin.

fleshing-knife, *s.* A convex knife with a sharp edge used in removing the flesh and fat from the inner surface or flesh-side of the hide.

flesh-léss, *a.* [Eng. *flesh*; -less.] Destitute of or without flesh; lean, thin.

flesh-li-néss, ***flesch-ly-ness**, ***fesch-ly-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *fleshy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being fleshy; carnality; carnal passions or appetites.

***flesh-líng**, ***flesh-lyng**, *s.* [English *flesh*, and dimin. suff. -ling.] A person devoted to carnal or worldly things.

flesh-lý, ***fesch-lich**, ***fesch-ly**, ***fesch-liche**, ***fesch-liche**, ***fleys-lic**, ***fleys-lye**, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *flesh*; -ly.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to the flesh; corporeal.

"Now rankleth in this same fraile fleshy mould."
Spenser: *F. Q., III. ii. 39.*

2. Human, not celestial or spiritual.

"Much ostentation vain of fleshy arm
And fragile arms, much instrument of war,
Before mine eyes thou hast set."
Milton: *P. R., iii. 387.*

3. Animal; not vegetable.

"If men with fleshy morsels must be fed."
Dryden: *Ovid; Metamorphoses x.*

4. Carnal, lascivious, worldly.

"Belial, the dissolute spirit that fell,
The sensualist; and, after Asmodei,
The fleshiest incubus."
Milton: *P. R., ii. 152.*

***B. As adv.**: In a fleshy manner; according to the flesh; in human form.

"Yet her he wuneth fleschliche on eorth."
Itali Meidenhad, p. 19.

fleshy-minded, *a.* Carnal-minded; addicted to sensual pleasures; sensual.

flesh-méat, *s.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *meat*.] The flesh of animals prepared for food; animal food, as distinguished from fish or vegetable products.

***flesh-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *flesh*; -ment.] Eagerness gained by a successful initiation or beginning.

***flesh-món-gér**, *s.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *monger*.] One who deals in flesh; a procurer, a pimp, a fornicator.

***flesh-pót**, ***flesh-potte**, *s.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *pot*.] A pot or vessel in which flesh is cooked; hence, used for plenty of food or provisions.

***flesh-quáke**, *s.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *quake*.] A quaking or shaking of the body.

flesh-worm, *s.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *worm*.] A maggot, the flesh-feeding larva of a dipterous or other insect, as the maggot and the blowfly.

¶ When the sebaceous follicles around the nose are clogged or inflamed, constituting the disease *Acne follicularis* (q. v.), they sometimes contain a small arachnid (spider) of low organization, called in English the maggot-pimple, or in Latin *Demodex folliculorum*. [DEMODEX.] It is not generally called a fleshworm.

flesh-ý, *a.* [Eng. *flesh*; -y.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) Full of flesh; fat, plump, corpulent, gross.

"Galley-slaves are fat and fleshy because they stirre the limbs more, and the inward parts less."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist., § 877.*

(2) Full of pulp; pulposus, plump. (Said of fruit.)
"Those fruits that are so fleshy as they cannot make drink by expression, yet they make drink by mixture of water."—*Bacon.*

(3) Consisting of flesh; fleshly, corporeal.

"Neither would they make to themselves fleshy hearts for stony."—*Eccles. xvii. 16.*

2. *Fig.*: Puffed, inflated.

"We say it is a fleshy stile when there is much periphrases and circuit of words, and when with more than enough it grows fat and corpulent."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

II. Technically:

1. *Zool.*: Having an abundance of soft flesh-like substance within a thin integument instead of being incased in a horny or calcareous envelope.

2. *Bot.*: Firm, juicy, easily cut. (*Lindley.*)

fleshy-leaf, *s.*

Bot.: A leaf which is thick, juicy, and easily cut. Examples, the leaves of the Cactus, the House-leek, *Pinguicula*, &c.

fleshy-polypes, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The polypes of the genus *Actinia* and its allies.

flet, *pa. par. or a.* [FLEET, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Skimmed.

"They drink flet milk, which they just warm."
Mortimer: *Husbandry.*

flet, **fleat**, *s.* [Ger. *flechten*=to plait.] A mat of plaited straw for protecting a horse's back from injury by the load.

***fletch**, *v. t.* [Fr. *fèche*=an arrow.] [FLETCHER.]

To feather, as an arrow; to fledge.

***fletch-ér**, ***flec-chere**, ***flec-chour**, *s.* [O. Fr. *flechier*, from *fèche*=an arrow; Sp. *flecha*; Port. *flecha, flecha*.] Properly, the man who made and set the feathers on arrows (the arrows themselves being made by the arrowsmiths), but commonly used for a maker of bows and arrows.

fletth-ér, *s.* [FLEATHER, *v.*] Fattery, fair words, coaxing, wheedling.

"No, never! What! do ye think to beguile me! w' your fleeching and your fletthers to do the devil's work!"
—*Young South Country Weaver*, p. 88.

fletth-ér, *v. i. & t.* [Icel. *fáradhr*=false, deceitful: *fledha*=a deceitful, wheedling person.]

A. Intrans.: To flatter.

"Expect na, Sir, in this narration,
A fleeching, fletth'rin dedication."
Burns: *Dedication.*

B. Trans.: To coax or wheedle by flattery or fair words.

***flet-tif-ér-ous**, *a.* [Lat. *fletifer*, from *fletus*=weeping; *fero*=to bear, bring, and Eng. suff. -ous.] Producing or causing tears.

fletz, *a.* [Ger. *fletz*.] [FLOETZ.]

fleur de lis (*s* silent), *s.* [Fr.=flower of the lily.]

1. *Bot.*: (1) Various species of the genus *Iris* (FLAG (2), *IRIS*); (2) *Phalangium liliago*, a liliaceous plant.

2. *Her.*: The royal insignia of France. Its origin is disputed; by some it is supposed to represent a lily, by others the iron head of some weapon. In the old time the French royal banner was the French lily, but from the time of Charles VI. it has consisted of three golden fleurs de lis on a blue field. It is of frequent occurrence in English armor. From the claims invariably put forth by English sovereigns to certain principalities in France, gained by inheritance or marriage, the French royal coat appeared as a quartering in the English royal arms; and although all such claims had long ceased to be enforced or justified, it remained until the accession of George IV., by whom it was abolished.



Fleurs de lis.

fleur-óu, *s.* [Fr.]

Art.: The French term for the graceful honey-suckle pattern in Greek art.

fleur-ý, *a.* [Fr. *fleur*; Eng. adj. suff. -y.]

Her.: Applied to an object adorned with fleurs de lis.

flew (*ew* as ū), *pret. of v.* [FLY.]

***flew** (*ew* as ū) (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Low Ger. *flabbe*=the chaps.] The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound.

***flew** (*ew* as ū) (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of fishing-net. (*Palsgrave.*)

***flewed** (as flūd), *a.* [English *flew* (1), *s.*; -ed.] Having large hanging chaps.

***flewme**, *s.* [Low Lat. *flegma, fleuma*.] Phlegm.

fle-wort, *s.* [Eng. *fle*(a) (?); suff. -wort.]

Bot.: *Ippia minor*. (Sloane.) This is *Stellaria media*. (Britten & Holland.)

flewş (*ew* as ū), *s.* [Dut. *fluyse*.] A sluice for turning water off an irrigated meadow. (*Scotch.*)

***flew**, *v. t.* [Lat. *flectus*, *pa. par.* of *flecto*=to bend.] To bend; as, A muscle *flewes* the arm.

***flex-än'-y-mōus**, *a.* [Latin *flexanimus*, from *flecto*, *pa. par. flectus*=to bend, and *animus*=the mind.] Having power to bend or change the disposition of the mind.

***flexed**, *a.* [Latin *flexus*, *pa. par. of flecto*=to bend.] Bent; as, a limb in a *flexed* position.

flex-i-bil'-i-ty, *s.* [Fr. *flexibilité*, from Lat. *flexibilis*=easily bent, flexible (*q. v.*.)]

1. The quality or state of being flexible or admitting to be bent; pliancy; flexibility.

"Corpuscles of the same set agree in everything, but those that are of diverse kinds differ in specific gravity, in hardness, and in flexibility, as in bigness and figure."—Woodward: *On Fossils*.

2. Readiness or willingness to be persuaded, or to yield to argument, persuasion, or circumstances; facility or ductility of mind or disposition.

"Godolphin had been bred a page at Whitehall, and had early acquired all the flexibility and the self-possession of a veteran courtier."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

flex-i-ble, *a.* [Fr. *flexible*, from Lat. *flexibilis*, from *flexus*, *pa. par. of flecto*=to bend.]

1. Possible to be bent; pliant, easily bent; not stiff or brittle.

"Supple and flexible as Indian cane."—Cooper: *Hope*, 602.

2. Willing or ready to yield to arguments, persuasion, or circumstances; pliant, tractable, facile, ductile; not obstinate or inexorable.

"Seeing him of a nature flexible and weak."—Daniel: *Civil Wars*, bk. i.

3. Manageable, tractable.

"Under whose care soever a child is put to be taught, during the tender and flexible years of his life, it should be one who knows Latin and language the least part of education."—Locke: *On Education*.

4. That may be adapted or accommodated to any purpose.

"This was a principle more flexible to their purpose."—Rogers.

5. Capable of being molded into different forms or styles; plastic; as, a flexible language.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *flexible*, *pliable*, *pliant*, and *supple*: "Flexible is used in a natural or moral sense; *pliable* in the familiar and natural sense only; *pliant* in the higher and moral application only: what can be bent in any degree as a stick is *flexible*; what can be bent as wax, or folded like cloth, is *pliable*. *Supple*, whether in a proper or a figurative sense, is an excess of *pliability*; what can be bent backward and forward, like osier twig, is *supple*. In the moral application, *flexible* is indefinite both in degree and application; it may be greater or less in point of degree: whereas *pliant* supposes a great degree of *pliability*; and *suppleness*, a great degree of *pliancy* or *pliability*; it applies likewise to the outward actions, to the temper, the resolution, or the principles; but *pliancy* is applied to the principles, or the conduct dependent upon those principles; *suppleness* to the outward actions and behavior only. A good-natured man is *flexible*; a weak and thoughtless man is *pliant*; a parasite is *supple*. *Flexibility* is opposed to firmness; *pliancy* to steadiness; *suppleness* to rigidity." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

flexible-binding, *s.*

Bookbind.: A book sewn on bands raised above the back of the folded sheets, so as to allow them to open more freely. The sewing-thread passes around the bands.

flexible-collodion, *s.*

Pharm.: A mixture of 6 fluid ounces of collodion, 120 grains of Canada balsam, and a fluid drachm of castor-oil. It is a better protective covering for the skin than collodion, as it does not crack. [COLLODION.]

flexible-coupling, *s.* A form of coupling used for conveying power from one shaft to another when they are not in line. It is a spiral steel band attached at its opposite ends to the two shafts to be connected. The diameter of the spiral is larger than that of the shaft, and the attachment consists of a cast-iron cap.

flexible-shafting, *s.*

Mech.: A shaft of steel so tempered as to admit of its being bent to a sharp curve, retaining, at the same time, its power of communicating motion, thus obviating the use of bevel gear, flexible couplings, or universal joints.

flexible silver-ore, *s.*

Min.: The same as STERNBERGITE (*q. v.*).

flex-i-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *flexible*; -ness.]

1. The quality of being flexible, or possible to be bent; pliancy; flexibility.

"These slender aerial bodies, by reason of their flexibility and weight, would flag or curl."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 12.

2. Readiness or willingness to yield to argument, persuasion, or circumstances; pliancy, tractableness, ductility, facility.

"The flexibility of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it more governable."—Locke.

flex-i-bil'-y, *adv.* [Eng. *flexible* (*le*); -ly.] In a flexible, pliant, or ductile manner.

flex-i-cōs'-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *flexus*=bent, and *costa*=a rib.] Having the ribs bent or curved.

flex'-ile, *a.* [Lat. *flexilis*, from *flexus*, *pa. par. of flecto*.]

1. Flexible; pliant; easily bent.

"Flexile boughs, descending with a weight Of leafy spray."—Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. viii.

2. Pliant; flexible; willing or ready to yield to persuasion or argument; tractable.

***flex-il-ō-quent**, *a.* [Latin *flexiloquus*, from *flexus*=bent, and *loquens*, *pr. par. of loquor*=to speak.] Ambiguous, doubtful, equivocal.

flexion (pron. *flec'-shūn*), *s.* [Latin *flexio*=a bending, from *flexus*, *pa. par. of flecto*=to bend.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of bending.

"They throw the change and the pressure produced by flexion almost entirely upon the intervening cartilages."—Foley: *Natural Theology*, ch. viii.

2. The act of turning in any direction.

"Pity causeth sometimes tears, and a flexion or cast of the eye aside."—Bacon: *Natural History*.

3. A bend, a curve; a double; a part bent; a joint. "Of a sinuous pipe that may have some four flexions, trial would be made."—Bacon: *Natural History*.

4. Used as a translation of the Greek *strophe* (*q. v.*).

"Sacadus made a certain flexion or tune called strophe."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 1,019.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.*: That motion of a joint which gives the distal member a continually decreasing angle with the axis of the proximate part.

*2. *Gram.*: The synthetical change of the form of words, as by declension, comparison, or conjugation; inflection.

"The different conjugations in Greek are not varied in the flexion, but only in the characteristic."—Hammond: *Works*, ii. 70.

***flex'-ive**, *a.* [Lat. *flexus*, *pa. par. of flecto*; Eng. *adj. suff. -ive*.] Bent; inclined.

***flex'-ive-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *flexive*; -ly.] With inclination.

flex'-or, *s.* [Lat., from *flexus*, *pa. par. of flecto*=to bend.]

Anat.: A general name for the muscles which act in producing flexion. [FLEXION, II. 1.] It is opposed to EXTENSOR (*q. v.*).

"Flatterers, who have the flexor muscles so strong that they are always bowing and cringing, might in some measure be corrected by being tied down upon a tree by the back."—Aristophanes.

flex-u-ōse, *a.* [Lat. *flexuosus*.] The same as FLEXUOUS (*q. v.*).

flex-u-ōus, *a.* [Lat. *flexuosus*, from *flexus*, *pa. par. of flecto*=to bend; Ital. *flexuoso*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Winding, bending; full of turns or windings; not straight.

"The motion of the serpent being flexuous and crooked."—Mountagu: *Devout Essays*, pt. ii., tr. vi., § 2.

2. Wavering, flickering, unsteady. "The flexuous burning of flames doth shew the air beginneth to be unquiet."—Bacon: *Natural History*.

II. Bot.: Bent under the weight of the terminal part, but capable of assuming the natural direction. Said also of an organ which presents alternate curvatures in opposite directions, or zigzag. (*Balfour*.)

flex'-ire, *s.* [Lat.=a bending; from *flexus*, *pa. par. of flecto*=to bend; Sp. *flexura*; Ital. *flexura*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act of bending; a bending or curving. "Answering With the French time in flexure of your body." Ben Jonson: *The Devil is an Ass*, iii. 5.

(2) The form or direction in which anything is bent. "Contrary is the flexure of the joints of our arms and legs to that of quadrupeds; our knees bend forward, whereas the same joint of their hind legs bends backward."—Ray.

(3) A part bent or curved; a bend; a joint. "His mighty strength lies in his able loins, And where the flexure of his naval joins."—Sandys: *Paraphrase of Job*.

2. *Fig.*: Obsequious or servile cringing.

"Think'st thou the fiery fever will go out With titles blown from adulation? Will give place to flexure and low bends?"—Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iv. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Math.*: [*¶* (1), (2).]

2. *Anat.*: A bending, that which is bent; thus there are flexures of the colon, and cranial flexures.

¶ (1) *Flexure of a curve*: *Math.*: The bending of a curve toward or from a straight line.

(2) *Point of contrary flexure*; *point of inflexion*: *Math.*: In the analysis of curved lines, that point at which a curve ceases to be concave and becomes convex, or the reverse, with respect to a given straight line not passing through the point.

***flex'-ured**, *a.* [English *flexur*(e); -ed.] Bent, curved.

fley (ey as ā), *s.* [FLEY, *v.*] A fright; terror, alarm.

fley (ey as ā), ***flei-en**, ***fly**, *v. t. & i.* [FLAY (2). FLEG, *v.*]

A. Trans.: To frighten, to alarm.

"The barons sounded the retreat, and came presently back to Turiff, where they took meat and drink at their pleasure, and fled Mr. Thomas Mitchell, minister at Turiff, very sore."—Spalding: *Troubles*, i. 152.

B. Intrans.: To take fright; to be frightened or alarmed.

flib'-bér-gib, **flib'-bér-gib-bér**, *subst.* [Etym. doubtful.] A glib, smooth-tongued talker; a lying knave.

"And when these flatterers and flibbergibbers shall come and claw you by the back, your grace will answer them thus."—Lattimer: *Sermons*, fo. 59.

flib'-ús-tér-ism, *s.* [FILIBUSTERISM.]

flib'-ús-tiér, *s.* [FILIBUSTER, *s.*]

flíc'-flác, *s.* [Fr.] A repeated noise made by blows.

flích'-tér (*ch* guttural), *v. i.* [A variant of *flicker* (*q. v.*)] To flutter as young nestlings when their dam approaches.

"Th' expectant wee things, toddlin' stacher thro' To meet their dad, wi' flickerin' noise an' glee."—Burns: *Cotter's Saturday Night*.

flick, *s.* [An onomatopoeic word.] A smart, sudden blow or stroke, as with a whip; a flip.

flick, *v. t.* [FLICK, *s.*] To strike smartly; to flip as with a whip.

"Near him, leaning listlessly against the wall, stood a strong-built countryman, flicking with a worn-out hunting-whip the top-boot that adorned his right foot."—Dickens: *Pickwick*, ch. xlii.

flick'-ér, ***flík-er-en**, ***flek-er-en**, ***flyck-er**, *v. i.* [A. S. *flicerian*.] [FLICKER.]

*1. To flutter about as a bird hardly able to fly; to flap the wings.

"But, being made a swan, With snowy feathers in the air to flicker he began."—Golding: *Ovid: Metamorphoses* vii.

*2. To waver; to vacillate; to hesitate; to be uncertain.

"This bishop fleckered in his thocht."—Metrical Homilies, p. 92.

*3. To kiss or fondle with a woman.

"I flicker, I kisse together, je baise."—Palsgrave.

4. To burn unsteadily, as a candle just going out. "The flickering fire-light."—Longfellow: *Evangeline*, i. 5.

5. To be unsteady or wavering; to die out gradually.

flick'-ér, *s.* [FLICKER, *v.*]

1. The act or state of flickering; an unsteady, flickering light.

2. *Ornith.*: The yellowhammer, or golden-winged woodpecker.

flick'-ér-íng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FLICKER, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The state of burning unsteadily; a flicker.

"Even as a flame, unfed, which runs to waste With its own flickering."—Byron: *Childe Harold*, iii. 44.

flick'-ér-íng-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *flickering*; -ly.] In a flickering manner; unsteadily.

flick'-ér-mōuse, *s.* [Eng. *flicker*, *v.*, and *mouse*.] A provincial name for the bat; a flittermouse. [FLITTERMOUSE.]

***fledge**, ***fig**, ***flygge**, *a.* [FLEDGE, *a.*] Fledged.

***fledge**, *v. i.* [FLEDGE, *a.*] To become fledged; to gain feathers.

fâte, **fât**, **färe**, **amidst**, **whât**, **fáll**, **father**; **wê**, **wêt**, **hêre**, **camel**, **hêr**, **thêre**; **pine**, **pît**, **sîre**, **sîr**, **marine**; **gô**, **pôt**, **or**, **wôre**, **wôlf**, **wôrk**, **whô**, **sôn**; **mûte**, **cûb**, **cûre**, **unite**, **cûr**, **rûle**, **fáll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

flī-ēr, flī-ēr, s. [Eng. *fly*, v.; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: One who flies or flees; a fugitive; a runaway.
2. *Fig.*: Applied to a horse possessed of great speed. (*Slang*.)
3. A fast railway train. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

"While the Chicago *flier* in which he is traveling is making sixty miles an hour."—*The Review of Reviews*, Dec., 1883.

II. Technically:

1. *Building*:
(1) A series of stairs that ascend in one inclined plane, without winding.
(2) A straight reach of stairs; a flight.
2. *Machinery*:
(1) That part of a machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the rest, as in a jack.
(2) The fan-wheel on the vane of a wind-mill cap which rotates the latter as the wind veers. [*CAP.*]
(3) An electric reaction wheel.
3. *Print.*: A vibratory rod with fingers which take the sheet of paper from the tapes and carry it to the delivery-table, the sheet resting flatly against the flyer fingers by the resistance of the air. [*FLY.*]
4. *Spinning*: A contrivance with arms which revolves round the bobbin in the bobbin and fly frame, or the throstle-frame, which machines draw and twist the sliver into a roving, or the latter into yarn. The flyer fits on to the top of the spindle, and one arm (in the bobbin and fly frame) is made hollow to form a passage for the yarn, which enters at the cup above the top of the spindle, and after a turn or two round the end of the arm is distributed on the bobbin. The flyer rotates with the spindle, and their rotation gives the twist to the yarn.

flyer-lathe, s.

Weaving: A lay, lath, or batten for beating up the weft into the shed, compacting it. Specifically, it may mean a suspended lathe, as distinguished from the batten in a frame journaled below.

flight (*gh* silent), ***flht**, ***flgt**, ***fluht**, ***flyght**, s. [*A. S. flyht*, from *flyge*=flight, from *fliegan*=to fly; *Dut. vliegt*; *Sw. flygt*; *Dan. flugt*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or power of flying, or moving through the air by means of wings.
"God tagte fuel on wolkene his *flgt*."
Genesis and Exodus, 161.
2. Passage through the air.
"She headlong urged her *flght*,
And shot like lightning from Olympus' height."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, iv. 99.
3. The act of flying or running away; a fleeing from existing or expected danger or evil.
"Me would'st thou move to base inglorious *flight*?"
Pope: Homer's Iliad, v. 811.
4. A hasty or secret departure.
"I like not this *flight* of Edward's."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., iv. 6.
5. A flock or number of things passing through the air in company.
"A *flight* of fowls scattered by winds."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 3.

*6. A volley, a discharge.

"Above an hundred arrows discharged on my left hand, pricked me like so many needles; and besides they shot another *flight* into the air, as we do bombs."—*Swift: Gulliver's Travels*.

- *7. The space passed over in flying.
8. A soaring of the imagination; a mounting; lofty elevation, excursion, or rally.
"So when a muse propitiously invites,
Improve her favors and indulge her *flights*."
Roscommon: Essay on Translated Verse.

9. An extravagant pitch; excess; extreme.
"It is not only the utmost pitch of impiety, but the highest *flight* of folly to deride these things."—*Tillotson*.
- *10. A long and light arrow used in shooting rovers—i. e., uncertain lengths.
"O yes, here be all sorts, *flights*, rovers, and buttshafts."
—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, v. 10.

- *11. The sport of shooting with such an arrow as is described in 10.
"He . . . challenged Cupid at the *flight*."
Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, i. 1.
12. The husk or glume of oats.

II. Technically:

1. *Carp.*: A series of parallel steps proceeding in one direction without turning. In dog-legged stairs, the lower is the leading flight, the upper the returning flight.

"After descending a *flight* of stairs."—*Burke: Sublime and Beautiful*, pt. iv., s. 17.

2. Machinery:

- (1) The slope or inclination of the arm of a crane or of a cat-head.
- (2) A spiral wing or vane on a shaft, acting as a propeller or conveyor.

flight-performing, a. Moving with great rapidity.

***flight-shot, s.** The distance to which an arrow can be shot; a bowshot.

***flight-swiftness, s.** Rapidity of flight.

***flight** (*gh* silent), v. t. [*FLIGHT*, s.] To put to flight; to drive away; to cause to fly.

flight-ēr (*gh* silent), s. [*Eng. flight*; -er.]

Brewing: A horizontal vane, revolving over the surface of wort in a cooler, to produce a circular current in the liquor.

flight-I-lŷ (*gh* silent), adv. [*Eng. flighty*; -ly.] In a flighty, capricious, or wild manner.

flight-I-nēss (*gh* silent), s. [*Eng. flighty*; -ness.] The quality or state of being flighty or capricious; extreme volatility.

† For the difference between *flightiness* and *lightness*, see *LIGHTNESS*.

flight-ŷ (*gh* silent), a. [*Eng. flight*; -y.]

*1. Fleeting, swift.

2. Capricious, volatile; indulging in flights of imagination or fancy; wild, fickle.

flim-flām, s. [*A reduplication of flam* (q. v.).] A freak, a trick.

flim-flām, v. t. [*FLIMFLAM*, s.] To cheat or deceive by means of a sharp trick.

flims-I-lŷ, adv. [*Eng. flimsy*; -ly.] In a flimsy, weak, or superficial manner.

flims-I-nēss, s. [*Eng. flimsy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being flimsy; weakness; superficiality; want of substance or solidity.

flims-ŷ, a. & s. [*A word of doubtful origin. Perhaps connected with Wel. llymsi* = sluggish, spiritless, flimsy; or with *limp*, a. (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. Thin, slight, without strength or solidity; unsubstantial.

"These *flimsy* webs, that break as soon as wrought,
Attain not to the dignity of thought."
Cooper: Retirement, 639.

2. Mean, spiritless, dull, without force.

"Proud of a vast extent of *flimsy* lines."
Pope: Prologue to Satires, 94.

3. Wanting in force or reason; unsubstantial, not plausible; weak, poor; as, a *flimsy* excuse.

B. As substantive:

1. A thin sort of paper used for making several copies of a document.

2. A bank-note, from its being made of thin paper. (*Slang*.)

flinch (1), v. t. [*FLENSE*.]

flinch (2), v. i. [*A nasalized form of Mid. Eng. flechen*=to flinch, to waver, from Fr. *fléchir*=to bend, from Lat. *flecto*. It is probable that the form of the word was influenced by that of *blench*, used in the same sense. (*Skeat*.)]

1. To shrink from any undertaking or suffering; to withdraw from any pain or danger; to wince, to give way.

"He has talked to me about it, and has assured me that he will not *flinch*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

*2. To come short, to fail; not to stand the test.

"If I break time, or *flinch* in property
Of what I spoke, unpitied let me die."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, ii. 1.

flinch-ēr, s. [*English flinch*; -er.] One who flinches or shrinks from any undertaking or suffering.

"You shall not find us *flinchers*."
Beaumont & Fletcher: Bloody Brother, i. 1.

flinch-lŷng, pr. par., a. & s. [*FLINCH* (2), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of shrinking from any undertaking or danger.

"This *flinching* of the captain, just on the eve of a perilous campaign, naturally disheartened the whole army."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

flinch-lŷng-lŷ, adv. [*Eng. flinching*; -ly.] In a flinching, shrinking, or cowardly manner.

flin-dēr (1), s. [*Dut. vliender*=a butterfly.] A moth.

flin-dēr (2), s. [*Ger. flinter, flinder*=a small piece of shining metal, a spangle; *Dut. flinter*=a broken piece.] A fragment, a small piece.

† **flin-dēr-mouse, s.** [*A corruption of flicker* or *flickermouse* (?) (q. v.).] A bat.

flin-dēr-glī-a, s. [*Named after Captain M. Flinders, R. N., who explored the coast of New Holland; Mr. Robert Brown, the great botanist, being naturalist to the expedition.*]

Bot.: A genus of *Cedrelaceæ*, tribe *Cedreleæ*. A fine tree growing in Australia and the Moluccas, with wood little inferior to that of mahogany. The fruit, which is thickly covered outside with sharp pointed tubercles, is used by the natives of the Moluccas for rasps to prepare roots for food.

fling, *feng, *fying (pa. t. **flang, *flong, *flung*), v. i. & t. [*Sw. flänga*=to use violent action; *O. Sw. flenga*=to strike, to beat; *Dan. flenge*=to slash.]

A. Intransitive:

*1. To rush violently.

"Two squiers to the town gan *fling*."
Torrent of Portugal, 2,027.

2. To flounce; to kick about; to use violent action.

"Duncan's horses,
Turned wild in nature, broke their stalls, *flung* out,
Contenting 'gainst obediences."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 4.

*3. To make a stroke.

"He *flang* at him fuersly with a fyne sword."
Destruction of Troy, 5,253.

*4. To dance, to caper about.

"To have been exercisit in *flinging* upoun a flure, and in the rest that thairof followes, then to have bene nurischid in the company of the godly, and exercisid in vertew."—*Knorr: Hist.*, p. 345.

B. Transitive:

1. To cast or throw from the hand; to hurl.

"Then dartes we gan to *fling*."
Turberville: Answer in Dispraise of Wit.

2. To emit or send out with violence.

3. To emit, to cast out, to scatter, to shed.
"Like an instrument that *flings*
Its music on another's strings."
Longfellow: Occultation of Orion.

4. To let fall.

"Whose lonely columns stand sublime,
Flinging their shadows from on high."
Moore: Paradise and the Pert.

5. To drive by violence; to force.

"A heap of rocks, falling, would expel the waters out of their places with such a violence as to *fling* them among the highest clouds."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth*.

*6. To cast, to attach, to throw.

"I know thy generous temper:
Fling but the appearance of dishonor on it,
It straight takes fire."
Addison: Cato.

*7. To baffle; to deceive, in whatever way.

8. To jilt; to renounce as the object of love.
"Wise heads have lang been kend to curb the tongue;
Had I that maxim kept I'd ne'er been *flung*."
Morison: Poems, p. 152.

† (1) To *fling* about: To scatter in all directions.
(2) To *fling* away: To discard, to reject, to get rid of.

"Cromwell, I charge thee *fling* away ambition;
By that sin fell the angels."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

(3) To *fling* down:

(a) To cast or throw down upon the ground.
(b) To throw to the ground; to overturn.
(c) To demolish, to ruin.

"These are so far from raising mountains, that they overturn and *fling* down some of those which were before standing."—*Woodward*.

*4. To *fling* off: To baffle in the chase; to defeat.

"These men are too well acquainted with the chase to be *flung* off by any false steps or doubles."—*Addison: Spectator*.

(5) To *fling* open: To throw open suddenly or violently.

"The knight, seeing his habitation reduced to so small compass, ordered all the apartments to be *flung* open."—*Addison: Spectator*.

(6) To *fling* out: To utter hastily or violently.

*7. To *fling* up: To throw up; to abandon; as, to *fling* up a design.

(8) To *fling* up one's head: To toss the head, as in contempt or anger.

fling, s. [*FLING*, v.]

1. A cast or throw from the hand.

2. A gibe, a sneer, a jeer.

"They had a *fling* at me."—*Mayne: City Match*, iii. 2.

3. Entire freedom of action; unrestrained enjoyment.

4. A kind of dance, requiring great exertion of the limbs; as, the Highland fling.

***fling-dust, s.** A woman of low character; a street-walker; a prostitute.

fling-ēr, s. [*Eng. fling*; -er.]

1. One who flings, casts, or throws.

2. One who gibes, jeers, or sneers.

*3. A dancer.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thîs; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tîon, -gîon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

fling-lîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FLING, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of casting, throwing, or hurling; a throwing about.

flinging-tree, s.

1. A piece of timber hung by way of partition between two horses in a stable.

2. A flail.

"The thresher's weary flingin'-tree
The lee-lang day had tired me."

BURNS: *The Vision.*

flint, s. [A. S. *flint*=a rock; cogn. with Dan. *flint*; Sw. *flinta*; Gr. *plinthos*=a brick.]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) *Gen.:* In the same sense as II.

(2) *Spec.:* A piece of the mineral described under II. 1; used before the invention of percussion caps to strike fire with steel in the lock of a musket.

2. *Fig.:* Anything extremely hard; extreme hardness.

"Throw my heart

Against the flint and hardness of my fault."

SHAKESP.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Min.:* A crypto-crystalline variety of quartz. It is usually gray, smoke-brown, or brownish black. If derived, as it mostly is, from the cretaceous formation, the white of the chalk is still seen on its external surface. Luster subvitreous; fracture conchoidal, leaving a cutting edge.

2. *Geol. & Palæont.:* Most of the flints scattered on the surface of the ground or existing in tertiary or more recent sedimentary deposits, came originally from the cretaceous rocks, one division of which is termed Upper White Chalk with flints, this being distinguished from the Lower White Chalk without flints. Next to the Maestricht beds and Faxoe limestone [FAXOE, MAESTRICHT], the chalk with flints constitutes the highest or newest layer yet discovered of the sedimentary rocks. The flints are interstratified layers a few inches thick, these being sometimes continuous, but more frequently in separate nodules. They recur at intervals from each other of about four feet. They are thus formed: Small plants and animals when decomposing, draw to themselves the silica of the sea [SILICA], and form concretions around them of inorganic flint. The organic portion of flint pebbles consists of diatoms, seaweeds of low organization, the minute infusorial animals called polycistina, the spicules of sponges, with echinoderms, &c. They are the same as those in agate and chalk.

B. As adj.: Made or composed of flints, or in any way pertaining to flints.

(1) *Liquor of flints:*

Chem.: A solution of flint in potassic hydrate.

(2) *To skin a flint:* To descend to any false economy or meanness to make a trifling sum of money.

flint-edged, a.

1. *Lit.:* Formed entirely of or edged with flint.

2. *Fig.:* Having an exceedingly hard edge.

flint-flake, s.

Geol. & Archæol. (generally pl.): The name given by Mr. Evans, F.R.S., to one class of flint-implements made by man in the Stone Age. They are flat pieces of flint broken off artificially. The larger ones were intended apparently for knives, and the smaller ones for arrowheads. [FLAKE, FLINT-IMPLEMENTS.]

flint-glass, s. [FLINTGLASS.]

***flint-heart, *flint-hearted, a.** Having an exceedingly hard or cruel heart; hard-hearted.

flint-implements, s. pl.

Geol. & Anthropol.: A generic term used for any implements of flint obtained from pleistocene or more recent deposits, each being afterward named more specifically as its exact nature becomes understood. Mr. Evans, F.R.S., &c., divides the implements into three classes—spear-heads, oval or almond-shaped flint-implements, and flint-flakes (q. v.). Such relics of early man had been found with the bones of an elephant, in 1715, in the gravel of London, England. Similar remains were exhumed at Hoxne, near Diss, in 1797, by Mr. John Frere, who described them in a paper read in 1801 before the Society of Antiquaries. About A.D. 1833 or 1834, the Rev. Mr. McEnery, a Roman Catholic priest, discovered similar ones in Kent's Hole, Torquay, in Devon, England, of which he was the first scientific explorer, and Dr. Schmerling others in the Engis, the Engihoul, and other caves near Liège, in Belgium. From about A.D. 1841, M. Boucher de Perthes, of Abbeville, collected flint-implements from the valley of the Somme, in France, publishing the result in his *Antiquités Celtiques*, in 1847. He asserted the antiquity of the

implements which, McEnery had suspected and Schmerling maintained. No attention was paid to his views till 1858, when Dr. Falconer visited him at Abbeville, just after he had become satisfied that similar relics which he had examined in connection with the scientific exploration of Brixham Cave, in Devonshire, carried back the antiquity of man to a period when the *Hycena spelæa*, the *Elephas primigenius*, the *Rhinoceros tichorinus*, &c., inhabited Britain. Mr. Prestwich, with Mr. John Evans, in June, 1858, and the former naturalist again with Mr. Flower, in 1859, examined the valley of the Somme, and procured for the views of Perthes the assent of the scientific world. Many flint-implements have been found in the south and east of England, in Bedfordshire, in Suffolk, Hampshire, Wiltshire, and in the north and northeast of London, in Essex, in Buckinghamshire, &c. The oldest ones are palæolithic, and are unpolished; the newer neolithic and are polished. The implements from the Somme are of the former kind, and are the oldest known. According to Professor Boyd Dawkins, the river-drift man inhabiting the valleys of the Somme, the Thames, &c., was older than the cave man of Brixham, Kent's Hole, and other caverns. The former lived in the middle part of the Pleistocene (Lyell's Upper Pliocene) period and inhabited Palestine, India, and this country as well as Europe. The Abbé Bourgeois has found in Miocene strata at Thenay certain split flints, some of them bearing traces of fire. He, with M. Mortillet, Dr. Hamy, MM. Quatrefages, Worsae, and Capellini, believes in a Miocene man, or man-like creature. Mr. Grant Allen thinks that the genus *Homo* began in the Miocene with a more ape-like species than that existing now.

flint-lock, s. The old-fashioned lock for firearms, in which the cock held a piece of flint, and came glancing down upon the steel cap of the pan which contained the priming. Flint-locks were invented early in the seventeenth century, and gradually superseded the match-lock. Pyrites or marcasite was also used.

flint-mill, s.

1. *Pottery:* A mill in which burnt flints, having been previously stamped to reduce them below a certain size, are ground to powder for mixing with clay to form slip for porcelain. The flint-mill is a strong circular pan ten or twelve feet in diameter, having a bottom of quartz or felspar blocks, and a runner or runners of hard siliceous stone, called chert, lime in any form being inadmissible, as it forms a flux for the other material which would vitrify in the seggars or become blistered by the escape of carbonic acid.

2. *Mining:* A mode formerly adopted for lighting mines, in which flints studded on the surface of a wheel were made to strike against a steel, and give a quick succession of sparks to light the miner at his work. Sparks will not inflame the fire-damp.

flint-rope, s.

Zool.: A popular name for the stem of the sponge called *Hyalonema Sieboldii*.

flint-stone, s. A stone composed of flint or as hard as that mineral.

flint-ware, s.

Pottery: A superior kind of earthenware into whose composition ground flint largely enters. [PORCELAIN.]

flint-worker, s.

Anthropology:

1. A term applied to those men of the palæolithic period, who fashioned the flint-implements found in the drift.

"Such an operation would be called into use in many operations of the old flint-workers."—Wilson: *Prehistoric Man*, ch. iii.

2. A man of any savage race that has not yet emerged from the Stone period and attained a knowledge of the use of metals.

"Certain classes of implements common to all the Stone periods of which we have any trace, from the palæolithic era of the drift and cave men to that of the flint-workers among savage tribes of our own day."—Wilson: *Prehistoric Man*, ch. iii.

flint-glass, s. [Eng. *flint*, and *glass*.] A species of glass made of white sand, 52; carbonate of potash, 14; oxide of lead, 33; alumina, 1; with metallic additions to neutralize color. Pure white sand free from oxide of iron is required for flint-glass, as iron imparts a green color. The articles are made by the agency of the blow-pipe, or ponty, the mold and press, and frequently by a combination of blowing and pressing. The silica for its manufacture was formerly derived from pulverized flints, and hence its name. The presence of lead gives it a peculiar property of refracting light, which causes it to be used for lenses, and it forms one of the parts in achromatic compound lenses. Flintglass fuses at a lower temperature than ordinary glass, such as crown, plate, or window glass. It has also less color, owing to the use of the alkali potash, instead

of soda, the latter imparting a greenish tinge to glass. Flintglass is softer than some other varieties, and is the kind which is cut. It is much used for tumblers and other drinking-vessels, fine table-ware, and bottles, and various articles of decorative furniture and fittings.

flint-i-nëss, s. [Eng. *flinty*; -ness.] The quality or state of being flinty; hard-heartedness, cruelty.

flint-y, a. [Eng. *flint*; -y.]

1. Literally:

1. Consisting or composed of flint; of the nature of flint.

2. Containing or abounding in flint-stones.

"As up the flinty path they strained,
Sudden his steed the leader reined."

SCOTT: *Lady of the Lake*, v. 19.

II. *Fig.:* Hard like flint; hard-hearted, cruel, inexorable, pitiless.

"The flinty leart and griping hand of base self-interest."—Burke: *Thoughts and Details on Scarcity*.

flinty-slate, flinty-rock, s.

Petrol.: Siliceous schist. A hard, slaty, metamorphic rock; gray, bluish gray, or red, of dull or glimmering luster, and translucent on the edges. It contains about 75 per cent. of silica, the remaining 25 being lime, magnesia, and oxide of iron. It occurs in Scotland, in the Pentland and Muirfoot hills, the Isle of Skye, &c., and also in Saxony, Bohemia, &c. [BASANITE, LYDIAN STONE.]

flip, v. t. [An attenuated form of *flap* (q. v.).]

1. To flick.

2. To jerk, to throw with a jerk.

"Doe 'twixt their fingers flip their cherry stones."

BROOME: *Britannia's Pastorals*, bk. ii., s. 3.

flip (1), s. [Etym. doubtful.] The same as EGGLIP (q. v.).

flip (2), s. [FLIP, v.] A smart blow, as with a whip; a flick.

flip-flap, s., a. & adv.

A. As subst.: The noise of the repeated stroke of something broad and loose; the noise made by anything flapping about.

B. As adj.: Making a flapping noise.

C. As adv.: With a flapping noise.

flip, a. [FLIP, v.] Impudent; impertinent, presumptuous. [U. S. *Colloq.*]

flip-dög, s. [Eng. *flip* (1), and *dög*.] An iron used, when heated, to warm egg-flip.

***flippe, v. t.** [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from *flap* (q. v.).]

1. To ruffle the skin.

2. To pull off anything, as a stocking, by turning it inside out.

***flippe, s.** [FLIPE, v.] A fold, a lap, the brim of a hat.

flip-pan-cy, s. [Eng. *flippant*(t); -cy.] The quality or state of being flippant; pertness, sauciness, inconsiderate volubility.

"This flippancy of language proves nothing but the passion of the men who have indulged themselves in it."

HURD: *Works*, vol. v., ser. 7.

flip-pant, adj. & s. [Icel. *flæpa*=to babble, to prattle; *flæpr*=babble, tattle.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Fluent, eloquent, speaking with fluency or ease; talkative.

"A most flippant tongue she had."

CHAPMAN: *All Fools*, v. 1.

2. Thoughtless; carelessly or heedlessly pert; petulant, inconsiderate.

"A mean and flippant jargon which then passed for wit in the green room and the tavern."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

B. As subst.: A flippant person.

"The flippant put himself to school."

TENNYSON: *In Memoriam*, cix.

flip-pant-ly, adv. [English *flippant*; -ly.] In a flippant manner; with thoughtless or heedless volubility.

flip-pant-nëss, s. [Eng. *flippant*; -ness.] The quality or state of being flippant; flippancy; volubility of tongue.

flip-për, s. [An attenuated form of *flapper*.]

1. The broad fin of a fish; the arm of a seal; the paddle of a sea-turtle.

2. The hand. [*Slang.*]

***fire, *fyre, v. i.** [FLEER.]

1. To gibe, to mock.

2. To leer.

3. To look surly.

flirt, *flurt, v. i. & t. [A. S. *flærd*=a foolish thing; *flærdian*=to trifle.]

A. Intransitive:

*1. To jeer; to gibe at one; to speak jeeringly or contemptuously.

"Such a flurting wit and libertine as the other was."—North: *Examen*.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

*2. To be perpetually running about; to be unsteady, inconstant, or fickle.

"He picks the grain that suits him best,
Flirts here and there, and late returns to rest."
Cowper: *Death of Damon*. (Trans.)

3. To play the coquette; to coquet; to act as a flirt.

B. Transitive:

*1. To jeer or gibe at; to scoff, to mock.

"I am ashamed, I am scorned, I am flurled."
Beaumont & Fletcher: *Wild Goose Chase*, ii. 1.

2. To throw with a quick, elastic motion or jerk; to fling.

3. To move rapidly about with short, quick movements or jerks.

"The flurled fan, the bridle, and the toss."
Cowper: *Hope*, 344.

flirt, flurt, s. & a. [FLIRT, v.]

A. As substantive:

1. A quick elastic motion or jerk; a sudden throw or cast.

"The next motion is that of unfurling the fan, in which are comprehended several little flirts and vibrations."
Addison: *Spectator*, No. 102.

*2. A gibe, a jeer, a sneer; a contemptuous remark.

"One flurt at him, and then I am for the voyage."
Beaumont & Fletcher: *The Pilgrim*, iii. 1.

*3. A low woman, a drab.

4. A coquette; one who flirts or coquets. (Rarely applied to a male.)

"Ye belles, and ye flirts, and ye pert little things."
Whitehead: *Song for Ranelagh*.

***B. As adj.:** Flirting; coquetting; of light or loose behavior.

flirt-tā-tion, s. [Eng. flirt; -ation.]

*1. A quick elastic motion or jerk; a flirt.

2. Coquetry; a desire to attract notice; a playing at courtship.

"I assisted at the birth of that most significant word flirtation, which dropped from the most beautiful mouth in the world, and which has since received the sanction of our most accurate Laureate in one of his comedies."
Chesterfield: *The World*, No. 101.

***flirt-tā-tious, a. [Eng. flirt; -tious.]** Given to flirtation; coquettish.

***flirt-tā-tious-ly, adv. [Eng. flirtatious; -ly.]** Toward flirtation; coquettishly.

flirt-ēr, s. [Eng. flirt; -er.] One who flirts.

***flirt-gill, flirt-gil-li-an, s. [Eng. flirt, and gill.]** A woman of light or loose behavior; a prostitute.

flirt-i-gig, s. [FLIRT, v.] A wild or flirting girl; a pert girl.

flirt-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [FLIRT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The art of jerking or moving rapidly or in jerks.

2. Flirtation, coquetry.

flirt-ing-ly, adv. [Eng. flirting; -ly.] In a flirting or coquettish manner; coquettishly.

flisk, s. [FLISK, v.] A sudden spring; a caper; a whim.

flisk, v. i. & t. [A variant of FRISK (q. v.).]

A. Intrans.: To move restlessly about.

"That lang-lugged limmer o' a lassie gaun flisking in and out o' the room."
Scott: *Guy Mannering*, ch. xiv.

B. Trans.: To make restless or uneasy.

flisk-mā-hōy, s. [FLISK, v.] A giddy, pert girl.

flisk-y, a. [Eng. flisk; -y.] Giddy, fidgety, whimsical.

flit, flitte, flutte, flyt, flytte, v. i. & t. [Sw. flytta; Dan. flytte; cf. Icel. flyta=to hasten, flytja=to cause to flit, flytjask=to flit, remove.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To remove, to move, to pass from one place to another.

"At last it flitted is
Whither the soulless doe fly of men that live amiss."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. ii. 19.

2. To pass by, to move along.

"The clouds that flit, or slowly float away."
Cowper: *Retirement*, 192.

*3. To pass away; to be transient.

"How passing is the beauty of fleshly bodies! more flitting than the movable flowers of summer."
Chaucer: *Testament of Love*, bk. ii.

*4. To depart.

"The life did flit away out of her nest."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. vii. 66.

5. To fly away; to dart along; to move quickly through the air.

"Underneath the barren bush
Flits by the sea-blue bird of March."
Tennyson: *In Memoriam*, xci.

*6. To flutter.

"Cut the cord
Which fastened, by the foot, the flitting bird."
Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, v. 676.

*7. To yield, to give way.

"How oft do they with golden pinions cleave
The flitting skies!"
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. viii. 2.

***B. Transitive:**

1. To remove, to move, to transfer from one place to another.

"Then the clerk flyttis the boke agayne to the south auter noke."
Lay Folks' Mass-Book, B. 578.

2. To cause to remove or flit.

flit, a. [FLEET, a.]

1. Swift, nimble.

"Now like a stag, now like a faulcon flit."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. xi. 39.

2. Capable of being thrown with speed.

"And in his hand two darts exceeding flit,
And deadly sharp, he held."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. iv. 38.

3. Changing, changeable.

"Therewith a while she her flit fancy fedd."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. i. 56.

4. Unsubstantial, light.

"On the rocks he fell so flit and light,
That he thereby received no hurt at all."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. x. 57.

flit-fold, s. A fold so constructed that it may be moved from one place to another.

flitch, flick, fliche, fliche, flyk, flykke, s. [A. S. flicce; cogn. with Icel. flikki.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A side of a pig salted and cured; a side of bacon.

"To explain what had become of a basket, of a goose, of a flitch of bacon, of a keg of cider, of a sack of beans, of a truss of hay."
Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. *Carpentry:*

(1) One of the several associated planks which are fastened side by side to form a compound or built-beam.

(2) A bolt of planks, united by the stub-shot.

flite, flyte, v. i. [A. S. flitan; O. H. Ger. flizan=to contend.] To contend, to quarrel, to brawl, to scold.

flite, flit, flyt, flyte, s. [A. S. flit; Dut. vlijt; Low Ger. flit; M. H. Ger. vlijz; O. H. Ger. fliz; Dan. flid.] A quarrel, contention, or brawling; scolding.

flit-ēr, flyt-er, flyt-ar, s. [Eng. flyt(e); -er.] One who quarrels or brawls; a quarrelsome person; a brawler.

flit-tēr, flyt-tēr, v. i. & t. [A variant of flutter (q. v.).]

A. Intrans.: To flutter, to fly about.

B. Trans.: To scatter.

flit-tēr, s. [FLITTER, v.]

1. A fluttering about.

2. A rag, a tatter.

flit-tēr-mouse, s. [O. Eng. flitter=to flutter, and mouse; Ger. fiedermaus; M. H. Ger. vledermus, from vlederen=to flutter.] A "mouse" which flits about on the wing, in other words, a bat. [FLICKERMOUSE, FLINDERMOUSE.]

flit-tēr-n, a. [Etym. doubtful.]

Tanning: A term applied to the bark of young oak-trees, which is more valuable than that of old trees.

flit-ti-ness, flit-ti-ness, s. [English flitty; -ness.] The quality or state of being flitty; instability.

flit-tīng, pr. par., a. & s. [FLIT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of removing or moving from one place to another.

"To Bethlehem their flitting made."
M. S., Cotton: *Vespasian*, A. iii.

2. The act of fluttering.

*3. A departure from what is right; a fault; a sin.

"Thou tellst my flittings, put my tears into thy bottle."
Psalm lvi. 8. (*Prayer-book*.)

4. Furniture which is being removed from one house to another.

5. A term used in husbandry, to denote the decay or failure of seeds, which do not come to maturity.

"If they are laid too deep, they cannot get up; if too shallow, though some of them, such as peas, will spring or come up; yet in a short time they decay and go away, which in this country is called flitting, and which seems to be no uncommon thing."
Maxwell: *Sol. Trans.*, p. 94.

flit-tīng-ly, adv. [Eng. flitting; -ly.] In a flitting manner.

flit-ty, flit-tie, a. [Eng. flit; -ty.] Unstable, unsteady.

flix, flixe (1), s. [FLUX.] The flux, the dysentery.

flix (2), s. [Allied to flax or flox (q. v.).] The down of animals.

flix-weed, s. [O. Eng. flix=flux, and weed. So called because it was once believed that its seeds drunk with wine, or water from a smith's forge, stopped the bloody flux (dysentery).]

Bot.: *Sisymbrium sophia*, a kind of hedge mustard. It is a cruciferous plant with pinnatifid leaves and yellow flowers, found in waste places here and abroad. It is called also Flixwort (q. v.).

flix-wört, s. [O. Eng. flix=flux, and wort.]

Bot.: The same as FLIXWEED (q. v.).

flo, fla, s. [A. S. flā.] An arrow.

float, fleote, flot, flote, s. [A. S. flota=a ship; Icel. floti=a float, a raft; Sw. flotta; Dan. vlot; Ger. floss.] [FLOAT, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of floating or swimming.

"God tagte ilo fis on water his flotes migt."
Genesis and Exodus, 161.

2. The act of flowing; flux; flow.

"There is some disposition of bodies to rotation, particularly from East to West; of which kind we conceive the main float and reflow of the sea is, which is by consent of the universe, as part of the diurnal motion."
Bacon: *Natural History*.

3. Anything or body designed or constructed so as to float.

***(1) A ship.**

"There he made a litel cote
To him and to his flote."
Havelok, 737.

***(2) Ships collectively;** a fleet.

"Hamber king and al his flote."
Layamon, i. 91.

(3) In angling, the quill or cork from which the bait line is suspended, and whose motion indicates the bite of a fish.

"Casting a little of it into the place where your float swims."
Walton: *Angler*.

(4) An inflated bag or pillow to sustain a person in the water.

(5) The small piece of ivory on the surface of the mercury in the basin of a barometer.

(6) The hollow, metallic ball of a self-acting faucet, which floats upon the water in the cistern or boiler. [BALL-COCK.]

(7) A raft, or collection of timber fastened together for conveyance down a river.

*4. A wave; the sea.

"They are upon the Mediterranean float."
Shaksp.: *Tempest*, i. 2.

*5. A quantity of earth.

"Banks are measured by the float or floor, which is eighteen foot square and one deep."
Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

6. A sort of dray, for the conveyance of heavy goods, having the body hung below the axle.

II. Technically:

1. *Hydr. Eng.:* One of the boards or paddles attached to the radial arms of a paddle-wheel or water-wheel.

2. *Mach.:* A single-cut file, or one in which the teeth are parallel and unbroken by a second row of crossing teeth. The usual horizontal obliquity of the teeth relatively to the central line of files is 55°, but single-cut files are much less inclined, and the teeth of floats are sometimes square across the face of the file.

3. *Plastering:* A plasterer's trowel used in spreading or floating the plaster on to a wall or other surface. The long-float is of such a length as to require two men to use it. The hand-float is that in ordinary use. The quirk-float is used in finishing moldings. An angle-float is shaped to fit the angle formed by the walls of a room.

4. *Masonry:* A polishing-block used in marble-working; a runner.

5. *Shoe-making:* The serrated plate used by shoemakers for rasping off the ends of the pegs inside the boot or shoe.

6. *Tempering:* A contrivance for affording a copious stream of water to the heated steel surface of an object of large bulk, such as an anvil or die in the process of tempering. The rapid production of steam prevents the constant contact of cold water when the object is merely dipped, as a body of steam intervenes. The dashing stream of water constantly exposes a new body of water to the hot surface, and makes the hardening more complete.

7. *Theatrical:* A stage-name for the footlights, derived from the use of a row of oil-pans, with floating wicks, along the stage-front, previous to the invention of gas.

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

*† (1) *On or upon the float*: In motion; not fixed; on the move, equivalent to the Americanism "in the swim."

"Our ideas being perpetually upon the float."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xvi.

float-board, *s.* One of the boards of an under-shot water-wheel or of a paddle-wheel.

float-case, *s.*

Hydr. Eng.: A caisson to be attached to a submerged ship or other body, to float it by the expulsion of water and substitution of air in the case.

float-copper, *s.*

Min.: Fine scales of metallic copper (especially produced by abrasion in stamping), which do not readily settle in water.

float-gold, *s.*

Min.: Gold, so finely crushed, that it remains in suspension in the water, and hence is liable to be lost in the ordinary stamp-mill process.

"Compels the float-gold and other finely divided gold to enter into a created vortex of water."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

float-grass, *s.* [FLOTE-GRASS.]

float-ore, *s.*

Min.: Water-worn particles of ore; fragments of vein-material found on the surface away from the vein outcrop.

float-stone, *s.*

Min.: A variety of opal. It is of spongy texture, and it is in consequence so light that it floats on water.

float-valve, *s.* A valve actuated by a float so as to open or close the port, according to the level of the liquid in the chamber where the float is placed. It is the equivalent of a Ball-cock (q. v.).

float, **flote*, **flote*, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *flotan*; Dut. *viotten*; O. H. Ger. *flozzan*; Icel. *flota*.] [FLOAT, *s.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. To swim on the surface of a liquid; to rest upon the surface without sinking.

"Was graceful, when it pleased him, smooth and still
As the mute swan that floats down the stream."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

*2. To swim in a liquid.

3. To move or glide without apparent effort, as if buoyed up in a fluid.

"What divine monsters, O ye gods, were these,
That float in air, and fly upon the seas!"

Dryden: Indian Emperor, i. 2.

4. To pass or flow over, as a liquid.

"The river Atax, springing out of Pyreneus, runneth through the lake Rubrensis, and floateth over it."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

5. To remain suspended.

"The sound still floated near."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 18.

*6. To pass away; to be transient.

"Floating visions make not deep impressions enough to leave in the mind clear, lasting ideas."—*Locke*.

B. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To cause to float or swim upon the surface of a fluid.

* (2) To flood; to inundate; to cover with water.

"Venice looks, at a distance, like a great town half floated by a deluge."—*Addison: On Italy*.

2. *Fig.*: To start, to set in action; to bring out; as, to float a company.

II. Plastering: To spread the plaster on with a float.

float-age (age as *l̥g*), *s.* [Eng. *float*; -age.] Anything which floats upon the surface of water.

float-ant, *a.* [FLOTANT.]

float-tā-tion, *s.* [FLOTATION.]

float-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [FLOAT, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Literally*:

(1) Set afloat; caused to float on a fluid.

* (2) Inundated, flooded, covered with water.

2. *Fig.*: Started, set in action; brought out; as, a company is floated.

float-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *float*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: One who or that which floats.

"Pity the floaters on the Ionian seas."

Eusden; Ovid: Metamorphoses iv.

2. Sometimes used of dead bodies floating in with the tide.

3. *Fig.*: One who floats or starts a business or company.

II. Hydr. Eng.: A registering float on a graduated stick, to indicate a level attained between periods of observation.

***float-ēr-y**, ***float-er-y**, *a.* [FLOAT, *v.*] Floating, flowing.

float-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FLOAT, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Lying or resting suspended on the surface of water or other liquid.

"But great masses of floating ice impeded the progress of the skiff."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. *Fig.*: In circulation; circulating; not fixed or invested; free to be invested or utilized as occasion requires.

"Trade was at an end. Floating capital had been withdrawn in great masses from the island."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

II. Technically:

1. *Comp. Anat.*: Free, disconnected; as, the floating ribs in some fishes.

2. *Plaster*: Employed in or intended for floating; as, floating screeds.

3. *Bot.*: [FLOATING-LEAF, FLOATING-BOOT.]

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The act or state of a person or thing lying or resting on the surface of water or other liquid.

"When the sea was calm, all boats alike

Showed mastership in floating!"

Shakespeare: Coriolanus, iv. 1.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) The act of starting or bringing into action; as, the floating of a company.

(2) A thin layer or stratum.

"I first lay upon the bars small wood or whips, then a floating of small coals."—*Maxwell: Select Trans.*, p. 185.

II. Technically:

1. *Agric.*: The floating or irrigating of meadow-lands.

2. *Plastering*:

(1) The second coat of three-coat plastering.

(2) The spreading of stucco or plaster on the surface of walls.

3. *Weav.*: A term applied to a thread which spans a considerable number of threads without intersection. This is an incident to twilling. [TWILL.] Diapers, for instance, are five-leaf twills; that is, every warp floats under four threads of woof, and is raised and interwoven with the fifth. Also called Flushing (q. v.).

floating-anchor, *s.*

Naut.: A frame of spars and sails dragging overboard, to lessen the drift of a ship to leeward in a gale. [DRAG-ANCHOR.]

floating-battery, *s.* A vessel strengthened so as to be shot-proof, or as nearly so as possible, and intended for operating in comparatively smooth water, for defending harbors or attacking fortifications.

floating-body, *s.* A body which floats on or in a liquid. To place such a body in equilibrium it is needful, first, that it displace a volume of liquid whose weight is equal to that of the body, and second, that the center of the floating body must be in the same vertical line with that of the fluid displaced.

floating-breakwater, *s.*

Hydr. Eng.: A contrivance consisting of a series of square frames of timber, connected by mooring chains or cables, attached to anchors or blocks of marble, in such a manner as to form a basin, within which vessels riding at anchor may be protected from the violence of the waves. A floating-harbor (q. v.).

floating-bridge, *s.*

1. A bridge composed of rafts or timber, with a plank floor, resting wholly upon the water.

2. A form of ferry-boat which is guided and impelled by chains which are anchored on each side of the river, and pass over wheels on the sides of the vessel, the wheels being driven by steam-power. Lifting platforms at each end admit vehicles.

3. The floating-bridge for canals rests on a caisson or pontoon, and is opened and closed by chains and windlasses. When it is open, it lies in a recess in the side of the canal made to receive it. The pontoon is made of sheet-iron, and is designed to act as a girder when the bridge is closed.

4. A kind of double bridge, the upper projecting beyond the lower, and capable of being moved forward by pulleys. It is used to enable troops to pass over narrow moats in attacking the outworks of a fort, &c.

floating-clough, *s.* A barge with scrapers attached, which is driven by the tide or current, to rake up the silt and sand over which it passes, so that the sediment may be removed by the current.

floating-collimator, floating-intersector, *s.*

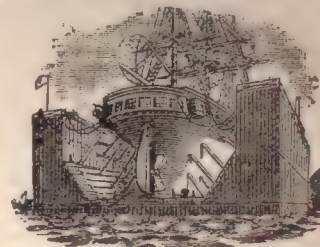
Naut.: An instrument used instead of a level or plumb-line in making astronomical observations at sea.

floating-dam, *s.*

Hydr. Eng.: A caisson used as a gate for a dry-dock.

floating-derrick, *s.* A derrick adapted for river and harbor use, in raising sunken vessels, moving stone for harbor improvements, &c. [DERRICK.]

floating-dock, *s.* An iron vessel of a rectangular shape, with a rounded bow and a strong caisson gate at the stern. The vessel has a double skin, with a large intervening space. Into the inner



Floating-dock.

basin a ship is floated while the dock is partially submerged; the caisson being closed, the water in the dock and the space intervening between the two skins is pumped out, so that the interior may be dry, to allow work on the vessel, and the jacket may have sufficient flotative power to carry its load.

floating-harbor, *s.*

Hydr. Eng.: A breakwater of cages or booms, anchored and fastened together, and used as a protection to ships lying at anchor to leeward.

floating-island, floating-islet, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An island formed in a lake or inland water, and consisting of masses of roots, reeds, &c., interlacing and holding together earth, mud, &c. Such islands are at times of a considerable size.

2. *Cook*: A dish composed of milk, white wine, sugar, and eggs, with raspberry or strawberry marmalade.

floating-leaves, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Leaves which rest on the surface of the water, like those of *Trapa*.

floating-light, *s.*

1. A light exhibited at the mast-head of a vessel moored on a spit or shoal where no adequate foundation exists for a permanent structure. A light-ship.

2. A life-preserving buoy, with a light to attract the man overboard, and to direct the crew of a boat coming to his rescue.

floating-meadows, *s. pl.* Flat meadow land, which can be flooded from an adjoining river or other source.

floating-pier, *s.* A pier supported by the water, so as to rise and fall with the tide.

floating-plate, *s.*

Stereotyp.: A flat cast-iron plate placed at the bottom of a square cast-iron tray in which a stereotype is cast. The plaster mold is laid, face down, on the floating-plate, and the two are placed in the heated dipping-pan, the cover of which is screwed on. The dipping-pan is plunged in an iron pot containing the molten alloy, which runs in at the gates and floats the plate and mold; the latter has notches at its edges, which allow the metal to penetrate between it and the plate. The result is a casting with a flat back, and a face with cameo impression resembling the original type.

floating-ribs, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The last two pairs of asternal ribs. They are so called because, unlike the other three pairs, they have not the cartilage attached along its superior border to that of the rib above it. (*Quain*.)

floating-root, *s.*

Bot.: One which germinates while lying on the ground at first, ascends, and remains in that direction. (*Thomé*, &c.)

floating-safe, *s.* A buoy-shaped receptacle for papers, letters, and valuables, to be cast overboard in case of foundering or wreck.

floating-screed, *s.*

Plaster: A strip of plastering first laid on to serve as a guide for the thickness of the coat.

float-īng-l̥y, *adv.* [Eng. *floating*; -ly.] In a floating manner; by means of floating.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rīle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

floats, *s. pl.* [FLOAT, *s.*, II. 3.]

float-stone, *s.* [Eng. float, and stone.]

Bricklaying: A rubber used by bricklayers for smoothing compass-bricks for curved work, such as the cylindrical backs and spherical heads of niches. It takes out the ax-marks acquired in roughly dressing to shape.

***float-y**, ***floaty**, *a.* [Eng. float; -y.]

1. Buoyant; capable of floating or swimming on the surface.

"The hindrance to stay well is the extreme length of a ship, especially if she be floaty, and want sharpness of way forward."—*Raleigh*.

2. Waving.

"The fyrr I folyed those floaty walez."

E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 125.

floc-ci, *s.* [FLOCCUS.]

floc-ci-lā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *floccus* (q. v.), and Eng., &c., suff. -ation.]

Pathol.: A tendency in a patient under the influence of delirium to pick the bedclothes. This is often seen toward the termination of gastric and other fevers, and is in all cases a very unfavorable symptom.

***floc-ci-nāu-ci-āl**, *a.* [Latin *floci*=of little value, and *nauci*=of trifling account.] Of little or no account.

***floc-ci-nāu-ci-tŷ**, *s.* [FLOCCINAUCIAL.] Anything worthless or of little account.

***floc-ci-pēnd**, *v. t.* [Lat. *floci*= (lit.) the price of a lock of wool, hence, of no value, and *pēndo*=to weigh, to consider.] To think of no value; to despise.

floc-cō-se, *a.* [Lat. *floccosus*=full of flocks of wool.]

Bot.: Covered with dense hairs, which fall away in little tufts; floccy, as *Verbascum floccosum* and *pulverulentum*. (Lindley.)

floc-cō-se-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *floccose*; -ly.] In a floccose manner.

floc-cō-se-to-mē-tō-se.

Bot.: In little tufts. (Paxton.)

floc-cu-lar, *a.* [Lat. *floccul(us)*, and Eng., &c., suff. -ar.]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the flocculus (q. v.).

[Floccular process:]

Anat.: The same as FLOCCULUS (q. v.).

floc-cu-lenŷ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *floccul(us)*, and Eng. adj. suff. -ence.]

Bot., &c.: The state of being flocculent, adhesion in small flakes; wooliness.

floc-cu-lent, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *floccul(us)*, and Eng., &c., suff. -ent.]

Bot., &c.: Adhering in small flakes; wooly.

floc-cu-lŷs, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *floccus* (q. v.).]

Anat.: The sub-peduncular lobe on the under surface of the cerebellum.

floc-cŷs (pl. **floc-ci**), *s.* [Lat.=a lock or flock of wool.]

1. **Zoöl.**: A long tuft of hair terminating the tail in some mammals.

2. **Botany** (pl.):

(1) Woolly filaments found mixed with sporules in the inside of many Gasteromycetous Fungals. (Lindley.)

(2) The external filaments of Byssacæ. (Lindley.)

flock (1), ***floc**, ***floc**, ***flok**, ***flokke**, *s.* [A. S. *floc*; cogn. with Icel. *flokkr*; Dan. *flok*; Sw. *flock*; Eng. *flok*.]

*1. A part, a division, a company.

"Hys men he delays in two flockes."

Richard Cœur de Lion, 3816.

2. A company or collection of animals; now restricted to sheep and birds.

"Like a flock of wild geese."—*Shakesp.*: Henry IV., Pt. I., ii. 4.

3. A crowd, a large body.

"The heathen that had fled out of Judea came to Nicanor by flockes."—2 *Maccabees* xiv. 14.

4. The congregation or members of a Christian church; considered in relation to the pastor or minister in charge of them.

flock-rake, ***flock-raik**, *s.* A range of pasture for a flock of sheep.

flock-master, *s.* A sheep-farmer; the owner or overseer of a flock.

flock-wise, *adv.* Like a flock of sheep.

flock (2), ***flok**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *floc*, from Lat. *floccus*=a lock of wool; O. H. Ger. *floccho*; M. H. Ger. *vlocke*; Dut. *vlok*; Icel. *floki*; Sw. *flocka*; Dan. *flokke*; Ital. *focco*.]

A. As substantive:

1. A lock of wool or hair.

2. Wool-dust used in coating certain portions of the patterns in wall-papers. The wool is the short

refuse of the factory, much of it being derived from the cloth-shearing machine. It is scoured, dyed, dried, and ground, sifted into grades, and dusted over the varnished surface of the paper.

3. A fibrous material for stuffing upholstery, mattresses, &c. It is made by reducing to a degree of fineness, by machinery, coarse woolen cloths, rags, tags, old stockings, &c.

B. As adj.: Made of or composed of flock; filled with flocks or locks of wool, pieces of cloth cut up fine, &c.

flock-cutter, *s.* A machine for cutting fiber to a very short staple, called flock.

flock-duster, *s.* An apparatus for removing dust from flock.

flock-opener, *s.* A machine with pickers or stiff brushes for tearing apart the bunches of flock, so as to make a light, loose fiber which shall feed regularly to the cloth or paper to whose varnished surface it is to be attached.

flock-paper, *s.* Wall-paper on which pulverized wool is attached by size.

***flock-powder**, *s.* A kind of powder formerly put on cloth.

flock, ***flocke**, *v. i. & t.* [FLOCK (1), *s.*]

A. Intrans.: To gather together in crowds; to collect to one place.

"Amongst them that flocked about him."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 250.

B. Trans.: To crowd around.

"We do him loute and flocke."

Udall: Roister Doister, iii. 3.

***flocked**, ***flok-kit**, *a.* [English *flock* (2); -ed.] Having the nap raised, or thickened.

***flock-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *flock*, *v.*; -er.] One of a number who flock or crowd to a place.

flock-ing, *a.* [Eng. *flock* (2), *s.*; -ing.] Employed or intended for use with flock.

flocking-machine, *s.* A machine for distributing flock on a prepared surface of cloth or paper.

***flock-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *flock*; -less.] Without a flock.

***flock-lŷng**, *s.* [Eng. *flock* (1), *s.*, and dimin. suff. -lŷng.] A little member of a flock, a young sheep, a lamb.

***flock-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *flock* (1), *s.*; -ly.] In flocks or crowds.

***flock-mēl**, ***floc-meel**, ***flok-mele**, ***flok-mel**, ***flock-mele**, *adv.* [A. S. *flocmealm*.] In flocks or herds.

***flock-y**, *a.* [Eng. *flock* (2), *s.*; -y.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: Full of flocks or locks of woolly matter; floccose.

2. **Bot.**: The same as FLOCCOSE (q. v.).

floe, *s.* [Dan. (*iis*)-*flage*=an ice-floe; Sw. *flaga*=a flake; cogn. with Eng. *flake* (q. v.).]

Naut.: A large sheet of ice floating in the ocean, detached from the Polar Sea.

floetz, **fletz**, **flotz**, *a.* [Ger. *flötz*=a layer or stratum.]

Geol.: In flat, horizontal beds.

***floetz rocks**, *s. pl.*

Geol.: A name applied by Werner and his followers to the secondary rocks of Germany, because they were supposed to occur most frequently in flat, horizontal beds. As the experience of the Wernerians increased, they discovered that this was a mere local phenomenon, and called the floetz rocks secondary.

flog, *v. t.* [Prob. an abbreviation from Lat. *flagello*=to whip.]

1. To whip, to lash, to thrash; to chastise with a whip.

"How he was flogged or had the luck to escape."

Cowper: Tirocinium, 329.

*2. To beat, to surpass, to excel.

flog-gēr, *s.* [Eng. *flog*; -er.] One who flogs.

flog-gŷng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FLOG, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of thrashing or beating with a whip or lash; the state of being flogged; a whipping.

"Merciless flogging soon became an ordinary punishment for political misdemeanors of no very aggravated kind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

flogging-chisel, *s.* A chipping-chisel of large size, used in chipping off certain portions of a casting.

flogging-hammer, *s.* A hammer used by machinists, &c., intermediate in size between the sledge and hand hammer.

***flog-mās-tēr**, *s.* [Eng. *flog*, and *master*.] One given to flogging; a flogger.

"The Bridewell flogmaster to a night-walking strumpet."—*T. Brown: Works*, ii. 205.

***flōne**, *s. pl.* [FLO.] Arrows.

***flōng**, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [FLING.]

flood, ***flood**, ***flood**, ***flood**, ***flood**, ***flood**, *s.* [A. S. *flōd*; cogn. with Dut. *vloed*; Icel. *flōd*; Sw. & Dan. *flod*; Goth. *flodus*; Ger. *fluth*; Eng. *flow*; O. H. Ger. *fluo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Literally**:

(1) A great or exceeding flow of water; an inundation; a body of water rising and flooding land not usually covered with water.

"Neither shall there any more be a flood to destroy the earth."—*Genesis* ix. 11.

(2) Specifically, in the same sense as II. 1.

"Noah lived after the flood three hundred and fifty years."—*Genesis* ix. 28.

(3) The flowing of the tide, as opposed to the ebb.

"So that the tyme com of the see floodde."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 321.

*4. (The) stream; the course or flow of water.

"Whoso roweth ayein the flod"

"Off sorwe he shal drinke."

Political Songs, p. 254.

*5. (The) ocean; any large body of water.

"Schip fletes on the flode."

Metrical Homilies, p. 135.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A great flow or stream of any fluid or substance resembling a fluid.

"A flood of tears that flowed apace"

"Upon the happy creature's face,"

Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, vii.

(2) A great or exceeding quantity of anything; an overflowing; an abundance.

"This great flood of visitors."

Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 1.

(3) The menstrual discharge.

II. Technically:

1. **Script.**: [DELUGE.]

2. **Geol.**: Floods may rise from a heavy rainfall on low-lying land, from the overflow of rivers, from the bursting of lakes, the barrier of which has been removed by earthquake or other action, from the melting of a glacier which has hitherto acted as a barrier to the accumulated ice-waters of a mountain tarn, from an earthquake wave rolling in on the shore, or from a cyclone driving the water of the ocean inland.

3. **Pathol.**: [FLOODING, C. 2.]

flood-anchor, *s.*

Naut.: The anchor by which a ship rides during the flood-tide.

flood-beat, *a.* Washed or beaten by the waves.

"Let me be slandered, while my fire she hides"

"That Paphos and flood-beat Cythera guides."

Marlowe: Ovid; Elegies, ii. 17.

flood-fence, *s.*

1. A fence anchored to prevent its being upset, floated off, or carried away during time of high water.

2. One which is laid over by the force of the current, and is prevented by its moorings from being carried away.

flood-flanking, *s.*

Hydraul. Engin.: A mode of embanking with stiff, moist clay, which is dug in spits, wheeled to the spot, and then each spit, separately being taken on a pitchfork, is dashed into its place so as to unite with the spit last thrown. The crevices which appear after the contraction of the clay in drying are filled by sludging.

flood-mark, *s.* A mark or line showing the height to which the tide rises; high water mark.

flood-tide, *s.* The rising-tide; the flood.

flood, *v. t. & i.* [FLOOD, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Lit.: To overflow, to inundate; to cover with water; to deluge.

"When the rains were heavy, and the Parret and its tributary streams rose above their banks, this tract was often flooded."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

II. Figuratively:

1. To deluge; to cover completely.

"Press the sad kiss, fond mother! vainly fears"

"Thy flooded cheek to wet them with its tears."

Wordsworth: Evening Walk.

2. To surround as with a fluid; to pour round.

"As thou sittest in the moonlight there,

"Its glory flooding thy golden hair."

Longfellow: Golden Legend, iv.

B. Intransitive:

Pathol.: To discharge blood too copiously from the uterus; to suffer from *post partum hæmorrhage*.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **ag**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-**clan**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shün**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhün**. -**tious**, -**clous**, -**sious** = **shüs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **ðel**, **ðel**.

flood-ër, s. [Eng. *flood*; -er.] One who floods or irrigates.

flood-gate, *flood-gate, s. [Eng. *flood*, and *gate*.]

I. Literally:

1. A tide-gate or sluice.

"Fierce as a floodgate bursting in the night."

Wordsworth: *Ode for a General Thanksgiving*.

2. A gate or sluice-door in a water-way, arranged to open when the water attains a height above a given level, and so allow it to escape freely, to prevent injury by flood.

3. A gate which lies down when the stream becomes deep and powerful, so as to avoid being carried off.

II. Fig.: Anything which acts as a restraint or obstruction.

"Forced the floodgates of licentious mirth."

Couper: *Conversation*, 264.

flood-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [FLOOD, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of inundating or covering with water; the state of being flooded; a flood.

2. *Med.:* A morbid discharge of blood from the uterus.

***flood-less, *flood-less, a.** [English *flood*; -less.] Arid, dry.

"A fruitless, floodless, yes, a landless land."

Sylvester: *The Lawes*, 1, 197.

flood, s. [FLUKE, s.]

flood-an, flood-ing, *fluc-an, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Mining: An interruption or shifting of a vein or lode by a cleft or fissure; a cross-course or transverse vein of clay.

"A large cross-lode, by which, and by other cross-courses and *floods*, which intersect them in their farther progress, they are repeatedly heaved."—*Trans. Philosophical Society*, xci., 159.

flood-ÿ, a. [FLUKY.]

flood, *flood, *flood, s. [A. S. *flood*; cogn. with Dut. *vloed*; Ger. *flur*; Ir. & Gael. *lar*; Wel. *blawr*; Brit. *lewr*; O. H. Ger. *fluor*; Icel. *flov*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

"The *flood* was swollen clement."—*Tristram*, ii. 98.

2. A platform of boards or planks laid on timbers, as in a bridge; a platform.

3. A story in a building; a suite of rooms on a level, as the first or second *floor* of a house.

"Mr. Bob Sawyer embellished one side of the fire in his first *floor* front."—*Dickens*: *Pickwick*, xxxi.

4. The part of the house assigned to members of a legislative assembly. (*American*.)

*5. The ground.

"Or his dead corpse should fall upon the *floor*."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. xi. 37.

II. Technically:

1. *Build.:* The surface on which a person walks in a room or house. It may be of masonry, bricks, tiles, concrete, earth, boards. The term usually refers to boards laid close together, and nailed to timbers which are termed joists. A single-floor is one in which the joists pass from side to side of the house, resting upon wall-plates and sustaining the floor above, and the ceiling of the room below. A double-floor is one in which the primary timbers are binders which rest upon the wall-plates, and support the floor or bridging-joists and the ceiling-joists. A framed floor has an additional member, which assumes the primary position. The girder rests on the wall-plates and supports the binding-joists, whose ends rest thereupon. The binding-joists support the bridging or floor-joists and the ceiling-joists, as before described.

2. *Geol. & Archæol.:* The part of a cavern corresponding in situation to the floor of a house. Here frequently there is now cave earth, covered, and therefore hermetically sealed for the purpose of the investigator, by stalagmite, which has been formed by droppings from the stalactites hanging from the roof.

"The lime, instead of being removed, is re-deposited on the walls, roof, sides, and *floor* of the cavity, in the form of stalactites and stalagmite, and the work of re-filling with solid carbonate of lime then takes place."—*Figuer*: *World before the Deluge*, 416.

3. *Naut.:* The bottom part of the hold on each side of the keelson. "The flat portion of a vessel's hold."

4. *Hydr. Eng.:* The inner piece of the two which together form the bucket of an overshot water-wheel.

5. *Min.:* The bottom of a coal-seam; the underlay upon which the coal, lead, or iron ore rests.

¶ To take the floor:

(1) To rise to address a public meeting.

(2) To stand up to dance. (*Irish*.)

floor-cloth, v. t. To cover a surface with floor-cloth.

"It was floor-clothed all over."—*Dickens*: *Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. ix.

floor-cloth, s.

1. A heavy painted fabric for covering floors. The canvas or backing of a floor-cloth is a strong textile fabric of hemp or flax, known as *burlaps*. It is woven of a width of from four to eight yards. The pieces of convenient size are stretched in a vertical frame, and size is applied by workmen who stand on ranges of scaffolding in front of the canvas.

"A mimic manufactory of floor-cloth."—*J. & H. Smith: Rejected Addresses*, p. 121.

2. An artificial fabric painted, varnished, or saturated with a waterproof material. The kinds are numerous.

Floor-cloth knife: A pushing knife for slitting floor-cloth. A castor keeps it above the floor.

floor-guide, s.

Ship-build.: A narrow flexible piece of timber placed between the floor-ribband and the keel.

floor-head, s.

Ship-build.: The upper extremity of a floor-timber.

floor-hollow, s.

Ship-build.: An elliptical mold for the hollow of the floor-timbers and lower futtocks.

floor-plan, s.

1. *Arch.:* A horizontal section, showing the thickness of the walls and partitions, the arrangement of the passages, apartments, and openings at the level of the principal or receiving floor of the house.

2. *Ship-build.:* A longitudinal section, showing the ship as divided at a water or rib-band line.

floor-ribband, s.

Ship-build.: A ribband which goes round a ship a little below the floor-heads to support the floors.

floor-timber, s.

Ship-build.: The lower section of a rib secured between the keel and keelson, the flat timbers crossing the keel forming the floor of the hold. The timbers in continuation of the rib are called first, second, third, &c.; futtocks.

floor-walker, s.

A person employed in a large retail store as overseer and director. His principal duty is to walk about the establishment to see that the clerks properly perform their duties, and direct customers to the proper counters or sales departments of the store.

floor, v. t. [FLOOR, v.]

I. Lit.: To cover or furnish with a floor; to lay down a floor in.

"Hewn stone and timber for couplings and to *floor* the houses."—*2 Chronicles* xxiv. 11.

II. Figuratively (Colloquial):

1. To knock down to the ground; as, to *floor* a man.

2. To beat in argument, discussion, or questioning; to put to silence.

3. To finish, to get through, to make an end of.

4. To defeat.

"The odds were, nevertheless, *floored* from an unexpected quarter."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

5. To bring forward in argument, to table. (*Eng.*)

"I know not what you mean, or whom your proposal, in its genuine sense, strikes against; save that you *floor* it, to fall on some whom you mind to hit right or wrong."—*M Ward: Contendings*, p. 177.

floor-ër, s. [Eng. *floor*, v.; -er.] A knock-down blow; a thorough defeat.

"It is a downright *floorer* to the Crown."—*Swinton: Trial of W. Humphreys* (1839), p. 297.

floor-ing, pr. par. a. & s. [FLOOR, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of laying down a floor in a house, &c.

2. Materials for floors.

"The *flooring* is a kind of red plaster made of brick, ground to powder, and afterward worked into mortar."—*Addison*.

3. A floor, a platform, a pavement.

"Mosaicque is a kind of painting in small pebbles, cockles, and shells of sundry colors—but of most use in pavements and *floorings*."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 63.

flooring-clamp, s. An implement for closing up the joints of flooring-boards.

flooring-machine, s. A machine which carries on simultaneously the sawing, planing, and tonguing flooring-boards. This is done by a series of saws, planes, and revolving chisels.

floor-less, a. [Eng. *floor*; -less.] Destitute of or without a floor.

flap, v. t. & i. [A variant of *flap* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To strike or flap frequently; as, to *flap* the wings.

2. To let down suddenly; to cause to fall with a noise.

B. Intransitive:

1. To strike or flap about; to make a noise as the flapping of wings.

"A blackbird was frightened almost to death with a huge *flapping* kite that she saw over her head."—*L'Estrange: Fables*.

2. To drop suddenly on one's knees; to plump down.

"*Flopping* herself down, and praying that the bread-and-butter may be snatched out of the mouth of her only child."—*Dickens: Tale of Two Cities*, bk. ii., ch. i.

*3. To rise up suddenly.

"A queer stump of basalt that *flops* up out of the sea."—*Lord Dufferin: Letters from High Latitudes*, lett. v.

flap-damper, s. A stove or furnace damper which rests by its weight in open or shut position.

flap, s. [FLOP, v.] The noise of a soft body falling suddenly to the ground; as, It fell with a *flap*.

***flap-py, a.** [Eng. *flap*; -y.] Having a tendency to flap about; as, a *floppy* hat.

"In those days even fashionable caps were large and *floppy*."—*G. Elliot: Amos Barton*, ch. ii.

Flör-ä, flör-ä, s. [Lat. *Flora*. (Def. II.)]

I. Ord. Lang.: In the same sense as II. 2.

"Another *Flora* there, of bolder hues,
And richer sweets, beyond our garden's pride."
Thomson: Summer, 694, 696.

II. Technically:

1. *Class. Myth. (of the form Flora):* The Roman goddess of flowers and gardens. She had especially to do with vines, olives, and honey-bearing plants. Her temple was situated in the vicinity of the Circus Maximus, and her worship, which is said to have been introduced by Numa, was one of the oldest manifestations of Roman religious feeling. Games were instituted in her honor about B. C. 238, but were soon discontinued. They were restored in B. C. 173.

2. *Bot. (of either form):* The whole vegetation of a country or geographical period, as the American *Flora*, meaning all the wild plants now occurring in this country; the Eocene *Flora*, signifying all the plants found fossil in the Eocene. It corresponds to the zoological term *Fauna* (q. v.).

3. *Astron. (of the form Flora):* An asteroid, the eighth found. It was discovered by Hind, October 15, 1847.

flör-ä, a. [Lat. *floralis*, from *Flora*; Fr. *floral*.]

1. Of or pertaining to *Flora*.

2. Pertaining to flowers.

"The cauline and *floral* leaves would have a similar form."—*Sir W. Jones: Spikenard of the Ancients*.

floral-clock, s.

Bot.: A clock in which the time—which, of course, is not very precisely indicated—is shown by the opening and closing of particular flowers. Those of the Goatsbeard (*Tragopogon pratense*) open from three to five A. M.; of the Chicory (*Cichorium intybus*), from four to five; of the Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*, formerly *Leontodon taraxacum*), from five to six; of the Lettuce (*Lactuca sativa*), after seven; of the Pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis*), after eight; of *Calendula arvensis*, from nine to ten; of *Hemerocallis flava*, from ten to eleven; and of the Tiger lily (*Tigridia pavonia*), from eleven to twelve. The flowers of *Hieracium murorum* close after two P. M.; and those of *Anagallis arvensis* after three.

floral diagram, s.

Bot.: The representation of the cross-section of a flower.

floral-envelopes, s. pl.

Bot.: The parts which envelop or surround the stamens and pistils for the protection of these reproductive organs. They consist generally of calyx and corolla, occasionally with an involucre or bracts external to these coverings. Some plants are without one or other or both floral envelopes.



Flora.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hêr, thère; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrċ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = 6; ey = â. qu = kw.

***flōr-al-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *floral*; -ly.] In a floral manner; so as flowers are concerned; with flowers; as, *florally* ornamented.

flōr-a-mōār, **flōr-i-mēr**, *s.* [O. Fr. *flor*=flower, and *amour*=love.] A flower begetting love. (*Ash.*)
 ¶ A name formerly applied to various cultivated species of *Amaranthus*, as *Amaranthus hypochondriacus*, *A. cordatus*, and *A. tricolor*. (*Lytle*, in *Britten & Holland*.) [FLOWER-GENTLE.]

flōr-an, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Fine-grained tin; either scarcely perceptible in the stone or stamped very small.

flōr-a-scope, *s.* [Latin *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower, and *Gr. skopeō* = to view, to examine.] A microscope contrived for examining flowers.

***flōre**, *s.* [FLOOR, *s.*]

flōr-e-al, *s.* [Fr.=flowery, and so translated by an English wit, who made many of the other French republican names for months ridiculous.]

Chronol. & Hist.: The appellation given in Oct., 1793, by the French Convention to the eighth month of the republican year. It commenced on April 20, and was the second spring month.

flōr-ē-āt-ēd, **flōr-i-āt-ēd**, *a.* [Lat. *florens*, from *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower.] Decorated or adorned with floral ornaments; as, *florated* capitals of pillars, &c.

Flōr-ençe, *s.* [See def. 1.]

1. *Geog.*: The English name of a city in the north of Italy.

*2. *Fabric*: A kind of silk cloth.

*3. *Comm.*: A kind of wine made at Florence.

"He told me that he had left off *Florence*."—*Walpole*: *Letters*, iii. 329.

*4. *Num.*: A gold coin of the value of six shillings sterling, current in the reign of Edward III. [FLORIN.]

Florence-flask, *s.* A flask of thin glass with a large globular body and long narrow neck, in which Florence-oil is exported from Italy.

Florence-leaf, *s.* Fine leaf yellow alloy. [BRONZE-POWDER.]

Florence-oil, *s.* A superior kind of olive oil prepared at Florence.

***flōr-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *florens*, pr. par. of *floro*=to bloom, to flourish.] Flourishing, prosperous.

Flōr-en-tine, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Florentinus*.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Florence.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A native or inhabitant of Florence.

II. *Technically*:

*1. *Cookery*: A kind of pastry.

*2. *Fabric*: A kind of silk stuff, chiefly used for men's waistcoats. It is made striped, figured and plain, the last being a twilled fabric.

Florentine-experiment, *s.*

Physics: An experiment made in 1661 by some academicians at Florence to test whether or not water was compressible. They inclosed it in a globe of thin gold, afterward hermetically sealed. In compressing the globe the water, instead of yielding, forced its way through the pores of the gold, and stood in drops on its outer surface. (*Genot*.)

Florentine-fresco, *s.*

Art: A kind of painting, first practiced at Florence during the flourishing period of Italian art, for decorating walls. Like common fresco, the lime is used wet, but in this mode it can be moistened, and kept damp and fit for painting upon. (*Fairholt*.)

Florentine-lake, *s.*

Art: A pigment prepared from cochineal. It is now obsolete, the greater durability in oil-painting of the lake prepared from madder having entirely superseded those prepared from cochineal.

Florentine-mosaic, *s.*

Art: The term applied to the art of inlaying tables and other plane surfaces with *pietra dura* and *pietra commesse*, carried on principally at Florence.

Florentine-receiver, *s.* A form of receiver for the results of the distillation of essential oils. It is conical in form, and has a side spout at which accumulated water discharges as it rises to the level of the bend of the spout, while the oil, which is lighter than water, collects at the top, and may be decanted off.

Florentine-school, *s.*

Art: This school of painting is remarkable for greatness; for attitudes seemingly in motion; for a certain dark severity; for an expression of strength by which grace is perhaps excluded; and for a character of design approaching to the gigantic.

Florentine-work, *s.*

Art: The same as FLORENTINE-MOSAIC (q. v.).

flōr-ēs, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower.]

Chem.: An old name for bodies which on being sublimed or crystallized, tended to assume a pulverulent form, as *flores sulphuris*, flowers of sulphur. [FLOS.]

flō-rēs-çence, *s.* [Lat. *florescens*, pr. par. of *florere*=to begin to flower; *floro*=to flower; *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower.]

Bot.: The coming out of a plant in flower, or the time when this takes place.

flōr-ēt (1), *s.* [Fr. *fleuriste*; Prov. *floreta*; Ital. *fioretto*, a dimin. remotely from Lat. *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A little flower.

2. *Bot.*: A small flower constituting one of a number aggregated into a head or other more or less composite form of fruit. It is much used of the Composite, in which the florets of the disc are those of the center, and the florets of the ray those of the circumference. Often the former are tubular, and the latter ligulate (strap-shaped). Example, the daisy.

floret-silk, *s.* [FLOSS-SILK.]

***flōr-ēt** (2), *s.* [Fr. *fleur*.] A fencing sword, a foil.

flō-rēt-tŷ, *a.* [Eng. *floret* (1); -y.]

Her.: The same as FLEURY (q. v.).

***flōr-i-age** (age as lig), *s.* [Lat. *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower; suff. -age.] Blossom, bloom.

flōr-i-āt-ēd, *a.* [FLOREATED.]

flōr-i-çan, *s.* [FLORIKAN.]

***flōr-ic-ō-mōus**, *a.* [Lat. *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower; *com*=hair; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Having the head or hair adorned with flowers.

flōr-i-cūl'-tu-ral, *a.* [Eng. *floricultur*(e); -al.] Of or pertaining to the culture of flowering plants.

flōr-i-cūl-tūre, *s.* [Lat. *floris* (genit. of *flos*) = a flower, and *cultura*=culture.] The cultivation or culture of flowers or flowering plants.

flōr-i-cūl'-tur-ist, *s.* [Eng. *floricultur*(e); -ist.] One who devotes himself to, or is skilled in, the cultivation of flowering plants.

flōr-id, *a.* [Lat. *floridus*, from *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower; Fr. *floride*; Sp. & Ital. *florido*.]

I. *Lit.*: Covered with or abounding in flowers.

"Imbracing round their *florid* earth."

Milton: *P. L.*, vii. 90.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Bright in color; flushed with red; fresh-colored; as, a *florid* complexion.

"Amalthea, and her florid son,

Young Bacchus." *Milton*: *P. L.*, iv. 278.

*2. Flourishing, vigorous.

"Kingdoms by thee, to sickly greatness grown,

Boast of a *florid* vigor not their own."

Goldsmith: *Deserted Village*.

3. Highly embellished with flowers of rhetoric; flowery, brilliant.

"His diction, affected and *florid*, but often singularly beautiful and melodious, fascinated many young enthusiasts."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

florid counterpoint, *s.*

Music: A counterpoint not confined to any special species, but in which notes of various lengths are used. It is opposed to Strict counterpoint. [COUNTERPOINT.] (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

florid Gothic, *a.*

Arch.: Florid English or Tudor, the latest development of the Gothic style in England. The period is from 1400-1537.

florid music, *s.* Music in which the melody and accompanying parts are of an ornamental and embellished style. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

Florida, *s.* One of the States of the American Union. Its discoverer, Ponce de Leon, landed on Easter Sunday, or "Flowery Easter;" hence the name. Settled by Spaniards at St. Augustine, 1565. Pensacola taken from England by General Jackson during war of 1812. Entire province ceded to United States 1819. Organized as a Territory, 1822; admitted as a State, 1845; seceded, 1861; re-admitted, 1868. Number counties, 39; miles of railroad, 1,324. Schools, fair; school age, 4-21. Climate, superb. No snow. Frosts rare at north, unknown at south. Temperature range 30° to 100°; rarely above 90°. Winter averages 59°, summer 81°. Breezes blow across from Gulf to Atlantic, and *vice versa*; temper the heat and keep air dry and clear. Average rainfall 55 inches, chiefly in summer.

flōr-id-ē-ō, *s. pl.* [Lat. *floridus* = blooming, flowery, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idee.]

Bot.: The name given in 1842, by J. Agardh, to the Rose-spired Algae, now called *Rhodospirae* (q. v.).

flōr-id-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *florid*; -ity.] Freshness or brightness of color; floridness.

flōr-id-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *florid*; -ly.] In a florid, brilliant, or showy manner.

flōr-id-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *florid*; -ness.]

1. Freshness or brightness of color or complexion.

"The amenity and *floridness* of the warm and spirited blood."—*Feltham*: *Resolves*, pt. i., res. 70.

2. Embellishment with flowery language; brilliancy of style.

***flōr-if-ēr-ōus**, *a.* [Latin *florifer*, from *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower; *fero*=to bear, to produce; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Bearing or productive of flowers.

***flōr-if-ēr-ōus-nēss**, *s.* [English *floriferous*; -ness.] The quality of being floriferous or productive of flowers.

***flōr-if-l-cā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower, and *facio*=to make.] The act, process, or time of flowering of plants.

flōr-i-form, *a.* [Lat. *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower, and *forma*=form.] Having the form or shape of a flower.

flōr-i-kan, **flōr-i-kēn**, **flōr-i-kīn**, *s.* [Anglo-Indian.]

Zool.: A bustard, *Otis aurita*, valued by Anglo-Indian sportsmen.

***flōr-i-lēge**, *s.* [Lat. *florilegus*=collecting flowers; *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower, and *lego*=to gather, to collect.]

1. The act of gathering or culling flowers.

2. A treatise on flowers; an anthology.

flōr-i-mēr, *s.* [FLORAMOUR.]

flōr-in, *s.* [Span. & Fr. *florin*; Ital. *florino*=an ancient Florentine coin so called because it had a lily on it; Ital. *fiore*; Lat. *flos*=a flower.]

*1. A gold coin formerly used in England, but long since extinct. By the statute of Edward III., every pound weight of old standard gold was to be coined into fifty florins, or florines, to be current at six shillings each, or into a proportionate number of half-florines or quarter-florines.

2. The name of a silver coin current in several countries. The English florin weighs 174.5454 grains troy, and is equal to one-tenth of a sovereign, or two shillings, about forty-eight cents. The Austrian florin is equal to thirty-six cents; the Dutch florin (also called a guilder) is equal to about forty cents.

"Ikone hadde a *florence*."—*Isumbras*, 555.

¶ *Godless florins*: The name given by numismatists to the first issue of English florins in the present reign, from the fact that the letters F. D. (Defender of the Faith) were omitted from the legend. They were issued and called in the same year (1849).

Flōr-in-i-ans, *subst. pl.* [From *Florinus* their leader. (See def.)]

Ch. Hist.: An obscure Gnostic sect which arose at Rome under Florinus and Blastus in the second century. Florinus when young was instructed by Polycarp at Smyrna. Afterward both became presbyters of Rome, but were excommunicated by the Roman bishop, Eleutherius. Irenæus wrote a book against Florinus, concerning the eight eons alleged to exist. Whether Blastus also held Gnostic sentiments has been disputed. (*Mosheim*; *Murdoch*.)

***flōr-īp'-a-roūs**, *a.* [Latin *floriparus*, from *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower, and *pario*=to bring forth, to bear.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Producing flowers.

2. *Bot.*: Flower-producing, whether naturally to be followed by fruit or, as a monstrosity, to supersede it.

flōr-i-pōn'-dī-ō, *s.* [Sp.]

Bot.: *Datura sanguinea*. It is of the night-shade order, and very poisonous. Nevertheless the Peruvians made an intoxicating beverage from its seeds, which, however, taken in excess, produces furious delirium. The priests of an ancient South American temple of the Sun used it to produce oracular inspiration, and the Arabs of Central Africa smoke it as a narcotic and for the relief of asthma and influenza.

flōr-ist, *s.* [Lat. *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower, and suff. -ist; Fr. *fleuriste*; Sp. *florista*.]

1. One who cultivates flowering plants; one who deals in flowers.

*2. One who writes a flora, or account of plants.

flōr-oōn, *s.* [Fr. *fleuron*, from *fleur*=a flower.] A border worked with flowers.

***flōr-u-lent**, *a.* [Latin *florulentus*, from *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower.] Flowery, blossoming.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhīn, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = çhan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

för-ÿ, a. [FLEURY.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Vain.

"The words 'flory' conceited chap'—'haflins gentle,' began to be buzzed about."—*Scott: Red-gauntlet*, let. xii.

2. *Her.*: [FLEURY.]

fös, s. [Lat.=flower.] (See the compounds.)

fös Adonis, s.

Bot.: An old name for *Adonis autumnalis*.

fös ferri, s.

Min.: A variety of Aragonite. It occurs in coral-loidal forms in iron ore.

fös succini, s.

Min.: The same as Succinellite (q. v.).

fös-cu-lar, fös-cu-lous, a. [Lat. *flosculus*=a little flower, a floweret.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having little flowers.

2. *Bot.*: Used specially of the Composite plants as bearing many florets.

fös-cu-lär-i-a, s. [Latin *flosculus*=a little flower, and neut. pl. adj. suff. *-aria*.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Floscularidae (q. v.). The species are found adhering to aquatic plants, such as *Conferve*, *Ceratophyllum*, &c.

fös-cu-lär-i-i-dæ, fös-cu-lär-i-æ-a, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *flosculari(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ide*, or neut. pl. *-æa*.]

Zool.: A family of Rotifera, order Sessilia. They are distinguished by having bent spiniform teeth at the orifice of the oesophagus.

fös-cüle, fös-cu-lus (pl. fös-cu-li), s.

1. *Sing.*: A floret.

2. *Pl.*: [FLOSCULI.]

fös-cu-li, s. pl. [Pl. of Lat. *flosculus*=a little flower, a floret.]

Bot.: The same as FLORETS (q. v.).

fös-cu-löge, a. [Mod. Lat. *flosculosus*.]

Bot.: Bearing or having many flosculi or florets.

fösh (1), s. [Prob. connected with Ger. *fösse*=a trough in which ore is washed.]

Metal.: A hopper-shaped box in which ore is placed for the action of the stamps. The side of the box has a shutter, which is raised or lowered to allow the ore to escape when it has acquired the desired fineness.

fösh (2), s. [FLOSS (2), s.]

fösh-silk, s. [FLOSS-SILK.]

föss (1), s. [Cf. Ger. *fuss*, *floss*=a stream, from *fliessen*=to flow.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A small stream of water.

2. *Metal.*: Fluid glass floating in a puddling-furnace.

föss-hole, s.

Metalurgy:

1. A hole at the back of a puddling-furnace, beneath the chimney, at which the slags of the iron pass out of the furnace.

2. The tap-hole of a melting furnace.

föss (2), s. [Ital. *floscio*; O. Fr. *flosche*=flaccid, soft, weak, from Latin *fluxus*=fluid, from *fluo*=to flow.]

1. A downy substance observed on the husks of certain fruits.

2. Untwisted filaments of the finest silk, used in embroidery or satin, &c.

3. The leaves of the reed Canary-grass.

föss-silk, s. The exterior soft envelope of a silkworm's cocoon; the raveled downy silk broken off in the filature. It is carded and spun for various purposes.

föss-yarn, subst. Yarn spun from the föss-silk (q. v.).

fös-si-fi-cä-tion, s. [Lat. *flos*=a flower, and *facio*=to make.] A flowering; an expansion or opening of flowers; florification.

fös-ÿ, a. [Eng. *floss*; *-ÿ*.] Light, downy; like föss-silk.

"In a flossy cloud of muslin, lace, and gauzy ribbons."

—*Mrs. Stowe: Dred*, ch. xi.

föt, s. [FLOAT, s.]

Min.: (See extract.)

"The word 'föt' is a miner's term for ore lying between the beds, or at certain definite horizons in the strata. In text-books *föts* are generally called 'flats' or 'flatings'. They are of two kinds, (1) those connected with 'cross-veins'; (2) those connected with courses of dun limestone."—*J. R. Dakyns, in Nature*, vol. xiv., p. 473.

föt-tä, s. [Sp.] [FLEET, s.] A fleet; specif. a fleet of Spanish ships which formerly sailed every year from Cadiz to Vera Cruz in Mexico, to transport to Spain the productions of Spanish America.

"What envied *föta* bore so fair a freight?"

Shenstone: *To Lord Temple*, Elegy xvi.

***föt-age (age as lög), s.** [Eng. *float*; *-age*; Fr. *flottage*.]

1. The act or state of floating.

2. That which floats upon the sea or a river.

föt-ant, föt-ant, a. [Fr. *flottant*, pr. par. of *flotter*=to float.]

Her.: Flying or streaming in the air, as a bird or a banner; applied to a bird it is the same as DISCLOSED (q. v.).

föt-tä-tion, *föa-tä-tion, s. [English *float*; *-ation*.]

1. The act or state of floating.

2. The science of floating bodies.

¶ (1) *Plane or line of flotation*: The plane or line in which the horizontal surface of a fluid cuts a body floating in it.

(2) *Stable flotation*: The floating of a body in such a way that it cannot easily be overturned. This stability arises when the metacenter is just over the center of gravity.

föt-a-tive, a. [Eng. *float*; *-ative*.] Capable of floating; having floating power.

***föte (1), v. t.** [FLOAT, v.]

***föte (2), v. t.** [FLEET, v.] To skim.

***föte (1), *föt-tär, *föat-er, s.** [FLOAT, s.] The same as FLOAT, s., and FLOATER, s. (q. v.)

föte-grass, s.

Bot.: A grass. (1) *Glyceria fluitans*, (2) *Alopecurus geniculatus*, (3) *Poa aquatica*.

***föte (2), s.** A crowd or gathering of people; a company.

***föt-ër-ÿ, a.** [FLOATERY.]

föt-til-lä, s. [Sp., dimin. of *föta*=a fleet (q. v.).] A little fleet; a fleet of small vessels.

föt-säm, föt-sön, s. [Eng. *float*, and suff. *-sam*.]

Law: A term applied to goods lost in shipwreck, and left floating on the waves. [JETSAM.]

"*Flotsam* is where goods continue swimming on the surface of the waves."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. i., ch. 8.

***föt-ten, pa. par. or adj.** [FLOTE (2), v.] Skimmed, as milk.

föunce (1), v. i. & t. [Sw. dial. *funsä*=to dip, plunge.]

A. Intrans.: To plunge, dash, or throw one's self about; to make violent or rapid movements of the limbs; to struggle, to flounder.

B. Trans.: To throw violently.

föunce (1), s. [FLOUNCE (1), v.] A sudden jerking movement of the body or limbs; a plunging or floundering about.

föunce (2), v. t. [FLOUNCE (2), s.] To deck out or adorn with flourishes; to attach flourishes to.

föunce (2), s. [Formed by change of *r* to *l*, from Mod. Eng. *frounce*=a plait or wrinkle, from O. F. *froncer*, *fronser*=to plait, fold, wrinkle.] [FROUNCE.] A narrow piece or slip of cloth sewed to a petticoat, dress, &c., with the lower border hanging loose and spreading.

föounced, a. [English *founce(e)* (2), s.; *-ed*.] Adorned or furnished with flourishes.

föunc-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [FLOUNCE (2), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of furnishing with flourishes; a flourish.

föun-dër, *föwn-dur, s. [Sw. *fundra*; cogn. with Dan. *fynder*; Icel. *fyndhra*; the name is probably derived from its floundering or flapping about.]

1. *Zool.*: *Platessa flesus*, a flat fish belonging to the family Pleuronectidae. It resembles the plaice, but has paler spots; there are only small grains at the salient line of the head; there is a rough button all along its dorsal and anal fins, and the lateral line has bristling scales. It is found in the North Atlantic, the Baltic, Mediterranean, &c. It abounds also in the brackish water at the mouths of rivers, and even ascends to where the water is fresh. The flounder is eaten, but is much inferior in taste to the plaice. It is called also the Fluke or Flook.

2. *Boot-making*: A slicking tool whose edge is used to stretch leather for a boot-front in a blocking or crimping board.

föun-dër, v. i. [A nasalized form of Dut. *fodderen*=to dangle, flap, splash about. (*Wedgwood*.)]

1. *Lit.*: To struggle or make violent movements with the limbs, as when stuck in mire; to roll, toss, or tumble about.

"His steed now flounders in the brake;

Now sinks his barge upon the lake."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, i. 33.

2. *Fig.*: To struggle along with difficulty, as though walking through a bog.

"He plunged for sense, but found no bottom there,

Yet wrote and floundered on in mere despair."

Pope: *Dunciad*, i. 120.

föur, *föure, *föowre, s. [The same word as *flower* (q. v.); Fr. *fleur*; Sp. *flor*.]

1. The finely ground meal of wheat or other grain; specif. the finer part of wheat meal separated by bolting.

"Then studious she prepares the choicest flour."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, ii. 426.

2. The fine soft powder of any substance; as, *flour of emery*.

flour-beetle, s.

Entom.: A beetle, *Tenebrio molitor*.

flour-bolt, s.

Mill.: A gauze-covered revolving, cylindrical frame or reel, into which the meal or chop from the stones is fed in order to have the flour sifted through and separated from the offal. The cylinder is large and long, and its axis is usually inclined; the bolting-cloth, with which it is covered, is of different grades of fineness, the meshes at the reception end being closer than toward the discharge. The matters passing through at the different portions of the length are of different grades, and are kept separate.

flour-box, s. A dredging or dredge-box.

flour-cooler, s.

Mill.: A chamber, trunk or machine in which meal from the stones is placed to cool, or is stirred by a blast before arriving at the bolt.

flour-dredge, flour-dredger, s. A flour-box or dredge-box.

flour-dresser, s. A hollow, stationary, inclined cylinder or frame covered with wire-cloth of different degrees of fineness, 64, 60, 38, and 16 meshes to the inch, the finest being at the upper end. Within the cylinder is a reel whose rails are covered with brushes, which, in their revolution, act against the interior wire surface of the cylinder. The meal is conducted within the cylinder by a spout or hopper, and is thus rubbed through the wire meshes, the finest at the top, the next at the succeeding grade, and so on. The various qualities are collected in the separate partitions of the box.

flour-mill, s. A mill for grinding and sifting flour. Explosions in flour-mills are due either to the rapid combustion of finely divided flour diffused through the air, caused by a spark given off by the too close contact of the stones, or to the ignition of a mixture of air with gases produced by the decomposition of flour.

flour of mustard, s. The seeds of mustard, dried, powdered, and sifted.

flour-packer, s. A machine for compactly filling barrels or bags with flour. It is usually a follower or piston which presses upon the flour, but in some cases the flour as it falls into the barrel is continuously packed by a spiral.

flour-sifter, s. A domestic sieve for separating lumps or accidental impurities from the flour of the bin or barrel.

föur, v. t. & i. [FLOUR, s.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To grind and bolt; as, *to flour wheat*.

2. To cover with flour; to sprinkle flour upon.

B. Intrans.: To become covered with a floury substance.

"With ordinary care in operation, the prepared quicksilver does not sicken or *flour* through the deleterious influence of arsenides, &c."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

föured, a. [Eng. *flour*, v.; *-ed*.] A term applied to the finely granulated condition of quicksilver, produced to a greater or less extent by its agitation during the amalgamation process.

föur-ët, *föur-ette, s. [O. Fr. *florette*, *flurette*; Fr. *flurette*, dimin. of *fleur*=a flower.] A little flower, a floweret.

***föur-ing, pr. par., a. & s.** [FLOWER, v.]

föur-ish, *föur-esh, *föur-ische, *föur-ish, *föur-ishe, *föur-isshe, *föur-ysch, *föur-schyn, v. i. & t. [Fr. *fleurissant*, pr. par. of *fleurir*=to flourish, from Lat. *floresco*, incept. of *floreo*=to flower, to bloom, from *flos* (genit. *floris*)=a flower; Sp. & Port. *florecer*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To thrive; to be in vigor; to grow vigorously or luxuriantly.

"The figetree shal not *florish*."—*Wycliffe: Habakkuk* iii. 17.

2. To be in a prosperous state; to be prosperous; to increase in wealth, honor, or happiness; to thrive, to prosper.

"In his days shall the righteous *flourish*."—*Ps. lxxii. 7*.

3. To be at the height of power, honor, fame, or excellence.

"In our schoolbooks we say

Of those that held their heads above the crowd,

They *flourished* then and then."

Tennyson: *Brook*, 11.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hère, camël, hër, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wöf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cūr, rüle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.

4. To grow, to increase, to thrive.

"Patriots, alas! the few that have been found
Where most they flourish upon English ground."
Cooper: *Table Talk*, 336, 337.

5. To use florid language; to indulge in flowers of rhetoric and highly embellished diction.

"They dilate sometimes, and flourish long upon little incidents, and they skip over and but lightly touch the dryer part of their theme."—Watts: *Logic*.

*6. To boast, to vaunt, to brag.

*7. To describe various figures; to move in fantastic shapes or figures.

*8. To make bold and fanciful strokes in writing.

*9. To brandish a sword.

"To him that flourished for her with his sword."

Shakespeare: *Titus Andronicus*, i. 2.

II. Music:

1. To play in a bold, dashing style with numerous ornamental notes.

2. To sound a flourish or fanfare.

"Why do the emperor's trumpets flourish thus?"

Shakespeare: *Titus Andronicus*, iv. 2.

B. Transitive:

*1. To adorn with floral beauties.

"How God almighty of His grete grace
Hath flourished the erthe on every side."

Lydgate: *Minor Poems*, p. 78.

*2. To cause to thrive, prosper, or expand; to develop.

*3. To adorn with flowers or floral ornamentation.

"Floryschyn bokys. Floro."—Prompt. Parv.

*4. To ornament, set out, or improve in any way.

"A castel wel flourished with cornelles."

Richard Cœur de Lion, 1842.

*5. To adorn with figures of needlework; to embroider.

*6. To work with a needle into ornamental figures.

"All that I shall say will be but like bottoms of thread close wound up, which, with a good needle, perhaps may be flourished into large works."—Bacon: *War with Spain*.

7. To move in quick circles or figures; to swing about in the hand; to brandish.

"My sword, I say; old Montague is come,
And flourishes his blade in spite of me."

Shakespeare: *Romeo and Juliet*, i. 1.

*8. To embellish or adorn with flowers of rhetoric or highly-flown language.

"The labors of Hercules, though flourished with such fabulous matter, yet notably set forth the consent of all nations and ages in the approbation of the extirpating and debellating monsters and tyrants."—Bacon: (*Johnson*).

*9. To color; to varnish or gloss over.

"To bring you thus together, 'tis no sin
Sith that the justice of your title to him
Doth flourish the deceit."

Shakespeare: *Measure for Measure*, iv. 1.

Crabb thus discriminates between *flourish*, to thrive, and to prosper: "To flourish expresses the state of being that which is desirable; to thrive the process of becoming so. In the proper sense *flourish* and *thrive* are applied to the vegetation: the former to that which is full grown; the latter to that which is in the act of growing: the oldest trees are said to flourish, which put forth their leaves and fruits in full vigor; young trees thrive when they increase rapidly toward their full growth. *Flourish* and *thrive* are taken likewise in the moral sense; *prosper* is employed only in this sense: *flourish* is said either of individuals or communities of men; *thrive* and *prosper* only of individuals. To flourish is to be in full possession of the powers, physical, intellectual, and incidental; an author flourishes at a certain period; an institution flourishes; literature or trade flourishes: a nation flourishes. To thrive is to carry on one's concerns to the advantage of one's circumstances; it is a term of familiar use for those who gain by positive labor: the industrious tradesman thrives. To prosper is to be already in advantageous circumstances: men prosper who accumulate wealth agreeably to their wishes and beyond their expectations." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

flourish, s. [FLOURISH, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A flourishing condition; a state of prosperity.

"Rome was in that flourish that Saint Austin desired to see her in."—Howell.

*2. Showy or ambitious splendor; bravery; show; ostentation.

"I called thee then vain flourish of my fortune;
I called thee then poor shadow, painted queen."

Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, iv. 4.

*3. Ostentatious embellishment; far-fetched elegance or floridness of diction.

"By a flourish of fine words they devise shifts, evasions, and justifications."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 62.

4. A figure formed by strokes or lines fancifully drawn; elaborate ornamentation by means of lines or strokes.

"They were intended only for judicious ornaments of nature, like the flourishes about a great letter that signify nothing, but are made only to delight the eye."—More: *Antidote against Atheism*.

5. A brandishing or flourishing about, as of a sword in the hand; a waving about.

II. Music:

(1) The execution of profuse but unmeaning ornamentation in music.

(2) The old English name for a call, fanfare, or prelude for trumpets or other instruments together or alone.

"Then the fierce trumpet flourish
From earth to heaven arose."

Macaulay: *Battle of the Lake Regillus*, xxxvi.

(3) The preparatory cadenza for "tuning the voice," in which singers formerly indulged just before commencing their song. (Stainer & Barrett.)

*flourish-able, a. [English flourish; -able.]

Blossoming; attractive.

"More fallible in their certainty than flourishable in their bravery."—Adams: *Works*, i. 217.

flourish-ished, pa. par. & a. [FLOURISH, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

(1) Adorned with flourishes or fanciful ornamental strokes.

(2) Adorned with flowers; flourishing.

"Each beauteous flower
Rais'd high their flourish'd heads."

Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 699.

2. Her.: Adorned with trefoils, fleur-de-lis, &c. Also called FLEURY, FLOBY, FLORETTY, or FLURY.

flourish-êr, s.

[English flourish;
-er.]

†1. One who flourishes or is in a state of prosperity.

"They count him
of the green-
haired eld, they
may, or in his
power."

For not our greatest flourisher can equal him in
Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*.

†2. One who flourishes or brandishes about a sword, &c.

†3. One who makes use of flourishes or florid language.

"He was not an orator, as commonly understood—that is, not a flourisher: but all his speech was fluent, easy, and familiar."—R. North: *Life of Lord Keeper North*.

flourish-ing, *flor-ish-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [FLOURISH, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The state of prospering or being in a prosperous condition.

2. The act of waving or brandishing about, as a sword.

flourish-ing-ly, *flour-ish-ing-lye, adverb. [Eng. flourishing; -ly.]

1. In a flourishing or prosperous manner; prosperously.

2. With flourishes or ostentation; ostentatiously.

*flour-on, *flour-oon, *flour-oun, s. [Old Fr. *floron, fluron*.] A little crown; a coronet.*flour-y, a. [O. Fr. *flori, flouri*.]

1. Covered with flour.

2. Covered with or full of flowers; flowery.

"I fell upon that flowery flught."

Old Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 51.

*flout, v. t. & i. [O. Dut. *fluyten*; Dut. *fluiten*=to play the flute, to jeer; O. Dut. *fluyt*; Dut. *fluit*=a flute.]

A. Trans.: To mock, to jeer, to insult; to treat with contempt.

"Let him perceive how ill we brook his treason;
And what offense it is to flout his friends."

Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., iv. 1.

B. Intrans.: To jeer, to sneer, to behave with contempt or mockery. (Followed by *at*.)

"Though nature hath given us wit to flout at fortune,
hath not fortune sent in this fool to cut off this argument?"—Shakespeare: *As You Like It*, i. 2.

*flout, s. [FLOUT.] A jeer, a sneer, a word or act of contempt; an insult.

*flout-age (age as *lg*), s. The same as FLOUT, s. (q. v.).

*flout-êr, s. [Eng. flout; -er.] One who flouts, jeers, or sneers; a mocker.

*flout-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [FLOUT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of mocking or sneering; a sneer, a jeer.

flouting-stock, s. A butt.

*flout-ing-ly, adv. [Eng. flouting; -ly.] In a sneering, jeering, or mocking manner; mockingly; sneeringly.

flōw, *flow-en, *flow-yd, v. i. & t. [A. S. *flōwan*; cogn. with Dut. *vleijen*; Icel. *flóa*; O. H. Ger. *flāven*; M. H. Ger. *flāen, flouwen*; Lat. *pluit*=it rains, *pluvia*=rain; Gr. *pleo, plōō*=to swim, to float; Russ. *pluite*=to sail, to float; Sansc. *plu*=to swim, to navigate. (*Skeat*.)]

A. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To move along an inclined plane or descending ground by the operation of gravity, and with a continual change in the position of the particles or parts, as a fluid; to run or spread as water; to stream.

2. To run, to be continually moving; as opposed to standing.

3. To move or circulate in the arteries.

4. To rise; opposed to ebb.

"The river hath thrice flowed, no ebb between."

Shakespeare: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 4.

5. To melt, to become liquid.

"Oh that thou would'st rend the heavens, that the mountains might flow down."—Isaiah lxiv. 1.

*6. To melt away; to disappear.

"His goods shall flow away."—Job xx. 28.

7. To be poured down like a fluid; to stream.

"The moonlight flowing over all."

Longfellow: *Landlord's Tale*.

8. To hang loosely; to wave.

"In tresses, braided gay, the marble waved,
Flowed in loose robes, or thin transparent veils."

Thomson: *Liberty*, ii. 309, 310.

9. To proceed, to issue, to come out.

"I'll use that tongue I have: if wit flow from it
I shall do good."

Shakespeare: *Winter's Tale*, ii. 2.

10. To be poured out in abundance; to descend abundantly.

"Flow, flow, you heavenly blessings on her!"

Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, iii. 5.

*11. To be descended.

"He did not flow from honorable sources."

Shakespeare: *Pericles*, iv. 3.

12. To glide or run along smoothly, without asperity or harshness.

"This discourse of Cyprian, and the flowers of rhetoric in it, shew him to have been of a great wit and flowing eloquence."—Hakewill: *On Providence*.

*13. To write fluently, smoothly, and pleasantly to the ear.

"Oh, could I flow like thee, and make thy stream
My great example, as it is my theme."

Denham: *Cooper's Hill*, 189, 190.

*14. To abound, to be full or crowded, to be copious.

"Then shall our names
Be in their flowing cups freshly remembered."

Shakespeare: *Henry V.*, iv. 3.

*15. To collect or come together; to meet.

"The nations shall not flow together any more to him."—Jeremiah li. 44.

II. Med.: To discharge blood in excess from the uterus.

*B. Transitive:

1. To overflow, to inundate, to cover with water.

2. To cover with varnish.

Crabb thus discriminates between *to flow*, to stream, and to gush: "Flow is here the generic term; the two others are specific terms expressing different modes: waters may flow either in a large body or in a long but narrow course; they stream in a long, narrow course only; thus waters flow in seas, rivers, rivulets, or in a small pond; they stream only out of spouts or other channels; they flow gently or otherwise; they stream gently, but they gush with a force." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

flōw, s. [Flow, v.]

1. The act or state of flowing; a stream or current of water or other liquid.

2. The rise of a tide, as opposed to the ebb.

"The ebb of tides, and their mysterious flow."

Dryden: *Annus Mirabilis*, clxii.

*3. A rising to greatness.

"Know the ebbs
And flows of State."

Ben Jonson: *The Fox*, ii. 1.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sin, aḡ; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph=f
-cian, -tian=shān. -tion, -sion=shūn; -tion, -sion=zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious=shūs. -ble, -dle, &c.=bēl, dēl.

4. A stream of diction; fluency or copiousness of words. (*Tennyson: Isabel*, 20.)

5. Abundance, plenty, copiousness.

"Treasures, that can ne'er be told,
Shall bless this land by my rich flow."

Beaumont & Fletcher: False One, iii. 2.

6. Any gentle, gradual movement or procedure of thought, diction, music, &c., resembling the quiet, steady movement of a river; a gentle flowing or stream.

7. A flow-bog, a quicksand.

"He shall stable his steed in the Kelpie's flow."

Scott: Bride of Lammermoor, ch. xviii.

flow-bog, flow-moss, s. A peat-bog, the surface of which rises and falls with every increase or decrease of water from rains or springs.

flow-dike, s. A small drain for carrying off water.

***flow-age (age as Ig), s.** [Eng. *flow*; -age.] The act of flowing; the state of being flowed.

***flow-and, a.** [Old pr. par. of flow (q. v.).] Unstable, fluctuating, uncertain, wavering.

flōw-ēr, *floure, s. [O. Fr. *flour*, *flor*; Fr. *fleur*, from Lat. *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower; *floro* = to bloom, to flower.] [FLOUR, s.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) In the same sense as II. 2.

(2) In popular language the union of gayly-colored leaves or petals of a plant; a bloom, a blossom.

"Party-colored flowers of white and red."

Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, l. 195.

2. Figuratively:

(1) An ornament; an embellishment.

"The excellent flowers of rhetoric in it shew him to have been a sweet and powerful orator."—*Hakewill: On Providence*.

(2) The most excellent or valuable part of anything; the quintessence.

"The choice and flower of all things profitable the Psalms do more briefly contain."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

(3) That which is most distinguished for anything valuable; one who is the ornament of his class.

"But thus to risk our Border flower
In strife against a kingdom's power."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 27.

(4) The prime; the early or flourishing part of life or manhood.

"He was in the prime flower of his youth."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 147.

* (5) Fine grain, flour.

"The flowers of grains, mixed with water, will make a sort of glue."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*.

(6) (Pl.) Menstrual discharge. (*Levit. xv. 24.*)

II. Technically:

*1. *Chem. (pl.)*: Bodies of a powdery or mealy consistence or form, especially if this has been produced by sublimation. Example, Flowers of Sulphur, a name sometimes given to Sublimed Sulphur (q. v.).

2. *Bot.*: A developed terminal bud inclosing the organs of reproduction by seed. The earlier botanists limited it to the corolla of a plant, but Linnaeus extended it to include the calyx, corolla,

and other parts are generally believed to be transformed leaves arranged upon a branchlet; but many writers consider the petals to be transformed stamens. The arrangement of flowers upon a branch or stem is called inflorescence (q. v.).

¶ The term Flower of Constantinople, or Flower Constantinople, is a translation of the old name *Flos constantinopolitanus*, given to the plant now called *Lychnis chalcedonica*. It is named also Flower of Bristowe. (*Prior, in Britten & Holland.*) The Flower of the Axe is *Lobelia urens*, found in England only near Axminster in Devon; the Flower of Crete is *Mesembryanthemum tripolium*; and Flower of Jove, *Lychnis flos jovis*; Flower of Four Hours, *Mirabilis dichotoma*; Flowers of Heaven, a fungal, *Nostoc caeruleum*; and Flowers of Tan, *Aethalium*, a gasteromycetous fungal. It is so called from its growing upon tan. It can creep to the distance or height of several feet, as if endowed with will.

3. *Print.*: Ornamental types or blocks for borders of pages, cards, and the like.

flower-animals, s. pl.

Zool.: Anthozoa.

flower-bearing, a. Bearing or producing flowers.

flower-besprinkled, a. Thickly sprinkled or adorned with flowers.

flower-bud, s. A bud which develops into a flower, as distinguished from one which does so into leaves.

flower-clock, s.

Bot.: The same as FLORAL-CLOCK (q. v.).

flower-crowned, a. Crowned with flowers.

flower-de-lis, s.

Botany & Her.: The same as FLOWER-DE-LUCE (q. v.).

flower-de-luce, s. A bulbous iris; an old English name for the more common species of Iris, such as *Iris germanica*, &c.

¶ *Yellow flower-de-luce: Iris pseudacorus.*

***flower-enwoven, a.** Entwined with flowers.

flower-fence, s.

Bot.: The genus *Poinciana*.

¶ The Barbadoes Flower-fence is *Poinciana pulcherrima* [BARBADOES]; the Bastard Flower-fence the genus *Adenanthra*.

flower-garden, s. A garden or part of a garden devoted to the cultivation of flowers. It is generally laid out in beds, sometimes with small artificial ponds, rockeries, &c.

flower-gentle, s.

Bot.: (1) The same as FLORAMOUR (q. v.); (2) the genus *Amaranthus*, especially the *A. spinosus*.

flower-head, s.

Bot.: A kind of inflorescence in which numerous florets are inserted into a broad receptacle, a capitulum (q. v.).

flower-inwoven, a. [FLOWER-ENWOVEN.]

***flower-kirtled, a.** [FLOWERY-KIRTLED.]

flower-maker, s. A maker of artificial flowers.

flower-month, s.

1. *Gen.*: Any month in any country in which flowers are springing most abundantly. In this country June is specially the month of flowers.

2. *Spec.*: The month Anthesterion the eighth of the Attic year, corresponding nearly to our February; so called because that time was, in that country, the season of flowers.

"Never fell such fragrance from the flower-month's rose-red kirtle
As from chaplets on the bright friends' brows who
slew their lord." *A. C. Swinburne: Athens.*

flower-piece, s. A picture representing flowers.

flower-pot, s. A flaring earthenware vessel to hold a plant with a sufficient quantity of soil for its growth.

"Young particularly requested that the messengers might be ordered to examine the Bishop's flower-pots."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

flower-rent, s. A species of tenure, common on the European Continent. By it flowers, probably, as Grimm suggests, with a symbolic meaning, were delivered to the feudal lord, in lieu of military service.

flower-show, s. An exhibition, generally for competition, of flowers, plants, vegetables, &c.

flower-stalk, s.

Bot.: The peduncle supporting the flowers in a plant.

flower-work, s. Natural or artificial flowers arranged for ornament.

flōw-ēr, *flour-en, *floure, *flouri, v. i. & t. [O. Fr. *florir*, *flurir*; Fr. *fleurir*, from Lat. *floro* = to bloom, to flower; *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To be in flower, to be in blossom, to bloom, to blossom, to put forth flowers.

"Immortal Amaranth . . .

Flowers aloft, shading the fount of life."

Milton: P. L., iii. 357.

*2. To flourish, to thrive, to grow.
"The othere byeth ase ine yere, that wel flourethe ine guode."—*Ayenbite*, p. 28.

*3. To be in the prime or spring of life; to flourish.

"This cause detained me all my flowering youth."

Shakespeare: Henry VI., Pt. I., ii. 5.

*4. To froth, to ferment, to mantle, as newly bottled beer.

"If the liquor come close to the stopple, it cannot play nor flower."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 310.

*II. *Fig.*: To come as cream from the surface.

"If you can accept of these few observations, which have flowered off."—*Milton*.

B. Transitive:

1. To ornament or embellish with artificial or imitated flowers.

*2. To cause to blossom or bloom.

***flōw-ēr-age (age as Ig), s.** [Eng. *flower*; -age.] State of flowers; flowers in general.

flōw-ēred, a. [Eng. *flower*; -ed.]

1. Embellished with figures or imitations of flowers.

2. A term applied to sheep, when they begin to become scabby, and to lose their wool.

flōw-ēr-ēt, *flour-ette, s. [O. Fr. *florete*, *flurette*; Fr. *fleurette*, dimin. of O. Fr. *flor*, *flur*; Fr. *fleur* = a flower.] A little flower; a floret.

***flōw-ēr-fil, a.** [Eng. *flower*; -ful(l).] Abounding in flowers.

flōw-ēr-l-ness, s. [Eng. *flowery*; -ness.]

1. *Lit.*: The state of being flowery or abounding in flowers.

2. *Fig.*: The state of being flowery or abounding in flowers of speech; floridness of diction.

flōw-ēr-ing, *flōur-ing, pr. par., adj. & s. [FLOWER, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act or state of bearing flowers.

¶ As a rule plants flower in a ratio inverse to that of their luxuriance of growth. When a plant flowers it exhausts itself. If an annual or biennial it tends to die, if a perennial it requires some time to recover itself.

*2. The act or state of fermenting or frothing; fermentation.

flowering-ash, s.

Bot.: The genus *Ornus*. The European species is *Ornus europaea*.

flowering-fern, flowery-fern, s.

Bot.: *Osmunda regalis*, formerly called *Filix florida* or *F. florescens*.

flowering-flags, s. pl.

Bot.: A name for the Iridaceae.

flowering-plants, s. pl.

Bot.: Plants bearing flowers of the normal type—viz., having a calyx, a corolla, stamens, and one or more pistils, or at least the last two; Phanerogamous plants, sexual plants. The assemblage contains the Rhizogens, Endogens, Dictyogens, Gymnogens, and Exogens.

flowering-rush, s.

Bot.: *Butomus umbellatus*.

flōw-ēr-lëss, a. [Eng. *flower*; -less.]

Ord. Lang. & Botany: Destitute of or without flowers.

flowerless-plants, s. pl.

Bot.: Plants of comparatively low organization not possessing flowers but only fructification; cryptogamic plants, asexual plants. The assemblage contains the Thalloids and Acrogens (q. v.).

flōw-ēr-lëss-ness, s. [Eng. *flowerless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being flowerless, or without flowers.

flōw-ēr-ŷ, *flour-ŷ, *flour-ŷ, s. & a. [Eng. *flower*; -ŷ.]

A. As adjective:

1. Abounding with flowers or blossoms.

"Flourie bancks with silver liquor steeped."

Spenser: Daphniaida.

2. Adorned with flowers, real or artificial.

"O'er his fair limbs a flowery vest he threw."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, iii. 598.

3. Abounding with flowers of rhetoric; florid; highly figurative; as, flowery language, a flowery style.



Parts of Flower.

1. (a) Section of Primula, showing gamosepalous calyx, gamopetalous corolla, and syncarpous pistil; (b) Anther; (c) Ovary, style, and stigma; (d) Section of ovary, showing ovules. 2. (a) Willow—pistillate flower; (b) Willow—staminate flower. 3. (a) Section of Buttercup, showing aposepalous calyx, apopetalous corolla, and apocarpous pistil; (b) Stamen, filament, and anther; (c) Pollen; (d) Single carpel (highly magnified), showing stigma and ovule inclosed.

stamens, and pistil. The two last are the only essential parts. This is the modern sense of the term. The manner in which its parts are arranged is called their estivation, and the calyx, corolla,

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*4. Pleasant, agreeable.

"Though the path he treads
Be flowery, and he sees no cause of fear,
Death and the pains of hell attend him there."
Couper: *Progress of Error*, 547.

*B. As subst.: The translation by an English wit of Floréal, the eighth month of the French republican year. It began on April 20 and ended on May 20.

flowery-kirtled, a. Adorned with garlands of flowers.

"My mother Circe, with the Syrens three,
Amidst the flowery-kirtled Nixides."
Milton: *Comus*, 254.

flow-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [FLOW, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Moving, as a stream.

"My grace, a flowing stream, proceeds
To wash your filthiness away."
Couper: *Olney Hymns*, xiii.

2. Abounding, copious.

3. Fluent, smooth, as style or language.

C. As subst.: The act or state of moving, as a fluid; flow.

flowing-furnace, s.

Founding: Another name for the cupola for melting iron in foundries.

flowing-sheets, s. pl.

Naut.: The position of the sheets, or lower corners of the principal sails, when they are loosened to the wind, so as to receive it into their cavities, in a direction more nearly perpendicular than when they are close-hauled, although more obliquely than when the vessel is sailing before the wind.

flow-ing-lý, adv. [English *flowing*; -ly.] In a flowing manner; abundantly, copiously, fluently.

flow-ing-nëss, s. [Eng. *flowing*; -ness.] The quality or state of being flowing; fluency, copiousness.

***flowk**, s. [FLUKE.]

flowk-wört, s. [Provinc. English for *flake*. So called because it is supposed to cause flukes in sheep.]

Bot.: *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*. (Prior; Britten & Holland.)

flow-möss, s. [Eng. *flow*, and *moss*.] A watery moss; morass; a flow-bog.

"There wasna muckle *flowmoss* in the shaw, if we took up our quarters right."—Scott: *Rob Roy*, ch. xxviii.

flown, pa. par. or a. [FLY, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Gone away, fled.

*2. Puffed up, inflated.

"When night
Darkens the streets, then wander forth the sons
Of Belial, *flown* with insolence and wine."
Milton: P. L., i. 502.

***flow-rët-ry**, s. [English *floweret*; -ry.] Carved work in imitation of flowers.

flow-rie, s. [FLOWERY.]

flowrie cole, s. The cauliflower. (Lyte; Britten & Holland.)

flöz, s. [FLOSS (2), s.] The down of animals.

flü-a-vil, s. [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from Lat. *fluo*=to flow.]

Chem.: When gutta percha is boiled with absolute alcohol, two substances are dissolved: Alban $C_{20}H_{32}O_2$, which melts at 160°; and Fluavil $C_{20}H_{32}O_2$, which is separated from Alban by being soluble in cold alcohol. Fluavil, an amorphous resin which melts at 50° and becomes liquid at 100° to 110°. Fluavil is soluble in cold alcohol, ether, and in carbon disulphide.

flü-can, s. [FLOOKAN.]

flü-çér-ine, s. [Eng., &c., *fluor*, Lat. *cerium*; and suff. -ine (Min.).]

Min.: The same as FLUOCERITE (q. v.).

***flüc-tif-ër-ous**, a. [Lat. *fluctus*=a wave, *fero*=to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Producing or tending to produce waves.

***flüc-tion**, s. [FLUXION.]

***flüc-tion-ist**, s. [FLUXIONIST.]

***flüc-ti-sön-ous**, a. [Lat. *fluctus*=a wave, *sono*=to sound, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Sounding like waves.

***flüc-tu-a-bil-ity**, s. [Eng. *fluctuable*; -ity.] Capability of or liability to fluctuation.

***flüc-tu-a-ble**, a. [Lat. *fluctuo*=to float about, and Eng. -able.] Capable of or liable to fluctuation.

***flüc-tu-än-cy**, s. [Lat. *fluctuans*, pr. par. of *fluctuo*=to float about.] Fluctuation.

***flüc-tu-ant**, a. [Lat. *fluctuans*, pr. par. of *fluctuo*=to float about.]

1. Floating on the waves.

2. Moving about like a wave; fluctuating, wavering, unsteady.

flüc-tu-äte, v. i. & t. [Lat. *fluctuatus*, pa. par. of *fluctuo*=to float about; *fluctus*=a wave; *fluo*=to flow.]

A. Intransitive:

*1. To move hither and thither, as wave or water in a state of agitation.

"So sounds, so fluctuates the troubled sea."

King: *Raffinso, or the Favorite*.

2. To float backward or forward, as with the motion of water.

3. To be unsteady or unsettled; as, The price of stocks fluctuates.

4. To be in a state of doubt or irresolution; to be undecided; to hesitate; to waver.

"The tempter . . . to passion moved,
Fluctuates disturbed."—Milton: P. L., ix. 668.

*B. Trans.: To cause to move or roll about, as a wave.

"And fluctuate all the still perfume."

Tennyson: *In Memoriam*, xcv. 56.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fluctuate* and *waver*: "To fluctuate conveys the idea of strong agitation: to waver that of constant motion backward and forward; when applied in the moral sense, to fluctuate designates the action of the spirits or the opinions; to waver is said only of the will or opinions; he who is alternately merry and sad in quick succession is said to be fluctuating; or he who has many opinions in quick succession is said to fluctuate; but he who cannot form an opinion, or come to a resolution, is said to waver." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

flüc-tu-ä-tion, s. [Lat. *fluctuatio*, from *fluctuatus*, pa. par. of *fluctuo*; Fr. *fluctuation*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A motion like that of the waves; an alternate rise and fall; as, the fluctuations of the sea.

2. A rising and falling suddenly; unsteadiness; as, a fluctuation in the price of stocks.

3. Hesitation, wavering, doubt; alternations of hope and fear.

"Mute register, to him, of time and place,
And various fluctuations in the breast."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, vi.

4. Change, uncertainty, vicissitude.

"Good luck, we know not what to-morrow brings—
Strange fluctuations of all human things!"

Couper: *Epistle to Joseph Hill*.

II. Med.: The perceptible motion conveyed to pus or other fluids when the adjacent parts are subjected to pressure or percussion.

***flüc-tu-ös**, a. [Lat. *fluctu(o)*=to float about; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Pertaining to the waves; flowing.

***flüd-dër**, **flüd-ër**, s. [A variant of *flutter* (q. v.).] Hurry, bustle, fuss, confusion.

flüe (1), s. [A corruption of *flute* (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A passage for the conveyance of the volatile results of combustion from the fireplace to the open air, or into another passage: a smoke-duct, a chimney; one of a cluster of smoke-ducts in a stack of chimneys.

2. A passage in a wall for the conveyance of heat from one part of a building to another.

II. Technically:

1. **Mus.**: One of the divisions of organ-stops, so called because the sound is produced by the wind passing through a fissure, *flue*, or wind-way, and striking against an edge above.

2. **Steam-eng.**: A pipe for the conveyance of the caloric current through a boiler, to heat the surrounding water. It is usually secured in the sheets of the fire-box and smoke-box respectively, as in the locomotive.

flue-boiler, s. A steam-boiler whose water space is traversed by flues, that is, a tube in which the heated gases are conveyed. There are several varieties, as drop-flue, multiple-flue, return-flue, &c.

flue-brush, s. A cylindrical brush of wire or steel strips used to clean the scale and soot from the interior of a flue, to lay bare the metallic surface.

flue-cleaner, s.

1. A brush of wire or steel slips, or a scraper to clean the surfaces of steam-boilers.

2. A device by which a jet of steam may occasionally be projected along a boiler flue to blow out the scale or soot.

flue-hammer, s.

Coopering: One whose peen has a working edge, the length of which is in the plane of the sweep of the hammer. It is used in flaring one edge of each iron hoop to enable it to fit the bulge of the cask. [PEEN.]

flue-plate, s. A plate into which the ends of the flues are set.

flue-scraper, s. An implement having circular or spiral blades to scrape the soot and scale from the fire-surface of flues of steam-boilers.

flue-surface, s.

Steam-eng.: The area of surface of the boiler which is exposed to the action of the flame and heated gases after they have left the fire-chamber or surface. The heating-surface of a boiler is made up of the fire-surface and flue-surface.

flüe (2), s. [Etym. doubtful, perhaps only a variant of *flock* (2) (q. v.).] Soft down or fur, such as may float in the air; fluff.

flüe, v. i. [FLUE (1), s.]

Corp.: To expand or splay, as the jambs of a window.

flü-lën, **flü-ël-lin**, **flü-ël-lýng**, s. [Wel. *fluellen*, from *lysiau Llewellyn*=Llewellyn's flower; Prior derives it from Dut. *fluweelen*=downy, velvety.]

Bot.: *Veronica officinalis*, and some other species of the genus.

**Linaria spuria* and *L. elatine* are both particularly known as Female *Fluellin*.

flü-ël-lite, s. [Eng., &c., *fluorine*; aluminum, and suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A transparent mineral, composed of fluorine and aluminum. It is white in color, vitreous in luster, and has a hardness of 3. (Dana.)

***flü-enge**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *fluens*, pr. par. of *fluo*=to flow.]

1. A stream.

2. The same as FLUENCY (q. v.).

flü-en-gý, s. [Lat. *fluentia*, from *fluens*, pr. par. of *fluo*=to flow; Fr. *fluence*.]

1. The quality of being fluent or flowing freely and smoothly, without harshness or asperity.

2. Readiness, copiousness.

"Fervency, freedom, fluency of thought."

Couper: *Table Talk*, 700.

*3. Affluence, abundance.

"Those who grow old with fluency and ease."

Sandys: *Paraphrase of the Psalms*.

flü-ënt, a. & s. [Lat. *fluens* (genit. *fluentis*), pr. par. of *fluo*=to flow.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Flowing; liquid; fluid.

"It is not malleable; but yet is not fluent, but staptified."—Bacon.

*2. Flowing, in motion, moving, not stationary.

"Motion being a fluent thing . . . it doth not follow that because anything moves this moment, it must do so the next."—Ray: *On the Creation*.

3. Ready in the use of words; having command of a wide range of language; eloquent.

"Fluent in words, and bold in peaceful councils."

Rowe: *Fair Penitent*, II.

4. Ready; copious; voluble; eloquent.

"That fluent and sonorous elocution which was in his family a hereditary gift."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

B. As substantive:

*1. **Ord. Lang.**: A stream, a current, a confluent.

"And at the fluents of the ocean,
Neare earth's extreme bounds, dwell with him."

Chapman: *Hymne to Venus*.

2. **Math.**: The variable or flowing quantity which, in the modern calculus, is called the function.

flü-ënt-lý, adv. [Eng. *fluent*; -ly.] In a fluent, ready, or voluble manner; with fluency.

***flü-ënt-nëss**, s. [Eng. *fluent*; -ness.] The quality or state of being fluent; fluency.

flü-ëý, a. [Eng. *flue* (2), s.; -y.] Like flue or fluff; downy, fluffy.

flüff (1), **flëw**, **flough**, s. [Onomatopoeic.] A puff of wind.

"I'm sure an ye warns a fish or something war, ye could never a' keepit as fluff o' breath in the body o' ye in aneath the loch."—St. Patrick, iii. 31.

¶ **Fluff in the pan**:

(1) The explosion of powder in the lock-pan of a gun without causing the piece to go off; a flash in the pan.

(2) **Fig.**: A failure.

flüff-gib, s. A squib.

"Fluff-gibs, disturbing the king's peace and disarming his soldiers."—Scott: *Rob Roy*, ch. xxxi.

flüff (2), s. [FLUE (2), s.] Light down or fur; flue; light flocculent matter; nap.

flüff-ý, a. [Eng. *fluff* (2); -y.] Like fluff; composed of fluff or light flocculent matter; fluey.

***flü-gel-män**, s. [FUGLEMAN.]

böll, böý; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shän. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël.

flüg-gē-a, s. [Named by Willdenow after John Flüge, a German cryptogamic botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceae. The bark of *Fluggea virosea* intoxicates fish. The berries of *F. leucopyrus*, an Indian, and *F. abyssinica*, an Abyssinian species, are eaten by the natives.

flüht (gh guttural), *v. i.* [FLIGHT.] To flutter, to flaut. (*Scotch.*)

flü-id, a. & s. [Fr. *fluide*, from Lat. *fluidus* = flowing, liquid, from *flu* = to flow; Sp. & Ital. *fluido*.]

A. As adj.: Having the parts easily separable; consisting of particles which move and change their relative positions very readily; capable of flowing; liquid; gaseous.

B. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: Any body not solid.

II. Physics: The fundamental property of fluids, viewed as forces, is their equality of pressure in all directions. The term includes both liquids and gases.

† (1) Condy's fluid: [*Vide* PERMANGANATE OF POTASH.]

(2) Elastic fluids:

Physics: Gases.

(3) Electric or Electrical fluid:

Elect.: A fluid composed, in the opinion of Symmer, now generally accepted, of two fluids, the positive and the negative. [ELECTRICITY.]

(4) Imponderable fluids:

Physics: A name sometimes given to heat, light, magnetism, and electricity. They are mobile and yet, if consisting of matter, are in such a state of tenuity that they possess no perceptible weight.

(5) Magnetic fluids:

Magnetism: Two fluids assumed to exist. They are called respectively the north or boreal fluid and the south or austral fluid, the former predominating at the North, and the latter at the South pole of the magnet. Sometimes the north fluid is called the Positive, and the south fluid the Negative one.

(6) Ponderable fluids:

Physics: Those possessed of weight; as water and carbonic acid gas.

fluid-compass, s.

Naut.: That in which the card revolves in its bowl floated in water or alcohol.

fluid-lens, s.

Optics: A lens in which a liquid is imprisoned between circular glass discs of the required curvatures. Attempts to obtain achromatism have been made by using metallic solutions and other liquids having a higher dispersive power than flint glass. Though several of these liquids appear to have given excellent results experimentally, they have never been brought into general use.

fluid-meter, s. A device to ascertain the quantity of fluid passing a determinate point. Some are driven by clock-work or other motor, others by the pressure of the fluid.

flü-id-i-tý, s. [Fr. *fluidité*, from *fluide* (a. & s.) = fluid.] The state of being fluid—i. e., of being either in the liquid or the gaseous state. In the former the body has molecules so mobile in their relative positions that it will take the form of any vessel in which it is placed; in the latter the molecules are mutually repellent, and the body tends to diffuse itself in all directions through the adjacent atmosphere.

***flü-id-ize, v. t.** [Eng. *fluid*; -ize.] To make fluid; to convert into a fluid.

flü-id-ness, s. [Eng. *fluid*; -ness.] The quality or state of being fluid; fluidity.

flü-üg, s. [Etym. doubtful.] Expanding or springing as the jabs of a window. (*Ogilvie*, lsted.)

flü-kan, s. [FLUCAN.]

fluke (1), *s.* [A. S. *flóc*; cogn. with Icel. *flóki*.]

Ordinary Language and Zoology:

1. A flounder; a kind of flat-fish.

2. An hydatid resembling a flounder.

† Flukes are suctorial worms, parasitic in birds, fishes, and other animals. They are arranged in the order Trematoda (q. v.).

fluke-worm, s.

Zoöl.: An entozoön, *Distoma hepaticum*, resembling a melon seed, found in the gall bladder and ducts of the sheep and other ruminants, and tending to produce in them the disease called rot.

fluke (2), ***flók, s.** † [A non-nasalized form, from Low Ger. *flunk*=a wing, the palm of an anchor; Dan. *ankertig*; Sw. *ankarfly*=the fluke of an anchor.]

1. Naut.: The palm of an anchor. The broad, holding portion which penetrates the ground. [ANCHOR.]

2. Mining: The head of a charger; an instrument used for cleansing the hole previous to blasting.

3. Zool.: One of the two triangular divisions of the tail of a whale; so called from their resemblance to the fluke of an anchor.

fluke (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] In billiards an accidentally successful stroke; a stroke by which the player accidentally gains a score or an advantage which he did not play for; hence the word is used for any lucky chance; a piece of luck.

fluke (4), *s.* [See def.] A kind of potato, probably so called from its shape. [FLUKE (1).]

flük-ý (1), ***flók-y, a.** [Eng. *fluk(e)* (2); -y.] Formed like a fluke; having a fluke.

flük-ý (2), ***fluk-ey, a.** [Eng. *fluk(e)* (3); -y.] Distinguished by flukes; of the nature of a fluke; obtained by chance rather than by skill.

flume, flum, flumm, s. [A. S. *flum*; Icel. *flúm*, *flóm*; M. H. Ger. *phlúm*, *phlóm*, *vlúm*; Ital. *flume*, Lat. *flumen*.]

***1.** A river.

2. A chute or penstock, open or covered, for the passage of water to a wheel or washer. Used with water-wheels and gold-washers of various kinds.

flume-bridge, flume-stop, subst. A fire-bridge (q. v.).

***flü-mín-ous, a.** [Lat. *fluminus*, from *flumen* (genit. *fluminis*)=a river; *flu*=to flow.] Pertaining to rivers; abounding in rivers; well-watered.

flüm-mër-ý, *flüm-ar-y, s. [Wel. *flymm*, *flym-rwad*, from *flymrig*=raw, sharp; *flymm*=to sharpen or whet; *flym*=sharp, severe.]

1. Lit.: A kind of food made of flour or meal; pap.

2. Fig.: Anything insipid or out of place; nonsense, humbug.

flüm-móx, flüm-müx, v. t. [Etym. doubtful.] To puzzle, to embarrass, to hinder, to defeat.

***flümp, v. t.** [Onomatopoeic; cf. *plump*.] To put or set down with violence.

flüng, pret. & pa. par. of v. [FLING, v.]

flünk, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A lazy, lounging fellow.

2. A failure in or backing out of any undertaking.

flünk, v. i. [FLUNK, s.] To fail, as in a lesson; to retire through fear; to back out. (*Amer.*)

flüh-keý, flüh-ký, s. [According to Skeat the origin is clearly due to Fr. *flanquer*=to flank; hence it is equivalent to *flanker* (q. v.).]

1. A male servant in livery, as a footman.

2. A mean-spirited, cringing fellow; a toady.

3. An unexperienced gullible jobber in stocks, &c. (*U. S. Collog.*)

flüh-keý-dóm, flüh-ký-dóm, s. [Eng. *flunkey*; -dom.]

1. Flunkkeys collectively.

2. The position or condition of flunkkeys; the domain or circle of flunkkeys.

flüh-keý-lým, flüh-ký-lým, s. [Eng. *flunkey*; -ism.] The quality or characteristics of a flunkey; cringing servility, toadyism.

flü-ö, pref. [Abbrev. of Eng., &c., *fluorine*.] Having fluorine in its composition.

flü-ö-bör-äte, s. [Pref. *fluor*, and Eng., &c., *borate* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A compound of Fluoboric-acid (q. v.), with a base.

flü-ö-bör-íc, a. [Pref. *fluor*, and English *boric* (q. v.).]

fluoboric-acid, s.

Chem.: A compound of boric acid with hydrofluoric acid. $H_2BO_3 \cdot F_3$ or $HBO_2 + 3HF$. Obtained by saturating water with boron fluoride BF_3 ; the end of the tube conveying the gas being placed under mercury, and cooled with ice, and then distilling, when an oily fluid comes over, which chars organic substances, and converts ethyl alcohol into ethyl ether. The potassium salt can be obtained by melting boric acid with potassium fluoride, and the sodium salt by crystallizing a mixture of sodium borate with sodium fluoride.

flü-öç-ër-ine, s. [Pref. *fluor*, and Eng., &c., *cerine* (q. v.).]

Min.: A yellow, reddish-yellow, or brownish-yellow mineral, supposed to be distinct from fluorite, to which it is akin. Composition: Cerium, 17.6; fluorine, 10.9; sesquioxide of cerium, 66.4; water, 4=100. Found with Fluocerite at Finbo, near Fahlun, in Sweden. (*Dana.*)

flü-öç-ër-ite, s. [Pref. *fluor*, and Eng., &c., *cerite* (q. v.).]

Min.: A tile-red or yellow translucent or opaque mineral, occurring in hexagonal prisms and plates, or massive. Hardness, 4 to 5; specific gravity, 4.7; composition, cerium and fluorine. Found near Fahlun, in Sweden.

flü-ö-chlöre, s. [Pref. *fluor*, and Gr. *chlōros*=pale green.]

Min.: The same as PYROCHLORE (q. v.).

flü-ö-chröm-íc, a. [Pref. *fluor*, and Eng. *chromic* (q. v.).] (See the compound.)

fluochromic-acid, s.

Chem.: The potassium salt of fluochromic acid is obtained by heating powdered potassium dichromate $K_2Cr_2O_7$ with excess of concentrated hydrofluoric acid in a platinum dish. It forms red octahedra, having the formula $CrO_2F \cdot OK$.

flü-ö-phös-phate, s. [Pref. *fluor*, and Eng., &c., *phosphate* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A compound containing a phosphate and a fluoride, as Apatite, which is phosphate of calcium, containing also fluoride of calcium.

flü-or, s. [Lat.=a flowing, a flow (in *Med.* a flux).]

***I. Ord. Lang.:** A fluid state.

"The particles of fluids, which do not cohere too strongly, and are of such a smallness as renders them most susceptible of those agitations which keep liquors in a *fluor*, are most easily separated and rarified into vapors."—*Newton: Optics.*

II. Technically:

1. Med.: Menstrual discharge. [FLUOR ALBUS.]

2. Min.: The same as FLUORITE (q. v.).

***fluor albus, s.** [Lat.=the white flow.]

Pathol.: An old name for the disease called Leucorrhoea (q. v.), or "whites."

fluor-apatite, s.

Min.: A variety of apatite containing an abnormally large amount of fluorine. *The Brit. Mus. Catal.* makes it the same as Francolite (q. v.).

fluor-spar, s.

Min.: The same as FLUORITE (q. v.).

flü-or-än-thène, s. [English *fluor(ene)*, and (*phenanthene* (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{10}$. An aromatic hydrocarbon which occurs in the last portion of the solid hydrocarbon distillate from coal tar along with Pyrene, $C_{16}H_{10}$, and Chrysene, $C_{18}H_{12}$. They can be separated by converting them into picric compounds, by melting them and gradually adding picric acid, or by dissolving them in alcohol. Chrysene is only slightly soluble, and mixing the solution with an alcoholic solution of picric acid, $C_6H_3(NO_2)_3(OH)$, the fluoranthene remains in the mother liquid and allows the mixed solution to crystallize. The picrates are decomposed by ammonia. Fluoranthene crystallizes out of alcohol in needles, which melt at 109°. The compounds which are formed with picric acid, $C_{16}H_{10}C_6H_3(NO_2)_3(OH)$, crystallize in orange needles which melt at 182°.

flü-or-ät-éd, a. [Eng., &c., *fluor*; -ated.]

Chem.: Combined with hydrofluoric acid (q. v.).

flü-or-bén-zène, s. [Eng., &c., *fluor(ine)*, and benzene (q. v.).]

Chem.: C_6H_5F . Obtained by heating calcium fluobenzate with 4.3 parts of calcium hydrate. It melts at 40°, and boils at 180°. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and in ether.

flü-or-bén-zö-íc, s. [Eng. *fluor(ine)*, and benzic (q. v.).] (See the compound.)

fluorbenzoic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_6H_5FCO \cdot OH$ (1-3). Obtained by warming diazoamido-benzoic acid with fuming hydrofluoric acid. It crystallizes out of hot water in rhombic prisms which melt at 182°. It can be distilled over with steam. It is slightly soluble in cold water, easily soluble in alcohol and in ether. By long boiling with concentrated nitric acid it is converted into nitrofluorbenzoic acid. It forms crystalline salts.

flü-or-ène, s. [Eng. *fluor (essence)*; -ene.]

Chem.: $C_{13}H_{10}$, or $H_2C < \begin{matrix} C_6H_4 \\ C_6H_4 \end{matrix}$ Diphenylene

methane. It occurs in the solid hydrocarbon, which distills between 300° and 305° in the distillation of coal-tar. It can be prepared by passing diphenyl-methane, $CH_2(C_6H_5)_2$, through a red-hot tube, also by heating diphenylene-ketone with zinc dust. Fluorene crystallizes from hot alcohol in colorless plates which have a faint blue fluorescence, hence its name. They melt at 113°, and boil at 295°.

flü-or-ës-çence, s. [Eng. *fluor*; -essence.]

Optics: A quality which exists in the rays of light by which, in certain circumstances, they undergo a change of refrangibility. Hence certain solutions which, when viewed by transmitted light, are colorless, become bluish under reflected light. Fluorescence was discovered by Prof. Stokes in 1852.

flü-or-ës-çent, a. [Eng. *fluor*; -escent.] Having the quality of fluorescence; pertaining to fluorescence.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fäll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hër, thère; pine, plt, sire, sir, marine; gô, pô, or, wöre, wöf, wörk, whô, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu - kw.

flū-or-ēs'-cēin, *s.* [Eng. *fluorescence*]; *-cin*.]

Inorg. Chem.: Resorcinol, phthalein anhydride, $C_{20}H_{12}O_5$, or $C_6H_4(COOC_6H_4OH)_2$. Obtained by heating five parts of phthalic anhydride with seven parts of resorcinol to 200°, till it forms a solid mass, which is boiled with water, the undissolved part washed with alcohol, then dissolved in dilute caustic soda, precipitated by dilute sulphuric acid and extracted with ether. It is crystallized from alcohol as a red powder, which is decomposed at 280°. It forms an orange solution in alcohol, which, when diluted with water, gives a green fluorescence. Its soda solution, when dilute, shows a beautiful yellow-green fluorescence. When dissolved in acetic acid, fluorescein is converted by bromine into Eosin (q. v.). By the action of zinc dust on its soda solution, it is reduced to fluorescein.

flū-or-ēs'-cīn, *s.* [English *fluorescence*]; *-in*. (Chem.)]

Chem.: Obtained by acting on a solution of fluorescein in soda with zinc dust. On heating, the solution becomes colorless; it is then acidified and shaken with ether, which on evaporation deposits fluorescein as a colorless substance, which in an alkaline solution oxidizes fluorescein.

flū-or-hy'-drīc, *a.* [Eng. *fluorine*]; *hydr(o)gen*]; *-ic*.] See the compound.

fluorhydric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Hydrofluoric acid, hydrogen fluoride, fluoride of hydrogen, hydric fluoride, HF. The anhydrous acid is obtained by neutralizing in a platinum dish the aqueous solution of hydrofluoric acid with caustic potash, and evaporating the solution. The salt, KF, crystallizes in cubes; when dissolved in water and evaporated quadratic tables of an acid, fluoride KF·HF, crystallize out; these, when perfectly dry, are heated to redness in a platinum tube, and decomposed into KFHF=KF+HF. The anhydrous HF is an extremely dangerous substance; its vapor is very poisonous, and produces painful sores when it comes in contact with the skin. It is a colorless liquid which boils at 194°. If free from moisture it does not attack glass. Its vapor density is ten, that of hydrogen being one, showing that it contains one volume of fluorine and one volume of hydrogen in two volumes of hydrofluoric acid. It chars organic matter, and explodes when mixed with turpentine. It has a very great affinity for water, combining with a hissing noise. The hydrated acid is prepared by acting on fluor spar, CaF₂, with concentrated sulphuric acid in lead or platinum vessels. It is heated, and the vapor condensed by a freezing mixture, or, if required dilute, is passed into water. It dissolves most metals except platinum, gold, silver, and lead. It can be kept in gutta percha bottles. It attacks silicates and etches glass. It is detected by powdering the mineral, and placing it in a small lead dish, and adding concentrated sulphuric acid; the vessel is then covered with a plate of glass, which is coated with wax on the under side, on which letters are written by removing some of the wax. On heating the vessel the hydrofluoric acid is liberated, and attacks the glass where the wax has been removed.

flū-ōr'-īc, *a.* [Eng., &c., *fluorine*], and suff. *-ic*. (Chem.)]

Chem.: Containing more or less of fluorine, chiefly in the compound Hydrofluoric-acid.

flū-or-ide, *s.* [Eng. *fluorine*]; *-ide*.]

Chem.: A compound of fluorine with an element or radical. Fluorides give no precipitate with argentic nitrate, as argentic fluoride is soluble in water.

¶ The following are the principal *Fluorides*: *Fluoride of Ammonium*, NH₄F. Obtained by saturating hydrofluoric acid with ammonia, and allowing the solution to evaporate over quicklime. It forms hexagonal laminae, and crystallizes also with one molecule of HF, forming rhombic crystals of NH₄F·HF. *Fluoride of Calcium*: Fluorspar, CaF₂, occurs in the bones and teeth of animals in small quantities. *Fluoride of Boron*, BF₃, is a gas. *Fluoride of Silicon*, SiF₄, is a heavy, colorless, fuming gas, obtained by heating a mixture of fluor spar and sand with concentrated sulphuric acid. It is absorbed by water, forming silicofluoric acid, H₂SiF₆, and gelatinous silica is deposited, the tube should dip into mercury to prevent it being blocked up. Fluorides are decomposed by chlorine, and converted into chlorides. Soluble fluorides give a gelatinous precipitate with calcium chloride. Many double fluorides have been prepared.

flū-or-in, **flū-or-ine**, *s.* [Eng. *fluor*]; *-in*, *-ine* (Chem.) (q. v.)]

Chem.: Symbol F, at wt. 19. Fluorine occurs in Fluorspar, CaF₂; in cryolite, 6NaF·Al₂F₆, and in topaz and apatite. It has been detected in the bones, teeth, blood, and milk. It has not been isolated. A gas was obtained by the action of iodine on silver fluoride, AgF, but it was probably an iodide of fluorine. Fluorine in a free state

combines readily with silicon and metals, therefore it attacks the tube in which the experiment is performed; it decomposes water, forming hydrofluoric acid, HF. Experiments with the action of chlorine on AgF in tubes made of CaF₂, yielded HF, as the silver fluoride could not be sufficiently dried. Fluorine does not combine with oxygen.

flū-or-ite, **flū-or**, *s.* [Lat. *fluor* (q. v.), and suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.)]

Min.: An isometric, transparent, or sub-translucent brittle mineral, having many shades of color, some specimens being white, others yellow, yet others blue or green, or more rarely red; streak white. Composition: Fluoride of calcium—i. e., fluorine, 48.7, and calcium, 51.3=100. Mineral phosphorescent when heated. There are two leading varieties: (1) Ordinary Fluorite—(a) cleavable or crystallized, (b) coarse to fine granular, (c) earthy, dull, and sometimes very soft, (d) chlorophane; (2) Actinonite. No. (1) includes Ratokite (q. v.). It occurs in veins, or more rarely in beds, in metamorphic rocks, or as the gangue of metallic ores. (Dana.)

¶ Dana has a fluorite group of minerals, comprehending Fluorite, Yttrocerite, Fluocerite, and Fluocerine.

flū-or-ōid, *s.* [Lat. *fluor*, and Gr. *eidōs*=form.]

Crystall.: A crystal, the superficies of which is contained by twenty-four triangles. The name Fluoride has been adopted because this form of crystal is common in fluorite.

flū-or-ō-type, *s.* [Eng. *fluor*; *o* connective, and Eng. *type*.]

Photog.: A process into which fluorine acid enters in the shape of fluorate of soda.

flū-or-ōus, *a.* [Lat. *fluor*, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ous*.]

Min., &c.: Containing fluorite.

flū-ō-sil'-ī-cāte, *s.* [HYDROFLUOSILICATE.]

flū-ō-sil'-īc, *a.* [Pref. *fluor*, and Eng. *silicic*.] [HYDROFLUOSILICIC.]

flūr'-bird, *s.* [Etym. of first element doubtful, and Eng. *bird*.] A decoy bird. (Goldsmith.)

flūr-r'y, *s.* [Etymology doubtful; probably of Scandinavian origin; cf. Norweg. dial. *fluralt*=rough, shaggy; Sw. dial. *flur*=disordered hair, a whim, a caprice; *flurig*=disordered, dissolute.]

*1. A sudden gust, blast, or storm of wind; a squall.

"The boat was overtaken by a sudden *flurry* from the north."—Swift: *Voyage to Lilliput*.

2. A sudden and violent shower of snow or rain.

"Like a *flurry* of snow on the whistling wind of December."—Longfellow: *Miles Standish*, vii.

3. Agitation, bustle, confusion; nervous excitement.

"One is kept in perpetual alarm and *flurry* of spirits."—Steuern: *Travels in Spain*, let. 40.

4. (Spec.): When a whale which has received a fatal wound rises to the surface, spouts blood, and lashes the sea with its tail, it is said to be in its *flurry*.

flūr-r'y, *a.* [FLEURY.]

flūsh (1), *v. i. & t.* [Sw. dial. *flossa*=to burn furiously; Norweg. dial. *flosa*=passion, vehemence, eagerness. (Skeat.)]

A. Intransitive:

1. To become suffused; to redden up; to blush; to glow.

"The King said not a word, but his pale cheek *flushed*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

*2. To be elated or excited.

*3. To become gay or splendid.

"At once, arrayed
In all the colors of the *flushing* year,
The garden glows."—Thomson: *Spring*, 95-7.

B. Transitive:

1. To cause to become red or flushed; to redden.

"The soft hues
That stain the wild bird's wing, and *flush* the clouds."—Longfellow: *The Spirit of Poetry*.

2. To elate, to excite.

"Men are apt, especially when *flushed* with victory, to grow both warmer and bolder."—Waterland: *Works*, x. 149.

flūsh (2), *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *flux*=a flowing, running, a flux, a flush at cards, from Lat. *fluxus*=a flowing; *fluo*=to flow.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To flow swiftly, to rush.

"By the swift recourse of *flushing* blood."—Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. vi. 29.

2. To start with haste.

"I make 'em to *flush*.
Each owl out of his bush."—Ben Jonson: *Owls*.

3. To turn on a sudden rush of water for cleansing purposes.

B. Transitive:

1. To cause to start up or fly off; as, to *flush* a covey of birds.

"*Flushing* numbers of ptarmigan."—Metcalfe: *The Oxonian in Iceland*, p. 130.

2. To cleanse by turning on a sudden rush of water; as, to *flush* a drain.

*3. To overwhelm by a sudden rush of water.

"A great tempestuous rage and furious storm sodainely *flushed* and drowned xii of his great shippes."—Hall: *Henry IV.* (an. 1.)

*4. To excite.

"Such things as can only feed his pride and *flush* his ambition."—South: *Sermons*, ii. 104.

flūsh, *a., s. & adv.* [FLUSH, v.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Fresh, glowing, vigorous.

"All his crimes broad blown, as *flush* as May."—Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 3.

*2. Full of or rich with bloom or blossoms.

3. Well-supplied; abounding. (Followed by *of*.)

"You have a passion for her pin-money; no, no, country ladies are not so *flush* of it."—Vanbrugh: *Provoked Husband*, ii. 1.

*4. Confident; flushed.

"Both appeared quite *flush* and confident of victory."—H. Brooke: *Fool of Quality*, l. 143.

II. Technically:

1. *Corp.*: Having the surface unbroken or even; on the same plane or level with the adjacent surface.

2. *Cards*: In cribbage or poker applied to a hand consisting of cards of the same suit; holding a flush.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A sudden flow of water.

"The pulse of the arteries is not only caused by the pulsation of the heart, driving the blood through them in manner of a wave or *flush*, but by the coats of the arteries themselves."—Ray: *On the Creation*.

2. A sudden flow or rush of blood to the face, causing a redness.

3. Any warm coloring or glow.

4. A sudden rush or impulse; a thrill or shock as of feeling.

"Success may give him a present *flush* of joy; but when the short transport is over, the apprehension of losing succeeds to the care of acquiring."—Rogers: *Sermons*.

*5. Bloom, vigor, freshness.

"All the blooming *flush* of life is dead."—Goldsmith: *Deserted Village*.

6. A flock of birds suddenly started or flushed.

"Flowne at a *flush* of ducks foreb the brooke."—Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. ii. 54.

7. Abundance.

"I thought 'o' the bonny bit thorn that our father rooted out 'o' the yard last May, when it had a' the *flush* o' blossoms on it."—Scott: *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xx.

8. A piece of moist ground; a place where water frequently lies; a morass, a bog.

II. Cards: In poker or cribbage a hand consisting of cards all of the same suit.

"There was nothing silly in it [whist] like the nob in cribbage—nothing superfluous. No *flushes*, that most irrational of all plays."—Lamb: *Elia*; *Mrs. Battle*.

C. As adv.: So as to be level, even, or flush with the adjacent surfaces.

flush-bolt, *s.*

1. A screwbolt, the head of which is countersunk so that it shall not protrude from the surface of the object.

2. A sliding bolt let into the face or edge of a door so as to make an even surface therewith.

flush-deck, *s.*

Naut.: A deck running the whole length of the vessel, from stem to stern, without forecabin or poop, as in a frigate.

flush-joint, *s.*

Corp.: A joint in which the abutting parts make no projection beyond the general face of the object.

flush-panel, *s.*

Joinery: A panel whose surface comes out even with the face of the stile.

flush-wheel, *s.* A wheel used in raising water from a drain; it is shaped like a breast-wheel, but is driven by power to raise water.

flūsh-ēr (1), *s.* [Ger. *fleischer*=a butcher.] A name given to *Lanius collurio*, the red-backed shrike or lesser butcher-bird.

flūsh-ēr (2), *s.* [Eng. *flush* (2), v.; *-er*.] One who flushes or cleanses out, as a drain, by turning in a sudden and copious flow of water.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

flush-ing, *s.* [Named from the place of its manufacture.] A kind of woolen material made at Flushing, Holland.

flush-ing (1), *pr. par., a. & s.* [FLUSH (1), *v.*]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or state of becoming flushed; a flush; a redness.

flush-ing (2), *pr. par., a. & s.* [FLUSH (2), *v.*]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or process of cleansing a drain by turning in a sudden and copious flow of water.

2. *Weaving:* A term applied to a thread which spans a number of other threads without intersection. Usually called Floating (q. v.). [TWILL.]

***flush-ing-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *flushing* (1); -ly.] In a flushing, reddening, or blushing manner.

flush-ness, *s.* [Eng. *flush*; -ness.] The quality or state of being flush or flushed.

flus-tër, *v. t. & i.* [Ice. *flustra*=to be flustered; *flustr*=fluster, hurry.]

A. Trans.: To make hot or red in the face, as with drinking; to heat, to confuse, to muddle.

B. Intrans.: To become heated or flustered; to be in a state of heat or excitement.

flus-tër, *s.* [FLUSTER, *v.*] Heat, excitement, bustle, confusion.

flus-træ, *s.* [Lat.=the sea in its quiet state, a calm.]

Zool.: Sea-mat. A genus of Molluscoida, class Polyzoa, order Infundibulata, and family Escharidae, if not itself the type of one (Flustridae). The species, and especially the common one, *Flustra foliacea*, are regarded by visitors to the coast as sea-weeds, which they somewhat resemble, but the frond, which is mat-like in color, is all dotted over with holes, each of which is inhabited by a polypide, or its offspring by gemmation, in one sense distinct yet still connected with the parent, like branches with the roots of a tree. They are found on our rocky shores abundantly. Numerous American species are known.

***flus-trä-tëd**, *a.* [FLUSTER, *v.*] Tipsy, intoxicated.

flus-trä-tion, *s.* [FLUSTER, *v.*] Confusion, flurry.

flus-tri-dæ, **flus-træ-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *flustra* (a), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool.: A family of Infundibulata Polyzoa, type *Flustra* (q. v.).

flute (1), ***floyt**, ***floyte**, ***flowte**, *s.* [O. Fr. *flaute*, *floute*; Fr. *flûte*, from Low Lat. *flauta*=a flute, from Lat. *flatus*=a blowing; *flot*=to blow; Ital. *flauto*; M. H. Ger. *flöite*; Dut. *fluit*; Sw. *flöjt*; Dan. *flöite*; Ger. *flöte*, *flaute*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

"Anon they move
In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mode
Of flutes and soft recorders."

Milton: P. L., i. 551.

2. A long, thin, French roll, eaten at breakfast.

3. In the same sense as II. 1.

4. A groove or channel in any material, as in a dress; a species of ruffle.

II. Technically:

1. *Architecture:*

(1) A long vertical groove in the shaft of a column. It is usually circular in section, but, when angular, the shaft is called a canted column. The Doric column has twenty flutes; the Corinthian, Ionic, and composite have each twenty-four flutes; the Tuscan is without them.

"According to the compass and station of the column, the flutes may be augmented to thirty and above."—Evelyn: *Architecture*.

(2) A hollow, concave chamfer, gutter, groove, or channel; the receding member of a compound molding.

2. *Music:*

(1) One of the most widely used of ancient musical instruments, and at this day one of the most important instruments in an orchestra. Of tubes without reeds there are only two kinds—the flute played by a mouth-piece, and that played by placing the lips close against a hole on one side. The former kind was formerly called *flûte à bec*; the latter, *flûte traversière*, or *flauto traverso*, the cross-flute. The flageolet, which still is in use, is a familiar example of a *flûte à bec*, but it is the smallest of its kind, for these instruments



Flute.

fâte, *fât*, *färe*, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = â. qu = kw.

were at one time made sufficiently large to be called "tenor" and "bass" flutes; and complete four-part harmony could be obtained from a set. The larger kinds only exist now as curiosities.

"The breathing flute's soft notes are heard around."—Alex. Pope.

(2) A stop on an organ. They are of two kinds, open and stopped, and are equally common in metal and wood. (Stainer & Barrett.)

flute-bit, *s.* A wood-boring tool adapted to be used in a brace, and used in boring ebony, rose-wood, and other hard woods.

flute-like, *a.* Resembling a flute in tone; clear and mellow.

flute-organ, *s.*

Music: An organ in which the sound is produced by the action of wind on a cutting edge, in contradistinction to the reed-organ, in which the sound is produced by a vibrating tongue of metal. It is also called the mouth-organ, and the mouth or flute-pipes are technically known as flues; a contraction of flutes.

flute-pipe, *s.*

Music: An organ-pipe having a sharp lip or wind-cutter which imparts vibrations to the column of air in the pipe, producing a musical note. [MOUTH-PIPE.]

flute-player, *s.* A flutist or flautist.

flute-stop, *s.* [FLUTE, *s.*, II. 2 (2).]

¶ *Armed en flûte:* Having the guns in part taken out, as when used as a transport. (Said of a vessel of war.)

flûte (2), *s.* [A corruption of *float* or *floate* (q. v.).] A long vessel or boat, having flat ribs or floor timbers, round behind and swelled in the middle.

***flûte**, ***flöit-en**, ***floyt-en**, ***flowt-yn**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *flouter*, *flouter*; M. H. Ger. *flöiten*, *flöuten*; Dut. *fluiten*; Low Ger. *flöiten*, *flöiten*; Ger. *flöten*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To play upon a flute or pipe.

2. To whistle with a flute-like note.

B. Transitive:

1. To play on a flute; to play or sing with flute-like notes.

"Fluting a wild carol ere her death."

Tennyson: *Passing of Arthur*.

2. To form flutes or channels in; as in a column.

flût-éd, *pa. par. & a.* [FLUTE, *v.*]

1. *Arch.:* Having channels or flutes in it; channelled, furrowed; as, a fluted column.

2. *Music:* Clear and mellow; flute-like; as, fluted notes.

flût-en-ist, *s.* [Eng. *flute*; *n* connective, and suff. -ist.] A flute-player; a fluter.

flût-ër, *s.* [Eng. *flute* (1); -er.]

1. One who plays upon a flute; a flautist.

2. One who makes flutes or grooves.

***flût-ër-ëss**, ***flût-ër-ësse**, *s.* [Eng. *fluter*; -ess.] A woman who plays on the flute. (Sherwood.)

flû-ti-næ, *s.* [Ital. *flautino*=a small flute, dimin. of *flauto*=a flute.]

Music: A kind of accordeon resembling the concertina. A form of melodeon. An instrument worked by a bellows and keys in bank, and having one set of reeds.

flût-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FLUTE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of forming flutes or grooves in.

2. A flute; a groove; a channel; fluted work.

3. A species of ruffle.

4. One of the longitudinal grooves in a screw-tap, giving cutting-edges to the thread.

fluting-cylinder, *s.* A cylinder having longitudinal grooves to corrugate, crimp, or flute thin sheet-metal plates or fabrics. [FLUTING-MACHINE.]

fluting-iron, *s.* A species of laundry-iron which flutes the clothes; an Italian-iron; a gaufering-iron.

fluting-lathe, *s.* A kind of lathe for cutting flutes or scrolls upon columns or balusters. The flute proper is the vertical groove in a column or pillar, but the flute of the lathe is a spiral.

fluting-machine, *s.* A machine for corrugating or crimping metals. It has a pair of rollers, each one having projections which enter the interderental spaces of the other. By turning the operating screw, the bent bar, and with it the upper roller, can be adjusted up or down at will to regulate the distance between the two rollers.

fluting-plane, *s.*

Joinery: A plane adapted to cut grooves.

flût-ist, *s.* [Eng. *flut(e)*; -ist.] One who plays upon the flute; a flautist.

flût-tër, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *floterian*, *floterian*=to float about; *flot*=the sea; cogn. with Low Ger. *fluttern*=to flutter about; Ger. *flattern*; Dut. *fladderen*=to hover.] [FLOAT, *v.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. To flap the wings rapidly; to hover.

"As an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, and spreadeth abroad her wings, so the Lord alone did lead him."—Deuteronomy xxxii. 11.

2. To move about with a show of great bustle, but without much result.

3. To be moved with quick vibrations; to flap about.

"The yards are all hoisted,

The sails flutter out."

Longfellow: *Musician's Tale*.

4. To be in a state of agitation, doubt, or uncertainty; to hesitate; to waver.

"His thoughts are very fluttering and wandering, and cannot be fixed attentively to a few ideas successively."—Watts.

5. To act the beau or a frivolous character.

"No rag, no scrap of all the beau or wit,
That once so fluttered, and that once so writ."
Pope: *Dunciad*, ii. 119, 120.

B. Transitive:

1. To move about with quick vibrations; to flap; as, A bird flutters its wings.

*2. To disturb, to drive in disorder, to confound.

"Like an eagle in a dove-cote, I
Fluttered your Volsians in Corioli."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, v. 5.

3. To put into a state of agitation, alarm, or anxiety.

"This place is so haunted with bats that their perpetual fluttering endangered the putting out our links."—Evelyn: *Memoirs*, vol. i.

flût-tër, *s.* [FLUTTER, *v.*]

1. Quick, short, and irregular vibrations; a flapping or moving rapidly.

2. A state of excitement, anxiety, or agitation; disorder, confusion.

flutter-wheel, *s.* A water-wheel of moderate diameter, placed at the bottom of a chute so as to receive the impact of the head of water in the chute and penstock. Its name is derived from its rapid motion.

flût-tër-ër, *s.* [Eng. *flutter*; -er.] One who flutters.

flût-tër-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FLUTTER, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of shaking or moving rapidly; a flapping about; a putting into a state of agitation, anxiety, or excitement.

***flût-tër-ing-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *fluttering*; -ly.] In a fluttering manner.

flût-ÿ, *a.* [Eng. *flut(e)* (1); -y.] Resembling a flute in tone; flute-like.

flû-vi-âl, *a.* [Fr. *fluvial*; Lat. *fluvialis*, from *fluvius*=a river.] The same as FLUVIATILE (q. v.).

flû-vi-â-lëg, *s. pl.* [M. or f. pl. of Lat. *fluvialis*=pertaining to a river.]

Bot.: The name given by Ventinat and Richard to an order of Endogens since merged in Naiadaceæ (q. v.). The old genus *Fluvialis* is now made a synonym of *Najas*.

flû-vi-âl-ist, *s.* [Lat. *fluvialis* (is)=pertaining to a river, and Eng. &c., suff. -ist.]

Geol.: One who in explaining certain phenomena attributes nearly everything to the action of existing rivers.

flû-vi-ât-ic, *a.* [Lat. *fluvialis*=pertaining to a river.] The same as FLUVIATILE (q. v.).

flû-vi-â-tile, *a.* [Lat. *fluvialis*=pertaining to rivers.]

1. *Geog. & Geol.:* Belonging to a river.

2. *Zool.:* Living in a river; as, fluvial shells.

flû-vi-cô-lî-næ, *s. pl.* [Latin *fluvius*=a river, and *colō*=to inhabit.]

Ornith.: The same as ALECTRURINÆ (q. v.).

flû-vi-ô-grâph, *s.* An electric registering tide gauge or water-level gauge.

flû-vi-ô-mâ-rine, *a.* [Lat. *fluvius*=a river, and *marinus*=marine, from *mare*=the sea.] Related to both a river and the sea.

fluvimarine strata, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Strata laid down in the bed of the sea by an adjacent river.

flux, ***flîx**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *flux*, from Lat. *fluxus*=a flowing, from *fluō*=to flow; Sp. & Port. *fluxo*; Ital. *flusso*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or state of flowing; the motion of a liquid.

"Still and calm; no noise, no flux of waters."

Beaumont & Fletcher: *Pilgrim*, iii. 4.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = â. qu = kw.

to sell imps of this kind, whose power varied in proportion to the price paid for them. Thus Dapper in the *Alchemist*, having little money to spare, wants only

"A rifling fly, none of your great familiars."

Sidrophel's "talismanic louse" is a well-known example of more repulsive insects being supposed to entertain demoniac guests.

*(6) A thing of the slightest importance or value.

"Alein answered: I count him nat a fie."

Chaucer: C. T., 4, 190.

II. Technically:

1. Zoology:

(1) Specialty:

(a) (*Sing.*): The genus *Musca*, of which the House-fly, *Musca domestica*, is the type.

(b) (*Pl. flies*): (i) The family Muscidae, of which the genus *Musca* is the type; (ii) the order Diptera (two-winged Insects).

(2) (*Gen.*): (Chiefly as the second word in a compound): Almost any flying insect, especially if with membranous transparent wings. Thus butterflies are Lepidoptera, gall-flies chiefly Hymenoptera, dragon-flies Orthoptera, crane-flies Diptera, and Spanish-flies and turnip-flies Coleoptera. It is, however, only a small number of species in the last-named order that are called flies.

2. (*Hor.*): A regulating device used formerly in clocks, and latterly in musical boxes, to control the rate of speed.

3. (*Knitting-machine*): Another name for the Latch (q. v.).

4. (*Mach.*): A fly-wheel (q. v.).

5. (*Naut.*): A compass-card having marked upon it the points or rhumbs, thirty-two in number. The card is moved by a magnet-needle beneath. The angle of the ship's course with the magnetic meridian is shown on the marginal plate by a line called the lubber's line.

6. (*Print.*): A vibrating frame with fingers, taking a printed sheet from the tapes, and delivering it on to the heap.

7. (*Spin.*): The arms which revolve around the bobbin in a spinning-frame, to twist the roving or yarn which is wound on the bobbin. [*FLYER.*]

8. (*Theat.*): A gallery running along the side of the stage at a high level, where the ropes for drawing up parts of the scenes, &c., are worked.

9. (*Weaving*): A shuttle driven through the shed by a blow or jerk.

fly-agaric, s.

Bot.: *Agaricus muscarius*, a scarlet fungal covered with white or yellow warts. It grows in birch woods, and is used to poison flies.

fly-block, s.

Naut.: A large flat block, double or single. The double block sometimes has two sheaves at one part and one sheave in the other portion. Used in the hoisting-tackle of yards.

fly-board, s.

Print.: The board upon which the printed sheets are laid by the fly.

fly-boat, s.

1. A vessel used for rapid transport of goods, &c.

"We had leave to depart with a fly-boat laden with sugar."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 132.

2. A rapid passenger boat on canals.

3. A large, flat-bottomed Dutch coasting-vessel.

fly-book, s. A case in the form of a book consisting of small pieces of flannel, used by anglers to keep artificial flies in.

fly-boy, s.

Old Print.: The boy who lifted the printed sheets off the press, catching them as they flew from the tympan.

fly-bug, s.

Entom.: *Reduvius personatus*, a kind of winged bug which devours the bed-bug.

fly-cap, s. A cap or head-dress formerly worn by elderly ladies. It was formed of two crescents conjoined, and by means of wires made to stand out from the cushion on which the head was dressed. The name is taken from the resemblance of the sides to wings.

fly-case, s.

Entom.: The wing-cases of a "fly," a beetle for example.

fly-drill, s. A kind of drill having a reciprocating fly-wheel which gives it a steady momentum. The driving power consists of a cord winding in reverse directions upon the spindle as it rotates, first in one direction and then in the other.

fly-fungus, s.

Bot.: *Empusa muscae*.

fly-governor, s. A kind of governor which regulates speed by the impact of vanes upon the air; a fly.

fly-honeysuckle, s.

Bot.: A modern book-name for *Lonicera xylosteum*.

fly-leaf, s. A blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book, or of a circular, &c.

fly-maggot, s. A maggot bred from the eggs of the blow-fly.

fly-man, s. The driver of a fly.

fly-net, s.

1. (*Ord. Lang.*): A net in an open window to prevent entrance of flies and other insects.

2. (*Manège*): A net of meshes, or a fringe of leather strips, to protect a horse from flies.

fly-nut, s. A nut with wings, to be twisted by the hand; as the screw-nut of a hand-vice.

fly-orchis, fie-orchis, s.

Botany:

*1. (*Gen.*): Various species of *Habenaria* and *Ophrys*.

2. (*Spec.*): *Ophrys muscifera*.

fly-paper, s. Paper used for the destruction of flies; there are two kinds, one saturated with poison which dissolves and impregnates water, thus killing the flies which drink it, and the other covered with mucilage upon which the flies stick when they alight.

fly-poison, s.

Bot.: *Amianthum muscotoxicum*.

fly-powder, s. A powder consisting of arsenic mixed with sugar and water, used to kill flies.

fly-press, s. A screw-press in which the power is derived from a weighted arm, swinging in a horizontal plane, as in embossing and die presses. Presses of this kind are used for making buttons, washers, flat links for chains, cutting and gumming saw-teeth, making percussion-caps, steel-pens, &c.

fly-punching-press, s. A press for cutting teeth on saws, and for other purposes.

fly-rail, s. A hinged cleat or bracket, attached to the frame of a table, and turned out to support the leaf.

fly-sheet, s.

1. (*Gen.*): A paper broadside or bill.

2. (*Spec. (pl.)*): Certain publications of this sort advocating changes in the English Wesleyan Methodist constitution and practice. Those who were suspected of having them issued were expelled in 1849, and taking the name of Methodist Reformers laid the foundation of a new denomination, which has, however, since been amalgamated with others, the designation of the collective body being the United Free Church Methodists.

fly-shuttle, s. A shuttle driven by a picker, in contradistinction to one thrown by hand.

**fly-slow, a.* Moving slowly.

fly-speck, s. A speck or stain on glass, &c., caused by the excrement of the common house-fly.

fly-water, s. A liquid composed of a solution of arsenic, quassia bark, &c., used for killing flies.

fly-wheel, s.

Mach.: A heavy wheel attached to machinery to equalize the movement. By its inertia it opposes any sudden acceleration of speed, and by its momentum it prevents sudden diminution of speed; in the latter case it acts as a store of power to continue the movement when the motor temporarily flags, or in passing dead centers when the motor is inoperative. Fly-wheels are also used to accumulate power.

fly, a. [*Etym. doubtful.*] Sharp, wide awake.

fly-bane, s. [*Eng. fly, and bane.*]

Bot.: *Agaricus muscarius*.

fly-bit-ten, a. [*Eng. fly, and bitten.*] Marked by the bites of flies.

fly-blōw, v. t. & i. [*Eng. fly, and blow.*]

A. Transitive:

1. (*Lit.*): To deposit eggs in, as the blowfly in meat.

*2. (*Fig.*): To corrupt, to taint.

"I am unwilling to believe that he designs to play tricks, and to flyblow my words, to make others distrust them."—*Stillington*.

B. Intrans.: To deposit eggs on meat, as the blowfly.

fly-blōw, s. [*FLYBLOW, v.*] The egg of a blowfly.

fly-blōwn, a. [*FLYBLOW, v.*] Tainted with maggots; stained by flies; impure, putrid.

fly-catch-ēr, s. [*Eng. fly, and catcher.*]

1. (*Ord. Lang.*): One that hunts or catches flies.

2. Ornithology:

(1) (*Sing.*): The genus *Muscicapa*, the typical one of the family Muscipidae (q. v.). The European or Spotted Fly-catcher (*Muscicapa griseola*) is

brown above, with a few dark spots on the top of its head; below it is dull white, the throat and breast streaked with brown; length about six inches. It makes a beautiful nest in various situations, some of them of odd character, and lays four or five eggs, which are bluish-white spotted with red.

(2) (*Pl.*): The Muscipidae, a family of Insectorial Birds of the tribe Dendrocygnae. They have a wide gape of mouth, which is bordered with bristles, and short, feeble legs. [*MUSCIPIDAE.*]

**Tyrant fly-catchers:* [*TYRANNINAE.*]

*The American fly-catchers are of the family Tyrannidae, including the king bird, pewee and crested fly-catcher.

fly-ēr, s. [*FLIER.*]

fly-fish, v. i. [*Eng. fly, and fish, v. i.*] To angle with a hook baited with a natural or an artificial fly.

fly-fish-ing, s. [*Eng. fly, and fishing.*] The act or art of angling with flies, natural or artificial.

fly-flāp, s. [*Eng. fly, and flap.*] An instrument to drive away flies.

fly-flāp-pēr, s. [*Eng. flyflap; -er.*]

1. One who drives away flies with a flyflap.

2. A flyflap (q. v.).

fly-ing, pr. par., & s. [*FLY, v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act or power of moving through the air with wings.

2. The act of fleeing or running away.

flying-army, s.

Milit.: A body of soldiers, not lying in a fixed camp, but constantly moving about, either to protect their own garrisons and posts, or to harass the enemy; a flying-camp.

flying-artillery, s.

Milit.: Field artillery when the gunners are all mounted; either on horses, or on the limbers.

flying-birds, s. pl.

Ornith.: The sub-class Carinate.

flying-bridge, s. A temporary bridge, suspended or floating. A military, pontoon, or boat bridge.

flying-buttress, s.

Arch.: A structure in the form of an arch, spanning the roof of an aisle between an outer buttress and the wall of the nave. It assists in resisting the thrust of the roof.

flying-camp, s. [*FLYING-ARMY.*]

flying-dragon, s.

1. (*Ord. Lang.*): A paper kite.

"Flying-dragons, very common in Edinburgh in harvest. They are generally guided by very young boys, with a chain no stronger than a piece of slight packing twine."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, Aug., 1821, p. 35.

2. (*Zoöl.*): The same as FLYING-LIZARD (q. v.).

Flying-Dutchman, s.

1. (*Mythol.*): A phantom Dutch ship supposed to be encountered off the Cape of Good Hope. The origin of the myth is doubtful. The popular explanation is that, on account of a murder committed on board his vessel, or a boastful exclamation of his own, a captain was doomed to beat in a phantom ship against storms till the day of judgment. Another explanation is that a Dutch vessel with all hands was lost off the Cape of Good Hope, of old called the Cape of Storms; but, if the apparition be seen at all, it is probably due to refraction.

2. A nickname applied, on account of its speed, to the English express train running from London to Exeter.

*Two other British very fast trains are nicknamed the Flying Scotchman (q. v.), and, not the Flying, but the Wild Irishman. The last-mentioned train runs from London to Holyhead, en route for Dublin.

flying-fish, s.

Ichthy. & Ord. Lang.: The name given to more than one fish which, having extended fins, leaps from the water, and after a more or less lengthened flight, drops into it again. The fins seem to act as parachutes rather than as wings. The Common Flying-fish is *Exocoetus volitans*. It belongs to the family Esocidae. Another closely allied species is *E. exiliens*, the Greater Flying-fish. Both have straggled to the North Atlantic waters. They are abundant in the Mediterranean. For another flying-fish of a distinct genus, see Flying-gurnard.



Flying-dragon.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

flying-fox, s. *Pteropus rubricollis*, a large frugivorous bat, occurring in the East Indies, where it commits great depredations in gardens. Its head somewhat resembles that of the fox.

flying-frog, s.

Zool.: The genus *Rhacophorus*. It has large webbed feet with adhesive discs.

flying-gurnard, s.

Ichthy.: A fish, *Dactylopterus volitans*, inhabiting the Mediterranean. There is another species of the genus, *D. orientalis*, from the Eastern seas. The genus is spiny-finned and of the family Triglidae. [DACTYLOPTERUS.]



Flying-jib.
a. Flying-jib. b. Standing-jib.

flying-jib, s.

Naut.: A sail extended by the flying jib-boom beyond the standing jib.

flying jib-boom, s.

Naut.: An extension of the jib-boom. It is sometimes in one piece with the latter, sometimes connected therewith by means of a boom-iron, in a manner analogous to that of the jib-boom on the bowsprit.

flying-lemur, s.

Zool.: The genus *Galeopithecus*, and especially *G. volans*, found in Malacca, Sumatra, and Borneo. It is so called from having a membrane which enables it to take long leaps through the air. [GALEOPITHECUS.]

flying-levels, s. pl.

Civ. Eng.: Trial levels taken over the line of a projected road, railway, &c.

flying-lizard, s.

Draco (q. v.). [PTEROSAURIA.]

flying-man, s.

Mil.: A detachment of men employed in skirmishing round an enemy.

flying-phalanger, s.

Zool.: The marsupial genus *Petaurus*, belonging to the family Phalangastidae (Phalangers). A fold of skin connects the fore and hind limbs with the sides. This enables them to take long flying leaps.

flying-pinion, s.

Horol.: The fly of a clock. [FLY, s., B. 2.]

flying-sap, s.

Mil.: The rapid excavation of the trenches of an attack, when each man advances under cover of two gabions.

Flying-Scotchman, s.

A nickname for the express train running between London and Edinburgh.

flying-sheets, s. pl.

Bibliog.: Broadsheets.

flying-shot, s.

A shot fired at something in motion, as a bird on the wing; one who fires such a shot.

flying-squid, s.

Zool.: An appellation given by sailors to the cephalopodous mollusks belonging to the genus *Ommastrephes*, of which fourteen recent species are known. Their English book-name is Sagittated Calamary. They can leap out of the water so high as often to fall on the decks of vessels. This is why they are called flying-squids, or sometimes sea-arrows. They are gregarious, inhabit the open sea, leaving their eggs floating in long clusters on the surface, are used as bait in the Newfoundland cod fishery, and are the principal food of the dolphins and cachalots, as well as of the albatross and the larger petrels. (*S. P. Woodward*.) [OMMASTREPHES.]

flying-squirrel, s.

Zool.: A name given to such of the Sciuridae (Squirrels) as have the skin of the sides very much extended between the fore and hind legs, so as, to a certain extent, to sustain the animal in the air when taking long leaps. *Sciuropterus volans* is the only European species.

flying-worm, s.

The tetter, the ringworm. (*Ash*.)

fÿsch, s.

[A Swiss provincial word.]

Geol.: A series of rocks in the Central Alps. They are composed of fucoidal grit and shale overlying

the nummulitic rocks. They are believed to be Upper Eocene. Some have been changed into saccharoid marble, quartz rock, and mica-schist.

fÿ-träp, s.

[Eng. fly, and trap.]

Bot.: *Apocynum androsaemifolium*.

Venus fly-trap: *Dionaea muscipula*. [DIONEÆ.]

fÿ-wört, s.

[Eng. fly, and wort (q. v.).]

Bot.: A name applied to the genus *Myanthus*, now merged in *Catasetum*.

*fnast, s.

[A. S. *fnæst*.] Breath, breathing.
"Hire horte was so gret
That wel negh hire *fnast* atschet."
Owl and Nightingale, 43.

*fnast, *fnaste, v. i.

[A. S. *fnæstian*.]

1. To breathe.

2. To break or burst out.

*fnes-yng, s.

[A. S. *fnædsung*.] A sneezing

*fō (1), s.

[FŌE.]

*fō (2), s.

[Chinese. See def.]

Religions: The spelling of the word Booddh intended to indicate the pronunciation of the name of that god in China, where his adherents are numbered by hundreds of millions. It is the nearest approach which the Chinese are capable of making to the correct pronunciation, but a Hindoo would regard it as far from accurate.

fōal, *foale, *fole, s. [A. S. *fola*=a foal, a colt; *Icel. fōli*; Sw. *fåle, fōl*; Dan. *føl*; Dut. *veulen*; Ger. *fohlen, fullen*; Goth. *fula*, cogn. with Gr. *pōlos*=a foal; Lat. *pulvis*=a young animal. Skeat considers the root to be *pu*=to beget, which appears in Sans. *putra*=a son, and *pota*=the young of an animal.] [FILLY.] The young of the horse, including either sex; a colt, a filly.

foal-teeth, s. pl. The first teeth of horses; they are shed at a certain age.

fōal, v. t. & i.

[FOAL, s.]

A. Trans.: To bring forth young; said of a mare or she-ass.

"Give my horse to Timon,
Ask nothing, give it him; it *foals* me straight
And able horses." *Shakesp.*: *Timon of Athens*, ii. 1.

B. Intrans.

To bring forth a foal.

"About September take your mares into the house,
where keep them till they *foal*."—*Mortimer*: *Husbandry*.

fōal-foot, fōle-foot, fōles-foth, s.

[Eng. foal, and foot. So named from the shape of the leaves.]

Bot.: Various plants. (1) *Tussilago farfara*, (2) *Ranunculus ficaria*, (3) *Asarum europæum* or *Nepeta glechoma*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

¶ Sea foal-foot, sea folefoot:

Bot.: *Convolutulus soldanella*.

foam, *fame, *fom, *foom, *fome, s. [A. S. *fām*; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *feim, faim*; Low Ger. *fām*; Ger. *feim, faum*; Lat. *spuma*.] The white substance, consisting of an aggregation of bubbles, which arises on the top of liquids from violent agitation or fermentation; froth, spume.

"He was of foam as flekked as a pye."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 12,493.

foam-cock, s.

Steam-eng.: A cock at the water-level to blow off scum.

foam-collector, s.

Steam-boiler: A pan or other device at the water-level in the steam-boiler, to catch, retain, and discharge the foam which rises to the surface of the water.

*foam-crested, a.

Crested with foam; as, foam-crested waves.

*foam-globe, s.

A ball or round mass of foam.

*foam-lit, a.

Made light or bright with foam.

fōam, *fame, *fome, *fomyn, v. i. & t.

[A. S. *fāman*; O. H. Ger. *feimjan*; Ger. *faumen*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To gather foam or froth; to froth; to be covered with froth or foam.

"The river nobly foams and flows."
Byron: *Childe Harold*, iii, 55.

2. To become filled with foam, as a steam-boiler.

3. To be violently agitated; to be in a rage or fury.

"H3 foameth and gnasheth with his teeth."—*Mark* ix. 18.

B. Transitive:

1. To cause to foam; to make foamy or frothy.

2. To throw out with violence or rage.

"Foaming out their own shame."—*Jude* 13.

fōam-ing, pr. par., a. & s.

[FOAM, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

"Her fancy followed him through foaming waves."
Couper: *Task*, i. 589.

C. As subst.

The act or state of becoming covered with foam or froth; a being in a state of rage or fury.

fōam-ing-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *foaming*; -ly.] In a foaming manner; frothily.

fōam-lëss, a. [English *foam*; -less.] Without foam or froth.

fōam-ÿ, a. [English *foam*; -y.] Covered with foam or froth.

F.O.B.

[An abbreviation for Free On Board.]

Comm. & Naut.: See etym. Often used in contracts for the sale of goods, implying that the cost of packing must be paid by the seller, but the freight by the purchaser.

fōb, s. [H. German *fuppe*=a pocket.] A small pocket, especially one used as a receptacle for a watch.

***fōb (1), v. t. & i.** [Ger. *foppen*=to mock, to banter.]

A. Transitive:

1. To beat, to chastise.

2. To cheat, to trick, to take in, to impose upon.

B. Intrans.

To cheat, to defraud.

¶ To fob off: To put off, to shift off.

"You must not think to fob off our disgrace with a tale;
but, an't please you, deliver."—*Shakesp.*: *Coriolanus*, i. 1.

fōb (2), v. i.

[Onomatopoeitic.] To breath hard;

to gasp as from violent running; to pant.

*fō-būs, s.

[Etymology doubtful.] A term of reproach.

"Ay, you old fobus."—*Wycherley*: *Plain Dealer*, ii. 1.

***fō-cage (cage as kig), s.** [Latin *focus*=a hearth.] Housebote or firebote (q. v.).

fō-cāl, a.

[Fr. *focal*, from Lat. *focus* (q. v.).]

1. Lit. (Math. & Physics):

Of or belonging to a focus.

2. Fig.: Constituting the point or place whence any influence emanates; a center-point.

"In 1691, Titus, in order to be near the focal point of political intrigue and faction, had taken a house within the precinct of Whitehall."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

focal-distance, s.

1. **Optics**: The distance between a concave mirror and the focus or point at which its rays are most concentrated.

2. Conic Sections:

(1) **Of the parabola**: The distance between the focus and the vertex.

(2) **Of the ellipse and the hyperbola**: The distance between the foci and the center.

¶ Principal focal distance:

Optics: The distance between the principal focus and a concave mirror.

*fō-cāl-ize, v. t.

[Eng. *focal*; -ize.] To bring to a focus; to focus.

"Light is focalized in the eye, sound in the ear."—*De Quincey*.

*fō-cīle, *fō-cīl, s.

[Fr. *focile*.]

Anat.: A bone of the forearm and leg; the greater focile being the ulna or tibia, the lesser the radius or fibula.

*fō-cīl-lâte, v. t.

[Lat. *focillatus*, pa. par. of *focillo*=to revive a benumbed person by means of fire or heat; *focus*=fire, a hearth.] To cherish, to warm.

*fō-cīl-lâ-tion, s.

[FOCILLATE.] Cherishing, comfort, support.

fō-cīm-ê-tër, s.

[Eng. *focus*, and Gr. *metron*=a measure.]

Phot.: An instrument for assisting in focusing an object in or before a camera. This consists usually of a lens of small magnifying power.

fō-cūs, s.

[Lat.=a fireplace, a hearth, a fireplace, a brazier.]

1. Ord. Lang.

Any place from which an influence emanates, or where that influence exists in very concentrated form. (*Lit. & fig.*)

II. Technically:

1. **Optics**: A point at which the rays of light refracted from a convex lens, or reflected from a concave mirror, are most concentrated; a point in which such rays meet, or tend to meet, if produced either backward or forward.

2. Conic sections:

(1) **Sing. (of a parabola)**: A point so situated that if from it there be drawn a line to any point in the curve, and another from the latter perpendicular to a straight line given in position, these two straight lines will always be equal to one another.

(2) **Plural**:

(a) **Of an ellipse**: Two points so situated that if two straight lines be drawn from them to any point in the curve, the sum of these straight lines will always be the same.

(b) **Of an hyperbola**: Two points so situated that if two straight lines be drawn from them to any point in the curve, the excess of the straight line drawn to one of the points above the other will always be the same.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thÿs; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tÿon, -sÿon = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

3. *Astron.*: The term foci is often used in connection with the orbit of the earth, which is an ellipse, with the sun in one of the foci.

4. *Acoustics*: The point of convergence of sound rays, these following the same laws as those of light and heat. [F. (1).]

(1) *Acoustic focus*:

Acoustics: The focus of sound rays. [II. 4.]

(2) *Caloric focus*:

Heat: The focus of heat rays.

(3) *Conjugate foci*:

Optics: Two foci so situated that, if rays of light diverging from one strike a concave mirror, they will be reflected and meet in the other.

(4) *Luminous focus*:

Optics: The focus of light rays.

(5) *Principal focus*:

Optics: The focus of parallel rays striking a concave mirror.

(6) *Vertical focus*:

Optics: A radiant point behind a mirror, from which rays may be held to diverge more and more, and in which, looking at them now as coming from the opposite direction, and consequently as convergent, they would tend to meet.

(7) *Magnetic foci*: The two points on the earth's surface where the magnetic intensity is greatest. They nearly coincide in position with the magnetic poles.

fō-cūs, v. t. [**FOCUS, s.**] To bring to a focus; to focalize.

fō-cūs-lūg, pr. par. or a. [**FOCUS, v.**]

focusing-glass, s.

Phot.: A glass used for magnifying the image on the ground glass in the camera, to enable the operator to get it into better focus.

fōd-dēr (1), *fod-dur, *fo-dre, *fod-dre, *fod-yr, s. [*A. S. fōdor, fōddor, fōddur, from fōda=food; cogn. with O. H. Ger. fuotar; Dut. voeder; Low Ger. voder, vœr; Icel. fōðr; Dan. & Sw. foder; Ger. futter.*] [**FOOD.**] Food served to cattle, horses, or sheep in the stall, as distinguished from pasture.

fodder-passage, foddering-passage, s. The passage in a cattle-shed along which the food is carried for the cattle.

***fōd-dēr (2), *fod-er, *fōth-er, *fōth-ur, s.** [*A. S. fōther; O. S. vōther; O. H. Ger. fuodir; M. H. Ger. vuoder; Dut. voeder; Sw. foder.*]

1. A weight by which lead and other articles were formerly weighed; it varied from 19¼ to 24 cwt. It is now applied to a weight for lead, equal to 21 cwt. of 112 lbs. avoirdupois.

2. A heavy blow.

fōd-dēr, *fōth-er, v. t. [*A. S. fōdrian; O. H. Ger. fuotarjan; Dut. voederen; Low Ger. voderen; Icel. fōðra; Sw. fodra; Dan. fodre, fore; Ger. füttern.*]

1. To feed or supply with fodder.

"Three barns with as many cowards to fodder cattle in."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

*2. To feed, to support.

"For thi name me lede and fother."—Wycliffe: *Psalm xxx. 4.*

***fōd-dēr-ēr, s.** [*Eng. fodder; -er.*] One who foddors or feeds cattle.

fōd-gēl, a. [*PODGY.*] Squat and plump.

***fō-dī-ent, a.** [*Lat. fodiena, pr. par. of fodio=to dig.*] Digging; throwing up with a spade.

***fō-dīf-ra-gōūs, a.** [*Lat. foedus=a treaty, and frag, root of frango=to break.*] Covenant or treaty breaking.

fōe, *fa, *faa, *fae, *fo, *foo, s. [*A. S. fāh, fág, fā, from feogan=to hate; Goth. fījan.*]

1. An enemy in common life; one who entertains or shows enmity toward another.

"She has one foe, and that one foe the world."
Cowper: *Table Talk*, 455.

2. An opponent; one who is opposed to the principle of anything.

"He that considers and inquires into the reason of things, is counted a foe to received doctrines."—Watts: *On the Mind*.

3. Anything which is opposed or antagonistic to another.

4. An enemy in war; an adversary; one of a nation at war with another.

"William ginnes ride freely toward here fōe."
William of Patern: 1, 189.

5. Used with the definite article for a hostile army; the enemy.

***foe-reaped, a.** Reaped by a hostile army.

***fōe, v. t.** [*FOE, s.*] To treat as a foe.

***fōe-hōod, s.** [*Eng. foe; -hood.*] The state of a foe; enmity.

fōe-like, adv. [*Eng. foe, and like.*] Like a foe or enemy.

fōe-man, *fo-man, *fa-man, s. [*Eng. foe, and man.*] An enemy in war; an adversary; a foe.

***fōe-ship, *fo-schip, *fo-schipe, s.** [*Eng. foe; -ship.*] Enmity.

fōe-nēr-āte, v. t. [*FENERATE.*]

fōe-nēr-ā-tion, s. [*FENERATION.*]

fōe-nīc-u-lūm, s. [*From Lat. fenum, fenum=hay; to the smell of which its scent bears some resemblance.*]

Bot.: Fennel. A genus of umbelliferous plants, family Seselidae. The leaves are pinnately compound, the umbels compound, bracts and bracteoles none, flower yellow, calyx teeth none, fruit ovoid or oblong, with solitary vittæ in the interstices. Four species are known. *Feniculum vulgare* is the Common Fennel, which grows on rocks along the Atlantic coasts, not always being indigenous. *F. capense* is eaten in Southern Africa.

fōn-ū-grēek, s. [*FENUGREEK.*]

fōe-nūs (pl. fōe-nī), s. [*Lat.=that which is produced, interest on money.*]

Entom.: A genus of pupivorous Hymenoptera, family Evaniidae. The ovipositor so slightly projects that it is like a sting. The larvae are predatory on those of other insects. The perfect fœni frequent flowers. At night or during inclement days they hang by their mandibles to the stems of different plants.

fōe-tal, a. [*FETAL.*]

fōe-tī-çide, s. [*FETICIDE.*]

fōe-tīf-ic, a. [*Lat. factus=young, and facio=to make, to produce.*] Making fruitful. (*Ash.*)

fōe-tōr, s. [*FETOR.*]

fōe-tūs, s. [*FETTUS.*]

fōg (1), s. [*Dan. (snee) fog=a snowstorm, from fyge=to drift; Icel. fok=spray; fjúk=a snowstorm.*]

1. *Lit.*: A very thick mist; small hollow vesicles of water suspended in the air, but so low as to be but a short distance from the earth in place of rising high above it and becoming so illuminated by the sun as to constitute clouds of varied hue. Fogs often arise when the air above warm, moist soil is colder than the soil itself. The hot vapors from the ground are then condensed by coming in contact with the colder air above, as the warm steam of a kettle is by the comparatively cold air of a room. But no fog arises till the cold air has absorbed vapor enough to bring it to the point of saturation. Fogs often hang over rivers. Their cause is the condensation, by contact with the cold water, of the vapor in a hot and moist air current passing over the river. The "pea-soup" fogs of Chicago life are produced by the carbon of the smoky atmosphere coloring the fog vesicles; a fog which is brown in Chicago's business district is generally white a few miles off, and wanting altogether at the further extremities of the city. On hills and mountains of any size it is easy to rise above a fog, and see it like an ocean beneath one's feet.

2. *Fig.*: A state of confusion, doubt, or perplexity.

fog-alarm, s.

Naut.: An audible signal, warning vessels from shoals or other dangerous places. Fog-alarms are various in their kind, their operation, and their construction. As to kind, they consist of bells, whistles, and trumpets. As to operation, they are sounded by the current, by the ebbing and flowing tide, by the swaying of the waves, by the wind, by bellows, by clock-work impelled by weight or spring. As to construction, they are adapted for headlands, light-ships, buoys, or to be anchored by piles on spits, sand-bars, or shoals.

fog-bell, s.

Naut.: A bell upon a vessel, buoy, or spit of land, and rung by the motion of the waves, or force of the wind, as a warning to mariners.

fog-horn, s.

Nautical:

1. A kind of horn kept on board ships to be sounded as a warning in foggy weather.

2. An instrument resembling a trumpet in shape, through which air or steam is made to pass at a high pressure, causing a blast which can be heard to a considerable distance out at sea, thus in foggy weather warning sailors of their proximity to land.

fog-ring, s.

Meteorol.: A bank of fog appearing in a ring or circular form. It is not unfrequently observed off the coasts of Newfoundland.

fog-signal, s.

1. *Nautical*:

(1) A signal made on board ships in foggy weather by the sounding of a whistle, ringing of a bell, &c., in order to prevent collisions.

(2) A fog-alarm (q. v.).

2. *Rail.*: A detonating ball or "torpedo" placed on the rails to indicate danger to the engineer of a passing train.

fog-smoke, s. Fog-mist.

fog-trumpet, s. A horn or trumpet placed on a projecting headland, a vessel, or a spar, and blown by mechanical means or by the wind, as a warning to mariners. A fog-horn (q. v.).

fog-whistle, s.

Naut.: A signal of warning for vessels off a coast. A sounder on the principle of the steam-whistle is exposed to a blast of air or of steam. Usually, motion derived from the waves, the tide, the wind, or clock-work, makes it automatic.

fōg (2), s. & a. [*Etym. doubtful; cf. Wel. ffieg=dry grass.*]

A. As substantive:

1. Coarse, rank grass which has not been eaten off in the summer.

"The thick and well-grown fog doth mat my smoother shades."
Drayton: *Polyolbion*, s. 13.

2. Moss.

B. As adj.: Gross, bloated. (*Stanhurst: Virgil's Æneid*, iii. 672.)

fōg (1), v. t. [*FOG (1), s.*]

*1. *Lit.*: To envelope or surround with a fog.

"Fogged and misled with filthy vapors."—Leighton: *Comment. on St. Peter*, essay 1, ch. 1.

*2. *Fig.*: To puzzle, to perplex, to pettify.

"We turn what we say into tangle talk so as to fog them."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*fōg (2), v. t. & i. [*FOG (2), s.*]

A. Trans.: To feed with fog or coarse grass; to eat the fog off.

B. Intrans.: To become covered with moss.

*fōg (3), v. t. [*Etym. doubtful.*] To hunt after in a mean, cringing manner.

fōg-bānk, s. [*Eng. fog (1), s., and bank.*] An appearance in hazy weather, when the fog presents the appearance of a solid bank of land.

***fōg-gage (gage as gīg), s.** [*Low. Lat. foga-gium.*] Coarse, rank grass which has not been eaten off in the summer; aftermath; fog.

fōgged, fog-git, a. [*Eng. fog (2), s.; -ed.*] Covered with moss; rank, coarse.

*fōg-gēr, s. [*Eng. fog (3), v.; -er.*] One who seeks for things in a cringing, servile fashion; a pettifogger.

fōg-gī-ly, adv. [*Eng. foggy; -ly.*] In a foggy manner; darkly, mistily.

fōg-gī-nēss, s. [*Eng. foggy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being foggy, misty, or dark; mistiness, haziness, cloudiness.

fōg-gy (1), *fog-gie (1), a. [*Eng. fog (1); -y.*]

1. *Lit.*: Filled with fog, haze, or mist; abounding in fogs; cloudy, hazy, misty.

2. *Fig.*: Confused, dull, stupid, perplexed.

*fōg-gy (2), fog-gie (2), a. [*Eng. fog (2); -y.*]

1. Full of coarse, rank grass; coarse, rank, like foggage.

2. Stuffed as with rank grass.

3. Mossy, covered with moss.

foggy-bee, foggie-bee, s.

Entom.: The Carder bee, *Bombus muscorum*, which makes its nest in moss.

fō-gle, s. [*Etym. doubtful.*] A silk handkerchief. (*Slang.*)

"If you don't take fogles and tickers."—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. xviii.

fogle-hunter, s. One who steals handkerchiefs, a pickpocket.

*fō-grām, *fō-grām, s. & a. [*Etym. doubtful.*]

A. As subst.: A foggy.

B. As adj.: Foggy, stupid.

*fō-grām-l-ty, s. [*Eng. fogram; -ity.*] Stupidity; a piece of fogysim.

fō-gy, fō-gey, s. [*Etym. doubtful.*] An old-fashioned, eccentric, or singular person.

fō-gy-dōm, fō-gey-dōm, s. [*English foggy; -dom.*] The state or condition of a foggy.

fō-gy-ism, fō-gey-ism, s. [*Eng. foggy; -ism.*] The manners, habits, or characteristics of a foggy.

*fōh, interj. [*Onomatopoeic.*] An exclamation of disgust or abhorrence.

fōi-ble, *foy-ble, a. & s. [*O. Fr. foible=feeble (q. v.).*]

**A. As adj.*: Weak, feeble.

"Then fencing-masters when they present a foyle or fleuret to their scholars, tell him that it hath two parts; one of which he calleth the fort or strong, and the other the foyle or weak."—*Lord Herbert: Life*, p. 46.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian, œ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

B. As subst.: A weak point in one's character; a weakness; a failing.

"The gloomy vaults
That hid their dust, their foibles, and their faults,"
Byron: *Lara*, i. 11.

¶ For the difference between *foible* and *imperfection*, see *IMPERFECTION*.

foil (1), ***foyle**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *fouler*=to tread, to stamp upon, from Low Lat. *fullo*, *folo*=to full cloth.]

1. To trample underfoot; to insult.

2. To keep down or under; to repress, to restrain.

3. To defeat, to baffle; to frustrate; to render vain or nugatory.

"But they who tried were foiled."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

*4. To puzzle, to perplex.

"Whilst I am following one character, I am crossed in my way by another, and put up such a variety of odd creatures in both sexes, that they foil the scent of one another, and puzzle the chase."—Addison.

*5. To blunt, to dull, to mar, to spoil.

"When light-winged toys
Of feathered Cupid foil, with wanton dullness,
My speculative and officed instruments."
Shakesp.: *Othello*, i. 3.

¶ For the difference between *to foil* and *to defeat*, see *DEFEAT*.

***foil** (2), ***foyl**, *v. t.* [A variant of *file* or *foul* (q. v.), but possibly the same as *foil* (1), v.] To defile.

foil (1), ***foile**, ***foyle** (1), *s.* [FOIL (1), v.]

*1. A defeat, a frustration; a baffling.

2. A blunt weapon for fencing; a thin blade with a button on the end.

3. The track or trail of game when hunted.

*¶ (1) *To give foil*: To discomfit.

(2) *To take the foil*: To be discomfited.

foil (2), ***foyle** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *feuille*=a leaf, from Lat. *folium*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A leaf.

"As many vines take
Of violette, not but only the foil."
Palladius: *On Husbandrie*, p. 144.

(2) In the same sense as II. 2.

2. Fig.: Anything of a different color, character, or quality which serves to set off another thing to advantage by comparison or contrast.

"Hector has a foil to set him off; we impose the incoherence of Paris to the temperance of Hector."—Broome: *On the Odyssey*.

II. Technically:

1. Arch.: A leaf in architecture or carving, as a trefoil ornament; or a window, having lobes like clover, and then said to be trefoiled, quatrefoiled, cinquefoiled, &c.

2. Jewelry: A thin leaf of metal, for plating, or to color a gem behind which it is placed. A colored foil imparts its tint to a gem whose natural color is vague and insipid. Foil is made by rolling into thin sheets a plate of copper covered with a layer of silver. The silver surface is polished and covered with a clean varnish, colored or white. Tin or lead foil is very thin sheets.

3. Glass: An amalgam of silver and tin at the back of a looking-glass.

foil-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *foil* (1), v.; -able.] That may or can be foiled, frustrated, or defeated.

foiled, *a.* [Eng. *foil* (2), s.; -ed.]

Arch.: Having foils; as, a foiled arch.

foil-ër, *s.* [Eng. *foil* (1), v.; -er.] One who foils, defeats, or frustrates.

foil-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FOIL (1), v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *substantive*:

1. The act of defeating, frustrating or baffling.

2. The track of a deer on the grass.

***foin**, ***foygne**, ***foyne**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *foindre*, *foigner*.]

A. Trans.: To thrust at.

"Hente hym be the nekke and foygnede hym with that knyft."
Sir Ferumbas, 5640.

B. Intrans.: To thrust or push, as in fencing.

"They foygneden ech at other."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 1,666.

***foin** (1), ***foyne**, *s.* [FOIN, v.] A thrust, a stroke, as in fencing.

***foin** (2), ***fooyne**, ***foyn**, *s.* [O. Fr. *faine*, *foine*; Fr. *fouine*: Sp. *fuina*; Port. *foinha*.]

1. A polecat, a fitchet.

2. Fur from the polecat.

***foin-ër-y**, *s.* [FOIN, v.]

Fencing: The act of making feints or thrusts with a foil; fencing.

***foin-ing**, ***foyn-yng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FOIN, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of thrusting or making feints, as in fencing; foynery.

***foin-ing-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *foining*; -ly.] In a pushing or thrusting manner; with a push or thrust.

***fois-ön**, ***fois-oun**, ***foy-son**, ***foy-soun**, ***foizon**, *s.* [O. Fr. *foison*; Fr. *foison*, from Lat. *fusio* (acc. *fusionem*)=an outpouring, from *fusus*, *pa. par. of fundo*=to pour out.]

1. Plenty, abundance.

2. A plan, a contrivance.

***fois-ön-less**, *a.* [Eng. *foison*; -less.] Innutritious, unprofitable. (*Lit. & fig.*) [FISSENLESS.]

foist, *v. t.* [O. Dut. *uysten*=to break wind; *veest*=a breaking of wind.]

"To foist, foist, fizzle, are all originally to break wind in a noiseless manner, and thus to foist is to introduce something, the obnoxious effects of which are only learned by disagreeable experience." (*Wedgwood*.)

1. To introduce surreptitiously, wrongfully, or unwarrantably; to thrust in fraudulently; to try to pass off as genuine, true or trustworthy.

"He is most certainly wrong in taking the liberty he has of foisting in words."—Waterland: *Works*, iv. 87.

*2. To introduce slyly or quietly.

"My whisperings foisted in all ears."

Swift: *Dial. between Mad Mullins and Timothy*.

*3. To cheat, to humbug, to hoax.

"Cutting of purses and foisting."—Middleton: *Roaring Girl*, i. 1.

***foist** (1), *s.* [FOIST, v.]

1. A cheat, a swindler, a sharper.

2. A cheat, a swindle, a fraud, an imposition.

***foist** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *fuste*; Ital. & Sp. *fusta*, from Low Lat. *fusta*.] A light, fast-sailing vessel.

***foist-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *foist*; -er.] One who foists; a falsifier; a cheat.

***foist-lëd**, *a.* [Eng. *foisty*; -ed.] Made foisty, fusty, or moldy.

***foist-i-nëss**, *s.* [English *foisty*; -ness.] Fustiness, moldiness.

***foist-y**, ***foist-ie**, *a.* [FOISTY.] Moldy, fusty.

***foi-tër-ër**, *s.* [Norm. Fr. *faitour*=a vagabond.] A vagabond. (*Wharton*.)

fole-länd, *s.* [FOLKLAND.]

föld (1), ***fald**, ***falde**, ***fauld**, ***folde**, (1), ***foold**, *s.* [A. S. *fald*; cogn. with Sw. *falla*; Dan. *fold*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: A pen or inclosure in which sheep or other animals are confined.

"His eyes he opened, and beheld a field

Part arable and tilth; whereon were sheaves

New reaped; the other part, sheepwalks and folds."

Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 431.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A flock of sheep.

"Leon, I almost sin in envying you:
The very whitest lamb in all my fold
Loves you."—Tennyson: *Aylmer's Field*, 361.

(2) A limit, a boundary.

"Secure from meeting, they're distinctly rolled,
Nor leave their seats, and pass the dreadful fold."

Creech: *Lucretius*.

II. Script.: The church, the flock of Christ.

"Other sheep I have which are not of this fold."—John x. 16.

fold-yard, *s.* A yard in which sheep or cattle are folded for feeding.

föld (2), ***folde** (2), *s.* [FOLD (2), v. Cf. Fris. *fald*; Ger. *falte*; Goth. *flahto*=a plaiting of the hair.]

1. The act of folding, or doubling up any material.

2. A part of any material folded, doubled, or bent and laid on another.

"The ancient Egyptian mummies were shrouded in a number of folds of linen, besmeared with gums."—Bacon: *Natural History*, § 771.

3. An involution, a bend.

"Fold above fold, a surging maze!"

Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 499.

*4. A clasp, an embrace.

"Shall from your neck unloose his amorous fold."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 3.

*5. A doubling, an intricacy, shifting.

"Our author seems to have sufficiently understood the folds and doubles of Sylla's disposition."—Dryden: *Life of Plutarch*.

¶ *Fold* is largely used as the last element in composition to signify the number of times a thing occurs or is repeated.

"But other fell into good ground, and brought forth fruit; some an hundred fold, some sixty fold, some thirty fold."—Matthew xiii. 8.

föld (3), *s.* [A corrupt. of fowl(?).] (See the compound.)

fold meadow-grass, *s.*

Agric.: *Poa trivialis*. [FOWL-GRASS.]

***föld** (4), ***folde** (3), *s.* [A. S. *folde*; O. Sax. *folda*; Icel. *föld*.]

1. The ground.

"Leir king . . . reste time on folden."

Layamon, i. 149.

2. The earth, the world.

"His non so feir on folde to fynde."

Early English Poems, p. 134.

föld (1), *v. t. & i.* [FOLD (1), s.]

A. Trans.: To shut up, pen, or inclose in a fold.

"To the fields I haste my folded flock to see."

Drayton: *Muses' Elysium*, *Nymphal* 4.

B. Intrans.: To shut up or pen sheep in a fold.

"The star that bids the shepherd fold,
Now the top of heaven doth hold."

Milton: *Comus*, 98.

föld (2), ***fald**, ***falde**, ***folde**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *fealdan*; cogn. with Dan. *folde*; Sw. *fälla*; Icel. *falda*; Goth. *falthan*; Ger. *fallen*; Lat. *plecto*; Gr. *plekō*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To double or bend over part of any material on to another; to lay one part over another.

"Take forth paper, fold it."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, v. 1.

2. To double or lay together.

"He had folded his arms and said 'God's will be done.'"

Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. To clasp, to embrace.

"With that he hir in armes bent
And ful fair he gan hir folde."

Twaine and Gawanne, 1,424.

*4. To plait, to weave.

"Thei foldiden a coroun of thornes."—Wycliffe: *Matthew* xxvii. 23. (*Purvey*.)

*5. To bend.

"A man cam to hym foldid on knees."—Wycliffe: *Matthew* xvii. 14.

*6. To close, to shut up.

"Whanne he had folded or closed the book."—Wycliffe: *Luke* iv. 20.

B. Intrans.: To close over or on to another of the same kind; to become folded, doubled, or plaited.

"The two leaves of the one door were folding, and the two leaves of the other door were folding."—1 Kings vi. 34.

***föld-age** (age as *lǫ*) (1), *s.* [FALDAGE.]

föld-age (age as *lǫ*) (2), *s.* [Eng. *fold* (2), v.; -age.]

Her.: A term applied to leaves having several foldings and turnings, one from the other.

föld-ëd, *pa. par. or a.* [FOLD, v.]

folded-vernation, *s.*

Bot.: Vernation consisting of simple folds, as the leaves of the cherry and the lime tree.

***föld-ëd-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *folded*; -ly.] In folds.

föld-ër, *s.* [Eng. *fold* (2), v.; -er.]

1. One who or that which folds; specif. an ivory or bone blade, used in folding sheets for binding; also in forwarding sheets from the pile in feeding to presses.

2. (Pl.): A form of eyeglasses in which the lenses fold together for the pocket, and grasp the nose by a spring bow or stiff joint when in use.

föld-ing (1), *pr. par., a. & s.* [FOLD (1), v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of shutting up or penning sheep in a fold; a fold; a pen.

föld-ing (2), *pr. par., a. & s.* [FOLD (2), v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *substantive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of doubling, bending, or turning one part of a body onto or over another.

2. A fold; a double.

3. A circle, a fold, a roll, a turning.

*4. An intricacy, a secret.

*5. (Pl.): Wrappers; swaddling clothes. (*Scotch*.)

II. Bookbinding: The process by which printed sheets are so doubled up as to bring the pages into consecutiveness for gathering and binding. The number of pages to each side of the sheet is indicated by the name 4to, 8vo, 12mo, 16mo, 24mo, 32mo, 48mo. The folio sheet has two pages on each side, and is once folded. The size of the book will, therefore, depend on the size of the paper, and the number of times it is folded. Each distinct sheet of a book has a certain mark, called a Signature (q. v.). These are gathered consecutively to form the book.

böil, **boý**; **pöut**, **jöwi**; **cat**, **gell**, **chorus**, **ghin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **ag**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**. &c. = **bpl**, **dpl**.

folding-boat, s. A kind of boat whose frame is collapsible for compact stowage, either on ship-board or for transportation on land. In a military point of view, the folding-boat may be used for crossing streams or reconnoitring, or as a bridge pontoon. Such boats are also occasionally employed by sportsmen who often have to travel long distances to find aquatic game, finny or feathered, on coast, lake or river.

folding-chair, s. A chair which is collapsible for carriage or stowage.

folding-doors, s. pl. A pair of doors hung from opposite sides of the doorway, and meeting in the middle.

folding-machine, s.

1. *Print.*: A machine for folding printed sheets for books or newspapers.

2. *Mech.*: A machine which bends pans and tin-ware to form. Some are rollers, others presses, and yet others act like the envelope-machine, having hinged leaves which press up the sides against a former.

folding-net, s. A bird-net shutting upon its prey.

folding-stool, s. A camp-stool.

folding-valve, s. A flexible flap which lies upon a perforated plate forming its seat, and rolls or unrolls thereupon to open or close the passage-way. The band is connected to an arm on a shaft which passes through a stuffing-box to the outside of the case.

***föld-löss, a.** [Eng. *fold* (2), *s.*; *-less*.] Having no fold or double.

föld-nét, s. [Eng. *fold* (2), *v.*, and *net*.] A folding-net (q. v.).

***föld-tűre, s.** [Eng. *fold* (2), *v.*; *-ure*.] The act of folding or doubling; a fold.

"My letters are generally charged as double at the post-office, from their inveterate clumsiness of *földure*."
—*Lamb: Letter to Barton*.

***föld-ý, a.** [English *fold*; *-y*.] Full of folds; doubled into folds; folded; in folds.

"Those limbs beneath their *földy* vestments moving."
—*J. Baillie (Ogilvie)*.

***fole-large, a.** [Mid. Eng. *fole*=fool, and *large*=lavish, free.] Foolishly liberal; lavish. [FOOL-LARGE.]

fö-ll-ä-çë-sæ, s. pl. [Fem. pl. of Lat. *foliaceus*.] [FOLIACEOUS.]

Bot.: A division of Cellulares, or cellular plants, comprehending the foliaceous orders Filices, Equisetaceæ, Lycopodiaceæ, and Marsiliaceæ. It is distinguished from the Aphyllæ, containing the Mosses, Lichens, Algae, Fungi, &c.

fö-ll-ä-çë-öus (or ceous as shüs), a. [Latin *foliaceus*=foliage, leaf-shaped.]

1. *Botany*:
(1) Having the texture of a leaf.
(2) Leaf-shaped; furnished with leaves.
2. *Min.*: Having thin laminae, like the leaves of plants, or splitting into such layers.

"A piece of another, consisting of an outer crust, of a ruddy tawky spar, and a blue tawky foliaceous spar."
—*Woodward: On Fossils*.

3. *Zool.*: Shaped or arranged like leaves. (*Owen*.)

foliaceus-lichenes, s. pl.

Bot.: A name sometimes given to lichens with leafy fronds. [LICHEN.]

fö-ll-age (age as ig), s. [O. Fr. *foilage*, *feuille*; Fr. *feuille*, from *feuille*, *feuille*, *feuille*; Lat. *folium*=a leaf; Sp. *foliage*.]

1. *Bot.*: The leaves of a plant viewed in the aggregate.

2. *Arch.*: The representation of leaves or clusters of them as ornaments to capitals, friezes, pediments, &c.

foliage-bound, a. Bound round or encircled with foliage, leaves, &c.

foliage-leaf, s.

Bot.: A leaf of the ordinary type, as distinguished from a floral leaf, a seed-leaf or cotyledon, &c.

***fö-ll-age (age as ig), v. t.** [FOLIAGE, *s.*] To work or fashion into the representation or likeness of foliage; ornamented with foliage or imitations of foliage.

***fö-ll-ar, a.** [Lat. *folium*=a leaf.] Consisting of or pertaining to leaves; of the nature of a leaf.

***fö-ll-äte, v. t.** [FOLIATE, *a.*]

1. To beat out into a leaf, thin plate, or lamina.

2. To cover over with a thin coat or sheet of tin, quicksilver, &c.; as, to *foliate* a mirror.

fö-ll-äte, a. & s. [Lat. *foliatus*=leaved; leafy.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Bot.*: Clothed with leaves.

2. *Geom.*: [FOLIATE CURVE.]

B. As subst.: The same as FOLIATE-CURVE (q. v.).

foliate-curve, s.

Geom.: A curve of the third order, consisting of two infinite branches, with a common asymptote, which intersect each other so as to form a leaf-like branch. Its equation is $x^3 + y^3 = a, x, y$.

fö-ll-ät-öd, a. [Lat. *foliatus*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Covered or coated with a thin plate, coat, or foil.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Arch.*: [FOLIATED-ARCH; FOLIATION.]

2. *Zool. (of shells)*: Splitting into laminae. Used when the shell layers tend to separate from each other.

3. *Min.*: Splitting into plates, lamellae.

4. *Petrol.*: Laminated schistose. (Used chiefly of the Metamorphic rocks.)

foliated-arch, s.

Arch.: One having a number of lobes or leaves.

foliated-coal, s.

Min.: A kind of black coal consisting of shining laminae, which easily separate from each other.

foliated-joint, s.

Carp.: A rabbeted joint, where one part overlies another.

foliated-tellurium, s.

Min.: The same as NAGYAGITE (q. v.).

fö-ll-ä-tion, s. [Lat. *foliatio*, from *foliatus*=leaved, from *folium*=a leaf.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act or process of beating out into a thin coat, plate, or lamina.

2. The act, art, or process of coating or covering with a thin sheet, coat, or foil.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Botany*:

(1) The act of leafing.

(2) The same as VERNATION (q. v.).

2. *Geol.*: The separation of schistose or other rocks into layers capable of being detached from each other. The laminae generally split parallel to the line of stratification. They have often between them a layer of mica. Example, mica-schist.

3. *Arch.*: (See extract.)

"Feathering or *foliation* . . . an arrangement of small areas or *folia* separated by projecting cusps . . . may be otherwise explained to consist in placing a foil arch within a plain arch that will fit it, which is then said to be *foliated*."—*Glossary of Architecture*.

***fö-ll-a-türe, s.** [Eng. *foliat(e)*; *-ure*.]

1. Leafage, foliage.

"They wreathed together the *foliature* of the fig-tree."
—*Shuckford: On the Creation*, p. 208.

2. The state of being beaten or hammered out into a thin sheet, plate, or lamina.

***fol-i-er, s.** [FOLL, *s.*] Goldsmiths' foil.

***fö-ll-är-ös, a.** [Lat. *folium*=a leaf, and *fero*=to bear.]

Bot.: Bearing leaves.

***fö-ll-äp-är-ös, a.** [Lat. *folium*=a leaf, and *pario*=to bring forth, to produce.]

Bot.: Producing leaves only, as leaf-buds.

***fol-i-ly, *folily, *folliche, adv.** [Mid. Eng. *foly*=foolish; *-ly*.] Foolishly.

"I have my body *folly* dispendid."
—*Chaucer: C. T.*, l. 277.

fö-ll-ö, s. & a. [Lat. ablative sing. of *folium*=a leaf.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Printing*:

(1) The running number of the pages of a book. The even folios are on the left-hand pages, the odd upon the right. The folios of prefatory matter are frequently in lower-case Roman numerals.

(2) A sheet of paper once folded.

(3) A book of the largest size, whose sheets are folded but once, four pages to the sheet; hence it is used generally for any large volume or work.

2. *Bookkeep.*: A page or opening in an account-book.

3. *Law*: A certain number of words in legal documents. The number varies in the states; thus in some of them, as in England, in low law documents, conveyances, deeds, &c., the *folio* is seventy-two words; in chancery and parliamentary proceedings ninety words. In New York and other states one hundred words constitute a *folio*.

B. *As adjective*:

Print.: Consisting of sheets folded only once, four pages to the sheet.

"In fifty *folio* volumes,"

Printed by Elsevier in columns."

—*Cavothorn: Birth, &c., of Genus*.

folio-post, s. A flat writing-paper, generally 17x24 inches.

fö-ll-ö, v. t. [FOLIO, *s.*]

Print.: To mark the folios or pages of a book; periodical, &c.; to paginate.

fö-ll-ö-läte, a. [Eng. *foliol(e)*; *-ate*.]

Bot.: Having leaflets; often used in composition as *Trifoliolate*.

fö-ll-öle, fö-ll-ö-lüm (pl. fö-ll-ö-läg, fö-ll-ö-lä), s. [Dimin. of Lat. *folium*=a leaf.]

Bot.: A leaflet, a small leaf constituting with others a compound leaf.

***fö-ll-ö-mort, a. & s.** [Lat. *folium*=a leaf, and *mortuum*=dead.] [FEUILLEMORT.]

fö-ll-öse, a. [Lat. *-leafy*, full of leaves.]

Bot.: Closely covered with leaves.

foliose hepaticæ, s. pl.

Bot.: A division of Hepaticæ, contradistinguished from Thalloid or Frondose Hepaticæ.

***fö-ll-ös-i-tý, s.** [Eng. *folio*; *s* connective; suff. *-ity*.] The bulk or voluminousness of a folio; discursiveness; diffuseness.

***fö-ll-öt, s.** [Fr. *follet*=a goblin; O. Fr. *fol*; Fr. *fou*=foolish.] A goblin, an elf.

fö-ll-ös, a. [Lat. *foliosus*.]

Bot.: The same as FOLIOSE (q. v.).

fölk (as fök), *fölc, *fölc, *fölc, *fölc, s. [A. S. *folc*; cogn. with Dut. *volk*; Icel. *fólk*; Dan. & Sw. *folk*; Ger. *volk*; O. H. Ger. *folh*, *folc*; Latin *plebs*. Probably the same as *flock* (q. v.).]

1. A number or assemblage of people.

"Swa mykel fölk com never togdyr."
—*Hampele: Prick of Conscience*, 6,013.

2. A nation, a people.

"Brytons were the firste föle that to Engeland come."
—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 8.

3. People collectively or generally.

"Gave hem forth to poure fölk that for my love hit asketh."
—*Piers Plowman*, p. 210.

4. It is used with a qualifying adjective to express a class of people; as, the old *folk*, the young *folk*, and sometimes in the plural.

"The dinner comes, and down they sit;
Were e'er such hungry folk?"

—*Cowper: The Yearly Distress*.

5. An individual, a person.

"Thes thre folke and no mo for nocht resayne."
—*Boke of Curtasye*, 646.

¶ **Folk-free and sacless**: A term applied to one who is a lawful freeman, whether by birth or, as in the case of one born a thrall, by manumission.

"Folk-free and sacless art thou in town and from town, in the forest as in the field."
—*Scott: Ivanhoe*, ch. xxxii.

***Folke-stone, s.** [FOLK-STONE.]

***folk-länd (folk as fök), s.** [A. S. *folc-land*.]

Feudal law: The land of the folk or people, as distinguished from book-land, or land held by charter or deed. It was held by no assurance in writing, but distributed among the common folk at the pleasure of the lord, and resumed at his discretion. It could not be devised by will.

"Now, with regard to the *folkland*, this was a species of tenure neither strictly feudal, Norman, nor Saxon; but mixed and compounded of them all; and which also, on account of the heriots that usually attend it, may seem to have something Danish in its composition. Under the Saxon government there were a sort of people in a condition of downright servitude, belonging to the lord of the soil, like the rest of the cattle or stock upon it. These seem to have been those who held what was called the *folkland*, from which they were removable at the lord's pleasure."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. ii, ch. 4.

folk-löre (folk as fök), s. [Eng. *folk*, and *lore*.]

Popular superstitions, tales, traditions, or legends.

Of late years the importance of the study of folk-lore has met with increasing recognition from students of anthropology and of comparative religion.

It is worthy of note that many myths are found in a somewhat similar form among peoples widely divergent in race and locality. By some writers this fact is claimed in support of the Mosaic cosmogony; while others see in it a strong proof in favor of the theory of Evolution, and a means of tracing the steps by which man has advanced to his present position. The term *Folklore* was first introduced by Mr. W. J. Thom in A. D. 1846.

"Modern *folklore* holds either that a knocking or rumbling on the floor is an omen of a death about to happen; that dying persons themselves announce their dissolution to their friends in such strange sounds."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture* (1873), l. 145.

folk-lör-ist (folk as fök), s. [Eng. *folklor(e)*; *-ist*.] One skilled in or devoted to the study of Folklore (q. v.).

***folk-möte, *folk-mööt (folk as fök), s.** [Eng. *folk*; *-mote*; A. S. *folc-gemöt*.]

1. An assembly of the people to consider matters affecting the commonwealth; answering in some measure to a parliament.

2. A court-leet or local court.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wä, wät, häre, camel, hër, there; plne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gö, pôt, or, wöre, wolî, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ë; ey = ä. qu = kw.

***folk-mōt-ēr, *folk-mōt-ēr** (folk as fōk), *s.* [Eng. *folk-mot(e)*; *-er*.] One who frequents or attends a folk-mot; a democrat.

folk-rāde (folk as fōk), *s.* [Eng. *folk*, and Mid. Eng. *rede*=knowledge, advice.] Popular stories or legends imbedded in the common vernacular of the people.

folk-right (as fōk-rīt), *s.* [Eng. *folk*, and *right*.] The rights to which every citizen of an organized society has a claim, as distinguished from those of the sovereign; common justice.

Folk-stōne, Folke-stōne (folk as fōk), *s. & a.*
A. *As subst.*: A seaport town in Kent, England, five miles W. S. W. of Dover.
B. *As adj.*: Found at or near, belonging to, or in any way connected with the town described under A.

†Folkstone-marl, s.
Geol.: The same as GAULT (q. v.).

***fōl-lī-āl, a.** [Eng. *folly*(y); *-al*.] Foolish.

***fōl-lēt, s.** [Fr.] The same as FOLIOT (q. v.).

***fōl-līche, adv.** [Mid. Eng. *fol*=foolish; *-liche*=ly.] Foolishly.

fōl-lī-cle, *fōl-lī-cūle, *fōl-līc-u-lūs, s. [Lat. *folliculus*=a small bag or sack; dimin. of *folis*=a leathern sack.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A cavity in any body with strong coats.

2. *Bot.*: A form of fruit placed by Lindley in his class Apocarp. It is one-celled, one or many seeded, one-valved, superior, ventral, dehiscent by the suture, and bearing its seeds at the base or each margin of the suture. It differs from the legume in having but one valve instead of two. A flower of *Nigella*, or one of *Delphinium*, produces several such follicles.

3. *Anat. & Zool.*: A minute secreting bag, which commonly opens upon a mucous membrane; a simple gland. It is called also a crypt or lacuna.

“*The follicles then appear to become atrophied.*”—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, ii. 454.

† **Double follicle**: The same as Conceptaculum (q. v.). Lindley places it in his class Syncarpi. It is akin to the follicle, but the seeds lie loose instead of adhering to marginal placenta. Example, *Asclepius*, *Apocynum* (q. v.). In general it is not now distinguished from the ordinary follicle.

fōl-līc-u-lār, a. [Lat. *follicularis*.]

Bot.: Like a follicle.

follicular glands, s. pl.

Anat.: Small rounded secreting bodies, found in various parts of the alimentary mucous membrane. They are called also Conglobate and Lymphoid Glands, and may be solitary or agminated. (*Quain.*)

fōl-līc-u-lār-l-ā, fōl-līc-u-lār-ēs, subst. pl. [Neut. or fem. pl. of Lat. adj. *follicularis*.]

Bot.: A division of Proteaceae, characterized by their having woody follicles. It is divided into two tribes or families, Grevillidae and Banksidae.

† **fōl-līc-u-lāt-ēd, a.** [Latin *follicul(us)* [FOL-LICLE], and Eng., &c., suff. *-atēd*.]

Bot. & Zool.: Having follicles, follicular.

fōl-līc-u-lī, s. pl. [Pl. of Lat. *folliculus*.] [FOL-LICLE.]

Bot.: A name given to the thecae sporangia or involucre in the cone of an equisetum.

† **fōl-līc-u-lōūs, a.** [Lat. *follicul(us)*, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ous*.]

Bot. & Zool.: Abounding in follicles, having or producing follicles.

***fōl-lī-fūl, a.** [Eng. *folly*; *-full*.] Full of folly or foolishness.

fōl-lōw, *folge, *fol-gen, *fol-ow, *fol-hen, *fol-i-en, *fol-we, *fol-uwe, *fol-wyn, v. t. & i. [A. S. *fylegan*, *fylgian*, *fylligan*; cogn. with Dut. *volgen*; Icel. *fylgja*; Dan. *følge*; Sw. *fölga*; Ger. *folgen*; O. H. Ger. *folken*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To go or come after; to move behind in the same course or direction.

“*Peter followed him afar off.*”—*Matthew* xxvi. 58.

2. To pursue, as an enemy; to chase.

“*She followed flies; she fled from followes post.*”—*Brownie: Britannia's Pastors*, bk. i., s. 1.

3. To pursue as an object to be gained or attained; to seek after; to try to gain.

“*Fellow peace with all men.*”—*Hebrews* xii. 14.

4. To seek the company of; to court.

“*Thou followest not young men.*”—*Ruth* iii. 10.

5. To attend upon; to accompany as an attendant.

“*And the three eldest sons of Jesse went and followed Saul to the battle.*”—*1 Samuel* xvii. 13.

6. To attend to; to tend.

“*The Lord took me as I followed the flock.*”—*Amos* vii. 15.

7. To succeed or come after in point of time.

8. To succeed or come next to in point of rank or importance.

9. To be inferior or second to.

“*Her education follows not any.*”

Massinger: Fatal Dowry, ii. 2.

10. To go after; to watch the course of; to keep the eye fixed on.

“*Some pious tears the pitying hero paid,*

And followed with his eyes the flitting shade.”—*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, vi. 642.

11. To adhere to, side with.

“*They forsook the Lord God of their fathers, and followed other gods.*”—*Judges* ii. 12.

12. To result from; to succeed as a consequence; to be the effect of.

13. To keep the mind or attention fixed on, so as to understand fully the intention, meaning, or force of anything in progress; as, to follow an argument.

14. To imitate or copy, as an example or pattern.

“*Ill patterns are sure to be followed more than good rules.*”—*Locke*.

15. To obey; to observe as a guide or direction.

“*Those obvious rules that had been followed by our ancestors.*”—*Chesterfield: Common Sense*, No. 4.

16. To walk in, to practice; as, to follow a profession.

“*Had I but followed the arts.*”

Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 3.

*17. To attend to, to be busied with.

“*He that undertaketh and followeth other men's business for gain, shall fall into suits.*”—*Ecclus.* xxix. 19.

*18. To practice or give one's self to the use of.

“*Woe unto them that rise up early in the morning that they may follow strong drink.*”—*Isaiah* v. 11.

*19. To maintain, to keep up.

“*They bound themselves to his laws and obedience; and in case it had been followed upon them, as it should have been, they should have been reduced to perpetual civility.*”—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

*20. To impel; to urge or drive forward, as one pressing behind.

“*O Antony!*

I have followed thee to this.”

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, v. 1.

II. Scots Law: To pursue at law; to sue.

“*And gif the trespasser be donne of suddane chauld-melly, the party scathit sail followe, and the party trespassande sail defende, eftir the course of the auld lawis of the realm.*”—*Parl. James I. (a. 1415), Acts (ed. 1814)*, p. 9, s. 7.

B. Intransitive:

1. To come or go after.

“*And Peter followed afar off.*”—*Luke* xxii. 54.

2. To pursue, to chase.

“*And the Philistines followed hard upon Saul.*”—*1 Samuel* xxxi. 2.

3. To seek after, as a thing to be desired or gained; to long for.

“*My soul followeth hard after thee.*”—*Ps.* lxxiii. 8.

4. To come after in point of time or order; to succeed.

5. To attend upon a person; to act as an attendant.

*6. To continue endeavors; to persevere.

“*Then shall we know, if we follow on to know the Lord.*”—*Hosea* vi. 3.

7. To result; to arise as an effect or consequence.

“*What follows if we disallow of this?*”

Shakesp.: King John, i.

2. To come close after, as a result; to attend.

“*Arts still followed where her eagles flew.*”

Pope: Essay on Criticism, 684.

3. To result, as an inference.

“*It follows not that she will love Sir Thurio.*”

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 2.

10. To be the next thing to be done or said.

“*This follows: make for Sicilia.*”

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

¶ (1) **To follow on:**

Cricket: When the side which goes in second in a game of cricket fail to make within a certain number of the runs made by their opponents in the first innings, they have to go in a second time at once; this is called *following on*. The word is also used substantively.

“*The professional made four fours in quick succession, and the follow on was soon saved.*”—*London Standard*.

(2) **To follow suit:**

Cards: To play a card of the same suit as that first played; hence, generally, to follow the same line or course of action as that taken by a predecessor.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *to follow*, *to succeed*, and *to ensue*: “*Follow and succeed are said of persons and things; ensue of things only;*

follow denotes the going in order, in a trace or line; *succeed* denotes the going or being in the same place immediately after another: many persons may follow each other at the same time; but only one individual properly succeeds another. *To follow* in relation to things is said either simply of the order in which they go, or of such as go by a connection between them; *to succeed* implies simply to take the place after another; *to ensue* is to follow by a necessary connection.”

(2) He thus discriminates between *to follow* and *to pursue*: “*The idea of going after anything in order to reach or obtain it is common in these terms, but under different circumstances: one follows a person mostly with a friendly intention; one pursues with a hostile intention. In application to things, follow is taken more in the passive, and pursue more in the active sense: a man follows the plan of another, and pursues his own plan; he follows his inclinations, and pursues an object.*”

(3) He thus discriminates between *to follow* and *to imitate*: “*Both these terms denote the regulating of our actions by something that offers itself to us, or is set before us; but we follow that which is either internal or external; we imitate that only which is external. To follow and to imitate may both be applied to that which is good or bad: the former to all the actions, but the latter only to the behavior or the external manners.*” (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

follow-board, s.

Found.: A board beneath the pattern, and on which it lies while the loam is being rammed.

fōl-lōw-ēr, *fol-ew-er, *fol-ware, *fol-wer, s. [Eng. *follow*; *-er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who comes or goes after another in the same direction.

2. One who pursues after another.

3. One who follows another as his leader or guide.

“*Be ye followers of God, as dear children.*”—*Ephesians* v. 1.

4. One who seeks after or tries to attain anything.

“*If ye be followers of that which is good.*”—*1 Peter* iii.

13. 5. One who follows another as an attendant or dependent.

“*No Indian prince has to his palace
More followers than a thief to the gallows.*”
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. 1.

6. An associate, a companion.

“*How accompanied, can'tst thou tell that?
With Poins, and other his continual followers.*”
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 4.

7. One under the command of another.

“*Little gallant, you were wont to be a follower, but now you are a leader.*”—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 2.

8. A servant, a retainer.

“*What, fifty of my followers at a clap!*”
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 4.

9. One of the same party or faction.

10. A male sweetheart, a beau. (*Colloquial.*)

II. Technically:

1. *Law-stat.*: A sheet of parchment added on to the first sheet of an indenture or other deed.

2. *Mach.*: A portion of a machine, usually sliding in guides, and moved by another portion; as the reciprocating punch-stock in a fly-press, which is moved by the screw to which it is swiveled. It is analogous to the platen of many presses.

3. *Steam-engin.*: The cover or plug of a stuffing-box, which rests upon and compresses the packing; a gland.

4. *Scots Law*: One who pursues or sues another at law.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *follower*, *adherent*, and *partisan*: “*A follower is one who follows a person generally; an adherent is one who adheres to his cause; a partisan is the follower of a party; the follower follows either the person, interests, or the principles of any one; thus the retinue of a nobleman, or the friends of a statesman, or the friends of any man's opinions, may be styled his followers; but the adherent is that kind of follower who espouses the interests of another: a follower follows near or at a distance; but the adherent is always near at hand; the partisan hangs on or keeps at a certain distance.*” (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

follower-wheel, s.

Mach.: The wheel, in geared machinery, which is driven, as distinguished from the driver, or the wheel which impels.

fōl-lōw-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [FOLLOW.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Coming after or next; succeeding; next after, next described; as, The story is related in the following pages, or in the following manner.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
 -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -gīon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, del.

C. As substantive:

1. The act or state of coming or going after or succeding.

2. A body or party of adherents or followers; a set or party under one leader or guide.

"A man with a great name in the country and a strong following in Parliament."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

*3. The vocation, business, or profession which one follows.

fōl-lŷ, *fol-l, *fol-le, *fol-y, *fol-ye, s. [O. Fr. *folie*, from *fol*=a fool; Port. *folia*; Ital. *folia*.]

1. Weakness of intellect; want of understanding; foolishness; imbecility.

"Despised by thee, what more can he expect
From youthful folly than the same neglect?"
Cooper: Tirocinium, 113.

2. An act of foolishness or thoughtlessness; weak, thoughtless, or unbecoming conduct.

"I was young, a single man,
And after youthful follies ran."
Wordsworth: Last of the Flock.

3. An act of criminal weakness; depravity; wickedness.

"Where lives the man that has not tried,
How mirth can into folly glide,
And folly into sin!" *Str W. Scott*.

4. A term frequently applied to a building or work begun by its projector on a scale too large for his resources, and consequently abandoned before completed.

Crabb thus discriminates between *folly* and *foolery*: "*Folly* is the abstract of foolish, and characterizes the thing; *foolery* the abstract of fool, and characterizes the person; we may commit an act of *folly* without being chargeable with weakness or *folly*; but none are guilty of *fooleries* who are not themselves fools, either habitually or temporarily." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***folly-fallen, a.** Grown foolish.

***fōl-lŷ-ing, s.** [As if a pr. par. form of a v. i. to *folly* = to play the fool.] An act of folly, a piece of foolery; the act of playing the fool.

***fol-t, *fol-te, *folett, a.** [O. Fr. *folet*.] Foolish, stupid, silly.

***fol-t, *fol-en, *fol-yn, v. i.** [FOLT, a.] To act as a fool; to be foolish.

***fol-t-ed, *fol-t-id, a.** [Eng. *fol-t*, a.; -ed.] Foolish, stupid.

***fol-t-hed, *fol-t-heed, s.** [Eng. *fol-t*; -hed=hood.] Foolishness, stupidity, folly.

***fol-t-ish, *fol-t-isch, *fol-t-issah, *fol-t-isshe, *fol-t-ysch, a.** [Eng. *fol-t*; -ish.] Foolish, silly.

***fol-t-rie, *fol-t-rye, s.** [Eng. *fol-t*; -ry.] Folly, foolishness.

***fol-y, a. & s.** [FOLLY, s.]

A. As adj.: Foolish.

B. As subst.: Folly.

fō-mal-häut, *fo-mal-hault, *fo-ma-hant, s. [Arab. *Fom-al-hat*=mouth of the large fish, from *fom*, *fam*=mouth, and *hāt*=a large fish.]

Astron.: A fixed star of the first magnitude, called also *Alpha Piscis Australis*.

fō-mēnt, v. t. [Fr. *foment*, from Lat. *fomento*, from *fomentum*, a contr. of *fomentum*=a warm application, from *foveo*=to warm, to cherish; Sp. & Port. *fomentar*; Ital. *fomentare*.]

I. Literally:

1. To bathe with fomentations or warm lotions; to apply fomentations to.

2. To cherish with heat; to nourish, to foster.

II. Fig.: To encourage, to abet, to instigate, to promote.

fō-mēn-tā-tion, s. [French *fomentation*; Prov. *fomentacio*; Sp. *fomentacion*; Port. *fomentação*, all from Lat. *fomentatio* (genit. *fomentationis*).] [FOMENT.]

I. Literally:

1. The application of a liquid, such as water, generally warm, to a portion of the body to remove external or internal disease. The application is usually made by means of flannel steeped in the liquid. If the water be charged with mucilaginous principles, such as mallows can supply, it is called emollient; if with a narcotic one like poppy-heads, it is said to be sedative or anodyne.

2. That which is thus applied.

II. Figuratively:

*1. Cherishing, nourishing.

2. Encouragement, abetting, instigation.

fō-mēnt-ēr, *fō-mēnt-ōr, s. [Eng. *foment*; -er.] One who foment; one who encourages, instigates, or abets in anything.

fō-mēs (pt. fōm-l-tēg), s. [Lat.=touchwood, tinder.]

Med.: Any porous substance capable of absorbing and retaining contagion.

***fon, *fonne, a. & s.** [Sw. *fâne*=a fool; *fänig*=foolish; Icel. *fáni*.]

A. As adj.: Foolish, silly.

B. As subst.: A fool, an idiot.

***fon, v. i.** [FON, a.] To play the fool.

fōnd, *fōnned, a. [Properly the pa. par. of *fōnnen*=to be foolish, from Sw. *fâne*. [FON.]]

1. Foolish, silly, indiscreet, injudicious, imprudent.

"Grant I may never prove so fond
To trust man on his oath or bond."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 2.

2. Foolishly tender or loving; doting; over-indulgent.

"Fond parents listened to a creeping thing,
And fell."
Byron: Cain, i. 1.

3. Pleased with; relishing highly; delighting in. (Now followed by *of*; formerly *on* was used.)

*4. Affectionate, loving.

"More fond on her than she upon her love."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

*5. Slight, trivial, trifling; not worthy of consideration.

"Not with fond shekels of the tested gold."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

¶ For the difference between *fond* and *indulgent*, see INDULGENT.

fon encheason, s. Foolish occasion. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. i. 30.)

***fōnd (1), v. t. & i.** [FOND, a.]

A. Trans.: To treat with kindness; to fondle; to caress.

"The Tyrian hugs, and fondle thee on her breast."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, i. 962.

B. Intrans.: To be fond or doting; to dote.

"How will this fadge? My master loves her dearly;
And I, poor monster, fond as much on him;
And she, mistaken, seems to dote on me."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 2.

***fōnd (2), *fonde, *fōndie, v. t. & i.** [A. S. *fandian*.] [FAND, v.]

A. Trans.: To try, to prove.

"He hit tholeth to fonde the hwether thu beo treowe."
—*Hali Meidenhad*, p. 29.

B. Intrans.: To try.

"Vor to sle him fast he gan fonde."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 473.

***fonde, pret. of v.** [FIND, v.]

***fōnd-ēr, *fond-our, *fond-oure, s.** [O. Fr. *fondour*, *fondeur*; Lat. *fundator*.] A founder.

fōn-dle, v. t. & i. [Frequent. from *fond* (q. v.).]

A. Trans.: To treat with great kindness or indulgence; to caress.

"Too ragged to be fondled on her lap."
Tennyson: Aylmer's Field, 686.

B. Intrans.: To caress, to cuddle.

"[He] fondled on her like a child."
Gay: Work for a Cooper.

¶ For the difference between *fondle* and *to caress*, see CARESS.

fōnd-lēr, s. [Eng. *fondle*(e); -er.] One who fondles, or caresses.

fōnd-llāg, pr. par., a. & s. [FONDLE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of treating with kindness or indulgence; caressing; a caress.

"No midnight mask, no flattering, amorous fondling."
Mickle: Siege of Marseilles, ii. 4.

*2. A fool; inasmuch as those who are much indulged in early youth, are generally made no less foolish by the injudicious tenderness shown them.

"An epicure had some reason to allege, an extortioner is a man of wisdom, and aethet prudently in comparison to him; but the fondling [the profane swearer] offendeth heaven and abandoneth happiness, he knoweth not why or for what."—*Barrore: Sermons*, ser. 15.

*3. One unduly under the influence of affection, and who therefore acts foolishly.

"We have many such fondlings that are their wives' pack-horses and slaves."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, pt. iii, § 3.

*4. A person or thing fondled or caressed; a pet.

"Anybody would have guessed miss to have been bred up under a cruel stepdame, and John to be the fondling of a tender mother."—*Arbuthnot: John Bull*.

fōnd-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *fond*; -ly.]

1. Foolishly, weakly; in a foolish or silly manner.

"Ay me! I fondly dream."
Milton: Lycidas, 56.

2. With fondness or affection; lovingly; affectionately.

"Hundreds embraced the soldiers, hung fondly about the necks of the horses, and ran wildly about, shaking hands with each other."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

fōnd-nēss, s. [Eng. *fond*; -ness.]

*1. Foolishness; silliness; folly; want of sense or judgment.

"It were fondness to fayne that the soule dyd otherwyse eate then do the angels in heauen."—*John Fryth: A Boke*, fo. 60.

*2. Foolish tenderness.

3. Affection; an affectionate nature or disposition.

"An overflowing fondness, such as seemed hardly to belong to that cool and careless nature."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

4. A strong liking or partiality; attachment, inclination.

"The multitude, which felt respect and fondness for the great historical names of the land."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

fōn-dū, s. [Fr. *fond*, pa. par. of *fondre*=to melt, to soften, to blend; Lat. *fundo*=to pour out, to cast.]

1. *Manuf.*: A style of calico-printing or paper-hanging in which the colors are in bands and blend into each other.

2. *Cook.*: A light and pleasant preparation of cheese.

***fonne, *fon-nen, v. i.** [FON, a.; FOND, a.] To be foolish; to dote. (Seldom found except in the pa. par.)

"When age approachith on . . . then thou'st shalte begynne to fonne,
And dote in love." *Chaucer: Court of Love*, 458.

fōnt (1), s. [Lat. *fons* (genit. *fontis*); A. S. *fant*, *font*; O. Fris. *font*, *funt*; Dut. *font*, *fonte*; O. Fr. *font*, *funt*; Port. & Ital. *fonte*; Icel. *font*, *funtr*; Dan. *font*; Sw. *font*.]

*1. A fountain, a spring.

"From her native font, as proudly she doth flow."
Drayton: Polyolbion, s. 10.

2. The vessel which contains the water for the purposes of baptism. The font is the only relic of our ancient architecture which in its form is at all analogous to the Grecian and Roman vases. The shape which has at different periods been given to it is a subject of some interest. Norman fonts are generally square or circular; the first frequently placed on five legs; but which may be the older form, the square or circle, is not yet known. The circular form continued to be much used during the Early English period; so, occasionally, was the square. Throughout the continuance of the Decorated style, the octagon was generally employed, sometimes the hexagon. During the Perpendicular style, the octagon was almost always used. Until the Reformation, and occasionally after, dipping was practiced in England. Pouring or sprinkling was not unusual previous to the Reformation; for as early as the year 754, pouring, in cases of necessity, was declared by Pope Stephen III. to be lawful; and in the year 1311, the Council of Ravenna declared dipping or sprinkling indifferent; yet dipping appears to have been in England the more usual mode. Fonts were required to be covered and locked; originally their covers were simply flat, movable lids, but they were subsequently very highly ornamented, assuming the form of spires, and enriched with various decorations in carved wood, taking the form of pinnacles, buttresses, &c.



Font.

"Entwine the cold baptismal font."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, xxi. 10.

***font-name, s.** A baptismal or Christian name.

***font-stone, *fan-stone, *fon-stone, *fount-ston, *funt-stone, s.** A font.

***font-vat, *funt-fat, s.** A font.

fōnt (2), fōunt, s. [Fr. *fonte*, from *fondre*=to cast, from Lat. *fundo*=to pour out.]

Printing.: An assortment of type of one size, of a given weight, containing large and small capitals, small letters, points, accents, figures, spaces, quads, &c. The weights of fonts vary according to business requirements.

Fōn-tāine-bleau (eau es ō), s. & a. [Fr.; see def.]

A. As subst.: A commune and town of France, capital of Seine et Marne, thirty-five miles S. S. E. of Paris.

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to the place described under A.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Fontainebleau limestone, s.

Min.: A variety of Calcite containing a large amount of sand. It is from Fontainebleau and Nemours, in France. (*Dana.*)

**fōnt'-al*, a. [*Eng. font* (1); *-al*.]

1. *Gen.*: Of or pertaining to a font, fount, origin, or source.

2. *Spec.*: Of or pertaining to a baptismal font, or in any way relating to baptism.

fōnt'-a-nēl, *fōnt'-i-nēl*, s. [*Fr. fontanelle*.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A little fountain.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat.*: A vacancy in the infant cranium between the frontal and parietal bones, and also between the parietal and occipital, at the two extremities of the sagittal suture.

2. *Med.*: An issue for the discharge of humors from the body.

fontange (pron. *fōn-tānz*'), s. [Named after Mlle. (afterward Duchesse) de Fontanges, mistress of Louis XIV., the introducer of the fashion.] For def. see extract.

"The commode called by the French *fontange*, worn on their heads by ladies at the beginning of the eighteenth century was a structure of wire, which bore up the hair and the forehead of the lace cap to a great height."—*Spectator*, No. 98. (Note by Prof. H. Morley.)



Fontange.

From a French Print of the Period.

fōnt-tē-vraud, *fōnt-tē-vrault* (*aud*, *ault*, as *ō*), s. [*Fr.* from *Lat. fontis* *Ebraldi*, so named from the place where the first monastery of the sect was erected on the confines of Angers and Tours.]

Ch. Hist.: A branch of the Benedictine order of monks which was instituted in the twelfth century by Robert of Abriessell, who brought monks and nuns under one roof, and placed them under the government of a female, because Jesus placed John in subjection to the Virgin Mary, saying, "Woman, behold thy son" (John xix. 26). The founder of the monastery was suspected of immorality, a charge which his followers strenuously denied. In 1106 the order received the sanction of Pope Pascal II.; in 1113 it was exempted from episcopal jurisdiction. In 1117 some monks connected with it came over to England by invitation of Henry II. It was remodelled in 1507 by the Abbess Renée of Bourbon.

fōnt-ic-u-lūs, s. [*Latin*,=a little fountain, dimin. of *fontis*=a fountain.]

Surg.: A small ulcer produced, either by aid of caustics or by incisions, the discharge from which is kept up with a view to fulfill certain therapeutical indications. [ISSUE.]

fōnt-i-nā-lē-i, s. [*Lat. fontinalis* (q. v.), and masc. pl. suff. *-ei*.]

Bot.: A section of Bryaceæ (True Mosses); type *Fontinalis* (q. v.).

fōnt-in-ā-lis, s. [*Lat.*=of or from an opening or fountain; *fontis* (genit. *fontis*)=a spring or fountain.]

Bot.: A genus of mosses; the typical one of the section *Fontinalis*. The leaves are compressed, so as to make the stem look triquetrous. *Fontinalis antipyretica* is common in running streams. Its specific name is derived from the fact that, as it does not easily ignite, the Laplanders stuff the space between their chimneys and their walls with it as a precaution against fire.

foöd (1), **foöde*, **foöde*, **fude*, s. [*A. S. fōda*: cogn. with *Icel. fœðhi*, *fæðha*; *Dut. fode*; *Sw. föddä*.] See NUTRITION.

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

"And wine and food were brought."

Tennyson: *Enid and Geraint*, 1, 138.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Anything which nourishes, sustains, supports, or arguments.

"Give us some music; music, moody food

Of us that trade in love."

Shakespeare: *Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 5.

(2) That which is fed, nourished, or brought up; a child.

"Wher that he sat or stode

She biheld opon that frely fode."

Amis and Amiloun, 715.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Phys.*: Any substance which, taken into the body, is capable of sustaining or nourishing, or which assists in sustaining or nourishing the living

being. Foods may be classed under three heads, gaseous, liquid, and solid, the first two consisting of the air we breathe—the oxygen of which is so essential to life—and the water we drink. Milk, tea, coffee, cocoa, &c., are popularly called liquid foods, but each of these is simply water in which various solid substances are dissolved, or held in suspension. The solid foods are of three kinds—viz., nitrogenous, non-nitrogenous, and mineral. Nitrogen compounds, or flesh-formers, are essentially composed of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen. They possess the only ingredients capable of building up and repairing the nitrogenous tissues of the body. They also furnish a limited supply of heat, especially when heat-giving compounds are deficient in the body. Nitrogenous compounds are found both in the animal and vegetable kingdoms under the forms of albumen, fibrin, casein, gelatine, and chondrin. Non-nitrogenous compounds, or heat-givers, sometimes called carbonaceous compounds, are composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. They serve to keep up the heat of the body, and so produce energy or force. The chief heat-givers are starch, so abundant in the cereal grains, sugar, and fat. None of these substances will of itself sustain life. The mineral foods are the salts of soda and potash, the phosphates of lime and magnesia, iron, &c. Common salt is the only mineral substance purposely added to food, the other mineral substances being found in nearly all parts of plants and animals used as food. As the daily waste of the body must be met by a daily supply of nourishment, it becomes of the utmost importance that such supply should consist of both flesh-formers and heat-givers, and in the proportion of two parts of the former to six of the latter. Milk is a model food, as it furnishes all the nourishment required, and in due proportion. Oatmeal may also be called a model food, as it contains one part of flesh-formers and 5½ parts of heat-givers. In fine wheaten flour the proportion is as one to eight, a part of the flesh-forming body having been removed in its preparation. The adulteration of any article of food reduces one or both of its essential constituents, hence such practices should be strongly condemned, and the adulterator severely punished.

2. *Zool.*: The food of animals is not directly derived from inorganic nature, but mediately through the agency of plants.

3. *Bot.*: Plants can feed upon and assimilate inorganic matter, in this respect differing from animals. A few plants, however, such as fungi, the Sun-dew (*Drosera*), and Venus Fly-trap, require animal food. The ordinary food of plants consists of carbon, water, and nitrogen.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *food*, *diet*, and *regimen*: "All these terms refer to our living, or that by which we live: *food* is here the general term; the others are specific. *Food* specifies no circumstance; whatever is taken to maintain life is *food*; *diet* is properly prescribed or regular *food*. *Food* is a term applicable to all living creatures; *diet* is employed only with regard to human beings who make choice of their *food*. *Diet* and *regimen* are both particular modes of living; but the former respects the quality of *food*: the latter the quantity as well as quality; *diet* is confined to modes of taking nourishment; *regimen* often respects the abstinence from *food*, bodily exercise, and whatever may conduce to health." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

food-vacuoles, s. pl.

Zool.: Clear spaces in the sarcode of an Amœbea. (*Nicholson.*)

**foöd*, **foden*, v. t. [*FOOD*, s.] To feed.

"The cheryl . . . to the barn talked,
And foded it with floures and with faire byhest."
Willmott of Palerne, 57.

**foöd'-fål*, a. [*Eng. food*; *-ful* (1).]

1. Furnishing food; fruitful.

"Where hardly given the hopeless waste to cheer,
Denied the bread of life, the foodful ear."
Wordsworth: *Descriptive Sketches*.

2. Fruitful, fertile.

"The democratic commonwealth is the foodful nurse of ambition."—Burke: *Appeal from New to Old Whigs*.

**foöd'-less*, a. [*Eng. food*; *-less*.] Destitute of or without food; not furnishing food; barren.

"The foodless wilds
Pour forth their brown inhabitants."
Thomson: *Winter*, 256.

foöd'-stuff, s. [*Eng. food*, and *stuff*.] Articles of commerce intended for food.

"Foodstuffs and articles of consumption."—*London Standard*.

**foöd'-y*, **food-ic*, a. [*Eng. food*; *-y*.]

1. Of the nature of or fit for food; eatable; nourishing.

"Wine she drew,
And into well-sewed sacks poured foodic meale."
Chapman: *Homer's Odyssey*, ii.

2. Fruitful; furnishing food; fertile.

"And all observ'd for preservation
Through all their foodic, and delicious fen."
Chapman: *Homer*; *A Hymn to Hermes*.

foöl (1), **fol*, **fole*, **foole*, **fule*, a. & s. [*O. Fr. fol* (*Fr. fou*), from *Lat. follis*=a pair of bellows, a windbag; pl. *folles*=puffed cheeks; hence transferred to a buffoon; *Ital. folle*.]

*A. As adjective:

1. Foolish, silly, stupid; wanting in intellect or sense.

"His moder was Sibriht sister, that was a fole kyng."
Robert de Brunne, p. 14.

2. Wicked, depraved.

"Bituene a king and a fol womman in spousesbreche ibore."
Pilate, 2.

B. As substantive:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who is destitute of reason or understanding; an idiot; a natural.

"Tis time to leave this fooling now
Which none but fools call wit."
Brounec: *Songs*; *Palmode*.

2. One who is deficient in reasoning power; one who acts or behaves stupidly, or irrationally, or absurdly.

"Some take him for a fool
Which knaves do work with called a fool."
Butler: *Hudibras*, pt. i., c. 1.

3. One who counterfeits folly; a buffoon; a jester; a retainer kept formerly by persons of rank, to make sport for his master and his guests. These fools were dressed in motley, wore a pointed cap and bells, and carried a mock scepter or bauble in the hand.

"Where's my knave, my fool! Go you, and call my fool hither."—*Shakesp.*: *Lea*, i. 4.

*4. A depraved person.

"The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God."—*Psal* xvi. 1.

II. *Script.*: In some passages *fool* is used in its ordinary English sense—viz., B. 1. 2 (*Prov. xii. 16*, *xvii. 28*, *xx. 3*, *xxix. 11*; *Ecc. v. 3*; 1 *Cor. xv. 36*). In many others a fool is synonymous with a wicked man (2 *Sam. xiii. 13*; *Ps. cvii. 17*; *Prov. xxxiii. 19*, *xxvi. 10*; *Matt. v. 22*). According to Scripture teaching, it is not deficiency of intellect which makes a man a fool, but misuse of that which is possessed, and as responsibility is proportionate to the talents received, the higher the intellect of the man who misuses his endowments, the more he deserves the name of fool.

† (1) To play the fool:

(a) To act like a fool or one destitute of reason

"If apostolic gravity be free
To play the fool on Sundays, why not we?"
Cooper: *Progress of Error*, 147.

(b) To act the part of a jester or buffoon.

"I returning where I left his armor, found another instead thereof, and armed myself therein to play the fool."—*Sidney: Arcadia*.

(2) To put the fool on or upon a person: To treat or account as a fool; to chafe with folly.

"To be thought knowing, you must first put the fool upon all mankind."—*Dryden: Juvenal*. (Pref.)

(3) To make a fool of: To cause to appear ridiculous; to deceive, to disappoint.

"To challenge him to the field, and then to break promise with him, and make a fool of him."—*Shakesp.*: *Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

(4) Feast of fools:

Eccles. & Ch. Hist.: A feast which was formerly held in some churches and monasteries in France on New Year's Day. Much license of folly and even of indecency was tolerated, whence the name of the festival. It flourished from about the year 1198. In 1435 the Council of Basle censured it, and the Parliament of Dijon in 1532 suppressed it in that part of France. It reached England in 1240, and was abolished about A. D. 1400. It was probably a Christianized relic of the Roman Saturnalia.

(5) Order of Fools:

Hist.: A benevolent association founded by Adolphus, Count of Cleves, in 1381. It continued till the sixteenth century.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *fool*, *idiot*, and *buffoon*: "The fool is either naturally or artificially a fool; the idiot is a natural fool; the buffoon is an artificial fool; whoever violates common sense in his actions is a fool; whoever is unable to act according to common sense is an idiot; whoever intentionally violates common sense is a buffoon." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

**fool-begged*, a. Foolishly or absurdly begged; idiotic, absurd.

**fool-bold*, a. Foolishly bold; rash; foolhardy.

**fool-born*, **fool-borne*, a. Produced by a fool; tolerated by none but fools.

bōll, *bōy*; *pōūt*, *jōwī*; *cat*, *qell*, *chorus*, *qhin*, *bench*; *go*, *qem*; *thin*, *this*; *sin*, *ag*; *expect*, *Xenophon*, *exist*, *ph* = *f*.
-cian, -tian = *shan*. -tion, -sion = *shün*; -tion, -sion = *shün*. -tious, -cious, -sious = *shüs*. -ble, -dle, &c. = *bēl*, *dēl*.

fool-fish, s.

Ichthy.: An American name for a fish of the genus *Monacanthus*, one of the Balistidae, from its wriggling along with its body sunk and its open mouth just on the surface of the water. (*Ogilvie, &c.*)

fool-frequented, a. Frequently or attended by fools.

***fool-happy, a.** Fortunate; lucky by chance; undesigned.

***fool-haste, s.** Foolish, inconsiderate haste; rashness.

***fool-hasty, *fool-hastife, a.** Foolishly hasty, rash, or precipitate.

fool-killer, s. A mythical inhabitant of this country, supposed to be traveling around the community killing fools. His supposititious efforts and intentions to decimate the population were first brought to public attention through the literature of Josh Billings and others of his ilk.

***fool-largesse, s.** Foolish lavishness; wastefulness.

fool's-cicely, s.

Bot.: *Æthusa cynapium*.

fool's-errand, s. An absurd or fruitless errand or search; an errand in search of that which cannot be found or does not exist.

fool's-paradise, s. A state of unreal or deceptive good fortune or joy.

"Lewde hope is fool's paradise."—*Ashmole: Theatrum Chemicum* (1652).

fool's-parsley, s.

Bot.: The unbelliferous genus *Æthusa*. *Æthusa cynapium* is the common Fool's-parsley. It has umbels terminal on long stalks, the partial ones small, distant, with partial involucres of three long pendant leaves all on one side.

fool's-stones, s. pl.

Bot.: (1) *Orchis mascula*, (2) *O. morio*.

fool's-watercress, s.

Bot.: *Helosciadium nodiflorum*.

fool (2), s. [*Fr. fouler*=to press, to crush.] A dish made of gooseberries scalded and crushed with cream.

fool, v. i. & t. [*FOOL, s.*]

***A. Intrans.**: To act or play the fool; to trifle, to play, to idle.

"Old men fool and children calculate."

Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

B. Transitive:

1. To make a fool of; to treat as a fool; to disappoint, to deceive; to mock.

"To fool the crowd with glorious lies."

Tennyson: In Memoriam, cxxvii. 14.

*2. To infatuate; to make foolish.

"If it be you that stir these daughters' hearts
Against their father, fool me not so much
To bear it tamely."

Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4.

*3. To cheat, to defraud.

"Ah! let me not be fooled, sweet saints."

Tennyson: St. Simeon Stylites, 209.

¶ To fool away:

(1) To waste on objects of little or no value; to fritter away.

"It must be an industrious youth that provides against age; and he that fools away the one, must either beg or starve in the other."—*L'Estrange*.

(2) To cause or induce to act foolishly; to lead astray.

fool'-ër-ry, s. [*Eng. fool; -ery.*]

1. The actions, manners, or characteristics of a fool; habitual folly; the act of playing the fool; folly.

"They to the vulgar sort now pipe and sing,
And make them merry with their fooleries."

Spenser: Tears of the Muses.

2. An act of folly; an absurdity.

"All such fooleries are quite inconsistent with that manly simplicity of manners, which is so honorable to the rational character."—*Beattie: Moral Science, pt. i., ch. ii., § 5.*

3. An object of folly or weakness; an absurdity.

"That Pythagoras, Plato, or Orpheus believed in any of these fooleries, it cannot be suspected."—*Raleigh: History*.

¶ For the difference between foolery and folly, see FOLLY.

***fool'-har-di-hood, s.** [*Eng. foolhardy; -hood.*] Foolhardiness.

fool'-har-di-ly, *foole-har-di-ly, *fool-har-di-li, adv. [*Eng. foolhardy; -ly.*] In a foolhardy manner, with foolhardiness.

fool'-har-di-ness, *fool-har-di-nesse, *fole-har-dy-nesse, s. [*Eng. foolhardy; -ness.*] The quality of being foolhardy; foolish or mad rashness; courage or daring without sense or judgment; recklessness.

fåte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fäll, father; wé, wét, hère, camel, hër, thère; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wöre, wöif, wörk, whô, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cår, rüle, füll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

***fool'-har-dize, *fool-har-dise, s.** [*Eng. fool, and Fr. hardiesse*=daring.] Foolhardiness, recklessness.

fool'-har-dy, *fol-har-dy, *fol-her-di, *fole-har-di, a. [*Eng. fool, and hardy.*] Daring without sense or judgment; madly rash or reckless.

"Open the door, secure, foolhardy king."

Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 17.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *foolhardy*, *adventurous*, and *rash*: "The *foolhardy* expresses more than the *adventurous*; and the *adventurous* more than the *rash*. The *foolhardy* man ventures in defiance of consequences: the *adventurous* man ventures from a love of the arduous and the bold; the *rash* man ventures for want of thought: courage and boldness become foolhardiness when they lead a person to run a fruitless risk; an *adventurous* spirit sometimes leads a man into unnecessary difficulties; but it is a necessary accompaniment of greatness. There is not so much design, but there is more violence and impetuosity in rashness than in foolhardiness: the former is the consequence of an ardent temper which will admit of correction by the influence of the judgment; but the latter comprehends the perversion of both the will and the judgment." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***fool'-i-fy, v. t.** [*Eng. fool; i* connective; suff. *-fy.*] To make a fool of, to fool.

fool'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [*FOOL, v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of playing the fool.

"Ah! there's no fooling with the Devil."

Cowley: The Dissembler.

2. The act of making a fool of a person.

fool'-ish, a. [*Eng. fool; -ish.*]

1. Void of sense or understanding; exhibiting folly; weak in intellect; acting without sense or judgment.

2. Characterized by or arising from folly or want of sense; stupid, silly, ridiculous, trifling, absurd.

3. Ridiculous, contemptible.

¶ For the difference between foolish and irrational, see IRRATIONAL; for that between foolish and simple, see SIMPLE.

fool'-ish-ly, adv. [*Eng. foolish; -ly.*]

1. In a foolish manner; without understanding; stupidly.

2. Wickedly, sinfully.

fool'-ish-ness, s. [*Eng. foolish; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being foolish, or deficient in sense or understanding; stupidity.

2. A foolish practice or act; an absurdity.

***fool'-large, a. & s.** [*Eng. fool; -large.*]

A. As adj.: Foolishly lavish or wasteful; spendthrift.

B. As subst.: A prodigal.

***fool'-ôc'-ra-ôy, s.** [*Eng. fool; o* connective, and *Gr. kratô*=to rule.] The rule or government of fools.

fool's-căp, s. & a. [*Eng. fool, and cap.*]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A pointed cap with bells, worn by professional fools or jesters.

"With diadem hight foolscap, lo! a fiend,
A little fiend that scoffs incessantly."

Byron: Child Harold, i. 24.

2. *Paper*: A size of folded writing-paper, named from its original water-mark of a "foolscap and bell." Though of various sizes, the sheets are usually 16x13 inches, folded into pages of 13x8 inches.

B. As adj.: Consisting of sheets of the size of foolscap.

"One hates an author that's all author, fellows
In foolscap uniforms turned up with ink."

Byron: Beppo, lxxv.

fool'-stôneg, s. [*Eng. fool, and stones.*]

Bot.: (1) *Orchis mascula*, (2) *O. morio*.

***fool'-trăp, s.** [*Eng. fool, and trap.*] A snare in which to catch fools.

foos, fouse, fows, fews, fouets, s. [*Wel. fyw-lys*=the houseleek. (*Richards.*)]

Botany: The houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*. (*Scotch, &c.*)

foost, foost-in, s. [*O. Fr. fust.*] A nausea, a feeling of sickness.

"I fand a kind o' foost, foost, foostin about my briakit."
—*Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 20.*

foot, s. [*A. S. fôt* (pl. *fét*); cogn. with *Dut. voet*; *Icel. fôtr*; *Dan. fod*; *Sw. fot*; *Goth. fotus*; *Ger. fuss*; *O. Fris. fôt*; *O. H. Ger. wuog*; *Lat. pes* (genit. *pedis*); *Gr. pous* (genit. *podos*); *Sans. pad, pād.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The extremity of the leg below the ankle; the part of the leg which treads on the ground in standing or walking, and on which the body is supported.
"And sche stode bihynde hise feet: and bigan to moiste hise feet with teeris."—*Wycliffe. Luke, ch. vii.*

(2) Anything which serves to support any body; as, the foot of a table.

"Twenty pilers with so felee brassun feet."—*Wycliffe: Exodus xxvii. 10.*

(3) That part of an article of dress which receives the foot; as, the foot of a stocking.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) The lower part or base of anything.

"At the foot of the hille mount Olympus."—*Trevisa, iii. 65.*

(2) The bottom, end, or last of a series or row.

"A trifling sum of misery
New added to the foot of thy account."

Dryden: Cleomenes, iv. 1.

(3) The extremity or end; as, the foot of a bed.

(4) The act of walking.

"Antiochus departed, weening in his pride to make the land navigable, and the sea passable by foot."—*2 Macca-bees v. 21.*

(5) Step, tread.

"This man's son would, every foot and anon, be taking some of his companions into the orchard."—*L'Estrange*.

(6) A state or posture of action.

"The number and variety of the ends on foot, with the secret nature of most things to which they relate."—*Grew*.

(7) State, condition, position, footing.

"In specifying the word Ireland, it would seem to insinuate that we are not upon the same foot with our fellow-subjects in England."—*Swift: Drapier's Letters*.

(8) A scheme, plan, or settlement; basis, fundamental principles.

"Upon this foot it will be impossible for any church ever to secure the profession of any mysterious doctrine."—*Waterland: Works, ii. 301.*

(9) A state of incipient being; a start. [*To set on foot.*]

(10) Par, level.

"Were it not for this easy borrowing upon interest, men's necessities would draw upon them a most sudden undoing, in that they would be forced to sell their means, be it lands or goods, far under foot."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Usury*.

(11) A very short distance.

"He will not budge a foot."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., ii. 4.*

(12) A trip.

"Harry, giving him a slight foot, laid him on the broad of his back."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality, ii. 166.*

II. Technically:

1. *Human Anat.*: The foot consists of many bones—viz., seven bones of the tarsus (q. v.), five metatarsal bones, and the phalanges of the toes. Essentially they are homologous with those of the hand.

2. *Compar. Anat.*: In such animals as insects and spiders the feet are the homologues of the corresponding part in man. In other cases the word is used vaguely. Thus, the foot of the Rotifera is a caudal process or tail; in the Gasteropodous mollusks it is a ventral disc, &c.

3. *Entom.*: The legs of insects are often called feet, even by scientific naturalists. The term is borrowed from popular usage.

4. *Distill.* (pl. *foots*): Sedimentary matter; the remainder or refuse of decantation or distillation.

5. *Mach.*: A flange at the lower end of a leg to give a wider basis of support.

6. *Meas.*: A measure containing twelve inches, and so called from its being taken roughly as the length of a man's foot.

7. *Mil.*: Foot-soldiers; soldiers who march and fight on foot, as distinguished from cavalry or horse.

"Both horse and foot for a moment began to shrink."—*Scott: Old Mortality, ch. xvi.*

8. *Music*: The lower end of an organ-pipe, which conducts the wind to the reed or lip, which gives the vibration to the air and causes the sound.

9. *Naut.*: The lower edge of a sail.

10. *Pros.*: A certain number of syllables constituting a distinct part of a verse; as, a dactyl, an iambus, a spondee, &c.

"Some o' them had in them more feet than the verses would bear."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 2.*

11. *Law*: [*FOOT OF A FINE.*]

¶ 1. *Foot of a fine*:

Law: The conclusion of a fine; the statement of all the circumstances connected with it.

2. *Square foot*: A square whose side is one foot, and which therefore contains 144 square inches.

3. *Cubic foot*: A cube whose side is one foot, and which therefore contains 1,728 cubic inches.

4. On foot:

- (1) By walking; as, He did the journey on foot.
(2) In a state of action; active.

"While other jests are something rank on foot,
Her father hath commanded her to slip
Away with slenderness to marry."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 5.

5. To set on foot: To set in action; to start; to put in motion; to originate.

6. To keep the foot:

Script.: To conduct one's self properly and becomingly.

"Keep thy foot when thou goest to the house of God."
Ecclesiastes v. 1.

7. To put one's foot into anything: To make a mess of a business; to spoil matters; to get one's self into a scrape.

8. To put one's best foot or leg foremost: To go as fast as possible; to move with all possible speed; to exert one's self to the utmost.

9. To cover the feet:

Script.: To ease one's self. (1 Samuel xxiv. 3.)
"10. To keep foot-side: To keep pace with, to proceed *paripassu*.

"And is it not somewhat promising this day, that the Lord is helping some to keep foot-side with the brethren at home?"—*Society Contendings, p. 38.*

foot-and-mouth disease, s.

Vet. Surg.: A very contagious eczematous disease which affects the feet and the mouths of cattle. It is accompanied by febrile symptoms, and with loss of appetite. After a time an eruption breaks out on the parts affected. Lameness often results from the affection.

foot-barracks, s.

Mil.: Barracks for infantry.

foot-bath, s. A bath or vessel in which to wash the feet; the act of washing the feet.

foot-bearing, s.

Mach.: The same as FOOTSTEPS, II. 1.

foot-bellows, s. A form of bellows with a collapsible bag, or an ordinary bellows arranged to be worked by a treadle.

foot-board, s.

1. A treadle.
2. A board at the foot of a bed.
3. A board for the feet on the driving-box of a coach.

4. The platform on which the driver and stoker of a locomotive stand; a foot-plate.

5. The board running along the outside of a railway carriage, on a level, or nearly so, with the platforms, and acting as a step to the carriage.

6. The block underneath an old-fashioned hand printing-press, on which the pressman places his foot when pulling back the bar.

*foot-company, s.

Mil.: A company of foot-soldiers.

foot-gear, s. Coverings for the feet; boots, shoes, &c.

*foot-glove, s. A kind of stocking.

foot-grain, s. In measuring work a foot-grain is $1/837 \times 10^9$ ergs, nearly. [FOOT-POUND.]

foot-hammer, s.

Mech.: A hammer worked by a treadle.

foot-hedge, s. A slight, dry hedge of thorns to protect a newly-planted hedge.

*foot-hill, s. A hill lying at the base of a range of mountains.

foot-hook, s. [FUTTOCK.]

foot-iron, s.

1. A fetter for the feet; a shackle.

2. A carriage step.

foot-jaws, s. pl.

Zoology:

1. Those limbs of the Crustacea which are modified so as to become also organs of mastication. They are sometimes called maxillipedes. They are well seen in the lobster.

2. The corresponding organs in centipedes.

*foot-key, s.

Music: An organ pedal.

foot-lathe, s. A lathe driven by the foot on a treadle, connected to the crank on an axle beneath the bench. A driving-wheel on the axle is connected by a band to a cone-wheel on the mandrel of the head-stock.

foot-level, s. A form of level used by gunners in giving any proposed angle of elevation to a piece of ordnance.

foot-muff, s. A covering, lined with fur, to keep the feet warm in winter.

foot-note, s.

Print.: A note of reference at the bottom of a page.

*foot-page, s. An errand boy, a page.

foot-passenger, s. One who passes or travels on foot.

foot-pavement, s. A paved path or way for foot-passengers; a footway.

foot-peat, ft-peat, s. (See extract.)

"As the digger stands upon the surface and presses in the peat-spade with his foot, such peat is designed foot-peat."—*Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 208.*

foot-plate, s. The platform for the driver and fireman of a locomotive.

foot-pound, s.

Mech.: The unit of energy, one pound avoirdupois, raised one foot high. In measuring work, one foot-pound is $1/3225 \times 10^5 \times g$ ergs. If g be taken at 981, this will be equal to $1/356 \times 10^7$ ergs.

foot-press, s. A form of standing press in which the upper die or follower is depressed by a treadle.

foot-race, s. A race run by persons on foot.

"A wrestling-match, a foot-race, or a fair."

Cooper: Task, iv. 626.

foot-rail, s. A railway rail having wide-spreading foot flanges, a vertical web, and a bulb-shaped head. Such a rail may be spiked to the sleepers, dispensing with chairs.

foot-rest, s.

Manège: A stake in a shoeing shop on which a horse's foot is rested to relieve the shoer from the labor of supporting it.

foot-rule, s. A rule or measure of one foot or twelve inches in length.

foot-screw, s. A supporting foot, for giving a machine or table a level standing on an uneven floor.

foot-secretion, s.

Zool.: The term applied by Dana to the sclerobasic corallum of some Actinozoa.

foot-stick, s.

Print.: A wedge-shaped piece of furniture placed against the foot of the page. The quoins are driven in between the foot-stick and the chase in locking up the form.

foot-stove, s. A foot-warmer; usually heated by a lamp.

foot-tubercle, s.

Zool. (pl.): The non-articulated appendages of the Annelida. They are sometimes called Parapodia.

foot-vise, s. A visé whose jaws are brought together by means of a strap passing through the two and operated by a treadle. It has not a very powerful grasp, but from the facility with which the jaws are opened or closed is useful in operating on objects which do not require to be held very firmly.

foot-wall, s.

Min.: The wall or side of the rock under the mineral vein; commonly called the underlying-wall.

foot-warmer, s.

1. A heated stool for the feet; a foot-stove.
2. A hot-water bottle shaped to fit against the soles of the feet of a person lying in bed.

foot-worn, a.

1. Worn by the feet.

"Sepulchral stones appeared, with emblems graven,
And foot-worn epitaphs."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

2. Weary in the feet, footsore.

*foot, v. i. & t. [FOOT, s.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To walk, to travel, to go on foot.

"What ordinary subject hath come in,
Since first you footed on our territories?"

Ford: Perkin Warbeck, iii. 1.

2. To dance, to trip, to skip.

"Foot it feathery here and there."

Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

B. Transitive:

1. To tread or walk on with the feet; to tread.

2. To spurn with the foot; to kick.

"You, that did void your rheum upon my beard,
And foot me, as you spurn a stranger cur."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

3. To spurn in any way; to reject.

"When you shall foot her from you, not she you."

Beaumont & Fletcher: Wit at several Weapons, v. 1.

4. To seize with the foot or claw.

"We are the earth, and they,

Like moles within us, heave and cast about;

And till they foot and clutch their prey,
They never cool."

Herbert.

5. To make, add, or attach a foot to.

"I'll sew nether stocks, and mend them, and foot them too."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., ii. 4.*

6. To sum or add up figures in columns, and set the total at the foot.

¶ To foot the peats: To set them up on end. A phrase used in preparing turf for fuel.

"When the peats have become so hardened by the drought that they will stand on end, they are placed on end three or four together, and leaning against each other; this is called footing the peats."—*Agr. Surv. Peebles-shire, p. 72. N.*

foot-bàll, s. [Eng. foot, and ball.]

I. Literally:

1. A ball, consisting of an inflated bladder, or globe of india-rubber incased in leather, and used in the game of football.

2. A game played with a football by two parties, generally consisting of fifteen players on each side. At each end of the ground is a goal formed by two upright posts or bars, six to eight yards apart with a bar extended between them at a height of eight or ten feet. The object of each side is to drive or force the ball through their adversaries' goal. There are two sets of rules at present in force for the regulation of the game, viz., the Football Association and the Rugby. By the former, in which the number of contestants is sometimes reduced to eleven, the ball must not be touched by the hands, but must be kicked. In the latter, while under the latter the player is allowed to take the ball in his hands and run with it. In the former also the ball must pass between the upright posts, and below the bar to become a goal; in the latter it must pass over the bar.

The sport since 1874 has been quite popular in America. At that period the first match game of Rugby football was played at Cambridge, Mass., between teams from Harvard and McGill. So rapidly did the game rise in favor that an intercollegiate association was formed, and teams were organized in all of the principal colleges and universities of the country. The contests between the teams gradually became more and more obstinate, until a positive danger attended the game, and this brought the sport into reprobation so severe that in 1894 the rules of the game were so altered and amended as to eliminate the greater portion of the brutal and dangerous practices which had disgraced the contests. The Rugby game is the game most affected in this country, the Association rules having, until a very recent date, but a very small following.

II. Fig.: Anything subjected to many chances or ups-and-downs; as, the football of fortune.

foot-band, s. [Eng. foot, and band.]

1. A band for the foot.

2. A band or company of footsoldiers.

foot-bànk, s. [Eng. foot, and bank.]

Fort.: A little raised bank along the inside of a parapet. [BANQUETTE.]

foot-bàse, s. [Eng. foot, and base.]

Arch.: The molding above the plinth of an apartment.

foot-bôy, s. [Eng. foot, and boy.] A menial; an attendant in livery; a page.

"Like peasant footboys do they keep the walls."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., iii. 2.

*foot-breadth, s. [Eng. foot, and breadth.] The breadth of a foot.

"The millstone through and through,
And footbreadth of Thoralf the Strong,
Were neither so broad nor so long."

Longfellow: Musician's Tale, xii.

foot-bridge, s. [Eng. foot, and bridge.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A narrow bridge for foot-passengers over a railway, stream, &c.

"Palemon's shepherd, fearing the footbridge was not strong enough, loaded it so long, 'till he broke that which would have borne a bigger burden."—*Sidney.*

2. *Mach.*: A curved bar supporting the foot or toe of a mill spindle.

*foot-cloth, s. [Eng. foot, and cloth.] The housings of a horse, reaching down to the ground; a sumpter-cloth.



Footcloth.

*foot-cush-ion, s. [Eng. foot, and cushion.] A cushion for the feet; a footstool.

foot-éd, a. [Eng. foot; -ed.] Provided or supplied with feet; generally in composition, as four-footed.

bôll, bôy; pout, jow1; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -gion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

***foot-ër, s.** [Eng. *foot*; -er.] In falconry, applied to a hawk which seizes its prey with its talons.

***foot-fäll, s.** [Eng. *foot*, and *fall*.] A footstep; a tread of the foot.

***foot-fast, *fote-fest, *fote-feste, a.** [Eng. *foot*, and *fast*.] Captive; in captivity.

***foot-fät, a.** [Eng. *foot*, and *fat*.]

Farr.: An epithet applied to a horse whose hoof is so thin and weak as to be unfit for shoeing.

***foot-fight** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *fight*.] A fight on foot, as distinguished from one fought on horseback.

***foot-fölk** (*l* silent), ***fote-folke, *foote-folk, s.** [Eng. *foot*, and *folk*; Dan. *foðfolk*; Sw. *foðfolk*.] Persons traveling on foot; poor people. (*Richard Cœur de Lion*, 4,529.)

***foot-föl-löw-ër, *foot-fol-o-wer, s.** [English *foot*, and *follower*.] An attendant.

***foot-gëld, s.** [Eng. *foot*, and A. S. *geld*=a compensation.]

Old Law: An amercement for not expediting or cutting out the balls of dogs' feet in a forest.

***foot-grin, *foot-grene, s.** [Eng. *foot*, and *grin* (2), *s.*] A snare, a trap.

***foot-guard** (*u* silent), *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *guard*.] 1. **Ord. Lang.**: A guard or protection for the foot.

II. Technically:

1. **Manège**: A boot or pad to prevent the cutting of the feet by interfering or overreaching.

2. **Mil. (pl.)**: Guards of the infantry. In the British army there are three regiments of Foot-guards, the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Guards.

***foot-hält, s.** [Eng. *foot*, and *halt*.] A disease in sheep, said to proceed from a worm which enters between the clefts of the hoofs.

***foot-höld, s.** [Eng. *foot*, and *hold*.]

I. Literally:

1. Space on which the foot can rest securely; anything which will safely sustain the foot.

2. Hold or support at the foot.

II. **Fig.**: A position or situation of stability or security.

***foot-höt, *fot-hot, *fote-hote, *fut-hate, *fute-hot, adv.** [English *foot*, and *hot*.] In hot haste; immediately; at once; on the instant. (*Guy of Warwick*, 10,926.)

***foot-ing, *fot-yng, pr. par., a. & s.** [Foot, *v.*] A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act or process of putting or adding a foot to.

(2) That which is added or attached as a foot or support; a foot.

(3) Support or rest for the foot; foothold.

"We paced along
Upon the giddy footing of the hatches,"
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, i. 4.

(4) The act of walking; a tread; a footstep.

"Hark, I hear the footing of a man,"
Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, v.

(5) The act of dancing; a dance; a skip.

"These fresh nymphs encounter every one
In country footing,"—*Shakesp.*: *Tempest*, iv. 1.

(6) A path; a footway; a track.

"Like running weeds, that have no certain root; or like footings up and down, impossible to be traced."—*Bacon*: *Henry VII.*

(7) A landing; a setting foot on.

"Whose footing here anticipates our thoughts,"
Shakesp.: *Othello*, ii. 1.

(8) A footprint.

"Showed her the fairy footings on the grass,"
Tennyson: *Aylmer's Field*, 90.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A basis; a foundation.

(2) A firm or secure position; foothold.

"Ever since our nation had any footing in this land, the state of England did desire to perfect the conquest,"—*Davies*: *On Ireland*.

(3) Relative state or condition; position; as, they lived on the same footing.

(4) The act or process of adding up a column of figures, and setting down the total at the foot.

(5) A course, or line of conduct.

"He grew strong among the Irish; and in his footing his own continuing, hath increased his said name,"—*Spenser*: *Present State of Ireland*.

II. Technically:

1. **Arch. (pl.)**: The base, foundation, or first courses of brick or stone in a wall, broad at the bottom and gradually narrowing to the width of the wall above ground.

2. **Comm.**: The finer, refuse part of whale-blubber, not wholly deprived of oil.

3. **Fabric**: A plain cotton lace without figures.

4. **Hydr. Eng.**: The lower portion of the slope of a sea embankment. It should have a base of five feet to one foot perpendicular, and be protected by gravel.

5. **To pay one's footing**: To pay a fine or forfeit on doing anything for the first time, or on being admitted to a trade, place of work, society, &c.

footing-beam, s.

Arch.: The tie-beam of a roof.

***foot-knäve** (*k* silent), ***fote-knave, s.** [Eng. *foot*, and *knave*.] An attendant; a post-boy.

***foot-lëss, a.** [Eng. *foot*, and *less*.] Destitute of feet; having no feet.

***foot-lick-ër, s.** [Eng. *foot*, and *licker*.] A sycophant; a fawner; a toady; a mean flatterer.

***foot-lights** (*g* silent), *s. pl.* [Eng. *foot*, and *light*.] A row of lights in front of, and usually on a level with the stage in theaters, music-halls, &c. They are furnished with reflectors so as to throw all the light on the performers. Occasionally there is a second set, with red or green glasses for fire or moonlight scenes.

6. **To smell of the footlights**: To carry theatrical concerns into private life; to be continually using stage expressions in ordinary conversation.

(2) **To smell the footlights**: To get a taste for acting.

***foot-löose, adj.** [Eng. *foot*, and *loose*.] Free from incumbrance; not bound down to one location or position; free to migrate in any direction.

***foot-mäld, *foot-mäld-en, s.** [Eng. *foot*, and *maid*; *maiden*.] A waiting-maid.

***foot-man** (*pl. foot-men*), ***fot-man, s.** [Eng. *foot*, and *man*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A footsoldier.

"They assembled sixty thousand footmen,"

Richard Cœur de Lion, 2,961.

2. A servant who ran in front of his master's carriage. [**RUNNING-FOOTMAN**.]

"Like footmen running before coaches,"

To tell the inn what lord approaches,"

Prior: Alma, i. 58, 59.

3. A male servant in livery, who attends at table, with the carriage, or at the door.

"A footman was placed in a box at the theater, merely in order to keep a seat till his betters came."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

4. An iron or brass stand for holding a kettle before the fire, having four feet.

II. **Entom.**: The name given to Lithosidae, a family of moths, sub-tribe or group Bombycina. The Common Footman is *Lithosia complanata*; the Large Footman, *Enistia quadra*; and the Black Footman, *Gnophria rubricollis*. (*Stainton*.)

footman-moths, s. pl.

Entom.: The same as FOOTMAN, II.

***footman's-inn, s.** A mean lodging.

"He at last in footman's-inn must post,"

Rowland: Knave of Hearts (1613).

***foot-man-ship, s.** [Eng. *footman*; -ship.] The art or skill of a runner.

***foot-män-tle, *fote-man-tel, s.** [Eng. *foot*, and *mantle*.] A long mantle worn to keep the dress clean in riding.

***foot-mark, a.** [Eng. *foot*, and *mark*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: The mark or impression of a foot; a track; a footprint.

2. **Palæont.**: The same as FOOTPRINT.

***foot-päce, s.** [Eng. *foot*, and *pace*.]

1. A pace no faster than a walk.

2. Part of a pair of stairs, whereon, after four or five steps, you arrive at a broad place, where you make two or three paces before you ascend another step, thereby to ease the legs in ascending the rest of the stairs. (*Moxon*.)

3. A dais or raised floor at the end of an ancient hall.

4. A hearth-stone.

***foot-päd** (1), *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *pad* (1), *v.*]

Manège:

1. A piece of elastic substance, say rubber, to cover the sole of a horse's foot and prevent balling.

2. An ankle or ridge-piece on the corona to prevent a horse's cutting one foot by the other in traveling.

***foot-päd** (2), *s.* [English *foot*, and *pad* (2), *v.*] A highwayman who robs on foot.

***foot-päth, s.** [Eng. *foot*, and *path*.] A narrow path or way for foot-passengers only.

***foot-plow, s.** [Eng. *foot*, and *plow*.]

Agric.: A kind of swing-plow.

***foot-pöst, s.** [Eng. *foot*, and *post*.] A post or messenger who travels on foot.

***foot-print, s.** [Eng. *foot*, and *print*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The mark or print of a foot; a footmark.

2. Any mark or sign of the presence of a person.

II. Technically:

1. **Palæont.**: The footmarks or imprints left at inconceivably remote periods by the feet of various animals on the wet clay or sand of sea-beaches or similar localities, and which are now found at various levels in the solid strata of the earth. The footprints in the Silurian and other very antique rocks are mostly those produced by the claws of crustaceans. In the Triassic rocks of Connecticut, the footprints of thirty-two or more species of bipeds, and twelve of quadrupeds, have been found. In rocks of nearly the same age in Europe, footprints, so like those of the human hand that the animal making them was called at first *Chirotherium* (*q. v.*), was at last skillfully assigned by Prof. Owen to the genus of amphibians called by him, from its teeth, *Labyrinthodon*. It is in allusion to this phenomenon that Longfellow speaks of a hero leaving "footprints on the sands of time."

2. **Comp. Mythol.**: The first mention in history of gigantic footprints is by Herodotus (iv. 82), where he says he was shown a footprint of Hercules impressed on a rock, in the shape of a man's foot, but two cubits in length, and (ii. 91) he attributes sandals of the same size to Perseus. Traditions as to such footprints are found in all religions, the most common being that they were made when some god or hero ascended to heaven. Brahmans, Buddhists, Moslems, and Oriental Christians agree in reverencing the cavity in the rock, five feet long by two and a half feet wide, at the top of Adam's Peak, though their reasons for so doing are, of course, different. Like legends are also found in the islands of the Pacific, in this country, and in Mexico. The myth probably arose from rude peoples first investing chiefs or leaders of a bygone age with gigantic size; the next step was deification; then to imagine either fossil footmarks of some huge beast, or hollows naturally formed, or rudely sculptured rocks were the last impress of the foot of such hero as he ascended, was by no means difficult.

footprint-myth, s.

Comp. Mythol.: A myth by which any cavities in rocks are marked out as being the footprints of some god or hero.

***foot-röpe, s.** [Eng. *foot*, and *rope*.]

Nautical:

1. A rope stretched beneath a yard, upon which the seamen stand in reefing and furling sails.

2. A rope at the foot of a sail.

***foot-röt, s.** [Eng. *foot*, and *rot*.]

Vet. Surg.: A disease in the feet of sheep, characterized by an abnormal growth of hoof, which becomes cracked or torn at the extremities or sides, and thus affords lodgment for sand, dirt, &c.

***foot-shäc-kles, s.** [English *foot*, and *shackles*.] Shackles for the feet.

***foot-sheët, *fote-shete, s.** [English *foot*, and *sheet*.] A sheet or cloth on the end of a bed.

***foot-söld-ier** (*ier* as *yër*), *s.* [English *foot*, and *soldier*.] A soldier who fights on foot.

***foot-söre, a.** [Eng. *foot*, and *sore*.] Having the feet sore or tender as from much walking.

***foot-späce-räil, s.** [Eng. *foot*, *space*, and *rail*.] **Shipbuild.**: That rail in the balcony in which the balusters rest.

***foot-spöre, s.** [Eng. *foot*, and *spore*.] A foot-mark, a footprint.

***foot-stäke, s.** [Eng. *foot*, and *stake*.] A socket, or rest for the foot of a pillar, &c.

***foot-stälk** (*l* silent), *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *stalk*.]

1. **Bot.**: The stalk of a leaf.

2. **Mach.**: The lower portion of a mill spindle; it rests in a step.

3. **Zool.**: Anything similar to the footstalk of a plant, as the stalk of a Crinoid, that of a barnacle, that of the stalked eye of the higher Crustaceans, &c.

***foot-ställ, s.** [Eng. *foot*, and *stall*.]

1. **Arch.**: The plinth or base of a pillar.

2. **Manège**: The stirrup of a woman's saddle.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hëre, camel, hër, thëre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôw, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whô, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, räle, füll; try, sÿrian. æ, œ = ë; ey = ä. qu = kw.

foot-stēp, *foot-stappe, *foote-steppe, *fote-steppē, s. [Eng. *foot*, and *step*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The mark or impression left by a foot; a foot-print, a footmark.

"Gothy way forth by the footsteps of the flock."—*Can-ticles* i. 8.

(2) The sound of the step or tread of a foot; a footfall.

"Thou hearest footsteps from afar."

Longfellow: To a Child.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A token, mark, or sign of a course pursued, or of actions done.

"Of any pretense to a large power and jurisdiction . . . we have no footsteps before the time of Constantine."—*Clarendon: Religion and Policy*, ch. ii.

(2) Example; as, to walk in another's footsteps.

II. Technically:

1. *Mach.*: The pillow in which the foot of an up-right or vertical shaft works.

2. *Print.*: An inclined plane under a hand printing-press.

foot-stool, s. [Eng. *foot*, and *stool*.] A low stool on which one who is sitting rests his feet.

foot-stroke, s. [Eng. *foot*, and *stroke*.] A stroke at the foot of a letter in some alphabets.

***foot-trāp, *foot-trappe, s.** [English *foot*, and *trap*.]

1. A trap for the feet; a snare.

2. The stocks.

foot-valve, s. [Eng. *foot*, and *valve*.]

Steam-engin.: The lower valve between the air-pump and condenser.

foot-wāl-īng, s. [Eng. *foot*, and *waling*.]

Shipbuild.: The inner skin of a ship between the deck-beams and the limber-stakes on each side of the keelson; also called the Ceiling.

foot-wāy, s. [Eng. *foot*, and *way*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A path or way for foot-passengers; a footpath.

2. *Min.*: The ladders by which miners ascend from and descend into a mine.

foot-ŷ, a. [Eng. *foot*; -ŷ.]

1. Full of foots or sediment; thick; not clear.

2. Poor, mean, insignificant.

fōp, s. [Prob. connected with *fob* (q. v.); Dut. *foppen*=to cheat, to mock; *fopper*=a wag; *foppertj*=cheating.] A weak-minded man who devotes himself entirely to dress; a dandy; a coxcomb.

¶ *Fops' Alley*: Fops' Alley was the gangway running parallel to the footlights, between the last rows of the stalls and the first row of the pit in Her Majesty's Theater in London, and in its palmy days it was always graced by the presence of a subaltern of the Guards in full uniform, daintily swinging his bearskin. (*Sala.*)

***fōp-dōō-dle, s.** [Eng. *fop*, and *doodle*.] An insignificant fellow; a fool, a simpleton.

***fōp-līng, s.** [Eng. *fop*; dim. suff. -ling.] A little or petty fop; a coxcomb.

***fōp-pēr-lŷ, a.** [For.] Foppish, foolish.

fōp-pēr-ŷ, s. [Eng. *fop*; -ery.]

1. Deceit, trickery.

"The sudden surprise of my powers, drove the grossness of the foppery into a received belief."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

2. The conduct or manners of a fop; dandyism, coxcombery; affectation of show; showy folly.

"Between foppery on the one hand and slovenliness on the other."—*Waterland: Works*, x. 241.

*3. Foolery; foolish practices; folly.

"An independent fortune of seven thousand pounds a year, which he lavished in costly fopperies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

*4. A gew-gaw; a vain ornament.

fōp-plish, a. [Eng. *fop*; -ish.]

1. Vain or ostentatious in dress or show; dressing in the extreme of fashion; affected in dress and manners.

"As foppish minors court their taylor, And hate their guardians as their jailor."—*Cambridge: The Scribleriad*.

*2. Foolish.

"For wise men are grown foppish."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 4.

fōp-plish-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *foppish*; -ly.] In a foppish manner; like a fop or dandy.

fōp-plish-nēss, s. [Eng. *foppish*; -ness.] The quality of being foppish; the manners or characteristics of a fop; foppery.

for, *vor, prep. & conj. [A. S.; cogn. with Dut. *voor*; Icel. *fyrir*=before, for; Dan. *for*=for; *för*=before (adv.); Sw. *för*=before, for; Ger. *vor*=before; *für*=for; Goth. *faura*=before, for; Lat. *pro*=before; Gr. *pro*; Sansc. *pra*=before, away. The original idea is *beyond*, then *before*, and lastly in *place of*; from the same root as *far*, *fore*, and *fare*. (*Skeat.*)]

A. As preposition:

1. In the presence or sight of; before.

"For Gode hit is wateful thinc."

Hali Meidenhad, p. 25.

2. Used as an asseveration; by.

"Nai, for gode, ye ne schulle nocht beo iblamed so."

St. Christopher, 153.

3. Before; in point of time.

"Gif hit beo holiniht vor the feste of nie lēscun that . . ."

kumeth amoren.—*Ancren Ricle*, p. 22.

4. In return for; as a return or equivalent for; in exchange for.

"He shal yeld lif for lif, eye for eye, tooth for tooth."

—*Wycliffe: Exod.* xxi. 24.

5. In recompense for; as a return for.

"Besides, in gratitude for such high matters, Know I have vowed two hundred gladiators."

Dryden: Persius, sat. vi.

6. In exchange for; at the price of; in consideration of; as, He bought it for a shilling.

7. In exchange for.

"He made considerable progress in the study of the law, before he quitted that profession for this of poetry."

—*Dryden*.

8. As in place or stead of.

"This word was for dom yholde."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 142.

9. Considered as; in the place of.

"Our present lot appears

For happy, though but ill: for ill, not worst,

If we procure not to ourselves more woe."

Milton: P. L. ii. 224.

10. With a view to; noting a purpose or end.

"A fair place for justynges."—*Maundeville*, p. 17.

11. On behalf of.

"For hym alle they prayd."—*Torrent of Portugal*, 106.

12. For the sake of.

"That for holy kirk suffred martirdam."

Robert de Brunne, p. 148.

13. Because of; by reason of.

"That which we for our unworthiness are afraid to crave, our prayer is, that God for the worthiness of His Son would notwithstanding vouchsafe to grant."—*Hooker: Ecclesiastical Polity*.

14. In spite of; notwithstanding.

"Yt schuld thei neuer telle the fyfte parte for all hore wytte and all arte."—*Lay Folks Mass Book*, p. 3.

*15. With respect to; with regard to; as regards

"Our laws were for their matter foreign."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*.

16. So far as.

"Chemists have not been able, for aught is vulgarly known, by fire alone to separate true sulphur from antimony."—*Boyle*.

17. In the character of; as.

"Say, is it fitting in this very field,

This field, where from my youth I've been a carter,

I, in this field, should die for a deserter?"

Gay.

18. With resemblance of; as.

"He quivered with his feet, and lay for dead."

Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, iii. 704.

19. Conducive to; beneficial to.

"It can never be for the interest of a believer to do me a mischief, because he is sure, upon the balance of accounts, to find himself a loser by it."—*Addison*.

20. In favor of; siding with; favorable or willing to.

"He's for his master."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 5.

21. In comparison with.

"Too massy for your strengths."

Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 3.

22. In proportion to or with; considering.

"He is not very tall, yet for his years he's tall."

Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 5.

23. With a view to; tending to in order to obtain.

"For more assurance I embrace thy body."

Shakesp.: Tempest, v.

24. In quest of; in search of.

"Philosophers have run so far back for arguments of comfort against pain, as to doubt whether there were any such thing."—*Tillotson*.

25. Toward; with the intention of going to; on the road to.

"Are there no posts despatched for Ireland?"

Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 2.

26. Inducing as a motive toward.

"There is a natural, immutable, and eternal reason for that which we call virtue."—*Tillotson*.

27. In expectation of; looking for.

"He must be back again by one and twenty, to marry and propagate: the father cannot stay any longer for the portion, nor the mother for a new set of babies to play with."—*Locke*.

28. Toward; with a tendency to.

"The kettle to the top was hoist; . . . But with the upside down, to show Its inclination for below."

Swift: Baucis and Philemon.

29. As a remedy or application for; against.

"Sometimes hot, sometimes cold things are good for the toothache."—*Garretson*.

*30. In prevention of; for fear of.

"Corn being had down, any way ye allow, Should wither as needeth for burning in mow."

Tusser: Husbandrie.

31. To the use of; to be used in or for.

"The aspine good for staves, the cypresse funeral."

Spenser: F. Q., i. i. 8.

32. Throughout the space of; during.

(1) *Of distance:*

"For many miles along there's scarce a bush."

Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4.

(2) *Of time:*

"For this nineteen years."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, i. 3.

33. Prepared or willing to fight with; ready to encounter.

"I am for thee straight."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 3.

*34. Except; but for.

"For one restraint, lords of the world besides."

Milton: P. L., i. 32.

35. Used as an expression of desire; preceded by an interjection.

"O for the tents which in old time whitened the Sacred Hill."

Macaulay: Virginia.

*36. Through or by reason of the want of.

37. Through; on account of; from.

"A debtor of his, no later than last year, died for want."

Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield, ch. xxviii.

38. To the amount or extent of; as, He failed for ten thousand pounds.

"The Lord's men were out by half-past twelve o'clock for ninety-eight runs."—*T. Hughes: Tom Brown's School-days*, ch. viii.

*39. As a sign of the infinitive; now obsolete, except as a vulgarism.

"What went ye out into the wilderness for to see?"—*Luke* vii. 24.

¶ (1) *For all the world*: Exactly, wholly, completely.

"For all the world like cutler's poetry

Upon a knife."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

(2) *For all that*: In spite of, or notwithstanding all that; nevertheless.

"Yet, for all that, when any great evil has been upon them, they would cry out as loud as other men."—*Tillotson*.

(3) *But for*: Had it not been for.

B. *As conjunction:*

1. The word by which a reason is introduced for something advanced before; since, by reason that, because, seeing that.

"For if our virtues

Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike

As if we had them not."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 1.

*2. Formerly used to introduce a reason for something yet to be stated.

"And for he nolde bi his wille no tyme idel beo."

St. Dunstan, 59.

3. Used to introduce a coördinate sentence; since, because, seeing that.

"Let's assist them,

For our case is as theirs."

Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 1.

*4. Because; on this account that; properly followed by *that*; for the reason that.

"They are not ever jealous for a cause,

But jealous for they're jealous."

Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 4.

*5. In order that; so that.

"And for the time shall not seem tedious,

I'll tell you what befell me."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., iii. 1.

¶ (1) *For as much as*: [FORASMUCH.]

(2) *For because*: Because; for the reason that.

"And for because they wer to hym so kynd."

Generydes, 2,959.

(3) *For why*:

(a) Why, for what reason.

(b) Because.

"Solyman had three hundred fieldpieces; for why, Solyman purposing to draw the emperor into battle, had brought no pieces of battery with him."—*Knolles: History of the Turks*.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sīon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -die, &c. = bēl, dēl.

for- (1), *pref.* [A. S. *for-*; Icel. *for-*; Dan. *for-*; Sw. *för-*; Dut. & Ger. *ver-*; Goth. *fra-*; Sansc. *para-*.]
For- as a prefix to verbs has three forces:

1. An intensive force; equivalent to utterly, extremely, completely, very greatly; as in *forlorn* = utterly lorn or lonely; *forworn* = worn out; *forlorn* = very drunk, &c.

2. A negative or privative force; as in *forbid* = to bid away from, to prohibit; *forfend* = to keep or fend off, to avert, &c.

3. The force of amiss or badly; as, *forshapen* = badly shapen, misshapen.

for- (2), *pref.* [O. Fr. *for-*, from Latin *foris* = outside.] A prefix with the force of outside, without: as in *foreclose* (properly *forclose*) = to shut out, to exclude; *forfeit* = done beyond or outside.

för-age (age as *ig*), ***for-rage**, s. [O. Fr. *fouage* (Fr. *forerage*), from *forer* = to forage, from *forre*, *fuerre* (Fr. *feurre*) = fodder, straw, from Low Lat. *fodum*; from O. Dan. *foder* = fodder (q. v.); Sp. *forage*; Port. *forragem*; Ital. *foraggio*.]
 1. Fodder, provisions; especially such as are obtained by pillage.

"Cæsar sent forth all his men of arms for forage."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, p. 118.
 2. The act of seeking for or providing provisions; the act of foraging.

3. A pasture or feeding place.
 "One way a band select from forage drives
 A herd of bees."—*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 648.

*4. The act of preying; ravage; destructive fury.
 "He [the lion] from forage will incline to play."—*Shakespeare: Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 1.

*5. Food of any kind.
 "With greens and flowers recruit their empty hives,
 And seek fresh forage to sustain their lives."—*Dryden: Virgil; Georgio* iv. 364, 365.

för-age (age as *ig*), ***for-rage**, ***four-rage**, v. i. & t. [Fr. *fouage*; Ital. *foraggiare*; Sp. *forragear*.] [FORAGE, s.]

A. Intransitive:
 1. To wander in search of forage or provisions; to seek for forage.

"They would not permit the Romans, no, not so much as to go a foraging into their territories."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 375.

2. To seek for food or provisions of any kind.
 "One night, a foraging for prey,
 He found a store-house in his way."—*Yalden: Fox and Weasel*.

*3. To prey; to ravage.
 "His most mighty father on a hill
 Stood smiling, to behold his lion's whelp
 Foraging in blood of French nobility."—*Shakespeare: Henry V.*, i. 2.

*4. To reconnoitre; to act as a vidette.
 "Ten thousand horse shall forage up and down,
 That no relief or succor come by land."—*Marlowe: 1 Tamburlaine*, iii. 2.

B. Transitive:
 *1. To plunder; to ravage; to strip; to spoil of forage.

"To pillage and forage all your townes and cyties of Peloponnes."—*Nicoll: Thucydides*, fo. 30.

2. To supply with forage or fodder; as, to *forage* horses.

forage-cap, **foraging-cap**, s.
Milit.: [GLENGARRY.]

för-ag-er (ag as *ig*), ***for-rag-er**, s. [Fr. *fou-rageur*; Span. *forragero*; Port. *forrageiro*; Ital. *foraggiere*.]
 1. One who goes out in search of forage or fodder.

"Suddenly they came flying upon the forragers on all sides."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, p. 118.

2. One who seeks for food generally; a feeder.
 "Down so smooth a slope
 The fleecy foragers will gladly browse."—*Mason: English Garden*, bk. ii.

för-ag-lîng (ag as *ig*), *pr. par., a. & s.* [FORAGE, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of searching for forage or fodder.

foraging-ants, s.
Entom.: The genus *Eciton*.

foraging-cap, s. [FORAGE-CAP.]

för-al-ite, s. [Lat. *foro* = to bore, to pierce, and Gr. *lithos* = stone.]

Geol.: A stone with borings of some extinct mollusk, annelid, or other animal. Among modern animals the mollusks of the genus *Pholas*, annelids like *Spio calcarata*, &c., are rock borers.

fö-rä-mën (pl. *fö-räm-i-nä*), s. [Lat.]

1. *Anat.*: The term is used both in the singular and in the plural for many apertures in various parts of the bodily frame; as, the carotid *foramen*, the parietal *foramen*, the molar *foramina*.

2. *Zool.*: An aperture.

3. *Bot.*: In the same sense as 2.

***Foramen of an ovule**: An aperture or tube through which the pollen passes. It is called also a micropyle.

fö-räm-i-nät-äd, a. [Latin *foraminatus* = perforated.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Pierced with little holes.

2. *Bot. & Zool.*: Furnished with foramina. [FORAMEN.]

för-a-mîn-i-fër, s. [Lat. *foramen* (genit. *foraminis*) = an opening, and *fero* = to bear.]

Zool.: An individual belonging to the order *Foraminifera* (q. v.).

för-ä-mîn-if-ër-a, s. pl. [Lat. *foramen* (genit. *foraminis*) = a hole, an opening, an aperture, and *fero* = to bear. So named from their perforated shells. (See def.)]

1. *Zool.*: An order of animals belonging to the subkingdom *Protozoa*, and the class *Rhizopoda* (q. v.). The body is contained within a calcareous test or shell, which is polythalamous (many chambered). It may be cylindrical or spiral, or it may tend to the pyramidal form. The outer surface presents a punctate or dotted appearance, produced by the presence of very numerous foramina. (See def.)

The chambers in some are perfectly distinct from others, though so aggregated as to form a compound shell; in others they are connected with a funnel-like tube. The inside of the shell has an extensible and contractile sarcodermis of a reddish or yellow color, a thin film of which also invests its outside. Foraminifers are always of small size, and often indeed microscopic. With the exception of *Gromia*, which occurs both in fresh and salt water, they are exclusively marine. Sometimes their shells constitute sea-sand. In the Atlantic, at a depth of 3,000 fathoms, there is an ooze composed almost entirely of *Globigerina*, which belong to this order; the stratum thus formed is a direct continuation of the white chalk deposit, having gone on apparently through the whole Tertiary period. Drs. Carpenter and Parker, and Prof. T. Rupert Jones have divided the *Foraminifera* thus:

Sub-order I.—*Imperforata*. Families: (1) *Gromida*, (2) *Miliolida*, (3) *Litcolida*.

Sub-order II.—*Perforata*. Families: (1) *Lagenida*, (2) *Globigerinida*, and (3) *Nummulinida*.

2. *Palæont.*: The exceedingly antique *Eozoon* of the Laurentian rocks, if organic, as it is generally believed to be, was apparently a *Foraminifer*. Forms more unequivocal, some of them very like recent species, occur in the Silurian, the Carboniferous, and other strata. They are found through all the Secondary period, chalk being almost entirely composed of their cases. [1.] They increase in number and importance in the Tertiary. The *Nummulites* of the Middle Eocene are *foraminiferous* animals. The type of the order has remained wonderfully constant from the earliest times till now.

för-ä-mîn-if-ër-al, a. [Eng., &c., *foraminifer*; -al.] The same as *FORAMINIFEROUS* (q. v.).

för-ä-mîn-if-ër-öus, a. [Eng., &c., *foraminifer*; -ous.]

Zoology: Provided with foramina; belonging to or in any way connected with the *Foraminifera* (q. v.).

fö-räm-i-nöus, a. [Lat. *foramen* (genit. *foraminis*), and Eng., &c., suff. -ous.] Full of holes.

fö-räm-i-nöle, s. [Eng. dimin. of Lat. *foramen* (genit. *foraminis*) = a hole.]

Bot.: The ostiolum of certain fungals.

för-ag-müch, conj. [Eng. *for*, as, and *much*.] Seeing that; in consideration that; since; considering that (followed by *as*).

***för-äy**, **for-ray**, ***for-ra**, v. i. & t. [A form of *forage* (q. v.).]

A. Intrans.: To go foraging.

B. Trans.: To pillage, to ravage in search of forage.

för-äy, **for-ray**, s. [FORAY, v.] The act of foraging or pillaging.

för-äy-ër, **för-räy-ër**, ***for-ray-our**, s. [FORAGER.] A forager; a pillager; a marauder.

for-bäde, **for-bäd**, pret. of v. [FORBID.]

***for-bän**, ***for-bonne**, v. t. [M. H. Ger. *verbanen*; Icel. *fyrbanna*; Sw. *förbanna*.] [BAN, v.] To curse strongly, to excommunicate.

***for-bar**, ***for-barre**, v. t. [M. H. Ger. *verbarren*.] [BAR, v.]

1. To bar in; to shut up.

"Whi lete you foully your fon forbarre you herinne?"—*William of Palerne*, 3,533.

2. To cut off, to stop, to shut out.

"Though he forbarre our rytayle."—*Richard Cœur de Lion*, 3,513.

3. To ward off.

"Thei with fyn force forbarred his strokes."—*William of Palerne*, 1,216.

4. To shut out, to exclude.

"A man at the last forbarde may be,
 Of the blissful world."—*Hampole: Prick of Conscience*, 957.

***for-bä the**, v. i. [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *bathe* (q. v.).] To bathe, to steep, to soak.

for-beär, ***for-bere**, v. i. & t. [A. S. *forberan*; (1) pref., and *beran* = to bear.]

A. Intransitive:
 *1. To bear, to endure.

"I may not certes, though I shulde die,
 Forbere to ben out of your compaignie."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 10,056.

2. To hold away; to abstain; to refrain.

"Shall I go up against Ramoth Gilead to battle, or shall I forbear?"—*1 Kings* xxii. 6.

3. To pause; to delay.

"In chusing wrong,
 I lose your company; therefore forbear a while."—*Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.

*4. To refuse; to decline.

"Whether they will hear, or whether they will forbear."—*Ezekiel* ii. 5.

5. To be patient or forbearing; to restrain one's self.

"The kindest and the happiest pair
 Will find occasion to forbear."—*Copeper: Mutual Forbearance*.

*6. To quit or leave a place.

"We must forbear."—*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, i. 1.

B. Transitive:
 1. To bear with; to leave alone; to treat with forbearance.

"Western the Great forbearing the vanquished foe."—*Fletching: Tom Jones*, bk. v., ch. xii.

*2. To avoid; to keep away from; to shun.

"Forbear his presence, until time hath qualified the heat of his displeasure."—*Shakespeare: Lear*, i. 2.

*3. To abstain from; to refrain from; to omit.

"Forbear your food awhile."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, ii. 7.

*4. To spare, to let alone.

"Canst thou not forbear me half an hour?"—*Shakespeare: Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 5.

*5. To withhold; to keep back; to restrain.

"Forbear thee from meddling with God, who is with me, that He destroy thee not."—*2 Chron.* xxxv. 21.

för-beär, s. [Eng. *for* = fore, and *bear*, v.] An ancestor, a forefather. (Generally in the plural.)

"The friendship and alliance that has been between your houses and forbears of old."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xvi.

for-beär-ance, s. [Eng. *forbear*; -ance.]

1. The act of forbearing, refraining, or abstaining from any act or course of conduct.

"True noblesse would
 Learn him forbearance from so foul a wrong."—*Shakespeare: Richard II.*, iv. 1.

2. Command of temper; self-restraint; patience; indulgence; mildness; long-suffering.

"Together we have learned to prize
 Forbearance and self-sacrifice."—*Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone*, il.

*3. A withdrawing; a keeping aloof.

"Have a continent forbearance, till the speed of his rage goes slower."—*Shakespeare: Lear*, i. 2.

***for-beär-ant**, a. [Eng. *forbear*; -ant.] Forbearing; indulgent; patient.

***for-beär-ant-ly**, adv. [Eng. *forbearant*; -ly.] In a forbearing or patient manner; with forbearance.

for-beär-ër, s. [Eng. *forbear*, v.; -er.]

1. One who forbears or is forbearing.

*2. One who intermits or intercepts.

"The West as a father all goodness doth bring,
 The East a forbeare no manner of thing."—*Tusser: Husbandry: Properties of the Winds*.

for-beär-lîng, ***fore-bear-ing**, ***for-ber-yng**, ***ver-ber-inge**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FORBEAR, v.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adj.*: Patient, indulgent, long-suffering, exercising forbearance.

C. As *substantive*:
 1. The exercise of forbearance, patience, indulgence, long-suffering.

2. A keeping away from; abstention.

"Ferberinge of mete and of drinke."—*Ayenbite*, p. 206.

*3. A cessation or omission.

"Without any certayne omission and forbearyng."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 34).

fäte, **fât**, **färe**, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wê, wét, hère, camel, hër, thère; pine, plit, sire, sîr, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wolf, wörk, whö, sön; mäte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, räle, füll; trÿ, sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

for-bear-låg-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *forbearing*; -ly.] In a forbearing, patient manner; with forbearance.
för-beärg, *s. pl.* [FORBEAR, *s.*]
***for-berne**, *v. t.* [FORBURN.]
for-bēs-ite, *s.* [Named after David Forbes, F. G. S., &c., the celebrated chemist.]
Min.: The name given by Kennigott to a hydrous bibasic arsenate of nickel and cobalt found in the desert of Atacama, in veins, in a decomposed diorite, and described by Mr. David Forbes (see etym.). Composition: Arsenic acid, 44.05; protoxide of nickel, 19.71; protoxide of cobalt, 9.24; and water, 26.98.

for-bid, ***for-bede**, ***for-beode**, ***for-bed-yn**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *forbeddan*: *for* (1), *pref.*; *beddan*=to bid; Dut. *verbieden*; O. H. Ger. *farbiutan*; Icel. *fyrirbjóða*; Sw. *förbjuda*; Dan. *forbyde*; Goth. *faurbiudan*.]
A. Transitive:

1. To prohibit, to interdict; to order not to do or to forbear from any act.
 "They have determined to consume all those things that God hath forbidden them to eat by his laws."—*Judith* xl. 12.

2. To refuse to grant.
 "Forbidding you the prey."
Cowper: On a Spaniel called Beau.

3. To command not to enter; to refuse access or entrance to.
 "A witch, a qean, an old cozening qean; have I not orbid her my house?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iv. 2.

4. To hinder, to prevent, to oppose; not to allow.
 "Why should I shrink at thy command,
 Whose love forbids my fears?"
Cowper: Submission.

***5. To accuse, to blast.**
 "He shall live a man forbid."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 3.

***6. To defy, to challenge.**
 "I forbid them . . . to show me in Rheims or in Rome such a show as we have seen here."—*Andrewes: Sermons*, v. 36.

B. Intrans.: To utter a prohibition or interdiction; to prevent, to hinder; not to allow.
 "Now the gods forbid
 That our renowned Rome
 Should now eat up her own."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *to forbid*, *to prohibit*, and *to interdict*: "*Forbid* is the ordinary term; *prohibit* is the judicial term; *interdict* the moral term. *To forbid* is a direct and personal act; *to prohibit* is an indirect action that operates by means of extended influence: both imply the exercise of power or authority of an individual; but the former is more applicable to the power of an individual, and the latter to the authority of government. *Interdict* is a species of *forbidding* applied to more serious concerns. A thing is *forbidden* by a word; it is *prohibited* by a law: hence that which is immoral is *forbidden* by the express word of God; that which is illegal is *prohibited* by the laws of man. . . . *To forbid* or *interdict* are opposed to command; *to prohibit*, to allow. *Forbid* and *interdict*, as personal acts, are properly applicable to persons only, but by an improper application are extended to things; *prohibit*, however, in the general sense of restraining, is applied with equal propriety to things as to persons; shame *forbids* us doing a thing; law, authority, and the like, *prohibit*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***for-bid-dānce**, *s.* [Eng. *forbid*; -ance.] The act of forbidding, prohibiting, or interdicting; a prohibition, an interdiction.

for-bid-den, ***for-bid**, *pa. par. or a.* [FORBID, *v.*] Prohibited, interdicted.

forbidden-fruit, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The mythic fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, which our first parents were commanded not to eat. What fruit it was is wholly unknown. (Gen. ii. 9; iii. 3-6, 11, 17.)

2. *Bot.*: Various species of *Citrus* (q. v.). In the West Indies, it is *Citrus paradisi*, a small-fruited variety of the Shaddock (*Citrus decumana*). The Forbidden-fruit of the French is the Sweet-skinned orange, a variety of the common orange (*C. aurantium*); that of Italy a variety of the Lime (*C. limetta*).

***for-bid-den-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *forbidden*; -ly.] In a forbidden manner; against commands.

***for-bid-den-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *forbidden*; -ness.] The quality or state of being forbidden, prohibited, or interdicted.

for-bid-dēr, *s.* [Eng. *forbid*; -er.] One who or that which forbids, prohibits, or interdicts anything; one who issues a prohibition or interdiction.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chīn**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tīon**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

for-bid-dīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FORBID, *v.*]
A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)
B. As adjective:
 1. Issuing or uttering a prohibition or interdiction.
 2. Repelling, repulsive, disagreeable; giving rise to abhorrence, aversion, or dislike.
 "Toward the cottage: homely was the spot,
 And to my feeling, ere we reached the door,
 Had almost a forbidding nakedness."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

C. As subst.: The act of prohibiting or interdicting; a prohibition or interdiction.
 "The forbidding of the Bible to be read in any vulgar tongue."—*Sir T. More: Wales*, p. 243.

for-bid-dīng-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *forbidding*; -ness.] A forbidding or repulsive quality; something which repels.

for-bid-dīng-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *forbidding*; -ly.] In a forbidding, repulsive, or disagreeable manner; repulsively.

***for-blind**, *v. t.* [A. S. *forbindan*; O. H. Ger. *farbindan*.] To bind strongly.

***for-bīsh**, *v. t.* [FURBISH.]

***for-bis-en**, ***for-bisane**, *s.* [A. S. *forebyren*.] An example.

***for-bis-en-ing**, *s.* [FORBISEN.] A parable, an allegory.

***for-bi-te**, *v. t.* [Dut. *verbijten*; L. Ger. *verbiten*.] To bite or eat away utterly.

***for-bleed**, ***for-bledd**, *a.* [L. Lat. *verblōden*; Sw. *förblōda*; Dan. *förblōde*.] Covered with blood.

***for-blind**, ***for-blend**, *v. t.* [M. H. Ger. *verblenden*; Sw. *förblända*.] To make quite blind.

***for-blōw**, *v. t.* [A. S. *forblawan*.] To drive or toss about with the wind.

***for-bod**, ***for-bode**, ***for-bot**, *s.* [A. S. *forbod*; Dut. *verbod*; Dan. *forbud*; Sw. *förbud*.] A prohibition, an interdiction.

***for-bod-en**, *pa. par. or a.* [FORBID, *v.*]

for-bō re, *pret. & pa. par.* [FORBEAR, *v.*]

for-bōr ne, *pa. par.* [FORBEAR, *v.*]

***for-bow**, ***for-buw-en**, ***for-bugh-en**, *v. trans.* [A. S. *forbogan*.] To avoid, to shun.

for-breāk, ***for-breke**, *v. t.* [A. S. *forbreccan*; O. H. Ger. *farbrechan*; M. H. Ger. *verbrechen*; Dut. *verbreken*.] To break utterly or to pieces; to destroy utterly.

***for-brū ige**, ***for-brose**, ***for-bruse**, *v. t.* [Pref. *for* (1), and Eng. *bruise* (q. v.).] To bruise exceedingly.

***for-buý**, ***for-bigge**, ***for-bugge**, *v. t.* [Pref. *for* (1), and Eng. *buy* (q. v.).]

1. To buy off.
 "He which . . . for no gold may be forbought
 The death."
Gower, i. 212.

2. To deliver, to release.
 "Y the Lord that shal lede you out and forbigge in an ouerpassing arm."—*Wycliffe: Exodus* vi. 6.

***for-buý-ēr**, ***for-bl-er**, ***for-big-ger**, *s.* [Eng. *forbuy*; -er.] One who releases or redeems; a redeemer.

for-býe, ***for-by**, ***for-bl**, *prep. & adv.* [Dut. *voorbij*; Low Ger. *vorbi*, *vörbi*; Sw. *förbi*; Dan. *forbi*.]
A. As preposition:

*1. Through, along.
 "Alisaunder . . . flyngeth gode showr hem forby."
Alisaunder, 5, 487.

*2. Beyond, above.
 "I helded mi hert to do, forbi all thinge, thi rightwisnesse."
E. Eng. Psalter, Ps. cxviii. 112.

3. Besides, over and above, in addition to.

*4. Near to, beside, hard by
 "To rest him selfe forby a fountain side."
Spenser: F. Q., i. vii. 2.

*5. According to.
 "Forbi min red quath thu non del."
Genesis and Exodus, 3, 987.

*6. With, by.
 "He tooke her up forby the lilly hand."
Spenser: F. Q., v. xi. 17.

*B. As adv.: By, past, along.
 "As sche cam forby ther the jüge stood."
Chaucer: C. T., 13, 540.

***for-car-ve**, ***for-cerve**, *v. t.* [A. S. *forceorfan*.] To cut to pieces.

***for-cat**, ***foir-chet**, *s.* [Fr. *fourchette*.] A rest for a musket.

fōrce (1), ***fors**, *s.* [Fr. *force*, from Low Lat. *fortia*=strength, from Lat. *fortis*=strong; O. Sp. *forza*; Sp. *fuerza*; Ital. *forza*; Port. *força*.]

I. Ordinary Language:
 1. Strength, vigor, might, active power.
 "Without whom all force is febliness."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 247.
 2. Violence; power exerted against the will or consent; coercion.
 "For force or fraud, resistance or escape."
Scott: The Poacher.
 3. Necessity. [PERFORCE.]
 "Then of force must your oblations be."
Shakesp.: Lower's Complaint, 223.
 4. The power or energy exerted by a moving body; as, the force of the wind or waves.
 5. Virtue; efficacy.
 "This flower's force in stirring love."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.

6. Full intent; meaning.
 "I understand very clearly the force of the term."
Burke: Sublime and Beautiful, pt. iii., § 2.

7. Validity; legality.
 "A testament is of force after men are dead."—*Hebrews* ix. 17.

8. Moral power or efficacy to convince the mind; persuasive or convincing power.
 "No definitions, no suppositions of any sect, are of force enough to destroy constant experience."—*Locke*.

*9. Matter, importance; ground for care or anxiety.
 "What fors were it though all the town biheld?"
Chaucer: Troilus and Cressida, ii. 378.

10. Power or strength in war; an armament; troops; naval or military array, with their equipment and appurtenances. (Frequently in the plural.)

"O Thou! whose captain I account myself,
 Look on my forces with a gracious eye."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

11. A body of men trained for action in any way; as, a police force.

II. Technically:

1. *Law*: Unlawful violence done or offered to person or property.

2. *Physics*: An influence or exertion which, if made to act on a body, has a tendency to move it when at rest, or to affect or stop its progress if it be already in motion. The strength of man's arms is a force, so is the power of a horse or ox to pull a vehicle, or turn a wheel, or set in action an agricultural machine. Gravity, friction, elasticity of springs or gases, electrical or magnetical attraction or repulsion are forces.

3. *Mental Philos.*, &c.: [MORAL FORCE.]

(1) *Accelerated force*:
Physics: The increased force which a body exerts in consequence of the acceleration of its motion.

(2) *Active force*:
Physics: Force which tends to move another body from a state of rest.

(3) *Animal force*:
Physics: The muscular strength of man, horses, asses, cattle, or other animals viewed as a moving power.

(4) *Centrifugal force*: [CENTRIFUGAL.]

(5) *Centripetal force*: [CENTRIPETAL.]

(6) *Composition of forces*:
Physics: A force produced by two other forces acting on a body. If they operate in the same direction the resultant or the resulting force will be the sum of both. If the two forces act in opposite directions and are equal, they will make the body remain at rest; if they be unequal, they will move in the direction of the greater one, and with a force equivalent to their difference. If the lines of direction make an angle with each other the resultant will be a mean force in an intermediate direction. If many forces act, the resultant is the line of motion or state of rest produced by their conjoint action. [Resolution of Forces; PARALLELOGRAM.]

(7) *Conservation of force, or of energy, or of vis viva*:
Physics: The doctrine or principle that in all cases force is conserved—i. e., kept in existence even when it appears to perish. Just as a certain definite amount of matter exists in the universe, to which man cannot add, and from which he cannot subtract an atom, so a definite amount of force, incapable of being increased or diminished, exists like the former, in the universe. It can, however, be transformed so as to look quite unlike its former self; but in every case the force or energy communicated to a body or system of bodies is withdrawn from some fund or energy previously existing. [Correlation of force.]

(8) *Correlation of force, energy, or vis viva*:
Physics: The doctrine or principle that the different kinds of force in the universe are so correlated together that any one can be transformed into an exactly equivalent amount of another. There is equality when one can do precisely the same amount of work as any other. It has long

been known that in a machine, the screw for example, what is gained in power is lost in velocity, and vice versa. At first sight motion and heat seem to have no relation to each other; but if a moving body be suddenly arrested in its career, as, for instance, a bullet by a target, heat will be generated, and the same number of units of the work which the motion was capable of effecting can be achieved also by the heat. Conversely, a certain amount of heat can produce an equivalent one of motion; thus the working energy communicated to the piston of a steam-engine is withdrawn from the heat of the steam, and exactly balances the latter. Similarly, when the form of a body is changed by the action of forces, in the way that a spring may be coiled up, the exact amount of force requisite to roll it into form will exist as potential energy in the spring.

(9) *Effective force*: [VERTICAL.]

(10) *Equilibrium of forces*:

Physics: The action of forces which, balancing each other, produce an equilibrium or state of balance, or rest in the body or bodies on which they operate.

(11) *Impressed force*: [VERTICAL.]

(12) *Impulsive force*:

Nat. Phil.: A force which acts on a body for an unappreciably short time, as when one body strikes another. It is called also an instantaneous force (q. v.).

(13) *Instantaneous force*: [Impulsive force.]

(14) *Kinetic force*:

Physics: The actual force excited by a moving body as distinguished from the potential force which it is capable of creating.

(15) *Measure of force*:

Physics: The measurement of the magnitude of a force, which is done by noting the momentum which it communicates to a body in a unit of time. [Unit of force.]

(16) *Mechanical force*:

Physics: Force of a mechanical nature acting on material bodies. It may be either that of the active force of a body in motion, or the tension or resistance opposed by a body at rest.

(17) *Molecular forces*:

Nat. Phil.: Forces which by means of certain attractions and repulsions, retain the atoms of matter side by side without their touching each other. [ATOM; MOLECULES.]

(18) *Moments of force*: [MOMENT.]

(19) *Moral force*:

Mental Phil.: Force operating on the human mind as distinguished from Physical force (q. v.). A threat is the exertion of moral force, a blow is the application of physical force.

(20) *Natural forces*:

Nat. Phil.: The physical agents which act upon matter. Specif. gravitation, heat, light, magnetism, and electricity.

(21) *Parallelogram of forces*: [PARALLELOGRAM.]

(22) *Physical force*:

Ord. Lang. & Physics: The operation of any thing physical or mechanical on a material body. It is opposed to Moral force (q. v.).

(23) *Polar forces*:

Magnetism, Elect., &c.: Forces acting at the two opposite poles of a body.

(24) *Polygon of forces*: [POLYGON.]

(25) *Potential force*:

Physics: The whole force which a body in motion can exert, as distinguished from the kinetic force which it is exerting at the specific moment of time.

(26) *Resisting and retarding forces*:

Physics: Forces which tend to resist or retard the progress of a moving body.

(27) *Resolution of forces*:

Physics: The resolution or decomposition of a force into the forces which by their conjoint action produced it.

(28) *Retarding forces*: [Resisting forces.]

(29) *Triangle of forces*: [TRIANGLE.]

(30) *Unit of force*:

Physics: The force which, acting on a pound of matter, would in one second produce a velocity of a foot per second.

¶ (1) *Of force*: Of necessity; necessarily.

"We must, of force, dispense with this decree;
She must lie here of mere necessity."

Shakespeare: *Love's Labor's Lost*, i. 1.

* (2) *No force*: No matter.

"No force, I wote wheder I shalle."

Touceley *Mysteries*, p. 16.

* (3) *To make force*, **To give force*: To care, to be concerned.

"Thereof mad thai no force."

Robert de Brunne, p. 204.

(4) *To come into force*: To be enforced; to be carried out.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *force* and *violence*: "Both these terms imply an exertion of strength; but the former in a much less degree than the latter. *Force* is ordinarily employed to supply the want of a proper will, *violence* is used to counteract an opposing will. *Force* is mostly conformable

to reason and equity; *violence* is always resorted to for the attainment of that which is unattainable by law. In an extended and figurative application to things, these terms convey the same general idea of exerting strength." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *force* and *energy*, see ENERGY.

force-piece, s.

Min.: A piece of timber placed in a level shaft to keep the ground open.

force-pump, s.

1. *Mech.*: A pump which delivers the water under pressure, so as to eject it forcibly or deliver it at an elevation. The term is used in contradistinction to a lift-pump, in which the water is lifted, and simply runs out of the spout. The single-acting force-pump is that in which the lift and delivery are alternate. The double-acting is that in which the passages are duplicated, so that a lift and delivery are obtained by each motion of the plunger; the pump has a distinct water-way both above and below the piston, so as both to draw and force water at each stroke, and thus cause a continuous stream, which is rendered more uniform by an air-chamber.

2. *Steam-eng.*: The boiler-supply pump sometimes connected to the piston-rod of the cylinder of a locomotive.

force (2), s. [Dan. *fos*; Icel. *foss*, *fors*.] A water-fall.

"After dinner I went along the Milthrope turnpike four miles to see the falls or force of the river Kent."—Gray. *Let. to Dr. Wharton*.

force (1), **force*, v. t. & i. [Fr. *forcer*, from *force* = strength; Sp. *forzar*; Port. *forçar*; Ital. *forzare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To compel or constrain by force or superior power to do or to forbear from any act.

"I have been forced to use the cant words of Whig and Tory."—Swift: *Examiner*.

*2. To enforce, to urge, to exert.

"High on a mounting wave my head I bore,
Forcing my strength, and gathering to the shore."
Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, vi. 487.

3. To drive, impel, push, or press by main strength.

"Thou shalt not destroy the trees by forcing an ax against them."—Deut. xx. 19.

4. To drive or drag away by violence or might.

"Forced from home and all its pleasures,
Afric's coast I left forlorn."
Cowper: *Negro's Complaint*.

5. To gain or draw by violence or power; to extort. (Followed by *from*.)

"If they forced from me one kind look or word."
Dryden: (Johnson.)

6. To compel by strength of evidence; to compel morally; as, to force conviction upon a person.

7. To press with force or energy.

"Forcing our own opinions upon others."—Clarke: *Sermos*, vol. i., ser. 48.

*8. To storm; to take or enter by violence.

"Troy walled so high,
Th' Atreides might as well have forced the sky."
Waller: *His Majesty's Repairing of St. Paul's*, 60.

9. To ravish; to violate by force.

"To do a murderous deed, to rob a man,
To force a spotless virgin's chastity."
Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., v. 1.

10. To extort or extort, not naturally, but by wrestling, straining, or distorting of ideas; to strain, to distort.

"Our general taste in England is for epigram, turns of wit, and forced conceits."—Addison: *Spectator*.

11. To compel one's self to give utterance or expression to; to assume; as, to force a smile, to force a show of interest.

12. To bring to maturity before the natural or ordinary time; to cause to ripen or produce fruit prematurely; to cause to grow or ripen by artificial heat.

13. To endeavor to produce intellectual results at a premature age; as, to force a child's mental faculties.

14. To man; to garrison; to strengthen or furnish with soldiers; to reinforce.

"Were they not forced with those that should be ours,
We might have met them dafel, beard to beard."
Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, v. 5.

*15. To put in force; to enact; to enforce; to make binding.

"What can the church force more?"

J. Webster.

*16. To care for, to regard, to value.

"I force not argument a straw."
Shakespeare: *Rape of Lucrece*, 1,021.

*B. Intransitive:

1. To lay any stress; to care; to be concerned; to hesitate.

"Your oath once broke, you force not to forswear."
Shakespeare: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

2. To think of importance.

"I force not of such fooleries."—Camden: *Remains; Wise Speeches*.

3. (Impersonally): To be of importance; to signify.

"It little forceth how long a man live, but how wel and virtuously."—Udall: *Mark v.*

4. To use force or violence; to strive, to endeavor.

"Howbeit in the ende, perceiving those men did more fiercely force to gette up the hill."—North: *Plutarch*.

¶ For the difference between *to force* and *to strain*, see STRAIN.

**force* (2), v. t. [Fr. *forcer*=to stuff.]

1. To stuff.

"Malice forced with wit."

Shakespeare: *Troilus and Cressida*, v. 1.

2. To exaggerate.

"With fables vaine my historie to fill,
Forcing my good, excusing of my ill."

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 82.

**force-a-ble*, a. [FORCIBLE.]

forced, pa. par. & a. [FORCE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Compelled, constrained.

2. Strained, affected, unnatural; as, a forced style, a forced metaphor.

**force-éd-ly*, adv. [Eng. forced; -ly.] In a forced, strained, or unnatural manner; constrainedly; unnaturally.

**force-éd-ness*, s. [English forced; -ness.] The quality or state of being forced, strained, or unnatural.

**force-fúl*, a. [Eng. force; -ful(l).]

1. Full of or possessing force, power, or violence; forcible.

"Were it by chance, or forceful destiny."

Dryden: *Palamon and Arcite*, ii. 11.

2. Impelled with force or violence.

"Against the steed he threw

His forceful spear."

Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, ii. 65.

3. Violent, impetuous.

"Why, what need we

Commune with you of this? but rather follow

Our forceful instigation?"

Shakespeare: *Winter's Tale*, ii. 1.

**force-fúl-ly*, adv. [Eng. forceful; -ly.] In a forcible, violent, or impetuous manner; with force or violence.

**force-íess*, a. [Eng. force; -less.] Having little or no force or power; feeble, weak, impotent.

**force-let*, **force-lette*, **force-let*, **force-let*, s. [O. Fr. *forcelet*, from Low Lat. *forcelletum*.] A little fort or fortress; a castle.

**force-ly*, adv. [Eng. force; -ly.] Vehemently, violently.

force-meat, **force-meat*, s. [Eng. force (2), v., and meat.]

Cook.: Meat chopped fine, seasoned, and served up alone, or used as stuffing.

**force-mént*, **force-men*, s. [English force; -ment.]

1. The act of forcing or straining.

2. A fort, a strong place.

for-céps, s. [Lat.=pincers, tongs, from *formus* = hot, and *capio*=to take.]

1. A tool applied to grasping, and consisting of two portions pivoted together, the ends forming respectively handles and jaws. A forceps is used by dentists in extracting teeth; by accoucheurs in delivering the head of the infant in childbirth; by surgeons for extracting anything from a wound, &c.

Forcés, the arms of which are automatically locked when closed, are known as Locking-forceps (q. v.).

2. *Zool.*: Anything shaped like a pair of scissors, as the two projecting movable bodies which terminate the abdomen of an Earwig (q. v.).

"It is furnished with a forceps above the mouth."—Goldsmith: *The Bee*, No. 4.

forç-ér (1), s. [Eng. forc(e); -er.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which forces, compels, or constrains.

"To be the forcer of a herd."

Chapman: *Homer; Hymn to Hermes*, pt. iii.

II. Technically:

1. *Mech.*: A solid piston applied to pumps for the purpose of producing a constant flow of water, or of raising water to a greater height than is possible by the pressure of the atmosphere.

2. *Min.*: A small pump worked by hand; used in sinking pits, draining cellars, &c.

"The usual means for the ascent of water is either by suckers or forcers."—Wilkins: *Dredging*, vol. ii., ch. xv.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wé, wét, hère, camél, hër, thère; pine, plit, sire, sir, marine; gô, pô, or, wöre, wôlf, wörk, whô, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.

*förc'-är (2), *fors-er, s. [O. Fr. *forcier*, *forsier*; Ital. *forziere*, from Low Lat. *forarius*.] A chest, a box, a casket.

forch'-är-ite, s. [*Forcher*, prob. name of a person (*Weiner Zeitung*, July 11, 1860); -ite (Min.).] Min.: A variety of opal. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

*forch-ure, s. [O. Fr. *forcheure*; Port. *forca-dura*; Ital. *foratura*.] The fork, or point of division of the legs. (*Sir Ferunbras*, 549.)

förc'-i-ble, *force-a-ble, a. [Eng. *force* (1); -able.]

1. Having force, power, or might; powerful, strong, forceful.

"There is no desire more strong and forcible in man."—*By. Bull.*, vol. ii., disc. 5.

2. Characterized or accompanied by force; violent; impetuous; as, forcible measures.

3. Done by force or violence; brought about by force.

"Embraces forcible and foul."

Milton: P. L., ii. 793.

4. Efficacious, of great influence or force; cogent; as, a forcible argument.

5. Making use of powerful, vigorous, effective, cogent, or expressive language.

"He is at once elegant and sublime, forcible and ornamented."—*Louth*, vol. ii., lect. 21.

*6. Valid, binding, obligatory.

forcible abduction, s. [ABDUCTION.]

forcible detainer, s.

Law: The violent keeping or withholding of the houses, lands, &c., of another from him.

forcible entry, s.

Law: A violent taking or entering into houses or lands.

*7. For the difference between forcible and cogent, see COGENT.

forcible-feeble, a. & s. [From *Feeble*, a character in Shakespeare's *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., whom Falstaff derisively describes as forcible.]

1. As *adj.*: Seemingly forcible, vigorous, but in reality weak and feeble.

"Epithets which are in the bad taste of the forcible-feeble school."—*North British Review*.

2. As *subst.*: One who strives to appear forcible or vigorous, but is in reality weak and feeble.

"Italics, that last resource of the forcible-feeblies."—*Dra-ræli*.

förc'-i-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *forcible*; -ness.] The quality or state of being forcible.

förc'-i-ble, adv. [Eng. *forcible* (le); -ly.]

1. With force or strength; strongly, powerfully; cogently.

"Never did any scene, like these 'streams of stones,' so forcibly convey to my mind the idea of a convulsion of which, in historical records, we might in vain seek for any counterpart."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (1870), ch. ix., p. 198.

2. By force or violence.

"Forcibly drawn from many a close recess," *Couper: Charity*, 529.

förc'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [FORCE (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. *adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of using force or violence; force, compulsion.

"Such forcings ever end in hates and ruines," *Beaumont & Fletcher: The Pilgrim*, i. 1.

2. *Hort.*: The act or process of causing plants, flowers, fruit, &c., to come to maturity before the natural or ordinary time by means of artificial heat.

forcing-engine, s. A Fire-engine (q. v.).

forcing-house, s.

Hort.: A house in which plants are forced; a hot-house.

forcing-pit, s.

Hort.: A sunken hot-bed for containing fermenting materials to produce bottom-heat for forcing plants.

forcing-pump, s. [FORCE-PUMP.]

*forç'-i-pai, a. [Lat. *forceps* (genit. *forcipis*); Eng. *adj. suff. -al*.] Of the nature of forceps.

*forç'-i-pâte, *forç'-i-pât-éd, for-çip'-i-täte, a. [Lat. *forceps* (genit. *forcipis*); Eng. *suff. -ate, -ated*.]

Ord. Lang., Zool., &c.: Formed like a forceps, to open and inclose; applied to the corneous appendages at the hinder extremity of the body of the Forficulidæ, and to the claws of lobsters, crabs, &c. In botany it is used in the same sense.

*for-çl-pä-tion, s. [Lat. *forceps* (genit. *forcipis*); -ation.] Torture by pinching with forceps or pincers.

*for-clé-ave, *for-cleave, v. t. [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *cleave* (q. v.).] To cleave, to cut through.

*for-clém-med, a. [Prefix *for-* (1), and English *clémmed* (q. v.).] Starved.

*for-cling', v. t. [A. S. *forclingan*.] To shrink up.

*for-cöld, a. [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *cold*.] Very or extremely cold.

*for-cräs-ed, a. [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *crase*.] Broken to pieces; in ruins.

*for-crook-ed, *for-croked, a. [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *crooked*.] Crooked, bent.

*for-cüt, *for-cutte, *for-kutte, v. t. [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *cüt*.] To cut through.

*for-cuth, a. [A. S.] Very depraved or wicked.

förd', *foord, s. [A. S. *förd*; cogn. with O. Fris. *forda*; O. H. Ger. *furt*; Dut. *voort*; Ger. *furt*, *furth*.]

1. A shallow part of a river, where it may be crossed by man or beast on foot, or by wading.

2. A stream, a current.

förd, v. t. [FORD, s.]

1. *Lit.*: To pass or cross over by wading; to wade through, as a shallow river.

"Adam's shin-bones must have contained a thousand fathom, and much more, if he had forded the ocean."—*Raleigh: History*.

*2. *Fig.*: To wade through.

"His last section remains only to be forded."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 39, § 6.

förd'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *förd*; -able.] That may or can be forded, or passed over on foot, as a shallow stream.

förd'-a-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *fordable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being fordable.

*for-deém, *for-deme, *for-dem-en, v. t. [A. S. *fördéman*.] To condemn, to damn.

*for-del, s. [Dutch *voordeel*; Sw. *fördel*; Dan. *fordeel*.] An advantage. [FOREDEAL.]

for-dö, före-dö, *for-don, *for-donne, v. t. [A. S. *fördön*; O. S. *fardön*; Dut. *verdoen*; O. H. Ger. *farthun*; M. H. Ger. *verthun*.]

1. To destroy, to undo, to ruin.

"I see no more, but that I am fordoon."

Chaucer: C. T., ii. 11,866.

*2. To put an end to.

"Abated my balez, forbidden my distresse," *E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl*, 123.

3. To overcome, to exhaust, to wear out.

"The heavy ploughman snores, All with weary task fordone," *Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, v. 2.

*for-dread, *for-dred, a. [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *dread*, s.] Very frightened.

*for-dreñch, *for-drenche, v. t. & i. [A. S. *fördreñcan*.]

A. *Trans.*: To make drunk, to intoxicate.

B. *Intrans.*: To be drowned.

*for-dri-ve, *for-dreve, v. t. [A. S. *fördrifva*; Dut. *verdrifven*; Sw. *fördrifva*.]

1. To drive or toss about violently.

2. To drive out utterly.

*for-drink-en, for-dronk-en, a. [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *drunken* (q. v.).] Very drunken or intoxicated.

*for-dry, *for-druye, a. [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *dry*.] Very dry.

*for-dülled, a. [Dut. *verdullt*.] Very dull or stupid.

*for-dwí-ne, for-dwyne, v. i. [A. S. *fördwinan*.] To waste away.

*for-dyt, v. t. [A. S. *fördyttan*.] To shut.

före, prep., adv., s. & a. [A. S. *fore*=for, before.]

*A. As preposition:

1. Before. (Always preceded by its object.)

"He ne tolde nonghte his daughter fore of this reful cas," *Eleven Thousand Virgins*, 24.

2. For, on account of, because of.

"Is one, that al the sorwe is fore."

William of Palerne, 2,941.

B. As adverb:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Before, previously.

"Er wel longe he tolde us fore hou hit scholde beo," *St. Andrew*, 37.

2. In the front part, or that part which goes first.

II. *Naut.*: In or toward the parts of a ship near the bows.

C. As *subst.*: An advantage, a help.

D. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the front or in advance; anterior; as, the fore feet of a horse.

2. Advanced in point of time; earlier, anterior, prior; as, the fore part of the year or day.

*3. Advanced in order or series; antecedent; as, the fore part of a document.

II. *Naut.*: A term expressive of the forward portion of a vessel, or the appurtenances of the said forward portion. It is used in contradistinction to aft.

*4. To the fore:

1. To the front.

2. Ready; at hand.

"If he has not me to the fore to prove what I said, he can do nothing."—*Lever: The Daltons*, ch. xxxv.

3. Still surviving, alive.

"That the said Lord John, after the death of his said father, being to the fore."—*Act Parl.* (1371), *Vindic. of Robert III.*

fore-and-aft, a.

Naut.: A term denoting the whole length of a ship, from stem to stern.

Fore-and-aft sail:

Naut.: A sail whose middle portion is fore-and-aft; one which is attached to a spar or stay in the midship line of the vessel, and not to a yard, which is athwart ship. [SAIL.]

*fore-arson, *fore-arsoun, *for-arsoun, s. The saddle-bow.

fore-beam, s.

Weav.: The breast-beam of a loom.

fore-boot, s. A boot or box in the forepart of a carriage.

fore-cabin, s. A cabin for passengers in the forepart of a ship, having inferior accommodation to that of the aft or saloon cabin.

fore-carriage, s.

Vehicles: The forward part of the running gear of a four-wheeled vehicle. The fore-wheels, axle, and hounds; with or without the pole and the perch.

*fore-covert, s. The same as FORE-FENCE (q. v.).

fore-edge, s. The front edge of a book or a folded sheet; in contradistinction to the back, which is folded, and holds the stitching.

fore-end, s.

1. The front part.

"In the fore-end of it, which was toward him, grew a small green branch of palm."—*Bacon*.

2. The earlier part.

"I have lived an honest freedom; paid More pious debts to Heaven, than in all The fore-end of my time,"

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 3.

*fore-fence, s. A defense or protection in front.

fore-hammer, s. A sledge-hammer, working alternately or in time with the hand-hammer.

*fore-imagine, v. t. To imagine or conceive beforehand.

fore-palate, s.

Anat.: The anterior part of the palate.

fore-piece, s.

Sadd.: The flap attached to the forepart of a side-saddle, to guard the rider's dress.

*fore-plan, v. t. To plan or devise beforehand.

fore-plane, s.

Carp. & Join.: The first plane used after the saw and ax. It is intermediate in length and application between a jack-plane and a smoothing-plane.

fore-plate, s. (See the compound.)

Fore-plate bit:

Metall.: A piece of hard white cast-iron let into the front of the puddling-furnace. (*Weale*.)

*fore-possessed, a.

1. Held in possession before.

2. Preoccupied; prepossessed.

fore-rake, s.

Shipbuild.: So much of the forward part of a vessel as overhangs the keel.

fore-shot, s. The first portion that comes over in distillation of low wines. It is a milky liquid, and abounds in fusel oil.

fore-sight, s.

1. A sight forward at the leveling-staff or through the sights of the circumferenter.

2. The muzzle-sight of a gun.

*före, *vore, s. [A. S. *för*; O. H. Ger. *fóra*; M. H. Ger. *vuore*.]

1. A way, a road, a journey.

2. An example.

före-, *foir-, pref. [FORE, adv.] A prefix much used in composition, with the force of priority in point of time, order, rank, importance. [FOR-, pref.]

böel, böy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şlon = şhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

***fö-re-ac-quaint**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and English *acquaint* (q. v.).] To acquaint beforehand; to make acquainted before.

***fö-re-ad-mön-ish**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *admonish* (q. v.).] To admonish or warn beforehand.

***fö-re-ad-vise**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *advise* (q. v.).] To advise beforehand.

fö-re-al-löge, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *allege* (q. v.).] To allege, state, or cite before.

***fö-re-ap-point**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *appoint* (q. v.).] To appoint, set, or order beforehand.

fö-re-ap-point-ment, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *appointment* (q. v.).] A previous appointment; preordination.

***fö-re-arm**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *arm*, *v.* (q. v.).] To arm or provide for attack or defense before the time of need.

fö-re-arm, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *arm*, *s.* (q. v.).] *Anat.*: The anterior part of the arm, consisting of two bones, the external one called the radius, and the internal one the ulna (q. v.).

fö-re-bäy, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *bay* (q. v.).] *Hydraul.*: A reservoir or conductor between a mill-race and a water-wheel. The discharging end of a head or mill-race. The term is the equivalent of penchute or penstock, but is used especially in regard to water-wheels, which receive and discharge water at their peripheries, such as the undershot, overshot, breast, and flutter-wheels.

fö-re-beärg, *s.* [FORBEAR, *s.*]

***fö-re-bö-lief**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *believe* (q. v.).] Previous belief.

***fö-re-birth**, ***for-birth**, ***for-burthe**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *birth* (q. v.).] 1. Priority in birth; birthright.

2. The first-born.

***fö-re-bit**, ***for-bete**, *s.* [Eng. *fore*, and *bit*.] *Bot.*: The Devil's-bit Scabious (*Scabiosa succisa*). (*Cotgrave*.)

***fö-re-bit-ten**, *a.* [Eng. *fore*, and *bitten*.] Bitten on the fore part.

forebitten-more, *s.* *Bot.*: *Scabiosa succisa*. [FOREBIT.] More= root, and Forebitten more=bitten-off root. (*Britten & Holland*.) [MORE, *s.*]

***fö-re-böde**, *s.* [FOREBODE, *v.*] A foreboding, presage, or prognostication.

fö-re-böde, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *bode* (q. v.).] *A. Transitive*:

1. To bode beforehand; to foretell; to prognosticate; to predict; to portend. (Generally said of some ill or calamity.)

"Though no new ills can be foreboded then." *Coventry: Isaiah xxxiv.*

2. To feel a presentiment of; to foreknow; to be prescient of.

"This hour we part!—my heart foreboded this." *Byron: Corsair*, i. 14.

B. Intransitive:

1. To prognosticate, to foretell or predict, generally of ill.

"With these foreboding words restrains their hate." *Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, iii. 470.

2. To be prescient; to foreknow; to feel a secret sense of something to come, generally ill.

"For she it was,—'twas she who wrought Meekly, with foreboding thought." *Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone*, c. ii.

***fö-re-böde-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *forebode*; *-ment*.] The act of foreboding, prognosticating, or foreknowing.

fö-re-böd-ër, *s.* [Eng. *forebode*(e); *-er*.]

1. One who forebodes, prognosticates, or foretells; a prognosticator.

2. One who foreknows or is prescient.

fö-re-böd-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FOREBODE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: A prognostication, prescience, or secret sense of some ill to come.

fö-re-böd-ing-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *foreboding*; *-ly*.] In a foreboding manner; with prognostications or presages.

fö-re-böd-ý, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *body*.] *Naut.*: The fore part of a ship, from the mainmast to the stem.

fö-re-böw, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *bow* (2), *s.*]

Saddlery: The pommel or horn of a saddle.

fö-re-böw-líne, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *bowline* (q. v.).] *Naut.*: The bowline of the foresail.

fö-re-bräce, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and English *brace* (q. v.).] *Naut.*: A rope applied to the fore yard-arm to shift the position of the sail.

fö-re-broadq, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.] The milk which is first drawn from a cow when she is milked; beestings.

***fö-re-büt-töck**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *buttock* (q. v.).] The breast.

"Now her forebuttocks to the navel bare." *Swift, Pope and Arbuthnot: Miscell.*, iv. 222.

***fö-re-buy-ër**, ***fore-by-ar**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *buyer*.] A forestaller.

fö-re-by, *prep. & adv.* [FORBY.]

fö-re-cast, ***for-kast**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *cast*, *v.* (q. v.).] *A. Transitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To cast out or forth.

"Of maghe forkast I am in the." *E. Eng. Psalter*, Ps. xxxi. ii.

2. To foresee; to divine; to presage; to calculate beforehand.

"He gives The beds the trusted treasure of their seeds, Forecasts the future whole." *Cowper: Task*, iii. 651.

B. Intrans.: To plan, scheme, or devise beforehand.

"Forecasting in what place To set upon them, what advantaged best." *Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 254.

fö-re-cast, *s.* [FORECAST, *v.*]

1. A contriving, planning, or devising beforehand; preordination.

"He makes this difference to arise from the forecast and predetermination of the gods."—*Addison: On Ancient Medals*.

2. Foresight of consequences, and provision against them; prevision; the faculty or power of foreseeing consequences.

"Alas! that Warwick had no more forecast; But while he thought to steal the single ten, The King was slyly fingered from the deck." *Shakespeare: Henry VI., Pt. III.*, v. 1.

fö-re-cast-ër, *s.* [Eng. *forecast*; *-er*.] One who forecasts, foresees, or makes provision beforehand.

fö-re-cast-ing, *a. & s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *casting*.]

A. As adj.: Foreseeing, farsighted.

"The Emperor is too wise and forecasting a prince, either to fail out with Germany or the Pope."—*Ascham: Letter in Works* (1865), i. 279.

B. As subst.: The act of one who forecasts; provision against consequences.

"The witty inuencions, forecastings . . . and other laborious affairs of Anselme."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. ii.

forecast (pron. *fö-k-söl*), *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *castle* (q. v.).] *Nautical*:

1. In flush-decks; a part of the upper deck forward of the after fore-shroud.

2. A short upper deck forward. Formerly raised like a castle to command the enemy's decks. A top-gallant forecastle.

3. A forward part of the space below decks for the seamen in merchant ships.

"The superstitions of the forecastle."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

forecastle-deck, *s.*

Naut.: [FORECASTLE (2).]

fö-re-cät-harp-ingq, *s. pl.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *catharpings* (q. v.).] *Naut.*: [CATHARPINGS.]

***fö-re-chäce**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and English *chace* (q. v.).] A hunt or pursuit.

fö-re-chöq-en, ***for-chos-en**, *a.* [Prefix *fore-*, and Eng. *chosen*.] Chosen beforehand or before; pre-elected.

fö-re-cit-éd, *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *cited*.] Cited or quoted before or above; already cited.

fö-re-clöge, ***for-close**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *forclous*, *pa. par.* of *forclorre*=to shut out; *for*=Lat. *foris*=out of doors, outside; *clorre*=Lat. *claudo*=to shut.]

A. Transitive:

1. To shut out or up; to preclude; to exclude; to block out.

"The walls being foreclosed by the enemy."—*Goldinge: Cesar*, p. 66.

2. To bar, to hinder, to stop.

"Such an impeachment as can foreclose the hands of the Court."—*State Trials: Ed. Fitzharris*.

II. Law: To foreclose a mortgagor (commonly but improperly written *mortgage*) is to cut him off from his equity of redemption of the mortgaged property.

"On the other hand, the mortgagee may either compel the sale of the estate, in order to get the whole of his money immediately; or else call upon the mortgagor to redeem his estate presently, or, in default thereof, to be forever foreclosed from redeeming the same; that is, to lose his equity of redemption, without possibility of recall."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. ii., ch. 10.

B. Intransitive:

Law: To foreclose a mortgagor (or mortgage).

fö-re-clöq-üre, ***for-clos-ure**, *s.* [Eng. *fore-clos(e)*; *-ure*.] *Law*: The act or process of foreclosing a mortgagor (or mortgage).

"It is accordingly usual to give the mortgagee a power of sale, which indeed is now, unless expressly excluded, incident to every mortgage, whereby he may realize his security much more conveniently than by a foreclosure."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. ii., ch. 10.

***fö-re-cöme**, ***for-come**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *come* (q. v.).] To come before, to anticipate.

***fö-re-cöm-ër**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and *comer*.] An ancestor, a forefather.

***fö-re-cön-céive**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *conceive* (q. v.).] To conceive or imagine beforehand.

***fö-re-cön-clä-de**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *conclude* (q. v.).] To conclude, settle, or agree on previously.

***fö-re-cön-demn** (demn as *dém*), *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *condemn* (q. v.).] To condemn beforehand.

fö-re-cöurse, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *course*, *s.*]

[COURSE, B. 7 (2).] *Naut.*: The same as FORESAIL (q. v.).

fö-re-cöurt, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and English *court* (q. v.).] A front court; the court in front of a house.

***fö-re-cöv-ër**, ***for-cov-er**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *cover* (q. v.).] To cover in front; to cover over.

fö-re-cräq, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *crag* (3), *s.* (q. v.).] The anterior part of the throat.

***fö-re-däte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and English *date* (q. v.).] To antedate; to date before the true time.

fore-däy, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *day*.] That part of the day which elapses from breakfast-time till noon.

***fö-re-déal**, ***fore-dele**, *s.* [FORDEL.] An advantage.

fö-re-döck, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *deck* (q. v.).] *Naut.*: The fore or front part of the deck or of the ship.

***fö-re-dö-cröq**, *v. i.* [Pref. *fore-*, and English *decree* (q. v.).] To preordain.

***fö-re-deem**, ***fore-deme**, *v. i. & t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *deem* (q. v.).] *A. Intrans.*: To judge or know beforehand; to anticipate; to foretell.

"Which could guess and foredeem of things past, present, and to come."—*Geneva Testament*.

B. Trans.: To presage, to forebode.

"It was more standing with humanitie and gentleness to hope the best then to foredeem the worst."—*Udall: Apoph.* of Erasmus, p. 320.

***fö-re-dö-sign** (g silent), *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *design*, *v.* (q. v.).] To design, plan, or devise beforehand.

***fö-re-dö-tër-mine**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *determine* (q. v.).] To determine, settle, or appoint beforehand.

***fö-re-dis-pö-qe**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *dispose* (q. v.).] To dispose or settle beforehand.

***fö-re-dö** (1), *v. t.* [FORDO.]

***fö-re-dö** (2), *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *do* (q. v.).] To do beforehand or previously.

***fö-re-döne**, *pa. par. or a.* [FOREDO (2), *v.*]

***fö-re-doöm**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *doom*, *v.* (q. v.).] To doom, decree, or appoint beforehand; to predestinate.

***fö-re-doöm**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *doom*, *s.* (q. v.).] Previous doom or judgment.

***fö-re-doör**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *door* (q. v.).] The door in the front of a house; a front-door, as opposed to the back-door.

***fö-re-él-dër**, *s.* [Dan. *foreldre*.] An ancestor; a forefather.

fö-re-ënd, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *end*.] The beginning; as, the fore-end of harvest.

fäte, **fät**, **färe**, **amidst**, **whät**, **fäll**, **father**; **wä**, **wét**, **häre**, **camel**, **här**, **thäre**; **pine**, **pít**, **síre**, **sír**, **marine**; **gö**, **pöt**, **or**, **wöre**, **wölf**, **wörk**, **whö**, **sön**; **mäte**, **cüb**, **cüre**, **unite**, **cür**, **rüle**, **füll**; **trý**, **Sýrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.

fö re-fäirn, a. [FORFAIRN.]

fö re-fa-thër, *fore-fa-dre, *fore-fa-der, s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. father (q. v.); Dut. voorvader; Ger. vorvater; Ice. forfadhir.] An ancestor; one who in any degree of ascending genealogy precedes another; usually spoken of in a remote degree.

"To cheer the rude forefathers of mankind."
Cowper: *Conversation*, 454.

Crabb thus discriminates between *forefather*, *ancestor*, and *progenitor*: "Ancestor is said of those from whom we are remotely descended. *Forefathers* is a partial and familiar term for the preceding branches of any family; *progenitors* is a higher term in the same sense, applied to families of distinction: we speak of the *forefathers* of a peasant, but the *progenitors* of a nobleman. *Forefathers* and *progenitors*, but particularly the latter, is said mostly of individuals, and respect the regular line of succession in a family; *ancestors* is employed collectively as well as individually, and regards simply the order of succession: we may speak of the *ancestors* of a nation, as well as of any particular person." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

*fö-re-feel', v. t. [Pref. fore-, and English feel (q. v.).] To feel beforehand; to be prescient of; to feel as if by presentiment.

*fö-re-feel'-ing, s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. feeling (q. v.).] A premonitory feeling; a feeling in anticipation.

fö-re-fend', *for-fend, *for-fend-en, *for-fend-yn, v. t. & i. [Pref. fore- (1), and Eng. fend= defend.]

A. Transitive:

1. To forbid.

"This shreude woordis forfenden that."—Job xv.

2. To avert, to keep off, to ward off.

"Which peril God forfend!"

Shakespeare: *Henry VI., Pt. III., li. 1.*

B. Intrans.: To avert or keep off evil; to forbid.

"Dead in his bed, my lord; Gloster is dead."

"Marry, God forfend!"

Shakespeare: *Henry VI., Pt. II., iii. 2.*

*fö-re-fight (gh silent), v. t. [Pref. fore-=for, and Eng. fight.] [FORFOUGHT.] To take exercise so as to weary one's self.

*fö-re-fligh-tär (gh silent), *for-fligh-ere, *for-fight-ere, s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. fighter (q. v.).] One who fights in front of or defends another.

fö-re-flüh-gër, *fore-fyng-ur, s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. finger (q. v.).] The finger next to the thumb; the first or index finger.

*fö-re-flit, v. t. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. fit, v. (q. v.).] To make fit or prepare beforehand.

*fö-re-flöw, v. t. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. flow (q. v.).] To flow before.

fö-re-foot, s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. foot (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: One of the anterior feet of a quadruped or multiped.

2. Fig.: The hand. (Said in contempt.)

II. Shipbuild.: The forward end of a vessel's keel, on which the stem-post is stepped.

*fö-re-form, v. t. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. form (q. v.).] To form, plan, or prepare beforehand.

fö-re-frönt, s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. front (q. v.).] The front or foremost part or position; as, of a building, a battle, &c.

*fö-re-gäme, s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. game (q. v.).] A first game or plan.

fö-re-gäng-ër, *for-gang-er, s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. ganger (q. v.).]

*I. Ord. Lang.: One who goes before or precedes another.

"Als anticrist lym and his forgangers."

Hampole: *Prick of Conscience*, 4, 151.

2. Naut.: A short rope grafted on to the harpoon, to which the rope is bent.

*fö-re-gäte (1), *foir-gait, s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. gate (q. v.).] The high or open street.

*fö-re-gäte (2), s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. gate (q. v.).] A front gate; an entrance gate.

fö-re-gift, s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. gift (q. v.).]

Law: A premium paid by a lessee when taking his lease.

fö-re-gö (1), *for-go, *for-gan, *for-ga, *for-gon, *for-goon, v. t. & i. [A. S. forgan; O. H. Ger. fargangan, fargân.]

A. Transitive:

1. To part with; to give up; to resign; to renounce; to relinquish voluntarily.

"What has he left that he can yet forego?"

Cowper: *Charity*, 150.

*2. To lose.

"Heo for hunger had forgone hir wit and ek harmende."

Sir Ferumbras, 2, 583.

*3. To leave, to quit.

"Alc mon the his lond hafde forgan."

Layamon, li. 503.

*B. Intrans.: To give up; to forbear.

"He may not forgoon that he nas jealous."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 9, 959.

*fö-re-gö (2), *for-gan, v. i. & t. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. go (q. v.).]

A. Intrans.: To go before; to go or pass by. (Obsolete except in the pa. par. *foregone*, and the pr. par. *foregoing*.)

"This foregoing remark gives the reason why imitation pleases."—Dryden: *Dufresnoy*.

B. Trans.: To go before, to precede.

"Mälthe and sothiness sal forgan thi face."

E. Eng. Psalter; Ps. lxxxviii. 15.

fö-re-gö-ër (1), s. [Eng. forego (1); -er.] One who foregoes, relinquishes, or renounces anything.

fö-re-gö-ër (2), *for-go-er, *for-go-ere, s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. goer (q. v.).]

1. One who goes before or precedes another; an ancestor.

"When rather from our acts we them derive

Than our foregoers."—Shakespeare: *All's Well*, li. 3.

*2. A royal purveyor. (Wharton.)

fö-re-gö-läng, pr. par. or a. [FOREGO (2), v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Going before; preceding in point of time or place.

"Was man (frail always) made more frail

Than in foregoing years?"

Cowper: *Bill of Mortality* (1787).

fö-re-gone (gone=gân), pa. par. or a. [FOREGO (2), v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Gone before; past; preceding.

2. Determined or settled before; predetermined; as, a foregone conclusion.

*fö-re-gränd-fa-thër, s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. grandfather (q. v.).] Great-grandfather.

*fö-re-gränd-sire, *foir-grand-schir, s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. grand sire.]

1. An ancestor.

"To the forsaids persones abonenamit, their fathers, guidshirs, grandshirs, foirgrandschirs, or any others their predecessors of the father or mother syde."—Act Chas. I. (ed. 1814), v. 64.

2. A predecessor. (Used in a moral sense.)

"Frere Martine Lauter your foirgrandschir passed mair cannelle to vork, and did deny that euer S. James vrait ane epistle."—Nicol Burne, F. 62 b.

fö-re-ground, s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. ground (q. v.).] The part of a landscape which lies, or expanse of a picture which seems to lie, nearest the eye of the spectator, or in front of the figures; the front.

"A foreground black with stones and slags."

Tennyson: *Palace of Art*, 81.

*fö-re-guess', *for-gess, v. t. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. guess (q. v.).] To guess beforehand; to conjecture.

fö-re-händ, s. & a. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. hand (q. v.).]

A. As substantive:

I. Lit.: That part of a horse which is before the rider.

*II. Figuratively:

1. The chief or best part.

"The sinew and the forehead of our host."

Shakespeare: *Troilus and Cressida*, i. 3.

2. Advantage, preference.

"Such a wretch

Hath the forehead and vantage of a king."

Shakespeare: *Henry V.*, iv. 1.

*B. As adjective:

1. Done before the usual or regular time; anticipative; done or given in advance.

"You'll say she did embrace me as a husband,

And so extenuate the forehead sin."

Shakespeare: *Much Ado about Nothing*, iv. 1.

2. Forward, first in order.

"To be to the forehead wi' any one: To get the start of any one."

forehand-rents, s. pl. A premium given by a lessee at the time of taking his lease. It is called also a foregift or income, or often simply a fine. (Eng.)

fö-re-händ-äd, a. [Eng. forehead; -ed.]

1. Early, timely, seasonable; done or used in good time.

"If by thus doing you have not secured your time by an early and forehanded care, yet be sure, by a timely diligence, to redeem the time."—Taylor.

2. Formed in the forehead or foreparts.

"He's a substantial true-bred beast, bravely forehanded."—Dryden: *Dufresnoy*.

3. In good or comfortable circumstances; well off.

för-e-häd, *fore-hed, *for-hed, *fore-hede, *for-hevede, s. [A. S. forhedfod; Old Fris. farahaved, forhafd; M. H. Ger. vorhoubet; Dut. voorhoofd; Ger. vorhaupt.]

I. Lit.: That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair; the brow.

"Among the crowd of silent members appeared the majestic forehead and pensive face of Isaac Newton."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

*II. Figuratively:

1. The top.

"An oak whose roots by noontide dew were damped, And on whose forehead inaccessible The raven lodged in safety."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vii.

2. Impudence, assurance, audacity.

"My refuter's forehead is stronger with a weaker wit."—Bp. Hall: *Honor of the Married Clergy*, bk. i. § 3.

*forehead-cloth, s. A band worn by ladies to prevent wrinkles.

*fö-re-häd-äd, a. [Eng. forehead; -ed.] Headstrong, brazen-faced, impudent.

*fö-re-häd-läss, a. [English forehead; -less.] Brazen, impudent, bold.

*fö-re-här, v. i. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. hear (q. v.).] To hear or be told beforehand.

*fö-re-händ, v. t. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. hend (q. v.).] To seize before; to overtake.

*fö-re-hew (ew as ü), v. t. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. hew (q. v.).] To hew or cut in front.

fö-re-höld, s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. hold (q. v.).] Naut.: The front or forepart of the hold of a ship.

*fö-re-höld'-ing, s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. holding (q. v.).] A prediction; a superstitious prognostication of ominous account.

fö-re-hoop, s. [Pref. fore-, and English hood (q. v.).]

Shipbuild.: One of the most forward of the outside and inside planks.

fö-re-hook, s. [Pref. fore-, and English hook (q. v.).]

Shipbuild.: A strengthening piece in the stem, binding the bows together; a breast-hook.

fö-re-horse, s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. horse (q. v.).] The foremost horse in a team.

för-ägn (g silent), *for-äyne, *for-eine, *for-eyn, *for-eyne, *for-raine, a. & s. [Fr. forain, from Low Lat. foraneus, from Lat. foras=out of doors; Sp. & Ital. foraneo. The g is excrement.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or belonging to another country or nation; alien; extraneous.

"Your son, that with a fearful soul

Leads discontented steps in foreign soil,

This fair alliance quickly shall call home."

Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, iv. 4.

2. Strange.

"Al foreyn thyng to me mak bittirnesse,

Sauf onely Jhesu."

Lydgate: *Minor Poems*, p. 249.

*3. Counterfeit, dissembled; not natural or true.

"Craft may shewe a foreyn appearance."

Lydgate: *Minor Poems*, p. 43.

4. Of or pertaining to strangers or foreigners.

"I love the king, your father, as yourself,

With more than foreign heart."

Shakespeare: *Pericles*, iv. 1.

*5. Strange, exiled, excluded; kept at a distance.

"They will not stick to say you envied him;

Kept him a foreign man still; which so grieved him,

That he ran mad and died."

Shakespeare: *Henry VIII.*, ii. 2.

6. Remote; alien; irrelevant; having no connection with.

"I must dissemble,

And speak a language foreign to my heart."

Addison: *Cato*, i. 1.

*7. Out of doors.

"Into a chambre forene the gadelying gan wende."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 310.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A foreigner; a stranger.

"The foreyns alle aboute

To the kyng felle on knees, his powers did tham loute."

Robert de Brunne, p. 322.

2. A house of office; a privy.

"Joynynge to the walls of a foreyne."

Chaucer: *Legend of Good Women*, *Adriane*, 74.

böl, böy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f

-cian, -tian = shän. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

II. Law: A foreigner or alien living in this country is amenable to its laws in the same manner as a native-born citizen.

1. For the difference between foreign and extraneous, see EXTRANEUS.

1. Foreign Bill of Exchange:

Comm. & Banking: A bill of exchange drawn or payable abroad.

2. Foreign enlistment:

Law & Hist.: The act of enlisting in the naval or military service of a foreign power. The policy of the United States has always been to discourage the enlistment of its citizens in the service of another country, particularly in time of war, while it absolutely prohibits the enlistment of its citizens or the giving aid in any way to either party in case of civil war in a foreign country. A notable instance of this occurred in recent years during the Cuban rebellion, when a number of recruits were confined on Governor's Island, New York, and prevented joining the ranks of the insurgents. On the other hand, the long litigation between England and this country over the "Alabama claims" arose from the fact that England had allowed the building, equipment, and escape from her ports of a vessel designed to aid the states then in rebellion against this government. This policy of non-interference is general among civilized nations, and an individual enlisting in foreign service forfeits his rights of citizenship and protection under his natal government.

foreign-attachment, s. [ATTACHMENT.]

foreign-built, a. Said of ships built in a foreign country.

Foreign-office, s.

Gov.: The title given the English department of State through which the sovereign communicates with foreign powers. A Secretary of State is at the head.

foreign-plea, s.

Law: A plea objecting to a judge on the ground that he has not cognizance of the subject-matter of the suit.

för-ëign-ër (g silent), s. [Eng. foreign; -er.]

1. Lit.: A person born in another country; a native of a foreign country; an alien.

"Solemnly counseled their Sovereign not to employ foreigners in his magazines."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. Fig.: A stranger; anything strange.

"Joy is such a foreigner,
So mere a stranger to my thoughts."

Denham: *Sophy*, v.

***fö-r-ëign-läm (g silent), s. [English foreign; -ism.]**

1. Foreignness.

2. A foreign idiom or custom.

***fö-r-ëign-läze (g silent), *fö-r-an-läze, v. i. [Eng. foreign; -ize.]** To talk or act as a foreigner; to use foreign words or idioms.

"Our countryman, Pitts, did *foranize* with long living beyond the seas."—Fuller: *Worthies*; *Warwick*, ii. 417.

för-ëign-näss (g silent), s. [English foreign; -ness.] The quality or state of being foreign; strangeness; irrelevancy; remoteness.

"Let not the foreignness of the subject hinder you from endeavoring to set me right."—Locke.

***fö-r-ëin, a. & s. [FOREIGN.]**

före-jüd-ge, v. t. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. judge (q. v.).]

***1. Ord. Lang.:** To judge or form an opinion about beforehand.

"We shall forejudge their cause."—State Trials: *Ed. Fitzharris* (1681).

2. O. Eng. Law: To expel from a court, or strike off the rolls for malpractices or non-appearance, as an attorney.

***före-jüd-ge-ër, s. [Eng. forejudg(e); -er.]**

1. Ord. Lang.: One who forejudges or prejudices.

2. Eng. Law: A judgment by which a man is deprived or put out of the thing in question; a judgment of expulsion or banishment.

före-jüd-ment, s. [Eng. forejudg(e); -ment.]

A judgment or opinion formed beforehand.

***fö-re-king, s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. king (q. v.).]**

A predecessor on a throne.

före-knōw (k silent), v. t. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. know (q. v.).]

A. Trans.: To know beforehand; to have a prescience of.

"Nor hath Jove given us to foreknow
When the rich years of virtue shall succeed."

West: *Pindar*; *Nemean Ode* 1.

B. Intrans.: To have prescience or foreknowledge of things; to be prescient.

"If I foreknew,

Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault."

Milton: *P. L.*, iii. 117.

***före-knōw-a-ble (k silent), a. [Eng. foreknow; -able.]** Capable of being known beforehand; that may be foreknown.

före-knōw-ër (k silent), s. [Eng. foreknow; -er.] One who foreknows or has previous knowledge of things.

före-knōw-läng (k silent), pr. par., adj. & subst. [FOREKNOW.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Foreknowledge, prescience.

före-knōw-läng-lä (k silent), adv. [Eng. foreknowing; -ly.] With foreknowledge or prescience; deliberately; of deliberate purpose.

före-knōw-l-ädge (k silent), s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. knowledge (q. v.).]

1. Ord. Lang.: Prescience; knowledge of a thing before it happens.

"Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate."
Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 559.

2. Theol.: The prescience of God by which He is believed to have foreseen from all eternity every being who should ever exist, and every incident in the history of each, and all future events of whatever kind.

"Elect according to the foreknowledge of God, the Father."—1 Peter i. 2. (Cf. also Acts ii. 23.)

före-knōw (k silent), pa. par. or a. [FOREKNOW.]

for-ël, *for-elle, s. [O. Fr. forel, fourrel, from *forre*, *fourre*=a case, a sheath; Fr. *fourreau*.]

***1. Ord. Lang.:** A case, a bag, a sack, a purse.

2. Bookbinding: A kind of parchment for book-covers.

***for-ël, *for-ell, v. t. [FOREL, s.]** To bind, to cover.

fö-re-land, s. [Prefix fore-, and English land (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A piece of land extending some distance into the sea; a promontory; a headland.

"As when a ship, by skillful steersman wrought,
Nigh river's mouth, or foreland, where the wind
Veers oft, as oft so steers, and shifts her sails."

Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 514.

2. A house facing the street, as distinguished from one in a close or alley. (Scotch.)

II. Technically:

1. Fort.: A space between a fortified wall and the moat.

2. Hydraul. Engin.: That portion of the natural shore on the outside of the embankment which, standing several feet above low-water mark, and having a considerable breadth, acts as an advanced guard to the embankment to receive the shock of the waves and deaden their force upon the bank.

***före-läy, v. t. [Pref. fore-, and English lay (q. v.).]** To contrive or plan beforehand.

***före-läad, *for-lede, v. t. [Pref. fore-, and English lead (q. v.).]** To draw out or forward; to exalt.

***före-läad-ër, s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. leader (q. v.).]** One who leads or draws others forward by his example.

före-läg, s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. leg (q. v.).] One of the front legs of an animal, a chair, &c.

***före-länd, v. t. [Pref. fore-, and English lend (q. v.).]** To lend or give beforehand; to give up entirely.

***före-li-e, v. i. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. lie (q. v.).]** To lie in front.

***före-lift, v. t. [Pref. fore-, and English lift (q. v.).]** To lift up in front, to raise any anterior part.

***före-lit-tër, v. i. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. litter (q. v.).]** To litter or bring forth prematurely.

före-löck, s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. lock (q. v.).]

1. Ord. Lang.: The lock or hair which grows from the forepart of the head.

2. Mach.: A cotter or split-pin in the slot of a bolt to prevent retraction; a lynch-pin; a pin fastening the cap-square of a gun; a key.

3. To take by the forelock: To seize at the earliest opportunity, in allusion to the proverb, "Take Time by the forelock, for he is bald behind."

"The fair new forms
That float about the threshold of an age . . .
Are taken by the forelock."

Tennyson: *The Golden Year*, 19.

forelock-bolt, s. A bolt retained by a key, gib, or cotter passing through a slot of the shank.

forelock-hook, s.

Rope-making: A winch or whirl in the tackle-block by which a bunch of three yarns is twisted into a strand.

fö-re-löck, v. t. [FORELOCK, s.] To secure by a forelock, as a bolt.

***fore-loofe, s. [FURLOUGH.]**

***före-look, *for-lok, *for-loke, *for-luke, s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. look, s. (q. v.).]** Foresight, providence.

***före-look, v. t. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. look (q. v.).]** To look forward or beforehand.

***före-look-ër, *for-look-ere, s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. looker (q. v.).]** One who looks after or provides for another.

före-man, s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. man (q. v.).] The first or chief man of a number of persons engaged in the same business or occupation. Specif.:

(1) The first or chief man of a jury, who acts as their speaker.

"He is a very sensible man, shoots flying, and has been several times foreman of the petty jury."—Addison: *Spectator*, No. 122.

(2) An overseer, superintendent, or leading man of a number of hands engaged on works of any kind.

före-mast, s. & a. [Pref. fore-, and English mast (q. v.).]

A. As substantive:

Naut.: The mast nearest to the bow, in vessels carrying more than one mast, except in the case of a ketch, whose forward mast is the main, as being the longer of the two, the aftermast being the mizzen. The foremast carries the foresail and foretopsail yards.

B. As adj.: Used to denote a common sailor; one who serves before the mast.

"The vulgar courage of a foremast man he still retained."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

***före-mänt, a. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. meant.]** Meant or intended before; premeditated, deliberate.

***före-mält, v. t. [Pref. fore-, and English melt (q. v.).]** To melt beforehand.

före-mën-tioned, a. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. mentioned.] Mentioned or spoken of before; already cited or mentioned.

"Dacier, in the life of Aurelius, has not taken notice of the forementioned figure on the pillar."—Addison: *On Italy*.

***före-mind, *fore-mynd, v. i. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. mind (q. v.).]** To design, to plan.

fö-re-möst, *fore-mest, *for-mest, *for-meste, a. & adv. [A double superlative from *for* (q. v.), the original A. S. superlative being *forma*=first. From this was formed the double super. *formest*, *fyrmest*, which in its turn was corrupted into *foremost*.]

A. As adjective:

1. First in point of time, place, or order.

"This foremost morn of all the year."

Cooper: *The Nightingale*.

2. First in point of rank, position, or dignity.

"The foremost man of all the world."

Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, iv. 3.

B. As adv.: In the first place; first, soonest, earliest.

"Thou goest foremost."—Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, i. 1.

***fö-re-möst-lä, adv. [Eng. foremost; -ly.]** In the foremost or first place or order; among the foremost.

***fö-re-möth-ër, s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. mother (q. v.).]** A female ancestor.

***for-en, *forn, *forne, prep. & adv. [A. S. *foran*, *forn*; O. Sax. *foran*; O. H. Ger. *forna*.]**

A. As prep.: Before.

B. As adverb:

1. In front before.

"Vt com Igerne forn to than eorl."

Layamon, ii. 374.

2. Before, previously.

"Thes wer forne the freest that folged all the sile."

Gawaine, 3, 422.

före-näme, s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. name (q. v.).] The name which precedes the surname or family name.

fö-re-nämed, a. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. named.] Named or mentioned before; forementioned.

före-näust, prep. [Prefix fore-, and English (a) *neust*.] Over against; opposite. (Irish.)

***fö-re-night (gh silent), s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. night (q. v.).]**

1. The previous night.

"I that in forenigh was with no weapon agasted."

Stanyhurst: *Virgil's Æneid*, ii. 753.

2. The evening, the portion of time that elapses between the twilight and going to bed.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, häre, camel, hër, thäre; plne, plt, sire, slr, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu - kw.

fö re-noön, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *noon* (q. v.).] The early part of the day from the morning to noon or midday.

"Curio, at the funeral of his father, built a temporary theatre, consisting of two parts turning on hinges, according to the position of the sun, for the convenience of forenoon's and afternoon's diversions."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

***fö re-nö-tiçe**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *notice* (q. v.).] Notice or intimation of an event before it happens; forewarning.

***fö r-ën-säl**, *a.* [Lat. *forens(is)*, from *forum*=the market-place or place of public meeting, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.] The same as **FORENSIC** (q. v.).

fö r-ën-sic, fö r-ën-sick, *a. & s.* [Lat. *forens(is)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to courts of judicature, or to public discussion or debate; used in or fit for public debates or legal proceedings.

"Neither in forensic nor in parliamentary eloquence had he any superior."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

B. As subst.: A written argument or thesis by a student, maintaining the affirmative or negative of a question.

forensic medicine, *s.* The science of medicine in its relation to law; medical jurisprudence.

fö r-ën-sic-al, *for-en-se-cal, *for-in-sec-al, adj. [Eng. *forensic*; *-al*.] The same as **FORENSIC** (q. v.).

***fö r-ën-sive**, *a.* [Lat. *forens(is)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ive*.] Forensic, legal.

fö re-däin, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *ordain* (q. v.).]

I. Script.: To ordain beforehand. Used of the designation of Christ to His office "before the foundation of the world," though His actual manifestation to men was not to take place till the "last times."

"Who verily was *foreordained* before the foundation of the world, but was manifested in these last times for you."—*1 Peter* i. 20.

(Cf. also *Romans* iii. 25 (margin), where the meaning is the same.)

2. Theol. (on the Calvinistic view): The predestination before the foundation of the world of some to eternal life and others to eternal death. In the authorized version the word *foreordain* does not occur in this sense, but ordain does: "And as many as were ordained to eternal life believed" (*Acts* xiii. 48); "Who were of old ordained to this condemnation" (*Jude* 4, 13). [**PREDESTINATION**.]

"By the decrees of God for the manifestation of his glory, some men and angels are predestinated unto everlasting life, and others *foreordained* to everlasting death. These angels and men are predestinated and *foreordained*."—*Westminster Confession of Faith*, ch. iii., § 3, 4.

fö re-or-di-näte, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *ordinate* (q. v.).] To foreordain.

fö re-or-di-nä-tion, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *ordination* (q. v.).]

Theol.: The act of foreordaining; the state of being foreordained. The noun does not occur in Scripture; for the senses in which the verb does so, see **FOREORDAIN**. [**PREDESTINATION**.]

fö re-part, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *part* (q. v.).] The first or most advanced part; the anterior part, whether in time, place, or order; as, the *forepart* of the day, the *forepart* of a vessel, &c.

forepart-iron, *s.* An edge rubber or burnisher for boot and shoe soles.

fö re-past, fö re-passed, *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *past*, *passed*.] Already passed; antecedent; previous.

fö re-päy-mént, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *payment* (q. v.).] Prepayment.

"I had £100 of him in *forepayment* for the first edition of *Esperilla*, or rather in part of *forepayment*."—*Southey: Letters*, ii. 9.

fö re-péak, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *peak* (q. v.).] **Naut.**: The part of a vessel in the angle of a bow.

fö re-plän, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and English *plan* (q. v.).] To plan or arrange beforehand; to prearrange.

"What had been already foreseen and foreplanned in her own mind."—*Miss Austen: Sense and Sensibility*, ch. xxviii.

***fö re-pöint, *fore-poynt**, *v. i.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *point* (q. v.).] To presage, to forebode, to foreshadow.

***fö re-pö-gessed**, *a.*

1. Holding or held in possession in previous time.

2. Preoccupied; absent-minded.

***fö re-prize**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *prize*, *v.* (q. v.).] To prize, value, or rate beforehand.

"God hath *foreprized* things of the greatest weight."—*Hooker: Ecclesiastical Polity*, v., § 71.

***fö re-prö-m-ised**, *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and English *promised*.] Promised beforehand or previously; already promised.

***fö re-quö't-öd** (qu as kw), *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *quoted*.] Already quoted or cited; forecited, forementioned.

fö re-rän, *pret. of v.* [**FORERUN**.]

fö re-ränk, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *rank* (q. v.).] The front or foremost rank; first rank; the front.

fö re-réach, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *reach* (q. v.).] **Nautical**:

1. To sail faster than; to reach beyond; to gain upon.

2. To dart ahead when going into stays.

***fö re-réad**, *s.* [**FOREREAD**, *v.*] A preface. (*Rowlands*.)

***fö re-réad**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *read* (q. v.).] To tell beforehand; to signify by tokens.

fö re-réad-läg, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *reading* (q. v.).] A previous perusal.

fö re-ré-cit-öd, *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *recited* (q. v.).] Previously recited, mentioned, or enumerated.

fö re-ré-mém-béred, *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *remembered*.] Called to mind previously.

fö re-rént, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *rent* (q. v.).] *Scots Law*: Rent payable by a tenant six months after entry, or before he has reaped the first crop; rent payable in advance. [**FOREHAND-RENT**.]

***fö re-ré-pört**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *report* (q. v.).] To declare beforehand.

***fö re-ré-quést** (qu as kw), *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *request* (q. v.).] To ask beforehand.

***fö re-ré-sém-ble**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *resemble* (q. v.).] To typify, to prefigure.

***fö re-right** (gh silent), *adv. & a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *right* (q. v.).]

A. As *adv.*: Straight forward, directly forward.

"Though he *foreright* Both by their houses and their persons passed."—*Chapman: Homer's Odyssey*, vii.

B. As *adjective*:

1. Ready; quick; willing; direct.

"Their sails spread forth, and with a *foreright* gale."—*Massinger: Renegado*, v.

2. Obstinate; headstrong; abrupt; foolish.

fö re-rün, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *run* (q. v.); cf. *Goth. faurrinan*; *Ger. vorrennen*.]

1. To come before as a sign or earnest of something to follow; to precede as an omen or sign; to foretoken; to forebode.

"These signs *forerun* the death or fall of kings."—*Shakespeare: Richard II.*, ii. 4.

2. To precede; to anticipate.

"I heard it to be a maxim at Dublin to follow, if not *forerun*, all that is or will be practiced in London."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality*.

fö re-rün-nér, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *runner* (q. v.). Cf. *Icel. fyrir-rennari, forrennari*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who is sent or comes in advance to give notice of the approach of another; a messenger; a harbinger; as, John the Baptist, the *forerunner* of Jesus Christ.

"There is a *forerunner* come from a fifth, the prince of Morocco."—*Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

2. Anything which precedes another.

"Forerunner of the sun."—*Cowper: Olney Hymns*, xxxii.

*3. A predecessor, an ancestor.

"That great *forerunner* of thy blood."—*Shakespeare: King John*, ii. 2.

4. A prognostic; an omen; a sign foreshadowing things to come.

"Heaven, by these mute signs in nature, shews, *Forerunners* of his purpose."—*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 195.

II. Naut.: A piece of red bunting on a log-line at a certain distance, say twelve or fifteen fathoms, from the log-chip; the fathoms begin to count at the forerunner, and the non-counting portion is called the *strayline*. The latter is intended to allow the log to be out of the ship's dead-water. [**LOG**.]

Crabb thus discriminates between *forerunner*, *precursor*, *messenger*, and *harbinger*: "Forerunner and precursor signify literally the same thing, namely, one *running before*; but the *forerunner* is properly applied only to one who runs before to any spot to communicate intelligence; and it is figuratively applied to things which in their nature, or from a natural connection, precede others; precursor is only employed in this figurative sense: thus imprudent speculations are said to be the *forerunners* of a man's ruin; the ferment which took place in men's minds was the *precursor* of the revolution. *Messenger* and *harbinger* are employed for persons; but the *messenger* states what has been or is; the *harbinger* announces what is to be." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fö re-said (said as säd), *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *said*.] Already or previously spoken or mentioned.

fö re-säl, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *sail* (q. v.).] **Naut.**: The principal sail set on the foremast.

***fö re-säy**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *say* (q. v.).] To decree beforehand; to pre-ordain.

fö re-säy-ër, *s.* [Eng. *foresay*; *-er*.] A prophet; one who foretells or predicts.

***fö re-sçént**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *scent* (q. v.).] A scent or taste beforehand; an anticipation.

fö re-seö, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *foreseön*, from *fore-*, and *seön*=to see; *Dut. voorzien*; *Sw. försee*; *Ger. versehen*.]

A. Trans.: To see beforehand; to have prescience of things not yet happened; to foreknow.

B. Intransitive:

1. To have or exercise foresight.

*2. To provide for.

fö re-seö-ër, *s.* [Eng. *foresee* (e); *-er*.] One who foresees or foreknows; one who has or exercises the quality of foresight.

fö re-seö-läg, *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *seeing*.] Possessing the quality of foresight; prescient, foresighted.

fö re-seén, *pa. par. or a.* [**FORESEE**.]

1. Seen beforehand; provided for beforehand.

2. Thoroughly understood. (*Scotch*.)

***Foreseen that**: Provided that; on condition that.

***fö re-sé-lze**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and English *seize* (q. v.).] To grasp or seize beforehand.

***fö re-sénd**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *send* (q. v.).] To send beforehand or in advance.

***fö re-sén-tence**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and English *sentence* (q. v.).] A prophetic doom or sentence.

***fö re-sét**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *set* (q. v.).]

1. To set first, to prefer.

"If I *forset* the night, Jerusalem, ai."—*E. Eng. Psalter: Ps. cxxxvi.* 6.

2. To set out beforehand.

"In th' heaven's universal alphabet All earthly things so surely are *foreset*."

Ep. Hal. Virgindiarum, bk. ii., sat. 7.

***fö re-sét-tle**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *settle* (q. v.).] To settle, arrange, or determine beforehand.

fö re-shäd-öw, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and English *shadow*, *v.* (q. v.).] To shadow beforehand; to foreshignify, to typify, to adumbrate.

"What else is the law but the gospel *foreshadowed*?"—*Hooker*.

***fö re-shäd-öw**, *s.* [**FORESHADOW**, *v.*] An antetype; a sign or type of things to come; an anticipatory sketch.

"It is only in local glimpses and by significant fragments . . . that we can hope to impart some outline or *foreshadow* of this doctrine."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. viii.

***fö re-shäme**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *shame* (q. v.).] To bring shame or reproach upon; to shame, to disgrace.

"Oh bill, *foreshaming* Those rich-left heirs, that let their fathers lie Without a monument."—*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

***fö re-shä-pe**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and English *shape* (q. v.).] To shape or form beforehand; to prepare, to mold.

***fö re-shew** (ew as ö), *v. t.* [**FORESHOW**.]

fö re-ship, *fore-schyp, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *ship*; A. S. *forscip*; *Dut. voorschip*.] The forepart of a ship; the forecable.

fö re-shöre, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and English *shore* (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The part of land immediately in front of the shore; the part lying between high and low-water marks.

2. *Hydraulic Engineering*:

(1) A bank a little distance from a sea-wall to break the force of the surf. [**FORELAND**.]

(2) The seaward projecting, slightly inclined portion of a breakwater.

fö re-short-en (or as *short n*), *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *shorten* (q. v.).]

Perspective: To represent objects on a plane surface as they appear to the eye, by means of foreshortening.

"'Tis a greater mystery in the art Of painting, to *foreshorten* any part Than draw it out."

Butler: Miscellaneous Thoughts.

böll, böy, pöüt, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhín, bench; go, gem; thin, thís; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f. -cian, -tian = shän. -tion, -sion = shün; -tíon, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

fö-re-short-en-îng (or as **shortn**), *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *shortening* (q. v.).]

Perspective: The art of representing objects on a plane surface as they appear to the eye, depending upon a correct knowledge of form, perspective, and chiaroscuro. It is one of the most difficult studies in the art of design, and, when executed with skill, constitutes the excellence of the master.

"The greatest parts of the body ought to appear foremost; and he forbids the foreshortening, because they make the parts appear little."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

fö-re-shöt, *s.* The first product of distillation of low wines; it is a liquid abounding in fusel oil.

fö-re-shöuts, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: The double ropes which fasten the main-sail of a ship. (*Palsgrave.*)

fö-re-shöw, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *show* (q. v.).]

1. To discover a thing before it happens; to predict, to anticipate, to forebode, to prognosticate.

"Did he not desperate impulse feel,
Headlong to plunge himself below,
And meet the worst his fears foreshow?"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 31.

2. To represent before it comes; to typify; to foreshadow.

***Fö-re-shöw**, *s.* [FORESHOW, *v.*] A sign or token given beforehand; a prognostication; a foreboding.

fö-re-shöw-ër, *s.* [Eng. *foreshow*; -*er*.] One who or that which foreshadows, foretells, or predicts.

fö-re-shrouds, *s. pl.* [Pref. *fore-*, and English *shrouds* (q. v.).]

Naut.: [SHROUDS.]

***Fö-re-side**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *side* (q. v.).]

1. The front side, the front.

2. A spacious outside or show.

"Now when these counterfeiters were thus unceasing
Out of the foreshide of their forgerie."
Spenser: F. Q., V. iii. 39.

fö-re-sight (*gh* silent), *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *sight* (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or faculty of foreseeing; prescience; perspicacity.

"Let Eve, for I have drenched her eyes,
Here sleep below, while thou to foresight wakest."
Milton: P. L., xi. 368.

2. A provident care for futurity; forethought; care in guarding against evil.

"Make a random expense without plan or foresight."—*Burke: Letter to a Noble Lord.*

II. Tech.: [FORE-SIGHT.]

Crabb thus discriminates between *foresight*, *forecast*, and *premeditation*: "*Foresight*, from seeing before, denotes the simple act of the mind in seeing a thing before it happens; *forecast*, from casting the thoughts onward, signifies coming at the knowledge of a thing beforehand by means of calculation; *premeditation*, from *meditate*, signifies obtaining the same knowledge by force of meditating or reflecting deeply. *Foresight* is the general and indefinite term; we employ it either on ordinary or extraordinary occasions; *forecast* and *premeditation* mostly in the latter case: all business requires *foresight*; state concerns require *forecast*; *foresight* and *forecast* respect what is to happen; they are the operations of the mind in calculating futurity; *premeditation* respects what is to be said or done; it is a preparation of the thoughts and designs for action; by *foresight* and *forecast* we guard against evils and provide for contingencies; by *premeditation* we guard against errors of conduct." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fö-re-sight-éd (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *foresight*; -*ed*.] Possessing or acting with foresight or forethought; provident, prudent, foreseeing.

fö-re-sight-fül (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *foresight*; *ful* (l).] Full of foresight or forethought; prescient, provident.

fö-re-sîgn (*g* silent), *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and English *sign* (q. v.).] Divination.

fö-re-sîg-nî-fy, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and English *signify* (q. v.).] To betoken beforehand; to foreshow; to typify; to adumbrate.

"Discoveries of Christ already present, whose future coming the Psalms did but foreshow."—*Hooker: Ecclesiastical Polity.*

fö-re-skin, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *skin* (q. v.).] The skin which covers the *glans penis*; the prepuce.

"Thine own hand
An hundred of the faithless foe shall slay
And for a dower their hundred foreskins pay."
Conley: Davidide, iii.

fö-re-skirt, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and English *skirt* (q. v.).] The loose hanging portion of a coat in front.

"Honor's train
Is longer than his foreskirt."
Shakespeare: Henry VIII., ii. 3.

***fö-re-släck**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*=for, and Eng. *slack* (q. v.).]

1. To lose or neglect through idleness; to omit.

"It is a great pity that so good an opportunity was omitted, and so happy an occasion foreloaked, that might have been the eternal good of the land."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

2. To delay, to hinder, to put off.

"Through other great adventures hether too
Had it forslackt." *Spenser: F. Q.*, V. xii. 8.

fö-re-sleeve, *fore-sleeve*, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *sleeve* (q. v.).] That part of a sleeve between the wrist and the elbow.

"Of a feres frokke
Were the foresleeves." *P. Plowman*, 2, 635.

***fö-re-slip**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and English *slip* (q. v.).] To lose before.

"Amends of the former time foreslpt."—*P. Holland: Pity*, bk. xix., ch. vi.

***fö-re-slöw**, ***for-slowe**, ***for-sloe**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *fore-*=for, and Eng. *slow* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To delay; to hinder; to impede; to obstruct.

"His journeys to foreslow."
Drayton: Polyolbion, p. 35.

2. To neglect; to omit.

"Why she did her wonted course foreslowe."
Spenser: F. Q., VII. vi. 16.

3. To render slow; to delay.

"By no means may way I would foreslowe."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. x. 16.

B. Intrans.: To be dilatory or slow; to delay; to loiter.

"Foreslow no longer, make we hence amain."
Shakespeare: Henry VI., Pt. III., ii. 3.

***fö-re-snäf-fe**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *snaffle* (q. v.).] To restrain by anticipation.

"Had not I foresnaffed my mynde by votarye promise
Not too yoke in wedlock."
Stanhurst: Virgil's Æneid, iv. 17.

***fö-re-spéak** (1), *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *speak* (q. v.).] To speak, tell, or declare beforehand; to predict; to foretell; to foresee.

***fö-re-spéak** (2), *v. t.* [FORSEPEAK.]

1. To bring bad luck upon by the use of evil words; to damn.

"She threatens me wi' mischiefs and forespeaks me."
Scott: Bride of Lammermoor, ch. xxxiv.

2. To forbid; to gainsay.

***fö-re-spéak-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *forespeak* (1); -*er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who speaks on behalf of another; an introducer.

"Be, as it were, forespeakers for his entertainment."
Breton: Grimello's Fortunes, p. 10.

2. *Scots Law:* The foreman of a jury.

fö-re-spéak-îng, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and English *speaking* (q. v.).]

1. A prediction; a prophecy; a prognostication.

2. A preface.

***fö-re-spéech**, ***vore-speche**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *speech* (q. v.).] A preface.

***fö-re-spéed**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *speed* (q. v.).] To surpass in speed; to outrun.

***fö-re-spénd**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*=for, and Eng. *spend* (q. v.).] To weary out; to exhaust.

"After him came spurring hard,
A gentleman, almost forespent with speed."
Shakespeare: Henry IV., Pt. II., i. 1.

***fö-re-spént**, *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *spent* (q. v.).]

1. Bestowed before.

2. Past, foregone, previous.

***fö-re-spök-en** (or as **spök'n**), *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *spoken* (q. v.).] Previously spoken, uttered or said.

***fö-re-spür-rër**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *spur-rer* (q. v.).] One who rides before; a messenger; a harbinger.

för-ést, *s. & a.* [O. Fr., from Low Lat. *forest*=a forest; *forestis*=an open space of ground over which the rights of chase were reserved, from Lat. *foris*=out of doors; Fr. *forêt*; Ital. *foresta*; O. H. Ger. *forst*.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An extensive wood, or tract of wooded country; a wild, uncultivated tract of ground interspersed with wood.

"Hys forest and hys wodes, and mest the nywe forest,
That ys in Southhamtesseyre."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 375.

II. Technically:

1. *Botanical Geog.:* Of the acreage of Great Britain about 4 per cent. are in woods; of Ireland, 1½ per cent.; of France, 16 per cent.; of Prussia, 23 per cent.; of Austria, 31 per cent.; and of Russia,

42½ per cent. Of the United States, once almost a continuous wilderness of trees, only 25 per cent. of the surface is now covered with wood. The British Empire has of forest, or of woods, 340,000,000 acres, which is more than is possessed by any other country in the world.

2. *Meteor.:* The clearing of forests in this country, France, &c., has made the climate less extreme than formerly—that is, the winters have been less cold and the summers less hot. Forests do not increase the rainfall, but they prevent it from easily running to waste. The destruction of the forests in the once fertile Palestine, Syria, and Cyprus has made those countries comparatively barren.

3. *Geol.:* The influence of forests in the economy of nature is conservative. A covering of herbage and shrubs tends to protect a loose soil from being carried away by rain or even by the ordinary action of a river, and to prevent hills of looses and from being blown away by the wind. When trees, in a cold climate, on their fall obstruct the drainage of a forest, peat is in many cases generated, and peat-bogs now mark the site of some old forests. Sometimes a depression of the land, a landslip, or some other cause, places a forest under the water. It is then said to be submerged (q. v.). If the waters are those of the ocean, it is said to be submarine (q. v.). In certain cases insects can destroy a forest by killing the trees of which it is composed. At certain spots a fossil or buried forest exists. Fossil forests are occasionally found in the coal measures.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to a forest; as, *forest trees*; *silvan*, *rustic*.

"Like crowded forest trees we stand,
And some are marked to fall."
Copper: Bill of Mortality, (1781.)

Crabb thus discriminates between *forest*, *chase*, and *park*: "*Forest*, *chase*, and *park* are all habitations for animals of venery; but the *forest* is of the first magnitude and importance, it being a franchise and the property of the king; the *chase* and *park* may be either public or private property. The *forest* is so formed of wood, and covers such an extent of ground, that it may be the haunt of wild beasts; of this description are the *forests* in Germany; the *chase* is an indefinite and open space that is allotted expressly for the chase of particular animals, such as deer; the *park* is an inclosed space that serves for the preservation of domestic animals." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

Obvious compounds: *Forest-banner* (*Scott*), *forest-cave*, *forest-crowned* and *forest-walk* (*Thomson*), *forest-path*, (*Couper*).

forest-bed, **Cromer forest-bed**, *s.*

Geol.: A bed at Cromer, in Norfolk, England, intervening between certain glacial strata and the subjacent chalk. (*Lyell*.)

***forest-born**, *a.* Born in a forest or wild.

"This boy is forest-born,
And hath been tutored in the rudiments
Of desperate studies."
Shakespeare: As You Like It, v. 4.

forest-bug, *s.*

Entom.: A name given to more than one species of Pentatoma.

forest-court, *s.*

Old Eng. Law: A court instituted for the government of the royal forests, and for the punishment of all injuries done to the royal deer or venison, to the vert or greensward, and to the covert in which such deer are lodged. These are the courts of Attachments, of Regard, of Swainmote, and of Justice-seat. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 3.) [FOREST, II. 4; VERDERER.]

forest-fly, *s.*

Entom. (pl.): A popular name for the insects belonging to the family Hippoboscidae (q. v.). The name is given because one species, *Hippobosca equina*, parasitic upon the horse, is exceedingly abundant in the New Forest.

forest-food, *s.* Food derived from a forest; subsistence on the branches or woody fibers of trees.

"The forest-god of such a species—*Elephas primigenius*—becomes as perennial as the lichens that flourish beneath the winter snows of Lapland."—*Owen: Brit. Foss. Rem.*, 262, 263.

forest-glade, *s.* An open, grassy plot in a forest.

forest-laws, *s. pl.*

English Law: Laws for the regulation of the forest. These were instituted under the Conqueror, and were so severe that the *Saxon Chronicle* said he loved a deer as if he were its father. A man killing one might be mutilated and put to death. This was abolished by the Carta de Foresta (Forest Charter), granted by Henry III. in A. D. 1224. Gradually the forest-laws fell nearly into desuetude. Charles I. attempted to revive them, and the Forest Court of Justice Seat fined certain persons heavily for encroachments on the forests committed three or four centuries previously. The Long Parliament put an end to these extortions. [FOREST-COURT.]

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hëre, camel, hër, thëre; plne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gö, pô, or, wöre, wöf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rôle, füll; trÿ, sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

forest-marble, s.

Geol.: A stratum of lower oolitic age. The typical rock is generally an argillaceous limestone abounding in marine fossils.

forest-oak, s.

Bot.: A commercial name for a species of *Casuarina*, the timber of which is exported from Australia. In that country oak is the general name for the *Casuarina* genus, which has no close affinity to the genuine *Quercus* (q. v.).

forest-science, s. The same as **FORESTRY**. (*Pen. Cyclo.*, x. 350.)

forest-sheriff, s. The guardian or keeper of a forest; a verderer. (*Eng.*)

forest-spirits, s. pl.

Comp. Mythology: Certain spirits said to haunt forests. In the Australian bush, according to the belief of the natives, demons whistle in the branches, and sneak among the trunks to seize the wayfarer; the same belief is found in Brazil, among the Karens, the negroes of Senegambia, and the Indians of North and South America; and the baleful shapes of terror that glide through our own woodlands are familiar still to peasant and poet. All these imaginary beings have been devised to account for the mysterious influences that beset the wanderer in the forest. In some cases the belief is that spirits do not roam through the forest at large, but inhabit particular trees, growing with their growth and losing power with their decay. A similar conception belonged to the mythology of Greece and Rome, and in all cases the spirit inhabitant was supposed to have supernatural power, and sometimes to utter oracles. (*Tylor.*) [SERPENT-WORSHIP, TREE-WORSHIP.]

forest-tree, s. A timber tree, as distinguished from a fruit tree.

***fö-r-est, v. t.** [**FOREST, s.**] To cover or plant with trees; to convert into a forest.

***fö-re-staff, s.** [**Pref. fore-**, and **Eng. staff** (q. v.).]

Optics: An instrument formerly used at sea for taking the altitude of heavenly bodies, and also known as a cross-staff. The observer faces the object, the position being the reverse of that assumed in using the backstaff for a similar purpose. The forestaff has a straight square staff, graduated like a line of tangents, and four crosses or vanes which slide thereon. The first and shortest of these vanes is called the ten-cross, and belongs to that side of the instrument whereon the divisions begin at 3° and end at 10°. The next longer vane, called the thirty-cross, belongs to the side of the staff graduated from 10° to 30°. The sixty-cross belongs to the side graduated from 20° to 60°. The ninety-cross belongs to the side of the staff graduated from 30° to 90°.

***fö-r-est-age (age as lē), s.**

[**Eng. forest**; -age.]

Old Law:

1. A duty or tribute payable to the king's foresters.

2. An ancient service paid by foresters to the king.

***fö-r-est-al, a.** [**English forest**; -al.] Of or pertaining to a forest.

"An appropriate cincture of forestal grandeur."—*Land, Jan. 10, 1883.*

fö-re-ställ, *for-stalle, v. t. & i. [**Pref. fore-**, and **Eng. stall** (q. v.).] A contemporary of Spenser's, who wrote a glossary to the poet's *Shepherd's Calendar*, includes *forestall* in the list of old words, but since then it has completely revived. (*Trench.*)

A. Transitive:**1. Ordinary Language:**

*1. To buy up commodities before they have been exhibited for sale on stalls or in the market.

"That they forestall no fyssh by the wey."—*English Glde.*, p. 396.

*2. To take possession of before another person or thing; to hinder by preoccupation or anticipation.

"They weened foule reproch Was to them doen, their entrance to forestall."

Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 11.

3. To anticipate; to be beforehand with.

"The birds, conceiving a design To forestall sweet St. Valentine."

Couper: Pairing-time Anticipated.

4. To deprive.

"All the better: may This night forestall him of the coming day."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 5.

***II. Law:**

1. To obstruct or stop up as a road; to intercept on the road.

2. To engross or buy up goods before they had been exposed in the market, so as to obtain the control of the market, and be able to sell again at a

higher price; to dissuade or hinder persons from bringing goods to market, or to try to induce them to raise the price of goods already in the market. Forestalling the market was an offense at law in England up to 1844. In this country, where the transaction does not partake of the nature of a conspiracy, the law does not reach it.

B. Intrans.: To anticipate; to be or come too soon or too quick.

"Perhaps forestalling night prevented them." *Milton: Comus, 285.*

fö-re-ställ, s. [**Pref. fore-**, and **Eng. stall** (q. v.).] A slang term for a man who goes in front as a lookout when a garotte robbery is being committed; three were generally concerned in these robberies: the back-stall (or man who kept watch behind), the front-stall or forestall, and the "ugly man," the last being the actual perpetrator.

fö-re-ställ-är, s. [**Eng. forestall**; -er.] One who forestalls; one who anticipates the market by buying up goods before they are exposed for sale, so as to obtain the control of the market.

"This new sort of engrossers or forestallers, having the feeding and supplying this numerous body of workmen, set the price upon the poor landholder."—*Locke.*

fö-re-ställ-läg, pr. par., a. & s. [**FORESTALL, v.**]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of anticipating, or being in advance of others.

2. *Law*: The act of buying up goods before they are exposed for sale, so as to obtain command of the market.

fö-re-ställ-läg, s. [**Pref. fore-**, and **Eng. starling** (q. v.).]

Naut.: An ice-breaker in advance of the starling of a bridge.

fö-re-stäy, s. [**Pref. fore-**, and **Eng. stay, s.** (q. v.).]

Naut.: A large, strong rope, reaching from the foremost head toward the bowsprit end to support the mast.

***fö-re-stēm, *fore-stam, s.** [**Pref. fore-**, and **Eng. stem** (q. v.).]

1. The prow of a ship.

2. The forepart of anything.

fö-r-est-är, *fors-ter, *fos-ter, s. [**Fr. forestier**, from **Low Lat. forestarius**, from **forest**=a wood; **O. H. Ger. forestári, forstäre**; **M. H. Ger. vorstere**.] 1. One who has charge of a forest or forests; one who has charge of the growing timber on an estate.

"I am forester of the emperours in this forest."—*Gesta Romanorum*, p. 206.

2. One who lives in a forest or wild wooded country.

"Where foresters and shepherds dwell." *Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, v.*

*3. A forest-tree.

"This niceness is more conspicuous in flowers and the herbaceous offspring than in foresters."—*Evelyn: Silva.*

4. A member of the benefit society so called. It has within its pale hundreds of thousands of operatives.

fö-re-stick, s. [**Pref. fore-**, and **Eng. stick**.] The front stick lying on the andirons in a wood fire.

fö-r-est-lne, a. [**Eng. forest**; -ine.] Pertaining to or living in forests.

"These lemuroids were forestine and perhaps nocturnal fruit-eaters."—*Grant Allen, in Fortnightly Review.*

fö-r-est-ry, s. [**Eng. forest**; -ry.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act, occupation, or art of forming and cultivating forests; the management of growing timber.

*2. Nearly every nation in Europe except Britain has schools of forestry.

3. *Scots Law*: The privileges of a royal forest; forestage.

***fö-r-est-ý, a.** [**Eng. forest**; -ý.] Like a forest; covered with forests; thickly wooded.

"When the whole country's face was forestý, and we Lived loosely in the wilds which now thus peopled be." *Drayton: Polyolbion, s. 22.*

***fö-re-swät, a.** [**FORSWAT.**]

fö-r-ët (t silent), s. [**Fr.**]

Ord.: A gimlet or drill used for boring the touch-hole of a gun.

fö-re-täck-kle, s. [**Pref. fore-**, and **English tackle** (q. v.).]

Naut.: The tackle on the foremost of a ship.

***fö-re-täik (t silent), s.** [**Pref. fore-**, and **English talk** (q. v.).] A preface; an introduction.

fö-re-täste, s. [**Pref. fore-**, and **Eng. taste** (q. v.).] A taste or experience of beforehand; anticipation of; partial enjoyment in advance; an antepast.

"It is the forestaste of heaven, and the earnest of eternity."—*South.*

fö-re-täs te, v. t. [**Pref. fore-**, and **English taste** (q. v.).]

1. To taste before another.

"Foretasted fruit, Profaned first by the serpent." *Milton: P. L., ix. 929.*

2. To have a previous enjoyment or taste of; to have an antepast of; to anticipate.

fö-re-täst-är, s. [**English forestast** (e); -er.] One who tastes beforehand; one who has a forestaste or previous enjoyment of.

***fö-re-täught (gh silent), a.** [**Pref. fore-**, and **Eng. taught** (q. v.).] Taught or instructed beforehand.

fö-re-täuld, a. [**FORETOLD.**]

***fö-re-téach, v. t.** [**Pref. fore-**, and **Eng. teach** (q. v.).] To teach or instruct beforehand.

***fö-re-téam, s.** [**Pref. fore-**, and **Latin temo**=a beam, a pole.] A front pole or shaft.

"Their chariots in their foreteams broke." *Chapman: Homer's Iliad, iv. 352.*

fö-re-täll, v. t. & i. [**Pref. fore-**, and **English tell** (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

*1. To tell beforehand.

"These . . . as I foretold you, were all spirits." *Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.*

2. To predict; to prophesy; to declare or tell an event before it happens.

3. To foretoken; to foreshow; to foreshadow.

"What art thou, whose heavy looks foretell Some dreadful story hanging on thy tongue?"

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., ii. 1.

B. Intrans.: To prophesy; to utter a prophecy or prediction.

"One greater, of whose day he shall foretell." *Milton: P. L., xii. 242.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *foretell*, *to predict*, *to prophesy*, and *to prognosticate*: "*Foretell* is the most general in its sense, and familiar in its application: we may *foretell* common events, although we cannot *predict* or *prophesy* anything important: *to foretell* is an ordinary gift; one *foretells* by a simple calculation or guess: to *predict* and to *prophesy* are extraordinary gifts: one *predicts* by a supernatural power real or supposed; one *prophesies* by means of inspiration. *Prediction* as a noun is employed for both the verbs *foretell* and *predict*; it is therefore a term of less value than *prophesy*. We speak of a *prediction* being verified, and a *prophecy* fulfilled. *To prognosticate* is an act of the understanding; it is guided by outward symptoms as a rule; it is only stimulated and not guided by outward objects: a physician *prognosticates* the crisis of a disorder by the symptoms discoverable in the patient." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fö-re-täll-är, s. [**Eng. foretell**; -er.] One who or that which foretells; a predictor; a prognosticator.

"Others are proposed, not that the foretold events should be known; but that the accomplishment that expects them may evince, that the foreteller of them was able to see them."—*Boyle: On Colors.*

***fö-re-thiäk, v. t. & i.** [**Pref. fore-**, and **Eng. think** (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To anticipate in the mind; to anticipate; to prognosticate.

"The soul of every man Prophetically does forethink thy fall." *Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iii. 2.*

2. To contrive, plan, or design beforehand.

"Blessed be that God which hath given you an heart to forethink this, and a will to honor him with his own."—*Bishop Hall.*

B. Intrans.: To think, design, or plan beforehand; to exercise forethought.

"Thou wise, forethinking, weighing politician." *Smith. (Johnson.)*

fö-re-thought (ought as ät), a. [**Pref. fore-**, and **Eng. thought** (q. v.).] Thought of or contrived beforehand; prepense; as, *forethought malice*.

fö-re-thought (ought as ät), s. [**Pref. fore-**, and **Eng. thought, s.** (q. v.).]

1. Prescience; anticipation; premeditation.

"Whether it be by spitefulness of forethought, or by the folly of oversight or evil counsel."—*L' Etrange.*

2. Provident care or thought; foresight.

"From a people so fed diligence and forethought were not to be expected."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. vi.*

¶ For the difference between *forethought* and *forecast*, see **FORECAST**.

forethought felony, s.

Law: Murder. (*Wharton.*)

¶ As other felonies than murder can be planned deliberately, the term is not sufficiently distinctive.

böil, böy; pöüt, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = çhan. -tion = shün; -tön, -gion = shün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

fore-thought-fül (ought as *ät*), *a.* [Eng. *forethought*; *-ful* (*l*).] Full of forethought, foresight, or prescience.

***fö re-thrät-en**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *threaten* (*q. v.*).] To threaten beforehand.

"It being *forethreatened*, and advertisement being fortunately lighted upon."—*Hosell: Dodona's Grove*, p. 44.

fö re-time, *s.* Past time; the time before the present. (*J. C. Shairp*.)

fö re-tök-en (or as *tök'n*), *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *token*, *v.* (*q. v.*).] To betoken beforehand; to foreshow, to prognosticate, to forebode.

"If aught were *foretold* thereby."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 225.

fö re-tök-en (or as *tök'n*), *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *token*, *s.* (*q. v.*).] A sign, an omen, a prognostic, a foreboding.

"A *foretoken* of bringing in of foreign powers, which indeed happened."—*Camden: Remains*.

fö re-töld, *pa. par. or a.* [FORTELL.]

fö re-tooth, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *tooth* (*q. v.*).] One of the teeth in the anterior part of the mouth; an incisor.

"The *foreteeth* should be formed broad, and with a thin sharp edge like chizzles."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

fö re-töp, ***fore-toppe**, ***for-töp**, ***for-toppe**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *top* (*q. v.*).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. That part of a woman's head-dress that is forward; the top of a periwig; the "bangs."

2. The forehead.

"His *fax* and his *foretoppe* was filterede togeders."—*Morte Arthure*, 1,078.

3. An erect tuft of hair on the head; the hair on the forehead of the head.

II. Naut.: The platform at the head of the foremast.

foretop-gallant, *a.*

Naut.: Designating the part of a ship's rigging above the topmast; as, the *foretop-gallant* yard.

foretop-man, *s.*

Naut.: A man stationed in the foretop in readiness to set or take in the smaller sails, and to keep the upper rigging in order.

foretop-mast, *s.*

Naut.: The mast erected at the head of the foremast, and surmounted in its turn by the foretop-gallant mast.

foretop-sail, *s.*

Naut.: The sail spread just above the foretop.

for-äv-är, *adv.* [Eng. *for*, and *ever*.] In perpetuity; to the end of time; unceasingly, eternally.

***fö re-vöuched**, *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and English *vouched*.] Vouched, declared, or affirmed before. (*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.)

***fö re-wäg-és**, ***for-wäg-eis**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *wages*.] Wages given before the performance of any work or service.

"The saids coilyearis, coilyeraris, and saltaris, to be esteemit, as theiftis, and punisshit in their bodies—viz., samony of thame as sall ressave *foirwageis* and feis [fees]."—*Acts Jas. VI.*, 1606 (ed. 1814), p. 287.

fö re-wäle, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and (?) Eng. *wale* (*q. v.*).]

Sadd.: The smaller roll of a horse-collar.

***fö re-wäll**, ***fore-wal**, ***for-wal**, *s.* [A. S. *forweall*.] An outer wall or barrier.

"The sayour schal be set ther ynnre, the wal and the forewal."—*Wycliffe: Isaiah xvi. 1.* (*Purvey*.)

***fore-ward** (1), ***for-ward**, ***for-warde**, *s.* [A. S. *forweard*.] An agreement, a compact, a treaty.

"Mi *forwarde* with the I festen on this wyse."—*E. Eng. Allit. Poems: Cleaness*, 827.

***fö re-ward** (2), *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *ward* (*q. v.*).] The front guard, the van, the front.

"They that marched in the *foreward* were all mighty men."—*1 Macabees ix. 11.*

***fore-wardes**, *adv.* [A. S. *forweard*.] Forward, after; of time or place.

"Fro this *forwardes* nevere entred suche filthe in that place."—*Maunderville*, p. 61.

fö re-wärn, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *warn* (*q. v.*).]

A. Transitive:

1. To warn or admonish beforehand.

"I will *forewarn* you whom you shall fear."—*Luke xii. 6.*

2. To caution beforehand.

"Phœbus had *forewarned* him of singing wars."—*Dryden: Virgil. (Dedic.)*

3. To inform or give notice to beforehand.

"We were *forewarned* of your coming."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., iv. 7.*

***B. Intrans.:** To give warning or notice beforehand.

"In their room, as they *forewarn*,
Wolves shall succeed for teachers."—*Milton: P. L.*, xii. 507.

***fö re-wäste**, *v. t.* [FORWASTE.]

***fö re-wear-ý**, *v. t.* [FORWEARY.]

***fö re-weep**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *weep*.] To weep before.

"The sky in sullen drops of rain
Forewept the morn."—*Churchill: The Duellist*, i. 155.

***fö re-wënd**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *wend* (*q. v.*).] To go before.

***fö re-wënt**, *pret. of v.* [FOREGO.]

"And now they have to heaven *forewent*."—*Spenser: Shepheard's Calendar*, July.

***fö re-wete**, ***fö re-wite**, *v. t.* [A. S. *forewitan*.] To know, determine, or settle beforehand.

***fore-wet-er**, ***for-wit-er**, *s.* [Eng. *forwete* (*e*); *-er*.] [FORWITER.]

***fö re-wët-läg**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *weting* (*q. v.*).] Foreknowledge, prescience.

"Whether that Goddes worthy *foreweting*
Streineth me nedeleys for to don a thing."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 15,240.

fö re-wind (1), *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *wind*, *s.* (*q. v.*).] A wind which blows a vessel along in her course.

"Long sailed I on smooth seas, by *forewinds* borne."—*Sandys: Job*, p. 25.

fö re-wind (2), *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *wind*, *v.* (*q. v.*).]

Agric.: One of the leaders of a gang of reapers.

***fö re-wise**, ***for-wise**, *a.* [A. S. *forewis*.] Foreseeing; having foresight or foreknowledge.

"In fele things *forwise*, and a fer cester."—*Destruction of Troy*, 3,949.

***fö re-wish**, *v. t.* [Prefix *fore-*, and English *wish* (*q. v.*).] To wish for or desire beforehand.

"The wisser sort ceased not to do what in them lay to procure that the good commonly *forewished* might in time come to effect."—*Knolles: History of the Turks*.

***fö re-wit**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *wit* (*q. v.*).]

1. Foreknowledge, foresight, prudence.

"Let thy *forewit* guide thy thought."—*Southwell*.

2. One who sets himself up as a leader in matters of taste or literature.

***fö re-wit-en**, ***for-wit-en**, *v. t.* [A. S. *forewitan*.] To know beforehand; to have prescience or foreknowledge of.

fö re-wit-är, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *wit*; *-är*.] One who knows before; one who has prescience.

"God byholder and *forewiter* of alle thinges."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 178.

***fö re-with-äred**, *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *with-ered* (*q. v.*).] Withered away.

"Her body small, *forewithered* and forespent."—*Sackville: Induction*, st. xii.

fö re-wöm-en, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *woman* (*q. v.*).] A woman who acts as chief or superintendent of other women, as in a shop or a department.

fö re-wörds, *s. pl.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *words*.] A preface, an introduction.

***fö re-wörn**, *a.* [FORWOERN.]

***fö re-wöt**, ***fö re-wote**, *pret. of v.* [FOREWETE.]

fö re-yard, *s.*

Naut.: The lowest yard on the foremast of a ship.

for-fäirn, *a.* [FORFAIRE.] Distressed; worn out.

***for-falte**, *v. t.* [FORFEIT.]

***for-fält**, ***for-fäult**, *v. t.* To subject to forfeiture; to attain; to outlaw.

***for-fäng**, *s.* [A. S.] [FANG, *v.*]

Old Law:

1. The taking of provisions from any person in fairs and markets before the royal purveyors were served with necessities for the sovereign.

2. The seizing or rescuing of stolen or strayed cattle from the hands of a thief, or from those having illegal possession of them.

3. The reward paid for the rescue or recovery of stolen or strayed cattle.

***for-fare**, ***for-far-en**, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *forfaran*; O. Fris. *forfara*=to perish, to die; O. H. Ger. *farfaran*; Icel. *fyrrfara*=to kill.]

A. Intrans.: To perish; to become exhausted or worn out.

B. Trans.: To destroy; to kill.

***for-fäught** (*gh* silent or guttural), ***for-faghte**, *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *fought* (*q. v.*).] Worn out with fighting.

***for-fault-üre**, *s.* [Fr. *forfaiture*.] Forfeiture, attainder.

***for-fear**, ***for-fere**, *v. t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *fear*, *v.* (*q. v.*).; M. H. Ger. *verwären*; Dut. *vervaren*.] To terrify greatly.

for-felt, ***for-falt**, ***for-fete**, ***for-fett**, ***for-fette**, *v. t. & t.* [FORFEIT, *s.* Fr. *forfaire*=to transgress; Low Lat. *foris facio*=to trespass; *foris*=abroad, and *facio*=to do.]

***A. Intransitive:**

1. To do wrong or amiss; to be guilty of a crime or fault.

"Sen he has *forfett* agans oure lawe."—*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 189.

2. To fail to observe an obligation or duty.

"I will have the heart of him if he *forfett*."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 1.

B. Transitive:

1. To lose all right or claim to anything by any fault, crime, omission, or neglect; to become liable to be deprived of.

"The former class considered him as having *forfett*ed his crown; the latter as having resigned it."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

2. To subject to forfeiture or loss of property, &c.

"We mone be *forfeted*, and flemyde for ever."—*Morte Arthure*, 1,155.

3. To give up; to abandon.

"Undone and *forfett*ed to cares."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 3.

for-felt, ***for-fet**, ***for-fete**, *s.* [Fr. *forfait*=a crime punishable by fine, a fine, from Low Lat. *forisfactum*, neut. sing. *pa. par.* of *forisfacio*=to trespass; O. Ital. *forfatto*.]

*1. A misdeed; a crime; a transgression.

"He schalle fynde no *forfete* amonge us."—*Maunderville*, p. 294.

2. The act or state of losing or being deprived of something through any fault, crime, omission, or neglect; forfeiture; loss; deprivation.

"And he, that throws not up his cap for joy,
Shall for the fault make *forfeit* of his head."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III.*, ii. 1.

3. That which is forfeited or lost; the loss or penalty incurred through any fault, crime, omission, or neglect; a penalty; a fine.

"Let the *forfeit* be nominated for an equal pound of your flesh."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

*4. One whose life is forfeited; one obnoxious to capital punishment.

"Your brother is a *forfeit* of the law."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, ii. 2.

5. (*Pl.*): A game in which for every breach of the rules the players have to deposit some little article as forfeit, to be redeemed by some sportive fine or penalty.

"Walking out, drinking tea, country dances, and *forfete* shortened the rest of the day."—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. ii.

for-felt, *pa. par. or a.* [FORFEIT, *v.*]

1. Forfeited; lost or alienated through some fault, crime, omission, or neglect.

"All the soules that are, were *forfeit* once."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, ii. 2.

2. Subject, due, liable.

"*Forfeit* to a confined doom."—*Shakesp.: Sonnet 107*.

for-felt-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *forfeit*; *-able*.] That may or can be forfeited; liable or subject to forfeiture.

"So a guardianship in seccage, a man may renounce it as well as he may executorship; they are neither of them *forfeitable*."—*State Trials: The King and the City of London* (1682).

for-felt-är, ***for-fet-owre**, *s.* [Eng. *forfeit*; *-er*.] One who incurs any penalty by failing in his obligations.

"*Forfett*ers you cast in prison."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 2.

***for-felt-mënt**, *s.* [English *forfeit*; *-ment*.] Penalty.

for-felt-üre, ***for-fet-üre**, *s.* [O. Fr. *forfaiture*, *forfeiture*; Fr. *forfaiture*, from Low Lat. *forisfactura*; O. Ital. *forfattura*.]

1. The act of forfeiting or losing something through any fault, crime, omission or neglect.

"Vnder payne of *forfeiture* of the saide goods."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 173.

2. A failure in any obligation.

"'Twas due on *forfeiture*."—*Shakesp.: Timon*, ii. 2.

3. That which is forfeited; a penalty, fine, mulct or amercement.

"Old Michael now
Was summoned to discharge the *forfeiture*."—*Wordsworth: Michael*.

* For the difference between *forfeiture* and *fine*, see FINE.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät; fäll, father; wä, wät, häre, camäl, hër, thäre; pine, plt, sire, slr, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wolf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trý, sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

*for-fēnd, v. t. & i. [FOREFEND.]

*for-fere, v. t. [FORFEAR.]

for-fēred, pa. par. or a. [FORFERE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Thoroughly frightened; in great alarm.

for-fēx, s. [Lat.] A pair of scissors.

for-flī-cate, a. [Lat. *forfex* (genit. *forficis*)=a pair of shears.]

Zoöl.: Cleft like open scissors; as, the tails of certain birds.

for-flīc-u-lā, s. [Lat.,=a pair of small shears or scissors.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Forficulidae (q. v.). [EARWIG.]

for-flī-cū-ll-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *forficul* (a) (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -īdæ.]

Entom.: A family of insects, the only known one belonging to the order Ephemeroptera, or Dermaptera (q. v.). [EARWIG.]

*for-fight (gh silent), v. t. [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *fight*, v. (q. v.)] To exhaust or fatigue with fighting.

*for-flit, *for-flytte, v. t. [Sw. *förflytta*; Dan. *förflytte*.] To drive away; to cause to flit or remove.

*for-fought, *for-fought-en (fought as fāt), a. [Pref. *for-*, and Mid. Eng. *foughten*, pa. par. of *fight*.] Fatigued, wearied, exhausted, worn out.

*for-frēt, *for-frete, *for-fret-en, v. t. [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *fret* (q. v.)] To wear out or away; to consume utterly.

*for-fright (gh silent), v. t. [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *fright*, v. (q. v.)] To frighten or terrify exceedingly.

*for-gāb, *for-gabbe, v. t. [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *gab* (q. v.)] To mock.

*for-gald-ed, a. [English *for-*; galled; -ed.] Greatly galled.

for-gāth-ēr, fōre-gāth-ēr, *for-gād-ēr, v. i. & t. [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *gather* (q. v.)]

A. Intransitive:

1. To hold close intercourse; to be friendly or intimate.

"Instead of foregathering with an old friend."—H. Kingsley: *Ravenshoe*, ch. vii.

2. To fall in with.

"I downa foregather wi' thae things twice in the four-and-twenty hours."—Scott: *Rob Roy*, ch. xviii.

3. To be united in marriage.

"Fouk ay had best begin with dealing fair, Altho' they sud forgader ne'er sue bair."—Ross: *Helenore*, p. 106.

B. Trans.: To be friendly or intimate with.

"The only one I ever did foregather."—Reade: *Cloister and Hearth*, ch. liv.

for-gā-ve, pret. of v. [FORGIVE.]

*for-gāv-el, s. [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *gavel*; Low Lat. *forgabulum*.]

Eng. Law: A quitrent; a small reserved rent in money. (Wharton.)

for-ge, s. [Fr. *forge*, from Lat. *fabrica*=a workshop, from *faber*=a workman; Sp. & Port. *forja*.]

I. Literally:

1. A building in which blacksmith's forges or furnaces are arranged. When on a large scale, furnaces, cranes, and steam hammers are necessary adjuncts; a smithy.

2. A blacksmith's open fire, where iron is heated by the aid of a blast.

"In other part stood one, who at the forge Laboring, two massy cloads of iron and brass Had melted."—Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 565.

3. A place where iron is puddled and shingled.

4. A field-forged in military service. A traveling forge which accompanies a field battery.

5. The act of forging or working iron or steel; the manufacture of metallic bodies.

"In the greater bodies the forge was easy, the matter being ductile and sequacious."—Bacon. (Johnson.)

II. Figuratively:

1. Any place where anything is made or manufactured; a workshop.

"Thus at the flaming forge of life Our fortunes must be wrought."—Longfellow: *Village Blacksmith*.

*2. Workmanship.

"An horse of brasse thei lette do forge Of such ertaile, and of such a forge."—Gower, i. 78.

forge-man, s. A skilled coachsmith, who has a hammerman under him.

forge-rolls, s. pl.

Iron-working: The name given to the train of rolls by which the slab or bloom is converted into puddled bars. They consist of two pairs, the roughing down rolls and the finishing rolls.

fūrge (1), v. i. & t. [Etym. doubtful; by some taken to be a special use of *forge* (2), by others as a corruption of *force*, v. (q. v.)]

A. Intrans.: To work or make way slowly and with difficulty; to move laboriously; with an adverb or preposition, as *on*, *past*, *over*, &c.

B. Trans.: To force or drive forward; as, to *forge* a ship over a shoal.

† To *forge* ahead:

Nautical:

1. To draw ahead; to move or pass slowly in front of some other vessel.

"A good start was effected, and Kate soon forged ahead and fully maintained and increased her lead."—London Daily Telegraph.

2. To shoot ahead, as in coming to anchor after the sails are furled.

for-ge (2), *for-yn, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *forgier*, *forger*, from Lat. *fabrico*; Sp. & Port. *forjar*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To form or beat into shape, as a metal by heating and hammering.

"An horse of brasse thei lette do forge."—Gower, i. 78.

(2) To make or construct of any material.

"Through the crafte of Armetage Of wexe he forged an ymage."—Gower, vi.

2. Figuratively:

*(1) To make by any means; to create

"Who forgid the dowmbe and the deef?"—Wycliffe: *Exodus* iv. 11.

(2) To frame, to invent, to originate.

"And he that forged, and he that threw the dart, Had each a brother's interest in his heart."—Cowper: *Hope*, 578.

(3) To make falsely, to fabricate, to counterfeit, to coin.

"The paltry story is untrue And forged to cheat such gulls as you."—Butler: *Hudibras*, pt. ii., c. iii.

II. Law: To counterfeit, alter, or make in the likeness of something else with intent to defraud; to form or make wrongfully to resemble or in imitation of something else; as, to *forge* a will, to *forge* a bill of exchange.

B. Intransitive:

1. To form by forging.

"Other to grave, or pointe, or forge or bete."—Chaucer: *C. T.*, ii. 961.

2. To commit forgery; to make or utter anything counterfeit.

"Think not, although in writing I preferred The manner of thy vile outrageous crimes, That therefore I have forged."—Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., iii. 1.

† To *forge* over:

Naut.: (See extract.)

"To *forge* over is to force a ship violently over a shoal by the effort of a great quantity of sail."—Falconer: *Marine Dict.*

for-ge-a-ble, a. [French.] That may or can be formed by forging.

for-ge-d, pa. par. or a. [FORGE, v.]

*for-ge-d-l-y, adv. [Eng. *forged*; -ly.] By way of forgery; falsely, untruly.

"Her adversaries might write many things *forgedly* and falsely."—Camden: *Elizabeth* (an. 1585).

for-ē-ēr, *for-ē-ere, s. [O. Fr. *forgiere*, *forgeur*.]

1. One who makes, forms, or fabricates things; a creator.

2. Specifically, one who forges, falsifies, or counterfeits anything fraudulently; one who commits forgery.

for-ē-ēr-ē, *for-ē-er-ye, s. [Eng. *forge*; -ry.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Literally:

(1) The act of forging or forming by heating and hammering.

(2) That which is forged; smith's work.

2. Figuratively:

*(1) Inventing, devising, planning;

(2) The act of forging, counterfeiting, or fabricating; fabrication.

(3) That which is forged, counterfeited, or fabricated; a false or fraudulent imitation.

*(4) Deception.

"What I has your king married the Lady Gray? And now, to sooth your forgery and his, Sends me a paper to persuade me patience."—Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., iii. 3.

II. Law: (See extract.)

"Forgery, or the *crimen falsi*, is an offense which was punished by the civil law with deportation or banishment, and sometimes with death. It may with us be defined at common law to be, 'the fraudulent making or alteration of a writing to the prejudice of another man's right;' for which the offender may suffer imprisonment, and formerly might have been set in the pillory."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 17.

for-gēt, *for-get-en, *for-gete, *for-get-yn, *fer-yete, *for-gite, v. t. & i. [A. S. *forgitan*; Dut. *vergeten*; Dan. *forgiette*; Sw. *förgåta*; Ger. *vergessen*; O. H. Ger. *fargezan*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To lose the memory or remembrance of; to let pass from the memory: to cease to have in remembrance.

"Forget not thy friend in thy mind, and be not unmindful of him in thy riches."—Ecclesi. xxxvii. 6.

2. To neglect; to pay no attention to.

"Can a woman forget her sucking child? Yea, they may forget; yet will I not forget thee."—Isaiah xlii. 15.

3. To unlearn; to lose the power or faculty of doing anything.

"We meet like men that had forgot to speak."—Shakespeare: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., v. 2.

B. Intrans.: To lose memory or remembrance; to cease to remember.

"The best sometimes forget."—Shakespeare: *Othello*, ii. 3.

† To *forget* one's self: To lose one's self-command, so as to be guilty of some unbecoming or unworthy act; to commit one's self.

"Thou dost forget thyself."—Shakespeare: *King John*, iii. 1.

forget-me-not, s.

Botany: *Myosotis palustris*, the Creeping-water Scorpion-grass, a boraginaceous plant about a foot high. The flowers are bright blue, with a yellow eye and a small white ray at the base of each segment. It is found abundantly in ditches and the sides of rivers, flowering from June to August.

"I move the sweet forget-me-not That grows for happy lovers."—Tennyson: *The Brook*.

† The name is also applied to *Myosotis arvensis*, *Veronica chamaedrys*, and *Ajuga chamaepitys*. (Britten & Holland.)

*for-get-el, *for-yet-el, *for-yet-ylle, a. [A. S. *forgitol*.] Forgetful.

*for-get-el-ness, *for-get-el-nes, *for-yet-el-nesse, s. [A. S. *forgitolnes*.] Forgetfulness.

*for-get-el-ship, *for-get-il-schip, s. [Eng. *forgetil*; -ship.] Forgetfulness.

for-gēt-fūl, a. [Eng. *forget*; -ful(l).]

1. Easily losing the memory or remembrance of things; liable to forget.

"Bear with me, good boy, I am much forgetful."—Shakespeare: *Julius Caesar*, iv. 3.

2. Inattentive, negligent; neglectful; careless, heedless

"Be not forgetful to entertain strangers."—Heb. xiii. 2.

*3. Rash, inconsiderate.

"That rash humour, which my mother gave me, Makes me forgetful."—Shakespeare: *Julius Caesar*, iv. 3.

*4. Causing forgetfulness or oblivion; oblivious.

"If the sleepy drench Of that forgetful lake benumn not still."—Milton: *P. L.*, it. 74.

for-gēt-fūl-l-y, adv. [Eng. *forgetful*; -ly.] In a forgetful manner.

"Silently, thankfully, and forgetfully to accept the oppression."—South: *Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 14.

for-gēt-fūl-nēss, s. [Eng. *forgetful*; -ness.]

1. The quality of being forgetful, or of easily losing the memory.

"The only pang my bosom dare not brave Must be to find forgetfulness in thee."—Byron: *Corsair*, i.

2. The state of having lost memory or remembrance of things; oblivion.

"Not in entire forgetfulness, And not in utter nakedness,"—Wordsworth: *Intimations of Immortality*.

*3. The state of being forgotten; oblivion.

"Blind forgetfulness and dark oblivion."—Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, iii. 7.

4. Neglect; negligence or inattention to duty.

"The church of England is grievously charged with forgetfulness of her duty."—Hooker: *Eccles. Polity*.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *forgetfulness* and *oblivion*: "*Forgetfulness* characterizes the person or that which is personal; *oblivion* the state of the thing; the former refers to him who forgets; the latter to that which is forgotten. We blame a person for his forgetfulness; but we sometimes bury things in oblivion." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

bēll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cēll, chorus, chin, bench; go, gēm; thin, thīs; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, &c. = bēl, dēl.

forġ-ēt-ive, a. [Eng. *force*, *t* connective, and Eng. suff. *-ive*.] Capable of forming or producing; inventive.

***for-gēt-ta-ble**, a. [Eng. *forget*; *-able*.] That may be forgotten; liable to be forgotten.

for-gētte, s. [Fr. *fourgette*.]

Glove-making: The piece put between the fingers of a glove, and to which the front and back parts of the fingers are sewed.

for-gēt-tēr, s. [Eng. *forget*; *-er*.]

1. One who forgets.

"A strange forgetter of herself."

Beaumont & Fletcher: The Captain, iv. 3.

2. A heedless, careless, or neglectful person.

for-gēt-tīng, ***for-yet-yng**, ***for-yet-yngē**, pr. par., a. & s. [FORGET.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of losing the memory or remembrance of a thing; forgetfulness.

"I am not willing to discover the forgettings of reverend men."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. xxii.

for-gēt-tīng-lī, adv. [Eng. *forgetting*; *-ly*.] In a forgetful manner; forgetfully; through forgetfulness.

for-gīf, v. t. [FORGIVE.]

***for-gīfte**, s. [FORGIVE.] Forgiveness.

for-gīng, pr. par., a. & s. [FORGE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Literally:

1. The act or process of forming or shaping by beating and hammering.

2. That which is forged; a piece of forged work. "The largest single forging ever made for such a purpose."—*London Daily News*.

II. Fig.: The act of counterfeiting or committing forgery.

forging-hammer, s. A hammer used by gold-beaters. It weighs three pounds, has a head at one end and a wedge at the other, the face having a square area of 1½ inches on the side. Its handle is six inches long. It is the first hammer in the series, and reduces the ingot of gold to one-sixth of an inch. The anvil is a mass of steel four inches long and three broad. The laminating-machine is often used instead of the forging-hammer.

forging-machine, s. A machine having a number of plunging mandrels and stakes between which a heated bar is pressed to form. The opposing faces of the plungers and stakes may be merely hammer-faced, or may be made to act as swages.

forging-press, s. A press for forging by means of pressure, as in the Bessemer press, which acts by hydraulic pressure.

for-giv-a-ble, a. [Eng. *forgive*(e); *-able*.] That may or can be forgiven; pardonable; excusable.

for-give, ***for-geve**, ***for-yeve**, ***for-gif**, ***for-gif-en**, ***for-gyve**, v. t. & i. [A. S. *forgifan*; Dut. *vergeven*; Icel. *fyrirgefa*; Sw. *förgiva*; Ger. *vergeben*; Goth. *fragiban*; O. S. & O. H. Ger. *fargeban*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To give up, to resign.

"To them that list the worlds gay shewes I leave, And to great ones such follies doe forgive."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, vi. ix. 22.

2. To pardon, to excuse; not to exact; to remit that to which one has a claim.

"The lord of that servant was moved with compassion, loosed him, and forgave him the debt."—*Matthew* xviii. 27.

3. To pardon, to excuse; not to exact the penalty for; not to punish, to overlook.

"Forgive us, Lord,

All that we have here misdone."

Reliquie Antiquæ, i. 160.

4. To cease to feel resentment toward; to pardon.

"Sir Thomas Lovel, I as free forgive you, As I would be forgiven."

Shakespeare: Henry VIII., ii. 1.

B. Intrans.: To pardon or overlook any injury, fault, crime, or thing due.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to forgive*, *to pardon*, *to remit*, and *to absolve*: "*Forgive* and *pardon* both signify not to give the punishment that is due: to relax from the rigor of justice in demanding retribution. *Forgive* is the familiar term; *pardon* is adapted to the serious style. Individuals *forgive* each other personal offenses; they *pardon* offenses against law and morals: the former is an act of Christian charity, the latter an act of clemency. . . . *Pardon*, when compared with *remission*, is the consequence of offense; it respects principally the person offending; it depends upon him who is offended; it produces reconciliation when it is sincerely granted

and sincerely demanded. *Remission* is the consequence of the crime; it has more particular regard to the punishment; it is granted either by the prince or magistrates; it arrests the execution of justice. *Absolution* is taken in no other sense; it is the consequence of the fault or the sin, and properly concerns the state of the culprit." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

for-giv-en, pa. par. or a. [FORGIVE.]

for-give-ness, ***for-gefe-nesse**, ***for-yev-nesse**, ***for-gif-ness**, ***for-gife-nesse**, ***for-gyf-ness**, s. [A. S. *forgifness*, *forgifnes*; Dut. *vergifenis*.]

1. The act of forgiving, pardoning, or excusing.

"She rather waives than will dispute her right; And, injured, makes forgiveness her delight."

Cooper: Charity, 431.

2. The state of being forgiven or pardoned; pardon or remission of a penalty incurred.

"In whom we have redemption through His blood, the forgiveness of sins."—*Ephesians* i. 7.

3. A disposition to forgive or excuse; mildness, clemency.

"Here are introduced more heroic principles of meekness, forgiveness, bounty, and magnanimity, than all the learning of the heathens could invent."—*Spenser: John*.

for-giv-ēr, s. [Eng. *forgive*(e); *-er*.] One who forgives, pardons, or remits a penalty.

for-giv-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [FORGIVE.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Disposed to forgive; ready or inclined to overlook offenses; merciful; gracious; mild.

C. As subst.: The act of pardoning or excusing; forgiveness.

for-giv-ing-ness, s. [English *forgiving*; *-ness*.] The quality of being forgiving; readiness to forgive; a forgiving disposition.

***for-gnāw** (g silent), ***for-gnaghe**, v. t. [A. S. *fornagan*.] To gnaw or eat away utterly.

***for-gnide**, v. t. [A. S. *fornidan*.] To break down, to destroy utterly.

for-gō, ***for-gon**, v. t. [FOREGO.]

for-gōt-tēn (or as *gōt'n*), ***for-gōt**, pa. par. or a. [FORGET.]

1. Lost to memory; passed out of remembrance.

*2. Forgetful.

"I am all forgotten."—*Shakespeare: Othello*, ii. 3.

***for-grōwe**, ***for-grow-en**, a. [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *grown* (q. v.).] Far grown; far advanced; overgrown.

***for-guilt**, ***for-gilt**, ***for-guilt-en**, v. t. [A. S. *forgyltan*.] [GUILT.]

1. To sin against.

2. To make guilty; to bring into guilt; to condemn.

***for-hack**, ***for-hac-che**, v. t. [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *hack* (q. v.).] To hack or cut in pieces.

***for-hāl**, v. t. [Pref. *for-*, and English *hale*=hale, v.] To tear or drag asunder; to harass; to torment.

***for-hāng**, ***for-henge**, v. t. [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *hang* (q. v.).] To hang up.

***for-hāte**, v. t. [A. S. *forhátan*.] To hate or despise strongly.

***for-have**, v. t. [A. S. *forhabban*.] To abstain from.

***for-hēad**, ***for-hede**, v. t. [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *head* (q. v.).] To behead.

***for-he-fed-nesse**, s. [A. S. *forhafedness*.] Abstinence.

***for-hele**, v. t. [A. S. *forhelan*; O. S. & O. H. Ger. *forhelan*.] To conceal, to hide.

***for-hēnd**, v. t. [FOREHEND.]

***for-hew** (ew as ū), v. t. [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *hew* (q. v.).] To hew or cut in pieces; to dismember by violence.

***for-hī-le**, v. t. [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *hile* (q. v.).] To cover, to shelter, to protect.

***for-hil-ēr**, s. [Eng. *forhil*(e); *-er*.] A protector, a guardian.

***for-hil-ing**, s. [FORHILE.] Shelter, protection, cover.

***for-hoght**, s. [FORHOW.] Contempt, contumely, disdain, scorn.

***for-hōar**, ***for-hore**, v. t. [Pref. *for-*, and A. S. *hōrian*=to grow hoary or old.] To grow or be old.

***for-hōw**, ***for-hoghe**, v. t. [A. S. *forhogian*.] To despise, to reject, to abandon.

for-hūn-gēred, ***for-hon-gryd**, ***for-hun-gryd**, ***for-un-grid**, a. [Pref. *for-*, and English *hungred* (q. v.).] Exceedingly hungry.

for-in-sē-cal, a. [Lat. *forinsecus*=from without; *foris*=out of doors.] Foreign, alien.

***for-irk**, v. t. & i. [Prefix *for-*, and Eng. *irk* (q. v.).]

A. Trans.: To tire out; to satiate.

"Of manna he ben forirked to eten."

Genesis and *Exodus*, 3, 658.

B. Intrans.: To become tired.

"His wife forirking of his raigne."

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 442.

fōr-is-fa-mil-l-ā-te, v. t. & i. [Low Lat. *foris-familio*, from Lat. *foris*=out of doors, and *familia*=a family.]

Law:

A. Trans.: To emancipate from parental authority; to put a son into possession of property during his father's lifetime, and thus discharge him from the family.

"Yet Glanvil, with us, even in the twelfth century, seems to declare for the right of the nephew by representation; provided the eldest son had not received a provision in lands from his father (or as the civil law would call it), had not been *forisfamiliatus*, in his life time."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. ii., ch. 14.

B. Intrans.: To renounce a legal title to a further share of paternal inheritance.

fōr-is-fa-mil-l-ā-te, a. [Low Lat. *forisfamiliatus*.]

Law: Put into possession of property during the father's lifetime.

fōr-is-fa-mil-l-ā-tion, s. [Low Lat. *forisfamiliatio*, from *forisfamiliatus*, pa. par. of *foris-familio*.]

Law: The act of forisfamiliating; the state of being forisfamiliated.

for-jēs-kēt, a. [Etym. doubtful.]

Jaded with fatigue; worn out. (*Scotch*.)

***for-joust**, ***for-just**, v. t. [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *joust* (q. v.).] To kill in jousting.

***for-jūd-ge**, v. t. [Pref. *for-*, and English *judge* (q. v.).] To judge or condemn wrongfully.

fork, ***forke**, ***furke**, ***forch**, s. [A. S. *forc*, from Lat. *furca*; Icel. *forkr*; Dan. *fork*; Dut. *vork*; O. Fris. *forke*, *furke*; O. Fr. *forche*, *fourche*; *forque*; Fr. *fourche*; Ital. & Port. *forca*; Wel. *fforch*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An instrument consisting of a handle terminating in a shank, usually of metal, with two or more prongs, used for piercing, lifting, carrying, or throwing.

"At midsummer down with the brambles and brakes, And after abroad with thy forks and thy rakes."

Tusser: Husbandry.

2. Anything resembling a fork in shape, or furcate at the extremity.

(1) The point where the legs of a man separate; the juncture.

(2) A divarication; as, the *fork* of a tree, the *fork* of a river.

(3) A place where the country becomes bifurcated; a point where a road divides into two.

"The white doe followed up the vale, Up to another cottage—hidden In the deep fork of Amerdale."

Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, vii.

* (4) A barbed point, as of an arrow.

"Let it fall rather, though the fork invade The region of my heart."—*Shakespeare: Lear*, i. 1.

* (5) A point.

"Several are amazed at the wisdom of the ancients, that represented a thunderbolt with three forks."—*Addison: On Medals*.

*3. A gibbet.

"Than scholtou don the *forchys* before the castel right."

Sir Ferumbras, 2, 861.

4. The haunch of a deer.

5. A dilemma; choice between two evils.

II. Technically:

1. Agric.: An implement with prongs for lifting, digging, carrying, or throwing. Such are dung or manure-forks, hay-forks, pitch-forks, digging-forks.

2. Mus.: A tuning-fork: an instrument of steel with two prongs, which, when set in vibration, gives out a musical sound, varying in pitch according to the thickness of the metal or the length or width apart of the prongs. [TUNING-FORK.]

3. Turn.: A Fork-chuck (q. v.).

¶ In fork:

Mtn.: A term applied to a mine when it is free from water and in working order: the engine is said to leave the water in *fork*.

fork-beam, s.

Shipbuild.: A half-beam to support a deck where hatchways occur.

fork-chuck, s.

Turn.: A piece of steel projecting from the live spindle and carrying the front center and a pair of joints which enter the wood and cause it to rotate.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, plīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

fork-head, s.

*1. The barbed head of an arrow.

"Through his haberiou the fork-head flew."

Spenser: F. Q., III. v. 19.

2. The double head of a rod which divides to form a connection by means of a pin.

fork staff-plane, s.

Join.: A joiner's plane for working convex cylindrical surfaces.

fork-tailed, s.

Ornith.: Having forked tails; that is, the outer feathers longer than the median ones.

¶ (1) Fork-tailed Shrikes:

Ornith.: A name for the Dicrurinae, a sub-family of Laniadae. They are more commonly called Drongo Shrikes. (Swainson.)

(2) Fork-tailed Tyrants:

Ornith.: The genus *Milvulus*, which belongs to the Tyranninae, a sub-family of Laniadae. (Swainson.)

fork-wrench, s. A spanner with two jaws which embrace a nut or a square on a coupling.

fork, v. t. & i. [FORK, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To raise or pitch with a fork, as hay, &c.
2. To dig or break up with a fork, as ground.
3. To make sharp or pointed.
4. To steal. (Slang.)

B. Intransitive:

1. To divide into two; as, a road forks.
2. To shoot out into blades.

"The corn beginneth to fork."—Mortimer: Husbandry.

¶ (1) To fork out: To hand or deliver over.

"If I am willing to fork out a sum of money."—G. Elliot: Daniel Deronda, ch. xviii.

(2) Forks and knives:

Botany: *Lycopodium clavatum*. (Britten & Holand.)

forked, *fork-et, a. [Eng. fork; -ed.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Opening into two or more parts; furcated.

"He would have spoke,
But his for his returned with forked tongue
To forked tongue." Milton: P. L., x. 517, 518.

2. Zigzag; as, forked lightning.

"The forked weapon of the skies can send."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

*3. Having more than one meaning; ambiguous, equivocal.

"What hath this auctor woone nowe by his forked question?"—Bp. Gardiner: Explication, fo. 81.

4. A term applied to the horns of deer when there are only two projections above the sur-royal.

II. Bot.: Having long terminal lobes like the prongs of a fork; as, *Ophioglossum pendulum*.

forked-beard, s.

1. Ord. Lang.: A beard dividing out into two parts.

"An old man with a red, forked-beard."—Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i., ch. 4.

2. Ichthy.: The genus *Raniceps*, which belongs to the family Gadidae (Cods).

fork'-ed-ly, adv. [Eng. forked; -ly.] In a forked manner or form.

*fork'-ed-nëss, s. [Eng. forked; -ness.] The quality or state of being forked or bifurcated.

"Besides the forkedness of the arrows themselves."—Goodwin: Works, iii. 601.

*fork-kër've, v. t. [FORCARVE.]

*fork-ët, s. [Fr. *fourchette*.] A small fork. (Cotgrave.)

*fork'-l-nëss, s. [Eng. forkly; -ness.] The quality or state of being forked or forkly.

*fork'-lëss, a. [Eng. fork; -less.] Destitute of, or having no forks.

fork-tail, s. [Eng. fork, and tail.]

1. A salmon in his fourth year's growth.

2. The name given to several species of Asiatic passerine birds, belonging to *Enicurus* and kindred genera.

fork'-y, a. [Eng. fork; -y.] Forked, furcated, opening with two or more parts or points.

*for-lä-dën, a. [Pref. for-, and English laden (q. v.).] Heavily laden, overladed, overladed.

*for-läft, a. [Pref. for-, and Eng. laft=left.] Left off entirely.

*for-lang, *forr-lange, adv. [Pref. for-, and M. Eng. lang=long.] Very long.

*for-langed, *forr-longedd, a. [Pref. for-; M. Eng. lang=long (q. v.).] Longing exceeding, greatly desirous.

*for-läy, v. t. [Dut. *verlâghen*=to lie in wait for.]

1. To lie in wait for, to waylay.

"As ambushed thief forlays a traveler."

Dryden: Falamon and Arcite, i. 493.

2. To lay a trap to catch.

"How cunningly doth he forlay their confidence."—Bp. Hall: Contempl., Iteckiah and Sennacherib.

*for-lëad, *for-lede, v. i. [A. S. *forlëdan*: Dut. *verleiden*; Sw. *förlëda*; Dan. *forlede*.] To be led astray, to be seduced.

*for-lëave, *for-leve, v. t. [Pref. for-, and Eng. leave. v. (q. v.).]

1. To leave, to give up, to abandon.

"A thief of venison that hath forlæft
His likerousnesse, and al his olde craft,
Can kepe a forest best of any man."

Chaucer: C. T., 12,019.

2. To desert, to forsake.

"God us hath forlæft out of his hand."

Political Songs, p. 340.

*for-leit, v. t. [FORLET.]

*for-lënd, v. t. [Pref. for-, and Eng. lend.] To give up entirely and finally.

*for-löaght-en, v. t. [Pref. for-, and English *lengthen* (q. v.).] To lengthen, to extend.

*for-lesse, v. t. [FORLOSE.]

*for-lere, v. t. [A. S. *forlëran*.] To lead astray with words; to deceive.

*for-lët, *for-leit, *for-lete, *for-let-en, v. t. & i. [A. S. *forlëtan*; Dut. *verleten*; Icel. *fyrirläta*; Sw. *förläta*; Dan. *forlade*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To give up altogether; to abandon, to abjure.

"Thu wult forleten thine misdede."—Old Eng. Homilies, p. 25.

2. To desert, to abandon, to forsake.

"Ne forlet tu me nawt, luende laurd."

St. Markereke, p. 8.

3. To lose.

"Thoru deth he schoelde the lyt forlete."

Castle of Love, 176.

4. To forgive.

"Uorlet ons oure yeldinges, ase and we uorleten oure yelders."—Azenbite, p. 262.

5. To desert, to make deserted or desolate.

"Whanne the cite of Jerusalem was . . . maad desolate, either forlete."—Wycliffe: Kings. (Prol.)

B. Intrans:

1. To give up, to omit, to neglect.

"Ne forlete ye for nane scame that ye ne seggen tham prieste alle ewer sunne."—O. Eng. Homilies, p. 35.

for-leth-le, s. [From Scotch prov. word *forleith* = to disgust.] A surfeit, a disgust. (Scotch.)

*for-lie, *for-ly, v. t. [A. S. *forlicgan*, pt. t. *forleg*, pa. par. *forlëgon*, *forlegen*; O. H. Ger. *farligan*.] To seduce.

*for-lî-ër, *for-ligh-er, s. [A. S. *forligire*.] A fornicator.

*for-lig-er, s. [A. S.] Fornication.

*for-list, v. t. [Pref. for-, and Eng. list (q. v.).] To desire greatly.

*for-lond, s. [FORELAND.] A promontory, a foreland.

*for-lö-re, pret. of v. [FORLOREN, a.] Deserted.

*for-lö-re, a. [FORLOREN.] Deserted, abandoned, forsaken, utterly lost.

*for-lö-re-nëss, *vor-lor-en-esse, s. [A. S. *forleorniss*; O. H. Ger. *farloranissa*; M. H. Ger. *verlornisse*.] Forlornness, destitution, solitude.

for-lorn, a. & s. [A. S. *forloren*, pa. par. of *forleosan*=to destroy, to lose utterly; Dan. *forloren*=lost; Dut. *verloren*, pa. par. of *verliezen*=to lose; Ger. *verloren*, pa. par. of *verlieren*=to lose.]

A. As adjective:

1. Deserted, abandoned, forsaken, destitute.

"Some say that ravens foster forlorn children."

Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

2. Helpless, lost, wretched, solitary, friendless.

"The mighty sorrow has been borne,
And she is thoroughly forlorn."

Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, vii.

3. Deprived, bereft, destitute.

"Make them seek for that they want to scorn;
Of fortune and of hope at once forlorn."

Spenser: Mother Hubbard's Tale, 258.

- *4. Desolate, deserted.

"To some forlorn and naked hermitage."

Shakespeare: Love's Labor's Lost, v. 2.

5. Despicable, contemptible, miserable.

"He was so forlorn that his dimensions to any thick sight were invisible."—Shakespeare: Henry IV., Pt. II., iii. 8.

*B. As substantive:

1. A forlorn, deserted, or forsaken person.

"Forced to live in Scotland, a forlorn."

Shakespeare: Henry VI., Pt. III., iii. 3.

2. A forlorn hope; an advanced guard of troops; the van.

"They offered with speed to make always the forlorn of the army."—Dryden: Works (ed. Scott), vii. 3.

¶ For the difference between *forlorn* and *for-saken*, see FORSAKEN.

forlorn-hope, s.

Mil.: Those whose hope of emerging alive from a battle is of the most desperate character, from their being the first to bear the brunt of the action; used

*1. (Originally) of the skirmishers in front of the army.

"Before the main battle of the Carthaginians he sets the auxiliaries and aid-soldiers, a confused rabble and medley of all sorts of nations, who at the forlorn hope, bearing the furious heat of the first brunt, might, if they did no other good, yet with receiving many a wound in their bodies, dull and turn the edge of the enemy's sword."—P. Holland: Livy, p. 765.

*2. Skirmishers in front of the army without reference to the amount of danger which this exposed position involved.

"The light-armed forlorn hope of archers and darters of the Roman host, which went before the battle to skirmish."—P. Holland: Livy, p. 64.

3. A detachment of men selected for some service of uncommon danger, as the storming of a breach, &c., the hope of whose safe return is a forlorn one.

for-lorn-ly, adv. [Eng. *forlorn*; -ly.] In a forlorn, miserable, or forsaken manner; like one forlorn or forsaken.

for-lorn-nëss, s. [Eng. *forlorn*; -ness.] The quality or state of being forlorn, forsaken, or friendless.

*for-löge, *for-leos-en, *for-leose, *for-lesse, v. t. & i. [A. S. *forleosan* (pa. t. *forleas*, pa. par. *forloosan*; O. S. *farlosan*; O. Fris. *farlosa*; O. H. Ger. *farlosan*; Dut. *verliezen*; Ger. *verlieren*.)]

A. Transitive:

1. To lose utterly.
2. To destroy utterly.

B. Intrans:

To be lost or ruined.

*for-lost, a. [Pref. for-, and Eng. *lost* (q. v.).]

Utterly lost or ruined; forlorn.

*for-loyne (oy as ö), v. t. [Pref. for-, and Fr. *loin*=far.]

1. To wander from the right path.

2. To err, to wander; to go wrong.

*for-loyne (oy as ö), s. [FORLOYNE, v.] In hunting, a chase in which some of the hounds have tailed, and the huntsman is ahead of some, and following others.

*for-lÿe, v. i. [FORLIE.]

form, *forme, *fourme, *foorme, s. [Fr. *forme*, from Lat. *forma*; Sp. Port. & Ital. *forma*; M. H. Ger. *forme*; Dut. *vorm*; Icel. *formr*; Dan. & Sw. *form*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The shape, figure, or external appearance of anything as distinguished from the material of which it is composed; the configuration or outline of a body by which it is recognized by the eye as distinct from other bodies.

"And the earth was without form and void."—Genesis i. 2.

2. A being appearing in a particular shape; a figure.

"Ten thousand forms! ten thousand different tribes
People the blaze." Thomson: Summer, 249.

3. A particular mode of arrangement, or disposition, organization, or constitution; a system.

"A great part of the reasoning of Butler's Analogy may be exhibited in this form."—Whately: Logic, bk. ii. ch. iii. § 4.

4. A shape or mold; that by which things are fashioned or arranged; a pattern, a model.

- *5. A picture, a model, a likeness.

"That thou no form of thee hast left behind."

Shakespeare: Sonnet 9.

6. A formula; an established or prescribed mode or arrangement.

"Hold fast the form of sound words, which thou hast heard of me."—2 Timothy i. 13.

7. Regularity, method, order, system, arrangement.

"What he spoke, though it lacked form a little,
Was not like madness." Shakespeare: Hamlet, iii. 1.

8. Beauty; elegance of appearance or figure; comeliness.

"He hath no form nor comeliness."—Isaiah liii. 2.

böll, böy; pöut, jöwi; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs, -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, del.

9. External appearance without the essential qualities; empty show.

"Dwellers on form and favor."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 125.

10. Ceremony; external rites; established practice or mode; as the form of consecration of bishops.

"Nor are constant forms of prayer more likely to flatter and hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and confused variety to distract and lose it."—King Charles: *Elton Basilike*.

*11. An outline or plan.

"The form of my intent."—Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, i. 2.

*12. Manner of behaving; deportment.

"Can no way change you to a milder form?"
Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, v. 4.

*13. A formal cause; that which gives essence.

"They did admit of a deity besides, but only the soul or essential form of the universe."—Bacon: *Natural History*.

*14. A rule, regulation, ordinance, or agreement.

"An fourme hii made, that eyther helde his own in hys hond."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 424.

15. A long seat without a back; a bench.

"There sat along the forms, like morning doves,
A patient range of pupils."
Tennyson: *The Princess*, ii. 87.

16. A class or rank of boy in a school.

"He was to go up to tea the first night, just as if he were a sixth or fifth form boy."—T. Hughes: *Tom Brown's School-Days*, pt. ii., ch. i.

*17. A class or rank in society.

18. The seat or bed of a hare.

"I buyd as an hare when he in forme lyth."
Popular Science, 317.

19. A state of high condition and fitness for any competition or contest, as a race.

20. Powers or capabilities displayed in a contest or competition.

"If it be supposed that three three-year-olds, carrying the same weight, could run a mile and a-half, and come in abreast, it is said that the form of one is equal to that of the other."—Walsh: *The Horse*, ch. vi.

21. A state or condition of being; a mode of acting or manifestation to the senses or intellect; as, Water assumes the form of ice.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: The shape of a body itself, as distinguished from the figure made by its outline; the nature of its apex, that of its divisions, &c.

2. *Cook.*: A shape or mold for jellies.

3. *Foundry*: A mold.

4. *Math.*: The mode of algebraic expression. Two expressions are said to be of the same form, when they indicate the same relation between the quantities which enter them.

5. Metaphysics:

(1) *Objectively*:
(a) The assemblage of qualities which make a body, a substance, or anything be what it is. Whatever is accidental or adventitious in the individual examined or specimen of the substance examined is excluded from examination, and only what is essential taken into account; hence in place of the simple word *form*, the compound one *essential-form* or *substantial-form* is generally employed.

(b) The mode in which any object is manifested to the senses, or the intellect. Thus the clouds manifest themselves to the perceptive powers as occupying a certain position, as having a certain shape, and as colored with certain hues. The forms of immaterial things are called categories.

(2) *Subjectively*: The idea or concept which the mind forms of an object as distinguished from the object itself. According to the philosophy of Kant, it was the province of the sensitive faculty to communicate to the mind the matter of a notion, and that of the understanding to give it form.

6. Printing:

(1) A body of type, composed and made ready for printing.

(2) A stereotype in the like condition of readiness. The one containing the first page is the outer form. The form for the opposite side of the sheet is the inner form.

7. *Zool.*: A distinction sometimes used for those minute variations which are not constant enough to be called varieties.

* (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *form*, *figure*, and *conformation*: "*Form* is the generic term; *figure* and *conformation* are special terms. The *form* is the work either of nature or art; it results from the arrangement of the parts; the *figure* is the work of design; it includes the general contour or outline; the *conformation* includes such a disposition of the parts of a body as is adapted for performing certain functions. *Form* is the property of every substance; and the artificial *form* approaches nearest to perfection, as it is most natural; the *figure* is the fruit of the imagination; it

is the representation of the actual *form* that belongs to things; it is more or less just as it approaches to the *form* of the thing itself; the *conformation* is said only with regard to animal bodies. *Form* and *figure* are used in a moral application, although *conformation* is not."

(2) He thus discriminates between *form*, *ceremony*, *rite* and *observance*: "*Form* is the most general in its sense and application; *ceremony*, *rite*, and *observance* are particular kinds of *form*, suited to particular occasions. *Form*, in its distinct application, respects all modes of acting and speaking, that is adopted by society at large, in every transaction of life; *ceremony* respects those forms of outward behavior which are made the expressions of respect and deference; *rite* and *observance* are applied to national ceremonies in matters of religion." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

form, ***form-en**, ***form-yn**, ***fourme**, v. t. & i. [Fr. *former*, from Lat. *forma*, from *forma*=form, shape; Sp. & Port. *formar*; Ital. *formare*; Dut. *vormen*; Icel. & Sw. *forma*; Dan. *forme*; Ger. *formen*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To make, shape, or mold out of materials; to give form or shape to.

"And the Lord God formed man out of the dust of the ground."—Genesis ii. 7.

2. To arrange in any particular manner; as, to form troops.

"Each troop should not be formed behind them."—Macdougall: *Modern Warfare*, ch. vi.

3. To give existence to; to create.

"Creature in whom excelled
Whatever can to sight or thought be formed,
Holy, divine, good, amiable, or sweet."
Milton: P. L., ix. 897.

4. To model or mold according to a pattern.

"From him the orator formed a style."—Goldsmith: *On Poetic Learning*, ch. ii.

5. To mold or form by instruction or discipline; to train.

"'Tis education forms the common mind."
Pope: *Moral Essays*, i. 149.

6. To contrive; to devise; to imagine.

"The defeat of the design is the routing of opinions formed for promoting it."—More: *Decay of Piety*.

7. To arrange; to adjust; to settle; to continue.

"Our differences with the Romanists are thus formed into an interest."—More: *Decay of Piety*.

8. To be an element or component part of; to go to make up; to compose.

"The diplomatic politicians of whom I speak and who formed by far the majority in that class."—Burke: *Regicide Peace*, lett. ii.

*9. To seat or settle in a form.

"The melancholy hare is formed in brakes and briars."
Drayton: *Polyolbion*, s. 2.

II. Gram.: To make, coin, or construct a word by derivation, or by the means of affixes or prefixes.

*B. Intransitive:

1. To take or assume a particular form or shape.

2. To squat down as a hare.

* To form on: To dispose a military force with reference to some given point as a center or basis of operations.

* (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *to form*, *to fashion*, *to mold*, and *to shape*: "*To form* is to put into a form, which is the generic term; *to fashion* is to put into a particular or distinct form; *to mold* is to put into a set form; *to shape* is to form simply as it respects the exterior. As everything receives a form when it receives existence, *to form* conveys the idea of producing. When we wish to represent a thing as formed in any distinct or remarkable way, we may speak of it as *fashioned*."

(2) He thus discriminates between *to form*, *to compose*, and *to constitute*: "*Form* is a generic and indefinite term. *To compose* and *constitute* are modes of forming. These words may be employed either to designate modes of action or to characterize things. Things may be *formed* either by persons or things; they are *composed* and *constituted* only by conscious agents." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(3) For the difference between *to form* and *to make*, see MAKE.

-**form**, **suff.** [Lat. *forma*=form.] A suffix largely used to denote in the form or shape of, like, resembling; as, *oviform*=in the form of or like an egg; *ensiform*=in the shape of or like a sword, &c.

***form**-**a**-**ble**, a. [Fr. from Lat. *formabilis*.]

1. That can be formed, shaped, or constructed.

2. Formal.

form-**al**, a. [Lat. *formalis*, from *forma*=form, shape; Fr. *formel*; Sp. & Port. *formal*; Ital. *formale*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In a set form; according to form.

"Formal, geometric shapes she draws."
Mason: *Dufresnoy; Art of Painting*.

2. Given to the observance of forms or ceremonies; ceremonious; precise; exact; punctilious.

"Are you so formal?"—Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 1.

3. Done according to established rules or forms; regular; done in due form; as, a formal reception of an ambassador by a king.

*4. Acting according to established rule; regular; methodical.

"The formal stars do travel so."
Waller: *To the Mutable Fair*, 21.

5. External; having outward appearance only, without the essence.

"Of formal duty make no more thy boast;
Thou disobey'st where it concerns me most."
Dryden: *Aurungzebe*, i. 1.

6. Depending upon customary forms; conventional.

"Still in constraint your suffering sex remains,
Or bound in formal or in real chains."
Pope: *Epistle iv*, 42.

7. Having the power of making anything what it is; formative; constituent; essential. [CAUSE, s., III. 5.]

"The formal essence and nature of man, is wholly owing to the power of God."—Bentley: *Boyle Lectures*.

8. Retaining the proper and essential characteristics; regular, orderly, proper.

"Thou shouldst come like a fury covered with snakes,
Not like a formal man."
Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 5.

II. Metaph.: Connected with conditions rather than causes.

* Crabb thus discriminates between *formal* and *ceremonious*: "*Formal* and *ceremonious* are either taken in an indifferent sense with respect to what contains *form* and *ceremony*, or in a bad sense, as expressing the excess of *form* and *ceremony*. A person expects to have a *formal* dismissal before he considers himself as dismissed; people of fashion pay each other *ceremonious* visits, by way of keeping up a distant intercourse. *Formal*, in the bad sense, is opposed to easy; *ceremonious* to the cordial. A *formal* carriage prevents a person from indulging himself in the innocent familiarities of friendly intercourse; a *ceremonious* carriage puts a stop to all hospitality and kindness." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

form-**äl**, s. [Eng. *form*(ic), and *al*(cohol).]

Chem.: The same as METHYLAL (q. v.).

form-**äl**-**dé**-**hyde**, s. [Eng. *form*(ic), and *aldehyde* (q. v.).]

Chem.: HCO·H, formic aldehyde, methyl aldehyde. Obtained when a current of air, charged with the vapor of methyl alcohol, is directed on an incandescent spiral of platinum wire. The liquid collected reduces nitrate of silver, forming a mirror; a small quantity is formed by the action of the silent electric discharge on a mixture of hydrogen and carbon dioxide, CO₂+2H₂=H·CO·H+H₂O.

form-**äl**-**ism**, s. [Eng. *formal*; -ism.] The quality of being formal, or acting according to forms; formality.

form-**äl**-**ist**, s. [Eng. *formal*; -ist; Fr. *formaliste*.]

1. One who practices external ceremony; one who observes strictly external forms, especially in religion; a stickler for forms.

2. An advocate or supporter of form in disputations.

for-**mäl**-**i**-**tý**, s. [Fr. *formalité*, from Lat. *formalis*, from *forma*=form.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. External appearance.

"To fix on God the formality of faculties or affections, is the imposture of our fancies."—Glanvill: *Scepsis Scientifica*.

2. The condition or quality of being formal.

3. Established order, method, mode, or rule of proceeding.

"As our revolution was a vindication of ancient rights, so it was conducted with strict attention to ancient formalities."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

4. (Customary or conventional mode or rules of behavior, dress, &c.; conventionality; ceremonial.

"This to prevent, I set orations by,
For passion seldom loves formalitie."
Browne: *Britannia's Pastorals*, bk. ii., s. 5.

*5. Form without substance.

"The attire, which the minister of God is by order to use at times of divine service, is but a matter of mere formality."—Hooker.

6. Essence; that which constitutes a thing, as distinguished from its accidents.

"According to the rule of the casuists, the formality of prodigality is inordinateness of our laying out, or misbestowing on what we should not."—Whitlock: *Zobotonia*, p. 497.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fäll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camél, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

*7. (Pl.) Special dress, as academical, ecclesiastical, &c.

"Every deane besides had formalittes."—*Life of A. Wood*, Feb. 12, 1668-9.

*II. Scholastic Philos.: The manner in which a thing is conceived or constituted by an act of human thinking; the result of such an act; as, Animality and rationality are formalities.

form-al-ize, v. t. & i. [Eng. *formal*; -ize; Fr. *formaliser*; Sp. *formalizar*; Ital. *formalizzare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To model; to modify.

"The same spirit . . . doth so formalize, unite, and actuate his whole race, as if both he and they were so many limbs compacted into one body."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

2. To render formal.

B. Intrans. To affect formality.

"They turned true fasting into formalizing and partial abstinence."—*Hales: Remains; St. Peter's Fall*.

form-al-iz-ér, s. [Eng. *formaliz(e)*; -er.] One who formalizes; a formalist.

form-al-iz-adv. [Eng. *formal*; -ly.]

1. In a formal manner; according to established form; in set terms.

"For this reason the prince long abstained from formally expressing his sentiments."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

2. With attention to form and ceremony; ceremoniously, stiffly, punctiliously.

"To be stiff and formally reserved, as if the company did not deserve our familiarity, is a downright challenge of homage."—*Collier: On Pride*.

3. With due or proper rites or forms; according to precedent; regularly.

"Formally, according to our law,
Depose him."—*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, i. 3.

*4. Openly, plainly.

"You and your followers do stand formally divided against the authorized guides of the church, and the rest of the people."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

*5. Essentially.

"The heathens and the Christians may agree in material acts of charity; but that which formally makes this a Christian grace, is the spring from which it flows."—*Smalridge*.

form-ám-ide, s. [English *form(ic)*, and *amide* (q. v.).]

Chem.: $\text{H}\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{NH}_2$. The amide of formic acid, obtained by the dry distillation of formate of ammonium, or by heating two parts of dry ammonium formate with one part of urea to 140° , till no more ammonium carbonate is given off. It is a liquid which distills in a vacuum at 150° at ordinary pressure, at 195° with partial decomposition; when quickly heated, it is decomposed into CO and NH_3 .

forma pauperis, *phr.* [Lat.=the form or character of a poor man.]

Law: [IN FORMA PAUPERIS.]

form-áte, s. [Eng. *form(ic)*; -ate (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A salt of formic acid.
The principal formates are: *formate of ammonium*, $\text{H}\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{OH}\cdot\text{NH}_3$, a soluble deliquescent salt, crystallizing in needles; it has a pungent taste; when heated to 180° it is decomposed into hydrocyanic acid, HCN, and water; the *formates of barium, strontium, and calcium*, which are soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol and ether; the *formates of potassium*, $\text{H}\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{O}\cdot\text{K}$, and *sodium*, $\text{H}\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{O}\cdot\text{Na}$, which crystallize out of formic acid, with another molecule of acid, as $(\text{H}\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{O}\cdot\text{K}+\text{H}\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{OH})$; the *formate of lead* $(\text{H}\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{O})_2\text{Pb}$ crystallizes in shining needles, soluble in thirty-six parts of cold water.

for-má-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *formatio*, from *formatus*, pa. par. of *formo*=to form, shape; Sp. *formacion*; Ital. *formazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of forming, creating, or bringing into existence; a creation, generation or production.

"Nature continues in this labor, until a perfect shape be introduced: and this is called formation."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., lett. 80.

2. The state of being formed, created or brought into existence.

3. The manner in which anything is formed; conformation, form, figure.

II. Technically:

1. **Geol.**: A group, whether of alluvial deposits, sedimentary strata, or igneous rocks, referred to a common origin or period. Thus there are stratified and unstratified, freshwater and marine, aqueous and volcanic, with many other formations. (*Lyell*.)

2. **Mil.**: An arrangement of troops, as in a square, column, &c.

3. **Philol.**: The forming of a word, as by derivation, or the uses of affixes or prefixes.

"Accent is related to music or song; as appears in the formation of the Latin word, from *ad* and *cantus*."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. 1., ch. i., § 11.

form-a-tive, a. & s. [Lat. *formatif*; Sp. & Ital. *formativo*, from Lat. *formatus*, pa. par. of *formo*.]

A. As adjective:

1. **Ord. Lang.**: Having the power or quality of giving form; plastic.

"You feel the desolateness of the formative thought as well as the root of its bitterness."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, vol. lvi., p. 408.

2. **Philol.**: Serving to form; derivative; not radical; as, a formative termination.

B. As substantive:

Philology:

1. That which serves to form, and is no part of the root; as the suff. -en in such words as brighten, wooden, &c.

2. A word formed in accordance with some rule or usage, as from a root.

formative-arts, s. pl.

Art: Those arts which, independently of external wants and aims, yet, on the other hand, bound to the imitation of nature, represent life by means of the forms naturally connected. The general style of the formative arts is the result of a principle of selection which necessarily limits imitation. Such general style consists, therefore, in qualities which distinguish these arts from nature. The specific style of any one of the arts consists in the effective use of those particular means of imitation which distinguish it from the other arts. Style is complete when the spectator is not reminded of any want which another art or which nature could supply. (*Fairholt*.)

formative-tissue, s.

Bot.: A tissue capable of forming new cells. It is called also generating tissue and Meristem (q. v.). It is distinguished from permanent tissue.

***for-maylle**, s. [FORMEL.]

for-mê (1), a. [Fr. pa. par. of *former*=to form, to shape.]

Her.: A term applied to a cross having the arms expanding toward the end and flat at the outer edges; also called *patée* or *pattée*.

***forme** (2), *furme*, a. [A. S. *forma*; O. Sax. *formo*; O. Fris. *forma*.] First. [FOREMOST.]

"The forme man the com in this middenned that was Adam."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, li. 131.

***forme-fader**, *forme-father*, s. An ancestor.

***forme**, s. [FORM, s.]

formed, pa. par. & a. [FORM, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Shaped or molded into form; created, produced, brought into existence.

2. Arranged; as stars into a constellation.

Formed material:

Histol. & Biol.: A term used by scientists to designate inert or dead material of a cell as distinguished from the germinal or spermal matter.

***for-mě-dôn**, s. [Lat. *forma doni*=the form of the gift.]

Old Eng. Law: A writ of right, which lay for him who had right to lands or tenements by virtue of an entail. It was abolished by the statute 3 and 4 William IV., c. 27.

***for-mel**, ***for-maylle**, ***for-mell**, s. [Etymol. doubtful; cf. O. Fr. *forme*=a hawk or falcon.] Properly a female hawk, but also applied to the females of other birds.

***for-melt**, v. t. [A. S. *formeltan*.] To melt away.

***for-mène**, s. [Eng. *form(ic)*; -ene (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A name formerly given to Methane CH_4 .

form-ér, ***for-mere**, a. & s. [Formed from A. S. *forma*=early by the addition of -er. It is a word of false formation, due to the mistaken idea that *formest* (*foremost*) was a simple and not a double superlative form.] [FOREMOST.]

A. As adjective:

1. Before or preceding something else in time.

"Daniel saw this vision by the flood whose waters lyke as the later waues thursteth forth the former sources."—*Joye: Exposition of Daniel*, ch. viii.

2. Near the beginning; early; preceding.

3. Earlier, as of two things mentioned at the same time; first mentioned.

"The most obvious division of society is into rich and poor; and it is no less obvious that the number of the former bear a great disproportion to those of the latter."—*Burke: A Vindication of Natural Society*.

4. Past; gone by; ancient; as, in former times.

"Inquire, I pray thee, of the former age."—*Job* viii. 8.

*B. As subst.: A predecessor.

"To use the terms of our formers."—*W. Patten: Exped.* to Scotland, 1647.

***former-ward**, ***former-warde**, s. A vanguard; an advanced guard.

form-ér, ***form-our**, ***formyour**, s. [English *form*; -er.]

1. One who or that which forms; a creator.

"Fader and formour of al that euer was made."

P. Plowman, 5, 204.

2. **Specif.**: A shape around which an article is molded, woven, wrapped, pasted, or otherwise constructed. A templet, pattern, or gauge by which an article is shaped, as pottery, or an object in the lathe. A cutter by which patterns, blanks, wads, or pieces are cut from sheets for various purposes.

for-mér-ét, s. [Fr.]

Arch.: The arch rib, which, in Gothic groining, lies next the wall, and is consequently less than the other ribs which divide the vaulting.

form-ér-lý, ***for-mer-lie**, adv. [Eng. *former*; -ly.]

*1. First; first of all; beforehand.

"Prevented him before his stroke could light,
And on the helmet smote him *formerlie*."

Spenser: F. Q., VI. i. 38.

2. In former times; in times past; of old; anciently.

"It was enacted, that they should pay no more than had been *formerly* wont to be paid."—*Burnet: History of the Reformation* (an. 1631).

3. Previously, heretofore.

"And her faire lockes which *formerly* were bound
Up in one knot, she low adowne did lose."

Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 67.

*Crabb thus discriminates between *formerly*, in times past, in days of yore, and *anciently*: "*Formerly* supposes a less remote period than *in times past*, and that less remote than *in days of yore* and *anciently*. The two first may be said of what happens within the age of man; the last two are extended to many generations and ages. Any individual may use the word *formerly* with regard to himself: thus, we enjoyed our health better *formerly* than now. An old man may speak of *times past*, as when he says he does not enjoy himself as he did in *times past*. *Old times*, *days of yore*, and *anciently*, are more applicable to nations than to individuals; and all these express different degrees of remoteness." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***for-mest**, a. [FOREMOST.]

***form-fül**, a. [Eng. *form*; -ful(t).] Ready or quick to form; creative, imaginative, fanciful.

"As fleets the vision o'er the formful brain."

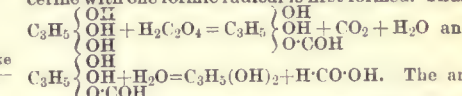
Thomson: Summer, 1, 632.

form-ic, a. [Lat. *form (ica)*=an ant; -ic.] Pertaining to or produced by ants.

"We should borrow from them *formic* laws or apianian policy."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. xvi.

formic acid, s.

Chem.: HCHO or $\text{H}\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{OH}$. A monobasic fatty acid, which derives its name from the circumstance that it was first obtained by distilling ants. It occurs in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, especially in the red ant, *Formica rufa*. When an ant walks over moistened blue litmus it turns it red. It exists also in certain caterpillars, in several secretions of the human body, as in blood, in urine, in the flesh-juice and in perspiration. It is also found in the juice of the stinging-nettle, and in commercial oil of turpentine that has been exposed to the air, and in certain mineral springs. Formic acid can be obtained by the oxidation of methyl alcohol $\text{CH}_3\cdot\text{OH}$, and by boiling hydrocyanic acid HCN with hydrochloric acid. Formic acid is obtained by distilling sugar, gum, and starch with strong sulphuric acid, but it is best prepared by heating oxalic acid, $\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$, with an equal quantity of glycerine, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5(\text{OH})_3$, in a retort on a water-bath; it gives off CO_2 and dilute formic acid distills over. When no more gas is given off, more oxalic acid is added; it is again heated, and a more concentrated formic acid comes over. In this reaction an ether of glycerine with one formic radical is first formed. Thus,



hydroous acid is obtained by heating to 100°C . lead formate $(\text{H}\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{O})_2\text{Pb}$ in a stream of sulphuretted hydrogen gas. Pure formic acid is a colorless, transparent liquid, which slightly fumes in the air. It has a pungent, sour taste, and corrodes the skin, forming painful ulcers. Formic acid solidifies at -1° and boils at 99° . It mixes with water and with alcohol in all proportions; its vapor is inflammable, and burns with a blue flame. Formic acid, heated with concentrated sulphuric acid, is decomposed into carbon monoxide, CO, and water. Formic acid reduces salts of gold, silver, and mercury, being converted into carbon dioxide and water. By the

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; -cian, -tian = shán. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

action of chlorine, formic acid is converted into hydrochloric acid and CO_2 . All salts of formic acid are soluble in water; their aqueous solutions are turned red by the addition of ferric chloride.

formic-ethers, s. pl.

Chem.: Chemical substances in which the basic hydrogen of formic acid has been replaced by an alcohol radical.

for-mi'-cæ, s. [Lat.=an ant.]

1. **Entom.**: The typical genus of the family Formicidae (q. v.). It has the foot-stalk of the abdomen composed of a single joint; the mandibles are triangular, and denticulated at the edge. The females are destitute of a sting. Of these *Formica sanguinea* makes its nest in wood, and is a slaveholder, carrying off the young of other species such as those of *F. cunicularia* and *F. fusca*. Of the foreign species, *F. saccharivora* makes its nest at the foot of sugar canes, so loosening the land that they are blown down by gales. *F. indefessa*, an Indian species, is a great devourer of sweets. [ANT.]

2. Falconry

A disease in a hawk's bill.

for-mic-ant, a. [Lat. formica=an ant.]

Pathol.: *Pulsus formicans*—an epithet given to the pulse when extremely small, hardly perceptible, unequal, and communicating a sensation like that of the motion of an ant felt through a thin texture. (Dunglison.)

Dunglison: *for-mi-cār-i-l-dæ*, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *formicarius*], and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Ornith.: Ant-thrushes; a family of birds by some called Formicariæ, allowed only the position of a sub-family of Turridæ (Thrushes). They have the wings and tail much shorter than those of the true thrushes, the tip of their bill also is often slightly hooked. They for the most part inhabit tropical regions of both hemispheres, frequenting forests and thickets, flying badly from the shortness of their wings and consequently feeling most at home on the ground, where they devour ants, coleoptera, &c. The typical genus *Formicarius* is of sober tints; *Pitta*, on the contrary, is of a brilliant azure blue. The Dipper or Water Ouzel (*Cinclus aquaticus*) is an aberrant form of the family or sub-family. (Dallan, &c.)

for-mi-cār-i-l-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *formicari(ius)* and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Turridæ, by some elevated into a family, *Formicariidæ* (q. v.).

for-mi-cār-i-ūs, s. [Lat. *formic(a)*], and mas sing. adj. suff. -arius.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family *Formicariæ* or the family *Formicariidæ* (q. v.).

for-mi-cā-rōid, a. [Lat. *formicari(ius)*, and suff. -oid; (Gr. *eidos*=form). Having the characters of or pertaining to the family *Formicariidæ*, or Ant Thrushes.

for-mi-cā-rŷ, s. [Low Lat. *formicarium* from Lat. *formica*=an ant.] An ant-hill; a nest of ants.

for-mi-cāte, a. [Lat. *formic(a)*=an ant; -ate.] Resembling an ant; pertaining to or in any way connected with the genus *Formica* (q. v.).

for-mi-cā-tion, s. [Lat., from *formico*=to creep or crawl like ants.]

Pathol.: An irritation of the skin, resembling the crawling of ants, produced by pustules, or by pathological nervous action; when from the latter cause it is a grave symptom.

for-mi-cŷ, a. [Lat. *formic(a)*=an ant; -ic.]

Chem.: The same as FORMIC (q. v.).

for-mi-cŷ-id, s. & a. [Latin *formic(a)*=an ant; suff. -id.]

A. As subst.: One of the family *Formicidæ*.

B. As adj.: Relating or pertaining to ants.

for-mi-cŷ-l-dæ, s. pl. [Latin *formic(a)*=an ant, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: A genus of Aculeate Hymenoptera, tribe or sub-tribe Heterogyna. The abortive females are wingless, the basal joint of the antennæ in the females and neuters is long and elbowed; the upper lip of the neuters large, horny, and perpendicular, the first or second joint of the abdomen knotted. In many species the females and neuters have stings. They are generally social insects living in communities, consisting of males, females, and neuters. The chief genera are *Formica*, *Polyergus*, *Ponera*, *Myrmica*, and *Atta*. *Formica* and *Myrmica* have representatives widely distributed.

for-mi-cŷ-l-næ, s. [Latin *formicinus*=of or like ants.]

Entom.: A genus of *Formicidæ*. *Formicina rufa* is the Horse ant. It forms large nests of dry leaves and sticks, here and abroad, in woods. Onisci frequent the nests, and *Lomechusa* and *Pella*, two species of Staphylini, are found there also as parasites. (Shuckard.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***for-mid-a-blŷ-l-tŷ**, s. [Eng. *formidable*; -ity.] The quality of being formidable; formidableness.

"Who reduces their formidability by being sent to raise two clans."—Waldpole: To Mann, ii. 98.

for-mid-a-ble, a. [Fr., from Lat. *formidabilis*, from *formido* (v.)=to fear, dread, (s.), fear, dread.] Causing or calculated to cause fear or dread; terrible, dreadful, fearful, deterrent.

"But it was well known that he could be as useful a friend and as formidable an enemy as any member of the cabinet."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *formidable*, *dreadful*, *terrible*, and *shocking*: "*Formidable* is applied to that which is apt to excite fear; *dreadful* is applied to what is calculated to excite dread; *terrible* is applied to that which excites terror; *shocking*, from *shake*, is applied to that which violently shakes or agitates. The *formidable* acts neither suddenly nor violently; the *dreadful* may act violently, but not suddenly; thus the appearance of an army may be *formidable*; that of a field of battle is *dreadful*. The *terrible* and *shocking* act both suddenly and violently; but the former acts both on the senses and the imagination, the latter on the moral feelings." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

for-mid-a-ble-næss, s. [Eng. *formidable*; -ness.] The quality of being formidable or to be dreaded.

for-mid-a-blŷ, adv. [Eng. *formidab(ly)*; -ly.] In a formidable manner.

***for-mid-ō-loŷe**, a. [Lat. *formidolosus*, from *formido*=dread, fear.] Dreading greatly; very much afraid.

form-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [FORM, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. **Ord. Lang.**: The act or process of giving form, shape, or figure to; creation.

2. **Shipbuild.**: Shaping exactly the converted (partially shaped) timbers, so as to give them the required figure. This consists in: (a) Siding; giving them the correct breadth; (b) Molding; giving the correct outline and depth; (c) Beveling; giving the faying surface the proper shape to meet the planking or iron skin.

forming-cylinder, s.

Paper-making: That cylinder in a paper-making machine on which the film of pulp is gathered, and which delivers it as a soft and weak web to the machines for hardening and drying.

form-læss, a. [Eng. *form*; -less.] Wanting form or shape; shapeless; without regularity of form.

form-læss-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *formless*; suff. -ly.] In a shapeless or formless manner.

form-læss-næss, s. [Eng. *formless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being formless; shapelessness.

for-mō-mēth-ŷ-lāl, s. [METHYLAL.]

for-mō-nit-ril, s. [Eng. *formi(c)*, o connective, and *nitril* (q. v.).]

Chem.: H^+CN . A name sometimes given to hydrocyanic acid, as it may be regarded as the nitril of formic acid.

***for-mōs-l-tŷ**, ***for-mos-l-tie**, s. [Lat. *formositas*, from *formosus*=beautiful, handsome, from *forma*=shape, beauty.] Beauty, grace, gracefulness.

***form-ōŷ**, a. [Latin *formosus*, from *forma*.] Beautiful, graceful.

for-mu-lā (pl. **for-mu-læ** or **for-mu-las**), ***for-mūle** (1), s. [Lat. *formula*, dimn. of *forma*=a form; Fr. *formule*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A prescribed set or special form of words in which anything is stated or declared.

"I think I have seen all of them [papers], except the formula of association."—Burke: Letter to Sir H. Langrish.

II. Technically:

1. **Chem.**: An expression by means of symbols, specially letters and numbers, of the chemical elements contained in a compound. [EMPIRICAL FORMULÆ, GRAPHIC FORMULÆ, RATIONAL FORMULÆ.]

2. **Eccles.**: A formal enunciation or declaration of faith or doctrine.

3. **Math.**: The expression of a general rule or principle in algebraic symbols. For example, the equation—

$$(a+b)(a-b)=a^2-b^2$$

is a formula, being the algebraic expression of the fact that the sum of two quantities multiplied by their difference is equal to the difference of their squares. If a rule or principle is translated into algebraic expressions, the result is a formula; conversely, if a formula is translated into ordinary language, the result is a rule or principle.

4. **Med.**: A prescription.

¶ (1) **Dental formula**: [DENTAL FORMULÆ.]

(2) **Formula of Concord**:
Ch. Hist.: A confession of faith upon the points on which the Lutherans differed from the Calvinists, especially in connection with the Eucharist. The issue of such a document was suggested by Augustus, Elector of Saxony, who employed James Andrea to ascertain opinions on the subject, and draw it out. His chief assistants were first and last Martin Chemnitz, Nicholas Schnecker, Andrew Musculus, Christopher Ōrner, and David Chytaus. The formula was published in 1580, all clergymen and schoolmasters being required by the Elector to subscribe to it. It endorsed the opinions of Luther, and widened the breach with the Swiss and other "reformed" churches. (Mosheim, &c.)

(3) **Formula Consensus**:
Ch. Hist.: A formula drawn up in 1675, by John Henry Heidegger, a celebrated divine, of Zurich, at the instance of his clerical brethren, to preserve the Calvinistic doctrine from the slight modifications of it introduced by the French divine Amyraut, and others. It was annexed by the magistrates to the common Helvetic formulas of religion. Its effect was found adverse rather than favorable to peace. It was abolished in the canton of Berne and the republic of Geneva in 1686, and ultimately became incapable of enforcement anywhere. (Mosheim.)

for-mu-læ, s. pl. [FORMULÆ.]

for-mu-lā-ic, a. [Lat. *formula*, and Eng., &c., suff. -ic.]

Math.: Presenting or containing a formula; relating to a formula.

formulaic equations, s. pl.

Math.: Equations one member of which is obviously the same in value as the other, though the two are for the moment differently expressed. Thus, $(x-y)(x+y)=x^2-y^2$ is a formulaic equation for $(x-y)(x+y)=x^2-y^2$. [FORMULÆ, II. 3; IDENTITY.]

for-mu-lar, a. [Fr. *formulaire*, from Lat. *formula*.] Of or pertaining to a formula or formulæ; formulary.

for-mu-lā-ris-tic, a. [Eng. *formulariz(e)*; -tic.] Pertaining to or exhibiting formularization (q. v.).

for-mu-lar-i-sā-tion, s. [Eng. *formulariz(e)*; -ation.]

1. The act of formularizing or formulating.

2. A formularized or formulated statement or exhibition.

for-mu-lar-ize, v. t. [English *formular*; -ize.] To formulate or reduce to a formula; to express or set down in a systematic and clear form.

for-mu-lar-ŷ, a. & s. [Fr. *formulaire*, from Lat. *formula*; Sp. *formulario*.]

A. As adj.: According to a set form; stated; prescribed; ritual; formal.

B. As substantive:

1. A book containing stated and prescribed forms; a book of precedents or set models, as of declarations, prayers, &c.

2. A prescribed or set form or model; a formula.

for-mu-lāte, v. t. [Lat. *formula*.] To reduce to or express in a formula; to put or set down in a systematic and comprehensive form; to declare or set forth clearly and distinctly.

"The General Synthesis . . . proceeds to formulate in such terms the successive phases of progressing life."—Herbert Spencer: *Psychology* (1870), i., p. viii.

for-mū-lā-tion, s. [Eng. *formulat(e)*, and suff. -ion.] The act of formulating; that which is formulated; a formula.

***form-ūle** (1), s. [Fr.] [FORMULÆ.]

form-ūle (2), s. [FORMYL.]

for-mu-liz-ā-tion, s. [English *formuliz(e)*; -ation.] The act of formulizing or formulating; reducing to a formula.

for-mu-lize, v. t. [Eng. *formul(a)*; -ize.] To reduce to or explain in a formula; to formulate.

for-mŷl, **form-ūle** (2), s. [Eng. *form(ic)*; -yle = Gr. *hylē*=matter.]

Chem.: $(\text{H}^+\text{CO})^{\cdot}$. A monad fatty acid radical, contained in formic acid. This name was formerly given to the triad radical $(\text{CH})^{\cdot}$, which is contained in chloroform, CHCl_3 .

***for-nais**, ***for-nays**, s. [FURNACE.]

for-nāx, s. [Lat.=a furnace.]

Fornax-chemica.

Astron.: (The Chemist's Furnace.) One of Lacaille's Southern Constellations. It is situated immediately below Cetus.

***for-nāst**, a. [O. Eng. *foren*=before, and *cast*.] Predetermined, foreordained, predestined.

for-nēnt, **fō-re-a-nēnt**, prep. [Eng. *fore*, and *anent*.]

1. Directly opposite to.

2. Concerning.

for-ni-cāl, *a.* [Lat. *fornix* (gen. *fornicis*)=an arch, and suff. *-āl*.] Pertaining or relating to a FORNIX (q. v.).

***fornicarie**, ***fornycary**, *a.* [Lat. *fornicarius*.] Fornicating, lewd.

for-ni-cāte, *v. i.* [Eccles. Lat. *fornicatus*, pa. par. of *fornicor*, from Class. Lat. *fornix* (genit. *fornicis*)=(1) a vault, an arch, (2) a brothel.] To commit fornication; to be lewd; to have unlawful sexual intercourse.

for-ni-cāte, **for-ni-cāt-ēd**, *a.* [Lat. *fornicatus*=arched, vaulted; *fornix* (genit. *fornicis*)=an arch, a vault.]

1. *Arch.*: Vaulted like an oven or furnace; arched; concave within and convex without.

2. *Bot.*: Arching over, as a *fornicate* leaf.

for-ni-cā-tion (1), *s.* [Lat. *fornicatio*=a vaulting, an arching over.]

Arch.: The forming of a vault or arch; an arching. [FORNICATION, *a.*]

for-ni-cā-tion (2), ***for-ni-ca-cion**, ***for-ni-ca-tion**, ***for-ny-ca-cloun**, *s.* [Fr., from Eccles. Lat. *fornicatio*, from *fornicatus*, pa. par. of *fornicor*; Sp. *fornicacion*; Port. *fornicação*; Ital. *fornicazione*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Unlawful sexual intercourse of unmarried persons; incontinence; lewdness.

"This is the will of God . . . that ye should abstain from fornication."—1 Thess. iv. 3.

¶ In some of the states this offense is indictable only by statute; in others it is a common law offense. In England it is subject to correction of the ecclesiastical courts.

II. Scripture:

1. *Idolatry*.

"Thou didst trust in thine own beauty, and playedst the harlot, because of thy renown, and pouredst out thy fornications on every one."—Ezekiel xvi. 15.

2. *Adultery*.

3. *Incest*.

for-ni-cā-tōr, ***for-ni-ca-tour**, *s.* [Fr. *fornicateur*, from Eccles. Lat. *fornicator*; Sp. *fornicador*; Ital. *fornicatore*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who commits fornication; an unmarried person who has criminal intercourse with one of the other sex, also unmarried.

"Let there be any fornicator or profane person."—Hebrews xii. 16.

2. *Script.*: An idolater.

for-ni-cā-tréss, ***for-ni-ca-tresse**, *s.* [Eng. *fornicator*; *ess.*] A woman who commits fornication.

for-ni-cā-form, *a.* [Lat. *fornix* (genit. *fornicis*)=a vault, an arch, and *forma*=form.]

Bot.: Vaulted or arched. (The term is applied to the nectary of some plants.)

***for-ni-men**, *v. t.* [A. S. *forniman*; O. Sax. *farniman*; O. H. Ger. *farneman*.] To take away.

for-ni-x, *s.* [Lat.=a vault, an arch.]

1. *Anat.*: Any part shaped like an arch or vault. Thus the fornix conjunctivæ is the globe of the eye.

2. *Bot.*: The lamellæ of the corolla, in some plants like Cynoglossum, which are small, scale-like, and overarch the orifice of the tube.

3. Conchology:

(1) The excavated part under the umbo.

(2) The upper shell; the center one in the oyster.

¶ *Fornix of the cerebrum*: A thin layer of white brain-substance in the floor of each lateral ventricle.

***for-ōld**, ***for-ōld-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *old*, *-ēd*.] Worn out with age.

for-out, ***for-oute**, ***for-owt**, ***for-owt-yn**, *prep.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *out*.] Without.

***for-pained**, ***for-payned**, *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *pained* (q. v.).] Greatly pained.

***for-pām-pēr**, *v. t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *pamper* (q. v.).] To pamper in excess.

***for-pass**, *v. i. & t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *pass* (q. v.).]

A. Intrans.: To pass by.

"One day as he forpassed by the plaine With weary pace."—Spenser: F. Q., III. x. 20.

B. Trans.: To pass.

"Scarce can a Bishoprick forpass these by."—Spenser: Mother Hubbard's Tale, 517.

for-pet, **for-pit**, *a.* [A corruption of fourth-peck.] The fourth part of a peck.

***for-pinch**, *v. t.* [Pref. *for-*, and English *pinch* (q. v.).] To pinch strongly or sharply.

***for-pine**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *pine*, *v.* (q. v.).]

A. Trans.: To waste away.

"He was so wasted and forpined quite."—Spenser: F. Q., III. x. 57.

B. Intrans.: To pine or waste away.

"He forpined in the mensesun."—Beket, 2, 284.

***for-poss**, *v. t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *poss*=poise.] To poise, to balance.

***for-rak-yd**, *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and English *rake*.] Worn out with walking.

for-rāy, *v. t. & i.* [FORAY, *v.*]

for-rāy, *s.* [FORAY, *s.*] The act of ravaging; a foray.

for-rāy-ēr, *s.* [FORAYER.]

***for-rēach**, *v. t.* [Pref. *for-*, and English *reach* (q. v.).] To direct.

***for-rede**, ***for-read**, *v. t.* [A. S. *forrēdan*; Dut. *verraden*; Sw. *förrada*; Dan. *forraade*.] To condemn, to destroy.

***for-ri-er**, ***for-re-our**, ***for-rey-our**, *s.* [O. Fr. *forier*, *fourrier*.] A forager; a forayer.

***for-ril**, *s.* [FOREL.] Prepared skin of a calf or lamb.

for-rīt, *adv.* [FORWARD.] Forward.

***for-rot**, ***for-rot-i-en**, *v. i.* [A. S. *forrotien*; Dut. *verrotten*.] To rot away.

for-s, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Rough hair on sheep

for-sā ke, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *forsacan*, from *for*, neg. and *sacan*=to contend, to strive; Dan. *forsage*; Sw. *försaka*=to forsake; Dut. *verzagen*=to deny; Ger. *versagen*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To leave; to quit; to desert; to abandon; to depart or withdraw from.

"The young horse must forsake his manger."—Wordsworth: *White Doe of Eglstone*, ii.

2. To cease to have anything to do with; to reject; to renounce; to cease or refuse to follow.

"Horror hath taken hold of me, because of the wicked that forsake thy law."—Psalm cxix. 53.

3. To cease or refuse to be guided by or subject to; to fall away from; to be faithless to.

"Twas now the time when first Saul's God forsook, God Saul; the room in 's heart wile passions took."—Cowley: *David's*.

*4. To refuse.

"If you forsake the offer of their love."—Shakespeare: *Henry IV*, Pt. I, iv. 2.

*5. To deny.

"Peter forsake our Lord thrice."—Maundeville, p. 91.

*B. *Intrans.*: To refuse, to decline.

"This bricklayer who forsooke to go into heaven because his wife was there."—R. Greene: *News from Heaven and Hell*. (1593.)

for-sāk-en, ***for-sake**, *pa. par. or a.* [FOR-SAKE.] Deserted, abandoned, left, forlorn.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *forsaken*, *forlorn*, and *destitute*: "To be *forsaken* is to be deprived of the company and assistance of others; to be *forlorn* is to be *forsaken* in time of difficulty, to be without a guide in an unknown road; to be *destitute* is to be deprived of the first necessities of life. To be *forsaken* is a partial situation; to be *forlorn* and *destitute* is a permanent condition. We may be *forsaken* by a fellow traveler on the road; we are *forlorn* when we get into a deserted path, with no one to guide us; we are *destitute* when we have no means of subsistence, nor the prospect of obtaining the means." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

for-sāk-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *forsak(e)*; *-er*.] One who forsakes, abandons, deserts, or renounces.

***for-sāy**, *v. t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *say* (q. v.).]

1. To renounce, to forsake.

2. To deny, to forbid.

***for-seē**, ***for-seo**, *v. t.* [A. S. *forseon*; O. Sax. *forsehan*.]

1. To despise; to look down upon; to neglect.

2. To know thoroughly.

***for-sēt**, ***for-sette**, *v. t.* [A. S. *forsettan*.] To obstruct, to hinder, to impede, to prevent.

***for-shāke**, ***forschake**, *v. t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *shake* (q. v.).] To shake strongly.

***for-shāme**, *v. t.* [A. S. *forsceamian*.] To confound, to confuse, to shame.

***for-shāpe**, ***forschape**, *v. t.* [A. S. *forscapan*; O. H. Ger. *forscapan*.] To put out of shape; to transform, to make misshapen.

***for-shronke**, ***for-shronk-en**, *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Mid. Eng. *shronke*=shrunk.] Utterly shrunk up; withered.

***for-sink**, *v. i.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *sink*, *v.* (q. v.).] To disappear.

***for-sit**, *v. t.* [A. S. *forsittan*.] To neglect.

***for-slack**, *v. t.* [FORESLACK.]

***for-sleēp**, *v. i.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *sleep* (q. v.); O. H. Ger. *farslāfen*; M. H. Ger. *verslāfen*.] To sleep heavily or soundly.

***for-sleuthe**, ***for-slouthe**, *v. t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Mid. Eng. *sleuthe*=sloth.] To lose through sloth.

***for-slow**, *v. t.* [FORESLOW.] To linger; to dally.

***for-slūgge**, *v. t.* [Eng. *for*, and *slug*=to be idle.] To lose by idleness or indolence.

***for-smite**, *v. t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *smite* (q. v.).] To smite down.

***for-song-en**, *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Mid. English *songen*=sung.] Worn or worn out with singing.

for-sooth, ***for-sothe**, *adv.* [English *for*, and *sooth*.] In truth, certainly, of a truth, in fact, very well. It is frequently used ironically.

"Forsooth, only her maid had stuck a pin wrong in her gown."—*Arbuthnot: History of John Bull*.

¶ It was formerly used as a word of honor in address to women. It is probable that an inferior, being called, showed his attention by answering in the words yes, *forsooth*, which latter in time lost its true meaning; and instead of a mere exclamatory interjection, was supposed a compellation.

"Carry not too much under-thought betwixt your selfe and them, nor your city mannerly word (*forsooth*), use it not too often in any case; but plain I, madam, and no, madam."—B. Jonson: *Poetaster*, iv. 1.

***for-sooth**, *v. t.* [FORSOOTH, *adv.*] To address with the word *forsooth*; hence, to address in a polite and ceremonious manner.

***for-sooth**, *s.* [FORSOOTH, *adv.*] One who is very polite and ceremonious to ladies; a ladies' man; a coxcomb.

***for-spēak** (1), *v. i.* [Eng. *for*, and *speak*.] To speak for or on behalf of another; to act as advocate for another.

for-spēak (2), ***for-speake**, ***for-spekyn**, *v. t.* [A. S. *forsprecan*; O. H. Ger. *farsprechan*=to forbid; Ger. *versprechen*.]

1. To forbid, to speak against, to prohibit.

2. To bewitch; to injure by the use of an evil tongue; to charm.

for-spēak-ēr (1), ***for-spek-er**, *s.* [Eng. *for-speak* (1); *-er*; M. H. Ger. *versprecher*; O. H. Ger. *farsprechere*; Ger. *fürsprecher*.] One who speaks for or on behalf of another; an advocate.

***for-spēak-ēr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *forspeak* (2); *-er*.] One who bewitches another.

***for-spēnd**, *v. t.* [Pref. *for-*, and English *spend* (q. v.).] To waste, to use up, to exhaust.

***for-spill**, ***for-spille**, *v. t.* [A. S. *forspillan*.] To destroy utterly; to scatter.

***for-spread**, ***for-sprede**, *v. t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *spread* (q. v.).] To spread widely; to scatter.

***for-ställ**, *v. t.* [FORESTALL.]

***for-stānd**, *v. t.* [A. S. *forstandan*.] To withstand, to oppose, to hinder.

"Arthur forstād heom thene word."—*Layamon*, ii. 422.

***for-stēal**, ***for-stel-en**, *v. t.* [A. S. *forstelan*; O. H. Ger. *furstelan*.] To steal away.

"The gyves hedde furstole vre soule leche."—O. Eng. *Homilies*, p. 53.

***for-ster**, *s.* [FORESTER.]

for-s-tēr-ite, *s.* [Named by Levy after Mr. Forster, a patron of mineralogy.]

Min.: An orthorhombic transparent or translucent mineral, of white, yellowish-white, yellow, gray, or greenish color, and vitreous luster. Its hardness, 6 to 7; specific gravity, 3.21-3.33. Composition in the typical variety: Silica, 42.41; magnesia, 53.30. There are two varieties: (1) Forsterite proper, from Vesuvius; and (2) Boltonite, from Bolton, in Massachusetts. (*Dana*.)

***for-stōp**, *v. t.* [Dut. *verstoppē*; O. H. Ger. *furstōpōn*; Sw. *förstoppa*; Dan. *forstoppe*.] To stop completely.

***for-stormed**, *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *storm*; *-ed*.] Driven or tossed about by a storm.

***for-straught**, *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *straight*; cf. *distracted*.] Distracted.

***for-swāl-lōw**, ***for-swalghe**, ***for-swolewe**, ***for-swolhen**, *v. t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *swallow*, *v.* (q. v.).] To swallow up.

***for-swārt-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and A. S. *swartian*=to grow black.] Made black or swarthy.

***for-swat**, ***for-swatt**, *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Mid. Eng. *swat*, pa. par. of *sweat* (q. v.).] Covered with sweat.

***for-sway**, ***for-swey**, *v. i.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *sway*.] To move or go wrong.

for-swear, ***for-swere**, ***for-swer-en**, ***for-swer-i-en**, ***for-swer-yn**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *forswerian* (pa. t. *forswōr*, pa. par. *forsworen*); O. S. *forswerian*; O. H. Ger. *forsueran*; O. Fris. *forswera*; Dut. *verzweren*; Icel. *forswara*; Sw. *forswara*; Dan. *forswäre*.]

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cell, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gem; thin, thīs; sīn, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

A. Transitive:

1. To abjure; to renounce upon oath or with protestations; to swear or protest earnestly that one will have nothing to do with.

"Thou hast a goddess, I forswore not thee."
Shakesp.: *Passionate Pilgrim*, 34.

2. To swear falsely; to take in vain.

"Forsovere his soule, his hert also."
Early Eng. Poems, p. 123.

3. To deny upon oath.

"As serenely bold
As truth, how loudly he forswears thy gold!"
Dryden: *Juvenal*. (Johnson.)

4. To take, use, or swear falsely.

"Or, that oaths, made in reverential fear
Of love and his wrath, any may forswear."
Donne: *Woman's Constancy*.

B. Reflex.: To perjure one's self.

"Persons who have no sense of honor or religion, and who are ready to forswear themselves for lucre."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

C. Intrans.: To swear falsely; to perjure one's self.

"Do ye not flatter, lie, forswear?"
Shenstone: *Charms of Precedence*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *for swear*, *to perjure*, and *to suborn*: "To *for swear* is applied to all kinds of oaths; to *perjure* is employed only for such oaths as have been administered by the civil magistrate. A soldier *for swears* himself who breaks his oath of allegiance by desertion; a man *perjures* himself in a court of law who swears to the truth of that which he knows to be false. *For swear* and *perjure* are the acts of individuals; *suborn* signifies to make to *for swear*: a *perjured* man has all the guilt upon himself; but he who is *suborned* shares his guilt with the *suborner*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

for-swear'-ër, *for-swer-ere, s. [English *for swear*; -ër.] One who forswears or perjures himself; one who is forsworn or perjured.

***for-swith-en, *for-sweth-en, v. t.** [Pref. *for-*, and Icel. *svétha*=to burn.] To burn up completely.

***for-swunk, *for-swunke, *for-swunke, adj.** [Pref. *for-*, and Mid. Eng. *swonk*, pa. par. of *swink* (q. v.).] Worn out with labor; exhausted.

***for-swöre, pret., & pa. par. of v.** [FOR-SWEAR.] Obsolete as a past participle.

for-swörn, pa. par. or a. [FOR-SWEAR.]

***for-swörn-ness, *for-swor-en-esse, s.** [Eng. *forsworn*; -ness.] The act of forswearing or perjury; one's self; the state of being forsworn; perjury.

for-syth-i-a, s. [Named after Mr. William Forsyth, who introduced it.]

Bol. s. & a. [Fr.=*(a.)* strong, (*s.*) a fort, from Lat. *fortis*=strong; Ital. & Port. *fort*; Sp. *fuerte*.]

A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.:** In the same sense as II.
"This statute (13 Car. II.), it is obvious to observe, extends not only to fleets and armies, but also to *forts*, and other places of strength within the realm; the sole prerogative as well as of erecting, as manning and governing of which, belongs to the King in his capacity of general of the kingdom."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. 1, ch. 7.

2. **Figuratively:**
*(1) A protection or shelter of any kind; a stronghold.

"Cæsar, from the naked land,
Whose only fort was British hearts, repelled."
Thomson: *Liberty*, iv. 642.

*(2) A person's strong point; his forte (q. v.).

II. Mil.: A fortified place of small size, surrounded with a ditch, rampart, stockade, or other means of defense, and garrisoned with troops; a small fortress or castle. The orthography of a fort is its profile; the ichnography is its ground plan. [FORTIFICATION.]

***B. As adj.:** Strong, powerful.

fort-adjutant, s.

Mil.: An officer in a garrison who is responsible for its internal discipline, and the appropriation of the men to the several corps.

fort-major, s.

Mil.: In a fort or fortress, the officer next to the governor or commandant.

fort-a-lice, *fort-e-lace, s. [O. Fr. *fortalece*, from Low Lat. *fortalitia*=a little fort; *fortis*=a fort, from Lat. *fortis*=strong.]

Fort.: An outwork of a fortification; a fortillage.

***for-tät-tëred, *for-tat-yrd, a.** [Prefix *for-*, and Eng. *tattered* (q. v.).] All in rags or tatters.

***for-täxed, a.** [Prefix *for-*, and English *taxed*.] Wrongly or extortionately taxed.

för-të, adv. [Ital., from Lat. *fortis*=strong.]

Music: Loudly; a direction to play or sing with force of tone. It is expressed by the abbreviations *for.* or *f.*

förte, *fort, s. [Fr. *fort*=(*a.*) strong, (*s.*) a fort, a strong point, from Lat. *fortis*=strong.] [FORT.]

1. The strong part of a sword-blade or rapier, as opposed to the *foible* or *faible*.

2. A person's strong point; that in which one excels; a person's peculiar talent or faculty; the point of chief excellence.

"I won't describe, description is my forte.
But every fool describes in these bright days."
Byron: *Don Juan*, v. 52.

fört'-ëd, a. [English *fort*; -ëd.] Furnished or guarded by forts; fortified.

förth, *forthe, *furth, adv. & prep. [A. S., from *fore*=before; cogn. with Dut. *voort*=forward, from *voor*=before; Ger. *fort*; M. H. Ger. *vort*, from *vor*=before; Sw. & Dan. *fort*.]

A. As adverb:

1. Forward, in place or order.

"Uzzah put forth his hand to the Ark of God and took hold of it."—2 Samuel vi. 6.

2. Abroad; out of doors.

"Bring your music forth into the air."
Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

3. Forward or onward in time.

"Blessed be the Lord from this time forth for evermore."—Psalm cxlii. 2.

*4. In the future; hereafter; henceforth; thence forth.

"If he forth haf grace, as he now bigynnes."
Robert de Brunne, p. 174.

5. Out of or beyond the boundaries of.

"I am Prospero, and that very duke
Which was thrust forth of Milan."
Shakesp.: *Tempest*, v. 1.

6. Out, as denoting progression or advancement from a state of confinement, concealment, or immaturity.

"When his branch is yet tender, and putteth forth leaves, ye know that summer is nigh."—Matt. xxiv. 32.

7. Out in public.

"Another parable put he forth."—Matthew xiii. 24.

8. In continuation; on further; on to the end.

"I repeated the Ave Maria; the inquisitor bad me say forth; I said I was taught no more."—*Memoir in Strype*.

*9. Thoroughly; throughout; from beginning to end.

"You, cousin,
Whom it concerns to hear this matter forth,
Do with your injuries as seems you best."
Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

10. To a certain extent or degree.

"Hence we learn, how far forth we may expect justification and salvation from the sufferings of Christ."—Hammond.

*B. As prep.: Out of; away from; forth from.

"Steal forth thy father's house."
Shakesp.: *Midsommer Night's Dream*, i. 1.

*And so forth: Et cetera, and so on.

¶ *Forth* is largely used in composition as *forth-calling* (Thomson), *forth-issuing* (Pope), *forth-started* (Wordsworth).

***föth, *foorth, *forthe, *furthe, s.** [FORD.]

1. A way; a passage.

"Passage non he nam, the *forthis* wer withsette."
Robert de Brunne, p. 187.

2. A ford.

"Galadites men occupiden the *forthis* of Jordan."—Wycliffe: *Judges* xii. 5.

***föth-beär, *forth-bere, v. t.** [Eng. *forth*, and bear.] To bear or carry out.

***föth-bring, *forthe-bringe, *furth-bryng, v. t.** [A. S. *forthbringan*.]

1. To bring forth or out.

2. To cause to come; to raise; to bring forth.

***forth-by, adv.** [Eng. *forth*, and *by*.] Forth or forward by.

***föth-cäll, v. t.** [Eng. *forth*, and call.] To challenge.

***föth-cast, *forth-kast, v. t.** [Eng. *forth*, and cast.] To throw forth; to throw away.

***föth-clêpe, v. t.** [Eng. *forth*, and clepe.] To call forth or out.

***föth-cöme, s.** [A. S. *forthcyme*.] A going or coming out; a departure.

föth-cöm-ing, a. & s. [Eng. *forth*, and coming.]

A. As adj.: Ready to appear or come on; on the point of coming; brought forward; ready to be produced.

"The Salee rover, who threatened to bastinado a Christian captive to death unless a ransom was forthcoming, was an odious ruffian."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

B. As substantive:

Scots Law: The action by which an assessment is made effectual. In it the arrestee and common debtor are called before the judge to hear judgment given, ordering the debt to be paid, or effects delivered up to the arresting creditor, or otherwise disposing of the matter.

***föth-cüt, *forth-kut-ten, v. t.** [Eng. *forth*, and cut.] To cut open; to open with an instrument.

***föth-déale, s.** [FORDEL.] An advantage.

***föth-dö, *forth-don, v. t.** [Eng. A. S. *forth-dön*.] To put forth.

***föth-draw, v. t.** [Eng. *forth*, and draw.] To draw out or forth.

***forth-en, *forthe, v. t.** [A. S. *forthian*.] To further; to promote; to carry out.

***forth-en, adv.** [A. S. *forthan*, *farthan*, *forthon*.] Even.

***fortheode, v. i.** [Eng. *forth*; Mid. Eng. *ode*=went.] Went out.

***forth-er, a.** [A. S. *furthra*.] Foremost, first, front.

***forth-er, v. t.** [FURTHER, v.]

***forth-er-mo, adv.** [Mid. Eng. *forther*=further; *mo*=more.] Farthermore. (Chaucer: C. T., 6.365.)

***forth-fare, s.** [A. S. *forthfaru*.]

1. A departure.

2. Death, decease.

3. A passing bell.

"That from henceforth there be no knells or *forthfares* rung for the death of any man."—Hooper: *Injunctions*. (1551.)

***forth-fare, v. t.** [A. S. *forthfaran*; O. Fris. *forthfara*.]

1. To depart, to go away.

2. To die, to de cease.

***forth-fa-thër, *forth-fa-dre, *forth-fe-der, s.** [A. S. *forthfæder*.] A forefather; an ancestor.

***forth-for, s.** [A. S.] A going out or forth.

***föth-gäng, *forth-gong, s.** [A. S. *forthgung*.]

1. A going out; a breaking out.

2. A continuation; a carrying on.

föth-gilde, v. t. [Eng. *forth*, and glide.] To pass by.

***föth-gö, *forth-goo, v. i.** [A. S. *forthgán*; O. Fris. *forthgá*.]

1. To go out or forth; to set out.

2. To pass by.

3. To advance; to go forward.

föth-gö-ing, a. & s. [Eng. *forth*, and going.]

A. As adj.: Going out or forth; proceeding.

B. As subst.: A going out or proceeding from.

***for-think, *for-thenche, *for-thenk, *for-thynke, v. t. & i.** [M. H. Ger. *verdunken*; Icel. *fyrirhykkja*.]

A. Transitive: To repent of; to grieve or be sorry for; to cause to repent.

B. Intrans.: To repent.

***föth-lëad, v. t.** [Eng. *forth*, and lead, v.] To lead forth.

***föth-look, *forth-loke, v. i.** [A. S. *forthlóctan*.] To look out.

***forth-nim-en, v. t.** [Eng. *forth*, and Mid. Eng. *nimen*.] To take away.

***for-thought** (ought as *ât*), pret. & pa. par. [FORTHINK.]

forth-püt-ti-ä, a. [Eng. *forth*, and putting.] Defiant, bold, enterprising, aggressive; sometimes in a bad sense=froward, impudent.

***forth-ren, v. t.** [FURTHER, v.]

***forth-rest, v. t.** [A. S. *forthrestan*.] To twist.

***föth-right (gh silent), *forth-riht, *forth-rihtes, adv. a. & s.** [A. S. *forthrihte*.]

A. As adv.: Straightforward; in a direct line, directly.

"*Forthriht* faren we him to."—Layamon, li. 141.

B. As adj.: Direct, immediate; straightforward.

C. As subst.: A straight or direct path.

"Here's a maze trod, indeed,
Through *forthrights* and meanders."
Shakesp.: *Tempest*, iii. 3.

***forth-right-ness, s.** [English *forthright*, and -ness.] Directness, straightforwardness; plainness of speech.

***for-thring, v. t.** [A. S. *forthringan*.] To thrust.

***föth-show, *forth-schewe, v. t.** [Eng. *forth*, and show.] To show forth, to manifest, to declare.

***föth-ward, *forth-wardes, adv.** [A. S. *forthweard*; O. S. *forthwerd*.]

1. Forward. (Of place.)

2. Forward for the future, henceforward.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hère, camël, hër, there; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wolf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, räle, füll; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.

*föth'-wäx, v. i. [A. S. *forthweaxan*.] To increase, to come on.

föth'-with, adv. [Eng. *forth*, and *with*.] Immediately, at once, directly, without delay.

"Forthwith from out the ark a raven flies."

Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 855.

*forth-y, adv. & conj. [A. S.] Therefore, therefor.

forth-y, forth-ie, a. [Eng. *forth*, adv.; *y*.] Forward, or perhaps frank; familiar in manner.

"Wherever there is no awe or fear of a king or prince, they that are most forth in ingrying and furthsetting themselves, live without measure or obedience after their own pleasure."—*Pittscoatie*, p. 1.

for-ti-eth, *fowertuthe, *fuwertithe, *four-tide, a. & s. [A. S. *feowertigodha*, from *feowertig*=forty; *feower*=four.]

A. As adjective:

1. Next in order after the thirty-ninth.

2. Being one of forty equal parts into which anything is divided.

"What doth it avail

To be the fortiethman in an entail?"

Donne: *Love's Diet*.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One of forty equal parts into which anything is divided; the quotient of one divided by forty.

2. (Pl.) *Printing*: A sheet of paper having forty printed pages on each side; 40s.

*for-ti-fi-a-ble, a. [Eng. *fortify*; *-able*.] That may or can be fortified.

for-ti-fi-cä-tion, s. [Fr., from Low Latin *fortificatio*, pa. par. of *fortifico*=to make strong; Lat. *fortis*=strong, and *facio*=to make; Sp. *fortificacion*; Ital. *fortificazione*.]

1. The act or science of fortifying or strengthening a place or position in such a way that it may be held by a body of men much inferior in numbers to their assailants.

"Fortification is an art showing how to fortify a place with ramparts, parapets, moats, and other bulwarks; to the end that a small number of men within may be able to defend themselves, for a considerable time, against the assaults of a numerous army without; so that the enemy, in attacking them, must of necessity suffer great loss. It is either regular or irregular; and, with respect to time, may be distinguished into durable and temporary."—*Harris*.

2. That which fortifies or strengthens a place or position; works erected for the purpose of strengthening a place or position; a fortified place or position; a fortress, a fort, a castle. Fortifications are known as Natural, when cliffs, swamps, rivers, &c., conduce to give the advantage to the defending force; Artificial, when labor and skill create advantages or add to the natural ones; Defensive, when opposed to an attacking force; Offensive, in investing a place; Permanent, of a lasting character; and fortifications for emergency or temporary uses.

"The Samnites . . . fiercely skirmished on horseback about the fortifications."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 329.

*3. An addition of strength; a strengthening.

"Give some few advices by way of fortification and antidote."—*Government of the Tongue*.

fortification agate, s.

Min.: A variety of agate which, when polished, exhibits in its striations some resemblance to a fortified place.

for-ti-fied, pa. par. or a. [FORTIFY.]

for-ti-fi-ër, s. [Eng. *fortify*; *-er*.]

1. One who fortifies or strengthens a place or position with fortifications.

"The fortifier [of Pendennis] made his advantage of the commodity afforded by the ground."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*, p. 149.

2. One who strengthens or supports in any way.

"He was led forth by many armed men, who often had been the fortifiers of wickedness, to the place of execution."—*Sidney*.

for-ti-fy, *for-ti-fie, v. t. & i. [Fr. *fortifier*, from Low Lat. *fortifico*, from Lat. *fortis*=strong, and *facio*=to make; Sp. *fortificar*; Ital. *fortificare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To make strong; to strengthen; to add strength to; to secure.

"Let us once again assail your ears,

That are so fortified against our story."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 1.

2. To strengthen by the erection of fortifications about; to strengthen or secure against attack by means of forts, ramparts, &c.; to make defensible against the attack of an enemy.

"It is a walled town and strongly fortified."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 422.

3. To confirm, to encourage, to support, to strengthen.

"When Interest fortifies an argument,

Weak Reason serves to gain the Will's assent."

Dryden: *Hind and Panther*, iii. 897.

4. To add alcoholic strength to; as, Wine is fortified by the addition of brandy.

*5. To defend, to protect.

"Which fortified her visage from the sun."

Shakesp.: *Lover's Complaint*, 9.

B. Intrans.: To raise fortifications or strengthening works.

"And view the Frenchmen how they fortify."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., i. 4.

¶ For the difference between to fortify and to strengthen, see STRENGTHEN.

*fort'-i-lage (lage as ilg), s. [FORTALICE.] A little fort; a blockhouse.

*for-til'-i-tý, s. [Low Lat. *fortilitium*=a little fort; *fortis*=a fort, from Lat. *fortis*=strong.] A fortified place; a fortification; a castle, a fort.

*fort'-in, s. [Fr., Sp. & Ital. *fortino*.] A little fort or fortified position; a field fort.

*for-tis'-ai-mö, adv. [Ital.]

Music: In the loudest manner; very loud. The letters *ff.* or *ffor.* are used as abbreviations of the word.

*for-ti'-tion, s. [Lat. *forte*=by chance.] Casual choice; fortuitous selection; a trusting to chance.

"No mode of election operating in the spirit of fortition or rotation can be generally good."—*Burke*.

for-ti-tude, s. [Latin *fortitudo*, from *fortis*=strong.]

1. Strength, power, force, physical ability.

"He wrongs his fame,

Despairing of his own arm's fortitude."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., ii. 1.

2. Mental strength; firmness of mind or soul, making a person to bear pain or suffering without murmuring, depression, or despondency, or to encounter dangers with coolness and courage; resolution; endurance.

"Russell died with the fortitude of a Christian, Sidney with the fortitude of a Stoic."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

¶ For the difference between fortitude and courage, see COURAGE.

for-ti-tü'-din-ous, a. [Latin *fortitudo* (genit. *fortitudinis*); Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Having fortitude, firmness, or courage; firm, courageous.

"As brave and as fortitudinous a man as any in the king's dominions."—*Fielding: Amelia*, bk. v., ch. vi.

*fort'-lét, s. [Eng. *fort*, and dimin. suff. *-let*.] A little fort.

fort-night (gh silent), *forte-nyte, *fourte-night, *four-ten-night, *fowrt-night, s. [Mid. Eng. *four(en)*=fourteen, and *night*.] A period of two weeks or fourteen days.

¶ It was the custom to reckon by nights and winters, instead of days and years; thus we have *sen-night*=seven nights=a week.

fort-night'-ly (gh silent), a. & adv. [Eng. *fort-night*; *-ly*.]

A. As adj.: Happening or appearing once in a fortnight; as, a fortnightly meeting.

B. As adv.: Once a fortnight; every fortnight; every other week; as, A paper appears fortnightly.

*for-träv'-ailed, a. [Pref. *for-*, and Mid. Eng. *travail*=work.] Worn out with work; exhausted.

*for-trëad', *for-trede, v. t. [A. S. *fortredan*; Dut. *vertreden*.] To tread down, to tread under foot; to crush.

fört-rëss, *fort-resse, s. [O. Fr. *forteresce*, *fortesce*, from Low Lat. *fortalitia*=a little fort, from *fortis*=a fort; Lat. *fortis*=strong; Fr. *forteresse*; Ital. *fortezza*.] A fortified place; a fort; a castle; a place of defense; a stronghold; a large, permanent fortification.

"Here in my Northland,

My fastness and fortress,

Reign I forever!"

Longfellow: *Musician's Tale*.

¶ The development of modern ordnance has rendered fortification as exhibited in the construction of the fortresses of the past practically obsolete and useless. It is probable that no fortress in the world (with the exception, perhaps, of Gibraltar, the natural situation of which renders it inexpugnable) would form a serious obstacle to a modern naval or land attack, if the assailants were provided with the most approved modern heavy guns. In view of this fact the construction of fortresses has been directed almost entirely to enabling them to cause a ricochet of shots directed against them rather than to oppose the direct impact. Hence modern fortresses are usually small, and present nowhere a direct angle to the line of fire, being generally constructed on the turtle-back or spherical plan. They usually contain but few guns, and those of the heavier calibers, rendering them offensive, rather than great strongholds of defense, as formerly. Of this latter class the strongest fortress surviving in the United States is Fortress Monroe, on

Hampton roadstead in Virginia, erected for the defense of Norfolk navy-yard and the Virginian coast at that point. It was planned and built by a French engineer, and was an important Federal stronghold during the civil war. Other important historical fortresses are McHenry, Moultrie, Pickens, Webster, St. Augustine and Sumter.

The greatest fortress in the world, from a strategic point of view, is the famous stronghold of Gibraltar, on the coast of Spain. It occupies a rocky peninsula jutting out into the sea, about three miles long and three-quarters of a mile wide. One central rock rises to a height of 1,435 feet above the sea-level. Its northern face is almost perpendicular, while its east side is full of tremendous precipices. On the south it terminates in what is called Europa Point. The west side is less steep than the east, and between its base and the sea is the narrow, almost level span on which the town of Gibraltar is built. The fortress is considered impregnable to military assault. The regular garrison in time of peace numbers about 7,000. It belongs to England.

fört-rëss, v. t. [FORTRESS, s.] To furnish, defend, or strengthen with a fortress; to fortify, to protect, to defend.

"Weakly fortified from a world of harms."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 28.

*fört-rët, s. [Eng. *fort*; dimin. suff. *-ret*.] A little fort, a fortlet, a sence, a field fort.

*for-trod-en, *for-trod-den, pa. par. or adj. [FORTREAD.]

*for-tu-it, a. [Fr., from Lat. *fortuitus*.] Fortuitous, chance, accidental, casual. [FORTUITOUS.]

"There been then the causes of the abredgyn of fortuit hap."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, v.

for-tü'-i-tigm, s. [Lat. *fortuit(us)*, and English suff. *-ism*.]

Philosophy: The belief that adaptations in nature are produced by the operation of natural laws operating "fortuitously;" by which is here meant undesignedly. It does not mean capriciously, independently of all law. Fortuitism is contradistinguished from belief in final causes. (See extract under FORTUITIST.)

for-tü'-i-tist, s. [Lat. *fortuit(us)*, and Eng. suff. *-ist*.] One who adopts or defends the principles of Fortuitism (q. v.), as opposed to a theologist, or a believer in the doctrine of final causes.

"There will always be theologists, no doubt, and there will always be fortuitists (if we may coin a needful correlative term); but the great point is that Professor Mivart's teleology now so nearly approaches Mr. Darwin's fortuitism that the difference between them is reduced to a matter of abstract hypothesis."—*St. James Gazette*, April 14, 1881.

for-tü'-i-toüs, a. [Lat. *fortuitus*, from *forte*=by chance (properly ablat. sing. of *fors*=chance); Fr. *fortuit*; Sp. & Ital. *fortuito*.] Depending on or happening by chance; casual, accidental, not designed; coming or occurring accidentally or unexpectedly.

"Chance is the operator assigned in a fortuitous concourse of atoms."—*Brooke: Universal Beauty*, bk. ii. (Note.)

for-tü'-i-toüs-ly, adv. [Eng. *fortuitous*; *-ly*.] By chance, casually, accidentally, undesignedly. (Copper: *Conversation*, 795.)

for-tü'-i-toüs-ness, s. [Eng. *fortuitous*; *-ness*.] The quality of being fortuitous or accidental; accident, chance.

"Enthroned fortuitousness and contingency in the will of an omnipotent being."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 873.

*for-tü'-i-tý, s. [Fr. *fortuité*, from Latin *fortuitus*.] Accident, chance.

For-tü'-nä, s. [Lat.]

1. *Roman Myth.*: The goddess of fortune.

2. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the nineteenth found. It was discovered by Hind on August 22, 1852.

*for-tu-nä-ble, a. [English *fortun(e)*; *-able*.] Fortunate, prosperous, happy.

for-tü'-nä-a, s. [Named after Mr. Robert Fortune, who collected plants in China for the Horticultural Society.]

Bot.: A genus of Juglandaceæ. The fruits of the only known species, *Fortunæa chinensis*, which grows in China and Japan, are used by the Chinese to dye their clothes black.

for-tü-nate, *for-tu-nat, a. [Lat. *fortunatus*, pa. par. of *fortunare*=to make fortunate; *fortuna*=fortune; Ital. *fortunato*; Sp. *fortunado*; Prov. *fortunat*.]

1. Coming or happening by some good luck or favorable chance; bringing or presaging good fortune; auspicious (said of things); as, a fortunate occurrence, a fortunate stroke.

"The haruspex proclaiming it to be a fortunate omen."—*Middleton: Life of Cicero*, vol. 1, § 1.

böll, böy; pöüt, jöwl; cat, cëll, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f.
-clan, -tian = shän. -tion, -sion = shün; -tön, -sion = shün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël.

2. Receiving or meeting with good fortune; lucky, successful, prosperous; not liable to miscarriage or misfortune. (Said of persons.)

"I am most fortunate thus accidentally to encounter you."—*Shaksp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 3.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *fortunate*, *lucky*, *prosperous*, and *successful*: "The *fortunate* and *lucky* are both applied to that which happens without the control of man; but the latter, which is a collateral term, describes the capricious goddess Fortune in her most freakish humors, and *fortunate* represents her in her most sober mood; in other words, the *fortunate* is more according to the ordinary course of things; the *lucky* is something sudden, unaccountable, and singular. *Prosperous* and *successful* seem to exclude the idea of what is *fortuitous*, although *prosperity* and *success* are both greatly aided by good *fortune*. *Fortunate* and *lucky* are applied as much to the removal of evil as to the attainment of good; *prosperous* and *successful* are concerned only in what is good, or esteemed as such: we may be *fortunate* in making our escape; we are *prosperous* in the acquirement of wealth. *Fortunate* is employed for single circumstances, *prosperous* only for a train of circumstances. The *fortunate* and *lucky* man can lay no claim to merit, because they preclude the idea of exertion; *prosperous* and *successful* may claim a share of merit proportional to the exertion." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *fortunate* and *happy*, see *HAPPY*.

for-tu-nate-ly, *adv.* [English *fortunate*; *-ly*.] In a fortunate manner; by good fortune or luck; luckily, happily, successfully.

"Bright Eliza ruled Britannia's state,
And boldly wise, and fortunately great."
Prior: Ode to the Queen. (1708.)

for-tu-nate-ness, *s.* [Eng. *fortunate*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being fortunate; good luck; success; happiness.

for-tune, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fortuna*, from *forte* = by chance, *abl.* sing. of *fortis*=chance; Ital. & Sp. *fortuna*.]

*1. A chance; an opportunity.
"Arcite shall have a fortune
If he dare make himself a worthy lover."
Beaum. & Flot.: Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 2.

2. The personified power to whom was attributed the distribution of the lots of life arbitrarily according to her own humor.

"Fortune a goddess is to fools alone."
J. Dryden, Jun.: Juvenal, sat. xiv.

3. Luck; chance; fate; accident; hap; the arrival or occurrence of anything suddenly and unexpectedly.

"Whatever fortune stays him from his word."
Shaksp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

4. The good or ill that befalls men; the appointed lot or fate in life; success, good or bad. (Frequently used in this sense in the plural.)

"The fortunes and affairs of noble Brutus."
Shaksp.: Julius Caesar, iii. 1.

5. Futurity, future events; future success in life.
"You who men's fortunes in their faces read,
To find out mine, look not, alas, on me."
Cowley: Mistress.

6. That which a person has experienced in life; circumstances or events in life.

7. Good success; prosperity; good luck.
"I thank my fortune for it."
Shaksp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

8. Estates; property; possessions; great wealth.
"Twelve men of honorable birth and ample fortune."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxiii.

9. The portion of a woman.
"The next sparks that go a fortune stealing."
Prologue to Otway's Orphan.

¶ For the difference between *fortune* and *chance*, see *CHANCE*.

**fortune-hunter*, *s.* One who seeks after women with large fortunes or good prospects of having such, in order that he may enrich himself by marrying them.

fortune-hunting, *a. & s.*
A. As adj.: Seeking after women with money with a view to marriage.

B. As subst.: The act or practice of seeking after a fortune by marriage.

fortune-maker, *s.* One who rises superior to circumstances, or bends them to his will; a special favorite of fortune.

fortune-stealer, *s.* One who steals or runs away with an heiress.

**for-tune*, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *fortuner*, from Latin *fortuno*, from *fortuna*=fortune.]

A. Transitive:

1. To make fortunate; to dispose or arrange the fortunes of.
"And him fortunes as the just devise."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,379.

2. To endow or provide with a fortune.

"He is to fortune her out to a young lover."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, ii. 166.

3. To happen to; to befall; to bechance.
"If it fortune me to be buried out of London."—*Testam. Vet.*, ii. 511.

4. To foretell the fortunes or lot of; to presage.
"Fortune *fortuned* the dying notes of Rome."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. x.

B. Intrans.: To happen; to fall out; to befall; to chance.

"You will wonder what hath *fortuned*."
Shaksp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

for-tune-book, *s.* [Eng. *fortune*, and *book*.] A book consulted to discover fortunes or future events.

for-tuned, *a.* [Eng. *fortun(e)*; *-ed*.] Supplied or favored by fortune; fortunate; in a state of prosperity.

"Not th' imperious show
Of the full *fortuned* Caesar ever shall
Be brooked with me."
Shaksp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 15.

**for-tu-nē*, *a.* [O. Fr.; Sp. *fortunal*; Ital. *fortunale*.] Chance; casual.

for-tune-less, **for-tune-les*, *a.* [Eng. *fortune*; *-less*.]

*1. Luckless, unlucky, unfortunate.
2. Destitute of a fortune or portion.

**for-tune-tell*, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *fortune*, and *tell*.]
A. Trans.: To tell the fortune or future lot of; to teach to tell fortunes.

"I'll conjure you; I'll *fortunetell* you."
Shaksp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 2.

B. Intrans.: To tell or pretend to tell futurity or future events.

"He tipples palmestry, and dines
On all her *fortunetelling* lines." *Cleveland.*

for-tune-tell-er, *s.* [Eng. *fortune*, and *teller*.]

1. *Lit.*: One who pretends to be able to reveal future events; one who pretends to the knowledge of futurity.

2. *Fig.*: The Dandelion. The name is given from the practice, very common among rustic children, of blowing away the down to tell the time. (*Britten & Holland.*)

for-tune-tell-ing, *a. & s.* [Eng. *fortune*, and *telling*.]

A. As adj.: Telling or pretending to tell beforehand future events.

B. As subst.: The act or practice of foretelling or pretending to foretell future events; palmistry.

**for-tu-nize*, *v. t.* [Eng. *fortun(e)*; *-ize*.] To regulate the fortunes of; to make fortunate.

"Each unto himselfe his life may *fortunize*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. ix. 30.

**for-tu-nōs*, **for-tu-nouse*, *a.* [Ital. *fortunoso*.] Preceding from or depending on fortune; chance; casual.

for-tu-yn-i-a, *s.* [Named by Shuttleworth after Fortyn, a Dutch collector.]

Bot.: A genus of Crucifers, the typical one of the family *Fortyniæ* (q. v.).

for-tu-yn-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *fortuynia*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Cruciferae, tribe *Orthoplocææ*.

for-ty (1), **four-ty*, *a. & s.* [A. S. *fēowertig*, from *fēower*=four, and *tig*=ten; cogn. with Dut. *voertig*; Icel. *fjörutíu*; Dan. *fyrti*; Sw. *fyrtio*; Ger. *viertig*; Goth. *fiduortiggius*.]

A. As adj.: Four times ten.
"Ye shal pay forty pounds, so God me save."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,829.

B. As substantive:

1. The number amounting to four times ten; the sum of forty units.

2. A symbol employed to express forty units; as, 40 or XL.

¶ Forty has always, by the Christians, been regarded as a superstitious number, arising from the Scripture use. Thus Moses was forty days in the mount; Elijah was forty days fed by ravens; the rain of the flood fell forty days, and another forty days expired before Noah opened the window of the ark; forty days was the period of embalming; Jonah gave Nineveh forty days to repent; our Lord fasted forty days; He was seen forty days after His resurrection; &c.

St. Swithin betokens forty days' rain or dry weather; a quarantine extends to forty days; forty days, in the old English law, was the limit for the payment of the fine for manslaughter; the privilege of sanctuary was for forty days; the widow was allowed to remain in her husband's house for forty days after his decease; a knight enjoined forty days' service of his tenant; a stranger at the

expiration of forty days was compelled to be enrolled in some tithing; members of parliament were protected from arrest forty days after the prorogation of the house, and forty days before the house was convened.

The ancient physicians ascribed many strange changes to the period of forty; the alchemists looked on forty days as the charmed period when the philosopher's stone and elixir of life were to appear.

**for-ty* (2), *a.* [Latin *fortis*=brave, strong.] Brave, valiant.

"O you of Grekis maist *forty* Diomedes,
Quhy mycht I not on feildis of Troye haue deid?"
Douglas: Virgil, 16, 10.

for-ty-eight-mō (eight as *āt*), *s.* [Eng. *forty-eight*, and *-mō*, the termination of most Lat. ordinal adverbs.]

Print.: A book made up of sheets printed forty-eight pages on a side; usually written and printed 48mo.

for-ty-five, *s.* [Eng. *forty*, and *five*.] A game at cards sometimes called *SPoil FIVE* (q. v.). The two games are practically identical in manner of playing—differing only in a few minor details of counting points.

for-ty-spōt, *s.* [Eng. *forty*, and *spot*.]
Ornith.: *Pardalotus quadragintus*, the Australian forty-spotted Diamond-bird.

för-üm, *s.* [Lat.]

*1. The market-place or public place in Rome in which were the courts of law, public offices, &c.

"The *forum* was a public place in Rome, where lawyers and orators made their speeches before their proper judge in matters of property, or in criminal cases, to accuse or excuse, to complain or defend."—*Watts: On the Mind*.

*2. A market-place; an open space or court.
"And bellowing herds in the proud *forum* grazed."
Pitt: Virgil's Æneid, viii.

3. A tribunal; a court of law; any judicial assembly.
"The *forum's* champion, and the people's chief."
Byron: Child Harold, iv. 114.

4. A place of meeting where public events, either social or political, are considered; as, a discussion *forum*.

**for-wāk-ed*, **for-wak-ed*, **for-wak-yd*, **for-wak-it*, *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *wake*, v. (q. v.).] Weary or worn out with watching or sleeplessness.

**for-wāk-ed* (1 silent), *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *walk*; *-ed*.] Weary or worn out with walking.

**for-wān-dēr*, **for-wan-dre*, *v. i.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *wander* (q. v.).] To wander wildly and wearily.

**for-wān-dēred*, **for-wan-dred*, *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *wander*; *-ed*.] Worn out or exhausted by wandering about.

**for-ward*, **fore-ward*, **for-warde*, *s.* [A. S. *foreweard*.]

1. The beginning.
"On *forward* thos cristendomes ech man leornede his bileue."
Old English Homilies, p. 78.

2. A covenant, an agreement, a promise.
"Mi *forwards* with the I festen on this wyse."
Early Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanthes, 327.

for-ward, **for-warde*, *adv. a. & interj.* [A. S. *foreward*, from *fore*=before, and *surf. -ward*=ward; Dut. *voorwaarts*; Ger. *vorwärts*.]

A. As adverb:

1. (Of place): Toward a part or place in front or before; onward; toward the front.
"As they *forward* went,
They spide a knight faire pricking on the plaine."
Spenser: F. Q., III. viii. 44.

2. (Of time): For the future; onward.
"Fro that day *forward*."—*Amis and Amiloun*, 154.

B. As adjective:

1. Being at or toward the front; near or at the forefront; anterior; fore.
"She disposed his *forward* cause to let."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, bk. i. 1.

*2. Turned toward the front; directed forward.
"The troop *restires*, the lovers close the rear,
With *forward* faces not confessing fear."
Dryden: Cymon and Iphigeneia, 594.

3. Early, advanced.
"Short summer lightly has a *forward* spring."
Shaksp.: Richard III., iii. 1.

4. Advanced beyond the common; early ripe; premature.
"The *forward* violet thus did I chide:
Sweet thief, whence didst thou steal thy sweet that smells?"
Shaksp.: Sonnet 99.

*5. Advanced; going or gone far.
"Go hang thyself in thine own heir-apparent garters
When a jest is so *forward*, and afoot too, I hate it."
Shaksp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., ii. 2.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēr; pine, plit, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

6. Not behindhand; not inferior; in advance.

"She is as *forward* of her breeding, as
She is i' th' rear o' our birth."
Shaksp.: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

7. Advanced in preparation or execution; as, The work is well *forward*.

8. Advanced in learning or study; as, The boy is very *forward* for his years; a very *forward* pupil.

9. Ready, willing, prompt; strongly disposed or inclined.

"To show myself a *forward* guest within thy house."
Shaksp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, ii. 1.

10. Wanting in reserve or modesty; pert, bold, over-ready, or eager; presumptuous.

"He in the various conversation bore
A willing, and at times a *forward* part."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. viii.

*11. Eager, zealous, ardent.

"How fondly dost thou spur a *forward* horse."
Shaksp.: *Richard II.*, iv.

*12. Highly gifted; hopeful, promising.

"Long live thou, and these thy *forward* sons."
Shaksp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., i. 1.

C. As *interj.*: On; move or hasten forward; toward or to the front.

"But, live who can, ordie who may
Still, '*Forward, forward!*' on they go."
Scott: *The Chase*, xv.

forward-fire, *a.* Firing the charge at its forefront, close to the projectile, and not at the rear of the charge.

Forward-fire cartridge: A cartridge in which the fulminate is at or in the base of the ball, forward of the powder. It is exploded by a stem, or else by a needle which penetrates the whole extent of the powder, and strikes the fulminate in the base of the bullet. [NEEDLE-GUN.]

***forward-looking**, *adj.* Looking or directed toward the future; foreseeing. (Wm. Wordsworth: *Michael*.)

for-ward, *v. t.* [FORWARE, *adv.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To help forward or onward; to urge on, to hasten, to promote.

"The bill which Lord Roos had brought in against his wife, for adultery, was *forwarded* by the king, with as much zeal as if the case was his own."—*Parliamentary History*; Charles II. (an. 1689).

2. To hasten in growth; to force.

"As we house hot country plants, as lemons, to save them, so we may house our own country plants to forward them, and make them come in the cold seasons."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

3. To send forward or on to the destination; to transmit; as, to *forward* a letter or a parcel.

II. Bookbinding: To prepare for the finisher, by plain covering, a sewed book.

¶ For the difference between to *forward* and to *encourage*, see ENCOURAGE.

for-ward-ër, *s.* [Eng. *forward*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who helps forward, hastens, or promotes anything; a promoter.

"Nor am I accessory, . . .
Helper, seconder, persuader, forwarder,
Principal, or maintainer, of this vile theft."
Barry: *Ram Alley*, v. 1.

2. One who sends forward or transmits goods; a goods-carrier, a forwarding merchant.

II. Bookbind.: One who prepares a sewed book for the finisher, by plain covering.

for-ward-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FORWARD, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of helping forward, promoting, or hastening; the transmission of goods, &c.

2. *Bookbind.*: That department which concerns the operation of plain-covering a sewed book, ready for the finisher.

forwarding-agent, *s.* One who receives and forwards goods to their destination.

forwarding-merchant, *s.* The name by which a forwarding-agent is known in America.

forwarding-note, *s.*

Comm.: A note in which is entered a description of goods or parcels, with the names and addresses of consignor and consignee, to be sent along with goods, &c., conveyed by a carrier.

for-ward-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *forward*; -ly.] In a forward manner; eagerly, hastily, readily, quickly.

for-ward-ness, *s.* [Eng. *forward*; -ness.]

1. The state of being forward or advanced toward maturity, completion or perfection.

"The saying went that he [a friar] practiced with the Turk to have undone again all that was there in so good forwardness."—*Strype: Memorials*; Edward VI. (an. 1552).

2. Earliness; as, the *forwardness* of the season, or of the crops.

3. Eagerness, readiness, zeal, ardor.

"This cheers my heart, to see your *forwardness*."
Shaksp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., v. 4.

4. Assurance, pertness; immodest confidence or boldness.

"Since the youth will not be entreated, his own peril on his *forwardness*."—Shaksp.: *As You Like It*, i. 2.

for-wards, *adv.* [FORWARD, *adv.*] Forward, onward, toward the front.

"The Rhodian ship passed through the whole Roman fleet, backwards and *forwards* several times, carrying intelligence to Drepanum."—*Arbutnot*.

***for-wā-ste**, *v. t.* [Pref. *for-*, and English *waste* (q. v.).] To lay utterly waste; to spoil, to desolate.

***for-wāy**, *v. i.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *way*.] To wander; to go out of the way.

***for-wāy**, *s.* [FORWAY, *v.*] An error.

***for-wear**, ***for-were**, *v. t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *wear* (q. v.).] To wear completely out.

***for-wear-léd**, ***for-wer-léd**, *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *wearied*.] Very weary; quite exhausted; wearied out.

for-wear-ý, ***for-wer-ý**, *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *weary*, *a.* (q. v.).] Exceedingly weary; exhausted; tired out.

***for-wear-ý**, ***for-wer-y**, ***for-wer-ye**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *weary*, *v.* (q. v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To tire out; to make exhausted.

B. *Intrans.*: To become wearied; to be exhausted or worn out.

for-weep, *v. i.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *weep* (q. v.).] To exhaust with weeping.

***for-wélked**, *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *welked* (q. v.).] Exceedingly welked or wrinkled.

***for-wénd**, *v. i.* [M. H. Ger. *verwenden*; Ger. *verwenden*.] To be turned; to become.

***for-wer-ed**, *pa. par. or a.* [FORWEAR.]

***for-wern-en**, ***for-wær-nen**, *v. t.* [A. S. *forwyrnan*; O. Sax. *farwernian*.] To forbid; to keep or drive from.

***for-werp**, ***for-werpe**, *v. t.* [A. S. *forweorpan*; Dut. *verwerpen*; O. H. Ger. *farwerfan*; Ger. *verwerfen*.] To reject.

***for-wéte**, *v. t.* [FOREWITE, *v.*]

***for-whý**, *conf.* [Eng. *for*, and *why*.] [WHEREFORE.] By reason of; because.

***for-won-dere**, ***for-won-dir**, ***for-won-dre**, *v. t.* [Dut. *verwonderen*; M. H. Ger. *verwundern*; Sw. *förundra*; Dan. *forundre*; Ger. *verwundern*.] To fill with astonishment; to amaze.

***for-word**, ***fore-words**, *s.* [FORWARD, *s.*] A promise, an agreement, a covenant, a bargain.

***for-worn**, *a.* [Eng. *for*, and *worn*.] Greatly worn; almost spent.

***for-wót**, *v. t.*; *pres. ind. 3d sing.* [FORWETE, *v.*]

***for-wóund-éd**, ***for-won-ded**, ***for-wund-ed**, ***for-wound-id**, *a.* [A. S. *forwundian*; M. H. Ger. & Ger. *verwunden*; Dut. *verwonden*.] Wounded seriously or dangerously.

***for-wrāp**, *v. t.* [English *for*, and *wrap*.] To entirely conceal by wrapping; to inclose.

***for-wrāpped**, *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *wrapped* (q. v.).] Completely wrapped up or covered.

***for-wrei-en**, *v. t.* [A. S. *forwreġan*.] To accuse.

***for-wrought** (ought as *ât*), ***for-wroht**, ***for-wroght**, *a.* [A. S. *forwyrcean* (pa. t. *forworhte*, *forwrohte*; pa. par. *forworht*, *foroht*); Dut. *verwerken*; O. Fris. *forwerka*; O. H. German *irwurchen*.] [WORK, *v.*]

1. To cause.

2. Destroyed.

3. Worn out with work; exhausted.

***for-yeme**, *v. t.* [A. S. *forġēman*, *forġyman*.] To neglect.

***for-yete**, ***for-yet-en**, ***for-yet-yn**, *v. t. & i.* [FORGET.]

***for-yet-el**, ***for-yet-ylle**, *a.* [A. S. *forġitol*.] Forgetful.

***for-yet-el-ness**, ***for-yet-el-nesse**, *s.* [A. S. *forġitolnes*.] Forgetfulness.

***for-yet-ful**, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *forȳete*=forget, Eng. *ful*(l).] Forgetful.

***for-yet-ing-nes**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *forȳete*=forget; -ness.] Forgetfulness.

***for-yet-ten**, *pa. par. or a.* [FORGET.]

***for-yeve**, ***for-yife**, ***for-yive**, *v. t.* [FORGIVE.]

***for-yléid**, ***for-yeld**, ***for-yelde**, *v. t.* [A. S. *forġeldan*, *forġildan* (pa. t. *forġeald*, *pa. par. forġolden*); O. Sax. *forġeldan*; O. Fris. *forjelda*; O. H. Ger. *forġeltan*; Dut. *vergelde*; Ger. *vergelten*.] To return, to recompense.

forz-an-dō, **sforz-an-dō** (z as ts), *adv.* [Ital., pa. par. of *forzare* or *sforzare*=to force.]

Music: Lit. forcing. Emphasis or musical accent upon specified notes or passages marked by the signs *sf.* or *>*.

fōss, *s.* [FOSSE.]

foss-dyke, *s.* The name given to a canal in Lincolnshire constructed by the Romans.

fōs-sa (pl. **fōs-sæ**), *s.* [Lat.: though used as a noun, *fossa* is really the fem. nom. sing. of *fossus*, pa. par. of *fodio*=to dig; thus *fossa* (terra)=land dug up; hence, a ditch, a fosse, a trench.] A depression, a furrow.

1. *Zool.*: A term applied to certain depressions on the external surface, generally the seat of cutaneous glands, as the lachrymal fossæ in deer and antelopes.

2. *Anatomy*:

(1) *Sing.*: A groove. There are in the ear a fossa of the helix, which is a groove called also *Fossa innominata* or *scaphoidea*, and a fossa of the antihelix, which is a somewhat triangular depression, called also *Fossa triangularis* or *ovalis*. There are also a fossa of the heart, one of the gall-bladder, &c. There are also a canine, a coronoid, a digastric, a digital, and many another fossa. (*Quain*.)

(2) *Pl.*: Grooves. There are nasal fossæ, superior and inferior occipital, &c. (*Quain*.)

fossa ovalis, *s.*

Anat.: A depression marking the place where, before birth, an orifice connected the two auricles of the heart, the passage between the two, however, being obliterated during the first few months of life. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, ii. 333.)

***fōs-sage** (sage as *sig*), *s.* [Eng. *fosse*; -age.]

Old Eng. Law: A composition paid in lieu of the duty of cleaning out the fosse or moat surrounding a town.

fōs-sān, **fōs-sāne**, *s.* [Fr. *fossane*. Remote etym. doubtful. A Madagascar word(?)]

Zool.: A kind of Genet (*Genetta fossa*), found in Madagascar. Pennant calls it the Fossan Weasel. (*Buffon, Pennant, &c.*)

fōsse, **fōss**, *s.* [Lat. *fossa*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A ditch, a moat.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat.*: [FOSSA.]

2. *Fort.*: A moat or ditch around a fortification, commonly filled with water. The excavation of the fosse contributes materials for the walls of the fort it is designed to protect. An advance fosse is a ditch encircling the glacis or esplanade of a fortification.

***fōs-sét**, *s.* [FAUCET.]

***fosset-seller**, *s.* One who sells faucets or taps.

***fōs-sét-te**, *s.* [Fr., dimin. of *fosse*=a ditch.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A little hollow; a dimple.

2. *Med.*: A small ulcer of the transparent cornea, the center of which is deep.

***fōsse-wāy**, *s.* [Eng. *fosse*, and *way*.] One of the great military roads which the Romans constructed in England, so called from the ditches on each side.

fōs-sick, *v. i.* [Etymology doubtful; perhaps connected with *fuss* or *fussy* (q. v.).]

1. To be fussy or troublesome.

2. Among the gold-miners of Australia, applied to the buying up of abandoned claims for the purpose of re-working.

3. To search or hunt for anything persistently.

fōs-sick-ër, *s.* [English *fossick*; -er.] One who reworks abandoned claims or workings in the gold-mines.

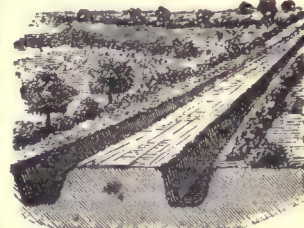
fōs-sil, *a. & s.* [Lat. *fossilis*=dug out, dug up, fossil, from *fossus*, pa. par. of *fodio*=to dig; Fr. *fossile*.]

A. As *adjective*:

I. *Literally*:

1. *Gen.*: Pertaining to what is dug up. [B. I. 1.] "*Fossil*, or rock salt, and *sal gemm* differ not in nature from each other."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

2. *Spec.*: Pertaining to organic remains. [B. I. 2.] "The upright position of *fossil* trees, both in Europe and America."—*Lyell: Principle of Geol.*, ch. vi.



Fosseyway.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōw!; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thîs; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhûn; -tîon, -șion = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

II. Fig.: Antiquated, belonging to a bygone age.

"Language is fossil poetry."—Emerson: *Essays*; *The Poet*.

B. As substantive:

1. Literally:

1. Originally: Anything dug up.

"Fossils, all bodies whatever that are dug out of the earth are by naturalists commonly called by the general name of fossils."—Glossog. Nov. (1719.)

¶ Johnson (1776) gives no other meaning to the word *fossil* than "that which is dug out of the earth." Prof. Robt. Jamieson, in his mineralogical and geological works, published early in this century, used the word *fossil* in this obsolete sense, often calling minerals fossils.

2. Now: Any body, or the traces of the existence of any body, whether animal or vegetable, which has been buried in the earth by natural causes; one of the bodies called organic remains. Even the cast of a fossil shell, that is the impression which it has left on the rock, is deemed a fossil. (Used often in the plural.)

¶ In the early part of the sixteenth century fossils were supposed by some Italians to have been formed in the hills by the action of the stars, a view which, prior to 1579, Leonardo da Vinci combated. Then the hypothesis arose of a plastic force, or, according to Andrea Mattioli, a fatty matter capable of fashioning stones into organic forms. But the hypothesis which held its place longer than any other, and is not yet extinct among the unscientific, is that they were relics of the Mosaic deluge. It is now thoroughly proved that the relics are really those of plants and animals, that they were nearly all of them in existence ages before the Mosaic deluge, that they are not nearly contemporaneous with each other, but differ in age by untold millions of years, that there is at least a progression among them, if not even the evolution of the last from the more antique. There are breaks or gaps in the series of fossiliferous strata, especially one between the paleozoic and the secondary strata, and another between the secondary and the tertiary. Once it was supposed that there had been in the earth's geological history alternate periods of repose and convulsion; now it is believed that there would be no breaks if all lands were geologically explored, if all strata now submerged were accessible for investigation, and if local causes acting during bygone ages had been less effective in destroying portions of the record. Mr. Darwin shows that it is almost exclusively strata deposited in seas or lakes which at the time were slowly sinking that have been preserved; those formed when land was rising have, as a rule, been washed away. In the older strata, and sometimes in those not so ancient, fossils have been destroyed by metamorphic action, and when any rock is called non-fossiliferous or azoic, the cautious geologist means by the term only that fossils have not been found in it up to the present time. What coins are to the numismatologist and the historian, that fossils are to the paleontologist and the geologist; they enable him to recover forgotten chapters of history. Fossils are, however, more valuable than coins, they cannot any of them be so easily forged, and few of them can be forged at all.

II. Fig.: A contemptuous appellation for a person greatly behind the age.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Fossil-animals*, *fossil-birds*, *fossil-fishes*, *fossil-plants*, &c.

fossil-botanist, s.

Bot.: A proficient in fossil-botany (q. v.).

fossil-botany, s.

Bot.: The department of botanical science that treats of fossil plants; palæobotany.

fossil-copal, s.

Min.: The same as COPALINE (q. v.).

***fossil-cork, s.**

Min.: An old name for what was subsequently called mountain cork, a variety of asbestos. Named on account of its lightness, which is such that it floats in water.

***fossil-farina, s.**

Min.: An old name for a soft carbonate of lime.

***fossil-flax, s.**

Min.: A popular name for amianthus, the variety of asbestos which has long, flexible fibers.

fossil-flour, s. A siliceous, mealy earth, consisting of siliceous shields of infusoria. It is used for fire-proof bricks.

fossil-paper, s.

Min.: A papery-looking sub-variety of asbestos.

fossil-screws, s. pl. A popular name for the casts in the rock left by spiral shells, or for those of encrinurans when their impressions are horizontally furrowed.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or. wôre, wôlf, wôr, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; try, sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

fossil-wood, s.

1. Palæont.: Wood found fossil. In many cases the medullary rays in exogens and the ends of ducts in endogens are at least as clearly visible as in recent wood.

2. Min.: A popular name for some woody-looking specimens of asbestos.

fôs-sil-lîf-êr-ôus, a. [Lat. *fossilis*=dug out, fossil; *fero*=to produce, to yield, and suff. -ous.] Containing or producing fossils.

fôs-sil-lî-fî-câ-tion, s. [Eng. *fossilify*; c connective, and suff. -ation.]

fôs-sil-lî-fy, v. t. & i. [Latin *fossilis*=dug out, fossil, and *fio* (pass. of *facio*)=to become.]

A. Trans.: To render fossil; to convert into a fossil, to fossilize.

B. Intrans.: To become fossil; to be converted into a fossil.

fôs-sil-lîsm, s. [Eng. *fossil*; -ism.] The science of fossils; that branch of palæontology which treats of fossil substances.

fôs-sil-lîst, s. [Eng. *fossil*; -ist.] One versed in Fossilism (q. v.); a person who studies the nature and character of fossil substances.

fôs-sil-lî-tÿ, s. [Eng. *fossil*; i connective; suff. -ty (q. v.).] The state or condition of a fossil.

fôs-sil-lîz-â-tion, s. [Eng. *fossiliz(e)*; -ation.] The act or process of converting animal remains or vegetable substances into fossils; fossilizing.

¶ The burying of animal or vegetable remains—the first step toward their fossilization—can take place on land by the growth of peat, by their being covered by blown sand, by the ejections and alluviums of volcanoes, in alluviums generally, in the ruins of landslips, or in the mud and stalagmite of caves and fissures. They are also constantly imbedded in subaqueous deposits, whether these be marine, lacustrine, or fluvial. Peat is an antiseptic, and preserves organized bodies well. They are better kept in shale or any other fissile stratum than in sandstone; the latter is too porous. Some are silicified, some preserved from obliteration by the influence of calcareous matter, some by being made ferruginous, &c. Plants are often carbonized.

fôs-sil-lîze, v. t. & i. [Eng. *fossil*; -ize.]

A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To convert into a fossil.

2. Fig.: To check the natural development by rendering fixed and immutable; to render permanently antiquated.

B. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To become fossil; to be changed or converted into a fossil.

2. Fig.: To become antiquated and incapable of being influenced or affected by present circumstances.

fôs-sil-lîzed, pa. par. or adj. [FOSSILIZE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Literally: Converted into a fossil by geological action.

2. Fig.: Old-fashioned or antiquated in opinion; non-progressive.

fôs-sil-lî-ô-gîst, s. [Eng. *fossilog(y)*; -ist.] The same as FOSSILOLOGIST (q. v.).

fôs-sil-lî-ô-gÿ, s. [Eng. *fossil*, and Gr. *logos*=a discourse.] The same as FOSSILOLOGY (q. v.).

fôs-sil-lî-ô-gîst, s. [Eng. *fossilolog(y)*; -ist.] A person versed in Fossilology (q. v.); a fossilist.

fôs-sil-lî-ô-gÿ, s. [Eng. *fossil*; o connective, and Gr. *logos*=a discourse.] The science of fossils.

fôs-sôr-êg, fôs-sôr-ÿ-a, s. pl. [Lat. *fossor*=a digger, a delver; *fodio*=to dig, to delve.]

Entom.: Burrowing Hymenoptera. A sub-tribe of the hymenopterous tribe Aculeata. Sexes two, the individuals in both of which are furnished with wings, legs formed for burrowing or for running, tongue not elongated, but widened at the extremity. Habits not social. The females of the fossore construct holes in the ground, where they form their nests. Depositing their eggs, they next lay up for the future larvæ a supply of food consisting of spiders and caterpillars rendered half dead by being stung. Many of the fossore are called sandwasps. The sub-tribe is divided into eight families: (1) Scoliadæ, (2) Sapygidæ, (3) Pompilidæ, (4) Sphecidae, (5) Bembicidæ, (6) Larridæ, (7) Nyssonidæ, and (8) Crabronidæ (q. v.).

fôs-sôr-ÿ-âl, fôs-sôr-ÿ-ôus, a. [Lat. *fossori(a)*=digging (as an occupation); Eng. suff. -al; -ous.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Adapted for digging.

2. Zoology:

(1) Adopted for digging; as, *fossorial* feet.

(2) Having the power of digging; pertaining or relating to the Fossore (q. v.).

fôs-s-rôad, s. [Eng. *foss*, and *road*.] A fosseway (q. v.).

fôs-su-lâte, a. [Lat. *fossul(a)*=a little trench; Eng. suff. -ate.]

Comp. Anat.: A term applied to long, narrow depressions in any surface, which is said to be *fossulate* when the hollows are not sufficiently deep to be termed fossæ. [FOSSA.]

fôs-têr, v. t. & i. [A. S. *fôstrián*, from *fôstor*, *fôstur*=nourishment, from *fôda*=food; cogn. with Dan. *fôstre*=to bring up; *fôster*=offspring; Icel. *fôstr*=nursing; *fôstra*=to nurse; Sw. *foster*=embryo; *fôstra*=to foster.]

A. Transitive:

1. To feed, to nourish, to support, to bring up, to nurse.

"Some say that ravens foster forlorn children." Shakespeare: *Titus Andronicus*, ii. 8.

2. To promote the growth of, to sustain and promote; to forward.

"Western winds do foster forth our flowers." Gascoigne: *Complaint of Philomene*.

3. To encourage, to pamper.

"A prince of great courage and beauty, but fostered up in blood by his naughty father."—Sidney.

4. To cherish, to indulge, to harbor; as, to foster ill-feeling.

"The greater part of those who live but to infuse malignity, and multiply enemies, have no hopes to foster, no designs to promote, nor any expectations of attaining power by insolence."—Johnson.

***B. Intrans.:** To be fostered or brought up together.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to foster*, *to cherish*, *to harbor*, and *to indulge*: "*To foster* in the mind is to keep with care and positive endeavors; as when one fosters prejudices by encouraging everything which favors them; *to cherish* in the mind is to hold dear or set a value upon; as when one cherishes good sentiments, by dwelling upon them with inward satisfaction; *to harbor* is to allow room in the mind, and is generally taken in the worst sense, for giving admission to that which ought to be excluded; as when one harbors resentment by permitting it to have a resting-place in the heart; *to indulge* in the mind, is to give the whole mind to, to make it the chief source of pleasure." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

foster-babe, s. An infant foster-child.

foster-brother, s. A male child nursed at the same breast, or fed by the same nurse, but not the offspring of the same parents.

foster-child, s. A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father. According to the sex of the child, the term Foster-daughter or Foster-son is employed.

***foster-dam, s.** A nurse; one who performs the office of a mother by giving food to a young child; a foster-nurse, a foster-mother.

foster-daughter, s. [FOSTER-CHILD.]

***foster-earth, s.** Earth by which a plant is nourished, though it did not grow in it at first.

foster-father, s. A man who takes the place of a father in feeding and bringing up a child.

***foster-land, s.**

1. Land allotted for the support of a person.

2. One's adopted country.

foster-mother, s. A woman who takes the place of a mother in feeding and bringing up a child.

***foster-nurse, s.** A nurse.

foster-parent, s. A foster-mother or father.

foster-sister, s. A girl nursed at the same breast or fed by the same nurse, but not the offspring of the same parents.

foster-son, s. [FOSTER-CHILD.]

***fôs-têr (1), *fôs-tre, s.** [A. S. *fôstre*; Icel. *fôstra*.] A nurse; a foster-mother or father; a fosterer.

***fôs-têr (2), s.** [FORESTER.] A contraction of forester, in which form it still exists as a proper name. It is several times used by Spenser, and is found in the romance of *Bevis of Hampton*. Percy explains the word as, "foresters of the king's demesne." (Nares.)

***fôs-têr-age (age as ðg), *fôs-têr-ldge, s.** [Eng. *foster*; -age.] The act of fostering; the charge or care of a foster-child.

"There still remains in the islands, though it is passing fast away, the custom of *fosterage*. A laird, a man of wealth and eminence, sends his child, either male or female, to a tacksman or tenant, to be fostered. In Mull, the father sends with his child a certain number of cows, to which the same number is added by the fosterer."—Johnson: *A Journey to the Western Islands*.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or. wôre, wôlf, wôr, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; try, sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

fös'-tër-ër, s. [Eng. *foster*; -er.]

1. One who takes the place of a parent in feeding and educating a child; a nurse; a foster-parent.

"In Ireland they put their children to *fosterers*; the rich men selling, the meaner sort buying the alterage of their children."—*Davies: On Ireland.*

2. One who or that which encourages, promotes, or supports.

fös'-tër-hood, s. [Eng. *foster*, v., and *hood*.] The state of being fostered or of a foster-child.

fös'-tër-îng, *fos-tryng, *fos-trunge, pr. par., a. & s. [FOSTER, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *substantive*:

1. The act of fostering, nourishing, or cherishing.

2. Nourishment, education.

fös'-tër-lëan, s. [A. S. *fōstre* and *læn*=a loan.]

1. The payment or remuneration given for the fostering of a child.

2. The jointure of a wife.

fös'-tër-lîng, s. [Eng. *foster*, and *dimin. suff.* -îng.] A foster-child.

fös'-tër-ment, s. [Eng. *foster*; -ment.] The act of fostering; food; nourishment.

fös'-tër-ship, s. [Eng. *foster* (2); -ship.] For-estership.

fös'-trësse, *fös'-trësse, *fos-ter-esse, s. [Eng. *foster*; -ess.] A female who acts as a parent; a nurse; a foster-mother.

fostrëss-maiden, s.

1. *Gen.*: A maiden who acts as a nurse; a nourisher.

2. *Spec.*: An epithet applied to Pallas Athênê, from her being worshiped as the tutelary deity of Athens.

***fos-trîld, s.** [FOSTER, v.] A foster-nurse; a nurse.

***fot, s.** [FOOT.]

***fote-hot, adv.** [FOOT-HOT.] Straightway, at once, directly.

***fote-mantel, s.** [FOOT-MANTLE.]

fōth'-ër (1), *fōth-ur, *fōth-ir, *fūth-ir, *fud-der, s. [A. S. *fōther*; O. S. *fōther*; O. H. Ger. *fuo-der*; M. H. Ger. *vuoder*; Dutch *voeder*; Sw. *foder*; Fr. *foudre*.] [FODDER.] A large quantity, load, or weight.

fōth'-ër (2), s. [A. S. *fōdor*.] Fodder.

fōth'-ër, v. t. [A. S. *fōdor*, *fōdor*= (1) food, (2) a cover; Ger. *futtern*=to cover, to case, to line; *futter*=a lining.]

Naut.: To stop a leak at sea by letting down a sail by the corners, and putting chopped yarn, oakum, wool, cotton, &c., between it and the ship's sides.

fōth'-ër-lîng, pr. par., a. & s. [FOTHER, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *substantive*:

Naut.: A mode of stopping a leak at sea by thrumming a sail with oakum and yarn, and drawing it under the bottom so as to cover the aperture.

***fō-tîve, a.** [Latin *fotus*, *pa. par.* of *foveo*=to cherish, to foster.] Nourishing, fostering, fertilizing.

föt-mäl, s. [Etym. unknown.] Seventy pounds of lead.

fōu, fow, adj. [FULL.] Full of food or drink; drunk.

fōu'-atse, fouets, fouse, fows, s. pl. [FOOSE.]

Fōu-cault (ault as ô), s. [M. Foucault, a French natural philosopher.]

Foucault's pendulum, s. A pendulum for rendering visible the diurnal motion of the earth. It consists of a bob suspended from a considerable height, say the center of the dome of the Pantheon or Capitol, and set vibrating above a circular table marked with degrees. Owing to a certain independence of motion which the bob possesses, vibrating, as it were, in space, the earth in its diurnal motion turns round beneath it, as is evidenced by the apparent change of direction of the bob relatively to the graduated table.

***fou-dre, *foul-der, s.** [O. Fr. *foudre*, *fouldre*, *foudre*, from Lat. *fulgur*.] Lightning.

fōu-gade, fōu-gäss, s. [Fr., from *fougue*=fury, fire, ardor.]

Fort. & Milit.: A small mine, consisting of a hole charged with combustibles and projectiles hidden by earth, and placed so as to explode beneath the feet of an advancing enemy and throw the troops into confusion.

fought (as fât), pret. & pa. par. of v. [FIGHT, v.]

böil, böy; pöüt, jöwi; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; -cian, -tian = shän. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -gion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***foughten (as fât'-en), pa. par. & a.** [FIGHT, v.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adjective*:

1. Contested, disputed, or contended for with arms.

*2. Overworked; wearied out; exhausted. (Scotch.)

fōuj-dar', s. [Hindust. *foujdär*; Mahratta *phoujdär*.] A criminal judge or magistrate. (Anglo-Indian.)

fōuj-dar'-rî, s. [Hindust. *foujdari*.] The office of a Foujdär (q. v.). (Anglo-Indian.)

foujdarry-court, s. A criminal court. (Anglo-Indian.)

fōul, *foule, *ful, *fule, a., adv. & s. [A. S. *fül*; cogn. with Dut. *vuil*, Icel. *full*, Ger. *faul*, Dan. *fuul*, Sw. *fåul*, Goth. *fuls*.]

A. As *adjective*:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Dirty, filthy, miry; not clean; covered with or containing dirt or extraneous matter which is injurious, offensive, or noxious.

"My face is foul with weeping."—*Job* xvi. 10.

2. Thick or muddy; turbid; not clear.

"The stream is foul with stains Of rushing torrents and descending rains." Addison.

3. Thick or overgrown with weeds; as, The ground is foul.

4. Impure; tainted; polluted.

"Every day the carcass of some prisoner dead, of thirst and foul air, had been hung to the sharks."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xv.

5. Obscene; scurrilous; filthy; profane; abusive; as, foul language.

"Fair payment for foul words." Shakespeare: *Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 1.

6. Given to or using obscene, scurrilous, or filthy language.

"With foul mouth, And in the witness of his proper ear, To call him villain." Shakespeare: *Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

7. Wicked; criminal; abominable; hateful; odious.

"The principal witness for the prosecution had been convicted of a series of foul perjuries."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. iv.

8. Loathsome; odious; disgusting.

"Kill thy physician, and the fee bestow Upon the foul disease." Shakespeare: *Lear*, i. 1.

9. Disgraceful; shameful.

"Too well I see and rue the dire event, That with sad overthrow and foul defeat Hath lost us heaven." Milton: *P. L.* i. 135.

10. Unlucky; unfavorable.

"Some foul mischance Torment me for my love's forgetfulness!" Shakespeare: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 2.

11. Unfair, unlawful; not honest or straightforward.

"By foul play were we heaved thence, But blessedly helped hither." Shakespeare: *Tempest*, i. 2.

*12. Unsightly; of little value.

"Let us, like merchants, show our foulest wares." Shakespeare: *Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 3.

13. Stormy; cloudy, rainy, and tempestuous.

"So foul a sky clears not without a storm." Shakespeare: *King John*, iv. 2.

*14. Coarse; gross.

"You will have no notion of delicacies if you table with them: they are all for rank and foul feeding, and spoil the best provisions in cooking."—*Felton*.

*15. Unsound; corrupted; diseased.

"You perceive the body of our kingdom, How foul it is." Shakespeare: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iii. 1.

*16. Difficult; dangerous.

"We came down a foul hill."—*Shakespeare: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.

*17. Guilty.

"The second of the affairs said thré offenses all be understaid to be committit after the offender be anis fund foul of the first offense; and the third offense to be taken an offense to be committit after the offender be fund foul of the second offense."—*Balfour: Pract.*, p. 611.

II. Technically:

1. Billiards: Applied to a stroke when the player touches with his cue or any part of his body any ball on the table.

"Thus, at billiards, if a player makes a foul stroke and scores, his adversary has the option of not enforcing the penalty."—*London Field*.

1. *Naut.*: Entangled; having freedom of motion interfered with by collision or entanglement with anything; as, a rope is foul.

B. As *adv.*: Foully.

"I'll have this crown of mine cut from my shoulders Ere I will see the crown so foul misplaced. But can'st thou guess that he doth aim at it?" Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, iii. 2.

C. As *substantive*:

I. Ord. Lang.: Evil; shame; disgrace.

"Upon them bravely! do thy worst; And foul fall him that blanches first." Scott: *Marmion*, vi. 12.

II. Technically:

1. Billiards: A foul stroke. [A. II. 1.]

2. Boating: Applied to the action of a crew in a race, when they come into collision or interfere with the progress of their opponents out of their own water.

*1. To fall foul: To fall out, to quarrel.

"If they be any ways offended they fall foul."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*.

(2) To fall or run foul of: To come or run against with force; to come into collision with.

(3) To make foul water: *Naut.*: To come into such shoal water that the keel of the vessel is so near to the bottom that the motion of the water under it stirs up the mud and makes the water foul.

foul-anchor, s. An anchor having the cable twisted round the stock or one of the flukes.

foul-copy, s. The first rough draft of any writing, with the alterations, corrections, erasures, &c.; opposed to a fair or clean copy.

foul-fish, s. Fish in the spawning state, or such as have not for the current year made their way down to the sea to purify themselves.

foul-proof, s.

Print.: The first proof before the typographical and other errors have been corrected; also applied to a proof with numerous corrections and alterations.

fōul, *fowle, *ful-en, v. t. & i. [A. S. *fūlian*; O. H. Ger. *fūlen*; M. H. Ger. *vūlen*.] [FOUL, a.]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To make foul or dirty; to defile, to dirty, to soil.

"She fouls her smock more in one hour than the kitchen-maid doth in a week."—*Swift: Directions to Servants*.

2. To disgrace, to shame.

"Fouling his infamous life with a low and dishonest defaulting."—*Savile: Tacitus: Historie*, p. 41.

II. *Naut. & Boat.*: To fall or run foul of; to come into collision with.

"In attempting to make the harbor [we] several times fouled the pier."—*Guardian*, March 2, 1859, p. 195.

B. Intransitive:

1. Ord. Lang.: To become foul or dirty; as, a gun fouls.

2. Nautical and Boating:

(1) To come into collision, as two boats.

(2) To become entangled, as a rope.

fōu-lard', s. [Fr.]

Fabric.: A thin silk or silk-and-cotton dress stuff.

***fōul'-dër, v.** [O. Fr. *foudre*, *fouldre*, *foudre*=lightning, from Lat. *fulgur*.] To flame or flash as lightning; to emit great heat. [FOUDRE.]

***foule, s.** [FOWL.]

***foule, a.** [FOUL.]

***fōul'-faced, a.** [Eng. *foul*, and *faced*.] Showing a wicked, ugly, or disgusting countenance.

***fōul'-feed-îng, a.** [Eng. *foul*, and *feeding*.] Eating or living on filthy food.

fōul'-lî, adv. [Eng. *foul*; -ly.]

1. In a foul, filthy, dirty, or nasty manner or state.

2. Shamefully, disgracefully, scandalously, or wickedly.

3. Unfairly, dishonestly.

fōul'-mōuthed, adj. [Eng. *foul*, and *mouthed*.] Given to the use of foul, obscene, or scurrilous language; addicted to calumny, scandal, and obscenity; foul-spoken, foul-tongued.

fōul'-ness, *foul-nes, *foul-nesse, s. [A. S. *fūlness*, *fūlness*; O. H. Ger. *fūlmuzzi*; O. Fris. *fūlnesse*.] [FOUL, a.]

1. The quality or state of being foul, dirty, turbid, or muddy; dirtiness, filthiness.

"It is the wickedness of a whole life, discharging all its filth and foulness into this one quality, as into a great sink or common shore."—*South*.

2. An impurity or pollution.

"It is no vicious blot, murder, or foulness," Shakespeare: *Lear*, i. 1.

3. Hatred, atrociousness, abomination.

"It is the wickedness of a whole life, discharging all its filth and foulness into this one quality, as into a great sink or common shore."—*South*.

4. Ugliness, deformity.
 "He's fallen in love with your foulness, and she'll fall in love with my anger."—*Shakep.: As You Like It*, iii. 5.
 5. Dishonesty, unlawfulness, unfairness.
 "They pierced the foulness of thy secret aim."
Akenside: Epistle to Curio.
 6. Roughness, as of the weather.
 "So foul a day clears not without a storm."
Shakespeare.

foul-spōk-en, *a.* [Eng. *foul*, and *spoken*.] Using or given to foul language; foulmouthed.

foul-tōngued, *a.* [English *foul*, and *tongued*.] Foulmouthed, foulspoken.

fou-mart, ***fol-mart**, ***ful-mart**, ***ful-mare**, ***ful-mard**, ***foul-mart** (*Eng.*), ***full-mart** (*Prov. Eng.*), ***fou-mart**, ***fow-marte** (*Scotch*), *s.* [From *A. S. fūl=foul*, and *ew-marten*, from *O. Fr. marie, martre* = a martin. So called from its offensive smell.]

Zool.: The polecat (q. v.). (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Was ever such a fulmart for an huisher? . . .
 Martin Polecat . . . a stinking name, and not to be pronounced
 In any lady's presence without a reverence."
Ben Jonson: Tale of a Tub, i. 1.

***foun**, *s.* [O. Fr. *faon*.] A fawn.

***founce**, *s.* [Prov. French *fons*; Lat. *fundus*.] A foundation, a base.

found, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [FIND, v.]

***found** (1), *s.* [FOUND (1), v.] Casting of metals.

***found** (2), *s.* [FOUND (2), v.]

1. Foundation. (Applied to a building of any kind.)

"Our milkhouse had wa's sse dooms strang that ane waud hae thocht it micht hae stude to the last day; but its found had been onnermied by the last Lammass' spait."
Edinburgh Magazine, Dec. 1818, p. 503.

2. Foundation, grounds; reason or basis.

found (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A three-square, single-cut file or float, with one very acute angle, used by comb-makers.

found (1), *v. t.* [Fr. *fondre*, from Lat. *fundo*=to pour.] To cast or form a metal by melting it and pouring it into a mold.

found (2), *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *fonder*, from Lat. *fundo*, from *fundus*=a foundation, a base.]

A. Transitive:

1. To lay the foundation or basis of; to fix or set firmly upon a foundation.

"It fell not, for it was founded upon a rock."—*Matt. vii. 25.*

2. To fix firmly.

"Then comes my fit again: I had else been perfect,
 Whole as the marble, founded as the rock."
Shakep.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

3. To begin to raise or build.

"This cytee founded Helizeus Damascus."—*Maundeville*, p. 123.

4. To establish, to originate, to endow; as, to found a college.

"He founded a library, gathered together the acts of the kings and prophets."—*2 Maccabees* ii. 13.

5. To give birth or origin to; as, He founded a family.

6. To raise or base upon, as upon a principle or ground; to ground.

"The religion and the transaction upon which it was founded, were too obscure to engage the attention of Josephus."—*Foley: Evidences*, vol. i., ch. vii.

***B. Intrans.**: To rest, to rely, to defend. (Followed by *on* or *upon*.)

"(1) Crabb thus discriminates between *to found*, *to ground*, *to rest*, and *to build*: "*To found* implies the exercise of art and contrivance in making a support; *to ground* signifies to lay so deep that it may not totter; it is merely in the moral sense that they are here considered, as the verb *to ground* with this signification is never used otherwise. *Found* is applied to outward circumstances; *ground* to what passes inwardly. . . . *To found* and *ground* are said of things which demand the full exercise of the mental powers; *to rest* is an action of less importance: whatever is *rested* requires and has the utmost support; whatever is *rested* is more by the will of the individual: a man *finds* his reasoning upon some unequivocal fact; he *rests* his assertion upon mere hearsay. *To found*, *ground*, and *rest* have always an immediate reference to the thing that supports; *to build* has an especial reference to that which is supported, to the superstructure that is raised." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *to found* and *to institute*, see INSTITUTE.

foun-dā-tion, ***foun-da-ci-oun**, *s.* [Fr. *fondation*, from Lat. *fundatio*, from *fundo*=to found; *sp. fundacion*; *Port. fundação*; *Ital. fondazione*.]

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wé**, **wét**, **hère**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thère**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **māte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rāle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of founding, fixing, or beginning to build.

"He began the foundacioun of the tour of Babyloyn."—*Maundeville*, 223.

2. The basis of a building; the solid ground on which a structure rests.

"That is the way to make the city flat,
 To bring the roof to the foundation
 To bury all." *Shakep.: Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

3. That part of a structure which is below the surface of the ground.

4. The act of establishing, originating, or founding; establishment.

"That was the foundacioun of here ordre."—*Maundeville*, p. 88.

5. The principles, basis, or grounds on which anything stands, rests, or is supported.

"Having laid down as my foundation, that the Scripture is a rule that in all things needful to salvation, is clear, sufficient, and ordained by God Almighty for that purpose."—*Dryden: Religio Laici*. (Pref.)

6. The grounds or reasons on which an opinion, notion, or belief is founded.

"[I] can never prevail on myself to make complaints which have no cause, in order to raise hopes which have no foundation."—*Burke: Observations on a late State of the Nation*.

7. A donation, legacy, or revenue appropriated to endow an institution, and constituting a permanent fund for its support; an endowment.

"He had an opportunity of going to school on a foundation."—*Swift*.

8. That which is founded, instituted, or endowed; an institution founded or supported by an endowment.

II. Hat-making: The body of a hat or bonnet, of wool or inferior fur, upon which the napping of superior fur is laid and united at the battery.

"Crabb thus discriminates between *foundation*, *ground*, and *basis*: "A report is said to be without any foundation, which has taken its rise in mere conjecture, or in some arbitrary cause independent of all fact; a man's suspicion is said to be without ground, which is not supported by the shadow of external evidence: unfounded clamors are frequently raised against the measures of government; groundless jealousies frequently arise between families, to disturb the harmony of their intercourse. *Foundation* and *basis* may be compared with each other, either in the proper or in the improper significations: both *foundation* and *basis* are the lowest parts of any structure; but the former lies under ground, the latter stands above: the *foundation* supports some large and artificially erected pile; the *basis* supports a simple pillar: hence we speak of the *foundation* of St. Paul's, and the *basis* or *base* of the Monument." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

foundation-bolt, *s.* A bolt which keeps a bed-plate—of an engine, for instance—down to its substructure.

foundation-muslin, *s.*

Fabric: An open-worked, gummed fabric, used for stiffening dresses and bonnets.

foundation-pile, *s.*

Hydr. Eng.: A pile driven into soft or treacherous ground to found, with others, an unyielding basis for a structure.

foundation-sacrifice, *s.*

Comp. Mythol.: A sacrifice common to races of low culture, who sought to render buildings firm and stable by drenching the foundation-stones with blood, by burying a human victim beneath them, or by immuring some unfortunate wretch in the structure itself. Tradition asserts that such sacrifices were practiced in the Middle Ages in some form or other, at the castle of Liebenstein in Thuringia, at the walls of Copenhagen, and at Scutari, and Tylor states that so late as 1843, when a new bridge was built at Halle, a notion was abroad among people that a child was wanted to be built into the foundations. The idea underlying these sacrifices was the propitiation of evil spirits, or an endeavor to render them, in some sort, guardians of the structure. Hugh Miller (in his *My Schools and Schoolmasters*, ch. xi.), relates a conversation he had with a herd-boy on the subject of ghosts. The boy said: "It's the spirit of the man who was killed on the foundation-stone, just after it was laid, and then built into the wa' by the masons, that he might keep the castle by coming back again; and they're saying that a' the vera old houses in the kintra had murdered men builded intil them in that way, and that they have a' o' them their bogle." The buccanniers of the Spanish Main are said to have killed and buried a negro or a Spaniard with their treasures, that his spirit might haunt the spot and drive away intruders. In this case, of course, the dominant idea was that of guardianship. There seems to be an allusion to some such rite in the

book of Joshua: "He shall lay the foundation thereof in his firstborn, and in his youngest son shall he set up the gates of it" (vi. 26). The custom still lingers in some parts of Asia and Africa, and in Polynesia and Borneo.

"More cultured nations of Southern Asia have carried on into modern ages the rite of foundation-sacrifice."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture*, i. 91.

foundation-plate, *s.*

1. *Bookbind.*: The base plate on which ornaments are arranged in the stamping or embossing press.

2. *Steam-eng.*: The bed-plate of a steam-engine.

foundation-school, *s.* A school supported by an endowment; an endowed school.

foundation-stone, *s.*

1. A stone in a public building laid publicly with ceremony: it is not necessarily any part of the foundation.

2. The foundations.

"My castles are my king's alone,
 From turret to foundation-stone."
Scott: Marion, vi. 13.

foun-dā-tion, *v. t.* [FOUNDATION, *s.*] To found, to settle, to ground.

"He that foundations not himself with the arts."—*Fellham, Resolves*.

foun-dā-tion-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *foundation*; -*er*.] One who derives support from the foundation or endowment of a college or school.

foun-dā-tion-less, *a.* [Eng. *foundation*; -*less*.] Without foundation; baseless.

foun-dēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *found* (1); -*er*.] One who casts metal in various forms; principally used in composition, as, a bell-founder, a type-founder, &c.

founders' cleansing-mill, *s.* A tumbling-bag in which small castings are cleansed from adhering sand. In a similar box articles may be polished or rounded by mutual attrition, assisted, if need be, by an abradant, as sand or emery.

founders'-dust, *s.* Charcoal powder and coal and coak dust, ground fine, and sifted for casting purposes.

founders'-lathe, *s.* A lathe used in preparing the cores for loam-molding, such as those for iron pipes. A central spindle, being prepared, is placed on centers or on V's, and the clay loam covering is plastered on and regulated by a templet or pattern.

founders'-sand, *s.* A species of sand used for making founding-molds.

foun-dēr (2), ***foun-dour**, ***fown-der**, *s.* [Eng. *found* (2); -*er*.]

1. One who founds or lays the foundation of; a builder; an erector.

"Of famous cities we the founders know."
Waller: On St. James' Park, 9.

2. One from whom anything has its original or beginning; an author.

"Marchol theyr founder, patron, and president."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 164.

3. One who endows or establishes a permanent fund for the support of an institution.

"This hath been experimentally proved by the honorable founder of this lecture in his treatise of the air."—*Bentley: Boyle Lectures*.

founders'-shares, *s. pl.* Shares issued to the founders of (or vendors to) a public company, as a part of the consideration for the business, or concession, &c., taken over, and not forming a part of the ordinary capital. As a rule, such shares only participate in profits after the payment of a fixed minimum dividend on paid-up capital. (*Eng.*)

foun-dēr (3), *s.* [FOUNDER, *v.*]

Farriery:

1. A lameness occasioned by inflammation in the foot of a horse.

2. An inflammatory fever of the body, or acute rheumatism.

foun-dēr, *v. i. & t.* [O. Fr. *fondrer*, *afondrer*, from *fond*=a bottom; Lat. *fundus*.]

A. Intransitive:

*1. To fall.

"For which his horse for feere gan to turne,
 And leep asyde, and foundred as he leep."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,688.

2. To sink to the bottom; to be filled with water and sink; said of ships.

3. To lie over, to wallow in the sea.

"The ship no longer foundering by the lee,
 Bears on her side th' invasions of the sea."
Falconer: Shipwreck, iii.

*3. To fail; to miscarry.

"All his tricks founder."
Shakep.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

*4. To trip; to fall lame.

B. Transitive:

Farr.: To cause internal inflammation and soreness in the feet of a horse, so as to lame or disable him.

"I have founded nine-score and odd posts."—*Shakesp.*: *Henry IV*, Pt. II, iv. 3.

foun-dèrèd, *a.* [Eng. *founder*, *v.*; -ed.] Lamed, disabled; suffering from a founder.

***foun-dër-èss** (1), *s.* [Eng. *founder* (1), *s.*; -ess.] A female founder, or caster of metals.

***foun-dër-èss** (2), *s.* [FOUNDRESS.]

***foun-dër-ous**, *a.* [Eng. *founder* (3), *s.*; -ous.]

1. *Lit.*: Causing or likely to cause to founder or lame.

2. *Fig.*: Likely to trip one up; puzzling; perplexing.

found-ing, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.*

A. *As pr. par.*: [FOUND (1), *v.*]

B. *As adj.*: Often in composition, as *type-found-ing*, *bell-found-ing*.

C. *As subst.*: The act or operation of smelting ores, and of smelting and casting metals.

foun-d-lîg, ***foun-el-yng**, ***foun-lyng**, *s.* [Eng. *found*, *pa. par.* of *find*; *dim. suff. -ing*.] A child deserted or exposed to chance, or found without father or mother.

foundling-hospital, *s.* A hospital or charitable institution where deserted children are taken in and reared.

***foun-d'ment**, *s.* [Fr. *fondement*.] A foundation. [FUNDAMENT.]

foun-drèss, ***foun-der-ess**, *s.* [Eng. *founder*; -ess.] A female founder; a woman who founds, builds, or endows.

foun-drÿ, ***foun-der-y**, ***foun-der-ie**, *s.* [Eng. *found*; -er; -y.]

*1. The act or art of founding or casting metals.

"That the art of *founderie* or casting metals for images hath been very antique, practised also and professed in Italie as well as in other countries time out of mind."—*F. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxxiv., ch. vii.

2. A building arranged and fitted for founding or casting metals.

"His eyes having suffered by working in the foundery, he grew blind in 1550, and died soon after."—*Watpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. iv.

foundry-crane, *s.* A crane used to lift and transport molds, flasks, castings, &c., in a foundry. Also known as a molding-crane, from its being used for lifting into and out of position the drags of molds, cores, &c., in heavy casting, loam-work, and pit-casting. [CRANE.]

fount (1), *s.* [FONT (2).]

Print.: A font or assortment of printer's type.

fount (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *funt*, *font*, from Lat. *fontis* (genit. *fontis*)=a spring.] A spring, a fountain, a well.

foun-tain, ***foun-taine**, *s.* [O. Fr. *funtaine*; Fr. *fontaine*, from Low Lat. *fontana*, from Lat. *fontis* (genit. *fontis*)=a fountain, a spring; Sp. & Ital. *fontana*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A well; a spring or natural source of water, spouting or flowing.

"Fast by a brook, or fountain's murmuring wave." *Beattie: Minstrel*, ii.

(2) The head or source of a river or stream.

"All actions of your grace are of a piece, as waters keep the tenor of their fountains."—*Dryden*.

(3) An artificial jet of water; also the structure in which such a jet is produced; a basin or other receptacle kept supplied with water for drinking or ornamental purposes.

"As spouts a fountain in the court
Of some rich Capuan's hall,"
Macaulay: Battle of the Lake Regillus, xxx.

(4) An upper reservoir chamber to contain a liquid and supply a wick, a dip-hole, a trough, &c.: as in the oil-chamber of an Argand lamp, the reservoir of an ink-stand, a drinking-glass in a bird-cage, &c.

(5) The ink-reservoir in a printing-press.

(6) The supply-chamber in a reservoir-pen.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The origin or source.

"Come, to the beaming God your hearts unfold!
Draw from its fountain life!"
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 48.

(2) The first cause or principle.

II. Her.: A circle called a roundle, divided into six spaces by wavy lines across the shield, and tintured argent and azure.

*1. *Fountain in vacuo*:

Meck.: A flask containing water and air. The neck is closed by a cork, through which passes a tube, dipping in the liquid. The flask being put

under the receiver of an air-pump, the elastic force of the air in the flask makes a jet of water issue from the top of the tube. (*Ganot*.)

(2) *Fountain of youth*:

Mythol.: A fountain, by bathing in which, or, in the opinion of the Hindoos, even by seeing it, one can become young again. (*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind* (1886), 352-5.)

(3) *Hero's fountain*: An artificial fountain of water, caused by the pressure of air, invented by Hero or Heron, of Alexandria.

(4) *Intermittent fountain*: [INTERMITTENT.]

* Obvious compounds: *Fountain-flood*, *fountain-foam*, *fountain-jet*, *fountain-side*, *fountain-urn*, &c.

fountain-fishes, *s. pl.*

Zoöl.: A name sometimes given to the order of *Cœlenterata* called *Ctenophora*. The reference is to the currents which their ciliæ produce. They are not fishes, but akin to *Actinia*, &c. Example, *Beroë*.

fountain-head, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: A source or spring; the head or source of a river, &c.

"The murmur of the fountain-head,"

Tennyson: Two Voices, 216.

2. *Fig.*: The primary source; the origin; the original.

"We have this detail from the fountain-head, from the persons themselves."—*Paley: Evidences*, vol. ii., ch. viii.

fountain-inkstand, *s.* An inkstand which has a continual supply of ink from an elevated fountain, or which has an elastic diaphragm by which the dip-cup may be supplied or emptied.

fountain-lamp, *s.* A lamp with an elevated reservoir for supply, as in some forms of the Argand, the student's lamp, for instance.

fountain-pen, *s.* A pen which has an ink-reservoir for the supply of the pen.

fountain-pump, *s.*

1. A pump in which a stream with a natural head is led through a stock and nozzle, and thus bears the appearance of a pump, though perennial.

2. A pump in which a packed piston is replaced by a plunger, with a leathern annular disc or diaphragm.

fountain-sprite, *s.* A sprite or fairy haunting fountains.

fountain-tree, *s.*

Bot.: A popular name for the Deodar (*Cedrus deodara*). The reference is to the quantity of turpentine which it furnishes. [DEODAR.]

***foun-tain-èr**, ***foun-tain-ere**, *s.* [English *fountain*; -er.] The manager, director, or contriver of a fountain.

***foun-tain-lèss**, *a.* [Eng. *fountain*; -less.] Without fountains; having no fountain or spring.

***foun-tain-lèt**, *s.* [Eng. *fountain*; dimin. suff. -let.] A little fountain.

***fount-fûl**, *a.* [English *fount*; -ful(l).] Full of fountains or springs.

***foupe**, *v. t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To drive or force with violence.

fou-qui-ër-a (qu as k), *s.* [Named after Dr. P. E. Fouquier, professor of medicine in Paris.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Fouquieriæ (q. v.). *Fouquieria formosa* is a showy shrub from Mexico, sometimes cultivated in green-houses.

***fou-qui-ër-â-qê-æ** (qu as k), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *fouquiera*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -acæe.]

Bot.: An obsolete order of Polypetalous Exogens, placed by Lindley, in his *Natural System of Botany*, in the Euphorbial Alliance. In the *Vegetable Kingdom* the order disappears. It is now reduced to a tribe of Tamariscacæe. [FOQUIEREE.]

fou-qui-ër-ê-æ (qu as k), *s.* [Mod. Lat. *fouquiera*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæe.]

Bot.: A tribe of Tamariscacæe, distinguished by having large petals united into a tubular corolla. Sepals, five; petals, five; stamens, ten or twelve; style trifid; ovary superior sessile; ovules numerous; carpels five-cornered, three-celled, three-valved. [FOQUIERA, FOQUIERACEÆ.]

four, ***feour**, ***few-er**, ***few-ere**, ***few-er**, ***fowre**, *a. & s.* [A. S. *feower*; cogn. with O. S. *fiwar*, *fiwar*, *fiar*; Dnt. *vier*; O. Fris. *fiower*, *fiuwer*, *fiar*; Icel. *fiörir*; Dan. *frie*; O. H. Ger. *fiar*; Ger. *vier*; Sw. *fyra*; Goth. *fidwar*; Lat. *quatuor*; Gr. *tetartares*, *tesares*; Wel. *pedwar*; Gael. *ceithir*; Russ. *chetvero*; Sansc. *chatur*, *chatur*; Pali *chattârô*.]

A. *As adj.*: Twice two; amounting to the sum of two and two.

"There were *fewer* kings."—*Layamon*, ii. 219.

B. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The sum of two and two; the number consisting of twice two.

2. A symbol expressing the sum of twice two; as, 4 or iv.

II. Boat.: A four-oared boat; the crew of a four-oared boat.

*1. *To be, go, or run on all fours*:

1. *Lit.*: To be, walk, or crawl on the hands and feet, or the hands and knees.

2. *Fig.*: To agree exactly; to be consistent in every particular.

four-cornered, ***foure-cornerde**, ***foure-corneryd**, ***four-cornerde**, *a.* Having four corners or angles.

four-corners, *s. pl.*

Old Eng. Law: All that is within a document itself. The phrase comes down from the time when law documents were in one roll, and not in successive folios.

four-edged, *a.* Having four edges or sides.

four-handed, *a.* Having four hands; quadrumanous.

four-horse, *a.* Drawn by four horses; as, a *four-horse coach*.

four-in-hand, *a., adv. & s.*

A. *As adjective*:

1. Drawn by four horses, and driven by one person; as, a *four-in-hand coach*.

2. Pertaining to the driving of four-in-hands; as, the *Four-in-hand Club*.

B. *As adv.*: With four horses attached to a vehicle, and driven by one driver; as, He was driving *four-in-hand*.

C. *As subst.*: A vehicle drawn by four horses, and driven by one driver.

four-leaved, *a.* Having four leaves.

Four-leaved grass or clover:

Bot.: (1) *Paris quadrifolia*, (2) A four-leaved variety of *Trifolium repens*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

Four-leaved shamrock: A shamrock which has four "leaves," i. e., leaflets. Probably it is the "four-leaved" variety of *Trifolium repens*. (*Four-leaved-grass* (2).) It is supposed by the superstitious to bestow magic power on its finder.

four-legged, *a.* Having four legs; quadruped.

four-nooked, ***fewer-noked**, ***four-noked**,

***four-neukit**, *a.* Having four corners or angles. (*Layamon*, ii. 500.)

four-o'clock, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The hour so named.

2. *Bot.*: *Mirabilis dichotoma*. So called in the West Indies, where it grows, because the flowers open at four o'clock in the afternoon.

Four-o'clock flower: The same as *FOUR-O'CLOCK*, 2 (q. v.).

four-post, *a.* Having four posts or pillars; as, a *four-post bedstead*.

four-poster, *s.* A large bedstead having four posts or pillars for the curtains.

four-tailed, *a.* Having four tails or projecting portions.

Four-tailed bandage:

Surg.: A bandage for the forehead, face, and jaws. (*Ogilvie*.)

four-thieves, *s. pl.*

Four-thieves' vinegar: A preparation from *Rosmarinus officinalis*. (*Paxton*.)

four-way cock, **four-way valve**, *s.* A cock or valve having two separate passages in the plug, and communicating with four pipes. It was the invention of James Watt.

four-wheeled, *a.* [FOURWHEELED.]

four-wheeler, *s.* A carriage, coach, or vehicle having four wheels; a four-wheeled cab.

***fourb**, *v. t.* [FOURB, *s.*] To cheat, to swindle, to deceive.

***fourb**, ***fourbe**, *s.* [Fr.] A cheat; a swindler; a tricky fellow.

***fourb-ër-ÿ**, *s.* [Fr. *fourberie*.] A cheat; a deception; a swindle.

four-cânt, *s.* [Eng. *four*, and *cant*.]

Naut.: A rope of four strands.

***fourched**, *a.* [Fr. *fourché*.] Forked.

fôur-chêe, **fôur-chî**, *adj.* [Fr. *fourché*=forked.]

Her.: An epithet applied to a cross forked at the ends.

fôur-chêtte, *s.* [Fr.=a fork.]

1. *Anatomy*:

(1) *Human*: A slight transverse fold (*frænum pudendi*) within the posterior commissure, connecting the labia majora of the vulva. It is frequently torn in the first parturition.

(2) *Compar.*: The forked bone, formed by the union of the clavicles in many birds. [FURCULA; MERRYTHOUGHT.]

boil, **boÿ**; **pout**, **jow**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**

2. *Glove-making*: The forked piece between two adjacent fingers of a glove, uniting the portions of the back and inside of the finger, so called from its shape.

3. *Surg.*: An instrument for holding up the tongue while the frenum is being cut.

fôurh-lîng, *s.* [From Norm. Fr. *fourche*=to delay, to put off.]

Law: The act of delaying legal proceedings. (Wharton, &c.)

fôur-côurse, *s. & a.* [Eng. *four*, and *course*.]

A. As substantive:

Agric.: A rotation introduced from England by which the same crop recurs at intervals of four years. The most practiced fourcourse is (1) Wheat; (2) Turnips; (3) Barley or Oats; and (4) Clover, wheat and mangels on heavier soils taking the place of barley and turnips.

B. As adjective:

Agric.: Cultivated on, or in any way pertaining to, the rotation described under A; as, the *four-course* system.

fôur-croy-a (oy as ô), **fôur-crê-a**, **fâr-crê-a**, **fôur-crê-a**, *s.* [Named after Fourcroy, the famous French chemist.]

Bot.: A genus of Amaryllidaceæ, tribe Agaveæ. The species are found in this country, in Madagascar, and Australia. *Fourcroya longeva* is forty feet high, its inflorescence thirty.

fôur-drîn-y-er (er as ô), *s.* [For etym. see def. of compound.]

fourdrinier-machine, *s.* [See def.] A paper-making machine, the first to make a continuous web. It was invented by Louis Robert, of Essonne, and patented by him in France. A Mr. Gamble and the brothers Fourdrinier improved it. The machine was perfected by others. The essential features of the machine are: (1) A stream of paper pulp flowing on to the surface of an endless, horizontal, wire web; (2) a tremulous motion to the web to shake out the water, which falls in a rain beneath, and to felt the fiber; (3) a traveling deck which keeps up with the motion of the web, and forms the lateral margin of the paper; (4) a porous dandy which presses the pulp and absorbs some of the water; (5) a couching roller to take up the web; (6) a pressure roller to abstract moisture; and (7) drying, sizing, finishing, measuring, and cutting devices.

fôur-fîeld, *a.* [Eng. *four*, and *field*.]

Agric.: The same as Fourcourse (q. v.).

fôur-fôld, ***four-fald**, ***fowre-folde**, *a. & s.* [A. S. *feowerfeald*; O. Fris. *fuierfeld*; O. H. Ger. *fiurfalt*.]

A. As adj.: Four times told; quadruple; four times as much or as many.

B. As subst.: A quantity four times as much or as great.

fôur-fôld, *v. t.* [FOURFOLD, *a.*] To assess in a fourfold ratio.

fôur-foot-êd, ***foure-fot-ed**, ***foure-fot-e-de**, ***fowre-fet-yd**, *a.* [Eng. *four*, and *footed*.] Having four feet; quadruped.

fôur-goñ, *s.* [Fr.]

1. A tumbrel or ammunition-wagon.
2. A French baggage-vehicle.

fôur-ri-êr-îsm, *s.* [Named from the founder, Charles Fourier (Def.); Eng. suff. *-ism*.]

Polit. Econ. & Hist.: A system partly of coöperation, partly of socialism, advocated, and to a certain extent carried out, by Charles Fourier, a Frenchman, born at Besançon, April 7, 1772. He was for some considerable time in a merchant's office, and was at a susceptible age when the ferment produced by the first French Revolution was continually bringing new views as to the reorganization of society before men's minds. A benevolent man, he for years attempted to devise a scheme for the benefit of society, and in a series of publications, which both thereviewers and the public, as a rule, ignored, made known the opinions since called by his name. He was a devout but liberal Roman Catholic, and a student of prophecy, and believed that he was acting in conformity with Scripture principles in proposing his scheme. He died in Paris on Oct. 10, 1847, in his 66th year, too early to foresee the extent to which his views on the relations of capital and labor were destined ultimately to spread.

Fourier's scheme was that what he called 'from the word phalanx, a phalanstery, consisting of about 400 families, or 1,800 persons, should live together, combining their labor, upon a district about a square league in extent. The buying and selling transactions requisite for the support of the community, were to be managed by a single person, which would save a multitude of peddling operations. If any brought capital into the concern, it was not confiscated, but he was allowed interest upon it. The labor being carried on in common, the

profits were apportioned on the following system: First a minimum of mere subsistence money was assigned to every member of the society, including those incapable of labor. The remainder of the profits were then divided in proportions agreed on beforehand, to remunerate labor and talent, and pay interest on the capital received. The profits divided thus were then expended by the individual recipients as they pleased. An effort was made about 1852 to form an industrial colony on Fourier's plan, but the attempt was unsuccessful.

fôur-ri-êr-îst, **fôur-ri-êr-îte**, *s.* [For first element, see *Fourierism*; suff. *-ist*, *-ite*.] An adherent to or supporter of Fourierism (q. v.).

***fôur-lîng**, *s.* [Eng. *four*; dimin. suff. *-ling*.] One of four children born at the same time.

***fourm**, *s.* [FORM.]

fôur-neau (eau as ô), *s.* [Fr.]

Mil.: The chamber of a mine in which the powder is lodged.

fôur-nê-tite, *s.* [Named after Fournet, who analyzed it.]

Min.: A doubtful variety of Galenite. Fournet declared it a mixture of galenite with copper ore.

fôur-pence, *s.* [Eng. *four*, and *pence*.] A silver coin, current in Britain, valued at 4 pence or about 8 cents; a groat.

fôur-pôund, *a.* [Eng. *four*, and *pound*.] Weighing four pounds.

fôur-pôund-êr, *s.* [Eng. *four*; *pound*; *-er*.]

1. A loaf weighing four pounds.
2. A small cannon to throw a shot or shell of four pounds in weight.

fôur-riêr, *s.* [Fr.] A harbinger.

fôur-scôre, *a. & s.* [Eng. *four*, and *score*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Amounting in number to four times twenty; eighty.

"We habbeth ibeo her fourscore yea."

St. Brandan, p. 14.

2. It is used elliptically for fourscore, or eighty years of age.

"At fourscore he retained a strong relish for innocent pleasures."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

B. As subst.: The number or amount of four times twenty.

fôur-sôme, **four-sum**, *a.* [Eng. *four*, suff. *-some* = Mid. Eng. *same* = together.] A term applied to anything in which four take part together; as, a *foursome* reel. (Scotch.)

fôur square, ***fowre-square**, *a.* [Eng. *four*, and *square*.]

1. *Lit.*: Having four sides and angles equal; quadrangular; square.

"The temple of Bel was invironed with a wall carried foursquare, of great height and beauty; and on each square certain brazen gates curiously engraven."—Raleigh: *History*.

2. *Fig.*: Presenting an unyielding front to all opposition.

"Foursquare to all the winds that blow."

Tennyson: *Ode on Wellington*, 39.

fôur-teên, ***feow-er-tene**, ***four-tene**, *a. & s.* [A. S. *feowertene*, *feowertene*; O. Fris. *fuwertine*; O. H. Ger. *fiorzehn*; Dut. *veertien*; Goth. *fidortainum*; Icel. *fjórðan*; Sw. *fjorton*; Dan. *fjorten*; Ger. *vierzehn*.]

A. As adj.: Amounting in number to four and ten, or twice seven.

"I am not fourteen pence on the score for sheer ale."—Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, ii.

B. As substantive:

1. The number amounting to four and ten, or twice seven.
2. A symbol used to denote such a number; as, 14 or xiv.

fôur-teênth, *a. & s.* [A. S. *feowerteôðha*; O. Fris. *fuwertinda*; M. H. Ger. *vierzehnte*; Dut. *veertiende*; Icel. *fjórðandi*; Sw. *fjortonde*; Dan. *fjortende*; Ger. *vierzehnte*.]

A. As adjective:

1. The ordinal of fourteen.
2. Being one of fourteen equal parts into which a whole is divided.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One of fourteen equal parts into which a whole is divided; the quotient of one divided by fourteen.
2. *Music*: The octave of the seventh, a distance comprehending thirteen diatonic intervals.

***fourth**, ***ferd**, ***feorthe**, ***ferth**, ***ferthe**, ***ferth**, ***forthe**, ***fourthe**, ***furthe**, ***fowrthe**, *a. & s.* [A. S. *feorðha*; O. H. Ger. *fjorðo*; M. H. Ger. *Dut. vierde*; Icel. *fjórðhi*; Sw. & Dan. *fjerde*; Ger. *vierte*.]

A. As adjective:

1. The ordinal of four; the next after the third.
2. Being one of four equal parts into which a whole is divided; a quarter.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One of four equal parts into which a whole is divided; the quotient of one divided by four; a quarter.

2. *Music*: An interval of four notes, comprising two whole tones and a semitone. A *diminished fourth* comprises one whole tone and two semitones.

3. *"The Fourth"*: The fourth day of July, the anniversary of the declaration of independence, and the birth of the United States as a nation.

fourth-estate, *s.* A name given by Lord Macaulay to the English press.

fourth-rate, *s.*

Naut.: Formerly a 50 to 70 gun vessel, now a gunboat carrying from 1 to 4 guns.

fourth-ly, *adv.* [English *fourth*; *-ly*.] In the fourth place.

fôur-wheeled, *a.* [English *four*, and *wheeled*.] Having or running upon four wheels.

"Scarce twenty *fourwheeled* cars, compact and strong, The massy load could bear, and roll along."—Pope: *Odyssey*, ix. 286.

fouse, *s.* [FOOS.]

fôus-aq, *s.* [Native name of the animal.]

Zool.: A catlike, viverrine animal found in the Island of Madagascar. It is the *Cryptoprocta ferox* of naturalists.

fôu-gêl, *s.* [FUSEL.]

fousel-oil, *s.* [FUSEL-OIL.]

***fôu-têr**, *s.* [Fr. *foutu*.] A mean, despicable fellow. [FOUTY.]

***fôu-têr**, *v. t. & i.* [FOUTER, *s.*] To bungle.

fôuth, ***fowth**, *s.* [Scotch *fou*=full, and suff. *-th*.] Plenty, enough.

fôuth-y, **fowth-y**, *a.* [Eng. *fouth*; *-y*.] Having the appearance of fullness; a term applied to cattle that are gross in shape, or have their bellies filled with food.

fôu-ti-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *fouty*; *-ly*.] In a mean, base, disgraceful, or obscene manner.

fôu-ti-nêss, *s.* [Eng. *fouty*; *-ness*.] Meanness, baseness, obscenity.

***fôu-tra**, *s.* [FOUTER.] A fig; a fico; a word of contempt.

fôu-tÿ, *a.* [O. Fr. *foutu*, pa. par. of *foutre*=to lecher.] Mean, base, disgraceful, despicable, obscene.

fô-vê-a (pl. **fô-vê-æ**), *s.* [Lat.=a small pit. A euphonic form for *fodea*, from *fod*, the root of *fodio*=to dig.]

Anatomy:

1. *Sing.*: Various small pits, holes, or depressions. Thus there is a *Fovea anterior* of the fourth ventricle, a *Fovea* or *fossa ovalis* in the lower part of the wall between the auricles of the heart, and a *Fovea centralis* in the middle of the anterior part of the eye-ball, where the retina is so thin as to look as if a hole existed in it.

2. *Pl.*: There are *Foveæ glandulares* in the parietal bones of most skulls, especially in those of old persons. (Quain.)

fô-vê-âte, *a.* [Lat. *fovea*(a)=a pit; *-âte*.]

Bot.: The same as FOVEOLATE (q. v.).

fô-vê-ô-lâte, **fô-vê-ô-lât-êd**, *a.* [Low Lat. *foveola*=a little pit; *-âte*, *-ated*.]

Bot.: Having little pits or depressions; pitted. (Figuier.)

fô-vê-ôle, *s.* [Low Lat. *foveola*=a little pit.]

Bot.: The perithecium of certain fungals.

fô-vil-lâ, *s.* [A dimin. from Latin *foveo*=to cherish, to foster.]

Bot.: A mucilaginous liquid contained in the interior of the pollen grain, and the immediate agent in fertilization. It descends through the pollen-tube toward the ovule or young seed.

fow, *a.* [FULL.] Full, drunk.

fow (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. (See extract.)

"Fow, an iron fork of two appropriate prongs, in a long, slender, smooth, elastic handle or pole, for throwing up the sheaves in building the sheaves in a cornstack, and for throwing down the stack."—Gl. Surv. Nairns. (Jamieson.)

2. A mow or heap of corn in the sheaves.

fow (2), **fows**, *s.* [FOOS.]

***fow-age**, *s.* [FEAGE.]

***fow-are**, *s.* [Icel. *fágair*.] A cleanser or cleaner.

***fowe**, ***fow-en**, *v. t.* [Icel. *fága*, *fægja*; Sw. *feja*; Dan. *feie*.] To cleanse or clean out. [FEY.]

fâte, **fât**, **färe**, amidst, **whât**, **fäll**, father; **wê**, **wêt**, **hère**, camel, **hêr**, **thère**; pine, **plî**, **sîre**, **sîr**, marine; **gô**, **pôt**, or, **wôre**, wolf, **wôrk**, **whô**, **sôn**; mûte, **cûb**, **cûre**, unite, **cûr**, **râle**, **fûll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

fow-er-tie, s. [FOURTY.]

fōwk, s. [FOLK.] Folk, people. (Scotch.)

"A real gentleman for sse many hundred years, and never hunds pair fowk aff your grund as if they were mad tykes."—Scott: *Guy Mannering*, ch. iii.

fōwl, *feogh-el, *fogh-el, *foghle, *fug-el, *fugh-el, *foul, *fuel, s. [A. S. *fugol*; cogn. with Dut. *vogel*; Dan. *fugt*; Icel. *fugl*, *fogt*; Sw. *fågel*; Goth. *fuglo*; O. H. Ger. *fugol*; Ger. *vogel*.]

*1. A bird. (Frequently used unchanged in the plural.)

"Have dominion over the fish of the sea and the fowl of the air."—Genesis i. 28.

2. A domestic cock or hen; a barn-door fowl. (*Gallus domesticus*.) It figures on the Egyptian monuments, and must have been domesticated at a remote period of antiquity. It has been supposed that its original stock was *Gallus bankivus*, the jungle fowl of Java, but this is as yet far from being proved. Remains of *Gallus domesticus* have been found in the Cave-fauna of France.

*Fowls of warren: According to Coke they are the partridge, quail, rail, pheasant, woodcock, mallard, heron, &c. Manwood, on the contrary, limits the term to the pheasant and partridge. (Eng.)

fowl-foot, s.

Bot.: *Ornithopus perpusillus*, so called because the seed-pods resemble the feet of birds.

fowl-grass, fowl meadow-grass, fold meadow-grass, s.

Bot.: *Poa trivialis*. (Withering in Britten & Holland.)

fowl-house, s. A house or shed in which domestic fowls are kept.

fowl-run, s. A wired-in inclosure in which domestic fowls can feed.

fōwl, *fowle, *fowl-yn, v. i. [A. S. *fugelian*; M. H. Ger. *vogelen*.] [FOWL, s.] To catch or kill wild birds for food or game, as by means of decoys, nets, bird-lime, hawking, or shooting.

fōwl-ēr, *foul-er, s. [A. S. *fuglere*.] [FOWL, v.] One who pursues and kills wild-fowl for food or game.

fowler's-service, s.

Bot.: *Pyrus aucuparia*, the berries of which are used by boys to catch blackbirds. (Coles in Britten & Holland.)

Fowler's solution, s. [From Dr. Fowler, an English physician, its inventor or first compounder.]

Pharm.: An aqueous solution of Arseniate of potassium so compounded that 1 part of Arsenious acid is contained in every 100 parts of the solution. It is a useful tonic.

fōw-lēr-ite, s. [Named after Fowler who mentioned it in the *American Journal of Science* in 1825.]

Min.: A zinciferous variety of Rhodonite. It is found at Sterling, N. J. It is called by Thomson ferro-silicate of manganese. (Dana.)

fōwl-īng, *foul-īng, *foul-yng, pr. par., a. & s. [FOWL, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or practice of pursuing or killing wild-fowl for food or game.

fowling-piece, s. A fire-arm or gun adapted for ordinary sporting.

"You shall see in the country in harvest time, pigeons, though they destroy never so much corn, the farmer dare not present the fowling-piece to them; why? because they belong to the lord of the manor."—Webster: *White Devil*, v.

*fows, s. [FOOS.]

fōwth, s. [FOUTH.]

fōx, s. [A. S.; cogn. with Dut. *vos*; Icel. *fox*, *fóá*; Goth. *fawho*; O. H. Ger. *foha*; M. H. Ger. *vohe*, *vohs*; Ger. *fuchs*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: In the same sense as II. 3 (1).

"Foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests."—Luke ix. 58.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A sly, cunning fellow; a knave.

"It [metaphor] may be founded on comparison, first, of the qualities of a man with those of a beast; as when we call a crafty and cruel man a fox."—Beattie: *Moral Science*, pt. iv., ch. i., § 1.

(2) A sword (from the figure of a fox being frequently engraved on the blades; but perhaps from Lat. *falx*).

"Thou diest on point of fox."—

Shakespeare: *Henry V.*, iv. 4.

II. Technically:

1. Zoology:

(1) Gen.: The genus *Vulpes*. The foxes differ from the dogs in having a long, bushy tail, and the pupil of the eye elliptical or nearly linear by day,

but becoming circular or nearly so by night. This fits them to be nocturnal animals. The American or Red Fox is *Canis fulvus*. Many skins are annually exported from this country. *Vulpes lagopus* is the Arctic fox. The Deccan fox is *V. bengalensis*, though Bengal and the Deccan are some distance apart. *Vulpes vulgaris*, formerly and still by many called, after the example of Linnaeus, *Canis vulpes*, is the common English species. Its cunning is proverbial. It is an inhabitant of nearly all Europe, as well as of Western Asia and Northern Africa. Other species are the black or silver gray, the cross-gray, and the cross-woods foxes.

(2) *Callionymus lyra*, the Gemmeous Dragonet, a fish, so called from its yellow color.

2. Naut.: A small strand of rope made by twisting several rope-yarns together. Used for seizings, mats, sennits, and gaskets.

3. Mech.: A wedge driven into the split end of a bolt to tighten it. [FOX-BOLT.]

fox-bats, s. pl.

Zool.: The bats with fox-like heads, constituting the family Pteropidae. They are of large size, the Kalong (*Pteropus edulis*) measuring four to five feet between the tips of the expanded wings, and inhabit the Eastern Islands, Southern Asia, and Africa. [FLYING-FOX, PTEROPIDÆ.]

fox-bitch, s. A female foxhound.

fox-bolt, s. A description of bolt which is made tight by a fox or wedge driven into a split in the end.

fox-brush, s. The brush or tail of a fox.

fox-chop, s.

Bot.: *Mesembryanthemum vulpinum*

fox-flash, s.

Zool.: [FOX, s., II. 3 (3).]

fox-grape, s.

Bot.: *Vitis vulpina*, so called because its fruit has a foxy or sharp taste. It is a native of this country, where it is largely cultivated. The fruit of various improved varieties of it has been sent to Europe under the names of the Bland, the Isabella, the Oswego Tokay, &c.; all, however, are much inferior to that of the genuine grape, *Vitis vinifera*. Some other species of the genus with a foxy taste have also been called fox-grapes.

fox-grass, s.

Bot.: *Geranium robertianum*, from the smell resembling that of a fox. (Ency. of Agric.; Britten & Holland.)

fox-key, s.

Mech.: A split cotter with a thin wedge of steel driven into the end to prevent its working back.

fox-shark, s.

Ichthy.: A shark, *Alopias*, or *Alopias vulpes*; called also the Sea-fox, the Thresher, and the Seapae. It attains a length of about fifteen feet, and is found occasionally in the British seas. The resemblance to a fox is in the length and roughness of the tail.

*fox-sleep, s. A feigned sleep.

fox-tail, s. [FOXTAIL.]

*fox-whelp, s. Some kind of liquor.

"Fox-whelp, a beverage as much better than champagne, as it is honest, wholesomer, and cheaper."—Southey: *The Doctor*, Interchap. xvi.

fox's-claws, s. pl.

Bot.: *Lycopodium clavatum*.

fox's-foot, s.

Bot.: A grass, *Dactylis glomerata*.

fōx, v. t. & i. [FOX, s.]

A. Transitive:

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. To deceive; to cheat; to entrap; to swindle.

"Fore Jove, the captain forced him rarely."—Mayne: *City Match*, iii. 1.

2. To intoxicate; to stupefy with drink.

"He never loses himself but with one sort of wine, or in such a peculiar unaltered bowl."—Boyle: *Works*, vol. vi., p. 9.

2. To make sour, as beer in fermenting.

II. Bootmak.: To repair boots by adding an outer covering or upper leather over the usual upper.

B. Intransitive:

1. To sham; to feign; to make pretense.

2. To turn or become sour, as beer in fermenting.

fōx-bāne, s. [Eng. *fox*, and *bane*.]Bot.: *Aconitum vulparia*.

*fōx-cāse, s. [Eng. *fox*, and *case*.] The skin of a fox.

*fōx-ghāse, s. [Eng. *fox*, and *chase*.] A fox-hunt.

fōx-ēarth, s. [Eng. *fox*, and *earth*.] The hole or burrow of a fox. [EARTH, II. 6.]

fōxed, *fōxt, a. [Eng. *fox*; -ed.]

*1. Intoxicated; stupefied with drink.

"Your Dutchman indeed, when he is *foxed*, is like a fox; for when he's sunk in drink quite earth to a man's thinking, 'tis full exchange time with him, then he's subtlest."—Beaumont & Fletcher: *Fair Maid of the Inn*, ii. 1.

2. Discolored; stained or marked with light brown or yellow spots; as a book or an engraving.

*fōx-ēr-ry, *fōx-ēr-lē, s. [Eng. *fox*; -ery; Ger. *fuchserel*.] Behavior like a fox.

fōx-ē-vil, s. [Eng. *fox*, and *evil*, s.]

Med.: A disease in the skin in which the hair falls off; alopecia.

fōx-glōve, folks-glōve (folks as fōks), s. [Eng. *fox*, and *glove*; A. S. *foxes glofa*. Or *folks*, and *glove*=fairie glove.]

Bot.: The genus *Digitalis*, and specially the species *D. purpurea*, the Purple Foxglove. It grows to the height of three or four feet, with very long spikes of numerous drooping flowers, which are generally purple, though occasionally white. *D. purpurea* yields a valuable cardiac tonic, and diuretic.

*The Canary foxglove is *Digitalis canariensis*; the Downy pale foxglove is an American name for *Gerardia flava*; and the Ladies' foxglove is *Verbascum thapsus*.

foxglove-shaped, a.

Bot.: Shaped like the corolla of *Digitalis*. Nearly the same as Campanulate, but longer and irregular.

fōx-hōund, s. [Eng. *fox*, and *hound*.] A hound kept and trained for hunting foxes. They are smaller than the staghound, averaging twenty-two to twenty-four inches in height. They vary very much in color. They possess a very fine scent, great fleetness, and endurance.

fōx-hūnt, s. [Eng. *fox*, and *hunt*.] The chasing or pursuing of a fox with hounds; a foxchase.

fōx-hūnt-ēr, s. [Eng. *fox*, and *hunter*.] One who hunts or chases foxes with hounds; one given to foxhunting.

fōx-hūnt-īng, a. & s. [Eng. *fox*, and *hunting*.] A. As adj.: Given to or fond of the hunting of foxes with hounds.

"Foxhunting squires and coffeehouse orators."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

B. As subst.: The act or practice of hunting foxes with hounds.

"Foxhunting must be reckoned far and away the most important of all hunting."—Field, Oct. 27, 1883.

¶ It is first publicly mentioned in a charter given to the Abbot of Peterborough in the reign of Richard II. (A. D. 1377-1399). It did not become general in England till about A. D. 1680. (Townsend.)

fōx-īng, s. [FOX, v.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The act or state of becoming foxed or discolored.

2. Shoemaking:

(1) An outer covering or upper leather over the usual upper. One mode of repairing a worn upper by clothing it.

(2) Ornamental strips of a different material on the uppers of shoes.

*fōx-īsh, *fox-yshe, a. [Eng. *fox*; -ish.] Like a fox; cunning, artful.

fōx-like, a. [Eng. *fox*, and *like*.] Like a fox; foxish, cunning.

*fōx-ly, *fox-lie, a. [Eng. *fox*; -ly.] Having the qualities of a fox; foxish, cunning.

*fōx-ship, s. [Eng. *fox*; -ship.] The character or quality of a fox; cunning, artfulness.

fōx-stōnes, s. [Eng. *fox*, and *stones*.]

Bot.: *Orchis mascula*. (Turner; Britten & Holland.)

fōx-tāil, *fox-tayle, s. [Eng. *fox*, and *tail*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: The tail or brush of a fox.

II. Technically:

1. Bot.: (1) *Lycopodium clavatum*, (2) *Lagurus oratus*. They are so called from the shape of the fruit or flower-head. (Britten & Holland.) [FOX-TAIL-GRASS.]

2. Metall.: The cinder obtained in the last stage of the charcoal-firery process; it is a more or less cylindrical piece, hollow in the center.

foxtail-grass, s.

Botany:

1. Spec.: *Alopecurus pratensis*.2. Gen.: The genus *Alopecurus* (q. v.).

foxtail-wedging, s.

Joinery: A mode of spreading the end of a tenon in the mortise, so as to give it a dove-tail character to resist withdrawal. The same is applied to wooden pins which occupy holes not bored through.

bōll, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-clan, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sīon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

In the point of the pin is inserted a thin wedge of hard wood. When this reaches the bottom of the hole, it sinks into and spreads the end of the pin so as to bind it very firmly in the hole. With a tenon, it is usual to insert a number of small wedges, so that it may not be split much at any one point.

fox-träp, *s.* [Eng. *fox*, and *trap*.] A gin or trap set to catch foxes.

fox-ÿ, *a.* [Eng. *fox*; -*y*.]

*1. Of or pertaining to a fox or foxes.

*2. Resembling a fox in character or nature; fox-like, cunning.

"Oh *foxy* Pharisee, that is thy leaven, of which Christ so diligently bad us beware."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 148.

3. A term applied to prints, books, &c., which are discolored with light-brown or yellow spots; foxed.

"That [style] of Titian, which may be called the Golden manner, when unskillfully managed becomes what the painters call *foxy*."—*Sir J. Reynolds: Notes on Dufresnoy*.

4. A term applied to grapes which have the sour flavor of the fox-grape.

5. Sour, acid; said of wine, beer, &c., which has become sour in the process of fermentation.

***föy** (1), *s.* [Fr. *foi*.]

1. Faith.

2. A feast or dinner given by a person about to leave a place.

***föy** (2), *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] A cheat, a swindle.

föy-är (1), *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *focarium*=a fireplace.] The entrance or lobby to a theater.

föy-är (2), *s.* [Fr.] The crucible or basin in a furnace to receive the molten metal.

***föyle**, *v. t.* [FOIL, *v.*]

***föy-gôn**, *s.* [POISON.]

***föze**, *v. i.* [Cf. *fusty*.]

1. To lose flavor; to become moldy.

2. To spit, to salivate.

***föz-i-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *fozy*; -*ness*.]

1. The state of being fozy or spongy; sponginess, softness.

2. Mental obtuseness or softness.

***föz-ÿ**, *a.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. A. S. *wosig*=juicy; Dut. *voos*=spongy.] Spongy; soft; fat and puffy.

***fra**, *prep.* [FROM.]

fra, *s.* [Italian, for *frate*=brother, monk.] (See etymology.)

fra de diavolo, *s.* [Ital.=brother of the devil.]

Ecclesiology: The devil's advocate (*Advocatus diaboli*), the advocate who, when the canonization of a saint by the pope is proposed, is appointed to urge all that he justly can against the character of the person whom it is contemplated to honor, and give reasons why the canonization should not be carried out. The analogy between this functionary and the devil is that both are accusers of the brethren (cf. Rev. xii. 10), and that *diabolo* in Greek properly means a slanderer; the difference lies in their motives.

fräb, *v. t.* [Etymology doubtful.] To worry, to harass.

fräb-bit, *s.* [FRAB, *v.*] Peevish.

frä-cas (*s* silent), *s.* [French=a crash, a dimin. from *fraccasser*=to shatter; Italian *fraccassare*; Lat. *quasso*.] An uproar; a disturbance; a noisy quarrel.

frache, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Norm. Fr. *frache*=freight.] A shallow iron pan to hold glass-ware while being annealed in a lehr.

***fräç-id**, *a.* [Lat. *fracidus*=mellow, soft.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Over-ripe; rotten from over-ripeness.

2. *Bot.*: Pasty, between fleshy and pulpy.

fräck, *a.* [A. S. *frecc*=bold, rash; Sw. *fräck*=bold, impudent; Icel. *frekr*=voracious; Dan. *fræk*=audacious; Ger. *frech*=saucy; O. H. Ger. *freh*=greedy.] [BREAK.]

1. Ready; eager; forward.

2. Stout in body.

3. Stout, firm in mind.

***fräct**, *v. t.* [Lat. *fractus*, pa. par. of *frango*=to break.] To break; to violate; to infringe.

fräct-a-ble, *s.* [Lät. *fractus*=broken, pa. par. of *frango*=to break.]

Arch.: A gable coping, when the coping follows the outline of the gable, and is broken into steps, crenelles, ogees, &c.

fräct-äd, *a.* [Lat. *fractus*, pa. par. of *frango*=to break.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Broken.

2. *Her.*: Having a part displaced as if broken; as, a chevron *fracted*.

fräc-tion, ***frac-cion**, *s.* [Fr. *fraction*, from Lat. *fractio*, from *fractus*, pa. par. of *frango*=to break; Sp. *fracción*; Ital. *frazione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of breaking; especially by violence; fracture; rupture.

"The surface of the earth hath been broke, and the parts of it dislocated; several parcels of nature retain still the evident marks of *fraction* and ruin."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth*.

2. The state of being broken or fractured.

"Neither can the natural body of Christ be subject to any *fraction* or breaking vp by yt Scripture, which saith: And ye shall break no bone of him."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,050.

3. A fragment; a portion; a bit; a broken part.

"But understand well, that these degrees of signes, ben enierich of hem considered of lx. minutes, and every minute of lx. seconds, and so forth into smal *fractions* infinite, assaeth Alcabucius."—*Chaucer: Of the Astrolabe*.

4. In the same sense as II. 1.

"I know we often proceed to *fractions* supposed to express less than unit, but in this notion we impose upon ourselves by shifting our ideas and considering that as a multitude which before we consider as one; therefore we cannot make a *fraction* without multiplying first before we divide."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. i., ch. ii.

*5. A schism.

"The present *fractions* are from the same cause."—*Taylor: Liberty of Prophesying*, p. 403.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Arith.*: A broken number, the representation of one or more parts of a whole. Fractions are divided into Common or Vulgar, and Decimal. [DECIMAL FRACTIONS.] In the former, one number is placed above the other with a short line between, as $\frac{1}{2}$. The lower number is called the denominator, and shows into how many equal parts a unit is divided; the upper number, or numerator, shows how many of these parts are expressed by the fraction. Vulgar fractions may be Proper, having the numerator less than the denominator ($\frac{1}{2}$); Improper, having the numerator either equal to ($\frac{2}{2}$) or greater than the denominator ($\frac{3}{2}$); in the former case the fraction=unity, in the latter it may be reduced to an integer and a proper fraction ($\frac{3}{2}$); Simple, consisting of a single expression ($\frac{1}{2}$); Compound, consisting of a fraction of a fraction ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}$); or Mixed, composed of an integer and a whole number ($6\frac{1}{2}$).

*2. *Eccles.*: The act or rite of breaking the bread in the celebration of the Holy Communion.

"The distributing the bread to the company, after the benediction and *fraction*, was customary among the Jews."—*Waterland: Works*, vii. 51.

¶ For the difference between *fraction* and *rupture*, see RUPTURE.

¶ (1) *Continued fractions*: [CONTINUED, ¶ (3).]

(2) *Vanishing fractions*:

Alg.: Fractions which, if a certain supposition be carried out, will have their numerator and denominator destroyed at the same time by being made equivalent to $\frac{0}{0}$.

fräc-tion, *v. t.* [FRACTION, *s.*]

Chem.: To subject to fractional distillation.

fräc-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *fraction*; -*al*.] Of or pertaining to fractions; constituting a fraction; comprising a part or parts of a unit; forming but a small part; insignificant.

"We make a cipher the medium between increasing and decreasing numbers, commonly called absolute or whole numbers, and negative or fractional numbers."—*Cocker: Arithmetic*.

fräc-tion-al-ly, *adv.* [English *fractional*, and suff. -*ly*.] In a fractional manner; as, to distill *fractionally*.

***fräc-tion-a-ry**, *a.* [English *fraction*; -*ary*.] Fractional.

fräc-tious, *a.* [Prov. Eng. *fratch*=to squabble, to quarrel, to chide.] [FRACCHEN.] Peevish, fretful, snappish, apt to quarrel, cross.

fräc-tious-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *fractious*; -*ly*.] In a fractious, peevish, or fretful manner; peevishly, crossly.

fräc-tious-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *fractious*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being fractious; peevishness, fretfulness.

***fräc-tu-ral**, *a.* [Eng. *fractur*(e); -*al*.] Pertaining to or depending on a fracture.

fräc-türe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fractura*, from *fractus*, pa. par. of *frango*=to break; Sp. & Port. *fractura*; Ital. *frattura*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of breaking by violence; rupture.

"That may do it without any great *fracture* of the more stable and fied parts of nature, or the infringement of the laws thereof."—*Hale: Prim. Orig. of Man-kind*.

2. A part broken.

"Likewise if any bones or limbs be broken, a cerot made with the seed of rue and wax together, is able to soulder the *fracture*."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xx., ch. xiii.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat.*: The irregular surface produced by breaking a mineral across, as distinguished from splitting it along the planes of cleavage. The chief kinds of fracture enumerated by William Phillips and others are Conchoidal, Even, Uneven, Splintery, and Hackly (q. v.).

2. *Surg.*: A solution of continuity in a bone. It is said to be simple when the bone only is divided, and compound when there is also a wound of the integuments communicating with the bone, which in such cases generally protrudes. In a comminuted fracture, the bone is broken into several pieces, and in a complicated fracture there is in addition to the injury done to the bone a lesion of some considerable vessel, nervous trunk, &c. *Fractures* are also termed transverse, oblique, &c., according to their direction.

¶ For the difference between *fracture* and *rupture*, see RUPTURE.

fräc-türe, *v. t.* [FRACTURE, *s.*] To break or snap across; to separate the continuity of the parts of.

***fra-culde**, *adj.* [FRECKLED.] Covered with freckles or spots.

fräe, *prep.* [FRA.] From.

frä-nu-lüm, *s.* [Dim. of Lat. *frænum* (q. v.).]

Anat.: Anything small constituting a "bridle" or restraint to another structure, as *frænum cerebri*, a slight median ridge between the posterior quadrigeminal tubercles of the cerebrum. (*Quain*.)

frä-nüm (*pl.* frä-nä), *s.* [Lat.=a bridle.]

Anat.: The name given to several membranous folds which bridle and retain certain organs—i. e., *frænum lingue*, a fold of the mucous membrane, binding down the tongue. The *Synovial fræna* are folds or duplications of the synovial membrane passing from one portion of it to another.

fra-gär-i-a, *s.* [Lat. *fraga* (genit. *fragorum*)=strawberries; *fragum*=a strawberry plant.]

Bot.: A genus of Rosaceæ, family Potentillidæ. The achenes are on a large, fleshy deciduous receptacle; the calyx is double, with as many external bracteoles at its summit as it has divisions, and alternating with them. *Fragaria vesca* is the Wild Strawberry. Another, *F. elatior*, is a garden escape. The species is the probable origin of the Haut-bois Strawberry. [STRAWBERRY.]

***frägit**, ***fräught** (*gh* silent), *s.* [FREIGHT.]

fräg-ile, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *fragilis*, from *frag*, the root of *frango*=to break; Sp. & Port. *fragil*; Ital. *fragile*.]

1. Brittle, easily broken or destroyed; weak, frail, delicate.

"Much ostentation vain of fleshly arm,
And fragile arms." *Milton: P. R.*, iii. 388.

2. Weak, slight, feeble, slender.

"When subtle wits have spun their thread too fine,
'Tis weak and fragile, like Arachne's line."
Denham: Progress of Learning, 188.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fragile*, *frail*, and *brittle*: "*Fragile* and *frail* both come from the Lat. *fragilis*, signifying breakable; but the former is used in the proper sense only, and the latter more generally in the improper sense: man, corporeally considered, is a *fragile* creature, his frame is composed of *fragile* materials; mentally considered, he is a *frail* creature, for he is liable to every sort of *frailty*. *Brittle* denotes likewise a capacity to break, that is, properly breakable; but it conveys a stronger idea of this quality than *fragile*: the *fragile* applies to whatever will break from the effects of time; *brittle* to that which will not bear a temporary violence; in this sense all the works of men are *fragile*, and in fact all sublimity things; but glass, stone, and ice are peculiarly denominated *brittle*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fräg-ile-lý, *adv.* [English *fragile*; -*ly*.] In a fragile manner.

fräg-ile-nëss, *s.* [English *fragile*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being fragile; fragility.

fra-gil-i-tý, ***fra-gil-i-te**, ***fra-gil-i-tie**, *s.* [Fr. *fragilité*, from Lat. *fragilitas*, from *fragilis*=fragile (q. v.); Ital. *fragilità*; Sp. *fragilidad*.]

1. The quality or state of being fragile, or brittle; easiness to be broken; brittleness.

"Of *fragility* the cause is an impotency to be extended; and therefore stone is more *fragile* than metal."—*Bacon: Natural History*, §841.

*2. Frailty, weakness; liability to fail; liability to fault.

"Earnestly beseeching the dictator to forgive this humane *fragility* and youthful folly of Qu. Fabius."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 307.

fäte, fät, färe, amídut, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hëre, camël, hër, thêre; pine, pít, síre, sír, maríne; gô, pôť, on, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mäte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

fräg-mënt, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fragmentum*, from *frag-*, base of *frango*=to break; Sp. & Port. *fragmento*; Ital. *fragmento*, *frammento*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A piece broken off or separated from the main body by breaking; a small detached portion.

"If a thin or plated body, which, being of an even thickness, appears all over of one uniform color, should besplit into threads, or broken into fragments of the same thickness with the plate, I see no reason why every thread or fragment should not keep its color."—*Newton: Optics*.

2. A small piece or portion; a disconnected piece.

"On pieces of sycamore they play
The fragments of a Christmas hymn."

Wordsworth: *Idle Shepherd Boys*.

3. A small portion or amount; a minute point or part.

"And yet is faith alone good to bee kepte, yea and the very peeces and fragmentes of the faythe also."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 112.

*4. Applied to persons as a term of extreme contempt.

"Get home, you fragments."—*Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, i. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Surg.*: A term applied to the two portions of bone in a simple fracture, which are spoken of as the superior and inferior fragments.

2. *Print. (pl.)*: A few pages at the end of a book. The title, preface, contents, &c., imposed so as to print off economically; oddments.

* Precious fragments:

Old Phar.: A name formerly given to the garnet, hyacinth, emerald, sapphire, and topaz, to which the Arabs falsely attributed cordial and alexiterical qualities.

fräg-mënt-al, *a.* [Eng. *fragment*; -al.]

Ord. Lang. & Geol.: Consisting of fragments, fragmentary.

fräg-mën-tar-i-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *fragmentary*; -ly.] In a fragmentary manner; by fragments; piecemeal.

***fräg-mën-tar-i-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *fragmentary*; -ness.] The quality or state of being fragmentary; want of continuity.

fräg-mën-tar-y, *a.* [Fr. *fragmentaire*.] Pertaining to or consisting of fragments or broken pieces; broken up, in pieces, disconnected.

† fragmentary rocks, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Rocks made up of fragments, as breccias, conglomerates, agglomerates, &c.

fräg-mënt-éd, *a.* [Eng. *fragment*; -ed.] Broken into fragments; consisting of fragments.

***frä-gor**, *s.* [Lat.]

1. A noise, a crash; a loud and sudden report.
2. A strong and sweet smell or perfume.

frä-grance, ***frä-gran-gý**, *s.* [O. Fr. *fragrance*, from Lat. *fragrantia*, from *frangere*, pr. par. of *frango*=to emit a sweet odor; Sp. *fragancia*; Ital. *fragranza*, *fragranzia*.] The quality of being fragrant or of emitting a pleasant odor or perfume; sweetness of smell; grateful odor; pleasing scent.

* For the difference between *fragrance* and *smell*, see **SMELL**.

frä-grant, *a.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *fragrans*, pr. par. of *frango*; Ital. & Sp. *fragrante*.] Emitting a pleasant odor or perfume; sweet-smelling; having a grateful or agreeable smell; odorous, odoriferous.

frä-grant-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *fragrant*; -ly.] In a fragrant manner; with fragrance or sweet scent.

***frä-grois**, *a.* [Lat. *frago*=to emit a perfume.] Fragrant. (*Herrick*.)

***fräi**, *s.* [FRAY.]

***fräight**, *a.* [FRAUGHT, *a.*]

fräil, ***freel**, ***freele**, ***frel**, ***frele**, ***freyle**, *a.* [O. Fr. *fraile*, from Lat. *fragilis*=fragile (q. v.); Fr. *frêle*; Ital. *fraile*, *fräle*.]

I. Literally:

1. Easily broken; fragile, brittle, delicate.
2. Easily destroyed, perishable, weak, delicate.

"But that white veil, the lightest, frailest . . .

Shines o'er its craggy buttment!"

Byron: *Siege of Corinth*, xiv.

II. Figuratively:

1. Weak in mind or resolution; liable to fall away easily from the paths of virtue; not strong against temptation.

"Man is frail, and prone to evil, and therefore may soon fall in words."—*Taylor: Guide to Devotion*.

2. Weak, infirm, delicate, not strong.

"In what thing it was syk or free by fleisch."—*Wycliffe: Rom.* viii. 3.

* For the difference between *frail* and *fragile*, see **FRAGILE**.

fräil, ***fraiel**, ***frayel**, ***frayl**, ***frayle**, *s.* [Old Fr. *fraiel*, *frayel*, from Low Lat. *fraellum*; Norm. Fr. *fraile*.]

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. A basket made of rushes; a rush-basket.

"Oe fratel hadde good figas . . . and the oe fraitel hadde euile figis."—*Wycliffe: Jer.* xiv. 2.

2. A rush (*Scirpus lacustris*) used for weaving baskets.

II. Comm.: A certain quantity of figs or raisins, about 75 lbs., contained in a frail.

"What would you give now for her? some five frail Of rotten figs, good godson, would you not, sir?"

Beaumont & Fletcher: *Honest Man's Fortune*, v. 1.

frail-rush, *s.* [FRAIL, *s.*, I. 2.]

fräil-lý, *a.* [Eng. *frail*, *a.*; -ly.] In a frail or fragile manner.

fräil-nëss, ***frel-nëss**, ***freyl-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *frail*; -ness.] The quality or state of being frail; frailty, weakness, infirmity.

"There is nothing among all the frailties and uncertainties of this sublunary world so tottering and unstable as the virtue of a coward."—*Norris*.

fräil-tý, ***freal-te**, ***freel-tee**, ***frele-te**, ***frel-te**, ***freyl-te**, *s.* [O. Fr. *frailete*; Nor. Fr. *frealte*, from Lat. *fragilitas*=fragility (q. v.).]

1. The quality or state of being frail or fragile; fragility; brittleness; liability to be easily broken or destroyed; delicacy; tenderness.

2. Weakness of mind; irresolution; liability to be easily deceived or led away; weakness in time of temptation.

"Let me not think on't;—Frailty, thy name is woman." *Shakespeare: Hamlet*, i. 2.

3. A fault arising from weakness of mind; a failing; a sin of infirmity.

"No further seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode."

Gray: *Elegy: The Epitaph*.

***frain**, ***frane**, ***fraine**, ***frayn**, *v. t.* [A. S. *frignan*, pa. t. *frægn*.] [FRÉIN.] To ask, to question.

***frain**, ***fraine**, ***frayne**, ***freyn**, *s.* [Old Fr. *fraine*, *fraine*, *fraine*; Fr. *frêne*, from Lat. *fraxinus*; Sp. *fresno*.] An ash-tree.

fräisch-eür, *s.* [Fr.] Freshness; coolness.

fräise, *s.* [Fr.=a ruff or ruffle.]

1. Cook.: A pancake with bacon in it; a *froise*.
2. Fort.: Palisading placed horizontally at the crest of the scarp, and projecting over the ditch.

3. *Mason.*: A grooved and slightly conical tool, used by marble-workers to enlarge a hole made by a drill.

fräised, *a.* [Eng. *frais(e)*; -ed.]

Fort.: Fortified or protected with a *fraise*.

***fraist**, ***frayst**, ***frast**, *v. t.* [Icel. *freista*; Sw. *fresta*; Dan. *friste*.]

1. To try, to prove.

2. To ask, to inquire.

***fraked**, ***frakede**, *a.* [A. S. *fracod*, *fraced*=disgraceful.] Criminal, guilty, sinful.

***frak-el**, ***frak-ele**, ***frek-el**, *a.* [A. S. *fræc*, *frecc*.] Worthless.

***frakne**, ***frak-en**, ***frak-kyn**, ***frak-ine**, ***frak-yn**, ***frek-en**, ***frekne**, *s.* [Icel. *frekna*; Dan. *fregne*; Ger. *flecken*.] A freckle, a spot.

***frak-ned**, ***frak-nede**, ***frak-nyd**, *a.* [Eng. *frakn(e)*; -ed.] Freckled.

frak-ny, *a.* [Eng. *frakn(e)*; -y.] Freckled.

främ-a-ble, ***frä-me-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *fram(e)*; -able.] Capable of being framed.

främ-bø-gi-g, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Fr. *framboise*=a raspberry.]

Med.: The Yaws (q. v.).

främ-bøys, **främ-bölge**, *s.* [Fr. *framboise*=a raspberry (the fruit); *framboisier*=(the bush).]

Bot.: The raspberry, *Rubus idaeus*.

framboys-berry, *s.*

Bot.: The same as **FRAMEBOYS** (q. v.). (*Britten & Holland*.)

främe, ***fram-i-en**, ***frem-en**, ***frem-i-an**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *fremman*=to promote, to effect, from *fram*=strong; Icel. *frenja*=to further, from *fram*=forward, *fram*=advancement; Sw. *främja*; Dan. *fremme*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To benefit, to advantage; to be of use or profit to.

"Al that eauer godd iseeoth that ham wule framten." *Hali Meidenhad*, p. 29.

*2. To strengthen, to aid.

"Thor ghe gan fremen Ymael
With water drino and bredes mel."

Genesis and Exodus, 1, 245.

*3. To fulfill, to carry out, to effect, to promote.

"His ayene wille to fremen."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, ii. 195.

*4. To conduct, to manage.

"Frame the business after your own wisdom."

Shakespeare: *Lear*, i. 2.

*5. To support.

"That on a staff his feeble steps did frame."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. viii. 30.

6. To form, fabricate, or construct, by an orderly fitting and uniting together of the several parts.

"She then devised a wondrous worke to frame
Whose like on earth was never framed yet."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. viii. 5.

7. To fit, regulate, or adjust for a specific end; to shape, to conform. (Physically and morally.)

"Frame your mind to mirth."

Shakespeare: *Taming of the Shrew*, induct. ii.

*8. To compose, to make.

"Let us consider the secret reasons which Virgil had for thus framing this noble episode."—*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*. (Dedic.)

*9. To cause, to beget, to produce, to breed.

"Fear frames disorder."

Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., v. 2.

10. To form in the mind.

"How many excellent reasonings are framed in the mind of a man of wisdom and study in a length of years."

—Watts.

11. To contrive, to plan, to devise.

"Unpardonable the presumption and insolence in contriving and framing this letter was."—*Clarendon*.

12. To invent, to fabricate (in a bad sense).

"Astronomers to solve the phenomena, framed to their conceit eccentric and epicycles."—*Bacon*.

13. To invest or surround with a frame, as a picture.

"Neither modeled, glazed, or framed."

Tennyson: *Vision of Stm*, 188.

*14. To move, to set in motion.

"So faint and feeble were, that they ne might
Endure to travell, nor one fote to frame."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. v. 40.

*B. Intransitive:

1. To benefit, to be of use or advantage.

"To neuen than here it ne frames."

Robert de Brunne, in *Layamon*, iii. 389.

2. To succeed.

"Noght fremen in him sal the faa."

E. Eng. Psalter, Ps. lxxxviii. 23.

3. To contrive.

"He could not frame to pronounce it right."—*Judges* xii. 6.

4. To move.

"Frame upstairs, and make little din."—*C. Brontë: Wuthering Heights*, ch. v.

främe, *s.* [Icel. *fram*; A. S. *freme*, *fremu*; Dan. *fremme*.] [**FRAME**, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Benefit, profit, advantage, good.

"Sacrede he thoron for sowles frame."

Genesis and Exodus, 625.

2. A fabric or structure composed of parts fitted together.

"Some pretty pyramids I like well, and in some places fair columns upon frames of carpenter's work."—*Bacon: Essays: Of Gardens*.

3. Bodily structure, the physical constitution, the body.

"So shall my walk be close with God,

Calm and serene my frame."

Cowper: *Olney Hymns*, i.

4. A structure or fabric of any kind.

"These are thy glorious works, Parent of good!

Almighty! thine this universal frame."

Milton: *P. L.*, v. 154.

5. The skeleton of a structure; the framework. [II. 1.]

6. Anything made as a case or structure to inclose or admit something else; as, the *frame* of a door, a window, a picture, &c.

"Vertue mentions having seen a fine miniature of Henry VIII., and his three children, but does not say where it had a glass over it, and a frame curiously carved."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. I., ch. iv.

*7. The act of planning, devising, or contriving; contrivance.

"John the Bastard,

Whose spirits toil in frame of villainies."

Shakespeare: *Much Ado about Nothing*, iv. 1.

*8. A scheme, form, order, or arrangement.

"Another party did resolve to change the whole frame of the government, in state as well as church."—*Clarendon*.

*9. A state of order, regularity, or adjustment.

"He governed Africa as Proconsul two yeeres; being elected without lots drawing, for to settle and bring into order that prouince farre out of frame."—*P. Holland: Suetonius*, p. 214.

böll, **bøy**; **pout**, **jowl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, -tian = **shan**. -tion, -sion = **shün**; -tion, -sion = **shün**. -tious, -cious, -sious = **shüs**. -ble, -dle, &c. = **böl**, **döl**.

*10. Shape, form, proportion.

"Put your discourse into some frame."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, III. 2.

11. A particular state or condition, as of the mind; disposition, mental constitution; as, a happy *frame* of mind.

II. Technically:

1. *Carpentry*:

(1) The skeleton structure of a wooden building, consisting of sills, posts, beams, sleepers, joists, and rafters, with the studding that is to form partitions.

(2) The outward work inclosing a door or window.

(3) The part of a door or window inclosing panels.

(4) A border or inclosure for a picture, or panes of glass.

2. *Embroidery*: A structure of four bars arranged in a square and adjustable in size, on which cloth or other fabric is stretched for quilting, embroidery, &c.

3. *Foundry*: A kind of ledge inclosing a board, which, being filled with wet sand, serves as a mold for castings.

4. *Hor.*: That which contains the mechanism of a watch or clock. It consists of two plates, and usually four pillars.

5. *Horticulture*:

(1) A glazed portable structure for protecting young plants from the effects of frosts.

(2) A sash-roofed box, used by gardeners for propagating.

6. *Mach.*: A term applied to machines built upon or within a framework of timbers, e.g., the stocking-frame, lace-frame, water-frame, silk-frame, &c.

7. *Min.*: A framing-table (q. v.).

8. *Print.*: A stand supporting the cases used by a compositor. [CASE (1), s., II. 1.]

9. *Shipbuild.*: The framework or skeleton of a ship.

10. *Soap-making*: A box whose sides are removable when required, and locked together when the soap is to be poured in. As soon as the soap has acquired sufficient solidity, the sides are unlocked and taken down, exposing the block of soap, which is then cut up by wires which are passed through it to divide it into bars.

11. *Steam-eng.*: The strong work which supports the engine and boilers of a locomotive upon the wheels, and known as inside frame or outside frame, according to the position of the wheels relatively to the frame.

12. *Weav.*: The head of a batten in a loom.

¶ (Crabb thus discriminates between *frame*, *temper*, *temperament*, and *constitution*: "*Frame* in its natural sense is that which forms the external edging of anything, and consequently determines its form; it is applied to man physically or mentally, as denoting that constituent portion of him which seems to hold the rest together; which by an extension of the metaphor is likewise put for the whole contents, the whole body, or the whole mind. *Temper* and *temperament* signify the particular modes of being disposed or organized. *Frame*, when applied to the body, is taken in its most universal sense; as when we speak of the *frame* being violently agitated, or the human *frame* being wonderfully constituted; when applied to the mind it will admit either of a general or restricted signification. *Temper*, which is applicable only to the mind, is taken in the general or particular state of the individual: *temperament* and *constitution* mark the general state of the individual; the former comprehends a mixture of the physical and mental; the latter has a purely physical application." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

frame-bridge, *s.* A bridge constructed of timbers fitted together so, as to combine the greatest degree of strength with the least amount of material.

frame-house, *s.* A house constructed with a wooden framework or skeleton.

frame-level, *s.* A mason's level.

frame-saw, *s.* A thin saw stretched in a frame which gives it sufficient rigidity in its work. The bull-saw, for inlaying, is of this character.

frame-timbers, *s. pl.*

Carp.: The timbers constituting the frame or framework of a building, &c.

frām'-ēr, *s.* [English *fram(e)*; -er.] One who frames, makes, constructs, or contrives; a maker, a contriver, a forger.

"Almighty *framer* of the skies!

O let our pure devotion rise,

Like incense in thy sight."

Chatterton: *Hymn for Christmas Day.*

frā'me-wōrk, *s.* [Eng. *frame*, and *work*.]

I. Literally:

1. The frame or skeleton of a structure; the fabric for inclosing or supporting anything; as, the *frame-work* of a building.

2. Work done in a frame.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hār, there; plne, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

II. Figuratively:

1. The structure, constitution, arrangement, or disposition of the parts of a thing.

"In this popular Hindu tale, we have the *framework* of one of the greatest epics of any age or country."—Coz: *Introduct. to Mythology*, p. 5.

2. A body composed of pieces framed or fitted together; a compound body.

"A staunch and solid piece of *framework*, as any January could freeze together."—Milton: *Liberty of Unlicensed Printing*.

frām'-lāg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FRAME, v.]

A. & s. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

3. *As substantive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of constructing, putting together, or contriving.

2. A framework or frame.

"The *framing* of the vessel is of the ordinary type."—*London Daily News*.

II. Technically:

1. *Join.*: A mode of putting parts of a structure together. Joinery framing is of various descriptions, assquare, bead, bead-and-fillet, ogee, &c.

2. *Min.*: An operation upon pounded or stamped ores, by which they are sorted into grades of comparative weight and consequent richness.

framing-chisel, *s.*

Carp.: A heavy chisel for making mortises. It has a socket-shank which receives the wooden handle on which the blows of the mallet are delivered.

framing-table, *s.*

Min.: A table eight feet long and four feet wide, with a ledge around it. At the upper end is the jacking-board, over which the sluices are so distributed that a small stream of water shall carry them gradually down on to the table. The richer portions of the ore rest upon the upper part, and the poorer, lighter portions are carried farther down: light impurities escape with the water. When the table is sufficiently full, it is lifted into a vertical position, so as to tip out its contents, which fall into the vat beneath.

***frām'-pal, *frām'-pel, *frām'-pōld, *fram-pul**, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Fretful, peevish, ill-natured, froward, quarrelsome, ill-tempered.

frānc (1), ***frānk** (1), *s.* [Fr. *franc*.] [FRANK, a.]

*1. A name given to two coins current formerly in France, the one of gold, and worth about \$2.50, the other of silver and worth about \$5c.

2. The modern French coin, the unit of value and the unit of account in France. It is of silver, '835



Franc.

fine, and weighs 5 grammes; it is usually reckoned at about 20c. It is divided into 100 centimes.

***frānc**, *a.* [FRANK.]

franc-tireur, *s.*

Fr. Mil.: A sharpshooter or free-shooter; one of a body of men raised in France during the Franco-German war of 1870, and employed in guerrilla warfare.

***frānc** (2), ***frank** (2), *s.* [FRANK (2), s.]

frān'-chise, *fraun'-chise, *fran'-chyse, *fraun'-chyse, s. & a. [Fr., from *franchissant*, *pr. par. of franchir*=to make free; *franc*=free.]

A. *As substantive*:

*1. Freedom; liberty.

"We wollett for oure *franchise* figghti,

And for our lond." Robert of Gloucester, p. 47.

2. A privilege; a right granted by the head of government to an individual or to a body; an immunity or exemption from ordinary jurisdiction.

"*Franchise* and *liberty* are used as synonymous terms; and their definition is—royal privilege or branch of the sovereign's prerogative, subsisting in the hands of a subject; the kinds of them are various, and almost infinite. To be a county palatine is a *franchise*, vested in a number of persons. It is likewise a *franchise* for a number of persons to be incorporated and subsist as a body politic. Other *franchises* are to have a manor or lordship; to have waifs, estrays, royal fish; to have a fair or market; or to have a forest, warren, or fishery, endowed with privileges of royalty."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 2.

¶ The franchise granting the right of suffrage is in this country almost entirely a matter subject to state legislation, although the rights and privileges and the restrictions, likewise, attendant on the franchise must in no wise conflict with the constitution and laws of the United States. Thus, as an example, in some of the states any participation in a duel will disfranchise a man, and render him ineligible for any office within the gift of the state, but it will not affect his eligibility for the office of president of the United States.

3. The district or extent of jurisdiction to which a certain privilege or right extends; the limit of a privilege or immunity.

"In the great franchises of the latter . . . the king's writ had no course."—Hallam.

4. A sanctuary or asylum for persons liable to be arrested.

"The king's sheriffs are empowered to enter all franchises for the apprehension of felons or traitors."—Hallam.

5. Frankness; generosity; nobility.

"Here may ye seen, how excellent *franchise*

In woman is when they hem narwe advise." Chaucer: *C. T.*, 9,861.

***B. As adj.**: Enjoying a franchise or privilege; privileged.

"Yet he was fayne to departe and to go to Trete, a franchises towne for all maner of people, payng for that they take."—Berners: *Froissart; Chronicle*, vol. ii., ch. cli.

frān'-chise, *fraun'-chise, v. t. [FRANCHISE, s.] To make free; to enfranchise; to give freedom or liberty to.

frān'-chise-ment, *s.* [Eng. *franchise*; -ment.] A release or setting free from any burden or restriction; freedom; liberty.

frān'-qlc, *a.* [Fr. *francique*.] Of or pertaining to the Franks or their language; Frankish.

frān'-çis'-ca, frān'-çis' que (que as k), *s.* [Fr. *francisque*.]

Archæol.: The ancient Frankish battle-ax. It differed from the modern ax in the angle at which it was fitted with the handle.

Frān'-çis'-can, a. & s. [Fr. *Franciscain*; Ital. *Franciscano*; Lat. *Franciscanus*=pertaining to St. Francis of Assisi. (See def.)]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to St. Francis. [B.]

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Sing.*: A member of the order described under 2.

2. *Pl.*: The followers of St. Francis, who was born in 1182, at Assisi, in Umbria, and spent his youth in dissoluteness; but being affected with serious sickness in his twenty-fourth year, and repenting of his sins, devoted himself to a religious and ascetic life. Hearing accidentally in 1208, in a church the words of the Savior (Matt. x. 9, 10), he considered that the essence of the Gospel was absolute poverty, and founded an order on this basis, which ultimately became one of the four, nay, even one of the two,

great fraternities of mendicant friars. To manifest his humility he would not allow his followers to be called brethren (in Lat. *fratres*), but only little brothers (Ital. *fratricelli*; in Lat. *fratresculi* or *fratres minores*), a designation which they still retain. Pope Innocent III., in 1210, and a council of Lateran, in 1215, approved of his rules for the government of his order, which enjoined poverty, chastity, and obedience, and in 1223 Pope Honorius III. issued a bull in his favor. He died, at Assisi, in 1226, and in 1230 was canonized by Pope Gregory IX., the anniversary of his death, October 4, being fixed as his festival. Even while he lived his order had become very powerful, and spread over the whole Western Church. In 1219 it is stated that 5,000 friars were present at a chapter which he held. In that year, or more probably in 1224, Franciscans went over to England. From 1228 till 1259 they contended with the Dominicans about precedence. When in 1274 Gregory IX. reduced the mendicants to four orders the Franciscans were one of the four. At the suppression of the monasteries in England under Henry VIII., A. D. 1536 to 1538, the Franciscans had sixty-six abbeys or other religious houses. Their dress was a loose garment of a gray color, reaching to their ankles, and a gray cowl, covered when they went into the streets with a cloak. From the prevalence of gray in their dress they were called Grayfriars. The order, in the course of its history, split into various branches.



Franciscan Friar.

frān-cis-cē-a, s. [Named after Francis, Emperor of Austria, a patron of botany.]
Bot.: A genus of Scrophulariaceae, tribe Salpiglossideae. By some it is made a synonym of *Brunfelsia*, or is merged in that genus. The root, leaves, &c., of *Franciscea uniflora* are used in syphilitic complaints, hence the plant is called by the Portuguese *Mercurio vegetal* (Vegetable Mercury). Its inner bark and herbaceous parts are very bitter. In small doses it is a purgative, emetic, and alexipharmic; in large ones it is an acrid poison. (*Martius*.)

***frānc'-īse**, v. t. [Eng. *franc*=frank; *-ise*.] To Frenchify.

***frāncē**, v. t. [Etymology doubtful.] To feed. [FRANKE.]

frāncē-līn, s. [FRANKLIN.]

Frān-cō-, pref. [Lat. *Franc(us)*=a Frank; o connective.] French; as, the *Franco-Prussian* or *Franco-German* war of 1870-1.

frān-cō-a, s. [Named by Cavanilles, after F. Franco, of Valencia, a promoter of botany in the sixteenth century.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Francoaceae (q. v.). It consists of herbaceous plants with lyrate-pinnatifid, mostly radical leaves, and racemes of fine flowers. Four or five species are known. Their juice is said to be cooling and sedative. Their roots are used for dyeing black.

frān-cō-ā-cē-ā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *francoa*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceae*.]

Bot.: An order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Ericales. It consists of stemless herbaceous plants, with lobed or pinnate exstipulate leaves. Stems, scape-like; inflorescence, a raceme; calyx, deeply four-cleft; petals, four, long persistent; stigma, four-lobed sessile; ovary, superior four-celled; ovules many, seeds minute. Lindley enumerated two genera, and estimated the known species at five, all from Chili. They are used in medicine and for dyes.

frān-cō-līn, s. [Dimin. of Port. *frango*=a hen.]

Ornithology:

1. **Gen.**: The genus *Francolinus* (q. v.).
 2. **Spec.**: The Common Francolin (*Francolinus vulgaris*). It is found in the south of Europe, in Malta and Sicily, in Asia, and in the north of Africa, feeding, like the common partridges, on insects and seeds. Its flesh is highly esteemed for food. It has a peculiarly loud whistle.

frān-cō-lī-nūs, s. [FRANCOLIN.]

Ornithol.: A genus of *Perdiciidae* (Partridges). [FRANCOLIN.]

frān-cō-līte, s. [From *Wheat Franco* (def.), and Gr. *lithos*=a stone.]

Min.: A variety of *Apatite*. It occurs in grayish-green or brown stalaetic matter, or in cubed crystals, at *Wheat Franco*, near Tavistock, in Devonshire, England. (*Dana*.)

***frān'-gent**, a. [Lat. *frangens*, pr. par. of *frango*=to break.] Causing fractures.

frān-gī-bīl'-ī-tŷ, s. [Fr. *frangibilité*, from Low Lat. *frangibilis*=frangible (q. v.); Ital. *frangibilità*.] The quality or state of being frangible, liability to be easily broken; fragility.

frān-gī-ble, ***frān-gē-byll**, a. [Low Latin *frangibilis*, from Lat. *frango*=to break; Fr. & Eng. *frangible*; Ital. *frangibile*.] That may be easily broken; fragile, brittle.

frān-gī-ble-nēss, s. [Eng. *frangible*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being frangible; fragility.

frān-gī-pānē, s. [FRANGIPANI.]

1. A species of pastry made with cream, almonds, and sugar.
 2. *Frangipani* (q. v.).

frān-gī-pā-nī, s. [Named after the Italian Marquis *Frangipani*.] A species of perfume prepared from or in imitation of the scent of flowers of the *Plumiera rubra*, or Red Jasmine, a West Indian tree.

frān-gū-līe, **frān-gū-līn'-īc**, a. [Eng., &c., *frangul(in)*; *-ic* (Chem.).] Contained in or in any way connected with the bark of the berry-bearing Alder, *Rhamnus frangula*.

frangulinic, a.

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{10}O_4$. It is obtained by boiling the bark of *Rhamnus frangula* with water for an hour, then adding caustic soda, and again boiling it for several hours. The liquid is rendered acid with hydrochloric acid, and boiled again for some hours. The frangulinic acid separates out and is purified. It melts at 254°, is slightly soluble in hot, and insoluble in cold water; heated with zinc dust it yields small quantities of anthracene. It is isomeric with alizarin.

frān-gū-līn, s. [(*Rhamnus*) *frangul(a)*; *-in* (Chem.).]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{30}O_{10}$. A glucoside obtained by digesting the bark of *Rhamnus frangula* with alcohol, precipitating with lead acetate, and decomposing the precipitate with H_2S gas. The solution is filtered boiling, and deposits a lemon yellow crystalline mass, which dissolves in alkalies, forming a deep cherry-red solution. Frangulin boiled with hydrochloric acid yields glucose and frangulinic acid.

***frān'-ion** (ion as *yūn*), s. [Prob. a corruption of *Fr. fainéant*.] A boon companion; a paramour; a woman of loose character. (*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, II. ii. 37.) [FAINEANT.]

frānk' (1), a., s. & adv. [Fr. *franc*=free, from Low Lat. *francus*=free, from O. H. Ger. *franko*=a freeman, a Frank.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Free, unrestrained; unconstrained.

"Thy frank election made,
 Thou hast power to choose, and they none to forsake."
Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, II. 3.

*2. Liberal, free, generous; not niggardly.

"'Tis the ordinary practice of the world to be frank of civilities that cost them nothing."—*L'Estrange*.

3. Open, ingenuous, candid, sincere.

"Have not your frank and dutiful expressions, that cheerfulness and vivacity in your looks, rendered it much more acceptable?"—*Parl. Hist. Chas. II.* (an. 1660), Lord Chancellor's Speech.

*4. Licentious, forward, bold, without restraint.

*5. Free; without payment or conditions.

"Thou hast it won; for it is of frank gift,
 And he will care for all the rest to shift."
Spenser: *Mother Hubbard's Tale*, 531.

B. As substantive:

I. (Of the form Frank):

1. One of the ancient German tribe or tribes, natives of *Francia*, from whom the country of France received its name.

2. A name given by the Turks, Greeks, and Arabs to the English, French, Italian, &c., inhabitants of Western Europe.

"Trust not for freedom to the Franks
 They have a king who buys and sells."
Byron: *Don Juan*, III. 86.

***II. (Of the form frank)**:

1. A franc; a French coin of the value of about 20 cents.

2. A letter privileged to pass through the mail free of payment.

"You'll have immediately, by several franks, my epistle to Lord Cobham."—*Pope*: *To Swift*.

3. A signature placed on a letter, and entitling it to pass through the mail free of postage.

C. As adv.: Freely, frankly, ungrudgingly.

"But, as he got it freely, so
 He spent it frank and freely too."
Butler: *Hudibras*, pt. I., c. i.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *frank*, *candid*, *ingenuous*, *free*, *open*, and *plain*: "All these terms convey the idea of a readiness to communicate and to be communicated with; they are all opposed to concealment, but under different circumstances. The *frank* man is under no constraint; his thoughts and feelings are both set at ease, and his lips are ever ready to give utterance to the dictates of his heart; he has no reserve; the *candid* man has nothing to conceal; he speaks without regard to self-interest or any partial motive; he speaks nothing but the truth; the *ingenuous* man throws off all disguise; he scorns all artifice, and brings everything to light; he speaks the whole truth. *Free*, *open*, and *plain* have not so high an office as the first three: *free* and *open* may be taken either in a good, bad, or indifferent sense; but *frank*, the *free*, and the *open* man all speak without constraint; but the *frank* man is not impertinent like the *free* man, nor indiscreet like the *open* man. The *frank* man speaks only of what concerns himself; the *free* man speaks of what concerns others." (*Crabb*. Eng. Synon.)

***frank-bank**, ***frank-bench**, s. The same as *FREE-BENCH* (q. v.).

***frank-ferm**, s.

Old Eng. Law: Lands or tenements changed in the nature of the fee, by feoffment, &c., out of knight service for certain yearly service.

***frank-fold**, s.

Old Eng. Law: Foldage; the right or liberty of folding sheep upon any lands.

***frank-service**, s.

Old Feudal Custom: Service performed by free-men.

***frānk** (2), ***franc**, s. & a. [O. Fr. *franc*=a pigsty.]

I. As substantive:

1. A pigsty.

"Where sups he? Doth the old boar feed in the old frank?"—*Shakesp.*: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., II. 2.

2. An inclosure in which animals are fed to fatten. "*Frank*, kepynge of fowlys to make fatte. *Saginarium*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

II. As adj.: Fat, puffed up.

"And when they were ones *franke* and *fatte*, they stode up together proudly agaynst the Lorde and His worde."—*Bale*: *Image*, pt. I.

***frank-fed**, ***franke-fed**, a. Fattened up; fattened as in a frank.

"Whereas they that be kept up and crammed in coupes, cages, mewes, and bartons, or otherwise *frank-fed* and *fatted*, are in greater danger to fall into diseases."—*P. Holland*: *Plutarch*, p. 574.

frānk (1), v. t. [FRANK, a.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: To send or get carried free of expense; as, to *frank* a letter.

"My lord Orrey writes to you to-morrow; and you see I send this under his cover, or at least *franked* by him."—*Swift*.

2. **Carp.**: To form a joint in by *franking* (q. v.).

***frānk** (2), ***franke**, v. t. [FRANK (2), s.]

1. To shut up in a frank or sty.

"He is *franked* up to fattening for his pains."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, I. 3.

2. To fatten up; to cram; to feed high.

"Such a land as, through the abundance of all good things, might feed and *franke* them up."—*P. Holland*: *Livius*, p. 993.

frānk-āl-mōigne (g silent), s. [Eng. *frank*; Norm. *Fr. almōigne*=alms.]

Old Eng. Law: Lit., free alms. A tenure by which a religious corporation holds lands of the donor to them and their successors forever, on condition of praying for the soul of the donor. It was also called *Divine service* (q. v.).

***frānk'-ghāse**, s. [Eng. *frank*, and *chase*.]

Old Eng. Law: The liberty or franchise of having a chase; free chase.

frānke, **frāncke**, s. [From the *franking* or feeding fat of cattle. (*Park*: *Theatr.*)]

Bot.: The spurry (*Spergularia arvensis*).

franke-osier, s. [OSIER.]

***franke-līn**, ***franke-lāin**, s. [FRANKLIN.]

frān-kē-nī-ā, s. [Named from John Franken, a Swedish botanist and professor of medicine at Upsal, who died in A. D. 1661.]

Bot.: Sea-beath. The typical genus of the order *Frankeniaceae* (q. v.). Twelve species are known. It occurs in Europe, the north of Africa, and Asia, as far as India. (*Sir Joseph Hooker*, &c.)

frān-kē-nī-ā-cē-ā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *frankenia*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceae*.]

Bot.: *Frankeniads*. An order of Hypogynous Exogens, consisting of herbaceous plants or undershrubs, which have very much branched stems, opposite often revolute leaves, with a membranous sheathing edge, but no stipules; flowers small, axillary, and terminal, generally pink; sepals four to five, pistils four to five; flowers four to five, or twice as many; ovary superior; style filiform; two, three, or four clefts; capsule one-celled, inclosed as the calyx; two, three, or four-valved, with many minute seeds. About twenty-four species are known. They are chiefly from the north of Africa and the south of Europe, and are mucilaginous and slightly aromatic. (*Lindley*.)

frān-kēn'-ī-āds, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *frankeni(a)*, and Eng., &c., pl. suff. *-ads*.]

Bot.: The English name given by Lindley to the order *Frankeniaceae* (q. v.).

***frānk'-ēr**, s. [Eng. *frank* (1), v.; *-er*.] One who franks a letter, &c.

"He being my general *franker*, both to and fro, I have frequent occasion to insert a hasty note in my consignments to him."—*Southey*: *Letters*, I. 170.

***frānk'-feē**, s. [Eng. *frank*, and *fee*.]

Old English Law:

1. A holding of land in fee-simple; freehold tenure.

2. Freehold lands exempted from all services, except those of homage.

Frānk'-fōrt, s. [A city in Germany.]

Frankfort-black, s. A fine black pigment used in copper-plate engraving. It is said to be made by burning, in the manner of ivory-black, the lees of wine from which the tartar has been washed. Fine *Frankfort-black*, though almost confined to copper-plate printing, is one of the best black pigments we possess, being of a fine neutral color, next in intensity to lamp-black, and more powerful than that of ivory.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f.
 -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sīon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

fränk-heart-éd, a. [Eng. *frank*, and *hearted*.] Having a frank, open, candid, or ingenuous disposition; frank.

fränk-heart-éd-nëss, s. [Eng. *frankhearted*; -ness.] The quality of being frankhearted; frankness; ingenuousness.

***fränk-i-fy, v. t.** [Eng. *frank* (1), *i* connective, and suff. *-fy*.] To Frenchify (q. v.).

fränk-in-cense, s. [O. Fr. *frank encens*=pure incense. (*Skeat*.)]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The same as II., 1 & 2.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: The odoriferous resin called olibanum. It is obtained from a terebinthaceous tree of the genus *Boswellia* (q. v.); that of the Indian temples is *Boswellia thurifera*.

2. *Scrip.*: The rendering of Heb. *lebbonah*, from *lobben*=to be white; Sept. and New Test. *libanos* (Exod. xxx. 34, Matt. ii. 1), and *libanotis* (1 Chron. ix. 29, Rev. vii. 3). A precious gum, probably the same as No. 1.

† *European frankincense*: A resinous exudation from the Spruce fir (*Abies excelsa*) or the Frankincense pine (*Pinus tæda*).

fränk-îng (1), pr. par., a. & s. [FRANK (1), v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of passing or causing to pass without payment for transmission; as, the *franking* of a letter.

2. *Join.*: The notching out a portion of a sash-bar for the passage of the transverse bar, to make a miter-joint.

***fränk-îng (2), *frank-yng, pr. par., a. & s.** [FRANK (2), v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of fattening animals, fowls, &c.

fränk-ish, a. [Eng. *frank*; -ish.]

1. Of or pertaining to the Franks.

2. Somewhat frank, open or candid.

fränk-lân'-dî-q, s. [Named after Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart., a careful student of marine algae and of botany generally.] The typical genus of the family Franklandiæ. The only known species, *Franklandia fucifolia*, is a native of Western Australia.

fränk-lân'-dî-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *franklandia*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Proteaceæ, tribe Nucamentaceæ.

***fränk-lâw, s.** [Eng. *frank*, and *law*.] Free or common law, or the benefit a person has by it. The liberty or right of being sworn in court, as a witness or juror.

Fränk-îln (1), s. [The name of a distinguished American patriot and natural philosopher who was born in 1706 in England, and died in this country in 1790.]

***fränk-îln (2), s.** [FRANKLIN (1).] A lightning-rod.

"A lightning-rod, very properly called at that time a *franklin*."—*Recoll. of Samuel Buck*, iii. 71. (1879.)

Franklin stove, s. [Named from its inventor, Benjamin Franklin, noted ante.] A kind of stove which supplies a current of heated air directly from an air-box (now applied to other and more complicated patterns of heaters).

***fränk-îln (3), *franke-lain, *franke-leyn, *franke-leyne, *frank-îln, *frank-len, s.** [Old Fr. *frankeleyn*, from Low Lat. *franchilanus*, from *franchio*=to make free; *franchius*, *francus*=free.] [FRANK, v.]

1. A free man.

2. The steward or bailiff of an estate.

3. A freeholder; a yeoman; a landowner.

fränk-îln-îc, a. [From Benjamin Franklin, the distinguished natural philosopher and statesman.]

Elect.: A term applied to electricity generated by friction; frictional.

fränk-îln-îte, s. [From the Franklin furnace near Hamburg, New Jersey, near which it abounds.]

Min.: An isometric opaque iron-black brittle mineral of metallic luster and a brown streak; its hardness 5.5 to 6.5, specific gravity 5.07 to 5.09. Composition: Sesquioxide of iron, 64.51 to 65.88; sesquioxide of manganese, 11.99 to 16.00; protoxide of zinc, 10.61 to 25.30. (*Dana*.)

fränk-îly, *fränk-ly, *frank-lye, adv. [Eng. *frank*, a.; -ly.]

*1. Freely; without constraint; of free will.

"The lords mounted their servants upon their own horses; and they, with the volunteers, who *frankly* listed themselves, amounted to a body of two hundred and fifty horse."—*Clarendon*.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fäll, father; wê, wët, hère, camel, hër, thère; plne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pô, or, wöre, wôlf, wörk, whô, sôn; müte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.

*2. Liberally; freely; generously; readily.

"He *frankly* forgave them both."—*Luke* vii. 42.

3. Openly; ingenuously; plainly; candidly; with frankness or candor.

"The said Sthenon stepped unto him, and thus *frankly* spake."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 306.

*4. With a free and not pre-occupied mind.

"We may of their encounter *frankly* judge."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 1.

***fränk-mär-ri-äge, s.** [Eng. *frank*, and *marriage*.]

Old Law: A certain tenure in tail special; an estate of inheritance given to a person together with a wife, and descendible to the heirs of their two bodies begotten. (*Blackstone*.)

fränk-nëss, *frank-nesse, s. [Eng. *frank*, a.; -ness.]

*1. Liberty; freedom from restraint or constraint.

*2. Liberality; freeness; bounteousness; generosity; open-handedness.

*3. Openness; candor; ingenuousness; freedom from reserve or disguise; fairness.

***fränk-plëd-ge, s.** [English *frank*, and *pledge* (q. v.).]

Old English Law:

1. A pledge or security for the keeping the peace by or the good behavior of freemen. By the Saxon constitution these sureties were always at hand by means of the decennaries, wherein the whole neighborhood of freemen were materially bound pledges for each other's good behavior.

"The servants of the Crown were not, as now, bound in *frankpledge* for each other."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. The system or custom by which the members of a decennary were mutually bound pledges for each other's good behavior.

3. A decennary or tithing.

† *View of frankpledge*:

Old Eng. Law: A court leet.

"Its original [sc. the Court Leet, or *View of Frankpledge*] was to view the frankpledges—that is, the freemen within the liberty; who, we may remember, according to the institution of the Great Alfred, were all mutually pledged for the good behavior of each other."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv, ch. 19.

***fränk-tën-ë-mënt, s.** [Eng. *frank*, and *teneament* (q. v.).]

Old Law: The possession of the soil by a free-man; an estate in freehold.

fränk-wört, s. [Eng. *frank*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: A name invented by Withering for *Frankenia* (q. v.).

***frän-sî-cal, a.** [Eng. *franz*=frenzy; suff. -cal.] Frantic.

frän'-tic, *fran-tick, *fren-et-like, *fren-tyk, a. & s. [O. Fr. *frenatique*, from Lat. *phreneticus*, *phreneticus*, from Gr. *phrenētikos*, from *phrenitis*=inflammation of the brain; *phrēn*=the heart, the senses; Sp., Port. & Ital. *frenetico*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Mad, raving; outrageously mad or demented; suffering from frenzy; furious, distracted.

"They scorned his inspiration and his theme, Pronounced him *frantic*, and his fears a dream."

Cowper: Eccelestation, 70.

2. Characterized by fury or violence of passion; outrageous, furious; wildly mad.

"He swore with such *frantic* violence that superficial observers set him down for the wildest of libertines."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

B. *As subst.*: A madman.

"So madly do these *frantics* spend their time."—*Adams: Works*, i. 275.

***frän-tic, v. i.** [FRANTIC, a.] To act as a madman.

***frän-tî-cal, *frë-nët'-î-cal, a.** [Eng. *frantic*; -al.] Frantic, mad, furious.

frän-tic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *frantic*; -ly.] In a frantic, wild, or furious manner; frantically.

"She herself when opening to the chorus her last horrid purpose, says, fiercely indeed, but not *frantically*."—*Hurd: Notes on the Art of Poetry*.

frän-tic-ly, *frän-tick-ly, adv. [Eng. *frantic*; -ly.] In a frantic manner; frantically; like one frantic.

frän-tic-nëss, s. [Eng. *frantic*; -ness.] The quality or state of being frantic; madness; fury of passion; distraction; frenzy.

fräp, *frape, v. t. & i. [Fr. *frapper*=to strike, to seize ropes.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. To strike, to beat.

"With myn axe I schel hem *frape*."

Richard Cœur de Lion, 2518.

2. To brace the cords of a drum by pulling them together.

II. *Nautical*:

1. To bind together the several ropes of a tackle at a point between the blocks, so as to increase still further the tension.

2. To secure a ship in emergency by wrapping ropes around it, to prevent starting of the planks.

*B. *Intrans.*: To strike, to beat.

"The crystene on hem gan fast to *frape*."

Richard Cœur de Lion, 4546.

***frape, s.** [O. Fr., from *frapper*=to strike.] A crowd, a mob, a rabble.

***fräp-lër, s.** [FRAP, v.] A blusterer; a rough, a bully.

***fräp-lîng, s.** [FRAP, v.] A disturbance, a tumult.

fräp-pë, s. [Fr. *frapper*=to strike.] A kind of drink prepared by dropping water from a distance into a glass in which a liqueur—usually absinthe—has been previously placed. The pattering of the water is supposed to attenuate the objectionable ingredients contained in the drink.

***fräp-pët, s.** [Eng. *frap*; -et.] A little blusterer or bully.

***fräp-y, s.** [Fr. *frairie*, from Low Lat. *fratria*, from Lat. *frater*=a brother.] A brotherhood.

fräs-ër-ä, fräz-ër-ä, s. [Named by Michaux after Mr. John Fraser, a zealous collector of plants of this country.]

Bot.: A genus of Gentianaceæ, tribe Gentianeæ. The root of *Fraseria carolinensis*, sometimes called *F. walkeri*, a plant growing in morasses in this country, is pure, powerful, and excellent, equal to gentian proper.

***frä-tër, *fräl-tour, *fra-tour, *fray-tour, *frei-tour, s.** [O. Fr. (*re*)*freitor*, (*re*)*fretoire*, from Low Lat. (*re*)*fectorium*.] A refectory; the room in a religious house in which meals were taken.

frä-tër-cu-lä, s. [Latin *fraterculus*=a little brother.]

Ornith.: Puffin. A genus of brevipennate swimming birds, family Alcideæ. The bill is greatly compressed laterally, and has three grooves on each side of the two mandibles. *Fratercula arctica* is the Puffin (q. v.).

***frä-tër-house, s.** [Eng. *frater*, and *house*.] A frater, a refectory.

fra-tër-näl, *frä-tër-näl, a. [Fr. *fraternel*, from Low Lat. *fraternalis*, from Lat. *frater*=a brother; Sp. & Port. *fraternal*; Ital. *fraternale*.]

1. Brotherly; pertaining to or becoming a brother or brethren.

2. Between brothers.

fra-tër-näl-ly, adv. [Eng. *fraternal*; -ly.] In a fraternal or brotherly manner; like a brother.

***frä-tër-näte, v. i.** [Lat. *fraternus*=pertaining to a brother, fraternal.] To fraternize.

***frät-ër-nä-tion, s.** [FRATERNATE.] The act of fraternizing; fraternization.

***frät-ër-n-îsm, s.** [Lat. *fratern(us)*; Eng. suff. -ism.] Fraternization.

fra-tër-nî-ty, *fra-ter-nî-te, s. [Fr. *fraternité*, from Lat. *fraternitas*, from *fraternus*=pertaining to a brother, fraternal; *frater*=a brother; Sp. *fraternidad*; Ital. *fraternità*.]

1. The state, condition, or relationship of a brother; brotherhood.

*2. The state or quality of being fraternal or brotherly; brotherliness.

3. A body of men associated for purposes of business, pleasure, or intercourse; a society; an association; a brotherhood; specif., in the Roman Church a body of men associated for works of mercy and devotion. [CONFRATERNITY.]

"Some of the nobles joined the young *fraternities*."—*Milman: Latin Christianity*, I. 418.

4. Men of the same class, character, profession, or occupation.

"With what terms of respect knaves and sots will speak of their own *fraternity*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 6.

frä-tër-nîz-ä-tion, s. [English *fraterniz(e)*; -ation.] The act of fraternizing or associating with others, as in fellowship.

frät-ër-nîze, v. i. & t. [Fr. *fraterniser*, from Lat. *fraternus*, from *frater*=a brother.]

*A. *Intrans.*: To associate or hold fellowship with others of like occupation, tastes, or pursuits.

*B. *Trans.*: To bring into fellowship or brotherly sympathy.

"A regular correspondence for *fraternizing* the two nations had also been carried on by Societies in London with a great number of Jacobin Societies in France."—*Burke: Observations on the Conduct of the Minority*.

frät-ër-nîz-ër, s. [Eng. *fraterniz(e)*; -er.] One who fraternizes or associates with others.

"Here again I join issue with the *fraternizers*, and positively deny the fact."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, lett. 4.

***fra-ter-y**, *s.* [Eng. *frater*; -y.] A refectory.

***frat-ri-age**, ***frat-rage** (age as *ig*), *s.* [Lat. *frater*=a brother.]

Old Law:

1. The portion or inheritance of a younger brother.

2. The partition of an estate among coheirs.

frat-ri-cel-l, **fra-ti-cel-l**, **frat-ri-cel-l**, **ang**, *s. pl.* [Low Lat. *fratricelli*=little brothers; *frater*=a brother.]

Ecclesiology and Church History:

1. *Gen.*: Originally a name assumed in the thirteenth century by the Franciscans by direction of their founder to mark the humble character of their claims.

2. *Spec.*: One of the names claimed in the fourteenth century as a monopoly by the section of the Franciscans who remained true to the rigid rules of their founder when the majority of the order gradually welcomed some relaxation of their stringency. In A. D. 1317 Pope John XXII. ordered their extirpation, and many of them were cruelly put to death. The grievous offense in John's eyes was that they believed that the Pope had no right to relax the rule of St. Francis, thus prescribing limits to the papal authority. They are said to have continued to the Reformation, and embraced its doctrines. (Mosheim, &c.)

frat-ri-cid-al, *a.* [Eng. *fratricide*(e); -al.] Pertaining to or of the nature of fratricide.

frat-ri-cide, *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *fratrida*=the murderer of a brother; *fratricidium*=the murder of a brother, from *frater*=a brother, and *cado*=to kill.]

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The murder of a brother.

2. The murderer of a brother; one who murders his brother.

II. *Law:* It is used also for the murder of a sister; the more distinctive term *soricide* not being employed in law courts.

fraud, **fraude**, *s.* [Fr. *fraude*, from Lat. *fraus* (genit. *fraudis*)=deceit; Sp., Port. & Ital. *fraude*.]

1. An act or course of deception deliberately practiced with a view to gaining unlawful or unfair advantage; the obtaining or attempting to obtain goods under false pretenses; deception, cheating, deceit.

"The next head of concurrent jurisdiction, that, namely, which the courts of equity early acquired over almost all matters of *fraud*: all matters in the private knowledge of the party, which, though concealed, are binding in conscience, and all judgments at law obtained through such *fraud* or concealment."—Blackstone: Comment., bk. iii., ch. 17.

2. Falseness, faithlessness, deceit.

"It [love] shall be fickle, false, and full of *fraud*." Shakespeare: *Venus and Adonis*, l. 141.

3. Stratagem, artifice, trick.

"To work in close design, by *fraud* or guile,

What force effected not." Milton: *P. L.*, l. 646.

*4. A snare, a trap.

"To draw the proud king Ahab into *fraud*." Milton: *P. E.*, i. 372.

5. A cheat, a swindle.

¶ For the difference between *fraud* and *deceit*, see DECEIT.

¶ (1) *Constructive fraud:*

Law: (See extract.)

"Besides cases of actual and intentional fraud, the court of equity recognize what are called *constructive frauds*, or such acts or contracts as although not originating in any evil design to defraud or injure another, yet have a tendency to deceive, or to violate public or private confidence, and are therefore deemed worthy of repression equally with frauds of the more gross and palpable sort."—Blackstone: Comment., bk. iii., ch. 17.

(2) *Pious fraud:*

Ch. Hist.: A fraud considered to be "pious" because it was planned and carried out for some pious object. From the first to the fifteenth century believers in such frauds existed, if, indeed, they are even yet extinct. Sound ethics, whether distinctively Christian or simply philanthropic, declares that there are no "pious" frauds; all are impious.

(3) *Statute of frauds:*

Eng. Law: A statute, 29 Charles II., c. 3, passed in A. D. 1676. It is believed that it was framed by Sir Matthew Hale, Lord Keeper Guilford, and Sir Leoline Jenkins. Among its complex provisions several enacted that important contracts about land, &c., should be in writing, so as to prevent the perjury which occurred when they had to be proved by parole evidence.

American Law: This statute has been re-enacted in most of the states of the Union, generally with omissions, amendments, or alterations. When the words of the statute have been used, the construction put upon them has also been adopted.

***fraud**, ***fraud-en**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *frauder*, from Lat. *fraudo*, from *fraus* (genit. *fraudis*)=deceit, fraud; Ital. *fraudare*.] To defraud, to cheat.

fraud-ful, *a.* [Eng. *fraud*; -ful(l).]

1. Of persons: Treacherous, deceitful; making use of fraudulent practices.

2. Of things: Fraudulent; unfair; containing fraud or deceit.

fraud-ful-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *fraudful*; -ly.] In a fraudulent manner; with fraud or intent to deceive or cheat; treacherously; fraudulently.

fraud-less, *a.* [Eng. *fraud*; -less.] Free from fraud or deceit; open, fair.

fraud-less-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *fraudless*; -ly.] In a fraudless manner; without fraud.

fraud-less-ness, *s.* [Eng. *fraudless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being fraudless or free from fraud.

***frauds-man**, *s.* [English *fraud*, and *man*.] A cheat.

fraud-u-lence, ***fraud-u-len-çy**, *s.* [Latin *fraudentia*, from *fraudentus*=fraudent (q. v.); Sp. *fraudentia*; Ital. *fraudentza*.] The quality of being fraudulent; deceitfulness; trickery; unfairness; a fraud.

fraud-u-lent, *a.* [French, from *fraus* (genit. *fraudis*)=deceit; Ital. *fraudento*, *fraudente*; Sp. & Port. *fraudento*.]

1. Of persons: Using or practicing fraud; deceitful; cheating; tricky; swindling.

2. Of things: Characterized by fraud or deceit; containing or of the nature of fraud; deceitful.

¶ For the difference between *fraudulent* and *falacious*, see FALLACIOUS.

fraud-u-lent-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *fraudulent*; -ly.] In a fraudulent manner; by fraud, deceit, or artifice.

fraud-u-lent-ness, *s.* [Eng. *fraudulent*; -ness.] The quality or state of being fraudulent; fraud; fraudulence.

fraught (gh silent), *a. & s.* [Prob. the pa. par. of Mid. Eng. *frachten*, *fragten*=to load.]

A. As adjective:

1. Freight; loaded; laden; charged.

"A vessel of our country, richly *fraught*."

Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 8.

2. Filled, stored, charged, full, abounding.

"To me in vain the bold Mæonian lyre

Awakes the numbers *fraught* with living fire."

Falconer: *Shipwreck*, iii.

*B. As subst.: A freight; a cargo. [FREIGHT, *s.*]

"Read good authors, or cause them to be read, till the attention be weary, or memory have its full *fraught*."—Milton: *Apology for Smectymnus*.

***fraught** (gh silent), *v. t.* [FREIGHT, *a.*; Sw. *frakta*=to load; *frakt*=a load; Dan. *fragte*=to load; *fragt*=a load; Dut. *bevrachten*=to load, to freight; *vracht*=a load; Ger. *frachten*=to freight, to load; *fracht*=a load, a cargo.] [FREIGHT, *v.*]

1. To load, to freight.

"Ships are *fraughted* for Genoa, Messina, and Ancona."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. i., p. 115.

2. To burden; to load.

"If after this command thou *fraught* the court

With thy unworthiness, thou dy'st."

Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, i. 1.

***fraught-age** (as *frat-ig*), ***fraut-age**, *s.* [Eng. *fraught*; -age.] A freight; a cargo; a load.

fraught-ing, *a.* [FREIGHT, *v.*] Going to make up the freight or cargo; as, the *fraughting* bricks.

Fraun-hö-fër (au as *ow*), *s.* [A distinguished optician of Munich.] (See the compound.)

Fraunhofer's lines, *s. pl.*

Optics: Certain dark lines discovered by Wollaston, in 1802, in the solar spectrum, but first described in detail by Fraunhofer. If a pencil of solar rays be admitted through a narrow slit into a dark room, and then the slit be looked at through a prism of flint glass very free from flaws, the lines will be seen delicately traced in large numbers parallel to the edge of the prism, and at very unequal intervals. Fraunhofer names the most remarkable of them A, B, C, D, E, b, F, G, and H. A is at the beginning of the red ray, B in the middle, and C at the boundary between it and the orange, D in the orange, E in the green, F in the blue, G in the indigo, and H in the violet: A is in the red and B in the green. About 3,000 lines have since been discriminated; some are fixed in position, others are variable. The latter are sometimes called atmospheric or telluric lines, being considered by certain physicists to be due to the absorption of the air. The study of these lines has since led to the introduction of the method of analysis called spectral analysis. (Ganot.)

frax-tin, *s.* [Lat. *frax(inus)*=an ash tree; -etin (Chem.).]

Chem.: C₁₀H₈O₅. A substance obtained along with glucose by digesting fraxin with dilute sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in colorless needles, soluble in alcohol, and slightly soluble in water. It is

soluble in sulphuric acid, forming a yellow solution, dissolves in nitric acid, coloring it purple, which turns red, then yellow, and ultimately becomes colorless. (Watts: *Dict. Chem.*)

frax-in, *s.* [Lat. *frax(inus)*=an ash tree; -in (Chem.).]

Chem.: C₁₆H₁₈O₁₀. Paviin, a glucoside of Fraxetin, which occurs in the bark of *Fraxinus excelsior*, the common ash, also along with Æsculin, in the bark of the horse-chestnut, *Æsculus hippocastanum*. Its dilute aqueous solution has a bluish-green fluorescence. It is identical with paviin. It crystallizes in yellowish needles, easily soluble in hot water.

frax-in-ë-s, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fraxinus*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -ë-s.]

Bot.: A tribe of Oleaceæ, distinguished by having the fruit samaroid.

frax-i-nell, *s.* [Fr. *fraxinelle*.] [FRAXINELLA.]

Bot.: *Polygonatum multiflorum*.

frax-i-nel-la, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *fraxinus*=an ash tree; Fr. *fraxinelle*=the Dittany (*Dictamnus*).]

Bot.: A name given to two rutaceous plants, *Dictamnus fraxinella* and *D. albus*, cultivated in gardens for their fragrant leaves and flowers. [DICTAMNUS.]

frax-in-üs, *s.* [Lat.=an ash tree.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of plants belonging to the order Oleaceæ (Oliveworts). The calyx is wanting, or four-cleft; cor absent, or of four petals. The stamina are two; the ovary two-celled and two-seeded; the fruit two-celled and two-seeded. *Fraxinus excelsior* is the common ash. [ASH.] It has pinnate leaves. There is a variety *Beta heterophylla*, or Simple-leaved Ash, with the leaves simple or pinnate.

2. *Chem.*: The leaves of *Fraxinus excelsior*, the common ash, are used on the continent in the form of decoction, half-ounce of leaves to a pint of water, in cases of chronic cough. (Garrod.) Its bark is said to be tonic and febrifugal. [MANNA, *s.* (q. v.).]

fray (1), ***fraye**, *s.* [A shortened form of *affray*, *s.* (q. v.).]

*1. Fear; alarm; anxiety.

"Whence Jacob was moost in *fray*
God him counfortide, that al do may."

Cursor Mundi, 4,775.

2. A disturbance; an affray; a broil; a quarrel; a riot.

"So shall we 'scape the western bay,
The hostile fleet, the unequal *fray*."

Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, i. 20.

3. A contest; a combat.

"He had also a sore combat; but that *fray* was the fruit of those slips which he got in his going down the hill."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

***fray-maker**, *s.* One who creates a disturbance; a disorderly person.

"Constables may by the law disarm and imprison house-breakers, *fray-makers*, rioters, and others, to prevent bloodshed, quarrels, and preserve the public peace."—Fryne: *Treachery and Disloyalty*, pt. iv., p. 28.

***fray** (2), *s.* [FRAY (2), *v.*] A fret or chafe in cloth; a sore place caused by rubbing.

"Disposset of either *fray* or fret."
Herrick: *Hesperides*, p. 86.

***fray** (1), ***fraie**, ***fraye**, *v. t. & i.* [A shortened form of *affray*, *v.* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To frighten; to terrify; to make afraid.

2. To drive or frighten away.

3. To fight against; to attack.

B. Intrans.: To fight, to contend.

fray (2), *v. t.* [O. Fr. *frayer*, *froier*, *frier*, from Lat. *frico*=to rub.]

*1. To rub; as, a deer was said to *fray* its head when it rubbed it against a tree, to renew it.

"We can show the marks he made
When 'gainst the oak his antlers *frayed*."

Sir Walter Scott.

2. To wear away by rubbing; to fret, to chafe, to tear.

***fray** (3), *v. t.* [A shortened form of *defray* (q. v.).] To bear the expense of; to defray.

***fray-bug**, *v. t.* [Eng. *fray* (1), *v.*, and *bug* (q. v.).] To frighten with hobgoblins or scares.

***fray-ing** (1), *pr. par., a. & s.* [FRAY (1), *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: A disturbance; a fray.

***fray-ing** (2), *pr. par., a. & s.* [FRAY (2), *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of rubbing or wearing away by friction.

2. The peel or parts rubbed off a deer's horns.

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion. -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

*frayne, v. t. [FRAYNE.]

*fray-or, s. [Fr. *frayeur*.] That which causes terror.

"A fyre burst out in Mr. John Buchan's closet-window. It continued whilst eleven o'clock of the day with the greatest *frayor* and vehemence that ever I saw fyre do."—*Culloden Papers*, p. 27.

frāz'-ēr-ā, s. [FRASERA.]

*frē, a. [FREE, a.]

frēak, s. [A. S. *frēc*=bold, rash; cogn. with Icel. *frēkr*=greedy, voracious; Sw. *fräck*=impudent; Dan. *fræk*=audacious; Ger. *frēch*=saucy.] A sudden wanton whim or caprice; a fancy, a humor, a vagary; a monstrosity; as a *freak* in a museum. "For many of their actions and opinions were very wild *freaks* of fancy and humor."—*Gleanings*, Essay 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *freak* and *whim*: "A *freak* has more of childishness and humor than boldness in it; a *whim* has more of eccentricity than childishness in it. Fancy and fortune are both said to have their *freaks*, as they both deviate most widely in their movements from all rule; but *whims* are at most but singular deviations of the mind from its ordinary and even course." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

frēak, v. t. [From the same root as *freckle* (q. v.).] To variegate; to streak.

***frēak'-ish**, a. [Eng. *freak*; -ish.] Addicted to *freaks*; capricious, whimsical, fanciful, humorous, grotesque.

***frēak'-ish-ly**, adv. [Eng. *freakish*; -ly.] In a *freakish* or capricious manner; capriciously.

***frēak'-ish-ness**, s. [Eng. *freakish*; -ness.] The quality or state of being *freakish*; capriciousness, caprice, whimsicalness.

***frēak'-some**, a. [Eng. *freak*; -some.] Given to *freaks*; *freakish*, capricious.

***frēam**, v. i. [Lat. *fremo*.] To growl or grunt as a boar. (Bailey.)

***frēathe**, v. i. [Etym. doubtful.] To foam and seethe.

frēck, v. t. [FREAK, v.] To checker, to spot.

frēc'-kle, ***frēc'-kel**, ***frēc'-ell**, s. [Icel. *frēknur*=freckles; Sw. *fräknar*, pl. *fräknar*; Dan. *fregne*, pl. *fregner*; Ger. *fleck*, *flecken*=a spot; Gael. *brec*=spotted, variegated. Cf. *fleck*.]

1. A yellowish or light-brown spot on the skin, particularly on the parts exposed, as the face, neck, and hands, caused by the sun.

"Women desire to be rid of the *freckles*, spots, and morpew that do injurie to their beautie."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxxii., ch. vii.

2. Any small spot or discoloration.

"The farewell frosts and easterly winds now spot your tulips: therefore cover such with mats, to prevent *freckles*."—*Evelyn: Kalendarium Hortense*; April.

frēc'-kle, v. t. & i. [FRECKLE, s.]

A. Trans.: To cover or mark with freckles.

B. Intrans.: To become covered or marked with freckles.

frēc'-kled (kled as *kæld*), a. [Eng. *freckl(e)*; -ed.]

1. Marked or covered with freckles.

"Lost to the world, yourself, and me, And more despised than *freckled* Lalage."—*Cotton: Old Titulus to Eugenia*.

2. Spotted; marked with small spots.

"The *freckled* cowslip, and green clover."—*Shakespeare: Henry V.*, v. 2.

frēc'-kled-ness (kled as *kæld*), a. [English *freckled*; -ness.] The state of being *freckled*.

frēc'-kle-fāged, a. [Eng. *freckle*, and *faced*.] Having a face marked or spotted with freckles.

***frēc'-klý**, a. [Eng. *freckle* (le); -ly.] Full of or marked with freckles; *freckled*.

"Plumps his *freckly* cheeks with stinking weed."—*T. Brown: Wales*, i. 117.

***frēde**, v. t. [A. S. *gefēdran*; O. H. Ger. *fruot-jan*.] To understate, to feel.

"That a man may right wel *frēde*."—*Gower*, ii. 119.

***frēd-stole**, ***frēd-stool**, s. [A. S. *frithstól*, from *frith*, Dan. *fred*, Ger. *friede*=peace, and *stól*=stool.] The seat of peace, a name given to a seat or chair near the altar, to which all fled who sought to obtain the privilege of sanctuary.

"He bestowed a *frēd-stool* with large privileges belonging thereunto."—*Fulter: Church Hist.*, II. v. 9.

frēē, ***frē**, ***frēd**, a., adv. & s. [A. S. *frēō*; cogn. with Dut. *vrĳ*; Icel. *fri*; Sw. & Dan. *fri*; Goth. *freis*; Ger. *frei*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. At liberty; not subject as a vassal or slave to another; not a prisoner.

2. Not subject to the military or despotic power of any person or government; living under just and equal laws.

*3. Noble; high-minded; gracious.

4. At liberty or with power to make choice for one's self.

"Not *free*, what proof could they have given sincere Of true allegiance, constant faith, or love."—*Milton: P. L.*, iii. 104.

*5. Unconcerned; without care.

"Fly whilst thou art blest and *free*."—*Shakespeare: Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

6. Not arbitrary or despotic; equal and just to all alike; as, a *free* government.

7. That may or can be used, enjoyed, or taken advantage of by all without charge; open and accessible to all; unappropriated; as, a *free* school; *free* seats.

"Why, sir, I pray, are not the streets as *free* For me as for you?"—*Shakespeare: Taming of the Shrew*, i. 2.

8. Gratuitous, voluntary; done or given freely, readily, or without importunity or purchase; as, a *free* gift.

9. Exempt, clear.

"Crist was all thwerit ut of sinne *fre*."—*Ormulum*, 16,818.

*10. Innocent, guiltless, harmless.

"Make mad the guilty, and appeal the *free*, Confound the ignorant."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

11. Clear from, not encumbered or affected with. (Followed by *from*, but of was formerly used.)

"Infirmitie that honesty is never *free* of."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

12. Not obstructed; having a clear passage or channel.

"I breathe the *free* breath."—*Shakespeare: Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

*13. Ready, willing.

"Montano with his *free* duty recommends you thus."—*Shakespeare: Othello*, i. 3.

14. Unrestrained, licentious, immoderate, excessive; going beyond bounds or to excess.

"Being one day very *free* at a great feast, he suddenly broke forth into a great laughter."—*Bakewell*.

15. Open, candid, ingenuous, frank, unreserved; communicative.

"Will you be *free* and candid to your friend?"—*Otway: Orphan*, i. 2.

16. Liberal, bounteous, open-handed, not parsimonious or niggardly.

"Alexandrian verses, of twelve syllables, should never be allowed . . . Mr. Dryden has been too *free* of these."—*Pope*.

17. Ready, eager, willing, spirited; as, a *free* horse.

18. Admitted to or invested with certain privileges or immunities. (With of.)

"Art thou of Bethlehem's noble college *free*?"—*Dryden: Persius*, sat. v.

19. Not stiff; spirited.

"Having played a much *freer* innings than usual."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

II. Technically:

1. Botany:

(1) Of one organ or structure: Not adhering to anything else; not adnate to any other body.

(2) Of two organs or structures: Apart; not connected.

2. Chem.: Not chemically combined with any other body; as, *free* carbonic acid.

¶ *Free* is much used in compounds, the meanings of which are obvious.

*B. As adv.: Freely, readily, willingly.

"I as *free* forgive you as I would be forgiven."—*Shakespeare: Henry VIII.*, ii. 1.

*C. As subst.: A noble, high-minded man or woman.

"The knight speaks to that *free* Maydame, wytes nat me."—*Degrevant*, 413.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *free* and *liberal*: "In all its acceptations *free* is a term of dispraise, and *liberal* that of commendation. To be *free* signifies to act or think at will; to be *liberal* is to act according to the dictates of an enlarged heart and an enlightened mind."

(2) He thus discriminates between *free* and *exempt*: "The condition and not the conduct of men is here considered. *Freedom* is either accidental or intentional; the *exemption* is always intentional: we may be *free* from disorders, or *free* from troubles; we are *exempt*, that is *exempted* by government, from serving in the militia. *Free* is applied to everything from which any one may wish to be *free*; but *exempt*, on the contrary, to those burdens which we should share with others."

(3) He thus discriminates between *free* and *familiar*: "To be *free* is to be disengaged from all the constraints which the ceremonies of social intercourse impose; to be *familiar* is to be upon the footing of a *familiar*, of a relative, or one of the same family." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(4) For the difference between *free* and *communicative*, see *COMMUNICATIVE*; for that between *free* and *frank*, see *FRANK*.

¶ (1) To sail *free*, to go *free*, or to have a *free* wind:

Naut.: To sail somewhat further from the wind than when close-hauled.

(2) To make *free*: To take liberties; to go beyond proper bounds; to help one's self.

free-and-easy, a. & s.

A. As adj.: Unconstrained; easy in manners.

B. As subst.: A sort of club or social meeting, at which the members smoke, drink, sing, &c., and enjoy themselves without being bound to any rules.

"Clubs of all ranks, from those which have lined Pall Mall and St. James' Street with their palaces, down to the *free-and-easy* which meets in the shabby parlor of a village inn."—*Macaulay: Essays*; Gladstone on Church and State.

free-board, s.

1. *Naut.*: So much of the vessel's side as is included between the plank-sheer and the water-line.

"It would be wrong to assume that a low *free-board* alone was the cause of disaster."—*British Quarterly Review* (1873), vol. lvii., p. 115.

2. *Agric.*: Land claimed in some places beyond or without a fence. It is said to be 2½ ft. in extent.

***free-borough men**, s. pl.

Old Eng. Law: Such great men as did not engage, like the frankpledge men, to become sureties for the good behavior of themselves and others. [FRANK-PLEDGE.]

free-calyx, s.

Bot.: A superior calyx. One adherent to the ovary which it renders inferior. (Lindley.)

free-central, a.

Bot.: Free and in the center.

Free-central placentation:

Bot.: Placentation in which one placenta stands in the center of the ovary like a column. Example, the fruit of *Primulacæ*.

free-chant, s.

Mus.: A form of recitative music for the Psalms and Canticles, in which a phrase, consisting of two chords only, is applied to each hemistich of the words. The author of the form, Mr. John Crowdy, in his *Free Chant Cadences*, claims for it that it removes all difficulties in dividing the words, and enables the unskilled worshiper to join confidently in the chanting, without the assistance of any marks beyond the colons provided for the purpose in the Prayer Book.

free-charge, s.

Elect.: That part of an induced current of electricity which is free to escape through the medium of the atmosphere to surrounding conductors. [FREE-ELECTRICITY.]

free-chase, s. [FRANK-CHASE.]

free church, s.

Ecclesiology and Church History:

1. Pl. (*Free Churches*): A name often given by English Nonconformists to the Christian denominations in England free from state patronage and control.

2. Singular:

(1) A church free from state control.

(2) A church in which there are no enforced payments.

3. Sing. (Spec.): The Free Church of Scotland.

¶ (1) *Free and Open Church Association*: *Ecclesiol. & English Ch. Hist.*: An association which has for one object to abolish in the Church of England pew rents as well as pews, allowing no ownership in the latter to be claimed by individual members of the congregation, but maintaining the equal right of all parishioners to the free use of seats in churches. The society was founded in 1866, has among its patrons two archbishops and many bishops, besides a long list of distinguished vice-patrons. It at times aids churches with pecuniary grants, but only if they are "free."

(2) *Free Church of England*:

Ecclesiol. & Eng. Ch. Hist.: An evangelical Protestant denomination founded on the basis of recognizing only two orders—the first being presbyters, and the second deacons. "Nevertheless, the first order is divided into two distinct offices—viz., bishops and presbyters. This church maintains the ecclesiastical parity of presbyters, whether episcopally or otherwise ordained." (*Declaration by Convocation of F. C. of England*, 1846.) The governing body is the Convocation, consisting of all the clergy and laity in the several churches. The impulse which gave the church birth was communicated by the Tractarian movement of 1832, a reaction against which created a few "free churches" in the West of England; the Shore controversy (1843 to 1849) and the Gorham case (1849-50) promoted its development. It was enrolled in

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. s, æ = ē; ey = ā. qu - kw.

Chancery by a deed poll in 1863. A primus was consecrated in 1876 by a Bishop of the Reformed Church in America. The Bishops are in the Canterbury line of Episcopal succession. (*Bishop Meyers.*)

(3) *Free Church of Scotland; Free Church; Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.*: The name assumed by the large number of ministers and their adherents who left the Scottish Establishment at the "Disruption" of May 18, 1843. [DISRUPTION.] They had seceded in vindication of what they called the "Headship of Christ," i. e., to gain liberty to obey what they deemed the will of their Divine Lord in all Church arrangements.

When the Disruption took place, the financial difficulties which the secessionists had to face were very formidable. Wherever the Free Church had adherents, which was in nearly every parish, fresh places of worship had to be built in lieu of those lost; at least small stipends to be provided for the ministers whose stipends (whether provided by the state or their parishioners) were gone. All the Scottish established missionaries to the Jews or the Gentiles, having joined the seceding party, had to be provided for. After a certain breathing-time, theological colleges had also to be built, day schools and manses (in English, parsonages) provided in connection with the several churches. All was at last successfully accomplished, and great advance made, both at home and abroad. One part of the financial arrangements which has attracted most notice, was the Sustentation Fund (q. v.).

free-city, s. A city or town of the German Empire, independent in its government and franchise, and virtually forming an independent state by itself. They were formerly many in number, but only three now exist—viz., Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen.

free-companies, s. pl.

Hist.: The name given to bodies of disbanded soldiers who ravaged France after the Peace of Bretigny, concluded on May 8, 1380. They were called also Free Lances and Condottieri.

free-course, s.

Maritime Lang.: The state of having the wind from a favorable quarter.

free-electricity, s.

Elect.: The portion or amount of electricity which, to restore disturbed equilibrium, can pass from a battery to an adjacent conductor, or from one conductor to another. [FREE-CHARGE.]

free-fishery, s.

Old Eng. Law: The exclusive right of fishing in a public river. It was a royal franchise, and was distinguished from a several and a common of fishery, the former derived from the owner of the soil, the latter common to all. Other definitions have been given. The Great Charter and its confirmations prohibited free fishery. (*Blackstone, &c.*)

free-fugue, s.

Mus.: A fugue in which the answer and general treatment are not according to strict rules. [FUGUE.]

free-gills or lamellæ, s. pl.

Bot.: The lamellæ or gills of an agaricus, when they do not adhere to the stipes. (*Lindley.*)

free-grace, s.

Theol.: The exact expression, "free grace," does not occur in Scripture, but a near approach to it does in the words "being justified freely by His grace" (Rom. iii. 24). Its import is a gift conferred, not on account of merit in the recipient, but simply of grace—i. e., of free favor, with unmerited kindness. The gift specially referred to is the gift of salvation through the merits of the Savior.

***free-lance, s.**

1. *Lit.*: A member of one of those companies of knights who, after the Crusades, wandered about offering their services to the highest bidder. The name was specially applied to those belonging to the Free Companies (q. v.).

2. *Fig.*: A controversialist whose pen is used independently, so that no party can calculate on his aid; or one who sells his pen to the highest bidder, careless of the views he advocates.

free-love, s. The doctrine that the affections should be free to fix on any object to which they are drawn. In its extreme form, it sets aside marriage, and all vows of sexual fidelity for life, or even for a limited period, giving free scope to every passing caprice of the affections. It is in conflict with the Bible, with the generally-accepted canons of ethics, and with the laws of every civilized country in the world.

free-parts, s.

Music: Additional parts to a canon or fugue, having independent melodies, in order to strengthen or complete the harmony.

free-pass, s. A pass or ticket entitling the holder to travel or to enter an exhibition, theater, &c., free of charge.

free-port, s.

Commerce:

1. A port where ships of all nations may load or discharge cargo free of duty, provided the goods are not carried into the adjoining countries.

2. A port where all kinds of goods are received from ships of all nations at equal rates.

free-reed, s.

Music: An elastic tongue, usually of brass, and playing in a long rectangular opening in a plate to which one end of it is riveted. The name is given to distinguish it from the reed which batters against the seat, as in the clarinet, some organ-pipes, the bassoon, and oboe. These battering-reeds are usually of wood. The free-reed is used in the accordion, and similar instruments, and in most of the reed-pipes of organs.

***free-services, s. pl.**

Feudal System:

Such services which it was not derogatory to a freeman to perform—e. g., serving under his lord in war.

free-ship, s.

Law: A neutral ship. (*Wharton.*)

free-shooter, s. A franc-tireur (q. v.), or guerrilla.

Eng. Law: A kind of tenure of land. [SOCAGE.]

free-soil, a. A term applied to the principles of a party in the United States who advocated the non-extension of slavery.

free-soiler, s. A member or supporter of the free-soil party.

free-soilism, s. The principles of the free-soil party.

free-spirits, s. pl.

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: The same as BRETHREN OF THE FREE SPIRIT (q. v.).

free-states, s. pl. Those states of the Union in which slavery never existed, or in which it was abolished before the Civil War.

free-stuff, s.

Carp.: Timber free from knots; clear-stuff.

free-style, s.

Music: Composition not absolutely according to the strict rules of counterpoint.

free-templar, s. A member of a temperance organization which broke off from the Good Templars, its distinctive tenet being that each lodge should be free and independent, and not subordinate to a grand lodge.

free templary, free templarism, s. The distinctive views held by the Free-Templars. [FREE TEMPLAR.]

free-trade, s.

Polit. Econ., Comm., Hist., & Ord. Lang.: Trade exempt from all artificial restraints, the free exchange of commodities at home and abroad. Its advocates seek the removal of all legislative impediments, in this country, to the realization of their programme.

free-will, s. & a.

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The power of directing our own actions without any restraining or constraining influence or power.

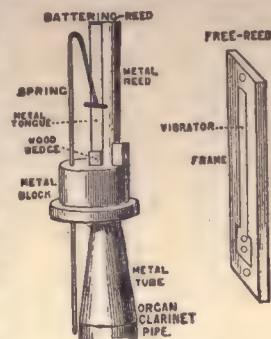
"We have a power to suspend the prosecution of this or that desire; this seems to me the source of all liberty; in this seems to consist that which is improperly called free-will."—Locke.

2. Voluntariness, spontaneity.

"I make a decree, that all they of the people of Israel in my realm, which are minded of their own free-will to go up to Jerusalem, go with thee."—Ezra vii. 13.

II. Technically:

1. *Metaph.*: The power which the will has, or is supposed to have, to adopt either of two courses open to it, just as it pleases. From the philosophical point of view, however, this does not make the will really free. If it be under the control of intellect so clear, and so much preponderating over passion, that of two courses open to it, it uniformly



Free-reed.

chooses the more eligible, then it is compelled by its very constitution so to act, and can that which is compelled be called free? If differently constituted, with feeble intellect and dominant passion, it cannot resist a certain temptation in its path, and therefore is what is popularly called the "slave" of a certain vice, the question may be asked, "Is a slave free?" From the philosophic view, there is a scheme of causation as perfect in the moral as in the material world, the wills of an infinite number of individuals constituting links of the chain. To reconcile "liberty" with "necessity" has long been attempted, but with limited success, though both are true. A first step toward its settlement is taken when it is shown, as Hume clearly does in his *Essay on Liberty and Necessity*, that the dispute carried on for ages on these subjects is only one about words, for the advocate for liberty grants all that the necessitarian asks, and the necessitarian all that is claimed by the advocate for liberty. A standard work on the subject is Jonathan Edwards' *Inquiry into the Freedom of the Will* (1754).

2. *Theol.*: The same difficulty exists in reconciling the omnipotence of God and the freedom of man's will with its attendant responsibility (Rom. ix. 19, 20). Christians in general accept both doctrines, though two antagonistic views—the Calvinistic and the Arminian—are entertained on the subject. [ARMINIAN, CALVINISM, FIVE POINTS.]

"Others . . . reasoned high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will and fate;
Fix'd fate, free-will, fore-knowledge absolute,
And found no end."—Milton: P. L., bk. ii. 560.

B. As adj.: Given freely; with free-will.

"Accept, I beseech thee, the free-will offerings of my mouth, O Lord."—Ps. cxix. 108.

free, v. t. [FREE, a.]

1. To set free or at liberty; to release from slavery, captivity or confinement; to manumit.

"Canst thou not other master understand,
Than him that freed thee by the pretor's wand?"
Dryden: Perseus, sat. v.

2. To deliver from any despotic government or authority; to liberate; to deliver.

"He recovered the temple, freed the city, and upheld the laws which were going down."—2 Maccabees, ii. 22.

3. To disentangle or clear from any incumbrance or obstruction; to disengage; to remove any incumbrance or obstacle from; as, to free the feet from fetters.

4. To clear or set free from anything ill; to rid.

"William, freed from an enemy which had given himself and his father so many alarms, renewed his ill-treatment of his brothers."—Burke: *Abridg. Eng. Hist.*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

5. To exempt as from any oppressive condition or duty.

*6. To remove; to take or do away; to clear.

"We may again . . .
Free from our feasts and banquets bloody knives."—Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iii. 6.

*7. To acquit, to absolve; to clear from any stain or charge.

"I free you from it."—Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, ii. 4.

*8. To frank; to cause to pass free of charge.

"Please to free this letter to Miss Lucy Porter in Lichfield."—Johnson: *To Mrs. Thrale* (June, 1775).

*9. To open so as to allow free passage through.

"This master key
Frees every lock and leads us to his person."
Dryden: *Don Sebastian*, iv. 1.

*Crabb thus discriminates between to free, to set free, to deliver, and to liberate: "To free is properly to make free, in distinction from set free; the first is employed in what concerns ourselves, and the second in that which concerns another. . . . We are delivered or liberated from that which others have imposed upon us; the former from evils in general, the latter from the evil of confinement."

When applied in a spiritual sense free is applied to sin; set free is employed for obligation and responsibility; deliver is employed for external circumstances." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

free-bench, s. [Eng. free, and bench.]

Eng. Law: The right which a widow has in her husband's copyhold lands, corresponding to dower in the case of freeholds.

free-boôt, *free-boote, s. [FREEBOOTER.] Robbery.

free-boôt-ër, s. [Dut. *vrijbuitter*; Ger. *frei-beuter*.] One who wanders about for the sake of plunder; a pillager, a plunderer, a robber.

free-boôt-ër-y, s. [Eng. free; -bootery.] The act, practices, or occupation of a freebooter; plunder taken by a freebooter.

free-boôt-ing, s. & a. [Eng. free; boot(y); -ing.]

A. As subst.: The act of plundering or pillaging; freebootery.

B. As adj.: Following the profession of a freebooter; plundering, pillaging.

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***frēe-boôt-ŷ**, s. [Eng. *free*, and *booty*.] Plunder or pillage by freebooters; freebootery.

frēe-born, a. [Eng. *free*, and *born*.] Born in a state of freedom; inheriting liberty; not a slave by birth.

"She caught the last—
Last glorious drop his heart had shed,
Before its freeborn spirit fled!"

Moore: *Paradise and the Peri*.

***frēe-chāp-el**, s. [English *free*, and *chapel*.] A chapel founded by the king, and by him exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary. The king may also license a subject to found such a chapel, and by his charter exempt it from the ordinary's visitation. (Eng.)

***frēe-cost**, s. [Eng. *free*, and *cost*.] Freedom from cost, charge, or expenses.

freed, pa. par. or a. [FREE, v.]

***frēe-dēn-l-zen**, s. [Eng. *free*, and *denizen*.] A free citizen or denizen of a city or town. [Freedom of a city.]

***frēe-dēn-l-zen**, v. t. [FREEDENIZEN, s.] To make a denizen or citizen; to make free of a city.

"No worldly respects can free-denizen a Christian here, and of peregrinus make him civis."—Bp. Hall.

frēe-dmān, s. [Eng. *freed*, and *man*.] A man born a slave and manumitted.

"The freedman jostles, and will be preferred:
First come, first served, he cries."

Dryden: *Juvenal*, sat. i.

frēe-dōm, ***frēe-dom**, ***frēe-dom**, ***frēe-dōme**, ***frēe-dam**, s. [A. S. *fréodōm*; O. Fris. *fridōm*; Dut. *fridom*.]

1. The state of being free; liberty; exemption from servitude, confinement, or restraint.
2. Exemption from subjection to any power; independence.

"The last of Lambro's patriots there
Anticipated freedom share."

Byron: *Bride of Abydos*, ii. 20.

3. Power or liberty of enjoying franchises or privileges.

"This prince first gave freedom to servants, so as to become citizens of equal privileges with the rest, which very much increased the power of the people."—Swift.

4. Exemption from restraint; license.

"I will that all the feasts and sabbaths shall be all days of immunity and freedom for the Jews in my realm."—1 Maccabees x. 34.

5. Exemption from necessity, fate, or any constraining power or influence.

"In this then consists freedom—viz., in our being able to act or not to act, according as we shall choose or will."—Locke: *On Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xxi.

6. Privileges, franchises, immunities.

"Let the danger light
Upon your charter and your city's freedom."

Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

7. License; excess; violation of the rules of good-breeding; a liberty.

8. Ease or facility in doing anything; as, He draws with freedom.

*9. A free, unconditional grant.

¶ For the difference between *freedom* and *liberty*, see LIBERTY.

¶ *Freedom of a city*: Immunity from county jurisdiction, and the privilege of corporate taxation and self-government held under a charter from the Crown. This freedom is enjoyed of right, subject to the provisions of the charter, and is often conferred as an honor on princes and other distinguished individuals. The freedom of a city carries the parliamentary franchise. (Eng.)

freedom-fine, s. A payment made on being admitted to the freedom of a city, guild, or incorporation. (English.)

***freed-stool**, s. [FREDSTOLE.]

frēe-fish-ēr, **frēe-fish-ēr-man**, s. [Eng. *free*, and *fisher*, *fisherman*.] One who has an exclusive right to fish in certain waters. (Eng.)

***frēe-fish-ēr-ŷ**, s. [Eng. *free*, and *fishery*.]

Eng. Law: The exclusive right of fishing in certain waters. It was a crown franchise and forbidden by Magna Charta and its confirmations.

frēe-foot-ēd, a. [Eng. *free*, and *footed*.] Not restrained in marching.

frēe-hand, a. [Eng. *free*, and *hand*.] Executed with the hand alone, without instruments; as, free-hand drawing.

"The study and practice of freehand drawing gives accuracy to the eye, and refines the perceptive faculties."—Cassell's *Technical Educator*, i. 48.

frēe-hand-ēd, a. [Eng. *free*; *hand*; -ed.] Open-handed, free, generous, liberal.

"He was as freehanded a young fellow as any in the army."—Thackeray. (*Ogilvie*.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

frēe-heart-ēd, a. [Eng. *free*, and *hearted*.]

1. Open, frank, unreserved.

"Love must freehearted be and voluntary;
And not enchanted, or by fate constrained."
Davies.

2. Free, liberal, generous, bounteous.

"In that mansion used to be
Freehearted Hospitality."
Longfellow: *Old Clock on the Stairs*.

frēe-heart-ēd-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *freehearted*; -lŷ.] In a freehearted, liberal, or open manner; frankly; liberally.

frēe-heart-ēd-nēss, s. [Eng. *freehearted*; -ness.] The quality of being freehearted; liberality; frankness.

frēe-hōld, s. & a. [Eng. *free*, and *hold*.]

A. As substantive:

English and American Law: An estate or real property held in fee-simple in America, or in England either in fee-simple or fee-tail; the tenure by which such an estate is held. Anciently it was one of the two chief tenures known as tenure in free socage, and was the only free method for laymen to hold property. During feudal times the English freeholder had to render some small services of an honorable kind; now these are abolished. A freehold estate must possess immobility, in other words must consist either of land or of some interest arising out of land annexed to it. Secondly, it must be of indeterminate duration.

"No alienation of lands holden in chief should be available, touching the freehold or inheritance thereof, but only where it was made by matter of record."—Bacon: *Office of Alienation*.

B. As adj.: Held in fee-simple or fee-tail; of the nature of a freehold.

"He determined, therefore, to postpone for a short time the confiscation of the freehold property of refractory clergymen."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

frēe-hōld-ēr, s. [Eng. *freehold*; -er.] 1. English and American Law: The possessor of a freehold.

"The main strength of the opposition lay among the small freeholders in the country, and among the merchants and shopkeepers of the towns."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

2. Scots Law: Formerly a person holding of the crown, but now applied to all who, before the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832, had a property qualification entitling them to vote for or be elected members of parliament.

***frēe-lac**, ***frēo-lac**, s. [A. S. *fréolac*.] Freeness, frankness.

"Edmodnesse and tholemodnesse and frēolac of heorte."—Ancient *Ritule*, p. 40.

***frēe-liv-ēr**, s. [Eng. *free*, and *live*.] One who lives freely and highly; one who indulges his appetites.

frēe-liv-lŷng, a. & s. [Eng. *free*, and *living*.] A. As adj.: Living freely or highly; given to indulgence of the appetites.

B. As subst.: Indulgence of the appetites.

frēe-lŷ, adv. [A. S. *fréolice*; M. H. Ger. *friliche*.] [FREE, a.]

1. In a free manner or state; with full liberty, without dependence.

2. Without restraint or hindrance.

"Thou shalt live as freely as thy lord."

Shakespeare: *Twelfth Night*, i. 4.

3. Plentifully, copiously; to excess.

"You would drink freely."

Shakespeare: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 2.

4. Without sample or reserve; openly, frankly.

"To tell men freely of their foulest faults."—Dryden: *Essay upon Satire*.

5. With full license; at one's own will or discretion.

"To eat acorns with swine, when we may freely eat wheat-bread among men."—Ascham: *Scholemaster*.

6. Voluntarily, willingly, readily; of one's own accord.

7. Honestly, sincerely, heartily, gladly.

"That noble lady
Or gentleman that is not freely merry,
Is not my friend."—Shakespeare: *Henry VIII.*, i. 4.

8. Frankly, liberally; without cost or charge.

"Freely ye have received, freely give."—Matt. x. 8.

frēe-man, ***frēe-man**, ***frēo-man**, s. [Eng. *free*, and *man*.]

1. One who is free; one who is not a slave, vassal, or dependent; one who enjoys liberty.

"And brought the freeman's arm to aid the freeman's laws."

Scott: *Marmion*, i. (Intro.)

*2. One who has been freed; a freedman.

3. One who has been admitted or is entitled to a franchise or particular privilege, immunity, or right.

"What this union was is expressed in the preceding verse, by their both having been made freemen on the same day."—Addison.

freemen's roll, s. A roll upon which the names of those who have been admitted to the freedom of a town or city are inscribed.

frēe-nār-tin, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Physiol.: A cow-calf born as a twin with a bull-calf, which in this case has all the parts of a perfect animal; while the cow-calf is a hermaphrodite and barren. [COW-CALF.]

frēe-mā-sōn, s. [English *free*, and *mason*.] A member of a society for the promotion of freemasonry.

frēe-mā-sōn-ic, a. [Eng. *freemason*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to freemasonry; resembling freemasonry.

frēe-mā-sōn-rŷ, s. [Eng. *free*, and *masonry*.] An association of free and accepted masons, a secret society, the more extravagant friends of which claim for it an antiquity extending back to the building of Solomon's Temple, if not even to the time when the Tower of Babel was erected. It is said that it was introduced into England about A. D. 678, that the Grand Lodge at York was founded in 928, and freemasonry was introduced into Scotland in 1140. Some, regarding at least the earlier of these dates as imaginary, allege that it did not come into existence until about the time of the Crusades; and that when it arose, it was simply the masonic guild, or, as it would now be called, trades' union. As the masons moved from place to place seeking employment upon cathedrals, abbeys, or other ecclesiastical edifices then being erected, they had secret signs by which they recognized each other, and proved that they were real proficient in the art which they professed, and not mere pretenders.

At first the Church looked on the Society with favor, but ultimately became unfriendly. In 1424 it was prohibited by the Act 3 Henry VI., c. 1, which, however, was never enforced. It is said that freemasonry did not take root in France till the sixteenth century. It was transplanted to this country before the revolution, George Washington being master of Fredericksburg Lodge, No. 4. In 1738 the Pope published a bull of excommunication against freemasons, and freemasonry was included among the errors condemned by the Syllabus in 1864.

***frēe-mind-ēd**, a. [English *free*, and *minded*.] Having the mind free from care, trouble, or perplexity; without care or trouble.

"To be freeminded, and cheerfully disposed at hours of meat, sleep, and exercise, is one of the best precepts of long lasting."—Bacon.

frēe-nēss, ***frēe-ness**, s. [Eng. *free*; -ness.]

1. The quality or condition of being free or at liberty; freedom, liberty.

2. Openness, candor, unreservedness, frankness.

"Freenesse of speech is when we speake boldly and without feare euen to the proudest of them."—Wilson: *Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 203.

3. Generosity, liberality, bounty.

"I hope it will never be said that the laity, who by the clergy are taught to be charitable, shall in their corporations exceed the clergy itself, and their sons, in freeness of giving."—Sprat.

frē-ēr, s. [Eng. *free*, v.; -er.] One who frees, sets free, or delivers; a liberator, a deliverer.

"Bacchus, thou art freeer
Of cares and overseer."

Ben Jonson: *Dedic. of King's Letter*.

frēe-schoōl, s. [Eng. *free*, and *school*.]

1. A school endowed or supported by funds, in which pupils are taught without charge.

"If there were a possibility of having even our free-schools keep a little out of town."—Goldsmith: *The Bee*, No. 4.

2. A school to which pupils are admitted without restriction.

***frēe-shīp**, ***frēe-shīpe**, ***frēe-scīpe**, s. [A. S. *fréscīpe*.] Freedom.

frēe-spōk-en, a. [Eng. *free*, and *spoken*.] Accustomed to speak without reserve; outspoken, frank.

"A freespoken senator said, Marry, they should sup with us."—Bacon: *Apophthegms*.

frēe-stōne, **frēe stōne**, a. & s. [Eng. *free*, and *stone*.]

A. As adj. (of the two forms):

1. *Hort.* (of the form free stone): Having the stone separated containing the kernel, and adherent to the flesh of the fruit. It is called also clingstone. (Paxton.)

2. *Petrol.* (of the form freestone): Of or belonging to the rock described under B.

B. As substantive:

Petrol. (of the form freestone):

1. *Gen.*: Any stone which can be cut freely in every direction, and which has no distinct cleavage.

2. *Spec.*: A fine-grained sandstone with these characteristics.

free-swim-ming, *a.* [Eng. *free*, and *swimming*.] *Zool.*: Ranging or swimming in the open sea; used of certain marine creatures.

free-think-er, *s.* [Eng. *free*, and *thinker*.] A name often assumed by those who, disbelieving in revelation, feel themselves free to adopt any opinion in religious or other matters which may result from their own independent thinking. The name was specially claimed by those who in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries took part on the anti-Christian side in the Deistic Controversy.

free-think-ing, *s. & a.* [Eng. *free*, and *thinking*.]

A. As subst.: Unbelief, skepticism; the adoption of the principles of a freethinker (q. v.).

B. As adj.: Holding the principles of a freethinker; in any way relating to or connected with free thought.

***free-thought** (ought as *ât*), *s. & a.* [Eng. *free*, and *thought*.]

A. As subst.: Freethinking.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to freethinking.

***free-tongued**, *a.* [English *free*, and *tongued*.] Speaking without reserve; freespoken, outspoken.

***free-war-ren**, *s.* [Eng. *free*, and *warren*.] *Old Eng. Law*: A royal franchise or exclusive right of killing beasts and fowls of warren within certain limits.

free-wom-an, *s.* [Eng. *free*, and *woman*.] A woman born free; a woman not a slave.

"All her ornaments are taken away of a freewoman; she is become a bond slave."—1 *Maccabees*, ii. 11.

freez-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *freeze*, and suff. *-able*.] Capable of being frozen.

freeze, freeze, freeze-en, frese, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *freosan*; cogn. with Icel. *frjósa*; Sw. *frysa*; Dan. *fryse*; Dut. *vriezen*; Ger. *frieren*; O. H. Ger. *freosan*; Lat. *prurio*=to itch.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To become congealed with cold; to be changed from a liquid into a solid state by the abstraction or loss of heat.

2. To be at that degree of cold at which water becomes frozen; said of the weather; as, It *freezes* hard.

3. To become chilled, or exceedingly cold; to lose animation through cold.

II. Figuratively:

1. To become numb; to lose activity or animation.

"Whereof art thou so sore afeared
That thou thy tongue suffrest freeze?"

Goose, ii. 22.

2. To grow cold; to cool.

"Thy love doth freeze."

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

B. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To congeal by cold; to convert into ice; to solidify by the abstraction of heat.

2. To overpower or kill with cold; to deprive of animation by extreme cold.

"My master and mistress are almost frozen to death."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.*

II. Fig.: To congeal, to chill, to cool.

"I have a faint cold fear thrills through my veins,
That almost freezes up the heat of life."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., i. 1.

freeze, *s.* [FREEZE, *v.*] The act or state of freezing; a frost. (*Colloquial*.)

freez-er, *s.* [Eng. *freeze*, *v.*; *-er*.] An apparatus in which cream or other food is placed to be frozen.

freez-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FREEZE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or process of congealing with cold; the state of becoming frozen.

2. *Physics*: Congelation; the passing of liquid, and especially water, under the operation of cold, from the liquid to the solid state.

freezing-mixture, *s.* A mixture of salt and pounded ice; or a combination of chemicals with or without ice.

freezing-point, *s.* The point at which freezing takes place. [FREEZING.] Fahrenheit's thermometer is so graduated that the point at which fresh water becomes solid is marked as 32°. In the Centigrade and Réaumur thermometers the freezing-point is graduated at 0. Salt water freezes at 27° F., and 25° C.

freez-y, *a.* [Eng. *freeze* (*e*); *-y*.] A free translation by an English wit of *Frimaire* (q. v.).

frég-il-lüs, *fré-gil-lüs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *phregilos*=a bird, perhaps a finch.]

Ornith.: A genus of Corvidæ, sub-family Pyrrhocoracinae. *Fregilus graculus* is the Cornish Chough. [CHOUGH.]

***Frëi-a**, *s.* [Freia, Freya (1. *Mythology*).] Goth. *fryon*=to love; Ger. *freien*=to seek in marriage.]

1. *Scandinavian Myth.*: The goddess of love and of marriage.

2. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the 76th found. It was discovered by D'Arrest, Nov. 14, 1862.

frei-bërg-ite, *s.* [From Freiberg, in Saxony, where it is found.]

Min.: An argenticiferous variety of Tetrahedrite.

frei-ëg-lë-bën-ite, *s.* [Named after Freiesleben, a German mineralogist.]

Min.: A monoclinic scetile and somewhat brittle mineral of metallic luster and steel-gray or silver-white color; its hardness, 2 to 2.5; specific gravity, 6 to 6.4. Composition: Sulphur, 18.6; antimony, 25.9; lead, 31.2; silver, 24.3. Found in Saxony, Transylvania, and Spain. (*Dana*.)

freight (as *frät*), ***freight, *fraght, *fraughte, *freyt, *freythe**, *s.* [A later form of *fraught* (q. v.); Dut. *vracht*; Sw. *frakt*; Dan. *fragt*; O. H. German *fréht, freit*; Port. *frete*=a cargo.]

1. That with which a ship is loaded; a load, a cargo.

"All gally decked in gorgeous state,
Sailed a proud barge of richest freight."

Lloyd: Arcadia.

2. The money due or paid for the transportation of goods.

"They rather desired to lose wages, freight, and all, than continue and follow such desperate fortunes."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. iii., p. 87.

3. A load, or cargo.

"You sail . . . waits the royal youth,
A freight of future glory to my shore."

Thomson: Britannia, 18.

[Crabb thus discriminates between *freight, cargo, burden, and lading*: "A captain speaks of the *freight* of his ship as that which is the object of his voyage, by which all who are interested in it are to make their profit; the value and nature of the *freight* are the first objects of consideration: he speaks of the *lading* as the thing which is to fill the ship; the quantity and weight of the *lading* are to be taken into the consideration: he speaks of the *cargo* as the thing which goes with the ship, and belongs as it were to the ship; the amount of the *cargo* is that which is first thought of: he speaks of the *burden* as that which his vessel will bear; it is the property of the ship which is to be estimated. The ship-broker regulates the *freight*: the captain and the crew dispose the *lading*: the agent sees to the disposal of the *cargo*: the shipbuilder determines the *burden*: the carrier looks to the *load* which he has to carry." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

freight-boat, *s.* A boat constructed for the carriage of cargo rather than passengers.

freight-car, *s.* A car constructed for the carriage of merchandise.

freight-engine, *s.*

Steam Eng.: A locomotive adapted for drawing heavy trains at moderate speed.

freight-train, *s.* A train of freight-cars.

***freight** (as *frät*), ***freight, a.** [FREIGHT, *v.*]

Frighted, laden, fraught.

"For it fell out by chance that in this publicke famine word came of a ship of Alexandria, how it was arrived freight with a kind of dust for the wrestlers of Nero his court."—P. Holland; *Suetonius*, p. 203.

freight (as *frät*), ***freight, v. t.** [FREIGHT, *s.*]

1. To load as a ship with goods for transportation.

2. To hire or charter for the transportation of goods from one place to another.

"About the month of March, in the year 1653, they freighted a certain ship of Sunderland."—Milton: *Letters of State; To the King of Denmark*.

3. To form the load with which a vessel is freighted; to load.

"I would
Have sunk the sea within the earth, or ere
It should the good ship so have swallowed, and
The freighting souls within her."

Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

*4. To load; to fill.

"[Martius] went home to his house, full freighted with spite and malice against the people."—North: *Plutarch*, p. 191.

freight-age (as *frät-ig*), *s.* [English *freight*; *-age*.]

1. The money paid for the transportation of goods.

2. The act of carrying or transporting goods.

"No more than one-half of the duty of *freightage* shall be expended toward the payment of their debts."—Milton: *Letters of State; To the King of Portugal*.

3. Freight: lading; cargo.

freighted (as *frät-ëd*), ***freight-ed**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [FREIGHT, *v.*]

freighter (as *frät-ër*), *s.* [Eng. *freight*; *-er*.]

1. One who freights or charters a vessel for the transportation of goods.

"Himself and other owners and freighters of the London gally."—*Parl. Hist.* (1706); the *Lords' Address*.

2. One who sends merchandise by railway.

3. In the western portion of the United States, where railroads are not available, a person, firm, or corporation whose business consists of transporting merchandise by pack horses or "freight trains," such trains consisting of a number of wagons closely following each other and traversing a district which the railroad has not yet invaded.

freightless (as *frät-lëss*), *a.* [English *freight*; *-less*.] Without a freight or cargo; unladen.

frëig-ër, *s.* [French *fraisier*=a strawberry (the plant); *fraise*=the fruit.]

Bot.: The Strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*).

frëit, frëat, *s.* [Icel. *frëit*=a rumor; (*pl.*) prophecies.] A superstitious observance, notion, or belief.

***freith, v. t.** [FRITH.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To liberate.

2. *Scots Law*: To release from an obligation or pecuniary burden.

frëit-tÿ, frät-tÿ, *a.* [Eng. *freit*; *-y*.] Superstitious; of or belonging to superstition.

frëi-të, *s.* [FRAILITY, *s.*]

frëm, fraim, *a.* [FREMED.] Strange. (*Scotch*.)

***frëm-ëd, *frëmede, *fremede, *frëm-it, *frammit**, *a.* [A. S. *fremede, fremde*; O. Sax. *fremittie*; O. H. Ger. *framidi, fremidi*; Dut. *vremde*; Sw. *främonande*; Dan. *fremmed*; Ger. *fremd*.]

1. Strange, not related.

2. Estranged; at enmity with.

***frëm-ëd-lÿ**, *adv.* [Eng. *fremed*; *-ly*.] Like a stranger, friendless.

***frë-mës-çence**, *s.* [As if from a Lat. *fremescens*, *pr. par.* of *fremesco*, incept. from *fremo*=to murmur.] A murmuring noise; a tumult.

***frë-mës-çent**, *a.* [FREMESCENCE.] Noisy; tumultuous; riotous.

***frëm-fül, *frem-fulle**, *a.* [A. S. *fremfull*.] Beneficent, profitable.

***frën, *frenne**, *s.* [A contraction of Mid. Eng. *foren*=foreign (q. v.).] A stranger.

Frëñch, a. & s. [O. Fr. *francois, françois*; Fr. *français*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Originally applied to a native of France, even before the invasion of Gaul by the Franks.

"A Frenchman, together with a Frenchwoman, likewise a Grecian man and woman, were let down alive in the beast market."—P. Holland; *Living*, p. 437.

2. Pertaining to France or its inhabitants.

3. Belonging to or native of France.

B. As substantive:

1. (*Pl.*): The people of France collectively.

2. The language spoken by the people of France.

3. To take French leave: To leave without notice; to elope.

French-bean, *s.*

Bot.: *Phaseolus vulgaris*.

French-berry, *s.* [AVIGNON-BERRY.]

French-casement, *s.* [FRENCH WINDOW.]

French-bit, *s.*

Carp.: A boring tool adapted to use on a lathe-head or by a bow. It is intended for boring hard wood, and has some of the characteristics of a drill. [*Brit.*]

French-boiler, *s.*

Mach.: An elephant boiler; one large and two smaller cylinders connected by transverse pipes. (*Rossiter*.)

French-bracken, *s.*

Bot.: *Osmunda regalis*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

French-chalk, *s.*

Min.: A variety of talc, used principally in powder as a dry lubricant for tight gloves and boots.

French-cowslip, *s.* [COWSLIP.]

French-cress, *s.* [CRESS.]

French-fake, *s.*

Naut.: A peculiar mode of coiling a rope by running it backward and forward in parallel bands, so that it may run easily and freely, generally adopted in rocket lines, intended to communicate with stranded vessels, or in cases where great expedition is necessary.

böil, böy; pöut, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shän. -tion, -sion = shün. -tion, -sion = shün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël.

French-flyers, s.

Carp.: Stairs that fly forward until they reach within a length of a stair from the wall, where a quarter space occurs; the steps next ascend at a right angle, when another quarter space occurs; they then ascend in an opposite flight, parallel to the first direction.

French-furze, s.

Bot.: *Ulex europæus*. (*Withering*: Britten & Holland.)

French-grass, s.

Bot.: Sainfoin (*Onobrychis sativa*).

French-gurnard, s.

Ichthy.: *Trigla lineata*.

French-heath, s.

Bot.: *Erica hibernica*.

French-honeysuckle, s.

Bot.: *Hedysarum coronarium*.

French-horn, s. A wind instrument formed of metal, having a circular shape and a gradual taper from the mouth-piece to the large everted bell. [*HORN*.]

French-lavender, s.

Bot.: *Lavandula stœchas*.

French-leek, s.

Bot.: *Allium porrum*.

French-lungwort, s.

Bot.: *Hieracium murorum*.

French-marigold, s.

Bot.: *Tagetes patula*.

French-mercury, s.

Bot.: *Mercurialis annua*.

French-moss, s.

Bot.: *Sedum acre*.

French-mushroom, s.

Bot.: *Moucron primulus*.

(*Loudon*.)

French-nettle, s.

Bot.: *Lamium purpureum*.

French-nut, s.

Bot.: The fruit of *Juglans regia*.

French-oak, s.

Bot.: The name given in the West Indies to *Catalpa longissima*.

French-pie, s. A name given to the Great Spotted Woodpecker, *Picus major*.

French-pitch, s. [*PITCH*.]

Mus.: The international or low pitch at which musical instruments are now generally tuned. In this pitch middle A is represented by 435+ vibrations to the second.

French-plum, s.

Hort.: A variety of the Plum (*Prunus domestica*), used for preserves.

French-polish, s.

1. A solution of resin or gum resin in alcohol or wood naphtha. It is laid on with a rubber saturated with the varnish, which it gradually yields by pressure to the surface of the wood, over which it is kept in uniform circular motion. The rubber is covered with an oiled cloth, which is renewed as it becomes clogged.

2. The smooth, glossy surface produced on cabinet-work by the application of 1.

French-purple, s. A beautiful dye color prepared from lichens. It is generally sent into the market as Lime lake.

French-red, s. Rouge (q. v.).

French-roof, s.

Arch.: A roof having portions of two different pitches; a curb roof; a windard roof.

French-rose, s.

Pharm.: *Rosæ gallicæ petala*, the petals of the French or Red Rose, are astringent, and contain a red coloring matter, which is turned green by alkalis. They are used in the preparation of *Confectio rosæ gallicæ* (confection of roses), *Infusum rosæ acidum* (acid infusion of roses), made with dilute sulphuric acid, used as a gargle, and in *Syrupus rosæ gallicæ* (syrup of red roses).

French-sardine, s. A young pilchard.

French School, s.

Paint.: This school has been so different under different masters, that it is difficult to characterize it. Some of its artists have been formed on the Florentine and Lombard styles, others on the Roman, others on the Venetian, and a few of them have distinguished themselves by a style which may be called their own. Speaking in general terms of this school, it appears to have no peculiar character,

and can only be distinguished by its aptitude to imitate easily any impressions; and it may be added, speaking still in general terms, that it unites in a moderate degree the different parts of the art, without excelling in any one of them. Modern French artists have especially excelled as painters of the nude figure.

French sixth, s.

Music: [*EXTREME SIXTH*.]

French-sole, s.

Ichthy.: *Solea pagusa*.

French-sorrel, s.

Botany:

1. The young leaves and shoots of several species of Rumex and Rheum, either raw or baked. They are called also Tart-rhubarb, or simply Sorrel. (*Loudon*.)

2. *Oxalis acetosella*. (*Prior*; Britten & Holland.)

French sparrow-grass, s.

Bot.: *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum*.

French-spinach, s.

Bot.: *Chenopodium rubrum*.

French-tub, s. A mixture of logwood and the protochloride of tin, used in dyeing.

French-tuning, s.

Music: One of the varieties of tuning on the lute; called also French flat tuning, because the French pitch was formerly lower than that used elsewhere. Hence the German term *Franz-ton* for a low pitch.

French-turnip, s.

Agric., &c.: A kind of turnip, *Brassica napus esculenta*.

French-wheat, s.

Bot.: *Polygonum fagopyrum*.

French-white, s. Finely pulverized talc.

French-willow, s.

Botany:

(1) *Epilobium angustifolium*, a beautiful plant occasionally found wild, but more frequently planted in cottage and other gardens.

(2) A variety of *Salix triandra*. (*Loudon*; Britten & Holland.)

French-window, s.

Carp.: A large casement window, moving on hinges instead of sliding vertically in grooves; a casement.

frénch, v. t. [*Etymology unknown*.] To crush the fiber of meat so as to make tender. [This word is one peculiar to the great butchering centers of the northwest, and it is applied to the operation of cutting meat in a direction transverse to the muscular striae and then flattening it out into a thin layer by beating it with the flat side of a cleaver. Pork tenderloins and kindred portions of meat are usually thus treated.]

Frénch'-i-fied, *pa. par. or a.* [*FRENCHIFY*.]

Frénch'-i-fy, v. t. [*Eng. French*; suff. *-fy.*] To make French; to infect with French tastes or manners.

"For equality in this *Frenchified* sense of the term almost everybody has a hard word."—*Matthew Arnold: Mixed Essays*, p. 49.

Frénch'-ism, s. [*Eng. French*, and suff. *-ism*.] Any peculiarity of manner, language, or character belonging to the French people.

Frénch'-like, a. [*Eng. French*; *-like*.] Resembling a Frenchman or the French.

Frénch'-man, s. [*Eng. French*, and *man*.] A native or naturalized inhabitant of France.

***fré-nét-ic, *fré-nét-ick, a.** [*Fr. frénétique*, from Lat. *phreneticus*; Gr. *phrenētikos*.] [*FRANTIC*.] Mad, frantic, distracted.

***fré-nét-ic-al-ly, adv.** [*Eng. frenetic*; *-al*; *-ly*.] Madly, frantically.

frén-zél-ite, s. [*Named after Frenzel, a mineralogist*.]

Min.: A sesquioxide of bismuth, Bi₂Se₃, found massive at Guanaxuati, in Mexico.

***frén-zl-cal, a.** [*Eng. frenzy*; *c* connective; *-al*.] Partaking of the nature of a frenzy; frantic.

frén-zied, a. [*English frenzy*; *-ed*.] Affected with frenzy; mad, frantic, maddened.

frén-zied-ly, adv. [*Eng. frenzied*; *-ly*.] In a frenzied, mad, or distracted manner; frantically.

frén-zý, *frén-zie, *frén-e-sie, *frén-e-sy, *frén-sy, *phren-sy, s. & a. [*O. Fr. frenaisie, frenesis*, from Lat. *phrenesis*; Gr. *phrenēsis*=inflammation of the brain; *phrēn*=the heart, senses; Sp., Port. & Ital. *frenesia*; Fr. *frénésie*.]

A. As subst.: Madness; distraction of mind; a temporary derangement of the mental faculties.

"But still my *frenzy* was not of the mind."

Byron: Lament of Tasso, ii.

*B. As adj.: Mad, frantic.

"A *frenzy* man's sleep."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 54.

***fré-quénce, s.** [*Fr.*, from Lat. *frequentia*, from *frequens*=thick, crowded.]

1. A crowd, a concourse, an assembly.

"I, as I undertook, and with the vote

Consenting in full *frenquence*, was empowered."

Milton: P. R., ii. 130.

2. A great number; plenty; copiousness.

"The ordinary practise of idolatry, and *frenquence* of cathes."—*Bp. Hall: Quo Vadis*, s. 20.

fré-quén-cý, *fré-quén-cle, s. [*Latin frequentia*.] [*FREQUENCE*.]

1. The quality of occurring frequently, or of being repeated at short intervals.

"These sins are deadly; yet their *frenquence*

With wicked men makes them more dreadful to us."

Massinger: Bashful Lover, iv. 2.

*2. A crowd; a concourse; a throng.

"The people with great *frenquence* brought gifts unto Palatium."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 719.

fré-quent, a. [*Fr. fréquent*, from Lat. *frequens*, *pr. par. of frequere*=to cram, to crowd.]

1. Occurring frequently; often seen or done; repeated at short intervals.

"List to me, Guy. Thou know'st the great

Have *frequent* need of what they hate."

Scott: Rokeby, vi. 7.

2. Accustomed to the doing of anything frequently.

"The Christians of the first times were generally *frequent* in the use of it."—*Duty of Man*.

*3. Crowded, thronged, full, thronging; in great numbers.

"Then moving from the strand, apart they sate,
And full and *frequent* formed a dire debate."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xvi. 76, 77.

*4. Currently reported; frequently heard or repeated.

"'Tis *frequent* in the city he hath subdued

The Catti and the Daci."

Massinger: Roman Actor, i. 1.

fré-quént, v. t. [*Fr. fréquenter*, from Lat. *frequento*, from *frequens*=crowded, frequent; Ital. *frequentare*; Sp. *frequentar*.]

*1. To crowd, to fill.

"Watering the ground and with our sighs the air
Frequenting."

Milton: P. L., x. 1091.

*2. To visit or resort to frequently or habitually.

"Christians, of course, did not *frequent* such places in St. Augustine's time."—*Tylor: Early History Mankind*, ch. iii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *frequent*, *to resort to*, and *to haunt*: "*Frequent* is more commonly used for an individual who often goes to a place; *resort to* and *haunt* for a number of individuals. A man is said to *frequent* a public place; but several persons may *resort to* a private place. *Frequent* and *resort* are indifferent actions; but *haunt* is always used in a bad sense." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***fré-quént'-a-ble, a.** [*Eng. frequent*; *-able*.] Accessible.

***fré-quént-age (age as íg), s.** [*Eng. frequent*; *-age*.] The practice of frequenting; frequentation.

***fré-quén-tá-tion, s.** [*Latin frequentatio*, from *frequentio*=to frequent.] The act or habit of frequenting; a visiting or resorting to frequently.

fré-quént'-a-tive, a. & s. [*Fr. fréquentatif*, from Lat. *frequentativus*, from *frequentio*.]

A. As adj.: Applied in grammar to verbs which express the frequent repetition of an action.

"The verbs called deponent, desiderative, *frequentative*, inceptive, &c., need not be considered here, being found in some languages only, and therefore not essential to speech."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. i., ch. i., § 3.

B. As subst.: In grammar a verb which expresses the frequent repetition of an action.

fré-quént'-ér, s. [*Eng. frequent*; *-er*.] One who frequents or habitually resorts to a place.

fré-quént-ly, adv. [*Eng. frequent*; *-ly*.]

1. Often, commonly, at frequent intervals.

*Popularly, thickly.

"The place became *frequently* inhabited."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 279.

¶ For the difference between *frequently* and *commonly*, see *COMMONLY*: for that between *frequently* and *often*, see *OFTEN*.

fré-quént-néss, s. [*Eng. frequent*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of occurring or being done frequently; frequency.

***fres, *frese, s.** [*O. Sax. frása*; *O. Fris. frása*, *frés*; *O. H. Ger. frása*.] Danger, risk, hesitation, doubt.

"Putt thi hande in my side, no *fres*."

Towneley Mysteries, p. 291.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wét, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; plne, pît, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôr, wolf, wôr, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

*frēs-cāde, s. [O. Fr.] A cool walk, a shady place.

frēs-ōō, s. [Ital.=cool, fresh, from O. H. Ger. *frīg*, *frisc*; Ger. *frisch*=fresh.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Coolness, shade, duskiness; a cool, refreshing state of the air.

"Hellish sprites
Love more the fresco of the nights."

Prior: Hans Carvel.

*2. A cool, refreshing drink, or liquor.

3. A painting executed by the process described under II.

"His frescos not pleasing he returned to Rome."—Walpole: *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. vii.

II. Art: A kind of painting performed on fresh plaster, or on a wall covered with mortar not quite dry, and with water-colors. The plaster is only to be laid on as the painting proceeds, no more being done at once than the painter can dispatch in a day. The colors, being prepared with water, and applied over plaster quite fresh, become incorporated with the plaster, and retain their beauty for a great length of time. The art, which is employed generally for large pictures on walls or ceilings, was understood by the ancients. The Romans cut out plaster paintings on brick walls at Sparta, packed them up in wooden cases, and transported them to Rome. Fresco painting was first made of real importance by the Italians, in the sixteenth century. It is a very common error in this country with antiquaries and writers in general to term the ancient paintings frequently found on church walls, &c., *frescoes*; but there is scarcely an instance of a genuine *fresco* among them. They are distemper paintings on plaster, and quite distinct in their style, durability, and mode of manipulation. (Weale, *Fairholt*, &c.)

frēs-ōō, v. t. [Fresco, s.] To paint or decorate in fresco, as walls.

frēsh, *fresch, *freshe, *freche, *fressche, *fressh, *fersch, *fresse, *freesche, a., adv. & s. [A. S. *fersc*; cogn. with Dut. *versch*; Sw. *frisk*; Dan. *fersk*, *frisk*; Icel. *ferskr*=fresh, *friskr*=frisky, brisk; Ger. *frisch*; M. H. Ger. *crisch*, *virsch*; O. H. Ger. *frīg*; Ital. Sp. & Port. *frisco*; O. Fr. *fres*, *freis*; Fr. *frais*, *frache*.] [FRESH.]

A. As adjective:

1. Not old; unimpaired by keeping; not decayed; not stale.

2. Not salt or salted.

"If they had fresh meat, 'twas delicious fare."

Congreve: *Juvenal*, sat. xi.

3. In a state like that of recentness; having the appearance of freshness.

"We would still preserve them new,
And fresh as on the bush they grew."

Waller: *A La Malade*.

4. Not used; not worn.

"Our garments are now as fresh as when we put them on first."—Shakespeare: *Tempest*, ii. 1.

5. New; not had before.

"To our crown he did fresh jewels bring."

Dryden: *To the Lord Protector*, vii.

6. Recently come or arrived; recent.

"Amidst the spirits Pelinurus pressed,
Yet fresh from life, a new admitted guest."

Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, v. 462.

7. Vividly or distinctly retained in the mind; accurately remembered.

"But pray, sir, while it is fresh in my mind, do you hear anything of his wife and children?"—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

8. Full of health and strength; strong; not fatigued; active.

"At Chedzoy he stopped a moment to mount a fresh horse and to hide his blue riband and his George."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

9. Rather strong; brisk.

"When the fresh breeze is fair as breeze may be."

Byron: *Child Harold*, ii. 17.

10. Reinvigorated; full of new life and vigor.

"Thy friendship makes us fresh."

Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., iii. 3.

11. Frisky, not tired; as, a fresh horse.

"Now, is your horse pretty fresh?"—Dickens: *Our Mutual Friend*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

12. Youthful, florid; in the prime of life.

"Adonis lovely, fresh, and green."

Shakespeare: *Pilgrim of Love*, 44.

13. Ardent, eager, unchanging.

"Ever since a fresh admirer of what I saw."

Shakespeare: *Henry VIII.*, i. 1.

14. Reinvigorating, refreshing.

"Under a fresh tree's shade."

Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., ii. 5.

15. Cooling.

"The choicest herbs I to thy board will bring,
And draw they water from the freshest spring."

Prior: *Henry and Emma*.

16. Unpracticed, untried, inexperienced, unripe.

"How green you are and fresh in this old world."

Shakespeare: *King John*, iii. 4.

17. Tipsy; not sober. (Slang.)

"I could get fresh, as we call it, when in good company."—Marryat: *Frank Mildmay*, ch. xiii.

18. Sober; not tipsy. (Scottish.)

"There is our great Udaller is weel enough when he is fresh, but he makes over many voyages in his ship and his yawl to be lang sae."—Scott: *The Pirate*, ch. xxx.

*19. Fasting; opposed to eating or drinking.

(Slang.)

20. Forward; bold; impudent. (U. S. Slang.)

B. As adv.: Freshly.

"Look fresh and merrily."

Shakespeare: *Julius Cæsar*, ii. 1.

C. As substantive:

1. A freshet; a stream or spring of fresh water.

"I'll not show him
Where the quick freshes are."

Shakespeare: *Tempest*, iii. 2.

2. A flood; an inundation; an overflowing.

"The freshes, when they take their ordinarie course of ebbe, doe grow strong and swift."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*, iii. 673.

3. A day of open weather; a thaw; open weather.

4. (Pl.): The minglings of fresh and salt water in bays or rivers; the increased current of an ebb-tide caused by a flood of fresh water flowing into the sea.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fresh*, *new*, and *recent*: "The *fresh* is properly opposed to the *stale*, as the *new* is to the *old*: the *fresh* has undergone no change: the *new* has not been long in being. Meat, beer, and provisions in general, are said to be *fresh*: but that which is substantial and durable, as houses, clothes, books, and the like, are said to be *new*. *Recent* is taken only in the improper application; the other two admit of both applications in this case: the *fresh* is said in relation to what has lately preceded; *new* is said in relation to what has not long subsisted; *recent* is used for what has just passed in distinction from that which has long gone by." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

¶ Obvious compounds: *Fresh-blowing*, *fresh-blown*, *fresh-colored*, *fresh-washed*, *fresh-looking*, &c.

**fresh-fine*, s.

Law: A fine which has been levied within a year. (Wharton.)

fresh-fish, s. Fish fresh caught; hence figuratively, a novice.

"And you a very fresh-fish here."

Shakespeare: *Henry VIII.*, ii. 3.

fresh-force, s.

Law: A force, or act of unlawful violence, newly done in any city, borough, &c.

**fresh-suit*, **fresh-pursuit*, s.

Law: A persistent pursuit of a robber which terminates only with his capture. (Wharton.)

**frēsh*, **freshe*, v. t. & i. [FRESH, a.]

A. Trans.: To refresh.

"I walked abroad to breathe the refreshing air."

Spenser: *Daphnida*.

B. Intrans.: To freshen; to become fresher.

"The 16th the winde freshed."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*, ii. 107.

frēsh-en, v. t. & i. [English *fresh*, and suff. -en (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To make fresh; to enliven; to refresh; to revive.

"A field before them freshened with the dew."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. ix.

2. To make fresh by the removal or abstraction of salt.

II. To relieve, as a rope, by altering the position of a part exposed to friction.

B. Intransitive:

1. To become fresh; to lose saltiness.

2. To become fresh or brisk.

"The freshening breeze of eve unfurled that banner's massy fold."

Macaulay: *The Armada*.

3. To gain strength; to become strong or stronger.

"He beheld
His followers faint by freshening foes repelled."

Byron: *Corsair*, ii. 6.

frēsh-ēs, s. pl. [FRESH, s. 4.]

frēsh-ēt, **fresh-shot*, s. [Eng. *fresh*; dimin. suff. -et.]

*1. A little river; a stream; a fountain.

"All fish from sea or shore
Freshet or purling brook of shell or fin."

Milton: *P. R.*, ii. 345.

2. A flood or overflowing; an inundation, caused by heavy rains or the melting of snow.

"Cracked the sky, as ice in rivers
When the freshet is at highest."

Longfellow: *Song of Hiawatha*, xvi.

frēsh-ing, s. [Eng. *fresh*; -ing.] The act or state of becoming fresh or renewed.

frēsh-ish, a. [English *fresh*; -ish.] Somewhat fresh or new.

frēsh-ly, **fresch-ly*, **fresh-ly*, **fress-ly*, **fresshe-ly*, adv. [Eng. *fresh*; -ly.]

1. Newly, recently.

"Freshly and newly. Recenter, noviter."—Prompt. Parv.

2. With a fresh or healthy look.

"Looks he as *freshly* as he did the day he wrestled?"—Shakespeare: *As You Like It*, iii. 2.

3. Anew, afresh.

"Puts the drowsy act *freshly* on me."

Shakespeare: *Measure for Measure*, i. 2.

4. Briskly; strongly; as, The wind blows *freshly*.

frēsh-man, s. & a. [Eng. *fresh*, and *man*.]

A. As subst.: A novice; a beginner; specif., a student of the first year in a university.

"With thoughts lower than any beadle he [Bishop Hall] betakes him to whip the sign-posts of Cambridge ale-houses, the ordinary subjects of freshmen's tales, and in a straine as pitiful."—Milton: *An Apology for Smeatymnus*.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to a freshman, or the student of the first year in a university.

frēsh-man-ship, s. [English *freshman*; -ship.] The quality or state of being a freshman.

**frēsh-mēnt*, s. [Eng. *fresh*; -ment.] Refreshing influence.

frēsh-nēss, **fresshe-ness*, **fressh-ness*, s. [Eng. *fresh*; -ness.]

1. The quality of being fresh or recent.

"Most odors small best broken or crushed; but flowers pressed or beaten, do lose the *freshness* and sweetness of their odor."—Bacon.

2. The quality of being free from salt.

3. An appearance of being fresh; absence of decay or loss of brightness, health, or vigor.

"He hears the herbs and flowers rejoicing all;
Knows what the *freshness* of their hue implies."

Cowper: *Needless Alarm*.

4. Freedom from staleness, commonplaceness.

"For the constant *freshness* of it, it is such a pleasure as can never cloy or overwork the mind; for surely no man was ever weary of thinking, that he had done well or virtuously."—South.

5. Freedom from fatigue or exhaustion; activity, strength, vigor.

"The Scots had the advantage both for number and *freshness* of men."—Hayward.

6. An invigorating coolness, sharpness, or briskness.

"He felt his soul become more light
Beneath the *freshness* of the night."

Byron: *Stige of Corinth*, xiv.

7. Ruddiness; color of health.

"Whose youth and *freshness* wrinkles Apollo's."

Shakespeare: *Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 2.

*8. A running stream, a freshet.

"The hurrying *freshnesses* are preach
A natural sermon o'er their pebbly beds."

Keats: *I Stood on Tiptoe*, 60.

frēsh-new (ew as ū), a. [Eng. *fresh*, and *new*.] Unpracticed.

frēsh-shōt, s. [A form of *freshet* (q. v.).] The discharge of a large river into the sea, in consequence of which fresh water is often found on the surface to some distance from the mouth of the river.

frēsh-wā-tēr, a. [Eng. *fresh*, and *water*.]

1. Pertaining to, found in, or produced by water which is not salt; as, *freshwater* fish.

2. Accustomed to fresh water only, that is, to rivers, lakes, or a coasting trade; as, a *freshwater* sailor.

*3. Unpracticed, raw, unskilled.

"The nobility, as *freshwater* soldiers which had never seen but some light skirmishes, made light account of the Turks."—Knolles: *History of the Turks*.

freshwater-formation, s.

Geol.: A stratum or a series of strata deposited in fresh water. If this is done by a river they are fluvial; if by a lake they are lacustrine. Most freshwater strata belong to the latter category. In such a stratum, there are no corals, no corals, and no foraminifera. There are probably shells few in species, but abundant in individuals, of forms like those of modern freshwater or land shells. All univalve shells of land and freshwater species, except *Melanopsis*, the aperture of which is distinctly notched, and *Achatina*, which has a slight indentation, have entire mouths. Of bivalves none but those with two muscular impressions are freshwater; if a shell with a single impression be found, the stratum is almost certainly marine. Freshwater strata are generally more limited in area than those deposited in the sea. (Lyell.)

bōl, boy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gem; thīn, thīs; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f. -cian, -tīan = shān. -tīon, -sīon = shūn; -tīon, -gīon = zhūn. -tīous, -cīous, -sīous = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

freshwater-mussels, *s. pl.*

Zool.: A name for the mollusca of the family Unionidae (q. v.).

freshwater-shrimp, *s.*

Zool.: A crustacean, *Gammarus pulex*, not a genuine shrimp.

freshwater-soldier, *s.*

Bot.: *Stratiotes aloides*.

***frēsh-wā-tēred**, *a.* [Eng. *fresh*, and *watered*.] Supplied with fresh water; newly watered.

frēs-i-ḡōn, *s.* [A word of no etymology.]

Logic: An arbitrary name for a mode in the fourth figure of syllogisms, in which figure the Middle Term is the predicate of the Major and the subject of the Minor Premise. Taking X to represent the Major Term, Y the Minor, and Z the Middle, a syllogism in Frieson would stand thus:

(frEs) No X is Z.
(I) Some Z is Y.
(sOn) ∴ Some Y is not X.

That is, from a Universal Negative and a Particular Affirmative, a Particular Negative is arrived at.

Frēs-nēl lāmp, *s.* [From M. *Fresnel*, the inventor.] A lamp in which the light is surrounded by a hollow Fresnel lens.

Frēs-nēl lēns, *s.* [See *Supra*.] A compound lens formed of a central convex lens, surrounded by concentric rings. It is much used in light-houses.

fret (1), ***frete**, ***fret-en**, ***freet-en**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *fretan* (p. t. *fræt*), a contraction from *foretan*, from *for*, intens. prefix, and *etan*=to eat; cogn. with Dut. *vreten*; Sw. *fräta*; Ger. *fressen*; Goth. *fraitan*; O. H. Ger. *frezan*; M. H. Ger. *vrezan*.]

A. Transitive:**1. Literally:**

1. To eat up, to devour.

"Vermyn grete,
That the synful men sal gnaw and frete."
Hampole: *Prick of Conscience*, 6,596.

2. To eat away, to corrode.

"Rust the hidden treasure frets."
Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 767.

3. To wear away by rubbing.

"I now instruct you how your teeth to fret."
Ovid: *Ars Amoris* (Englished 1701), p. 73.

5. To form, as if by eating away or corroding.

"Fret channels in her cheeks."
Shakesp.: *Lear*, i. 4.

*6. To shake violently; to agitate.

"You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise
When they are fretted with the gusts of heaven."
Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

7. To make rough or disturb; as, to fret the surface of water.

"His fretted fortunes gave him hopes and fears."
Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 6.

II. Figuratively:

1. To eat or wear away so as to diminish; to impair.

*2. To exacerbate; to increase in strength or sharpness.

*3. To make angry or displeased; to vex; to cause to grieve; to chafe.

"Because thou hast fretted me in all these things, behold I will recompense thy way upon thine head."
Ezekiel xvi. 43.

4. To agitate, to disturb, to disquiet.

"Do not fret yourself too much in the action."
Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv. 1.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To cause corrosion; to wear away.

"Command these fretting waters from your eyes."
Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, iv. 3.

2. To be worn or eaten away; to corrode.

"The sal ammoniac will fret away, and the gold remain behind."
Peacham.

3. To become worn or chafe; to fray; as, A coat frets.

4. To make way by attrition or corrosion; to eat or wear in.

"These do but indeed scrape off the exuberances, or fret into the wood, and therefore they are very seldom used to soft wood."
Moxon.

*5. To agitate, to shake.

"A sail filled with a fretting gust."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., ii. 6.

*6. To be in commotion; to be agitated; to move with force.

"The adjoining brook, that purls along
The vocal grove, now fretting o'er a rock."
Thomson: *Summer*, 481.

*7. To become exacerbated; to increase in strength or bitterness.

"By this salve the sore rather festered and rankled than healed up, and the sedition thereby fretted more and more."
P. Holland: *Livius*, p. 228.

8. To be angry or fretful; to become vexed or irritated; to grieve; to chafe.

"We fret, we fume, we change our skins."

Tennyson: *Will Waterproof's Monologue*.

¶ For the difference between to fret and to rub, see RUB.

fret (2), *v. t.* [A. S. *frætwan*, *frætwian*=to adorn; *frætwu*, *frætwu*=ornament.]

1. To ornament; to decorate; to adorn.

"The sadel with gold was fret and precious ston."
Sir Ferumbas, 3,663.

2. To ornament with raised or carved work.

"The roof was fretted gold."
Milton: *P. L.*, i. 717.

3. To variegate.

"Yon gray lines,
That fret the clouds, are messengers of day."
Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, ii. 1.

fret (3), *v. t.* [FRET (5), *s.*]

Music:

1. To furnish with frets, as a violin, &c.

2. To finger, as a fretted instrument.

"Call me what instrument you will, though you can fret me [with allusion to Fret, v. (1)], yet you cannot play upon me."
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 2.

fret (1), **freate**, *s.* [FRET (1), *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:**1. Literally:**

(1) The act or process of fretting or rubbing away.

(2) A sore or weak place which eats away or corrodes the surrounding parts.

"Fretates be in a shaft as well as in a bowe, and they be much like a canker, creeping and increasing in those places in a bowe, which be weaker then other."
Ascham: *Toxophilus*.

(3) An agitation of the surface of a fluid, as in fermentation or boiling; fermentation.

"And if it ferment not at all, it will want that little fret which makes it grateful to most palates."
Evelyn: *Sylva*, pt. ii.; *Aphorisms concerning Cider*.

2. **Fig.**: Agitation or irritation of the mind; a state of chafing or vexation.

"Mark all his wanderings, and enjoy his frets."
Herbert: *Church Porch*.

II. Technically:**1. Medical:**

(1) A chafing, as in the folds of the skin of fat children.

(2) Herpes or tetter.

2. **Min.**: The worn sides of river banks, where ores, or stones containing them, accumulate by being washed down from the hills, and thus indicate to the miners the locality of the veins.

***fret** (2), *s.* [FRET (2), *v.*]

1. Carved or raised ornamental work; fretwork.

"So as when we meet with the greatest industry, and expensive carving, full of fret and lamentable imagery, sparing neither pains nor cost, a judicious spectator is distracted and quite confounded."
Evelyn: *Architects and Architecture*.

2. Ornamental work of any kind.

"About the sides shall run a fret
Of Primroses."
Dryden: *Muses' Elysium*, Nym. 2.

3. Perforated ornamental work. [FRETWORK.]

fret-saw, s.

1. A saw with a relatively long, narrow blade, used in cutting the frets, scrolls, &c., on verge boards, ornamented screens, &c. A keyhole saw; a compass-saw.

2. A machine mounted on a stand with a treadle to give the reciprocating motion to the gig-saw.

fret (3), *s.* [O. Fr. *frete* = a ferrule; *fretre* = to cross, to interlace.]

1. **Arch.**: An ornament formed by small bands or fillets, intersecting each other at right angles, used in classical architecture. It is susceptible of many modifications, and is still often employed.

2. **Her.**: A bearing composed of bars crossed and interlaced.

***fret** (4), *s.* [Lat. *fretum*=a strait, a channel.] A channel.

"We first advertise, it [Euripus] generally signifieth any strait, fret, or channel of the sea, running between two shores."
Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. xiii.

fret (5), *s.* [Etyml. doubtful; perhaps a particular use of O. Fr. *frete*=a ferrule.] [FRET, (3), *s.*]

Music: A small piece of wood or ivory placed upon the finger-board of certain stringed instruments, to regulate the pitch of the notes produced. By pressing the string down to the finger-board behind a fret, only so much of the string can beset in vibration as lies between the fret and the bridge. Frets are, therefore, nothing more or less than little bridges. The Egyptian lutes had frets made of camel-gut, tied or glued around the finger-board. All the viols contained in a chest had frets, and some of the early forms of the violin were even furnished with them. But not only do they prevent the rapid fingering of difficult passages, but they also entirely deprive the violin of one of its most charming qualities, that of slurring or *portamento*, an attempt to produce which will, on a fretted instrument, result in a well-defined chromatic scale. Another reason for the abandonment of fretted violins was that, in extreme keys, the intervals could not be tempered.

"I did but tell her she mistooke her frets.
Frets call you these? (quoth she) I'll fume with them:
And with that word she stroke me on the head."
Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, ii. 1.

***fret**, ***frette**, *pa. par. & a.* [FRET, 2, *v.*]

***frete**, *v. t.* [FRET (1), *v.*]

fret-fūl, ***fret-full**, *a.* [Eng. *fret* (1), *s.*; and *-ful* (1).]

1. Angry, agitated.

"Two goodly streames in one small channel meet,
Whose fretfull waves, beating against the hill,
Did all the bottom with soft mutt' rings fill."
Browne: *Britannia's Pastorals*, bk. ii., s. iv.

2. Peevish; irritable, in a state of vexation or ill-humor; capitious.

"To gratify a fretful passion."
Cowper: *Mutual Forbearance*.

¶ For the difference between *fretful* and *capitious*, see CAPITIOUS.

fret-fūl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *fretful*; *-ly*.] In a fretful, peevish, or irritable manner; peevishly, petulantly, crossly.

fret-fūl-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *fretful*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being fretful; peevishness; crossness; irritability.

"Fretfulness of temper, too, will generally characterize those who are negligent of order. The hurry in which they live, and the embarrassments with which they are surrounded, keep their spirits in perpetual ferment."
Blair: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 1.

fret-ise, *v. t.* [Eng. *fret* (2), *s.*; *-ise*.] To ornament with fretwork.

"Again, if it be in a great hall, then (beholding) of the fair embowed or vaulted roofs, or of the fretted ceilings curiously wrought, and sumptuously set forth."
North: *Plutarch*, p. 36.

***fret-ment**, *s.* [Fret for freight, and suff. *-ment*.] Freight.

"What you have advertised me of touching their fretment, shall not be forgotten."
Earl of Arran: *Sadler's Papers*, i. 697.

fret (1), *s.* [FRET (1), *s.* II. 2.]

fret (2), *s.* [FRET, *s.*]

***fret-tā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *fret* (1), *v.*; *-ation*.] Annoyance.

frette, *s.* [O. Fr. *frait*; Low Lat. *fredum*.] An agreement, a bargain, a ransom.

fret-tēd, **fret-tēn**, *pa. par. & a.* [FRET (2), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.* (of the form fretted):

1. **Ord. Lang.**: Ornamented with frets or fretwork; having raised or sunk ornamentation in rectangular forms.

2. **Her.** (of both forms): Applied to charges or ordinaries interlaced with each other.

fret-tēn (1), *a.* [FRET (2), *v.*]

Her.: The same as FRETTED (q. v.).

fret-tēn (2), *a.* [Appar. a corrupt. of M. Eng. *frecken*=a freckle.] Marked or disfigured, as with freckles.

***fret-tēr**, *s.* [Eng. *fret* (1), *v.*; *-er*.] One who or that which frets.

fret-tīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FRET (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

*1. The act of gnawing; a gnawing feeling.

2. The act of vexing or irritating.

3. The act or state of being fretful; a state of irritation or fretfulness.



Frets of Guitar.



Fret.



Fret.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thére; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl, try, Sŷrian. s, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

fret-tŷ (1), *a.* [Eng. *fret* (2), *s.*; *y.*] Ornamented with frets or fretwork; fretted.

fret-tŷ (2), *a.* [Eng. *fret* (3), *s.*; *y.*]

Her.: Applied to a bordure consisting of eight, ten, or more pieces, each passing to the extremity of the shield, and interlaced after the manner of a fret.

fret-tŷm, *s.* [Lat.] An arm of the sea.

fret-wörk, *s.* [Eng. *fret* (2), *s.*, and *work*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 2.

2. *Fig.*: A variegated pattern resembling open wood-work.

"Banqueting on the turf in the fretwork of shade and sunshine."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

II. Technically:

1. *Glazing*: A mode of glazing in which a number of separate pieces of stained glass are fitted together in leaden comes, so as to form patterns. The comes are fastened by leaden bands to saddle-bars of iron, which cross the window-frame.

2. *Wood-work*: Carved or open wood-work in ornamental patterns and devices.

***frew-all, *frew-ell**, *a.* [Fr. *frivole*.] Frivolous. "Stopping of the sewing of the said breuz nor nain vther frewell exceptiounes, &c."—*Act. Dom. Conc.* (1492), p. 246.

Frey-a, *s.* [Icel. *Freyja*.] The daughter of Njord; the Scandinavian Venus. [FRIGA.]

***freyne**, *v. t.* [FRAINE.]

fri-a-bil-i-tŷ, *s.* [English *friable*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being easily reduced to powder; friableness.

"In its rigidity and friability, being not at all flexible, but brittle like a flint."— *Evelyn: Sylva; Of the Age, &c., of Trees*.

fri-a-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *friabilis*, from *frio* = to rub, to crumble.] Capable of being easily reduced to powder; easily or readily crumbled.

"The rock of which it is composed is extremely friable, and is continually crumbling away."—*Dennis: Cities and Cemeteries of Etruria*, i. 89.

fri-ar, *fre-er, *frer, *s.* [O. Fr. *frere*, *freire*; Fr. *frère*, from Latin *fratrem*, acc. of *frater* = a brother; Ital. *frate*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A brother, a companion.

"Certes, beau frere, . . . y nele noight take on so."—*Life of Becket* (1872).

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

"Freres of the Carme and of Saint Austin."—*Political Songs*, p. 331.

II. Technically:

1. *Church History:*

(1) *Gen.*: Any religious of the male sex belonging to a monastic order. Thus, the Capuchins were originally called Friars Hermits Minor, and the Observants more permanently Friars Observant.

(2) *Spec.*: A religious belonging to one of the four mendicant orders for men: (a) The Franciscans or Friars Minors, popularly called Gray Friars (q. v.); (b) the Dominicans, or Preaching Friars, popularly called Black Friars (q. v.); (c) the Augustinians; (d) the Carmelites, popularly known as White Friars.

2. *Print.*: A pale patch in a printed sheet.

friar-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: A bird, so called because its head and neck are bare of feathers. There is a tubercle at the base of the bill. It is *Tropidorhynchus corniculatus*, one of the family Meliphagide, or Honey-eaters, the sub-family Meliphagine. It is found in Australia. It is called also the Monk, the Leather-head, the Poor Soldier, the Pimlico, and Four o'clock. (Dallas.)

friar-skate, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Raja lineata*.

friar's-balsam, *s.*

Pharm.: A tincture of benzoin applied externally to ulcers and wounds.

friar's-chickens, *s. pl.* [FRIED-CHICKENS.]

friar's-cowl, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Arum arisarum*, a plant which grows in Southern Europe; (2) *A. maculatum*.

friar's-crown, friar's-thistle, *s.*

Bot.: *Carduus eriophorus*.

friar's-lantern, friar's-lanthorn, *s.* The ignis fatuus or Will-o'-the-wisp.

fri-ar-like, *a.* [Eng. *friar*, and *like*.] Like a friar; unskilled in worldly affairs.

fri-ar-lŷg, *fri-ër-lŷg, *s.* [English *friar*; dimin. suff. *-ling*.] A young friar.

"And I have labored with mine owne hands, and will labor, and will that all my frierlings shall labor, and live of their labor, whereby they may support themselves."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 381.

***fri-ar-lŷ, *fri-ar-lŷe, *fri-er-lŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *friar*; *-ly*.] Like a friar; inexperienced in the affairs of the world.

"Seek not proud riches, but such as thou mayest get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and leave contentedly; yet have no abstract nor friarly contempt of them."—*Bacon: Essay; Of Riches*.

***fri-ar-ŷ, *fri-ër-ŷ**, *s. & a.* [Eng. *friar*; *-y*.]

A. As substantive:

1. A monastery or community of friars.

"So the first year of his coming over I was in the friary at Armagh."—*State Trials* (1681); *Oliver Plunket*.

2. The system of living in brotherhoods; monkery.

"When John Milverton began in favor of friery."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, vi. 272.

B. As adj.: Like or characteristic of a friar.

"Francis Cornfield did scratch his elbow when he had sweetly invented to signify his name, St. Francis, with a friary cowl, in a corn field."—*Camden: Remains*.

***fri-ä-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *friatus*, pa. par. of *frio* = to rub, to crumble.] The act of crumbling or reducing to powder.

***frib-ble**, *a. & s.* [FRIBBLE, *v.* Cf. FRIVOLOUS.]

A. As adj.: Trifling, frivolous, weak.

B. As subst.: A trifler; a frivolous, weak, contemptible fellow.

"While namby-pamby thus you scribble

Your manly genius, a mere fribble."

Lloyd: On Rhyme.

***frib-ble**, *v. i. & t.* [From Central Fr. *friboler* = to flutter, flit to and fro without fixed purpose like a butterfly. (Wedgwood.) For *frippe*, from O. Fr. *fripper* = to rub up and down. (Skeat.)]

A. Intransitive:

1. To trifle; to act frivolously.

"Though cheats, yet more intelligible,

Than those that with the stars do fribble."

Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. iii.

2. To totter.

"How the poor creature fribbles in his gait."—*Tatter*, No. 49.

B. Transitive:

1. To do or utter in a frivolous, trifling manner.

"And what is worse, they speak but

What they list of it, and fribble out the rest."

Middleton: Mayor of Quinborough, v. i.

2. To frizzle.

"The mistress said to me, the minister had a block-head whereon he was wont to dress and fribble his wig."—*The Steamboat*, p. 297.

frib-blŷr, *s.* [Eng. *fribbl(e)*, *v.*; *-er*.] A trifler; a fribble.

"A fribbler is one who professes rapture and admiration for the woman to whom he addresses, and dreads nothing so much as her consent."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 288.

frib-blŷng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [Eng. *fribbl(e)*, and suff. *-ing*.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Trifling, worthless; as, a fribbling idler.

C. As subst.: The act or habit of trifling.

***fri-börg, *free-borg, *fri-burgh**, *s.* [A. S. *frēoborh*, *frīborh*, from *frēo*, *fri* = free, and *borh* = a pledge, security.]

Old English Law: The same as FRANKPLEDGE (q. v.).

"As touching the king's peace, every hundred was divided into many *freebors* or tithings consisting of ten men, which stood all bound one for the other; and did among themselves punish small matters in their court for that purpose called the *lete*."—*Spelman: Ancient Government of England*.

***frie-äce, *frie-a-sie, *frie-a-cy**, *s.* [FRICASSEE.]

1. The act of rubbing.

"You make them smooth and sound

With a bare *frieace* of your medicine."

Ben Jonson: Alchemist, iii. 2.

2. Meat sliced and dressed with strong sauce.

"Their stinking cheese, and *frieacy* of frogs."

King: Art of Cookery.

fri-can-deau (deau as dö), ***fri-can-del, *fri-can-do**, *s.* [O. Fr. *fricandel*; Fr. *fricandeau*.]

Cook.: A dish prepared of veal, spices, &c.

frie-as-seö, *s.* [Fr. *fricassée*, pa. par. fem. sing. of *fricasser* = to fricassee, from Lat. *frico* = to rub; Sp. *fricasé*; Port. *fricassé*; Ital. *fricasea*.]

Cook.: A dish made by cutting chickens or other small animals into pieces, and dressing them in a frying-pan or similar vessel with strong sauce.

"Soups and olios, *fricassee*s and ragouts."—*Swift: Tale of a Tub*, § 7.

frie-as-seö, *v. t.* [FRICASSEE, *s.*]

1. *Literally*:

Cook.: To dress in manner of a fricassee.

*2. *Fig.*: To mince finely and disguise under some strong cover.

"Common-sense and truth will not down with them unless they be hashed and *frieassed*."—*Echard: Observations* (1606), p. 63.

***fri-cä-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *fricatio*, from *fricatus*, pa. par. of *frico* = to rub; Sp. *fricacion*.] The act of rubbing one thing against another; friction.

"The like, saith Jorden, we observe in canes and woods, that are unctuous and full of oyle, which will yield fire by *fricatio* or collision."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.

frie-a-tŷve, *s. & a.* [Lat. *fricatus*, pa. par. of *frico* = to rub.]

A. As substantive:

Philol.: A term applied to certain letters, as *f*, *v*, *s*, *z*, &c., produced by the friction of the breath issuing through a narrow opening of the organs of articulation.

"Next to the mutes in regard to degree of closure are the class of so-called *fricatives*, defined as containing a rustling or friction of the breath through a narrow aperture as their main element."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, p. 64.

B. As adj.: Produced by the friction of the breath issuing through a narrow opening.

"The cavity may be so narrowed, at one and another point, that the friction of the breath, as driven out through the aperture, forms the conspicuous element in the audible product; this, then, is a sound of very different character, a *fricative* consonant."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, p. 61.

***frie-a-trice**, *s.* [Lat. *fricatrix*.] A harlot.

frie-kle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A bushel-basket.

frie-tion, *s. & a.* [Fr., from Lat. *frictio*, from *frictus* = a contract, pa. par. of *frico* = to rub.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The act of rubbing two bodies together; the act of rubbing one body with another.

"Frictions make the parts more fleshy, and full, as we see both in men, and in the currying of horses, &c."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 877.

(2) In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.*: A slight disagreement or diversity of opinions; an absence or loss of smoothness in the relations between two parties.

"The causes of complaints which have been so frequent of late, and which indicate a very undesirable amount of friction between English captains and shipping agents and the local staff."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

II. Physics: The resistance which any body meets with in moving over another body. No body is quite smooth, all have elevations and depressions, and when one moves over another some of the projecting points of the one are sure to enter the cavities of the other, and render movement more difficult. Friction is greater when a body previously at rest first begins to move. A horse which finds a difficulty in getting a heavy cart well in motion, owing to inertia largely produced by friction, will draw it without symptoms of distress when it has been for some time started. The larger and heavier the body the greater the friction. Friction is a retarding force in nature. It gives stability to bodies which else would be easily moved. It generates heat, and is one of the chief means of developing electricity. [FRICTIONAL ELECTRICITY.]

† *Coefficient of friction for two surfaces:*

Physics: The rates or proportions between the force required to move one of these surfaces over the other, and the pressure between the two surfaces.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to or implying friction; frictional.

friction-balls, *s. pl.* Properly, anti-friction balls. Balls placed beneath a traversing object to relieve friction. Some forms of swing-bridges are thus supported.

friction-block, *s.* A block of wood pressing tightly onto any revolving body, so as to cause friction.

friction-brake, *s.*

Mech.: A form of dynamometer invented by Prony, in which a pair of friction-blocks are screwed to a journal rotating at a given speed, and tightened to such an extent that the unweighted lever will remain horizontal between the studs.

friction-clutch, *s.*

Mach.: A device for connecting two shafts by bringing a piece on one shaft into contact with a piece of another shaft, which revolves with such force that the former partakes of the motion of the latter. It consists of a shell or box fixed on the end

of a driving-shaft, fitted by a conical piece which slides on a feather or raised part of the end of another shaft, so that it can be engaged at pleasure by the cone being forced into the shell by a lever or screw. This apparatus is very useful for driving machines, the parts of which are subject to violent strains, as the pressure upon the clutch can be regulated so as to allow it to slip when the strain is abnormal.

friction-cones, *s. pl.*

Mach.: A form of friction-coupling in which the connecting portions have respectively a conical disc and a hollow cone, which become frictionally adherent by contact.

friction-coupling, *s.*

Mach.: [FRICTION-CLUTCH.]

friction-gear, friction-gearing, *s.*

Mach.: Wheels for transmitting power by means of parallel ridges or teeth of the driver on the rims which gear into corresponding grooves on the follower. They are very convenient for use in machines that require to be put in or out of gear rapidly; compressed masses of paper are also used as frictional driving surfaces.

friction-hammer, *s.*

Mach.: A hammer deriving its name from its being lifted by means of the friction of revolving rollers, which nip the hammer-rod.

friction-powder, *s.* [FRICTION-PRIMER.]

friction-primer, *s.*

Ord.: A small brass tube filled with gunpowder, and having a smaller tube containing friction composition inserted at right angles near the top. The composition is ignited by means of a rough wire inserted in the smaller tube, which is rapidly drawn out by a lanyard having a hook at the end. The composition consists of two parts sulphuret of antimony and one part chlorate of potassa, moistened with gum water and dried.

friction-pulley, *s.*

Mach.: [FRICTION-CLUTCH.]

friction-rollers, *s. pl.*

Mach.: A bearing formed of two rollers, whose circumference supports a rotating axle instead of a bush or block, in order to substitute the friction of rolling for that of sliding, which is considerably less for similar pressure. Similarly, cylinders, or round logs, are commonly placed under heavy weights, which have to be moved any short distance along the ground, so as to diminish the friction.

friction-tube, *s.*

Ord.: A tube containing a composition which is ignited by friction, and which is placed in the vent of a gun to fire the charge when the lanyard is pulled. [FRICTION-PRIMER.]

friction-wheel, *s.*

Mach.: A wheel, the motion of which is caused by the friction of a moving body, or, conversely, which communicates motion to a body by frictional contact. In one variety, one wheel being driven becomes a motor to the other, their perimeters being in contact. The surface is usually clothed with leather, rubber, or some sufficiently elastic material which does not polish too readily, and thus induce slipping. By grooving the perimeters of the wheels, the contact may be made more intimate, as the surface engaged is increased, and the elastic material of the respective faces caused to bind. In another form a collar fastened to the central shaft has four pivoted arms. When the rim turns in one direction, the arms turn on their pivots, leaving the rim and failing to transfer the motion to the shaft. When the rim turns in the contrary direction, the arms catch against it and are rotated by the contact, turning the shaft also. Another form has an upper india-rubber wheel with a V-edge, clamped between two metallic plates. By screwing up the nut which holds the parts together, the disc is made to expand radially, and thus increase the tractive power on the lower driving-wheel. The term friction-wheel is often, but erroneously, applied to wheels which diminish friction; these are properly called anti-friction wheels.

fric-tion-al, a. [Eng. *friction*; -al.] Of or pertaining to friction; produced by or resulting from friction.

frictional electricity, *s.*

Elect.: Electricity developed by rubbing bodies, as distinguished from dynamic electricity, that developed by means of a voltaic pile or battery. [ELECTRICITY.] (Ganot.)

frictional-gearing, *s.* [FRICTION-GEAR.]

Frictional-gearing-wheels:

Mach.: [FRICTION-WHEEL.]

fric-tion-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *frictional*; -ly.] As regards friction.

fric-tion-less, a. [Eng. *friction*; -less.] Free from or without friction.

Frī-day, s. [A. S. *Frige dæg*=Friga's day, *Frīdag*; Icel. *Frídagur*; Dan. & Sw. *Freitag*; Dut. *Vrijdag*; Ger. *Freitag*; O. H. Ger. *Frīatag*.]

Calendar: The sixth day of the week, dedicated by the Scandinavians, the Anglo-Saxons and others to the goddess Friga (q. v.). It is remarkable that in India the corresponding day is dedicated not to a god, but to a goddess, corresponding to Venus.

**friday-faced, a.* Mortified, melancholy.

"What a *friday-faced* slave it is!"—*Wily Beguill'd*.

**fridge* (1), *v. t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To rub, to fray.

"You might have *fridged* the outside of them all to pieces."—*Sterne*: *Tristram Shandy*, ii. 116.

**fridge* (2), *v. i.* [Etym. doubtful; probably from A. S. *frician*=to dance, or connected with *freak* (q. v.).] To move hastily or rapidly; to dance about.

"The little motes or atoms that *fridge* and play in the beams of the sun."—*Haltwell*: *Melanprova*.

**frid-stöle, s.* [FREDSTOLE.]

fried, pa. par. or a. [FRY, v.]

fried-chickens, s. Chicken broth with eggs dropped in it, or beaten up and mixed with it. (Eng. Colloq.)

*frīend, *frend, *frende, *freond, s.* [A. S. *frēnd*, orig. the *pr. par.* of *frēon*, *frēogan*=to love; cogn. with Dut. *vrind*; Ger. *freund*; O. H. Ger. *fruint*; Goth. *frījonds*=a friend; Icel. *frændi*; Da. *frænde*; Sw. *frände*=a kinsman.]

1. An intimate acquaintance or associate; one who is attached to another by sentiments of affection, respect, and esteem.

"Want gives to know the flatterer from the friend."

Dryden: *Wife of Bath's Tale*, 486.

2. A near relation, more particularly a parent.

"She is promised by her friends to a gentleman."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 1.

3. One not hostile; one of the same nation, party, or kin; a supporter or companion in arms.

"Who comes so fast in silence of the night?"

"A friend."—*Shakesp.*: *Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

4. One who is reconciled with another. (Followed by *with*.)

"And friends with Cæsar."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 5.

5. A companion; an associate; an attendant.

"It stood upon the choice of friends."

Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 1.

*6. A lover, a paramour, a sweetheart.

7. One who is favorable, supports or promotes a cause, object, or institution; a favorer; a supporter; a promoter.

"Aurora riding upon Pegasus sheweth her swiftness, and how she is a friend to poetry and all ingenious inventions."—*Peachment*.

8. A term of familiar address or salutation.

"Friend, how camest thou in hither?"—*Matt.* xxii. 12.

9. A Quaker; a member of the society of Friends. [F. (4).]

† (1) *A friend in or at Court*: One who has influence in any quarter to help another in time of need.

"A friend to the Court is better than a penny in purse."—*Shakesp.*: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., v. 1.

† *Friends of God*:

Ecclesiast. & *Ch. Hist.*: A sect which flourished in Germany and Switzerland in the fourteenth century. It was a secret unorganized brotherhood for the cultivation of spiritual religion.

† *Friends of the People*:

Hist.: A society formed in London in 1792 to advocate reform.

† *Society of Friends*:

Ecclesiast. & *Ch. Hist.*: A religious sect, better known as Quakers, which, however, is a nickname. [QUAKER.] Their founder was George Fox, an illiterate man, but of considerable natural ability, born at Drayton in Leicestershire, England, in July, 1624. He was apprenticed to a shoemaker, but could not settle steadily down to any secular occupation, the whole bent of his mind being toward religion. In 1647, at the age of twenty-three, he first began to preach independently of all other denominations, and by the following year had gained many adherents. When he went to the church of an ordinary clergyman, he had at first no scruple in rising to correct what he deemed erroneous in the doctrine of the preacher. Three instances of this are recorded, all of date 1649. In later years Fox did not disturb public worship. He professed to be commanded by the Lord not to use the ordinary forms of salutation, and to substitute "thee" and "thou" for the more courteous "you" in conversation. He deemed it sinful to take oaths (those of supremacy and allegiance, for instance), or to pay or sanction the payment by his followers of tithes, and thus naturally encountered vehement hostility from both the civil and ecclesiastical authorities. The rougher section of the common

people were also his foes. But he unflinchingly propagated his opinions in England, on the continent of Europe, and in America till his death, on Jan. 13, 1691. The Friends, like their originator, had much to suffer, and nobly bore their trials. In the reign of Charles II., Robert Barclay, a Scotch knight, was a zealous follower of Fox. In that of James II., William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, with its capital, Philadelphia, high in the favor of the king, procured them some toleration. After the revolution of 1688 the sect was not molested, and by 7 & 8 William III., c. 34, were allowed to make a solemn affirmation instead of an oath. They have since rendered services to the cause of education, of liberty, and of humanity. They hold the Divinity of Christ, His atonement, and other doctrines generally called evangelical. They give the title of the Word of God to Christ alone, and not to the Scriptures. They hold that every man coming into the world is endowed with a measure of light, grace, or good Spirit of Christ. They are opposed to all forms in worship, which divert the attention of the mind from the secret influence of the union from the Holy One. They believe that the ministry should be unpaid, and decline to pay tithes. They believe the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper to be shadows and unnecessary now that the substance has been attained. They are opposed to taking oaths and war. They disown the heathen names of the days of the week, the observance of times, vain amusements, and compliments. For many years the Friends, both male and female, affected a peculiar style of dress of extreme plainness of shape and color, but this custom has been gradually discontinued.

(5) *To be friends with any one*: To be in a relation of friendship with.

(6) *To make friends*: To become reconciled.

**frīend, *frend, v. t.* [FRIEND, *s.*] To act as a friend toward; to befriend; to favor; to support.

"The people who favored and befriended still the name of Constantius."—*P. Holland*: *Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 177.

**frīend-ēd, *frend-ed, a.* [Eng. *friend*; -ed.]

1. Having friends; befriended, supported.

"O where have I been all this time? how befriended, That I should lose myself thus desperately?"

Beaumont & Fletcher: *Maid's Tragedy*, iv.

2. Well disposed; inclined to love or act as a friend.

"Not befriended by his wish to your high person."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, i. 2.

**frīend-ēss, *frend-esse, s.* [Eng. *friend*; -ess.] A female friend or relation.

**frīend-fūl, *frend-fūl, *frend-fulle, *frende-full, a.* [Eng. *friend*; -ful(l).] Friendly; kindly disposed; loving.

**frīend-ing, s.* [Eng. *friend*; -ing.] The state or quality of being a friend; friendliness, friendship, favor.

*frīend-less, *frend-les, a.* [A. S. *frēondlēss*; Dut. *vrindloos*; Ger. *freundlos*.] Destitute of or without friends; forlorn; forsaken.

**friendless-man, s.*

Old Eng. Law: An outlaw.

frīend-less-ness, s. [English *friendless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being friendless.

**frīend-ll-hood, *frende-ly-hede, s.* [English *friendly*; -hood.] Friendliness; friendship.

frīend-like, a. [A. S. *frēondlic*; O. Fris. *frīondlik*; O. H. Ger. *frīuntlich*; M. H. Ger. *vruntlich*; Ger. *freundlich*.] Like a friend; friendly.

"That true faith, wherever it is, worketh and frameth the heart to friendlike dispositions unto God, and brings forth friendlike carriage in the life toward God."—*Goodwin*: *Works*, vol. v., pt. ii., p. 48.

frīend-ll-ly, adv. [English *friendly*; -ly.] In a friendly manner; like a friend.

"Tell me if it is not better to be suppressed: freely and friendly."—*Pope*: *To Warburton*, Nov. 1742.

frīend-lī-ness, s. [Eng. *friendly*; -ness.]

1. A disposition to friendship; a readiness to act as a friend; good-will, good-nature.

"Why, either, were you ignorant to see it? Or, seeing it, of such childish friendliness To yield your voices."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, ii. 3.

2. An act or exertion of benevolence.

"Let all the intervals be employed in prayers, charity, friendliness, and neighborhood."—*Taylor*.

frīend-ly, a. & adv. [A. S. *frēondlic* (a.), *frēondlice* (adv.).] [FRIENDLIKE.]

A. As adjective:

1. Having the qualities, temper, and disposition of a friend; good-natured, kind; willing and ready to act as a friend.

"And they the wiser, friendlier few confessed They deemed him better than his air expressed."

Byron: *Lara*, i. 7.

fāte, fāt, fāre, āmidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. Characterized by friendliness; kind.

"Warmest and friendliest welcome
Gave they, with words of cheer, and she sat and feasted
among them." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, li. 4.

3. Amicable; becoming friends; as, to live on friendly terms.

4. Not hostile; on good terms; disposed to peace; as, a friendly power or state.

5. Favorable, propitious, salutary.

"To life so friendly, or so cool to thirst."

Milton: Comus, 678.

6. Favoring, befriending, fortunate.

B. As adv.: In the manner of a friend; like friends.

"Let's drink together friendly."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 2.

¶ (1) **Friendly societies:** Societies formed with the view of assisting any one of their members who may be sick, infirm, or old, or who may have to meet the expense of a funeral in his family; or for providing a certain amount of support for his widow and family on his death. To obtain money for those objects, there is a fixed scale of contributions binding on all the members. Friendly societies existed among the Anglo-Saxons. It is doubtfully stated that one was founded in London in A. D. 1715. An Act for the encouragement of such institutions was passed in A. D. 1793. Many other Acts have since been passed to encourage friendly societies, and protect their members. These were consolidated into one by the Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 63, passed in 1855, which has itself since been amended four times—viz., in 1858, 1866, 1875, and 1876. Before any friendly society can be established, the rules must be transmitted to the Registrar of Friendly Societies, and receive his approval.

(2) **Friendly suit:**

Law: A suit instituted between two parties who are not really at variance, to obtain a judicial decision upon a certain point.

***friēnd-mān, *frend-man, s.** [Eng. *friend*, and *man*.] One who is friendly or well-disposed; a friend.

***friēnd-rede, *freond-rede, s.** [A. S. *freond-ræden*.] The state or relation of a friend; friendship.

friēnd-ship, *frend-schip, *frend-shepe, *frend-shipe, *fren-ship, *freond-scipe, *freond-schipe, s. [A. S. *freondscipe*; cogn. with O. Sax. *frundskepi*; O. Fris. *frundskep*, *frund-schup*; O. H. Ger. *fruntscaft*; M. H. Ger. *frunt-schaft*; Dut. *vrindschap*; Sw. *frändskap*; Dan. *frändskab*; Ger. *freundschaft*.]

1. The condition, disposition, or relation of a friend; an attachment to a person from feelings of esteem, regard, affection, or respect; mutual attachment; friendliness; close intimacy.

"No firmer friendships than the fair have shown."

Cooper: The Valerian.

2. Favor; personal kindness; an act or exercise of benevolence; a kind service.

"His friendships, still to few confined,

Were always of the middling kind." *Swift*.

3. Kind disposition; good-will.

"You have no cause to hold my friendship doubtful."

Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

4. Assistance, help, friendly aid.

"Gracious my lord, hard-by here is a hovel.

Some friendship will it lend you 'gainst the tempest."

Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 2.

5. Close acquaintance.

"With spiders I had friendship made."

Byron: Prisoner of Chillon, xiv.

6. Affinity, conformity, aptness to unite or combine.

"We know those colors which have a friendship for each other."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy*.

¶ For the difference between friendship and love, see **LOVE**.

***friēnd-sōme, *fren-some, a.** [Eng. *friend*; -some.] Friendly, kind, gracious.

***friēnd-stead, a.** [Eng. *friend*, and *stead*.] Possessing a friend; befriended.

fri-ēr (1), s. [Eng. *fry*, v.; -er.] One who or that which fries.

***fri-ēr (2), s.** [FRIAR.]

Friēse, s. [Dut. *Friese*=a Friesland; Frisian.] The language of Friesland; Frisian.

Friēs-land, s. & a. [Dut.]

A. As substantive:

Geog.: A province in the Netherlands, on the N. E. side of the Zuyder Zee.

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to the province described under A.

Friesland-oat, s.

Hort.: A large variety of the common oat (*Avena sativa*).

friēg-īc, friēg-īsh, a. [FRISIAN.]

friēze (1), *frize (1), *freeze, s. [O. Fr. *frize*, a word of doubtful origin.]

Arch.: The central portion of the entablature of a temple or other building, which among the ancients was generally highly enriched by sculpture.



Frieze-front of Parthenon, Athens.

The Elgin Marbles which originally ornamented the frieze of the Parthenon at Athens, are among the finest works of sculpture the world has ever produced. (*Milton: P. L.*, i. 716.)

frieze-panel, s. One of the upper panels of a six-panel door.

frieze-rail, s. The one next to the top rail.

friēze (2), *frize (2), s. & a. [Fr. *frise*, prob. from O. Fr. *frise*=Friesland; Dut. *Fries*=a Friesland; *Friesland*=Friesland.]

A. As substantive:

Fabric: A coarse woolen cloth, having a rough or shaggy nap on one side. It is still extensively manufactured and worn in Ireland, where the word is pronounced *frize*.

B. As adj.: Made of the material described in A.

"Woven after the manner of deep, *frieze* ruffles."—*P. Holland: Pity*, bk. viii., ch. xlviii.

friēzed, a. [Eng. *frieze*(e) (1); -ed.] Made rough or shaggy like the nap of frieze.

"Our mantles, *friezed* deep both within and without."

—*P. Holland: Pity*, bk. viii., ch. xlviii.

friēze-īlike, a. [Eng. *frieze* (1); -like.] Resembling a frieze.

"I have seen the figure of Thalia, the comic muse, sometimes with an entire headpiece and a little *frieze-like* tower."—*Addison: On Italy; Rome*.

***friēz-ēr, s.** [Eng. *frieze*(e) (2); -er.] One who or that which friezes.

friēz-īng, a. [Eng. *frieze*(e) (2); -ing.] Adapted, intended, or employed for making frieze; as, a *friezing* machine.

Frig-ā, Frig-ga, Frey-a, *Frie, s. [O. Icel. *Frigg*; in A. S. *Frīg*; cogn. with *frig*, *free* and *frige*=wool, courtship.] [FREE, FRIEND.]

1. **Myth.:** The old Scandinavian goddess of love, corresponding to the Roman Venus, and the Greek Aphrodite. She was the wife of Odin and daughter of Njörd. [FRIDAY.]

2. **Astron. (of the form Frigga):** An asteroid, the 77th found. It was discovered by Peters on Nov. 12, 1862.

frig-ate, frig-at, *frig-ot, s. [Fr. *frégate*, from Ital. *fregata*=a frigate; Sp. *fragata*; prob. for **fargata*, a contracted form of Lat. *fabricata*, fem. sing. pa. par. of *fabrico*=to build.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. In small vessel on the water.

"Behold the water work and play

About her little *frigate*, therein making way."

Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 7.

II. Naut.: Originally a Mediterranean vessel propelled by sails and oars; afterward a ship of war, between a sloop or brig and a ship of the line.

Such vessels generally carried from thirty to fifty guns on the main deck and on a raised quarter-deck and fore-castle. They were usually employed as cruisers or scouts. The name is now given to a vessel of war having an upper flush deck, and one covered gun-deck. The armament is from twenty

eight to forty-four guns. The grade is below a ship of the line and above a corvette. The rating of iron-clads is different, the guns being larger and fewer in number.

¶ **Double-banked frigate:**

Naut.: A frigate carrying guns on two decks and having a flush upper-deck.



Frigate.

frigate-bird, s.

Ornith.: *Tachypetes*, a genus of natatorial birds, family *Pelecanidae*, and specially *Tachypetes aquilus*. They have a long and forked tail, and an expansion of wings sometimes reaching ten or twelve feet. They abound on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of tropical America, building their nests in trees, and laying one or two eggs. They are called also Man-of-War birds. Both names are derived from their swiftness and raptorial habits.

frigate-bull, a.

Naut.: Having a quarter-deck and fore-castle raised above the main-deck.

frig-a-toōn', s. [Ital. *fregatone*.]

Naut.: A Venetian vessel with a square stern, no foremast, but only a mainmast and mizzenmast.

***frig-ē-fāc-tion, s.** [Lat. *frige-facio*=to make cold; *frigus*=cold, and *facio*=to make.] The act or process of making cold.

***frig-ē-fāc-tive, *frig-i-fac-tive, a.** [FRIGE-FACTION.] Tending to make cold; cooling.

"Towards what part the *frige-factive* virtue of cold bodies does operate the furthest and most strongly."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. ii., p. 624.

***frig-ēr-āte, v. t.** [Lat. *frigeratus*, pa. par. of *frigo*=to make cold; *frigus* (genit. *frigoris*)=cold.] To cool.

***frig-ēr-a-tōr-ŷ, s.** [Lat. *frigeratory*, pa. par. of *frigo*=to make cool or cold; *frigus*=cold.] A cooling-chamber; a chamber maintained at a low temperature for the preservation of meat or vegetables.

Frig-ga, s. [FRIGA.]

***frig-gle, v. i.** [A variant of wriggle (q. v.).] To wriggle.

fright (gh silent), *freyhte, *fryght, s. [Prop. *fyrht*, from A. S. *fyrhtu*, *fyrhtu*=fright; *fyrht*=timid; *afyrhtan*=to affright; O. Sax. *forht*, *forahit*, *forht*=fright; Dan. *frygte*=fright; *frygte*=to fear; Sw. *fruktan*=fright; *frukta*=to fear; Goth. *faurhtei*=fright; *faurhtjan*=to fear; Ger. *furcht*=fright; *furchten*=to fear; O. H. Ger. *forhta*, *forohita*, *forahita*=fright; Dut. *vrucht*=fright. For the shifting of the r, cf. bird for brid, brimstone for burnstone, &c.]

1. A sudden and violent fear or alarm; a state of terror caused by a sudden appearance of danger.

"They start, they tremble in a deadly fright,

And round the room precipitate their flight."

Faucher: Horace, sat. ii., 6.

2. Anything which causes or is calculated to cause alarm or fright; colloquially applied to a person who presents a ridiculous or shocking appearance in person or dress.

"Wilson was thinking, 'I never saw such a mortal fright as the new governess.'"—*Mrs. H. Wood: East Lynne*, pt. iii., ch. ii.

***fright (gh silent), verb trans.** [A. S. *fyrhtan*.] [FRIGHTEEN.] To frighten, to alarm, to affright, to scare.

"Tarquinius thinking it good to take the time, and follow hard upon them whilst they were frightened, marched on still forward."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 27.

fright-en (gh silent), v. t. [A. S. *fyrhtan*, *afyrhtan*=to affright; O. S. *forhtan*; O. H. Ger. *forhtan*, *forhtan*; Goth. *faurhtjan*; O. Fris. *frukta*; Low Ger. *fruchten*; Ger. *furchten*; Sw. *frukta*; Dan. *frygte*=to fear.] To throw into a state of fright; to alarm, to scare, to terrify, to dismay.

"The lightning flies, the thunder roars,

And big waves lash the frightened shores."

Prior: The Lady's Looking-glass.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *frighten* and to *intimidate*: "Between *frighten* and *intimidate* there is the same difference as between *fright* and *fear*; the danger that is near or before the eyes *frightens*; that which is seen at a distance *intimidates*; hence, women are oftener *frightened*, and men are oftener *intimidated*; noises will *frighten*; threats may *intimidate*; we may run away when we are *frightened*; we waver in our resolution when we are *intimidated*; we fear immediate bodily harm when we are *frightened*; we fear harm to our property as well as our persons when we are *intimidated*; *frighten*, therefore, is always applied to animals, but *intimidate* never." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***fright-en-a-ble (gh silent), a.** [Eng. *frighten*; -able.] That may or can be easily frightened.

fright-fūl (gh silent), a. [Eng. *fright*; -ful(i).]

*1. Full of or feeling fear; afraid, timid, scared.

"See how the *frightful* herds run from the wood."

Brownie: Britannia's Pastors, bk. ii., s. 3.

2. Causing or inspiring fright or alarm; terrible, dreadful, fearful.

"Death was denounced; that *frightful* sound,

Which even the best can hardly bear."

Dryden: Threnodia Augustalis, 196, 197.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gēm; thin, thīs; sin, aš; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

¶ A limitation in intensity like that which has taken place in the meaning of the adj. *frightful* has also arisen in the words *dreadful* and *fearful*.

¶ For the difference between *frightful* and *fearful*, see *FEARFUL*.

fright-fū-lŷ (gh silent), adv. [Eng. *frightful*; -ly.]

1. In a manner to cause fright or alarm; dreadfully, terribly, fearfully.

"This will make a prodigious mass of water, and looks *frightfully* to the imagination; 'tis huge and great."—Burnet: *Theory of the Earth*.

2. In an extremely shocking or disagreeable degree or manner; shockingly.

"His features were *frightfully* harsh."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

fright-fū-ness, fright-ful-ness (gh silent), s. [Eng. *frightful*; -ness.]

*1. The state of feeling fright or fear; terror, alarm.

"Those few horses that remain are sent forth for discovery, they find nothing but monuments of *frightfulness*, pledges of security."—Bp. Hall: *Contempl.*; Samaria's Famine Relieved.

2. The quality or state of being frightful; the power or quality of impressing terror.

"All this serveth chiefly to cover the *frightfulness* of mortality."—Nelson: *Life of Dr. Bull*.

***fright-i-hood** (gh silent), ***fright-i-hed**, s. [Eng. *fright*; -hood.] Fright, terror, alarm.

***fright-i-lŷ** (gh silent), ***fright-i-like**, adv. [Eng. *fright*; -ly.] In fear, in terror.

***fright-less** (gh silent), a. [Eng. *fright*; -less.] Free from fright; fearless.

***fright-mēnt** (gh silent), s. [English *fright*; -ment.] The state of being frightened or alarmed; fright, terror, alarm.

***fright-ŷ** (gh silent), ***frighti**, a. [Eng. *fright*; -y.]

1. Afraid, fearful.

2. Frightful, terrible.

frig-id, a. [Lat. *frigidus*=cold, from *frigeo*=to be cold; *frigus*=cold; cogn. with Gr. *rhigos*=cold; Ital. & Sp. *frigido*.]

I. Lit.: Cold, cool; wanting heat or warmth.

"There is also a great difference betwixt the degrees in coldness in the air of *frigid* regions and of England."—Boyle: *Works*, ii. 509.

II. Figuratively:

1. Cold; wanting in warmth of feeling or zeal; stiff, cool, forbidding; as, a *frigid* manner.

2. Dull, lifeless; without animation or spirit.

"Bleak level realm, where *frigid* styles abound."

Parnell: *To Lord Viscount Bolingbroke*.

*3. Without natural heat or vigor; impotent.

¶ For the difference between *frigid* and *cool*, see *COOL*.

frigid zones, s. pl.

Math. & Geog.: The two cold zones or imaginary belts encircling the world. The former contains what mathematicians would call the small circle of the earth's sphere, having the North Pole for its center and the Arctic circle (23° 28' distant) for its circumference. Similarly the latter has the South Pole for its center, and the Antarctic circle (23° 28') for its circumference. Within these limits there is but one day and one night in the year, each nominally six months in duration, but the day is really considerably longer than the normal amount, owing to the influence of refraction in keeping the sun above the horizon. The intense cold of winter covers every land within the limits with glaciers and congeals immense expanses of every sea. The heat of summer, on the contrary, is much above what might be expected, for, though the solar beams are very oblique, yet, continuing for half a year without intervals of night, they produce great effects. It is a geological problem how plants, now found fossil in the polar latitudes, managed to pass undestroyed through the long winter. The *Frigid* is called also the *Frozen Zone*.

***frig-i-dār-i-um**, s. [Lat.]

Anc. Arch.: An apartment not warmed artificially, in which the cold bath was placed. The term is now applied to the cooling room in a Turkish bath.

fri-gid-i-tŷ, s. [Lat. *frigiditas*, from *frigidus*=cold; Fr. *frigidité*; Ital. *frigidità*.]

I. Lit.: Coldness; absence or want of heat or warmth.

"Ice is water congealed by the *frigidty* of the air."—Broune: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. i.

II. Figuratively:

1. Coldness, coolness; a want or absence of warmth of feeling or zeal.

2. Dullness; want or absence of animation, life, or spirit.

*3. Want of natural heat or vigor; impotence.

frig-id-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *frigid*; -ly.] In a frigid, cold, dull or lifeless manner; without warmth, animation, or life.

***frig-id-ness**, s. [Eng. *frigid*; -ness.] Coldness, coolness, dullness, frigidity.

***frig-ōr-if-ic**, ***frig-ōr-if-ick**, a. [Lat. *frigorificus*; from *frigus* (genit. *frigoris*)=cold, and *facio*=to make; Fr. *frigorifique*.] Causing or generating cold.

***frig-ōr-if-ic-al**, a. [Eng. *frigorific*; -al.] The same as *FRIGORIFIC* (q. v.).

frill, s. [FRILL, v.]

1. The ruffling of a hawk's feathers when frilling with cold.

2. A plaited or fluted edging; as of linen on the bosom of a shirt, &c., or of paper for table decoration.

"Though the ruffle had vanished,

A *frill* like a fan had by no means been banished."

Barham: *Ingoldsby Legends*; Aunt Fanny.

¶ **Putting on frills**: Dressing showily; putting on airs.

frill-lizard, s.

Zoology: The Australian reptile genus *Chlamydosaurus*. It has an erectile membranous plaited frill on its neck.

frill, v. i. & t. [Fr. *friller*=to shiver with cold; from *frilleux*=cold; from Lat. **frigidulus*, from *frigidulus*, a dimin. from *frigidus*=cold.]

***A. Intrans.**: To shake, to shiver with cold. (Said of hawks.)

B. Trans.: To furnish or decorate with a frill.

frilled, a. [English *frill*; -ed.] Furnished or decorated with a frill or frills.

frill-iŷg, s. [English *frill*; -ing.] A species of plaited or fluted edging or trimming of fine linen. The gathered or plaited edge is sewn to a band, and the crimped or ruffled edge forms a collar, a cuff, or an ornament to a shirt-front.

***frim**, ***frimm**, ***frimme**, ***frym**, a. & adv. [A. S. *freme*.]

A. As adj.: Lusty, fresh, or strong.

"My *frim* and lusty flank
Her bravery then displays, with meadows hugely rank."

Drayton: *Polyolbion*, s. 13.

B. As adv.: Luxuriantly, strongly.

"Twelve sythez on yer thay [trees] beren ful *frym*."

E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 1,078.

Fri-maire, s. [Fr.]

Calendar & Hist.: A term meaning frosty or sleety, adopted, in October, 1793, by the French Convention, for the third month of the republican year. It commenced on November 21st, and ended on December 20th.

fringe, s. [Fr. *frange*, from Lat. *fimbria*=(sing.) a fiber, (pl.) a fringe; Sp. & Port. *franja*; Prov. Fr. *frinche*; Dut. *franje*; Dan. *fryndse*; Ger. *franse*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

*1. A bunch or cluster of fibers.

"The root hath beards or *fringes* as it were hanging about it, and is in fashion shaped to a filbert nut."

P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. xiv., ch. vi.

(2) An ornamental border to dress or furniture, consisting of loose threads.

"White cornerettes embroidered with devises of very wittie and fine workmanship, and fringed round about with a *fringe* dyed in the color of skarlet."

Haaklynt: *Voyages*, vol. iii., p. 316.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Anything resembling a fringe; a border; an edging; a margin.

"The stream late concealed
By the *fringe* of its willows."

Byron: *Bride of Abydos*, i. 12.

*2. An external emblem or mark.

"Those offices and dignities were but the facings or *fringes* of his greatness."—Wotton.

II. Bot.: A row of long, filiform processes, thicker than hairs.

fringe-loom, s. A kind of loom in which the weft-thread is carried and detained beyond the limit of the warp, which has thus a series of loops beyond the selvedge.

fringe-maker, s. [FRINGEMAKER.]

fringe-myrtles, s. pl.

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order *Chamaelauciacæ* (q. v.).

fringe-tree, s.

Botany:

1. Gen.: The genus *Chionanthus*, one of the Oleaceæ, species of which exist both in North America and in the East Indies.

2. Spec.: *Chionanthus virginica*.

fringe, v. t. [FRINGE, s.]

1. Lit.: To furnish or decorate with a fringe or edging.

"Of silver wings he took a shining pair,
Fringed with gold." Fairfax.

2. Fig.: To border; to edge; to form an edging, fringe or border to.

"And *fringed* with roses Tenglö rolls his stream."
Thomson: *Winter*, 876.

fringed, a. [Eng. *fringe*(e); -ed.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Bordered or ornamented as with a fringe.

"The *fringed* curtains of thine eye advance."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, i. 2.

2. Bot.: Having fringes [FRINGE, s., II.]; imbricate. Example, the petals of *Cucubulus fimbriatus*.

fringed-buckbean, s.

Bot.: *Lymnanthemum nuphæoides*. (Britten & Holland.)

fringed-violet, s.

Bot.: A name given in Australia to *Thysanotus*, a genus of Asphodelæ. It has rich purple blossoms with delicate fringes, which sparkle in the sun. (Loudon.)

fringe-less, a. [Eng. *fringe*; -less.] Destitute of or having no fringe.

fringe-like, a. [Eng. *fringe*; -like.] Resembling a fringe; like a fringe.

fringe-māk-ēr, s. [Eng. *fringe*, and *maker*.] One who manufactures fringes.

"A player, hired for the purpose by the corporation of *fringemakers*, acted his part in a new comedy."—Swift: *Tale of a Tub*, §2.

frin-gēnt, a. [Eng. *fringe*(e), and suff. -ent.] Investing or encircling like a fringe; as, the *fringent* smoke.

frin-gill-lā, s. [Lat.=a finch—either the robin-redbreast or the chaffinch.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family *Fringillidæ* and the sub-family *Fringillinæ* (q. v.). Linnaeus had an extensive genus of this designation. The bill is lengthened and conic, the culmen not curved, the tip slightly notched, but not inflexed, the commissure straight, the claws small and slender, only slightly curved.

frin-gill-lā-çē-ōūs (or *ceous* as *stūs*), a. [Lat., &c., *fringilla*(a) (q. v.); Eng. suff. -aceous.]

Ornith.: Belonging to or in any way connected with the Finches or *Fringillidæ* (q. v.).

frin-gill-il-dæ, s. pl. [Latin *fringilla*(a) (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Ornith.: A family of conirostral birds. They are generally of small size, with short, conic bills, thick at the base and not notched, their tip acute. The tarsi are generally compressed and slender, with seven scutella, the hind toe often longer than the rest. The genera and species are very numerous and widely distributed. Mr. G. R. Gray divides the family into nine sub-families: (1) *Ploceinae* (Weaver-birds), (2) *Coccothraustinae* (Grosbeaks), (3) *Tanagrainae* (Tanagers), (4) *Fringillinae* (Tree Finches), (5) *Emberizinae* (Buntings), (6) *Alaudinae* (Larks), (7) *Pyrrhulinae* (Bullfinches), (8) *Loxiae* (Cross-bills), and (9) *Phytotominae* (Plantcutters).

frin-gill-il-næ, s. pl. [Lat. *fringilla* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Ornith.: The typical sub-family of *Fringillidæ*.

fring-iŷg, pr. par., a. & s. [FRINGE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of furnishing with a fringe; a fringe or edging.

fringing-reef, s.

Geol., &c.: The name given by Mr. Darwin to one of three leading types of coral reefs. [ATOLL, BARRIER-REEF.] A *fringing-reef* differs from a barrier-reef in having a comparatively small depth of water on the outer side, and a narrower and shallower lagoon between the reef and the shore. *Fringing-reefs* are produced either when the shores are stationary or when they are now rising. (Darwin: *On Coral Reefs*.)

fring-ŷ, a. [Eng. *fringe*(e); -y.] Having fringes or borders; fringed.

"Through *fringy* woodland, or smooth shaven lawn."
Shenstone, *Elegy* xiv.

***fripiēr**, s. [O. Fr.] A fripperer (q. v.).

***frip-pēr**, ***frip-pēr-ēr**, s. [Old Fr. *fripiēr*, from *fripper*=to rub up and down, to wear into rags.] A dealer in frippery or old clothes.

frip-pēr-ŷ, ***frip-ēr-iē**, s. & a. [Fr. *friperie*, from *fripiēr*=a fripper (q. v.).]

A. As substantive:

*1. A shop where old clothes, somewhat cleaned and otherwise renewed, were offered for sale.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rōle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. Old or cast-off clothes or dresses; clothes thrown aside after wearing.

3. The act of trading or trafficking in old clothes.

4. Useless things; trifles.

B. As adj.: Contemptible, mean, useless.

***frise, s.** [FRIEZE.]

***fris-eûr, s.** [Fr., from *friser*=to curl.] A hair-dresser.

Fris'-ian, s. & a.

A. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Friesland; the language spoken in Friesland.

B. As adj.: Relating or pertaining to Friesland.

frisk, *friske, *fryske, v. i. [FRISK, a.]

*1. To leap, to skip, to start up.

"Put water into a glass, and wet your finger, and draw it round about the lip of the glass, pressing it somewhat hard; and after drawing it some few times about it, it will make the water frisk and sprinkle up in a fine dew."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

2. To dance, skip, leap, or gambol about in gayety; to frolic.

"And the gay grandsire, skilled in gestic lore,
Has frisked beneath the burden of threescore."

Goldsmith: The Traveler.

*3. To start or rise up suddenly and at odd times.

"Whether every one hath experimented this troublesome intrusion of some frisking ideas, which thus importune the understanding, and hinder it from being better employed, I know not."—*Locke*.

frisk, *friske, *frisze, a. & s. [O. Fr. *frisque*, from Icel. *frískr*=frisky; cogn. with Dan. & Sw. *frisk*; Eng. *fresh* (q. v.).]

A. As adj.: Lively, active, frisky.

B. As subst.: A frolic, a gambol; a fit of wanton gayety.

"Checks us in the frisks and lavalotes of our dancing blood."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. 1, res. 13.

***frisk'-al, s.** [Eng. *frisk*; -al.] A caper, a frolic, a gambol, a frisking.

***frisk'-ër, s.** [English *frisk*; -er.] One who frisks about; an inconstant or unsettled person; a wanton.

frisk'-ët, s. [Fr. *frisquette*, from the velocity or frequency of its motion.]

Print.: A rectangular frame having tapes, cords, or paper stretched across it for holding the sheet to the tympan. The frisket forms a frame round the form, and keeps the margin of the paper clean.

***frisk'-ett, s.** [Prob. a dimin. of Mid. Eng. *frosk* (A. S. *frosce*, *frox*; Icel. *froskr*; O. H. Ger. *frosz*; Ger. *frosche*)=a frog.] A young frog.

***frisk'-fûl, a.** [Eng. *frisky*; -ful(l).] Full of gambols or friskiness; frisky, frolicsome.

frisk'-i-ly, adv. [Eng. *frisky*; -ly.] In a frisky, frolicsome manner; gayly, briskly.

***frisk'-in, s.** [Eng. *frisk*; -in.] A gay, frisky person.

frisk'-i-nëss, s. [Eng. *frisky*; -ness.] The quality of being frisky, or frolicsome; gayety, briskness, liveliness.

frisk'-y, a. [Eng. *frisk*; -y.] Gay, brisk, lively, frolicsome.

***fris'-lët, s.** [Appar. a dimin. of *frizzle* (q. v.).] A small ruffle.

frist, *freste, *fryst, v. i. & t. [A. S. *fristan*; Icel. *fresta*; Ger. *fristen*.]

***A. Intrans.:** To delay, to remain for awhile.

B. Transitive:

1. To put off for a time.

2. To lend, to give, or sell upon credit.

***fris-telle, s.** [O. Fr. *frestel*.] A flute, a pipe.

***fris-ûre, s.** [Fr.] A curling or frizzling of the hair.

frit, s. [Fr. *fritte*; Ital. *fritta*, from *frit*, *fritto*, pa. par. of *frìre*, *friggere*=to fry, from Lat. *frigo*.] [FRY, v.]

Glass-mak.: A calcined mixture of sand and fluxes ready to be melted in a crucible to form glass. The term is also applied to other vitreous combinations or compositions for use in manufacturing. It is not applied to manufactured articles, but to those in course of conversion, as the calcined kelp and lead, which are ingredients in the glaze of Delft-ware (q. v.).

frit-brick, s.

Glass-mak.: A lump of calcined glass materials, which have been united and brought to a pasty condition in a reverberatory furnace preliminary to the perfect vitrification in the melting-pot. [FRITTING-FURNACE.]

frit-mixer, s. A horizontal cylinder with oblique beaters, or a box with semi-cylindrical bottom and a rotating shaft with beaters or stirring arms.

frit, v. t. [FRIT, s.] To expose to a dull red heat for the purpose of calcination, as materials for making glass. [FRITTING-FURNACE.]

frith (1), firth, s. [Icel. *fjörðr* (pl. *fjörðir*)=a bay, a firth; Dan. *fjord*; Sw. *fjärd*; Norw. *fjord*; allied to Lat. *portus*=a harbor.] [POET, s.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

"Lands intersected by a narrow frith
Abhor each other."—*Coopers: Task*, ii. 16, 17.

2. A kind of weir for catching fish.

"The Wear is a frith reaching through the Ose, from the land to low water mark."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*.

II. Geog.: An estuary, as the Frith of Tay, the Frith of Forth, the Frith of Clyde. The word was originally Scotch, but being inserted in maps it has now become also an English geographical term.

frith (2), *frithe, *fryth, *firthe, s. [A. S. *frith*, *fryðh*=peace, refuge; cogn. with O. S. *fridhu*; O. Fris. *fretho*, *frede*, *ferd*; Dut. *vrede*; Icel. *fridhr*; Sw. & Dan. *fred*; cf. Wel. *fridda*=a forest.]

*1. Peace, security.

"Thou wundest Abram in welthe and in frith."
Genesis and Exodus, 789.

*2. An inclosed wood, as a deerpark.

"Ye huntieth i thes kinges frithe."
Layamon, i. 61.

*3. A forest, a wood.

"In the tuftyd frith and in the mossy fell."
Drayton: Polyolbion, s. 17.

4. A small field taken out of a common.

***frithe, *frith-en, v. t.** [A. S. *frithian*; O. S. *frithôn*; O. Fris. *frethia*, *frithia*, *ferdia*; O. H. Ger. *gafridon*; Icel. *fridha*; Sw. *freda*; Dan. *frede*.] [FRITH (2), s.]

1. To set free, to deliver.

2. To shield, to defend, to protect.

3. To inclose.

4. To spare.

***friths'-plôt, s.** [Eng. *frith* (2), and *plot*.] A plot of land inclosing some sacred object, as a well, stone, &c., so as to afford a sanctuary to criminals.

***frith'-stool, s.** [Eng. *frith* (2), and *stool*.] The same as *FREDSTOLE* (q. v.).

***frith'-y, *fryth-y, a.** [Eng. *frith* (2); -y.] Woody, wooded.

frit-il-lâ-ri-a, s. [From Lat. *fritellus*=a dice-box, which the checkered petals resemble.]

Bot.: A genus of Liliacæ, tribe Tulipæ. The bulbs are often clustered, the leaves sessile, not sheathing, the flowers drooping, the perianth campanulate, anthers attached to the filament above the base in front, the style three-cleft at the apex, the capsule three-celled, three-valved oblong, seeds many, flat. About thirty species are known. One is *Fritillaria meleagris*, the Common Fritillary or Snake's-head, found in moist meadows; the flowers are tessellated with dull purple, occasionally almost colorless.

frit'-il-lar-y, s. [FRITILLARIA.]

1. Bot.: The English name of the genus *Fritillaria* (q. v.).

2. Entomology:

(1) Various butterflies divided by Stainton into Large and Small Fritillaries. The genus *Argynnis*, or the sub-family *Argynnidi*, ranked under the family Nymphalidæ. *Argynnis paphia* is the Silver-washed Fritillary, *A. aglaia* the Dark-green Fritillary, *A. lathonia* the Queen of Spain Fritillary, *A. selene* the Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary.

"The white admirals and silver-washed fritillaries flit around every bramble-bed."—*C. Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. xxiii.

(2) The genus *Nemeobius*, one of the Erycinidæ. *Nemeobius lucina* is the Burgundy Fritillary. (Stainton.)

***frit'-i-nân-çy, s.** [Lat. *fritinnio*=to twitter.] A chirping or twittering as of an insect.

"The note or fritinnacy thereof is far more shrill than the locust, and its life short."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. iii.

fritt, s. [FRIT, s.]

frit-tër, *fret-ure, *frit-ure, *fret-our, *frit-ur, *fret-ure, *fryt-er, *fryt-owr, *fryt-owre, s. [Fr. *friture*=a frying, a dish of fried fish; O. Fr. *frit*=fried, from Lat. *fritus*, pa. par. of *frigo*=to fry (q. v.); Ital. *frittella*; Sp. *fritilla*=a pancake, *fritura*=a dish of fried meat.]

1. A small piece of meat, apples, &c., fried in batter.

"Keep it from pasty baked or flying,
From broiling steak, or fritters frying."

Swift: To Dr. Sheridan; On his Art of Punning.

2. A small piece; a fragment; a bit.

"If you strike a solid body that is brittle, as glass or sugar, it breaketh not only where the immediate force is, but breaketh all about into shivers and fritters."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

3. A cheesecake. (*Ainsworth*.)

frit-tër, v. t. [FRITTER, s.]

1. Lit.: To cut meat, &c., into small pieces to be fried.

2. Fig.: To break up into small particles, pieces, or fragments.

¶ To fritter away: To waste away by little and little, frivolously, or in trifles.

"How prologues into prefaces decay,
And these to notes are frittered quite away."

Pope: Dunciad, i. 277, 278.

fritt'-ing, pr. par. or a. [FRIT, v.]

fritting-furnace, s.

Glass-mak.: A reverberatory furnace in which the materials for making glass are calcined (fritted) as a process preliminary to melting. The object is to effect a partial union of the silicic acid and alkali, to avoid volatilization of the latter in the subsequent vitrification. The materials (sand, chalk, soda-ash, and cullet) being introduced into the furnace, the temperature is gradually raised for three hours. The pasty mixture is stirred, and the temperature increased to incipient fusion. The stuff is then raked out and transferred to the melting-pot, or is placed in cast-iron trays, cut into blocks with a spade, and stored away as frit-bricks.

fritzsche'-ite, s. [Named after Fritzsche, who analyzed it.]

Min.: A vitreous or pearly reddish-brown or hyacinth mineral, its hardness 2-2½, its specific gravity 3.50. It has in its composition oxide of uranium, protoxide of manganese, vanadic acid, phosphoric acid and water. Found in Bohemia and Saxony. (Dana.)

***friv'-al, a.** [FRIVOLOUS.]

***friv'-ile, v. t.** [Fr. *frivole*=frivolous.] To annul, to set aside; to declare frivolous.

***friv'-il-ism, s.** [Fr. *frivol(e)*=frivolous; Eng. suff. -ism.] Frivolity, frivolousness.

friv'-öl-i-ty, s. [Fr. *frivolité*, from *frivole*=frivolous (q. v.).] The French word *frivolité* does not appear in either edition of the *Dictionary of the Academy*, as if it had not rooted itself in the language till after their publication. (*Trench: English Past and Present*, pp. 38, 39.) The seventh edition (1878), in which it finds a place, had not been published when Trench wrote. The quality or state of being frivolous, insignificant or trifling; frivolous or trifling behavior; unbecoming levity of manner or disposition.

"Upon his eye sate something of reproof,
That kept at least frivolity aloof."

Byron: Lara, l. 7.

friv'-ö-loüs, *friv'-i-loüs, a. [Lat. *frivulus*=silly, trifling; properly, rubbed away, broken as shers, from *frivo*=to rub; Fr. *frivole*; Ital. & Sp. *frivolo*.]

1. Trifling; slight; of little or no moment; trivial; not worth notice; insignificant; petty.

"Instead of other answer to the frivolous accusations."
—*Milton: Animad. upon Remonstr. Def.*, § 4.

2. Given or inclined to unbecoming levity or trifling.

"In conversation frivolous, in dress Extreme."
Cooper: Task, ii. 379.

¶ For the difference between *frivolous* and *trifling*, see TRIFLING.

friv'-ö-loüs-ly, adv. [Eng. *frivolous*; -ly.] In a frivolous or trifling manner.

"Select by trouble, frivolously nice."
Parnell: To Viscount Bolingbroke.

friv'-ö-loüs-nëss, s. [English *frivolous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being frivolous; insignificant.

"To judge of the weight or frivolousness."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. 1, pt. 1.

friz, s. & v. [FRIZZ, s. & v.]

frize, s. [FRIEZE.]

friz'-el, s. [FRIZZEL (2), s.] The movable plate of steel placed vertically above the pan of a gun-lock to receive the blow of the snap-hance; the form of flint-lock which superseded the wheel-lock.

friz-zët-te, s. [Eng. *friz*; -ette.] A pad of frizzled hair or silk worn by women under the real hair to stuff it out to the shape required by fashion; a small curl or friz of hair.

"Moreover, she was not quite sure but that one of her frizzettes was coming out."—*Surtees: Ask Mamma*, ch. xxiii.

frizz, friz, v. t. [Fr. *friser*=to curl.]

1. Ord. Lang.: To curl, to crisp; to form into small curls with a crimping-iron.

"With your great wig so frizzed, and yet so beggarly."
—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 2.

II. Technically:

1. Fabrics: To form into little knobs, burs, or prominences, like the nap of cloth. [FRIZZING-MACHINE.]

2. Leather Manuf.: To treat leather by the process of frizzing (q. v.).

böil, böy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tjon, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

frizz, friz, s. [FRIZZ, v.] Anything frizzed or curled, as a wig; curled hair.

"While a full wildness of friz
Became the lawyer's cunning phiz."

Combe: *Dr. Syntax*, ii. 2.

frizz-ër, s. [Eng. *frizz*; -er.] One who or that which frizzes. [FRIZZING-MACHINE.]

frizz-lîng, pr. par., a. & s. [FRIZZ, v.]
A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: The act of curling or crisping.

II. Technically:

1. *Leather-manuf.*: A process to which chamois and wash-leather are subjected after the skins are unhaird, bated, scraped, fleshed, and raised. It consists in rubbing the skins with pumice-stone or a blunt knife till the appearance of the grain is entirely removed, the surface softened, and an even thickness obtained throughout.

2. *Fabric*: A peculiar finish given to certain kinds of cloth. [FRIZZING-MACHINE.]

frizzing-machine, s.

1. *Fabric*: A machine on which the nap of woolen cloth is formed into a number of little prominences or tufts.

2. *Wood-work*: A bench with a circular cutter-head slightly protruding above the working surface, and adapted to dress boards which are passed over it.

friz-zle, *frisle, v. t. & i. [A frequent. from *frizz* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To curl or crisp as hair; to frizz.

"Ancient matrons with their frizzled towers,
And gray religious maids."

Gay: *Ecolagues; The Toilet*.

2. To cook, as a rasher.

3. Intrans.: To become frizzled or curled up.

friz-zle (1), s. [FRIZZLE, v.] A curl; a lock of hair curled or crisped.

"To rumple her laces, her frizzles, and her bobins."—*Milton: Animad. upon Remonstrant's Defence*, § 1.

***friz-zle (2), s.** [A corrupt. of *Fr. fusil*.]

1. The steel used for striking fire by means of a flint.

2. The hammer of a gun or pistol.

friz-zlër, s. [Eng. *frizzl(e)*; -er.] One who or that which frizzles.

friz-zlîng, *fris-îlîng, pr. par., a. & s. [FRIZ-ZLE, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act or process of curling or crisping; a curl, a frizzle.

"Upon meretricious paintings, frislings, pouldrings, attyrings, and the like, many squander away their very choicest morning hours, more fit for study and devotion than such vnchristian practices."—*Prynne: 1 Histrio-Mastix*, vi. 1.

friz-zlÿ, a. [Eng. *frizzl(e)*; -y.] Curled or crisped; frizzled.

friz-züre, s. [Fr. *frisure*.] A dressing or curling.

"His hair had not received the fashionable frizzure."—*Graves: Spiritual Quizote*, bk. v., ch. vi.

friz-zÿ, a. [Eng. *frizz*; -y.] Frizzed, frizzled, rough.

"Gray-besprinkled hair of frizzly thickness."—*G. Elliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xi.

frö, *fra, *frae, prep. & adv. [Icel. *frá*=from; cogn. with Dan. *fra*; A. S. *from*.] [FROM.]

***A. As prep.**: From, away.

"After that bataille Egbricht, thus herd I say,
Seized Kent & Estsex, Southsex & Surray,
& alle the grete lond, fro Douer to Grymsby."

Robert de Brunne, p. 15.

B. As adv.: From, away, back, or backward; only in the phrase to and fro=forward and backward, hither and thither.

"I was employed in passing to and fro
About relieving of the sentinels."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. I., ii. 1.*

***fröar-ÿ, a.** [FRÖRY.] Frozen, stiff, rigid.

"The foaming steed with froary bit to steare."

Fairfax: *Godfrey of Boulogne*, bk. ii., s. 40.

fröck, *frok, *frokke, *frog, *frogge, s. [O. Fr. *froc*, from Low Lat. *frocus*, *flocus*=a monk's frock, prob. from being made of wool.] [FLOCK, s.]

1. An ecclesiastical dress worn by monks. [UN-FROCK.]

"Longe sleeves down to the feet, lyche a monkes frokke."—*Maundeville*, p. 153.

2. A kind of loose garment; formerly applied to a loose coat worn by men, now confined to a gown worn by females and children.

"He likewise gives a frock or livery,
That aptly is put on."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 4.

***3. A covering of any kind.**

"Chalybean tempered steel, and frock of mail."

Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 133.

4. A sort of worsted netting worn by sailors, often in lieu of a shirt. (*Scotch.*)

"The stocking manufacture is now carried to considerable extent. Besides stockings they make frocks, mitts, and all sorts of hosiery."—*Thom: Hist. Aberd.*, ii. 250.

frock-coat, s. A kind of body-coat for men, having broad skirts, the same length before and behind; a surtout.

frocked, s. [Eng. *frock*; -ed.] Clothed in or wearing a frock.

***fröck-lëss, s.** [Eng. *frock*; -less.] Without a frock.

***fröe (1), s.** [Dut. *vrouw*; Ger. *frau*=a woman, a wife.] A frow; a slattern; a dirty, coarse woman. [FROW (1).]

"Those raging frantic froes,
For Bacchus feast's prepared."

Drayton: *Muses' Elysium*, Nymph. 4.

fröe (2), s. [FROW (2), s.]

frög (1), *frogge, *frugge, *froge, s. [A. S. *froga*; Dan. & Sw. *frö*; Ger. *frosch*.]

Zoölogy:

1. *Sing.*: The English name of the amphibious genus *Rana*, and particularly of the species *Rana temporaria*, or Common Frog. The genus *Rana* is distinguished from its congeners by having the tongue and tympanum distinct, the skin smooth, and the toes without claws; they are, however, pointed, and the hinder feet are united almost to the tips by a membrane. The species are numerous; they are widely distributed over the globe, many inhabiting tropical regions. The common frog is too well known to require description. It is found at the genial period of the year, burying itself at the approach of winter, in the mud at the bottom of ponds, and reappearing early in spring. In the month of March it lays its eggs, which are enveloped in a gelatinous material, in water, where they float. Each female deposits from six hundred to twelve hundred eggs a year. By April they have greatly increased in size and are becoming hatched. The immature frogs which come forth are called tadpoles. They have tails, no legs, breathe by gills, and are aquatic. Six or eight weeks later the legs are fully developed, the tail is absorbed, and they quit the water, remaining, however, in its vicinity to the last. The common frog is found in most parts of this country, in Europe, in the northern parts of Asia, and in the North of Africa. *Rana esculenta* is the Eatable frog, common on the European continent. *R. pipiens* is the Bull-frog of North America, and *R. clamitans* the Grunting or Argus Frog.

2. *Pl. Frogs*: The family *Ranidae*, of which *Rana* is the type. They have a thick body, destitute of a tail; feet four, long, muscular, and adapted for leaping; the larva elongate, fish-like, tailed, and without legs; the gills four on each side. The family does not include the Tree Frogs, which are ranked as *Hylidae* (q. v.).

"Yield me an hostry mongst the croking frogs."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. x. 23.

2. *Farr.*: A kind of tender horny substance growing in the middle of a horse's foot, dividing into two branches, which run like a fork toward the heel.

"The heel broad, the frog thin and small."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. cxliii.

¶ According to Prof. Skeat, the word in sense 2 is a corruption of *fork*; if so, that sense should be referred to *Frog* (3) (q. v.).

frog-cheese, s.

Bot.: One of the larger puff-balls when young. (*Berkeley.*)

frog-crab, s.

Zool.: The crustacean genus *Ranina*, one species of which can climb trees.

frog-current, s.

Elect.: The name given by Matteucci to animal electricity.

frog-eater, s. A term of contempt for a Frenchman.

frog-fly, s. The same as *FROGHOPPER* (q. v.).

frog-orchis, s.

Bot.: *Habenaria* or *Gymnadenia viridis*. It has several leaves, and green flowers with a short spur. It is found in hilly meadows in Northern Europe and Asia, and in this country.

frog-plate, s.

1. An accessory to the compound microscope in which the web of a frog's foot is exposed on the stage, to exemplify the circulation of the blood.

2. The same as *FROG* (3) (q. v.).

frog-shell, s.

Zool.: The molluscous genus *Ranella* (q. v.). It belongs to the family *Muricidae*.

frog-spit, frog-spittle, s.

Zool.: The spittle-like substance seen enveloping the larva of the Cuckoospit frog-hopper. (*Aphrophora spumaria*.)

frog's-foot, s.

Bot.: The genus *Lemna*.

frog's-march, s.

1. A crawling on hands and knees.

"He had had a frog's-march—that is to say, on hands, belly, and knees."—*Sir S. Laikeman: What I saw in Kuffir-Land*, p. 20.

2. The being carried by two or four men face downward, a method often employed by policemen with violent drunken men. (*Slang.*)

"Treating a refractory toper to the frog's-march, by carrying him, face downward, to the station."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

frog (2), s. [Port. *froco*=a flock of wool or of silk; Lat. *flocus*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Lace wrought round a buttonhole.

"With tabby lined, and frogs complete."

Anstey: *Pleasers' Guide*, lect. vii.

2. *Military*:

(1) A button or toggle of spindle-shape, and covered with silk or other material, which is passed through a loop on the opposite side of the breast of a military cloak or overcoat, serving to fasten the two breasts together.

(2) The loop of a bayonet or sword scabbard.

"In a kind of frog on either side of this [belt] hung a little saw and hatchet."—*De Foe: Robinson Crusoe*, p. 158 (ed. 1858).

frög (3), s. [A corrupt. of *fork*, from the shape.]

Rail. Engin.: A section of rail at a point where rails diverge, or one track leads to two branches. A cross-frog is one placed at a rectangular intersection of railroad tracks.

frög (4), s. [Etym. doubtful.] A young horse, more than one, but less than two years old.

frög (5), s. [Etym. doubtful.] A flying shower of sleet or snow. (*Scotch.*)

frög (1), v. t. [FROG (2), s.] To fasten or ornament with a frog.

"City clerks in frogged coats."—*Lytton*.

frög (2), v. t. [FROG (5), s.] To snow or sleet at intervals. (*Scotch.*)

frög-bit, s. [A translation of Lat. *Morus ranæ* as the name of the best-known species (see def.). Why so called is uncertain.]

Bot.: The genus *Hydrocharis* (q. v.), and specially *H. morsus ranæ*, or European frogbit. It has orbiculate, reniform leaves, and flowers in July and August.

¶ *American frog bit*:

Bot.: The genus *Linnobium*.

***frög-ër-ÿ, s.** [Eng. *frog*; -ery.] A place where frogs abound.

frög-fish, s. [Eng. *frog*, and *fish*.]

Ichthyology:

1. The genus *Batrachus*, which belongs to the family *Lophidae*. They have a horizontally-flattened head, broader than the body, a deeply-cleft mouth, which is often furnished with filaments, the operculum and suboperculum spinous, the anterior dorsal fin short, and supported by three spinous rays. They keep themselves hidden in the sand, like the fishing frog, *Lophius piscatorius*, and surprising their prey, inflict dangerous wounds with their spinous rays. *Batrachus grunniens* (the *Cottus grunniens* of Linnaeus), so called from grunting when it is caught, is found in this country.

2. The genus *Chironectes* (q. v.), also belonging to the *Lophidae*.

3. A name for the Fishing Frog (q. v.).

frögged, pa. par. or a. [FROG, v.]

frög-g-lîng, s. [FROG, v.] A kind of braid on a coat.

frög-grass, s. [Eng. *frog*, and *grass*.]

Bot.: (1) *Salicornia herbacea*; (2) *Juncus bufonius*.

***frög-gÿ, a.** [English *frog*; -y.] Abounding in frogs.

***frög-hood, s.** [Eng. *frog*; -hood.] The state or condition of a frog.

"To have his froghood called in question."

Smart: *The Duellist*.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wöt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wöre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

frög'-hōp-pērs, *s. pl.* [Eng. *frog*, and *hopper*.]

Entom.: The sub-section Cicadellina, or the family Cercopidae, ranked under the Homopterous sub-order of Insects. The name frog hopper refers partly to the form of their body, partly to their leaping powers, which are great; this power arises from the length of their hind legs. The Common Frog hopper is *Aphrophora spumaria*; another species often met with in gardens is *A. bifasciata*. The larva of these insects, which resembles that of the parent in most respects except in the want of wings, envelops itself in a froth resembling human spittle. All must have often observed this on plants.

frög'-lēt-tūce, *frog's lettuce*, *s.* [English *frog*, and *lettuce*.]
Bot.: *Potamogeton densus*.

***frög'-līng**, *s.* [Eng. *frog*; dimin. suff. *-ling*.] A little frog.

"The wormlings of the earth, nor the froglings of the water."—*Jarvis: Don Quixote*, pt. i, bk. iii., ch. iv.

frög'-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *frog*, and *wort*.]

Botany:

1. A name sometimes given to the genus *Ranunculus* (q. v.). (*Paxton*.)
2. Several species of *Orchis*, specially *O. mascula* and *O. morio*. (*Holdich*; *Britten & Holland*.)

fröl'-ic, ***fröl'-ick**, ***frol'-icke**, *a. & s.* [Dut. *vrolijk*; Ger. *fröhlich*, from *froh*=joyous, glad; O. Sax. *frāh*; O. H. Ger. *fro*; O. Fris. *fro*.]

***A. As adjective**:

1. Gay, merry, frisky, frolicsome, full of pranks or mirth; dancing about.

"The gambols of each frolic child."

Scott: Marmion, i. (Intro.)

2. Accompanied with merriment.

"Belshazzar was gulping down his frolic cups and taking his fill of earthly pleasures."—*Bp. Beveridge*, vol. ii., ser. 137.

B. As substantive:

1. A wild prank; a merry, frolicsome flight.
"Make 'em an appointment 'twixt jest and earnest; 'twill look like a frolick."—*Fanbrugh: Provoked Wife*, iii.

2. A scene of gayety or mirth; a merry-making.
"The buzzing insects frolic in the air."—*Waters*.

***3. A plaything**:

"With such fruit as a frolick in her hand."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, IV. vii. 40.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *frollic*, *gambol*, and *prank*: "The *frollic* is a merry, joyous entertainment; the *gambol* is a dancing, light entertainment; the *prank* is a froakish, wild entertainment. Laughing, singing, noise, and feasting, constitute the *frollic* of the careless mind; it belongs to a company; conceit, levity, and trick, in movement, gesture, and contrivance, constitute the *gambol*; it belongs to the individual; adventure, eccentricity, and humor, constitute the *prank*; it belongs to one or many. One has a *frollic*; one plays a *gambol*, or a *prank*. *Frollic* is the diversion of human beings only; *gambol* and *prank* are likewise applicable to the brutes: a kitten plays its *gambols*; a horse, a monkey, and a squirrel, will play its *pranks*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

frollic-gambol, *s.* A frolic, a gambol, a frisk.

fröl'-ic, ***fröl'-ick**, *v. i.* [FROLIC, *a.*] To play wild pranks; to frisk, or caper about; to indulge in frolicsome mirth.

***fröl'-ic-fāl**, *a.* [Eng. *frollic*; *-fāl*(l).] Full of frolics or wild pranks; frolicsome; playful.

fröl'-icked, *pa. par. or a.* [FROLIC, *v.*]

fröl'-ic-klīng, *pr. par. or particip. adj.* [FROLIC, *verb.*]

***fröl'-ic-kŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *frollic*; *-y*.] Merry, frolicsome.

***fröl'-ic-lŷ**, ***fröl'-ick-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *frollic*; *-ly*.] In a frolicsome, merry manner; with frolics or wild pranks; gayly; merrily.

***fröl'-ic-nēss**, ***fröl'-ick-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *frollic*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being frolicsome; wild pranks or frolics; playfulness.

fröl'-ic-sōme, ***fröl'-ick-sōme**, *a.* [Eng. *frollic*; *-some*.] Full of frolics or wild pranks; given to frolicking; merry; playful.

***fröl'-ic-sōme-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *frollicsome*; *-ly*.] In a frolicsome manner; with frolics.

fröl'-ic-sōme-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *frollicsome*; *-ness*.] The quality of being frolicsome or given to wild pranks; gayety, playfulness.

frōm, ***fram**, ***frome**, *prep. & adv.* [A. S. *from*, *fram*, cogn. with Icel. *fram*=forward; Sw. *fram*=forth, *frām*=from; Dan. *frem*=forth, *frā*=from; O. H. Ger. *fram*=forth, from; Gothic *fram*=from, from the root *far*=to go on, to fare (q. v.).]

A. As preposition:

I. Of place, distance, separation, &c.

1. Down from; out of toward another place.

"No man hath ascended up into heaven, but he that came down from heaven, even the son of man which is in heaven."—*John* iii. 13.

2. Noting transmission.

"The messengers from our sister and the king."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 2.

3. Out of; noting emission.

"The most high
Eternal Father, from his secret cloud
Amidst, in thunder uttered thus his voice."
Milton: P. L., x. 32.

4. Out of; noting abstraction or withdrawal.

"Clarissa drew, with tempting grace,
A two-edged weapon from the shining case."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, iii. 128.

5. Away from; noting removal, withdrawal, or departure.

"In fetters one the barking porter tied,
And took him trembling from his sovereign's side."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, vi. 536.

6. Noting deliverance, freedom, or exemption.

"It has peace, and much secures the mind
From all attacks of evil, proving still
A faithful barrier."
Cooper: Task, iii. 680.

7. Noting procession, descent, or birth.

"Thus the hard and stubborn race of man
From animated rock and flint began."
Blackmore: Creation, bk. 1.

8. Noting the place or person whence something comes or is brought.

"The king is coming, and I must speak with him from the bridge. How now, Fluellen, cam'st thou from the bridge?"—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. 6.

9. Out of; noting extraction.

"From high Meonia's rocky shores I came,
Of poor descent: Acetes is my name."
Addison.

10. Away from; noting the distance between.

"I was further from my loue
Than erthe is from the heauen above."
Göwer: C. A. (Prol.)

11. Away or separated from; not near; without.

"To die by thee were but to die in jest:
From thee to die, were torture more than death."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iii. 2.

12. Up; noting ascent from; as, He leaped from the ground.

13. Followed by to: noting succession or progression.

"These motions we must examine from first to last, to find out what was the form of the earth."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth*.

14. At the hands of.

"I cannot truckle to a fool of state,
Nor take a favor from the man I hate."
Churchill: Epistle to W. Hogarth.

***15. Contrary to; not in accord with.**

"Anything so overdone is from the purpose of playing; whose end, both at the first and now, was and is to hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

16. Noting change.

"Transformed from a fair damyselle into likeness of a dragon."—*Maundeville*, p. 23.

II. Of time: Since; beginning with.

"The flood was not the cause of mountains, but there were mountains from the creation."—*Raleigh: History of the World*.

III. Of cause and effect:

1. Out of; noting the cause or ground of anything.

"They who believe that the praises which arise from valor are superior to those which proceed from any other virtues, have not considered."—*Dryden*.

2. Because of; noting the reason or motive of an act or effect.

"That fixed mind
And high disdain, from sense of injured merit,
That with the mightiest raised me to contend,"
Milton: P. L., i. 98.

3. After; noting derivation or source.

"I lay the deep foundations of a wall,
And Enos, named from me, the city call."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, iii. 28.

4. Noting the source or origin.

"Go, from the creatures thy instructions take."
Pope: Essay on Man, iii. 172.

5. Noting progression from premises to inferences.

***B. As adv.**: Away.

"The falling from of his friends."

Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

¶ From is largely used in conjunction with other prepositions and adverbs; instances of this kind are: from above, from afar, from amidst, from

among, from beneath, from beyond, from behind, from far, from high, from hence, from thence, from whence (in these last three the from is superfluous), from off, from out of, from under, from where, from without, from within.

From time to time: At intervals, now and then.

The following are now obsolete:

From forth: Out of, from.

"Young Aretus, from forth his bridal bower,
Brought the full laver o'er their hands to pour."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, iii. 557.

From out: Out from, forth from, from.

"The king with angry threatenings from out a window
commanded his guard and the rest of his soldiers
to hasten their death."—*Sidney: Arcadia*.

***from-shapen**, *a.* Misshapen.

***frōm'-ward**, ***fram-ward**, ***from-mard**, ***vrom-mard**, *adj., prep. & adv.* [A. S. *framweard*=away from.]

A. As adj.: Turned away, separated.

B. As prep.: From, away from; the opposite of toward.

"Thiderward heo comen fromweard heore theoden."
Layamon, iii. 89.

C. As adv.: Onward, on.

"Fro thenns fromweard, thei ben alle obeysant to him."
—*Maundeville*, p. 197.

frōnd, *s.* [From Lat. *frons* (genit. *frondis*)=a leafy branch, a green bough; foliage.]

Bot.: A combination of leaf and stem, as in many liverworts and algae. It is often applied, but erroneously, to ferns bearing their seeds on the back of the leaf, and Linnaeus extended its application to palms—a use of the word not quite abandoned.

frōnd, *v. t.* [FROND, *s.*] To furnish with fronds.

frōnd'-ēd, *pa. par. or adj.* [FROND, *s.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective: Furnished or provided with fronds.

"I know not where His islands lift
Their fronded palms in air;
I only know I cannot drift
Beyond His love and care."

J. G. Whittier.

frōn-dā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *frondatio*.] A stripping off of leaves, a pruning.

"Lastly frondation or the taking off some of the luxuriant branches and sprays of such trees, especially of whose leaves are profitable for cattle, is a kind of pruning."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, ch. xxviii.

frōnde, *s.* [Fr.=a sling.] The name given to a party in France, who, during the minority of Louis XIV., waged civil war with the Court party headed by Anne of Austria and Cardinal Mazarin. The name was given to the party from the dread in which Mazarin was held by the malcontents. They were compared to the street boys of Paris, who were ready enough to use their slings in the absence of the guardians of the peace, but who made off when those officers appeared.

***frōnd'-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *frondens*, *pr. par. of frondeo*=to put forth leaves, to be green; *frons*=a leaf.] Covered with leaves.

***frōn-dēs'-ce**, *v. i.* [Lat. *frondesco*, *freq. of frondeo*=to put forth leaves, to be green.] To unfold leaves, as plants; to come into leaf.

frōn-dēs'-ce, *s.* [Eng. *frondesc(e)*; *-ence*.] The act of unfolding leaves; a coming into leaf.

frōn-deūr, *s.* [Fr.= (1) a partisan of the Fronde (q. v.); (2) a slinger.]

1. A member of the Fronde.
2. A member of the opposition; an opponent of the government.

frōn-dif-ēr-ōūs, *a.* [Eng. *frond*, *i* connective, and Lat. *fero*=to bear.]
Bot.: Producing leaves.

frōn-dip'-a-roūs, *a.* [Eng. *frond*, *i* connective, and *pario*=to bear, to bring forth.]

Bot.: A term used to denote a plant which produces leaves instead of fruit.

***frōn-div'-ō-roūs**, *a.* [Eng. *frond*, *i* connective, and Lat. *voro*=to eat, to devour.] Feeding on fronds.

***frōnd'-lēt**, *s.* [Eng. *frond*; dimin. suff. *-lēt*.] A little frond.

frōnd'-ōse, *a.* [Eng. *frond*; *-ose*.]

Botany:

1. Covered with leaves; bearing a great number of leaves.

2. A term applied to Cryptogams, with foliaceous or leaf-like expansions. (*Figuer*.)

†frondose-ferns, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The same as club-mosses (*Lycopodiaceae*).

bōll, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chīn**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thīs**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-gion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

frond'-ous, *a.* [Lat. *frons* (genit. *frondis*), and Eng., &c., suff. -ous.]
Bot. & Hort.: Leafy; producing leaves and flowers on one organ. (Used occasionally in describing abnormally luxuriant states of roses and anemones.)

frōng, *s.* [Lat.=the forehead, the brow, the front.]

Anat.: That part of the visage which extends from one temple to the other, and is comprised in a vertical direction between the roots of the hair and the superciliary ridges.

frōnt, ***frount**, ***frownt**, ***frunt**, ***frunte**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *front*=the forehead, from Lat. *frontem* (accus. of *frons*); Port. & Ital. *fronte*; Sp. *frente*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The forehead.

"His face long and broad also,
 His front large enough."

Life of Becket, 1, 195.

* (2) The face, the countenance.

"Magnus his ample front sublime uprears."

Byron: College Examination.

(3) The front or side of anything directed or looking forward; the forepart.

"The prince approached the door,
 Possessed the porch, and on the front above
 He fixed the fatal bough."

Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, vi. 365.

(4) The foremost or most advanced part.

"A band of strong and sinewy bows
 Out of the army picked; the front of all the field."

Drayton: Polyolbion, s. 22.

(5) The van of an army.

"Twixt host and host but narrow space was left,
 A dreadful interval! and front to front
 Presented."

Milton: P. L., vi. 105.

(6) A position directly before the face of a person or the foremost part of a thing.

"Placed him on the floor of the court in front of his mother."—*Dickens: Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxxiv.

(7) A room in the front part of a house.

"Mr. Bob Sawyer embellished one side of the fire in his first-floor front."—*Dickens: Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxxii.

2. Figuratively:

(1) An appearance; a show in the face, especially of boldness

"Yet the inhabitants showed a bold front; and their courage was stimulated by their preachers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(2) Impudence; shamelessness.

(3) A set of false hair or curls worn by ladies.

(4) A dickey for a shirt.

(5) The foremost part, the beginning.

"Phitomet in summer's front doth sing."

Shakesp.: Sonnet 102.

II. Technically:

1. *Fort.*: Two half-bastions and a curtain.

2. *Mil.*: The most advanced seat of operations.

B. As *adj.*: Relating to or situated in or at the front; as, a front rank, a front seat.

"She had placed in her front parlor-window a placard."—*Dickens: Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxxiv.

¶ For the difference between front and face, see FACE.

¶ To come to the front: To take a prominent position or rank.

front-door, *s.* The door in the front of a house; the principal entrance.

front-view, *s.* The appearance presented by any object when seen directly from the front, as opposed to a side or back view.

frōnt, *v. t. & i.* [FRONT, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

*1. To oppose or meet directly, or face to face; to encounter.

"You four shall front them in the narrow lane."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 2.

2. To stand or be situated opposite or in front of any place or thing.

"Stout Stanley fronts their right."

Scott: Marmion, vi. 24.

*3. To defy.

"Front him to his face."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. II., v. 1.

*4. To fortify or defend in front.

"Yonder walls that front your town."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iv. 5.

*5. To meet; to appear in the presence of.

6. To furnish or provide with a front; to supply a front to; as, to front a house with marble.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To stand or go foremost.

"I front but in that file

Where others tell steps with me."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

2. To stand or be situated with the face or front toward any object.

"Nor doth its entrance front in vain
 To old Iona's holy fane."

Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 10.

frōnt'-age (age as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *front*; -age.]

1. The front part of a building or other structure.

2. The extent of the front of anything.

frōnt'-ag-ēr (ag as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *frontag(e)*; -er.]

Law: One who owns the opposite side. (*Jacob.*)

frōnt'-al, *front-ale, *front-all, *frount-el, *a. & s.* [Fr.; Ital. *frontale*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Being in front; at or on the front.

"A movement upon that place, whether by frontal attack or threatening a flank, is among the probabilities of the ensuing week."—*London Standard*.

2. *Anatomy*:

(1) *Human*: Relating or belonging to, or in any way connected with the front.

(2) *Compar.*: Pertaining to the upper part of the third cranial segment, corresponding to the vertical part of the frontal bones in man. (*Huxley, &c.*) (See the compounds.)

(B. As *subst.*: (Lat. *frontale*, from *frons* (genit. *frontis*)=the forehead.)

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A frontlet; a fillet or band worn on the forehead.

"The bout and the barbet with frountel shule feghe." *Political Songs*, p. 154.

*2. A curtain of a bed.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: A small imitation of a roof over a small door or window.

2. *Ecclesiology*:

(1) *Prop.*: A hanging of embroidery covering the front of the altar, and varied in color, according to the festival; an antependium.

"Item, thre pece of hingaris for the chapel, of dammes of the hew of the orange and purple. Item, ane frontale of the samyne dammas frenyeit with silk."—*Inventories* (1539), p. 51.

(2) *Less Prop.*: A piece of metal or enamel work, or of mosaic, with gilding and jewelry, or of wood painted or carved or forming an arcade of images, and serving the same purpose as (1).

3. *Med.*: A bandage or topical application to the forehead.

"The torpedo, alive, stupefies at a distance; but after death produeth no such effect: which had they retained, they might have supplied opium, and served as frontals in phrenias."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

4. *Mil.*: A metal face-guard for a soldier.

frontal-angle, *s.*

Anat.: For def. see extract.

"When the skull rests upon a horizontal plane, the angle formed by the anterior surface of the frontal-bone with that plane, which may be called the frontal-angle, will afford at least as correct a means of estimating the degree of perfection of cranial development as what is commonly called the facial-angle."—*Humphreys: The Human Skeleton*, p. 245.

frontal-artery, *s.*

Anat.: One of the terminal branches of the ophthalmic artery. It passes from the orbit of its inner angle, and, ascending on the forehead, supplies the muscles, integuments, and pericranium, anastomosing with the artery of the opposite side.

frontal-bone, *s.*

Anat.: A bone, double in the fetus, single in the adult, situate at the base of the cranium, and at the superior part of the face. It forms the vault of the orbit, lodges the ethmoid bone in a notch in its middle part, and is articulated besides with the sphenoid, parietal, and nasal bones, the ossa unguis, superior maxillary, and malar bones.

frontal-eminence, *s.*

Anat.: The part forming the greatest convexity of the forehead on each side. It is separated by a slight depression from below from the superciliary ridge.

frontal-hammer, *s.*

Forg.: A forge-hammer lifted by a cam, acting upon a tongue immediately in front of the hammer-head.

frontal-lobe, *s.*

Anat.: That portion of the brain which is situated in front of the fissure of Rolando, and above the horizontal limb of the fissure of Sylvius.

frontal-nerve, *s.*

Anat.: The largest of the three branches of the ophthalmic nerve (q. v.).

frontal-sinuses, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two deep cavities in the substance of the frontal bone. They are separated by a median septum, and open below into the anterior cells of the ethmoid bone. They appear during the first year, and go on increasing in size up to old age.

frontal-suture, *s.*

Anat.: A suture between the two portions of the frontal bone. It occurs in children, and even in some adults it is not obliterated by ossification.

frōn'-tāte, frōn'-tāt-ēd, *a.* [Eng., &c., *front*; -ate, -ated.]

Bot.: Increasing in breadth; growing broader.

frōnt'-bōx, *s.* [Eng. *front* and *box* (q. v.).] A box in a theater from which there is a direct view on to the stage.

"That men may say, when we the frontbox grace,

Behold the first in virtue, as in face."

Pope: Rape of the Lock, v. 17.

frōnt'-ēd, *a.* [Eng. *front*; -ed.] Formed with or drawn up in a front.

"Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the goal

With rapid wheels, or fronted brigades form."

Milton: P. L., ii. 532.

*frōnt'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *front*; -er.]

Eccles.: A frontal (q. v.).

frōn'-tiēr, *fron-ter, *froun-tor, *s. & a.* [Fr. *frontière*, from Low Lat. *fronteria*, *frontaria*, from *frons* (genit. *frontis*)=a forehead, an exterior, a front; Ital. *frontiera*; Sp. *frontera*; Port. *fronteira*=a frontier.]

A. As substantive:

1. That part of a country which fronts or borders upon another; the border or the marches or extreme limit of a country.

"I upon my frontiers here

Keep residence." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 998.

*2. An outwork in fortification.

"Of palisadoes, frontiers, parapets."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., ii. 3.

*3. The forehead.

"Their bolstered hair, which standeth crested round their frontiers, and hangeth over their faces."—*Stubbes*.

*4. The extreme edge, limit, or border; the most remote part.

*5. The border, the edge of anything.

"In the frontor of the high stage."

Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 16.

B. As *adj.*: Of or pertaining to the frontier or border of a country; border.

"And so with readie minds and active bodies they breake through the frontier banks ever against them, whiles the enemies were amused on the fires that our men made."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 106.

¶ For the difference between frontier and border, see BORDER.

*frōn'-tiēr, *fron-tire, *v. i. & t.* [FRONTIER, *s.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. To stand on the frontier; to constitute a frontier or border.

2. To possess territories bordering on or forming a frontier to another.

B. Trans.: To place on the frontier; to surround, to hem in.

"Yet now that it is no more a border, nor frontired with enemies, why should such privileges be any more continued?"—*Spenser: View of the State of Ireland*.

frōn'-tignac, frōn'-tiniac (tignac, tiniac as tin-yac), *s.* [Fr. *Frontignan*. (See def.)] A kind of wine made at Frontignan in Hérault, France.

frōnt'-līg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FRONT, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act or state of standing or being placed facing or opposite to an object; the act of placing a front on; as, the fronting of a house with stone.

frōnt'-līg-lī, *adv.* [Eng. *fronting*; -ly.] In such a manner or position as to front or face some particular object; in a facing position; opposingly.

frōn'-tiniac (tiniac as tin-yac), *s.* [FRONTIGNAC.]

frōn'-tis-pièce, *fron-tis-pice, *s.* [Fr. *frontispice*, from Low Lat. *frontispicium*=a front view, a front; *frons* (genit. *frontis*)=a front, and *specio*=to see; Ital. *frontispizio*; Sp. *frontispicio*.] That which is seen in or at the front; as—

*1. The front of a house, the façade.

"But the greatest difficultie in this kinde of worke, was about the varie frontispice and maine litle-tree."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxxvi. ch. xiv.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ. Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. An engraving, drawing, or picture fronting the title-page of or at the beginning of a book.

"Thou'lt bear about a quire of wicked paper,
Defiled with sanctified rhimes,
And idols in the frontispiece!"

Curlewright: Ordinary, iii. 5.

*3. The front, the open visible space.

"The evening on the frontispiece of heaven
His mantle spreads with many colors gay."

Glover: On Sir Isaac Newton.

*4. The first view or sight.

"'Tis paradise to look

On the fair frontispiece of Nature's book."

Dryden: Britannia Rediviva, 107.

5. The face. (Slang.)

¶ The corrupt spelling, *frontispiece*, is due to an erroneous idea that the latter part of the word was the English *piece*.

*front-*lèss*, a. [English *front*; -*less*.] Wanting shame or modesty; full of effrontery, shameless.

"The Athenian's [Socrates'] modest irony was of another taste, and better suited to the decorum of conversation, than the Syrian's [Lucian] frontless buffoonery."—Hurd: On the Manner of Writing Dialogue. (Pref.)

*front-*lèss-ly*, adv. [English *frontless*; -*ly*.] In a shameless, barefaced manner; without shame or modesty.

front-*lèt*, s. [For *frontalet*, a dimin. from *frontal* (q. v.).]

1. A frontal, a small band or fillet worn on the forehead. (Scott: *Marmion*, vi. 3.)

*2. A face, an appearance.

"Of shorter limb, and frontlet more ornate,
Such the Silurian." Dyer: *The Fleece*, l.

front-*to*, in compos. [Lat. *frons* (genit. *frontis*).] Pertaining to the forehead.

fronto-parietal suture, s.

Anat.: A suture which connects the frontal and the parietal bones. It is called also the coronal suture.

frón-*tóá*, s. [Fr.]

Arch.: The decorated entrance to a building, consisting of a cornice supported by consoles and surmounted by a pediment.

front-*roòm*, s. [Eng.]

front, and room.] A room in the front of a house.

front-*ward*, adv.

[Eng. *front*, s.; -*ward*.] Directly, upward.

"Men define a man—
The creature who looks
frontward to the stars."

E. B. Browning: *Aurora Leigh*, vii.

*fróop-*plish*, a. [A modification of *frappish* (q. v.).] Peevish, cross, froward.

*fróre, a. & adv. [FRORE.]

A. As adj.: Frosty, frozen.

B. As adv.: Frostily, sharply, keenly.

*frórne, a. [A. S. *frören*, pa. par. of *fréosan*=to freeze; cogn. with Dut. *gevroren*, pa. par. of *vroesen*=to freeze; Ger. *gefroren*, pa. par. of *frieren*=to freeze (q. v.).] Frozen, congealed with cold.

*frór-*ý*, *fróar-*ý*, a. [English *fror(e)*; -*y*.] Frozen, frosted, rigid, or stiff with cold.

*frósh, *frosche, *froske, *frosse, s. [A. S. *frox*; O. H. Ger. *frosch*, *frosch*; Icel. *froskr*; Dut. *vorsch*.] [FROG (1), s.] A frog.

frost, *forst, *forste, s. [A. S. *forst*, from *fréosan*=to freeze; cogn. with Dut. *vorst*; Ger. *frost*; Icel., Dan. & Sw. *frost*.] [FREEZE, v.]

I. Literally:

1. The act or state of freezing or becoming frozen; the congelation of fluids by the loss or abstraction of heat.

2. That state of the atmosphere which causes fluids to freeze; severe cold, or frosty weather.

"The third day comes a frost, a killing frost."

Shakespeare: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

3. Frozen dew. [HOAR-FROST.]

*II. Fig.: Coldness, chilliness, or severity of manner or feeling.

¶ (1) *Black-frost*: [BLACK-FROST.]

¶ (2) *Hoar-frost*: [HOAR-FROST.]

frost-bearer, s. [CRYOPHOREUS.]

frost-bite, s. A state of numbness of any part of the body, but especially of the extremities, caused by exposure to extreme cold.

frost-blite, s.

Bot.: *Chenopodium album*.

frost-blue, s. A coarse variety of smalt.

frost-fish, s.

Ichthy.: A small fish, *Morrhua pruinosa*, common on the coasts of this country just after frost sets in, whence the English name. It is called also the Tom-cod.

frost-lamp, s. An oil-lamp placed beneath the oil-tube of an Argand lamp to keep the oil in a flowing condition on cold nights. It is used especially in lighthouses.

frost-mist, s. A mist caused in frosty weather through the freezing of the vapor in the atmosphere.

frost-smoke, s.

Meteor.: A smoke-like appearance occurring at times over the sea in the Arctic regions. It is congealed fog.

frost-weed, frost-wort, s.

Bot.: *Helianthemum canadense*, a rock rose about a foot high, with yellow flowers, growing in this country and in Canada. Late in the autumn ice crystals rise from the cracked bark of the root, whence it is named. It is sometimes used as an aromatic tonic.

frost, v. t. & i. [FROST, s.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To injure by frost; as, Growing vegetables are frosted.

2. To cover with hoar-frost.

"Hoary Thames, with frosted oziars crowned,
Was three long moons in icy fetters bound."

Gay: *Trivia*, ii. 369.

3. To rough up the nails in a horse's shoe to enable him to gain a firm foothold on frozen ground.

II. Figuratively:

1. To cover with any substance resembling frost; as, A cake is frosted with powdered sugar.

2. To make hoary or white; to whiten.

*B. Intrans.: To become frostbitten.

*frost-bite, v. t. [Eng. *frost*, and *bite*.]

1. To nip up or affect with frost; to make frost-bitten.

2. To expose to a frosty atmosphere.

frost-bit-ten, a. [Eng. *frost*, and *bitten* (q. v.).]

1. Lit.: Affected with or numbed by frost; nipped or withered by the frost.

*2. Fig.: Nipped, as plants by the frost.

frost-bound, a. [Eng. *frost*, and *bound*.] Bound or confined by frost.

frost-éd, a. [Eng. *frost*; -*ed*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Covered with frost or any substance resembling frost.

2. A term applied to the dead or lusterless appearance of gold, silver, or glass, when polishing the surface is omitted. It is supposed to resemble the hoar-frost, and hence the name. Frosted work is introduced as a foil or contrast to burnish work, in which the metal receives the full luster from the use of an agate or flint burnisher. Electroplated work is in the frosted condition as it comes from the bath, and may be burnished in whole or in part. The frosted appearance on glass is given by grinding, or by the Sand-blast (q. v.), making ground-glass, which diffuses the rays, and does not transmit a direct ray or clear image.

II. Bot.: Having the appearance of hoar-frost; as the leaves of *Rosa pruinosa*. It is nearly the same as "dewy," except that the glittering particles are opaque.

frosted-glass, s.

Glass-man.: A form of glass made by the Venetians. It has irregularly varied marble-like projecting dislocations in the intervening fissures. Suddenly plunging hot glass into cold water produces crystalline convex fractures, with a polished exterior; but the concave intervening figures are caused, first by chilling, and then reheating at the furnace, and simultaneously expanding the reheated ball of glass by blowing, thus separating the crystals from each other, and leaving open figures between, which is done preparatory to forming vases or ornaments. Although it appears covered with fractures, it is perfectly sonorous.

frosted-work, s.

Arch.: Ornamental work, resembling in appearance hoar-frost on plants.

frost-*-ly*, adv. [Eng. *frosty*; -*ly*.]

1. Lit.: With frost; with excessive cold.

*2. Fig.: With coldness, coolness, or frigidity; coldly.

frost-*-iness*, s. [Eng. *frosty*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being frosty; freezing cold.

frost-ing, s. [Eng. *frost*; -*ing*.]

Cook.: A composition of powdered loaf-sugar mixed with the whites of eggs, used to frost cakes.

*frost-*lèss*, a. [Eng. *frost*; -*less*.] Free from frost.

frost-nail, s. [Eng. *frost*, and *nail*.] A roughing nail; driven into a horse's shoe to enable him to gain a firm foothold on frozen ground.

frost-nailed, a. [English *frost*, and *nailed*.] Having the nails roughed.

frost-nipped, a. [English *frost*, and *nipped*.] Nipped up or blighted by the frost; frost-bitten.

frost-wörk, s. [English *frost*, and *work*.] The beautiful patterns or figures formed by the deposition of hoar-frost on windows, plants, &c.

frost-*-y*, *froost-*-y*, *frost-*-ie*, a. [Eng. *frost*; -*-y*.]

I. Literally:

1. Having the power or quality of freezing; excessively cold; attended with frost; as, frosty weather, a frosty night.

"Or finally for the great store of waters engendered in that frostie and cold climate, that the banks are not able to holde them."—Baekhuys: *Voyages*, iii. 27.

2. Affected or injured by frost; under the influence of frost; frozen; as, The ground is frosty.

*II. Figuratively:

1. Cold; cool or frigid in disposition or temper; without heat or ardor.

"Youth is fiery, age is frosty."

Longfellow: *Song of Hiawatha*, iv.

2. Hoary; white; as though covered with hoar-frost.

"Where is loyalty?

If it be banished from the frosty head,
Where shall it find a harbor in the earth?"

Shakespeare: Henry VI., Pt. II., v. 1.

*fróte, *froote, *frot-en, v. t. [O. Fr. *froter*; Fr. *frotter*; Sp. *frotar*; Ital. *frettare*=to rub.]

1. To rub.

"Who rubbith now, who froteth now his lippen?"

Chaucer: C. T., 8,745.

2. To stroke.

"Her hedes thay fawne and frote."—Gawaine, 1,919.

frót--ér-ér*, s. [English *frote*; -*erer*.] One who rubs another.

froth, *frothe, s. [Icel. *frodha*, *fraudh*; cogn. with Dan. *fraade*; Sw. *fradga*.]

I. Lit.: Foam, spume; the bubbles caused in liquors by agitation or fermentation.

"When wind exspireth from under the sea, as it causeth some light motions of bubbles, and white circles of froth."—Bacon: *Natural History*.

II. Figuratively:

1. An empty, senseless, or unsubstantial display of eloquence or wit; mere words without sense or substance; empty talk.

"If the mind be full and embittered, it will assuredly have its vent, and like unsettled liquors, work over into froth and foulness."—South, vol. viii., ser. 9.

2. Anything vain or empty; light, unsubstantial matter.

"Drunke with frothes of pleasure."

Stirling: Chorus to the Tragedy of *Darius*.

froth-worm, s. The same as FROG-WORM (q. v.).

froth, *frothe, v. t. & i. [FROTH, s.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To cause to foam; to cause froth to appear on the surface.

"Fill me a thousand pots, and froth 'em, froth 'em."

Beaumont & Fletcher: *Pilgrim*, iii. 6.

2. To cover with froth; as, A horse froths his bit.

*II. Fig.: To emit or utter as froth; to give vent to anything unsubstantial, vain, or empty.

"He frets within, froths treason at his mouth."

Dryden: *Don Sebastian*, l. 1.

B. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To foam; to give out froth or foam; to become covered with froth.

"And the billows frothed like yeast."

Longfellow: *Wreck of the Hesperus*.

*2. Fig.: To talk empty; to give vent to empty words.

"Excess muddies the best wit, and makes it flutter and froth high."—Grew. (Johnson.)

froth--ly*, adv. [Eng. *frothy*; -*ly*.]

1. Lit.: In a frothing manner; with froth or foam; foamingly.

2. Fig.: In a frothy, trifling, empty, or unsubstantial manner; empty, vainly.

ból, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

froth'-l-ness, *s.* [Eng. *frothy*; -ness.]

1. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being frothy.

*2. *Fig.*: Emptiness, unreality, unsubstantiality. "Should I testify to such a one's face of the profane-ness and frothiness of his discourse, I should disoblige him forever. I dare not do it. Dare not do it!"—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 9.

***froth'-less**, *a.* [Eng. *froth*; -less.] Free from or without froth.

froth'-spit, *s.* [Eng. *froth*, and *spit*.] The same as CUCKOO-SPIT (q. v.).

froth'-stick, **froath'-stick**, *s.* [Eng. *froth*, and *stick*.] A stick for whipping up milk, or making up a syllabub.

"My bairn has tocher of her awn—
A shode-shool of a holine club,
A froathstick, a can, a creel, a knock."
Country Wedding, in *Watson's Coll.*, iii. 47.

froth'-y, **froath'-y**, *a.* [Eng. *froth*; -y.]

I. *Literally*:

1. Of the nature of froth; consisting of froth.

"Behold a frothy substance rise:
Be cautious, or your bottle flies." *Swift*.

2. Full of or covered with froth or foam.

"He neighs, he snorts, he bears his head on high;
Before his ample chest the frothy waters fly."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, xi. 752.

*II. *Figuratively*:

1. Soft; not solid or firm.

"Their bodies are so solid and hard as you need not fear that bathing should make them frothy."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

2. Vain, empty, unsubstantial, trifling.

"If we survey the stile, or subject matter of all our popular enterludes we shall discover them to be either scurrilous, &c., or at the best but frothy, vaine, and frivolous."—*Pyrrhus: 8 Histrio-Mastix*, i.

frothy, **poppy**, *s.*

Bot.: *Silene inflata*. It is not a genuine poppy, nor at all akin to one. Called Frothy from the idea that the froth of the cuckoo-spit frog hopper is more frequently seen upon it than upon most other plants. (*Britten & Holland*.)

frough, *a.* [FROUCH.]

***frounce**, **frounse**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *froncer*; Dut. *fronssen*; Sp. *fruncir*; Port. *franzio*.] [FLOUNCE.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To form into wrinkles; to wrinkle up.

"Haue her min honde, I shall this wedde:
And thus his trouth he leyth to wedde,
With that she frounceth vp the browe."

Gower: C. A., i.

2. To curl, to frizzle or crisp the hair about the face.

"To frounce and curl the haire, to become effeminate in speech and body, is the very patterne of our youth."—*Pyrrhus: 1 Histrio-Mastix*, v. 7.

3. To adorn or set off with frounces, fringes, plaits, &c.

"Not tricked and frounced as she was wont
With the Attick boy to hunt."

Milton: Il Penseroso, 123.

B. *Intrans.*: To form wrinkles on the brow; hence, to frown, to show displeasure.

"On the other side, the Commons frounced and stormed in these and such like tearmes."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 621.

***frounce**, **frounce**, *s.* [FROUNCE, v.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A wrinkle, a plait, a fold, a frounce.

"These words said she, and with the lappe of her garment, yplited in a frounce, she dried mine eyes that weren ful of the waves of my weping."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. i.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Hawk.*: A disease in hawks, in which a dirty white foam gathers about the mouth and palate.

"The hawke had no lyst
To come to his fyst,
She loked as she had the frounce."

Skellon: Ware the Hawke.

2. *Farr.*: A disease in horses, in which a mass of pimples appears on the palate; the pimples themselves.

***frounc'-ing**, *subst.* [English *frounce*(e); -ing.] Frounces, plaits, frounces.

"With dressing, braiding, frouncing, flowering,
All your jewels on me pouring,"
Drayton: Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 2.

***frounce'-less**, *a.* [Eng. *frounce*; -less.] Free from wrinkles.

frou'-z-y, **frow'-g-y**, *a.* [Etym. doubtful, perhaps from *frow* (1).]

1. Musty, rank, fetid.

2. Dirty, slovenly.

3. Dim, cloudy, not clear.

***frow** (1), *s.* [Dut. *vrouw*; Ger. *frau*=a woman, a wife.] A dirty, slovenly woman; a slattern.

frow (2), **froe**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps connected with *frow*, *a.* (q. v.).]

Coopering: A cleaving tool for riving staves, shingles, or clapboards from the balk, billet, or juggle. It has a sharp edge, wedge-shaped blade, and a handle set in the plane of the blade, but at right angles to its length. It is driven by a mallet.

***frow**, *a.* [FROUGH.] Brittle; easily broken or cleft.

frow'-ward, **fra'-ward**, *a. & adv.* [The Northern form of *frowward* (q. v.).]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Not willing to yield or comply with what is asked or required; perverse; peevish; refractory; ungovernable; difficult to manage; morose.

"Russell had always been froward, arrogant, and mutinous."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. Unpropitious, adverse.

"To th' importunity
Of froward fortune shall be forced to yield."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iii. 31.

*B. *As adv.*: Away from.

"At euen cam a fugelflight froward Arabia to hem
Genesis and Exodus, 3, 321.

frow'-ward-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *froward*; -ly.] In a froward, perverse, morose, or petulant manner.

"I hid me and was wroth, and he went frowardly in the way of his heart."—*Isaiah* lvii. 17.

frow'-ward-ness, *s.* [Eng. *froward*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being froward; perverseness, moroseness, perversity.

2. A perverse, disobedient, or obstinate act.

"How many frowardnesses of ours does he smother? how many indignities does he pass by? how many affronts does he put up at our hands?"—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 2.

frow'-er, *s.* [Eng. *frow* (2); -er.] The same as *FROW* (2), *s.* (q. v.).

"A frower of iron for cleaving of lath,
With roll for a sawpit, good husbandry hath."
Tusser: Husbandrie, ch. xvii., st. 8.

***frow'-ey**, *a.* [FROWY (2), *a.*]

***frow'-ing**, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Apparently, damp or foggy.

"Gather not roses in a wet and frowning houre."
Suckling: Aglaure, 1, 638.

***frow'-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *frow*, (1) *s.*; -ish.] Musty, damp, rank, fetid.

"He that is rank or frowish in savour. *Hircocus*."—*Withal*, p. 285.

frown, **froune**, **frowne**, **frown-yn**, *v. i. & t.*

[O. Fr. **frowner*, **frowner*, preserved in Fr. *se refragner*=to frown; cf. Ital. *infrigno*=wrinkled, frowning; Sw. dial. *fyna*=to make a wry face; Norw. *froyna*.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To express displeasure, annoyance, or sternness by the contraction of the brows; to assume a stern guise or surly look; to scowl.

"Frowning, as if in his unconscious arm
He held the thunder." *Cooper: Task*, i. 381.

2. To present an unfavorable appearance; to look with disfavor or threateningly; to lower.

"The trembling sun now plays o'er ocean blue,
And now rude mountains frown amid the skies."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 38.

B. *Trans.*: To express, repel, or rebuke with a frown or a look of displeasure.

frown, *s.* [FROWN, v.]

1. A look of displeasure, severity, or sternness expressed by a contraction of the brows.

"Yet Barbesieux was still at the War-office; and it was not pretended that he had been punished even by a word or a frown."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. Any expression or manifestation of displeasure.

"Patiently endure that frown of fortune, and by some notable exploit win again her favor."—*Knolles: Historie of the Turks*.

frown'-er, *s.* [Eng. *frown*; -er.] One who frowns or scowls; one who shows displeasure in his looks.

"That Pharisaic frowner at the boy."

Byron: Christ among the Doctors.

***frown'-ful**, *a.* [Eng. *frown*; -ful (1).] Frowning; expressive of displeasure, sternness, or severity.

frown'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FROWN, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The expression of displeasure, severity, or sternness by a frown; a frown.

frown'-ing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *frowning*; -ly.] In a frowning manner; with a frown; sternly; with a look of displeasure.

***frown'-y**, *a.* [Eng. *frown*; -y.] Given to frowning; stern, severe.

***frow'-y** (1), **frow'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *frow* (1), *s.*; -y.] Musty, frowsy.

***frow'-y** (2), **frow'-ey**, *a.* [Frow, *a.*; -y.] Applied to wood which works evenly and without splitting or tearing.

frowst'-y, *a.* [FROWSY.] Frowsy, musty.

frow'-z-y, *a.* [FROUZY.]

froz'-en, **froze**, *pa. par. & a.* [FREEZE, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

I. *Literally*:

1. Congealed with cold.

"Like reeds beside a frozen brook."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 26.

*2. Subject to frost or excessive cold; excessively cold; frosty; as, a frozen climato.

*II. *Figuratively*:

1. Chill, cold, or frigid in affection or disposition; wanting in warmth of feeling.

"Be not ever frozen, coy."—*Carew*.

2. Wanting in natural heat or vigor; cold, unfeeling.

frozen ocean, *s.*

Geog.: The North and South Polar Seas.

***froz'-en-ness**, *s.* [English *frozen*; -ness.] The quality or state of being frozen.

"Return to that frozenness which is hardly dissolved."—*Bp. Gardiner*.

F. R. S. A contraction for Fellow of the Royal Society.

***früb'-ish**, **früb'-bish**, *v. t.* [FURBISH.] To furbish; to rub up.

***fruct**, *v. i.* [O. Fr. *fruct*; Lat. *fructus*=fruit (q. v.).] To bear fruit.

***fruct**, *s.* [FRUCT, v.] Increase, fruit.

fruct'-ed, *a.* [Lat. *fruct(us)*=fruit; English suff. -ed.]

Her.: Bearing fruit; applied to a tree or plant so represented on an escutcheon.

fruc'-tēs-çence, *s.* [Lat. *fruct(us)*=fruit; Eng. suff. -escence.]

Bot.: The time when the fruit of a plant is ripe; the fruiting season.

fruc'-tic'u-löse, *a.* [As if from a Low Latin *fructiculosus*.] Producing a heavy crop of fruit; loaded with fruit.

Fruc'-ti-dor, *s.* [Fr.=fruit-giver.]

Calend.: The name given in October, 1793, by the French Convention to the twelfth month of the republican year. It commenced on Aug. 18, and ended on Sept. 16, and was the third summer month.

***fruc'-tif-er-ous**, *a.* [Lat. *fructifer*, from *fructus*=fruit, and *fero*=to bear, to produce; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Bearing or producing fruit.

fruc'-tif-i-cā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *fructificatio*, *fructificatus*, *pa. par.* of *fructifico*=to bear fruit; Fr. *fructification*.] [FRUCTIFY.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act or process of bearing fruit; fecundity; fertility.

"That the sap doth powerfully rise in the spring, to put the plant in a capacity of fructification, he that hath beheld how many gallons of water may be drawn from a birch-tree hath slender reason to doubt."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

2. The act or process of fertilizing or rendering productive; fertilization.

"As may be discovered from . . . the prevalent fructification of plants thereby."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.

II. *Bot.*: The fruit and its parts. Often used of cryptogamous plants, but also of those which are planerogamous, when its meaning is so extended as to embrace the parts of the flower as well as of the fruit.

fruc'-ti-fied, *pa. par. or a.* [FRUCTIFY.]

fruc'-ti-fy, **fruc'-ti-fie**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *fructifier*, from Lat. *fructifico*, from *fructus*=fruit, and *facio*=to make; Sp. *fructificar*; Ital. *fructificare*.]

A. *Trans.*: To make fruitful or productive; to fertilize; to cause to bear fruit.

"The legal levies the sovereign raises are as vapours which the sun exhales, which fall down in sweet showers to fructify the earth."—*Hovell: Vocal Forest*.

B. *Intrans.*: To become or be fruitful or productive; to bear fruit.

"Those parts that do fructify in us."

Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, iv. 2.

fruc'-tip-a-rous, *a.* [Lat. *fruct(us)*=fruit, *i* connective, and Lat. *pario*=to produce.]

Bot.: Producing as a monstrosity several fruits metamorphosed from one.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, plit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

fruct-ist, *s.* [Lat. *fruct(us)* = fruit, and Eng. suff. *-ist*.] One who classifies plants by their fruit. (*Rees: Cyclop.*)

fruct-ose, *subst.* [Latin *fruct(us)* = fruit; *-ose*, (*Chem.*)]

Chem.: Sugar of fruit, an uncrystallizable sugar, identical in composition and optical rotatory power with the mixture of levo-glucose and dextro-glucose obtained from cane-sugar by the action of acids.

***fruc-tu-a-ry**, *s.* [Lat. *fructuarius*, from *fructus* = fruit.] One who enjoys the produce, fruit, or profits of anything.

***fruc-tu-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *fruct(us)* = fruit; Eng. &c. suff. *-ation*.] Produce, fruit.

***fruc-tu-ōs**, *a.* [Fr. *fructueux*, from Latin *fructuosus*, from *fructus* = fruit; Sp. & Port. *fructuoso*; Ital. *fruttuoso*.] Fruitful, fertile, fertilizing.

***fruc-tu-ōs-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *fructuous*; *-ly*.] In a fruitful, fertile, or fertilizing manner.

***fruc-tu-ōs-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *fructuous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being fruitful, fertile, or productive; fruitfulness, fertility.

***fruc-tūre**, *s.* [O. Fr. from Lat. *fructus*, *pa. par.* of *fruo* = to enjoy.] Use, enjoyment, fruition.

fruc-some, *a.* [English *frow* (1), *s.*, and *some*.] Coarse-looking, frowzy.

"I never was among traitors that I was certain of till this day. Let them take that! bloody fruesome beasts!"—*Bronie of Bodsbeck*, i. 103.

frue vān-nēr, *s.* [Etymology unknown.]

Min.: An endless moving apron on which ore is concentrated by means of a stream of water; a species of buddle.

frū-gal, *a.* [Fr. from Lat. *frugalis*, from *frux* (genit. *frugis*) = fruit; Sp. *frugal*; Ital. *frugale*.]

1. Thrifty, sparing; not profuse or lavish; economical in the use or expenditure of money, goods, provisions, &c.

"Frugal, affectionate, sober, and withal Keenly industrious."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

2. Characterized by frugality or economy; not wasteful.

"Yet, laboring well his little spot of ground, Some scattering pot-herbs here and there he found; Which, cultivated with his daily care, And bruised with weavin, were his frugal fare."

Dryden: Virgil's Georgic, iv. 194.

*3. Sparing; not lavish. Followed by *of*.

"If through mists he shoots his sullen beams, Frugal of light, in loose and straggling streams, Suspect a drizzling day."

Dryden: Virgil's Georgic, i. 592.

frū-gāl-lŷ, *adv.* [Fr. *frugalité*, from Lat. *frugalitas*, from *frugalis*; Sp. *frugalidad*; Ital. *frugalità*. Sir Thomas Eliot, in 1534, speaks of the word as not then in general use.]

1. The quality of being frugal; economy, thrift; a judicious and careful management of anything valuable, so as to avoid all unnecessary or wasteful expenditure or use; good husbandry or housewifery.

"Frugality has ever been esteemed a virtue as well among Pagans as Christians."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*.

*2. A frugal or sparing use of anything. (Followed by *of*.)

"In this frugality of your praises, some things I cannot omit."—*Dryden: Fables*. (Dedic.)

*3. For the difference between *frugality* and *economy*, see *ECONOMY*.

frū-gāl-lŷ, *adv.* [English *frugal*; *-ly*.] In a frugal, economical, or thrifty manner; thriftily.

***frū-gāl-ness**, *s.* [English *frugal*; *-ness*.] The quality of being frugal; thrift; frugality.

frū-gar-dite, *s.* [German *frugardite*.] Named from Frugard, near Helsingfors, in Finland, where it is found.]

Min.: A variety of Vesuvianite. It is one of two varieties which have been called Magnesian Vesuvianite. (*Dana*.)

frūg-gin, **frug-on*, *s.* [French *fourgon*.] (See *extract*.)

"*Fourgon*. An oven-fork (termed in Lincolnshire [England] a *fruggin*), wherewith fuel is both put into an oven and stirred when it is (on fire) in it."—*Cotgrave*.

***frū-gif-ēr-ōs**, *a.* [Lat. *frugifer* = fruit-bearing; *frux* (genit. *frugis*) = fruit; *fer(o)* = to bear, and Eng. &c. suff. *-ous*.]

1. *Lit.*: Bearing fruit.

"And God said, Behold I give you every frugiferous herb which is upon the face of the earth."—*More: Literal Cabbala*, ch. i., p. 9.

2. *Fig.*: Fertilizing.

"But from the bounteous gods derive their birth The gales which breathe frugiferous to earth."

Cooke: Hesiod, i. 198.

frū-giv-ōr-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. *frux* (genit. *frugis*) = fruit, and *vorō* = to swallow whole, to devour.]

Zoöl.: A section of the Mammalian order (Chiroptera) (Bats). It contains only one family, Pteropidae (Fox-bats) (q. v.).

frū-giv-ōr-ōs, *a.* [Lat. *frux* (genit. *frugis*) = fruit, and *vorō* = to swallow whole, to devour.]

Ornith., &c.: Fruit-devouring, living upon fruits.

frūt, ***fruct**, ***fruit**, ***frute**, ***fruyt**, ***froyt**, ***fryt**, ***fryte**, *s.* [Fr. *fruit*, from Lat. *fructus* = fruit, from *fructus*, *pa. par.* of *fruo* = to enjoy; O. S., O. H. Ger., & M. H. Ger. *frucht*; O. Fris. *frucht*; Dut. *vrucht*; Icel. *fruktr*; Sw. *frukt*; Dan. *frugt*; Sp. & Port. *fruto*; Ital. *frutto*; Ger. *frucht*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The vegetable products yielded by the earth to supply the wants of man and other animals, whether necessary for their sustenance and support, or applied only to their enjoyment, such as corn, grass, cotton, and all cultivated plants.

"Six years thou shalt sow thy land, and gather in the fruits thereof."—*Exodus* xiii. 10.

(2) The edible, succulent products of certain plants, in which the seeds are inclosed; as, grapes, apples, oranges, &c.

"See now the rising fruits the gardens crown, Imbibe the sun, and make his light their own."

Blackmore: Creation, bk. i.

(3) In the same sense as 11.

(4) The product or offspring of animals.

"Lo, children are an heritage of the Lord: and the fruit of the womb is his reward."—*Psalms* cxviii. 3.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) The product; that which is produced or effected.

"Give her of the fruit of her hands; and let her own works praise her in the gates."—*Proverbs* xxi. 31.

(2) The result, consequence, or effect of anything, whether beneficial or otherwise.

"We heartily wish you well; wish to see you reap the fruit of your virtue."—*Middleton: Life of Cicero*, vol. iii., § 9.

(3) Benefit, profit, advantage.

"What fruit had ye in those things?"—*Rom.* vi. 21.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: In a strict sense the ovary or pistil arrived at maturity, but more commonly the term is extended to embrace also whatever is combined with the ripe ovary. For instance, the pine-apple consists of a mass of bracts, calyces, corollas, and ovaries: and the common apple of a succulent superior calyx, corolla, and ovary. Like the pistil it may consist of one or several carpels. In the latter case the carpels may have coalesced, or may be separate. Gärtner, Mirbel, and various other botanists, have proposed classifications of fruits. The following is that of Dr. Lindley:

Class I. Fruit simple, Apocarp. (1) Utricleus, (2) Achenium, (3) Drupa, (4) Folliculus, (5) Legumen, (6) Lomentum.

Class II. Fruit aggregate, Aggregati. (1) Etorio, (2) Syncarpium, (3) Cynarhodum.

Class III. Fruit compound, Syncarpi. (1) Caryopsis, (2) Cereolus, (3) Samara, (4) Amphisarca, (5) Pyxidium, (6) Regma, (7) Conceptaculum, (8) Siliqua, (9) Silicula, (10) Ceratium, (11) Capsula, (12) Hesperidium, (13) Nuculanum, (14) Tryma, (15) Cremocarpium, (16) Glans, (17) Cypella, (18) Diplotegia, (19) Pepo, (20) Balansta, (21) Baccia, (22) Pomum.

Class IV. Collective fruits, Anthocarpi. (1) Diclesium, (2) Sphalerocarpium, (3) Syconus, (4) Strobilus, (5) Sorosis.

*1. *A Spurious Fruit* is any kind of inflorescence which grows up with a fruit and forms one body with it, as a pine cone. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

2. *Hort.*, &c.: Of the several fruits cultivated or sold in this country and Europe, the almond-tree was brought to Europe from Barbary about A. D. 1548, the apple from Syria about 1522; the cherry-tree in ancient times from Pontus; the gooseberry and the strawberry came from Flanders.

fruit-bat, *s.* [Eng. *fruit*, and *bat*.]

Zoöl.: A species of bat making its diet on fruit; also called fruit-eating bat.

fruit-box, *s.* A small box of certain dimensions in which fruit is shipped to market.

fruit-crows, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The name given by Swainson to the Coraciinae, a sub-family of Corvidae. They are confined to South America.

fruit-dryer, *s.* A rack or a small house, with kiln, furnace, shelves, and means for ventilation, used for drying fruits.

fruit-eaters, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: One of the names given by Swainson to the family Ampelidæ (Chatterers).

fruit-frame, *s.*

Hort.: A trellis or espalier.

fruit-gatherer, *s.*

1. One who gathers fruit.

2. An apparatus or contrivance for picking fruit which is beyond the reach of the arm.

fruit-grove, *s.* A plantation of fruit-trees; an orchard.

fruit-house, *s.* A storage-house for fruit.

fruit-knife, *s.* A knife, having a silver or plated blade, used for paring and cutting fruit, as apples, pears, &c.

fruit-ladder, *s.* A light ladder to rest against the limbs of the tree, or stand by itself while the picker stands upon it to gather fruit.

fruit-loft, *s.* A room for the storage and preservation of fruit.

fruit-mill, *s.* A mill for grinding grapes for must or apples for cider.

fruit-picker, *s.* [FRUIT-GATHERER.]

fruit-pigeon, *s.*

Ornith.: *Carpophaga*, a genus of Columbidae (Pigeons), which feed solely on fruit. The species inhabit the forests of India, the Moluccas, the Celebes, Australia, and the Pacific Islands. Their plumage is very brilliant; green, yellow, and purple are the prevailing colors.

fruit-press, *s.* A press for expressing the juice of fruit.

fruit-shop, *s.* A shop where fruit is sold; a fruit-er's shop.

fruit-show, *s.* An exhibition of fruit.

fruit-spur, *s.*

Bot. & Hort.: A little stunted branch, the ultimate development of which is into fruit instead of leaves. [*SPUR*, *Bot.* (2).]

fruit-stall, *s.* A stall in a market or street for the sale of fruit.

fruit-sugar, *s.* [FRUCTOSE.]

fruit-time, *s.* The season when fruit is ripe; the time for gathering fruit.

fruit-tree, *s.* A tree cultivated for the sake of its fruit; a tree whose principal value arises from the fruit produced by it.

***frūt**, ***frut-en**, ***fru-tyñ**, *v. i.* [FRUIT, *s.*] To bear fruit.

frūt-age (age as *lg*), ***frut-age**, *s.* [Fr. *fruit-age*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Fruit collectively; fruitery.

*2. *Fig.*: The fruit or result of any action or line of conduct.

II. *Arch.*: Carved work to resemble fruit.

"There are sundry other ornaments likewise belonging to the freeze, such as encarpa, festoons, and fruitages."— *Evelyn: Of Architects and Architecture*.

Fruitarian, *s.* [Eng. *fruit*, and suff. *-arian*.] Literally one whose food consists exclusively of fruits and nuts, those products of the vegetable kingdom which require neither cooking nor seasoning to become edible and palatable.

*The Natural Food Society of London, founded in 1890, is composed of fruitarians and is an offshoot from the vegetarians. Their distinct tenet is that man's natural food is composed of fruits and nuts, and that all bread, cereals, pulses and starchy vegetables are an unnatural and an unwholesome food. They hold that the nitrogen and fat or oil contained in the diet of civilization, and usually supplied by the flesh of animals and by milk and eggs, are naturally furnished by those nuts which require no cooking; but as such nuts are not usually easily obtained in good condition, and as they are not so easily digested as fish, flesh, milk, and eggs, by the great majority of people (owing to weakened powers of digestion, caused by wrong habits of living, and by inheritance) fruitarians recommend a diet based on fruit—dates, figs, bananas, oranges, raisins, grapes, apples, pears, peaches, apricots, nectarines, cherries, prunes, plums, berries, &c. (preferably fresh, but also dried and restored to a somewhat natural state by boiling water, or by gentle stewing)—and with enough flesh or animal products to supply the needed proportion of fat and nitrogen. The fruitarians have a considerable literature, and claim to rely chiefly upon the results of extended experiments for proof of their contention that bread—with all cereals and pulses—is the staff of death rather than life. They contend that all such foods, together with all potatoes and starchy vegetables, should be banished from man's dietary, and that the fruits named above should be substituted therefor. (*Dr. Emmet Densmore*.)

frūt-beār-ēf, *s.* [Eng. *fruit*, and *bearer*.] A tree or plant which produces fruit; a fruitful plant.

"Trees, especially fruitbearers, are often infected with the measles."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

frùit-bear-ing, *a.* [Eng. fruit, and bearing.] Bearing or producing fruit; fruitful, prolific.

"By this way graft trees of different kinds one on another, as fruitbearing trees on those that bear not."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

frùit-bùd, *s.* [Eng. fruit, and bud.]

Bot.: A bud which produces fruit. Except in the case of monocotyledonous and dioecious plants, it is the same as flower-bud. In the case of these plants it is the same as a bud producing a female as distinguished from a male flower.

frùit-éd, *a.* [Eng. fruit; -ed.] Bearing fruit; covered with fruit.

frùit-en, *v. t.* [English fruit; -en.] To make fruitful.

frùit-ér-ér, ***fruit-er-er**, *s.* [Eng. fruit; -er, the second -er being superfluous; Fr. fruitier.] One who deals in fruit.

***frùit-ér-ý**, *s.* [Fr. fruiterie.]

1. Fruit collectively considered; a crop of fruit.
2. A fruit-loft; a repository for fruit.

***fruit-es-ter**, *s.* [Eng. fruit; fem. suff. -ster.] The feminine of fruiterer; a female seller of fruit.

frùit-fùl, ***fruit-e-full**, *a.* [Eng. fruit; -ful(l).]

I. Literally:

1. Producing fruits; fertile; productive; prolific.

"Nature multiplies
Her fertile growth, and by disburdening grows
More fruitful." *Milton: P. L., v. 319.*

2. Bearing fruit.

"Full of all manner goodes, welles dygged out, vnyardes cylegardens, and many fruitful trees."—*Bible (1551), Nehemiah ix. 25.*

3. Full of or heavy with fruit.

"We find a tall and sickly stalk,
But not the fruitful ear."
Cowper: Olney Hymn, xvi.

4. Prolific; bearing children; not barren.

"Be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth."—*Genesis i. 28.*

II. Figuratively:

1. Productive of results, whether beneficial or otherwise. (Followed by *of* or *in*.)

"We curse not wine; the vile excess we blame,
More fruitful than the accumulated board,
Of pain and misery."
Armstrong: Art of Preserving Health, ii.

- *2. Liberal, bounteous, bountiful.

"A hand as fruitful as the land that feeds us."
Shakespeare: Henry VIII., i. 3.

- *3. Plenteous, copious.

"One fruitful meal would set me to it."
Shakespeare: Measure for Measure, iv. 3.

¶ For the difference between fruitful and fertile, see FERTILE.

frùit-fùl-lý, *adv.* [Eng. fruitful; -ly.]

- *1. In a fruitful manner; so as to be fruitful or prolific.

"How sacred seeds of sea, and air, and earth,
And purer fire through universal night,
And empty space did fruitfully unite."
Roscommon.

- *2. Fruitfully, plenteously, abundantly, copiously.

"You have many opportunities to cut him off; if you will want not, time and place will be fruitfully offered."—*Shakespeare: Lear, iv. 6.*

3. So as to produce fruit; profitably; with advantage or profit.

"And these are words which . . . we may fruitfully entertain ourselves with, upon this sad occasion at this time."—*Hove: Funeral Sermon on the Death of Dr. Bates.*

frùit-fùl-nèss, ***fruit-ful-ness**, *s.* [Eng. fruitful; -ness.]

1. The quality of being fruitful; fertility; fecundity.

"A little further up the defile no sign of population or of fruitfulness was to be seen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xviii.*

2. The quality of being prolific; fecundity.

"The goddess, present at the match she made,
She blessed the bed such fruitfulness conveyed."
Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses, x.

3. Fertility or exuberance of genius or invention.

"Sandrart adds, that it is incredible the fruitfulness of Holbein's invention and industry in performing so much."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i, ch. iv.*

***frùit-ing**, *a.* [Eng. fruit; -ing.] Pertaining to or bearing fruit.

frù-i-tion, *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. fructus, pa. par. of fruor=to enjoy; Fr. fruicion; Ital. fruizione.] Use, enjoyment, or possession of anything, especially

such as is accompanied with pleasure or satisfaction: the pleasure derived from possession, use, or enjoyment.

"Because Thou hast, though throned in highest bliss
Equal to God, and equally enjoying
Godlike fruition, quitted all."

Milton: P. L., iii. 307.

***frù-i-tive**, *a.* [Lat. fructus, pa. par. of fruor=to enjoy.] Pertaining to use or enjoyment; possessing, enjoying.

"Contemplation is a fruitive possession of verities, which flowers the mind doth no longer gather or collect."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays, pt. i, tr. xxi., § 4.*

frùit-lèss, ***fruit-les**, *a.* [Eng. fruit; -less.]

**I. Literally:*

1. Not bearing fruit; barren.
2. Not prolific; barren; not bearing offspring.

"The Spaniards of Mexico, for the first forty years, could not make our kind of wheat bear seed; but it grew up as the trees, and was fruitless."—*Raleigh: History of the World.*

II. Fig.: Producing no results; vain, unprofitable, useless, abortive, bootless.

"The utility of the enterprise was, however, so great and obvious that all opposition proved fruitless."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iii.*

¶ For the difference between fruitless and vain, see VAIN.

frùit-lèss-lý, *adv.* [Eng. fruitless; -ly.] In a fruitless manner; vainly, without any result; unprofitably.

frùit-lèss-nèss, ***fruit-less-ness**, *s.* [Eng. fruitless; -ness.]

- *1. The quality of producing no results; unproductiveness.

"It is no marvel if those that mocke at goodnesse, be plagued with continuall fruitlesnesse."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl., Meghibosheth and Ziba.*

2. The quality or state of being fruitless or unprofitable; unprofitableness; uselessness.

"The fruitlessness of their inquiries into the arcana of the Godhead."—*Warburton: A Commem. on Essay on Man.*

frùit-mè-tèr, *s.* [Eng. fruit, and meter (q. v.).] A person officially appointed to examine all fruit brought into a market. (Eng.)

"In long-past days the Corporation fruitmeters claimed a sample of fruit from each packager entering the port of London."—*London Daily News.*

frùit-ý, *a.* [Eng. fruit; -y.]

- *1. Fruitful.
2. Resembling fruit in flavor.

***frume**, ***frome**, *s.* [A. S. fruma.] The beginning.

***fru-ment**, *s.* [FRUMENT.]

***frù-mèn-tà-çè-òus** (or *ceous* as *shūs*), *a.* [Lat. frumentaceus, from frumentum=corn; Ital. frumentacio; Fr. frumentacé.] Of the nature of, resembling, or composed of wheat or other cereal.

***frù-mèn-tà-r-ì-òus**, *a.* [Lat. frumentarius, from frumentum=corn; Sp. & Ital. frumentario.] Of or pertaining to wheat or grain.

***frù-mèn-tà-tion**, *s.* [Lat. frumentatio, from frumentum=corn.]

Roman Antig.: A gift or largess of corn given to the people to quiet them when excited or uneasy.

frù-mèn-ty, ***fru-ment**, ***fru-ment-le**, ***fur-me-ty**, ***fru-me-tar-y**, *s.* [O. Fr. fromenté, from froment=wheat; Latin frumentum=corn; Sp. frumentada.]

- *1. Corn.

"In France and Spaine, bruers steep their wheat or froment in water, and mash it for their drinke of divers sorts."—*P. Holland: Pliny, bk. xviii., ch. vii.*

2. A dish made of wheat boiled in milk and seasoned.

"The fifth book is of pease porridge; under which are included frumentary, water gruel, &c."—*King: Art of Cookery, let. 9.*

***frùm-gild**, *s.* [A. S.]

Old Eng. Law: The first payment made to the kindred of a person slain, toward the satisfaction for his murder.

frùmp, ***frumpe**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

- *1. A sneer, a mock, a flout, a jeer.

"[He] shall be able to abase a right worthy man, and make him at his wittes ende, through the sodaine quicks and vnlooked frumpe given."—*Wilson: Arte of Rhetorique, p. 137.*

2. A cross-tempered, old-fashioned woman.

"Besides that, sometimes jealous frumps
Will put me into doleful dumps."

Lord Lyttleton: Hymn to Eliza.

***frùmp**, *v. t. & i.* [FRUMP, *s.*]

A. Trans.: To mock, to jeer, to insult.

"Even hee, who being now farre stept in yeeres, Cains was wont to frump and flout in most opprobrious terms."—*P. Holland: Suetonius, p. 149.*

B. Intrans.: To utter jeers or insults; to mock.

"Studying for scoffes, and frumping flouts, not for meet pleas to help any cause."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus, p. 386.*

***frùmp-èr**, *s.* [Eng. frump; -er.] One who mocks or jeers; a mocker.

***frùmp-èr-ý**, *s.* [Eng. frump; -ery.] Abuse, reproach, sneer.

"Men's mocks, frumpertes, and bastinadoes."—*Urquhart: Rabelais, bk. i., ch. xi.*

frùmp-ish, *a.* [Eng. frump; -ish.]

1. Cross-tempered, cross-grained, sneering.
2. Old-fashioned, as applied to dress.

frùmp-ish-nèss, *s.* [Eng. frumpish; -ness.] The quality or state of being frumpish.

frùm-ple, ***frum-pylle**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful: cf. Ger. rumpfen=to make a wry mouth; Dut. frommenen.] A wrinkle.

frùm-ple, *v. t.* [FRUMPLE, *s.*] To wrinkle, to crease, to crumple.

***frùm-schaft**, *s.* [A. S. frumsceaft, from fruma=the beginning, and sceaft=a making.] A creation, a beginning.

***frumthe**, *s.* [A. S. frumth.] The beginning.

frùn-dle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A measure of two pecks.

***frùnt**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. afronter.] To encounter, to meet, to strike.

***frùsh**, ***frusch**, ***frusche**, ***frussch**, ***frussh**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. froisser, fruiser, from Low Lat. frussura=a breaking up: frusto=to break up; Lat. frustum=a piece, a fragment.]

A. Transitive:

1. To bruise, to crush, to batter.
2. To knock down.

B. Intrans.: To rush.

***frùsh** (1), ***frusche**, ***frushe**, ***frusshe**, *s.* [FRUSH, *v. t.*]

1. A stroke, a blow, an encounter.
2. A noise, as of two bodies coming into violent collision.

"Horrible uproar and frush
Of rocks that meet in battle." *Southey.*

3. Wood broken up; splinters; refuse.

***frùsh** (2), *s.* [A. S. frosch=a frog; Ger. frosch.]

Ferriery:

1. The same as FROG (q. v.).
2. A discharge of a fetid matter from the frog of a horse's foot; also called Thrush (q. v.).

frùsh, *a.* [FRUSH, *v. t.*]

1. Easily broken, brittle, crisp.
2. Frank, forward.

***frùst**, *s.* [Lat. frustum.] A crumb, a fragment.

frùs-trà-ble, *a.* [Lat. frustr(a)=in vain, and Eng. adj. suff. -able.] That may or can be frustrated; capable of frustration.

***frùs-tràn-è-òus**, *a.* [Lat. frustra=in vain.] Vain, useless, unprofitable.

frùs-trà-te, *v. t.* [FRUSTRATE, *a.* Fr. frustrer; Sp. & Port. frustrar; Ital. frustrare.]

1. To make of no avail; to defeat; to thwart; to disappoint; to balk.
2. To make null and void; to nullify; to render of no effect.

¶ For the difference between to frustrate and to defeat, see DEFEAT.

frùs-trà-te, *a.* [Latin frustratus, pa. par. of frustro=to disappoint, render vain; frustra=in vain, from the same root as frus=deceit.]

1. Vain; useless; of no effect; ineffectual; disappointed.

"He is drowned
Whom thus we stray to find, and the sea mocks
Our frustrate search on land." *Shakespeare: Tempest, iii. 3.*

2. Null and void.

"Few things are so restrained to any one end or purpose, that, the same being extinct, they should forthwith utterly become frustrate."—*Hooker.*

frùs-trà-tè-lý, *adv.* [Eng. frustrate; -ly.] In vain; vainly, ineffectually.

frùs-trà-tion, *s.* [Lat. frustratio, from frustratus, pa. par. of frustro.] The act of frustrating, thwarting, or defeating; defeat.

"The frustration of the divine counsels concerning man."—*Bp. Horne: On the Psalms, Ps. xxxix.*

frùs-trà-tive, *a.* [Fr. frustratif, from Lat. frustratus, pa. par. of frustro.] Frustrating, disappointing, fallacious.

frùs-trà-tòr-ý, *a.* [Lat. frustratorius, from frustratus, pa. par. of frustro; Fr. frustratoire; Sp., Port. & Ital. frustratorio.] That makes null and void; nullifying; rendering of no effect.

"Bartolus restrains this to a frustratory appeal."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

fàte, **fât**, **fàre**, **amidst**, **whât**, **fâll**, **fàther**; **wê**, **wét**, **hère**, **camèl**, **hêr**, **thêre**; **pine**, **pît**, **sîre**, **sîr**, **marine**; **gô**, **pôt**, **or**, **wôre**, **wôlf**, **wôrk**, **whô**, **sôn**; **mâte**, **cûb**, **cûre**, **unite**, **cûr**, **rûle**, **fûll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

*frūs-tre, v. t. [Fr. *frustrer*, from Lat. *frustro*.] To frustrate.

frūs-tūle, s. [Lat. *frustulum*, dimin. of *frustum* = a little piece.]

Bot.: One of the joints in a Diatom.

*frūs-tu-lent, a. [Lat. *frustulum*.] Abounding in little pieces or fragments.

frūs-tū-lōse, a. [Mod. Lat. *frustulosus*, from Class. Lat. *frustum* = a small piece, a bit.]

Bot.: Composed of small fragments.

frūs-tūm, frūst, s. [Lat. *frustum* = a piece, a bit.]

Geom.: A portion cut off from any solid figure. Used specially in the expression, *Frustum* of a cone, which means any part cut off from a cone, excepting only the vertex.

frūt-age (age as lē), s. [Mid. Eng. *frut* = fruit; suff. -age.] [FRUITAGE.]

1. Carved work resembling fruit; a fruit-piece.

2. A confection of fruit.

frū-tēs-geŋce, s. [Eng. *frutescent*(t); -ce.]

Bot.: Shrubiness; the state of existing as a shrub.

frū-tēs-geŋt, a. [Abbreviated from Lat. *fruticescens* = becoming bushy, pr. par. of *fruticesco*.]

Bot.: Shrubby, as distinguished from herbaceous and arboreal.

frutescent celandine, s.

Bot.: *Bocconia frutescens*.

frū-tēx, s. [Lat.] A woody stemmed plant not large enough to be denominated a tree.

*frūt-ic-al, *frūt-ic-all, a. [Latin *frutex* (genit. *fruticis*); Eng. adj. suff. -al.] Of the nature of a shrub; shrubby.

frūt-ic-ant, a. [Lat. *fruticans* (genit. *fruticantis*), pr. par. of *fruticor* = to become bushy; *frutex* = a bush.] Full of shoots.

frūt-ī-clist, s. [Lat. *frutex* (genit. *fruticis*) = fruit; suff. -ist.]

Bot.: One who is in favor of classifying plants according to their fruit; a fruitist.

frūt-ī-cōse, *frūt-ī-cōus, a. [Lat. *fruticosus*, from *frutex* (genit. *fruticis*) = a shrub.] Of or pertaining to shrubs; of the nature of a shrub; shrubby.

fruticose lichens, s. pl.

Bot.: Lichens having the thallus more or less arborescent in form.

frū-tic-u-lōse, a. [Mod. Lat. *fruticulosus*, from Lat. *fruticulus* = a small shrub, dimin. of *frutex* = a shrub.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to a small shrub.

frȳ, *fri-en, *frye, *freye, v. t. & i. [Fr. *frir*; Prov. *frigr*, *frirre*, from Lat. *frigo* = to roast; cogn. with Port. *frigr*; Sp. *freir* = to roast, fry; Gr. *phrygō* = to parch; Skt. *bhrāj* = to boil, fry.]

A. To dress food by heating or roasting in a pan over a fire; to cook in a frying-pan.

"Take brede and frye hit in grece thou schalle."

Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 28.

B. Intransitive:

1. Literally:

1. To be dressed in a pan over a fire; to be cooked in a frying-pan.

2. To be roasted in any way.

"Thenne to frye in oure owne gres."

Richard Cœur de Lion, 4.407.

3. To understand or to be expert in the cooking of food by frying.

*4. To suffer the action of heat.

*II. Figuratively:

1. To melt with heat.

"Spices and gums about them melting fry,

And phoenix-like, in that rich nest they die."

Waller: Of a War with Spain, 83.

2. To be agitated, to boil, to foam.

"Ye might have seen the frothy billows fry."

Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 45.

3. To ferment, as in the stomach.

"To keep the oil from frying in the stomach, drink mild beer after it."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

4. To suffer torment, to burn.

"My blandishments were fewel to that fire

Wherein he fry'd."

Drayton: Legend of Pierce Gaveston.

5. To ferment in the mind.

"What kindling motions in their breasts do fry?"

Fairfax.

frȳ (1), s. [FRY, v.]

1. Lit.: That which is fried; a dish prepared for table by frying.

"This came from

The Indies, and eats five crowns a day in fry,

Ox-livers, and browne paste."

Mayne: City Match, iii. 1.

*2. Fig.: A state of mental ferment or agitation.

frȳ (2), *fri, *frie, *frye, s. [Icel. *fræ*, *frjó* = spawn, fry; Dan. & Sw. *frø*; Goth. *fraiwa* = seed; Fr. *frai* = spawn, fry; O. Fr. *fray*, *fraye*.]

*1. Seed, offspring.

"To the end to thi fry

My blessing graunt I."

Towneley Mysteries, p. 24.

2. A swarm or crowd, particularly of small young fishes.

"Forwith the sounds and seas, each creek and bay,

With fry innumerable swarm."

Milton: P. L., vii. 400.

3. A swarm or crowd of young people; young people, in contempt.

"Out of the fry of these rakehell horseboys, growing up in knavery and villainy, are their kern continually supplied and maintained."—*Spenser: View of the State of Ireland*.

*4. A swarm or number of any objects.

"A heape of hurtes, a frye of foul decates."

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 56.

5. The young of the salmon at a certain stage of development.

"Small fry: The less important or insignificant members of an association or a community."

frȳ (3), s. [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of sieve.

"He dressteth the dust from malt by running it through a fan or fry."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

frȳ-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [FRY, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of cooking in a frying-pan; the state of being fried.

frȳ-ing-pān, s. [Eng. *frying*, and *pan*.] A pan, with a long handle, in which food is fried.

"Out of the frying-pan into the fire: From one evil into another still greater."

fū, a. [FULL.]

*fū-age (age as lē), s. [FUMAGE.]

fū-ar, s. [FEAR.]

*fūb, *fūbg, s. [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps connected with *fob* (q. v.).] A fat, chubby child.

*fūb, v. t. [Fob, v.] To delude, to cheat; to put off with false excuses.

*fūb-bēr-ȳ, s. [Eng. *fub*, v.; -ery.] Cheating, swindling, deception.

fūb-bȳ, a. [English *fub*, s.; -y.] Fat, plump, chubby.

fūb-gȳ, a. [FUBBY.] Short and stuffy.

fū-cā-čē-ae, s. pl. [Lat. *fuc(us)*; and fem. adj. pl. suff. -aeae.]

Bot.: An order of Thallophytes, alliance Algales. It consists of plants inhabiting salt, or more rarely fresh, water. Frond of one or many cells, often divided into a trunk or leaf-like blade. Propagation by spores, contained in superficial cells, consisting of bladderlike vesicles. The spores, which are simple, are external, which distinguishes them from those of Coniferae. The order has no geographical limits. Some species are eatable; these and others may also be burnt into kelp. Endlicher enumerated eighty-one genera, and estimated the known species at 452. The order is divided into the sub-orders Vaucheriae, Halyserae, and Fuceae (q. v.).

*fū-cāte, *fū-cāt-ēd, a. [Lat. *fucatus*, pr. par. of *fucus* = to stain.] [FUCUS.]

1. Lit.: Painted, stained.

2. Disguised; having an appearance calculated to deceive.

fū-čē-ae, s. pl. [Lat. *fuc(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -aeae.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Fuceae (q. v.). The frond is polysiphonous, often with bladderlike vesicles, seated in hollow conceptacles formed of a folding in of the frond, pierced by a pore, and surrounded by flocks; conceptacles scattered, or collected upon a receptacle. The sub-order contains the tribes or families Lemanidae, Fucidae, and Cystoseiridae.

fūch-sē-ae, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *fuchsia*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aeae.]

Bot.: A tribe of Onagraceae, type *Fuchsia* (q. v.).

fūch-sī-a (more generally pron. as fū-shī-a), s. [So named from the discoverer, Leonard Fuchs, a German botanist.]

Bot. & Hort.: A genus of Onagraceae, tribe Fuchseae, of which it is the type. Calyx funnel-shaped, four-parted, with the four petals set in its mouth alternately; stamens exserted; style one long, stigma capitate. More than fifty species are known; most from the warmer parts of America, Mexico, Peru, Chili, &c., except two from New Zealand. These beautiful plants are common in gardens, conservatories, and flower-pots in windows. The hybrids generated by intercrossing them now amount to some hundreds. Though they will grow in any light rich soil, yet they prefer a mixture of

loam and peat. Young cuttings will root freely in sand or soil. If placed under a glass it must occasionally be removed for a time to give air and prevent undue damp.

† *Australian Fuchsia*, Native *Fuchsia*:

Bot.: The genus *Correa*.

fūch-sīte, s. [Named after a mineralogist, Fuchs.]

Min.: A variety of Muscovite. It is sometimes called Chrome-mica, from containing nearly 4 per cent. of oxide of chrome. (*Dana*.)

fūch-sīne, s. [Eng. *fuch(sia)*; suff. -ine.]

Chem. & Comm.: [ROSANILINE.]

fū-čī-dāe, s. pl. [Lat. *fuc(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Bot.: A tribe or family of the sub-order Fuceae (q. v.). The conceptacles are not collected upon a receptacle. (*Limley*.)

fū-čī-ōr-ōis, a. [Lat. *fucus* (genit. *fuci*) = seaweed; *vorō* = to eat, to feed on, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Living on seaweed, a term applied to the Sirenian. The Dugong (q. v.) feeds on seaweed growing on large flats exposed at low water.

fū-cōid, a. & s. [Lat. *fuc(us)* = seaweed, and Gr. *eidos* = form, appearance.]

I. As adjective:

1. Resembling a fucus or one of the Fuceae.

2. Containing plants or plant-impressions like those made by the larger seaweeds. (See the compounds.)

II. As substantive:

Falcoet., *Geol.*, &c.: An obscure fossil plant, like a fucus, or the impression of one.

fucoid-bed, s.

Geol.: The name given by Sir Roderick Murchison to a bed in the cliffs at Ludlow. It consists of a greenish-gray argillaceous sandstone, made up of a multitude of small wavy, rounded, stem-like forms, which resemble entangled seaweeds. They are of Upper Ludlow age. (*Murchison: Siluria*, ch. vi.)

fucoid sandstones, s. pl.

Geol.: The rendering of the name given in Sweden to sandstones with impressions like those of seaweeds. They lie at the base of the Cambrian strata. (*Lyell: Student's Elements of Geol.*)

fū-cōid-al, a. [Eng., &c., *fucoid*; -al.]

Bot.: The same as FUCOID, a. (q. v.)

fū-cūs, s. [Lat. = a seaweed, a rock lichen; Gr. *phykos* = seaweed, seawrack, tangle.]

*I. Ord. Lang.: A paint, a dye; any false or deceptive show. (*Lit. & fig.*)

II. Botany:

*1. Formerly: A very comprehensive genus of Algae established by Linnaeus. He included under it most of the more solid seaweeds, and enumerated fifty-four species.

2. Now: A more restricted genus, type of the order Fuceae (q. v.). It includes those social algae which have a flat and compressed frond, sometimes with air vessels on or in the branches, and receptacles, filled with mucus, traversed by a network of jointed filaments. It contains various common algae, such as *Fucus nodosus*, *F. serratus*, *F. vesiculosus*, &c. These are used for the manufacture of kelp. In the Scottish islands, horses, cattle, and sheep are fed in the winter months on *F. vesiculosus*, as are pigs in Gothland. *F. serratus* is used for the same purpose in Norway. *F. vesiculosus* is sometimes ten feet long. It is used in this country in pharmacy as an active diuretic, and is said to be antagonistic to the deposition of adipose tissue. *F. giganteus* is said to be 360 feet long. It is found near Tierra del Fuego.

*fū-cūs, v. t. [FUCUS, s.] To paint.

fū-cūs-ām-ide, s. [Eng., &c., *fucus*, and *amide*.]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{12}N_2O_3$. Obtained by the action of ammonia on fucosol. It crystallizes from hot alcohol in groups of long needles.

fū-cūs-īne, s. [Eng., &c., *fucus*; -ine (Chem.).]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{12}F_2O_3$. An organic base prepared by boiling fucusamide with aqueous potash for twenty minutes. It forms a yellowish resin which melts into a brown oil; this is digested with nitric acid,



Fucus Nodosa.

bōil, bōy, pōūt, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = zhūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

the resin separates out, and the nitrate of fucosine crystallizes out: this is decomposed by a slight excess of ammonia, then the fucosine crystallizes out in small laminae united in stellate groups.

fū-cūs-ōl, s. [Eng., &c., *fucus*; Lat. *ol(eum)* = oil.]

Chem.—Fucus aldehydes, $C_7H_7O_2$, or $C_4H_5O \cdot CO \cdot H$. Obtained by distilling seaweed, *Fucus nodosus*, &c., with dilute sulphuric acid, and washing the distillate with water. Fucosol is a colorless oily fluid which boils at 172° , and rapidly turns dark colored on keeping. Fucosol is converted by ammonia into fucosamide.

fūd, s. [Welsh *ffwtog* = a short tail, a scut.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: The scut, or tail of a hare, rabbit, &c.

2. **Cloth.**: Woolen waste; the refuse of the new wool taken out in the scribbling process, which is mixed with the mungo for use. [MUNGO, SHODDY.]

fūd-dēr, s. [FOTTER.]

fūd-dle, v. t. & i. [Prob. a form of fuzzle or muddle (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To make stupid with drink; to muddle.

2. To spend in drink; to lay out on drink.

B. Intrans.: To drink till one gets stupid; to drink to excess.

***fūd-dle, s.** [FUDDLE, v.] Drink; liquor of an intoxicating character.

***fuddle-cap, s.** A drunkard or boon companion.

fūd-dlēr, s. [Eng. *fuddl(e)*; -er.] One who drinks to excess; a drunkard; a sot.

fudge, interj. & s. [Prov. Fr. *fuche, feuche*, an interjection of contempt, from Low Ger. *futsch* = begone.]

A. As interj.: An exclamation of contempt: nonsense! stuff! humbug!

"At the conclusion of every sentence (Mr. Burchell) would cry out, 'Fudge!'"—Goldsmith: *Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xi.

B. As substantive:

1. Nonsense, humbug, stuff; as, That is all fudge. "Her ladyship's proposition was what was called bosh" or "Judge in plain Saxon."—Thackeray: *Rebecca and Rowena*, ch. i.

2. A willful exaggeration; a falsehood.

"Very well; very genteel young man—prepossessing appearance—(that's a fudge!)—highly educated; usher in a school—eh?"—Lytton: *Godolphin*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

fudge, s. [A word occurring only in the compound.]

fudge-wheel, s.

Shoe-making: A tool to ornament the edge of a sole.

***fudge, v. t.** [FUDGE, interj.]

1. To make up, to fabricate as a false story.

2. To interpolate; to foist in.

"That last 'suppose' is fudged in."—Foote: *The Bankrupt*, iii. 2.

Fū-ē-glan, s. & a.

A. As subst.: A native of Tierra del Fuego.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to the country Tierra del Fuego.

***fueille-morte, s.** [FEUILLEMORT.]

fū-ēl, *few-el, *few-ell, *fu-elle, *fwaill, s. [O. F. **fouaille*, from Low Lat. *foallia* = fuel, from *foale* = fuel, the right of cutting fuel; Lat. *focus* = a hearth, a fireplace; Norm. Fr. *fouaille, fouoyle, fuayl*.]

1. **Lit.**: The materials with which a fire is fed; the combustible matter, such as wood, coal, peat, &c., supplied to fires.

2. **Fig.**: Anything which serves to feed or increase flame, heat, passion or excitement.

Artificial fuel: Agglomerated peat, sawdust, coalstuck, and slack, one or more of them in various combinations, bound together by heavy pressure, with cements, clay, coal-tar, or the residuum of starch-manufacture.

fuel-dryer, s. A kiln for drying blocks of artificial fuel. The trays supporting the blocks of fuel run upon rollers upon the angle-iron bars secured in the walls. The walls have perforations to allow the escape of the vapors resulting from the drying of the blocks.

fuel-feeder, s. A device for feeding fuel in graduated quantities to a furnace, either for metallurgical purposes or for steam-boilers. [MECHANICAL STOKER.]

fuel-press, s. A machine for compressing coalstuck and a cementing material into a block.

fū-ēl, v. t. [FUEL, s.]

I. Literally:

1. To feed with fuel or combustible matter.

"But first the fuelled chimney blazes wide!"

Thomson: *Autumn*, 502.

2. To store or supply with fuel or firing.

"Some are plainly economical, as that the seat be well watered and well fuelled."—Wotton: *Architecture*.

II. Fig.: To feed; to nourish.

"For more corruption needful is,
To fuel such a fever long." Donne.

fū-ēl-lēr, s. [Eng. *fuel*; -er.] One who or that which supplies fuel.

"To retain fire unconsumed, Sir H. Plats hath obliged the fuelier."—Boyle: *Works*, iv. 420.

fū-ēl-līg, pr. par., a. & s. [FUEL, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of feeding with fuel; fuel, firing.

fū-ēr-ō, s. [Sp.]

Spanish Law:

1. A code, a charter, a grant of privileges.

2. A custom having the force of law.

3. A declaration before a magistrate.

4. A place where justice is administered.

5. The jurisdiction of a tribunal.

fūff, s. [Onomatopoeitic. Cf. *puff*.] A puff, a whiff.

"The ghast . . . then disappeared like a puff o' tobacco, leaving Rab in a very pitiful condition."—Scott: *Antiquary*, ch. ix.

fūff, v. t. & i. [PUFF, s.]

A. Trans.: To puff, to whiff, to blow.

"She fufft her pipe wi' sic a lunt,
In wrath she was sae vap'rin'." Burns: *Halloween*.

B. Intrans.: To puff, to blow.

fūf'-fī, a. [Eng. *fuff*; -y.] Puffy, light.

fū-ga, a. [Lat. = flight.]

Music: A Fugue (q. v.).

fū-gā-clous, a. [Lat. *fugax* (genit. *fugacis*), from *fuga* = flight; *fugio* = to flee; Fr. & Ital. *fugace*; Sp. *fugaz*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: Fugitive, volatile; lasting but for a short time.

2. **Bot.** (of a leaf, *calyx*, *corolla*, &c.): Falling off early; as the leaves of cactus, the calyx of papaver, poppy, &c. It is called also caducous.

fū-gā-clous-nēss, s. [Eng. *fugacious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being fugacious; volatility; shortness of duration; fugacity.

fū-gāc'-l-tī, s. [Fr. *fugacité*, from Lat. *fugax* (genit. *fugacis*); Sp. *fugacidad*; Ital. *fugacità*.]

1. Volatility, fugaciousness.

2. Instability, uncertainty.

***fūg'-a-cī, s.** [Lat. *fugax* (genit. *fugacis*) = flee-

ing.] A putting to flight; banishment.

fūg'-al, a. [Eng. *fug(ue)*; -al.]

Music: Pertaining to or of the nature of a fugue.

fū-ga'-tō, adv. [Ital.]

Music: In the fugue style; a composition containing fugal imitation, but which is not in strict fuge form. (Stainer & Barrett.)

fūgh (gh silent), **fōh, interj.** [Onomatopoeitic.] An exclamation of disgust or abhorrence; fag.

fū-ghēt'-ta, s. [Ital.] A short or small fugue, or musical composition of the nature of a fugue.

***fū'-gle, *fū'-gō, a. & s.** [Lat. *fugio* = to flee.]

A. As adj.: Fugitive.

B. As substantive:

1. A fugitive.

2. A coward; one who flies from the fight.

fugle-warrant, s.

Scots Law: A warrant granted to apprehend a debtor, against whom it is sworn that he designs to fly, in order to avoid payment, or that he is in meditation to *fugae*.

fū-gīl-ē, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Anat. & Pathol.: This term has several acceptations: (1) the cerumen of the ear; (2) the nebulous suspension or deposition from the urine; (3) an abscess near the ear; (4) abscess in general. (Dunglison.)

fū-gī-tā-tion, s. [Lat. *fugitatum*, sup. of *fugito* = to put to flight; to flee.]

*1. **Ord. Lang.**: A flight; a moving about from place to place.

2. **Scots Law:** The act of a criminal absconding from justice. When this takes place, the court can pronounce sentence of fugitation against him, in which case his goods and chattels are forfeited to the Crown.

fūg'-l-tive, a. & s. [Fr. *fugitif*, from Lat. *fugitivus* = fugitive, from *fugitum*, sup. of *fugio* = to flee; Gr. *phugō*; Sp. & Port. *fugitivo*; Ital. *fuggitivo*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Apt to flee away; volatile; easily wafted or carried away.

"The more tender and fugitive parts, the leaves, of many of the more sturdy vegetables, fall off for want of the supply from beneath."—Woodward: *Natural History*.

*2. Not to be held or detained; escaping easily: fleeting; not fixed or durable.

"But, ah! the mighty bliss is fugitive."

Dryden: *Virgil's Georgics* iii. 109.

3. Fleeing or running from danger, pursuit, or duty.

"Multitudes, fugitive on every side."

Cowper: *Task*, ii. 105.

4. Wandering, vagabond.

II. Technically:

1. **Dyeing:** Not stable, permanent, or durable; opposed to *fast* or *fixed* colors.

2. **Literature:** A term applied to short and occasional pieces written in haste or for a special purpose, and not intended to be permanent.

B. As substantive:

1. One who flees from danger, pursuit, or duty; a deserter.

"But the fugitives from Ramsay's were a more rabble."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. One who has fled from punishment and taken refuge under another power.

"Its fugitive the church he gave,

Though not a victim, but a slave."

Scott: *Marmion*, iii. 15.

3. Anything hard to be caught or detained.

"What muse but his can Nature's beauties hit,
Or catch that airy fugitive called wit." Harte.

¶ Fugitive Slave Law:

Hist.: A law which was enacted by the Congress of the United States in 1850. By its provisions a slave escaping from his master into another state was to be seized and restored to his owner, and any person aiding in his flight was to be deemed guilty of having committed a penal offense. The most noted case arising during this exciting period of our National history was that of Dred Scott.

***fūg'-l-tive-ī, adv.** [Eng. *fugitive*; -ly.] In a fugitive or fleeting manner; like a fugitive.

***fūg'-l-tive-nēss, s.** [Eng. *fugitive*; -ness.]

1. The quality of being fugitive; volatility; fugacity.

2. Instability; uncertainty.

***fūg'-l-tor, *fūg'-l-tour, s.** [Lat. *fugitor*, from *fugio* = to flee.] A fugitive.

***fū-gle, v. i.** [Cf. *fugleman*.] To act as a guide or director.

fū-gle-man, fū-gel-man, s. [Ger. *fugelman*, from *fugel* = a wing.]

1. **Lit.**: A file-leader; a soldier who, being expert in drill, takes his position in front of a company as an example or guide to the others in their exercises.

2. **Fig.**: One who takes the lead and sets the example for others to follow.

fūgue, s. [Fr., from Ital. *fuga* = a flight, a fugue; Lat. *fuga* = a flight.]

Music: A polyphonic composition constructed on one or more short subjects or themes, which are harmonized according to the laws of counterpoint, and introduced from time to time with various contrapuntal devices; the interest in these frequently held themes being sustained by diminishing the interval of time at which they follow each other, and monotony being avoided by the occasional use of episodes, or passages open to free treatment. The chief elements of a fugue are: (1) the subject; (2) the counter-subject, or contrapuntal harmonization of the answer by the part which has finished the enunciation of the subject; (3) the answer; (4) episodes; (5) the stretto; and (6) the pedal point. (Stainer & Barrett.)

fūg'-uist, s. [Eng. *fugu(e)*; -ist.] A musician who composes or performs fugues.

fū-i-rē-na, s. [Named after G. Fuiren, a Danish botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the cyperaceous tribe Fuireneae (q. v.). About forty species are known, mostly from the warmer parts of the southern hemisphere.

fū-i-rē-nē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *fuirena*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of sedges (Cyperaceae); type Fuirena. It is divided into the sub-tribes of Melanocranidae, Hemichlenidae, and Ficinidae (q. v.).

*ful (1), a. [FOUL.]

*ful (2), a. [FULL.]

*fūl'-cī-ble, s. [Lat. *fulcio* = to prop up.] That may or can be propped up or supported.

fate, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; plne, plt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wāt, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***fūl-cl-mēnt**, s. [Lat. *fulcimen*, *fulcimentum*, from *fulcio*=to prop up.] A prop, a fulcrum; that on which a body rests and turns.

***fulc-nen**, v. t. [A. S. *fulloc*, *fulluht*=baptism.] To baptize.

***fulc-nere**, s. [FULCEN.] A baptizer.

***fulc-ning**, ***fulc-ninge**, s. [Cf. A. S. *fuluhtninge*, *fulhning*.] [FULCEN.] A baptizing, baptism.

***fūl-crā-cē-ōūs** (ceous as *shūs*), a. [English, *fulcr(um)*; -*ceous*.]

Bot.: Furnished with fulcra; related to or connected with the fulcra of plants.

fūl-crāte, a. [Eng. *fulcr(um)*; -*ate*.] Having fulcra; supported by fulcra.

fūl-crūm, ***fūl-cre** (cre as *kēr*; pl. *fūl-crā*, *fūl-crūms*), s. [Lat. *fulcrum*=a prop, from *fulcio*=to prop.]

1. *Physics (sing.)*: The fixed edge or point on which the bar of a lever rests. Its reaction is one of three forces acting on a lever, the two others being the power and the weight or resistance. [LEVER.]

2. *Bot. (pl.)*: Additional organs, as stipules, scales, spines, prickles, tendrils, &c.

fulcrum forceps, s. A dentist's forceps in which one beak is furnished with a hinged plate, with an india-rubber pad to protect the gum from injury, while the other beak has the usual tooth or gouge shape.

***fūle**, a. [FOUL.]

ūle, s. [FOOL.] (Scotch.)

fulc-body, s. A foolish person. (Scotch.)

fūl-fill', **fūl-fil**, ***ful-fill-en**, ***ful-fille**, ***fol-fill-en**, v. t. [A. S. *fulfyllan*=to fill.]

*1. To fill to the full; to fill up; to fill completely.

*2. To complete, to accomplish, to fill up.

*3. To complete; to carry out to the end.

*4. To accomplish, to execute, to carry out; as, a design, a desire, a promise, a prophecy, a requirement, an obligation, &c.; to effectuate; to complete by performance.

"He invited them, after they had fulfilled their prince's orders, and settled their own private affairs, to come again, and see him."—*Strype: Memorials; Henry VIII.* (an. 1538).

5. To answer as a purpose or design.

"All we find possessing earth, sea, air, . . .
Fulfill the purpose, and appear designed."
Cowper: *Tirocinium*, 93.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *fulfill*, to *accomplish*, and to *realize*: "To *fulfill* is literally to fill quite full, that is, to bring about full to the wishes of a person; to *accomplish* is to bring to perfection, but without reference to the wishes of any one; to *realize* is to make *real*, namely, whatever has been aimed at. The application of these terms is evident from their explanations: the wishes, the expectations, the intentions, and promises, of an individual, are appropriately said to be *fulfilled*; national projects, or undertakings, prophecies, and whatever is of general interest, are said to be *accomplished*; the fortune, or prospects of an individual, or whatever results successfully from specific efforts, is said to be *realized*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between to *fulfill* and to *execute*, see EXECUTE; for that between to *fulfill* and to *keep*, see KEEP.

fūl-fill-ēr, s. [Eng. *fulfill*; -*er*.] One who or that which fulfills or accomplishes.

"Jesus was the fulfiller of the law; and . . . he was also the fulfiller of the prophets."—*Warburton: Works*, vol. ix., ser. 6.

fūl-fill-līg, ***ful-fill-yng**, pr. par., a. & s. [FULFILL.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of filling to the full; satiety; fullness.

2. The act of accomplishing, executing, or carrying to completion.

fūl-fill-mēnt, **fūl-fil-mēnt**, s. [Eng. *fulfill*; -*ment*.]

1. The act of fulfilling; completion; perfect execution or performance.

"With what entire confidence ought we to wait for the fulfillment of all his other promises in their due time."—*Blair*, vol. i., ser. 5.

2. Accomplishment; as, the fulfillment of a prophecy.

***fūl-ḡen-ḡy**, s. [Latin *fulgens*.] Splendor; brightness; glitter.

***fūl-ḡent**, a. [Lat. *fulgens*, pr. par. of *fulgeo*=to shine, to glitter.] Shining; dazzling; exceedingly bright.

***fūl-ḡent-lý**, adv. [Eng. *fulgent*; -*ly*.] In a fulgent manner; with exceeding brightness; dazzlingly.

***fūl-ḡid**, a. [Lat. *fulgidus*, from *fulgeo*=to shine, to glitter.] Shining, glittering, dazzling, fulgent.

***fūl-ḡid-l-ty**, s. [Latin *fulgidus*.] Splendor, brightness, glitter.

***fūl-ḡor**, ***ful-ḡour**, s. [Lat.] Splendor; dazzling brightness.

***fūl-ḡor-ā**, s. [Lat. *fulgor*, mostly poetic for *fulgur*.]

Entom.: Lantern fly. The typical genus of the family Fulgoridae, and the tribe Fulgorina (q. v.). It has a large head, much prolonged in front. *Fulgora lanternaria* was said by Madame Merian to shine with a phosphorescent light. The fact has since been disputed. It is a native of Surinam. Another species, *F. candelaria*, is from China.

fūl-ḡor-l-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *fulgor(a)*, (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Entom.: The typical family of Fulgorina (q. v.).

fūl-ḡor-l-na, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *fulgor*, and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -*ina*.]

Entom.: A tribe of Homoptera. They have the antennae placed under the eyes, and the ocelli are only two. The tropical species are generally large, those of temperate climates the reverse.

fūl-ḡu-rant, a. [Lat. *fulgurans*, pr. par. of *fulguro*=to lighten; *fulgur*=lightning.] Lightning; flashing like lightning.

fūl-ḡu-rāte, v. t. [Lat. *fulguratum*, sup. of *fulguro*=to lighten.] To lighten; to flash like lightning.

fūl-ḡu-rā-tion, s. [Lat. *fulguratio*, from *fulguro*=to lighten.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of lightening; a flash of lightning.

*2. *Metall.*: The sudden brightening of gold or silver in the crucible as the last traces of dross leave the surface.

fūl-ḡu-rīte, s. [Lat. *fulguritus*=struck with lightning, pa. par. of *fulguro*.]

Geol., &c.: A vitrified sand-tube, supposed to have been produced by the action of lightning. Attention was first directed to them by Pastor Hermann, who observed one at Massel, in Silesia, in 1711. Dr. Hentzen, in 1805, met with another in the heath of Paderborn; he was the earliest observer who attributed them to lightning. Many have since been found in various countries.

fūl-ḡu-roūs, a. [Lat. *fulgur*=lightning; -*ous*.] Flashing like lightning.

***fūl-ḡu-rý**, s. [Lat. *fulgur*.] Lightning. (Cock-gram.)

***fūl-ḡam**, s. [FULLAM.]

***ful-hed**, ***ful-hede**, s. [FULLHOOD.]

***fū-lī-cā**, s. [Lat.=the Coot.]

Ornith.: Coot. A genus of gallatorial (wading) birds, sub-tribe Macroductyli, family Rallidae, sub-family Gallinulæ. *Fulica atra* is the Coot (q. v.).

***fu-lī-en**, ***ful-en**, v. t. [FOLLOW.]

fu-līg-l-nōse, a. [Lat. *fuliginosus*.] The same as FULIGINOUS (q. v.).

***fu-līg-l-nōs-l-ty**, s. [Fr. *fuliginosité*, from Lat. *fuliginosus*=sooty.] The quality or state of being fuliginous; sootiness; that which makes sooty.

fu-līg-l-nōūs, a. [Lat. *fuliginosus*, from *fuligo*=soot; Fr. *fuligineux*; Sp. *fuliginoso*; Ital. *fuliginoso*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Pertaining to soot; containing soot; sooty.

(2) Pertaining to or resembling smoke; dusk.

2. *Fig.*: Dark, dusky, gloomy.

II. Natural Science: Of a sooty color; dirty brown, approaching black.

***fu-līg-l-nōūs-lý**, adv. [Eng. *fuliginous*; -*ly*.] Like soot; sootily; with soot.

***fu-lī-gō**, s. [Lat.] Soot, grime.

fu-līg-l-lā, s. [Dimin. from Lat. *fuligo*=soot.]

Ornith.: Pochard. The typical genus of the sub-family Fuliginæ. *Fuligula ferina* is the Pochard (q. v.) or Dun Bird.

fu-līg-l-l-nā, s. [Mod. Lat. *fuligula(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*inæ*.]

Ornith.: Sea-ducks; a sub-family of Anatidæ. The base of the bill is as broad as high; there is a curved nail on the upper mandibles; the hind toe of the foot has a membranous lobe. The best known genera are: *Somateria* (Eider duck), *Oidemia* (Surf duck), *Fuligula* (Pochard), and *Clangula* (Golden eye).

***fulk-er**, s. [Ety. doubtful.] A pawnbroker. **fūll**, ***fol**, ***ful**, ***fulle**, ***vol**, a. adv. & s. [A. S. *ful*; cogn. with Dut. *vol*; Icel. *fulr*; Dan. *fuld*; Sw. *full*; Goth. *fulla*; Ger. *voll*; O. H. Ger. *fol*; Gr. *plērēs*; Lat. *plenus*; Skt. *purna*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Filled up, replete; having no space unfilled or void.

2. Well supplied; abounding; having an abundance or large quantity of anything.

3. Abundant in quantity; plentiful; satisfying.

"Water digesteth a full meal sooner than any liquor."

—*Arbutnot: On Aliments*.

*4. Filled up; supplied; not vacant; occupied.

"Had the throne been full, their meeting would not have been regular."—*Blackstone*.

5. Sated; filled to repletion; satiated.

"Glutted, gorged, and full."

—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iii. 2.*

6. Plump; filled out; fat.

"A gentleman of a full body having broken his skin by a fall, the wound inflamed."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

7. Filled or crowded as regards the mind or memory.

(1) Absolutely, as in the following example:

"Reading maketh a full man."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Studies*.

(2) Followed by *of*.

"Every one is full of the miracles done by cold baths on decayed and weak constitutions."—*Locke*.

8. Complete; not deficient or defective.

"At the end of two full years Pharaoh dreamed."—*Genesis xli. 1.*

9. Complete; perfect; leaving nothing to be desired.

"That day had seen the full accomplishment Of all his travels."—*Daniel: Civil Wars*.

10. Expressive of much; containing much matter; copious; ample.

"Where my expressions are not so full as his, either our language or my art were defective."—*Denham: Destruction of Troy*. (Pref.)

11. Mature; perfect.

"Suppose a nation, where the custom were that after full age the sons should expulse their fathers out of their possessions."—*Bacon*.

*12. Strong; not faint or attenuated; powerful; sonorous.

"I did never know so full a voice issue from so empty a heart."—*Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 4.*

*13. Accomplished, perfect.

"The man commands like a full soldier."—*Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.*

14. Visible in its full dimensions.

"Till about the end of the third century, I do not remember to have seen the head of a Roman emperor drawn with a full face; they always appear in profile."—*Addison: On Medals*.

15. Applied to the moon when it presents to the spectator its whole disc illuminated.

16. Applied to an intoxicated person in some portions of this country. (*Slang*.)

II. Technically:

Music:

1. Sung or played by all the performers, without solos. [FULL-ANTHEM, FULL-SCORE, FULL-SERVICE.]

2. Applied to the organ when all or most of the stops are out.

B. As adverb:

Ordinary Language:

*1. Fully; completely; without abatement or diminution.

"I am now full resolved."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.*

2. Quite; to the same or an equal degree; equally.

"But the hasty critic, who judges on a view, is full as liable to be deceived."—*Dryden: Aurungzebe*. (Pref.)

3. Exactly.

"Full in the center of the sacred wood, An arm ariseth of the Stygian flood."

—*Addison: On Italy*.

4. Directly, straight; as, to look one full in the face.

"On his ample forehead aiming full, The deadly stroke descending pierced the skull."

—*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, v. 638.*

*5. To satiety.

"I have supped full with horrors."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 5.*

6. Full is largely used, especially in poetry, before adjectives and adverbs to heighten or strengthen their meaning.

"With dagger's hilt on the wicket strong, He struck full loud, and struck full long."

—*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 2.*

II. Music: With all the voices or instruments; as An anthem is sung full.

boil, **boy**; **pout**, **jow**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-**cian**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**; -**tion**, -**gion** = **zhūn**. -**tious**, -**cious**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**die**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

C. As substantive:

1. Complete measure or degree; the utmost or fullest extent.

"We'll see these things effected to the full."
Shakespeare: *Henry VI., Pt. II., i. 2.*

2. The highest state or point.

"The swan's down feather,
That stands upon the swell at full of tide,
Neither way inclines."

Shakespeare: *Anthony and Cleopatra, iii. 2.*

3. A state of satiety.

"When I had fed them to the full."—Jeremiah v. 7.

4. That period of the revolution of the moon when it presents to the spectator a full or perfect orb.

"Brains in rabbits, woodcocks, and calves, are fullest in the full of the moon."—Bacon: *Natural History.*

5. (1) Full and by:

Naut.: Sailing close-hauled, having all the sails full, and lying as near the wind as possible.

(2) Full brother or sister: The son or daughter of the same father and mother.

(3) Full cousin: The son or daughter of an aunt or uncle.

(4) Full cry:

(a) Lit.: In hunting a term used to express that all the hounds have caught the scent and give tongue in chorus.

"The headmost hounds, followed by the rest of the pack in full-cry, burst from the coppice, followed by the huntman and three or four riders."—Scott: *Rob Roy, ch. v.*

(b) Fig.: Hot pursuit.

(5) Full-run: The same as full-swing (q. v.).

(6) Full-swing: Full working; perfect or unrestrained liberty.

(7) In full: Without deduction, diminution, or abatement.

(8) Written in full: Written without contractions; written in words, not figures.

Full is largely used in composition with other words, particularly participles, with the force of fully, to the utmost extent or degree.

Obvious compounds are: Full-accomplished, full-adjusted, full-aged, full-blazing, full-breasted, full-celled, full-crammed, full-extended, full-eyed, full-faced, full-fed, full-flowing, full-foliaged, full-gorged, full-juiced, full-limbed, full-proportioned, full-stuffed, full-swelling, full-swollen, full-tided, full-toned, full-tuned, full-voiced, full-welling, &c.

*full-acorned, a. Having fed to the full on acorns.

full-age, s.

Law: Twenty-one years old for males, from 18 years up for females in various states.

full-anthem, s.

Music: An anthem in which there is neither solo nor verses. [ANTHEM.]

full-armed, a. Fully or completely armed.

full-blooded, a.

1. Lit.: Having a full supply of blood.

2. Fig.: Of pure blood or extraction; pure-bred; as, a full-blooded horse.

full-bloomed, a. Like a full-bloom or perfect blossom.

full-blown, a.

1. Blown or stretched by the wind to the utmost extent.

2. Expanded to the full as a blossom; mature.

3. Arrived at maturity; perfect.

*full-bottom, s. A wig with a large bottom.

full-bottomed, a. Having a large bottom, as a wig.

"I was obliged to sit at home in my morning-gown, having pawned a new sort of cloaths, and a full-bottomed wig for a sum of money."—Guardian.

full-bound, a.

Bookbinding: Covered with leather.

full-butt, *full-but, *ful-buyst, *ful-but, adv.

1. Meeting or coming together directly face to face. (Generally conveying the idea of violence or collision.)

"Socrates met full-but with Xenophon in a narrow lane."—Udall: *Apoph. of Erasmus, p. 29.*

*2. Directly, exactly.

"It standeth ful-but agaynst Calleys."—Horman: *Vulgaria.*

full-cadence, s.

Music: A perfect cadence. [CADENCE.]

full-center, a.

Arch.: Having the form of a full semicircle.

Full-center arch: A semicircular arch or vault. One describing the full amount of 180°.

*full-charged, a. Charged or loaded to the full; fully prepared.

full-chisel, adv. At full speed. (U. S. Colloq.)

full-chord, s.

Music: (1) A chord, some of the essential notes of which are doubled. (2) A chord for the full power of an instrument, orchestra, or voices.

*full-descending, a. Rushing down violently.

"Oft in the full-descending flood he tries
To lose the scent, and lave his burning sides."

Thomson: *Autumn, 446.*

full-dress, s. & a.

A. As subst.: Dress worn on occasions of ceremony.

B. As adj.: Requiring full dress to be worn; as, a full-dress dinner.

full-drive, adv. At full speed; full-butt.

full-eared, a. Having the ears full of grain. (Used of the cereals.)

full-fleshed, a. Fat, corpulent.

full-flowing, a. Freely venting its passion.

full-formed, a. Having full or plump forms.

full-fortuned, a. At the height of prosperity.

full-fraught, a. Fully laden or stored with accomplishments.

full-grown, a. Having attained full size or age.

full-hearted, a. Full of courage and confidence.

full-hot, a. Heated to the utmost; very fiery.

full-laden, a. Fully loaded; weighted to the full.

full-length, a. & s.

A. As adj.: Embracing or extending the whole length; as, a full-length portrait.

B. As subst.: A full-length portrait.

full-manned, a. Fully manned or furnished with men, as a ship with sailors.

full-mouth, s. A chatterer.

full-mouth, adv. In full cry.

full-mouthed, a.

1. Pertaining to or issuing from a full mouth.

"Had Boreas blown
His full-mouthed blast, and cast thy houses down."
Quarles: *Jonah.*

2. Having a full or strong voice or sound; spoken *ore rotundo*.

"A full-mouthed diapason swallows all."—Crashaw.

3. Festive, joyous.

"Full-mouthed Easter near."—Quarles: *Emblems, v. 7.*

full-orbed, a. Showing a full or complete disc, as a full moon.

"Now reigns
Full-orbed the moon, and with more pleasing light."
Milton: *P. L., v. 42.*

full-out, adv.

1. Ord. Lang.: Quite, altogether.

"Being full-out as evil, if not worse."—Andrewees: *Works, ii. 351.*

2. Printing: Not indented; occupying the full width of a page or column.

full-pitch, s.

Cricket: A ball delivered by the bowler so far up the wicket that it falls inside the popping-crease.

*full-replete, a. Completely full or filled.

full-sailed, a. Absolute, unlimited; as, full-sailed confidence. (Massinger.)

full-score, s.

Music: A score in which all the parts for voices and instruments are displayed. [SCORE.]

full-service, s.

Music:

1. A setting of the Canticles for voices in chorus, with or without organ accompaniment.

2. An office in which music is used to the fullest extent allowed by the rubrics.

full-souled, a. Magnanimous, noble-hearted; of a noble disposition.

*full-speak, v. t. To declare plainly and fully; to show openly.

"His eye full-speaks
His ardent soul, and from his couch at once he breaks."
Thomson: *Castle of Indolence, ii. 31.*

full-split, adv. With the greatest violence or impetuosity. (Slang.)

full-spread, a.

1. Spread to the utmost extent.

"How easy 'tis, when destiny proves kind,
With full-spread sails to run before the wind."
Dryden: *Astraea Redux, 64.*

*2. Fat, corpulent.

"Waked by the crowd, slow from his bench arose
A comely full-spread porter, swollen with sleep."
Thomson: *Castle of Indolence, i. 24.*

full-stop, s.

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit. & Gram.: A period; a symbol used to denote the longest pause in reading.

2. Fig.: A finish, an end, a complete stop.

II. Music:

1. In lute playing, a full chord followed by a pause.

2. A chord in which all available fingers are occupied in stopping the strings.

*full-summed, a. Complete in all its parts.

*full-tilt, adv. With the utmost speed or impetuosity.

*full-winged, a.

1. Having perfect or powerful wings.

2. Ready for flight; eager.

full (1), v. t. & i. [FULL, a.] [FILL, v.]

A. Transitive:

1. To fill.

*2. To fulfill.

B. Intrans.: To become full; to come or arrive at the full; as, The moon *fills*.

full (2), v. t. & i. [A. S. *fullian*=to whiten, to purify, to baptize, from Lat. *fullo*=to cleanse clothes, to full cloth; O. Fr. *fouler*=to full cloth; *fouler*=to trample on, to press; Ital. *fullare*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To cleanse cloth from its oil or grease.

2. To thicken in a mill, as cloth; to make thick and compact by pressure.

"Clooth that cometh fro the weyring is noight comly to were,

Till it be *fulled* under foot or in fulling stobbes."
P. Plowman, 10,527.

*B. Intrans.: To become full or felted.

full-age (age as lg), s. [Eng. full (2), v.; -age.] Money paid for the fulling or cleansing of cloth. (Eng.)

ful-lam, ful-ham, s. [From *Fulham*, a suburb of London, England, which was a notorious resort of blacklegs in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.]

1. False dice: of these there were two sorts, the one, called high, intended to throw the high numbers from five to twelve; the other, called low, to throw from one to four. (Eng.)

"For gourd and fullam holds
And high and low beguile the rich and poor."
Shakespeare: *Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 3.*

2. Any sham, fraud, or makebelieve. (Eng.)

ful-lër (1), s. [Eng. full; -er.]

Forging:

1. A tool, sometimes known as a creaser, struck by the hammer or placed in the hardy hole of the anvil, and employed to swage down or spread the iron by a series of parallel indentations. The tools are known respectively as the top and bottom fullers.

2. A tool having grooves, and forming a die or swage into which iron is driven by the hammer to confer a shape. Used in forming the fullering of horseshoes.

fuller-hammer, s.

Forg.: The hammer used in striking the fuller.

ful-lër (2), *ful-lare, *ful-lere, s. [Eng. full (2), v.; -er; O. Fr. *fouleur*; Dut. *voller*.] One whose occupation is to full cloth.

"The clothiers have put off
The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers."
Shakespeare: *Henry VIII., i. 2.*

fuller's-earth, s.

1. Min.: (1) *Smectite* (q. v.); it is an argillaceous earth, used by fullers to absorb the oil or grease with which woolen cloth has been treated during previous manufacture. (2) *Kaolinite* (q. v.).

2. Geol.: A stratum belonging to the Lower Oolite, in some instances, lying in certain localities, just below the Great Oolite, while in others it is wholly absent. Its characteristic fossil is an oyster (*Ostrea acuminata*). In all about sixty mollusca are found in the Fuller's Earth, fifty being *Lamelibranchiate Bivalves*, ten *Brachiopoda*, three *Gastropods*, and seven or eight *Cephalopoda*. (Lyell.)

fuller's-herb, s.

Bot.: The genus *Saponaria* (q. v.). It is called also Soapwort.

fuller's-teasel, s.

Bot.: *Dipsacus fullonum*, probably only a variety of *D. sylvestris*. The flower heads are used for raising the nap on cloth which is being fullled. [FULLING, TEASEL.]

fåte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fäll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, there; pine, pît, sire, sîr, marine; gô, pô, or, wôre, wolf, wôr, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.

fuller's-thistle, fuller's-weed, s.

Bot.: *Dipsacus fullonum*.

fúl-lēr, v. t. [FULLER (1), s.] To form a groove or channel in, as by a fuller-hammer.

fúl-lēr-ý, s. [Eng. full (2), v.; -ery.] A place where the process of fulling is carried on.

***fúl-ll-lý**, ***ful-la-lie**, ***ful-le-ly**, a. [English fully; -ly.] Fully.

fúll-íng, pr. par., a. & s. [FULL (2), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: A process by which cloth made of a felting fiber is condensed, strengthened, and thickened, with a loss of width and length. [FELT.] In felting, the fibers—wool, for instance—slip past each other, and their toothed edges interlock, so that a continuation of the process causes them to be more and more intimately associated. The cloth is folded or rolled, and treated with soapy water. It is then beaten with wooden mallets, by which the serrated edges are forced past each other and the fibers closely commingled. Precautions are taken in some cases to prevent adherence of the folds of cloth by felting together. For this purpose cotton cloth is sometimes put between the folds of woolen cloth. Fulling and felting are dependent upon the same principle. Felted cloth is made by associating the fibers, and is not woven. Woven cloth exposed to the fulling or felting action is said to be milled. Repetition of the process constitutes it double-milled or treble-milled, as the case may be. Each milling thickens and solidifies the cloth while diminishing its quantity.

fulling-mill, s. A mill for fulling cloth. The modern fulling-mill consists of an iron framework supporting the shanks of heavy wooden mallets, which are raised by projecting cams on a tappet wheel. The mallets being raised to their full height are released, and drop by gravity on the cloth, which is contained in an iron trough beneath. Soap is added as a detergent, grease in any form tending to mar the felting action of the fibers. The end of the trough is curved, so that the cloth is turned round and round by the action of the mallets.

"By the large hammers, like those used for paper and fulling-mills, they beat their hemp."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

fúll-mart, **ful-mar** (2), s. [FOUMART.]

fúll-nëss, **fúl-nëss**, ***ful-ness**, s. [Eng. full; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being full or filled.
2. The quality or state of abounding in any quality, whether good or bad.
3. Repletion, satiety.

"He felt the fullness of satiety."

Byron: *Child Harold*, i. 4.

4. Completeness; such a state as leaves nothing to be desired.

"In thy presence is fullness of joy."—Psalm xvi. 11.

5. Completion; full extent, space, or duration.

"When the fullness of time was come, God sent forth His son."—Galatians iv. 4.

- *6. Plenty, affluence, wealth.

"To lapse in fulness

Is sorer than to lie for need."

Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, iii. 6.

7. Copiousness, amplitude, extent.

"There wanted the fullness of a plot, and variety of characters to form it as it ought."—Dryden.

8. Strength, volume, body, or force.

"Thence the wort is strained, purified, and filtered, and passed into a copper with 20 per cent. of malt-flour, to impart fullness and flavor."—London Standard.

9. A struggling perturbation or swelling.

"A principal fruit of friendship is the ease and discharge of the fullness of the heart."—Bacon: *Essays; Of Friendship*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fullness* and *plentitude*: "Although *plentitude* is no more than a derivative from the Latin for *fullness*, yet the latter is used either in the proper sense to express the state of objects that are *full*, or in the improper sense to express great quantity, which is the accompaniment of *fullness*; the former only in the higher style and in the improper sense: hence we say in the *fullness* of one's heart, in the *fullness* of one's joy, or the *fullness* of the Godhead bodily; but the *plentitude* of glory, the *plentitude* of power." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

fúl-lôn-ite, s. [Named after Mr. Fullon, a brother-in-law of its discoverer, Mr. Armstrong.]
Min.: The same as Onegite (q. v.).

fúl-lý, ***ful-liche**, ***ful-like**, adv. [A. S. *fullice*; O. Sax. *fulliho*; O. H. Ger. *folliche*; M. H. Ger. *vollliche*; Ger. *vollig*.]

1. In a full manner; so as to leave no vacuity.
2. Completely; without deficiency or diminution; entirely; without lack or defect; perfectly.

fúl-mar (1), s. [Etym. doubtful; cf. *fulmar* (2).] [FOUMART.]

Ornith.: *Fulmarus glacialis*, a sea-bird which breeds in the Island of St. Kilda and elsewhere. It is abundant in the Arctic seas, attending whale-ships for the sake of the blubber to be obtained when whales are being cut up.

fúl-mar (2), s. [FOUMART.]

fúl-mar-ús, s. [Latinized from Eng., &c., *fulmar* (1) (q. v.).]

Ornith.: Fulmar, a genus of natatorial (swimming) birds, family Procellariæ, sub-family Procellariinæ. [FULMAR (1).]

***fúl-mén**, s. [Lat.] A thunderbolt, lightning.

***fúl-min-ant**, a. [Lat. *fulminans*, pr. par. of *fulmino*=to lighten.] [FULMINATE, v.] Thundering; making a noise like thunder; fulminating.

fúl-min-áte, v. i. & t. [Lat. *fulminatus*, pa. par. of *fulmino*=to thunder, to lighten; *fulmen* (genit. *fulminis*)=thunder, lightning, a contr. for *fulgimen*, from *fulgeo*=to shine; Fr. *fulminer*; Sp. & Port. *fulminar*; Ital. *fulminare*.]

A. Intransitive.

1. Literally:

- *1. To thunder; to make a noise like thunder.

"I cannot fulminate nor tonitruate words
To puzzle intellects." T. Randolph.

2. To make a loud, sudden noise or crack; to explode with a loud noise or report; to detonate.

"Water and wind-guns afford no fulminating report."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. v.

*II. Fig.: To thunder out censure, threats, or denunciations; especially applied to ecclesiastical censures sent out by the Pope.

"If the Pope had not run into the proposition he would have fulminated upon this occasion."—Burnet: *Hist. Reformation* (an. 1531).

B. Transitive:

- *I. Lit.: To cause to explode.

II. Figuratively:

1. To utter or send out with threats, denunciations, or censure; to thunder out.

"An excommunication is not greatly regarded here in England, as now fulminated; so this constitution is out of use among us in a great measure."—Ayliffe: *Parrergon*.

- *2. To denounce violently.

"Those branches of baleful prerogative, which they had so often fulminated."—Warburton: *Works*, vol. x., ser. 19.

fúl-min-áte, s. [FULMINATE, v.]

Chem.: A salt of Fulminic acid (q. v.).

Fulminate of mercury: Mercuric fulminate, fulminating mercury. It is prepared by dissolving one part of mercury in 12 parts of nitric acid; the solution is mixed with an equal volume of alcohol when cold. The mixture is then gently heated on a water-bath. Red vapors are given off of nitrogen oxides and CO₂, and a large quantity of nitrous ether, aldehyde, and other products. When the liquid becomes turbid it is allowed to cool, and the salt separates out; it is purified by recrystallization from boiling water. It forms white needles, which, when heated to 186°, explode, also by friction or percussion when dry. It is used for charging percussion caps; one kilogram of mercury will make fulminate sufficient for 40,000 caps. Fulminates have been regarded as methyl cyanide in which one atom of hydrogen has been replaced by NO₂, and two atoms of hydrogen by mercury or silver. The action of chlorine on mercuric fulminate under water forms chloropieric, CCl₃(NO₂), mercuric chloride HgCl₂, and cyanogen chloride CnCl. Hot nitric acid decomposes mercuric fulminate, yielding carbonic acid, acetic acid, and mercuric nitrate. Hydrochloric acid converts it into mercuric chloride and mercurous oxalate. When boiled with an aqueous solution of potassium chloride, it is converted into potassium fulminate.

Fulminate of silver is obtained by heating nitrate of silver with strong nitric acid and alcohol till the liquid boils up. It is very dangerous to prepare. It crystallizes in small, white, opaque needles; it is very poisonous, and explodes by friction or percussion, or when heated. It is soluble in aqueous ammonia, and deposits the fulminate unaltered. When silver fulminate is digested with water and metallic copper or zinc, the silver is replaced and copper fulminate or zinc fulminate is obtained. When fulminate of copper is mixed with ammonia, and a stream of H₂S gas is passed through the solution, the copper is completely precipitated, and the filtered solution contains hydrosulphocyanic acid and urea.

Fulminate of gold was discovered by a monk in the fifteenth century. This substance, which explodes more rapidly and with greater local force than gunpowder, is made by precipitating a solution of chloride of gold by an excess of ammonia.

fúl-min-át-íng, pr. par., a. & s. [FULMINATE, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Lit.: Thundering; explosive.
- *2. Fig.: Thundering out censures, threats, or denunciations.

C. As substantive:

1. Lit.: The act of exploding; explosion.
- *2. Fig.: The thundering or hurling out censures, threats, or denunciations.

fulminating-pane, s.

Elect.: A simple form of condenser, consisting of a glass plate fixed in a wooden frame with a piece of tinfoil on each side of the glass, with which, however, they are not quite in contact. This portion of the glass is generally covered with an insulating layer of shellac varnish. One of the sheets of tinfoil is connected with a ring on the frame by a strip of tinfoil, while a chain from it unites it with the ground. To charge it, its insulated side is connected with an electrical machine. If then the knob of the discharger is pressed against the lower surface of the frame while the other knob is brought near the upper coating, an electric spark will be emitted.

fúl-min-á-tion, s. [Lat. *fulminatio*, from *fulminatus*, pa. par. of *fulmino*; Fr. *fulmination*; Sp. *fulminacion*; Ital. *fulminazione*.]

- I. Lit.: The act of thundering, fulminating, or detonating; explosion.

II. Figuratively:

1. The act of thundering or hurling out censures, threats, or denunciations.
2. A violent censure, threat, or denunciation.

fúl-min-a-tór-ý, a. [Fr. *fulminatoire*; from Lat. *fulminatus*, pa. par. of *fulmino*.] Sending forth thunders or fulminations; thundering.

fúl-mine, v. t. & i. [Fr. *fulminer*; from Lat. *fulmino*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To shoot or dart as lightning.

"As it had been a flake
Of lightning through bright heaven fulmined."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, III., ii. 5.

2. To fulminate; to utter threateningly or violently. (Followed by out.)

"Warming with her theme
She fulminated out her scorn of laws Latine."
Tennyson: *Princess*, ii. 117.

B. Intrans.: To thunder, to fulminate; to speak with restless power or energy.

"Shook the arsenal and fulminated over Greece."
Milton: *P. R.*, iv. 267.

fúl-min-ě-óus, a. [Lat. *fulmineus*; from *fulmen* (genit. *fulminis*)=thunder, lightning.] Of or pertaining to thunder; of the nature of thunder.

fúl-min-ic, a. [Fr. *fulminique*.]

Chem.: Of or pertaining to, or capable of detonation.

fulminic-acid, s.

Chem.: C(NO₂)₂H₂CN. Fulminic acid has not been obtained in a free state. Its salts, of which the chief are those of silver and mercury, are called fulminates.

fúl min-úr-ates, s. pl. [English *fulminur* (ic); -ate (Chem.).]

Chem.: Salts of fulminuric acid. They are obtained by boiling fulminate of mercury with alkaline chlorides. The other fulminates are obtained by double decomposition. When a solution of fulminuric acid is boiled with a solution of a cupric salt in excess of ammonium, the liquid, on cooling, deposits purple crystals of cuprammonium fulminurate, which are nearly insoluble in water.

fúl-min-úr-ic, a. [English *fulmin* (ic); -uric (Chem.).]

fulminuric-acid, s.

Chem.: C₂H₃N₃O₃ Isocyanuric acid. It is obtained by decomposing the lead salt with H₂S gas or the silver salt with hydrochloric acid. It forms a crystalline mass soluble in hot water and in alcohol. When boiled with strong mineral acids it is decomposed, ammonia being formed and CO₂ liberated. Fulminuric acid, heated to 145°, explodes. It is monobasic, and forms salts called fulminurates. By the action of a mixture of strong nitric and sulphuric acids, fulminuric acid is converted into trinitro-acetonitrile C(NO₂)₃CN.

fúl-sóme (1), ***ful-som**, ***ful-sum**, adj. [Eng. *ful* (1); suff. -some.]

- *1. Rich, fertile, productive.

"The seven fulsum yeres faren."
Genesis and Exodus, 2, 153.

béil, bóy; póút, jówl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shàn. -tion, -sion = shùn; -tíon, -sion = zhùn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

*2. Filled out; not lank and lean, or shriveled.
"His lean, pale, hoar, and withered corpse
Grew fulsome, fair, and fresh."
Golding: *Ovid; Metamorphoses* vii.

*3. Causing a surfeit; cloying.
"Honey [that of sound doctrine] which never fulsome
is, yet fills
The widest souls."
Beaumont, in *Trench's Select Glossary*, p. 85.

*4. Lustful, wanton.
"He stuck them up before the fulsome owes."
Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

5. Offensive from excess of praise.
"She accordingly magnified in fulsome phrase that pre-
rogative which was constantly employed to defend and to
aggrandize her."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

6. Disgusting, nauseous, offensive.
"Now this is fulsome, and offends me."
Cowper: *Task*, ii. 455.

*7. Rank; offensive to the smell.
"Of rank and fulsome smell."—Bacon.

*8. Tending to obscenity.
"A certain epigram, which is ascribed to the emperor,
is more fulsome than any passage I have met with in our
poet."—*Dryden: Juvenal*. (Dedic.)

fūl'-sōme (2), a. [A. S. fūl = foul; suff. -some.]
Disgusting, foul, gross.

fūl'-sōme-hōod, *ful-sum-hed, s. [Eng. ful-
some (1); -hood.] The quality of being fulsome;
fertility, richness.

fūl'-sōme-lī, *ful-sum-ll, adv. [Eng. fulsome
(1); -ly.]

1. Plentifully, freely; in plenty.
"Thann were spaci spices spendid al aboute,
Fulsuml at the ful to ech freke ther wine."
William of Palerne, 4324.

2. Rankly, offensively.
"Fulsomely and loathsomely smelling."—*Newton: Her-
ball to the Bible* (1587).

3. So as to disgust or nauseate; nauseously, rankly.
"Fulsomely described in the very words of the most
modest among all poets."—*Dryden: Juvenal*. (Dedic.)

fūl'-sōme-ness, *ful-som-nes, *ful-som-nesse,
s. [Eng. fulsome (1); -ness.]

*1. Richness, plenty.
"Bochous schewed ther his fulsomnes
Off holsume wyne to every maner wighte."
Lydgate: *Minor Poems*, p. 14.

2. Nauseousness; a feeling of disgust.
"Putting a surfeit and fulsomeness into all which she
enjoys."—*Rogers: Nauman the Syrian*, p. 32.

*3. Rankness of smell.
*4. Obscenity.

"No decency is considered, no fulsomeness omitted."—
Dryden: Juvenal. (Dedic.)

*ful-som-ic, *ful-som-ick, a. [Eng. fulsome (2);
-ic, -ick.] Fulsome, disgusting.

*fulthe (1), s. [FILTH.]

*fulthe (2), s. [Eng. full; suff. -th.] Fullness,
completeness, completion.

*fult-hede, a. [FILTHED.]

*ful-tum, s. [A. S.] Help, aid, support.

*fūl'-vid, a. [Lat. fulvidus = yellow.] Yellow,
tawny, fulvous.

fūl'-voūs, a. [Lat. fulvus = yellow.]

Bot., &c.: Tawny-yellow, dull yellow, with a mix-
ture of gray and brown; fox-colored.

fūl'-wa, s. [Nepalese, phulwara = the name of the
tree (see def.).] A solid buttery oil obtained
from *Bassia butyratea*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

fūm, v. i. [Onomatopoeitic.] To thrum or play
on a fiddle.

fūm, fūng, s. [Chinese.]
Mythol.: The Chinese Phoenix.

fu-mā'-ci-ous, a. [Lat. fumus = a smoke.] Smoky;
addicted to tobacco or smoking.

fu-mā'-dō, s. [Sp., pa. par. of fumar = to smoke;
Lat. fumo.] A smoked fish.

*fūm'-age (age as īg), s. [Lat. fumus = smoke.]
An old tax on every English fire-place; hearth-
money. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 7.)

fūm'-ar-ātes, s. [Eng. fumaric; -ate.]

Chem.: Salts of fumaric acid. Most of the fumar-
ates are soluble in water; the silver salt is insol-
uble; they are insoluble in alcohols. Fumarate of
ammonium or sodium gives a pale brown-red pre-
cipitate with ferric chloride, insoluble in excess of
ammonium fumarate.

fu-mār'-ī-a, s. [Sp. & Port. fumaría. Sir Joseph
Hooker believes the etymology doubtful. Gener-
ally said to be from Lat. fumus = smoke, referring
to the smell of the plant. More probably because
it was believed to be the "smoke of the earth."] [FUMITORY.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt,
or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Botany: The typical genus of the Fumariaceæ
(q. v.). The fruit is roundish, one-seeded, the seed
not crested. [FUMITORY.]

fu-mār'-ī-ā-çe-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. fumaría
(q. v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: Fumeworts. An order of Hypogynous Exo-
gens; alliance Berberales. It consists of herbs
with brittle stems and a watery juice; leaves usu-
ally alternate, multifold, often with tendrils; sepals
two, deciduous; petals four, cruciate, very irregu-
lar; stamens four, distinct, hypogynous, or six, in
two parcels; ovary free, one-celled, style filiform;
fruit either an indehiscent one or two-seeded nut
or a succulent indehiscent polyspermous pod.
They are a little bitter, and act as diaphoretics and
aperients. The order is divided into two tribes,
Hypocœæ and Fumariæ (q. v.). About 100 species
are known. They are from the temperate and
warmer parts of the Northern hemisphere, and
from South Africa.

fu-mār'-ī-ē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. fumari(a);
Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Fumariæ, containing the
genera with the stamens distinct in place of diadel-
phous.

fūm'-a-rōle, *fo-mer-ill, *fo-mer-al, s. [Low
Lat. fumale; Lat. fumariolum; Ital. fumarolo,
from fumo = Lat. fumus = smoke.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A louver or ventilator in a roof to
let out smoke, &c.

2. Geol.: A hole in a volcanic or other region
whence smoke issues

fu-mār'-ic, a. [Mod. Lat. fumar(ia); -ic.] Per-
taining to or derived from Fumitory (q. v.).

fumaric acid, s.

Chem.: C₄H₄O₄, or $\text{C} \equiv \text{CO} \cdot \text{OH}$. A dibasic diatomic

acid, which occurs in Fumitory (*Fumaria officinalis*),
in Iceland Moss, and in species of Boletus. It
can be obtained by the dry distillation of malic
acid, when malic acid distills over, leaving fumaric
acid in the retort, and the crystalline mass is washed
with cold water to remove unaltered malic acid;
also obtained by heating malic acid for a long time
at 150°. It is formed when dibromosuccinic acid is
heated with potassium iodide solution; also by
heating with baryta the product obtained by the
action of Cl₂ on benzene C₆H₆. Fumaric acid
crystallizes in colorless prisms, which are only
slightly soluble in cold water, soluble in hot water,
alcohol, and in ether. It sublimates at 200°, but a
great part is converted into water and maleic anhy-
dride. Fumaric acid is converted by sodium amal-
gam into succinic acid, HO·OC·CH₂·CH₂·CO·OH. It
forms acid, and neutral salts, the silver salt,
C₄H₂O₄Ag₂, is insoluble in water. It forms ethers;
methyl fumaric ether, C₄H₅O·CO·O·CH₃, forms
white crystals, which melt at 102°, and boil at 192°;
the ethyl ether is a liquid boiling at 218°. Fumaric
acid, dissolved in water, unites with metallic zinc,
forming succinate of zinc.

fumaric aldehyde, s.

Chem.: C₄H₄O₃, or $\text{CH} \equiv \text{CO} \cdot \text{H}$. It is formed by

the action of chromic acid on pyromucic acid, with
liberation of CO₂; also by the action of two mole-
cules of bromine and water on pyromucic acid,
C₅H₄O₃ + 2H₂O + 2Br₂ = C₄H₄O₃ + CO₂ + 4HBr. It is a
syrup, which crystallizes with difficulty. (*Watts:*
Dict. Chem.)

fu-mār'-ī-mide, s. [English fumari(c), and
(a)mide.]

Chem.: C₄H₂O₂·NH. Obtained when acid malate
of ammonium is heated to 200°. The red powder is
exhausted by maceration in boiling water, and the
liquid deposits a white powder of anhydrous
fumarimide. When boiled for a long time with
hydrochloric acid, it yields inactive aspartic acid,
C₂H₄(NH₂)·CO·OH.

fūm'-ar-lne, s. [Eng., &c., fumari(a), and suff.
-ine (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A base obtained from *Fumaria officinalis*.
It crystallizes in irregular six-sided prisms, soluble
in alcohol, chloroform, and benzene, insoluble in
ether, and sparingly soluble in water. The solution
is bitter, and gives an alkaline reaction; with
strong sulphuric acid it gives a dark violet liquid.
Its salts are crystalline.

*fū'-mart, s. [FULMART.]

fūm'-a-ryl, s. [Eng. fumar(ia); -yl = Gr. hylē =
matter.]

fumaryl-chloride, s.

Chem.: C₂H₂O₂·Cl₂. A compound, boiling at
160°. Formed by the action of phosphorus penta-
chloride on fumaric acid.

*fūm'-a-tōr-ŷ, s. [FUMITORY.]

fūm'-ble, v. i. & t. [Dut. fommelen; cogn. with
Sw. famle = to grope; Dan. famle; Icel. fálma.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To grope about awkwardly.
"They asked him for his certificate, that they might
go in and show it to the King; so he fumbled in his bosom
for one, and found none."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*,
pt. i.

2. To act awkwardly or in an ungainly fashion;
to move about like one confused.

"Alas! how he fumbles about the domains
Which this comfortless oven environ."
Wordsworth: *Written in Germany*.

*3. To bungle in any business.
"Eche of them calleth other false fumbling heretikes."
—*Sir T. More: Works*, fo. 279.

*4. To stammer, to stutter, to be confused.
"But being taken up in a trip and found fumbling in
their answers, they were commended to void out of the
counsel-chamber."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 1,180.

*5. To wander.
"My hand trembles to that degree that I can hardly hold
my pen, my understanding flutters, and my memory
fumbles."—*Chesterfield: Miscell. Works*, vol. iv., let. 71.

*B. Trans.: To handle or manage awkwardly; to
confuse. (Followed by over or up.)

"His greasy bald-pate choir
Came fumbling o'er the beads, in such an agony,
They told 'em false for fear."
Dryden: *Spanish Friar*, l. 1.

fūm'-blēr, s. [Eng. fumble(e); -er.] One who
acts awkwardly.

"Playing at passage with a pair
Of drunken fumbleers for his fare."
Cotton: *Epistle to the Earl of —*.

fūm'-blīng, pr. par., a. & s. [FUMBLE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the
verb.)

C. As subst.: Awkward handling or management.

fūm'-blīng-lī, adv. [Eng. fumbling; -ly.] In a
fumbling, awkward manner; awkwardly.

"For that is the reason, why many good scholars
speake but fumblingly."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries*.

fūme, s. [O. Fr. fum, from Lat. fumus = smoke;
Fr. fumée; Sp., Port. & Ital. fumo.]

I. Literally:

*1. Smoke.
"As from the fyre depertith fume,
So body and soule asoundre gooth."
MS. in *Halliwel*, p. 385.

2. A vaporous or smoky exhalation; volatile
matter arising from anything; generally in the
plural.

"Grosser sleep,
Bred of unkindly fumes, with conscious dreams
Encumbered."
Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 1,050.

3. An exhalation; a smell.
"The fish whose liver gave forth such a fume as sent the
devil flying from Ecobata to Egypt."—*Macaulay: Hist.*
Eng., ch. xiv.

II. Figuratively:

*1. Anything empty, fleeting, or unsubstantial;
as, a vapor, an idle conceit.

"Memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume, and the receipt of reason
A limbeck only."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 7.

*2. Vanity, emptiness.
"They should go out in fume, and be forgot."
Cowper: *Task*, iii. 172.

3. Agitation of the mind; an angry mood; a pas-
sion.

"She, out of love, desires me not to go to
My father, because something hath put him
In a fume against me."
Shirley: *Merchant's Wife*, iv. 5.

*4. Praise, flattery.
"To send perfection with imperfect fume."
Davies: *To Worthy Persons*, p. 52.

*5. A passionate person.
"The notary's wife was a little fume."—*Sterne: Sentimental Journey: The Fragment*.

† Fume of the Earth: [FUMITORY.]

*fume-gallant, s. A smoker.

"Let these fume-gallants enjoy their vanity."—*Venner:*
Treatise of Tobacco, p. 412.

fūme, v. i. & t. [Fr. fumer, from Lat. fumo = to
smoke; fumus = smoke; Sp. & Port. fumar; Ital.
fumare.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

*1. To smoke; to throw off or emit smoke.

*2. To dry or cure by smoking.
"So corrosive is this smoke about the city, that if one
would hang up gammons of bacon, beef, or other flesh to
fume, and prepare it in the chimneys, it will so mummify,
dry up, waste and burn it, that it suddenly crumbles
away, consumes and comes to nothing."—*Evelyn: Fumi-*
fugium, pt. i.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To smoke; to throw off or emit smoke.

*2. To dry or cure by smoking.

"So corrosive is this smoke about the city, that if one
would hang up gammons of bacon, beef, or other flesh to
fume, and prepare it in the chimneys, it will so mummify,
dry up, waste and burn it, that it suddenly crumbles
away, consumes and comes to nothing."—*Evelyn: Fumi-*
fugium, pt. i.

III. Figuratively:

*1. To smoke; to throw off or emit smoke.

*2. To dry or cure by smoking.

3. To pass off in smoke or vapor.

"Even such is all their vaunted vanitie,
Naught else but smoke that fumeth soone away."
Spenser. *Colin Cloute's come out againe.*

*4. To smoke tobacco.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To rise up, as a vapor.

"The one of them, when the wine had a little fumed up into the head, began both to speak and do foolishly."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 385.

2. To be in a rage or fury; to be hot with anger.

"He frets, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the ground."
Dryden: *Palamon and Arcite*, l. 446.

*3. To be as in a mist or fog; to be stupefied or confused.

"Keep his brain fuming."

Shakespeare: *Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 1.

*4. To pass away as a vapor; to be dissipated.

"Our heat is spent and fumed away in vapor."
Ben Jonson: *Catiline*, iii. 3.

*B. Transitive:

*1. To smoke; to dry or cure with smoke.

"Those that serve for hot countries they used at first to fume, by hanging them upon long sticks one by one, and drying them with the smoke of a soft fire."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*.

2. To fumigate; to perfume.

"Fumed with frankincense on every side."
Cooper: *Truth*, 314.

3. To dissipate in vapor. (Generally followed by away.)

"The heat will fume away most of the scent."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

4. To smoke, as tobacco.

5. To flatter.

"They demi-deify and fume him so."

Cooper: *Task*, v. 266.

*fume'-less, a. [Eng. fume; -less.] Without fumes; free from fumes.

*fūm'-ēr, s. [Eng. fum(e); -er.] One who scents or perfumes.

fu-mēr-ell, s. [FUMERELL.]

*fūm'-ēt, *few-met, s. [Fr. fumées; Lat. fumus=dung.] The dung of the deer.

"For by his slot, his entries, and his port,
His frayings, ferments, he doth promise sport."

Ben Jonson: *Sad Shepherd*, i.

*fu-met-ere, s. [FUMITORY.]

*fu-mēt'te, s. [French fumet, from Lat. fumus=smoke.] The scent or smell of game or meat when high.

"A haunch of venison made her sweat
Unless it had the right fumette."
Swift.

fūme'-wōrts, s. pl. [Eng. fume, and wort.]

Bot.: The English name given by Lindley to the order Fumariaceæ (q. v.).

*fūm'-īd, a. [Lat. fumidus, from fumus=smoke.] Smoky, vaporous.

"Thus iron in aqua fortis will fall into ebullition, with noise and emication, as also a crass and fumid exhalation."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii.

*fu-mīd-i-tŷ, s. [English fumid; -ity.] The quality or state as being fumid or smoky; smokiness.

*fūm'-īd-nēss, s. [Eng. fumid; -ness.] Smokiness, fumidity.

*fu-mīf-ēr-ōus, a. [Lat. fumifer, from fumus=smoke; fero=to bear, produce, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Producing smoke.

*fūm'-īf-u-gist, s. [Lat. fumus=smoke; fugo=to drive away; Fr. fumifuge.] One who or that which drives away or dissipates fumes.

*fūm'-ī-fŷ, v. t. [Eng. fum(e); i connective; suff. -fy.] To impregnate with smoke.

"In order to fumify our immortalities."—*T. Browne: Works*, ii. 190.

*fūm'-ī-gant, a. [Lat. fumigans, pr. par. of fumigo=to smoke.] Fuming.

fūm'-ī-gāte, v. t. [Lat. fumigatus, pa. par. of fumigo=to smoke; fumus=smoke; Fr. fumiger; Sp. fumigar.]

1. To smoke; to apply smoke to; to expose to smoke or vapor; to free from infection by the use of vapors.

"But if a pinching winter thou foreseee,

And wouldst preserve thy famished family,

With fragrant thyme the city fumigate."

Dryden: *Virgil*; *Georgic* iv. 350.

2. To scent.

*3. To eradicate or heal by vapors.

fūm'-ī-gā-tion, *fūm'-ī-ga-cion, s. [Fr., from Lat. fumigatio, from fumigatus, pa. par. of fumigo; Sp. fumigacion; Ital. fumigazione.]

1. The act or process of fumigating, or applying smoke or vapor to, as for the purpose of disinfecting houses, clothes, &c.

"The said house whiche Solomon built in Hierusalem, was a busie thing, with slaughter of beastes, with fumigations, with washynges, and veral troublesome with perfumes."—*Udall: Luke* ch. xiv.

¶ The principal substances used for fumigation to destroy infection, are chlorine and sulphurous acid, obtained by burning sulphur. If a brick is made hot in the fire and a wineglass of nitric acid poured on it, the nitrous fumes will destroy any infection, but metallic objects must first be removed, or they will rust, and of course no animal must be in the room during the fumigation.

2. A scent or vapor raised by heat.

"They [devotion and knowledge] savour together farre more sweetly than any fumigation: either of juniper, incense, or whatsoever else."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,017.

fūm'-ī-gāt-ōr, s. [Eng. fumigat(e); -or.] One who or that which fumigates. Specif., an apparatus for applying smoke, gas, or perfume: (1) To destroy insects or vermin; (2) to destroy infection or miasma; (3) to diffuse a perfume through an apartment or ward; (4) to suffuse the lungs with a soothing or healing vapor. [INHALATION.]

*fūm'-ī-ga-tōr-ŷ, a. [French fumigatoire, from Latin fumigatus, pa. par. of fumigo; Sp. fumigatorio.] Having the quality or power of cleansing by fumigation.

*fūm'-ī-lŷ, adv. [Eng. fumy; -ly.] With smoke; smokily.

fūm'-līg, pr. par., a. & s. [FUME, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of fumigating; a fumigation.

2. A vapor; an idle fancy.

"O fancie foud, thy fumings hath me fed."

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 250.

fum-ing-box, s.

Photog.: In printing photographically, the sensitive paper, having chloride and nitrate of silver upon its surface, is exposed to the fumes of ammonia immediately before its exposure to light under the negative, the object being to secure greater depth and brilliancy in the resulting print. The apparatus for this purpose is simply a tight box, in which the sensitive sheets can hang, leaving a space below them for a flat basin containing ammonia. Boxes of this kind are variously constructed, the object in all cases being to admit of the ready introduction and removal of the sheets, as well as of the vessel containing ammonia, without subjecting the operator to unnecessary annoyance from the fumes.

fum-ing-liquor, s.

Chem.: That of Boyle is a mixture of sulphides of ammonium, obtained by distilling sulphur with chloride of ammonium and quicklime; that of Cadet a mixture of cacodyl and oxide of cacodyl, obtained by distilling acetate of potassium with arsenious anhydride; and that of Libavius of tetrachloride of tin, stannic chloride, SnCl₄.

*fūm'-līg-lŷ, adv. [Eng. fuming; -ly.] In a fuming manner; angrily; with passion.

"They answer fumingly, that they are ashamed to defile their pennies with making answers to such idle questions."—*Hooker: Ecclesiastical Polity*, bk. v. § 22.

*fūm'-ish, *fum-ishe, *fum-isshe, a. [Eng. fum(e); -ish.] Hot, choleric, passionate.

"Another is perhaps melancholike,

Another fumish is and cholericke."

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 158.

*fūm'-ish-lŷ, *fum-ish-lie, adv. [Eng. fumish; -ly.] In a hot, choleric, or passionate manner; angrily.

*fūm'-ish-nēss, s. [Eng. fumish; -ness.] The quality or state of being fumish; heat of temper; passion.

"Drive thou out of us all fumishness, indignation, and self-will."—*Coverdale: Fruitful Lessons*, p. 284.

fūm'-ī-tōr-ŷ, *fu-me-ter, *fu-me-tere, *fumit-er, *fu-my-tere, s. [Fr. fumeterre; Prov. fumeterra; Ital. fumosterno, from Lat. fumus terræ=smoke of the ground, either from its smell or from the unscientific belief once entertained that the plant did not spring from seed, but was generated by vapors arising from the ground. The myth arose apparently from the delicate appearance of the plant.]

1. Bot.: The genus *Fumaria* (q. v.). The Rampant Fumitory is *Fumaria capreolata*, and the Common Fumitory, *F. officinalis*.

*2. A smoking-room.

"You set away your time in Mungo's fumitory."—*J. Brown: Wales*, ii. 179.

¶ Climbing fumitory: *Adlumia cirrhosa*. It is commonly known as the Alleghany vine; is a biennial climbing plant with handsome feathery leaves and large clusters of pink and white flowers.

fūm'-mē, s. [A French rural word for femelle=female (?).] The offspring of a stallion and a she-ass; a mule, a hinny.

fū'-mōse, s. [FUMOUS.]

*fu-mōs-i-tŷ, *fu-mos-i-tee, s. [Lat. fumosus=smoky; fumus=smoke.] A tendency to emit fumes; fumes arising from excessive drinking.

"Eaten after meate when a man is drunken indeed, it riddeth away the fumosities in the braine."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xx., ch. ix.

fūm'-ōus, fū'-mōse, a. [Fr. fumeux, from Lat. fumosus, from fumus=smoke.]

*I. Ord. Lang. (of the form fumous):

1. Smoky; full of smoke.

"Through the great dearth and scarcity of coales, those fumous works many of them were either left off or spent but few coales."—*Evelyn: Fumifugium*, pt. 1.

2. Full of fumes or vapors; producing fumes.

"He must abstaine from garlicke . . . and such like fumous things."—*Burrough: Method of Physick*. (1625.)

3. Angry, hot, passionate.

II. Bot. (of both forms): Smoke-colored; gray, changing to brown.

*fūm'-ōis-lŷ, adv. [Eng. fumous; -ly.] Angrily, hotly, passionately.

"[He] therefore saied fumously vnto him, Dost thou heare me?"—*Wilson: Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 151.

fū'-mūs-tērre, s. [Lat. fumus; and terræ, gen. sing. of terra=land.] [FUMITORY.] (*Grete Herball*.) (*Britten & Holland*.)

*fūm'-ŷ, a. [Eng. fum(e); -y.] Full of fumes; causing fumes.

"Oppressed with sleep, and drowned in fumy wine,
The prostrate guards their royal charge resign."

Brookes: *Constantia*.

fūmy-ball, subst. A puff-ball. (*Hall: Satires*.) (*Hallivell & Wright*.)

fūn, s. [Of uncertain origin; perhaps connected with fr. foun=delight, pleasure; Gael. foun=pleasure.] Sport, amusement, frolicsome delight, merriment.

"For ever foremost in the ranks of fun,

The laughing herald of the harmless pun."

Byron: *Childish Recollections*.

¶ To make fun of: To hold up to or turn into ridicule.

*fu-nām-bū-lant, s. [Latin funis=a rope, and ambulans, pr. par. of ambulo=to walk.] A rope-dancer.

*fu-nām-bū-lāte, v. i. [Lat. funis=a rope, and ambulatum, sup. of ambulo=to walk.] To walk on a rope.

fu-nām-bū-lā-tion, s. [FUNAMBULATE.] The act or art of walking on a rope; rope-dancing.

*fu-nām-bū-lā-tōr-ŷ, a. [Eng. funambulat(e); -ory.]

1. Performing like a rope-dancer.

2. Narrow; like the walk of a rope-dancer.

"Tread softly and circumspectly in this funambulatory track and narrow path of goodness."—*Brownie: Christian Morals*, i. 1.

*fu-nām-bū-llat, s. [Lat. funambulus.] A rope-walker or rope-dancer.

*fu-nām-bū-lō, s. [Sp., from Lat. funambulus.] A rope-dancer; a funambulist.

"We see the industry and practice of tumblers and funambulus."—*Bacon: Letters*; To Sir Henry Saville.

*fu-nām-bū-lōus, a. [Lat. funambulus=a rope-dancer.] Narrow as a rope.

"Tread softly and circumspectly in this funambulous tract."—*Brownie: Letter to a Friend*, § 30, p. 147.

*fu-nām-bū-lūs, s. [Lat.] A rope-dancer.

"You have so represented — unto me as methinks I see him walking not like a funambulus upon a cord, but upon the edge of a razor."—*Reliquie Wottonianæ*, p. 367.

fu-nār-i-ā, s. [Fem. sing. of Lat. funarius=pertaining to a rope, from funis=a rope, line, or cord, in allusion to the twisted foot-stalks.]

Bot.: A genus of apocarpous mosses, the typical one of the tribe Funariæ. The capsule is pear-shaped, the calyptra much inflated and vesicular below, subulate above. Minute mosses, growing in the winter and the spring in tufts on rocks and cottage roofs. *Funaria hygrometrica* is very common in England, especially on burnt soil. It is found also in many other parts of the world.

fu-nār-i-ā-çē-m, s. pl. [Lat. funari(a) (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -acēe.]

Bot.: A family of Funarioideæ (Acrocarpous Mosses). It consists of loosely-tufted or gregarious mosses, with monœcious inflorescence; type, *Funaria* (q. v.).

bōll, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

fū-nā-rōi-dē-ə, *s. pl.* [Latin *funaria* (q. v.), and Gr. *eidōs*=form.]

Bot.: A sub-order of operculated Aerocarpous (terminal fruited) mosses, with broadly oval, spatulate leaves, pyriform apophysate capsules, the neck mostly bearing stomates on its epidermis. It is divided into two families—Funariaceæ and Splachnaceæ (q. v.).

fūnc-tion, *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *functio*, from *fungi*, pa. par. of *fungor*=to enjoy, to perform; Fr. *fonction*; Sp. *funcion*; Ital. *funzione*. Pottenham, in 1589, ranked this with words of recent introduction into English.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The discharge, performance, or executing of any act, office, or duty.

"There is hardly a greater difference between two things than there is between a representing commoner in the function of his public calling, and the same person in common life."—Swift.

2. An employment, office, duty, or occupation, belonging to or connected with any position, station, or character in life; the duties of any office.

"The agent of France in that kingdom must be equal to much more than the ordinary functions of an envoy."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

3. A calling, office, or position.

"His sacred function was at length renounced."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. ii.

4. The specific office or action of any organ or system of organs in the animal or vegetable economy.

"All human bodies, for example, though each of them consists of almost an infinite number of parts, are perfectly uniform in their structure and functions."—Beattie: *Moral Science*, pt. ii, ch. i.

5. Any power or faculty.

"Nature within me seems

In all her functions weary of herself."

Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 596.

II. Technically:

1. *Eccles.*: An office or service of the church.

2. *Math.*: Any algebraic expression or quantity dependent for its value on another one. Thus the circumference of a circle is a function of its diameter. A compound algebraic quantity may be a function of two others, or even of more than two. Thus, in the equation $y = Ax + Bx^2$, A and B being known quantities, y is a function of x , and in $y = Ax + Bz$, y is a function of x and z . The expression function of x is usually expressed by the symbol $f(x)$, or similar abbreviations.

¶ *Calculus of functions.*:

Math.: That branch of the differential calculus which investigates the form of functions rather than the value of any particular one.

***fūnc-tion**, *v. i.* [FUNCTION, *s.*] To perform a function or duty.

"The momentous days when he was functioning at Culpeper Court."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

fūnc-tion-ā-l, *a.* [Eng. *function*; -al.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Pertaining to some office or duty.

2. *Math.*: Pertaining to functions.

***fūnc-tion-ā-l-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *functional*; -ize.] To place in some function or office; to assign a certain function to.

***fūnc-tion-ā-l-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *functional*; -ly.] In a functional manner; by means of functions.

"It is likewise most interesting to find that those species with a comparatively defective dentition, as the horned Ruminants for example, manifest transitorily in the embryo state the germs of upper incisors and canines, which disappear before birth, but which were retained and functionally developed in the cloven-footed Anoplotheres."—Owen: *Brit. Foss. Mam.* (1846), 483.

fūnc-tion-ā-r-y, *s.* [Eng. *function*; -ary.] One who holds any office or trust; one who has certain functions to perform; an official.

"We ought to . . . do business of course with the functionaries who act under the new power."—Burke: *Thoughts on French Affairs*.

***fūnc-tion-ā-te**, *v. i.* [See FUNCTION, *v.*]

fūnc-tion-lēss, *a.* Destitute of function.

fūnd, *s.* [French *fond*=a bottom, a floor . . . merchant's stock (*Cotgrave*), from Lat. *fundus*=bottom, depth, foundation; Sp. *fundo*, *fondo*; Port. *fundo*; Ital. *fondo*.]

1. Stock, capital; a sum of money contributed to a common stock for the purpose of meeting the expenses of any commercial operation.

2. (*Pl.*): Money lent to a government and constituting a national debt; the stock of a national debt.

3. Money set apart for the carrying out of any object permanent or temporary; in general the interest only is applied to meet the annual expenses of the object, the capital being invested; the word is also applied to money systematically collected to meet the expenses of some permanent object; as, a sustentation fund, the patriotic fund, &c.

4. Any stock or store from which one may draw at pleasure; abundance, plenty.

"In preaching, no men succeed better than those who trust entirely to the stock or fund of their own reason, advanced, indeed, but not overlaid, by commerce with books."—Swift.

5. Money, finances; as, My funds are very low. (*Colloquial*.)

¶ (1) *Sinking fund*: A fund or stock of money set apart periodically for the reduction or extinction of a public debt. [SINKING.]

(2) *Consolidated fund*: [CONSOLIDATED.]

fund-holder, *s.* One who has property in the public funds.

"Would you tax the property of the fundholder?"—Fox: *Speech on Assessed Tax Bill*, Dec. 14, 1797.

fūnd, *v. t.* [FUND, *s.*]

1. To place in a fund, as money.

2. To provide or appropriate a fund or permanent revenue for the payment of the interest of; to make permanent provision of resources for discharging the annual interest of. [FUNDED-DEBT.]

***fūnd**, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [FIND.]

***fūnd-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being funded, or converted into a bond.

fūnd-a-mēnt, ***fonde-ment**, ***founde-ment**,

***funde-ment**, ***fund-ment**, *s.* [Fr. *fondement*, from Lat. *fundamentum*, from *fundo*=to found (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *fundamento*; Ital. *fondamento*.]

*1. A foundation of a building.

*2. A foundation, ground or basis on which anything rests.

3. The lower part of the body; the seat; the anus.

fūnd-a-mēn-tal, *a. & s.* [Fr. *fondamental*, from Lat. *fundamentum*=a foundation; Sp. *fundamental*; Ital. *fondamentale*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Pertaining to the foundation or base; serving as a foundation or base; essential, original, elementary.

"Fundamental principles are such as are presupposed to the duties of religion (one or more), and such as are absolutely necessary to the doing of them."—Glanvill: *Essay* 5.

2. *Bot.*: Constituting the essential part of anything.

B. As subst.: A primary or essential principle, rule, law or article; the essential part or point; the basis or groundwork.

"As this examinant further saith, that the fundamentals . . . were only rough drawn up by the said Mr. Wade's own hand."—*State Trials* (1683), *Intro.* to the *Rye-House Plot*.

fundamental-bass, *s.*

Music: The lowest note or root of a chord; a bass consisting of a succession of fundamental notes. [HARMONY.]

fundamental-tissue, *s.*

Bot.: A tissue often consisting of thin-walled succulent parenchyma containing starch, though sometimes having other forms of cells.

fundamental-tones, *s. pl.*

Music: The tones from which harmonies are generated.

fundamental-units, *s. pl.*

Physics: Units which constitute the foundation of calculations with regard to other quantities; units used for measuring others. Fundamental units are three, namely—a definite length, a definite mass, and a definite interval of time. (Everett: *The C. G. S. System of Units*, ch. ii., p. 1.)

***fūnd-a-mēn-tāl-i-t-y**, *s.* [Eng. *fundamental*; -ity.] The quality of being fundamental or essential; essentiality.

fūnd-a-mēn-tāl-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *fundamental*; -ly.] In a fundamental manner; primarily; essentially; originally; in fundamental or essential matters or points.

"Fundamentally erring from the truth and nature of things."—Clarke, vol. i., ser. 82.

***fūnd-a-mēn-tāl-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *fundamental*; -ness.] Fundamentality; essentiality.

fūnd-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [FUND, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Invested in public funds; as, funded money.

2. Forming part of the national debt of a country, existing in the form of bonds bearing regular interest.

"When the world was again at rest the funded debt of England amounted to eight hundred millions."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

fūn-dī, **fūn-dūn-ǵī**, *s.* [A West African word.]

Bot.: A kind of grain (*Paspalum exile*) cultivated in the West of Africa. It is allied to millet, and, being light and nutritious, is recommended for invalids.

fūnd-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FUND, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of providing a fund for the payment of interest upon a debt; the conversion of money lent to a government into funds bearing a fixed rate of interest.

funding-system, *s.* The process by which a floating debt is converted into stock.

***fūnd-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *fund*; -less.] Destitute of funds.

fūn-dūs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Anat.*: The base of any cone-shaped organ, as the uterus.

2. *Bot.*: [*Fundus plantæ*.]

¶ *Fundus plantæ*:

Bot.: The place where the stem and root join.

***fū-nē-brā-l**, *a.* [Lat. *funebri*.] The same as FUNEBRIAL (q. v.).

fū-nē-brī-āl, *a.* [Lat. *funebri*(s); English adj. suff. -al.] Of or pertaining to funerals; funereal.

"With which plants the funebrial garlands of the ancients were composed."—Browne: *Miscellaneous Tracts*, p. 29.

***fū-nē-brī-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *funebri*(s); Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Funebrial, funereal.

fūn-ēr-āl, ***fun-er-all**, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *funeralis*=pertaining to a funeral; Lat. *funus* (genit. *funeris*)=a funeral; Sp. *funeral* (a. & s.); Ital. *funerale* (a. & s.); Fr. *funérailles*=a funeral.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to or connected with the burial of the dead; as, funeral rites, funeral games, funeral service, &c.

¶ David lamented over Saul and Jonathan, 1056 B. C., and over Abner, 1048 B. C. (2 Sam. i. and iii.) In Greece, Solon was the first who pronounced a funeral oration, according to Herodotus, 580 B. C. The Romans pronounced harangues over their illustrious dead. Theopompus obtained a prize for the best *Funeral Oration* in praise of Mausolus, 353 B. C. Popilia was the first Roman lady who had an oration pronounced at her funeral, which was done by her son, Crassus; and it is observed by Cicero that Julius Cæsar did the like for his aunt Julia and his wife Cornelia.

B. As substantive:

1. The solemnization of a burial; the ceremony of burying a human corpse; burial, interment, obsequies. (Formerly used in the plural.)

2. A procession of persons attending the burial of any person.

*3. Burial, interment, grave.

*4. Death.

*5. A funeral sermon or oration. (Frequently in the plural.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *funeral* and *obsequies*: "We speak of the funeral as the last sad office which we perform for a friend; it is accompanied by nothing but by mourning and sorrow; we speak of the *obsequies* as the tribute of respect which can be paid to the person of one who was high in station or public esteem: the funeral, by its frequency, becomes so familiar an object that it passes by unheeded; the *obsequies* which are performed over the remains of the great, attract our notice from the pomp and grandeur with which they are conducted." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***funeral-ale**, *s.* A drinking-feast at a funeral.

funeral banquet. The custom of giving a feast at funerals originated with the Romans, who not only feasted the friends of the deceased, but also distributed meat to the persons employed.

funeral-cypress, *s.*

Botany: *Cupressus funebris*, a weeping tree, i. e., with pendulous branches, introduced from China to be planted in cemeteries.

funeral games, *s. pl.* Among the Greeks and Romans funeral games included horse-races, dramatic representations, processions, and mortal combats of gladiators. Many of these games were abolished by the Emperor Claudius, A. D. 47.

funeral-pile, *s.* A structure composed of inflammable material, upon which a dead body is placed to be reduced to ashes; a pyre.

funeral-sacrifice, *s.*

Anthrop.: The slaying of men or animals to accompany the soul of an eminent person to the world of spirits—the former to give him what assistance he needs, the latter to supply him with food. It was an early and a wide-spread custom.

***fūn-ēr-āl-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *funeral*; -ly.] After the manner of a funeral.

***fūn-ēr-āte**, *v. t.* [Latin *funeratus*, pa. par. of *funero*=to bury; *funus* (genit. *funeris*)=funeral rites.] To bury, to inter. (Cockeram.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wōt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, bōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***fu-nér-á-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *funeratio*, from *funeratus*, pa. par. of *funero*=to bury.] The act of burying; the solemnization of a funeral.

"In the rites of *funeration* they did use to anoint the dead body."—*Knatchbull: On New Testament*, p. 41.

fu-nér-ě-ál, *a.* [Latin *funereus*, from *funus* (genit. *funeris*)=a funeral.] Pertaining to or suitable for a funeral; dismal, sad, mournful.

***fu-nér-ě-ál-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *funereal*; -ly.] In a funereal manner; mournfully; dismally.

***fu-nést**, *a.* [Lat. *funestus*=calamitous, sad; *funus*=a funeral; Fr. *funeste*; Sp. & Ital. *funesto*.] Sad, lamentable, mournful.

"Thus we see them walk and converse in London, pursued and haunted by that infernal smoke, and the funest accidents which accompany it whosoever they retire."—*Evelyn: Fumifugium*. (To the Reader.)

fűng (1), *s.* [Onomatopoeic.]

1. A sharp, whizzing sound, as when a cork is drawn.

2. A stroke, a blow.

fűng (2), *s.* [FUM, *s.*]

fűng, *v. i.* [FUNG, *s.*] To emit a sharp, whizzing sound.

fűng-gá-čě-ə, *s. pl.* [Latin *fung(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -acēe.]

Bot.: An order of plants, the same as Fungi (q. v.). It is now elevated into an alliance—Fungales (q. v.).

fűng-gál, *a. & s.* [From Modern Latin *fungales* (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

Bot.: Pertaining to fungi.

B. As substantive:

Bot.: A plant belonging to the alliance Fungales (q. v.).

The Fungal Alliance:

Bot.: The Alliance Fungales. (Lindley.)

fűng-gá-lěs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *fungus* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -ales.]

1. *Bot.*: An alliance of Thallophytes, corresponding to the old order Fungi. It consists of cellular, flowerless plants, nourished through their thallus, that is, through their spawn or mycelium; living in air; propagated by spores which are colorless or brown; sometimes inclosed in asci; and destitute of green gonidia. They are closely akin to Algae, but grow in different situations—mushrooms, toadstools, &c., on green pastures, many others on decaying trees, some on cereal grasses, potatoes, &c., which they destroy; others on books in damp situations, and some on man or animals laboring under certain diseases. The alliance is divided into six orders, with the following characters:

(1) Hymenomycetes or Agaricaceae. Spores generally quaternate, on distinct sporophores, hymenium naked.

(2) Gasteromycetes or Lycoperdaceae. Spores generally quaternate, on distinct sporophores, hymenium inclosed in a peridium.

(3) Concomycetes or Uredinaceae. Spores single, often septate, on more or less distinct sporophores, flocci of the fruit obsolete or mere peduncles.

(4) Hyphomycetes or Botrytaceae. Spores naked, often septate; thallus floccose.

(5) Ascomycetes or Helvellaceae. Sporidia contained (generally eight together) in asci.

(6) Phymomycetes or Mucoraceae. Spores surrounded by a vesicular veil or sporangium; thallus floccose.

2. *Palaeobot.*: Fungi have been found as early as the Carboniferous period.

fung-ar, fung-er, *s.* [A Scotch pronunciation of *whinger* or *hanger* (q. v.).] A whinger or hanger.

fűng-gáte, *s.* [Eng., &c., *fung(us)*, -ate.]

Chem.: A salt of fungic acid.

***fűnge**, *s.* [Lat. *fungus*=a mushroom.]

1. A mushroom. (Wright.)

2. A soft-headed fellow; a fool; one who has no more sense than a toadstool has substance.

"When, as indeed, in all wise men's judgments they are mad, empty vessels, *fűnges*."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 113.

fűng-gl, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *fungus* (q. v.).]

Bot. & Ord. Lang.: A large order of flowerless plants founded by Linnaeus, a part both of his artificial and of his natural classifications. It was adopted by Jussieu in 1789, is still often used by scientific men, and has crept into ordinary English. The old order Fungi has now been elevated into the alliance Fungales (q. v.). [FUNGUS.]

fűng-gl-a, *s.* [From Lat. *fungus*=a mushroom, from a certain superficial resemblance which the polypidum has to the pileus (head) of an Agaricus or a similar fungus.]

Zool.: A genus of corals, the typical one of the family Fungidae (q. v.). When young there are generally only about six calcareous lamellae, when old there are many.

fűng-gl-ble, *s.* [Latin (res) *fungibilis*; from *fungor*=to perform.] [FUNCTION.]

1. *Civil Law*: A thing of such a nature as that it may be replaced by another of equal quantity and quality.

"Grain and coin are *fungibles*, because one guinea, or one bushel or boll of sufficient merchantable wheat, precisely supplies the place of another."—*Erskine: Inst.*, bk. iii, tr. i, § 18.

2. *Scots Law*: A term used to denote movable goods which may be valued by weight or measure, as grain or money; in contradistinction to those which may be judged of individually.

fűng-gl-c, *a.* [Eng., &c., *fung(us)*; -ic (Chem.).] Contained in or obtained from fungi.

fungic acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid contained in the juice of most fungi. It is said to be a mixture of citric, malic, and phosphoric acid.

fűng-gl-də, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fung(ia)* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

1. *Zool.*: A family of corals, sub-tribe Aporosa. The corallum is simple or compound, usually discoidal or laminar, the interseptal loculi are crossed by many trellis-like bars; the wall, which is often basal, is generally perforated.

2. *Palaeont.*: Except a doubtful genus from the Silurian rocks, no *fungidae* have been found earlier than the Oolite; they are found also in the Chalk and in the Tertiary rocks.

fűng-gl-form, *a.* [Lat. *fungus* (genit. *fungi*)=a mushroom, and *forma*=appearance.]

Min., Bot., &c.: Having a termination resembling the head of a fungus.

fűng-gl-il-form, *a.* [Low Lat. *fungillus* (genit. *fungilli*)=a little mushroom, and Lat. *forma*=appearance.]

Min., Bot., &c.: The same as FUNGIFORM (q. v.).

fűng-gl-in, *s.* [Eng., &c., *fung(us)*; -in (Chem.).]

Chem.: Metacellulose. A variety of cellulose found in fungi and lichens. It is insoluble in ammonio-cupric reagent, even after the action of acids. (Watts: *Dict. Chem.*, supp. iii.) [VEGETABLE TISSUES.]

fűng-gl-in-ous, *a.* [Lat. *funginus*=a mushroom.] *Bot.*: Of or belonging to a fungus.

fűng-gl-ite, *s.* [Lat. *fung(us)*=a mushroom; -ite (Palaeont.).]

Palaeont.: A fossil coral resembling *fungia*.

fűng-gl-ör-ous, *a.* [Lat. *fungus* (genit. *fungi*)=a mushroom, *vorō*=to eat, to feed on, and -ous.] Feeding on mushrooms or fungi.

"This *fungivorous mania* is noteworthy."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

fűng-gl-oid, *a.* [Latin *fungus*=a mushroom, and Gr. *eidōs*=form, appearance.] Resembling a fungus, pertaining to or consisting of a fungus or fungi.

"Some twelve or fifteen years ago the Indian Government inaugurated an investigation of the question as to the causal connection of *fungoid* organisms with cholera."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

fungoid-flowers, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Rhizogens (q. v.).

fűng-gl-ō-gist, *s.* [Lat. *fungus*=a mushroom; Gr. *logos*=a discourse; Eng. suff. -ist.] One who is skilled in fungology.

"Two or three of the best known fungologists in London being among them."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

fűng-gl-ō-gy, *s.* [Lat. *fungus*=a mushroom, and Gr. *logos*=a discourse.] A treatise on fungi; the science of fungi; mycology.

***fűng-gl-ō-ty**, *s.* [Lat. *fungosus*=full of holes, spongy, fungous.] The quality of being fungous, or consisting of fungous excrescences.

"Eggs cast into the matrix of the earth, or certain little pustules or *fungosities* on its surface."—*Biblioth. Bibl.* (1720), i. 292.

fűng-gl-ous, *a.* [Lat. *fung(us)*, and Eng., &c., suff. -ous.] Of or belonging to a fungus, of the consistence of a fungus.

"There the turf Smells fresh, and, rich in odoriferous herbs And *fungous* fruits of earth, regales the sense." *Cowper: Task*, i. 582.

fűng-gl-ūs, *s.* [Lat.=a mushroom; cogn. with Gr. *sphonggos, sponggos*=a sponge.]

1. *Bot.*: The singular of Fungi (q. v.). A term of comprehensive meaning, used for any plant belonging to the Fungal alliance. Some botanists now use the term Fungal (q. v.) instead of fungus. [FUNG.]

2. *Med.*: A morbid growth suggestive of a fungus, and generally dependent on the presence of vegetable parasites.

"This eminence is composed of little points called *fungus* or proud flesh."—*Sharp*.

fungus-bed, *s.*

Bot.: A "bed" for the growth of microscopic fungi. It consists of a small wooden box half filled with damp bog earth, and covered with a plate of glass. In winter it should be kept in a warm room. (Griffith & Henfrey.)

fungus-cellulose, *s.*

Bot.: The cellulose of which the cell-wall of fungi is composed. It is very rarely colored blue by iodine and sulphuric acid. (Thomé.)

fungus-hæmatodes, *s.*

Pathol. & Surg.: A disease akin to and yet not quite identical with cancer. It may appear in any part of the body, and may be encysted, irregularly compacted with cysts, or infiltrated in the tissue of an organ. From the resemblance which the tumor has to the brain it has been called cerebriiform and cephaloid.

fungus-melitenensis, *s.*

Bot. & Pharm.: A plant (*Cynomorium coccineum*), sometimes used as a styptic.

fungus-pit, *s.* A pit in which fungi are grown.

fűng-ic, *a.* [FUNGICULAR.]

fűng-i-cle, *s.* [Lat. *funiculus*=a small cord; *funis*=a cord, a string.]

Bot.: The same as FUNICULUS, II. (q. v.)

fűng-i-c-lār, *a.* [Lat. *funicul(us)*=a small cord; -ar.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Consisting of a small cord or rope; formed by an aggregation of cords.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mech.*: Dependent upon the tension of a cord.

2. *Archæol.*: Rope-shaped, twisted like a rope.

"Simple indeed as is the usual style of ornament and workmanship of the *funicular* tore, it appears to have been retained in use for a very long period."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Scotland*, i. 465.

funicular curve, *s.*

Statics: The curve in which a perfectly flexible string hangs when supported at the two extremities.

funicular-machine, *s.* A machine actuated by means of a cord whose ends are attached to two objects, and which bears a weight suspended from the bight. Some double-toggle presses come within the terms of this description. The name is principally applied to instruments illustrative of mechanical principles, and having a rope, pulley, and suspended weights.

funicular-polygon, *s.*

Statics: The figure assumed by a string supported at its extremities, and acted on by several forces.

fűng-i-c-lāte, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *funiculatus*, from Class. Lat. *funiculus* (q. v.).]

Zool.: Having a narrow ridge like a string.

fűng-i-c-lūs (pl. **fűng-i-c-li**), *s.* [Lat.=a little cord.]

I. *Anatomy:*

1. The umbilical cord whereby the fœtus is connected with the placenta, or after-birth.

2. A number of nerve-fibers, inclosed in a tubular sheath, and forming a slender round cord of no determinate dimensions. (Quain.)

II. *Bot.*: A cord connecting a seed with the placenta. [FUNGICLE.]

III. *Zool.*: A curious cylindrical appendage passing from the testis to the fundus of the stomach in the polyp.

fűng-i-l-ō-form, *a.* [Lat. *funis*=a rope, and *forma*=form, shape.]

Bot.: Formed of cord-like fibers.

fűng-is, *s.* [Lat.=a rope.]

Anat.: The umbilical cord; the navel string.

fűnk, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Ger. *funke*; Dut. *vonk*=a spark; Walloon *funk*, *funker*=to smoke.]

1. A stink; an offensive or overpowering smell or smoke.

2. A state of fear or fright; a panic.

"If they find no brandy to get drunk, Their souls are in a miserable *fűnk*."

Wolcott: P. Pindar, p. 59.

3. Touchwood. [PUNK.]

4. Anger; a huff.

fűnk, *v. i. & t.* [FUNK, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

*1. To stink through fear. (Vulgar.)

2. To be in a state of funk; to shrink through fear.

3. To kick behind like a horse.

"Luke now, the beast's *fűnk* like mad, and then up again wi' his fore-legs like a perfect unicorn."—*M. Lyndsay*, p. 294.

4. To take offense; to be or become angry.

ból, bóy; pout, jówl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

8. Transitive:

*1. To envelop in offensive or overpowering smell or smoke.

"She funks Bashebia and her son to death."—*King: The Furmetary*, ch. iii.

‡ To cause to shrink or quail through fear.

¶ To funk off: To throw off, by kicking and plunging.

"The horse funk't him off into the dub, as a doggie was rinning' across."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, Nov., 1821, p. 393.

fūnk-līng, *s.* [Eng. *funk*; -ing.] A shrinking back through fear, (*Colloq.*)

fūnk-ite, *s.* [Named after Baron Von Funk.] *Min.*: A dark olive-green coccolite, classed by Dana under Sahlite. A variety of Pyroxene. It is from Gothland.

fūnk-y, *a.* [Eng. *funk*; -y.]

1. Easily frightened; in a funk; timid.

"I do feel somewhat funky."—*Naylor: Reynard the Fox*, 46.

2. Inclined to kick out behind like a horse.

fūn-nel, ***fun-nell**, ***fon-el**, ***fun-ell**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Bret. *founil*=a funnel; Wel. *ffynel*=an air-hole; Lat. *infundibulum*, from *in*=in, and *fundo*=to pour.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. A conical vessel which terminates below in a spout, and used for conducting a liquid into a vessel which has a small opening.

"The gullet [the passage for food] opens into the mouth like the cone or upper part of a funnel, the capacity of which forms indeed the bottom of the mouth."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. x.

2. The chimney of a steamship. It is of sheet-iron, and is carried to a sufficient height to assist the draught of the furnace. It is made telescopic in war-vessels, so as to be lowered beyond the reach of shot.

"The boilers [are placed] under the two funnels."—*D. Stevenson: Civil Engineering in N. America*, ch. iv.

3. The pouring-hole of a mold; a gate, a ledge.

*4. A pipe or passage of communication.

"Toward the middle are two large funnels, bored through the roof of the grotto, to let in light or fresh air."—*Addison*.

*5. The throat.

"Some the long funnel's curious mouth extend,
Through which ingested meats with ease descend."
Blackmore: Creation, bk. vi.

II. Zoology:

1. A short wide cavity, into which the sac or stomach of the Pleurobrachia opens below.

2. A muscular tube formed by the uniting of the lateral margins of the epipodium or foot in the cuttle-fishes.

funnel-box, *s.*

Mining: An apparatus for collecting finely crushed ore from water. (*Knight*.)

funnel-like, *a.* Like a funnel in shape; tapering.

funnel-net, *s.* A net shaped like a funnel; a tapering net.

funnel-shaped, *a.*

Bot. (of a calyx, corolla, &c.): Having the tube obconical, gradually enlarging upward with the limbs so as to constitute a funnel.

funnel-stay, *s.*

Naut.: One of the ropes or stays on a steamer's funnel.

fūn-nel-form, *s. & a.* [Eng. *funnel*; -form.]

A. As subst.: The shape of a funnel.

B. As adjective:

Bot.: The same as FUNNEL-SHAPED (q. v.).

fūn-nelled, *a.* [Eng. *funnel*; -ed.] Having a funnel or funnels; funnel-shaped.

fūn-nī-lī, *adv.* [Eng. *funny*; -ly.] In a funny, droll, comical, or laughable manner.

fūn-nīng, *a. & s.* [Eng. *fun*; -ing.]

A. As adj.: Jestng, droll, comical; causing fun or merriment.

B. As subst.: Jestng, joking.

fūn-nī, ***fun-nie**, *a.* [Eng. *fun*; -y.]

1. Droll, comical, laughable; causing mirth or laughter; full of merriment.

"Unco tales and funnie jokes."

Burns: Halloween, xviii.

2. Causing surprise; strange, curious.

fūn-nī, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: A narrow, clinker-built pleasure-boat, to be rowed by a pair of sculls.

"The only attainable craft besides funnies, pair-oars, and randans, were a couple of six-oars."—*London Field*.

funny-bone, *s.* A popular name for that part of the elbow over which the ulnar nerve passes.

fū-or, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Carp.: A piece nailed upon a rafter to strengthen it when decayed.

fūr, fūrr, *s.* [A. S. *furh*.] A furrow.

"The bauld Pitcur fell in a fūr,
And Clavers got a clankie, O!"

Burns: Where Hae Ye Been?

fūr (1), ***forre**, ***furrr**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *forre*, *furrr*=a sheath, a case; from an Old Low Ger. source: cf. Goth. *fodr*=a scabbard; Icel. *fóðr*=lining; Fr. *fourrure*=fur, *fourrreau*=a scabbard.]

A. As substantive:**1. Ordinary Language:**

1. The soft fine hair growing thick upon certain animals, and distinguished from ordinary hair in being shorter and finer. Fur, in its usual trade acceptation, is the short, fine hair of certain animals, growing thick on the skin, and deprived of the long, coarse, protecting hairs.

"Cold would the winter be, for thick was the fur of the foxes." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, i. 1.

2. The dressed skins of certain animals with soft, fine hair, with which garments are lined for warmth, or trimmed for ornament.

3. Any coating more or less resembling fur, as—

(1) A coat of morbid matter collected on the tongue.

"My pulse unequal, and my breath is strong;
Besides a filthy fur upon my tongue."

Dryden: Perseus, sat. iv.

(2) A coat or crust formed on the interior of vessels by matter deposited from a liquid.

(3) The soft, downy covering on the skin of a peach.

II. Her.: Furs in heraldry are borne on the shield and charges. They are either of one or more colors. Furs of two colors are ermine, ermines, ermois, peau, vair, vaire, varry, cuppa, and erminites. (See these terms.)

B. As adj.: Made of or pertaining to fur.

"December must be expressed with a horrid and fearful countenance; as also at his back a bundle of holly, holding in fur mittens the sign of Capricorn."—*Peacham: On Drawing*.

¶ Obvious compound, *fur-clad*. (*Cowper*.)

fur-cutter, *s.*

1. A machine for cutting the fur from the skin.

2. A mechanical contrivance for shaving the backs of peltry skins, to loosen the long hairs, leaving the fine fur undisturbed.

fur-dressing, *s.* The process of cleaning, cutting, and dyeing furs.

fur-puller, *s.* A machine for removing from peltry skins long, straight hairs, before the fine hair is sheared off to furnish the material for felt.

***fur-wrought**, *a.* Made of fur.

"Silent along the mazy margin stray,
And with the fur-wrought fly delude the prey."

Gay: Pastorals, c. i.

fūr, *v. t.* [FUR, *s.*]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To cover, line, or trim with fur.

"The original painted by himself [Cleeve] with a black cap and furred gown, upon a greenish ground."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. I, ch. vi.

2. To cover or coat with morbid matter, as the tongue, or the interior of vessels.

"To make lampblack, take a torch and hold it under the bottom of a latten basin; and, as it groweth to be furred and black within, strike it with a feather into some shell."—*Peacham: On Drawing*.

II. Carp.: To nail pieces of timber to, as joists or rafters, in order to bring them into a level, and range them into a straight surface.

***fūr**, *a. & adv.* [FAR.]

***fūr-rā-cious**, *a.* [Lat. *furax* (genit. *furacis*), from *fur*=a thief.] Given to thieving; inclined to steal; thievish.

***fūr-rāc-i-tī**, *s.* [Lat. *furacitas*, from *furax* (genit. *furacis*)=thievish.] A disposition to steal; thievishness.

fūr-bē-lōw, *s.* [Fr. *farbala*=a floss; Sp., Ital. & Port. *falbala*, a word of unknown origin.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A piece of stuff plaited and puckered together, either below or above, on petticoats and gowns; a floss; the plaited border of a petticoat or gown.

"A furbelow of precious stones, a hat buttoned with a diamond."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 15.

2. *Bot.*: A sea-weed, *Laminaria bulbosa*; or, according to Mrs. Gatty, *L. saccharina*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

***fūr-bē-lōw**, *v. t.* [FURBELOW, *s.*]

1. *Lit.*: To attach a furbelow to; to furnish or ornament with furbelows.

"She was furbelowed and furbelowed; every ribbon was crinkled, and every part of her garments in curl."—*Addison*.

2. *Fig.*: To deck out; to ornament.

"[You] furbelow the plain discourse."

Prior: Alma, ii.

fūr-bīsh, ***for-bysch-yn**, ***fro-bīsh**, ***frub-bīsh**, *v. t.* [Fr. *fourbissant*, pr. par. of *fourbir*=to furbish, to polish; O. H. Ger. *furpan*; M. H. Ger. *värben*.]

1. *Lit.*: To rub to brightness; to polish up; to burnish.

"He commanded them to scour and furbish their harness and weapons before their tents."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 624.

2. *Fig.*: To prepare for fresh use something which has long lain disused. (Often followed by *up*.)

"Again they furbish up their holy trumpery."

Rowe: Lady Jane Grey, iii.

***fūr-bīsh-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *furbish*; -able.] That may or can be furbished up.

fūr-bīsh-ēr, ***foor-bysch-owre**, ***for-bush-ere**, ***fro-byech-er**, *s.* [Fr. *fourbisseur*.] One who furbishes, polishes, or brightens up by rubbing.

"*Foorbyschouwe*. Eruginator."—*Prompt. Parv.*

fūr-cāte, **fūr-cāt-ēd**, *a.* [Latin *furc(a)*=a fork; Eng. suff. -ate, -ated.]

Ord. Lang. & Bot.: Forked, dividing into two branches, like a two-pronged fork. (*Balfour*.)

fūr-cāte-lī, *adv.* [Eng. *furcate*; -ly.] In a forked manner.

furcately-divided, *a.*

Bot.: Divided in a furcate manner. (*Paxton*.)

fūr-cā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *furc(a)*=a fork; Eng., &c., suff. -ation.] A forking, a branching out like the prongs of a fork.

"When stags grow old they grow less branched, and first lose their brow-antlers, or lowest furcations next the head."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii, ch. ix.

***fūr-cīf-ēr-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *furcifer*=one bearing the furca or ovals, a jail-bird; *furca*=(1) a fork, (2) an instrument of punishment placed on the neck of criminals, and *fero*=to bear.] Scoundrelly, rascally.

fūr-cū-lā, **fūr-cū-lūm**, *s.* [Lat. *furcula*=a forked prop to support a wall when undermined.]

Ornith.: The bone popularly called the merrythought. It is composed of the two clavicles ankylosed together so as to form one bone, shaped like the letter V. Its outward extremities articulate with the scapula and coracoid.

fūr-cū-lār, *a.* [Eng., &c., *furcul(a)*; -ar.]

Ord. Lang., Anat., &c.: Shaped like a fork, branching into two divisions; furcate.

fūr-cū-lūm, *s.* [FURCULA.]

***fūr-dīe**, *v. t.* [FARDEL.] To make or draw up into a bundle; to pack up.

"The rose of Jerico, being a dry and ligneous plant, is preserved many years, and though crumpled and furdled up, yet, if infused in water, will swell and display its parts."—*Browne: Miscellanies*, p. 34.

***fūr-dīlāg**, *s.* [Eng. *furdle*(*e*); -ing.] The act or process of drawing or gathering into a bundle.

"Nor to urge the thwart enclosure and furdling of flowers, and blossoms, before explication."—*Browne: Cyrus' Garden*, ch. iii.

***fure**, *v. t.* [Flem. *voeren*=to carry.]

1. To carry, especially by sea.

"That the act of fraughting and lading of schippis, mycht be put till execution after the tenour of the samyn, and at na guldys be *furit* be the maister vpon his ouerloff."—*Acts Jas. III*, 1487, c. cxxx. (ed. 1566).

2. To conduct, to lead.

"For thoct a man wald set his bisay curis,

See far as labour used his wisdom furis."

Belenden: Evergreen, i. 33.

***fur-fell**, *s.* [Eng. *fur*, and *fell* (2).] A skin with the fur on it.

fūr-fūr, *s.* [Lat.=bran.] Scurf or dandriff, resembling bran, growing upon the head.

"Leprosy, ulcers, itches, *furfures*, scabs."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 231.

fūr-fūr-ā-cū-ōūs (or *ceous* as *shūs*), *a.* [Lat. *furfuraceus*, from *furfur*=bran.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Made of or resembling bran; of the nature of bran.

II. Technically:**1. Pathology:**

(1) Resembling bran. A name given to eruptions in which the epidermis is detached in small scales resembling bran.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **māte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **rūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. **æ**, **æ**=**ē**; **ey**=**ā**. **qu**=**kw**.

(2) A bran-like sediment observed at times in the urine.
2. Bot.: Scurfy; covered with soft scales, which are easily dislodged.

fūr-fūr-a-crŷl-ic, *a.* [Lat. *furfur*=bran, and Eng., &c., *acrylic*.] (For def. see compound.)

furfuracrylic-acid, *s.*
Chem.: $C_5H_4O_2 \cdot CH=CH \cdot CO \cdot OH$. Metamerism with salicylic acid. It is obtained by boiling one part of furfural with four parts of acetic anhydride and two parts of sodium acetate for eight hours. The solution on cooling deposits a crystalline mass which dissolves in sodium carbonate, and on the addition of acid gives a precipitate of furfuracrylic acid which is obtained in white needles by recrystallization with animal charcoal. It melts at 135°. Strong sulphuric and hydrochloric acids turn it green.

fūr-fu-rāl, *s.* [Latin *furfur*=bran, and Eng., &c., *aldehyde*.]

Chem.: $C_5H_4O_2$ or $HO-C \equiv C-CO \cdot H$. Furfural, the aldehyde of pyromucic acid. It is formed in the dry distillation of sugar, or by distilling bran with dilute sulphuric acid. One part of bran is distilled with one part of sulphuric acid diluted with three parts of water. The distillate is neutralized with soda, chloride of sodium is added, and then half of it is distilled over. It is then saturated with NaCl, which causes the furfural to separate as an oil. Furfural is a colorless liquid with an agreeable smell, resembling that of bitter almonds; it turns dark on exposure to the air; it boils at 162°; is very soluble in alcohol, and dissolves in eleven parts of water at 13°. It forms a crystalline compound with acid sodium sulphite, and is converted by sodium amalgam into furfuryl alcohol, $C_5H_5O_2$. By oxidation with silver oxide it yields pyromucic acid, and by nitric acid it is oxidized into oxalic acid.

fūr-fūr-a-mide, *s.* [Lat. *furfur*=bran, and Eng., &c., *amide*.]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{12}N_2O_3$, or $(C_5H_4O)_3 \cdot 3N_2$. An amide produced by the action of an aqueous solution of ammonia on furfural. It crystallizes from hot alcohol in colorless needles, which melt at 117°. It is soluble in alcohol and in ether, but insoluble in cold water. When boiled with water, or with acids, it is decomposed, yielding furfural and NH_3 .

fūr-fūr-ā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *furfur* (q. v.); *-ation*.] *Ord. Lang. & Path.*: The falling of scurf or dandruff from the head.

fūr-fūr-ine, *s.* [Latin *furfur*=bran; *-ine* (Chem.).]

Chem.: An organic base isomeric with furfural, from which it is obtained by boiling with dilute aqueous potash, or by heating it to 120°. It forms crystals, which melt at 116°. It is sparingly soluble in cold water, easily soluble in alcohol and in ether. Its solution is strongly alkaline, and forms salts with acids, which have a bitter taste.

fūr-fu-rō-bēn-zl-din, *s.* [Eng. *furfuro*(l), and *benzidin*.]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_8(N \cdot C_6H_4)_2$. Obtained by allowing a solution of one part of furfural and one part of benzidin in fifty parts of alcohol stand for twelve hours. It forms small light yellow crystals which are insoluble in water, slightly soluble in cold alcohol, soluble in benzene. Unites with acids to form salts which, in solution, are of a carmine-red color.

fūr-fu-rōl, *s.* [FURFURAL.]

fūr-fūr-ō-prō-pl-ōn-ic, *s.* [Eng. *furfuro*(l), and *propionic*.] (For def. see etym. and compound.)

furfuropropionic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_3O \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH_2 \cdot CO \cdot OH$, formed by the action of nascent hydrogen from sodium amalgam and water on furfuracrylic acid, than which it is more soluble in water. It is extracted by ether from its aqueous solution, and is a colorless crystalline mass, melting at 51°. Hydrochloric acid turns it yellow.

***fūr-fūr-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *furfurosus*.] Made of or resembling bran; furfuraceous; as, *furfurous bread*.

fūr-fūr-ŷl, *s.* [Lat. *furfur*=bran; *-yl*=Gr. *hylē*=matter.]

Chem.: (For def. see etym. and the compound.)

furfuryl-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_5O_2$. A thick, colorless syrup, which is colored green by hydrochloric acid. It is decomposed when distilled. Obtained by the action of sodium amalgam on furfural.

fūr-fūr-ŷl-a-mine, *s.* [English *furfuryl*, and *-amine*.]

Chem.: A base obtained by the action of zinc and sulphuric acid on the nitril of pyromucic acid. It is a liquid smelling like Coniine, boiling at 145°, and soluble in water.

***fūr-i-ā**, ***fur-y-alle**, *a.* [Latin *furialis*.] [FURY.] Furious, raging.

"Ye ben in the *furyalle* peyn of helle."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,761.

***fūr-i-bünd**, *a.* [Lat. *furibundus*, from *furio*=to rage.] Raging; furious.

"The brawny, not yet *furibund* figure."—Caryl:
French Revolution, pt. 1, bk. iv., ch. iv.

***fūr-i-bünd-ŷl**, *a.* [Lat. *furibundus*.] Raging, furious, mad.

Furies, *s. pl.* [FURY.]

fūr-il, *s.* [Eng. *fur*(*furo*); *suffix*. -il.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_8O_4$, or $C_4H_3O \cdot CO \cdot CO \cdot C_4H_3O$. Ob-

tained by dissolving Furoin caustic soda solution and passing air through it. It crystallizes out of chloroform in golden yellow needles, which are nearly insoluble in water, and slightly soluble in cold alcohol and ether. By the action of sodium amalgam it is reduced to Furoin.

fūr-il-ic, *a.* [Eng. *furil*; *suffix*. -ic.]

Chem.: Pertaining to, or derived from, furil; as, *furilic acid*.

fūr-i-ōs-ant, *a.* [Ital. *furioso*=furious.]

Her.: An epithet applied to a bull or other animal when represented as in a rage or fury; also called *Rangant* (q. v.).

***fūr-i-ōs-i-tŷ**, ***fur-i-ōs-i-te**, *s.* [Eng. *furious*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being furious; fury; madness.

fūr-i-ō-gō, *adv. & s.* [Ital.]

A. As adverb:

Music.: With fury, energy or vehemence.

***B. As subst.**: A furious or impetuous man.

"A violent man and a *furioso* was deaf to all this."—Hacket: *Life of Williams*, ii. 218.

fūr-i-ōūs, ***fur-y-ōūs**, *a.* [Fr. *furieux*, from Lat. *furiosus*, from *furia*=madness; Sp., Port. & Ital. *furioso*.]

1. Mad, frenzied; deprived of one's senses.

"No man did ever think the hurtful actions of *furious* men and innocents to be punishable."—Hooker: *Eccles. Polity*.

2. Raging; violent; transported with fury or passion; frantic.

"Whet not on these *furious* peers."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., ii. 1.

3. Rushing with vehemence or impetuosity; boisterous; as, a *furious* torrent.

¶ For the difference between *furious* and *violent*, see *VIOLENT*.

fūr-i-ōūs-lŷ, ***fur-i-ōūs-lie**, *adv.* [Eng. *furious*; *-ly*.] In a furious manner; with fury; madly, frantically; impetuously, violently, vehemently.

fūr-i-ōūs-nēss, ***fur-i-ōūs-nesse**, ***fur-y-ōūs-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *furious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being furious; fury; frenzy; madness, impetuosity; transport of passion.

"Thou shalt stretch forth thine hand upon the *furiousness* of thine enemies."—Bible (1651), Ps. cxxxviii.

fūr-l, ***farle**, ***furle**, *v. t. & i.* [A contract. of *furdle* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. *Naut.*: To roll a sail and confine it to the yard. The sail being gathered by the men on the yard, the leech is passed along the yard to the bunt, where the body of the sail, the foot and clews, are collected.

"The order those attend
To *furl* the mainsail, or on deck descend."
Falconer: *Shipwreck*, ii.

2. To roll or gather up anything. (Dryden: *Ab-salom and Achitophel*, ii. 837.)

B. Intrans.: To roll or gather together; to become furled.

"The banners drooped along their staves
And as they fell around them *furling*."
Byron: *Siege of Corinth*, ii.

¶ To *furl* a top-sail in a body:

Naut.: To gather all the loose parts of the top-sail into the bunt above the top-mast.

fūr-lōng, ***four-long**, ***fur-lange**, *s.* [A. S. *fur-lang*, lit., a furrow-long, or the length of a furrow; *furh*=a furrow, and *lang*=long.]

*1. Originally of vague meaning: the length of a furrow, whatever that might happen to be.

"A *furlong* comes next to be considered, so called *quasi* furrow-long, being so much as a team plows going forward, before they return back again."—Fuller: *A Pisgah Sight of Palestine*, p. 41.

2. A measure of length; the eighth part of a mile, equal to forty rods, poles, or perches, or two hundred and twenty yards.

"A *furlong* is the eyghte part of a myle and contayneth a hundredth and xxv. paces, which is in length vi. hundredth and xxv. fote."—Bale: *Image*, pt. iii.

fūr-lōugh (*gh* silent), ***fur-loe**, *s.* [Dut. *verlof*=leave, furlough; Dan. *forlov*; Sw. *förlöf*; Ger. *verlaub*.] Leave of absence; specif., a license given to a soldier to be absent from duty for a certain time.

"He has got a *furlough* from his father for a year."—Chesterfield: *Miscell. Works*, vol. iv, let. 42.

fūr-lōugh (*gh* silent), *v. t.* [FURLOUGH, *s.*] To grant a furlough to; to grant leave of absence to.

furm, *s.* [FORM, *s.*]

fūr-mēn-tŷ, **fūr-mi-tŷ**, *s.* [FRUMENTY.]

fūr-mēr, *s.* [O. Fr. *fremoir*.] The name given by carpenters in Scotland to the tool called a flat chisel.

fūr-nace (ace as *ēs*), ***for-nays**, ***for-nayse**, ***for-neys**, ***for-nes**, *s.* [O. Fr. *fornaise*; Fr. *fornaise*, from Lat. *fornax* (genit. *fornacis*)=an oven, from the same root as *fornus*=hot; Ital. *fornace*.]

1. *Lit.*: A chamber in which fuel is burned for the production of heat. The two great ends to be attained in the construction of furnaces are, first, to produce as perfect a combustion of the fuel as possible; and secondly, to apply as much as possible of the heat so developed effectively. These two requirements for a good furnace are, however, not so easily satisfied. Much remains to be acquired as to the conditions under which the whole of the caloric may be perfectly developed from the fuel, although the best manner of applying the heat is well understood. [BLAST-FURNACE, REVERBERATORY-FURNACE.]

"As iron fusile from the *furnace* flows."
Bryme: *Battle of the Gods and Titans*.

2. *Fig.*: Any time, place, or occasion of severe trial or torture; as, the *furnace* of affliction.

furnace-bar, *s.* A fire-bar (q. v.).

furnace-bridge, *s.* A barrier of fire-bricks, or of iron plates containing water, thrown across the furnace at the extreme end of the fire-bars, to prevent the fuel being carried into the flues, and to quicken the draft by contracting the area.

***furnace-burning**, *a.* Hot, like a furnace.

"My *furnace-burning* heart."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., ii. 1.

furnace cadmia, **furnace calamine**, *s.*

Metall.: An incrustation of oxide of zinc, with impurities, which forms round the throat of an iron furnace.

furnace-grate, *s.* The bars supporting the fuel in a furnace. [GRATE.]

furnace-hoist, *s.* An elevator for raising the ore, lime, and coal to the mouth of a blast-furnace.

furnace-pumice, *s.*

Metall.: A slag often produced in smelting pisolitic iron ores, having the cellular appearance of pumice-stone.

***fūr-nace** (ace as *ēs*), *v. t.* [FURNACE, *s.*]

1. To cast into a furnace.

"It has been proposed instead of *furnacing* the sulphate of soda, to decompose it by caustic baryta."—Graham: *Chemistry* (2d ed.), i. 661.

2. To exhale like a furnace.

"He *furnaces*
The thick sighs from him."
Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, i. 6.

fūr-nā-rī-nā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *furnarius* (q. v.) and Lat. fem. pl. adj. *inf.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Cithridae (Crepers). The outer toe is not much longer than the inner one, and but slightly united at the base, the inner one is entirely free. The sub-family consists of small birds occurring in South America and the West Indies.

fūr-nār-i-ūs, *s.* [Lat.=a baker.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family *Furnariæ* (q. v.). *Furnarius fuliginosus* is noted for its tameness.

***fur-neye**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *furnir*, *fornir*; Fr. *fournir*=to furnish (q. v.).] To furnish, to prepare, to provide.

"Furneye a tree, stiff and strong."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 5,517.

***fūr-ni-mēt**, ***fūr-nā-mēt**, *s.* [Fr. *fourniment*=a stand of arms; *fournir*=to furnish.] Furnishing, furniture, equipment.

"Lo! where they stryde with speedie whirling pace,
One in a charet of straunge furniment."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. iii. 88.

fūr-nish, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *fournissant*, pr. par. of *fournir*=to furnish, from O. H. Ger. *furnjan*=to perform, to furnish, *furna*=utility, profit, gain; Sp. & Port. *fornir*; Ital. *fornire*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To supply with what is necessary or useful; to equip; to fit out.

"'Tis now but four o'clock; we have two hours
To *furnish* us."
Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 4.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gēm; thin, thīs; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exīst. ph = f -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

2. To fit up; to supply with necessary and ornamental appendages.

"The apartments [of the palaces erected in the reign of Elizabeth] are lofty and enormous, and they knew not how to furnish them."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. ii., ch. i.

3. To supply, to give, to afford, to present.

"The simplicity and plainness of the gospel . . . could possibly furnish no materials for strife."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 14.

B. Intrans. To fill out; to improve in strength and appearance. (*Slang.*)

***fūr-nish**, *s.* [FURNISH, *v.*] A specimen, a sample, a supply.

"To lend the world a furnish of wit."
Greene: Groat-worth of Wit. (1621.)

fūr-nished, *pa. par. & a.* [FURNISH, *v.*]

A. As *pa. par.* (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Provided, equipped, or supplied with necessities; fitted up.

2. *Her.*: An epithet applied to a horse borne bridled, saddled, and completely caparisoned.

***fūr-nished-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *furnished*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being furnished or provided with necessities.

"In respect of the fulness and well furnishedness of the earth."—*More: Appendix to the Defence*, ch. iv.

fūr-nish-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *furnish*; *-er*; Fr. *fournisseur*.] One who furnishes, equips, or supplies with necessities.

"A furnisher of him with money."—*State Trials: J. Mitche* (1677).

fūr-nish-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FURNISH, *s.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of supplying, fitting out, or providing with necessities; supply.

"For the furnishing of this fyounce, Sir Dyne of Responde toke great payne."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, ii. 224.

*2. An appendage; an outward sign.

"Something deeper,

Whereof perchance these are but furnishings,"
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 1.

***fūr-nish-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *furnish*; *-ment*.]

1. The act of furnishing.

"Preparations and furnishings for this business."—*Daniel: Hist. England*, p. 93.

2. A supply of things necessary.

"Artillery of all sorts and other furnishings for warre."—*Time's Storehouse*, p. 345.

fūr-ni-tūre, *s.* [Fr. *fourniture*, from *fournir*=to furnish.]

*1. That with which a person or thing is furnished; equipment, equipage, outfit.

"The ill purveyance of his page

That had his furnishings not firmly tied."

Spenser: F. Q., III. i. 11.

2. Movables; goods, vessels, utensils, ornaments, &c., with which a house or room is furnished for the convenience, use and accommodation of the inmates.

"There are many noble palaces in Venice; their furniture is not rich, if we except the pictures."—*Addison: On Italy*.

*3. An appendage; an ornamental addition.

"It [the Gospel] does not dwell in the mind like furniture, only for ornament, but for use, and the great concerns of life."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 5.

II. Technically:

1. *Corp.*: Builders' hardware, such as locks, door and window trimmings, &c.

2. *Gun.*: The mountings of a gun.

3. *Music*: The name of one of the mixture stops in an organ. [MIXTURE.]

4. *Naut.*: The masts and rigging of a ship.

5. *Print.*: The sticks and quoins which surround the matter in the chase. The pieces are about half an inch high, of various lengths, and are called head, foot, or sidesticks, according to their position in the chase. Strips between the pages are gutters. The sticks are slightly tapering, so as to allow the wedge-shaped quoins to jam the matter firmly together in the chase. The quoins are driven by the shooting-stick and a mallet.

furniture-spring, *s.* A coil spring beneath the hair filling which forms the seat, back or side of a cushioned chair. A spring of a bed-bottom beneath a mattress, or forming the lower portion of one beneath the elastic material which constitutes the top.

fūr-ō-in, *s.* [Eng. *Fur* (*furo*); *o* connective, and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*)]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_8O_4$, or $C_4H_8O \cdot CO \cdot CH(OH) \cdot C_4H_8O$. Obtained by boiling for half an hour a mixture of forty parts furfural with thirty parts of alcohol,

eighty parts of water, and four parts of KCN. It crystallizes in fine prisms, which melt at 135°. Slightly soluble in ether and alcohol, soluble in H_2SO_4 with an intense blue-green color. It is soluble in caustic soda solution, forming blue-green liquid, which is dark red by reflected light; it becomes colorless when exposed to the air, furil being formed.

fu-rō-le, *s.* [Fr.] A kind of meteoric light seen on the sail-yards of ships at night; a corosant (*q. v.*).

fu-rōn-ic, *a.* [Lat. *fur* (*fur*) = bran, and Eng. (*propionic*).] (For def. see etym. and compound.)

furonic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $HO \cdot OC \cdot CH = CH \cdot CO \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH_2 \cdot CO \cdot OH$ or $C_7H_8O_5$. Obtained by decomposing the silver salt with hydrochloric acid, extracting with ether, and recrystallizing from hot water. Furonic acid forms colorless needles which melt at 180°, and are slightly soluble in cold water and in ether.

furonic-aldehyde, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_8O_4$. Obtained by the action of bromine and furfuralpropionic acid. By boiling the mixture with $Ag(OH)$ moist silver oxide, it is converted into the silver salt of furonic acid.

***fū-rōr**, *s.* [Lat.] Rage, fury, madness.

"He doubted much some inundation by their furor over all Italy."—*Sir T. Wyatt: To the King*, March 9, 1540.

fū-rōr-ē, *s.* [Ital.] Rage, fury; great excitement or enthusiasm.

furred, *a.* [Eng. *fur*; *-ed*.]

1. Trimmed, lined, or ornamented with fur.

"Beside him ancient Angus stood,

Doffed his furred gown and sable hood."

Scott: Marmion, vi. 11.

2. Covered with a furry coat.

fūr-rī-ēr (1), *s.* [Fr. *fourreur*.] A dealer in furs; one who prepares and sells furs.

***fūr-rī-ēr** (2), *subst.* [FORRAYER.] A quarter-master.

"The furriers sent before, to divide the quarters, every company led by their own guides [guides], we marched off."—*Monro: Exped.*, pt. i., p. 33.

fūr-rī-ēr-y, *s.* [Eng. *furrier*; *-y*.]

1. The trade or business of a furrier.

2. Furs in general.

***fūr-rī-l-y**, *adv.* [Eng. *furry*; *-ly*.] In a furry manner; with a covering of fur.

fūr-rīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FUR, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of lining, trimming, or ornamenting with fur.

2. The act of covering or coating with fur.

"Providing for furring of their backs and fattening their bellies, and in gorgeously decked chambers and soft sleeping."—*Martin: Book of Priests' Marriages*.

3. The act or state of becoming furred or covered with a furry coat or scaly deposit, as a boiler.

"With honie it cureth the roughness and furring of the tongue."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xx., ch. xiv.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Corp.*: Thin pieces fixed on the edge of timber to make the surface even.

2. *Shipbuild.*: Double planking of a ship's side.

3. *Build.*: A lining of scantling and plaster-work on a brick wall, to prevent the dampness of the latter reaching the room.

fūr-rōw, ***furch**, ***furg**, ***furwe**, ***for-ow**, ***forgh**, ***forgh**, ***for-owe**, *s.* [A. S. *furh*; cogn. with Icel. *for*=a drain; O. H. Ger. *furh*; M. H. Ger. *furch*; Ger. *furche*=a furrow; Dan. *fure*; Swed. *fåra*. Cf. Lat. *porca*=a ridge between two furrows.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A trench in the earth made by a plow.

"When the well-used plow

Lies in the furrow." *Thomson: Spring*, 37.

2. A narrow trench, groove or hollow; a wrinkle.

"Time had worn deep furrows in his face."

Drayton: Robert, Duke of Normandy.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mill.*: The grooves in the face of a mill-stone; the plane surface is kind. A leader-furrow extends from the eye to the skirt of the stone at such draft as may be determined. The steep edge of the furrow is called the track-edge; the more inclined edge is called the feather-edge. The second furrow is that branching from the leader nearest to the eye. The skirt-furrow departs from the leader nearer to the skirt. A gauge-furrow is concave at bottom.

2. *Bot. (pl.)*: The intervals which separate the primary ridges in the fruit of an umbelliferous plant.

*1. To draw a straight furrow: To do that which is right; to live correctly.

***furrow-cow**, *s.* A cow that is not with calf.

"Item from him sex furrow-cows, and sex stirks at 13lb. 6s. 8d. the piece, is 80lb."—*Depredations in Argyll*, p. 51.

furrow-drain, *v. t.* To drain a land by making a drain across each furrow or between every two ridges.

***furrow-faced**, *a.* Having a wrinkled or furrowed face or surface.

"[I] expose no ships

To threatenings of the furrow-faced sea."

Ben Jonson: Volpone, i. 1.

***furrow-fronted**, *a.* Having a furrowed or wrinkled face.

"The furrow-fronted Fates,"

Racine: Rebellion, ii. 1.

furrow-slice, *s.* A narrow slice of earth turned up by the plow.

furrow-weed, *s.* A weed growing on plowed lands.

"Why he was met even now

As mad as the very sea, singing aloud,

Crowned with rank fumifer and furrow-weeds,"

Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 4.

fūr-rōw, ***for-owe**, ***fur-rowe**, *v. t.* [FURROW, *s.*]

*1. To cut or make a furrow in with a plow; to plow.

*2. To divide in furrows; to make uneven; to cut a way through.

*3. To make by cutting; to cut out.

"There go the ships that furrow out their way,"

Wotton.

4. To wrinkle; to make furrows or wrinkles in.

"How can she weep for her sinne, that must bare her skin therewith, and furrowe her face?"—*Vives: Instruction of a Christian Woman*, bk. i., ch. ix.

fūr-rōwed, *a.* [FURROW, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: (See the verb.)

2. *Bot.*: Marked by longitudinal channels, as the stem of Conium.

furrowed-band, *s.*

Anat.: A range of gray matter between the uvula and amygdala of the cerebellum.

fūr-rōw-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FURROW, *s.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of making furrows in.

furrowing-hammer, *s.* A millstone dresser's hammer. [MILLSTONE-HAMMER.]

furrowing-plow, *s.* A plow having a double moldboard for throwing the earth both ways.

fūr-rōw-y, *a.* [Eng. *furrow*; *-y*.] Full of furrows; furrowed.

"A double hill ran up his furrowy forks,"

Tennyson: The Princess, iii. 153.

fūr-r-y, *a.* [Eng. *fur*; *-ry*.]

1. Covered or clad in fur; wearing furs.

"Yet cherished there, beneath the shining waste,

The furry nations harbor."

Thomson: Winter, 811.

2. Made of fur; consisting of fur.

"Winter, thou hoary, venerable sire,

All richly in thy furry mantle clad,"

Rowe: Ode for the New Year, 1717.

3. Resembling fur; fur-like.

4. Coated with a deposit of fur; furred.

***furt**, *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *furtum*, from *fur*=a thief.] A theft, a robbery.

"Turn not your furt 'gainst your own bowels."—*Albuzar*, v. 1.

fūr-thēr, ***fer-ther**, ***for-ther**, ***fur-der**, *a. & adv.* [A. S. *furdhur*, *furdhor*, comp. of *for*=before; cogn. with Dut. *verder*, *vorders*=further, besides; O. H. Ger. *furdār*, *furdar*, *furdor*; Ger. *fürder*.]

A. As adjective:

1. At a greater distance; farther.

2. Beyond what already exists; additional.

"For the further humiliation of that Popish service came forth an examination of the mass."—*Strype: Memorials*, Edward VI. (an. 1548.)

3. Extending to a greater distance.

"Satan had journeyed on, pensive and slow:

But further way found none."

Milton: P. L., iv. 173.

B. As adverb:

1. To a greater distance; farther.

2. Moreover; beyond what is already stated; in addition.

"He further said, he did not say, 'The King had shed the blood of the saints.'"—*State Trials*; John James (an. 1661).

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

3. To a greater degree or extent.

"Therefore God, to the intent of further healing man's depraved mind, added that which we call censure to purge it."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

für-thër, *fur-der, v. t. [A.S. *fyrðhran*, *gefyrðhran*; Dut. *vorderen*; Ger. *fördern*.] [FURTHER, a.] To help forward, to further, to advance, to promote, to assist, to favor.

"The night furthered their credulousness."—*Greneway: Tacitus: Annals*, p. 60.

für-thër-ance, *fur-der-ance, s. [Eng. *further*; -ance.] The act of furthering, advancing, or promoting; advancement, promotion, help, assistance.

"His riches are no furtherance, but rather an hindrance."—*Bp. Beveridge*, vol. ii., ser. 137.

für-thër-ër, s. [English *further*, v.; -er.] One who furthers, promotes, or advances anything; a promoter, a helper, an advancer.

"Thy brother was a furtherer in the act."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, v. 1.

für-thër-möre, *fer-ther-more, *for-ther-more, adv. [Eng. *further*, and *more*.] Moreover, besides; beyond what has already been stated.

"Furthermore,
I pray you, show my youth old Shylock's house."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iv. 2.

für-thër-möst, a. [Eng. *further*, and *most*.] Furthest, most remote.

***für-thër-ö-vër, *for-ther-o-ver, adv.** [Eng. *further*, and *over*.] Moreover, besides, furthermore.

***für-thër-söme, a.** [English *further*; -some.] Advantagous.

"A touch of stratagem often proves further-some."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. i., bk. iii., ch. vi.

für-thëst, *fer-thëst, *for-thëst, a. & adv. [FURTHER.]

A. As adj.: Most distant and remote, either in time or place.

B. As adv.: At or to the greatest distance or extent.

"They are her furthest reaching instrument."—*Davies: Immortality of the Soul*, s. 14.

für-tive, a. [Fr. *furtif* (fem. *furtive*), from Lat. *furtivus* = thievish, from *furtum* = theft; *fur* = a thief; Ital. & Sp. *furtivo*.]

*1. Stolen.

"Dart furtive beams and glory not their own."—*Prior: Solomon*, i. 500.

2. Stealthy, stolen, sly.

"Tender cares and mild domestic loves
With furtive watch pursue her as she moves."—*Wordsworth: Evening Walk*.

für-tive-ly, adv. [Eng. *furtive*; -ly.] In a furtive, stealthy, or sly manner.

"Sikes eyed him furtively from time to time."—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. xix.

für-tüm, s. [Lat.]

Lav.: Theft, robbery.

für-üa-cle, s. [Lat. *furunculus* = (1) a petty thief; (2) a burning sore, a boil; dimin. of *fur* = a thief.] [BOIL (1), s., II. 1.]

für-ÿ (1), *furie, s. [Fr. *furie*; from Lat. *furia* = madness; *furo* = to rage; Ital. & Sp. *furia*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Madness.

2. A fit of raving passion; a storm of anger.

"Alexander had in his fury inhumanly butchered one of his best friends and bravest captains."—*Burke: Vindication of National Society*.

*3. Enthusiasm; mental excitement or inspiration.

"A sybil that had numbered in the world
The sun to course two hundred compasses,
In her prophetic fury saw the work."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 4.

4. Impetuosity, violence; as, the fury of the storm, of the waves, &c.

5. A furious, raving, or violent woman.

"He dorste not his sorwe telle,
But languisheth, as doth a furie in helle."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, II, 262.

II. Classic Mythol. (pl.): The avenging deities. They were three in number—Alecto, Megera and Tisiphone. They were by some represented as the daughters of Night and Earth, or, according to Hesiod, they sprang from the blood-drops which fell from the wound inflicted by Kronos, or Saturn, on his father, Uranus. By the Greeks they were called Erinyes, or Eumenides.

"That dread of a terrible retribution, which the ancient polytheists personified under the awful name of the Furies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ For the difference between *fury* and *madness*, see MADNESS.

***fury-flake, s.** The first sign of rage or fury.

"Was my eye, 'stead of tears, with red fury-flakes brightening."—*Byron: To Caroline*.

***fury-like, a.** Like a fury; raging, frenzied.

***fury-moving, adj.** Stirring to fury or frenzy; maddening.

"Forthwith began these fury-moving sounds."—*Daniel: Civil Wars*, bk. iv.

***für-ÿ (2), s.** [Lat. *fur*.] A thief, a robber.

"Have an eye to your plate for there be furies."—*Fletcher*.

***für-ÿ, v. t.** [FURY, s.] To incite to fury; to infuriate.

fürze, *färse, *friise, *furzin, *fur-rys, s. [A.S. *fyrz*; cogn. with Gael. *freas* = a briar, a bush, a shrub.]

Bot.: The genus *Ulex* (q. v.).

¶ (1) *Common furze*:

Bot.: *Ulex europæus*, called also the Common Whin. It is a well-known spinous shrub with bright yellow flowers and legumes opening elastically.

(2) Of other species French and Great Furze are *Ulex europæus*; Ground Furze is *Ononis arvensis*, and Needle Furze, *Genista anglica*.

furze-chat, s.

Ornith.: The Whinchat (*Saxicola rubetra*), so called from frequenting places covered with furze or whin. [WHINCHAT.]

furze-clad, a. Covered with furze.

"Their parents dwell upon the skirts
Of furze-clad commons."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. viii.

furze-wren, s.

Ornith.: The same as FURZELING (q. v.).

fürze-lîng, s. [Eng. *furze*; -ling.]

Ornith.: A bird, the Dartford Warbler (*Melospiza darfordensis*), first found at Dartford, in Kent, England. It is found in furze-bushes, where it builds its nest. It is one of the family Sylviidae, and of the typical sub-family Sylvinae (True-Warblers).

fürz-en, a. [Eng. *furz*(e); -en.] Overgrown with or full of furze or gorse; furzy.

furzen-bushes, s. pl.

Bot.: *Ulex europæus*. [Britten & Holland.]

"We put by gorse and furzen-bushes: we tread under-foot briars and brambles, though they catch hold of us."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 186.

fürz-ÿ, a. [Eng. *furz*(e); -ÿ.] Overgrown with furze.

"Suffice it that their route was laid
Across the furzy hills of Braid."—*Scott: Marmion*, iv. 23.

***fus, *fuse, a.** [A.S. *fus*; Icel. *fuss*.] Ready, willing.

"He wass fus to lernenn."—*Ortnut*, 16, 997.

fû-gâin, s. [From the French.]

1. The spindle tree.

2. Very fine charcoal used as a drawing implement. [CHARCOAL.]

fûg-a-nûs, s. [Mod. Lat., from Fr. *fusain* = a spindle tree.]

Botany: A genus of Santalaceæ (Sandalworts). *Fusanus acuminatus*, the Quandang Nut, is as sweet and useful to the Australians as the almonds are to us. [Lindley.]

fû-gâr-ÿ-ûm, s. [From Lat. *fus*(us) = a spindle; suff. -arium.]

Bot.: A genus of Fungi. *Fusarium heterosporium* is parasitic on rye, and *F. mori* on the Mulberry. [Berkeley.]

fûs-a-rôle, fûs-a-rôl, s. [Fr. *fusarole*, *fusarolle*; Ital. *fusaiuolo*, from *fusaiuolo* = a whirl of a spindle, from *fuso*, Lat. *fusus* = (1) a spindle; (2) the shaft of a column.]

Arch.: A molding or ornament placed immediately under the echinus in the Doric, Ionic, and composite capitals; the shaft of a column, pilaster, or pillar, or that part comprehended between the shaft and the capital.

***fûsc, a.** [Lat. *fuscus*.] Brown, dark-colored, fuscous.

***fûs-câ-tion, s.** [Lat. *fuscus* = dusk, dark-colored.] A darkening; obscurity.

fûs-cin, s. [Lat. *fuscus* = dark-colored, tawny, dusky.]

Physiol. Chem.: A variety of melanin.

fûs-çite, s. [Sw., &c., *fuseit*, from Lat. *fuscus* = dark, swarthy, dusky.]

Min.: The same as Scapolite. [Brit. Mus. Cat.] This is called by Dana Wernerite.

***fûsc, a.** [Lat. *fuscus*.] Brown, dark-colored, fuscous.

***fûs-câ-tion, s.** [Lat. *fuscus* = dusk, dark-colored.] A darkening; obscurity.

fûs-cin, s. [Lat. *fuscus* = dark-colored, tawny, dusky.]

Physiol. Chem.: A variety of melanin.

fûs-çite, s. [Sw., &c., *fuseit*, from Lat. *fuscus* = dark, swarthy, dusky.]

Min.: The same as Scapolite. [Brit. Mus. Cat.] This is called by Dana Wernerite.

fûs-coûs, a. [Lat. *fuscus*.]

Nat. Science: Brown tinged with grayish and blackish.

"Sad and fuscous colors, as black, or brown, or deep purple, and the like."—*Burke: On the Sublime and Beautiful*, § 16.

fûse (1), v. t. & i. [Lat. *fusus*, pa. par. of *fundo* = to pour out, to melt.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To melt, to reduce to a liquid or fluid state; to liquefy by heat.

"The forge wherein his fused metals flowed."—*Byron: Verses intended to be Spoken*.

2. *Fig.*: To blend or mix things together, as though they were melted.

"Whose fancy fuses old and new."—*Tennyson: In Memoriam*, xi.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To melt, to become liquid or fluid.

2. *Fig.*: To unite or blend.

***fûse (2), *fus-en, v. i. & t.** [A.S. *fýsan*; Icel. *fýsa*.]

A. Intrans.: To hasten.

"Fuse we alle to some."—*Layamon*, iii. 101.

B. Trans.: To hasten, to get ready.

"Brutus . . . hem to eipe fusede."—*Layamon*, i. 64.

fûse (1), s. [A shortened form of *fusee* (2) (q. v.).] A tube or casing filled with combustible material, and used for igniting a charge in a mine or a hollow projectile. The invention was undoubtedly contemporaneous with that of hollow projectiles. The following are the principal varieties of fuses in use:

(1) The *Bickford-fuse*: Used for mining and submarine purposes. It consists of a small linen tube filled with gunpowder, the whole being covered with pitch. It burns at the rate of one yard in seventy seconds.

(2) The *Blasting-fuse*, used in mining and quarrying. It is filled with a slow-burning composition, allowing time for the operatives to reach a place of safety before it burns down to the charge. It is also used for submarine blasting.

(3) The *Combination-fuse*, for hollow projectiles, comprises a time-fuse and a percussion or concussion-fuse united in the same case. The former is designed to explode the charge in case the latter fails to act on striking. Another form is that in which the time-fuse explodes the percussion-fuse. This variety is used with such explosives as dynamite and gun-cotton.

(4) The *Concussion-fuse*, for hollow projectiles; designed to explode the charge when the shell strikes an object.

(5) The *Delayed-action-fuse*, for use with common shell against earthworks. It causes the projectile to explode four seconds after impact.

(6) The *Electric-fuse* is one adapted to be ignited by the passage of an electric spark through it.

(7) The *Percussion-fuse* embraces a capsule charged with fulminate, which is exploded by a plunger or its equivalent, when the projectile strikes. The plunger is held by a pin sufficiently strong to keep it in place in case of a fall, yet weak enough to be severed by the shock of striking.

(8) The *Safety-fuse* is a cord or ribbon-shaped fuse filled with a fulminating or quick-burning composition, and sufficiently long to be ignited at a safe distance from the chamber where the charge is placed.

(9) The *Tape-fuse* is a safety-fuse, so called from its shape.

(10) The *Time-fuse* is one which is adapted either by cutting off a portion of its length or by the character of its composition to burn a certain definite time.

fuse-cutter, s. An instrument for gauging time-fuses to the desired seconds and fractions.

fuse-extractor, s. An implement designed for extracting wooden fuses from shells. It has jaws which grasp the fuse while the lower part of the extractor rests upon the shell. The jaws are attached to a screw, which works in a screw-socket in the body of the extractor, and has an iron lever passing through its head. The jaws being clasped around the projecting part of the fuse, it is drawn by turning the lever.

fuse-lock, s.

Min.: A spur on the spring attaches the lock to the fuse when the hammer is set. The dog is pulled by a long cord from a distant position of safety, releasing the hammer, which explodes the cap and lights the fuse.

fuse-saw, s. A tenon-saw used by artillery-men.

fuse-setter, s. An implement for driving home wooden fuses. It consists merely of a cylinder of wood or brass, with a recess at the end fitting the end of the fuse, which is driven into place by a mallet.



Fusarole.

bôil, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël.

fuse-tape, s. A flat form of fuse, coated externally with pitch or tar, and served to prevent the coating from cracking, or covered with two warps and an interposed lap of cotton. Other forms might be noticed.

***fūse** (2), **fū-seē** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The track of a deer in the grass; any track.

"To trace those old Bishops in their fuse."—Hacket: *Life of Williams*, i. 14.

fū-seē (2), *s.* [A corruption of *fusel* or *fusil* (q. v.).]

*1. A firelock; a small, neat musket.

*2. A fuse (q. v.).

*3. A kind of match for lighting a pipe, a cigar, &c. It is easily ignited and the strongest wind will not extinguish it.

fū-seē (3), ***fū-zy**, *s.* [Fr. *fusée* = a spindle full of thread, from Low Lat. *fusata*, from *fusus* = a spindle.]

Hor.: A conical pulley used in connection with a spring, and designed to equalize the power of the latter. The spring is coiled within the barrel, and when fully wound up and at its greatest tension, the chain is wound upon the fusee and draws upon its smaller portion. As the fusee unwinds, by the motion of the train of gearing in the watch, the spring also uncoils and loses a part of its tension; as this proceeds, the chain draws upon a larger portion of the fusee, and attains an increased leverage on the latter to counterbalance the decreased power of the spring. The object is to obtain an equal power at all times, so that the watch may run regularly. The first wheel of a watch is attached to the fusee.

fusee-engine, s.

Hor.: A fusee-machine (q. v.).

fusee-machine, s.

Hor.: A machine for cutting the snail-shaped or spirally grooved wheel on which the chains of certain descriptions of watches are wound. It was invented by Dr. Hooke about 1655. It is interesting as being the first machine in which change-wheels were used, and is the germ of the screw-cutting lathe.

fusee-windlass, s. A pump-windlass with a conical barrel.

fū-sel, *s.* [Ger. *fusel* = spirits of inferior quality.] (See the compound.)

fusel-oil, fuselol, s.

Chem. & Comm.: An oily product formed during the fermentation of potatoes, corn, and the juice of grapes. This is separated in the rectification of the spirit, occurring in the last part of the distillate as an acid, oily liquid, having a peculiar odor and burning taste; it is poisonous, producing headache and nervous depression. It can be detected by rubbing some brandy, whisky, &c., on the hands and allowing the ethyl alcohol to evaporate, when the smell of fusel-oil can be recognized.

fū-sil-bil-i-tē, *s.* [Eng. *fusible* (e); -ity.] The quality of being fusible; capability of being fused.

"The alloys of bismuth are remarkable for their fusibility. The amalgam of this metal is liquid."—Graham: *Chemistry*, ii. 249.

fū-si-ble, a. [Fr., from Low Lat. *fusibilis*, from *fusus*, pa. par. of *fundo* = to pour, to melt.] Capable of being fused or melted; that may or can be melted or liquefied.

"The consistent phosphorus is fusible enough."—Boyle: *Works*, iv. 475.

fusible-alloy, s. An alloy, usually of lead, tin, and bismuth, compounded in such definite proportions as to melt at a given temperature.

fusible-calculus, s.

Pathol., Chem., &c.: A kind of urinary calculus easily fused by the blow-pipe.

fusible-metal, s. [FUSIBLE-ALLOY.]

fusible-plug, s. A plug placed in the skin of a steam-boiler, so as to be melted and allow the discharge of the contents when a dangerous heat is reached.

fusible-porcelain, s. A silicate of alumina and soda obtained from cryolite and sand, fused and worked as glass. One part of cryolite is mixed with two to four parts of quartz or puresand, thus being a silicate of alumina and soda, containing some fluorine that has not been dissipated during the melting process. The material is easily wrought into any form, and may be readily ground and polished. It is stronger than common glass, and is said to withstand the fire better.

***fus-ie, s.** [A corruption of Fr. *fosse*.] A ditch.

"And shall call before thame all suche persones as shall traite these passages, or other wayes, by casting of ditches and *fusies* throche the same, shall make that he wayis noyesum and trublesum vnto passangeris."—*Acts Jas. VI.*, 1617 (ed. 1814), p. 636.

fū-sil-form, a. [Latin *fusus* (genit. *fusi*) = a spindle, and *forma* = shape, appearance.]

Bot.: Shaped like a spindle.

***fū-sil** (1), ***fū-sil-el**, *s.* [Fr.; Ital. *focile*, *fucile*, from Lat. *foculus*, dimin. of *focus* = a hearth.]

Mil.: A firearm or musket, fitted with flint and steel. The fusil or firelock superseded the old matchlock musket. It seems to have been of the same length and caliber as but lighter than the musket.



Fusil,
With Bayonet of the Seventeenth
Century.

"A small anonymous Military Treatise, printed in the year 1680, says the fusil or firelock was then in use in our army."—Grose: *Military Antiquities*, i. 159.

fū-sil (2), *s.* [Lat. *fusus* = a spindle.]

Her.: A bearing resembling a lozenge, but differing in being longer in proportion to its breadth. It is named from its somewhat resembling a spindle.

"Fusils must be made long, and small in the middle; in the ancient coat of Montagne, argent three fusils in fesse gules."—*Peacham*.

fū-sil-āde, s. [FUSILLADE.]

***fū-sil-le, *fū-sil-l, a.** [Lat. *fusilis*, from *fusus*, pa. par. of *fundo* = to pour, to melt; Fr. & Ital. *fusile*.]

1. Capable of being fused or melted; fusible.

"Some, less skillful, fancy these scapi that occur in most of the larger Gothic buildings of England are artificial: and will have it that they are a kind of *fusil marble*."—Woodward.

2. Formed by melting or casting.

"First his own tools; then, what might else be wrought *Fusile*, or graven in metal."—Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 573.

3. Running or flowing, as melted metals; liquid.

"As iron fusile from the furnace flows."—Brome: *Battle of the Gods and Titans*.

fū-sil-eēr, fū-sil-lēr, s. [Eng. *fusil* (1); -ier, -eer.]

Mil.: Formerly a soldier armed with a fusil, as distinguished from a pikeman or archer. The title is still borne by several regiments in the British army; as, the Royal *fusiliers*, Welsh *fusiliers*, &c.

"There he was soon joined by a detachment of two hundred *fusiliers*, whom Mackay had sent forward to secure the pass."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

fū-sil-lāde, *fū-sil-āde, s. [Fr., from *fusil* = a musket.] Simultaneous discharge, as of firearms; a volley.

"O'er fields and orchards and o'er woodland crests
The ceaseless fusillade of terror ran."

Longfellow: *The Poet's Tale*.

***fū-sil-lāde, v. t.** [FUSILLADE.] To shoot down by a fusillade.

"That done, *fusillade* them all."—Carlyle: *Life of Sterling*, pt. i., ch. xiii.

fū-sil-nā, s. [Lat. *fusus* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. *suff. -ina*.]

Zool.: A sub-family of Turbellariidae, now generally merged in Muricidae.

fū-sil-ng, pr. par., a. & s. [FUSE, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of melting, liquefying, or blending.

fusing-point, s. The degree of heat at which any substance begins to melt or liquefy.

fū-sion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *fusio* = a melting, from *fusus*, pa. par. of *fundo* = to pour, to melt; Sp. *fusión*; Ital. *fusione*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. The act of fusing, melting, or rendering liquid by means of heat.

"Common fusion in metals is also made by a violent heat."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. i.

2. The state of being melted or liquefied by means of heat.

"Masses of matter struck off in a state of fusion."—Paley: *Nat. Theology*, ch. xiii.

3. The term is used of the union of opposing political parties for a common end. If a ticket should contain the names of members of two political parties with a view of securing for that ticket enough votes to defeat a nominee of a third party at an election, that would be called a "fusion ticket."

II. Fig.: The act of blending or uniting intimately as melted metals combine; union.

"The saving resulting from the fusion, originally estimated by the advocates of that measure."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

III. Chem.: In the same sense as I. 1 (q. v.). Every substance begins to fuse at a certain temperature, which is invariable for each of them if the pressure be constant. Whatever be the intensity of the source of heat, from the moment fusion commences the temperature of the body ceases to rise, and remains constant until the fusion is complete. Some bodies have a definite fusing or melting point, as mercury at -38.8°; ice, +0°; butter, +33°; phosphorus, +44°; sulphur, +114°; tin, +228°; lead, +325°; zinc, +422°; antimony, +450°; silver, +1,000°; gold, +1,250°; and iron, +1,500°. Some have no definite point of fusion, melting gradually. This is called vitreous fusion. (Ganot.)

fū-sion-less, a. [FUSIONLESS.]

1. Weak, feeble.

2. Insipid, pithless, without substance.

"The wine! there was hardly half a mutchkin, and puer, thin, fusionless skink it was."—Scott: *St. Roman's Well*, ch. xxxii.

fū-sil-spōr-i-ūm, s. [Latin *fusus* = spread out, extended, broad, large; and *sporos* = . . . seed.]

Bot.: A genus of Hyphomycetous Fungi, forming first a mildew and next an extensive gelatinous stratum, with spindle-shaped spores. There are many British species. *Fusisporium atrovinens* is a destructive mildew on onions; *F. feni* is found in orange-red patches many feet wide; and *F. griseum* is common on dead leaves. (Griffith & Henfrey.)

***fū-sōme, a.** [A. S. *fūs* = ready; Eng. suff. *-some*.] Handsome, neat, notable.

fūss, v. i. & t. [FUSS, s.]

A. Intrans.: To bustle about; to make much ado about nothing.

B. Trans.: To disturb with trifling matters.

fūss, s. [A. S. *fūs* = ready, quick; Icel. *fúss*; O. H. Ger. *fusus*.] A bustle, a tumult, unnecessary labor; much ado.

"That's the reason of this fawning fūss."

Byrom: *Verses Intended to be Spoken*.

fuss-ball, fuzz-ball, s. [FUZZBALL.]

fūss-sil-lē, adv. [Eng. *fussy*; -ly.] In a fussy, bustling, or fidgety manner.

fūss-il-nēss, s. [Eng. *fussy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being fussy.

"The homely expression—absence of *fussiness*."—Miall: *Bases of Belief*, pt. iii., § 17.

fūss-sle, v. t. [FUZZLE.]

fūss-sōck, s. [Etymology doubtful.] A large, fat woman.

fūss-sy, a. [Eng. *fuss*; -y.] Bustling, making a fuss about trifles; attended with fuss or needless bustle.

***fūst** (1), *s.* [FIST.]

fūst (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *fust*, *fāt* = a staff, a stave, a fusiness; Ital. *fusta*, from Lat. *fustis* = a club, a staff.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: A strong, musty smell, as of a cask; mustiness.

2. **Arch.**: The shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital.

***fūst** (3), *s.* [FOIST (2), s.] A light, fast-sailing vessel.

"The Admiral of Arracan, Marucha, was with his *fust*, taken and slain."—Purchas: *Pilgrimage*, bk. v., ch. vi.

***fūst, v. i.** [FUST (2), s.] To grow or be fusty or moldy; to smell ill.

"Gave us not
That capability and godlike reason
To *fust* in us unused."—Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, iv. 4.

***fūst-ēd, a.** [Eng. *fust* (2), s.] Fusty, moldy, ill-smelling.

"With a base bargain of his blown ware
Of *fusted* hops, now lost for loss of sale."

Bp. Hall: *Satires*, bk. iv., sat. 5.

fūss-tēr-ic, s. The yellow coloring matter derived from fustet.

fūss-tēt, s. [Fr., Sp. & Port. *fustete*, from Lat. *fustis* = a club, a staff.] The wood of Fustic, 2.

fūss-ti-an, *fūss-tane, fūss-ti-en, *fūss-teyn, *fūss-ti-an, s. & a. [O. Fr. *fustaine*, from Ital. *fustagno*, from Low Lat. *fustaneum*, *fustanium*, from *fūstāt*, a name of Cairo in Egypt, whence the stuff first came (Skeat); Sp. *fustan*; Fr. *futaine*; Port. *fustão*.]

A. As substantive:

1. **Lit. & Fabric.**: A kind of coarse twilled cloth, made of cotton, or cotton and linen mixed, and with a pile like velvet, but shorter. Velvetene or velveteen are commonly included among fustians, as their manner of manufacture justifies. Corduroy and thickset are also coarser varieties of fustian.

"Of *fustyan* he wored a gepoun."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, Prol. 75.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu - kw.

2. *Fig.*: A high swelling kind of writing; bombast; an inflated or pompous style.

"But if she frown, why farewell she
With all her medley trumpery,
With all her *fustian*, forced conceit,
And limping rhymes, and would-be wit."
H. Berkley: Verses to Cambridge.

B. As adjective:

I. *Lit.*: Made of fustian. [A. 1.]

II. Figuratively:

1. Bombastic; high-swelling; pompous; tumid.

"Virgil, if he could have seen the first verses of the *Sylva*, would have thought Statius mad in his *fustian* description of the statue on the brazen horse."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

2. Using bombastic or pompous language.

"Let *fustian* poets with their stuff be gone."
Dryden: Persius, sat. v.

**fūs-ti-an-ist*, s. [Eng. *fustian*; -ist.] One who makes use of pompous or bombastic language.

"Amobius or any modern *fustianist*."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnus.*

fūs-tic, s. [Fr. & Sp. *fustoc*, from Sp. *fuste*=wood, timber; Lat. *fustis*=a staff, a club.] A name given to certain yellow woods employed in dyeing.

1. *Maclura tinctoria*, a large tree of the Mulberry family (*Moraceæ*), native of the West Indies and tropical America.

2. *Rhus cotinus*, a bushy shrub of the Cashew Nut family (*Anacardiaceæ*), native of Southern Europe, having simple, shining, roundish leaves. Its flowers are in globose heads, which become white and feathery, giving the idea of a head of white hair, hence the name Wig-tree, by which it is sometimes known. It is used in dyeing, and is called in trade Young Fustic, to distinguish it from *Maclura*. The yellow wood of several species of the genus *Xanthoxylon* is also known by the name of Fustic.

fustic-wood, s.

Bot.: The same as FUSTIC, 1.

**fūs-ti-gāte*, v. t. [Late Lat. *fustigatus*, pr. par. of *fustigo*=to cudgel; *fustis*=a staff, a club.] To cudgel, to beat with a stick or cudgel; to cane.

"Fustigating him for his faults."

Fuller: Worthies; Westmoreland.

**fūs-ti-gā-tion*, s. [Late Lat. *fustigatus*, pr. par. of *fustigo*=to cudgel; Fr. *fustigation*.] The act of cudgeling; punishment by cudgeling or caning.

"Six *fustigations* or displings about the parish church of Alborough."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 609.

fūs-tin, s. [Eng. *fustic*; -in (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A name given to the yellow coloring matter of *Rhus cotinus*.

**fūs-ti-lār-i-an*, s. [FUSTY.] A low fellow; a scoundrel.

"Away, you scallion, you rampallian, you *fustilarian*, I'll tickle your catastrophe!"—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., il. 1.*

**fūs-ti-lūg*, **fūs-ti-lūgs*, s. [FUSTY.] A gross, fat, unwieldy person.

"You may daily see such *fustilugs* walking in the streets, like so many tuns."—*Junius* (1699).

fūs-ti-ness, s. [Eng. *fusty*; -ness.] The quality or state of being fusty; moldiness; mustiness.

fūs-ty, a. [Eng. *fust*; -y; O. Fr. *fusté*=fusty, from *fuste*=a cask.] Moldy, musty, rank, ill-smelling.

"The *fusty* plebeians hate thine honors."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 9.

fūs-ū-lī-nā, s. [From Lat. *fusus*=a spindle.]

Paleont.: A genus of Foraminifera, family Nummulinida. It constitutes almost entire beds of the carboniferous formation in Russia, Armenia, and North America. It is found also in the British carboniferous rocks, and more sparingly in the Permian.

**fū-šūre* (s as zh), s. [Lat. *fusura*, from *fusus*, pa. par. of *fundo*=to pour out, to melt.] The act of fusing or melting; smelting.

fūs-ūs, s. [Lat.=a spindle.]

Zool.: A genus of Gasteropoda, family Muricidæ. Shell, fusiform; canal, long, straight; operculum, ovate curved; nucleus, apical. Known recent species, 184; fossil, 320; these latter, perhaps, from the Bath Oolite, or at least the Gault, to the Eocene. *Fusus* or *Chrysodomus antiquus*, is the Buckie and Roaring Buckie of Scotland. [BUCKIE.] *Fusus colossus* and *F. proboscidealis* are of large size.

**fut*, **fute*, s. [Foot.]

fūteh-el, *fūteh-ell*, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Carriage: The jaws between which the hinder end of a tongue is inserted; the similar parts in a wagon are called tongue-hounds.

bōl, *boŷ*; *pōut*, *jōwl*; *cat*, *cell*, *chorus*, *chin*, *bench*; *go*, *gem*; *thin*, *this*; *sin*, *as*; *expect*, *Xenophon*, *exist*. *ph* = *f*.
-*cian*, -*tian* = *shan*. -*tion*, -*sion* = *shūn*; -*tion*, -*sion* = *zhūn*. -*tious*, -*cious*, -*sious* = *shūs*. -*ble*, -*dle*, &c. = *bēl*, *dēl*.

futhork, s. [For etym. see def.]

Ethmol.: The Runic alphabet. The name Futhork is applied to all the systems of phonetic signs of the Teutonic stock, for the same reason as those of classical derivation are called "alphabet" or "abecedarium." They occur in the same order in Old German, Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, and Northern Runes, with a nomenclature in all of them borrowed from trees and other familiar natural objects, suggestive of the derivation of the series of phonetic symbols from a primitive system of pictorial writing.

"The Norse *Futhork* includes only sixteen runes, and these are for the most part simpler than the corresponding signs in the Anglo-Saxon *Futhork*."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Scotland*, ii. 285.

fū-tile, a. [Fr., from Lat. *futiles*=easily poured out; *fundo*=to pour out; Ital. *futile*; Sp. *futil*.]

*1. Talkative, loquacious, talking over-much.

"As for talkers and *futile* persons, they are commonly vain and credulous withal."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Simulation and Dissimulation.*

2. Trifling, worthless, empty, of no weight or importance.

3. Vain, useless, of no effect.

¶ For the difference between *futile* and *trifling*, see TRIFLING.

fū-tile-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *futile*; -ly.] In a futile, trifling, or useless manner.

fū-til-i-tār-i-an, s. [From *futiles*, as *utilitarian* from *utilis*.] One who pursues what is worthless.

"The whole race of Political Economists . . . Utilitarians and *Futilitarians*."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. xxxv.

fū-til-i-tŷ, s. [Fr. *futilité*, from *futile*=futile (q. v.); Sp. *futilidad*; Ital. *futilità*.]

*1. Talkativeness, loquacity, loquaciousness.

"This fable does not strike so much at the *futility* of women, as to the incontinent levity of a prying humor."

—*LeStrange: Fables.*

2. The quality of being futile, trifling, or worthless; worthlessness, emptiness, want of substance or weight.

"He was prepared to show the madness of their declaration of the pretended rights of man, the childish *futility* of some of their maxims."—*Burke: Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.*

3. Uselessness.

**fū-til-ize*, v. t. [Eng. *futil(e)*; -ize.] To make or render futile; to fritter away.

"The whole soul and essence is *futilized*."—*H. Brooke: Foot of Quality*, i. 218.

**fū-til-ōus*, a. [FUTILE.] Futile, worthless, trifling.

"Mankind hath an appetite of posthumous memory, which would be senseless, and to no purpose if there be no life but this: now God implants no instincts in his creatures that are *futiles* and in vain; and therefore hence also we may conclude, that there is a future being."—*Glanvill*, ser. 6.

fū-tōck, s. [A corrupt. of *foot*, *hook*.]

Shipwright.: One of the timbers in the compound rib of a vessel. A timber of the dimensions and form for the rib of a vessel cannot be procured in one piece; the rib is built up of pieces scarfed together. The number is according to the length of the sections of the requisite height. They are known as the first, second, and third futtock, terminated by the top-timber. [FRAME.]

"Every futtock lifts up its dismal creaking and wailing voice."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

futtock-hoop, s.

Naut.: A hoop encircling the mast at a point below the head, and serving for the attachment of the shackles of the futtock-shrouds.

futtock-plank, s.

Shipbuild.: The first plank of the ceiling next to the keelson; the limber-strake. The first plank of the skin next to the keel is the garboard-strake.

futtock-plate, s.

Naut.: An iron plate on the edge of the top, to which the futtock-shrouds and the dead-eyes of the topmast shrouds are secured.

futtock-shrouds, s. pl.

Naut.: The short shrouds attached to the chain-necklaces on the mast, and to the sides of the top, by which ascent is had from the principal shrouds to the top.

futtock-stave, s.

Naut.: A short piece of rope served over with spun yarn, to which the shrouds are confined at the catheadings.

**fū-tūr-a-ble*, a. [Eng. *futur(e)*; -able.] Possible or likely to occur at some future time.

"Extends not only to things future but *futurable*."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, XI. iii. 61.

fū-tūre, a. & s. [Fr. *futur* (m.), *future* (f.), from Lat. *futurus*=about to be, fut. part. of *sum* (pa. t. *fui*)=to be; Sp., Port. & Ital. *fuero*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: That is to be, to come, or happen hereafter; to come.

"Past, present, *future* he beholds."

Milton: P. L., iii.

2. *Gram.*: Expressing or denoting an action or state to happen or come hereafter; as, a *future* tense.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Time or times to come; events to happen hereafter; futurity.

"Thy letters have transported me beyond

This ignorant present time; and I feel now

The *future* in the instant." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 5.

2. *Comm.*: A cargo of cotton not yet arrived in port, which often changes hands several times before it is unloaded.

¶ To deal in *utures*: To speculate in stocks or products, such as cotton, corn, wheat, oil, coffee, &c., to be delivered at a future date; or to speculate in merchandise, products or securities other than above named liable to fluctuation.

future-life, s.

I. *Ord. Lang.*: In the same sense as II.

II. *Composition*:

Relig.: A life to succeed this one; a life beyond the tomb.

(1) *Ethnic faiths*: The belief in a future-life is very widely spread, many observers who have denied that it is entertained among certain tribes indirectly confuting themselves by the facts which they put on record. In its early form no distinction is drawn between the souls of men and brutes; for both another state of existence is reserved. In the lowest form of Animism, a figure of a deceased friend appearing to a survivor in a dream is supposed to be the actual soul of the person dead, whence faith in another state of existence becomes natural and easy. Two distinct forms of belief now diverge, the one leading in the direction of the transmigration of souls (q. v.), the other maintaining the independent existence of the personal soul after the death of the body. Among the lower races, the moral element in the doctrine of a future-life is almost wholly wanting. (*Tylor.*)

(2) *Judaism*: There are but few allusions to a future-life in the Old Testament. The most notable one is, "And many of them that sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake, some to everlasting life, and some to shame and everlasting contempt. And they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars forever and ever" (Dan. xii. 2, 3), in which the doctrine seems to be not simply the immortality of the soul, but the resurrection of the body. [(3)]

(3) *Christianity*: "Jesus Christ," says St. Paul, "hath abolished death, and hath brought life and immortality to light through the gospel" (2 Tim. i.). The doctrine in this case is not merely that of the immortality of the soul, not transmigrated, but retaining its separate individuality [IMMORTALITY]; there is superadded to this the resurrection and transformation of the body. [RESURRECTION.] The moral element in the doctrine of a future-life is here all in all.

fū-tūre-less, a. [Eng. *future*; -less.] Without any prospect of improving one's condition in the future.

**fū-tūre-lŷ*, adv. [Eng. *future*; -ly.] In the future; in time to come; hereafter.

"As for Duncombe's argument of building ships *futurely*, money may be had; the East India Company had it at four per cent. for the prizes."—*Parl. Hist. Charles II.* (1678).

fū-tūr-ist, s. & a. [Eng. *futur(e)*; -ist.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who has regard to the future; an expectant.

2. *Theol.*: One who holds that the greater part of the New Testament prophecy, and even no considerable portion of that in the Old Testament, is still unfulfilled.

"The second of these schools—the *Futurists*—has always been numerically small."—*Farrar: Early Days of Christianity*, ch. xxvii., § 2.

B. As adj.: Belonging to, or in any way connected with the school of interpretation described under A. 2.

**fū-tūr-i-tial* (tial as shal), a. [Eng. *futurity*; -al.] Pertaining or relating to futurity; future.

**fū-tūr-i-tion*, s. [French.] The state of being future, as to come, happen, or exist hereafter.

"Is it imaginable that the great means of the world's redemption should rest only in the number of possibilities, and hang so loose in respect of its *futurition*."—*South.*

fū-tūr-ī-tŷ, s. [Eng. *futur(e); -ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being future or to be; futurity.

"The bare possibilities, which never commence into a futurity."—*Glaswill: Scopsis Scientifica.*

2. Times to come; the future; future time.

"O sacred maid! inspired to see
The events of things in dark futurity."
Dryden: *Virgil's Aeneid*, vi. 10.

3. Future events; things to come.

"All *futurities* are naked before that All-seeing Eye, the sight of which is no more hindered by distance of time than the sight of an angel can be determined by distance of place."—*South.*

fūze, s. [FUSE, s.]

fū-zeē' (1), s. [FUSEE.]

fū-zeē' (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Farr.: A kind of splint applied to the legs of horses.

fūzz, v. i. & t. [Onomatopoeic; cf. *fizz.*]

A. Intransitive: To fly off in minute particles.

***B. Transitive:** To make drunk.

fūzz, s. [FUZZ, v.]

1. Minute, light particles.

2. The same as FUZZBALL (q. v.).

fūzz-bäll, *fuz-bal, fuss-ball, s. [Eng. *fuzz*, and *ball.*]

1. *Bot.*: Lycoperdal, a genus of fungals, especially *L. bovista*.

2. *Fig.*: An empty-headed fellow.

*fūz-zle, *fusle, v. t. [A frequent. from *fuzz* (q. v.); cf. *fuddle.*] To fuddle, to intoxicate.

fūz-zŷ, a. [Eng. *fuzz; -y.*] Light and spongy; consisting of light and loose particles.

-fŷ, *suffix*. A verbal suffix, representing the Fr. *-ier* and Lat. *-io*, passive of *facio*=to make. It expresses the act of causing something to assume the form or state denoted by the word to which it is added.

fŷ, *interj.* [FIE.] An exclamation of disgust, disapprobation, contempt, or dislike.

fŷke (1), s. [Etym. doubtful.] A bag-net, open at one end, so as to allow fish to enter, but opposing their exit.

fŷke (2), s. [FIKE.]

fŷke, v. i. [FYKE (2), s.] To bustle about; to be fussy or fidgetty.

"Should ever daur to crook a hough to fŷke and fling."
—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. x.

*fŷlde, *pa. par.* [FEEL, v.] Felt. (*Spenser.*)

fŷle, v. t. [A. S. *fylan.*] [FILE, v.] To soil, to dirty, to foul.

"And curses feet that fŷled his shins,
Another sighs and prays."
Burns: *Holy Fair.*

fŷl-föt, s. [Etym. doubtful. It may be a corruption of O. Eng. *fuel*, or A. S. *fuget*=fowl and A. S. *foet*=foot, and so=bird-foot; and that the symbol represented in the Northern nations the beneficent footprints of Swan-maidens (q. v.). Cf. Grimm's *Deutsches Wörterbuch*, s. v. *Drudenfuss.*]

Comparative Religions:

1. *Ethnic*: This symbol, like the cross of which it is in all probability a modification, is confined to no one religion, but is common to the great majority. In India the well-known sign of the fylfot is the Swastika of the Buddhists; in Greece we find it as stamped on coins and painted on urns; on the breast of an Etruscan sphinx it assumes a shape like the arms of Man, with a fourth leg added; four different forms of it are found on as many cinerary urns discovered under a bed of volcanic tufa on the Alban Mount; again we meet with it as the cruciform hammer of Thor, and sculptured on Runic monuments. In some of its forms it resembles the *cruz ansata* of the Egyptians, and it was in use among the early inhabitants of South America. When the fylfot occurs in Asia Minor, Greece, Etruria, or Latium, it is probably connected with some system of phallic worship; but it has not, in all cases, a religious significance. Greenwell, speaking of pottery ornamented with crosses found in British barrows, considers this pattern to be the natural result of dividing a given space into four equal parts, though in one case, he says, the marking "almost assumes the form of the fylfot." Dawkins (*Early Man in Britain*) figures pottery marked with this emblem, and says of the pottery of the late Bronze Age in France, that "sometimes it is ornamented . . . with the mystic fylfot" (p. 389).

2. *Christian*: [GAMMADION.]

*fŷyre, s. [Middle Eng. *fŷyre*=fire.] The Star-bistle. (*Prompt. Parv.*) (*Britten & Holland.*)

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīve; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



THE seventh letter and fifth consonant of the English alphabet, is formed by arching the tongue against the hinder part of the roof of the mouth, then lowering the tongue and giving utterance to voice. *G* has two sounds in English, one *hard* when it occurs before *a*, *o*, *u*, as in *gate*, *god*, *gun* (except in *gaol*), and when initial, always before *e* and *i* in all words of English origin, as in *get*, *give*, and when final, as in *bag*; as also before the consonants *l* and *r*, as in *glove*, *grove*; the second sound of *g* is *soft*, and is a palatal sound like *j*. This second sound of *g* was unknown in Anglo-Saxon. It is the voiced sound corresponding to the breathed sound of *ch* as in *church*. It is the sound which *g* has commonly before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as in *gem*, *gin*, *gymnastics*. *G* is silent before *n*, as in *gnat* when at the beginning of a word, and at the end of a word it generally serves to lengthen the vowel, as in *benign*. In form *G* is a modification of *C*, which in the Roman alphabet had the same power. The A. S. *g* is in many words now represented by *y*, as in *may* (verb), *way* (A. S. *wæga*), or *w*, as in *law* (A. S. *lagu*), *dawn* (A. S. *dagian*). Sometimes it has been softened down to *a*, *e*, or *i*, as in *alike* (A. S. *gelic*), *enough* (A. S. *genoh*), *handiwork* (A. S. *handgeweorc*). Sometimes it is lost in the root, and makes its appearance in the derivative as in *dry* and *drought*, *slay* and *slaughter*, &c. From some words it has disappeared altogether, as in *if* (A. S. *gif*), *ice* (A. S. *isgicel*), &c. It has been softened to *g* (=f), as in *cringe* (A. S. *cringan*), and to *ch* in *orchard* (A. S. *ortgærd*). In Romance words *g* often disappears, as in *master* (Lat. *magister*). It has crept into some words (generally from false analogy), as in *sovereign*, *foreign* (O. Fr. *souverain*, *forain*). *Ec*, *eg* has often become *g* (=f), as in *edge* (A. S. *ecg*, *egg*). *Gh* has a guttural sound, as in *tough*, the sound of *f*, as in *tough*, and in many words is not sounded, as in *bright*, *plough*.

G, as a symbol, is used—

1. In numerals: For 400, and with a dash over it, for 40,000.

2. In music:

(1) The note Lichanos in Greek music. [GREEK MUSIC.]

(2) The first note of the church mode, called Eolian, the highest in pitch of the authentic modes.

(3) The lowest note of the grave hexachord; in the Guidonian system, *gamma ut*.

(4) The fifth note of the normal scale of C, called Sol.

(5) The lowest or fourth string of a violin, the third of the viola and violoncello.

(6) The key-note of the major scale, having one sharp in the signature.

(7) The letter-name of the treble clef.

3. In Church Calendar: For the seventh of the Dominical letters.

4. Physics: A symbol for the acceleration of a body falling in *vacuo*. It=980 C. G. S. units of acceleration.

*ga, v. i. [Go.]

ga (1), s. [See def.]

Mus.: The fourth syllable in the system of Bobilation (q. v.).

Ga (2), s. [See def.]

Chem.: The symbol for the metallic element gallium.

gāb, *gabbe, s. [Dan. *gab*; Sw. *gap*=the mouth; Icel. *gabb*=mockery; O. Fr. *gab*; Port. *gabo*; Ital. *gabbo*; cogn. with Irish *cob*, *gab*=the mouth; O. Fr. *gab*=a mouthful; cf. *gape*, *gap*, *gabble.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. The mouth.

"Till butter'd so'sn, wi' fragrant lunt,
Set a' their gabs a-steerin'."

Burns: *Halloween.*

2. Idle talk, or chatter.

*3. Deceit, falsehood.

"Her honden, withouten gabbe,
Ben yshuldred as an fische."

Alisaunder, 4,967.

II. Steam-eng.: The hook on an eccentric-rod which engages the wrist on the rock-shaft lever of a valve-motion. The term signifies that the hook or gab is open to bite upon that placed within it; chiefly used on American steam-boats. [GAB-LIFTER.]

*The gift of the gab: The power or faculty of talking; eloquence. (*Colloq.*)

"I always knew you had the gift of the gab, of course."
Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit, ch. xxvii.

gab-hook, s.

Steam-eng.: [GAB, s., II.]

gab-lever, gab-lifter, s. A device for lifting the gab-hook from the wrist on the crank of the rock-shaft, in order to disconnect the eccentric from the valve-gear. In small engines, the eccentric-rod is simply lifted by means of the handle on the end.

gāb, *gabbe, v. i. & t. [Icel. *gabba*=to mock, to deceive; O. Fr. *gaber*=to deceive; Port. *gabar*; Ital. *gabbare*; Dut. *gabberen*=to joke.] [JABBER.]

A. Intransitive:

*1. To talk idly or untruly; to lie.

2. To chatter, to prate, to jabber.

*3. To gape, to stand out.

***B. Trans.**: To deceive, to mock.

*ga-ban, s. [O. Fr.; Fr. *caban.*] A kind of coarse cloak. [GABARDINE.]

gā-bar-age (age as *ig*), s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Fabric: A coarse linen packing-cloth.

gāb'-ar-dine, *gāb'-ēr-dine, s. [Sp. *gabardina*=a coarse frock; Ital. *gavardina*; O. Fr. *galvardine*; Sp. *gaban*=a great coat; Ital. *gabano*=a shepherd's cloak, *gabanello*=a gabardine; O. Fr. *gaban*=a great coat; Fr. *caban.*] A coarse frock or loose outer dress.

"My best way is to creep under his gaberdine: there is no other shelter hereabout."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 2.

*gāb'-bard, *gāb'-art, *gāb'-ért, s. [Fr. *gabare*; Arm. *kobar*, *gobar*=a lighter.]

Naut.: A kind of heavy-built vessel or lighter, built especially for inland navigation; a barge. (*Scotch.*)

"In a block or pulley near the head of the mast of a gabert."—*Cooper: A Tale* (June, 1798).

*gābbe, v. i. [GAB, v.]

*gābbēd, a. [Eng. *gab*; -ed.] Projecting.

"None have gabbed tusks standing forth of the mouth."
—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xi., ch. xxv.

*gāb'-bēr, *gab-bare, *gab-bere, s. [A. S. *gab-bere*; O. Fr. *gaberes*, *gabeur*; Port. *gabador*; Ital. *gabbiatore*.] A chatterer; a talkative person; a liar; a deceiver.

"A gapers and a gabbers."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale.*

gāb'-ble, v. i. & t. [A frequent. from *gab* (q. v.).]

A. Intransitive:

1. To chatter, to prate, to talk idly and noisily.

"Have ye no wit, manners, nor honesty, but to gabble like tinkers at this time of night?"—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

2. To utter inarticulate sounds; to jabber.

"[They] Gabbled for diversion, they hissed in scandal."
—*Guardian*, No. 56.

B. Trans.: To utter noisily or inarticulately; to jabber.

gāb'-ble, s. [GABBLE, v.]

1. Loud or rapid talk, without meaning; confused noise of talking.

"Forthwith a hideous gabble rises loud
Among the builders." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 56.

2. Inarticulate noise, like that of brute animals.

"Not to know what we speak one to another, so we seem to know, is to know strait our purpose: chough's language, gabble enough, and good enough."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 1.

*gāb'-ble-ment, s. [Eng. *gabble*; -ment.] Chattering; gabble.

"Dwindle into staggerings, into quick gabblements."—*Caryle: French Revolution*, pt. ii., bk. v., ch. iv.

gāb'-blēr, s. [Eng. *gabbl(e); -er.*] One who gabbles or prates; a prater; a noisy, chattering fellow.

gāb'-brō, s. [Ital.]

Petrol.: The name given by the Italians to diallage rock. It is compounded of felspar and diallage, sometimes with the addition of serpentine or mica. It is called euphotide. Some ophiolites are also undistinguishable from gabbro. (*McCulloch, Lyell, &c.*)

gāb'-brōn-ite, s. [GABRONITE.]

gāb'-bŷ, gāb'-blē, *adj.* [Eng. *gab*; -y.] Talkative, loquacious, chattering.

"It was a bit fine gabby thing, toddlin' a' gate its lane."
—*Saxon and Gael*, iii. 189.

*gā'-beī, *ga-bēīe, s. [French *gabelle*; Prov. *gabela*, *gabella*; Ital. *gabella*; Sp. *gabela*, from Arab. *kabāla*=a tax.]

1. An excise, tax, or duty on salt.

"The three estates ordenid that the gabell of salt shulde ron through the realm."—*Berners: Froissart's Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. clv.

2. A tax or duty on any article.

"There being already so many new imposts and gables, beside the ordinary excise, as the poor commons were not able, and worse willing, to bear it."—*Strype: Memorials*; *Edward VI.* (an. 1552).

*gā-bel-ēr, s. [Eng. *gabeller* (le); -er.] A collector of gabels or taxes.

"To their tumultuous burning the gabellers goods I think I may, not unaptly, compare our burning the Pope."—Wright: *View of the Late Troubles* (1835). (Prof.)

*ga-bēle, s. [GABEL.]

*gabelle-man, subst. A gabeller; a collector of gabels.

"He hung gabelle-men and excisemen into the river Durance."—Curlye: *Miscellanies*, iv. 76.

*gāb-ēr-dine, s. [GABARDINE.]

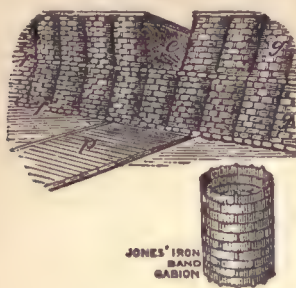
gā-bēr-lūn-zīō, s. [Prop. *gaberbunzie-man*, from *gaberbunzie* = a wallet, from *gabardine*, and *lunzie* = loin.] A mendicant; an itinerant tinker who carries in his bag the implements of his trade; a poor guest who cannot pay for his entertainment.

"A species of emblazoning more befitting canters, gaberbunzies, and such like medallions."—Scott: *Waverley*, ch. xiv.

*gāb-ērt, s. [GABBARD.]

gā-bī-ōn, s. [Fr. from Ital. *gabbione* = a large cage, a gabion, from *gabbia* = a cage, from Lat. *cavea* = a hollow place, a cage, a coop; *cavus* = hollow.]

Fort.: A cylindrical basket, left open at the top and bottom, and used for revetting the interior slopes of a battery and other field-works. It is



Gabion.

Interior Slope of Musketry Parapet, revetted with Brushwood (Wicker) Gabions and Fascines. e, Embrasure; f, Fascines; g, Gabions; p, Pasley's Gun-platform.

three feet in height, two feet in diameter, and weighs four pounds. The wicker gabion is the most useful for battery purposes, as it is found to stand well in the cheeks of embrasures, and is free from the danger of splintering, which is the great fault of all iron gabions. (Voyle.)

"His battery was defended all along with gabions, and casks filled with sand."—Knolles: *Hist. of Turkes*.

gā-bī-ōn-āde, gab-bī-on-ade, s. [Eng. *gabion*; -ade.]

Fort.: A work hastily thrown up; a bulwark of gabions.

gā-bī-ōn-age (age as īg), s. [Eng. *gabion*; -age.]

Fort.: Gabions collectively.

gā-bī-ōned, a. [Eng. *gabion*; -ed.] Furnished with, formed of, or protected with gabions.

"Floating batteries, strongly parapetted and gabioned."—W. H. Russell.

gā-ble (1), *ga-byī, s. [O. Fr. *gable* (Low Lat. *gabulum*), from M. H. Ger. *gabel*, *gabel*; Ger. *gabel* = a fork, *gabel*, *gibel*; Ger. *giebel* = a gable; O. H. Ger. *kapala*, *kabala* = a fork, *gipil*, *gibil* = a gable; Icel. *gaft* = a gable; Dan. *gavl*; Sw. *gafvel*; Meso-Goth. *gibla*; Dut. *gevel*.]

Arch.: The triangular portion of the end of a building, bounded by the sides of the roof and a line joining the eaves.

"Memories haunt thy pointed gables, like the rooks that round them throng."—Longfellow: *Nuremberg*.

gable-end, s.

Arch.: The triangular-topped end wall of a house.

"A knot of antique houses with gable-ends, crowding thick round a venerable cathedral."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

gable-roof, s.

Arch.: A roof converging to an apex, and open to the sloping rafters or spars.

gable-roofed, s.

Arch.: Having a roof converged to an apex, as a gable, the sloping rafters being left open to the interior, without the intervention of cross-beams, or an arched ceiling.

gable-window, s.

Arch.: A window in the gable of a house.

gā-ble (2), *ga-bulle, s. [CABLE.] A cable.

"Gable, rope of a shippe. Cable."—Palsgrave.

*gable-rope, *gabulle-rope, s. A cable.

"Softe, ser, seyde the gabulle-rope."

Nugr Poetice, p. 18.

gā-bled (bled as beld), a. [Eng. *gab*(le), (1); -ed.] Having gables; with gables.

gāb-lēt, s. [Eng. *gab*(le); dimin. suff. -et.]

Architecture:

1. A little gable.

2. A small ornamental gable or canopy formed over a tabernacle or niche.

gāb-lōck, s. [GAVELOCK.] A false spur of iron or steel fitted on to the heel of a game-cock to make it more effective in fighting.

Gā-brī-ēl, s. [Proper name.]

Gabriel-bell, s. The Sanctus Bell.

Gā-brī-ēl-lēg, s. [Named from Gabriel Scheeling, their founder.]

Eccles. & Ch. Hist.: A sect of Anabaptists who for some time existed in Pomerania.

gā-brōn-ite, s. [Ital. *gabbro* (q. v.); n euphonic, and suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A bluish-green or green mineral of feeble luster; specific gravity 29.47. It somewhat resembles gabbro. From Norway. (Dana.) The Brit. Mus. Cat. makes it a variety of Scapolite (q. v.).

gā-bý, s. [Icel. *gapi* = a rash person, from *gapa* = to gape (q. v.).] A fool, a simpleton.

"Don't stand laughing there like a great gaby."—H. Kingsley: *Geoffrey Hamlyn*, ch. ix.

gād (1), *gadde, *gade (1), s. [Icel. *gaddr* = a goad; A. S. *gād* = a goad; Sw. *gadd* = a sting.] [GOAD.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A point of a spear or arrow.

"Te felien with irene gadien." Legend of St. Katherine, 1943.

*2. A sharp-pointed piece of metal; a graver.

"I will go get a leaf of brass, And with a gad of Steele will write these words." Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, iv. 1.

*3. A steel spike in the knuckles of a gauntlet; a gadding.

4. An ingot or wedge of steel or iron.

*5. A goad.

6. A bar of metal.

*7. A rod or stick; a fishing-rod.

*8. A spear.

*9. A scepter.

*10. A measuring-rod of ten feet in length.

*11. In Scotch prisons, a round bar of iron crossing the condemned cell horizontally at a height of about six inches from the floor, and built into the wall at either end. The ankles of the condemned prisoner were confined within shackles, which were connected with a chain about four feet long, having a large iron ring at the end, which traveled on the gad.

II. Mining:

1. A steel wedge for opening crevices, natural or made by the pick.

2. A small iron punch with a wooden handle, used to break up ores.

3. A jumper, a boring-bar.

† Upon or on the gad: On the spur of the moment. (Shakesp.: *Leary*, i. 2.)

gad-bee, s. A Gadfly (q. v.).

"An ass was with a brize or gad-bee under his tail."—Urquhart: *Rabelais*, bk. i., ch. xlv.

gad-nail, s. A kind of long, stout nail.

gad-steel, s. Flemish steel, so called from its being manufactured into gads.

*gad-wand, s. A goad for driving horses or oxen.

gad-whip, s. An ox-whip.

*gād (2), *gade (2), s. [A. S. *gada*.] A companion.

gād, *gadde, v. t. [Icel. *gadda* = to goad; *gaddr* = a goad.]

1. To ramble or roam about; to rove or wander about idly.

"How now, my headstrong, where have you been gadding?"—Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, iv. 2.

*2. To wander in thought or speech.

"The good nuns would check her gadding tongue." Tennyson: *Guinevere*, 1511.

3. To straggle in growth.

"The ivy, gadding from the untwisted stem, Curtains each verdant side." Mason: *Elfrida*.

gād-a-bōūt, s. [Eng. *gad*, and *about*.] One who is constantly gadding or roving idly about.

"The people are too much a race of gadabouts."—E. A. Poe: *Works* (1864), ii. 299.

gād-dēr, s. [Eng. *gad*; -er.] A rambler, a rover, a gadabout.

"A drunken woman, and a gadder abroad, causeth great anger, and she will not cover her own shame."—Eccles. xxvi. 8.

gād-dīng, pr. par., a. & s. [GAD, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or habit of wandering idly about.

gadding-car, s. A car used in quarries. It is supplied with a drilling machine, so arranged as to drill a line of holes.

gād-dīng-lý, adv. [Eng. *gadding*; -ly.] In a gadding, rambling, or wandering manner.

"He that dothe belch out puffing rymes

And gaddingly doth stray."

Drant: *Horace*; *Art of Poetry*.

*gād-dish, *gad-ish, a. [English *gad*; -ish.] Inclined to gad about; of a gadding or roving disposition.

*gād-dish-ness, *gad-ish-ness, s. [English *gaddish*; -ness.] The quality of being gaddish; a disposition to gad about.

"May have nothing under them but gaddishness."—Leighton: *On 1 Peter* iii. 13.

*gāde, s. [Low Latin *gadus* = a codfish.] A small fish found in the waters of Britain. It belongs to the Cod family. (*Motella argenteola*.)

*gād-ēr, v. t. [GATHER.]

gād-fly, s. [Eng. *gad* (1), and *fly*.]

I. Ord. Lang. (sing.):

1. Lit.: A dipterous insect belonging to the family described under II.

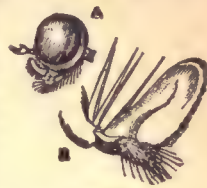
*2. Fig.: One who is always gadding about for pleasure; a seeker after gaiety.

"Your Harriet may turn gadfly."—Richardson: *Str C. Grandison*, i. 135.

II. Entomology:

1. Pl. (*Gadflies*): A name given to the two-winged flies of the family Tabanidae. Their mouth has six bristles, which constitute a formidable proboscis or sucker, with which they suck the blood of cattle or of man. They are found in woods and elsewhere in the hot weather. They are sometimes called breeze-flies, but it is better to confine this name, for the sake of distinction, to the Estridae. [2.] The parts figured are from *Tabanus bovinus*.

2. A name sometimes given to the Estridae, which attack cattle and horses, but not man. These give the horse the "bots," but they differ from what are commonly called "horse-flies." [1.] [BREEZE-FLY.]



Gadfly.

Gād-hē-lic (or as gāl-lic), a. & s. [GAELIC.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to that branch of the Celtic race which includes the Gaels of Scotland, the Erse of Ireland, and the Manx of the Isle of Man, as distinguished from the Cymric branch, which includes the Welsh, Bretons, and Cornish. The Gaelic branch arose in Ireland, whence it spread to Scotland in the sixth century.

B. As subst.: The language spoken by the Gaelic branch of the Celtic race.

gād-i-dā, s. pl. [Lat. *gad(us)* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Ichthy.: Cods; a family of fishes, sub-order Anacanthina (Spineless Fishes), tribe or group Subbrachiata, with ventral fins attached to the breast or throat. The body is rather long, a little compressed, and covered with small, soft scales; the teeth are in several rows; the gill-covers, which are large, have seven rays; the median fins are generally very large, and divided into several portions. They are voracious fishes. They are found chiefly in the seas of temperate climates, and are largely used for the food of man. Species described by Yarrell, twenty-one. [Cop.] The Gadidae have not yet been found fossil.

gād-in-ic, a. [Lat. *gad(us)* = a codfish; -inic.] Derived from or in any way pertaining to the Gadidae.

gadinic-acid, s.

Chem.: A crystalline, fatty acid, obtained by cooling the turbid residue of cod-liver oil to 5°. It melts at 63°.

Gād-i-tā-nī-an, a. & s. [Lat. *Gaditanus*, from *Gades* = Cadiz.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Cadiz, a town in the south of Spain.

B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Cadiz.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

Gād-ite (1), *a. & s.* [From Heb. *Gad*, one of Jacob's sons; *-ite*.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Gad or the tribe to which he gave origin.

B. As subst. (pl.): The descendants of Gad.

Gād-ite (2), *a.* [From Latin *Gades*=Cadiz.] Pertaining to Gades or Cadiz.

"Say to your sons,—Lo, here his grave,

Who victor died on Gadite wave."

Scott: *Marmion*, l. (Introd.)

***gād-līng** (1), *s.* [A dimin. from *gad*=a spike or goad.]

Old Armor: A boss or small spike of steel placed on the knuckles of gauntlets.

gād-līng (2), ***gadeling**, ***gadelyng**, ***gad-lyng**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *gadeling*; O. Sax. *gaduling*; O. H. Ger. *gataling*; Goth. *gadiliggs*=a companion, a kinsman.]

A. As subst.: One given to gadding about; an idle vagabond.

B. As adj.: Given to gadding about; wandering, vagrant, vagabond.

***gād-man**, *s.* [Eng. *gad*, and *man*.] A man who with his gad directed a yoke of oxen in plowing.

gād-ōid, *a. & s.* [Lat. *gadus*=Gr. *gados*, and *eidos*=form.] [GADUS.]

A. As adj.: Of or belonging to a codfish or to the family Gadidae.

†B. As subst.: A fish belonging to the family Gadidae.

gād-ō-lin-ite, **gād-ō-lin**, *s.* [Ger. *gadolin*.] Named after Prof. Gadolin, a Russian chemist; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).

Min.: An orthorhombic black or greenish-black mineral, in mass subtranslucent to opaque, but in splinters nearly transparent. Hardness, 6½ to 7; specific gravity, 4 to 4.5. Composition: Silica, 22.61 to 25.80; yttria, 24.64 to 50.00; protoxide of cerium, 0 to 17.38; protoxide of iron, 9.76 to 15.03, &c. Possesses double refraction. Found abroad in Sweden, Norway, Greenland, Ceylon, and in trap near Galway, Ireland. (*Dana*.)

gāds-man, *s.* [Eng. *gad*, *s.*, and *man*.] A plowboy; the boy that drives the horses in the plow; a gadman.

"A gadsman ane, a thresher t'other."

Burns: *Answer to a Mandate*.

gād-u-in, *s.* [Low Lat. *gadus*=a codfish, and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A brown substance contained in cod-liver oil. It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether; also soluble in sulphuric acid, forming a red solution.

†gā-dūs, *s.* [Low Lat. *gadus*=a codfish; Gr. *gados* is a fish, probably the Hake (*Merluccius*), which is of the family Gadidae.]

***1. Ichthy.** (*pl.*): An extensive genus of fishes founded by Linnaeus, and comprehending the modern family Gadidae.

†2. The typical genus of that family, now by most naturalists called *Morhua* (q. v.).

gād-wāl, **gād-wēll**, *s.* [Eng. *gad*=to walk about, and *wēll*.]

Ornith. & Ord. Lang.: A large duck, *Anas*, or *Chauliastres strepera*, called also the Gray. It is of variegated color. It inhabits the marshes of this country and also in the north and east of Europe.

gāeb-hard-ite, *s.* [An unpublished name of unknown origin, given by Breithaupt.]

Min.: The same as FUCHSITE (q. v.).

gāe, *v. i.* [Go.]

gāed, *pret. of v.* [Go.]

gāe-dōwn, *s.* [Eng. *gae*, and *down*.] A drinking bout.

"Sicken a blythe gædown as we had again e'en! That was a night!"—Scott: *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxii.

Gael, *s.* [Gael. *gaidheal*.] [GADHELIC.] A Scottish Highlander.

gāel-ic, *a. & s.* [Gael. *Gaidhealach*, *Gaelach* (a), *Gaidhlig*, *Gaelig* (s.), from *Gaidheal*=a Gael.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the Gaels, or Celtic race inhabiting the highlands of Scotland.

B. As subst.: The language spoken by the Gaels or Highlanders of Scotland.

gaen, *pa. par.* [GONE.]

gāff (1), *s.* [Fr. *gaffe*=a gaff, from Ir. *gaf*, *gafa*=a hook; Wel. *caff*=a grasp, a dungfork; Sp. & Port. *gafa*=a hook, a gaff.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A gaff-hook; a harpoon.

"Night, or blaze-fishing, during close-time, with *gaffs*, spears, leisters, &c., is very injurious to the legal fishing."—*Prize Essays*, Highland Society, ii. 409.

2. The metallic spur fastened to the leg of a fighting-cock.

II. Naut.: The spar which extends the upper edge of fore-and-aft sails, such as the mainsail of a cutter, smack, or other one-masted vessel; the main and foresails of a schooner, the spanker of a ship, the trysails or spencer of a brig or ship. The lower end of the gaff has jaws which rest against and partially grip the mast. It is supported by the throat-halyards at the mast and the peak-halyards at the outer end. The ropes that steady the gaff literally are called vang. Gaffsails are bent at the weather-leech to masts, or to hoops or hanks which run on the mast as the sail is raised or lowered.

gaff-hook, *s.* A heavy, barbed hook with a line, used in landing large fish.

gaff-topsail, *s.* A sail spread by a gaff above the mainsail of a cutter, or other fore-and-aft rigged vessel.

gāff (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A theater or music hall of the lowest class, the admission being generally a penny. (*Prov. Eng.*)

"There's very few penny gaffs in London where they speak."—*Mayhew*: *London Labor*, &c., iii. 449.

gāff, *v. t.* [GAFF (1), *s.*] To seize or land with a gaff.

"As they passed me I lunged out and gaffed one of them."—*London Field*.

gāf-fēr, *s.* [A corrupt. of *granfer*, itself a corrupt. of *grandfather* (q. v.).]

1. An old man; a word formerly used in respect, but now only used in contempt.

"For gaffer Treadwell told us by the bye,

Excessive sorrow is exceeding dry."

Gay: *Pastorals*.

2. The foreman of a gang of men, especially of railroad laborers; a sub-contractor on a railway.

3. The foreman of a mine.

***gāf-fle**, *s.* [Wel. *gaf*=a fork; Ir. & Gael. *gab-hall*; Dut. & Dan. *gaffel*; Icel. *gaffal*; Ger. *gabel*=a fork; Wel. *gafael*=a hold, a grasp.]

1. An artificial spur of steel put upon game-cocks when they are set to fight.

2. A steel lever used to bend crossbows.

gāg, ***gag-gen**, *v. t. & i.* [Wel. *ceg*=to choke; *ceg*=the mouth or throat.]

A. Transitive:

1. To stop the mouth by thrusting something into it, so as to prevent a person from speaking, but allow him at the same time to breathe.

"A Christian boy in Constantinople had like to have been stoned for gagging in a wagrichness, a long-billed fowl."—*Bacon*: *Essays*; *Of Goodness*.

2. To silence by authority.

"Is it peace, because the man is gagged and cannot, or overawed and dares not, cry out of oppression?"—*South*, vol. x., ser. 6.

3. To prize or keep open by thrusting something in. "Some have their mouths gagged to such a wideness, for a long time."—*Fortescue*: *De Laudibus*, ch. xxii.

***4. To cause to heave with nausea.**

5. To introduce interpolations; as, *to gag a part*. (*Stage slang*.)

B. Intransitive:

1. To reach, to heave with nausea.

2. To introduce interpolations into a part. (*Stage slang*.)

"A strolling actor . . . has to gag, that is, make up words."—*Mayhew*: *London Labor*, &c., iii. 149.

gāg, *s.* [GAG, *v.*]

1. Something thrust into the mouth to prevent a person from speaking.

"Whose own foul smoke,

And a sharp gag under their throats half-choke."

Holiday: *Juvenal*, sat. i.

2. Anything that silences a person.

"As to my place, that shall never be a gag to prevent me from speaking my mind."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. Anything which causes nausea or sickness.

"L has recorded the repugnance of the school to gags, or the fat of fresh beef boiled."—*Lamb*: *Essays of Elia*; *Christ's Hospital*.

4. Interpolations introduced by an actor into his part. (*Stage slang*.)

"When I go out I always do my own gag, and I try to knock out something new."—*Mayhew*: *London Labor*, iii. 148.

gag-rein, *s.*

Harness: A rein which passes over runners attached to the throat-latch, so as to draw the bit up into the corners of the horse's mouth when pulled upon.

gag-runner, *s.*

Harness: A loop depending from the throat-latch; through it the gag-rein passes to the bit.

***gāg-āte**, *s.* [Lat. *gagates*; Gr. *gagates*=lignite, bituminous wood, jet, from *gagas*, and *Gaggai*=a town and river in Syria near which it occurred.]

Min.: The name given by Pliny, Dioscorides, &c., to what is now called jet. (*Fuller*.)

gāge (1), ***guage**, *s.* [Fr. *gage*, from *gager*=to pledge, from Low Lat. *vadid*, *radio*, from *radium*=a pledge, from Lat. *vas* (genit. *vadis*)=a pledge; cogn. with A. S. *wæd*=a pledge.]

1. A pledge, a pawn; something laid down as security or pledge for the performance of some act by the person depositing the thing, and to be forfeited in case of non-performance.

"They from their mothers' breasts poor orphans rend,
Nor without gages to the needy lend."—*Sandys*.

2. Anything thrown down as a token of challenge to combat.

"There take my gage, behold I offer it

To him that first accused him in this cause."

Fairfax: *Godfrey of Boulogne*, bk. v., s. 58.

3. A pledge, a security.

gāge (2), *s.* [GAUGE, *s.*]

gāge (3), *s.* [After the name of the introducer.] A kind of plum. [GREENGAGE.]

gāge (1), *v. t.* [GAGE (1), *s.*; Fr. *gager*.]

†1. To wager; to deposit as a pledge or security for some act; to wage or wager.

"I gage my life, my falchion to attest."

Byron: *Lara*, i. 23.

†2. To stake, to risk.

"He gaged but life on that illustrious day."

Scott: *Vision of Don Roderick*, 15.

***3. To bind by pledge or security**; to engage.

"But my chief care,

Is to come fairly off from the great debts

Wherein my time something too prodigal

Hath left me gaged."

Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

gāge (2), *v. t.* [GAUGE, *v.*]

gāg-ē-a, *s.* [Named after Sir Thomas Gage, a British botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Liliaceæ, tribe Tulipeæ. It has radical linear leaves, and yellow corymbose or umbellate flowers. The sepals have no nectariferous fold or depression, the style is conspicuous; the capsule is membranous, with many seeds. About thirty species are known; they are from Europe and Northern Asia. *Gagea lutea* is the Yellow Gagea, or Star of Bethlehem. It flowers from March to May.

***gā-gē-like**, *adv.* [Eng. *gag*, *s.* (1), and *like*.] In the manner of a challenge.

"[She] stood for her cause, and flung defiance down
Gagelike, to man."—*Tennyson*: *Princess*, v. 170.

***gāg-ēr**, *s.* [GAUGER.]

gāg-gēr, *s.* [Eng. *gag*; *-er*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: One who gags or silences.

"That very worthless author, the gagger of all Protestants' mouths forever."—*Mountagu*: *Appeal to Cæsar*. (Epi. Ded.)

2. Found.: A lifter used in founding, consisting of a light T-shaped piece of iron.

gāg-gle, ***gag-le**, *v. i.* [Onomatopoeitic. Dut. *gaghalen*; cf. *cackle*.]

1. To make a noise like a goose.

"Birds prune their feathers, geese gaggle, and crows seem to call upon rain."—*Bacon*: *Nat. Hist.*, § 823.

2. To chatter; to talk noisily and idly.

"But when the priest is at service no man sitteth, but gaggle and ducle like so many geese."—*Hackluyt*: *Voyages*, i. 241.

gāg-gle, *s.* A flock of wild geese.

gāg-glēr, *s.* [Eng. *gaggle* (e); *-er*.] A goose.

gāg-gling, ***gāg-līng**, *a. & s.* [GAGGLE, *v.*]

A. As adj.: Cackling; making a noise like a goose.

"If I have company they are a parcel of chattering magpies; if abroad, I am a gagging goose."—*Guardian*, No. 132.

B. As subst.: The noise made by geese.

"Being descried by the gaging of geese, M. Manlius did awaken, and keep them from entrance."—*Raleigh*: *History of the World*, bk. iv., ch. vii., § 1.

***gāg-tooth**, *s.* [Eng. *gag*, and *tooth*.] A projecting tooth.

***gāg-toothed**, *a.* [Eng. *gagtooth*; *-ed*.] Having projecting teeth.

gahn-ite, *s.* [From Gahn, a Swedish chemist.] *Mineralogy*:

1. An isometric mineral occurring like spinel in octahedrons, dodecahedrons, &c. Its luster is vitreous or somewhat greasy, its color green or brown, its streak grayish. Composition: Alumina, 30.49 to 60.00; oxide of zinc, 16.80 to 34.80; sesquioxide of iron, 0 to 16.63, &c. Varieties: (1) Autumolite or

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; try, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Zinc Gahnite; (2) Dysluite or Zinc-manganese-iron Gahnite; (3) Kreittonite or Zinc-iron Gahnite. (See these words.) Found in Sweden, Bavaria, &c. (*Dana*). The *Brit. Mus. Catal.* makes it a variety of Spinell.

2. A variety of Vesuvianite from Gökum in Finland.

gaiacine, s. [GUAICINÆ.]

Gāl-an-lēg, s. pl. [See the def.]

Ch. Hist.: A branch of the Euthychians, followers about A. D. 537 of Gaian, Bishop of Alexandria.

gā-ld-ic, a. [Gr. *gaia*=earth.]

Chem.: Relating to hypogeic acid. Name given to an acid obtained from hypogeic acid.

gāl-ē-tŷ, gay-e-ty, *gay-i-ty, s. [O. Fr. *gayeté*, from *gay*=merry.]

1. The quality or state of being gay; mirth; merriment.

"Profane men stick not in the gaiety of their hearts."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 12.

2. An amusement; that which makes gay; pleasure.

"The gaieties of life get hold of us."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

3. Finery, show, gay appearance.

gā-ik-war, s. [GUICOWAR.]

*gāl-ēr, s. [GAOLER.] A jailer.

*gall-lard, a. [GALLIARD.] Brisk, merry, gay.

"Ther as that any galliard tapstere was."

Chaucer: C. T., 3,336.

gāl-lar-dī-ā, s. [Named after Gaillard de Char-

entonneau, a lover of botany.]

Bot.: A genus of composite plants, the typical one of the sub-tribe Gaillardieae (q. v.).

gāl-lar-dī-ē-ā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *gaillardi*(a), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ē-ā.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composite plants, tribe Senecionideae.

gāl-lī-arde, gāl-lī-ard, s. [Ital. *gagliarda*.]

Music: An ancient dance, so called because of its gay rhythm and motion. It is said by some to have been similar in character to the Cushion dance. Like the minuet, of which it was probably the parent, the galliard was danced by a lady and gentleman. If more than one couple performed the dance they did so independently of other dancers. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

gāl-lō-nēl-lā, gāl-lī-ō-nēl-lā, s. [Named after the algologist Gaillon.]

Bot.: A genus formerly held to belong to the class of animals called Infusoria, but now ranked with plants. It is held to be a Diatom of the sub-order Cymbellae. It is called also Melosira, and Lysigonium; or Gaillonella and Lysigonium are made the two sub-genera of Melosira. According to Ehrenberg every cubic inch of the polishing stone called tripoli contains forty-one thousand millions of individuals belonging to *Gaillonella distans*. Bog iron ore is made up of the cases of *Gaillonella ferruginea* constituting multitudes of threads.

gāl-lŷ, gay-ly, *gai-liche, *gay-liche, adv.

[Eng. *gayly*.]

1. In a gay, merry, or joyful manner; merrily; joyfully, mirthfully.

2. Splendidly; finely.

"Brother of Fear, more gayly clad."

Crashaw: Steps to the Temple; Hope.

3. Tolerably; fairly.

gāin (1), s. [Wel. *gan*=a mortise.]

Joinery:

1. A mortise.

2. A beveled shoulder of a binding joist to strengthen the tenon.

gāin (2), *gaine, *gagheinn, *gayne, *gein, s.

[Icel. *gagn*=gain, advantage; cogn. with Sw. *gagn*=profit; Dan. *gavn*; Fr. *gain*.]

1. Profit; anything gained or obtained as an advantage, or in return for labor or the employment of resources.

"He is apt to denominate, however, his whole gain, profit, and thus confounds rent with profit, at least in common language."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. vi.

2. Interest, profit, emolument.

"Small were his gains and hard his work."

Tennyson: Sea Dreams, 8.

3. The act of gaining or acquiring; acquisition.

"The double gain of happiness."

Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *gain*, *profit*, *emolument*, and *lucra*: "*Gain* is here a general term, the other terms are specific: the *gain* is that which comes to a man; it is the fruit of his exertions, or agreeable to his wish; the *profit* is that which accrues from the thing. *Emolument* is a species of *gain* for labor, or a collateral *gain*. . . . *Gain* and *profit* are also taken in an abstract sense; *lucra* is never used otherwise; but the latter always conveys a bad meaning." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

bōil, bōy, pōut, jōwī; cat, cell, chorus, gāin, bēnch; go, gem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f

-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn;

*gāin (3), s. [Ir. *gain*=an arrow; cf. Low Lat. *ganeo*=a spear or dart.] An arrow.

"Gaius grounden aright gonne they dryue."

Alisaunders: Fragment, 291.

gāin, *gayne, *geine, *geyne, v. t. & i. [Fr. *gagner*.] [GAIN (2), s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To obtain or earn as profit or advantage; to obtain by industry or the right use of resources.

"What is a man profited if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"—*Matthew* xvi. 26.

2. To win; to acquire; to get.

"A leper once he lost, and gained a king."

Milton: P. L., i. 471.

3. To obtain, acquire, or come by in any way.

"Ye should not have loosed from Crete, and have gained this harm and loss."—*Acts* xxvii. 21.

4. To win; to obtain by superiority of might or right.

"Fat fees from the defended Umbrian draws,

And only gains the wealthy client's cause."

Dryden: Persius, sat. iii.

5. To reach; to attain to.

"In such discourse we gained the garden rails."

Tennyson: The Princess: Conclusion, 80.

6. To win or draw to any side, interest, or party; to gain over.

"If he shall hear thee, thou hast gained thy brother."—*Matthew* xviii. 15.

7. To make a profit of; to profit by.

"If you have two vessels to fill, and you empty one to fill the other, you gain nothing by that."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth*.

*8. To produce as a profit; to earn.

"Lord, thy pound hath gained ten pounds."—*Luke* xix. 16.

*9. To profit, to advantage.

"But for all this, when that he seeth his time

He held his pees, not other bote him gained."

Chaucer: Troilus, bk. i., 352.

B. Intransitive:

1. To acquire, or advantage; to profit; to advance in interest, possessions, or happiness.

"Yes, though he *gaine* and cram his purse with crowns,

He nought foreseeth what treasons dwells in townes."

Gascoigne: The Fruits of War.

*2. To profit; to be of advantage.

"No gayneth it the nought."

Legend of St. Gregory, 170.

*3. To become, to result.

"If it . . . *gain* to be necessary."—*Eikon Basilike*.

*4. To suffice, to last.

"Buy me a pair of shoon then.

Clout the auld, the new are dear;

Ae pair may *gain* ye half a year."

Ritson: Scotch Songs, i. 174.

† 1. To gain ground: To advance in any undertaking; to make progress; to acquire strength.

2. To gain on or upon:

(1) To advance nearer; to come closer to; to gain ground on.

(2) To encroach; to make way by degrees.

"Watchful herons leave their watery stand,

And, mounting upward with erected flight,

Gain on the skies."

Dryden: Virgil: Georgie i. 500.

(3) To prevail against; to have an advantage over.

"The English have not only gained upon the Venetians in the Levant, but have their cloth in Venice itself."—*Addison: On Italy*.

"My good behavior had gained so far on the emperor, that I began to conceive hopes of liberty."—*Swift*.

3. To gain over: To win over or draw to any side, interest, party or view.

4. To gain time: To obtain an increase of time for any purpose.

5. To gain the wind:

Naut.: To get to the windward side of another ship.

† For the difference between *to gain* and *to get*, see GET.

gāin, *gayn, *gayne, *gein, *geyn, a. & adv.

[Icel. *gagn*=advantageous, convenient.]

A. As adjective:

1. Convenient, suitable.

2. Direct, straight.

"Forth they gonne to ride a *gein* path."

Lydgate: Story of Thebes.

3. Near, contiguous, close.

4. Handy, dexterous.

5. Fine, grand.

"To greithe Josaphe in that *geyn* weede."

Joseph of Arimathea, 299.

6. Easy, tolerable.

*7. Respectable, honest.

B. As adverb:

1. Tolerably, pretty, fairly; as, *gain* well, *gain* quiet. (*Local*.)

2. Cheaply.

*gāin, *gein, adv. & pref. [A. S. *gegn*; Icel. *gagn*; O. H. Ger. *gagan*, *gein*; Sw. *gen*; Dan. *gien*.]

A. As adv.: Back, again.

"Yee sal *gain* to yur maisturs wend."

Cursor Mundi, 12,809.

B. As pref.: *Gain* was largely used in compounds with the sense of back, against, in opposition; of these compounds only *gainsay* now remains in use.

C. As preposition:

1. Toward.

"With his curt *gain* him he ferd."

Cursor Mundi, 5,243.

2. Against.

"*Gain* holy kyrk was I rebell,

Gain fader and moder fers and felle."

Cursor Mundi, 28,094.

*gāin-ā-ble, a. [Eng. *gain*; -able.] That may or can be gained, obtained, or reached.

*gāin-age (age as īg), *gayn-age, s. [O. Fr. *gaignage*; Low Lat. *gagnagium*; Fr. *gagnage*=pasture-land.]

Old Law:

1. The gain or profit of tilled or planted land raised by cultivating it.

"I trowe the *gagnage* of the ground, in a gret shyre,

Nold aparaile that place, o poynyt tyl other ende."

Piers Plowman's Crede, 391.

2. The horses, oxen, and furniture of the wain, or the instruments for carrying on tillage, which, when a villain was amerced, were left free, that cultivation might not be interrupted. (*Burrill*.)

*gāin-cāll, s. [Pref. *gain*; Eng. *call*.] A calling in opposition.

"That other letters him with *gaincall*."

Cursor Mundi, 28,783.

*gāin-cāll-īng, *gā-ne-cāll-īng, s. [Eng. *gaincall*; -ing.]

Scots Law: Revocation.

"That the forsaide partis sall stand at thar deliuerance irrevocably but only *gaincalling*."—*Act. Audit.* (1489), p. 142.

*gāin-cōme, *gain-cum, *gein-cume, s. [A. S. *geāncyme*.] A coming again or back; a return.

"But when he saw passed both day and hour

Of her *gaincume*, in sorrow can oppress,

His woful hart, in care and heaviness."

Chaucer: Testament of Cresseide.

gāin ed, pa. par. & adj. [GAIN, v.]

A. As pa. par. (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Having received advantage or profit.

gained-day, s. The day gained in the calendar when sailing eastward around the world.

gāin-ēr, *gayn-er, s. [English *gain*; -er.] One who gains or obtains profit, interest, return or advantage.

"The cause of humanity has upon the whole been a considerable *gainer* by the conflict."—*Porteus*, vol. i., ser. 17. (App.)

*gāin-fūl, *gaine-full, a. [English *gain* (2), s.; ful (1).] Producing gain, profit, or advantage; profitable, advantageous; productive of money.

"Petty found it a *gainful* speculation to send ore thither."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

*gāin-fūl-lŷ, *gayn-ful-ly, adv. [Eng. *gainful*; -ly.] In a profitable or advantageous manner; profitably, advantageously.

"To make your almes dedes *gainfully* to returne unto you."—*Udall: Corinthians* xi.

*gāin-fūl-nēss, s. [Eng. *gainful*; -ness.] The quality of being gainful or profitable; profit, gain, advantage.

*gāin-giv-īng, s. [Eng. *gain*, pref., and *giving*.] A misgiving.

"It is but foolery; but it is such a kind of *gaingiving* as would, perhaps, trouble a woman."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

gāin-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [GAIN, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of winning or obtaining as a gain, profit, or advantage; acquisition.

2. Profits, gains, interest, or advantage gained.

"But if thy *gainings* do surmount expression,

Why doth the foolish world scorn that profession?"

Donne: To Mr. T. on taking Orders.

gaining-machine, s.

Join.: A machine for cutting grooves across the face of a beam, usually to receive the shoulder of the tenon, so that the stud joist or post framed into

the beam, usually to receive the shoulder of the tenon, so that the stud joist or post framed into

the beam, usually to receive the shoulder of the tenon, so that the stud joist or post framed into

the beam, usually to receive the shoulder of the tenon, so that the stud joist or post framed into

the beam, usually to receive the shoulder of the tenon, so that the stud joist or post framed into

the beam, usually to receive the shoulder of the tenon, so that the stud joist or post framed into

the beam, usually to receive the shoulder of the tenon, so that the stud joist or post framed into

the beam, usually to receive the shoulder of the tenon, so that the stud joist or post framed into

the beam, usually to receive the shoulder of the tenon, so that the stud joist or post framed into

the beam may have a strength to resist lateral strain greater than that due merely to the tenon which rests in the mortise proper. The machine is also adapted for rabbeting and transverse cutting generally.

gaining-twist, s.

Rifling. A rifle-groove whose angle of twist becomes greater toward the muzzle. This allows the ball to be more easily started, gaining a greater velocity of twist as it proceeds toward the muzzle.

***gāin-læss, a.** [Eng. *gain*; -less.] Unprofitable; returning no profit or gain; productive of no advantage.

[A sin] so absolutely *gainless* to himself in his capacity, even as a sensual brute."—Hammond: *Works*, iv. 514.

***gāin-læss-næss, s.** [Eng. *gainless*; -ness.] The quality of being gainless; unprofitableness.

"The parallel holds too in the *gainlessness* as well as laboriousness of the work."—More: *Decay of Piety*.

***gāin-lý, *gayn-lý, *gane-ly, *gayn-liche, *gayn-ly, *gayn-lych, a. & adv.** [Icel. *gegnligr*, a.; *gegnliga*, adv.] [GAIN, a.]

A. As adjective:

1. Well-formed or well-shaped; comely, shapely. (Now only used in the negative compound *un-gainly*.)

"[Thou] that art so *gainly* a god." E. Eng. *Allit. Poems*; Cleaness, 727.

2. Suitable, convenient, advantageous.

B. As adv.: Handily, conveniently, readily, dexterously.

"He might with esse kneel down, and so might the more *gainly* be laden?"—H. More: *Antidote against Atheism*, bk. ii., ch. x.

***gāin-pāin, s.** [Fr. *gagne-pain*, from *gagner*=to gain, and *pain*=bread.] A name applied in the Middle Ages to the sword of a hired soldier.

gāin-said (ai as ē), *pa. par. or a.* [GAINSAY.]

***gāin-sāw, *gayne-sawe, *geyn-sawe, s.** [A. S. *geyn*=against, and *sagu*=a saying, a saw (q. v.).] Gainsaying, contradiction.

"To him is there no *geynsawe*." *Cursor Mundit*, 14,815.

***gāin-sāy, s.** [GAINSAY, v.] Contradiction, denial, gainsaying.

gāin-sāy, *gain-saie, *gayn-say, *gayn-saie, *geyn-say, *gaine-sy, *gein-sel-en, v. t. & i. [Pref. *gain*=against, and Eng. *say* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To speak against, to oppose, to contradict. "If any *gainsey* you, ye take him as a mortal enemy."—Golden Bole, let. 14.

2. To deny, to contradict.

"If he it *geynsay*, I will proue it on him."

Robert de Brunne, p. 184

B. Intrans.:

1. To speak against, to oppose, to contradict. "The fearful chori durst not *gainsey* nor dooe, But trembling stood, and yielded him the pray."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. viii. 13.

gāin-sāy-ēr, s. [Eng. *gainsay*; -er.] One who opposes, contradicts, or denies what is alleged; an opponent, a contradicter.

"If St. Paul had not foreseen that there should be *gainsayers*, he had not needed to have appointed the confutation of gainsaying."—Latimer: *Third Sermon before King Edward*.

gāin-sāy-līng, *gayn-sey-ing, *gein-sey-ing, *gen-sey-ying, s. [Eng. *gainsay*; -ing.] The act of contradicting, denying, or opposing; contradiction, denial.

"We'll part the time between's, then: and in that I'll no *gainsaying*."—Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

***gāin-sōme** (1), *adj.* [Eng. *gain*; suff. -some.] Bringing gain or profit; profitable, advantageous.

***gāin-sōme** (2), *a.* [Eng. *gain*, a; suff. -some.] Gainly, well-favored.

"Noble, wise,

Faithful and *gainsome*."

Massinger: *Roman Actor*, iv. 2.

***gāin-spūr, v. t.** [Eng. *gain*, and *spur*.] To excite by the prospect of gain. (Du Bartas.)

gāinst, prep. [An abbreviation of *against* (q. v.).]

***gāin-stānd, v. t.** [Pref. *gain*=against, and Eng. *stand* (q. v.).] To withstand, to oppose, to resist.

"None was found so faithful to God, that he durst enterprise to resist, nor *gainstand* the knoifed impietie of their princes."—Appellation of John Knox, p. 21.

***gāin-strive, v. i. & t.** [Pref. *gain*=against, and Eng. *strive* (q. v.).]

A. Intrans.: To strive in opposition; to oppose, to resist.

"He may them catch, vnable to *gainestrive*."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. vii. 12.

B. Trans.: To oppose, to strive against, to resist, to withstand.

"In case yet all the Fates *gainstrive* us not,

Neither shall we, perchance, die unrevenge." Nicholas Grimoald: *Cicero's Death*, in Ellis, vol. ii.

***gāin-tāk-līng, *gāne-tāk-līng, s.** [Eng. *gain*=again, and *taking*.] The act of forcibly taking again.

"Deforsing of the officiere in execution of his office in the *gain taking* of ane culdrown poundit be the said officaire."—Aberd. Reg. (1588), ver. 16.

***gāin-yield, *gan-yield, *gen-yell, s.** [Eng. *gain*=again, and *yield*.] A reward, a recompense, a requital.

"The goddis mot condingly the foryeild,

Eftir thy deserte reandring sic *ganeyield*."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 57, 3.

gāir, s. [GORE (2), s.] A triangular piece of cloth inserted in a dress or robe; a gore.

gāir-fōwl, s. [Mid. Eng. *gair*=gare=stare, and Eng. *fowl*.]

Ornith.: A name given locally to the Great Auk, now extinct. [AUK, 1.]

***gāir-ish, a.** [GARISH.]

***gāir-ish-lý, adv.** [GARISHLY.]

***gāir-ish-næss, s.** [GARISHNESS.]

gāt (1), *s.* [GOAT.]

1. *Lit.:* A goat.

2. A name given to a silly, simple-minded person.

"To scorn the poor silly *gāt* of a lassie after he's keptit company wi' her sae lang."—Scott: *Antiquary*, ch. xv.

gait-berry, s. An old name for the bramble-berry.

gāt (2), *s.* [Icel. *gata*=a road, a way; Sw. *gata*=a street; Dan. *gade*=a street; Ger. *gasse*; Goth. *gatuwo*; M. H. Ger. *gasse*.]

1. A path, a course, a way.

"I descried his way Bent on all speed, and marked his aery *gait*." Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 658.

2. A street.

"We to be sene on Edinburgh *gaits*, Fra time that brautitie began." Burel: *Watson's Coll.*, ii. 5.

3. Steps, walk.

"Thou art so lean and meager waxen late, That scarce thy legs uphold thy feeble *gait*." Spenser: *Mother Hubbard's Tale*, 600.

4. The manner or style of walking; carriage.

"'Tis Cinna, I do know him by his *gait*." Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, i. 3.

* For the difference between *gait* and *carriage*, see CARRIAGE.

* (1) To *gang one's gait*: To go one's way.

(2) To *gang to the gait*: To go to wreck.

(3) To *hold the gait*: To hold on one's way; to prosper.

(4) To *take the gait*: To depart; to set out on a journey or expedition of any kind.

gāt (3), *s.* [Ety. doubtful.]

1. A charge made for cattle or sheep taken in to pasture; agistment.

2. A sheaf of grain tied up.

gāt, v. t. [Ety. doubtful.] To set up sheaves of corn on end.

gāt-ēd, a. [Eng. *gait* (2); -ed.]

1. Having a particular gait or mode of walking; used in composition; as, *slow-gaited*, *heavy-gaited*, &c.

2. Accustomed to the road. (Scotch.)

gāt-ēr (1), *s.* [Fr. *guêtre*; O. Fr. *gwestre*.]

1. A covering for the ankle, fitting down upon the shoe. It is usually buttoned or buckled upon the outer side, and has a strap passing under the sole of the shoe.

2. A half-boot with a cloth top. Now gaiter is also used colloquially for all half-boots.

gaiter-tree, s. An old name given to the bramble.

gāt-ēr (2), *s.* [Eng. *gait* (3), s.; -er.] One who ties up sheaves in a particular manner.

gāt-ēr, v. t. [GAITER (1), s.] To furnish or dress with gaiters.

gāt-ēr-ētte, s. [English *gaiter*; dimin. suff. -ette.] A gaiter; a covering for the leg.

gāt-līng, *get-līng, *gyt-līng, s. [Eng. *gait* (3), s.; dimin. suff. -ling.] An infant.

***gaitre-berries, *gaytre-beris, s. pl.** [Cf. Mid. or Prov. Eng. *gattrebush*, and *gattridge*=dogwood.] The Dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), or the Cornelian Cherry (*Cornus mascula*).

"Laxatives of catapus or of *gaytre beris*."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 16,541.

***gal, *gale, s.** [Icel. *gal*=a song, a charm.]

1. A song.

"Bliese and loye and gleo and *gal*."

O. Eng. *Miscell.*, p. 97.

2. A charm; incantation.

"Hie ne muge here here remenge ne here *gal*."—Old Eng. *Homilies*, ii. 197.

3. Talking; speech.

"So grym a was in *gale*."—Sir Ferumbas, 1,888.

gā-lā (1), *s.* [Ety. doubtful.] A Scotch cotton fabric.

gā-lā (2), *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *gale*=ornament, finery, festive attire.] A show or pomp; festivity; mirth; a holiday.

"They dressed as if for a *gala* at Versailles."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

gala-day, s. A holiday with sports or festivities.

gala-dress, s. Holiday dress; finery.

gāl-a-čīn-ē-ē (1), *s. pl.* [Gr. *gala* (genit. *galaktos*)=milk, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ineae.]

Bot.: The name given in 1828 by Don to an order of plants now called Francoaceae.

gāl-a-čīn-ē-ē (2), *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *galax* (genit. *galacis*) (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ineae.]

Bot.: A tribe of plants of somewhat doubtful place in the system. Lindley ranks it under the Pyrolaceae; some botanists under the Diapensiaceae.

gā-lāc-tā-gōgues, s. pl. [GALACTOGOGUES.]

gā-lāc-tī-a, s. [Greek *galaktion*=a little milk, dimin. of *gala*=milk.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, sub-tribe Glycineae. *Galactia pendula*, a native of Jamaica, is a pretty flowering climber, cultivated in green-houses.

gā-lāc-tīc, a. [Gr. *gala* (genit. *galaktos*)=milk; Eng. adj. suff. -ic.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or belonging to milk; obtained from milk.

2. *Astron.:* Of or relating to the Galaxy or Milky Way.

"Around the poles of the *galactic* circle."—H. Spencer: *Instability of the Homogeneous*.

galactic-circle, s.

Astron.: The name given by Sir John Herschel to the circle of the heavens most nearly agreeing with the direction of the Milky Way.

galactic-poles, s. pl.

Astron.: The poles of the galactic circle.

gā-lāc-tīn, gā-lāc-tīne, s. [Gr. *gala* (genit. *galaktos*)=milk; Eng. suff. -in; -ine (Chem.).]

Chem.: A nitrogenous substance obtained from milk by first precipitating the casein with acetic acid; coagulating the albumen by boiling, removing the fat by ether, concentration, filtration from earthy phosphates, allowing the milk-sugar to crystallize out, and finally precipitating the galactin by alcohol. Thirty-five parts of dried milk yield one part of galactin, which is soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol and ether. It is precipitated by tannin, but differs from gelatine in redissolving at 60°. Galactin emulsifies fat. It is found in the blood, gastric juice, animal membranes, milk, eggs, and many morbid animal fluids. It also exists in the juices of edible plants, and in the fluid of the embryonal cotyledons. (Watts: *Dict. Chem.*)

gā-lāc-tīte, s. [Ger. *galactit*; Gr. *galaktites lithos*=a stone which when wetted and rubbed gives out a milky juice; *gala* (genit. *galaktos*)=milk.]

Min.: A variety of Natrolite (q. v.). It occurs in colorless crystals, of circular form, in the south of Scotland.

"Red, white, grey marble, jasper, *galactite*."

Silvester: *The Magnificence*, 51.

***gā-lāc-tō-dēn-drōn, s.** [Gr. *gala* (genit. *galaktos*)=milk, and *dendron*=a tree.]

Bot.: An old genus of Artocarpaceae, formed to include the cow-tree of South America. The genus is now made a synonym of *Brosimum*, and the cow-tree is named *B. galactodendron*.

gā-lāc-tō-gōgues, gā-lāc-tā-gōgues, s. pl. [Gr. *gala* (genit. *galaktos*)=milk, and *agō*=to induce.]

Med.: Medicines which promote the secretion of milk.

gāl-āc-tōm-ē-tēr, s. [Gr. *gala* (genit. *galaktos*)=milk, and *metron*=a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the quality of milk by its specific gravity; a lactometer. It consists of a stem and bulb, the latter charged with shot serving as ballast, so that it floats upright in the milk, the relative specific gravity being indicated by the centesimally graduated stem.

gāl-āc-tōph-a-gist, s. [Gr. *gala* (genit. *galaktos*)=milk, and *phagēin*=to eat.] One who subsists on milk.

gāl-āc-tōph'-a-goūs, a. [Gr. *gala* (genit. *galaktos*)=milk, and *phagein*=to eat.] Feeding or subsisting on milk.

ga-lāc-tō-phor-i'-tis, s. [Gr. *galaktophoros*=giving milk; *gala*=milk, and *phoros*=bearing; suff. *-itis*=denoting inflammation; Fr. *galactophorite*.] *Med.*: Inflammation of the Lactal ducts.

gāl-āc-tōph'-ōr-oūs, a. [Gr. *gala* (genit. *galaktos*)=milk, and *phero*=to bear, to produce.] *Ord. Lang. & Anat.*: Producing milk; sometimes applied to the Lactal ducts (q. v.).

ga-lāc-tō-pōi-ēt-ic, a. & s. [Gr. *gala* (genit. *galaktos*)=milk, and *poiētikos*=making or tending to make; *poiēō*=to make.]

A. As adj.: Increasing or tending to increase the flow of milk.

B. As subst.: A substance which increases or tends to increase the flow of milk.

ga-lāc-tōse, s. [Gr. *gala* (genit. *galaktos*)=milk, and Eng. suff. *-ose* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_6$, also called Arabinose. Obtained with dilute sulphuric acid, neutralizing with chalk; filtering, from the filtrate the galactose crystallizes out first. It can be purified from dextrose by being less soluble in absolute alcohol. Galactose crystallizes in large rhombic prisms, which melt at 142°; they are very soluble in hot water, insoluble in absolute alcohol and in ether. It reduces four molecules of cupric sulphate. Nitric acid, specific gravity 1.2, oxidizes it into mucic acid. It does not ferment with yeast. By the action of sodium amalgam it is converted into dulcitol.

***gal-age, s.** [Sp. *galocha*=a wooden shoe.] A clog; a wooden shoe. [GALOCHE.]

"My heart-blood is well-nigh forne, I feel;
And my galage grown fast to my heel."

Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar; February.

ga-lā-gō, s. [Fr. *galago*, from the African name (?).]

Zool.: Galagos. A genus of Lemuridae. The species have large orbits, so as to suit their nocturnal habits. They feed chiefly on fruits, devour vegetable gum, and inhabit the continent of Africa.

ga-lām, s. [An East Indian word (?).] See etym. and compound.

galam-butter, s.

Chem.: A solid fat resembling palm oil, obtained from *Bassia parkii* and other species. It melts at 43°, and is soluble in ether. By saponification it yields stearic and palmitic acids; called also Shea-butter.

ga-lān'-ga, ga-lān'-gal, ga-lān'-gāle, s. [Fr., Sp., & Ital. *galanga*; O. Fr. *galingal*; Arab. *chalat*, *khalandj*; Persian *khalandj* = a tree from which wooden bowls are made.]

1. *Bot.*: Various species of *Alpinia*, specially *A. galanga*, *A. racemosa*, *A. allughas*, and *A. pyramidalis*.

2. The rhizomes of *Alpinia galanga*, a native of China and Java. They are aromatic, and contain a volatile oil and a crystalline substance called Kaempferide. There are several other roots called by this name: they are used as an aromatic medicine in China.

gāl-ān'-thūs, s. [Gr. *gala*=milk, and *anthos*=blossom, flower.]

Bot.: Snowdrop. A genus of Amaryllids, tribe Amaryllaceae. The perianth is six-partite, campanulate, the three outer sepals spreading, the three inner smaller; erect, emarginate, no crown. *Galanthus nivalis* is the common Snowdrop. [SNOWDROP.]

gāl-an-tine', s. [Fr., from a root *gal*, seen in *Ger. gallerie*=jelly; cf. *Lat. gelo*=to congeal.]

Cookery: A dish of veal, sucking-pig, chicken, or other white meat, freed from bone, tied up, boiled, covered with a jelly, and served cold.

ga-lān'-tī, a. [A corrupt. of *gallant* (q. v.).]

galanty-show, s. A miniature shadow pantomime. Sometimes the figures are thrown upon a screen by a magic lantern.

"That reminiscence of the nursery, the galanty-show." *Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. x., p. 244.

gāl-a-pēc-tite, s. [Gr. *galapēctis*, from *Gr. gala*=milk; *pēctos*=curdled, and suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of ordinary Halloysite, from Anglar. (Dana.)

Gāl-a-tē'-a, s. [Lat.]

1. *Class. Myth.*: A sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris, and passionately fond of Acis, a shepherd of Sicily, whom the Cyclop Polyphemus, out of jealousy, killed with a fragment of broken rock.

2. *Astron.*: [ASTEROID, 74.]

gāl-a-thē'-a, s. [GALATEA.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Galatheidæ (q. v.). *Galathea strigosa* is found in the Mediterranean.

gāl-a-thē'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *galathea*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of decapod Crustaceans, sub-order Anomura, which they connect with the Macrura.

ga-lā-ti-an (ti-as shī), a. & s. [Gr.]

1. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Galatia, a country of Asia Minor, lying south of Paphlagonia, west of Pontus, and north-east of Phrygia. It was originally a part of Phrygia, but the Gauls or Celts having invaded Asia in several bodies, conquered and settled in this country about B. C. 241, whence the name.

2. *As subst.*: A native or inhabitant of Galatia.

† *St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians*:

Scripture Canon: A New Testament Epistle, stated in ch. i. v. 1 to have been written by the Apostle Paul, a claim admitted by the ancient church universally, and by nearly all the ablest modern critics. It is one of the four epistles considered by Ferdinand Baur as genuine. St. Paul, who generally, it appears, used an amanuensis, wrote this epistle with his own hand (vi. 11). It was penned just after a visit by the apostle to the Galatian church (i. 6). Two such visits had taken place; the first, during which he founded the Galatian church, was about A. D. 51 or 50 (Acts xvi. 2); the second was about A. D. 55 (Acts xviii. 23). In ch. iv. 16 a first visit is alluded to, implying that there had been a second. The epistle, then, was not penned till at least A. D. 55, and probably not until A. D. 57 or 58, during the first part of the Apostle's residence at Ephesus (xix. 10). The subscription at the end of the epistle which shows that it was written from Rome, though accepted by Baur, is rejected by most critics. The Galatian church consisted mainly of Gentile converts. On these Paul did not impose the yoke of the Mosaic ritual, though he was willing to tolerate its use among the Jewish proselytes. No sooner had he departed, however, than Judaizing teachers appeared in the Galatian church, represented that Paul was not on a level with the Apostles originally chosen, but a mere subordinate agent whom they had sent forth; that his teaching with regard to the law of Moses was in conflict with that of Peter, and that circumcision was indispensably necessary to salvation. In reply to these teachers, Paul showed that he was a real Apostle (i. 15, &c.), and that he met the other apostles on such a footing of equality, that on one occasion he had withstood Peter to the face when he was to be blamed (ii. 11-14, &c.). He reproaches them for their fickleness in so quickly turning from the pure to the perverted gospel (i. 6-9; iii. 1, &c.), exhorts them not to relapse from Christian liberty into the bondage of Judaism (iii. iv., v.), and concludes with practical exhortations (vi.).

gāl-āx, s. [Gr. *galaxias*=milky, milk-white, *gala*=milk, in allusion to the milk-white spikes of flowers.]

Bot.: A genus of Diapensiaceæ or of Pyrolaceæ. *Galax apyllis*, a small plant growing wild in the southern part of the United States. It is also found in Europe.

ga-lāx'-ī-ās, s. [Gr. *galaxias*=milky.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Galaxiidae (q. v.).

ga-lāx'-ī-dæ, ga-lāx'-ī-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *galaxias*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ichthy.: A family of Teleostean fishes, sub-order Pysostomata. It was founded by Prof. Müller. They are akin to the Salmonidae, but are destitute of an adipose fin and scales.

gāl-ax-ī, *ga-lāx'-ī-ās, *gal-ax-ie, s. [Fr. *galaxie*, from Lat. *galaxias*, from *Gr. galaxias*=the milky-way, *gala* (gen. *galaktos*)=milk.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

"The galaxy, that milky way

Which nightly, as a circling zone, thou seest

Powdered with stars." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 579.

2. *Fig.*: An assemblage of splendid persons or things.

"The crowded, yet clean and luminous galaxies of imagery, diffused through the works of Bishop Taylor." —*Dr. Parr. (Latham)*

II. *Astron.*: The Milky Way. It constitutes nearly a great circle inclined to the equinoctial at an angle of about 63°, and cutting that circle in right ascension 0h. 47' and 12h. 47', so that the northern and southern poles are situated, the one on right ascension 12h. 47', declination N. 27°, and right ascension 0h. 47', declination S. 27°. The milky appearance of the great belt or zone now described arises from the blended light of countless multitudes of stars, each doubtless a sun to some system of planets. Sir Wm. Herschel estimated that at one portion of the Milky Way 116,000 stars passed through the field of the telescope in a quarter of an hour, and on another occasion 258,000 stars in forty-one minutes. Here and there the Milky Way divides, especially at one spot, where there is a separation into two portions, somewhat resembling

the projecting sides of a fishtail. Sir W. Herschel believes that stars are not scattered at tolerably uniform intervals through space, but are congregated at particular spots. The solar system is in a stratum of stars, the thickness of which is inconceivable compared with its length and breadth. The sun is situated near the middle of the stratum, in proximity to the front, where it subdivides into two streams. Looking laterally to the right or left one sees out of the marching regiment of stars into comparatively vacant space, but looking forward or backward the front or rear can be seen blended together so as to constitute the appearance called the Milky Way. Among other colloquial names given to the Galaxy are Jacob's Ladder, the Way to St. James', Watling Street (London), &c.

gāl'-ba, s. [A corruption of *calaba*, the West Indian name of the tree.] A durable wood produced by *Calophyllum calaba*. [CALOPHYLLUM.]

gāl'-ba-nūm, s. [Lat. *galbanum*; Gr. *galbanē*; Heb. *chhelbenah*, from *chheleb*=fatness.]

1. *Phar.*: A gum resin obtained from an umbelliferous plant, *Ferula galbaniflua*. It is imported from Persia and India. It occurs in translucent masses of brownish yellow agglutinated tears, which have a peculiar smell, and a bitter acid taste. It yields when distilled with water about seven per cent. of a volatile oil, having the formula $C_{10}H_{16}$, boiling at 160°; the residue, after boiling with milk of lime, and then precipitating the filtrate with hydrochloric acid, yields yellow resin, soluble in alcohol and ether. When the alcoholic solution of this resin is saturated with hydrochloric acid gas it yields umbelliferone. The purified resin yields by destructive distillation a blue oil, which boils at 289°, and has the formula $C_{20}H_{30}O$. It is said to be identical with the blue oil obtained from chamomile. Galbanum fused with caustic potash yields resorcin $(C_6H_4(OH)_2)$ (1-3). Galbanum is used to prepare *Emplastrum galbani*, and is given internally as a stimulating expectorant.

2. *Script.*: The translation, *galbanum*, in Exod. xxx. 34, is probably correct. It was one ingredient in the holy anointing oil.

gāl-bu-lā, s. [Lat.=a yellow bird, supposed to be the female of the Golden Oriole.]

Ornith.: Jacamar. The typical genus of the family Galbulinæ (q. v.). Example: *Galbula paradiaca*, the Swallow-tailed Kingfisher of Surinam.

gāl-bu-lī-næ, s. pl. [Lat. *galbul(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: Jacamars, a sub-family of Halcyonidae (Kingfishers), which, to a certain extent, it connects with Meropidae or Bee-eaters. They have a long, straight, greatly-compressed bill; the wings of moderate length, the fourth quill longest; the central feathers of the tail very long. They have generally metallic plumage, green being the most frequent color. They are found in South America and the West Indies, building in holes in trees. They sit on low naked branches on the forest paths, whence they dart upon butterflies.

gāl-bu-lūs, s. [Lat.=the nut of the cypress-tree.]

Bot.: A collective fruit, allied to the Strobilus (Cone-proper), but differing only in being round, and having the heads of the carpels much enlarged. Example, the Juniper.

***gal-der, *gal-dere, s.** [A. S. *galdor*, *gealdor*; Icel. *galdr*.] A charm, an enchantment.

"Heo bigolen that child mid *galdere* swithe stronge,"

Layamon, li. 384.

gāle (1), s. [Dan. *gal*=mad, furious; cf. Icel. *gola*=a breeze; *galdradríð*=a storm raised by spells; Ir. & Gael. *gal*=vapor, smoke.]

1. *Literally*:

1. A wind; specifically, one stronger than a breeze, but less violent than a tempest; it is usually used in conjunction with some qualifying adjective; as, a gentle gale, a strong gale, a fresh gale, &c.

"Both shores were lost to sight, when at the close

Of day a stiffer gale at East arose." *Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses, x.*

2. A breeze, a current of air.

"While every gale is peace, and every grove

Is melody." *Thomson: Spring, 873.*

II. *Fig.*: A quarrel, a disturbance, a breeze, a tumult; noisy excitement.

"Then the music touched the gates and died,

Rose again from where it seemed to fail,

Stormed in orbs of song, a growing gale." *Tennyson: Vision of Stn, 25.*

† For the difference between *gale* and *breeze*, see BREEZE.

gāle (2), s. [A. S. *gafol*=rent, tribute.] A periodic payment of rent or custom; an installment of money. [GAVEL.]

"He has offered 20 per cent. reduction on all rent due, which would amount to £40, and 60 per cent. on a single gale." —*London Daily News.*

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

† *Hanging-gale*: (See extract.)

"Mr. Litton said it would be better to abandon the use of the term *hanging-gale*, as there was no such term in the Act. A *hanging-gale* meant a gale still left unpaid at each payment of rent."—*London Standard*.

gale-day, *s.* The day on which an installment of rent is due. (*Eng.*)

"The rents were not demanded till the expiration of twelve months after the *gale-day*."—*London Standard*.

gāle (3), **gagel*, **gall*, **gaul*, **gayle*, **gaylle*, *subst.* [*A. S. gagol*; *Dnt. gagel*.]

Bot.: *Myrica Gale*; its full English name is Sweet Gale. It is called also Bog Myrtle. It is a twiggly shrub, two or three feet high, occurring in bogs and moors on mountains and elsewhere, ascending to the height of 1,800 feet. It is found in Europe, Northern Asia, and in North America. The flowers are in catkins; the leaves are covered with a waxy pubescence. It yields wax, resin, benzoic acid, and tannin. [*MYRICA*, *MYRICACEÆ*.]

"*Gale*; *mirtus*; *microtum est locus ubi crescunt*."—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

***gāle** (4), *s.* [*A. S. gāl*.]

1. A song.

In wode maketh miry *gale*.—*Alisaunder*, 2,547.

2. A noise, chatter.

"Listenith now and letith *gale*."—*Alisaunder*, 2,047.

gāle (1), *v. i.* [*GALE* (1), *s.*]

Naut.: To sail; to sail fast.

gāle (2), **gall*, **galyn*, *v. i.* [*A. S. galan*; *Icel. & Sw. gala*; *Dan. gale* to cry, to sing.] To cry, to sing, to croak.

"When the Sompnour herd the Frere *gale*."—*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, 6,414.

gāle (3), *v. t.* [*GALE* (2), *s.*]

Min.: To acquire the right of working, as a mine.

gā-lē-ā, *s.* [*Lat.*=a helmet, usually of leather, whereas the *cassis* was generally of metal.]

1. *Anat.*: The amnion.

2. *Bot.*: Helmet; the arched upper lip in some labiate flowers; example, *Lamium album*.

3. *Palæont.*: A fossil echinoderm, shaped like a helmet.

4. *Pathol.*: A headache extending all over the head.

5. *Surg.*: A bandage for the head.

gāl-ē-ās, *s.* [*GALLEAS*.]

Naut.: A low-built French galley worked with sails and oars.

gā-lē-āte, **gā-lē-āt-ēd**, *a.* [*Lat. galeatus*, from *galea*=a helmet.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Covered with a helmet or helmet-shaped covering.

"*A galeated echinus copped*."—*Woodward*: *On Fossils*.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: Helmeted; having a Galea (*q. v.*).

2. *Ornith.*: Having a crest of feathers on the head like that of a helmet; crested.

gāl-ē-čy-nūs, *s.* [*Gr. galē*=a weasel, and *kyōn* (*genit. kynos*)=a dog.]

Palæont.: A genus of Viverridae, from the Pliocene of Eningen. It seems intermediate between the civets and the dogs. (*Nicholson*.)

gā-lē-gā, *s.* [*Etym.* somewhat doubtful; considered to be probably from *Gr. gala*=milk, and *agō*=to draw, to induce; these plants being said to increase the milk of the animals eating them.]

Bot.: Goat's Rue; the typical genus of the subtribe Galagew (*q. v.*). They have pinnate leaves, and long axillary racemes of lilac or white flowers. They are found in the Mediterranean region, and extend to Persia. *Galega officinalis* was formerly used in fevers and convulsions.

gā-lēg-ē-ā, *s. pl.* [*Mod. Lat. galeg(a)*, and *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Lotew (*q. v.*).

gā-lē-l, *s.* [*Gr. galeos*=a kind of shark.]

Zoology: That division of elasmobranch fishes which includes the shark.

gāl-ē-l-dæ, *s. pl.* [*Latin gale(us)* (*q. v.*), and *fem. pl. adj. suff. -ideæ*.]

Ichthy.: A family of Squalina (Sharks). They have small spiracles, two dorsal fins, both of them destitute of spines, and an anal fin. [*GALEUS*.]

gāl-ē-mē-tā, **gāl-ē-mē-tā**, *s.* [*A native word.*] (See the compound.)

galemata-wood, *s.*

Bot.: The native name in Jamaica for *Bumelia salicifolia*.

gā-lē-mys, *s.* [*Gr. galē*=a weasel, and *mys*=a mouse.]

Zool.: A genus of Soricidae (Shrews), often called Mygale; a name, however, which is yet more commonly applied to a genus of spiders. *Galemys*, or

Mygale moschata, Linneus' *Castor moschatus*, is the Muscovy or Musk-rat, called by the French *Desman*. It is found in Russia. *Galemys*, or *Mygale pyrenaica*, occurs at the foot of the Pyrenees. [*MYGALE*.]

gā-lē-nā, *s.* [*Lat.*, from *Gr. galēnē*=stillness of the sea; so called from its supposed property of quieting the violence of disease; *Fr. galène*.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A supposed remedy or antidote for poison.

2. *Min.*: [*GALENITE*.]

gā-lēn-ic (1), **gā-lēn-ic-al** (1), *adj.* [*English gale(n)a*; *-ic, -ical*.] Pertaining to or containing galena.

galenic-pharmacy, *s.* That branch of the profession which deals with the preparation of medicines by infusion, decoction, &c., in contradistinction to those chemically prepared.

gā-lēn-ic (2), **gā-lēn-ic-al** (2), *a.* [*See def.*] Pertaining to Galen, a celebrated physician, born at Pergamus, A. D. 131, and said to have died at Rome about A. D. 200, or his method of treating diseases; remedial.

***Gā-lēn-ism**, *s.* [*From Galen*, the physician, and *Eng. suff. -ism*.] The doctrines, or method of treating diseases taught by Galen.

***Gā-lēn-ist**, *s.* [*From Galen*, and *Eng. suff. -ist*.] A follower or disciple of Galen; a Galenite. (*Massinger*: *Parl. of Love*.)

Gāl-ēn-ists, *s. pl.* [*Named from their founder*, Galen or Galenus Abrahams de Haan. (*Def.*)]

Ecclesiast. & Ch. Hist.: An Anabaptist sect, one of two into which the Waterlanders split in 1664. Galen, their founder [*Etym.*], was a doctor of medicine and a minister among the Mennonites at Amsterdam. He is said to have taught that the Christian religion was not so much a body of truths to be believed as of principles to be obeyed. His enemies accused him of having Socinian proclivities, a charge from which the States-General acquitted him on September 14, 1663.

gā-lēn-ite (1), **gā-lē-nā**, *s.* [*Latin gale(n)a*= (1) lead ore; (2) the dross of melted lead; *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An isometric, metallic ore with cubic cleavage. It occurs also tabular, or rarely, fibrous. Hardness, 2.5-2.75; specific gravity, 7.25-7.70; luster, metallic; color and streak, lead-gray. Composition: Sulphur, 13.4; lead, 86.6-100. It sometimes contains a small amount of silver, zinc, antimony, &c. Varieties: (1) Ordinary galena. (2) Argentiferous galena. (3) Galena, with impurities of arsenic, antimony, &c. Under this head are ranked Bleishweif, Targionite, and Steinmannite. (4) Galena containing an excess of sulphur. It includes supersulphureted lead. (5) Targionite (*q. v.*). Occurs in Metamorphic and Silurian rocks, in the Mountain Limestone, &c. (*Dana*.)

***Gā-lēn-ite** (2), *s.* [*From Galen*, and *Eng. suff. -ite*.] A physician.

"Not much unlike a skillful Galenite."

Sylvestre: *Du Burtas*; *The Tropiques*.

gā-lē-nō-čēr-a-tite, *s.* [*Lat. galena*; *Gr. keras* (*genit. keratos*)=the head, and *Eng. suff. -ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as PHOSGENITE (*Dana*); called in the *British Museum Catalogue* Cromfordite (*q. v.*).

gāl-ē-ōb-dō-lōn, *s.* [*Gr. galeobdolon*=a blind nettle; *galē*=a weasel, and *bdolos*=a fetid scent.] *Bot.*: Weaselsnout. A sub-genus of *Lamium* (*q. v.*). The old *Galeobdolon luteum*, the Yellow Weaselsnout or Yellow Archangel, is now *Lamium galeobdolon*. It is found in hedges and copses, chiefly on chalk and limestone, from Yorkshire south in England, and through Northern Europe to Western Siberia.

gāl-ē-ō-čēr-dō, *s.* [*Gr. galeos*=a shark, and *kerdō*=a fox.]

Palæont.: A genus of Sharks founded upon teeth obtained from the cretaceous rocks, and from the Eocene of the Isle of Sheppey.

gāl-ē-ō-dēg, *s.* [*Gr. galē*=a weasel, and *eidos*=form, appearance.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Galeodidae (*q. v.*). *Galeodes arandoides* is found in the sandy deserts of the Eastern Hemisphere, and is said to annoy camels, and inflict an envenomed wound on man.

gāl-ē-ōd-l-dæ, *s. pl.* [*Mod. Latin galeod(es)*, and *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ideæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Arachnida (Spiders), order Adelarthrosmata. It is sometimes called also Solpugidae. The falcies or mandibles are very large and chelate; the maxillary palpi are in the form of long feet; there are two eyes on the front of the head; the cephalothorax and abdomen are distinctly separate from each other and both segmented, and the respiration is by tracheæ. The animals are nocturnal and predatory; they inhabit the warmer regions.

gāl-ē-ō-pi-thē-čl-dæ, *s. pl.* [*Mod. Lat. galeopithec(us)* (*q. v.*), and *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ideæ*.]

Zool.: Flying Lemurs. A family of Mammalia, order Insectivora, which, however, it connects with the Quadrumana. It contains only the genus *Galeopithecus* (*q. v.*).

gāl-ē-ō-pi-thē-cūs, *s.* [*Gr. galē*=a weasel, and *pūthēkos*=an ape, a monkey.]

Zool.: Flying Lemur; the typical and only genus of the family Galeopithecidae (*q. v.*). They have a membrane extending from the nape of the neck to the forelegs, and thence to the hind ones and the tail. This enables them to take long leaps from tree to tree. It is, however, only a parachute to support them in the air, not a wing to enable them to fly like bats. They are found in the Indian Archipelago. The best-known species is *Galeopithecus volans*, found in Malacca, Sumatra, and Borneo.

gāl-ē-ōp-sis, *s.* [*Lat. galeopsis*; *Gr. galeopsis*, from *galeē*=a weasel, and *opsis*=appearance. The comparison is between the corolla of the plant and a weasel's head.]

Bot.: Hemp-nettle. A genus of Labiate (Lamiaceæ), family Lamidæ. The calyx is campanulate, the anther cells opposite, bursting transversely by two valves. The following are well-known species: (1) *Galeopsis ladanum*, the Red; (2) *G. dubia*, the Downy; and (3) *G. tetralix*, the Common Hemp-nettle. *G. versicolor*, the Large-flowered Hemp-nettle, is reduced by Sir Joseph Hooker to a sub-species of No. 3.

gāl-ēr-ic-u-lāte, *a.* [*Lat. galericulum*, dim. of *galerus*=a hat or cap.]

Botany, &c.:

1. Covered as with a hat or cap.

2. Having a tuft or plume. (*Paxton*.)

gāl-ēr-ite, *s.* [*Lat. galer(us)*=a hat or cap; *-ite* (*Min.*).] [*GALERITES*.]

Palæont.: An echinid of the genus *Galerites* (*q. v.*).

gāl-ēr-i-tēg, *s.* [*GALERITE*.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Galeritidae (*q. v.*). They are found chiefly in the chalk.

gāl-ēr-it-l-dæ, *s. pl.* [*Mod. Latin galerit(es)* (*q. v.*), and *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ideæ*.]

Palæont.: A family of Echinoderms, order Echinoidea. [*GALERITES*.]

***gal-ern**, *s.* [*Etym. doubtful*.] A north wind. (*Evelyn*: *Complete Gardener*.)

gāl-ēr-ū-ca, *s.* [*Lat. galerum*=a helmet-like covering for the head; a cap, a bonnet.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Galerucidae.

gāl-ē-rū-čl-dæ, *s. pl.* [*Mod. Lat. galeruc(a)*, and *Lat. fem. pl. suff. -ideæ*.]

Entom.: A family of tetramerous beetles, subtribe Cyclica. They are by some comprehended in the Chrysomelidae. The length of the antennæ is half that of the body or less. They are of the same thickness throughout, or thicker toward the end, and the insects themselves are ovoid, oval, or nearly hemispherical.

gā-lēs-tēg, *s.* [*Gr. galē*=a weasel, and *lēstēs*=a robber.]

Palæont.: A genus of mammalia, founded on remains from the Purbeck Beds, which are of upper oolitic age. It seems to have been an insectivorous and marsupial mammal.

gāl-ēts, *s. pl.* [*Fr. galeat*=a pebble, a shingle.] The splinters of stone broken off by the stroke of the mason's chisel. Also called spauls.

gāl-ē-ūs, *s.* [*Mod. Lat.*, from *Class. Lat. galeos*; *Gr. galeos*=a kind of shark or dog-fish.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Galeidae. *Galeus vulgaris*, which is six feet long, is destructive to the fisheries. It is called the Common Tope, the Penny Dog, and the Miller's Dog. *Mustelus levis* is smaller, has flat teeth, feeds chiefly on crustaceæ, and is called the Raymouthed Dog.

gā-le-wōrts, *s. pl.* [*Eng. gale*, and *worts*.]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the Myrica-cææ, of which *Myrica gale* is the type. [*GALE*, *MYRICA*.]

gāl-l-ā, *s.* [*GALL*.]

Med.: A medical preparation containing gall.

gāl-l-ā-čē-æ, **gāl-l-ē-æ**, *s. pl.* [*Mod. Latin gali(um)* (*q. v.*), and *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ*; *-eæ*.]

Bot.: Stellates, an order of Epigynous Exogens, alliance Cinchonales. The name Stellates, formed from *Stellata*, given by Ray in A. D. 1690, refers to the star-like appearance of the flowers. The order consisted of herbaceous plants, with angular stems, whorled exstipulate leaves, and minute flowers.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; try. Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Calyx superior obsolete or four, five, or six-lobed. Corolla monopetalous, valvate, rotate, or tubular, its divisions the same in number as those of the calyx, as are the stamens. Fruit a didymous indehiscent pericarp, with two cells and two seeds. Seven or eight genera and from 300 to 320 species are known; all from cold and temperate regions, or, if from hot countries, then from hills.

*gā-lic, *a.* [GAELIC.]

Gā-lic'-i-ān, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Galicia, a province in the northwest of Spain.

B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Galicia.

Gāl-i-lē'-ān, (1), Gāl-i-lē'-ān *a. & s.* [From Galilee; Eng. adj. suff. -an.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Galilee (q. v.).

B. As substantive:

I. Geog.: A native or inhabitant of Galilee.

II. History:

1. The followers of Judas the Gaulonite, who resisted the payment of the tax imposed by Quirinius, the Cyrenius of St. Luke (Luke ii. 1), and gave the Romans trouble till the capture of Jerusalem by Titus in A. D. 70.

2. (Pl.): A name applied to Jesus and His disciples, from the intimate connection they had with Galilee (Matt. xxvi. 69; Mark xiv. 70); hence applied by Pagans and Mohammedans, as a term of reproach, to Christians generally.

"And wounds by Galileans given,
The surest pass to Turkish heaven."
Byron: *The Giaour*.

Gāl-i-lē'-ān (2), *a.* [After Galile(o); Eng. suff. -an.] Pertaining to or invented by Galileo, the celebrated astronomer.

Galilean-telescope, s.

Optic instrum.: A telescope of the simplest construction, like an opera-glass. It has only two lenses, one an object-glass, the other a diverging or concave eye-piece.

Gāl-i-lē, *s.* [Fr. *Galilaia*; Heb. *Gelilah*, from *galil* = (as subst.) a circle, a region, (as adj.) rolling, turning. See def. 1.]

I. Geog.: A Roman province, comprehending all the north of Palestine west of the Jordan. As the term Asia began with a small patch of territory in Asia Minor, but gradually had its meaning extended till it took in all the Asiatic continent, so the word Galilee was first applied to a fragment of the tribe of Naphtali, constituting its northern portion (Joshua xx. 7; 2 Kings xv. 29). It was mostly inhabited by Gentiles (Isaiah ix. 1; 1 Maccab. v. 20-23). In the New Testament times the word had the more extended meaning, and we learn from Josephus that there were an Upper and a Lower Galilee.

2. Arch.: A porch or chapel at the entrance of a church. In the galilee were formerly deposited corpses previous to interment, and religious processions were formed. The name is derived from the expression in the Bible, "Galilee of the Gentiles."

gāl-i-mā'-tī-a (ti as shī), *s.* [Fr., prob. a form of *galimafree* = Galimaufay (q. v.), but traditionally said to be derived from the confusion of an advocate who, pleading the case of a man named Matthew, from whom a cock had been stolen, used the words *Galli Mathias* = the cock's Matthew, instead of *Gallus Mathias* = Matthew's cock.]

I. Lit.: Nonsensical language; an absurd mixture of words.

II. Fig.: Any absurd mixture; a hotch-potch.

"Her dress like her talk is a *galimatia* of several countries."—H. Walpole.

gāl-i-mē'-tā, *s.* [GALEMETA.]

gāl-in-gāle, *s.* [O. Fr. *garingal*; Fr. *galangal*; Ger. *galgant*.]

Bot.: *Cyperus longus*, a perennial, tall sedge, with an umbellate cyme, and erect, red-brown glumes.

"The rote is gingeur and galingale."

Land of Cockayne, 71.

gāl-in-sō'-gā, *s.* [Named after Don M. M. de Galinsoga, a Spanish botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Compositae. Only one or two species are known. *Galinsoga parviflora* was brought from Peru, and has rooted itself in cultivated fields, and on roadsides. (Sir Joseph Hooker.)

gāl-in-sō'-gē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *galinsog(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Senecionideæ, type *Galinsoga*.

gal-i-on-gee, *s.* [A Turkish word.] A sailor.

"All that a careless eye could see
In him was some young gallionee."

Byron: *Bride of Abydos*, li. 9.

gāl-i-ōt, gāl-lē-ōt, gāl'-lī-ōt, *s.* [Fr. *galiole*, from Low Lat. *galeota*, dimin. of *galea* = a galley; Span. *galeota*; Ital. *galeotta*.]

Naut.: Formerly, a galley propelled by sails and oars, having one mast and sixteen to twenty seats for rowers; used by most of the maritime nations of continental Europe, and called by substantially the same name in the Romance languages. Now a strong and cumbersome, bluff-bowed, two-masted vessel, used in the Dutch merchant service.



Galiot.

"Finding the same deep enough to harbor therein galleys and galliots in good number, proceeding further, he found a very open place."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*, iii. 313.

gāl-i-pō'-ā, *s.* [The name given to the plant in Guiana; Fr. *galipée*, *galipier*.]

Bot.: A genus of Rutaceæ, tribe Cusparia. *Galipea officinalis* or *G. cusparia*, the latter called also *Bonplandia trifoliata*, furnishes Angostura bark (q. v.).

gāl-i-pōt, *s.* [Fr.]

Comm.: The French name for the white viscid resin which exudes from the stem of *Pinus maritima*, after an incision has been made. The name is probably derived from the vessels in which it was collected or preserved. [GALLIPOP.]

gā'-lī-ūm, *s.* [Lat. *galium*; Gr. *galion* = the Yellow Bedstraw (*Dioscorides*), from *gala* = milk, which some species of the genus are used to curdle.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Galiceæ (q. v.). Corolla rotate, four-cleft; stamens four; fruit didymous or dry, often hispid or tubercled. About 150 species are known. The most common are: (1) *Galium verum* and (2) *G. cruciatum*, perennial with yellow flowers; (3) *G. palustre*, and (4) *G. uliginosum*, (5) *G. saxatile*, (6) *G. sylvestre*, and (7) *G. mollugo*, perennial with white flowers and very minute, glabrous, smooth granulate or rough fruit; (8) *G. boreale*, perennial with white flowers and hispid fruit; (9) *G. aparine*, (10) *G. tricorne*, and (11) *G. parisense*, annual, with white or greenish flowers, large fruit, and the angles of the stem and the margins of the leaves prickly. No. 5, the Smooth Heath Bedstraw, flowers from July to September on heathy spots and hilly pastures to such an extent as in some places to whiten the ground. No. 1 is the Yellow Bedstraw, which also is common. Its flowers are used to curdle milk. No. 9 is the Goose-grass or Cleavers, which is abundant in hedges; the hooked fruits cling to the coats of animals, and are thus widely dispersed. An extract of *G. rigidum*, a foreign species, has been used successfully in epilepsy, and has an extract of No. 7. The torrefied grains of various species of *Galium* are a good substitute for coffee.

gāl (1), *galle, *s.* [A. S. *gealla*; O. Northumb. *galla*; cogn. with Dut. *gal*; Icel. *gall*; Sw. *galla*; Dan. *galde*; Ger. *galle*; Lat. *fel*; Fr. *cholé*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) In the same sense as II.

"Gall is the greatest resolvent of curdled milk. Boerhaave has given at a time one drop of the gall of an eel with success."—Arbuthnot: *On Diet*.

(2) The gall-bladder.

"The married couple, as a testimony of future concord, did cast the gall of the sacrifice behind the altar."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Anything exceedingly bitter.

"In mi mete gave that galle to be."

E. Eng. *Palter*; Ps. lxxvii. 22.

(2) Rancor, malignity, bitterness.

"The time hath been when no harsh sound would fall
From lips that now may seem imbued with gall."

Byron: *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

(3) Anger; bitterness of mind.

"They did great hurt unto his title, and have left a perpetual gall in the mind of the people."—Spenser: *Perpetual State of Ireland*.

(4) Impudence; brazen assurance. (U. S. Slang.)

II. Physiol.: The same as BILE (q. v.).

Gall of Glass: The neutral salt skimmed off the surface of crown-glass; also called Sandiver (q. v.).

gall-bladder, s.

Anat.: A pear-shaped membranous sac, three or four inches long by one and a half broad, lodged obliquely in a fossa on the under surface of the right lobe of the liver. The neck, which is shaped like the letter S, bends downward and terminates in the cystic duct.

"He had at divers times found worms in the gall-bladder in persons he had opened at Dusseldorp."—Derham: *Physico-Theology*, bk. viii., ch. vi. (Note.)

gall-duct, s.

Anat.: A duct which conveys the bile; a Bile-duct (q. v.).

gall-pipe, s. The same as GALL-DUCT (q. v.).

***gall-wet, a.** Full of gall or bitterness.

"Or do the relic ashes of his grave
Revive and rise from their forsaken cave?
That so with gall-wet words and speeches rude,
Control the manners of the multitude."

By. Hall: *Satires*, bk. ii. (Prol.)

gāl (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *galle*, from Lat. *galla* = a gall-nut; Dut. *galmort*; Fr. *gale*, *noix de gale*; Ital. *galla*; Ger. *gallapfel*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Gen. (Bot.:** A morbid excrescence on the leaf or leaf-bud of any plant, arising probably from the puncture of a cynips. These small hymenopterous insects deposit their eggs on the leaves, &c., of various plants, each species being limited to a single plant, or even a single part of one; thus there is a *Cynips ficus caricae* on the common fig, a *Cynips fagi* on the beech, and a *Cynips quercus folii* on the leaves of the common oak. The so-called oak-apples are not fruits but morbid excrescences produced by *Cynips terminalis*, so called because it deposits its eggs at the extremity of the shoots on the tree. Some galls have at times been mistaken for fungi, but proper care can distinguish between the two.

2. **Spec. (Bot. & Comm.:** The galls of commerce are produced by the puncture by *Cynips galle tinctoria* of the leaf-bud of *Quercus infectoria*, or more rarely of some other species of oak. In the hole made by the insect, an egg is deposited, in due time to be developed into a larva, which eats its way out when it comes to the perfect state. One variety is white or yellow, another green, gray, or black. The best galls come from Smyrna and Aleppo. With the salts of iron they yield a fine black color, and are used in the manufacture of ink.

"The *Galle* galls, wherewith we make ink, are no other than cases of insects, which are bred in them."—Derham.

II. Pharm.: Galls are used in pharmacy for the preparation of Gallic acid (q. v.). Official preparations of gall-nuts are *Tinctura galle* (tincture of galls), *Unguentum galle* (ointment of galls), and *Unguentum galle cum opio* (ointment of galls with opium). Gall-nuts are useful on account of the Tannin (q. v.) and gallic acid contained in them. Tannin is a powerful astringent, and is useful in affections of the alimentary canal, also applied locally to suppress hemorrhage from the gums, lips, nose, &c. Preparations of gall-nuts should not be given with salts of iron, infusions and decoctions containing alkaloids, salts of lead, antimony, &c., nor with gelatine, as these substances give precipitates with tannic acid.

Gall of the Earth:

Bot.: (1) A composite plant, *Mulgedium floridanum*; it is so called on account of its bitterness [MULGEDIUM]; (2) *Nabulus fraseri*.

gall-insects, s. pl.

Entom.: The hymenopterous tribe Gallicola, of which the type is the genus *Cynips* (q. v.). See also *Cynipidæ*, and *Gall* (2), *s.*

gall-nut, s. [GALL (2), *s.*, II.]

gall-oak, s. *Quercus infectoria*, the oak from which the galls of commerce are obtained. [GALL (2).]

gall-steep, s.

Dyeing: A bath of nutgalls, for the process of galling in Turkey-red dyeing. [GALL (2), *v.*]

gāl (3), *galle, *gale, *s.* [Icel. *galli*; Ital. *galla*; M. H. Ger. *galle*; Dut. *gal*, *gale* = scurf, scab.] [GALL (1), *v.*]

1. A wound or sore on the skin caused by rubbing.

"If any wight wold claw us on the galle."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 6, 521.

2. A spring or wet place in a field; a spot where the grass has been worn off; a bare place in a crop.

gāl (1), *gall-en, *gall-yn, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *galler* = to gall, to fret, to itch; *galle* = a galling, a fretting, itching of the skin, from Lat. *callus* = a thick, hard skin.]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

1. To feel or wear away the skin of by rubbing; to excoriate; to hurt or break the skin of by friction.

"Galling his kingly hands, haling ropes."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, v. 1.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, gell, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gem; thin, thīs; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

2. To fret away; to break or damage the surface of by rubbing.

"And the Gabriell riding asterne the Michael, had her cable gauld asunder in the hawse with a piece of drining yoe."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 66.

3. To hurt by rubbing or touching.

"I am loathe to gall a new head-wound."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., i. 2.

4. To wear away the grass in a field.

"For galling of pasture get home with thy wood."

Tusser: Husbandrie, lviii. 31.

II. Figuratively:

1. To impair, to wear away, to damage.

"He doth object, I am too great of birth;
And that my state being galled with my expense,
I seek to heal it only by his wealth."

Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 4.

2. To annoy, to harass.

"Leisley then commanded three hundred horse to advance into the river, whom the musqueteers from behind the works so galled, as they were enforced to retire."—*Baker: Charles I.* (an. 1640).

3. To fret, to vex, to cause annoyance and grief.

"The necks of mortal men having been never before galled with the yoke of foreign dominion, nor having had experience of that most miserable and detested condition of living in slavery."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World*, bk. ii., ch. i., § 12.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To fret; to be teased, vexed, or annoyed.

2. To annoy, to tease, to vex, to fret, to grieve.

"My opinion still is, that a large demand at once, with a prospect of being thereby relieved from certain galling taxes, would be more willingly submitted to than the present mode of fluctuating and irritating taxation."—*Anecdotes of Ep. Watson*, vol. ii., p. 163.

*3. To act in a galling manner; to say galling things; to scoff.

"I have seen you gleeking and galling at this gentleman twice or thrice."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. 1.

¶ For the difference between to gall and to rub, see RUB.

gall (2), *v. t.* [GALL (2), *s.*] To impregnate with a decoction of galls.

Gāl-lā, *s.* [An African word. (See def.)]

1. One of a race inhabiting the east and south of Abyssinia. They belong to the Kafir family.

2. The language spoken by the Gallas. It is the principal spoken language of Abyssinia.

Galla-ox, *s.* A variety or sub-variety of ox (*Bos taurus*), generally white, with small hunch, black muzzle, small bones, and high legs. The horns turn up vertically, are of a pale horn color, extremely bulky, and nearly four feet in length. Found in the Galla country. (*Major Chas. Hamilton Smith.*)

*gal-la-glass, *s.* [GALLOWGLASS.]

*gal-ām-ic, *a.* [Eng. gall (2); -amic (Chem.).] (See the compound.)

gallamic-acid, *s.*

Chemistry: $C_7H_5NO_4$. Crystallizes in large plates which are slightly soluble in cold water. It is obtained by boiling a mixture of two parts of tannin with one part of ammonium disulphate, and six parts of ammonia, till the solution no longer smells of ammonia, and recrystallizing out of water. Gallamic acid is decomposed by alkalis, therefore it is probably an amide.

gāl-lant, gāl-lānt, *gal-ant, *gal-aunt, *gal-launt, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *gallant* (Fr. *gallant*), pr. par. of *galer*=to rejoice, *gale*=show, mirth; Ital. *Sp.* & Port. *gala*=ornament, festive attire; Span. & Ital. *galante*.] [GALA.]

A. As adjective:

1. Gay, showy, splendid, well-dressed, magnificent.

"In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes;

Youth at the prow, and Pleasure at the helm."

Gray: The Bard.

2. Fine or noble outwardly; specious.

"Hollow men, like horses hot at hand,
Make gallant show and promise of their mettle."

Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, iv. 2.

3. Brave, high-spirited, daring, magnanimous, courageous, heroic, noble.

"He spake, and eight brave sons straightway
All followed him, a gallant band."

Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, ii.

4. Courteously, polite toward ladies, of courteous manners.

5. It is commonly used by speakers in referring to an officer of the army or navy; as, my gallant friend.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A brave, high-spirited or daring person.

"Exclaim not, gallants! question not."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 17.

2. A gay, fashionable or courtly man.

"In youth, 'tis said, a gallant free,
A lusty reveller was he."

Scott: Rokeby, iii. 21.

3. A wooer; a ladies' man; one who pays court to ladies.

"As to Theodora, they who had been her gallants when she was an actress, related that demons, or nocturnal spirits, had often driven them away to lie with her themselves."—*Jortin: Ecclesiastical History*.

*4. One who pays court to ladies for a lewd purpose.

"One that is well-nigh worn to pieces with age to show himself a young gallant."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii.

*II. Naut.: A top-sail.

¶ To stoop gallant:

Naut.: To lower the top-sail.

gal-lant, *v. t. & i.* [GALLANT, *a.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To pay court to ladies; to wait on or pay attention to a lady; to escort a lady.

2. To handle or manage in a fashionable manner.

"I teach young gentlemen the whole art of gallanting a fan."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 102.

B. Intrans.: To gallivant or gad about idly.

"It is as thoroughly believed among the country folk as the gospel, that the witches are in the practice of gallanting over field and flood after sun-set, in the shape of cats and mawkins."—*The Steamboat*, p. 141.

*gāl-lant-ēd, *a.* [Eng. gallant; -ed.] Gallant, well-dressed.

*gāl-lant-ise, *s.* [Eng. gallant; -ise.] Gallantry, gallant bearing.

"Gray-headed senate and youth's gallantise."

Sylvestre: Du Bartas, wk. i., day 6, 906.

*gāl-lant-ish, *a.* [Eng. gallant; -ish.] Fond of gallivanting or strolling about; gadding about.

"A weak, fickle, freakish, bigotted, gallantish, or imperious woman."—*Bruce: Life of Knox*, i. 421. (Note.)

*gāl-lant-ly, *ga-lant-ly, *ga-launt-ly, *adv.* [Eng. gallant; -ly.]

1. In a gallant, gay, or showy manner; showily, handsomely.

"The wayes echwhere are gallantly paned with four square stone, except it be where for want of stone they use to lay bricks."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 69.

2. In a gallant, brave, daring, or noble manner; bravely; nobly; heroically.

"And not a moment will he bide,
Till squire or groom before him hide;
Headmost of all he stems the tide,
And stems it gallantly."

Scott: Marmion, v. 22.

3. Like a gallant; in a gallant manner.

*gāl-lant-ness, *s.* [Eng. gallant; -ness.]

*1. The quality or state of being gallant; gayness; magnificence.

2. Bravery, gallantry, heroism.

"That which gives to human actions the relish of justice, is a certain nobleness or gallantry of courage (rarely found), by which a man scorns to be beholding for the contentment of his life, to fraud or breach of promise."—*Hobbs: Of Man*, pt. i., ch. xv.

*gāl-lan-trī, *s.* [O. Fr. *gallanterie*; Fr. *gallanterie*, from *gallant*=gallant (*q. v.*)]

*1. Show, splendor, magnificence of appearance; handsomeness.

"Make the sea shine with gallantry, and all
The English youth flock to their admiral."

Waller: Instructions to a Painter, 9.

2. Bravery, high courage, heroism, nobility.

"As a friend to the house of Brunswick, I cannot but rejoice in the personal safety, and in the personal gallantry too, of so distinguished a branch of it [the Duke of York]."—*Anecd. of Ep. Watson*, vol. i., p. 369.

3. Politeness or courteous bearing toward ladies.

"These [the fair sex] compose half the world, and are by the just complaisance and gallantry of our nation the more powerful part of the people."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 4.

4. Court paid to women for lewd purposes; vicious love or pretense of love; lewdness, profligacy; debauchery.

5. A number of gallants; gallants collectively.

"Followed with England's gallantry and pride."

Drayton: The Miseries of Queen Margaret.

*gāl-lāte, *s.* [Eng. gall(ic); suff. -ate (Chem.) (*q. v.*)]

Chem.: A salt of Gallic acid (*q. v.*).

*gāl-la-tūre, *s.* [Sp. *galladura*, from Lat. *gallus*=a cock.] The tread of a cock.

"Whether it be not made out of the grando, gallature, germ or tread of the egg, as Aquapendente and stricter enquirers informeth us, doth seem of lesser doubt."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xxviii.

*gāl-būsh, *s.* [Eng. gall=gale (3), and bush.]

Bot.: The Gale or Sweet Gale.

*gāl-lē-äss, *gal-li-ass, *s.* [Fr. *galeasse*; Ital. *galeazza*.]

Naut.: A heavy, low-built vessel, carrying generally three masts and three tiers of guns. It was propelled both by sails and oars, and had thirty-two seats for rowers, who were generally slaves, six or seven at each oar. A tower-like structure was at the stern, and a castellated structure in the bows.

"And while they were proceeding on in this manner one of their great galliasses was so furiously battered with shot, that the whole navy was faine to come vp rounder together for the safeguard thereof."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. i., p. 597.

*gāl-lē-in, *s.* [Gall (2), and (phthal) ein.]

Chemistry: Gallen. Pyrogallolphthalein.

$$C_{20}H_{10}O_7, \text{ or } O_2 < \begin{matrix} C_6H_2(OH) \\ C_6H_4 \\ C_6H_2(OH) \end{matrix} > C < O > C = O.$$

Obtained by heating for some hours, one part of phthalic anhydride with two parts of pyrogallol from 190° to 200°, then dissolving the fused mass in alcohol, precipitating with water, and recrystallizing from dilute hot alcohol. It forms small crystals which are red brown by reflected, and metallic green by transparent light. Gallen is nearly insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble in ether, and very soluble in alcohol. It dissolves in caustic potash with a red color, which is turned blue by excess of alkali. Soluble in ammonia with a violet color. Gallen is used as a dye.

*gāl-lē-ön, *gāl-li-ön, *s.* [Sp. *galeon*, from Lat. *galea*=a galley (*q. v.*); Ital. *galeone*.]

Nautical: A large ship formerly used by the Spaniards in their commerce with South America. They usually had four decks.

"No more than the Raleighs and Drakes considered themselves as thieves when they divided the cargoes of Spanish galleons."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

*gāl-lēr, *s.*

[Eng. gall (1),

v.: -er.] One

who or that

which galls.

*gāl-lēr-i-a, *s.*

subst. [Ital.

galleria; Low Lat. *galeria*=a gallery, from the

covered passage which the larva makes with wax &c., in the beehives which it invades. (*McNicholl*.)

Agassiz derives the name from Gr. *galeros*=pleasant.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Galleriidae (*q. v.*). Two species live in beehives, doing great damage.

*gāl-lēr-i-an, *gāl-lēr-i-en, *s.* [Fr. *galérien*.] A gallery-slave.

*gāl-lēr-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *galler(ia)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Entom.: A family of moths, tribe Pyralidina. The antennæ are simple, the basal joint generally with a tuft of scales beneath the labial palpi, short in the male, long and porrected in the female. Larva with sixteen legs, feeding on wax in beehives. (*Stainton*.)

*gāl-lēr-lēd, *a.* [Eng. gallery; -ed.] Furnished with a gallery or galleries.

*gāl-lēr-ŷ, *gal-ar-y, *gal-ler-ic, *s.* [O. Fr. *gallerie* (Fr. *galerie*), from Ital. *galleria*, from Low Lat. *galeria*=a long portico, a gallery; Sp. & Port. *galeria*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A room or apartment of much greater length than breadth, serving as a means of communication between the different rooms of a building; a corridor.

"Searching all wounded the long galleries;

And the voyd courtes."

Surrey: Virgil's Æneid, ii.

2. A room used for the exhibition of pictures or other works of art; hence, a collection of pictures, statues, &c.

"As fine a gallery of pictures as any burgomaster of Amsterdam."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

3. A partial story in a room for auditors, musicians, &c.; a platform projecting from the walls of a room, and supported by brackets, pillars, or consoles, and overlooking the ground-floor; as, a gallery in a church, theater, &c.

"Nor is the shape of our cathedrals proper for our preaching auditories, but rather the figure of an amphitheater, with galleries gradually overlooking each other; for into this condition the parish churches of London are driving apace, as appears by the many galleries every day built in them."—*Graunt*.



A Spanish Galleon.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trī, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

4. The occupants of a gallery at any performance. Sometimes called "the gods."

"The galleries would certainly lose much of their veneration for the theatrical kings, queens, and nobles if they were to see them behind the scenes, unabedizened."—V. Know: *Spirit of Despotism*, 23.

† To play to the gallery: To court the applause of the vulgar.

*5. An ornamental walk or apartment in gardens formed by trees.

"In most part there had been framed by art such pleasant arbors, that, one answering another, they became a gallery aloft from tree to tree."—Sidney.

II. Technically:

1. *Fort.*: A covered passage in a work, either for defense or communication, as one beneath the counter-scarp and loop-holed, or communicating between the enceinte and an outwork. A gallery in a scarp having embrasures becomes a casemate.

2. *Min.*: An adit or drift in a mine, either as a means of working, of drainage, or of ventilation.

3. *Naut.*: A balcony projecting from the afterpart of a ship, as the *quarter-gallery*, *stern-gallery*.

† *Whispering gallery*: [WHISPERING.]

gallery-class, *s.* A large class taught while seated in a gallery.

gallery-furnace, *s.* A furnace used in the distillation of green vitriol, consisting of a long gallery containing two or three tiers of retorts, 100 in each row. The gallery is a flue traversed by the flame of a fire. The neck of each retort projects through the walls of the gallery, and enters an exterior receiver.

gallery-hauling, *s.*

Min.: A passage driven on the dip of the vein.

gallery-hit, *s.*

Cricket: A showy stroke, such as would be appreciated by a non-critical spectator.

gallery-keeper, **gallery-keeper*, *s.* A person in charge of a gallery.

"Thirty pounds given to the *gallery-keepers* at St. Margaret's Church."—Whitlock: *Memorials*; Charles I. (an. 1645).

gallery-picture, *gallery-painting*, *s.* A picture in which the figures or animals represented are life-size or larger; a landscape of more than five feet in width.

**gāl-lēss*, **gaul-less*, *a.* [Eng. *gall* (1); *-less*.] Free from or without gall or bitterness.

"Such mild and *gaulless* spirits, so receptive of virtuous impressions."—Bates: *Ashurst's Funeral Sermon*.

**gal-le-tye*, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A gallipot (q. v.).

"Make a compound body of glass and *gallettye*: that is, to have the color milky like a chalcedon, being a stuff between a porcellane and a glass."—Bacon: *Physicat Remains*.

gāl-leŷ, **gal-ai*, **gal-ale*, **gal-ay*, **gal-e*, **gal-ele*, *s.* [O. Fr. *galie*, *gallée*, from Low Latin *galea*=a galley; M. H. Ger. *galè*, *galiè*; Fr. *galère*; Ital. & Sp. *galera*.]

1. *Nautical*:

(1) A low, flat-built vessel with one or more rows (banks) [BANK, *s.*, II. 9] of oars, said to have been invented by the Corinthians 700 B. C. The biremes,

and manned by criminals. [GALLEY-SLAVE.] He kept forty in his service. They were abolished by Louis XV. in 1748.

(3) Any boat of a large size; a state barge.

"And each proud *galley*, as she passed,
To the wild cadence of the blast
Gave wilder minstrelsy."

Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, i. 15.

(4) A clinker-built boat for ship's use, from 28 to 36 feet long, and with a beam equal to one-fifth of its length. It is light and sharp, carrying from ten to twelve oars, and is used for speedy rowing on expeditions. It usually has six alternate oars rowed by a picked crew.

(5) An open boat used on the Thames by English Custom-house officers, river-police, and formerly by press-gangs, &c.

(6) The cook-house on board ship, which is on deck, or in a forward part of the vessel.

2. *Distill.*: A Gallery-furnace (q. v.).

3. *Print.*: An oblong tray which receives matter from the composing-stick, and on which it is arranged in a column or page. The galley has a ledge on both sides and at top, half an inch in height. From this it is taken to the imposing-stone and arranged in a chase. The galley sometimes has a groove to admit a false bottom, called a galley-slide.

galley-bird, *s.* [Etym. uncertain.]

Zoöl.: The green woodpecker of Europe. The spotted variety is also known as the galley-bird.

galley-fire, *s.*

Naut.: A ship's fire-place.

galley-halfpence, *s. pl.* [GALLEY-HALFPENNY.]

**galley-halfpenny*, *s.* A base coin, so called from being smuggled into England in the galleys which brought merchandise from Genoa. It was in circulation in the time of Henry IV.

**galley-house*, *s.* A boat-house.

galley-pepper, *s.* Coal-ash. [GALLEY, 1 (6).]

galley-slave, *s.* A criminal condemned to work in the galleys.

"Worse than the deeds of *galley-slaves* broke loose.

She loses in such storms her very name,

And fierce licentiousness should bear the blame."

Cooper: *Table Talk*, 337.

**gāl-lēŷ-fōist*, **gal-ly-fōist*, *s.* [Eng. *galley*, and *fōist* (q. v.).]

Naut.: A state barge, such as that used by the Lord Mayor of London when attending at Westminster in state.

"Out of my doores, you sons of noise and tumult, begot on an ill May day, or when the *galleyfoist* is alofte to Westminster."—Ben Jonson: *Silent Woman*, iv. 2.

gāl-lēŷ-wōrm, *s.* [GALLIWORM.]

Zoöl.: A worm about an inch and a half long, of the genus *Tulus*. It has numerous short legs, and is known as the milliped or "thousand legs."

gāl-lŷŷ, *s.* [GALL (2), *s.*]

Gāl-lŷ, *s. pl.* [Lat.; said to be from *Gallus*, a river in Phrygia, which made those mad who drank its waters.]

Roman Antig.: The priests of Cybele at Rome. They carried round the image of Cybele like people in a state of frenzy, rolling their heads, beating their breasts to the sound of flutes, and uttering dreadful predictions. Great indecencies took place in connection with the festival of the goddess they worshipped, which occurred at the vernal equinox. The Galli alone, of all the heathen priesthood in ancient Rome, were permitted to ask alms from the people.

gāl-lŷ-ām-bŷc, *s.* [Lat. *galliambicus*=a song used by the Galli or priests of Cybele.]

Pros.: A kind of verse, consisting of two iambic dimeters catalectic, the last wanting the final syllable.

**gāl-lŷ-ān*, *a.* [Lat. *Galli(a)*=Gaul; Eng. adj. suff. *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Gaul or France; French.

"An eminent monsieur, that, it seems, much loves

A Gallian girl." Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, i. 7.

gāl-lŷ-ard, **gal-ye-ard*, **gay-lard*, *a. & s.* [Sp. *gallarda*=*(a.)* pleasant, gay, lively, *(s.)* a kind of lively Spanish dance; O. Fr. *gailiard*, *gailart*; Port. *galhardo*; Ital. *gagliardo*.]

**A. As adj.*: Merry, gay, frisky, brisk, active, lively.

B. As substantive:

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A merry, gay, brisk, or lively person.

2. *Music*: [GAILLARD.]

**gāl-lŷ-ard-iŷe*, *s.* [Fr.] Merriment, mirth, liveliness, exuberant gaiety.

"I am now way disposed for the mirth and *galliardiŷe* of company."—Browne: *Religio Medici*.

**gāl-lŷ-ard-nēss*, *s.* [English *galliard*; *-ness*.] The quality of being galliard; gaiety, merriment, liveliness.

gāl-lŷ-äss, *s.* [GALLEASS.]

Gāl-lŷc (1), *a.* [Lat. *Gallicus*, from *Gallia*=Gaul, France.] Of or pertaining to Gaul or France; French; Gallican.

gāl-lŷc (2), *a.* [Eng. *gall* (2), *s.*; *-ic*.] Of, or pertaining to, or derived from galls.

gallic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_5O_5 + H_2O$ or $C_6H_2(OH)_3 \cdot CO \cdot OH + H_2O$. Trioxibenzoic acid. Gallic acid occurs in several plants, as Sumach, *Dividivi*; in the leaves of *Arctostaphylos uva ursi*; in the roots of *Helieborus niger*, *Veratrum album*, *Colchicum autumnale*, *Cephaelis ipecacuanha*; in the bark of *Strychnos nux vomica*; in red wine, &c. Gallic acid can be prepared synthetically by fusing di-iodoxybenzoic acid with caustic potash. It is also formed by powdering gallnuts, which contain tannin, and exposing them moistened to the air for a month, at a temperature of 70°, and is then extracted with boiling water, the crystals redissolved in boiling water, and decolorized by animal charcoal. The spores of *Pencilium glaucum* convert tannin into gallic acid. It is also prepared by boiling tannin with dilute sulphuric acid, which converts the tannin into gallic acid and glucoside, $C_7H_5O_5 + 4H_2O = 3C_6H_5O_5 + C_6H_{12}O_6$. Gallic acid crystallizes in white, silky needles, which lose their water of crystallization at 120° and melt with decomposition at 222° to 240°. Soluble in three parts of boiling water, and in 130 parts of water at 12°; also soluble in alcohol and in ether. Pure gallic acid does not precipitate gelatine, albumen, or alkaloids. It gives a bluish-black color with ferric salts; soluble in excess of Fe_2Cl_6 . Dry gallic acid heated to 210° gives off CO_2 , and yields pyrogallol, $C_6H_2(OH)_3$. By the action of nitric acid it is oxidized to oxalic acid. Gallic acid forms salts which are called gallates. Dry gallic acid triturated in a mortar with potassium permanganate, takes fire, and gives out sparks. Gallic acid has a sour, astringent taste. It reduces gold and silver salts, and is used in photography. It is a monatomic acid, and also a triatomic phenol; therefore, four atoms of hydrogen can be replaced by metals. Gallic acid is sometimes used in medicine instead of tannin.

Gāl-lŷ-can, *a.* [Lat. *Gallicus*=Gallic, French.] Of or pertaining to Gaul or France; as, the Gallican Church.

Gāl-lŷ-can-ism, *s.* [Eng. *Gallican*; *-ism*.] Principles in the French Church, opposed to Ultramontanism.

"[As early as 1438 the Pragmatic Sanction (q. v.), to a certain extent protected the liberties of the Gallican Church against the encroachments of Rome. This was suspended in 1516 by the Concordat with Leo X., which was less favorable to the Gallican Church. On March 12, 1682, the French clergy issued a declaration that the Papal authority in France is limited to spiritual matters, and that it is subject to the decision of a General Council. This manifesto was condemned by successive Popes in 1682, 1690, 1706, and 1794.]

Gāl-lŷŷ-i-nŷte, **gāl-lŷŷ-zēn-ŷte*, *s.* [From Ger. *galitzenstein*, the name of the mineral, implying that it is from Galicia, where it is not known to occur.]

Min.: The same as GOSLARITE (q. v.).

Gāl-lŷ-ŷism, *s.* [Eng. *Gallic* (1); suff. *-ism*; Fr. *Gallicisme*.] A mode of speech peculiar to the French language; a French expression or idiom.

"In English I would have *gallicisms* avoided."—Fellon: *On the Classics*.

**Gāl-lŷ-ŷize*, **Gāl-lŷ-ŷize*, *v. t. & i.* [English *Gallic* (1); *-ize*.]

A. Trans.: To adapt or make conformable to the French idiom or language; to Frenchify.

"Being very much *gallicised* in my character."—Sydney Smith: *Letters*, 1835.

B. Intrans.: To adopt a French style; to use Gallicisms.

gāl-lŷ-ŷ-la, **gāl-lŷ-ŷ-læ*, *s. pl.* [Lat. *galla*=a gall, an oak-apple, and *colo*=to inhabit.]

Entom.: Gall-flies, gall-insects. A tribe of Hymenopterous insects; sub-order Petiolata. The antennæ have from thirteen to fifteen joints, the wings only a few nervures; there is an ovipositor bent within the body in the form of the letter S. Its puncture leads to the production of galls. [GALL (2), GALL-INSECTS, CYNIPIDE, CYNIPES.]

**gāl-lŷ-gās-kined*, *a.* [Eng. *galligaskin*(s); *-ed*.] Wearing galligaskins.

**gāl-lŷ-gās-kŷnŷ*, **gal-lo-gas-coins*, *s.* [A corrupt. of O. Fr. *garguesques*=*grieguesques*=Greekish, from Ital. *Grechesco*=Greekish. (*Wedgwood*.) Cf. Prov. Eng. *greys*=a kind of breeches or hose; Fr. *griegues*.]

1. Large open breeches; wide hose.



Coin of Alectus,
Showing a Roman Galley.

triremes, quinqueremes, &c., were galleys having so many banks of oars—two, three, five, &c. The pentecontori had fifty oars in a single tier.

"And for those boats, longæ naves, or *galles*, Pliny saith, that Ægeias ascribed the device to Paralus; and Philostephanus to Jason; Ctesias to Samyras; and Saphanus to Semiramis; Archimachus to Ægeon."—Raleigh: *History of the World*, bk. i., ch. viii., § 3.

(2) A low, flat-built vessel with one deck, and navigated with sails and oars, formerly common in the Mediterranean. They varied in length from 100 to 200 feet, the smaller being called *half-galleys*, and the smallest-sized *quarter-galleys*. They carried as many as twenty oars on each side, each worked by several men, generally slaves. They were two-masted, and had two lateen sails. The largest were called *galleasses*. [GALLEASS.] They were of 130 feet keel, 30 feet beam, three masts, thirty banks [BANK, *s.*, I. 1] of two oars each, each oar manned by six chained slaves. They were introduced into France in the reign of Charles VI.,

bōl, bōŷ; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thŷs; sin, aŷ; expect, Xēnophon, exŷt. ph = f. -cian, -tian = ŷhān. -tion, -sion = ŷhūn; -tŷon, -ŷion = ŷhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = ŷhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

2. Leather gaiters worn by sportsmen.

"My *galligaskins*, that have long withstood
The winter's fury and encroaching frosts,
By time subdued—what will not time subdue?—
An horrid chasm disclose."

Philips: Splendid Shilling.

**gāl-lī-mā-ti-a* (ti as shī), s. [GALLIMATIAS.]

**gāl-lī-māu-frīy*, s. [Fr. *galimafrée*=a hash.]

1. A hash, a hotch-potch, or hodge-podge of scraps of meat.

"Delighting in hodge-podge, *gallimaufries*, forced meats, &c."—*King: Art of Cookery*, let. 9.

2. Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley.

"They have a dance, which the wenches say is a *gallimaufry*, of gambols, because they are not in't."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

gāl-līn, s. [Eng. *gall* (2), s.; suff. *-in* (Chem.).]

Chem.: Gallin, $C_{20}H_{14}O_7$, or $O[C_6H_5(OH)_2]_2 \cdot CH_3COOH$. Obtained by long boiling *gāl-līn* with zinc dust and ammonia, then acidifying with dilute H_2SO_4 and shaking out with ether. It crystallizes out of ether in fine needles, and quickly reddens in the air. It can be used as a dye instead of logwood.

gāl-lī-nā-čē-sā, *gāl-lī-nā-čē-lī*, s. pl. [Lat. *gallinaceus*=pertaining to poultry, from *gallina*=a hen.]

Ornith.: A sub-order of birds, order *Rasores*, of which it is the type. The bill is convex, the upper mandible arched over the lower one, the nostrils over-arched by a cartilaginous membrane, the wings are short, the legs strong, the hallux elevated above the anterior toes so as merely to touch the ground in walking. In the males the back of the tarsus is generally furnished with a spur, which may be used as an offensive weapon. The birds are generally polygamous, the males more brilliantly colored than the females. It is divided into about eight families. Tetraonidae (Grouse), *Perdicidae* (Partridges), *Phasianidae* (Pheasants), *Pteroclididae* (Sand-grouse), *Turnicidae* (Bush-quails), *Megapodidae* (Mound birds), *Cracidae* (Curassows), *Tinamidae* (Tinamous). The term *Gallinacei* is occasionally used in a more extensive sense, being applied to all the *Rasores*. [GALLINÆ.]

gāl-lī-nā-čē-an (or *cean* as *shan*), s. [Lat. *gallinaceus*, from *gallina*=a hen; *gallus*=a cock.] One of the order Gallinaceae.

gāl-lī-nā-čē-ōūs (or *ceous* as *shūs*), a. [Lat. *gallinaceus*.] Of or pertaining to the Gallinaceae.

"A circumstantial resemblance between the stomachs of *gallinaceus* fowls and the structure of corn-mills."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xv.

gāl-lī-nā, s. pl. [Latin nom. pl. of *gallina*=a hen.]

Ornith.: An order of birds established by Linnaeus. It has now become the sub-order Gallinacei (q. v.).

gāl-lī-nā-zō, s. [Sp.]

Ornith.: The Spanish-American name for the Turkey-buzzard. [CATHARTES.]

gāl-līng, pr. par., a. & s. [GALL, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The act of making sore by rubbing off the skin.

2. *Fig.*: The act of vexing, irritating, or chafing.

gāl-līng-līy, adv. [Eng. *galling*; *-ly*.] In a galling manner; so as to gall, vex, or irritate.

gāl-līng-nēss, s. [Eng. *galling*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being galling.

"I never found that people discontented with their own church-government (the *gallingness* of whose yoke is the grand scare-crow that frights us here)."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 39.

gāl-lī-nīp-pēr, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Entom.: A large mosquito.

**gāl-lī-nīv-ō-roūs*, a. [Lat. *gallina*=a hen, and *voro*=to devour.] Feeding or living upon fowls.

gāl-līn-sēc-tā, s. pl. [Lat. *galla*=an oak-apple, a gall-nut, and *insecta*, pl. of *insectum*=an insect.] *Entom.*: A tribe of Homoptera, consisting of the family Coccidae (q. v.). [GALL-INSECTS.]

gāl-līn-u-lā, s. [Latin *gallinula*=a pullet, a chicken, dimin. of *gallina*=a hen.]

Ornith.: *Gallinule*. The typical genus of the sub-family Gallinulidae. Bill short, straight, the margins not inflexed, the cutting edges of the upper mandible folding over the lower one. Toes simple, without any marginal membrane.

gāl-lī-nūle, s. [GALLINULA.]

Ornith.: An English book-name for the genus *Gallinula* (q. v.).

gāl-līn-u-lī-nā, s. pl. [Latin *gallinul(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ* (q. v.).]

Ornith.: Water-hens. A sub-family of Rallidae (Ralls). They have the base of the ridge of the bill dilated into a soft oblong plate, occupying part of the forehead. They are aquatic birds, swimming and diving well, feeding on insects, worms, mollusca, besides seeds of grasses and other plants.

gāl-lī-ōt, *gāl-lē-ōt*, s. [GALIOT.]

Gāl-līp-ō-lī, s. [See def.] A town in Italy.

Gallipoli oil, s. An inferior kind of olive oil brought from Gallipoli.

gāl-lī-pōt, s. [A corrupt. of O. Dut. *gleypot*, from *gleye*; Dut. *gley*=potter's clay.]

1. A small glazed earthenware vessel, used for containing medicines, jams, preserves, &c. According to Stow they were introduced about A. D. 1570, by J. Andries and J. Jansen, potters, from Antwerp.

"Plato said his master Socrates was like the apothecary's *gallipots*, that had on the outside apes, owls, and satyrs, but within, precious drugs."—*Bacon: Apophthegms*.

*2. A contemptuous name for an apothecary.

"It's Vidler the apothecary . . . you said you had *gallipots* enough."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. xiv.

gāl-līt-zēn-lō, s. [GALLICINITE.]

gāl-lī-ūm, s. [*Gallia*, in honor of France.]

Chem.: Gallium, a metallic element, symbol Ga, atomic weight 69.9. Gallium is a triad element. Specific heat 0.079. It was discovered by a French chemist, Lecoq de Boisbaudran, in zinc blende; but Mendeleeff had shown in his periodic law that an element must exist having intermediate properties between aluminum and indium; he called this supposed element ekaaluminum. The metal is obtained by dissolving the blende in sulphuric acid and placing in the solution plates of zinc till the disengagement of hydrogen becomes slow, but is still perceptible, by which means the greater portion of the copper, lead, cadmium, iridium, thallium, silver, mercury, selenium, arsenic, &c., contained in the ore is precipitated; the clear filtered liquid is then heated with a large excess of zinc, the resulting gelatinous precipitate, consisting chiefly of alumina, basic salts of zinc, and gallium, is redissolved in hydrochloric acid, and again heated with zinc, which gives a precipitate, in which the gallium is more concentrated. This precipitate is redissolved in hydrochloric acid, the solution is treated with hydrogen sulphide, and the filtered liquid, after expulsion of the H_2S , is fractionally precipitated with ammonium carbonate, till the solution of the resulting precipitate in hydrochloric acid no longer gives any indication of the presence of gallium when examined by the spectroscopic. The precipitates are collected and dissolved in sulphuric acid, and cautiously evaporated till the free sulphuric acid is expelled; the residue when cold is digested with water till it is dissolved, the nearly neutral solution is boiled, the basic gallium sulphate is precipitated and filtered while hot, and then dissolved in a small quantity of sulphuric acid, treated with excess of potash till the precipitate is redissolved, and then precipitated by a stream of CO_2 . Finally the gallium oxide is redissolved in the smallest quantity of sulphuric acid, the solution mixed with excess of slightly acid ammonium acetate, then H_2S gas is passed through the liquid; the filtered acetic solution is diluted with water, and heated to boiling, whereby the greater part of the gallium is precipitated as oxide; this precipitate is filtered off hot, washed with boiling water, and redissolved in sulphuric acid, and the solution mixed with a slight excess of potash, and filtered, whereby a pure alkaline solution of gallium is obtained. Metallic gallium is obtained by the electrolysis of this alkaline solution, platinum electrodes being used, and the positive electrode being larger than the negative on which the metallic gallium is precipitated, which is detached by dipping the platinum plate in warm water and bending it backward and forward. Gallium is a silver-white metal, which melts at 30° , but remains liquid for weeks at 0° . Cooled to -15° it crystallizes. Gallium is a hard metal, very slightly malleable, and leaves a bluish-gray trace on paper; when melted it adheres to glass; it does not tarnish in the air. Its specific gravity is 5.95. It gives a brilliant violet line in the spectrum. When heated in the air it oxidizes on the surface, and does not volatilize. It dissolves in hydrochloric acid with disengagement of hydrogen. It is scarcely attacked by nitric acid in the cold; when heated it dissolves slowly with evolution of nitrous fumes. It forms salts.

gallium-chloride, s.

Chem.: $GaCl_3$, is colorless, crystalline, and deliquescent.

gallium-oxide, s.

Chem.: Gallium oxide is obtained by igniting the nitrate, which leaves a white friable mass.

gallium-salts, s. pl.

Chem.: Gallium-salts are precipitated by ammonia. If redissolved by hydrochloric acid, and again precipitated by ammonia, the precipitate is soluble in excess. Potash gives a precipitate which is soluble in excess, sodium carbonate gives a white precipitate, an ammoniacal solution of gallium chloride, or sulphate, is precipitated by acetic acid; hydrogen sulphide does not precipitate gallium from slightly acid solutions; sulphide ammonium does not give a precipitate with the ammoniacal solutions of pure chloride or sulphate of gallium; if zinc is present the gallium is precipitated along with the zinc. Potassium ferrocyanide gives a yellow precipitate with strongly acid solutions of gallium chloride.

gallium-sulphate, s.

Chem.: $Ga_2(SO_4)_3$, is very soluble in water; when mixed with ammonium sulphate and evaporated, it yields octohedral crystals of gallium ammonium alum.

gāl-lī-vānt, **gāl-a-vant*, v. i. [Prob. a corruption of *gallant* (q. v.).]

1. To gad about with or after one of the opposite sex; to flirt.

"You were out all day yesterday, and *gallivanting* somewhere, I know."—*Dickens: Nicholas Nickleby*, ch. lxiv.

2. To run about after trivial matters; to fuss; to bustle.

gāl-lī-vāt, s. [Perhaps from Dut. *galei*=a galley, and *vāt*=a vessel.]

Naut.: A large, swift sailing galley or small vessel used on the Malabar coast. They are seldom over seventy tons burden, are two-masted, and carry small swivel guns.

gāl-lī-wāsp, s. [First element (*galli*) doubtful; second, *Eng. wasp*; cf. *gallyworm*.]

Zool.: *Celestus occiduus*, a small lizard, family Scincidae, found in the West Indies. It is an object of terror to the inhabitants, but is really harmless.

**gal-loc*, s. [A. S.] The herb Comfrey.

gāl-lō-mā-nī-a, s. [Lat. *Gall(ia)*=Gaul; *o* connective, and *Eng. mania* (q. v.).] A mania for or excessive love of French fashions, customs, literature, &c.

gāl-lōn, **gal-on*, **gal-one*, **gal-oun*, **gal-un*, s. [O. Fr. *gallon*, *jallon*, *jalon*, from Low Lat. *galona*=a gallon.] A measure of capacity for liquid or dry goods, generally the former, containing four quarts or eight pints.

The standard gallon of this country contains 231 cubic inches, or 8.3389 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water at its maximum density, and with the barometer at 30 inches. This is equal to the old English wine gallon. The beer gallon contains 282 cubic inches, and the old corn gallon 283.6 cubic inches.

"Fresh water comes out of the rocks; but so slowly, that it yields not above forty gallons in twenty-four hours."—*Dampier: Voyages* (1682).

**gāl-lōon*, **gā-lōon*, s. [Fr. & Sp. *galon*; Ital. *gallone*.]

Fabric: A narrow cotton fabric for binding shoes, &c.; a narrow binding stuff with threads of gold and silver; a silk, woolen, or mixed tape for edging, binding, or shoe-strings.

"Lace and ribbons, silver and gold *galloons*, with the like glittering gewgaws, are so many lures to women of weak minds or low educations."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 15.

**gāl-lōon*, **gā-lōon*, v. t. [GALLOON, s.] To braid or bind with galloon.

"Those enormous habitments . . . slashed and *gallooned*."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. I, ch. vii.

gāl-lōp, **galop*, v. i. [Fr. *galoper*, from O. Flem. *walop*=a gallop, an extension of O. Low Ger. *wallen*=to boil; A. S. *weallan*; O. Sax. *wallan*; Skt. *valg*=to gallop.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To move or run with leaps at great speed, as a horse.

2. To ride at a very rapid pace; to ride a horse which gallops.

"An officer might mount and *gallop* beyond reach of danger in an hour; but the private soldier must stay and be butchered."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

II. *Fig.*: To move very fast; to hurry; to scamper.

"Who doth he [time] *gallop* withal?"—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

B. *Trans.*: To cause to run at great speed; as, to *gallop* a horse.

gāl-lōp, s. [GALLOP, v.]

1. The motion or pace of a horse when he runs at full speed, in which he moves by springs, bounds, or leaps, the forefeet being lifted very nearly together,

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trī, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

and, while these are in the air, and just upon the point of touching the ground, he lifts both his hind-legs almost at once.

"Their troop came hard upon our back,
With their long gallop, which can tire
The hound's deep hate, and hunter's fire."

Byron: *Mazeppa*, xii.

2. A kind of dance; a Galop (q. v.).

Hand-gallop: A slow or gentle gallop, between a canter and a gallop.

gāl-lōp-ade', s. [Fr. *galopade*.]

1. *Manège*: A sidelong or curveting kind of gallop.

2. *Mus.*: A Gallop (q. v.).

gāl-lōp-ade', v. t. [GALLOPADE, s.] To gallop; to move about briskly; to dance a gallopade.

"The shock-head willows two and two,
By rivers gallopaded."

Tennyson: *Amphion* 40.

gāl-lōp-ēr, s. [Eng. gallop; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A horse that gallops.

"Mules are commonly rough gallopers, though some of them are very fleet."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

2. A man who gallops on a horse, or who makes great haste.

3. One who is always running about.

"If abroad I am a galping goose; when I return, you are a fine galloper."—*Guardian*, No. 132.

*II. Ordinance:

1. A carriage on which small guns were carried; it had shafts so as to be drawn without limbers.

2. A light fieldpiece.

"On which Sir John [Cope] advanced two gallopers, which presently dislodged them, and 'tis said killed about a dozen of them."—*Lord Loudoun: Account of the Battle of Preston; Trial of Sir John Cope*, p. 139.

galloper-gun, s.

Ord.: A small gun carried on a galloper, formerly attached to British infantry regiments. [GALLOPER, II.]

*gāl-lōp-in, s. [Fr. *galopin*, from *galoper*=to gallop.] A servant for the kitchen; a scullion; a cook's boy.

"Dyet for the kitchen and gallopins."—*Archæologia*, xv. 7.

gāl-lōp-lūg, pr. par., a. & s. [GALLOP, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Moving or running at a gallop.

2. *Fig.*: Very rapid in its progress; as, a galloping consumption, one which soon arrives at a fatal termination.

C. As subet.: The act of moving at a gallop.

"I did hear

The galloping of horse."—*Shakespeare: Macbeth*, iv. 1.

galloping-consumption, s.

Pathol.: Acute pulmonary phthisis, in contradistinction to chronic phthisis. Named on account of its usually very rapid fatality.

gāl-lō-tān-nic, s. [Pref. *gallo-*, and *tannic*.] [TANNINE.]

*gāl-lōw (1), gāl-lŷ, v. t. [A. S. *gallowan*=to stupefy.] To frighten, to terrify, to affright.

"The wrathful skies

Gallow the very wanderers of the dark."

Shakespeare: Lear, iii. 2.

*gāl-lōw (2), v. t. [GALLOW, s.] To hang; to put to death by hanging.

"With grete Jewes he is gallowd."—*Legend of the Holy Rood*, p. 132.

*gāl-lōw, s. [GALLOW, s.]

*gallow-clapper, s. A term of reproach or contempt.

gallow-grass, s. Hemp, as furnishing halters for the gallowes.

*gallow-tree, *galow-tree, *galowe-tree, s. A gallowes.

"The more buxum wyll he bee,

That he were borowd for the galow tree."

Le Bone Florence of Rome; Ritson, vol. iii.

Gāl-lō-wāy, s. [See def.]

1. The name of a district in the south of Scotland, comprehending the shire of Wigton, and the stewartry of Kirkcubright.

2. A species of horse of a small size, but very hardy and enduring.

"Tradition reports that this kind [galloways] of horses are sprung from some Spanish stallions, which swam on shore from some of the ships of the Spanish armada, which were wrecked on the coast, and coupling with the mares of the country, peopled the kingdom with their posterity. They were much esteemed and of a middling size, strong, active, nervous, and hardy, and were called Galloways, from being first known in the country which bears that name."—*Berenger: On Horsemanship*, vol. i., p. 205.

3. A breed of cattle, generally dark in color, indigenous to Galloway.

galloway-dyke, s. A wall built firmly at the bottom, but no thicker at the top than the length of the single stones, loosely piled the one above the other.

"The cheapest, the most valuable, the most speedily raised, the most lasting, and the most general fence is the galloway-dyke."—*P. Ascheterderran: Stat. Acc.*, i. 451.

galloway-nag, s. A galloway.

*gāl-lōw-glass, *gāl-lō-glass, s. [Irish *gallo-glach*=a heavy-armed soldier, from *giolla*=a manservant, a gillie, and *gleac-aim*=to wrestle.] The name given to a heavy-armed foot-soldier in Ireland and the western islands. It is opposed to *kerne* (q. v.).

"A puissant and mighty power
Of gallowglasses and stout kernes,
Is marching hitherward in proud array."

Shakespeare: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 9.

*gāl-lōws, *gal-ewes, *gal-owes, *gal-os, *gal-ous, *galwies, s. [A. S. *galga*, *gealga*=a cross, a gibbet; cogn. with *lecl*, *gaigi*=a gallow; Dan. & Sw. *galge*; Dut. *galg*; Goth. *galga*=a cross; Ger. *galgen*=a gallow. Properly a plural form, but the true singular *gallow* is not now used. A double plural form is even found, as *gallowses*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An instrument or apparatus on which criminals are executed by hanging. It is usually constructed of two posts with a cross-beam on the top, from which the criminal is hanged by a rope passing round his neck.

"No Indian prince has to his palace

More followers than a thief to the gallows."

Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. i.

*3. One of a pair of suspenders used for supporting the trousers. (In this sense it has the plural *gallowses*.)

"Those indispensable articles of decent attire denominated gallows."—*Warner: Literary Recollections*, i. 100.

II. Technically:

1. *Agric.*: The central core of four Indian corn-stalks interlaced diagonally, and bound at the intersection, forming a stool or support for cut corn, which is bound around it to form a shock.

2. *Print.*: The rest for the tympan when open.

3. *Steam-Eng.*: The frame supporting the beam of a steam-engine.

gallowes-bird, s. A wretched person who deserves the gallowes.

"I ne'er minced ape nor gallowes-bird."—*Reade: Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xxviii.

gallowes-bitts, s.

Naut.: A strong frame erected amidships on the deck to hold spare spars.

*gallowes-clapper, s. [GALLOW-CLAPPER.]

*gallowes-faced, a. Rascally-looking; hang-dog.

"Thou gallowes-faced vagabond."—*H. Brooke: Foot of Quality*, ii. 16.

gallowes-frame, s.

1. The frame of a gallowes.

2. The same as GALLOWES, II. 3.

*gallowes-free, a. Saved from hanging.

"Let him be gallowes-free by my consent."

Dryden: Absalom and Achitophel, ii. 431.

gallowes-maker, s. One whose trade it is to build gallowes.

"The gallowes-maker: for that frame outlives a thousand tenants."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, v. 1.

*gallowes-ripe, a. Ready for hanging.

"Loose again, as one not yet gallowes-ripe."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. ii., bk. v., ch. iii.

gallowes-stanchions, s. pl.

Naut.: The same as GALLOWES-BITTS (q. v.).

gallowes-top, s.

Naut.: A crosspiece of timber tenoned on to the gallowes-bitts at or near the top.

gāl-lōw-gēs, s. pl. [GALLOWES, I. 3.]

*gāl-lōws-nēss, s. [Eng. *gallowes*; -ness.] Badness, rascality.

"I never knew your equals for gallowesness."—*G. Eliot: Adam Bede*, ch. vi.

gāl-lōws-trēe, s. [Eng. *gallowes*, and *tree*.] The gallowes.

"Ho! Provost Marshal! instantly,

Lord Denzil to the gallowes-tree!"

Scott: Rokeby, vi. 23.

gālls, s. [GALL, s. (2).]

gāl-sick-nēss, s. [Eng. *gall*, and *sickness*.] A kind of remitting bilious fever occurring in the Netherlands; Walcheren fever.

gāl-stōne, s. [Eng. *gall*, and *stone*.]

1. *Of Man*: A biliary concretion, chiefly consisting of cholesterine and coloring matter, forming in the gall-bladder. Gallstones are commonest in advanced life, sedentary occupations, females, or from

over-indulgence, and in habitual constipation, and during their passage to the intestine accompanied by the most intense agony, not always depending on the size of the stone. In one case, *post-mortem*, in a female in advanced life, eighty-three gallstones were counted, varying in size from a small marble to a pin's head.

2. *Of the inferior animals*: An animal calculus found in the gall-bladder of oxen. This concretion varies a little in color, but is in general of a beautiful golden yellow, more powerful than gamboge, and is highly reputed as a water-color. Nevertheless its color is soon changed and destroyed by strong light, though it is not subject to alteration by impure air.

gāl-lūs, s. [Lat.=a dunghill cock.]

Ornithology: A genus of Phasianide, sub-family Phasianine (q. v.). *Gallus domesticus* is the domestic fowl; *G. bankivus*, the jungle fowl of Java. This latter was the original at least of the game-cock, if not even of the other varieties of the domestic fowl.

gāl-lŷ (1), gāl-lē, a. [English *gall* (1), s.; -y.] Like gall; bitter as gall.

"And who that is jealous, and aye in a drede

Is full of melancolie and gallie ire."

Chaucer: Remedy of Love.

gally-worm, s.

Zool.: Polydesmus, a genus of Millepedes.

gāl-lŷ (2), a. [Eng. *gall* (3), s.; -y.] Wet, moist, worn. Applied to land where the grass has been worn away.

*gāl-lŷ, v. t. [GALLOW (1), v.] To frighten.

*gāl-lŷ, s. [GALLEY.]

*gal-ly-gas'-coynes, s. [GALLIGASKINS.]

*gāl-meŷ, s. [Ger. *galmei*, from Eng., &c., *calamine* (q. v.).]

Min.: The same as Calamine (q. v.).

ga-lōche, ga-lōshe, go-lōshe, go-lōsh', s. [Fr. *galoché*=a wooden shoe, a clog, from Low Lat. *calopediā*=a clog; Gr. *kalopodion*, dimin. of *kulopous*=a shoemaker's last; *kalon*=wood, and *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot.]

1. A patten, clog, or wooden shoe.

"Ne were worthy to unboole his galoches."

Chaucer: C. T., 10,869.

2. An over-shoe, worn to keep the feet dry.

3. A legging, a gaiter, covering the upper part of the shoe and the bottom of the leg.

ga-loët', s. A worthless fellow, a rowdy. (*Slang*.)

gāl-ōp, s. [Fr.] [GALLOP.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A gallop.

II. Music:

1. A lively dance in 2-4 time, originally a separate and independent dance, but now also forming a portion of a set of quadrilles.

2. The music to which this dance is performed.

*gāl-ō-pin, s. [GALLOPIN.]

ga-lōre, s. or adv. [Irish and Gael. *go leòr*=enough; *go*=to, and *leòr*=enough.] Plenty, abundance, in plenty.

ga-lōshe, s. [GALOCHE.]

ga-lōu-bēt (f. silent), s. [Fr.]

Mus.: A small flute of a primitive character with three holes, similar to the Picco pipe.

*galpe, v. i. [A. S. *galpian*=to applaud; O. Sax. *galpōn*=to cry out, to boast; M. H. Ger. *galpen*=to bark.]

1. To cry out, to yelp.

2. To gape, to yawn.

"When a man galpeth than me croyseth him."

Trevisa, v. 389.

3. To belch.

*galp-er, s. [Eng. *galp*(e); -er.] One who gapes or yawns.

*gal-ship, s. [A. S. *galscipe*.] Lechery, lasciviousness.

*gāl-sōme, a. [English *gall* (1), s.; suff. -some.] Bitter, malignant.

"Galsome bitterness, and willful fraud and falsehood."—*Bp. Morton*.

gālt (1), s. [GAULT.]

*galt (2), *galte, s. [Icel. *galli*=a boar.] A young sow or boar when castrated.

ga-lūn'-cha, s. [Name in some East Indian languages.]

Pharm.: An Indian febrifuge, prepared from the stems of *Tinospora verrucosa* and *T. cordifolia*.

gāl-vān'-ic, a. [Ital. *Galvan*(i), and Eng., &c., suff. -ic.] Of or belonging to Galvani. [GALVANISM.]

galvanic-battery, s.

Elect.: A number of connected galvanic cells.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

galvanic-cell or pair, s.

Elect.: A combination of two metals in a liquid chemically acting upon one to a greater extent than upon the other.

galvanic-electricity, s.

Elect.: Chemical or dynamical electricity.

galvanic-moxa, s.

Elect.: A term applied by Fabr  Palaprat to the application of platinum rendered incandescent by a galvanic current, as a cauterizing agent of the nature of a moxa.

galvanic-pair, s. [GALVANIC-CIRCUIT.]**galvanic-pile, s.**

Elect.: A column of alternate plates, such as zinc and copper. [VOLTAIC-PILE.]

galvanic-shock, s.

Elect.: A shock felt by a nerve placed or connected with an inductive coil charged by a galvanic cell.

g  l-v  n-i-c  l, a. [English *galvanic*; -al.] The same as GALVANIC (q. v.).

g  l-v  n-i-s  m, s. [Named after Aloysius Galvani, who was born at Bologna in 1737, published in 1791 his celebrated work, *Aloysii Galvani de viribus Electricitatis in Motu Musculari Commentarius*, and died in his native town in 1798.]

Physics: The branch of electric science to which an experiment by Galvani gave birth. His wife, who was making soup from frogs, happened to put them, after being skinned, in proximity to a charged electrical machine belonging to her husband. On touching them with a scalpel their legs became greatly convulsed. Galvani on his return was told what had occurred, and repeated the experiment on several occasions. He united the lumbar nerves of a dead frog with its crural muscles by a metallic circuit. He came to the erroneous conclusion that animal electricity existed in the nerves and muscles of frogs, &c. In this explanation Galvani ignored the metallic connecting wire. His contemporary, Volta, gave attention to this, and found that the contraction of the limbs is more energetic when the connecting arc is made of two metals instead of one. He therefore inferred that the metals took the active part in producing the contraction, and the disengagement of electricity was due to their contact, and that the animal parts constituted only a conductor, and at the same time a very sensitive electroscope. In 1793 he published these views, and in 1800 first described and constructed what has since been called after him the Voltaic pile. [PILE; see also BATTERY, B. III. 4.] Febroni, observing that the discs of zinc in the pile became oxidized in contact with the acidulated water, considered, as did Woolaston and Davy, that the oxidation was the chief cause why electricity was disengaged. Now Voltaic piles have nearly given place to Voltaic or Galvanic batteries, of which there are many varieties. [BATTERY, B. III. 4.]

g  l-v  n-ist, s. [Ital. *Galvan*(i); Eng., &c., suff. -ist.] A proficient in galvanism.

g  l-v  n-iz  -tion, s. [English *galvaniz*(e); -ation.]

1. The act or process of galvanizing.
2. The state of being galvanised.

g  l-v  n-ize, v. t. [Eng. *galvan*(ic); Eng., &c., suff. -ize.]

1. *Of metals*:
(1) To affect with galvanism.
- (2) To plate with gold, silver, &c., by means of galvanism.
2. *Of the human or animal frame*: To restore to consciousness from a fainting fit, &c., by means of galvanic action.
3. *Of immaterial things*: To give life, spirit, or vitality to.

g  l-v  n-ized, pa. par. & a. [GALVANIZE, v. t.]

galvanized-iron, s.

1. Properly: Iron coated with zinc by galvanic deposition.

2. Less properly: Iron coated with zinc without galvanism. The iron being cleaned by dilute acid and friction, is heated and plunged into a bath of melted zinc covered with sal-ammoniac, and stirred up till the surface becomes coated with zinc.

g  l-v  n-iz  -  r, s. [Eng. *galvaniz*(e); -er.] One who or that which galvanizes.

g  l-v  n-  , pref. [*Galvan*(i), -o connective.] Relating to Galvani, the discoverer of galvanism.

g  l-v  n-  -c  us-tic, a. [Pref. *galvano*- (q. v.), and Eng. caustic.]

Elect. & Med.: Relating to the use of heat generated by galvanism as a caustic.

g  l-v  n-  -c  u-t  r-  , s. [Pref. *galvano*-, and Eng. cauter.]

Medical: Cautery effected by a knife or needle heated by the passage of a galvanic current.

g  l-v  n-  -g  ly  h, s. [Pref. *galvano*-, and Gr. *glyph  *=an engraving.] An engraving produced by the process of galvanography (q. v.).

g  l-v  n-  -l  -ph  , s. [Pref. *galvano*-, and Gr. *glyph  *=to hollow out, to engrave.]

Engraving: A process in which the ground is spread on a clean zinc plate and etched. Succeeding coats of varnish are spread by a roller on the ground, avoiding the obliteration of the lines, which become deeper with each coat. The finished plate becomes a matrix for a reverse impression obtained in the electro-bath, and this reverse is used to print from in the ordinary manner.

g  l-v  n-  -graph, s. [Pref. *galvano*-, and Gr. *graph  *=a drawing, a delineation.] A picture produced by galvanography (q. v.).

g  l-v  n-  -gr  ph-ic, adj. [English *galvano-graph*(y); -ic.] Produced by or in any way connected with the process of galvanography (q. v.).

g  l-v  n-  -r  -ph  , s. [Pref. *galvano*-, and Gr. *graph  *=a drawing, a delineation.]

Engraving: A process of Austrian origin, by which a plate of silvered copper is covered by an artist with different coats of a somewhat transparent pigment, so that on the dark portions the paint is thick and raised, and the surface is relatively depressed in the light tints. A copy of this is made by the electrolytic process; the darker being now the deeper portions, the whole forms an intaglio, like a copperplate, and is printed from by the copperplate-printing process.

g  l-v  n-  -  -  -st, s. [Pref. *galvano*-, Gr. *logos*=discourse, and Eng., &c., suff. -ist.] One who describes the phenomena of galvanism; a writer on galvanism.

g  l-v  n-  -  -g  , s. [Pref. *galvano*-, and Gr. *logos*=discourse.] A description of galvanism; a treatise on its phenomena.

g  l-v  n-  -m  g-n  t-ic, a. [Pref. *galvano*-, and Eng. magnetic.]

Elect.: The same as Electromagnetic (q. v.).

g  l-v  n-  -  -t  r, s. [Pref. *galvano*-, and Gr. *metron*=a measure.]

Elect. Machine: A multiplier; a very delicate apparatus for determining the existence, direction, and intensity of currents. It was invented by Schweigger, in Germany, in 1819, just before  rsted, in Denmark, in the same year, discovered the law of directive action, which a fixed current excites at a distance on a magnetic needle. In connection with the construction of the Indicator telegraph (q. v.), Amp re, Arago, Schilling, Gauss, Weber, Alexander, all used the principle, but it was carried out in a superior manner to any by Cooke and Wheatstone in 1837. The galvanometer consists of a magnetic needle suspended by a filament of silk, and surrounded in the plane of the magnetic meridian by a copper wire, forming a complete circuit round the needle in the direction of its length. The actions of the four branches of the circuit, give the North Pole the same direction. The coiling of the copper wire in the direction of the needle multiplies the current. By making several, though not an indefinite number of circuits, all insulated, the action of the instrument becomes more powerful, and the deflection of the needle greater. If there be two or three thousand turns of fine wire, with their coils carefully insulated by means of silk and shellac, currents of high intensity will be generated.

  (1) *Differential galvanometer*:

Elect. Mach.: An instrument designed to ascertain a difference in the intensity of two currents. It consists of a needle like that in an ordinary galvanometer, round the frame of which are coiled two wires of the same kind and size, completely isolated from each other, and with binding screws, so that separate currents can be passed through each of them. If the currents are of the same intensity, but in different directions, there is no deflection, but, where the needle is deflected, one of the two currents differs from the other.

(2) *Marine galvanometer*:

Elect. Mach.: A galvanometer designed to test the insulation of submarine cables, and at the same time unaffected by the pitching and rolling of the ship. It consists of several thousand coils of copper wire-insulating. In the center of the coil is a slide carrying the magnet; it is attached to a mirror of thinly silvered glass. A single fiber of silk is stretched across the slide; to this the mirror and magnet are attached in such a manner that the fiber exactly passes in every position through the center of gravity. The slide fits into a groove in the coil, and the whole is inclosed within a wrought-iron case, with the aperture in front, and a wrought-iron lid on the top. There are also an adjusting magnet and a scale.

g  l-v  n-  -m  t-ric, a. [Pref. *galvano*-, and Eng. metric (q. v.).] Pertaining to or relating to the measurement of magnetic currents.

g  l-v  n-  -pl  s-tic, a. [Pref. *galvano*-, and Eng. plastic.] Of or belonging to the art or process of electrolytizing (q. v.).

g  l-v  n-  -sc  pe, s. [Pref. *galvano*-, and Gr. *sk  pe*=to look at anything.]

Elect. Mach.: An instrument for measuring the strength of galvanic currents. Example, a magnetic needle.

g  l-v  n-  -sc  p-ic, a. [Eng. *galvanoscop*(e); -ic.] Pertaining to a galvanoscope.

g  l-v  n-  -th  r-m  m-  -t  r, s. [Pref. *galvano*-, and Eng. thermometer.]

Mach.: An instrument for measuring the heating effect of a galvanic current.

***gal-ver-ly, adv.** [A corruption of *deliverly* (q. v.).] Cleverly, capitably.

***gam, s.** [GAME.]

ga'-m  , s. [Port.,=a doe.] See compound.

gama-grass, s.

Bot.: *Tripsacum dactyloides*. It is regarded in Mexico as very valuable for fodder.

ga-m  -s  -i, ga-m  s-  -d  g, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *gamas*(us) (q. v.); Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. -ei, or masc. and fem. -ides.]

Zool.: A tribe of Arachnida (Spiders), order Acarina. The forceps is didactylous, the palpi projecting or very distinct, and in the form of a thread. They generally attach themselves to the bodies of beetles.

***ga-m  sh-  s, *ga-m  ch-  s, s. pl.** [O. Fr. *gamaches*; Ital. *gamascie*=splatterdashes; O. Fr. *gambe* (Fr. *jambe*)=the leg.]

1. High boots, buskins, or startups.

2. Short splatterdashes worn by plowmen.

ga-m  ss-  , s. [N. Amer. Indian *squamash*.]

Bot.: The biscuit root, *Camassia esculenta*.

g  m'-  -s  s, s. [Ety m. doubtful.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Gamasei (q. v.).

g  mb, gambe, s. [Old Fr. *gambe*; Fr. *jambe*; Ital. *gamba*=the leg.]

Her.: The whole foreleg of a lion or other beast. If couped or erased near the middle joint, it is a paw.

g  m'-b   (1), s. [Low Lat.=a hoof.]

Comp. Anat.: The elongated metacarpus or metatarsus of the Ruminantia and Solidungula.

g  m'-b   (2), s. [Ital.] [GAMB.]

Music:

1. A stringed instrument of the viol sort, called also Viola da gamba, with six strings, weaker in tone and smaller in size than the violoncello, so called because it was held between the knees of the player, as distinguished from Viola da braccia, played on the arm. [VIOLA; VIOL-DE-GAMBOIS.]

2. An organ-stop, the pipes of which are, in continental organs, generally cylindrical, of small scale, and well cut up, but sometimes conical in shape. Its tone is pungent, and not unlike that of a violin or violoncello. [Stainer & Barrett.]

g  m-b  -d   (1), g  m-b  -de, s. [Ital. *gamba*=the leg.]

1. A leather legging for equestrians. It is wrapped around the leg, reaching from the knee to the foot, and is fastened at the side by clasps.

2. A kind of leather case attached to a saddle in place of stirrups.

g  m-b  -d   (2), s. [GAMBOL.] A gambol, a frolic.

gam-beer, s. [GAMBIER.]

***g  m'-b  -s  n, *g  m'-bi-s  n, *gam-bas-sowne, *gaum-bi-soun, *gam-e-son, s.** [O. Fr. *gambeson*, gambeson.]

Old Armor: A body-covering, stuffed with wool, and padded in parallel lines of needle-work. It was worn beneath the hauberk of a knight as a padding for the armor. The surcoat was also quilted with cotton wool. An early and curious example may be seen in the surcoat of Edward the Black Prince, which is still suspended over his tomb in Canterbury Cathedral.

g  m-b  t, g  m-b  t-t  , s. [Fr. & Prov. *gambette*; Ital. *gambetta*.]

Ornith.: *Totanus gambetta*, Linn us's *Tringa gambetta*, the Redshank or Gambet snipe. In summer it is brown above with black spots, in winter it is almost of a uniform gray-brown; its legs are red. Found in Scandinavia, in Iceland, and in the Arctic regions.



Gambeson.

f  te, f  t, f  re, amidst, wh  t, f  ll, father; w  , w  t, h  re, camel, h  r, there; p  ne, p  t, sire, sir, marine; g  , p  t, or, w  re, wolf, w  rk, wh  , s  n; m  te, c  b, c  re, unite, c  r, r  le, f  ll; tr  y, S  ryan.   ,    =   ; ey =   . qu = kw.

gām-bīr, gām-blēr, s. [A Malayan word.]

Pharm.: An extract from the leaves of *Uncaria gambir*, a cinchonaceous plant. It is a simple astringent. It is chewed by the Malays with betel leaf and areca, specially to relieve apthous eruptions of the mouth and fauces. It is called also *Terra japonica*.

***gām-īst, s.** [Ital. *gamba*; Eng. suff. -ist.]

Music: A performer on the viol di gamba.

***gām-bit, s.** [Fr.; Ital. *gambetto*=a tripping up; *gamba*=the leg.]

Chess: A chess-opening; the sacrifice of a pawn in the beginning of the game in order to obtain a favorable position for attack.

***gām-ble, v. i. & t.** [Formed from *game* (q. v.) by the addition of the suff. -le, the *b* being excrement, as in *humble, number, &c.*]

A. Intrans.: To play or game for a stake.

"Where neither strumpets' charms, nor drinking-bout, Nor gambling practices, can find it out."—*Cowper: Tirocinium*, 246.

B. Trans.: To waste or squander in gambling; followed by *away*; as, He gambled away all his property.

***gām-blēr, s.** [Eng. *gambl(e)*; -er.] One who gambles; one given to gamble or playing for a stake.

"The appointment of a ruined gambler to such a trust would alone have sufficed to disgust the public."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

***gām-bō ge (or gām-bō ge), s.** [A corruption of *Cambodia*, the name of the district in Annam, where it is found.]

1. **Chem.:** Gamboge, or camboge, is a gum resin containing about 70 per cent. of resin, and 24 per cent. of soluble gum. It is obtained by piercing the bark of *Garcinia morella*, var. *pedicellata*, a tree belonging to the order Guttiferae, growing in Cambodia, Siam, and the south part of Cochinchina. The juice is allowed to harden in bamboo reeds, hence it occurs in commerce in the form of pipes which are striated externally. Gamboge is hard and brittle, breaking with a yellow-brown vitreous conchoidal fracture; its powder is a bright yellow color; it is inodorous, has a slight taste, but when chewed is acid. When rubbed with water the gum dissolves, forming a yellow emulsion with the suspended resin. Gamboge is soluble in alcohol and in ammonia. The resin can be extracted by ether; it is a hyacinth-red color, and yields a yellow powder; it dissolves in alkalis with a deep red color; the resin fused with caustic potash yields phoroglucin, iso-uvitic acid, pyrotartaric acid, and an amorphous syrupy acid. Gamboge is used as a pigment in water-color painting. By the action of nitric acid it is oxidized into picric and oxalic acids. An inferior kind of gamboge in the form of flat cakes is prepared in Ceylon from *Hebradendron gambogioides*.

2. **Pharm.:** Gamboge is used in the preparation of *Pilula cambogice composite*, Compound Gamboge Pill, composed of gamboge, Barbadoes aloes, compound powder of cinnamon, hard soap, and syrup. Gamboge acts as a drastic hydragogue purgative, it causes vomiting and griping; it is seldom given alone, but combined with cream of tartar in cases of dropsy, or with calomel in cerebral disease. In large doses gamboge is a powerful irritant, causing inflammation of the alimentary canal, which may end fatally.

***gām-bōg-ī-an (or ō as ō), a.** [Eng. *gambog(e)*; -ian.] Of or pertaining to gamboge.

***gām-bōg-ic (or ō as ō), s.** [Eng. *gambog(e)*; -ic.] Pertaining to or obtained from gamboge.

***gām-bōl, *gam-bold, *gam-bole, *gam-boll, v. i.** [GAMBOL, s.]

1. To frisk or skip about; to frolic; to dance; to play in frolics.

"Bears, tigers, ounces, pards, Gambolled before them."—*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 345.

*2. To leap, to start.

"I the matter will record, which madness Would gambol from."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 4.

***gām-bōl, *gam-bauld, *gam-bold, *gam-boll, s.** [O. Fr. *gambade*=a gambol, from Ital. *gambata*=a kick; *gamba*=the leg.] A skipping or dancing about; a frolic; a caper; merriment, sport.

"All kinds of freedom of speech was then [in their Saturnalia] allowed to slaves, even against their masters; and we are not without some imitation of it in our Christmas gambols."—*Dryden: Juvenal*. (Dedic.)

¶ For the difference between *gambol* and *frolic*, see FROLIC.

***gam-bone, s.** [GAMMON, s. (1).] A gammon. ***gām-brēl, s.** [Ital. *gambrella*, dimin. of *gamba*=a leg.]

1. Ordinary Language:

*1. The hind leg of a horse.

"As appears it hath, by the weight which the tendon lying on a horse's gambrel doth then command."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra*, bk. i., ch. v.

2. A bent stick like a horse's hind leg; used for suspending carcasses.

II. **Arch.:** A gambrel-roof (q. v.).

***gambrel-roof, s.**

Arch.: A roof with two sets of rafters at different inclinations; a mansard roof.

***gambrel-roofed, a.** Having a gambrel or mansard roof.

***gām-brēl, *gām-brīl, v. t.** [GAMBREL, s.] To truss or hang up by means of a gambrel.

"[I'll] carry you gambrelled thither like a mutton."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: The Nice Valour*, iv. 1.

***gām-brōn, s.** [Etym. doubtful.]

Fabric: A kind of twilled linen cloth for linings.

***game, *gam, *gam-en, *gam-myn, *gam-yn, *game, s. & a.** [A. S. *gamen*, *gomen*=sport, game; O. Sax. *gaman*; Icel. *gaman*; Dan. *gamen*=mirth; O. H. Ger. *gaman*; M. H. Ger. *gamen*=joy; O. Fris. *game*, *game*; Sw. *gamman*.]

A. As substantive:

*1. Sport, merriment, glee.

"Al is game, ioi, and gle."—*Land of Cockayne*, 43.

2. Jest, as opposed to earnest.

"As mocking boys in game themselves forswear."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 1.

*3. A frolic, a gambol.

"Thereto she coude skip, and make a game, As any kid."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 3, 259.

4. Any contrivance, arrangement, or institution designed to afford recreation, sport, or amusement; as, the game of baseball, or of football; in the plural, contests in different sports, as wrestling, running, &c.

"There the youthful Nortons met To practice games and archery."—*Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone*, c. v.

5. A single match or contest in any sport; as, a game of chess, a game of cricket.

6. The requisite number of points or advantages to be gained in order to obtain the victory in a game.

*7. Field sports; as hunting, coursing, shooting.

"Some sportsmen, that were abroad upon game, spied a company of bustards and cranes."—*L'Estrange*.

8. Animals pursued or taken in field sports; specif., animals so termed in the Game-laws.

"The offense of destroying such beasts and fowls as are ranked under the denomination of game, was formerly observed to be an offense in all persons alike, who had not authority from the crown to kill game, by the grant of either a free warren, or at least a manor of their own. But the laws, called the game-laws, also inflicted additional punishments on persons guilty of this general offense, unless they were people of such rank or fortune as were therein particularly specified. All persons, therefore, of what property or distinction soever, that killed game out of their own territories, or even upon their own estates, without the king's license expressed by the grant of a franchise, were guilty of a first original offense, of encroaching on the royal prerogative."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 13.

9. The object of pursuit.

"Therefore in towns and cities they abound, For there the game they seek is easiest found."—*Cowper: Tirocinium*, 520.

10. A recreation, diversion, or pastime.

"An intellectual game pursued With curious subtilty."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iii.

11. A scheme, design or object planned.

"This seems to be the present game of the crown, and that they will begin no other till they see an end of this."—*Temple*.

12. A contest or trial of skill of any kind.

"In this political game, the great lottery of power is that into which men will purchase with millions of chances against them."—*On Shortening the Duration of Parliaments*.

*13. Amorous sporting, gallantry.

"Set them down For sluttish spoils of opportunity, And daughters of the game."—*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 5.

B. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to such animals as are considered as game; as, a game preserve.

2. Plucky, enduring, spirited.

3. Ready, willing, prepared. (*Slang.*)

"I dare say we can beat him." "I am game to try."—*C. Reade: It's Never Too Late to Mend*, ch. xxi.

¶ (1) To die game; To maintain a resolute, bold, or determined attitude to the last.

(2) To make game of; To turn into ridicule; to delude, to humbug.

"Do they not seek occasion of new quarrels, On my refusal, to distress me more; Or make a game of my calamities?"—*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 1, 331.

game-bag, s. A bag used by a sportsman to hold the game killed by him.

"The entire concern weighs less than an ordinary game-bag, and can be made by an ordinary basket-maker."—*Field Library*, i. 218.

game-certificate, s. A license to kill game or to deal in game.

game-egg, s. An egg from which game-cocks are bred.

"Thus boys hatch game-eggs under birds of prey, To make the fowl more furious for the fray."—*Garth: Dispensary*, iv. 105.

game-laws, s. The laws defining and regulating the preservation of game. They define what animals are to be considered as game, and regulate the times during which such animals may be legally killed.

game-license, s. A license to kill or deal in game.

***game-place, s.** A place or course where games were held.

***game-play, s.** Games in amphitheaters, &c.

***game-player, *game-plaier, s.** One who acts; a juggler.

"Counterfainte pageants and juggling of game-players."—*Calvine: Four Gods Sermons*, ser. 4.

***game, *gam-en, *gamne, v. i. & t.** [A. S. *gamenian*; Icel. *ganna*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To play at any sport or diversion; to amuse one's self; to take part in a game.

"Pleide and gamenede ech with other."—*Floriz & Blanchefleur*, 31.

2. To gamble; to play for a stake; to play at cards, dice, or other games with a view to win money or other thing wagered upon the issue.

"There was he gaming."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 1.

B. Transitive:

1. To please, to amuse.

"Y wot no gameth the no gle."—*Legend of S. Gregory*, 182.

2. To gamble away; to risk.

"It is for fear of losing the inestimable treasure we have, that I do not venture to game it out of my hands for the vain hope of improving it."—*Burke: Reform of Representation*.

***gāme, a.** [Perhaps the same as *cam*=crooked.] Crooked, bent; as, a game leg. (*Slang.*)

"St. Ronan catching hold of the devil's game leg."—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. i.

***gā me-cōck, s.** [Eng. *game*, and *cock*.] A cock bred for fighting.

"They manage the dispute as fiercely as two gamecocks in the pit."—*Locke*.

***gā me-fowl, s.** [Eng. *game*, and *fowl*.] Fowls bred or kept for cockfighting.

"Should never gamefowl hatch their eggs again."—*Cowper: Task*, iii. 312.

***gā me-fūl, *gam-ful, game-ful, a.** [Eng. *game*; -ful (l).]

1. Full of sport or mirth; mirthful; sportive.

"Ich am gameful and gled."—*St. Marherete*, p. 10.

2. Full of game.

"Of gameful parkes, of meadows fresh."—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 290.

***gā me-fūl-ly, *gam-ful-ly, adv.** [Eng. *gameful*; -ly.] In a merry, sportive manner.

"Whose game ethere nought takynge gamfully."—*Trevisa*, vii. 111.

***gā me-keēp-ēr, s.** [Eng. *game*, and *keeper*.] A person employed to look after game, and see that it is properly preserved and not poached.

"No southern lord could feel any confidence that, if he ventured to resist the government, even his own game-keepers and huntsmen would stand by him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

***gā me-less, a.** [Eng. *game*; -less.] Destitute of game.

***gā me-lī, *game-liche, *gam-li, *gam-liche, a. & adv.** [Eng. *game*; -ly.]

*A. As adj.: Merry, sportive.

"Mi gode gameliche game gurte to grounde."—*Reliq. Antiq.*, ii. 8.

B. As adverb:

*1. Merrily, gayly.

"William gamli to his games gan for to seie."—*William of Palerne*, 3, 382.

2. In a game, plucky, or courageous manner; pluckily.

***gā me-nēss, s.** [Eng. *game*; -ness.] The quality or state of being game or plucky; pluckiness.

"There was no doubt about his gameness."—*T. Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xxi.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

*gā me-sōme, *gam-sum, a. [Eng. game, and suff. -some.] Inclined to play or sports; merry, mirthful, sportive, gay, frolicsome.

"Thus ran she, gamesome as a colt."

Tennyson: *Talking Oak*, 121.

*gā me-sōme-lý, adv. [Eng. gamesome; -ly.] In a gamesome, merry, sportive, or frolicsome manner.

"The fatter the ox is, the more gamesomely he goes to the slaughter."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, ii.

gā me-sōme-ness, s. [English gamesome; -ness.] The quality or state of being gamesome; sportiveness, gayety, merriment.

gā me-stēr, s. [Eng. game, and suff. -ster.]

1. One who joins in any game; a player.

"Like gamblers, who, with eager zeal,

Talk the game o'er between the deal."

Lloyd: *A Familiar Epistle*, &c.

*2. *Specif.*: One who plays at any game for a stake; a gambler; one who is addicted to gaming.

"The gamester may have cast his cards away."

Cooper: *Conversation*, 313.

*3. A merry, frolicsome person. (Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, i. 4.)

*4. A prostitute.

"[She] was a common gamester to the camp."

Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, v. 3.

*gā me-stress, s. [English gamester; -ess.] A female player or gambler.

"This [character], I need not tell you, is that of a gamestress."—Miss Burney: *Camilla*, bk. x., ch. v.

*gām-eý, a. [GAMY.]

gām-ic, a. [Gr. *gamos*=marriage.]

Zoöl.: Of an ovum, sexual; requiring sexual congress to make it develop. (Opposed to an organic ovum which is capable of development by parthenogenesis.) (Herbert Spencer.)

gām-in, s. [Fr.] A street Arab; a boy neglected and allowed to run about the streets.

*gām-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [GAME, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or habit of playing for money or other stake; gambling; addiction to gambling.

"Gaming is a principle inherent in human nature. It belongs to us all."—Burke: *On Economical Reform*.

gaming-house, s. A house where gaming is carried on; a hell.

gaming-table, s. A table appropriated to gambling.

"A jest calculated to spread at a gaming-table, may be received with a perfect neutrality of face."—Goldsmith: *The Bee*, No. 1.

*gām-mā, *gam, *gamme, s. [Ital. *gamma*; O. Fr. *game*; Fr. *gamme*; Sp. & Port. *gama*; Icel. *gammi*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The third letter in the Greek alphabet.

2. Music: The Gamut (q. v.).

"Gamme of sonnet. Gamma."—Prompt. Parv.

gām-mā-dī-ōn, gām-mā-ti-ōn, s. [Eccles. Gr. = Eccles. Lat. *gammadium*.]

Ecclesiast. & Ch. Hist.: A cruciform ornament embroidered on or woven into ecclesiastical vestments both in the West and East. It takes its name from being composed of four gammas, placed back to back, forming a voided Greek cross. Du Cange (*Gloss. Graec.*, fig. vii.) depicts SS. Nicholas and Basil in robes thus ornamented. This dissembled cross played an important part in the Discipline of the Secret, the gamma as a numeral signifying the Trinity, and by its rectangular form typifying the chief corner-stone of the Church. There is probably no connection between the Fylfot (q. v.), and the gammadiion.

gām-mār-i-dæ, s. [Lat. *gammarius* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Zoöl.: A family of Crustaceans, order Amphipoda. Essential character, the possession of large foot-jaws covering the whole mouth. Chief genera *Gammarius*, found in fresh, and *Talitrus* (Sandhopper), in salt water.

*gām-mar'-ō-lite, s. [Latin *gammarius* (q. v.), and Gr. *lithos*=stone.]

Palæont.: A fossil *gammarius*, or some crustacean of a certain affinity to it; a fossil crawfish.

gām-ma-rūs, s. [Latin *gammarius*, *gammarius*; Gr. *gammarios*=a kind of crab or lobster.]

Zoöl.: The typical genus of the family *Gammariidae* (q. v.). *Gammarius pulex* is the fresh-water shrimp. The specific name *pulex* means that it leaps when on the land like a flea. [PULEX.] In the water it swims on its side.

gām-mā-ti-ōn, s. [GAMMADION.]

*gamme, s. [GAMMA.]

gām-mēr, *gām-mar, s. [A corrupt. of *grammer*, itself a corrupt. of *grandmother* (q. v.); cf. *gaffer*.] An old wife; an old lady.

"Old gammer Gorton, a right pleasant dame."

Drayton: *The Moon-calf*.

gām-mōn (1), *gam-on, *gam-bone, s. [O. Fr. *gambon* (Fr. *jambon*), from *gamba*=a leg, from Lat. *gamba*=a joint of the leg; Italian *gambone*.] The buttock or thigh of a hog salted and dried; the lower end of a fitch.

"Gammons of the tuskly boar,"

And savory haunch of deer,"

Scott: *Marmion*, iii. 3.

gām-mōn (2), s. [The same as Mid. Eng. *gamen*=game, play.]

I. Literally:

1. A game, the same as BACKGAMMON (q. v.).

2. The act of gammoning; the state of being gammoned.

"If a gammon is won, the players throw for first play."

—London Field.

II. Fig.: A hoax, a humbug, an imposition.

"They're the victims of gammon, Samivel; they're the victims of gammon."—Dickens: *Pickwick*, ch. xxvii.

*gām-mōn (3), s. [Ety. doubtful.]

Naut.: The same as GAMMONING (q. v.).

"We learnt that they had broke their forestay and the gammon of their bowsprit."—Anson: *Voyage round the World*, bk. i., ch. vii.

gām-mōn (1), v. t. [GAMMON (1), s.] To make into bacon; to salt and dry in smoke.

gām-mōn (2), v. t. [GAMMON (2), s.]

1. Lit.: To beat in the game of backgammon, by clearing one's own table of all the men before the opponent has been able to get all his men home, and withdraw any of them from the table.

2. Fig.: To hoax, to humbug, to impose upon.

"Lord Bacon couldn't have gammoned her better."

T. Hood: *Tale of a Trumpet*.

gām-mōn (3), v. t. [GAMMON (3), s.]

Naut.: To fasten a bowsprit to the stem of a ship by several turns of a rope.

gammon-plate, s. [GAMMON-SHACKLES.]

gammon-shackles, s. pl.

Naut.: A ring to which the gammoning is made fast; it is formed on the end of an iron plate bolted to the stem, called the gammon-plate.

gām-mōn-īng, s. [GAMMON (3), v.]

Naut.: Seven or eight turns of a rope passed over the bowsprit, and through a large hole in the stem or knee of the head, alternately, and serving to bind the inner quarter of the bowsprit close down to the ship's stem, in order to enable it the better to support the stays of the fore-mast. After all the turns are drawn as far as possible, the opposite ones are braced together under the bowsprit by a frapping.

gammoning-hole, s.

Naut.: A hole cut through the knee of the head, and sometimes one under the standard in the head, for the use of gammoning the bowsprit.

Screw gammoning:

Naut.: A chain or plate fastened by means of a screw used in some vessels for convenience in bracing up the bowsprit when required.

gām-mūt, s. [GAMUT.]

gām-mý, a. [Prov. Eng. *gam*=to make sticky.] Sticky.

*gam-ner, s. [Mid. Eng. *gamen*=game; -er.] A gambler.

"Blasphemy which suche gamblers use."—Ascham: *Toxophilus*, p. 56.

gām-ō, pref. [Gr. *gamos*=a marriage, a wedding.]

Biol.: By sexual union, real or figurative.

gām-ō-gēn-ē-sis, s. [Prefix *gamo-*, and Greek *genesis*=origin.]

Biol.: Generation by means of union of the sexes; the same as HOMOGENESIS. (Herbert Spencer.)

gām-ō-gē-nē-ic, a. [Lat., Gr., &c., *gamogene* (sis); Eng. suff. -tic.]

Biol.: Pertaining or relating to Gamogenesis (q. v.).

gām-ō-morph-ism, s. [Gr. *gamos*; *morphē*=form; Eng., &c., suff. -ism.]

Biol.: That stage of development in organized sexual beings, in which the transformations take place in the constitution as to make the spermatogenic or germinal parts reach maturity; puberty.

gām-ō-pēt-a-loūs, a. [Pref. *gamo-*, and *petalous*.]

Bot.: Monopetalous; but as, morphologically viewed, each petal was theoretically distinct, they are assumed to have been wedded or united to each other. Thus a five-cleft monopetalous corolla is looked on as one with five petals, united to form a divided one.

gām-oph-ýl-loūs, a. [Pref. *gamo-*; Gr. *phyllon*=a leaf, and Eng., &c., suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Composed of leaves united by their edges.

gām-ō-sēp-a-loūs, a. [Pref. *gamo-*; Eng. *sepal* (q. v.), and Eng., &c., suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Having but one sepal, composed however theoretically of as many sepals as the one has divisions. [MONOPETALOUS.]

gāmp, s. & a. [After Sarah Gamp, a nurse in Dickens' *Martin Chuzzlewit*, represented as always carrying a large umbrella, very gouty in the middle.]

A. As subst.: An umbrella.

B. As adj.: Bulging. (Of an umbrella.)

"Grasping his gamp umbrella at the middle with his powerful hand."—Macmillan's Magazine, Nov., 1881, p. 62.

gām-si-grā-dite, s. [Named from Gamsigrad, in Servia, where it occurs.]

Min.: Aluminous iron-manganese, amphibole, Dana's twelfth and last variety of amphibole.

gām-ūt, *gām-mūt, *gam-uth, s. [A compound of O. Fr. *game*, *game* and *ut*. According to Brachet, Guy of Arezzo (born about A. D. 990), used to end the series of seven notes of the musical scale by the Greek G. The notes he named *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, and *g*, the last giving the name to the series. *Ut* is the old Latin name for the first note in singing, now called *C*. The notes were named by the same Guy of Arezzo after certain syllables of a Latin hymn to St. John, as follows:

"Ut queant laxis resonare fibris
Mira gestorum famuli tuorum
Solve polluti labii reatum.
Sancte Johannes."

The last term *si* being made up of the initial letters of the two last words.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: In the same sense as II.

2. Fig.: The whole course or extent.

II. Music:

*1. The first or lowest note in Guy's scale of music.

2. A scale on which the notes in music are written or printed; it consists of lines and spaces, the notes printed on which are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet.

"When by the gamut some musicians make

A perfect song; others will undertake

By the same gamut changed to equal it."

Donne: *Elegy* ii.

gām-ý, a. [Eng. *gam*(e); -y.]

1. Resembling or having the flavor of game; high.

2. Game, plucky, courageous.

gān, pret. of v. [A. S. *ginnan*=to begin (pa. t. *gann*, pa. par. *gunnen*).] [BEGIN, GIN, v.] Properly = began; but in Middle English commonly used as an auxiliary verb, with the simple force of *did*.

"Not with less dread the loud

Ethereal trumpet from on high gun blow."

Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 60.

*gānch, *gānsh, *gaunch, v. t. [Fr. *ganche*; Ital. *gancho*; Sp. *gancho*=a hook.] To impale by dropping on to hooks, as the Turks do malefactors.

"Take him away, ganeh him, impale him, rid the world of such a monster."—Dryden: *Don Sebastian*, iii. 2.

gān-dēr, *gan-dre, *gan-dur, *gan-dyr, s. [A. S. *gandra*, *ganra*, cogn. with Ger. *ganserich*; the *d* is excrescent.] [GOOSE.] The male of the goose.

"On waxen pinions soar without a fall,

Swift as the proudest gander of them all."

Cowper: *Anti-Thelyphthora*.

gander's-wool, s. Feathers.

*gān-dēr, v. i. [GANDER, s.] To ramble, to wander, to gad.

"Nell might come gandering back in one of her tantrums."—H. Kingsley: *Geoffrey Hamlyn*, ch. x.

*gane, *gone, v. t. [A. S. *ganian*.] To yawn.

*gāne, s. [GANE, v.] The mouth or throat.

"To behold his ouglie ene twane,

His terribill visage, and his grislie gane."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 250, 29.

Gā-nē-sā, s. The Hindoo god of wisdom or prudence. (Hind. Myth.)

gāng, *gange, v. i. [A. S. *gangan*.] [GANG, s.; GO, v.]

1. To go, to move, to travel.

"Bynd thame togidder continually in thi hart, and festin thame fast about thi hals, quhen thou gangis let them gang with the."—Abp. Hamilton: *Catechisme* (1552), fo. 79 a.

2. To walk; applied to a child.

"Quhen thow was young, I bure the in my arme,

Full tenderlie till thou begouth to gang."

Lyndsay: *Warkis* (1592), p. 224.

3. To proceed, in discourse.

"Of Cornikie quhat sould I tary lang?

To Wallace agayne now breidly will I gange."

Wallace, i. 144.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trý, sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

4. To travel on foot; as opposed to riding.

"This night I maun be hame afore I sleep,
Gin ganging winna do't, though I sud creep."
Ross: *Helenore*, p. 39.

5. To pass from one state to another.

"The fassouns and the ritis, that nocht gang wrang,
Of sacrifice to thaim statute I sall."
Douglas: *Virgil*, 443, 9.

6. To proceed in any course of life.

"Thair is now (sais he) na damnatioun vnto thame that
ar in Christ Jesu, quilk gangis nocht efter the flesh, bot
etter the spirit."—*Abp. Hamiltoun: Catechisme* (1562),
fo. 74 b.

7. To have currency; to be in circulation. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The said penny of gold to haue passage and gang for
xxx. of the saidis grotis."—*Acts Jas. IV.* (1488), c. x. (ed.
1666.)

8. To be in a state of being used; as, a *ganging* coal-pit, i. e., a coal-pit in which operations are carried on.

- (1) To *gang away*: To faint, to swoon.
- (2) To *gang one's gait*: To take one's self off.
- (3) To *gang out of one's self*: To be distracted.
- (4) To *gang together*: To be married.
- (5) To *gang to*: To set; said of the sun.
- (6) To *gang to gait*: To go abroad.
- (7) To *gang with*: To go to wreck.

gāng, gōng, s. [A. S. *gang, gong*; Icel. *gangr*=a going, a gang; cogn. with Sw. *gang*=a going; Dut. *gang*=a course, passage; Dan. *gang*=walk, gait; Goth. *gagge*=a way, a street; Ger. *gang*=a way, a vein or streak in a mine.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of going or moving; gait, motion.
- "He foryiaf . . . halten and lamen richte gang."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, p. 229.

*2. A journey.

"He ferden forth wel feole dawan gong."
Layamon, l. 55.

*3. A privy, a gong.

"That mowe be likened to a comune gonge."—*Chaucer: Parsones Tale*, p. 346.

4. A number of persons going in company; hence, a number of persons associated or combined for a particular purpose; it is used in a depreciatory or contemptuous sense, as of disreputable or unfortunate persons.

"These men . . . were distributed into *gangs*, and bestowed on persons who enjoyed favor at court."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

5. A number of workmen or laborers engaged on a particular work under one overseer or foreman.

"We work in *gangs* from three to five men."—*Mayhew: London Labor*, &c., ii. 468.

6. A term applied to a set of tools attached together or to a common stock as to act together; as, a *gang* of bits, a *gang-plow*, a *gang-saw*, &c.

7. The channel of a stream, or the course in which it runs; a water-course. [*WATER-GANG.*]

"In the action for the wrongis broiking of the said Robertis grond & land of Auchinane, & drawing of the water out of the auld *gang*, & for diuers vtheris causis," &c.—*Act. Dom. Conc.* (1489), p. 307.

8. A ravine; a gully.

9. As much of anything as one goes for or carries at once.

10. A field for the pasture of cattle; a run.

II. *Min.*: A course or vein; also the rock or earth inclosing the ore; a gangue.

gang-cask, s.*Nautical*:

1. A small cask for bringing off water in boats.
2. The cask in which drinking-water for immediate use is kept on deck.

gang-cultivator, s.

Husb.: A cultivator in which a number of cultivator-shares are stocked in such a way as to be driven in a set; usually attached to a carriage on which the driver is mounted.

gang-drill, s. A drilling machine having a number of drills driven from a common shaft.

gang-edger, s. A machine in which a movable and a stationary circular saw are mounted on one arbor for the purpose of dressing boards of uniform width as they come from the log.

gang-master, s. The employer, overseer, or foreman of a gang of men or laborers employed on some particular work.

gang-plow, s. Several plows stocked in one frame, generally supported on wheels, and ridden by the plowman.

gang-punch, s. An arrangement of a number of punches in a single stock for punching fish-plates, or other things.

gang-saw, s. An arrangement of saws placed parallel in a gate, so as to make a number of kerfs simultaneously, dividing the timber into planks at one operation.

gang-thereout, a. Vagrant, vagabond; leading a roaming life.

"I am a lone woman, for James he's awa to Drumshoulloch fair with the year-aids, and I darena for my life open the door to ony of our *gang-thereout* sort o' bodies."
—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. i.

***gang-tooth, s.** A projecting tooth.

gān'-gā, s. [Sp.] A name given to the birds of the genus *Pterocles* or Sandgrouse (q. v.).

gāng'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *gang*; -able.]

1. Passable. (Applied to a road that can be traveled.)
2. Tolerable.
3. Used in reference to money that has currency; current.

gāng'-bōard, s. [Eng. *gang*, and *board*.]

Nautical:

1. A board with cleats, forming a bridge reaching from the gangway of a vessel to the wharf; a *gang-plank*; a *gangway*.

"As we were putting off the boat, they laid hold of the *gangboard* and unhooked it off the boat's stern."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

2. A plank within or without the waist for a sentinel to pace.

gāng'-dāys, s. pl. [A. S. *gangdagas*.] Days of perambulation, or of walking through the bounds of a parish, in Rogation-week. The clergy and parishioners walked round the fields and meadows, carrying banners, torches, and the images of saints, and sprinkling holy water on every side, believing that by this means they would ensure an abundant harvest, and protect the new-sown crop against the incursions of destructive animals. The origin of the practice is not clearly ascertained; according to some authorities it is an adaptation of a pagan custom. [*LUSTRATION.*]

"In this tyme was institut the processioun of the *gangdāys* in France, three days afore the Ascension day, be Matheus bishop of Veen."—*Bellenden: Cron.*, bk. ix., ch. vi.

***gange, v. t.** [*GANG, v.*]

gāng'-ēr, *gang-ar, s. [Eng. *gang*; -er.]

1. A walker, a goer, a mover.

"The stringhalt will gae aff when it's gaen a mile; it's a weel kenn'd *ganger*; they ca' it souple Tam."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvii.

2. A pedestrian; one who travels on foot, as distinguished from one mounted on horseback.

"And gif ony complainy be of sik ridaris or *gangaris*, the kyng commandis his officiaris till arrest thame, & put thame vnder sikir borowis quhill the kyng be certiffyt tharof."—*Acts Jas. I.*, 1424 (ed. 1814), p. 1.

3. The overseer or foreman of a gang of laborers employed on some particular work; as, the *ganger* of a gang of platelayers on a railway.

"The *ganger*, or head of the working gang, who receives his orders from the inspector, and directs the men accordingly."—*Mayhew: London Labor and the London Poor*, ii. 487.

Gān'-gēt-ic, *Gān'-gic, a. [Lat. *Ganget(icus)*; Lat., Eng., &c. *Gang(es)*, and Eng. suff. -ic.] Of or pertaining to the river Ganges; having its habitat in the river Ganges.

Gangetic-crocodile, Gangetic-gavial, s. [*GA-VIAL*.]

gāng'-līng, pr. par., a. & s. [*GANG, v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of going, traveling, or proceeding; progress.

"The bailye continevit the *ganging* of the action."—*Aberd. Reg.* (1548), v. 20.

ganging-furth, s. Exportation.

"Ane article for *ganging* of fische furth of the realme."—*Acts Jas. VI.*, 1581 (ed. 1814), p. 214.

ganging-gear, s. The machinery of a mill.

ganging-goods, s. pl. Goods that can be easily removed; movables.

ganging-plea, s. A long-continued or permanent process in a court of law.

"But I thought you had some law affair of your ain to look after—I have ane mysell—a *ganging-plea* that my father left me."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. ii.

gān'-gli-āc, gān'-gli-āi, a. [Eng. *gangli(on)*; -ac, -al.] Relating to a ganglion.

gān'-gli-āt-ēd, a. [Eng. *gangli(on)*; -ated.] Having ganglions; intermixed with enlargements at the intersections.

gān'-gli-form, gān'-gli-ō-form, a. [Eng. *gangli(on)*, and *form*.] Having the form, shape, or appearance of a ganglion.

gān'-glīng, a. [English *gang*; dim. suff. -ling.] Straggling.

gān'-gli-ōn (pl. gān'-gli-a), s. [Lat., from Gr. *ganglion*=a tumor near a tendon.]

1. *Anatomy*:(1) *Human*:

(a) A small mass of vascular neurine, situated in the course of a nerve, and distinct both from the brain and from the spinal cord. The sympathetic system of nerves consists of a series of ganglia, extending on each side of the vertebral column, from the head to the coccyx, connecting with all the other nerves of the body. Each ganglion is a distinct center, giving off branches in four directions, superior, inferior, external, and internal. They are divided into cranial ganglia, cervical, thoracic, &c.

(b) *Lymphatic gland*.

(2) *Comp.*: A center of the nervous system, containing nerve cells, and receiving and giving out impressions. (*Huxley.*)

2. *Surg.*: A globular indolent tumor, situated on the course of a tendon. It is produced by the elevation of the sheath of the tendon and the infusion into it of a viscid fluid.

3. *Bot. (pl.)*: The mycelium of certain fungals.

ganglion-cells, s. pl.

Anat.: The same as NERVE-CELLS (q. v.). They are called also *Ganglionic-corporcles*.

gān'-gli-ōn-a-ry, a. [Eng. *ganglion*; -ary.] Composed of ganglia.

gān'-gli-ō-neur'-a, s. [Gr. *ganglion* [GANGLI-ON], and *neura*, pl. of *neuron*=a sinew, a tendon, a nerve.]

Zool.: The name given by Rudolphi and Ehrenberg to the Articulate and Mollusca, in which the nervous system is ganglionic. Grant describes the nervous system of the Articulate as diplo-neurose, and that of the Mollusca as cyclo-gangliated.

gān'-gli-ōn'-ic, a. [Eng. *ganglion*; -ic.] Pertaining to a ganglion or ganglia; as, the *ganglionic* nerves.

ganglionic-corporcles, s. pl.

Anat.: The same as GANGLION-CELLS (q. v.).

ganglionic-nerves, s. pl.

Anat.: The same as SYMPATHETIC-NERVES (q. v.).

gān'-gli-ō-ni'-tis, s. [Eng. *ganglion*; suff. -itis.]

Pathology:

1. Inflammation of a nervous ganglion.

2. Inflammation of a lymphatic ganglion.

gān'-gli-ōūs, a. [Eng., &c., *gangli(on)*; Eng. suff. -ous.]

Zool.: Of or belonging to a ganglion. (*Owen.*)

gān'-grē'-nā, s. [Lat.] [GANGRENE, s.]

gān'-grēl, gān'-gril, gān'-gā-rēl, adj. & s. [Eng. *gang*; -rel.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Walking.

2. Wandering; vagrant; vagabond.

B. *As substantive*:

1. A wandering person; one who strolls from place to place; a vagabond.

2. A child beginning to walk.

gān'-grēne, *gan-green, s. [Fr. *gangrène*, from Lat. *gangrēna*; Gr. *gangraina*=an eating away; *grainō*=to eat.]

I. *Literally and Technically*:

1. *Pathol.*: A tendency to death or mortification, but stopping short of the complete process. It may affect an organ, such as the lung, but this is rare, or the soft tissues, which is common, particularly of the foot, especially in the aged, as senile gangrene. When part remains alive it is gangrene, when it is completely dead sphacelus. So in bone, caries and necrosis occur, the first as gangrene or incomplete, the second as sphacelus or complete death. Degeneration differs from gangrene in not becoming isolated or putrid, but, if not absorbed, remaining in continuity with surrounding parts. Gangrene of soft parts is usually termed sloughing. Necramia, or death of the blood, and sequestrum, or a dead piece of bone, are examples of gangrenous lesions.

"She saves the lover, as we gangrenes stay
By cutting hope, like a lopped limb, away."

Walter: *Of the Queen*, 25.

2. *Bot.*: A disease ending in the putrefaction of the parts affected or of the whole plant.

*II. *Fig.*: A moral festering or corruption.

"The very substance of the soul is festered with them; the gangrene is gone too far to be ever cured."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 90.

gān'-grēne, v. t. & i. [Fr. *gangrener*.] [GANGRENE, s.]

A. *Transitive*:*Literally*:

(1) To cause a gangrene in; to mortify.

"But to accuse the Gospel of severity on this account, would be just as rational and as equitable, as to charge the surgeon with cruelty for amputating a gangrened limb."—*Porteus*, vol. ii., ser. i.

boil, boy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -die, &c. = bēl, dēl.

* (2) To make corrupt or vicious.

"This dyscrasia and gangrened disposition does always suppose a long or a base sin for their parent."—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i., ser. 20.

B. Intrans.: To become mortified.

"His wound gangrened before night."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, i. 64.

***gān-grē-nēsç-ent**, *a.* [Eng. *gangren(e)*; suff. -*ent*=*Lat. escens.*] Becoming gangrened or gangrenous; tending to mortification.

gān-grē-nōus, *adj.* [Eng. *gangren(e)*; -*ous*.] Affected with gangrene or mortification; mortified; gangrened; indicating gangrene or mortification.

"The blood, turning acrimonious, corrodes the vessels, producing hemorrhages, pustules red, lead-colored, black, and gangrenous."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*.

gāng-tide, *s.* [Eng. *gang*, and *tide* (q. v.).] The same as **GANGWEEK** (q. v.).

gāngue, *s.* [GANG, *s.*]

1. **Smelting:** The superfluous earthy matter of a smelting-furnace.

2. **Mining:** The mineral matters in which metallic ores are embedded.

gāng-wāy, *s.* [Eng. *gang*, and *way*.]

1. **Ordinary Language:**

1. A passage or means of temporary access to a place or building, consisting of an inclined plane of planks; specif., the opening in the bulwarks of a vessel by which persons come on board or disembark; also the temporary bridge affording means of passing from the ship to the shore, or vice versa.

"I had hardly got into the boat, before I was told they had stolen one of the ancient stanchions from the opposite gangway, and were making off with it."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. ix.

2. In the British House of Commons a narrow passage running across the House, and dividing the seats on each side into two parts. Above the gangway, that is, near the Speaker's end of the House, sit the Ministry and Opposition with their respective adherents, the former on the Speaker's right, the latter on his left. Below the gangway sit the neutral or independent members, whence the phrase, *To sit below the gangway*, as applied to a member, expresses that he is independent and not bound to either party.

II. **Mining:** A main level, applied chiefly to coal mines.

¶ **To bring to the gangway:**

Naut.: To punish a sailor by seizing him up and flogging him. The expression derives its force from the fact that before the abolition of corporal punishment in the service, sailors about to be flogged were tied to a grating in the gangway, where the sentence was carried out.

gāng-week, *s.* [Eng. *gang*, and *week*.] Rogation-week, when the bounds of parishes are perambulated or beaten. [GANGDAYS.]

gān-il, *s.* [Fr.] A kind of brittle limestone.

gān-is-tēr, **gān-nis-tēr**, *s.* [A local word; etym. doubtful.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** A kind of grit or hard sandstone found under certain coal-beds in the lower coal measures. Properly, it is a siliceous variety of fire-clay.

2. **Metal.:** A refractory material used for lining the Bessemer converters. It consists of crushed or ground siliceous stone, mixed with fire-clay. Its object is to save the iron converter from destruction by the heat of the charge. Ground quartz, sand, and fire-clay.

"The lining consists of ganister ground fine, moistened, and rammed down upon the iron frame."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xi., p. 226.

gān-jah, **gūn-jah**, *s.* [Maharatta and Hind. *ganja*. See def.]

Bot.: The term used in India for the leaves or young leaf-buds of the hemp-plant (*Cannabis sativa*), which are frequently rubbed between the hands, added to tobacco, and smoked, to increase the power of the more harmless narcotic. In many cases the *ganga* is smoked by itself for the purpose of intoxication. [BHANG.] (*Herklots & Jaffur Sheerref.*)

gān-nēt, ***gan-et**, ***gante**, *s.* [A. S. *ganot*; cogn. with Dut. *gant*=a gander; O. H. Ger. *genazo*; Mid. H. Ger. *ganze*.]

Ormith.: The genus *Sula*, and specially the species *S. alba*, often called *S. bassana*, the Soland (i. e., Solent) goose. [BOOBY, SOLAND-GOOSE, *SULA*.]

gān-ō-cēph-a-lā, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ganos*=brightness, and *kephalē*=the head.]

Paleont.: In Professor Owen's classification, a group of Labyrinthodonts, characterized by having their heads covered with shining plates. The chief genus is *Archegosaurus*, which is, perhaps, a larval form.

gān-ō-cēph-a-loūs, *a.* [GANOCEPHALA.] Having the head covered with shining polished plates; pertaining or belonging to the ganocephala.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāll**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, camel, **hēr**, there; **pine**, **plt**, **sire**, **sir**, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, or, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, unite, **cūr**, **rāle**, **fāll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

gān-ō-dūs, *s.* [Gr. *ganos*=brightness, and *odous*=tooth.]

Paleont.: A numerous genus of fossil Chimeroid fishes found chiefly in the Great Oolite of Stonesfield.

gān-ōid, *a. & s.* [Gr. *ganos*=brightness, and *eidos*=form, appearance.]

Paleontology:

A. As adj.: Having a brilliant surface; pertaining to the scales of the extinct fishes mentioned under **B**, or to those fishes themselves. [GANOID-SCALES.]

B. As subst.: The fishes of the order Ganoidei (q. v.).

ganoïd-scales, *s. pl.*

Paleont.: Scales generally of an angular form, and composed of horny or bony plates, covered with a thick layer of shining enamel.

gān-ōid-al, *adj.*

[Eng. &c., ganoïd; -al.]

Paleont.: The same as GANOID *adj.* (q. v.).

gān-ōi-dē-an, *a.* [Eng. &c., ganoïd; -an.]

A. As adj.: The same as GANOID, *a.* (q. v.).

B. As substantive:

1. *Sing.:* The same as GANOID, *s.* (q. v.).

2. *Pl.:* The order Ganoidei (q. v.).

gān-ōi-dē-i, **gān-ōi-dē-a**, *s. pl.*

[Masc. or neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *ganoideus*.] [GANOID.]

Ichthy.: The name given by Agassiz to one of the four orders into which, chiefly for paleontological purposes, he divided the class of Fishes. It has since been adopted by Profs. Müller, Owen, Huxley, &c., but with certain modifications. The essential character of the fishes belonging to the order is that they have Ganoïd-scales (q. v.). These constitute the exoskeleton. The endoskeleton is cartilaginous instead of osseous. There are generally two pairs of fins; the first ray is usually a strong spine. The tail is generally heterocercal. The few living species are mostly freshwater, but marine forms must once have abounded. The ganoïds commenced at least as early as the deposition of the Upper Silurian Rocks, and have continued, though their relative importance is much diminished, till now. The order has been divided into:

Section 1.—Lepidoganoïde. Sub-orders: (1) Amiade; (2) Lepidosteidae; (3) Platyosomide; (4) Crossopterygide; (5) Acanthodide.

Section 2.—Placoganoïde. Sub-orders: (1) Ostracoste; (2) Chondrosteide.

gān-ō-ma-lite, *s.* [Gr. *ganōma*=brightness, brilliance; suff. -*lite*.]

Min.: A silicate of lead and manganese, represented by the formula (PbMn)SiO₃. It occurs massive, without cleavage, associated with native lead and other minerals at Langban, Wermland, Sweden. It was described by Nordenskiöld. (*T. Davies, F. G. S.*)

gan-ōm-a-tite, *s.* [Gr. *ganōma* (genit. *ganōmatos*)=brightness, brilliance, and suffix -*ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: An impure iron sinter with some oxide of cobalt, &c. Found at Joachimsthal and Andreasberg. (*Dana*). The *Brit. Mus. Cat.* makes it a variety of Diadochite (q. v.).

***gansch**, ***gaunch**, *v.* [Perhaps the same as GNASH (q. v.), or from *gane*=to yawn.] To make a snatch with open jaws; to snarl, to bite.

***gansch**, ***gaunch**, *s.* [GANSCH, *v.*]

1. A snatch at anything.

2. A stab, a prick.

"I have heard my father say, who was a forester at the Cabrach, that a wild boar's *gaunch* is more easily healed than a hurt from a deer's horn."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. ix.

3. The act of gaping wide.

4. The person who gapes in this manner.

***gant**, ***gaunt**, *v.* [GANE.] To yawn by opening the mouth. (*Douglas: Virgil*, 87, 55.)

***gant**, ***gaunt**, *s.* [GANT, *v.*] A yawn.

"Thare clamour was ful skant,
The soundis brak with gaspyng or ane gant."
Douglas: Virgil, 181, 18.

***gānt-lēt** (1), *s.* [GAUNTLET.]

gānt-lēt (2), **gānt-lēt**, ***gante-lope**, ***gant-lope**, *s.* [*Gantlope* is the most correct form, being nasalized from *Sv. gatlopp*=a running down a lane, because the offender has to run between two files or rows of soldiers, &c., who strike him as he passes; *gata*=a gate, a lane, and *lopp*=a course, a running; *lopa*=to run, cogn. with Eng. *leap* (q. v.). The spelling *gauntlet* arose from a confusion with *gantlet* (1), a form of *gauntlet* (q. v.). (*Skeat*.)]

Mil.: A kind of military punishment, in which the prisoner, stripped to his waist, had to run between two files of soldiers armed with sticks or other instruments, with which they struck him as he passed.

¶ **To run the gauntlet:**

1. *Lit.:* To suffer the punishment described above. "Some said he ought to be tied neck and heels; others, that he deserved to run the gauntlope."—*Fielding: Tom Jones*, bk. vii., ch. xi.

2. *Fig.:* To run or pass through a course of severe treatment, criticism, or opposition.

"To print is to run the gauntlet, and to expose one's self to the tongue-strappado."—*Glanvill: On Dogmatizing*. (Pref.)

***gant-lope**, ***gante-lope**, *s.* [GANTLET (2).]

gān-trȳ, *s.* [GAUNTREE.]

***gan-ye**, ***gain-ye**, ***gen-yie**, ***gayn-yhe**, *s.*

[Prob. the same as *gin* (2) (q. v.).]

1. An arrow; a dart; a javelin.

"Sche that was in that craft rycht expert,
Glidis away vnder the fomy seils,
Als swift as ganye or federit arrow feis."
Douglas: Virgil, 323, 46.

2. An iron gun, as opposed to the use of bow and arrow.

"We may nocht fle fra yon barge wait I weill,
Weyll stuff that ar with gwn ganye of steill."
Wallace, x. 816.

Gān-ȳ-mēde, *s.* [Lat. *Ganymedes*.]

1. *Class. Mythol.:* The son of Tros and Callirhoë; Jupiter carried him off and made him his cup-bearer.

2. *Astron.:* One of the satellites of Jupiter. Discovered by Galileo at Padua, January 7, 1610.

***gān-zō**, *s.* [M. H. Ger. *ganze*=O. H. Ger. *gan-azo*; Sp. *gansa*=a gander.] A kind of wild goose, by a flock of which in the fictitious narrative of Cyran de Bergerac (1649) the chariot of Gonzales is represented as being drawn to the moon.

"They are but idle dreams and fancies,
And savor strongly of the ganzaes."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. iii.

***gāol**, *v. t. & i.* [JAIL, *v.*]

***gāol**, *s.* [JAIL, *s.*]

gāp, ***gappe**, *s.* [From GAPE, *v.* (q. v.); Icel. & Sw. *gap*=a gap; Dan. *gab*=mouth, gap.]

I. *Literally:*

1. An opening, a breach, as in a hedge, a wall, a fence, &c.

2. A narrow passage or path.

"The foremost Tartar's in the gap,
Conspicuous by his yellow cap."
Byron: Giaour.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A breach.

"The loss of that city concerned the Christian commonweal; manifold miseries afterward ensued by the opening of that gap to all that side of Christendom."—*Knolles: Historie of the Turkes*.

2. An opening; a passage; a means of entrance or exit; an avenue.

"The gap which for just considerations wee open unto some, letteth in others through corrupt practices."—*Bp. Hooker: Ecclesiastical Polity*, bk. v., § 81.

3. A hiatus, a blank, a void, a vacuity.

"Then follows an immense gap, in which, undoubtedly, some changes were made by time."—*Burke: Abridgment of English History*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

*4. A defect, a flaw.

"If you violently proceed against him, mistaking his purpose, it would make a great gap in your honor."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

¶ **To stop a gap:** To repair a defect or weak point; to supply a temporary want.

(2) **To stand in the gap:** To expose one's self to danger in order to protect some person or thing.

"I sought for a man that . . . should stand in the gap before me for the land, that I should not destroy it."
Ezekiel xxii. 30.

¶ For the difference between *gap* and *breach*, see **BREACH**.

***gap-way**, *s.* A way through.

***gap-wide**, *s.* Wide open.

gap-window, *s.*

Arch.: A long and narrow window.

***gāp**, *v. t.* [GAP, *s.*]

1. To indent or notch, as the edge of a sword.
2. To breach, to open a passage through.

"Ready! take aim at their leaders, their masses are gaped with our grape."

Tennyson: *Defense of Lucknow*, iii.

gāpe, ***gap-en**, ***gap-yn**, *v. i.* [A. S. *geāpan*, from *geāp*=wide, cogn. with Dut. *gāpen*; Icel. *gapa*; Sw. *gapa*; Ger. *gaffen*; Dut. *gābe*=to gape, yawn.]

1. To open the mouth wide; to yawn.
2. To open the mouth for food, as a young bird.
"The lazy sluggard yawning lies
Before thy threshold, gaping for thy dole."
Carew: *Cetum Britannicum*.
3. To stare with open mouth in wonder, surprise, astonishment, or perplexity.
"When I came to that court I gaped aboute."
P. Plowman's *Crede*, 309.

- *4. To desire eagerly; to long. (Followed by *at* or *after*).
"No longer don hym efter hire to gape."
Chaucer: *Troilus*, 508.

- *5. To manifest eager expectation.
"He gapes to catch the droppings of my lord."
Pitt: *Epistle to Mr. Spence*.
- *6. To manifest a desire to devour, destroy, or overcome.
"They have gaped upon me with their mouth."—Job xvi. x.

- *7. To cry with open mouth.
"Ye rude slaves, leave your gaping."—Shakespeare: *Henry VIII.*, v. 4.

8. To open wide; to part asunder, so as to display a fissure, chasm, or breach.
"May that ground gape and swallow me alive."
Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., i. 1.

- *9. To open; to leave a hiatus.
"There is not, to the best of my remembrance, one vowel gaping on another for want of a cœura in this poem."—Dryden.

Crabb thus discriminates between *gape*, *stare*, and *gaze*: "*Gape* and *stare* are taken in the bad sense; the former indicating the astonishment of gross ignorance; the latter not only ignorance but impertinence; *gaze* is taken always in a good sense, as indicating laudable feeling of astonishment, pleasure or curiosity." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

gāpe, *s.* [GAPE, *v.*]

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The act or state of gaping; a yawn.
2. *Fig.*: The act or state of longing after; earnest desire or expectation.
"The mind is not here kept in a perpetual gape after knowledge."—Addison.

II. Zoology:

1. The width of the mouth, as of birds, fishes, &c., when opened.
2. (*Pl.*): A disease in young poultry, characterized by much gaping. It is caused by the presence of a hematoid worm (*Fasciola trachealis*) in the windpipe.

gape-seed, *s.* Gaping; astonishment; surprise or perplexity; the effect produced on an ignorant person by some strange or wonderful sight or exhibition.

gāp-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *gap(e)*; -*er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: One who gapes or opens the mouth wide in yawning, astonishment, surprise, or perplexity.
"Nothing in them but the scenicall strutting, and furious vociferation, to warrant them to the ignorant gapers."—Ben Jonson: *Discoveries*.
2. *Fig.*: One who longs, craves, or looks earnestly for anything.

II. Technically:

1. *Ornith. (pl.)*: Eurylaimine, a sub-family of Muscicapidae (Flycatchers). They are called also Broad bills. [EURYLAIMINE.]
2. *Zool.*: The molluscous genus *Mya*, type of the family Myacidae. While the shells of many bivalves close completely, the *Mya* gapes posteriorly, whence its English name. [MYA.]

gāp-līg, ***gap-yn**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [GAPE, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Literally:

1. The act of opening the mouth wide; yawning.
- *2. A gape; a chasm.

*II. *Fig.*: An eager longing after, a desire.

gaping-stock, *s.* An object of open-mouthed wonder.

"I was to be a gaping-stock and a scorn to the young volunteers."—Godwin: *Mandeville*, ii. 40.

gāp-līg-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *gaping*; -*ly*.] In a gaping manner.

***gāp-toothed**, *a.* [English *gape*, and *toothed*.] Having gaps or interstices between the teeth.

gār, *s.* [A. S. *gār*=a spear, a weapon; Icel. *geirr*; O. H. Ger. *ger*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A spear, a dart.

2. *Zool.*: The Garfish (q. v.).

†**Gār** is used as an element in some proper names derived from the Anglo-Saxon, as in *Edgar*=happy weapon, *Ethelgar*=noble weapon.

gar, *v. t.* [Icel. *gōra*; Dan. *grøre*; Sw. *gōra*; Ger. *gären*.] To make, to compel, to constrain.

†**Gār-am-ān-tic**, *a.* [Lat. *Garamanticus*. (See definition.)]

Geog. & Hist.: Pertaining to the Garamantees, a people in the North of Africa; Libyan Carthaginian.

***Garamantic carbuncle**, *s.*

Min.: The Carthaginian Carbuncle, now called the Garnet (q. v.).

gār-an-clin, **gar'-an-cline**, *s.* [Fr. *garance*=madder; -*ine* (Chem.).]

Chem.: A coloring matter produced by the action of sulphuric acid upon madder. It has a higher tinctorial power than madder itself. (Fownes.)

gār-ān-gān, *s.* [Javanese.]

Zool.: A species of ichneumon, *Herpestes javanicus*, found in Java.

gār-a-vān-qōg, **gāl-a-vān-qōg**, *s.* [Sp. *garbanza*=a chick pea.]

Bot.: Properly *Cicer arctinum* [GRAM], but used also of some species of *Dolichos* (q. v.).

garb (1), ***garbe** (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *garbe*; from O. H. Ger. *garbū*=preparation, dress, gear; O. H. Ger. *garawen*; M. H. Ger. *geruēn*=to get ready; O. H. Ger. *garo*; M. H. Ger. *gar*=ready; Sp. *Port.*, & Ital. *garbo*=grace, garb; cf. A. S. *gearwa*=preparation, clothing; Eng. *garb*, *gar*.]

*1. Manner, conduct.

"First for your garb, it must be grave and serious,
Very reserved and locked; not tell a secret
In any terms, not to your father."
Ben Jonson: *The Fox*, iv. 1.

*2. Fashion, mode, or manner of doing anything.
"He could not speak English in the native garb."
Shakespeare: *Henry V.*, v. 1.

3. Fashion of dress, clothing, clothes, vesture, apparel; especially applied to an official or other distinctive dress.

4. Outward appearance or show.

"Hypocrisy, the gift of lengthened years,
Matured by age, the garb of prudence wears."
Byron: *Childish Recollections*.

garb (2), ***garbe** (2), *s.* [Fr.=a sheaf, from O. H. Ger. *garba*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A sheaf.

2. *Her.*: A sheaf, usually of wheat; if of other grain the kind must be expressed. It is used as an emblem of summer.

***garb**, *v. t.* [GARB, *s.*] To clothe.

gar-bage (bage as big), ***gar-bash**, ***gar-bish**, *s.* [Ety. doubtful. Skeat considers it probably = *garble*-age, from *garble* (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.*: The bowels of an animal; the offal; the animal or vegetable matter of a kitchen; refuse generally.

2. *Fig.*: Anything worthless or offensive, as immoral or obscene writings.

garbed, *a.* [English *garb* (1), *s.*; -*ed*.] Dressed, habited.

***gar'-bel** (1), *s.* [GARBLE, *s.*]

gar'-bel (2), *s.* [Ety. doubtful.]

Shipbuild.: The same as GARBOARD (q. v.).

***gar-ble**, ***gar'-bel**, ***gar'-bell**, *v. t.* [Old Fr. *garbeler*, *grabeller*=to garbell spices, also to examine precisely, sift nearly (Cotgrave): Sp. *garbilar* = to sift; Ital. *garbellare* = to garbell wares (Florio), from Sp. *garbillo* = a sieve or sifter, from Pers. *gharbil* = a sieve; Arab. *ghirbil*. (Skeat.)]

*1. To sift or cleanse corn from dust or other foreign bodies; to bolt; to separate the fine or valuable parts from the coarse and worthless.

"To garble, to cleanse from dross and dirt, as grocers do their spices, to pick or cull out."—Phillips: *The New World of Words*.

*2. To pick and choose, to select quite fairly.

"The protectors and proctors whereof claimed a privilege to themselves, to garble the live pigs in the markets of the city."—Fuller: *Worthies*.

3. To select or pick out such parts as may suit a particular purpose; to sophisticate; to mutilate so as to convey a false impression.

"But you, who fathers and traditions take,
And garble some, and some you quite forsake."
Dryden: *Hind and Panther*, ii. 226.

***gar'-ble**, *s.* [GARBLE, *v.*]

1. Anything which has been sifted, or from which the coarse parts have been removed.
2. Garbage; the coarse or refuse parts picked out from goods, drugs, &c.; refuse.
3. A low, mean fellow.

"Did not the lady smile upon the garble?"

Wolcott: *P. Pindar*.

gar'-blēr, *s.* [Eng. *garbl(e)*; -*er*.]

*1. One who garbles, sifts or cleanses from coarse or worthless matters; specif. a public official in London, England, who looked after the purity of drugs, spices, &c.

2. One who garbles, mutilates, or sophisticates anything by picking out such parts as suit his particular purpose.

"A farther secret in this clause may best be discovered by the projectors, or at least the garblers of it."—Swift: *Examiner*, No. 19.

gar'-board, *s.* [Ety. of first element doubtful; Eng. *board*.]

Shipbuild.: The first plank fastened to the keel of a ship.

garboard-strake, **garboard-streak**, *s.*

Shipwright.: The range of planks nearest to the keel. In the merchant service, the rabbet to receive the garboard-strake is made along the upper edge of the keel. In the navy, a groove is made half-way down the keel to receive the garboard-strake.

***gar'-bōil**, ***gar-boile**, ***gar-boyle**, *s.* [O. Fr. *garboul*; Ital. *garbaglio*=a disorder, a tumult; Sp. *garbullo*=a crowd, a multitude.] A tumult, an uproar, a commotion.

"Look here, and at thy sovereign leisure read
What garbolls she awaked."
Shakespeare: *Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 3.

***gar'-bōil**, *v. t.* [GARBOIL, *s.*] To throw into confusion; to upset; to disturb.

"Here would be a precedent to tip down so many lords at a time, and to garboil the house."—Burnet: *Own Time* (an. 1677).

gar-çin-i-ā, *s.* [Named after Laurent Garcin, an oriental traveler.]

Bot.: A genus of Guttifers, the typical one of the tribe Garcinieae. It consists of opposite leaved trees, with a yellow resinous juice, and generally unisexual flowers with four sepals, four petals, many stamens in from one to four bundles, and a two to ten-celled ovary with a single seed in each cell. The fruit of *Garcinia mangostana* is the highly-prized Mangosteen (q. v.). The fruits of *G. pedunculata*, *G. cornea*, and *G. kydiana* are also eaten, but are not greatly valued. *Garcinia cambogia* and other species of the genus furnish Gamboge (q. v.).

gar-çin-i-ē-s, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *garcini(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ē-s*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Clusiaceae (Guttifers), type *Garcinia* (q. v.).

***gar'-çl-ōn**, *s.* [Fr. *garçon*.] A boy; a servant.

"Waited on by William de Merton, their garcion."—Fuller: *Camb. Univ.*, i. 48.

***gar'-cōw**, *s.* [Ety. of first element doubtful, perhaps Lat. *garrio*=to chatter (cf. *garre* (1), *v.*); Eng. *crow*.] A jackdaw.

"Strutted like a garcrou."—Chauce Droilery, p. 67. (1656.)

***gard** (1), *s.* [A. S. *geard*=a yard.] A yard, a garden. (Beaumont.)

***gard** (2), *s.* [GUARD.]

***gard**, *v. t.* [Prob. the same as *guard* (q. v.).] To trim, to bind, to edge.

"Those of the forwarder vnder the Duke of Norfolkke, were apparellled in blue coats garded with redde."—Stow: *Henry VIII.* (an. 1544).

gard-ant, **guard-ant**, *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: Applied to any animal (except the hart, buck, stag, or hind), represented full-faced or looking at the observer, whether the animal be rampant, passant, or otherwise. A beast of chase represented full-face is said to be at *gaze*.

***gar-de-brāge**, ***gar-de-bras** (*s* silent), ***gard-brace**, *s.* [Fr. *gardebras*, from *garder*=to guard, and *bras*=the arm.]

Old Arm.: A piece of armor fastened to the elbow-plates, and covering the elbow and upper part of the arm.

"Salad, speare, gardbrace ne page."

Chaucer: *Dreme*, 1,554.

gar-den (as garden), ***gar-din**, ***gar-dyn**, ***gar-dyne**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *gardin* (Fr. *jardin*), from O. H. Ger. *gartin*, genit. and dat. of *garto*=a yard, a garden; Ger. *garten*; A. S. *geard*=a yard; Goth. *gards*; Welsh *gardd*; Mid. Eng. *garth*.] [YARD.]



Gardant.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōit**, **jōw**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**, **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**
-**clan**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhūn**. -**tious**, -**cious**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**die**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

A. As substantive:

1. An inclosed piece of ground, appropriated to the cultivation of herbs, fruits, flowers, or vegetables. A kitchen garden is one appropriated to the cultivation of herbs and roots for food or domestic purposes; a flower-garden is one appropriated, as its name expresses, to the cultivation of flowers and ornamental shrubs.

"A gardener who cultivates his own garden with his own hands, unites in his own person the three different characters of landlord, farmer, and laborer."—Smith: *Wealth of Nations*, bk. I., ch. vi.

2. A place particularly fruitful, well-cultivated, or delightful; a very pleasant spot.

"The pleasant garden of great Italy."
Shakespeare: *Taming of the Shrew*, i. 1.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to, produced or used in a garden; as *garden tools*.

The first garden, Eden, planted by God (*Gen. ii.*) The Scriptures abound with allusions to gardens, particularly the Song of Solomon and the prophets; and Christ's agony took place in a garden. Xenophon describes the gardens at Sardis; and Epicurus and Plato taught in gardens. Theophrastus' History of Plants was written about 322 B. C. Horace, Virgil, and Ovid derive many images from the garden (50 B. C. to A. D. 50); and Pliny's Tusculan villa is circumstantially described (about A. D. 100).

garden-balsam, s.

Botany:

1. Properly: The garden variety of the Balsam, *Impatiens Balsamina*, called also *Balsamina hortensis*. (*Treas. of Bot.*) [**BALSAM.**]

garden-bean, s.

Bot.: *Vicia faba*.

garden-beetles, s. pl.

Entom.: The Carabidae (q. v.).

garden-close, s. An inclosed garden.

"When the repast was ended, they arose
And passed again into the garden close."
Longfellow: *Student's Tale*.

garden-cress, s.

Bot.: *Lepidium sativum*.

garden-engine, s. A wheelbarrow tank and pump for watering gardens; a garden-pump.**garden-flea, s.**

Entom.: *Haltica*, a genus of leaping beetles.

garden-flower, s. A cultivated flower.**garden-glass, s.**

1. A bell-glass for covering plants.
2. A globe of dark-colored glass, generally about eighteen inches in diameter, placed on a pedestal, in which the surrounding objects are reflected.

garden-house, s.

1. A summer-house.
2. A brothel.
3. A privy. (*Southern States*.)

garden-mites, s. pl.

Zoöl.: The small Arachnidans of the family Trombididae (q. v.).

garden-mold, s. Rich mellow earth or mold fit for a garden.

"They delight most in rich black garden-mold that is deep and light, and mixed rather with sand than clay."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

garden-nail, s. A cast nail with a pyramidal head, used for nailing up climbing plants, vines, and wall-fruit trees to brick walls.**garden-plot, s.** A separate portion or bed of a garden laid out with flowers, vegetables, shrubs, &c.**garden-pump, s.** A barrow pump for watering gardens, washing carriages and windows. It has a suction-hose and a discharging-hose and nozzle.**garden-rocambole, s.**

Bot.: *Allium ophioscordon*. (Paxton.)

garden-seat, s. A seat for garden-walks or lawns.**garden-shears, s.** Large shears for clipping hedges and trees, or for pruning.**garden-spider, s.**

Zoöl.: *Epeira diadema*. [EPEIRA.]

garden-stand, s. A stand or frame on which flowers are placed.**garden-stuff, s.** Plants growing in a garden; vegetables, herbs.**garden-syringe, s.** A form of syringe for watering plants, sprinkling them with insect-destroying solutions, or to produce a moist heat in hot-houses.**garden-tillage, s.** The cultivation of plants, vegetables, and flowers in a garden; gardening.

"Peas and beans are what belong to garden-tillage as well as that of the field."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

garden-truck, s. Vegetables, &c.**garden-walk, s.** A walk through a garden.

"As down the garden-walks I move."

Tennyson: *In Memoriam*, cl. 6.

garden-warbler, s. *Sylvia hortensis*. [BECAFICO.]**garden-ware, s.** The produce of gardens; garden-stuff.

"A clay bottom is a much more pernicious soil for trees and garden-seeds than gravel."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

garden (as gard'n), v. i. & t. [GARDEN, s.]

A. Intrans.: To lay out or cultivate a garden; to cultivate flowers, herbs, fruit, vegetables, &c., in a garden.

"When ages grow to civility and elegance, men come to build stately sooner than to garden finely, as if gardening were the greater perfection."—Bacon: *Essays*; *Of Gardens*.

***B. Trans.:** To cultivate as a garden.

***gardenage (as gard'nig), *gar-din-age, s.** [Eng. garden; -age.]

1. The act or science of gardening; horticulture.
"He read to me very much also of his discourse about gardenage."—Pepys: *Diary*, Nov. 5, 1666.

2. Garden-stuff; vegetables.

"The street was appropriated to the sale of fish and gardenage."—Man: *Hist. of Reading*, p. 147.

gardener (as gard-nēr), *gar-din-er, s. [Eng. garden; -er.] One whose occupation is to attend to or cultivate a garden.**gardener's-garters, s. pl.**

Bot.: Two grasses, (1) *Digraphis arundinacea variegata* (*Treas. of Bot.*), and (2) *Arundo donax variegata* (Paxton); the terms *variegata* and *versicolor* indicating that these are the striped varieties of the two species.

***gar-den-ēs'que (que as k), a.** [Eng. garden; -esque.] A term applied to a free unconventional style of laying out a garden; resembling a garden.

"On my own side of the river the scene is more gardenesque."—Mayne Reid: *Quadroon*, ch. xix.

***gar'-dēn-hood, s.** [Eng. garden; -hood.] The idea or appearance of a garden.

"A covered passage which took off from the gardenhood."—Walpole: *Letters*, iii. 278.

gar-dē-nī-s, s. [Named after Alexander Garden, M. D., of Charleston, in South Carolina.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Cinchonaceae family Gardenidae. In India the fruit of *Gardenia campanulata* is reputed to be cathartic.

gar-dēn-īc, a. [Eng., &c., garden(ia), and suff. -ic (Chem.) (q. v.).] Derived from or in any way connected with the genus *Gardenia* (q. v.).

gardenic-acid, s.

Chem.: Obtained by the action of dilute nitric acid on Gardenin (q. v.). Gardenic acid crystallizes from chloroform in deep carmine red needles, which melt with decomposition at 223°. It is insoluble in water, petroleum, and carbon disulphide, nearly insoluble in ether and in benzene, easily soluble in dilute alkalis.

gar-dēn-i-dā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *gardenia*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idē.]

Bot.: A family of Cinchonads, tribe Cinchoneae (q. v.).

gar-den-in, s. [Eng., &c., garden(ia), and suff. -in (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A substance obtained from dekamali gum, a resin of *Gardenia lucida*. It forms yellow crystals, which melt at 164°. It is insoluble in alkalies, almost insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and in hot hydrochloric acid.

gardening (as gard-nīng), pr. par., a. & s. [GARDEN, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or occupation of cultivating a garden; horticulture; work in a garden.

"They take exceeding pains and bee most curious in gardening."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. xx., ch. v.

***gardenless (as gard-n-lēss), a.** [Eng. garden; -less.] Destitute of or without a garden.

***gardenly (as gard-n-ly), a.** [Eng. garden; -ly.] Like or as befits a garden.

"Managed in a gardenly manner."—Marshall: *Rural Economy*.

***gardenship (as gard-n-shīp), s.** [Eng. garden; -ship.] Gardening, horticulture.

***gar-de-rôbe, s.** [Fr.] A wardrobe.

"An aquitaine & discharge to the Earle of Dumbard of he kings jewels & gardero."—Table unprinted Acts Jas. VI., Part. 18.

gar-de-vi-šūre, s. [Fr.]

Her.: A visor, from its protecting the face.

***garde-vy-ance, garde-vi-ant, s.** [Fr. *garde de viandes*.] A cabinet.

gar'-dōn (l), s. [Fr. & Sp. *gardon*.]

Ichthys: A small freshwater fish, *Leuciscus idus*. It is a kind of roach.

***gar-dy-loō', s.** [Fr. *gardez (vous de) l'eau*=take care of the water, a cry used in Scotland by a person about to empty the chamber utensils out of the window into the street.] A shout of warning.

"She had made the *gardyloo* out of the wrang window."—Scott: *Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xvii.

***gäre, *gäir, a.** [GARE, v.]

1. Keen; ready to do execution.

2. Greedy; rapacious; covetous; parsimonious.

"Friends appeared like harpies *gäre*,
That wished me dead."
Ramsay: *Poems*, i. 309.

3. Eager in the acquisition of wealth.

4. Active in the management of household affairs.

gare-fowl, s.

Ornith.: The now extinct Great Auk (*Alca impennis*).

gäre (l), s. [Etym. doubtful.] Coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep.

***gäre (2), s.** [GARE, a.] A state of eagerness or excitement.

"The multitude hastened in a full and cruel *gäre* to try the utmost hazard of battle."—P. Holland: *Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 412.

***gäre (3), s.** [GORE, s.]

***gäre, *gaure, *gaur-en, v. i.** [A variant of *gaze* (q. v.).] To stare.

***gar-fah'-gil, s.** [Etym. doubtful; cf. GAR, s.] An eel-spear.

gar'-fish, *gar-fysche, *gar-fysshe, gar, s. [Eng. gar, and fish.]

Ichthy.: The English name of Belone, a genus of Pikes, and specially of the common species *Belone vulgaris*. [BELONE.]

***gar'-gal-ize, v. t.** [English *gargle*; -ize.] To gargle.

gar'-gä-nēy, s. [First element doubtful, second apparently from A. S. *ganet*=a fen duck.]

Ornith.: One of the names for a duck, the Summer Teal, *Anas querquedula*. It is found in the Himalaya Mountains and various other parts of India.

gar-gän-tu-an, a. [From *Gargantua*, the giant in Rabelais.] Immense, enormous, prodigious.

***gar'-gar-ism, *gar'-gar-isme, s.** [Fr. *gargarisme*, from Lat. *gargarismus*, from Gr. *gargarismos*, from *gargarizo*=to gargle.] A gargle; a preparation used to wash the mouth or throat in cases of inflammation, ulcers, &c.

"Such as are not swallowed, but only kept in the mouth, are *gargarismes* used commonly after a purge."—Burton: *Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 878.

***gar'-gar-ize, *gar'-gal-ize, v. t. & i.** [Fr. *gargariser*, from Lat. *gargarizo*, from Gr. *gargarizo*=to gargle.]

A. Transitive:

1. To gargle; to wash or rinse with any medicated liquor.

2. To use or apply as a gargle.

"And vinegar put to the nostrills, or *gargartized*, doth it also."—Bacon: *Natural History*, § 685.

B. Intrans.: To use a gargle; to wash or rinse the mouth with a gargle.

***gar'-gat, *gar'-gēt, s.** [O. Fr. *gargate*; Ital. *gargatta*; Sp. & Port. *garganta*.]

1. The throat.

"And Dan Russel the fox start up at once,
And by the *garget* hente chauntecleere."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 15,941.

2. A distemper in cattle accompanied by a swelling of the throat and neighboring parts.

"The *garget* appears in the head, maw, or in the hinder parts."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

3. A disease in the udder of cows, arising from inflammation of the lymphatic glands.

4. A distemper in hogs, accompanied with staggering and loss of appetite.

5. A name for *Phytolacca decandra*, a plant employed in medicine as a cathartic and emetic. Also called *Poke* or *Pokeweed*.

gar'-gil, gar'-gōls, s. [Fr. *gargouille*=the weazand of the throat.] A distemper in geese, affecting the head.

gar'-gle, v. t. [Fr. *gargouiller*, from *gargouille*=the weazand of the throat; Lat. *gurgolio*=the gullet; Ger. *gurgel*=the throat; *gurgeln*=to gargle; Lat. *gargarizo*, from Gr. *gargarizo*=to gargle.] [GARGARIZE.]

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camel, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.

1. To wash, as the mouth or throat, with some medicated liquor, which is prevented from passing down the throat by a gentle expiration of the breath.

"They comb, and then they order every hair;
Next gargle well their throats."
Dryden: *Perseus*, sat. i.

2. To use as a gargle.

"Let the patient gargle this as often as need requires."
—Boyle: *Works*, v. 349.

*3. To warble; to sound in the throat.

"Those which only warble long,
And gargle in their throat a song."
Waller: *To Mr. Henry Lawes*.

gar-gle, *s.* [GARGLE, *v.*]

1. A medicated liquid used for washing or rinsing the mouth or throat.

"His throat was washed with one of the gargles set down in the method of cure."—Wiseman: *Surgery*.

2. A distemper in hogs, indicated by staggering and loss of appetite.

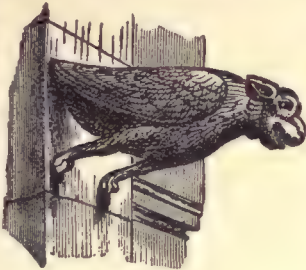
"The same is holden to be good for the heale of the squincie or gargle in swine."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. xiv., ch. v.

gar-gil-ôn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. GARGLE, *s.*]
An exudation of nervous juice from a bruise, or the like, which indurates into a hard, immovable tumor. (Quincy.)

gar-göl, **gar-gil**, **gar-gle**, *s.* [GARGLE, *s.*]
A distemper in hogs; gargot.

"The signs of the gargol in hogs are, hanging down of the head, moist eyes, staggering, and loss of appetite."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

gar-goyle, **gar-göl**, **gür-goyle**, ***gar-gyll**, ***gar-gylle**, *s.* [Fr. *gargouille*=the weazand of the throat; Sp. *gorgola*=a gargyle. [GARGLE, *v.*]
Arch.: A quaintly-formed head of a man or animal, employed as a decorative spout for the rain-water from a roof. The most common form was that of a dragon projecting from the roof-gutter, but the varieties are innumerable. They were used in all styles of architecture, and are many of them of a most hideous appearance.



Gargoyle.

gar-I-bäl-dl, *s.* [Named after Gen. Garibaldi.]

1. A kind of jacket worn by ladies, and so called from its resemblance to the red shirt worn by Garibaldi and his men.

2. A kind of hat so named for the same reason.

gar-ish, ***gär-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *gar(e)*, *v.*; -ish.]

1. Staring, dazzling, gaudy, showy; attracting or exciting attention.

"In thee the wounded conscience courts relief,
Retiring from the garish blaze of day."

Byron: *Eclogues* on Newcastle Abbey.

*2. Extravagantly gay; flighty.

"Fame and glory transports a man out of himself—it makes the mind loose and garish."—South: *Sermons*, ii. 382.

***gär-ish-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *garish*; -ly.]

1. In a staring manner.

"Starting up and garishly staring about, especially on the face of Eliosto."—Hinde: *Eliosto Libidinoso*. (1806.)

2. In a dazzling, gaudy, ostentatious manner.

"Trimmed up garishly."—Westfield: *Sermons*, p. 65. 1646.)

***gär-ish-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *garish*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being garish, dazzling, gaudy, or showy.

"The garishness, neatness, and riches of silken garments."—Florio: *Montaigne*, p. 145.

2. Extravagance of joy or emotion; flightiness of temper.

"A singular corrective of that pride and garishness of temper."—South, vol. ix., ser. 5.

***gar-i-soun**, ***gare-i-soun**, ***gar-y-soun**, ***gar-y-sone**, *s.* [O. Fr. *garison*, *guarison*, *warison*; Fr. *guérison*.]

1. Health, healing.

"[He] that was vre garysoun."

Castil of Loue, 868.

2. A gift, a present, a supply of money or valuables.

"And geue hem gret garysoun hem non arm to do."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 409.

gar-land, ***gar-lond**, ***ger-land**, ***ger-lond**, *s.* [O. Fr. *garlande*; Fr. *guirlande*; Ital. *ghirlanda*; Sp. *guirnalda*; Port. *girnalda*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

* (1) A royal crown; a diadem.

"In the adoption and obtaining of the garland, I, being seduced and provoked by similar counsel, did commit a naughty and abominable act."—Grafton: *Chronicle of King Richard III.*

(2) A wreath; a chaplet of branches, flowers, feathers, or even of precious stones, intended to be worn on the head like a crown.

"Weave fresh garlands every day,
To crown the smiling hours."

Cowper: *To Rev. Mr. Newton*.

2. Figuratively:

(1) That which crowns or ennobles an emblem of glory; a source of glory.

"Call him noble that was now your hate,
Him vile that was your garland."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, i. 1.

(2) A collection of short printed pieces, especially of poems or ballads; an anthology.

"In the reign of James I. they [ballads of a certain description] began to be collected into little miscellanies, under the name of Garlands."—Percy: *Essay on the Ancient Minstrels*.

II. Technically:

1. Arch.: An ornamental band round the top of a tower.

2. Nautical:

(1) A grommet or ring of rope, made selvage fashion, and used to place around a mast or spar when taking aboard or stepping a mast.

(2) A bag-net used by sailors to hold provisions.

(3) A collar of ropes wound round the head of a mast to keep the shrouds from chafing.

(4) A large rope-grommet for retaining shot in its proper place on deck; also a band of iron or stone used for a similar purpose on shore.

garland-flower, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The genus *Hedychium* (Loudon), (2) *Daphne cneorum*, (2) *Pleurandra cneorum*, (4) *Erica persoluta*. (Paxton.)

***garland-rose**, *s.* Rosemary.

gar-land, *v. t.* [GARLAND, *s.*] To deck with a garland.

"A troop of little children garlanded."

Keats: *Endymion*, i. 110.

***gar-land-löss**, *a.* [Eng. *garland*; -less.] Without a garland.

***gar-land-rÿ**, *s.* [Eng. *garland*; -ry.] Filleting.

"The lavished garlandry of woven brown hair amazed me."—C. Brontë: *Villette*, ch. xiv.

***garled**, *a.* [Etymology doubtful.] Variegated, streaked, spotted.

"Red and fallow deere, whose colors are oft garled white and blacke."—Harrison: *Description of England*, p. 226.

gar-lic, ***gar-lek**, ***gar-lekke**, ***gar-lick**, ***gar-lik**, *s.* [A. S. *gārlic*, from *gār*=a spear, and *leac*=a look.]

1. Bot.: *Allium sativum*, a perennial plant with a compound bulb composed of ten or twelve smaller ones, called cloves, flat, narrow, erect, and pointed leaves, flowers akin to those of the onion, whitish or pinkish. It is used in Sicily, and some parts of Provence. It is cultivated in Portugal and other parts of the continent. The peasantry eat their bread with slices of it, though it has a disagreeable odor and a pungent taste.

2. Pharm.: Like other species of *Allium*, it is stimulant, diuretic, and expectorant, but being mild in its operation, is used for diet rather than medicine.

¶ (1) *Field garlic*:

Bot.: *Allium oleraceum*, a European plant.

(2) *Hedge-garlic*:

Bot.: *Sisymbrium alliaria*.

(3) *Honey-garlic*:

Bot.: The genus *Nectaroscordum*.

garlic-eater, *subst.* One who eats garlic; hence used by Shakespeare in the sense of a low fellow, from the fact of garlic having been largely eaten by the lower classes in Rome. (Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iv. 6.)

garlic-mustard, *s.*

Bot.: *Sisymbrium alliaria*, formerly called *Erysimum alliaria*, a European plant. It is termed also Sauce-alone and Jack-by-the-hedge.

garlic-pear, **garlick-pear**, *s.*

Bot.: *Crataeva gynandra*, a capparid. It is a tree thirty or forty feet high, bearing a fruit which has a smell of garlic. The bark of the root blisters like cantharides. It grows in Jamaica.

garlic-scented, *a.* Scented with garlic. [GARLIC-SHRUB.]

garlic-shrub, *s.*

Botany:

(1) *Bignonia alliacea*, the Garlic-scented Trumpet flower.

(2) *Petiveria alliacea*, the Garlic-scented Petiveria.

gar-lick-wört, *s.* [Eng. *garlic*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: *Sisymbrium alliaria*; hedge-garlic.

gar-lick-ÿ, *a.* [Eng. *garlic*; -ÿ.] Like garlic; having the taste or smell of garlic.

gar-mënt, ***gar-ne-ment**, ***gar-mente**, ***gar-ni-ment**, *s.* [Fr. *garnement*, from *garnir*=to garnish, adorn, fortify; O. Sp. *guarnimiento*; Ital. *guarnimento*; Low Lat. *guarnimentum*, *garnimentum*.] An article of dress or clothing, as a coat, a dress, a gown, &c.; anything which serves to cover as a dress; a vestment; apparel; habit.

***gar-mënt-éd**, *a.* [Eng. *garment*; -éd.] Covered or provided with as with a garment; dressed.

"A lovely lady garmented in light
From her own beauty."

Shelley: *Adonais*, v.

***gar-mënt-üre**, *s.* [Eng. *garment*; -üre.] Garments, clothes.

***garn**, *s.* [YARN.]

garn-windle, *s.* A reel for winding yarn.

***gar-ne-ment**, *s.* [Fr.] A Garment (q. v.).

"And many a perled garment
Embroidered was again the dale."

Gower, i.

gar-nër, ***gar-nyr**, ***ger-ner**, ***ger-nere**, ***ger-niere**, ***grey-ner**, *s.* [O. Fr. *germier*, from Lat. *granaria*=a granary, from *granum*=grain; Fr. *grenier*; Sp. *granero*; Ital. *granaio*; Port. *granel*.] A granary; a place where corn is stored for preservation. [GRANARY.]

"The Volaces have much corn; take these rats thither
To gnaw their garners."—Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, i. 1.

gar-nër, *v. t. & i.* [GARNER, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To store into a garner; to gather into a garner.

"On a very considerable area of land round Canterbury the corn had all been garnered."—London Standard.

2. Fig.: To store up, to treasure, to lay up.

"There, where I have garnered up my heart,
Where either I must live, or bear no life."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, iv. 2.

*B. Intrans.: To be stored up.

"The wrath that garners in my heart."

Tennyson: *In Memoriam*, lxxxii.

gar-nëred, *a.* [Eng. *garner*; -ed.] Stored in or gathered into a garner.

"On him alone the curse of Cain
Fell, like a flail on the garnered grain."

Longfellow: *Slave in the Dismal Swamp*.

gar-nët(1), ***gar-nette**, ***gra-nat**, *s.* [A corruption of *granat*, from O. Fr. *granat*; Fr. *grenat*, from Low Lat. *granatus*=a garnet, from its resemblance in color, and partly in the form of the crystal, to the grains or seeds of the pomegranate; *granatus*=having seeds; *granum*=a grain; Sp. *granate*; Ital. *granato*.]

*1. Ord. Lang.: The pomegranate. Called also Apple-garnet. (Wedderburn.)

2. Min.: An isometric transparent or translucent brittle mineral, with dodecahedral cleavage, sometimes with twin crystals, having an octahedral composition-face. It occurs also massive and lamellar. Hardness, 6.5-7.5; specific gravity, 3.15-4.30; composition: Silica, 35.75-52.11; alumina, 15.22-27.25; protoxide of iron, 24.82-39.68, &c. There are three leading varieties: (1) Alumina garnet, in which the sesquioxide is mainly alumina; (2) Iron garnet, in which it is chiefly sesquioxide of iron; and (3) Chrome-garnet, in which it is principally sesquioxide of chrome. Under these are ranked Grossularite, Pyrope, Almandite, Spessartite, Andradite, Bredbergite, and Ouvarovite (q. v.). These, with typical garnet, constitute Dana's garnet group of minerals.

"Without the aid of yonder golden globe
Lost were the garnet's luster, lost the lily."

Smart: *Goodness of the Supreme Being*.

¶ (1) *Bohemian Garnet*:

Min.: The same as PYROPE (q. v.).

(2) *Oriental Garnet*:

Min.: The same as ALMANDITE (q. v.). It is called also Precious Garnet.

(3) *Tetrahedral Garnet*:

Min.: The same as HELVITE (q. v.).

(4) *White Garnet*:

Min.: The same as LEUCITE (q. v.).

garnet-blende, *s.*

Min.: Zinc blende; sulphate of zinc. [ZINC.]

böl, böy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph=f.
-clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

gar-nēt (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Carp.*: A hinge of the shape of the letter **T** laid horizontally—thus **T**, the cross-bar being attached to the hanging-stile or post.

2. *Naut.*: A sort of purchase. Fired to the mainstay as a hoisting-in tackle, but useful in other positions indicated by names, such as clew-garnet, &c. [CLEW-GARNET.]

garnet-hinge, *s.* [GARNET (2), *s.* (1).]

gar-net-er, **gar-net-our**, *s.* [GARNER.] The keeper of the garner or granary.

gar-nish, **gar-nysch-yn**, *v. t.* [Fr. *garnissant*, *pr. par.* of *garnir*=to warn, to defend, to garnish; Low Lat. *garniso*; A. S. *wearnian*, *wearnian*=to beware of; O. S. *wearnian*=to refuse; O. Fris. *wearnia*=to give a pledge.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To decorate with ornamental appendages; to adorn; to set off.

"Next in order came x. chariots *garnished* and wrought with silver and gold."—Brende: *Quintus Curtius*, fo. 24.

*2. To fit with fetters. (*Slang.*)

*3. To supply, to furnish, to equip.

*4. To fill.

"All the streets were *garnished* with the citizens standing in their liveries."—Bacon: *Henry VII.*

*5. To set off.

"And therefore this auctioner's answers *garnished* with these three gaye wordes of astate, nature, and condition, is deused but for a shifte."—Bp. Gardner: *Explication*, fo. 130.

II. Technically:

1. *Cook.*: To embellish, as a dish, with something laid round it.

"No man lards salt pork with orange-peel, Or *garnishes* his lamb with spitcock'd eel."

King: *Art of Cookery*, 18.

*2. *Law*: To warn; to give notice to.

*3. To *garnish a table*: To set the dinner-service on.

garnish-bolt, *s.*

Build.: A bolt having a chamfered or faceted head.

***garnish-money**, *s.* A commission for trouble taken.

gar-nish, *s.* [GARNISH, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An ornament; a decoration; an embellishment.

"Naked she flies to merit in distress, And leaves to courts the *garnish* of her dress."

P. Whitehead: *Honor*.

*2. A service or set of table utensils, generally consisting of twelve pieces.

3. Fetters.

4. A fee; especially, money paid by a prisoner on his going to prison as a fee to his fellow-prisoners. This was forbidden by 4 Geo. IV., c. 43, § 12.

"It was the custom of the place for every prisoner, upon his first arrival, to give something to the former prisoners to make them drink. This, he said, was what they called *garnish*."—Fielding: *Amelia*, ch. iii.

II. Technically:

1. *Cook.*: Things laid round a dish as an embellishment.

gar-nished, *pa. par. & a.* [GARNISH, *v.*]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Ornamented, decked out, embellished.

"From many a *garnished* niche around, Stern saints and tortured martyrs frowned."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, v. 30.

II. Technically:

1. *Cook.*: Embellished or set off with things laid round.

2. *Her.*: Applied to any charge provided with an ornament.

gar-nish-eē, *s.* [Eng. *garnish*; -*ee*.]

Law: A person who has received notice not to pay any money which he owes to a third party, who is indebted to the party giving the notice.

"A judge may, on his application, order all debts, owing by any third person, who is called the *garnishee*, and is allowed to dispute his indebtedness to the judgment debtor, to be attached to answer the judgment debt."—Blackstone: *Comment*, bk. iii., ch. 16.

gar-nish-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *garnish*; -*er*.] One who garnishes.

gar-nish-ing, *pr. par., & a. & s.* [GARNISH, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of ornamenting, decorating or embellishing; a decoration, an embellishment, an ornament.

Law: **fāte**, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

gar-nish-mēt, *s.* [Eng. *garnish*; -*ment*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: An ornament; an embellishment; a decoration.

II. *Law*:

1. A warning or legal notice to the agent or attorney of an absconding debtor to appear in court or give information.

2. A warning or legal notice not to pay money, &c., to a defendant, but to appear and answer to a plaintiff creditor's suit.

3. A fee.

***gar-nish-rȳ**, *s.* [Eng. *garnish*; -*ry*.] Garnishment, decoration.

"Whose eyes, calm as their flocks, Saw in the stars mere *garnishry* of heaven."

R. Browning: *Paracelsus*, iii.

***gar-ni-tūre**, *s.* [Fr. from Low Lat. *garnitura*, from *garnio*=to furnish.] Furniture; ornamental appendages; embellishment; decorations.

"Rude and antique *garniture*

Decked the sad walls and oaken floor."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, vi. 40.

garuṣ-dorf-ite, *s.* [Named from Garmsdorf, near Saalfeld, in Saxony (?), where it occurs.]

Min.: The same as Pissophanite (q. v.).

gar-oōk'-ūh, *s.* [Pers. or Arab. (?).]

Naut.: A vessel of the Persian Gulf, having a length of from 50 to 100 feet, a short keel, and a long overhanging prow and stern. It is used principally for fishing purposes.

gar-rōt-te, *s. & v.* [GARROTE.]

gar-rōt-tēr, *s.* [GARROTTER.]

gar-ōu', *s.* [Fr.]

Phar.: The name given in France to Mezereum bark, used in that country and sometimes here as a vesicant.

***gar'-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *garum*=pickle.] Pertaining to or resembling *garum*.

"This humor may be a *garous* excretion, and olidous separation."—Browne.

gar-pike, *s.* [Eng. *gar*, and *pike*.] The same as GARFISH (q. v.).

***gar'-ran**, ***gar'-rōn**, *s.* [Ir. *garran*=a strong horse, a hackney; Gael. *gearran*.]

1. A small species of horse; a galloway; a hack.

"When he comes forth, he will make their cows and garrans to walk."—Spenser: *State of Ireland*.

2. A garron-nail.

garron-nail, *s.* A kind of large nail of different sizes; a spike-nail.

***garre** (1), *v. i.* [Lat. *garrio*.] To chatter, to prate, to scold.

***garre** (2), *v. t.* [GAR, *v.*]

***gar-rēt** (1), ***gar-ett**, ***gar-ette**, ***gar-ite**, ***gar-yte**, ***gar-ytte**, *s.* [O. Fr. *garite*=a watch-tower, a look-out; *garir*=to watch, to preserve; O. H. Ger. *warjan*; Fr. *guérite*; Sp. *garita*; Port. *guarita*.]

*1. A watch-tower; a look-out; a tower.

"Then was that lady sett
Hye up in a *garrett*
To behold that play."

Tryamour, 721.

2. An upper apartment of a house, immediately under the roof; an attic.

"History was too much occupied with courts and camps to spare a line for the hut of the peasant or for the *garret* of the mechanic."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

garret-master, *s.* A maker of household furniture on his own account, who sells his manufacture to the furniture dealers.

"The *garret-masters* are a class of small trade-working masters supplying both capital and labor."—Mayhew: *London Labor and London Poor*, iii. 233.

garret-story, *s.* The uppermost story of a house.

"Born in a *garret*, in a kitchen bred."—Byron.

***gar-rēt** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The color of rotten wood.

"In some pieces white, and some pieces inclining to red, which they call the white and red *garret*."—Bacon. (Johnson.)

***gar-rēt**, *v. t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To insert, as small pieces of stone in the joints of coarse masonry.

***gar-rēt-ēd**, ***gar-rēt-tēd**, *a.* [Eng. *garret*; -*ed*.]

*1. Furnished with or protected by battlements or turrets.

"A square structure with a round turret at each end, *garretted* on the top."—Fuller: *Worthies*, Cornwall.

2. Furnished with a *garret* or *garrets*.

***gar-rēt-eēr**, *s.* [Eng. *garret*; -*eer*.] One who lives in a *garret*. (Applied to poor authors.)

"*Garreteers*, who were never weary of calling the cousin of the Earls of Manchester and Sandwich an upstart."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

***gar-rēt-ing**, *s.* [GARRET, *v.*] Small splinters of stone inserted in the joints of coarse masonry.

gar-rī-ḡōn, *s.* [Fr. *garnison*.] [GARNISON.]

Military:

1. A body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified place to defend it from the enemy, or to keep the people around in subjection.

"Taxes remit, and *garrisons* withdraw."

Thomson: *Liberty*, iii. 272.

2. A fort or fortified place manned with soldiers, guns, &c.

"A few *garrisons* at the necks of land, and a fleet to connect them, and to awe the coast."—Burke: *Abridgement of English History*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

3. The state of being stationed in a fort or fortified place for its defense; a doing duty in a *garrison*.

"Some of them that are laid in *garrison* will do no great hurt to the enemies."—Spenser: *State of Ireland*.

4. Winter quarters for troops.

gar-rī-ḡōn, *v. t.* [GARRISON, *s.*]

1. To place troops in, as in a fort or fortified place; to man with troops.

"Lest the enemy should have *garrisoned* those places before we came thither."—Ludlow: *Memoirs*, viii. 307.

2. To defend or secure with *garrisons*; as, to *garrison* a country.

3. To place in a state of defense; to fortify.

"Melgar made some show of resistance, *garrisoned* his house, and menaced the rabble with a shower of grenades."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

gar-rōn, *s.* [GARRAN.]

gar-rōt (1), *s.* [Mahn places it under *garrot* (2).]

Ornith.: *Clangula*, a genus of Ducks, and specially *C. vulgaris* or *chrysophthalmus*, or *Fuligula clangula*. [CLANGULA, GOLDEN-EYE.]

gar-rōt (2), *s.* [GARROTE.]

Surg.: A tourniquet formed of a band and a stick, the former being twisted by the revolution of the latter.

gar-rōt-e, **gar-rōt-te**, *s.* [Sp. *garrote*=a cudgel . . .; a strangling by means of an iron collar; from *garra*=a claw; cogn. with Wel. and Corn. *gar*=the shank of the leg; Ir. *carra*=the leg; Breton *gar, garre*; Port. *garrote*; Fr. *garrot*.]

1. A Spanish instrument of execution. The victim, usually in a sitting posture, is fastened by an iron collar to an upright post, and a knob operated by a screw or lever dislocates the spinal column, or a small blade severs the spinal cord at the base of the brain.

2. The act or mode of punishing described in 1.

3. A robbery by means of *garroting*.

gar-rōt-e, **gar-rōt-te**, *v. t.* [GARROTE, *s.*] [Fr. *garrotter*.]

1. To strangle by means of a *garrote*.

2. To rob by compressing the throat until the victim becomes insensible. *Garroting* was usually carried out by three men—the *forestall*, or look-out in front, the *backstall*, or look-out behind, and the *ugly man*, or *nasty man*, the actual perpetrator.

3. To cheat at cards by concealing one or more cards at the back of the neck.

gar-rōt-ēr, **gar-rōt-tēr**, *s.* [Eng. *garrote*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who *garrotes* another; one who robs by means of *garroting*.

gar-rū-lāx, *s.* [Lat. *garrulus*=prattling, and suff. -*ax*.]

Ornith.: A genus of Corvidæ (Crows), sub-family Timalinæ (Babblers). *Garrulus leucolophus* is the Laughing Crow of India, and *G. chinensis*, the Indian Black-faced Thrush. (Dallas.)

gar-rū-lī-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *garrul(us)* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*inæ*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Corvidæ (q. v.), containing the Jays. They have a slight notch near the tip of their upper mandible, their nostrils concealed, their wings rounded, and their tarsi and toes strongly scutellated. Found in both Eastern and Western hemispheres. [GAREULUS.]

gar-rū-lī-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *garrulité*, from Lat. *garrulus*=talkative; from *garrulus*=talkative; *garrulo*=to chatter, to prattle; Sp. *garrulidad*; Ital. *garrulità*.] The quality or state of being garrulous or talkative; loquacity, talkativeness.

"With an amiable *garrulity* hardly to have been expected."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

gar-rū-loūs, *a.* [Lat. *garrulus*; Ital. & Sp. *garrulo*.] Inclined or given to much talking; talkative, loquacious, prating, chattering.

"Indulgent listener was he to the tongue
Of garrulous age."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. i.

* For the difference between *garrulous* and *talkative*, see TALKATIVE.

gār'-ru-lōus-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *garrulous*; -ly.] In a garrulous, talkative, or loquacious manner; loquaciously, talkatively.

gār'-ru-lōus-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *garrulous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being garrulous; loquacity, garrulity.

gār'-ru-lūs, *s.* [Lat.=chattering, prattling.] *Ornith.*: The type of the sub-family Garrulines (q. v.). *Garrulus glandarius* is the Jay (q. v.).

gār-rū-pā, *s.* [Fr. & Port. *garupa*=crupper.] *Zool.*: A species of fish frequenting the waters of the South Pacific. Caught in large quantities off the coast of California.

gār-rŷ-a, *s.* [Named after Nicholas Garry, secretary of the Hudson's Bay Company.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Garryaceæ (q. v.). It contains two ornamental shrubs, *Garrya elliptica*, from North California, and *G. laurifolia*, from Mexico.

gār-rŷ-ā-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *garry(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: Garryads. A genus of Diclinal Exogens, alliance Garryales, of which it is the type. It consists of shrubs having opposite, exstipulate leaves, and flowers arranged in pendulous amentaceous racemes, within connate bracts. Wood without concentric zones or dotted ducts; flowers unisexual amentaceous; male flower sepals, four; stamens, four, alternate, with the sepals inelastic; female flower calyx, superior two-toothed; ovary, one-celled style, two setaceous; ovules two, pendulous, with long funiculi; pericarp indehiscent, consisting of a two-seeded berry. Known genera, two; species, six. (Lindley.)

gār-rŷ-āds, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *garry(a)*; -ads.] *Bot.*: The name given by Lindley to the order Garryaceæ (q. v.).

gār-rŷ-ā, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *garry(a)*; -al.] *Bot.*: Pertaining to Garrya, or the Garryaceæ (q. v.), as the Garryal Alliance.

gār-rŷ-ā-lēs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *garry(a)*; Lat. masc. or fem. suf. -ales.]

Bot.: An alliance of Diclinal Exogens, having monochlamydeous, sometimes amentaceous, flowers, inferior fruit, and a minute embryo lying in a quantity of albumen. Orders, Garryaceæ and Helwingiaceæ (q. v.).

***garse, *gaar-cyn**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *garser*.] To bleed.

***garse, *gaarce, *garce, *gerse**, *s.* [Low Lat. *garsa*.] [GASH, s.]

1. A cut, a gash.
"A garse or gash, incisura."—Levins: Manip. Vocabularum.

2. The act of bleeding.
***gar-son**, *s.* [Fr. *garçon*=a boy, a servant.] A menial servant. (Toland.)

***gar-sūm, *gar-summe, *gar-some**, *s.* [A. S. *gærsūm*=treasure; Ice. *gerseni*.]
1. Treasure, valuables, property.

"Heus yeue . . . gold and *garsumme*." Layamon, i. 40.
2. An earnest penny; a fine on entering into a tenancy.

gar-ten, *s.* [GARTER.]
gar-tēr, *s.* [O. Fr. *gartier*, *jartier*, from O. Fr. *garret*; Fr. *jarret*=the ham of the leg, from Bret. *gar*, *garr*=the shank of the leg; Ir. *cava*=the leg; Wel. & Corn. *gar*; Fr. *jarretière*; Sp. *jarretera*.] [GARROTE, s.]

I. Ordinary Language:
1. A string or ribbon by which a stocking is held upon the leg.

"Let their heads be sleekly combed, their blue coats brushed, and their garters of an indifferent knit."—Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.

2. In the same sense as II. 3 (2).
3. The badge of the Order of the Garter.
"The garter, blemished, pawned his knightly virtue." Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iv. 2.

II. Technically:
1. *Carp.*: A semicircular plate, acting as a key, which passes through a slot in the wooden jaw of a bench-vice, and enters an annular groove in the cylindrical neck of the bench-screw, so that when the latter is unscrewed it brings out the jaw.
2. *Circus (pl.)*: The tapes held up for a performer to leap over.

Heraldry:
(1) The same as ¶ (1).
(2) The Order of the Garter. [¶ (2).]
(3) The half of a bend.

¶ (1) *Garter King-at-Arms*: The principal King-at-Arms in England, by whom arms are granted and confirmed under the authority of the Earl Marshal. [EARL MARSHAL.] His duties are to attend upon the Knights of the Garter at their installation and

other solemnities; to intimate their election; to suspend their banners over their stalls in St. George's Chapel at Windsor; to superintend and marshal their processions, &c. The office was created by Henry V. in 1420.

(2) *The Most Noble Order of the Garter*: The most illustrious Order of British Knighthood, instituted at Windsor by Edward III., about August, 1348.

The Order consists of the Sovereign and twenty-five companions, of whom the Prince of Wales is always one. Recent statutes provide for the admission of foreign Sovereigns. Knights are distinguished by the initials K. G. after their names, which take precedence of all other titles except those of royalty. The stalls of the knights are in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. The insignia of the Order and the Garter, with the motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense* (Dissonance to him who thinks ill of it), the star of eight points, inclosing the cross of St. George, the collar, and the lesser George or jewel, added by Henry VIII. The Star and Jewel of the Order of the Garter. The ribbon, originally black, was changed to sky-blue by Elizabeth, and at the accession of the House regnant, the present dark blue ribbon, from which the jewel is worn pendent, was adopted. (English.)



gar-tēr, *v. t.* [GARTER, s.]

1. To fasten or tie up with a garter.

"He being in love, could not see to garter his hose; and you, being in love, cannot see to put on your hose."—Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 1.

2. To invest with the Order of the Garter.

"Brydges' wide-wasting hand, first gartered knight." J. Philips: *Cider*, i.

gar-tēr-fish, *s.* [Eng. *garter*, and *fish*.]

Ichthy.: The Scabbard-fish, *Lepidopus argyreus*. [LEPIDOPUS.] It belongs to the Cepolidae or Ribbon-shaped family of Fishes.

gar-tēr-līng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [GARTER, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Of or belonging to the garter.

C. *As subst.*: The act of tying with a garter.

"Where to should I disclose
The gartering of her hose."
Skelton: *Boke of Philip Sparrow*.

gar-tēr-snāke, *s.* [Eng. *garter*, and *snake*.]

Zool.: The Snake genus *Eutania*. There are two species, *Eutania airtalis* and *E. ordinata*, the latter in the Southern States, the other more widely diffused over the Union. Their bite is not venomous.

garth (1), *s.* [Ice. *garthr*=an inclosure.]

*1. A garth, a croft, a garden, an inclosure.

"The garth eke closed is in dyvers wyse."—Palladius: *Husbandrie*, i. 783.

*2. The grass area between or within the cloisters of a religious house.

3. A dam or weir in a river for catching fish.

*garth (2), *garthe, *gerth, *s.* [Ice. *gjörd*.] A band or girth. [GIRTH.]

garth-mān, *s.* [Eng. *garth* (1), and *man*.] The owner of a garth or weir for catching fish.

gār-ūm, *s.* [Lat.] A kind of fish-sauce, prepared from several kinds of fish, particularly the scomber, but formerly from the garus; a pickle made of the gills and blood of the tunny.

gar-viē, gar-viē-hēr-rīng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The name in Scotland for the Sprat (q. v.).

"They are often very successful in taking the smaller fish, such as herrings, garvies, or sprats, sparlings or smelts."—P. Alloo: *Statist. Acc.*, viii. 597.

gās, *s. & a.* [Dut. *gas*=a word introduced by the Flemish chemist, Van Helmont, who was born in A. D. 1577. Cf. Dut. *geest*=spirit.] [GHOST.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 2.

2. *Fig.*: Empty talk; froth.

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: A gas is a substance possessing the condition of perfect fluid elasticity, and presenting under a constant pressure a uniform rate of expansion for equal increments of temperature, but when gases reach their maximum densities they behave like vapors. All gases can be condensed into liquids by cold and pressure. Some of the elements, as oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, chlorine, and probably

fluorine, are gases at ordinary temperatures. Atmospheric air is a mechanical mixture of 77 parts by weight of nitrogen, and 23 of oxygen, or 79 volumes of nitrogen mixed with 21 volumes of oxygen. Gases are formed by the dry distillation of animal and vegetable substances, which yield carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, ammonia, nitrogen, hydrogen, sulphur dioxide, hydrogen sulphide, and hydrocarbons. Gases as carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulphide are given off during putrefaction; carbon dioxide during fermentation. Ordinary gas used for burning, &c., is prepared by the dry distillation of coal. [COAL-GAS.] Gases are prepared in the wet way by the action of mineral acids on different substances. The resulting gases may be collected: (1) by reception in an exhausted vessel; (2) by displacement of air, the delivery tube proceeding from the generating vessel is made to pass down to the bottom of the receiver placed with its mouth upward; this method is used for gases which are heavier than air, and are dissolved by water, as chlorine, &c.; (3) collection over liquids, generally mercury, or water; a jar or bottle is filled with the liquid and inverted over a trough filled with the same liquid, and the end of the delivery tube proceeding from the gas-generating apparatus is inserted beneath the mouth of the jar, so that the gas may rise in bubbles through the liquid, displace it, and so fill the vessel with gas. Gases are absorbed by liquids in some cases, the gas forming a chemical compound with the liquid, in other cases the gas has no chemical action on the liquid. Generally the amount of gas absorbed in the latter case decreases with increase of temperature, and the weight of gas absorbed varies directly as the pressure. Charcoal has the property of absorbing many gases, especially ammonia, hydrochloric acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, and sulphurous acid. The specific gravities of elementary bodies in the gaseous state, are for the most part in the same ratio as their atomic weights, but the specific gravities of phosphorus and arsenic are twice as heavy, and mercury and cadmium only half as heavy as their atomic weights. The specific gravity of any compound gas or vapor, referred to hydrogen as unity, is equal to half its molecular weight.

2. *Comm.*: The gas of commerce is carburetted hydrogen (CH₄). Its frequent disengagement in coal mines with resultant explosions, generally fatal to many lives, has caused the miners to give it the name of "fire-damp." In parts of the world it issues from crevices or holes in the strata in so moderate and continuous a stream, as to burn with a huge jet instead of exploding. This phenomenon is seen in China, in Baku on the Caspian, where a fire temple is reared with officiating priests of the Parsee faith, who regard the flame as a symbol of the divinity. It has recently been discovered in this country, and is known as Natural Gas. Gas wells abound in Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Southern Illinois. This natural gas serves the purposes of illuminating and heating; it is coming more and more into common use. It is conveyed in pipes from the wells to several large cities, including Pittsburg, Toledo, Detroit, Indianapolis, Chicago, etc. The ignition of carburetted hydrogen may be seen in any coal fire. It has recently been discovered that giant jets of apparently similar gas flames exist in the sun, and are one main source of its light and heat.

The manufacture of gas is not difficult. Only two processes are required; to make or evolve it through the distillation of coal, and then to purify it from tar, ammonia, and sulphur. The chief series of apparatus required for these purposes are the Gas-retort, the Gas-condenser, the Gas-washer, and the Gas-purifier.

B. *As adj.*: In any way pertaining or relating to or worked by gas.

gas-alarm, *s.* [GASOSCOPE.]

gas-apparatus, *s.* Apparatus for the manufacture or preparation of various gases.

gas-bath, *s.* A bath heated by gas.

gas-battery, *s.* A form of voltaic battery in which gases, more particularly oxygen and hydrogen, are the active agents.

gas-blowpipe, *s.* A form of blowpipe designed to be attached to a gas-pipe, for using gas instead of oil or alcohol. The atmospheric air is driven through the center tube, adding force and giving a cylindrical form to the flame, which issues at an annular opening.

gas-bracket, *s.* A branch proceeding from a wall and having on its end a burner or burners.

gas-burner, *s.* The jet-piece at which the gas issues. It consists of a slit or of a number of orifices disposed so as to produce the shape of flame required. The fish-tail flame is made by two oblique orifices at an angle of about 60°, so as to cause the jets to cross each other; the object is divergence, to spread the gas and bring the carburetted hydrogen in contact with the air. [ARGAND.]

gas-check, s. [GAS-RING.]

gas-coal, s. Any coal, as cannel-coal, used for manufacturing gas.

gas-company, s. A joint-stock company formed to supply gas to the inhabitants of a certain district, at certain prices per 1,000 feet.

gas-condenser, s. The second in the series of apparatus in the manufacture of gas, consisting of a series of convoluted pipes, surrounded by water. The gas from the retorts is passed through the condenser to rid it of the tar. The condenser gathers about eight or ten gallons of tar from the gas produced by about 2,000 pounds of coal.

gas-engine, s. A kind of engine in which the motion of the piston is caused by the combustion or sudden production or expansion of gas mixed with air in a closed cylinder.

gas-fitter, s. A workman who lays the pipes and puts up fixtures for gas.

Gas-fitter's gauge: An arrangement by which the tightness of the joints in a line of pipes is ascertained. The pipes being filled with air by a pump, the pressure gauge in connection therewith remains stationary if the joints are perfect. If the gauge fall, ether may be admitted to the interior and the escape detected by a torch.

gas-fittings, s. pl. The appliances needed for the introduction of gas into a building, such as pipes, jets, burners, meters, &c.

gas-fixture, s. A gas-bracket, a gaselier.

gas-furnace, s.

1. A small furnace, much employed for laboratory purposes, and which is so arranged as to receive the maximum heating powers of the gas without regard to its illuminating purposes. Various forms have been contrived.

2. A furnace of which the fuel is gas from burners suitably disposed in the chamber for the purpose required. Steam-boilers and metallurgic furnaces are sometimes heated in this manner.

gas-gauge, s. An instrument for ascertaining the pressure of gas. A bent graduated tube containing water or mercury, open at one end and with the other screwed into the vessel containing the gas.

gas-generator, s. A chamber in which gas is evolved. The term includes: the retort in which volatile hydrocarbons are evolved by heat, as in the ordinary gas apparatus; the machine in which air is saturated with the vapor of liquid hydrocarbon; and the machines in which carbonic-acid gas is evolved for aerating water or other purposes.

gas-governor, s. A small gas-holder into which the gas enters, and from which it is passed to the mains with a regulated pressure. The velocity of gas in the mains increases in the ratio of the square root of the pressure, so that by adding to this it may either be driven more rapidly or to a greater distance.

gas-heater, s. An apparatus contrived for the application of gas to specific purposes of heating.

gas-indicator, s. An instrument connected to the main pipe, which indicates by the rising and falling of a spring piston, or a weighted gas-holder, the pressure of gas in the pipe.

gas-jet, s.

1. A jet or spout of flame issuing from a gas-burner.

2. A gas-burner.

gas-lamp, s. A lamp, the light of which is furnished by gas, as a street lamp.

gas-lantern, s. A frame of glass for inclosing one or more gas-burners.

gas-liquor, s. An ammoniacal liquor extracted from coal in the distillation of gas. Eight or ten gallons of ammoniacal liquor are extracted from the gas produced from 2,000 pounds of coal, and it is treated by manufacturing chemists, who extract about fourteen ounces of sulphate of ammonia from one gallon of the liquor. A larger yield of ammonia is obtained by adding a small quantity of lime to the coal before it is distilled.

gas-main, s. A principal gas-pipe leading from the works, and having branches and distributing pipes. Gas mains are laid in sections, the small end of one entering the wide socket of the adjacent section. A packing of hemp dipped in tar is driven in to form a joint; over this is a luting of clay, within which is poured hot lead. The mains are laid with a gradual slope, and at the foot of each incline, or where two descending slopes meet, a reservoir is formed to collect water of condensation. This chamber has an iron cover into which is fixed a pipe, which descends nearly to the bottom of the reservoir. At the summit of the pipe is a screw, which admits the attachment of a pump, by which the liquid in the reservoir is removed.

gas-meter, s. A machine for measuring the quantity of gas passing through it. Citizen Seguin described a gas-meter at the sitting of the National Institute of France, on October 6, 1797. The wet-meter was invented by Clegg, in 1807, and improved by Croxley in 1815. The dry-meter was invented by Malam in 1820, and improved by Defries in 1838. Many improvements and variations have been added since.

gas-oven, s.

Mettall. The oven in which the waste gases taken from the top of the blast furnace are employed for heating the air for the blast.

gas-pipe, s. A pipe for the conveyance and distribution of gas. Service-pipes are of various metals, wrought-iron tubing being now more common than any other. The sections of distributing-pipe have screw-socket couplings. A gas-pipe made of brass or copper is liable to have a deposit of a compound of acetylene C_2H_2 with copper formed in it. This explodes when heated.

Gas-pipe tongs: [GAS-TONGS.]

gas-puddling, s.

Iron-works: The puddling of iron by the use of gases instead of solid fuel.

gas-purifier, s. An apparatus in which gas is purified of its sulphur compounds. The purification of gas by passing it through lime-water was introduced in 1807. The ordinary illuminating gas, after having been evolved in the retort, its tar eliminated in the condenser, and its ammonia extracted in the washer, is passed through the purifier, which removes the sulphur and renders the gas fit for consumption.

gas-register, subst. An instrument by which the pressure of gas is indicated and recorded. The rate of pressure is not uniform, but varies with the season and the hour. An ordinary pressure during the day is $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch; that is a pressure which will raise a column of water in a tube to that height. At night the pressure is increased according to the hour and the season; the quantity burnt in winter is double that consumed in summer; more gas is burning at 9 P. M. than at 12 P. M.; and more at the latter hour than at 3 A. M.

gas-regulator, s. A device to equalize the flow of gas, notwithstanding varying pressure in the main, and the variations produced by the turning on or shutting off gas to or from burners in a building.

gas-retort, s. The chamber in which carbonaceous matter is distilled to produce illuminating gas. Gas-retorts are made of iron or clay, and each in shape is a segment of a cylinder, the flat side forming the floor. These are set in a brick furnace, with their open ends presented outward ready for charging.

Gas-retort charger: An apparatus for introducing the charge of coal into a retort, or removing the coke therefrom. [STEAM-STOKER.]

gas-ring, s.

Ordnance:

1. A thin plate of steel or copper, perforated to the exact size of the caliber of the gun, and used as a face-plate to the breech-block in Sharp's breech-loading rifle, and Broadwell's breech-loading ordnance, adopted by the Prussian Government. The breech-block is chambered out larger than the hole in the plate, so that the gas from the explosion of a charge flies back into the chamber and presses the plate or ring forward against the breech of the gun; a gas-check.

2. A thin flanged plate of copper or gun-metal fixed to the base of a projectile to prevent the escape of gas forward, and serving also to rotate the shot. (Boyle.)

gas-service, s. Gas-fittings or fixtures; pipes, burners, &c., for gas.

gas-socket, s. The metallic socket which slips over the tip of a burner, and connects the gas-tubing therewith.

gas-stove, s. A stove heated by gas for cooking or warming purposes.

gas-tank, s. A gasometer or gasholder.

gas-tar, s. The tar condensed in the tubes when gas is distilled from coal; commonly called coal-tar. Of late years it has been found that the tarry products of gas manufacture are of the highest value; from these hydrocarbons many artificial fruit essences are prepared, and they are the source of all those beautiful dyes, mauve, magenta, and others grouped under the general term of aniline colors. [ANILINE, COAL-TAR.]

gas-tight, s. Sufficiently tight or close to prevent the escape of gas.

gas-tongs, s. pl. Tongs for pinching gaspipes, holding them while screwing joints together, or screwing gas-burners into their sockets.

gas-washer, s. An apparatus which receives the gas from the condenser. The office of the washer is to remove the ammonia, which affects the quality of the gas and is otherwise injurious.

gas-water, s. Water through which gas has been passed to purify it.

gas-well, s. A bored well from which natural gas is discharged.

gas-works, s. pl. A manufactory where gas is distilled for illuminating purposes.

gas, v. t. & i. [GAS, s.]

A. Transitive:

Cotton-manuf. To burn or singe off the divergent fibers or fluff from yarn. [GASSING.]

B. Intrans. To make use of empty talk; to froth.

gās-a-liër', s. [GASELIER.]

Gās-coñ, a. & s. [Fr.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Gascony.

B. As substantive:

1. A native or inhabitant of Gascony.

2. A boaster; a gasconader.

gās-cōn-ā-de, s. [Fr. *gasconade*, from *Gascon* = an inhabitant of Gascony, a district the inhabitants of which had the reputation of being great boasters and blusterers.] A boast or boasting; bravado, bluster, vaunting, bragging.

"I tell you, without any *gasconade*, that I had rather be banished for my whole life."—*Boilingbroke: Letter to the Earl of Peterborough.*

gās-cōn-ā-de, v. i. [GASCONADE, s.] To boast, to brag, to bluster.

gās-cōn-ād-ēr, s. [Eng. *gasconad(e)*; -er.] One who gasconades; a boaster, a bragger, a blusterer.

gās-crōmh, s. [Gael. *cascromh*, from *cas* = a foot, *crom* = crooked.] An instrument of a semi-circular form, resembling a currier's knife, with a crooked handle fixed in the middle, used for trenching ground; properly *Cascromh*.

"Even the savage Highlandmen, in Caithness and Sutherland, can make more work, and better, with their *gascromh*, or whatever they call it."—*Scott: Pirate*, ch. ii.

gās-ē-fi-cā-tion, s. [GASIFICATION.]

gās-ē-fy, v. t. [GASIFY.]

gās-ē-ī-ty, s. [English *gase(ous)*; -ity.] The quality or state of being gaseous; gaseousness.

gās-ē-liër, gās-a-liër', s. [Formed from *gas*, with a curious imitation of *chandelier* (q. v.).] A frame with brackets or branches for burning gas, or a chandelier for candles.

"Standing right under the central *gaselier*."—*Black: Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. iii.

gā-gē-ōūs, a. [Eng. *gas*; e connect.; -ous.]

1. **Lit.:** Of the nature of gas; in the form of gas.

"The substance employed, whether it be fluid, gaseous, elastic, electrical, or none of these, or nothing resembling these, is unknown to us."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. vii.

*2. **Fig.:** Without substance or reality; unreal, flimsy, empty.

gā-gē-ōūs-nēss, s. [Eng. *gaseous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being gaseous; gaseity.

gāsh (1), v. t. [Mid. Eng. *garse*.] [GASH, s.] To make a gash or deep, wide, gaping cut in, especially in flesh.

"Gash thyself, priest, and honor thy brute Baal."

Tennyson: Aylmer's Field, 644.

gāsh (2), v. i. [Etym. doubtful.] To talk a great deal; to chatter, to prattle, to gossip.

"The country cracks begin when supper's o'er,
The cheering supper gars them glibly gash."
Fergusson: Poems, li. 56.

gāsh (3), v. i. [Fr. *gauche* = awry; Ger. *gösche* = grinning or opening the mouth in scorn.]

1. To project the under jaw.

2. To distort the mouth in contempt.

gāsh (1), s. [A corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *garse*, *garsche*, or *garsh*.] [GARSE.]

1. A deep and wide cut or wound, especially in flesh.

"The uproar, the blood, the *gashes*, the ghastly figures which sank down and never rose again, spread horror and dismay through the town."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

*2. A mark or scar of a wound.

"I was fond of back-sword and cudgel-play, and I now bear in my body many a black and blue gash and scar."—*Arbutnot*.

gāsh (2), s. [GASH, (2), v.]

1. Prattle, chatter, talkativeness.

2. Pert language.

gāsh (3), s. [Etym. doubtful.] A projection of the under jaw.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, there; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

gash-gabbit, a.

1. Having the mouth distorted.

"A' toothless and gash-gabbit
The hags that night."

D. Anderson: *Poems*, 125.

2. Having a long, projecting chin.

gash, a. [Etym. doubtful. Jamieson suggests that it is an abbreviation of Latin *sagax*=sagacious.]

1. Shrewd and intelligent in conversation; sagacious.

"Nay, never look gash or grim at me, man."—Scott: *Rob Roy*, ch. xxv.

3. Trim, well-dressed.

***gash-fūl, a.** [Eng. *gash* (1), s.; *-ful* (1).] Ghastly, hideous, frightful.]

"A gashful, horrid, ugly shape."—Gayton: *Festivous Notes on Don Quixote*.

gās-hōld-ēr, s. [Eng. *gas*, and *holder*.] A Gasometer (q. v.).

gās-i-fī-cā-tion, s. [Eng. *gasify*; *c* connective; suff. *-ation*.] The art or process of converting into gas.

gās-i-fy, v. t. [Fr. *gazéfier*.] To convert into gas or an aëriform fluid, as by the application of heat, a chemical process, &c.

gās-i-form, a. [Fr. *gaziform*.] Of the nature or form of gas; gaseous, aëriform.

gās-kēt, s. [Fr. *garcette*=a gasket, a cat-o'-nine tails; Sp. *garceita*=a gasket.]

1. *Naut.*: A plaited cord by which the sails, when furled, are bound close to the yards or gaffs.2. *Steam-engin.*: A strip of leather, tow, or textile fabric, to form a packing or caulk a joint.

***gās-kīns, s.** [GALLIGASKINS.] Wide, loose breeches or hose.

"If one point break, the other will hold;
Or, if both break, your gaskins fall."

Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

gās-light (*gh* silent), s. [Eng. *gas*, and *light*.]

1. The light produced by the combustion of coal gas.

2. A gas-jet.

gās-light-īng (*gh* silent), s. [English *gas*, and *lighting*.] The act or system of lighting a place or district by means of gas.

gās-ō-gēn, s. A volatile hydrocarbon used as an illuminant, or for charging illuminating gas.

gās-ō-line, s. [Eng. &c., *gas*; Lat. *ol(eum)*=oil; *-ine*.] A light grade of petroleum.

gās-ōm-ē-tēr, s. [Eng. *gas*; *o* connective; and *meter*; from Gr. *metron*=a measure.] Etymologically an instrument for measuring amounts of gas; but for this there is already the term *gas-meter* (q. v.). A gasometer is therefore conventionally used for a reservoir of gas—a large vessel designed for the storage of gas. It is usually a large hollow cylinder filled with water, closed at the top, with the lower end immersed in water; the cylinder rises or falls according to the amount of water displaced by gas.

gās-ō-mēt-ric, a. [Eng. *gas*; *o* connective; and *metric* (q. v.).] Of or pertaining to gasometry, or the measurement of gases.

gasometric-analysis, s. A mixture of gases is analyzed by the Eudiometer (q. v.), or by passing the mixture of gases through a series of tubes filled with different liquids, which absorb certain of the gases, the volume of the remainder being measured and corrections made for temperature, pressure, &c. Water absorbs hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, and hydriodic acid; caustic potash absorbs H_2S , HCl , CO_2 , SO_2 , HCN , &c.; pyrogallic acid dissolved in caustic potash absorbs oxygen; concentrated sulphuric acid and other liquids are also used.

gās-ōm-ē-trī, s. [Eng. *gas*; *o* connective; and Gr. *metron*=a measure; Fr. *gazométrie*.] The science, act, or practice of measuring gases; that branch of chemical science which treats of the nature and properties of gases.

gās-ōph-a-nēr, s. [Eng. *gas*, and Gr. *phainō*=to show.] An indicator of the presence of poisonous gases. It is described as a lump of boracic acid, heated to redness in chlorine, and blown into a bulb. Carbonic acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, and other deleterious gases, give peculiar reactions on the bulb, and indicate their presence.

gās-ō-scope, s. [Eng. *gas*, and Gr. *skopeō*=to see.] An instrument for detecting the presence of carburetted hydrogen in the atmosphere. It is used, or should be, in coal-mines, to give an alarm when a dangerous and explosive condition of the air supervenes. It may also be applied to detect a leak in the gas-apparatus of a building. [GAS-ALARM.]

boil, boȳ; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün;

gasp, *gaspe, *gasp-yn, v. i. & t. [Icel. *geispa*=to yawn; Sw. *gäspa*; Dan. *gispe*. *Gasp* is a frequentative from *gape* (q. v.).]

A. Intransitive:1. *Lit.*: To open the mouth wide in a laborious respiration; to breathe heavily and with difficulty; to respire convulsively.

"Gasp[ing] to begin some speech, her eyes
Became two spouts."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iii. 3.*2. *Fig.*: To pant eagerly; to crave earnestly.

"Or beane thine eyes attempt'ed to the yeere,
Quenching the gasping furrowes thirst with rains?"
Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar*, April.

B. *Trans.*: To emit or utter with gasps or pantings.

"Happy if with my latest breath
I may but gasp his name."

Charles Wesley.

† Sometimes followed by *away, forth, out, &c.*

"And with short sobs he gasps away his breath."
Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, ix. 558.

† To *gasp after*: To long eagerly for; to desire vehemently.

"The Castilian and his wife gasped after their liberty."
—Addison: *Spectator*, No. 198.

gasp, s. [GASP, v.] The act of gasping or opening the mouth to catch the breath; labored or convulsive respiration; a short, painful catching of the breath.

† At the last *gasp*: On the point of death; in the last extremity.

"His fortunes all lie speechless, and his name
Is at last *gasp*."
Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, i. 6.

gasp-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [GASP, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)C. *As subst.*: A *gasp*; a short painful catching of the breath.

"And the foam of his gasping lay white on the turf,
And cold as the spray of the rock-beating surf."
Byron: *Destruction of Sennacherib*.

gasp-īng-lȳ, adv. [Eng. *gasping*; *-ly*.] In a gasping manner; with gasps.

"My breath came gaspingly and thick."
Byron: *Prisoner of Chillon*, xl.

Gās-sēr-ī-an, a. [Named after an anatomist, Gasser (?).]

Anat.: For def. see etym. and compound.**Gasserian-ganglion, s.***Anat.*: The ganglion of the fifth pair of cranial nerves.**gās-sīng, s.** [GAS, v.]

Cotton-man.: The process of burning the divergent fibers or fluff from yarn. The loose filaments are burned off by passing the yarn quickly through a gas-flame. The yarn is thus prepared for thread, lace, and hosiery. An average yarn loses about one-eighteenth part in the operation.

gassing-frame, s.

Cotton-man.: An apparatus for gassing yarn. It has a row of jets about twelve inches apart, and a little hood above each. The yarn is led from one bobbin to a second, which is rotated by being pressed against a rotating roller. The yarn in passing between the reels traverses to and fro through the flame, passing over pulleys.

gās-sȳ, a. [Eng. *gas*; *-y*.]1. *Lit.*: Pertaining to or containing gases; gaseous.

2. Full of empty talk.

"As when we call an empty and sophistical but ready talker *gasy*."—Whitney: *Life and Growth of Language*, p. 17.

***gast, *gaste, v. t.** [A. S. *gāstan*=to terrify.] To frighten, to terrify, to make agast.

***gast** (2), *subst.* [GAST, v.] A fright, a state of terror.

"The woman in a *gast*, and pale as death, comes and tells her lady who had stolen her things she missed."—Law: *Memorials*, p. 220.

***gās-tēr, v. t.** [Eng. *gast*; *-er*.] To frighten.

"Either the sight of the lady has gastered him, or else he's drunk."—Beaumont & Fletcher: *Wit at Several Weapons*, ii. 1.

gās-tēr-ī-a, s. [Gr. *gaster*=the belly, alluding to the enlarged base of the flowers.]

Bot.: A genus of Liliaceæ. Paxton enumerates forty-two species, some with varieties.

gās-tēr-ō, gās-trō, pref. [Gr. *gastēr* (genit. *gasteros*), by syncope, *gastros*=the belly.]

Zoology:1. *Gen.*: The belly; the under part of the body.2. *Spec.*: The stomach.

gās-tēr-ō-car-pī-dæ, subst. pl. [Pref. *gastero-* (q. v.); Gr. *karpos*=fruit, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Ceramiaceæ, sub-order Cryptonemæ (q. v.).

gās-tēr-ō-ōō-mæ, s. [Pref. *gastero-*, and Greek *komē*=hair.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Gasterocomidæ (q. v.).

gās-tēr-ō-cōm-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *gasterocom(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæont.: A family of Crinoideæ, found in the Devonian rocks.

gās-tēr-ō-mȳ-çē-tēs, gās-tēr-ō-mȳ-çī, s. pl. [Pref. *gastero-* (q. v.), and Gr. *mukēs* (genit. *mukētos*)=a mushroom.]

Bot.: An order of Fungals, called also Lycoperdaceæ (q. v.). The spores are generally quaternate on distinct sporophores, hymenium inclosed in a peridium. Lindley divides the order, which he calls also Lycoperdaceæ, into six sub-orders, (1) Podaxineæ, (2) Hypogæi, (3) Phalloidei, (4) Trichogastres, (5) Myxogastres, and (6) Nidulariacei.

gās-tēr-ō-mȳ-çō-tōus, a. [Mod. Lat. *gasteromycetes* (q. v.); Eng. &c., suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: Of, belonging, or relating to the Gasteromycetes (q. v.).

gās-tēr-ōph-īl-ūs, s. [Prefix *gastero-* (q. v.), and Gr. *philōō*=to love; *philos*=loved; in poetry (but rarely) loving.]

Entom.: A genus of two-winged insects, family Estridæ (Bot-flies). *Gasterophilus equi*, the larva of which at one stage of its career inhabits the stomach of the horse. The perfect insect lays its eggs on the skin of the animal, choosing situations which it can reach with its tongue when it licks itself. By this process the eggs are transferred to the stomach. When the larva is mature it is excreted, and makes its final transformation in the earth or in dung.

gās-tēr-ō-pōd, s. [GASTEROPODA.] One of the Gasteropoda.

gās-tēr-ōp-ō-dæ, s. pl. [Pref. *gastero-* (q. v.); Gr. *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot, and Lat. neut. pl. suff. *-a*.]

1. *Zool.*: Gasteropods. The most typical, though not the most highly-organized class of the sub-kingdom Mollusca. Its essential character is that the under side of the body constitutes a single muscular foot, on which the animal creeps or glides. Most of the Gasteropoda have univalve shells, a few have them tubular or conical; in one the shell is multi-valve, and in some it is internal or wanting. Most of the spiral shells are dextral, a few are sinistral. Some have an operculum closing the aperture of the shell. The animal has a head furnished with two, four, or six tentacles, or these are wholly wanting. There is a mantle, in the folds of which the shell is produced. Some breathe air, the others water. Cuvier divided the Gasteropoda into eight orders, (1) Pectenibranchiata, (2) Scutibranchiata, (3) Cyclobranchiata, (4) Tabulibranchiata, (5) Pulmonata, (6) Tectibranchiata, (7) Inferobranchiata, and (8) Nudibranchiata. Woodward and others have divided the class into four orders only. (1) Prosobranchiata, including the first four of Cuvier's orders, (2) Pulmonata, corresponding to his 5th, (3) Opisthobranchiata, comprehending his 6th, 7th, and 8th orders; and (4) Nucleobranchiata, which Cuvier had made a distinct class—Heteropoda (q. v.). The Prosobranchiata have been arranged in two divisions: Siphonostomata and Holostomata; and the Opisthobranchiata also in two: Tectibranchiata and Nudibranchiata.

2. *Palæont.*: Gasteropoda are found in all the formations from the Upper Cambrian rocks till now. Mr. Robert Etheridge, Palæontologist, estimated the known Gasteropoda (excluding Pteropoda) from the Palæozoic rocks: at 96 from the Silurian, 0 from the Old Red Sandstone, 46 from the Devonian, 7 common to the Devonian and the Carboniferous, 174 from the Carboniferous beds, and 25 from the Permian. Of the Pteropoda there were 27 Silurian and 1 Devonian. The Holostomata are more abundant in the Palæozoic period, and the Siphonostomata in the Secondary and Tertiary strata. The Pulmonata, from being many of them land animals, are less fully represented: the Nudibranchiata, from the absence of the shell, not at all. Both families of the Nucleobranchiata have fossil forms.

gās-tēr-ōp-ō-dōus, a. [Mod. Latin *gasteropod(a)*; Eng. &c., suff. *-ous*.]

Zool.: Using the belly or the whole under-part of the belly as a foot to crawl by; of or belonging to the Gasteropoda (q. v.).

gās-tēr-ōs-tē-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *gasteroste(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ichthy.: Sticklebacks. A family of spiny-finned fishes, by some separated from the Gurnards (Triglidæ), but united with them by others. There are bony plates on part of the order; other parts are

sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

unprotected even with scales. But these fishes have formidable defenses in the strong and sharp spines of their fins. In place of depositing their spawn and leaving the young fry when hatched to cater for themselves as best they can, the male stickleback constructs a nest formed of vegetable matter, within which his mate deposits her eggs. These he defends with great courage and tenacity, attempting with his spines to rip up any fish which approaches the nest.

***gäs-tër-ös-të-üs, s.** [Pref. *gastero-* (q. v.), and *Gr. osteon*=a bone.]

Ichthy.: A genus of spiny-finned fishes. [*GASTROSTEIDÆ*.] Seven species are known in Britain. *Gasterosteus trachurus* or *aculeatus* is the Rough-tailed Stickleback of books. It is found both in fresh and salt water, while *G. spinachia*, the Fifteen-spined Stickleback, the Great Sea-adder, is exclusively marine.

***gäs-tër-ò-thä-läm-ë-æ, s. pl.** [Pref. *gastero-* (q. v.), and Latin *thalamus*, from *Gr. thalamos*=an inner chamber, a bed-chamber.]

Bot.: A tribe of Lichenaceæ. The shields are always closed or opened by the irregular separation of the thalloid covering. Nucleus inclosed, containing acid deliquescent or shriveling up. (*Lindley*.)

***gäst-fül, *gast-full, a.** [English *gast* (2), s.; -ful(l).]

1. Frightful, ghastly, terrible.
2. Frightened, fearful, afraid.

***gäst-fül-nëss, s.** [Eng. *gastful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being ghastly or gastful; ghastliness.

"It breeds a kind of irksome *gastfulness*."—*Sidney*: *Arcadia*, p. 405.

***gäst-ll-nëss, s.** [*GHASTLINESS*.]

***gäst-lý, a.** [*GHASTLY*.]

***gäst-nëss, *gast-nesse, *gaist-nes, s.** [Eng. *gast*; -ness.] Terror, fear, fright, amazement.

"Do you perceive the *gastness* of her eye?" *Shakesp.*: *Othello*, v. 1.

***gäs-tor-nis, s.** [Named after Gaston M. Plante, its discoverer, and *Gr. ornis*=a bird.]

Palæont.: A huge fossil bird from the Eocene; one either of the *Natatores* or of the *Cursores*. The only known species is the *Gastornis parisiensis* of the Paris basin.

***gäs-træ-ä, s.** [*Gr. gaster* (genit. *gastros*)=the belly.]

Palæont.: A hypothetical genus of animals consisting simply of a sac or stomach, with an ectodermal and endodermal layer of cells. This simple organism Hæckel assumes to have been the first animal generated on the earth, and the germ from which the whole animal kingdom with its infinite diversities was gradually evolved.

***gäs-träl-gý, *gäs-träl-ği-ä, s.** [*Gr. gastër* (genit. *gastros*)=the belly, and *algos*=pain; French *gastralgie*.]

Pathol.: A nervous pain in the stomach, without fever.

***gäs-tric, *gäs-trick, a.** [*Gr. gastër* (genit. *gastros*)=the belly; Eng. &c., suff. -ic.]

Anat. & Pathol.: Of, belonging to, or referring to the stomach.

***gastic-catarrah, s.** [Disordered stomach. [*GASTRITIS*.]]

***gastic-fever, s.** Sub-acute inflammation of the stomach, but also a term in common use to denote enteric fever (q. v.).

***gastic-juice, s.**

Anat.: A colorless liquid secreted by the stomach, containing about 98.5 per cent. of water; when evaporated to dryness and burnt, the ashes consist chiefly of sodium chloride. The gastric juice also contains a free acid, probably hydrochloric acid, and a peculiar substance called pepsine (q. v.), to which, and the presence of the free acid, the power of digesting food possessed by the gastric juice appears to be due. An artificial gastric juice can be formed by extracting pepsine from the coats of the stomach by means of glycerine, and adding to the filtered liquid an aqueous solution containing 0.1 per cent. of hydrochloric acid.

"The *gastric-juice*, or the liquor which digests the food in the stomachs of animals, is of this class. Of all menstrua, it is the most active, the most universal."—*Paley*: *Natural Theology*, ch. vii.

***gastic-system, s.**

Anat.: The parts of the body by means of which digestion is carried on.

***gäs-tric-äl, a.** [Eng. *gastric*; -al.] Pertaining to the stomach or good living; gastronomical.

"What kind of genius is your lordship's *gastrical* chef?"—*Disraeli*: *Vivian Grey*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

***gäs-tri-qlsm, s.** [Eng. *gastric*; -ism; Fr. *gastricisme*.]

Pathol.: The medical tenet that most diseases are produced directly or indirectly by indigestible materials in the stomach.

***gäs-trid-í-üm, s.** [*Gr. gastridion*, dimin. of *gastrión, gastër*=the belly.]

Bot.: A sub-genus of *Agrostis*.

***gäs-tril-ò-qlsm, s.** [*Gr. gastër*=the belly; *Lat. loquor*=to speak, and Eng. suff. -ism.] The same as *VENTRILLOQUISM* (q. v.).

***gäs-tril-ò-qlst, s.** [*Greek gastër*=the belly; *Lat. loquor*=to speak, and Eng. suff. -ist.] A ventriloquist (q. v.).

***gäs-tril-ò-quous, a.** [*Gr. gastër*=the belly; *Lat. loquor*=to speak, and Eng. suff. -ous.] Speaking or seeming to speak in the belly; ventriloquous.

***gäs-tril-ò-quý, s.** [*GASTRILLOQUOUS*.] The act or art of speaking in the belly; ventriloquism.

***gäs-tri-marg-ísm, s.** [*Gr. gastrimargos*=insatiable; Eng. suff. -ism.] A preternaturally ravenous appetite.

"Be not addicted to the foul vice of *gastrimargism* and belly cheer."—*Optic Glass of Humors*. (1639.)

***gäs-tri-tis, s.** [*Gr. gastër* (genit. *gastros*)=the belly; suff. -itis (q. v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the stomach, either acute or chronic, usually most severe at the pyloric orifice, generally caused by corrosive or irritant poisons, but chiefly from the use of raw spirits, accompanied by nausea, sickness, &c., and in severe cases followed by congestion. It seldom occurs in persons of temperate habit.

***gäs-trö-, pref.** [*GASTERO-*.]

***gastro-colic, a.**

Anat.: Pertaining to the stomach and to the colon; as, the *gastro-colic* omentum.

***gastro-duodenal, a.**

Anat.: Pertaining to the stomach and the duodenum; as, the *gastro-duodenal* artery, the *gastro-duodenal* plexus.

***gastro-epiploic, a.**

Anat.: Pertaining to the stomach and the omentum; as, the *gastro-epiploic* plexus, the *gastro-epiploic* vein.

***gastro-phrenic, a.**

Anat.: Pertaining to the stomach and to the diaphragm; as, the *gastro-phrenic* ligament.

***gastro-pneumonic, a.**

Anat.: Pertaining to the stomach and to the lungs; as, the *gastro-pneumonic* mucous membrane.

***gastro-splenic, a.**

Anat.: Pertaining to the stomach and to the spleen; as, the *gastro-splenic* ligament or omentum.

***gäs-trö-brän-chüs, s.** [Prefix *gastro-* (q. v.), and *Gr. branchion*=a fin.]

Ichthy.: Hag, a genus of fishes, called also Myxine, the typical one of the Myxinidæ (q. v.). [*HAG, MYXINE*.]

***gäs-trö-çële, s.** [*Gr. gastër* (genit. *gastros*)=the belly, and *kêlē*=a tumor.]

Pathol.: Hernia of the stomach.

***gäs-trö-chæ-nä, s.** [Pref. *gastro-* (q. v.), and *Gr. chainō*=to yawn, to gape.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family *Gastrochænidæ* (q. v.). Recent species known ten, widely distributed; fossil twenty, the latter from the Lower Oolite onward. *Gastrochæna modiolina* perforates shells and limestone.

***gäs-trö-chæ-nl-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *gastrochæna* (a), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool.: A family of Mollusks, section Siphonida, and the sub-section, with the pallial line sinuated. The shell is equivale and gaping, with thin edentulous valves united by a ligament, and sometimes when adult cemented in a shelly tube; adductors two; the animal elongated, truncated in front, produced behind into two very long contractile siphons. The species burrow in mud or stone. Chief genera *Gastrochæna*, *Saxicava*, *Clavagella*, and *Aspergillum*.

***gäs-trö-chêne, s.** [*GASTROCHÆNA*.]

Zool.: A book name for the mollusks of the genus *Gastrochæna* (q. v.).

***gäs-tröc-në-mü-üs, s.** [Prefix *gastro-* (q. v.), and *Gr. knēmō*=the leg.]

Anat.: For def. see etym. and compound.

***gastrocnemius-muscle, s.**

Anat.: A muscle which rises above by two thick tendinous heads from the condyles of the femur, and ends below in the tendo Achillis. (*Quain*.)

***gäs-trö-dl-ä, s.** [Pref. *gastro-* (q. v.), and *Gr. odous* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth, in allusion to the top of the column.]

Bot.: A genus of Orchids, family *Gastrodidiæ* (q. v.). The tubers of *Gastrodia seamoides*, the native potato of Tasmania, were eaten by the natives of that island, but are watery and insipid. (*Lindley*.)

***gäs-trö-dl-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *gastrodia* (a), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, tribe *Arethuseæ*.

***gäs-trö-dýn-í-ä, s.** [Pref. *gastro-* (q. v.), and *Gr. odunē*=pain.]

Pathol.: Pain in the stomach, usually accompanying gastritis, although also found in other complaints, such as dyspepsia or indigestion.

***gäs-trö-ën-tër-í-tis, s.** [Pref. *gastro-* (q. v.), and Mod. Lat. &c., *enteritis* (q. v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the mucous membrane, both of the intestines and of the stomach.

***gäs-tröl-a-tër, s.** [*Gr. gastër*=the belly, and *latreia*=worship.] One whose god is his belly.

"The first were called Engastrimythes, the others *gastrolaters*."—*Urchhart*: *Rabelais*, bk. iv., ch. lviii.

***gäs-tröl-a-troüs, a.** [*GASTROLATER*.] Belly-worshipping.

"The vanity we perceived in the dresses of the *gastrolatrous* coquillons."—*Urchhart*: *Rabelais*, bk. iv., ch. lviii.

***gäs-trö-lö-bi-üm, s.** [*Gr. gastër* (syncopated genit. *gastros*)=the belly, and *lobos*=a lobe.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe *Podalyriæ*, sub-tribe *Pulteneæ*. The species, which are numerous, are natives of the southwestern parts of Australia, where *Gastrolobium bilobium*, *G. spinosum*, and other species are very poisonous to cattle.

***gäs-tröl-ò-gý, s.** [*Gr. gastër*=the belly, and *logos*=a discourse.] A discourse or treatise on the stomach.

***gäs-trö-mäl-ä-çl-ä, s.** [Pref. *gastro-* (q. v.), and *Gr. malakia*=softness, from *malakos*=soft.]

Pathol.: Softening of the stomach.

***gäs-trö-män-çý, s.** [*Gr. gastër*=the belly, and *manteia*=prophecy, divination.]

1. A kind of divination among the ancients by means of words seemingly spoken in the belly.

2. A kind of divination by means of glasses or other round transparent vessels, in the center of which figures appeared by magic art.

***gäs-trö-mýth, s.** [*Gr. gastër*=the belly, and *muthos*=a word.] One whose voice appears to come from his belly; a ventriloquist.

***gäs-trö-nöme, s.** [Fr.] [*GASTRONOMY*.] One who is given to good living; an epicure.

***gäs-trön-ò-mër, s.** [*GASTRONOME*.] A gastronome, an epicure.

***gäs-trö-nöm-ic, *gäs-trö-nöm-ic-äl, a.** [Fr. *gastronomique*.] Pertaining or relating to gastronomy.

***gäs-trö-nöm-ic-äl-lý, adv.** [Eng. *gastronomically*; -ly.] In a gastronomical manner; as an epicure.

"A large number of those [Fungi] collected, after being authoritatively identified, were carried home to be experimented upon gastronomically."—*London Telegraph*.

***gäs-trön-ò-mist, s.** [Eng. *gastronom(y)*; -ist.] One given to good living, an epicure; one versed in gastronomy.

***gäs-trön-ò-mý, s.** [*Greek gastronomia*, from *gastër*=the belly, and *nomia*=use, usage; Fr. *gastronomie*.] The art or science of good living; epicurism; the pleasures of the table; the art of dining; the principles of cooking.

***gäs-trö-pä-çha, s.** [Pref. *gastro-* (q. v.), and *Gr. pachus*=thick.]

Entom.: A genus of lepidopterous insects; family *Bombycidae*. *Gastropacha quercifolia* is the Lappet moth, sometimes called the Oak Lappet moth. The larva feeds on sloe, willow, and other trees and shrubs. That of an allied species *G. ilicifolia* feeds on the bilberry. (*Stainton*.)

***gäs-trö-pöd, s.** [*GASTROPOD*.]

***gäs-tröp-ò-dä, s.** [*GASTROPODA*.]

***gäs-tröp-ò-doüs, a.** [*GASTROPODOUS*.]

***gäs-tror-ä-phë, s.** [*Gr. gastrorrhaphia*, from *gastër*=the belly, and *rhaphe*=a sewing, a suture; *rhapto*=to sew; Fr. *gastrorrhaphie*.]

Surg.: A suture uniting a wound of the belly, or some of its contents.

***gäs-tror-ä-phý, s.** [*Gr. gastër*=the belly, and *rhaphe*=a sewing; *rhapto*=to sew.]

Surg.: The act or operation of sewing up a wound of the belly, or of some of its contents.

***gäs-trös-çöpe, s.** [*Gr. gastër*=the belly, and *skoepō*=to view.]

Med.: An apparatus for illuminating the interior of the stomach.

fäte, fät, färe, ämldst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hëre, camël, hër, thëre; plne, pít, síre, sír, maríne; gô, pôť, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whô, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.

gās-trōs'-cō-pý, *s.* [Gr. *gastēr*=the belly, and *skoepō*=to view.]
Med.: An examination of the abdomen in order to discover disease.

gās-trōs'-tō-mý, *s.* [Gr. *gastēr*=the belly, and *stoma*=the mouth.]

Surg.: The act or operation of making an artificial opening into the stomach for the purpose of introducing food when it cannot be taken in the natural way, by reason of some obstruction or stricture in the gullet.

gās-trōt'-ō-mý, *s.* [Gr. *gastēr*=the belly, and *tomē*=a cutting, *temnō*=to cut; Fr. *gastrotonomie*.]

Surg.: The act or operation of cutting into or opening the abdomen.

gās-trū'-lā, *s.* [Gr. *gastēr*=the belly.]

Zool.: The name given by Heckel to young sponges, and also to young animals of the Coelenterata when they have attained only to that stage of development in which there are two layers of cells, an outer and an inner one, inclosing a central stomach-like cavity which communicates with the outer water by a single opening.

gātch'-ērg, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: The after-leavings of tin.

gāte *gat, *gaytt, *yate, *yet, *s.* [A. S. *geat* = a gap, an opening; cogn. with Dut. *gat* = a hole, an opening; Icel. *gat* = an opening; *gata* = a way, a street; Sw. *gata* = a street, a lane; Dan. *gade* = a street; Goth. *gatuō*; Ger. *gasse*; O. H. Ger. *gaza*, *gazza*; M. H. Ger. *gasse*. The root is seen in A. S. *gitan* = to get, to arrive at. (*Skeat.*)]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) A way, a road, a path, an avenue, a passage, a street.

(2) A way, a manner, a fashion.

(3) A procession.

"All the grisly monsters of the sea
 Stood gaping at their gate."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iv. 82.

(4) A large door, giving entrance to any large building, court, or place.

(5) A light open frame of timber or metal, used to open or close the entrance into an inclosure of any kind, as a field, a garden, a courtyard; such a frame extending across a road, as at a turnpike, a level crossing, &c.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Anything which shuts or bars a passage.

"I was going to be an honest man, but the devil has this day flung first a lawyer, then a woman in my gate."
Sir W. Scott.

(2) An entrance, an opening.

"Swift as quicksilver it courses through
 The natural gates and alleys of the body."
Shakespeare: Hamlet, I. 5.

(3) An entrance, an opening, an opportunity.

II. Technically:

1. *Carp.*: A sash or frame in which a saw is extended to prevent buckling or bending.

2. *Locksmith.*: One of the apertures in the tumbler for the passage of the stub.

3. *Founding*:

(1) An ingate. The aperture in a mold through which the metal is poured. The runner conducts the metal from the ingate to the hollow in the mold, where it forms a casting. The piece of metal which occupies the ingate and runner is called a sprue, and is knocked off the casting.

(2) The sprue or piece of metal cast in the gate; a sillage-piece.

4. *Hydraulic Engineering*:

(1) The valve which admits the water to the bucket of the water-wheel (q. v.).

(2) A sluice, admitting or shutting off water to or from a lock or dock.

† *To stand in the gate or gates*:

Script.: To occupy a position of advantage or defense.

gate-chamber, *s.*

Hydraul. Engin.: A recess in the side wall of a canal-lock, which receives the opened gate, so that it shall not project into the lock-chamber.

gate-channel, *s.*

Found.: The gate, geat, or git, through which molten metal is admitted to the mold. [GATE, *s.*, II. 3 (1).]

gate-door, *s.* The outer or street door of a house.

gate-hook, *s.* A gate-hook is that part of a gate-hinge which is driven into the post and sustains the leaf attached to the gate.

gate-house, *s.* A house at or near a gate, to accommodate the gate-keeper; a house over the gate-way or entrance to a city, palace, abbey, castle, &c., and forming the residence of the gate-keeper. The gate-house also forms the entrance to a private mansion, to any public, municipal, or collegiate building, &c.

gate-man, *s.*

1. A man in charge of a gate; a gate-keeper.

2. The lessee or collector of tolls at a toll-gate.

gate-meeting, *s.* A meeting for horse races, &c., when a charge is made for admission to the grounds; a meeting where gate-money is taken.

gate-money, *s.* Money charged or paid for admission to inclosed grounds where any sports are carried on.

"Hitherto, the teams which have come over have received half the gate-money taken during their matches—that is, sixpence a head for every spectator."—*London Field.*

gate-post, *s.* One to which a gate is hung or which it shuts against, and which are known respectively as the swinging or hinging post, and the shutting post.

gate-road, *s.*

Min.: A gateway (q. v.).

gate-saw, *s.* A mill-saw which is strained in a gate or sash to prevent buckling. [GATE, *s.*, II. 1.]

gate-shutter, *s.*

Found.: A spade or paddle which closes the channel against the molten metal when the mold or bed is full, and turns it in another direction to other molds or beds.

gate-valve, *s.* A stop valve for a pipe, having a sliding gate which affords a straight passage when open.

***gate-ward**, *s.* The keeper of a gate.

"Now loud the heedful gate-ward cried—
 'Prepare ye all for blows and blood.'"
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 4.

gate-way, *s.* [GATEWAY.]

gate-wise, *adv.* [GATEWISE.]

***gate-works**, *s. pl.* The works or structures about a gateway.

"Where'er Tantallon faced the land,
 Gate-works and walls were strongly manned."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 2.

gāte, *v. t.* [GATE *s.*]

1. To supply or furnish with a gate.

2. At Oxford and Cambridge Universities to confine a student who has been guilty of some infraction of college discipline within the gates of his college; to compel him to be within the gates at a certain hour earlier than his fellow-students. (In the former case the verb is used absolutely, in the latter the hour is specified.)

"He won't hurt you much, Giggles. Gate and chapel you."
Cuthbert Bede: Verdant Green, pt. i., ch. xii.

gāt'-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [GATE, *v.*]

gāte-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *gate*; *-less*.] Without a gate or entrance; having no gate.

"To enter without force a gateless tower."—*Machin: Dumb Knight, v. 1.*

gaten, *s.* [GATTEN.]

gāte-vēin, *s.* [Eng. *gate*, and *vein*.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A main channel or means of communication. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"For he—for he,
 Gatevein of this heart's blood of Lombardy
 (If I should falter now)—for he is thine!"
Browning: Sordello, bk. i.

2. *Anat.*: A large vein conveying the blood from the abdominal viscera into the liver; the vena porta.

gāte-ward, **gāte-wards**, *adv.* [Eng. *gate*; suff. *-ward*, *-wards*.] Toward or in the direction of a gate.

"Down gateward to the burn his course he steers."
Ross: Helenore, p. 47.

gāte-wāy, *s.* [Eng. *gate*, and *way*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) An opening; a passage; a way of entrance.

"Gateways between inclosures are so many, that they cannot cut between one field and another."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

(2) A frame, arch, or the like, in which a gate is hung; a structure at an entrance or gate, designed for ornament or defense.

"A gateway, last remains
 Of that foundation of domestic care
 Raised by his hands."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

*2. *Fig.*: A passage or opening; a means or way of egress or ingress.

II. Min.: A level or gallery in a mine, along which the minerals are carried.

gāth'-ēr, ***gad-dren**, ***gad-der**, ***gad-er-en**, ***gad-er**, ***gad-ir**, ***gad-re**, ***gad-yr**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *gædrian*, *gaderian*, from A. S. *gader*, *gador* = to gather; Dut. *gaderen* = to collect, from *gader* = together; O. Fris. *gaduria*, *gaderia*, *gadria*; M. H. Ger. *gateren*, *geteren*.] [TOGETHER.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To collect or bring together, as a number of separate things into one place, or into one aggregate body.

"Jacob said unto his brethren, Gather stones; and they took stones and made an heap."—*Genesis xxi. 46.*

2. To draw together from a state of diffusion or expansion; to bring together in folds or plaits, as a dress.

3. To assemble, to congregate. (Followed by *together*.)

"When he had gathered all the chief priests and scribes of the people together."—*Matthew ii. 4.*

4. To get in, as harvest.

"Gathered like ripe sheaves into the garner."—*Gilpin: Sermons, vol. ii., ser. 50.*

5. To select and take; to choose out. (Followed by *from*.)

"Save us, O Lord, and gather us from among the heathen."—*Psalms cvi. 47.*

6. To pluck, to pick, to pick up.

"Where Proserpina gathering flowers
 Herself a fairer flower, by gloomy Dis
 Was gathered."
Milton: P. L., iv. 269.

7. To heap up; to accumulate by saving and bringing together piece and piece.

"He that by usury and unjust gain increaseth his substance, shall gather it for him that will pity the poor."—*Proverbs xxviii. 8.*

8. To acquire, win, or gain, with or without effort.

"I of him will gather patience."
Shakespeare: Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1.

9. To bring or draw together into one interest or body. (Followed by *to* or *unto*.)

"I will gather others to him, besides those that are gathered unto him."—*Isaiah lvi. 8.*

10. To deduce by inference; to infer; to collect logically; to know by inference.

"Gather the sequel by that went before."
Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

*11. To wrinkle, to pucker; to contract; as, to gather the brows.

12. To plow a ridge in such a way as to throw the soil toward the middle of the ridge.

II. Technically:

1. *Bookbind.*: To collect and place in consecutive order the printed sheets of a book. The pile of sheets is folded, gathered, collated, stitched, and bound.

2. *Needlework*: To draw together by a thread passing through; to pucker; to draw into folds or plaits.

"I'm confident it will look better when gathered."—*Cibber: Careless Husband.*

B. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To be collected together; to collect; to come together; to unite.

2. To become larger by accretion; to grow in size or extent.

"Their snow-ball did not gather as it went; for the people came into them."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

3. To assemble; to congregate together.

"The inhabitants of Cateynes gathered and came gateward thither, to attend the issue of all matters."—*Gordon: Hist. Earls of Sutherland, p. 354.*

4. To generate pus or matter; to come to a head, as a sore.

"The ease of a broken imposthume after the painful gathering and filling of it."—*More: Decay of Piety.*

5. To infer; to collect logically; to deduce.

"The reason that I gather he is mad,
 Is a mad tale he told to-day at dinner,
 Of his own door being shut against his entrance."
Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors, iv. 3.

6. To approach; to come near.

"I like to see the gathering and growling of a coming storm."—*Scott: Antiquary, ch. viii.*

II. Fig. To ripen.

"Now does my project gather to a head."
Shakespeare: Tempest, v. 1.

† (1) *To gather aft a sheet*:

Naut.: To haul in the slack of it.

(2) *To gather breath*:

(a) *Lit.*: To take breath; to respire freely.

(b) *Fig.*: To have respite from any calamity.

(3) *To gather one's self together*:

(a) To collect all one's strength for some exertion.

(b) To recover from a surprise.

(4) *To be gathered to one's fathers*:

Script.: To die.

(5) *To gather ground*: To gain ground.

† Crab thus discriminates between *to gather* and *to collect*: "*To gather* signifies simply to bring to one spot; *to collect* annexes also the idea of binding

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gēm; thin, thīs; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exīst. ph = f.
 -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

or forming into a whole; we *gather* that which is scattered in different parts: thus stones are *gathered* into a heap; vessels are *collected* so as to form a fleet. *Gathering* is a more act of necessity or convenience; *collecting* is an act of design or choice." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

găth'-ēr, s. [GATHER, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A plait or fold of cloth drawn together and held in position by a thread passing through; a pucker.

"Lay this silver plain all along the gathers."—Cibber: *Careless Husband*, v. 6.

*2. The pluck of an animal. (Cotgrave.)

II. Vehic.: The inclination forward of an axle journal, or spindle, usually one-tenth of its diameter.

găth'-ēr-a-ble, a. [Eng. *gather*; -able.]

1. That may or can be gathered together.

2. That may or can be collected, deduced, or inferred.

"The priesthood of the firstborn is *gatherable* hence."—Godwin: *Moses and Aaron*, i. 6.

găth'-ēr-ēr, s. [Eng. *gather*; -er.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** One who gathers, collects, or assembles things; a collector; one who gathers or gets in a crop.

2. **Sewing-mach.:** A device which brings the cloth together in folds or plaits, so as to be sewn in crimps. It may consist of a tongue whose end pushes against and puckers up the material in advance of the action of the needle.

găth'-ēr-lîng, pr. par., a. & s. [GATHER, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of collecting or assembling together.

2. An assemblage, a collection, a crowd, a concourse.

3. A collection of charitable contributions.

4. A tumor suppurated or ripened; a collection of pus; an abscess.

II. Technically:

1. **Bookbind.:** The selection and arranging of a set of sheets according to signatures, to form a book.

2. **Carp.:** An assemblage of beams supporting a scutell.

3. **Gathering of the wings:** The lower part of the funnel of a chimney.

gathering-board, s.

Bookbind.: A table, on which sheets are laid to be gathered or collated, so as to form a book.

gathering-coal, s. A large piece of coal, used for keeping in the kitchen fire through the night, and put on the embers after they have been gathered together.

"Another demand for large blocks of coals, is, for the servants to make what is termed *gathering-coals* in the kitchen."—Bald: *Coal Trade of Scotland*, p. 60.

gathering-hoop, s. A hoop used by coopers to draw in the ends of the staves so as to allow the hoop to be slipped thereon.

gathering-peat, s.

1. A fiery peat which was sent round by the Borderers, to alarm the country in time of danger, as the fiery cross was by the Highlanders.

2. A gathering-coal (q. v.).

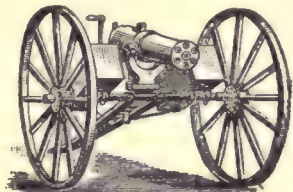
gathering-word, s. A war-cry, a rallying word.

"Their *gathering-word* was Bellenden."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iv. 10.

Găt-lîng. [The name of the inventor.]

Gatling-gun, s. A machine-gun (named after its inventor, R. J. Gatling) which has a cluster of barrels and a charging breech at which the cartridges are automatically loaded into the barrels and fired in succession. [MITRAILLEUSE.]



Gatling-gun.

găt'-tên,

gat-en, găt-

ton, găt-tër,

găt-tër-idge,

s. [Prov. Eng.]

(For definition see compound.)

gatton-bush, gather-bush, gatheridge-tree,

subst.

Bot.: (1) The dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*). (2)

Euonymus europæus. (3) *Viburnum opulus*.

fâte, făt, färe, amidat, whăt, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sire, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wolf, wôr, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ô; ey = â. qu - kw.

gätt'-le, s. [Some Indian languages.] A gum obtained from *Acacia arabica*, the Babool, or Gum Arabic tree. (Treas. of Bot.)

***găt-toôthed, *gat-tothud, a.** [Etym. of first element doubtful; Eng. *toothed*.] A word of doubtful meaning: probably=goat-toothed; hence, lustful, wanton.

"Soche cowde moche of wandryng by the weye.

Gatthud was sche, sothly for to seye."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 470.

găub (1), s. [GOB.]

gaub-line, s. [GOB-LINE.]

găub (2), s. [Some Indian languages.]

Bot.: The astrigent medicinal fruit of *Diospyros embryopteris*. (Treas. of Bot.)

gău-char'-o, s. [A South-American word.]

Ornith.: (For def. see etym. and compound.)

gaucharo-bird, s.

Ornith.: The Oil-bird of South America, *Steatornis caripensis*. It is of the goatsucker family. [STEATORNIS.]

***gauche (au as ô), s.** [Fr.] Left-handed; hence, awkward, clumsy.

***gauch'-ër-le (au as ô), s.** [Fr.] An awkward action; awkwardness, clumsiness, bungling.

"Looking over any little *gaucheries* to which his bashfulness might give birth."—Cuthbert Bede: *Verdant Green*, pt. ii, ch. ii.

ga-û'-chô, s. [A South American word.] A native of the Pampas of La Plata, and of Spanish descent. The Gauchos live by cattle-breeding, and are noted for their skill in horsemanship and the use of the lasso and the bolas.

"The *Gaucho* is invariably most polite and hospitable. I did not meet with even one instance of rudeness or inhospitality."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World*, ch. viii, p. 156.

gău'-cÿ, *gău'-cîe, *găw'-sÿ, a. [Etym. doubtful.] Big and lusty; plump, stately, portly.

găud (1), s. [GAD, GOAD.] A goad; the driving of horses in the plow.

"Fu' blythe he whistled at the *găud*."

Burns: *Young Jockey*.

***găud (2), *găwd, s.** [Lat. *gaudium*=joy, delight.]

1. An ornament, a trinket, finery, show, ornamentation.

"No, Lady! in old eyes like mine,

Gauds have no glitter, gems no shine."

Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, iv. 22.

2. A trick, a jest.

"Thynke wel that it is no *gaude*."

Chaucer: *Troilus*, ii. 351.

***găud, *găude, v. i. & t.** [Lat. *gaudeo*=to rejoice.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To rejoice, to be merry.

"*Gauding* with his familiars."—North: *Plutarch*.

2. To make a show; to show off.

B. Trans.: To adorn with *gauds*; to decorate, to ornament, to set off.

"*Gauded* with gold and precious stones."—North: *Plutarch*, p. 137.

găud-e, a. [GAUDY.]

găude-day, subst. A festive day; a holiday. [GAUDY, s.]

"And then, Lovel, you must know I pressed you to stay here to-day, the rather because our cheer will be better than usual, yesterday having been a *găude-day*."—Scott: *Antiquary*, ch. xiv.

***gău-dê-a'-mûs, s.** [Lat.=let us rejoice; 1 pers. pl. pres. subj. of *gaudeo*=to rejoice.] A feast or merry-making.

***găud'-ër-ÿ, s.** [Eng. *gaud*; -ery.] Finery, show, ornaments; ostentatious display of dress, &c.

"*Gaudery* is a pitiful and a mean thing, not extending further than the surface of the body."—South: *Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 11.

***găudes, *găudies, s. pl.** [GAUD (2), s.] The larger beads in a rosary, marking the Mysteries, or subjects for meditation. [ROSARY.]

"Item, one pair of bedis of curale with vi *găudeis* of perle estimat to x crownis of wecht."—Inventory (a. 1516), p. 26.

***găud'-fûl, a.** [English *gaud*; -ful(t).] Joyful, showy.

gău-di-châu-dê-æ, s. pl. [Modern Latin *gaudechaudi(a)* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eae.]

Bot.: A tribe of Malpighiaceae, type *Gaudichaudia* (q. v.).

gău-di-châu-di-a, s. [Named after Charles Gaudichaud, the naturalist who accompanied Freycinet, in his voyage round the world.]

Bot.: The type of the tribe, *Gaudichaudæ* (q. v.).

găud'-i-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *gaudy*; -ly.] In a gaudy manner; showily; with show or ostentation.

"Nor, in one hand, fit emblem of thy trade,
A rod; in t'other *gaudily* array'd
A hornbook." Churchill: *Gotham*, iii.

găud'-i-nêss, s. [English *gaudy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being gaudy; showiness; ostentatious finery or ornamentation.

"The modern invention of multiplying the works of the artists by devices which require no ingenuity, has prostituted the ornaments of a temple to the gaudiness of a suburban villa."—V. Knox: *Essays*, No. 67.

***găud'-ish, *găud'-ishe, a.** [Eng. *gaud*; -ish.] Gaudy, showy.

"Now in their *gaudishe* ceremonies they were taken for God's deime service."—Bale: *Votaries*, pt. i.

***găud'-lêss, a.** [Eng. *gaud*; -less.] Destitute of ornaments.

găud'-ÿ, a. & s. [Eng. *gaud*; -y.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Gay, merry, festive.

"Let's have one other *gaudy* night; call to me
All my sad captains, fill our bowls once more."

Shakespeare: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 13.

2. Ostentatiously fine; showy; tastelessly gay or fine.

"Nowhere else had he been dazzled by the splendor of rows of booths, where knives, horn spoons, tin kettles, and *gaudy* ribands were exposed to sale."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

B. As substantive:

1. A feast or festival; a university term.

"He may surely be content with a fast to-day, that is sure of a *gaudy* to-morrow."—Cheyne.

2. Gaiety, gaudiness.

"All the glittering *gaudy* of silk and silver."—Gentleman *Instructed*, p. 553.

găudy-day, s. A festival, a holiday, a gaudy. (Tennyson.)

***găud'-lêd, a.** [Eng. *gaudy*; -ed.] Made gaudy, fine, or showy.

"Not half so *gaudied* for their May-day mirth."

Southey.

găuf'-fêr (au as ô), v. t. [Fr. *gauffer*=to figure cloth, velvet, &c.] To plait, to crimp, to goffer.

"The ancient Egyptians *gauffered* their linen by pressing it between fluted boards."—Knight: *Dictionary of Mechanics*.

găuf'-fêr-lîng (au as ô), pr. par., a. & s. [GAUFFER, s.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of crimping or plaiting; goffering.

gauffering-iron, s. A crimping iron for gauffering frills, &c.

gauffering-press, s. A press in which pieces of fabric cut to the shapes of leaves, petals, &c., are pressed between dies to confer the ridges, indentations, creases, and other irregular features of the natural object.

gauffering-tool, s. A tool for giving the roundness, fluting, crimping, or other peculiar form to leaves, petals, calices, &c., for the construction of artificial flowers or sprays. The material is cambric, jaconet, and fine muslin, crape, gauze, taffeta, satin, and velvet, according to the natural appearance of the flower represented. Various other materials are necessary: silk thread, wire, wax, beads, floss-silk, chenille, gum-water, starch, gold-leaf, kid, colors, nap of cloth, &c.

găuge, gäge, v. t. [O. Fr. *gauger*, *jauger*=to gauge, measure, from Low Lat. *gaugla*=the standard measure of a cask, a word related to Eng. *gal-lon* (q. v.).]

I. Literally:

1. To measure or ascertain the contents or capacity of, as of a pipe, cask, barrel, &c.

2. To measure in any way.

II. Fig.: To measure in respect to capability, power, or quality; to appraise; to value; to estimate; to form an opinion of the value.

"Nay but I bar to-night; you shall not *gauge* me
By what we do to-night."

Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

găuge, gage, s. [GAUGE, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A measure; a standard of measurement.

(2) The measurement or capacity of a cask, &c., as gauged.

2. **Fig.:** A standard by which to measure the value, capability or extent of anything.

II. Technically:

1. **Mach.:** An instrument for determining distances, sizes, proportions, as the carpenters' gauges of various kinds; sheet-metal and wire gauges,

which are standards of measurement of thickness; test-gauges or templets, by which work in detail is made to an exact set of standards, so that the pieces may be assembled.

2. *Join.*: A simple instrument made to strike a line parallel to the straight side of a board.

3. *Nautical*:

(1) The depth to which a vessel sinks in the water.

(2) The position of a ship with reference to another vessel and the wind; when to the windward she is said to have the weather-gauge, when to the leeward the lee-gauge.

4. *Physics*: An instrument for determining the condition of a fluctuating object; as a tide, stream, rain, water, wind, current gauge, &c. [METER.]

5. *Plastering*:

(1) The quantity of plaster of Paris added to plastering mortar to facilitate setting.

(2) Fine mortar with an addition of plaster of Paris for a finishing coat.

6. *Print.*: A strip of reglet with a notch cut in it to indicate the length of a page.

7. *Rail. Eng.*: The width between the rails on a line of railway.

8. *Slatting*: The length of a shingle, slate, or tile which is exposed to the weather. Also called the margin. The hidden portion is called the cover. Shingles are much used in this country and contiguous territory; they are 18 inches long, and expose 6 inches. That is the gauge. There are thus three thicknesses on a roof. Plain-tiles are 10½ inches long, and have a gauge of 6½ inches. Pan-tiles are 14½ inches long; gauge, 10 inches. Slates vary in length and size. The gauge is usually nearly half the length, so that the slates have a little over two thicknesses on the roof.

9. *Type-found.*: A piece of hard wood, variously notched, used to adjust the dimensions, slopes, &c., of the various sorts of letters.

gauge-cock, s.

Steam-engine: One of two or more stop-cocks which are screwed into the boiler, one above the level at which water ought to stand in the boiler, and the other below it. The ejection of steam and water respectively from the cocks indicates the water-level in the boiler to be between the two gauge-cocks. Steam from both shows the water to be too low; water from both shows the water to be too high.

gauge-glass, s.

Steam-engine: A strong, vertical, glass tube, connected at its ends by two cocks to the boiler, and forming an indicator of the depth of water in the boiler. It is illuminated at night by a lamp.

gauge-ladder, s. A square timber frame for raising the ends of wheeling planks in excavating. A horsing-block.

gauge-lathe, s. A lathe designed to turn out chair-rounds, banister-columns, and all similar objects in which the cylindrical form is modified by contraction or enlargement of diameter, the formation of beads, &c., so as to present curves or broken lines in its contour.

gauge-paper-cutter, s. A machine having a guillotine-knife descending with a draw-cut upon a pile of paper on a table. An adjustable fence regulates the gauge, or size.

gauge-pile, s.

Pile-driving: A preliminary pile to mark the desired course.

gauge-point, s.

Gauging: The diameter of a cylinder that is one inch in height, and has a content equal to a unit of a given measure.

gauge-rod, s. [GAUGING-ROD.]

gauge-saw, s. A saw having an adjustable frame or clamp, which determines the depth of kerf. Used by comb-makers and others.

gauge-stuff, s. A stiff and compact plaster used in making cornices, moldings, &c. It consists of two-thirds fine mortar and one-third plaster of Paris, with a little water.

gauge-wheel, s. A wheel attached to the forward end of a plow-beam, to gauge the depth of furrow.

gäuge'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *gauge*; -able.] That may or can be gauged.

gäuged, pa. par. or a. [GAUGE, v.]

gauged-arches, s. pl. Arches built with gauged-brick (q. v.).

gauged-brick, s. Bricks for arch-building, molded or rubbed to a wedge shape to suit the radius of the soffit.

gauged-piles, s. pl. [GAUGE-PILE.]

gauged-stuff, s.

Plast.: [GAUGE, s., II., 5 (2).]

gäug'-ër, *gäg'-ër, s. [Eng. *gauge*(e); -er.] One who gauges; specifically, one who gauges casks, &c.; an excise-officer.

gäug'-ing, *gäg'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [GAUGE, v.] A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The art or science of ascertaining the measure, capacity, or contents of casks or vessels.

gauging-caliper, s. A tool in which are combined dividers, inside and outside calipers, and a graduated double scratch-gauge. It is graduated to 16ths, 32ds, and 64ths of an inch.

gauging-rod, s. An exciseman's or inspector's measuring staff, for determining the interior dimensions of casks and other vessels holding liquids.

***gäul, *gaule, *gawle, *goul, *gowle, *yowl, *yowle, v. i.** [Icel. *gaula*.] To cry, to howl, to yowl.

Gäul, s. [Lat. *Gallus* = a Gaul; *Gallia* = Gaul, France.]

1. A name of ancient France.

2. A native or inhabitant of Gaul.

†gäul'-in, s. [A Jamaica negro word.]

Ornith.: Various Egrets. [EGRET.]

Gäul'-ish, a. [Eng. *Gaul*; -ish.] Pertaining to Gaul or the Gauls; Gallic.

gäult, s. [Originally the name given to the rock in the southeast of England, but now adopted and rendered universally current by geologists.]

Geol.: The lowest member of the Upper Cretaceous group of rocks. It is found in the southeast of England, where it is usually about 100 feet thick. It is a dark blue marl, sometimes intermixed with green sand.

gäult, v. i. [GAULT, s.]

Agric.: To dress land with gault.

gäul-thër'-i-a, s. [Named after Gaulther, a Canadian physician and botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Heathworts, family *Andromedaceae*. The berries of *Gaultheria procumbens*, *G. shallon*, *G. hispida*, and *G. antipoda* are eaten. A tincture of *Gaultheria* oil or oil of wintergreen, can be used as tea, and the fruit steeped in brandy produces bitters. (Lindley.)

gaultheria oil, s.

Chem.: Oil of wintergreen, a volatile oil obtained by distilling with water the leaves of *Gaultheria procumbens*, an Ericaceous plant growing in New Jersey and Canada. It is used for scenting soap. It consists of the methyl ether of salicylic acid, $C_6H_4(OH) \cdot CO \cdot OCH_3$, and a small quantity of terpene called *Gaultherilene*. It does not give a red color with nitric acid if pure.

gäul-thër'-i-lene, s. [Eng., &c., *gaultheri(a)*, l. connective, and -ene (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A hydrocarbon of the terpene series, $C_{10}H_{16}$, occurring in the oil of wintergreen, obtained by distilling the oil with a strong aqueous solution of caustic potash; methylic alcohol, water, and *Gaultherilene* distill over, and salicylate of potassium remains in the retort; the distillate is washed with water and then dried. *Gaultherilene* is a colorless oil, smelling like pepper, and boiling at 160°.

gäum, v. t. [Cf. Mid. Eng. and Fr. *gomme* = gum.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To smear. (Halliwell.)

2. *Tech.*: To cover with a preservative solution.

gäun, gawn, s. [A corruption of *gallon* (q. v.).] A small tub or lading vessel.

gäun, pr. par. of v. [Go, v.]

gäunch (1), v. t. [GANCH.]

gäunch (2), v. i. [GANSCH.] To snarl; to snatch at anything with open jaws.

gäunch, s. [GAUNCH, v.] A bite; a snatch at anything with open jaws.

gäunt, *gawnte, *gant, a. [Etym. doubtful. Skeat suggests a connection with Norwegian *gand* (= *gant*) = a thin, pointed stick, a tall and thin man.] Attenuated, thin; lean as with fasting or sickness.

"But his *gant* frame was worn with toil."

Scott: *Marmion*, i. 28.

gant-at-the-door, s. A booby; an indolent bumpkin.

"He gave but little application to his lessons, so that folk thought he would turn out a sort of *gant-at-the-door*, more mindful of meat than work."—Galt: *Ann. of the Par.*, p. 336.

gäunt (1), v. i. [A. S. *ganian*.] To yawn.

"He observed the captain was *gaunting* grievously."—Scott: *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xlv.

***gäunt (2), v. t.** [GAUNT, a.] To make lean.

"Ravenous woodfams *vpsoackt* and *gaunted* in hunger."—Stanhurst: *Virgil's Aeneid*, ii. 866.

gäunt'-lët, *gant'-lët, s. [Fr. *gantellet* = a gauntlet; *gant* = a glove, from O. Sw. *wante* = a glove; Dan. *vante*; Dut. *want* = a mitten.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. A long glove worn by ladies, covering the hand and wrist.

3. A mitten.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Old Arm.*: A glove of leather, covered with plate-metal to correspond with the other parts of the armor, and originally made without separate fingers, they being covered by large overlapping plates.

"When a knight's glove was a steel *gauntlet*, such a distinction would be reasonable enough."—Tylor: *Early Hist. Mankind*, ch. iii.

2. *Surg.*: A sort of bandage used to cover the hand and wrist, like a gauntlet.

† (1) To run the gauntlet: [See GANTLET, *Mil. Supra.*]

(2) To take up the gauntlet: To accept a challenge. (*Lit. & fig.*)

(3) To throw down the gauntlet: To challenge, to defy. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The company threw down the gauntlet to all the maritime powers in the world."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

gäunt'-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *gaunt*; -ly.] In a gaunt manner or state; leanly.

gäunt'-ness, s. [Eng. *gaunt*; -ness.] The quality or state of being gaunt or lean; leanness, thinness.

gäun'-treëg, gän'-treëg, s. [Prov. Eng. *gaun* = a tub, a cask, and Eng. *tree* = wood.] A stand or frame on which casks stand in a cellar. [TREE.]

"So young nor so handsome as to tempt a man to follow her to the *gauntrees*."—Scott: *Old Mortality*, ch. viii.

gäur, ga'-ür, s. [The name of the animal in some Hindoo languages; cf. *Mahratta gaya*; Hind. *gae*, *gao* = a cow, and *ur*, the root from which *Lat. urus*, also *aur* in *aurochs*, comes.] [AUROCHS.]

Zool.: A very large, fierce, and untamable ox, *Bos gaurus*, found in the Ramghur jungles in India. The adult male is six feet high at the shoulder, twelve feet long to the end of the tail, and above seven feet six inches in girth; the eyes are said to be blue; the forehead more arched than in the common ox, covered with whitish wool; hair on the other parts, smooth, shining brown; tail short, tufted.

"The Major has shot . . . many a *gaur*, rhinoceros, and elephant."—C. Kingsley: *Two Years Ago*, ch. xviii.

gäur'-a, s. [Gr. *gaurós* = exulting in, majestic, from the splendid appearance of some species.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe *Gauraee* (q. v.). The species are beautiful. Some have pink, some scarlet, some purple, and some yellow flowers.

***gaure, *gaur-en, v. i.** [GAZE, v.] To gaze, to stare.

"Ronnen for to *gauren* on this mon."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 3,824.

gäur'-ë-ø, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *gaur(a)*, and *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æe*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Onagrad, type *Gaura*.

gäuze, *gawse, s. & a. [Fr. *gaze*, from *Gaza* in Palestine, where it was first manufactured; Low Lat. *gazzatum*.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Lit. & Fabric*: A light, transparent silk or cotton stuff. In gauze-weaving, between every two casts of the shuttle, the warp-threads are turned or twisted after receiving the wool from right to left, and the reverse, alternately, between each throw of the shuttle, so that the weft-threads are separated from each other, and a light, transparent texture produced. Gauzes have been occasionally made of thread, but the name has always signified a silk fabric.

"Brocades, and damasks, and tabbies, and *gauzes*, Are by Robert Ballentine lately brought over."—Swift: *An Excellent New Song*.

2. *Fig.*: Any slight, open material resembling this fabric; as, wire-gauze.

B. *As adj.*: Made of or resembling gauze; gauzy.

"In another case, we see a white, smooth, soft worm, turned into a black, hard, crustaceous beetle with *gauze* wings."—Paley: *Natural Theology*, ch. xix.

gauze-dresser, s. One whose occupation is to dress or stiffen gauze.

gauze-loom, s. A loom for weaving gauze.

gauze-wire-cloth, s. A textile fabric, either plain or twilled, made of brass, iron, or copper wire, of various degrees of fineness. It is used for sieves, safety-lamps, respirators, &c.

gäuz'-ÿ, a. [Eng. *gauze*(e); -ÿ.] Made of or resembling gauze; thin, like gauze.

böil, böy; pöüt, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shän. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

gāv'-aül-īng, *gav-aül-ling, *gav-awl-ling, s. [Etym. doubtful.] Gadding about in an idle or dissipated way.

"But thir jocosse gavaulings are worthy of the occasion."
—Galt: *The Entail*, iii. 282.

gāve, pret. of v. [GIVE.]

gāv'-el (1), s. [O. Fr. *gavelle, gavile*; Fr. *javelle* = a small heap of corn, from Low Lat. *capella*; Lat. *capulus* = a handful, *capio* = to take hold; Spanish *gavilla*; Port. & Ital. *gavella*; cf. Wel. *gafael* = a hold, a grasp.]

1. Originally, a small parcel of grain in the straw. Now, enough of the grain to be bound into a sheaf; the grain is raked from the harvester platform in gavels. Binding makes it a sheaf. A stock, or collection of sheaves placed on end, leaning together and mutually supporting, is a shock.

2. The ground. (Provincial.)

"Let it lie upon the ground or gavel eight or ten days."
Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

gāv'-el (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A mason's setting maul.

2. A presiding officer's mallet.

***gāv'-el (3), *gav-ele, *gov-el, s.** [A. S. *gāfol* = tribute; Low Lat. *gabulum*; Sp. *gabela*; Port. & Ital. *gabella*.]

1. Tribute, toll, custom.

2. Interest, usury, extortion.

"In this heste is norbode roberie, thiefthe, stale, and gavel."—Ayenbite, p. 9.

gā'-vel, *ga-veil, *ga-vel-yn, v. t. [GAVEL (1), s.] To collect into gavels or small heaps to be bound into sheaves.

"Gavelyn corne or otherlyke. Manipulo."—Prompt. Parv.

gā'-veled, gā'-velled, a. [Eng. *gavel* (or *gavel-kind*); -ed.]

Eng. Law: A term applied to lands held under the tenure of gavelkind.

gā'-vel-ēr, s. [Eng. *gavel* (3), s.; -er.] One who exacts or collects tribute, custom, or duties; a usurer; an extortioner.

"The poure . . . that is yuallie in the hand of gavel-ers."—Ayenbite, p. 136.

***gā'-vel-īng, *ga-vel-inge, s.** [Eng. *gavel* (3), s.; -ing.] Usury, extortion.

"Dyadliche zennes the nerste is gavelinge."—Ayenbite, p. 34.

***gā'-vel-kind, s. & a.** [Ir. *gabhaircine*, from *gabhair* = a receiving, a tenure, and *cine* = race, tribe, family.]

A. As substantive:

Eng. Law: A custom, now only surviving in Kent, whereby the lands of a person dying without a will descended to all the sons in equal shares, and the issue, whether male or female, of a deceased son, inherited the father's part. In default of sons the land descended to the daughters, and in default of daughters to the brothers, sisters, or their issue.

"The custom of gavelkind in Kent, and some other parts of the kingdom (though perhaps it was also general till the Norman conquest) ordains, among other things, that not the eldest son only of the father shall succeed to his inheritance, but all the sons alike; and that, though the ancestor be attainted and hanged, yet the heir shall succeed to his estate, without any escheat to the lord."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, introd. § 3.

B. As adj.: Held under the custom described in A.

"Thus the rule of gavelkind tenure, by which all the sons take in equal shares, remains unaltered."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 11.

gav-el-ock, *ga-vel-ok, s. [A. S. *gafoluc* = a spear, a weapon; Icel. *gaflok, gaflak*; O. Fr. *gavelot*; Fr. *javelot*; Ital. *giavelotto*; M. H. Ger. *gabilot*.]

1. A spear, a javelin.

"Gavelokes also thicke flowe
So gnattes ichill avowe."

Arthur and Merlin, p. 338.

2. An iron crowbar.

"The air sall have ane picke, a mattock, ane gavelok, ane shool, ane ax, ane pair of turkisiss, ane handsaw."—*Balfour: Practices*, p. 235.

gā'-vi-āl, gā'-vi-ā-lls, s. [Hind. *ghariyal*, the r of which, in the handwriting of the person who first wrote home from India regarding the animal, being mistaken for v, the word was Englished *gavial*, with the Mod. Lat. form *gavialis*.]

I. Of the form gaval:

Zool.: The Gangetic Crocodile (*Gavialis gangetica*), called also the Common Gavial. It has a large cartilaginous protuberance containing the nostrils at the end of the snout. Elian knew this. The gavial is about twenty-five feet long; it feeds chiefly on fish, and does not as a rule attack man. It is not confined to the Ganges, but is found in some other large Indian rivers.

II. Of the form gavalis:

1. **Zool.:** A genus of Crocodiles (Crocodilia), suborder Procolia of Owen, Eusuchia of Huxley. The jaws are very long and sub-cylindrical, dilated and convex to the end; the teeth very numerous and all nearly equal in size. The hind feet are indented at the external edge, and palmated to the end of the toes. [CROCODILIA.]

2. **Palaeont.:** The genus first appears in the Upper Cretaceous rocks. It is found in Eocene rocks, with true crocodiles and alligators, though these are now restricted to particular regions and never are found together. Gavialis is found also in the Eocene of this country, though it is now confined to Asia. (Nicholson.)

ga-vō'tte, ga-vō't, s. [O. Fr. *gavotte*; Fr. *gavotte*; Ital. *gavotta*; originally a dance of the Gavots or people of Gap, in the department of the Upper Alps, and the old province of Dauphiné.] A dance tune of a lively yet dignified character, of French origin, in common time. The description of the dance, "a brisk round for as many as will," identifies it with the country dance, and the form of the tune supports this resemblance. The gavotte seems to have been more popular as an instrumental piece than as a dance, and to have been a favorite movement in suites, lessons, and sonatas from the latter part of the seventeenth century, the time when the word appears to have been brought into use.

"The disposition in a fiddle to play tunes in preludes, sarabands, jigs, and gavots, are real qualities in the instrument."—Arbuthnot.

gāw, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A furrow or small trench made for drawing off water.

2. A hollow with water springing in it.

gaw-fur, gaw-furrow, s. A furrow for drawing off water.

"As soon as a field is sown and harrowed, the *gaw-furs*, as they are provincially called, are neatly and perfectly cleared with the spade and shovel."—Agric. Surv. E. Lotii., p. 172.

gāw-bŷ, s. [GABY.]

gāwk, *goke, *gowke, s. [A. S. *gæc* = a cuckoo; cogn. with Icel. *gaukr*; Dan. *giøg*; Sw. *gök* = a cuckoo; O. H. Ger. *gouch*; M. H. Ger. *gouch*; Ger. *gouch* = a cuckoo, a simpleton; Lat. *cucus* = a cuckoo.]

1. A cuckoo.

2. A simpleton; a foolish, silly fellow.

gāwk, v. t. [GAWK, s.] To play the fool.

gāw-kŷ, *gāw-kīō, a. & s. [Eng. gawk; -y.]

A. As adj.: Foolish, silly, stupid.

B. As subst.: A foolish, silly, or stupid person; a simpleton.

"Or gentle born ye be; but youth,

In love you're but a gawky."

Ramsay: *Poems*, ii. 299.

gāw-līn, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A species of sea-fowl.

"The *Gawlin* is a fowl less than a duck; it is reckoned a true prognosticator of fair weather; for when it sings, fair and good weather always follows, as the natives commonly observe."—Martin: *Western Islands*, p. 71.

gāy, *gai, *gale, *gaye, a., adv. & s. [Fr. *gai*, from M. H. Ger. *gæhe* (O. H. Ger. *gāhi, kāhi*; Ger. *jāhe*) = quick, sudden, rash, lively; Port. *gaio*; Ital. *gaio*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Excited with, or full of merriment; merry, jovial, lively, sportive.

"Preferring me to parents, and the choir

Of gay companions, to the natal roof."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. ii.

2. Pleased, happy, cheerful, blithe.

"A gay or pensive tenderness prevailed."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

3. Showy, gaudy, fine; bright in color; brilliant.

"Can imagination boast,

Amid its gay creation, hues like hers?"

Thomson: *Spring*, 470.

4. Given to pleasure or lust; dissipated; of loose morals; as, a gay woman.

5. Excited with drink; intoxicated.

B. As adv.: Pretty, moderately, passably, fairly; as, gay gude = pretty good.

***C. As substantive:**

1. An ornament, a picture.

"Morose and untractable spirits look upon precepts in emblem, as they do upon *gays* and pictures, the fooleries of so many old wivies' tales."—L'Estrange: *Fables*.

2. A show, gaudery.

¶ For the difference between *gay* and *cheerful*, see CHEERFUL; for that between *gay* and *showy*, see SHOWY.

***gay-cards, s. pl.** Court cards.

***gay-science, s.** Literature, poetry, especially the erotic compositions of the Troubadours.

gāy'-āl, gŷ'-āl, s. [Hind. *gayal, gavat*; Bengali *gobaygari*; Sansc. *gayaya*.] [GAUR.]

Zool.: An ox, *Bibos (or Bos) frontalis* (or *gayeus*), with horns depressed at the base and directed outward. It is wild on the mountain ranges forming the Eastern frontier of Aracan, Chittagong, Tippera, and Silhet, between Bengal and Further India. It is a dull, heavy animal, of gentle disposition, lowering like a buffalo rather than a common ox, but not wallowing in the mire like the former animal. It breeds with the common Indian bull.

gāy'-bine, s. [Eng. *gay*, and *bine*.] A popular name for several showy, twining plants belonging to the genus *Pharbitis*.

gāy'-di-āng, s. [A native word.]

Naut.: A vessel of Annam, resembling a junk. It carries two or three masts with triangular sails, and is employed in carrying heavy cargoes from Cambodia to the Gulf of Tonkin.

gāy'-ē-tŷ, s. [GAIETY.]

***gāy'-ish, a.** [Eng. *gay*; -ish.] Rather gay, or inclined to merriment or joviality.

***gay-ler, s. [JAILER.]**

gāy-lūs'-site, s. [Named after Nicolas François Gay Lussac, a celebrated chemist and physicist who was born in 1778, and died in 1850.]

Min.: A monoclinic, translucent mineral; its hardness is 2 to 3; its specific gravity 1.92 to 1.99. Composition: Carbonate of soda, 34.5; carbonate of lime, 35.8; water, 30.3 = 100. Found in Maracaibo and in Nevada, in salt lakes. It can be produced artificially. (Dana.)

gāy'-ness, *gay-nesse, s. [Eng. *gay*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being gay; gayety, fineness, finery.

"Our gayness and our gilt are all besmircht

With rainy marching in the painful field."

Shakespeare: *Henry V.*, iv. 3.

*2. Choice language. (Fairfax.)

***gāy'-sōme, a.** [Eng. *gay*; -some.] Full of gayety; gay, merry, jovial. (Chapman.)

gāy'-yod, s. [A native name.]

Naut.: A narrow, flat-bottomed fishing-boat, used in Annam, carrying two or three masts, and usually covered in the middle with a flat roof.

Gāz'-a-rī, s. pl. [A corruption of Gr. *katharoi* (P) = pure. (Mosheim.)]

Ch. Hist.: A name given, especially in Italy, to the Paulicians and sects confounded with them.

gāze, *gase, v. t. & t. [Sw. dial. *gasa* = to gaze, stare, connected with *ghast* (q. v.).]

A. Intrans.: To fix the eye intently; to look earnestly or eagerly, as in curiosity, admiration, astonishment, or anxiety. (Followed by *at*, *on*, or *upon*, when the object is expressed.)

"Dismissed, again on open day I gazed

At houses, men, and common light, amazed."

Wordsworth: *Female Vagrant*.

***B. Trans.:** To view steadfastly; to fix the eyes on earnestly or attentively; to stare or gaze at.

"Straight toward heav' my wondering eyes I turned,

And gazed awhile the ample sky."

Milton: *P. L.*, viii. 250.

¶ For the difference between *gaze* and *to gaze*, see GAZE.

gāze, s. [GAZE, v.]

1. The act of gazing or looking intently at anything; an earnest, eager look; a look of curiosity, attention, admiration, or anxiety.

"He meanwhile shunned the public gaze with a haughty shyness which inflamed curiosity."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

*2. That which is gazed at; that which causes one to gaze.

"Betrayed, captive, and both my eyes put out;

Made of mine enemies the scorn and gaze."

Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 34.

¶ **At gaze; At a-gaze:**

(1) **Ord. Lang.:** As one gazing or staring; gazing earnestly.

"And make the sun to stand at gaze,

Till he forgot his way."

Drayton: *The Muses' Elysium*, Nymph. 1.

(2) **Her.:** Applied to an animal, as a hart, buck, stag, or hind, represented full-faced, or with the face directly to the front. [GARDANT.]

***ga-zē'-bō, *ga-zeō'-bō, s.** [GAZE, v.] A summer house commanding an extensive view.

***gāz-eō, s.** [Eng. *gaz(e)*; suff. -ee.] One who or that which is gazed at.

***gā-ze-fūl, a.** [Eng. *gaze*; -ful(l)]. Gazing; looking earnestly, anxiously, or intently.

"Then look, who list thy gaze-ful eyes to feed

With sight of that is fair."

Spenser: *Hymn of Heavenly Beauty*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; try: Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***gā-ze-hōund, *gā-ge-hōund, s.** [Eng. gaze, and hound.] A hound which hunts by sight, not by scent, as a greyhound.

"See'st thou the gazehound! how with glance severe
From the close herd he marks the destined deer."
Tickek: On Hunting.

***gā-ze-lēss, a.** [Eng. gaze; -less.] Unseeing, not looking, sightless.

"Desire lies dead upon the gazeless eyes."
Woolcot: P. Pindar, p. 98.

gā-zēl-lā, s. [GAZELLE.]

*1. *Zool.*: A genus of Antelopes, of which the gazelle (q. v.) is the type. There are other species, as *Gazella albifrons*, the Blesbok; *G. euchoire*, the Springbok; and *G. pygarga*, the Bontebok. These three are all from South Africa.

*2. *Palæont.*: The genus is found in the Upper Miocene of Greece.

gā-zēlle, s. [Arab. *ghazāl*, *ghazālāh*; Fr. *gazelle*; Sp. *gazela*; Port. *gazella*; Ital. *gazzella*.]

Zool.: A kind of antelope, *Gazella dorcas*, formerly called *Antilope dorcas*. *Dorcas* is Latin, from Greek *dorkas*, which is from *dedorka*, the perfect tense of *derkomai*=to look, to see, with reference to the large bright eyes of the animal. From this characteristic, and its general gracefulness, it was sometimes used for a Greek female name, as in the case of *Dorcas*, who made garments for the poor (Acts ix. 36-end). The horns are rounded, thick, and black; the hair on the body light yellow on the back, while on the lower parts a broad band exists along each flank, a bunch of hairs on each knee, and a deep pouch at each groin. It lives in North Africa, is gentle in character, but when a herd is attacked, it forms a circle presenting an array of horns, so as to leave no safe means to allow the assailant to break the ring of defense. Nevertheless, the gazelle is largely preyed on by the lion. It furnishes a constant theme for Arabic poetry.

gā-zēl-line, a. [Eng. *gazell(e)*; suff. -ine.]

Zool.: Akin to the gazelle.

*Major Charles Hamilton Smith has a Gazelline group of antelopes.

***gā-ze-mōnt, s.** [Eng. gaze; -ment.] Gaze, view, sight.

"Then forth he brought his snowy Floriméle,
Whom Trompart had in keeping there beside,
Covered from people's gaze with a veil."
Spenser: F. Q., v. iii. 17.

gāz-ēr, s. [Eng. gaze(e); -er.] One who gazes; one who looks earnestly, eagerly, or anxiously at any sight; a spectator.

"Tower Hill was covered up to the chimney tops with an innumerable multitude of gazers."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. v.

gā-zēt-te, *gazet, s. [Originally an Italian word, meaning a small coin current at Venice, newspapers being first published there, and being sold for a gazette coin, came to be called Gazettes.]

*1. The above-mentioned coin.

"If you have a stool it will cost you a gazet, which is almost a penny."
Corpat: *Crudities*, vol. ii, p. 15.

*2. A newspaper; a printed sheet, printed periodically, and containing an exact account of events of public or private interest. Specif., an official journal containing a list of those appointed to any public office or commission, legal notices, lists of bankrupts, &c.

"The next gazette mentioned that the King had pardoned him [the Duke of Monmouth] upon his confessing the late plot."
Burnet: *Own Time* (an. 1684).

*Johnson says that in the eighteenth century the pronunciation of the word was frequently *gāz-ēt-te*, as appears from the following lines:

"The senate's thanks, the gazette's pompous tale,"
Johnson: *Vanity of Human Wishes*, 177.

"Like the last gazette or the last address,"
Pope: *Ep. to Sat.* ii. 227.

gā-zēt-te, v. t. [GAZETTE, s.] To insert or publish in a gazette; to announce or publish officially.

gāz-ēt-teēr, s. [Eng. *gazette*; -er.]

*1. A writer for a gazette; a writer of news.

"And monumental brass this record bears,
"These are—ah no! these were—the Gazetteers."
Pope: *Dunciad*, ii. 314.

*2. A gazette, a newspaper.

"Glasses and bottles, pipes and gazetteers,"
Thomson: *Autumn*, 568.

*3. A book containing descriptions and statistics of natural and political divisions—countries, cities, towns, rivers, mountains, &c.—in the whole or any portion of the world, alphabetically arranged; a geographical and topographical directory.

***gāz-ēt-teēr-ship, s.** [English *gazetteer*; -ship.] The office or post of a publisher or writer of news.

gāz-īng, *gas-yng, pr. par. a. & s. [GAZE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive: The act of looking earnestly, eagerly, or anxiously at anything.

gāz-īng-stōck, *gaz-yng-stocke, s. [English *gazing*, and -stock.] A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence; an object of curiosity and contempt.

gāz-ō-gēne, s. [Fr. *gazogène*; from *gaz*=gas, and Gr. *gennaō*=to produce.]

Mach.: An apparatus for manufacturing aerated or "soda" water. There are two glass globes, one placed above the other. There is a long funnel used to fill the lower globe with water, then a tube, running vertically through the two globes, is closed by the stopper, and bicarbonate of soda and tartaric acid are placed in the upper globe by means of a small funnel. The stopper is then withdrawn and the long tube inserted and screwed closely down. If, after remaining closed about two hours, the screw stopcock at the top be opened, the carbonated water will flow out. [SELTZOGENE.]

gāz-ō-līte, s. [Fr. *gaz*=gas; o connective, and Gr. *lithos*=stone.]

Min.: The same as *ÆROLITE* (q. v.).

gāz-ō-lytes, s. pl. [Fr. *gaz*=gas, and Gr. *lytos*=soluble; *lūō*=to dissolve.]

Chem.: The name given by Berzelius to those simple substances capable by their union with other simple substances of forming permanent gases. They were one of four classes of bodies into which simple substances were divided, the others being metals, metalloids, and halogens.

gāz-ōn, s. [Fr., from O. H. Ger. *waso*; Ger. *wasen*=a turf.]

Fortif.: A piece of sod used as a revetment or lining for parapets and earthen banks.

***gāz-zā-tūm, s.** [Low Lat.] [GAUZE.]

Fabric.: A fine species of silk, or linen stuff, like gauze.

G clef, s. The character placed at the beginning of a stave, to indicate the pitch of the notes. [CLEF.]

G dur, s. [Ger.] The key of G major.

gē-, pref. [A. S.] A common prefix in Anglo-Saxon. With nouns it often gives a collective sense to the word to which it is prefixed; as, *fera*=a traveler; *gefera*=a companion. To neuter verbs it often gives an active force; as, *winnan*=to fight; *gewinnan*=to win; *ridan*=to ride; *geridan*=to reach by riding. Frequently it appears to be a simple augment. It is common in past participles, appearing later as *i* or *y*, as *yclept*. It also appears now as *a* or *e*, as in *alike*=A. S. *gelic*, among=A. S. *gemang*, enough=A. S. *genóg*, *genóh*.

***gēal, *gell-yu, v. t.** [Fr. *geler*; from Lat. *gelo*=to freeze.] To freeze, to congeal.

"Wer't no for houp, that darling bliss,
That cheers us w't a fancied kiss,
Our very hearts wou'd geal."
Tarras: *Poems*, p. 19.

***gēal, s.** [GEAL, v.] Extreme coldness, frostiness.

gēan, s. [Fr. *guigne*; Sp. *quinda*; Low Lat. *gindolum*, and *guina*. According to Diez, cognate also with the following words, *gu* being replaced by *v*: Ital. *vinciola*; O. H. Ger. *whsela*; N. H. Ger. *weichsel*; Mod. Ger. *chiron*, *Littré*.]

Bot.: The wild cherry, *Prunus avium*, by some botanists made a distinct species, but by Sir Joseph Hooker arranged as a sub-species of *Prunus cerasus*. It is a tree with flaccid drooping leaves, drooping peduncles, the calyx tube contracted at the top, the lobes sub-acute serrate, the petals sub-erect. Drupe black, the stone adhering to the flesh. It occurs in Europe, in North Africa, and in Western Asia to the Himalaya mountains. The fruit is excellent. The tree is the origin of the Morella cherry.

gēar, *geir, *ger, *gere, s. [A. S. *gearwe*=preparation, dress, ornament; *gearwian*=to prepare, fit out; *gearu*=ready; cogn. with O. Sax. *garawi*=gear; Icel. *görrvi*, *görrvi*; O. H. Ger. *garawi*; M. H. Ger. *garue*=gear; O. Sax. *garu*; O. H. Ger. *garo*=ready; Eng. *zare*. *Gear* is a doublet of *garb* (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. That which is prepared for dress, outfit or ornament; dress; ornaments.

"I fancy everybody observes me as I walk the street, and long to be in my old plain gear again."
Addison: *Guardian*.

*2. Military outfit or accoutrements; arms.

"Then fond he armor and other gere."
Torrent of Portugal, 707.

*3. The harness or furniture of domesticated animals; tackle or equipment for horses or cattle.

"[Pallas] then took her angry run
At king Emelus, brake his gears."
Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*.

*In this sense it is common in the United States, and different kinds of harness are indicated by the names single-gear, double-gear, lead-gear, hip-strap gear, Yankee-gear, &c.

*4. Goods; property generally.

"I shall appear some harmless villager,
Whom thrift keeps up about his country gear."
Milton: *Comus*, 167.

*5. Tools; implements; household necessities.

*6. Material; stuff.

"If fortune be a woman, she is a good wench for this gear."
Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

*7. Matter; business; affair.

"I will remedy this gear ere long!"
Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iii. 1.

*8. Manner; habits; customs.

"Wyss me fro my wyld gerys."
Penitential Psalms, p. 23.

*9. Anything of no value; rubbish; trash. (Latimer.)

II. Technically:

1. Machinery:

(1) Furniture, rigging, tackle (jeers), apparatus, and appurtenances of an implement: e. g., expansion-gear, valve-gear, pump-gear, plow-gear; the working-parts of a locomotive; the rigging of a spar or sail; the running parts of a wheeled vehicle, as the fore-gears, hind-gears, referring to the fore-axle and its wheels, the hind-axle and its wheels. To the former is attached the tongue and fore hounds, to the latter the hind hounds. Each carries its bolster. The term is also applied to other mechanical devices by which motion is transmitted; as change-gear, chain-gear, back-gear, overhead-gear; or by which parts are operated, as hoisting-gear.

(2) A cog-wheel. [GEARING.]

*2. *Naut.*: A general term for the ropes, blocks, &c., belonging to any particular sail or spar; as, the mainsail gear, &c.

(1) *Running gear:*

Naut.: Running rigging.

(2) *Pump-gear, windlass-gear:* The tackle belonging to the pumps, windlass, &c.

(3) *To throw anything out of gear:*

(a) *Lit.*: To disconnect gearing or couplings.

(b) *Fig.*: To cause anything not to work smoothly; to disturb.

"The most important body of facts with which history makes us acquainted is thrown out of gear."
Mait: *Bases of Belief*, pt. iv., § 14.

gear-cutter, s. A machine for making cog-wheels by cutting out the material between the teeth.

gear-gatherer, subst. A money-making man. (Scott.)

gear-wheel, s. Any cog-wheel, whether crown, spur, internal-cogged, bevel, or lantern, is a gear-wheel. The essential feature is the possession of cogs, which act upon the cogs of another wheel in the train or series to impart or transmit motion. [GEARING.]

***gēar, *geir, v. t.** [GEAR, s.] To dress; to harness; to put gear on.

"That all manner of men . . . be redly horsit and geirit."
Acts James II, (1456), ch. lxii.

gēar-īng, s. [Eng. *gear*, s.; -ing.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Harness, tackle.

2. *Mach.*: A train or series of wheels with cogs for transmitting motion; the parts in machinery by which motion is communicated. In spur-gearing the teeth are arranged round either the concave or convex surface of a cylindrical wheel in the direction of radii from the center of the wheel, and are of equal depth throughout. In beveled-gearing the teeth are placed upon the exterior periphery of a conical wheel in a direction converging to the apex of the cone, and the depth of the teeth gradually diminishes from the base.

gearing-chain, s.

Mach.: An endless chain transmitting motion from one toothed wheel to another.

gearing-rails, s. pl. The ladder-like rails at the side of a cart or wagon; the raves.

gē-ark-sū-tite, s. [Gr. *gē*=earth, and Eng. &c., *arkutite* (q. v.).]

Min.: A dull white, earthy mineral, like kaolin. Composition: Fluorine 41.18, aluminum 13.75, lime 19.25, soda 2.46, water 20.22. Occurs in Greenland with cryolite. (Dana.)

***gēar-mōnt, s.** [Eng. *gear*; -ment.] Rubbish, trash.

***gēas-ōn, geaz-on, *ges-on, *ges-oun, s.** [A. S. *gāse*=empty, barren.] Scarce, uncommon, unusual.

"The lady, hearkning of his sensefull speech,
Found nothing that he said vnmeet nor geason."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, vi. iv. 37.

gē-as-tēr, gē-as-trūm, s. [Gr. *gē*=the earth, and *astēr*=a star. So called from the stellate appearance of the species when burst and lying on the ground.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

Bot.: Earth stars. A genus of gasteromycetous fungi, sub-order Trichogasteres. It was formed by Micheli to include the Puffballs having a stellated volva. They are small fungi, often of a brown color. *Geaster hygrometricus*, as the name implies, readily absorbs and retains moisture.

geat (1), *s.* [A. S. *geotan*=to pour; Low German *geten*.]

Found.: The hole or channel through which molten metal descends into the mold.

***geat** (2), *s.* [JER.]

geave, *v. i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To look in an unsteady manner.

"Callant, clap the lid down on the pat; what hae they? hingin' geaving up there for?"—*Perils of Man*, i. 55.

gē-bāng, *s.* [A Javanese word.]

Bot.: (For def. see compound.)

gebang-palm, *s.*

Bot.: *Corypha gebanga*. It is a native of Java, where the leaves are used for thatching, plaiting, &c., and the root for diarrhoea, while a kind of sago is prepared from the interior of the trunk.

geb-bie, gab-bie, *s.* [Fr. *jabot*.] The crop or craw of a bird.

gē-bī-a, *s.* [Gr. *gē*=the earth, and *bia*=strength, force, power, might.]

Zool.: A genus of long-tailed decapodous Crustaceans, family Thalassinidae. Type *Gebia stellata*, a crab about an inch and a half long.

Gē-bēr, *s.* [GUEBRE.]

gē-car-ql-nī-dā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gecarcin(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ide*.]

Zoology: Land Crabs. A family of short-tailed Crustaceans, containing various tropical land crabs. They live often at a distance from the sea in dry woods in burrows, which they excavate, sallying forth by night in quest of food. At a certain season they migrate in numbers to the sea to deposit their eggs.

gē-car-ql-nūs, *s.* [Gr. *gē*=land, and *karkinos*=a crab.]

Zool.: Land Crab. The typical genus of the family Gecarcinidae (q. v.).

gē-ql-nī-nā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gecin(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Picidae (Woodpeckers), established by Mr. George R. Gray, in which the ridge of the bill is near its dorsal line. Type, *Gecinus* (q. v.).

gē-ql-nūs, *s.* [Gr. *gē*=the earth, and *kineō*=to move.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Gecininae (q. v.). *Gecinus* (*Picus*) *viridis* is the Green Woodpecker. [WOODPECKER.]

***geck**, *s.* [Ger. *geck*; Dut. *gek*=a cockcomb, a simpleton. Cf. also A. S. *geac*=a cuckoo.] [GECK, v., GAWK.]

1. A toss of the head in derision or contempt; a taunt, a gibe.
2. An object of scorn, derision, or contempt; a dupe.

"And to become the geck and scorn

O' the other's villainy."

Shaksp.: *Cymbeline*, v. 4.

gēck, *v. t. & i.* [Dan. *giecker*=to jest, to jeer.] [GECK, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To deride; to laugh or sneer at.

2. To befool, to cheat, to trick.

"Hame to the Prowest it was directit;

But ye shall heir whow he was geckit.

Legend: *Bp. St. Andrews; Poems* (16th cent.), p. 336.

B. Intrans.: To sneer, to deride; to manifest contempt or derision.

"During our whole journey she gecked and scorned at my northern speech and habit."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxiii.

gēc-kō, gēk-kō, *s.* [Fr. *gecko*; Mod. Lat. *gekko*, said to be imitated from the sound of the animal's voice.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Geckotidae (q. v.). *Gecko* *versus* is common in India and the adjacent countries, being often seen on the walls of rooms or running up the window-panes. The spider "which taketh hold with her hands, and is in kings' palaces" (Prov. xxx. 28), seems to be not a genuine arachnid, but a gecko lizard.

gēc-kōt i-dā, *s. pl.* [Eng., &c., *gecko*, *t* connective, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ide*.]

Zool.: A family of Lacertilia (Lizards), sub-order Pachyglossa. The eyes are large, the tongue not very protrusible, the teeth numerous, the toes furnished below with imbricated plates, or adhesive discs, which exude a viscous fluid. These, acting like the suckers of the domestic fly, enable the animals to walk up panes of glass or go along the ceilings of rooms. They feed on insects. There are many species in the hotter parts of both the Old

and the New Worlds. Though reported venomous, they are really harmless. For *Gecko* *versus* see Gecko. The Croaking lizard, *Thaenadactylus laevis*, is common in the boiling-houses on estates in Jamaica.

gēd, gēdd, *s.* [Icel. *gedda*; Sw. *gadde*; cf. Icel. *gaddo*; A. S. *gād*=a goad.] [GOAD, *s.*]

Zool.: The pike. (Scotch.)

"A gedd, or a dish of perch now and then."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxvi.

gēd-rite, *s.* [From *Gedres*, in France, near which it is found.]

Min.: A variety of Anthophyllite, with microscopic black spinels.

gēē, jēē, *v. i.* [Probably a variant of *go* (q. v.).] *Mahn* refers the second and third senses to Fr. *dé*, used to turn a horse to the left, in Switzerland to the right; Arm. *dia*, *diou*; Ir. *deas*=to the right hand.]

*1. To agree, to fit, to suit.

*2. To go or turn to the off-side; used as a direction to horses.

*3. To move faster; as a teamster cries to his horses, *gee-up*.

geēse, *s. pl.* [GOOSE.]

geēst, *s.* [Low Ger. *geest*, *geestland*=dry, sandy land; O. Fris. *gēst*, *gēstland*, from *gāst*=barren.] Alluvial matter on the surface of land, not of recent origin.

geēz, *s.* [Arabic.] A dialect of Arabic, called also Literary Ethiopic, the ancient language of Abyssinia. It is not now a spoken language, having been superseded by the Amharic. Its literature reaches back to the fourth century.

Gē-hēn-nā, *s.* [Lat. *Gehenna*; Gr. *Geenna*, *Gaienna*, from Heb. *Ge Hinnom*, the valley of Hinnom: *gai*, *ge*=valley, and *Hinnom*. (See def.)]

1. *Script. Geog.*: A valley anciently belonging to a man, Hinnom, of whom nothing is known (Josh. xviii. 6), and inherited by his son or sons, whence it is called the Valley of the Son of Hinnom (Josh. xv. 8), or of the children of Hinnom (2 Kings xxiii. 10). In Joshua it is described as lying south of Jebusi, the Jebusite capital, which afterward became Jerusalem (xviii. 16). Here, during the later period of the Jewish kings, men made their sons and daughters pass through the fire to Molech or Moloch, the Ammonite fire-god (2 Kings xxiii. 10; 2 Chron. xxxiii. 6), or actually burnt them in the fire (2 Chron. xxxiii. 3). Tophet was in it (2 Kings xxiii. 10), and a prophetic passage mentions the size and fierceness of the fires there burning for the "king" [Molech means king] (Isaiah xxx. 33). Josiah put an end to these cruel practices, and defiled the place (2 Kings xxiii. 10). It was doomed afterward to become an overcrowded cemetery (Jer. vii. 32). When the Jews outgrew all love of human sacrifice, they regarded the place with horror, the Rabbins deeming it the gate of hell. [2.] The valley, which the Arabs call Gehennam, is thoroughly known. It is narrow and deep, with rugged limestone cliffs, excavated for tombs, and the mountain sides overtopping all.

"The pleasant valley of Hinnom, Tophet thence
And black Gehenna called, the type of Hell."

Milton: *P. L.*, l. 405.

2. *Script. Doctrine*: Hell, the place of punishment, the sufferings of the lost being compared to those of the children sacrificed to Molech. [1.]

"Whosoever shall say Thou fool, shall be in danger of the hell of fire (margin, Gr. *Gehenna* of fire)."—*Matt. v. 22* (Revised Version).

gēh-lēn-ite, *s.* [Ger. *gehlenit*. Named by Fuchs after his colleague Gehlen.]

Min.: A grayish-green or brown tetragonal mineral; its hardness 5.5 to 6; its specific gravity 2.9 to 3.1; its luster resinous or vitreous; its fracture uneven to splintery. Composition: Silica 29.9; alumina 21.5; sesquioxide of iron 6.6; lime 42.0=100. It has feeble double refraction. It is known native only in the Fassa valley, but occasionally occurs among the scorias of furnaces. (*Dana*.)

gē-īc, *a.* [Gr. *gē*=the earth; *-īc*.] Earthy, pertaining to or derived from earth; terrene.

geic-acid, *s.* [ULMIC-ACID.]

gei-ēr-ite, *s.* [From Geyer in Saxony, where it occurs.]

Min.: The same as Leucopyrite (q. v.).

gē-īne, *s.* [Gr. *gēinos*=mortal; subject to decay.] [ULMIN.]

gelz-en, glz-sen, *v. i.* [Sw. *gisna*=to dry up; Icel. *gisn*=dried.] To become dry and shrink for lack of moisture; to wither; to fade.

***gēl-a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *gelo*=to congeal; *gelu*=frost.] That may or can be congealed; capable of being converted or congealed into a jelly.

gēl-a-dā, *s.* [An Abyssinian word (?).]

Zool.: A baboon closely allied to *Hamadryas*, discovered by Rüppel in Abyssinia, and in consequence named *Gelada rüppellii*.

gēl-a-lā-ān, *adj.* [Named after Gelal-u-Din, Sultan of Khorasan.]

Chron.: See etym. and compound.

gelalāan-ēra, *s.*

Chron.: An era introduced by Gelal-u-Din and commencing March 4, A. D. 1079. (*Sir Harris Nicolas*, &c.)

gē-lās-i-mūs, *s.* [Gr. *gelasimos*=laughable, from *gelaō*=to laugh. What is ludicrous about the matter is to see such marine-looking animals as crabs, &c., and flourishing an abnormally large claw in the face of their foes.]

Zool.: [CALLING CRAB.]

***gē-lās-tic**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *gelastikos*=inclined to laugh; *gelaō*=to laugh.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to laughter.

B. As subst.: Laughter, merriment.

gēl-a-tig-ēn-ōūs, *a.* [Eng. *gelatine*, and Gr. *gennao*=to produce.] Producing or yielding gelatine.

gelatigenous-tissues, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Animal tissues which, on being treated with boiling water, yield gelatine. These are the skin, the serous membranes, the cellular sheaths of the muscles, the organic portion of bone, &c.

gē-lāt-i-nāte, *v. i. & t.* [Eng. *gelatin(e)*; *-ate*.]

A. Intrans.: To become converted or congealed into a substance like jelly.

B. Trans.: To congeal or convert into a substance like jelly.

gē-lāt-i-nā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *gelatin(e)*; *-ation*.] The act or process of converting into a substance like jelly; the state or process of becoming gelatinated.

gēl-a-tine, gēl-a-tin, *s. & a.* [Fr. *gelatine*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *gelatina*, from Lat. *gelatus*=frozen, *pa. par.* of *gelo*=to cause to freeze; *gelu*=frost, cold.] So named from the tendency which the substance has to congeal and become to a certain extent solid.

A. As substantive:

Chem.: *Gelatin*, $C_7H_{12}N_2O_{10}$.? Animal glutin, obtained by treating bones with dilute hydrochloric acid, which dissolves the mineral constituents of the bone, consisting of phosphates and carbonates of calcium, magnesium, &c., and leaves the bone cartilage. [OSSEIN.] This, when boiled for a long time with water, dissolves, and forms gelatine, which can be purified by dissolving in hot water and precipitating by alcohol. A pure variety is obtained from the swimming-bladder of the sturgeon, or other species of *Acipenser*. Impure gelatine, called glue, is prepared by boiling down pieces of hide, horn, hoof, cartilage, &c., with water under pressure. Pure gelatine is amorphous, transparent in thin plates, of a yellowish-white color; it has neither taste nor smell, and is neutral to vegetable colors; it is insoluble in alcohol and in ether. In contact with cold water it swells up, and is soluble in hot water. It is not precipitated by acids, except by tannic acid, which gives a flaky precipitate, which is insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether; this reaction takes place in the formation of leather (q. v.). The aqueous solution of gelatine turns the plane of polarization to the left. Gelatine subjected to dry distillation yields methylvamine, cyanide of ammonium, pyrrrol, &c.; by oxidation with sulphuric acid and manganese dioxide, or with chromic acid mixture, it yields hydrocyanic acid, acids of the fatty series, benzoic aldehyde and benzoic acid, &c. Gelatine boiled with caustic potash yields glycocine and leucine. Gelatine contains about 50 per cent. of carbon, 6.6 of hydrogen, and 18.4 of nitrogen; when pure it probably contains no sulphur. Moist gelatine exposed to the air rapidly putrefies, the liquid becoming first acid, but afterward it gives off ammonia. Dry gelatine is unaltered by the air. Gelatine gives no precipitate with lead acetate, alum, or ferrocyanide of potassium. A mixture of gelatine with potassium dichromate becomes, when exposed to the action of light, insoluble in water.

B. As adj.: Composed of, or in any way connected with gelatine; gelatinous.

gēl-a-tin-i-form, *adj.* [Eng. *gelatin(e)*; *i* connective; *-form*.] Having the form of gelatine; gelatinous.

gē-lāt-in-ize, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *gelatin(e)*; *-ize*.] The same as GELATINATE (q. v.).

gē-lāt-i-nō, *in comp.* [GELATINE.] Containing gelatine.

gelatino-sulphurous, *a.* Consisting of gelatine and sulphur.

gē-lāt-i-nō-sī, *s. pl.* [Masc. pl. of Mod. Lat. *gelatinosus*=gelatinous.]

Zool.: The name given by Cuvier to his second order of Polypi. He includes under it his genera *Hydra*, *Corine*, *Cristatella*, *Vorticella* and *Pedicularia*. (*Cuvier*, ed. *Griffiths*.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; try, sīryan. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

gē-lăt-l-nous, *a.* [Eng. *gelatin(e)*; -ous.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of gelatine; resembling, or of the nature or consistency of gelatine; viscous, jelly-like.

"The gelatinous substance being nothing but the half-digested remains of earthworms, on which these birds feed."—Pennant: *British Zoology*; Common Gull.

gelatinous-lichens, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Lichens having a gelatinous thallus. Examples: Iceland Moss (*Cetraria islandica*, and Reindeer Moss (*Cladonia rangiferina*).

gelatinous-tissues, *s. pl.* [GELATINOUS TISSUES.]

***gēld, *gēlt** (1), *s.* [A. S. *geld*, *gild*=tribute, custom; O. Sax. *geld*; O. Fris. *geld*; O. H. Ger. *gelt*; Goth. *gild*; Ger. & Dut. *geld*=money, tribute.]

1. Money, tribute, compensation, ransom. Generally, in composition, as *Danegelt*, or *Danegeld* (q. v.).

"Free from all gets and payments."—Fuller: *Waltham Abbey*, p. 7.

2. A guild (q. v.).

gēld, *geol-dyn, *gelde, *gel-den, *gel-dyn, *gild, v. t. [Icel. *gelda*; cogn. with Sw. *gälla*; Dan. *gilde*.] [GALT, GELT.]

1. *Lit.*: To castrate, to emasculate; to deprive of the power of generation.

"Som beeth *gildet* that *gildeth* hem self for the kyngdom of God."—Trevise, v. 63.

***II. Figuratively:**

1. To deprive of any essential part; to mutilate.

"Bereft and *gelded* of his patrimony."

Shakespeare: *Richard II.*, ii. 1.

2. To clear or free from anything immodest or obscene; to expurgate.

"They were diligent enough to make sure work, and to *geld* it so clearly in some places, that they took away the very manhood of it."—Dryden: *Juvenal*. (Pref.)

***gēld-ā-ble** (1), *a.* [Eng. *geld*, v.; -able.] That may or can be gelded.

***gēld-ā-ble** (2), *a.* [English *geld* (1), s.; -able.] Liable to pay taxes.

gēld-ēr (1), ***geld-ere**, *s.* [Eng. *geld*, v.; -er.] One who gelds or castrates; a gelding.

"Geld later with *gelders*, as many one do,
And look of a dozen to geld away two."

Tusser: *Husbandrie*.

gēld-ēr (2), *s.* [GUELDER.]

gelder-rose, *s.* [GUELDER-ROSE.]

gēld-ing, *geld-ing, *geld-yng, *geld-yng, *gēld-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [GELD, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Literally:

1. The act of castrating; castration.

2. One who has been gelded or castrated; applied—
*(1) To men, and equivalent to the more modern word eunuch (q. v.).

(2) To animals; specifically, a castrated horse.

***II. Fig.**: An emasculating or depriving of strength or force.

gē-lēch-l-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *gēlēchēs*=sleeping on the ground; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Moths, tribe Tineina.

***gēl-l-ā-ide**, *s.* [Lat. *gelidicius*, from *gelu*=

frost, and *cado*=to fall.] A frost. (Coles.)

***gēl-l-id, *gel-ed, a. [Lat. *gelidus*, from *gelu*=**

frost.] Extremely cold or cool.

"By *gelid* founts and careless rills to muse."

Thomson: *Summer*, 208.

gēl-l-d-l-ā-cē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gelidi*(um), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*acēæ*.]

Bot.: A family, tribe, or order of rose-spored Algae, and belonging to the group Desmiospermeae, i. e., those bearing necklaces of spores. Some of the foreign species are very beautiful. Type, *Gelidium* (q. v.).

***gēl-l-d-l-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *gelid*; -ity.] The quality or state of being gelid; extreme cold.

gēl-l-d-l-ūm, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *gelidus*=icy cold, from *gelu*=icy coldness.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Gelidiaceae (q. v.). *Gelidium corneum* is a common seaweed with a red pinnated horny frond from two to six or eight inches high.

***gēl-l-d-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *gelid*; -ly.] In an extremely cold manner; coldly, frigidity.

***gēl-l-d-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *gelid*; -ness.] Extreme cold; gelidity.

gēl-l-n-ē-s, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *gel(o)*=to cause to freeze; fem. pl. adj. suff. -*inēæ*.]

Bot.: Cells in algae secreting vegetable jelly. (Treas. of Bot.)

***gell** (1), *v. i.* [Ger. *gellen*.] To tingle; to thrill with acute pain.

"Your wounds they will both glow and *gell*,
Sow full sore, and be full ill."—Str Egeir, p. 13.

***gell** (2), *v. i.* [Icel. *geil*=a crack, a fissure.] To crack in consequence of heat; a phrase used concerning wood which cracks in drying.

gell (3), *v. i.* [GALE, v.] To sing loudly; to bawl in singing; to yell.

***gēll** (4), *v. t. & i.* [GEAL, v.]

A. Trans.: To form into a jelly, to congeal.

B. Intrans.: To assume the consistence of jelly; to set.

***gell** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A leech.

gell (2), *s.* [GELL (2), v.] A rent, crack, or split in wood.

"I stevillit backe, and lowten doune, set mai nebb to aue *gell* in the dor."—Hogg: *Winter Tales*, ii. 41.

gell (3), **gill**, *s.* [GILL (1), s.]

Bot.: A labiate plant, *Nepeta glechoma*.

***gel-loch**, *s.* [GELL (3), v.] A shrill cry, a yell.

"We'll never mair scare at the pooly-wooly of the whaup nor swirl at the *gelloch* of the ern."—Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 288.

gel-lock, *s.* [A corrupt. of *gavelock* (q. v.).] An iron cross-bar.

***gēl-lŷ, s. & a.** [JELLY.]

A. As subst.: Jelly.

B. As adj.: Clotted.

"They softly wipt away the *gelly* blood."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. iv. 40.

***gē-lōs-cō-pŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *gelōs*=laughter, and *skopē*=to see.]

Antiq.: An old kind of divination by the laughter of any person; the inferring or discovering the qualities, &c., of any person by the nature of his laughter.

gēl-sē-mine, *s.* [Eng., &c., *gelsemium*, and suff. -*ine* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: An alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{38}N_2O_4$, occurring in the root of *Gelsemium sempervirens*. It is an amorphous transparent mass, slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol and in ether. It tastes bitter and is poisonous; when it is dissolved in sulphuric acid, and potassium dichromate is added, the solution turns a cherry-red color, then violet, and then green.

gēl-sē-mī-ūm, *s.* [Ital. *gelsomino*=jasmine.]

1. **Bot.**: A genus of Loganiaceae, or, in the opinion of some, of Bignoniaceae. *Gelsemium nitidum*, or *sempervirens*, a climbing shrub with fragrant yellow flowers, is the Carolina Jessamine. It has been introduced into greenhouses.

2. **Phar.**: Tincture of gelsemium root is used as a sedative; in overdoses it causes death by paralysis of the respiratory muscles.

gēlt, *pa. par.* [GELD, v.]

gēlt, *geld, *gelde, *gild, *yeld, a. & s. [Icel. *geldr*; O. Sw. *galder*; Sw. *gall*; Dan. *gold*.] [GELD, v.]

A. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. Castrated, gelded.

*2. Barren, unfruitful.

***II. Figuratively:**

1. Emasculated; having lost the power of generation.

2. Weak, feeble, spiritless.

B. As subst.: A gelding.

"The spayed *gELTS* they esteem the most profitable."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

***gēlt** (1), *s.* [GILT.] Tinsel or gilt surface; or perhaps gold.

"I won her with a girdle of *gelt*,"

Emboss with bugle about the belt."

Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar*; Feb.

gēm, *gemme, *s.* [O. Fr. *gemme*, from Latin *gemma*=a bud, a gem; Ital. *gemma*; Sp. *yema*; Port. *gomo*, *gemma*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A precious stone, as the diamond, ruby, emerald, &c., especially when cut and polished for ornamental purposes; a jewel.

"The shining circlets of his golden hair . . .

Instarred with *gems* and gold, bestrow the shore."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xvii. 65.

*2. A bud. [GEMMULE.]

"From the joints of thy prolific stem

A swelling knot is raised, called a *gem*."

Denham: *Of Old Age*, 576.

3. Anything resembling a gem in beauty or brilliancy; as a drop of dew.

4. Anything of the greatest value, beauty, or rareness.

II. Zool.: The same as GEMMULE (q. v.).

Artificial gems: Factitious stones are made of very pure, fusible, highly transparent, and dense glass, usually called paste or strass. The composition is silica, potassa, and oxide of lead, with some other ingredients at times, and metallic oxides for coloring. The beauty depends upon the clearness and the exact imitation of the natural gem, and also upon the care and skill in the cutting.

Obvious compounds are gem-adorned (Byron); *gem-illumined*, *gem-surpassing*, *gem-tipt* (Couper), &c.

gem-cutting, *s.* The surfaces of gems are cut into facets to increase their brilliancy. The greater the natural brilliancy, the fewer facets are required to obtain a given brilliancy.

gem-engraving, *s.* The art of engraving on gems. It is performed by small revolving wheels or points charged with diamond dust, emery, &c., according to the hardness of the gem. It is also called *Gem-sculpture*, or *Lithoglyphics* (q. v.). [CAMEO, INTAGLIO.]

gem-sculpture, *s.* The same as GEM-ENGRAVING (q. v.).

***gēm, v. t. & i.** [GEM, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To adorn with gems, jewels, or precious stones.

2. To bespangle or adorn, as with gems.

"In the vase mysterious fling
Pinks and roses *gemm'd* with dew."

Jones: *Muse Recalled*.

3. To put forth in buds.

"Rose, as in dance, the stately trees, and spread
Their branches, hung with copious fruit, or *gemmed*
Their blossoms." Milton: *P. L.*, vii. 325.

B. Intrans.: To put forth the first buds.

Gē-ma'-ra, *s.* [Aramean *gemara*, which according to Buxtorf is=supplement or complement, but according to Dr. Samuel Davidson is=doctrine, being derived from *gemar*=to learn.]

Hebrew Literature: One of the two leading portions of the Talmud, which is divided into the Mishna or Text, and the Gemara or Commentary. [TALMUD.]

***gē-mar'-ic**, *a.* [English *gemar*(a); -ic.] Of or pertaining to the Gemara.

gēm-ēl, *s.* [Latin *gemellus*=twin, paired; Sp. *gemilo*; Ital. *gemello*; O. Fr. *gemaux*.]

***I. Ordinary Language:**

1. One of twins.

2. A hinge. [GEMEL-HINGE.]

"A stone-wrought door of no meane weight:
Yet from itselfe the *gemels* beaten so
That little strength could thrust it to and fro."

Browne: *Britannia's Pastorals*, bk. ii., s. 8.

II. Her.: A term applied to two bars or barralets, placed parallel to each other.

gemel-hinge, *s.*

Locksmith.: A hinge consisting of an eye or loop and a hook.

gemel-ring, *s.* A ring with two or more links; a gimbal.

gemel-window, *s.*

Arch.: A window with two bays.

gēm-ēl-lār-l-ā, *s.* [Lat. *gemellaria*, *gemellar*=a vessel for holding oil.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Gemellariadæ (q. v.). The cells are joined back to back, all the pairs facing the same way.

gēm-ēl-lār-l-ā-dæ, *s. pl.* [Modern Latin *gemellar*(ia), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of infundibulate polyzoa, suborder Cheilostomata. It was founded by Prof. Busk. The cells are opposite in pairs, the polyzoary continuous.

gēm-mēl-lī, *s. pl.* [GEMELLUS.]

***gēm-ēl-lip'-a-roūs**, *a.* [Latin *gemellus*=twin, and *pario*=to bring forth.] Bearing or producing twins.

gēm-mēl-lūs (*pl. gēm-mēl-lī*), *s.* [Lat.=twin.]

Anat.: One of two small twin muscles in the thigh. There is a *gemellus superior* and a *gemellus inferior*.

***gēm-ēnt**, *a.* [Lat. *gemens*, pr. par. of *gemo*=to groan.] Groaning. (Blount.)

***gēm-in-lē**, *s.* [Latin *geminus*=twin-born.] A pair, a doublet.

"The often harmony thereof softened the verse more than the majesty of the subject would permit, unless they had all been *geminals* or couplets."—Drayton: *Barons' Wars*. (Pref.)

***gēm-l-nāte**, *a.* [Latin *geminatus*, pr. par. of *geminio*=to double; *geminus*=twin-born.]

Bot.: United or collected in pairs.

bōll, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tion, -şion = şhūn. -tious, -cious, -şious = şhūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = şel, şel

geminate-flowers, s. pl.

Bot.: Twin flowers; flowers produced in pairs.

geminate-leaves, s. pl.

Bot.: Leaves arranged in pairs; leaves springing from the same node, but not opposite to each other.

***gēm-i-nāte**, v. t. [Fr. *gémîner*; Ital. *geminare*; Sp. *geminar*.] [GEMINATE, a.] To double.

***gēm-i-nā-tion**, s. [Latin *geminatio*, from *geminus*, pa. par. of *geminus*=to double.]

1. The act of doubling; duplication.

"They admit a gemination of principal parts."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xv.

2. Duplication; reduplication; an increasing two fold.

"If the evil be in the sense and in the conscience both, there is a gemination of it."—*Bacon: Colors of Good and Evil*, § 8.

gēm-i-nī, s. pl. [Masc. pl. of Lat. *geminus*=twin, produced at the same birth with another.]

Astron.: The third of the zodiacal constellations. The name is given from two conspicuous stars, Alpha and Beta Geminorum, the former named, after the example of the Greeks, Castor; the latter, Pollux. If an imaginary line be drawn through the belt of Orion and two bright stars in the line of the belt, it will nearly pass through Gemini. If again Regulus and Aldebaran be above the horizon, and the space between them be equally divided, the point of bisection will be in Gemini. Castor is a remarkable binary star of the first magnitude, Pollux is of the second. The sun enters the third sign of the zodiac which is different from the actual constellation about May 21, and passes from it to Cancer about June 21.

† *Gemini* (*geminus*, *jiminy*) is used as a kind of mild oath or interjection; but in this case the word is, according to Mr. Palmer (*Folk-Etymology*), identical with Ger. *O Gemine*; Dut. *Jemij*, *Jemini*, which are shortened forms of Lat. *O Jesu Domine*, or perhaps merely from *Jesu meus*; Ital. *Giesu mio*.

gēm-i-nif-lō-roūs, a. [Latin *geminus*=twin, double; *flos* (genit. *floris*)=a flower; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Twin-flowered; having two flowers growing together.

***gēm-in-ōūs**, a. [Lat. *geminus*=twin.] Double; in pairs; twin.

"Christians have baptized these *geminous* births and double constellations, with several names, as conceiving in them a distinction of souls."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xv.

***gēm-i-nŷ**, s. [GEMINI.] A pair, a brace, a couple.

"I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, and your couch-fellow, Nim; or else you had looked through the grate, like a *gemyng* of baboons."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

gēm-i-tōr-ēs, s. pl. [Latin *gemitus*=a sigh, a groan, from *gemo*=to sigh, to groan. The name is not a good one. *Gemo* does not mean to coo, and the cheerful love-song of the pigeons is neither a sigh nor a groan.]

Ornith.: Cooers. The same as the sub-order Columbacei (q. v.). It contains the pigeons.

gēm-mā (pl. **gēm-mā**), s. [Lat.=a bud, eye, or gem of a plant.]

I. **Botany**:

1. The name given by Linnaeus to a leaf-bud, as distinguished from the flower-bud of a plant.

2. (Pl.). Minute green bodies in the cystule or open cups which constitute the fructification of Marchantia. They occur also in some Mosses and Hepaticæ.

II. **Zoöl.** (pl.): The buds produced by any animal, whether detached or not.

***gēm-mā-ċē-ōūs** (or *ceous* as *shūs*), a. [Lat. *gemma*; English adj. suff. -aceous.] Pertaining to gems or leaf-buds; of the nature of or resembling gems.

gēm-mā, s. pl. [GEMMA.]

gēm-mān, s. [A vulgar contraction of *gentleman* (q. v.).] A gentleman. (*Vulgar*.)

"At home, our Bow-street *gemmen* keep the laws, And here a sentry stands within your calling."—*Byron: Beppo*, 86.

***gēm-mā-rŷ**, a. & s. [Eng. *gem*; -ary.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to gems or jewels.

"The principal and *gemmary* affection is its tralucency."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. i.

B. As substantive:

1. A depository for gems; a jewel-house. (*Blount*.)

2. A knowledge of gems.

"In painting and *gemmary* Fortunato was a quack."—*E. A. Poe: Cask of Amontillado*.

gēm-māte, a. [Lat. *gemma*, from *gemma*=a gem.]

Bot.: Having buds.

***gēm-māt-ēd**, a. [Lat. *gemma*.] Adorned or set with gems or jewels.

gēm-mā-tion, s. [Lat. *gemma*=(1) bearing gems, (2) bearing buds, from *gemma*=a gem, a bud; Fr. *gemination*.]

1. **Botany**:

(1) The act of budding; specif. the production of buds in the axils of the floral leaves, the former developing into new flowers or inflorescences. This is seen occasionally in *Scabiosa* and *Dipsacus*.

(2) The manner in which young leaves are folded up in a bud before it opens; veneration.

† (3) The time when buds come forth.

2. **Zoöl.**: Generation by the development of buds, which in some species, as *Cheroma*, grows out of the forepart of the body, and in others, as *Vorticella*, from the hind part near the stem, or from the stem itself, from which the young animal soon detaches itself. (*Owen*.) Nicholson considers that the simplest form of gemmation is seen in the power possessed by a crustacean to replace a lost limb. Another form of it is when a foraminifer, consisting of a little sphere of sarcodæ, develops a second one like the first, then a third one like the second, till quite a group of these little globes has been formed, after which the whole are surrounded by a complex shell. Another kind of it is seen in the *Flustra*, in which a single polypide, by developing a series of buds which remain in contact with the parent stem, finally makes the complex sea mat, which the unobservant mistake for an algal. This is called continuous gemmation. When, as is the case of the fresh-water *Hydra*, the new beings developed from buds become disconnected from their parents, and set up a separate existence, the phenomenon is called discontinuous gemmation. Finally when the young individuals remain within the body of the parent till that parent dies, this is termed internal gemmation. It occurs in some polyzoa. (*Nicholson*.)

gēm-mēis, s. pl. [GEMEL.] A pair of hinges.

gēm-mē-ōūs, a. [Lat. *gemma*, from *gemma*=a gem, a bud.]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of gems.

"Sometimes we find them in the *gemma* matter itself."—*Woodward: On Fossils*.

2. Resembling gems.

"The blue is of an inexpressible splendor, the richest cerulean glowing with a *gemma* brilliancy."—*Pennant: British Zoölogy; Gemmeous Dragonet*.

gēm-mif-ēr-ōūs, a. [Lat. *gemma*, from *gemma*=a gem, a bud, and *fero*=to bear; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Reproducing by buds, as vegetables, and certain animals of the lowest class, as *Hydrozoa*; gemmiparous.]

***gēm-mī-nēss**, s. [Eng. *gemmy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being gemmy; spruceness, smartness.

***gēm-mīng**, s. [Eng. *gem*; -ing.] The science of gems; collecting of gems.

gēm-mī-pār-i-tŷ, s. [Eng. *gemma* (pl.); -ity.]

Zoöl.: The state of being gemmiparous (q. v.).

gēm-mip-a-roūs, a. [Lat. *gemma*=a gem, a bud; *pario*=to bring forth, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.]

I. **Ord. Lang.**: Producing gems or buds.

II. **Zoöl.**: Propagating itself by new individuals, issuing in buds from the body of the parent. [GEMMATION.]

***gēm-mōs-i-tŷ**, s. [Lat. *gemmosus*=full of or set with gems; Eng. suff. -ity.] The quality of being a gem or jewel; abundance of gems.

***gēm-mu-lar**, a. [Eng. *gemmul*(e); -ar.] Pertaining to or of the nature of gemmules.

gēm-mule, s. [Fr. from Lat. *gemma*, dimin. of *gemma*=a gem, a bud.]

I. **Botany**:

(1) The plumule of the embryo in a seed.

(2) The terminal bud of the plumule.

(3) An ovule.

(4) The bud of a moss.

(5) One of the reproductive spores of an algal.

2. **Zoölogy**:

(1) An embryo of a radiated animal at the stage when it resembles a ciliated monad.

(2) An encysted mass of sponge-particles, from which new ones are produced. (*Huxley*.)

gēm-mu-lif-ēr-ōūs, a. [Lat. *gemma*=a little gem or bud; *fero*=to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Bearing gemmules.

gēm-mŷ, a. [Eng. *gem*; -y.]

1. Full of gems; set with gems; bright, glittering; "Famed Oberon with damasked robe as gay, And *gemmy* crown." *Philips: Past*, 6.

2. Containing gems.

"Not venal, you request no eastern stores, Where ruddy waters lave the *gemmy* shores." *Grainger: Tibullus; Elegy* ii., bk. ii.

3. Spruce, smart, neat.

***gēm-ō-nŷ**, s. [Lat. *Gemonia* [*scälæ*]=the Sad Steps (cf. the Bridge of Sighs), situated on the Aventine Hill, leading to the Tiber, to which the bodies of executed criminals were dragged by hooks, to be thrown into the river.] Pain, torment.

"Anguish through every member flies And all those inward *gemonies* Whereby frail flesh in torture dies."—*Oldham: To the Memory of Mr. C. Moreau*, xxxiii.

gēm-ō-te, s. [A. S. *gemót*.] A meeting; the court of a hundred. [MEET, Moot, MOTE.]

gēmš-bōk, **gēmš-bōc**, s. [Ger. *gamsbock*=the male of the chamois; *gemse*=chamois, and *bock*=buck.]

Zoöl.: An antelope, *Oryx gazella*, called by *Pallas Antelope oryx*, of a heavy stout build, about five feet long, three feet two inches high, with straight horns from two to two and a half feet long. It is of a rusty brown color, variegated with black and white. It is a fierce animal, dangerous when wounded to hunters, and at times holding even the lion at bay. It inhabits the karroos of Southern Africa. Pennant called it the Egyptian Antelope, but it is not found in the Nile valley.

"And the *gembock* and eland unthought recline By the skirts of grey forests o'erhung with wild vine."—*Thos. Pringle: Afar in the Desert*.

gēmš-horn, s. [Ger.]

Music:

1. An instrument made of the horn of the chamois goat.

2. An organ-stop, 8, 4, or 2 feet in length, the pipes of which, generally of metal, are taper-shaped, being only about one-third the size at the top that they are at the mouth, with a tone somewhat lighter than a cylindrical stop of the same scale at the mouth, and very musical. It was first introduced here by Father Smith, who placed one in the choir organ at the Temple. It passed out of sight for many years, but was reintroduced by the late Mr. William Hill. (*E. J. Hopkins, in Grove's (Eng.) Dict. of Music*.)

Gemshorn.

-gēm, suff. [Gr. *gennaō*=to produce.]

Chem.: A suffix, as in *hydrogen*.

gēm, s. [Pers.]

Bot., Pharm., &c.: Persian manna. [MANNA.]

gē-nā, s. [Lat. *gena*=the cheek; Gr. *genus*=the under jaw; Sans. *hanu*=the jaw.]

†1. **Anat.**: The upper part of the face, between the nose and ears.

2. **Zoöl.**: A sub-genus of *Gasteropoda*, genus *Stomatella*. Found in the seas of Southern Asia, &c.

gē-nāp-pe, s. [From the place of its manufacture.]

Fabric: A worsted yarn, whose smoothness enables it to be conveniently combined with silk, and so well adapted for braids, fringes, &c.

gendarme (as *zhañ-darm*), s. [Fr.]

1. **Lit.**: One of the armed police of France. They are divided into horse and foot gendarmes. They are all picked men, and are usually selected from the military forces for their courage and good character. They are divided into brigades, and a number of brigades form a departmental company.

"When the Peers withdrew, it seems the proofs about his design of raising the North, or the city, or of the killing the *gendarmes*, did not satisfy them."—*Burnet: Hist. of the Reformation* (an. 1551).

† The *gens-d'armes* were originally the king's horse-guards only, but afterward the king's *gardes-du-corps*, the musketeers and light-horse were reckoned among them. There was also a company of gentlemen (in number about 250) bearing this name.

2. **Fig.**: (See extract.)

"Pollinger and his followers were nearly brought to a standstill by one of those projecting pieces of rock which are called *gendarmes*: apparently from their frequently stopping travelers."—*Saturday Review*, Feb. 17, 1883, p. 208.

gendarmier (pron. *zhañ-darm-rē*), **gēn-dar-mēr-y**, ***gen-darm-or-y**, ***gen-dar-mour-le**, s. [Fr. *gendarmier*.]

†1. A body of armed men.

"To have the *gendarmery* and bands of horsemen in a readiness."—*Strype: Memorials*, 1551.

2. The body of gendarmes.

gēn-dā-rūs-sā, s. [A corruption of the Indian name.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe or section *Gendarussa* (*q. v.*). The only known species, *Gendarussa vulgaris*, is from India. When its leaves and stalks are rubbed, they emit a not unpleasant smell. After being roasted they are given in India in chronic rheumatism with swelling of the joints. (*Lindley*.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

gēn-dā-rūs-sē-ə, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gendarussee* (a), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ē-ə.]
Bot.: A tribe or section of Acanthaceae.

gēn-dēr (1), ***gen-dre**, ***gen-er**, ***gen-dyr**, *s.* [Fr. *genre*, from Lat. *genere*, ablat. sing. of *genus*=a kind, a kin; Ital. *genere*=kind; Sp. & Port. *genero*.]
I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A kind, a sort, a class.
 "Our bodies are our gardens . . . if we will supply it with one *gender* of herbs, or distract it with many, the power or corrigible authority of this lies in our will."—*Shakesp.*: *Othello*, i. 3.

*2. A class or rank of people.
 "Why, to a public count I might not go.
 Is, the great love the general *gender* bear him."
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iv. 7.

*3. A sex.
 4. In the same sense as II.

II. Gram.: One of those classes or categories into which words are divided according to the sex, natural or figurative, of the objects which they represent; a class of words distinguished by similarity of ending, such ending marking a distinction in sex, as seen in adjectives, nouns, participles, &c.; a grammatical category in which words of a similar ending are classed together. In English, words denoting males are said to be of the masculine gender, those denoting females of the feminine gender, and those denoting things of no sex of the neuter gender. Grammatical gender is that which is marked by different terminations, as *dominus* (m.), *domina* (f.). Grammatical gender existed in Anglo-Saxon, but went out of use gradually after the Norman Conquest.

"Gender is a grammatical distinction, and applies to words only. Sex is a natural distinction, and applies to living objects."—*Morris*: *Outlines of English Accidence*, § 66.

Crabb thus discriminates between *gender* and *sex*: "*Gender* signifies properly a *genus* or kind; *sex* signifies the habit or nature. The *gender* is that distinction in words which marks the distinction of *sex* in things: there are, therefore, three *genders*, but only two *sexes*. By the inflections of words is denoted whether things are of this or that *sex*, or of no *sex*. The *genders*, therefore, are divided in grammar into masculine, feminine, and neuter; and things are divided into male and female *sex*." (*Crabb*: *Eng. Synon.*)

gēn-dēr (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]
Music: A Javanese musical instrument. It consists of a row of parallel metallic plates supported horizontally by two strings passed through the respective nodal lines of the plates. Underneath each plate is an upright bamboo, containing a column of air of such a height as to reciprocate the sound of the plate above.

gēn-dēr, ***gen-dre**, *v. t. & i.* [A contr. form of *engender* (q. v.).]
***A. Transitive:**

1. To beget, to produce.
 "And all old Ocean *genders* in his round."
Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, i. 34.

2. To produce, to cause; to give rise or origin to; to heed.

"Foolish and unlearned questions avoid, knowing that they do *gender* strife."—2 *Timothy* ii. 23.

***B. Intrans.**: To breed, to copulate.
 "A cistern for foul toads
 To *gender* in."
Shakesp.: *Othello*, iv. 2.

***gēn-dēr-ēr**, ***gen-drer**, *s.* [Eng. *gender*, v.; -er.] One who begets or gives birth to; an engenderer.

"His fadir and modir, *gendrers* of hym."—*Wycliffe*: *Zachariah* xlii. 3.

gēn-dēr-īng, ***gen-drynge**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*gender*, v.].

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of engendering; the thing engendered.

"I . . . behelde . . . his *gendrynge* in his kyndes."
Chaucer: *House of Fame*, ii. 457.

***gēn-drūre**, *s.* [O. Fr. (*engendrure*).]
 1. The act of begetting or procreating.

2. That which is engendered; produce, issue.

gēn-ē-a-gēn-ē-sis, *s.* [Gr. *genea*=race, stock, family, and *genesis*=origin, source.]

Biol.: The same as *PARTHENOGENESIS* (q. v.).

gēn-ē-a-lōg-īc-al, ***gēn-ē-a-lōg-īc** (or **gēn-ē-as-gē-nē**), *a.* [Eng. *genealog(y)*; -ic, -ical.]

1. Of or pertaining to the descent of families; exhibiting the succession of families from a progenitor.

"There are many incidental verities, historical, geographical, genealogical, chronological, &c."—*Waterland*: *Works*, viii. 106.

2. According to the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; as, a *genealogical* order.

"The golden fruit of true patriotism, real personal greatness, and nobility undebted to a *genealogical* table."—*V. Knox*: *Letters to a Young Nobleman*, let. 55.

genealogical-tree, *s.* The genealogy or succession of a family from a progenitor drawn out in the figure of a tree, with the root, stem, branches, &c.

gē-nē-a-lōg-īc-al-īy, *adv.* [Eng. *genealogical*; -ly.] In a genealogical manner; according to genealogy.

gē-nē-āl-ō-gist, *s.* [Eng. *genealog(y)*; -ist; Fr. *généalogiste*; Sp. & Port. *genealogista*.] One who is skilled in tracing the genealogy or descent of families.

gē-nē-āl-ō-gize, *v. i.* [Eng. *genealog(y)*; -ize.] To investigate or trace the genealogies or descents of families.

gē-nē-āl-ō-gy, ***gē-nē-āl-ō-giē**, ***ge-nel-og-īe**, *s.* [Fr. *généalogie*, from Lat. *genealogia*, from (ir. *genealogia*=an account of a family: *genea*=birth, race, descent, and *logia*=an account; *logos*=a discourse; *logō*=to tell, to speak of; Ital. & Sp. *genealogia*.]
 1. The history or account of the succession of families; an enumeration or exhibition of descent in the natural order of succession; a pedigree.

2. A pedigree, a lineage; the descent of a family from a progenitor.

"The ancients ranged chaos into several regions; and in that order successively rising one from another as if it was a pedigree or genealogy."—*Burnet*: *Theory of the Earth*.

*3. Offspring, generation.
 "Their several wives, and a joyous genealogy out of them."—*Sterne*: *Sentimental Journey*, *The Supper*.

***gēn-ē-arch**, *s.* [Gr. *genos*=a race, a tribe, and *archō*=to rule, to govern.] The governor of a tribe; the chief of a family.

gēn-ēr-a, *s. pl.* [Lat.] The plural of *genus* (q. v.).

***gēn-ēr-a-bil-ī-t-y**, *s.* [English *generable*; -ity.] Capability of being generated or produced.

***gēn-ēr-a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *generabilis*, from *genero*=to beget; Ital. *generabile*; Sp. *generable*.] Capable of being begotten, produced, or generated.

"But we speak here of the original life of the soul itself, that this is substantial, neither *generable* nor corruptible."—*Cudworth*: *Intellectual System*, p. 562.

gēn-ēr-al, ***gen-er-all**, ***gen-er-alle**, *a., adv. & s.* [Fr. *général*, from Lat. *generalis*=pertaining to a genus or race; *genus* (genit. *generis*)=a race; Sp. *general*; Ital. *generale*.]
A. As adjective:

1. Relating or pertaining to a whole genus, kind, class, or order; not special; not particular.
 "They, because some have been admitted without trial, make that fault *general* which is particular."—*Whitgift*.

*2. Collective.
 "Our general forces at Bridgenorth shall meet."
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iii. 2.

3. Relating or pertaining to the whole community; public, common.
 "Nor failed they to express how much they praised,
 That for the general safety he despised
 His own." *Milton*: *P. L.*, ii. 481.

4. Common to many or the majority; extensive, though not universal.
 5. Not directed to any single or particular object; taking in the whole; as, to take a *general* view of a subject.

6. Lax in signification; not confined to any particular or special use or import; not specific; indefinite, vague.
 "Where the author speaks more strictly and particularly on any theme, it will explain the more loose and general expressions."—*Watts*.

7. Not restrained by narrow or distinctive limitations; wide.
 "No general characters of parties (call them either sects or churches) can be so fully and exactly drawn, as to comprehend all the several members of them; at least all such as are received under that denomination."—*Dryden*: *Hind and Panther*. (Pref.)

8. Common, usual, ordinary.
 "I've been bold,
 For that I knew it the most general way."
Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*, ii. 2.

9. In all; taken or viewed as a whole or in the gross.
 "His general behavior vain, ridiculous."—*Shakesp.*: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 1.

***B. As adv.**: Generally, commonly.
 "Should go so general current."
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iv. 1.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The whole; that which comprehends or includes all, or the chief part; that which is general; opposed to *particular*; general principles.

"To conclude from particulars to *generals* is a false way of arguing."—*Broom*.

*2. The public, the community; the general body of the people.

*3. That which is general or common to all.

"All our abilities, . . .
 Severals and *generals* of grace."
Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, i. 3.

4. In the same sense as II. 2 (1).

"The war's whole art each private soldier knows,
 And with a *general's* love of conquest glows."
Addison: *The Campaign*, 296.

*5. A leader, a chief.
 "The general of your woes."
Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, v. 3.

II. Technically:

1. *Eccles.*: The chief or head of an order, or of all the houses or congregations established under the same rule.

"After the bishops come the mitred abbots . . . with the *generals* of the religious orders."—*Dr. H. Vaughan*: *Year of Preparation for Vatican Council*, ch. iii.

2. *Military*:
 (1) One of the chief military officers of a country or government; the commander of an army or of a division or brigade; a general officer.
 (2) A general drum-call beaten in the morning, to give notice to the infantry to be ready to march.

[*GENERALE*, (2).]
 *3. *Naut.*: An admiral.
 "In *general*, *In the general, *For the general:

In the main; generally speaking; as a rule; for the most part.

"The cloth, in *general*, will resist water for some time; but that which has the strongest glaze will resist longest."—*Cook*: *Third Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. xi.

**General* is commonly affixed to words expressive of rank or office, with the force of highest or senior; as, *Adjutant-General*, *Attorney-General*, *Postmaster-General*, &c.

general-agent, *s.*
Law: A person authorized by his principal to sign all contracts, execute all deeds, and act in every way as his agent.

general-bass, *s.*
Music: Thorough bass.

general-council, *s.*
Ch. Hist.: [COUNCIL, CECUMENICAL.]

general-court, *s.* A court of legislature.

general-dealer, *s.* One who deals in all the articles of daily use, instead of confining himself to one particular branch of trade.

general-demurrer, *s.*
Law: [DEMURRER.]

general-issue, *s.*
Law: An issue which traverses and denies at once the whole declaration, without offering any special matter whereby to evade it.

"As in trespass, *non culpabilis*, not guilty; in debt upon contract, *nonquam*, *indebitatus*, that he never was indebted; in debt on bond, *non est factum*, it is not his deed; on an *assumpsit*, *non assumpsit*, he made no such promise; or in an action on a warranty, that he did not warrant, or on an agreement, that he did not agree. These pleas are called the *general issue*, because, by importing an absolute and general denial of what is alleged in the declaration, they amount at once to an issue: by which we mean a fact affirmed on one side and denied on the other."—*Blackstone*: *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 11.

general-lien, *s.*
Law: The right to detain a chattel, &c., until payment be made not only for the particular article, but of any balance that may be due on a general account in the same line of business.

general-officer, *s.*
Mil.: An officer commanding an army, a division, or a brigade; a general.

general-post-office, *s.* [POST-OFFICE.]

general-ship, *s.*
Naut.: A ship advertised by the owners as a general carrier, and not under special contract to any particular merchant or merchants.

general-staff, *s.*
Mil.: The staff of an army. [STAFF.]

general-tail, *s.*
Eng. Law: An estate-tail where one parent only is specified whence the issue must be derived.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, cell, chorus, qhīn, bench; go, gem; thīn, thīs; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
 -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sīon = zhūn. -tious, -cious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

general-term, s.

Logic: A term which is the sign of a general conception or notion.

¶ **General term of a series:** That term from which any term whatever may be deduced, by assigning proper values to the arbitrary constants which enter it.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *general* and *universal*: "The *general* is to the *universal* what the part is to the whole. What is *general* includes the greater part or number: what is *universal* includes every individual or part. The *general* rule admits of many exceptions: the *universal* rule admits of none. Human government has the *general* good for its object: the government of Providence is directed to *universal* good. *General* is opposed to particular, and *universal* to individual." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***gĕn-ĕr-ă-lĕ** (pl. **gĕn-ĕr-ă-lĕ-s**) (1), s. [Latin neut. sing. of *generalis*=general.]

1. That which is general.
2. The usual commons in a religious house.
3. Pl.: Generalities; general terms.

"Destined to serve as the *generalia* or first principles of the various arts."—J. S. Mill. (Ogilvie.)

***gĕn-ĕr-ă-le** (2), s. [Fr.]

Milit.: Formerly a beat of drum for the assembly of all the troops preparatory to a march or to going into action. When beaten unexpectedly it was the signal for the whole of the troops to assemble at the alarm-posts. (Voyle.)

"Hurrah, boys! the morning of battle has come, And the generale's beating on many a drum." Davis: *Battle-Eve of the Brigade.*

***gĕn-ĕr-ă-lĕss**, s. [English *general*; -ess.] A female general or commander.

"He hastily nominates *generalesse*."—Carlyle: *French Revolution*, pt. 1, bk. vii., § 5.

***gĕn-ĕr-ă-lĭsm**, s. [Eng. *general*; -ism.]

1. A general conclusion.
2. A platitude.

"He began with *generalisms* about humility."—Burton: *City of the Saints*, ch. v.

gĕn-ĕr-ă-lĭs-sĭ-mō, s. [Ital. & Sp.; Fr. *généralissime*.] A commander-in-chief; the chief commander of an army consisting of two or more grand divisions under separate generals.

"In case of any foreign invasion, the King was by law to be *generalissimo*, to command the people for their own safety."—Ludlow: *Memoirs*; *King Charles' Case*.

gĕn-ĕr-ă-lĭ-tĭ, ***gĕn-ĕr-ă-lĭ-tĭe**, s. [Fr. *généralité*, from Lat. *generalitas*, from *generalis*=general; Sp. *generalidad*; Ital. *generalità*.]

- *1. The state of being general; the quality of including species or particulars.
2. A general statement; a statement which is not specific, but applies to a whole class taken collectively; a statement which is not confined to any one particular case.
3. The main body; the bulk; the greatest part; the majority.
- *4. Pl.: General affairs; the interests of the general public.
- *5. A district governed by a general.

gĕn-ĕr-ă-lĭz-ă-ble, a. [English *generaliz(e)*; -able.] That may or can be generalized or reduced under a general rule, or referred to a particular class or genus.

gĕn-ĕr-ă-lĭz-ă-tĭon, **gĕn-ĕr-ă-lĭz-ă-tĭon**, s. [Fr. *généralisation*; Sp. *generalización*.] [GENERALIZE.]

1. The act or process of generalizing; the act of making general, or of bringing several objects agreeing in some point under a common or general name, head, or class; an extending from particulars to generals.

"This has led some philosophers to suppose that another faculty besides abstraction, to which they have given the name of *generalization*, is necessary to account for the formation of genera and species."—Stewart: *On the Human Mind*, pt. iv., § 1.

2. A general inference.

gĕn-ĕr-ă-lĭz-e, v. t. & i. [Fr. *généraliser*; Sp. *generalizar*, from Lat. *generalis*=general (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To reduce to or arrange in a genus; to view in relation to a genus or genera; to bring, as a particular fact or series of facts, into relation with a wider circle of facts.

"The mind, therefore, makes its utmost endeavors to generalize its ideas, begins early with such as are most familiar, comes in time to those that are less so."—Bolton: *Essay on Human Knowledge*, § 5.

2. To deduce or infer as a general principle from many particulars.

"A mere conclusion, *generalized* from a multitude of facts."—Coleridge.

B. Intrans.: To employ one's self in generalization; to generalize objects.

gĕn-ĕr-ă-lĭ, ***gĕn-ĕr-ă-lĭ**, ***gĕn-ĕr-ă-lĭche**, ***gĕn-ĕr-ă-lĭe**, adv. [Eng. *general*; -ly.]

1. In general; without specification or exact limitation.

"Generally we would not have those who read this work of *Sylvia Sylvarum*, account it strange that we have set down particulars untied."—Bacon: *Sylvia Sylvarum*. (Pref.)

2. Collectively; in a body; not partially or severally, but universally.

"I counsel that all Israel be *generally* gathered unto thee."—2 Samuel xvii. 11.

3. In the main; in general; for the most or greatest part; mainly, principally.

"Look, when you will, into sessions-papers, and other accounts of bad people, who have suffered for their crimes, and you will *generally* find they began by neglecting the sabbath."—Giltin: *Works*, vol. ii., ser. 30.

4. In the main; without minute detail.

"Those who are driven into the fold are, *generally* speaking, rather made hypocrites than converts."—Dryden: *Hind and Panther*. (Pref.)

¶ For the difference between *generally* and *commonly*, see COMMONLY.

***gĕn-ĕr-ă-lĭness**, s. [Eng. *general*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being general; wide extent, though short of universality.

"They had, with a general consent, rather springing by the *generalness* of the cause than of any artificial practice, set themselves in arms."—Sidney.

2. Commonness, frequency, usualness.

gĕn-ĕr-ă-lĭ-ship, s. [Eng. *general*; -ship.]

1. The office or rank of a general; command as a general.

"Thus those fifteen hundred horse which marched northward, within very few days were brought to nothing, and the *generalship* of the Lord Digby to an end."—Clarendon: *Civil War*, ii. 718.

2. A title of respect addressed to a general.

"Your *generalship* puts me in mind of Prince Eugene when he fought the Turks at the battle of Belgrade."—Goldsmith: *She Stoops to Conquer*, ii.

3. The skill of a general; military skill exhibited in the management of troops and the conduct of war; strategical skill.

"Cicero laughs, in one of his letters, at his *generalship*."—Bolingbroke: *Letters on History*.

4. The discharge of the functions of a general.

5. Judicious or skillful tactics or management generally.

***gĕn-ĕr-ă-lĭ-ty**, s. [English *general*; -ty.] The whole; the totality.

"The municipal laws of this kingdom are of a vast extent, and include in their *generality* all those several laws which are allowed as the rule of justice and judicial proceedings."—Hale: *Prim. Orig. of Mankind*.

gĕn-ĕr-ănt, a. & s. [Lat. *generans*, pr. par. of *genero*=to beget, to gender (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

*1. **Ord. Lang.:** Begetting, producing, generative.

"In such pretended generations the *generant* or active principle is supposed to be the sun, which, being an inanimate body, cannot act otherwise than by his heat."—Ray: *On the Creation*, pt. ii.

II. Math.: Acting as a generant (q. v.).

B. As substantive:

1. **Ord. Lang.:** That which generates, begets, or produces; the generative principle or power.

"Some believe the soul made by God, some by angels, and some by the *generant*."—Glanvill: *Scepis Scientifica*, ch. iii.

II. Math.: That which by its motion generates or is conceived as generating a line, figure, or solid body; thus, a circle revolving about its diameter as an axis is the *generant* of a sphere. [GENERATION.]

gĕn-ĕr-ăte, v. t. & i. [Lat. *generatus*, pa. par. of *genero*=to produce; *genus* (genit. *generis*)=a race, offspring.]

A. Transitive:

1. **Ordinary Language:**

1. To beget, to propagate, to procreate.
2. To produce or bring into life; to give existence to.
3. To cause to be; to produce. (Of material things.)
4. To cause, to produce; to give origin or rise to. (Of immaterial things.)

"Yet we ought to remember that it is the nature of injustice to *generate* injustice."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

II. Math.: To trace out or form as a line, figure, or solid body by the motion of a point or a magnitude of inferior order.

"If a mathematical surface be moved according to a mathematical law, the volume swept over by it, in its motion, is said to be *generated* by it, and is a mathematical solid or volume."—Davies & Peck: *Mathem. Dictionary*.

***B. Intrans.:** To beget, propagate, or procreate. "Those creatures which being wild *generate* seldom, being tame, *generate* often."—Bacon.

gĕn-ĕr-ă-tĭng, pr. par., a. & s. [GENERATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of begetting, producing, or originating.

generating-function, s.

Math.: A term used by Laplace, in solving equations of differences, to denote any function of x considered with reference to the coefficients of its expansion in powers of x .

generating-line, or figure, s.

Math.: A line or figure by the motion of which a figure or solid is conceived to be generated or described.

generating-plate, s.

Elect.: The positive plate in a voltaic couple, or the plate which is dissolved, generally a plate of zinc.

generating-surface, s. The heating surface of a boiler; that on which heat is applied to generate steam.

gĕn-ĕr-ă-tĭon, ***gĕn-ĕr-ă-cioun**, ***gĕn-ĕr-ă-cyon**, s. [Fr. *génération*, from Lat. *generatio*, from *generatus*, pa. par. of *genero*=to generate; Sp. *generación*; Ital. *generazione*; Port. *geração*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of begetting, procreating or producing. "So fertile be the floods in *generation*." Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. xii. 1.

*2. The act of producing, causing or giving rise or existence to.

"Seals make excellent impressions: and so it may be thought of sounds in their first *generation*."—Bacon.

*3. Progeny; offspring; issue.

"The barbarous Scythian, Or he that makes his *generation* messes To gorge his appetite, shall to my bosom Be as well neighbored."—Shakespeare: *Lear*, i. I.

4. A single succession or step in natural descent, as the children of the same parents; an age or period between one succession and another.

"Four *generations* of Stuarts had waged a war to the death with four *generations* of Puritans."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

5. The people of the same period or age; those living at the same time.

"O faithless and perverse *generation*, who hath warned you to flee from the wrath to come?"—Luke ix. 41.

6. A family; a race.

"Thy mother's of my *generation*." Shakespeare: *Timon of Athens*, i. 1.

*7. A pedigree, lineage, or descent.

"Thus from the fact of Lot, we derive the *generation* of Ruth, and blessed Nativity of our Savior."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

*8. An age.

"Every where throughout all *generations* and ages of the Christian world, no church ever perceived the word of God to be against it."—Hooker: *Eccles. Polity*.

II. Technically:

1. **Math.:** The formation of any magnitude by the motion of a point, or a magnitude of an inferior order. Thus, if a point move in accordance with any mathematical law, the path which it traces out is said to be generated by the point, and is a mathematical line. If a mathematical line be moved in accordance with a mathematical law, the surface in which it is always found is said to be generated by the line, and is always a mathematical surface. The moving point or magnitude is called the *generatrix*, and the law according to which the motion takes place is called the law of generation. (Davies & Peck.)

2. **Phys. Anat.:** The function which has for its object the propagation of the species, generation, presents many points of resemblance in plants and animals. In the former it is cryptogamic, or phanerogamic; in the latter non-sexual or sexual. In the cryptogamic and non-sexual generation, the new individual is developed by a separation of particles from the body of the parent, by which the new formation is nourished until it has so far matured as to be capable of an independent existence. (Todd & Bowman: *Phys. Anat.*, vol. i., introd. p. 25.)

¶ (1) **Alternation of generation, alternate generation.**

Biol.: [ALTERNATION.]

(2) **Equivocal, or Spontaneous generation:** **Biol.:** The view that some of the lower animals, or plants, or the primordial form of one or other, or both of the animal and vegetable kingdoms may have sprung from lifeless matter without the intervention of any previously existing parent. Alleged

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, plt, sire, slr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw..

instances of such equivocal generation were shown to be unfounded, but essentially the same view has been revived as an hypothesis by Hæckel and some evolutionists. It is called by Huxley abiogenesis (q. v.). For other kinds of generation, see Fissiparous, Gemmiparous, Larviparous, Oviparous, Pupiparous, and Viviparous.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *generation* and *age*: "Those who are born at the same time constitute a *generation*; that period of time which comprehends the *age* of man is the *age*: there may therefore be many *generations* spring up in the course of an *age*; a fresh *generation* is springing up every day, which in the course of an *age* pass away, and are succeeded by fresh *generations*." (Eng. Synon.)

gên-êr-â-tive, a. [Fr. *génératif*, from Lat. *generatus*, pa. par. of *genero*=to generate; Sp., Port., & Ital. *generativo*.]

1. Having the power or property of generating, procreating, or producing; pertaining to generation or production.

"They have the seed of regeneration by the ministerie of the church, which veth to that end and purpose not only the word, but the sacraments, both having generative force and virtue."—Hooker: *Eccles. Polity*, bk. v., § 50.

2. Prolific; fruitful.

"If there hath been such a gradual diminution of the generative faculty upon the earth, why was there not the like decay in the production of vegetables?"—Bentley. (Todd.)

generative-tissue, s.

Bot.: The same as **FORMATIVE-TISSUE** (q. v.).

gên-êr-â-tôr, s. [Lat., from *generatus*, pa. par. of *genero*=to generate; Fr. *générateur*; Ital. *generatore*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: One who or that which begets, generates, produces, or propagates; a propagator or procreator.

II. Technically:

1. **Aërated Water**: An apparatus for generating carbonic-acid gas for charging soda-fountains, or bottles with aerated water.

2. **Chem.**: A term used to denote the elements or compounds from which a more complex substance is obtained. Thus ethyl, alcohol, and acetic acid are the generators of acetic ether; and benzoic acid and glycolcol are the generators of hippuric acid. By the action of acids or alkalies these substances can be resolved into their generators, and so the constitution of a complex body can be determined; thus, Lecithin, a constituent of the brain, has the formula $C_{44}H_{90}N_2P_2O_9$; it has six generators, glycerin, phosphoric acid, stearic acid, glycol, methyl alcohol, and ammonia; therefore it is found to be a distearate glycerophosphate of choline, and choline has been found to be a trimethyl oxyethyl ammonium hydrate $(CH_3)_3N^+CH_2OH^-CH_2OH^-$.

3. **Distill.**: A retort in which volatile hydrocarbons are distilled from liquid or solid matters.

4. **Music**: A ground note, fundamental bass, root, derivative. The principal sound or sounds by which others are produced, as the lower c for the treble of the harpsichord, which beside its octave will strike an attentive ear with its twelfth above or g in alt, and with its fifteenth above or c in alt.

5. **Steam**: A vessel in which steam is generated from water, for use in a steam-engine, a heating apparatus, &c. The term was first applied to the Perkins steam-boiler, in which water in small quantity was heated to a high temperature. It is now specifically applied to a class of instantaneous generators. The name is now rapidly coming into use for all apparatus for generating steam, being held to be more correct than the usual term. [STEAM-BOILER.]

gên-êr-â-trix, s. [Lat.]

Math.: A point, line, or figure which by its motion generates a line, figure, or solid.

gê-nêr-ic, a. [Lat. *generis* (genit. of *genus*)=a class, a kind; Eng. adj. suff. -ic; Fr. *générique*; Ital. & Sp. *generico*.]

1. Pertaining to a genus, class, or kind; comprehending the genus as distinct from the species or from another genus; as, a *generic* description, that is, the description of a genus; a *generic* difference, a difference in genus; a *generic* name, a denomination which comprehends all the species belonging to a particular genus, as of animals, plants, &c.; thus *Felis* is the *generic* name of animals of the cat kind, *Canis* of those of the dog kind, &c.

2. Very wide, comprehensive, or extensive; pertaining to large or comprehensive classes.

"This is a *generic* term, applicable to every sort of mental enjoyment indiscriminately."—Cogan: *On the Passions*, vol. ii., dis. iii., ch. i.

generic-area, s.

Bot., Zool., & Geog.: An area to which a genus is limited. When there is one spot within this area where representatives of the genus abound more than they do in other parts of it, this is called its metropolis.

***gê-nêr-ic-al**, a. [Latin *generis* (genit. of *genus*)=a kind; Eng. adj. suff. -ical.] The same as **GENERIC** (q. v.).

gê-nêr-ic-al-ly, adv. [English *generical*; -ly.] With regard to genus or generic characteristics.

gê-nêr-ic-al-ness, s. [Eng. *generical*; -ness.] The quality or state of being generical.

***gê-nêr-if-i-câ-tion**, s. [Latin *genus* (genit. *generis*)=a kind, a class, and *facio*=to make.] The act of generalizing; generalization.

gên-êr-ô-s-i-tý, s. [Fr. *générosité*, from Latin *generositas*, from *generosus*=of noble birth; *genus* (genit. *generis*)=race, family; Sp. *generosidad*; Ital. *generosità*.] [GENEROUS.]

*1. Illustrious; of noble descent or birth.

"Their eyes are commonly black and small, noses little, nails almost as long as their fingers, but serving to distinguish their *generosity*."—Harris: *Voyages*, vol. i., p. 465.

2. In the ethical sense: That nobility of character which was once supposed to go with nobility of descent, but which is now known not to depend on birth, but to be present in certain individuals in all ranks of society, and absent from others of the high as well as the low.

"Generosity is the part of a soul raised above the vulgar. There is in it something of what we admire in heroes, and praise with a degree of rapture."—Goldsmith: *The Bee*, No. 3.

3. Liberality, munificence.

gên-êr-ô-s, a. [Fr. *généreux*, from Lat. *generosus*, from *genus* (genit. *generis*)=race, family; Sp., Port., & Ital. *generoso*.]

*1. Of illustrious or noble birth, descent, or extraction; nobly born.

"The generous and gravest citizens Have hent the gates."

Shaksp.: *Measure for Measure*, iv. 6.

2. Noble, honorable, magnanimous; highminded. (Of persons.)

"All men affect to seem *generous*, and will say, they scorn to be base."—Barrow, vol. i., ser. 19.

3. Noble, honorable, worthy of a highminded person. (Of things.)

"And Edith lent her *generous* aid,

And wept, and Lorn for mercy prayed."

Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, ii. 25.

4. High-spirited; possessed of or showing high-breeding or blood.

5. Full of spirit or strength; strong, heating.

"The phlegm, even in this *generous* wine, was copious."—Boyle.

6. Full, overflowing, abundant; as, a *generous* table.

7. Liberal, munificent, openhanded, bountiful.

"Generous and charitable, prompt to serve."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vii.

8. Characterized by or manifesting liberality or munificence; as, a *generous* gift or action.

¶ For the difference between *generous* and *beneficent*, see **BENEFICENT**.

gên-êr-ô-s-ly, adv. [Eng. *generous*; -ly.]

1. With nobility of mind or character; nobly, magnanimously.

"Despise money *generously*, and forgive your enemy bravely."—Bp. Taylor: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 10.

2. In a generous, liberal, or munificent manner; with generosity; liberally, freely, bountifully.

"Tis better *generously* bestowed on those

Than left the plunder of our country's foes."

Pope: *Homers Iliad*, xviii. 351.

gên-êr-ô-s-ness, s. [English *generous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being generous; generosity, nobility, highmindedness, liberality.

"Had I not been encouraged by that *generousness* and sweetness of disposition."—Wilkie: *Mercury*. (Dedic.)

gê-nê-gi-â-l, a. [Eng. *genesi*(s); adj. suff. -al.] Of or pertaining to generation.

gê-nê-gi-ô-l-ô-gý, s. [Gr. *genesis*=origin, source, and *logos*=a discourse.] The science or doctrines of generation.

gên-ê-sis, s. [Gr. *genesis*=origin, source, birth, production, generation, creation, &c., from the obsolete root of *geno*, superseded by *gennaō*=to beget, to engender, causal of *gignomai*=to come into being, to be born, to be produced.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of begetting, producing, or giving origin to; imagination; origin, source, beginning.

"The origin and *genesis* of poor Sterling's club."—Carlyle: *Life of Sterling*.

2. An explanation of the origin or source of anything.

3. Production.

"If the blood becomes choked with inert matter, there necessarily results a decreased *genesis* of motion."—Herbert Spencer: *Psychol.* (2d ed.), i. 5.

4. In the same sense as II. 2.

II. Technically:

1. **Math.**: A term formerly used, meaning the same as *generation*. In the *genesis* of figures, the moving magnitude or point is called the *describent*; the guiding line of the motion is called the *dirigent*. [GENERATION, II. 1.]

2. **Script. Canon.**: The first book of the Pentateuch, of the Old Testament, and of the Bible. In the Hebrew original, as well as in the Septuagint and all modern versions, it occupies this place. It is called in Hebrew *bereshith*, which is its initial word, correctly translated in the authorized English version, "In the beginning." The opening chapter narrates the creation by God of this earth and all worlds (i. 1-16); ch. ii. 1-3 should have been added to this chapter. Chapters ii. 4-end to xi. 9, are occupied with archaic events in the history of the human race generally. At xi. 10 a genealogy begins, designed to give the pedigree of Abram or Abraham, "the father of the faithful," divinely selected from an idolatrous race and family (Joshua xiv. 2) to found a race (the chosen Jewish one) who should be the special depositaries and defenders of true religion against other races more or less apostate or unenlightened. The remainder of the book gives the history of Abraham, and those of his immediate descendants who were special heirs of the promises made to him—viz., Isaac, Jacob, and the twelve patriarchs (Heb. xi. 9). Counting only from the creation of Adam to the last event in Genesis (the death of Joseph), the space of time is vast; but as the Hebrew, the Septuagint, and the Samaritan Pentateuchs all differ as to certain numbers, the exact amount cannot be stated.

The Jewish and, following it, the early Christian Church almost unanimously pronounced Moses the author of the work, deriving his knowledge of the events prior to his time either from direct revelation or from prior documents consulted under Divine guidance. In A. D. 1753 Astruc, an eminent French medical professor, attempted to point out two such documents, distinguishable by the fact that in one the Divine Being is called almost always *Elohim*, while in the other he is named *Jehovah*. On the revival of this hypothesis in the present century, Hengstenberg and others contended against it, maintaining that in every case there was a reason why the Divine name which we find in the particular verse was chosen. Most critical scholars adhere to the opinion of Astruc, and perpetually speak of the *Elohist*—i. e., the writer who habitually calls God *Elohim* (q. v.)—and the *Jehovist*, who designates him *Jehovah* (q. v.). Hupfield and Boehmer assign the composition of Genesis to five writers: the *Elohist*, the second *Elohist*, the *Jehovists*, and the *Later Editor* or *Compiler*. Colenso reduces the five to four, making the second *Elohist* and the first *Jehovist* the same person, writing at different periods of his life. The bishop gives the following as probable dates of the several writers. In Genesis, who, he thinks, possibly were the prophets whose names are appended:

The first <i>Elohist</i> b. c. 1100 to 1060	Samuel.
The second <i>Elohist</i> and first <i>Jehovist</i> } 1060 to 1010	Nathan.
The second <i>Jehovist</i>	1035 Gad.
The Deuteronomist	641 to 624 Jeremiah.

There are many expressions common to the first *Elohist* and Ezekiel.

Omitting fragments of verses the following are the portions of Genesis attributed to the first *Elohist*, and they form a continuous narrative:

Chapters i. ii. 1-3; v. vi. 9-14, 17-22; vii. 6, 9, 11, 13-16, 18, 19, 21-24; viii. 1-5, 13-19; ix. 1-17, 28, 29; xi. 10-26, 31, 32; xii. 4-6, 12; xiii. 6, 12; xvi. 1, 3, 15, 16; xvii. 1-27; xix. 29; xxi. 2-5; xxii. 1-20; xxv. 7-17, 19-21, 24-26; xxvi. 34, 35; xxviii. 1-9; xxix. 24, 29, 32-34; xxx. 1, 4, 13, 17-24; xxxi. 18; xxxv. 9-16, 19, 20, 22-29; xxxvi. 1-19, 31-40; xxxvii. 1, 2, 28, 36; xli. 6-27; xlvii. 7-11, 27, 28; xlviii. 3-7; xlix. 1, 29.

The second *Jehovist* is believed to have written little but chapter xiv.

The Deuteronomist is credited with:

Chapters vi. 4; x. 8-12; xv. 1-21; xviii. 18, 19; xxi. 14-18; xxiv. 59, 60; xxvi. 4, 5; xxxv. 8.

The rest of the book is attributed to the first *Jehovist*. The bishop believed the work unhistorical, though in no respect fraudulent. But the immense majority of Christians in this and other countries firmly hold that this old and venerable book was composed by Moses under the guidance of Divine inspiration, and that it is in every part of unimpeachable authority.

3. **Biol.**: The word is often used as the second element of a compound, as *abiogenesis*, *biogenesis*, *homogenesis*, *heterogenesis*, *xenogenesis*, &c. (q. v.)

gên-êt (1), ***gen-net**, ***gen-ette** (1), s. [French *genette*, from Sp. *gnette*=(1) a horse, (2) a light horseman from the Berber tribe of Zeneta, who supplied the Moorish Sultans of Grenada with a body of horse, on which they placed great reliance. (Wedgwood.)] A small-sized, well-proportioned, Spanish horse, a jennet.

gê-nêt (2), **ge-nette** (2), **jen-net**, s. [Fr. *genette* =a kind of weasel, black-spotted and bred in Spain (Cotgrave), from Sp. *gineta*, from Arab. *jarnet*.]

bôil, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

I. Ord. Lang.: The fur of II., which is made up into muffs, tippets, &c.; hence, used for catskins made up in imitation of their fur, and used for the same purpose.

II. Zool.: *Genetta vulgaris* or *Viverra genetta*, a mammal belonging to the family Viverridae. It is gray, spotted with black and brown, with a long tail, which is ringed with black and white. There is white also on the eyebrows, the cheeks, and the sides of the nose. Its fur is soft and fine. It is found from the South of France to the Cape of Good Hope, living on the banks of rivers or near springs. In Constantinople it is domesticated like a cat.

gē-nēth-lī-āc, *ge-neth-lī-ack, a. & s. [Fr. *genéthliaque*, from Lat. *genethliacus*; Gr. *genethliakos*, from *genethlia*=a birthday; *genethlios*=pertaining to one's birthday; *gignomai*=to be born.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to nativities as calculated by astrologers; showing the position of the stars at the birth of any person; calculating nativities.

B. As substantive:

1. A birthday poem or ode.
2. One who is versed in genethliacs; one who calculates nativities.

"Commend me here to all genethliacs, casters of nativities."—*Adams: Works*, i. 9.

3. (Pl.): The science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the stars predominate at the birth.

***gē-nēth-lī-a-cal, *ge-neth-lī-a-call, a.** [Eng. *genethliac*; -al.] The same as GENETHLIAC (q. v.).

***gē-nēth-lī-āl-ō-gy, s.** [Gr. *genethlia*=birth, and *logos*=a discourse.] Divination as to the destinies of one newly-born; the act, art, or science of casting nativities; astrology.

gē-nēth-lī-āt-ic, *ge-neth-lī-at-ick, a. [GENETHLIAC.] One who is versed in genethliacs; one who calculates nativities.

"The genethliatics conjecture by the disposition, temper, and complexion of the person."—*Drummond*.

gē-nēth-lī-a, a. & s. [Gr. *gennētikos*=having the power of producing generation.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to generation; relating to the origin or course of production of a thing.

"It is the same difference between the natural and mythical modes of interpretation, which Krug intends to point out, referring particularly to the histories of miracles, when he distinguishes the physical or material from the genetic and formal mode of explaining them."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus* (trans. 1846), vol. i., § 8, p. 81.

***B. As substantive:**

Med.: A medicine which acts on the sexual organs.

genetic-affinity, s.

Biol.: Affinity founded on resemblances existing from a very early age, and which therefore is presumed to imply original relationship. It is called also histological affinity. (S. P. Woodward.) Evolutionists assign a greatly enlarged sphere of operation to such genetic affinity.

genetic-spiral, s.

Bot.: A helix winding round the stem of a plant, and formed by the points of growth of all the branches. (Rossiter.)

gē-nēth-lī-cal, a. [Eng. *genetic*; -al.] The same as GENETIC (q. v.).

gē-nēth-lī-cal-ly, adv. [Eng. *genetical*; -ly.] In a genetic manner; by means of genetics.

***gē-nēth-lī, s.** [GENET.]

***gē-nēth-lī-va (1), s.** [A corrupt. of Fr. *génévre*, *génévre*; Ital. *ginefro*, from Lat. *juniperus*=a juniper (q. v.).] A kind of spirit prepared chiefly from rye, by mashing, fermenting, and distilling. The spirit is returned to the still, mixed with juniper-berries, &c., and redistilled at a gentle heat.

Gē-nēth-lī-va (2), s. [See def.]

Geog.: The name of the chief town of Switzerland.

Geneva Bible, s. A Bible or translation of the Bible into English, made and published at Geneva, chiefly by English Protestant refugees. It was the first English Bible which adopted the Roman instead of the obsolescent black type, and the first which recognized the division into verses; it was the first also which omitted the Apocrypha. From its stating, in Gen. iii. 7, that our first parents made themselves "breeches," it is sometimes called the Breeches Bible. That rendering, however, had occurred previously in Wycliffe's translation.

Geneva Convention, s.

Milit.: A Convention promoted by Mr. Henry Durrant, and signed by the great European continental powers in August, 1864, Great Britain, Greece, and Norway joining it in the following year. The chief provisions are:

1. The neutrality of ambulances and military hospitals.
2. The personnel of such ambulances and hospitals, including sanitary officers and naval and military chaplains, to be benefited by the neutrality.

3. The inhabitants of a country, rendering help to the sick and wounded, are to be respected and free from capture.

4. No distinction to be made between the sick and wounded, on account of nationality.

5. A flag and uniform to be adopted, and an armlet for the personnel of ambulances and hospitals. The flag and armlet to consist of a red Greek cross on a white ground. The Turks use a red crescent in place of the cross.

To carry out the terms of this convention, the International Society for the Aid of the Sick and Wounded has been organized, with committees in the chief towns in the United States and in Europe. It first played an important part in the Franco-German war, every nation sending its contingent of ambulances, surgeons, &c.

Geneva-cross, s.

Milit.: A red Greek cross on a white ground. [GENEVA CONVENTION.]

Geneva-gown, s.

Eccles. & Ch. Hist.: The ordinary preaching gown worn by Presbyterian ministers and by Low Church clergymen in England. It is of black silk, and in shape resembles the gown of a Cambridge [England] D. D. It was adopted by the followers of Calvin, and by the reformers who took refuge in Geneva, as a protest against the use of the alb, which is essentially a sacrificial vestment. [ALB, SURPLICE.]

Geneva-watch, s.

Horol.: Properly a kind of watch manufactured at Geneva, or of Swiss make; but also applied to any watch of similar construction. These watches have neither fuse nor chain, and are of inferior workmanship to the American lever watch. [WATCH.]

Gē-nē-van, a. & s. [Eng. *Genev(a)*; -an.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Geneva; Genevese.

B. As substantive:

1. **Ord. Lang.:** A native or inhabitant of Geneva; a Genevese.

2. **Ch. Hist.:** A follower or supporter of Genevanism; a Calvinist.

Gē-nē-van-ism, s. [Eng. *Genevan*; -ism.] A term which has been applied to Calvinism, from the fact that its founder long lived at Geneva.

Gē-nē-vō-ge, a. & s. [Fr. *Genevois*.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Geneva; Genevan.

B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Geneva.

***genge, s.** [A. S.; Icel. *gengi*.] A company; attendants, followers.

***genge, *gengen, v. i. & t.** [A. S. *gengan*=to go, to run; M. H. Ger. *gengen*.]

A. Intrans.: To run, to go.

B. Trans.: To further; to advance; to help.

gē-nī-āl (1), a. [Gr. *geneion*=the chin.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the chin; as, the *genial* processes.

gē-nī-āl (2), *gē-nī-all, a. [O. Fr. *genial*, from Lat. *genialis*=pleasant, delightful, from *genius*=genius, social enjoyment.] [GENIUS.]

*1. Natural; native; inborn; innate.

"The spring drew near, each felt a breast

With *genial* instinct filled."

Cosper: A Tale, June, 1798.

*2. Contributing to propagation; pertaining to marriage or procreation; generative.

"Thou glad *Genius*, in whose gentle hand

The bridal bower and *genial* bed remain."

Spenser: Epithalamion.

*3. Presiding over marriage.

"So many *genial* or *genital* gods and goddesses."—*Gaule: Mag-Astro-Mantiz*, p. 149.

4. Enlivening; warming; contributing to cheerfulness and life; supporting life.

"For me kind Nature wakes her *genial* power."

Pope: Essay on Man, i. 133.

5. Characterized by geniality or kindly warmth of disposition or manners; sympathetically cheerful; jovial and inspiring cheerfulness; as, a *genial* disposition.

*6. Containing or exhibiting genius.

"Men of *genius* have often attached the highest value to their less *genial* works."—*Hare*.

genial-gods, s. pl.

Class. Myth.: The powers supposed to preside over generation or propagation.

gē-nī-āl-ī-tŷ, s. [English *genial*; -ity.] The quality or state of being genial; a genial disposition; sympathetic cheerfulness or cordiality.

gē-nī-āl-ī-ly, adv. [Eng. *genial*; -ly.]

*1. By genius or nature; naturally.

"Some men are *genially* disposed to some opinions."—*Glanvill: Scæptis Scientifica*, ch. xiii.

2. In a genial manner; so as to cheer and enliven; cheerfully; kindly; with geniality.

"Freshening his lazy spirits as he ran,
Unfolded *genially*, and spread the man."

Couper: Progress of Error, 412.

*3. With pleasure, enjoyment, or happiness; happily.

"To taste but of the crumbs he scattered to stray and stranger birds like me was to feast *genially*."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxii.

gē-nī-āl-nēss, s. [Eng. *genial*; -ness.] The quality or state of being genial; geniality.

gē-nī-ān, a. [Gr. *geneion*=the chin.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the chin.

gē-nīc-u-lāte, gē-nīc-u-lā-tēd, a. [Latin *geniculatus*, from *geniculum*=a knee or joint; dimin. of *genu*=a knee.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** Kneec-jointed; knee-jointed.

2. **Bot.:** Kneec-jointed; bent abruptly like a knee, as the stems of many grasses.

"A piece of some *geniculated* plant seeming to be part of a sugar-cane."—*Woodward: On Fossils*.

geniculate-ganglion, s.

Anat.: A gangliform enlargement on the facial nerve.

gē-nīc-u-lāte, v. t. [GENICULATE, a.] To form a knot or joint in the stalk of a plant.

gē-nīc-u-lā-tion, s. [Lat. *geniculatio*, from *geniculatus*, from *geniculum*=a knee or joint.]

1. The act of bending the knee or kneeling; genuflexion.

2. Knottiness; the quality of having knots or joints.

gē-nīc-u-lūm, s. [Lat.=little knee, dimin. of *genu*=a knee.]

Bot.: The name given by Jungius and others to the node of a stem.

gē-nīē (pl. gē-nī-lī) (1), s. [JINNEE, JENII.]

***gē-nīē (2), *geny, s.** [Fr. *genie*, from Lat. *genius*=genius (q. v.).] Genius, disposition, inclination; turn of mind.

gē-nī-lī, s. pl. [JINNEE.] Fabulous beings regarded by the Arabians as intermediate between angels and men, and capable of assuming any form, or of becoming invisible at pleasure.

***gē-nī-ō, s.** [Ital., from Lat. *genius*=genius (q. v.).] A man of a particular disposition or turn of mind.

gē-nī-ō-glōs-sūs, s. [Gr. *geneion*=the chin, and *glossa*=the tongue.]

Anat.: For def., see etym. and compound.

genioglossus-muscle, s.

Anat.: A fan-shaped muscle arising by a short tendon from the chin above the geniohyoid muscle, and entering the middle of the tongue to bring it forward.

gē-nī-ō-hy-ō-glōs-sūs, s. [Gr. *geneion*=the chin; *huooidēs*=the hyoid bone, and *glossa*=the tongue.]

Anat.: The same as GENIOGLOSSUS (q. v.).

gē-nī-ō-hy-ōid, a. [GENIOHYOIDEUS.]

geniohyoid-muscle, s.

Anat.: A narrow muscle arising from the inferior of the two genial tubercles behind the symphysis of the jaw, and inserted into the anterior surface of the body of the hyoid bone. (Quain.)

gē-nī-ō-hy-ōid-ē-ūs, s. [Gr. *geneion*=the chin, and *huooidēs*=the hyoid bone.]

Anat.: The geniohyoid muscle (q. v.).

gē-nī-ō-plās-tŷ, s. [Gr. *geneion*=the chin, and *plassō*=to mold.]

Surg.: The restoration of the chin after it has been injured.

gēn-īp, s. [GENIPAP.]

genip-tree, s.

Bot.: [GENIPA.]

gēn-īp-a, s. [GENIPAP.]

Bot.: A genus of cinchonaceous plants, tribe Cinchoneae, family Gardeniæ. It consists of fruit-bearing trees. *Genipa americana*, the Marmalade Box of Dutch Guiana, bears the genipap (q. v.). The fruit of *G. brasiliensis* is also eaten in Brazil, but, according to Martius, it is not fit to be used till it has become blotted, and is better preserved with sugar than fresh. [GENIPAP.]

gēn-ī-pāp, s. [Genipap, or genepapa=the Guiana name.]

Bot.: The fruit of *Genipa americana*. [GENIPA.] It is as large as an orange, is whitish-green, but has a dark-purple juice with an agreeable vinous taste. It is in much request in Dutch Guiana.

gē-nīs-ta, s. [Lat. *genista*, *genesta*=the broom, the Spanish broom; perhaps from Celt. *gen*=a small bush.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe *Genistee* (q. v.). It has the calyx shortly two-lipped and the lips deeply toothed. Seventy species are known. *Genista tinctoria* is the Dyers' Greenweed. It yields a yellow dye. Ray says that the milk of cows feeding upon it is rendered bitter, and that this bitterness is retained in butter and cheese made from the milk. *G. pilosa*, also unarmed, is rare and local, while *G. anglica*, a spinous plant, is common.

gē-nis-tē-ē, s. pl. [Lat. *genist(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ae*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of papilionaceous plants, tribe Lotaeae. It consists of shrubs with entire leaflets, and the stamens all united, instead of being diadelphous.

***gēn-i-tāl, *gen-i-tāl, a. & s.** [O. Fr. *genital*, from Lat. *genitalis*=generative, from *genitum*, sup. of *gigno*=to beget.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to generation or procreation; generative.

B. As subst. (pl.): Those parts of an animal which are the immediate instruments of generation; the privates, the sexual organs.

gēn-i-tiāg, *gīn-nit-lāg, jēn-nēt-lāg, jūn-ēat-lāg, s. [O. Fr. *jeannet*; Fr. *jeannot*, a dimin. of *jean*=John, from their being ripe by St. John's Day, June 24th; cf. *John-apple*; or Eng. *June*, and *eating*. (Mahn, &c.)] A variety of apple which ripens early.

gēn-i-tī-val, a. [Lat. *genitivus*.] [GENITIVE.] **Gram.:** Pertaining or relating to the genitive case.

gēn-i-tive, a. & s. [Fr. *génitif*=the genitive case, from Lat. *genitivus*=of or pertaining to generation, from *genitum*, sup. of *gigno*=to beget; Sp. & Ital. *genitivo*. The Latin *genitivus casus*=the genitive case, was a mistranslation of the Greek *genikē ptōsis*, which properly should have been translated *casus generalis*=the general case, or that case which denotes the genus or kind. (See extract from Max Müller under B.)]

A. As adjective:

Gram.: A term applied to that case of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, &c., which pertains to or indicates origin, source, possession, or the like, or to the relation expressed by such a case. In English it is called possessive.

B. As subst.: That case in the declension of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, &c., which denotes or indicates origin, source, possession, or the like. In English it is called the possessive case, and is the only case which retains a case ending.

"The Latin *genitivus* is a mere blunder, for the Greek word *genikē* could never mean *genitivus*. *Genitivus*, if it is meant to express the case of origin or birth, would in Greek have been called *genētikē*, not *genikē*. . . . *Genikē*, in Greek, had a much wider, a much more philosophical meaning. It means *casus generalis*, the general case, or rather the case which expresses the genus or kind. This is the real power of the *genitive*. . . . The termination of the *genitive* is, in most cases, identical with those derivative suffixes by which substantives are changed into adjectives."—Max Müller: *Lectures on the Science of Language*.

gēn-i-tō, pref. [Lat. *genitus*, pa. par. of *gigno*=to beget.] Pertaining to generating, as the genitor-urinary muscles.

***gēn-i-tor, s.** [Lat., from *genitus*, pa. par. of *gigno*=to beget.]

1. One who begets; a father, a sire, a progenitor.
2. One who originates.
3. (Pl.): The genitals.

***gēn-i-tūre, s.** [Fr. *géniture*, from Lat. *genitura*, from *genitus*, pa. par. of *gigno*=to beget; O. Sp., Port., & Ital. *genitura*.]

1. Procreation, birth, generation.
2. The power of procreation.
3. (Pl.): The genitals.

gē-ni-ūs, s. [Lat.=a tutelary spirit of a person, inclination, wit, talent; Sp. & Ital. *genio*; Fr. *génie*.]

1. A tutelary deity, whose province it was to take care of every one from the time of his birth; the ruling or protecting power of men, places, or things.

"The *genius* and the mortal instruments
Are then in council."

Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, ii. 1.

2. The natural bent, disposition, or inclination of the mind; a particular natural talent or aptitude of mind fitting a man in an especial degree for some particular study, pursuit, or course of life; a peculiar natural structure of mind qualifying the possessor for a particular employment.

3. That natural power or faculty or combination of faculties of the mind which bears or brings forth, produces, discovers, or invents; intellectual endowment of the highest kind; superior power of invention or origination of any kind, or of producing original combinations; talent.

4. A person endowed with uncommon intellectual powers; a man of superior intellectual faculties.

"That age had produced no more inventive *genius* and no more daring spirit."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

5. The distinguishing disposition, bent, character, or tendency; as of a nation, a religion, a language, and the like.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *genius*, *ability*, *talent*, *capacity*, *cleverness*, and *wisdom*: "*Genius* implies high and peculiar gifts of nature, impelling the mind to certain favorite kinds of mental effort, and producing new combinations of ideas, imagery, &c. *Talent* supposes general strength of intellect, with a peculiar aptitude for being molded and directed to specific employments, and valuable ends and purposes. *Genius* is connected more or less with the exercise of imagination, and reaches its ends by a kind of intuitive power. *Talent* depends more on high mental training, perfect command of all the faculties, memory, judgment, sagacity, &c. Hence we speak of a *genius* for poetry, painting, &c., and a *talent* for business or diplomacy. Among English orators Lord Chatham was distinguished for his *genius*; William Pitt for his preëminent *talents*, and especially his unrivaled *talent* for reply. *Genius* is the power of new combinations, *wisdom* the habitual employment of a patient and comprehensive understanding in combining various and remote means to promote the happiness of mankind. *Abilities* may be exerted in conduct, or in the arts and sciences, but rather in the former. *Talents* are the power of executing well a conception either original or adopted. *Capacity* is a power of acquiring. *Cleverness* designates mental dexterity and quickness." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *genius* and *intellect*, see INTELECT; for that between *genius* and *taste*, see TASTE.

***genius-chamber, *genyus-chalmer, s.** The bridal chamber.

genius-loci, s. [Lat.] The presiding or tutelary deity of a place; hence, the pervading spirit of a place or institution.

***gēn-lēge, *gēn-tēge, s.** [Etym. doubtful.]

Arch.: Elaborate carving in open work; the cusps or featherings in the arch of a doorway.

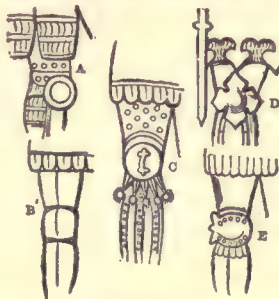
Gēn-ō-ēge, a. & s. [Lat. *Genoensis*.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Genoa, a town in the northwest of Italy.

B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Genoa; the people of Genoa.

***genouillieres (as zhōl-yār), *gen-yllere, s. pl.** [Fr., from Lat. *genu*=the knee.]

1. **Arm.** Metal caps for covering the knees of an armed man. They first appeared in the thirteenth century as small circular metal plates, when chain



Genouillieres.

A. Plain Knee-boss or Knee-piece (1325). B. From the monument of the Black Prince in Canterbury Cathedral. (In this case the armor of complete plate has been attained, and here the genouillieres have articulations above and below.) C. From monumental brass of Thos. Cheyne, Esq. (1368), at Drayton Beauchamp, Bucks. D. From the tomb of Hartmann von Kronsberg (1379), at Kronsberg. E. From statue of a knight of the De Sully family, in the church of Newton Sulney, Derbyshire. (Here the material of the cuirass passes beneath the boss, terminating in an escallop.)

armor covered the leg, and led by degrees to the adoption of greaves and shin-pieces, and ultimately to entire plate armor. They were sometimes decorated with incised and gilt ornaments, and, in the fifteenth century, took a variety of fanciful forms.

2. **Fortification:**

(1) A part of the interior slope of the parapet below the sill of an embrasure. It covered the lower part of a gun-carriage.

(2) The height of the parapet above the banquette in a barbet battery.

genre (as zhan-re), s. [Fr., from Lat. *genus* (genit. *generis*)=a class, a kind.]

Art.: A term applied to pictures of life and manners, which, for want of a definite character, are

classed together as of a certain *genre* or kind. Under this title are comprised the grave episodes of life, which are to history what a single scene is to a drama, or a lyric to an epic poem. Also comic pictures of all kinds. . . . The principal *genre* pictures consist of scenes of every-day life, and may be classified. In taking for its subject the events of daily life, *genre*-painting avoids religious themes as high and lasting, as well as historical subjects, which, though transitory, ought never to appear so. All the passing events of life, its characters and aims, offer fitting subject for *genre*-painting. (Fairholt.)

gēng (pl. gēn-tēg), s. [Lat.]

Rom. Antiq.: A class or house, the individuals composing which were termed in reference to each other, *gentiles*. Each *gens* was made up of a certain number of branches or families (*familie*), and each *familia* was composed of individual members. Several *gentes* made up the *curie* and tribes. The members of each *gens* bore a common name, as the Fabian *gens*, the Julian *gens*, &c., and were united by certain common religious rites.

gens-dar-mer-y, s. [GENDARMERY.]

***gēnt, a.** [O. Fr.; O. Sp. *gento*; O. Ital. *gente*, from Lat. *genitus*, applied to one of noble birth.] [GENEROUS.] Elegant, neat, handsome, comely, pretty, gentle.

gēnt, s. [An abridged form of *gentleman* (q. v.).] A gentleman. (Vulgar.)

gēn-tēel, a. [The same word as *gentle*, the *ee* representing the sound of the O. Fr. *i* in *gentil*.] [GENTLE, a.]

1. Graceful or elegant in mien, appearance, form, or dress.

"I perched at will on every spray,
My form *gentel*, my plumage gay,
My strains for ever new."

Cooper: *On a Goldfinch*.

2. Polite, elegant in manners, well-bred, courteous, refined; having the manners of a well-bred person; free from vulgarity.

"A set of *gentel* good-natured youths fallen into such a manner of life would form almost an academy."—Steele: *Spectator*, No. 230.

3. Free from vulgarity or buffoonery; treating of the habits, manners, or doings of good society.

"Their poets have no notion of *gentel* comedy."—Adair: *On Italy*.

4. Sufficient to maintain a person in a respectable and comfortable manner; furnishing a competence.

"Painting portraits and pictures in a *gentel* style of his own."—Walpole: *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv., ch. iii.

*5. Neat, elegant.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *gentel* and *polite*: "*Gentility* respects ranks in life; *politeness* the refinement of the mind and outward behavior. A *gentel* education is suited to the station of a gentleman; a *polite* education fits for polished society and conversation, and raises the individual among his equals. There may be *gentility* without *politeness*, and *vice versa*. A person may have *gentel* manners, a *gentel* carriage, a *gentel* mode of living as far as respects his general relation with society; but a *polite* behavior and a *polite* address, which qualify him for every relation in society, and enable him to shine in connection with all orders of men, is independent of either birth or wealth; it is in part a gift of nature, although it is to be acquired by art." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

gēn-tēel-ish, adj. [Eng. *gentel*; -ish.] Somewhat *gentel*.

gēn-tēel-ize, v. t. [Eng. *gentel*; -ize.] To make *gentel*, to gentelize.

gēn-tēel-lŷ, *gen-teel-y, adv. [English *gentel*; -ly.]

1. Gracefully; with politeness or good manners; politely.

"He answered modestly and *gentely*."—Walpole: *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iii., ch. iv. (Note.)

2. With grace, elegance, or neatness.

"[He] treated her *gentely*, so that, dressed,
She looked extremely well where'er she went."

Byron: *Beppo*, 23.

3. In a respectable manner; like people of fashion.

"Their customers are gone abroad to live *gentely* at Lisle or Brussels."—V. Knox: *Winter Evenings*, Evn. 9.

gēn-tēel-nēss, s. [Eng. *gentel*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being *gentel*; elegance, grace; good-breeding; gentility.

"Next to him [Correggio] Parmegiano has dignified the *gentleness* of modern effeminacy, by uniting it with the simplicity of the ancients and the grandeur and severity of Michael Angelo."—Sir J. Reynolds: *Discourse* 4.

2. The qualities befitting a man of birth or rank.

***gen-ter-le, *gen-ter-y, *gen-trie, s.** [GENTRY.]

***gen-ter-ise, s.** [O. Fr.] Nobility; nobleness.

[GENTRISE.]

"For love hath undertaken

That these J. H. C. of hus *gentrise*, shal jouste in Peers
armes." P. Ploremant, xxi. 21.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

*gen-tese, s. [GENLESE.]

gēnth-ite, s. [Named after Genth, who, in 1851, described it under the name of Nickelgymnrite.]

Min.: An amorphous mineral, containing serpentine. It is opaque to translucent, is of a pale apple green or yellow color, and has a greenish-white streak. Composition: Silica, 33.6 to 35.4; protoxide of nickel, 30.4 to 30.6; protoxide of iron, 0.2 to 2.2; magnesia, 0.2 to 4.1; lime, 0.3 to 4.1; and water, 17.1 to 19.1. It occurs near Lake Superior, and in Spain. Rottsite (q. v.) may be a variety. (*Dana*.)

gēn'-tian (tian as shŷ-an), s. [Latin *gentiana* (q. v.); Fr. *gentiane*.]

1. **Bot.**: The English name of the genus *Gentiana* (q. v.). Numerous species exist almost all over the world, the best known being the Marsh Gentian (*Gentiana pneumonanthe*), the Spring Gentian (*G. verna*), the Small Alpine Gentian (*G. nivalis*), the Small-flowered Gentian (*G. amarella*), the Field Gentian (*G. campestris*), and the American Fringed Gentians (*G. crinata* and *G. donsona*). *G. lutea* grows in Switzerland and the mountainous parts of Germany.

"See how the giant spires of yellow bloom
Of the sun-loving gentian, in the heat
Are shining on these naked slopes like flame."
Matthew Arnold: Empedocles on Etna, l. 2.

2. **Phar.**: *Gentiane radix* (Gentian Root), the dried root of *Gentiana lutea*. The root occurs in lengthened cylindrical pieces, from half an inch to one inch in diameter, and several inches long, wrinkled longitudinally, and often twisted; brown externally, yellow, tough, and spongy within; it has a sweet smell and a sweet and bitter taste. It is used to prepare *Extractum gentiane* (Extract of Gentian), *Infusum gentiane compositum*, *Mistura gentiane* (Gentian Mixture), and *Tinctura gentiane composita* (Compound Tincture of Gentian). Gentian is a bitter stomachic tonic, which improves the appetite and gives tone to the stomach.

gentian-bitter, s.

Chem.: A peculiar bitter separated from the aqueous solution of the root *Gentiana lutea* by animal charcoal, and extracted therefrom by hot alcohol. It is yellow, uncrystallizable, and reduces an alkaline cupric solution. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

gentian-root, s.

Pharm.: [GENTIAN, 2, Pharm.]

gentian-spirit, s. An alcoholic liquor much drunk by the Swiss. It is made by the vinous fermentation of the infusion of gentian.

gēn-ti-ā-nā (or tī as shī), s. [Lat.=the herb gentian (*Gentiana lutea*). Named after an Illyrian king, Gentius.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Gentianeae, the order Gentianaceae, and the alliance Gentianales. It has the corolla tube sub-clavate, the anthers straight, and the stigmas two. About 150 species are known, chiefly in temperate regions. [GENTIAN.] The common gentian root of the druggists is mostly *Gentiana lutea*. [GENTIAN-ROOT.] *G. campestris* and *Amarella*, British species, are domestic substitutes for it in England. *G. punctata*, *pannonica*, *purpurea*, &c., on the European continent. *G. kurroo*, in the Himalaya mountains, and *G. catesbaei*, in the United States. *G. cruciata* has been used, but unsuccessfully, in hydrophobia.

gēn-ti-a-nā-ċē-æ (or tī as shī), s. pl. [Lat. *gentian(a)* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*acēa*.]

Bot.: An order of Perigynous Exogens, the typical one of the alliance Gentianales (q. v.). It consists of herbs or rarely of shrubs, with opposite entire exstipulate leaves; sessile, or having their petioles united into a sheath, often three to four-ribbed. Flowers generally regular. Calyx divided, inferior, persistent. Corolla monopetalous, hypogynous, generally regular and persistent. Stamens inserted upon the corolla, all in the same line, equal in number to the segments, and alternate with them. Ovary with two carpels, one or partly two-celled, many-seeded. Style one; stigmas two, right and left of the axis. The order is close to Apocynaceae. It contains about 60 genera, and 450 known species. They are bitter and tonic. It is divided into two tribes, Gentianeae and Menyantheae (q. v.).

gēn'-tian-al (tian as shŷ-an), a. [Mod. Latin *gentianalis*.]

Bot.: Akin to Gentianeae or to Gentiana, as the gentianall alliance.

gēn-ti-an-ā-lēg (or tī as shī), s. pl. [Masc. and fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *gentianalis*, from Latin *gentiana* (q. v.).]

Bot.: The Gentianall Alliance. An alliance of perigynous exogens, with dichlamydeous, monopetalous flowers, axile or parietal placentae, and a minute embryo, or with the cotyledons much smaller than the radicle, lying in a large quantity of albumen. Lindley includes under it the orders Ebenaceae, Aquifoliaceae, Apocynaceae, Loganiaceae, Diapensiaceae, Stilbaceae, Orobanchaceae, and Gentianeae.

gēn-ti-ā-nē-æ (or tī as shī), s. pl. [Latin *gentian(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*acēa*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Gentianeae. They have the corolla imbricated.

gēn-tian-ēl-lā (tian as shŷ-an), s. [Dimin. of Lat. *gentiana*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: A blue color.
2. **Bot.**: A genus of Gentianeae, not sufficiently distinct from *Gentiana*. *Gentiana acaulis* is placed in it.

gēn'-tian-in, **gēn'-tian-ine** (tian as shŷ-an), s. [Eng. &c., *gentian*; -in, -ine.]

Chem.: The same as GENTISINE (q. v.).

gēn'-tīle, ***gen-tīl**, ***gen-tyl**, a. & s. [Fr. *gentil*, from Lat. *gentilis*=one belonging to the same class, a gentile, from *gens* (genit. *gentis*)=a clan; Sp. & Port. *gentil*; Ital. *gentile*. *Gentile* is thus a doublet of *genteel* and *gentle* (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. **Ordinary Language:**

1. Of or pertaining to any nation; national.
2. Of noble or gentle birth; of high rank; noble.
3. Gentle, meek, lowly.
4. Worthy of a gentleman; genteel.
5. In the same sense as II. 2.
6. Used by the Romans to denote any person out of their pale.

II. Technically:

1. **Gram.**: Denoting the clan, race, or country; as, a *gentile* noun.

2. **Script.**: Other than Jewish; ethnic. [B. II.]

"The helpless condition of the *Gentile* world in the state of Gentilism."—*Locke: Paraph. on Romans*, ch. v., § 5.

B. As substantive:

1. **Ordinary Language:**

1. One of the same clan or family.

"Gens in Latine betokeneth the race and surname, so the Romanes had Cornelios, Sergios, Appios, Fabios, Æmilios, Pisones, Julios, Brutos, Valerios, of which who were agnate, and therefore kept the name, were also *gentiles*."—*Sir T. Smith: Commonwealth*, bk. iii., ch. viii.

2. A person of noble or gentle birth; one of high rank.

"A partie of *gentiles* raised Edmond Yrenside into kyng."—*Trevisa*, vii. 99.

II. Scripture (pl.): All the nations of the world, excepting the Jews. In the Old Testament it is the rendering of the Hebrew word *goyim*=peoples, nations, the pl. of *goy*=a nation, a people. At first it was used as a mere ethnological word, and quite respectfully, but as the Jews became more conscious of their privileges, they employed it more and more scornfully of the nations around (Gen. x. 5; Isa. lxvi. 18; Jer. xiv. 22). In the New Testament *Gentiles* is the rendering of the Greek *ethnē*=the pl. of *ethnos*=a number of people living together, a nation. St. Peter, moved by a vision, was the first of the Twelve to preach to the *Gentiles* (Acts x.), but the Apostle of the *Gentiles* was St. Paul (Gal. ii. 15).

"We who are Jews by nature and not sinners of the *Gentiles*."—*Galatians* ii. 15.

***gēn-tī-ēsse**, ***gen-tīl-esce**, ***gen-tīl-esse**, s. [Fr. *gentillesse*, from *gentil*=gentle (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *gentileza*; Ital. *gentilezza*.] The character, manner, or characteristics of a person of noble or gentle birth; courtesy, good breeding.

***gēn-tī-līsh**, a. [Eng. *gentil(e)*; -ish.] Heathenish, pagan.

***gēn-tī-līsm**, ***gen-tīl-isme**, s. [Eng. *gentil(e)*; -ism; Fr. *gentilisme*.] A state of heathenism; the worship of false gods.

***gēn-tī-lī'-tial**, a. [Lat. *gentilitius*.] The same as GENTILITIOUS (q. v.).

***gēn-tī-lī'-tious**, a. [Lat. *gentilitius*, from *gens* (genit. *gentis*)=a race, a clan.]

1. Pertaining or peculiar to a nation; endemial, national.

2. Pertaining or peculiar to a family; hereditary.

***gēn-tī-lī-ty**, ***gen-tīl-tie**, ***gen-tyl-e-te**, s. [Fr. *gentilité*, from Lat. *gentilitas*, from *gentilis*; Ital. *gentilità*; Sp. *gentilidad*.]

1. A state of gentilism or heathenism; paganism.

"When people began to espy the falsehood of oracles, whereupon all *gentility* was built, their hearts were utterly averted from it."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. v., § 2.

2. The quality or state of belonging to a certain race, clan, or family; a clan, a family.

"The surname is the name of the *gentilitie* and stocke, which the sonne doth take of the father alwaies, as the old Romans did."—*Sir T. Smith: Commonwealth*, bk. iii., ch. viii.

3. High or gentle birth; dignity of birth; high extraction.

"That drawl which he affected as a mark of *gentility*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

4. Elegance of manners, mien, or behavior; easy, graceful behavior; politeness, refinement.

"There is a certain gaiety and *gentility* diffused over it."—*V. Knox: Essays*, No. 38.

5. Those who are of noble or gentle birth; gentry. (*Eng.*)

***gēn-tīl-ize**, ***gen-tīl-lize**, v. t. & i. [Mid. Eng. *gentil*=gentle, gentile; Eng. suff. -ize.]

A. Trans.: To make or render gentle, or gentlemanly.

"Your unworthy sons,
To *gentilize* with proud possessions."
Sylvestre: Du Bartas, wk. i., day 3, 527.

B. Intransitive:

1. To act as or set up for a gentleman.

"Our yeomen too, that never arms have borne,
To *gentilize* it make themselves a scorn."
Withers: Satirical Essays, p. 147.

2. To live like a gentle or heathen.

"God's known denouncement against the *gentilizing* Israelites."—*Milton: Way to Establish a Free Commonwealth*.

***gen-tīl-liche**, ***gen-tīl-li**, adv. [Mid. Eng. *gentil*; -liche, -li, -ly.] In a noble manner; like a gentleman. [GENTLY.]

***gen-tīl-ry**, s. [Mid. Eng. *gentil*; -ry.] Gentry.

***gēn-tīl-ic**, a. [English, &c., *gent(ian)*; -istic (Chem.).] Contained in, derived from, or in any way connected with *gentian* (q. v.).

gentisic-acid, s. [GENTISIN.]

***gēn-tī-sin**, s. [English, &c., *gent(ian)*; -isin (Chem.).]

Chemistry: Gentianin, a substance occurring in the root of *Gentiana lutea*, from which it is extracted by alcohol. Gentianin forms large yellow, silky needles, which sublime between 300° and 400° with partial decomposition. Slightly soluble in water, soluble in boiling alcohol, easily soluble in alkalies; forming a yellow solution. When fused with caustic potash it yields acetic acid, phloroglucin, and oxysalic acid.

***gēn-tīle**, ***gen-tīl**, ***gen-tīlle**, ***gen-tyl**, a., adv. & s. [Fr. *gentil*=gentle, from Lat. *gentilis*=belonging to the same clan or family; *gens* (genit. *gentis*)=a race, a clan; Sp. & Port. *gentil*; It. *gentile*.] [GENTEEL, GENTLE.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of noble birth; high-born; of good extraction, (Obsolete except in the expression *gentle-folk*.)

"Though he be not *gentill* borne,
Thou maiest well seine (this in soth)
That he is *gentill*."

Romance of the Rose.

2. Pertaining to high rank or birth.

"That gray-haired man of *gentle* blood,
Who with her father had grown old."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, v.

3. Noble in character, manners, or behavior.

"Sir Henry that so *gentill* knight was."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 559.

4. Soft; tender; sympathizing; destitute of harshness; easily softened.

"As much resentment as a very *gentle* heart is capable of feeling."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

5. Soft and refined in manners; meek; quiet; mild; free from roughness, harshness, severity or acrimony.

"Innocent was, in all private relations, the meekest and gentlest of men."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

6. Docile; tractable; easily taught or led.

"Humility is *gentle*, apt to learn,
Speak but the word, will listen and return."
Cowper: Expostulation, 454.

7. Tame; docile; not wild or turbulent.

8. Soft; mild; genial.

"When ruder gusts shall banish *gentle* May."
Sir W. Jones: A Turkish Ode.

9. Soothing; refreshing.

"Sleep, *gentle* sleep,
Nature's soft nurse, how have I frightened thee."
Shakespeare: Henry IV., Pt. II., iii. 1.

10. Lovely, sweet.

"The *gentle* lark mounts up on high."
Shakespeare: Venus and Adonis, 853.

11. Used in compellations as a term of affection, gratitude, or good-will.

"I thank you, *gentle* servant."
Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 1.

12. Soft, slight, easy; not hard or rough; as, a *gentle* touch, a *gentle* push.

13. Soft, quiet; not loud; as, a *gentle* whisper.

B. As adv.: Gently.

"As *gentle* tell me of what honor was
This Cressida in Troy."
Shakespeare: Troilus and Cressida, iv. 5.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

C. As substantive:

1. A person of noble birth; a noble; a gentleman.
"I'll make him dance. Will you go, gentles?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

2. A trained hawk.

† (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *gentle* and *tame*: "*Gentleness* lies rather in the natural disposition; *tameness* is the effect either of art or circumstance. Any unbroken horse may be *gentle*, but not *tame*; a horse that is broken-in may be *gentle*, but not always *gentle*. Animals are in general said to be *gentle* who show a disposition to associate with man, and conform to his will; they are said to be *tame*, if either by compulsion or habit they are brought to mix with human society. In the moral application *gentle* is always employed in the good, and *tame* in the bad, sense; a *gentle* spirit needs no control. A *gentle* expression is devoid of all acrimony, and serves to turn away wrath; a *tame* expression is devoid of all force or energy, and ill calculated to inspire the mind with any feeling whatever." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *gentle* and *soft*, see *SOFT*.

gentle-hearted, *a.* Of a gentle, mild, or tender heart or disposition.

gentle-thistle, *s.*

Bot.: A name given by Dr. J. Hill to *Carduus pratensis* and *Saussurea alpina* from their thistle-like inflorescence and smooth foliage.

gēn'-tīe, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A maggot or larva of the flesh-fly, used in fishing.

"He will in the three hot months bite a flag-worm, or at a green *gentie*."—*Walton: Angler*.

gēn'-tīe, *v. t.* [GENTLE, *a.*] To make gentle or genteel; to raise in rank; to ennoble.

"He to-day that sheds his blood with me,
Shall be my brother; be he never so vile,
This day shall *gentle* his condition."

Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 3.

gēn'-tīe-folk (folk as *fōk*), *s.* [Eng. *gentle*, and folk (q. v.).] Persons of gentle birth or breeding; people of high rank or family. (Generally used in the plural.)

"The queen's kindred are made *gentlefolk*."

Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.

gēn'-tīe-man, ***gen-tīl-man**, ***jen-tīe-man**, *s.* [Eng. *gentle*, and *man*; Fr. *gentilhomme*; Ital. *gentiluomo*.]

1. A man of gentle or high birth and good position.

"Esquires and gentlemen are confounded together by Sir Edward Coke, who observes, that every esquire is a gentleman, and a gentleman is defined to be one qui arma gerit, who bears coat armor, the grant of which adds gentility to a man's family."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. i., ch. 12.

2. One who by education, occupation, or income holds a position above menial service.

"I have land and money, my friends left me well, and I will be a gentleman whatsoever it cost me."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humor*, i. 2.

3. A man of honor and high principles.

"For what, I pray, is a gentleman, what properties hath he, what qualities are characteristic or peculiar to him, whereby he is distinguished from others and raised above the vulgar? are they not especially two, courage and courtesy? which he that wanteth is not otherwise than equivocally a gentleman, as an image or a carcass is a man."—*Barrow*, vol. iii., ser. 21.

4. A man of good breeding and politeness.

"As I am a gentleman, I credit him."

Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 3.

5. Used as a polite equivalent for *man*; as in the plural used in addressing popular assemblies of men of any condition or character.

6. The servant or personal attendant of a man of rank.

"Let be called before us

That gentleman of Buckingham's in person."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

† **Gentleman-at-Arms**: One of a company of forty gentlemen, called esquires, whose duty it is to attend the sovereign to and from the chapel royal and on other occasions of solemnity; a gentleman pensioner.

gentleman-commoner, *s.* A privileged class of commoners in the English University of Oxford; they wear a special gown and a velvet cap. [*FEL-LOW-COMMONER*.]

gentleman-farmer, *s.* A man of property who occupies his own farm. (*Eng.*)

gentleman-pensioner, *s.* A gentleman-at-arms (q. v.). (*Eng.*)

***gentleman-usher**, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: A court of England official whose duty it is to usher visitors into the presence of the sovereign.

"Sir Thomas More, the Sunday after he gave up his chancellorship, came to his wife's pew, and used the usual words of his gentleman-usher, Madam, my lord is gone."—*Cumden: Remains*.

2. *Fig.*: One who acts as an introducer.

"It is from this honest heart that I find myself honored as a gentleman-usher to the arts and sciences."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 532.

gentleman's-buttons, *s.*

Bot.: The flowers of *Scabiosa succisa*.

***gēn'-tīe-man-hood**, *s.* [Eng. *gentleman*; *-hood*.] The condition, character, or attributes of a gentleman.

"A delightful example of complete gentlemanhood."—*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers*, xx.

***gēn'-tīe-man-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *gentleman*; *-ism*.] The state of being a gentleman; affectation of gentlemanliness.

***gēn'-tīe-man-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *gentleman*; *-ize*.] To raise or bring one's self to the condition of a gentleman. (*Lyttton*.)

gēn'-tīe-man-like, *a.* [Eng. *gentleman*, and *like*.]

1. Like a gentleman or person of good birth and breeding; gentlemanly.

"Pyramus is a sweet-faced man; a proper man as one shall see in a summer's day; a most lovely gentlemanlike man."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 2.

2. Pertaining to or becoming a gentleman; polite; courteous.

"They do not consider the pursuit of game in the liberal light of a gentlemanlike diversion."—*V. Knox: Essays*, No. 119.

gēn'-tīe-man-li-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *gentlemanly*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being gentlemanly; gentlemanly qualities or manners.

***gēn'-tīe-man-lī**, *s.* [Eng. *gentleman*; *-ly*.]

1. Like a gentleman or person of good birth and breeding.

2. Pertaining to or becoming a gentleman; gentlemanlike.

gēn'-tīe-man-ship, *s.* [Eng. *gentleman*; *-ship*.] The quality or condition of a gentleman.

gēn'-tīe-nēss, ***gen-tīe-nēss**, ***gen-tīl-nēssē**, *s.* [Eng. *gentle*; *-ness*.]

*1. Gentle or noble birth; goodness of extraction.

*2. Nobility of manners; high principles; honor.

*3. Softness of manners; sweetness of disposition; tenderness, kindness, mildness.

*4. Kindness, benevolence, goodwill.

*5. Softness; easiness; absence of roughness or hardness; as, the *gentleness* of a touch, a push, &c.

***gēn'-tīe-ship**, ***jen-tīe-shippe**, *s.* [Eng. *gentle*; *-ship*.] The quality or manners of a gentleman; gentlemanliness.

***gēn'-tīl-ēssē**, *s.* [Fr. *gentillesse*.] Gentle or gentlemanly behavior; gentleness.

gēn'-tīe-wōm-an, ***gen-tīl-wōm-an**, ***gen-tīl-wōm-man**, *s.* [Eng. *gentle*, and *woman* (q. v.).]

1. A woman of gentle or noble birth or breeding; a lady.

2. A woman who waits upon the person of a lady of high rank.

3. A term of civility to women. (Sometimes used in irony.)

gēn'-tīe-wōm-an-like, *a.* [Eng. *gentlewoman*, and *like*.] The same as GENTLEWOMANLY (q. v.).

gēn'-tīe-wōm-an-lī, *a.* [Eng. *gentlewomanly*.] Like a gentlewoman or lady; becoming a lady.

***gēn'-tīl-ī**, ***gen-tīl-ī**, *adv.* [Eng. *gent(ile)*; *-ly*.]

1. Of high position or descent; as, one *gently* born.

2. With gentleness; softly, meekly; tenderly, mildly.

"He gently can him to demand of all

That did betwixt him and the squire betide."

Spenser: F. Q., V. i. 23.

3. Softly; without roughness, violence, or harshness.

"O gently on thy suppliant's head,

Dread goddess, lay thy chastening hand!"

Gray: Hymn to Adversity.

gently-budding, *adj.* Filling out; becoming plump.

"Her graceful arms in meekness bending

Across her gently-budding breast."

Byron: Bride of Abydos, i. 6.

***Gēn'-tōōg**, *s. pl.* [Port. *gentio*=a heathen, a gentile.]

1. *Spec.*: The Hindoos in general.

2. *Spec.*: The Telogoos or Telugus, a race shown by their language, which was not derived from the Sanscrit, to be of Turanian origin. They inhabit the region north of Madras near the Bay of Bengal.

***Gēntoo-language**, *s.* The Telogoos.

***gēn'-trīce**, ***gen-trīse**, ***gen-ter-ice**, *s.* [O. Fr. *gentrise*.] Gentility, good descent, nobility. [*GEN-TRY*.]

"Yet that may come of idleness as weel as gentrice."—*Scott: Red-gauntlet*, let. xi.

gēn'-trī, ***gen-ter-īe**, ***gen-ter-y**, ***gen-ter-ye**, *s.* [A corrupt. of *gentrice* (q. v.).]

1. High birth; noble descent or extraction; rank.
"Also to have pride of *gentrie* is right gret folie; for oft time the *gentrie* of the bodie benimeth the *gentrie* of the soule."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale*.

*2. An act becoming a person of good birth or position.

"What say we eke of hem that deliten hem in swearing, and hold it a *genterie* or manly dede to swere gret othes."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale*.

*3. Civility, politeness, complaisance, courtesy.

"Shew us so much *gentry* and good-will,

As to extend your time with us awhile."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

4. People of good position, as landed proprietors, merchants, &c.; persons of education, good breeding, and social status; the class below the nobility.

"So it was with Monmouth. In 1680 he had been adored alike by the *gentry* and by the peasantry of the west."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

gēn'-tī, *a.* [Eng. *gent*, *a*; *-y*.] Elegantly formed, neat, comely.

"Sae sweetly move her *gently* limbs,

Like music notes o' lovers' hymns."

Burns: My Lady's Gown.

gēn'-u, *s.* [Lat.=a knee.]

Anat.: A bend; as, the *genu* of the *corpus callosum*; the *genu* of the optic tract.

gēn'-u-ānt, *a.* [Lat. *genu*=the knee.]

Her.: Kneeling.

***gēn'-u-ānēct**, *v. i.* [Lat. *genu*=the knee, and *flecto*=to bend.] To bend the knee, particularly in worship.

gēn'-u-ānēct-ion, **gēn'-u-flex-ion** (*flexion* as *flex-shūn*), *s.* [Fr. *genuflexion*, from Low Lat. *genuflexio*, from Lat. *genu*=the knee, and *flexio*=a bending; *flecto*=to bend; Sp. *genuflexion*; Ital. *genuflessione*.] The act of bending the knee, particularly in worship; adoration expressed by bending the knee.

"Englishmen who had no scruple about antiphonies, and *genuflexions*, altars and surplices."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

gēn'-u-īne, *a.* [Lat. *genuinus*=innate, inborn, genuine, from the same root as *genus* (q. v.); Fr. *genuine*; Sp. & Ital. *genuino*.]

1. Belonging to or coming from the true stock; real, true; not counterfeit, false, spurious, or adulterated.

"I grieved for Bonaparte with a vain
And all unthinking grief! for who aspires
To *genuine* greatness but from just desires,
And knowledge such as he could never gain."

Wordsworth: Sonnet, dedicated to Liberty, 1801.

2. Trustworthy; not false or double-faced; as, a *genuine* man. (*Colloquial*.)

gēn'-u-īne-lī, *adv.* [Eng. *genuine*; *-ly*.] In a genuine manner; without falseness, adulteration, or foreign admixture; truly, purely, fairly, legitimately.

"He had *genuinely* raised a question which was distasteful to some portions of the House."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

gēn'-u-īne-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *genuine*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being genuine; freedom from falseness, adulteration, or foreign admixture; purity; naturalness.

"St. Austin reasoned well in vindicating the *genuineness* of the Bible."—*Watson: Apology for the Bible*, let. 2.

† *Christian apologists*: The words *genuineness* and *authenticity* have been used in different senses by different writers. For the distinction between them, see AUTHENTIC, A. II. 1.

***gēn'-ū-it-ī**, *s.* [As if from Low Lat. *genuitas*; cf. *ingenuity*.] Simplicity; sincerity.

gē-nūs (*pl.* **gēn'-ēr-a**), *s.* [Lat.] Birth, descent, origin; a race, a kind.

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A class, a kind, a species.

"Rarity and density (which are the proper differences of quantity) cannot change the common nature of quantity, their *genus*, which, by being so to them, must be univocally in them both."—*Digby: Of Bodies*, ch. xiv.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Logic*: A class of objects containing several species; a class more extensive than a species; a universal which is predicable of several things of different species.

"In the defining of words, which is nothing but declaring their signification, we make use of the *genus*, or next general word that comprehends it. Which is not out of necessity, but only to save the labor of enumerating several simple ideas, which the next general word or *genus* stands for; or, perhaps, sometimes the shame of not being able to do it."—*Locke: On Human Understanding*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhīn**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-cian, -tian = **shan**. -tion, -sion = **shūn**; -tīon, -gīon = **zhūn**. -tious, -cious, -sious = **shūs**. -ble, -dle, &c. = **bel**, **dēl**.

2. *Mus*. Sort or class, especially used with reference to scales; as, the diatonic, chromatic, and enharmonic genera.

3. Science.

(1) *Zool. & Bot. Classification*: An assemblage of species or of sub-genera closely agreeing together in all essential characteristics, not found in any others of the sub-family or family to which they belong. It may be divided into sub-genera. Among animals, *Mus* is a genus containing, among other animals, both the domestic mouse and the rat, which, differing in size, &c., and being clearly distinct species, have still a community of structure obvious to all. So also among plants, the various species of the rose constitute the genus *Rosa*. In the Latin name of a plant or animal adopted by naturalists, the first word indicates the genus, and the second the species; as, *Mus musculus*, *Rosa spinosissima*.

(2) *Other sciences*: Sometimes a classification like that adopted by naturalists is used in other sciences. Thus, of skin diseases there is a genus *Acne* with various species, *Acne simplex*, *A. rosacea*, &c.

† (1) Subaltern genera:

Logic: Terms which are alternately genera and species, genera to the lower, and species to the higher and wider conceptions.

(2) Summum genus:

Logic: The highest genus; a genus which is not considered as a species of anything; as *being*.

"The widest class, with which Abstraction ceases, is called the Highest (*summum*) Genus, because in this hierarchy of conceptions it is not brought under any other genus as its species, but is itself the genus to each conception in the series. Thus the—
Individual is neither genus nor species.
Infima Species is never a genus.
Summum Genus is never a species."

Subaltern Genus are genera to those below them, and species to those above."—*Thomson: Laws of Thought*, §50.

gē-ō, *pref.* [Gr. *gēō*, put for *gēios*=belonging to land or earth; *gēō*, *gē*=the earth.] A frequent prefix in words derived from the Greek, and referring to the earth; as, *geography*, *geology*, &c.

gē-ō-cā-lŷc'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *geocalyx* (genit. *geocalycis*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-īdæ*.] *Bot.*: A family of Jungermanniaceæ, sub-order Jungermannæ.

gē-ō-cā-lŷx, *s.* [Prefix *geo-*, and Latin *calyx* (q. v.).] *Bot.*: The typical genus of the family Geocalycidæ (q. v.).

gē-ō-cēn'-tric, *a.* [Pref. *geo-*, and Eng. *centric* (q. v.).] *Astronomy*:

1. As viewed from or having relation to the earth as center; as, the *geocentric* latitude or longitude, or what is distinguished from the *heliocentric*—that is, as seen from the center of the sun.

2. Having reference to the center of the earth, as distinguished from any spot on its surface.

geocentric-latitude, *s.*

Astronomy:

1. *Of a planet*: Its latitude as seen from the earth.

2. *Of a place on the earth's surface*: The angle included between the radius of the earth through the place and the plane of the equator. It is contradistinguished from geographical latitude, which always exceeds it slightly in amount.

geocentric-longitude, *s.*

Astron. (of a planet): The distance measured on the ecliptic between the geocentric place and the first point of Aries.

gē-ō-cēn'-tric-al, *a.* [Eng. *geocentric*; *-al*.]

Astron.: The same as *GEOCENTRIC* (q. v.).

gē-ō-cēn'-tric-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *geocentrically*.] In a geocentric manner.

gē-ō-cēr-ēl'-lite, *s.* [Pref. *geo-*; Lat. dimin. of *cereus*=wax-colored, and suff. *-lite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).] *Min.*: A white, brittle, and easily-pulverized mineral, containing carbon 79.24, hydrogen 13.21, and oxygen 7.55=100. Obtained from the dark-brown coal of Gesterwitz. It is called also *Geoceric-acid*. (*Dana*.)

gē-ō-cēr'-ic, *a.* [Pref. *geo-*; Lat. *cera*; Gr. *kēros*=wax, and suff. *-ic*.] (See etym. and compound.) *geoceric-acid, s.*

Min.: The same as *GEOCERELLITE* (q. v.).

gē-ō-cēr'-ite, *s.* [Prefix *geo-*; Lat. *cera*; Gr. *kēros*=wax, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).] *Min.*: A white waxy mineral, consisting of carbon 79.24, hydrogen 13.13, and oxygen 7.81, from the dark-brown coal of Gesterwitz. Akin to *Geocericellite*. (*Dana*.)

gē-ō-cō-ō-rēs, **gē-ō-cō-ō-rī'-zā**, **gē-ō-cō-ō-rī'-zæ**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *geo-*, and Gr. *kōris*=a bug.]

Entom.: Land-Bugs. A section, group, or tribe of insects, sub-order Heteroptera. The antennæ

are always visible, and the legs are formed for running. The bed-bug is one of them. Mr. Westwood calls them *Auricorizæ* (Air-bugs), meaning that they breathe air, rather than *Geocorizæ* (Land-bugs), for some are found on the surface of water, some going far out even on the sea. There are nine sub-tribes or families: (1) *Ploteræ*, (2) *Riparia*, (3) *Reduvina*, (4) *Membranacea*, (5) *Bicelluli*, (6) *Cœcigenia*, (7) *Lygœodea*, (8) *Coreodea*, (9) *Scutata* (q. v.).

gē-ō-crō'-nite, *s.* [Gr. *geocronit*, pref. *geo-*, and Gr. *krōnos*=Saturn, used by the alchemists for lead.]

Min.: An orthorhombic lead-gray, or grayish-blue mineral, of metallic luster; its hardness, 2 to 3; its specific gravity, 6.4 to 6.6; its composition: Sulphur, 16.5; antimony, 16.7; lead, 66.8=100. Found in Sweden, Spain, and Tuscany. (*Dana*.)

gē-ō-cŷ'-clic, *a.* [Pref. *geo-*, and Eng. *cyclic*.]

1. Of or belonging to the revolutions of the earth.

2. Periodically encircling the earth.

geocyclic-machine, *s.* A machine for exhibiting the simple processes by which day and night and the seasons are produced.

gē-ō-de, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. *gaiōdēs*=earthy, from *gē*, *gaia*=the earth.]

Mineralogy and Geology:

1. A term first introduced by German mineralogists to designate a hollow nodule of any mineral substance, often lined with crystals. Thus, at Oberstein, in Saxony, hollow balls of agate were found lined with crystals of quartz or amethyst. Geodes are found more or less in all volcanic rocks; they are occasionally of large size, at other times only of small dimensions.

2. The cavity in such a natural ball.

gē-ō-dēph'-a-ga, *s. pl.* [Pref. *geo-* (q. v.), and Gr. *adēphagos*=gluttonous, greedy.]

Entom.: One of the two leading tribes of carnivorous beetles, comprehending those which live on land as distinguished from Hydradephaga, those inhabiting water. It contains the two families of Carabidæ and Cicindelidæ (q. v.).

***gē-ō-dē'-sī-an**, *s.* [English *geodesy*; *-an*.] One versed in geodesy.

gē-ō-dēs'-ic, **gē-ō-dēs'-ic-al**, *a.* [English *geodesic* (q. v.); *-ic*; *-al*.] The same as *GEODETTIC* (q. v.).

***gē-ō-dē'-sīst**, *s.* [Eng. *geodesy*; *-ist*.] A geodesian.

gē-ō-dē'-sŷ, *s.* [Gr. *gēodaisia*, from *gē*=the earth, and *daio*=to divide; Fr. *géodésie*.] That branch of applied mathematics which determines, by means of observations and measurements, the figures and areas of large portions of the earth's surface, or the general figure and dimensions of the earth; that branch of surveying in which the curvature of the earth is taken into account. This becomes necessary in all extensive operations.

gē-ō-dēt'-ic, **gē-ō-dēt'-ic-al**, *a.* [English *geodetic* (q. v.); *-ic*; *-ical*.] Pertaining to geodesy; carried out or determined by means of geodesy; as, a *geodetic survey*.

geodetic-line, s. The shortest line on the surface of an ellipsoid which can be drawn between two points. It is a characteristic property of this line that at every point of the curve, its curvature is less than that of any other curve of the surface through that point.

gē-ō-dēt'-ic-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *geodetical*; *-ly*.] In a geodetic manner; by means of geodesy.

gē-ō-dēt'-ics, *s.* [*GEODETTIC*.] The same as *GEODESY* (q. v.).

gē-ō-dif-ēr-ōus, *a.* [Eng. *geod(e)*; *i* connective; Lat. *fero*=to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Producing geodes.

gēōf-rōŷ'-a, **gēōf-fræŷ'-a**, **gēōf-fræŷ'-a**, *s.* [Named after M. E. F. Geoffroy, author of a *Materia Medica*. He died in 1731.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe Delbergiæ. The leaves are pinnate, the fruit in drupes instead of proper legumes. The bark of *Geoffroya vermicifuga* and *G. spinulosa* is anthelmintic. It has a disagreeable smell and a sweet, mucilaginous taste. The effects are drastic, emetic, purgative, and narcotic; in large doses it is poisonous. (*Lindley*.)

gē-ō-gēn'-ic, *a.* [*GEOGENIC*.]

gē-ō-glōs'-sūm, *s.* [Pref. *geo-* (q. v.), and Greek *glossa*=the tongue.]

Bot.: Earth tongue. A genus of ascomycetous fungi, sub-order Ellvellacei. Some are black or brown, others green or purple. They are found chiefly in Europe, on closely shaven lawns, on pastures, and sphagnum bogs. None are eatable.

gē-ō-nō'-sis, *s.* [*GEOGNOSE*.] A knowledge of the earth.

gē-ō-g'-nōst, *s.* [Gr. *gēō*, for *gēios*=belonging to the earth, and *gnōsis*=knowledge; Fr. *géognoste*.] One versed in geognosy; a geologist.

gē-ō-g-nōs'-tic, *a.* [French *géognostique*.] Of or pertaining to geognosy or geology; geological.

gē-ō-g-nōs'-tic-al, *a.* [English *geognostic*; *-al*.] The same as *GEOGNOSTIC* (q. v.).

gē-ō-g'-nō-sŷ, *s.* [Gr. *gēō*, from *gēios*=belonging to the earth, and *gnōsis*=knowledge, *gnōskō*=to know; Fr. *géognosie*.]

1. *Gen.*: A term introduced by Werner to designate the science now termed geology.

2. *Spec.*: A description of the structure of the earth, as distinguished from geology, limiting the latter term to theoretical speculations regarding the processes by which it has been brought into its present state. This Sir Charles Lyell considered an unnecessary refinement of language.

gē-ō-gōn'-ic, **gē-ō-gōn'-ic-al**, *a.* [English *geogony* (q. v.); *-ic*, *-ical*; Fr. *géogonique*.] Of or pertaining to geogony, or the formation of the earth.

gē-ō-g'-nŷ, *s.* [Gr. *gēō*, for *gēios*=belonging to the earth, and *gnōc*=a generation, a begetting; Fr. *géogonie*.] A name sometimes given to the science which investigates the origin of the earth; cosmogony.

gē-ō-g'-ra-phēr, *s.* [Eng. *geograph(y)*; *-er*.] One who is versed in geography; one who writes a treatise on geography.

gē-ō-grāph'-ic, **gē-ō-grāph'-ic-al**, *a.* [Fr. *géographique*.] Of or pertaining to geography; containing a description of the physical structure and characteristics of the globe.

† *Royal Geographical Society*: A society for the promotion of geographical research, which originated in London in 1830, one in Paris having been founded in 1821. The abbreviation for Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society is F. R. G. S.

geographical-latitude, s. [*LATITUDE*.]

geographical-mile, s. [*MILE*.]

gē-ō-grāph'-ic-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *geographical*; *-ly*.] In a geographical manner; with reference to geographical facts or relations; like a geographer.

gē-ō-g'-ra-phŷ, *s.* [Fr. *géographie*, from Lat. *geographia*, from Gr. *geographia*, from *gēō*, for *gēios*=belonging to the earth, and *graphia*=a description; *graphō*=to write.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. A school or other book treating of the science described under II.

II. Science:

1. *Definition and divisions*: A delineation or description of the earth as it at present is, leaving it to geology to investigate how it came into its present condition. It may be divided into three distinct sciences, Mathematical or Astronomical, Physical, and Political Geography. Mathematical geography views the earth as a planet; it investigates its relations to the sun, the moon, and other bodies belonging to the solar system. It gives attention to the angle at which its axis is inclined to the ecliptic, the position of the arctic and antarctic circles and the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the parallels of latitude, and the meridians of longitude. Sir John E. W. Herschel declares that, theoretically speaking, geography is a part of astronomy, and he treats it as such. He refers specially to the first department of the science. Physical geography treats of the present distribution of sea and land, the currents of the ocean, the climates of the several continents and islands. With regard to the land, it commences by indicating the position of the mountain chains and table lands, thus fixing the positions of the great rivers, to which attention is next turned. Then the position of the alluvial plains, the deserts, &c., is pointed out; the distribution of the plants over the surface of the earth, often called botanical geography, follows next; then that of the animals; and finally that of the several races of mankind. This branch of the science approaches those of geology, hydrology, meteorology, botany, zoology, and ethnology or anthropology. Finally, there follows political geography, which treats of the present distribution of political power over the world, the position and resources of the several empires, kingdoms, republics, &c., their populations and wealth, the capitals, other large cities, and the more thinly inhabited agricultural parts. This branch of the subject approaches the confines of history, the limits of almost every state not arising from the colonization of a new region, but, in the majority of instances, having been determined by the results of former battles.

2. *Hist. of Geog.*: Eratosthenes, B. C. 240, was one of the earliest ancient geographers of eminence; but the greatest names in this department were Strabo—who lived during the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius—and Ptolemy, who flourished about A. D. 139. The discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope and that of America in the fifteenth century, gave a great impulse to its modern advance. The first Geographical Society formed in

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

modern times was that of Paris in 1821; the Royal Geographical Society of London followed in 1830. In this country geographical science has been carefully fostered by the government, a board being appointed to supervise all practical work and to insure uniformity of nomenclature. Under the patronage of several of the earlier presidents, there was great activity in geographical research and exploration of the vast domain which lay to the westward of the then settled portions of the country. The most notable of these early expeditions was that undertaken by authority of President Jefferson, the leaders of the enterprise being General Meriwether Lewis and General William Clark (afterward Governor of the territory of Louisiana). This attempt bore fruit in the settlement of the great Mississippi basin to the northwest, and it was supplemented a few years after by the expedition under Lieutenant (afterward General) John C. Fremont. The great apostle of the United States Coast Survey was Ferd. Rud. Hassler, who was brought to this country by President Tyler. A geographical congress was held at Paris in 1875, and at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Some notable geographical discoveries were discussed in the various congresses.

"I now live in the house with a child, whom his mother has so well instructed this way in geography, that he knew the limits of the four parts of the world, could readily point, being asked, to any country upon the globe, or any county in the map of England; knew all the great rivers, promontories, straits, and bays in the world, and could find the longitude and latitude of any place, before he was six years old."—Locke: *On Education*, § 178.

*gē-ōl'-a-trīy, s. [Gr. *geō*, for *gēios*, from *gē*=the earth, and *latreia*=worship.] The worship of the earth.

"To this succeeded astrology in the East, and geolatory in the West."—Coe: *Mythol. of Aryan Nations*, i. 95.

*gē-ōl'-ō-gēr, s. [Eng. *geology* (-er).] A geologist (q. v.).

*gē-ōl'-ō-gī-an, s. [Eng. *geology* (-an).] A geologist (q. v.).

*gē-ō-lōg'-īc-al, *gē-ō-lōg'-īc, a. [Fr. *géologique*.] [GEOLOGY.] Of or pertaining to geology, or the science of the earth.

*Geological Societies: A geological society was formed in London in 1807, to a certain extent being an offshoot from the Royal Society of London. It has since done noble work for its special science. Many other Geological Societies exist; as, that of France, founded in 1830; that of Dublin in 1832, and that of Edinburgh in 1834.

geological-map, s. [MAP.]

geological-survey, s. [SURVEY.]

*gē-ō-lōg'-īc-al-īy, adv. [Eng. *geological* (-ly).] In a geological manner; according to geology.

*gē-ōl'-ō-gīst, s. [Fr. *géologiste*.] [GEOLOGY.] One versed in the science of geology.

*gē-ōl'-ō-gīze, v. i. [Eng. *geology* (-ize).] To study geology; to make geological investigations; to discourse as a geologist.

*gē-ōl'-ō-gy, s. [Fr. *géologie*, from Gr. *geō*, for *gēios*=belonging to the earth; *gē*=the earth, and *logos*=a discourse.]

1. The science which investigates the bygone history of the earth with the view of accounting for its present condition. It inquires into the successive changes which have taken place in the organic and inorganic kingdoms of nature, seeks out the causes of these changes, and traces the influence which they have exerted in modifying the surface and the external appearance of the earth. It is the province of physical and political geography to describe what the earth now is, geology attempts to furnish the reason why.

(1) *Hist. of Geology*: Though it is only during the present century that geology has started up into the vigor of manhood, yet its birth took place ages ago. Isolated geological observations or hypotheses occur abundantly in ancient literature. "As for the earth, out of it cometh bread; and under it is turned up as it were fire" (Job xxviii. 5); an anticipation of the Huttonian hypothesis. Egypt, according to Herodotus, is the gift of the Nile, that is, the river brought down the silt which constitutes the fertile soil of the Delta and other parts of Lower Egypt. Though there is a mixture of erroneous hypotheses in the statements attributed to Pythagoras, in Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, bk. xv., other parts would have done no discredit to Sir Charles Lyell. Pythagoras himself lived, it is thought, about 580 B. C., but the views handed down by Ovid were probably those of Pythagoreans in the Augustan age rather than those of Pythagoras. The best geologist of antiquity was the geographer Strabo, who lived in the first century A. D. For the long controversy regarding the nature of fossils, and if they were organic when they were entombed, see Fossil. Modern geology began with Werner, who was a Professor in the School of Mines, at Freiberg, in

Saxony, in 1775. He believed that a series of universal formations had been deposited in succession from a chaotic fluid. Basalt was supposed to have had the same origin, but to this view various continental observers were opposed. Hutton published in 1785 his *Theory of the Earth*, developed in a separate work in 1795. He assumed no causes but those now existing. He showed that geology and cosmogony were different. "In the economy of the world," he said, "he could find no trace of a beginning, no prospect of an end." He held basalt, granite, &c., to be of igneous origin. The Wesnerians were called Neptunists, their opponents Vulcanists. In 1798 Cuvier published his *Ossements Fossiles*, which gave a great impulse to paleontology. [(2).]

(2) *The forces or causes in operation*: After inquirers had outgrown the belief in fossils produced by the plastic power of nature or all entombed simultaneously by the Noachian deluge, the belief was entertained that there had been a series of creations and catastrophes, the latter causing the universal destruction of all preexisting species. The belief was also entertained that some external causes, say the forces producing earthquake and volcanic action, were more potent in former times than now. This Prof. Huxley calls Catastrophism, which he defines to be any form of geological speculation which, in order to account for the phenomena, supposes the operation of forces different in their nature or immeasurably different in power from those which are at present in action in the universe. Sir Roderick Murchison was of this school with many continental geologists.

The second school of geology is that called by Huxley Uniformitarianism. This looks only to causes now in operation for the explanation of geological phenomena. Of this school Hutton was the founder, though it was Sir Charles Lyell that carried it forward to triumph. He showed the enormous changes which the causes now in operation are still producing, and that nearly every phenomenon, attributed to abnormally potent causes acting suddenly and briefly, could be produced by causes not more intense than those in action now, but operating through immense periods of bygone time. In his *Principles of Geology*, he examines aqueous causes, the action of water acting in connection with tides, currents, &c., in seas, rivers, and lakes, also the action of ice in all its forms. Next he inquires into igneous causes, volcanoes, and earthquakes. Climate and organic life are also carefully investigated in the work.

The doctrine of the third school of geologists is called by Prof. Huxley Evolutionism; it accepts nearly the whole of Uniformitarianism, except the part referring to the development of organic life. In his later years Sir Charles Lyell became an evolutionist. [DARWINISM, EVOLUTION, &c.]

(3) *Geologic time*: Both the uniformitarian and the evolutionist believe that they may draw to any extent on what may be called the bank of time, which will be found "ready to discount any quantity of hypothetical paper." Sir Wm. Thomson holds that any such drafts must be limited "within some such period of time as one hundred millions of years;" and another natural philosopher considers the time at call only about sixty millions of years. Prof. Huxley believes the necessity for these limitations is not proved, though perhaps one, two, or three hundred millions of years might be enough to account for geological phenomena.

With regard to the subdivision of the time, long or short, at the geologist's command, the sedimentary strata having been laid down by water, the relative thickness of each stratum will measure the proportion of geologic time required for its deposition.

(4) *Geologic strata*:

The geological record is made up as follows, beginning with the five great

- | PERIODS. | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 5. Quaternary. | The age of man. |
| 4. Cenozoic Period. | Age of Mammals. |
| 3. Mesozoic Period. | Age of Reptiles. |
| | Age of Coal Plants. |
| 2. Palæozoic Period. | Age of Fishes. |
| | Age of Invertebrates. |
| 1. Archæan Period. | Lifeless and dawn of life. |

The following list gives the eras together with their dependent series and sub-divisions in descending order:

ERAS AND SERIES.

- Quaternary or Post Tertiary: (3) Recent, (2) Champlain, (1) Glacial.
- Tertiary Era: (4) Pliocene, (3) Miocene, (2) Oligocene, (1) Eocene.
- Cretaceous Era: (4) Laramie, (3) Colorado, (2) Dakota, (1) Lower.
- Jura-Trias: (b) Jurassic: (3) Purbeck, (2) Oolite, (1) Lias. (a) Triassic: (4) Rhaetic, (3) Upper, (2) Middle, (1) Lower.
- Carboniferous Era: (3) Permian, (2) Carboniferous.
- Sub-carboniferous.
- Devonian Era: (5) Catskill and Chemung, (4) Portage, (3) Hamilton, (2) Corniferous, (1) Oriskany.
- Upper Silurian: (3) Lower Helderberg, (2) Onondaga, (1) Niagara.

2. Lower Silurian: (3) Trenton, (2) Chazy, (1) Calciferous.

1. Cambrian.
Eozoic (dawn of life), Azoic (lifeless).

SUB-DIVISIONS.

9. Quaternary: Pleistocene; 8. Tertiary: English Crag, Upper Molasse, Rupelian and Tongrian of Belgium; 7. Cretaceous: Upper Chalk, Lower Chalk, Chalk Marl, Gault, Neocomian, Lower Greensand; 6. Jura-Trias: Wealden, Purbeck, Portland, Kimmeridge, Oxford Oolites, Lower or Bath Oolite, Lower Lias, Marlstone, Upper Lias, Kissen beds, Dachstein beds; Alpine Trias, in part; Keuper, Muschelkalk, Bunter Sandstein; 5. Carboniferous: Magnesian Limestone, Lower Red Sandstone, or Rothliegendes, Upper Coal Measures, Lower Coal Measures, Millstone Grit, Lower Carboniferous, Mountain Limestone; 4. Devonian: Old Red Sandstone—Catskill Red Sandstone, Chemung, Portage, Genesee Slate, Hamilton beds, Marcellus Shale, Upper Helderberg, Schoharie, Grit, Oriskany Sandstone; 3. Upper Silurian: Lower Helderberg, Onondaga Salt Group, Salina beds, Water Lime, Niagara Group, Wenlock Group, Clinton Group, Medina Sandstone (Upper Llandovery); 2. Lower Silurian: Hudson River beds, Cincinnati Group, Lower Llandovery, Utica Shales, Trenton Limestone, Caradoc and Baln Limestone, Black River Limestone, Chazy Limestone, Calciferous Sandrock, Magnesian Limestone, Lower, Middle and Upper Cambrian; 1. Archæan: Laurentian, Huronian.

(5) *Other rocks*: For these, see IGNEOUS ROCKS, VOLCANIC ROCKS.

(6) *Fossils*: For these, see FOSSILS; see also PALÆONTOLOGY.

(7) *Applied geology*: Geology applied to industrial or other practical purposes; as, for instance, to mining, drainage, railway tunneling, &c.

*gē-ō-mān'-cēr, s. [GEOANCY.] A diviner or fortune-teller by means of geomancy.

*gē-ō-mān'-cŷ, *gē-o-man'-cie, *gē-o-man'-cye, *gē-o-mān'-ce, s. [Fr. *géomance*, *géomancie*, from Gr. *geō*, for *gēios*=belonging to the earth, and *manteia*=prophecy, divination; Sp. & Port. *geomancia*.] A kind of divination by means of lines formed by little dots or points, originally on the earth, and subsequently on paper, &c.

*gē-ō-mān'-tic, *gē-ō-mān'-tick, *gē-ō-mān'-tic-al, a. [Fr. *géomantique*.] Of or pertaining to geomancy.

*gē-ō-mān'-tic-al-īy, adv. [Eng. *geomantical* (-ly).] In a geomantic manner; by means of geomancy.

*gē-ō-mān'-tŷ, s. [GEOANCY.]

*gē-ōm'-ē-tēr, s. [Fr. *géomètre*, from Gr. *gēométrēs*: *gē*=the earth, and *metrō*=to measure.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One versed in geometry; a geometerician.

*II. *Entom.*: The name sometimes given to moths of the group Geometrina (q. v.).

*gē-ōm'-ē-tral, a. [Fr. *géometral*.] Pertaining to geometry; geometrical.

*gē-ō-mēt'-ric, *gē-ō-mēt'-ric-al, a. [Fr. *géométrique*, from Gr. *gēométrikos*.] [GEOMETRY.]

1. Of or pertaining to geometry; according to the rules or principles of geometry; done or determined by geometry.

2. Prescribed or laid down by geometry.

3. Disposed in geometric figures.

geometric-chuck, s. A chuck having a radial slider to which the work is attached, the slider oscillating in a plane at right angles to the axis of motion, so as to produce curved lines in various patterns, as regulated by special devices.

geometrical-construction, s. The operation of drawing a figure, by means of right lines and circles. The geometrical construction of an algebraic expression consists in drawing a figure such that each of its parts shall have its representative in the expression, and that the relation between them shall be the same as that between their representatives in the given expression. (Davies & Peck.)

geometrical-curve, s. The same as an ALGEBRAIC-CURVE (q. v.).

geometrical-decorated, a.

Arch.: A term applied to the earlier period of decorated architecture in England, in which the tracery and other ornamentation consisted of geometrical forms. [DECORATED.]

geometrical-drawing, s. Drawing with instruments, as opposed to freehand drawing.

geometrical-elevation, s.

Arch.: A design for the front or side of a building, drawn according to the rules of geometry, as distinguished from a perspective or natural elevation.

geometrical-lathe, s. A species of lathe used for making complicated patterns of interlacing lines to form an additional guard against the counterfeiting of bank-notes, &c. It is adapted for more delicate and minute work than the cycloidal engine.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn;

chīn, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

geometrical-locus, s. The curve or surface in which a point or line is always found moving, in accordance with an algebraic law. [LOCUS.]

geometrical-pace, s. A measure of five feet.

geometrical-pen, s. An instrument for drawing geometrical curves, in which the movements of a pen or pencil attached to a revolving arm of adjustable length are varied by changing the toothed wheels which give motion to the arm.

geometrical-plane, s. The same as GROUND-PLANE (q. v.).

geometrical-progression, s. A progression or series in which the terms increase or decrease by a common ratio or proportion, as, 1, 3, 9, 27, 81; 144, 36, 9, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{9}$, &c. [PROGRESSION.]

geometric-radius, s.

Geor.: The radius of the pitch circle of a cog-wheel. The real radius is that touching the crests of the teeth.

geometrical-solution, s. A solution of a problem effected geometrically: that is, by the aid of the right line and circle. This rejects all solutions made by aid of the higher curves, or by approximation.

geometric-square, s. An instrument for measuring distances and heights, and useful for its portability as well as for the facility, by the common rule of three, of solving most of the problems arising from its use. It is made of brass or wood, twelve or eighteen inches square, and the quadrant is graduated in each direction. The two sides opposite to the axial point of the alidade are graduated to 100 equal parts, with major divisions of ten of said parts. The 100 point finishes at the angle obliquely opposite the center from which the arc is struck. One side represents the horizon, and the alidade with two sights is equal in length to the diagonal of the square. The alidade has divisions equal to those on the sides of the square.

geometrical-stairs, s. pl.

Building: A flight of stone stairs where the steps are secured into the wall at one end only, the other forming a continued string with an open newel.

gě-ō-mět-rī-cal-ly, *gě-ō-mět-rī-cal-lie, adv. [Eng. *geometrical*; -ly.] In a geometrical manner; according to the rules or laws of geometry.

gě-ōm-ě-trī-cian, s. [Eng. *geometric*; -ian.] One versed in geometry; a geometer; a mathematician.

gě-ō-mět-rī-dě, s. pl. [Lat. *geometr(a)*; Gr. *gēōmetrēs*=a land measurer, a geometer; Latin fem. plur. adj. suff. -idē.]



Essex Emerald,
A typical specimen of the Geometrina.

Entom.: The typical family of the group or tribe of moths called *Geometrina* (q. v.). The antennae of the male are often pectinated, and the abdomen sometimes crested; the wings, green, generally entire rounded or angular; the larvæ rather elongate, stiff, often rough; the head generally bifid.

gě-ō-mět-rī-na, s. pl. [Latin *geometr(a)* and neut. pl. adj. suff. -nā.] [GEOMETRIDÆ.]

Entom.: A group or tribe of moths. The antennae are setaceous, frequently ciliated or pectinated; they are longer than the thorax. The body is generally slender; the wings broad, the posterior pair generally brightly colored and exposed to view when the animal is at rest. The larvæ have, as a rule, only ten legs; hence they have to form a loop when they walk. The group contains seventeen families:

(1) Ourapterygidæ, (2) Ennomidæ, (3) Amphidasidæ (4) Boarmidæ, (5) Boletobidæ, (6) Geometridæ, (7) Ephyridæ, (8) Acalidæ, (9) Caberidæ, (10) Macaridæ, (11) Fidonidæ, (12) Zerenidæ, (13) Ligidæ, (14) Hybernidæ, (15) Larentidæ, (16) Enbolidæ, (17) Sionidæ. (Stainton.)

***gě-ōm-ě-trīze, v. t.** [Eng. *geometr(y)*; -ize.] To act according to the rules or laws of geometry; to proceed geometrically; to recognize or apprehend geometrical quantities or laws.

"Nature geometrized, and observeth order in all things."—Browne: *Cyrus's Garden*, ch. iii.

gě-ōm-ě-trī, *gě-ōm-ě-trīe, s. [Fr. *gěométrie*, from Lat. *geometria*, from Gr. *gēōmetria*=the measurement of land; *gēō*, for *gēōs*=belonging to the earth, and *metria*=measurement; *metrēō*=to measure; *metron*=a measure.] Properly the measurement of the earth or of land, but now used exclusively of the abstract science to which practical land measurement gave or may have given birth. It is the science of space, whether linear, superficial, or solid.

1. **Hist. of Geometry:** Who first invented or cultivated geometry is uncertain. The Hindoos have a geometry apparently of indigenous growth. Some knowledge of geometry was apparently possessed by the builders of the Egyptian pyramids. Diodorus and others attribute the invention or discovery of geometry to Egypt, which is doubtful. The Greeks surpassed all ancient nations in their attainments in the science. Euclid founded a school of mathematics at Alexandria some time in the reign of Ptolemy Lagus, B. C. 323 to 284. His *Elements* are still in use in many schools and colleges. [MATHEMATICS.]

2. **Nature of the Science:** Geometry, like mathematics, is built up on rigorous demonstration. To prevent the possibility of error in reasoning it is needful to commence with definitions of the terms employed. Then follow in Euclid's *Elements* postulates or concessions demanded as to what is possible to be done; then axioms, simple mathematical statements worthy of being believed. A popular belief is that the whole science of geometry rests upon the axioms; it is really, however, based on the definitions; thus the whole third book of Euclid follows naturally from the definition of a circle.

¶ (1) **Analytical Geometry:** The analytical investigation of the relations and properties of geometrical magnitudes. It is divided into Determinate and Indeterminate Geometry, according as the number of possible solutions in any given case is limited or unlimited.

(2) **Descriptive Geometry:** Geometry of which the feature is to represent solid bodies with accurate form, perspective, &c., on paper or other plane surface.

(3) **Elementary Geometry:** Geometry treating of points, lines, surfaces, or the ordinary solids, as distinguished from Conic Sections, &c., called the Higher Geometry.

(5) **Higher Geometry:** ¶ (4.)

(6) **Plane Geometry:** Geometry relating to surfaces, or to lines drawn or points placed upon them.

(7) **Solid Geometry:** Geometry relating to solids.

(8) **To hang by geometry:** To hang or be out of shape or in confusion.

gě-ō-mūr-I-čite, s. [Gr. *gēō*, for *gēōs*=belonging to the land, and *muriḱē*=a shrub, the tamarisk.] [MYRICA.]

Min.: A waxy, pulverulent mineral, consisting of carbon 80.59, hydrogen 13.42, and oxygen 5.99=100. It occurs in the brown coal deposit at Gesterwitz. The wax may have been derived from fossil trees. (Dana.)

gě-ō-nāv-I-gā-tion, s. [Gr. *gēō*, for *gēōs*=belonging to the land, and Eng. *navigation* (q. v.).] A term proposed for that branch of the science of navigation in which the position of a ship at sea is determined by reference to some other spot on the surface of the earth. Opposed to *Cœlo-navigation* (q. v.).

gě-ōn-ō-mŷ, s. [Gr. *gēō*, for *gēōs*=belonging to the earth, and *nomos*=a law.] The science of the physical laws relating to the earth, as geology and physical geography.

gě-ōph-a-gism, s. [Gr. *gē*=the earth, and *phagein*=to eat.] The act or habit of eating earth, as dirt, clay, &c. [DIET-EATING.]

gě-ōph-a-gist, s. [GEOPHAGISM.] One who practices geophagism; one who eats dirt.

gě-ōph-a-gŷ, s. [Gr. *gē*=the earth, and *phagein*=to eat.] The same as GEOPHAGISM (q. v.).

gě-ōph-I-lā, s. [Gr. *gēō*, for *gēōs*=belonging to the land, and *phileō*=to love.] So named from the creeping habit of the plants.

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonaceæ, tribe Coffeæ, family Psychotridæ. The species are found in tropical America and the East Indies. The root of *Geophila reniformis* is purgative or emetic.

gě-ō-phīl-I-dā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *geophil(us)*, and Lat. fem. adj. pl. suff. -idā.]

Zool.: A family of Centipedes, order Chilognatha. The body is very slender and thread-like, with many segments, and a corresponding number of pairs of feet.

gě-ōph-I-lūs, s. [GEOPHILA.]

1. **Zool.:** The typical genus of the family Geophilidæ (q. v.). *Geophilus electricus* is found near London and elsewhere. It is sometimes seen upon the doorsteps of country houses. When excited it emits an electric light.

2. **Palæont.:** Count Munster has described a centipede, called by him *Geophilus proavrus*, from the lithographic slates of Solenhofen, which belong to the Upper Jurassic rocks.

***gě-ō-pōn-ic, a. & s.** [Fr. *gēoponique*, from Gr. *gē*=the earth, and *ponikos*=toilsome; *ponos*=labor.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to agriculture or the tillage of the earth.

B. As substantive:

1. An agriculturist, a farmer.

2. (Pl.) The art or science of tilling the earth; agriculture.

***gě-ō-pōn-ic-al, a.** [Eng. *geoponic*; -al.] Of or pertaining to agriculture or the tillage of the earth; geponic.

gě-ō-ra-mā, s. [Gr. *gēō*, for *gēōs*=belonging to the earth, and *horama*=a view; Fr. *gėorama*.] A concave globe on the inside of which the countries, oceans, &c., of the earth are represented to the spectators, who stand on a framework inside.

Geor-diē, s. [A Scotch dimin. of George (q. v.).] A guinea. [GEORGE, 3.]

"As lang's my tail, where, through the steeks,
The yellow-lettered Geordie keeks."
Burns: *The Two Dogs*.

Geordie safety-lamp, s.

Mining: A safety-lamp invented for use in coal mines by George Stephenson.

gě-ō-rē-tin-ic, a. [Pref. *geo-*, and *retinic* (q. v.).]

Min.: Akin to retene, and derived from the earth.

georetinic-acid, s.

Min.: A name formerly given to Brücknerellite (q. v.).

George, s. [Lat. *Georgius*, from Gr. *gēorgos*=a cultivator of the earth; *gē*, and *ergon*=work.]

1. The insignia of the order of the Garter; a figure of St. George on horseback, engaging the dragon, worn pendent from the collar by the knights of that order. [GARTER, s.]

"The George and Garter dangling from that bed,
Where tawdry yellow strove with dirty red."
Pope: *Moral Essays*, iii. 303.

*2. A guinea, from the figure of St. George on the reverse.

*3. A kind of loaf, said to have been stamped with a figure of St. George.

"Cubbed in a cabin, on a mattress laid,
On a brown george, with lousy swabbers fed."
Dryden: *Persius*, sat. v.

¶ The name Brown George is used at Oxford for the large coarse earthenware water jugs used instead of cans. (Eng.)

George-noble, s. A gold coin, current at six shillings and eight pence in the reign of Henry VIII.; so called from the figure of St. George on the reverse.

Geor-gī-a, s. Farthest south and latest settled of the thirteen original States. Named in honor of George II.; settled by English at Savannah, 1733. Originally a part of South Carolina and claimed by Spain. Severe wars with Creeks and Cherokees settled by treaties 1790 and 1791. Seceded January, 1861; re-admitted December, 1870. Active in the Revolution, suffering badly from devastation by English. Many hard-fought battles during civil war, including Atlanta, &c. Climate, at the north mild and extremely healthy; hot in the lowlands. Range of temperature, 30° to 105°. Average, winter 49°, summer 82°. Rainfall averages 55 inches.

Geor-gī-an, s. [See def.] A native or inhabitant of Georgia, a region on the south of the Caucasus, or of Georgia, one of the southern states of the American Union.

Geor-gī-an, a. [Lat. *Georgius*=George.] Belonging or relating to the reigns of the four Georges in Great Britain, 1714-1830; as, the Georgian era.

"One Georgian star adorns the skies,
She myriads found below."

Cowper: *Queen's Visit*, March 17, 1789.

geor-gīc, *geor-gīck, a. & s. [Lat. *georgica* (carmina)=georgic (poems), from *georgicus*=relating to husbandry; Gr. *georgikos*, from *georgia*=husbandry; *gē*=the earth, and *ergon*=work.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to agriculture or husbandry; treating of rural affairs.

"Here I peruse the Mantuan's *georgic* strains,
And learn the labors of Italian swains."
Gay: *Rural Sports*, i.

B. As subst.: A poem on husbandry or rural affairs. It is the title of four books on husbandry written by Virgil.

"A *georgic*, therefore, is some parts of the science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry."—Addison: *On Virgil's Georgics*.

***geor-gīc-al, a.** [Eng. *georgic*; -al.] The same as GEORGIC (q. v.).

Geor-gī-ūm SI'-dūs, s. [Lat.,=the Georgian star, i. e., the star discovered under the auspices of King George III. of England.]

Astron.: The name given by Sir William Herschel to a planet discovered by him on March 13, 1781. Laplace, disliking the innovation of elevating one's sovereign to the sky, substituted for the name of King George that of the planet's discoverer,

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Herschel. The latter appellation is still widely accepted, but as the other planets were all called by the names of classic gods, Bode suggested the appellation of URANUS (q. v.). See also HERSCHEL.

***gē-or-gōs**, s. [Gr.; see GEORGIC.] A husbandman. (Spenser.)

gē-ō-rhŷ-chl-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *georhynch(us)* (q. v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idec.]

Zool.: Mole-rats; a family of Rodentia, with a large head, small eyes and ears, a short or deficient tail, and five toes on each foot. They occur in Asia, Africa, and Southeastern Europe, burrowing like moles.

gē-ō-rhŷ-chūs, s. [Gr. *georhychos*=digging or throwing up the earth; *gē*=the earth, and *orysō*=to dig.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Georhynchidae (q. v.). *Georhynchus capensis* does damage to gardens at the Cape of Good Hope.

gē-ō-rŷs-sl-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *georysus*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idec.]

Entom.: A family of beetles, tribe Clavicornes. The body is short, inflated, and nearly globular. The tarsi appear to have only four articulations. The antennae have nine joints, the last three forming a knob.

gē-ō-rŷs-sūs, **gē-ō-ris-sūs**, s. [Gr. *geō*, for *gēios*=belonging to the land, and *orysō*=to dig.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Georysidae (q. v.).

gē-ō-saur-ūs, s. [Gr. *geō*, for *gēios*=belonging to the land, and *saura*, *sauros*=a lizard.]

Palaeont.: The remains of a reptile which, if entire, would probably have been nine or ten feet long. They were found by Semmering in white lias, at Monheim in Franconia, and are now in the British Museum. Semmering called the animal *Lacerta gigantea*. Cuvier believed it intermediate between the Crocodiles and Monitors, but most nearly allied to the latter. It does not figure in Professor Huxley's enumeration of Crocodilian genera.

***gē-ōs-cō-pŷ**, s. [Gr. *geō*, for *gēios*=belonging to the earth, and *skopeō*=to see.] Knowledge of the earth; ground or soil gained by inspection.

gē-ō-sē-lān-īc, a. [Gr. *geō*, for *gēios*=belonging to the earth, and *selēnē*=the moon.] Pertaining or relating to the earth and the moon, with reference to their joint action or mutual relations.

gē-ō-stāt-īc, a. [Gr. *geō*, for *gēios*=belonging to the earth, and Eng. *static* (q. v.).] Sustaining the earth. (Used only in the compound.)

geostatic-arch, s.

Arch.: A linear arch of a figure suited to sustain a pressure similar to that of the earth, which consists, in a given vertical plane, of a pair of conjugate pressures, one vertical and proportional to the depth below a given plane, horizontal or sloping; and the other parallel to the horizontal or sloping plane, and bearing to the vertical pressure a certain constant ratio depending on the nature of the material.

***gē-ō-tēc-tōn-īc**, a. [Gr. *geō*, for *gēios*=belonging to the earth, and *tektōnikos*=pertaining to building.] Pertaining to the construction of the earth.

***geoter**, s. [A. S. *geotere*.] One who pours out; a cafter.

gē-ō-teu-this, s. [Gr. *geō*, for *gēios*=belonging to the earth, and *teuthis*=a kind of cuttle-fish or squid.]

Palaeont.: A genus of Teuthidae from the Upper Lias.

gē-ō-thēr-mīc, a. [Gr. *geō*, for *gēios*=belonging to the earth, and Eng. *thermic* (q. v.).] Of or relating to the internal temperature of the earth.

gē-ō-thēr-mōm-ē-tēr, s. [Gr. *geō*, for *gēios*=belonging to the earth, and Eng. *thermometer* (q. v.).] An instrument for measuring the earth's heat at different depths, as in mines and wells. The temperature rises about 1° F. for every seventy or eighty feet of descent.

***gē-ōt-īc**, a. [Gr. *gē*=the earth.] Belonging to earth; terrestrial. (Bailey.)

gē-ō-trōp-īc, a. [Gr. *geō*, for *gēios*=belonging to the land, and *trōpos*=a turn, a direction, or *trōpē*=a turn, turning about; *trēpō*=to turn.]

Bot. (of a plant): Turning toward the earth; manifesting geotropism.

gē-ōt-rō-pism, s. [Gr. *geō*, for *gēios*=belonging to the land, and *trōpos*, or *trōpē*=a turning, and Eng. &c., suff. -ism.] (GEOTROPIC.)

Bot.: The tendency exhibited by a young plant to turn toward the earth, i. e., to direct its roots in that direction, while heliotropism, or a tendency to turn toward the sun, is manifested by the stem and leaves.

"Positive geotropism or bending toward the center of the earth, will be called by us geotropism."—Darwin: *Movements of Plants*, p. 6.

gē-ō-trū-pēs, s. [Gr. *geō*, for *gēios*=belonging to the earth, and *trupēs*=to bore.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Geotrupidae (q. v.). *Geotrupes stercorarius* is the Drone-beetle, which flies abroad on summer evenings.

gē-ō-trū-pi-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *geotrup(es)* (q. v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idec.]

Entom.: Drone scarabs; a family of Lamellicorn beetles, differing from the typical Scarabaeidae in their corneous mandibles. They mostly frequent dung, or the fungi called Boleti. [GEOTRUPES.]

gē-ō-trū-pi-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *geotrup(es)* (q. v.); and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idec.]

Entom.: The name given by Macleay, Swainson, &c., to a sub-family of Scarabaeidae, identical with the family Geotrupidae (q. v.).

gē-phŷ-rē-ā, s. [Gr. *gephyra*=a dam, mound, or mole; a bridge; a tunnel, and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -ea.]

Zool.: Spoon-worms; a class of annulose animals, division Anarthropoda. It consists of long worm-like marine animals indistinctly annulated, but not divided into segments. There are occasionally bristles, but no other locomotive appendages. The sexes are generally separate, and there is a metamorphosis.

***gēp-ōn**, s. [JUPON.]

ger, v. t. [GAR.]

ger, s. [Heb. *gerah*=(1) summation, (2) a grain, a bean, (3) the weight and money described in the definition.]

1. *Heb. money*: The smallest piece of money, being the twentieth part of a shekel. This would be about three cents. Gesenius thinks that the *gerah* was not a coin, but was reckoned by means of the beans [etym.] of the Carob tree, *Ceratonia siliqua*. [CAROB.]

"A shekel is twenty *gerahs*."—Exod. xxx. 13.

(Cf. also Lev. xvii. 25; Num. iii. 47, xviii. 16.)

2. *Hebrew weights*: A weight corresponding to No. 1.

gēr-ā-nī-ā-čē-s, s. pl. [Lat. *gerani(um)*, and fem. adj. pl. suff. -acec.]

Bot.: The typical order of the alliance Geraniales. It consists of herbaceous plants or shrubs with tumid stems, separable at the joints. Leaves either opposite or alternate; if the latter, then they are opposite the peduncles. Stipules membranous; flowers white, red, yellow, or purple; sepals five, persistent, ribbed, unequal, one of them sometimes accrete, spurred at the base; petals five or by abortion four; unguiculate stamens, generally monadelphous, twice or thrice as many as the petals; ovary with five carpels, ultimately forming five one-seeded cells; styles five, cohering, round the torus, from which they are separable. Sixteen genera and about 750 species are known. They are found in temperate or hot climates, rarely in the arctic regions. They are often astringent and aromatic, abounding in vegetable oil. Lindley in his *Vegetable Kingdom*, made Oxalidaceæ and Balsaminaceæ distinct orders from Geraniaceæ.

gēr-rā-nī-āl, a. [Mod. Lat. *geraniales* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Akin to Geranium, having for their type Geranium.

geranial-alliance, s.

Bot.: The same as GERANIALES (q. v.).

gēr-rā-nī-ā-lēg, s. pl. [Latin *gerani(um)*, and masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. -ales.]

Bot.: An alliance of hypogynous exogens, with monodichlamydeous, symmetrical flowers, axile placentae, an imbricated calyx, a twisted corolla, definite stamens, and an embryo with little or no albumen. Lindley includes under it Linaceæ, Chlenaceæ, Oxalidaceæ, Balsaminaceæ, and Geraniaceæ (q. v.).

gēr-rā-nī-ē-s, s. pl. [Lat. *gerani(um)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -eac.]

Bot.: A tribe of Geraniaceæ, when the fuller term is used to comprehend not merely the geraniums, but the balsams, and the wood-sorrels. Its characters are the same as those given above to Geraniaceæ (q. v.).

gēr-rā-nī-ēne, s. [Eng., &c., *gerani(um)*; -ene (Chem.).]

Chem.: A terpene, C₁₀H₁₆, obtained by the action of phosphorus pentoxide P₂O₅ on geraniol. It is a liquid, boiling at 164°, and smells like fresh mulberries. It oxidizes rapidly in the air. It unites with HCl, forming a liquid compound.

gēr-rā-nī-ōl, s. [Eng., &c., *gerani(um)*, and Lat. *ol(eum)*=oil.]

Chem.: C₁₀H₁₆O. Obtained by fractional distillation of geranium oil. A colorless, strongly refracting liquid, boiling at 233°. It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether; when fused with potash it yields isovalerianic acid; by the action of nitric acid, it is converted into nitrobenzene, oxalic acid, and other substances.

gēr-ā-nī-ūm, s. [Lat. *geranium* and *geranion* =Ger. *geranion*=the plant Cranesbill, from *geranos*=a crane. Pliny makes Geranion a group of plants, including three types, probably Myrrhis, Erodium, and Geranium (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A term most frequently applied to any of the cultivated Pelargoniums. These belong to the Geraniaceæ, but are not the typical genus.

2. A book name, and partly a popular one, for the genus Geranium. [II.]

II. Bot.: The typical genus of the order Geraniaceæ and the alliance Geraniales. The flowers are regular, on one or two-flowered axillary peduncles; the stamens are ten, free or connate at the base, and hypogynous. *Geranium sanguineum* is a perennial plant with one-flowered peduncles. It is found in dry rocky places, on sandy shores, and on mountains.

G. sylvaticum, *G. pratense*, and *G. pyrenaicum* are perennial, with two-flowered peduncles. Other common species are *G. molle*, *G. rotundifolium*, *G. pusillum*, *G. columbinum*, *G. dissectum*, *G. robertianum*, and *G. lucidum*. The root of geranium contains more tannin than quino does, and is a very powerful astringent. Bigelow considers it specially valuable in the treatment of diseases continued through debility, after their existing cause has been removed. The tubers of *G. parviflorum* are eaten in Van Diemen's Land, where it is called the Native Carrot.

Indian Geranium is the name given by perfumers to *Andropogon nardus*; and the Nettle-geranium is *Cotula fruticulosa*.

***gerant** (as *zhā-rān*), s. [Fr.] The acting partner or manager of a joint stock association, newspaper establishment, &c.

***gēr-ar-čŷ**, s. [Low Lat. *gerarchia*, for *hierarchia*.] A hierarchy (q. v.).

***ger-ard**, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A devil, a fiend.

gēr-ard-ī-ā, s. [Named after John Gerard, who, in 1597, published a celebrated *Herbal*.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Gerardiæ (q. v.). It consists of handsome plants, with pink, rose-colored, or yellow flowers, growing in this country and the East Indies.

gēr-ard-ī-ē-s, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *gerardi(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eac.]

Bot.: A tribe of Scrophulariaceæ, sub-order Rhinanthideæ.

gērb, s. [Fr. *gerbe*.]

Her.: A sheaf; a garb (q. v.).

gēr-bil, s. [Fr. *gerbille*, from *gerbo*, the Arabic name.]

Zool.: Any species of the genus *Gerbillus* (q. v.).

gēr-bil-lūs, s. [GERBIL.]

Zool.: A genus of mammalia, family Muridæ, which it connects with the Dipodidæ, or Jerboas. The species are found in India, Egypt, Canada, Labrador, &c.

gēr-bu-ā, s. [JERBOA.]

gēr-dā, s. [A female name.]

Astron.: An asteroid, the 122d found; discovered by Peters, July 31, 1872.

***gēre**, s. [GEAR.]

***gēr-rēn-dā**, s. pl. [Lat. neut. pl. of *gerendus*, fut. pass. par. of *gero*=to do, to carry out.] Things to be done or carried out.

***gēr-ent**, a. [Latin *gerens*, pr. par. of *gero*=to carry, to do.] Carrying, bearing, performing. (Now only in composition, as *beligerent*, *vicegerent*.)

gēr-fāl-cōn (l silent), ***ger-fau-con**, ***ger-faul-con**, ***gire-fauc-oun**, ***gyr-fal-con**, ***gyr-falcoun**, s. [A modification of O. Fr. *gerfault*, from Low Lat. *gerfalco*, *gyrofalco*=a gervalcon, from its circling flight; Lat. *gyrus*=a circle, and *falco*=a falcon; Ital. *gerfalco*, *girfalco*, *girfalco*; Sp. *gerfalco*, *gerifalte*; Port. *gerifalte*.] A species of falcon; the gyrfalcon.

***ger-faunt**, s. [A corrupt. of *griffin* (q. v.).] A griffin.

***ger-ful**, ***geer-ful**, ***gere-ful**, a. [Sp., Port., & Ital. *giro*; Latin *gyrus*=a circle.] Changeable, fickle.



Geranium.
A. Flower. B. Seed-vessel.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tion, -şion = şhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

***ger-i-nesse**, s. [Mid. Eng. *gery*; -ness.] Changeableness, fickleness.

***ger-yshch**, ***ger-ysshe**, s. [Mid. Eng. *gery*; -ish.] Wild, unconstrained.

gër-kin (1), s. [GHERKIN.]

***gër-kin** (2), s. [JERKIN.]

***ger-lond**, s. [GARLAND.]

gërm, ***gërme**, s. [Fr. *germe*=a young shoot, a sprout, from Lat. *germen*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. That from which anything springs; the origin, source, or first principle of anything.

II. *Physiol. & Bot.*: The earliest stage in the existence of an organized being, the embryo or bud from which such a being develops. (Used either of plants or of animals.) [GERMINAL-VESELIC.]

germ-cell, s.

Bot. Physiol.: An oösphere, a female cell, a cell which cannot give rise to a new plant unless the power to do so be imparted to it by another cell standing to it in a relation of contrast.

germ-epithelium, s.

Anat.: Epithelium existing in the ovary, and having a certain relation to the origin of the ova.

germ-theory, s.

1. *Biol.*: [BIOGENESIS.]

2. *Pathol.*: The theory that there exists for each definite disease of infectious origin a specific germ or protomycetes. Hauptmann, in the seventeenth century, suggested that epidemic diseases might be caused by the presence in the air of invisible germs, and since then many more or less plausible efforts have been made to explain the phenomena of contagion. In 1863, Dr. Beale advanced the theory that the active properties of vaccine lymph were contained in certain minute particles $\frac{1}{10000}$ inch in diameter, a theory which has since been shown to be correct. Dr. Braidwood and Mr. Vacher describe the contagion of measles as "sparkling, colorless bodies in the breath of patients," and Dr. Klein, in typhoid fever, has found minute organisms surrounding the affected intestinal glands. The blood of animals dead from splenic fever swarms with bacilli, which multiply and throw off spores that can be cultivated (as shown by the researches of Pasteur), and the crop continued from fluid to fluid. After seven or eight such crops, a rabbit or guinea-pig inoculated with the artificially developed contagium, dies from the same disease as the animal from which the contagion-germ was taken. It has long been known that tuberculosis was hereditary, but it was supposed to be non-infectious. The tubercular bacillus has been discovered. Koch has cultivated it, and communicated it to animals, in whose bodies it has been found after death. [LISTERISM.]

gërm, v. i. [GERM, s.] To sprout, to germinate, to come into existence.

***gër-mäin**, a. [GERMANE.]

gër-man (1), a. & s. [GERMANE.]

Gër-man (2), a. & s. [Lat. *Germanus*.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to Germany.

B. As substantive:

1. A native or inhabitant of Germany.

2. The language of the higher and more southern parts of Germany; the literary language of the whole country. Old High German was spoken from the eighth to the twelfth century; Middle High German from the twelfth to the fifteenth century; Modern High German is the existing form.

German-bit, s. A wood-boring tool adapted to be used in a brace. It has a long elliptical pod and a screw-point. [BRIT.]

German-camomile, s.

Bot.: The flower-heads of *Matricaria chamomilla*.

German-chest, s.

Metal.: An apparatus resembling a trunk in some respects. It is a long box into which the slimes are carried gradually by a stream of water. The heavier portions settle near the head of the box, and the lighter toward the lower end, where the water escapes at holes from which the pegs are withdrawn, a lower peg being replaced and the discharge-opening being made a little higher up as the box gradually fills.

German-knotgrass, s.

Bot.: *Scleranthus annuus*.

German-lilac, s.

Bot.: Valerian.

German-madwort, s.

Bot.: *Asperugo procumbens*. [ASPERUGO.]

German-millet, s. A grain produced by a grass, *Setaria germanica*.

German-paste, s. A kind of paste used for feeding larks, thrushes, nightingales, and other singing-birds. It is composed of hard-boiled eggs, pea-meal, sweet almonds, lard, sugar, and hay saffron.

German-sarsaparilla, s.

Bot. & Pharm.: The roots of *Carex arenaria*, *C. disticha*, and *C. hirta*. They are diaphoretic and demulcent.

German-sausage, s. A polony; a large kind of half-cooked sausage.

German-silver, s. A white alloy for table ware, consisting of nickel, copper, and zinc in various proportions.

German-text, s. A character closely resembling modern German type, and much used by lawyers for headings of legal documents.

German-tinder, s. [AMADOU.]

German-tutania, s. An alloy of one part of copper, forty-eight parts of tin, and four of antimony.

German white-copper, s. An alloy of 88 parts of copper, 87½ of nickel, with traces of silic, aluminum, antimony, and arsenic.

gër-män-dër, ***ger-maun-der**, ***ger-mawnder** s. [Fr. *germandrée*; Prov. *germandrea*, a corruption of Lat. *chamaedrys*, from Gr. *chamaidrys*, from *chamai*=on the ground, and *drys*=an oak, a tree; Ital. *calamandrea*; Ger. *germander*.] *Bot.*: The genus *Teucrium* (q. v.).

¶ Wild *germander* or *Germander speedwell* is *Veronica chamaedrys*; *G. chickweed* is *V. agrestis*.

gër-mä-ne, ***ger-man**, ***gër-mäin**, ***ger-maine**, ***ger-mayne**, a. & s. [O. Fr. *germain*, from Lat. *germanus*=akin, having the same parents; from the same root as *germ*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Sprung from the same parents, or from members of the same family; akin.

"As he walked near the water . . . he espied two brothers *german*."—*Edall*: *Matthew* iv.

II. *Figuratively*:

*1. Nearly related; closely akin.

"Wert thou a leopard thou wert *german* to the lion."—*Shakesp.*: *Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

2. Closely connected; approximate; relevant; pertinent.

"The phrase would be more *germaine* to the matter if we could carry cannon by our sides."—*Shakesp.*: *Hamlet*, v. 2.

*3. Genuine, true.

"Arius was a *german* or genuine disciple of Plato's."—*Cudworth*: *Intell. System*, p. 576.

*B. As subst.: One sprung from the same stock. (Applied to brothers or sisters and cousins.)

¶ *Cousin-german*: [COUSIN-GERMAN.]

Gër-män-ic, a. [Lat. *Germanicus*; Fr. *Germanique*.] Of or pertaining to Germany; Teutonic.

Germanic-Confederation, s. [CONFEDERATION.]

Germanic-region, s.

Geog. & Zool.: A region comprehending the whole of Northern Europe and Asia, bounded by the Pyrenees, the Alps, the Carpathians, and the Altai range. (Woodward.)

***Gër-man-ism**, s. [Eng. *German* (2); -ism.] An idiom or phrase peculiar to the German language.

***Gër-män-i-tÿ**, s. [Eng. *German*; -ity.] The quality or state of being German; German characteristics or nature.

***Gër-man-ize**, v. t. [Eng. *German*; -ize.] To translate into German.

***gër-mën**, ***ger-maine**, ***ger-min**, s. [Lat. *germen*=a sprout, a shoot.] A germ, a sprout, a shoot, a seed.

Bot.: The name given by Linnaeus to the ovary of a plant.

gër-min-al, a. & s. [Fr., from Lat. *germen* (genit. *germinis*)=a germ, a shoot.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to a germ or seed-bud.

B. As subst.: The name given in October, 1793, by the French Convention to the seventh month of the republican year. It commenced on March 21, and was the first spring month.

germinal-macula, s.

Anat. & Physiol.: The same as GERMINAL-SPOT (q. v.).

germinal-matter, s.

Anat. & Physiol.: The name given by Beale both to the protoplasm and the nucleus of an animal cell, the two, however, being considered different by most histologists.

germinal-membrane, s.

Anat. & Physiol.: The same as VITELLINE-MEMBRANE (q. v.).

germinal-pole, s.

Anat. & Physiol.: The name given by Quain to the central point from which development spreads in the ovum of a bird or mammal.

germinal-spot, s.

Anat. & Physiol.: A spot corresponding to the nucleolus of an animal cell. Called also the Germinal-macula.

germinal-vesicle, s.

1. *Anat. & Physiol.*: A delicate, spheroidal, inclosing membrane, with protoplasmic fluid and fine granules, constituting an essential part of the human or animal ovum. After a time it disappears. (Quain.)

2. *Bot.*: The germ of a future plant, analogous to the germinal-vesicle of animals. It is formed apparently before impregnation. Amici, Mohl, Müller, Henfrey, Hoffmeister, and Tulasne affirm its existence, while it is denied by Schleiden and Schacht.

gër-min-ant, a. [Lat. *germinans*, pr. par. of *germino*=to bud, to sprout; *germen* (genit. *germinis*)=a bud, a sprout.] Sprouting; beginning to bud or sprout; growing; developing.

gër-min-äte, v. i. & t. [Lat. *germinatum*, sup. of *germino*=to bud, to sprout; *germen* (genit. *germinis*)=a bud, a sprout; Fr. *germer*; Ital. *germinare*; Sp. *germinar*.]

A. *Intrans.*: To sprout; to shoot; to bud; to begin to vegetate as a plant.

"Paradise was made on the third day, when God caused the trees to *germinate* out of the earth."—*H. More*: *Defence of the Philosophic Cabbala*. (App.)

B. *Transitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To cause to sprout or bud.

2. *Fig.*: To shoot out; to put forth.

"Several French departments *germinate* a set of rebellious paper-leaves."—*Carlyle*: *French Revolution*.

gër-min-ä-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *germinatio*, from *germinatum*, sup. of *germino*=to bud, to sprout; Sp. *germinación*; Ital. *germinazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. (q. v.).

"There's but little similitude betwix a terreous humidity and plantal germinations."—*Glanvill*: *The Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xxi.

2. *Fig.*: The moral, mental, social, or political growth of an individual.

"The Duke of Buckingham had another kind of germination."—*Wotton*. (Johnson.)

II. *Bot.*: The first act of growth which takes place in an embryo plant. It cannot occur without the presence of water, heat, and atmospheric air, or, at least, of oxygen. Popularly water obtains the credit of the whole process, and it is undoubtedly true that seeds rapidly absorb it with the effect of softening the tissue, enabling the parts to distend, as well as dissolving those of them which are soluble, so that they may be taken into the circulation as growth proceeds. But heat also is necessary, and atmospheric air, to furnish oxygen, which is most effective if one part of it is diluted with three of nitrogen. Prior to germination the seed had in its composition some carbon, apparently to preserve it; with this the oxygen unites, forming carbon dioxide, which is thrown off. Meanwhile the parts of the seed have softened and distended; the embryo has swelled and burst its envelopes, after which the radicle is sent down into the ground, deriving its nourishment at first, however, from the cotyledons; the plumule rises upward, and the process of growth and development is completely in progress.

gër-min-ät-ive, adj. [Eng. *germinat(e)*; -ive.]

Of or pertaining to germination; which germinates.

gër-mi-pär-i-tÿ, s. [Eng. *germ*, and Lat. *paro*=to bear.] Generation by germs.

gër-m-less, a. [Eng. *germ*, and priv. suffix -less.] Having no germs.

gër-m-ö-gën, s. [Eng. *germ*, and Gr. *gennaō*=to produce.]

Biology and Histology:

1. A uncelled polynuclear mass of protoplasm from which certain ova are developed.

2. The name given to the primary cell in certain embryonic forms.

***ger-mount**, s. [GARMENT.]

gër-m-üle, s. [Eng. *germ*, and dim. suffix -üle.] A little germ.

***gër-n** (1), ***gerne**, v. i. [GRIN, v.] To grin, to snarl, to yawn.

***gër-n** (2), v. i. [YEARN.]

***gerne**, advrb. [YEARN.] Eagerly, earnestly, promptly.

***gër-nier**, s. [O. Fr.] A garner, a granary.

***gër-ö-cö-mi-a**, s. [GEROCOMY.]

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hëre, camel, hër, thëre; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wöf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, chü, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trÿ, sÿrian. æ, œ = ë; ey = ä. qu = kw.

***gër-ô-côm'-ic-al**, *adj.* [Eng. *gerocomy*; -*cal*.] Of or pertaining to gerocomy (q. v.).

gër-ô-ô-mÿ, *s.* [Gr. *gerôn* = an old man, and *komeô* = to take care; Fr. *gerocomie*.] That branch of medicine which treats of the proper regimen for old people.

gër-rôn-tēs, *s. pl.* [Gr., nom. pl. of *gerôn* = an old man.]

Greek Antiquity: A number of magistrates in Sparta who, with the ephors and kings, had the supreme power in the state. They were not eligible for election before they had attained the age of sixty years. Their number is variously stated at twenty and thirty-two.

***gër-ôn-tôc'-ra-cÿ**, *s.* [Gr. *gerôn* (genit. *gerontos*) = an old man, and *krateô* = to govern.] Government by old men.

igër-ôn-tô-gë-ous, *a.* [Gr. *gerôn*, as subst. = an old man; as adj. = old: *gë* = the earth; Eng., &c., suff. -*ous*.]

Bot. Geog.: Indigenous in the "Old World," i. e., in the eastern hemisphere.

gër-ô-plig'-i-a, **jër-u-plig'-i-a**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A mixture used to give color and spurious strength to port wines. It is made of unfemented grape-juice with brandy and sugar, and a coloring-matter obtained from rhatany root or logwood.

gër-rēs, *s.* [Lat. = a fish, probably the shad.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Sparidae, sub-family Menidinae. *Gerres rhombeus* is found in the West Indian Seas.

gër-ris, *s.* [Probably altered from Lat. *gerres* (q. v.).]

Entom.: A genus of Homoptera, sub-order Heteroptera, tribe Hydrocores (Water-bugs). They have an elliptical and elongate body, and triangular head with prominent eyes and no ocelli. The two front feet are short, the thighs of the others very long, the legs and tarsi not easily distinguishable. They are black insects, which glide about on the surface of stagnant waters with great agility, using their hind feet for the purpose without diving.

gër-rÿ-mân-dër, **jër-rÿ-mân-dër**, *v. t.* [From Elbridge Gerry, Governor of Massachusetts, at the time when the plan was devised.] To divide a state into political divisions, so as to give one party an unfair and unnatural advantage over others.

***gers**, ***gerss**, *s.* [GRASS.]

gërs-dorff-ite, *s.* [Named from Hofrath von Gersdorff, who discovered the mineral in Styria.]

Min.: An isometric, pyritohedral, silver-white, steel-gray, or grayish-black mineral of metallic luster, its hardness 5.5, specific gravity 5.6 to 6.9. Composition: Arsenic, 45.5; sulphur, 19.4; nickel, 35.1 = 100. Varieties: (1) Normal Gersdorffite, (2) Lowe's Gersdorffite, (3) Amobite, (4) Plessite, and (5) Dobschanite. Found in Sweden, the Hartz Mountains, Styria, &c. (*Dana*.)

gër-ünd, *s.* [Lat. *gerundium*, from *gerundus* = to be done or carried out, fut. pass. part. of *gero* = to carry out.]

Gram.: Originally a part of the Latin verb used to express the meaning of the present infinitive active in cases where the infinitive should properly be in some case other than the nominative. The word is also applied by grammarians to a dative form of the infinitive in Anglo-Saxon, governed by the preposition *to*, and expressed by the suffix -*e*: as, *clanne* = to eat, *faranne* = to go. In Anglo-Saxon the gerund was used to express a purpose or end, like the Latin gerund or supine. In phrases such as "Fit for teaching, fond of learning," teaching and learning are not gerunds, but verbal nouns governed by the preposition, and representing Anglo-Saxon substantives in -*ung*.

***gerund-grinder**, *s.* A pedantic schoolmaster.

gë-rün'-di-äl, *a.* [Eng. *gerund*; -*ial*.]

Gram.: Pertaining to or of the nature of a gerund; as, a *gerundial* infinitive.

***gë-ründ-ine**, *a.* [See ext.] Of or pertaining to a gerund.

"If ever they get ends of gold and silver enough to serve that *gerundine* maw of yours, that without *do* will end in *di* and *dum* instantly."—*Beaum. & Fllet. Wit at Several Weapons*, i. 1.

"As this is the only known instance of the word, it is probable that it is only a misprint for *gerundine* = *gerundive*."

gë-ründ-ive, *s.* [Lat. *gerundivus*; Fr. *gerondif*.]

Gram.: Originally a name given by Latin grammarians to the future passive participle; now used in other languages to denote certain modifications of the verb, as in English the verbal noun in -*ing* when governed by a preposition, and in German the present participle with *zu* (= to) prefixed.

***gë-ründ-ive-lÿ**, *adv.* [Eng. *gerundive*; -*ly*.] After the manner of a gerund or gerundive; in place of a gerund or gerundive.

gë-rû-şî-a, *s.* [Gr. *gerousia* = an assembly of old men.]

Greek Antiq.: The senate of ancient Sparta [GERONTES.]

gër-vâ-ô, *s.* [JERBOA.]

gër-vil'-li-a, *s.* [Named after M. Gerville, a French naturalist.]

Palæont.: A genus of conchiferous mollusks, family Aiculidæ (Wing-shells). Known species thirty-seven, from the Carboniferous period to that of the Chalk.

gër-ÿ-ôn'-i-a, *s.* [Named after Geryon, a three-headed monster figuring in classical mythology. It was his cattle which Hercules brought away.]

Zoöl.: The typical genus of the family Geryonidæ (q. v.).

gër-ÿ-ôn'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *geryoni* (a), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Discophora or Medusæ, order Gymnophthalmata. The vessels, four in number, are simple; the ovaries, also four, are placed in the vessels of the sub-umbrella; the tentacles vary in number. Some species at times make the seas in which they live luminous.

***ges-arne**, ***ges-erne**, ***gis-erne**, ***gys-erne**, *s.* [GIZZARD.] A gizzard.

***ges-en**, ***ges-on**, *a.* [GEASON.]

***gëss-liñg**, *s.* [GOSLING.]

gëss-nër-a, *s.* [Named by Linnaeus after the celebrated botanist Conrad Gesner, of Zurich.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Gesneraceæ (q. v.). The tubers are depressed, the inflorescence corymbose or panicle, the corolla much longer than the calyx, two-lipped, two to five conspicuous glands on the flower. They are from South America and the West Indies, and are plants of great beauty, chiefly with scarlet, purple, orange, or yellow flowers.

gëss-nër-ä'-çë-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *gesner* (a), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*acæ*.]

Bot.: Gesnerworts, an order of perigynous exogens, alliance Bignoniales. It consists of soft-wooded herbs or shrubs, sometimes climbing or creeping, and often springing from scaly tubers. Leaves opposite or whorled, without stipules. Flowers showy, in racemes or panicles, rarely solitary; scarlet, violet, or white. Calyx half adherent, five-parted. Corolla monopetalous, tubular, irregular, five-lobed; stamens two or four, in the latter case didynamous; ovary half superior, one-celled, with two parietal placentæ placed right and left of the axis; seeds many. Fruit capsular or succulent. It is divided into two sub-orders or tribes: Gesnerææ confined to the warmer parts of this country, and Crytandreeæ more widely distributed.

gëss-nër-ä-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gesner* (a), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ææ*.]

Bot.: A sub-order or tribe of Gesneraceæ (q. v.). The seeds have a small quantity of albumen, the fruit is partially adherent.

gëss-nër-wörts, *s. pl.* [Gesner, a proper name [GESNERA], and Eng. *worts*.]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Gesneraceæ (q. v.).

***ges-on**, *a.* [GEASON.]

***ges-sare**, *s.* [GUESSER.]

***gësse**, *v. t. & i.* [GUESS, v.]

***gësse** (1), *s.* [GUESS, s.]

***gësse** (2), *s.* [JESS.]

***gësse** (3), *s.* [GEST (2), s.]

***gëst** (1), ***geeste**, ***geist**, ***geste** (1), ***jeste**, *s.* [O. Fr. *geste*, from Lat. *gesta* = things done, actions; neut. pl. of *gestus*, pa. par. of *gero* = to carry out, to do; Ital. *gesta*, *geste*; Sp. *gestas*.]

1. A deed, an action, an exploit, an achievement.

"To write the *gests* of Britons stout And acts of English men." *Warner: Albion's England*, bk. i., ch. i.

2. A history or tale of the exploits of any hero or heroes; a romance.

"Myntrells that singen songs and tellen *gestes* or other deportes."—*Maundeville*, p. 220.

3. A show or representation.

4. Gesture; carriage of person; deportment.

"Who by the noise and *gests* they make, give notice to their keeper, who presently puts them by, and digs the trefree for himself."—*Str A. Bulfour: Letters*, p. 71.

5. A race; a family.

***gëst** (2), ***gesse**, *s.* [O. Fr. *jiste* = a bed, a couch.] [GIST.]

1. A stage; a rest, or stop in traveling.

"God hath designed the cross, the constant post and stage in our *gesses* to heaven."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 485.

2. A journal or roll of the several days and stages prefixed in the progress of English sovereigns; the appointed time itself.

gëst (3), ***geste** (2), *s.* [GUEST.]

***gest-halle**, *s.* [GUEST-HALL.]

***gest-hus**, *s.* [GUEST-HOUSE.]

***gest** (4), ***geist**, *s.* [JOIST.]

1. A joist or beam for supporting a floor.

2. A beam. (Used in a general sense.)

***gëst**, ***geste**, ***gest-en**, ***gest-yn**, *v. t.* [GEST (1), s.] To compose or recite *gests* or legendary tales.

"I can not *geste*."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 17, 387.

***gëst'-ant**, *a.* [Lat. *gestans*, pr. par. of *gesto*, frequent. of *gero* = to carry.] Carrying; hence, laden, burdened.

"Clouds *gestant* with heat."—*E. B. Browning*.

gës-tä'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *gestatio* = a carrying, from *gestatus*, pa. par. of *gesto* = to carry; Ital. *gestazione*.]

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Originally, in a general sense, the act of carrying; the state of being carried.

"*Gestation*, an exercise of the body, by being carried in coach, litter, upon horseback."—*P. Holland: Pity; Explanation of the Words of Art*.

(2) The act of wearing, as clothes or ornaments.

(3) Gesture, gesticulation; deportment, carriage.

2. Fig.: The progress of any plan from inception to fulfillment.

II. Physiol.: The act of carrying young in the uterus from the time of conception to that of parturition. The average time of a woman's pregnancy is nine solar months, or about 280 days, though it may be as few as seven or as many as ten.

"The arrangement of the muscular fibers is best studied in the uterus at the full period of *gestation*."—*Quain: Anatomy*, ii. 464.

¶ The period of gestation is shorter in carnivorous than in herbivorous animals. The young of the former are also less developed at birth, their eyes not opening for several days thereafter. Herbivorous animals: The elephant has 20 or 21 months; gestation; the giraffe, 14 months; dromedary, 12 months; buffalo, 12 months; ass, 12 months; mare, upward of 11 months; rhinoceros, 9 months; cow, 9 months; many of the larger deer, over 8 months; sheep and goat, 5 months; pig, 4 months. Rodents: Beaver, 4 months; dormouse, 31 days; rabbit, 30 to 31 days; squirrel and rat, 28 days; guinea-pig, 21 days or less. Carnivorous: Bear, 6 months; lion, 108 days; puma, 79 days; fox, wolf, and dog, 62-63 days; cat, 55 or 56 days. Pouched animals: Kangaroo, 39 days; opossum, 26 days. Cetaceous animals: Greenland whale, about 10 months. The most common duration for the varieties of monkeys is 7 months. Oviparous animals: The goose sits 30 days; swan, 42 days; hens, 21 days; ducks, 30 days; pea-hens and turkeys, 28 days; canaries, 14 days; pigeons, 21 days; parrots, 40 days. The periods are subject to considerable variation, especially in domestic animals, and various conditions modify the period, of which the above are only the averages.

***gëst'-a-tör-ÿ**, *a.* [Lat. *gestatorius*, from *gestatus*, pa. par. of *gesto*; Fr. *gestatorie*.]

1. That may or can be carried or worn.

"The crowns and garlands of the ancients were either *gestatory*, such as they wore about their heads and necks, &c."—*Str T. Browne: Miscellanies*, p. 90.

2. Pertaining to gestation or pregnancy.

***ges-ten-ing**, *s.* [GUESTING.]

***gëst'-ic**, ***gëst'-ic-äl**, *a.* [English *gest* (1): -*ic*, -*ical*.]

1. Of or pertaining to *gests*; legendary, romantic.

"And the gay grandsire skilled in *gestic* lore Has frisked beneath the burden of threescore." *Goldsmith: Traveler*.

2. Pertaining to bodily motions; relating to or consisting of *gestures*.

***gës-tic'-u-lär**, *a.* [Lat. *gesticulus* = gesture.] Full of action.

"Electricity is passing, glancing, *gesticular*."—*Emerson: Eng. Traits*, ch. xiii.

gës-tic'-u-läte, *v. i. & t.* [Lat. *gesticulatus*, pa. par. of *gesticulus* = to make mimic gestures; *gesticulus*, dimin. of *gestus* = a gesture; *gero* = to carry, to behave; Fr. *gesticuler*; Sp. *gesticular*.]

A. *Intrans.*: To make gestures or motions, as in speaking; to make or use postures.

B. *Trans.*: To represent by gestures or gesticulations.

"To act the crimes, these whippers reprehend, Or what their servile ape *gesticulate*." *Ben Jonson: Foetaster*. (To the Reader.)

gës-tic'-u-lä'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *gesticulatio*, from *gesticulus*, pa. par. of *gesticulus* = to gesticulate; Fr. *gesticulation*.]

böl, böy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

1. The act or habit of gesticulating or using gestures to express any emotion or to enforce an argument.
2. A gesture; a motion or posture of the body, or any part of the body, in speaking or in representing action or passion.

gēs-tic-u-lā-tōr, s. [Lat., Fr. *gesticulateur*; Sp. *gesticulador*; Ital. *gesticulatore*.] One who gesticulates or uses gestures or postures.

gēs-tic-u-lā-tōr-ŷ, a. [English *gesticulate*(e); -ory.] Of or pertaining to gesticulation; represented by gesticulations.

***gēs-tī-ōn**, s. [Lat. *gestio*, from *gestus*, pa. par. of *gero*=to carry.]
1. The doing of a thing. (Blount.)
2. Order, good bearing.

***ges-ton-ye**, s. [Mid. Eng. *gest*=guest (q. v.).] Hospitality; feasting.

***gēst-ōr**, ***ges-tour**, ***ges-towre**, s. [Eng. *gest* (1); -or, -our.] One who composed or recited *gests* or legendary tales.

gēst-u-ral, a. [Eng. *gestur*(e); -al.] Of or pertaining to gesture.

gēst-ŷre, s. [Low Latin *gestura*=a mode of action, from *gesturus*, fut. par. of *gero*=to carry, to behave one's self.] A motion or movement of the face, limbs, or other part of the body, used to express any emotion or sentiment, or to enforce any argument or opinion.

gesture-language, s.

Anthrop. Gesture language is the name given to those movements of the hands and other parts of the body by means of which people of low culture eke out the deficiencies of their vocabulary, and personify the thoughts. Gesture-language exists wherever man is found. The expression of pain or surprise, the threatening shake of the head, the pointing of the finger possess the same messages for the cultured American and the debased savage. [LANGUAGE, ONOMATOPEIA.]

"Gesture-language is instinct—the heritage of the days, it may be, of the days before man acquired articulate language, or differed thus far from the brute beast."—*Savage: Nature and Science of Language*, i. 98.

***gēst-ŷre**, v. i. & t. [GESTURE, s.]

A. Intrans. To make use of gestures; to gesticulate.

"For the plaiers, who were sent for out of Hetruria, as they daunced the measures to the minstrel and sound of flute, *gestured* not undecently withall, after the Tuscan fashion."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 250.

B. Trans. To accompany or represent with gestures or action.

"Not only does it [the dog] understand man's *gestured* threat—it distinguishes that which can be carried out from that which is impotent."—*Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals*, i. 355.

***gēst-ŷre-lēss**, a. [Eng. *gesture*; -less.] Without or free from gestures.

***gēst-ŷre-mēt**, s. [Eng. *gesture*; -ment.] The act of making gestures; gesticulation, gesture.

***gēs-tūr-ēr**, s. [Eng. *gestur*(e); -er.] An actor.

***gēs-tūr-ōus**, a. [Eng. *gestur*(e); -ous.] Full of gestures.

***gēt** (1), ***gette**, ***jette**, v. i. [O. Fr. *jetter*.] To swagger, to strut about.

gēt (2), ***get-en**, ***gete** (pa. t. **gat*, **gate*, **gatt*, **gutte*, **geet*, **gete*, **get*, **got*; pa. par. **get*, **geten*, **geton*, **getun*, **got*, **gaten*, **gotten*, **gotun*, **gotyn*), v. i. & t. [A. S. *gitan*, *gylan*, *gellan*, *geotan* (generally in composition as *forġitan*, *begitan*, &c.); cogn. with Icel. *geta*; Goth. *gitan*; Lat. *-hendo* (in pre-*-hendo*); Gr. *chandanō*; O. Fris. *ieta*, *ietta*; O. Sax. *getan*; O. H. Ger. *gezan*; M. H. Ger. *gezzan*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To procure; to obtain; to gain possession of by any means; to acquire.

"We gat our bread with the peril of our lives, because of the sword of the wilderness."—*Lamentations* v. 9.

2. To deserve; to meet with.

3. To come into possession of; hence, to possess, to have.

"Then forcing thee, by fire he made thee bright;
Nay, thou has *got* the face of man."

Herbert: *Avarice*.

4. To beget; to procreate; to generate.

"If a man *get* a rebel sone and a fraward."—*Wycliffe: Deuteronomy* xxi. 18.

5. To earn; to gain by labor.

"There, London's voice: 'Get money, money still!'
And then let virtue follow, if she will."

Pope: *Horace*, bk. i., ep. i., 79.

6. To gain as profit; to obtain as a price or reward.

"Alas! he gets nothing by that."

Shakesp.: *Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

7. To win over; to induce; to prevail on; to persuade.

"Only *get* the learned writer to set down our excommunication."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 5.

*8. To draw away or aside.

"I could never *get* him from it."

Shakesp.: *Timon*, iii. 1.

9. To put or cause to be in any state or condition.

"But *get* your hearts deeply affected with religion as well as your heads, and then there is no fear but you will all be sons of peace."—*Sharpe*, vol. i., ser. 1.

10. To lay hold of; to seize; to catch.

"The plebeians have *got* your fellow tribune."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, v. 4.

11. To receive; to obtain; as, I could *get* no answer from him.

12. To procure; to supply; to furnish.

"*Get* me a taper in my study."

Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, ii. 1.

*B. Reflex.: To betake; to remove; to carry; to take off (betokening haste or danger).

"Arise, *get* thee out from this land."—*Genesis* xxxi. 18.

C. Intransitive:

1. To gain, to win; to be a gainer; to profit.

"So that now they *got* by their collectorships, whereas before they spent about £100, besides their gains on clothes or needless entertainments."—*Life of A. à Wood*, p. 286.

2. To arrive at any state, condition, or posture, by some kind of labor, effort, or exertion.

"Those that are very cold, and especially in their feet, cannot *get* to sleep."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

3. To betake one's self; to go, to remove, to depart.

Get home with thy fewel made ready to set."

Tusser: *Husbandry*.

4. To fall or come by accident or chance.

"Two or three men of the town are *got* among them."—*Tatler*.

5. To find the way; to insinuate itself.

"If there should be any leak at the bottom of the vessel, yet very little water would *get* in, because no air could *get* out."—*Wilkins*.

6. To fall into the way of.

"Lying is so cheap a cover for any miscarriage, and so much in fashion, that a child can scarce be kept from *getting* into it."—*Locke: On Education*, § 131.

7. To become by any act what one was not before.

"The laughing sot, like all unthinking men,
Bathes and *gets* drunk; then bathes and drinks again."

Dryden: *Persius*, sat. iii.

8. To arrive at; as, I *got* to the house early.

1. To *get* about:

(1) To be able to move or walk about. (Said of one recovering from sickness.)

(2) To spread about; to be commonly reported; as, The story *got* about.

2. To *get* ahead: To advance, to prosper, to succeed.

3. To *get* along: To proceed, to advance; hence, to prosper, to succeed.

4. To *get* at:

(1) Ordinary Language:

(a) Lit.: To be able to reach; to come or make way to; as, to *get* at the truth of a matter.

(b) Fig.: To banter, to tease, to aggravate. (Colloq.)

(2) Racing: To corrupt, in the case of the jockey; to hocus, in the case of the horse.

5. To *get* back:

(1) Intrans.: To arrive back at the place from which one originally started; to return; to draw back or toward the rear.

(2) Trans.: To receive back or in return; as, to *get* one's money back.

(3) To retaliate; generally followed by *at*; as, I'll *get* back at him.

*6. To *get* before: To arrive in front or move forward.

7. To *get* behind:

(1) Lit.: To fall in the rear; to lag.

(2) Figuratively:

(a) To fall into arrears; to be backward; as, He *got* behind with his rent.

(b) To penetrate, to unravel.

8. To *get* behind the scenes: To become acquainted with the intimate working of any scheme or design.

9. To *get* by heart: To learn off by heart.

"This defect he frequently lamented, it being harder with him to *get* one sermon by heart than to pen twenty."

—*Fell: Life of Hammond*.

10. To *get* clear: To disengage one's self; to be released or freed from confinement, obligation, burden, or embarrassment.

"From your love I have a warranty
To unburden all my plots and purposes
How to *get* clear of all the debts I owe."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

11. To *get* forward:

(1) Lit.: To go on or in front; to advance.

(2) Figuratively:

(a) To prosper; to advance.

(b) To push on, as with work.

12. To *get* free: To disengage one's self; to get clear or loose.

13. To *get* ground: To gain or win an advantage.

"If they *get* ground and vantage of the king,
Then join you with them, like a rib of steel."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., ii. 8.

14. To *get* home:

(1) Ord. Lang.: To arrive at one's home or house.

(2) Racing: To arrive at the winning-post.

15. To *get* in:

(1) Transitive:

(a) Ord. Lang.: To collect, to gather in; to bring in and place under cover; as, to *get* in corn.

(b) Print.: To reduce the spacing so as to save lines.

(2) Intransitive:

(a) To arrive or make way within any place or body.

(b) To be elected or returned; as, He *got* in for the county.

16. To *get* off:

(1) Transitive:

(a) To put or take off; as, to *get* off one's boots.

(b) To remove; to shift; as, to *get* a ship off a shoal.

(c) To sell, to dispose of; to get rid of.

"Wood, to *get* his halfpence off, offered a hundred pounds in his coin for seventy in silver."—*Swift: Drapier's Letters*.

(2) Intransitive:

(a) To alight, to get down; as, to *get* off a horse.

(b) To escape; to get clear.

"The gales, by the benefit of the shores and shallows, *got* off."—*Bacon: War with Spain*.

17. To *get* on:

(1) Trans.: To put on; to draw or pull on; as, to *get* on a coat.

"Be what thou wilt; I am fortune's steward. *Get* on thy boots: we'll ride all night."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. II., v. 3.

(2) Intransitive:

(a) Lit.: To move on; to advance; to proceed.

(b) Fig.: To succeed; to prosper; to fare.

18. To *get* out:

(1) Transitive:

(a) To draw out; to extract.

"Smiling upon thee, *get* out thy secrets."—*Eccles.* xiii. 1.

(b) To draw out; to disengage; to get rid of; as, to *get* out a tooth.

"They would be glad to *get* out those weeds which now have taken too deep root to be easily extirpated."—*Locke*.

(2) Intrans.: To depart or escape from any place or state of confinement or restraint.

"Philantus was entrapped, and saw round about him, but could not *get* out."—*Sidney: Arcadia*.

19. To *get* over:

(1) Lit.: To pass over; to cross over.

(2) Figuratively:

(a) To surmount; to surpass; to overcome.

"His temper being naturally jovial, he at last *got* over it."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 2.

(b) To recover from; as, to *get* over illness.

(c) To coax; to wheedle; to circumvent.

20. To *get* quit of: To disengage one's self from.

21. To *get* rid of: To disengage one's self from; to remove.

"As the obtaining the love of valuable men is the happiest end of this life, so the next felicity is to *get* rid of fools and scoundrels."—*Pope to Swift*.

22. To *get* round: To gain an advantage over; to circumvent; to win over.

23. To *get* the day: To win the day; to gain the victory; to conquer.

"To *get* the day of them of his own nation, would be a most unhappy day for him."—*2 Maccabees* v. 6.

24. To *get* the hang of a thing: To become familiar with the arrangement or construction of anything; to acquire the art or knack of.

25. To *get* through:

(1) Lit.: To pass through and reach a point beyond.

(2) Figuratively:

(a) To accomplish; to complete; as, to *get* through one's work.

(b) To pass in any examination.

"So you see, Gigsamps, I'm safe to *get* through."—*Cuthbert Bede: Verdant Green*, pt. ii., ch. xii.

26. To *get* to: To reach; to arrive at.

27. To *get* together:

(1) Trans.: To collect or bring together; to convene; to amass.

"*Get* your apparel together."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv. 2.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

(2) *Intrans.*: To come or collect together; to meet; to assemble.

28. To get up:

(1) *Transitive*:

(a) To prepare; to get ready; to make all necessary arrangements for; as, to get up a case, to get up a concert.

(b) To learn thoroughly; as, to get up a lesson.

(c) To dress; to fit out; as, An actor, or a piece, or an effect is well got up.

(2) *Intrans.*: To arise, especially from a bed or couch.

"Sheep will get up betimes in the morning to feed against rain."—Bacon: *Natural History*.

29. To get wind:

(1) To become public; to be divulged; as, The story soon got wind.

(2) To recover breath.

30. To get wind of: To get intimation of.

31. To get with child: To make pregnant.

"He hath got his friend with child."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, l. 5.

Crabb thus discriminates between to get, to gain, to obtain, and to procure: "Get is not only the most general in its sense, but in its application; it may be substituted in almost every case for the other terms; get is promiscuously used for whatever comes to the hand, whether good or bad, desirable or not desirable, sought for or not; but gain, obtain, and procure always include either the wishes, or the instrumentality of the agent, or both together. The word gain is peculiarly applicable to whatever comes to us fortuitously; for what we gain constitutes our good fortune. . . . To obtain and procure exclude the idea of chance, and suppose exertions directed to a specific end: but the former may include the exertions of others; the latter is particularly employed for one's own personal exertions." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

*get-nothing, s. An idle person; a ne'er-do-well.

*get-penny, s. Anything which gets or gains money; a successful affair.

get-up, s. Dress and other accessories; the manner in which anything is presented, as on the stage.

*gēt (1), *gett, *gette, s. [O. Fr. *get*; Fr. *gette*.]

[GET (1), v.]

1. A contrivance.

2. A fashion, a mode, a manner.

gēt (2), s. [GET (2), v.]

1. That which is begotten; a child.

2. Offspring, progeny generally.

*gēt-a-ble, *gēt-ta-ble, a. [Eng. *get*, v.; -able.]

Attainable, obtainable.

*gēth, 3d per. sing., pres. indic. [GO, v.]

*gēt-tēr (1), s. [GET (1), v.] A swaggerer, a bully.

gēt-tēr (2), s. [Eng. *get*, v.; -er.]

*1. One who gets, gains, or obtains.

*2. One who begets; a begetter, a progenitor.

*3. One employed in digging in the construction of earthworks.

gēt-t-lāg, *gett-yngē, *get-yngē, pr. par., a. & s. [GET, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of gaining, obtaining, or acquiring; acquisition.

2. The act of begetting or procreating.

3. That which is got or gained; gains; profit.

"Behold Sir Balaam, now a man of spirit,

Ascribes his gettings to his parts and merit."

Pope: *Moral Essays*, iii. 376.

gē-ūm, s. [Lat. *geum*=the avens, said to be from Gr. *geuō*=to taste, to enjoy the sweets of, referring to the aromatic roots.]

Bot.: A genus of Rosaceae, family Potentillidae. The calyx, which is five-lobed, has five bracteoles above its base, making it sometimes to be described as ten-cleft; petals five; stamens many, crowded; carpels many, with one ascending ovule in each; anthers many, on a dry receptacle. About thirty species are known. They are from the temperate and colder regions. [AVENS.]

gew-gāw (ew as ū), *gew-gaud, *gu-gaw, *gy-gawe, s. & a. [A corruption of Mid. Eng. *give-goue*, *givegoue*, a reduplicated form of *give* (q. v.).] (Skeat.)

A. As subst.: A showy trifle; a toy, a bauble, a knock-knock.

B. As adj.: Showy, without value, gaudy.

gew-gāwed (ew as ū), a. [Eng. *gewgaw*; -ed.]

Tricked out with baubles or showy trifles.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as, expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.

-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

gey, adv. [GAT.] Pretty, tolerably, moderately.

*A gey bit: A considerable distance.

*Kippeltringan was distant at first a gey bit, then the gey bit was accurately described as 'atkins three mile, and then the 'three mile' diminishes into 'like a mile and a bittoch'; then extended into 'four mile or there-awa.'—Scott: *Guy Mannering*, ch. i.

gey's-ēr, *gey's-ir, s. [Icel. *geysa*=to gush.]

Geology, &c.:

1. Certain intermittent hot springs in various portions of the earth, the most notable specimens being those in the Yellowstone region of the Rocky Mountains and those of the southwestern division of Iceland, about thirty miles from Mount Hecle. Nearly one hundred of the latter are said to break out within a circle of two miles. Few of them play longer than five or six minutes at a time, although sometimes they go on for half an hour. The largest is called the Great Geyser. It has a pipe 78 feet in vertical depth, and from eight to ten feet in diameter, but gradually widening as it rises into the basin. The latter is 56 feet long by 46 feet broad, and is lined with an incrustation of silica deposited from the hot water, the process being aided by the alkali soda, which, with minute quantities of various salts, exists in the water. When the geyser is about to act, subterranean noises are heard like the distant firing of cannon, and the earth is slightly shaken; then a column of the liquid element is thrown up to the height of 100 or 200 feet. Steam after a time makes its way out of the rent, and the fountain ceases to play. The second in size is the Strokkur. If stones or turf be thrown down its pipe, an eruption will follow in a few minutes, and eject them with great force. Geyser action is produced by the heating of the lower part of the geyser tube, as Professor Tyndall was able to show experimentally.

2. Any similar intermittent hot springs. There are geysers in New Zealand, in the Northern Island, as remarkable as those of the Yellowstone Park or of Iceland. They are on three parallel lines running in a direction north 36° E. by the compass. (Lyell: *Princip. of Geol.* (11th ed., 1872), ch. xxxiii.)

gey'-sēr-ite, *gey'-sēr-ite, s. [Eng. &c., geyser, and suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Florite or Siliceous Sinter, which again is a variety of opal. It is applied to the concretionary deposits around the Icelandic geysers. [GEYSER.] (Dana.) The *British Museum Catalogue* makes geyserite simply a synonym for Siliceous Sinter.

ghai'-or-nik, s. [TARTAR.]

Zool.: A variety of the Yak (*Poëphagus grunniens*), one of the Bovidae.

ghaist, s. [GHOST.] Ghost. (Scotch.)

ghar'-rŷ, s. [Hindust. *gāri*.] A wheel carriage. (Anglo-Indian.)

*ghast, v. t. [A. S. *gæstan*=to terrify.] To frighten, to terrify, to agast.

*ghast, a. [GHAFT, v.] Ghastly; awful.

*ghast-fūl, *gast-full, a. [Eng. *ghast*; -ful(l).] Such as to make persons agast; frightful, horrible, dead.

*ghast-fūl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *ghastful*; -ly.] In a ghastful or ghastly manner; horribly, dreadfully.

ghast-lī-ness, *gast-lī-ness, s. [Eng. *ghastly*; -ness.] The quality or state of being ghastly; a deathlike look; horror of countenance; paleness.

ghast-lŷ, *gast-lŷ, *gast-ly, a. & adv. [A. S. *gæstlic*=terrible, from a root seen in *gæstan*=to frighten, to ghast; Goth. *usgastjan*=to terrify; *usgeisnian*=to be astonished.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pale, deathlike, dismal, haggard.

2. Horrible, dreadful, shocking, hideous.

*B. As adv.: In a ghastly manner; hideously, haggardly.

¶ For the difference between ghastly and hideous, see HIDEOUS.

ghast-ness, *gast-ness, s. [Eng. *ghast*; -ness.] The quality or state of being ghastly; ghastliness, haggard look, horror.

*ghaut, a. [GAUNT.]

ghât, ghâut, s. [Maharatta, &c., ghat.]

1. Properly a mountain pass.

2. A range of mountains, as the Western Ghats, more commonly called by the natives the Sahyadri Hills.

3. A quay; a flight of steps for the convenience of bathers descending to the Ganges or other rivers. (All Anglo-Indian.)

ghê-bër, s. [GUEBRE.]

gheë, s. [Hindust.] Stale butter clarified by boiling and straining. It has no attraction for Europeans, but is largely in use among the natives of India.

ghēr-kin, *guēr-kin, *gēr-kin, s. [A shortened form of *agherkin*, from Dut. *agurkje*; Dan. *agurke*; Ger. *gurke*, from Arab. *at*=the, and *khîr-gār*=a cucumber; Hind. *khîr-gār*.] A small variety of the cucumber used for pickling.

*ghess, *ghesse, v. t. & i. [GUESS, v.]

*ghess, s. [GUESS, s.]

ghēt-phōo, s. [Some Indian languages.]

Bot.: The tubers of a plant, *Aponogeton monostachyon*. Roxburgh says that they are eaten by the natives of India, and are almost as good as potatoes.

ghēt-tō, s. [Ital.] That quarter of certain Italian towns in which Jews live.

Ghib-ēl-line, s. [Ital. *Ghibellino*, a corrupt of Ger. *Weiblingen*, an estate in the part of Franconia included under Wurtemberg. It was the seat of Conrad III. of Hohenstaufen, duke of Suabia, and Henry, the nephew of Welf or Guelph, Duke of Bavaria, who in A. D. 1138 engaged in a contest against each other for the imperial crown of Germany. The names of Hie Guelph and Hie Ghibelin are said to have been first used as rallying cries at the battle of Weinsberg in A. D. 1140.]

Hist.: The name given to those who sided with the German emperors in their contests with the popes on the question of their respective jurisdictions. The Gueifs and Ghibelines disturbed Italy from the twelfth to the fifteenth century. In the time of Dante the contest was severe at Florence, and in 1289 the great poet, who was an earnest Ghibeline fought in the battle of Campaldina against the opposite faction. [GUELF.]

*ghif, conj. [IF.]

*ghit-tēr, s. [GITTERN.]

ghō-hō-nā, s. [An Indian word.]

ghohona-grass, s.

Bot.: A poisonous grass, *Paspalum scrobiculatum* (?), growing in India. It is said to render the milk of the cattle which feed upon it narcotic and drastic.

*ghôle, s. [GHOUL.]

ghōst, *gaist, *gast, *ghaist, *goost, *gost, s. [A. S. *gāst*=a spirit; cogn. with Dut. *geest*; Dan. & Ger. *geist*, from the same root as *ghastly* (q. v.); O. Sax. *gēst*; O. Fris. *gāst*; Sw. *gäst*.]

*1. The soul of man.

*2. Breath.

*3. The spirit or soul of a deceased person; an apparition; a spirit appearing after death; a specter.

"The ghosts rejected are the unhappy crew

Deprived of sepulchres and funeral due."

Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, vi. 445.

*4. Spirit.

"As wel in body as goost chaste was sche,"

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 13,458.

*5. A dead body; a corpse.

"I'll make a ghost of him that lets me."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 4.

6. A shadow; the remotest trace or likelihood; as, He has not the ghost of a chance. (Colloquial.)

¶ (1) *The Holy Ghost*: The Third Person in the Christian Trinity. [HOLY GHOST.]

(2) *To give up the ghost*, **To yield up the ghost*:

To die, to expire.

"Their shadows seem

A canopy most fatal, under which

Our army lies ready to give up the ghost."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., ii. 3.

¶ For the difference between ghost and vision, see VISION.

*ghost-demon, s. The spirit of a man adored as a deity.

ghost-god, s. The same as GHOST-DEMON (q. v.).

ghost-moth, s.

Entom.: A moth, *Hepialus humuli*. The expansion of wings in the male is about two, and in the female two and a half inches. The former has the wings snowy white, with the costæ and fringes brownish; the female has the fore wings deep dull yellow, with a streak and some spots brick red; the hind wings are of a dull lead color at the base, shaded with orange. The larva feeds underground on the roots of hop, burdock, nettle, &c., from autumn to spring. The perfect insect, which is common, appears in June. The males, the sex with the ghostly appearance, have a peculiar flight, oscillating backward and forward like a pendulum, but remaining for some time at one spot. (Stainton.)

*ghost-seer, s. One who sees or calls up specters or apparitions.

ghost-story, s. A tale in which ghosts are introduced.

*ghōst, v. t. & f. [GHOST, s.]

A. *Intrans.*: To give up the ghost; to die, to expire.

"Euryalus taking leave of Lucretia, precipitated her into such a love-fit, that within a few hours she ghosted."

—Sidney: *Arcadia*.

B. Trans.: To appear as a ghost; to haunt as a ghost.

"Julius Cæsar
Who at Philippi the good Brutus ghosted."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 6.

***ghöst-ëss, s.** [Eng. *ghost*; -ess.] A female ghost.

***ghöst-lëss, a.** [Eng. *ghost*; -less.] Without spirit or life.

ghöst-like, a. [Eng. *ghost*, and *like*.] Like a ghost; pale, haggard, ghastly.

***ghöst-l'ëss, *goost-ly-nes, s.** [Eng. *ghostly*; -ness.] The quality or state of being ghostly.

ghöst-l'y, *gost-lich, *gost-liche, *goste-ly, *gos-tly, a. & adv. [A. S. *gæstlic*=spiritual; O. S. *gæstlik*; O. Fris. *gæstlik*; Ger. *geistlich*; Dut. *geestelijk*.] [GHOST, GHAISTLY.]

†A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to the spirit or soul; spiritual; not carnal or secular.

"I wish thee, Vin, before all wealth
Both bodily and ghostly health."

Corbet: To his son Vincent.

2. Connected with religion or spiritual matters; engaged in religious duties.

"Ghostly in office, earthly in his plan,
A slave at court, elsewhere a lady's man."
Couper: Tirocinium, 422.

3. Pertaining to ghosts or apparitions.

4. Suitable for ghosts, dismal, gloomy.

"To muse at last amid the ghostly gloom
Of graves, and hoary vaults, and cloistered cells."
Akenside: Pleasures of Memory.

***B. As adv.:** In a ghostly or spiritual manner; spiritually.

ghöst-öl-ö-gy, s. [Eng. *ghost*, and Gr. *logos*=a discourse or science.] The science of ghosts and their nature and characteristics.

***ghôte, s.** [GOAT.]

ghôul, *ghole, *ghoole, s. [Pers. *ghol*=a wood-demon, supposed to devour men and other animals.] An imaginary being, supposed among Eastern nations to devour human corpses.

ghôul-ish, a. Partaking of the nature of a ghoul; obscene; disgusting; feeding on filth or corruption.

ghyll, s. [Icel. *gil*=a ravine.] A ravine; a gully or cleft in a hill.

gi-äl-lö-l'i-

nö, s. [Italian *giallorino*=

yellowish; *giallo*=

yellow.] An

oxide of lead or

massicot from

Naples, consti-

tuting a fine

pigment called

Naples yellow.

***giambeaux,**

***giam-beux**

(as zham-bö,

zham-be), s.

pl. [Fr. *jambe*=

the leg.]

[JAMBEAUX.]

Old Armor:

Leg or shin

pieces of *cuir bouilli*, or metal, much worn during

the reign of Richard II.

gi-ant, *geand, *geant, *geaunt, *geawnt,

***glaund, *glaunt, *gyant, *jeant, *jeaunt,**

***leyant, s. & a.** [O. Fr. *giant, geant, jaunt*; Fr.

giant, from Lat. *giganteus*, accus. of *gigas*; Gr.

gigas (genit. *gigantos*)=a giant; from the same

root as *genus, generate*, &c.; Sp., Port. & Ital.

gigante; Ger. *gigant*.]

A. As substantive:

1. A man of size much above the ordinary stature

of men; a man of extraordinary size or bulk.

"Gates of monarchs
Are arched so high, that giants may jet through."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 3.

2. A person of extraordinary powers or genius,

bodily or intellectual.

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Gigantic; giant-like; like a giant in size

or strength.

"Our dire neighbors of Cyclopean birth
Match in fierce wrong the giant sons of earth."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, vii. 280.

*2. Enormous, monstrous.

"A giant traitor."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, i. 2.

giant-cells, s. pl.

Anat.: Large multi-nucleated cells, called by

Kölikier Osteoclasts. They arise where absorption

of bone is going on.

giant-clams, s. pl.

Zoöl.: The English name given to Tridacnidae

q. v.), a family of conchiferous mollusks.

giant-fennel, s.

Bot.: The genus *Ferula*, the species of which are

found in the south of Europe, the north of Africa,

Persia, Siberia, &c. *Ferula persica* is the assafœt-

ida (q. v.).

giant-ivy, s.

Bot.: *Hedera vegeta*; called also Irish ivy.

giant-powder, s. A form of dynamite, consist-

ing of infusorial earth saturated with nitro-glycer-

ine. The siliceous earth consists of diatoms and

frustules, and the result is a brown powder, some-

thing like fine sawdust.

giant puff-ball, s.

Bot.: A fungus, *Lycoperdon giganteum*, often

many feet in circumference, filled with a pulpy

mass, which has been used for a styptic and for

tinder.

***giant-queller, s.** The slayer or destroyer of

giants.

***gi-ant-ëss, *ge-aunt-esse, *gy-ant-esse, s.**

[Eng. *giant*; -ess.]

1. A female giant, a woman of extraordinary size

or bulk.

"Thar the childrene were
Whyche that ought the geauntesse that Charlis aslow in
distresse."
Sir Ferumbas, 4,866.

*2. Any being or personification of exceeding

strength or power.

"Youth is publicly swallowed up by the giants of old

age admitted into its inner mansion."—*Sir W. Jones: An*

Indian Grant of Land.

***gi-ant-ish, a.** [Eng. *giant*; -ish.] Approaching

that of a giant; unusually tall.

***gi-ant-ism, s.** [Eng. *giant*; -ism.] The state

of being giants.

***gi-ant-ize, v. i.** [Eng. *giant*; -ize.] To act as

a giant; to play the giant.

***gi-ant-like, *gi-ant-ly, a.** [English *giant*;

-like, -ly.] Resembling or like a giant; character-

istic of a giant; gigantic.

***gi-ant-ry, s.** [Eng. *giant*; -ry.]

1. The race of giants; giants collectively.

2. Hugeness.

gi-ant-ship, s. [Eng. *giant*; -ship.] The state,

quality, or character of a giant.

giour (as jöwr), s. [Turk. *gîour*; Pers. *gâver*

=an infidel.] A name given by the Turks to those

who disbelieve in Mohammed, and specially to

Christians.

gib (1), s. [O. Fr. *gibbe*; Fr. *gibe*=a bill-hook, a

hoe.] [GIBBET.]

1. The projecting arm of a crane; a gibbet or jib.

2. A piece of metal or wood whose duty it is to

hold another in place, as in the case of a sled-tongue

in its roller, or a strap-head on a connecting-rod.

It is usually tightened by a key or cotter.

† *Gib and key*: The fixed wedge and the driving

wedge for tightening the strap which holds the

brasses at the end of a connecting-rod in steam

machinery.

***gib (2), *gibbe, *gyb, s.** [An abbreviation for

Gilbert=O. Fr. *Tibert*, the name given to the cat in

the old fable of "Reynard the Fox." Cf. *Tom-cat*

and *Jack-ass*.] A tom-cat, especially an old one.

***gib-cat, *gyb-cat, s.** A tom-cat.

"I am as melancholy as a gib-cat, or a lugged bear."—

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., i. 2.

gib (3), s. [JIB.]

gib (1), v. t. [GIB (1), s.] To secure or fasten

with a gib or gibs.

***gib (2), v. i.** [GIB (2), s.] To act like a cat; to

play the cat.

gib-bar-täs, s. [Lat. *gibber*=humpbacked.]

Zoöl.: The Jupiter whale, a fin-backed species of

the North Atlantic.

gib-bër, v. i. [A variant of *jabber* (q. v.).] To

jabber, to talk inarticulately, to gabble.

gib-bër, s. [Lat.=hunchbacked, protuberant.]

Bot.: A pouch-like enlargement of the base of a

calyx, corolla, &c. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

gib-bër-ish, *geb-rish, *gibb-ridge, s. & a.

[Eng. *gibber*, v.; -ish.]

A. As subst.: Inarticulate talk; unmeaning or

unintelligible language; nonsense.

B. As adj.: Unmeaning, nonsensical, unintelligi-

ble fustian.

***gib-bër-ish, v. i.** [GIBBERISH, s.] To talk un-

intelligibly; to gibber, to jabber.

†gib-bër-öse, a. [Latin *gibberosus*=hunch-

backed.]

Bot.: The same as *Gibbous* (q. v.). (*Treas. of*

Bot.)

gib-bët, *geb-et, *geb-ette, *gib-et, *gyb-et,

s. [O. Fr. *gibbet*; Fr. *gibet* (a word of unknown

origin); Ital. *giubetto* (s.), *giubette* (pl.); cf. O. Fr.

gibet=a large stick.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A gallows: the apparatus, consist-

ing of a post of wood with a projecting arm, from

which notorious malefactors were hanged in chains,

and allowed to remain as a warning.

II. Mach.: The post and arm of a crane, reaching

over for the suspension of the load therefrom.

gibbet-tree, s. A gibbet, a gallows.

gib-bët, v. t. [GIBBET, s.]

I. Lit.: To hang on a gibbet.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To hang or suspend in any way.

2. To hold up or expose to ridicule, scorn, infamy,

or the like.

"I had gibbeted up Julian, and he comes by night to

cut him down."—*Warburton: Life of the Author; Letter to*

Dr. Balguy.

***gibbler (as ghib-bi-ä), s.** [O. Fr., Fr. *gibier*.]

Game, wild fowl.

gib-ble-gäb-ble, subst. [A reduplicate of *gabble*

(q. v.).] Nonsensical or inarticulate talk; jabber,

gibberish.

gib-bön, s. [According to Delachamp, from Gr.

keipón, a word which he says Strabo uses for a

species of ape. But Liddell and Scott have *keipos*,

kepos and *kebos* (CEBUS), the first of these being

the word really used by Strabo. It= a long-tailed

species of monkey, which the modern gibbon is not.

Lat. *cephus* (Pliny); cf. also Heb. *goph*=an ape

(1 Kings x. 22, 2 Chron. ix. 21), from Sansc. & Mala-

bar *kapi*=a monkey.]

Zoöl.: Hylobates, a genus of anthropoid apes.

The arms or anterior limbs are so long that when

the animal stands erect they nearly reach the

ground. There is no tail, but there are natesal cal-

losities. The sternum is wider than in the other

apes, and the chin better developed. The animal is

protected by a thick fur. The Common Gibbon,

Hylobates lar, is the *Simia lar* of Linnæus. It is

about five feet high. It has been found on the

coasts of Coromandel, in the peninsula of Malacca,

and in the Molucca Islands. Another Gibbon is the

Siamang, *Hylobates syndactylus*. It is found in

Sumatra. It is larger than the Common Gibbon.

Some think that the gibbons approach the human

structure more closely than the gorilla does.

gib-boöm, s. [JIBBOOM.]

gib-böse, a. [Lat. *gibbus*=hunched, humped,

gibbus.] Gibbous, protuberant at one or more

places.

"Even Mars, too, in its quadratures becomes gibbose."

—*Ray: Astro-Theory*, bk. v., ch. i.

gib-bös-i-ty, s. [As if from a Latin *gibbositas*,

from *gibbus*; Fr. *gibbosité*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality or state of being gib-

bous; protuberance; convexity.

"When ships, sailing contrary ways, lose the sight one

of another, what should take away the sight of ships from

each other, but the gibbosity of the interjacent water?"—

Ray: On the Creation, pt. ii.

2. *Geol.*: For def. see extract.

"It [the lava-flow from Atrio] formed what was called

the 'gibbosity' of 1857. . . . Such gibbosities are caused

by the abrupt termination of viscous streams, which stop

at different heights on the flanks of the cone, for want of

a sufficient supply of melted matter to enable them to

***gib'-boüs-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *gibbous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being gibbous; gibbosity.

gibbs'-ite, *s.* [Named after Colonel George Gibbs, the original owner of the mineralogical cabinet in Yale College.]

Min.: A hexagonal or monoclinic white, grayish, greenish, reddish-white or reddish-yellow, translucent mineral, emitting, when breathed upon, an argillaceous smell. Hardness, 2.5 to 3.5; specific gravity, 2.3 to 2.4. Composition: Alumina, 65.6; water, 34.4=100. Found in the Ural Mountains, at various places in the United States, &c. Varieties: (1) In crystals (Hydrargillite), (2) Stalactitic (Gibbsite proper).

gibe (1), ***gybe**, ***jibe**, *v. i. & t.* [Of Scandinavian origin: cf. Icel. *geipa*=to talk nonsense; *geip*=nonsense; Sw. dial *gipa*=to gape, to talk foolishly. (Sheat.)]

A. Intrans.: To throw out or utter sneers or reproaches; to make use of sneering or taunting expressions; to rail, to flout, to flout, to scoff. (Usually followed by *at*.)

"Common courtiers love to gybe and fleare
At every thing which they here spoken ill,
And the best speeches with ill meaning spill."
Spenser: Mother Hubbard's Tale.

B. Trans.: To use sneering or taunting expressions toward; to mock; to taunt; to sneer at; to address or treat sneeringly or sarcastically.

"Draw the beasts as I describe them,
From their features, while I gibe them."
Swift.

gibe (2), *v. t. & i.* [JIBE.]

gibe, *s.* [GIBE (1), *v.*] A sneering or taunting expression; a sneer, a scoff, a taunt; an expression of sarcastic scorn or contempt.

gib'-ël, *s.* [Ger. *gibel*, *gibel*.]

Ichthy.: A fish, the Prussian Carp, *Cyprinus gibelio*. It may be distinguished from the Common Carp by the absence of barbules on its lips. Its weight is generally half a pound, though it has been found four times as much. It is a good fish for the table. It derives its name from a tradition that it was introduced from Germany.

gibel-carp, *s.*

Ichthy.: The same as GIBEL (q. v.). (Yarrell.)

Gib'-ël-lne, **Gib'-ël-lne**, *s.* [GIBELLINE.]

Gib'-ë-bn-lte, *s.* [Eng. *Gibeon*; -ite.]

1. *Lit.*: One of the inhabitants of Gibeon, who were condemned by Joshua for their duplicity to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water." (Joshua ix. 10.)

2. *Fig.*: A drudge; a slave's slave; the lowest of servants.

gib'-ër, ***gyb-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *gibe* (1), *v.*; -er.] One who makes use of gibes, taunts, or sarcastic language; a scoffer, a taunter; a sarcastic and censorious person; a mocker.

gib'-fish, *s.* [Eng. *gib*, and *fish*.] An English provincial name for a he salmon.

gib'-lîng, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [GIBE (1), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or habit of sneering, taunting, or mocking; a gibe, a sneer, a taunt.

gib'-lîng-lî, *adv.* [Eng. *gibbing*; -ly.] In a gibing, sneering, or sarcastic manner; with gibes, sneers, or taunts; sneeringly, sarcastically.

gib'-lët, ***gibelet**, ***gybelet**, ***gyb-lets**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *gibélet*; Fr. *gibelotte*=stewed rabbit.]

A. As substantive:

1. The internal eatable parts of a fowl, such as the heart, liver, gizzard, &c., which are removed before cooking, and are often served separately in a sauce or pie.

"Thou shalt me forgive,
And quite each other, all old debts and driblets,
And set the hare's head against the goose gyblets."
Harrington: Orlando Furioso, bk. xliii., § 136.

2. Entrails generally.

"I hope, Mr. Bayes, that we shall not see when you have a mind to junket with your comfortable importance, that the entremets shall be of a fanatic's giblets."—*Marvel: Works*, ii. 93.

3. Rags, tatters.

B. As adj.: Made of giblets; as, a *giblet* pie.

giblet-check, **jiblet-cheek**, *s.* A term used by stonemasons to signify a rebate round the rybates, &c., of a doorway or gateway, for the reception of a door or gate intended to open outward; also written *jiblet-check*.

Gib-râl'-tar, *s. & a.* [Arab. *Gibel* or *Jabal-al Tarik*=Mount Tarik, named after Tarik, Tarek, or Tarif, the Saracen leader, who captured it from the Christians in A. D. 711.]

A. As subst.: A rock, seaport, and fortified town at the southern extremity of Spain, but since A. D. 1704 a British possession.

B. As adj.: In any way pertaining to or connected with the place described under A.

Gibraltar-monkey, *s.*

Zool.: *Inuus ecaudatus*, an originally African monkey, a colony of which is wild on the rocks of Gibraltar. [INUUS.]

Gibraltar-stone, *s.*

Min.: Stalagmite from a cavern in the rock of Gibraltar.

***gib'-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *gib*, and *ship*.] A ludicrous form of address to a gib or tom-cat.

gib'-staff, *s.* [Eng. *gib*, *s.*, and *staff*.]

1. A long pole to gauge water or to shove a boat into deep water.

2. A weapon used to fight beasts upon the stage.

gid, *s.* [A contract, for *giddy* or *giddiness* (q. v.).] A disease in sheep, more generally known as *sturdy* (q. v.).

gid'-diëd, *pa. par. or a.* [GIDDY, *v.*]

gid'-di-lî, *adv.* [Eng. *giddy*; -ly.]

1. In a giddy manner; with a feeling of giddiness in the head.

2. In an inconstant, unsteady, or irregular manner.

"Our boasted liberty sometimes trodden down, sometimes giddily set up."—*Burke: Vindication of Natural Society.*

3. Carelessly, heedlessly, negligently.

"The parts that fortune hath bestowed upon her,
Tell her, I hold as giddily as fortune."
Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, ii. 4.

gid'-di-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *giddy*; -ness.]

1. The state or quality of being giddy; a vertigo or swimming in the head; dizziness.

"His head was not strong enough to bear without giddiness the speed of his ascent and the height of his position."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

2. Unsteadiness, silliness, folly.

"He takes good heed, not to commit through giddiness of drayne
The fact, which he for very shame must needs vndo againe."
Drant: Horace: Arte of Poetry.

3. Inconstancy, fickleness, mutability; lack of steadiness.

"There be that delight in giddiness, and count it a bondage to fix a belief."—*Bacon.*

4. A frolic, a wantonness; levity.

"Thou like a contrite penitent,
Charitably warned of thy sins, dost repent
These vanities and giddinesses."
Donne.

5. A disease in sheep, called also *sturdy* (q. v.).

***gid'-dish**, ***gid-dishe**, *a.* [Eng. *gidd(y)*; -ish.] Giddy, changeable, inconstant, fickle, mutable.

"The people cawle thee giddishe mad,
Why all the world is so."
Drant: Horace, sat. iii.

gid'-dÿ, ***gid-die**, ***gyd-ye**, *a.* [From A. S. *gyddian*, *gyddian*, *gyddigan*=to sing, to be merry, from *gid*, *gidd*, *gied*, *gyd*=a song.]

1. Vertiginous; having a whirling, swimming, or dizziness in the head; dizzy.

"Them rev'ling thus the Tentyrites invade,
By giddy heads and staggy legs betray'd."
Tate: Juvenal, sat. xv.

2. Causing giddiness or vertigo; rendering dizzy.

"Wilt thou upon the high and giddy mast
Seal up the ship-boy's eyes, and rock his brains
In cradle of the rude, imperious surge?"
Shakespeare: Henry IV., Pt. II., iii. 1.

3. Swimming, dizzy, accompanied with giddiness.

"Until the giddy whirl to cure,
He rose, and sought the moonshine pure."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 34.

4. Whirling or circling round rapidly; rotating; whirled rapidly about.

"The giddy ship betwixt the winds and tides,
Forced back and forward, in a circle rides."
Dryden: Cymon and Iphigenia, 339.

5. Inconstant, changeable, fickle, unsteady, wild, heedless.

"Young heads are giddy, and young hearts are warm."
Conquer: Tirocinium, 444.

6. Characterized by or spent in levity and folly.

7. Foolish, silly.

"Yet would this giddy innovation fain
Down with it lower, to abuse it quite."
Daniel: Musophilus.

8. Having the head turned by excitement; elated, excited, rash, hot-headed.

"Art not thou thyself giddy with the fashion too?"—*Shakespeare: Much Ado About Nothing*, iii. 3.

giddy-brained, *a.* Thoughtless, heedless, foolish.

***giddy-head**, *s.* A person without thought or judgment.

***giddy-headed**, *a.* Without thought or judgment; giddy-brained, thoughtless, heedless.

***giddy-paced**, *a.* Moving with a giddy or unsteady motion; moving irregularly; flighty, fickle.

giddy-pate, *s.* The same as GIDDY-HEAD (q. v.).

giddy-pated, *a.* The same as GIDDY-HEADED (q. v.).

***gid'-dÿ**, *v. i. & t.* [GIDDY, *a.*]

A. Intrans.: To turn quickly round; to whirl round.

B. Trans.: To make giddy, dizzy, or unsteady.

***gid'-di-hëad**, ***gyd-i-hede**, *s.* [Eng. *giddy*; -head.] Giddiness, folly, unsteadiness.

***gide**, *s. & v.* [GUIDE.]

***gid'-ër**, *s.* [GUIDER.]

***gid'-lîng**, ***gid-yng**, *s.* [GUIDING.]

***gie**, ***gye**, *s.* [Prov. Fr. *guia*; Sp. & Port. *guia*.] A guide.

***gië** (1), ***gye**, ***guye**, ***guie**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *guier*; Prov. *guier*; Sp. & Port. *guier*.] To guide.

gie, *v. t.* [GIVE.]

gien, *pa. par. or a.* [GIVEN.]

giër, *s. & a.* [Dut. *giër*=a vulture; Ger. *geier*=a vulture, a hawk.] See the etym. and the compound.

gier-eagle, *s.*

Script.: The rendering of Heb. *rachham* in Lev. xii. 18 and Deut. xiv. 17. It is believed to be the small vulture, *Neophron percnopterus*. [NEOPHRON.]

gier-falcon, *s.* [GIR-FALCON.]

giëg'-ëck-ite, *s.* [Named after Sir Charles Giesecke, who brought it from Greenland.]

Min.: A variety of Pinite. It is a green or brownish mineral found in Greenland in compact felspar, and in New York in a pyroxene rock. It is a pseudomorph of Nephelite. (*Dana*.)

***gif**, ***gîf**, *conj.* [A. S. *gif*; O. Fries. *ief*, *gef*, *ef*.] [Fr.] If.

Gif-fard, *s. & a.* [The inventor's name.] For def. see etym. and compound.

giffard-injector, *s.* A steam-jet which acts upon a body of water by which it is condensed, and to which it communicates its velocity, driving it through the feed-water pipe into the boiler. [INJECTOR.]

gîf'-gâff, *s.* [A redupl. of *gîf*=give.] Give and take; tit for tat; mutual service to one another.

gift, ***yëft**, ***yift**, ***yyft**, *s.* [A. S. *gift*, *gyft*, from *gîfan*=to give; Icel. *gift*, *gyft*; Dut. *gift*; Goth. *gîfts*, *gyfts* (in composition); Ger. *gift*; O. H. Ger., Sw., & Dan. *gift*; M. H. Ger. *gift*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act, right, or power of giving, bestowing, or conferring.

"Had the gift been theirs, it had not here
Thus grown."
Milton: P. L., ix. 806.

2. That which is given, bestowed, or conferred voluntarily and without compensation or return; a present, a donation, a boon.

"And she shall have them, if again she sues,
Since you the giver and the gift refuse."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, ii. 58.

3. An offering; an oblation.

4. A prize; a reward.

"And first the gifts in public view they place,
Green laurel leaves, and palm (the victor's grace)."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, v. 144.

5. Anything given with a corrupt motive; a bribe.

"Thou shalt not wrest judgment, thou shalt not respect persons, neither take a gift; for a gift doth blind the eyes of the wise."—*Deuteronomy* xvi. 19.

6. A natural quality, talent, or endowment; a faculty, a power; a talent, considered as conferred by God.

"And Conversation in its better part
May be esteemed a gift, and not an art."
Cowper: Conversation, 4.

II. Theol. (pl.): Endowments, some of them high; others—and these the majority—superhuman, conferred on individuals in the early church by the Holy Spirit, whence they are called spiritual gifts. St. Paul enumerates the word of wisdom, that of knowledge; faith, the gift of having ability to work miracles, to prophesy, to succeed in the discerning of spirits, to speak with divers tongues or interpret those tongues when spoken by others. (1 Cor. xii. 1, 8-10, &c.)

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *gift*, *present*, and *donation*: "The gift is an act of generosity or condescension; it contributes to the

bôil, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwî**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhîn**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thîs**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph**=f. **-cian**, **-tian**=shan. **-tion**, **-sion**=shün; **-tion**, **-sion**=zhün. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious**=shüs. **-ble**, **-dle**, **&c.**=bel, **dol**.

benefit of the receiver; the *present* is an act of kindness, courtesy, or respect; it contributes to the pleasure of the receiver. The *gift* is private, and benefits the individual; the *donation* is public, and serves some general purpose. The value of a *gift* is often heightened by being given opportunely; the value of a *present* often depends upon the value we have for the giver."

(2) He thus discriminates between *gift*, *endowment*, and *talent*: "Gift and endowment both refer to the act of giving and endowing, and of course include the idea of something given, and something received: the word *talent* contains no such collateral idea. When we speak of a *gift*, we refer in our minds to a *giver*; when we speak of an *endowment*, we refer in our minds to the receiver; when we speak of a *talent*, we only think of its intrinsic quality. The *gift* is either supernatural or natural; the *endowment* is only natural. *Talents* are either natural or acquired, or in some measure of a mixed nature; they denote powers without specifying the source from which they proceed. . . . An *endowment* is a *gift*, but a *gift* is not always an *endowment*; a *talent* may also be either a *gift* or an *endowment*, but it is frequently distinct from both." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

gift-rope, s.

Naut.: A rope attached to a boat to be used in towing it astern of a ship.

*gift, v. t. [GIFT, s.]

1. To bestow or confer as a gift.
2. To endow with a gift or any possession, faculty, or power.

gift-ēd, a. [Eng. gift; -ed.]

1. Given, bestowed, conferred.
"To grind in brazen fetters, under task,
With my heaven gifted strength."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 36.
2. Endowed by nature with any power, faculty, or talent; largely endowed with intellect; talented.
"Their loves, their woes, the gifted bard
In fairy tissue wove."
Scott: Thomas the Rhymer, iii.

gift-ēd-ness, s. [Eng. *gifted*; -ness.] The quality or state of being gifted.
"Endowed with the sublime *giftedness* of our separatists."—Echard.

gift-lē, s. [Eng. *gift*; -ie; -y.] A dimin. of gift; a little or trifling gift.

"O wad some power the *giftie* gie us
To see ourselves as others see us."

Burns: To a Louse.

***gift-less, a.** [Eng. *gift*; -less.] Without a gift or reward.

"But not unhonored shall he halt away,
Or *giftless* mourn this unassuming day."

Cambridge: Scribleriad, iv.

***gift-ling, s.** [Eng. *gift*; -ling.] A gift of trifling value.

"You have plucked pretty *giftlings* from it."—Thackeray: Roundabout Papers, x.

***gift-ūre, s.** [Eng. *gift*; -ure.] A gift, an endowment.

gig (1), s. [Etymology doubtful.] A harpoon; a fish-gig (q. v.).

"One of these stories is, that this stone is originally a fish, which they strike with a *gig* in the water, tie a rope to it, and drag it to the shore, to which they fasten it, and it afterward becomes stone."—Cook: Voyages, vol. v., bk. i., ch. vii.

***gig (2), s.** [A contracted form of GIGLET (q. v.).] A wanton, silly girl.

gig (3), *gigge (1), *gygge, s. [Etym. doubtful; cf. Icel. *geiga*=to vibrate, to tremble; *gigja*=a fiddle; Ger. *geige*.]

I Ordinary Language:

- *1. A fiddle.
- *2. A sound as of a fiddle.
"This house was also full of *gugges*."
Chaucer: House of Fame, iii. 861.

*3. A top, a whirligig.
"To see great Hercules whipping a *gig*."
Shakespeare: Love's Labor's Lost, iv. 3.

4. In the same sense as II. 3.
*5. A flighty person.
"The little *gig* told all the quarrels."—Mad. D'Arblay: Diary, i. 390.

II. Technically:

1. *Fabric*: A rotary cylinder covered with wire teeth for teasing cloth; a *gigging-machine*.

2. *Naut.*: A clinker-built boat, from 20 to 28 feet long, and rowed with four, six, or eight alternate oars. It is reserved for the commanding officer. Usually nearly the size of the cutter, but of longer and slenderer build.

3. *Vehicle*: A light, two-wheeled vehicle, drawn by one horse.

"Let the former riders in *gigs* and whisks, and one-horned carriages, continue to ride in them."—Windham: Speech, May 25, 1809.

gig-horse, s. A horse used to draw a gig.

gig-machine, s.

Fabric: A *gigging-machine* (q. v.).

gig-mill, s. A machine in which woolen cloth is napped or teased; a *gigging-machine*.

gig-saddle, s.

Saddlery: A small saddle used with carriage harness, and carrying the terrets for the driving-reins and the check-hook for the bearing-rein.

gig-saw, s. A thin saw to which a rapid vertical reciprocation is imparted, and which is adapted for sawing scrolls, frets, &c.

gig-tree, s. The frame of a gig or harness-saddle.

***gig (4), *gigge (2), s.** [Fr. *gigue*; Ital. *giga*.] A jig (q. v.).

gig (1), v. t. [GIG (1), s.] To fish with a gig or fishgig.

gig (2), v. i. [GIG (3), s.]

*1. To move up and down; to wriggle.

*2. To make a creaking noise.

***giga, s.** [GIGGE.]

***gi-gān-tai, a.** [Lat. *gigas* (genit. *gigantis*)=a giant; Eng. adj. suff. -al.] Gigantic.

***gi-gān-tē-an, a.** [Lat. *giganteus*, from *gigas* (genit. *gigantis*)=a giant; Ital. *giganteo*.] Like a giant, mighty, gigantic, irresistible.

***gi-gān-tē-sque (que as k), a.** [Fr.] Befitting a giant; suited to gigantic topics; bombastic.

gi-gān-tic, *gi-gān-tick, *gi-gān-tic-al, a. [Lat. *gigas* (genit. *gigantis*)=giant; Eng. adj. suff. -ic, -ical.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of extraordinary size or power, such as befits a giant; huge, enormous; like or befitting a giant.
2. Enormous, atrocious; as, *gigantic* wickedness, a *gigantic* error.

II. Bot.: Tall, but stout and well-proportioned. (Lindley.)

gigantic-pine, s.

Bot.: *Pinus lambertiana*.

***gi-gān-tic-al-ly, adv.** [Eng. *gigantic*; -ly.] In a *gigantic* manner; like a giant.

***gi-gān-ti-cide, s.** [Lat. *gigas* (genit. *gigantis*)=a giant, and *cido*=to kill.]

*1. The act of slaying or killing a giant.

*2. A giant-killer.

***gi-gān-tic-ness, s.** [English *gigantic*; -ness.] The quality or state of being *gigantic*; *gigantic* nature, size, or proportion.

***gi-gān-tine, a.** [Lat. *gigas* (genit. *gigantis*)=a giant; Eng. adj. suff. -ine.] Gigantic. (Bullock.)

***gi-gān-tō-lite, s.** [Lat. *gigas* (genit. *gigantis*); Gr. *gigas* (genit. *gigantos*)=a giant, and suff. -lite (q. v.); the mineral derives its name from the large size of the crystals.]

Min.: A variety of Pinite crystallized in six or twelve-sided prisms from the gneissose granite of Finland. It is altered iolite. (Dana.)

***gi-gān-tōl-ō-gy, s.** [Gr. *gigas* (genit. *gigantos*)=a giant, and *logos*=a discourse; Fr. *gigantologie*.] A treatise on or account of giants.

***gi-gān-tōm-a-chy, s.** [Lat. *gigantomachia*, from Gr. *gigantomachia*, from *gigas* (genit. *gigantos*)=a giant, and *machē*=a battle; Fr. *gigantomachie*.]

Class. Myth.: A war of giants; specif., the fabulous war of the giants against heaven.

gi-ge-ri-um, s. [New Lat., from *gigeria* (pl.)=cooked chicken guts.]

Comp. Anat.: The gizzard, or muscular stomach of a fowl.

***gigg (1), *gigue, s.** [JIG.]

1. A jig.

2. An irregular, soughing sound, like that of the Eolian harp, produced by the wind.

***gigg (2), s.** [Icel. *geiga*=to tremble.] A sort of vane. [GIG (1), s.]

***gig-gēt, s.** [GIGOT.]

1. A leg of mutton.

2. A piece, a fragment.

gig-gling, pr. par. or a. [GIG (2), v.]

gigging-machine, s.

Cloth-manuf.: A machine for dressing woolen cloth by subjecting it to the action of teasels, whose fine hooks draw the loose fibers to the surface; a napping machine. The teasel is a kind of thistle cultivated for the purpose. [FULLER'S-TEASEL.] Artificial teasels, such as wire cards, have hitherto failed to answer the purpose as fully, on account of their unyielding nature when they become engaged with a knot.

***gig-gish, a.** [GIG (1), s.; -ish.] Giddy, inconstant, fickle, flighty.

gig-gle, s. [GIGGLE, v.] A kind of laugh with short catches of the voice or breath.

gig-gle, v. i. [An attenuated form of Mid. Eng. *gagelen*=to gaggle or make a noise like a goose (Skeat). Cf. O. Dut. *ghichelen*=to giggle; German *kichern*.] To laugh lightly and idly; to titter, to laugh in a silly or affected manner.

gig-gler, s. [Eng. *gigg(e)*; -er.] One who giggles or titters; one who laughs in a silly or affected manner.

gig-gling, pr. par., a. & s. [GIGGLE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or habit of tittering or laughing in an idle or affected manner.

***gig-gly, a.** [Eng. *gigg(e)*; -y.] Giggling; loose or light in manner.

***gi-gle, s.** [Icel. *gikkr*=a pert person; cf. GIG (1), s.] The same as GIGLET (q. v.).

***gig-lēt, *gig-lōt, *gig-lotte, s. & a.** [A dimin. from Eng. *gigle* (q. v.).]

A. As subst.: A light, giddy girl; a wanton.

B. As adjective:

1. Loose or light in manners; wanton.

2. Fickle, inconstant.

***gig-lōt-rŷ, s.** [Eng. *giglot*; -ry.] The manners or character of a giglet; wantonness.

***gig-ni-tive, a.** [Lat. *gigno*=to beget, to bear; Eng. adj. suff. -ive.] Productive of something else.

***gig-ōt, *gig-gēt, *gig-gōt, s. & a.** [Fr. *gigot*, from O. Fr. *gigue*=a fiddle, the thigh, from the shape.]

A. As substantive:

1. A leg of mutton.

2. A piece, a fragment.

B. As adj.: Shaped like a leg of mutton; as *gigot* sleeves.

***gig-our, s.** [O. Fr. *gigueour*; Icel. *gigjari*; M. H. Ger. *gigore*; Ger. *geiger*.] A fiddler.

Gila (pron. Hē-la), s.

Geog.: The name of a river in the south western portion of the United States, rising in New Mexico, flowing 680 miles and entering Arizona, where it joins the Colorado river.

Gila monster, s. [For etymology see *supra*.]

Zool.: A large, knotty-skinned lizard ranging the district watered by the river described *ante*. It has venom fangs, and terrible stories, which naturalists are not yet willing to believe entirely, are told of its deadly powers.

Gil-bēr-tine, a. & s. [Named after their patron, Gilbert, lord of Sempringham in Lincolnshire, England, about A. D. 1148.]

A. As substantive:

Ch. Hist.: One of a monastic order which arose in England in the twelfth century. The monks observed the rule of St. Augustine; the nuns, that of St. Benedict.

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to the order described under A.

Gil-bērt-ite, s. [Named by Thomson after Mr. Davies Gilbert, a former President of the Royal Society of England.]

Min.: A whitish, silky mineral; its hardness 2.75; specific gravity 2.65. Composition: Silica 45.15; alumina 40.11; protoxide of iron 2.43; magnesia 1.90; lime 4.17; and water 4.25. Apparently an impure kaolinite. Occurs near St. Austle in Cornwall, England. (Dana.)

gild, *gilde, *gild-en, *gyld, *gyld-yn, v. t. [A. S. *gyldan*=to pay; Icel. *gylla*=to gild.]

I. Lit.: To wash over with gold; to overlay with gold either in leaf or powder; to coat with gold.

"The *gilded* coach, indeed, which is now annually admired by the crowd, was not yet a part of his state."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iil.

II. Figuratively:

1. To give a golden color or appearance to; to cause to shine or become bright like gold.

"And yet, what worth?—what good is given to men,
More solid than the *gilded* coats of heaven?"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iil.

2. To make resplendent with bright colors.

"He cannot skim the ground like summer birds
Pursuing *gilded* flies."
Couper: Task, iv. 922.

*3. To brighten, to cheer; to give a bright, happy appearance or character to.

"Let oft good humor, mild and gay,
Gild the calm evening of your day."
Trumbull: Advice to Ladies of a Certain Age.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*4. To supply with gold; to make rich; to enrich.
"I will make fast the doors, and gild myself
With some more ducats, and be with you straight."
Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 6.

*5. To give a fair outward appearance to; to make fair outwardly; to recommend or set off by superficial decoration.
"I'll gild it [the lie] with the happiest terms I have."
Shakesp.: *Henry IV., Pt. I.*, v. 4.

*6. To flush or make red with drinking; to make drunk.
"Find this grand liquor that hath gilded them."
Shakesp.: *Tempest*, v.

*7. To redden, to besmear with blood.
"If he do bleed
I'll gild the faces of the grooms withal."
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, ii. 2.

gild (1), *s.* [GUILD.]

*gild-ale, *s.* A drinking bout in which each person pays an equal share.

*gild (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. connected with *leel*. *gella*=to yell.] Clamor; noise; uproar.

"The gild and riot Tyrrianis doubt for joy;
Synne the reird followit of the youkeris of Troy."
Douglas: *Virgil*, 37, 11.

*gild, *a.* [Sw.] Strong; well-grown.

"Ane gild ore is appriest [in Orkney] to 15 meales, and a ne wedder is four meales."
Skene: *De Verb. Sign.*, s. v. *Serplith*.

gild-ër (1), ***gyld-er**, *s.* [Eng. *gild*; -er.] One who gilds or overlays anything with gold.

"No conning artificer, caruer, painter, nor gylder, with such other lyke of what occupacyon soeuer they be or haue bene to thy comiditie, shal neuermore be found againe."
Bale: *Image*, pt. iii.

*gild-ër (2), *s.* [GUILDER.] A coin, value about 35 cents. (Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, iv. 1.)

gild-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [GILD, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act, process, or art of overlaying with gold; or of applying gold in leaf, powder, or liquid, to surfaces of wood, metal, leather, paper, &c. Gilding is performed: By laying on gold-leaf; by applying gold in amalgam, the mercury being subsequently evaporated; by electroplating; by a sheet of metal soldered to the cheaper foundation metal; and by enameling.

(2) Gold in leaf, powder, or liquid, applied to any surface.

2. *Fig.*: Any outward decoration or covering, designed to give a fair appearance to anything.

"Could laureate Dryden pimp and friar engage . . .
And I not strip the gilding off a knave?"
Pope: *Satires*, i. 115.

II. Photog.: The treatment of the finished daguerotype-plate with a salt of gold—generally the hyposulphite of gold and soda—which determines the deposition of finely divided gold upon the vaporous mercurial deposit of which the picture consists. By this means permanence is imparted to the picture.

gilding-metal, *s.* A special kind of brass, with a high percentage of copper, used to make objects which are to be gilded by electrolysis.

gilding-size, *s.* A viscid composition laid upon an object to hold a surface of gold-leaf. The book-binder uses glaire, white of egg; the oil-gilder uses a mixture of linseed-oil and ochre.

† **1. Burnished gilding:** Distemper gilding polished by burnisher; used especially in picture-frames.

(2) **Chemical-gilding:** Gilding produced by galvanic action in the bath, or by affinity.

(3) **Cold-gilding:** Effected by rubbing the annealed metal with gilding powder by means of a piece of cork dipped in salt water, and polishing with steel-burnisher.

(4) **Distemper-gilding:** Applied to wood, plaster, or marble, which is coated with size, successive coats of finely powdered whiting, and faced by rubbing with sandpaper between each. Gold-size is then applied, then the leaf, which is polished with an agate or dog's tooth.

(5) **Electro-gilding:** [ELECTROPLATING.]

(6) **Friction-gilding:** [Cold-gilding.]

(7) **German-gilding:** The same as ELECTROPLATING (q. v.).

(8) **Immersion-gilding:** Effected by dipping the metallic article into a solution of pyrophosphate of soda in which terchloride of gold has been dissolved.

(9) **Leaf-gilding:** The process of coating the paper or vellum with gum-water or glaire, laying on the leaf-gold and polishing with an agate.

(10) **Mechanical-gilding:** The name given to any process in which the gold is made to adhere by glue.

gil'-hoët-ër, *s.* [Eng. *gill* (4), and *hooter*.] A provincial English name sometimes given to the screech-owl.

gill (1), ***gil**, ***gyll**, **gylle**, *s.* [Dan. *gielle*; Sw. *gal*=a gill; Icel. *gjölnar* (pl.)=gills; Gael. *gial*=a jaw.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

"The leviathan . . . at his gills
Draws in, and at his trunk spouts out, a sea."
Milton: *P. L.*, vii. 415.

2. The flap that hangs below the beak of a fowl, as the wattles in a turkey.

"The turkeycock hath great and swelling gills, and the hen hath less."
Bacon: *Natural History*.

3. The flesh under or about the chin.

"In many there is no paleness at all; but, contrariwise, redness about the cheeks and gills."
Bacon: *Natural History*.

II. Technically (pl.):

1. *Ichthy.*: The branchiæ of fishes; a double row of long, compressed, slender-pointed processes, extending, like the teeth of a comb, from the convex side of a branchial arch, and supported by a delicate membrane. Gills may be free or fixed. In Myxinoidei there are only gill-sacs. In some osseous fishes, certain of the branchial arches support only one series of processes, called uniserial or half-gills; in most cases they have biserial or whole gills. Gills, as a rule, are pectinated; there are also, however, plicated and tufted gills. The main purpose of the gills is to expose the venous blood, in a state of minute subdivision, to the influence of streams of water.

2. *Entom.*: Hair or leaf-like processes projecting from the body of some aquatic insects, and containing one or more tracheæ, and their ramifications communicating with those of the body generally. Insects thus equipped do not need to rise to the surface of the water to breathe. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

3. *Bot.*: The lamellæ or parallel plates on the underpart of the pileus of an Agaricus. They constitute the hymenium in which the spores lie.

gill-arches, *s. pl.*

Ichthy.: The arches supporting the gills. They are generally five in number.

gill-bar, *s.* One of the five branchial arches.

gill-cover, *s.*

Ichthy.: The same as GILL-LID (q. v.).

gill-flap, *s.*

Ichthy.: A membrane attached to the posterior edge of the gill-lid, immediately closing the gill-opening.

gill-lid, *s.*

Ichthy.: The lid or covering of the gills.

gill-net, *s.* A net suspended in a stream, having meshes which allow the heads of the fish to pass, and which catch in the gills to prevent the fish from detaching itself.

gill-opening, *s.*

Ichthy.: The opening by which the water from the gills passes off.

gill-sac, *s.*

Ichthy.: One of the rudimentary gills constituted by sacs, occurring in the Myxinoidei and Lampreys. A gill of the ordinary fishes is the homologue, not of a single gill-sac, but of the continuous halves of two of them.

gill (2), **ghyll**, ***gille**, **gylle**, *s.* [Icel. *gil* = a deep, narrow glen; *geil* = a ravine.] A fissure in a hill; a ravine with a river running through it; a brook, a ghyll, a gully.

gill (3), *s.* [Fr. *aiguille*=a needle.]

Flax-dressing: A hackle; a series of points which divide the ribbons of flax fiber into finer parallel filaments ready for drawing and spinning; a porcupine.

gill-frame, gill-head, *s.*

Flax-dressing: A machine in which stricks of wax are drawn out into slivers; doubled and combined with other slivers, and redrawn until they assume the character of rovings, and are ready for spinning. A spreader. The name gill-frame is derived from a number of vertical needles forming a comb, through which the line passes to the drawing-roller; the gill is attached to a fuller-bar, which rises and falls at intervals, and alternately detains and releases the line, which, by a series of operations, is converted from a strick to a sliver, and then to a roving.

gill (4), *s.* [A shortened form of *Gillian*=Lat. *Juliana*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A girl, a sweetheart, a lass. [GILLIAN.]

2. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.

II. Bot.: Ground-ivy, *Nepeta glechoma*. It is also called Gill-creep-by-the-hedge.

gill-ale, *s.*

Bot.: Alehoof.

gill-flirt, *s.* A wanton girl, a flirt.

***gill-house**, *s.* A house where gill is sold.

***gill-run-by-the-sheet**, *s.*

Bot.: *Saponaria officinalis*.

gill (5), ***gille**, ***gylle**, *s.* [O. Fr. *gelle*=a measure for wine; cf. Low Lat. *gillo*, *gella*=a wine vessel, a measure; Ir. *jale*=a large bowl; Eng. *gallon* (q. v.).]

1. A measure of capacity, containing the fourth part of a pint. The standard gill now in use contains 8.665 cubic inches.

*2. A kind of measure among tin-miners, equal to a pint.

gill-lar-òo, *s.* [Irish(?).]

Ichthy.: A variety of the Common Trout, in which the coats of the stomach are said to be thickened like the gizzard of birds by feeding on shell-fish.

gill-lén-I-a, *s.* [Named by Mönch after Dr. Arnold Gillen, a German botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Rosaceæ, family Spiræidæ. The root of *Gillenia trifoliata* and that of *G. stipulacea* are emetic, and perhaps tonic. They are used in this country as *Ipecacuanha*.

gill-lét, *s.* [A dimin. of *gill* (4), *s.*; cf. *giglet*.] A sportive or wanton girl or woman; a giglet.

gill-lí-an, *s.* [A softened form of *Juliana*, the female name corresponding to Lat. *Julius*.] A girl, a sweetheart; a wanton or loose girl.

gill-lie, *s.* [Gael. *gille*=a boy, a gillie.] In the Highlands a man-servant, an out-door attendant; especially one who accompanies his master while hunting.

gill-lîeg-I-a, *s.* [Named after Dr. Gillies of Menado in Chili.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the small order Gilliesiaceæ (q. v.).

gill-lîeg-I-a-çø-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gilliesi* (a) (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*acæ*.]

Bot.: Gilliesiads, an order of Exogæ, alliance Lilliales. It consists of small herbaceous plants with tunicated bulbs. The leaves are grassy; the flowers, which are inconspicuous, are umbellate, surrounded by bracts, the outer petaloid and herbaceous, the inner colored; perianth minute; stamens six, three sometimes sterile; ovary superior, three-lobed; style one, stigma simple; capsule three-lobed, three-valved, many-seeded. They are found in Chili. Lindley enumerated two genera, and estimated the known species at five.

gill-lîeg-I-a-çø, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *gilliesi* (a) (q. v.), and Eng. pl. suff. -*acæ*.]

Bot.: The English name given by Lindley to the order Gilliesia (q. v.).

gill-lîng-ite, *s.* [From Gillinge-Grube in Södermanland, Sweden, where it occurs.]

Min.: A black, amorphous, often compact mineral; its hardness 3, specific gravity, 3.04. Composition: Silica, 27.50 to 32.18; alumina, 0 to 5.50; sesquioxide of iron, 0 to 37.49; water, 11.75 to 20, &c. A variety of it is called Thraulite (q. v.). (*Dana*.)

gill-lý-flów-ër, **gill-lí-flów-ër**, ***jer-e-floure**, ***gill-lo-fre**, ***gill-lo-fr**, ***gill-o-ver**, ***gi-ro-fer**, *s.* [Fr. *giroflée*, from Fr. & Prov. *girofle*=clove; Sp. *girofle*, *girofre*; Port. *goivo*; Ital. *gerofano*; Lat. *caryophyllum*, from Gr. *karyophyton*=the clove tree; *karyon*=a nut, and *phyllon*=a leaf.]

Botany:

1. *Spec.*: *Matthiola incana*, Stock, or more fully, Stock Gillyflower. [Stock.]

2. The genus *Matthiola*.

† Clove Gillyflower is *Dianthus caryophyllus*; Marsh Gillyflower, *Lychnis flosculi*; Queen's Rogue's or Winter Gillyflower, *Hesperis matronalis*; Sea Gillyflower, *Armeria vulgaris*; Wall Gillyflower and Yellow Gillyflower, *Cheiranthus cheiri*; Single Gillyflower, *Dianthus plumarius*; Turkey Gillyflower, *Tagetes erecta*; Water Gillyflower, *Hottonia palustris*; Winter Gillyflower, *Cheiranthus cheiri* or *Hesperis matronalis*; and Gillyflower-grass, the same as CARNATION-GRASS (q. v.).

***gil-òur**, ***gil-er**, ***gil-oure**, ***gil-owre**, ***gyl-or**, ***gyl-our**, ***gyl-ur**, *s.* [O. Fr. *guilere*, *guileor*.] [GUTLER.] A deceiver; a traitor; a false, treacherous person.

gil-òus, ***gil-ouse**, ***gy-lous**, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *gile*=guile; suff. -*ous*.] Treacherous, false, deceitful.

gil-pý, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A frolicsome young person, male or female.

gil-räv-age (age as *ig*), **gil-raiv-itch**, ***gal-räv-itch**, *v. i.* [Etym. of first element doubtful; prob. either Scotch *gillie* (q. v.) or Fr. *gueule*=the throat; and Eng. *ravage*.]

1. To hold a merry meeting with noise and riot.

2. To plunder, to pillage, to spoil; to commit depredations.

böil, **böy**; **pöut**, **jöwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **ag**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph**=**f**.
-**clian**, -**clian**=**shan**. -**tion**, -**sion**=**shün**. -**tion**, -**gion**=**zhün**. -**tious**, -**clious**, -**sious**=**shüs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c.=**bel**, **del**.

gil-rāv-age (age as *ig*), ***gil-rai-vitch**, *s.* [GILRAVAGE, *v.*]

1. A noisy frolic in merrymaking, among young people.

2. Disorder, confusion.

gil-rāv-ag-ēr (ag as *ig*), ***gil-rav-ach-er**, *s.* [Eng. *gilravag(e)*, *-er*]

1. A noisy, riotous fellow; a rake.

2. A robber, a depredator, a plunderer.

***gil-rȳ**, ***gil-rye**, *s.* [O. Fr. *gillerie*.] Treachery, deceit, fraud.

***gilse**, *s.* [GRILSE.]

gilt, *pret.*, *pa. par.*, *a. & s.* [GILD.]

A., B. & C. *As pret., pa. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

D. *As substantive*:

1. Gold laid over the surface of anything; gilding.

*2. Money; gold.

"These corrupted men
Have for the gilt of France (O guilt indeed),
Confirmed conspiracy with fearful France."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. (Chorus.)

3. Fair or grand show.

"When thou wast in thy *gilt*, and thy perfume, they mocked thee."—*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.*

gilt-edge, **gilt-edged**, *adj.* [English *gilt*, and *edge(d)*.]

I. Lit.: Having a gilded edge; as, a *gilt-edged* book.

II. Fig.: Of unquestioned reliability; choice; first-class: used of commercial paper; as, a *gilt-edged* note. (*U. S. Collog.*)

gilt-tail, *s.* [Eng. *gilt*, and *tail*.]

Biol.: A worm or larva having a yellow tail.

***gilt** (1), *s.* [GUILT, *s.*]

***gilt** (2), ***gilte**, ***gylt**, *s.* [A. S. *gilte*; Icel. *gilta*, *gylta*.] A spayed sow.

***gilt**, *v. i.* [GUILT, *v.*]

gilt-head, ***gult-head**, *s.* [Eng. *gilt*, *guilt*, and *head*.]

*1. *Ornith.*: An unidentified bird.

2. *Ichthyology*:

(1) A fish, *Chrysophrys aurata* (having golden colored eyebrows), whence its English name. The back is silvery gray shaded with blue, the belly polished steel-blue, with golden bands along the sides. Length, a foot or less. Abundant in the Mediterranean, whence it extends in one direction to the shores of Britain, in the other to the Cape of Good Hope. It is of the family *Chaetodontidae*. [*CHRYSOPHRYS*.]

(2) A fish, *Crenilabrus melops* or *tinca*; called also the Connor, or Golden Maid. Its upper parts are striped with red and green; the lower parts green with red spots. Length, six inches. Found along the British coasts. It is of the family *Labridae*. [*CRENILABRUS*.]

***gilt-if**, ***gilt-lfe**, ***gult-if**, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *gilt* = *guilt*; *suff. -if* = *-ive*.] Guilty.

gim, *a.* [An abbreviation of *gimp* (q. v.).] Neat; spruce; well-dressed.

gim-dandy, *s.* [Eng. *gim* = smartly dressed, and *dandy*.] An extraordinarily smart or spruce dandy.

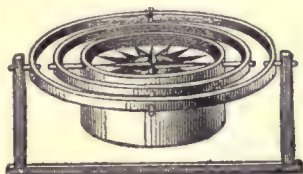
gim-dig, *s.* A rest for the arm of a lapidary, consisting of a rod of iron bent into a cranked form.

gim-bāl, **gim-bōl**, **gim-ble**, *s.* [Lat. *gemellus* = twin, double.] A form of universal joint for securing free motion in suspension, or for suspending anything, as a lamp, a compass, a chronometer, &c., so that it may always retain a certain position, or be in equilibrium. It generally consists of a pair of interlocked rings or hoops, moving the one within the other, and each perpendicularly to its plane, about two axes, at right angles to each other.

gimbal-joint, *s.* A two-part joint, having articulations or axes at right angles to each other. It is used as a shaft-coupling in the tumbling-rods of horse-gear, in drilling and sheep-shearing machines, and elsewhere.

gimbal-ring, *s.* A single gimbal by which the cock-eye of the upper millstone is supported on the spindle to permit vibration; a rynd.

gimb-lēt, *s.* [GIMLET.]



Gimbal, with Compass.

gim-crāck, ***gin-crack**, *s. & a.* [Prob. from Prov. Eng. *gim* = spruce, and *crack* = a lively boy.]

A. As substantive:

*1. A spruce, pert boy; a dandy; a coxcomb.

"These are fine *gimcracks*; hey, here comes another,
A flagon full of wine in his hand I take it."

Beaum. & Fllet.: Loyal Subject, iv. 3.

2. A trivial, worthless, though showy piece of mechanism; a pretty but useless toy.

"Rifled all his pokes and fobs
Of *gimcracks*, whims, and jiggumbobs."

Bulter.: Hudibras, pt. iii., c. i.

B. As adj.: Showy but worthless.

gim-lēt, **gimb-lēt**, *s.* [O. Fr. *gimbelet*, *guimbelet*; Fr. *gibelet*. Formed from *wimble*, with dimin. *suff. -et*; cf. O. Dut. *wimpe* = a bore.] [*WIMBLE*.] A small boring-tool, having a leading screw, a grooved staff, and a cross handle. It is used for boring small holes in wood, &c., larger holes being made with an auger (q. v.).

"His adzes, saws, planes, and *gimlets*, were not made,
as we suppose, to hew, cut smooth, shape out, or bore wood with."—*Paley.: Natural Theology, ch. iv.*

gimlet-eye, *s.* A squint-eye.

gim-lēt, **gimb-lēt**, *v. t.* [GIMLET, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To use or apply a gimlet to; to form in by using a gimlet.

2. *Naut.*: To turn round, as an anchor, by the stock, that is with a motion, like the turning of a gimlet.

gim-māl, *s. & a.* [Lat. *gemellus* = twin.] [GIMBAL.]

A. As substantive:

1. A pair or series of interlocked rings, as of a bit; a gimbal.

*2. A quaint piece of mechanism; a gimcrack.

"I think by some odd *gimmals* or device
Their arms are set like clocks, still to strike on,
Else ne'er could they hold out so for do."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., l. 2.

B. As adj.: Consisting of a series of interlocked rings or links.

gimbal-bit, *s.* The double-bit of a bridle.

"In their pale dull mouths the *gimbal-bit*
Lies foul with chewed grass."

Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 2.

gim-mēr (1), *s.* [A lightened form of *cummer* (q. v.).] An old woman. (Usually employed in a contemptuous sense.) [*Scotch.*]

***gim-mēr** (2), *s.* [GIMMAL] A piece of mechanism; a mechanical device.

"I saw my precious watch taken asunder, and laying scattered upon the workman's shop board; so as here lay a wheel, there the balance, here one *gimmer*, there another."—*Bp. Hall: Works, iii. 702.*

gim-mēr, ***gymb-ure**, ***gym-byre**, *s.* [O. Icel. *gimbr*, *gymbir*; Dan. *gimmar*.] A ewe from one to two years old. [*Scotch.*]

"The lad, for two guid *gimner* pets,
Was laird himself."

Burns: Death and Doctor Hornbook.

gimp, *s.* [Fr. *gimpe* = a nun's wimple; prob. confused with Fr. *guipure* = a thread of silk lace (*Skeat*); cf. Ger. *gimpf*, *gimpf* = a loop, lace, or edging of silk.]

Fabric: Silk twist interlaced with wire or a coarse cord. It is now principally used in upholstery, though it has at times been fashionable for trimming wearing apparel. The term is also used in pillow-lace making, signifying a thread thicker than ordinary, round which others are twined or woven.

"Unmoved by tongue and sights, he walked the place,
Through tape, toys, tinsel, *gimp*, perfume, and lace."

Farnell: Elegy to an Old Beauty.

gimp-machine, *s.* A narrow-ware loom constructed so as to catch the woof and form loops or patterns, the gimp cords of various sizes being carried by independent shuttles or needles.

gimp-nail, *s.* A small forged nail with a rounded head, used by upholsterers.

gimp, ***gymp**, *a. & s.* [Welsh *gywmp* = neat, pretty.]

A. As adjective:

1. Neat, spruce, comely.

"Now with *gymp* fingers doing stringis smyte,
And now with subtilt eoure poyntalis lyte,"

Douglas: Virgil, 187, 37.

2. Slim, delicate, slender, scant; short in measure or weight.

***B. As substantive**:

1. A witty jest.

"Tharfor, gude freyndis, for ane *gymp* or ane board,
I pray you note me not at eury worde."

Douglas: Virgil, 5, 19.

2. A quirk, a subtlety.

"O man of law! lat be thy subtletie
With wys *gympis*, and frawdus interkat."

Henryson: Bannatyne Poems, p. 120, 18.

gimp, *v. t.* [GIMP (1), *s.*] To jag, to indent, to denticulate.

***gimp-lāg**, *s.* [Eng. *gimp*, *s.*; -ing.] Trimming with gimp.

"Ornament it well with *gimping*,
Flounces, flurbelows, and crimping."
Faukes: Odes of Anacreon, xxviii.

gin (1), *s.* [Old Fr. *genevre* = juniper; Lat. *juniperus*, from the spirit being flavored with berries of the juniper.]

Comm.: A compounded spirit, prepared either by re-distilling plain spirit with juniper berries, coriander seeds, angelica root, &c., or by adding various essential oils to rectified spirit. The gin produced by distilling possesses a much more delicate flavor than that produced by mixing or compounding. The strength of gin varies from proof to 50 under proof.

"Ingenuity is exhausted in devising attractive titles for the different descriptions of *gin*."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Gin-shops.*

gin-mill, *s.* A tipling house; a saloon.

gin-palace, *s.* A gayly decorated bar-room, usually in a low neighborhood; one in which spirits are the staple articles of consumption.

"If temperance societies could suggest an antidote against hunger or distress, or establish dispensaries for the gratuitous distribution of Lethe-water, *gin-palaces* would be numbered among the things that were."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Gin-shops.*

gin-shop, *s.* A place where gin is sold; a gin-palace.

"Death, at unawares, might duck him
Deeper than the grave, and quench
The *gin-shop's* light in hell's grim drench."

R. Browning: Christmas Eve, iii.

gin-sling, *s.* A cold drink, composed of gin, soda-water, lemon, and sugar.

gin (2), ***ginne** (1), ***gyn** (1), ***gynne** (1), *s.* [A contraction of Fr. *engin*, from Lat. *ingenium* = a contrivance.] [ENGINE.]

*1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A mechanical contrivance or engine; a machine.

"[They] granten to lend to the seid John Wastell sum parte of old scaffolding, tymbre, and the use of certayne stuff, and necessaries there, as *gynnes*, wels, cables, &c."

Walspole: Anecdotes, i.; App. Indenture, 4 Henry VIII.

2. An engine of torture.

"Typhæus ioyns were stretched on a *gin*,
Theseus condemned to endless slouth by law;
And fifty sisters water in leke vessels draw."

Spenser: F. Q., l. v. 35.

3. Mechanism; mechanical arrangement.

"Bid him descend, and trill another pin
(For therein lieth the effect of all the *gins*),
And he wol down descend, and don your will."

Chaucer: C. T., 10, 636.

II. Machinery:

1. A portable hoisting-machine whose frame is a tripod, one leg being movable so as to vary its angle of elevation, and thus determine the height of the apex; the other two legs preserve their relative distance, and form standards for the drum, round which the rope is wound by power applied to the handspikes. For heavy weights a fall and tackle is used; and for hoisting a bucket from a well or mine, simply a couple of pulleys to change the direction of motion of the rope. One pulley is suspended from the apex, and the other attached between the two permanent legs, so as to change the rope to a horizontal position, for the attachment of a draught horse.

2. A pump operated by windmill.

"No *gins* or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry."—*Ray: The Creation, ii.*

3. A coal-hoisting machine; a whin.

4. A machine for separating cotton-fiber from the seeds.

gin-block, *s.* A tackle-block with a hook to swing from the gib of a crane or from the sheer of a gin.

gin-horse, *s.* A mill-horse; a horse employed in working a gin.

"He would make his rounds like the *gin-horse* in its circuit, or the prisoner on his wheel."—*McCosh: Method of the Divine Government, p. 174.*

gin-house, *s.* A house or building where cotton is ginned.

gin-race, *s.*

Mining: A miner's term for the horse-track of a whin or hoisting apparatus.

gin-ring, *s.* The ring or circle in which a horse moves in working a gin.

gin-saw, *s.* A saw used in a cotton-gin for drawing the fibers through the grid, leaving the seed in the hopper.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

gin-wheel, *s.*

1. A wheel in a cotton-gin. It may mean a wheel with curved, pointed teeth or claws, which act as the teeth of the usual saws in drawing the fiber through the grid; or the brush-wheel, which cleans the lint from the said wheel or saw.

2. The wheel or drum of a whin.

gin (3), ***ginne** (2), ***gyn** (2), ***gynne** (2), *s.* [Icel. *ginna*=to dupe, to deceive. (Skeat.)] A trap, a snare to catch animals and birds.

***gin** (4), ***gyn**, *s.* [A. S. *gin*.] A chasm, a gap.

gin (1), *v. t.* [GIN (2), *s.*] To clean cotton of the seeds by means of a gin.

gin (2), *v. t.* [GIN (3), *s.*] To catch in a snare or trap; to snare.

***gin** (3), ***ginne**, ***ginn-en**, ***gyn**, ***gynne** (pa. t. *†gan*, **gon*, **gun*), *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *ginnan*, found in the compounds *on-ginnan*, *be-ginnan*=to begin; cogn. with Dut. *beginnen*; O. H. Ger. *beginnen*; Ger. *beginnen*; Goth. *uginnan*=to begin.] [GAN.]

A. Trans.: To begin.

B. Intrans.: To begin.

† Obsolete now except in poetry.

gin, *conj. & prep.* [A contr. of *gif and*=if and; or a corruption of *given*.] [GIF.]

A. As conj.: If.

B. As prep.: By, before, or against a certain time.

***gi-nete**, *s.* [GENET.]

***gin-fūl**, ***gyn-fūl**, *q.* [Eng. *gin* (3), *s.*; *fūl* (1).] Deceitful, treacherous, false.

***gīng**, *s.* [GANG, *s.*] A gang, a body, a crowd.

gīh-gāl, *s.* [A native word.] An East Indian breech-loading fire-arm, carrying a ball from four to eight ounces. It is fired from a rest. [JINGAL.]

gin-gēl-lī, **gin-gī-le**, *s.* [An East Indian word.] (For definition see compound.)

gingelly, or **gingillie oil**, *s.* The oil of *Sesamum orientale*.

gin-gēr, ***gin-guere**, ***gyn-gyre**, ***gin-giv-er**, ***gin-gib-er**, ***zim-bip-er-i**, ***zin-gi-ber-i**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *gingembre*; Prov. *gingebre*, *gingibre*, *gingiebre*; Sp. *genjibre*; Port. *genjivre*; Ital. *zenzero*, *zenzere*, *zenzovero*; Lat. *zingiberis*, from Gr. *zingiberis*=an Arabian spice plant, the root of which was used in medicine; probably ginger, Sans. *crīṅga-vēra*=antler-shaped, referring to the resemblance of the root to the horn of some ruminant animals.]

A. As substantive:

1. **Botany**:

(1) *Zingiber officinale*, Common or Narrow-leaved Ginger. It has subsessile linear lanceolate smooth leaves, oblong spikes, acute bracts, and a three-lobed lip. It is a native of India, but is cultivated in most tropical countries.

(2) The genus *Zingiber*. There is a Broad-leaved Ginger, *Zingiber zerumbet*, also a native of India. It is used externally for cataplasms and fomentations, but is not eaten.

(3) *Sedum acre*, from its extreme pungency.

2. **Comm.**: The dry, wrinkled rhizomes of the ginger-plant. The pieces, or as they are called *racces*, are usually from two to four inches long, branched, flat, and of a pale buff color. Ginger is known in commerce under two forms, coated and uncoated or scraped, the latter having been deprived of its epidermis when in the green state, and sold as white ginger. The chief varieties imported into this country are Jamaica, Cochin, Bengal, Japan, and African.

The first three are scraped gingers, and of these Jamaica is the most esteemed owing to its color and flavor. Some kinds of ginger are simply coated with chalk to give them a whiter appearance. Ginger is an agreeable aromatic, and a valuable stomachic; but is more largely used as a condiment than as a medicine. Prepared ginger, so largely imported from China in jars, consists of the young rhizomes boiled in syrup. Ground ginger is frequently adulterated, the chief adulterants being sago flour, wheat flour, ground rice, and arrowroot. These are added, not only to increase the weight, but to whiten a dark-colored



Ginger-plant.

variety, which is then sold as a first-class ginger. All these substances can be readily detected by the microscope.

3. **Pharm.**: Ginger is the rhizome scraped and dried of *Zingiber officinale*, a native of East India; also grown in the West Indies. Ginger contains a volatile oil, starch, resinous matter, gum, woody fiber, &c. It is an aromatic stimulant and carminative, and is given in dyspepsia and with purgative medicines to prevent griping. It is used to prepare *Syrupus zingiberis*, Syrup of Ginger, and *Tinctura zingiberis*, Tincture of Ginger.

† Amada, or Mango Ginger, is *Curcuma amada*; Egyptian Ginger, *Colocasia esculenta*; Indian, or Wild Ginger, *Asarum canadense*; and Wood-ginger, an old book-name for *Anemone ranunculoides*.

B. As adj.: Made from, or in any other way pertaining or relating to it. (See the compounds.)

ginger-ale, *s.* A beverage, prepared by dissolving sugar in water, flavoring with ginger or essence of ginger, and coloring with a solution of caramel, bottled, then aerated with carbonic-acid gas, and securely corked.

ginger-beer, *s.* A popular effervescing beverage prepared from a mixture of ginger, white sugar, and water, the whole being subjected to fermentation by the addition of a little yeast.

ginger-brandy, *s.* A cordial prepared by steeping bruised ginger in brandy for two or three weeks, and sweetening with sugar. It contains from thirty to forty per cent. of proof-spirit.

ginger-cordial, *s.* An unfermented beverage, prepared by simply adding essence of ginger to plain spirit, and sweetening with sugar or syrup. It contains from ten to eighteen per cent. of proof-spirit.

ginger-grass, *s.*

Bot.: A grass, *Anatherium nardus*, indigenous to India, in parts of which the native name is Koshel.

ginger-plant, *s.*

Bot.: *Tunacetum vulgare*.

ginger-pop, *s.* The same as **GINGER-BEER** (q. v.). (Colloq.)

ginger-wine, *s.* A popular British wine, made by the fermentation of sugar, water, and bruised ginger. It contains from twenty to twenty-four per cent. of proof-spirit.

gin-gēr-āde, *s.* [English *ginger*, with suff. *-ade*, formed on the analogy of *lemonade*.] A strong sugar syrup flavored with essence of ginger. It is used in the manufacturing districts for mixing with gin.

gin-gēr-brēad, *s.* [Eng. *ginger*, and *bread*.] A well-known dark-colored bread made from wheat flour, molasses, moist sugar, ground ginger, and other spices. It is sold in the form of cakes.

"An' I had but one penny in the world, thou should'st have it to buy gingerbread."—Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 1.

gingerbread-nuts, *s. pl.* Small button-like cakes of gingerbread.

gingerbread-tree, **gingerbread-plum**, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Parinarium macrophyllum*, one of the *Chrysobalanaceae*.

2. The name given in Egypt to a palm, *Hyphaene thebaica*, its mealy rind resembling gingerbread.

gingerbread-work, *s.*

Arch.: Ornamental work cut or carved in fanciful shapes, as an ornament to buildings.

gin-gēr-lī, *adv. & a.* [Etym. doubtful. According to Skeat, from Sw. dial. *gingla*, *gāngla*=to go gently; hence=with tottering steps. According to others, from an O. Eng. *gingralic*=like a young person, from A. S. *gingra*=a young person.]

A. As adv.: In a delicate, fastidious, or nice manner; daintily, fastidiously.

"Has it a corn? or do's it walk on conscience, It treads so gingerly?"

Beaumont & Fletcher: *Love's Cure*, ii. 2.

***B. As adj.**: Delicate, dainty, fastidious.

***gin-gēr-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *ginger*; *-ness*.] Delicacy, niceness, daintiness, fastidiousness.

***gin-gēr-ōūs**, *a.* [Eng. *ginger* (q. v.); *-ous*.] Of the color of ginger; pale yellow.

"Mr. Lammie takes his gingerous whiskers in his left hand, and bringing them together frowns furtively at his beloved out of a thick gingerous bush."—Dickens: *Our Mutual Friend*, ch. x.

gin-gēr-wōrts, *s. pl.* [Eng. *ginger*, and plur. *worts*.]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order *Zingiberaceae* (q. v.).

ging-hām, *s. & a.* [Fr. *gingham*, from Guin-gamp, a town in Brittany, where the stuff is made.]

A. As substantive:

Fabric:

1. A kind of linen or cotton fabric, colored in the thread.

2. A common umbrella, as made of such stuff. (Slang.)

B. As adj.: Made of the stuff described in A.

***gin-gī-bēr**, *s.* [ZINZIBER.]

gīng-līng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Mining: The lining of a shaft with bricks or masonry; called also steining or staining.

***gīh-gī-vāi**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *gingiva*=the gum.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the gums.

"Whilst the Italians strive to cut a thread in their pronunciation between *d* and *t*, so as to sweeten it, they make the occlusal apulise, especially the *gingival*, softer than we do."—Holder: *Elements of Speech*.

B. As subst.: A letter so named from the manner in which it is uttered.

"*Gingivals*, in uttering which the tongue is pressed against the gums."—Wright: *Grammar of the Arabic Language*, i. 4.

***gīh-gīe**, *v. i. & t.* [JINGLE, *v.*]

***gingle-boy**, *s.* A coin.

"The sign of the *gingle-boys* hangs at the door of our pockets."—Massinger: *Virgin Martyr*, ii. 2.

***gīh-gīe**, *s.* [JINGLE, *s.*]

***gīh-gīeg**, *s.* [See def.] A corruption of *Shingles* (q. v.). So called because it sometimes encloses the person affected like a girdle. (Latin *cingula*.)

"The *gingles* or St. Anthony his fire."—Fuller: *Ch. Hist.*, ix. i. 60.

gīh-gīy-form, *a.* [English *gingly*, and *form*.] This name as *GINGLYMOID* (q. v.).

gīh-gīy-mō-dī, *s.* A name applied to an order of ganoid fishes, having vertebral articulations resembling the ball-and-socket joint. (For etym. see *GINGLYMUS*, *infra*.)

gīh-gīy-mōid, *a.* [Lat. *ginglymus* (q. v.); Gr. *eidos*=form.]

Anat.: Of, belonging to, or resembling a *ginglymus* (q. v.).

gīh-gīy-mūs, *s.* [Latin, from Greek *gingglymos*=a ball-and-socket joint.]

Anat.: A hinge joint, one which admits only of flexion and extension, as the elbow, the knee, and the ankle joints.

gīh-gō, **gīh-gō**, *s.* [Japanese.]

Bot.: A tree, *Salisburia adiantifolia*.

ginn, **gin-neš**, *s.* [JINN, JINNEE.]

***ginne**, *v. t. & i.* [GIN, *v.*]

***gin-nēr**, *s.* [GINNLE, *s.*]

***gin-nēt**, *s.* [GENET.]

gin-nīng (1), *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [GIN (1), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of cleaning cotton by means of a gin.

***gin-nīng** (2), ***gin-nīnge**, ***gyn-ynge**, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [GIN (2), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of beginning; a beginning.

gin-nle, **gin-ner**, *s.* [A dimin. from Icel. *gin*=the mouth; A. S. *gin*=a chasm, an opening.] The gill of a fish.

gin-nle, **gin-le**, *v. t.* [GINNLE, *s.*] To fish with the hands, by groping under banks and stones, as in tickling trout.

gin-nī, *s.* [Prob. a dimin. corrupt. of *gin*=engine.] (For def. see etym. and compound.)

ginny-carriage, *s.* A railway car for conveying materials.

***gin-our**, ***gyn-our**, *s.* [O. Fr. *engigneor*, *engin-eur*.] An engineer; one who worked a military engine.

gin-sēng, **gin-schēn**, *s.* [Chinese *ginsen*, said by Grosser to be =that which resembles a man or a man's thigh; or from *gen-seng*=first of plants.]

1. *Phar.*: The root of *Aralia* or *Panax Ginseng*. It has a sharp, aromatic, peculiar taste, and is prescribed by the Chinese in diseases attended by bodily weakness. Some think its virtues imaginary.

2. The plant of which No. 1 is the root. It belongs to the *Araliaceae* (Ivyworts).

† The Chinese plant having been inadequate to supply the constantly increasing demand for the root, the American species, *Aralia quinquefolia*, has been largely substituted and great quantities of the root are dug and exported to China from this country. Through some portions of the Southern States the digging of ginseng root forms an important and lucrative employment for a certain class of population.

gi-ô-bêr-tîte, *s.* [Named after Giobert, who analyzed it.]

Min.: A variety of Magnesite (*Dana*). A variety of Dolomite (*Bril. Mus. Cat.*).

giô-cô-gô, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: In a playful, sportive manner.

***giour, *gyour**, *s.* [Hind. *gie*, *gy*=guide; *suff.* -*our*.] A guide. (*Trivisa*, i. 349.)

gîp, *v. t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To take out the insides of herrings. (*Bailey*.)

***gîp-çî-êre**, *s.* [GIPSER.]

***gipe, *gype**, *s.* [O. Fr. *gipe*, *jupe*; Ger. *joppe*; Fr. *jupe*.] An upper frock or cassock.

***gîp-ôn, *ge-poun, *gy-pun**, *s.* [O. Fr. *gippon*, *jupon*; Ital. *giubbone*; Sp. *jupon*; Fr. *jupon*.] [JUPON.] A tight-fitting coat or vest; a short cassock.

***gîp-sêr, *gîp-sîre, *gyp-cer, *gîp-ci-ere**, *s.* [Fr. *gibecière*=a game-bag; *gîbier*=game.] A purse, a pouch; formerly worn attached to the girdle.

***gîp-sôûs**, *a.* [GYPSUM.] Clayey.

gîp-sý, gýp-sý, *gîp-sen, s. & a. [A corruption of Mid Eng. *Egyptien*=Egyptian; Fr. *Egyptien*; from Low Lat. *Ægyptianus*, from *Ægyptus*=an Egyptian; Gr. *Aigyptios*, from *Aigyp-tos*=Egypt. So called from its being popularly supposed that they came from Egypt, but their real home was India. By the Germans they were called *Zigeuner*; Dut. *Heidenen* (=Heathens); Dan. & Sw. *Tatere*; Ital. *Zingari*; Sp. *Gitanos* and *Zincali*; Fr. *Bohémien*; Pers. *Sisech*; Hind. *Karachee*; and by themselves *Rom* (=man).]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

(2) The language spoken by the gypsies.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A person of a dark complexion; used in contempt or reproach.

(2) A cunning or crafty person; a person of bad character; a sly person.

II. Technically:

1. Ethnol.: A nomad Eastern race, the members of which came to Europe by way of the Isthmus of Suez and Egypt. They were, therefore, assumed to be Egyptians, and are so called in the Elizabethan legislation against them, and in other places. As Egypt became better known to the English, it was found that the "Egyptians" were as much foreigners there as in England. It is now proved that they are from India, and apparently from that part of it adjacent to the river Indus, with the languages of some tribes inhabiting the banks of which their tongue best agrees. A tribe near the mouth of the Indus is called Tchingenes, which is almost exactly the same as Tchingenes, by which name these wanderers are known in Turkey and the Levant. They call themselves Sind, the name of the country through which the Indus flows in the lower part of its course. They are believed to have left their native country in dread of Timur Beg, better known as Timoor the Tartar, or Tamerlane, and first appeared in Paris, in the end of August, 1427.

2. Entom.: A moth, *Hypogymna dispar*, of the tribe Bombycina and the family Liparidae. The male is dark-brown, and the female grayish-white.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to a gipsy or gipsies; resembling a gipsy.

gipsy-hat, *gypsy-hat, *s.* A hat with large side flaps worn by women.

gipsy-moth, gypsy-moth, *s.*

Entom.: The same as GIPSY, A. II. 2 (q. v.).

gipsy-winch, s.

Mach.: A small winch, having a drum, ratchet, and pawl; it may be fastened to a post. The handle of the winch is attached by stirrups to a cap revolving on the axis. Two motions can be applied to the winch, the ordinary rotary method of working the handle, and a reciprocating motion, in which the handle is worked up and down like a pump-handle.

gîp-sý, gýp-sý, v. i. [GIPSY, *s.*] To picnic or camp out in the woods.

gîp-sý-ism, gýp-sý-ism, *s.* [Eng. *gipsy*; -*ism*.]

1. The habits, practices, acts, or arts of gypsies; cheating, deception.

2. The state or condition of a gipsy.

gîp-sý-like, gýp-sý-like, *a.* [Eng. *gipsy*, *gypsy*; -*like*.] Like a gipsy or gipsies; resembling gypsies.

gîp-sý-wört, gýp-sý-wört, *s.* [Eng. *gipsy*, *gypsy*, and -*wort*.]

Botany:

1. *Lycopus europæus*. It is a labiate plant, dense whorls of flowers, white, with purple dots; hairy within, and having two stamens and leaves deeply

and irregularly pinnatifid or serrate. It is about two feet high, and grows in ditches and by river banks.

2. The genus *Lycopus*.

gî-raffe, *gî-râf-fa, *s.* [Fr. *girafe*; Sp. & Port. *girafa*; Ital. *giraffa*, from Arab. *zurafa*.]

1. *Zool.*: The Camelopard, *Camelopardalis giraffa*. It constitutes the type of the family Camelopardalidae (q. v.). It has an affinity to the camel; but its resemblance to the leopard, which is only in its color and spots, is an analogy and no more. It has two small frontal horns and one central horn. The neck is very long, but has only the normal number of cervical vertebrae. The tongue is long and prehensile, and is used for stripping leaves off trees. The forelegs are very long, making the animal stand 15 to 18 feet high. It lives in small herds, and gallops in a ludicrously clumsy manner. The animal is inoffensive when unmolested, but will try to kick its assailant if it is attacked. Its flesh is good; when old it becomes coarse; the hide makes excellent leather. It is found in Nubia, Abyssinia, and the Cape of Good Hope; probably also in every part of the intermediate region.

2. *Palæont.*: Species of giraffe have been found in Miocene strata in India, Greece, and France.

gî-râf-i-na, *s. pl.* [Eng., &c., *giraffe*(s), and Lat. pl. adj. *suff.* -*ina*.]

Zool.: A tribe of ruminant mammals, sometimes constituted for the reception of the family Camelopardalidae, with which it agrees in extent.

gîr-an-dôle, *s.* [Fr.; Ital. *girandola*, from *girare*=to turn about; Lat. *gyrus*=a turn.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A branching candle-holder or chandelier; a gasalier.

"*Girandoles of silver and mother-of-pearl*."—*Lytton*. (*Latham*.)

2. *Pyrotech.*: A kind of revolving firework; a revolving sun.

***gîr-ant**, *a.* [Lat. *gyrans*, pr. par. of *gyro*=to turn round in a circle.] Whirling, revolving.

"I wound in *gîrant* orbits, smooth and white."

E. B. Browning.

gîr-ar-dîn-i-a, *s.* [Named by Gaudichaud, in 1826, after S. Girardin.]

Bot.: A genus of Urticaceæ. Sir Joseph Hooker says that a kind of cloth, and also a sort of cordage, are made from fiber furnished by *Girardinia heterophylla*, common in Sikkim and other parts of the Himalayas. Thread is made in Southern India from the closely allied species *G. leschenaultiana*.

gîr-a-sôl, gîr-a-sôle, *s.* [Fr. *girasol*, from Lat. *gyro*=to turn, and *sol*=the sun.]

1. *Min.*: A variety of opal. It is bluish white, and is translucent, with reddish reflections in a bright light.

2. *Bot.*: A plant—*Heliotropium europæum*, more commonly called the Turnsole.

giraumont (as *zhër-ô-môh*), *s.* [Fr. *giraumont*, *giraumont*; remote etym. unknown.]

Botany:

1. A cucurbitaceous plant, *Cucurbita pepo*.

2. Another cucurbitaceous plant of unknown species, the seeds of which are said by Endlicher to destroy the tapeworm.

gîrd (1), **gyrd*, *s.* [GIRD (1), v.]

***I. Lit.**: A stroke with a rod or switch.

II. Figuratively:

1. A twitch, a pang.

"Conscience by this means is freed from many fearful gîrds and twinges which the atheist feels."—*Tillotson*.

2. A spurt.

"He hunts well for a *gîrd*."—*Adams*, *Works*, i. 475.

3. A sarcasm, a gibe, a sneer.

"I thank thee for that *gîrd*, good Tranto."

Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, v. 2.

gîrd (2), *s.* [GIRD (2), v.] A hoop for holding together a tub, barrel, or the like.

***gîrd-sting**, *s.* Apparently a sting or pole for making a *gîrd* or hoop.

gîrd (1), ***gîrd-en** (1), ***gyrd-en**, *v. t. & i.* [From Mid. Eng. *gerde*, *yerde*=a rod (Eng. *yard*); cf. Ger. *gerde*=a rod.] [GIRDE.]

***A. Transitive:**

I. Literally:

1. To strike, to hit.

2. To pierce; to cut through.

II. Fig.: To sneer at; to jibe; to mock; to reproach with sarcasm.

B. Intransitive:

*1. *Lit.*: To strike; to hit; to cut; to aim a blow or cut.

2. *Fig.*: To sneer; to jibe; to give vent to sarcasms or gibes. (Followed by *at*.)

gîrd (2), ***gerd-en, *gîrde, *gîrd-en** (2), ***gurd-en, *gyrd-yn**, *v. t.* [A. S. *gyrdan*; cogn. with Icel. *gyrða*=to gird; *gerðe*=to fence in; Dut. *gorden*; Dan. *gørde*; Ger. *gürten*=to gird; Goth. *bi-gi-gardan*. From the same root come *garden*, *garth*, and *yard*.]

1. To bind round with some flexible band, as a rope, a cord, a bandage, a girdle, &c.

"They sprinkled earth upon their heads, and girded their loins with sackcloth."—2 *Maccabees* x. 3.

2. To fasten or make fast by binding.

"He gird his warlike harness about him."—1 *Maccabees* iii. 25.

*3. To enclose; to shut in; to invest; to surround.

"Girding with grievous siege
Castles and towns." *Shakesp.*: *Henry V.*, i. 2.

*4. To surround; to invest; to encircle.

"How many lasses have I knowne to make him
Garlands to gird his necke."

Browne: *Shepherd's Pipe*, ecl. 6.

5. To invest.

"I gird thee with the valiant sword of York."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., iii. 1.

*6. To dress, to habit, to clothe.

"I girded thee about with fine linen, and I covered thee with fine silk."—*Ezekiel* xvi. 10.

*7. To equip; to provide; to furnish.

"So to the coast of Jordan he directs
His easy steps, girded with snaky wiles."

Milton: *P. R.*, i. 120.

***gîr-del-stêde**, *s.* [GIRDLE-STEAD.]

gîrd-êr (1), *s.* [Eng. *gird* (1), v.; -*er*.] One who girds, jibes, or sneers.

gîrd-êr (2), *s.* [Eng. *gird* (2), v.; -*er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who or that which girds, surrounds, or supports.

2. A cooper.

II. Civ. Eng.: A principal beam, of wood or metal, spanning the distance from wall to wall, or pier to pier, and used to support a superstructure or superincumbent weight, as a floor, the pathway of a bridge, &c. Girders are often compound, the timbers being scarfed together and stayed by truss-work, or fished at the joint. The ends of the girder rest on the wall or pier to an extent varying according to the span: thus for a girder of ten feet span, the bearing at each end should be seven inches; for a twenty feet span, fourteen inches. The ends rest on templates. [TEMPLATE.] Girders are of various sorts, according to the purpose for which they are required. [BOWSTRING-GIRDER, BOX-GIRDER, LATTICE-GIRDER, TRUSS-GIRDER.] A sandwich-girder is one which is composed of two wooden beams with an iron flitch-plate between, all bolted together.

gîrden-bridge, *s.* A bridge supported by beams resting upon abutments; the beam is usually compound; a truss-bridge.

gîrden-tester, *s.* A form of hydrostatic press for testing the strength of girders.

gîrd-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [GIRD (2), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of binding, as with a girdle or band.

*2. A covering; an article of dress.

gîr-dle (1), *s.* [GRIDDLE, *s.*] (*Scotch*.)

Spaeing by the girdle: A mode of divination, still occasionally practiced in Scotland, especially for discovering who has stolen anything that is missing. (*Jameson*.)

gîr-dle (2), ***ger-dle, *ger-del, *ger-dul, *gîr-del, *gîr-dil, *gur-del, *gur-dil, *gur-dle**, *s.* [A. S. *gyrdel*; cogn. with Icel. *gyrdhill*; Dut. *gordel*; Sw. *gördel*; Ger. *gürtel*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. That which girds or binds; a band or belt; anything drawn round the waist and buckled or otherwise fastened.

*2. The equator.

"From the world's *gîrdle* to the frozen pole."

Cowper: *Expostulation*, 20.

*3. An enclosure; a circumference.

"Suppose within the *gîrdle* of these walls,
Are now confined two mighty monarchies."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.* (Prologue.)

†4. Anything which serves to hold or keep together other things; a bond.

"Trade is the golden *gîrdle* of the globe."

Cowper: *Charity*, 86.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.*: An arch or anything similar, transversely uniting the right and left sides of the body. There is a shoulder and a pelvic girdle.

2. *Arch.*: A small circular band or fillet round the shaft of a column.

3. *Diamond-cutting*: The point of greatest marginal circumference of a brilliant-cut diamond, at which it is grasped by the setting. The projecting portion, rising about the setting, is the bezel, and has one-third of the depth of the stone. It has

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôr, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whò, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

thirty-two facets, and terminates in a flat face called the table. The imbedded portion of the stone has two-thirds of the depth of the gem, and is called the culasso; it has twenty-four facets, and terminates in a flat face, the collet or culet.

[BRILLIANT.]

† (1) *Girdle of the sky*: Astron.: The ecliptic.

(2) To have or hold under one's girdle: To have in subjection.

***girdle-belt, s.** A belt which encircles the waist; a waist-belt.

"The girdle-belt, with nails of burnished gold."
Dryden: *Virgil's Aeneid*, ix. 488.

***girdle-stead, *girdil-stede, *girdle-sted, *gurdil-stede, *gurdyl-stode, s.**

1. The part of the body where the girdle is worn; the waist.

"He clefth him down to the gurdil-stede."

Ferumbras, 1,701.

2. The lap.

"There fell a flower into her girdle-stead."

A. C. Stenburne: *Tristram of Lyonesse*, vi.

girdle-wheel, s. A small spinning-wheel.

gird-dle, v. t. & i. [GIRDLE, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To bind as with a belt or girdle: to gird

*2. To inclose; to surround; to environ.

*3. To embrace.

4. To make a cut round the trunk of a tree, through the bark and alburnum, so as to kill it.

B. Intrans.: To surround; to form a girdle or circle round.

gird-lër (1), *gird-il-ler, *gurd-el-er, s. [Eng. *girdle* (e); -er.] A maker of girdles.

gird-lër (2), s. [GIRDLER (1), s.] The name given an American longicorn beetle, *Oncideres cingulatus*, which deposits its eggs in twigs of hickory and then girdles the twigs, thus killing them and rendering them fit food for their larvae.

***gire, s.** [Latin *gyrus*.] A circle or circular motion. [GYRE.]

girl, *gerl, *gerle, *gurl, *gyrle, s. [Formed from O. Low Ger. *gôr*=a child, with dimin. suff. -l (=ta); cf. Sw. *gyrre*, *gurrli*, a depreciatory term for a girl.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A young person of either sex; as

(1) A boy.

"There gat in glotenye geries that were cherles."

P. Plowman, i. 33.

(2) Young people generally.

"In danger hadde he at his owen gise

The yonge girls of the diocese."

Chaucer: C. T., 666.

2. A female child; a young woman; a young female not yet arrived at puberty.

"The politics and morals of girls at a boarding-school rather than of men and statesmen."—Burke: *Speech on the Duration of Parliaments*.

II. Hunt.: A roebuck of two years old.

"The roebuck is in the first year a kid, the second year a girl."—Return from Parnassus, ii. 5.

***girl-boy, s.** An effeminate boy.

***girl, v. t.** [GIRL, s.] To make pregnant with a girl.

"Nor hast thou in his nuptial arms enjoyed

Barran embraces, but wert girl'd and boy'd."

Corbet: Upon the Death of Lady Haddington.

girl-hood, s. [Eng. *girl*; -hood.] The state or time of being a girl; the earlier years of female life.

girl-ish, a. [Eng. *girl*; -ish.]

1. Of or pertaining to a girl or young female.

"In her girlish age she kept sheep on the moor."—Carew: *Survey of Cornwall*.

2. Suiting or befitting a girl; characteristic of girlhood.

"And straight forgetting what she had to tell,

To other speech and girlish laughter fell."

Drayton: *Legend of Matilda the Fair*.

girl-ish-ly, adv. [Eng. *girlish*; -ly.] In a girlish manner; like a girl.

girl-ish-nëss, s. [English *girlish*; -ness.] The quality or state of being girlish; the character or manners of a girl; levity.

***gîr-lônd, s.** [GARLAND.]

1. A garland.

2. Sovereignty, preëminence

gîrn, *gêrn, *gyrn, v. t. [GRIN, v.] To grin like an ill-natured dog.

gîrn, s. [GRIN, v.] A grin.

gîrn-âl, gîrn-êl, s. [Ir. *geirneal*=a granary.] A meal chest; granary.

Gîr-onde, s. [See def.]

1. Geography:

(1) A maritime department in the southwest of France, adjacent to the Bay of Biscay.

(2) An estuary in this department. It is formed by the junction of the rivers Garonne and Dordogne, thirteen miles north of Bordeaux. (Keith Johnston.)

2. Hist.: The Girondist party.

Gîr-on-dist, Gîr-on-din, s. & a. [Fr. *Girondin*; Eng., &c., suff. -ist. See def.]

A. As substantive:

Hist.: The name of a great political party in France; one of the most powerful factors in at least the earlier part of the first French Revolution. When the Legislative Assembly met in A. D. 1791, it was found to contain representatives of all the three parties which naturally exist in every country—those of the upper, the middle, and the lower classes. The Girondists were the second of these—the party of the middle classes, and were republican in sentiment. They obtained their designation from the fact that their most celebrated leaders, Vergniaud, Guadet, Gensonné, &c., were members for the department of the Gironde, originally lawyers in the law court of Bordeaux. Their followers were the bourgeois class, the professionals, and the smaller agriculturists. In 1791 they were the most powerful party in the Assembly, and for a time shaped the policy of their country. When conservative Europe, in the interests of monarchy, threatened France with invasion, it was the Girondists who, in April, 1792, declared war, the Jacobins deprecating hostilities, as fearing the result. To overcome their monarchic rivals, the Girondists coquetted with the last-named party, and found that they had gained, not a servant, but a cruel and exacting master. The quarrel between the two arose after the massacres perpetrated in August and September, 1792, and the extreme revolutionists ultimately prevailing, an armed mob on May 31, 1793, assailed the Convention, and demanded the imprisonment of twenty-nine Girondist deputies. These were arrested on June 2, and twenty-one of them were guillotined on October 31. Others were subsequently put to death; a few escaping, reappeared in the Convention after the fall of Robespierre.

B. As adjective:

1. Hist.: Pertaining or relating to the party described under A.

2. Geog.: Of or belonging to the department of the Gironde (q. v.).

gî-rôn-nê, gî-rôn-nÿ, a. [GYRONNY.]

gîr-ou-ët-te, s. [Fr.=a weather-cock.] A name given in France to time-serving politicians, who veer about with every shift of popular opinion; a political weather-cock; a trimmer; an opportunist.

gîr-r, s. [GIRD (2), s.] A hoop for a cask or tub.

gîr-rôcks, s. [A dimin. of *gar* (?).]

Ichthy.: A species of garfish.

***gîrse, s.** [A corruption of *girth* (q. v.).] A girth.

gîrt, pa. par. or a. [GIRD (2), v.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Girded, bound.

2. Naut.: Applied to a vessel when she is moored and her cables so taut as to prevent her swinging to the wind or tide.

***gîrt, v. t.** [GIRT, pa. par.]

1. To gird, to encircle, to surround.

2. To girth; to measure the girth of.

gîrth, *gîrt, *gêrth, s. [Icel. *gjörð*=a girdle; *gerðh*=the girth round the waist; Dan. *giord*; Goth. *gairda*=a girdle.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The band by which a saddle or burden is made fast and kept secure upon a horse's back by passing round his belly; a belly-band.

2. A circular bandage.

3. The measure round a person's body, a tree, a pillar, &c.; the compass measured by a girdle or band placed round a body.

4. A small girder; used in roofs or bridge-frames.

II. Print.: One of two bands of leather or stout webbing attached to the rounce of the old-fashioned hand-press, and used to run the carriage in and out.

girt-line, s.

Naut.: A whip-purchase, depending from a lower mast head, and used in hoisting the rigging and gear of a mast.

***gîrth, v. t.** [GIRTH, s.] To bind, as with a girth.

***gis-arm, *gis-arme, *ges-erne, *gys-arme, *gys-erne, s.** [O. Fr. *gisarme*, *gisarme*, *gisarme*; Prov. *gisarma*, *gasarma*; Low Lat. *gisarma*.] A battle-ax, having two cutting faces; a hand-ax.

"Handax, sythe, *gisarm*, or spere."

Havelok, 2,553.

***gîse (1), *gyse, v. t.** [GISE, s. Sp. & Port. *guisar*.] To dress up.

***gîse (2), v. t.** [AGIST.] To feed or graze; to take in cattle to pasture on; as, to *gise* ground.

***gîse, *gyse, s.** [Fr. *guise*.] Guise, fashion. [GUISE.]

***gis-erne, *gis-arne, s.** The gizard.

***gîg'-le (le as êl), s.** [A. S. *gisel*.] A pledge; a hostage.

gis-mônd-line, s. [GISMONDITE.]

gis-mônd-ite, gis-mônd'-ine, s. [Named after Gismondi, a Roman mineralogist.]

Min.: An orthorhombic transparent or translucent mineral of splendid luster, its hardness 4.5; specific gravity 2.27; sometimes colorless, sometimes white, bluish-white, grayish or reddish. It is optically biaxial. Composition: Silica, 35.38; alumina, 27.23; lime, 13.12; potassa, 2.85; and water, 21.10. Occurs in leucitic lava near Rome, also in Sicily, &c. (Dana.)

***gis-pen, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A pot or cup made of leather.

***gist (1), *giste (1), s.** [JOIST.]

***gist (2), s.** [GUEST.]

gist (3), giste (2), s. [O. Fr. *giste*=a lodging-place, a resting-place; *gêsir*=to lie; third pers. sing. pr. indic. *gist* (Fr. *git*); Lat. *jaceo*=to lie.]

*1. A lodging-place; a resting-place.

2. The essence or main point of a question, the substance or pith of a matter.

***gîte, s.** [Fr.; O. Fr. *giste*.] [GIST.]

1. A sleeping-place; a lodging-place.

2. A gown; a dress; a covering.

gith, s. [Wel.]

Bot.: A provincial English name for the Corncockle, *Agrostemma githago* or *Githago segetum*.

gi-thâ'-gô, s. [From Wel. *gith*=the corncockle.]

Bot.: A genus of Caryophyllaceæ, tribe Sileneæ. Calyx coriaceous, with foliaceous teeth, petals without scales at the base of the blade, entire. Styles and carpels opposite the sepals. Known species one, viz., *Githago segetum*, generally called *Agrostemma githago*, the Corncockle, common in English cornfields, but according to Watson, a colonist. The flowers are large, purple, and resemble those of the Red Campion (*Lychnis diurna*).

***git-on, *get-on, *gyt-one, s.** [O. Fr. *gidon*.] A standard.

***git-tern, *get-erne, *ghit-tern, *gyt-erne, *git-erne, s.** [Lat. *cithara*; Ger. *zither*.]

Music: An instrument like a guitar; a cittern.

***git-tern, *git-terne, *gyt-erne, v. t.** [GIT-TERN, s.] To play or perform upon a githern.

git-tith, s. [Heb.] This word, which is found in the titles of Ps. viii., lxxxii., lxxxiv., is by some supposed to signify a musical instrument (perhaps as used at Gath); by others, a vintage-song, or well-known tune, to which the Psalm could be sung. Various other explanations have been offered. The form *Gitteth* is an error.

***gînat, s.** [JOUST.]

gîds-tô, adv. [Ital.]

Music: In just, true, or correct time.

give, *geve, *gife, *gif-en, *gif, *gîf, *yêve, *yev-en, *yef-en, *yif-en (pa. t. *yaf, *gaf, *gef, *gove, *yaf, *yef, *yove, pa. par. *gîven, *gîvene, *gîve, *goven, *gyvyn, *gyeven, *yîfen, *yove, *yoven, *yiven), v. t. & i. [A. S. *gîfan*, *giefan*, *geofan*, *gufan* (pa. t. *ic geaf*, pl. *we geafon*, pa. par. *gîfen*); cogn. with Dut. *geven*; Icel. *gefa*; Dan. *give*; Sw. *gifva*; Goth. *giban*; Ger. *geben*; O. H. Ger. *geban*; O. Fris. *ieva*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To bestow; to confer or grant, usually without any price or reward.

"To thy seed will I give this land."—Genesis xii. 7.

2. To hand over; to deliver.

"The woman that thou gavest to be with me, she gave me of the tree, and I did eat."—Genesis iii. 12.

3. To pay as a price or reward, or in exchange.

"If you did know to whom I gave the ring, If you did know for whom I gave the ring, . . . You would abate the strength of your displeasure." Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice*, v.

4. To grant; to allow; to put in one's power or possession.

"Give me, says Archimedes, where to stand firm, and I will remove the earth."—Temple.

5. To yield; not to withhold.

"Till I come, give attendance to reading, to exhortation, to doctrine."—1 Timothy iv. 13.

6. To yield; to resign; to quit.

"Lest . . . he that bade thee and him come and say to thee, Give this man place."—Luke xiv. 9.

bôll, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tion, -sion = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, del.

7. To expose; to resign.
"All clad in skins of beasts the javelin bear,
Give to the wanton winds their flowing hair."
Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, vii. 553.
8. To supply; to furnish with; to afford.
"Give me good fortune, I will strike him dead,
For this discomfort he hath done this house."
Tennyson: *Launcelot and Elaine*, 1,065.
9. To pay; to render; to return.
"Give God the praise."—John ix. 24.
10. To grant permission to; to allow; to empower.
"Prepare
The due libation and the solemn prayer;
Then give thy friend to shed the sacred wine."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, iii. 59
- *11. To enable; to give power or ability to.
"Give me to know
How this foul rout began, who set it on."
Shakespeare: *Othello*, ii. 3.
- *12. To exhibit; to show; to demonstrate; to prove.
"This instance gives the impossibility of an internal existence in any thing essentially alterable or corruptible."—Hale.
13. To exhibit or present as the result or product of a calculation.
"The number of men being divided by the number of ships, gives four hundred and twenty-four men apiece."—Arbutnot.
14. To cause; to excite.
"Give none offense."—Corinthians x. 32.
15. To emit.
"Bitter notes my harp would give."
Tennyson: *In Memoriam*, cxxiv.
16. To communicate; as, to give an opinion.
17. To utter; to declare; as, to give a word of command.
"Thus having mourned, he gave the word around,
To raise the breathless body from the ground."
Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, xi. 69.
18. To set forth; to show.
"And thus I have given the history of Satire, and derived it from Ennius, to your lordship; that is, from its first rudiments of barbarity to its last polishing and perfection."—Dryden: *Juvenal*. (Dedic.)
19. To grant; to admit; to allow by way of supposition.
- *20. To consider; to reckon.
"The crown and comfort of my life, your favor,
I do give lost; for I do feel it gone."
Shakespeare: *Winter's Tale*, iii. 2.
21. To pledge; as, to give one's word or honor.
22. To pledge; to propose as a toast.
- *23. To represent.
"More cruel to your good report than grateful
To us that give you truly."
Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*, i. 9.
- *24. To ascribe; to impute.
"That might have mercy on the fault thou gavest him."
Shakespeare: *Henry VIII*, iii. 2.
25. To addict; to apply; to dispose. (Commonly in the past participle.)
"He that giveth his mind to the law of the most High, will seek out the wisdom of all the ancients."—Ecclesi. xxxix. 1.
- B. Reflexively:**
1. To yield up; to resign.
"We never valued this poor seat of England;
And therefore, living hence, did give ourselves
To barbarous licence." Shakespeare: *Henry V*, i. 2.
2. To addict; to apply.
"They who gave themselves to warlike actions and enterprises, went immediately to the palace of Odin."—Temple.
- C. Intransitive:**
1. To be generous; to give gifts.
"Give and it shall be given unto you."—Luke vi. 38.
2. To yield as to pressure.
- *3. To rush; to make an attack.
"Hannibal gave upon the Romans."—Hook: *Roman History*.
4. To begin to melt; to thaw; to grow soft.
"Some things are harder when they come from the fire, and afterwards give again, and grow soft; as the crust of bread, biscuit, sweetmeats, and salt."—Bacon: *Natural History*.
5. To begin to break; as, the weather gives.
- *6. To weep.
"Whose eyes do never give
But through lust and laughter."
Shakespeare: *Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.
- *7. To have a misgiving.
"My mind gives ye've reserved
To rob poor market women."
J. Webster.
8. To lead; to open; to afford or form a passage or entrance.
"One green wicket in a privet hedge,
This yielding gave into a grassy walk."
Tennyson: *Gardener's Daughter*, 110.
- *1. To give away: To make over to another; to transfer; to alienate from one's self. Specif., to give in marriage.
"If you shall marry,
You give away this hand, and that is mine."
Shakespeare: *All's Well That Ends Well*, v. 3.
2. To give back:
(1) Trans.: To return, to restore.
"Their vices perhaps give back all those advantages which their victories procured."—Atterbury.
(2) Intrans.: To retire, to retreat; to go back.
"He cried out with a most vehement voice, I will walk in the strength of the Lord God. So they gave back and came no farther."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.
3. To give forth: To publish, to tell.
"Soon after it was given forth, and believed by many, that the king was dead."—Hayward.
4. To give in:
(1) Transitive:
(a) To allow by way of abatement or deduction; to allow in addition.
(b) To declare; to make known; to proffer; as, to give in one's adhesion to a cause.
(c) To present, to tender; as, to give in one's name.
(2) Intransitive:
(a) To yield, to retire; to acknowledge one's self beaten by or inferior to another.
"The charge was given with so well-governed fury, that the left corner of the Scots battalion was enforced to give in."—Hayward.
(b) To give one's self to; to adopt; to embrace; to yield assent.
"This is a geography peculiar to the medallists; the poets, however, have sometimes given in to it, and furnish us with very good lights for the explication of it."—Addison: *On Medals*.
5. To give off:
(1) Transitive:
(a) To emit; to send out; as, to give off vapor.
(b) To resign; to give up.
"Is this Ascension day! did not the prophet
Say, that before Ascension day at noon,
My crown I should give off?"
Shakespeare: *King John*, v. 1.
- (2) Intrans.: To cease, to forbear; to give over.
"The punishment would be kept from being too much, if we gave off as soon as we perceived that it reached the mind."—Locke: *On Education*.
- *6. To give on: To rush or fall on.
7. To give out:
(1) Transitive:
(a) To emit; to send out; as, A plant gives out a scent.
(b) To publish; to proclaim; to announce publicly.
"He gave out general summons for the assembly of his counsel for the war."—Knolles: *History of the Turks*.
(c) To issue; to send forth or out.
"The night was distinguished by the orders which he gave out to his army, that they should forbear all insulting of their enemies."—Addison.
(d) To distribute.
(e) To surrender; to give up.
"I thought ye would never have given out these arms."—Shakespeare: *Henry VI*, Pt. II, iv. 8.
(f) To show, to exhibit, to present.
"A better soldier none that Christendom gives out."
Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, iv. 3.
- (g) To represent, to pretend; to show or declare falsely.
"One that gives out himself Prince Florizel."
Shakespeare: *Winter's Tale*, v. 1.
- (2) Intransitive:
(a) To declare, to represent.
"Give out you are of Epidamnus."
Shakespeare: *Comedy of Errors*, i. 2.
(b) To give in; to cease from exertion; to yield, to give way.
"Madam, I always believed you so stout
That for twenty denials you would not give out."
Swift: *The Grand Question Debated*.
(c) To proclaim, to declare; to announce publicly.
8. To give over:
(1) Transitive:
(a) To hand over; to transfer, to surrender.
(b) To cease; to give up; to leave off; to abandon.
"If Desdemona will return me my jewels, I will give over my suit, and repent my unlawful solicitation."—Shakespeare: *Othello*, iv. 2.
(c) To despair of; to give up all hopes of; to conclude lost.
"Since it is lawful to practice upon them that are forsaken and given over, I will venture to prescribe for you."—Suckling.
- (d) To addict or apply one's self.
"When the Babylonians had given themselves over to all manner of vice, it was time for the Lord, who had set up that empire, to pull it down."—Greiv.
- (2) Intrans.: To cease, to yield; to give in; to discontinue.
"Give not o'er so: to him again; entreat him."
Shakespeare: *Measure for Measure*, ii. 2.
9. To give up:
(1) Transitive:
(a) To surrender, to relinquish, to cede, to yield.
"He has betrayed your business, and given up
For certain drops of salt your city Rome."
Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*, v. 6.
(b) To resign, to commit.
"Let us give ourselves wholly up to Christ in heart and desire."—Taylor: *Holy Living*.
(c) To abandon as lost or hopeless; to despair of.
"Have the physicians given up all their hopes?
Cannot they add a few days to a monarch's?"
Rowe: *Ambitious Step-mother*, i. 1.
- (d) To deliver up; to declare publicly.
"And Joab gave up the sum of the number of the people to the king."—2 Samuel xxiv. 3.
- (2) Intrans.: To give in; to yield; to despair of anything; to retire from a contest.
10. To give the bag, the sack to: To discharge from employment.
11. To give birth to:
(1) Lit.: To bear; to bring forth, as a child.
(2) Fig.: To be the origin, source, or cause of.
12. To give chase to: To pursue.
13. To give ear: To listen; to give heed; to pay attention.
"The devil threatened to tear me in pieces if I once gave ear to divinity: and now 'tis too late."—Marlowe: *Dr. Faustus*, v. iii.
14. Give you good day, even, or morrow: An ellipsis for God give you good day, &c.
15. To give ground: To yield or give way under pressure of an advancing force.
16. To give it to one: To scold, or beat severely. (Colloquial.)
17. To give one the lie: To charge one with falsehood; to call one a liar.
18. To give head: To give full liberty to; as, one gives a horse his head.
19. To give heed: To pay attention; to listen; to give ear.
20. To give line: To give full liberty to; as, one would give a fish plenty of line.
21. To give tongue:
Hunt.: To bark.
22. To give one's self up:
(1) To surrender one's self.
(2) To resign or abandon one's self; to addict one's self.
(3) To despair of one's self; to conclude one's self to be lost.
23. To give way:
(1) Ordinary Language:
(a) To yield; to retire or retreat before pressure; to give ground.
(b) To fail, to break, to sink; as, The hedge gave way under the weight.
(c) To become depreciated in value.
"Spanish and Egyptian gave way a little."—London Daily Telegraph.
(2) Naut.: In the imperative. An order to a boat's crew to start rowing or to increase their exertions.
24. To give way together:
Naut.: To row in time, to keep stroke.
25. Give and take:
(1) As subst.: A fair exchange.
(2) As adj.: Fairly exchanged; equally or fairly divided.
"Had a bit the best of some smart give and take work."—London Field.
26. To give the hand:
(1) To espouse, to bestow in marriage.
* (2) To yield the supremacy or preëminence; to acknowledge one's self beaten by or inferior to another.
"Lessons being free from some inconveniences whereunto sermons are more subject, they may in this respect no less take than in others they must give the hand, which betokeneth preëminence."—Hooker: *Ecclesiastical Polity*.
- * (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to give, to grant, and to bestow: "The idea of communicating to another what is our own, or in our power, is common to these terms; this is the whole signification of give; but grant and bestow include accessory ideas in their meaning. To grant is to give at one's pleasure; to bestow is to give with a certain degree of necessity. Giving is confined to no object; whatever property we transfer into the hands of another, that we give; we give money, clothes, food, or whatever is transferable: granting is confined to such objects as afford pleasure or convenience. To give has no respect to the circumstances of the action or

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fäll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fáll; try, sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = â. qu = kw.

the agent; it is applicable to persons of all conditions: to *grant* bespeaks not only the will, but the power and influence of the *granter*; to *bestow* bespeaks the necessitous condition of the receiver."

(2) He thus discriminates between *to give*, to *present*, to *offer*, and to *exhibit*: "What is *given* is actually transferred: what is *presented*, that is, made a *present* to him; or *offered*, that is, brought in his way, is put in the way of being transferred: we *present* in *giving*, and *offer* in order to *give*; but it may be that we may *give* without *presenting* or *offering*; and on the other hand, we may *present* or *offer* without *giving*. To *give* is the familiar term which designates the ordinary transfer of property: to *present* is a term of respect; it includes in it the formality and ceremony of setting before another that which we wish to *give*: to *offer* is an act of humility or solemnity; it bespeaks the movement of the heart, which impels to the making a transfer or gift. To *exhibit* expresses, likewise, the idea of attracting notice also: that which is *exhibited* is more striking than what is *presented* or *offered*; thus a poem is said to *exhibit* marks of genius."

(3) He thus discriminates between *to give up*, to *yield*, to *deliver*, to *surrender*, to *cede*, and to *concede*: "We *give up* that which we wish to retain; we *deliver* that which we wish not to retain. *Deliver* does not include the idea of a transfer; but *give up* implies both the giving from, and the giving to: we *give up* our house to the accommodation of our friends; we *deliver* the property into the hands of the owner. Where the action is compulsory, we may either say an officer *gives up* or *surrenders* his sword; when the action is discretionary, we may either say he *gives up* or *yields* a point of discussion: *give up* has, however, an extensiveness of application, which gives it an office distinct from either *surrender* or *yield*. *Cede* is properly to *surrender* by virtue of a treaty: we may *surrender* a town as an act of necessity; but the *cession* of a country is purely a political transaction. To *concede*, which is but a variation of *cede*, is a mode of *yielding* which may be either an act of discretion or courtesy."

(4) He thus discriminates between *to give up*, to *abandon*, to *resign*, and to *forego*: "To *give up* and *abandon* both denote a positive decision of the mind; but the former may be the act of the understanding or the will, the latter is more commonly the act of the will and the passions: to *give up* is applied to familiar cases; *abandon* to matters of importance. To *give up* and *resign* are applied either to the outward actions, or merely to the inward movements: but the former is active, it determinately fixes the conduct; the latter seems to be rather passive: thus we *give up* expectations and *resign* hopes. *Forego* is comparable with *resign*, inasmuch as it expresses a passive action: we *resign* that which we have, and we *forego* that which we might have; we *resign* the claims which we have already made; we *forego* the claims which we might make." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

given (as *gĭvn*), ***gev-en**, ***gif-en**, ***gif-fene**, ***gov-en**, ***gyf-en**, ***gyv-en**, ***gyv-yn**, ***yeve**, ***yov-en**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [GIVE.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adjective*:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Bestowed, granted, conferred, imparted.

2. Admitted, supposed, granted, conceded.

3. Affected, devoted. (Followed by *to*.)

*4. Dictated, disposed, inclined.

II. Math.: A term applied to something which is supposed to be known: as with a *given* point as a center and a *given* radius a circle can be described; or when the ratio between two quantities is known they are said to be in a *given* ratio.

gĭv'-ĕr, ***gev-er**, ***gyv-er**, *s.* [Eng. *giv(e)*; -*er*; Sw. *gĭfvere*; Dan. *giver*; Dut. *gever*; O. H. Ger. *geber*.] One who gives, bestows, or grants; a granter; an imparter or distributor.

***gives**, *s. pl.* [GIVES.]

gĭv'-ĭng, ***gev-ing**, ***gyv-yng**, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [GIVE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of bestowing, granting, or imparting; a bestowal; a grant.

gĭv-ing-out, *s.* An assertion; a declaration.

"The pronouncing of some doubtful phrase . . . Or such ambiguous *giving-out*, to note That you know aught of me."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

gĭz'-zard, ***gis-er**, ***giz-i-er**, *s.* [O. Fr. *gezier*; Fr. *gĕsier*, from Lat. *gigeria*=the entrails of fowls.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: In the same sense as **II.**

2. Fig.: The temper or disposition.

"Satisfaction and restitution lie so cursedly hard upon the gizzards of our publicans."—L'Estrange.

II. Technically:

1. Ornith.: A muscular division of the stomach in birds; it is an elongated sac in the body of birds just below the liver, and having two openings above, the one into the duodenum and the other into the proventriculus. The gizzard of the raptorial bird is thin and feeble, while that of the gaminivorous bird is strong, with thick and muscular walls, the whole lined with a thick horny epithelium.

"The gizzard is not only made very strong, especially in the granivorous, but hath also a faculty of grinding what is therein."—Derham: *Physico-Theology*, bk. vii., ch. ii. (Note.)

2. Entom.: The proventriculus or second muscular stomach designed for crushing food. It often has the walls armed with plates or teeth of chitine.

3. Zool.: A stomach paved with calcareous plates in the family of mollusks called *Bullidæ*. It is large and strong enough to crush the small shell-fish, which are swallowed entire. A gizzard exists also in *Aplysia*, which is a vegetable feeder. (S. P. Woodward.)

glā-bĕl'-lā, *s.* [Latin *glabellus*, fem. *glabella*=without hair, smooth.]

Anatomy:

1. Human: The surface between the superciliary ridges.

2. (Compar.) The frontal portion of a trilobite.

***glā-bĕr**, *a.* [Lat.] Smooth, slippery.

***glā-brāte**, *a.* [Lat. *glabratus*, *pa. par.* of *glabro*=to make bald, to deprive of hair, from *glaber* (fem. *glabra*)=without hair, smooth.]

Bot.: Becoming glabrous or smooth from age. (Gray.)

***glā-brī-āte**, ***glā-brĕ-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *glabratus*, *pa. par.* of *glabro*, from *glaber*=without hair, smooth.] To make smooth, bare, or bald.

***glā-brī-tĭ**, *s.* [Lat. *glabritas*, from *glaber*=without hair, smooth.] The state of being glabrous, smooth, or bald.

glā-brōus, *a.* [Lat. *glaber*.]

Bot.: Smooth; having a surface devoid of hair or pubescence.

"French elm, whose leaves are thicker and more florid, glabrous, or smooth."—Evelyn: *Sylvia*.

***glā-ĉī-a-ble** (or **ĉī as shī**), *a.* [Lat. *glaci(es)*=ice, and Eng. suff. -*able*.] Capable of being converted into ice.

"Sensible philosophers conceive of the generation of diamonds, iris, beryls; not making them of frozen icicle, or from meer aqueous and glaciabie substances."—Broune: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. i.

***glā-ĉī-al** (or **ĉī as shī**), *a.* [Fr. & Sp. *glacial*; Port. *glacial*; Ital. *glaciale*, from Lat. *glacialis*=icy, frozen, full of ice; *glacies*=ice.] Of or belonging to ice.

"And for his *glacial* air, where is the shepherd so simple, but could have told him, that snowy or whatever else he means by *glacial* air, or clouds may serve to darken the day, but not at all prolong it?"—Grew: *Cosmologia Sacra*, bk. iv., ch. iv.

glacial acetic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A name given to concentrated acetic acid, containing 84 per cent. of CH_3COOH . It is so called because it forms a colorless crystalline mass like ice when it is cooled to 34° F., and it remains crystalline till the temperature rises to 48° F. Its specific gravity is 1.065. It is used externally as a caustic irritant, vesicant, and escharotic.

glacial-drift, *s.*

Geol.: Drift, that is transported material, in the carrying or deposition of which ice, in the form either of land ice or of icebergs, took the leading part. The smoother surfaces of the bowlders and pebbles generally exhibit a series of scratches, parallel to each other if made contemporaneously, though, if arising at different periods, a newer set of scratches may cross an older one. The fossil remains are those of more or less arctic mollusks and other animals. It is the same as *Boulder-drift* (q. v.). [GLACIAL-FORMATIONS, GLACIAL-PERIOD.]

glacial-epoch, *s.* [GLACIAL-PERIOD.]

glacial-formations, *s. pl.*

Geol.: A more comprehensive term than *glacial-drift* (q. v.).

glacial-period, **glacial-epoch**, *s.*

Geol.: A period or epoch during which ice largely prevailed, the climate, in what are now temperate latitudes, being polar. It lasted long, commencing during the Newer Pliocene, and terminating before the close of the Post-Pliocene. Arctic conditions did not prevail uninterruptedly during all this time. Two distinct divisions of the glacial-period or distinct glacial-periods are traceable in the Alps, the earlier one the more severe of the two. During the warmer interval, called by Professor Heer the Inter-glacial Period, dense beds of lignite were

deposited at Dürnten and other places near Zurich. It was during the glacial-period that the Alpine plants, now found on the summit of European mountains, passed southward from the Arctic regions. During the later of the two glacial periods man existed; whether he did so during the earlier one is a matter of dispute. What caused the abnormal cold has not been settled. It may, as Sir Charles Lyell thinks, have been great expanses of high land near the North Pole. Sir John Herschel in 1832, M. Adhémar in 1840, and notably Mr. Croll in 1864, suggested astronomical causes which may have had an effect in bringing on the glacial epochs. The chief is the varying eccentricity of the earth's orbit. In A. D. 1800 this was .0168, but 200,000 years previously it was .0567, making a difference of 104 millions of miles, and an excess of winter days amounting to 277. So also 210,000 years before A. D. 1800, the eccentricity was .0575, the difference in millions of miles, 104, and the winter days in excess 27.8. If the glacial-period was thus produced, this may have been its date. The difference was 104 millions of miles against 750,000 years, and 13½ millions 850,000 years before A. D. 1800. That no glacial strata had been found earlier than those in the Newer Pliocene militates against the view that the cold of that time was produced by periodically recurrent astronomical causes.

glacial phosphoric-acid, *s.*

Chemical: $\text{H}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{P}_2\text{O}_5 = \text{HPO}_3$. It is exceedingly deliquescent, and requires to be kept in a closely-stopped bottle. It is called also *metaphosphoric-acid*.

glacial-theory, **glacial-hypothesis**, *s.*

Geology:

1. An hypothesis or a theory now universally accepted, which attributes the drift mainly to the action of ice.

2. An hypothesis or theory as to the descent of glaciers. [GLACIER.]

glā-ĉī-al-ist (or **ĉī as shī**), *s.* [English *glacial*; -*ist*.]

A. As *subst.*: One who attributes the phenomena of the drift to the action of ice. Nearly all geologists are now glacialists.

B. As *adj.*: Of or belonging to the school of geologists described under **A.**, or their tenets; as, *glacialist* views.

glā-ĉī-al-ly (or **ĉī as shī**), *adv.* [Eng. *glacial*; -*ly*.] By means of ice.

"Far-transported rocks, *glacially* polished and scratched on more than one side."—Lyell: *Student's Elements of Geology*, ch. xii.

***glā-ĉī-ār'-ī-ūm** (or **ĉī as shī**), *s.* [Lat. *glaci(es)*=ice; neut. suff. -*arium*.] A room or inclosed space with a level flooring of artificial ice for skating on.

glā-ĉī-āte (or **ĉī as shī**), *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *glaciatus*, *pa. par.* of *glacio*=to make or turn into ice, to congeal; *glacies*=ice.]

A. Transitive:

1. To convert into ice.

2. To act upon by means of ice.

"The probable date of the introduction of the contents into ossiferous caves in *glaciated* areas may be ascertained by an examination of the new deposits."—Dawkins: *Cave Hunting*, ch. xi.

B. Intrans.: To become ice. (Johnson.)

"First a *glaciating* degree of cold, and then the highest we could produce by art."—Boyle: *Works*, ii. 622.

glā-ĉī-ā-tion (or **ĉī as shī**), *s.* [Fr. *glaciation*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The act of congealing; the state of being congealed.

2. Geol.: The state of being acted upon by ice; ice-action. Used of a country or district, a stratum, or a bowlder. It consists chiefly of polished and furrowed rock-surfaces, of moraines, and erratic blocks.

"Beneath the drifts were unequivocal marks of prolonged *glaciation*."—Lyell: *Student's Elements of Geology*, ch. xii.

glāĉ'-ī-ĕr, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *glacies*=ice.]

A. As *substantive*:

Physic. Geol., &c.: A river of ice slowly descending a mountain side. A glacier commences primarily as a frozen mass of snow, formed above the line of perpetual congelation, and consolidated partly by pressure and partly by the freezing of water infiltrated into it from its surface. In the Swiss Alps the glaciers are between twenty and thirty miles long, their greatest breadth two or three miles, and their depth more than 600 feet. Why the glacier descends has been a very disputed question. Saussure attributed it to its weight, aided by the water beneath it. Charpentier and Agassiz to dilatation produced by the freezing of water in the interstices, a view which Hopkins opposed on mathematical and mechanical grounds. Agassiz and Prof. James Forbes discovered that the glacier, like an ordinary river, moved faster on the surface than below, and

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **ĉell**, **chorus**, **ĉin**, **bench**; **go**, **ĝem**; **thin**, **thīs**; **sin**, **ag**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-**cian**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**. -**sion** = **shūn**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhūn**. -**tious**, -**cious**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

in the middle than at the sides. Forbes therefore believed that viscosity was the cause of the glacier's action. Tyndall attributed it chiefly to regelation, that is, to parts of it melting and freezing again. When, in descending a mountain-side, the glacier has to force its way through a narrow channel, the brittle ice is crushed and broken, but by virtue of "regelation" it freezes anew when it has cleared the obstruction. Prof. Tyndall has imitated the whole process artificially on a small scale, and his is now the accepted explanation of glacier-movement. As a glacier descends, it carries with it stones, which, on its melting, are deposited in a moraine (q. v.). By these moving beneath it, and projecting from it, the subjacent rocks are polished and scored with parallel furrows. It makes also a dome-shaped mass of smoother rock, called in Switzerland *roches moutonnées* (q. v.). It scoops out lakes. [GLACIER-LAKE.] If it reach the sea, and descend into it, huge masses of it float off as icebergs.

"The glacier's cold and restless mass
Moves onward day by day."

Byron: *Manfred*, i. 1.

B. As adj.: Of, belonging to, produced by, or derived from a glacier.

glacier-dam, s.

Phys. Geog. & Geol.: A dam across a river produced by a glacier obstructing the passage of the waters.

"This old level is determined, not by the height of the glacier-dam."—*Lyell: Princip. Geol.* (11th ed.), ch. xvi.

glacier-erosion, s.

Phys. Geog. & Geol.: Erosion by means of glaciers. There is a glacier-erosion theory of lake basins. [LAKE.] (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xviii. 185; xxx. 479.)

glacier-fork, s.

Phys. Geog. & Geol.: A fork-like appearance produced by the junction of two glaciers which, after uniting, flow on together. At the point of junction they make cross grooves upon any flat surface over which they pass. This may be seen in Norway and elsewhere.

glacier-lake, s.

Phys. Geog. & Geol.: A lake produced temporarily or permanently by a glacier. It is noteworthy that glacier-lands like Switzerland are also lands abounding in lakes.

glacier-moraine, s.

Phys. Geog. & Geol.: A moraine deposited by a retreating or departed glacier.

glacier-mud, s.

Geol.: Boulder earth. An unstratified mass of coarse, gritty mud, with pebbles, boulders, and stony particles on the surface of ice-worn rocks.

glacier-valley, s.

Phys. Geog. & Geol.: A valley, the essential factor in the formation of which has been a glacier. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xx. 454.)

glâ-gl-ère, s. [Fr.]

Geol.: A cavern full of ice existing in a mountain land.

"We walked quickly away from the *glacières*, agreeing that it was not improbable that in that part of the Jura there might be many hidden caves, containing more or less ice."—*G. F. Browne: Ice Caves*, ch. iv.

glâ-gl-ô- (or gl as sh), a. in comp. [Lat. *glacies* = ice.] Pertaining to ice, as *glacio-aqueous* = pertaining to the combined action of ice and water.

glâ-gl-ous (or gl as sh), a. [Lat. *glaci(es)* = ice, and Eng., &c., suff. -ous.] Like ice; icy.

"Although exhaled and placed in cold conservatories, it will crystallize and shoot into glaucous bodies."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. i.

glâ-gl-s, s. [Fr., from *glace*; Lat. *glacies* = ice.] **1. Fort.:** The superior slope of the rampart of the covered way, or, where the rampart does not exist, the declivity immediately in front of the ditch of a



Glacis.

work, forming a gentle slope toward the country, and protecting the revêtement of the escarp from the fire of an enemy.

2. Geol.: A gentle slope, not so steep as a talus. **glâd, *gladde, *glade, *glead, *gleade, *gled, a. & s.** [A. S. *glæd* = shining, bright, glad; cogn. with Dut. *glad* = bright, smooth, sleek; Icel. *gladhr* = bright; Dan. & Sw. *glad* = joyful, joyous; Ger. *glatt* = smooth, even; O. Fris. *glæd* = smooth. From the same root as *glide* and *glow*.] [GLADE.]

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôi, wôrk, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

A. As adjective:

1. Pleased; cheerful; gratified; feeling pleasure, joy, or satisfaction.

"I am right glad that he's so out of hope."
Shakesp.: *Tempest*, iii. 3.

"It is followed by *at*, or *of*, and formerly also by *with* before that which causes the pleasure or satisfaction.

"He glad
Of her attention, gained with serpent tongue,
His fraudulent temptation thus begun."
Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 581.

2. Expressive of or indicating pleasure or satisfaction; cheerful, joyful; as, a glad countenance.

"Ev'n adverse navies blessed the binding gale,
Kept down the glad acclaim, and silent joyed."
Thomson: *Liberty*, iv. 1, 127.

3. Causing or affording pleasure, joy, or satisfaction; gladdening; joyful.

"I am sent to speak unto thee, and to show thee these glad tidings."—*Luke* i. 19.

4. Wearing a gay or bright appearance; cheerful; bright; showy; gay.

"The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose."—*Isaiah* xxxv. 1.

5. It is used colloquially in a somewhat sarcastic sense.

"I would be glad to learn from those who pronounce that the human soul always thinks, how they know it."—*Locke*.

***B. As subst.:** Gladness, joy, pleasure.

"Till fortune, tired with doing bad,
Threw him ashore, to give him glad."
Shakesp.: *Pericles*, ii. (Pro.)

Crabb thus discriminates between *glad*, *pleased*, *joyful*, and *cheerful*: "*Glad* and *pleased* are both applied to the ordinary occurrences of the day; but the former denotes rather a lively and momentary sentiment, the latter a gentle but rather a more lasting feeling; we are *glad* to see a friend who has been long absent; we are *pleased* with the company of an intelligent and communicative person. *Glad*, *joyful*, and *cheerful*, all express more or less lively sentiments; but *glad* is less vivid than *joyful*, and more so than *cheerful*. *Glad* is seldom employed as an epithet to qualify things, except in the scriptural or solemn style; *glad* tidings of great joy; *joyful* is seldom used to qualify persons than things; we either speak of a *cheerful* disposition, a *cheerful* person, a *cheerful* society, or a *cheerful* face, a *cheerful* sound, a *cheerful* aspect, and the like." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***glad-eye, s.**

Ornith.: One of the names given to the Yellow Ammer, or Yellowhammer (*Emberiza citrinella*).

glad-warbling, a. Singing or warbling joyfully.

***glâd, *glade, *glâd-en, *glâd-den, *glâdien, *glâdye, *glâdien, *glâden, v. t. & i.** [A. S. *gladian*; Icel. *glædhja*; Sw. *glâdja, glâda*; Dan. *glade*.] [GLAD, a.]

A. Trans.: To make glad or joyful; to gladden, to rejoice.

"There is none that so much comforteth and gladdeth the hearer, as a thing spoken contrary to the expectation of other."—*Wilson: Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 155.

B. Intrans.: To become or be glad; to rejoice.

"Advance, immortal bard, come up and view
The gladdening face of that great king."
Ben Jonson: *Irish Masque*.

glâd-dên, v. t. & i. [Eng. *glad*, a.; -en.]

A. Trans.: To make glad, pleased, or joyful; to rejoice, to cheer.

"Thou earliest minister of the Almighty
Which gladdened, on the mountain tops, the hearts
Of the Chaldean shepherds."
Byron: *Manfred*, iii. 2.

***B. Intrans.:** To become or be glad; to rejoice.

"So shall your company ever gladden at the sound of your voice."—*Adams*.

***glâd-dêr, *glâd-er, s.** [Eng. *glad*; -er.] One who or that which gladdens or makes glad.

"Daughter of Jove, and spouse of Vulcanus,
Thou gladder of the mount of Cithæron."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 2, 225.

glâde (1), s. [Of uncertain origin, but probably closely connected with Eng. *glad*, and Icel. *gladhr*, the original meaning being an opening for light; cf. Nor. *glætte* = a clear spot among clouds; *glætte* = to peep; *glætt* = an opening.]

1. An opening or passage through a wood; an open space in a wood or forest.

"True, I must leave sweet Rokeby's glades,
Nor wander more in Gretna's shades;
But sure, no rigid jailer, thou
Wilt a short prison-walk allow."
Scott: *Rokeby*, v. 12.

2. A part left unfrozen in rivers; an opening in the ice of rivers.

3. An overglade.

glade-net, s. A kind of net used for catching birds in the openings of forests.

glâde (2), s. [GLEDE.] A local name for the Common Buzzard (*Buteo vulgaris*).

glâ-dên, glâ-dêr, *glâ-dene, *glâ-dine, glâd-dôn, *glâ-dôn, *glâ-done, s. [A. S. *gladene*; Lat. *gladius* = a sword.]

Bot.: A name given to several species of the Iris family, especially *Iris foetidissima*, from the sword-like shape of the leaves.

***glâd-fûl, *glâd-fûll, *glâd-ful, a.** [English *glad*; ful(l).] Full of gladness or joy; joyful.

"The publique comforte and gladfull reioycing whiche at her byrth she brought to all Englande."—*Udall: Dedic. Epist.* to G. Katherine.

***glâd-fûl-nêss, s.** [Eng. *gladful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being glad; gladness, joy.

"And there him rests in riotous suffiance
Of all his gladfulness and kingly joyance."
Spenser: *Muipoemoloe*, 206.

glâd-l-î-âte, s. [Lat. *gladius* = a sword.] Sword-shaped; resembling a sword in shape; ensiform.

glâd-l-î-â-tôr, s. [Lat. = A swordsman, a fighter in the public games, a gladiator, from *gladius* = a sword.]

1. Literally:

Rom. Antiq.: One of a class of men whose profession was to fight in public for the entertainment of the people.

They were armed with deadly weapons, and usually fought in pairs. The numbers of these men were principally recruited from prisoners of war, or refractory slaves sold by their masters to the *lanista* (or trainer). Malefactors also were occasionally forced into fighting as gladiators, and occasionally Roman citizens offered themselves voluntarily for hire, and to such the specific term *actoratus* was applied, their pay being called *actoramentum*. Under the more worthless and dissolute emperors, equites, priests, and senators did not scruple to contend in the arena, in the hope of attracting the attention and gaining the favor of the prince; and even high-born women were found who consented to pander to the appetite for novelty, by fighting with each other or with dwarfs. Gladiators were divided into classes according to the manner in which they were equipped, and were in many cases named from the nation whose characteristic arms they bore. The representatives of different nations were frequently matched against each other, and the comparative efficiency of their weapons, offensive and defensive, was thus put to the test. The classes most frequently mentioned are—the *Thracians*, armed with a light circular buckler and short crooked cutlass; the *Mirmillones*, equipped as Gaulish warriors, with an oblong shield, curved to match the shape of the body. The *Retiarii* were armed with a net (*rete*) and a kind of three-pointed spear or trident with a long handle, but were destitute of defensive armor; they were usually paired with a heavy-armed opponent, a *mirmillo* for example, who was in this case designated *secutor* (from Lat. *sequor* = to follow); the *retiarius*, being no match for his antagonist in a hand-to-hand fight, endeavored, as the latter approached, to throw his net so as to entangle him in its meshes, and, if successful, stabbed him with the trident before he could extricate himself. If the cast failed he was compelled to take to flight, was chased by the *secutor* (and hence the name), and if overtaken easily dispatched. If, however, the *retiarius* contrived to evade his pursuer until he was prepared for a second throw, then the contest was renewed as at first, and continued until one or the other was baffled or exhausted. If one of the combatants was wounded so as to be unable to continue the fight, the life or death of the wounded man, who held up his finger in token of submission, depended upon the pleasure of the president, who usually, as a matter of courtesy, referred it to the spectators, who signified their decision by raising or depressing their thumbs, accordingly as they wished him to be killed or saved. There were regular academies devoted to the instruction of these prize-fighters, in which novices were taught the principles of their art by fighting with heavy wooden swords. Originally, gladiatorial contests



Retiarius.

Secutor.

Gladiators.

were fought at the funerals of distinguished persons, but in time they came to form a part of every important public solemnity or festival, and were even introduced occasionally at private banquets.

"Of raging aspect, rushed impetuous forth
The gladiator." Thomson: *Liberty*, iv. 153.

*2. *Fig.*: A combatant in general; a disputant.

glād-i-ā-tōr-i-āl, *glād-i-ā-tōr-i-ān, a. [Lat. *gladiatorius*, from *gladiator*.]

1. *Lit.*: Of or pertaining to the contests of gladiators.

"He [Constantine] made a law against gladiatorial shows."—Jortin: *Remarks on Eccles. History*.

*2. *Fig.*: Of or pertaining to combatants or contests in general.

*glād-i-ā-tōr-i-sm, s. [Eng. *gladiator*; -ism.] The act or practice of fighting as gladiators; prize-fighting.

glād-i-ā-tōr-shīp, s. [Eng. *gladiator*; -ship.] The state, occupation, or profession of a gladiator.

*glād-i-ā-tōr-ī, a. [Lat. *gladiatorius*, from *gladiator*.] Of or pertaining to gladiators; gladiatorial.

"The Romans did use themselves unto their gladiatory fights."—Bp. Reynolds: *On the Passions*, ch. xxvii.

*glād-i-ā-tūre, s. [Lat. *gladiatoria*, from *gladiator* = to fight with swords; *gladius* = a sword.] Sword-play; fencing; a gladiatorial contest.

"In their amphitheatrical gladiatures, the lives of captives lay at the mercy of the vulgar."—Dayton: *On Don Quixote*, p. 271.

*glād-i-fy, v. i. [Eng. *glad*; suffix -fy (q. v.).] To rejoice, to become glad.

"He would gladden upon our pleasure in his sight."—Mud. D'Arbly, *Diary*, vi. 193.

glād-i-ōle, glād-i-ō-lūs, s. [Lat. = (1) a small sword, (2) the sword lily (*gladiolus*), from *gladius* = a sword, referring to the form of the leaves.]

1. *Ord. Lang.* (of both forms): The genus *gladiolus* (q. v.).

2. *Bot.* (of the form *gladiolus*): A genus of Iridaceæ. It has a tubular two-lipped corolla, a trifid stigma, and ensiform sheathing leaves. The species are found in South Africa, Europe, and Western Asia. Most of the garden species were brought at first from the Cape of Good Hope. They are beautiful, and have been improved by intercrossing.

*Water gladiolus:
Bot.: *Bulbomus umbellatus*.

3. *Anat.*: The mesosternum, or the middle portion of the sternum in some animals.

glād-i-ūs, s. [Lat. = a sword.]

Zool.: The horny shell of a calamary, of a squid, &c. It is called also a pen, or sepistaire (q. v.). (S. P. Woodward.)

glād-lī, *glād-liche, *glād-luche, a. & adv. [A. S. *glædlic* (a.), *glædlice* (adv.); Icel. *gladligr*.]

*A. *As adj.*: Glad, pleased, gay.

"Nes ner gome so glady on gere."
Lyric Poems, p. 36.

B. *As adv.*: With gladness, pleasure, or joy; joyfully, cheerfully.

"For his particular, I'll receive him glady;
But not one follower." Shakespeare: *Leary*, ii. 4.

glād-ness, *glād-nesse, s. [A. S. *glædnesse*.] The quality or state of being glad, pleased, or joyful; joy, cheerfulness, readiness, willingness.

"Phœbus, whose kindly beams impart
Health and gladness to the heart."
Francis: Horace: *The Secular Poem*.

¶ For the difference between *gladness* and *joy*, see JOY.

*glād-shīp, *glād-schepe, *glād-schīpe, *glād-scipe, s. [A. S. *glædschīpe*.] A state of gladness; pleasure.

"Such is the gladshippe of enuie
In worldles thing." Gower, ii.

*glād-sōme, *glād-sum, a. [English *glad*, and suff. -some.]

1. Glad; pleased; cheerful; gay; merry.

"Mid the green mountains many and many a song
We two had sung, like gladsome birds in May."
Wordsworth: *Female Vagrant*.

2. Bright; cheering; gay.

"To live and die in a shady bower,
Single on the gladsome earth."
Wordsworth: *White Doe of Rylstone*, vii.

*glād-sōme-lī, *glād-sum-lī, adv. [Eng. *glad-some*; -ly.] In a gladsome manner; with joy, gladness, or gayety.

"It shal shewe itself to them, and gladsomly in alle prouydence it shal aghen come to them."—Wycliffe: *Wisdom*, vi. 17.

*glād-sōme-ness, *glād-sum-nesse, s. [Eng. *gladsome*; -ness.] A state of gladness; joy; pleasure; cheerfulness.

"Now and then I may possess
Hours of perfect gladsomness."
Wordsworth: *Kitten and Falling Leaves*.

Glād-stone, s. [Named after W. E. Gladstone.]

Vehic.: A carriage with two inside seats, calash top, and seats for driver and footman.

glād-wīn, s. [GLADDEN, s.]

*glād-ī, a. [Eng. *glad*(e); -y.] Full of or having glades.

glāg-ēr-ite, s. [Gr. *glageros*=full of milk, and suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A white or yellowish-white variety of Halloysite from Bavaria.

glā-gōl, s. [Slavon. = a word.] The earliest Slavonic alphabet, principally used in Istria and Dalmatia, in the psalms, liturgies, and offices of the Roman Catholic Church. It appears to have been originally cut on sticks in the Runic fashion, and to have existed before Christianity.

glā-gōl-it-ic, a. [Eng. *glagolitic*; -itic.] Of or pertaining to glagol; as, the glagolitic alphabet.

glāir, *glāire, *glayre, *glay-er, *glar-ye, *gleyre, s. [Fr. *glair* (for *claire*), from Latin *clarus*=bright, clear; Sp. & Port. *clara*; Ital. *chiara*; Low Lat. *glare*=gravel.]

1. The white of an egg, used as a size in gilding, or as a varnish to preserve paintings.

2. Any viscous, transparent substance resembling the white of an egg.

*3. Any bright, shining substance.

glāir, v. t. [GLAIR, s.] To smear or overlay with the white of an egg; to varnish.

*glāire, s. [GLAIR, s.]

*glāire-ōus, *glāir-ōus, a. [Fr. *glaireux*, from *glair*=glair.] Resembling or of the nature of glair or the white of an egg; viscous and transparent.

glāir-īne, s. [Eng. *glair*; -ine.] A glairy substance which forms upon the surface of some thermal waters.

*glāir-y, a. [Eng. *glair*; -y.] Resembling or of the nature of glair; covered with glair.

"The first sign of it is a glairy discharge."—Wiseman: *Surgey*.

glāive, *glayfe, *glafe, *glayve, *gleive, *gleyye, *cleve, s. [Fr. *glaiue*, from Lat. *gladius*=a sword.]

*1. A kind of weapon carried by foot-soldiers, and consisting of a cutting edge fixed to the end of a pole.

"Ilkan in hande a ful god gleive."—Havelok, 1,770.

*2. A broadsword; a falchion; a curved sword; a scimitar.

"The Delhi with his cap of terror on,
And crooked glaiue; the lively apple Greek."
Byron: *Child Harold*, ii. 58.

¶ In the following instance the word appears to be used for some kind of dart or javelin:

"Glaiues scherpe thai gunn cast."
Sir Ferumbas, 2,729.

glāi-zīē, a. [GLOSSY.]

glā-mā, glāme, s. [Gr. *glamaō*, for *lēmaō*=to be bleary-eyed, purblind; *lēmē*=a humor that gathers in the corner of the eye, gum, rheum.]

Pathol.: (For def. see etym.)

glām-ēr, *glām-ēr, s. [Icel. *glamr*=a legendary ghost or spirit.]

1. The influence of some charm on the eye, causing it to see things differently from what they really are; a magical deception of sight.

*2. Witchcraft; magic.

"Like that maiden in the tale
Whom Gwydion made by glamour out of flowers."
Tennyson: *Enid*, 743.

3. A kind of haze covering objects, and causing them to appear differently from what they really are.

glance, s. [Sw. *glans*=luster, brightness, *glänsa*=to shine; Da. *glands*=luster, brightness, *gländse*=to gloss, glaze; Dut. *glans*=luster, *glanzen*=to put a gloss upon; Ger. *glanz*=splendor, *glänzen*=to glitter, all being nasalized forms from the same root as *glitter*. (Skeat.)] [GLINT.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. A sudden shoot or dart of light or splendor; a flash.

"Each sword's bright glance, seemed summons from
their fate." Stirling: *Jonathan*.

2. A sudden look or casting of the eyes; a momentary and rapid view or look.

"The courtiers who filled the outer room communicated their suspicions to each other by whispers and significant glances."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

3. A slight touch; a graze.

"For they smile away, being not onetouched with the
glance of a shot."—Hacklitt: *Voyages*, 134.

4. A transient or passing turning of the attention; a slight notice or attention to any subject in passing.

"How fleet is a glance of the mind!"
Cowper: *Verses* attributed to A. Selkirk.

5. A hint, a reflection.

II. *Min.*: A term used either as the first or as the second word of various compounds. It implies that the minerals thus characterized have a splendid metallic luster.

¶ For the difference between *glance* and *glimpse*, see GLIMPSE; for that between *glance* and *look*, see LOOK.

glance-coal, s.

Min.: The same as ANTHRACITE (q. v.).

glance-copper, s.

Min.: The same as CHALCOCITE (q. v.).

glance, v. i. & t. [GLANCE, s.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To shoot or dart a sudden flash of brightness or splendor; to flash.

"Now flashing wide, now glancing as in play,
Swift beyond thought the lightnings dart away."
Cowper: *Truth*, 242.

2. To move rapidly about, so as to cause flashes of colors; to dart about; to appear and disappear quickly.

"The mute fish that glances in the stream."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. ii.

3. To move or fly off in an oblique direction; to be turned aside during motion.

"The damned arrow glancing aside."
Tennyson: *Oriana*, 41.

*4. To be turned aside, so as to miss that which is aimed at.

"The jest did glance away from me."
Shakespeare: *Taming of the Shrew*, v. 2.

5. To look with a sudden and rapid cast of the eye; to snatch a hasty or passing view of any object.

"Doth glance from heaven to earth."
Shakespeare: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, v.

6. To make an incidental or passing remark on; to notice briefly in passing; to refer to briefly.

7. To hint at; to censure by hints or allusion. (Followed by *at*.)

"Cæsar's ambition shall be glanced at;
And, after this, let Cæsar seat him sure."
Shakespeare: *Julius Cæsar*, ii. 2.

B. Transitive:

1. To shoot or dart suddenly or momentarily; to cast for a moment.

"He glanced a look of holy pride."
Wordsworth: *White Doe of Rylstone*, ii.

2. To refer to briefly or incidentally; to hint at.

"In company I often glanced it."
Shakespeare: *Comedy of Errors*, v.

glanc-ēr, s. [English *glanc*(e); -er.] One who glances; one who casts a glance.

glanc-ing, *glau-nyge, pr. par., a. & s. [GLANCE, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of casting a hasty or momentary look upon; a referring or alluding to anything briefly.

2. The state of being turned aside out of the direct course.

glanc-ing-lī, *glau-nyng-lī, adv. [English *glancing*; -ly.] In an oblique manner; incidentally, indirectly; not directly.

"Sir Richard Hawkins hath done something in this kind, but brokenly and glancingly."—Hakewill.

gländ, s. [Fr. *glande*, from Lat. *glans*, (genit. *gländis*)=a nut-like fruit, as an acorn, a beechnut, a chestnut, &c.]

1. *Anat.*: A term at first vaguely applied to any smooth, round viscus, but which is now limited to such of the seas secreta-*t. e.*, separate by a process of cell-growth, certain constituents of the blood which are afterward poured out from the gland by means of a duct. While yet the term glands was vaguely used, Sylvius divided them into conglomerate and conglomerate glands. To these Malpighi added the follicular or simple glands found in the fauces and behind the ears. They are now divided into secreting and lymphatic glands (q. v.).

"The glands, which o'er the body spread,
The rapid motion of the blood obstruct."
Blackmore: *Creation*.

2. *Bot. (pl.)*: Cells or aggregations of cells distinguished from those in their neighborhood by containing resinous, oily, sugary, or fragrant substances. The walls of the cells generally become degenerated, and are ultimately dissolved, a cavity being thus formed as seen in the rind of the orange and lemon. In other cases the secretion is discharged externally. Ordinary glands occur in almost all the tissues of plants. Nectaries or honey-secreting glands of flowers are superficial, and are met with on all parts of the flower and receptacle. Mirbel divides glands into vascular glands, in

which there are cells and vessels united, and cellular glands, which consist of cellular tissue alone. Glands may be simple, compound, internal, lenticular, sessile, or stalked, &c.

3. *Found.*: A hooked bar by which the parts of a molder's flask are clamped together.

4. Machinery:

(1) A contrivance consisting of a crosspiece or clutch for engaging or disengaging machinery moved by belts or bands.

(2) A plate through which the ends of a band or tightening clevis pass; a clip-plate.

5. *Steam Engin.*: The cover of a stuffing-box.

† (1) *Ductless* or *Vascular Glands*:

Anat.: Certain bodies resembling glands in form, but not possessing ducts for secretion, so that their products must be conveyed to them by lymphatic or sanguiferous vessels. Examples, the spleen, the thyroid body, the thymus gland, the suprarenal capsules, the pituitary body, the follicular glands at the root of the tongue and the lymphatic glands. (*Quain.*)

(2) *Follicular* or *Simple Glands*:

Anat.: [GLAND, 1.]

(3) *Lymphatic Glands*:

Anat.: [LYMPHATIC.]

(4) *Secreting Glands*:

Anat.: The typical kind of glands to which the name is now very frequently restricted. They collect and discharge at particular parts various matters derived from the organism, that these may be further employed for special purposes in the economy, or simply eliminated as redundant material or waste products. In the latter case the term used is excretion. In this process the nucleated cell takes a prominent part. When there is a simple recess formed of secreting membrane, the gland is said to be simple. Examples of this structure occur in the mucous membrane of the stomach, the intestines, &c. When the cavity is subdivided as well as extended with the view of increasing the secreting surface, the gland is said to be compound. The latter are again subdivided into first tubular and second acinar or racemose glands. The glands of the testicle and those of the kidney are tubular; the salivary, lachrymal, and mammary glands, and most of the glands opening into the mouth, the fauces, and the windpipe are racemose glands. They and some others constituted the conglomerate glands of Sylvius. [GLAND.] (*Quain.*)

(5) *Simple Glands*: [† (2); see also GLAND, Nos. 1 and 2.]

(6) *Vascular Glands*: [† (1).]

**gländ-age* (age as *låg*), *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *glans*=an acorn.] The act of feeding on acorns; the season when swine are turned into the woods to eat the mast; mastage.

gländ-ër, *v. t.* [GLANDERS.] To affect or infect with glanders (q. v.).

gländ-ëred, *a.* [Eng. *glander*; -ed.] Affected with or suffering from glanders.

**gländ-ër-ous*, *a.* [Eng. *glander*; -ous.] Glandered.

gländ-ërg, *s.* [GLAND.]

1. *Farr.*: A very dangerous and contagious disease in horses, attended with a running of corrupt matter from the nostrils, and enlargement and induration of the glands of the lower jaw.

"His horse is possessed with the glanders."

Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

2. *Pathol.*: A corresponding disease communicated to man by contact with glandered animals. It is often fatal.

gländ-if-ër-ous, *a.* [Lat. *glans* (genit. *glandis*) [GLANS]; *fero*=to bear, and Eng. &c., suff. -ous.] *Bot.*: Bearing acorns or other nut-like fruits.

"The beech is of two sorts, and numbered amongst the glandiferous trees."—*Mortimer*: *Husbandry*.

gländ-i-form, *a.* [Lat. *glans* (genit. *glandis*) [GLANS], and *forma*=form, shape.] *Bot.*: Having the form of an acorn or other nut.

gländ-i-na, *s.* [Lat. *glans* (genit. *glandis*), and fem. sing. suff. -ina.]

Zool.: A sub-genus of *Achatina*, with an oblong fusiform shell, having the aperture narrow and elliptical. Found in West Indies, Central America, &c. Known species, 186. Fossil from the Eocene onward.

gländ-du-lä, *s.* [GLANDULE.]

gländ-du-lär, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *glandul(a)*; and Eng. &c., suff. -ar.]

Anat., Bot., &c.: Characterized by the presence of a gland or glands. (Used in botany specially of a plant covered with hairs bearing glands upon their tips.)

"Germ awled; pointed, furrowed, with prominent seedlets, sitting on a glandular pedicel."—*Sir W. Jones*: *On Select Indian Plants*.

glandular-hairs, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Hairs possessing glands of any kind, and wherever situated. DeCandolle divided them into glandiferous hairs, in which the gland was formed at the summit of the hair, and excretory glandular hairs, in which it was at the base.

glandular-tissue, *glandular woody-fiber*, *s.*

1. *Bot.*: Tissue or woody fiber marked by rows of glands, ducts, or regular punctuations, having a central pore surrounded by a discoidal area, these rows of dots being placed in series, and parallel with the medullary rays. They exist chiefly in the Coniferae, but also in the Winteraceae.

2. *Palaeobot.*: When the glands described under No. 1 were found, as they often were, beautifully conspicuous in fossil wood, it was often assumed to be coniferous; but, as Mohl pointed out, these dots are not confined to Coniferae. Still the probability of evidence is in the favor of the ordinary identifications, and most of the fossil wood in the palaeozoic and secondary formations has the glands arranged alternately, as in the modern *Araucaria*.

gländ-u-lär-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *glandular*, -ly.]

Bot., &c.: In a glandular manner; having glands; as, *glandularly*-crenated, *glandularly*-serrated, *glandularly*-mucated, and *glandularly*-toothed. (*Paxton.*)

gländ-u-lä-tion, *s.* [Eng. *glandul(e)*; -ation.]

Bot.: The arrangement and structure of the glands in certain plants.

gländ-ule, *gländ-du-lä* (*pl. gländ-du-læ*), *s.*

Anat. &c.: A little gland. In Anatomy there are *glandulae ceruminosae*, a *glandula lacrymalis*, &c.; in Botany, *glandulae hypogynae*, *hypogynous glandules*, &c.

"Nature hath provided several glandules to separate this juice from the blood."—*Ray*: *On the Creation*, pt. ii.

gländ-u-lif-ër-ous, *a.* [Lat. *glandul(a)* (q. v.); *fero*=to bear, and Eng. &c., suff. -ous.] Bearing many glandules, or simply bearing glandules.

gländ-u-löse, *a.* [Latin *glandulosus*=full of kernels, glandulous.] The same as GLANDULOUS (q. v.).

**gländ-u-lös-i-tý*, *s.* [Eng. *glandulos(e)*; -ity.]

1. The state of being glandulose.

2. A glandule.

"In the upper part of worms are found certain white and oval glandulosityes."—*Browne*: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

gländ-du-lö-šo, *pref.* [Lat. *glandulosus*.]

Bot., &c.: Glandulose, glandulous.

glanduloso-serrate, *s.*

Bot.: Having serratures lipped by glands.

gländ-u-loūs, *a.* [Latin *glandulosus*=full of kernels.]

1. Full of or abounding in glands; or simply provided with glands, containing glands.

"All glands and glandulous parts do likewise consist of fibers, but of the softer kind."—*Grew*: *Cosmologia Sacra*, bk. i., ch. v., § 18.

2. Pertaining to glands.

3. Resembling glands.

gläns, *s.* [Lat.=the nut-like fruit of some forest trees; an acorn, a beechnut, a chestnut, &c.]

1. *Bot.*: A fruit sometimes, though rarely, called in English a gland, placed by Lindley in his class called Syncarpi, and the section of it with inferior fruit. It is hard, indehiscent, dry, one-celled, with one or few seeds. It is developed from an ovary having several cells and several seeds, all of which are abortive except one or two. It is situated within the kind of persistent involucre called a cupule. The pericarp is crowned with the remains of the calyx teeth, but being minute they easily escape observation. Sometimes the glans is solitary, as in the oak; at others there are more than one of them in the cupule, as in the sweet chestnut and the beech. (*Lindley.*)

2. *Anat.*: Any structure of somewhat similar form.

"The integument adheres . . . to the spongy tissue of the glans."—*Quain*: *Anatomy*, i. 431.

glä-phyr-i-a (yr as ir), *s.* [Greek *glaphyria*=smoothness, polish; *glaphyros*=hollow, hollowed; *glaphō*=to hew, to carve.]

Bot.: A genus of Myrtleblooms, tribe Myrtæe. *Glaphyria nitida* is called by the Malays the tree of long life, from ascending on the hillside higher than any other tree. The natives of Bencoolen call it the tea-plant, and use it as a substitute for tea. (*Lindley.*)

**gläre* (1), *s.* [GLAIRE.]

gläre (2), *s.* [GLARE, v.]

1. An overpowering luster or light; any dazzling splendor or brightness.

"[One] visual nerve shrinks from a painful glare

Of overpowering light."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

2. A fierce, piercing look or stare.

"About them round
A lion now he stalks with fiery glare."

Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 402.

gläre, **glär-yn*, **glöre*, *v. i. & t.* [Etym. doubtful, but probably an English word; cf. A. S. *glær*=a transparent substance, amber; cogn. with Dut. *glören*=to glimmer; Icel. *glóra*=to gleam, to glare; M. H. Ger. *glosen*=to shine, to glow. Closely related to *glass*. (*Skeat.*)]

1. *Intransitive*:

1. To shine with a dazzling or overpowering light, luster, or brightness.

"Strong perfumes and glaring light

Oft destroy both smell and sight."

Carew: *To my Cousin*.

2. To look with fierce, piercing eyes; to stare wildly or fiercely.

"The lion and fierce tiger glared aloof."

Milton: *P. R.*, i. 313.

3. To have a dazzling effect; to shine with excessive brightness; to displease or offend by gaudiness or overcoloring. [GLARING.]

"He maintains majesty in the midst of plainness; he shines but glares not."—*Dryden*.

**B. Trans.*: To shoot or dart out in fierce flashes.

"One spirit in them ruled, and every eye

Glared lightning."

Milton: *P. R.*, vi. 849.

† For the difference between to glare and to shine, see SHINE.

glär-ë-lä, *s.* [Dimin. of Gr. *glaros*, *laros*=a ravenous sea-bird, perhaps the cormorant (?); Fr. *glaréole*.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Glareoline (q. v.). *Glareola pratincola* is the Pratincole (q. v.).

glär-ë-lä-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *glareol(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ina.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Charadriidae. The bill is short, much compressed, arched, and deeply cleft. The wings are long and narrow, the tail usually forked. The toes four, the middle toe and claw very long, the hinder one elevated, but touching the ground.

glär-ë-öse, *a.* [Lat. *glareosus*=full of gravel, gravelly; *glarea*=gravel.]

Bot.: Growing in gravelly soil or places.

glär-ë-ous, *a.* [GLAIROUS.]

**glär-i-næss*, *s.* [Eng. *glary*; -ness.] The quality or state of being glary; glaringness.

"Bright crystal glass is glary; and to avoid that glariness, our artificers run into the other extreme."—*Boyle*: *Works*, vol. vi., p. 135.

glär-läng, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [GLARE, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

I. *Literally*:

1. Shining with a dazzling or overpowering brightness or luster; staring or looking fiercely.

2. Displeasing or offending the taste by gaudiness or ostentatious colors; to be too conspicuous or overcolored.

"The most glaring and notorious passages are none of the finest."—*Felton*: *On the Classics*.

II. *Fig.*: Notorious, barefaced, infamous; as, a glaring falsehood.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *glaring* and *barefaced*: "*Glaring* designates the thing; *barefaced* characterizes the person; a *glaring* falsehood is that which strikes the observer in an instant to be falsehood; a *barefaced* lie or falsehood betrays the effrontery of him who utters it. A *glaring* absurdity will be seen instantly without the aid of reflection; a *barefaced* piece of impudence characterizes the agent as more than ordinarily lost to all sense of decorum." (*Crabb*: *Eng. Synon.*)

glär-läng-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *glaring*; -ly.]

1. In a manner so as to offend the taste by overcoloring or by being too conspicuous.

"Yet there we ne'er condemn such hostile hues

As cut the parts or glaringly confuse."

Mason: *Dufrenoy*: *Art of Painting*.

2. In a barefaced, notorious, or shameless manner; barefacedly, openly.

"Mr. Hobbes has been reputed the first or principal man . . . that openly and glaringly espoused them."—*Waterland*: *Works*, viii. 41.

glär-läng-næss, *s.* [Eng. *glaring*; -ness.] The quality or state of being glaring.

"The glaringness of his prose."—*Jarvis*: *Don Quixote*, pt. i., bk. i., ch. i.

**glär-ý*, **glär-ie*, *a.* [Eng. *glar(e)*; -y.] Of a dazzling or overpowering brightness or luster; glaring.

"In the winter time, so *glarie* is the ground,
That neither grass, nor other graine, in pastures may be found."

Turberville, i. 386.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hère, camël, hër, thère; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gô, pôť, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whô, sôn; mäte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, räle, füll; trý, sýrian. æ, œ = ë; ey = ä. qu = kw.

glas'-er-ite, *s.* [Named after a chemist, Christopher Glaser, who flourished about A. D. 1664, the salt having long ago been called *sal polychrestum Glaseri*.]

Min.: The same as Aphthalite (q. v.). The *Br. Mus. Catalogue* prefers the name Glaserite, and makes Aphthalite the synonym.

***glas-fat, *glæs-fat**, *s.* [A. S. *glæs-fæt*; O. H. Ger. *glasfatz*; M. H. Ger. *glasevaz*; Ger. *glasgefäss*.] A glass vessel or pot.

"Anne while after than that *glasfat* an honden nom."
Layamon, ii. 319.

glas'-ites, *s. pl.* [GLASSITES.]

glass, *glas, *glase, *glasse, *gles, *gles, *glese, s. & a. [A. S. *glas*; cogn. with Dut. *glas*; Dan. *glas*; Sw. *glas*; Icel. *gler*, *glas*; Ger. *glas*; O. Sw. *glas*, *gler*; O. H. Ger. *glas*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 2.

(2) A glass vessel or instrument of any kind, as—

(a) A mirror; a looking-glass.

"Whoever in those *glasses* looks, may find
The spots returned, or graces, of his mind."

Walter: Upon Ben Jonson.

(b) A drinking-vessel or cup made of glass.

"To this last costly treaty,

That swallowed so much treasure, and like a *glass*
Did break in the rinsing."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 1.

(c) An optical instrument composed partly of glass; a telescope.

"The moon whose orb
Through optic *glass* the Tuscan artist views,"

Milton: P. L., i. 239.

(d) A glass vessel partially filled with fine sand for measuring time; an hour-glass.

"Were my wife's liver

Infected as her life, she would not live
The running of one *glass*."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

(e) An instrument, composed partly of glass, for indicating atmospheric changes; a barometer; a thermometer.

(f) (*Pl.*) A pair of spectacles or eye-glasses.

(3) The quantity which a glass drinking-vessel will hold.

"Your son should never chat over a *glass* of wine till midnight."—Locke: On Education, § 21.

*2. *Fig.*: The time in which the sand of man's life runs out; the allotted life of man.

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: A substance or mixture, earthy, saline, or metallic, brought by fusion to the state of a hard, brittle, transparent mass, with a conchoidal fracture.

2. *Comm.*: A hard, brittle, transparent substance, formed by fusing together mixtures of the silicates of potash, soda, lime, magnesia, alumina, and lead in various proportions, according to the quality or kind of glass required.

Flint-glass is used in making table-ware and many articles of domestic furniture and fittings. The molten glass is taken from the pot by a ponty, and is blown or pressed into shape, or, by a combination of operations, is held in a mold while being blown. Its density is 3. Crown and flint-glass are combined in the manufacture of achromatic lenses.

Crown-glass is taken by the ponty from the pot, and is then blown and whirled until it becomes globular. A ponty tipped with molten glass is applied to the bulb, the blowing-tube detached, leaving a hole. The globe being again whirled, the glass flashes into a circular disk, adhering by a boss in its center to the ponty. Its density is 2.5.

Sheet-glass is glass withdrawn by the ponty from the pot and blown and whirled till it assumes a cylindrical form. The ends being cut off, and the cylinder slit longitudinally, the sheet is heated, pressed, and rubbed until it is flattened out. This is also called cylinder-glass or broad-glass.

Plate-glass is made by pouring it upon a table which has a marginal edge of a height equal to that designed for the thickness of the glass. A roller travels over the table, resting on the ledges and flattening out the glass, which is thus made of equal thickness throughout.

Bottle-glass has nothing peculiar in the mode of its manufacture, but is made of coarse ingredients.

† Pliny reports that some mariners with a cargo of "nitrum" (soda or some other salt), having landed near the mouth of a small stream, at the base of Mount Carmel, in Palestine, lit a fire, using some blocks of the salt for a grate. The heat fused the sand and the salt together, and produced glass, which then for the first time became known. The occurrence may have happened, but glass was known in Egypt, and represented on the monuments, as early as the time of Osirtasen, B. C. 1740. Remains have been found also in the ruins, not

merely of Egyptian, but of Assyrian, Greek, Roman, and Etruscan cities. The ancients used it for bottles; for instance many lachrymatories of it have been found. Gregory of Tours says that in the fourth century churches had colored glass windows. In 1458 Æneas Sylvius mentioned, as a proof of the wealth of Vienna, that the houses of the inhabitants had glass windows.

3. *Nautical*: The half-minute or quarter-minute sand-glass used with the ship's log; also the half-hour or sand-glass which regulates the watches; the time in which one of such glasses is emptied of its sand.

"Past the mid-season: at least two *glasses*."

Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

B. As adj.: Made of Glass; resembling glass.

glass annealing-furnace, *subst.* A furnace in which articles or sheets of glass are kept for a while in a heated condition, and allowed gradually to cool; a leer.

glass-blower, *s.* One whose business or trade is to blow or fashion glass.

Glass-blower's lamp: A gas or alcohol lamp.

glass-blowing, *s.* A mode of manufacturing glass-ware and window-glass by taking a mass of viscid glass from the melting-pot on the end of the blowing-tube, and then inflating the mass by blowing through the tube, rolling on the marver, and exposing it at the furnace opening where its contained air is expanded and itself enlarged.

glass-case, *s.* A case or shallow box having a glass lid or cover, and sides, so as to enable the contents to be seen without opening the case.

glass-cavity, *s.*

Min.: A cavity in a mineral containing a glassy substance. These cavities are sometimes found in crystals of leucite.

glass-cloth, *s.*

Fabric: A fabric produced by interweaving fabrics of glass, which are, in a very attenuated state, extremely flexible.

***glass-coach**, *s.* A carriage of the superior order. The term is now obsolete, but it originally expressed that the vehicle had glass windows instead of opaque panels or curtains.

glass-coloring, *s.* The art or art of tinting glass by incorporating metallic oxides in its substance; thus oxide of cobalt imparts a deep blue color; protoxide of copper, green; oxide of gold, a ruby red, &c. Colored glass is known as flashed, or as pot-metal; in the former case a film of colored glass is laid over the white; in the latter, the color is stirred up with the metal in the pot, imbuing its whole substance.

glass-crab, *s.*

Zool.: A crustacean which received its name from its transparency, while, on account of its very much flattened and membranous body, it was called by Leach, *Phyllosoma*. It is now known to be an immature state of the *Podophthalmata* (q. v.).

glass-cutter, *s.* One whose business or occupation is to cut glass, or to grind it down into various ornamental shapes; an instrument for cutting glass.

glass-cutting, *s.* The art or process of cutting, shaping or modifying the surface of glass by mechanical means, as by revolving wheels of iron, stone, or wood supplied with sand and water, or by means of a blast of air or steam carrying a stream of sand, which is directed upon the part to be cut or bored.

glass-enamel, *s.* A term applied to a semi-lucid or an opaque glass, which owes its milkiness to the addition of binocide of tin. The transparencies which are hung in windows or form shades for lamps are of this semi-lucid character, and are mis-called porcelain transparencies. Watch-dials have an opaque, glass-enamelled face on a metallic backing.

glass-eye, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A ball or shell of glass, colored to represent a human eye, worn by persons who have lost an eye.

2. *Ornith.*: The name given in Jamaica to a thrush, *Turdus jamaicensis*, which has a pellucid glass-like eye.

Glass-eye berry: A berry on which the Glass-eye feeds.

***glass-faced**, *a.* Reflecting, like a mirror, the looks of another; as, a *glass-faced* flatterer.

glass-furnace, *s.* A furnace in which the materials of glass are fused.

glass-gall, *s.* [SANDIVER.]

***glass-gazing**, *a.* Often contemplating one's self in a mirror.

glass-grinder, *s.* The same as GLASS-CUTTER (q. v.).

glass-grinding, *s.* The same as GLASS-CUTTING (q. v.).

glass-hive, *s.* A hive composed wholly or in part of glass.

glass-maker, *s.* One whose business or trade is to make glass.

Glass-maker's soap: A name given to manganese, from its cleansing action in its association with glass-making materials. It is used to rid the materials of color arising from carbonaceous matters and protoxide of iron. An excess of it gives a purple tinge to the glass.

glass-mosaic, *s.* An imitation of antique mosaic work, formed of small cubes of glass mixed with various coloring matters, chiefly metallic oxides, so as to form opaque colored enamels, which are cast into slabs or flat cakes, the slab being afterwards cut into very small cubes or rectangular pieces. With these little colored cubes a picture is built up, by inserting each one separately in a bed of cement.

glass-mold, *s.* A metallic shaping-box in which glass is pressed or blown to form.

glass-oven, *s.* A heated chamber in which just-made glass in sheets or ware is placed to cool gradually. A glass-annealing furnace; a leer.

glass-painter, *s.* One who produces designs in colors on glass.

glass-painting, *s.* Glass-painting is thus distinguished from glass-staining: the former has a design painted upon it with colors which are burnt in; the latter receives its color in the process of manufacture, or the separate pieces are colored after having been cut to the required shapes out of white glass. In one case it is a painting of enamelled colors on sheets of glass; in the other it is a painting made up of pieces having the required colors, fitting together and held by leaden cames.

[GLASS-STAINING.] There are four methods: 1. The mosaic, the earliest. 2. The mosaic stain. In this mode the window is made up of detached pieces, as in the mosaic; but the shades are given by a stain of brown, which seems to have been the first color which the artists succeeded in firing on to the pieces of glass. 3. The enamel. By this all the required colors are painted upon the same piece of glass and fired in the kiln, producing the effect of an oil-painting. 4. The mosaic enamel. In this mode colored glass is used as a groundwork to paint on, instead of white.

glass-paper, *s.* A polishing-paper made of paper thickly strewn with finely-powdered glass. The fragments of broken wine-bottles, &c., are carefully washed to remove dirt, the glass is crushed under a revolving stone and sifted into six sizes, as in manufacturing emery. It is sifted through sieves of wire-cloth, which are generally cylindrical, like the bolts of flour-mills. The cloths have from sixteen to ninety wires to the inch. A surface of thin glue is spread on the paper, and the pulverized glass dusted over it with a sieve.

glass-press, *s.* A device to apply pressure to glass in a mold while in a plastic state.

glass-rope, *s.*

Zool.: Hyalonema, a genus of siliceous sponges, consisting of a cup-shaped body affixed to a muddy part of the sea-bottom by means of a rope of long twisted siliceous fibers.

glass-shade, *s.* A cover of glass placed over artificial flowers, or articles of value, to protect them from the dust; or over gas-jets, lamps, &c., to modulate and equalize the light.

glass-shell, *s.*

Zool.: Hyalea or Hyalæa, a genus of Pteropoda, with a translucent shell.

glass-shrimp, *s.*

Zool.: Eriothys, a genus of crustaceans, order Stomatopoda.

glass-silvering, *s.* The process of coating glass with silver, mercury, &c., in order to form mirrors. [MIRROR.]

glass-snail, *s.*

Zool.: Vitrina, a genus of mollusks, family Helicidae. *Vitrina pellucida* and two other species occur in Britain.

glass-snake, *s.*

Zool.: *Ophisaurus ventralis*. A lizard, of the family Zonuride, or Chalcidæ. From the absence of feet, they look like serpents. They are found in this country. The name glass-snake is supposed to allude to the brittleness of their tail.

glass-soap, *s.* [GLASS-MAKER'S SOAP.]

glass-stainer, *s.* One who follows the trade or occupation of glass-staining.

glass-staining, *s.* The art or process of coloring glass during the process of manufacture.

glass-stopper, *s.* A stopper or stopple for bottles, made of glass.

glass-tears, *s. pl.* [RUPERT'S-DROPS.]

bôll, bôy; pout, jôwî; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tion, -sion = shûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shis. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

glass-tongs, *s. pl.* Grippers for hot bottles, &c., in course of manufacture, or for handling bottles containing heated or freezing mixtures.

***glass**, *v. t.* [GLASS, *s.*]

1. To see or look at in a glass or mirror.

"The formal youth, that knew no other grace
Or value, but his title, and his lace,
Glasses himself."

L'Estrange: On Beaum. & Flet. Plays.

2. To reflect or show as in a glass or mirror.

"Wherein is glassed serenity of soul."

Byron: Manfred, ii. 2.

3. To case or inclose in glass.

"Methought all his senses were lockt in his eye,
As jewels in crystal for some prince to buy.
Who tend'ring their own worth, from whence they
were glass'd,
Did point out to buy them, along as you past."

Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, ii.

4. To cover as with glass; to glaze.

"I have observed little grains of silver to be hid in the
small cavities, perhaps glassed over by a vitrifying heat."

Boyle.

***glass-chord**, *s.* [Eng. glass, and chord.]

Music. A musical instrument with keys like a pianoforte, but with bars of glass instead of strings of wire.

glass-ég, *s. pl.* [GLASS.] Spectacles.

glass-fül, *s.* [Eng. glass, -ful(l).] As much of anything as a glass will hold.

glass-höuse, *s.* [Eng. glass, and house.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. A house or building where glass is made; glass-works.

"I remember to have met with an old Roman mosaic composed of little pieces of clay half vitrified, and prepared at the glasshouses."—*Addison: On Italy.*

2. A house built entirely or chiefly of glass; a conservatory.

II. *Fig.*: A position open to attack or to unfavorable criticism; hence the proverb. Those who live in glasshouses should not throw stones.

***glass-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. glassy; -ly.]

1. So as to resemble glass.

2. With glassy eyes.

"Vance stared glassily around him."—*Mortimer Collins: From Midnight to Midnight*, vol. iii., ch. x.

glass-ly-ness, *s.* [Eng. glassy; -ness.] The quality or state of being glassy, a vitreous appearance.

"The glassiness of the surface."—*Smollett: France and Italy*, lett. xxxi.

glass-ling, *s.* [Eng. glass; -ing.]

Leather-manufact.: The operation of dressing leather on the grain side by a tool consisting of a glass slip set in a wooden handle.

Glass-ites, **Glas-ites**, *s. pl.* [For etymol. see def.]

Ch. Hist.: A Christian sect founded by the Rev. John Glas, minister of the Established Church of Scotland. Having been deposed, in 1729, by the Synod of Angus, he founded the sect called after his name. With regard to faith he believed it to be an intellectual act of assent to the Divine testimony. In 1753 Mr. Sandeman, his son-in-law, embraced his opinions, carrying them to a more extreme length. In 1760 the son-in-law removed to London, and in 1764 to America. Being better known in these places than Mr. Glas, the churches were called Sandemanian. [SANDEMANIANS.]

glass-like, *a.* [Eng. glass, and like.] Like or resembling glass; glassy; of a vitreous appearance.

"For by example most we sinned before,
And glasslike clearness mixed with frailty bore."

Dryden: Astræa Redux, 208.

***glass-män**, *s.* [Eng. glass, and man.] One who deals in glass.

"The profit of glasses consists only in a small present made by the glassman."—*Swift.*

glass-mét-al, *s.* [Eng. glass, and metal.] Glass in fusion in the pot.

"Let proof be made of the incorporating of copper or brass with glassmetal."—*Bacon: Physical Remains.*

glass-pöt, *s.* [Eng. glass, and pot.] The pot in which the frit is fused into glass. They are made of pure refractory clay, mixed with about one-fifth its weight of old pots pulverized by grinding, are built up instead of being formed on a mold, and baked by being subjected to a white heat.

glass-wäre, *s.* [Eng. glass, and ware.] Articles or utensils manufactured of glass.

glass-wörk, *s.* [Eng. glass, and work.]

1. The manufacture of glass.

2. Articles or utensils manufactured of glass; glassware.

3. (*Pl.*): A place or building where glass is manufactured.

"They crush the ashes into lumps like a stone, and so sell them to the Venetians for their glassworks."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

***glass-wörm**, *s.* [Eng. glass, and worm.] A glow-worm.

glass-wört, *s.* [Eng. glass, and wort.]

Bot.: *Salicornia*, a genus of flowerless plants growing in salt marshes.

"For the fine glass we use the purest of the finest sand, and the ashes of chali or glasswort."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors.*

glass-ý, ***glass-ie**, ***glas-y**, *a.* [English glass; -y; -ie.]

1. Made of glass.

"Honor is like that glassy bubble
That finds philosophers much trouble."

Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. ii.

2. Resembling glass in luster or some other quality.

"His conscience, like a glassy lake before,
Lashed into foaming waves, begins to roar."

Cowper: Truth, 259.

3. Dull; lacking fire or life; applied to the eyes.

glassy-felspar, *s.*

Min.: The same as *SANIDINE* (q. v.).

Glas-tön-bür-ý (t silent), *s* & *a.* [See def.]

A. As substantive.

Geog.: A town in Somersetshire, England, the seat of a celebrated abbey, now in ruins.

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to the town or abbey mentioned under *A.*

Glastonbury-thorn, *s.*

Hort.: A variety of the common hawthorn. Said to have been introduced by the monks of the abbey.

gläub-áp-a-tite, *s.* [Eng. glau(er), and apatite.]

Min.: A variety of Apatite, in color yellowish-brown to chocolate-brown, from Monk's Island.

gläu-bër, *s.* [Named after Glauber, a German chemist, who first artificially made glauher-salt. He died in 1668.] (For def., see etym. and compound.)

glauher-salt, **glauher's-salt**, *s.*

1. *Chem. & Pharm.*: A name popularly given to sodium sulphate, $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

2. *Min.*: The same as *MIRABILITE* (q. v.).

gläu-bër-ite, *s.* [Eng., &c., glauher, and suff. -ite (*Min.*), (q. v.).]

Min.: A monoclinic yellow, gray, or brick-red mineral, of vitreous luster and white streak; its hardness, 2.5-3; its specific gravity, 2.64-2.85. Composition: Sulphate of soda, 51.1; sulphate of lime, 48.9=100. Occurs in New Castle in Spain, in Upper Austria, in Bavaria, in California, and in Peru. (*Dana.*)

gläu-česč-enče, *s.* [Latin *glau(cus)*; suffix -escence.] The state of being glaucescent or slightly sea-green in luster.

gläu-česč-ent, *a.* [Latin *glaucus*, and suffix -escent.] [GLAUCCUS.]

Botany.: Becoming sea-green. Not very different from *glaucous* (q. v.).

gläu-čic, *a.* [From Lat. *glau(cium)*, and Eng., &c., suff. -ic.]

Chem.: Of, belonging to, existing in, or derived from *glau(cium)* (q. v.).

***glauic acid**, *s.*

Chem.: The acid contained in *Glau(cium flavum)*, identical with fumaric acid.

gläu-čín, **gläu-čine**, *s.* [Lat. *glau(cium)*, and Eng., &c., suff. -ine (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The alkaloid contained in the leaves of *Glau(cium flavum)*. The leaves are macerated with acetic acid, then the juice is pressed out, boiled, filtered, and the filtrate treated with lead nitrate, which precipitates lead fumarate. The filtrate is treated with H_2S , then the glaucine is precipitated with tannin, and the precipitate decomposed by chalk. Glaucine crystallizes out of water in small crystalline scales; it is easily soluble in alcohol and ether. It forms crystalline salts.

tgläu-čine, *a.* [Lat. *glau(cu)*; -ine.]

Bot.: The same as *GLAUCCUS* (q. v.).

gläu-čl-üm, *s.* [Lat. *glau(cium)*; Gr. *glaukion*=the juice of a plant, probably the Horned-poppy, *Glau(cium corniculatum)*.]

Bot.: A genus of Papaveraceæ. It consists of glaucous poppies with yellow juice. The flowers are large, yellow or purple, the ovary two-celled; placentas two, seeds many, testa pitted. Known species, five or six.

gläu-cö, *pref.* [Lat. *glaucus*; Gr. *glaukos*.]

Min., &c.: Of a glaucous color.

gläu-cö-döte, **gläu-cö-döt**, *s.* [Ger. *glauccodot*: pref. *glauco-* (q. v.), and Gr. *dotos*=a gift.]

Min.: An orthorhombic, greenish, tin-white mineral of metallic luster and white streak; its hardness, 5; specific gravity, 6. Composition: Sulphur, 19.4; arsenic, 45.5; cobalt, 23.8; iron, 11.3=100. Occurs in chlorite slate in the province of Huasco in Chili, also in Sweden. (*Dana*, &c.)

gläu-cö-lite, *s.* [Ger. *glauccolith*: pref. *glauco-* (q. v.); Gr. *lithos*=a stone.]

Min.: A blue or greenish-gray variety of Scapolite from the region east of Lake Baikal, where it occurs in veins in granite.

gläu-cö-mä, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *glaukōma*, from *glaukos*=pale blue or gray, and *omma*=the eye; from the dull gray gleam of the eye affected by the disease.]

Med.: A fault in the eye, which changes the crystalline humor into a grayish color, without detriment of sight, and therein differs from what is commonly understood by suffusion. (*Quincy.*)

gläu-cöm-a-toüs, *a.* [Latin *glaucoma*; Gr. *glaukōma* [GLAUCCOMA], genit. *glaukōmatos*, Eng. adj. suff. -ous.]

Med.: Of, belonging to, or having the nature of *glaucoma* (q. v.).

gläu-cö-nite, *s.* [Pref. *glauco-* (q. v.); *n* euphonic (?), and suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.). Named from its green color.]

Min.: An amorphous green opaque mineral, like earthy chlorite, with a dull or glistening luster; its hardness, 2; specific gravity, 2.2 to 2.4. It is a hydrous silicate of iron and potash. Composition: Silica, 49.3; alumina, 3.6; sesquioxide of iron, 22.7; protoxide of iron, 6.3; potash, 8.3, and water, 9.6. There are two varieties of it; the one the green earth of cavities in eruptive rocks, the other the green grains in greensand formation, or anything similar. Found in many places.

gläu-cö-nit-ic, *a.* [Eng. *glauconit(e)*; -ic.]

Min. & Geol.: Of or belonging to glauconite.

"Glaucinitic grains of greensand."—*Nicholson: Paleont.* ii. 516.

gläu-cö-phäno, *s.* [Pref. *glauco-*, and *phainō*=to make to appear.]

Min.: An orthorhombic or monoclinic mineral, translucent or opaque, occurring in six-sided prisms. Hardness, 3.5; specific gravity, 3.1; colors, lavender, blue, bluish-black, or grayish; streak, powder, grayish-blue. Composition: Silica, 56.49; alumina, 12.23; protoxide of iron, 10.91; protoxide of manganese, 0.50; magnesia, 7.97; lime, 2.25; soda and potassa, 9.28. Occurs in the island of Syra, one of the Cyclades. (*Dana.*)

gläu-cö-pi-crine, *s.* [Pref. *glauco-*, and *picrine* (q. v.).]

Chem.: An alkaloid occurring in the root of *Glau(cium flavum)*. The root is exhausted with acetic acid, then precipitated with ammonia, redissolved in acetic acid, then precipitated with a solution of oak bark, and decomposing the precipitate with chalk, is crystallized out of ether. Glaucopierine forms granular needles, which are soluble in alcohol and in water. When heated with concentrated sulphuric acid it gives a dark grass-green color. The salts of glaucopierine are crystalline, and have a very bitter taste.

gläu-cö-pi-nä, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *glaucoop(is)* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ina.]

Ornith.: The name given by Swainson to the Wattle-crows, a sub-family of Corvidæ. The bill is short; the culmen elevated and curved from the base; the upper mandible entire; the wings short, rounded; the tail lengthened, graduated, or cuneated.

gläu-cö-plis, *s.* [Gr. *glaukōpis*=having fierce, gleaming eyes; *glaukos* [GLAUCCUS], and *ops*=the eye.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Glaucopineæ. *Glau(copsis cinerea)* occurs in New Zealand.

gläu-cö-sid-ër-ite, *s.* [Pref. *glauco-*, and Eng., &c., *siderite* (q. v.); Gr. *glaukosiderit*.]

Min.: The same as *VIVIANITE* (q. v.).

gläu-cö-sis, *s.* [Gr. *glaukōsis*=blindness, produced by *glaucoma* (q. v.).]

Path.: (For def. see etym.).

gläu-coüs, *a.* [Lat. *glauccus*; Gr. *glaukos*=(1) glancing silver, (2) pale blue, gray.]

Bot.: Sea-green, dull green, passing into grayish-blue.

gläu-cüs, *s.* [Latin *Glauccus*; Greek *glaukos*.] [GLAUCCUS.]

1. *Class. Myth.*: A fisherman of Antheion, in Eubœa, who, seeing that a fish brought ashore so recovered its strength by eating a certain herb that it was able again to leap into the water, had the curiosity himself to taste the plant, which he had no sooner done than he plunged into the deep and became a sea god. (*Ovid: Metam.* vii. 233, &c.)

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wê, wët, hère, camel, hër, there; pine, pît, sîre, sir, marine; gö, pôt, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whô, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite. cür, räde, füll; trÿ, Syrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = ä. qu = kw.

2. *Zoöl. (of the form glaucus)*: A genus of Nudi-branchiate Gasteropods, family Eulidae. The animal is elongated and slender, with the foot linear and channelled, the tentacles four, the gills slender, and supported on three pairs of lateral lobes. Known species, seven; floating on seaweed in the Atlantic and Pacific, their food being small sea-jellies. Mr. C. Bennett, who captured *Glaucus hexapterygius* in a towing net, in lat. 4° 26' N., long. 19° 30' W., describes its beauty as remarkable. The upper parts were of a brilliant red color, the lower ones nearly white.

glauum, v. i. To snatch greedily.

"To hear the thuds, and see the cluds,
O' clans frae woods, in tartan duds,
Wha glauimed at kingdoms three, man."

Burns: *Battle of Sheriff Muir.*

gläux, s. [Lat. *glauus*; Gr. *glauos*=(1) the owl, from its glaring eyes; (2) a plant, the Milk vetch (*Astragalus glauus* of Linnaeus; *glaz*=the plant only, from *glaukos*.] [GLAUCOUS.]

Bot.: Sea-milkwort, a genus of *Primulaceae*, family Primulidæ. Flowers small, axillary sessile, white, or pink; calyx five-parted, colored; corolla wanting; stamens five, hypogynous, alternate with the lobes of the calyx; ovary subglobose; style filiform; stigma obtuse; capsula five-valved, few-seeded.

***gläve, s.** [GLAIVE.]

***gläved, a.** [Eng. *glav(e)*; -ed] Armed with a glaive.

***gläw-ër, v. i. & t.** [Etym. doubtful.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To babble, to jabber.
2. To flatter.

"Aglavering council is as dangerous as a wheedling priest or a flattering physician."—*L'Esrange.*

B. Trans.: To flatter, to wheedle, to cheat.

***gläw-ër-ër, s.** [Eng. *glaver*; -er.] A flatterer, a wheedler, a parasite.

"These glauersers gone, myself to rest I laid."

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 407.

***gläy-möre, s.** [CLAMMORE.]

***glay-men, *gley-myn, v. t.** [A variant of CLAM (q. v.).] [CLAMMY.] To make sticky or clammy.

***glay-mous, a.** [GLAYMEN.] Sticky, clammy.

***glay-mous-ness, *gley-mowse-ness, s.** [Eng. *gleymous*; -ness.] Stickiness, clamminess.

gläze, *glase, *glas-en, *glas-yn, verb t. & i. [GLASS, s.; cf. Icel. *glæsa*=to polish; M. H. Ger. *glasen*=to glaze.]

A. Transitive:

1. To furnish with glass, as a window; to cover with a sheet of glass; as, to glaze a window or a picture.
2. To furnish with windows of glass.
3. To overlay with glass, or a substance resembling glass, to cover with a vitreous substance.

"For its aptness to vitrify, and serve the potters to glaze their earthen vessels, the miners call pottern ore."

—Boyle: *Works*, vol. i., p. 323.

4. To overlay or overspread with anything shining and transparent like glass; to make glassy.

"Sorrow's eye, glazed with blinding tears,
Divides one thing intire, to many objects."

Shakespeare: *Richard II.*, ii. 2.

5. To make smooth or glossy; to polish; as, to glaze cloth, &c.

"As they have a method of glazing it, it is more durable."—Cook: *Voyages*, vol. iii., bk. ii., ch. iii.

B. Intrans.: To become glassy; to assume a dull, glassy appearance; to become overspread with a semi-transparent film.

"A light on Marmion's visage spread,
And fired his glazing eye."

Scott: *Marmion*, vi. 32.

gläze, s. [GLAZE, v.] A vitrifiable composition for covering earthenware or porcelain. Glaze on earthenware has several objects: (1) To render the ware impermeable to liquids, (2) To impart luster, (3) To preserve colors and patterns. In cookery the word is applied to the white of eggs, or strong gravy or jelly boiled down to the consistency of a thin cream, and used to cover pastry, &c., with a glossy, shining coating. In painting it is used for any kind of varnish intended to preserve the picture from the effects of the atmosphere, and to add brilliancy to the colors.

"It is late in the day to discuss the chromatic range of Sir Joshua's palette, or to argue about his mixtures, and his glazes."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

glaze-dew, s.

Bot.: *Stilbum*; a genus of hypomycetous fungi.

glaze-kill, s.

Pottery: A kiln in which glazed biscuit-ware is placed for firing. It is analogous to the glost-oven (q. v.).

gläzed, pa. par. or a. [GLAZE, v.]

glazed-board, s. A kind of mill-board having a hard, smooth surface, to give a smooth face to the paper or fabric pressed between such boards.

***glaz-en, a.** [A. S. *glæsen*.] Resembling glass; glassy, glass-like, vitreous.

gläz-ër, s. [Eng. *glaz(e)*, v.; -er.] One who or that which glazes; as—

(1) A cutler's or lapidary's wheel of a grade between the grinding and the polishing. It is made of discs of wood so arranged as to present the grain outwardly, that is, radially. The wooden surface is fed with emery-cake. Mahogany, oak, apple, beech, or birch are employed. Other glazers have a covering of leather or a cap of lead or tin alloy to carry the emery for grinding or glazing cutlery.

(2) A calendering or calico-smoothing wheel.

gläz-ëe, a. [Eng. *glaz(e)*; -ie=y.] Glittering; as smooth as glass.

"Thou' now thou'st dowie, stiff, and crazy,
An' thy auld hide's as white as a daisy,
I've seen thee dapp'l't sleek, an' glazie."

Burns: *Farmer to His Auld Mare Maggie.*

glä-zier (zier as zhür), s. [Eng. *glaz(e)*; -ier.]

1. *Lit.*: One whose trade or business it is to glaze windows, picture frames, &c.; one who sets glass in windows, &c.

"The panes of glasswork are set and fastened by the glazier."—*Maxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

*2. *Fig.*: An eye.

"You're out with your glaziers."—*Broome: A Jovial Crew*, act. ii.

glazier's diamond, s. An implement for cutting glass, consisting, as now universally made, of a handle, by which it is held between the fingers and guided, and having swiveled at its lower end a holder or block, in which a small diamond with one of its natural angles exposed is inserted.

glazier's knife, s. A knife used by glaziers in clearing out the remains of old panes from the fillisters of sash, and putting in new ones. Such knives are known as hacking, stopping, and putty knives.

glazier's point, s. A small, triangular piece of tin plate, employed to secure a pane of glass in the sash previous to putting.

glazier's vice, s.

Plumbing: An apparatus for forming leaden bars for the reception of window-glass. The bar is called a came, and the mode of glazing is called fret-work.

gläz-îng, *glas-yng, pr. par., a. & s. [GLAZE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act or process of setting glass in window sashes, picture frames, &c.; the art or trade of a glazier.

"Nay, in spite of constant glazing and tiling, the rain perpetually drenched the apartments."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. The act of giving a glazed or shining appearance to, resembling that of glass; the act of covering with a glaze, as potters' ware, pastry, &c.

3. The act of polishing metal on a wheel dusted with polishing-powder.

4. The act of spreading a semi-pellucid cover over a painting to soften asperities.

5. The act or process of giving a glazed or glossy surface to gunpowder. All good powder is glazed in order to enable it to more perfectly resist moisture and bear transportation.

*6. Glasswork; glazed windows.

glazing-machine, s. A press with two polished rollers to calender paper.

glazing-wheel, s. A wooden wheel covered with leather charged with emery, and used by cutlers, especially for grinding and sharpening knives, tools, &c. It is also used instead of filing for leveling and surfacing many metallic articles; for removing the scale from casting, and for trimming small castings, such as builders' hardware. A wooden wheel without any covering is used by lapidaries in smoothing soft and rounded stones. These wheels are used with flour-emery and water.

glëad (1), s. [GLEDE.]

glëad (2), s. [GLEED.]

glëam, s. [A. S. *glæm, glæm*; cogn. with O. S. *glimo*=brightness; O. H. Ger. *glimo*=a glow-with; allied to *glow* and *glimmer*.]

1. A flash or shoot of light; a gleam, a ray; a little stream of light; brightness, splendor, luster.

"For this in Autumn searched the blooming waste,
Nor lost one sunny gleam? for this sad fate?"

Thomson: *Autumn*, i. 137.

2. A short or sudden glimpse or sight; a ray.

*Crabb thus discriminates between *gleam, glimmer, ray, and beam*: "Certain portions of light are designated by these terms, but the *gleam* and *glimmer* are indefinite; the *ray* and *beam* are definite. The *gleam* is properly the commencement of light, or that portion of opening light which interrupts the darkness; the *glimmer* is an unsteady *gleam*; *ray* and *beam* are portions of light which emanate from some luminous body; the former from all luminous bodies in general, the latter more particularly from the sun. . . . *Gleam* and *ray* may be applied figuratively; *beam* only in the natural sense. a *gleam* of light may break in on the bonighted understanding, but a *glimmer* of light rather confuses." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

glëam (1), v. i. & t. [GLEAM, s.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To dart or throw gleams or rays of light; to shine, to glimmer.

"Now Thyra gazes on that moon!"

Alas, it gleamed upon her grave!"

Byron: *One Struggle More.*

2. To shine, to glitter.

"The field all iron cast a gleaming brown,
Nor wanted clouds of foot, nor on each horn,
Cuirassiers all in steel for standing fight."

Milton: *P. R.*, iii. 326.

B. Trans.: To shoot or dart out as flashes of light.

"Dying eyes gleamed forth their ashy lights."

Shakespeare: *Rape of Lucrece*, i. 378.

***glëam (2), *gleame, *gleme, v. t. & i.** [A. S. *glîm*=a handful, as of reaped corn.] [GLEAM, v.] To glean; to gather up ears of corn which have been passed over.

"To gleame corne, spicilegere."—*Levins: Manipulus Vocabulorum.*

glëam (3), v. i. [Etym. doubtful.]

Falconry: To disgorge filth, as a hawk.

***glëam-ër, s.** [Eng. *gleam* (2), -er.] A gleaner.

"Gleaner of corne. Spicileger."—*Huloet.*

***glëam-ÿ, a.** [English *gleam*; -y.] Emitting gleams or flashes of light; darting out beams of light; gleaming; radiant.

"The gleamy streaks of purple morn."

Mickle: *The Lustad*, v.

glëan, *glene, v. t. & i. [Old Fr. *glener*; Fr. *glaner*, from Low Lat. *gleno*, from *glena, glenna, gelina, or gelina*=a handful; from A. S. *glîm*=a handful of gathered corn.] [GLEAM (2), v.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To gather, as ears of corn which have been passed over on the cornfield.
2. To gather ears of corn from.

"With smiling patience in her looks, she went
To glean Palæmon's fields."

Thomson: *Autumn*, 217.

II. Figuratively:

1. To gather together; to collect.

"Gleaning all the land's wealth into one."

Shakespeare: *Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

2. To acquire, to gain, to obtain.

"Not for Bohemia, nor the pomp that may
Be therein gleaned."

Shakespeare: *Winter's Tale*, iii. 3.

3. To collect or bring together from scattered sources; to pick up here and there.

"Our humbler Muse,
[Who] only reads the public news
And idly utters what she gleans."

Whitehead: *Variety*.

4. To conclude; to infer.

"Gather
So much as from occasions you may glean,
If aught, to us unknown, afflicts him thus."

Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, ii. 2.

*5. To strip; to make bare.

"Galling the gleaned land with hot assays."

Shakespeare: *Henry V.*, i. 2.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To gather stalks or ears of corn which have been left on the cornfield.

"She came and gleaned in the field after the reapers."

—*Ruth* iii. 3.

2. *Fig.*: To gather or pick up from various sources or with difficulty.

"Piecemeal they win this acre first, then that;
Glean on, and gather up the whole estate."

Pope: *Satires of Dr. Donne*, ii. 80.

***glëan (1), s.** [GLEAM, v.] A collection or bundle, as of corn, made by gleanings.

"The gleans of yellow thime distend his thighs."

Dryden: *Virgil; Georgic* iv. 267.

bëll, böy; pëut, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gëm; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xénophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shän. -tion, -sion = shün; -tîon, -gion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël

glēan-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *glean*, *v.*; -*er*.]

1. *Lit.*: One who gleanes or gathers corn after the reapers.

"On the waste fields to trace the gleaner's way."
Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, i. (Introd.)

2. *Fig.*: One who collects assiduously from various sources.

"An ordinary coffee-house gleaner in the city is an ardent statesman."—Locke.

glē-ba, *s.* [Lat.=a lump of earth, glebe.]

Bot.: The same as GLEBULA, 1.

glēbe, *s.* [Fr. *glèbe*, from Lat. *gleba*=a clod of earth, soil; Sp. & Ital. *gleba*.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. Land, soil, ground, turf.

"Great Eusham's fertile glebe what tongue hath not extolled?"
Drayton: *Polyolbion*, s. 13

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

*3. A lump, mass, or concretion.

"Congelable again by cold into brittle glebes or crystals."—Arbutnot.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Law*: The land possessed as part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice.

*2. *Mining*: A tract of land containing some mineral ore.

glebe-land, *s.* The same as GLEBE, II. 1.

glēbe-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *glebe*; -*less*.] Destitute of a glebe; having no glebe.

glē-bōs-l-tŷ, *s.* [As if from a Lat. *glebositas*, from *glebosus*.] The quality or state of being glebosus.

***glēb-ōis**, *a.* [Lat. *glebosus*, from *gleba*=a clod, soil; Sp. *gleboso*.] Pertaining to or consisting of turf or soil; turf.

glē-bu-lā (pl. **glē-bu-læ**), *s.* [Lat.=a small clod or lump of earth, a clod; dimin. of *gleba*=a lump of earth, a clod.]

Botany:

1. *Sing.*: The peridium or fleshy part of certain fungals, the same as GLEBA (q. v.).

2. *Plural*:

(1) *Gen.*: Masses in appearance like crumbs. (R. Brown, 1874.)

2. *Specialty*:

(a) Little roundish elevations of the thallus of lichens.

(b) The spores of certain fungals. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

glēb-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *gleb(e)*; -*y*.] Containing or consisting of soil or turf; fertile, fruitful.

"You dwelling safe in *gleby* Troy, the Greeks retire their force."
Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, iii.

glē-chō-ma, *s.* [From Lat. *glechon*; Gr. *glēchōn*=a plant, the Pennyroyal (*Mentha pulegium*).]

Bot.: A Linnean genus of Labiates, tribe Nepetæ. It is now reduced to a sub-genus of Nepeta. Ground Ivy, *Glechoma hederacea* of the older Floras, is now generally called *Nepeta glechoma*.

glē-chōn, *s.* [Latin *glechon*; Greek *glēchōn*.] [GLECHOMA.]

Bot.: A genus of Labiates, tribe Melissee. *Glechoma spathulatus* is a diuretic and diaphoretic.

glēde (1), **gled**, *s.* [A. S. *gleda*=a kite; *lit.*=the glider, from the motion of the bird; *glidan*=to glide.] The kite.

"I am as hungry as a *gled*, my bonny dow."—Scott: *Waverley*, ch. xlii.

***glēde** (2), **gleed**, **gleid**, *s.* [A. S. *glēd*, from *glōman*=to glow; Dut. *glōde*, from *glōe*=to glow; Icel. *glódh*; Sw. *glöd*; O. H. Ger. *gluot*, *glöt*; Dan. *glöd*.]

1. A burning coal.

2. A fire.

glēdge, *s.* [A softened form of *gley* or *gleg*.] A sly look.

glēdge, *v. i.* [GLEUDGE, *s.*] To look slyly at any one; to look askance or cunningly.

"The next time that ye send or bring any body here, let them be gentle, allanarly, without any fremd servants, like that child Leckhard, to be *gleging* and gleeping about, and looking to the wrang side of ane's housekeeping, to the discredit of the family."—Scott: *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxvi.

glē-ditsch-l-a, *s.* [Named after John Gottlieb Gleditsch, a German botanist, who in 1753 published a classification of fungi.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Casalpiniæ, tribe Dimorphanthæ. *Gleditschia triacanthos* or *triacanthos* is the Acacia or Honey-locust of this country.

2. *Palæobot.*: The genus is believed to occur in the Pliocene of Europe.

glēē, ***gle**, ***gleo**, ***gleowe**, ***gleu**, ***glewe**, ***glu**, ***glye**, *s.* [A. S. *gleow*, *glēō*, *glīw*=joy, mirth, music; cogn. with Icel. *glý*=glee.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Joy, mirth, merriment, delight, gayety.

"The ancient bard his glee repressed."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, ii. 12.

2. Music; minstrelsy.

*3. Game, sport.

"Y wot no gameth the no *gle*."

Legend of St. Gregory, 162.

*4. Metaphorically applied to a struggle of any kind; a battle; a contest.

"Thoht in to the Forest to ly,—

And with trawill, and stalwart fyght,

Chace Dowglas out off the contré

Bot othyr wayis then yield the *gle*."

Barbour, ix. 701.

II. *Music*: A composition for voices in harmony, consisting of two or more contrasted movements, with the parts so contrived that they may be termed a series of interwoven melodies. It may be written for three or more voices, either equal or mixed; but it is necessary that there should be only one voice to a part. It may be designed with or without instrumental accompaniment, and set to words in any style—amatory, bacchanalian, pastoral, didactic, comic, or serious. As a composition the glee appears to have historically followed the catch, and to have had its origin at the time when part-singing began to be revived. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

glee-club, *s.* A society formed for the practice and performance of glees and part-songs.

***glee-maiden**, *s.* A female dancer and singer.

"The jongleurs, or jugglers, as we learn from the elaborate work of the late Mr. Strutt on the sports and pastimes of the people of England, used to call in the aid of various assistants, to render these performances as captivating as possible. The *glee-maiden* was a necessary attendant. Her duty was tumbling and dancing; and, therefore, the Anglo-Saxon version of Saint Mark's Gospel states Herodias to have vaulted or tumbled before King Herod. In Scotland these poor women seem, even at a late period, to have been bondswomen to their masters."—Scott: *Note to the Lady of the Lake*, vi. 6.

***glēē-craft**, ***gleo-craēft**, *s.* [A. S. *gleocraēft*.] The science or knowledge of music.

"Seiden that he wes god of alle *gleocraēften*."

Layamon, i. 299.

gleed, *s.* [GLEED (2), *s.*] A flame; a burning coal; a fire; a spark.

"Not a *gleed* of fire, then, except the bit kindling peat."

Scott: *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxvi.

***glēē-drēam**, ***gleo-dreme**, *subst.* [A. S. *glēō-drēam*.] Merriment caused by music; minstrelsy.

"Mid drinchen and mid *marie gleodreme*."

Layamon, i. 77.

glēē-fūl, *a.* [Eng. *glee*; -*ful*(l).] Full of glee or merriment; merry; gay.

"My lovely Aaron, wherefore look'st thou sad,

When everything doth make a *gleeful* boast?"

Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, ii. 2.

glēē-fūl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *gleeful*; -*ly*.] In a gleeful manner; merrily, gaily.

"Farmer and fox-hunter alike have gone *gleefully* through the month."—London Field.

***glēēk**, *s.* [A. S. *glīg*, *gligg*.]

1. A scoff; a mocking; a jest.

"What will you give us?" "No money, but the *gleek*; I will give you the minstrel."—Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, iv. 5.

2. A game of cards played by three persons with forty-four cards, each hand having twelve, and eight being left for the stock. To *gleek* was a term used in the game for gaining a decisive advantage; to be *gleeked* was the contrary. A *gleek* was three of the same cards in one hand together.

"Honest *gleek*, ruff and honors diverted the ladies at Christmas."—Evelyn: *Mundus Muliebris*. (Pref.)

3. Three of anything.

4. A sly or enticing glance of the eye.

"A pretty *gleek* coming from Pallas' eye."

Beaumont & Fletcher: *Maid in the Mill*, i. 2.

***glēēk**, *v. i. & t.* [GLEEK, *s.*]

A. Intrans.: To mock; to scoff; to sneer; to idle about.

"Nay, I can *gleek* upon occasion."—Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 1.

B. Trans.: To gain a decisive advantage over one in the game of *gleek*. [GLEEK, *s.*, 2.]

***glēē-man**, ***gle-man**, ***gleo-man**, ***glew-man**, ***glu-man**, *s.* [A. S. *glēoman*.] A minstrel.

"Loud these Saxon *gleemen*

Sang to slaves the songs of freemen."

Longfellow: *Norman Baron*.

***glēēn**, *v. i.* [Prob. a variation of *gleam* (1), *y.*, as *gleam* is of *gleam* (2).] [GLEAM (2), GLEAN, *v.*] To gleam; to shine; to glitter.

"Those who . . .

Bend stubborn steel, and harden *gleening* armor,

Acknowledge Vulcan's aid."

Prior: *Hymn to Jupiter*.

***glēē-sōme**, *a.* [English *glee*; -*some*.] Gleeeful, merry, joyous.

"Gleesome hunters, pleased with their sport."
Browne: *Britannia's Pastorals*, bk. ii., s. 4.

glēēt, *s.* [GLEET, *v.*]

Pathol.: A transparent mucous discharge from the urethra, occurring in gonorrhoea; a thin ichor running from a sore.

***glēēt**, *v. i.* [Prob. from glide (q. v.).] [GLET.]

1. To drip or ooze, as a discharge from a sore.

2. To run slowly.

glēēt-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *gleet*; -*y*.] Resembling gleet; thin, limpid, ichorous.

glēg, *a.* [Icel. *gloggr*=sharp, attentive.]

1. Sharp, quick, smart; on the alert.

"He's *glēg* enouch at the broadsword and target."—Scott: *Waverley*, ch. xliii.

2. Sharp, keen; applied to edged tools; as, a *glēg* razor.

3. Attentive.

4. Eager, keen.

glēi-chēn-l-ē-s, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gleichen*(ia), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ee*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Polypodiaceæ (Ferns), sometimes made a distinct order, Gleichenaceæ. The spore cases are dorsal, with a transverse, occasionally oblique, ring, nearly sessile, and bursting lengthwise internally; spores oblong or kidney-shaped. (*Lindley*.)

glēi-chēn-l-a, *s.* [Named after Baron P. F. Von Gleichen, a German botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Gleichenæ (q. v.). They are found in or near the tropics of both hemispheres. They are pretty ferns. The rhizomes of *Gleichenia hermannii* are sometimes eaten.

glēi-chēn-l-ā-čē-s, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *gleicheni*(a), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*aceæ*.]

Bot.: An old order of Ferns, adopted by Lindley in his *Natural System of Botany*, but in his *Vegetable Kingdom* reduced to the tribe Gleichenæ (q. v.).

glēid, *s.* [GLEED.]

glēn, *s.* [Gael. & Ir. *gleanu*=a valley, a glen; Welsh & Corn. *glyn*; cf. Welsh *glan*=a brink, a side, a bank.] A narrow valley or depression between two hills; a dale.

"That violent commotion, which o'erthrew
In town, and city, and sequestered glen,
Altar and cross."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. viii.

glē-nē, *s.* [Gr. *glēnē*=the eye ball; the pupil of the eye.]

Anatomy:

1. The pupil of the eye.

2. Any slight depression or cavity in a bone which receives another bone in articulation. A deeper one is called cotyle. (*Parr*.)

glēn-lī-vat, **glēn-lī-vēt**, *s.* [See def.] A kind of whisky, so named from *Glenlivet*, in Banffshire, Scotland, where it was first made.

glē-nō, *pref.* [GLENE.]

Anat.: Shallow.

gleno-humeral, *s.*

Anat.: Connected with the shoulders, and shallow. There is a *gleno-humeral* ligament.

glē-nōid, *s.* [Gr. *glēnē*=the pupil of the eye, the eye ball, the socket of a joint, and *eidos*=form.]

Anat.: Having the joint shallow, as opposed to cotyloid, or deep. There are a *glenoid* cavity of the scapula, a *glenoid* fossa of the temporal bone, and a *glenoid* ligament between the clavicle and scapula.

"The *glenoid* cavity of the scapula is shallow."—Trans. Amer. Philos. Society, vol. xiii., p. 199 (1873).

glē-nō-trē-mī-tēs, *s. pl.* [Gr. *glēnē* [GLENE], and *trēmā*, *trēmē*=that which is pierced through, a hole.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Comatulids from the Chalk.

gley, *v. i.* [Icel. *glugga*=to stare; Sw. *glia*=to glance; Dan. *gløe*=to stare.]

1. To look askance; to squint.

"Sco *gleted*, als sais the bok."

Cursor Mundi, 3,861.

2. To overlook things.

gley, *s.* [GLEY, *v.*] A squint or oblique look or glance.

gley, *a-gley*, *adv.* [GLEY, *verb.*] A squint; askance; on one side, obliquely.

gleyed, **gley-it**, **gleed**, **gleid**, *a.* [GLEY, *v.*]

1. Squint-eyed, squinting. (*Wallace*, vi. 466.)

2. Oblique, not direct.

† To *gang gleyed*: To go out of the right way.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

gleyed-ness, gleyd-ness, s. [Eng. *gleyed*; -ness.] The quality or state of being squint-eyed; obliqueness.

glib-a-dine, glib-a-din, s. [Gr. *glia*, *gloia*=glue.] [GLUTIN.]

glibb, *glibb, a. & adv. [A shortened form of *glibbery* (q. v.); Dut. *glibberig*=slippery; *glibberen*=to slide.]

***A. As adjective:**

*1. Smooth, slippery; of such a nature that a body can slide easily upon it.

*2. Slippery; easily moved or slid along.

"The parts of a body compounded by it are close, catching, flowing slowly, *glibb*."—Digby: *Of Bodies*, ch. xiv.

*3. Voluble or fluent of speech.

"I want that *glib* and oily art
To speak and purpose not."

Shakesp.: *Lear*, i. 1.

*4. Easily and fluently spoken or uttered.

"How smooth, persuasive, plausible and *glib*,
From holy lips is dropped the specious fib,"
Criticism on the *Kollid*, pt. ii. *The Lyars*.

B. As adv.: Glibly, smoothly, easily.

"Habakkuk brought him a smooth strong rope compactly twisted together, with a noose that slips as *glib* as a birdcatcher's gin."—*Arbuthnot*.

glib-gabbet, a. Smooth and ready in speech.

"An' that *glib-gabbet* Highland Baron,
The Laird o' Graham,"

Burns: *Earnest Cry and Prayer*.

***glib, s.** [Ir. & Gael.]

*1. (For definition see extract.)

"The Irish have from the Scythians mantles and long *glibs*, which is a thick curled bush of hair hanging down over their eyes, and monstrously disguising them."—Spenser: *Present State of Ireland*.

*2. A man wearing such a bush of hair.

***glib, v. t.** [Formed from *lib* (q. v.), with the A. S. pref. *ge-*.] To castrate, to lib, to geld, to emasculate.

"I'll geld them all: fourteen they shall not see,
To bring false generations; they are coheirs,
And I had rather *glib* myself, than they
Should not produce fair issue."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, ii. 1.

***glib-bēr-ŷ, a.** [GLIB, a.]

*1. Slippery, fickle, uncertain.

"My love is *glibbery*, there is no hold on't."—Marston.

*2. Glib, smooth-tongued, voluble, fluent.

"What, shall thy lubrical and *glibbery* Muse
Live, as she were defunct."

Ben Jonson: *Poetaster*, v. 3.

***glib-bin, s.** [GLIB, s.] A woman who wore a glib.

"They go bareheaded and are called *glibs*, the women *glibbins*."—Gainsford: *Glory of England*.

glib-ly, adv. [Eng. *glib*; -ly.] In a glib manner; smoothly, volubly, readily.

"He who . . . pleaded so *glibly* the cause of another."

Longfellow: *Miles Standish*, vi.

glib-nēss, s. [Eng. *glib*; -ness.]

*1. The quality or state of being glib; slipperiness, smoothness.

"A polish ice-like *glibness* doth unfold
The rocks so round."

Chapman: *Homer's Odyssey*, xii.

*2. Volubility, fluency.

"With a *glibness* that left no doubt in my mind but that it was his projected platform performance."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

glid-dēr, a. [GLIDE.] Slippery. (Provincial.)

glid-dēr-ŷ, a. [English *gladder*; -y.] Slippery, smooth.

"All a barren, hard, grey stretch of shingle, slates, and *gliddy* stones."—*Blackmore: Clara Vaughan*, ch. vi., p. 53.

glide, *glyde (pa. t. **glod*, **glode*, *glided*), v. i. & t. [A. S. *glidan*; cogn. with Dut. *gliden*; Dan. *glide*; Sw. *glida*; Ger. *gleiten*; O. Fris. *glida*; M. H. Ger. *gliten*.]

A. Intrans.: To move smoothly and gently; without noise or violence; to pass or move along without apparent effort or change of step; to slip or slide along, as on a smooth surface.

"Thy shadow still would *glide* from room to room."

Tennyson: *Guinevere*, 500.

***B. Trans.:** To send gliding; to cause to move smoothly and gently.

"Swift as the merciful decrees above
Are *glided* down the Battlements of Bliss."

Banks: *Abbot Queens* (1735), p. 19.

† For the difference between to *glide* and to *slip*, see SLIP.

glide, s. [GLIDE, v.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of gliding or moving along smoothly and gently, without noise, apparent effort, or violence; a smooth and easy motion over a level surface produced without change of step.

"The prey at last ensnared, he dreadful darts,
With rapid *glide*, along the leaning line."

Thomson: *Summer*, 276.

*2. *Music & Phonol.:* The joining of two successive sounds without articulation; a slur.

glid-ēr, s. [Eng. *glid(e)*; -er.] One who or that which glides.

"The glance into my heart did *glide*;

Hey ho the *glider*."

Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar: August*.

glide-wōrt, s. [Eng. *glide*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: A labiate plant, *Galeopsis tetrahit*.

glid-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [GLIDE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of moving gently and smoothly.

*2. *Anat.:* A term applied to the kind of movement in which the surfaces of adjacent bones are displaced without any accompanying angular or rotatory motion. Example, the advance and retreat of the lower jaw. (*Quain*.)

glid-ing-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *gliding*; -ly.] In a gliding manner; smoothly, easily, gently.

"The light seemed *glidingly* to mount the wall."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxvii.

***gliff, v. t. & i.** [GLEEF, s.]

A. Trans.: To affright, to alarm.

B. Intrans.: To feel a sudden fear; to be seized with a panic.

"The god man, *glifte* with that glasse."

E. Eng. *Allit. Poems: Cleanness*, 849.

gliff, s. [Etym. doubtful; cf. Dan. *glippe* = to blink.]

*1. A glimpse; a short time.

"I will sit wi' you a *gliff* in the evening mysell, man."—*Scott: Guy Rannering*, ch. xlv.

*2. A fright; a sudden fear; a panic.

***glike, s.** [GLEEK.] A sneer, a scoff; a flout, a gibe.

"Where's the bastard's braves, and Charles his *glitkes*?"

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., iii. 2.

glim, glime, v. i. [Etym. doubtful.] To look askance or sily, as from the corner of the eye.

glim, glimme, s. [A shortened form from *glimmer* (q. v.); cf. Dan. *glimme*=to shine; Sw. *glimma*=to glitter; Dut. *glimmen*; Prov. Ger. *glimm*=a spark.] [GLEAM.]

*1. Brightness, splendor.

"So watz I ranyste wyth *glimme* pure."

E. Eng. *Allit. Poems: Pearl*, 1,087.

*2. A light, a candle. (*Slang*.)

† Douse the *glim*: Put out the light. (*Slang*.)

glim-mēr, *glem-er, *glim-er, *glim-er-yn, v. t. [Dan. *glimme*=to glimmer; *glimmer*=glitter, mica; Sw. dial. *glimmer*=(v.) to glitter, (s.) a glimmer, a glitter, mica; Ger. *glimmer* = a glimmer, mica.]

*1. To emit a faint or feeble light; to shine faintly; to flicker.

"I see the earliest gray
Of morning *glimmer* in the east."

Longfellow: *Golden Legend*, ii.

*2. To wink, to blink. (*Scotch*.)

*3. To have a faint idea or notion of things.

"His *glimmering* sense
First found his want of words, and feared offence."

Dryden: *Cymon and Iphigenia*, 113.

† For the difference between to *glimmer* and to *gleam*, see GLEAM.

glim-mēr, s. [GLIMMER, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A faint, feeble, and unsteady light.

"Yet hath my light of night some memory,
My wasting lampes some fading *glimmer* left."

Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, v. 1.

*2. Glitter.

"Gloss of satin, and *glimmer* of pearls."

Tennyson: *Maud*, i. xxii. 34.

II. Min.: Mica.

"Talc, catstilver, or *glimmer*, of which there are three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black."—*Woodward: On Fossils*.

glim-mēr-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [GLIMMER, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

*1. *Lit.:* A faint, feeble, or unsteady light; a glimmer, a twinkle.

"Greenish *glimmerings* through the lancets."

Tennyson: *Aylmer's Field*, 622.

II. Figuratively:

*1. A faint ray or flash, as of knowledge, sense, &c.

"[They] had not had their conjectures alarmed by some *glimmerings* of light into that dark project before."—*South*, vol. iii., ser. 12.

*2. A faint idea or notion; a slight knowledge; an inkling, a glimpse.

***glim-mēr-ŷ, *glim-rŷe, a.** [Eng. *glimmer*; -y.] Glimmering.

"When fiers *glimrye* be listed."

Stanhurst: *Virgil's: Aeneid*, iv. 216.

glimpse, *glimse, s. [A variant of GLIMMER (q. v.); formed by adding s to the bare *glim*, the p being excrement.] [GLIMPSE, v. GLIM.]

*1. A weak, faint light.

"Such vast room in nature,
Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute
Each orb a *glimpse* of light."

Milton: *P. L.*, viii. 156.

*2. A flash or dart of light.

"We climbed
The slope to Vivian-place, and turning saw
The shimmering *glimpses* of a stream."

Tennyson: *Princess: Conclusion*, 46.

*3. A glance.

"Sunk in his skull, his staring eyes did glow,
That made him deadly look, their *glimpse* did show
Like cockatrice's eyes, that sparks of poison throw."

P. Fletcher: *Christ's Triumph on Earth*.

*4. A short, momentary, or transitory view; a glance.

"Call, methinks yon waving trees afford
A doubtful *glimpse* of our approaching friends."

Johnson: *Irene*, ii., 2, 93.

*5. A faint or slight trace or sign.

"In his face
The *glimpses* of his father's glory shine."

Milton: *P. R.*, i. 93.

*6. Short, fleeting or transitory enjoyment.

"The braggart shout
For some blind *glimpse* of freedom."

Tennyson: *Love and Duty*.

*7. A brief, transitory, or momentary existence.

"I know how lone doth rage upon a yielding minde:
How small a net may take and mesh a hart of gentle kinde:
Or els with seldome swete to season heapes of gall:
Requid with a *glimpse* of grace old sorrows to let fall."

Surrey: *Description of the Fickle Affections*, &c.

*8. A faint idea or notion; an inkling; a glimmering.

"Ten thousand broken lights and shapes
Yet *glimpses* of the true."

Tennyson: *Will Waterproof*, 60.

*9. A faint resemblance; a slight tinge; a tincture.

"No man hath a virtue that he hath not a *glimpse* of."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, i. 2.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *glimpse* and *glance*: "The *glimpse* is the action of the object appearing to the eye; the *glance* is the action of the eye seeking the object: one catches a *glimpse* of an object; we get a *glimpse* by means of a *glance*: the former may depend upon a variety of circumstances; the latter depends upon the will of the agent." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***glimpse, v. t. & i.** [GLIMPSE, s.]

A. Trans.: To see by a glimpse or glimpses; to catch a transitory or momentary sight or glimpse of.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To dawn; to appear with a faint light.

"Then *glimpsed* the hopeful morrow."

P. Fletcher: *Purple Island*, xii. 46.

*2. To appear by glimpses.

"Deformed shadows *glimpsing* in his sight."

Drayton: *Barons' Wars*, v. 45.

***glim-sing, *glim-syng, s.** [GLIMPSE, s.] A brief or transitory view or sight; a glimpse.

"Ye han som *glimsyng* and no parfit sight."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 10,257.

glin-kite, s. [Russian *glinkit*. Named after Lieut.-Gen. Glinka.]

Min.: A pale green variety of olivine, which Dana places under Chrysolite. It is found in talcose schist.

glint, v. i. & t. [A nasalized form from the verb *glit*.] [GLITTER.]

A. Intransitive:

*1. To gleam, to glitter, to flash.

"God's glorious gleme *glent* tham emange."

King Alexander, p. 164.

*2. To peep out.

"Yet cheerfully thou *glinted* forth."

Burns: *To a Mountain Daisy*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

*3. To glance.

"Hi glente vpon Syr Gawen and gaynly he sayde."
Gawaine, 476.

*4. To glance; to slip down.

"Thi strok adoun him glente anon."
Sir Ferumbras, 616.

*5. To hurry; to hasten.

"Fro Cawod echo glent."
Robert de Brunne, p. 322.

*B. Transitive:

1. To glance, to turn, as the eye.

"Fyrmbras on hym glente ys yge."
Sir Ferumbras, 356.

2. To snatch; to throw hastily.

"Out off his sadel he hym glente."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 5, 236.

glint, s. & a. [GLINT, v.]

A. As subst.: A brief or momentary gleam or flash; a glimpse of light; a glance.

"In the slanting glints of sunshine."—Hughes: *Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xlvii.

B. As adj.: Slippery.

"Stones be full glint."—Skelton.

glir'-ēg, s. pl. [Pl. of Lat. *glis*=a fat dormouse, or simply a dormouse.]

Zool.: The name given by Linnæus to the Mammalian order, now more generally called Rodentia (q. v.).

glir'-ine, a. [Lat., &c., *glir*(es); -ine.]

Zool.: Pertaining to the Mammalian order Glires (q. v.).

*glis'-len, v. i. [A. S. *glisian*; O. Fris. *glisa*.] To shine, to glitter, to gleam, to glisten.

"Loueliche tresses glisande als goldwire."
Atsander Fragment, 179.

glisk, s. [GLISIEN, A.] A glimpse.

"They just got a glisk o' his Honor as he gaed into the wood."—Scott: *Waverley*, ch. lxi.

*glis'-nen, *glis'-sen, *glis'-son, v. i. [A. S. *glisian*.] To gleam; to glisten.

"His armours glyssenede full brighte."
Rowlande and Otuel, 1, 365.

*glis'-sā-de, v. i. [Fr., from *glisser*=to glide.] To glide; to slide.

"K. and C. . . glissaded gallantly over the slopes of snow."—Farrar.

*glis'-sen, *glys'-sen, v. i. [A. S. *glissian*.] To cast a glance; to glance.

"He glyset up with his ene."

Anturs of Arthur, st. xxviii.

Glis'-sōn, s. [Dr. Francis Glisson, who was born in Dorsetshire in 1597, and was for about forty years Professor of Physic at Cambridge University, England.]

Glisson's-capsule, s.

Anat.: A sheath of areolar tissue surrounding the branches of the portal vein, the hepatic artery and the hepatic duct; first pointed out by Glisson.

glist, s. [GLISTEN, v.] Glimmer; mica.

*glis'-ten (t silent), s. [GLISTEN, v.] A gleam.

"A green glisten singular to witness."—Miss Brontë: *Villette*, ch. xiv.

*glis'-ten (t silent), *glis'-ten, v. i. [A. S. *glisian*, the t being excrement; Ger. *gleissen*; O. H. Ger. *glizian*.] To gleam; to shine; to sparkle with light.

"And the streamlets laughed and glistened."

Longfellow: *Song of Hiawatha*, xx.

*glis'-tēr, *glis'-tēr, *glys'-ter, v. i. [O. Dut. *glisteren*.] To shine; to glitter; to sparkle; to be bright.

"With glistering spires and pinnacles adorned."

Milton: *P. L.*, iii. 550.

*glis'-tēr (1), s. [GLISTER, v.] Glitter; luster; brightness.

"The glister of the profit that was judged hereof to have ensued to Scottishmen, at the first sight blinded many men's eyes."—Knox: *Reformation in Scotland*, bk. i.

*glis'-tēr (2), *glys'-ter, s. [CLYSTER, v.]

*glis'-tēr-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [GLISTER, v.]

A. & B. As. pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or state of glittering, shining, or sparkling; a glitter.

"For the glittering of their [Thracians and Macedonians] harness, gaves such a show as they went and removed to and fro, that made it clear as if all had been on a very fire."—North: *Plutarch*, p. 395.

*glis'-tēr-īng-lȳ, adv. [Eng. *glistering*; -ly.] In a glittering, shining, or sparkling manner.

*glit'-er, *glit'-er-en, v. i. [GLITTER, v.]

glit'-tēr, *glit'-er, *glit'-er-en, *glyt'-er, v. i. [Icel. *glitra*, a freq. from *glitta*=to shine, glitter; Sw. *glitra*=to glitter; *glitter*=glitter, spangle; cf. A. S. *glittian*.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūl; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

1. To shine; to sparkle; to shine with a broken and scattered light; to gleam; to glisten; to emit flashes or gleams of light.

"Earth glitters with the drops the night distils."
Cowper: *Hope*, 42.

2. To be showy or specious; to be attractive or striking.

"This excess; and let Italians be
Vain authors of false glittering poetry."
Dryden: *Art of Poetry*.

¶ For the difference between to glitter and to shine, see SHINE.

glit'-tēr, s. [GLITTER, v.]

1. A bright, sparkling light or luster; brightness; brilliancy; splendor.

"With what permissive glory since his fall
Was left him, or false glitter."
Milton: *P. L.*, x. 452.

2. Speciousness, attractiveness, showiness.

"Flourish not too much upon the glitter of fortune, for fear there should be too much alloy in it."—Collier: *On Pride*.

*glit'-tēr-and, pr. par. [GLITTER, v.]

*glit'-tēr-ānce, s. [Eng. *glitter*; -ance.] Glitter; luster; show; brightness.

"Till from the glitterance of the sunny main
He turned his aching eyes."
Southey: *Thalaba*, bk. xii.

glit'-tēr-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [GLITTER, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:

1. Ord. Lang.: (See the verb.)

2. Bot.: The same as polished, but with the luster a little broken from slight irregularity of surface. (Lindley.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act or state of sparkling or shining brightly; glitter, luster.

2. Outward show or attractiveness.

"Every man carries about with him a touchstone, if he will make use of it, to distinguish substantial gold from glitterings, truth from appearances."—Locke: *Conduct of the Understanding* (Introd.).

glit'-tēr-īng-lȳ, adv. [Eng. *glittering*; -ly.] In a glittering, sparkling manner; with glitter or luster.

glōam, v. i. [A. S. *glōm*=twilight.] [GLOOM, GLOAMING.]

1. To begin to grow dark; as, It begins to gloam.

2. To be sullen or morose.

*glōam, s. [A. S. *glōm*=twilight.] Gloaming.

"I saw their starved lips in the gloam."

Keats: *La Belle Dame sans merci*.

glōam'-īng, s. & a. [A. S. *glōmung*, from *glōm*=gloom, twilight.]

A. As substantive:

1. Twilight; the fall of the evening.

2. Gloominess of spirit.

"Woman, pluck up your heart, and leave all this gloaming."—J. Still.

3. The decline or closing period of life.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the twilight or fall of the evening.

"The lines, that ye sent owre the lawn,
Gin gloamin hours reek'd Eben's haun."

Picken: *Poems*, p. 176. (1788.)

gloaming-star, s. The evening star.

glōar, v. i. [Dut. *glōren*=to leer.]

1. To squint; to look askew.

2. To stare. (Scotch.)

glōat, *glōte, *glout, v. i. [Icel. *glotta*=to grin; cogn. with Sw. dial. *glotta*, *glutta*=to peep; *glōa*=to glow, to stare; Dan. *glōe*=to glow, to stare.]

*1. To cast side glances; to glance.

"Where, gloting round her rocks, to fish she falls."

Chapman: *Homer's Odyssey*, xii.

*2. To stare.

3. To stare with admiration, eagerness, or desire; to look or dwell on with strong feelings or passions, as of malignity, lust, or avarice; to take a malignant pleasure in beholding anything.

"Here—happy that no tyrant's eye
Gloats on our tortments—we may die!"

Moore: *Fire-Worshippers*.

*glō-bard, *glō-berde, *glō-bird, s. [Eng. *glow*; second element probably=bird.] The glowworm.

"The glō-birds or glō-worms, cicinela, shining in the evening over the corn-fields."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. xviii., ch. xxvi.

glō-bāte, glō-bāt-ēd, a. [Latin *globatus*, pa. par. of *globo*=to make into a ball, to make round; *globus*=a globe.] Having the form of a globe; spherical, spheroidal.

glōb-bā, s. [The *Molucca* name.]

Bot.: A genus of Zingiberaceæ (Gingerworts). They are beautiful plants, with yellow or pinkish flowers. The fruit of *Globba uniformis* is said to be eatable.

glōbe, s. [Fr., from Lat. *globus*=a ball; Sp. & Ital. *globo*.]

1. A ball; a sphere; a round or spherical body; a body every part of the surface of which is equidistant from the center.

2. Anything of a globular or nearly globular shape.

"The circles of the globes
Of her keen eyes." Tennyson: *The Poet*, 42.

3. The terraqueous ball or sphere; the earth; the world.

"Look downward on that globe whose hither side
With light from hence, though but reflected, shines;
That place is Earth." Milton: *P. L.*, iii. 722.

4. A sphere of wood, metal or other substance, on which are represented the heavenly bodies; a celestial globe. A round model of the world, representing the land and sea, and usually the political divisions; a terrestrial globe.

*5. A body of men drawn up in a circle; a number of men or animals gathered into a close body. This was a favorite formation with the Roman generals. [ORB.]

"Him round
A globe of fiery seraphim inclosed."
Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 512.

globe-amaranth, s.

Bot.: The genus *Gomphrena*, of which the best known species is *Gomphrena globosa*, the Annual Globe-amaranth.

globe-animal, s.

Bot.: *Volvox globator*, a locomotive fresh-water plant, formerly regarded as an animal.

globe-clock, s. A globe so mounted as to revolve once in twenty-four or twelve hours, as the case may be, so as to indicate the time on any meridian by an hour circle, or the noon at the time of observation by means of the meridian circle.

globe-cock, s. [GLOBE-VALVE.]

globe-daisy, s.

Bot.: One of the names of the genus *Globularia*.

globe-filter, s. A filter having a chamber of spherical form, whose hollow interior has a perforated diaphragm or a body of filtering material.

globe-fishes, s. pl.

Ichthy.: The family *Gymnodontidae*, of which the chief genera are *Diodon* and *Tetraodon* (q. v.). They are so called because by taking air into a larger sac, extending over the whole of the abdomen beneath the skin, they become nearly globular as a result of this inflation. [GYMNODONTIDÆ.]

globe-flower, s.

Botany:

1. The ranunculaceous genus *Trollius* (q. v.), so called from the globose flowers. Nine species of the genus are known. One, the Mountain Globe-flower (*Trollius europæus*), has large pale-yellow flowers. It grows on mountain pastures from Arctic Europe to the Caucasus. [TROLLIUS.]

2. *Gomphrena globosa*, an amaranthaceous plant.

globe-glass, s. A glass vessel of a globular or spherical shape.

globe-like, a. Like a globe in shape; globular; globose.

globe-ranunculus, s.

Bot.: The Globe-flower (q. v.). It is akin to, though not identical with, the ranunculus genus.

globe-slater, s.

Zool.: *Sphreroma*, a genus of sessile-eyed Crustaceans.

globe-thistle, s.

Bot.: The name given to various species of *Echinops*, of which about thirty are known. The globular appearance is in the compound heads. [ECHINOPS.]

globe-trotter, s. Name given to travelers who make the tour of the world.

globe-valve, s.

1. A ball-valve; one of a spherical shape, usually operated by a screw stem. The valve is now but seldom spherical, but is a disc or frustum of a cone fitting against a seat of corresponding shape.

2. A valve inclosed in a globular chamber.

*glōbe, v. t. [GLOBE, s.] To gather together in a circle; to congregate.

glō-bl-cēph-a-lūs, s. [Lat. *globus*=a globe; Gr. *kephalē*=head.]

Zool.: A genus of Cetaceans, family *Delphinidae*. *Globicephalus globiceps*, more generally called *Phœcœna globiceps*, is the Bottle-nosed Whale or Porpoise.

glō-bif-ēr-ōūs, a. [Lat. *globus*=a globe, a ball; *fero*=to bear.]

Entom.: Bearing a globe or sphere; used of one of the joints of some antennæ.

glō-bīg-ēr-ī-nā, s. [Lat. *globus*=a globe; *gero*=to carry, to have, to bear, and neut. plur. adj. suff. -ina.]

1. *Zool.*: The typical genus of the family Globigerinidae, or Globigerinidae. Shell many-chambered, consisting of globose segments arranged in a turbinate spiral or irregularly disposed. The chambers open into a deep, central, umbilical depression.

2. *Palaeont.*: The genus came into existence at least as early as the Chalk, and perhaps even in the Trias. [GLOBIGERINA-MUD.]

globigerina-mud, s.

Geol.: A light-colored calcareous mud in places in the Atlantic 3,000 fathoms deep, and abounding in Globigerinae, rich in siliceous sponges, and often supporting a varied fauna of Mollusca, Crustacea, and Echinoderms. Prof. Thomson believed it to be not merely a chalk formation, but a continuation of what is technically called the Cretaceous formation, the Atlantic having apparently occupied the same geographical situation during the long period since the chalk was laid down.

globigerina-ooze, s. The same as GLOBIGERINA-MUD (q. v.).

"The now well-known calcareous deposit, the *Globigerina-ooze*, consisting to a great extent of the shells, more or less broken and decomposed, of pelagic foraminifera."—*Sir Wyville Thomson: Voyage of the Challenger* (1877), II, 251.

glō-bīg-ēr-ī-nī-dā, **glō-bīg-ēr-ī-nī-dā**, s. pl. [Eng., &c., *globigerin(a)*; Lat. fem. or neut. pl. adj. suff. -idā, -ida.]

1. *Zool.*: A family of Foraminifera, sub-order Perforata. The shell is hyaline or vitreous. The chambers generally communicate with one another by a larger or smaller crescentic aperture, not by circular pores. Genera, Globigerina, Orbulina, Oculina, &c.

2. *Palaeont.*: The family came into existence apparently at least as early as the Trias.

***glō-bīrd**, s. [GLOBARD.] A glow-worm.

***glōb-īst**, s. [English *glob(e)*; -ist.] One who understands the use of the globes.

"Being a good *globist* he will quickly find the zenith."—*Howell: Instruct. for Foraine Travel* (Appendix).

glō-bō-se, a. [Lat. *globosus*, from *globus*=a globe, a sphere; Ital. & Sp. *globoso*; Fr. *globeux*.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Like a globe in shape; round, spherical, globular.

"Mark well the finished plan without a fault,

The seas *globose* and huge."

Cooper: *Retirement*, 552.

2. *Zool.*: Globe-shaped. (Owen.)

3. *Bot.*: Forming nearly a true sphere, as do many seeds. (Lindley.)

***glō-bō-se-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *globose*; -ly.] In a globular manner; globularly.

globosely-elliptical, a.

Bot.: Between spherical and elliptical. (Paxton.)

glō-bōs-īte, s. [Lat. *globos(us)*, and suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Dufrenite. It is waxy-yellow to yellowish-gray, with a white streak, and is brittle. It is found in small globular concretions at the Arme Hille mine, near Hirschberg, Prussia.

***glō-bōs-ī-tŷ**, s. [Lat. *globositas*, from *globosus*.] The quality or state of being globose; spherical-ness.

***glōb-ōūs**, a. [Lat. *globosus*; French *globeux*.] Globose, globular, spherical, round.

"Large *globous* iron fly, or dreadful hiss, Singing the air." Phillips: *Bienheim*.

glōb-ū-lār, a. [Lat. *globulus*, dimin. of *globus*=a globe, a sphere; Fr. *globulaire*.] Having the form or shape of a globe or sphere; globe-shaped, round, spherical.

"The form of the body is usually oblong, but when alarmed it has the power of inflating the belly to a globular shape of great size."—Pennant: *British Zoology*. The *Globe Tetradon*.

globular-chart, s. A chart of the whole or some part of the surface of the earth on a globular projection (q. v.).

†globular-minerals, s. pl.

Min.: Minerals occurring in almost complete spheres.

globular-projection, s.

Map-making: A kind of projection proposed by Lahire, in which the eye is supposed to look from a point distant from the globe half the chord of an arc of 90°. The objection to it which has prevented its coming into use is that the great circles appear as ellipses; but withal the distortion is less than in the stereographic projections so continually employed.

globular-sailing, s.

Naut.: A term employed to denote the sailing from one point to another over an arc of a great circle, which is the shortest distance between such points.

glōb-ū-lār-ī-a, s. [Lat. *globulus*=a little ball, a globule; dimin. of *globus*=a globe. So named from the flowers being in globose heads.]

Bot.: A genus of Selaginaceae (*Selagids*). *Globularia alpinum*, which grows in Southern Europe, is a bitter drastic purgative and emetic; it was once supposed to be the *alupum* of Dioscorides. *Globularia vulgaris*, also European, has similar qualities.

†glōb-ū-lār-ī-ā-čē-ā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *globulari(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceae.]

Bot.: An old order of plants adopted by Lindley in his *Natural System of Botany*, but in his *Vegetable Kingdom* merged in Selaginaceae (q. v.).

glōb-ū-lār-ī-tŷ, s. [Eng. *globular*; -ity.] The quality or state of being globular; sphericity

glōb-ū-lār-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *globular*; -ly.] In a globular or spherical manner; in manner of a sphere; spherically.

glōb-ū-lār-nēss, s. [English *globular*; -ness.] The quality or state of being globular; sphericity.

glōb-ūle, s. [Fr., from Lat. *globulus*, dimin. of *globus*=a ball, a sphere.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A little ball, globe, or sphere; a particle of matter in a globular or spherical form.

"And sometimes a company of little icy *globules*, that is, misty drops, which have been suddenly frozen by the snow, will be piled one upon another, as to compose a little pyramid, terminating in one single *globule* at the top; not much unlike to a lavender spike."—Grew: *Cosmologia Sacra*, bk. I., ch. iii.

2. Any small body of globular or nearly globular form.

"These minute *globules* [the eyes of a mole] are sunk so deeply in the skull, and lie so sheltered within the velvet of its covering, as that any contraction of what may be called the eye-brows, not only closes up the apertures which lead to the eyes, but presents a cushion, as it were, to any sharp or protruding substance which might push against them."—Paley: *Natural Theology*, ch. xv.

II. Physiol.: The same as CORPUSCLE (q. v.).

"Blood consists of red *globules*, swimming in a thin liquor called serum: the red *globules* are elastic, and will break; the vessels which admit the smaller *globule*, cannot admit the greater without a disease."—Arbuthnot: *On Aliments*.

***glōb-ū-lēt**, s. [Eng. *globul(e)*, and dimin. suff. -et.] A little globule; a very minute globular particle.

glōb-ū-lif-ēr-ōūs, s. [Lat. *globulus*=a little ball, a globule, and *fero*=to bear.]

Geol.: A variety of concretionary structure, where the concretions are isolated globules and uniformly distributed through the texture of the rock.

glōb-ū-lin, s. [Lat. *globulus*=a little globe; a globe; suff. -in. (Chem.)]

Chem.: Crystalline, Vitelline. An albuminous substance first obtained from the crystalline lens of the eye. Globulin thus obtained is a yellowish transparent mass, which swells up and dissolves in water; the solution becomes opaline at 73°, and coagulates at 93°. Globulin is an albuminate which is soluble in a ten per cent. aqueous solution of sodium chloride, and is reprecipitated by the addition of water, by long contact with which it loses its solubility with alkaline salts, and becomes similar to coagulated albumin. Vitellin can be obtained by treating the yolks of eggs with ether, and treating the residue with chloride of sodium solution, and precipitating with water.

glōb-ū-line, s. [GLOBULIN.]

Bot.: The name given by Turpin to the amylaceous granules so continually present in the cells of plants.

***glōb-ū-līsm**, s. [Eng. *globul(e)*; -ism.]

Med.: A term sometimes applied to homoeopathy.

***glōb-ū-lōse**, **glōb-ū-lōūs**, a. [Fr. *globuleux*; Sp. & Ital. *globuloso*, from Lat. *globulus*=a globe (q. v.).] Having the form of a globe or sphere; globular; spherical.

"The *globulus* part of a glass-egg of about three inches (for it wanted 1-10th) in diameter on the outside was filled with water to the bottom of the stem."—Boyle: *Works*, II, 722.

***glōb-ū-lōūs-nēss**, s. [Eng. *globulous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being globulous; globularity.

"The same drops will readily adhere to gold, and loose their *globulousness* upon it."—Boyle: *Works*, II, 664.

***glōb-ū-lūs** (pl. **glōb-ū-lī**), s. [Lat.]

Botany:

1. A round, deciduous shield, formed of the thallus of a lichen, and leaving a hollow when it falls off. Example, *Isidium*. (L. Candolle.)

2. A kind of perithecium in some fungals.

3. The antheridium of Chara.

glō-būs, s. [Lat.=a globe or ball.]

Anat. & Pathol.: Thus in anatomy there are a *globus major* and a *globus minor* of the epididymis, forming part of the excretory duct of the testicle. (See also the compound.)

globus-hystericus, s.

Pathol.: A sensation in the early stage of hysteria, as if a ball or globe first rose to the stomach, then to the chest, and finally fixed itself in the throat with the ultimate sense of suffocation. It is produced by a spasmodic action of the glottis, preventing the escape upward of air which, being confined, distends the trachea or windpipe.

***glōb-ŷ**, a. [Eng. *glob(e)*; -y.] Pertaining to or resembling a globe; spherical, round, orbicular.

"Every way do you yourselves disperse, Till you have filled this *globy* universe With your increase."—Drayton: *Noah's Flood*.

glōch-ī-dāte, **glō-chīd-ī-āte**, a. [Gr. *glōchis*=any projecting point; *eidos*=form, and Eng., &c., suff. -ate.]

Bot.: Barbed; forked at the apex, both divisions of the fork being hooked, as in the nuts of *Myosotis lappula*.

glō-chīd-ī-ōn, s. [Dimin. of Gr. *glōchis*=any projecting point.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceae, tribe Phyllanthaceae. About 50 species are known. They are shrubs or small trees from India and the countries adjacent. The bark of *Glochidion nitida* is astringent.

glō-chīs, s. [Gr. *glōchis*, *glōchin*=any projecting point.]

Bot.: A barb, a modification of a hair. [GLOCHIDATE.]

glōck-ēr-īte, s. [Ger. *glockerit*. Named after the mineralogist, E. F. Glockner.]

Min.: A brown, ochre-yellow, brownish-black, pitch-black, or dull-green mineral; massive, sparry, or earthy and stalactitic. Compos.: Sulphuric acid, 15.9-15.9; sesquioxide of iron, 62.40-64.34; water, 20.7-21.7. Found near Goslar, in Hanover; also at Modum, in Norway. Called also Pitticite or Pittizite (q. v.).

***glōde**, pret. of v. [GLIDE, v.]

***glod-en**, s. [A. S. *gladen*, *gloden*.] The sunflower.

***glōf-fare**, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A glutton.

"Gloffe or devourare. Devorator."—Prompt. Parv.

***glōgh**, v. i. [Icel. *glugga*.] To stare, to gaze.

"To *glōgh* oppon gomes at gederung of folke."

Destruction of Troy, 2,920.

***glōier**, ***glōiere**, s. [GLEE, v.] One who squints; a squint-eyed person.

"Gloiere or gogyleye. Strabo."—Prompt. Parv.

glōi-ō-carp, s. [Gr. *glōio(s)*=sticky, clammy, and *karp(os)*=fruit.]

Bot.: The quadruple spore or tetrachocarp of some Algae. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

glōi-ō-clād-ī-a, s. [Gr. *glōios*=sticky, clammy, from *glōia*=glue, and *klados*=a young shoot of a tree.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Gloiocladiaceae (q. v.).

glōi-ō-clād-ī-dā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *gloioclad(ia)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idā.]

Bot.: A family of Algae, order Ceramiales, sub-order Cryptonemata.

***glombe**, ***glome**, v. i. [GLOOM, s. GLUM, a.] To look gloomy, sullen, or morose.

"Palace-like, whereat disdain may glome."

Surrey: *Mean Estate*.

***glome** (1), s. [GLOOM, s.]

glōme (2), s. [Lat. *glomus*=a ball.]

Bot.: A roundish head of flowers.

***glōm-ēr-āte**, v. t. & i. [Lat. *glomeratus*, par. of *glomerare*=to collect into a ball; *glomus* (genit. *glomeris*)=a ball; Fr. *glomérer*.]

A. Trans.: To gather into a ball or sphere.

"S. with a round spiral shell *glomerated*, and having three raised ridges on the upper side."—Pennant: *Brit. Zoology*; Worm Shell.

B. Intrans.: To gather or come together into a mass; to wind.

"A river which, from Caucasus, among many *glomerating* dances, increases Indus."—Sir T. Herbert: *Travels*, p. 68.

glōm-ēr-āte, **glōm-ēr-āt-ēd**, adj. [GLOMERATE, v.]

1. *Anat. (of glands)*: Consisting of many little glandular bodies united in one common membrane. [CONGLOMERATE-GLANDS.]

2. *Bot.*: Consisting of glomeruli (q. v.); congregated into a head.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

glöm-ër-ä-tion, s. [Lat. *glomeratio*=a bringing of the legs together as into a ball; an amble.]

1. The act of gathering into a ball; the state of being gathered into a ball.

2. A ball, a body formed into a ball.

"For the rainbow consisteth of a *glomeration* of small drops, which cannot possibly fall, but from the air, that is very low."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 882.

glöm-ër-lä-dä, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *glomeris*, genit. *glomeris* (id.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idä*.]

Zool.: A family of Myriapoda. It consists of arthropodous animals, with a short oval body, convex above, and concave below, which resemble the woodlouse, and like it roll themselves up into a ball when danger appears.

glöm-ër-lä-s, s. [Lat. *glomus* (genit. *glomeris*)=a ball or clue of yarn, thread, &c.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Glomeridae (q. v.).

glöm-ër-öus, a. [Lat. *glomerosus*=like a ball, round.] Formed into a ball.

glöm-ër-üle, **glöm-ër-ü-lüs** (pl. **glöm-ër-ü-leg**, **glöm-ër-ü-lä**), s. [Mod. Lat. *glomerulus*; dim. of *glomus* (gen. *glomeris*)=a ball.] [GLOMUS.]

1. Anat. (of the form *glomerulus*): A vascular tuft in the kidney, formed by a small afferent artery breaking up into minute branches.

2. Botany, &c. (of the form *glomerule*):

(1) Sing.: A fruit consisting of a cluster of capitula, inclosed in a common involucre. It stands in the same relation to a capitulum as a compound does to a simple umbel. Example *Echinops*. It is called also a *glomus* (q. v.).

(2) Pl.: Heaps of powdery bodies lying upon the thallus of a lichen. They are called also globuli and soredia. [SOREDIIUM.]

***glöm-müs**, s. [Lat.=a ball or clue of yarn.]

Bot.: The same as GLOMERULE (q. v.).

glööm, s. [A. S. *glóm*=gloom, twilight; cogn. with Sw. *glömg*=wan, languid; cf. Prov. Ger. *glumm*=gloomy, glum. The original sense was a glow-i. e., a faint light.] [GLOAMING, GLUM.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Obscurity; partial darkness; thick shade.

"All in a moment through the gloom were seen
Ten thousand banners rise into the air,
With orient colors waving."—*Milton: P. L.*, l. 544.

(2) A dark or thickly shaded place.

"In unfrequented glooms, or shaggy banks."
—*Thomson: Spring*, 642.

2. Fig.: Heaviness or depression of mind; dejection, dullness, melancholy; sullenness; loss of spirit; gloominess.

"A sullen gloom and furious disorder prevailed by fits."
—*Burke: On the Present Discontents*.

III. Gunpowder-manuf.: The drying-oven.

gloom-stove, s. The same as GLOOM, s., II.

***glööm**, ***glöme**, ***glömbe**, ***glöome**, ***glöowme**, v. i. & t. [GLOOM, s. It should be noted that the verb occurs very much earlier than the substantive.]

A. Intransitive:

1. Literally:

1. To shine with an obscure or imperfect light; to appear obscurely or dimly.

"His glittering armor made
A little glooming light much like a shade."
—*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. i. 14.

2. To be cloudy or dark.

"For that day is a day of wrathe, a day of trouble and heaviness, a day of utter destruction and misery, a darké & a glooming day."—*Bible* (1551), *Sophony* 1.

3. To become dark or dim; to fade into twilight.

"Ah when will this long weary day have end!
Long though it be, at last I see it gloome
And the bright evening-star with golden creast
Appeare."—*Spenser: Epithalamion*.

II. Fig.: To look gloomily, sullenly, or dejectedly; to appear sad, dejected, or melancholy; to frown.

"Now smyling smoothly like to sommer's day,
Now glooming sadly so to cloke her matter,"
—*Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. vi. 42.

B. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To make gloomy, dark, or obscure; to darken; to fill with gloom.

"Black yew gloomed the stagnant air."
—*Tennyson: The Letters*.

2. Fig.: To make gloomy, dismal, or sad; to sadden; to fill with gloom or sadness.

"Good heaven! what sorrows gloomed that parting day."
—*Goldsmith: Deserted Village*.

***glööm-fül**, a. [Eng. *gloom*; -*ful*(l).] Full of gloom; gloomy.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wö, wét, hère, camél, hër, thère; pine, pít, síre, sír, maríne; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trý, sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.

glööm'-l-ly, adv. [Eng. *gloomy*; -*ly*.]

*1. Lit.: In gloom or shade.

"Gloomily retired,
The villain spider lives, cunning and fierce."
—*Thomson: Summer*, 268.

2. Fig.: In a sullen, dejected, and melancholy manner.

"True it was that, when he had found opposition vain,
He had gloomily submitted."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

glööm'-l-ness, s. [Eng. *gloomy*; -*ness*.]

1. Lit.: The quality or state of being gloomy, dark or thickly-shaded; obscurity, darkness, gloom.

"But Charis looking in, a morning light
Upon that gloominess rose from her eyes."
—*Beaumont: Psyche*, vi. 81.

2. Fig.: Heaviness or dejection of mind; gloom, sullenness, moroseness, melancholy; depression.

"That gloominess and melancholy of temper, which is so frequent in our nation."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 419.

***glööm'-l-ig**, a. & s. [Eng. *gloom*; -*ing*.]

A. As adj.: Dismal, gloomy, depressing, sad.

"A glooming peace this morning with it brings."
—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, v. 3.

B. As subst.: [A. S. *glömwung*]: The gloaming or twilight.

"The balmy glooming, crescent-lit."
—*Tennyson: Gardener's Daughter*, 258.

***glöömth**, s. [Eng. *gloom*; suff. -*th*, as in *depth*, &c.] Gloom, gloominess.

"The gloomth of abbeyes and cathedrals."—*Walpole: To Mann*, iii. 40 (1758).

glööm'-y, ***glööm-le**, a. [Eng. *gloom*; -*y*.]

1. Literally:

1. Filled with gloom or darkness; dark; obscure; thickly-shaded.

"I shall be your faithful guide
Through this gloomy covert wide."
—*Milton: Comus*, 945.

*2. Of a dark or dusky complexion.

3. Dark; lowering.

"A gloomie cloud, the which doth beare
An hideous storme, is by the northern blast
Quite ouerblowne."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. i. 45.

II. Figuratively:

1. Causing gloom, sadness, or depression of spirits; sad; melancholy; dispiriting.

"But man all feeling and awake,
The gloomy scene surveys."
—*Couper: To Rev. Mr. Newton*.

2. Dark; obscure.

"The gloomy shades of deep philosophy."
—*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 5.

3. Feeling sadness, depression, or dejection; melancholy; sullen; morose; downcast.

"Crabb thus discriminates between *gloomy*, *sullen*, *morose*, and *splénetic*: 'All these terms denote a temper of mind the reverse of easy or happy; *gloomy* lies either in the general constitution or particular frame of the mind; *sullen* lies in the temper: a man of a *gloomy* disposition is an involuntary agent; it is his misfortune, and renders him in some measure pitiable; the *sullen* man yields to his evil humors; *sullenness* is his fault, and renders him offensive. *Sullenness* and *moroseness* are both the inherent properties of the temper; but the former discovers itself in those who have to submit, and the latter in those who have to command; *sullenness*, therefore, betrays itself mostly in early life; *moroseness* is the peculiar characteristic of age. *Sullenness* shows itself mostly by an unseemly reserve; *moroseness* shows itself by the harshness of the speech, and the roughness of the voice.' (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***glööm-mindéd**, a. Sad, dejected. (Thomson: *On Sir Isaac Newton*, 157.)

***glöp-en**, ***glöp-pen**, v. t. [Dut. *gloepen*, *glui-pen*; O. Fris. *gläpa*; Icel. *gläpa*.]

1. To be astonished or dismayed; to stare in amazement.

2. To be downcast or disheartened.

***glöp-ping**, ***glöp-pynge**, s. [GLOPEN.] Gluttony, greediness.

"Gluttonie is her god with glöppynge of drink."
—*P. Plowman's Crede*, 183.

***glöpp-ning**, ***glöp-pyn-ing**, s. [GLOPEN.] Fear, dismay.

"For glöppning in his mod al madd."
—*Cursor Mundi*, 19,633.

glöre, v. i. [GLARE.]

glör'-l-ä, s. [Lat.,=glory.]

1. More fully, *Gloria Patri*. The first word of the doxologies sung at the end of each psalm in the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches, hence used to=doxology.

2. More fully, *Gloria in excelsis Deo*. A portion of the Mass so commencing; also a musical setting of the same.

***glör'-l-ä-ble**, a. [Lat. *glory*; -*able*.] That may or can be gloried in; glorious.

"Job, of all we read, was the most confident of his own integrity, which indeed was rare and *gloriable*."—*Feltham: Resolves*, xvii.

***glör'-l-ä-tion**, s. [Lat. *gloriatio*, from *gloriatu*, pa. par. of *glorior*=to boast, to glory.] [GLORY.] Vainglory; a feeling of triumph; conceit.

"Glory or internal gloriation or triumph of the mind."—*Hobbes: Human Nature*, ch. ix., § 1.

***glör'-léd**, ***glör-yed**, adj. [Eng. *glory*; -*ed*.] Illustrious, noble, honorable.

"Old respect,
As I suppose, toward your once gloried friend."
—*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 334.

***glör'-l-fí'-ä-ble**, a. [Eng. *glorify*; -*able*.] That may or should be glorified.

glör'-l-fí-cä-tion, s. [Lat. *glorificatio*, from *glorifico*=to glorify; *gloria*=glory, *facio*=to make; Fr. *glorification*; Sp. *glorificacion*; Ital. *glorificazione*.]

1. The act of glorifying, or giving or ascribing glory and honor to.

"All that we have must be directed to the great end of man, the glorification of God and the salvation of our souls."—*Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

2. The state of being glorified or raised to glory; exaltation in honor and dignity.

"The [angels] are ready enough to congratulate their glorification."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. ii., ch. vii., § 10.

glör'-l-fíed, pa. par. or a. [GLORIFY.]

glör'-l-fý, ***glör'-l-fle**, v. t. & i. [Fr. *glorifier*, from Lat. *glorifico*=to make glorious; *gloria*=glory; *facio*=to make; Sp. & Port. *glorificar*; Ital. *glorificare*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To procure glory or honor to; to raise in honor or dignity.

"Meek saint—through patience glorified on earth."
—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vi.

2. To ascribe or pay honor or glory to in worship.

"Good fellow, tell us here the circumstance,
That we for thee may glorify the Lord."
—*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. II., ii. 1.

3. To praise; to extol.

"No chymist yet the elixir got
But glorifies his pregnant pot,
If by the way to him befall
Some odorous thing."—*Donne*.

4. To raise or exalt to glory in heaven; to exalt to celestial beatitude.

"Rapture and bliss are confined
To the glorified spirits above."
—*Couper: Song on Peace*.

*5. To make divine.

"Can they who say the Host should be descried
By sense, define a body glorified?"
—*Dryden: Hind and Panther*, i. 94.

*B. Intrans.: To boast, to brag, to be proud.

"Cupide, I mene, of this maist thou glorifye."
—*Chaucer: Troilus and Creseide*, iii. 137.

glör'-l-öle, s. [Formed from Lat. *gloria*, in imitation of *auréole* (q. v.).] A glory or circle of rays represented in old paintings as surrounding the heads of saints. [GLORY, s.]

glör'-l-ö-ä, s. [Fem. sing. of Latin *gloriosus*=full of glory, glorious.]

Bot.: A genus of Liliaceæ, and apparently of the tribe Tulipeæ. *Gloriosa superba* is, as its name implies, a splendid flower. It climbs by a tendril, in which the lanceolate leaves terminate. The flowers are large, red, and yellow. The plant grows in India. Its root is generally deemed poisonous. *G. simplex* is found in the Himalayas, and *G. virescens* in Senegambia. The name *Gloriosa*, given by Linnaeus, is now generally altered to *Methonica* (q. v.).

***glör'-l-ö-sér**, s. [Lat. *gloriosus*=boastful.] A boaster.

"Prattling gloriosers [have] the smallest performance of courage."—*Green: Menaphron*, p. 82.

***glör'-l-ö-sö**, s. [Ital.] A boaster.

glör'-l-öüs, ***glör'-l-ouse**, ***glör'-y-ous**, a. [Old Fr. *glorios*, from Latin *gloriosus*=(1) glorious, (2) boastful, from *gloria*=glory (q. v.); Span., Port. & Ital. *glorioso*.]

*1. More general in its meaning than now, and including vainglory as well as reputation of a legitimate character; boastful, vainglorious, haughty.

2. Noble, illustrious; worthy of receiving glory, honor, or praise.

"Who is like thee, glorious in holiness, fearful in praises, doing wonders?"—*Exodus* xv. ii.

3. Worthy of admiration or praise; noble, excellent, magnificent.

"This universe shall pass away—a frame
Glorious because the shadow of thy might!
A step, or link, for intercourse with Thee."
—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iv.

4. Expressing or denoting rank, dignity, or honor; honorable.

"Such through glorious titles are much renowned."—*Udall: Luke vi.*

*5. Eager or striving after glory, excellence, or renown; ambition.

"The purchase is to make men glorious."

Shakesp.: Pericles, Prol. 9.

6. Elevated by drink; hilarious, uproarious.

"Kings may be blessed, but Tam was glorious,
O'er all the ills of life victorious."

Burns: Tam O'Shanter.

glör-i-ous-ly, *glor-i-ous-liche, adv. [Eng. glorious; -ly.]

*1. Boastfully; braggingly.

"Sir Glorious Tipto . . . talks gloriously of anything, but very seldom is in the right."—*Ben Jonson: New Inn. (List of Dramatis Personæ.)*

2. Nobly, splendidly, admirably.

"The glose gloriousliche was wryte with gylte penne."
Piers Ploughman, p. 322.

3. Hilariously, uproariously.

"Drink, and be mad then: 'tis your country bids!
Gloriously drunk, obey the important call!"

Cowper: Task, iv. 510.

glör-i-ous-ness, *glor-i-ous-ness, s. [Eng. glorious; -ness.] The quality or state of being glorious; glory.

"Among them also that are good, euerie one, as he hath in this vsed himselfe, so shal he excell other in the gloriousnes of his new bodye."—*Udall: 1 Corinth, ch. xv.*

glör-ÿ, *gloir-e, *glor-ie, *glor-ye, s. [O. Fr. glorie (Fr. gloire), from Lat. gloria, for cloria, from the same root as in cluo; Gr. klyō=to hear; Lat. inclytus=renewed; Gr. kleos=glory, renown; Sp., Port., & Ital. gloria.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Originally in a more extended sense than now, including vain glory, as well as glory of a more reputable kind; arrogance, pride, haughtiness.

"In military commanders and soldiers vain-glory is an essential point; for as iron sharpens iron, so by glory one courage sharpeneth another."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Vain-glory.*

2. Praise, honor, or admiration or distinction paid or ascribed to any person by general consent; renown, celebrity.

"For what is glory but the blaze of fame,
The people's praise, if always praise unmixed?"

Milton: P. R., iii. 47.

3. Adoration or praise ascribed in worship.

"Glory to God in the highest."—*Luke ii. 14.*

4. A state of splendor; greatness, grandeur, or magnificence.

"Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."—*Matthæw vi. 29.*

5. The felicity of heaven prepared for those who love God.

"Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterward receive me into thy glory."—*Psalms lxxiii. 24.*

6. Luster, splendor, brilliancy.

"From opening skies may streaming glories shine,
And saints embrace thee with a love like mine."

Foote: Eloise to Abelard, 342.

7. A noble or praiseworthy pride.

"The success of those wars was too notable to be unknown to your ears, to which all worthy fame hath glory to come unto."—*Sidney.*

8. That which makes glorious, distinguished, or renowned; the distinguishing ornament or honor; that of which a person, place, or nation is or may be proud.

"Increasing London, Babylon of old
Not more the glory of the earth than she."

Cowper: Task, i. 723.

9. A glorious, honorable, or worthy act; a source of honor.

"Think it no glory to swell in tyranny."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

II. Technically:

1. Art: Properly, a combination of the nimbus and aureola, but commonly taken as the same as nimbus (q. v.).

2. Pyrotechnic: A cluster of large fixed suns. [FIXED-SUN.]

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *glory* and *honor*: "*Glory* impels to extraordinary efforts and to great undertakings. *Honor* induces to a discharge of one's duty. Excellence in the attainment, and success in the exploit, bring *glory*; a faithful exercise of one's talents reflects *honor*. *Glory* is connected with everything which has a peculiar public interest; *honor* is more properly obtained within a private circle. *Glory* is not confined to the nation or life of the individual by whom it is sought; it spreads over all the earth, and descends to the latest posterity; *honor* is limited to those who are connected with the subject of it, and eye-witnesses to his actions. *Glory* is attainable but by

few, and may be an object of indifference to any one; *honor* is more or less within the reach of all, and must be disregarded by no one. A thirst for *glory* is seldom indulged but at the expense of others; a love of *honor* can never be indulged but to the advantage of others." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

glory-hole, s.

Glass-manuf.: An opening in the wall of a glass-furnace, exposing the brilliant white of the interior.

glory-crowned, a. Having the head encircled with a glory.

"His own vast shadow glory-crowned."

Tennyson: In Memoriam, xcvi.

glory-pea, s.

Bot.: The genus *Clianthus*.

*glory-smitten, a. Smitten or seized with a thirst for glory.

glory-tree, s.

Bot.: The genus *Clerodendron*.

glör-ÿ, v. i. & t. [O. Fr. glorie, from Lat. gloriator=to boast; Sp. & Port. gloriari; Ital. gloriare.] [GLORY, s.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To boast; to feel pride.

"This title of Freeholder is what I most glory in, and what most effectually calls to my mind the happiness of that government under which I live."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

*2. To exult with joy; to rejoice.

"Both glorying to have scapt the Stygian flood."

Milton: P. L., i. 239.

*B. Trans.: To make glorious; to glorify; to give glory to.

"The troop

That gloried Venus."

Greene: Looking-glass, p. 118.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to glory* and *to boast*: "*To glory* is to hold as one's glory. *To boast* is to set forth to one's advantage. *To glory* is more particularly the act of the mind, the indulgence of the internal sentiment: *to boast* denotes rather the expression of the sentiment. *To glory* is applied only to matters of moment; *boast* is rather suitable to trifling points. *Glory* is but seldom used in a bad sense, and *boast* still seldom in a good sense." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*glör-ÿ-less, a. [Eng. glory; less.] Without glory; bereft of glory.

"Soulless, gloryless, and desperate."

Peete: Battle of Alcazar, ii. 3.

*glor-y-yn, v. t. [Etyim. doubtful.] To defile; to make dirty; to stain.

"Gloryyn or wythe onclene thyng befoyl'n. Maculo, deturpo."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*glöse (1), s. [GLOZE, s.]

*glöse, v. i. [GLOZE, v.]

*glös-ër, s. [GLOSSER, s.]

glöss (1), *glöse (2), s. [O. Fr. glose, from Lat. glossa=a word requiring explanation, from (Gr. glossa=the tongue, a difficult word; Icel. glösa; Sw. glosa; Dan. glose; Dut. glos; Sp. & Ital. glosa; Port. glossa.) [GLOZE.]

1. An explanatory note or remark on the margin or between the lines of a book, as an equivalent for foreign or strange words. (Originally inserted by the copyist of a manuscript, to make the meaning more plain.)

2. A comment, note, or explanation on a point of difficulty in a work, especially in one written in a foreign tongue; a scholium.

"No commentator's tedious gloss."

Cowper: A Manual.

*3. A false or specious interpretation or explanation.

"Thou hast made many glose with thy false talkyng."

Towneley Mysteries, p. 209.

glöss (2), s. [Icel. glossi=a blaze; Sw. dial. glása=a glowing, glossa=to glow, to shine; M. H. Ger. glosen=to glow, glose=a glow, a gleam. The word has been confused, and its meaning has been partially affected by the confusion with GLOSE (1), s.]

1. Lit.: The brightness or luster proceeding from a smooth, polished surface; polish, sheen, glossiness.

"Weeds that the wind did toss

The virgins wore: the youths woven coats, that cast a faint dim gloss
Like that of oil."

Chapman: Homer's Iliad.

2. Fig.: A specious or fair outward appearance; external show pleasing to the eye.

"There is a sort of gloss upon ingenious falsehoods that dazzles the imagination, but which neither belongs to nor becomes the sober aspect of truth."—*Burke: Vindication of National Society (Pref.).*

*¶ To set a gloss on anything: To give it a specious appearance. (*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., iv. 1.*)

glöss (1), *glose, *glos-en, *glosse, *glos-yn, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. gloser; from Low Lat. glosso, from glossa=a gloss; Icel. glösa=to explain; Dut. glozen; Sp. glosar; Port. glossar; Ital. glossare.] [GLOSS (1), s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To explain by note, gloss, or comment; to comment on so as to render clear or plain; to annotate.

"This tale nedeth nought be glosed,
For it is openliche shewed." *Gower iii., 219.*

*2. To flatter, to wheedle.

"So wel he couthe me glose

When that he wold haue my bele chose." *Chaucer: C. T., 6,091.*

B. Intransitive:

1. To comment; to write or make comments or explanatory remarks.

"But no man can glosse upon this text after that manner, for the prophet says, No shepherd shall pitch his fold there, nor shall any man pass through it forever."—*H. More: Defence of the Philosophic Cabbala, ch. iii.*

*2. To flatter, to wheedle.

"Who that couthe glose softe
And flater, such he set afloat
In great estate." *Gower, iii., 170.*

*3. To make sly remarks.

"Her equals first observed her growing zeal,
And laughing glosed that Abra served so well."

Prior: Solomon, ii. 365.

glöss (2), v. t. [GLOSS (2), s.]

I. Lit.: To give a gloss or superficial luster to; to make glossy or lustrous; as, to gloss cloth or paper.

II. Figuratively:

1. To give a fair or specious appearance to; to render specious or plausible.

"Do I not reason wholly on your conduct?"

Philips.

2. To palliate by specious representation.

"Though every tongue should join in glossing over and even justifying all or any of those crimes."—*Porteus, vol. ii., ser. 16.*

¶ (1) In the figurative senses there is evidently a confusion with Gloss (1), v.

(2) Crabb thus discriminates between *to gloss*, *to varnish*, and *to palliate*: "*Gloss* and *varnish* are figurative terms, which borrow their signification from the act of rendering the outer surface of any physical object shining. *To gloss* is to give a gloss or brightness to anything by means of friction, as in the case of japan or mahogany: *to varnish* is to give an artificial gloss, by means of applying a foreign substance. Hence in the figurative use of the terms, *to gloss* is to put the best face upon a thing by various little distortions and artifices; but *to varnish* is to do the same thing by means of direct falsehood: *to palliate* requires still less artifice than either." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

glös-sa-grā, s. [Gr. glossa=the tongue, and agra=a catching.]

Pathol.: A rheumatic pain in the tongue.

glöss-än-thrāx, s. [Gr. glossa=the tongue, and anthrax=coal, charcoal; Fr. glossanthrax.]

Vet.: A disease affecting herbivorous animals, especially cattle and horses. It is characterized by dark-colored carbuncles on the tongue.

glöss-är-i-al, a. [Eng. glossary; -al.] Of or pertaining to a glossary; containing, or of the nature of a glossary.

"In the glossarial index of former editions, the reader has merely been presented with a long list of words, and references to the passages where they occur."—*Boswell: Advertisement to Shakespeare.*

glöss-a-rist, s. [Eng. glossar(y); -ist.]

1. One who glosses or comments upon an author.

2. A writer or compiler of a glossary.

"I am quite aware that the glossarists are never tired of printing."—*Notes and Queries, July 28, 1883, p. 74.*

glöss-a-ry, s. [Lat. glossarium, from glossa=a difficult word requiring explanation; Gr. glossa=the tongue; a difficult word; Fr. glossaire; Sp. glosario; Ital. glossario.] A vocabulary or dictionary of glosses or explanations of words obsolete or rare, or occurring only in works of a special class, as technical terms, or of provincial dialectal forms or words.

"He spells them true by intuition's light,
And needs no glossary to set him right."

Cowper: Needless Alarm.

¶ For the difference between *glossary* and *dictionary*, see DICTIONARY.

*glös-sä-tör, s. [Fr. glossateur.] A writer or compiler of glosses; a commentator.

glös-sē-cōl-lite, s. [Gr. glossa=the tongue; kolla=glue; suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Halloysite. It is milk-white in color, and earthy. On the edges it is translucent. It is found in a siliceous Silurian rock in Rising Fawn, Dade County, Georgia. (*Dana.*)

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōw!; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f.
-cian, -tian=shan. -tion, -sion=shün; -tjon, -sion=zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious=shüs. -ble, -dle, &c.=bel, del.

glöss-är (1), s. [Eng. *gloss* (1), v.; -er.] A writer of glosses or comments; a commentator.

"It was not easy for the king's glossers to interpret them to their own mind, whilst the bishops were at hand to refute and rectify their comments."—Hurd: *Constitution of the English Government*.

glöss-är (2), s. [Eng. *gloss* (2), v.; -er.] One who polishes or gives a luster to anything.

glöss-ic, s. [Gr. *glossa*=a tongue.] The name given by its inventor, Mr. A. J. Ellis, F. R. S., to a system of phonetic spelling of the English language, intended to be used concurrently with the existing system.

glöss-i-ly, adv. [Eng. *glossy*; -ly.] In a glossy manner.

glöss-i-ness, s. [Eng. *glossy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being glossy; superficial luster.

"Their surfaces had a smoothness and glossiness much surpassing whatever I had observed in marine or common salt."—Boyle: *Works*, vi. 408.

glöss-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [Gloss (2), v.]

A. & B. As pr par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: An operation upon silk thread by which it is moistened with steam and stretched to develop a gloss.

***glöss-ist**, s. [Eng. *gloss* (1), s.; -ist.] A writer of glosses or comments; a commentator.

"It was raised by inconsiderate glossists from the mistake of this text."—Milton: *Tetrachordon*.

glöss-i-tis, s. [Gr. *glossa*=the tongue; suff. -itis=denoting inflammation.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the tongue. Since mercury began to be less used for salivation, idiopathic glossitis has become rare. When it occurs, it is generally as a symptom of some other disease. The tongue when inflamed often becomes too large for the mouth.

***glöss-ly**, adv. [Eng. *gloss* (2), s.; -ly.] Having a glossy or lustrous appearance; glossy.

glöss-sö, pref. [Gr. *glossa*=the tongue.] Belonging to or resembling the tongue.

glossio-epiglottic, a.

Anat.: Of or belonging to both the epiglottis and the tongue. Thus there are glossio-pharyngeal folds or frenula.

glossio-pharyngeal, a.

Anat.: Of or belonging to both the pharynx and the tongue. Thus there are glossio-pharyngeal nerves. They are the ninth pair, and act on the muscles of the pharynx and on the tongue.

glöss-sö-cèle, s. [Pref. *glossio-* (q. v.), and Gr. *kelé*=a tumor.]

Surg.: A protrusion of the tongue, arising from tumefaction of the organ.

glöss-sö-cö-mi-üm, s. [Gr. *glossa*=a tongue, and *komeo*=to guard.]

Surg.: Originally a small case for holding the tongues of wind instruments, afterward extended to a case or apparatus in which fractured limbs are kept.

glöss-sö-cö-mön, s. [Gr. *glössokomeion*=a case to keep mouthpieces; *glossa*=tongue, and *komeo*=to take care of.] A form of winch with gear-wheels and pinions, and used for raising heavy weights.

glöss-sög-ra-phër, s. [Gr. *glossa*=the tongue, a difficult word, and *grapho*=to write.] A writer of glosses or comments; a commentator.

"Some words I believe may pose the ablest glossographer now living."—Blount: *Ancient Tenures* (Pref.).

glöss-sö-gräph-ic-al, a. [Eng. *glossography*; -ical.] Of or pertaining to glossography.

glöss-sög-ra-phÿ, s. [GLOSSOGRAPHY.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: The act of writing glosses or comments.

2. **Anat.**: A description of or treatise on the tongue.

glöss-sö-hÿ-al, a. [Pref. *glossio-*, and *hÿal* (q. v.).]

Comp. Anat.: Lingual.

glossohyal-bone, s.

Comp. Anat.: A slight bone supporting the tongue in some fishes, the same as Lingual bone.

***glöss-sö-lä-l-i-a**, s. [Gr. *glossa*=a tongue, a language, and *lalia*=talk, chatter; *laleo*=to talk, to prattle.] The gift of tongues specially vouchsafed to the church in early times. Since then it has been claimed for several Roman missionary saints, notably for St. Francis Xavier.

"The glossolalia, or 'speaking with a tongue,' is connected with 'prophesying'—that is, exalted preaching and magnifying God."—Farrar: *St. Paul*, i. 96.

glöss-söl-a-lÿ, s. [GLOSSOLALIA.] The same as GLOSSOLALIA (q. v.).

"That the glossolalia at Corinth was not a speaking in foreign languages is too clear to need proof."—Farrar: *St. Paul*, i. 100.

glöss-sö-lög-ic-al, a. [Eng. *glossology* (y); -ical.] Of or pertaining to glossology.

glöss-söl-ö-gist, s. [Eng. *glossology* (y); -ist.]

1. A glossographer; an explainer of terms.

2. One versed in glossology.

glöss-söl-ö-gÿ, s. [Gr. *glossa*=a tongue, and *logos*=a discourse.]

1. **Technology**: The definition and explanation of terms, as of a science. Thus in Lindley's *Introduction to Botany*, bk. iii., defining the terms used in Botany, is headed Glossology.

2. **Comp. Philol.**: The science of language. [PHILOLOGY.]

glöss-söp-tër-is, s. [Prefix *glossio-* (q. v.), and Lat. *pteris*; Gr. *pteris*=a kind of fern.]

Palæobot.: A genus of fossil ferns. *Glossopteris browniana* is found in India, in Australia, and in Southern Africa, in beds, the exact age of which has not been finally settled.

glöss-sö-thër-i-üm, s. [Pref. *glossio-* (q. v.), and Gr. *thërion*=a wild animal.]

Palæont.: A genus of Myrmecophagidæ, found in Brazilian cave deposits.

glöss-söt-ö-mÿ, s. [Gr. *glossa*=the tongue, and *tomë*=a cutting, *temnö*=to cut.]

Surg.: Excision of the tongue.

glöss-sÿ, a. [Eng. *gloss* (2), s.; -y.]

1. **Lit.**: Having a smooth, lustrous surface; highly polished, shining, lustrous.

"The glossy holly loved the park."

Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, v. 19.

*2. **Fig.**: Having a fair or specious appearance; plausible.

Glo's-tër, s. [GLOUCESTER.]

glöt-tal, a. [Eng. *glottis* (s); -al.] Relating or pertaining to the glottis.

glöt-ta-lite, s. [From Lat. *glota*, *glota*=the Roman name of the Clyde, and Gr. *lithos*=stone.]

Min.: A variety of Aialcime (*Brit. Mus. Catal.*), or of Edingtonite (*Dana*). Thomson described it as occurring in white crystals, regular octahedrons, or four-sided pyramids or cubes. Found near Port Glasgow, on the Clyde.

glöt-tis, s. [Gr. *glottis* (see the def.), from *glötta*, the Attic form of *glossa*=the tongue.]

Anat.: The mouth of the wind-pipe. It constitutes a narrow aperture covered by the epiglottis when one holds his breath or swallows. It contributes by dilatation and contraction to the modulation of the voice. It is sometimes called the *rima glottis*, that is, the fissure or chink of the glottis.

glöt-tö-lög-ic, **glöt-tö-lög-ic-al**, adj. [Eng. *glottology* (y); -ic; -ical.] Pertaining or relating to glottology.

"This very teaching . . . must certainly afford a wide scope for glottologic observation and research."—Prof. Rajna, in *Eighth Annual Address to Philol. Society*, 1879, p. 28.

glöt-töl-ö-gist, s. [English *glottology* (y); -ist.] One who is devoted to the study of the science of language.

"It is in the Aryan family that the glottologist will have to receive his training for some time to come."—A. H. Sayce: *Principles of Comp. Philol.* (1878), p. 69.

glöt-töl-ö-gÿ, s. [Gr. *glötta*=the tongue, language, and *logos*=a discourse.] Generally used in the same sense as glossology (q. v.). Professor Sayce, however, gives a wider signification, as will be seen from the extract.

"Glottology will be the science of language, by which we are enabled to trace the gradual growth of the mind of man, whether displayed in the creation of language generally as an instrument of intercommunication, and the embodiment of the conceptions of the relations between thought and the world, or in the triumph of the will over the mechanism of the bodily organs, and the limitations imposed in turn by them upon it, or lastly in the evolution of the religious idea—in other words, in Comparative Mythology and the Science of Religions."—A. H. Sayce: *Principles of Comp. Philol.* (1874), p. 59.

***glöut**, v. i. & t. [A variant of GLOAT (q. v.).]

A. Intrans.: To look sullen or gloomy; to pout.

"Glouting with sullen spite, the fury shook Her clotted locks." Garth: *Dispensary*, ii. 35.

B. Trans.: To stare or gaze at.

"The same setteth himself upon a stage to be glouted upon by every evil eye."—Bible (1613), *The Translators to the Reader*.

***glöut**, s. [GLOUT, v.] A sulk, bad temper.

"My mamma was in the glout."—Richardson: *Clarissa*, ii. 140.

glöve, s. [A. S. *glóf*; Icel. *glófi*. Probably from Goth. *lofa*; Icel. *lofi* (Scotch *loof*)=the palm of the hand, with A. S. pref. *ge-*.]

1. A covering for the hand, differing from the mitten in having a separate compartment for each finger.

"Cicely, brisk maid, steps forth before the rout, And kissed with smacking lip the snoring lout: For custom says, 'Whoe'er this venture proves, For such a kiss demands a pair of gloves.'" Gay: *Pastorals*; *Saturday*.

2. **Hatmaking**: A smooth piece of wood for rubbing a sheet of felt, and causing the nap to adhere to the body when working at the battery. The glove is held in the palm of the hand, and tied on by a string.

3. **Boxing**: A padded casing or covering for the hands.

"Fifty years ago sparring with the gloves was regarded as a means to an end."—*Saturday Review*, Jan. 26, 1884, p. 108.

*¶ (1) **To bite the glove**: To exhibit mutual enmity or hostility.

(2) **To throw down (or take up) the glove**: To give (or accept) a challenge to single combat.

(3) **To be hand and glove with one**: To be on terms of the closest intimacy or friendship.

(4) **To handle without gloves**: To deal roughly, to treat without reserve or tenderness.

glove-clasp, s.

1. A band passing over the glove at the wrist to secure it.

2. An instrument with a hook at the end, used for buttoning gloves.

glove-fight, s.

Boxing: A pugilistic contest in which the men wear boxing-gloves. It is less dangerous than prize-fighting (q. v.), since the padded glove breaks the force of the blow.

"Men were being punished for engaging in glove-fights."—*Saturday Review*, Jan. 26, 1884, p. 108.

glove-fighter, s.

Boxing: One of the principals concerned in a glove-fight (q. v.); a promoter of glove-fighting.

"Fate has not proved so unkind to the Eltham prize-fighters, or glove-fighters, or whatever they were, as she at first threatened to be."—*Referee*, Feb. 10, 1884.

glove-fighting, s.

Boxing: The practice of fighting with boxing-gloves, as distinguished from prize-fighting proper.

"We have thus four different species of encounter, of which the first two—fighting and glove-fighting—are clearly prohibited."—*Saturday Review*, Jan. 26, 1884, p. 108.

***glove-money**, s.

Old Eng. Law: An extraordinary reward given to officers of courts, &c., and money given by a sheriff of a county in which no offenders were left for execution, to the clerk of assize, and the judges' officers.

glove-sponge, s.

Zoöl.: A superior and soft variety of commercial sponges. (*Spongia officinalis*.)

glove-stretcher, s. An instrument for opening or stretching the fingers of gloves, in order that they may be more easily be drawn on the hand.

glöve, v. t. [GLOVE, s.] To cover with or as with a glove.

"A scaly gauntlet now, with joints of steel, Must glove this hand."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., i. 1.

glöy-ër, s. [Eng. *glöve* (e), -er.] One whose business is to make or sell gloves.

"Does he not wear a great round beard like a glöyer's paring knife?"—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, i. 4.

glöyer's-stitch, s.

Surg.: A peculiar stitch employed in sewing up a wound.

glöw, ***glöwe**, ***glöw-en**, ***glöw-yn**, v. i. & t.

[A. S. *glöwan*; cogn. with Icel. *glöa*; Dan. *glöe*; Dut. *glöeyen*; Ger. *gluhen*=to glow; Sw. *glö*=to stare; Sw. dial. *glö*, *glöa*=to stare; O. H. Ger. *gluajan*. From the same root as *glad*, *glass*, *gloat*, *gloom*, *glide*, *glitter*, *glance*, &c.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To be so heated as to give out an intense or white heat, without flame; to be incandescent.

"Not all parts like, but all alike inform'd With radiant light, as glowing iron with fire."

Milton: *P. L.*, iii. 694.

2. To sparkle, to gleam.

"The circles of his eyes in his head They glöweden between yelve and red."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 2, 134.

3. To burn with great heat.

"From their nostrils flows The scorching fire that in their entrails glöws."

Adrian: *Ovid*; *Metamorphoses* ii.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father, wë, wët, hère, camël, hër, thère; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gó, pöt, or, wöre, wolf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

4. To feel heat of body; to be heated or hot; to burn.

"[I] felt my blood
Glow with the glow that slowly crimsoned all
Thy presence." *Tennyson: Tithonus, 56.*

5. To assume or exhibit a strong, bright color; to be red, brilliant, or flushed, as with animation, life, blushes, &c.

"Each pleasing Blount shall endless smiles bestow,
And fair Belinda's blush for ever glow."
Pope: Epistle iii. 61.

6. To feel the heat of passion; to be ardent or eager in any passion of the mind.

"I feel my bosom glow with wantless fires."
Drummond: Hymn on the Fairest Fair

7. To rage or burn as a passion; to be vehement or hot.

"Love slowly burns and long remains;
It glows." *Shadwell.*

8. To be animated or spirited; to be full of spirit or life.

"And feelings, roused in life's first day,
Glow in the line, and prompt the lay."
Scott: Marmion, iii. (Introd.)

*B. Trans.: To cause to glow; to make red or glowing.

glōw, *glōwe, s. [GLOW, v.]

1. A shining or white heat without flame; incandescence.

2. Brightness of color, redness; a rosy color, a flush.

"If you will see a pageant truly played
Between the pale complexion of true love,
And the red glow of scorn and proud disdain,
Go hence a little, and I shall conduct you."
Shakespeare: As You Like It, iii. 4.

3. Vehemence of passion; heat of mind; excitement, earnestness, ardor.

"Such as suppose that the simple, grave, and majestic
dignity of Raffaele could unite with the glow and bustle
of a Paulo, or Tintoret, are totally mistaken."—*Reynolds.*

4. Heat of the blood produced by exercise; as, He was all in a glow after the walk.

Electric glow:

Elect.: A pale blue luminosity appearing at the parts of an electric conductor from which electricity of high tension is noiselessly issuing, even though no other conductor is near.

For the difference between *glow* and *fire*, see FIRE.

glow-worm, s.

Entomology:

1. *Lampyrus noctiluca*. A beetle of which the male flies and does not shine, while the female shines and does not fly. It is from the latter sex, therefore, that the name glow-worm has been derived. Probably the phosphoric light, which is intermittent, and can be displayed or withheld at the will of the insect, is used by the female to attract the male. It is displayed at the tail of the insect.

2. The genus *Lampyrus* (q. v.).

*glōw-bard, s. [GLOBARD.]

glōw-ēr, v. i. [Dut. *gluren* = to peep.] To stare; to gaze intently.

"Monkbarns was glowering ower a' the silver yonder."
—*Scott: Antiquary, ch. xxiv.*

glōw-ēr, s. [GLOWER, v.] A broad stare; an intense gazing.

glōw-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [GLOW, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Shining with a white heat without flame; incandescent; white with heat.

2. Bright or vivid in color; brilliant.

"Till Autumn's fiercer heats and plementous dews
Dye them at last in all their glowing hues."
Comper: Tirocinum, 48.

3. Red, rosy, or flushed; as, *glowing* cheeks.

4. Ardent; animated; full of life, spirit, or animation.

"The lucid amber of his *glowing* lines."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iv, ch. i.*

5. Hot, heated, fervid.

6. Full of praise or admiration; as, a *glowing* description.

C. As substantive:

1. A glow; a white heat; incandescence.

2. Ardor, zeal, animation.

"The inward glowings of a heart in love."
Addison: Cato, iv. 1.

glōw-ing-lȳ, adv. [Eng. *glowing*; -ly.] In a glowing manner; with great heat or brightness; with heat or passion.

glōx-in-ȳ, s. [Named after P. B. Gloxin, a botanist of Colmar, Alsace, Germany, in the eighteenth century.]

Bot.: A genus of Gesneraceae, having a bell-shaped corolla, the upper lip the shorter one, and two-lobed, the lower one three-lobed, with the middle lobe the largest. The species are from tropical America, and are very ornamental plants, having richly-colored leaves, as well as fine white, violet, red, or greenish yellow flowers, occasionally variegated with spots.

*glōze (1), v. t. & i. [Icel. *glósa* = to explain; A. S. *glésan* = to explain, to flatter; Sp. *glossar*; Port. *glossar*; Fr. *glosser*.] [GLOSE, GLOSS.]

A. Transitive:

1. To explain by note or comment; to gloss.

2. To flatter; to wheedle.

B. Intransitive:

1. To comment; to expound.

2. To flatter.

glōze (2), v. i. [Icel. *glóssi* = a blaze.] To blaze.

glōze, s. [GLOZE, v.]

1. Flattery, wheedling, adulation.

2. Specious, external show.

"Now to plain dealing; lay these *glōzes* by."

Shakespeare: Love's Labor's Lost, iv. 3.

*glōz-ēr, *glōg-ēr, s. [Eng. *glöz* (e) (1), v.; -er.]

1. A glosser; a commentator or annotator.

2. A flatterer; a wheedler.

*glūb, v. t. [A variant of GULP (q. v.).] To gulp down or swallow voraciously.

*glūb-bēr, s. [English *glub*; -er.] A glutton; a gormandizer.

glū-gīc, a. [Eng., &c., *gluc* (ose); suff. -ic.]

Chem.: Contained in, derived from, or in any manner connected with Glucose (q. v.).

glucic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_12H_{22}O_{12}$. An acid obtained along with saccharum acid, by boiling cane sugar with dilute sulphuric acid; by boiling glucose with baryta water, the precipitate of the barium salt of saccharum acid is filtered off, and the glucic acid precipitated by means of basic lead acetate, and the lead salt decomposed by H_2S . Glucic acid is a honey-like mass easily soluble in alcohol and water; it is decomposed by boiling with water, or with dilute acids into formic, acetic, and apogluconic acids. When boiled with strong acids it is converted into humic acid; some chemists consider this acid to be identical with levulinic acid (q. v.).

glū-gī-na, s. [Gr. *glukus* = sweet.]

Chem.: Oxide of beryllium (q. v.).

glū-gīn-ic, a. [English, &c., *gluc* (ose); -inic.] [GLUCIC.]

glū-gīn-ūm, s. [Gr. *glukus* = sweet.]

Chem.: A metallic element. [BERYLLIUM.] The salts of glucinum have a sweet taste, hence the name.

glū-cōn-ic, a. [Eng., &c., *gluco* (se), *n* connective, and suff. -ic.]

Chem.: (For def. see etym. and compound.)

gluconic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_7$. An organic acid obtained by the oxidation of glucose with chlorine, or with bromine. Gluconic acid is a syrup; its alkaline salts are amorphous, and its barium and calcium salts are crystalline. It is insoluble in strong alcohol, and does not reduce Fehling's solution.

glū-cō-san, s. [English, &c., *glucos* (e), and an- (hydrate) (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_5$. The anhydride of glucose. Obtained by heating glucose to 170° . Glucosan is colorless, with a faint, sweet taste; it is soluble in water and in alcohol; it does not ferment with yeast. By the action of dilute acids, glucosan is converted into glucose.

glū-cōse, s. [Gr. *glukus* = sweet.]

Chem.: Glucose, glycose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$. A fermentable sugar, which occurs in two modifications, called Dextro-glucose, or Dextrose (q. v.), and Lævo-glucose, or Levulose (q. v.), according as it turns the plane of polarization to the right or left. A solution of cane-sugar warmed with dilute acids, or left in contact with yeast, is converted into dextrose and levulose, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + H_2O = C_6H_{12}O_6 + C_6H_{12}O_6$. These modifications can be separated, thus—ten parts of the mixture of sugar are dissolved in 100 parts of water, and cooled with ice; then six parts of powdered calcium hydrate are added, the calcium compound of levulose is precipitated and separated from the soluble calcium compound of dextrose by strong pressure, washed, and decomposed by carbonic-acid gas. Levulose is more soluble in alcohol than dextrose. Both dextrose and levulose in contact with yeast undergo vinous fermentation, and when added to a solution of cupric sulphate, rendered alkaline by caustic potash, gives a dark-blue solution, which, when boiled, is reduced, cuprous oxide being precipitated as a red powder.

glū-cō-side, s. [Eng., &c., *glucos* (e) (q. v.); *ide*.]

Chem.: A name given to compounds which occur naturally in plants from which they are extracted by water, or by alcohol; they cannot be melted without decomposition, and are resolved by boiling with dilute acids into a saccharine substance, as glucose, and another substance which has generally neutral properties. The glucoside can be obtained from the aqueous or alcoholic extract of the plant, by precipitating the other substances by lead acetate, treating the filtrate with H_2S gas, and evaporating the filtrate. Glucosides are mostly solid and crystalline substances. They give a red color when heated to 70° , with a dilute solution of gall, and a little concentrated sulphuric acid. [PHLOBOGLUCIDE, GUMMIDES, MANNIDES.]

glū-cōs-ūr-ī-a, s. [Greek *glukus* = sweet, and *ouron* = urine.]

Pathol.: A form of diabetes (q. v.). The name has reference to the fact that the urine of persons affected with this disease contains sugar.

glūe, *glū, *glew, *glewe, s. [O. Fr. *glu*, from Low Lat. *glutem*, accus. of *glus* = glue. Allied to Lat. *gluten*, *glutinum* = glue, from a verb **gluo* = to draw together.]

I. Literally:

1. A viscous substance made of the chippings of hides, horns, and hoofs, which are washed in lime-water, boiled, skimmed, strained, evaporated, cooled in molds, cut into slices, and dried upon nets.

"Great cunning there is in making strong *glue*, and in the feat of joining with it."—*P. Holland: Pliny, bk. xvi, ch. xliii.*

2. Any sticky or viscous substance.

"For what *glue* or cement holds the parts of hard matter in stones and metals together."—*H. More: Immortality of the Soul, bk. i, ch. vii.*

*II. Fig.: Any means or cause which unites or tends to unite bodies; a source of union; a link.

"The body of priests is copious, being joined together by the *glue* of mutual concord, and the bond of unity."—*Barrow: Of the Pope's Supremacy.*

¶ (1) *White fish-glue*, or *diamond cement*, is made of isinglass dissolved in alcohol.

(2) *Marine glue* of shellac and caoutchouc, equal parts, dissolved in separate portions of naphtha, and then mixed.

(3) *Isinglass glue*, of isinglass soaked in cold water; when swelled, put in spirits of wine; heated in a bottle plunged in a bath, with powdered chalk added.

(4) *Waterproof-glue*, of two ounces of isinglass boiled in a pint of skim-milk, until the requisite consistence is obtained.

glue-boiler, s.

1. A convenient apparatus for boiling skins into glue.

2. One whose business or trade is to make glue.

glue-can, s. [GLUE-POT.]

glue-cement, s. A cement to resist moisture. It is made of glue, 4 parts; black resin, 4 parts; red ochre, 1 part. Or, glue, 4 parts; boiled oil, 1 part; oxide of iron, 1 part.

glue-dryer, s. A machine or closet for drying sheets of glue.

glue-plant, s.

Bot.: *Plocaria tenax*, a fucoid sea-weed.

glue-pot, s. A can or pot with a can to hold the glue, which is melted by the heat of the water in the outer vessel.

"Heart, what dost thou with such a greasy dish? I think thou dost varnish thy face with the fat on't, it looks so like a *glue-pot*."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humor, v. 6.*

glūe, *glēw, *glwȳn, v. t. & i. [GLUE, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To join or unite with glue, or other viscous substance.

"Their bowes are of wood of a yard long, sinewed at the back with strong sinews, not *glued* too, but fast girded and tied on."—*Hackluyt: Voyages, lii. 37.*

II. Figuratively:

1. To unite; to join closely.

"Their armies ioynt in slaughters vile together *glued*."
Phaer: Virgil's Æneidos vii.

2. To join, to fix, to rivet, to attach.

*B. Intrans.: To become firmly or closely united, fixed, or attached. (Thomson: *Winter*, 834.)

glūed, *glēwed, pr. par. or a. [GLUE, v.]

glū-e-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [GLUING.]

glū-ēr, s. [Eng. *glu* (e); -er.] One who or that which glues or cements; one who cements with glue.

bōil, bōȳ; pōut, jōwī; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gēm; thin, thīs; sin, aȳ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sīon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

glū-ey, ***glew-ey**, ***glew-ie**, ***gluw-y**, ***glu-y**, *a.* [Eng. *glue*; *-y*.] Of the nature of glue; resembling glue; viscous, tenacious, glutinous.

"And to the end the golde may cover them, they anoynt their bodies with stamped herbs of a *glewey* substance."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii, 665.

glū-ey-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *gluey*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being gluey.

***glūg**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A clod; a lump.

glū-ing, **glū-e-ing**, ***glu-ynge**, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [GLUE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of cementing or uniting with glue; the act of uniting or attaching closely and firmly.

glueing-machine, *s.* A machine for smearing upon an applied surface a thin and even coating of liquid glue.

glueing-press, *s.* A contrivance to hold firmly together a number of parts which have been attached by glue or cement.

glū-ish, ***glew-ishe**, *a.* [English *glu(e)*; *-ish*.] Having the nature of glue; gluey, glutinous.

"And consequently be fit for the souls of the deceased to have recourse to, and replenish their vehicle with such a cambium or *gluish* moisture, as will make it far easier to be commanded into a visible consistence."—*H. More: Immortality of the Soul*, bk. ii, ch. xvi.

glūm, *v. i.* [Sw. dial. *glomma*=to stare; connected with Sw. *glomug*=gloomy, and Eng. *gloom* (*q. v.*).] (*Skeat*.) [GLOMBE.] To look sullen or gloomy; to gloom.

glūm, ***glumme**, *a. & s.* [GLUM, *v.*]

A. *As adj.*: Sullen, frowning, gloomy.
"Thou shouldste not take me vp with visage sad and glum."—*Drant: Horace; Ep. to Julius Florus*.

B. *As substantive*:

1. Sullenness, gloominess.

2. A frown; a sullen, gloomy, or frowning look.

"She looked hautely, and gaue me a glum."—*Skelton: Crowne of Laurell*.

glū-mā, *s.* [GLUME.]

***gluma-exterior**, **gluma-calycinalis**, *s.*

Bot.: The same as GLUME (*q. v.*).

***gluma-interior**, **gluma-corollina**, *s.*

Bot.: The same as GLUMELLA (*q. v.*).

glū-mā-cē-ōis (or **ceous** as **shūs**), *a.* [Eng. &c., *glum(e)* (*q. v.*)-*aceous*.]

Bot.: Possessed of glumes resembling the flowers of grasses.

glū-mal, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *glumalis*.]

Bot.: Of, belonging to, or characterized by the possession of a glume; pertaining or relating to the Glumales (*q. v.*).

glumal-alliance, *s.*

Bot.: The English name given by Lindley to the alliance Glumales (*q. v.*).

glū-mā-lēs, *s. pl.* [Masc. or fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *glumalis*, from Class. Lat. *gluma* (*q. v.*).]

Bot.: The Glumal Alliance. It consists of Endogens possessed of glumes. [GLUME.] Lindley placed under it the orders Graminaceæ, Cyperaceæ, Desvauziaceæ, Restiaceæ, and Eriocaulaceæ.

glūme, **glū-mā**, *s.* [Lat. *gluma* = a hull or husk, especially of corn; *glubo* = to deprive of bark, to peel.]

Bot.: The exterior series of scales constituting the flower of a grass. It consists of empty bracts. The name was given by Linnaeus, and adopted by Lindley.



Locusta of Oat. (*Avena sativa*.)
gl. Glumes.

glū-mēl-lā, *s.* [Fem. dimin. from Lat. *gluma* (*q. v.*).]

Bot.: One of the names given by De Candolle and Desvauz to two bracts within the glumes of a grass; the other name being pale. In one of the bracts the midrib quits the blade a little below the apex, and is elongated into an awn, arista, or beard, while the other bract which faces the fruit has its back to the rachis, is bifid at the apex, has no dorsal veins, and has a rib on each side of its inflexed edges. These two bracts are called by Linnaeus the corolla of the grass, by Jussieu the calyx, by Robert Brown the perianth, and by Lindley and others its paleæ.

glū-mēl-lū-lā, *s.* [Fem. dimin. of *glumella*, which again is a dimin. of *gluma* (*q. v.*).]

Bot.: The name given by Desvauz and De Candolle to either of two minute colorless, sometimes connate, hypogynous scales within the glumes of grass. They are the nectarium of Linnaeus, the corolla of Micheli and Dumortier, the squamule (scales) of Jussieu, Brown, and Lindley.

glū-mif-ēr-æ, *s. pl.* [Latin *gluma*=a glume; *fero*=to bear, to produce, to bring forth, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: The same as GLUMALES (*q. v.*).

glū-mif-ēr-ōus, *a.* [Latin *gluma*=a glume; *fero*=to bear, to produce, to bring forth, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: Of or pertaining to the Glumiferae; bearing glumes.

***glūm-mish**, *a.* [Eng. *glum*; *-ish*.] Dark, gloomy, dismal.

With *glumtish* darkish shade bespreds the same."
Phaer: *Virgil's Aeneid* xi.

***glūm-mý**, *a.* [Eng. *glum*; *-y*.] Dark, gloomy, dismal.

"Such casual blasts may happen, as are most to be feared, when the weather waxeth dark and *glummy*."—*Knight: Trial of Truth* (1890), fo. 27.

***glūm-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *glum*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being glum; gloominess, sullenness.

glū-mōus, *a.* [Eng. *glum(e)*; *-ous*.]

Bot.: Having a filiform receptacle, with a common glume at the base.

glūmp, *v. i.* [GLUM, *a.*] To look sulky or sullen; to show sullenness in one's manner.

***glūmp-y**, *a.* [Eng. *glump*; *-y*.] Glum, sullen, sulky.

glūnch, *a. & s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *As adj.*: Frowning, gloomy, sulky, sullen.

"But what's the use of looking sae glum and *glunch* about a pickle banes?"—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. ix.

B. *As subst.*: A sullen, angry look; a frown; a look of disdain, anger, or dislike.

glūt, *v. i. & t.* [Lat. *glutio*, *gluttio*=to swallow, to gulp down, from the same root as *gula*=the throat.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To swallow, to gulp down.

*2. To swallow up, to engulf.

"He'll be hanged yet, Though every drop of water swear against it, And gape at wid'st to *glut* him."—*Shakespeare: Tempest*, i. 1.

3. To cloy; to fill up beyond sufficiency; to sate, to disgust.

"Is this your fate, to *glut* the dogs with gore?"—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xi, 950.

4. To feast or delight to satiety; to satiate.

"Go *glut* thy eyes with thy adored Ismena."—*Smith: Phœdra and Hippotitus*, iii.

*5. To saturate.

"The menstruum, being already *glutted*, could not act powerfully enough to dissolve it."—*Boyle*.

6. To overfill, to load; to fill with an over-supply of anything.

B. Intrans.: To feast, to eat to satiety.

"Like three horses that have broken fence, And *glutted* all night long breast-deep in corn, We issue gorged with knowledge."—*Tennyson: Princess*, ii, 365.

glūt, *s.* [GLUT, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. That which is swallowed.

"Deep-throated engines . . . disgorging foul Their devilish *glūt*."—*Milton: P. L.*, vi, 589.

2. Plenty, even to loathing or disgust.

3. More than enough, overmuch, a superabundance.

"An abundance, indeed a *glut*, of those talents which raise men to eminence in societies torn by internal factions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

*4. Anything which fills up or obstructs a passage.

"The water some suppose to pass from the bottom of the sea to the heads of springs, through certain subterranean conduits or channels, until they were, by some *glut*, stopped, or, by other means, arrested in their passage."—*Woodward*.

5. A wooden wedge used as a quoin, a chock in splitting timber, or as a fulcrum to a lever.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: An arched opening to the ash-pit of a kiln.

"The fireplaces . . . consist of mere rectangular brick chambers, with an orifice at the top for supplying the fuel, and an arched opening to the ash-pit, the arch itself being called the *glut*."—*G. N. Redgrave, in Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. x, p. 206.

2. *Bricklaying*: A small brick or block introduced into a course to complete it.

3. *Comm.*: An oversupply of any commodity in the market; a supply beyond the demand.

4. *Nautical*:

(1) A patch at the center of the head of a sail, having an eyelet for the becket-rope.

(2) A choking, as by throwing the fall of a rope across the sheaves.

glut-brick, *s.* [The same as GLUT, II. 2 (*q. v.*).]

"The fire is prevented from falling out of the fire-hole by means of a rough open wall of brickbats called the *glut-bricks*."—*G. H. Redgrave, in Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. x, p. 206.

glū-tō-ūs, *s.* [GLUTEUS.]

glū-tām-āte, *s.* [Eng. *glutam(ic)*; *-ate*.]

Chem.: A salt of glutamic acid (*q. v.*).

glū-tām-īc, *a.* [Eng. &c., *glut(en)*, and *amic*, an acid containing the radical (NH₂).] For def. see compound.

glutamic-acid, *s.*

Chemistry: Glutamic acid, amido-glutaric acid C₆H₇(NH₂)O₄, or CH₂(CH(NH₂)CO²OH). Obtained by boiling vegetable gluten with dilute sulphuric acid, or casein with hydrochloric acid and stannous chloride. It is best prepared by boiling the gluten with 82 per cent. alcohol, which extracts the mucin, and boiling for twenty-four hours, with an inverted condenser, one part of the mucin with three parts of sulphuric acid and six parts of water; it is then filtered, saturated with chalk, filtered and evaporated to one-third of its bulk; the calcium salt is decomposed by oxalic acid, the excess of oxalic acid is removed by carbonate of lead, and the excess of PbCO₃ by H₂S gas, and the filtrate evaporated, tyrosin crystallizes out, and afterward the glutamic acid, which crystallizes out of hot water in tetrahedral crystals, which are nearly insoluble in alcohol and in ether, melt with partial decomposition at 140°.

Glutamic acid forms crystalline compounds with acids, and also forms salts. The barium salt gives characteristic needle groups like Wawellit.

glū-tān-āte, *s.* [Eng. *glutan(ic)*; *-ate*.]

Chem.: A salt of glutanic acid (*q. v.*).

glū-tān-īc, *a.* [Eng. *gluta(nic)*; *n* connective; *-ic*.] For def. see compound.

glutanic-acid, *s.*

Chemical: Oxyglutaric acid, Unsymmetrical hydroxypyrotartaric acid.

C₅H₆O₅ or CH(OH)·CO²OH

(H₂

CH₂·CO²OH.

Obtained by passing nitrous gas into a solution of glutamic acid in nitric acid, or by acting on a dilute solution of glutamic acid in hydrochloric acid by potassium nitrite, evaporating on a water bath and slaking out with ether. It forms small crystals, which melt at 72°. When heated to 190°, the anhydride is formed. Heated with hydriodic acid to 120°, glutanic acid is reduced to normal pyrotartaric acid. Glutanic acid forms crystalline salts, called glutanates, which are only slightly soluble in cold water.

glū-tār-āte, *s.* [Eng. *glutar(ic)*, and suff. *-ate*.]

Chem.: A salt of glutaric acid (*q. v.*).

glū-tār-īc, *a.* [Eng. *gluta(mic)*; *r* connective; *-ic*.] For def. see compound.

glutaric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Normal pyrotartaric acid, C₆H₆O₄ or HO²OC·CH₂·(CH₂)₂·CO²OH. Obtained by heating glutanic acid with hydriodic acid to 120°; or by boiling for four hours one volume of normal propylene cyanide CH₂·(CH₂)₂·CN₂ with a volume and a half of fuming hydrochloric acid, evaporating on a water bath and extracting with absolute alcohol; or by treating ethyl sodacetate with ethylic Beta iodopropionate, and decomposing the resulting ethylic aceto-glutanate with concentrated alcoholic potash. Glutaric acid crystallizes out of water in large transparent monoclinic prisms, which melt at 97.5, and distill at 304°; it is easily soluble in water, alcohol, and in ether. It forms crystalline salts called glutarates.

Glutaric anhydride, C₅H₆O₃, is obtained by the action of acetyl chloride on the silver salt, or by slowly heating the acid at 230° to 280°. It forms fine needles, which melt at 56°, and are only slightly soluble in cold ether.

glū-tē-āl, *a.* [Lat. *gluteus* (pl. *glutei*); English, &c., suff. *-al*.]

Anat.: Pertaining to the muscles called *glutei*, or to the buttock. Thus there is a *gluteal artery* as well as an *inferior* and a *superior gluteal nerve*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pēt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, wōh, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

glû-tên, s. [Lat.]

Chem.: An albuminous substance, obtained by mixing ten parts of wheat-meal with eight parts of water, and allowing it to stand for half an hour; it is then washed with water, and kneaded, till all the starch is washed away, and the gluten thus obtained is a tenacious, yellowish-gray, elastic mass, which dries into a horny, semi-transparent mass, resembling glue. Gluten is soluble in dilute acids, but is nearly insoluble in water. Moist gluten putrefies when exposed to the air, unless it is quickly dried. Gluten is partly soluble in 80 per cent. alcohol; the portion insoluble in alcohol is called vegetable fibrin. The alcoholic solution contains mucin and gluten, or vegetable gelatine (q. v.).

gluten-bread, s. Bread containing a large quantity of gluten. It has been largely used in diabetes, but few people are able to eat it for any length of time.

***glut-er-nes, *glut-err-nesse**, s. [Icel. *glutr*=voracious.] Glutinous.

glû-tê-ús, *glû-tê-ús (pl. *glû-tê-l*), s. [Gr. *glutos*=the buttock.]

Anat. (pl.): Three muscles of the hip, the *Gluteus maximus*, the *gluteus medius*, and the *gluteus minimus*. The first is a very large and coarsely fasciculated muscle, which makes the buttock prominent in man; its use is to extend the thigh. The second is smaller; it is partly covered by the muscle already mentioned, and acts when one stands. The third is the smallest; it is covered by the second one, and acts as an abductor of the thigh.

glû-tin, glû-tîne, s. [Eng., &c., *glut(en)*; -in, -ine.]

Chem.: Vegetable gelatine. Obtained along with mucin by heating gluten in small fragments, with alcohol of 80 per cent., and then with alcohol of 70 per cent.; the alcoholic solutions are united, and the half of the alcohol distilled off. On cooling it deposits a mixture of gluten and mucin. The deposit is dissolved in 50 per cent. alcohol, and filtered through calico while hot, and then agitated till it is cold; most of the mucin is precipitated, the filtered liquid is evaporated in a water bath, and the gluten dissolved in alcohol. Gluten containing water is a fluid resembling a yellow varnish. Absolute alcohol precipitates it as a solid yellow-white substance, which can be dried over sulphuric acid; when rubbed dry, gluten becomes electric. Gluten is soluble in alkalies, and in dilute hydrochloric acid, and acetic acid. The chemical formula of gluten is not known. The analysis gave: Carbon 52.7, hydrogen 7.1, nitrogen 18.0, and sulphur 0.9 per cent.

glû-tin-âte, v. t. [Lat. *glutinatus*, pa. par. of *glutino*=to cement; *gluten* (genit. *glutinis*)=glue.] To cement or unite with glue; to glue.

glû-tin-â-tion, s. [Lat. *glutinatio*, from *glutinatus*, pa. par. of *glutino*=to glue, to cement.] The act or process of cementing or uniting with glue.

glû-tin-â-tive, a. [Eng. *glutinativ(e)*; -ive; Fr. *glutinatif*; Ital. *glutinativo*.] Having the quality of cementing; glutinous; viscous.

glû-tine, s. [GLUTIN.]

***glû-tin-ing**, a. [Lat. *glutin(o)*=to glue, to cement; suff. -ing.] Glutinous, viscid, cementing.

"Leaving an aquatic and viscous glutining kind of sweat upon the glass."—Digby: *Of the Sympathetic Powder*.

glû-tin-î-um, s. [Lat.=gluten.]

Bot.: The flesh of certain fungals. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

***glû-tin-ôs-i-ty, *glu-tin-ôs-i-tie**, s. [French *glutinosité*; Sp. *glutinosidad*; Ital. *glutinosità*, from Lat. *glutinosus*=glutinous.] The quality or state of being glutinous; glutinousness.

glû-tin-ôs, a. [Lat. *glutinosus*, from *glutinum*=glue; Fr. *glutineux*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *glutinoso*.] 1. **Ord. Lang.**: Viscous; viscid; gluey; tenacious; having the quality of or resembling glue.

"All these threads, being newly spun, are glutinous, and, therefore, stick to each other whenever they happen to touch."—Goldsmith: *The Bee*, iv.

2. **Bot.**: Viscid, glutinous, adhesive, gluey, covered with a sticky exudation.

glû-tin-ôs-ness, s. [Eng. *glutinous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being glutinous; glutinosity; viscousness.

glûts, s. [GLUT, s.] A local name in Oxfordshire, England, for the broad-nosed eel (*Anguilla latirostris*).

glût-tîng, pr. par., a. & s. [GLUT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of swallowing greedily, or gungling down food.

"Glutting of meals which weakeneth the body."—Sir J. Cheeke: *The Hurt of Sedition*.

glût-tôn, *glot-on, *glot-one, *glot-oun, *glut-on, *glut-ten, s. & a. [O. Fr. *gloton* (Fr. *glouton*), from Lat. *glutonem*, accus. of *gluto*=a glutton, from *glutio*=to devour, to gulp down; Sp. *gloton*; Port. *glotão*; Ital. *gluotone*.]

A. As substantive:

1. **Ordinary Language**:

1. One who indulges in eating or drinking to excess; a gormandizer; one who gorges himself with food.

2. One who indulges in or is eager for anything in excess.

"Gluttons in murder, wanton to destroy,
Their fatal hearts so impiously employ."
Granville.

*3. A wretch; an epithet of contempt and disgust.

"A gloton, saide the emperer, entrepre thou beter thy tongue!"
Sir Ferumbras, 164.

II. Technically:

1. **Zool.**: The popular name for the Wolverine or Wolverine (*Gulo luscus*), a carnivorous mammal of the family Meliidae (Badgers). It is a voracious animal, but not quite meriting the stigma of being called a glutton. The calumny seems to have been first circulated by Olaus Magnus, Buffon following in his train. The English residents at Hudson's Bay call it Quickehatch, or what Catesby and Ellis spell Quickhatch, and Graham Quikihatch. Its length is from two to three feet. It occurs in high latitudes in Europe, Asia, and in this country. Its motions are slow, but it manages to feed on mice, marmots, and other rodents, and, when it can obtain them, on larger quadrupeds, alive or dead. Its fur is of little value. When caught it emits an insupportable stench. Its footprints in the snow resemble those of a young bear. [GLULO, WOLVERENE.]

2. **Palæont.**: In 1871 Prof. Boyd Dawkins intimated the discovery of the glutton in Galtfaenan Cave, near Cefn, St. Asaph, in deposits "of the pleistocene or quaternary age." It has since been found in the Norfolk Forest bed.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to or resembling a glutton; gluttonous.

*glût-tôn, v. i. & t. [GLUTTON, s.]

A. **Intrans.**: To act like a glutton; to gluttonize; to gormandize.

B. **Trans.**: To overfill; to glut.

"Gluttoned at last, return at home to pine."

Lovelace: *Lucastra Posthuma*, p. 81.

*glût-tôn-ish, a. [Eng. *glutton*; -ish.] Like a glutton; gluttonous.

"Having now framed their gluttonish stomachs to have for food the wild benefits of nature."—Sidney: *Arcadia*, bk. iv.

*glût-tôn-ize, v. i. [Eng. *glutton*; -ize.] To eat as a glutton; to eat to excess.

"What reason can you allege why you should gluttonize and devour as much as would honestly suffice so many of your brethren?"—Marvell: *Works*, ii. 335.

*glût-tôn-ly, *glut-oun-liche, adv. [English *glutton*; -ly.] Like a glutton; gluttonously, voraciously.

glût-tôn-ôs, *glot-on-ous, a. [Eng. *glutton*; -ous.]

1. Given to gluttony or excess in eating and drinking; indulging the appetite to excess; insatiable.

2. Characterized by gluttony or excess.

"And wantonness, and gluttonous excess,"

Cowper: *Task*, l. 688.

glût-tôn-ôs-ly, *glou-ton-ous-ly, adv. [Eng. *gluttonous*; -ly.] In a gluttonous manner; like a glutton; voraciously; insatiably.

*glût-tôn-ôs-ness, s. [Eng. *gluttonous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being gluttonous; gluttony; insatiable rapacity. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Penny-a-lining gluttonousness is doing a great deal of harm."—London Echo.

*glût-tôn-ry, *glu-ten-er-ie, s. [Eng. *glutton*; -ry.] Gluttony.

glût-tôn-y, *glot-on-ic, *glot-on-y, *glot-on-ye, *glot-en-y, *glot-un-ye, s. [O. Fr. *glotonie*, *gloutonnie*; Fr. *gloutonnie*.] Excess in eating or drinking; excessive or extravagant indulgence of the appetite for food; voracity; gormandizing.

"Their sumptuous gluttonies and gorgeous feasts,"
Milton: *P. R.*, iv. 114.

glû-y, a. [GLUEY.]

glÿc-êr-als, s. pl. [Eng., &c., *glycer(in)*, and *aldehyde*s.]

Chem.: Compounds analogous to acetals, obtained by heating glycerin with aldehydes for thirty hours at a temperature of 170° to 180°; as aceto-glycerale, (C₅H₁₀O₃). It boils at 184°.

glÿc-êr-âm-ic, a. [Eng., &c., *glycer(in)*, and *amic*.] (For def. see etym. and compound.)

glyceramic-acid, s.

Chem.: Serin, C₃H₇NO₃ or C₃H₅(OH)·NH₂·CO₂H. A monobasic, triatomic, amido-acid, obtained by boiling silk with water and evaporating the filtered solution, adding a quarter of its volume of sulphuric acid, and boiling for twenty-four hours; then it is neutralized with excess of calcium hydrate, the filtrate is evaporated and a little H₂SO₄ added to neutralize it. Tyrosin and calcium sulphate first separate out on evaporation, then serin, and lastly a little leucin. The serin is dissolved in 40 parts of cold water, filtered, the filtrate neutralized by ammonia, and the calcium salt is then decomposed by carbon dioxide. It forms monoclinic crystals dissolving in 24 parts of water at 20°. It is insoluble in alcohol and in ether. It forms crystalline compounds with acids and with bases.

glÿ-gêr-a-mine, s. [Eng., &c., *glycer(ine)*, and *amine*.]

Chem.: C₃H₉NO₃ or CH₃(OH)·CH(OH)·CH₂·NH₂. A base obtained by passing ammonia gas into a solution of dibromhydrin C₃H₅Br₂ in absolute alcohol. Glyceramine is a liquid soluble in water and in ether.

glÿc-êr-âte, s. [Eng., &c., *glycer(in)*; -ate.]

Chem.: A salt of glyceric acid (q. v.).

glÿ-gêr-î-a, s. [Gr. *glykeros*=sweet, in allusion to the sweetness of the grain.]

Bot.: Manna grass, a genus of grasses, tribe Festuceae, family Bromideae. The glumes are convex, five to seven nerved, the tip acute or obtuse.

glÿc-êr-ic, a. [Eng., &c., *glycer(in)*; -ic.] Contained in or prepared from glycerine (q. v.).

"The flower is dipped in glyceric liquid so as to receive films in the petals and the central part."—London Times.

glyceric-acid, s.

Chem.: C₃H₅O₄ or CH₃(OH)·CH(OH)·CO₂H. A thick syrup, obtained by the slow action of fuming nitric acid on glycerin, the two liquids being separated by a layer of water; it is soluble in alcohol and in water. When boiled with concentrated caustic potash, it yields oxalic acid and lactic acid. When fused with caustic potash it is decomposed, acetate and formate of potassium being formed; by the action of concentrated hydriodic acid it yields beta iodopropionic acid. By the action of PCl₅ it is converted into dichloropropionyl chloride, CH₂Cl·CHCl·CO₂Cl. Glyceric-acid yields crystalline salts called glycerates. Glyceric-acid heated to 105° for ten hours yields an anhydride which crystallizes out of water in thin needles, which are insoluble in cold alcohol. They decompose at 250° without melting.

glÿc-êr-ide, s. [Eng., &c., *glycer(in)*; -ide.]

Chem.: A name given to ethers of the triatomic alcohol glycerol, C₃H₅(OH)₃. They have generally the termination -in. One, two, or three hydroxyls (OH) can be replaced by acid radicals. Thus acetic acid forms with glycerin ethers called acetins. One molecule of acetic acid + one molecule of glycerol yields mono-acetin + H₂O. Two molecules of acetic acid and one molecule of glycerol yield di-acetin + 2H₂O, and three molecules of acetic acid and one molecule of glycerol yield tri-acetin + 3H₂O. Glycerides occur in the fat of animals as tri-stearin, C₃H₅(OC₁₈H₃₃O₂)₃, and in vegetable fixed oils, as tri-olein, C₃H₅(OC₁₈H₃₃O₂)₃, &c. Glycerides are insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, and more soluble in ether. Glycerides are saponified by heating them with alkalies, with calcium oxide, or lead oxide, yielding glycerin and salts of the respective acids. [FATS, OILS.] Glycerides are also decomposed into their acids and glycerin by distillation in a current of steam, the temperature being kept between 550° and 600° F. Mixed ethers of glycerin and alcoholic radicals are obtained by heating mono- and di-chlorhydrine with sodium alcoholates.

glÿc-êr-in, glÿc-êr-ine, s. [Greek *glykeros*, *glykus*=sweet; -in, -ine.]

1. **Chem. & Comm.**: A triatomic alcohol of the fatty series, more properly called glycerol (q. v.), C₃H₅O₃, or CH₂(OH)·CH(OH)·CH₂(OH). Glycerin was discovered in 1778 by Scheele, who obtained it in the preparation of lead-plaster by saponifying lard with oxide of lead. Glycerin occurs in most natural animal and vegetable fats in combination with fatty acids, from which it can be obtained by saponifying with alkalies. (PREPARATION OF SOAP.) It is also formed during the alcoholic fermentation of sugar. Pure glycerin is obtained by heating neutral fats in a still, with a condensing apparatus, and passing steam in small jets through the melted fat, the temperature being kept below 600° F., and above 550° F.; the fat acids separate out in the receivers from the glycerin and water; the glycerin is then concentrated by evaporation. Glycerin is a thick, colorless, inodorous, neutral syrup, which

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tîon, -gion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

has a very sweet taste; it mixes with water in all proportions, is soluble in alcohol and in chloroform, but insoluble in ether. It can be obtained by freezing, in deliquescent rhombic crystals, which melt at 17°. Glycerin boils at 290°; it is very hygroscopic; heated to 150° it burns with a bluish flame. Glycerin dissolves iodine and many metallic oxides and salts, also salts of the alkalis. The specific gravity of glycerin is 1.26 at 15°, compared with water at 4°. Glycerin distilled with phosphorous pentachloride, P_2Cl_5 , yields acrolein. By the action of a mixture of equal parts of concentrated nitric acid and sulphuric acid, it is converted into nitroglycerin, $CH_2O(NO_2) \cdot CH(O(NO_2)) \cdot CH_2O(NO_2)$ (q. v.). Glycerin is used for preserving fruits, &c.; also as a solvent for various salts, and in preparing copying-ink; also as a lubricator for machinery and clockwork, and is placed over water in gas-meters to prevent freezing, and is used for filling floating compasses. It is employed in the form of nitroglycerin in the preparation of dynamite, and for mixing with soap to form glycerin soap, which tends to soften the skin. Glycerin is often used to adulterate wine, beer, milk, &c. Its presence can be detected by evaporating the liquid to dryness on a water-bath, and extracting the residue with alcohol; the alcoholic solution is then evaporated and caustic soda added till it is slightly alkaline; a little of this solution placed on a watch glass and powdered borax added, glycerin, if present, will set free the boric acid, which gives a characteristic green color when introduced into a flame on a platinum wire.

2. *Phar.*: Glycerin is used in the preparation of *Glycerinum acidi carbolici*, glycerin of carbolic acid; *Glycerinum acidi gallici*, glycerin of gallic acid; *Glycerinum acidi tannici*, glycerin of tannic acid, in which four fluid ounces of glycerin are mixed with one ounce of the acid; *Glycerinum amyli*, glycerin of starch; *Glycerinum boracis*, glycerin of borax. These compounds are called glycerina or glycerines. Glycerin is used on account of its physical properties as an adjunct to lotions in skin diseases to prevent the surface becoming dry. It can be used as a substitute for sugar in the diet of diabetic patients. It is often adulterated with glucose and cane sugar, which can be detected by expelling the water by heat, and treating with chloroform, which dissolves the glycerin and leaves the sugar as an insoluble residue.

glyc-ër-ite, *s.* A medicinal preparation formed by mixing or dissolving a substance with glycerine.

glyc-ër-i-zine, *s.* [GLYCERHIZIN.]

glyc-ër-öl, *s.* [English, &c., *glycer(in)*, and (*alcohol*) (q. v.).]

Chem.: The chemical name for glycerine (q. v.).

Synthesis of Glycerol: Acetone, $CH_3 \cdot CO \cdot CH_3$, is converted into isopropyl alcohol, $CH_3 \cdot CH(OH) \cdot CH_3$, by the action of sodium amalgam. This is converted into propylene, $CH_2 = CH \cdot CH_3$. By heating it with zinc chloride, the propylene is passed into a concentrated solution of iodine chlorine; the propylene chloride thus produced is suspended in water, and chlorine gas passed into the liquid till the iodine first precipitated is redissolved; the pure propylene dichloride was then heated with dry iodine chlorine in sealed tubes to 140° for eight hours, the tubes being opened after a while to allow the escape of the hydrochloric acid gas, then again sealed up, and heated to 140° for eight hours. To remove the excess of iodine, the contents of the tubes are mixed with water, and chlorine passed into the liquid till the whole of the iodine is dissolved in the water as iodine chloride; the product is separated from the water and dried, and fractionally distilled. An impure trichlorhydrin, $CH_2Cl \cdot CHCl \cdot CH_2Cl$, is obtained, which, heated with water to 180°, yields glycerin. (*Watts' Dict. Chem.*)

glyc-ër-ÿl, *s.* [Eng., &c., *glycer(in)*; -yl = Gr. *hylē* = matter.]

Chem.: C_3H_5 . The triatomic radical of glycerin and the glycerides.

glyceryl-chloride, *s.* [CHLORHYDRINS.]

glyceryl-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: Glyceryl ether ($C_3H_5O_2$). Obtained by distilling glycerin with calcium chloride. It is a colorless oily liquid, boiling at 172°. It mixes with water, alcohol, and ether. Heated with water in a sealed tube at 100° it is converted into glycerin; it unites with bromine, forming dibromhydrin. It is not attacked by sodium amalgam; it is oxidized by chromic acid mixture, yielding formic acid and acetic acid.

glycid-a-mine, *s.* [English, &c., *glycid(e)*, and *amine*.]

Chem.: C_3H_7NO , or $O < \begin{smallmatrix} CH_2 \\ | \\ CH \cdot CH_2 \cdot NH_2 \end{smallmatrix}$. A base produced by the action of alcohol, containing one per cent. of ammonia or dichlorhydrin. The hydrochlorate forms hygroscopic crystals, $C_3H_7NO \cdot HCl$.

glyc-ide, *subst.* [English, &c., *glyc(erin)*, and (*anhydrin*) (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_3H_5O_2$, or $O < \begin{smallmatrix} CH_2 \\ | \\ CH \end{smallmatrix}$ an alcohol obtained

by dissolving glycidic acetate in ether, adding caustic soda, the solution being cooled with ice. Glycide is a liquid boiling at 163°. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether; heated with water it is converted into glycerin; by the action of dilute nitric acid it is converted into mono-nitroglycerin; it reduces ammoniacal solution of silver salts at ordinary temperatures.

glycid-ic, *a.* [Eng., &c., *glycid(e)*; -ic.] Contained in or derived from glycide (q. v.).

glycidic-ethers, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Obtained by heating epichlorhydrin (q. v.), with alcohol to 180° as ethyl glycidic ether,

$O < \begin{smallmatrix} CH_2 \\ | \\ CH \end{smallmatrix}$ boiling at 128°, and glycidic acetate,

$CH_2 \cdot O \cdot C_2H_5$

$O < \begin{smallmatrix} CH_2 \\ | \\ CH \end{smallmatrix}$ obtained by heating epichlorhydrin

$CH_2 \cdot O \cdot CO \cdot CH_3$ with dry potassium acetate to 115°, and then to 150°. It boils at 168°.

gly-clin, *s.* [GLYCOCINE.]

glyc-ÿ-nē, *s.* [Gr. *glykys* = sweet, because the leaves and roots of some species are sweet.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Glycineae (q. v.), the species, all but one of which are decumbent if not even twining, have alternate leaves with axillary racemes or fascicles of yellow flowers. Locality, the warmer parts of the Old World. *Glycine soja*, the erect species alluded to, is cultivated in the East Indies for its beans. From these the Japanese make a sauce called *soja* or soy.

gly-clin-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *glycine*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -æe.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of papilionaceous plants, tribe Phaseoleæ.

gly-cō, *pref.* [Gr. *glykys* = sweet.] Sweet.

gly-cō-chō-lāte, *s.* [Eng. *glycocholic* (ic); -ate.]

Chem.: A salt of glycocholic acid (q. v.).

gly-cō-chō-līc, *a.* [Eng., &c., *glyco(gen)*, and *cholic* (q. v.).] (For def. see compound.)

glycocholic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{26}H_{43}NO_6$. An acid occurring as a sodium salt in the bile of most animals. It is obtained by covering fresh bile in a tall glass cylinder with a layer of ether, and adding 1 c. of strong HCl. To every 50 c. of bile; in a few days a crystalline mass is formed, which is filtered, washed with cold water, and crystallized out of boiling water; it forms fine needles, which melt at 100°, and are soluble in alcohol; when boiled with baryta water, it is decomposed into cholic acid and glycocine, $C_{26}H_{43}NO_6 + H_2O = C_{24}H_{41}O_5 + C_2H_5NO_2$. On adding to a solution of an alkaline glycocholate a few drops of a solution of sugar, then a drop of strong sulphuric acid, a red to a violet color is produced. Glycocholic acid forms salts which are called glycocholates; the glycocholates of the alkalis and earth metals are soluble in water and in alcohol. Glycocholate of sodium is precipitated from its alcoholic solution by ether; acetate of lead gives a precipitate which is soluble in alcohol.

gly-cō-cīne, *s.* [Gr. *glykos* = sweet; -ine.]

Chem.: Glycoccine, glycine, glycochol, amido-acetic acid, glycolamic acid, amido-glycolic acid. $C_2H_5NO_2$, or $CH_3(NH_2) \cdot CO \cdot OH$. Glycoccine can be obtained by boiling gelatin with baryta, neutralizing with sulphuric acid, evaporating and extracting with alcohol; by boiling one part of hippuric acid with four parts of fuming HCl, filtered when cold from the benzoic acid, evaporating to expel the excess of HCl, washing the residue with ammonia, then with absolute alcohol; by passing cyanogen gas into a boiling concentrated solution of hydri-

odic acid, $\begin{smallmatrix} CN \\ | \\ CN \end{smallmatrix} + 2H_2O + 5HI = NH_4I + 2I_2 + \begin{smallmatrix} CO \cdot OH \\ | \\ CN \end{smallmatrix}$;

also by the reduction by zinc and HCl of cyan-carbonyl ether in an alcoholic solution, $CN \cdot CO \cdot OC_2H_5 + 4H = H_2O + CH_2 \cdot NH_2 \cdot COOH + C_2H_5 \cdot OH$; by heating bromoacetic acid with ammonia; also by heating to 60° dry ammonium carbonate with monochloroacetic acid. It has a sweet taste, and melts at 170°; at higher temperatures it is decomposed. It gives a deep red color with ferric chlorides, which is destroyed by acids, but restored by ammonia; with phenol and hypochlorite of sodium it gives a beautiful blue color. Glycoccine forms crystalline compounds with acids, also salts with bases. Glycoccine

heated with caustic baryta gives off methylamine; heated with sulphuric acid and manganese dioxide glycoccine is decomposed into hydrocyanic acid, water at CO_2 . Glycoccine heated with nitrous acid is converted into glycollic acid, with liberation of nitrogen.

gly-cō-cōl, *s.* [Gr. *glykys* = sweet, and *kolla* = glue.] [GLYCOCINE.]

gly-cō-cÿ-ām-i-dīne, *s.* [Eng., &c., *glycocyanine* (ine); -idine.]

Chem.: $C_3H_5N_3O$, or $HNC < \begin{smallmatrix} NH \cdot CO \\ | \\ NH \cdot CH_2 \end{smallmatrix}$. A base obtained by heating the hydrochlorate of glycoeyamine to 160°, and treating the hydrochlorate with $Pb(OH)_2$. It crystallizes in deliquescent plates, which are very soluble in water, having an alkaline reaction.

gly-cō-cÿ-a-mīne, *s.* [Eng., &c., *glyco(cine)*, and *cyamine*.]

Chemistry: Guanidacetic acid, $C_3H_7N_3O_2$, or $HN = C(NH_2)(NH \cdot CH_2 \cdot CO \cdot OH)$. Boiled with water and dilute sulphuric acid, it is resolved into oxalic acid, guanidine, and carbonic acid.

gly-cō-drū-pōse, *s.* [Eng., &c., *glyco(se)*, and *drupose*.]

Chemistry: $C_{21}H_{38}O_{10}$. The strong concretions in pears, produced by thickening and hardening of the cell walls, consists of this substance, together with a small quantity of mineral matter, which is removed by digesting them with dilute acetic acid. Glycodrupose is insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether; boiled with dilute nitric acid it yields cellulose and oxalic acid; boiled with dilute hydrochloric acid it yields drupose and glucose.

gly-cō-gēn, *s.* [Eng., &c., *glyco(se)*; -gen.]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{20}O_{10} + H_2O$. Glycogen occurs in the liver of mammals, and in mollusca. It is a white powder, which dissolves in water, forming an opalescent fluid, which is four times more dextrorotatory than a solution of dextrose of the same strength. It is insoluble in alcohol; it gives a red color with iodine solution, and does not reduce an alkaline solution of cupric oxide. When boiled with dilute sulphuric or dilute hydrochloric acid, it is converted into glucose. In the liver of an animal that has been long dead the glycogen has been converted into glucose.

gly-cō-gēn-āte, *s.* [Eng. *glycogen* (ic); -ate.]

Chem.: A salt of glycoenic acid (q. v.).

gly-cō-gēn-īc, *a.* [Eng., &c., *glycogen*; -ic.] Pertaining to or derived from glycogen (q. v.).

glycoenic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_7$. An acid produced by the action of bromine and silver oxide, or glycogen; it is a syrup. Its salts are crystalline, soluble in water and insoluble in alcohol.

gly-cōl, *s.* [Eng., &c., *glycer(in)*, and (*alcohol*) (ol).]

Chemistry:

1. *Sing.*: Ethene glycol, $C_2H_4O_2$ or $\begin{smallmatrix} CH_2 \cdot OH \\ | \\ CH_2 \cdot OH \end{smallmatrix}$.

A diatomic alcohol of the glycol series; obtained by distilling ethene diacetate with caustic potash. Glycol is a liquid having a sweet taste, boiling at 197°; soluble in alcohol and in water, only slightly soluble in ether. It is oxidized by nitric acid, forming glycollic acid, glyoxylic acid, and oxalic acid. Heated to 250° with solid caustic potash, it yields potassium oxalate, and gives off hydrogen, $2KOH + C_2H_4O_2 = K_2C_2O_4 + 2H_2$. Heated with zinc chloride, $ZnCl_2$, it yields aldehyde, an atom of water being eliminated; with PCl_5 it forms ethene dichloride, $C_2H_4Cl_2$; by the action of hydriodic acid, HI, it is reduced to ethyl iodide, C_2H_5I . Metallic sodium can replace either one or two atoms of hydrogen in the hydroxyl radicals, forming sodium ethenate, CH_2OH , and disodium diethenate, $\begin{smallmatrix} CH_2ONa \\ | \\ CH_2ONa \end{smallmatrix}$.

Glycol dissolves KHO and $Ca(OH)_2$.

2. *Pl.*: Diatomic alcohols of the fatty series, of which glycol is the first member. They may be regarded as derived from hydrocarbons of the paraffin series, C_nH_{2n+2} , by the substitution of two hydroxyl radicals, (OH) , for two atoms of hydrogen, attached to different carbon atoms; or from olefines, C_nH_{2n} , by the union with two hydroxyls. Glycols are obtained by combining an olefine with two atoms

of bromine, $C_2H_4 + Br_2 = \begin{smallmatrix} CH_2Br \\ | \\ CH_2Br \end{smallmatrix}$, and converting the

dibromide into diacetate, by means of an alcoholic solution of potassium acetate, and decomposing the diacetate by caustic potash; also obtained by combining an olefine with hypochlorous acid, $ClOH$, and acting on the chlorhydrin thus obtained

by moist silver oxide, $\begin{smallmatrix} C_2HCl \\ | \\ C_2H \end{smallmatrix} + AgOH = AgCl + \begin{smallmatrix} CH_2OH \\ | \\ CH_2OH \end{smallmatrix}$.

The glycols are colorless, inodorous,

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, plt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; try, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

neutral liquids, having a sweet taste, and are in intermediate compounds between monatomic alcohols and glycerols. They are soluble in water and alcohol, but only slightly soluble in ether. By the action of hydrochloric acid they are converted into monatomic alcohols.

gly-côl-ic, *a.* [Eng., &c., *glycol*; -*ic*.] Derived from or pertaining to glycol.

glycolic-ethers, *s. pl.*

Chemistry: The ethers of diatomic alcohols or glycols, the hydrogen in the hydroxyl radical being replaced by an acid radical, as $C_2H_4 \cdot \overset{OH}{\underset{OH}{|}}$ glycol, $C_2H_4 \cdot \overset{O \cdot C_2H_3O}{\underset{OH}{|}}$ glycol acetate, or monoacetate of ethylene, $C_2H_4 \cdot \overset{O \cdot C_2H_3O}{\underset{O \cdot C_2H_3O}{|}}$ glycol diacetate, or diacetate of ethylene, or by an alcohol radical, as, $C_2H_4 \cdot \overset{O \cdot C_2H_5}{\underset{OH}{|}}$ glycol monoethylate, and glycol diethylate, $C_2H_4 \cdot \overset{O \cdot C_2H_5}{\underset{O \cdot C_2H_5}{|}}$.

gly-cô-lig-nôse, *s.* [Pref. *glyco-*, and Eng., &c., *lignose* (q. v.).] **Chem.**: $C_{30}H_{48}O_{11}$. A yellowish white substance, obtained by exhausting the wood of the spruce fir, *Abies excelsa*, with dilute acetic acid, alcohol, and ether. It is decomposed by boiling with hydrochloric acid, yielding glucose and lignose, $C_{18}H_{26}H_{11}$. Glycoligose fused with caustic potash yields potassium salts of oxalic and succinic acids, and pyrocatechin, $C_6H_4(OH)_2$ (1-2).

gly-côl-lâ-mide, *s.* [English *glycoll(ic)*, and *amide*.]

Chem.: $C_2H_5NO_2$, or $\overset{CO \cdot NH_2}{\underset{CO \cdot NH_2}{|}}$. The amide of glycolic acid. Obtained by heating ammonium tartrate till no more CO_2 is given off, and recrystallizing from water; also by the action of ammonia on ethyl glycolate. Glycollamide is soluble in water, and slightly soluble in alcohol. It melts at 120° . By the action of alkalis or dilute acids it is converted into ammonia and glycolic acid.

gly-côl-lâ-te, *s.* [Eng. *glycoll(ic)*; -*ate*.] **Chem.**: A salt of glycollic acid (q. v.).

gly-côl-lîc, *a.* [Eng., &c., *glycol*, *l* connective, -*ic*.] Derived from or pertaining to glycol (q. v.).

glycollic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Oxyacetic acid, oxacetic acid, $C_2H_3O_3$, or $CH_2OH \cdot COOH$. A diatomic monobasic fatty acid, containing an alcohol and an acid radical. It occurs in sour grapes and in the leaves of *Ampelopsis heteracea*. Glycollic acid can be obtained by the oxidation of glycol, by the action of nitric acid on alcohol, by heating a solution of oxalic acid to 100° for a week with granulated zinc, the oxalic acid being reduced by the nascent hydrogen, but it is best obtained by boiling in a flask connected with a condenser a mixture of one part of chloroacetic acid, $CH_2Cl \cdot COOH$, with twenty-four parts of water, some hours; the product is then evaporated on a water bath. Glycollic acid crystallizes out of water in needles, which melt at 80° . It is soluble in alcohol and in ether; by the action of concentrated nitric acid it is oxidized into oxalic acid, $COOH$. Glycollic acid forms crystalline salts called glycollates.

glycollic-anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_6O_5$, or $O \cdot \overset{CH_2 \cdot COOH}{\underset{CO \cdot CH_2 \cdot OH}{|}}$. A white powder, insoluble in alcohol, ether, and cold water; when boiled with water it is converted into glycollic acid. It melts at 130° , and is obtained by heating glycollic acid for a long time on a water-bath.

glycollic-ethers, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Ethers formed by replacing the H in the $(CO \cdot OH)$ group of glycollic acid by alcohol radicals, as methyl glycollate, $CH_3OH \cdot CO \cdot OH$. **gly-côl-lide**, *s.* [Eng. *glycoll(ic)*; -*ide*.] **Chem.**: An anhydride of glycollic acid, $C_2H_2O_3$, or $CH_2 > O$, obtained by heating glycollic acid between 250° to 280° , also by heating dry potassium chloracetate to 110° – 120° , or heating tartaric acid to 180° . It is a powder insoluble in cold water; it melts at 220° . When warmed with ammonia it is converted into glycollamide (q. v.).

gly-cô-lur-ic, *a.* [Eng. *glycol*, and *uric*.] Pertaining to glycol and urea; as, *glycoluric acid*.

gly-cô-lÿl, *s.* [Eng., &c., *glycol* (q. v.); -*yl*=Gr. *hylê*=matter.]

Chem.: (For def. see etym. and compound.)

glycolyl-guanidin, *s.* [GLYCOCYAMIDINE.]

bôil, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwi**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph**=f.

-cian, **-tlan**=shan. **-tion**, **-sion**=shün; **-tion**, **-sion**=zhün. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious**=shüs. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c.=bêl, dêl.

glycolyl-urea, *s.* [HYDANTOIN.] **gly-cô-ni-an**, **gly-côn-ic**, *a.* [Gr. *glykônaios*, from its inventor Glykon.]

Pros.: A name given to a certain kind of verse in Greek and Latin poetry. It consists of three feet, a spondee, a choriamb, and a pyrrhic: --|---|---|---| or it may be scanned as a spondee and two dactyls: --|---|---|---|.

gly-côn-ic, *a.* [GLYCONIAN.] **gly-côs-a-mine**, *s.* [Eng., &c., *glycos(e)*, and *amine*.]

Chem.: $C_6H_{13}NO_5$. The hydrochlorate of this base is obtained by boiling chitin for half an hour with concentrated hydrochloric acid. Glycosamine crystallizes from alcohol in needles; it reduces cupric solution.

gly-côse, *s.* [GLUCOSE.] **gly-cô-side**, *s.* [GLUCOSIDE.] **gly-cô-sine**, *s.* [Eng., &c., *glyco(l)*, *s* connective, and -*ine*.]

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_6$. An organic base obtained by the action of ammonia on glyoxal. It is a colorless crystalline powder, almost insoluble in water; it sublimates in needles without melting, dissolves in acids, and forms crystalline salts.

gly-côs-mis, *s.* [Prefix *glyco-*, and Gr. *osmê*=smell.] **Bot.**: A genus of Aurantaceae. *Glycosmis citrifolia* bears fruits of a delicious flavor.

gly-gyr-rhê-tin, *s.* [Eng. *glycyrrh(iza)*; -*etin*.] **Chem.**: A brown brittle resin, obtained by boiling glycyrrhizin with dilute acids; insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and alkalis. It dissolves in concentrated sulphuric acid, forming a red solution, which changes to purple.

gly-gÿr-rhiz-a, *s.* [Greek *glykys*=sweet, and *rhiza*=a root.] **1. Bot.**: A genus of papilionaceous plants, subtribe Galegeae. It has a tubular, five-cleft and two-lipped calyx, and an ovate compressed one to four-seeded pod. *Glycyrrhiza glabra* is said to furnish the Spanish licorice. [LICORICE.] The roots of *G. echinata* and *G. glandulifera* are alleged to have the same qualities.

2. Pharm.: Licorice-root. The recent and dried root or underground stem of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*. It occurs in cylindrical-branched pieces, brown on the surface and yellow within, tough and pliable, sweet and mucilaginous to the taste. It contains a substance called Glycyrrhizin (q. v.), also asparagine, gum mucilage, &c. It is used as a powder in pills, and also to form *Extractum glycyrrhizæ*, extract of licorice, which is obtained by maceration and percolation of the root, and evaporation to a proper consistence. It is a sweet demulcent, useful to relieve coughing and to soothe the mucous membrane. It is often given with powdered senna.

gly-gÿr-rhiz-in, *s.* [Eng. *glycyrrhiz(a)*, -*in*.] **Chem.**: $C_{41}H_{63}NO_{13}$. A crystalline substance obtained by boiling the root of *glycyrrhiza glabra* in alcohol, and evaporating the alcoholic solution to dryness. It is decomposed by boiling with dilute acids into glucose and glycyrrhetin. When fused with caustic potash it is converted into para-oxybenzoic acid, $C_6H_4 \cdot OH \cdot COOH$ (1-4).

***glÿn**, ***glÿnne**, *s.* [Irish.] A glen. (It occurs frequently in compound names of places in Ireland, as *Glen does* in Scotland.)

"Though he could not beat out the Irish, yet he did shut them up within those narrow corners and *glÿns* under the mountain's foot."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

gly-ôx-al, *s.* [Eng., &c., *glycol*; or *alic*], and *al*(dehyde).]

Chem.: The diatomic aldehyde of glycol and of oxalic acid, $C_2H_2O_2$ or $\overset{CO \cdot H}{\underset{CO \cdot H}{|}}$. Obtained by the gradual oxidation of ethyl-alcohol by nitric acid, the liquids being separated by a layer of water. Glyoxal is a transparent, deliquescent, amorphous substance; it is oxidized by dilute nitric acid into glyoxylic acid, and by concentrated nitric acid into oxalic acid. It reduces an ammoniacal solution of a silver salt, forming a metallic mirror; by the action of alkalis it is converted into glycollic acid. A very dilute solution of glyoxal, when warmed with a little potassium cyanide, KCN, turns a dark red color.

gly-ôx-a-lâte, *s.* [Eng. *glyoxal(ic)*; -*ate*.] **Chem.**: A salt of glyoxylic acid (q. v.).

gly-ôx-âl-ic, *a.* [Eng., &c., *glycol*, and *oxalic*.] (For def. see compound.)

glyoxylic-acid, *s.*

Chemistry: Also called glyoxylic-acid, $C_2H_2O_3$ or $CO \cdot H \cdot CO \cdot OH$, a dyad compound, containing an aldehyde and an acid radical. Obtained along with glyoxal by oxidation of ethyl-alcohol with nitric acid; also by heating at 140° one part of dichloroacetic acid,

$CHCl_2 \cdot COOH$, with ten parts of water for twenty four hours. Glyoxylic acid is a thick syrup, which can be crystallized over H_2SO_4 . It is very soluble in water, and can be distilled in a current of steam. It is a monobasic acid, forming crystalline salts called glyoxalates. By oxidizing agents it is converted into oxalic acid; by nascent hydrogen it is reduced to glycollic acid. It has also the properties of an aldehyde, reducing ammoniacal solutions of silver salts, forming a metallic mirror; also unites with alkaline bisulphites. Glyoxylic acid, when boiled with excess of lime-water, yields calcium glycollate and calcium oxalate.

gly-ôx-a-lîne, *s.* [Eng., &c., *glyoxal*; -*ine*.]

Chem.: $C_3H_4N_2$, or $NC \cdot \overset{H}{\underset{H}{|}} \cdot CH \cdot NH$. Obtained by treating glyoxal, kept cool on ice, with a slight excess of ammonia, glycosine separates as a powder, the filtered liquid is boiled with milk of lime, evaporated to a syrup, and extracted with alcohol, and distilling the alcoholic solution. Glyoxaline crystallizes in white prisms, which melt at 89° , and boil at 255° . It is soluble in water, alcohol, and in ether. It unites with acids to form crystalline compounds.

gly-ôx-ÿl-ic, *a.* [GLYOXALIC.] **glyph**, *s.* [Gr. *glyphê*, from *glyphô*=to carve.]

Arch. & Sculpt.: A perpendicular fluting or channeling, used as an ornament.

gly-phæ-a, *s.* [Greek *glyphê*=carving, carved work.]

1. Bot.: A genus of Tiliaceae.

2. Paleont.: A genus of Macrurous Crustaceans. Prof. Morris enumerates one species from the Lias and two from the Oolite.

glyph-ic, *a.* [Gr. *glyphikos*, from *glyphô*=to carve.] Pertaining to carving or sculpture; of or pertaining to a glyph or glyphs.

gly-phî-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *glyph(is)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Lichens, tribe Idiothalamæ.

glyph-ip-têr-ÿg-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *glyphipteryx* (genit. *glyphipterygis*), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Tineina. The imago has the head generally smooth; the labial palpi variable; the maxillary palpi very short, the anterior wings oblong or elongate; the posterior ones ovate or lanceolate; the flight diurnal. The larva has sixteen legs or is apodal. It generally mines in leaves.

glyph-ip-têr-ÿx, *s.* [Gr. *glyphis*=an arrow-head, and *ptêrÿx*=wing.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Glyphipterygidae (q. v.). The species fly in the bright sunshine.

gly-phîs, *s.* [Gr. *glyphis*=a notch of an arrow, an arrow.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Glyphidæ (q. v.).

glyph-ô-graph, *s.* [Greek *glyphê*=a carving; *graphô*=to write, to draw.]

Engin.: A plate prepared by glyphotography; an impression taken from such a plate.

glyph-ô-graph, *v. t.* [GLYPHOGRAPH, *s.*] To engrave by the system of glyphotography.

glyph-ôg-ra-phêr, *s.* [Eng. *glyphotograph*; -*er*.] One who is skilled in or practices glyphotography.

glyph-ô-graph-ic, *a.* [Eng. *glyphotograph*; -*ic*.] Of or pertaining to glyphotography.

glyph-ôg-ra-phÿ, *s.* [Gr. *glyphê*=a carving, and *graphô*=to write, to draw.] A name given by Mr. Palmer to his relief line engraving. A thin ground of wax is spread upon the plate; this is etched or cut away so as to give the design in intaglio. The ground is now covered with a film of graphite, after which metal is precipitated upon the metal in an electro-bath, giving a metallic plate with the design in relief. The copper shell is backed with lead and used as an ordinary printing surface.

glyp-tic, *a.* [Gr. *glyptikos*=carving; *glyphô*=to engrave; Fr. *glyptique*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Pertaining or relating to engraving on precious stones.

2. Min.: Figured.

glyp-tics, *s.* [GLYPTIC, *a.*] The art of engraving on precious stones.

glyp-tô, *pref.* [Gr. *glyptos*=fit for carving, carved.] Carved or looking as if it were so.

glyp-tô-crî-nî-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *glyptocrin(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Paleont.: A family of Crinoidea. It has no parabasal, but five basals with six inter-radials in each inter-radial space. The plates are usually ornamented with radiating ridges, as if they had been carved for ornament, whence the name.

glyp-tô-crî-nî-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *glyptocrin(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Paleont.: A family of Crinoidea. It has no parabasal, but five basals with six inter-radials in each inter-radial space. The plates are usually ornamented with radiating ridges, as if they had been carved for ornament, whence the name.

glyp-tô-crî-nî-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *glyptocrin(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Paleont.: A family of Crinoidea. It has no parabasal, but five basals with six inter-radials in each inter-radial space. The plates are usually ornamented with radiating ridges, as if they had been carved for ornament, whence the name.

glyp-tô-crî-nî-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *glyptocrin(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Paleont.: A family of Crinoidea. It has no parabasal, but five basals with six inter-radials in each inter-radial space. The plates are usually ornamented with radiating ridges, as if they had been carved for ornament, whence the name.

glyp-tô-crî-nî-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *glyptocrin(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Paleont.: A family of Crinoidea. It has no parabasal, but five basals with six inter-radials in each inter-radial space. The plates are usually ornamented with radiating ridges, as if they had been carved for ornament, whence the name.

glyp-tô-crî-nî-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *glyptocrin(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Paleont.: A family of Crinoidea. It has no parabasal, but five basals with six inter-radials in each inter-radial space. The plates are usually ornamented with radiating ridges, as if they had been carved for ornament, whence the name.

glyp-tô-crî-nî-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *glyptocrin(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Paleont.: A family of Crinoidea. It has no parabasal, but five basals with six inter-radials in each inter-radial space. The plates are usually ornamented with radiating ridges, as if they had been carved for ornament, whence the name.

glýp-tò-crì-nûs, *s.* [Pref. *glypto-*, and Gr. *krinon* = a lily.] [GLYPTOCRINIDÆ.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Glyptocrinidæ (q. v.). *Glyptocrinus basalis* is figured by Murchison from the Lower Silurian rocks.

glýp-tò-díp-tér-i-ni, *s. pl.* [Pref. *glypto-*; Gr. *dipteros*=with two wings, here=with two fins, and Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ini*.]

Palæont.: In the classification of Professor Huxley, a family of fossil ganoid fishes, sub-order Crossopterygida. There are two dorsal fins, the scales are sculptured, the pectoral fins acutely lobate, dendition dendodont. There are two sub-families, the one with rhomboidal, and the other with cycloidal scales. Under the latter family fall the genus *Holoptychius*, &c.

glýp-tò-dôn, *s.* [Pref. *glypto-*, and Gr. *odous* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

Palæont.: A huge fossil mammal, family Dasy-podidæ (Armadillos). It was encased in armor, there being bony plates on the head, and nearly hexagonal bony scutes on the body. It belongs to the Post-pliocene of South America. Including the tail, *Glyptodon clavipes* was more than nine feet long.



Glyptodon.

glýp-tò-dont, *s.* [Pref. *glypto-*, and Gr. *odous* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

Palæont.: Pertaining to the family Glyptodontidæ. One of about twenty known species of extinct South American edentates.

glýp-tò-graph, *s.* [Prefix *glypto-*, and Greek *graphô*=to write, to draw.] An engraving on precious stones or gems.

glýp-tòg-ra-phêr, *s.* [Eng. *glyptograph*; *-er*.] One who is skilled in or practices glyptography; an engraver on precious stones.

glýp-tò-graph-ic, *a.* [Eng. *glyptograph*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to glyptography, or the art of engraving on gems or precious stones.

glýp-tòg-ra-phý, *s.* [Pref. *glypto-*, and Gr. *graphê*=a writing, a drawing.]

1. The art of engraving on gems or precious stones.
2. A description of the art of engraving on gems or precious stones.

glýp-tò-læ-mûs, *s.* [Pref. *glypto-*, and Gr. *laimos*=the throat.]

Palæont.: A genus of Fossil Ganoids, family Glyptodontiprinidæ, and the section or sub-family of it with rhomboidal scales. It has been found only in the Devonian rocks.

glýp-tò-saur-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *glyptosaurus* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæont.: A family of Lacertilia (Lizards). The skin had ornamented osseous scales. It is found in the Tertiary deposits.

glýp-tò-saur-ûs, *s.* [Pref. *glypto-*, and Gr. *sauros*, *saura*=a lizard.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Glyptosauridæ (q. v.).

glýp-tò-thê-ca, *s.* [Pref. *glypto-*, and Latin *theca*; Gr. *thêkê*=a box, a chest.] [THECA.]

Arch., &c.: A box, room, or building for the preservation of sculpture.

gmê-lî-nâ (*g* silent), *s.* [Named after John George Gmelin, a celebrated German naturalist, who traveled to Siberia, and published a flora of that region.]

Bot.: A genus of Verbenaceæ, tribe Viticæ. The leaves of *Gmelina parviflora* render water mucilaginous. It may then be employed as a ptilon for the cure of arbor urinae. (Lindley.)

gmê-lî-nî-te (*g* silent), *s.* [Named after Prof. Charles Gmelin, of Tübingen, Germany.]

Min.: A colorless, yellowish-white, greenish-white, or reddish-white, fresh, transparent to translucent, brittle mineral, crystallizing in rhombohedrons. Hardness, 4.5; specific gravity, 2.04-2.17. Composition: Silica, 46.37-53.71; alumina, 17.63-21.48; lime, 3.67-11.48; soda, 3.10-7.29; potassa, 0.39-1.87; water, 8.58-29.41. Sarcollite, Ledererite, and Hydrolite are varieties. Found at Andreasberg, in the Harz; at Montecchio, Maggiore, and Castel, in the Vicentine; in Cyprus; near Cape Blomidon, in Nova Scotia, &c. (*Dana*.)

Gnâp (*g* silent), *v. t.* [Ety. doubtful.] To gnaw, to eat.

gnâ-phâl-i-ô (*g* silent), *s. pl.* [Lat. *gnaphalium* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-i-ô*.]

Bot.: A tribe of composite plants, sub-order or series Tubulifloræ. The flowers are all tubular, the outer ones very slender.

gnâ-phâ-lî-ûm (*g* silent), *s.* [Lat. *gnaphalium*, *gnaphalion*; Gr. *gnaphalion*=either the cudweed or the lavender cotton-weed.]

Bot.: Cudweed. The typical genus of the tribe Gnaphalieæ (q. v.). The heads are bi-sexual, the receptacle flat and naked. About 100 species are known.

***gnar** (*g* silent), ***gnarre**, ***knarre**, ***knur**, ***knurr**, *s.* [Cf. O. Dut. *knor*; Dut. *knor*=a knot; Dan. *knor*=a knot, a gnarl; *knorlet*=knotty, gnarled; Sw. *knorla*=a curl, a ringlet; Icel. *gnerr*=a knot, a knob; Ger. *knorren*=an excrescence, a lump; 1. Details of Flowers. 2. Single Flower. (*Skeat*.)]

1. *Lit.*: A knot in a tree.
2. *Fig.*: A tough, thickset, rough fellow.

"He was short-shouldered, hods, thikke gnarre." Chaucer: C. T., 651.

***gnar**, ***gnarr** (*g* silent), *v. i.* [An onomatopoeic word.] To snarl, to growl, to murmur.

"When he 'gan to rear his bristles strong, And felly gnar." Spenser: F. Q., I. v. 34.

***gnare**, *s.* [Ety. doubtful.] A snare, a trap.
"There werten before me the gnaris of deeth."—Wycliffe: 2 Kings xxii. 6.

gnarl (*g* silent), *v. i.* [A freq. from *gnar*, *v.* (q. v.).] To snarl, to growl.

"Wolves are gnarling which shall gnaw them first." Shakespeare: Henry VI., Pt. II., iii. 1.

gnarl (*g* silent), *s.* [A dimin. from *gnar*, *v.* (q. v.).] A gnarl, a knot in wood; a snag.

gnarled (*g* silent), *a.* [Eng. *gnarl*, *s.*; *-ed*.]
1. *Lit.*: Full of knots or snags; knotty, gnarly.

"Thou rather with thy sharp and sulphurous bolt, Split'st the unwedgeable and gnarled oak." Shakespeare: Measure for Measure, II. 2.

2. *Fig.*: Cross-grained, peevish, perverse.

gnarl-y (*g* silent), *a.* [Eng. *gnarl*, *s.*; *-y*.] Having knotty; gnarled, knotty.

"Till by degrees the tough and gnarly oak Be rivet." Marston: Antonio's Revenge, iv. 2.

gnar-ry (*g* silent), *adj.* [Eng. *gnar*, *s.*; *-y*.] Knotty, gnarly.

"Like spring's green bloom on boughs all gaunt and gnarry." A. C. Swinburne: Athens.

gnâsh (*g* silent), *v. t. & i.* [A. modification of Mid. Eng. *gnasten*=to gnash the teeth.] [GNAST.]

A. Trans.: To strike together, as the teeth; to clash.

"He gnashed his teeth, his eyeballs flashed with fire." Hoole: Orlando Furioso, bk. xxx.

B. Intrans.: To grind or clash the teeth together, as in rage, despair, &c.; to rage.

"The monster fell, and gnashing with huge tusks Ploughed up the crimson earth." Smith: Phædra and Hippolitus, i.

gnâsh-ing (*g* silent), ***gnash-yng**, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [GNASH, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of grinding or clashing the teeth together, as in rage, despair, &c.

"And the children of the kyngedome shal be caste oute into utter darknes; there shal be wepyng and gnashyng of teeth."—Bible (1551), Matt. viii.

gnâsh-ing-lý (*g* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *gnashing*; *-ly*.] In a gnashing manner; with gnashing of teeth.

***gnast**, ***gnaste**, *s.* [A. S. *gnást*=a spark; Sw. *gnista*; Dan. *gnist*; Icel. *gneisti*.] An ash; the wick of a candle.

"As a gnast passendi."—Wycliffe: Isaiah xxix. 5.

***gnast**, ***gnast**, ***gnast-en**, ***gnast-yng**, *v. i.* [Sw. *knasta*=to crush between the teeth; Icel. *gnastan*=a gnashing, *gnasta*=to gnash the teeth, *gnasta*=to crack; Ger. *knastern*=to gnash; Dut. *knarsen*. Prob. a mere variant of *crash* (q. v.). (*Skeat*.)]

To grind or gnash the teeth together, as in rage, despair, &c.

"Thai gnastet ouer me with thaire tethe." E. Eng. Psalter, Ps. xxix. 16.

***gnast-ere**, *s.* [Eng. *gnast*, *v.*; *-ere*=*-er*.] One who gnashes his teeth; one who rages or fumes.

"Gnastere. Fremitor."—Prompt. Parv.

***gnast-ing**, ***gnast-ing**, ***gnast-yng**, ***gnast-yng**, *s.* [Eng. *gnast*, *v.*; *-ing*.] Gnashing of the teeth.

"Ther endelez gnasting is of toth." Cursor Mundi, 26,760.

gnât (*g* silent), ***gnatte**, ***gnaytt**, *s.* [A. S. *gnat*; cf. Sw. *gnat*=a nit.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: In the same sense as II. 1, 2.

"We made wreathes of greene grasse, which we wound about our bodies, to keepe vs from the sunne and gnats of that country."—Hakluyt: Voyages, iii. 491.

II. Technically:

1. *Entomology*:

(1) *Sing.*: *Culex pipiens* and some other species of the genus *Culex* (q. v.).

(2) *Pl.*: The family Culicidæ (q. v.).

2. *Script.*: The rendering of the Greek word *knôps*, which seems to be correct.

"To strain at [an old misprint for out] a gnat and swallow a camel (Matt. xxiii. 24, Authorized Version). To strain out the gnat and swallow the camel (Revised Version): Alluding to the care with which the Jews strained small insects out of the liquor they were about to drink. To be punctilious about trifles, and with the grossest inconsistency to allow one's self violations of moral principle in matters of great moment.

gnat-catcher, *s.* A small American singing bird, allied to the kinglets.

gnat-flower, *s.*

Bot.: *Ophrys apifera*, more commonly called the Bee-flower or Bee-orchis.

gnat-net, *s.* A fine gauze net to keep out gnats, mosquitoes, &c.; a mosquito-net.

gnat-strainer, *s.* One who attaches too great importance to little matters, while neglecting others of greater moment. (Matt. xxiii. 24.)

gnat-worm, *s.*

Ord. Lang. & Entom.: The larva of a gnat.

"He that would behold a very anomalous motion, may observe it in the fertile and tiring strokes of gnat-worms."—Browne: Garden of Cyrus, ch. iv.

gnâ-thî-têg (*g* silent), *s. pl.* [Gr. *gnathos*, and suff. *-ites*, pl. of suff. *-ite*.]

Zool.: The masticatory organs of Crustacea.

gnâ-thî-tis (*g* silent), *s.* [Gr. *gnathos*=the jaw, and suff. *-itis* (Med.) (q. v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the jaw.

gnâth-ô-dôn (*g* silent), *s.* [Gr. *gnathos*=a jaw, and *odous* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

1. *Ornith.*: A genus of birds, called also *Didunculus* (q. v.).

2. *Zool. & Palæont.*: A genus of conchiferous mollusks, family Matridæ. It is so called because one of the lateral teeth connected with the hinge has a certain resemblance to a jaw-bone. Recent species, one certain and three doubtful; fossil three, from the Chalk onward. The best-known recent species is *Gnathodon cuneatus*, which was formerly eaten by the Indians. It is found with *Cyrena carolinensis* at Mobile, on the Gulf of Mexico, which is built on a shell-bank consisting chiefly of the two species.

***gnâ-thôn-ic**, ***gnâ-thôn-ic-al**, *a.* [Gr. *gnathôn* (genit. *gnathōnos*)=a full mouth, a fat cheek; Eng. &c., suff. *-ic*, *-ical* (q. v.).] Flattering, deceitful.

***gnâ-thôn-ic-al-lý** (*g* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *gnathonical*; *-ly*.] In a servile, parasitical, or flattering manner.

gnâ-thôn-ô-dî-te (*g* silent), *s.* [Gr. *gnathos*=a jaw; *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot, and Eng. &c., suff. *-ite* (q. v.).]

Zool.: A jaw-foot—i. e., a foot modified into a jaw; more generally called *maxillipedes* (q. v.). Such limbs exist in the Crustacea.

gnâ-thôs-tê-gite, *s.* [Gr. *gnathos*=the jaw, *stêgê*=a roof.]

Zool.: One of the two broad plates which form a cover for the other mouth organs of the crab.

gnâ-thôs-tô-mâ (*g* silent), *s.* [Gr. *gnathos*=the jaw, and *stoma*=mouth.]

Zool.: A genus of nematoid Entozoa, found by Prof. Owen in the stomach of the tiger, the leopard, and other Felidae.

gnât-lîng (initial *g* silent), *s.* [English *gnat*; dimin. suff. *-ling*.] A little gnat.

"But if some man, more hardy than the rest, Should dare attack these gnattings in their nest; At once they rise with impotence of rage." Churchill: Rosciad.

gnât-snâp-pêr (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *gnat*, and *snapper*.] A bird which lives by catching gnats.

"They deny that any bird is to be eaten whole, but only the gnatsnapper."—Hakluyt: On Providence.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sêre, sîr, marine; gô, pôr, or, wôre, wolf, wôr, wôr, wôr, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; try, Sýrian, sê, œ = é; ey = â. qu = kw.

gnâw (*g* silent), ***gnawe**, ***gnaw-en**, ***gnaw-yn**, *v. t. & i.* [A.S. *gnayan*; cogn. with Dut. *knagen*; O. Icel. *gnaga*; Icel. *naga*; Dan. *nage*; Sw. *gnaga*. The *g* is a mere prefix=A. S. *ge*-. The simple verb appears in Icel. *naga*; Dan. *nage*; Ger. *nagen*=to gnaw; Sw. *nagga*=to nibble; Eng. *nag*=to tease, to worry. (*Skeat*.)]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

1. To bite or eat away by degrees, or by nibbling.

"Of her herbs and flowers,
It seemed the better part was gnawed away."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. i.

2. To bite in agony, despair, or rage.

"They gnawed their tongues for pain."—*Revelation* xvi.

*3. To eat away by corrosion; to corrode away.

4. To wear away by continued biting.

"Gnawing with my teeth my bonds asunder."

Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, v.

II. *Fig.*: To consume or wear away by degrees; to waste away; to fret.

B. Intransitive:

I. *Lit.*: To use the teeth in biting; to bite into anything, so as to wear it away by degrees.

"I might well, like the spaniel, gnaw upon the chain that ties me."—*Sidney: Arcadia*.

II. Figuratively:

1. To cause a fretting, consuming, or wasting away; as, a gnawing pain.

*2. To be affected with a continuous, severe, and wasting pain; as, a tooth gnaws.

***gnâw** (*g* silent), *s.* [GNAW, *v.*] A gnawing; a fretting or wearing away.

"The gnaw of anguish, and the waste of life."

Boysie: *Written in the Palace of Falkland*.

gnâwed (*g* silent), *pa. par. & a.* [GNAW, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: (See the verb.)

2. *Bot.*: Erode, having the margin irregularly toothed, as if bitten by some animal.

gnâw-êr (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *gnaw*; *-er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which gnaws or corrodes.

2. *Zool.*: A rodent

gnâw-îng (*g* silent), ***gnaw-yng**, ***gnaw-yngæ**, *pr. par., & s.* [GNAW, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The act of eating away by degrees.

2. *Fig.*: A continuous or severe pain, or feeling; as of remorse.

***gnâwn** (*g* silent), *pa. par. or a.* [GNAW.]

***gnæde**, *a.* [A S. *gnæðth*.]

1. Stingy; mean; sparing; miserly.

"Off gyft he was he never gnæde."—*Degrevant*, 1, 159.

2. Sparing; small in quantity; scarce.

"Thaire money wex ham gnæde."—*Cursor Mundi*, 5, 392.

***gnæde**, *v. t.* [GNEDE, *a.*] To fail; to run short for.

"Non that day schal the gnæde."

Poem on Freemasonry, 670.

***gnæde-ly**, ***gnæde-liche**, *adv.* [A. S. *gnæðhe-lice*.] Sparingly; meanly; stingily.

"Heo mei gnædeliche leden hise lif."—*Ancren Riele*, p. 202.

***gnæd-y**, *a.* [Eng. *gnæde*, *a.*; *-y*.] Mean; stingy; sparing

"A gnædy gloton with to grette chekes."

P. Plowman, xvi. 85.

gneiss (*g* silent), *s.* [Ger. *gneiss*, *gneus*, a German mining term given by geologists, who have given it world-wide currency.]

Geology and Petrology:

1. *Spec.*: A metamorphic rock, consisting of orthoclase, quartz, and mica. It is akin to mica schist, which, however, is distinguished by having less orthoclase and more mica. It has exactly the same materials as granite, but is stratified or foliated. Sometimes hand specimens are found, in which lamination is so little traceable, that they might pass for granite. There are cases also in which gneiss, in position, does not consist of thin laminae, but is divided into thick beds, in which the mica has only a slight degree of parallelism to the planes of stratification. Sometimes it is penetrated from below by granitic veins. (*Lyell*, &c.) [METAMORPHIC.]

2. *Gen.*: A formation in which gneiss [No. 1] prevails, but not exclusively, there being present also hornblende-schist and other metamorphic rocks. These latter are considered as subordinate to the gneiss.

Fundamental gneiss, Laurentian gneiss:

Geol.: The name given by Sir Roderick Murchison to the oldest stratified rock in Scotland. It is found

in the northwest of Ross-shire, and in Sutherland-shire, besides forming the whole of the adjoining island of Lewis in the Hebrides. It has a strike from northwest to southeast, nearly at right angles to the metamorphic strata of the Grampians. The Lower Cambrian and various metamorphic rocks rest on it unconformably. (*Lyell*, &c.)

gneis-sic (*g* silent), *a.* [Ger. &c., *gneiss*; Eng. &c., suff. *-ic*.]

Geol.: Consisting of gneiss.

"The old gneissic rocks of Nova Scotia."—*Hind*, in *Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxvi. 471.

gneis-soid (*g* silent), *a.* [Ger. &c., *gneiss*, and Gr. *eidōs*, form, appearance.]

Geol.: Resembling gneiss.

"The unconformable contact of the Lower Silurian gold-bearing strata with the underlying gneissoid and schistose series."—*Hind*, in *Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxvi. 474.

gneis-sōse (*g* silent), *a.* [Ger. &c., *gneiss*; Eng. &c., suff. *-ose* (*q. v.*).]

Geol.: Properly, abounding in gneiss; but used also simply for *gneissic* (*q. v.*).

"The Eastern gneissose rocks of Sutherland and Ross."—*Murchison* in *Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xvi., p. 237.

gnē-tā-çō-æ (*g* silent), *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *gnēt(um)* (*q. v.*), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Joint-firs; an order of Gymnogens, with repeatedly-branched jointed stems and simple net-veined leaves, opposite and entire, sometimes very minute and scale-shaped; flowers in catkins, or heads; the males with a one-leaved calyx, transversely slit at the end; a monadelphous filament, with one-celled anthers opening by pores; females, altogether naked or sheltered by a false calyx, consisting of two scales, each surrounding two flowers; ovary, none; ovule with a style-like process. Known genera, two—viz., *Gnetum* and *Ephedra* (*q. v.*); species, fifteen, scattered over the world.

gnē-tūm (*g* silent), *s.* [Corrupted from *Gnemon*, the name given to the plant in the island of Ter-nate.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Gnetaceæ (*q. v.*). The species are found in the hottest parts of India and Guiana. In Amboyne the seeds of *Gnetum gnemon* are eaten boiled, roasted, or fried, and the green leaves, though tasteless, are used as spinach.

***gnide**, ***gnid-en**, ***gnyde**, *v. t. & i.* [A.S. *gnidan*; O. H. Ger. *gnitan*; M. H. Ger. *gniten*; Sw. *gnida*; Dan. *gnide*.]

A. *Trans.*: To break or grind to pieces; to bruise.

B. *Intrans.*: To be brought to nothing; to be destroyed utterly.

"Gold and seolver, but schal gnyde to nouht."—O. Eng. *Miscell.*, p. 114.

gnī-di-æ, *s.* [Lat. *Gnidius*=pertaining to *Gnidus* or *Cnidus*, a town of Caria.]

Bot.: A genus of Thymelacææ (Daphnads). The known species, about fifty in number, are pretty heath-like plants, several of which have been introduced from the warmer parts of Eastern Africa. *Gnidium daphnoides* is manufactured into ropes in Madagascar; most species of the genus can, moreover, be used in cutaneous diseases.

***gnof**, ***gnoff**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps connected with *gnaw* (*q. v.*).] A miser; a stingy, mean fellow.

"Whilom ther was dwelling in Oxenforde
A riche *gnof*, that gestes belde to borde,
And of his craft he was a carpenter."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 3, 184.

gnōme (1) (*g* silent), *s.* [Fr.; prob. from Greek *gnōmē*=intelligence, from the belief that the gnomes could furnish information as to secret treasures in the earth.]

1. An imaginary being, a kind of sprite. Gnomes were supposed by the Rosicrucians to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to be the guardians of mines, quarries, &c.

"The gnomes or demons of earth, delight in mischief."

—*Pope: Ep. Dedic. to Mrs. A. Fermor*.

2. A dwarf; a goblin; a person of small or misshapen figure or features.

gnōme (2), **gnō-mē** (*g* silent), *s.* [Gr. *gnōmē*=intelligence, a maxim, from *gnōnai*=to know.] A maxim, an aphorism, a saw, a reflection.

"Gnome [is] a saying pertaining to the manners and common practices of men, which declareth by an apte brevity, what in this our life ought to be done or not done."—*Peascham: Garden of Eloquence*. (1571.)

***gnōmed**, *a.* [Eng. *gnome* (1); *-ed*.] Haunted by gnomes.

"Empty the haunted air and the gnomed mine."

Keats: *Lamia*, II.

***gnō-mic** (1), ***gnō-mic-æ** (1) (*g* silent), *a.* [Gr. *gnōmikos*=dealing in maxims, sententious; Gr. *gnōmē*.] [GNOME (2).] Dealing in maxims; sententious; didactic; a term applied to Greek didactic poets, such as Solon, Phocylides, Theognis, &c., and to their writings.

"A city long famous as the seat of elegiac and gnomic poetry."—G. H. Leves: *History of Philosophy*, i. 39.

***gnō-mic** (2), ***gnō-mic-æ** (2) (*g* silent), *a.* [Catachrestic for *gnomonical* (*q. v.*).] Pertaining to a dial or the art of dialing.

gnomic-poets, *s. pl.* Poets whose writings consist of short, sententious precepts and reflections. Theognis and Solon, two Greek poets of the sixth century B. C. were designated such.

***gnō-mic-æ** (1) (*g* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *gnomical*; *-ly*.] In a gnomical, didactic, or sententious manner.

***gnō-mō-lōg-ic**, ***gnō-mō-lōg-ic-æ** (initial *g* silent), *a.* [Gr. *gnōmologikos*, from *gnōmologē*=to speak in maxims.] [GNOMOLOGY.] Of or pertaining to gnomology.

gnō-mōl-ō-gy (initial *g* silent), *s.* [Gr. *gnōmē*=a maxim, and *logos*=a word, a discourse; Gr. *legō*=to collect, to speak; Fr. *gnomologie*.] A treatise on, or collection of, maxims or sententious reflections or sayings; the knowledge of or literature relating to such maxims or sayings.

"Which art of powerful reclaiming, wisest men have also taught in their ethical precepts and gnomologies."—*Milton: Tetrachordon*.

***gnō-mōm-ē-try** (*g* silent), *s.* [Gr. *gnōmē*=a maxim, and *metron*=a measure.] A dividing or arraying according to subject.

"We can touch but lightly on the intricate question of stichometry as opposed to gnomometry."—*Athenæum*, July 8, 1882, p. 43.

gnō-mōn (*g* silent), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *gnōmōn*=one who knows, an interpreter; from Gr. *gnōnai*=to know.]

1. *Astron.*: A rod, style, or pillar erected perpendicularly to the horizon, from whose shadow the altitudes, declinations, &c., of the sun and stars may be determined. Such styles were in use in ancient Egypt, in China, and similar contrivances were found at Quito by the invading Spaniards.

"Comparing the height of a gnomon or pillar with the length of the solstitial shadow."—*Elton: Origins of English History*, p. 14.

2. *Dial.*: The style or pin, which, by its shadow on the dial-plate, shows the hour of the day.

"The shadow of the style in the dial which they call the gnomon, in Egypt, at noon-tide, in the equinoctial day, is little more in length than half the gnomon."—*P. Holland: Flitny*, bk. ii., ch. lxiii.



Dial-plate, with Gnomon.

3. *Geom.*: The figure made up of the two complements of a parallelogram, together with either of the parallelograms about the diameter. Thus in the parallelogram A B C D, the two complements B F and F D, together with the parallelogram F K C H, form the gnomon D K G or E H B. In the second figure one of the parallelograms about the diameter has been removed, so as to form a gnomon.

4. The index of the hour-circle of a globe.

gnō-mōn-ic, **gnō-mōn-ic-æ** (*g* silent), *a.* [Lat. *gnomonicus*, from Gr. *gnōmōnikos*=pertaining to a gnomon; *hē gnōmonikē (technē)*=the (art) of dialing; Fr. *gnomonique*.]

1. *Dial.*: Of or pertaining to the art of dialing.

"One of those curious gnomonic instruments, that show at once the place of the sun in the zodiac, his declination from the equator, the day of the month, the length of the day, &c."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 398.

2. *Bot.*: The term applied by Link to the embryo when bent at right angles.

gnomonic-projection, *s.* The projection of the lines of a sphere upon a plane tangent to the surface of the sphere, the point of sight or the eye being taken at the center of the sphere. In this projection all great circles of the sphere are projected into straight lines; all small circles, whose planes are parallel to the plane of projection, into concentric circles, having their common center at the point of contact; and all other small circles into ellipses. Gnomonic projection is also called horologigraphic projection, on account of its use in dialing.

gnō-mōn-ic-æ (1) (*g* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *gnomonical*; *-ly*.] In a gnomonical manner; according to the principles of gnomonic projection.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

gnō-mōn'-ics, gnō-mōn'-icks (*g* silent), *s. pl.* [*GNOMIC*.] The art or science of dialing, or of constructing dials to show the hour of the day.

"The elevations of the pole, and the azimuths, sundials of all sorts, enough to make up an art called *gnomonics*."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 776.

***gnō-mōn'-ist** (*g* silent), *s.* [*Eng. gnomon; -ist.*] One versed in gnomonics.

"The sun enables the *gnomonist* to make accurate dials, to know exactly how the time passes."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 418.

***gnō-mōn'-ō-ō-gy** (initial *g* silent), *s.* [*Gr. gnōmōn*=a gnomon, and *logos*=a treatise; a discourse.] A treatise on gnomonics or dialing.

gnōph'-ri-a (*g* silent), *s.* [*Gr. gnopheros, gnopheros*=dark, dusky; *gnophos, gnophos*=darkness.] *Entom.*: A genus of moths, family Lithosidæ. *Gnophria rubricollis* is the Black Footman. The front part of the thorax is red, the rest black, as is the abdomen, except the four or five last segments, which are yellow; all the wings of a dull, smoky black. The larva feeds on various lichens.

gnōs'-cō-pine, s. An alkaloid found in small quantities in opium.

gnō'-sis (*g* silent), *s.* [*Gr. gnōsis*=(1) an inquiry, a judgment, especially of a judicial kind, (2) knowledge, spec. of the deeper kind; *gignōsko, fut. gnōsomai*=to know: from the root *gnō*=to know.] What is considered as science—i. e., knowledge, through it may be chiefly a series of hypotheses; gnosticism, which professes to restore to mankind the lost knowledge of God.

"But the supposition that the Alexandrian *gnosis* first formed that of Palestine is, in our opinion, quite erroneous."—*Tholuck: Epistle to the Hebrews* (1842), i. 130.

gnōs'-tic (*g* silent), *a. & s.* [*Gr. gnōstikos, as adj.*=good at knowing; as subst.=the power or faculty of knowing.]

A. As adjective:

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Knowing, shrewd, worldly-wise. "I said you were a *gnostic* fellow, and I laid you have not always been professional."—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. v.

*2. *Hist. & Phil.*: Of or belonging to the belief called gnosticism (q. v.), or to its professions.

"According to some the apostasy referred to was the *Gnostic* heresy."—*Levin: St. Paul*, i. 288.

B. As subst.: An adherent of gnosticism (q. v.).

"The system of the *Gnostics* was compounded of many heterogeneous materials."—*Levin: St. Paul*, ii. 249.

***gnōs'-tic-al-ly** (*g* silent), *adv.* [*English, &c., gnostic* (q. v.); *-al, -ly*.]

1. After the manner of the gnostics.

2. Properly, suitably, becomingly.

gnōs'-tī-cīsm (*g* silent), *s.* [*Eng., &c., gnostic; -ism*.]

Hist. & Phil., &c.: A system of philosophy professedly Christian, devised to solve the great questions, such as the origin of evil, which have perplexed the ablest minds in every age. Gnosticism accepted beliefs in an eternal God of infinite power, wisdom, and goodness. The granting of this postulate at once brought the gnostic face to face with the question, why then did this Great Being allow evil to arise in the universe, when it was in his power to have prevented it? If he did not prevent it, was he not to a certain extent responsible for its existence? The same difficulty had centuries before created the dualist system of Zoroastrianism, which denying the omnipotence of the one Supreme Being, assumed the existence of two, a good and a bad one, about equal in power, and in continual conflict. This view, derived from Persia, was partially adopted by some gnostics, while others of the sect, or aggregation of sects, drew on the later Platonism of Alexandria for their inspiration. There were then two classes of them: the Syrian, and the Alexandrian or Egyptian gnostics. In certain tenets both agreed. Matter was eternal, and from the first essentially evil; there was then no bygone time when "the origin of evil" took place. Nor was the world created by the Supreme Being; it was framed by an exalted spirit, called, in consequence, the Demiurge (q. v.), whom many identified with the God of the Jews. He had shining qualities, but was selfish and arrogant. He wished men to worship, not the Supreme Being, but himself. The former was the purest Light, and pervaded that boundless space which the Greeks called *plērōma*. He did not remain forever alone, but brought into existence two holy and happy spirits of different sexes, called *Eons*, from whose marriage came others of the same order, till there was a whole family of them in the *plērōma*. The chief of these *Eons* was Jesus Christ, who was sent to the world to win it back from the Demiurge to its proper allegiance. Many gnostics held what were called Docetic views. [*DOCETÆ*.] The germs of gnosticism existed in the first century; it did not, however, reach maturity till the reign of Adrian in the second. Of the Syrian gnostics there were

Saturninus of Antioch, Cerdo, Marcian, Lucian, Severus, Blastus, Bardesanes, Tatian, &c.; of the Egyptian Basilides of Alexandria, Valentinus, &c. The system had a good deal declined by the third century, but was not extinct till about the sixth. It has been disputed whether there are allusions to either nascent or fully developed gnosticism in the New Testament. Some writers profess to find them in such passages as Col. ii. 8; 1 Tim. i. 4, vi. 20; 2 Tim. ii. 16, 17; Titus iii. 9; and there appears to be one to Doceticism in 1 John i. 1-3.

"To this strange mixture was added no inconsiderable portion of Christianity, into which gnosticism had been imported by that father of heresy Simon Magus."—*Levin: St. Paul*, ii. 250.

gnu (*g* silent), *s.* [*Hottentot gnu, gnou*=the name of the animal; *Fr. gnou*.]

Zoology: *Catoblepas gnu*, a species of antelope. The adult male is about 5 ft. 6 in. long, and 3 ft. 10 in. high at the shoulder; horns dark, broad, upon the summit of the head, tapering out sideways over the eyes, and turning up into a pointed hook. Legs long. The face is covered with black bristly hair, with white ones around the eye and on the legs; on the neck is a vertical mane, black in the center and white at the sides; a bushy beard on the under jaw; general color of the fur deep brown, with long white hair on the tail. Females smaller; calves pure white. But for the horns and the cloven hoofs, the *gnu* would resemble a horse in its external form; its gallop also is that of a horse. The *gnu* lives in small herds in the karroos of Southern Africa. When alarmed it flings up its heels and capers like a restive horse; then the herd go off in single file, following a leader, with amazing speed. A *gnu* brought to bay or wounded turns on its assailant. It is believed that the kokoon is not distinct from the *gnu*.



Gnu.

"Where the *gnu*, the gazelle, and the hartebeest graze." *Thomas Pringle: Afar in the Desert*.

gō, *ga, *gan, *ganne, *gon, *gonne, v. i. & t. [*A. S. gān, a contracted form of gangan*=to go; cogn. with *Dut. gaan*; *Icel. ganga, gá*; *Dan. gaæ*; *Sw. gå*; *Goth. gaggan* (for *gangan*); *Ger. gehen*; *O. H. Ger. kankan, gangan, gān, gen*; *O. Fris. gān*. *Went*, which is now used as the pa. t. of *go*, is from the verb to *wend* (q. v.).]

A. Intransitive:

1. To move, to proceed, to pass; to be in motion from any cause or in any manner; to walk, to travel.

*2. To pass, to flow, to run.

*3. To move; not to stand still.

"Rise, let us be going."—*Matthew xxvi. 46*.

4. To be moved by mechanism.

"Clocks will go as they are set; but man, Irregular man's never constant, never certain." *Otway: Venice Preserved*, ii. 3.

5. To walk or move step by step; to proceed slowly or leisurely.

"And must I go to him?"—"Thou must run to him; for thou hast staid so long, that going will scarce serve the turn."—*Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen*, iii. 1.

6. To depart; to leave a place; opposed to *come*.

"I will let you go, that ye may sacrifice, only ye shall not go very far away."—*Exodus viii. 28*.

7. To escape.

"Timotheus himself fell into the hands of Dositheus and Sosipater, whom he besought with much craft to let him go with his life."—*2 Maccabees xii. 24*.

*8. To lead, to extend, to reach.

"He . . . dude perforce stoppe the pas, That goth fro Taracounte to Capias." *Alisaunder*, 6,250.

9. To pass or be passed from one to another; to be circulated.

"Stretched at their length, they press the grassy ground, They laugh, they sing; the jolly bowls go round." *Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, ix. 208.

*10. To be spread, distributed, or disseminated.

"Profaneness is gone forth into all the land."—*Jer. xliii. 15*.

11. To be carried.

"So long goes the pott to the water." *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 106.

12. To depart; to pass away.

"Away, and with thee go the worst of woes, That seek't my friendship, and the gods thy foes." *Chapman: (Johnson)*

13. Of time, to pass.

"Gone is the day."—*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 276.

14. To pass; to be placed or set.

"Whatever remains in story of Atlas, or his kingdom of old, is so obscured with age or fables, that it may go along with those of the Atlantic islands."—*Temple*.

15. To be distributed or regulated.

"Laws must make common small offices to go by lot."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

16. To find the way in; to pass in.

"Love is to myn herte gon."—*Lyric Poems*, p. 92.

17. To frequent, to haunt; to pass one's life.

"He goeth in company with the workers of iniquity, and walketh with wicked men."—*Job xxiv. 8*.

*18. To proceed in any course of life.

"And the Levites that are gone away far from me, when Israel went astray, which went astray away from me after their idols, they shall even bear their iniquity."—*Ezekiel xlii. 10*.

19. To follow in teaching or example.

"They have gone in the way of Cain."—*Jude 11*.

20. To be guided or regulated in the course of conduct or action; to act.

"We are to go by another measure."—*Sprat*.

21. To change state or condition for better or worse.

"All those goodly things, which went so to wreck, to be lightly accounted of in comparison of their lives and liberty."—*Knolles: Historie of the Turkes*.

22. To have recourse to; to apply one's self to.

"Dare any of you, having a matter against another, go to law before the unjust, and not before the saints?"—*1 Corinthians vi. 1*.

23. To apply; to be applicable or pertinent.

24. To tend to any act or result.

"There be some women, Silvius, had they marked him, In parcels, as I did, would have gone near To fall in love with him." *Shakespeare: As You Like It*, iv. 5.

25. To have a tendency. "Athenians, know, Against right reason all your counsels go." *Dryden: Peristus*, sat. iv.

26. To move in any direction; to act.

"Doctor, he is a curer of souls, and you a curer of bodies; if you should fight, you go against the hair of your professions."—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives*, ii. 3.

27. To be in party, accord, or agreement; to work together.

"They with the vanquished prince and party go, And leave their temples empty to the foe." *Dryden: (Johnson)*

28. To decline; to tend toward death or ruin.

"He is far gone, and truly, in my youth, I suffered much extremity for love, Very near this." *Shakespeare: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

29. To pass away, to depart; not to remain.

"His strength went from him."—*Judges xvi. 19*.

30. To be talked of; to be known.

"It has the greatest town in the island that goes under the name of Ano-Caprea, and is in several places covered with a very fruitful soil."—*Addison: On Italy*.

*31. To be expressed in words.

"Thus it goes."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, ii. 5.

*32. To pass; to be received.

"Clipping should be finally stopped, and the money which remains should go according to its true value."—*Locke*.

*33. To be in circulation; to be current; to pass from hand to hand.

"Clipp'd and washed money goes about, when the entire and weighty lies hoarded up."—*Waller*.

34. To be used, spent, or expended.

"Our money must go to pay for them."—*Locke*.

35. To extend to consequences.

"It is not one master that either directs or takes notice of these: it goes a great way barely to permit them."—*L'Estrange: Fables*.

36. To have effect; to produce effects; to have power or value.

"Considering the cheapness, so much money might go farther than a sum ten times greater could now."—*Wilkins*.

37. To be reckoned, valued, or rated; to be of weight.

"Whatever appears against their prevailing vice goes for nothing, being either not applied, or passing for libel and slander."—*Swift*.

38. To extend in meaning.

"His amorous expressions go no further than virtue may allow."—*Dryden: Ovid*. (Prof.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

39. To last, to reach, to extend.
 "Whose flesh, torn off by lumps, the ravenous foe
 In morsels cut, to make it farther go."
Tate: Juvenal, sat. xv.
40. To contribute, to conduce, to concur, to form
 an ingredient.
41. To proceed, to fare; to be in any state.
 "When violence was ceased, and war on earth,
 All would have gone well."—*Milton: P. L., xi. 780.*
42. To fall out; to terminate; to succeed; to result.
 "However the business goes, you have made fault
 In the boldness of your speech."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 2.
43. To be about to do; to be on the point of.
 (Used as an auxiliary verb.)
 "We shall do it now," said Lochiol; "that is not the
 cry of men who are going to win."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,
 ch. xiii.*
44. To be in order of place or time.
- *45. To be pregnant.
 "The fruit she goes with,
 I pray that it good time and life may find."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 1.
46. To have animation, spirit, life, or interest; as,
 a play goes well.
47. To become; to come into a state.
 "The prince will go mad."
Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iv. 2.
48. To be regulated so as to suit.
 "It . . . goes to the tune of 'Two Maids.'"—*Shakesp.:
 Winter's Tale, iv. 4.*
49. To fail in business; to become bankrupt; as,
 He went up for a million. (*Commercial Slang.*)
- B. Transitive:** [Although go appears to be, and
 may be, treated as transitive in such phrases as,
 go one's way, to go an errand, &c., it is really in-
 transitive, the following preposition being omitted;
 as, to go a journey=to go on a journey.]
- 1. Special phrases:**
 1. To go a begging: To be in no demand; to be
 neglected or despised.
 2. To go about:
 (a) Ordinary Language:
 (a) To take a circuitous course in accomplishing
 anything; to go in different directions.
 (b) To set one's self to do anything; to attempt;
 to exert one's self.
 "They went about to slay him."—*Acts ix. 29.*
 (2) Naut.: To turn the head of a ship; to tack;
 to wear.
 3. To go abroad:
 (1) To leave one's own country for a foreign one.
 (2) To go out of doors.
 (3) To be published or made public; to be dis-
 closed.
 "There went this saying abroad amongst the brethren."
 —*John xxi. 23.*
 4. To go against:
 (1) To go to attack; to invade; to march against.
 (2) To be in opposition to; to be disagreeable.
 5. To go ahead:
 (1) To go or proceed in advance; to push forward
 or in advance.
 (2) To make rapid progress.
 6. To go aside:
 (1) Lit.: To withdraw apart from others.
 "And he took them and went aside privately into a des-
 ert place."—*Luke ix. 10.*
 (2) Fig.: To go wrong; to deviate from the right;
 to err.
 "If any man's wife go aside, and commit a trespass
 against him."—*Numbers v. 12.*
 7. To go astern:
 Naut.: To move astern or backward.
 8. To go astray:
 (1) Lit.: To wander from the right path; to stray.
 (2) Fig.: To wander from the paths of virtue.
 9. To go away:
 (1) To depart.
 * (2) To die.
 10. To go back:
 (1) To return, to retire; to move backward.
 (2) To recede in value, price, or condition.
 11. To go back on: To break; not to keep; as, to
 go back on one's word.
 12. To go between: To interpose; to mediate be-
 tween; to attempt to reconcile two parties. (Usually
 in a bad sense.)
 "I did go between them, as I said; but more than that,
 he loved her; for, indeed, he was mad for her."—*Shakesp.:
 All's Well That Ends Well, v. 3.*
 *13. To go beyond: To cheat, to outdo, to over-
 reach.
 "That no man go beyond and defraud his brother in any
 matter."—*1 Thessalonians iv. 6.*
 14. To go by:
 (1) To pass by or near to.
 (2) To pass beyond.

- * (3) To pass away unnoticed or disregarded.
 So much the more our carver's excellent,
 Which lets go by some sixteen years, and makes her
 As she lived now."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 3.*
- * (4) To come by; to meet with.
 "He's sure to go by the worst that contends with an
 adversary that is too mighty for him."—*L'Estrange:
 Fables.*
15. To go by the board:
 (1) Lit. & Naut.: To go or fall overboard; as, The
 mast went by the board.
 (2) Fig.: To be utterly lost or ruined.
16. To go down:
 (1) Literally:
 (a) To descend in any manner from a higher to a
 lower place.
 (b) To set; as, the sun goes down.
 (c) To founder, to sink.
 "Like ships that have gone down at sea,
 When heaven was all tranquillity."
Moore: Light of the Harem.
 (2) Figuratively:
 * (a) To fall; to come to nothing.
 (b) To be swallowed, accepted, or received; to be
 admitted, to be acceptable.
 "Nothing so ridiculous, nothing so impossible, but it
 goes down whole with him for truth and earnest."—
L'Estrange: Fables.
17. To go far:
 (1) To go to a distance.
 (2) To have much weight, effect, or influence.
18. To go for:
 (1) To go to fetch.
 (2) To represent; to pass for.
 (3) To support or be in favor of.
 (4) To proceed to attack violently.
 (5) To bring; to be sold for; as, the horse went
 for so much.
19. To go for nothing: To be of no value, weight,
 or influence.
20. To go forth:
 (1) To issue or depart out of a place.
 (2) To be published, divulged, or spread abroad.
21. To go halves, shares, or snacks: To divide
 either evenly or otherwise.
22. To go hard with: To cause great trouble,
 danger, or difficulty to escape.
23. To go in: To proceed to action; to take an
 active part.
24. To go in for:
 (1) To be in favor of; to attach one's self to the
 pursuit or acquisition of; to practice.
 (2) To enter into competition for. (See example
 under Great-go.)
25. To go in and out: To have perfect liberty.
 "He shall go in and out, and find pasture."—*John x. 9.*
26. To go in to:
 (1) Ord. Lang.: To enter the presence of.
 (2) Scrip.: To have sexual intercourse with.
27. To go into:
 (1) To enter upon; as, to go into a business.
 (2) To enter upon, to speak of, to discuss; as, to
 go into a matter.
28. To go large:
 Naut.: To sail with the wind crossing the direc-
 tion of the vessel's course in such a way that the
 sail feels its full force.
29. To go off:
 (1) To depart; to go away.
 "The leaders having charge from you to stand,
 Will not go off until they hear you speak."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 2.
 (2) To depart; to cease; as, The pain went off.
 (3) To die; to de cease.
- "I would the friends we miss were safe arrived:
 Some must go off."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 7.*
30. To go on:
 (1) To proceed; to advance further.
 (2) To continue; to proceed; not to leave off; as,
 to go on reading.
- * (3) To make attack.
31. To go on as a garment, &c.: to fit.
32. To go on all fours with anything: To agree
 exactly.
33. To go on a wind:
 Naut.: To sail to windward.
34. To go out:
 (1) To issue forth from a place.
 (2) To go upon any expedition.
- "You need not to have picked me: there are other men
 fitter to go out than I."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iii. 2.*
- (3) To become public; to be divulged or published.
- (4) To be extinguished; to become extinct; as, A
 candle, or a fire goes out.
- "Life itself goes out at thy displeasure."
Addison: Cato.

- (5) Univ.: To proceed regularly to an academical
 degree.
- (6) To leave or vacate office; as, a ministry goes
 out.
34. To go over:
 (1) To pass from one side of to the other; to cross;
 to pass over.
 (a) Transitive:
 "I must not go over Jordan."—*Deut. iv. 22.*
 (b) Intransitive:
 "Let me go over and see the good land that is beyond
 Jordan."—*Deut. iii. 25.*
 (2) To revolt; to desert from one side to another;
 to change sides.
 (3) To read, to peruse, to study, to view or review;
 to examine.
 "If we go over the laws of Christianity, we shall find
 that excepting a few particulars, they enjoin the same
 thing."—*Tillotson.*
 (4) To think or meditate over.
 (5) To transcend, to bear, to surpass.
35. To go over to (or join) the majority: To die, to
 de cease. [MAJORITY.]
36. To go the whole figure: To go to the fullest ex-
 tent in gaining a point or obtaining an object.
 (Colloq.)
37. To go the whole hog: To go to the fullest extent;
 to be out-and-out; to stick at nothing. (Slang.)
38. To go through:
 (1) To pass through any substance.
 (2) To perform thoroughly; to accomplish; to
 finish; to bring to a completion.
 (3) To suffer, to endure, to undergo, to put up
 with; as, the troubles he has gone through.
 (4) To waste; to spend completely; to run through.
 (5) To bungle a business. (Scotch.)
 (6) To strip of valuable property. (Slang.)
39. To go through with:
 (1) To perform thoroughly; to bring to a comple-
 tion.
- "He much feared the Earl of Antrim had not steadiness
 of mind enough to go through with such an undertaking."
 —*Clarendon: Civil War.*
- (2) To persevere in to the end.
- "Finding Pyrocles every way able to go through with
 that kind of life, he was as desirous for his sake as for his
 own to enter into it."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*
40. To go to ground:
 (1) Lit. & Hunt.: Said of a fox when he succeeds
 in escaping the hounds by taking refuge in an
 earth or a hole.
 "Saved his brush by going to ground in a drain."—*Lon-
 don Field.*
- * (2) Fig.: To fall or die in battle; to be slain.
- "In a battle where so many before our eyes go to the
 ground, paying the debt to nature daily."—*Ch. Sutton:
 Learn to Die (1634), p. 17.*
41. To go to naught: To come to nothing; to fail.
42. To go to work: To set to work; to start at any
 work or pursuit.
- "Because this atheist goes mechanically to work, he will
 not offer to affirm that all the parts of the embryo con-
 sidered by his explication, be formed at a time."—*Bent-
 ley: Boyle Lectures.*
43. To go under:
 * (1) To set.
 "Nou is the sonne gon under."—*Alisaunder, 6,890.*
 (2) To be submerged or ruined; to perish; to sink.
 (Colloq.)
- * (3) To die.
- * (4) To undergo.
44. To go upon:
 * (1) To attack, to go against.
 (2) To take or act upon as a principle, basis, or
 foundation.
45. To go with:
 (1) To accompany.
 (2) To side or agree with in views or design.
- (3) To agree with, to suit, to harmonize.
46. To go ill (or well) with: To meet with ill (or
 good) fortune; to fare ill (or well).
47. To go without: To be or remain destitute or
 unprovided.
48. To go wrong:
 (1) Lit.: To take a wrong way or road; to wander
 from the road.
 (2) Figuratively:
 (a) To go astray from the paths of virtue.
 (b) To fail in business.
 (c) To fall out unluckily or unfortunately; as,
 Things went wrong with him.
 (d) To become unsound or tainted, as meat,
 fruit, &c.
49. Let go: To loose one's hold of; to release.
 "Let go, slave, or thou diest."—*Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 6.*
- *50. Go to: Come, move. (A phrase of exhorta-
 tion; often used ironically.)
- "Go to! go to! thou art a foolish fellow;
 Let me be clear of thee."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iv. 1.

bell, boy, pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
 -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -clous, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

gō, s. [Go, v.]

1. A going on; act, operation, doing, incident.

"This is a pretty go, is this here! an uncommon pretty gone."—*Dickens: Nicholas Nickleby*, ch. lxii.

2. A fashion or mode.

3. A noisy jollification; a spree.

4. A drink of liquor, especially of gin; a quartern.

"Sipping whiskey-and-water until the goes were both gone."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz: Making a Night of it*.

5. Stamina; power of endurance or staying; bottom; spirit.

"This mishap knocked all the go out of him."—*London Field*.

6. Spirit, life, animation, fire; unflagging interest.

"An individual without animation, without that essential which for want of a better term we call go, is in comic opera, an interloper, a blot, a hindrance."—*Era*, Nov. 17, 1888.¶ (1) *Great-go*, *Little-go*: University slang terms for the final and preliminary or previous examinations for degrees."The little gentleman was going in for his degree, alias *Great-go*, alias *Greats*; and our hero for his first examination in *literis humanioribus*, alias *Responsions*, alias *Little-go*, alias *Smalls*."—*Cuthbert Rede: Verdant Green*, pt. ii., ch. ii.(2) *No go*: Of no use; not to be done; a complete failure."I tell you, sare, it is no go. I will never let her marry."—*Thackeray: Miscellaneous*, i. 483.*go-ahead*, a. Characterized by progress, energy, and enterprise; enterprising, energetic, pushing.*go-between*, s. One who acts as an intermediary between two parties, as agent or mediator."Even as you came into me, her assistant, or *go-between*, parted from me."—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.*go-by*, s.

1. The act of passing without notice; hence an intentional omission or failure to notice.

2. An evasion, a deception.

"Except an apprentice is instructed how to adulterate and varnish, and give you the *go-by* upon occasion, his master may be charged with neglect."—*Collier: On Pride*.*go-cart*, s. A small framework without a bottom, and running on castors, for teaching infants to walk."The ladies now walk as if they were in a *go-cart*."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 109.*go-out*, s.*Hydr. Engin.*: A sluice in an embankment for allowing water to escape from tidal lands when the tide is out; a gowt.*gō a*, s.*Zoöl.*: An antelope found in the vicinity of Thibet, China.*goad*, **gōde*, **gōade*, s. [A.S. *gād*; Icel. *gaddr*.] [GAD.]1. *Lit.*: A pointed instrument used to stimulate oxen to move faster."A pointed *goad* he brought, with which he drew From every limb the streams of sanguine hue."—*Boile: Orlando Furioso*, xviii.2. *Fig.*: Anything which urges or stimulates. In the sixteenth century the word was used to designate a horse-chanter."They that stand by and conyatche the chapman either with out-bidding, false praises, &c., are called *goades*."—*Dekker: Lanthorne and Candle-light*, ch. x.*goad*, v. t. & i. [Goad, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To prick, drive, or urge on with a goad.

"Thy nurse will bear no load; And woo to them that shear her, And woo to them that goad."—*Macaulay: Prophecy of Cypys*, xvii.

2. To stimulate, to incite, to instigate, to drive forward.

"He carefully avoided every act which could *goad* them into open hostility."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. To excite, to arouse, to drive by words or actions of an irritating or inflammatory nature.

B. Intrans.: To act as a goad, stimulus, or incentive.

"It was a *goad*ing thought—his stride Hied hastier down the mountain side."—*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, iii. 30.*goad-loup*, s. [Sw. *gattoopp*.] The antelope, or gantlet, a military punishment, in which the criminal, running between the ranks, receives a lash from each man. [GANTLET.]"Because I refused, they threatened in their anger, that whosoever gave me a drink of water should get the *goadloup*."—*Wodrow: Hist. I. (Append.)*, p. 102.*goads-man*, s. [Eng. *goad*, and *man*.] One who drives oxen with a goad; a gadsman.*goad-stēr*, s. [Eng. *goad*; suff. *-stēr*.] A gadsman or gadsman."Goadsters in classical costume with fillets and wheat-ears enough."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. ii., bk. iii., c. vii.*gōaf* (1), s. [Etym. doubtful.]*Min.*: The waste place in a colliery; the refuse that is left behind when the work is completed; the space from which the coal has been removed, and in which the roof has been permitted to fall in; also called *gob*."Should the ventilation be defective, some of the gas will be filtered into the open *goafs*, and remain there until forced or drawn out by some of the influences above mentioned."—*Colliery Guardian*, Nov. 6, 1880.*gōaf* (2), s. [Goff (2).] A rick of hay.*goaf-flap*, s. A wooden beater to knock the ends of the sheaves, and make the *goaf* more compact.*goaf-ladder*, **gofe-ladder*, s. A ladder for carrying hay on to the rick.*goaf-stead*, s. A division of a barn in which a *goaf* is placed.*gōal* (1), **gōle*, s. [Fr. *gaule*=a pole or big rod; O. Fr. *waule*; cogn. with Icel. *vōlr*=a stick, a staff; Goth. *walus*; O. Fris. *walu*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The winning post in a race; the point or mark set to bound a race.

"Else, though unequaled to the *goal* he flies, A meaner than himself shall gain the prize."—*Cowper: Truth*, 15.

2. The final purpose or aim; the end at which a person aims, or to which a design is directed; the end.

"Day and night my toils redouble! Never nearer to the *goal*."—*Wordsworth: Song for the Wandering Jew*.

*3. The starting-post of a race.

"So self starts nothing, but what leads apace Home to the *goal*."—*Cowper: Charity*, 566.

II. Football:

1. The space marked by goal-posts and a cross-bar, to define the required path of the ball in order that a goal [2] may be scored. According to Rugby rules, the ball must be kicked over the cross-bar; according to Association rules, it must go under.

"He reached within thirty yards of *goal*."—*London Field*.

2. The act of kicking the ball through or over the goal-posts.

"The victory of the home team by two *goals* to one."—*London Field*.*goal-keeper*, s. In football, the player in charge of the defense of the goal."Both *goal-keepers* played in very cool and clever fashion."—*London Field*.*goal-post*, s. In football, one of the posts forming the goal.*goa-powder*, s. It derives its name from the island of Goa, on the Malabar coast: is a very bitter powder and is the material from which chrysarobin is obtained.**goal* (2), s. [GAOL.]*gōare*, s. [GORE (1), v.] A hurt, a wound. (*Forbes: Eubulus*, p. 152.)**gōar-ish*, a. [Eng. *goar*; *-ish*.] Patched up; mean."The *goarish* Latine they write in their bonds."—*Baum & Flet.: Philaster*, v. 1.*goat* (1), **gaet*, **gait*, **gat*, **gate*, **gatt*, **gayt*, **geat*, **geet*, **get*, **gett*, **geyt*, **geyte*, **goot*, **got*, **gote*, s. [A. S. *gāt*; cogn. with Dut. *geit*; Sw. *get*; Dan. *ged*; Icel. *geit*; Ger. *geiss*, *geisse*; Goth. *gaita*; O. H. Ger. *geiz*; Lat. *hædus*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II."A shaggy *goat*'s soft hide beneath him spread."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, xiv. 59.*2. *Fig.*: A lecherous person; a lecher."At dinner he never failed to sit next to her . . . and at the table I have seen the impudent *goat* most consciously sip off her leavings."—*Cibber: Non-juror*, i. 1.

¶ In Christian art the goat is an emblem of impurity. It sometimes occurs in the carving under seat or choir-stalls, and is put there as a mark of dishonor.

Zoölogy:

I. Singular:

(1) *Capra hircus*, the domestic goat, which exists, in a wild or semi-wild state, in all the European mountain ranges. It is generally supposed that it may be a descendant of the Paseng of Persia (*Capra agagrus*). Professor Boyd Dawkins considers that, with various other domestic animals, came in with the neolithic farmer and herdsman, there being no trace of it while the palæolithic hunter

constituted the highest type of manhood in Europe. The males fight furiously with each other in the rutting time. They have an offensive smell.

(2) The genus *Capra* (q. v.).2. The family *Capridæ* (q. v.).*goat-beard*, s. [GOAT'S-BEARD.]**goat-buck*, **goot-buck*, s. A he-goat."Neither bi blood of *goat-buckis* or of *caluys*."—*Bible* (1551), *Hebrews* ix. 12.**goat-chaffer*, s.*Entomol.*: "A kind of beetle." (*Bailey*.) The name *chaffer* is appropriated to the genus *Melolontha* and the family *Melolonthidæ*. *Melolontha* (*Rhizotragus*) *solstitialis* may be the species intended by *Bailey*. It is smaller, narrower, and paler than the Common Cockchafer (q. v.).*†goat-fig*, s.*Bot.*: The fig-tree in its wild state.*goat-fold*, s. A fold or inclosure for goats.*goat-house*, s.1. *Lit.*: A goat-fold.*2. *Fig.*: A brothel.*†goat-marjoram*, s.*Bot.*: The same as GOAT'S-BEARD (q. v.). (*Johnson*.)*†goat-milker*, s.*Cynith.*: The bird called the goat-sucker (q. v.).*goat-moth*, s.*Entom.*: *Cossus ligniperda*, a large moth belonging to the family *Zenzeridæ*. The fore wings are pale brown, clouded with whitish, and marked with numerous short, irregular transverse wavy black lines; hind wings pale-smoky, with similar transverse dark lines, but less distinct; expansion of wings three to above three and a half inches; larva reddish black on the back, sides of a dull yellowish or flesh color; head black; smell offensive. It feeds on the wood of willows, poplars, and oaks, sometimes perforating the wood in all directions. It is said to be three years in reaching maturity. (*Stainton*.)

Goat-moth.

goat-pepper, s.*Bot.*: *Capiscum fruticosum*, a native of the East Indies.*goat-root*, s.*Bot.*: *Ononis natrix*.*goat-stone*, s. For def. see extract. [BEZOAR.]"The disease of the stone was supposed to be cured by the stone called *capra*, which was said to be found in the bodies of some Indian goats. Targioni Tozzetti (*Lectoni di Materia Medica*, Florence, 1821) seriously describes the *goat-stones* as follows: 'These stones are usually clear on their surface and dark-colored; they have an odor of musk when rubbed and heated by the hands. In them, analeptic and alexipharmic virtues were supposed to exist, which were able to resist the evil effects of poison and contagious diseases, the plague not excepted.'—*De Gubernatis: Zoölogical Mythology*, i. 422.*goat-sucker*, s. [GOATSUCKER.]*goat-tree*, s.*Bot.*: *Lonicera periclymenum*.*goat-weed*, s.*Botany*:1. *Gen.*: The genus *Capraria*, belonging to the Scrophulariaceæ. (*London*.)2. *Spec.*: *Capraria biflora*. (*Paxton*.)3. *Egopodium* (q. v.), and specially *Egopodium podagraria*. The resemblance to a goat's foot is in the form of the leaf. Called also *Gout-weed*, *Bishop's-weed*, *Ash-weed*, *Herb-gerard*, and *Wild Masterwort*.4. *Stemodia durantifolia*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)*goat-willow*, s.*Bot.*: *Salix capræa*. It is the badge of the Cummings.*goat's-bane*, s.*Bot.*: *Aconitum tragacanthum*.*goat's-beard*, *goat-beard*, s.*Botany*:1. The composite genus *Tragopogon*, and especially *Tragopogon pratense*. It is a stout, erect plant, one or two feet high, with flexuous leaves and heads of yellow flowers. The root is eatable. (*London*, &c.)2. *Spiræa aruncus*. (*Paxton*.)*goat's-bush*, s.*Bot.*: *Castela nicolsoni*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

goat's-foot, s.Bot.: *Oxalis caprina*.

*Goat's-foot lever:

Old Arm.: A contrivance for setting a cross-bow. It was so called because it bore some resemblance to the foot of a goat.

"[A latch] of the time of Elizabeth, bent by means of the goat's-foot lever."—*Meyrick: Ancient Armour*, vol. ii., pl. xcv.**goat's-horn, goat's-horned milkvetch, s.**Bot.: *Astragalus cegicerus*.**goat's-leaves, s.** [GOAT-TREE.]**goat's-origanum, s.**Bot.: *Thymus tragoriganum*. (Paxton.)**goat's-rue, s.**Bot.: (1) *Astragalus galegiformis*. (Loudon.) (2) The genus *Galega*. (Paxton.)**goat's-thorn, s.**Bot.: Two plants—viz., the Great Goat's-thorn, *Astragalus tragacantha*, and the Small Goat's-thorn, *A. poterium*. (Loudon.)**goat's-wheat, s.**Bot.: The genus *Tragopyrum*.**gōat (2), s.** [Icel. *gata*=a road.]

1. A narrow cavern or inlet, into which the sea enters.

2. A small trench.

gōat, v. t. [GOAT (2), s.] To drive into a trench; a term at golf.**gōat-būsh, s.** [Eng. goat, and bush.]Bot.: *Castela Nicolsoni*, an Ochnad. It is as bitter as quassia.**gōa-tēē, s.** [Eng. goat; dim. suff. -ee.] A beard so trimmed that a part of it hangs down from the lower lip or chin, as the beard of a goat.**gōat-fish, s.** [Eng. goat, and fish.]*Ichthy.*: *Balistes capricus*, a fish of a brownish-gray color, spotted with blue, or greenish. Its flesh is little esteemed. Its appropriate habitat is the Mediterranean, but it has been found in other seas. It is called by Yarell the European File-fish. [BALISTES, FILE-FISH.]**gōat-foot, s.** [Eng. goat, and foot.] A satyr, so called from the fact that the classic poets described satyrs as having the hindquarters of a goat.

"Catch her, goatfoot; nay,

Hide, hide them, million-myrtled wilderness."

Tennyson: *Lucratus*, 200.**gōat-hērd, *gate-herd, *gate-heyrd, *gote-herd, *goot-herde, s.** [A. S. *gāt*=a goat; *heord*=a herd, *heorde*=a keeper, a herd.]

*1. A herd or flock of goats.

"Go after gateherden."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 100.

2. One who is employed to tend goats.

"Thilk same goatherd proud,

That sits on yonder bank."

Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar*; July.**gōat-ish, a.** [Eng. goat; -ish.]

1. Resembling a goat in form; like a goat.

"On's shield the goatish satires dance around."

P. Fletcher: *Purple Island*, vii. 76.

2. Resembling a goat in any quality, especially in rankness of smell or lustfulness.

"Give your chaste body up to the embraces
Of goatish lust."Massinger: *Virgin Martyr*, iii. 1.***gōat-ish-lȳ, adv.** [Eng. goatish; -ly.] In a goatish manner; lustfully, lecherously.***gōat-ish-nēss, s.** [Eng. goatish; -ness.] The quality or state of being goatish, lustful, or lecherous; lustfulness.**gōat-like, a.** [English goat, and like.] Like a goat; goatish.**gōat-skin, s. & a.** [Eng. goat, and skin.]*A. As subst.*: The skin of a goat, dressed, especially one sewn into the shape of a bottle."Then filled two goatskins with her hands divine,
With water one, and one with sable wine."Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, v. 333.*B. As adj.*: Made of the skin of a goat.**gōat-sūck-ēr, s.** [Eng. goat, and sucker.]*Ornithology and Ordinary Language*:1. *Sing.*: One of the English names of a remarkable migratory bird, *Caprimulgus europæus*. The erroneous belief that it sucks goats seems to have arisen among the goatherds in ancient Greece, who called it *agōthēlēs*, from *air* (genit. *aiōs*)=a goat, and *thēlē*=the nipple; and the Romans, falling into the same error, denominated it *Caprimulgus* (q. v.).2. *Pl.*: The sub-family *Caprimulginae*, or the family *Caprimulgidae* (q. v.).**gōave, v. i.** [Gorr.] To look round with a strange, inquiring gaze; to stare stupidly.

"Goavan, as if led w' branks,

And stamping on his plowman shanks."

Burns: *Interview with Lord Daer*.**gōave, s.** [GOAVE, v.] A broad, vacant stare.**gōb, s.** [Lat. *gob*=the beak of a bird, a mouth; Irish *gob*=the mouth; O. Fr. *gob*=a gulp, *gob*=to devour greedily.]**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. A mouth.

2. A mouthful, a small quantity, a little mass.

3. A mouthful, a single swallow.

"That little land he gave

Throate the lawyer swallowed at one gob."

Barry: *Ram Alley*, i. 1.

4. Saliva, spittle.

II. Min.: The same as GOAF (q. v.).**gob-lines, s. pl.***Naut.*: A term for the martingale backropes.***gōb-bēt, *gob-et, *gob-ette, s.** [Fr. *gobet*, dimin. of O. Fr. *gob*=a gulp.] [Gōb.]

1. A mouthful, a morsel; a little quantity or piece.

"He smot him on the helm and hegh, and a gobet away a bar."

Sir Ferumbras, 614.

2. A fragment.

3. A block of stone.

gōb-bēt, v. t.** [GOBBET, s.] To swallow in large mouthfuls; to gulp down."Down comes a kite powdering upon them, and gobbeta up both together."—*L'Estrange*.gobbet-meale, *gobet-mele, adv.** Bit by bit; in little fragments."He slew Hamon neare to a hauen of the sea, and threw him, gobbet-meale therein; it is now called Southampton."—*Stow: The Romans* (an. 21).***gōb-bēt-lȳ, *gob-et-liche, adv.** [Eng. *gobbet*; -ly.] In little fragments; in pieces."His fader was islawe . . . and ithrowe out gobet-liche."—*Trevisa*, iv. 103.**gōb-bīng, s.** [Gōb, s. II.]*Min.*: The refuse thrown back into the excavations remaining after the removal of the coal; packing with waste rock.**gōb-ble, v. t. & i.** [A freq. from Fr. *gob*=to gulp down.]**A. Transitive**:

1. To swallow down hastily or greedily; to gulp down.

"The time too precious now to waste,

And supper gobbled up in haste,

Again afresh to cards they run."

Swift: *Ladies' Journal*.

2. To utter like a turkey-cock.

"He returns to his female train, displays his plumage around, struts about the yard, and gobbles out a note of self-approbation."—*Goldsmith: Animated Nature: The Turkey*.**B. Intransitive**:

1. To swallow food greedily or hastily.

2. To make a noise in the throat, as a turkey-cock.

gōb-ble, s. [GOBBLE, v.]

1. A noise made in the throat, as that of the turkey-cock.

"The turkey-cock is another unfortunate bird, whose strut and gobble have led it to be considered an emblem of Humbleness."—*Linday: Mind in the Lower Animals*, i. 295.

2. A turkey-cock.

gobble-cock, s. A turkey-cock.**gōb-blēr, s.** [Eng. *gobbl(e)*; -er.]

1. One who gobbles or swallows food greedily; a gourmand, a greedy eater.

2. A turkey-cock.

"In the hope that many such gobblers as we have described may fall before their unerring bullets."—*London Daily Telegraph*.**gōb-bō, gōm-bō, gūm-bo, s.** [A West Indian word.]*Bot.*: The fruit of *Abelmoschus esculentus*, which, used as an ingredient in soup, imparts to it a mucilaginous quality.**gōbe-lln, a.** [See def.]*Fabric*: A term applied to a superior kind of French tapestry, deriving its name from the brothers Gobelin, the first manufacturers. It was ornamented with designs in colors. Under Colbert, the celebrated French minister, the different tapestry-producing ateliers in France were centralized and united with the Gobelins, which factory he induced the king to buy. The factory still continues to maintain its pride of place, producing the finest tapestry in the world.**gōbe-moûche, s.** [Fr., *lit.*=a fly-swallower.]

A silly, simple, credulous person, who will swallow or believe anything. The name is applied to such persons because they usually listen open-mouthed to any extraordinary story.

gō-bī-i-dæ, gō-bī-ōi-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *gobi(us)*,and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.] *Ichthy.*: Gobies. A family of *Acanthopteri veri*. The edges of the operculum are unarmed, and its aperture small; the ventral fins, whether united or separated, constitute a funnel, and are situated on the breast; the pectoral ones are large, all the rays of the dorsal and anal fins soft and flexible; the skin is either naked or armed with large finely ctenoid scales. Most of them are small fishes, found among rocks or in tidal rivers. They sometimes attach themselves by their suckers to the underside of stones.**gō-bī-ō, s.** [Lat.=a fish of small value, probably the gudgeon.] [GOBIUS.]*Ichthy.*: A genus of soft-bodied abdominal fishes, family Cyprinidae. Though anciently gobio and gobius were the names for the same fish, yet now they are made quite distinct genera, notakin to each other. Gobio resembles Cyprinus, but the dorsal and anal fins are short and destitute of bony rays.**gō-bī-ūs, s.** [Lat. *gobius, cobius*, and *gobio*; Gr. *kobios*=the gudgeon. (See def. of *gobio*.)]*Ichthy.*: Gobio. The typical genus of the family Gobiidae (q. v.). They have two dorsal fins, a scaly body, and a disc made by the ventral fins, which enables them to adhere to rocks. Some build nests.**gōb-lēt, s.** [Fr. *gobelet*=a goblet, dimin. of O. Fr. *gobet*, *gobeau*=a mazer or great goblet (*Cotgrave*), from Low Lat. *cupillus*=a cup, dimin. of *cupa*=a vat; Sp. *cupilete*.] A large cup or drinking-vessel without a handle. [CUP.]"Drink was served to guests in goblets of pure gold."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.**goblet-cells, s. pl.***Anat.*: Cells produced in certain circumstances in the mucus of the nostrils. (Quain.)**goblet-shaped, a.***Bot.*: Concave and hemispherical, a little contracted at the base, as some Pezizas. The same as CRATEIFORM (q. v.). (Lindley.)**gōb-lln, *gob-bel-line, s.** [Fr. *gobelin*, from Low Lat. *gobelinus, cobalinus*=a goblin, from Gr. *kobalos*=a rogue, a sprite, a goblin; Ger. *kobold*=a demon or spirit of the mines.] An evil or mischievous spirit or sprite; an elf, a phantom; a malicious fairy.

"Harper! methinks thy magic lays,"

Matilda said, 'can goblins raise!'"

Scott: *Rokeby*, v. 28.***gōb-lln-rȳ, s.** [Eng. *goblin*; -ry.] The mischievous acts or practices of goblins.**gō-bō-nāt-ēd, a.** [GōBONE.]*Her.*: An epithet applied to a border, pale, bend, or other charge divided into equal parts forming squares, goblets, or checkers. Called also Gōboné, or Gōbony.**gō-bō-nē, gō-bō-nȳ, a.** [GOBBET.]*Her.*: The same as GōBONATED (q. v.).**gō-bȳ, s.** [GOBIUS.]*Ichthy.*: The English name of the genus *Gobius* (q. v.).***gock-min, *cock-man, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A sentinel, a lookout."They had a constant centinel on the top of their houses, called *gockmin*, or in the E. tongue, *cockman*, who is obliged to watch day and night, and at the approach of any body, to ask, Who comes there?"—*Martin: Western Islands*, p. 103.**gōck-rōo, s.** [An East Indian word.]*Bot.*: *Ruellia longifolia*, used in India as a drug.**Gōd, god, s.** [A. S.; cogn. with Dut. *god*; Icel. *gudh*; Dan. & Sw. *gud*; Goth. *guth*; Ger. *gott*. All from a Teutonic base, *Gutha*=God, and quite distinct and separate from *good*, which in A. S. is *gōd*, in Dan. *god*, in Dut. *goed*, in O. H. Ger. *cuot*, in Goth. *god*. Prof. Max Müller says that "though it is impossible to give a satisfactory etymology of either God or good, it is clear that two words which thus run parallel in all the dialects without ever meeting cannot be traced back to one central point. God was most likely an old heathen name of the deity, and for such a name the supposed etymological meaning of good would be far too modern, too abstract, too Christian." (Max Müller: *Science of Language*, ii. (8th ed.), p. 316.)]**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. Literally:

(1) (Of the form God): The Supreme Being. [II. 1, 2.]

"For to us there is but one God, the Father, of whom are all things, and we in him."—1 Cor. viii. 6.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus,
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn;ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f,
-tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

(2) (*Of the form god*): Any superior or imaginary being, constituting an object of worship.

"For though there be that are called *gods*, whether in heaven or in earth (as there be *gods* many, and lords many)."—1 Cor. viii. 5.

2. Figuratively:

(1) An emperor, king, or any other person, wielding great and despotic power.

"Art thou the god, the thunder of whose hand
Rolled over all our desolated land?"

Cooper: *Charity*, 75.

(2) Any person or thing greatly idolized.

"How shall I speak thee, or thy power address,
Thou god of our idolatry, the Press."

Cooper: *Progress of Error*, 460.

II. Religions:

1. *Ethnic*: Whether any savage tribes exist with no belief in any being higher than man, is doubtful. Burton and Sir John Lubbock are of opinion, as was Mr. Darwin, that there have been and still are such tribes; Dr. Tylor, after explaining away some alleged cases, expresses doubt of those remaining. Lubbock thus arranges the first great stages in religious thought: *Atheism*, understanding by this term, not a denial of the existence of a Deity, but an absence of any definite ideas on the subject. *Fetichism*, the stage in which man supposes he can force the Deity to comply with his desires. Nature-worship or *Totemism*, in which natural objects, trees, lakes, stones, animals, &c., are worshipped. *Shamanism*, in which the superior deities are far more powerful than man, and of a different nature. Their place of abode also is far away, and accessible only to Shamans. Idolatry or *Anthropomorphism*, in which the gods take still more completely the nature of men, being, however, more powerful. They are still amenable to persuasion; they are a part of nature, and not creatures. They are represented by images or idols. In the next stage, the Deity is regarded as the author, not merely a part of nature. He becomes for the first time a really supernatural being. The last stage is that in which morality is associated with religion. (Lubbock: *Origin of Civilization* (1870), p. 119.)

2. *Jewish*: Two leading names for the Supreme Being continually occur in the Hebrew Bible; the one generic, the other specific. The generic term is *El*, or *Eloah*, both singular, and *Elohim* plural. The specific one is *Yehovah*, in general written *Yehovah* (q. v.). It is of the first that God is the appropriate rendering. *El*, *Eloah*, and *Elohim* signify Deity in general. *Elohim* is much more common than the singular forms. An anomalous grammatical idiom is generally introduced where it occurs. While it has the plural form, *im* being the plural of Hebrew masculine nouns, the verb, of which it is nominative, is uniformly singular. Older writers found in this a reference to the Trinity in Unity; grammarians term it the plural of excellence, and some have supposed that the plural noun carries us back to the infancy of the Hebrew language when polytheism prevailed, and that the singular verb established itself when monotheism displaced the worship of many gods. Among the epithets or titles used of God in the Old Testament are Most High (Gen. xiv. 18, &c.), Mighty (Neh. ix. 32), Holy (Josh. xxiv. 19), Merciful (Deut. iv. 31), God of Heaven (Ezra v. 12), God of Israel, &c. (Exod. xxiv. 10). Anthropomorphic language occurs chiefly, though not exclusively, in the poetic parts of the Old Testament (2 Chron. xvi. 9, Psalm xxxiv. 15, Deut. viii. 3, Psalm xxix. 4, Isa. xl. 12, liii. 1, ix. 13, Exod. xxxii. 23), but monotheism is enjoined in the first commandment, and idolatry forbidden in the second, while in Isaiah and elsewhere there are most scathing denunciations of the manufacture and worship of images (Isa. xl. 12-26, xlii. 17, xlv. 9-20, &c.). In the New Testament, St. John gives the ever-memorable definition of the Divine nature, "God is love" (1 John iv. 16). The Latin Church, the Greek Church, and the several Protestant denominations all essentially agree in their tenets regarding God. See the Apostles', Nicene, and Athanasian Creeds, the first of the Thirty-nine Articles, the Catechism of the Council of Trent, the Confession of Faith (ch. ii.), and the Shorter Catechism, question 4. [THEOLOGY, TRINITY.]

¶ Of God:

Script.: A term sometimes used as a superlative to designate whatever is specially great or admirable. Thus the trees of God are cedars (Ps. civ. 16), and the "river of God" is a river full of water to the brink of its bed or channel, if not even in flood (Ps. lxxv. 9).

¶ The name of God in forty-eight languages.

Hebrew—Elohim, Eloah.	Flemish—Goed.
Chaldaic—Eiliah.	Dutch—Godt.
Assyrian—Eileah.	English and Old Saxon—God
Syriac and Turkish—Alah.	Teutonic—Goth.
Malay—Alla.	Danish and Swedish—Gut.
Arabic—Allah.	Norwegian—Gud.
Old Egyptian—Teut.	Slav—Bogh.
Armorian—Teuti.	Polish—Bog.
Modern Egyptian—Tenn.	Pollacca—Bang.

Greek—Theos.
Æolian and Doric—Ilos.
Latin—Deus.
Low Latin—Dix.
Celtic and Gallic—Diu.
French—Dieu.
Spanish—Dios.
Portuguese—Deos.
Old German—Diet.
Provençal—Dion.
Low Breton—Doue.
Italian—Dio.
Irish—Dia.
Olalu Tongue—Deu.
German and Swiss—Gott.

Lapp—Jubinal.
Cretan—Thios.
Finch—Jumala.
Runic—As.
Zemblaian—Fetiza.
Pannonian—Istu.
Hindostanee—Rain.
Coromandel—Brama.
Tartar—Magatal.
Persian—Sire.
Chinese—Prussa.
Japanese—Gozeur.
Madagascar—Zannar.
Peruvian—Puchecammae.

B. As adj.: Of, belonging to, or by God. (See the compounds.)

god-cake, s. A cake sent on New Year's Day to a godchild.

God-commissioned, a. Commissioned by God.

"Awful as Death and as Judgment,
Stood he, the God-commissioned."
Longfellow: *Children of the Lord's Supper*.

***God-gild, s.** That which is offered to God or His service.

God-given, a. Given by God.

"The world defrauded of the high design,
Profaned the God-given strength, and marred the lofty line."
Scott: *Marmion*, i. (Introd.)

God-intoxicated, a. Overwhelmingly filled with the idea of God's presence; an epithet applied by Novalis to Spinoza. [SPINOZISM.]

"Spinoza was a 'God-intoxicated man,' not only in the ardors of speculative activity, but in the conflict of daily life, believing in God as an ever-present reality."—G. H. Lewes: *History of Philosophy*, ii. 177.

***god-king, s.**

Comparative Mythology:

1. A demigod, the offspring of a god and a woman, or of a hero and a goddess or nymph.
2. A monarch regarded as a divinity either in virtue of his own claims or by the sycophancy of his courtiers.

"Consult the *Charmides* of Plato (v.) for a remarkable account of the theory of such a treatment attributed by Socrates to Zamolxis, the god-king of the Thracians."—Matthew Arnold: *Literature and Dogma* (1873), p. 144. (Note.)

***god-lore, s.** The knowledge of divinities either real or fabulous; mythology.

"Thus we see a sort of mystic poetry connecting itself with the mystic god-lore."—Ritter: *Hist. of Ancient Philosophy* (ed. Morrison), i. 139.

God-man, s. One both God and man; applied to our Lord.

God-speed, s. Success, prosperity, or good fortune; specif., a prosperous journey.

"Receive him not into your house, neither bid him God-speed."—2 John 10.

***God-tide, s.** Christmas.

god-tree, s.

Bot.: *Eriodendron anfractuosum*.

God's-acre, s. [ACRE.] A burial-ground.

"I like that ancient Saxon phrase, which calls
The burial-ground God's-acre."
Longfellow: *God's-Acre*.

God's-field, s. A churchyard, a burial-ground.

God's-flower, s.

Bot.: *Helichrysum steechas*.

god's-food, s. Barm; yeast.

***god's-house, s.** An almshouse.

"[He] founded for poor people a god's-house."—P. Holland: *Camden*, p. 284.

god's-penny, *god's-pennie, s. An earnest-penny.

"Then John he did him to record draw,
And John he cast him a god's-pennie."
Percy: *Reliques*; *Heir of Linne*.

"In a note in *loc*. Percy says that "at this day, when application is made to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, England, to accept an exchange of the tenant under one of their leases, a piece of silver is presented by the new tenant, which is still called a god's-penny."

***God's Sunday, s.** Easter-day.

***god, v. t.** [God, s.] To deify; to exalt to divine honors; to act toward as a god.

"This last old man
Loved me above the measure of a father,
Nay, godded me, indeed."
Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*, v. 3.

***göd-ärd, s.** [GÖTER, GUTTER.] A channel, a drain.

"Goeshet through godardys and other grete vautes."
Destruction of Troy, 1606.

***göd-bërt, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A hauberk.

***Göd-böte, s.** [Eng. *God*, and *bote* (q. v.).]

Old Law: An ecclesiastical fine or penalty paid for crimes committed against God.

***göd-çëpt, s.** [Etym. of second element doubtful.] A godfather. (*Holinshed*.)

göd-child, s. [Eng. *god*, and *child*, indicating the spiritual relation between the two.] One for whom a person stands sponsor at baptism; a godson or goddaughter.

"Uorte techen godchilde pater noster and credo."—Ancren Ricle, p. 208.

***god-cunde, a.** [A. S. *godcund*.]

1. Of the nature of God.

"Jesu Crist in His godcunnde kindi."

Ormulum, 5,872.

2. Holy, religious.

"Senden him anon summe godcunde mon."

Layamon, i. 432.

göd-däugh-tër (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *god*, and *daughter* (q. v.).] A female for whom one stands sponsor at baptism.

"To do favor to the queen that was his goddaughter."
—Baker: *Henry I.* (an. 1104.)

***göd-dëde, s.** [A. S. *goddæd*; O. H. Ger. *guotât*.] Good deeds, kindness, mercy.

"To thonki Godd of His grace and of His goddede."
—Hall Meidenhadd, p. 19.

göd-dëss, *god-des, *god-desse, s. [Eng. *god*; -ess.]

1. A female god; a heathen deity of the female sex.

"After the dethe sche was made a goddesse."—Trevisa, ii. 299.

2. A woman of preëminent qualities or charms.

"A woman I forswore; but I will prove,
Thou being a goddess, I forswore not thee."
Shakespeare: *Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 3.

göd-dëss-like, a. [Eng. *goddess*; -like.] Resembling a goddess.

"She's punished for her truth; and undergoes,
More goddesslike than wife-like, such assaults."
Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, iii. 2.

***göd-dëss-ship, s.** [Eng. *goddess*; -ship.] The rank, state, or condition of a goddess.

"Appear'st thou not to Paris in this guise?
Or to more deeply blest Anchises? or,
In all thy perfect goddessship, when lies
Before thee thy own vanquished Lord of War?"
Byron: *Childe Harold*, iv. 51.

***göd-dët, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A goblet.

"A wooden goddet or tankard."—Florio.

***göd-dî-kin, s.** [Eng. *god*; dimin. suff. -kin.] A little god.

"One's a little goddikin."—Cotton: *Burlesque upon Burlesque*, p. 281.

***göd-dize, v. t.** [Eng. *god*; -ize.] To deify.

"And faire, loved, feared Elizabeth
Have goddized ever since."
Warner: *Albion's England*, bk. ix., ch. xlv.

***göd-döt, interj.** [A contract of *God wot* = God knows.] An oath; by God.

"Goddot! y wile with the gonge."—Haveiok, 796.

***gö-dën-dä, s.** [Fr. *godendard*, *godendart*; Low Lat. *godendardus*, from Flem. *goden* = good, and *dac* = day. So called because the Flemish soldiers virtually said the words of parting, "Good day," to the enemy, when by using this weapon against them they compelled them to depart. (*Litttré*.)] A pole-ax having a spike at its end, used in the thirteenth century.

göd-fa-thër, *god-fa-der, s. [A. S. *godfæder*; Icel. *gudhfadir*; Sw. & Dan. *gudfader*; German *gevatter*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) One who gives a name to any person or thing.

"These earthly godfathers of heaven's lights,
That give a name to every fixed star."
Shakespeare: *Love's Labor's Lost*, i. 1.

(2) An old jocular name for a jurymen.

II. Ecclesiast. & *Ch. Hist.*: The appellation, derived from Anglo-Saxon, for one of the sponsors who take vows upon themselves when they bring an infant to be baptized. Their first appointment is attributed to Hyginus, a Roman bishop, about A. D. 154, his object being to provide some security for the Christian uprearing of the child if the parents were cut off in a persecution then in progress. Some, however, think that the Jews had sponsors in connection with the circumcision of children; others that their introduction into the Church arose from the legislation of the Roman civil code. In 813 the Council of Metz prohibited parents from acting as sponsors for their children. The Council of Trent, in 1545, limited the number of sponsors to one or two.

fäto, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hëre, camel, hër, thëre; pine, pít, sire, sîr, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wolf, wörk, whô, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, räle, füll; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = à. qu = kw.

***gōd-fa-thēr**, *v. t.* [GODFATHER, *s.*] To act as godfather to; to take under one's fostering care.

"The colonies which have had the fortune of not being godfathered by the Board of Trade, have never cost the nation a shilling."—*Burke: On the Economical Reform.*

***gōd-fa-thēr-less**, *a.* [Eng. godfather; -less.] Having no godfather.

***gōd-fa-thēr-ship**, *s.* [Eng. godfather; -ship.] The position, condition, or state of a godfather.

Gōd-fēar-ing, *a.* [Eng. God, and fearing.] Having a reverential and loving feeling toward God; religious.

"That sober, resolute, and Godfearing class, out of which Cromwell had formed his unconquerable army."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

Gōd-for-sāk-en, *a.* Desolate.

"The most Godforsaken territory."—*New York Sun*, March 19, 1894.

Gōd-head (1), ***God-hed**, ***God-hede** (1), *s.* [Eng. God; -head; *M. H. Ger. Goteheit*; *M. H. Ger. Goteheit*; *Dut. Godheid*.] 1. The quality or state of being God; Godship; divinity; divine nature or essence.

"They now are deemed the faithful, and are praised, Who, constant only in rejecting thee, Deny thy Godhead with a martyr's zeal." *Cowper: Task*, vi. 883.

2. The Supreme Deity; God.

"The imperial throne Of Godhead, fixed for ever firm and sure." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 685.

3. A god or goddess; a deity in person; a divinity. "Belus . . . there might rest: and, from that height, Pure and serene, the godhead overlook Winding Euphrates." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iv.

***gōd-head** (2), ***god-hede** (2), *s.* [Mid. Eng. god-head; -head; *M. H. Ger. Goteheit*; *Dut. godheid*; *Dan. & Sw. godhed*.] Goodness.

"Ibore before God this godhede."—*Leben Jesu*, 142.

***Gōd-hood**, *a.* [Eng. God; -hood.] The state or quality of God; divine nature or essence; godhead, godship.

"Accept my simple legacie of Godhood most deuine." *Warner: Albions England*, bk. iii., ch. xvi.

***Gōd-ild**, ***God-ield**, *phr.* [A contrac. of God yield (=requite) (you).] A phrase used in giving thanks.

"Godild you for your company."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 3.

gōd-less, ***god-lese**, *a. & s.* [A. S. godleās; *Icel. gudlauss*; *Sw. gudlös*.]

A. As adj.: Acknowledging no God, without sense of duty to God; impious, atheistical, irreligious.

"Equal in number to that godless crew Rebellious." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 49.

B. As subst.: A godless person; one without sense of duty or reverence to God.

"Mourn! where their God hath dwelt the godless dwell." *Byron: Oh! Weep for Those.*

godless-month, *s.*

Comp. Myth.: The tenth month of the Japanese year, so called because then the lesser divinities were considered to be absent from their temples, for the purpose of paying the annual homage due to the celestial Dairi. (*Tylor.*)

gōd-less-lý, *adv.* [English godless; -ly.] In a godless, impious, or irreverent manner; without fear of or reverence toward God.

gōd-less-ness, *s.* [English godless; -ness.] The quality or state of being godless, impious, or irreverent.

gōd-like, *a.* [Eng. God, and like.]

1. Like a god; having the qualities of a god; divine.

"Whose small sparkes once blowne None but a god or godlike man can shake." *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. ii. 1.

2. Possessing some of the attributes of God; godly.

"Thus the godlike angel answered mild." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 110.

3. Befitting or becoming a god; divine.

"How best the mighty work he might begin Of Saviour to mankind, and which way first Publish his godlike office now mature." *Milton: P. R.*, i. 188.

4. Of the highest excellence; preeminently good.

"The woman's cause is man's: they sink or rise Together, dwarfed or godlike, bond or free." *Tennyson: Princess*, vii. 244.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *godlike*, *divine* and *heavenly*: "Godlike is a more expressive, but less common term than *divine*; the former is used only as an epithet of peculiar praise for an individual; *divine* is generally employed for that which

appertains to a superior being, in distinction from that which is human. As *divine* is opposed to human, so is *heavenly* to earthly; the *Divine* Being distinguishes the Creator from all other beings; but a *heavenly* being denotes the angels or inhabitants of heaven, in distinction from earthly beings or the inhabitants of earth." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

gōd-like-ness, *s.* [Eng. godlike; -ness.] The quality or state of being godlike; godliness.

***gōd-like-wise**, *adv.* [Eng. godlike; -wise.] In a godlike manner.

gōd-ly-lý, *god-ly-lye*, *adv.* [Eng. godly; -ly.] In a godly manner; righteously, religiously.

"A certain young man, wao liued godlylye here with vs in this cytie."—*Caluine: Fourte Godlye Sermons*, ser. ii.

gōd-ly-ness, ***godd-ly-ness**, *s.* [English godly; -ness.] The quality or state of being godly; piety; a religious observance of the commands of God, and a careful performance of all the duties prescribed by religion.

"Bigotry, with well-dissembled fears . . . Pretends a zeal for godliness and grace." *Cowper: Hope*, 661.

***gōd-ling**, *s.* [Eng. god; dim. suff. -ling.] A little god or deity; a petty or puny deity.

"He is the patient'st godling! Do not fear him, He would not hurt the thief that stole away Two of his golden locks." *Massinger: Virgin Martyr*, iii.

gōd-lý, *a. & adv.* [Eng. god; -ly.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of persons: Godfearing, pious; reverential toward God, and observant of His laws; religious, righteous, upright.

"Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth, for the faithful fail among the children of men."—*Ps.* xii. 1.

2. Of things: Influenced by a reverential love of God; conformed to God's commands; upright, righteous, religious.

"That we may hereafter live a godly, righteous, and sober life."—*Book of Common Prayer: General Confession.*

**B. As adv.*: In a godly, pious, and godfearing manner; godly, piously, religiously.

"In this text, kinges be taught to moderate their victories, and that it is their office to see the yowth diligent & godly brought up and learned."—*Joy: Exposition of Daniel*, c. 1.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *godly* and *righteous*: "Godliness, in the strict sense, is that outward deportment which characterizes a heavenly temper . . . righteousness comprehends (Christian morality, in distinction from that of the heathen or unbeliever; a righteous man does right, not only because it is right, but because it is agreeable to the will of his Maker, and the example of his Redeemer; righteousness is therefore to godliness as the effect to the cause." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

gōd-lý-head, *s.* [Eng. godly; -head.]

1. Goodness.

"Mote thy goodlyhead forgive it once." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. iii. 33.

2. Goodly appearance.

"Pleased with that seeming goodlyhed." *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. ii. 38.

gōd-mōth-ēr, ***god-mo-der**, ***god-mo-dyr**, *s.* [A. S. godmōdor; *Icel. godmóðir*; *Sw. gudmoder*, *gumor*; *Dan. gudmoder*.] [GODFATHER.] A woman who becomes sponsor for a child in baptism. [GODFATHER.]

gō-down (1), *s.* [Malay godong.] A warehouse or storeroom. (*East Indies.*)

***gō-down** (2), *s.* [English go, v., and down.] A draught.

***gōd-phère**, *s.* [Prob. a corrupt. of Eng. god, and Fr. père=a father.] A godfather.

"My godphere was a Rabian or a Jew." *Ben Jonson: Tale of a Tub*, iv. 1.

gō-droōn, *s.* [Fr. godron=a ruffle or a puff.]

Arch.: An inverted fluting, beading, or cabling used in various ornaments or members.

gōd-sēnd, *s.* [Eng. god, and send.] Something sent by God; a fortunate and unlooked-for acquisition or gain.

***gōd-ship**, *s.* [Eng. god; -ship.] The rank or character of a god; a deity; a divinity.

"And the hoarse deep-throated ages Laugh your godships unto scorn." *E. B. Browning: Pan is Dead.*

***gōd-sib**, *s.* [A. S. God=sib; *sib*=relative, kin; *Icel. gudhsif* (masc.), *gudhsifja* (fem.).] [Gossip, *s.*] One akin in God; one who is sponsor along with another.

"Parentile is in two maners, eyther gostly or fleshy; gostly is for to delen with his godsibbes."—*Chaucer: (ed. Tyrwhitt)*, p. 167.

***gōd-sib-rēde**, ***gōs-sip-rēde**, ***gos-syb-rēde**, *s.* [A. S. God=God; *sib-ræden*=relation.] Relationship in God.

"More godsibrede nys ther naught."—*Shoreham*, p. 69.

***gōd-smith**, *s.* [Eng. god, and smith (q. v.).]

1. A smith who is a god; a divinesmith.

"He hath the same godsmith to forge his arms as had Achilles."—*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*. (Dedic.)

2. A maker of idols.

"Gods they had of every shape and size That godsmiths could produce or priests devise." *Dryden: Absalom and Achitophel*, i. 60.

gōd-sōn, ***gode-son**, ***god-son**, ***gos-son**, *s.* [A. S. godsun; *Sw. gudson*, *guson*; *Dan. gudson*.] A male for whom one has stood sponsor in baptism.

"The King bestowed his own name on his godson."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

gōd-speed, *s.* Used in the sense of success, good luck, prosperous journey, &c.

***god-spel**, ***godd-spell**, ***godd-spel**, *s.* [GOSPEL.]

***god-spel-book**, ***godd-spell-boc**, ***godd-spell-bock**, *s.* [GOSPEL-BOOK.]

***god-spel-wright**, ***godd-spell-wrihte**, *s.* [GOSPELWRIGHT.]

***gōd-ward**, ***god-wards**, *adv.* [Eng. God; -ward.] Toward God.

"But their hartes remayned styll faythless to godward, and towards his mercy and truth."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 35.

gōd-win-l-a, *s.* [Named, in 1869, after Mr. George Godwin, an architect.]

Bot.: A genus of Arads, with twelve stamens. *Godwinia gigas* is ten feet high, two of which are occupied by the oblong, purple hood-like spathe. It is from Nicaragua, and is the largest Arad known. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

gōd-wit, *s.* [A. S. gōd=good; *wiht*=creature.]

Ornith.: A wading bird, *Limosa melanura*, and the genus *Limosa* generally. [*LIMOSA*.] They undergo a double moult, having red plumage when young, and then, after moulting, black with a base of white; on the wings also is a white spot. The female is larger than the male. The Godwit occurs in Europe, also in Africa and India. Its nest is of dry grass; the eggs four, light olive brown blotches, and spotted with darker brown.

"The Ionian godwit, nor the giny hen Could not goe downe my belly then More sweet than olives, that new gathered be." *B. Jonson: Horace: Praises of a Countie Life.*

***gōd-yēld**, ***gōd-yield**, *phrase*. [Eng. god, and yield.] A phrase used in returning thanks. [GODILD.]

"Herein I teach you, How you should bid godyield us for your pains, And thank us." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 6.

gō-ēr, ***go-ere**, ***go-ere**, *s.* [Eng. go, v.; -er.]

1. One who or that which goes, runs, walks, or moves in any way; one that has a gait of any kind; especially applied, in conjunction with an adjective, to a horse; as, a fast goer; or to a watch, as a good goer.

*2. One who acts as an intermediary between two parties; a go-between.

"Nothing could hurt either of us so much as the intervening officious impertinence of those goers between us." *Pope: To Swift.*

*3. The foot.

"A double mantle, cast Athwart his shoulders, his fair goers grac't With lited shoes." *Chapman.*

***goer-backward**, *s.* One who gives way; one who deteriorates.

"Such a man Might be a copy to these younger times; Which, followed well, would demonstrate them now But goers-backward." *Shakesp.: All's Well*, i. 2.

gō-ēr-l-ūs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Agassiz suggests that it may be from Eng. goer Latinized, which would be a barbarous combination, and McNicoll from Gr. goeros=mournful, distressful.] *Entom.*: A genus of beetles, family Staphylinidae. *Goerius olens*, which is sometimes called the Devil's coach-horse, is now *Ocyptus olens*.

***gō-ēt-ic**, ***gō-ēt-ic-al**, ***gō-ēt-ic-all**, *a.* [Eng. goety; c connective, -al.] Pertaining to goety; magical.

"A turning of ghospell predication unto poetical prediction."—*Gaule: Mag-Astro-Mantix; To the Reader.*

***gō-ē-tý**, ***gō-ē-tie**, *s.* [Greek goētia=witchcraft; *gōes*=a magician, a sorcerer; Fr. goétie.] Invocation of evil spirits; magic.

"To reconcile . . . Theologie, Geomancy, or Goetie and the Gospell."—*Gaule: Mag-Astro-Mantix*, p. 32.

***gofe**, ***goif**, ***goyff**, ***gowff**, ***gowcht**, ***gow**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The pilory; the stocks.

"Wordis fales and said in fwe, and his crak & handis to stand in the gofe."—*Aberd. Reg.* (1538), xv., p. 141.

gō-fēr, v. t. [GAUFFER.]

***gōff** (1), *s.* [Fr. *goffe*=ill-made, clumsy, awkward; Sp. *gofo*; Ital. *goffo*.] A stupid lout; an oaf; a dolt; a blockhead.

***gōff** (2), *s.* [Icel. *gölf*: Dut. *golv*.] A stack, mow, or cock of hay.

"He was in his labor stacking up a *goff* of corn."—*Fox, in Wood: Athen. Ozon.*, i. 592.

***gōf-fēr, v. t. [GAUFFER.]** To crimp, plait, or flute, as lace, frills, &c.

"I'll have to get it all *goffered* over again."—*Miss Ferrier: The Inheritance*, ch. xxi.

gōf-fēr-līg, pr. par., & s. [GOFFER.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Goffered or ornamented plaiting, used for frills, lace, &c.

gōf-fish, a. [GOAFISH.]

gōg (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The object set up as a mark in playing at quoits or pitch-and-toss.

"The parties stand at a little distance, and pitch the halfpenny to a mark, or *gog*; and he who is nearest the mark, has the envied privilege of tossing up for heads or tails."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, August, 1821, p. 35.

***gōg, s.** [Welsh=activity, rapidity.] [Agog.] Anxiety, desire, eagerness.

"You have put me into such a *gog* of going, I would not stay for all the world."—*Beaum. & Flct.: Wit Without Money*, iii. 1.

***gōg-gle** (1), ***go-gle, v. i. & t.** [A frequent. from Ir. & Gael. *gog*=a nod, a slight motion; Ir. *gogain*=to nod or gesticulate, *gogshuileach*=goggle-eyed, from *suil*=the eye.]

A. Intrans.: To strain or roll the eyes; to stare.

"They *goggle* with their eyes hither and thither."—*Holinshead: Description of Ireland*, ch. i.

B. Trans.: To roll about, to strain.

"He *goggled* his eyes."—*Walpole: Letters*, iii. 174.

***gōg-gle** (2), *v. t.* [A variant of *gobble* (q. v.).] To swallow; to gulp down.

"Goularde, gulped or *goggled* down."—*Cotgrave*.

gōg-gle, a. & s. [GOOGLE (1), v.]

A. As adj.: Prominent, staring, full; said of the eyes.

"Palinated feet might have been joined with *goggle* eyes."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xv.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A strained or staring rolling of the eyes.

"Those muscles, in English, wherewith a man *ogles*, When on a fair lady he fixes his *goggles*."—*Byron: Dissection of a Beau's Head*.

2. (Pl.) Tubes or glazed cases in front of the eyes for protection from dust or intense light.

3. (Pl.) Blinds or blinkers for horses that are apt to take fright, to prevent their seeing objects from behind.

4. (Pl.) Spectacles. (Slang.)

*5. A goggle-eyed person.

"Do ye stare, *goggles*?"

Beaum. & Flct.: Knight of Malta, v. 2.

II. Surg.: Instruments used to cure squinting or distortion of the eyes.

goggle-eye, s. A prominent, rolling, or staring eye; strabismus.

"It [the sea-lion] has a great *goggle-eye*, the teeth three inches long, about the bigness of a man's thumb."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1683).

goggle-eyed, *gogil-ighed, *gogle-eied, *gogyl-eyed, a. Having goggle-eyes.

"Let the *goggle-eyed* Gardiner of Winchester gyrdle it [till hys rybbes ake and an hondred digging deuyls vpon his side]."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. i.

gōg-gled (gled as geld), *a.* [Eng. *goggle, v.*; -ed.] Goggle, goggling, staring, prominent.

"Ugly-faced, with long black hair, *goggled* eyes, wide-mouthed."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 50.

***gōg-gliṅg, pr. par. or a. [GOGGLE, v.]** Goggle, staring, prominent.

"Such sights have they that see with *goggling* eyes."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. ii.

***gōg-lēt, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A sort of pottery jar or earthen vessel used for keeping water cool.

gō-lṅg, pr. par., & s. [Go, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Walking or moving in any way.

2. In a state of active management; in operation.

"The business will be transferred to the company upon allotment as a *going* concern."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, smidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; try, sīrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

C. As substantive:

1. The act of walking or moving in any way.

2. A departure.

"And yet this is a wonder most of all,
Why thou thus sorrowest, seth thou wost nat yet
Touching her *going*, how that it shal fal."—*Chaucer: Troilus*, bk. iv.

3. A wandering or departure from the right way.

"Compare the Pope's doctrine to the word of God, and thou shalt finde that there hath ben, and yet is a great *going* out of the way."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 182.

4. Procedure; course or manner of life; conduct; behavior. (Usually in the plural.)

"His eyes are on the ways of man, and he seeth all his *goings*."—*Job xxxiv. 20.*

5. A state or time of pregnancy; gestation.

"The time of death has a far greater latitude than that of our birth: most women coming, according to their reckoning, within the compass of a fortnight; that is, the twentieth part of their *going*."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra*.

6. The state or condition of the ground or course on which a race is run.

"Thanks to a complete system of drainage, the *going* was wonderfully clean for the time of year."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

going-barrel, s.

Horology:

1. A barrel containing a mainspring, and having a cog-wheel on its periphery which drives the train. It supercedes the arrangement of chain and fusee.

2. A ratchet-wheel with pawl and spring on the shaft of the great wheel, by which the works are kept going while the clock is being wound up.

***going-forth, s.**

1. A departure, a setting out.

2. A limit, a bound, a border.

"And your border shall turn . . . and the *going-forth* thereof shall be from the south to Kadeschbarnea."—*Numbers xxxiv. 4.*

3. An outlet; a means or passage of exit.

"Mark well the entering-in of the house, with every *going-forth* of the sanctuary."—*Ezekiel xliv. 5.*

going-out, s.

1. A departure or journeying.

"And Moses wrote their *goings-out* according to their journeys."—*Numbers xxxiii. 2.*

*2. An extreme point or limit; a border.

"And the border shall fetch a compass . . . and the *goings-out* of it shall be at the sea."—*Numbers xxxiv. 6.*

going-wheel, s. An arrangement invented by Huyghens to keep a clock in motion while winding.

goings-on, s. pl. Behavior, actions, conduct. (Generally in a bad sense.)

"Pretty place it must be where they don't admit women. Nice *goings-on*, I daresay, Mr. Caudle."—*D. Jerrold: Mrs. Caudle*, lect. viii.

gōi-tēred, gōi-tred (tred as tērd), *a.* [Eng. *goitre*; -ed.] Affected with, or suffering from goiter.

gōi-tēr, gōi-tre (tre as tēr), *s.* [Fr. *goitre*, from Lat. *guttur*=the throat.]

Pathol.: The same as BRONCHOCELE (q. v.). It arises from a morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland, causing an unsightly, but painless, deformity. It is more common among women than among men, in the proportion of about twelve to one. It prevails chiefly, if not exclusively, in villages situated upon or close to limestone rocks.

gōi-trōus, a. [Fr. *goitreux*.] [GOITER.]

1. Pertaining to goiter; of the nature of goiter.

2. Affected with or suffering from goiter; goitered.

gō-kūm-ite (o as e), *s.* [From *Gökum* in Finland, where it occurs.]

Min.: A variety of Idocrase named by Dana Vesuvianite. *Gökumite* is the same as LOBOITE and GAHNITE (q. v.).

***gōk-ŷ, s.** [GAWKY.] A fool; a stupid fellow.

***gō-la, s.** [Ital., from Lat. *gula*=the throat.]

Arch.: A molding, more commonly called cyma. "In a cornice the *gola*, or cymatium of the corona, the coping, the modillions or dentelli, make a noble show."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 415.

gō-lan-dāuge, s. [Hind. *golandāz*.] A native artilleryman. [ANGLO-INDIAN.]

gōld, *gōlde, *gōolde, *gōwd, s. & a. [A. S. *gold*; cogn. with Icel. *gull*; Dut. *goud*; Sw. & Dan. *guld*; Ger. *gold*; Goth. *gulth*; Lat. *aurum*; Gr. *chryso*; Sansc. *hīrana*; Russ. *zlato*; Zend *zarana*, *zaranya*, all=gold.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) In the same sense as II. 3.

(2) Gold coin.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Money, riches, wealth.

"For me, the *gold* of France did not seduce."

Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 2.

(2) Used as a symbol of anything very valuable or greatly prized; as, a heart of *gold*.

(3) A bright yellow color, like that of gold.

II. Technically:

1. **Chem.:** A triatomic metallic element, symbol Au; atomic weight, 196; specific gravity, 19'26; melting point about 1240°, forming a green fluid which volatilizes at a higher temperature. Gold is a metal of a bright yellow color, and was compared to the sun by the alchemists. It is very ductile; a grain of it can be drawn into a wire 500 feet long, and will gild two miles of fine silver wire. It is also very malleable; one grain can be beaten out to cover an area of 56'75 square inches. Thin gold-leaf appears green by transmitted light. The red color of ruby glass is due to metallic gold in an extreme state of division. Gold does not oxidize or tarnish in the air, and is not acted upon by oxygen or water at any temperature; it is not dissolved by sulphuric, nitric, or hydrochloric acid, but is dissolved by aqua regia, a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids. Gold crystallizes in cubes, octahedra, and other forms belonging to a regular system. Gold forms two series of salts, Aurous and Auric (q. v.); it has been detected in sea water. Gold is extracted from the quartz ore by pulverizing it, and adding mercury containing a small quantity of sodium; the amalgam is then heated to drive off the mercury; auriferous pyrites are roasted to drive off sulphur and arsenic before they are treated with the amalgam. Gold can be purified by melting it along with borax in a clay crucible, glazed inside with borax, and passing chlorine gas through the melted metal by means of a tobacco-pipe stem; the other metals are converted into chlorides, which rise to the surface. When the operation is finished, the gold is allowed to cool, and the fused chlorides poured off. Pure gold is prepared by dissolving the metal in a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids: the solution is evaporated to get rid of the nitric acid, then diluted with water and filtered; the gold is then precipitated by ferrous sulphate. $2AuCl_3 + 6FeSO_4 = Au_2 + Fe_2Cl_6 + 2Fe_2(SO_4)_3$. Gold can be separated from silver by heating it with two and a half times its weight of concentrated sulphuric acid, specific gravity 1'84, till no more SO_2 is given off. The alloy must not contain more than 25 per cent. of gold; if it does it must be melted with silver before the operation; the sulphuric acid attacks the silver and copper, converting them into sulphates; the gold is allowed to settle, and then the silver is precipitated by metallic copper from the decanted liquid. The presence of small quantities of tin and antimony in gold renders it brittle; they can be removed by heating the gold with ten per cent. of oxide of copper and a small quantity of borax. Pure gold is a very soft metal, therefore it is alloyed with silver, which gives it a greenish-yellow tint, or with copper, which gives it a yellowish-red color.

2. **Pharm.:** Gold has been used in medicine for scrofulous diseases; it appears to act like mercury. Gold terechloride is very poisonous, acting like corrosive sublimate. Gold leaf is used by dentists for filling teeth.

3. **Min.:** A metal crystallizing isometrically in octahedrons or dodecahedrons, as well as acicular, filiform, reticulated, arborescent, and spongiform shapes. There are four varieties, (1) Ordinary, and (2) Argentiferous Gold or Electrum, (3) Palladium Gold or Porposite, (4) Rhodium Gold. The gold product of this country far exceeds that of any other land. Almost every state and territory in the Union has yielded its share of the precious metal. Billions of dollars worth of gold have and are being mined at the national mints. By far the largest portions have come from California, which has long been known the world over as "the bright land of gold." The discovery that led to the memorable "gold fever" of 1849, took place Feb. 1, 1848, on the property of Colonel Sutter, near Coloma, El Dorado County, Cal. The condition of things resulting from this discovery was quite romantic. In 1849, California gold dust was worth \$12 per oz., in cash, and between \$15 and \$17 in trade at the stores. The tariff on ordinary commodities reached a phenomenal and curious height. A suit of clothes cost \$225; a shirt, \$30; a pair of shoes, \$50; a hat, \$25; a pair of trousers, \$45; coat and vest, \$75; a comb, \$5; a toothbrush, \$5; a can of peaches, \$15; a can of oysters, \$5; a barrel of pork, \$225.

On the continent of Europe, in Russia, in Australia, and in Africa, gold is still found in abundance. Every effort has been made to save the fine or "flour gold" that escapes from the mountains through the streams. As yet these efforts have not been very successful.

4. **Geol.:** It has been found in slate, quartzite, sandstone, limestone, granite, and serpentine. In

many cases it occurs in veins of quartz, but much more accessibly in drifts, which the breaking up of those quartz veins has helped to produce. In the Ural Mountains the drift is Newer Pliocene, having in it bones of the mammoth, &c.; in California it is of two different ages, but both, geologically viewed, comparatively recent; when in veins, it is more frequently found in the paleozoic than in the secondary or tertiary strata. In most cases the veins are near plutonic rocks.

5. *Hist.*: Gold is mentioned in the Bible as early as Gen. ii. 12. The Hebrew word is *zahab*, from *zahab*=to shine, to be brilliant. As the names of gold in the Aryan languages (Lat. *aurum*, Gr. *chrysos*), differ from this, gold may perhaps not have been discovered till after the separation of the Aryan and Semitic races.

6. *Coinage, Art, &c.*: Gold was first coined in England in A. D. 1257.

7. *Bot.* (of the form gold):

- (1) The Turnsole (*Heliotropium*).
- (2) The Corn Marigold (*Chrysanthemum segetum*).

"She sprang up out of the molde
Into a flour, was named *golde*,
Which slant governed of the sonne."

Gower, ii. 356.

(3) The Wild Myrtle.

(4) *Calendula officinalis*.

8. *Archery*: The exact center of a target, so called because marked with gold, or of a gold color.

"Miss—had the skill to forestall the general distribution by securing three *golde* at one end."—*Field*, Oct. 27, 1883.

B. As adjective:

1. Made of or consisting of gold.

"In the sandy slope, near the shore, at the head of the bay, the beautiful gold armillæ were found."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, ii. 251.

2. Pertaining to or connected with gold or gold coin.

"The gold withdrawal, too, helped to depress home securities."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

gold-alloy, *s.* An alloy in which other metals are added to gold to confer hardness, as in coin, or to cheapen the product, as in some jewelers' alloys and solders.

gold-amalgam, *s.*

Min.: A mineral composed of mercury, 57.40; gold, 38.39; and silver, 5. It is found in Columbia in white grains about the size of a pea, and in California in yellowish-white, four-sided prisms. (*Dana*.)

gold-beating, *s.* The act or trade of beating out gold for gilding.

gold-blocking, *s.* Pressure of an engraved or composed block upon a book-cover. Without the leaf it is called blind-blocking.

gold-carp, **golden-carp**, *s.*

Ichthy.: The same as **GOLDFISH** (q. v.).

gold-cloth, *s.* Cloth of gold; cloth woven of threads of gold or interwoven with them.

Gold Coast, *s.*

Geog.: A part of the coast of Guinea, on the west coast of Africa.

gold-cradle, *s.*

Min.: An apparatus used for washing the refuse matter away from gold.

gold-cup, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A cup, or piece of plate, made of gold, or silver gilt, given as a prize in horse-racing, rifle-shooting, and other competitions.

2. *Bot.* (pl.): Various species of *Ranunculus*; as, *R. bulbosus*, *R. acris*, &c.

gold-cure, *s.* A method of treatment discovered by Dr. Leslie E. Keeley, of Dwight, Ill., for the cure of the liquor, opium and tobacco habits. [*BICHLO-RIDE OF GOLD*.]

gold-cutter, *s.* One who prepares gold for the use of others.

gold-digger, *s.* A gold miner.

"Others sink a perpendicular shaft, and then put in a 'side-drive,' as the Australian gold-diggers term it."—*Journal Anthropol. Instit.*, x. 114.

gold-digging, *s.* The act or occupation of digging for gold; gold-mining.

gold-dust, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Gold in very fine particles.

2. *Bot.*: A popular name for *Alyssum saxatile*.

gold-embroidered, *a.* Embroidered with gold.

"And gold-embroidered garments, fair to see."

Byron: *Child Harold*, ii. 57.

***gold-end**, *s.* A broken piece of gold or jewelry.

Gold-end man: One who buys old gold or silver; an itinerant jeweler.

"I know him not; he looks like a gold-end man."

Ben Jonson: *Alchemist*, ii. 1.

gold-fever, *s.* A mania for digging or seeking gold.

gold-field, *s.* A district or region where gold is found.

gold-flower, *s.*

Bot.: *Helichrysum stachas*.

gold-flux, *s.*

Min.: *Avanturine* (q. v.).

gold-foil, *s.* A thin sheet of gold used by dentists and others.

gold-fringe, *s.*

Entom.: A moth, *Pyralis costalis*, family *Pyralidae*.

gold-furnace, *s.* A furnace for melting or reducing gold. It resembles a brass-furnace, but is usually built above the floor, occupying one side or more of the shop, and appearing like a dwarf wall. The aperture for the fuel and crucible in each furnace is nine to sixteen inches square, and eleven to twenty inches deep. The front edge of the wall is horizontal and stands about thirty inches from the floor, but the top inclines backward at an angle of about 30°, and a ledge holds the tiles which close the tops of the furnaces. The crucibles are usually of black-lead.

gold-hammer, *s.*

1. A kind of hammer used by goldbeaters; a goldbeater's hammer.

2. A popular name for the Yellow-hammer (q. v.).

***gold-hewen**, *a.* Of a gold or golden hue or color.

gold-hunter, *s.* One who seeks for gold.

gold-inlaid, *a.* Inlaid with gold.

"King Olaf smote them with the blade
Of his huge war-axe, gold-inlaid."

Longfellow: *Musician's Tale*.

gold-knobs, **gold-knoppes**, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Various species of *Ranunculus*; spec., *R. acris*, *R. bulbosus*, &c.

gold-latten, *a.* A plate of gold or of other metal covered with gold.

gold-lily, *s.* The yellow lily.

"While the gold-lily blows."

Tennyson: *Edward Morris*, 146.

gold-lode, *s.*

Mining: A gold vein. (*Dr. T. Sterry Hunt*.)

gold-mine, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language*:

Mining: A place where gold is obtained by mining operations, as distinguished from gold-diggings, where the precious metal is extracted by sluicing or cradling.

II. *Fig.*: Any place containing a store of wealth either actual or mental.

"No memory labors longer from the deep
Gold-mines of thought—to lift the hidden ore."

Tennyson: *Dream of Fair Women*, 274.

gold-nugget, *s.*

Mining, &c.: A lump of gold. One from Ballarat weighed 130 lb., taken in its natural state from the diggings. Called also a pepito. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, x. 306.)

gold-of-pleasure, *s.*

Bot.: *Camelina sativa*, a cruciferous plant, two or three feet high, paniced above with small yellow flowers. [*CAMELINA*.]

gold-paint, *s.* [*GOLD-SHELL*.]

gold-pen, *s.* A pen with a gold nib pointed with rhodium or iridium.

gold-pheasant, **golden-pheasant**, *s.*

Ornith.: *Phasianus pictus*. It is a gorgeous species, wild in India.

gold-plate, *s.* Vessels, dishes, spoons, cups, &c., made of gold.

gold-printing, *s.* Work printed with gold-size and the letters then covered with goldleaf or Dutch-metal.

***gold-proof**, *a.* Proof against bribery or temptation by money.

gold-rain, *s.*

Pyrotechnics: Small cubes $\frac{1}{2}$ inch square, used instead of stars for rockets, &c. Their composition is niter, 16 parts; sulphur, 10 parts; meal powder, 4 parts; lamp-black, 3 parts; flowers of zinc and gum arabic each 1 part; treated in the same manner as for stars.

***gold-seed**, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Dog's-tail grass (*Cynosurus cristatus*).

gold-shell, *s.* Powdered gold, or goldleaf, ground up with gum-water and spread on shells. It is used by artists, and is also called gold-paint.

gold-shrub, *s.*

Bot.: *Palicourea speciosa*.

gold-size, *s.* A size used as a surface on which to apply goldleaf. Oil gold-size is a mixture of linseed-oil or fat oil and other ground by the muller, and used in oil-gilding.

gold-solder, *s.* A kind of solder composed of gold, 12 parts, silver 2 parts, and copper 4 parts.

gold-tail, *a.* (See the compound.)

Gold-tail-moth:

Entom.: A moth (*Portesia auriflua*), family *Liparidæ*. So called because the anal tuft on the abdomen is yellow. Wings white, the fore ones with a brownish-black spot.

gold-thread, *s.*

Bot.: *Coptis trifolia*, a plant belonging to the *Ranunculaceæ*.

gold-tissue, *s.* Cloth interwoven with gold thread.

gold-tooling, *s.*

Bookbind.: Ornaments impressed by the hot tool upon goldleaf laid on book-covers, causing the metal to adhere. In contradistinction to blind-tooling, which is the tool-mark without the leaf. The gold is fixed to the surface of the leather by gold-size, and the surplus is wiped off after the tool has been applied.

gold-varnish, *s.*

Metal.: A yellow, transparent varnish spread over silver-leaf to give it the appearance of gold.

gold-washer, *s.*

1. One who washes away the refuse dirt from gold ore, as in a cradle.

2. An apparatus or instrument employed in washing gold.

gold-washings, *s. pl.* Places where gold found in gravel is washed, the heavier material "puddling down." (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxviii. 238.)

gold-workings, *s. pl.* The same as **GOLD-WORKS** (q. v.). (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxiii. 36.)

gold-works, *s. pl.* Works for gold-mining. (*Murchison: Siluria*, ch. xviii.)

***gold-worm**, ***golde-worme**, *s.* A glowworm.

"A golde-worme: noctiluca."—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

***gold-beat-en**, *a.* [English gold, and beaten.] Coated with gold; gilded.

gold-beat-ér, *s.* [Eng. gold, and beater.] One whose trade or occupation it is to beat or hammer out gold into goldleaf for gilding. [*GOLDBEAT*.]

"This process achieved, it is doomed to sustain
The thump after thump of a goldbeater's mallet."

Cowper: *The Flattening Mill*.

goldbeater's-hammer, *s.* A hammer with two somewhat rounded faces, used in beating the pack of alternate gold ribbon and vellum or goldleaf and skin. As the work progresses smaller hammers are used. The forging-hammer is used in reducing the ingot of gold to one-sixth of an inch thickness. The anvil is a steel block 4x3 inches on the face. The hammer for the first course of beating is short-handled, and weighs fifteen or sixteen pounds. The hammer for the next beating weighs ten pounds.

goldbeater's-skin, *s.* The prepared peritoneal membrane of the cæcum of the ox. It is used to separate the leaves of gold while under the hammer; thus it is reduced to extreme thinness, and in this state is used as an application to cuts and wounds.

"Bind it about with a narrow slip of goldbeater's-skin, which moisten with your tongue, and it will stick together."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

***gold-bound**, *a.* [Eng. gold, and bound.] Bound or encircled with gold.

"Thy air,
Thou other goldbound brow, is like the first."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iv. 1.

göld-en, ***gild-ene**, ***gold-ene**, ***guld-ene**, *a.* [*A. S. gylde*, from *gold*=gold; *O. H. Ger. guldin*; *A. Fris. gelden*; *Dut. gouden*; *Icel. gullinn*; *Sw. gyllen*, *gylde*; *Dan. gylde*; *Ger. golden*. *Golden* is now passing out of use, its place being supplied by the substantive *gold* used adjectively; as, a *gold* key, not often now a *golden* key.]

1. Made of gold, consisting of gold.

"He vanished apples for the waking dragon: and his hands were the more heauy for the golden metal."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. v.

2. Of the color or luster of gold; yellow; gleaming or shining like gold.

"Last night the moon had a golden ring,
And to-night no moon we see!"

Longfellow: *Wreck of the Hesperus*.

3. Ornamented, embroidered, or inlaid with gold.

"Thy golden coat."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 205.

boil, **boy**; **pout**, **jowl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-**cian**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shün**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhün**. -**tious**, -**cious**, -**sious** = **shüs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

*4. Abounding or rich in gold.

"The learned pate ducks to the golden fool."
Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

5. Excellent; most valuable or precious.

"Nestor's golden words."
Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 1,420.

6. Most favorable.

"I have bought
Golden opinions from all sorts of people."
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, i. 7.

7. Most favorable or auspicious; as, a golden opportunity.

"In Eliza's golden days, a knight
Came on a war-horse sumptuously attired."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vii.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Golden-cinctured, golden-haired, golden-hilted, golden-netted, golden-rinded, golden-shafted, &c.*

golden-age, s. The earliest period in the mythological history of almost all nations, in which those then existing were supposed to live in perfect innocence and the enjoyment of every pleasure, and when the earth produced all things necessary for their support, comfort, or enjoyment in the fullest abundance, and all animals were at peace with each other. The Egyptians believed in successive conflagrations and deluges occurring at uncertain intervals. These were designed by the gods to purify the earth from guilt. After each of these judgments man was again so regenerated as to live for a time in a state of virtue and happiness, after which degeneracy again established itself, continually gaining strength till the next catastrophe.

"The golden age was first, when man, yet new,
No rule but uncorrupted Reason knew;
And, with a native bent, did good pursue."
Dryden: *The Golden Age*.

golden-apple, s.

Bot.: *Citrus aurantium*.

golden-balls, s. pl. The three gilt balls suspended as a sign in the front of a pawnbroker's place of business. Some historians say they were derived from the arms of Lombardy, Lombards having been the first bankers and moneylenders in London. Others credit a doctor with having first used the three balls as a sign, they being hung out to represent pills.

golden-beetle, s.

Entom.: Various species of *Chrysomela*, or of the family *Chrysomelidae*. They are so called from their metallic luster. The color thus reflected is generally golden-green, scarlet, azure, or blue.

golden-bug, s.

Entom.: A beetle (*Coccinella septempunctata*), the Seven-spotted Ladybird.

golden-bull, s.

Hist.: A bull having a golden seal, issued by the German emperor, Charles IV. at the Diet of Nuremberg in 1356, and which became the fundamental law of the empire over which he ruled. Other bulls have also been called golden for a similar reason.

golden-carp, s. [GOLD-CARP.]**golden-chain, s.**

Bot.: The Laburnum, *Cytisus laburnum*.

golden-club, s.

Bot.: *Orotium aquaticum*, or the genus *Orotium* itself.

golden-crested, a. Having a crest or top-knot of gold or of a golden color.

Golden-crested wren:

Ornith.: *Regulus cristatus*. A beautiful little bird, the upper parts olive-green; the head ornamented with an orange-yellow crest, bordered with black, whence it has sometimes been called *R. curicapillus*; the lower parts yellowish-grey. Length about 3½ inches. It exists in flocks, often along with titmice and creepers, in firwoods, remaining all the year around.

golden-crown, s.

Bot.: *Chrysosystema*.

golden-cup, s.

Bot.: The same as GOLD-CUP (q. v.).

golden-eagle, s.

Ornith.: *Aquila chrysaetos*. [EAGLE.]

golden-ear, s.

Entom.: A moth, *Hydræcia nictitans*, family Apamiæ.

golden-eye, s.

Ornith.: *Clangula*, a genus of Anatidæ (Ducks).

golden-fingered, a. Having golden fingers in a figurative sense.

"Golden-fingered Ind."—*Marlowe*. (Trench.)

golden-fleece, s.

Class. Myth.: The fleece of gold taken from the ram on which Phryxus was transported through the air to Colchis, and in quest of which the Argonauts sailed under the leadership of Jason.

¶ Order of the Golden Fleece:

Her.: An order of knighthood instituted in 1429 by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy. In process of time the operation of hereditary descent brought the families of Spain and Austria into the order, which now is common to both these countries.

golden-flower, s.

Bot.: The genus *Chrysanthemum*.

golden-fly, s.

Entom.: *Chrysis*, a genus of Hymenoptera, possessed of metallic brilliancy, reflected from green, ruby tint, &c.

golden-grease, s. A fee, a bribe.**golden-hair, s.**

Bot.: *Chrysocoma comarea*.

golden-horde, s.

Hist.: The tribe of Mongolian Tartars, which about 1724 established itself in Southern Russia.

golden-knop, s.

Entom.: The same as GOLDEN-BUG (q. v.).

golden-legend, s. The *Aurea legenda* of the middle ages, a work written by James de Voragine, Archbishop of Genoa, in the end of the thirteenth century. It is a hagiology or collection of lives of saints, and descriptions and histories of festivals. A translation of it was made and printed by Caxton in A. D. 1483. Longfellow made a portion of it popular by his poem of the same name.

golden-lungwort, s.

Botany: *Hieracium aurantiacum*, a composite plant.

golden-maid, s.

Ichthy.: *Crenilabrus melops*; called also the Gilt-head and Connor.

golden-maidenhair, s.

Bot.: *Polytrichum commune*, one of the finest of mosses, with almost woody stems and large, firm leaves. It is found on heaths and mountain tracts. It is sometimes made into brooms.

golden-marcasite, s. An old name for tin.**golden-mean, s.**

I. Ord. Lang.: A state of competence, in which one is neither burdened with the cares of riches nor depressed by the necessities of poverty.

"Where'er he shines, oh Fortune, gild the scene,
And angels guard him in the golden-mean!"
Pope: *Moral Essays*, iii. 147.

II. Ethics: This term appears to have been adopted into the English language from Horace (*Odes* ii. 10, 5), though there the poet is speaking of worldly circumstances [i.] rather than of moral duties. We find the virtue of moderation taught in Hesiod, and Cooke renders the passage:

"Let every action prove a mean confessed
A moderation is in all the best."

Similar teaching may be found in the writings of Plato and Aristotle, and the latter lays it down in his *Ethics* that every virtue is a mean between two vices.

golden-mole, s.

Zool.: *Chrysochloris aureus*, one of the Talpidæ (Moles). The hairs of the fur so disperse the light as to produce metallic reflections. It is found in Africa.

golden-mouse-ear, s.

Bot.: A composite plant, *Hieracium pilosella*, called in books the Common Mouse-ear Hawkweed. [HAWKWEED, HIERACIUM.]

***golden-mouthed, a.**

1. Eloquent: a translation of the Gr. *chrysostomos*, whence the name *Chrysostom*, from *chrysos*=gold, and *stoma*=a mouth.

2. Musical, melodious.

"A cry of love that rang
As from a trumpet golden-mouthed."
A. C. Swinburne: *Tristram of Lyonesse*, viii.

golden-number, s.

Chron.: A number, so called from being marked in ancient calendars in letters of gold. It indicated the number of any year in the cycle of the moon. After every nineteen years the various aspects of the moon are within an hour the same as they were when the cycle commenced. This was known at an early period, and the nineteen years' lunar cycle was adopted B. C. 433. To find the golden number of any particular year, make the accepted time of our Lord's birth B. C. 4, the first year of a cycle; add one to the year for which the golden number is required, and divide by twenty; the quotient will

be the number of lunar cycles from the birth of Christ, and the remainder, if any, will be the golden number.

golden-pert, s.

Bot.: *Gratiola aurea*.

golden-pheasant, s.

Ornith.: [GOLD-PHEASANT.]

golden-pippin, s. A species of apple, so named from its color.

golden-robin, s.

Ornith.: The Baltimore Oriole.

golden-rod, s.

Bot.: (1) *Solidago virgaurea*, or the genus *Solidago*; (2) *Leontice Chrysogonum*; (3) The genus *Bosca*.

¶ *Rayless Golden-rod* is the American name for *Bigelovia*; *Golden-rod tree*, or *Tree golden-rod*, is *Bosca Yervomora*.

golden-rose, s. A rose of gold, or gilded, supposed to represent by its gold, its odor, and its balm, the Godhead, the body, and the soul of the Redeemer. It was sent at intervals by the Pope to sovereigns supposed to be more loyal than others to the Holy See. Among those sent were one to Henry VIII., in 1510; one to Frederick the Wise of Saxony, in 1519, to wean him from friendship with Luther; to Charles IX. of France, in 1572, just after the "massacre of St. Bartholomew;" one to the Queen of Spain in 1683; and more recently to Eugénie, while Empress of the French.

golden-rule, s.

*1. Arith.: A rule, so called on account of its excellent use in arithmetic, and especially in ordinary calculations, by which numbers are found in certain proportions—viz., having three numbers given to find a fourth number in proportion. (Hutton: *Math. Dict.*) [PROPORTION, RULE OF THREE.]

*2. Morals: The rule laid down by Jesus in the Sermon on the Mount, and stated by Him to be the law and the prophets—i. e., a summary of their teaching: "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them" (Matt. vii. 12). This rule, almost axiomatic to a mind of keen moral sensitiveness, had already been "examined and adopted as a standard of ethics by westerns like Socrates and easterns like Theng-tsen, the disciple and friend of Confucius, some centuries before the birth of Christ. The latter tells us Toen-kousy asked, Is there a word in the language which is of itself enough for a guide for our life? The wise man answered, There is; the word Chon, of which the meaning is that what we would should not be done to us let us not do to others."

golden-samphire, s.

Bot.: *Inula crithmoides*.

golden-saxifrage, s.

Bot.: The genus *Chrysosplenium*.

***golden-slopt, a.** Wearing gold buskins.

golden-sulphide, s. [GOLDEN-SULPHURET.]

golden-sulphuret, s. [Golden Sulphuret of Antimony.]

Golden Sulphuret of Antimony:

Chem.: *Sulphur antimonii auratum*. Pentasulphide of antimony, Sb₂S₅.

golden-swift, s.

Entom.: A moth, *Hepiatus humuli*, family Hepialidæ.

golden-teeth, s. pl. The teeth of herbivorous animals coated, as they sometimes are, with a yellow precipitate. (Rossiter.)

golden-thistle, s.

Bot.: (1) *Scolymus*, (2) *Protea scolymus*.

golden-tressed, a. Having fair or golden-colored tresses; golden-haired; (fig.) shining with bright rays.

"And caused the golden-tressed sun
All the day long his course to run."

Milton: *Trans. of Psalm cxxvi*.

golden-trumpeter, s.

Ornith.: A South American bird, the Agami (*Psophia crepitans*), which emits a deep, rough sound, suggesting that of a trumpet. [AGAMI.]

golden-wasps, s. pl.

Entom.: One of the popular names for the hymenopterous genus *Chrysis*, or the family of which it is the type. They are not genuine wasps, one difference between the two being that the wasps proper have a sting, and the "golden wasps" only an ovipositor. [CHRYSIDIDÆ, CHRYSIDÆ.]

golden-wedding, s. The fiftieth anniversary of a wedding, which is usually observed with more than ordinary festivity. The presents given to the couple should all be of gold.

golden-winged, a. Having wings of gold, or of a gold color.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâ'l, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hër, thère; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = â. qu = kw.

golden-Y, s.

Entom.: *Plusia iota*.

golden-yellow, s.

Bot., &c.: Pure yellow, duller than lemon-colored, and bright. It corresponds to the Latin *aureus* or *auratus*, and to the Greek *chrysoi*; in Lat. and Eng. composition, *chryso-*. [Lindley, &c.]

***göld-ən-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. golden; -ly.] Splendidly, excellently, delightfully.

"Jaques he keeps at school, and report speaks gold-ently of his profit."—*Shakesp.*: *As You Like It*, i. 1.

***göld-ən-näss**, s. [English golden; -ness.] The quality or state of being golden or golden-colored.

"It threw up its outline against the wonderful greenness, blueness, goldenness of the sky."—*Mrs. Oliphant*: *Primrose Path*, ii. 145.

göld-ër, s. [GOLADER.]

***gold-fah**, a. [A. S. *goldfáh*.] Golden; gold-colored.

göld-fínch, ***göld-fŷnch**, ***gold-fynche**, s.

I. Literally:

Ornith.: *Carduelis elegans*, a well-known bird belonging to the family Fringillidae, and the subfamily Fringillinae. Bill pale horn colored, the tip black, the circumference at its base crimson, nape of the neck white; the top of the head, carpal portions of the wing, the smaller wing coverts, and part of the surface of the primaries black; back and rump dusky brown, greater wing coverts, and part of the expanse of the others, gamboge yellow; under surface of the body dull white. It feeds on the seeds of thistles and other plants. It sings very sweetly. Its nest is neatly built of moss, twigs, roots, &c., and is lined with wool. It is situated in bushes, hedges, or apple or pear trees in orchards. The eggs are four or five, spotted with purple and brown.

"A goldfinch there I saw, with gaudy pride
Of painted plumes, that hopped from side to side."
—*Dryden*: *Flower and Leaf*, 106.

II. *Fig.*: A sovereign, so called from its yellow color. [*Slang Dict.*]

göld-fín-nŷ, **göld-sín-nŷ**, s. [Eng. gold, and finny. Etym. of sinny doubtful. Can it have come from *f* of gold-funny, printed in old characters and misread *s*?]

Ichthyol.: *Crenilabrus norvegicus* or *cornubicus*. It is yellowish-green, darker on the back, with longitudinal lines of a deeper color on the sides, and a black spot on each side near the base of the tail. Length, three or four inches. It is also called the Corkwing. [GOLDSINNY.]

göld-fish, **göld-ən-fish**, s. [Eng. gold, golden, and fish.]

Ichthyol.: *Cyprinus auratus*, a well-known fish, which, when mature, is of a golden-red color, though it is nearly black when young. It is a native of China. It is called also, though rarely, the gold or golden carp.

***göld-höard**, ***göld-hörd**, s. [A. S. *goldhord*.] A treasure.

"Deceurthe ouer alle goldhordes."—*Ancren Riwle* p. 342.

***göld-höuse**, ***golde-hows**, s. [Eng. gold, and house.] A treasury.

"The kyng to hys goldehoues toke hys way."—*MS.*, in *Hallwell*, p. 408.

göld-le, s. [Eng. gold; -ie = y.] A local name given to the goldfinch (q. v.).

göld-l-locks, **göld-le-locks**, **göld-ŷ-locks**, s. [Eng. gold or goldie, and locks.]

Bot.: Various plants, or plant genera. Specially, (1) *Linum catharticum*, (2) *Helichrysum Stachas*, (3) *Ranunculus auricomus*, (4) *Hymenophyllum tunbridgense*.

göld-lŷng, s. [Eng. gold; suff. -ing.] A sort of apple.

göld-lŷng, s. [A corrupt. of goldings(?).]

Bot.: *Chrysanthemum segetum*.

***göld-lish**, ***gold-isshe**, a. [Eng. gold; -ish.] Resembling or like gold.

"Al is not golde that shyne the goldisshe hewe."—*Lydgate*: *Minor Poems*, p. 190.

göld-läce, s. [Eng. gold, and lace.] A kind of lace made of gold wire, flattened between two polished steel rollers, into a ribbon which is twisted round a core of silk.

göld-läced, a. [Eng. gold, and laced.] Ornamented or embroidered with goldlace.

göld-läef, s. [Eng. gold, and leaf.] Fine gold beaten into thin leaves. A small percentage of silver and copper is added to the gold for beating, about 1½ per cent. of alloy. The ingot is rolled into a ribbon by repeated passage between rollers, and this ribbon has a thickness of $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch, a surface of five hundred square inches to an ounce of gold. It is then cut into pieces of about an inch

square, placed between pieces of goldbeater's skin four inches square, and beaten with a ponderous hammer on a smooth marble slab until the gold has thinned and expanded to the size of the vellum. Each piece of gold is then again divided into four, placed between pieces of goldbeater's skin as before, and again beaten till it expands to the size of the skin. A third and a fourth beating follow, until the gold has been reduced to the necessary degree of thinness. The hammers vary in degrees of heaviness. [GOLDBEATER'S HAMMER.] An ounce of gold in the form of a cube, $\frac{5}{16}$ lines in length, breadth, and thickness can be so extended by the goldbeaters as to cover a surface of more than 1,466½ square feet.

goldleaf-electroscope, s.

Elect. Mach.: An instrument for ascertaining, by means of goldleaf, the presence of electricity in a body. There is a tubular glass shade standing on a metallic foot in contact with the ground. In the tubule of the shade, the neck of which is coated with insulating varnish, there fits a metal rod, terminating at the upper extremity in a knob, and holding at the lower end two narrow strips of gold-leaf. The air in the interior is dried by quicklime or chloride of calcium. When the knob is touched with a body charged with positive or negative electricity the leaves diverge. To ascertain the kind of electricity requires a more intricate process.

***göld-lëss**, a. [Eng. gold; -less.] Destitute of gold.

göld-nëy, **göld-nŷ**, s. [Eng. golden, and suff. -y(?).]

Ichthy.: The Golden Wrasse (*Crenilabrus tinca*). It is one of the fishes called the Gilthead (q. v.).

"The goldny of Cilicia, Chios scallops."—*Davies*: *An Ecstacy*, p. 94.

göld-sín-nŷ, s. [GOLDFINNY.]

† *Jagos goldsinny*: *Crenilabrus rupestris*. Its prevailing color is orange, sometimes with green above.

göld-smith, ***gold-smeth**, ***gold-smithe**, ***gold-smyth**, s. [A. S. *goldsmith*; O. H. Ger. *gold-smid*; Dut. *goudsmid*; Icel. *gullsmidhr*; Dan. & Sw. *guldsmid*.]

1. An artisan who manufactures articles in gold; a worker in gold.

"I promised your presence and the chain,
But neither chain nor goldsmith came to me."
—*Shakesp.*: *Comedy of Errors*, iv. 1.

*2. A banker; one who managed the money matters of others.

"I am a goldsmith, and live by lending money as well as by selling plate."—*Scott*: *Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. iv.

goldsmith-beetle, s.

Zool.: A large bright-yellow beetle, plentiful in many parts of this country. (*Cotalpa lanigera*.)

***göld-smith-rŷ**, s. [Eng. goldsmith; -ry.] Goldsmith's work.

"Of goldsmithry, of browding, and of steel."
—*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, 2, 498.

göld-stick, s. [Eng. gold, and stick.] A court official, so called from the gilt rod or wand borne by him when in attendance on the sovereign on state occasions.

göld-thrëad, s. [Eng. gold, and thread.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A flattened, silver-gilt wire, wrapped or laid on a thread of yellow silk by twisting with a wheel or bobbins; also called gold-wire or spun-gold.

2. *Bot.*: *Coptis trifolia*, a ranunculaceous evergreen, so called from its yellow fibrous roots.

göld-wire, s. [English gold, and wire.] Gold reduced to the form of wire. Goldwire, so called, has usually a core of silver, and is made by preparing a round bar of silver, plating it thickly with gold, and then drawing it through a series of holes of gradually decreasing diameter. The gold may be $\frac{1}{16}$ of the thickness of the silver at first, and shares all its mutations in the drawing, retaining the same relative thickness.

göld-ŷ-löcks, s. [GOLDISLOCKS.]

göld-ŷ-löcked, a. [Eng. goldy, lock (s); -ed.] Golden-haired; having a profusion of beautiful auburn hair.

"Thence it fled forth, and made quick transmigration
To godly-looked Euphorbus."
—*Ben Jonson*: *The Fox*, i. 1.

***gol-et**, s. [Fr. *goulet*; Prov. *golet*, a dimin. of O. Fr. *gole*, *goule*=the throat; Lat. *gula*.] [GUL-LET.] The throat or gullet.

"Through the golet and gorgere he hurltz hym ewyne."
—*Morte Arthure*, 1, 772.

golf, ***goif**, ***goiff**, ***gouff**, s. [Dut. *kolf*=a club to strike balls with; cogn. with Icel. *kólf*=a clapper of a bell, a bolt; *kylfa*=a club; Ger. *kolbe*=a club, a mace.]

1. A game extensively played in Scotland, and of late years introduced into this country. It is played with club-headed sticks and very hard small balls, on a large common or down, technically called links, in which small holes have been made at distances of from 100 to 500 yards apart, according to the extent of the ground. The game, which may be played by two persons, or by four (two against two), consists in driving the ball into each of the holes in succession in as few strokes as possible; the side making the round, that is, placing his or their ball in each hole successively in the fewest strokes, winning the game.

"That the futball and golf be vterly cryit downe, and not to be visit."—*Act Jas. II.* (1457), c. 71.

*2. A blow, a stroke.

"She lends me a gouf, and tells me I'm douf,
I'll never be like her last Goodman."
—*A. Nicol*: *Poems* (1739), p. 53.

golf-club, s.

1. The club used in playing golf. There are various sorts, according to the purpose for which they are intended; as, the driver, the putter, the spoon, &c.

2. A club or association formed for the practice and promotion of golfing.

***golfe**, ***goulfe**, s. [Icel. *gölf*; Dut. *gulf*.] A mow, stack, or heap of hay, corn, &c.

"Golfe of corne. Archeonium."—*Prompt. Parv.*

golf-ër, ***gow-fer**, s. [Eng. golf; -er.] A player at golf.

"Driving their baws frae whin or tee,
There's no nae gowfer to be seen."
—*Ramsay*: *Poems*, ii. 205.

golf-lŷng, s. [English golf; -ing.] The act or science of playing at golf.

***Göl-gö-tha**, s. [Gr. *Golgotha*, from Aramean *Gulgaltá*; Heb. *Gulgoleth*=a skull (Luke xxiii. 33), or the place of a skull (Matt. xxvii. 33, Mark xv. 22, John xix. 17).] A charnel-house.

Gö-ll-ard, ***gol-l-ar-deis**, ***gol-y-ar-deys**, s. [GOLIAS.]

Ch. Hist.: One of the authors of the poems bearing the name of Golias (q. v.), hence generally a writer of satirical poetry; a satirist.

"The *Goliards* became a kind of monkish rhapsodists, the companions and rivals of the jongleurs (the reciters of the merry and licentious fableaux)."—*Milman*: *Latin Christianity*, ix. 189.

Gö-ll-ard-ër-ŷ, s. [GOLIAS.]

Ch. Hist.: The name given to the series of satirical Latin poems directed against the abuses of the Roman Church in the thirteenth century. Wright considers them to have been the immediate predecessors, and in some sense the cause, of the *Cycle of Piers the Ploughman* and of the writings of Wycliffe, and thus to have contributed to the Reformation. From a classical standpoint, the majority of them are generally below criticism; from a moral point of view they are vigorous and healthy, though in studying them nineteenth-century readers must bear in mind the great jealousy of monastic orders which has in all ages existed among the secular clergy, and the tendency in minds ecclesiastical to exaggerate into grave sins what ordinary men would be inclined to consider as mere peccadilloes. With this preface, a few lines from the *Inuective of Golias against the Cistercians* may be quoted:

"Nil nisi presentia sitiunt aut querunt;
Farcunt marsupia, metant que non serunt;
Panperum penuria esse dixerunt
Satana mancipia sunt et semper erunt."

Occasionally Golias seems to have relinquished his moral mission, and to have degenerated into a convivial rhymester; of this style examples may be found in Longfellow's *Golden Legend* (iv.), where Lucifer, disguised as a friar, finds admission to the refectory. These verses are genuine products of the late Middle Ages. A less-known example from the *Confessio Golias* runs thus:

"Mih nonquam spiritus poetrie datur
Nisi tunc cum fuerit venter bene satur
Cum in arce cerebri Bacchus dominatur
In me Phœbus irruit et miranda fatur."

These poems are rhymed, but now and again there crops up evidence that the writer was capable of better things. For example, in the *Prædicatione Golias* one meets with lines like these:

"Et ne forte cogita 'Vivam decem annis
Tunc me vilioribus castigabo pannis,
Cum induar vestibus Pauli vel Joannis'"

and then, by a marvelous compensation, a dainty classic gem:

"Sic expectat rusticus, sed defluat annis,"
which, by its brilliance, almost compensates for the tawdriness of the setting.

Gö-ll-äs, s. [For etym. see def.]

Ch. Hist.: The name under which certain satirical poems on ecclesiastical subjects were given to

böil, **boý**; **pöut**, **jöw!**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-**clan**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shün**; -**tion**, -**gion** = **zhün**. -**tious**, -**cious**, -**sious** = **shüs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

the world in the thirteenth century. Many of them have been attributed to Walter de Mafes, though there is little ground for this opinion. Wright considers Goliath to be a pseudonym, "apparently from *gula*, and having nothing in common with the French *gaillard*." (*Latin Poems attributed to Walter de Mafes*, xii.) Du Cange, in support of the opinion that Goliath was a real personage, quotes Silvester Giraldus:

"Parasitus quidam Goliath nomine . . . qui Goliath melius, quia gula et crapule per omnia deditus, dici potuit."—*Speculum Ecclesie*, lib. iv., cap. xvi.

The balance of testimony, however, inclines to the view advanced by Wright:

"Goliath, the burlesque representative of the clerical order, the instrument through which their vices were satirized."—Wright: *Latin Poems attributed to Walter de Mafes*, xii.

Gō-lī-ath, s. [Hebrew *Goleath*=the celebrated giant of Gath whom David slew (1 Sam. xv. 1-54).] (For def. see compound.)

goliath-beetle, s.

Entom.: A huge lamellicorn beetle, *Goliathus giganteus*. It comes from the west coast of Africa.

gō-lī-āth-i-dā, s. pl. [Latin *goliath(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idā*.]

Entom.: A family of lamellicorn beetles. The chin is large, broad, and covers the jaws. [*GOLIATHUS*.]

gō-lī-a-thūs, **gō-lī-ath**, s. [*Goliathus* is the Latinized form of Heb. *goliath* (q. v.).]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family. [*GOLIATH-BEETLE*.] The hood is deeply two-lobed, the segments resembling two horns.

***go-lī-one**, ***go-lī-on**, ***gu-lī-on**, s. [Etyim. doubtful. Prob. from O. Fr. *goule*=the throat.] A collar.

gō-lī-ach (ch guttural), s. [Gael. *gobhlach*=forked.] A name applied to the earwig, and to several species of beetle.

***gōll-sheaf**, s. [Etyimol. of first element doubtful; Eng. *sheaf*.] Apparently a sheaf of dry, withered corn; hence, anything of little use or weight.

"All the rest of the articles [i. e., of accusation] were *gollsheaves* that went out in a sudden blaze."—*Hackett: Life of Williams*, pt. ii., p. 92.

***go-loe-shoe**, s. [*GALOCHE*.] A galoch; an overshoe.

gō-lōshe, s. [*GALOCHE*.] An overshoe, now generally made of vulcanized india-rubber.

golt-schut, s. A name colloquially used for a small ingot of gold.

***gōm** (1), ***gome**, ***gume**, s. [A. S. *guma*: Icel. *gumi*; O. S. *gumo*; O. H. Ger. *gomo*; Dut. *brudegom*; Sw. *brudgom*; Dan. *brudgom*.] A man, a person. [*BRIDEGROOM*.]

Gō-mar-ītes, s. pl. [For etym. see def.]

Ch. Hist.: The followers of Francis Gomar, who was born at Bruges on January 30, 1563, and in 1594 was appointed Professor of Divinity at Leyden, obtaining as his colleague in 1603 the celebrated Arminius. Gomar was strongly Calvinistic, and opposed the views of his associate with much zeal. When Arminius, about a year before his death, presented a remonstrance to the States-General, Gomar and his followers came out so strongly on the other side that they were called Anti-Remonstrants. Gomar was present at the Synod of Dort in 1618, and there and elsewhere was so distinctly the leader of the Calvinistic opponents of Arminius that the Anti-Remonstrants were often called Gomarites.

gō-māsh-tā, **gō-māsh-tāh**, subst. [Hind. *gumash-tā*.] An agent, a factor, a commissioner. [*Anglo-Indian*.]

gōm-bō, **gom-bant**, s. [*GOBBO*.]

***gome** (1), s. [*GOMME* (1), s.]

"A gome; vbi a godmoder."—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

gome (2), s. [*GOM* (1).]

***gome** (3), ***gom** (2), s. [Icel. *gaurm*; O. H. Ger. *gouma*; O. Dut. *goom*.] Care, attention, notice.

"Thereof nemath gome."

Sir Ferumbras, l. 745.

***gome** (5), s. [*COOM* (2), s.] The black grease which accumulates on the axle of a cart-wheel.

Gō-mel-sā, s. [Corrupted Arabic (?). Cf. Arab. *ghammaz* = a talebearer; *ghamz* = making a sign with the eye; *ghamzat* = an amorous glance, &c.; also *janus* = a buffalo; *jumaz ul awwal* = the fifth month of the Arabian year.]

Astron.: A star, called also *Canis Minoris*.

gō-mēr (1), s. [Sept. Gr. *gomor*; Heb. *omer*, *homer*, *gomer*, or *ghomer*. There is no consonant in English exactly corresponding to the Hebrew letter with which the word commences. It may be pronounced *gh* or *g* or *h*, or be left unpronounced.

Gomer is therefore another spelling for *homer* occurring in Lev. xxvii. 16. Isa. v. 10. Ezek. xlv. 11, 14, and Hosea iii. 2, and other found in Exod. xvi. 16-36.] [*HOMER*.]

gō-mēr (2), s. [Named after its inventor.]

Ordin.: A form of chamber in ordnance, consisting of a conical narrowing of the bore toward the inner end.

gōm-ēr-ll, **gōm-rēll**, **gam-phrel**, s. & a. [Etyim. doubtful.]

A. As subst.: A fool, a blockhead.

"Amast as silly as our auld daft laird here and his gomerits o' sons."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xiv.

B. As adj.: Foolish, stupid.

***gom-man**, s. [A contraction of *godsmān* or *godman*.] A godfather.

***gomme**, s. [An abbreviated form of *gommer* (q. v.).]

"Commere. A she-gossip or godmother; a gomme."—*Cotgrave*.

gōm-mō-lln, s. [Fr. *gommeline*.]

Chem., &c.: The same as *Dextrine* (q. v.). Called also *Starch-gum* and *Fruit-gum*. (*Spon.*)

***gōm-mēr**, s. [*GAMMER*.]

gōm-phī-ā, s. [Gr. *gomphos*=a bolt: named from the shape of the fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of *Ochnaceæ*. The bitter root and leaves of *Gomphia angustifolia* are given in Malabar in a decoction of milk or water as a tonic, stomachic, and anti-emetic. *G. hezasperma* and *G. Jabotapica* are taken as medicinal bitters in Brazil. The oil of *G. parviflora* is used in that country in salads. (*Lindley*.)

gōm-phī-ā-sls, s. [Gr. *gomphiasis*=toothache.]

Path.: Looseness of the molar or other teeth in their sockets.

gōm-phō-car-pūs, s. [Gr. *gomphos*=a bolt, and *karpōs*=fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of *Asclepiadaceæ*, tribe *Asclepiadeæ* *veræ*. The leaves of *Gomphocarpus fruticosus*, called in Syria *Argel* or *Arghel*, are used to adulterate senna.

gōm-phō-ēr-ās, s. [Gr. *gomphos*=a bolt, and *keras*=a horn.]

Paleont.: A genus of *Cephalopods*, family *Orthoceratidae*. There are many species from the Lower Silurian to the Carboniferous formations.

gōm-phō-lite, s. [Gr. *gomphos*=a bolt, and *lithos*=a stone.]

Petrol. & Geol.: The name given by Brongniart to conglomerate rocks of Tertiary age, called in Switzerland *Nageflue*.

gōm-phō-lō-bl-ūm, s. [Gr. *gomphos*=a bolt, and *lobos*=(1) the lobe of the ear; (2) a legume.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe *Podalyriæ*. Stamens ten, free—i. e., not united into two bundles. About thirty species are known, all from Australia. *Gompholobium uncinatum* is said to be poisonous to sheep.

gōm-phō-nē-mā, s. [Gr. *gomphos*=a bolt, and *nema*=that which is spun, yarn.]

Bot.: A genus of *Diatomaceæ*. Kützinger enumerated thirty species. *Gomphonema berkelei* is common in spring in brooks, occurring as cushion-like gelatinous masses, adhering to stones.

gōm-phō-sls, s. [Gr. *gomphosis*=(1) a bolting together; (2) see definition.]

Anat.: A kind of articulation or impaction by which the roots of teeth are implanted in their sockets. Quain considers that this should not be reckoned among the articulations.

gōm-phrē-nā, s. [Altered from Lat. *gromphrena*=a kind of amaranth, probably *Amaranthus tricolor*.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the *Gomphrenæ* (q. v.). The species are called, from the rotundity of their flowers, *Globe Amaranths*. The best-known is *Gomphrena globosa*. If its heads of flowers are gathered before they are too far advanced, they will retain their beauty for years. *G. officinalis* and *G. macrocephala* are used in Brazil in intermittent fever, colic, diarrhoea, &c. Their root is considered a stimulating tonic.

gōm-phrē-nē-ā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *gomphren(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of *Amaranthaceæ*.

gō-mū-tī, **gō-mū-tō**, s. [Malayan.]

1. *Bot.*: The Areng Palm, *Saguerus saccharifer*, common in the southern Asiatic islands.

2. *Comm.*: The same as *GOMUTI-FIBER* (q. v.).

gomuti-fiber, s.

Comm.: The fiber of the Gomuti, or Areng. It is derived from the leaf-stalks which it surrounds, is black, and like horsehair. It is used for cordage, for thatching, &c. It is called also *Ejoo*.

gōn-āds, s. pl. The generative glands; the germ glands.

gōn-ā-grā, s. [Gr. *gonagra*, see def., from *gonu*=the knee, and *agra*=a catching.]

Pathol.: The name given by the old Greek physicians to gout in the knee. (*Parr, Tanner, &c.*)

gōn-ā-kle, s. [Ah African word.]

Bot.: *Acacia Adansonii*. It yields good timber.

***gon**, v. i. [Go, v.]

***gō-nān-gī-ūm**, s. [Greek *gonos*=offspring, seed, and *angeion*=a vessel.]

Zool.: The chitinous receptacle in which the reproductive buds of certain hydrozoa are produced.

gōn-dō-lā, ***gon-dole**, ***gun-da-loe**, s. [Ital. dimin. of *gonda*=a boat; from Gr. *kōndu*=a drinking-vessel, from the shape.]

1. A Venetian boat. A gondola of middle size is thirty feet long, four feet beam, and is rowed by one man, known as a gondolier, standing at the stern and using one oar, or by two men, one at each end, both using a single oar. It has seats amidships, some of which have covers. In Venice they are all painted black. The stem and stern rise in pointed elevations, the former being surmounted by the *ferro*, a bright iron cleaver.

2. A flat-bottomed boat for carrying produce and goods.

3. A railway-platform car, with low or no sides.

***gōn-dō-lēt**, s. [A dimin. from *gondola* (q. v.).] A little gondola. (*Moore*.)

gōn-dō-liēr, ***gun-de-lier**, s. [Ital. *gondoliere*.] A man that rows a gondola.

gone, ***gon**, *pa. par. & a.* [Go, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Departed, moved, or started away.

2. Dead, departed, deceased.

"A dog, that has his nose held in the vapor, loses all signs of life; but carried into the air, or thrown into a lake, recovers, if not quite gone."—*Addison: On Italy*.

3. Departed; lost.

"Speech is confined to the living, and imparted to only those that are in presence, and is transient and gone."—*Holder: On the Classics*.

4. Ruined, undone.

"He must know 'tis none of your daughter nor my sister; we are gone else."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

5. Advanced; forward in progress.

"I have known sheep cured of the rot, when they have not been far gone with it, only by being put into broomlands."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

II. *Archery*: Applied to an arrow shot beyond the mark.

gone-nēss, s. Faintness, exhaustion; more frequently used in connection with lack of food. (*U.S. slang*.)

***gon-el**, s. [O. Fr. *gonelle*, *gonele*; Prov. *gonel*, *gonella*; Ital. *gonnella*, from O. Fr. *gone*, Prov. *gona*, Ital. *gonna*, Low Lat. *guna*, *gunna*, Gael. *gùn*, Wel. *gwn*=a gown (q. v.).] A mantle, a cloak.

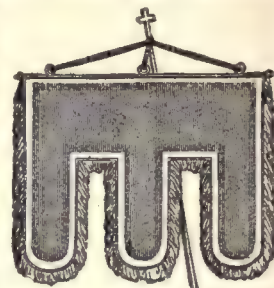
gōn-ēp-tēr-ŷx, s. [Greek *gōnia*=a corner, an angle, or *gonu*=a knee, and *ptērux*=a wing.]

Entom.: A genus of butterflies, family *Papilionidae*, sub-family *Pieridi*. *Gonepteryx rhamni* is the Brimstone Butterfly. Its wings have an angular projection [etym.], and are brimstone-colored. Expansion of wings about 2½ inches. It is velvety-looking, dark green, with a pale line on each side. (*Stainton*, &c.)

gon-fa-lōn, **gōn-fa-nōn**, ***gof-fa-noun**, ***gon-fa-noun**, ***gon-fa-nun**, ***gon-fay-noun**, ***gon-fe-noun**, ***goun-fa-noun**, ***gun-fa-noun**, ***gun-fan-un**, s. [Old French *gunfauan*, *gonfanon*; Fr. *gonfalon*; Sp. *confalon*; Ital. *gonfalone*, from M. H. Ger. *gunfano*=a battle standard, from *gunt*, *gund*=battle, and *fano*, *vano* (Ger. *fahne*)=a banner.] A small flag fixed to the pole of a lance. It differed from a banner in this respect, that, instead of being square, and fastened to a tonsure bar, the gonfalon, though of the same figure, was fixed in a frame made to turn like a modern ship's vane, with two or three streamers or tails. The object of the gonfalon was principally to render great people more conspicuous to their followers, and to terrify the horses of their adversaries.

"Standards and gonfalons 'twixt van and rear Stream in the air."

Milton: P. L., v. 689.



Gonfalon.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pīne, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite. cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

gon-fa-lôn-lér, *s.* [Italian *gonfaloniere*.] A standard-bearer; the person intrusted with the public gonfalon in medieval Italian cities.

"Was not the rotation, too, provided for by the annual election of her *gonfalonieri*?"—*Bp. Wren: Monarchy Ascerted*, ch. x. (1659).

***gong** (1), ***gonge**, ***goung**, *s.* [A. S. *gang*=a going, a passage, a privy.] [GANG.]

1. Going, motion.

"Honden butes felinge, fet bute gonge."

Legend of St. Katharine, 499.

2. A privy, a jakes, a house of office.

"As he com bi a gong

Amide the pit he hit slong."

Seven Sages, 1,815.

3. A pit.

"In helle gonge to ly on grounde."

Coventry Mysteries, p. 345.

***gong-farmer**, *s.* A night man; a cleaner of privies or cesspools.

***gong-man**, ***gang-man**, *s.* A gong-farmer.

gong (2), *s.* [Malay *gongg*, *gong*=a gong.]

*1. (See extract.)

"There is one that strikes on a small *gong*, or a wooden instrument, before every stroke of the oar, then the rowers answer all at once with a sort of a hollow noise, through the throat, and a stamp on the deck with one foot, and immediately plunge their oars into the water. Thus the *gong* and the rowers alternately answer each other, making a sound that seems very pleasant and warlike to those who are at a small distance on the water or shore."—*Dampier: Voyage, Tonquin* (an. 1686).

2. A musical instrument used principally in the East. It is tambourine-shaped, a disc of thin bronze with an upturned flange forming a rim. The metal consists of seventy-eight parts copper, twenty-two parts tin. The bronze is of such proportions as to be naturally brittle when cast. Gongs are beaten with a padded drumstick, and are used in the East for making signals, and adding intensity to the clangor of martial music. The *gong* has no distinct or appreciable note, but gives out a sound consisting of a combination of harmonics.

"And loud, amid the universal clamor,

O'er distant deserts sounds the Tartar *gong*."

Longfellow: Arsenal at Springfield.

3. A stationary bell whose tongue is moved by a wire or string. Commonly used as an alarm or call-bell on steamers.

gong-gong, *s.* A gong.

gong-metal, *s.* The metal of which gongs are made.

gôn-gôn-ha, *s.* [A Brazilian word.]

Bot.: A kind of holly, *Ilex gongonha*, used in Brazil for making tea. It is diuretic and diaphoretic.

gôn-gôr-e, *s.* [Named after Antony Caballero y Góngora, formerly viceroy of New Granada.]

Bot.: A fine genus of orchids, tribe Vandæ. They have lance-shaped leaves more than a foot long, and drooping flower racemes two feet. About twelve species are known. They grow on stems in tropical America.

gôn-gyl-ite, *s.* [Gr. *gongylos*=round, and suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A yellowish or yellowish-brown variety of Agalmatolite, from Finland.

gôn-gyl-ô-spër-më, *s.* pl. [Gr. *gongylos*=round, *sperma*=seed, and Latin pl. fem. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Botany: A collection of rose-spored Algae. The spores are collected without order in a mucous or membranaceous mother-cell. The nucleus is sometimes compound.

gôn-gyl-lüs (pl. **gôn-gyl-li**), *s.* [Gr. *gongylos*=round.]

Botany:

1. A spore of certain fungi.

2. A round, hard, deciduous body connected with the reproduction of certain sea-weeds.

3. One of the granules contained in the shields of certain lichens.

gô-ni-âs-tër, *s.* [Gr. *gônia*=an angle, and *astër*=a star.]

1. *Zool.*: A genus of Echinoderms, order Asteroidea.

2. *Palæont.*: It came into existence at least as early as the Jurassic period.

gô-ni-a-tite, **gô-ni-a-ti-tës**, *s.* [As if from a Mod. Lat. term *goniatites*. Gr. *gônia*=an angle, and suff. -ites, or -i may be euphonic.]

Palæontology, Geology, &c.:

1. (Of the form *goniatites*): A genus of Ammonitidae. It has a discoidal shell, lobed sutures, and the siphuncle dorsal. Known species 197, from the Upper Silurian to the Trias.

2. (Of the form *goniatite*): The English name for any species of the genus *Goniatites* (q. v.).

gô-ni-a-tit-i-dæ, *s.* pl. [Mod. Lat. *goniatit(es)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Palæontol.: A family of Cephalopods. Mr. S. Woodward does not recognize it, but leaves *goniatites* in the Ammonitidae.

gô-nid-i-a, *s.* pl. [Gr. *gônidia*, pl. of *gônidon*=a small corner or angle, dimin. of *gônia*=a corner, an angle.]

Bot.: The green spherical cells which exist in the thallus of lichens, and distinguish them from funguli. They are of various forms; they produce zoospores.

gô-nid-i-a-l, *a.* [Gr. *gônidia* and Eng. adj. suff. -al.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to *Gonidia* (q. v.).

gonidial-layer, *s.*

Bot.: A layer or zone of variable thickness, constituted by *gonidia* at the place where the cortex and medulla meet in the thallus of a lichen. (*Thomé*.)

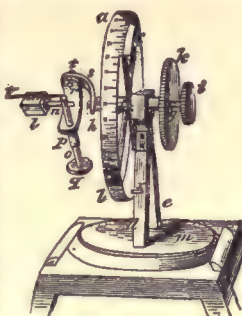
gô-nim-i-a, *s.* pl. [Gr. *gonimos*=productive, from *gone*, that which generates.]

Bot.: The bluish-green granules which appear in certain lichens and replace the more common *gonidia*.

gô-ni-ôm-ô-tër, *s.* [Gr. *gônia*=a corner, an angle, and *metron*=a measure.]

Min. & Mach.: An instrument for measuring angles, and specially those of crystals. There are two forms of it, the common and the reflecting goniometer. The former was invented by Carangeau. Its principle is the movements of a movable arm constituting the radius of a graduated semicircle. It is best adapted to take the angles of a crystal free from the gangue, and even then is not very precise in its indications. It is now rarely if ever used.

The reflecting goniometer is founded on the reflecting power of the polish on the natural planes or fracture surfaces of minerals. In the figure *a b* is the principal circle graduated on one edge to half degrees, and divided for convenience into two parts of 180° each; *c* is a brass plate screwed upon and supported by the pillar *d*, and graduated as a vernier; *f* is the axle of the circle *a b*, and passes through the upper parts of the two pillars *d e*, the other ends of which are inserted into a wooden base *m*; *g h* is an axle inclosed within *f*, and turned by means of the smallest circle *i*, which communicates a motion to all the apparatus on the left of *h*, without moving the principal circle *a b*; *k* is a circle to which is attached the axle of the principal circle. Whenever a crystal is to be measured, it is attached by means of wax to one end of a plate of brass, *n*, the other end of the plate being placed in a slit in the upper part of the circular brass stem *o*, which passes through the tube *p*, to which it is so adjusted as to allow of being moved either up or down, or circularly by means of the circle *q*. The tube *p* is fixed to the curved brass plate *r*, which is attached, but so as to allow of motion, to another curved plate *s*, by means of a pin *t*; the other end of the latter plate being connected with the concealed axle *g h*, to which a motion is given by turning the half circle *i*. The stem *o*, which may be raised or depressed at pleasure, should be used to place the crystal as nearly as possible on a line with the inner axle. Let it now be supposed that the instrument is placed from eight to twenty feet distant from a window. Let a black line *v* be drawn on the wainscot between the window and the floor, and perfectly parallel with the horizontal base of the window. If then the eye be placed almost close to the crystal *l*, a reflection of one of the bars will be seen on one of its planes. Adjust it till it is parallel with the black line *v*. The crystal is then turned by turning the little circle *i*, until the reflection of the same bar is seen on the next plane perfectly on a line with and upon the black line *v*. Both reflections being kept accurate, it is next needful, by means of the circle *k*, to turn the principal circle until it is arrested by the stop *x* or the pillar *d*; it will then be found that 180°, or the principal circle, coincides with *o* on the vernier. If the circle *k* be then turned with the eye close to the crystals till the reflection of the same bar is seen on the adjoining plane precisely upon the black line *v*, the distance moved by the principal circle will indicate in degrees the angle of the crystal. The small crystals of bodies are generally



Goniometer.

more regular than the larger ones, and a surface of 1½ part of an inch in length if perfect and brilliant will be sufficiently large to be accurately measured by the reflecting goniometer. (*W. Phillips*.)

gô-ni-ô-mët-ric, **gô-ni-ô-mët-ri-cal**, *a.* [Eng. *goniometr(y)*; -ic, -ical.] Pertaining to goniometry or goniometers; measured by a goniometer.

gô-ni-ôm-ô-trÿ, *s.* [Gr. *gônia*=an angle, and *metron*=a measure; Fr. *gonimétrie*.] The art or science of measuring solid angles.

gô-ni-ôph-ô-lis, *s.* [Greek *gônia*=a corner, an angle; and *pholis*=a horny scale of a reptile, in reference to the rectangular form, size, number, and firm junction of the osseous scales. (*Owen*.)]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil crocodiles, placed by Sir Richard Owen under his sub-order Amphicoelia, and by Professor Huxley doubtfully under that which he terms Mesosuchia. The remains on which the genus was founded were found in 1835 in a quarry near Swanage. The species is *Goniopholis crassidens*, sometimes called the Swanage Crocodile. (*Mantell, Owen*, &c.)

gô-nô-blas-tid-i-ôn (pl. **gô-nô-blas-tid-i-a**), *s.* [Gr. *gonos*=that which is begotten, a child, also seed, &c.; and dimin. of *blastos*=a sprout.]

Zool. (pl.): Special processes from the body-wall, or coenosarc, of Hydractinia, Dicyrnia and other Corynida. They are atrophied, or undeveloped, polypites, differing from perfect ones in being usually destitute of a mouth and in having shorter tentacles. They carry the reproductive receptacles or gonophores in certain hydrozoa. Allman calls them Blastostyles.

gô-nô-câl-ÿ-cine, *a.* [Mod. Latin *gonocalyx* (genit. *gonocalycis*) suff. -ine.]

Zool.: Of or belonging to a gonocalyx (q. v.).

"Disguised medusoids, in which there is a central manubrial process and a rudimentary system of gonocalycine canals."—*Nicholson: Zool.* (5th ed.), p. 110.

gô-nô-câ-lÿx, *s.* [Gr. *gonos*=a child, and Lat. *calyx*; Gr. *kalyx*=a covering.]

Zool.: A bell-shaped disc, attached by the base to the parent organism in the Corynida, the swimming-bell in a medusiform gonophore, or the same structure in a gonophore which is not detached. (*Nicholson*.)

***gon-of**, ***gon-oph**, *s.* [A corrupt. of *gone-off*.] A thief, a pickpocket.

gô-nô-lô-bë-s, *s.* pl. [Mod. Lat. *gonolob(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Asclepiadaceæ.

gô-nô-l-ô-büs, *s.* [Gr. *gônia*=angle, and *lobos*=a pod. Named from the angular pods.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Gonolobææ. It consists of twining or shrubby plants, common in this country, with racemes, or corymbs of greenish or dingy purple flowers. About thirty species are known. The juice of *Gonolobus macrophyllus* is said to be used by the North American Indians to poison their arrows.

gôn-ô-phôre, **gô-nôph-ô-rüm**, *s.* [Gr. *gonos*=seed, and *phoros*=bearing.]

1. *Bot.*: A short stalk which bears the stamens and carpels in such plants as Anonads.

2. *Zool.*: The name given by Prof. Allman to the bud or sac containing the reproductive elements in the Corynida and other hydrozoa. It is used whether the buds become detached or not.

gô-nô-plâ-çi-ang, *s.* pl. [GONOPLAX.]

Zool.: The English name for the Gonoplacideæ (q. v.).

gô-nô-plâ-çi-dæ, *s.* pl. [Mod. Lat. *Gonoplax*, genit. *gonoplac(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoology: A family of brachyurous Crustaceans having the carapace either square or rhomboidal, and much broader than it is long. Milne Edwards places it between the Ocypodidae and the Grapsolidae.

gô-nô-plâx, *s.* [Gr. *gonu*=the knee, and *plax*=anything flat.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Gonoplacideæ (q. v.).

gô-nôp-tër-a, *s.* [Gr. *gonu*=the knee, or *gônia*=an angle, and *ptera*, pl. of *pteron*=a feather, a wing.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Gonopteridae (q. v.).

gô-nôp-tër-i-dæ, *s.* pl. [Mod. Lat. *gonopter(a)* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: A family of moths, group Noctuina. [GONOPTERA.]

gôn-ô-rhœ-â, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *gonorrhœia* (*Galen*)=*gonos*=seed, and *rhœô*=to flow. The etymology does not name the disease accurately. (See def.)]

Pathol.: A specific disease, chiefly affecting the urethra, but sometimes also other mucous surfaces, accompanied by inflammation and muco-purulent

bôil, bôÿ; pòut, jôw; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

discharge; in the chronic form it is termed gleet, the discharge then being thinner, sometimes lasting for months, or even years.

gō-nō-sō me, s. [Gr. *gonos*=offspring, seed, and *sōma*=the body.]

Zool.: The name applied by Prof. Allman to the reproductive zooids of a hydrozoon taken collectively.

gō-nō-thē-ca, s. [Gr. *gonos*=offspring, seed, and *Lat. theca*; Gr. *thēkē*=a box or chest.]

Zool.: The chitinous receptacle within which the gonophores of certain hydrozoa are produced. The same as *GONANGIUM* (q. v.).

gō-nys, s. [Gr. *gonu*=the knee.]

Ornith.: The keel or ridge of the lower mandible in the bill of a bird.

good, *god, *gode, *goud, *guod, *gud, *guid, *gude, a., adv., interj. & s. [A. S. *gōd*; cogn. with Dut. *god*; Icel. *góðr*; Dan. *god*; Goth. *gods*; Sw. *god*; Ger. *gut*; O. H. Ger. *guot*; O. Fris. and O. S. *god*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Having such physical qualities as are useful, proper, expected, or desired; not bad; not ill; worthy of praise.

"God saw everything that he had made, and behold it was very good."—*Genesis* i. 31.

2. Fit, proper, convenient, useful.

"A universe of death! which God by curse

Created evil; for evil only good."

Milton: P. L., ii. 622.

3. Fit, adapted, useful; capable of being used or employed. (Followed by *for*.)

"All quality, that is good for anything, is originally founded upon merit."—*Collier: On Envy*.

4. Wholesome, proper, useful.

"The water of Nilus is sweeter than other waters in taste, and it is excellent good for the stone and hypochondriac melancholy."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 767.

5. Proper, right.

"In government it is good to use men of one rank equally."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Followers and Friends*.

6. Conducive to happiness.

"It is not good that man should be alone."—*Genesis* ii. 18.

7. Kind, benevolent, merciful, gracious, bountiful.

"Upon the man of Thy right hand

Let thy good hand be laid."

Milton: Trans. of Psalm lxxx.

8. Friendly, kind, gracious. (Followed by *to* or *unto*.)

"The men were very good unto us."—1 *Samuel* xxv. 15.

9. Uncorrupted, undamaged, uninjured, without deterioration.

"He also bartered away plums, that would have rotted in a week, for nuts, that would last good for his eating a whole year."—*Locke*.

10. Pleasant to the taste, agreeable.

"Eat thou honey, because it is good; and the honey-comb, which is sweet."—*Proverbs* xxiv. 13.

11. Pleasant, agreeable, advantageous.

"Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."—*Psalms* cxxxiii. 1.

12. Possessed of moral excellence or virtue; worthy, upright, virtuous, righteous, religious, pious.

"For a good man some would even dare to die."—*Romans* v. 7.

13. Trustworthy, genuine.

"He is neither a good Irishman nor a good Frenchman."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

14. Honorable, noble, distinguished; as, He comes of a good family.

15. Not blemished or impeached; as, a good name.

"Moreover, he must have a good report of those which are without."—1 *Timothy* iii. 7.

16. Of credit, rich, able to fulfill engagements; solvent.

"Antonio is a good man: my meaning in saying that he is a good man, is to have you understand me that he is sufficient."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

¶ Only used now with *for*; as, He is good for any amount.

17. Companionable, sociable, jovial, merry.

"Though he did not draw the good fellows to him by drinking, yet he eat well."—*Clarendon*.

18. Worthy; used as an address of respect; as, good sir, good people.

19. It is used as an epithet of slight contempt or pity.

20. Hearty; earnest.

"The good will of the nation to the present war has been since but too much experienced by the successes that have attended it."—*Temple*.

21. Real; serious; genuine; not feigned.

"Love not in good earnest, nor no farther in sport neither, than with safety of a pale blush thou may'st in honor come off again."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 2.

22. Sound; not false; not fallacious; well-founded.

"He is resolved now to show how slight the propositions were which Luther let go for good."—*Atterbury*.

23. Adequate; weighty.

"My reasons are both good and weighty."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, i. 1.

24. Confirmed; attested; proved.

25. Legal; valid.

"If they had held their royalties by that title, either there must have been but one sovereign over them all, or else every father of a family had been as good a prince, and had as good a claim to royalty, as these."—*Locke*.

26. Skillful; dexterous; clever; ready; quick; as, a good workman.

"Art thou good at these kickshaws?"—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 3.

27. Cheerful; gay; of good heart or spirit.

"Be of good comfort."—*Matthew* ix. 22.

28. Fruitful; fertile.

"And other [seed] fell on good ground, and sprang up and bare fruit an hundredfold."—*Luke* viii. 8.

29. Abundant, rich.

"Good pasture makes fat sheep."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

30. Elegant; delicate; courteous; polite; as, He is a man of good breeding.

31. Correct, grammatical, according to rules; as, That is not good English.

32. Considerable; not small or little, though not very great.

"We may suppose a great many degrees of littleness and lightness in these earthly particles, so as many of them might float in the air a good while, like exhalations, before they fell down."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth*.

33. Full; complete; not deficient.

"Good measure, pressed down, and running over, shall men give into your bosom."—*Luke* vi. 38.

34. That may or can be recovered; safe; secure; as, good debts.

35. It is used simply to raise or strengthen the force or meaning of a word; as, in good faith, in good sooth.

¶ Good is largely used in greeting and leave-taking; as, good day, good morning, &c.

B. As adv.: Well; not ill.

C. As interj.: Well! right! used in answer to a remark or suggestion.

"Ay, Hamlet, good!"—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 3.

D. As substantive:

1. Anything which contributes to happiness, benefit, advantage, pleasure, or convenience; that which is right, convenient, useful, serviceable, advantageous, benevolent, &c.; an advantage, a benefit.

"Out of our evil seek to bring forth good."

Milton: P. L., i. 164.

2. An upright, honorable, or religious man.

"All the virtues that attend the good."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 2.

3. Welfare; prosperity; advantage; advancement; interest.

"No less importing than our general good."

Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.

4. A valuable possession or piece of property; worldly possessions, as wares, merchandise, commodities, chattels, effects, &c. (Almost always in the plural.)

"All thy goods are confiscate."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

*5. Goodness, good qualities, virtuous and charitable deeds.

"If all these petty ills shall change thy good."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 655.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between good and goodness: "Good and goodness are abstract terms, drawn from the same word: the former to denote the thing that is good, the latter the inherent good property of a thing. The good we do is determined by the tendency of the action; but our goodness in doing it is determined by the motive of our actions."

(2) He thus discriminates between good, benefit, and advantage: "Good is an abstract universal term, which in its unlimited sense comprehends everything that can be conceived of, as suited in all its parts to the end proposed. In this sense benefit and advantage, as well as utility, service, profit, &c., are all modifications of good. Good is mostly employed for some positive and direct good; advantage for an adventitious and indirect good: the good is that which would be good to all; the advantage is that which is partially good, or good only in particular cases."

(3) He thus discriminates between goods, chattels, furniture, movables, and effects: "In the strict sense goods comprehends more than furniture, including not only that which is adapted for the

domestic purposes of a family, but also everything which is of value to a person: the chairs and tables are a part of furniture; papers, books, and money, are included among the goods. The term chattels comprehends that species of goods which is in a special manner separated from one's person and house; a man's cattle, his implements of husbandry, the alienable rights which he has in land or buildings, are all comprehended under chattels: hence the propriety of the expression to seize a man's goods and chattels, as denoting the disposable property which he has about his person or at a distance. Movables comprehends all the other terms in the limited application to property, as far as it admits of being removed from one place to another. Effects is a term of nearly as extensive a signification as goods, but not so extensive an application: whatever a man has that is of any supposed value, or convertible into money, is entitled his goods; whatever a man has that can effect, produce, or bring forth money by sale, is entitled his effects." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(4) For the difference between goods and commodity, see COMMODITY.

¶ 1. As good: Equally well.

"Was I to have never parted from thy side,
As good have grown there still a lifeless rib,"

Milton: P. L., ix. 1, 154.

2. As good as: Equally; no better than; the same as.

"Being many times as good as in possession of the victory."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turks*.

3. For good, for good and all: Completely; entirely; finally.

"The good woman never died after this, 'till she came to die for good and all."—*L'Estrange: Fables*.

4. Good sooth, in good sooth: In very truth; really; most assuredly.

"They in themselves, good sooth, are too light."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 6.

5. In good time:

(1) *Ord. Lang.*: In proper time; opportunely; not too soon or too late.

(2) *Music*: Correctly, in proper time.

6. Good for nothing:

(1) *As adj.*: Useless, worthless.

"A good-for-nothing fellow."—*Bailey: Erasmus*, p. 187.

(2) *As subst.*: An idle fellow, a vagabond.

"My father always said I was born to be a good-for-nothing."—*Lyttel: Godolphin*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

7. Good heed: Great care, heed, or caution.

8. To be in or get into one's good graces: To be in favor with.

"Having contrived to get into the good graces of the buxom widow."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xiv.

9. To do one a good turn: To do a kindness to one.

10. To hold good:

(1) To be valid, firm, or sure; as, This word holds good.

(2) To remain in force or effect; as, The rule holds good.

11. To make good:

(1) To repair; to replace; as, to make good damage.

(2) To indemnify; to give an equivalent for; as, to make good any loss.

(3) To confirm; to establish; to prove; to verify; as, to make good a charge.

"Each word made good and true."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

(4) To carry out, to perform; to fulfill; to carry into effect.

"Of no power to make his wishes good."

Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 2.

(5) To carry out safely; as, to make good one's escape.

(6) To supply a deficiency; to make up a defect.

"Every distinct being has somewhat peculiar to itself, to make good in one circumstance what it wants in another."—*L'Estrange: Fables*.

(7) To maintain, to secure.

"Convenient numbers to make good the city."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 5.

(8) To prove to be blameless; to clear.

"I say good queen,

And would by combat make her good."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

12. To stand good: To be firm or valid; to hold good.

13. To think good: To consider good, advisable, or expedient.

"If ye think good, give me my price."—*Zechariah* xi. 12.

*good-bodied, a. Having a good figure.

"A pretty good-bodied woman."—*Pepys: Diary*, May 31, 1666.

good-breeding, s. Polite manners formed by a good education; the manners of a gentleman.

"So eminently distinguished by good humor and good breeding."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrċ, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

good-bye, good-by, phr. (A contract of God be with ye.) A form of salutation at parting; farewell.

***good-conceited, a.** Well-devised, fanciful.

"First, a very excellent, good-conceited thing."—*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, ii. 3.

***good-conditioned, a.** Having good qualities or symptoms; free from any ill symptoms.

"No surgeon dilates an abscess of any kind by injections, when the pus is good-conditioned."—*Sharp*.

good-consideration, s.

Law: (See extract.)

"A good-consideration is that of blood or natural affection between near relations; the satisfaction accruing from which, the law esteems an equivalent for whatever benefit may move from one relation to another."—*Blackstone: Commentary*, bk. ii, ch. 25.

good-day, s. or interj. A form of salutation at meeting or parting.

***good-deed, adv.** In very deed; in truth; assuredly.

"Yet good-deed, Leontes, I love thee."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

good-e'en, good-even, good-evening, s. or interj. A kind wish or salutation in the evening.

***good-faced, a.** Having a handsome face; pretty.

"No, good-faced sir; no, sweet sir."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.

good-fellow, s. A person of a good, easy nature; a genial, sociable person.

***good-fellow, v. t.** To make a companion of; to treat or salute as a good fellow.

"Let me rather be disliked for not being a beast than be good-fellowed with a hug for being one."—*Feltham*.

good-fellowship, s. Sociableness, companionableness.

"Oh, to the club, the scenes of savage joys
The school of coarse good-fellowship and noise,"
Cowper: Conversation, 422.

good-folk, s. pl. A popular euphemistic name for the fairies; also called good people or good neighbors. [GOODMAN, 5.]

Good Friday, s.

Calendar & Eccles.: The comparatively modern English appellation for the day of the Savior's crucifixion, the Friday immediately before Easter. The appellation "good" possibly refers to the beneficial effects which flow from keeping the anniversary; the Continental term, which is of great antiquity, being Holy Friday. The Anglo-Saxons again designated it Long Friday, from the protracted religious services which characterized the day.

good-humor, s. A cheerful, pleasant temper or disposition; a feeling of satisfaction.

"I was a lover of mirth, good-humor, and even sometimes of fun."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, i.

good-humored, a. Of a cheerful temper or disposition; characterized by good humor; not easily provoked or annoyed.

good-humoredly, adv. In a good-humored, cheerful manner.

good-king-Harry, s.

Bot.: *Chenopodium* (*Blitum*), *Bonus Henricus*.

good-lack, interj. An exclamation of surprise, wonder, or admiration.

¶ *Lack* here is probably a corruption of *ladykin* or *lakin*, a diminutive from *lady*, as applied to the Virgin Mary, Our Lady.

good-looking, a. Of a pleasing countenance; well-favored.

good-looks, s. pl. Pleasing features.

good-luck, s. Fortune, prosperity, success.

good-manners, s. pl. Politeness, decorum; propriety of behavior.

good-morning, *good-morrow, s. A kind wish or salutation in the morning.

"Good-morrow to the sun. Hail, thou fair heaven!
We house i' the rock, yet use thee not so hardly,"
Shakespeare: Cymbeline, iii. 3.

good-nature, s.

*1. Among the older divines, the amount of good of which man is capable when unaided by the grace of God.

"Good-nature, being the relics and remains of that shipwreck which Adam made, is the proper and immediate disposition to holiness."—*Jeremy Taylor: Sermon at the Funeral of Sir George Dalston*.

2. Natural kindness or mildness of disposition.

"The good-nature and generosity which belonged to his character."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

good-natured, a.

*1. Naturally disposed to goodness or holiness.

2. Of a mild, kind, and benignant temper or disposition; benignant.

"A gay, good-natured, easy friend."

Couper: Horace, sat. i. 5.

good-naturedly, adv. In a good-natured manner; with good-nature or kindness.

good-naturedness, s. The quality or state of being good-natured; good-nature, good-humor.

good-neighbors, s. pl.

1. A euphemistic title for the fairies.

"In the hinder-end of harvest on Allhallow even,
When our good-neighbors dois ride, if I read right,"
Montgomery: Flying.

2. Witches.

good-night, s.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A kind wish or salutation at parting at night.

"Beware the pine-tree's withered branch!
Beware the awful avalanche!
This was the peasant's last good-night,"
Longfellow: Excelsior.

*2. A short poem, probably to be sung as a serenade.

"Sure they were his fancies or good-nights,"
Shakespeare: Henry IV., Pt. II., iii. 2.

II. Bot.: *Argyreia bona-nox*.

good-people, s. pl. The fairies; the good-folk.

good-sense, s. A sound and clear understanding; good-judgment, common-sense.

"Good-nature and good-sense must ever join,
To err is human, to forgive divine,"
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 624.

good-speed, s. & interj. Good-luck; godspeed.

***good-tasted, a.** Having a pleasant taste or flavor.

"They then brought up a dish of apples, and they were very good-tasted fruit."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

good-tempered, a. Having a mild temper; not easily provoked or irritated; good-humored.

good-temperedly, adv. In a good-tempered manner; with good-temper.

Good Templar, s. A member of a society of which the condition of membership is a pledge never to make, buy, or sell intoxicating liquors, or offer them to others as a beverage. It arose in this country in 1851. The members pass through an initiatory rite, and the organization is somewhat similar to that of Freemasonry. In 1876 a disruption took place on the question of allowing negroes to be enrolled in the same lodges as whites.

Good Templarism, Good Templary, s. The principles professed and carried out by the Good Templars. [GOOD TEMPLAR.]

good-wife, s. [GOODWIFE.]

good-will, s. [GOODWILL.]

good-works, s. pl.

Theol.: Works the fruit of faith.

***good, *god-en, v. t. & i.** [A. S. *godian*; O. H. Ger. *gwtjan*; M. H. Ger. *güelen*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To make good; to turn to good.

2. To manure, to improve.

"A fruitful hill not by nature, but by grace . . . God hath taken it from the barren downs, and gooded it."—*Br. Hall: Fast Sermon*, 1628.

B. Intrans.: To become good; to turn to what is good.

"God mann . . . godeth azy and heghethh,"

Ormulum, 6,014.

†**good-ēn-i-a, s.** [Named after the Rev. Dr. Goodenough, Bishop of Carlisle, England, and a lover of botany.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Goodeniaceæ (q. v.). They are generally herbaceous plants with axillary or terminal yellow flowers.

good-ēn-i-ā-čē-s, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *goodeni*(a), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: An order of calciferal exogens, alliance Campanales. It consists of herbaceous plants or rarely shrubs without milk, the hairs of any one present simple or glandular. Leaves scattered, often lobed, without stipules. Inflorescence terminal, flowers never capitate, usually yellow, blue, or pink. Calyx usually superior, rarely inferior, in three to five divisions; corolla monopetalous, irregular, withering after splitting into five pieces. Stamens five, distinct style, one simple fruit, a two or four-celled capsule with many seeds. There are twenty-four genera and 200 known species. They are from Australia and the Southern Pacific. Some are esculent vegetables.

good-ēn-i-āds, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *goodeni*(a); Eng. &c., pl. suff. -ads.]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Goodeniaceæ (q. v.).

good-ēn-i-ē-s, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *goodeni*(a), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Goodeniaceæ, having capsular fruit.

***good-fūl-lý, *good-fūl-lyche, adv.** [English *goodful*; -ly.] In a kind, gracious manner; kindly.

"The martyrs the understonde
Godfulliche in heere honde,"
Old Eng. Miscell., p. 90.

goodg-eön, s. [GOOGING.]

good-ing, s. [Eng. *good*; -ing.] (For definition see extract.)

"To go a *gooding* is a custom observed in several parts of England on St. Thomas' Day, by women only, who ask alms, and in return for them wish all that is good, such as a happy New Year, &c., to their benefactors, sometimes presenting them with sprigs of evergreens. In some parts of Surrey and Kent the custom is thus kept up; and in other counties *gooding* is the word among the poor for collecting before Christmas what may enable them to keep the festival."—*Todd*.

good-ish, a. [Eng. *good*; -ish.] Rather good than bad; pretty good; fair, tolerable, passable.

"I fetched a *goodish* compass around."—*R. D. Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. lviii.

***good-less, *good-les, a.** [Eng. *good*; -less.] Destitute; having no goods or money.

"Goodles for to ben it is no game,"

Chaucer: C. T., 13,220.

good-li-nēss, *good-li-nesse, *good-ly-nesse, s. [Eng. *goodly*; -ness.]

1. Kindness, benevolence.

"Goodlynesse, Benignitas, benevolencia."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. The quality of being goodly; grace, elegance, beauty.

"In boldness, greatness, *godliness*, and might,

Above the princes born of human seed,"

Fairfax: Godfrey of Boulogne, xx. 107.

good-lý, *god-li, *god-liche, *god-lyche, *good-liche, *goode-ly, *gude-li, *gud-liche, *gude-ly, a. & adv. [A. S. *gódlic*; O. S. *gódlik*; O. Fris. *gódlik*; O. H. Ger. *gúotlich*; Icel. *gódhitr*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Noble, excellent, fine, elegant, handsome, graceful.

2. Kind, friendly, gracious, benevolent.

"Syn ye so *goodlich* have be unto me,"

Chaucer: C. T., 12,981.

3. Pleasant, agreeable.

"Of flowers perpetual, *goodly* to the eye

And blooming from afar,"

Logan: Episode of Levina.

4. Pretty large or considerable; as, a *goodly* number.

*5. It is used ironically for fine, noble.

"'Tis a *goodly* credit for you,"

Shakespeare: Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 2.

***B. As adverb:**

1. Finely, splendidly, nobly, elegantly, excellently.

"With speer and target *gudely* grayd,"

Graeven and Gwaetne, 892.

2. In a friendly manner; kindly.

"Ye ben wel and *goodly* advised,"

Chaucer: Melibeus, p. 192.

3. Happily.

"And then shall hartie loue continue long together *goodly*, in case both parties doe theyr duties accordingly."—*Udall: Ephesians* vi.

***good-lý-hēad, *good-li-hēad, *good-li-hede, *good-ly-hood, *gude-li-hed, s.** [English *goodly*; -head.] Goodness, grace, elegance, goodness.

"For over this, to spake of *goodhede*

She passeth all that I can of rede,"

Chaucer: The Flower of Curtesie.

good-mān, s. [Eng. *good*, and *man*.]

*1. A familiar appellation of civility; a rustic term of compliment; gaffer; frequently used ironically.

"I'll lay my head to any *goodman's* hat,"

Shakespeare: Love's Labor's Lost, i. 1.

2. A proprietor of land; a landowner, a laird.

*3. The head of a family; the master of a house.

"And how in three minutes the *goodman* of the house had been wallowing in a pool of blood at his own door."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

*4. A jailer.

"That morning before his death, February 17, the *goodman* of the Tolbooth came to him in his chamber, and told him he might save his life, if he would sign the petition."—*Wodrow: History*, ii. 636.

*5. Used euphemistically for the devil. From the earliest ages there has been a tendency to treat the various personifications of evil with respect. Thus the Erinyes of Greek mythology became the venerable goddesses of popular phrase, and the Eumenides (well-meaning ones) of later poets. In Jude 9 we read that "Michael the archangel, when contending with the devil, he disputed about the body of Moses, durst not bring against him a railing accusation, but said, The Lord rebuke thee."

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gēm; thin, thīs; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-clan, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

good-ness, ***god-nesse**, ***gode-nes**, ***gode-nesse**, ***good-nesse**, ***gud-nes**, ***guid-ness**, ***gud-ness**, *s.* [A. S. *gōðness*; M. H. Ger. *guotnisse*.]
1. The quality of being good morally; virtue, excellence of character.

"You could not know, nobody but myself could know, her goodness."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

*2. That which is good; right.

3. Kindness, mercifulness, benevolence, beneficence.

"Poor soul, God's goodness has been great to thee:

Let never day nor night unhallowed pass."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., ii. 1.

4. The quality or state of being good, undamaged, or free from deterioration.

5. Used as a euphemism for God; as, *Goodness knows*.

goods, *s. pl.* [GOOD, *s.* (4)]

goods-engine, *s.*

Railway Eng.: A heavy engine for drawing goods-trains; a freight-locomotive.

goods-shed, *s.* A covered or inclosed shed or shelter for goods at railway stations, docks, &c.

goods-train, *s. pl.* A train consisting of wagons or trucks laden with goods.

goods-truck, *s.* A goods-wagon.

goods-wagon, *s.* A railway wagon or truck used in the transportation of goods; called in this country a freight-car. (*Eng.*)

***good-ship**, ***good-schips**, *s.* [English good; -ship.] Goodness, grace, kindness, mercy.

"In whom, of whom, thorow whom beeth
Alle the goodschips that we here iseoeth."

Castel of Love, 15.

good-wife, **gude-wife**, *s.* [Eng. good, and wife.]

1. The wife of a landed proprietor or laird; a farmer's wife.

"This samen Sunday the lady Pittmedden, the good-wife of Iden, Mr. William Lumsden, and his wife, &c., were excommunicate."—Spalding, i. 238.

2. The mistress of a house.

"When the lad came to the house, the goodwife hasted, and gave him meat."—Peden: *Life*, p. 37.

good-will, *s.* [Eng. good, and will.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Benevolence; kindly or favorable disposition or feelings.

"Peace, goodwill, order, and esteem."—Burke: *American Taxation*.

2. Heartiness, zeal, earnestness, readiness.

II. Comm.: The custom of any trade or business; the influence of the seller of any business to secure to his successor the custom already existing; the right or title to keep up and continue the business purchased from an outgoing tenant; the money paid for such right or title.

good-ŷ, ***good-die**, ***good-le**, *a. & s.* [Eng. good; -y.]

*A. As adj.: Simple, innocent, silly.

"So goodie agent? and you think then there is no punishment due for your agency?"—Beaum. & Flét.: *Lover's Progress*, v. 1.

B. As substantive:

1. A term of civility applied to women: corresponding to goodman as applied to men.

"Old Goody Blake was old and poor."

Wordsworth: *Goody Blake*.

2. The kernel of a nut. (*American*.)

3. (Pl.): Sweetmeats, bonbons.

"Adjourning from time to time to some café for the purpose of eating ices or sucking goodies."—H. A. Murray: *Lands of the Slave and the Free*, ch. xii.

good-ŷ-ër-a, *s.* [Named after John Goodyer, an English botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of orchids, tribe Neottideæ, and that section of it which has the upper lobe of the lip flat, the lower one two-lobed. The lip is free from the base of the column and saccate. *Goodyera repens*, a plant with ovate, acute, reticulate leaves and cream-white flowers, is found in woods in Scotland, continental Europe, Asia, and North America.

***good-ŷ-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *goody*; -ship.] Goodness.

"The more shame for her *goodyship*."

To give so near a friend the slip."

Butler: *Hudibras*, pt. i., c. iii.

goōg'-lāgg, **goōdā'-eōng**, **goōd'-lāgg**, *s. pl.* [GUDGEON.]

Shipbuild.: The metallic eyes bolted to the stern-post, on which the rudder is hung. In each there is a hole to receive a correspondent pintle bolted on to the back of the rudder, which this turns from side to side, as on an axis. They are generally four, five, or six in number.

***goōl**, ***gule**, ***goold**, *a. & s.* [A. S. *geolo*.] [GOEL.]

A. As adj. (of the two first forms): Yellow.

"Thou art now both *gool* and green."—Sir Egeir, p. 3.

B. As subst. (of the forms *gool* and *goold*):

Bot.: Various plants, as *Calendula officinalis*, *Chrysanthemum pegetum*, and *Calltha palustris*.

goōle, *s.* [O. Fr. *goule*=the throat; Lat. *gula*.] A breach in a sea-wall or bank; a passage worn by the flux and reflux of the tide.

goōm, **ghoōm**, *s.* [Mahratta *mar-ghoom*.]

Bot.: One of the Mahratta names for Bearded Wheat (*Triticum aestivum*), a grass cultivated in parts of India.

gōonch, *s.* [Mahratta.]

Bot.: The Mahratta name for *Abrus precatorius*. [ABRUS.]

goōr, *s.* [Hindust. *gūr*; Mahratta *gool*.] Raw sugar, *jaggree* made in India, from the juice of the date-palm. Goor was eaten by the Thugs as the initiatory rite, pledging them to their nefarious occupation.

goōr-a-kōo, **gōōd-a-kōo**, *s.* [Hind. *goorakhoo*, *guraku*; Mahratta *goodakhoo*, *gudakhu*.] The name given in parts of India to balls, prepared of different ingredients, to be smoked by the natives in a hookah, or pipe.

gōō-roō, **gū-rū**, *s.* [Mahratta *gooroo*, *guru*; Sanscrit *guru*.] A spiritual preceptor among the Hindus.

goō-sān-dēr, *s.* [A tautological formation; Eng. *goose*, and *gander*.]

Ornith.: *Mergus merganser*, a natatorial bird of the family Anatidæ (Ducks), and the sub-family Merginæ. The male is variegated with black, greenish-black, rose-colored, and white. Most of the bill dark-red, the feet very clear red; the female whitish-ash, ash, reddish-brown, white, &c.; the bill faded red, the feet yellowish-red.

goōse, *s.* [A. S. *gōs*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: In the same sense as II.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A silly person, a simpleton.

(2) A tailor's smoothing and pressing iron, from the handle being like the neck of a goose.

"Come in, tailor; here you may roast your *goose*." Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, ii. 3.

* (3) A game of chance played on a card divided into small compartments, number from one to sixty-two, and arranged in a spiral form round an open central space. It was played by two or more persons, who moved their counters over the compartments, according to the numbers which they threw on dice. The name was derived from the figure of a goose being depicted on every fourth and fifth compartment in succession; if the throw of the dice carried the counter of a player on to a goose he was entitled to move forward double the actual number thrown.

II. Ornithology:

1. Sing.: Any bird of the genus *Anser*. The domestic goose is believed to have descended from *Anser ferus*, called in books the Greylag goose.

"So screams a goose when swans melodious sing." Beattie: *Pastorals*, ix.

2. Plural: *Anserinæ*, a sub-family of Anatidæ (Ducks). The body is large and heavy, the neck long, the head small, and the bill conical, the wings long and powerful, the feet somewhat long, with small toes. In summer they inhabit the polar regions, migrating southward in flocks on the approach of winter. The nest, which is of coarse grass, and situated in marshy places, is large; the eggs several.

goose-and-goslings, *s.*

Bot.: *Orchis morio*.

goose-corn, *s.*

Bot.: The Heath-rush, *Juncus squarrosus*. It is not a genuine grass. (Loudon, &c.)

goose-dung ore, *s.*

Min.: The same as GANOMATITE (*q. v.*).

goose-feast, *s.* Michaelmas.

goose-flesh, *s.* The same as GOOSE-SKIN (*q. v.*).

goose-grease, *s.* A grease obtained from the fatty portions of the goose. Very efficacious in cases of sore chests, croup, &c. In bad cases of croup it may be taken internally with good results.

goose-mussel, *s.*

Zool.: A barnacle. It is not a genuine mussel, which is a mollusk, but is a crustacean or crustaceous family.

goose-skin, *s.* A peculiar roughness of the human skin produced by cold, fear, &c.

"Her skin began to rise into what is vulgarly termed *goose-skin*."—Miss Ferrier: *Inheritance*, ch. ii.

goose-step, *s.*

Mil.: The act of a recruit in balancing himself on one foot while moving the other backward and forward without taking a step.

goose-tansy, *s.*

Bot.: *Potentilla anserina*.

† (1) To cook one's goose: To do for one; to knock one out. (*Slang*.)

(2) A wild goose chase: A striving after impossibilities.

goōse, *v. t.* [GOOSE, *s.*]

1. To hiss; to condemn by hissing. (*Slang*.)

"He was *goosed* last night, he was *goosed* the night before last."—Dickens: *Hard Times*, ch. vi.

*2. To iron linen clothes.

goose-bēr-rŷ, *s. & a.* [Goose has lost *r*; it was originally *groise* or *grose*, from O. Fr. *groisele*, *groiselle*, *groiselle*; Ir. *groisaid*; Gael. *groisid*=a gooseberry; Wel. *gruyys*=a wild gooseberry, from M. H. Ger. & Ger. *kraus*; Dut. *kroes*; N. H. Ger. *kraus*=crisp, crisped. Cf. Scotch *grozet*. (Skeat & Mahn.)]

A. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang., Bot., &c.: The fruit of *Ribes grossularia*, also the bush itself. Sir Joseph Hooker places it under a first section *Grossularia*, of the genus *Ribes*, with the character branches spinous; leaves plaited in bud; peduncles one to three flowered. There are two varieties of the wild gooseberry, *Ribes grossularia* proper, with the leaves thinning above, and the fruit glandular hairy; and *R. Uva crispata*, with the leaves smaller and the ripe fruit glabrous.

-2. Fig.: A silly person.

B. As adj.: Of, belonging to, or resembling the gooseberry.

† (1) To play gooseberry: To play propriety; to accompany two young lovers in public.

(2) To play old gooseberry: To play the deuce, to act, to throw everything into confusion.

gooseberry-bush, *s.* The same as GOOSEBERRY (*q. v.*).

gooseberry-fool, *s.* A compound made of gooseberries scalded and pounded with cream. [FOOL.]

"Then came sweets . . . some hot, some cool,
Blancmange, and quince custards, and gooseberry-fool."

Barham: *Ingold. Leg.*; Lay of St. Remeval.

gooseberry-moth, *s.*

Entom.: The Magpie-moth, *Abraxas grossulariata*. [MAGPIE-MOTH, ABRAXAS.]

***goōse-cāp**, *s.* [Eng. *goose*, and *cap*=Lat. *caput*=the head.] A silly fellow, a simpleton, a goose.

"Why, what a *goosecap* would'st thou make me!"

Beaum. & Flét.: *Beggar's Bush*, iv. 4.

goōse-foot, *s.* [English *goose*; -foot; from the shape of the leaves in some species of the genus.]

Botany:

1. The genus *Chenopodium* (*q. v.*).

2. *Aspalathus chenopoda*.

† The goosefoot tribe:

Bot.: The order *Chenopodiaceæ*.

goōse-grass, *s.* [Eng. *goose*, and *grass*; from the common idea that it is a favorite food or medicine for geese.]

Bot.: *Galium aparine*, a common plant. Its leaves, six or eight in a whorl, are hispid, their margins, midrib, and the angles of the stem very rough, with reflexed prickles, which, if dragged along the tongue, will bring blood. The flowers are white. Called also *Cleavers* or *Clivers*.

"Goosegrass, or wild tansy, is a weed that strong clays are very subject to."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

goōse-neck, *s.* [Eng. *goose*, and *neck*.]

1. Nautical:

(1) An iron fitted at the end of a yard or boom for various purposes.

"The *goose-neck* must be spread out by the armorer."—Marryat: *Peter Simple*, ch. vi.

(2) A davit.

2. Hydraul.: A nozzle having a universal joint connection to a fire-engine stand-pipe.

3. Agric.: A stick used in thatching.

***goōse-pād-dle**, *v. t.* [Eng. *goose*, and *paddle*.] To row in an awkward, irregular manner.

goōse-quill, *s.* [Eng. *goose*, and *quill*.] One of the quills or large wing-feathers of a goose; a pen made of such a feather.

***goōs-ēr-ŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *goose*; -ry.]

1. A place for keeping geese.

2. Silliness, stupidity like that of a goose.

"Who will soon look through and through
The final *goosery* of your neat sermon actor."—Milton: *Apology for Smectymus*.

goōse-shāre, *s.* [Eng. *goose*, and *share*.]

Bot.: *Galium aparine*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

goöse-tôngue, *s.* [Eng. *goose*, and *tongue*.]

Bot.: A composite plant, *Achillea ptarmica*.

goöse-wing, *s.* [Eng. *goose*, and *wing*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: The wing of a goose used as a dust-brush.

II. Nautical:

1. Another name for a studding-sail.

2. One of the clews or lower corners of a square mainsail or foresail, when the middle part is furled or tied up.

goös-ey-gân-dër, *s.* [Eng. *goose*, and *gander*.]

1. A gander.

2. A silly fellow, a simpleton, a goose.

gö-phër (1), *s.* [Fr. *gaufre*=(1) a honey-comb, (2) a wafer, a kind of cake.]

Zoöl.: A name given by the early French settlers in this country to various animals which honey-comb the ground by burrowing in it. In Canada and in the state of Illinois it was given to a gray burrowing squirrel, *Spermophilus Franklini*, west of the Mississippi to *S. Richardsoni*, in Wisconsin to a striped squirrel, and in Missouri to a burrowing-pouched rat, *Geomys bursarius*. All these are mammals; but in Georgia the term was applied to a snake, *Coluber couperi*, and in Florida to a turtle, *Testudo polyphemus*. (Goodrich & Porter.)

gopher-hole, *s.*

I. Ord. Lang.: The burrow of a gopher. [GOPHER (1).]

II. Fort.: A small bomb-proof in a line of rifle-pits.

"Against [mortarshells] rifle-pits are no protection, and the soldiers burrow into the earth places known as gopher-holes."—*Harper's Weekly*, Aug. 6, 1864, p. 502.

gö-phër (2), *s.* [Heb. *gopher*, from the obsolete verb *gaphar*=to cover.] (For def. see etym. and compend.)

gopher-drift, *s.* An irregular drift made by gold and other prospectors when seeking the ore, without regard to regular grade.

gopher-wood, *s.*

1. *Scrip.*: The wood of which Noah's ark was directed to be made. Various attempts have been made to identify the tree. The most probable view is that it was the cypress; Lat. *cupressus*; Gr. *kyparissos*; the *c*, *p*, *r* of the Latin and *k*, *p*, *r* of the Greek being the Hebrew *g*, *ph*, *r*, differently pronounced. [CYPRESS.]

"Make thee an ark of gopher-wood."—Gen. vi. 14.

2. *Bot.*: *Lawsonia alba*.

gör-äl, *s.* [A Nepalese word.]

Zoöl.: *Nemorhedus goral*, an antelope found in the Himalaya mountains. It is about the size of the common goat, has black horns about four and a half inches long, the general color of the body mouse-gray.

gör-a-mý, gôur-a-mý, *s.* [A Javanese name.]

Ichthy.: *Ophromemus olfax*, a fish, a native of China, but has been introduced into the Mauritius, and into remote Cayenne. It is about the size of a turbot, possesses great tenacity of life even when out of the water, and is much valued for the table. The female is said to form a cavity in the sand for the reception of her eggs.

gor-bél-liéd, *a.* [Eng. *gorbelly*; -ed.] Fat, big-bellied.

"Nero did not take
A noble club-foot stripling; ne'er contract
With one throat-swollen, gorbelled, or crump-backed."
Holiday: Juvenal, sat. x.

***gor-bél-ly**, *s.* [A. S. *gor*=dirt, filth, and Eng. *belly*.]

1. A fat belly or paunch.

"With crump shoulders, side, and gorbellies."—P. Hol-land: Camden, p. 53.

2. A fat-bellied person.

gorçe, *s.* [Norm.-Fr. *gorse*; O. Fr. *gorge*, from Lat. *gurgus*=a whirlpool.] A weir; a pool of water to keep fish in.

gor-cock, *s.* [Etym. of first element doubtful, but perhaps A. S. *gor*=dirt; Eng. *cock*.] The moor-cock, red-grouse, or red-game.

"Mongst desert hills, where, leagues around,
Dwelt but the gorcock and the deer."
Scott: *Bridal of Triermain*, iii. 6.

gor-crôw, gore-crow, *s.* [A. S. *gor*=dirt, filth, and Eng. *crow*.] The carrion-crow.

"It will also eat grain and insects, and like the raven will pick out the eyes of young lambs when just dropped, for which reason it was formerly distinguished from the rook, which feeds entirely on grain and insects, by the name of the *gor* or *gorcrow*."—Pennant: *British Zoology*; *Carrion Crow*.

gor-di-ä-çš-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gordi(us)*, and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -*acea*.]

bél, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -cian, -tian = shân. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tion, -sion = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shûs. -ple, -dle, &c. = bël, dël

Zoöl.: Hair-worms: an order of Scolecida, consisting of vermiform or thread-like animals with distinct sexes, having their alimentary canal, if present at all, imperfectly developed, and their water-vascular system rudimentary or absent. During a portion of their existence they live in the interior of insects.

gor-di-an, *a.* [Named after Gordius, a half mythic king of Phrygia, father of Midas.] Of or pertaining to Gordius, or the knot tied by him; hence, intricate, complicated.

"She was a gordian shape of dazzling hue."

Keats: *Lamia*, l.

gordian-knot, *s.* A knot tied by Gordius in the rope which bound the yoke of his chariot to the draught-tree in such an artful manner that the ends of the cord could not be perceived. So intricate was it that the report went abroad that the empire of Asia was promised by the oracle to him who could untie it. Alexander the Great, wishing to inspire his soldiers with courage and his enemies with the belief that he was born to conquer Asia, cut the knot with his sword, and so claimed to have fulfilled the oracle. Hence, the term *gordian-knot* is used for any apparently inextricable difficulty or deadlock; and to cut the *gordian-knot* is equivalent to removing or solving a difficulty by bold or unusual measures.

"Whatsoever it was, I must be fain to leave it as a Gordian-knot, which no writer helps me to untie."—*Baker*: *King Stephen* (an. 1154).

***gor-di-an**, *v. t.* [GORDIAN, *a.*] To knot or tie up.

"Looks . . . simply gordianed up and braided."

Keats: *Endymion*, bk. i.

gor-di-üs (pl. gor-di-i), *s.* [GORDIAN.]

Zoöl.: The typical genus of the order Gordiaceæ (q. v.). It consists of those extraordinarily thin and long inhabitants of the water, popularly believed, at least till recently, to be animated horse-hairs, and producible by the simple process of putting horse-hairs into a pond, ditch, or country well. After a time they bore their way into the bodies of insects. When mature they quit their insect residence and, returning to the liquid element, deposit their eggs in long chains. When gordii are dried they become hard and brittle, and apparently dead, but water returns them to their wonted suppleness and vitality. *Gordius aquaticus* is the Common Hair-worm.

göre (1), *s.* [A. S. *gor*=filth, dirt; cogn. with Icel. *gor*=gore, the cud in animals; Sw. *gorr*=dirt, matter; cf. Gr. *chordê*=a gut, a cord; Lat. *hira*=gut; Icel. *garnir, görn*=guts.]

*1. Dirt, filth.

"Gore and ferr and full wast
That was out ykast."

Lybeaus Disconus, 1471.

2. Clotted or congealed blood; blood which has become inspissated after effusion.

"But the bloody fact
Will be avenged, and th' other's faith approved
Lose no reward, though here thou see him die,
Rolling in dust and gore."

Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 460.

*3. Blood flowing from a wound.

*4. Filth, loathsomeness, wickedness.

"With her vnwrothelych werk me wlatze withinne
The gore ther of me hatz greued."

E. Eng. Allit. Poems; *Cleanness*, 305.

*5. A clotted mass.

"They were in one gore of blood."—*H. Brooke*: *Fool of Quality*, l. 68.

***gore-blood, goare-bloud**, *s.* Gore, blood.

"Downe strait he fallies, and armour large with goare-bloud embueses." *Phaer*: *Virgil's Æneidos*, xii.

göre (2), ***gair, *gare, *goore**, *s.* [A. S. *gárð*=a projecting point of land, from *gár*=a spear; Icel. *geiri*=a triangular piece of land; *geirr*=a spear; O. H. Ger. *kero*; M. H. Ger. *gere*=a promontory; Ger. *gehr*=a wedge, a gusset; Dut. *geer*=a gusset, a gore.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A triangular or wedge-shaped piece; as—

(1) A triangular piece sewed into a dress, a sail, &c., to widen it out at any part; a gusset.

(2) An angular piece of planking used in fitting the skin of a vessel to the frames.

(3) A triangular or pointed piece of land.

*2. Dress.

"Geynest under gore, herkne to my roun."

Lyric Poems, p. 29.

II. Her.: A charge consisting of two curved lines, one from the sinister chief point, the other from the base middle point, meeting in an acute angle in the middle of the fesse point.

gore-bill, *s.* A name given to the garfish (q. v.) from its long beak or nose.



Gore.

gore-strake, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A strake which terminates before reaching the stem or stern-post. Such strakes are at or near the center of the ship to lessen the spilling of the plank.

göre (1), *v. t.* [A. S. *gár*=a spear; Icel. *gein*; M. H. Ger. *ger*; O. H. Ger. *kér*.]

1. To pierce, to stab, to penetrate with a pointed instrument.

"O lot no noble eye profane a tear
For me, if I be gored with Mowbray's spear."
Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, i. 3.

2. To pierce as with a horn.

"An ox that attempts to gore the attendants."—*Cogan*: *Ethical Treatise*, Dis. 2, § 1.

*3. To wound, to tear, to lacerate.

"The willing redbreast, flying through a thorne,
Against a prickle gored his tender side."

Brownie: *The Shepherd's Pipe*, Ecl. 1.

***göre** (2), *v. t.* [GORE (1), *s.*] To bleed profusely.

göre (3), *v. t.* [GORE (2), *s.*]

*1. To break a passage into, as with a wedge.

"And now, their mightiest quelled, the battle swerved,
With many an inrode gored."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, vi. 387.

2. To cut in a triangular shape; to pierce with a gore.

gor-fly, *s.* [A. S. *gor*=dung; Eng. *fly*.] A species of fly.

gorçe, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *gorgia*=the throat, a narrow pass; Lat. *gorge*=an abyss, the throat; Ital. *gorga, gorgia*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The throat, the gullet.

"He with him closed, and, laying mighty hold
Upon his throat did gripe his gorge so fast,
That wanting breath him down to ground he cast."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. iv. 22.

2. That which is swallowed or gorged; swallowed food caused to rise by nausea or disgust.

"And all the way, most like a brutish beast,
He spewed vp his gorge, that all did him detest."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. iv. 21.

3. The act of gorging; a heavy meal.

"The counselor heareth causes with lesse pain being empty, then he shall be able after a ful gorge."—*Wilson*: *Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 112.

4. A narrow passage or entrance; a pass between hills.

"I headed not the eddyng surge;
Mine eye but saw the Trossach's gorge."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, vi. 19.

5. Disgust. (*Shakesp.*: *Hamlet*, v. 1.)

*6. Indignation, temper.

"My gorge began to rise. 'Yes,' said I, sulkily, 'my family does live at Richmond.'"—*Washington Irving*: *Ralph Rivington*.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: The narrowest part of the Tuscan and Doric capitals between the astragal, above the shaft of the column, and the annulets; also, a cavetto or hollow molding.

2. *Fort.*: A line joining the inner extremities of a work; as—

(1) A line drawn between the rear ends of the faces of a redan.

(2) A line across the narrow portion of a bastion, from the points of junction of its flanks with the curtains.

3. *Mason.*: A small groove at the underside of a coping, to keep the drip from reaching the wall; a throat.

4. *Naut.*: The groove or score of a pulley.

gorge-hook, *s.* Two fish-hooks separated by a piece of lead.

gorçe, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *gorger*.] [GORGE, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To swallow greedily or in large mouthfuls.

"Dislodging from a region scarce of prey,
To gorge the flesh of lambs or yearling kids."

Milton: *P. L.*, iii. 434.

2. To fill up to the throat, to glut, to satiate.

"The full-fed hound or gorged hawk,
Unapt for tender smell or speedy flight,
Make slow pursuit or altogether balk."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 694.

3. To fill to overflowing, to glut.

"A house in England which has been gorged with undeserved riches."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

B. Intrans.: To feed greedily, to stuff one's self.

"When the Bushmen of South Africa have enough food, they gorge and sleep."—*Lindsay*: *Mind in the Lower Animals*, i. 41.

***gorged**, *a.* [Eng. *gorge*, *s.*; -ed.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having a gorge, or throat; throated.

2. *Her.*: Encircled round the throat, as when an animal is represented bearing a crown or the like round the neck. It is blazoned as *gorged* with a crown, &c.

gor-gē-ōus, *a.* [O. Fr. *gorgias*, *gorgias*=gorgeous, from *gorgias*=a gorget, from *gorge*=the throat.] Splendid, magnificent, showy, glittering with splendid colors, resplendent, sumptuously adorned, or gay.

"The heralds and pursuivants were waiting in their gorgeous tabards."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 1.

gor-gē-ōus-ly, *adv.* [English *gorgeous*; -ly.] In a gorgeous manner, splendidly, magnificently: with showy magnificence.

"Golden and red above it
The clouds float gorgeously."
Longfellow: *The Castle by the Sea*.

gor-gē-ōus-ness, *s.* [Eng. *gorgeous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being gorgeous; showy or sumptuous magnificence; splendor.

"It seemed to outvie whatever had been seen before of gallantry and riches, and gorgeousness of apparel."—*Baker: Charles II.* (an. 1661.)

***gor-gē-ēr, *gor-gē-ere**, *s.* [O. Fr. *gorgiere*, from *gorge*=the throat; Ital. *gorgiera*.]

1. A piece of armor for the throat; a gorget.

"Hyswyser and his gorgere."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 521.

2. A kerchief for the neck.

"That other wyth a gorgier watz gored ouer the swyre."
Gawaine, 957.

***gor-gē-in**, *s.* [Fr., from *gorge*=the throat.]

Arch.: The neck of a capital; more commonly the part forming the junction between the shaft and the capital.

gor-gēt, *s.* [Fr. *gorgette*, from *gorge*=the throat.]

1. *Arm.*: A metal covering for the throat, worn by an armed man, to protect the juncture between the helmet and the breast-plate; also a kind of breast-plate like a half-moon. The camail (q. v.), or throat covering of chain-mail, is sometimes called the gorget of mail.

"See how his gorget peers above his gown
To tell the people in what danger he was."
Ben Jonson: *Catiline*, iv. 2.

*2. *Dress*: A kind of ruff formerly worn by females.

*3. *Mil.*: A small, crescent-shaped, metallic ornament worn on the breast by officers on duty. The gorget was the last remnant of body armor worn by infantry in England.

4. *Surgery*:

(1) A lithotomic cutting-instrument.

(2) A canulated or concave conductor used in operation for fistula; called also a blunt gorget.

Gor-gōn, *s. & a.* [Latin *Gorgon*, *Gorgo*, from Gr. *Gorgō*=the Gorgon, from *gorgos*=fearful, terrible.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Lit. & Gr. Mythol.*: One of three female monsters of terrible aspect. They were the daughters of Phorcys and Ceto, and were named Euryale, Stheno, and Medusa, the two first being immortal. Their hair was entwined with serpents, their hands were of brass, their bodies covered with impenetrable scales, their teeth resembling the tusks of a wild boar, and their eyes possessing the power of turning all on whom they fixed them to stone. By the aid of Minerva they were finally conquered by Perseus, and the drops of blood which fell to the ground from Medusa's head were changed into serpents, which have ever since infested the sandy deserts of Libya. The head was placed on theegis of Minerva, and retained its power of turning the beholder into stone.

"But brave Acontes, Persens' friend, by chance
Looked back, and met the Gorgon's fatal glance."
Meynweiring: *Ovid: Metamorphoses* iv.

2. *Fig.*: Anything very ugly or horrid; a woman of repulsive manners or appearance.

B. As adj.: Like a Gorgon; terrific; fearful.

"Pallas, holding forth
The terror of the Gorgon shield in vain."
Cooper: *Nature Untampered by Time*.

gorgon steam-engine, *s.* A form of direct-acting steam-engine, invented as a means of obviating the use of the beam in marine-engines. It is called the "Gorgon."



Gorged.



Gorget.

gor-gō-nē-an, gor-gō-nl-an, *a.* [Lat. *Gorgoneus*, from *Gorgon*, or *Gorgo*=a Gorgon; Greek *Gorgoneios*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a Gorgon; like a Gorgon; terrific.

"Medusa, with Gorgonian terror, guards
The ford." Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 611.

2. As though caused by a Gorgon; petrified; stony.

"The rest his look
Bound with Gorgonian vigor not to move."
Milton: *P. L.*, x. 297.

gor-gō-nē-l-a, *s. pl.* [Gr., neut. pl. of *Gorgoneios*=pertaining to a Gorgon; *Gorgō*=a Gorgon.]

Arch.: Masks in relief representing the Gorgon's or Medusa's head; one of the grotesque representations of forms of terror which occupied a considerable rank in the plastic art of the Greeks. They were used as key-stones in an arch.

gor-gō-nl-a, *s.* [Lat.=a kind of coral with a rigid framework. (*Pliny*.)]

Zool.: Sea-fan; the typical genus of the family Gorgonidae (q. v.). The sclerobasis is horny and more or less arborescent.

gor-gō-nl-an, *a.* [GORGONEAN.]

***gor-gō-nl-ical**, *a.* [Eng. *gorgon*; -ical.] The same as GORGONEAN (q. v.).

gor-gō-nl-ds, *s. pl.* [Lat. *gorgonia*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

1. *Zool.*: Sea-shrubs; a family of Actinozoa, order Alcyonaria (*Asteroid polypes*). The comarac, which is arborescent, is permanently rooted, and has a grooved or furrowed branching sclerobasis with dermosclerites—i. e., tissue secretions. The species occur mostly in shallow water in the warmer seas, attaining their maximum in the tropics. Besides Gorgonia, the family contains the genus *Corallium*, of which the type is *Corallium rubrum*, the red coral of commerce.

2. *Palaeont.*: The Gorgonidae have existed at least from Eocene and perhaps from Oolitic times.

gor-gō-nl-ize, *v. t.* [Eng. *gorgon*; -ize.] To petrify as though by the glance of a Gorgon; to turn to stone.

"Whose eyes so gorgonzated that can endure
To see the all-upholder forced to bow."
Davies: *Holy Rood*, p. 15.

Gor-gōn-zō-la, *s.* A celebrated cheese made in Italy and named after the town.

gor-hēn, *s.* [GORCOCK.] The female of the gorkock.

gor-il-la, *s.* [The name was found current in parts of Western Africa, when, in the fifth century B. C., the Carthaginian navigator Hanno visited it on his exploratory and colonizing expedition. It was applied, however, not to an ape, but to a negro tribe, members of which he invited to Carthage, but they could not be prevailed upon to accompany him.]

Zool.: A celebrated anthropoid ape (*Troglodytes gorilla*), generally believed to come nearer than any known one to man, though some contend that the affinity of the gibbon is closer. [GIBBON.] The number of teeth in the gorilla, and all the old world monkeys, except the lemurs, is thirty-two, the same as in man. The hand has the same bones as in man. Professor Huxley considers Cuvier's order Quadrumana (four-handed) inaccurate, maintaining that the hinder extremities of all the monkeys and lemurs are framed anatomically as feet and not hands. The height is about five feet, almost the same as man. On the other hand, the greatest capacity of the gorilla's brain is only 34½ cubic inches, the least 23, against 62 in the least capacious human skull, and 114 in the greatest. The formidable canines, so conspicuous in the specimens in the Natural History Department of the British Museum at South Kensington, look very brutal, but they are only sexual characteristics, being of more moderate size in the female. The low facial angle also, and the abundant hair, with the extraordinary breadth of the chest, diminish the resemblance. The last-mentioned characteristic imparts to the animal colossal strength, which it is said to use in its native haunts against man. It is a native of Lower Guinea and the interior of equinoctial Africa. It has a congener in the same region, *Troglodytes niger*, the Chimpanzee (q. v.).

gōr-lāg (1), *pr. par., a. & s.* [GORE (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: A prick, a puncture.

gōr-lāg (2), *pr. par., a. & s.* [GORE (3), v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

Naut.: A term applied to a sail cut gradually sloping, so as to be broader at the clew than at the earing.

C. As substantive:

Naut.: That part of the skirts of a sail where it gradually widens toward the bottom or foot; a goring-cloth.

goring-cloth, *s.*

Naut.: The same as GORING (2), C.

gor-mand, *s. & a.* [French *gourmand*.] [GOURMAND.]

A. As subst.: A greedy or ravenous eater; a glutton, a gourmand.

"Many are made gourmands and gluttons by custom that are not so by nature."—Locke.

B. As adj.: Greedy, gluttonous, voracious, ravenous.

"The sillies sauls, that bene Christes sheip,
Sould nocht be givin to gormand wolfs to keip."
Lyndsay: *S. P. R.*, ii. 235.

***gor-mand-ēr**, *s.* [GOURMANDER.]

***gor-mand-ise**, *s.* [O. Fr. *gourmandise*.] Gluttony, greediness.

"With the fish which in your banks do breed
And daily there increase, man's gormandise can feed."
Drayton: *Polyotbion*, s. 2.

***gor-mand-ism**, *s.* [English *gormand*; -ism.] Gluttony.

gor-mand-ize, *v. i. & t.* [GORMANDISE, *s.*]

A. Intrans.: To eat greedily or like a glutton; to gorge.

"Who on occasion in a dark hole
Can gormandize on lighted charcoal."
King: *Orpheus and Eurydice*.

B. Trans.: To swallow anything greedily.

"The pampered stomach, more than well sufficed,
Casts up the surfeit lately gormandized."
Drayton: *Baron's Wars*, vi. 23.

gor-man-dl-zēr, *s.* [Eng. *gormandiz(e)*; -er.] One who gormandizes; a glutton; a greedy or voracious eater.

gō-roōn' shēll, *s.* A large and handsome marine, univalve shell.

gorse, ***gorst**, ***gorste**, *s.* [A. S. *gorst*=a bramble-bush, the origin of which is unknown.]

Bot.: One of the names of the Furze, or Whin (*Ulex europæus*).

"There's neither Johnny nor his horse
Among the fern or in the gorse."
Wordsworth: *Idiot Boy*.

gor-sy, gors-ty, *a.* [Eng. *gors(e)*; -y.] Of the nature of, resembling, or abounding in gorse.

gor-tēr-l-a, *s.* [Named after David Gorter, Professor of Botany at Hardewyck, England.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Gorterieae (q. v.). They are herbaceous plants from South Africa.

gor-tēr-l-ē-m, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gorteri(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eae.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composite plants, tribe Cynareae.

gor-ty-na, *s.* [Lat. *Gortyna*, *Gortys*, *Gortyn* (from Gr.)=(1) a city in the Morea, now in ruins; (2) a city in Crete.]

Entom.: A genus of moths, family Apamidae. *Gortyna flavago* is the Frosted Orange.

gōr-y, *a.* [Eng. *gore* (1), *s.*; -y.]

1. Covered with gore or congealed blood.

"Hospitable beds
To rest the stranger, or the gory chief."
Dyer: *Fleece*, bk. ii.

2. Bloody, deadly, murderous.

"The obligation of our blood forbids
A gory emulation 'twixt us twain."
Shakespeare: *Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 5.

gory-dew, *s.*

Bot.: *Palmella cruenta*, an algal of simple organization, common on damp walls in shady places. It appears at first in the form of rosy gelatinous patches, ultimately becoming confluent over a wide expanse, presenting the appearance of coagulated venous blood, whence its English name. (*Griffith & Henfrey*, &c.)

gōs-bā, *s.* [Arab.]

Mus.: An Arabian flute. There are two sorts of the gosba, the one with three holes in the lower extremity, producing four sounds which, with their harmonics at the fifth, complete the octave. The instrument is employed to guide the voice of a singer. The other gosba is larger and pierced with six holes, with a double hole at the back. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

gos-hāwk, gos-hauk, *s.* [Properly *goosehawk*; from A. S. *gōshafuc*, from *gōs*=a goose, and *hafuc*=a hawk; Icel. *gás-haukr*.]

Ornith.: *Asur palumbarius*, a bird of prey. It is brown above, white underneath, barred across with brown, with five browner bands on the tail; the eyelids whitish. When immature it has dots instead

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fāll; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

of bars. The female is twenty-four or twenty-five inches long, the male almost one-third less. It is abundant in parts of the European continent. It occurs also in this country, in the north of Africa, in India, &c. It can be used, as it often is in the East Indies, for falconry. It pursues its prey directly, instead of swooping down upon it from above like a falcon.

"The goshawk was in high esteem among falconers."—*Pennant: British Zoology; Goshawk.*

gō-shēn-ite, *s.* [Named from Goshen, in Massachusetts, where it is found.]
Min.: A variety of beryl.

gōs-lar-ite, *s.* [From Goslar, in the Harz, where it is found.]

Min.: An orthorhombic, white, reddish, bluish, transparent or translucent, brittle mineral, of vitreous luster and nauseous taste. Hardness, 2-2½; specific gravity, 1.9-2.1. Composition: Sulphuric acid, 27.9; oxide of zinc, 28.2; water, 43.9. Called also Gallitene (q. v.).

gōs-lēt, *s.* [A. S. *gōs*=a goose, and Eng. dimin. suff. *-lēt*. A small species of geese. They are found in large numbers in Africa, India, and Australia.]

gōs-līng, ***ges-lyng**, ***gos-lyng**, ***gos-lynge**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *gōs*=a goose, and Eng. dimin. suff. *-lyng*.]

A. As substantive:

1. A young goose; a goose not yet full grown

"I'll never
Be such a gosling to obey instinct."
Shakespeare: Coriolanus, v. 3.

2. A catkin on nut-trees and pines.

3. An unfledged bird.

4. A goose, a silly fellow, a simpleton.

B. As adj.: Silly, stupid.

"Surprised at all they met, the gosling pair
Discover huge cathedrals, built with stone."
Cooper: Progress of Error, 379.

gōs-pēl, ***gods-pel**, ***godds-pel**, ***gods-pelle**, ***gods-pelle**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *godspell*, from *god*=God, and *spell*=a story, a history; Icel. *gudspjall*=God-story; O. H. Ger. *gotspel*. It is not from A. S. *gōd*=good, and *spell*, though this derivation would exactly agree with the Gr. *euangelion*=good message, from *eu*=well, and *angelos*=a messenger.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

(2) In the same sense as II. 2.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Anything which announces good news, political, social, personal, or of any other character.
(2) Anything accepted as infallibly true; as, You must not take the words just for gospel.
(3) Anything constituting a powerful principle of action.

II. Technically:

1. *Script. & Theol.*: A term signifying good news, founded originally on certain words used by the angel in the annunciation of the Savior's birth: "Behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy" (Luke ii. 10). It is generally held to signify salvation through the atoning death of Christ.

"Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature."—*Matthew* xvi. 15.

2. *Script. Canon*, &c.: The four canonical records of our Savior's life, by St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke, and St. John. This signification of the word is derived from the first one. It is the historical narrative of that first advent of Christ, the announcement of which was disclosed by the angel to be good tidings [ii. 1]. The titles are not worded the Gospel by Matthew, by Mark &c.; it is the Gospel according to Matthew, according to Mark, &c. This implies that the gospel is that of God (Rom. xv. 16; 1 Thess. ii. 2, &c.) or of Christ (Mark i. 1; Rom. i. 16, &c.), as related by Matthew, by Mark, &c. In one place, however, St. Paul says "my gospel" (1 Tim. ii. 8). In the New Testament the word gospel, Gr. *euangelion*, is used only of communications made orally. The earliest known use of the term for written accounts of the Savior's life, is in Justin Martyr's first "Apology," about A. D. 150. He speaks of "Memories of the Apostles, called Gospels." Irenæus, Bishop of Lyons from 177 to 202, used the word gospel for the four evangelical narratives taken collectively [CANON]; but he also employs it of each of them taken separately and speaks of their "fourfoldness." He places them in the order which now obtains, as do Clement of Alexandria, Origen, Eusebius, and the early church generally. Some investigators, however, think that Mark's gospel comes first in time; that the next was perhaps Matthew, that Luke was the third, and John certainly the last. The first three are called synoptics, because they all look at the events which they describe from the same point of view; while the standpoint of John is quite differ-

ent. [SYNOPTIC.] Though the Gospels stand in the New Testament before the Epistles, some of the latter undoubtedly preceded them in point of time. [JOHN, LUKE, MARK, MATTHEW.]

3. *Liturgy*: The part of the gospels prescribed in the Prayer-book to be read on any particular day in the Communion service.

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to the gospel in any of the senses of enumerated under A.

* Obvious compounds: *Gospel-offer*, *gospel-sermon*, *gospel-preacher*, &c.

***gospel-book**, ***godspel-bok**, *s.* The gospel.

"Noght ne seyth the godspell-boe
Thatt Joesep was tharinne."
Ormulum, 6,458.

***gospel-gossip**, *s.* One who is over-zealous in preaching religion to his neighbors.

gospel-lights, *s. pl.*

Eccles. & Ch. Hist.: Two lighted candles borne by acolytes who stand facing the deacon as he intones the gospel at high mass.

gospel-side, *s.*

Eccles. & Ch. Hist.: The side of the church corresponding with the corner or horn of the altar at which the gospel is read.

***gospel-wright**, *s.* The composer or author of one of the gospels; an evangelist.

***gōs-pāl**, *v. t.* [GOSPEL, *s.*] To instruct in the precepts of the gospel; to fill with sentiments of religion.

"Are you so gossiped
To pray for this good man and for his issue,
Whose heavy hand hath bowed you to the grave?"
Shakespeare: Macbeth, iii. 1.

***gōs-pēl-a-rý**, ***gōs-pēl-lā-rý**, *a.* [English *gospel*; *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to the gospel; theological, evangelical.

"Let any man judge how well these gospellary principles of our Presbyterians agree with the practice and doctrine of the holy apostles."—*The Cloak in its Colors* (1679).

gōs-pēl-ēr, **gōs-pēl-lēr**, ***god-spel-ler**, ***gods-pel-ler**, ***gos-pel-ere**, ***gos-pel-ere**, ***gos-pel-ere**, *s.* [Eng. *gospel*; *-er*.]

*1. One of the four evangelists.

"Mark the gospeller was the goostli son of Petre in baptism."—*Wycliffe: The Prologue of Mark*.

2. One who preaches the gospel.

3. The priest or deacon who reads the gospel in the Communion service.

***gōs-pēl-ize**, ***gōs-pēl-lize**, *s.* [Eng. *gospel*; *-ize*.]

1. To form or lay down as gospel.

"The command thus gospelized to us hath the same force with that whereon Ezra grounded the pious necessity of divorcing."—*Milton: Doct. and Discipline of Divorce*, bk. i, ch. viii.

2. To convert by preaching the gospel to; to evangelize.

"In the mean time give me leave to put you in mind of what is done in the Corporation whereof you are a member for gospelling (as they phrase it) the natives of New England."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. i, p. 109. *Life*.

***goss**, ***gosse**, *s.* [GOSSE.]

gōs-sa-mēr, ***gōs-sa-mère**, ***gose-so-mer**, ***gos-so-mer**, ***gos-som-mer**, ***gos-so-myre**, ***gos-sum-mer**, *s. & a.* [Lit. *goose-summer*; cf. Ger. *sommerfäden* (summer-threads)=*gossamer*; Dutch *sommerdraden* (summer-threads)=*gossamer*; Sw. *sommertråd* (summer-thread)=*gossamer*.]

*1. The slender, cobweb-like threads which are seen floating in the air in calm, clear weather, especially in autumn. They can also be seen on a clear, frosty morning on furze-bushes, grass, &c.

"Four nimble gnats the horses were,
Their harnesses of gossamer."
Drayton: The Court of Fairy

2. A thin, filmy silk veil or gauze.

3. A light waterproof worn by ladies.

***gōs-sa-mēr-ý**, *a.* [Eng. *gossamer*; *-y*.] Like gossamer; flimsy; unsubstantial.

gōs-sān, **gōs-zān**, *s.* [Ety. doubtful.]

Mining: The upper part of a metallic vein, presenting a red and ferruginous appearance, produced by the decomposition of the iron pyrites contained in or associated with the ore; the matrix in which a metallic ore is imbedded.

"There [in North Devon] the matrix or gossan of the lode [of copper ore] is suffused by particles of gold."—*Murchison: Siluria*, ch. xvii.

gōs-sān-ýf-ēr-ōūs, *a.* [Eng. *gossan*; *-i* connective; Lat. *fero*=to produce, and suff. *-ous*.] Producing gossan.

gōs-sib, *s.* [GOSSEP.]

gōs-sip, ***god-sib**, ***god-sibbe**, ***god-sybbe**, ***gos-sip**, ***gos-syp**, *s.* [A. S. *god*=God, and *sib*=kin, relative.] [GOSSEB.]

*1. A sponsor in baptism; a godfather or god-mother.

"They had mothers as we had; and those mothers had gossips (if their children were christened) as we are."—*Ben Jonson: Staple of News*. (Induction.)

*2. (Pl.): Sponsors engaged in familiar talk with each other.

*3. (Pl.): Those who engage in trivial talk, whether they are sponsors or not.

"The gossips report
She has come to King Olaf's court."
Longfellow: Musician's Tale

4. A friend; a neighbor; an intimate acquaintance.

"One mother, . . . her little babe reuil'd,
And to her gossips gan in counsel say."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xii. 11.

5. One who runs about tattling and repeating tales; an idle tattler.

"The common chat of gossips when they meet."
Dryden: Hind and Panther, iii. 993.

*6. A tipling, gossiping woman.

"Sometimes lurk I in a gossip's bowl!"
Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

7. Mere tattle; idle talk; trifling or unfounded rumor or talk.

"Bubbles o'er like a city with gossip, scandal, and spite."
Tennyson: Maud, i. iv. 8.

gōs-sip, *v. t. & i.* [GOSPIP, *s.*]

*A. *Trans.*: To stand gossip or sponsor to; to christen.

"Adoptious christendom,
That blinking Cupid gossips."
Shakespeare: All's Well that Ends Well, i. 1.

B. Intransitive:

1. To talk familiarly; to chat.

"Noisy groups at the house-door
Sat in the cheerful sun, and rejoiced and gossiped together."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 4.

2. To chatter; to run about repeating tales or tittle-tattle.

"Those little jarrings and dissonances which arise from anger, censoriousness, gossiping, and coquetry."
Steele: Spectator, No. 147.

*3. To make merry, as at a christening feast.

"With all my heart, I'll gossip at this feast."
Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors, v.

*4. To make a ceaseless chattering noise.

"Flax for the gossiping looms."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 1.

gōs-sip-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *gossip*; *-er*.] One who gossips; a gossip.

***gōs-si-prēd**, ***gos-si-prede**, ***god-si-brede**, *s.* [A. S. *god*=God, *sibredan*=relation, kin.]

1. The condition of a gossip or sponsor in baptism; relationship through baptism; sponsorship.

"Gossiped or compaternity, by the canon law, is a spiritual affinity; and the juror, that was gossip to either of the parties, might, in former times, have been challenged as not indifferent."—*Davies*.

2. Intimacy; close acquaintance.

3. Gossip; idle talk; tittle-tattle.

***gōs-sip-rý**, ***gōs-sip-riē**, *s.* [English *gossip*; *-ry*.] The condition or state of gossips; close intimacy.

"He was seized hard & fast on the bishoprick, whereby all gossiprie gude up between him and my uncle Mr. Andrew."—*Melville: MS.*, p. 36.

gōs-sip-ý, *a.* [Eng. *gossip*; *-y*.] Full of gossip; inclined to gossip; as, a gossip woman.

"A writer of amusing gossip letters."—*Athenæum*, Feb. 25, 1882.

***gōs-sō-mēr**, *s.* [GOSSAMER.]

gōs-sōo n, **gor-soon**, *s.* [Fr. *garçon*=a boy.] A boy, a lad. (Irish.)

gōs-sýp, ***-ý-üm**, *s.* [Latin *gossypion*, *gossipion*, *gossypinus*. (Pliny.)]

Bot.: A genus of Malvaceæ, tribe Hibiscæ. The leaves are generally three or five-lobed; around the flower is an involucre, cordate at the base, and terminating at the apex in three broad, deeply-cut segments. Calyx five-toothed, corolla of five petals, stamens united into a column, fruit a three or five-celled capsule, each cell when ripe bursting through the middle and exhibiting the seeds enveloped in cotton. The species cultivated in the United States, which furnishes so much cotton, is *Gossypium barbadense*, of which there are two well-marked varieties, the Sea-island or Long-staple cotton, and the Upland, Georgian, Bowed, or Short-staple cotton; that of India is *G. herbaceum*. How many more species exist has not been determined, the genus being very variable. A bland oil is made from the seeds, which also, after having been pressed, have been used as a food for cattle. Martius states that

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gēm; thin, thīs; -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -die, &c. = bēl, dēl.

in Brazil the young leaves and seeds of *Gossypium vitifolium* are used in dysentery, and steeped in vinegar are applied to the head in hemicrania. [Cotton.]

***gost**, *s.* [GHOST.]

***göst-låg**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: "An herb." Ainsworth, quoted by Johnson, who calls it Rubia. If so, it is a madder.

göt, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [GET, *v.*]

***göth**, *s.* [Ital. *gozzo*=a kind of bottle; *gotto*=a drinking-glass.] A water-pot, a pitcher.

"A gotech of milk I've been to fill."

Blomfield: Richard and Kate.

gote, **gowt**, *s.* [Dut. *goot*; Low Ger. *göte*; Ger. *gosse*.]

1. A sluice, a drain, a gutter.

"Gote, or water schetelys. *Aquarium, singlocitorium.*"

—Prompt. Parv.

2. A slough, a miry place.

Göth, *s.* [Lat. *Gothi*=the Goths.]

1. *Lit.*: One of an ancient race belonging to the Teutones, who originally occupied a great portion of European and Asiatic Russia. Filmer, their king, conducted a body of his nation to the coast of the Euxine, where it afterward increased into a numerous and formidable people under the names of Visigoths and Ostrogoths, the former occupying the countries to the west of the Dnieper, the latter those to the east. The Visigoths crossed the Danube, plundered Rome and Italy, and fixed their residence in Spain, while their kindred, the Ostrogoths, took possession of Italy, which they held till A. D. 544, when they were overthrown by Narses, general of Justinian. From this time the Goths as a nation make no figure in history, except in Spain; but traces of their language, manners, and arts are still to be found in every country of the East. A branch of the Visigoths, settled in Moesia, the modern Bulgaria, are known as Mesogoths, and the translation of a great portion of the Bible by Wulfila, or Ulfila, a Christian bishop, about A. D. 350, fragments only of which have come down to us, is the earliest known specimen of the Gothic or Teutonic tribe of tongues.

2. *Fig.*: A barbarian; one deficient in or utterly without taste; a rude, ignorant person.

gö-tham-ist, *s.* [See def.] An inhabitant or native of Gotham, a village in Nottinghamshire, England, said to be celebrated for the blunders made by its inhabitants.

gö-tham-ite, *s.* [Eng. *Gotham*; *-ite*.] A term applied in sport to an inhabitant of New York city, familiarly known as Gotham.

göt-har-dite, *s.* [From the St. Gothard Alps, where it occurs.]

Min.: The same as DUFRENOYSITE (*q. v.*).

göth-ic, ***göth-ick**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Gothicus*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.*: Of or pertaining to the Goths; as, *Gothic customs, &c.*

"Confining his labors almost wholly to religious and legendary histories, he [Albert Durer] turned the Testament into the history of a Flemish village; the habits of Herod, Pilate, Joseph, &c., their dwellings, their utensils, and their customs were all Gothic and European."—Walpole: *Catalogue of Engravers*, vol. v.

2. *Fig.*: Rude, uncivilized, barbarous.

"The Gothic cloud
Of time and language o'er thy genius thrown."

Thomson: Summer, 1, 578.

II. Arch.: A term sometimes used to distinguish mediæval from classical architecture. In a more limited sense it comprehends those styles only of mediæval architecture which are characterized by the pointed arch. In the narrower sense, Gothic architecture dates from the middle of the twelfth century; in the wider, it includes as well Anglo-Saxon, which prevailed from the close of the sixth to the middle of the eleventh century, and also Anglo-Norman, which flourished during the succeeding hundred years. The latter was followed by the Semi-Norman or Transition; this gave place, at the beginning of the thirteenth century, to Early English, and this, at the commencement of the fourteenth century, to Decorated English, replaced at the beginning of the fifteenth century by the Perpendicular. Gothic architecture attained its perfection in the Decorated English period. The free, flowing lines and the chaste ornamentation by which it is distinguished were degenerated into the stiff, staring lines and the too-elaborate decoration of the Perpendicular; and the process of debasement continued until, in the early part of the seventeenth century, Gothic fell into entire disuse. Toward the close of the eighteenth century a reaction began, and the movement has gone on gathering strength ever since. [DECORATED, EARLY ENGLISH, PERPENDICULAR, POINTED.]

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The language of the Goths. It belongs to the Low German group of the Teutonic dialects, to which belong English, Frisian, Dutch, Flemish, and Old Saxon. It is the oldest and most primitive of the Teutonic dialects of which any remains are known; it was spoken by the eastern and western Goths, who occupied the province of Dacia. It is closely akin to English and Dutch.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: The Gothic style of architecture. [A. II.]

"The parish church of Lambeth is at a small distance from the Palace, has a plain tower, and the architecture is of the Gothic of the time of Edward IV."—Pennant; *Lambeth Church*.

2. *Print.*: A name given to a bold-faced type, used for titling and jobbing work.

***göth-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *gothic*; *-al*.] The same as *GOthic* (*q. v.*).

***göth-i-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *Gothic*; *-ism*.]

1. A Gothic idiom or custom.

2. Conformity to the Gothic style of architecture.

3. Rudeness of manners; barbarousness.

"Night, gothicism, confusion, and absolute chaos are come again."—Shenstone.

göth-i-cize, *v. t.* [Eng. *Gothic*; *-ize*.] To make Gothic; to bring back to barbarousness.

***göth-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *Goth*; *-ish*.] Pertaining to or resembling the Goths; Gothic; rude; uncivilized.

göth-ite (*o as e*), *s.* [Named after the great German poet, Goethe, who was born in 1749, and died in 1832.]

Min.: An orthorhombic, yellowish, reddish, or dark-brown mineral, sometimes blood-red by transmitted light. Luster imperfectly adamantine. Hardness, 5 to 5½; specific gravity, 4.0 to 4.4. Composition: Sesquioxide of iron, 83½ to 90½; sesquioxide of manganese, 0 to 2½; silica, 0 to 4½; and water, 9.4 to 11.5.

göu-ä-ni-a, *s.* [Named after Anthony Gouan, Professor of Botany, at Montpellier.]

Bot.: A genus of Rhamnaceæ, consisting of evergreen climbers. *Gouania domingensis*, a species from the West Indies and Brazil, is stomachic.

***goud**, *s.* [WOAD.]

gouge, ***goode**, ***gowge**, *s.* [Fr. *gouge*, from Low Lat. *gubia*=a kind of chisel; Sp. *gubia*; Port. *goiva*.]

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 3.

2. *Fig.*: A cheat; an imposition; an impostor. (Amer.)

II. Technically:

1. *Bookbinding*: A finisher's hand-tool for blind-tooling or gilding, having a face which forms a curve.

2. A shaped incising-tool used for cutting out forms or blanks for gloves, envelopes, or other objects cut to a shape from fabric, leather, or paper.

3. *Woodworking*: A chisel with a curved blade adapted to make a rounded groove in cutting or turning wood. They are known as flat, middle, and quick; their curves being respectively obtuse, medium, and acute. The gouge existed in early ages in stone, bone, and bronze.

gouge-bit, *s.* A wood-boring tool used in a brace. It has a rounded end, and a groove which contains the chips.

gouge-slip, *s.* An oil-stone or hone slip, for sharpening on the concave side of the edge of the gouge.

gouge, *v. t.* [GOUGE, *s.* Fr. *gouger*.]

1. *Lit.*: To scoop out or make a groove in with a gouge.

"Gouging of hem out

Just to the size of my bottles, and not slicing."

Ben Jonson: The Devil is an Ass, ii. 1.

II. Figuratively:

1. To force out the eye of with the thumb or finger.

2. To cheat; to impose upon. (Amer.)

***goul**, *s.* [GHOUL.]

***goul**, ***goule**, ***goul-en**, ***gowle**, *v. i.* [Icel. *gaula*.] To howl, to yowl, to cry aloud, to shout.

"Some of man, cry thou and goul."—Wycliffe: *Ezekiel* xxi. 12.

göul'-and, *s.* [A. S. *geolo*=yellow.] A flower; perhaps the gowan or mountain daisy.

Gou-lard, *s.* [Named after Thomas Goulard, a surgeon at Montpellier, about A. D. 1750, who discovered it.]

Pharm.: The same as GOULARD'S-EXTRACT (*q. v.*).

goulard's-extract, *s.*

Pharm.: A saturated solution of basic lead acetate. It is used as a lotion in cases of inflammation.

goule *s.* [O. Fr. *goule*; Fr. *gueule*; Latin *gula*.] The throat.

gour, *s.* [GAUR.]

gôu-ra, *s.* [The name in some of the Eastern islands.]

Ornith.: Ground pigeon; the typical genus of the family Gouridae. *Goura coronata* is the size of a turkey. It is wild in the Eastern Archipelago, and is domesticated in Java.

gôur-a-mi, *s.* [GORAMY.]

gôurd (1), ***goord**, ***gourde**, ***gowrde**, *s.* [O. F. *gouhourde*, *côharrde*, *côngourde*, *choourde*; Fr. *gourde*, from Lat. *cucurbita*=a gourd; prob. connected with *corbis*=a basket.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

"The gourd and olive brown
Weave the light roof." *Dyer: Ruins of Rome*.

2. A bottle or vessel for carrying water, so called from its shape.

"I have heer in a gourd
A draught of wyn." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 17, 014.

II. Technically:

1. *Botany*: *Cucurbita pepo*; a hispid plant, with tendrils, large yellow flowers, and oblong or ovate fruit; a native of Astrachan, but cultivated in many countries. It has run into many varieties. The fruit is used as a culinary vegetable in soups and stews, or mixed after being sugared and spiced, with sliced apples, to constitute pumpkin pie. Called also the Pumpkin-gourd or Pompon.

2. *Scripture*: Hebrew *qiqayon*; Septuagint *kolokynthê*. The Hebrew word is apparently so much akin to the Greek word *kiki*, used by Dioscorides for the Castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*), that the "gourd" of Scripture was probably that species. It is a euphorbiaceous plant, and not of the order Cucurbitaceæ. For the wild gourd of Scripture, see ¶ (2).

¶ (1) Of the genuine Cucurbitaceæ, the Bitter or Colocynth Gourd is *Citrullus colocynthis*; the Bottle, Club, or Trumpet Gourd is *Lagenaria vulgaris*, which so varies in the form of its fruit as to suggest in the several individuals all these appellations. The Gooseberry gourd is *Momordica echinata*; the Orange gourd is *Cucurbita aurantia*; Red gourd and Spanish gourd are popular names for *Cucurbita maxima*, the flesh of which, when boiled, is like a tender carrot; the Snake gourd is the genus *Trichosanthes*, and especially *T. colubrina*; the Squash gourd is *Cucurbita melopepo*; and the White gourd is *Bennicosa cerifera*. It is extensively used by the natives of India in their curries.

(2) The Wild Gourd of Scripture: Hebrew *pl. paquo* and *peqaim*. It is from *paqa*=to be split or burst. It is a plant which grew on a wild vine—i. e., was procumbent, and had tendrils. It moreover produced "death in the pot"; discoverable in a moment by the taste. It was probably either the Colocynth (*Citrullus colocynthis*), or the Squirting Cucumber (*Momordica elaterium*), the one called by Gesenius by its ancient name, *Cucumis agrestis*.

(3) In Lindley's *Natural System of Botany*, the order Cucurbitaceæ is called the Gourd tribe, altered in his *Vegetable Kingdom* to Cucurbits.

gourd-shell, *s.* The shell or rind of the gourd, which is used for drinking-cups, &c.

"It [the catalogue of household utensils] consists of gourd-shells, which they convert into vessels that serve as bottles to hold water, and as baskets to contain their victuals and other things, with covers of the same; and of a few wooden bowls and trenchers of different sizes."—Cook: *Voyages*, vol. vi., bk. iii., ch. 9.

gourd-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Crescentia cujete*, more frequently called in English the Calabash tree (*q. v.*). See also *Crescentia*.

gourd-worm, *s.*

Zool.: The same as FLUKE-WORM (*q. v.*). It infests the liver of the sheep.

***gôurd** (2), ***gord**, *s.* [O. Fr. *gourt*.] A kind of false dice, probably so called from being hollowed out.

"To eke out your living . . .

By fulham and gourd."

Scott: Fortunes of Nigel, ch. xxvii.

gôurde (1), *s.* [Sp. *gordo*=large.] The Franco-American name for the colonial dollar in use in Hayti, Cuba, &c.

***gourde** (2), ***gourd-er**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A torrent.

"Let the gourdiers of raine come doune."—Harding: *Against Jewel*, p. 189.

gôurd-i-ness, *s.* [Eng. *gourdy*; *-ness*.]

Farr: The quality or state of being gourdy or swelled in the legs; a swelling in a horse's leg, after a journey.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pô, or, wôre, wolf, wôr, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; try, sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = â. qu = kw.

*gourd'-ing, s. [Eng. gourd; -ing.]

Farr.: The same as GOURDINESS (q. v.).

gourd'-y, a. [Eng. gourd (1); -y.]

Farr.: Swelled in the legs, as a horse after a journey.

gour-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *goura* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Ornith.: Ground-pigeons; a family of pigeons having certain affinities to the gallinaceous birds. They feed on the ground in flocks. They are found in the hotter parts of both the Eastern and Western hemispheres.

gour-i-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat., &c., *gour(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Columbidae (Pigeons), sometimes elevated into a family Gouridae (q. v.).

gour'-il-è-a, s. [Named after Mr. Robert Gourlie, who gathered plants at Mendoza.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe Sophoreæ. The pulp of the fruit is used at Buenos Ayres to flavor sweet wine.

gour'-mand, *gour-mond, s. & a. [Fr.]

A. As subst.: A greedy or gluttonous eater; a glutton.

"That great gourmand, fat Apicius."

Ben Jonson: *Sejanus*, i. 1.

B. As adj.: Greedy, gluttonous, gormandizing.

*gour-mand-êr, s. [Eng. *gourmand*; -er.] A gormandizer.

"The Persians are great gourmanders and greedy gluttons."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 385.

*gour-mand-ize, v. i. [GORMANDIZE, v.]

*gour-mand-ize, s. [GORMANDISE, s.]

gour'-mêt (t silent), s. [Fr.=a connoisseur in or judge of wines.] An epicure; a dainty feeder; a connoisseur in wines or meats; a man of keen palate.

gour-net, s. [GURNET.]

gous-ly, s. An old form of harp used by the Slavonians, whose bards were called *gouslas*, the poetry which they chanted being called *gouslo*.

*gous-trous, a. [Gousty (2).] Gusty, dark, wet, stormy; as, a *goustous* night.

*goust'-y (t silent), a. [Low Latin *guastus*; Ital. *guasto*; Fr. *gast*=waste, desert.]

1. Waste, desolate, deserted.

"Wind like this, at twal o'clock at night, to thir wild gousty wa's!"—Scott: *Antiquary*, ch. xxv.

2. Ghostly; preternatural.

3. Ghastly.

gout (1), *goute, *gowte, s. [Fr. *goutte*, from Lat. *gutta*=a drop.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A drop.

"I see thee still,
And on the blade o' th' dudgeon gout's of blood."
Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, ii. 1.

2. In the same sense as II.

"The goute lette hir nothing for to daunce."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 16,326.

II. Pathol.: A disease produced by the excess of uric acid in the blood in the form of urate of soda. It is usually hereditary, is rare before the age of thirty, and generally arises from excessive indulgence in wines or malt liquors, the last giving rise to "poor man's gout." It is rarely produced by the use of spirits. The great toe is the part most frequently affected, pain and irritability are the leading symptoms; it may become chronic, and is very intractable to treatment. When it attacks internal parts it is termed irregular or retrocedent gout, and is proportionately more dangerous. Diet requires strict regulation, with abstinence or restriction from alcoholic liquors. Excessive exertion and fatigue, or mental labor, have been known to produce gout also, but whenever it is, as it usually is, hereditary, extreme precautions ought to be taken to prevent the occurrence or recurrence of an attack.

gout-stones, s. pl.

Pathol.: The same as CHALE-STONES (q. v.).

gout-weed, s.

Bot.: *Ægopodium podagraria*. [GOAT-WEED.]

*gout (t silent) (2), s. [Fr. *gout*, from Lat. *gusto*=to taste.] A taste; a relish; a liking. [GUST.]

"Catalogues serve for a direction to any one that has a gout for the like studies."—Woodward: *On Fossils*.

*gout-en, *gowt-on, v. i. [Fr. *goutter*, from Lat. *gutto*, from *gutta*=a drop.] To drop or gutter as a candle.

"Gouton, as candelys. Gutto."—Prompt. Parv.

gout'-i-ly, adv. [Eng. *gouty*; -ly.] In a gouty manner.

gout'-i-ness, s. [Eng. *gouty*; -ness.] The quality or state of being gouty.

gout'-ish, a. [Eng. *gout*; -ish.] Inclined or predisposed to gout; in some degree affected by gout; gouty.

*gout'-ous, *gowt-us, a. [O. Fr. *gutus*, *guteux*.] Gouty.

"A quene goutous and croket."—*Reliquia Antiquæ*, i. 106.

gout'-wört, s. [In this word *gout* seems to be a corruption of Eng. *goat*, and *wort*.] The same as GOAT-WEED (q. v.).

gout'-y, a. [Eng. *gout*; -y.]

I. Literally:

1. Suffering from or diseased with the gout; subject to the gout.

"Not giving like to those, whose gifts though scant
Pain them as if they gave with gouty hand."
Davenant: *Gondibert*, i. 6.

2. Pertaining to the gout.

"The settlement of a gouty matter in the substance of the lungs."—Blackmore.

3. Swollen as though with gout.

"Which makes the young shoots tumify and grow knotty and gouty."—Derham: *Physico-Theology*, bk. vi., ch. vi. (Note 22.)

II. Figuratively:

1. Swollen out of proportion.

"This humor in historians hath made the body of ancient history in some parts so gouty and monstrous."—Spenser.

2. Boggy; as, *gouty* land.

gouty-bronchitis, s.

Pathol.: Bronchitis arising as a secondary disease during the progress of gout.

gouty-concretions, s. pl.

Pathol., Chem., &c.: Concretions composed of urate of soda, occurring in the joints, the kidneys, &c., of some persons affected with gout.

gouty-kidney, s.

Pathol.: A kidney morbidly affected during the progress of gout. It usually shrivels to one-half or one-third of its usual size, and contains secretions of urate of soda. [GOUTY-CONCRETIONS.]

gouty-neuritis, s.

Pathol.: Inflammation of a nerve in a gouty or rheumatic subject. It is believed that in such a constitution it may occur idiopathically.

gouty-stemmed, a. (See the compound.)

† Gouty-stemmed tree:

Bot.: An Australian name for *Delabechea rupestris*, a tree with a bulged-out stem; called also the Bottle-tree.

*gove, s. [GOFF (2).] A rick, stack, or mow of hay.

*gove, v. i. [GOVE, s.] To put hay into a stack, rick, or mow.

"In going at harvest, learn skillfully how,
Each grain for to lay by itself on a mow."
Tusser: *August's Husbandry*.

gov-êrn, *gov-erne, *gov-ern-1, *gov-ern-y, *gov-ern-yn, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *gouverner* (Fr. *gouverner*), from Lat. *gubernare*, from Gr. *kybernô*=to steer a ship; Sp. *governar*; Port. *governar*; Ital. *governare*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To steer, to manage a ship, to pilot.

*2. To regulate the course or motion of; as, A helm governs a ship.

*3. To manage, to direct, to regulate.

*4. To rule as a chief magistrate; to direct and control, as the actions and conduct of men, by established laws or arbitrary will; to regulate by authority.

*5. To regulate; to order.

*6. To control; to restrain.

"She's desperate to govern her."—Shakespeare: *Lear*, v. 3.

II. Gram.: To cause to be in a particular case; as, A verb transitive governs the noun in the accusative case; to require a particular case to follow; as, A verb governs the accusative case.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To exercise authority, to administer the law; to be or act as governor or ruler.

"While the chief magistrate governs according to the law he ought to be obeyed."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

*2. To maintain the superiority; to have the control, to prevail.

"The heart of brothers governs in our loves."

Shakespeare: *Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 2.

† Crabb thus discriminates between to govern, to rule, and to regulate: "The exercise of authority enters more or less into the signification of these terms; but to govern implies the exercise likewise

of judgment and knowledge. To rule implies rather the unqualified exercise of power, the making the will the rule; a king governs his people by means of wise laws and an upright administration; a despot rules over a nation according to his arbitrary decision. These terms are applied either to persons or things: persons govern or rule others; or they govern, rule, or regulate things. In regard to persons, govern is always in a good sense, but rule is sometimes taken in a bad sense; it is naturally associated with an abuse of power: to govern is so perfectly discretionary, that we speak of governing ourselves; but we speak only of ruling others. To govern necessarily supposes the adoption of judicious means; but ruling is confined to no means but such as will obtain the end of subjecting the will of one to that of another. Regulate is a species of governing simply by judgment; the word is applicable to things of minor moment, where the force of authority is not so requisite: one governs the affairs of a nation, or a large body where great interests are involved; we regulate the concerns of an individual, or we regulate in cases where good order or convenience only is consulted: so likewise in regard to ourselves, we govern our passions, but we regulate our affections." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

*gov-êrn, s. [O. Fr. *gouverno*; Fr. *gouverne*; Port. & Ital. *governo*; Sp. *gobierno*.] Government.

"His bischopricke hadde ibeo withoute govern and rede."—*Life of Becket* (1789).

*gov-êrn-a-ble, a. [Eng. *govern*; -able.]

1. That may or can be governed, ruled, or managed; manageable, tractable, obedient.

"Only this I must acknowledge," he mildly added; "they were not governable."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. Pliable, manageable.

"There is not a more tonsile and governable plant in nature."—Evelyn: *On Forest Trees*, ch. xxiii.

*gov-êrn-a-ble-ness, s. [English *governable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being governable; tractability.

"It is likely that governableness was not his strong point."—*Saturday Review*, Jan. 26, 1883, p. 120.

*gov-ern-a-ille, *gov-ern-all, *gov-ern-ayl, *gov-ern-ayle, s. [O. Fr. *governail*; Fr. *gouvernail*, from Latin *gubernaculum*=a rudder, from *gubernare*=to steer.]

1. A helm, a rudder.

2. Government, rule, authority, direction, management.

"He of his gardin had the governale."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. xii. 48.

*gov-êrn-a-nce, *gov-ern-aunce, s. [French *gouvernance*.]

1. Government, rule, management, direction, regulation.

"Jonathan took the governance upon him at that time."—1 Maccabees ix. 81.

2. Control, management, restraint.

"What; shall king Henry be a pupil still,
Under the surly Gloster's governance?"

Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., i. 3.

3. Behavior, manners.

"Now schalle I telle you the governance of the court of the grete Cham."—Maundeville, p. 292.

*gov-êrn-ante, s. [Fr. *gouvernante*, fem. pr. par. of *gouverner*=to govern.] A lady who has the charge of children; a governess.

"The very picture of the gouvernante of one of your noblemen's houses."—L'Estrange: *Quevedo's Visions*, p. 38.

gov-êrn-â-tion, *gov-er-na-cion, s. [Latin *gubernatio*.] Government, regulation.

"And tables as wel for the governaçon of the clock, as to find the altitude, meridian, and many another note conclusion."—Chaucer: *Of the Astrolabe*.

gov-êrn-êss, *gov-vern-esse, *gov-ern-esse, s. [O. Fr. *gouvernesse*, from Lat. *gubernatrix*; Ital. *governatrice*.]

*1. A woman invested with authority to regulate, control, or direct.

"The Lady Margaret, governess of Flaunders."—Hall: *Henry VIII.* (an. 17.)

*2. A lady who has the care and instruction of young children; a tutress.

"Frances de Maintenon, the governess of his natural children."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

*3. Anything which directs, controls, or instructs; an instructress.

"Shall cruelte be your governesse

Alas, what hart may it long endure."

Chaucer: *La Belle Dame sans Merci*.

*4. The wife of the governor of a prison.

"The governess of the mansion had, out of curiosity, followed her into the room."—Fielding: *Amelia*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

gov-êrn-êss-ing, s. [Eng. *governess*; -ing.] The profession or occupation of a governess.

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

**gōv-ēr-n-ēss-ship*, *s.* [Eng. *governess*; *-ship*.] The office, post, or duties of a governess.

gōv-ēr-n-lāg, **gov-ern-yng*, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [GOVERN, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Holding the superiority; having the control; controlling, prevalent, directing; as, a governing party, a governing wind.

C. *As subnt.*: Government, rule, authority, power.

"The French king had ben under the *governyng* of his uncles euer syth the dethe of the laste kynge his father."—*Berners: Froissart's Cronycle*, vol. II., ch. cl.

**gōv-ēr-n-lēss*, *a.* [Eng. *govern*; *-less*.] Without a governor or government.

gōv-ēr-n-ment, *s. & a.* [Fr. *gouvernement*, from *gouverner*=to govern; Ital. *governo*.to.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of governing; control, direction, regulation, or administration of public or private affairs.

"The kingly government of this your land."

Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.

2. Guidance, regulation, direction; as, Precepts serve for the government of the conduct.

3. Self-control, evenness of temper.

"Defect of manners, want of government."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iii. 1.

4. Control; restraint; regulation; moderation.

*5. Manageableness; docility; obedience.

"Each part deprived of supple government,

Shall stiff and stark and cold appear, like death."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iv. 1.

*6. The power of controlling or regulating.

"Quite beyond the government of patience."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 4.

7. The form of policy in a state; the mode or system according to which the legislative, executive, and judicial powers are vested and exercised; a system of laws and customs; a constitution (q. v.). There are numerous forms of government, as aristocracy, democracy, despotism, monarchy, oligarchy, republicanism, &c. (See these words.)

"That ancient constitution and government which is our only security for law and liberty."—*Burke: On the French Revolution*.

8. The right or power of governing, or of exerting supreme power.

"I here resign my government to thee."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., iv. 6.

9. An empire, kingdom, or other state; a body politic under one authority; a territory, province, or district under a governor.

10. The council or body of persons intrusted with the administration of the laws; the management of home and foreign affairs, and generally the public business of a state; the administration; the ministry; the executive power.

1. *Government of the United States*:

The executive power is vested in the President, who holds office for four years and receives annually \$50,000.

The Vice-President, as President of the Senate, discharges the duties of that office, except in case of the removal or death of the President, in which event he assumes the executive powers. He is elected for the same term of office as the President, and receives \$8,000 annually.

The President and Vice-President are elected by electors chosen by the people. The number of electors from each State is equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled.

The electors vote by ballot. These votes are sent sealed to the President of the Senate, who opens them in the presence of Congress. If there are two parties who have received an equal number of votes, the House of Representatives choose by ballot one of them for President, provided a possible third candidate has not received a majority of the votes, in which case he is entitled to the office.

The various Cabinet officers are appointed by the President. They are eight in number, and receive \$8,000 each annually. The Cabinet is arranged in the following order of succession named in the Presidential Succession Act of January 19, 1886, which provides for a successor for the President and Vice-President should they both die during their term of office:

1. Secretary of State.
2. Secretary of the Treasury.
3. Secretary of War.
4. Attorney-General.
5. Postmaster-General.
6. Secretary of the Navy.
7. Secretary of the Interior.
8. Secretary of Agriculture.

The legislative power is vested in Congress, of which there are two branches; the Senate, which is

composed of two members from each State, who hold office for six years, at an annual salary of \$5,000; and the House of Representatives, who are elected by a majority of votes cast in the various congressional districts of each State, to hold office two years, and receive \$5,000 annually.

The President of the United States is commander-in-chief of the army and navy; but the direct supervision of them belongs to the Secretaries of War and of the Navy.

The judiciary of the United States consists of a Supreme Court, which sits at Washington, and which is composed of a Chief Justice, who receives \$10,500 annually, and eight Associate Justices, who receive \$10,000 annually. They are appointed by the President, and hold office during good behavior.

The United States is divided into nine judicial circuits, each of which has a circuit judge, who is paid \$8,000 a year.

There are also fifty-eight district courts, from which an appeal lies to the circuit court.

Each State and Territory has its own local government, not unlike the general government in its essential features. The executive authority is vested in the Governor, whose term of office and salary vary in different States.

The revenue of the government is chiefly derived from customs duties, proceeds of sales of public lands, and internal revenue taxes upon distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, &c.

In conformity with several acts of Congress, the surplus revenue is devoted to the gradual redemption of the public debt.

II. *Gram.*: The influence of one word in determining the case of a second; especially of nouns, verbs, and prepositions; the influence of a word in regard to construction.

B. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to a government; employed in, by, or for a government; as, a government office, a government official.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *government* and *administration*: "Both these terms may be employed either to designate the act of governing and administering, or the persons governing and administering. In both cases *government* has a more extensive meaning than *administration*: the *government* includes every exercise of authority; the *administration* implies only that exercise of authority which consists in putting the laws or will of another in force; hence, when we speak of the *government*, as it respects the persons, it implies the whole body of constituted authorities; and the *administration*, only that part which puts in execution the intentions of the whole."

(2) He thus discriminates between *government* and *constitution*: "*Government* implies generally the act of governing or exercising authority under any form whatever; *constitution* implies any constituted or fixed form of government: we may have a *government* without a *constitution*; we cannot have a *constitution* without a *government*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

gōv-ēr-n-ment-ā-l, *a.* [Eng. *government*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a government.

"Members . . . favorable to the governmental policy."—*London Times*.

gōv-ēr-n-ōr, **gov-ern-our*, *s.* [Fr. *gouverneur*; Sp. *gobernador*; Port. *governador*; Ital. *governatore*, from Lat. *gubernator*, from *gubernō*=to steer.]

1. Ordinary Language:

*1. A steersman; a pilot.

2. One who is invested with supreme power or authority to administer or enforce the laws in a state.

3. One who rules with delegated power.

4. One who has the supreme direction or regulation.

5. Anything which has the power or quality of ruling, directing, or regulating.

"The Deity, or that perfect mind which is the supreme governor of all things."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 110.

6. A tutor; a guardian; one who has charge of the education of a young man.

"The heir . . . under tutors and governors until the time appointed of the father."—*Galatians* iv. 1, 2.

7. A person, or one of a number of persons, to whom are intrusted the direction and management of a business, an institution, &c.

8. An elderly person; a father. (*Slang.*)

II. *Technically*:

1. *Gas*: A device which regulates the passage of gas from the holder to the mains, admitting it thereto in quantities determined by the rate at which it is used. The pressure in the mains determines the area of the opening through which the gas enters. [*GAS-GOVERNOR.*]

2. *Steam-eng.*: A device which regulates the admission of steam to the engine according to the rate of motion. The intention is to maintain uniform velocity, and any acceleration of speed above a given rate causes a valve to be partially closed,

diminishing the area of steam passage; contrariwise in case of flagging in the speed of motion of the engine. The favorite form of governor has a pair of balls suspended from a vertical shaft, so as to swing outward when the shaft is rotated. The greater the speed the greater the centrifugal force, and consequently the farther the balls depart from the axis of rotation; the inclination of the ball arms is made effective in working the valve.

governor cut-off, *s.*

Steam-eng.: An automatic arrangement in which the acceleration or retardation of the motion of the governor, due to changes of speed of the engine, is made to cut off the steam at an earlier or later period of the stroke of the piston, so that with the increased boiler-pressure or lighter work the steam shall be cut off earlier in the stroke, and when greater work is imposed on the engine, or the steam-pressure flags, the steam-cylinder shall receive steam from the boiler during a larger proportion of the stroke of the piston.

governor-general, *s.* A governor who has under him subordinate or deputy governors; a viceroy; as, the *governor-general* of India.

governor-valve, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A valve in a steam-pipe operated by the governor to vary the area of steam opening according to the rate of moving, and consequently the requirement of the engine; the object being to maintain a uniform rate.

Governor-valve gear:

Steam-eng.: An arrangement of parts whereby the position of the governor balls, resulting from their rate of motion, is made to act upon the induction valve of an engine.

gōv-ēr-n-ōr-ship, *s.* [English *governor*; *-ship*.] The position or office of a governor.

gōw, *s.* [GULL.]

1. A gull.

2. A fool; a stupid fellow.

"Gow, a name for a fool. What a difference there is between John Gerrard the *gow*, and George Wishart the sage."—*Gall: Encycl.*, p. 224.

gōw-ān, *s.* [Gael. & Ir. *gugan*=a bud, a flower.] A daisy; a perennial plant or flower.

"And now he's had his bit sleep out, and is as fresh as a May *gowan*, to answer what your honor likes to speir."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxiii.

¶ (1) *Ewe-gowan*:

Bot.: The common daisy; apparently denominated from the ewe, as being frequently in pastures, and fed on by sheep.

"Some bit wae'fu' love story, enough to mak the pink an' the *ewe-gowans* blush to the very lip."—*Brownie of Bodsbeck*, i. 215.

(2) *Horse-gowan*:

Botany: This name includes the *Leontodon*, the *Hypochoeris*, and the *Crepis*.

(3) *Large white-gowan*:

Bot.: The ox-eye.

"Some of the prevailing weeds in meadows and grass lands are ox-eye, or *large white-gowan*, *chrysanthemum*, *leucanthemum*, &c."—*Wilson: Renfrewshire*, p. 136.

(4) *Lucken-gowan*:

Bot.: The Globe-flower.

(5) *Witch-gowan*: (See extract.)

"*Witch-gowan* flowers are large yellow gowans, with a stalk filled with pernicious sap, resembling milk, which when anointed on the eyes is believed to cause instant blindness. This pernicious juice is called by the peasantry *witches' milk*."—*Remains Nithsdale Song*, p. 110.

gōw-ān-ēd, *a.* [Eng. *gowan*; *-ed*.] Covered with the mountain daisy.

"On yon *gowaned* lawn she was seen."

Tarras: Poems, p. 80.

gōw-ān-ŷ, *gōw-ān-lē*, *a.* [Eng. *gowan*; *-y*.]

1. Abounding with mountain daisies.

2. Having a fair and promising appearance; as, a *gowanie* day, a day which has a flattering appearance, but attended with such circumstances as are commonly understood to indicate an approaching storm.

gōwd, *s.* [GOLD.]

gōwd-en, *gōwd-ān*, *a.* [GOLDEN.]

gōw-dle, *s.* [Scotch *gōwd*=gold; suff. *-ie*.]

Ichthy.: The Sword Dragonet, *Callionymus lyra*.

gōwl, *v. i.* [GOUL.] To howl; to yowl.

"May ne'er misfortune's *gowl*ing bark,

Howl thro' the dwelling of the clerk!"

Burns: To Gavin Hamilton, Esq.

gōwle, *s.* [Fr. *gueule*; Lat. *gula*=the throat.] A hollow between hills; a defile between mountains.

"From thence we, passing by the windy *gowe*,

Did make the hollow rocks with echoes yowle."

H. Adamson: Muses Threnodie, p. 149.

gōw-lēe, *gaw-a-lee*, *gaw-a-lī*, *gaw-a-ree*, *s.* [Hind. *gaula*; Mahratta *gawaree*=a cowherd.] A cowherd.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

gown, ***goune**, *s.* [Probably from Wel. *gwn*=a gown; *gunio*=to sew; Fr. *goun*; Gael. & Corn. *gun*; Manx. *goon*; cf. O. Fr. *gone*=a gown.]

I. Lit.: A long, loose upper garment; specif.—

(1) A woman's dress or outer garment.

"Let's amongst ourselves agree,
Of what her wedding gown shall be."

Drayton: *Muses' Elysium*, Nymph. 8.

(2) A loose wrapper worn by gentlemen indoors; a dressing-gown.

(3) The official or distinctive dress worn by members of certain professions in England as divinity, medicine, law, and also by students of universities, officials of a court of justice, &c. The custom of wearing official robes has never found favor in this country.

*4. An official or state dress.

"The Duke of Buckingham wore a *gowne* wrought of needle worke and set vpon cloth of tissue, furred with sables."—Stow: *Henry VII.* (an. 1507.)

II. Figuratively:

1. The dress of peace; as in the Latin *cedant arma togæ*.

"The toga, or gown, seems to have been of a semi-circular form, without sleeves, different in largeness, according to the wealth or poverty of the wearer."—Kennet: *Roman Antiquities*, pt. ii., bk. v., ch. vii.

2. One of the learned professions of law or divinity.

"Any other man of the gown."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

*3. Any dress, garb, or covering.

"He comes, and in the gown of humility."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, ii. 3.

4. The members of the University of Oxford, as opposed to *town*, the citizens or townspeople.

"When Gown was absent Town was miserable."—Cuthbert Bede: *Verdant Green*, pt. ii., ch. iii.

gown's-man, gown-man, *s.* [GOWNSMAN.]

gown, *v. t. & i.* [GOWN, *s.*]

A. Trans.: To put a gown on; to dress in a gown. (Used only in the pa. par.)

"Regent of the gown'd race."

Cowper: *Death of Vice-Chancellor*.

B. Intrans.: To put on a gown; to dress one's self in a gown.

gown's-man, gown-man, *s.* [Eng. *gown*, and *man*.]

1. A member of one of the learned professions; one whose professional dress is a gown, as a lawyer, a professor at the universities, &c.

"A loud murmur of applause arose from the *gownsmen* who filled the hall."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. One devoted to the arts of peace, in contradistinction to a soldier.

"A soldier who ran away from a battle, and a *gownsmen* who pushed himself into a battle were the two objects which most strangely excited William's spleen."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

gōw'-pēn, gōw'-pīn, gōw'-pīng, *s.* [Icel. *gawpn*, *gūpn*=the hollow of the hand; Sw. *göpn*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The hollow of the hand, when contracted in a semi-circular form to receive anything. *Goupins*, both hands held together in the form of a round vessel.

2. A handful.

II. Scots Law: One of the perquisites allowed to a miller's servant.

gōw'-pēn, gōw'-pīn, v. t. [GOWPEN, *s.*] To lift, or lace out, with the hands spread out and placed together.

gōw'-pēn-fūl, gōw'-pīn-fūl, *s.* [Eng. *gowpen*; *-ful*(1).] A handful.

gōwt, *s.* [GOTE (1), *s.*] A sluice in a sea-embankment for letting out the land-water when the tide is out, and preventing the ingress of sea-water.

***gōz'-zard**, *s.* [A corrupt. of *gooseherd*.]

1. One who tends geese; a gooseherd.

"A person called a *gozard*—i. e., a gooseherd, attends the flock."—Pennant: *Brit. Zoology*; *The Graylag Goose*.

2. A fool, a simpleton, a goose.

graaf-i-an, *a.* [See def.]

Anat.: Pertaining to Herr de Graaf, discoverer of the follicles described in the compound.

graafian-follicles, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Small follicles in the human ovary containing ova.

grāb, *v. t. & i.* [Sw. *grabba*=to grasp.] [GRAP-
PLE, GRIP, GRUPE.]

A. Trans.: To seize, clutch, or grasp suddenly or eagerly.

B. Intrans.: To make a clutch or grab at.

grab-bag, *s.* A bag containing small articles, which are to be drawn, without being seen, on payment of a small sum of money. In common use at church fairs.

grab-gains, *s.* The act of thieving by snatching a purse, &c., suddenly and running away with it.

grāb (1), *s.* [GRAB, *v.*]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** A sudden grasp, clutch, or seizing of anything.

2. **Mach.:** An instrument for clutching objects for the purpose of raising them. The term is specially applied to devices for withdrawing pipes, drills, reamers, &c., from artesian, oil, and other wells which are drilled, bored, or driven.

grāb (2), *s.* [Native name (?).]

Naut.: A large East Indian coaster, two-masted, with a prow-stern, and from 150 to 300 tons' burden.

grāb-bër, *s.* [Eng. *grab*; *-ër*.] One who grabs or seizes suddenly or eagerly. [LAND-GRABBER.]

"A tenant farmer, whom Mr. — denounced as a land grabber."—London Daily Telegraph.

***grāb'-ble** (1), ***grā'-ble**, *v. i.* [A frequent. of *grab* (q. v.); cf. Dut. *grabbelen*=to snatch; Ger. *grübeln*=to grab.] [GRAPPLE, GROPE.] To grope, to feel about.

"And so [Cato] went forward at adventure, taking extreme and incredible pains, and in much danger of his life, *grabbing* all night in the dark without moonlight."—North: *Plutarch*, p. 294.

***grāb'-ble** (2), *v. i.* [GROVEL.] To grovel; to lie on the ground prostrate; to sprawl.

grāce, ***gras**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *gratia*=favor, from *gratus*=dear, pleasing, from the same root as Gr. *chairō*=to rejoice; *chara*=joy; *charis*=grace, favor; Eng. *yearn*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Favor, kindness, good-will; disposition to oblige.

"Or each, or all, may win a lady's grace."

Dryden: *Palamon and Arcite*, ii. 394.

2. In the same sense as II. 5.

"Judgment, umpire in the strife,
That Grace and Nature have to wage through life."

Cowper: *Tirocinium*, 30.

3. Pardon, mercy.

"Wilt thou kneel for grace?"

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., ii. 2.

4. A favor conferred; a kindness.

"Certis said he, I n'll thinne offred grace
Ne to be made so happy doe intend."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. vii. 38.

5. An allowance granted as a favor, not as of right; as, to give a person ten minutes' *grace* to keep an appointment.

*6. Honorable distinction; honor.

"Do grace to them and bring them in."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, ii. 2.

7. A privilege.

"But to return and view the cheerful skies,
To few great Jupiter imparts this grace."

Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, iv. 196.

8. That element or characteristic in behavior, deportment, or language which renders it elegant, graceful, or pleasing; elegance in action or language.

"In this case, the roundness, this delicacy of attitude and motion, it is that all the magic of grace consists."—Burke: *On the Sublime and Beautiful*, § 22.

9. Any excellence which conciliates love or makes pleasing to others; any endowment or quality which recommends the possessor to the favor, liking, respect, or esteem of other persons.

"Nothing could be more natural than that *graces* and accomplishments like his should win a female heart."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

10. An embellishment, an ornament, a beauty.

11. **Pl.:** A game designed to promote or display grace of motion. It consists in passing a small hoop from one to another by means of two short sticks.

12. An affectation of refinement, dignity, or elegance.

*13. Virtue, power, quality.

"O, mickle is the powerful *grace* that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities."

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 3.

14. A form of respect used in addressing or speaking of an archbishop or a duke; formerly used also of a sovereign.

"High and mighty king, your *grace*, and those your nobles here present, may be pleased to bow your ears."—Bacon: *Henry VII.*

*15. A blessed disposition of mind; virtue.

"If you have any pity, *grace*, or manners."

Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 2.

*16. Thanks.

"Yeldinge *graces* and thankings to here lord Melibe."

Chaucer: *Tale of Melibee*, p. 193.

17. A short prayer before or after meat; a blessing asked or thanks returned.

"Your soldiers use him as the *grace* 'fore meat."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iv. 1.

II. Technically:

1. **Greek Myth.:** One of three sister goddesses, called *Aglaia*, *Thalia*, and *Euphrosyne*, daughters of Jupiter and the ocean nymph *Eurynome*. In their gift were grace, loveliness, and favor. By the Greeks they were known as *Charitēs*, and by the Romans as *Gratiæ*.

2. **Eng. Law:** A faculty, license, or dispensation; a general or free pardon by Act of Parliament; called also an Act of Grace.

"Between an Act of *Grace* originating with the sovereign and an Act of Indemnity originating with the Estates of the Realm there are some remarkable distinctions. An Act of Indemnity passes through all the stages through which other laws pass, and may during its progress be amended by either House. An Act of *Grace* is received with peculiar marks of respect, is read only once by the Lords and once by the Commons, and must be either rejected altogether or accepted as it stands."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

¶ In the United States, the pardons extended to criminals by the President, the governor of a state or a state board of pardons are of the nature of acts of grace.

3. **Music:** A general term for ornamental notes or short passages, introduced as embellishments into vocal or instrumental music, not actually essential to its harmony or melody. In former times, in vocal music, the selection of graces was left to the judgment of the performer to a great extent, but in instrumental music numerous signs have, from time to time, been used, explanations of which will be found under their distinctive names. In our own time a reaction has taken place against the absurd embellishments indulged in by our forefathers, and it has become fashionable to sing and play music just as it is written. This is perhaps to be regretted, as those who are rendering music should carefully consider whether the writer wished ornaments to be excluded or omitted to write them under a belief that they would certainly be introduced in performance. (*Stainer & Barrett*.) [CADENZA.]

4. **Univ.:** An act, vote, or decree of the senate or governing body.

"What I mean is in relation to the *grace*, which the assertors of the right of appeal thought fit to propose, in order to refer the decision of this point to the arbitration of the senate."—Hurd: *Opinions of an Eminent Lawyer*.

5. **Script.:** The word *grace* with a religious meaning is used in many senses in Scripture. The most distinctive are:

(1) Unmerited favor (Rom. iii. 24, iv. 4). It is opposed to debt—i. e., is not a payment of debt (Rom. iv. 4)—and to works—i. e., it is not merited by good works (*ibid.*). It is called the *grace* of God (Titus ii. 11), and the *grace* of Our Lord Jesus Christ (Acts xv. 11; 2 Cor. xiii. 14). By the "*grace* of God" is meant His love for mankind, as evinced by sending His Son into the world to make atonement for sin and offer salvation through faith in His blood (Eph. xi. 7, 8; Acts xx.). "The *grace* of our Lord Jesus Christ" signifies His loving favor as evinced by His undertaking and carrying out this mission of mercy (2 Cor. viii. 9).

(2) The results of such favor; privilege, as of apostleship, &c. (Ephes. iii. 8; 1 Peter i. 10.)

(3) The transforming influence of the Spirit of God. (Acts xviii. 21.)

(4) The results of such influence, spiritual and moral character, conduct, and conversation and attainments, &c. (2 Cor. viii. 6; Col. iv. 6). In this sense the Christian is supposed to have many graces; as, for instance, the *grace* of liberality (2 Corinth. viii. 7).

(5) Loving character, benevolence, suavity, sympathy. Used preeminently of Jesus. In this sense it is sometimes coupled with truth (John i. 14, 17).

6. **Ch. Hist.:** Such doctrines as those relating to the decrees of God, predestination, freewill, and the operations of the Holy Spirit on the human conscience, are often called the *Doctrines of Grace*. A great contest arose on the subject in the fifth century, the antagonistic views being those of Pelagius and Celestius, who gave much prominence to the tenet of man's natural ability to do what is right [PELAGIANISM, SEMIPELAGIANISM], and of Augustine, who, strongly holding the sovereignty of God, the natural depravity of man, and the spiritual inability thus resulting, attributed the salvation of the latter solely to Divine grace, with little of human co-operation. The controversy thus commenced went on with intermissions for some centuries. At the Reformation Luther held views essentially Augustinian, as did most of the other reformers. Calvin formulated them as one of his five points. [CALVINISM.] In the next century the antagonistic system of Arminianism was also formulated and urged upon the church. [ARMINIANISM.] It leans in the direction of Pelagianism, but stops considerably short of that system in its extreme form.

bōl, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**
-**cian**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**;

-**tion**, -**sion** = **zhūn**. -**tious**, -**clous**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

† (1) *To do grace:

- (a) To embellish, to become well, to set off.
"Mourning doth thee grace."—Shakesp.: *Sonnet* 132.
(b) To reflect credit upon.
"To do the profession some grace."
Shakesp.: *Henry IV., Pt. I., li. 1.*

(2) Day of grace:

- (a) *Law*: [DAY, C. 4 (1).]
(b) *Theol.*: The time during which divine grace is obtainable by one who seeks it in prayer; the period during which probation extends—i. e., during which one is in this world. The expression "day of grace" does not occur in Scripture; it is regarded as the same in meaning with day of salvation in 2 Cor. vi. 2. This again is a quotation from Isa. xlix. 8. Cf. also Heb. iv. 7, which is a quotation from Psalm xciv. 7, 8. Day of grace is the opposite of the day of wrath, Rom. ii. 5.
"That day of grace fleets fast away."—Watts.

(3) Days of grace:

- Comm.: [DAY, C. 4 (2).]
(4) Means of grace:
Theol.: Means through which Divine grace may be expected to operate. (Often used of attendance on Christian worship.)

(5) Throne of grace:

Script.: A figurative expression, the literal meaning of which would be a throne from which God dispenses His loving favor.

(6) To come to the throne of grace: To approach God in prayer (Heb. iv. 16).

(7) To get into (or to be in) one's good graces: To become (or be) in favor or friendship with one.

(8) With a good grace: Gracefully, graciously; with a show of willingness and pleasure.

"What might have been done with a good grace would at last be done with a bad grace."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng., ch. iv.*

(9) With a bad grace: Ungraciously, ungracefully.

(1) Crabb thus discriminates between *grace* and *favor*: "Grace is never used but in regard to those who have offended and made themselves liable to punishment; *favor* is employed for actual good. . . . The term *favor* is employed indiscriminately with regard to man or his Maker; those who are in power have the greatest opportunity of conferring *favours*; but all we receive at the hands of our Maker must be acknowledged as a *favor*."

(2) He thus discriminates between *grace* and *charm*: "Grace is altogether corporeal; *charm* is either corporeal or mental: the *grace* qualifies the action of the body, the *charm* is an inherent quality in the body itself. A lady moves, dances, and walks with *grace*; the *charms* of her person are equal to those of the mind." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

"*Grace-drink*, *s.* The designation commonly given to the drink taken by a company, after the giving of thanks at the end of a meal; a *grace-cup*.
"To this queen [Margaret, Malcolm Canmore's queen] tradition says we owe the custom of the *grace-drink*; she having established it as a rule at her table, that whoever staid till *grace* was said, was rewarded with a bumper."—*Encycl. Britann., s. v. Forfar.*

grace-notes, *s. pl.*
Music: [GRACE, *s.*, II. 3.]

grace-stroke, *s.* A finishing touch or stroke; a coup-de-grace.
"To perfect and give the *grace-stroke* to that very liberal education."—Scotland Characterized (1701) in *Hart. Miscell.*, vii. 377.

grâce, *v. t.* [GRACE, *s.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To adorn, to decorate, to set off.
"Ten hardy striplings, all in bright attire,
And graced with shining weapons."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vii.

*2. To add grace or dignity to; to endow.
"With many a social virtue graced."
Longfellow: *Tales of a Wayside Inn.* (Prel.)

*3. To celebrate.
"And indeed great reason it was, that he that was Lord of Heaven should have his descending into the flesh graced and owned with the testimonies of stars and angels."—South: *Sermons*, vol. xi., ser. 4.

*4. To dignify or raise by an act of favor; to honor.
"He might at his pleasure *grace* or disgrace whom he would in court."—Knotles: *History of the Turks.*

*5. To exalt; to praise.
"I will *grace* the attempt for a worthy exploit."
Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, iii. 6.

*6. To favor; to oblige.
"O'er these waste downs whereon I lost myself."
Tennyson: *Elaine*, 224.

*7. To supply with heavenly grace.
"Grace the disobedient."—Bp. Hall.

II. *Music*: To add *grace-notes*, *cadenzas*, &c., to.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pô, or, wûre, wolf, wôr, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = â. qu = kw.

*grâ'ce-cûp, *s.* [Eng. *grace*, and *cup*.]

1. A cup or vessel in which a health is drank after *grace*.
2. A health drank after *grace*.
"The *gracecup* follows to his Sovereign's health."
King: *Art of Cookery*, 276.

grâ'ce, *pa. par. & a.* [GRACE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Endowed with graces; graceful; elegant; dignified.
"He saw this gentleman, one of the properest and best graced men that ever I saw, being of a middle age and a mean stature."—Sidney: *Arcadia*.
*2. Virtuous, chaste, honorable.
"More like a tavern or a brothel,
Than a graced palace."
Shakesp.: *Lear*, i. 4.

grâ'ce-fûl, *a.* [Eng. *grace*; -ful (1).]

1. Full of or displaying grace or beauty in form or action; elegant; neat; handsome.
"My boy was by my side, so slim
And graceful in his rustic dress."
Wordsworth: *Anecdote for Fathers*.

2. Elegant, well-chosen, becoming.

"He took his seat there with the mace at his right hand, rose, and in a few graceful words returned his thanks."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

† (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *graceful*, *comely*, and *elegant*: "A *graceful* figure is rendered so by the deportment of the body. A *comely* figure has that in itself which pleases the eye. *Elegant* is applicable, like *graceful*, to the motion of the body, or like *comely*, to the person, and is extended in its meaning also to the words and even to the dress. A person's step is *graceful*; his air or his movements are *elegant*; the *grace* of an action lies chiefly in its adaptation to the occasion." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *graceful* and *becoming*, see BECOMING.

grâ'ce-fûl-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *graceful*; -ly.] In a graceful or elegant manner; elegantly; with gracefulness or elegance of manner or deportment.

"Lamps gracefully disposed, and of all hues,
Illumined every side." Cowper: *Task*, v. 149.

grâ'ce-fûl-nêss, *s.* [Eng. *graceful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being graceful; grace; elegance of manner or deportment; dignity with beauty.

"In like manner the flowers and adornments of Moral Philosophy, are apt and serviceable for the affecting and entertaining our Imagination by the *gracefulness* and elegance of their persuasions."—Mountagu: *Devout Essays*, pt. i., tr. 19, § 3.

grâ'ce-lêss, **grace-lesse*, *a.* [Eng. *grace*; -less.] Void of grace or dignity; corrupt; depraved; abandoned.

"A *graceless* heart."—Cowper: *Olney Hymns*, lviii.

grâ'ce-lêss-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *graceless*; -ly.] In a graceless manner; without grace or elegance.

"The French, in his whole language, hath not one word that hath his accent in the last syllable, saving two, called *antepenultima*; and little more hath the Spanish; and therefore very *gracelessly* may they use dactyle."—Sidney: *Defence of Poesy*.

grâ'ce-lêss-nêss, *s.* [Eng. *graceless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being graceless.

grâ'ce-lâr-lÿ, *s.* [Lat. *gracil(is)*=thin, slender, and suff. -aria.]

1. *Ent.*: A genus of rose-spored Algae. It contains the Corsican and Ceylon "mosses." Called also *Plocaria* (q. v.).

2. *Entom.*: The typical genus of the family *Gracilariidae* (q. v.). *Gracilaria springella* discolors the leaves of the filix in the middle of the summer, and the larva of *G. stigmatella* in August and September rolls the leaves of willow, sawlow, and poplar, on which it feeds, into the form of a sugar-loaf. (Stainton.)

grâ'ce-lâr-lÿ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gracilari(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ. Named from the graceful appearance of these insects.]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group *Tineina*. The antennæ are as long as the anterior wings, which are elongate, the posterior ones lanceolate. The insect reposes with its head much raised. Larvæ, with fourteen legs, mining in leaves or rolling them selves up. (Stainton.)

**grâ'ce-lle*, **grâ'ce-lent*, *a.* [Latin *gracilis*, *gracilentus*.] Slender, small.

grâ'ce-lÿ-lis, *s.* [Lat.=thin, slender.]

Anat.: A slender muscle of the thigh, connecting it with the trunk. Called also the Abductor gracilis.

**grâ'cÿl-lÿ-tÿ*, *s.* [Lat. *gracilitas*, from *gracilis*=slender.] Slenderness, smallness.

"Reduced to little more than a third of its original *gracility*."—Sir W. Hamilton.

grâ'-ci-ous, **grâ'-ci-ouse*, **grâ'-ci-ouce*, **grâ'-cios*, *a.* [Fr. *gracieux*, from Lat. *gratiosus*, from *gratia*=favor, grace; Ital. *grazioso*; Sp. & Port. *gracioso*.]

1. Endowed with grace; well-disposed, affable, kind.
"He was a *gracious* master, a trusty ally, a terrible enemy."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Exhibiting or characterized by grace, kindness, favor, or friendliness; kind, friendly.
"The stalks he gave her
With a *gracious* gesture."
Longfellow: *Musician's Tale*, xvi.

3. Full of grace, mercy, or benevolence; merciful, benevolent, beneficent, benignant.
"And the Lord was *gracious* unto them, and had compassion on them."—2 Kings xiii. 28.

4. Exhibiting or characterized by grace, mercy, or benevolence; merciful.
"The call of Abraham from a heathen state, represents the *gracious* call of Christians to forsake the wickedness of the world."—Gilpin: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 16.

*5. In a state of heavenly grace; virtuous.
"Kings are no less unhappy, their issue not being *gracious* than they are in losing them when they have approved their virtues."—Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.

*6. Acceptable; finding favor or grace; agreeable.
"Is he *gracious* in the people's eyes?"
Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. III.*, iii. 3.

*7. Proceeding from, or produced by divine grace.
*8. Tending to bring into a state of grace; as, a *gracious* sermon.

*9. Happy, fortunate, prosperous, favorable.
"*Gracious* be the issue."
Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iii. 1.

10. Graceful, attractive, elegant, comely, beautiful.
"No face so *gracious* is as mine."
Shakesp.: *Sonnet* 62.

† (1) *Gracious* is used as a mild oath or interjection.
"Married! O, my *gracious*! Just think of the creature's talking about it!"—Mrs. H. B. Stowe: *Dred*, ch. xi.

(2) Crabb thus discriminates between *gracious*, *merciful*, and *kind*: "Grace is exerted in doing good to an object that has merited the contrary; *mercy* is exerted in withholding the evil which has been merited. God is *gracious* to His creatures in affording them not only an opportunity to address Him, but every encouragement to lay open their wants to Him; their unworthiness and sinfulness are not made impediments of access to Him. God is *merciful* to the vilest of sinners, and lends an ear to the smallest breath of repentance; in the moment of executing vengeance He stops His arm at the voice of supplication; He expects the same *mercy* to be extended by man toward his offending brother. *Gracious*, when compared with *kind*, differs principally as to the station of the persons to whom it is applied. *Gracious* is altogether confined to superiors; *kind* is indiscriminately employed for superiors and equals." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

grâ'-ci-ous-lÿ, **grâ'-ci-ous-liche*, **grâ'-cy-ous-lÿ*, **grâ'-cy-ous-lye*, *adv.* [Eng. *gracious*; -ly.]

1. In a *gracious* manner; with kindness, affability, or friendliness.
"The brave adventures of this fairy knight,
The good Sir Guyon, *graciously* to hear."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. (Intro.)

*2. Virtuously, holily.
"*Graciously* to know I am no better."
Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, ii. 4.

grâ'-ci-ous-nêss, *s.* [Eng. *gracious*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being gracious, favorable, merciful, kind, or benignant; kind condescension.
"The *graciousness* and temper of this answer made no impression on them; but they proceeded in their usual manner."—Clarendon: *Civil War*, i. 326.

*2. The quality or state of being acceptable; acceptability.
"Then it is [when a sinner repents] that our blessed Lord feels the fruits of his holy death, the acceptance of his holy sacrifice, the *graciousness* of his person, the return of his prayers."—Bp. Taylor: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

**grâ'c-kle*, *s.* [Lat. *graculus*=a jackdaw; from the sound made by the bird.] A bird of the genus *Gracula* (q. v.).

grâ'c-u-lâ, *s.* [Lat. *graculus*=a jackdaw, according to Quintilian, from its note, *gra, gra*.]
Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family *Graculinæ*. *Gracula religiosa*, the Grackle or Minobird, is found in Sumatra, Java, and the adjacent islands. It is black, variegated with white, the legs, bill, and some caruncles behind the eye yellow. It can be domesticated, and can be taught to pick up some words in parrot fashion. Vieillot called it *Eulabes javanus*.

grac'-u-li-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gracula*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]
Ornith.: A family of Corvidæ, having broad, slightly curved bills, rounded nostrils, long wings, a short tail, and elongated toes. Found in India and the Eastern Islands. [GRACULA.]

grā'-cŷ, grā'-clē, *a.* [Eng. *grace*; *-y*.]

1. Endowed with spiritual grace; religious.
2. Full of teaching about grace.

"Made a *grace* sermon like a Presbyterian."—*Pepys: Diary*, April 14, 1661.

***grād'-al**, *s.* [Low Lat. *gradale*, from *gradus*=a step.]

Eccles.: A gradual (*q. v.*).

grā'-dāte, *v. t.* [GRADE, *v.*]

1. To make harmonize, as colors in painting.
2. To bring up to a certain strength or grade; as, to *grade* a solution.

grā-dā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *gradationem*, acc. of *gradatio*=an ascent by steps; *gradus*=a step; Sp. *graduación*; Ital. *gradazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A moving or progressing by degrees; a regular advance or progression from step to step.

"The Chinitians therefore do use a kinde of *gradation* in advancing men vnto sundry places of authority."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 94.

2. A step or degree in any order, series, or sequence.

"It preserves the same superiority through all the subordination *gradations*."—*Burke: On the Sublime and Beautiful*, pt. ii., § 6.

3. Arrangement in order according to size, quality, rank, degree of advancement, &c.; sequence.

"If each system in *gradation* roll
Alike essential to th' amazing whole."
Pope: Essay on Man, i. 247.

II. Technically:

1. *Art*: The just arrangement or subordination of the parts of any work, so as to produce the best effect; as, the *gradation* of color and light in painting, to express depth and relief, to define distances, and to show the state of the atmosphere.

2. *Logic*: A regular advance from step to step, as in an argument.

3. *Music*: An ascending or descending by a regular succession of chords.

4. *Rhet.*: An ascending or descending in terms, as toward a climax. (*Wilson: Art of Rhetorique*, p. 207.)

***grā-dā'-tion**, *v. t.* [GRADATION, *s.*] To form by *gradation* or with *gradations*.

***grā-dā'-tion-al**, *a.* [Eng. *gradation*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to *gradation*; with *gradations*; by regular steps.

***grād'-s-tōr-ŷ**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *gradatus*=formed with steps; *gradus*=a step.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Proceeding by *gradations* or steps; *gradational*.

"Could this *gradatory* apostasy [of Macbeth] have been shown us; could the noble and useful moral which results, have been thus forcibly impressed upon our minds, without a violation of those senseless unities."—*Seward*, let. iii., p. 243.

2. *Zool.*: Adaptable for progressive or forward motion.

B. As substantive:

Arch.: Steps from a cloister into a church.

grād'-dān, *v. t.* [GRADDAN, *s.*] To parch or dry.

"At breakfast this morning, among a profusion of other things, there were oat-cakes, made of what is called *grad-dan* meal, that is, meal made of grain separated from the husks, and toasted by fire, instead of being threshed and kiln-dried."—*Boswell: Tour*, p. 190.

grād'-dān, *s.* [Gael. & Ir. *gradan*=parched corn.]

1. Parched corn.

2. Finely ground snuff, made of leaf-tobacco, high-dried, but without fermentation.

grāde, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *gradus*=a step; Sp. & Ital. *grado*; Port. *grao*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A degree, step, or rank in order of dignity, civil, ecclesiastical, military, or otherwise.

2. A step or degree in any series, quality, rank, or order.

3. The inclination from the horizontal of a portion of a road or railroad. It is expressed in degrees, in feet per mile, or as a foot in such a distance; as, a *grade* of 3°; or, a *grade* of 35 feet per mile.

II. Philol.: The two classes of consonants called *tenuis* and *medie*.

"Initial consonants retain the *grade* of each organ in the purest and truest way, medial consonants have a tendency to soften, finals to harden. By the expression

grade must be understood the two classes of *tenuis* and *medie*."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. of the Aryan Lang. of India*, vol. i. (1872), chap. iii., p. 190.

grāde, *v. t.* [GRADE, *s.*]

1. To arrange in order, steps, or degrees, according to size, quality, rank, advancement, &c.

"Nothing is more characteristic of the Blue-coat School than the careful way in which it is *graded*."—*Sir A. Grant: Recess Studies* (1870), iii. 136.

2. To mark the grades, or ascents and descents of.
3. To reduce to or construct with a certain grade or inclination; as, to *grade* a road.

grād'-ād, *pa. par. or a.* [GRADE, *v.*]

graded-school, *s.* A school taught in departments by different masters, in which the pupils pass from the lower to the higher classes as they advance in education.

grā-de-lŷ, *a. & adv.* [GRAITHLY, (Prov.)]

A. As adj.: Decent, proper; becoming.

B. As adv.: Decently, properly, becomingly.

grād'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *grade*; *-er*.] A machine used for grading; a grading-machine.

grā'-di-ent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *gradiens*, pr. par. of *gradior*=to walk; *gradus*=a step.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Walking, moving, or advancing by steps.

"Amongst those *gradient* automata, that iron spider is especially remarkable, which, being but of an ordinary bigness, did creep up and down as if it had been alive."—*Wilkins: Dædalus*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

- *2. Rising or falling by regular degrees of inclination; as, the *gradient* line of a road.

II. Her.: A term applied to the tortoise, as supposed to be walking.

B. As substantive:

1. The rate of ascent or descent in a railway or road; a *grade*; the degree of slope or inclination of the ground over which a railway, road, &c., passes; as, The *gradient* is 1 in 100; that is, the ground rises one foot in every hundred feet.

2. A part of a road, &c., which slopes upward or downward; a slope.

gradient-post, *s.*

Railroad Engineering:

1. A post placed by the side of the track, at a change of *grade*, carrying a board slanted to the slope, and indicating in figures the *grade* in feet per 100, or otherwise.

2. A stake set in the ground, and marked to indicate the proper height of an embankment or of road metal at that point.

grā'-dīn, grā'-dī-ne, *s.* [Fr. *gradin*=a step, from Lat. *gradus*.]

1. One of a series of seats rising one above another.

2. A toothed chisel used by sculptors.

grād'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [GRADE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of reducing to a certain *grade* or level.

grading-instrument, *s.* A level with an alidade, a transit, or other sighting instrument, by which the angle of inclination of a slope may be measured, or a row of stakes driven to mark a given *gradient*.

grading-plow, *s.* A kind of plow used for breaking up soil or plowing down banks, in order to fit the earth for being scooped up by the earth-scraper, and thereby deposited.

grading-scraper, *s.* A large two-handled shovel, drawn by horses, and used as an earth-scoop for raising and removing loosened earth. It is used in road-making, scooping out beds of canals in certain situations, &c., when the soil is suitable, and the distance where it is to be deposited is not too great. [HORSE-SHOVEL.]

grād'-u-al, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *gradualis*, from *gradus*=a step; Fr. *gradual*; Ital. *graduale*; Sp. *gradual*.]

A. As adj.: Progressing or advancing by steps or degrees; passing from one step or stage to another by regular *gradations* without breaks or starts; slow.

"Flowers and their fruit
Man's nourishment, by *gradual* scale sublimed,
To vital spirits aspire." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 483.

B. As substantive:

- *1. *Ord. Lang.*: A series or order of steps.

"Before the *gradual* prostrate they adored,
The pavement kissed, and thus the saint implored."
Dryden.

2. *Ecclesiastical*:

(1) A service-book, containing the hymns or prayers to be sung by the choir, so called from certain short phrases after the Epistle sung in *gradibus* (upon the steps of the altar).

(2) That part of the service of the mass in the Roman Catholic Church which immediately follows the Epistle, and is sung as the deacon returns to the steps of the altar.

Eccles. & Ch. Hist.: Fifteen psalms, from Ps. cxx. to Ps. cxxiv. inclusive; so called because they were formerly chanted from the steps of the choir, more especially during Advent. [SONGS OF DEGREES.]

***grād'-u-ā-lē**, *s.* [Low Latin.] The same as GRADUAL, B. 2.

***grād'-u-āl'-l-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *gradual*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being *gradual*; regular progression or gradation.

"Which while some ascribe unto the mixture of the elements, others to the *graduality* of opacity and light, they have left our endeavors to grope them out by twilight."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. x.

grād'-u-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *gradual*; *-ly*.]

1. In a *gradual* manner, by degrees; step by step, slowly; in regular *gradations*.

"Already the designs of the court began *gradually* to unfold themselves."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

- *2. In degree.

"Human reason doth not only *gradually*, but specifically, differ from the fantastic reason of brutes."—*Grew*.

***grād'-u-āl-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *gradual*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being *gradual*; *graduality*.

"The *gradualness* of this movement and the obscurity which enwrapped its beginnings."—*M. Arnold: Study of Celtic Literature*, p. 94.

***grād'-u-and**, *s.* [As if from the gerundive participle of an imaginary Low Lat. word *graduor*. So in the Scottish universities there is a word *magistrand*, from a Low Lat. verb *magistror*.] One who has passed all the examinations for a degree, but has not yet been capped.

grād'-u-āte, *v. t. & i.* [Low Lat. *graduatus*=one who has taken a degree; Lat. *gradus*=a step, a degree; Ital. *graduare*; Sp. & Port. *graduar*; Fr. *grader*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To mark with degrees or a scale.

"The places were marked where the spirit stood at the severest cold and greatest heat, and according to these observations he *graduates* his thermometers."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. i., ch. ii. (note 3).

2. To mark or arrange with degrees or differences; as, to *graduate* punishment according to the nature of the offense.

"Then it evidently follows that, if there were any such action in the next life, the pure soul would apply itself thereunto according to the proportion of her judgments, and as they are *graduated* and qualified."—*Digby: Of Man's Soul*, ch. ii.

3. To confer a degree upon in a university; to dignify with a degree or diploma.

- *4. To prepare *gradually*.

- *5. To heighten in effect.

"That the salts of natural bodies do carry a powerful stroke in the tincture and varnish of all things, we shall not deny, if we contradict not experience, and the visible art of dyars, who advance and *graduate* their colors with salts."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. xii.

II. Chemistry:

- *1. To raise to a higher place in the scale of metals.

"The tincture was capable to transmute or *graduate* as much silver as equaled in weight that gold."—*Boyle*.

2. To bring a fluid to a certain degree of consistency, as by evaporation.

B. Intransitive:

1. To pass *gradually* or by degrees; to change *gradually*.

2. To become *gradually* modified; to shade off.

3. To proceed to a degree in a university; to take a degree.

"He was brought to their bar, and asked where he had *graduated*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

grād'-u-āte, *a. & s.* [Low Latin *graduatus*.] [GRADUATE, *v.*]

A. As adj.: Arranged in or proceeding by steps or degrees.

B. As subst.: One who has completed a course at college, school or university; one who has been admitted to a degree.

"Invest me with a *graduate's* gown,
Midst shouts of all beholders."
Smart: On Taking a Bachelor's Degree.

grād'-u-ā-tēd, *pa. par. or a.* [GRADUATE, *v.*]

graduated-bottle, *s.* A bottle having horizontal marks blown, pressed, or cut on its side to indicate quantity of contents at given levels. Sometimes the stopper is hollow, and has *graduations* for doses of certain amounts.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhīn, bench; go, gem; thin, thīs; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sīon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

graduated-cup, *s.* A medicine-cup, on whose sides are marks to indicate quantities at given levels. If of glass, they are usually impressed in the mold; if of porcelain, they are painted on the ware before burning.

graduated-glass, *s.* A tube with a foot, and with horizontal marks at varying heights to indicate quantity of contents. A measuring-glass.

grad-u-ate-ship, *s.* [Eng. *graduate*; -*ship*.] The state or position of a graduate.

"[He may] finish his circuit in an English concordance and a topic folio, the gatherings and savings of a sober graduateship."—*Milton: Liberty of Unlicensed Printing.*

grad-u-ā-tiŋg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [GRADUATE, *v.*] **A. & B.** As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of dividing into degrees or parts; graduation.

graduating-engine, *s.* An engine or machine for dividing lines, &c., into minute regular intervals or degrees; a dividing-engine.

grad-u-ā-tiōn, *s.* [Low Lat. *graduatio*, from *graduatus*; Fr. *graduation*; Sp. *graduacion*; Ital. *graduazione*.]

1. Regular progression by succession of degrees. "The graduation of the parts of the universe is likewise necessary to the perfection of the whole."—*Grec.*

2. The act of dividing into degrees or parts, as a scale, scientific instruments, &c.

3. A scale or series of marks or lines on an instrument to indicate degrees or parts.

"Even though it is not provided with a graduation to show the angle through which it has been turned."—*Proceedings of the Phys. Soc. of London*, pt. ii., p. 105.

4. The act or process of improving or heightening in effect or power.

"Of greater pungency upon reason is that which he delivers concerning its graduation, that heated in fire, and often extinguished in oil of mars or iron, the loadstone acquires an ability to extract a nail fastened in a wall."—*Brouene: Vulgar Errors.*

5. The act of proceeding to a degree in a university or college or school; the taking of a degree.

"The bounty which that Philosophical Emperor, [Marcus Antonius] as we learn from Lucian, bestowed upon one of the teachers of philosophy, probably lasted no longer than his own life. There was nothing equivalent to the privileges of graduation."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. i.

6. The exposure of a liquid in large surfaces to the air, so as to accelerate evaporation.

grad-u-ā-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *graduater*; -*or*.] One who or that which graduates; specif.—

(1) An instrument for dividing any line, right or curved, into equal parts; a graduating or dividing-engine.

(2) An apparatus for accelerating spontaneous evaporation by the exposure of surfaces of liquids to a current of air. Used in making vinegar.

grā-dūs, *s.* [Lat.=a step, from the phrase *gradus ad Parnassum*=a step to Parnassus.] A dictionary of prosody, used as an aid in writing Greek or Latin poetry.

"He set to work as much as possible without *gradus* or other help."—*I. Hughes: Tom Brown's School-days*, pt. ii., ch. iv.

grād-ŷ, *s.* [Fr. *gradé*.]

Her.: A term used to express steps or degrees, and one battlement upon another; also called battlemented or embattled grady.

***graf** (1), *s.* [GRAVE, *s.*]

***graf** (2), *s.* [Ger.] The German equivalent of an earl.

***graf** (1), *s.* [A. S. *gerēfa*; O. H. Ger. *grāvo*; Dan. *greve*; O. Fris. *grēva*; Icel. *gríefi*.] A steward, an overseer, a greave.

"For all this, he [a prince] is nothing but a servant, overseer, or *graf*, and not the head, which is a title belonging only to Christ."—*Knox: Hist. of the Reformation*. (Pref.)

***graf** (2), ***graffe** (1), *s.* [A. S. *græfe*; O. H. Ger. *grabo*; M. H. Ger. *grabe*; Goth. *graba*.]

1. A ditch, trench, foss, or channel.

"The enemy forsaking our works unconquered, the *graffe* filled with their dead bodies, equal to the bank, the works ruined in the day-time could not be repaired."—*Monro: Exped.*, pt. i., p. 69.

2. A grave.

***graf** (3), ***graffe** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *grafe*, *greffe*; O. Dut. *grafje*; Low Lat. *graffiotum*.] [GRAFT, *s.*] A graft.

"The first is, to set the *graffe* or scion between the bark and the wood; for in old time truly men were afraid at first to cleave the stock, but soon after they ventured to bore a hole into the very heart of the wood; and then they set fast into the pith just in the mids thereof, but one scion or *graffe*, for by this kind of grafting, impossible it was that the said pith should receive or bear any more."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xvii., ch. xiv.

***graf**, ***graffe**, ***graf-en**, ***graf-yn**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *greffer*; O. Dut. *grafen*.] [GRAFT, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To graft.

2. To fasten, to attach, to fix.

"So long have I listened to thy speech, That grafted to the ground is my breach." *Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar*; Feb.

3. To implant.

"Nature is a right that phantasie hath not framed, but God hath grafted and gyven man power thereunto whereof these are deriued."—*Wilson: Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 33.

B. Intrans.: To graft; to insert grafts.

graf-age (age as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *graft* (2); -age.] The scarp of a ditch or moat.

***graf-ēr**, ***graf-are**, *v.* [O. Fr. *greffeur*, *greffier*.] [GRAFF, *v.*]

1. A notary, a scrivener.

2. A grafter.

graf-fi-ti, *s. pl.* [Ital., pl. of *graffito*=a scribbling, from *graffiare*=to write; Lat. *graphium*=a style for writing; Gr. *graphō*=to write.] Rude inscriptions and drawings of figures, found on the walls of Pompeii, and among the Catacombs and other Roman ruins.

graft, *s.* [GRAFT, *v.*]

1. *Lit.*: A small scion or shoot of a tree inserted or grafted in another tree, as the stock which is to support and nourish it. The two unite and become one, but the fruit is determined by the graft.

"The slimy snail, the worm, and laboring ant, Which many times annoy the graft and tender plant." *Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 18.

2. *Fig.*: Anything inserted or incorporated in a thing to which it did not originally belong; an addition.

"It is false husbandry to graft old branches upon young stocks."—*Davenant: Gondibert*. (Pref.)

graft, ***graf**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *graffe*, *grafe*=a style for writing, a sort of pencil; Fr. *greffe*=a graft or graft; from the shape of the cut slip, which resembles a pointed pencil; Low Latin *graphiotum*=(1) a small style; (2) a graft, or shoot; Lat. *graphium*=a style; Gr. *graphion*, *grapeion*=a style or pencil; *graphō*=to write. The correct form of the word is *graft*.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.*: To insert or incorporate in a body to which that which is inserted or incorporated did not originally belong; to join or attach one thing on to another.

"These are the Italian names, which fate will join With ours, and graft upon the Trojan line." *Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, vi. 1,028.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Carp.*: To attach or join one piece of timber to another by scarfing.

2. *Husb.*: To insert as a scion or shoot in another tree; to fix a graft or grafts upon; to propagate by grafting.

"Old crab-trees here at home, that will not Be grafted to your relish." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

3. *Naut.*: To unlay the two ends of a rope, placing the strands one within the other as for splicing and stopping them at the joint.

4. *Surg.*: To transplant a portion of skin to a denuded surface.

B. Intrans.: To carry out the process or operation of grafting.

"To have fruit in greater plenty, the way is to graft, not only upon your stocks, but upon divers boughs of an old tree; for they will bear great numbers of fruit; whereas if you graft but upon one stock, the tree can bear but few."—*Bacon*.

***graf**, *pa. par. & a.* [GRAFF, *v.*] Grafted; impregnated with a scion.

"Her face defaced with scars of infamy, Her royal stock graft with ignoble plants." *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iii. 7.

graf-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *graft*; -er.]

1. One who grafts; one who propagates plants or shrubs by grafting.

"I am informed by the trials of more than one of the most skillful and experienced grafters of these parts, that a man shall seldom fail of having cherries borne by his graft the same year in which the incision is made."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 341.

2. A tree from which a scion is taken to be inserted in another.

"Shall a few sprays of us The emptying of our father's luxury, Our scions, put in wild and savage stock, Spirt up so suddenly into the clouds, And overlook their grafters?" *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. 5.

graft-lŋg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [GRAFT, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Carp.*: A scarfing or endwise attachment of one timber to another, as in attaching an extra length or false pile to one already driven.

2. *Husb.*: The act or process of inserting a shoot or scion taken from one tree or shrub in a vigorous stock of its own or a closely allied species, so as to cause them to unite and enable the graft to derive a larger supply of nutritive power than it could otherwise obtain. There are numerous methods of grafting. One is grafting by approach, or inarching, when two growing plants are united together, and after adhesion one is severed from its own stock and left to grow on the other. This kind of adhesion sometimes takes place naturally in trees growing close together. The usual method of grafting is by scions or slips, which are applied to the stock by a sloping surface, or are inserted into slits in it by cleft-grafting, or into perforations by wimble or peg-grafting. Sometimes several slips are placed in a circular manner around the inside of the bark of the stock, by crown-grafting; or the bark of a portion of the stock is removed, and that of the scion is hollowed out, so as to be applied over it like the parts of a flute, hence called flute-grafting. Budding is practiced by the removal of a bud from one plant, along with the portion of the bark and new wood, and applying it to another plant, in which a similar wound has been made. In whip-grafting, or tongue-grafting, the stock is cut obliquely across, and a slit or very narrow angular incision is made in its center downward across the cut surface, a similar deep incision being made in the scion upward at a corresponding angle, and a projecting tongue left, which, being inserted in the incision in the stock, they are fastened closely together. Splice-grafting is performed by cutting the ends of both the stock and the scion across at such an angle that the oblique surfaces exactly fit each other, and are fastened together. In saddle-grafting the end of the stock is cut into the form of a wedge, and the middle of the scion cut away so as to rest exactly upon the stock. Grafting is usually performed between the woody parts of the plants, but herbaceous parts may also be united in this way. It is requisite that the growing parts be brought into apposition—the two albumens and the two libers. Union will only take place where the active processes of life are freely exercised. The graft and stock are secured together by means of clay, or a mixture of bees'-wax and tallow, or by bits of india-rubber.



3. *Naut.*: The tapering of the end of a rope, usually covered by weaving yarns around it.

4. *Surg.*: The transplanting of a portion of skin to a denuded surface.

grafting-chisel, *s.*

Husb.: A kind of chisel for splitting a stock for the insertion of a scion.

grafting-knife, *s.* A knife having a blade for splitting a limb and a wedge for opening the cleft for the insertion of the scion.

grafting-saw, *s.* A tenon-saw for cutting off stocks for grafting; a pruning-saw.

grafting-tool, *s.* A very strong spade, much curved across the blade; used in digging canals.

***graft-lŋg**, *s.* [Eng. *graft*; dimin. suff. -*ling*.] A little or tender graft or scion.

Graham bread, *s.* Bread made from unbolted wheat flour. It obtained its name from Sylvester Graham, a celebrated lecturer on dietetics.

Grā-ham-ite, *s.* [Named after Graham, a friend of Wurtz.]

Min.: A mineral, supposed to be inspissated and oxygenated petroleum; hardness, 2; specific gravity, 1.145. Found in West Virginia, filling a fissure in a sandstone of Carboniferous age. (*Dana*.)

grail (1), ***graille** (1), ***grayle** (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *greel*; from Low Lat. *gradale*.] The same as GRADUAL (B. 2).

"The old Polish service-books were still preserved and used by curates, as they stood affected: of which there were divers and sundry sorts, according to the various religious offices, such as antiphonals, missals, *grails*, processions, &c."—*Strype: Memorials; Edward VI.*, an. 1549.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hār, there; plne, plt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*grail (2), *graille (2), *grayle (2), s. [O. Fr. *graille*; from Lat. *gracilis*=slender.]

1. Small particles of any kind; sand, gravel.

2. One of the small feathers of a hawk.

*grail (3), *graille (3), *grayle (3), s. [O. Fr. *grail*, *grail*, *grasale*=a flat dish; from Low Lat. *gradale*, *grasale*.] Properly applied to the legendary dish used at the Last Supper, said to have been stolen by a servant of Pilate, used by him to wash his hands in before the multitude, afterward given to Joseph of Arimathea as a memorial of Christ, and finally used by Joseph while hanging on the cross. "This," said He (Christ), "is the holy dish wherein sate the lamb on St. Kethin's day." (*Malory: Morte Arthure*, bk. xvii., ch. xx.) The word (which is commonly qualified by the adjective *sacred*, *saint*, *sayn*, *sant*=holy) was afterward applied to the cup used at the Last Supper. According to one legend, the Holy Grail was brought by Joseph of Arimathea to England where he settled at Glastonbury about A. D. 63. Finally it was transported to India, where it still remains. In A. D. 1101 the Crusaders, at the capture of Caesarea, found what they believed to be the veritable Holy Grail, a dish made of a single large emerald. It is now preserved in the Cathedral of San Lorenzo, in Genoa. Another legend says that the holy vessel was brought from heaven by angels, and intrusted to the care of a body of knights, who guarded and watched it on the top of a high mountain, and was invisible to any one not perfectly pure. The search, or quest, for the Holy Grail after its loss or disappearance, formed the subject of numerous romances or poems, such as those of Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table.

"And when King Arthur made
His table round, and all men's hearts became
Clean for a season, surely he had thought
That now the Holy Grail would come again."

Tennyson: *The Holy Grail*.

graille, s. [Etym. doubtful; cf. O. Fr. *graille*; Fr. *grêle*=slender.] A single-cut file or float, having one curved and one straight face. It is used by comb-makers.

grain, *grayn, *grein, *greyn, s. [Fr. *grain*; from Lat. *granum*=a grain, corn; cogn. with corn (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A single seed of a plant. (Particularly used of those plants the seeds of which are used as food for man.)

"His reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff; you shall seek all ere you find them."—*Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

2. Used collectively, and without a definite, for corn in general, or the fruit of cereal plants, as wheat, barley, rye, &c. In America restricted to the grain of wheat.

"For winter drought rewards the peasant's pain,
And broods indulgent—the buried grain."
Dryden: *Virgil; Georgic* i. 148.

3. Those plants the seeds of which constitute the food of man; cereal plants, as wheat, barley, oats, &c.

"The same Grecians preferred before all other grains
those three sorts, to wit, Dracontias, Strangias, and Selnusium."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xviii., ch. vii.

4. (Pl.): [GRAINS.]

Any small, hard particle, as of sand, sugar, &c.

"The people there inhabiting used to set many fleeces of wool in those descents of waters in which the grains of gold remain."—*Raleigh: History of the World*, bk. ii., ch. xiii., § 7.

6. Hence, used for a minute portion or particle, the smallest particle or amount.

"Do they [worldly goods] either recommend him more to God or wise men, or even to himself, if he have a grain of sense in him, than if he was without them?"—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 4.

7. One of the constituent particles of a body, as of a metal, a stone, &c.

8. The body or substance of anything considered with respect to the form or direction of the constituent particles; the form or appearance of the surface of a body with respect to the quality or arrangement of the particles.

"When any side of it was cut smooth and polite, it appeared to have a very lovely grain, like that of some curious close wood."—*Evelyn: Forest Trees*, ch. xxx., § 12.

9. The arrangement or direction of the fibers of wood or other fibrous substance.

"The marks of the grain of the wood . . . have been found upon celts."—*Evans: Ancient Bronze Implements*, ch. vi.

10. The body or substance of wood with respect to the arrangement, quality, or direction of the constituent fibers.

"Here are forests of vast extent, full of the straightest, the cleanest, and the largest timber trees that we have ever seen; their size, their grain, and apparent durability, render them fit for any kind of building."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

*11. A kind of spice; cardamum; grains of paradise.

"He cheweth greyn and lycoris."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,690.

*12. A seed-pearl.

"A grein in golde that godly shon."—*Lyric Poems*, p. 38.

*13. An old name applied to several insects of the genus *Coccus*, from their round, seed-like form.

*14. A red or scarlet dye, obtained from the *coccus* insect; cochineal; a scarlet or purple color.

"All in a robe of darkest grain,
Flowing with majestic train."

Milton: *Il Penseroso*, 33.

*15. An essential element in anything.

"The one being tractable and mild, the other stiff and impatient of a superior, they lived but in cunning concord, as brothers glued together, but not united in grain."—*Hayward*.

II. Technically:

1. *Dyeing*: A firm dye, or one applied thoroughly; in the wool, not in the web.

2. *Painting*: A style of painting in imitation of the natural grains of wood, marble, &c.

3. *Weights*: The unit of weight in the English system. In a pound avoirdupois are 7,000 grains, in a pound troy 5,760 grains. A grain is equal to .0647990 grammes.

"Lay by the arbitrary names of pence and shillings, and consider and speak of it [money] as *grains* and ounces of silver, and 'tis as easy as telling of twenty."—*Locke: Letter to Mr. Molyneux*.

4. *Skins*: The hair side of skins, in contradistinction to the flesh side.

† (1) *Against the grain*: Against the natural bias or inclination.

"Hither, though much against the grain,
The dean has carried Lady Jane."
Swift: *Progress of Marriage*.

(2) *In grain*, **In grayne*:

(a) In a permanent color. (Originally spoken only of red.)

"How the red roses flush up in her cheekes
And the pure snow, with goodly vermill stayne,
Like crimson dyde in grayne."
Spenser: *Epithalamion*.

(b) Innate, natural, real, not factitious; genuine.

(c) Deeply seated; in nature.

(3) *Grains of allowance*: Some little quantity or part allowed or remitted; a little allowance made.

(4) *Grains of Paradise*:

Bot.: The seeds of *Anomum grana paradisi*. They are acid seeds, used to give a pungent taste to spirituous liquors. Called also Guinea-grains.

grain-bin, s. A box or compartment in which grain is stored in a granary or elevator.

grain-binder, s. An attachment to a harvester for binding a gavel into a sheaf.

grain-bruiser, s. A machine for mashing grain for feed, to render it more digestible. It does not grind but crushes the kernel, corn, or oats. It has two iron rollers of different diameters, turned by connecting cog-wheels of the same size, so that a rubbing is added to the crushing action.

grain-cleaner, s.

1. A machine in which wheat, oats, rye, and barley are separated from their chaff, dust, and pieces of straw, the result of the thrashing operation; a fanning or winnowing machine.

2. The shoe or cleaning portion of a thrashing-machine, which acts after the thrasher and the straw-carrier.

3. A machine in which grain is rid of cockle, garlic, &c., which are so nearly the size and weight of the grain that the size of mesh and strength of blast of the fanning-mill are ineffective.

4. A machine in which grain is rubbed, brushed, and blown to remove smut and dust.

grain-conveyor, s. [ELEVATOR, II. 2, 3.]

grain-cradle, s. [CRADLE, B. 8 (1).]

grain-damper, s. A device for applying steam to grain to scald the bran and facilitate the process of decortication. A jet of steam entering a tube where the grain descends a series of inclines is a usual method.

grain-drier, s. An apparatus or machine in which damp grain is dried, or grain in ordinary condition is kiln-dried to fit it for ocean shipment.

grain-drill, s. A machine for sowing grain in drills or rows.

grain-fork, s. A light fork with long, curved tines, used for pitching gavels of cut grain on to a wagon, when the straw is too short for convenient binding.

grain-gauge, s. [GRAIN-TESTER.]

grain-huller, s. A machine for taking the cortex or skin from grain, making hulled wheat, pearl barley, hominy, &c.; a decorticator.

grain-leather, s.

1. Dressed horse-hides.

2. Goat, seal, and other skins blacked on the grain side for women's shoes, &c.

grain-meter, s. A machine for measuring grain.

grain-mill, s. A mill for grinding corn; a grist-mill.

grain-moth, s.

Entom.: Two moths, the larvæ of which feed on grain. They are *Pinea granella* and *Butalis cerealella*. The perfect insects have narrow wings of satiny luster, and with marginal fringes.

grain-rake, s.

1. A rake used in raking grain in the swath into gavels for binding.

2. A rake used by one who rides on the reaper in raking gavels from the platform of the machine.

grain-sacker, s. A device for loading grain into sacks.

grain-scourer, s. A machine for cleaning grain; a smut-mill, a machine in which grain is rubbed and chafed, and eventually sorted into qualities by gravity and blast.

grain-screen, s. A shaking sieve, or a rotating cylindrical reel of wire-cloth in which grain is sorted by quality, according to its ability to pass through the meshes of the sieve.

grain-separator, s. A thrashing-machine.

grain-shovel, s. A shovel for handling grain in sacks on the floor of a kiln, granary, or warehouse, or in the hold of a vessel where it is in bulk.

grain-tester, s. A means for weighing small quantities, as samples of grain. The cup has a known capacity, as a certain aliquot part of a bushel, and the divisions on the scale indicate the pounds which a bushel of the grain tested would weigh.

grain-tin, s. Crystalline tin ore. Metallic tin smelted with charcoal. Tin reduced from the loose grains of tin stone. [STREAM-TIN.]

*grain (2), *grane, *grayn, *greyn, s. [Icel. *grain*=a branch; Sw. *gren*; Dan. *green*.]

1. A branch of a tree.

2. A stalk or stem of a plant.

3. The branches of a valley where it divides into two; the point of juncture of two rivers; a branch of a river.

4. A blade, as of a sword or knife.

5. A tine, prong, or fork.

6. (Pl.): An iron instrument with four or more barbed points, used for striking and catching dolphins and other fish.

*grain (3), *graine, *grane, s. [GROAN.]

grain (1), *greyn, v. t. & i. [GRAIN (1), s.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To form into grains, as sugar, powder, &c.

II. Technically:

1. *Paint*: To paint or color so as to give the appearance of the grain of wood, marble, &c.

2. *Tan*: To take the hair off; to soften and raise the grain of; as, to grain skins or leather.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To yield fruits; to be fruitful.

"The land began to greyn."

Gower, in *Hall'sell*, p. 417.

2. To form grains; to assume a granular form.

II. *Paint*: To paint or color wood, stone, &c., so as to give the appearance of the grain of wood, marble, &c.

*grain (2), *grane, v. i. [GROAN.]

grain-age (age as *ig*), s. [Eng. *grain*; -age.]

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. A duty or duties on corn.

2. An ancient duty in England, consisting of the twentieth part of the salt imported by aliens.

II. *Farr.*: A term applied to certain mangy tumors on the legs of horses.

grained, a. [Eng. *grain* (1); -ed.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Formed or divided into grains or small particles.

*2. Rough, made less smooth; showing the grain.

"Though now this grained face of mine be hid
In sap-consuming winter's drizzled snow,
Yet hath my night of life some memory."

Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, v. 1.

*3. Dyed deep or in grain; ingrained.

"I see such black and grained spots,

As will not leave their tinct."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 4.

4. Painted or colored with a grain.

II. *Bot.*: Having minute granules or tubercles, as the petals of some plants.

ball, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shun; -tion, -sion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

grained-leather, *subst.* The same as GRAIN-LEATHER (q. v.).

grain-ër, *s.* [Eng. grain; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who grains or paints in imitation of the grain of wood, marble, &c.
2. The brush used in graining woods, &c.

II. Tanning:

1. An infusion of pigeon's dung for giving flexibility to skins in the process of tanning. Also called *bate*.
2. A knife used by tanners for taking the hair off skins.

***3. A granary.**

grain-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [GRAIN (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

***1. Ordinary Language:**

***1. A crop of grain or corn.**

"It received moreover grainings with cornfields, vineyards, pastures, and woodes."—P. Holland: *Suetonius*, p. 193.

***2. An indentation or milling.**

"The engines which put the letters upon the edges of the large silver pieces, and mark the edges of the rest with a *graining*, are wrought secretly."—Locke: *Farther Considerations*.

II. Technically:

***1. Leather Manufacture:**

(1) The process of rubbing leather with a board to raise the grain. The leather having been shaved to a thickness at the beam, and daubed, is hung up to dry, and is then folded, grain side in, and rubbed on the flesh side with a pommel or cripper to give the leather a granular appearance and render it supple. The hide is then extended and rubbed on the grain side. This is termed *bruising*.

(2) A process for giving markings to the surface of leather to imitate the wrinkled appearance of morocco, hog-skin, and some other leathers.

***2. Paint.** The imitation of the natural grain of wood by means of tools. Combs, brushes, rollers, and the corner of a folded rag are used in making the various patterns.

***3. Lithog.** A mode of giving a certain texture to the face of a stone. One stone is laid upon another with a quantity of sifted sand of a given fineness, and, by a peculiar oscillation and gradual progression, the surface is cut into a set of fine prominences more or less deep and distant, according to the character of the work to be placed upon the stone.

graining-board, s.

Leather Manufacture:

***1. A board on which leather is spread while being grained by the cripper.**

***2. A board with a surface impressed or engraved with a pattern, in imitation of the natural grain of some kind of leather, and used to confer the same appearance upon the other leather by pressure.**

graining-machine, s.

***1. Paint.** A roller with a pattern surface representing the grain of wood, and used to transfer the pattern in paint to wood.

***2. Leather manuf.** A machine having rollers with raised, parallel, straight, or diagonal threads, which indent the goat or sheep skins and give the wrinkled appearance to morocco leather.

graining-tool, s. Hand tools resembling combs, &c., for imitating in painting the lines which represent the growths of timber.

grain-îng (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. GRAINING (1).]

Ichthy. *Leuciscus lancastris*. A fish found in England in the Mersey and its tributaries; it was recognized by Agassiz during a visit to England as having been found in some Swiss lakes. It is from seven to nine inches long, the upper parts pale drab, tinged with bluish-red, the under parts pale.

gråins (1), *s. pl.* [GRAIN (1), s.]

***1. A residuum of fiber and insoluble matters after infusion or decoction; as, the grains of malt after the wort is decanted.**

***2. A bating solution of birds' dung, used in destroying the effect of lime, and in improving the flexibility of leather.**

***3. Pieces of sheet-metal, cast-iron, or tinned iron inserted into a mold for the purpose of supporting an accessory portion, such as a core, in position.**

gråins (2), *s. pl.* [GRAIN (2), s.]

***grain-staff, s.** [English grain, and staff.] A quarterstaff (q. v.).

gråin-ÿ, *a.* [Eng. grain (1); -y.]

***1. Full of grains or granular particles; granular.**
"It presented on its surface the grainy ripple of primeval seas."—*Edinburgh Review*.

***2. Full of grain or corn.**

***gråip** (1), ***gråpe** (1), *s.* [GRYPE.] A vulture, a griffin.

"Apperit to Remus sex *grapis*, afore any foul apperit to Romulus."—*Beitenden: Livy*, bk. i., ch. iii.

gråip (2), ***gråpe** (2), *s.* [Sw. *grepe*; Gael. *grapadh*.] A dung-fork.

***gråith**, ***grayth**, ***graythe**, ***greithe**, *a.* [Icel. *greidhr*.]

***1. Ready, willing, prepared.**

***2. Straight, direct.**

***3. Earnest.**

***4. Small, short.**

gråith, ***grayth**, ***graythe**, ***greith**, ***greythe**, *v. t.* [Icel. *greidha*.]

***1. To make ready; to prepare.**

***2. To dress.**

***3. To dress food.**

"Of coukes *graithand* or makand reddie flesh or fishe, not wel nor convenient for men to be eaten."—*Chalmersian Afr*, ch. xxxviii., § 41.

gråith, ***grayth**, ***greythe**, *s.* [Icel. *greidhi*.] Apparatus, furniture, or equipment generally; as,

***1. Harness.**

"They got one leather *graitth* that they had use for ready-made out of Holland."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. v.

***2. Accoutrements for war.**

***3. A miner's tools.**

***4. Substance, riches, property.**

***5. An article of dress.**

"They make shoone, buites, and other *graitth*, before the lether is barked."—*Chalmersian Afr*, ch. xxii.

***6. Any composition used by tradesmen in preparing their work.**

***7. Warm water so wrought up with soap as to be fit for washing clothes.**

***8. The twisted threads through which the warp runs in the loom.**

grå-kle, *s.* [GRACKLE.]

grå-l-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat.=stilts.]

Ornith. The name given by Linnæus to the order of Wading Birds now called *Grallatores* (q. v.).

grå-l-æ-tör-ës, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *grallator*=one who goes on stilts.] [GRALLE.]

***1. Ornith.** Wading Birds; an order of birds, subclass *Arinate*. They have long legs, a great portion of them often bare. This structure admirably fits them to wade, and that without having their feathers wet. They have often long necks and bills to reach the ground when wading. The toes are four, the hind one variable both in size and position. They have rudimentary webs, sometimes connecting the base of the tarsi, but not the extensive webs



Heron.

of the *Natatores*; yet some of them swim and dive well. They mostly frequent marshy places, the sides of streams and lakes on the sea-shore, where they pick up worms and insects. The order may be divided into four tribes: *Macrodyteli*, *Cultrirostres*, *Longirostres*, and *Pressirostres*; they have been divided also into six families: (1) *Rallidae* (Rails), (2) *Scolopacidae* (Snipes), (3) *Ardeidae* (Herons), (4) *Charadriidae* (Plovers), (5) *Otididae* (Bustards), and (6) *Gruidæ* (Cranes).

***2. Palæont.** Representatives of the order have been found in the Cretaceous rocks, and a succession of others in the Tertiary.

grå-l-æ-tör-i-æ, *a.* [Lat. *grallator*=a walker on stilts; Eng. adj. suff. -ial.] Of or pertaining to the *Grallatores*, or Wading Birds; wading.

grå-l-æ-tör-ÿ, *a.* [Latin *grallator*; Eng. adj. suff. -y.] The same as GRALLATORIAL (q. v.).

grå-l-ic, *a.* [Lat. *grallæ*=stilts; Eng. adj. suff. -ic.] Of or pertaining to the *grallæ*; *grallatory*.

grå-l-löck, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The offals of a deer.

grå-l-löck, *v. t.* [GRALLOCK, s.] To remove the offals of a deer.

***gråm**, ***grame**, ***gramm**, ***grom**, *a. & s.* [A. S. *gram*, *grom*; O. S. O. H. Ger. & Dut. *gram*; Icel. *gramr*; Dan. *gram*; Sw. *gramse*; O. Fr. *gram*; Ital. *gramo*; Ger. *gram*.]

A. As adjective:

***1. Angry, enraged.** (*Ormulum*, 7,144.)

***2. Warlike.** (*Gawan & Golopas*, ii. 13.)

B. As subst.: Grief, anger, sorrow, vexation.

"A mannes mirth it wol turne al to grame."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 16,871.

-gram, *suff.* [Gr. *gramma*=that which is written; *graphō*=to write.] A suffix frequently used with words of Greek origin to express something written; as, epigram, chronogram, telegram, &c.

gråm (1), *s.* [GRAMME.]

gråm (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The Chick-pea (*Cicer arietinum*), used in the East Indies for fodder. (*Anglo-Indian*.)

† Horse-gram.

Bot.: *Dolichos uniflorus*.

***gråm**, ***grame**, ***gramie**, ***grome**, ***gromien**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *gramian*; O. H. Ger. & Goth. *gram-jan*.]

A. Transitive:

***1. To vex, to annoy, to make angry.**

"For a lytyl wurde thou wilt men grame."
Robert de Brunne: *Meditations*, 845.

***2. Impersonally:**

"Swithe sore me grometh that heo sculle senden."
Layamon, ii. 687.

B. Intrans.: To be angry, vexed, or annoyed.

"His heorte gromede."—*Layamon*, ii. 151.

***gråm-ar-ÿë**, *s.* [Fr. *grimoire*=a conjuring book. (*Cotgrave*.) This is only another form of Fr. *grammaire*, and did not appear till the sixteenth century. *Grammaire* among the uneducated stood for any book of occult science, by reading which it was supposed adepts could raise the devil.] [GRAMMAR.] Magic.

"I hope that in Mr. Scott's next poem his hero or heroine will be less addicted to *gramarye* and more to grammar."—*Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (Note).

grå-måsh-ës, *s. pl.* [GAMASHES.] Gaiters reaching to the knee; leggings.

"His strong *gramashes*, or leggings, of thick gray cloth."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xlii.

***grame**, *a. & s.* [GRAM, a.]

grå-mën-ite, *s.* [Lat. *gramen*=grass, and suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).] Named from the grass-green color.]

Min.: A variety of Chloropal found at Menzenberg, in the Siebengebirge. (*Dana*.)

grå-mër-çÿ, *interj.* [Old Fr. *grammerci*; Fr. *grand merci*=great thanks.] An exclamation expressive of thanks, mingled with a feeling of surprise.

"'Gramercy!' quoth Lord Marmion."

Scott: Marmion, i. 25.

gråm-i-næ, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *gramen* (genit. *graminis*)=grass.]

Bot.: The name given by Linnæus in 1751 to the fourteenth of his natural orders of plants. Jussieu in 1782 retained the name; Robert Brown in 1810 altered it to *Gramineæ*. Lindley's name for it is *Graminaceæ* (q. v.).

gråm-in-ä-çë-æ, **grå-min-ë-æ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *gramen*, genit. *gramin(is)*=grass, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -æce, -eæ.]

Bot.: Grasses. An order of endogens, alliance *Glumales*. It consists of evergreen herbs, a few of them reaching a great size and living for many years. The rhizoma is fibrous or bulbous; the stem, which is covered with a coat of oil, is cylindrical, generally fistular, closed at the joints but sometimes solid; the leaves are narrow and undivided; they are alternate with a split-sheath and a ligula or membranous expansion at the junction of the stalk and blade. The flowers, which are green, are in little spikes, called *locustæ*, arranged in racemes or panicles. Flowers formed of imbricated bracts, the outer ones called *glumes*, those within them *palææ*, and the innermost ones *scales*. *Glumes*, two or five; *palææ*, two, the outer one simple, the inner composed of two, united by their continuous margins, usually two-keeled; stamens generally three, rarely one; two, four, six, or more anthers, versatile; ovary, simple; styles, two or three, distinct, more rarely combined into one; seed, one, anatropal; generally undistinguishable from the membranous pericarp; albumen farinaceous. The order has a remote affinity to the *Palms* (*Palmaceæ*), and a closer one to the *Sedges* (*Cyperaceæ*). Grasses occur in all countries and in nearly all situations. There are 250 genera, and about 4,500 species. They constitute about one-twentieth, if not even one-sixteenth, of all known plants. In individuals they transcend all other orders, but a genuine greensward

fåte, fât, färe, åmidst, whât, fäll, father; wé, wét, hère, camél, hër, thère; plne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pô, or, wöre, wolf, wörk, whô, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rôle, füll; trÿ, sÿrian. æ, æ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

is more common in temperate countries than in the tropics, in which the grasses grow less closely together, besides being often larger. All the cereals belong to this order, particular genera and species flourishing better in one country than in another. The order furnishes abundant fodder for cattle and horses. Sugar exists in all grasses, and is of great economic value in one; silex is made from them, also cordage, &c. Some yield a fragrant oil; a minute fraction are poisonous. The order Gramineae is divided by Lindley into thirteen tribes.

grām-i-nā'-cē-ōūs (or **ceus** as **shūs**), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *graminaceae*]; Eng., &c., suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the order Gramineae (q. v.); having the characteristics of grasses.

"Nitrogenous manures are more peculiarly adapted for graminaceous plants, such as the meadow-grasses and the cereals."—J. Wrighton, in Cassell's Technical Educator, pt. 2, p. 231.

grā-min'-ē-ā, s. pl. [GRAMINEAE.]

grā-min'-ē-ā, grā-min'-ē-ōūs, a. [Lat. *gramineus*, from *gramen*=grass.] Pertaining to or like grass; pertaining to the tribe of grasses.

"The true nard was a graminaceous plant, and a species of *Andropogon*."—Sir W. Jones: *On the Spikenard of the Ancients*.

grām-in-l-fō-lī-ōūs, a. [Lat. *gramen*, genit. *graminis*]=grass; *folium*=a leaf, and Eng., &c., suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Having leaves like those of grasses—i. e., long, slender, pointed, and so veined as to split longitudinally.

grām-i-niv'-ōr-ōūs, a. [Latin *gramen*, genit. *graminis*]=grass; *voro*=to devour; -ous.] Grass eating; feeding or living upon grass.

"In the swan, the web foot, the spoon bill, the long neck, the thick down, the graminivorous stomach, bear all the relations to one another."—Paley: *Natural Theology*, ch. xv.

grām-mā-lōgus, s. [Gr. *gramma*=that which is written, a letter, and *logos*=a word.]

Phonog.: A word represented by a logogram; as it is represented by |, that is *z*.

grām-mar', grām-aire, grām-er, grām-ere, grām-mere, grām-or-y, s. & a. [O. Fr. *gramaire*; Fr. *grammaire*, from Low Lat. *grammaria*, from Lat. *gramma*=Gr. *gramma*, from *graphō*=to write.]

A. As substantive:

1. The science which treats of the words of which language is composed, and of the laws by which it is governed. It is of two kinds, descriptive and comparative. Descriptive grammar classifies, arranges, and describes words as separate parts of speech, and notes the changes they undergo under certain conditions. Comparative grammar, which is based on the study of words, goes further; it analyzes and accounts for the changes they have undergone, and endeavors to trace them back to their origin; it thus deals with the growth of language.

2. A book or work containing the principles and rules for speaking and writing a language; a treatise on the principles of language.

3. The art of speaking or writing a language with correctness and propriety according to established rules.

4. A correct use of words in accordance with the established rules of language; propriety of speech.

5. A treatise on the elements or principles of any science or subject; as, a *grammar* of geography.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to or contained in grammar; as, a *grammar* rule.

grammar-school, gramer-scole, s. A school in which languages, especially Latin and Greek, are grammatically taught.

***grām-mar', grām-mēr, v. i.** [GRAMMAR, s.] To discourse according to the rules of grammar.

"She is in her moods and her tempers: I'll grammar with you, And make a trial how I can declaim you."

Beaum. & Flct.: *Laws of Candy*, ii.

grām-mār'-ī-ān, grām-ar'-ī-ān, grām-ar'-ī-ōn, grām-ar'-y-on, grām-ar'-y-ōne, grām-mar'-y-on, s. [O. Fr. *gramarien*; Fr. *grammairien*.]

1. One who is versed in grammar or the science of languages; a philologist; a master of grammar.

"Among the priests who refused the oaths were some men eminent in the learned world, as grammarians, chronologists, canonists, and antiquaries."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. One who writes or teaches grammar.

"Casaubon was led into that mistake by Diomedes the grammarian."—Dryden: *Juvenal*. (Dedic.)

***grām-mār'-ī-ān-līm, s.** [Eng. *grammarian*; -ism.] The principles or use of grammar.

***grām-mār'-ī-ōūr, s.** [GRAMMAR, s.] Formerly, the teacher of grammar in a college; the term Professor of Humanity has long been used in its stead.

grām-mar'-lēss, a. [English *grammar*; -less.] Destitute of grammar; without a grammar.

***grām-mātes, s.** [Gr. *grammata*, pl. of *gramma*=a letter.] Elements, first principles, or rudiments, as of grammar.

"These apish boys, when they but task the grammates, The principles of theory, imagine They can oppose their teachers."

Forde: *Broken Heart*, i. 3.

grām-māt'-īc-ā-l, a. [Fr. *grammatical*, from Lat. *grammaticus*=grammatical, from Gr. *grammatikos*=knowing one's letters or rudiments; *gramma* (gen. *grammatos*)=a letter; *grāphō*=to write.]

1. Of or pertaining to grammar.

"And thus (i. e., by taking certain grammatical distinctions for real differences in nature) the grammarist has misled the grammarians."—Tooke: *Diversions of Purley*, vol. i., ch. ix.

2. According to the rules of grammar; grammatically correct.

"It is certainly not true in that sense of the words that the natural proper grammatical construction of them leads to."—Sharp, vol. v., Disc. 9.

grām-māt'-īc-ā-l-īy, adv. [Eng. *grammatical*; -ly.] In a grammatical manner; according to the rules or principles of grammar.

"The words will grammatically bear this construction."—Waterland: *Works*, ii. 128.

grām-māt'-īc-ā-l-nēss, s. [Eng. *grammatical*; -ness.] The quality or state of being grammatical or according to the rules of grammar.

***grām-māt'-ī-cās-tēr, s.** [Formed from Eng. *grammatic*, on analogy with *poetaster*, *criticaster*, &c.] A low, petty grammarian; a pretender to the knowledge of grammar.

"He tells thee true, my noble Neophyte; my little grammaticaster."—Ben Jonson: *Poetaster*, i. 2.

***grām-māt'-ī-cā-tion, s.** [Eng. *grammatic*; -ation.] A rule or principle of grammar.

grām-māt'-ī-clīm, s. [Eng. *grammatic*; -ism.] A point or principle in grammar.

"If we would contest grammaticisms, the word here is passive."—Leighton: *Com.* on 1 Peter ii. 25.

grām-māt'-ī-clize, v. t. & i. [Eng. *grammatic*; -ize.]

A. Trans.: To render grammatical; to set out or arrange in accordance with a system of grammar.

"This was the very first attempt to embody, to arrange, or to grammaticize this language [the Celtic]."—Fuller: *Worthies; Wales General*. (Note.)

B. Intrans.: To display one's knowledge of grammar; to act the grammarian.

"Grammaticizing pedantically, and criticising spuriously."—Bp. Ward.

***grām-mā-tist, s.** [Gr. *grammatistēs*.] A pretender to a knowledge of grammar.

"Not instruments of burning plates . . . as some grammaticists have imagined."—P. Holland: *Ammianus*, bk. xiv. (Annot.)

grām-mā-tite, s. [Gr. *gramma* (genit. *grammatos*)=a written character, a line.]

Min.: The same as TREMOLITE (q. v.).

grāmme, s. [Fr., from Gr. *gramma*=a written character, a letter . . . a weight used by physicians as a scruple.]

Weights and Measures, Physics, &c.: A French weight, equivalent to that of a cubic centimeter of distilled water at 4° C. It weighs 15.443 grains. On the C.G.S. System of Units it is nearly equal to 981 dynes.

gramme-centimeter, s.

Physics: A measure of work on the C. G. S. System of Units. It is nearly = 981 × 10⁹ ergs. It is rather less than the kilerg.

gramme-degree, s.

Physics: A measure of heat. One gramme degree Centigrade is = 4.2 × 10⁷ ergs = forty-two million ergs.

grām-mīte, s. [Gr. *gramma* [GRAMMATITE], and suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: The same as WOLLASTONITE (q. v.).

grām-mīt'-īd-ē-ā, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *grammitides*], and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ideae.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Polypodiaceae Ferns having naked sori.

grām-mīt'-tis, s. [Gr. *grammē* = the stroke of a pen, an outline; from the arrangement of the sori.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe *Grammitideae* (q. v.). What was once termed *Grammitis ceterach* was next called *Ceterach officinarum*, and has now returned to *Asplenium ceterach*, its old Linnaean name.

Grām-mōn'-tī-āng, Grānd'-mōn-tīng, Grān'-

dī-mōn-tāng, s. pl. [From *Grammont*, in Limoges, Muret, near which the order was first established.]

Ch. Hist.: A monastic order founded in A. D. 1073, with the sanction of Pope Gregory VII., by Stephen of Thiers, a nobleman of Auvergne, who is sometimes called Stephen de Muret. [Etym.] His rules enjoined poverty and obedience; abstinence from animal food, which was not allowed even to the sick; as also silence, and forbade conversation with females. The lay brethren were to manage the secular affairs of the monastery while their clerical associates devoted themselves exclusively to spiritual contemplation. The reputation of the order remained high during the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Ultimately, however, variance arose between the clerical and lay brethren, and the rigor of the rules was modified, both courses tending to lower the reputation of the order in the Christian world.

grām-mō-pēt'-ā-loūs, a. [Greek *grammē*=the stroke of a pen, a line; *petalon*=a leaf, and Eng., &c., suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Having linear petals.

***grām-ple, s.** [O. Fr. *grampelle*, *crampelle*.] A crab-fish.

grām-pūs, *grām-pässe, *grānd'-plise, s. [A corruption of Ital. *gran pes*=great fish, or of Port. *gran peixe*, or Sp. *grand pez*, from Lat. *grandis piscis*=a great fish. There is an analogous etymology to Porpoise (q. v.). (Skeat.)]

Zool.: A cetacean, *Phocoena orca*, closely akin to the porpoise, *P. communis*, but much larger, being sometimes twenty-one feet long. It has eleven thick conical teeth, a little crooked, the posterior ones flattened transversely. It is black above and white below. It is a voracious animal. It is found in the North Atlantic, extending also to the British seas.



Grampus.

It has eleven thick conical teeth, a little crooked, the posterior ones flattened transversely. It is black above and white below. It is a voracious animal. It is found in the North Atlantic, extending also to the British seas.

grā-nā, s. pl. [Pl. of Lat. *granum*=a grain.]

Pharm., &c.: Grains.

***grana-moluccana, s. pl.**

Pharm.: The seeds of *Croton tiglium* and *C. pavana*, two euphorbiaceous trees from the East Indies, the oil of which is acrid, and blisters the skin.

grān-ā-dīl'-lā, s. [Sp.]

Bot.: Various species of *Passiflora* (Passion Flower), as *Passiflora quadrangularis*, &c., having edible fruits; also those fruits themselves.

***grā-nā'-dō s.** [Lat. *granatum*.] A pomegranate. [GRANATUM.]

grān-ām, s. [GRANDAM.]

grān-ar'-y, s. [Lat. *granaria*, from *granum*=corn; Ital. *granaro*; Sp. *granero*; Port. *granier*; Fr. *grenier*. *Granary* and *garner* are thus doublets.] A storehouse or repository for grain after it has been thrashed; any place where grain is stored.

"Of forecast, the sitte, and the ant, which lay up nuts and other seeds in their granaries, which serve them in winter."—Greco: *Cosmologia Sacra*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

***grān'-āte s.** [Latin *granatum*.] A pomegranate.

***grān'-āte, a.** [Latin *granatus*.] Ingrained; dyed in grain.

grā-nā'-tī, s. [Gen. sing. of Lat. *granatum*.]

Granati radice cortex: [Pomegranate-root bark.]

grān'-ā-tite, s. [GRANATITE.]

***grā-nā'-tūm, s.** [Lat. (pomum) *granatum*=(an apple) with grains; *granum*=a grain.] A pomegranate.

grānd, *grāund, a. & s. [Fr. *grand*=great, from Lat. *grandis*, from the same root as *gravis*=heavy; Sp. & Ital. *grande*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Great, principal, chief.

"Whom the grand foe with scornful eye askeance, Thus answered." Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 149.

2. Weighty, important.

"In grand affairs thy days are spent, In waging weighty complaint." Dryden: *Ep. 7*.

3. Complete, full.

"Produce the grand sum of his sins, the articles Collected from his life." Shakspeare: *Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

4. Great; illustrious; high in dignity, rank, or power; noble.

"God hath planted, that is, made to grow, the trees of life and knowledge, plants only proper and becoming the paradise and garden of so grand a Lord."—Keble: *Hist. of the World*.

bōll, bōy, pōūt, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

5. Splendid, magnificent.

"I have ever observed, that colonnades and avenues of trees of a moderate length, were without comparison far grander, than when they were suffered to run to immense distances."—Burke: *On the Sublime and Beautiful*, pt. ii., § 10.

6. Worthy of admiration, noble, illustrious, admirable.

7. Noble; sublime; lofty; conceived or expressed in noble or dignified language; as, a *grand* conception, a *grand* idea.

8. It is used principally in composition to denote ascent or descent of consanguinity; as, *grand-father* and *grandson*, *grandmother* and *grandchild*, &c., more remote in descent.

"Say first what cause
Moved our *grand* parents in that happy state,
Favored of Heaven so highly, to fall off
From their Creator." Milton: *P. L.*, i. 29.

B. As substantive:

1. The head or chief of certain secret societies; a *grand-master*.

2. [GRAND-PIANO.]

grand-action, *s.* A pianoforte action, in which three features are combined: (1) A hammer to strike the string; (2) a hopper to elevate the hammer, and then, escaping therefrom, leave the latter instantly to fall away from the string, independently of the position of the key; and (3) a check to catch the hammer and prevent rebounding.

Grand Army of the Republic, *s.* An organized association of men who served in the Union army or navy during the Civil war. It has branches, called *Posts*, all over this country.

grand-commander, **grand-cross**, *s.* The highest class in certain orders of knighthood.

grand-days, *s. pl.*

Eng. Law: Certain days in the terms which are solemnly kept in the Inns of Court and Chancery—viz., Candlemas Day, Ascension Day, St. John Baptist's Day, and All Saints' Day.

grand-distress, *s.*

Eng. Law: A writ of distress issued in the real action of *quare impedit*, when no appearance has been entered after the attachment. It is directed to the sheriff, and commands him to distrain the defendant's goods and chattels, in order to compel appearance.

grand-duke, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A title applied to members of the Imperial family of Russia, and also to the sovereigns of certain German states, who are considered as holding a position between duke and king. Before the establishment of the Italian kingdom under Victor Emmanuel, in 1861, there was a *grand-duke* of Tuscany.

2. *Zool.:* A name for the Eagle-owl, *Bubo maximus*.

***grand-guard**, ***grande-garde**, ***graun-garde**, *s.*

Old Arm.: A piece of plate-armor used in the tournament as an extra protection for the left shoulder and breast. It was screwed to the breast-plate, and allowed little or no room to the left arm, being only used on horseback in "jousts of peace." (*Fairholt*.)

"The one bare the helm, the second his *graun-garde*, the thirde his spere."—Hall: *Henry VIII.* (an. 6.)

grand-juror, *s.* A member of a grand-jury (q. v.).

"Never had magistrates, *grand-jurors*, rectors, and churchwardens been so much on the alert."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

grand-jury, *s.*

Law: A body of men, consisting of not less than twelve nor more than twenty-four, respectively, returned by the sheriff of the proper county, or by the marshal of the proper district, to whom indictments are preferred. The law requires that twenty-four citizens shall be summoned to serve on the grand-jury; but in practice, not more than twenty-three are sworn, because of the inconvenience which else might arise, of having twelve, who are sufficient to find a true bill, opposed to the other twelve, who might be against it. [JURY.]

"The *grand-jury*, having chosen their foreman, are next instructed in the articles of their inquiry by a charge from the judge who presides upon the bench. They then withdraw to receive indictments, which are preferred to them in the name of the sovereign, but at the suit of any private prosecutor; and they are only to hear evidence on behalf of the prosecution; for the finding of an indictment is only in the nature of an inquiry or accusation, which is afterward to be tried and determined; and the *grand-jury* are only to inquire upon their oaths whether there be sufficient cause to call upon the party to answer it."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 23.

grand-jurymen, *s.*

Law: A *grand-juror*.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; try, sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = â. qu = kw.

grand-larceny, *s.*

Law: The stealing of goods exceeding a certain value, varying in various states.

***grand-leet**, *s.* A great assembly.

"In the *grand-leets* and solemn elections of magistrates."—P. Holland: *Living*, p. 25.

grand-lodge, *s.* The principal lodge of Freemasons and of Good-Templars. It is presided over by the *grand-master*, and grants charters of foundation or affiliation, and acts generally as the governing body of the order. The officers of *grand-lodge* are delegates from the various inferior lodges.

grand-mamma, *s.* [GRANDMAMMA.]

grand-master, *s.*

1. The title given to the head of the military orders of knighthood; as, the Hospitallers, the Templars, &c.

2. The head of the orders of Freemasons and Good Templars.

grand-nephew, *s.* The grandson of a brother or sister.

grand-niece, *s.* The granddaughter of a brother or sister.

grand-pensionary, *s.* [PENSIONARY.]

grand-piano, *s.* A harp-shaped piano, whose form is caused by the varying lengths of the strings, the mechanism being introduced in the most effective manner regardless of the dimensions of the instrument. [PIANOFORTE.]

grand-relief, *s.*

Sculpt.: [ALTO-RELIEVO.]

grand-seignior, *s.* A title formerly given to the Sultan of Turkey.

grand-stand, *s.* The principal stand or structure, on a race-course, &c., from which a view of a race or other spectacle can be obtained.

grand-vizier, *s.* The prime minister of the Turkish Empire. [VIZIER.]

***grand**, ***graund**, *v. t.* [GRAND, *a.*] To make great.

"To *grand* His grace is sacrilegious."—Davies: *Summa Totalis*, p. 6.

grăn-dâm, ***gran-dame**, *s.* [Eng. *grand*, and *dam*.] A grandmother; an old woman.

"Make merry, wives! ye little children stun
Your *grandam's* ears with pleasure of your noise!"
Wordsworth: *Sonnet; Anticipation*, No. 1.

grând-çhild, *s.* [Eng. *grand*, and *child*.] The offspring of a son or daughter; a grandson or granddaughter.

"With cross and garland over its green turf,
And thy *grandchildren's* love for epitaph."
Byron: *Manfred*, ii. 1.

grând-dâugh-têr (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *grand*, and *daughter*.] The daughter of a son or daughter.

"Shortly after the Lady Jane Grey, granddaughter to the second sister of King Henry the Eighth, was publicly proclaimed Queen of England."—Camden: *Elizabeth*. (Intro.)

grânde, *s.* [Sp.]

Sugar Man.: The largest evaporating-pan of a battery.

grăn-deê, *s.* [Span. *grande*=a nobleman.] A nobleman; a person of high rank, power, or dignity; specif., in Spain, a nobleman of the highest rank, who has the privilege of remaining covered in the king's presence.

"The pageantry of life, considered in a political view, as designed by the *grande*es to awe the people, and keep them out of the park of selfish happiness, which the *grande*es have fenced with high pales."—Knox: *The Spirit of Despotism*, § 22.

grăn-deê-ship, *s.* [Eng. *grande*; -ship.] The rank, dignity, or estate of a *grande*e.

"I think the Conde de Altamira has no less than nineteen *grandeships* centered in his person."—Swinburne: *Spain*, let. 42.

grând-eur (*eur* as *yûr*), *s.* [Fr., from *grand*=great.] The quality of being grand; splendor; magnificence; state; dignity; vastness of size; splendid or magnificent appearance; elevation of sentiment, language, or thought; sublimity.

"This *grandeur* and majestic show
Of luxury." Milton: *P. R.*, iv. 110.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *grandeur* and *magnificence*: "An extensive assemblage of striking qualities in the exterior constitutes the common signification of these terms, of which *grandeur* is the genus and *magnificence* the species. *Magnificence* cannot exist without *grandeur*, but *grandeur* exists without *magnificence*: the former is distinguished from the latter both in degree and in application. When applied to the same objects they differ in degree; *magnificence* being the highest degree of *grandeur*. *Grandeur* is applicable to the works of nature as well as art, of mind as well

as matter; *magnificence* is altogether the creature of art. A structure, a spectacle, an entertainment, and the like, may be *grand* or *magnificent*: but a scene, a prospect, a conception, and the like, is *grand*, but not *magnificent*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***grând-êv-i-tÿ**, ***grând-êv-i-tÿ**, *s.* [Latin *grandævitas*, from *grandis*=great, and *cævum*=age.] Great age, long life; length of life.

"Upon a true account the present age is the world's *grandævity*."—Glanvill: *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xv.

***grând-êv-ôus**, *a.* [Lat. *grandævus*.] Of great age; long-lived.

grând-fa-thêr, *s.* [Eng. *grand*, and *father*.] The father of a mother or father; the male ancestor next above a father or mother in the scale of ascent.

***grând-if-ic**, *a.* [Lat. *grandificus*, from *grandis*=great, and *facio*=to make.] Making great.

***grând-i-fÿ**, *v. t.* [Eng. *grand*; suff. -fy (q. v.).] To make grand, great, or splendid.

grând-ll-ô-quênçê, *s.* [GRANDILOQUENT.] The quality or state of being grandiloquent; lofty or pompous language; bombast.

grând-ll-ô-quênç, *a.* [Latin *grandiloquens*, from *grandis*=great; *loquens*, pr. par. of *loquor*=to speak.]

1. Using lofty or pompous language; bombastic.

2. Bombastic; consisting of lofty or pompous language.

"For incident and style (with the exception of a few *grandiloquent* extravagances), it stands out favorably from the common run of novels."—*Athenæum*, Feb. 9, 1884, p. 182.

grând-ll-ô-quôus, *a.* [Lat. *grandiloquus*, from *grandis*=great; *loquor*=to speak.] The same as GRANDILOQUENT (q. v.).

Grân-dî-môn-tâins, *s. pl.* [GRAMMONTIANS.]

***grând-in-ôus**, *a.* [Latin *grandineus*, from *grando* (genit. *grandinis*)=hail.] Full or consisting of hail.

grând-i-ôse, *a.* [Fr., from *grand*=great; Ital. *grandioso*.]

1. Grand, sublime, imposing, magnificent; full of grandeur.

"Hardly anything could seem more *grandiose*."—G. Eliot: *Romola*, ch. xxi.

2. Pompous, bombastic; vulgarly showy or grand; grandiloquent.

"Worth more than the *grandiose* memoirs of immortal statesmen."—Forster: *Life and Times of Goldsmith*, bk. iii., ch. v., p. 301.

grând-i-ô-s-i-tÿ, *s.* [Eng. *grandios(e)*; -ity.] The quality or state of being *grandiose*; bombastic or pompous style or language.

***grând-i-tÿ**, *s.* [Lat. *granditas*, from *grandis*=great.] Greatness, grandeur, magnificence.

"Our poets excel in *grandity* and gravity, smoothness and property, in quickness and briefness."—Camden: *Remaines; Poems*.

***grând-ling**, *s.* [Eng. *grand*; dim. suff. -ling.] A petty noble or grandee.

"Should he (not) hears of billow, wind and storm,
From the tempestuous *grandings*."
Ben Jonson: *Speech according to Horace*.

grând-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *grand*; -ly.] In a grand manner, splendidly, magnificently, admirably, sublimely.

grând-ma, *s.* [GRANDMAMMA.]

grând-mâm-ma, *s.* [Eng. *grand*, and *mamma* (q. v.).] A grandmother (q. v.).

***grând-ma-têr-nal**, *a.* [Eng. *grand*, and *maternal* (q. v.).] Of or pertaining to a grandmother or female ancestor.

"Fresh strength is given him in his struggles by contact with his *grandmaternal* earth."—Mortimer Collins: *Two Plunges for a Pearl*, vol. i., ch. v.

Grând-môn-tînes, *s. pl.* [GRAMMONTIANS.]

grând-môth-êr, *s.* [Eng. *grand*, and *mother*.] The mother of one's father or mother.

grând-môth-êr-lÿ, *a.* [Eng. *grandmother*; -ly.] Pertaining to or becoming a grandmother. (Generally used in the expression *grandmotherly* legislation or government, that is, fit for children, childish, treating those concerned as children.)

"Tavern hours tyrannically and ridiculously curtailed by *grandmotherly* legislation."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

grând-nêss, *s.* [Eng. *grand*; -ness.] The quality or state of being grand; grandeur.

"The *grandness* of this fabric of the world."—Wollaston: *Religion of Nature*, § 5.

grând-pa-pa, *s.* [English *grand*, and *papa* (q. v.).] A grandfather (q. v.).

***grând-paunch**, *s.* [Eng. *grand*, and *paunch*.] A greedy fellow, a glutton, a gourmand.

"Our *grandpaunches* and riotous persons."—P. Holland.

*gränd-schir, *gränt-schir, s. [Eng. grand; Scotch schir=sir.] A great-grandfather.

gränd-sire, *grand-sier, s. [Eng. grand, and sire.]

1. A grandfather!

"The boy set up betwixt his grandstire's knees."
Tennyson: *Dora*, 128.

2. An ancestor, a forefather.

"Great Romulus, the grandstire of them all."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. v. 49.

gränd-sön, *grand-sonne, s. [Eng. grand, and son.] The son of one's son or daughter.

"Alceus grandsonne searching long."
Warner: *Albions England*, bk. ii, c. xi.

*gräne, v. i. & t. [GROAN, s.]

A. Intrans.: To groan.

B. Trans.: To exhaust or wear out by groaning.
"I might grane my heart out on anybody wad gie me either a bane or a bodle."—Scott: *Antiquary*, ch. xii.

*grän-er, s. [GRANARY, s.] A granary, a garner.

gränge, *grauuge, *gronge, s. [Fr. grange, from Low Lat. *granea* = a barn, a grange; *granum* = grain, corn; Sp. & Port. *granja*.]

*1. A barn, a granary.

"Their teeming flocks, and granges full."
Milton: *Comus*, 175.

2. A farmhouse or farmstead standing away at a distance from other houses or a village; applied to the residence of the bailiff of a feudal, the dwelling of a yeoman, &c.

"Till thou return, the Court I will exchange
For some poor cottage, or some country grange."
Dryden: *Lady Gertrude to the Earl of Surrey*.

*3. The farmhouse or farmstead of a religious house, where the crops from the ground attached to the monastery and also the tithes and rent paid in kind were stored: one of the monks, called the prior of the grange, was deputed to keep the account of the farm.

"An officer out for to ride,
To sen her granges and her bernies wide."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 12,996.

4. A combination, society, or association of farmers for the promotion of the interests of agriculture, by abolishing the restraints and burdens imposed on it by railway and other companies, and by getting rid of the system of middlemen or agents between the producer and the consumer.

*gränge, v. t. [GRANGE, s.] Apparently, to farm.

"They presumed thus to grange and truck causes."—*Birch: Memoirs of Queen Elizabeth*, I. 364.

grän-gö-a, s. [Named probably after some one called Grange, known to Addison (*Paxton*).]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Grangeinae (q. v.). *Grangea maderaspatana*, found in India and in Brazil, is used in the latter country as a substitute for calomel.

grän-gö-in-ě-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *grange(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ineæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Compositae, tribe Asteroideae.

gräng'-ër, s. [Eng. grange; -er.]

1. A farmer.

2. A member of an association for the promotion of the interests of agriculture.

Gräng'-ër-ize, v. t. [GRANGERISM.] To mutilate books in the manner described under Grangerism (q. v.).

Gräng'-ër-ism, s. [For etym. see def. and extract.] The practice of illustrating some particular book with engravings torn from others. As will be seen from the example under Grangerite the custom itself was known in the last century, but the name is derived from the special delight bibliophiles took in thus illustrating Granger's *Biographical History of England*. G. A. Sala (*loc. cit.*) says, on the authority of the advertisement of the fifth edition, that at its first appearance the rage to illustrate it became so prevalent that scarcely a copy of any work embellished with portraits could be found in an unutilized state.

"Grangerism, as the innocent may need to be told, is the pernicious vice of cutting plates and title-pages out of many books to illustrate one book."—*Saturday Review*, Jan. 29, 1883, p. 123.

Gräng'-ër-ite, s. [Granger; -ite.] One who mutilates books for the purpose of illustrating others.

"Diderot was not only a hardened Grangerite but as far in advance of his epoch, in respect of the theory of book illustration, as he was in respect of art criticism."—*Saturday Review*, Feb. 17, 1883, p. 207.

gran gūs-tō, s. [It.]

1. Music: Elevated taste or expression.

2. Paint: Anything in a picture very extraordinary or calculated to excite surprise.

grä-nif-ër-æ, s. pl. [GRANIFEROUS.] A name given by Agardh in 1821 to the Endogens (q. v.).

grä-nif-ër-ous, a. [Lat. *granum*=grain, seed; *fero*=to bear, to produce; and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Bearing grain or seeds like grain.

grän'-i-form, s. [Lat. *granum* (genit. *grani*)=grain, seed, and *forma*=form, shape.]

Bot.: Resembling grains of corn in form.

†grän'-i-lite, s. [Fr., from *grani(t)*, and Gr. *lithos*=stone.]

Petrology:

1. Granite with small grains. (*Littre*.)

2. Indeterminate granite.

3. Granite which contains more than three constituent parts. (*Ogilvie*.) The word is not recognized by Rutley.

grä-nif-lä, s. [Sp., dimin. of *grano*; Latin *granum*=a grain, seed.] The dust or small grains of the cochineal insect.

*gran-it, a. [Eng. grain (2), s.; -it, -ed.] Forked, barbed.

*grän'-i-tar, s. [Eng. grain; -ter.] An officer belonging to a religious house, who had the charge of the granaries; a grainger.

grän'-ite, s. & a. [Ital. *granito*, as s.=granite, as adj.=grained, from Lat. *granum*=a grain, Port. *granito*; Fr. *granit*; Sp. *granate*. So named because the rock has a coarse granular structure.]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. Anything very difficult to be destroyed, as when an individual is said to have a constitution of granite.

II. Technically:

1. *Petrol. & Geol.*: An unstratified rock, normally consisting of three simple minerals, felspar, quartz, and mica, or, in Dana's nomenclature, of orthoclase, quartz, and mica. For a long time the universally accepted view, which is still the prevalent one, was that it is an "igneous" rock, of a "plutonic" type. The difficulty has, however, to be encountered that it is not seen in process of formation on the earth's surface. This has been met by the hypothesis that it originates beneath the surface and under high pressure, produced in most cases by earth, but in some instances by a weight of incumbent water. Like surface volcanic rocks it has been fused and afterward cooled; but it does not, like them, comprehend tuffs and breccias, &c., but assumes a crystalline texture, destitute of pores, or cellular cavities to which gases entangled in lava or any such rock give rise. It is in favor of its igneous origin that it has in many places broken through ordinary sedimentary or metamorphic strata, sending veins through them in various directions. It rarely, however, overtops or caps them, as if coming up molten through a crater it had overflowed them above. Hence the term proposed for it—"underlying"—to distinguish it from the volcanic rocks, called "overlying" rocks. Some geologists consider it not an "igneous" or "plutonic," but a metamorphic rock, more altered than gneiss, which agrees with it in composition, but in which stratification has not been obliterated. The two views are not necessarily antagonistic; some granites may have the one origin and others the other. It is of all ages, some granite in the Alps having broken up the strata during Tertiary times. Granite incloses fluid cavities, having in them water, containing chlorides of potassium and sodium, with sulphates of potash, soda, and lime.

2. *Chem., &c.*: M. Durocher supposes that a mass containing in combustion silica, alumina, alkaline, and earthy bases, potash, soda, sometimes lithia, with a little lime magnesia, the oxides of iron and manganese, with minute quantities of hydrofluoric, and even of boric acid, would, as it cooled, separate into quartz, mica, and felspar, the felspar crystallizing sooner than the quartz, which would long remain in a viscous state.

3. *Physical Geog., Scenery, &c.*: Granite often constitutes the axis of high mountain chains; the Sinaitic range has an axis of granite. Granite hills have a peculiar rounded form, with a scanty vegetation. They are easily distinguishable from the flat-topped precipice-flanked basaltic hills. Von Buch considers that granitic mountains so much tend to be portions of a sphere, that he looks upon them as ellipsoidal bubbles, which were forced upward only in a partially fluid state; then, when the upper dome-shaped surface contracted, many granitic blocks were formed.

4. *Comm., &c.*: Granite is of much economic value as a building stone. New Hampshire is popularly called the Granite State, on account of the quantity of granite composing its mountains. [GRANITE-POLISHING.]

B. As adjective:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Consisting of or belonging to granite.

"All round the mouth of Eskdale and south in the direction of Bootle, the granite blocks are chiefly congregated."—*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, x.

II. *Fig.*: Resembling granite in any of the qualities for which that material is noted.

"So up thy hill, ambrosial Richmond! heaves
Dull Maurice all his granite weight of leaves:
Smooth, solid monument of mental pain."
Byron: *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

granite-dispersing, a.

Geol.: Dispersing granite in the form of erratic blocks.

"The granite-dispersing power of Kirkcudbrightshire."
—*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxxv. 431.

granite-dispersion, s.

Geol.: The act of dispersing or scattering granite in the form of erratic blocks.

"The great Kirkcudbrightshire granite-dispersion."—*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxxv. 431.

granite-group, s.

Petrol.: A group of rocks of which granite is the type, arranged under the class Crystalline Rocks. Rutley includes in it the following species: granite, porphyritic granite, felsstone, granitite, cordierite granite, luxullianite, aplite or haplite, granulite, gneiss, gneiss, protogine, and cornubianite (q. v.).

granite-polishing, s. The polishing of granite. The method of doing this was discovered by MacDonald of Aberdeen, Scotland.

granite-ware, s. A species of ironware, enamelled to resemble granite. It is very largely used in the manufacture of kitchen utensils.

grän'-i-tél, grän'-i-téle, s. [Fr. *granitelle*.]

Petrol.: A variety of gray granite with small crystalline granules, the components being felspar and quartz. It was worked by the ancient Romans as marble. Graphic granite is a variety of it.

grä-nit'-ic, †grä-nit'-ic-äl, a. [Eng. *granit(e)*; -ic, -ical; French *granitique*.] Of or pertaining to granite; like granite; of the nature of granite; consisting or composed of granite. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, ix. 264.)

†granitic-aggregate, s.

Petrol.: A granular rock consisting of two or more simple minerals, only one of which is one of the ordinary constituents of granite. Thus there may be rock of quartz and hornblende, or of felspar and schorl.

grä-nit'-i-fi-cä-tion, s. [Eng. *granitify*; c connective; suffix *-ation*.] The act of forming into granite; the state or process of becoming formed into granite.

grä-nit'-i-form, a. [Eng. *granite*, and *form*.] Having the form of granite; having a granitic structure or shape.

grä-nit'-i-fy, v. t. [English *granite*; suff. *-fy* (q. v.).] To form into granite.

*grän'-i-tin, *grän'-i-tine, s. [Fr. *granitin*.]

Petrol.: A rock consisting of felspar and quartz. Called also Pegmatite (q. v.).

grän'-i-tite, s. [English *granite*, and suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Petrol.: Any variety of granite which contains a certain amount of plagioclase (oligoclase). It has also flesh-red orthoclase, quartz, and a small quantity of blackish-green magnesian mica. (*Rutley*.)

grän'-i-töld, a. [Eng., &c. *granit(e)*, and suff. *-oid*; from *eidos*=form, appearance.]

Petrol.: Resembling granite; having the same mineral composition as granite, or having the minerals of which the rock is composed distinct, as in granite.

"We found it to be only a huge erratic of the usual granitoid gneiss."—Prof. Geikie, in *Macmillan's Magazine*, Oct., 1881, p. 426.

grän'-i-töld'-ite, s. [Eng. *granitoid*; -ite.]

Petrol.: A name proposed, in 1879, by Prof. Bonney for certain Dimetian granitoid rocks, which in general aspect much resemble a granite poor in mica; they are metamorphic, elastic rocks, but differ from ordinary gneiss in being scarcely, if at all, foliated, and in the small amount of mica. The word has a plural, *granitoidites*.

grän'-i-töne, s. [Ital.]

1. *Petrol., &c.*: The name given in Tuscany to a very dense rock with large crystals of diallage, and milk-white or slightly steel-gray crystals of felspar of the hardest kind, occasionally replaced by steatite. The same as EUPHOTIDE (q. v.).

2. *Palæont.*: It is of miocene age.

grä-niv-ër-ous, a. [Lat. *granum*=grain, seed; *voro*=to devour; and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Feeding or living on grain.

"I speak of granivorous birds, such as common fowls, turkeys, ducks, geese, pigeons, &c."—*Foley: Natural Theology*, ch. xvi.

böil, böy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüs. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

*grän-nam, *grän-näm, s. [A corrupt. of *grandam* (q. v.).] A grandmother.

"Ghosts never walk till after midnight, if I may believe my grannam."
Beaum. & Flét.: *Lover's Progress*, iv. 1.

grän-ný, grän-niö, s. [GRANNAM.] A grandmother; an old woman.

"I've heard my reverend grannie say,
In lanely glens you like to stray."
Burns: *Address to the Deil*.

granny's-knot, s.

Naut.: A knot in which the second tie is across, differing from a reef-knot, in which the end and outer part are in line.

grän-ö-lith'-ic, s. A hard artificial stone, extensively used in the construction of sidewalks.

grant, *granti, *grante, *grante, *graunt, *graunte, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *granter*, *grauter*, forms of *craunter*, *creanter*=to caution, to assure, from Low Lat. **credento*, *creanto*=to guarantee; *credentia*=a promise; from Lat. *credens*, pr. par. of *credo*=to trust.]

A. Transitive:

1. To bestow, give, or confer, particularly in answer to prayer or request; to concede.

"He is worthy that thou grante to him this thing."
Wycliffe: *Luk vii*.

2. To admit as true something not yet proved; to allow, to concede.

"I take it for granted . . . in this article it signifies not holy things, but holy ones."
Pearson: *On the Creed*.

3. To transfer or bestow the right or title to; to convey by deed or writing; to give or make over for any good consideration.

"Grant me the place of this threshing-floor."
1 Chron. xxi. 22.

*4. To agree with; to assent to.

"Us thought it was not worth to make it wise,
And granted him withouten more avise."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 778.

*5. To admit of, to allow, to permit.

"His heart granteth
No penetrable entrance to her plaining."
Shakespeare: *Rape of Lucrece*, 558.

B. Intransitive:

1. To allow, to concede, to admit.

"But granting your excellence has at last forced envy to confess that your works have some merit."
Goldsmith: *Polite Learning*, ch. x.

*2. To consent, to agree.

"Before I would have granted to that act."
Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., i. 1.

* For the difference between to grant and to give, see GIVE.

grant, s. [GRANT, v.]

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of granting, bestowing, or conferring.

*2. Consent, agreement.

"You grant or your denial shall be mine."
Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., iii. 3.

3. That which is granted, bestowed, or conferred; a gift, a boon; property conveyed by deed or patent.

"All the Irish grants of William were annulled."
Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

*4. The admission of something not yet proved as true; concession.

"But of this so large a grant, we are content not to take advantage."
Hooker: *Eccles. Polity*.

II. Law: The conveyance in writing of such things as cannot be passed or conveyed by word only, as lands, reversions, rents, &c., or made by such persons as cannot give but by deed.

"Thus mutual convenience introduced commercial traffic, and the reciprocal transfer of property by sale, grant, or conveyance; which may be considered either as a continuance of the original possession which the first occupant had, or as an abandoning of the thing by the present owner, and an immediate successive occupancy of the same by the new proprietor."
Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 1.

*grant'-a-ble, a. [Eng. grant; -able.]

1. That may or can be granted or conveyed by grant.

"Tithe and Church lands . . . coming to the crown became grantable in that way to the subject."
Burke: *Dormant Claims of the Church*.

2. That may or can be granted, allowed, or conceded.

"The Statute of Clarendon gave the accused of felony or treason, although quitted by the ordeal, forty days to pass out of the realm with his substance, which to other felons taking sanctuary and confessing to the coroner, he affirms not grantable."
Selden: *Illustrat. Drayton's Polyolbion*, s. 17.

grant-éd, pa. par. or a. [GRANT, v.]

† To take as or for granted: To assume as conceded or allowed; to take as admitted to be true, though not yet proved.

grant-eó, s. [Eng. grant; -ee.]

Law: The person to whom a grant or conveyance is made.

"Some of the living grantees were unpopular."
Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

grant-ér, *graunt-er, s. [Eng. grant; -er.] One who grants.

"Both sides being desirers, and neither granters, they broke off the conference."
Sidney: *Arcadia*, bk. iii.

*grant'-ise, s. [O. Fr.] A grant or granting.

"Asked Henry a bone of granteise of grace."
Robert de Brunne, p. 184.

*grant'-ly, adv. [Eng. grant; -ly.] Willingly; with consent or willingness.

grant-ör, or grant-ör', s. [Eng. grant; -or.]

Law: The person by whom a grant or conveyance is made.

"A duplex querela shall not be granted under pain of suspension for the grantor from the execution of his office."
Ayliffe: *Paregon*.

grän'-u-lä, s. pl. [Latin *granulum*, dimin. of *granum*=a grain.]

Botany:

1. Large sporules contained in the center of many algae, as in the genus *Gloionema*. (*Lindley*.)

2. The spore-case of a fungal. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

grän'-u-lär, a. [Eng. granul(e); -ar.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Composed of or resembling granules or grains.

"The protoplasm comprising them is finely granular throughout."
Quain: *Anatomy*, ii. 23.

2. Bot.: Divided into little knobs or knots, as the roots of *Saxifraga granulata*. (*Lindley*.)

granular crystalline-orthoclase, s.

Min. & Petrol.: A variety of orthoclase. Dana includes under it granite, gneiss, micaschist, syenite, syenitic gneiss, granulite, albitic granite, pyroxenite, and miacscite.

granular-diorite, s.

Petrol.: A variety of diorite in which the individual constituents can be recognized by the naked eye. (*Rutley*.)

granular-limestone, s.

Petrol.: A metamorphic limestone, composed of small grains or minute crystals intersecting each other in all directions, so as to produce a glimmering luster, though they themselves, taken singly, are brilliant. It is white, gray, yellowish, bluish-gray, reddish, greenish, &c., occasionally veined or spotted. It has no fossils, but at times contains various minerals, such as quartz, garnet, mica, hornblende, talc, actinolite, asbestos, sulphuret of lead and of zinc, &c. Of old it was called also primitive limestone, but it is now known that it may be of any age. It is often called crystalline limestone. Probably it is in all cases indirectly of animal origin. [*LIMESTONE*.] A variety of it is called statuary-marble (q. v.). (*Phillips, &c.*)

grän'-u-lär-ly, adv. [Eng. granular; -ly.] In a granular manner or form.

*grän'-u-lär-ly, a. [English granul(e); -ary.] Granular; resembling granules or grains; consisting of granules.

"Proportionally mixed, tempered, and formed into granular bodies."
Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. v.

grän'-u-läte, v. t. & i. [Eng. granul(e); -ate; Fr. *granuler*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To form into granules or small masses.

"Tin and lead may be quickly and better granulated by the mechanical way."
Boyle: *Works*, iii. 464.

2. To raise granules or small asperities; to make rough on the surface.

"It would be too much to assert that the skin of the dog-fish was made rough and granulated on purpose for the polishing of wood."
Foley: *Nat. Theol.*, ch. v.

B. Intrans.: To be formed into granules or small masses; to become granulated.

"It is a property of granulating substances to adhere promptly and permanently if brought together accurately."
Ashhurst: *Encyclopædia of Surgery*, i. 114.

grän'-u-läte, grän'-u-lät-éd, pa. par. or a.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Consisting of or resembling grains or granules; granular.

2. Having numerous small asperities.

II. Bot.: The same as GRANULAR, 2 (q. v.).

granulated-glass, s. A kind of roughened glass, used for stained windows.

granulated-steel, s.

Metall.: Melted pig-iron is scattered by a wheel into a cistern of water, and thus reduced to fragments. These are imbedded in powdered hematite or sparry iron ore, and subjected to furnace heat. The exterior of the fragments become decarbonized and thus reduced to the condition of malleable iron. The metal is made homogeneous by melting, and steel is produced.

grän'-u-lä'-tion, s. [Fr.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of forming into granules or grains.

2. The state or process of becoming granular.

II. Technically:

1. Chem.: Zinc and tin are granulated by pouring the melted metal into cold water; the metal is thus obtained in small fragments. Granulated zinc is used for preparing hydrogen gas, and granulated tin along with concentrated hydrochloric acid is used to reduce nitro compounds to amido compounds.

"Granulation is the process by which metals are reduced to minute grains. It is effected by pouring them in a melted state, through an iron cullender pierced with small holes, into a body of water, or directly upon a bundle of twigs immersed in water. In this way copper is granulated into bean shot, and silver alloys are granulated preparatory to refining."
Ure: *Cyclopædia*.

2. Surgery:

(1) A process by which little granular or grain-like fleshy bodies are formed on the surfaces of ulcers and suppurating wounds, and serve both for filling up the cavities and bringing closer together and uniting their sides.

"The mode of healing by granulation."
Ashhurst: *Encyclopædia of Surgery*, i. 112.

(2) The fleshy grain-like bodies thus formed.

"Small conical eminences called granulations . . . in which, by the aid of a pocket lens, minute vessels can be distinguished."
Ashhurst: *Encyclopædia of Surgery*, i. 113.

grän'-ule, s. & a. [Fr., from Lat. *granulum*, dimin. of *granum*=a grain.]

A. As substantive:

1. Gen. (for the most part technically): Any small body like a grain of wheat, oats, &c.; a little grain.

"With an excellent microscope, where the naked eye did see but a green powder, the assisted eye could discern particular granules, some blue, and some yellow."
Boyle: *Works*, i. 680.

II. Specially:

1. Anat.: There are granules in the blood and in the nerve substance. (See also B. ¶.)

2. Botany:

(1) & (2) [GRANULA.]

(3) Pl. Pollen-grains.

(4) Knobs or knots constituting portions of a root. [*GRANULAR*.]

3. Petrol.: A minute grain of a simple mineral, as one of the mechanically united constituents of a rock.

"The quartz occurs in small rounded granules in the rock."
Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc., xii. 188.

4. Astron.: [¶ (1), (2).]

B. As adj.: Consisting of granules.

† There is a granule-layer of the cerebellum. It consists of granule-like corpuscles lying in dense groups near the medullary center. (*Quain*.)

¶ (1) Granules of Huggins:

Astron.: Groups of the granules described under (2).

(2) Granules of Langley:

Astron.: Minute bodies scattered over the whole surface of the sun, and assumed to be the immediate source of solar light and heat.

granule-cells, s. pl.

Anatomy:

1. Gen.: Cells containing globules of fat or oil existing in animal solids or liquids.

2. Spec.: Such cells when of new formation in inflammation, cancer, &c. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

grän'-u-lif-ér-ous, a. [Eng. granule; Lat. *fero*=to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.]

Bearing grains; full of grains.

grän'-u-lif-ör, a. [Eng. granule, and form.]

Petrol. & Min.: Having a granular structure.

grän'-u-lite, grän'-u-lýte, s. [Mod. Lat. *granulum*, and suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Petrol.: A mixture of granular orthoclase and more or less quartz. It is sometimes called semi-granite. It often contains small garnets. Rutley considers it a metamorphic rock. A variety of it is termed Aplite. Granulite is called also Leptinite.

"This granulite or 'semi-granite,' as it is well-called."
Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc., xxxiii. 820.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hëre, camel, hër, there; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pô, or, wöre, wöf, wörk, whô, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, räde, räll; trý, sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

grän-u-löse, *s.* [Eng., &c., *granul(e)-ose*.] A name given to the part of the starch granules which is dissolved by dilute acids and acted upon by ferments; the residue is said to consist of a variety of cellulose, insoluble in water, which by long boiling is converted into granulose.

grän-u-lös, *a.* [Fr. *granuleux*, from *granule*; Sp. *granuloso*; Ital. *granuloso*.] Full of grains or granules; granular.

gräpe (1), *s.* [GRAIP (1), *s.*]

gräpe (2), *s.* [GRAIP (2), *s.*]

gräpe (3), **gräap*, *s.* [Fr. *grappe*=a bunch or cluster of grapes; M. H. Ger. *krappe*; O. H. Ger. *chrappo*=a hook; M. H. Ger. *kripfen*; O. H. Ger. *chrappen*=to seize, to clutch.]

I. Ordinary Language:

A. As substantive:

Bot., Hort., &c.: The fruit of *Vitis vinifera*, or that important plant itself. [VITIS.] The native country of the vine is the region round the Caspian Sea, extending through Armenia as far west as the Crimea. It has been cultivated from the remotest antiquity (Gen. ix. 20). It flourishes in Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, France, Germany, and this country.

1. Bear's grape is *Vaccinium aretostaphylos*, also *Aretostaphylos uva ursi*; the Corinth grape is the Black Corinth variety of *Vitis vinifera*, the one which furnishes dried currants; the Sea-grape is *Ephedra distachya*, also *Sargassum bacciferum*; and the Seaside grape *Coccoloba uvifera*.

II. Technically:

1. **Farr. (pl.)**: A mangy tumor on the legs of horses.

2. **Mil.**: [GRAPESHOT.]

3. **Ord.**: The cascabel or knob at the end of a cannon.

B. As adj.: Of, belonging to, or in any way resembling the fruit described under A or the climbing shrub on which it grows.

***grape-bunch**, *s.* A bunch or cluster of grapes.

"Bees like a long grape-bunch settle on Some temple's top."

Holdiday: Juvenal, sat. xiii.

grape-flower, *s.*

Bot.: *Muscari racemosum*.

grape-fungus, *s.*

Bot., &c.: *Oidium tuckeri*. [VINE-MILDEW.]

grape-hyacinth, *s.*

Bot.: The genus *Muscari*.

grape-pear, *s.*

Bot.: *Amelanchier botryapium*.

grape-sugar, *s.* [GLUCOSE.]

grape-trellis, *s.* A trellis on which grape-vines are trained. [TRELLIS.]

grape-vine, *s.* The vine which bears grapes. [VINE.]

"She was sporting with her women,

Swinging in a swing of grape-vines."

Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, iii.

[In this country the word vine is used generically. It is made to signify any plant climbing with tendrils. Thus there is the melon-vine and even the pea-vine. It is, therefore, necessary to have a specific word to distinguish one from the other; hence the use of the term "grape-vine."

gräpe-löss, *a.* [Eng. *grape*; *-less*.] Without grapes; wanting the strength and flavor of the grape.

***gräpe-löt**, *s.* [Eng. *grape*; dimin. suff. *-let*.] A little grape.

"With its grapelets of gold

Growing bright through my fingers."

E. B. Browning: Rhapsody of Life's Progress.

gräp-är-y, *s.* [Eng. *grape*; *-ry*.] A building, inclosure, or other place where grape-vines are cultivated; a vinery.

"A little grapeery and a little aviary."—Miss Edgeworth: *Absentee*, ch. vi.

gräpe-shöt, *s.* [Eng. *grape*, and *shot*.]

Ordinance: Spherical iron shot, rather less than half the diameter of the bore of the piece for which they are intended, and put up in stands consisting of three tiers of three shot each; the stand has a circular cast-iron plate at top and bottom, connected by a bolt and nut. Grapeshot is now little used. Quilted grape is formed by sewing the shot up in a sort of canvas-bag, which is afterward wrapped around with twine or cord, so as to form meshes; bullets put up in this way were formerly employed for blunderbusses and small artillery. This form has some resemblance to a bunch of grapes, whence the name.

"One of these guns, laden with grapeshot, was now fired at the boats."—Marryat: *Peter Simple*, ch. xxxiii.

gräpe-stöne, *s.* [Eng. *grape*, and *stone*.] The stone or seed of the grape.

"Nay, in Death's hand, the grapesstone proves

As strong as thunder is in Jove's."

Cowley: *Elegy upon Anacreon*.

gräpe-wört, *s.* [Eng. *grape*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: The Bane-berry, *Actaea spicata*.

-graph, *suff.* [Gr. *graphō*=to write, to draw.] A suffix largely used in the names of scientific instruments; as, pantograph, seismograph, telegraph, &c., to denote the action of delineation or figuring performed by such instruments.

gräp-ic, **gräp-ich*, **gräp-ic-al*, *a.* [Lat. *graphicus*=pertaining to drawing or painting; Fr. *graphikos*, from *graphō*=to write, to draw; Fr. *graphique*.]

*1. Of or pertaining to the art of writing, delineating, or describing.

*2. Written, drawn, inscribed; well or plainly delineated.

"Writing with a needle, or bodkin, or knife, or the like, when the fruit or trees are young: for as they grow, so the letters will grow more large and graphical."—Bacon: *Natural History*, § 503.

3. Described with vivid and clear language; vividly or forcibly described.

"Could the prophet have possibly given a plainer or more graphical description?"—Warburton: *Divine Legislation*, bk. iv., § 6.

4. Having the power or faculty of describing things graphically; as, a graphical writer.

graphic formula, *s.*

Chem.: Graphic formulæ represent the relations of the atoms contained in a molecule to each other. Thus, the nitro-paraffins contain the same number of atoms of the various elements as are contained in the corresponding nitrous ethers, as CH₃NO is the formula for methyl nitrite and nitromethane, but the graphic formula shows that in nitromethane the nitrogen atom is in direct union with a carbon atom, and in methyl nitrite the nitrogen atom is attached to an oxygen atom. When atoms are united by two affinities it is represented by a double bond, by three affinities by a triple bond, &c.

graphic-gold, **graphic-ore**, **graphic-tellurium**, *s.*

Min.: The same as SYLVANITE (q. v.). The term graphic refers to the arrangement of the crystals in a manner to suggest written characters.

graphic-granite, *s.*

Petrol.: Granite consisting of felspar (orthoclase), quartz, and a little mica. When a section is made in a particular direction, an appearance is presented as if the stone had been written over with characters bearing a remote resemblance to Hebrew letters.

graphic-microscope, *s.* A microscope provided with a reflector, which casts down the image upon a piece of paper. The instrument has two reflectors, the second one of which is a prism, across the edge of which the eye observes the image, which may be traced by a pencil.

graphic-ore, *s.* [GRAPHIC-GOLD.]

graphic representation, *s.* Representation by means of lines or diagrams.

graphic-tellurium, *s.* [GRAPHIC-GOLD.]

gräp-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *graphical*; *-ly*.] In a graphic manner; with graphic language.

"Those internal throes and frightful agitations so graphically described."—Warburton: *Doctrine of Grace*, bk. ii., ch. viii.

gräp-ic-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *graphic*; *-ly*.] In a graphic manner; graphically.

gräp-ic-nëss, ***gräp-ic-al-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *graphic*, *graphical*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being graphic.

gräp-i-dä-çë-s, *s. pl.* [Lat. *graphis* (genit. *graphidis*, *graphidos*), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-acëe*.] **Bot.**: An order proposed by Lindley for those lichens which have the nucleus breaking up into naked spores. The same as GRAPHIDEI (q. v.).

gräp-i-dä-s, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *graph(is)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of lichens, tribe Idiothalamæe. (Lindley.) It is now elevated into an order Graphidei (q. v.).

grä-phid-ë-i, **tgrä-phid-ë-s**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *graphis*, genit. *graphid(is)*, and Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ei*, or fem. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A natural order of lichens, having the disc of the fruit linear, and either simple or branched. In most cases there is a distinct receptacle. The species occur both in temperate and tropical countries. They are sometimes called Letter-lichens.

***gräp-i-öl-ë-gy**, *s.* [Gr. *graphō*=to write, and *logos*=a discourse, a treatise.] The art of writing or delineating; a treatise on the art of writing.

gräp-ly, *s.* [Lat. *graphis*; Gr. *graphis*=a style for writing, a drawing in outline.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Graphidæ, or the order Graphideæ (q. v.).

gräp-ite, *s.* [Greek *graphō*=to delineate, to write; suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

1. **Min.**: A hexagonal mineral, crystallizing in flat six-sided tables. Hardness, 1-2; specific gravity, 2.1-2.2. Color, iron-black to dark steel gray, with a metallic luster and a black shining streak. Composition: carbon, either pure with an admixture of iron, or occasionally of silica, alumina, and lime. It is popularly called black-lead, though there is no lead even as an impurity in its composition.

2. **Comm.**: The product is used for the manufacture of pencils.

3. **Geol.**: Graphite probably arose from considerably altered vegetable or animal remains; in all likelihood the former.

graphite-battery, *s.*

Elect. Mach.: A galvanic battery consisting of zinc and carbon in sulphuric acid.

grä-phit-ic, *a.* [English, &c., *graphit(e)*; *-ic*.] Derived from graphite (q. v.).

graphitic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: C₁₁H₆O₆. Obtained by mixing one part of powdered graphite with three parts of potassium chlorate, and treating the mixture with concentrated nitric acid, and warming to 60° till no more orange vapors are given off. The residuum is washed with water, dried, and the operation repeated five times. Graphitic-acid is scarcely soluble in water, and forms transparent light-yellow crystals. When heated it gives off gases, and leaves finely divided charcoal. It forms compounds with bases.

gräp-i-töld, **gräp-i-töld-al**, *a.* [English *graphite*, and Gr. *eidos*=appearance.] Having the appearance of graphite.

***gräp-ö-lite**, *s.* [Greek *graphō*=to write, and *lithos*=stone; Fr. *grapholite*.]

Petrol.: Any fissile, metamorphic, or other rock suitable to be made into "slates" for use in schools. Ordinary writing slates are of Clay-slate (q. v.).

grä-phöm-ë-tër, *s.* [Gr. *graphō*=to write, to draw, and *metron*=a measure.] A surveying instrument for taking angles. It is also called a demicircle.

gräp-ö-mët-ric-al, *a.* [English *graphometer*; *-ical*.] Pertaining to or measured by a graphometer.

gräp-ön, *s.* [GRAPHITE.] An allotropic form of graphite. (Roosier.)

gräp-ö-scöpe, *s.* [Gr. *graphē*=delineation, a drawing, and *skopeō*=to look at.] An optical apparatus for magnifying and giving fine effects to engravings, photographs, &c. Invented by C. J. Rossell, exhibited in 1871. (Haydn.)

gräp-ö-type, *s.* [Gr. *graphō*=to write, and Eng. *type*.] A process for obtaining blocks for surface-printing. A zinc plate is covered with a thick coating of oxide of zinc, placed under a hydraulic press to make a perfectly plane and hard surface, and the design drawn upon the oxide with an ink consisting of a chloride of zinc and a menstruum. This produces, as to the parts where the ink touches, a very hard material, the oxychloride of zinc. The remaining surface is rubbed away by brushes, velvet, and the fingers, leaving the lines in relief to be printed from.

-graphy, *suff.* [Gr. *graphia*, from *graphō*=to write.] A suffix denoting the art of describing or writing; as *geography*, *biography*, &c.

gräp-nel, **gräp-nall**, ***gräpe-nel**, *s.* [Formed with dimin. suff. *-el*, from Fr. *grappin*=a grapnel, from *grappe*=a hook.]

1. A small anchor with four or more flukes arranged in a circular manner, used by boats or small vessels and sometimes as a kedge in warping or hauling.

"After this a canoe was left fixed to a grapnel in the middle of the harbor."—Anson: *Voyage Round the World*, bk. ii., ch. xiii.

*2. A grappling-iron used in sea-fights, to enable one ship to seize and hold on to another for the purpose of boarding.

3. An implement for recovering tools, &c., dropped into a bored shaft; or for breaking and raising the axial stem left by the annular borer.

gräp-ple, ***grä-ple**, *v. t. & i.* [GRAPPLE, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To seize, to lay fast hold of, either with the hands or hooks.

*2. To fasten; to fix with grappling-hooks.

"The galleys were grappled to the Centaur in this manner."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*, vol. i., pt. ii., p. 168.

böll, **böy**; **pöüt**, **jöwi**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-cian, **-tiar = shän**. **-tion**, **-sion = shün**;

-tion, **-sion = zhün**. **-tiou**, **-ciou**, **-siou = shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

*3. To apply, to fasten.

"Grapple your minds to sternage of this navy."
Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iii. (Chorus.)

B. Intransitive:

1. To seize and contend; to wrestle; to struggle.

"Fiercely with Roderick grappled Græme."
Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, v. 34.

2. To struggle or contend, as with difficulties.

"To grapple with the difficulties of the quinquarticular controversy."—Bp. Horsley: *Charge*, Aug., 1806.

*3. To seize, to lay hold.

"Their hands oft grappled to their swords."
Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, vi. 3.

grāp'-ple, s. [O. Fr. *grappil*, from *grappe* = a hook.] [GRAPE.]

1. A struggle; a contest hand to hand; a hug.

"In mortal grapple overthrown."
Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, iii. 29.

*2. A close fight.

"In the grapple I boarded them."—Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iv. 6.

3. A hook for securing one vessel to another or one object to another. Used in holding vessels in engagement while boarding, or in a more peaceable way to hold them associated while loading, unloading, or transferring cargo; a grappling-iron.

"At the end he [Archimedes] fastened a strong hook or grapple of iron."—Wilkins: *Archimedes*, bk. i., ch. xii.

4. Grasping tongs, used in various shapes, and for many purposes, as for recovering well-tubes from bored wells or shafts.

*5. Anything by which a body attaches itself to another.

"The creeping ivy to prevent his fall,
Clings with its fibrous grapples to the wall."
Blackmore: *Creation*, bk. ii.

grapple-plant, s.

Bot.: The name given at the Cape of Good Hope to *Uncaria procumbens*, one of the Pedaliaceæ. The name was given because the hooks surrounding the fruit grapple or lay hold of the clothes of people, the fur of animals, &c., and are difficult to disentangle.

*grāp'-ple-mēt, s. [Eng. *grapple*; -ment.] A grapple, a grappling, a close struggle.

"[They] down him stayed
With their rude hands and grisly grapplement."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. xi. 29.

grāp'-pling, pr. par., a. & s. [GRAPPLE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of seizing or laying fast hold on.

2. A grapple, a struggle.

"A match for pards in fight, in grappling for the bear."
Dryden: *Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 57.

*3. A grapple, a grapnel, a grappling-iron.

*4. An anchorage.

"We run under the land, and came to a grappling, where we took such rest as our situation would admit."
Cook: *First Voyage*, vol. i., bk. ii., ch. iii.

grappling-iron, s. An iron instrument made with four or more claws or hooks for laying hold on anything.

grāp'-sī-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *graps(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -ide.]

Zool.: Grapsoidians; a family of brachyurous crustaceans, tribe Catamnetopes. Milne Edwards places them between the Gonoplians and the Oxytomies. They have a less regularly quadrilateral carapace than in the Gonoplians, to which they are closely akin. They are inhabitants of the sea-shore or of rocks bordering the ocean. They are timid, and escape with much speed at the first appearance of danger.

grāp'-sīd-i-ans, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *grapsus*; Gr. *eidos*=form, appearance, and Eng. pl. suff. -ans.]

Zool.: The English name of the family Grapsidae (q. v.).

grāp'-sūs, s. [Gr. *grapsaios*=a crab.]

1. Zool.: The typical genus of the family Grapsidae (q. v.). The genus was founded by Lamarck, but its limits have been narrowed by Milne Edwards, who confines it to species with their body greatly flattened. They are widely distributed.

2. Paleont.: Grapsus is found in the Tertiary strata.

grāp'-tō-lite, s. [GRAPTOLITES.]

Paleont.: The English name of any animal of the sub-class Graptolite, and specially of the typical genus Graptolites (q. v.).

1. Double graptolites.

Zool.: Diplograpsus, didymograpsus, &c.

2. Twin graptolites.

Zool.: Didymograpsus. [GRAPTOLITE.]

graptolite-schists, graptolitic-schists, s. pl. Geol.: Schists of Lower Silurian age containing graptolites with their slope as a rule E. N. E. and W. S. W.

grāp'-tō-lī-tēs, *grāp'-tō-līth-ūs, s. [Greek *graptos*=painted, marked with letters, written, and *lithos*=stone.]

Paleontology: 1. (Of the form *graptolithus*): A genus belonging to the mineral kingdom, instituted by Linnaeus, and placed by him in his class Fossilia and his order Petrificata. He defines it as a petrification resembling a picture. It is quite a medley. One species resembles a map; a second is variegated Florentine marble; another looks like a fossil alga; a fourth is a recent serpulæ on oysters and other shells; and a fifth dendritic markings on agates. None of these are graptolites in the modern sense. 2. (Of the form *graptolites*): The typical genus of the sub-class (formerly the family) Graptolitidae. Only one side has a row of cellules.

grāp'-tō-līth-ūs, s. [GRAPTOLITES.] **grāp'-tō-līth-ic**, a. [Mod. Lat. *graptolit(es)*, and Eng. &c., suff. -ic.]

Paleont.: Of, belonging, relating to, or containing graptolites.

graptolitic-schists, subst. pl. [GRAPTOLITE-SCHISTS.]

grāp'-tō-līth-ic, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *graptolit(es)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ide.]

Paleont.: A sub-class (formerly a family) of Hydrozoa. They have a compound hydrosoma, occasionally branched, consisting of numerous polypites protected by hydrothecæ, and united by a consarc inclosed in a strong tubular polypary. Their nearest living allies are the Sertularida. Some have a row of cellules only on one, and others on both, sides. They are characteristic Silurian fossils. They occurred where the sea-bed was of mud. Prof. Allman calls the sub-class which they constitute Rhabdopleura. Genera Graptolites and Rastrites, with rows of cellules only on one side, the former coiled like a watch-spring, Diplograpsus, Didymograpsus, &c., with two rows, the cellules in the latter turned to, and in the former away from, each other.

*grāp'-y, a. [Eng. *grap(e)*; -y.] Consisting of or resembling grapes.

"The grape clusters spread."
Addison: *Ovid*; *Metam.*, iii.

grasp, *graaap, *graspe, *grasp-en, v. t. & i. [From *grapsen*, an extension of *grapen* = to grope; cf. Ger. *grapsen* = to snatch; Ital. *graspere* = to grasp.]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To seize and hold fast in the hands or arms; to clutch.

"[He] fiercer grasped his gun."
Scott: *Don Roderick*, vii. (Conc.)

II. Figuratively:

1. To seize or try to win or gain; to take possession of.

"Kings, by grasping more than they could hold,"
First made their subjects, by oppression, hold."
Denham: *Cooper's Hill*, 343.

2. To lay hold of mentally; to become thoroughly acquainted or conversant with; to comprehend thoroughly.

"The memory will grasp and retain all that is sufficient for the purposes of valuable improvement."—Knox: *Liberal Education*, § 11.

*3. To have in one's power; to rule.

"Great king of seas, that graspest the ocean, heare."
P. Fletcher, *Ecl.* 2.

B. Intransitive:

1. To catch or seize.

2. To make grasps; to clutch, to struggle.

"See, his face is black, and full of blood;
His hands abroad displayed, as one that graspt
And tugged for life."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iii. 2.

3. To seize eagerly or avariciously; to act greedily or avariciously.

"Like a miser midst his store,
Who grasps and grasps 'till he can hold no more."
Dryden. (*Ogilvie*.)

¶ To grasp at: To try to seize or gain; to catch at; to struggle after.

"For what are men who grasp at praise sublime,
But bubbles on the rapid stream of time."
Young: *Love of Fame*, ii. 285.

grasp, s. [GRASP, v.]

1. The grip or seizure of the hand.

2. The reach of the hand.

"They looked upon it as their own, and had it even within their grasp."—Clarendon.

3. The power of seizing or grasping; hence, possession, power, hold.

"I would not be the villain that thou thinkest,
For the whole space that's in the tyrant's grasp."
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iv. 3.

4. The power of the intellect to grasp or comprehend things; the reach or range of the intellect.

grasp-a-ble, a. [Eng. *grasp*, and *able*.] That may or can be grasped.

"His every sense had grown
Ethereal for pleasure; 'bove his head
Flew a delight half graspable."
Keats: *Endymion*, ii. 673.

grasp-ër, s. [Eng. *grasp*; -er.]

1. One who grasps or seizes.

*2. A grapple or grappling-hook.

grasp-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [GRASP, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Seizing, laying hold on.

2. Avaricious, greedy, covetous, miserly, exacting.

"My wealth, on which a kinsman nigh
Already casts a grasping eye."
Scott: *Rokeby*, iv. 28.

C. As subst.: The act of seizing or laying fast hold on.

grasp-īng-ly, adv. [Eng. *grasping*; -ly.] In a grasping manner; avariciously, greedily, covetously.

*grasp-īng-ness, s. [Eng. *grasping*; -ness.] The quality of being grasping; greed, covetousness, avarice.

"A graspingness that is unworthy of that indulgence."
—Richardson: *Clarissa*, i. 137.

*gras'-ple, *gras'-pel, v. i. [Eng. *grasp*; freq. suff. -le.] To grapple.

"With whom the conquererme grasped."—Brende: *Quintus Curtius*, fo. 61.

*gras'-ple, s. [GRASPLE, v.] A grapnel, or grappling-hook.

"To the which they fastened graspsles of iron and great hooks like sithes."—Brende: *Quintus Curtius*, fo. 60.

*gras'-plër, s. [Eng. *graspl(e)*; -er.] A grappling-hook; a grapnel.

"The grasplers letten downe (called Corvi) tooke violently away many of the soldiers that were within the shippes."—Brende: *Quintus Curtius*, fo. 60.

*grasp-less, a. [Eng. *grasp*; -less.] Relaxed, not grasping.

"From my graspless hand
Drop friendship's precious pearls, like hour-glasssand."
Coleridge: *On a Friend*.

grass, *gras, *gras, *grasse, *gres, *gress, *gresse, *gers, *gerse, *griss, *gyrse, s. [A. S. *græs*, *græð*; cogn. with Dut. *gras*; Sw. & Dan. *gräs*; Icel. *gras*; Goth. *gras*; Ger. *gras*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: The herbage, or verdant covering of the earth.

"She checks her reins, and on the verdant grass,
Beneath the covering trees her limbs she throws."
Holt: *Orlando Furioso*, xxiii.

II. Technically:

1. Botany:

(1) Strictly:

(a) Sing.: Any plant belonging to the order Gramineæ and no others.

(b) Pl.: The order Gramineæ.

(2) Loosely:

(a) The popular name of various endogens, some of them not belonging to the Gramineæ. Thus, the Arrow Grass is Triglochin, a genus of Juncaginaceæ, and the Cotton Grass is Eriophorum, a genus of Cyperaceæ.

(b) The popular name for various genera, which are not even endogens. Thus, the Grass of Parnassus (Parnassia) is an exogen of the order Saxifragaceæ; and the Goose Grass (*Galium aparine*), also an exogen, of the order Rubiaceæ.

¶ The numerous plant names, in which grass is the last word of a compound, will be found scattered throughout the work. They are too numerous to be brought together here.

2. Scripture:

(1) Lit.: In the same sense as I. 1.

(2) Fig.: That which is fading, or subject to decay and death.

"All flesh is grass . . . Surely the people is grass."
—Isa. xl. 6, 7.

¶ To give grass: To yield.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēr; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rīle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

grass-blade, *s.* A single blade or stem of grass.
grass-cold, *s.* ***gerse-cauld**, *s.* A slight cold or catarrh affecting horses.

"There is a grass-cold, as the farmers call it, that seldom does much harm, or lasts long."—*Agr. Surv. Dunfri.*, p. 380.

grass-cutter, *s.* One who, or an instrument which, cuts grass.

grass-fed, *a.* Fed on grass or green food; fed by pasturing, as distinguished from *stall-fed*.

grass-finch, **grass-quilt**, *s.*

Ornith.: The genus *Spermophila*, consisting of American birds placed by Swainson under the family Fringillidae and the sub-family Pyrrhuloxinae (Bullfinches).

grass-grown, *a.* Overgrown with grass or weeds.
 "A solitary sentinel paced the grass-grown pavement."
 —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

grass-ill, *s.* A disease of lambs.

"When about three weeks old, and beginning to make grass their food, a straggling lamb or two will sometimes die of what is called the grass-ill."—*Prize Essay, Highl. Soc. Scot.*, iii. 351.

grass-lambs, *s. pl.* Lambs of which the dams are running on pasture-land; hence their milk is richer, and the flesh of the lambs of a superior quality than under other conditions.

grass-moths, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The family Crambidae, which belongs to the group Pyralidina. Thirty-four British species are known. They are called also Veneers. (*Stainton.*)

grass of Parnassus, *s.*

Bot.: The genus *Parnassia*. It consists of perennial herbs, with radicle quite entire, exstipulate leaves, and a scape bearing at the top a solitary large yellow or white flower, with a five-lobed calyx, five persistent petals, five stamens, alternating with five staminodes and a many-seeded superior capsular fruit.

grass-oil, *s.* A fragrant volatile oil, distilled from various kinds of Indian grasses, especially of the genus *Andropogon*, and used in perfumery.

grass-snake, *s.* The same as RINGED-SNAKE (q. v.).

grass-table, *s.*

Arch.: The same as EARTH-TABLE (q. v.).

grass-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The liliaceous genus *Xanthorrhoea*. On the Swan River and elsewhere in Australia they furnish valuable fodder for cattle. Before the native Tasmanians became extinct, they were wont to eat the tender leaves at the top of the stem. The name grass-tree is used also of *Richea dracophylla* and *Kingia australis*.

grass-vetch, *s.*

Bot.: *Lathyrus nissolia*.

grass, *v. t. & i.* [*GRASS*, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To cover with grass or turf; to sow grass on.
2. To bleach on the grass or ground, as flax.
3. To bring to the ground; to lay or cause to lie on the grass; as, to grass a fish.

"At the close of the twenty-fifth round the doctor had killed twenty out of twenty-five, while his opponent had grassed seventeen out of the same number."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***B. Intrans.** To produce grass; to become pasture.

Land arable, driven, or worn to the proof,
 With oats ye may sow it the sooner to grass,
 More soon to be pasture, to bring it to pass."
Tusser: Husbandry.

***grās-sā-tion**, *s.* [*Lat. grassatus*, from *grassatus*, *pa. par.* of *grassar*, freq. of *gradior*=to walk.] A progress or progression

If in vice there be a perpetual grassation, there must be in virtue a perpetual vigilance; and 'tis not enough to be incessant, but it must be universal."—*Feltham: Recollections*, pt. ii. rec. 8.

grass-cloth, *s.* [*Eng. grass*, and *cloth*.] Cloth made from the grassy fibers of the inner bark of the grasscloth-plant (q. v.). It equals the best French cambric in softness and fineness. In India it is made into light white jackets, used by guests at parties, when cloth coats would be oppressively hot

grasscloth-plant, *s.*

Bot.: *Böhmeria nivea*, one of the Urticaceae. It grows in Sumatra, China, and Assam. Called more fully the Chinese grasscloth-plant.

grass-green, ***grasse-green**, ***gras-grene**, *a. & s.* [*A. S. græsgrene*; *Dut. grasgroen*; *Icel. grasgræn*; *Dan. græsgrøn*; *Ger. grasgrün*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Green with grass; verdant.
 "As grass-green meads pronounced the summer near."
Faukes: Theocritus, Idyl. xiii.
2. Of the color of grass; dark green.
 "A gown of grassgreen silk she wore."
Tennyson: Lancelot and Guinevere, 24.

II. Bot., &c.: Clear, lively green, without any mixture. The rendering of *Lat. smaragdinus* and *praspinus*.

B. As subst.: The color of grass.

grass-höp-për, ***gras-höp për**, ***gras-hop-pyr**, ***gras-hop**, ***gres-hoppe**, ***gress-höpe**, ***gress-hoppe**, ***gres-sop**, ***grys-öpe**, *s.* [*A. S. gærshoppa*; *Icel. grashoppa*; *Dut. grashopper*; *Sw. græshoppa*; *Dan. græshoppe*.]

Entomology:

1. Singular:

(1) Properly *Gryllus viridissimus*, an orthopterous insect, with long antennæ, and its hind legs formed for leaping. It is above two inches long, and is common in marshy places.

(2) Various other grasshoppers are really small species of locusts.

2. Pl.: The family Acridiidae, belonging to the order Orthoptera. They are sometimes called Gryllina. They have long setaceous antennæ, thus distinguishing them from the Locusts (Locustidae), to which they are allied, and which have short antennæ.

grasshopper-beam, *s.* One form of beam used in steam-engines; the fulcrum is at one end, and the connecting rod between it and the piston-rod, usually midway.

grasshopper-engine, *s.* An engine having a grasshopper-beam.

grasshopper-warbler, *s.*

Ornith.: *Salicaria locustella*, one of the Sylviidae. Its note is like that of a cricket.

***gras-sil**, ***gris-sel**, ***girs-sil**, *v. i.* [*Fr. gressiller* = to crackle.] To rustle; to make a rustling or crackling noise.

"None efitr this of men the clamor rais,
 The takillis grassillis, cabillis can frate and frais."
Douglas: Virgil, 15, 44.

grass-ÿ-nëss, *s.* [*Eng. grassy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being grassy or abounding in grass.

grass-länd, *s.* [*Eng. grass*, and *land*.] Land kept always under grass, as distinguished from land which is alternately under grass and tillage.

grass-lëss, ***grasse-lesse**, *a.* [*English grass*; *-less*.] Destitute of grass.

"Grassless floor of red-brown hue,
 By sheddings from the pining umbrage tinged."
Wordsworth: Yew-trees.

grass-män, **gerss-man**, *s.* [*Eng. grass*, and *man*.] One who possesses a house in the country without any land.

"The tenants, cottars, and grassmen, who for fear of their lives had fled here and there."—*Spalding*, ii. 187.

grass-plöt, *s.* [*Eng. grass*, and *plot*.] A plot or piece of ground covered with grass; a space consisting of beds of flowers with grass between them instead of gravel.

"Here on this grassplot, in this very place."
Shakespeare: Tempest, iv. 1.

grass-pöl-ÿ, ***grass-pöl-a**, *s.* [*Etym. doubtful*.]

Bot.: *Lythrum hyssopifolia*, the Hyssop-leaved Purple-loosestrife. It is a small plant with red axillary flowers.

grass-wid-öw, *s.* [*Fr. grace*=courtesy; *Eng. widow*.]

1. An unmarried woman who has had a child.
2. A married woman whose husband is temporarily separated from her.

"She is a grass-widow; her husband is something in some India service."—*Saturday Review*.

grass-wräck, *s.* [*Eng. grass*, and *wrack*.]

Bot.: The genus *Zostera*, belonging to the order Naiadaceae. The resemblance to grass is in the leaves, and the term "wrack" suggests that the plants are cast on beaches like seawrack of algae, zoöphytes, &c.

gras-sÿ, ***gras-sie**, *a.* [*Eng. grass*; *-y*.]

1. Covered or abounding with grass.
2. Like grass, green, verdant.

"The wearied eye
 Reposes gladly on as smooth a vale
 As ever Spring yelad in grassy dye."
Byron: Child Harold, ii. 54.

gras-tite, *s.* [*Gr. grastis*=grass, fodder.]

Min.: The same as CLINOCHLORE (q. v.).

grat, *pret. of v.* [*GREET* (2), *v.*] Cried, wept.

"But he grat when he spak o' the Colonel, ye never saw the like."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxiii.

gräte, *s.* [*Low Lat. grata, crata*, from *Lat. crates* = a hurdle; *Ital. grata*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A partition or screen made of bars fixed parallel or at angles to each other with interstices; a kind of lattice-window, such as is used in cloisters, nunneries, &c.

"Glimmering vaults, with iron grates,"
Tennyson: Dream of Fair Women, 35.

2. A grated box or basket, or a box with a series of bars for a floor, in which fuel is burned.

"My dear is of opinion that an old-fashion grate consumes coals, but gives no heat."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 308.

II. Min.: A metallic perforated plate on which ores are stamped.

grate-bar, *s.* The iron bar in a furnace which supports the fuel. A part of a grid in a furnace.

grate-furnace, *s.*

Steam-engine: The area of surface of grate by which air has access to the fuel. In an average boiler this is one square foot per horse-power, and is expected to evaporate one cubic foot of water per hour.

gräte (1), *v. t.* [*GRATE*, *s.*] To furnish with a grate or grating; to fill in or cover with cross-bars.

"She has grated port-holes between the decks."—*Burke: Sketch of the Negro Code*.

gräte (2), *v. t. & i.* [*O. Fr. grater*; *Fr. gratter*, from *Low Lat. crato*, from *Sw. kratta*=to scrape; *Dan. kratte*, *kratze*; *Dut. krassen*=to scratch; *Ger. kratzen*; *Mid. Eng. cracchen*; *Ital. grattare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To rub one thing against another, so as to cause a harsh sound; as, to grate one's teeth.
2. To rub two bodies together, so as to reduce one or both to small particles.

"Grate it [horse-radish] on a grater which has no bottom, and so it may pass through."—*Evelyn: Acetaria*.

- *3. To offend, to vex; to annoy by anything harsh or vexatious.

"Grating so harshly all his days of quiet."
Shakespeare: Hamlet, iii. 1.

- *4. To cause to creak or make a harsh, grating noise.

- *5. To produce as a harsh, discordant sound by the collision or friction of rough bodies.

"On a sudden open fly
 The infernal doors, and on their hinges grate
 Harsh thunder."
Milton: P. L., ii. 881.

- *6. To grind down, to reduce.

"Mighty states are grated to dusty nothing."
Shakespeare: Troilus and Cressida, iii. 2.

B. Intransitive:

- *1. To rub together; to touch.

"Their speres grated nat; if they had, by moost lykelyhod they had taken hurt."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. clxviii.

2. To rub against any body so as to produce a harsh, discordant noise; to give out a harsh sound.

"Hear a dry wheel grating on the axle-tree."
Shakespeare: Henry IV., Pt. I., iii. 1.

- *3. To be offensive, to offend.

"I never heard him make the least complaint, in a case that would have grated sorely on some men's patience, and have filled their lives with discontent."—*Locke*.

- *4. To be grieved, to fret.

"For grief his heart did grate."
Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 66.

***gräte**, *a.* [*Latin gratus*=pleasant.] Pleasant, agreeable.

"It becomes grate and delicious enough by custom."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*.

gräte-fül, *a.* [*From the stem seen in Latin gratus*; *Old Fr. grat*; *Mid. Eng. grate*=pleasing; *Eng. suff. -ful*(1).]

†1. Pleasing; pleasant; acceptable; welcome; gratifying.

"O death was grateful!"
Longfellow: Skeleton in Armor.

2. Having a due sense of benefits received; willing and ready to acknowledge obligations for kindnesses done; thankful.

"The Queen herself,
 Grateful to Prince Geraint for service done,
 Loved her."
Tennyson: Geraint and Enid, 15.

3. Exhibiting or expressing gratitude; indicative of gratitude.

"Although the constant sun
 Cheer all their seasons with a grateful smile."
Conover: Task, i. 623.

gräte-fül-lÿ, *adv.* [*Eng. grateful*; *-ly*.]

- †1. In a pleasing, gratifying, or agreeable manner.
2. In a grateful manner; with gratitude.

"They do gratefully recommend you and your well, devoted labors in their prayers to God."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 652.

böil, **böy**; **pöüt**, **jöwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **benç**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph**=**f**
-cian, **-tian**=**shan**. **-tion**, **-sion**=**shün**; **-tion**, **-sion**=**zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious**=**shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c.=**bel**, **döl**.

gräte-fül-nëss, s. [Eng. grateful; -ness.]

1. The quality of being grateful, pleasing, or acceptable; pleasantness.

2. The quality of being grateful or thankful for benefits received or kindnesses done; gratitude; thankfulness.

"Out of gratefulness, in remembrance of the many courtesies done to him."—*Baker: Henry II.* (an. 1155.)

grät-ër, s. [Eng. grate (2), v.; -er; Fr. *gratoir*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which grates; specif., a plate roughened by punching holes which raise protuberances forming a rasping surface. Used for grating ginger, nutmeg, horse-radish, lemons, biscuits, &c.

"Whose bony hips, which out of both sides stick, Might serve for graters."

Shelburne: Choice of his Mistress.

2. *Bookbind.*: An iron instrument used by the foreman in rubbing the backs of sewed books.

***grä-tic-u-lä-tion**, s. [Fr. *gratification*, *craticulation*, from *graticuler*, *craticuler*=to divide into squares, from *graticule*, *craticule*; Lat. *craticula*=a little hurdle; *crates*=a hurdle.] The division of a design or drawing into little squares for the purpose of producing a copy of it on a larger or smaller scale.

***grät-i-cule**, s. [Fr.] [GRATICULATION.] A design or drawing divided into little squares for the purpose of reproduction on a larger or smaller scale.

grät-i-fi-cä-tion, s. [Latin *gratificatio*, from *gratificatus*, pa. par. of *gratificor*=to gratify (q. v.); Fr. *gratification*; Ital. *gratificazione*; Sp. *gratificación*.]

1. The act of gratifying or pleasing.

"The infant desires only the gratification of its physical wants."—*Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals*, i. 88.

*2. Congratulation; well-wishing.

"Whereupon she sent . . . a letter of gratification."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 306.

3. That which gratifies or pleases; anything which affords pleasure; a pleasure; a satisfaction; an enjoyment.

"The riches of the world and the gratifications they afford."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 10.

*4. Reward; recompense; gratuity.

"For the difference between gratification and enjoyment, see ENJOYMENT."

grät-i-fi-ër, s. [Eng. *gratify*; -er.] One who or that which gratifies or pleases; any person or thing which affords gratification, pleasure, or satisfaction.

"It chanced he had under him in one of his dominions, a briber, a gift-taker, a gratifier of rich men."—*Latimer: Sermon the third, before King Edward.*

grät-i-fy, ***grat-i-fie**, ***grat-i-fye**, v. t. [Fr. *gratifier*, from Lat. *gratificor*=to please; *gratus*=pleasing, and *facio*=to make; Ital. *gratificare*; Sp. *gratificar*.]

1. To please, to afford pleasure, satisfaction, or gratification to; to meet the wishes of.

"The sultan devised how to gratify the pope and to slay his enemy."—*Bate: Pageant of Popes*, p. 100.

*2. To congratulate, to welcome.

"To gratify and welcome him into those parts."—*Hall: Henry VII.* (an. 15).

*3. To humor, to indulge.

"Much less might serve, when all that we design Is but to gratify an itching ear."

Cooper: Task, vi. 643.

*4. To make pleasing, agreeable, or grateful.

"Some one that would with grace be gratified."

Spenser: Muiopotmos, 110.

*5. To grant or allow for the sake of pleasing.

"You steer between the country and the court, Nor gratify whate'er the great desire."

Dryden: To John Dryden, 129.

*6. To reward, to requite, to recompense.

"To gratify his noble service."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to gratify, to indulge, and to humor: "To gratify is a positive act of the choice. To indulge is a negative act of the will, a yielding of the mind to circumstances. One gratifies the appetites; one indulges the humors. To gratify and indulge, as individual acts, may be both allowable; but to gratify is unrestricted by any moral consideration; indulging always involves the sacrifice of some general rule of conduct or principle of action. We may sometimes gratify a laudable curiosity, and indulge ourselves by a salutary recreation; but gratifying as a habit becomes a vice, and indulging as a habit is a weakness. To humor is to indulge or fall in with the humor; it may be selfish or prudent. A good parent indulges his child in whatever he knows is not hurtful; it is sometimes necessary to humor the temper in some measure, the better to correct it. Things gratify; persons only indulge." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

grät-lîng, s. [GRATE (1), v.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of furnishing with a grate; a grate.

2. An open frame of iron bars covering the entrance to a sewer or drain in a street.

3. An open iron frame or lattice in the pavement, to admit light to a basement.

II. *Naut.*: Open wood-work of cross slats to cover hatchways, and yet to admit light and air.

grät-lîng, pr. par., a. & s. [GRATE (2), v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Making a harsh, discordant sound, as of two rough bodies rubbing together.

"To have his ears wounded with some harsh and grating sound."—*Burke: Sublime and Beaut.*, pt. i., § 2.

2. Harsh, vexing, irritating, annoying, unpleasant.

C. As substantive:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of causing a harsh, discordant sound, by the rubbing together of two bodies.

"The grating and rubbing of these axes against the sockets."—*Wilkins: Dedalus*, ch. xv.

2. A harsh, discordant sound.

"The contrary is called harshness, such as is grating, and some other sounds, which do not always affect the body, but only sometimes, and that with a kind of horror beginning at the teeth."—*Hobbes: Of Human Nature*, ch. vii.

3. Annoyance, irritation, vexation.

"The hard grating and afflicting contrariety that bears to the flesh."—*South: Sermons*, vol. xi., ser. 1.

II. *Optics*: [DIFFRACTION-GRATINGS.]

grät-lîng-lÿ, adv. [English *grating*; -ly.] In a grating, harsh, discordant, or offensive manner; harshly, discordantly, offensively.

grät-i-ô-lä, s. [Lat. *gratia*=grace, favor; meaning here the grace of God, from the supposed medicinal virtues of the plant, which was formerly called *gratia Dei*.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Gratiolæ (q. v.). *Gratiola officinalis*, the Hedge Hyssop. It is very bitter, and acts both as a purgative and an emetic. It is said that it was the base of the gout medicine, called *eau medicinale*. It has been used in hypochondria. *G. peruviana* is also a purgative and emetic.

grä-ti-ôl'-ä, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *gratiol*(a), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æe.]

Bot.: A tribe of Scrophulariaceæ, divided into four sub-tribes, Aptosimæ, Manulæ, Eugratiolæ, and Linderniæ.

grät-i-ô-lër-i-tîn, s. [GRATIOLIN.]

grät-i-ô-lë'-tîn, s. [GRATIOLIN.]

grät-i-ô-llin, s. [Eng., &c., *gratiol*(a); -in.]

Chem.: C₂₀H₃₄O₇. A glucoside contained in *Gratiola officinalis*. It dissolves in sulphuric acid, forming a purple solution. When boiled with dilute sulphuric acid, it yields *Gratiolin* C₁₇H₂₈O₅, a crystalline substance insoluble in water and ether; *gratioleretin*, C₁₇H₂₈O₃, a resinous substance insoluble in water, but soluble in ether; and glucose.

grä-ti-ô'-şa, adv. [GRAZIOSO.]

grä-tis, adv. & a. [Lat.]

A. As adv.: For nothing; freely; without charge or recompense; gratuitously.

"Justice never was in reality administered gratis in this country."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, pt. ii., bk. iv., ch. i.

B. As adj.: Given or done freely or for nothing; gratuitous.

grät-i-tûde, s. [Fr., from Low Lat. *gratitudo*, from Lat. *gratus*=pleasing, thankful; Ital. *gratitudine*.]

1. The quality or state of being grateful; a feeling of thankfulness for benefits or kindness received; grateful sentiments toward a benefactor; gratefulness; thankfulness.

"Gratitude is properly a virtue, disposing the mind to an inward sense, and an outward acknowledgment of a benefit received."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 12.

*2. A gratuity; a reward; a recompense.

grät-boir (oi as wä), s. [Fr.] [SCRAPER.]

***grä-tü-i-täl**, a. [Lat. *gratuit*(us); Eng. adj. suff. -al.] Gratuitous, free.

***grä-tuite**, s. [Fr. *gratuité*.] A favor, kindness.

***grät-u-lânçe**, s. [Lat. *gratulus*, pr. par. of *gratulor*.] [GRATULATE.] A favor, a kindness; a gratuity.

"Some add disburse, some bribe, some gratulance."

Machin: Dumb Knight, v.

***grät-u-lant**, a. [Lat. *gratulus*, pr. par. of *gratulor*=to congratulate.] Congratulating.

"At Heaven's wide-open portal gratulant." *Coleridge: Destiny of Nations.*

grä-tü-i-toüs, a. [Lat. *gratuitus* from *gratus*=pleasing, thankful; Fr. *gratuit*; Ital. & Span. *gratuito*.]

1. Given freely or for nothing; granted without claim or charge; free; voluntary; gratis.

"The peasantry were forced to give their gratuitous labor six days in the year."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. Not required, called for, or warranted by the circumstances of the case; done or made without sufficient grounds or reason; as, a gratuitous assumption, a gratuitous insult.

¶ *Gratuitous* is opposed to that which is obligatory; *voluntary* is opposed to that which is compulsory or involuntary. (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

grä-tü-i-toüs-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *gratuitous*; -ly.]

1. Freely; voluntarily; without any claim or merit; without charge or compensation; gratis.

"Gratuitously conferred upon him by the credulity of posterity."—*Scott: Thomas the Rhymer*. (Note.)

2. Done, said, or adopted without sufficient grounds, reason, or cause; without sufficient reason or grounds.

grä-tü-i-toüs-nëss, s. [Eng. *gratuitous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being gratuitous.

grä-tü-i-tÿ, s. [Fr. *gratuité*, from Low Latin *gratuitus*, from Lat. *gratuitus*=gratuitous, free.]

1. That which is given or granted gratuitously, or as a free gift; anything given or done freely or for nothing; a free gift; a donation; a kindness.

2. Something given in return for a favor or service; an acknowledgment; a recompense; a return.

"Performing, now and then, certain offices of religion for small gratuities."—*Burke: Penal Laws against Irish Catholics*.

¶ "*Gratuity* and *recompense* both imply a gift, and a gift by way of return for some supposed service; but the *gratuity* is independent of all expectation as well as right; the *recompense* is founded upon some admissible claim." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***grät-u-läte**, v. t. & i. [GRATULATE, a. Span. *gratular*; Ital. *gratulare*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To congratulate; to wish joy to; to salute with congratulations.

"Dangers? how mean you dangers, that so courtly You grate me my safe return from dangers?"

Ford: Lover's Melancholy, i. 1.

2. To welcome.

"To grate the sweet return of morn."

Milton: P. R., iv. 439.

3. To reward; to recompense.

"I could not choose but grate the honest endeavors with this remembrance."—*Heywood*.

B. *Intrans.*: To exult. (Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 472.)

***grät-u-läte**, a. [Lat. *gratulus*, pa. par. of *gratulor*=to wish one joy; *gratus*=pleasing, thankful.] Gratifying, felicitious; to be rejoiced at; fortunate.

"There's more behind that is more grate." *Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

***grät-u-lä-tion**, ***grät-u-la-cion**, s. [Latin *gratulation*, from *gratulus*, pa. par. of *gratulor*; Ital. *gratulatione*; Sp. *gratulación*.] The act of congratulating or felicitating; a congratulation or expression of joy or pleasure.

"Angelic gratulations rend the skies."

Cooper: Truth, 587.

***grät-u-la-tör-i-lÿ**, adv. [Eng. *gratulatory*; -ly.] In a gratulatory or congratulatory manner.

grät-u-lä-tör-ÿ, a. & s. [Lat. *gratulor*, from *gratulus*, pa. par. of *gratulor*; Ital. & Sp. *gratulorio*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Congratulatory; expressing gratulation or congratulations.

"The usual groundwork of such gratulatory odes."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 5.

2. Expressing gratitude or thanks; grateful.

"Whereas formerly he had disowned any propitiatory sacrifice, content with gratulatory . . . he now makes it properly propitiatory."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 263.

B. As subst.: An address or expression of congratulation or felicitation to any person for some good which has befallen him.

***grät-u-lîng**, a. [Lat. *gratulor*=to congratulate.] Congratulatory, well-wishing.

"Where's orator Higgen with his gratuling speech now?" *Beaum. & Flct.: Beggar's Bush*, ii. 1.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wé, wét, hère, camél, hër, thère; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wolf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite. cür, rüle, füll; try, Sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

gräul'-ite, *s.* [From Graul, near Schwarzenberg, in Saxony, where it occurs; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: The same as **TECTITE** (q. v.). (*Dana.*)

grâu-wác-ké, *s.* [GRAYWACKE.]

grá-vá-mén, *s.* [Lat. from *gravo*=to weigh down; *gravis*=heavy.]

1. The substantial cause of an action at law; the ground or burden of complaint; that part of an accusation which weighs most heavily against the accused.

2. A representation; a motion; specif., a motion proposed in Convocation.

***grá-vám'-in-ús**, *a.* [Latin *gravamen*, gen. *gravaminis*]; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Grievous, burdensome.

gráve (1), *v. t.* [GRAVES.]

Naut.: To clean a ship's bottom by burning off the weeds, barnacles, &c., and coating it with pitch and tallow.

gráve (2), **gráif**, ***gráiv-yn**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *grafan*=to dig, to engrave; cogn. with Dut. *graven*; Dan. *grave*; Sw. *grava*; Icel. *grafa*; Goth. *graban*=to dig; Ger. *graben*; Gr. *graphō*=to write, to engrave; Fr. *graver*=to engrave; Ir. *grafaim*=to scrape.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To dig.

"Thel . . . haddie grave on the ground many greta cauze,"
Alexander and Dindinus, 6.

2. To bury, to inter, to entomb.

"Than in a grafe that gan him grave,"
Legends of Holy Rood, p. 79.

*3. To carve; to form or shape by cutting with a chisel, as a sculptor.

"Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image,"—
Exodus, xx. 4.

4. To carve; to cut as letters or figures on stone, wood, metal, &c., with a chisel or graver; to engrave.

"[He] graved it on a gem and wore it next his heart."
Cowper: *Anti-Thelyphthora*.

5. To impress deeply.

B. Intrans.: To carve; to write or cut words or figures on wood, metal, &c.; to engrave.

"Thou shalt make a plate of pure gold, and grave upon it,"—Exodus xxviii. 36.

***gráve**, ***gráfe**, ***gráive**, *s.* [A. S. *græf*; O. S. *græf*; O. Fris. *græf*; Dut. *graf*; O. H. Ger. *gráf*; Icel. *gróf*; Sw. *graf*; Dan. *grav*; Ger. *grab*.]

1. A hole or excavation in the earth, in which a human body is buried; a place of interment; a tomb, a sepulcher.

"The graves, all gaping wide,
Every one lets forth his spright,"
Shakespeare: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, v. 2.

*2. Anything graven or carved; a carved image.

3. A place of great slaughter or mortality.

4. Destruction; ruin; death.

"Richard marked him for the grave,"
Shakespeare: *Henry VI., Pt. III.*, ii. 6.

grave-clothes, *s. pl.* The clothes or dress in which the dead are buried; a winding sheet.

"Alice, in her grave-clothes bound,
Ghastly smiling, points a seat,"
Scott: *Frederick and Alice*.

grave-digger, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who digs graves.

2. *Entom.*: The name given in Jamaica to a fossorial insect of the order Hymenoptera, family Sphegidae, which digs holes in clay, in which it lays its eggs, depositing along with them, for the future sustenance of its larvæ, caterpillars and spiders slightly stung, so as to leave them half dead. Its allies everywhere pursue essentially the same method of operation.

grave-maker, ***graf-makere**, *subst.* A grave-digger.

"Gardeners, ditchers, and grave-makers,"—Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, v. 1.

grave-making, *s.* The act or occupation of digging graves.

"Has this fellow no feeling of his business? he sings at grave-making,"—Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, v. 1.

***grave-man**, *s.* A sexton, a grave-digger.

grave-mound, *s.*

Anthrop.: Extensive mounds occur in various portions of North America, especially in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, in which aboriginal remains, flint arrow-heads, and pottery are found. These mounds are supposed to have been formed by a race who preceded the Indians in their occupancy of this country, and who are now distinguished only by the indefinite name of Mound Builders. The generic term for what is probably the earliest, and certainly the most widely-distributed, form of funeral monument. Mr. Greenwell

in *British Barrows* (Introd.), p. i., pertinently applies to the grave-mound the words of Horace, "monumentum ære perennius;" how pertinently may be perceived by a mental glance at the grave-mounds that spread like a covering over the steppes of Western Asia, and at the pyramids, the sepulchers of the early Egyptian kings. The facility with which the savage could heap a mound of earth over the remains of his dead commended this form of commemoration to his little-developed mind, and to this day such sepulture is common among certain tribes of American Indians; on the other hand, as civilization advanced, its durability—whether in the form of an artificial hill or a stupendous pyramid—was recognized and seized on by those who wished to raise a monument besetting a hero, or to perpetuate their own memory. In British barrows flints and broken pottery are found scattered in such a way as to preclude the idea of accident. Greenwell suggests that they symbolized some religious idea, and adds that the lines in *Hamlet* (v. 1)—

"For charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her"—
may have reference thereto. He accounts for the rite being practiced at the grave of a suicide denoted Christian burial, by the supposition that, as a survival of paganism, it was held in detestation by the professors of a higher form of religion. [BARROW, CAIRN, PYRAMID, TUMULUS.]

"If people passing by the spot called out to her, 'Mussalama!' she would reply 'Ho!' as the Norse heroes used to speak from their grave-mounds."—*Jour. Anthropol. Instit.*, xi. 417.

grave-post, *s.*

Anthrop.: A board fixed at the head of the graves of many Indian tribes. It usually contains the totem of the deceased, and should the tomb be that of a warrior, devices denoting how often he had been in war parties and the number of scalps he had taken.

"On looking at his grave-post, it bore a pictorial inscription of this kind."—*Schoolcraft: Indian Tribes*, i. 388.

grave-robber, *s.* One who steals dead bodies from graves; a resurrectionist (q. v.).

grave-robbing, *s.* The act of robbing a grave; body-snatching.

grave-stone, *s.* A stone or slab laid over or erected near a grave, on which are written or cut the name, age, &c., of the person there buried; a tombstone.

"Timon, presently prepare thy grave:
Lie where the light foam of the sea may beat
Thy grave-stone daily." Shakespeare: *Timon*, iv. 3.

†grave-wax, *s.* Adipocere (q. v.).

grave-yard, *s.* An inclosed ground in which the dead are buried; a burial-ground; a cemetery.

gráve, *a.* [Fr. from Lat. *gravis*=heavy; grave; cogn. with Goth. *kavars*=heavy; Gr. *barus*; Sansc. *guru*; Sp. & Ital. *grave*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. *Lit.*: Heavy; of weight.

"His shield grave and great."—Chapman.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Weighty; serious; important; momentous.

"Gordon, however, positively refused to take on himself so grave a responsibility."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(2) Important; of weight, credible.

"The gravest of their own writers, and of strangers, do bear them witness."—*Greene: Cosmologia Sacra*.

3. Sedate; solemn; sober; serious.

"Justice is grave and decorous."—Burke: *On the French Revolution*.

4. Serious; heavy; as, a grave charge.

*5. Plain; staid; sedate; not gaudy; quiet; as, a grave dress.

6. Not sharp of sound; not acute. [ACCENT.]

"The acute accent raising the voice . . . and the grave depressing it lower, and both having some emphasis—i. e., more vigorous pronunciation."—Holder.

II. Music:

1. Deep in pitch; as, *grave* hexachord, the lowest hexachord in the Guidonian system.

2. Slow in pace; solemnly.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *grave*, *serious*, and *solemn*: "Grave expresses more than serious; it does not merely bespeak the absence of mirth, but that heaviness of mind which is displayed in all the movements of the body. A man may be *grave* in his walk, in his tone, in his gesture, in his looks, and all his exterior; he is *serious* only in his general air, his countenance, and demeanor. *Solemn* expresses more than either *grave* or *serious*; like *serious*, it is employed not so much to characterize either the person or the thing: the judge pronounces the *solemn* sentence of condemnation in a *solemn* manner; a preacher delivers many *solemn* warnings to his hearers." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***gráve** (2), *v. t.* [GRAVE, *a.*]

Music.: To render grave, as a note or tone.

gräv'-el, ***gráve-elle**, ***grá-vylle**, *s.* [O. Fr. *gravele*, *gravelle*; Fr. *gravelle*, *gravier*, dimin. of O. Fr. *grave*, *grave*=rough and mixed with stones. Prob. from the same root as Bret. *grouan*; Corn. *grow*; Wel. *gro*=gravel; Gael. *grothlach*=gravelly; Sansc. *grávan*=a stone.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Small pebbles, stones, or fragments of stone, intermixed with sand, loam, clay, flints, &c.

"Gravel consists of flints of all the usual sizes and colors, of the several sorts of pebbles; sometimes with a few pyrites, and other mineral bodies, confusedly intermixed, and common sand."—Woodward.

II. Technically:

1. *Geol.*: Gravel is formed by the action of water upon disintegrated portions of rock, which tend to be first blocks or bowlders, then pebbles, next gravel, and finally sand, if not even silt. The fragments of which it is composed vary from the size of a pea to that of a hen's egg.

2. *Pathol.*: The presence of minute concretions in the urine constitutes the affection known as the gravel. It is usually owing to the presence of uric acid, urates, oxalates, and phosphates. Among exceptional urinary calculi are carbonate of lime, cystine, xanthine, fatty and fibrinous concretions. The chief symptoms are dull, aching pains over the renal regions, extending to the thighs, frequent micturition, and the occasional appearance in the urine of blood, pus, epithelium, or unorganized sediments, chiefly uric acid and oxalates.

"Most physicians doo highly commend their roots [asparagus] bruised and taken in white wine, for to expell the stone and gravell."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. xx., ch. x.

gravel-path, **gravel-walk**, *s.* A path or alley covered with gravel; a graveled path.

"My garden was laid out in gravel-walks, intersecting each other in right angles."—Knox: *Essays*, No. 75.

gravel-pit, *s.* A pit or excavation out of which gravel is dug.

"He saw Mr. Such-a-one go this morning at nine o'clock toward the gravel-pits."—Steele: *Spectator*, No. 138.

gravel-root, *s.*

Bot.: *Eupatorium purpureum*.

gravel-stone, *s.*

Chem., &c.: One of the minute concretions whose presence in the urine constitutes the disease called Gravel (q. v.).

gräv'-el, *v. t.* [GRAVEL, *s.*]

I. Literally:

1. To cover with gravel; to lay gravel on.

"The lounge seldom strays
Beyond the smooth and graveled maze,"
Scott: *Bridal of Triermain*, II. ii. 28.

*2. To run a ship onto the sand or beach.

*3. To cause to stick in the sand or gravel.

"William the Conqueror, when he invaded this island, chanced at his arrival to be gravelled; and one of his feet stuck so fast in the sand that he fell to the ground."—Camden: *Remains*.

4. To hurt the foot of, as a horse by sand or gravel lodged under the shoe.

*II. *Fig.*: To perplex utterly, to confound, to worry and distress. [GRAVEL, *s.* II. 2.]

"The physician was so gravelled and amazed withall, that he had not a word more to say."—North: *Plutarch*, p. 764.

gräve-læss, *a.* [Eng. *grave*, *s.*; *-less*.] Without a grave or tomb; unburied.

"My brave Egyptians all,
By the discarding of this pelleted storm,
Lie graveless!"
Shakespeare: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 11.

gräv'-el-d, *pa. par. or a.* [GRAVEL, *v.*]

gräv'-el-lí-næss, *s.* [Eng. *gravelly*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being gravelly, or abounding with gravel.

gräv'-el-líng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [GRAVEL, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

I. Literally:

1. The act of covering or coating with gravel.

2. The gravel with which any area is covered.

II. Fig.: The act of worrying, perplexing, or confounding utterly.

gräv'-el-lý, *a.* [Eng. *gravel*; *-ly*.] Full of or

abounding with gravel; consisting of or the nature of gravel; covered with gravel.

"Oft pacing, as the mariner his deck,
My gravelly bounds." Cowper: *Four Ages*.

ból, bóy; pót, jówl; cat, cèll, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gém; thin, thís; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shàn. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

grā-ve-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *grave*, a.; -ly.]

1. In a grave, serious, or solemn manner; seriously; solemnly; in sober earnest.

"It was gravely said that she had cast fearful spells on those whom she hated."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

*2. In a sober, staid, or quiet manner; without grandness or show; as, to be gravely dressed.

grā-vē-mēn-tē, adv. [Ital.]

Music: Slowly and in a solemn style.

grāv-ən, pa. par. or a. [GRAVE, v.]

grā-ve-nēss, s. [Eng. *grave*, a.; -ness.] The quality or state of being grave; serious; solemnity; gravity; sobriety of behavior; dignity.

"His sables and his weeds
Importing health and graveness."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 7.

***grā-vē-ō-lēnce, s.** [Lat. *graveolentia*, from *graveolens*=smelling strongly (q. v.); Fr. *graveolence*.] A strong and offensive smell.

***grā-vē-ō-lēnt, a.** [Lat. *graveolens*, from *gravis*=heavy, and *olens*, pr. par. of *oleo*=to smell.] Smelling strongly and offensively; stinking.

"The butter was yellow, and something graveolent."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 588.

grāv-ēr, *grā-fer, *grā-fero, *grāv-owre, s. [A. S. *græfer*; Fr. *graveur*.]

1. One who carves or engraves; one whose business is to carve or engrave upon wood, stone, metal, &c.; an engraver, a sculptor.

"Just like a marble statue did he stand,
Cut by some skillful graver's artful hand."

Cowley: Pyramus and Thisbe; The Song.

2. The tool or style used in graving. They are made of different shapes, according to the purpose intended, and are of fine steel; a burin.

3. An instrument used for turning iron after it has been roughed out by the heel-tool.

***grāv-ēr-y, s.** [Eng. *graver*; -y.] The process or art of graving; engraving, engraving.

"Any piece of picture, or gravery and embossing."—*P. Holland*.

grāves, s. pl. [GRAVES (2).]

***grāv-ic, a.** [Eng. *grav(ity)*; -ic.] Pertaining to or causing gravitation; as, *gravic* forces, *gravic* attraction.

***grāv-id, a.** [Lat. *gravidus*, from *gravis*=heavy.] Big or heavy with child; pregnant; fruitful. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The gracious king
To ease and crown their gravid piety,
Grants their request."

Beaumont: Psyche, c. xv.

***grāv-i-dāte, v. t.** [Lat. *gravidatus*, pa. par. of *gravid*=to load, to impregnate; *gravidus*=loaded, pregnant.] To cause to become gravid or big with child.

"Her womb is said to bear him (blessed is the womb that bare thee), to have been gravidated or great with child."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 24.

grāv-i-dā-tion, s. [Lat. *gravidatus*, pa. par. of *gravid*.] The act of making pregnant; the state of becoming or being pregnant; pregnancy.

***grā-vid-i-tŷ, s.** [Lat. *gravidus*=loaded, pregnant.] The state of being pregnant; pregnancy.

"The signs of *gravidity* and obstructions are hard to be distinguished in the beginning."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet*.

grā-vif-ic, a. [Latin *gravis*=heavy, and *facio*=to make.] Making heavy; adding or giving weight to.

grāv-i-grā-da, s. pl. [Lat. *gravis*=heavy, and *gradus*=a step; *gradior*=to take steps, to walk.]

Palæont.: Ground-sloths; a tribe or family of edentate mammals, now extinct. The name is modeled on *Tardigrada*, sometimes used for the *Brady-podidae*, or ordinary sloths, to which the *Gravigrada* were akin. Besides other differences, they were much larger. The tribe or family comprised the huge *Megatherium*, the *Myiodon*, the *Megalonyx*, &c. (q. v.). All are American, and of Post-pliocene age.

grāv-i-grāde, a. [GRAVIGRADA.]

Palæont.: Walking heavily; of or belonging to the edentate tribe or family *Gravigrada* (q. v.).

***grā-vil-ō-quēce, s.** [Latin *gravis*=heavy,

grave, and *loquens*, pr. par. of *loquor*=to speak.] Grave or weighty speech or language.

grā-vim-ē-tēr, s. [Lat. *gravis*=heavy; Greek *metron*=a measure.] An instrument for determining the specific gravities of bodies, solid or liquid.

grāv-i-mēt-ric, a. [Eng. *gravimetric*(y); -ic.] Of or pertaining to gravimetry; determined or ascertained by a gravimeter.

gravimetric-analysis, s.

Chem.: The method of analyzing compound bodies, performed by decomposing them and finding their elemental weight.

grā-vim-ē-trŷ, s. [Lat. *gravis*=heavy, and Gr. *metron*=a measure.] The art or science of determining the specific gravity of bodies.

grāv-ing, pa. par., a. & s. [GRAVE (2), v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. The act or art of engraving or carving wood, stone, metals, &c.

"He [Holbein] learned besides, *graving*, casting, modeling, and architecture."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. iv.

2. That which is carved or engraved; carved work.

"Skillful to work in gold; . . . also to grave any manner of *graving*."—*2 Chronicles*, ii. 14.

II. *Fig.*: Anything impressed deeply upon the heart or mind.

"For new *gravings* upon their souls."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike*.

grāv-ing, s. [GRAVE (1), v.] Cleaning a ship's bottom by burning off the sea-weed, and then paying the planks with pitch. Ships were formerly beached for this purpose, and the work was done during the time of the ebb. It is also called *beaming* (q. v.).

"At work on the outside of the ship's bottom and side, washing, and *graving*, and stopping, as every seafaring man knows how."—*Defoe: Robinson Crusoe*, pt. ii.

graving-dock, s. A dock into which vessels are floated to have their bottoms examined and cleaned; a dry-dock. The vessel is floated in and the gates at the entrance closed when the tide is at ebb.

graving-piece, s.

Shipbuild.: A small piece of wood inserted to supply the defects of a plank.

grā-vi-tā, adv. [Ital.]

Mus.: With weight, dignity, and majesty.

grāv-i-tāte, v. i. [Latin *gravitatio*, accus. of *gravitas*=weight, gravity; Fr. *graviter*.]

1. *Lit.*: To be affected by or under the influence of gravitation; to move by gravitation; to tend to the center.

"All its parts magnetic power assert,
And to each other gravitate."

Blackmore: Creation, bk. ii.

2. *Fig.*: To tend toward any center of attraction; to be attracted.

"A multitude of those mean and timid politicians who naturally *gravitate* toward the stronger party."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

grāv-i-tā-tion, s [Eng. *gravitate*(e); -ion; Fr. *gravitation*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

"When the loose mountain trembles from on high,
Shall gravitation cease, if you go by?"

Pope: Essay on Man, iv. 128.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Attraction produced not by a physical, but by some moral force.

(2) Downward tendency in the literary world.

"With all the might of gravitation blest."

Pope: Dunciad, ii. 318.

II. *Physics*: A natural force acting upon all material bodies throughout the universe, with the effect of attracting or drawing them to each other. Hence it is often called the attraction of gravitation. It has been shown that every molecule of one body acts upon every molecule of the other. The attraction between two material particles is directly proportional to the product of their masses, and inversely proportional to the square of their distances asunder—i. e., the force of gravity decreases in exact proportion as the square of the distances increases. Universal or general gravitation may be divided into celestial and terrestrial gravitation; but when the earth is viewed as a planet the second category disappears in the first.

1. *Celestial gravitation*:

(1) *Hist.*: A glimmering perception that the heavenly bodies attracted each other was possessed by Democritus and Epicurus in ancient times, and by Bacon, Galileo, Kepler, and Hooke during the dawn of modern science; but the decisive discovery of the universality of gravitation and the "law" regulating the operations was reserved for Sir Isaac Newton. Cavendish illustrated Newton's discovery by experiment.

(2) *Gravitation among the heavenly bodies*: Two forces operate against each other, the one a projectile and the other an attractive force. If the former only existed, the several planets would go off into space, moving, unless collision with other bodies occurred, in straight lines onward forever, unless, indeed, some subtle ether gradually retarded their progress and ultimately brought them to a state of rest. If gravity alone operated, the planets would fall toward the center of the sun

with continually increasing velocity, till they impinged upon his surface with destructive effect. The working against each other of the two antagonistic forces makes them move around the central luminary in elliptic orbits, the motion being so beautifully adjusted that when the planet is nearest the sun and apparently in danger of becoming too powerfully under his attraction, the increased velocity thus acquired carries the body past the danger. Not merely does the sun attract the planets, but the planets attract the sun. Properly speaking, they do not revolve around him, but he and they mutually revolve round the common center of gravity of them all, which is a point (not the center) within the body of the sun. The same laws operate in the case of the planets with each other, the primary bodies with their satellites, &c.—i. e., they attract each other directly as their respective masses, and inversely as the square of their distances.

2. *Terrestrial gravitation*: The law of gravitation as operating on the earth, as, for instance, on the fall of a stone to the ground. [GRAVITY.]

† *Law of gravitation*: [GRAVITATION, II.]

gravitation-measure, s.

Physics: (For def. see example.)

"Force is said to be expressed in *gravitation-measure*, when it is expressed as equal to the weight of a given mass."—*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units*, ch. iii., p. 13.

grāv-i-tā-tive, a. [English *gravitate*(e); -ive.] Causing to gravitate, or tend toward a center.

grāv-i-tŷ, *grāv-i-tee, *grāv-i-tie, s. [Fr. *gravité*; from Lat. *gravitas*=weight, gravity; *gravis*=heavy: Ital. *gravità*; Sp. *gravedad*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The quality or state of being heavy; weight, heaviness.

"A thing of that weight and *gravité*, that it waith some soles downe vnto the deepe pyt of hell."—*Sir I. More: Works*, p. 1,085.

2. Weight or importance; seriousness.

"Length therefore is a thing which the *gravité* and weight of such actions [prayer] doth require."—*Hooker: Ecclesiastical Polity*, bk. v.

3. Seriousness, enormity, flagrancy, atrociousness; as, the *gravity* of the offense.

4. Graveness, soberness, seriousness, or dignity of demeanor.

"Such ill-timed *gravity*, such serious folly,
Might well befit the solitary student."

Johnson: Irene, iii. 1.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Mus.*: Lowness or depth of tone or note.

2. *Physics*: Terrestrial gravitation, the operation of the law of gravitation on the earth, specially in making heavy bodies fall in all parts of the planet in the direction of its center. Newton and Bessel have shown that in a vacuum a sovereign and a feather will fall with equal speed, though the rate will be very different in the atmospheric air. The attraction of the whole earth, considered as a sphere, on a body at its surface, is the same as if the whole matter of the earth were collected at its center. The attraction of the earth on a body within its surface is the same as if the spherical shell situated between the body and the earth's surface was removed; or is the same as if all the matter situated nearer to the earth's surface than the body was collected at the center, and all the matter situated at a greater distance was removed. The weight of a body is proportioned to the attraction which it exerts, hence gravity in many cases means simply weight. [Specific gravity.]

† (1) *Center of gravity*: [CENTER, III. (21).]

(2) *Specific gravity*:

Physics Min., &c.: The relative density of a substance; the weight of a body compared with that of another body having the same magnitude. To obtain this, it is first weighed in air, which shows its absolute weight. Next it is weighed in water, to show how much it loses in this element. There have now been ascertained the absolute weights of two bodies of equal bulk—viz., the one experimented on, and water, and the ratio of these weights is that also of their specific gravities. Let 1 be the weight of water, and first let the body be heavier than that liquid, then the weight which it loses in water is to the absolute weight as 1 to the specific gravity required. If lighter than water, then as the weight of the body in air, plus the weight needful to make it sink in water, is to its weight in air, so is 1 to the specific gravity. On this principle are constructed such instruments as Nicholson's portable balance. In solids and liquids the standard is generally distilled water; for the gases, atmospheric air. Specific gravity is proportionate to density, and the words may be used almost interchangeably. [DENSITY.]

gravity-battery, s. A form of double-fluid battery, in which the fluids range themselves at different heights in a single jar by virtue of their different specific gravities. The copper or — element is in the bottom, and the zinc or + in the upper part of the cell.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu - kw.

*grāv'-ōūs, a. [Lat. *gravis*=heavy, grave.]

1. Grave, serious, sage, thoughtful, weighty.
2. Grave, important, serious, momentous.

*grāv'-ōūs-lý, adv. [Eng. *gravous*; -ly.] In a grave, serious, or thoughtful manner; gravely.

*grāv'-owre, s. [GRAVER.]

grā'-vŷ, *grea-vŷ, *grea-vie, s. [Etym. doubtful; probably formed from *grates* (q. v.).] The juice which drops from meat while roasting, made into a dressing for the meat when served up.

"I have been invited to a pawnbroker's table, by pretending to hate gravy."—*Goldsmith: Citizen of the World*, let. 26.

grā-wa'-thā, s. [A Brazilian word.]

Bot.: A kind of Bromelia used in South America for the manufacture of ropes. Called also Curra-tow.

grāy, grey, *grā, *grai, *graye, *grei, *greye, a. & s. [A. S. *græg*; cogn. with Dut. *grauw*; Icel. *grár*; Dan. *graa*; Sw. *gre*; Ger. *grau*; Lat. *ravus*; O. H. Ger. *grāv*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Literally:

1. Of a color between white and black; hoary; of the color of hair whitened by age; ashy-colored.

"These gray and dun colors may also be produced by mixing whites and blacks."—*Newton: Optics*.

2. Having hair whitened by age; gray-haired.

"Living creatures generally do change their hair with age, turning to be gray."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

3. Whitened or made hoary by age.

"My hair is gray, but not with years."—*Byron: Prisoner of Chillon*.

4. Dusky, dark.

"Gray dawn appears, the sportsman and his train
Speckle the bosom of the distant plain."—*Cooper: Progress of Error*, 82.

*II. Fig.: Old, mature; as, gray experience.

B. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. A gray color; a color between white and black; a neutral tint.

*2. A gray-beard; an old, gray-headed man.

"Telling his tale away this old gray."—*Chaucer: Troilus*, bk. iv.

*3. A kind of fur.

*4. A badger.

"The grays, polecats, or brooks, have a cast by themselves, when they be afraid of hunters."—*P. Holland: Plinte*, bk. viii., ch. xxxviii.

5. A kind of salmon (*Salmo erox*).

¶ The gray of the morning: The dawn.

II. Technically:

1. Bot.: A genus of colors; the species are ash-gray, ash-grayish, pearl gray, slate gray, lead-colored, smoky, mouse-colored, hoary, and rather hoary. (*Lindley*.)

2. Entom.: A moth, *Dianthæcia cæsia*. (*Newman*.)

¶ Obvious compounds: Gray-eyed, gray-headed, gray-haired, &c.

gray-antimony, s.

Min.: The same as STIBNITE (q. v.).

gray-beard, s. & a.

A. As substantive:

1. A man with a gray beard; an old man (frequently in contempt).

"Then said the Lord: This glass to praise
Fill with red wine from Portugal!
The gray-beard with trembling hand obeys."—*Longfellow: Luck of Edenhall*.

2. The name given to a large earthen jar, or bottle, for holding wine or spirituous liquor. Originally applied to a kind of stoneware drinking jugs, with bearded faces on them in relief, introduced in the early part of the sixteenth century.

"There's plenty o' brandy in the gray-beard that Luckie Maclearie sent down."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxiv.

B. As adj.: Having a gray beard; gray-bearded; old.

gray-bird, s. A species of thrush.

gray-bread, s. Bread made of rye or oats.

gray-carpet, s.

Entom.: *Aleucis pictaria*, a British moth of the group Geometrina and the family Caberidæ.

gray cast-iron, s.

Metal.: Gray cast-iron contains carbon chemically combined, and also graphite in a free state. When gray cast-iron is treated with an acid, the graphite separates out in black scales.

gray-cobalt, s.

Min.: The same as SMALTITE (q. v.).

gray copper-ore, s.

Min.: The same as TETRAHEDRITE (q. v.).

gray-cotton, s.

Comm.: Unbleached and undyed cotton cloth.

gray-duck, s.

Zool.: The female mallard; the gadwell.

gray-fibers, s. pl.

Anat.: Pale gray fibers found with or without white ones in the sympathetic or other nerves. They were first discovered by Remak, and are often called after his name. (*Quain*.)

gray-fly, s. [GRAYFLY.]

gray-friars, grey-friars, s. The Franciscans (q. v.).

gray-geese, s. pl. A name vulgarly given to large field stones, lying on the surface of the ground.

"Biggin a dry-stane dyke, I think, wi' the grey-geese, as they ca' theae great loose stones."—*Scott: Black Dwarf*, ch. iv.

gray-goods, s. [GRAY-COTTON.]

gray-heads, s. pl. Heads of gray-colored oats, growing among others that are not. (*Gall: Encyc.*)

gray-hen, s. The female of the black-cock.

*gray-hooded, a. Gray; dusky.

"They left me, then, when the gray-hooded even,
Rose from the hindmost wheels of Phæbus' wain."—*Milton: Comus*, 188.

gray-malkin, s. [GRIMALKIN.]

gray-mare, grey-mare, s. A cant term for a wife; from the proverb "The gray-mare is the better horse," that is the wife is master.

"The vulgar proverb, that the grey-mare is the better horse, originated, I suspect, in the preference generally given to the grey-mares of Flanders over the finest coach horses of England."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

gray-owl, grey-owl, s.

Ornith.: The same as the tawny owl, *Syrnium stridula*.

gray-peas, s. pl. Common peas in a dried state.

*gray, v. i. & t. [GRAY, s.]

A. Intrans.: To become gray or white.

"All grays the gres, that grene watz ere."—*Gawaine*, 526.

B. Trans.: To make gray.

"Thou hast gray'd a thousand."—*Shirley: Bird in a Cage*, v.

grāy'-bäck, s. [Eng. *gray*, and *back*.]

Zoology:

1. A large whale, plentiful off the coast of California.

2. The body louse.

3. The redbreasted sandpiper.

grāy'-flŷ, s. [Eng. *gray*, and *fly*.]

Entom.: A species of *Cestrus*, called also the trumpet-fly (q. v.).

"What time the grayfly winds her sultry horn."—*Milton: Lycidas*, 28.

grāy'-hōund, s. [GREYHOUND.]

grāy'-ish, grey'-ish, *grā'-ish, a. [Eng. *gray*, *gray*; -ish.] Somewhat gray in color.

"A globc-like head, a gold-like hair,
A forehead smooth and hie,
On either side did shine a gratch eie."—*Warner: Albions England*, bk. iv., ch. 20.

grāy'-lāg, grāy'-lāgg, s. [Eng. *gray*, second element doubtful; cf. A. S. *laga*=water, the sea, a lake, or Ital. *lago*=a lake.]

Ornith.: *Anser ferus*, believed to be the origin of the domestic goose.

grāyle, s. [GRAIL.]

grāy'-līng, a. & s. [English *gray*; dimin. suff. -ling.]

A. As adj.: Of a dull brown or gray color. (See the compound.)

B. As substantive:

1. Ichthy.: A fresh-water fish, *Thymallus vulgaris*, one of the Salmonidæ. It is common in several streams in Michigan.

2. Entom.: [GRAYLING-BUTTERFLY.]

grayling-butterfly, s.

Entom.: A butterfly, *Hipparchia* or *Satyrus semele*. Its general color is dull brown above, fulvous beneath, with dark spots.

grāy'-lŷ, grēy'-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *gray*, *grey*; -ly.] In a gray color; with a gray tinge. (*Keats: Endymion*, i. 231.)

grāy'-mill, grāy'-mīl-lēt, s. [GROMWELL.]

grāy'-nēss, grēy'-nēss, s. [Eng. *gray*, *grey*; -ness.] The quality or state of being gray.

grāy'-stōne, s. [GREYSTONE.]

grāy'-wäck-ŝ, s. [GREYWACK.]

grāy'-wēth-ēr, s. [GREYWETHER.]

grāze (1), *grāze, v. t. & i. [Etym. doubtful. According to Skeat coined from *rase*=to scrape slightly, with some confusion with *grate*, v.; according to others connected with *graze* (2). Cf. *graze* (2), A. II.]

A. Trans.: To touch or rub slightly in passing; to brush the surface lightly.

"It merely tore his coat, grazed his shoulder, and drew two or three ounces of blood."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

B. Intrans.: To touch lightly in passing; to brush.

"Mark then a bounding valor in our English,
That being dead, like to the bullets grazing,
Breaks out."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 3.

grāze (2), *gras-en, *gres-yn, v. i. & t. [From *grass* (q. v.). O. H. Ger. *gagrasōn*; M. H. Ger. *grasen*; Dut. *grazen*; Ger. *grasen*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. Literally:

1. To eat grass; to feed on grass or growing herbage.

"The greatest of my pride is to see my ewes graze, and my lambs suck."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

2. To supply or furnish grass for grazing.

"The ground continueth the wet, whereby it will never graze to purpose that year."—*Bacon*.

*3. To feed in any way; to browse.

"Grazing at large in meadows submarine."
Cooper: To the Memory of the Halibut.

*II. Fig.: To move along devouring, as spreading fire.

"As every state lay next to the other that was oppressed, so the fire perpetually grazed."—*Bacon*.

B. Transitive:

1. To supply with grass or pasture; to find pasture for.

"They feede and graze theyr cattle wandering through the deserts and wyld forests."—*Goldyng: Justine*, bk. i.

*2. To tend while grazing.

"Jacob grazed his uncle Laban's sheep."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

*3. To feed on; to eat, as growing herbage; to browse.

"He gave my kine to graze the flowery plain."
Dryden: Virgil; Ecl. l. 11.

grāze (1), s. [GRAZE (1), v.]

1. The act of grazing or touching lightly; a light or slight touch or rub in passing.

2. A slight mark or cut made by an object touching in passing.

grāze (2), s. [GRAZE (2), v.] The act of grazing or feeding upon grass.

grāz'-ēr, s. [Eng. *graze* (2); -er.]

1. Ord. Lang.: An animal that grazes or feeds on grass.

2. Ch. Hist.: The rendering of the Greek word *Boskoi*=herdsmen, given by Sozomen as the name of an order of monks which arose in the fifth century in Mesopotamia, and spread to Palestine. They are said to have fed on herbs, and gone about almost in a state of nudity. (*Townsend*.)

grā'-zier (zier as zhūr), *gras-ier, s. [Eng. *graze* (2); -er.] One who grazes or pastures cattle; one who raises and deals in cattle.

"The inhabitants be rather for the most parte *graziers* then ploughmen."—*Stowe: Description of England*, p. 2.

*grā'-zier-lŷ (zier as zhūr), adv. [Eng. *grazier*; -ly.] Relating to or like a grazer.

grāz'-līng (1), *grās'-līng, pr. par., adj. & subst. [GRAZE (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of touching or rubbing lightly in passing; a graze.

"With the grazing of a bullet upon the face of one."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, i. 61.

grazing-angle, s.

Fort.: The angle, of 10° or less, of a glacis, at which a shot will not penetrate, but will glance from the surface.

grazing-fire, s.

Fort.: A fire when the trajectory is low, and the projectile strikes the object, whether vertical or horizontal, at a grazing angle. Used in howitzer batteries in the third parallel, to enfilade the covered way; ricochet fire.

grāz'-līng (2), pr. par., a. & s. [GRAZE (2), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of feeding on grass or growing herbage.

2. A pasture, a grazing-ground.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

gra-zì-ô-sô (z as ts), *adv.* [Ital.]

Mus.: A sign or direction that the notes or passage to which it is prefixed must be played with grace and elegance.

***grê, *grêe, s.** [O. Fr. *gret, gre*; Fr. *gré*, from Lat. *gratum*, neut. sing. of *gratus*=pleasing; Ital. *grato*.] That which is pleasing; will, pleasure, satisfaction.

"Lene me thy grace, for to go at thi gre."

E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Patience, 347.

***grê-a-ble, a.** [Mid. Eng. *gre*; -able.] Agreeable, willing, ready.

grêase, *grece, *grese, *grees, *gresse, subst. [O. Fr. *grese, graisse*; Fr. *graisse*, from O. Fr. *gras, cras*; Lat. *crassus*=thick, fat; Sp. *grasa*; Port. *graza*; Ital. *grasso*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Animal fat in a soft state; the oily or unctuous part of animal matter of any kind, as tallow, lard, &c.; especially the fatty matter of land animals, as distinguished from the oily matter of marine animals.

"Especially swine's grease, which in old time they used with great ceremony in religion."—*P. Holland; Plinie, bk. xviii., ch. ix.*

2. *Min.*: A term used in relation to luster; fat quartz has a greasy luster.

3. *Farriery*: A swelling and inflammation of the legs of a horse, attended with the secretion of oily matter and cracks in the skin.

grease-box, s.

Rail. Eng.: The receptacle over an axle arm, which contains the lubricating material.

grease-cock, s.

Mach.: A faucet by which oil is admitted to a journal-box, or other part requiring lubricating. It is used on the cylinder cover for lubricating the piston without permitting the escape of steam or the entrance of air.

grease-cup, s.

Mach.: A cup attached to a part requiring lubrication, and from which it is supplied with oil.

grease-pot, s. An iron pot, the third in the series in which iron plates are tinned. [TIN-PLATE.]

grease-wood, s.

Bot.: A stunted shrub of the spinach family; found in large quantities from Missouri to California.

grêase, *gres-yn, v. t. [GREASE, s.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: To smear or anoint with grease or fatty matter.

"They rub soot over the greased parts, especially their faces, which adds to their natural beauty as painting does in Europe."—*Dampier; Voyage* (an. 1691).

2. *Fig.*: To bribe; to corrupt or influence with presents.

"Every gaping heir

Would gladly grease the rich old bachelor."

Dryden; Juvenal, sat. vi.

II. *Farriery*: To affect with the disease called grease.

*[To grease in the hand or fist: To bribe.]

"He betrayed Scythopolis, having been well greased in the fist for his pains."—*Usher; Annals* (an. 3896).

grêas-êr, s. [Eng. *greas(e)*; -er.]

1. One who or that which greases; specif., a man whose business it is to see that the wheels of locomotives, carriages, wagons, &c., are properly supplied with lubricants.

2. A contemptuous name for a Mexican.

grêas-i-ly, adv. [Eng. *greasy*; -ly.]

1. *Lit.*: In a greasy manner or state.

"He hath followed your Court . . . as faithfully as your spits and dripping-pans have done, and almost as greasily."—*Beaum. & Fllet; Woman-Hater, i. 1.*

2. *Fig.*: Nastily, foully, indelicately, obscenely.

"You talk greasily: your life's grown foul."

Shakesp.; Love's Labor's Lost, iv. 1.

grêas-i-nêss, s. [Eng. *greasy*; -ness.]

1. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being greasy; oiliness, unctuousness.

"Upon the most of these stones, after they are cut, there appears always, as it were, a kind of greasiness or unctuousity."—*Boyle; Works, i. 453.*

2. *Fig.*: Grossness, obscenity, indelicacy.

grêas-ÿ, *grîes-ie, a. [Eng. *greas(e)*; -y.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) Composed or consisting of grease; oily, fat, unctuous.

(2) Smeared or daubed with grease.

"His grîesie lockes long grown and unbound."

Spenser; F. Q., i. ix. 35.

(3) Like grease or oil; smooth, oily.

"By this means contract a rancid offensive smell, and a greasy nastiness."—*Cook; Third Voyage, bk. iv., ch. ii.*

*2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Fat, corpulent, bulky.

"Let's consult together about this greasy knight."—*Shakesp.; Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 1.*

(2) Gross, indelicate, indecent, obscene.

"Chaste cells, when greasy Aretine

For his rank fêo, is surnamed sublime."

Marston; Scourge of Villainy.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Farr.*: Affected with the disease called grease; as, The legs of a horse are greasy.

2. *Bot.*: Having a surface which feels as if it was greasy, though not so in reality.

grêat, *greate, *gret, *grete, *grat, *grit, a. & s. [A. S. *grêat*; O. S. *grôt*; cogn. with Dut. *groot*; Ger. *gross*; O. H. Ger. *grôz*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Large in bulk or size; big.

"The man to whom the great dog belonged."—*Bunyan; Pilgrim's Progress, pt. ii.*

2. Large in number; numerous.

"Judas, one of the twelve, came, and with him a great multitude with swords and staves."—*Matt. xxvi. 47.*

3. Large in amount, extent, or value.

"By money and by having grete possessions."—*Chaucer; Tale of Melibeus.*

4. Large in extent or surface; wide, extended, extensive.

"He could make a small town a great city."—*Bacon; Essays; Of the True Greatness of Kingdoms.*

5. Large, extensive, or considerable in degree; beyond the common.

"But, after all, it is with great parts, as with great virtues: they naturally border on some imperfection."—*Pope; Homer's Iliad. (Pref.)*

6. Considerable or extended in length or duration; of long duration; long-continued.

"Thou hast spoken of thy servant's house for a great while to come."—*2 Sam. vii. 19.*

7. Marvelous, wonderful, extraordinary, surprising, remarkable.

"The works of the Lord are great."—*Psalms cxi. 12.*

8. Venerable, adorable, awful.

"Great is the Lord, and greatly to be praised."—*1 Chron. xvi. 25.*

9. High in rank or position; distinguished; holding an eminent position in respect of rank, position, mental endowments or requirements; eminent; illustrious.

"He had been too great to sink into littleness without a struggle."—*Macaulay; Hist. Eng., ch. xxiv.*

10. In a bad sense, notorious; as, a great liar.

11. Important; weighty; involving important interests or consequences; serious.

"And though this be a great truth, if it be impartially considered, yet it is also a great paradox."—*Tillotson.*

12. Chief, principal.

"Our great enemy

All incorruptible would on his throne

Sit unpolluted." *Milton; P. L., ii. 137.*

13. Of elevated sentiments; generous, noble, magnanimous.

"In her every thing was goodly and stately; yet so, that it might seem that great mindedness was but the ancient bearer to the humbleness."—*Sidney.*

14. Wonderful, sublime.

"The addition of his empire, how it showed in prospect from his throne, how good, how fair, Answering his great idea."—*Milton; P. L., vii. 567.*

15. Opulent, magnificent, sumptuous.

"Not Babylon,

Nor great Alcázar, such magnificence

Equalled." *Milton; P. L., i. 718.*

16. Sumptuous, expensive, costly; on an extensive scale; as, a great feast.

17. Swelling, proud, haughty; exhibiting pride or haughtiness.

"Solyma perceived that Vienna was not to be won with words, nor the defendants to be discouraged with great looks."—*Knoles; Hist. of the Turks.*

18. Pregnant.

"From following the ewes great with young."—*Psalms lxxviii. 71.*

*19. Teeming, swollen, swelling.

"My heart is great, but it must break with silence."

Shakesp.; Richard II., ii. 1.

20. Familiar, intimate, closely acquainted. (Colloq.)

"For those that would not censure, or speak ill of a man immediately, will talk more boldly of those that are so great with them."—*Bacon; Essays; Of Followers and Friends.*

21. Hard, difficult.

"It is no great matter to live lovingly with good-natured and meek persons."—*Taylor; Devotion.*

22. Burdensome, grievous, unfair.

"If we have sown unto you spiritual things, is it a great thing if we shall reap your carnal things?"—*1 Corinth. ix. 11.*

23. Denoting a step of ascending or descending consanguinity; as, great-grandfather, the father of a grandfather; great-grandson, the son of a grandson, and so on.

"I dare not yet affirm for the antiquity of our language, that our great-great-great grandsire's tongue came out of Persia."—*Camden; Remains.*

*B. *As adv.*: Greatly, very much.

"Tis great like he will."

Shakesp.; Henry VI., Pt. II., iii. 1.

C. *As substantive*:

1. The mass, the bulk, the gross.

"To let out thy harvest by great or by day."

Tusser; Husbandry; August.

2. *Pl., with the definite article*: Powerful, influential, rich, and distinguished.

"Beneath the good how far—but far above the great."

Gray; Progress of Poesy.

3. *Pl.*: The great-go, or final examination at Oxford for a degree. [Go, s., 5.]

"Both smalls and greates are sufficiently distant to be altogether ignored, if we are that way inclined."—*T. Hughes; Tom Brown at Oxford, ch. x.*

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *great*, *large*, and *big*: "*Large* is properly applied to space, extent, and quantity; *big* denotes great as to expansion or capacity. A house, a room, a heap, a pile, an army, &c., is *great* or *large*; an animal or a mountain is *great* or *big*. *Great* is used generally in the improper sense; *large* and *big* are used only occasionally."

(2) He thus discriminates between *great*, *grand*, and *sublime*: "These terms are synonymous only in the moral application. *Great* simply designates extent; *grand* includes likewise the idea of excellence and superiority. . . . *Grand* and *sublime* are both superior to *great*; but the former marks the dimension of greatness, the latter designates that of height." (*Crabb; Eng. Synon.*)

¶ (1) *By the great*: In the gross; by the bulk.

(2) *Greatest common measure*: [MEASURE.]

great-ateater, s.

Zoöl.: *Myrmecophaga jubata.*

great-armadillo, s.

Zoöl.: *Dasyurus gigas.*

great-bear, s.

Astron.: The constellation known as *Ursa major*.

***great-bellied, a.** Far advanced in pregnancy.

"Great-bellied women

That had not half a week to go."

Shakesp.; Henry VIII., iv. 1.

great-burnet, s.

Bot.: The genus *Sanguisorba*.

great-cattle, s. pl.

Eng. Law: All manner of cattle except sheep and yearlings. (Wharton.)

Great Charter, s. [MAGNA CHARTA.]

great-circle, s. [CIRCLE.]

Great-circle sailing:

Naut.: A system of navigation first introduced by Mr. John Towson of navigating a ship upon the principle that the nearest path between any two places upon a globe is by the great circle drawn upon it between them; the nearest course between two places on a sphere.

great-coat, s. An overcoat, a top-coat.

great-eared, a. Having large ears.

Great-eared leaf-bat: [MACROTUS.]

Great-eared tribes:

Anthrop.: A name sometimes employed to designate savage races who disfigure themselves by stretching their ears to an enormous size with what may be called exaggerated ear-rings. In this case the lobes are stretched into pendent fleshy loops; but the savages by no means answer the description of Pliny's *Panotii* (*N. H.*, iv. 27), "whose ears were large enough to be used for covering their bodies." As a matter of fact the name Oregon is only a corruption of the Spanish *Orejones* (Big-ears), a nickname jocularly conferred on the inhabitants from their practice of enlarging the lobes of their ears. (Tylor.)

great-go, s.

Univ.: The same as GREATS. [GREAT, C. 3.]

great-gun, s. [GUN.]

great-hearted, a. High-spirited, undaunted, brave.

"The earl, as great-hearted as he, declared that he neither cared for his friendship, nor feared his hatred."—*Clarendon.*

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, maribe; gô, pôr, or, wôre, wolî, wôrîk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

great-lakes, *s. pl.* The name given to that chain of lakes lying on the northern borders of the United States. They include lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario.

great macaw-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Cocos* or *Acrocomia fusiformis*.

great-master, *s.* The same as **GRAND-MASTER** (q. v.).

"With reverence
To our Great-master and this consistory."
Beaum. & Fletcher: Knight of Malta, i. 3.

great-organ, *s.*

Music: One (and the most important) of the three organs which are most usually associated in large combined organs. They are the great-organ, the choir-organ, and the swell; to which may be added the pedal-organ or foot-keys for acting on the larger pipes. The key-board of the great-organ contains the principal keys, and has the middle position, the swell having the next highest row and the choir the lowest. [ORGAN.]

great powers, *s. pl.* In modern diplomacy the term has reference to Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Russia and Italy.

great-primer, *s.*

Print.: A type four sizes larger than long-primer (q. v.).

great-seal, *s.* [SEAL.]

great sympathetic-nerve, *s.* [SYMPATHETIC.]

great-tithes, *s. pl.* [TITHE.]

great white-owl, *s.*

Ornith.: The genus *Nyctea*.

***grēat, *grēte**, *v. i. & t.* [GREAT, *a.*]

A. Intrans.: To become great or big; to grow large, to swell.

"Hys wombe bigan to grēte."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 68.

B. Trans.: To make great; to aggrandize.

"Plotting to great himself."
Sylvestre: The Lave, 637.

***grēat-en**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *grēatian*; O. H. Ger. *grōzen*.]

A. Trans.: To make great, to enlarge, to magnify, to aggrandize.

"That the House of Austria . . . should be greatened by the addition of England."—*Camden: Elizabeth* (an. 1560).

B. Intrans.: To become great or greater; to increase.

"Being committed against an infinite majesty, it [sin] greatens, and rises to the height of an infinite demerit."—*South: Sermons*, vol. x., ser. 10.

grēat-lȝ, *grat-liche, *greet-li, *grēte-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *great*; *-ly*.]

1. In or to a great degree or manner; much.

"Madam, I know not, nor I greatly care not."
Shakespeare: Richard II., v. 2.

2. In a noble or illustrious manner; nobly, illustriously.

3. In a magnanimous or high-minded manner; nobly, generously.

"Where are these bold intrepid sons of war,
That greatly turn their backs upon the foe?"
Addison: Cato, iii. 2.

4. In a sublime or noble manner; sublimely.

"So God has greatly purposed."
Cowper: Task, vi. 820.

grēat-nēss, *grēte-nesse, *grēt-nēs, *greet-nesse, *grēt-nesse, *grēt-nis, *s.* [A. S. *grēat-nēss*.] The quality or state of being great; as,

1. Largeness in bulk or size; bigness.

"Goodly rivers (that have made their graves,
And buried both their names, and all their good,
Within his greatness, to augment his waves)."
Daniel: Barons' Wars, bk. ii.

2. Largeness in number.

3. Largeness in amount, extent, or value.

4. Largeness in extent or surface.

5. Largeness in degree; high degree, extent.

"In the greatness of his folly he shall go astray."—*Proverbs* v. 23.

6. Marvelous or wonderful nature; marvelousness.

7. Awfulness.

8. High rank or place; elevation, distinction, dignity, eminence, power.

"Our greatness will appear
Then most conspicuous." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 257.

9. Importance, seriousness.

10. Wonderful nature or character; sublimity, grandeur.

11. Swelling pride; affected state; haughtiness.

12. Nobility of mind or sentiment; magnanimity.

"Greatness of soul is more necessary to make a great man, than the favor of a monarch."—*Knox: Letters to a Young Nobleman*, Let. 42.

13. Force, intensity, power; as, the greatness of sound, of force, of passion, &c.

14. A title of dignity. Its equivalent is still used in France when speaking of bishops.

"Nay, mighty Soldan, did your greatness see
The frowning looks of mighty Tamburlaine . . .
It might amaze your royal majesty."
Marlowe: Tamburlaine, iv. 1.

***grēave, *grafe, *greuve**, *s.* [A. S. *grēfa*; Dan. *greve*; O. Fris. *grēva*; Icel. *grēfi*; Sw. *gerfve*.] A steward, a reeve, a grievé.

grēaves (1), *s.* [Fr. *grèves*, from O. Fr. *greve* = the shin.] Armor for the legs made of metal, and lined with some soft material. They were fastened with straps and ankle-rings, and were richly ornamented and embossed.

"The greaves below his knee that wound,
With silvery scales were sheathed and bound."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, p. 9.

grēaves (2), *s.* [Of Scandinavian origin: cf. Sw. dial. *grēavar* = greaves; Low Ger. *greven* = greaves; Ger. *grēbe* = the fibrous remains left in the preparation of lard. (*Sheat*.)] The sediment or insoluble parts of tallow gathered from the melting pots and made up into cakes for dog's food.

grē be, *s.* [Fr. *grèbe*, from Bret. or Arm. *krib* = a comb; *kribell*, *kriben* = a crest; Wel. *crib* = a comb, a crest; *cribell* = a cock's comb. So named because one of the species is crested.]

Ornith.: Podiceps, a genus of Colymbidæ (Diversers). It consists of tallest birds with large imbrications on their toes, which act as webs. It is found in lakes and fish ponds. There are many species. The fur of the grebe is used for making muffs, ladies' collars, &c.

Grē-çlan, *a. & s.*

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Greece.

B. As substantive:

1. A native of Greece.

2. One who spoke Greek; who adopted Greek manners or habits. [HELLENIST.]

"There arose a murmuring of the Grecians against the Hebrews."—*Acts* vi. 1.

3. One who is versed in or studies the Greek language.

EMINENT GRECIANS OF ANTIQUITY.

Homer flourished	B. C. 962-927	Theocritus	B. C. 272
Hesiod	850	Epicurus	342-270
Æsop	672	Theophrastus	287
Anacreon	559	Archimedes	287-212
Æschylus	525-456	Polybius	207-122
Herodotus	448	Diodorus . B. C. 50—A. D. 13	
Pindar	522-439	Strabo	A. D. 10
Aristophanes	427	Dionysius Hal-	
Euripides	480-406	icarnassus	30
Sophocles	495-405	Plutarch	96
Thucydides	470-404	Epictetus	118
Xenophon	443-359	Appian	147
Plato	429-347	Arrian	148
Isocrates	436-338	Athenaus	194
Aristotle	384-322	Lucian	120-200
Demosthenes	382-322	Herodian	204
Menander	321	Longinus	273
Æschines	389-314	Julian, emperor	331-363

Grecian architecture, *s.* The styles of architecture which prevailed in Greece and its colonies up to the conquest of the country by the Romans. The oldest examples which now remain belong to that type which is known under the name Cyclopean. [CYCLOPEAN.] Our earliest information respecting the architecture of Greece is gained from the poems of Homer. From him we learn that the palace was surrounded by Cyclopean walls, and had an outer and an inner court, the latter being surrounded by porticoes and chambers. This led to a large columnar hall for festive purposes. The chambers for the family and women were behind. Treasure-houses often existed in connection with the palaces, for the preservation of valuables. In plan these treasure-houses were circular, and the covering was dome-shaped. Of all that remain to this day, that of Atreus, at Mycenæ, is the most remarkable. The earliest style of regular architecture was that known as Doric [DORIC], which is characterized by simplicity and strength. The oldest example of it is a temple at Corinth. The Ionic order of architecture arose much about the same time, *i. e.*, about 600 B. C. [IONIC.] Its characteristic features are grace and delicacy. To it belonged the temple of Diana, at Ephesus. About the beginning of the fifth century B. C. the Corinthian order began to come into use. It differs little from the Ionic except in greater lightness and increased richness of decoration. In spite of all differences of form and character of the details, the entire structure in their orders rests on the same principles. The use of the column is the great characteristic of all, and the differences between the three orders is most clearly perceptible in its treatment. The arch was never used in Grecian architecture.

Grecian-fire, *s.* [GREEK-FIRE.]

***Grē-çlan-ize**, *v. i.* [Eng. *Grecian*; *-ize*.] To speak the Greek language.

***Grē-çism**, *s.* [Lat. *Græcismus*, from *Græcus*; Gr. *Graikos*=Greek; Fr. *gréisme*.] An idiom or peculiarity of the Greek language.

"Lofty thoughts . . . clothed with admirable *Græcisms*."—*Dryden: Origin and Progress of Satire*.

***Grē-çize**, *v. i. & t.* [Lat. *Græcisso*, from Gr. *Graikizo*, from *Graikos*=Greek; Fr. *Gréciser*; Sp. *Grecisar*.]

A. Intrans.: To speak the Greek language.

B. Transitive:

1. To render Grecian.

2. To translate into Greek.

grēcque (que as *k*), *s.* [Fr.=fretwork.]

1. An apparatus placed in coffee-pots for holding the coffee-grounds. The bottom is perforated with minute holes, and hot water being poured upon the coffee placed in it carries through with it the strength and aroma of the coffee without the grounds.

2. A coffee-pot having provided such an apparatus.

***gred-ire**, *s.* [A form of *gredit*=griddle, by change of *l* into *r*.] A gridiron (q. v.).

***grē** (1), ***grē**, *s.* [Fr. *gré*=pleasure, from Lat. *gratum*, neut. sing. of *gratus*=pleasing.]

1. Pleasure, satisfaction, goodwill.

"My spirit . . . receiveth in grē."
Chaucer: Troilus, iv. 292.

2. Satisfaction for an offense or injury done.

"To Josepe he made is grē."—*Kindert Jesu*, 1,428.

***grē** (2), ***grece, *greece, *grees, *grice, *gresse, *grie, *grize**, *s.* [O. Fr. *gre*; Lat. *gratus* = a step; *gradior* = to walk.] [GRADE.]

1. A step.

2. A degree or measurement.

3. A degree or step in consanguinity.

4. A step or gradation in an argument or climax.

5. Preëminence, superiority.

6. To bear or win the gree: To carry off the prize; to have the victory.

grēd, *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *grêr*; GREE (1), *s.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. To agree, to consent.

2. To live in amity; to agree together.

"And they're just neighbor-like," replied the covenanters; "and nae wonder they gree sae weel."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxxvi.

B. Trans.: To reconcile parties at variance.

***grēd-ance**, *s.* [GREE, *v.*] Agreement, concord.

grēd, *grēde, *s.* [From the adj. *greedy* (q. v.); cf. Icel. *gráðhr*; Goth. *grēdus*=hunger; M. H. Ger. *grit*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. An eager desire or longing; greediness; especially avarice or covetousness.

2. A greedy fellow.

II. Bot. (pl.): A popular name for the genus *Potamogeton*.

***grēd, v. t.** [Greed, *s.*] To covet.

grēd-lȝ, *grat-liche, *grēd-e-ly, *grēd-liche, *adv.* [A. S. *gráðlytice*; Icel. *gráðlytliga*.] In a greedy manner; voraciously, ravenously, eagerly; with eagerness or greediness.

"The hog greedily devours many things rejected by every other useful animal."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. I., ch. xi.

grēd-l-nēss, *grēd-i-nesse, *greed-i-nesse, *s.* [A. S. *gráðlytice*, from *gráðlyt*=greedy (q. v.).] The quality of being greedy; an eager longing or desire; ravenousness, avidity, greed.

"The greediness of glory, and the insatiable desire of fame."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 257.

grēd-ȝ, *grēd-i, *grēd-ie, *grēd-y, *a.* [A. S. *gráðig*, *gráðig*; cogn. with Dut. *gretig*; Icel. *gráð-hugr*; O. Sw. *grádig*, *gráðig*; Dan. *grádig*; Goth. *grédags*; O. H. Ger. *grátig*; O. S. *grádag*; Sansc. *grádhnu*, *grádhnu*, from *grádh*=to be greedy.]

1. Have a keen or eager desire for food or drink; very hungry; voracious, ravenous.

"Be not unsatiable in any dainty thing, nor too greedy upon meats."—*Ecclus.* xxxvii. 29.

2. Having an eager or ardent desire for anything; eager to obtain.

"He was greedy of wealth and honors, corrupt himself, and a corrupter of others."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

3. Formerly it was followed by *to*; as, *greedy to know, greedy to kill*.

3. Covetous, avaricious, grasping.

"A crowd of greedy informers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

bol, **boy**; **pout**, **jow**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tön**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bpl**, **dpl**.

greedy-gut, greedy-guts, s. A greedy fellow, a glutton.

greë-greë, s. [A West African word.]

Bot.: The ordeal tree of Guinea—*Erythrophylum guineense*.

Greek, Græke, a. & s. [Lat. *Græcus*, from Gr. *Græikos*; Fr. *Grec*.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Greece; Grecian.
B. As substantive:

1. Literally:

1. A native or inhabitant of Greece.

"I pritheo, foolish Greek, depart from me;
There's money for thee."

Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, iv. 1.

2. The language spoken by the inhabitants of Greece.

II. Fig.: A knave, a cheat, a low fellow. (*Slang*.)

"Without a confederate the now fashionable game of bacarat does not seem to offer many chances for the Greek."—*Saturday Review*, Feb. 16, 1884, p. 202.

Greek Church, s.

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: The Eastern Church, that of the old Eastern Empire, which, prior to the Turkish conquest, had its metropolis at Constantinople, as distinguished from the Western Church, which had its capital at Rome; the church of the people speaking the Greek language rather than that of the Greek nation.

1. **Church Hist.**: That the Eastern and Western Churches would first disagree, and then separate, was insured from the first by the difference in their mental constitution. The Greeks were notable for intense intellectual acuteness, which they used to frame hair-splitting subtleties of doctrine. The Romans, on the contrary, who had the imperial instinct, employed the new faith as a means of building up again a world-embracing dominion, with the "eternal city" as its capital. The first variance between the East and the West arose in the second century regarding the time of keeping Easter. The disputes which succeeded were chiefly as to personal dignity. As long as Rome was the metropolis of the empire, the Bishop of Rome had indisputably the most important see in the Church; but when, on May 11, 330, Constantine removed the seat of government to Byzantium (Constantinople), the bishop of the new metropolis became a formidable rival to his ecclesiastical brother at Rome. In the second General Council, that of Constantinople, A. D. 381, the Bishop of Constantinople was allowed to sit next to the Bishop of Rome; by the 28th canon of the Synod of Chalcedon, A. D. 453, he was permitted to enjoy an equal rank. In 588, John, Patriarch of Constantinople, assumed the title of oecumenical or universal bishop for which he was denounced by Pope Gregory the Great. Disputes in the eighth century about image-worship widened the breach as did the continued rejection by the Greek Church of the word *Filioque*, asserting the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Son as well as from the Father, introduced by the second Council of Constantinople, A. D. 381. The last General Council in which the Churches of the East and the West were united was the Seventh, or Second Council of Nice, A. D. 787. The feud continued through the ninth and on to the eleventh century. In the thirteenth an effort was made by Michael Palæologus to promote a reunion of the two great churches at the Council of Florence, but all was in vain. They have remained separate till now. Efforts are said to be on foot looking to the union of the Greek and Roman churches.

2. **Doctrine and discipline**: The Bible as now interpreted by tradition is the rule of faith. Regarding the Trinity, the Divinity of Christ, the Atonement, and the work of the Holy Spirit, the Greek Church holds the ordinary faith of Christendom. Regarding what is termed the procession of the Holy Ghost, the East holds that he proceeded from the Father only, while the churches of the West believe that he did so from the Father and the Son (Fifth of the Thirty-nine Articles). With regard to the decrees of God, the Greek tenets are what would now be called strongly Arminian. Worship of a superior or of an inferior kind is rendered to the Virgin Mary, to saints and angels. The secular clergy are enjoined to marry once, and with a virgin. Images are in use. The communion is administered even to the laity in both kinds. The doctrine of purgatory is not accepted. Baptism is by immersion, and is followed by chrism or anointing. The government is episcopal. Excepting the Church of Rome, the Greek Church is the largest Christian organization, though it would be only the third if the several Protestant Churches were united into one. Its political importance arises mainly from the fact that the Emperor of Russia is regarded as its earthly head. It is the most numerous Christian body in the Turkish empire, and has a patriarch at Constantinople. It has many adherents also in the heterogeneous Austrian empire. The Russian emperor Nicholas delighted to call it "the orthodox faith." [ORTHODOX.]

Greek-fire, s. An incendiary composition used in the early times by the Tartars, and afterward by the Greeks, but little used in more modern times.

Greek-kalends, s. pl. [CALENDS.]

Greek-nuts, s. pl. *Amygdalus communis*.

Greek-valerian, s.

Bot.: The genus *Polemonium*.

greëk, s. [Etym. doubtful.] The grain, the texture, or particular quality of one stone as distinguished from another.

"They [the stone quarries] consist of three different kinds of stone, one of a bluish-black color, with a fine *greëk*, capable of receiving a polish like marble."—*P. Car-nock*: *Five Statist. Acc.*, xi. 483.

***Greëk-ëss, s.** [Eng. *Greek*; -*ess*.] A female Greek.

***Greëk-ïsh, a.** [Eng. *Greek*; -*ish*.] Of or pertaining to Greece; Greek.

"Thou should'st not bear from me a *Greekish* member
Wherein my sword had not impressure made."

Shakesp.: *Titulus and Cressida*, iv. 6.

***Greëk-ïsm, s.** [Eng. *Greek*; -*ism*.] A Grecism (q. v.).

***Greëk-ïlîng, *Greëke-ïlîng, s.** [Eng. *Greek*, and dimin. suff. -*ling*.] A little or unimportant Greek.

"Which of the *Greekelings* durst ever give precepts to Demosthenes?"—*Ben Jonson*: *Discoveries*.

***greë-ment, *grë-ment, s.** [French *greer*=to agree.] Agreement, consent.

"Agamynon by grement of all menynt unto missam."
Destruction of Troy, 9,384.

greën, *grëne, a. & s. [A. S. *grêne*; O. S. *gróni*; cogn. with Dut. *groen*; Icel. *grænn*; Dan. & Sw. *grön*; Ger. *grün*; M. H. Ger. *gruene*; O. H. Ger. *krunt*; O. Fris. *grêne*=green; Russ. *zelene*=greenness; Gr. *chlōros*; Sansc. *hari*=green, yellow.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Having a color resembling that of growing herbage; of a color formed by compounding blue and yellow; verdant.

"On the green bank I sat and listened long."
Dryden: *Flower and Leaf*, 132.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Flourishing, fresh; full of life and vigor like a growing plant; as, a green old age.

(2) New, fresh, recent; as, a green wound.

"Though of Hamlet's death the memory be green."
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 2.

*(3) Fresh, unhealed.

"A man that studieth revenge keepeth his own wounds green."—*Bacon*: *Essays*; *Of Revenge*.

(4) Not dry; containing the sap.

"One of you will prove a shrunk panel, and, like green timber, warp."—*Shakesp.*: *As You Like It*, iii. 3.

*(5) Not roasted, half raw.

"We say the meat is green when it is half roasted."—*Watts*: *Logic*.

(6) Unripe, immature; not arrived at maturity; as, green fruit.

"If you would fat green geese, shut them up when they are about a month old."—*Mortimer*: *Husbandry*.

(7) Immature in age or judgment; inexperienced, young.

"The text is old, the orator too green."
Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 806.

(8) Simple, raw; easily imposed upon.

"He is so jolly green," said Charley."—*Dickens*: *Oliver Twist*, ch. ix.

(9) Of a greenish, pale color; pale, sickly, wan.

"Hath it slept since?"

And wakes it now to look so green and pale
At what it did?" *Shakesp.*: *Macbeth*, i. 7.

(10) Fresh, not salted; as, green fish.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The color of growing herbage; the color of the solar spectrum between blue and yellow; a secondary color composed of the primaries blue and yellow in different proportions.

"The thick young grass arose in fresher green."
Dryden: *Flower and Leaf*, 67.

2. A grassy plot or plain; a piece of ground covered with verdant herbage; as, a village green.

"Lords, beholdeth than amere! yonder out on the grene."
Sir Ferumbras, 3,361.

3. Used elliptically for green clothes.

"They were clothide alle in grene."—*Perceval*, 277.

*(4. *Pl.*): Fresh leaves or branches of trees, shrubs, &c.; wreaths.

"It was finely wrought above head, beautified with greens, furnished with benches and settles."—*Bunyan*: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

5. *(Pl.)*: The young leaves and stems of plants of the cabbage kind, used in cookery and dressed for food.

II. Technically:

1. **Paint**: Green pigments are derived chiefly from the mineral world, and owe their color to the presence of copper. Among the most valuable to the painter are malachite or mountain green, *terra verte*, Veronese green, native carbonate of copper, cobalt green, and chrome green.

2. **Bot.**: A genus of colors, in Latin *viridis*, in words of Greek composition, *chloro*. The typical species called simply green is a clear green, less bright than grass green; *virens*, *virescens*, *viridulus*, and *viridescens* are shades of it. The other species are grass-green, verdigris-green, sea-green, deep-green, yellowish-green, and olive-green. (*Lindley*.)

3. **Her.**: [SINOPILE, VERT.]

† Obvious compounds: Green-coated, green-garbed, green-growing, green-grown, green-mantled, &c.

green-bird, s. The greenfinch.

green-blights, s. pl.

Hort.: The Aphides (Plant-lice).

green-bone, s.

1. The viviparous blenny (*Zoarces viviparus*).

"The viviparous blenny, from the color of the backbone, has here got the name of green-bone."—*Barry*: *Orkney*, p. 391.

2. The garfish (*Belone vulgaris*).

green-brier, s.

Bot.: A name given in this country to the genus *Smilax*.

green-crab, s.

Zoöl.: *Carcinus maenas*.

green-crop, s. A crop used for food while in a green or growing state; in contradistinction to grain-crop, root-crop, or grass-crop.

green-diallage, s.

Min.: (1) Diallage, a variety of Pyroxene; (2) Smaragdite.

green-dragon, s.

Bot.: *Arisæma draconium*. A plant growing in the United States.

green-earth, s.

1. **Min. & Path.**: A variety of Glauconite, often filling cavities in amygdaloid and other eruptive rocks.

2. **Painting**: A pigment, mountain green.

green-ebony, s.

Bot.: Two trees—(1) *Excæcaria glandulosa*, (2) *Jacaranda ovalifolia*.

green-eyed, a.

1. *Lit.*: Having green eyes.

"Green-eyed Neptune raves."
Milton: *College Exercise*.

2. **Fig.**: Seeing things distorted or discolored, green being the color symbolical of jealousy.

"And shuddering fear, and green-eyed jealousy."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.

green-fly, s.

Entom.: A bright-green fly—*Musca chloris*.

green-grocer, s. [GREENGROCER.]

green-grosbeak, s.

Ornith.: The same as GREENFINCH (q. v.).

green-hand, s. An inexperienced person; a novice.

green-headed, a. Of immature judgment.

"With green-headed Ignorance, I would presume to go on to the gate."—*Bunyan*: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

green iron-ore, s.

Min.: The same as DUFRENITE (q. v.).

green-laver, s.

Bot.: *Ulva latissima*, an algal.

green lead-ore, s.

Min.: The same as PYROMORPHITE (q. v.).

green-linnet, s. [GREENFINCH.]

green-lizard, s.

Zoöl.: *Lacerta viridis*—a small lizard occurring in Jersey.

green-malachite, s.

Min.: The typical variety of Malachite (q. v.).

green-man, s. A savage, a wild man.

Green-man orchis:

Bot.: *Aceras anthropophora*.

green-marble, s.

Stone-cutting: Serpentine.

green-mineral, s.

Painting: A carbonate of copper, used as a pigment.

green-osier, s.

Bot.: *Salix rubra*.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wét, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fâll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

green-room, s.

1. A room close to the stage in a theater, in which the actors wait until it is time for them to go on to the stage, or during the intervals of their parts. Called from having been originally painted in green.
2. A room in a warehouse where new or green cloth is received from the weaving factory.

Green Salt of Magnus, s.

Chem.: $\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_4\text{Cl}_2 + \text{PtCl}_2$. A double salt of platinum chloride with platinum tetramine chloride. Obtained by pouring a boiling solution of platinum chloride in hydrochloric acid into excess of aqueous ammonia. It is green crystalline powder, insoluble in water.

green-sand, s. [GREENSAND.]

green-sickness, s. The same as CHLOROSIS (q. v.).

"I was almost eaten up by the green-sickness."—*Steels: Spectator*, No. 431.

green-sloke, s. The same as GREENLAVER (q. v.).

green-stall, s. A stall on which greens and other vegetables are exposed for sale.

green-tea, s. A tea having a greenish color, due to the mode in which the leaves are treated in the process of drying. The chief varieties of it are Hyson-skin, Twankay, Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, and Gunpowder. [TEA.]

green-tortrix, s.

Entom.: A moth (*Tortrix viridana*), common in this country.

green-turtle, s.

Zoöl.: *Chelone midas*. [CHELONE, TURTLE.]

***green-vitriol, s.**

1. *Chemistry*: Crystallized ferrous sulphate, $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot \text{FH}_2\text{O}$.
2. *Min.*: The same as MELANTERITE, COPPERAS, and SULPHATE OF IRON (q. v.).

green-weed, s. [GREENWEED.]

***green, v. i. & t.** [A. S. *grénian*; O. H. German *gruonen*; Dut. *groenen*.]

A. Intrans.: To become or grow green.

B. Trans.: To make green.

1. Absolutely.

2. Completed by preposition.

"Have not rains

Greened over April's lap?"

Keats: Endymion, l. 217.

green-back, s. [Eng. *green*, and *back*.] A popular name for the paper money commonly known as Treasury notes, first issued by the Treasury of the United States in 1862, printed in green ink.

[green-broom, s. [English *green*, and *broom*.] [GREENWEED.]

green-cloth, s. [Eng. *green*, and *cloth*.] A board or court of justice, formerly held in the counting-house of the king's household. It was composed of the lord-steward and the officers under him, and had cognizance of all matters of government and justice in the household, and also power to keep the peace, and to punish offenders against it within the verge of the palace, and two hundred yards beyond the gates. (Eng.)

green-ér-ý, s. [Eng. *green*; -ery.]

1. A place where green plants are reared.
2. A bunch or mass of green plants or foliage; a wreath.

"The greenery should be either growing naturally upward or twining."—*Harper's Monthly Magazine* (Dec., 1880), p. 28.

green-finch, s. [Eng. *green*, and *finch*.]

Ornith.: *Coccothraustes chloris*, an insectorial bird of the family Fringillidae. In the male the upper parts and breast are yellowish-green; the head tinged with gray; the edges of the wings, the outer webs of the primary quills, and the base of the tail-feathers yellow. In the female the upper parts are greenish-brown, and the breast grayish-brown. It lays from four to six eggs, which are white, tinged with blue. Called also Green-grosbeak and Green-linnet.

green-fish, s. [Eng. *green*, and *fish*.]

Ichthy.: An American name for *Temnodon saltator*, one of the Scomberidae (Mackerels); widely diffused in the warmer oceans and seas of both hemispheres.

green-gáge, s. [Eng. *green*, and *gage*, named after the Rev. M. Gage.]

Hort.: A delicious variety of plum, *Prunus domestica*. Its skin and juicy pulp are of a green color; it has a delicious flavor.

green-grô-çér, s. [Eng. *green*, and *grocer*.] A retailer of green vegetables.

green-heart (heart as hart), s. [Eng. *green*, and *heart*.]

Bot.: The name given in Demerara to *Nectandra rodiei*, a tree of the Laurel order, which furnishes hard timber, and yields the febrifuge called Bibiri, or Bebeera.

***green-hood, *grene-hed, *gren-hed, *gren-hede, s.** [Eng. *green*; -hood.]

1. Greenness, verdure.

2. Folly, foolishness, ignorance.

green-horn, s. [Eng. *green*, and *horn*.] A simpleton; a silly fellow; a raw, inexperienced person; one easily imposed upon.

green-house, s. [Eng. *green*, and *house*.]

1. *Hortic.*: A house or structure, the roofs and sides of which are composed of glass, constructed for the purpose of cultivating and preserving tender or exotic plants. It is furnished with apparatus for maintaining an artificial temperature, and the necessary ventilation.

"Who loves a garden, loves a greenhouse too."

Cowper: Task, iii. 586.

2. *Pottery*: A house moderately warmed, where some kinds of green-ware are placed to become partially dried before taking to the hot-house, where the drying is completed by strong heat. The ware is then arranged in seggars and fired in the kiln.

green-ing, *gren-ing, s. [Eng. *green*; -ing.]

*1. The act or state of becoming green.

"On the morn o' that grening."

Cursor Mundi, 16. 887.

2. Greenness, verdure.

"The tender greening

Of April meadows." *Keats: Sleep and Poetry*.

3. A name given to certain varieties of apples which preserve their green color even when ripe.

green-ish, a. [Eng. *green*; -ish.] Somewhat or rather green; tending to green.

"Resembling the fore-mentioned sally, with reddish twigs, and more greenish."—*Evelyn: Discourse of Forest Trees*, ch. xix.

greenish-glaucous, s.

Bot.: Between a green and glaucous color.

green-ish-néss, s. [Eng. *greenish*; -ness.] The quality or state of being greenish.

Green-land, s. & a. [Eng. *green*, and *land*. So called from the bright green appearance of the mosses which grow there.]

A. As substantive:

Geog.: A country or large island constituting the northeast part of America, from 59° 49' northward.

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to the country described under A.

Greenland-whale, s. *Balaena mysticetus*. Called also the Right Whale. [BALAENA, WHALE.]

Green-land-ér, s. [Eng. *Greenland*; suff. -er.] A native of Greenland.

green-land-ite, s. [From *Greenland*=the country; suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: The same as COLUMBITE (q. v.).

green-léss, a. [Eng. *green*; -less.] Destitute of any greenness or verdure.

green-lét, s. [Eng. *green*; dimin. suff. -let.]

Ornith.: Vireonine, a sub-family of Muscipidae (Flycatchers). They are so called from having much green or olive in the colors of their plumage. They are small birds, arriving in this country from South America and the West Indies about the month of May, and departing again in August. Some of them sing sweetly. [VIREO.]

***Green-lý, adv.** [Eng. *green*; -ly.]

1. In a green manner or state.

"Gray but leafy walls, where Rain greenly dwells."

Byron: Child Harold, iii. 46.

2. Freshly.

"Sprouting youth did now but greenly bud."

P. Fletcher: Purple Island, i.

3. Like a novice or a green person; foolishly.

"We have done but greenly

In hugger mugger to inter him."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 5.

green-néss, *gren-es, *grene-nesse, s. [A. S. *grénness*.]

I. Lit.: The quality or state of being green, or of a green color; a green color.

"The ground without greenness in those months of June and July."—*Sir F. Drake: The World Encompassed*.

II. Figuratively:

1. Freshness, vigor.

"It is this alone that for a while gives growth and greenness to his comforts."—*South: Sermons*, vol. x., ser. 2.

2. Newness.

3. The quality or state of being unripe; immaturity.

"It cannot be wondered at, considering the greenness of his years."—*Murphy: Life of Fielding*.

4. Immaturity of judgment; simplicity, rawness, inexperience.

green-òck-ile, s. [Named after Lord Greenock, afterward Earl Cathcart; suff. -ile (Min.) (q. v.).] *Min.*: An hexagonal, nearly transparent mineral, of yellow color, adamantine luster, and strong double refraction. Composition: $(\text{CdS}$ or Cd_2Sn =sulphur 22.3-22.56, and cadmium 77.90-77.70.

green-ò vite, s. [Named by Dufrenoy after Mr. G. B. Greenough, a celebrated geologist.]

Min.: Manganesian Titanite, a red or rose-colored variety of Titanite, the hue produced by the presence of a little manganese. (Dana.)

green-sánd, s. & a. [Eng. *green*, and *sand*.]**A. As substantive:**

Geol.: The name given to two series of beds in the cretaceous formations, the one called the Upper, the other the Lower Greensand.

1. *The Upper Greensand*: This is a subdivision of the Upper Cretaceous Rocks, and is situated immediately below the Chalk-marl, and just above the Gault. The beds of which it is composed have in them green particles of a mineral called Glauconite (q. v.). Among the fossils peculiar to it are various ammonites, two pterodontas, two species of Fusus, &c. Of the derivative fauna, which is probably from the Gault, Mr. Soilas described corallites constituting phosphatic nodules, and Prof. Seeley an Ichthyosaurus, *Cetarthrosaurus Walkeri*, and other reptiles. Some are of opinion that the so-called Upper Greensand from which these fossils came is itself Gault.

2. *The Lower Greensand*: A series of beds constituting the Lower Cretaceous Rocks, and the lowest member of the Cretaceous group. It is called in Europe Neocomian, a name adopted by Lyell in his *Students' Elements of Geology*, he considering the term greensand peculiarly inapplicable, as in the district where these strata were first observed sand of a green color was the exception instead of the rule. [NEOCOMIAN.]

B. As adj.: Of, belonging to, or found in the Greensand; as, Greensand fossils.

green-shánk, s. [Eng. *green*, and *shank*.]

Ornith.: *Totanus glottis*; a sandpiper, of the family Scolopacidae.

green-snáke, s. [Eng. *green*, and *snake*.]

Zoöl.: The popular name of more than one Coluber.

green-stick, s. [Eng. *green*, and *stick*.] (See the compound.)

greenstick-fracture, s.

Surg.: This term is used when a bone is partially broken or cracked. This especially occurs in the bending of bone in young children, where the fracture is frequently incomplete or partial, simply extending across the convexity of the curve made by the bending instead of the breaking of the bone.

green-stóne, s. & a. [Eng. *green*, and *stone*.]**A. As substantive:****1. Petrology:**

*1. *Formerly*: A granular rock consisting of hornblende and imperfectly crystallized felspar, the felspar being more abundant than in basalt, and the grains or crystals of the two minerals more distinct from each other. It was called also Dolerite. Sir Charles Lyell also included under the term greenstone those rocks in which augite was substituted for hornblende, the "dolorite" of some writers, and those in which albite replaced common felspar. This was sometimes termed Andesite. (Lyell.)

(2) *Now*: The same as diorite, which is an essentially crystalline granular admixture of tridinic felspar and hornblende. Rutley proposes a partial return to the earlier signification, and would use greenstone as an ambiguous and comprehensive term useful in field geology, but expressive of ignorance with regard to the exact composition of volcanic rocks, either decomposed or otherwise incapable of exact identification. It is not now held to be the equivalent of dolerite (q. v.).

2. *Geol.*: Greenstone is a volcanic rock, occurring in dykes, tabular masses, &c.

B. As adj.: Containing more or less of greenstone, or akin to it in composition or other characters.

¶ Syenitic greenstone: [SYENITIC.]**greenstone-trachytes, s. pl.**

Petrol. & Geol.: Eruptive rocks, usually consisting of a more or less felspathic base, in which large crystals of plagioclase felspar, with others of hornblende and mica, are imbedded so as to give them a more or less strikingly porphyritic character. They are found in Hungary. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxvii. 298.)

greenstone-tuffs, s. pl.

Petrol. & Geol.: Tuffs associated with greenstone. Rutley places them in the diabase group of crystalline eruptive rocks.

bóil, bóy; pòut, jówl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shàn. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bèl, del.

green'-sward, *s.* Turf covered with grass.

"A long straight path
Traced faintly in the greensward."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vii.

greenth, *s.* [Formed on the analogy of *warmth*, &c.] Greenness; the quality of being green.

"Amidst the gleams and greenth of summer."—G. Elliot: *Daniel Deronda*, bk. iv., ch. xxx.

green'-weed, *s.* [Eng. green, and weed.]

Bot.: Two species of *Genista*, *G. tinctoria* and *G. pilosa*.

green'-withe, *s.* [Eng. green, and withe.]

Bot.: An orchid, *Vanilla claviculata*.

green'-wood, **greene-wood**, *s. & a.* [English green, and wood.]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. A wood in summer when the trees, &c., are green.

2. Wood which has become green in tint under the influence of the fungus *Peziza*.

II. Bot.: The same as **GREENWEED** (q. v.).

B. As adj.: Pertaining to a greenwood.

"In the brown shades and greenwood forest lost."

Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, ii. 17.

***green'-y**, *a.* [Eng. green; -y.] Of a greenish or somewhat green tint; inclined to a green color.

green'-yard, *s.* [English green, and yard.] A pound; an inclosure in which stray cattle are confined.

greët (1), ***grete** (1), ***gret-en** (1), ***gret-yn** (1), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *grētan*=to approach, to address; cogn. with Dut. *groeten*; O. H. Ger. *gruozan*; M. H. Ger. *gruozen*; O. Fris. *grēta*; Ger. *grüssen*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To address at meeting with salutations or expressions of kind wishes; to salute kindly; to pay respects to; to hail.

"The square was thronged by a multitude which greeted him with loud acclamations."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. To meet, to welcome; as, The cries which greeted his ears.

3. To congratulate, to felicitate.

"Why so sadly greet you our victory?"

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, v. 5.

4. To address in any way.

"Let him greet England with our sharp defiance."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iii. 5.

*5. To look upon or regard kindly.

"A merrier day did never yet greet Rome."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, v. 4.

*6. To meet as one who goes to offer congratulations.

"We will greet the time."—Shakesp.: *Lear*, v. 1.

*7. To assign or bestow with praises or congratulations.

"And thither also came in open sight

Payre Florimel, into the common hall,

To greet his guerdon unto every knight."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. iii. 14.

B. Intrans.: To meet and salute.

"There greet in silence as the dead are wont."

Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, i.

greët (2), ***greit**, ***greete**, ***grete** (2), ***greten** (2), ***gretyn** (2), ***greyt**, *v. i.* [A. S. *grētan*, *grētan*; cogn. with Icel. *gráta*; Dan. *græde*; Sw. *grata*; Goth. *gretan*, all=*to weep*.] To weep, to cry.

"Freundes I had felle foyn,

That gars me grete and grone."

Towneley *Mysteries*, p. 227.

***greët**, ***greëte**, *s. & a.* [GREET (2), v.]

A. As subst.: Weeping.

B. As adj.: Mournful.

"Decked in a pocke of gray;

Hey, ho! gray is greete."

Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar*; August.

greët-ër (1), *s.* [English greet (1), v.; -er.] One who greets or salutes another.

greët-ër (2), *s.* [English greet (2), v.; -er.] One who cries or weeps.

greët-lîg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [GREET (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of saluting or welcoming; a salutation; a welcome.

"What horrid greetings these unclean wretches will give each other."—Hopkins: *Exposition upon the Seventh Commandment*.

***greëve**, *s.* [GRIEVE, *s.*]

***greëze**, *s. pl.* [GREE (2), *s.*]

fâte, **fât**, **färe**, **amidst**, **whât**, **fäll**, **fäther**; **wê**, **wét**, **hère**, **camel**, **hër**, **thère**; **pine**, **pît**, **sîre**, **sîr**, **marine**; **gô**, **pôt**, **or**, **wôre**, **wolf**, **wôrk**, **whô**, **sôn**; **mûte**, **cûb**, **cûre**, **unite**, **cûr**, **râle**, **fäll**; **try**, **Sýrian**. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

***grëf'-fl-ër**, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *grefarius*, *graffarius*, *grefarius*, from Lat. *graphium*=a style for writing; Gr. *grapho*=to write.] [GRAFFER, GRAFT.] A registrar; a clerk; a notary.

"The Duke of Orleans, Monsieur the Prince, and the Superintendents deliver them to the Grefier or clerk."— Evelyn: *State of France*.

***grë'-gal**, *a.* [Latin *gregalis*, from *grex* (genit. *gregis*)=a flock; Ital. *gregale*.] Of or pertaining to a flock; like a flock or herd.

"For this gregal conformity there is a cause and an excuse."—W. S. Mayo: *Never Again*, ch. vii.

***grë'-gär'-l-an**, *a.* [Lat. *gregarius*=belonging to a flock; *grex* (genit. *gregis*)=a flock.] Of or pertaining to a flock or herd; gregarious; herding together; common.

"The gregarian soldiers and gross of the army is well affected to him."—Howell, bk. iii., let. 1.

***grë'-gär'-l-an-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *gregarian*; -ism.] The habit of flocking or herding together; gregariousness.

"This tendency to gregarianism is nowhere more manifest."—Truth, Oct. 13, 1881.

grë'-gär'-l-na, *s.* [Lat. *gregarius*=of or belonging to a flock, from *grex*=a flock; so named because numbers of individuals are found together.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the class *Gregarinida* (q. v.).

grë'-gär'-l-ne, *s.* [GREGARINA.]

Zool.: A gregarina, or at least one of the *Gregarinida*. Minute organisms of this character were found in the chignons of imported hair once fashionable among ladies.

grë'-gär'-l-ni-da, **grë'-gär'-l-na**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *gregarina*, and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -*ida*.]

Zool.: The lowest of the eight classes into which Professor Huxley divides Cuvier's sub-kingdom Radiata. He places them in the sub-kingdom Protozoa. The species are all microscopic, and consist of a not very well defined membrane, more or less without structure, except that it contains a soft semi-fluid substance, having in the middle, or at one end of it, a delicate vesicle, inside of which is a more solid particle. Such a structure recalls that of an ovum, the outer membrane of the *Gregarinida* recalling the vitelline membrane of an ovum, the semi-fluid contents its yolk, the vesicle its germinal vesicle, and the more solid particle its germinal spot. There is no division of the body into parts. No mouth or digestive apparatus has been traced; there is, however, an expansion and contraction of the animal. The *Gregarinida* are found parasitic within the bodies of animals, specially the larvae of insects, in annelids, crustaceans, mollusca, &c., and even in vertebrated animals. They are specially abundant in the alimentary canal of the common cockroach, in earthworms, &c. Various genera are known, and the species are numerous.

grë'-gär'-l-ous, *a.* [Lat. *gregarius*, from *grex* (genit. *gregis*)=a flock.] Flocking or herding together; living or going in flocks or herds; not living solitarily.

"Of wild fowl, those which are the most useful fly not singly as other birds, but are commonly gregarious."—Grew: *Cosmologia Sacra*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

grë'-gär'-l-ous-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *gregarious*; -ly.] In a gregarious manner; in flocks or companies.

grë'-gär'-l-ous-nëss, *s.* [English *gregarious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being gregarious; the habit of living or going in flocks or herds; a disposition to associate.

***grë'-gär'-y**, *a.* [Latin *gregarius*.] Ordinary, common, gregarious.

grë'-gôe, **grë'-gô**, **grîë'-gô**, *s.* [Port. *grego*; Ital. *greco*; Span. *griego*=Greek.] A short jacket or cloak, with a hood attached, made of thick, coarse cloth, and worn by the Greeks and others in the Levant.

"The three latter, with their gregos, or night great-coats, with hoods."—Marryatt: *Mr. Midshipman Easy*, ch. xix.

Grë'-gôr'-l-an, *a.* [Low Lat. *Gregorianus*, from *Gregorius*; Gr. *Gregoros*=Gregory, from Gr. *grëgôrë*=to be awake, from *egrëgôrä*, perf. of *egrëgôrë*=to awake; Ital. & Sp. *Gregoriano*; Fr. *Grégorien*.] Pertaining to, established or produced by any one bearing the name of Gregory.

Gregorian-calendar, *s.* [CALENDAR, II. 3.]

Gregorian chant, *s.*

Music: [PLAIN-SONG.]

Gregorian telescope, *s.* The first and most ordinary form of reflecting telescope, invented by James Gregory, Professor of Mathematics at St. Andrews, and afterward in Edinburgh, and described by him 1663. The image is viewed through an eye-piece in the aperture of the object-speculum. [TELESCOPE.]

Grëg'-ô-rý'-s-pôwdër, *s.* [Named after Dr. Gregory, who first compounded it.] A name given to *Fulvis rhei compositus*, compound rhubarb powder. It consists of powdered rhubarb, two ounces; light carbonate of magnesia, six ounces; and powdered ginger, one ounce.

grëis'-en, *s.* [Ger. = to grasp, to lay hold of, to seize.]

Petrol. & Geol.: A granular, crystalline rock, consisting of quartz and mica, the former predominating, the latter usually of the variety containing lithia. If orthoclase be superadded, the rock becomes granite. (Rutley: *Study of Rocks*.)

grëit, *v. i.* [GREET (2), v.]

***grëith**, *v. t.* [GRAITH, v.]

grëith, *s.* [GRAITH, s.]

grë'-mî'-al, *a. & s.* [Eccles. Lat. *gremiale*, from Lat. *gremium*=the bosom.]

***A. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to the lap or bosom.

B. As substantive:

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A bosom friend.

2. *Eccles.*: An episcopal ornament for the breast, lap, and shoulders, originally a towel of fine linen, used in ordination to protect the sacred vestments from any drops of unction that might fall in the act of anointing the candidates for the priesthood. In later times it was made of silk or damask to match the episcopal vestments.

*3. *Univ.*: One who resides in the bosom of the University. (Eng.)

"Which the governors and the rest of the gremials very well knew."—Styrupe: *Cranmer*, bk. ii., c. 6.

***gre-mî-en**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *gremian*; Icel. *gremja*.] [GREAME.]

A. Trans.: To annoy, to grieve.

B. Intrans.: To grieve.

***gremthe**, *s.* [Icelandic *grimmth*.] [GREMIEN.] Annoyance, anger, grief.

"The gremthe of the grim folke glod to his hert."—Alisaunder, 279.

grë'-nâ de, ***grâ'-nâ-dô**, *s.* [Fr. *grenade*; from Sp. *granada*=a pomegranate, a grenade; *granado*=full of seeds, from Lat. *granatus*, from *granum*=a seed, a grain; Ital. *granata*.] A hollow ball or shell of metal or of annealed glass, filled with powder and fired by a fuse. After the fuse is lighted the ball is thrown among the enemy, when it bursts and causes great injury or loss.

"Whole streets had been burned down by the mortars and grenades of the Cavaliers."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

¶ (1) *Hand-grenade*: A small grenade, usually about 2½ inches in diameter, intended to be thrown by hand into trenches or saps, or upon besiegers sealing a breach; a bottle filled with a fire-quenching liquid, intended to be used in cases of incipient fires.

(2) *Rampart-grenade*: A grenade of various sizes used for rolling over the parapet in a trough.

grën'-a-diër, *s.* [Fr., from *grenade*=a grenade (q. v.).]

1. *Mil.*: Originally a soldier employed to throw the hand-grenade; afterward, a member of a special body of infantry selected for their superior stature, peculiarly uniformed, and given a post on the right of the line.

2. *Zoology*:

(1) A South-African bird of the finch family (*Pyromelania orix*), having very brilliant plumage, its back being red and its lower parts black.

(2) A name given to a numerous family of marine fishes, commonly called *onion fishes*, and *rat-tail fishes*. Genus *Mucurus*.

grën'-a-dîl-lô, **grâ'-nîl-lô**, *s.* [Sp. (?)]

Bot.: A cabinet wood from the West Indies. It resembles the common cocoa, having, however, at first a lighter color than it, though becoming darker on exposure. Called also *Grenada cocos* or *cocus*, and *Red Ebony*.

grën'-a-dîne, *s.* [Fr.]

Fabric: A thin, gauzy silk or woolen fabric, used for ladies' dresses, shawls, &c.

grë-nât'-l-form, *a.* [Eng. *grenat*(te), and *form*.] Being in the form of grenatite (q. v.).

grën'-a-tite, **grân'-a-tite**, *s.* [Lat. *granatum*=a pomegranate; *granum*=a grain, and -*ite* (Min.) (q. v.); Fr. *grenat*. Named from its color.] *Min.*: The same as *STAUROLITE* (q. v.).

grëng'-ê-site, **grâng'-ê-site**, *s.* [From Grängesberg, in Dalecarlia, Sweden; suff. -*ite* (Min.) (q. v.).] *Min.*: A dark green variety of Pyrochlorite.

***grëss-ör'-l-al**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *gressorius*, from Lat. *gressus*=a stepping.]

Ornith.: Adapted for stepping or for walking. Used of birds which have three toes forward, two of them connected, and one behind.

grē-vīl-lē-ə, *s.* [Named after C. F. Greville, a patron of botany.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the proteaceous family Grevillidæ (q. v.). It consists of handsome Australian plants.

grē-vīl-lī-də, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *grevill(ea)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Proteaceæ, sub-order Folliculares.

grew' (ew as ô), *pret. of v.* [GROW.]

grew (ew as ô), *grûe*, *v. i.* [Dut. *gruven*; Ger. *grauen*; Dan. *grue*=to shudder; from *grue*=horror.] [GRUESOME.] To shudder, to feel horror, to shiver.

"I downa look at them—I never see them but they gar me greu."—Scott: *Rob Roy*, ch. xxvii.

grew (ew as ô), *s.* [Icel. *grey*=a dog.] A greyhound (q. v.).

"I have six terriers at home, forby two couple of slow-hounds, five grews, and a wheen other dogs."—Scott: *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxii.

grew'-lā (ew as ô), *s.* [Named after Nehemiah Grew, M. D. F. R. S., a celebrated English physiologist, who died in 1711.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Grewidæ, sepals 5, petals 5; stamens numerous; style 1; stigma 4-lobed, drupe with one to four small nuts, one or two-seeded. About eighty species are known. *Grewia sapida* and *G. asiatica* have pleasant acid berries, used for making sherbet. The wood of *G. elastica*, called in India dhannoo, is strong and elastic; it is used for bows, the shafts of carriages, &c.

grew'-lā-də (ew as ô), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *grew(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of plants, order Tiliaceæ, tribe Tiliæ.

grew'-sōmo (ew as ô), *a.* [GREW, *v.*] Horrible, gruesome.

"And sic gruesome wishes, that men should be slaughtered like sheep."—Scott: *Rob Roy*, ch. xxi.

grey, *a. & s.* [GRAY.]

¶ Compounds not inserted here will be found under GRAY.

grey-falcon, *s.*

Ornith.: A name for the Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*). [FALCON, PEREGRINE.]

grey-wether, *s.*

Petrol.: A bowlder or slate of siliceous sandstone. Some of the so-called Druidic standing stones are grey-wethers.

"From their long exposure to the atmosphere they are incrustated with various lichens, which at times gives them a darkish hue, from the decay of the vegetable matter; whence, and from the circumstance of their resembling at a distance a flock of sheep, they have received the name of Grey-wethers."—J. Britton: *Beauties of England and Wales*, v. 716.

grey'-hound, ***grai'-hond**, ***grai'-hound**, ***gray-hund**, ***grea'-hund**, ***gre'-hound**, ***gre'-hownde**, ***grei'-hound**, ***grey'-hownd**, ***grew'-hounde**, *s.* [Icel. *greyhound*, from *grey*=a dog, and *hund*=a hound.]

Zoöl., &c.: A variety of the *Canis familiaris*, or Common Dog, characterized by its slender and symmetric form, its strength, its keen sight, and its swiftness. A dog, apparently of this type, is figured on the Egyptian monuments. It is used in the chase, and domestication has led to its separation into various breeds, as the Irish, the Highland, and the Arabian Greyhounds. An old rhyme describes the characters deemed the best:

"Headed like a snake, necked like a drake,
Foted like a catte, tayed like a ratte,
Syded like a breme, and chyned like a beme."

Yonatt suggests that the greyhound may be identical with the gazehound of old English writers. Against this view must be set the fact that Tickell distinguishes them.

"See'st thou the gazehound? how with glance severe
From the close herd he marks the destined deer?
How every nerve the greyhound's stretch displays,
The hare preventing in her airy maze."
Fragment of a Poem on Hunting.

grey'-béard, *s. & a.* [GRAYBEARD.]

grey'-ish, *a.* [GRAYISH.]

Greys, *s. pl.* [GREY, *a.*]

Mil.: A regiment of cavalry in the British army, originally Scottish, and so called from the horses being all of a gray color. They are also called the Scots Greys.

grey'-stōne, **grāy'-stōne**, *s.* [Eng. *gray* or *grey*, and *stone*; Ger. *graustein*, with the same significance.]

Petrol.: A volcanic lead-gray or greenish rock, composed of felspar and augite, the felspar being more than seventy-five per cent. (*Scrope*.) Grey-stone lavas are intermediate in composition between basaltic and trachytic lavas. (Lyell.)

***grey-wāc'-kē**, **grāy-wāc'-kē**, **grāu-wāc'-kē**, *s.* [Ger. *grauwacke*.]

1. Petrol.: The popular name used by German miners to designate a particular kind of sandstone, usually an aggregate of small fragments of quartz, flinty slate, or Lydian stone and clay-slate cemented by argillaceous matter. (Lyell.)

2. Geol.: The older palæozoic strata. As, however, rocks of the petrological aspect called *grauwacke* occur in the Old Red Sandstone, in the millstone grit of Carboniferous age, in the Cretaceous Rocks, and in the Eocene, the term is not a good one to distinguish any single geological period; it has, therefore, been exchanged for Silurian (q. v.).

grey'-wēath-ēr, *s.* [GREY-WETHER.]

grī'-ās, *s.* [From Gr. *grāō*=to gnaw, to eat.]

Bot.: A genus of Barringtoniaceæ. *Grias cauliflora* is the Anchovy Pear (q. v.).

grib'-ble, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Zoöl.: *Limnoria terebrans*, an isopod crustacean, section Cymothoada. It is above two lines in length; it rolls itself up like a woodlouse, and attacks the timber of ships, to which it is most destructive.

grīce, ***gris**, ***grise**, ***gryce**, ***grys**, ***gryse**, *s.* [Icel. *griss*; Sw. *gris*; Dan. *grüss*.]

1. A young or sucking pig.

"Tee e'en lay the head o' the sow to the tail of the grice."—Scott: *Rob Roy*, ch. xxiv.

2. A young badger.

"I am a lord of other geere! this fine
Smooth bowson's cub, the young grice of a gray;
Twa tynie urchins, and this ferret gay."

Ben Jonson: *The Sad Shepherd*, ii. 2.

grid'-dle, **gird'-dle**, ***gred'-el**, ***gred'-il**, ***grid-ele**, *s.* [Wel. *gredyll*, *greidell*, *gradell*=a griddle, from *gredid*=to scorch; Ir. *greidéal*, *greidéal*, from *greadam*=to parch, to burn (Skeat). Or from Low Lat. *graticula*, *craticula*, dimin. of Lat. *crates*=a hurdle.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A broad circular plate of iron used for baking cakes.

2. Mining: A sieve with a wire bottom.

griddle'-cake, *s.* A batter cake baked on a grid-dle.

***gride**, *v. t. & i.* [A metathesis of *gird* (q. v.). (Skeat).]

A. Transitive:

1. To pierce, to cut through.

"With brandisht tongue the emptie aire did gride." Spenser: *Virgil's Gnat*, 264.

2. To jar, to grate.

"The wood which grides and clangs
Its leafless ribs." Tennyson: *In Memoriam*, cvi. 11.

B. Intransitive:

1. To cut, to pierce.

"The griding sword, with discontinuous wound,
Passed through him." Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 329.

2. To wound or cut mentally.

"Gridding anguish pierced his fluttering breast." Sir W. Jones: *Pindar; First Nemean Ode*.

***gride**, *s.* [GRIDE, *v.*] A harsh or grating sound, as of scraping or cutting. (Whittier.)

grid'-lin, **grēd'-ā-line**, *s.* [Fr. *gris de lin*=the gray of flax.] A color mixed, or white and red, or a gray violet.

grid'-iron (iron as i-ēr), ***gyrd'-iron**, ***gred-irne**, ***gred'-yrne**, ***gred'-ire**, ***gred'-yre**, ***grid-ire**, ***gyrd'-yrne**, *s.* [A corruption of Mid. Eng. *gredire*=a griddle (q. v.).] [GREDIRE.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A grated iron utensil on which fish, flesh, and fowl are exposed for broiling.

2. Hydraulic Engin.: A grated frame on which ships are hauled out of the water for examination, cleaning, and repairs. Or a framing of cross-timbers which receives a ship with the falling tide.

gridiron'-pendulum, *s.*

Horol.: A compensation pendulum in which the bob is supported by parallel bars of two metals which are unequally expanded by heat. These are so disposed that, while one tends to lengthen it, the other tends to shorten it. The ratio of lengths is determined by the relative expansibility. [PENDULUM.]

gridiron'-valve, *s.*

Steam-engin.: A valve whose opening is divided into a number of narrow parts by which the travel may be abridged, and the more rapid opening or closing of the valve effected.

grīce, *s.* [GREE (2), *s.*]

Her.: A step or degree, as one of the steps upon which crosses are sometimes placed.

grīf, ***grief**, ***greif**, ***grefe**, ***greefe**, ***greffe**, ***greve**, ***grieve**, *s.* [O. Fr. *gref*, *grief*; Fr. *grief*, from Lat. *gravis*=heavy.]

1. Pain of mind, sorrow, or trouble for something past, as the loss of a friend or relation, misconduct, or ungratefulness on the part of others, &c.; sadness.

"Grief is sometimes considered as synonymous with sorrow; and in this case we speak of the transports of grief. At other times it expresses more silent, deep, and painful affections, such as are inspired by domestic calamities."—Cogan: *On the Passions*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. ii.

2. That which causes sorrow, sadness, or pain of mind; a trial, a grievance, a misfortune.

"I here forget all former griefs." Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, v. 4.

***3. Bodily pain or suffering; disease.**

"My limbs weakened with grief." Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., i. 1.

***4. A fault, an offense.**

"To implore forgiveness of all griefs." Douglas: *Virgil*, 453, 43.

¶ To come to grief: To meet with accident or calamity; to come to ruin; to fail utterly; to come to a bad end.

grief-worn, *a.* Worn out by grief.

"A gray and grief-worn aspect of old days." Byron: *Childe Harold*, iii. 65.

***grīf'-fūl**, *a.* [English *grief*; *-ful* (l).] Full of grief or sorrow; very sad.

"Which when she sees with ghastly griefful eyes
Her heart does quake." Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. viii. 40.

***grīf'-hood**, ***gref'-hed**, *s.* [Eng. *grief*; *-hood*.] That which causes grief.

***grīf'-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *grief*; *-less*.] Free from or without grief.

***grīf'-lŷ**, ***grief'-li**, ***grief'-ly**, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *grief*; *-ly*.]

A. As adj.: Grieved, sad.

"With daily diligence and grievly groans." Sidney: *Arcadia*, p. 154.

B. As adv.: Grievedly.

"When I was grievly bigo with a grim people." Alisaunder: *Frag.*, 994.

***grīf'-shōt**, *a.* [Eng. *grief*, and *shot*.] Pierced or stricken with grief; sorrow-stricken.

"Griefshot with his unkindness." Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, v. 1.

grī'-gō, *s.* [GREGGOG.]

***grīev'-ā-ble**, ***grev'-ā-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *grieve* (e); *-able*.] Causing grief; lamentable.

"There is a vice full grievable
To hym, whiche is therof culpable." Gower: *C. A.*, bk. v.

grīev'-ānce, ***grev'-ānce**, ***grev'-aunce**, *s.* [O. Fr. *grévança*, from *gref*, *grief*; Ital. *gravenza*.]

***1. Hurt, harm, annoyance.**

***2. A state of grief, sorrow, or pain of mind; affliction, uneasiness.**

3. Anything which causes grief, sorrow, or pain of mind; especially anything which gives grounds for complaint, remonstrance, or resistance; a hardship, an injury, an injustice.

"It bears no sounding name, nor ever bore;
A standing grievance." Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. ix.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *grieve* and *hardship*: "The grievance implies that which lies heavy at heart. *Hardship* implies that which presses or bears violently on the person. The grievance is in general taken for that which is done by another to grieve or distress: the *hardship* is a particular kind of grievance that presses upon individuals. There are national grievances, though not national hardships. An infraction of one's rights, an act of violence or oppression, are grievances to those who are exposed to them whether as individuals or bodies of men: an unequal distribution of labor, a partial indulgence of one to the detriment of another, constitutes the *hardship*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

grievance-monger, *s.* One who is always railing up or talking about his own or his party's grievances or supposed grievances, public or private.

***grīev'-ānce-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *grievance* (e); *-er*.] One who causes or commits a grievance; one who gives grounds for complaint.

"Some petition against the bishops as grievancers." Fuller.

grīève, ***greve**, ***greven**, ***grev-y**, ***grev-yn**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *grever*; Prov. *grevar*, *grevar*, from Lat. *gravo*=to burden; *gravis*=heavy; Ital. *gravare*; Sp. & Port. *gravar*.]

A. Transitive:

***1. To annoy, to harass.**

"Hit nadde non recet vorto grevy ys lond." Robert of Gloucester, p. 276.

bōll, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **ag**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-clan, **-tian = şan**. **-tion**, **-sion = şhūn**;

-tion, **-şion = şhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious = şhūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

2. To cause grief, sorrow, or pain of mind to; to make sorrowful; to wound the feelings of; to affect.

"The prycke of conscience greiveth me sore."
Penitential Psalms, p. 8.

3. To offend against.

"Grieve not the holy spirit of God."—Ephes. iv. 30.

4. To lament, to mourn, to deplore, to sorrow over.

"The nothing that I grieve."
Shakespeare: Richard II., ii. 2.

B. Intrans. To feel grief, sorrow, or pain; to mourn, to lament, to sorrow. (Generally followed by *at, for, or over*.)

"Grieve, and they grieve."—Dryden: Juvenal, sat. iii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to grieve, to mourn, and to lament: "To grieve is the general term; mourn the particular term. To grieve, in its limited sense, is an inward act; to mourn is an outward act: the grief lies altogether in the mind. A man grieves for his sins; he mourns for the loss of his friends. Grieve is the act of an individual; mourn may be the common act of many: a nation mourns, though not grieves, for a public calamity. Grieve and mourn are permanent sentiments; lament is a transitory feeling; the former are produced by substantial causes, which come home to the feelings. Mourn and lament are both expressed by some outward sign; but the former is composed and free from all noise; the latter displays itself either in cries or simple words." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

*griève, *greëve, s. [A. S. *gerefa*; Icel. *greifi*; Sw. *grefve*; Dan. *greve*.] An overseer, a steward, a reeve, a bailiff.

"And sicklike dung as the grieve has gl'en me."—Scott: Rob Roy, ch. xiv.

*griève-mént, s. [Eng. *grieve*; -ment.] An injury; a cause or source of grief

"Wounds, bruises, bangs, and other grievements."—Ward: England's Reformation, i. 90.

griev-ér, s. [Eng. *grieve*; -er.] One who or that which grieves, or causes grief or pain.

"Griever and quencher of the spirit."—Hammond: Works, iv. 514.

griev-ly, pr. par., a. & s. [GRIEVE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of causing grief or pain to; the state of being grieved.

*griev-ing-ly, adv. [Eng. *grieving*; -ly.] In a grieving or sorrowful manner; sorrowfully, sadly; with grief or regret.

"Grievingly, I think,
The peace between the French and us not values
The cost."
Shakespeare: Henry VIII., i. 1.

griev-ous, *grev-ous, a. [O. Fr. *grevos*, *grevus*, *grevous*, from *gref*, *grief*=grief; Sp. & Ital. *gravoso*.]

1. Causing grief, sorrow, or pain of mind; lamentable, afflictive, painful; hard to be borne.

"Grievous and corroding to the mind of man."—South: Sermons, vol. ix., ser. I.

2. Causing physical or bodily pain; painful.

"He hadde a grevous wounde."—Ferrebras, 499.

3. Expressive of grief, sorrow, or anguish; piteous, pitiable, full of grief; as, a *grievous* cry.

4. Atrocious; exceeding bad; heinous, flagitious.

"Grievous outrage, which he red
A knight had wrought against a lady gent."

Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 30.

griev-ous-ly, *grev-os-ly, *grev-ous-ly, *grev-us-ly, adv. [Eng. *grievous*; -ly.]

1. With grief, pain, or sorrow; painfully; sorrowfully.

"The common sort are wont to take the death of yong folks much grievouslyer then of old."—Udall: Mark v.

2. So as to cause grief, sorrow, or annoyance; vexatiously.

"Houses built in plains are apt to be grievously annoyed with mire and dirt."—Ray: On the Creation.

3. With bodily or physical pain or suffering; painfully.

"My daughter is grievously vexed with a devil."—Matthew xv. 22.

*4. Heavily; hardly.

"It was a grievous fault;
And grievously hath Cæsar answered it."

Shakespeare: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

5. To a great degree; very much; exceedingly.

"Grievously disturbed with odd, unreasonable, nay, and sometimes impious, blasphemous phantasies."—Sharpe: Sermons, vol. iii., ser. 5.

6. Atrociously; heinously.

"Jerusalem hath grievously sinned."—Lam. i. 8.

*7. Criminally; with or of a serious crime; bitterly.

"He was accused grievously to the emperor."—Gesta Romanorum, p. 65.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sîr, marine; gô, pôr, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rôle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

griev-ous-nëss, *grev-ous-ness, s. [English *grievous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being grievous.

"The grievousness of the offense is to be opened."—Strype: Life of Grindal, bk. ii., ch. xi.

griff (1), s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Weav. A series of horizontal parallel-edged bars, also known as knives or blades, arranged in a reciprocating frame to raise and lower the vertical hooked rods connected to the shedding mechanism, when the hooked ends of the rods are brought by a pattern device within the path of the knives.

*griff (2), s. [A variant of GRIP.] Reach, grasp, grip.

griffe, s. [Fr.] A mulatto woman; the child of a mulatto woman by a negro.

grif-fin (1), s. [GRIFFON.]

grif-fin (2), s. [Etym. doubtful, but perhaps the same word as Griffin (1) (q. v.), the new-comer being looked upon as a strange animal neither English nor Indian, as a griffon is neither lion nor eagle.] An Anglo-Indian sportive term for a new-comer who has arrived from Europe. He makes ludicrous mistakes, not however like the *scholastikos* of the Greeks from deficiency of intellect, but from want of Indian experience. Taking advantage of this, if he be a young cadet, his companions in arms sometimes willfully cause him to fall into blunders, which left to himself he might avoid. [GRIFFINAGE]

"All the griffins ought to hunt together."—H. Kingsley: Geoffry Hamlyn, ch. xxviii.

grif-fin-age (age as *ig*), s. [Eng. *griffin*; -age.] The state of a griffin—i. e., of a new-comer from Europe. It is generally held to continue a year. [ANGLO-INDIAN.]

*grif-fin-ish, a. [Eng. *griffin*; -ish.] Like a griffin; fierce.

"That griffinish excess of zeal."
Hood: Ode to Rae Wilson.

grif-fin-ism, s. [Eng. *griffin*; -ism.] The same as GRIFFINAGE (q. v.). (Anglo-Indian.)

Grif-fith's-mix-t-ure, s. [From Griffith, who first compounded it.]

Phar. *Mistura ferri composita*, compound mixture of iron. It consists of carbonate of iron, and is prepared by rubbing sixty grains of powdered myrrh with four fluid drachms of spirit of nutmeg and thirty grains of potassium carbonate, then adding while rubbing nine and a half fluid ounces of rose-water, then sixty grains of sugar, and lastly twenty-five grains of ferrous sulphate. It must be kept in a stoppered bottle. It possesses the blood-restoring properties of iron and is not astringent.

grif-fôn, grif-fin, *grif-foun, *grif-fyn, *grif-fon, *grif-fown, s. [Fr. *griffon*, from Low Lat. *griffus*, from Lat. *gryphus*, an extension of *gryps*; Gr. *gryps* = a griffin, from Gr. *grypos* = hooked, curved; from the beak being hooked; Ital. *grifone*; Sp. *grifo*; Port. *grifho*.]

1. Myth.: A fabulous animal, usually represented with the body and legs of a lion, and the head and wings of an eagle, signifying the union of strength and agility. Figures of griffons are frequently used as ornaments in works of art. It is employed as an emblem of vigilance, the animals being supposed to be the guardians of mines and hidden treasures. Figures of it are met with in tombs and sepulchral lamps, as guarding the remains of the deceased.

"They quelled gigantic foe,
Braved the fierce griffin in his ire."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 19.

2. Ornith.: The Bearded Vulture, *Gypætus barbatus*, a predatory bird, gray or blackish-brown above, the tips of the shafts white, the lower parts orange yellow, the head and neck whitish. Length four and a half feet, the expansion of the wings between nine and ten feet. It is found in the Alps, where it feeds chiefly on young chamois, and in some parts of Southern and Central Europe, as well as in Asia and Africa. It feeds on birds, small mammals, lambs, &c., and children also have been carried off by it. When pressed by hunger it will devour putrescent meat. It is said to pursue animals until it makes them fall over precipices. Called also the Lammergeyer (q. v.).

grif-fon-like, a. Resembling a griffin in shape or qualities; rapacious.

"A corporality of grif-fon-like promoters and apparitors."—Milton: Of Reformation in England, bk. i.

grif-fon-male, s.

Her.: A griffin represented without wings, and having large ears.

grig, *grigge, s. [Representing an older *crick, of which cricket is the derivative. Cf. Dut. *krick*=krekel=a cricket.] [CRICKET.]

1. A cricket; a grasshopper.

"High-elbowed grigs that leap in summer grass."
Tennyson: Brook, 54.

2. A small lively eel; a sand-eel.

"Known in the Thames by the name of grigs."—Pennant: British Zoology: The Eel.

¶ The proverbial saying, as merry as a grig, may either refer to the liveliness of the grasshopper or sand-eel, or may be a corruption of as merry as a Greek, the Greeks being proverbially spoken of by the Romans as fond of good living, and free potatoes. Cf. "She's a merry Greek, indeed!" (Shakespeare: Troilus, i. 2.)

grigg, s. [Cf. A. S. *grég*, *græg*=gray.]

Bot.: *Calluna vulgaris*.

*grill, *grille, *grylle, a., adv. & s. [M. H. Ger. *gril*.]

A. As adj.: Horrible, hideous, fierce, cruel.

B. As adv.: Horribly, dreadfully.

C. As subst.: Cruelty, hardship.

*grill (1), *grille, *grulle, *grylle, v. t. & i. [A. S. *grillan*, *grellan*=to provoke; M. H. Ger. *grillen*; Dut. *grillen*=to shiver.]

A. Transitive:

1. To provoke, to vex, to offend against.

2. To terrify; to cause fright or horror; to cause to shake or shiver.

B. Intrans.: To cause horror or fright.

grill (2), v. t. & i. [Fr. *griller*, from *gril*=a gridiron; O. Fr. *grail*, *grail*, from Lat. *craticula*, dimin. of *crates*=a hurdle.] [GRILLE.]

A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To broil or roast on a gridiron or similar apparatus.

"Boiling of men in caldrons, grilling them on gridirons."—Marvell: Works, 448.

2. Fig.: To torment, as if by fire.

B. Intrans.: To cook by broiling on a gridiron.

grill, s. [GRILL (2), v.]

1. Meat, fish, &c., broiled on a gridiron.

2. A gridiron.

"Make grills of it [wood] to broil their meat."—Cotton: Montaigne, ch. xxiv.

grill-room, s. A room where meat, &c., is cooked on a grill.

grill-lâ de, s. [Fr., from *griller*=to grill.]

1. The act of grilling.

2. Meat, fish, &c., broiled on a grill or gridiron.

grill-age (age as *ig*), s. [Fr., from *grille*=a grate, a grating.]

Hydr. Eng.: A structure of sleepers and cross-beams forming a foundation in marshy soil for a pier or wharf.

grille, s. [Fr.] [GRILL (2), v.] An open grate or grating; lattice-work of metal; used—

(1) As a screen to shut in and protect any particular spot or thing, as a tomb, a relic, a shrine, &c.

(2) The gate or entrance to a religious house or sacred building.

(3) A small screen or open grating inserted in the outer door of a monastic or conventual building, to enable the inmates to converse with visitors or to answer inquiries without the necessity of opening the door.

*gril-lÿ, v. t. [GRILL (1), v.] To harass; to annoy; to hurt; hence, *fig.*, to hold up to ridicule, to mock.

grilse, s. [Sw. *grå*=gray, and *lar*=salmon. (Jamieson).]

Ichthy.: A young salmon, when it makes its first return to the fresh water, which is usually in the second year of its life. (Prof. John Wilson.)

"Sea-fish frae Hartlepool and Sunderland by land carriage, forbye trout, grilse, salmon."—Scott: Rob Roy, ch. vi.

grim, *grimme, *grym, *grymme, a. [A. S. *grim*=fierce, cruel, from *gram*=angry, furious; cogn. with Dut. *grimmig*=angry, *grimmen*=to foam with rage; Icel. *grimmr*=grim, stern, *gramr*=wrathful; Dan. *grim*=ugly, grim, *gram*=wrathful; Sw. *grym*=cruel, grim; Goth. *gram*=angry; Ger. *grimmig*=furious, *grimmen*=to rage, *grimm*=fury, *gram*=hostile.]

1. Fierce, stern, ferocious, forbidding.

"With a grim and surly voice he bid them awake."—Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. i.

2. Fierce, furious, mercilessly cruel.

"Now is the Kyng wroth and grym."

Alisaunder, 754.

3. Of a forbidding aspect; ghastly, horrid, horrible, hideous.

"Making death more grim."—Addison: Cato, ii. 1.

4. Cruel, furious, merciless.

"Well sterne strokes and well grym,
Ther wer in eche a side."

Laufaul: Ritson, vol. i.

¶ Obvious compounds: Grim-faced, grim-grinning, grim-looking, grim-visaged, &c.

*grim, *grym, s. [M. H. Ger. *grim*; O. H. Ger. *grimmē*; Dut. *grim*; Ger. *grimm*.] Fury, rage.

"To him he stirt with brifful grim."
Gwaïne and Gwaïne, 1,661.

*grim, v. t. [GRIM, a.] To make grim or fierce.
"Grinned by the shadow of the Red Hag."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. ii., bk. v., ch. viii.

grī-mā-çe, s. [Fr., from Icel. *grima*=a mask, a hood; A. S. *grima*=a mask.] A distortion of the face, expressive of some feeling, as pain, disgust, contempt, satisfaction, &c.; a smirk.

"With hollow form, and gesture, and grimace."
Couper: *Expostulation*, 122.

*grī-mā-çe, v. i. [GRIMACE, s.] To make grimaces; to distort the countenance; to smirk.

*grī-mā-çed, a. [English *grimace*(e); -ed.] Distorted; having a crabbed look.

grī-mal-kīn, s. [For gray-malkin, from gray, and malkin=moll-kīn=little Mary; cf. *tomcat*.] An old cat; generally a female cat.

"Grimalkin, to domestic vermin sworn
An everlasting foe."

Philips: *Splendid Shilling*.

grīme, s. [Dan. *grim*, *grum*=soot, grime; Icel. *grima*=a mask; a covering; O. Dut. *grijmsel*, *grimsel*=soot, smut; *grimmelen*=to soil, to begrime.] Dirt or foul matter; dirt deeply insinuated or ingrained; sully blackness not easily cleansed; smut.

"She sweats; a man may go over shoes in the grime of it."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iii. 2.

grīme, v. t. [GRIME, s.] To dirt, to foul, to begrime.

grīm-Y-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *grimy*; -ly.] In a grimy manner or condition; foully.

grīm-Y-nēss, s. [Eng. *grimy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being grimy; foulness, bitterness.

grīm-lŷ, *grym-ly, a. & adv. [English *grim*; -ly.]

A. As adj.: Grim, hideous, ghastly, stern-looking.

"In came Margaret's grimly ghost."
Beaum.: *Flet.: Knight of the Burning Pestle*, ii. 1.

B. As adverb:

1. Horridly, hideously, ferociously, cruelly, or sternly.

"The uncircumcised smiled grimly with disdain."
Cowley: *David's*, bk. iii.

2. Sternly, sullenly, forbiddingly.

"From its tall rock look grimly down."
Scott: *Marmion*, ii. 8.

Grimm, s. [See compound.]

Grimm's-law, s.

Philol.: A law formulated by Jacob Grimm, the eminent German philologist, relative to the changes undergone by mute consonants in the most important of the Aryan languages. According to this law, if the same roots or the same words exist in Sanscrit, Greek, Latin, Celtic, Slavonic, Lithuanian, Gothic (with which are included English and other Low German dialects), and Old High German, then, whenever the Sanscrit or Greek has an *aspirate*, the Gothic has the corresponding *flat* mute. If in Sanscrit, Greek, &c., we find a *flat* mute, then we find a corresponding *sharp* mute in Gothic, and a corresponding *aspirate* in High German. If in Sanscrit, Greek, &c., we find a *sharp* mute, the Gothic shows the corresponding *aspirate*, and Old High German the corresponding *flat* mute. Thus the labials, *b, p, f*, in Greek, Latin, or Sanscrit, become *f, b, p* respectively in Gothic, and *b (v), f, p* in Old High German; the dentals *t, d, th* in Greek, Latin, or Sanscrit become *th, d, t* in Gothic, and *d, z, t* in Old High German; and the gutturals *k, g, ch* in Greek, Latin, or Sanscrit become *h* (not quite regularly), *k, g* in Gothic and *g, ch, k* in Old High German. Thus: Sanscrit *pitrī*; Greek *patēr*; Latin, *pater*; Gothic, *faðreīn*; English, *father*; Old High German, *vatar*.

grīm-mē-i, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *grimmia* (q. v.), and Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. -ei.]

Bot.: A sub-order of apocarpous Mosses, having an equal, often sessile, capsule, a miter-shaped calyptra, and dark-green leaves, terminated by a white hair.

grīm-mī-ā, s. [Named after J. F. Grimm, a German botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-order Grimmei (q. v.). *Grimmia pulvinatum* is the Swan's Neck Bryum. It occurs in hoary, cushion-like tufts.

grīm-nēss, *grim-nesse, *grym-nesse, s. [A. S. *grimmias*.] The quality or state of being grim; fierceness, sternness, ferocity, forbiddingsness.

"They were not able to abide the grimness of their countenances."—*Goldinge: Caesar*, fo. 29.

*grīm-sīr, *grīm-sīre, s. [Etym. doubtful; probably a compound of *grim* and *sir*, or *sire*; but by some derived from Fr. *grinceur*=an angry gnasher of the teeth (*Colgrave*); from *grincer*=to gnash the teeth.] A haughty or arrogant person in office; a stern, grim, or severe person.

"Tiberius Caesar, who otherwise was known for a grim-sir and the most unsociable."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, ii. 297.

grīm-ŷ (1), a. [Eng. *grim*(e); -y.] Full of grime, foul, filthy, grimed, begrimed.

"[They] with stern grimy look do still avise
Upon their works."

More: *On the Soul*, pt. i., bk. iii., s. 6.

*grīm-ŷ (2), a. [Eng. *grim*; -y.] Grim, stern.

grīn, *gīrn, *grēn, *grēnn, *grēn-nēn, *grēn-nyn, v. t. & i. [A. S. *grennitan*; cogn. with Dut. *grijnen*=to weep, to cry, to fret; Icel. *grenja*=to howl; Dan. *grine*=to grin; Sw. *grina*=to grimace, to grin; Ger. *grinsen*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. Literally:

1. To snarl or show the teeth as a dog; to gnash the teeth.

"And thei herden these thingis and weren dyuerseli turmentid in her hertis, and grennyden with teeth on hym."—*Wycliffe: Deeds*, ch. vii.

2. To show the teeth as in laughter, scorn, or pain.

"[He] grinn'd and forc'd an ugly smile that it might not seem to smart."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, pt. i., ser. 20.

*3. To be exposed, as the teeth in laughter.

"Her heart for rage did grate, and teeth did grin."
Spenser: *F. q.*, V. iv. 37.

*II. Fig.: To show pleasure or approbation.

"Even the most saintlike of his party grinn'd at it with a pious smile."—*Dryden: Religio Laici*. (Pref.)

B. Transitive:

1. To set, show, or gnash the teeth in grinning.

2. To express by grinning.

"Grinned horribly a ghastly smile."

Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 846.

grīn (1), s. [GRIN, v.] The act of closing the teeth and showing them by withdrawing the lips; a smile, a smirk.

"These move the censure and illib'ral grin
Of fools."
Couper: *Hope*, 747.

*grīn (2), *grāne, *grēn, *grēne, *gryn, s. [A. S. *grin*, *gryn*.] A trap, a snare or gin.

"Like a bird that hasteth to his grin,
Not knowing the peril of his life therein."
Chaucer: *Remedie of Love*.

*grīn, v. t. [An abbreviation of grind (q. v.).] To grind.

grīnd, v. t. & i. [A. S. *grindan*.]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

1. To break and reduce to powder or fine particles by friction or attrition; to comminute.

"Do we grind inanimate corn into living and rational meal?"—*Bentley: Sermons*.

2. To wear down or smooth by friction; to sharpen or give an edge to by rubbing against some hard substance; to whet.

"I have ground the ax myself."
Shakesp.: *Pericles*, i. 2.

3. To rub one thing against another; to grate; as, to grind one's teeth.

II. Figuratively:

1. To oppress by harsh or cruel exactions; to harass. (Generally with down.)

"To grind the subject or defraud the prince."
Dryden: *Hind and Panther*, iii. 747.

2. To prepare for examination. (*College slang*.)

*3. To teach, to instruct in; as, to grind Latin or Greek. (*College slang*.)

*4. To study; to prepare one's self for examination by studying. (*College slang*.)

*5. To whet, to sharpen.

"Mine appetites I never more will grind."

Shakesp.: *Sonnet* 90.

B. Intransitive:

1. Literally:

1. To perform the act of grinding; to move a mill or other apparatus for grinding.

"Into the common prison, there to grind
Among the slaves,"
Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 1,162.

2. To be moved, rubbed, or grated together; to grate.

"Smeary foam works o'er my grinding jaws."

Roscoe: (*Johnson*.)

3. To be ground or pulverized as in a mill, &c.; as, Corn grinds well when dry.

4. To be reduced to a smooth or sharp condition; as, Steel will grind sharp.

5. To gnash or grate as with the teeth.

"[He] grinte with his teeth, so was he wroth."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 7,743.

II. Figuratively:

1. To study or work up for an examination. (*College slang*.)

2. To drudge; to perform hard or distasteful work.

grīnd, s. [GRIND, v.]

*I. Lit.: The act or operation of grinding or reducing to powder in a mill.

"Hie . . . binimeth tothen here grīnd."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, ii. 181.

II. Figuratively:

1. The act of studying or reading up for an examination; study.

"Come along, boys," cries East; always ready to leave the grīnd, as he called it."—*T. Hughes: Tom Brown's School Days*, pt. ii., ch. v.

2. Hard or distasteful work.

3. A plodding, laborious student; a dig.

"The college man should be represented as something more than an animal, also as something other than a grīnd."—*Chicago Tribune*, Feb. 25, 1894.

*grīnd-del, *gryn-del, a. [A. S. *grendil*; Icel. *grīnd=hurt*.] Cruel, ferocious.

"Bolde burne, on thair bent be not so grūndel."

Sir Gawaine, 2,908.

*grīnd-del-li, *gryn-del-ly, adv. [Eng. *grindel*; -ly.] Fiercely.

"Gawayn full gryndelly sayde."—*Sir Gawaine*, 2,299.

grīnd-ēr, *grynd-er, s. [A. S. *grindere*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) One who or that which grinds; one who works in a mill.

(2) One who or that which grinds or gives an edge to anything; the instrument of grinding.

"Harder than the grinder's nether stone."

Sandys: *Paraphrase of the Psalms*.

(3) In the same sense as II.

(4) A tooth generally.

"Her grinders like two chalk stones in a mill."

Bishop Hall: *Satires*, iv. 1.

(5) A grinding-clamp (q. v.).

II. Figuratively:

(1) One who prepares students for an examination; a coach, a tutor, a crammer.

"Put him into the hands of a clever grinder or crammer, and they would soon cram the necessary portion of Latin and Greek into him."—*Miss Edgeworth: Patronage*, ch. iii.

(2) One who reads or studies hard.

II. Anat.: [MOLAR.]

grīnd-ēr-ŷ, s. [Eng. *grind*, v.; -ery.]

1. Shoemakers and other leather-workers materials.

2. A shop or warehouse where materials for shoemakers and other leather-workers are kept on sale.

grīnd-lŷg, *grynd-yng, *grīnt-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [GRIND, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. Literally:

1. The act or operation of breaking and reducing to fine particles by friction or attrition; a crushing to powder.

2. The act or operation of giving an edge to or sharpening by rubbing against another body.

*3. The act of rubbing or grating together; a gnashing.

4. Money paid for the grinding of corn.

"[He] hath ylost the grinding of the wheat."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 4,006.

II. Figuratively:

1. The act of oppressing or harassing by harsh or severe exactions.

2. The act or occupation of preparing students for an examination. (*College slang*.)

3. The act of reading or studying hard. (*College slang*.)

grinding-clamp, s. A grinding-clamp for cylindrical work has two semi-cylindrical leaden blocks inclosed between the halves of the clamp, which are adjusted by binding-screws. The halves of the clamp are adjusted to the desired distance, slips of wood being placed in the jaws while the melted lead is run in to form the cheeks. For internal work the grinder consists of two semi-cylindrical rods of iron, fitted to each other by dowel-pins and set-screws, so as to be expanded to the required distance. The leaden cheeks are cast upon the rods, which are placed in a mold for that purpose.

grinding-frame, s. A cotton-spinning machine.

bóll, bóy; pòut, jòwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tīon, -sīon = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

grinding-mill, s.

1. A mill for grinding corn.
2. A lapidary's wheel of lead, the disc surface of which is touched with emery and water. It follows the slitting or roughing mill, and like them is mounted to rotate on a vertical axis.

grinding-slip, s. [HON.]**grinding-vat, s.**

Porcelain: A cylindrical tank in which calcined and stamped flints are ground into a fine paste with water. The vat is paved with chert-stone.

grind-îng-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *grinding*; -ly.] In a grinding, harassing, or oppressive manner; oppressively; cruelly.

***grin-dle-stone, *gryn-del-ston, s.** [English *grind*, dimin. or frequent. suff. -le, and stone.] A grindstone.

***grin-dle-tail, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A dog with a curly tail.

grind-stone, s. [Eng. *grind*; -stone.] A flat circular stone used for grinding or sharpening tools.

"The grindstone to unpolished steel
Gives edge."

Sherburne: *Virtue improved by Suffering.*

***To bring, hold, or put one's nose to the grindstone:** To oppress, harass, or punish one; to bring one to justice; to treat harshly.

"They might be ashamed, for lack of courage to suffer the Lacedaemonians to hold their noses to the grindstone."
—North: *Plutarch*, p. 241.

grin-nër, s. [Eng. *grin*; -er.] One who grins; one who distorts his face.

"Grinners in the pantomime, murderers in tragedies, who make ugly faces under black wigs."—Burke: *On a Regicide Peace*, let. 4.

grin-nîng, *gren-nyng, *gren-nyng, pr. par., a. & s. [GRIN, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of closing and showing the teeth; a smile; a smirk.

grin-nîng-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *grinning*; -ly.] In a grinning manner; with a grin.

***grint, pres. indic. of v.** [GRIND, v.] For grind-eth. (Chaucer: *C. T.*, 5,971.)

grip (1), gripe, subst. [A. S. *græp* (Somner).] [GROPE, s.] A small ditch; a furrow or channel to carry off water.

"Or in a grip or in the fen."—Havelok, 2,101.

grip (2), *gripe, *gryp, *grype, s. [Icel. *grip*; Sw. *grip*; Dan. *grib*; Dut. *grippvogel*; O. H. Ger. *grif, gripe*; Ger. *greif*; Lat. *gryps*, from Gr. *gryps*.] A kind of vulture; a griffin or griffon.

grip (3), *gripe, s. [Cf. Dut. *grief*, *grief*; M. H. Ger. *grif*.] [GRIP, v.]

1. The act of seizing or holding in the hand; the manner or mode of grasping; specifically, a grasp peculiar to any secret society; as, a masonic grip.

2. A gripe, a grasp.

"If he can hand the grip he has gotten."—Scott: *Rob Roy*, ch. iv.

3. A handbag.

*4. That by which anything is grasped or held; as, the grip of a sword.

grip, v. t. & i. [Fr. *gripper*, from Icel. *grípa*.]

A. Trans.: To gripe, to seize hold of; to grasp firmly.

B. Transitive:

Naut.: To take firm hold; as, The anchor grips.

grip-car, s. Applied to the cable system of street-car propulsion. The car that contains the "grip."

"A strand may break, catch the grip and spin the grip-car along without the will of the grip-man."—Chicago Herald, Jan. 1, 1894.

grip-man, s. The driver of a grip-car (q. v.).

gripe, *grip-en (pa. t. **grap, *græp, *grop*), v. t. & i. [A. S. *gripan*=to seize; cogn. with Dut. *grípen*; Icel. *grípa*; Dan. *gripe*; Sw. *gripta*; Goth. *greipan*; Ger. *greifen*; O. H. Ger. *grifan*; O. Fris. *gripta*; Eng. *grab*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To seize and hold firmly in the hand; to grasp firmly; to hold with the fingers closed.

"Fit well his helm, gripe fast his orbéd shield."
Milton: *P. L.*, vii. 463.

*2. To clutch, to clench, to shut tightly.

"Unlucky Welsted! thy unfeeling master,
The more thou ticklest, gripes his hand the faster."
Pope: *Dunciad*, ii. 210.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To seize and hold fast; to take possession of.
"That present greif now gripeth me and strives to stop my breath."

Gascogne: *Absent Dame thus complaineth*

*2. To pinch, to oppress; to grind down by exact-
tion.

"A disposition is everywhere exhibited by men in office to gripe and squeeze all submitted to their authority."
Brougham.

3. To give a pain in the bowels.

"Thus full of counsel to the den she went,
Griped all the way."
Dryden.

B. Intransitive:**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. **Lit.:** To lay fast hold of anything; to grasp or clasp things firmly in the hand.

"Struggling they gripe, they pull, they bend, they strain."
Brooke: *Constantia*.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To get money by hard bargains or oppression; to be grasping after money; to extort.

(2) To suffer gripping pains.

II. Naut.: To lie too close to the wind, as a ship.

gripe (1), s. [GRIPE, v.]**I. Ordinary Language:****1. Literally:**

(1) A grasp; a fast or firm hold with the hands or paws; hold.

"Our blooming girl,
Caught in the gripe of death,"

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iii.

(2) A pressure, a squeeze.

"'Tis true, the hardened breast resists the gripe."
Dryden: *Ovid: Metamorphoses* x.

(3) The part by which anything is gripped or grasped, as the hilt of a sword.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A grasp, a seizure, a clutch, a grip.

"To ease a present load or gripe of conscience."—Bp. Taylor: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 5.

(2) Oppression; cruel exactation; a grinding down.

"I take my cause
Out of the gripes of cruel men."

Shakespeare: *Henry VIII.*, v. 2.

(3) Pinching distress; hardship.

"Endure the bitter gripe of smarting poverty."
Otway: *Venice Preserved*, i. 1.

(4) A mean, niggardly fellow; a miser.

"Let him be a bawd, a gripe, a usurer, a villain."
Burton: *Anat. of Melancholy*.

(5) In the same sense as II. 2.

II. Technically:

1. **Mach.:** A brake applied to the wheel of a crane or derrick. It generally consists of an iron hoop around the control of a lever, and is drawn closely around the wheel to check its motion.

2. **Med. (generally plural):** A popular name for keen but more or less intermittent pains in the abdomen, produced by colic or any similar disease.

"Torn with the gripes as if he should be pulled to pieces."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

3. Nautical:

(1) The fore-foot of a ship, on to which the stem is planted. The forward end of the keel. It is scarfed to the stem-piece and false-keel, and is secured by a horseshoe or ring to the stem.

(2) A broad plait of rope or bars of iron, with lanyard rings and claws, passing over a large boat, and by which it is secured to the ring-bolts of the deck.

(3) One of a pair of bands passing round a boat near the stem and stern when suspended from the davits, to prevent the boat from swinging about.

***gripe-penny, s.** A niggardly fellow; a miser.

gripe (2), s. [GRIP (2), s.] A griffin. (Ferrex & Porrex, ii. 1.)

***gripe's-egg, s.**

1. **Lit.:** The egg of a griffin or vulture.

2. **Fig.:** A technical name for a vessel used in alchemy. (Ben Jonson: *Alchemist*, ii. 3.)

***grí-pe-fúl, a.** [Eng. *gripe*; -ful(i).] Disposed to gripe.

***grip-ër, s.** [Eng. *grip(e)*, v.; -er.] One who gripes; specif., a miserly fellow, an extortioner, an oppressor.

"Others pretend zeal, and yet are professed usurers, gripers, monsters of men, and harpies."—Burton: *Anat. of Melancholy*.

gripe-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [GRIPE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of seizing or grasping firmly in the hand; a grasping; a clutching.

2. A pain in the bowels; the gripes.

***grip-îng-lÿ, adv.** [Eng. *gripping*; -ly.] In a gripping manner; with gripping pains.

"Clysters help, lest the medicine stop in the guts, and work gripingly."—Bacon: *Natural History*, 365.

***grip-ól-ous, *grip-u-ous, a.** [Eng. *grippal*, *grippl*; -ous.] Greedy, avaricious, grasping.

"In the gripulous landlord's hand."—Adams: *Works*, i. 213.

grippe, s. [French.] A term applied to various epidemic forms of catarrh. What is known as Russian gripe is a very aggravated form of influenza, which epidemic wrought great suffering in this country and Europe in 1891-2-3.

grip-për, s. [Eng. grip, v.; -er.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** One who seizes; specifically, in Ireland, a sheriff's officer; a bailiff.

2. **Print.:** The fingers on an impression which seize the paper by one edge and carry it to, and sometimes through, the press. In some cases tapes conduct it after it has been fed in by the grippers.

grip-pîð, grip-pÿ, a. [Eng. *gripe*; -y.] Disposed to defraud or extort; rapacious, grasping.

***grip-pîng, a.** [Eng. *grip*; -ing.] Avaricious, grasping.

***grip-pîng-ness, s.** [English *gripping*; -ness.] Avarice, graspingness.

"With a logic-fisted grippiness."—Kennet: *Erasmus: Praise of Folly*, p. 87.

***grip-ple, *gri-ple *grip-pal, a. & s.** [Eng. *gripe*; -le.]

A. As adjective:

1. Grasping, tenacious; holding firmly or fast; tight.

"One his shield he gripe hold did lay."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. iv. 6.

2. Grasping, greedy, avaricious.

"Naebody wad be sae gripple as to take his gear."—Scott: *Waverley*, ch. lxvii.

B. As subst.: A grasp, a hold.

"No even Artegall his gripe strong
For anything wold slacke."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. ii. 14.

***gripple-minded, a.** Of a rapacious or grasping disposition; gripping, greedily, miserly.

***grip-ple-ness, *gri-ple-ness, s.** [Eng. *grip-ple*; -ness.] The quality or state of being gripple or avaricious; avarice; a grasping disposition.

"His grippleness, technesse, loquacity."—Bishop Hall: *Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched* (Dec. 3).

***gris-ail le, s.** [Fr. *gris*=gray.]

Art: A style of painting representing solid bodies in relief, such as friezes, moldings, &c., by means of a mixture of black and white pigments, producing gray tints.

***gris-âm-bër, s.** [See def.] Used by Milton for AMBERGRIS (q. v.).

grisamber-steamed, adj. Flavored with the steam of melted ambergris.

"In pastry built, or from the spit, or boiled
Grisamber-steamed."—Milton: *P. R.*, ii. 344.

***grise (1), s.** [GREE.] A step, a stairs.

"Which, as a grise or step, may help these lovers
Into your favor."
Shakespeare: *Othello*, i. 3.

***grise (2), *gryce, *grys, *gryse, s.** [Icel. *grís*; Sw. *gris*; Dan. *grüss*.] A pig, a swine.

"Wyth gryps, and gees, and capouns."
Sir. Ferumbas, 2,696.

***grise, *gris-en, *gryse, v. t. & t.** [A. S. *grisan*=to terrify.]

A. Intrans.: To be afraid, to tremble, to fear.

"Another king gains the sal rise
That sal make the to grise."
Cursor Mundi, 21,825.

B. Trans.: To fear.

"The which thou grisedist for hateful werkis."—Wycliffe: *Wisdom*, xii. 13.

***grîs-ê-ous, a.** [Low Lat. *griseus*; Fr. *gris*=gray.] Gray, grizzled, grizzly; white mottled with black or brown.

grî-sêt te, s. [Fr. from *gris*=gray.]

*1. A sort of gray woolen fabric used for dresses by women of the lower classes.

2. A girl or young married woman of the lower classes; a gay young girl.

***gris-ful, *grise-ful, a.** [Mid. Eng. *grise*, v.; -ful(i).] Terrible, fearful, horrid.

"Hit is so grisful forto loke and forto hir the bitter dome."
E. Eng. Poems, p. 4.

***gris-ful-ly, *gris-ful-li, adv.** [Eng. *grisful*; -ly.] Horribly, fearfully.

"Thei ben scattered dredende grisfulli."—Wycliffe: *Wisdom*, xvii. 3.

***gris-i-ness, *gris-y-ness, s.** [Mid. Eng. *grise*, v.; -ness.] Fear, terror, dread.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hër, thère; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pô, or. wôre, wolf, wôr, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; try, sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

gris-kin, *s.* [Eng. *grise*=a pig, and dimin. suff. *-kin*.] The spine of a hog.

gris-lê-â, *s.* [Named after G. Grisley, a Portuguese surgeon and botanical writer.]

Bot.: A genus of *Lythraceae*, tribe *Lythreae*, now limited to one species, *Grislea secunda*, a native of Venezuela and New Grenada. What used to be called *G. tomentosa* is now denominated *Woodfordia tomentosa*. Its flowers mixed with those of *Morinda* are used in India as a dye called dhall.

***gris-led** (led as *eld*), *a.* [GRIZZLED.]

***gris-ll-ness**, *s.* [English *gristly*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being gristly; horribleness; horridness.

"That ill-agreeing music was beautified with the gristliness of wounds."—*Sidney*: *Arcadia*, bk. iii., p. 441.

gris-lÿ (1), ***gris-ll**, ***gris-lic**, ***gris-lich**, ***gris-liche**, ***grys-lych**, ***grys-ly**, *a. & adv.* [A. S. *gryslíc*; cf. *agrisan* = to terrify; Ger. *graus*, *grausig*=horrible.]

A. As adj.: Horrible, dreadful, terrible, fearful, grim.

"All the grisly legions that troop
Under the sooty flag of Acheron."
Milton: *Comus*, 603.

B. As adv.: Horribly, terribly, dreadfully, fearfully, horribly.

"*Gristliche* the develen yalle."—*St. Brandan*, p. 28.

***gris-lÿ** (2), *a.* [GRIZZLY.]

grî-goð, *s.* [Fr.=gray.]

Zool.: *Grissonia*, or *Galicis vittata*, a genus of Brazilian mammals, placed by some among the Mustelidae (Weasels), by others among the Melidae (Badgers). It is also called the Huron.

grist, ***grest**, ***gryste**, *s.* [A. S., from the same root as *grind* (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Corn to be ground; corn which has been ground.

"Always wrought and ground the neighbor's grest."
Brownie: *Britannia's Pastorals*, bk. i., s. 4.

2. *Fig.*: A supply, a provision.

"Form, say I as well as they,
Must fail, if matter bring no grist."
Swift: *Progress of Beauty*.

II. Technically:

1. *Mill.*: A batch of grain to be ground in a custom mill, or the result of the grinding less the toll.

2. *Rope-making*: A given size of rope. Common grist is a rope three inches in circumference, with twenty yarns in each of the three strands.

3. *To bring grist to the mill*: To bring profitable business or gain; to be a source of profit.

"A sly old Pope created twenty new saints to bring grist to the mill of the London clergy."—*Bp. Horsley*: *Speech*, July 23, 1804.

grist-mill, *s.* A mill for grinding grain.

gristle (as *gris l*), ***gris-tel**, ***grys-tyl**, ***grys-tylle**, *s.* [A. S. *gristle*, a dimin. of *grist* (q. v.); cogn. with O. Fris. *gristel*, *gristl*, *grestel*.]

Anat.: The popular name of what is called by scientific men cartilage (q. v.).

"The gristle of the earepiece, beeyng once cutte in two, cannot close nor growe together agayne."—*Udall*: *Luke* xii.

gris-tlÿ (t silent), *a.* [Eng. *gristl(e)*; *-y*.]

Ord. Lang. & Anat.: Composed of or consisting of gristle; of the nature of or like gristle; cartilaginous.

"Those fishes which be not soft, but gristly, have a kind of marrow in their ridge bone."—*P. Holland*: *Pliny*, bk. xi., ch. xxxvii.

grit, ***greet**, ***greete**, ***greet**, ***greote**, ***grete**, *s.* [A. S. *grêot*=grit, dust; cogn. with O. Fris. *gret*; Icel. *grjót*; Ger. *gries*; O. S. *grjót*; O. H. Ger. *grioz*; Eng. *groats* and *grout* (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

***(1)** Sand, gravel.

"Dust and greet . . . hwon hit is isundred."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 252.

(2) Coarse, rough particles.

"Silesian bole, crackling a little betwixt the teeth, yet without the least particle of grit, feels as smooth as soap."—*Greiv*.

(3) The coarse part of meal.

(4) Oats husked or coarsely ground. (Generally in the plural.) [GROATS.]

(5) The structure or character of a stone as regards fineness, closeness, or their opposites.

***(6)** A kind of crab.

2. *Fig.*: Firmness, determination or resolution of mind; pluck.

"Youth, and grit, and sober living told more than ever."—*Reade*: *Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xxi.

bôil, **bôy**; **pout**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shûn**;

II. Petrol.: A term vaguely used for any coarse-grained sandstone, especially if the grains in it are angular or sub-angular. Rutley defines it as a coarse-grained and somewhat coherent, or at times a fine-grained and very hard and compact, sandstone, frequently containing fragments and granules of other minerals, besides quartz, flint, or chert.

grit-berry, *s.*

Bot.: The genus *Comarostaphylis*.

grit-rock, *s.* [GRIT, *s.*, II.]

***grit**, *v. i. & t.* [GRIT, *s.*]

A. Intrans.: To give out a grating sound, as sand under the feet; to grate.

"The sanded floor that grits beneath the tread."
Goldsmith: *Deserted Village*.

B. Trans.: To grate; to grind or rub together; as, to *grit* the teeth.

***grith**, *s.* [A. S. & Icel.; O. Sw. *grith*, *gruth*, *grid*.] 1. Peace, goodwill.

"Grith on eorthe and grith on hefene, and grith bitwenen awilo cristene monne."—*O. E. Homilies*, p. 45.

2. Mercy, kindness.

"Alle schulen gleden i Godes grith."—*St. Marherete*, p. 21.

***grith-breach**, ***grith-bruche**, *s.* A breach or breaking of the peace.

"Yef ye doth grith-bruche on his lond."

Owl and Nightingale, 1,732.

***grith-fûl**, *a.* [Eng. *grith*; *-ful* (l).] Kind, merciful, forgiving.

"Basian was grithful king."—*Layamon*, ii. 12.

***grith-i-ën**, *v. i.* [A. S. *grithian*.]

1. To protect, to keep in peace or security.

"Ich eww wulle grithien and freosceipe eow given."

Layamon, ii. 17.

2. To reconcile. (*Layamon*, ii. 496.)

***grith-liche**, *a. & adv.* [A. S.]

A. As adj.: Kind, gracious.

"He grete tham king mid grithliche speche."

Layamon, i. 19.

B. As adv.: Kindly, graciously.

"He grithliche spæc."—*Layamon*, i. 6.

***grith-ser-geant** (er as *ar*), *s.* [Eng. *grith*, and *sergeant*.] An officer to keep the peace.

"Grithsergeans wit longe steyues."—*Havelok*, 266.

grit-stone, *s.* [Eng. *grit*, and *stone*.] The same as *GRIT*, II. (q. v.)

grit-tlê, *a.* [Eng. *grit*; *-ie*=*y*.]

Her.: A term applied to the field when composed equally of metal and color.

grit-tl-ness, *s.* [Eng. *gritty*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being gritty or abounding in grit.

"In fuller's earth he could find no sand by the microscope, nor any grittiness."—*Mortimer*: *Husbandry*.

grit-tÿ, *a.* [Eng. *grit*; *-y*.]

1. *Lit.*: Consisting of or containing grit; of the nature of grit; full of hard particles; sandy.

"I found this powder . . . somewhat gritty between the teeth."—*Boyle*: *Works*.

2. *Fig.*: Plucky, courageous, resolute.

griv-ët, *s.* [Fr., from Abyssinian (?).]

Zool.: *Cercocebus* or *Cercopithecus griseoviridis*, an Old World monkey with greenish-gray fur, some white hairs near the hinder extremities, the tail gray. Found in Africa.

grî-wên-nick (w as v), *s.* [Russ.] A small silver coin current in Russia of the value of ten kopecks, or about four cents. It weighs 2.039 grammes, and is .5 fine. (*Bithell*.)

***griz-zle**, ***gris-el**, ***gris-ell**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *gris*=gray; suff. *-el*.] [GRIZZLED.]

A. As substantive:

1. A gray color; a mixture of black and white.

"Time hath sowed a grizzle on thy face."

Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, v.

2. A gray-haired man.

"That old grisel is no fole."—*Gower*, iii. 356.

*3. A kind of wig.

"Our clergy moult their feathered grizzles."

Colman: *The Spleen*, ii.

B. As adj.: Gray, grizzled.

"Among the poplar leaves in grisel gowne."

Phaer: *Virgil's Aeneidos*, v. iii.

griz-zled (zled as *zeld*), *a.* [Eng. *grizzle*; *-ed*.] Gray; of a grayish color; interspersed with gray.

"His beard was grizzled?"—*Shakesp.*: *Hamlet*, i. 2.

grizzled-skipper, *s.*

Entom.: A small butterfly—*Thymele alveolus*, of the family *Hesperiidae*. The wings are blackish, tinged with green and with creamy spots. The larva feeds on the raspberry. (*Stainton*.)

griz-zlÿ, *a. & s.* [Eng. *grizzl(e)*; *-y*.]

A. As adj.: Of a grayish color; grayish.

"Through the realms where grizzly specters dwell."

Couper: *To Charles Deodati*. (Trans.)

B. As subst.: [GRIZZLY-BEAR.]

grizzly-bear, **grisly-bear**, ***grizzle-bear**, *s.*

1. *Zool.*: *Ursus ferox*. A huge bear, sometimes nine feet from the nose to the end of the very short tail, and weighing 800 lbs. The hair, which varies between gray and blackish brown, is more or less grizzled, whence the animal's English name. It inhabits North America, especially the Rocky Mountains. It feeds partly on fruits and roots, but partly also on animal food.

2. *Paleont.*: *Ursus priscus*, of the Post-Tertiary caves, is supposed to be the same as the Grizzly bear.

grôan, ***gran-i-en**, ***grane**, ***grone**, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *grānian*; allied to *GRIN* (q. v.).]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To breathe with a heavy or deep murmuring noise, as in pain or agony; to utter a moaning sound; to utter a mournful voice; to sigh deeply.

"I have groaned under them, been sorry for them."—*Bunyan*: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

II. Figuratively:

1. To grieve; to suffer hardship; to be burdened so as to cause murmuring; as, A nation *groans* under excessive taxation.

2. To long or strive earnestly after anything.

"Nothing but holy, pure, and clear,

Or that which groaneth to be so."

Herbert: *Superlunare*.

B. Trans.: To silence or put down by groans; as, The speaker was *groaned* down.

grôan, ***grane**, ***grone**, *s.* [GROAN, *v.*]

1. A low, moaning sound, as of one in pain, sorrow, or agony; a deep, mournful sound or voice; a deep sigh, a moan.

"Heave a pitying groan."—*Couper*: *Truth*, 177.

*2. Any hoarse, dead sound; a moan.

"Such groans of roaring wind and rain."

Shakesp.: *Lear*, iii. 2.

3. A deep, murmuring sound, uttered in derision or disapprobation; as, The speaker's voice was drowned in *groans*.

grôan-êr, *s.* [Eng. *groan*; *-er*.] One who groans.

***grôan-fûl**, ***grône-full**, *a.* [English *groan*; *-ful* (l).] Causing or tending to cause groans or sadness; sad, lamentable.

"And gave against his mother earth a groanful sound."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. xi. 42.

grôan-lîng, ***gran-unge**, ***gron-ing**, ***gron-yng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [GROAN, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of giving utterance to groans or moanings; a groan.

"Ther is gronyng and grure."

Old Eng. Miscellany, p. 91.

***grôat**, ***grote**, *s.* [O. Low Ger.=great, from its being larger than the small copper coins formerly in use; O. Dut. *groote*; Dut. *groot*.] [GREAT.]

*1. A small silver coin, formerly current in England, of the value of four pence sterling (about eight cents).

"But now groats of four-pence and half groats of two-pence, equivalent to the sterling money, are coined."—*Baker*: *Edward III.* (an. 1376).

2. Used proverbially for any small or trifling sum.

"His apparel is not worth a groat."—*Fielding*: *Journey from this World to the Next*, ch. xix.

grôats, ***grotes**, *s. pl.* [Icel. *grauts*=porridge; Sw. *gröt*; Dan. *grød*; Dut. *gort*.] Oats or wheat without the husks. [GROUTS.]

"The people of Rome for three hundred years together, used no other food than the *groats* made of common wheat."—*P. Holland*: *Pliny*, bk. xviii., ch. vii.

grôb-man, *s.* [Ety. doubtful.]

Ichthy.: The Sea Bream (q. v.).

grô-çêr, ***grôs-sêr**, *s.* [O. Fr. *grossier*=one who sells by the gross or wholesale; *gros*, fem. *grosse*=great.] A dealer in tea, sugar, coffee, spices, &c. [GROSS.]

"None of that companie, nor anie of the vintners, butchers, grossers . . . should be admitted maior of the citie."—*Holinshed*: *Chron. Richard II.* (an. 1382).

çhin, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**. **-cian**, **-tion** = **shân**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shûn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhûn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shûis**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bêl**, **dêl**.

grocer's-itch, s.

Path.: Ecthyma, produced by handling sugar. It is most common in spring and summer. Sometimes the eruption is local, at others it almost covers the body.

grō-gēr-ŷ, *grōs-sēr-ŷ, s. [O. Fr. *grosserie*.]

1. Grocers' wares, such as tea, sugar, coffee, &c. (Usually in the plural.)

"Mounted upon the gold, with a deal box before him to carry groceries in."—Coltsmith: *Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xii.

2. A grocer's shop; a place where groceries are sold.

*grōff, *groffe, *gruf, adv. [Icel. *grúfa*, in the phrase, *ligga á grúfu*=to lie groveling: *grúfa*=to grovel; Sw. dial. *gruva*=flat on one's face; *ligga á gruve*=to lie groveling on one's face.] Groveling; flat on one's face. [GROVEL.]

"And groff he fell all platts upon the ground."

Chaucer: C. T., 13,605.

grōg, s. [Named after a nickname of Admiral Vernon, who, from his wearing program breeches, was called "Old Grog." About 1745 he ordered his sailors to dilute their rum with water.]

1. Spirits and water mixed but not sweetened; strong drink generally.

2. For def. see extract.

"Deceased had been accustomed to drink a vile mixture procured at spirit stores known as *grog*, and compounded of drippings from wine, spirit, and beer casks."—*London Standard*.

3. [FIREBRICK.]

grog-blossom, s. A redness or pimple on the nose or face, arising from excessive indulgence in strong drink.

grog-shop, s. A place where spirits or strong drinks are sold; a dram-shop.

*grog, v. t. [GROG, s.] To mix water with; to weaken with water. (Davies.)

"The defendants had grogged the casks by putting in hot water."—*Lincoln (Eng.) Mercury*.

grōg-gēr-ŷ, s. [Eng. *grog*; -ery.] A place where spirits or other strong liquors are sold; a grog-shop.

grōg-gi-nēss, s. [Eng. *groggy*; -ness.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The state of being under the influence of drink; tipsiness.

2. *Farr.*: A tenderness or stiffness in the foot of a horse, or weakness in the forelegs.

"The peculiar knuckling of the fetlock-joint, and the tottering of the whole of the fore-leg, known by the name of *grogginess*, and which is so often seen in old and over-worked horses, is seldom an affection of either the fetlock or the pastern-joints simply."—*Youatt: On the Horse*, ch. xvi., p. 379.

grōg-gŷ, a. [Eng. *grog*; -y.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Under the influence of drink; tipsy, drunk.

2. Staggering or stupefied, as one dazed with blows; acting like one stupefied with drink.

II. *Farr.*: Moving uneasily, as with tender feet or forelegs.

"It [grogginess] is common among all kinds of fast workers, and long journeys at a fast pace will make almost any horse *groggy*."—*Youatt: On the Horse*, ch. xvi., p. 380.

grōg-rām, *grōg-ēr-an, *grōg-rān, s. & a. [O. Fr. *grosgrain*, from *gras*=gross, thick, coarse, and *grain*=grain.]

A. As substantive:

Fab.: A coarse stuff of silk or silk and mohair.

"He shall have the *groggrans* at the rate I told him."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man in His Humor*, ii. 2.

B. As adj.: Made of the fabric described in A.

"Plain goodly would no longer down

"Twas madam in the *groggrain* gown."

Swift: *Baucis and Philemon*.

grōin (1), *grain, s. [Icel. *grein*=a branch, arm; Sw. *gren*=a branch, a fork.]

1. *Anat.*: The hollow in the human body where the thigh and the trunk unite.

"The little dart arrives . . .

Passed through and pierced his groin."

Dryden: *Virgil's Aeneid* x. 828.

2. *Arch.*: The angle or angular curve formed by an intersection of vaults; most of the vaulted ceilings of the middle ages were groined, and therefore called groined ceilings. During the early part of the Norman style, the groins were left purposely plain, but afterward they were invariably covered with ribs.

3. *Civil Eng.*: A frame of wood-work, constructed across a beach, between high and low water, perpendicular to the general line of it, either to retain the shingle already accumulated, to recover it when lost, or to accumulate more at any particular point; also to break and check the action of the waves.

The component parts of a groin are piles, planking, land-ties, land tie-bars, blocks, tail-piles, and keys and screw-bolts.

groin-rib, s.

Arch.: A rib or projecting member following the line of junction of the two arches forming a groin.

*grōin (2), *groine, *groyn, *groyne, s. [O. Fr. *groing*; Fr. *groin*; Prov. *groing*, *grong*; Italian *grugno*; O. Port. *gruin*.]

1. The snout of a swine.

"A ring of gold that is worn in the *groine* of a sow."

—Chaucer: *Persones Tale*.

2. A hanging lip.

"Be wroth, than schalt thou have a *groyn*."

Chaucer: *Troilus*, i. 943.

grōin (1), v. t. [GROIN (1), s.]

Arch.: To form into groins; to ornament or furnish with groins.

*grōin (2), *groigne, *groyna, v. i. [Fr. *grogner*; O. Fr. *grogner*; Prov. *gronhir*, *gronir*; Sp. *gruñir*; Port. *grunhir*; Ital. *grugnire*, *grugnare*, from Lat. *grunio*.] To groan or grunt; to hang the lip in discontent; to pout.

"Whether so that he loure or groyne."

Romant of the Rose, 7,051.

grōined, a. [Eng. *groin* (1), s.; -er.]

Arch.: Having an angular curve formed by the intersection of two arches.

groined-arch, s.

Arch.: An arch intersected by another cutting it transversely.

groined-ceiling, groined-roof, s.

Arch.: A ceiling formed by three or more intersecting arches, every two of which form a groin at the intersection, all the groins meeting at a point called the apex or summit. Groined arches are found both in classic and mediæval architecture, but were brought to the greatest perfection in the latter. Fan tracery vaulting is groined roofing in its most complex form.

*grōin-ēr, *groyn-ere, s. [Eng. *groin* (2), v.; -er.] One who tells tales; a tale-bearer.

"The *groynere* with drawn striues to gidere resten."—*Wycliffe: Prov.* xxvi. 20.

grōin-lūg (1), s. [GROIN (1), v.]

Arch.: The same as GROIN (1), s. 1.

*grōin-lūg (2), *groyn-lūg, *groyn-yunge, s. [GROIN (2), v.]

1. Grunting.

"*Groynunge* of swyne. *Grunnitus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. A grumbling; tale-bearing. (Chaucer: C. T., 2,462.)

grom-el, grom-mel, s. [GROMWELL.]

grōm-ēt, grōm-mēt, s. [Fr. *gourmette*=a curb; *gourmet*=to curb.]

1. *Naut.*: A ring formed of a strand of rope laid round and spliced. Used as a hank, a thimble, or with large oars, in connection with a pin, as a substitute for a rowlock. Metallic grommets, forming eyelets, are sometimes substituted. An iron-flange is cast to the wrought-metal thimble; after insertion, the edge is spun over upon the other cast-metal ring.

2. *Ord.*: A wad made of rope, rammed down between the ball and the charge. Made of oakum and bound with spun-yarn, it is called a junk-wad.

gromet-wad, s.

Ord.: A wad used in firing from smooth-bore guns, when the elevation is less than 3°.

† Shot-gromet:

Ord.: The same as GROMET, 2.

grō-mī-a, s. [Lat. *groma*=a surveyor's pole or measuring-rod.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Gromidae (q. v.).

grō-mī-dā, grō-mī-dā, s. [Mod. Lat. *gromia*, and Lat. neut. adj. suff. -ida, or fem. -idae.]

Zool.: A family of Foraminifera with an imperforate test. It is brownish-yellow, membranous, soft, and globular, with long, filiform processes protruding.

grōm-wēll, grōm-il, grō-mel, gray-mell, gray-millet, s. [Fr. *gremil*; Wel. *cromandi*.]

Bot.: *Lithospermum officinale*, anciently administered for the cure of gravel.

† *False Gromwell*: The genus *Onosmodium*.

Gron-in-gēn-ists, Gron-in-gēn-sī-anŷ (o as e), s. pl. [From the town of Grönigen in the Netherlands, at which the early adherents of the sect held their conventions.]

Ch. Hist.: A division of Mennonites, who flourished in the seventeenth century.

grō-nō-vī-a, s. [Named after J. F. Gronovius, a botanist of Leyden.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Gronovieae (q. v.).

grō-nō-vī-ē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *gronovia*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eae.]

Bot.: A tribe of Loasaceae.

grōm, *grom, *grome, s. [Etym. doubtful; prob. from A. S. *guma*=a man, the *r* being inserted as in cartridge, partridge, corporal, &c.; Dut. *gom* (in *bruidegom*=bridegroom); O. H. Ger. *gumo*; Icel. *gumi*; Goth. *guma*; Lat. *homo*=a man; O. Dut. *grom*; Icel. *gromr*=a boy.] [BRIDEGROOM.]

*1. A young man, a lad.

*2. A menial, a servant.

3. Specifically a man or boy who has the charge of horses or of the stable.

"Unmissed but by his dogs and by his groom."

Concise: *Progress of Error*, 95.

4. A man newly married or about to be married; a bridegroom.

"By this the brides are waked, their *grooms* are dressed."—*Dryden: Cymon and Iphigenia*, 540.

5. One of several officers in the English royal household; as, *Groom of the Stole*, &c.

† *Groom of the Stole*: [STOLE.]

*groom-porter, s. An officer of the English royal household, whose duty it was to see that the king's lodging was furnished with tables, chairs, stools, and firing, also to provide cards and dice, &c., and to decide disputes arising at cards, dice, bowling, &c. He was allowed to keep an open gaming-table at Christmas. The office was abolished by George III.

"The *groom-porter* had a room appropriated to gaming."—*Pope: Dunciad*, i. 310 (Note).

grooms-man, s. One who attends on the bridegroom at a wedding; the best man.

"Sudden at the *grooms-man's* side

"Tis he!" a well-known voice has cried."

Longfellow: *Blind Girl of Castel-Cuillé*, iii.

grōm, v. t. [GROOM, s.] To tend, care for, or dress, as a groom does a horse.

*grōm-lēss, a. [Eng. *groom*; -less.] Without a groom.

"A rough cob, listless and *groomless*."—*Disraeli: Lothair*, ch. xxviii.

*grōm-lēt, s. [English *groom*, s.; dimin. suff. -let.] A little or young groom. (Hook.)

*grōm-ship, *grome-ship, s. [Eng. *groom*; -ship.] The office or position of a groom.

"He [Silas Titus] did with the consent of his Majesty resign his *groomship*."—*Wood: Athens Oxon*.

grōt, s. [Dut.=great.] An old money of account in Bremen, value about one cent. [GROAT.]

grōve, *grove, s. [Dut. *groef*, *groeve*=a grave, a groove.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A channel, furrow, or long hollow, such as may be cut with a tool; a rut, furrow, or channel, such as may be formed by the action of water; a channel formed by any agency.

2. *Fig.*: The natural course or fixed routine of one's life or events.

II. Technically:

1. *Gun.*: A spiral channel between the lands in rifling.

2. *Join.*: A channel in the edge of a board. In matched-boarding it receives the tongue.

*3. *Minery.*: A shaft or pit.

4. *Anat.*: There are many grooves in the human frame, as, the bicipital, the lachrymal, and the sub-costal grooves.

groove-ram, s.

Needle-making: A stamp for making the groove in which the eyes of needles are formed.

grōve, v. t. [GROOVE, s.] To cut or form a groove or channel in; to furrow.

"The aperture is *grooved* at the margin."—*Pennant: Brit. Zool.*; *The Wreath Shell*.

grooved, a. [GROOVE, s.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having a groove, furrow, or channel in; channeled; furrowed.

"Each *grooved* and dovetailed like a box."

Swift: *George-Nim-Dan-Dean's Answer to T. Sheridan*.

2. *Bot.*: Fluted, channeled, marked with longitudinal furrows.

grooved-bit, s. A wood-boring tool, adapted to be used in a brace, and having a cylindrical stem with a spiral groove.

grooved-wheel, s.

1. A wheel having circumferential indentations, as a mode of increasing the traction or effective frictional surface contact; a friction-wheel.

2. A band-wheel or pulley having peripheral depressions for a round band, as in some lathes.

grōv-ēr, s. [Eng. *groove*, v.; -er.]

*1. One who or that which cuts or forms a groove.

*2. A miner. (Prov. Eng.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, slr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; try, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

groōv'-līg, pr. par., a. & s. [GROOVE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of cutting or forming a groove; a groove, or set of grooves.

grooving-planes, s. pl. Carpenters' and joiners' planes, which are adapted for cutting grooves, as the plow, fillister, router-plane, banding-plane, &c.

grōpe, *grape, *grail, *gropen, *grop, v. i. & t. [A. S. *grāpian*=to handle, to seize, from *grāp*=the grasp of the hands, the grip of the fingers, from *grīpan*=to gripe; O. H. Ger. *greifon*; Icel. *greifa*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To feel with the hands.

"Loke what ther is put in thin hond and grope." Chaucer: C. T., 13, 164.

2. To use the hands; to handle.

"If my fader groep and fele, by drede lete he wene me wile to bigile hym."—Wycliffe: Genesis xxvii, 12.

3. To search or seek to find something in the dark; or, as a blind person, by feeling about with the hands; to feel one's way as with the hands.

"We grope for the wall like the blind."—Isa. lix, 10.

4. To seek to find one's way through doubt or perplexity.

"Groping no longer in night."

Longfellow: Children of the Lord's Supper.

*5. To seek to find anything.

"As blindly groped they for a future state."

Dryden: Religio Laici, 23.

*6. To examine closely.

"He is the gropande God."

Early Eng. Allit. Poems: Cleanness, 591.

B. Transitive:

1. To feel with the hands; to touch; to handle.

"Than gropede he euery wounde."

Sir Ferumbras, 1, 388.

2. To seek out by feeling with the hands in the dark or as a blind person; as, to grope one's way.

*3. To try to discover or find out; to seek into; to try; to sound; to probe.

"How vigilant to grope men's thoughts, and to pick out somewhat whereof they might complain."—Hayward.

*4. To inquire into; to examine.

"To grope tendrily a conscience."

Chaucer: C. T., 7, 399.

grōp'-ēr, s. [Eng. *grop(e)*; -er.] One who gropes; one who tries to find his way by groping.

"A proper after novelties, in any wise do flye."

Drant: Horace; Epistle to Lollius.

grōp'-līg, pr. par., a. & s. [GROPE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or state of seeking one's way by feeling with the hands in the dark, or as a blind person.

***groping-iron, *grupinge-yren, s.** A tool for forming grooves.

"The groping-iron then spake he."—MS. in *Haltwell*.

grōp'-līg-ly, adv. [Eng. *groping*; -ly.] In a groping manner; as one who gropes.

grōp'-pite, s. [From *Gropp(torp)*, in Sweden, where it occurs, and suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: A rose-red or brownish-red crystalline mineral of splintery fracture; its hardness, 2.5; specific gravity, 2.73. Composition: 45.01; alumina, 22.55; sesquioxide of iron, 3.06; magnesia, 12.28; lime, 4.55; soda, 0.22; potassa, 5.23; water, 7.11=100. Occurs in limestone. (*Dana.*)

***grōp'-ple, v. i.** [A frequent. from *grobe* (q. v.).] To grope.

"To gropple in the brook for crayfish."—T. Hughes: *Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xxx.

grōr'-ōl-lite, subst. [From *Grovoi*, in Mayenne, France, where it occurs, and Gr. *lithos*=stone.]

Min.: A variety of Wad (Bog-manganese). The color is brownish-black, the streak reddish-brown. (*Dana.*)

grōs (silent), s. [Fr.=thick, strong.] [GROSS, a.]

Fabric: A heavy silk with a dull finish.

gros-em, s. A silver coin, used in Switzerland, value about one dollar.

grōs'-bēak, *grōss'-bēak, s. [Eng. *gross*, and *beak*. So named from the thick bills of the several species.]

1. Singular:

(1) *Spec.*: The genus *Coccothraustes* (q. v.).

(2) *Gen.*: Some other birds having thick bills. [*q.*]

2. *Pl.*: The English name of *Coccothraustinae*, a sub-family of *Fringillidae*.

† The Cardinal Grosbeak (*Cardinalis virginianus*), an American bird. The Pine Grosbeak is *Loxia enucleator*, called also Pine Bullfinch; and the Social or Republican Grosbeak is *Philaterus socius*. It is from South Africa, and belongs to the sub-family of *Ploceinae* (Weaver-birds).

grō-schen, s. [GROSS.] A small silver coin used in the North German States, value $\frac{1}{16}$ of a thaler, or about 2½ cents. Each groschen is sub-divided into ten pfennings.

grō-sēr, grō-sērt, grō-gī-ēr, s. [GROSSART.]

grōs-grāin (silent), a. [Fr. *gros*, and Eng. *grain*.] Applied to silk with a heavy cross thread.

grōss, *grosse, a. & s. [Fr. *gros* (fem. *grosse*)=thick, coarse, from Low Lat. *grossus*, from Lat. *crassus*=thick, coarse; Ital. *grosso*; Sp. *grueso*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Literally:

1. Thick; fat; bulky; great and coarse.

"A gross fat man."—Shakespeare: Henry IV., Pt. I., ii, 4.

2. Coarse; opposed to fine or delicate.

"Fine and delicate sculptures are helped with nearness, and gross with distance."—Wotton: *Architecture*.

*3. Thick; dense; not attenuated; not pure;

"They would shake the gross clouds to the ground."

Drayton: Barons' Wars, bk. ii.

*4. Coarse; unbecoming; inelegant.

"The gloomy hue, And feature gross."—Thomson: Summer, 888.

II. Figuratively:

1. Dull; stupid; crass; heavy.

"If she doth then the subtle sense excel,

How gross are they that drown her in the blood?"

Davies.

2. Coarse; vulgar; not refined; indelicate; sensual; obscene.

"He shuns the grosser joys of sense."

Byron: Corsair, i, 2.

3. Enormous; great; shameful; disgraceful; flagrant.

"That gross idolatry, which consisted in the worship of the images of dead men."—Bp. Horsey: Sermons, vol. iii, ser. 37.

4. Whole; entire; total; applied to a sum or amount without any deduction; opposed to *net*.

*5. Plain; palpable; easily discernible.

"'Tis gross you love my son."

Shakespeare: All's Well that Ends Well, i, 3.

B. As substantive:

*1. The main body, part, or mass; the chief part, the mass.

"Comets, out of question, have likewise power and effect over the gross and mass of things."—Bacon.

*2. The main force or body.

"Several casuists are of opinion that, in a battle, you should discharge upon the gross of the enemy, without leveling your piece at any particular person."—Addison: *Freeholder*.

*3. The sum total; the full or entire amount.

"I cannot instantly raise up the gross

Of full three thousand ducats."

Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, i, 3.

*4. A collective or united body.

"After they have separated themselves in many petty divisions, they rejoin one by one into a gross."—Dryden.

5. The gross or great hundred; the number of twelve dozen; twelve times twelve.

† 1. A great gross: Twelve gross or 144 dozen.

2. In the gross; in gross:

(1) In the bulk, or undivided whole; wholesale.

"Trafficking in grosse."—Carew: Survey in Cornwall, p. 65.

(2) On the whole; as a whole, without regard to the separate parts.

"Some men pass swiftly from the effect they look upon in gross to the most obvious seeming cause."—Digby: *Of Bodies*, ch. xxvii.

3. Advowson in gross:

Law: An advowson separated from the property of a manor, and annexed to the person of its owner.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *gross* and *coarse*: "These terms are synonymous in the moral application. *Grossness* of habit is opposed to delicacy; coarseness to softness and refinement. A person becomes *gross* by an unrestrained indulgence of his sensual appetites, particularly in eating and drinking; he is *coarse* from the want of polish either as to his mind or manners." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

gross-adventure, s.

Law: A term applied to the loan of money on a ship's bottom; i. e., on the vessel itself, irrespective of cargo.

gross-fed, adj. Fed or supported on gross or coarse food.

gross-headed, a. Thick-headed, dull, stupid.

(Milton.)

Gross-Mennonites, s. pl.

Ch. Hist.: A name given in the seventeenth century to the more wild or lax Mennonites, as distinguished from those who were more refined or more strict. The former were called again Waterlanders. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xvii.)

gross-receipts, s. pl. The actual receipts; the entire amount before any deductions have been made for any cause whatsoever.

gross-weight, s.

Comm.: The weight of any merchandise or commodity, including the dross, dust, bag, case, cask, chest, or other receptacle in which it is contained. The net weight is that of the commodity after the tare and tret have been deducted. [NET, a., TARE, s.]

grōs-sā-lēg, s. pl. [Latin *gross(us)*; masc. or fem. suff. -ales.] [GROSSAL.]

Bot.: An alliance of epigynous exogens, having the flowers dichlamydeous and polypetalous, the seeds numerous and minute, with the embryo small, lying in a large quantity of albumen. Lindley includes under it the orders Grossulariaceae, Escalloniaceae, Philadelphaceae, and Barringtoniaceae (q. v.).

grōs-sart, grōs-sērt, s. [A corruption of Fr. *gooseille*.] A gooseberry (q. v.).

grōss'-bēak, s. [GROSSBEAK.]

***grōss'-fūl, *grosse-full, a.** [Eng. *gross*; -ful(l)] Exceeding gross.

"Thy grosseful fault."

Chapman: *Bussey D'Ambois*, i, 2.

grōss-if-i-cā-tion, s. [GROSSIFY.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of making gross, coarse, or thick; the state of becoming gross or thick.

2. *Bot.*: The swelling of the ovary after fertilization.

***grōss'-i-fy, v. t. & i.** [Eng. *gross*; i connective, and suff. -fy.]

A. Trans.: To make gross, coarse, or thick.

B. Intrans.: To become gross, coarse, or thick.

grōss'-ly, adv. [Eng. *gross*; -ly.]

1. In a gross manner; in bulky parts; coarsely; bulkily.

2. Coarsely, vulgarly; without refinement; rudely.

"Speak not so grossly."

Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, v.

3. Shamefully, disgracefully, flagrantly.

"But that which in an age of good government is an evil may, in an age of grossly bad government, be a blessing."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

*4. Stupidly.

"Led so grossly by this meddling priest."

Shakespeare: King John, iii, 1.

*5. Palpably, evidently, plainly.

"To counterfeit thus grossly with your slave."

Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors, ii, 2.

grōss'-nēss, s. [Eng. *gross*; -ness.]

*1. The quality or state of being gross or bulky; bulk, bulkiness.

"The element immediately next the earth in grossness is water."—Digby: *Of Bodies*, ch. xxvii.

2. Coarseness, rudeness; want of refinement or delicacy.

"I will purge thy mortal grossness so."

Shakespeare: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii, 1.

3. Enormity; shocking nature or qualities; shamefulness; disgracefulness.

"Hiding the grossness with fair ornament."

Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, ii, 2.

*4. Stupidity.

"Such impossible passages of grossness."

Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, iii, 2.

*5. Coarseness; want of clearness or purity; density.

"[Its] foggy grossness so opposed the light

As it would turn the noonstaid into night."

Drayton: *Moon-Calf*.

†**grōss-su-lā'-cē-æ, s. pl.** [GROSSULARIACEAE.]

grōss-su-lā'-cē-ōus (or ceous as shūs), a. [Mod. Lat. *grossulariace* (a); suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the Grossulaceae or Grossulariaceae (q. v.).

grōss-su-lar, a. & s. [Low Latin *grossula*=a gooseberry; Class. Lat. *grossulus*=a small unripe fig, dimin. of *grossus*=an unripe fig; and Eng. suff. -ary.]

A. As adj.: Of, belonging to, or resembling a gooseberry.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gēm; thin, thīs, sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

B. As substantive:

Min.: The mineral, called by the French *grossularite*. The same as GROSSULARITE (q. v.).

grossular-garnet, s.

Min.: The same as GROSSULARITE (q. v.).

grös-su-lär-lä-s, s. [Low Latin *grossul(a)*=a gooseberry, and Lat. fem. sing. adj. suff. *-aria*.]

Botany: A sub-genus of Ribes, having spinous branches, the leaves plaited in bud, and one to three flowered peduncles. (*Sir Joseph Hooker*.)

grös-su-lär-lä-ä-çë-æ, *grös-su-lä-çë-æ*, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *grossularia* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Currantworts; the typical order of Lindley's alliance Grossales. It consists of either unarmed or spiny shrubs, with alternate lobed leaves having a plaited venation, flowers in axillary racemes, a superior calyx four or five-parted, five minute petals, five stamens; a two, three, or four cleft style; a one-celled ovary, with two opposite parietal placentæ; and the fruit a berry, inclosing numerous seeds suspended among the pulp by long fundamental cords. Lindley enumerated two genera, and estimated the known species at ninety-five. They are from the temperate and mountainous parts of Europe, Asia, and this country. The typical genus is Ribes, containing the gooseberry, currant, &c. *Sir Joseph Hooker* calls the order Ribesicæ, and reduces it to a tribe of Saxifragaceæ.

grös-su-lär-lä-s, s. [Mod. Lat. *grossularia*=the gooseberry genus; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of garnet, called by Dana from its composition Lime-alumina-garnet. The most typical sub-variety is the Wiluite, of Siberia, which is pale green. Others are Cinnamon-stone or Essonite, Succinite, and Romanzovite.

**gröss-ÿ*, **gröss-lä*, a. [English *gross*; *-y*.] *Gross*.

"Spending their grossie humors."—*Fuller*: *Worthies*, *Lincoln*, ii. 2.

gröt, s. [Fr. *grotte*, from Low Lat. *crypta*=a crypt; Lat. *crypta*.] A grotto. [*CRYPT*.]

"The Sibylline grot beside the dead Lake of Avernus." *Dyer*: *Ruins of Rome*.

grö-tës-que (que as k), **gro-tesc*, **gro-tes-co*, a. & s. [Fr. from Ital. *grotesca*, from *grotta*=a grotto, because such paintings were found in old crypts and grottoes.]

A. As adjective:

1. Strangely or wildly formed; of irregular or extravagant form or proportions; antic, ludicrous, laughable, ridiculous.

"Many a grotesque form and face."
Longfellow: *To a Child*.

2. Applied to artificial grotto-work, decorated with rock-work, shells, &c.

B. As substantive:

1. This term, which is now familiar among all the lovers of the art of painting, was by the Italians appropriated to that peculiar manner of composition and invention observed among the antique monumental paintings which were discovered in the subterranean chambers that had been decorated in the times of the ancient Romans; and as the Italians apply the word *Grotto* to express every kind of cave or grot, all paintings which were in imitation of the antique designs discovered in those chambers, which for ages had been covered with ruins, are grotesque or grotesque, which is now applied to subjects of a quaint and anomalous character.

2. A name given to the light and fanciful ornaments used formerly to characterize persons and things.

3. Whimsical figures or scenery.

4. Artificial grotto-work.

5. In printing, a squat-shaped type.

GROTESQUE TYPE.

grö-tës-que-lÿ (que as k), adv. [Eng. *grotesque*; *-ly*.] In a grotesque, extravagant, or ludicrous manner.

"Death has despoiled the jester of his habiliments, and grotesquely decorated himself therewith."—*Explanation of Holbein's Dance of Death*, p. 49.

grö-tës-que-nëss (que as k), s. [Eng. *grotesque*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being grotesque; extravagance.

grö-tës-que-nër-y (q as k), s. [Eng. *grotesque*; *-ry*.] The act or practice of indulging in grotesque whims or antics; extravagant or ludicrous conduct; the expression of grotesque ideas.

"The most daring grotesqueries of humor."—*Chambers' Encyc.* (1888), x. 210.

grö-thite, s. [Named after P. Groth, who first described it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: A mineral akin to Titanite or Spinel, but differing from it in cleavage. It is clove-colored or

dark brown in mass, and reddish-brown and translucent in thin splinters. Hardness, 6½; specific gravity, 3½ to 3½. Composition: Silica, 30.51; titanic acid, 31.16; sesquioxide of iron, 5.83; lime, 31.34, &c. Occurs in syenite near Dresden.

gröt-tës-que (que as k), s. [GROTESQUE.]

gröt-tës, **gröt-tä*, s. [Ital. *grotta*; Fr. *grotte*.] [*GROT* (2).]

1. A cave or natural cavity in the earth; a natural covered opening in the earth.

"Zoroaster consecrated a round *grotto*, such as nature had formed it."—*Bolingbroke*: *Letter to Mr. De Pouilly*.

2. An artificial or ornamental cave or cavern-like apartment, decorated with rock-work, &c., and resorted to for coolness in hot weather.

grotto-work, s. Artificial and ornamental rock-work, shell-work, &c., in a garden.

grou-an, s. [GROWN.]

gröund, **gröund*, **gronde*, **gronde*, **gröund*, **gröund*, s. [A. S. *grund*; cogn. with Dut. *grond*; Icel. *grunnr*; Dan. *grund*; O. H. Ger. *grunt*; Ger. *grund*; Goth. *grundus*; Sw. *grund*; O. Fris. & O. S. *grund*; Gael. *grunnid*; Ir. *grunnit*. Probably from A. S. *grindan*=to grind, the original meaning being dust or earth.]

I. Ordinary Language:**1. Literally:**

(1) The surface of the earth; the outer crust of the globe. (*Milton*: *P. L.*, vii. 332.)

(2) The surface of a floor or pavement, as supposed to be resting upon the earth.

"Dagon was fallen on his face to the ground."—1 Samuel v. 4.

(3) The pit of a theater. [GROUNDING.]

(4) The earth, as distinguished from air or water.
"They . . . soaring the air sublime,
With clang despised the ground."
Milton: *P. L.*, vii. 422.

(5) A region, a territory, a country.
"The brook that parts
Egypt from Syrian ground."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, i. 421.

(6) Land; estate; property.
"A fair house built on another man's ground."—*Shakespeare*: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

(7) *Pl.*: The ornamental land attached to a house; as a lawn, a park, &c.

(8) The position or place where a body of men is set; the position occupied by an army.

(9) Bottom; solid earth. (*Shakespeare*: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., i. 8.)

(10) The lowest depths; the bottom. (*Old Eng. Homilies*, p. 19.)

2. Figuratively:

(1) (*Pl.*): The foundation or basis on which anything is built up or supported.

"Not that the grounds of hope were fixed."
Tennyson: *Two Voices*, 227.

(2) (*Pl.*): The first or fundamental principles of knowledge.

"Their thoughts will be best taken up in the easy grounds of religion and the story of scripture."—*Milton*: *On Education*.

(3) A fundamental principle.
"Contrary to this true ground of Plato."—*Raleigh*: *Hist. World*, bk. i., ch. i., § 15.

(4) The fundamental cause; the true reason, cause, or motive.

"Albeit the grounds and first original causes from whence they have sprung be unknown."—*Hooker*: *Eccles. Polity*.

(5) A foil or background to set anything off.
"Like bright metal on a sullen ground."
Shakespeare: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., i. 2.

(6) *Pl.*: Sediment; dregs; lees, feces, at the bottom of liquors; as, the grounds of coffee, &c.

(7) The bottom; lowest or deepest part.
"Crist scht all his hentess grund."—*Ormulum*, 13, 286.

II. Technically:

1. *Carpentry*:
(1) *Pl.*: Pieces of wood nailed on as guides for the plastering, which comes flush with the face of the grounds. To them the moldings and other finishings are nailed.

(2) Framing or pieces forming a basis for other structure, as ground-sills.

(3) Sheathing upon quarters or studding to form a basis for cornice work or moldings.

2. *Engraving*: An acid-resisting composition of asphaltum, four parts; Burgundy pitch, two parts; white wax, one part. This is melted and mixed, and tied up in a silk rag; the plate is heated and the composition smeared on. It is then spread by a silk dabber, and blackened by the smoke of a candle or an oil-lamp. When cool it is ready for the etching-point.

3. *Fabric*: The prevailing color.

4. *Japan*: The pigment mixed with hard varnish which forms the basis for the japan or polished varnish surface.

5. *Mining*: Strata containing the mineral lode, or coal seam; also called the country.

6. Music:

(1) A composition in which the base, consisting of a few bars of independent notes, is continually repeated to a continually varying melody.

(2) The plain song; the tune on which descants are raised.

"For on that ground I'll build a holy descant."
Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, iii. 7.

7. Painting:

(1) The first layer of paint placed upon canvas previous to the commencement of the artist's work on a picture; the substratum of house-painting.

(2) *Pl.*: The substance with which the canvas and panel are covered to render them fit for painting on. Grounds are either absorbent or non-absorbent. Absorbent grounds are prepared by mixing chalk or plaster into a paste with animal glue or flour paste. By the old painters gold grounds were used. Also called priming.

8. *Sculpt.*: The flat surface from which the figure rises; said of works in relief.

9. *Sports*: The place or piece of ground assigned to a player.

10. Telegraphy:

(1) An accidental connection between the line wire and the earth.

(2) The earth in its capacity as the return-circuit carrying body. The wire is carried to earth and connected to a ground-plate, or in cities to a water or gas-main, which forms an admirable and extensive conductor.

† For the difference between *ground* and *foundation*, see FOUNDATION.

† 1. To break ground:

(1) *Lit.*: To penetrate or cut through the soil for the first time.

(2) *Fig.*: To take the first step or make the first move in any direction or undertaking; to make a start.

*2. *To come to the ground*: To fall to the ground. (*Lit. & fig.*)

*3. *To fall to the ground*: To come to naught; to fail.

*4. *To gain ground*:
(1) To advance; to make way against opposition; to meet with success.

(2) To prevail; to become more general or widely spread.

"I wonder it has gained no more ground in other places."—*Temple*.

*5. *To gather ground*: To gain ground.
"And gathers ground fast at the laborer's heels,
Homeward returning." *Milton*: *P. L.*, iii. 631.

*6. *To get ground*: To gain ground.
"They get ground and vantage of the king."
Shakespeare: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., ii. 3.

*7. *To give ground*: To give way; to yield; to recede; to retire.

"Giving no ground unto the house of York."
Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., ii. 6.

8. *To lose ground*:
(1) To be driven back; to retreat; to give way.

"At length the left wing of the Arcadians began to lose ground."—*Sidney*.

(2) To lose advantage.

"He has lost ground at the latter end of the day, by pursuing his point too far."—*Dryden*: *Fables*, (Pref.)

(3) To lose credit; to become less general or extensive.

9. *To stand one's ground*: To stand firm; not to yield or give way.

"He will stand his ground against all the attacks that can be made upon his probity."—*Atterbury*.

10. *To take the ground*:
Naut.: To touch the bottom; to become stranded.

*11. *To set on ground*: To discomfit; to gravel; to run aground.

"To set him on ground, and expose him to the contempt of the people."—*Andrewes*: *Sermons*, v. 127.

ground-angling, s. Angling without a float, with the weight placed a few inches from the hook.

ground-annual, s.

Scots Law: An estate created in land by a vassal, who, instead of selling his land for a gross sum, reserves an annual ground-rent from the vendee, this ground-rent being a perpetual charge upon the land.

ground-ash, s.

1. A young ash-plant; an ash sapling.

"Some cut the young ashes off about an inch above the ground, which causes them to make very large straight shoots, which they call ground-ash."—*Mortimer*: *Husbandry*.

2. *Ægopodium podagraria*.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, plt, sire, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrċ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fáll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = ä. qu = kw.

ground-bailiff, s.

Min.: A man who has the supervision of a mine or mines; an overseer.

ground-bait, s. Bait made of barley or malt boiled and dropped into the bottom of the water where a person intends to fish, for the purpose of attracting the fish thither.

"Take the depth of the place where you mean after to cast your ground-bait and to fish."—*Walton: Angler.*

ground-base, ground-bass, s.

Music: A bass passage of four or eight bars in length, constantly repeated, each successive time accompanied with a varied melody and harmony.

ground-bear, s.

Zoöl.: *Ursus arctos.*

ground-beetles, s. pl.

Entomol.: The predatory family of Carabidae (q. v.). They pursue their prey upon the ground.

ground-chamber, s. A room or apartment on the ground floor.

"A ground-chamber just under the college library."—*Made: Life, p. 72.*

ground-cherry, s.

Bot.: (1) *Cerasus chamæcerasus*; (2) in America, *Physalis viscosa*.

ground-cistus, s.

Bot.: *Rhododendron chamæcistus*.

ground-crista, s.

Bot.: *Cassia chamæcrista*.

ground-cuckoos, s. pl.

Ornith.: Cuckoos of the genus *Centropus*. They have a long hind claw like that of a lark. (*Swainson*.)

ground-cypress, s.

Bot.: *Santolina chamæcyparissus*.

ground-doves, s. pl. [GROUND-PIGEONS.]**ground-elder, s.**

Bot.: *Dogs' Mercury, Mercurialis perennis*.

ground-enell, s.

Bot.: *Scandix pecten*.

ground-fern, s.

Bot.: *Nephrodium thelypteris*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

ground-fitches, s. pl.

Ornith.: The name given by Swainson to Fringilline, the typical sub-family of the family Fringillidae.

ground-flax, s.

Bot.: The genus *Camelina* (q. v.).

ground-floor, s. The lower story of a house; the floor on a level, or nearly so, with the exterior ground.

***ground-form, s.**

Gram.: The stem or basis of a word to which the inflections are added in declension or conjugation.

ground-furze, s.

Bot.: *Ononis arvensis*.

ground-glass, s. Glass whose surface is ground, so as to break up the pencils of light passing through it, preventing the passage of a distinct image. Lamp globes are ground in order to mellow and disperse the light passing through them. The process is effected by the wheel, sand-blast, by rotating with pebbles inside, or by fluoric acid.

ground-hele, s.

Bot.: *Veronica officinalis*.

ground-hemlock, s.

Bot.: *Taxus baccata*, a creeping variety of the Common Yew.

ground-hog, s.

Zoölogy:

1. The name given by the English at the Cape of Good Hope to *Orycteropus capensis*, a mammal like a short-legged hog; called by the Dutch *Aardvark* (q. v.).

2. The American name for *Arctomys monax*, the woodchuck of New England. (*Goodrich & Porter*.)

***ground-hold, s.**

Naut.: Tackle for holding on to the ground.

"Like as a ship with dreadful storm long tost,

Having spent all her mastes and her ground-hold."—*Spenser: F. Q., VI. iv. 1*

ground-honeysuckle, s.

Bot.: *Lotus corniculatus*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

ground-ice, s.

Hydrol., Geol., &c.: Ice which forms at the bottom of a river or other body of water before the surface appears to freeze. As water at 40° Fahrenheit is heavier than that at 32°, the former tends to sink

and the latter to rise. It is therefore difficult to explain why, in some cases, the former should freeze first. Such, however, is the fact. Ground-ice can bring up gravel and even bowlders from the bottom of a river, and float them away. Called also Anchor-ice.

ground-ivy, s.

Bot.: *Nepeta glechoma*, a labiate plant, with blue purple flowers and deeply crenate pubescent leaves, found in hedgerows and copses. It is found also in the north of Europe, on the continent of Asia, and in Japan. It is bitter and aromatic. It was formerly used for beer and tea. Country people employ it as a pectoral medicine.

ground-jasmine, s.

Bot.: *Stellera chamæjasme*.

ground-joint, s.

Mach.: A joint made by grinding together two pieces of metal with emery and oil; or pieces of glass with fine sand and water; the glass stopper is a specimen of the latter.

ground-joist, s.

Carp.: A joist of the basement or ground-floor; often termed a sleeper.

ground-lackey, s.

Entom.: *Clisiocampa castrensis*, a moth of the family Bombycidae.

ground-law, s. Fundamental or essential law. (*C. Kingsley*.)

***ground-layer, s.** One who lays the foundation of anything; the origin or cause.

"He was the ground-layer of the other piece."—*Stow* (an. 1603).

ground-laying, s.

Porcelain: A coating of boiled oil to the surface of porcelain, in course of manufacture, to receive the color; bossing.

ground-line, s.

Geom. & Perspect.: The line of intersection of the horizontal and vertical planes of projection.

ground-liverwort, s.

Bot.: A lichen, *Peltidea canina*. Dog-lichen.

ground-lizard, s.

Zoöl.: *Ameiva dorsalis*, a small lizard from the West Indies. It frequents roadsides and open pastures in Jamaica.

ground-marker, s.

1. An implement for laying off corn-rows. It is frequently attached to a corn-planter, to make a mark for planting on the next bout.

2. An apparatus for marking out the ground for cricket or lawn-tennis.

ground-mold, s.

Civ. Eng.: A templet or frame by which the surface of the ground is brought to the required form, as in terracing or embanking.

ground-needle, s.

Bot.: *Erodium moschatum*.

***ground-nest, s.** A nest built on the ground.

"And now the herald lark
Left his ground-nest."—*Milton: P. R., ii. 280.*

ground-niche, s.

Arch.: A niche having its base or seat on a level with the ground-floor.

ground-nut, s.

Bot.: Various plants; spec. (1) *Arachis hypogæa*; (2) the Earth-nut, *Bunium flexuosum*; (3) *Apios tuberosa*; (4) an American name for *Panax trifolium*.

ground-oak, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An oak sapling.
2. *Bot.*: *Teucrium chamæpitys*.

ground-pearl, s.

Entom.: *Coccus* or *Margarodes formicarum*, found in ants' nests in the West Indies. (*Goodrich & Porter*.)

ground-pig, s.

Zoölogy:
1. A South African mammal, *Aulacodus Swinderianus*.
2 & 3. The same as GROUND-HOG (q. v.).

ground-pigeons, ground-doves, s. pl.

Ornith.: The family Gouridae (q. v.).

ground-pine, s.

Botany:

1. *Ajuga chamæpitys*. It is not of the pine, but of the mint order, and is an annual villous plant with the cauline leaves tri-partite, and the solitary axillary flowers yellow. It grows on chalky fields, in the south of England; also on the continent of Europe, in the north of Africa, and the west of Asia. Said to be called pine from its resinous smell.

2. Persoonia chamæpitys.

3. The Common Club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*.

4. *Lycopodium dendroideum*, a North American plant.

ground-plan, s.

Arch.: A representation, on a horizontal plane, of the foundation or of the arrangement of the lower tier of rooms of a building.

ground-plane, s.

Perspect.: The horizontal plane of projection in perspective drawing.

ground-plate, s.

1. *Build.*: The lower horizontal timber of a building on which the frame is erected; a sill.

2. *Rail. Eng.*: A bed-plate for sleepers or ties in some kinds of ground. [MUDSILL.]

3. *Telegr.*: A metallic plate buried in the earth to conduct the electric current thereto.

ground-plot, s.

I. *Literally*:

1. The ground upon which any building is placed.

2. The same as GROUND-PLAN (q. v.).

II. *Fig.*: Any basis or foundation.

ground-plum, s.

Bot.: *Astragalus caryocarpus*, found in this country. It is not a genuine plum, but a papilionaceous plant.

ground-rat, s. The same as GROUND-PIG (q. v.).

ground-rent, s. Rent paid for the privilege of building on the ground of another.

***ground-room, s.** A room on the ground-floor of a house.

"I beseeched him hereafter to meditate in a ground-room; for that otherwise it would be impossible for an artist of any other kind to live near him."—*Tatler*.

ground-rope, s. The rope along the bottom of a trawl-net.

ground-seat, s.

Sadd.: A ply of canvas or linsey drawn over the straining which supports the padding and seat of a saddle.

ground-snake, s.

Zoöl.: *Celuta amæna*, a salmon-colored snake of small size, and not venomous. Found in this country. Called also Worm-snake.

ground-squirrel, s.

Zoöl.: *Tamias*, a genus of burrowing squirrels, common in this country. One species is called the Chipmunk.

ground-star, s.

Bot.: *Gastrium* (q. v.).

ground-table, s.

Arch.: The foundation course of stones.

ground-tackle, s.

Naut.: The ropes and tackle connected with the anchors and mooring apparatus.

ground-tier, s.

1. *Nautical*:

(1) The lowest range of water-casks in the hold of a vessel.

(2) The lowest range of any materials or commodities stored in the hold.

2. *Theat.*: The lower or parquet range of boxes in a theater.

ground-timbers, s. pl.

Shipbuild.: Those which lie on the keel and are bolted to the keelson; floor-timbers.

ground-ways, s. pl.

Shipbuild.: The large blocks and planks which support the cradle on which a ship is launched.

ground-wheel, s.

Agric.: That wheel of a harvester which, resting on the ground, is turned by contact therewith, when the machine is at work, and which drives the cutter.

ground-willow, s.

Bot.: *Polygonum amphibium*, the form which grows on land. (*Britten & Holland*.)

ground-wire, s.

Elect.: A metaphorical term applied to the earth when used as a return circuit for electric wires.

gröund, *gröunde, *gröwd-yn, *gröund, v. t. & i. [*A. S. gryndan*; *O. H. Ger. grunden*; *Dut. gronden*; *Sw. grunda*; *Dan. grunde*.]

A. Transitive:**I. Ordinary Language:****1. Literally:**

(1) To set or place upon or in the ground.

"Every burgher . . . should ground arms in token of submission."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.*

böil, böy; pöut, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shän. -tion, -sion = shün; -tjon, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

(2) To bring to the ground; to bring down.

"What pasticks at a shot he grundit."
Hogg: *Scottish Pastorals*, p. 7.

(3) To found; to lay the foundation of.

"It es to the sawl als a wall
Grunded ful fast."
Cursor Mundi, 28,852.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To found, as upon a cause, reason, principle, or basis; to base.

"One is art, another is rhetorike, in which two all laws of men's reason been grounded."—Chaucer: *Testament of Love*, bk. iii.

(2) To instruct thoroughly in the first or elementary principles.

"He was grounded in astronomye."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 416.

II. Naut.: To run ashore or aground; to cause to take the ground; as, to ground a vessel.

B. Intransitive:

Naut.: To run ashore or aground; to take the ground.

¶ For the difference between to ground and to found, see FOUND.

ground, pret. & pa. par. of v. [GRIND, v.]

ground-age (age as lǝ), s. [Eng. ground; -age.] A tax or due paid for the ground or space occupied by a ship while in port.

"It is ordinary to take toll and custom for anchorage, groundage, &c."—Spelman: *Of the Admiralty Jurisdiction*.

ground-ēd, pa. par. or a. [GROUND, v.]

*ground-ēd-lǝ adv. [Eng. grounded; -ly.] In a grounded or firmly-established manner; upon firm grounds or principles.

"He hath given the first hint of speaking groundedly, and to the purpose, upon this subject."—Glanvill.

ground-heele, s. [GROUND-HEEL.]

ground-lǝg, pr. par., a. & s. [GROUND, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of founding or establishing; instruction in elementary principles.

grounding-in, s. The application of the secondary and subsequent colors to a cotton cloth, after it has received the color of the first block. It is a term used in hand-block printing, and the grounding-in or reentering may be of a mordant, a topical color, or a resist. The correspondence of position of the color in the pattern is secured by points on the block; equivalent to the register-point of the chromatic process of letterpress-printing or lithography.

grounding-tool, s.

Engr.: The rocker by which the mezzotint steel plate is roughened.

*ground-lǝg-lǝ, adv. [Eng. grounding; -ly.] On firm or sure grounds or principles.

"He hath given the first hint of speaking groundedly and to the purpose."—Digby: *Of Bodies*, ch. xxxii.

ground-læss, *ground-less, a. [A. S. grundlēds; O. H. Ger. gruntlōs; Icel. grunnlaus; Dan. grundlōs; Ger. grundlos.]

*1. Having no bottom; bottomless.

"I wolde it were a groundles pit."—Gower, iii. 254.

2. Having no ground or foundation; wanting reason or cause for support; baseless, unauthorized.

"Is it but a groundless creed?"

Wordsworth: *Glen-Almain*.

ground-læss-lǝ, adv. [Eng. groundless; -ly.] In a groundless manner; without any ground, reason, or cause.

"Divers persons . . . have groundlessly ascribed the effect to some peculiar quality of those two liquors."—Boyle: *On Colors*.

ground-læss-næss, s. [Eng. groundless; -ness.] The quality or state of being groundless or without just reason, cause, or foundation.

"Sophron alone might evince the groundlessness of such an opinion."—V. Knox: *Essays*, No. 159.

ground-lǝg, s. [Eng. ground, and dimin. suff. -lǝg.]

*1. Ord. Lang.: A spectator who stood on the floor of a theater; hence, one of the vulgar.

"To split the ears of the groundlings."—Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, iii. 2.

2. Zoology:

(1) Various fishes which tend to keep to the bottom of the water in which they live; spec., the Spined Loach, *Cobitis taenia*.

(2) *Gobius niger*, more commonly called the Black Goby, Rock Goby, or Rock-fish.

*ground-lǝ, *grund-liche, *grund-like, a. & adv. [O. H. Ger. gruntlich; Dut. grondelijk; Ger. gründlich.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; try, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

A. As adj.: Hearty, strong.

"Ich habbe bigunnen a weorc mid grundliche strengthe."
Layamon, ii. 238.

B. As adverb:

1. Heartily, strongly.

"O bok ful grundlike he swore."—Havelok, 2,907.

2. Deeply; solidly; not superficially.

"A man, groundly learned already, may take much profit himself in using by epitome to draw other men's works, for his own memory sake, into shorter room."—Ascham.

grounds, s. pl. [GROUND, s.]

ground-sel (1), *ground-swēll (1), *grene-swel, *groun-soyle, *grun-sel, *ground-le-swal-low, s. [A. S. grundeswylge, grundeswelge, grunde-swille, grundswylge, lit.=ground-swallower-i. e., occupier of the ground, abundant weed, from grund=ground, and swelgan=to swallow.]

Bot.: A composite plant with pinatifid leaves and small yellow flowers, as a rule with no rays, which grows as a weed in gardens, and is given to cage-birds, which are fond of the seeds.

"This groundswell is an hearbe much like in shape to germander."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. xiv., ch. xiii.

*grund-sēl (2), ground-sill, *ground-syll, *grun-sel, s. [Eng. ground; -sill.]

I. Literally:

1. A sleeper; the lower timber which supports the remainder of the frame.

*2. A threshold.

"[He] so fyll downe deed on the groundsyll."—Berners: *Trisart*; *Croneyle*, vol. i., ch. clxix.

II. Fig.: A groundwork; a basis; a foundation.

"Who the groundsil of that work doth lay."
Drayton: *Lady Geraldine to Earl of Surrey*.

groundsel-tree, s.

Bot.: *Baccharis halimifolia*, a North American composite plant.

*ground-sill, v. t. [GROUNDSILL, s.] To furnish with, or as with a threshold.

"They groundsilled every door with diamond."

Quarles: *Emblems*, v. 14.

*ground-sūp, *grownde-sope, *grund-sope, s. [A. S. grundsope; Dut. grondsoep; Ger. grundsuppe.] Dregs, lees, grounds.

"Groundsop of any lycoure. *Fex, sedimen*."—Prompt. Parv.

ground-swēll (2), s. [Eng. ground, and swell (s).]

A long, deep swell, or rolling of the sea, occasioned along the shore, or where water is shallow, by a distant storm or gale.

"Heavily the groundswell rolled."

Longfellow: *Sir Humphrey Gilbert*.

*ground-wāll, *grownd-walle, *grund-wal, s. [A. S. grundweal; M. H. Ger. grundwall; Sw. grundval.] A foundation.

"Crist iss stan to ben grundwall"

Off all hiss halighe temple."

Ormulum, 13,372.

ground-wōrk, s. [Eng. ground, and work.]

1. The ground; the first stratum; that which forms the foundation or basis of anything.

"The groundwork is of stars."—Dryden.

2. A fundamental principle; the fundamental part.

"The main skill and groundwork will be to temper them such lectures and explanations, upon every opportunity."

—Milton: *On Education*.

3. The first principle; the original reason.

"The groundwork thereof is nevertheless true and certain."—Spenser: *State of Ireland*.

grōup, s. [Fr. groupe, from Ital. groppo=a knot, heap, or group, from Ger. kropf=a bunch, a crop, or crew; cf. Icel. krops=a bunch or hunch on the body; Scotch crapen=hump-backed.]

I. Ord. Lang.: An assemblage; a cluster or number of persons or things collected without any regular arrangement or order.

II. Technically:

1. Art: The union of several figures, or of various material objects placed in contact with each other, for the purpose of forming a single mass. It is necessary that some of the figures comprised in a group be subordinate to the rest, that those which are most important in the action be also the most prominent, and call the attention to the place which they occupy in the group by the attitude, light, development, &c.

2. Music:

(1) A series of notes, of small time-value, grouped together; a division or run.

(2) The method of setting out band parts in score.

3. Natural Science:

(1) Min.: A number of minerals essentially agreeing in their chemical composition. Dana has a group called fluorides, another called oxygen-compounds, &c. Many of these again are subdivided.

(2) Geol.:

A series of rocks, or strata, which, speaking broadly, were deposited at the same period.

(3) Bot.:

A particular grade in classification. Lindley had groups in his *Natural System of Botany*, though he abolished them in his *Vegetable Kingdom*. The designation "group" was inferior in extent to "sub-class," and superior to "alliance."

(4) Zool.:

A designation which may be considered as equivalent to "tribe," and superior to "family." Stainton, in his *British Butterflies*, makes them end in -ina, as *Bombycina*, *Noctuidina*, &c.

(2) Geol.: A series of rocks, or strata, which, speaking broadly, were deposited at the same period. Lyell arranged the fossiliferous strata in groups and periods, the former referring to the order of succession on the surface of the earth, the latter to the series of events thence inferred.

(3) Bot.: A particular grade in classification. Lindley had groups in his *Natural System of Botany*, though he abolished them in his *Vegetable Kingdom*. The designation "group" was inferior in extent to "sub-class," and superior to "alliance."

He made them end in -osa, as *Albuminosa*.

(4) Zool.: A designation which may be considered as equivalent to "tribe," and superior to "family." Stainton, in his *British Butterflies*, makes them end in -ina, as *Bombycina*, *Noctuidina*, &c.

grōup, v. t. [GROUP, s. Fr. grouper.] To form into, or place in a group; to bring together into a group or cluster; to arrange in a group or groups; specif., in art to combine or arrange in groups a number of material objects or figures so as to produce a picturesque and harmonious whole.

grōup-ēr, s. [A corruption of Port. garupa=crupper.]

Ichthy.: A fish of the Perch family.

grōup-lǝg, pr. par., a. & s. [GROUP, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: The act of forming or placing in groups; as arrangement in groups.

2. Art: The combining or joining objects in a picture for the satisfaction of the eye, and also for its repose; and although a picture may consist of different groups, yet these groups of objects, managed by the chiaro-scuro, should all tend to unity.

*grōup-lēt, s. [Eng. group; dimin. suff. -let.] A little group.

"Which organic groupe again hold smaller organic grouplets."—Carlyle: *French Revolution*, pt. I., bk. iv., ch. ii.

grōuse, *growse, *grouss, s. [Etym. doubtful. According to Skeat grouse is a false form, evolved as a supposed singular from the older word grice (cf. mouse, mice). Grice is from O. Fr. griesche=gray or peckled (speckled), poule griesche=a moorhen, the hen of the grice or moorgrouse. (Cotgrave.)] Ornithology, &c.:

1. Sing.: Various game-birds, specially the *Tetrao tetrix*, called the Black-grouse, and *Lagopus scoticus*, the Red-grouse. The male of the former is called the Black-cock (q. v.), and the female the Gray-hen. The Red, called also the Common Grouse, inhabits moors, feeding on the young shoots of the heath.

2. Pl.: The family Tetraonidae.

grouse-family, s. pl.

Ornith.: The family Tetraonidae (q. v.). Besides Tetrao it contains the genus *Lagopus* (Ptarmigan), &c. The Ruffed-grouse is the genus *Bonasia*, Sand-grouse are the family Pteroclidæ, and the Wood-grouse is the Capercaillie (q. v.).

*grōuse, v. i. [GROUSE, s.] To hunt after or shoot grouse.

grōus-ēr, s.

Pile driving, &c.: An anchor for a boat; made of a pointed timber which slides vertically, and capable of being thrust into the ground.

grou-some, a. [GREWSOME.]

grōut, *grut, s. [A. S. grūt=groats, coarse meal; cogn. with Dut. grūt=groats; Icel. grautr=porridge; Dan. grød=boiled groats; Sw. gröt=thick pap; Ger. grütze=groats; Lat. rudus=rubble, rubbish. Allied to grūt and a doublet of groats.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Coarse meal; pollard.

"As for grout, it is an old Danish dish."—King: *Art of Cookery*, let. 5.

*2. Rubbish, dirt, filth.

"The town dykes on every syde,

They were depe and full wyde,

Full off grut, no man myghte swymme."

Richard Cœur de Lion, 4,399.

3. Pl.: Lees, grounds, dregs.

4. That which purges off.

"Sweet honey some condense, some purge the grout."

Dryden: *Virgil*: *Georgic* iv. 239.

5. A kind of thick ale; liquor with malt infused for ale or beer before it is fully boiled.

6. A species of wild apple.

II. Building:

1. A thin, coarse mortar used to run into crevices between the stones or bricks of a structure.

2. A finishing or setting coat of fine stuff for ceilings.

grōut, v. t. [GROUT, s.]

Build.: To fill up the joints or spaces between stones by pouring in grout.

*grout-hēad, s. [A corrupt. of O. Fr. *grosseteste* = great head.] A blockhead; a thickhead.

"Yet trust not Hob Grouthead, for sleeping too long."
Tusser: *May's Husbandry*, § 32.

grout-ing, s. [Eng. *grout*; -ing.]

Building:

1. The act or process of filling up the joints or spaces between stones by pouring in grout.

2. Grout.

*grout-nōl, *grout-nōld, s. [Cf. *grouthead*; -nol=head.]

1. A blockhead.

"That same dwarf's a pretty boy, but the squire's a grouthead."—*Beaum. & Flot. Knight of the Burning Pestle*, ii.

2. A kind of fish.

grōve, s. [A derivative from *grave* = to cut. Hence *grove* is a doublet of *groove* (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A cluster or group of trees shading an avenue or walk; a small wood.

"Thou shouldest never out of this grove pace."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 1,604.

2. *Fig.*: A cluster or group of objects resembling a grove or wood.

II. Comparative Religion:

1. *Ethnic*: The sacred character of groves is closely but not inseparably connected with Tree- and Serpent-worship (q. v.). Bearing in mind the dictum of Statius (*Theb.*, iii. 661), "Primus in orbe deos fecit timor," one can imagine how the solitude and mystery of primeval forests must have wrought on uncultured races, and led them to hold such places in reverence as the abode of the mighty and not always beneficent nature-forces. As man progressed, and the objects of his worship became personified, the sacred character of groves by no means passed away. The grove at Dodona, and Grant Allen's spirited translation of Catullus (*Carm.* lxiii.), in which we read of the frantic fury of Atys, of his repentance and flight, and how when the turret-crowned goddess heard his plaint, she sent one of her lions after the fugitive, with the result that he

"Fled back to the grove aghast,
There all the days of his lifetime as Cybellē's thrall he passed"—

will prove the case for Greece; and there is scarcely a Latin poet whose works do not furnish instances in point. Ovid (*Met.* viii. 741, sqq.) tells of the fate that befell Erichon, because he ravaged Ceres' sacred grove—*i. e.*, in which Ceres herself was worshipped. The *Germania* of Tacitus (7, 9, 39, 40, 43) furnishes the earliest testimony to the estimation in which groves were held by Teutonic and kindred nations. Other passages occur in the *Annals* and the *History*, and Stallybrass thus anglicizes Grimm's (*Deut. Myth.*, ch. iv.) condensation of them:

"Gods dwell in these groves; no images are mentioned by name as being set up, no temple walls are reared. But sacred vessels and altars stand in the forest, heads of animals hang on the boughs of trees. There divine worship is performed and sacrifice offered."

From Pliny (*H. N.*, xvi. 95) we learn the part that groves of oak-trees played among the ancient Druids, and he seems to favor the derivation of their name from the Greek *dry*s. There is also a fine passage on the same subject in Lucan (*Phar.*, i. 447-54). In remote places, a belief in the sacredness of groves still lingers. Sir John Lubbock (*Origin of Civilization* (1882), p. 287) says that "even recently an oak copse in the Isle of Skye was held to be so sacred that no one would venture to cut the smallest branch from it." Dennis (*Buried Cities of Etruria*, i. 57) says that he saw a clump of trees on Monte Musino, and considers it a relic of a sacred grove; and Fergusson (*Rude Stone Monuments*, ch. xiii.) says of the Khonds and the Khasias, "In Cuttack we have sacred groves, human sacrifices, and a powerful priesthood, all savoring of Druidism."

2. *Jewish*:

(1) In a solitary passage of the Old Testament, "grove" is the probably correct rendering of the Hebrew word *eshel*. Abraham "planted" one in Beersheba, and "called there on the name of the Lord, the everlasting God" (Gen. xxi. 33). The original meaning of the word *Eshel* is a particular tree; Gesenius thinks the Oriental Tamarisk (*Tamarix orientalis*), which, however, scarcely be shady enough. *Elon*, rendered in the Authorized Version "plain," seems to mean "grove." If so, then Abraham at a certain period lived in one, that of Mamre (Gen. xiv. 13), and built an altar in it to Jehovah (Gen. xiii. 18); while in a second one there was an important pillar (Judg. ix. 6). Other groves were those of Moreh (Gen. xii. 6), of Zaanaim (Judg. iv. 11), of Tabor (1 Sam. x. 3), &c.

(2) In all other cases in the text of the A. V., "grove" is the rendering of the Hebrew word *Asherah*, which is almost certainly an idol, and not a plantation of trees, for Josiah brought one out of the house of the Lord (2 Kings xxii. 6). The people of Judah also "built them" high places, images, and groves (1 Kings xiv. 23). The combination of images and groves occurs constantly (2 Kings xvii. 16; 2 Chron. xiv. 3; Isa. xxvii. 9, &c.). The idol seems to have been of wood, for it could both be cut down (Exod. xxxiv. 13; Deut. vii. 5; Judg. vi. 25-28; 2 Kings xviii. 4, xxiii. 14; 2 Chron. xiv. 3, xxxi. 1, xxxiv. 3-4) and burnt (Deut. xii. 3; 2 Kings xxiii. 15). It was upright (?), and therefore probably of the human and not the bestial form (Isa. xxvii. 9). The name *Asherah* recalls that of the Phœnician goddess *Ashtoreth*; the former, as suggested by Bertheau, being probably the name of her idol, the latter of herself. There was a relation between Baal and *Asherah*, and while in Elijah's time there assembled at Carmel, 450 prophets of Baal, there were with them 400 "prophets of the groves" (1 Kings xviii. 19). The *Asherah* seems to have been connected with phallic rites. [ASHTORETH.]

grove-dock, s.

Bot.: *Rumex nemolapathum*.

grove-spirits, s. pl. [FOREST-SPIRITS.]

Grove, s. [William Robert Grove, F. R. S.]

Grove battery, Grove's battery, s.

Elect. Mach.: A double fluid galvanic-battery, invented, in 1839, by W. R. Grove, F. R. S. It consists of a plate of amalgamated zinc, generally bent into a shape like the letter U, so as to embrace a flat cell of porous earthenware in which is suspended a sheet of platinum foil. The porous cell is filled with strong nitric acid, and the whole arrangement placed in a jar containing dilute acid one in twenty.

Grove's cell, s.

Elect.: A cell or jar of a Grove's battery.

"The destructive force of a Grove's cell."—*Everett: C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), ch. xi., p. 74.

Grove's gas-battery, s.

Elect. Mach.: A battery in which there are two glass tubes, and within each a platinum electrode, covered with finely-divided platinum, and furnished on the outside with binding screws. One of the tubes is partially filled with hydrogen, the other partially with oxygen, and they are inverted over dilute sulphuric acid, so that half the platinum is in the liquid and half in the gases. By joining the dissimilar plates a battery is produced so powerful that one element of it will decompose iodide of potassium, and four will decompose water. (*Ganot*.)

grōv-el, v. i. [From the adv. *groveling* (q. v.), the termination -ing being mistaken for the sign of the pr. par. of a verb.] [GROF.]

1. *Lit.*: To creep on the earth; to lie prone or with the face toward the ground; to move with the body prostrate on the earth.

"Groveling and prostrate on yon lake of fire,"

Milton: *P. L.*, l. 280.

2. *Fig.*: To be mean; to be without dignity or elevation; to act meanly; to take pleasure in mean or base things.

"Several thoughts may be natural which are low and groveling."—*Addison: Spectator*.

grōv-el-ēr, s. [English *grovel*; -er.] One who grovels; a person of low, mean spirit or tastes.

"This lagging race of frosty grovelers."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets; Milton*.

grōve-like, a. [Eng. *grove*, and *like*.] Thick, bushy; resembling a grove.

"Once, grovelike, each huge arm a tree,"

Tennyson: *Aylmer's Field*, 510.

*grōv-el-ing, *grof-lynges, *grov-el-yng, *gruf-el-ynges, *gruf-lynges, adv. [Icel. *grúfa*, in the phrase *liggja á grúfu* = to lie groveling.] [GROF.] Prone; flat on one's face or belly.

grōv-el-ing, pr. par. a. & s. [GROVEL.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Lying prone or flat on the face; creeping on the belly or in the dust.

"Downward fell into a groveling swine."

Milton: *Comus*, 53.

2. Mean, base, low; with low tastes or desires.

"I was a groveling creature once."

Cowper: *Olney Hymns*, lii.

C. As subst.: The act of lying or creeping on the belly; sink; base conduct or desires.

"Sink without groveling: without rashness rise."

Broome: *To Pope*.

*grōv-ēt, s. [Eng. *grove*(e); dimin. suff. -et.] A little grove.

"With divers bosages and grovels upon the steep or hanging grounds thereof."—*Beaum. & Flot. A Masque; The Device*.

*grōv-ē, a. [Eng. *grove*(e); -y.] Pertaining to or abounding in groves.

grōw, *grōwe, *grōw-vn, v. i. & t. [A. S. *grōwan* (pa. t. *grēow*, pa. par. *grōwen*): cogn. with Dut. *groeien*; Icel. *gróa*; Dan. *groe*; Sw. *gro*; allied to green (q. v.).]

A. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To increase or become enlarged; to increase in bulk by the assimilation of new matter into the living organism.

"Fair hangs the apple frae the rock,
But we will leave it growing."

Wordsworth: *Yarrow Unvisited*.

2. To be produced by vegetation; to spring up and come to maturity by a natural process.

"Not fairer grows the lily of the vale."

Falconer: *Shipwreck*, i.

3. To increase in stature.

"I hope he is much grown since last I saw him."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, ii. 4.

4. To issue or spring, as plants out of a soil.

II. Figuratively:

1. To increase in any way; to become larger, greater, stronger, or more prevalent; to wax; to be augmented.

"The growing labors of the lengthened way."

Pope: *Essay on Criticism*, 290.

2. To advance to any state.

"Days that grow to something strange."

Tennyson: *In Memoriam*, lxx. 11.

*3. To increase in number.

"Growe ye and be ye multiplied."—*Wycliffe: Genesis* i. 28.

4. To improve; to make progress; to advance.

"Grow in grace."—*2 Peter* iii. 18.

5. To come forward, to come nearer; to advance.

"It was now the beginning of October, and winter began to grow fast on."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turkes*.

6. To accrue; to be forthcoming.

"And he seith, this thing I schal do: I schal throwe doune my barnes: and I schal make gretter, and thidir I schal gedere thingis that growen to me in my goodis."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xii.

*7. To be due or owing.

"Ev'n just the sum that I do owe to you,

Is growing to me by Antipholus."

Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, iv. 1.

8. To be changed from one state to another; to become.

"I should grow light-headed, I fear."

Tennyson: *Maud*, l. xix. 100.

9. To arise, to spring; to proceed as from a cause or reason, as plants out of a soil. (Followed by out.)

"They will not seem stuck into him, but growing out of him."—*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*. (Dedic.)

10. To adhere, to become attached; to take root, to become rooted. (Followed by to or unto.)

"That we become a part of what has been,

And grow unto the spot, all-seeing but unseen."

Byron: *Child Harold*, iv. 138.

*11. To swell.

"Mariners are used to the tumbling and rolling of ships from side to side, when the sea is never so little grown."—*Rateigh: Hist. of the World*.

B. Trans.: To cause to grow; to cultivate; to raise by cultivation; to produce; as, to grow wheat, &c.

† 1. To grow up:

(1) To arrive at manhood, to advance to full stature or maturity; to attain full growth.

(2) To close and adhere; to become united in one body.

2. To grow together: To become united in one body; to be closely united; to be incorporated. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"We grew together like a double cherry."

Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

† For the difference between to grow and to be, see BE.

grōw-an, s. [Arm. *grouan*=sand.]

Min.: Decomposed granite.

† Soft grown. A name commonly applied to any decomposed gritty rock. (*Weale*.)

growan-lode, s.

Mining: Any lode which abounds in rough gravel or sand.

grōw-ēr, s. [Eng. *grow*; -er.]

1. One who or that which grows or increases in bulk or size.

"It will grow to a great bigness, being the quickest grower of any kind of elm."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

2. One who grows, cultivates, or raises; a producer, a cultivator.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

grōw-lîg, *grow-yng, pr. par., a. & s. [GROW.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act or state of increasing in bulk by natural process; growth.
2. The act or business of raising or producing vegetables, &c.; cultivation.

*3. That which has grown; a growth, a crop.

"A more thicke and more large growyng of heare."—*Udall: Corinthians xi.*

growing-point, s.

Bot.: A minute cellular axis in the center of a bud, from which growth proceeds. It is in direct communication with the woody and cellular tissue of the stem.

growing-slide, s. A cell formed between two glasses, adapted as a slide for a microscope, and supplied with water by the capillary action of a few filaments of cotton extending thence to a little reservoir of water. It is designed for preserving algae or infusoria in a growing condition.

grōwl (1), v. i. & t. [Dut. *grollen*=to grumble; Ger. *grollen*=to be angry, to bear ill will, to rumble; Ger. *grullizō*=to grunt, *grullos*=a pig, from *gru*=a grunt.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To snarl or murmur like an angry cur.

"The gaunt mastiff, growling at the gate."—*Foote: Moral Essays, iii. 198.*

2. To grumble; to speak angrily or gruffly.

"What took him there?" growled the King."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvi.*

3. To make a hoarse, murmuring sound.

"The growling winds contend."—*Armstrong: Art of Preserving Health, bk. i.*

B. Trans.: To utter or express in a growling or gruff manner.

"Growled defiance in such angry sort."

Cowper: Task, vi. 379.

***grōwl (2), v. i.** [A corrupt. of *crawl* (q. v.).] To crawl, to creep.

"Lice continually growing out of his fleshe."—*Udall: Apoph. of Erasmus, p. 118.*

grōwl, s. [GROWL, v.] The snarl of an angry cur; a grumbling or gruff sound made by an angry person; a grumble, a complaint.

grōwl-ēr, s. [Eng. *growl*; -er.]

1. One who growls; a grumbling, gruff person.

2. A four-wheeled cab. (*Slang.*)

"He had evidently studied the driver of a London growler, and produced a good sound readable type of man."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

3. A fish of the perch kind (*Grystis salmonides*), common in many North American rivers.

grōwl-lîg, pr. par., a. & s. [GROWL, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of snarling or grumbling; a growl.

grōwl-lîg-lî, adv. [Eng. *growling*; -ly.] In a growling, gruff, or grumbling manner.

***grōwl-sōme, a.** [Eng. *growl*; -some.] Inclined to growling or grumbling.

"Growlsome people, who talk about religion, and don't practice it."—*E. J. Worboise: Sissie, ch. xxx.*

grōwn, pa. par. & a. [GROW.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Increased or advanced in growth.

"Tarry at Jericho till your beards be grown."—*2 Samuel x. 5.*

2. Advanced to full age, stature, or maturity.

"I saw lately a pair of China shoes, which I was told were for a grown woman, that would scarce have been big enough for one of our little girls."—*Locke.*

grown-over, a. Overgrown; covered with growth of anything.

"I went by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding, and lo, it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof."—*Proverbs xxiv. 31.*

grown-up, a. & s.

1. As adj.: Advanced to full age; full-grown.

2. As subst.: A grown-up person. (*Colloq.*)

"I always did like grown-ups."—*Dickens: Our Mutual Friend, bk. ii., ch. i.*

grōwse, v. i. [Ger. *grausen*=to cause to shudder, to shiver.] To shiver; to have chills. (*Scotch.*)

grōwth, *grothe, s. [Icel. *gróðhr*, *gróðhi*.] GROW.]

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fáll; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of growing; the gradual increase of animal or vegetable bodies by the assimilation of new matter into the living organism; development from a seed, root, or germ by the addition of matter through ducts and secretory vessels.

2. Increase in number, extent, prevalence, bulk, frequency, &c.

"The growth of their trade, riches, and power at home."—*Sir W. Temple: On Government.*

3. Increase in stature; advance toward maturity.

"Though an animal arrives at its full growth at a certain age, perhaps it never comes to its full bulk till the last period of life."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

4. That which grows or is grown; anything produced in growth; a product.

"The prosperous growth of this tall wood."

Milton: Comus, 269.

II. Technically:

1. Physiology:

(1) **Animal:** Growth continues as long as the addition of new matter to the body exceeds the amount of waste. This happens in early life; after maturity is reached new matter and waste about balance each other.

(2) **Vegetable:** Similar principles regulate the growth of plants.

2. **Mining:** The accumulation of water in the levels of a mine.

[**Correlation of growth:**

Biol.: [CORRELATION.]

***grōwt-hêad, s.** [GROUTHEAD.]

***grōyn-lîg, s.** [GROIN (2), v.]

1. The grunting of a pig.

2. Discontent, grumbling.

grōz-êt, s. [A corruption of Fr. *groseille*.] A gooseberry. (*Scotch.*)

"As plump and grey as onie grozet."

Burns: To a Louse.

grōz-lîg, a. [Etym. doubtful.]

grozing-iron, s.

1. An instrument with an angular steel projection, used for cutting glass before the general application of the diamond to that object.

2. **Plumb:** A tool used in smoothing the solder joints of lead pipe.

grüb, *grobbe, *grubbe, *grub-byn, v. i. & t.

[Probably a variant of *grobe* (q. v.).]

A. Intransitive:

1. To dig in or under the ground.

"So deeps that grubbed and so fast

Three crosses fand that at the last."

Legends of Holy Rood, p. 94.

2. To take one's food. (*Slang.*)

3. To drudge about, to perform low, dirty, or menial work.

B. Transitive:

1. To dig up; to root up by digging; to dig up by the roots. (Generally with *out* or *up*.)

"The very stumps of oak, especially that part which is dry and above ground, being well grubbed, is many times worth the pains and charge, for sundry rare and hard works."—*Evelyn: On Forest Trees, ch. iii., § 14.*

2. To supply with food; to provide with victuals. (*Slang.*)

grüb, s. [GRUB, v.]

1. The chrysalis of an insect; also its larva; a maggot, a caterpillar.

"The old teeth, therefore, are cast off with the exuviae of the grub."—*Paley: Natural Theology, ch. xii.*

2. A short, thick-set man; a dwarf. (Used in contempt.)

3. A dirty, slovenly person.

4. That which is grubbed up, roots or stumps of trees, &c.

5. Food, victuals. (*Slang.*)

grub-ax, s. [GRUBBING-AX.]

grub-plank, s. Offal plank used in fastening the cribs and strings of a lumber raft together.

grub-saw, s. A hand-saw used for sawing up marble slabs into strips, such as shelves, mantel-pieces, &c. The kerf is started by a narrow chisel while lying upon the rubbing-bed. It has an iron blade notched at the edge, and stiffened by a backing of wood, like the metallic back of a tenon-saw.

grub-worm, s. A grub.

"And gnats and grub-worms crowded on his view."

Smart: The Hitliad.

grüb-bêr, s. [Eng. *grub*, v.; -er.]

I. Ord. Lang.: One who or that which grubs.

II. Agriculture:

1. An agricultural implement used for stirring and loosening the soil to plow depth. It is a heavy cultivator drawn by four horses, and supported on wheels.

2. A machine or tool to pull up stumps and roots of bushes, saplings, and small trees.

grüb-bl-â, s. [Named after Michael Grubb, a Swedish patron of botany.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Grubbiaceæ (q. v.).

grüb-bl-â-çê-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *grubbi(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: The name given in 1841 by Endlicher to an order of epigynous exogens, included by Lindley in Bruniaceæ (q. v.).

grüb-bîng, pr. par., a. & s. [GRUB, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or operation of digging or rooting up stumps, roots, &c.

grubbing-ax, s. An implement having a curved bit presented at right angles to the helve, like an adze, and another bit presented in the line of the helve, like an ax; a mattock.

grubbing-hoe, s. A heavy hoe for digging round stumps or stones.

***grüb-ble, v. i. & t.** [A frequent. from *grub* (q. v.); cf. Ger. *grübeln*, and Eng. *grovel*.]

A. Intrans.: To feel or grope as in the dark; to grovel.

"But being now deprived of the image of God, the soul grubbles here below."—*Hopkins: On Regeneration, ser. II.*

B. Trans.: To feel with the hands; to grope over.

grüb-bÿ, a. [Eng. *grub(b)*; -y.] Dirty, slovenly. (*Hood: A Black Job.*)

grüb-stâke, v. t. & i. [Eng. *grub*, and *stake*.] To supply with food while working on an uncertainty, as looking for minerals, &c.

Grüb street, s. & a. [See def.]

***A. As substantive:**

1. **Lit.:** Originally the name of a street near Moorfields, in London, England, much inhabited by men engaged in the production of low-class fugitive literature; whence any mean production is called *grub street*. Fox, the martyrologist, lived in Grub street. Its name was changed in 1830 to Milton street.

2. **Fig.:** Poor, mean, or needy authors.

B. As adj.: Mean, poor, low.

***grucche, *grucch-en, *gruch-en, v. i.** [GRUDGE, v.]

***grucch-yng, s.** [GRUCCHE.] A grumbling or complaint.

grüdge, *grochen, *grucche, *grucchen, *gruchen, v. i. & t. [O. Fr. *grocer*, *groucher*, *gruger*=to murmur; a word of doubtful origin, but probably onomatopoeic and Scandinavian.]

A. Intransitive:

*1. To murmur; openly to express dissatisfaction; to complain.

"Mid the farisees and scribes *gruchiden*; seiynge for this reseyveth synful men and eteth with them."—*Luke xv. 2.*

*2. To grieve, to repine, to feel compunction.

"We grudge in our concynce when we remember our synnes."—*Bp. Fisher.*

*3. To find fault; to raise objection.

"They *grucht* not with her burial there."—*Watpole: Anec. of Painting, vol. i., ch. ii.*

4. To feel unwillingness or reluctance to do any act or for any reason.

"Use hospitality one to another without *grudging*."—*1 Peter iv. 9.*

5. To feel envy or ill-will against any one or for any reason; to be envious.

"Grudge not one against another."—*James v. 9.*

B. Transitive:

1. To see with envy or ill-will; to envy; to feel discontent or envy at; to grumble at; to find fault with. (*Tate: Absalom and Achitophel, ii. 206.*)

2. To grant, allow, or permit with reluctance; to begrudge the acquisition or possession of.

"They grudge me my natural right to be free."

Cowper: Trans. from Guion.

*3. To cherish or harbor with malice or with an envious and discontented spirit.

"Perish they

That grudge one thought against your Majesty."

Shakespeare: Henry VI., Pt. I., iii. 1.

grüdge, s. [GRUDGE, v.]

*1. Ill-will, discontent, anger.

"Heavy looke, and lumpish pace, that plaine In him bewraid great grudge, and maltalent."

Spenser: F. Q., III. iv. 41.

*2. An unwillingness or reluctance to benefit.
 *3. A feeling of malice or malevolence; hatred; secret enmity.

"There is some grudge between 'em; 'tis not meet
 They be alone." *Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, iv. 3.*

*4. A remorse of conscience.

*5. A slight symptom of disease.

"Struggling against the grudges of more dreadful
 calamities."—*Milton.*

*grüd'ge-fül, a. [Eng. grudge; -ful(l).] Feeling
 a grudge, envy, or discontent; grudging, envious.

*grüd'ge-kin, s. [English grudge; dimin. suff.
 -kin.] A little or slight grudge. (*Thackeray.*)

grüd'ge-öns, s. pl. [Fr. grugeons, from gruger=
 to grind, to crush.] Coarse meal, grouts; the sift-
 ings of meal remaining after the fine parts have
 passed through the sieve.

grüd'ge-ër, *groch-er, *grucch-er, *grutch-
 are, s. [Eng. grudge(e); -er.] One who grudges or
 grumbles; a grumbler

grüd'ge-lng, *groch-ing, *grucch-yng.
 *grudge-yng, *grutch-ing, pr. par., a. & s.
 [GRUDGE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the
 verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. Grumbling, murmuring, complaining.

"As by continual murmur or grutching."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,988.

2. Uneasiness or discontent at the possession of
 anything by another; envy.

3. Reluctance, unwillingness.

"Such as they would leave behind them at their awne
 price, without any grudging."—*Grafton: Edward II. (an.
 1325).*

*4. A secret wish or desire.

"Even in the most sincere advice he gave,
 He had a grudging still to be a knave."
Dryden: Medal, 58.

*5. Afterpain; remains of any pain or disease.

"So clerely was she delivred from all grudgeyng of the
 ague."—*Udall: Matthew viii.*

*6. A symptom of disease, as the chill before a
 fever.

*7. An anticipation or premonitory feeling of any-
 thing; a presentiment.

grüd'ng-lng, *groch-inde-liche, *grucchen-
 de-li, adv. [Eng. grudging; -ly.] In a grudging
 manner; with reluctance, unwillingness, or
 grudging.

"Trouble is grudgingly and hardly brooked,
 While life's sublimest joys are overlooked."
Cooper: Charity, 218.

grüd'ng-s, s. pl. [GRUDGEONS.] Coarse meal.

grüd'g-mént, s. [Eng. grudge(e); -ment.] Dis-
 content, grudging.

"Rather to Jacynth's grudgingment."
Browning: Flight of the Duchess.

grüd'-el, s. [O. Fr. gruel (Fr. gruau), from Low
 Lat. grutellum, dimin. of grutum=meal, from O.
 Low Ger. grut=groats (q. v.).] Food made by
 boiling oatmeal in water; any kind of mixture
 made by boiling ingredients in water.

"Make the gruel thick and slab."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

¶ To give one his gruel: To severely punish or
 kill a person. (Brewer says that the allusion is to
 the practice, common in France in the sixteenth
 century, of giving poisoned possets, an art brought
 to perfection by Catherine de Medici and her Italian
 advisers.)

"Gave the truculent rascal his gruel."
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Babes in the Wood.

grüd'-söme, a. [GREWSOME.]

*grüff, s. [Prob. connected with grave (q. v.).] A
 pit.

"In one of the deepest gruffs (for so they call their
 pits)."—*Boyle: Works, v. 686.*

grüff, a. & s. [Dut. grof=coarse, great, heavy;
 Sw. grof=coarse; Dan. grov; Ger. grob; M. H. Ger.
 gerob, grop.]

A. As adj.: Of a rough, surly, or harsh aspect or
 look; sour, rough, harsh, hoarse. (Applied to the
 voice.)

"After some gruff muttering with himself."
King: The Skillet.

B. As substantive:

Min. (pl.): The worst pieces rejected in the
 manufacture of black-lead pots. These are coarse,
 harsh, gritty, and deficient in luster.

*grüff'-ish, a. [English gruff; -ish.] Rather or
 somewhat gruff.

"A short elderly gentleman, with a gruffish voice."
Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Watkins Tottle.

grüff'-ly, adv. [Eng. gruff; -ly.] In a gruff,
 rough, or surly manner.

"The form of Mars high on a chariot stood,
 All sheathed in arms, and gruffly looked the god."
Lewis: Statius; Thebaid vii.

grüff'-ness, s. [Eng. gruff; -ness.] The quality
 or state of being gruff; roughness; surliness.

grü-grü, [Etymol. doubtful.]

1. Entom.: The larva of a huge insect (*Calandra
 palmorum*), eaten in South America. Called also
 Ver Palmiste.

2. Bot.: A name given in Trinidad to two palms—
Astrocaryum vulgare and *Acrocomia sclerocarpa*.

grü-i-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. grus (genit. gruis)=a
 crane.]

Ornith.: A family of Grallatores, tribe Cultri-
 rostris. It consists of large handsome birds, with a
 strong sharp-edged bill, long slender legs, with a
 considerable part of the tibiae bare; toes four, the
 two outer ones connected by a very small mem-
 brane, the hind one short and elevated. It contains
 two sub-families: Gruiæ (Cranes proper) and
 Psophiæ (Trumpeters) (q. v.).

grü-i-næ, s. pl. [Lat. grus (genit. gruis)=a
 crane, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Ornith.: The typical sub-family of the family
 Gruidæ (q. v.). The mandibles are of equal length
 and pointed at the tip; the tertiary feathers of the
 wings are often long and decomposed into beautiful
 pendent plumes on each side of the tail. The sub-
 family contains the Cranes proper.

*grü-in-ä-lës, s. pl. [Lat. grus (genit. gruis)=a
 crane, and masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. -ales.]

Bot.: The name given by Linneus to an order in
 his *Natural System*, under which he included the
 Cranesbills.

grüi'-shy, a. [Etym. doubtful.] Gross, coarse,
 clumsy.

"They had a genteeler turn than the grulshy bairns of
 the cottars."—*Galt: Annals of the Parish, p. 28.*

grüm, a. [A. S. gram, gron=furious, angry,
 offended; O. S. gram; Icel. gramr=wroth; gröm=
 fends.]

1. Sour, surly, severe, harsh, morose, glum.

2. Low, deep in the throat, gruff, guttural; as, a
 grum voice.

grü-mäch (ch guttural), a. [Gael. grumach=
 gloomy, sulky, morose, sullen, of a forbidding
 countenance.] Ill-favored, grim. (*Scotch.*)

"The nickname of Gillespie Grumach (or the grim)."—
Scott: Legend of Montrose, ch. xii.

grüm'-ble, v. i. & t. [Fr. grummeler; O. Ger.
 grummelen; a frequent. of grummen, grumen, or
 grumman; Dut. grummon=to grumble, to growl; cf.
 Ger. gram= vexation, grimmen=to rage; Russ.
 grome=thunder; A. S. gram=angry.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To murmur with discontent; to give vent to
 expressions of dissatisfaction.

"Now wrangling and grumbling to keep up the ball!"
Goldsmith: Retaliation.

2. To growl, to snarl.

"From the old Thracian dog they learned the way
 To snarl in want and grumble o'er their prey."
Pitt: To Mr. Spence.

3. To make a hoarse noise or rattle; to rumble.

"Shake the woods
 That grumbling wave." *Thomson: Winter, 75.*

*B. Trans.: To express or utter in a grumbling
 manner.

grüm'-ble, s. [GRUMBLE, v.]

1. The act or state of grumbling; a complaint.

2. (Pl.) A grumbling, discontented disposition.

*3. Grime, dirt.

"The grumbles and mud of their acquaintance."—*San-
 derson: Sermons, i. 150.*

grüm'-blër, s. [Eng. grumbl(e); -er.]

1. Ord. Lang.: One who grumbles; a discontented
 or dissatisfied person.

"Some uncourtly grumblers described it as the only
 good thing that had been done since the king came in."—
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. ii.

2. Ichthy.: Various species of Trigla (Gurnard),
 which utter sounds like grumbling when, being
 caught, they are lifted from the water. (*Griffith's
 Cuvier.*)

Grüm'-ble-tö-ni-ang, s. [Etymol. doubtful.]

Hist.: The inhabitants of an imaginary town or
 parish notable for grumbling; a nickname given in
 England to the Country, as distinguished from the
 Court party during the reigns of the later Stuarts.
 The reason why they grumbled was that, in modern
 language, they constituted the Opposition, and
 naturally found fault with the measures of their
 political adversaries who were in power.

"Who were sometimes nicknamed the Grumbletonians,
 and sometimes honored with the appellation of the
 Country party."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xix.*

grüm'-blng, pr. par., a. & s. [GRUMBLE, v.]
 A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the
 verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of murmuring in discon-
 tent; complaining in dissatisfaction.

"I have served
 Without or grudge or grumbings."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

grüm'-blng-lý, adv. [Eng. grumbling; -ly.]

1. In a grumbling, dissatisfied, or discontented
 manner; with grumbings or complaints.

*2. Hoarsely, roughly.

"They speak good German at the Court and in the city;
 but the common and country people seemed to speak
 grumbingly."—*Brownie: Travels, p. 156.*

*grüm'-böl, s. [GRUMBLE.] A term of reproach;
 as with dogs or sediment.

"Come, grumbol, thou shalt mum with us."—*Dekker:
 Satiromastix.*

*gráme, s. [O. Fr., Fr. grumein=a clot; from
 Lat. grumus=a little heap.] A fluid of a thick,
 viscid consistence; a clot, as of blood.

grüm'-ly, a. [Eng. grum(e); -ly.] Muddy, thick,
 as with dregs or sediment.

grüm'-ly, adv. [Eng. grum; -ly.] In a grum,
 surly, morose, or sullen manner.

grüm'-mels, s. pl. [Eng. grume; dim. suff. -el.]
 Dregs, sediment.

grüm'-mët, s. [GROMMET.]

*grüm'-ness, s. [Eng. grum; -ness.] Sourness,
 sullenness.

"The grumness of thy countenance."—*Wycherley:
 Country Wife, i. 1.*

grü-möse, a. [Mod. Lat. grumosus, from Class.
 Lat. grumus=a little bill, a hillock.]
 Bot.: Clubbed, k otted. (*Paxton.*) [GRUMOUS.]

grü-möus, a. [Eng. grum(e); -ous.]

*I. Ord. Lang.: Thick, clotted, concretion.

"But, having for this purpose exposed some serum of
 human blood to cold air, in two freezing nights consecu-
 tively, the serum was not found to congeal, though some
 grumous parts of the same blood did, as has formerly
 been noted."—*Boyle: Works, vol. iv., p. 151.*

II. Technically:

1. Anat. (of blood): Clotted, coagulated.

2. Bot.: Divided into little clustered grains, as the
 fecula in the stem of the sago palm, or the root
 of Neottia Nidus-avis. (*Lindley.*)

grü-möus-ness, s. [Eng. grumous; -ness.] The
 quality or state of being grumous; clotted or concre-
 ted.

grümph, v. i. [An imitative word.] To grunt;
 to make a noise like a sow.

"A grumphin, grinin, snarlin jade."
Tarras: Poems, p. 52.

grümph, s. [GRUMPH, v.] A grunt; a noise like
 a sow.

"He drew a 'ong sigh or rather grumph, through his
 nose."—*Saxon and Gael, i. 42.*

grüm'-phie, s. [Eng. grumph; -ie.] A sow.

"Wna was it but Grumphie."
Burns: Halloween.

grümp'-y-lý, adv. [Eng. grumpy; -ly.] In a
 grumpy, sullen, surly, or gruff manner; gruffly.

grümp'-i-ness, s. [Eng. grumpy; -ness.] The
 quality or state of being grumpy or surly; surliness,
 gruffness.

"The amount of bearish grumpiness he displays toward
 those determined to see him off."—*London Times.*

*grümp'-ish, a. [Eng. grump(y); -ish.] Cross.

"If you blubber or look grumpish."—*Mrs. Trollope:
 Michael Armstrong, ch. vi.*

grümp'-ý, a. [From the same root as grum and
 grumble (q. v.).] Surly, cross, angry, gruff.

grü-náu-ite (the first u as ü in German), s. [From
 Grünau, in Sayn Altenkirchen, where it
 occurs.]

Min.: An isometric brittle mineral of metallic
 luster, light steel-gray to silver-white color, becom-
 ing yellowish or grayish when tarnished, and a
 dark gray streak; its hardness, 4½; specific gravity,
 5.13. Composition: Sulphur, 33.10-38.46; bismuth,
 10.41-14.11; nickel, 22.78-40.65; iron, 0.28-11.73; cop-
 per, 1.68-11.59; and lead, 1.58-7.11. (*Dana.*)

gründ'-el, s. [Eng. grund=ground; -el.] The
 fish called a Groundling (q. v.).

*gründ'-sel, s. [GROUNDSEL (1), s.]

grü-nër-ite (u as ü in German), s. [German
 grünerit. Named after Grüner, who first described
 it.]

Min.: Iron Amphibole, an asbestiform or lamellar
 fibrous brown and silky variety of Amphibole.
 (*Dana.*) The *British Museum Catalogue* makes it a
 variety of Hornblende.

*grün'-sel, s. [GROUNDSILL.]

böl, böy; pöut, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
 -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël.

grunt, ***gronte**, ***grunt-en**, ***grunt-on**, *v. i. & t.* [An extension of A.S. *gruman*=to grunt; cogn. with Dan. *grunte*; Sw. *gruntna*; Ger. *grunzen*; Lat. *grunio*; Gr. *gruzo*, from *gru*=the grunt of a pig.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To make a noise like a pig; to snort; to groan like a hog.

"Gryll could but grunt."

P. Fletcher: Purple Island, vii.

*2. To gnash the teeth.

"They grunted with teeth on hym."—Wycliffe: Deeds, vii. 54.

B. Trans.: To express or utter in a grunting manner.

grünt, *s.* [GRUNT, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A deep guttural sound, like the snort or noise made by a hog.

"Meditative grunts of much content."

Tennyson: Walk to the Mail, 79.

2. *Ichthy. (pl.):* A popular name given in this country to a fish, *Pogonias chromis*.

grünt-ër, ***grunt-are**, *s.* [Eng. *grunt*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who grunts.

"Gruntare. Grunntor."—Prompt. Parv.

2. A hog.

"A dragged mawkin,

That tends her bristled grunters in the sludge."

Tennyson: Princess, v. 23.

II. Technically:

Brass-found.: An iron rod, with a hook on the end, by which an assistant aids in supporting the crucible, by catching hold of the shoulder of the crucible-tongs.

grünt-îng, ***grunt-înge**, ***grunt-yng**, ***grynt-îng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [GRUNT, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of snorting or making a noise like a hog.

"And thereupon followed such cruel slaughter, that nothing was heard but grunting and groaning of people, as they lay on heapes ready to die, weltering together in their own blood."—Holinshead: History of Scotland (an. 1331).

*2. The act of gnashing or grinding the teeth.

"There schal be wepyng and grynting of teeth."—Wycliffe: Matthew viii. 12. (Parvey.)

grünt-îng-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *grunting*; -ly.] In a grunting manner; with a grunt.

grün-tle, ***groun-tle**, *v. i.* [A frequentative from GRUNT (q. v.).] To grunt.

"Ly as a sow muzling and grountling vpon the earth."—Rollock: On 1 Thes., p. 9.

grün-tle, *s.* [GRUNTLE, *v.*]

1. A grunting noise.

2. A snout.

"An' gouts torment him inch by inch,

Wha twists his gruntle wi' a glunch."

Burns: Scotch Drink.

***grünt-llîng**, *s.* [Eng. *grunt*; dimin. suff. -ling.] A young pig or hog.

grünts, *s.* [GRUNT, *s.*, II.]

grün-xië, *s.* [GROIN (2), *s.*] The mouth; the snout.

"She dights her grunzie wi' a hushion."

Burns: Sic A Wife as Willie Had.

Grüs, **grüs**, *s.* [Lat.=a crane.]

1. *Ornith. (of the form grus):* The typical genus of the sub-family Gruinæ, and the family Gruideæ. [CRANE.]

2. *Astron. (of the form Grus):* The Crane, a constellation introduced by Bayer, and now arranged as one of Lacaille's twenty-seven Southern constellations. It is situated between Eridanus and Sagittarius.

***grý**, *s.* [Gr. *gru*=a grunt, a syllable; a bit.]

1. A measure, equal to one-tenth of a line.

"Three inches and nine grýs long, and one inch seven lines in girt."—Boyle: Works, vi. 641.

2. Anything very small, or of little value.

Grå-yëre, *s. & a.* [Fr. *Gruyère*, *Gruyères*; Ger. *Gruyter*.]

A. As subst.: A town in Switzerland, canton Fribourg.

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to the place described under A.

Gruyère-cheese, *s.* A celebrated kind of cheese made at Gruyère. It owes its flavor chiefly to *Melilotus officinalis*.

grýde, *v. t.* [GRIDE.]

***gryf-on**, *s.* [GRIFFIN.]

grýl-lî-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *gryll(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: A family of saltatorial orthoptera, made to include the crickets, or sometimes the grasshoppers. [GRYLLUS etym.] In the former case the grasshoppers are called Acridiidae, from the genus Acridium or Acrydium. In the latter the Crickets are termed Achetidae (q. v.). The family Gryllidae is now elevated into a tribe Gryllina (q. v.).

grýl-lî-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *gryllus*; neut. pl. adj. suff. -ina.]

Entom.: A tribe of saltatorial orthoptera. The outer wings in repose are sloped like a roof, the antennæ are long, slender, and tapering. The tarsi are four-jointed. The males have an apparatus at the base of the wing-covers for chirping. The female has an exerted ovipositor.

grýl-lô-tål-væ, *s.* [Lat. *gryllus*=a cricket, and *talpa*=a mole.]

Entom.: Mole-cricket; a genus of crickets (Achetidae or Gryllidae) having the legs and tarsi of both the anterior feet broad, flat, and indented like hands, so as to be well adapted for digging.

grýl-lüs, *s.* [Lat.=a cricket, a grasshopper.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Gryllidae and the tribe Gryllina (q. v.). [GRASSHOPPER.]

grý-phæ-æ, *s.* [Lat. *gryps* (genit. *gryphis*)=a griffin.]

Palæont.: A sub-genus of Ostrea (oyster), having the left valve with a prominent incurved umbo, the right one small and concave. Thirty species are known from the Lias to the Chalk. (Woodward, &c.)

***grýph-îte**, *s.* [Lat. *gryphus*=a griffin, and -ite (Palæont.).] [GRYPHÆA.]

Palæont.: An old name for a gryphæa (q. v.).

***gryphite-limestone**, *s.*

Geol.: Lias, so called from the fact that Gryphæas abounds in it.

***gryph-on**, *s.* [GRIFFON.]

grýp-lî-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *grypus*, *gryphus*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Ornithology: Wedge-tailed Humming-birds, a sub-family of Trochilidae (Humming-birds), type Gryphus (q. v.).

grý-pô-sis, **grý-phô-sis**, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *gryppô*=to become bent. (Used of the nails.)]

Pathol.: The growing of the nails inward.

grý-pûs, **grý-phûs**, *subst.* [Latin *gryphus*=a griffin; *grypus*=Gr. *grypos*=curved, hook-nosed.]

Ornithology: The typical genus of the sub-family Gryphinae (q. v.). Only one species is known, which is from Brazil.

grýs-bök, **grýs-bök**, *s.* [Dutch *grijsbok*, from *grijs*=gray, and *bok*=goat.]

Zool.: A South African antelope (*Calotragus melanotis*). It has straight, upright, pointed, shining horns, with two or three small annuli at the roots. On the upper parts the hair is red mixed with white, below it is sandy-brown or red, and on some there is black about the head. Length of the animal, nearly three feet. It is found in South Africa, goes in pairs, not in herds, and furnishes excellent venison.

gû-a-çhar-ô, *s.* [Sp. *guacharo* and *guacharaca*, from the cavern and mountain of Guacharo, in the valley of Caripe, in Venezuela.]

Ornith.: *Steatornis caripensis*, a goatsucker from South America, which feeds, however, not on flying insects, but on hard fruits, a very rare characteristic of a nocturnal bird. It is valued for its fat, to obtain which the Indians slaughter it in the cavern of Guacharo once a year. (Humboldt.)

guacharo-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: The same as GUACHARO (q. v.).

guacharo-oil, *s.* The fat of the Guacharo-bird, which, on being melted, becomes half liquid, transparent, and inodorous. It will keep for a year without turning rancid.

guacharo-seeds, *s. pl.* Seeds found in the gizzard of the Guacharo-bird.

gû-a'-cô, *s.* [Native name in Central America.]

Botany:

1. *Property:* *Aristolochia guaco*, a plant celebrated for its efficacy in curing snake-bites.

2. *Hence:* Other plants with the same properties, spec., *Mikania guaco* and *Aristolochia anguicaia*.

1. *Mexican guaco:*

Pharm.: A poison stated to be from a species of convolvulus.

guâ-dâl-çâ-zar-îte (u as w), *s.* [Named by Petersen from its original locality, Guadalcázar, in Mexico.]

Min.: A mineral essentially a seleno-sulphide of mercury and zinc. It is represented by the formula $6\text{HgS} + \text{ZnS}$. It occurs massive and crypto-crystalline, and is of a deep black color. Though

resembling cinnabar in composition, it is quite different in its physical properties, having a bluish-black streak and a greasy, metallic luster. (T. Davies, F. G. S.)

guaiac (as gwâ-yâk), *a. & s.* [Native name of the tree in parts of South America.]

A. As subst.: Guaiacum (q. v.).

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to guaiacum.

guaiac (as gwâ-yâs-îc), *a.* [English, &c., *guaiacum*; -ic.] Pertaining to, or derived from, Guaiacum (q. v.).

guaiac-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Guaiaretic acid, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}_4$. Obtained by boiling powdered guaiacum resin with milk of lime for half an hour, filtering and extracting the residue with hot alcohol, distilling off the alcohol, and dissolving the acid in caustic soda, decomposing the crystallized sodium salt with hydrochloric acid, and recrystallizing from glacial acetic acid. Guaiac-acid is thus obtained in colorless needles, which melt at 80°. They are soluble in alcohol, and the solution gives a grass-green color with ferric chloride. It forms crystalline salts.

guaiacol (as gwâ-yâ-côl), *s.* [Eng., &c., *guaiacum*], and *(alcohol)*.

Chem.: $\text{C}_7\text{H}_8\text{O}_2$, or $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4<\text{OH}^{(1)}\text{OCH}_3^{(2)}$. Methyl ether of pyrocatechin. Obtained by the dry distillation of guaiacum resin. It is also found in wood-tar creosote. It is also formed by the dry distillation of calcium vanillate with slaked lime; and by heating to 170° equal molecules of pyrocatechin, caustic potash, and methyl potassium sulphate. Guaiacol is a pleasant-smelling aromatic oil, boiling at 200°. When heated with hydriodic acid, it is decomposed into methyl iodide and pyrocatechin. When heated with zinc dust, it yields anisol, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OCH}_3$. Its alcoholic solution gives an emerald-green color, with ferric chloride. It unites with alkalis.

guaiaconic (as gwâ-yâ-côn-îc), *a.* [Eng., &c., *guaiacum*], and *-onic*.] (See the compound.)

guaiaconic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_4$. Contained in the mother liquor obtained in the preparation of guaiac acid. The liquid is evaporated to dryness, and the residue treated with boiling alcohol, evaporated, and separated from the resin by means of ether. Guaiaconic acid is amorphous, melting at 100°, and is insoluble in water. It is easily soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and in acetic acid. It is turned blue by oxidizing agents. The calcium and lead salts are insoluble in alcohol.

guaiacum (as gwâ-yâ-cûm), *s.* [Latinized from *guaiac* (q. v.).]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Zygophyllaceæ, tribe Zygophylleæ (q. v.). Calyx of five unequal segments; petals five-stalked; stamens ten; fruit, a five-angled, five-celled capsule, sometimes by abortion two or three-celled. *Guaiacum officinale* is an ornamental tree with blue flowers, growing in Jamaica. The wood furnishes *Lignum vite* (q. v.); its resin is called Gumguaiacum (q. v.). The leaves of *G. sanctum* are used in the West Indies as a substitute for soap. The bark and wood of both species are used as sudorifics, diaphoretics, or alternatives.

2. *Phar.:* Guaiac wood, *Lignum vite*, *Guaiaci lignum*, the wood of *Guaiacum officinale*, a native of St. Domingo and Jamaica. When a log is bored longitudinally and placed in the fire, a dark brown aromatic resin exudes, which is collected, and which is soluble in alcohol and ether. An alcoholic solution gives a blue color when placed on a slice of a raw potato, the guaiac acid acting on the gluten. The resin is used to prepare *Mixtura guaiaci* (Mixture of guaiacum), and *Tinctura guaiaci ammoniata* (Ammoniated tincture of guaiacum). The resin taken internally causes irritation of the intestinal canal. The tincture is used externally in cases of chronic rheumatism as a stimulant.

guaiacum-resin, *s.*

Chem.: A reddish-brown resin, obtained from the wood of *Guaiacum officinale*. The resin dissolves in potash; and in concentrated sulphuric acid with a red color. A tincture of the resin is turned blue by oxidizing agents; as chromic acid, ferric chloride. Guaiacum resin, fused with caustic potash, yields protocatechuic acid.

guâ-ân, *s.* [The Guiana name of the bird.]

Ornith.: The genus Penelope, which belongs to the family Craciidæ (Curassows). [PENELOPE.]

†guâ-næ (u as w), *s.* The same as IGUANA (q. v.).

guâ-na-cô (u as w), *s.* [Sp. American.]

Zool.: *Auchenia guanaco*, a llama, believed by many to be the original stock from which the domesticated animal of that name was derived. The guanaco inhabits the chain of the Andes to their most southerly point.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; plne, pît, sire, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or. wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = â. qu = kw.

guān-ā-mide (u as w), s. [Eng. *guan(o)*, and *amine*.]

Chem.: $C_2H_5N_3O$. Aceto-guanamide. Obtained by heating one part of aceto-guanamine with two parts of concentrated sulphuric acid to 150°. The cold solution is treated with alcohol, the precipitate dissolved in water, and reprecipitated by lead acetate, and the lead salt decomposed by H-S. Guanamide crystallizes out of alcohol in small rhombic needles, easily soluble in water, acids, and alkalies, slightly soluble in alcohol.

guān-ā-mines (u as w), s. pl. [Eng. *guan(o)*, and *amines*.]

Chem.: Bases obtained by heating the fatty acid salts of guanidine to from 220° to 230°. Guanamine, $C_2H_5N_3$, or Formoguanamine, obtained by heating guanidine formate to 200°. $3(C_2H_5N_3HCO\cdot OH = C_2H_5N_3 + 4NH_3 + CO_2 + 2CO + 2H_2O)$. The fused mass is mixed with an equal volume of cold water filtered, the residue dissolved in small quantities in hot water, and precipitated with a concentrated solution of oxalic acid. The oxalate is decomposed by caustic soda, which throws down the base in white crystalline needles, melting above 350°, which are easily soluble in boiling water, and slightly soluble in alcohol. Aceto-guanamine is obtained by heating dry guanidine acetate to 230°. It melts at 265°, and is soluble in alcohol and in hot water. This substance was formerly called guanamine.

guān-ī-dine (u as w), s. [Eng., &c., *guan(in)*, and *idine*.]

Chem.: CH_5N_3 . An organic amine, obtained by the action of potassium chlorate and hydrochloric acid on guanin. $C_2H_5N_3O + H_2O + O_3 = CH_5N_3 + CO_2 + C_2H_2N_2O_3$, parabanic acid; by heating biuret and hydrochloric acid gas in a sealed tube to 170°; by the action of alcoholic ammonia on chloropirac at 100°. $C(NO_2)(Cl)_3 + 7NH_3 = CH_5N_3 + 3NH_2HCl + NH_2HNO_2$; also by the action of aqueous ammonia on ethyl orthocarbonate at 150°. $C(OC_2H_5)_4 + 3NH_3 = CH_5N_3 + 4C_2H_5OH$; by heating ammonium chloride with cyanamide in an alcoholic solution to 100°, $NH_4Cl + CN\cdot NH_2 = CH_5N_3 + HCl$. Guanidine is best obtained by preparing the sulphate from the carbonate, and then removing the sulphuric acid by baryta water. Guanidine forms colorless deliquescent crystals, which are very soluble in alcohol and in water. The solution absorbs carbonic acid from the air. When guanidine is boiled with baryta water, it is converted into ammonia and urea. By the action of concentrated acids on alkalies, it is decomposed into CO_2 and NH_3 .

guanidine-carbonate, s.

Chem.: $2CH_5N_3H_2CO_3$. Obtained by boiling 100 parts of guanidine-sulphocyanate with fifty-eight parts of K_2CO_3 , dissolved in a very small quantity of water. The carbonate is then precipitated by alcohol, and recrystallized out of boiling water.

guanidine-nitrate, s.

Chem.: $CH_5N_3HNO_3$. Obtained by boiling guanidine-sulphocyanate with ammonium nitrate, and concentrating the solution, when guanidine-nitrate, which is only slightly soluble in cold water, crystallizes out in large plates.

guanidine-sulphocyanate, s.

Chem.: CH_5N_3HCNS . This salt is easily prepared by heating ammonium sulphocyanate to between 180° and 190° for twenty hours, in a flask over a flame, with a long tube to carry off the vapors. It is then dissolved in its own weight of cold water, filtered, and concentrated by evaporation on a water bath. On cooling, it deposits crystals of guanidine-sulphocyanate, which melt at 118°.

Substitution compounds of guanidine are obtained by heating cyanamide with the hydrochlorates of primary amines, $CN\cdot NH_2 + NH_2CH_2HCl = CN_2H_4(CH_2)HCl$. Methyl-guanidine is also obtained by boiling creatine with mercuric oxide and water. Triethyl-guanidine, $CN_2H_2(C_2H_5)_3$, is obtained by boiling an alcoholic solution of diethyl-thio-carbamide and ethylamine with mercuric oxide. Diphenyl-guanidine is obtained by the action of gaseous cyanogen chloride on dry aniline, and also by boiling cyananilide with aniline hydrochlorate. It crystallizes in needles, which melt at 147°.

guan-īf-ēr-ōus (u as w), a. [Eng. *guano*, and Lat. *fero*=to produce.] Producing guano.

guā-nine (u as w), s. [Eng., &c., *guan(o)*, and *ine*.]

Chem.: $C_5H_5N_3O$. It exists in the pancreatic juice of mammalia and in the excrement of the spider. It is prepared by boiling Peruvian guano with milk of lime till the liquid is no longer colored brown. The residue, containing guanine and uric acid, is boiled with a solution of sodium carbonate and filtered, and then sodium acetate is added, and hydrochloric acid added till the solution is strongly acid. The guanine is precipitated, and purified by dissolving in hot nitric acid and precipitating by ammonia. Guanine is an amorphous powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether. Soluble in

excess of concentrated ammonia. It forms crystalline salts with acids. By the action of nitrous acid it is converted into xanthin. Guanine, when evaporated with fuming nitric acid on a piece of platinum foil, leaves a yellow residue; this, when treated with caustic soda, gives a red color, which, on being heated, becomes a purple-red.

gua-nite (u as w), s. [Peruvian *guano*, and suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: The same as *STREUVITE* (q. v.).

gua-nō (u as w), s. [Peruvian Spanish=the droppings of sea-fowl.]

1. **Min.**: A grayish-white, yellowish, dark brown, or reddish substance, classed by Dana as a mineral, which he places among his Anhydrous Phosphates and Sulphates. It is a bone phosphate of lime or osteolite with some impurities. Its luster on a fresh fracture is resinous; its structure often granular or oolitic. Found in islands off the Peruvian and other South American coasts, also in those off the coast of Africa and elsewhere. Guano from different localities has been differently named. It has been called *Pyroclaste*, *Pyroguanite*, *Sombrite*, and *Glaubapatite* (q. v.).

2. **Geol.**: Guano is formed by the droppings of multitudinous birds, in secluded places where they have been undisturbed for ages. If, in any locality, little rain falls, this tends to the rapid accumulation of guano. The dried bodies of the birds are often found in it.

3. **Comm.**: Immense quantities of guano are imported from the islands off the coast of Peru, it being an exceedingly valuable manure.

gua-nō (u as w), v. t. [GUANO, s.] To manure or dress with guano.

gua-rā (u as w), s. [Brazilian.]

Ornith.: *Ibis rubra*, the Scarlet Ibis of this country. [IBIS.]

gua-ra-cha (u as w), s. [Sp.]

Music: A lively Spanish dance in three-eighths or three-quarter time, usually accompanied on the guitar by the dancer himself.

guā-rā-nā (u as w), s. [A Brazilian Indian word.]

Phar.: The powdered seeds of *Paullinia sorbilis*, from Brazil. An infusion is used instead of coffee in South America. Guarana contains five per cent. of theine.

guarana-bread, s. Bread made by the Brazilian Indians from guarana. It is used in Brazil as a stomachic, a febrifuge, and an aphrodisiac.

***guār-and**, s. [GUARANTEE.] A guarantee, a warranty.

"Your majesty having been the author and guarant of the Peace of Aix."—Temple: *Letter to the King*, Nov. 30, 1674.

guār-an-tē', guār-an-tŷ, *gar-ran-tie, *gar-ran-ty, s. [O. Fr. *garantie*; Fr. *garantie*, fem. of *garanti*, pa. par. of *garantir*=to warrant, from *garant*=a warrant, a guarantee.] [WARRANT, WARRANTY.]

1. An engagement or undertaking on the part of a third person or party that the conditions or stipulations of an engagement or promise entered into by any person shall be fulfilled; the act of guaranteeing the performance or carrying out of any engagement.

"The guaranty of the Peace of Aix."—Temple: *Letter to Arlington*, Sept. 2, 1670.

2. One who binds himself or becomes surety for the performance of certain acts by another; a guarantor.

"The Treaty of Nimwegen, of which the King of England was guarantee."—Burnet: *Own Time* (an. 1686).

3. The person or party to whom a guarantee is given.

4. Any security or warranty.

guār-an-tē', guār-an-tŷ, v. t. & i. [GUARANTEE, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To give or be a guarantee for the performance of; to warrant; to undertake or engage the due fulfillment of any engagement or promise entered into by any person; to be surety for; to become bound for.

2. To be a warrant that any article, such as a purchase, is of the quality represented.

3. To be surety or warrant to; to bind one's self to; to be or act as a security or guarantee.

"To guaranty them against anything like a necessity for giving in to that pernicious practice."—Burke: *On the Affairs of India*.

4. To undertake to secure to another; to undertake to uphold or maintain; to be guarantee for the acquisition or possession of.

"By the treaty of alliance she guaranteed the Polish constitution in a secret article."—Brougham.

5. To indemnify; to hold harmless.

B. Intrans.: To be surety, warrant, or guarantee; to warrant; to be responsible.

guarantee-society, s. A joint-stock society established for giving guarantees for the due and proper fulfillment of engagements between two parties, or for making good losses caused by defaultations, &c., on the payment of a premium.

guār-an-tor, s. [Eng. *guarantee* (ee); -or.] One who gives a guarantee to another for the due fulfillment by a third party of any engagement or promise entered into by him; a warrantor; a surety; one who engages to guarantee or secure another in any right or possession.

guār-an-tŷ, s. & v. [GUARANTEE, s. & v.]

guard (u silent), v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *garder*, *garder*, *warder*; Fr. *garder*, from O. H. Ger. *warten*; M. H. Ger. *warden*=to watch; cognate with Eng. *ward* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To secure the safety of against loss, damage, injury, or attack by watching; to watch over for purposes of defense or security; to defend, to protect.

"I'll guard thee like a tender flower."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, iv. 17.

2. To watch over, so as to keep in restraint; as, to guard one's tongue, to guard one's actions. [GUARDED.]

3. To provide or secure against objection or attack.

"Homer has guarded every circumstance."—Broome: *On Odysseus*.

*4. To protect or secure the edge or border of by trimming or binding; to edge, to trim, to deck out. [Lit. & fig.]

"A long motley coat, guarded with yellow."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, Prolog. 16.

*5. To gird; to fasten by binding.

6. To protect; to arm against attack.

"Our heart guarded with the breast-plate of righteousness."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 3.

B. Intrans.: To watch by way of caution or defense; to be wary, to be cautious, to take precautions; to be on one's guard, to take heed. (Followed by *against*.)

"To guard against such mistakes it is necessary to acquaint ourselves a little with words."—Watts.

¶ To guard one's self against: To be on one's guard; to take precautions; to make one's self secure by caution.

"One would take care to guard one's self against this particular imperfection."—Addison.

guard (u silent), ***garde**, s. [O. Fr. *garde*; Fr. *garde*.] [GUARD, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or state of guarding or watching; a state or posture of caution or vigilance for the protection, defense, or security of any person or thing against injury, loss, or attack.

2. One who or that which guards, secures, protects, or watches over any person or thing for protection against injury, loss, or attack, or to secure the safety of or prevent escape.

(1) A man or body of men engaged to defend a person or place against attack or injury, or prevent escape; a sentinel, a watch.

"Slain by the garde."—Goldyng: *Justine* fo. 88.

(2) A man in charge of a railway train or mail coach. (Eng.)

(3) A quality or endowment which serves to keep off evil.

"His greatness was guard

To bar heaven's shaft." Shakesp.: *Pericles*, ii. 4.

(4) That which serves to secure against objection or censure; caution of expression.

"They have expressed themselves with as few guards and restrictions as I."—Atterbury.

3. An attachment or appliance designed to secure anything against loss or injury of any kind.

(1) The bow or basket of a sword hilt to protect the hand.

(2) A chain or cord for attaching a watch to one's person or dress.

(3) A bow or wire round a lantern to protect the glass.

(4) An upright piece of wood in a narrow passage to prevent the lock of a canal or the corner of a street from being injured by passing boats or vehicles. A fender, guard-pile, or post, as the case may be.

(5) An ornamental edging, lace hem, or border.

"The guards are but slightly basted on."—Shakesp.: *Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

(6) A kind of fender used to prevent the too close access of children to the fire.

"Round the guard of our nursery."—De Quincey: *Autob. Sketches*, i. 13.

*4. Pl.: Ornaments in general.

"Rhymes are guards on wanton Cupid's hose."

Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 3.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

II. Technically:

1. *Bookbind.*: One of the slips of paper bound in with a blank book to thicken it at the back, when the leaves are intended to contain mounted slips or drawings.

2. *Cricketer*: The position of the bat for most effectually protecting the wicket.

3. *Fencing and Boxing*: The position of the arms or weapon in defense; a posture of defense.

4. *Firearms*:

(1) A bow beneath a gun-stock protecting the trigger.

(2) A safety-lock of a fowling-piece to prevent the accidental dropping of the hammer.

(3) A nipple-shield to protect the little tube which receives the percussion-cap.

5. *Agric.*: One of the teeth projecting forward from the cutter-bar of the harvester. The knife plays through the guards, and the knife sections make a shear cut against the soles of the guard-slots.

6. *Mach.*: A light frame in which the nuts of bolts fit to prevent their becoming unscrewed by the vibration of the engine.

7. *Eng. Mil.*: The élite of the army, so called from its being their especial duty to guard the person of the sovereign. They are superior in rank to and better paid and clothed than the rest of the army. They consist of seven battalions of infantry, three constituting the Grenadier Guards, two the Coldstream Guards, and two the Scots Guards; and of three regiments of cavalry, named, respectively, the 1st and 2d Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards (Blue).

8. *Naut.*: An extension laterally of the deck of a river steamboat, beyond the lines of the hull, making it overhang the water. It frequently comes flush with the outside of the paddle-box.

9. *Zool.*: The cylindrical fibrous sheath protecting the phragmacone (internal chambered shell) of a Belemnite.

(1) To be or stand on one's guard: To be watchful or cautious.

"'Tis best we stand upon our guard."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, ii. 1.

(2) To be off one's guard: To be careless, inattentive, or heedless.

(3) To mount guard:

Mil.: To go on duty as a guard or sentinel.

guard-boat, *s.* A boat employed to row round and about ships of war in a harbor to see that a proper look-out is kept; also a boat employed by the harbor authorities to see that the quarantine regulations are properly observed.

"At night the launch was again moored with a top chain, and guard-boats stationed round both ships as before."—Cook: *Third Voyage*, bk. v., ch. iv.

guard-cells, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Cells of crescent form, with thinner walls than those of the ordinary cells, from which, moreover, they are distinguished by containing chlorophyll.

guard-chamber, *s.* A guard-room.

guard-coat, *s.* A coat guarded or edged with lace, &c.

"Coming down a tavern-stairs in his master's fine guard-coat."—Steele: *Spectator*, No. 88.

guard-finger, *s.* [GUARD, *s.* 11. 5.]

guard-lock, *s.*

Hydraul. Engin.: A tide-lock, forming a communication between a basin and tide-water.

guard-pile, *s.* [GUARD, *s.* 1. 3 (4).]

guard-plate, *s.* The plate which closes the opening in front of a cupola-furnace; it is attached to the iron casing by staples. In the center of the plate is the tapping-hole, through which the melted metal flows when the stopping is withdrawn.

guard-rail, *s.*

1. *Railroad*: A short rail placed on the inside of a main rail, so as to keep a wheel on the track by pressing against the inside of the flange of the wheel. It is used on elevated railroads or when there is a short break in the continuity of the other rail, as in switches and crossings. A safety, side, or wing rail.

2. *Nautical*:

(1) A hand-rail on the bridge of a steam-vessel.

(2) A breast-rail on the break of a poop.

(3) A safety-rail around a hatchway.

guard-room, *s.* A room or apartment for a guard; a room where military offenders are confined.

"To seek his guard-room in the porch."

Scott: *Rokeby*, v. 19.

guard-ship, *s.*

Naut.: A vessel of war stationed in a port or harbor to act as a guard, to see that the harbor regulations are observed, and to receive seamen until they can be draughted off to their respective ships.

"Our guard-ships were remote at sea."—Baker: *Charles II.* (an. 1667).

guard-a-ble (*u* silent), *a.* [Eng. *guard*; -able.] That may or can be guarded, defended, or protected.

***guard-age** (pron. *gard* -ig), *s.* [Eng. *guard*; -age.] That which guards or protects one; a guard; wardship.

"A maid so tender, fair and happy,
Run from her guardage to the sooty bosom
Of such a thing as thou."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, i. 2.

guard-ant (*u* silent), *a. & s.* [O. Fr., *pr. par.* of *guar*der=to guard.]

A. As adjective:

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Guarding, watching; acting as a guard or watch.

"Guardant before his feet a lion lay."—Southey.

2. *Her.*: [GARDANT.]

*B. *As subst.*: A guard, a guardian.

"My angry guardant stood alone."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., iv. 7.

guard-éd (*u* silent), ***gard-éd**, *pa. par. & a.* [GUARD, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Protected, watched over, defended.

"What! said he nought . . .

Of guarded pass?"—Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, iv. 16.

*2. Edged, trimmed, bound.

3. Circumspect, cautious, careful, wary; as, to be guarded in one's language.

4. Done, uttered, or managed with care or circumspection; characterized by care.

"However moderate his opinions, however guarded his conduct."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

guard-éd-ly (*u* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *guarded*; -ly.] In a guarded, careful, or circumspect manner; with care or circumspection.

"So guardedly, that it was impossible to make any serious charge against the author."—Sheridan: *Life of Swift*.

guard-éd-ness (*u* silent), *s.* [Eng. *guarded*; -ness.] The quality or state of being guarded; care, caution, circumspection.

"The very restraint and guardedness of the language employed."—London Daily Telegraph.

***guard-den**, *s.* [GUARDIAN.]

***guard-den-age**, *s.* [GUARDIANAGE.]

guard-ér (*u* silent), *s.* [Eng. *guard*; -er.] One who guards; a guard.

"The bold guarders of the house shall shake."

Scott: *Epidemic Mortality*.

***guard-fûl** (first *u* silent), *a.* [English *guard*; -ful(?).] Guarded, wary, circumspect, cautious.

"I meanwhile

Watch with guardful eye these murderous motions."

Aaron Hill.

guard-l-an (*u* silent), ***guard-en**, *s. & a.* [Old Fr. *garden*.]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

One who has the charge, care, or custody of any person or thing.

"She speaks of him, her author, guardian, friend."
Cowper: *Charity*, 399.

*2. A repository or storehouse.

"Colmeskill,

The sacred storehouse of his predecessors,

And guardian of their bones."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, ii. 4.

II. *Law*: One who has the charge, custody, and supervision of any person not legally capable of managing his own affairs.

"Of the several species of guardians, the first are guardians by nature—viz., the father and (in some cases) the mother of the child. This guardianship is a mere personal right in the father or other ancestor to the custody of the person of the infant, until he or she attains twenty-one years of age. For if an estate be left to an infant, the father is by common law the guardian, and must account to his child for the profits. There are also guardians for nurture, which are the father, or, if he be dead, the mother, till the infant attains the age of fourteen years; a guardianship which, like that by nature, has no reference to the infant's property, but relates merely to his person."—Blackstone: *Commentaries*, bk. i., ch. 13.

B. As adj.: Guarding, watching, defending; acting as a guardian or protector, especially in the phrase, guardian angel.

"No father's guardian hand my youth maintained."

Savage: *The Bastard*.

*1. *Guardians of the poor*: Persons elected by the ratepayers and owners of property in a parish to supervise the relief of the poor, the management of the workhouses, &c., and generally to carry out the poor laws.

*2. *Guardian of the spiritualities*: A person to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of any diocese is committed during the vacancy of the see. He may

be either guardian in law or *jure magistratus*, as the archbishop is of any diocese within his province; or guardian by delegation, as he whom the archbishop or vicar-general doth for the time deputate. (Cowel.)

*3. *Guardian of the temporalities*: A person to whom the temporal jurisdiction and the profits of a vacant see are committed.

guardian-angel, *s.*

1. *Lit. & Theol.*: It is a pious belief (q. v.) but not an article of faith in the Latin and Greek Churches that to every individual of the human race there is assigned at birth an angel as guardian and protector. These duties are fulfilled by warding off temptations that may injure the person's spiritual condition, or by instilling into the soul wise counsels and holy warnings. Theologians deduce this belief immediately from Matt. xviii. 10, and the Fathers of the Church strongly inculcate it, and in the Lives of the Saints instances are given of the active interference of guardian-angels. The belief is shared by Anglican High Churchmen. Bishop Bull (*Sermons* (ed. 1714), ii. 506) speaks of the belief that every Christian has a guardian-angel as "highly probable." Smith (*Dict. of Bible*, s. v. Angel) says that the notion of special guardian-angels watching over individuals is consistent with the text in Matthew, though not necessarily to be deduced therefrom. He adds that the existence of the belief in the early Church is shown from Acts xii. 5. The Roman Church celebrates the Feast of Guardian Angels on October 2d. It is a double. [GUARDIAN-SPIRIT.]

"Whence is taken the name of guardian-angels? From the following words of Holy Scripture: He shall give his angels charge over thee to guard thee in all thy ways (Ps. xci. 11)."—Schaff: *Creed of the Greek and Latin Churches*, p. 462.

2. *Fig.*: A protector, a defender.

guardian-spirit, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: Probably the idea of guardian-spirits had its origin in a low form of Animism—that each person is double, that when he dies his other self, whether remaining near at hand or gone far away, may return, and continue capable of injuring his enemies and aiding his friends. It finds expression in some form in all primitive religions, and in many which have reached a higher stage of development. The Australian native believes that when a warrior kills his first foe the spirit of the slain enters the body of the slayer, and becomes his guardian; in Tasmania a native has been heard to ascribe his deliverance from danger to the care of his deceased father's spirit; and the most important religious rite of a North American Indian is to obtain a patron genius. In Asia, in Africa, and among the Indians of South America, the belief in guardian-spirits obtains, as it did formerly among the Aryans of Northern Europe. But it is in classic paganism that it appeals to us most gracefully. Menander tells us of the good mystagogue given to every man at his birth, and the Demon of Socrates has quite a bibliography of his own, beginning with Plato and ending with Cardinal Manning. In Roman times the guardian-spirit was represented as a lar among the household gods, and specially venerated on the anniversary of the birth of the guarded one, with festive rites. There are few more touching passages in Roman poetry than those in which Ovid describes his feelings in exile on the recurrence of the days sacred to his own and to his wife's guardian-spirits. [GUARDIAN-ANGEL.]

***guard-l-an-age** (*u* silent; *age* as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *guardian*; -age.] Guardianship, protection, care.

"During the time of my nonage (whiles I was under his guardianship), he bare himself, not only valiant, but also true and faithful unto me."—P. Holland: *Livius*, p. 1,093.

***guard-dí-ance** (*u* silent), *s.* [Eng. *guardian*; -ce.] Guardianship, care, protection. (Bp. Hall: *On the Love of Christ*, § 8.)

***guard-dí-an-ess** (*u* silent), *s.* [Eng. *guardian*; -ess.] A female guardian.

"I have placed a trusty watchful guardianship."

Beaumont & Fletcher: *Wit at Several Weapons*, I.

***guard-dí-an-ize** (*u* silent), *v. i.* [Eng. *guardian*; -ize.] To act the part of a guardian.

***guard-dí-an-less** (*u* silent), *s.* [Eng. *guardian*; -less.] Without a guardian; unprotected, undefended.

"But first I'll try to find out this guardianless graceless villain."—Wycherley: *Plain Dealer*, iii. 1.

***guard-dí-an-ship** (*u* silent), *s.* [Eng. *guardian*; -ship.] The office of a guardian; care, protection.

"A legitimate and salutary guardianship became an unjust and noxious tyranny."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. I.

guard-ing (*u* silent), ***gard-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [GUARD, *s.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. (See the verb.)

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr. rôle, fáll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.

C. As substantive:

1. The act of watching over or protecting; protection, care, guardianship.

*2. Trimming, or edging of a coat, &c.

guard-irons (as *gard-i-urns*), *s. pl.* [Eng. *guard*, and *irons*.]

Naut.: Curved bars of iron placed over the ornamental figures on a ship's head or quarter to guard them from injury.

***guard-less** (*u* silent), ***guard-lesse**, *a.* [Eng. *guard*; -less.] Without guard or defense; unguarded, defenseless.

"His flocks left guardless."

Chapman: *Homer's Iliad* v.

***guard-ship** (*u* silent), *s.* [Eng. *guard*; -ship.] Guardianship, care, protection, defense.

"Under whose wise and careful guardianship

I now despise fatigue and hardship."

Swift: *A Panegyric on the Dean*.

guards-man (*u* silent), *s.* [Eng. *guard*, and *man*.]

1. One who guards, defends, or protects; a guard.

2. An officer or private in the Guards. (*Eng.*)

gua-rē-a (*u* as *w*), *s.* [From *guara*, the name given to one of the species by the natives of Cuba.]

Bot.: A genus of Meliaceae, tribe Trichilieae. The species have pinnate leaves and axillary clusters of flowers, with four or eight seeds. The juice of the bark of *Guarea Aubletii* and that of *G. trichilioides* are purgatives and violent emetics. *G. purgans* and *G. spiciflora* tend to produce abortion.

guar-in-ite (*u* as *w*), *s.* [Named after Prof. Guarini, of Naples.]

Min.: A tetragonal, yellow, transparent or translucent mineral with a gray streak, having a somewhat adamantine luster, on the cleavage face. Hardness, 6; specific gravity, 3.5. Composition: silica, 33.64; titanic acid, 33.92; lime, 28.01. &c. Found in small cavities in a grayish trachyte on Mount Somma. (*Danu.*)

***guar-ish**, ***gar-ish**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *guarissant*, *pr. par.* of *guarir*=to heal; Fr. *guérir*.] To heal, to cure.

guat-tēr-i-a (*u* as *w*), *s.* [Named after John Baptiste Guatterio, an Italian botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Anonaceae, tribe Anonæe. The flowers of *Guatteria virgata* are very sweet; the tree, which occurs in Jamaica, is said to be one of those furnishing lancewood.

gua-vā (*u* as *w*), *s.* [The native name of the fruit in Guiana.]

Bot.: The fruit of various species of the myrtaceous genus *Psidium*, specially *P. pyrifolium*, *P. pomiferum*, &c.,

also the trees on which they grow.

Their native country is America.

The fruits are pulpy and luscious to the taste. *P. pomiferum* is more acid than *P. pyrifolium*. Both

make sugar with a cooling, but somewhat astringent, preserve. The young bark and leaves, indeed, are used as astringents, and the leaves in Brazil for medicated baths.

guava-flycatcher, *s.*

Ornith.: *Turdus analis*.

guava-jelly, *s.* An excellent jelly prepared in the West and also in the East Indies, from the fruit of the guava.

guay-a-can-ite (*u* as *w*), *s.* [Named from its locality Guayacana, in the Chilian Cordilleras.]

Min.: The same as ENARGITE (*q. v.*).

gua-zā (*u* as *w*), *s.* [Some East Indian languages.] The narcotic tops of Indian hemp (*Cannabis sativa*, variety *indica*).

gua-zā, guaz-zō (*u* as *w*), *s.* [Ital.] A distemper painting used by the ancients; it is very hard and durable, and the vehicle being white of egg, gum, or glue, resists the action of damp and preserves the colors completely.

gua-zū-mā (*gua* as *gwā*), *s.* [The Mexican name of the plant.]

Bot.: A genus of Byttneriaceae, tribe Byttneræe. It consists of shrubs or small trees, with elm-like leaves, axillary cymes of pink or yellow flowers, and tubercular, nut-like fruits. They are found in tropical America, India, and Africa. The fruit of *Guazuma ulmifolia* is filled with a sweet and agreeable mucilage. In Martinique the young bark is



Guava.

used to clarify sugar, while the infusion of the old bark is employed as a sudorific, and as a remedy in cutaneous diseases. *G. tomentosa* is called in Jamaica Bastard Cedar. Strong fibers are made in India from its young shoots.

gua-zū-tī (*gu* as *gw*), *s.* [A South American word.]

Zoöl.: *Cervus campestris*, a South American deer. An offensive smell proceeds from it, perceptible half a mile off. (*Darwin.*)

***gū-bēr-nānçe**, *s.* [Lat. *gubernans*, *pr. par.* of *gubernare*=to govern.] Government.

"With the gubernance of all the king's tenants and subjects."—*Strype: Memorials* (an. 1550.)

***gū-bēr-nāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *gubernatus*, *pa. par.* of *gubernare*=to govern.] To govern, to rule, to administer.

***gū-bēr-nā-tion**, *s.* [Latin *gubernatio*, from *gubernatus*, *pa. par.* of *gubernare*=to govern.] The act of governing; government; rule; direction.

"May not the matters of external gubernation of the church be disputed?"—*Spottiswood: Church of Scotland*, bk. vi. (an. 1596.)

***gū-bēr-nā-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *gubernat(e)*; -ive.] Having the power of governing; governing.

"Real and gubernative wisdom."—*Bp. Hacket.*

***gū-bēr-nā-tōr-i-al**, *a.* [Latin *gubernator*=a governor; Eng. *adj. suff. -ial*.] Of or pertaining to a governor or government.

gūdg-eōn, ***go-jon**, ***goj-one**, ***goj-une**, ***goy-on**, *s.* [Fr. *goujon*, from Lat. *gobionem*, accus. of *gobio* = a gudgeon, from Gr. *kōbios* = a gudgeon or teuch.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.*: A kind of small fresh-water fish, *Gobio fluviatilis*, belonging to the family Cyprinidae. It is easily caught, and is also used as a bait in pike-fishing.

"Minnows and gudgeons gorge the unwholesome food." *Cooper: Progress of Error*, 488.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A person easily caught, duped, or cheated; a gull.

(2) A bait; an allurements; something to be caught to a man's own disadvantage.

"But fish not with this melancholy bait, For this fool's gudgeon, this opinion." *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Machinery:*

(1) The metallic journal piece let into the end of a wooden shaft.

(2) The bearing portion of a shaft.

(3) One of the notches in the carrick-bits for receiving the metal bushes wherein the spindle of a windlass traverses.

2. *Naut.*: The metallic eye bolted to the stern-post to hang the rudder upon.

B. As adj.: Voracious, greedy, insatiable.

"In vain at glory gudgeon Boswell snaps." *Wootot: Peter Pindar*, p. 107.

***gūdg-eōn**, *v. t.* [GUDGEON, *s.*] To cheat, to deceive, to impose upon.

"To be gudgeoned of the opportunities which had been given you."—*Sir W. Scott. (Ogilvie.)*

***gud-line**, ***gud-lene**, ***gud-ling**, *s.* [A corrupt, of O. H. Ger. *guden*=golden (*q. v.*)] A denomination of foreign gold coin.

"Granted for payment of the gudlines, silver-work, and others public debts."—*Acts Charles I.* (ed. 1814), vi. 163.

***gue** (1), *s.* [Fr. *gueux*.] A rogue, a vagabond.

***gue** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See extract.)

"Before violins were introduced, the music was performed on an instrument called a *gue*, which appears to have had some similarity to a violin, but had only two strings of horse-hair, and was played upon in the same manner as a violoncello."—*Edmonstone: Zetland*, ii. 59, 60.

Guē-bre, **Ghē-bēr**, **Guē-bēr**, **Ghe-ber**, **Ghe-bre**, *s.* [Pers. *Ghebar*.]

Religions & Ethnology:

A. As subst.: One of the Fire-worshippers (*q. v.*). See also Parsees and Zoroastrians.

"The Ghebers lay so much stress on their cushee, or girdle, as not to dare to be an instant without it."—*Moore: Fire-Worshippers*. [Note.]

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to the Fire-worshippers.

"The Gheber belt that round him clung." *Moore: Fire-Worshippers*.

guēl-dēr, **gēl-dēr**, **guel-dres**, *s. & a.* [From Geldres, the French name of Geldern, a town of Germany, on the Niers.]

guelder-rose, **gelder-rose**, **gueldres-rose**, *s.*

Bot.: *Viburnum opulus*, a shrubby plant, six or eight feet high, belonging to the order Caprifoliaceae, and the tribe Sambucæe. It has subglabrous three-lobed stipulate leaves, and cymes of white flowers, and fruits of red translucent drupes.

Guēlph, ***Guēlph** (*u* as *w*), *s.* [A proper name=Wolf.] (See def.)

History:

1. *Gen.*: The name given to successive dukes of Bavaria.

2. *Specif.*: The name of a political party. It arose in the twelfth century. The royal family of Britain are by descent Guelphs.

Guēl-phic (*u* as *w*), *a.* [German *Guelph* (*q. v.*), and *suff. -ic*.] Of or belonging to the Guelphs.

Guelphic-order, *s.*

Her.: An order of knighthood instituted for Hanover on Aug. 12, 1815, by the English Prince Regent, afterwards George IV.

guē-noh, *s.* [Fr.]

Zoöl.: The name given by the French to certain Simiade (Monkeys) of the Old World. They belong to the genera *Cercopithecus* and *Cercocebus*; their type is the Green Monkey, *Cercocebus sabæus*.

guēr-dōn, ***guēr-dōne**, *s.* [O. Fr., from Low Lat. *widardunum*, *widarlon*, a hybrid compound, from O. H. Ger. *wider* (Ger. *wider*)=against, and Low Lat. *donum*=a gift; cf. A. S. *widherleān*, a recompense, from *wider*=against, back again, and *leān*=a loan. (*Skeat.*)] A reward, a recompense, a return, a requital.

"Verse, like the laurel, its immortal meed, Should be the guerdon of a noble deed."

Cooper: Chivalry, 298.

***guēr-dōn**, *v. t.* [GUERDON, *s.*] To reward, to recompense, to give a guerdon to.

"For all it be so that they ben youre frendes, therefore shullen ye not suffer, that they serve you for nought, but ye oughte the rather guerdone hem, and shewe hem youre largesse."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibee*.

***guēr-dōn-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *guerdon*; -able.] That may or should be rewarded; deserving of a guerdon or reward.

"Finding it as well guerdonable, as grateful, to publish their libels."—*Sir G. Buck: Hist. Researches*, iii. 75.

***guēr-dōn-less**, ***guer-don-lesse**, *a.* [Eng. *guerdon*; -less.] Without reward; unrewarded.

"But loue alas quite him so his wage With cruel danger plainly at the last That with the death guerdonlesse he passt."

Chaucer: Complainte, 397.

guēr-il-lā, **guēr-ril-lā**, *s. & a.* [Sp. *guerrilla* = a skirmish, a little war; dimin. of *guerra* (Fr. *guerre*)=war, from O. H. Ger. *werro*=discord.]

A. As substantive:

1. An irregular warfare carried on by small independent bands; an irregular, petty war.

2. One who carries on war in an irregular manner; a member of an independent band engaged in predatory and irregular attacks upon an enemy.

B. As adj.: Pertaining or belonging to a band of guerrillas; carrying on war in an irregular manner; consisting of guerrillas.

"The guerrilla band Came like Night's tempest, and avenged the land."

Scott: Vision of Don Roderick, 49.

* *Guerrilla war or warfare*: An irregular mode of carrying on war by means of small, independent bands of armed men, self-constituted and ordered, unconnected with a regular army, and entitled to dismiss themselves at any time. *Guerrilla warfare* is mainly carried on in a country occupied by an enemy.

Guērn-sēy, *s. & a.* [Norm. Fr. (?)]

A. As substantive:

Geog.: One of the Channel Islands.

B. As adj.: (See the compound.)

Guernsey-lily, *s.*

Bot.: *Nerine sarniensis*.

guēr-ril-le-rō (*le* as *lyē*), *s.* [Sp.] A guerrilla, or guerrillist.

guēr-ril-list, **guēr-il-list**, *s.* [Eng. *guerrill(a)*; -ist.] A member of a band of guerrillas; one who carries on guerrilla warfare.

guēs, ***ges**, ***gesse**, ***gess-yn**, *v. t. & i.* [Dan. *gisse*; Sw. *gissa*=to guess; cogn. with Icel. *giska*; Dut. *gissen*; Dan. *gjette*=to guess. Probably *guess* meant originally to try, to get, being a secondary (desiderative) verb formed from *to get*. (*Skeat.*)]

A. Transitive:

1. To form an opinion concerning without any certain grounds or means of knowledge; to judge of at random.

"And guessing what words anciently meant without consulting the ancients to know the fact."—*Waterland: Works*, iii. 279.

2. To form an opinion or idea of on probable or reasonable grounds; to conclude with probability.

"Ambushed men, whom, by their arms and dress,
To be Taxallan enemies I guess."

Dryden: *Indian Emperor*, i. 2.

3. To conjecture rightly; to divine; to solve by a correct conjecture; to form a correct opinion concerning; as, to guess a riddle.

"So much room as to guess what he would be at."
Warburton: *Divine Legation* (Dedic. to the Free Thinkers).

*4. To hit upon; to reproduce from memory.

"Tell me their words, as nearly as thou canst guess them."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. III.*, iv. 1.

5. To think, to suppose, to imagine, to believe.

B. Intransitive:

1. To form a conjecture; to make a guess; to estimate.

"The met of this ilond, as Engliche men gesseth."
Trevisa, ii. 39.

2. To believe, to suppose.

"There ben now fewe of suche, I gesse."
Gower, iii. 180.

*3. To imagine.

"I gesside that I bar in o panyere . . . alle metes
that ben maad bi craft of bukers."—Wycliffe: *Genesis*,
xl. 47. (Purvey.)

4. To judge at random. (Followed by *at*.)

"Guess at her years."
Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 3.

*5. To aim.

"The archeres to hem gesse."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 4.481.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to guess* and *to conjecture*: "We guess that a thing actually is; we conjecture that which may be; we guess that it is a certain hour; we conjecture at the meaning of a person's actions. The guessing is opposed to the certain knowledge of a thing; the conjecturing is opposed to the full conviction of a thing; a child guesses at that portion of his lesson which he has not properly learned; a fanciful person employs conjecture where he cannot draw any positive conclusion." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

guëss, *gesse, *guesse, s. [GUESS, v.]

1. A conjecture; a judgment at random, or without certain grounds or reasons.

"If right this guess of mine."
Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, ii. 10.

2. A riddle. (Scotch.)

guess-rope, guess-warp, s.

Naut.: A rope having one end fastened to a distant object, in order to warp a vessel toward the object.

Guess-warp boom:

Naut.: A spar run out from the side of a vessel, with a rope attached near its outer extremity, for boats to ride by when the vessel is at her moorings.

guess-work, s. [GUESSWORK.]

*guëss (2), s. [A corruption of *guise* (q. v.).] Guise, manner, fashion, sort.

"My lady Isabella is of another guess mold."—H. Walpole.

guëss-ër, *gess-are, s. [Eng. *guess*; -er.] One who guesses or conjectures; a conjecturer.

"A man that never hits on the right side, cannot be called a bad guesser."—Bentley: *Sermons*, iii.

guëss-ing, *gess-ing, *gess-inge, *gess-yng, pr. par., a. & s. [GUESS, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of conjecturing or judging at random; a guess, a conjecture.

"William wroot so by his owne gessynge."—Trevisa, ii. 59.

*guëss-ing-lý, adv. [Eng. *guessing*; -ly.] By guess, by conjecture; conjecturally, at random.

"I have a letter guessingly set down."
Shakesp.: *Lear*, iii. 7.

*guëss-ive, a. [Eng. *guess*; -ive.] Conjectural. "They are only guessive interpretations of dim-eyed man."—Feltham: *Resolves*, xvi.

guëss-wörk, s. [Eng. *guess*, and *work*.] Work performed by mere guess or at random; guessing, conjecture.

guëst, *gest, *geste, *gist, s. [A. S. *gest*, *gest*, *gist*, *quest*; cogn. with Icel. *gesti*. Dan. *gæst*; Sw. *gåst*; Dan. *gæst*; Goth. *gasts*; Ger. *gast*, all=a guest; Lat. *hostis*=a stranger, a guest, an enemy, from a root *ghan*=to strike.]

1. A person received and entertained in the house or at the table of another, whether by invitation or otherwise; one who lodges or resides temporarily at an hotel or lodging-house.

"Loehel, surrounded by more than six hundred broad-swords, was there to receive his guests."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Any person, thing, or being temporarily residing, living, or placed in another.

"Go, soul, the body's guest."

Sir Walter Raleigh: *The Lie*.

*guest-chamber, s. A room appropriated to the entertainment of guests.

"Where is the guest-chamber, where I shall eat the pass-over with my disciples?"—Mark xiv. 14.

*guest-hall, *gest-halle, s. A guest-chamber.

"Fair him gret in the gest-halle."

Lay le Freine, 257.

*guest-rite, s. The offices due toward a guest.

"He would not bear

In his black flete that guest-rite to the war."

Chapman: *Homer's Odyssey* xxi.

guest-rope, s. [GUESS-ROPE.]

*guëst-täk-ër, s. [A corruption of *gist-taker*, that is, one who took in cattle to pasture.] An agister.

*guëst, *gest-en, v. t. & i. [M. H. G. *gesten*; Sw. *gåsta*; Dan. *gæste*.] [GUEST, s.]

A. Trans.: To entertain as a guest; to treat hospitably.

"His men wer well gested with brede, wyne, and light."
Robert de Brunne, p. 160.

B. Intrans.: To lodge as a guest; to be a guest.

"My hope was now
To guest with him, and see his hand bestow
Rights of our friendship."

Chapman: *Homer's Odyssey* xxiv

*guëst-en, *gest-nen, *gist-nen, v. t. & i. [GUEST, s.]

A. Trans.: To entertain or lodge as a guest.

"He gesteden tham with him that night."
Cursor Mundi, 2.711.

B. Intrans.: To lodge, to be a guest.

"He wule gistenen mid on."—Ancien Rithle, p. 402.

*guëst-ing, *gest-ing, *gest-inge, s. [Eng. *guest*; -ing.] A lodging as a guest.

"Thai toke their gesting in the tun."
Cursor Mundi, 11.443.

*guëst-ive, a. [Eng. *guest*; -ive.] Pertaining or suited to a guest; hospitable.

"Besides, if I go home,
My mother is with two doubts overcome:
If she shall stay with me, and take fit care
For all such guests, as there seeke questive fare."

Warner: *Albions Eng.*, bk. xvi.

*guëst-niñg, *gest-ën-yñg, *gest-ning, *gest-niñg, *gest-nyng, s. [Eng. *guesten*; -ing.] A lodging as a guest; hospitality, a feast.

*guest-on-ye, s. [Eng. *gasten*; -y.] A feast.

"The lordys that of valew were,
They come to that gestonye."
Torrent of Portugal, 2.724.

guëst-wiße, adv. [Eng. *guest*; -wise.] In the manner of a guest; like a guest.

"I entering guest-wiße on a time
The frolicke Thebane court."

Warner: *Albions England*, vi. 31.

guët-tar-dä, s. [Named after Étienne Guettard, a French botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Guettardidae. The bark and root of *Guettarda coccinea*, *G. antirrhoea*, and *G. angelica* are febrifuges and astringents.

guët-tar-dí-dä, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *guettard(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ide.]

Bot.: A family of Cinchonaceæ, tribe Coffeæ.

*gueux (eux nearly as ü), s. [Fr.=a beggar, a ragamuffin, a rascal, a blackguard.]

Hist.: The nickname taken by the patriots of the Low Countries who, in the sixteenth century, opposed the religious and political tyranny of Philip II., King of Spain.

guë-vê-i, s. [A South African word.]

Zool.: Various species of *Cephalopus*, spec. *C. pygmaea*, a diminutive antelope about a foot high, occurring at the Cape of Good Hope. Called by the Dutch the Kleene Boe, &c. There are other species of Guevei.

guë-ví-ní-ä (u as w), s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: A genus of Proteaceæ. The fruit of one species of the genus is said to be sold in the markets of Chili, under the name of Avellano.

güf-fäw, güf-fä, s. [Onomatopoeitic.] A loud burst of laughter.

"The skirl at the end of the guffa."—Scott: *Antiquary*, ch. xxv.

güf-fër, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A name for the viviparous Blenny, *Zoarces viviparus*.

güg-gle, v. i. [Imitative; cf. *gurgle*.] To make a sound like that of a liquid passing through a narrow aperture, or of air being forced through a liquid; to gurgle.

"One . . . red guggling turkey-cock."—Carlyle: *French Revolution*, pt. ii., bk. iv., ch. iv.

güg-gle, s. [GUGGLE, v.] A sound as of water or other liquid passing through a narrow aperture, or of air being passed through a liquid; a gurgle.

igühr, s. [Ger.= (1) fermentation, working; (2) see def., from *gähren*=to ferment.]

Min.: A loose earthy deposit in the cavities of rocks, generally white, in which case it is probably calcareous, but sometimes reddish or reddish-yellow from a mixture of oxide of iron.

gui-äc, gui-a-cüm (gui as gwí), gwí-a-cüm, s. [GUAIACUM.]

Gui-ä-na, Guy-ä-na, Guay-ä-na (Gui, Guy, and Guay as Gwë), s. & a. [The native name.]

A. As subst.: An extensive country in the northern part of South America, between the Amazon and the Orinoco rivers, divided into Brazilian, British, Dutch, French, and Venezuelan Guiana.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the place described under A.

Guiana-bark, s.

Pharm.: The bark of *Portlandia hexandra*, used as a febrifuge. Called more fully French Guiana Bark.

igui-baa, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Zool.: An unidentified mammal resembling the gazelle. (Goldsmith.)

gui-bëll-line, s. & a. [Ghibelline.]

Gui-cô-war, s. [Mahratta=cowherd.] The title of the Mahratta sovereign of Guzerat, in the west of India. His capital is Baroda.

guid-a-ble, a. [Eng. *guide*(e); -able.] That may or can be guided, led, or directed.

"A submissive and guidable spirit, a disposition easy to all."—Sprat: *Sermon before the King* (1676), p. 11.

*guid-age (age as íg), s. [Eng. *guide*(e); -age.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The act of guiding; guidance; direction.

2. Law: The reward or pay given for safe-conduct through a strange or unknown country.

guid-ance, *guyd-ance, s. [GUIDE, v.] The act of guiding, leading, or directing; direction; government.

guide, *gyden, *gyde, v. t. [Fr. *guider*; Ital. *guidare*; Sp. *guiar*; ultimately from Goth. *witan*=to watch; A. S. *witan*=to know, *witan*=to observe; hence the original meaning was to cause or make to know, to show.]

1. To direct, lead or conduct in a way, course, or path.

"A foolle may eke a wise man oft gide."
Chaucer: *Troilus*, bk. i.

2. To direct, to rule, to regulate, to manage.

"How incapable is he frequently found of guiding himself."—Goldsmith: *On Polite Learning*, ch. x.

3. To point out the course to be pursued by; to direct or lead toward the proper or correct course.

"To assist your recollection, and guide your judgment."
—Sir W. Jones: *Charge to the Grand Jury at Calcutta*, Dec. 4, 1788.

4. To influence; to direct, turn, or lead in any direction.

"In all this they are guided by nature."—Burke: *On the Sublime and Beautiful*, pt. iii., s. 9.

5. To instruct and direct.

*6. To attend to, to manage, to superintend.

"I will that the younger woman marry, bear children, and guide the house."—1 Timothy v. 14.

¶ For the difference between *to guide* and *to conduct*, see CONDUCT.

guide, *gide, *gyde, s. [Fr. *guide*; Ital. *guida*; Sp. *guia*.] [GUIDE, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who or that which guides, directs, or conducts another in his way or course; a conductor; a leader.

"My feet and hands at length became
Guides better than mine eyes."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. v.

2. One who or that which guides or directs a person in his conduct or course of life; a director.

"They have all the same pastoral guides appointed."—Pearson.

3. A director; a regulator; a ruler.

"Who the guide of nature, but only the God of nature?"—Hooker: *Eccles. Polity*.

4. A guide-book (q. v.).

II. Technically:

1. Civ. Eng.: A pile driven to mark a site.

2. Mach.: A pulley to direct a band in a new direction.

3. Mil. (pl.): A corps of the French army, formed in 1774. They were made by Napoleon I. into a guard. When, in 1860, Savoy and Nice were annexed by France in compensation for aid rendered to Italy in the war with Austria, it was a party of Guides who placed the French flag on the summit of Mont Blanc to the shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!"

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hëre, camël, hër, there; pine, plit, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pô, or, wöre, wöf, wörk, whô, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rôle, füll; try, Syrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

4. *Music*: A direction; a mark of direction.
 5. *Print.*: A printer's copy-holder, which marks the line.
 6. *Rail. Eng.*: An additional rail to keep a locomotive or car on the track in curves, crossings, or steep grades. [GUIDE-RAIL, GUARD-RAIL.]
 7. *Sewing-mach.*: A means of directing cloth to the edge or face-plate of a gauge, in making a hem or tuck.
 8. *Steam-eng.*: One of the bars which keeps in line the blocks on the cross-head of the piston-rod. [GUIDE-BLOCK.]
 9. *Surg.*: A tool or instrument director, as the staff or director of a surgeon's probe or bistoury.
 10. *Water-wheels*: A plate in the curb of a water-wheel to direct the water upon the buckets of the wheel.

guide-blocks, s. pl.

Steam-engin.: Metallic pieces with parallel sides fitted on the ends of the cross-head, and sliding as guides on the side frames to keep the motion of the piston-rod direct.

guide-book, s. A book containing directions for travelers or tourists in a strange country, giving information as to places passed through, means of transit, &c.

guide-main, s. A hand-guide, a mechanical contrivance for regulating the position of the wrist in pianoforte playing, invented by Kalkbrenner.

guide-pile, s.

Hydraul. Engin.: A pile driven to mark out or limit the field of operation or a site.

guide-pulley, s.

Mach.: A pulley for directing or changing the line of motion of a belt, but not otherwise concerned in the transmission of motion.

guide-rail, s.

Rail. Engin.: An additional rail, usually placed midway between the two ordinary rails of a railway, and employed in connection with mechanical devices on the engine, carriages, or both, in preventing the rolling-stock from running off the rails. The center rail, gripped by horizontally rotating wheels, acts as a guide-rail.

guide-screw, s.

Mach.: A screw for directing or regulating certain movements.

guide-tube, s.

Mach.: A contrivance by which a boring-bit or drill is guided, consisting commonly of a fixed tube to prevent swerving.

***guide-léss, a.** [Eng. *guide*; -less.] Destitute of or without a guide, leader, or director.

***guide-léss-néss, s.** [English *guideless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being without a guide.

guide-póst, s. [Eng. *guide*, and *post*.] A post erected at the junction of two or more roads for the purpose of pointing out the way to travelers; a finger-post.

guid-ér, *gyd-er, s. [Eng. *guid(e)*; -er.] One who guides, directs, or conducts; a guide, a leader, a director.

"Hence, and shut your gates upon us.

Our *guider*, come; to the Roman camp conduct us."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, i. 7.

***guid-ér-éss, *gid-ér-éssé, s.** [Eng. *guider*; -ess.] A female guide or leader, a conductress.

***guide-schip, *guid-schip, *guide-schip, s.** [Eng. *guide*; -ship.]

1. Guidance, government.

"He desired that they would send to France for the guide of Albanie, to cum and reassert the auctoritie and *guid-schip* off the realme."—*Pittscottie: Cron.*, p. 290.

2. Treatment.

"An' our ain lads—

Gar'd them work hard, an' little sust'nance gae,

That I was even at their *guidship* wae."

Ross: Helenore, p. 62.

guí-dōn, s. [Fr.]

1. A swallow-tailed company flag in a cavalry regiment, half red and half white, dividing at the corner. The red above has "U.S." in white. The white is below, and has the letter of the company in red. The fly is 3 feet 5 inches to the end of the tail; the head is 27 inches. The lance is 9 feet long, including spear and ferrule. (*U.S.*)

*2. A standard-bearer.

*3. One of a community established by Charlemagne at Rome to guide pilgrims to the Holy Land.

Guí-g' nēt, s. [Adrien Guignet, a noted French painter(?).]

Guignet's-green, s.

Chem.: Chromic hydroxide, Cr₂O(OH)₄. Obtained by fusing together equal molecules of potassium bichromate and crystallized boric acid, and lixiviating the fused mass with water. The residue is ground into a fine powder, and used as a green pigment.

guí-lán-di-ná, s. [Named after Melchior Guilandina, a Prussian traveler and a professor of botany at Padua; he died in 1589.]

Bot.: The Nicker-tree. A genus of leguminous plants, sub-order Cæsaliptineae, tribe Eucæsalpineae. The bark and very bitter seeds of *Guilandina bonduc*, an Indian tree, when pounded small and mixed with castor oil, form a valuable external application in incipient hydrocele, and the leaves fried with a little castor oil, act as a discutient in hernia humeralis. The seeds, called Bonduc or Nickernuts, are hard and smooth; they are used in the East for rosaries, necklaces, &c.

guild, *gild, *gilde, *gyeld, *gyylde, *gylde, *yilde, s. [A. S. *gild*=a payment; *gegyldscipe*=a guild; *gegilda*=a member of a guild; *gieldan, gyldan*=to pay (Eng. *yield*); cogn. with Dut. *gild*=a guild or company; Icel. *gildi*=payment; Goth. *gild*=tribute-money; Ger. *gilde*=a guild.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. A society or corporation belonging to the same class, trade, or pursuits, combined for mutual aid and protection of their interests.

"It was originally governed by a *guild* and *guild-master*; which was the origin of corporations, and took rise before the time of the Conquest; the name being Saxon, signifying a fraternity, which unites and flings its effects into a common stock, and is derived from *gildan*, to pay. A *guild* was a public feast, to commemorate the time of the institution; and the *guild-hall* the place in which the fraternity assembled."—*Pennant: Journey from Chester; Lichfield*.

***2. A guildhall.**

3. A company or fellowship of any kind; an association.

"He was so deserted,

Not to be called into their *guild*."

Ben Jonson: Masques: Chloridia.

II. Hist.: The essential principle of the guild is the banding together for mutual help, enjoyment, and encouragement. Some German scholars find the origin of guilds in the sacrificial assemblies of the Teutonic tribes; Wilda, Brentano, and others see in the family the germ from which it was developed; others again maintain that guilds have sprung from the Roman *collegia*. More than 2,000 years ago the Greeks had their *eranoi* and *thiasoi*, and Numa is said to have encouraged the formation of craft guilds, of which Plutarch enumerates nine.

guild-brother, s. A fellow-member of a guild.
***guild-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *guild*; -able.] Liable to a tax.

***guild-ér, *gild-er, *gild-ern, s.** [A corrupt of Dut. & Ger. *gilden*=a florin, as if a coin of *gueders* or *gelders*.] A coin current in Holland and worth twenty stivers, or about forty cents.

"One projector was for coining *guilders*; another for coining dollars."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

guild-háll, *gyle-halle, s. [Eng. *guild*, and *hall*.] A hall where a guild or corporation meets; a townhall; a corporation-hall; specif., the townhall of London, England.

guild-rý, s. [Eng. *guild*; -ry.] A guild; the members of a guild. (*Scotch.*)

guile (1) *gile, *gyle, s. [O. Fr. *guile, gile*; Prov. *guil*, from an O. L. Ger. word represented by A. S. *will*; Icel. *vel, væl*=a trick, *guile*. (*Skeat*.)] Deceit, craft, cunning, artifice, duplicity. [*WILE*.]
 "An Israelite indeed in whom there is no *guile*."—*John* i. 47.

***guile (2) *gile, *gil-en, *gyle, *gyle, v. t.** [O. Fr. *guiler*.] [*GUILE*, s.]

1. To deceive, to delude.

2. To disguise craftily.

***guiled, a.** [Eng. *guile*; -ed.]

1. Deceived, deluded.

2. Deceitful, treacherous.

"Thus ornament is but the *guiled* shore

To a most dangerous sea."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

guile-fúl, *gile-ful, *gyle-ful, *gyle-ful, a. [Eng. *guile*; -ful(1).] Wily, crafty, deceitful, treacherous; full of guile or craft.

"To whom the *guileful* tempter thus replied."

Milton: P. L., ix. 567.

***guile-fúl-lý, *gile-ful-lý, *gyle-ful-lý, adv.** [Eng. *guileful*; -ly.] In a guileful, treacherous, crafty, or deceitful manner; deceitfully.

"To whom the tempter *guilefully* replied."

Milton: P. L., ix. 655.

***guile-fúl-néss, s.** [Eng. *guileful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being guileful; treachery, duplicity, deceit, craft.

guile-léss, a. [English *guile*; -less.] Free from guile, deceit, or duplicity; sincere, frank, honest.

"If I thy *guileless* bosom had,

Mine own would not be dry."

Byron: Childe Harold, i. 13.

guile-léss-lý, adv. [Eng. *guileless*; -ly.] In a guileless, honest, sincere, or open manner; without deceit or duplicity.

guile-léss-néss, s. [Eng. *guileless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being guileless; freedom from guile or duplicity.

guil-ér, s. [Eng. *guil(e)*; -er.] One who deceives, deludes, or betrays by guile.

"And now by fortune, was arrived here,

Where those two *guilers* with Malbecco were."

Spenser: F. Q., III. x. 37.

guil-l-él-má, s. [Named after Caroline Wilhelmine, Queen of Maximilian I., King of Bavaria.]

Bot.: A genus of Palms, tribe Cocceae, and the spiny division of them. The leaves are pinnate; the fruit, which is egg-shaped, has but one seed. Three species are known—*Guilielma speciosa* is the Peach-palm of Venezuela and Guiana. It is from sixty to eighty feet high, and is cultivated along the Amazon and the Rio Negro. The natives eat the fleshy portions of the fruit boiled or roasted. The taste is like that of potatoes. Sometimes molasses is added. When fermented in water they form a beverage, while meal obtained from them is baked into cakes.

***guil-l-é-mét, s.** [Fr., from the name of the inventor.]

Print.: A quotation mark; a mark used to inclose a quotation (' ' " ").

guil-l-é-mót, s. [Fr.]

Ornith.: *Uria*, a genus of natatorial birds placed under the family Alcidae. The bill is moderate and slender, the frontal planes advancing far upon the nostrils, but divided by the culmen; the tail short, the wings pointed, the feet short, slender, and three-toed. The proper habitat of the guillemot is amid the rocks and ice-caverns of the Arctic Ocean. They deposit their solitary egg on a ledge of rock, and the young, when hatched, tumble into the sea, and swim and dive with great facility, feeding on small fish and crustaceans.

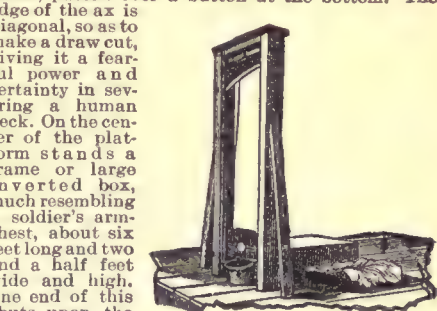
***guil-l-é-vát, *gyle-fat, *gyle-vat, s.** [French *guiller*=to ferment, and English *vat* (q. v.).] A vat used in brewing for fermenting wort.

guil-lôche, s. [Fr., from the name of the inventor or introducer.]

Arch.: An ornament of intertwisted bands or interlaced cords, which is made continuous as a fascia.

guil-lô-tine, s. [Fr.]

1. An apparatus for beheading criminals with a single blow, used by the French Government for executing criminals. A form of it was in use in the Middle Ages, but, being improved and re-introduced by Dr. Guillotin at the time of the first French Revolution, it received its present name after him. The following description will explain the apparatus and its mode of use: On a platform about twelve feet square, and seven feet above the ground, are erected the two upright posts between which is suspended the ax. They somewhat resemble a narrow gallows with not more than a foot between the posts. The ax, which is not unlike a hay-knife, though much heavier and broader, is drawn up to the top of the posts, between which it runs in grooves, and is held suspended by a loop in the halcyards, passed over a button at the bottom. The edge of the ax is diagonal, so as to make a draw cut, giving it a fearful power and certainty in severing a human neck. On the center of the platform stands a frame or large inverted box, much resembling a soldier's arm-chest, about six feet long and two and a half feet wide and high. One end of this abuts upon the upright posts; at the other end is a small truck having a strap and buckle by which the culprit is secured. He is advanced with his breast against the truck, to which his body is strapped, and tilted down, truck and all, upon his face; the truck, moving upon small wheels in grooves on the top of the chest, is run rapidly forward until the neck comes under the knife. The rope is unhooked from the button, the ax falls with a thud, the head drops into a basket, and the body is unstrapped and rolled into a large basket alongside. It is a vulgar error to suppose that Dr. Guillotin perished by the machine of his own invention, as he lived till 1814, and founded the Academy of Medicine. [*MAIDEN*.]



Guillotine.

2. A guillotine-cutter (q. v.).

bóil, bōy; pōút, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
 -cian, -tian = shàn. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -die, &c. = bəl, dəl.

guillotine-cutter, *s.* A machine which cuts by a knife descending in guides. Cutters for paper and straw are thus made, and the descent is usually oblique, so as to give a draw cut.

guill-tô-tine, *v. t.* [GUILLotine, *v.*] To execute by the guillotine.

***guill-tô-tine-mënt**, *s.* [GUILLotine.] Death by the guillotine.

"Bewildered by long terror, perturbations, and guillotinement."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. iii., bk. vii., ch. ii.

guills, *s.* [A. S. *geolo*=yellow.] A plant—the Corn Marigold.

guilt, ***gelt**, ***gilt**, ***gilte**, ***gult**, ***gyilt**, *s.* [A. S. *gyilt*=a crime, originally a fine or payment in satisfaction of a crime; *gyld*=a recompense, *gyldan*=to pay, to yield.] [GUILT.]

1. A crime or an offense; a breach of law or duty. "If genial brands and bed me lothe not To this one gilt perchance yet might I yield."—*Surrey: Virgil's Æneid*, iv.

2. Criminality; the state or condition of a moral agent who has willfully or intentionally committed a breach of any law or duty. In guilt are included both criminality and liability to punishment.

"An involuntary act, as it has no claim to merit, so neither can it induce any guilt."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk., iv., ch. 2.

*3. An exposure or liability to forfeiture or other penalty.

"A ship incurs guilt by the violation of a blockade."—*Kent*.

guilt-born, *a.* Springing from guilt or crime; criminal.

"There, on his sordid pallet, slept Guilt-born Excess."—*Scott: Rokeby*, iii. 14.

guilt-concealing, *s.* Hiding or cloaking crimes. "At evening snatched Beneath the cloud of guilt-concealing night."—*Thomson: Autumn*, 1, 173.

***guilt-sick**, *s.* Sickened by guilt or remorse. "A guilt-sick conscience, To keep us waking."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Custom of the Country*, iv.

guilt-stained, *a.* Stained by guilt or crime; criminal.

***guilt**, ***gilt**, ***gult**, *v. i.* [A. S. *agyltan*.] To offend; to be guilty of any crime.

"Who is forsothe, that gitteth not in histunge?"—*Wycliffe: Eccles.*, xix. 17.

***guilt-ër**, ***gilt-er**, *s.* [Eng. *guilt*; -er.] One who offends or is guilty of any crime.

"That lawe he shal yue to the gitters in the weis."—*Wycliffe: Psalm* xxiv. 8.

guilt-i-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *guilty*; -ly.]

1. In a guilty manner; not innocently. "Him that hears, and readeth guiltily."—*Sp. Hall*, bk. v., sat. 3.

2. With a bad conscience. "Bloody and guilty, guiltily awake, And in a bloody battle end thy days; Think on lord Hastings! despair and die!"—*Shakespeare: Richard III.*, v. 3.

guilt-i-ness, ***gylt-i-nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *guilty*; -ness.] The quality or state of being guilty; guilt; criminality; consciousness of crime.

"O, in the battle think on Buckingham, And die in terror of thy guiltiness."—*Shakespeare: Richard III.*, v. 3.

guilt-lëss, ***gilte-les**, ***gilt-lese**, ***gylt-les**, ***guilte-les**, *a.* [Eng. *guilt*; -less.]

1. Free from guilt or crime; innocent. "It was proved, beyond all possibility of doubt, that this man had, by false testimony, deliberately murdered several guiltless persons."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

*2. Without experience; ignorant. "The teeming earth, yet guiltless of the plow, And unprovoked, did fruitful stores allow."—*Dryden: Ovid's Metamorphoses* i.

guilt-lëss-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *guiltless*; -ly.] In a guiltless manner; innocently; without crime, guilt, or offense.

"The raging cruelty of them, which hated the name of Christe, hath gitteltes driuen them out of the places where their fathers dwelt before them."—*Cadell: 1 Peter* i.

guilt-lëss-ness, *s.* [Eng. *guiltless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being guiltless or free from guilt; innocence.

"I would not have had any hand in his death, of whose guiltlessness I was better assured than any man living could be."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike*.

guilt-y, ***gelt-y**, ***gilt-y**, ***gult-y**, ***gylt-y**, *a.* [A. S. *gyiltig*.] [GUILT.]

1. Having incurred guilt by the commission of some crime or offense, or by the violation of any law; criminal; rendered liable to punishment.

"Let him the guilty roll commence Who has betrayed a master and a prince."—*Dryden: Samson Outrage*.

2. It is followed by *of* before the crime or offense committed or imputed.

3. Liable to blame for, justly chargeable with. "Nor was he guilty of those faults of temper and of manner to which, more than to any grave delinquency, the unpopularity of his associates is to be ascribed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

4. Cognizant of or characterized by guilt; arising from or indicating guilt; conscious of guilt. "She changes as a guilty dream. Goads sleeping Fancy's wild career."—*Scott: Rokeby*, i. 1.

*5. Conscious, cognizant, chargeable. *6. Liable to; deserving of; having incurred. (Followed by *of*.)

"They answered and said, He is guilty of death."—*Matthew* xxvi. 66.

*7. Criminal; against law and right. "How fain, like Pilate, would I wash my hands Of this most grievous, guilty murder done."—*Shakespeare: Richard III.*, i. 4.

* For the difference between *guilty* and *criminal*, see CRIMINAL.

***guilty-like**, *adv.* Like one guilty. (*Shakespeare: Othello*, iii. 3.)

gui-mau-ve (au as ô), *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *bis malva*, a corruption of *hibiscus malva*, or *malva hibiscus*.] Bot.: A name for the Marsh-mallow, *Althæa officinalis*.

***guim-bard**, *s.* [Fr. *guimbarde* (q. v.).] The Jew's-harp (q. v.).

Guimet, *s.* (Jean-Baptiste Guimet, a French chemist, who discovered the method of producing artificial ultramarine in 1828, and erected works for its manufacture at Lyons in 1834.)

Guimet's ultramarine, *s.* [Or French Ultramarine.] A factitious pigment of a fine azure blue color—a compound of alumina, soda, sulphur, and a trace of iron, offered as a useful substitute for the more costly ultramarine. It is a valuable addition to the palette, being transparent and durable.

guin-êa, **Guin-êa**, *s. & a.* [From a native West African word (?).]

A. As substantive:

1. Geog. (of the form Guinea): A territory on the West African coast between Cape Verge, in lat. 10° 20' N., and Cape Negro, in lat. 15° 41' S.

II. Ord. Lang. (of the form Guinea):

1. A gold coin, formerly current in Great Britain. By a proclamation issued December 22, 1717, the guinea was declared current at 21s. sterling. Its true value, as derived from the market values of

gold and silver at that time was 20s. 8d., about \$4.06. At present there is no English coin so called, but the fashion still prevails of quoting prices of some things in guineas, and subscriptions are frequently recorded in the same denomination.

"The guinea, so called from the Guinea gold out of which it was first struck, was proclaimed in 1663, and to go for 20s.; but it never went for less than 21s., by tacit and universal consent."—*Pinkerton: On Medals*, vol. ii., § 19.

2. A sum of money equivalent to a guinea; as, The price was 1,000 guineas.

3. A gold piece coined in Egypt, value 100 piasters.

B. As adj.: Of, belonging to, native to, or derived from Guinea. (See the compounds.)

Guinea-corn, *s.* Bot.: *Sorghum vulgare*. Called also millet (q. v.).

Guinea-current, *s.* Hydrol. & Geog.: A current running from the north into the Bight or Bay of Benin, on the Guinea coast of Africa. (Lyell.)

guinea-fowl, *s.* Ornith.: The genus *Numida*, of which several species are found wild in Africa. The Common Guinea-fowl, or hen, is *Numida meleagris*. It has slate-colored plumage covered all over with round white spots. In its native haunts in Africa it lives in large flocks, frequenting by preference marshy situations. It is excellent eating, and has been introduced into barn-yards, where, however, it is unpleasantly noisy, perpetually uttering a cry like the syllables ca-mac, ca-mac. Called also the Guinea Pintado.

Guinea-grains, *s. pl.* Phar.: [GRAINS OF PARADISE.]

Guinea-grass, *s.* Bot.: *Panicum jumentorum*, or *maximum*. It is a native of Western Africa, whence it has been introduced into the warmer parts of this country, where it is cultivated for fodder.

guinea-hen, ***ginny-hen**, *s.* 1. Lit.: A guinea-fowl (q. v.).

"The natives of those islands call [them] Gallena Pintada, or the painted hen; but in Jamaica, where I have seen also those birds in the dry savannas and woods (for they love to run about in such places), they are called guinea-hens."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1690).

*2. Fig.: A prostitute, a courtesan. "Ere I would drown myself for the love of a guinea-hen I would change my humanity with a baboon."—*Shakespeare: Othello*, i. 3.

(1) **Guinea-hen flower**: Bot.: *Fritillaria meleagris*.

(2) **Guinea-hen weed**: Bot.: *Peliveria alliacea*. Its English name is given because guinea-hens are said to be very fond of it. It grows wild in the savannas and woods in the West Indies, and is so acrid as to blister the tongue and affect the milk of cattle which eat it.

Guinea-peach, *s.* Bot.: *Sarcocephalus esculentus*, a native of Sierra Leone.

Guinea-pepper, *s.* I. Botany:

1 & 2. *Amomum grana Paradisi* and *A. grandiflorum*, aromatic plants growing in Western Africa, and used for the same purpose as cardamoms. (Eng. Cyclop.)

3. *Habzelia æthiopica*.

4. *Capsicum annuum*.

II. Food products: The same as CAYENNE-PEPPER (q. v.). (Treas. of Bot.)

guinea-pig, *s.* 1. Lit. & Zool.: *Cavia aparea*. A domestic animal, usually colored white, black, and orange. It is wild in Brazil, Paraguay, &c., and in that state is orange and black above and dull yellow beneath.

2. Figuratively: (1) A term of reproach. (Smollett: *Roderick Random*, ch. xxiv.)

(2) A name jocosely given to a person acting as a substitute, or as a director of a public company, performing duties for which the fee is a guinea. (English.)

"What would be the use, for instance, of having M. P.'s as guinea-pigs if they were disqualified by the mere fact of sitting on a board from furthering the interests of their companies in Parliament?"—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

Guinea-plum, *s.* Bot.: *Parinarium excelsum*, a plant of the order Chrysobalanaceæ, from Sierra Leone. It is not much esteemed. Called also Rough-skin.

Guinea-ship, *s.* Zool.: One of the names given by sailors to a floating Medusa—*Physalia pelagica*.

Guinea-worm, *s.* Zool.: *Filaria medinensis*—a whitish or dark-brown worm, one of the human Entozoa, parasitic generally in the feet, sometimes in the scrotum, and rarely beneath the *tunica conjunctiva* of the eye. Its length is from six inches to five, eight, or twelve feet; its thickness from half to two-thirds of a line. It is endemic in the tropical regions of Asia and Africa, especially in Upper Egypt, Abyssinia, and Guinea. (Owen, &c.)

guin-i-âd (u as w), *s.* [GWYNIAD.]

gui-pûre, *s.* [Fr.]

1. A kind of lace in imitation of the antique. Patterns are cut out of cambric to form the flowers and heavy parts; the open parts are made of stitches.

2. A kind of gimp.

guise, ***gise**, ***guyse**, ***gyse**, ***guize**, *s.* [Fr. *guise*, from O. H. Ger. *wise* (M. H. Ger. *weise*: Ger. *weise*)=a way, a guise, a manner; Sp., Port., & Ital. *guisa*; cogn. with A. S. *wise*=manner, wise.]

*1. Manner, way, wise, fashion, style. "He servyd hym on the newe gyse."—*Tyramour*, 1, 560.

2. External appearance, dress, habit, garb. "In homely guise, as nature bade, His simple song the Borderer said."—*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, vi. 10.

3. External show or covering; cover, cloak, pretense; as, This was done under the guise of religion.

*4. Manner, mien; cast of behavior or conduct. "By their guise Just men they seem."—*Milton: P. L.*, xl. 576.

*5. Custom, practice, manner. "But it is not their guise to looke on the order of any text, but as they find it in their doctors so alledge they it, and so vnderstand it."—*Tyndal: Works*, p. 168.

Guinea of George II.

Guinea of George II.

Guinea of George II.

Guinea of George II.

Guinea of George II.

Guinea of George II.

Guinea of George II.

Guinea of George II.

fate, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wolf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; try. Sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = â. qu = kw.

*guis-ër, s. [Eng. *guis(e)*; -er.] A masker, a mummer.

gul-tar, s. [Fr. *guitare*, from Lat. *cithara*; Gr. *kithara* = a kind of lyre; Ital. *chitarra*; Sp. *guitarra*.]

Mus.: A stringed instrument, played by plucking or twitching the strings with the right hand, while the left is engaged in forming the notes by "stopping" or pressing the strings against the frets on the finger-board. The modern, or Spanish guitar as it is called, has six strings, the three highest of gut, the three lowest of silk, covered with a fine wire. The guitar is chiefly valuable as a portable means of accompaniment, and in the present day it is very generally cultivated. (Stainer & Barrett.)

"Till the gay mariner's guitar
Is heard, and seen the evening star."
Byron: *The Giaour*.

guit-guits, s. pl. [From the sound of their note.]

Ornith.: The name given to several species of the family *Certhiinae* (q. v.), the American representatives of the Sunbirds.

gui-zō-tī-ā, s. [Named after Guizot, the French statesman.]

Bot.: A genus of Composites, sub-tribe *Heliopsisae*. *Guizotia* (formerly *Verbesina*) *oleifera* is called in India Ram-til. It is extensively cultivated there for its bland oil. A field in flower looks pretty.

gū-lā, s. [Lat.=a throat.]

Arch.: The same as GOLA (q. v.).

gul-ër, a. [Lat. *gul(a)*=the throat; Eng. adj. suff. -ar.] Of or pertaining to the throat or gullet.

gu-laund, s. [Icel. *gul-önd*, from *gulr*, yellow; Dan. *gul* and *önd*, duck, Dan. *and*.]

Zoöl.: The name of a seabird; habitat, the Arctic Sea.

gulch, s. [Cf. Dut. *gulzig*=greedy; Sw. *gölka*=to swallow greedily, to gulp.]

*1. The act of swallowing or gulping down.

*2. A glutton.

"You'll see us then; you will, gulch, you will!"
Ben Jonson: *Poetaster*, iii. 4.

3. A deep ravine, caused by the action of water.

*gulch, v. t. [GULCH, s.] To swallow greedily; to gulp down.

*gulch-in, s. [Eng. *gulch*, s.; dimin. suff. -in.] A little glutton.

gūle, v. t. [GULES.]

Her.: To give the color of gules to.

gūle (1), s. [Norm. Fr.=the beginning or first day of a month.] (For def., see etym.)

*gūle (2), s. [Lat. *gula*.]

1. The throat, the gullet.

"Throats so wide and gules so gluttonous."—Gauden: *Tears of the Church*, p. 323.

2. Gluttony.

gūles, *goules, s. [Fr. *gueules*, from Pers. *gul*, *ghul*, as a=red, as s.=a rose, any roseate flower; cf. *gular*=the flower of the pomegranate.]

Her.: The heraldic term used to designate the color red; on an engraved escutcheon it is represented by lines drawn vertically.

"The showery arch
With listed colors gay, ore, azure,
gules,
Delights and puzzles the beholder's
eye."
J. Phillips: *Cider*, ii.

gūlf, *gūlfe, *goulfe, *gūlph, s. [O. Fr. *goulfe*; Fr. *goulfe*, from Late Gr. *kolpos*; Gr. *kolpos*=(1) the bosom, the lap, (2) a bay, a creek; Sp., Port. & Ital. *gofo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) In the same sense as II.

(2) An abyss, a chasm, an immeasurable depth.

"Many a gulf profound as that Serbonian bog,
Betwixt Damiat and Mount Casius old,
Where armies whole have sunk."
Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 592.

(3) A whirlpool, an eddy.

"England his approaches makes as fierce
As water to the sucking of a gulf."
Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, ii. 4.

2. Figuratively:

* (1) That which swallows; the gullet; the throat.

"That with many a lamb had glutted his gulf!"
Spenser, *Shepherd's Calendar*; Sept.



Guitar.



Gules.

(2) Anything insatiable.

"A gulf of ruin
Swallowing gold."

Tennyson: *Sea Dreams*, 79.

(3) A wide interval or difference, as in nature, position, &c.

II. Technically:

1. Geog.: An inlet of salt water, larger than a creek, and more landlocked than a bay.

"The Venetian admiral withdrew himself farther off from the island Corfu, into the gulf of the Adriatic."—Knolles: *History of the Turks*.

2. Mining: A large deposit of ore in a lode.

* Gulf of the dead: [RIVER OF DEATH.]

gulf-indented, a. Having the line of coast broken by gulfs or bays.

Gulf Stream, s.

Hydrol., Geog., &c.: One of the leading currents in the ocean. As all these currents are so continuous as to be really but one current connected at the two ends, so that the movement of one part is the movement of all, the Gulf Stream cannot strictly be said to begin anywhere. It is due to the reflux of the equatorial current. The condensation and superheating of the last-named current takes place mainly in the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, whence arises the name *Gulf Stream*. Its temperature there is about 50°. It emerges as a defined hot current through the Straits of Florida, and courses in a northeasterly direction at a little distance from the coast of this country, so affecting the Bermudas as to make their climate semi-tropical. Between these islands and Halifax the Gulf Stream is about sixty miles broad, one hundred fathoms deep, and moves at the rate of three knots an hour. It is of a deep blue color, in marked contrast to the dull green of the Arctic reflux. The Gulf Stream moves in a northeasterly direction toward Europe. It is generally believed to be through its influence that the western coast of the European continent is so much milder than the corresponding latitudes of America.

"Our beneficial ameliorator, the Gulf-stream."—Sir Wyville Thomson: *Voyage of the Challenger*, i. 121.

gulf-weed, s.

1. Bot.: An algal, *Sargassum bacciferum*, floating in the Atlantic within an area of more than 250,000 square miles between 20° and 45° N. latitude, and 19° and 47° W. longitude, or about seven times the extent of France. It is from being found chiefly in the Gulf Stream that it is called gulf-weed. Columbus encountered the gulf-weed about 100 miles west of the Azores, and on seeing it feared that his ships would run upon a shoal.

"The wandering islands of gulf-weed."—Sir C. Wyville Thomson: *Voyage of the Challenger*, i. 120.

2. Geol.: Prof. Edward Forbes believed that the position of the gulf-weed marked where an ancient coast-line of the Lusitanian province existed on which it had originally grown. Though species of *Sargassum* have occasionally been found rooted on particular shores, the *Sargassum bacciferum* never has been so found. It may perhaps be an abnormal variety of *Sargassum vulgare*. It flourishes in its present position, propagating itself by breakage, the vessels which it produces not being organs of fructification, but only air vesicles. (S. P. Woodward.)

Gulf-weed banks: The banks where gulf-weed grows. [GULF-WEED.]

*gūlf, *gūlph, v. t. & i. [GULF, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To swallow up; to engulf; to overwhelm as in a whirlpool.

B. Intransitive:

1. To flow like a gulf.

"And deep Charybdis gulphing in and out."
Spenser: *Virgil's Gnat*, 542.

2. To swallow up; to overwhelm; to drown.

"The whirlpool's gulphing stream."
Scott: *Bridal of Triermain*, ii. 24.

gūlf-ÿ, *gūlph-ÿ, a. [Eng. *gulf*; -ÿ.] Full of gulfs, whirlpools, and eddies.

"And gulphy Simois, rolling to the main."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad* xii. 21.

gūl-gūl, s. A cement used for covering the bottoms of ships to prevent the boring of worms. It is manufactured in India, and is made from a mixture of pulverized sea shells and oil.

gūll (1), *gūl (1), s. [Corn. *gullan*; Welsh *gwyllan*; Bret. *gwelan*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

* (1) An unfledged nestling.

"That ungentle gull, the cuckoo's bird."
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, v. 1.

(2) In the same sense as II. 1.

"Gulls are found in great plenty in every place."—Goldsmith: *Hist. of Anim. Nat.*, pt. iii., bk. vii., ch. vi.

2. Figuratively:

(1) One who is easily gulled or cheated; a simpleton, a dupe.

"At first I will express at full,
Who is a true and perfect gull indeed."

Str J. Davis: *Epiq.* 2.

* (2) One who has been cheated, defrauded, or stripped.

"For I do fear
Lord Timon will be left a naked gull."

Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*, ii. 1.

* (3) A cheat, a fraud, a trick.

"I should think this a gull, but that the white-bearded fellow speaks it."—Shakesp.: *Much Ado About Nothing*, ii. 3.

II. Zoölogy:

1. Sing.: The English name of *Larus*, a genus of natatorial birds. They are widely distributed along the shores of the several seas and oceans, feeding voraciously on fish, or at certain times going some distance inland to look after worms in plowed fields. They breed on rocky headlands, making a rude nest, in which they lay from two to four eggs.

2. Plural:

(1) The sub-family *Larinæ*, one of three into which the family *Laridæ* is divided. It contains the genus *Lestris* (*Skua*), in addition to the gulls proper.

(2) The family *Laridæ*. It comprehends not only the gulls, but the terns, petrels, &c.

*gūll (2), *gūl (2), *gūlle, s. [Lat. *gula*=the throat.] [GULLET.] A gulf, an eddy, a whirlpool.

gūll (1), v. t. [GULL (1), s.] To cheat, to trick, to deceive, to dupe, to take in.

"Be gulled no longer, for you'll find it true,
They have no more religion, faith—than you."
Dryden: *Prod. to Amboyna*.

*gūll (2), v. t. [GULL (2), s.] To swallow up or in.

*gūll-age (age as ÿ), s. [Eng. *gull*; -age.] The act of duping or tricking; the state of being gulled.

"Had you no quirk
To avoid gullage, sir, by such a creature?"
Ben Jonson.

*gūll-catch-ër, s. [English *gull*, and *catcher*.] One who gulls or catches simple or silly people; a trickster; a guller.

"Here comes my noble gullcatcher."
Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.

*gūll-ër, s. [Eng. *gull*; -er.] A trickster; a gullcatcher; a cheat.

*gūll-ër-ÿ, s. [Eng. *gull*; -ery.]

1. A pond or place for breeding or keeping gulls.
"Two other instances of such inland gulleries exist in England."—E. Trollope: *Sleaford* (1872), p. 58.

2. Cheating; fraud; trickery.

"The sweet deception and gullery of their own corrupted fancy."—H. More: *Defence of Moral Cabbala*, ch. iii.

gūl-lët, *gol-et, *gol-ett, s. [Fr. *goulet*, dimin. of O. Fr. *gole*, *goule* (Fr. *gueule*), from Lat. *gula*=the throat.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The throat; the passage in the neck through which the food passes into the stomach; the esophagus.

"Out of the harde bones knocken they
The marry, for they casten nought away,
That may go thurgh the gullet soft and sote."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 12,477.

2. A channel for water.

"The Euxine sea and the Mediterranean, small gullets, if compared with the ocean."—Heylyn: *Cosmographie*.

3. A gore in a shirt.

II. Technically:

1. Civ. Eng.: A narrow working cutting made in the formation of an excavation, and used as a means of laying down a pair of rails to bring the dirt-cars to the bank.

2. Harness: The lower end of a horse-collar, around which passes the choke-strap, and the breast-strap which supports the pole of a carriage.

3. Saws: A hollow cut away in front of each saw-tooth, in continuation of the face, on alternate sides of the blade. Such saws are known as gullet-saws or brier-tooth saws. The gullet is adapted to allow the saw to be sharpened by a round or half-round file, by which the face of the tooth becomes concave when viewed edgewise, and acquires a thin cutting edge. The increased curvilinear space also allows more room for the sawdust. [GULLET-SAW.]

gullet-saw, s. A saw having a hollow cut-away in front of each tooth in continuation of the face and on alternate sides of the blade. Called also a brier-tooth saw.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

gullet-tooth, *s.* A form of saw-tooth. [GULLET-SAW.]

gŭl-lēt-lāg, *s.* [Eng. *gullet*; -ing.]

Rail, *Eng.*: In excavating for railroads, a system of carrying the work forward in a series of steps upon which different gangs of men are at work with pick, shovel, and wheelbarrow, assisted by temporary lines of rail and dumping-wagons if the work be sufficiently extensive. Also called notching.

gulleting-press, *s.* A press for punching or gulleting saw-blades, gumming worn saws, or paring down or retoothing broken saws. The punch is socketed in the end of a plunger whose upper portion is a double-threaded screw crowned by a fly-handle.

gŭl-leŷ, *s.* [GULLY.]

gŭl-li-bil-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *gullible*; -ity.] The quality or state of being gullible; easy credulity.

gŭl-li-ble, *a.* [Eng. *gull*; -able.] That may or can be easily gulled, cheated, or duped; very credulous.

***gŭl-liēd**, *a.* [Eng. *gully*; -ed.] Full of or containing gullies; channeled, furrowed.

***gŭl-liŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *gull*; -ish.] Like a gull; foolish; stupid; simple.

"They have most part some gullish humor or other, by which they are led."—Burton: *Anatomy of Melancholy*; To the Reader.

***gŭl-liŷ-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *gullish*; -ness.] The quality or state of being gullish; silliness, stupidity, gullibility.

gŭl-lŷ (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See extract.)

"Fair gullies, which are little haunch-backed demiknives, the iron tool whereof is two inches long, and the wooden handle one inch thick and three inches in length."—Urguhart: *Rabelais*, bk. i., ch. xviii.

gŭl-lŷ (2), ***gŭl-leŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *goulet*.] [GULLET.]

1. A channel or hollow worn in the earth by water; a ditch, a dike, a gutter.

"Parts of the shore interrupted by small valleys and gullies."—Cook: *Third Voyage*, bk. iv., ch. iv.

2. The tram-plates or rails laid for the use of tram-wagons.

***gŭl-lŷ**, *v. t. & i.* [GULLEY (2), *s.*]

A. Trans.: To wear away or into a hollow or channel.

B. Intrans.: To run with noise.

***gŭl-lŷ-gŭt**, *s.* [Eng. *gull* (2), *v.*, and *gut*.] A glutton, a gormandizer.

gŭl-lŷ-hŏle, *s.* [Eng. *gully* (2), *s.*, and *hole*.] The hole or opening through which gutters and drains empty themselves into a sewer.

gŭl-lŷ, *s.* [Lat.=a gormandizer, an epicure.]

Zool.: A genus of plantigrade carnivorous mammals, family Melidae (Badgers). *Guloliscus* is the glutton (q. v.), called also the wolverine. There are other species, some zoologists including among them also the Grison (q. v.).

***gŭ-lŷs-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Latin *gulosus* = gluttonous, from *gulo* = a glutton.] Gluttony, voracity, greediness, ravenousness.

"Erring in gulosity, or superfluity of meats."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. ix.

gŭlp, *v. t. & i.* [Dut. *gulpen* = to swallow eagerly; O. Dut. *golpen*, *gulpen* = to quaff, from *gulf* = a wave; O. Dan. *golpe* = a gulf; Dan. *gulpe* = to disgorge. Thus *gulf* is only a variant of *gulf* or *gulph*.] [GULF.]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

1. To swallow eagerly or in large draughts.

"He does not swallow, but he gulps it down."—Couper: *Conversation*, 340.

2. To inhale eagerly.

"Then thy spruce citizen, washed artisan, And snug apprentice gulp the weekly air."—Byron: *Childe Harold*, l. 69.

***II. Fig.**: To swallow, to believe, to take in eagerly.

"Such jokes as these the old man not only took in good part, but glibly gulped down the whole narrative."—Fielding: *Voyage to Lisbon*, July 24, 1754.

***B. Intrans.**: To swallow.

"See them puff off the froth and gulp amain, While with dry tongue I lick my lips in vain."—Gay: *Trivia*, l. 191.

¶ To gulp up: To disgorge; to eject from the stomach.

gŭlp, *s.* [GULP, *v.*]

1. The act of swallowing eagerly or in large draughts.

2. A large mouthful; as much as can be swallowed at once.

"As oft as he can catch a gulp of air, And peep above the seas, he names the fair."—Dryden: *Ovid*; *Metamorphoses* x.

3. The act of disgorging.

gŭl-rāv-age (age as *ig*), *s.* [GILRAVAGE.]

gŭ-lŭn-çā, **gā-lŭn-çā**, *s.* [Some Indian languages.]

Pharm.: An Indian febrifuge prepared, according to Dr. Wright, from the bruised stems of *Tinospora verrucosa*, and *T. cordifolia*, menispermaceous plants.

***gŭ-lŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *gule* (s); -y.] Pertaining to or resembling gules; red in color.

"The horrid standard of those fatal guly dragons."—Milton: *Reform in England*, bk. ii.

gŭm (1), ***gome**, ***gomme** (1), ***goom**, *s.* [A. S. *gōma* = the palate, the jaws; cogn. with Sw. *gom*; Dan. *gane*; Icel. *góm*; O. H. Ger. *guomo*; Ger. *gaumen* = the palate.]

1. **Anat.**: The soft covering of the dental arches. The gums consist of a dense connective tissue, covered by a scaly and stratified epithelium.

"I find upon inquiry, that the person whose tooth had been placed in my gums, was laboring under a complication of the filthiest of diseases, and that the tooth inoculated them all on me."—Knox: *Winter Evenings*, Even. 58.

***2. Fig.**: Chatter, talk.

"There's no occasion to bowss out so much unnecessary gum."—Smollett: *Peregrine Pickle*, ch. xiv.

gum-boil, *s.* A boil or small abscess on the gums.

gum-rash, *s.* A rash or papular eruption frequent in children; red gums.

gŭm (2), ***gomme** (2), ***gumme**, *s.* [Fr. *gomme*, from Lat. *gummi*; Gr. *kommi* = gum; Sp. *goma*; Port. & Ital. *gomma*.]

1. **Bot.**: Gum is a vegetable secretion, sometimes occurring in intercellular spaces, formed by the separation of the walls of cells. It is viscid, but not oily.

2. **Chem.**: The most typical kind of gum is Gum-arabic, which is the exudation from the stems of several species of acacia growing in Egypt and Arabia. [GUM-ARABIC.]

"Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees Their medicinal gum."—Shakespeare: *Othello*, v. 2.

3. **Pharm.**: Gum is used as a demulcent to allay the irritation of the mucous membrane, also for suspending heavy powders, as nitrate of bismuth, when they are given in a liquid.

4. The same as GUMMING (q. v.).

¶ (1) **Chewing-gum**: Gum from the spruce tree is extensively used as a confection, and is commonly called *chewing-gum*. The term *chewing gum* is also applied to other kinds of gum prepared and sold as a confection.

(2) **Doctor's gum** is said to be furnished by *Rhus metopium*, a Jamaica plant, to which, as well as to some other plants, Hog gum has been attributed. Other compounds, in which gum is the last word, will be found scattered through the book.

gum-animal, *s.*

Zool.: A name formed from "the animal of the gum," a rendering of the term applied by the Moors to *Galago senegalensis*, a lemur said to feed on gum in three forests consisting of the trees producing gum-senegal in the Sahara. (Griffith's *Cuvier*.)

gum-animl, *s.*

Bot., Chem., & Comm.: A gum called in India copal, which is derived from a tree, *Vateria indica*. It is obtained by cutting a notch in the tree sloping inward and downward; the resin collects at the wound, and soon hardens. It is called in the south of India Piney Dammara. It is an excellent varnish. On the Malabar coast it is made into candles. (Wright & Co.)

gum-arabic, *s.*

1. **Bot. & Comm.**: A gum obtained from the *Acacia arabica*, which grows abundantly in India and Arabia. [ACACIA.] It is yielded also by *A. speciosa* in India, *A. nilotica* and *A. seyal* in Arabia, *A. tortilis* and *A. ehrenbergiana* in tropical Africa, *A. mollissima* and *A. affinis* supply a similar gum in Australia. Gum-arabic can be obtained also from *Vachellia farnesiana* of India, a small tree closely allied to the true acacias; a gum akin to it is derived from *Terminalia bellerica*, a Myrobalan.

2. **Chem.**: Gum-arabic occurs in transparent white tears, which are often colored yellow or brown by impurities; it cracks on exposure to the air on the surface; it is brittle, inodorous, and has a bland, mucilaginous taste. It dissolves in water, and the solution gives a precipitate of arabin on the addition of hydrochloric acid. Gum-arabic contains about 70 per cent. of arabin, $2C_6H_{10}O_5 + H_2O$, and 17 per cent. of water; the rest consists of potash and lime, which were combined with the arabin. Gum is insoluble in alcohol. By the action of nitric acid it is converted into mucic, saccharic, and oxalic acids. Gum can be distinguished from dextrin by containing no dextrose, and by giving a milky precipitate with oxalic acid. Gum gives precipitate with soluble salts of lead, copper, &c. The specific gravity of gum is 1.35. Ferric chloride precipitates gum and not dextrin.

Gum-arabic tree:

Bot.: (1) *Acacia arabica*, (2) *A. verec*.

Red gum-arabic tree:

Bot.: *Acacia adansoni*.

gum-butea, *s.*

Bot., Chem., & Comm.: A gum exuding from *Butea frondosa* and *B. superba*, two papilionaceous plants, and hardening upon their branches in beautiful ruby-colored masses. The natives of northwestern India use it in precipitating their indigo and in tanning. (Lindley.)

gum-clistus, *s.*

Bot.: *Cistus ladaniferus*, a plant introduced into British greenhouses in A. D. 1629 from Spain. It produces ladanum, but not in the same quantity that *Cistus creticus* does.

gum-dragon, *s.*

Bot., Comm., &c.: A gum derived from *Pterocarpus draco*, a papilionaceous plant.

gum-elastic, *s.* Caoutchouc; india-rubber.

gum-elemi, *s.*

Bot., Chem., & Comm.: A gum said to be yielded by *Amyris plumieri* and *A. hexandra*.

¶ **American gum-elemi**: A gum derived in part from *Icica icariba*.

gum-juniper, *s.*

Bot., Chem., Comm., &c.: The resin of *Callitris quadrivalvis*, a native of Barbary. The same as GUM-SANDARACH (q. v.). Once it was believed to come from the juniper, whence its name.

gum-kino, *s.*

Bot., Chem., Comm., &c.: The name given to various resins; that of the East Indies is derived from *Pterocarpus marsupium*; that of Australia from *Eucalyptus resinifera*.

gum-lac, *s.*

Bot., Chem., Comm., &c.:

1. The juice of *Ficus indica*, *benghalensis*, and *tejala*, when it runs from wounds made by parasitic cocci.

2. The juice of *Aleurites laccifera*, a Ceylonese tree, belonging to the Euphorbiaceæ.

3. The juice of *Erythrina monosperma*, a papilionaceous tree.

gum-passages, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Sap receptacles extending to a greater length through the parenchyma of plants than glands do, and designed for the passage of gum. They exist in Cactaceæ, Cycadaceæ, Amygdalaceæ, &c.

gum-pot, *s.* A copper boiler used by varnish-makers for melting the gum and mixing the ingredients.

gum-resins, *s. pl.*: A name given to resins which are partly soluble in water, the remainder being soluble in alcohol.

gum-sandarach, *s.*

Bot., Chem., Comm., &c.: A gum exuding from *Callitris quadrivalvis*, one of the Cupressæ, growing in Barbary, where it is called the Arar tree. It is a whitish yellow, brittle, inflammable, resinous substance, with an acrid, aromatic taste. It is used for making varnish, and when powdered constitutes pounce (q. v.).

gum-senegal, *s.*

Bot., Chem., Comm., &c.: A gum obtained in the west of Africa from the *Acacia verec* and *A. adansoni*.

gum-shoes, *s. pl.* Rubbers; india-rubber overshoes.

gum-succory, *s.*

1. **Comm.**: The gum of *Chondrilla juncea*.

2. **Bot.**: That plant itself; it is a composite one.

gum-tragacanth, *s.*

Bot., Chem., Comm., &c.: A gum produced at Sierra Leone by *Sterculia tragacantha*. One akin to it is yielded by *S. urens* of Coromandel.

gum-trees, *s. pl.*

Botany: The several species of the myrtaceous genus, *Eucalyptus* (q. v.). Some of them are giant trees, others of more moderate size; their native country is Australia. Some are called Stringy-bark Gum-trees.

2. *Xanthorrhæa*, a genus of Liliaceæ.

¶ The Black, called also the Yellow, Gum-tree, is *Nyssa villosa*; the Blue, *Eucalyptus globulus*; and the Red or White Gum-tree is *E. resinifera*.

gum-water, *s.* A distillation from gum.

gum-wood, *s.*

Bot. & Comm.: The wood of various gum trees (*Eucalypti*).

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, plt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; try, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

gūm (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. An instrument for shaping saw-teeth. [SAW-GUMMER.]

2. A hive made of a section of a hollow log; a bee-gum.

3. A hollow log inserted vertically into the ground as a curb for a spring.

gūm (1), *v. t. & i.* [GUM (2), *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To cover or smear with gum; to stiffen with gum.

"Or bleaching their hands at midnight, *gumming*, and bridling their beards, or making their waist small."—Ben Jonson: *Discoveries*.

2. To fasten or seal with or as with gum.

"The eyelids are apt to be *gummed* together with a viscous humor."—Wiseman: *Surgery*.

†B. Intrans: To exude or form gum.

gūm (2), *v. t.* [GUM (3), *s.*] To deepen and enlarge as the teeth of worn saws.

gūm-bēl-īte (u as Ger. *ü*), *s.* [Named by von Kobell after von Gumbel.]

Min.: Essentially a hydrated silicate of alumina and iron, the composition approaching that of pinite. It is found in greenish-white, short, fibrous layers in clay-slate, at Nordhalben, in Bavaria. (T. Davies, F. G. S.)

gūm-bō, *s.* [GOBBO.]

gumbo-musqué, *s.* The name given in the West Indies to the seeds of *Abelmoschus esculentus*. Reduced to powder and steeped in rum, they are considered to be a powerful remedy for snake bites.

gūm-liō, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Muddy.

"O ye who leave the springs of Calvin,

For gumie dubs of your ain delvin!"

BURNS: A Dedication To Gavin Hamilton, Esq.

gūm-mā (pl. **gūm-mā-tā**), *s.* [Lat. *gummi*=gum, which the tumor resembles in its contents.] [GUM (2), *s.*]

Pathol.: A muscular node or tumor, often constituting one of the tertiary symptoms of syphilitic poisoning. It ends by softening and ulcerating.

gūmmed, *pa. par. or a.* [GUM, *v.*]

1. *Lit.*: Smear, daubed, or fastened with gum.

2. *Fig.*: Stiff, starched.

"We hate the stiff and *gummed* deportment of the Italian."—Gentleman Instructed, p. 546.

gūm-mēr, *s.* [Eng. *gum* (3), *s.*; -er.] A tool or machine for deepening and enlarging the interdental spaces of worn saws. [SAW-GUMMER, GUM-LETING-PRESS.]

gūm-mīc, *a.* [Eng., &c., *gum*; -ic.] Derived from or pertaining to gum.

gūmmic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: [ARABIN.]

***gūm-mīf-ēr-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *gummi*=gum; *fero*=to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Bearing or producing gum.

gūm-mī-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *gummy*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being gummy; viscosity.

2. An accumulation of gummy matter.

"The tendons are involved with a great *gumminess* and collection of matter."—Wiseman: *Surgery*, bk. viii.

gūm-mīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [GUM, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of smearing or fastening with gum.

2. *Hort.*: A disease in trees bearing stone-fruit, characterized by a morbid exudation of gum, and arising from exposure to excess of heat or cold, or sudden alteration of temperature. It is generally fatal to the tree.

3. *Lithog.*: The treatment of a lithographic stone with a solution of gum-arabic, after, or simultaneously with, the etching process, whereby the clean parts of the stone devoid of work are protected from receiving fatty matter, and thus reject the greasy ink when the roller passes over the stone. The clean surface of the stone is damped after each impression, but, unless the *gumming* process were previously performed, it would not permanently resist the ink.

gūm-mīte, *s.* [Ger. *gummit*, from Lat. *gummi*; Gr. *kommi*=gum, and suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.). So called from its resemblance to gum.]

Mineralogy:

1. An amorphous mineral of greasy luster, reddish or brownish color, and yellow streak. Hardness, 2.5-3; specific gravity, 3.9-4.2. Composition: sesquioxide of uranium, 72.0; lime, 6; silica, 4.26; phosphoric acid, 2.30; water, 14.75, &c. Is found in Saxony. (Dana, &c.)

2. Halloysite (q. v.). (Breithaupt.)

***gūm-mōs-l-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *gummosus*=gummy; *gummi*=gum.] The nature of gum, gumminess; a viscous or gummy quality or nature.

***gūm-mōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *gummosus*, from *gummi*=gum.] Of the nature or quality of gum; gummy.

"Resinous or gummy bodies dissolved in spirit of wine."—Boyle: *Works*, iv. 337.

gūm-mŷ, ***gum-mīe**, *a.* [Eng. *gum*; -y.]

1. Consisting of gum; of the nature or quality of gum; viscous, adhesive.

"Of this *gummi* and glutinous substance they frame also their dores and entries which are wide and large."—P. Holland: *Pitny*, bk. xi., ch. vi.

2. Covered with or bearing gum or viscous matter; productive of gum.

"Lightning, whose thwart flame driven down, Kindles the *gummy* bark of fir and pine."—Milton: *P. L.*, x. 1,076.

3. Closed or held together by gum or other viscous matter.

"[He] rubs his *gummy* eyes, and scrubs his pate."—Dryden: *Persius*, sat. iii.

gūmp, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Sw. & Dan. *gump*; Icel. *gumpr*=the buttocks.] A foolish fellow; a stupid, a dolt.

gūmp-tion, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. Shrewdness, cleverness, intelligence. (*Colloquial*.) (Lytton: *My Novel*, bk. iv., ch. xii.)

2. A term in painting for the art of preparing colors. Also applied to a nostrum much in request by painters in search of the supposed "lost medium" of the old masters, and to which they ascribe their unapproachable excellence. The formula for preparing this medium gives a mixture of drying linseed oil and mastic varnish which gelatinizes; or simple linseed oil and sugar of lead.

gūn, ***gonne**, ***gunne**, *s.* [A word of doubtful origin. Skeat refers it to Wel. *gun*=a bowl, a gun; Ir. & Gael. *gunna*.] A weapon having a barrel adapted to receive and discharge a missile, which is projected by a charge of powder, gun-cotton, or air, as the case may be. The term is applied to all sizes of weapon from the hand gun, or *pistol*, to the largest cannon. The several general classes are:

Pistol: A gun small enough to be held in one hand, aimed and fired. Of this type there are many varieties, such as single and double barreled and revolver. The revolver is the modern pistol, it consists of a tube, or barrel, and a revolving chamber which carries the loaded cartridges, together with the firing mechanism and handle. In firing, the loaded chamber automatically revolves, bringing the loaded cartridges alternately opposite the barrel and firing mechanism.

The next step in the scale embraces such weapons as are fired from the shoulder, the stock being so formed as to rest against the shoulder when brought into aiming and firing position. In this class are placed the various sporting or hunting weapons as well as the magazine rifles used by troops in war. The modern magazine gun has a much smaller bore than the old musket, and is also shorter in the barrel, yet its carrying power is much greater. This is owing to the improvements made in explosives in recent years, as well as to the *rifling*, or grooving, of the barrel.

The rifling consists of a number of spiral grooves cut inside of the gun barrel, beginning at the back end straight, but gradually running into an increasing twist or spiral. This imparts to the ball a rapid spinning, or rotary motion, which prevents its turning over and over endwise, and not only increases the accuracy with which it will follow the aim, but at the same time presents less surface for atmospheric resistance.

Of the larger class, usually called *cannon*, there are a great many varieties, among which may be named the "field piece," a light rifled cannon mounted upon wheels and arranged to be drawn by horses. These guns are rarely larger than 3 inches in the bore, and are intended for rapid movements. The *howitzer*, a short gun of comparatively large bore, also the *mortar*, and employed mainly in siege work. The *siege gun* is a heavy rifled cannon mounted upon wheels to admit of its being transported across country by horses.

The guns used in fortifications for coast defense are very large rifled "pieces," the largest yet made being 16½ inches bore and about 55 feet long, its weight being nearly 120 tons for the gun alone, the weight of its "mount," or carriage, being in addition to this. The projectile, or shell, fired from this gun weighs 1,800 lbs., and the powder used for one charge 900 lbs. The range is about fifteen miles. These extremely large guns have not proved very successful in service; their cost is enormous, and their life is limited to comparatively few rounds, or shots; consequently their manufacture has been practically stopped.

The United States Army and Navy Departments have adopted the 13-inch bore as their largest gun,

both for coast defense and for mounting in the turrets of the heaviest battleship. This gun weighs 60½ tons, length 40 feet, greatest diameter 4 feet 11 inches, total length of bore 37 feet 10½ inches, twist of rifling 0 to one turn in 25 calibers, number of grooves 52, weight of charge 550 lbs. brown prismatic powder, weight of projectile 1,100 lbs., chamber pressure 15 tons, muzzle velocity 2,100 feet per second, muzzle energy 33,627 foot tons, thickness of steel which shell will penetrate at the muzzle 26.66 inches, thickness of steel which shell will perforate at 1,500 yards 23.42 inches, range at 40° elevation, 10 miles. The cost of the 13-inch gun is less than half that of the 16-inch, and it can be fired at least four times oftener. The other guns of this type are the 12-inch, 10-inch, 8-inch, and 6-inch.

The next class embraces the *rapid-fire* and *machine-guns*. The former are made in sizes from 5-inch down to 1-inch. They are much longer in proportion to bore than the heavy guns above mentioned.

All of the above guns are made in sections, of steel, and consist of a central tube, over which are shrunk bands of steel, until the desired size, shape, and strength are attained. Guns above 8-inch are mounted in saddles. The machine-gun has been developed of late years to a remarkable degree of perfection, some types having been handled in service up to 800 shots per minute, and on test to even greater speed. All of these modern guns are loaded at the breech, or rear end, the ball or shell going in first, followed by the powder. The breech is then closed by a plug, which is screwed in by proper machinery.

†1. *Great gun*:

(1) *Lit.*: A large piece of ordnance; a cannon.

(2) *Fig.*: A person distinguished or eminent in any branch, as in speaking, science, &c.

2. *To blow great guns*: To blow very strongly; to blow a gale.

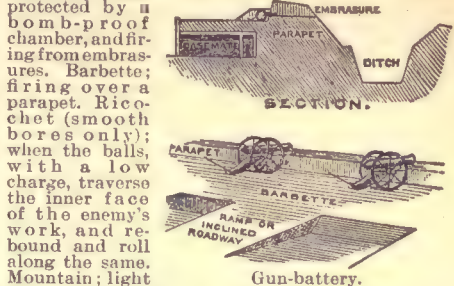
gun-barrel, *s.* The barrel or tube of a gun. Gun-barrels are known as stub, stub-twist, wire-twist, Damascus-twist, stub-Damascus.

Gun-barrel drain: A cylindrical drain of small diameter.

gun-battery, *s.*

1. *Fortification*: The emplacement of two or more pieces of artillery, destined to act on the offensive or defensive. It may be: En echarpe; having a line of fire oblique with the object. En revers; playing upon the rear of the enemy. Cross-fire; several batteries having a converging fire upon an object. Casemate; when protected by a bomb-proof chamber, and firing from embrasures. Barbette; firing over a parapet. Ricochet (smooth bores only); when the balls, with a low charge, traverse the inner face of the enemy's work, and rebound and roll along the same. Mountain; light pieces adapted to be dismounted and, with their dislocated carriages, carried on mules. Some of these have been made in two pieces, which unscrew for ease in transport.

2. *Field-artillery*: The tactical unit of field-artillery, consisting of six or eight field-guns under one command, together with the officers, men, horses, wagons, and stores. [BATTERY.]



gun-carriage, *s.* The apparatus upon which a cannon is mounted for service. It may or may not be adapted for the transportation of the piece. Land gun-carriages comprise field, siege, casemate, and barbette carriages. The two former are adapted for the transportation as well as service of the piece, while the latter are intended to be kept in one position in a fortification.

gun-cotton, *s.*

Chemistry: Pyroxilin. Trinitro-cellulose. $C_6H_7(NO_2)_3O_5$, more probably a nitric ether of cellulose, $C_{12}H_{14}(ONO_2)_6O_4$, as by the action of reducing agents as hydric potassium sulphide, KHS, and iron and acetic acid, it is converted into cellulose. Boiled with ferrous sulphate and concentrated hydrochloric acid, it gives off all its nitrogen as N_2O_2 . Gun-cotton was discovered by Schönbein in 1845. It is prepared by drying cotton-wool at 100°, and then leaving it for twenty-four hours in a mixture of one volume of nitric acid, specific gravity 1.5, and three volumes of sulphuric acid specific gravity 1.85, the mixture being cooled to 10°. It is then washed with water, and, if required pure, again with a mixture of one part alcohol and three

parts ether to remove the lower nitrates. [COLLIDION.] Gun-cotton finely divided explodes besoda. Compressed gun-cotton burns like tinder, tween 160°-170°. It keeps best if it is washed with but is exploded by mercuric fulminate.

gun-deck, s.

Naut.: That deck of a ship of war which carries the bulk of her armament.

gun-fire, s.

Mil.: The hour at which the morning or evening gun is fired.

**gun-flint, s.* A piece of flint fixed in the lock of a musket to fire the charge, before the introduction of percussion caps.

"Those things we brought away, leaving in the room of them medals, *gun-flints*, a few nails, and an old empty barrel with the iron hoops on it."—Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. I., ch. vii.

gun-harpoon, s. A harpoon fired from a gun, used mounted in a crutch on the gunwale of a whaleboat. It is made of steel, and has a chain or long shackle attached to it, to which the whale-line is fastened. Some gun-harpoons carry a grenade or flask of poison.

gun-lock, s. The lock of a gun; the combination of parts by which the propulsive charge is caused to ignite.

Gun-lock hammer: The cock or striker of a firearm lock.

gun-metal, s. A bronze from which cannon were formerly cast. Ordinarily nine parts copper and one tin. Other metals have been sometimes added to or substituted for tin, copper still remaining the basis of the alloy.

gun-pendulum, s.

1. [BALLISTIC-PENDULUM.]

2. [EPROUVETTE.]

gun-port, s. A port or hole in the side of a ship for a gun.

gun-searcher, s. An instrument with one or more projecting prongs to ascertain whether the bore of a gun be honeycombed.

gun-stock, s. The part of a gun to which the barrel and lock are fastened. It is usually of walnut; in Europe the *Juglans regia*, in America the *Juglans nigra*.

gun-tackle, s.

Naut.: The ropes and pulleys attached to the sides of the ports, and to the gun-carriage (for light or smooth-bore guns), by which the gun is run out. It consists of two single blocks, one movable and the other fixed, the standing end of the fall being secured to the movable block.

**gün, v. i.* [GÜN, s.] To shoot with a gun; to go firing.

"There is less danger in't than *gunning*, Sanchio." Beaum. & Flét.: *Rule a Wife*, i. 2.

gū-na, s. [Sansk.=quality.]

Philol.: A term used, especially in Sanscrit grammar, to denote the changing of *i* and *ī* to *e*, *u* and *ū* to *o*, *ri* and *ri* to *ar*, by compounding them with the prefix *ā*: thus *ā + i*, or *ī + e*, *ā + u*, or *ū + o*, &c.

*gū-nar-chy, s. [GYNARCHY.]

gū-nāte, v. t. [GUNA.]

Philol.: To change by the process known as *gunation*; to subject to the change of *guna* (q. v.).

gu-nā-tion, s. [GUNA.]

Philol.: The process of *gunating*; the state of being *gunated*.

gün-bōat, s. [Eng. *gun*, and *boat*.] A small vessel of war, of light draught of water, carrying from one to four guns.

gün-dā, s. [Hind.,=four of anything; a knotted string tied round a child's neck as a charm.] Four. Used by the poorer natives of Madras, &c., especially for four cowries. They are accustomed, in making their humble purchases, to place out their cowries in fours, or at least to estimate them in fours. [Anglo-Indian.]

"Five, nine, or twenty-one kowries, or as many *gundas* of them."—Herklots & Jaffur Shurreef: *Mussulmans of India*, p. 274.

*gün-dē-lēt, s. [GONDOLET.]

gün-jah, s. [GANJAH.]

günje, ganj, s. [Bengali.] A granary, a depot chiefly of grain for sale; a commercial depot in general; a wholesale market held on a particular day. [Anglo-Indian.] (Glossary to Mill: *Hist. Brit. India*.)

† *Günje* enters as a compound into the Indian names of places, as *Raneegünje* or *Raniganj*.

**gün-nage* (age as *lg*), s. [Eng. *gun*; -age.] The armament of a ship of war.

gün-nel (1), s. [GUNWALE.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*gün-nēr, *gun-nare, s.* [Low Lat. *gunnarius*.] [GÜN, s.; GUNSTER.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A person who works or is skilled in the working of a gun; a cannoner.

"Ninon Saunders, master to the sayd Gilbert Pot, and John Owen, a gunmaker, both *gunners* of the Tower."—Stowe: *Edward VI.* (an. 1553).

II. Technically:

1. *Mil.*: An artillery soldier employed in the working of a gun.

2. *Nav.*: A warrant-officer who has charge of the ordnance-stores and ammunition on board ship, and acts as assistant to the gunnery officer.

gunner's-calipers, s. pl. An instrument made of sheet-brass with steel points, and shaped like a pair of bow-legged compasses. The graduations show the diameters of shot and shell, the calibers of guns, linear inches, degrees of the circle, &c.

gunner's-level, s. [GUNNER'S-PERPENDICULAR.]

**gunner's-perpendicular, s.* An instrument for ascertaining the highest points at the breach and muzzle of a piece of ordnance, when on uneven ground, in order to determine the true line of sight. [GUNNER'S-LEVEL.]

**gunner's-quadrant, s.* The gunner's quadrant is a graduated arc of 90°, or rather more, made of brass or wood, and having an arm attached, which is passed into the bore of the gun for the purpose of ascertaining the elevation. The wooden level has a leaden bullet suspended by a string, which indicates the perpendicular, the deviation from which is measured on the arc. The metallic quadrant is of more elaborate construction, and has a spirit-level attached. [GUNNER'S-PERPENDICULAR.]

gün-nēr-a, s. [Named after Ernest Gunner, bishop of Drontheim in Norway, and a botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Araliaceæ (ivyworts). *Gunnera scabra* or *Panke*, which resembles a giant rhubarb, was found by Mr. Darwin on the sandstone cliffs of Chiloe. Its roots are used by tanners, and are astringent; its fleshy leaf-stalks are eatable. The fruit of *G. macrocephala* is commonly used in Java as a stimulant.

**gün-nēr-ēss, s.* [Eng. *gunner*; -ess.] A female gunner.

"Brown-locked Demoiselle Kéroigne, with pike and helmet, sits there as *gunneress*."—Carlyle: *French Revolution*, pt. I., bk. vii., ch. v.

gün-nēr-y, s. [Eng. *gunner*; -y.] That branch of science which deals with the construction of guns, the mode of firing them under various circumstances, the quality of the material of which they are made, size, form, and material of the projectile, quality and quantity of the charge, elevation to be given to the gun, &c.; the science of artillery.

"From the first rude essays of clubs and stones, to the present perfection of *gunnery*."—Burke: *Vindict. of National Society*.

gün-niē, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Mining:

1. A large, open, excavated space in a mine.

2. In Cornish, a term applied to breadth or width; single gunnies are three feet wide.

gün-nihg, s. [GÜN, v.] The act of shooting or hunting game with a gun.

gün-nȳ, gün-neȳ, s. [Bengali *gani*.]

Fabric: Heavy coarse goods used for wrapping bales of cotton, for cotton bags, &c. *Gunny* is made from fibers of the corchorus (jute); the bag made thereof is used to carry grain, &c., and for inclosing articles for exportation—rice, saltpeter, pepper, coffee. The bags made from this material are known as *gunnybags* or *gunnysacks*.

gün-pōw-dēr, s. [Eng. *gun* and *powder*.]

1. *Chem.*: A mechanical mixture of about 74.9 per cent. of potassium nitrate, 13.3 of carbon, and 11.8 of sulphur; but the composition varies according to the uses for which it is employed. Blasting powder generally contains more sulphur. The amount of potassium nitrate can be determined by treating the powder with hot water, and evaporating the solution; the sulphur can be extracted by bisulphide of carbon. The substances produced by the explosion cannot be represented by a chemical equation, as they vary with the pressure and the size of the grains of the powder. The principal products are carbonic anhydride, CO₂, carbonic oxide, CO, nitrogen, sulphate of potassium, carbonate of potassium, and sulphide of potassium.

2. *Hist.*: According to Sir George Staunton *gunpowder* has been known in China and India from a remote period of antiquity as an agent for blasting rocks. The statement, however, is doubtful. In Europe, Roger Bacon alluded to it in his work *De Nullitate Magie*, about A. D. 1267. A German monk, Schwartz, about 1336, is said to have discovered the method of its manufacture.

gunpowder-engine, s. A form of gas-engine in which the motion of the piston is caused by the evolution of gas resulting from the combustion of gunpowder.

gunpowder-hammer, s. A pile-driver operated by the explosive force of gunpowder.

Gunpowder Plot, s.

1. *Hist.*: A plot, formed in England about A. D. 1604, by Robert Catesby, various Roman Catholics of rank, goaded into excitement by the penal laws directed against their faith and its professors, joining as accomplices. Their aim was to blow up the Houses of Parliament by gunpowder on November 5, 1605, and destroy king, lords, and commons by one blow. An anonymous letter of mysterious warning, sent to Lord Montague, having led to the discovery of the plot, various conspirators were executed on January 30 and 31, 1605, and one on May 3 following. Among those put to death was Guy Fawkes, who had been caught in the vault below the House of Lords with matches and touchwood upon his person ready to fire the train. In 1825 this "cellar" was converted into offices. Since 1605 all places connected with the Houses of Lords and Commons where explosives could be stowed away are annually searched at the opening of Parliament. [GUY.]

gunpowder-press, s. A press for pressing mill-cake into hard cake preparatory to granulating.

gunpowder-tea, s.

Comm.: A kind of green tea, the leaves used for which, generally younger than those for other sorts, are the smallest and most closely curled, so as to constitute small balls or pellets.

gün-room, s. [Eng. *gun*, and *room*.]

Naut.: A room on one of the lower decks of a ship of war, in which the junior executive and non-combatant officers live, except the warrant officers and, in some cases, the junior engineers. The senior officers of the navy and the marines live in the wardroom.

gün-shōt, s. & a. [Eng. *gun*, and *shot*.]

A. As substantive:

1. The act of firing a gun; a discharge of a gun; a shot.

"Gunshots were wildly fired in all directions."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. The distance to which a shot can be thrown with effect by a gun; the range of a gun or cannon.

"The parliament . . . did not intend to embark them in the perils of war, while themselves safe securely at home out of *gunshot*."—Clarendon: *Hist. Rebel.*, ii., 567.

B. As adj.: Made or caused by a shot from a gun.

"Great hath been the contention among the learned about fire and venom in *gunshot* wounds."—Wiseman: *On Surgery*, bk. vi.

gunshot-wounds, s. pl.

Surg.: Wounds caused by shots from guns, also by splinters of wood, iron, &c., or any other substance which the firing of guns may have made to fly about as projectiles. The treatment of such wounds is an important branch of surgery which has made great advances in recent times.

gün-smith, s. [English *gun*, and *smith*.] One whose trade or occupation is to make or repair firearms.

"It [walnut] is of singular account . . . with the *gunsmith* for stocks."—Evelyn: *On Forest Trees*, ch. vii., § 4.

gün-smith-ēr-y, s. [Eng. *gunsmith*; -ery.] The art, trade, or occupation of making guns or firearms; the trade or occupation of a *gunsmith*.

**gün-stēr, s.* [English *gun*; suff. -ster (q. v.).] The same as GUNNER (q. v.).

† Steele uses *gunner* and *gunster* in a ludicrously figurative sense.

"Those who recount strange accidents and circumstances which have no manner of foundation in truth, when they design to do mischief, are comprehended under the appellation of *gunners*; but when they endeavor only to surprise and entertain, they are distinguished by the name of *gunsters*."—Tatler, No. 88.

**gün-stick, s.* [Eng. *gun*, and *stick*.] A stick or rod for ramming down the charge into a gun; a rammer, a ramrod.

**gün-stōne, *gone-stone, s.* [English *gun*, and *stone*.] A shot for a cannon, round stones having been originally used for the purpose.

"Tell the pleasant prince this mock of his
Hath turned his balls to *gunstones*."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, i. 2.

Gün-tēr, s. [Edmund Gunter, professor of astronomy in Gresham College, London, England from A. D. 1619 to his death in 1626.]

Gunter-rig, s.

Naut.: A topmast so fitted that it can be run up and down the lower mast as occasion requires.

Gunter's-chain, s.

Surv.: A surveyor's chain 66 feet or 4 rods (of 5½ yards each) in length, having 100 links, each joined to the adjacent one by three links. A square chain is one-tenth of an acre, or 10,000 square links. It was invented by Edmund Gunter to aid in calculating areas. 7.92 inches=1 link; 100 links=1 chain, or 4 rods, or 22 yards; 80 chains=1 mile.

Gunter's-line, s. A line of numbers on Gunter's scale used for performing the multiplication or division of numbers. It is the logarithmic scale of proportionals, which, being graduated upon the ruler, serves to solve problems in the same manner as logarithms do arithmetically. It is usually divided into 100 parts, every tenth of which is numbered, beginning with one and ending with ten, so that if the first great division stand for the one-tenth of an integer, the next great division will stand for two-tenths, and the intermediate divisions will represent hundredths of an integer, while the large divisions beyond ten will represent units; and if the first set of large divisions represent units, the subdivisions will represent tenths, while the second set of large divisions will represent tens, and the subdivisions units, &c.

Gunter's-scale, s. A large plane scale invented by Mr. Gunter. It has various lines of numbers engraved on it, by which questions in calculation, navigation, and surveying are solved mechanically by the aid of the dividers or a slider. On one side of it are scales of equal parts, chords, sines, tangents, rhombs, &c.; on the other side are the corresponding logarithmic lines. It consists of a flat ruler of boxwood, two feet long, having various lines laid down upon it, by means of which various problems may be performed by the extension of the compasses only.

gün-wale (*w* silent), **gün-nal**, **gün-nel**, *s.* [Eng. *gun*, and *wale* (q. v.).] The upper planking covering the timber-heads round the ship; a piece of timber around the top side of a boat, and having rowlocks for the oars.

"The first rope going athwart from *gunnal* to *gunnal*."
—Dampier: *Voyage* (an. 1699).

***gürge**, *s.* [Lat. *gurgies*.] A whirlpool, an eddy.
"The plain, wherein a black bituminous gurge Boils out."
Milton: *P. L.*, xii. 41.

***gürge**, *v. t.* [GURGE, *s.*] To swallow up; to overwhelm.

"In gurgling gulfs of these such surging seas,
My poorer soule who drowned doth death request."
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 227.

gür-gi-ön, *s.* [Fr. *grugeons*, from *gruger*=to crush.] [GRUGINGS.] The coarser part of meal, sifted from the bran.

gür-gle, *v. i.* [Ital. *gorgoliare*=to gurgle, to bubble, *gorgoglio*=a gurgling, *gorgo*=a whirlpool, a gulf; Lat. *gurgies*.]

1. To run or pass along with a purling sound, as water over a broken or stony bottom, or as a liquid from a bottle.

"And from the turf a fountain broke
And gurgled at our feet."

Wordsworth: *Fountain*

*2. To make any similar sound; to coo.

"For she will plain, and gurgle, as she goes
As does the widowed ringdove."

Mason: *English Garden*, iii.

gür-gle, *s.* [GURGLE, *v.*] A purling, bubbling noise, as of water running over a broken or stony bottom, or a liquid from a bottle or other narrow aperture.

gür-glét, *s.* [GURGLE, *v.*] A porous earthen jar for cooling water by evaporation.

gür-göyle, *s.* [GARGOYLE.]

gür-höf-ite, **gür-hö-fi-an**, *s.* [From *Gurhof*, in Lower Austria, where it occurs.]

Min.: Compact porcellaneous dolomite, a snow-white and translucent variety of that mineral.

gür-jün, *s.* [An East Indian word.] The native name of "Wood-oil," derived from *Dipterocarpus levis*, in the Eastern Peninsula. [WOOD-OIL.]

***gür-kin**, *s.* [GHERKIN.]

gür-lét, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Masonry, &c.: A pickax with one sharp point and one cutting-edge.

gür-mý, *s.* [GUNNIE.]

Mining: A level or working.

gür-nard, **gür-nét**, ***gür-narde**, *s.* [O. Fr. *gurnal*, *gournald*, *gourneau*, *gournaut*, *grongnard*=a grunter; cf. Mod. Fr. *grondin*, from *gronder*=to grunt, referring to the noise which gurnards make when drawn from the water.]

Ichthyology:

1. *Sing.*: The genus *Trigla* (q. v.). They have a mailed and angular head, the opercle and shoulder bones spiny, two dorsal fins, large pectoral fins, the

first three rays being without membranes and separated from the rest, so as to constitute cirri. They inhabit deep water.

2. *Pl.*: The family Sclerogenidæ or Triglidæ (q. v.). (Yarrell, *Couch*, &c.)

¶ *Flying Gurnard*. [FLYING.]

gür-ò-lite, **gyr-ò-lite** (*gyr* as *ir*), *s.* [Gr. *gyros*=a circle, and *lithos*=a stone.]

Min.: A white translucent mineral of pearly or vitreous luster, occurring in lamellar radiated concretions. Hardness, 3 to 4. Composition: Silica, 50.7 to 51.9; alumina, 1.3 to 1.5; lime, 30.0 to 33.2; water, 14.2 to 15, &c. From Skye, from Nova Scotia, Greenland, &c.

gür-rah, *s.* [Hind. *gorhā*.]

Fabric: A kind of plain, coarse Indian muslin.

***gür-rý** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An alpine evacuation. (Holland.)

gür-rý (2), **gürh**, *s.* [Hind. *gürh*, *garh*; Mah-ratta *gad*, *gad*.] A wall flanked with towers. (Anglo-Indian.) (Glossary to Mill: *Hist. Brit. India*.) Any small fort.

¶ It occurs in the names of many Indian places, but is generally written *ghur*, which would mean a house, and is an error. For example, *Gawilghur* should be *Gawilghur*.

gürt, *s.* [A corrupt. of *gote* (q. v.).]

Min.: A channel for water.

guse, *s.* [GOOSE.]

güş, ***gusch-en**, *v. i. & t.* [Icel. *gusa*, *gjósa*=to gush; cf. Dut. *gudsen*=to gush; Sw. *gåsa*=to blow, to puff.]

A. Intransitive:

1. **Literally**:

1. To flow or rush out with violence or in a stream; to pour out violently.

"Out of whose eyes these gushed streamers of tears."
Surrey: *Virgil's Æneid*, ii.

2. To be poured out or uttered rapidly and copiously.

"Some humbler poet,
Whose songs gushed from his heart."

Longfellow: *The Day is Done*.

3. To be filled with water, tears, &c.

"Line after line my gushing eyes o'erflow."

Pope: *Eloisa to Abelard*, 35.

II. Fig.: To act in an extravagant or effusive manner; to be effusively sentimental.

***B. Trans.**: To emit or pour out rapidly and copiously. (Followed by *out*.)

"The yawning wound
Gushed out a purple stream, and stained the ground."
Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, ix. 580.

¶ For the difference between *to gush* and *to flow*, see *Flow*.

güşh, *s.* [GUSH, *v.*]

1. *Lit.*: A rapid and copious emission or flow of a liquid from an enclosed place; a liquid emitted rapidly and copiously; a rapid and copious emission of anything resembling a liquid.

"In a moment forth he tears
His little song in gushes."
Wordsworth: *The Green Linnet*.

2. *Fig.*: Extravagant or effusive affectation of sentiment.

güşh-îng, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [GUSH, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. **Literally**:

1. Flowing or pouring out rapidly and copiously.

2. Emitting copiously.

"[She] strove to stanch the gushing wound."

Scott: *Marmion*, vii. 32.

II. Fig.: Extravagantly effusive or full of sentiment; characterized by an excessive affectation of sentiment; effusively and demonstratively affectionate.

C. As subst.: The act or state of pouring out rapidly and copiously.

"The gushing of the wave
Far, far away."

Tennyson: *Lotus-Eaters*, 31.

güşh-îng-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *gushing*; -ly.]

1. *Lit.*: In a gushing manner; rapidly and copiously; in gushes.

"Parent of rivers, which flow gushingly."

Byron: *Childe Harold*, iv. 71.

2. *Fig.*: With an extravagant or effusive affectation of sentiment or affection.

güş-îng, *a.* [Sc. *guse*=goose.] [GOOSE.] (See compound.)

gusing-iron, *s.* A laundress' smoothing-iron, a flat-iron.

güs-sét, *s.* [Fr. *gousset*, dimin. of *gousse*=the husk or cod of a bean; Ital. *guscio*=a shell or husk.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A small piece of cloth inserted in a dress for the purpose of enlarging or strengthening some part.

"Seam and gusset and band."

Hood: *Song of the Shirt*.

II. Technically:

1. **Boilers**: An angular piece of iron inserted in a boiler, tank, &c., where it changes from a cylindrical to a square form, &c., as in the junction of the barrel and fire-box of a locomotive.

2. **Build.**: An angle-iron or bracket stiffening the angle of a structure.

3. **Her.**: An abatement or mark of disgrace somewhat resembling a gusset, and formed by a line drawn from the dexter or sinister chief point one-third across the shield, and then descending perpendicularly to the base. It may be on either the dexter or sinister side of the shield; on the former it is an abatement for adultery; on the latter for drunkenness. Also called a *gore*.

4. **Old Armor**: A small piece of chain or plate armor inserted at the junction of the armor under the arms, for the purpose of protecting that part when exposed by the movement of the arms.

güst (1), *s.* [Icel. *gustr*=a gust or blast; *gjósta*=a gust, from *gjósa*=to gush; Sw. dial. *gust*=a stream of air.]

1. *Lit.*: A sudden squall or violent blast of wind; a short but violent rush of wind.

"Though the weather were fowle with extreme raine
and gustes of windes."—Hakluyt: *Voyages*, vol. ii, pt. ii., p. 105.

2. *Fig.*: A sudden and violent outburst of passion. (Dryden: *Polydoron*, s. 17.)

¶ For the difference between *gust* and *breeze*, see *BREEZE*.

***güst** (2), *s.* [Lat. *gustus*=a tasting; *gusto*=to taste.]

1. The sense of tasting.

2. The gratification of the appetite.

"They, fondly thinking to allay
Their appetite with *gust*, instead of fruit
Chewed bitter ashes." Milton: *P. L.*, x. 555.

3. Gratification of any kind; pleasure, enjoyment.

"Brisk perception of relishes and gusts, reflexions and duplications of delight."—Bp. Taylor: *Sermons*, 15.

4. A pleasing taste.

"Thy charming sight, but much more charming *gust*,
New life incites." Gay: *Wine*, 38.

5. A relish; a pleasing quality or nature.

"Their price would give a high *gust* unto them in the judgment of pallet-men."—Fuller: *Worthies*, Essex.

6. A turn of fancy; intellectual taste.

"According to the *gust* and manner of the ancients."—Dryden: *Du Fresnoy*.

***güst**, *v. t.* [Lat. *gusto*=to taste.] To have a relish for.

"The palate of this age gusts nothing high."

L'Estrange: *On Beaumont & Fletcher's Plays*.

***güst-a-ble**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *gust* (2); -able.]

A. As adjective:

1. That may or can be tasted; tastable.

"Audible, *gustable*, odorous or tactile qualities."—Glanville: *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. vii.

2. Pleasant to the taste; having an agreeable taste or relish.

"A *gustable* thing seen or smelt, excites the appetite."—Derham: *Physico-Theology*, bk. v., ch. viii.

B. As subst.: Anything pleasant or agreeable to the taste.

"The touch acknowledgeth no *gustables*

The taste no fragrant smell."

Mercer: *On the Soul*, pt. ii., bk. ii., c. 2.

güst-ard, *s.* [A corruption of *bustard* (q. v.).] A name given to the Great Bustard.

***güs-tä-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *gustatio*, from *gusto*=to taste.] The act of tasting.

"The kiss of the spouse, *gustation* of God, and ingestion into the divine shadow."—Browne: *Urne-Burial*, ch. v.

güs-tä-tör-ý, *a.* [Lat. *gustatorius*, from *gustatus*=a tasting; *gusto*=to taste.] Of or pertaining to gustation or tasting.

gustatory-cells, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Certain cells in the tongue constituting what have been called taste-buds (q. v.).

böil, böy; pöüt, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -sion = şhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

gustatory-nerve, s.

Anat.: The lingual nerve, the one upon which taste depends. It descends under cover of the external pterygoid muscle, and is continued, till passing along the side of the tongue, it terminates in its apex.

gūs-tā-vī-a, s. [Named after Gustavus III., King of Sweden, who presented a large collection of Indian plants to the elder Linnæus.]

Bot.: A genus of South American plants, order Barringtoniaceæ. They are trees or shrubs, with large glossy leaves and racemes or umbels of white, pink-tinged flowers, five or six inches across. *Gustavia urceolata* has wood, which on exposure to the air becomes very fetid; it is used for making hoops. The fruit of *G. speciosa*, according to Humboldt and Bonpland, imparts a yellow color, lasting for about twenty-four or even forty-eight hours, to the children who eat it. The root of *G. brasiliensis* is emetic, and intoxicates fish; its root is acrid, aromatic, and bitter, and its leaves, which have a heavy, unpleasant smell, are employed in cases of indurated liver, as also to bring ulcers to a head.

***gūst-fūl, a.** [Eng. *gust* (2); *-ful* (1).] Having a pleasant taste or relish; palatable, tasteful.

"The said season being passed, there is no danger or difficulty to keep it *gustful* all the year long."—*Digby: Of the Power of Sympathy*.

***gūst-fūl-nēss, s.** [Eng. *gustful*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being gustful, palatable, or pleasant.

"Then his food doth taste savorily, then his diversions and recreations have a lively *gustfulness*, then his sleep is very sound and pleasant; according to that of the preacher, the sleep of the laboring man is sweet."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 19.

***gūst-lēss, a.** [Eng. *gust* (2); *-less*.] Tasteless, insipid.

"No *gustless* or unsatisfying offal."—*Browne: Miscellanies*, Tract 1.

gūs-tō, s. [Ital., from Latin *gustus*=taste.]

[**GUST, 2.**]

1. A relish or enjoyment of anything; pleasure derived from or excited by anything.

"He feels no relish or *gusto* in them."—*Sharpe: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 3.

2. Intellectual taste.

"They are the rule of beauty, and give us a good *gusto*."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy*. (Note 510.)

gūs-tō-sō, adv. [Ital.]

Music: With taste.

gūst-ŷ (1), *gūst-ŷ, a. [Eng. *gust* (1); *-y*.]

1. **Lit.:** Subject to gusts or sudden squalls of wind; stormy, squally.

"Yon tuft of hazel trees,
That twinkle in the *gusty* breeze,"
Wordsworth: *Green Linnet*.

2. **Fig.:** Subject to sudden and violent outbursts of passion.

gūst-ŷ (2), a. [English *gust* (2); *-y*.] Tasteful.

(**BURNS: Scotch Drink.**)

gūt, *gotte, *gutte, s. [A. S. *gut*, pl. *guttas*. The original meaning was a channel; cf. O. Dan. *gote*=a channel; Ger. *gorse*=a drain; Mid. Eng. *gote*=a drain, a watercourse. (*Skeat*.)]

1. [INTESTINE.]

"Next to the bag of the stomach, men and sheeps have the small *guts*, called lactes."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xi., ch. xxv.

2. (Pl.): The stomach; the digestive apparatus generally. (*Vulgar.*)

"What then was our writer's soul? was it brains or *guts*?"—*Bentley: On Free Thinking*, § 53.

3. Viscera; entrails generally.

"They make good slaves when bought young; but are, in general, foul feeders, many of them greedily devouring the raw *guts* of fowls."—*Grainger: Sugar-Cane*, bk. ii., v. 75. (Note.)

*4. Gluttony.

*5. A narrow passage or channel.

"You pass a narrow *gut* between two stone terraces."—*Walpole: On Gardening*.

6. Prepared intestines of animals, as sheep, cats, &c., used for various purposes, as for the strings of a violin, or the finer lines in angling; catgut.

7. The sac of silk taken from the silk-worm and stretched into a line for a snood.

*8. To have *guts* in the brain: To have sense.

"The fellow's well enough, if he had any *guts* in his brain."—*Swift: Polite Conversation*, 1.

*9. **gut-scraper, s.** A contemptuous name for a fiddler.

gūt, v. t. [**GUT, s.**]

1. **Lit.:** To eviscerate; to exenterate; to draw the entrails out of.

"Their numbers [pilchards] are incredible, employing a power of poor people in polling (that is, beheading), *gutting*, splitting, powdering, and drying them."—*Fuller: Worthies; Cornwall*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. **Fig.:** To plunder or deprive of the whole or any part of the contents; to destroy the interior; to empty utterly.

"The fire originated in the billiard-room. . . . The whole structure in the course of an hour was completely *gutted*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

***gūt-lēss, *gūt-lēsse, a.** [English *gut*; *-less*.] Destitute or deprived of guts.

"His *guttess* bosome."—*Chapman: Homer; Batrachomyomachia*.

***gūt-līng, s.** [Eng. *gut*; dimin. suff. *-ling*.] A glutton.

"The fat paniches of these lazy *gutlings*."—*Sanderson: Works*, iii. 106.

gūt-tā (1) (pl. gūt-tā), s. [Lat.=a drop.]

1. **Anat., &c.:** A drop. (Used chiefly in composition. See the compounds.)

2. **Arch.:** An ornament resembling a drop, placed in the epistylum of the Doric order below the triglyphs. They occur likewise in the under face of mutules in the Doric corona. They are supposed to have originated from the intention to represent drops of water running off the roof and adhering to the under surface of the *canterii* or rafters of early buildings.

gutta-rosacea, s.

Pathol.: The same as ACNE (q. v.), and specially *Acne rosacea*.

***gutta-serena, s.**

Pathol.: The same as AMAUROSIS (q. v.).

gūt-tā (2), s. [Malay=gum.]

Chem.: A white substance obtained by treating gutta-percha with boiling ether and allowing the filtrate to cool; the gutta is then deposited and again boiled with ether till the ethereal solution retains nothing in solution on cooling. By dry distillation it yields hydrocarbons. The part of the gutta-percha removed by the ether consists of albam and fluavil, which are oxidized gutta.

gutta-percha, s.

1. **Botany:** *Isonandra gutta* of Hooker, the tree which produces the substance described under 3 (q. v.). It is of the order Sapotaceæ. It is a large tree, sixty or seventy feet high, its trunk with a diameter of two or three feet. It grows in Borneo, Sumatra, Singapore, and other islands of South-eastern Asia. It was first brought to notice by Dr. Montgomery, of Singapore. It was then common, but the Malays, having wastefully cut down the trees to obtain the juice, instead of tapping them at intervals, have now rendered the tree extinct at Singapore.

2. **Comm. & Manuf.:** The raw gutta-percha comes in lumps weighing from five to six pounds. These are cut into slices, torn to shreds, and then thrown into cold water, when the impurities sink and the pure gum rises to the surface. Then the shreds are transferred to hot water, and finally, they are made into solid masses, from which the moisture is driven out by kneading. Gutta-percha is used for making soles of boots impervious to water, for door handles, ear-trumpets, &c. It is made into bottles to contain hydrofluoric acid, as it is not acted on by that acid. Above all it is employed for coating submarine telegraph wires, partly to protect them from the salt-water, partly to insulate them, gutta-percha being a decided non-conductor of electricity. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

3. **Chem.:** The inspissated juice of *Isonandra gutta*, the gutta-percha tree. [1.] It occurs in tough, flexible pieces of a light-brown color, which are soluble in benzene, chloroform, and bisulphide of carbon, insoluble in water, and only slightly soluble in alcohol and ether. In hot countries it is liable to be oxidized by the action of the air, and loses its flexibility.

Gutta-percha plates: Forms for the ordinary printing-press taken with gutta-percha. An intaglio impression is taken from the form. This, when cold, forms a matrix for obtaining a cameo gutta-percha impression which is used in the press.

gutta-trap, s. The inspissated juice of *Artocarpus incisa*, and *Artocarpus* generally. It is used in the manufacture of bird-lime.

gūt-tāte, a. [Latin *guttatus*, from *gutta*=a drop.]

Bot.: Spotted or besprinkled with spots.

***gūt-tāt-ēd, a.** [**GUTTATE.**] Besprinkled with drops or spots; bedropped.

gūt-te, s. [Lat. *gutta*.]

Her.: A drop.

gūt-tēd, a. [Eng. *gut*; *-ed*.]

1. Having a gut.

2. Deprived of the guts; drawn, eviscerated.

gūt-tēe, gūt-tŷ, a. [Lat. *gutta*=a drop.]

Her.: A term applied to a shield, &c., sprinkled with drops and of varying colors; as, *guttée de l'eau*, represented by white drops; *guttée d'or*, represented by yellow; *guttée de sang*, by red; *guttée d'huile*, by green.

gūt-tēr, *got-er, *got-ere, *gut-tyr, s. [O. Fr. *gutiēre*, *goutiēre*; Fr. *gouttière*, from O. Fr. *gote*, *goute*; Fr. *goutte*=a drop, from Lat. *gutta*; Sp. *gotera*; Port. *goteira*; Low Lat. *gutturium*, *guttarium*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Literally:**

(1) A passage or channel for water or liquid matter.

"He digged out a *gutter* to receive the wine when it were pressed."—*Udall: Luke* xx.

(2) A channel worn by the action of water.

"Rocks rise one above another, and have deep *gutters* worn in the sides of them by torrents of rain."—*Addison: On Italy*.

(3) A channel, paved or otherwise, at the side of a road or path to lead off surface-water.

(4) A trough or channel collecting the water which runs from a roof, and leading it to pipes in which it descends to the earth.

"Multitudes of all sorts of people in their streets, houses, windows, leads, and *gutters*."—*Stow: Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1603).

2. **Figuratively:**

(1) Mud, dirt, mire.

(2) A receptacle for dirt or filth; a sink.

"Thou Rome shall be the sink and *gutter* of the filthiness of Asia."—*Golden Bock*, let. 2.

II. Technically:

1. **Hydraulic Engineering:**

(1) The trench made to hold puddling on the side of a canal.

(2) A device for raising water by the vertical oscillation of a trough. It is principally used for small lifts, but by a succession of lifts it may be useful for higher elevations. The jantu of the Bengalese is a counter-weighted gutter.

2. **Print.:** One of the sticks placed between the pages in a form to separate them to such a distance that when the sheet is printed and folded the margin shall be regular and uniform.

***gutter-blood, s.** A person of low rank; one of the rabble.

"The *gutter-bloods*! and deil a gentleman among them."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xviii.

gutter-ledge, s.

Naut.: A bar laid across a hatchway to support the covers.

gutter-shaped, a. Shaped or channeled like a gutter.

gutter-snipe, s.

1. **Print.:** A single-slip poster for attaching to curbstones.

2. **Fig.:** A street Arab; a destitute boy living in the streets.

gutter-spout, s. A gutter.

gutter-stick, s.

Print.: One of the pieces of furniture which separate the pages of a form.

gūt-tēr, v. t. & i. [**GUTTER, s.**]

A. Transitive:

1. To cut, wear, or form gutters or channels in; to furrow.

"The *guttered* rocks and congregated sands."—*Shakespeare: Othello*, ii. 1.

2. To provide with gutters or channels for carrying off water.

"First in a place, by nature close, they build
A narrow flooring, *guttered*, walled, and tiled."—*Dryden: Virgil; Georgic* iv. 418.

B. Intransitive:

1. To become channeled or worn with hollows, by the melting tallow or wax running down, as a burning candle.

2. To fall or run down in drops.

gūt-tēr-līng, s. [Eng. *gutter*; *-ing*.]

1. The act or state of forming into gutters or channels.

2. A gutter or arrangement of gutters for carrying off the water from a roof.

3. The act or state of falling in drops.

gūt-tī-fēr, s. [Lat. *gutta*=a drop, and *fero*=to bear.]

1. **Sing.:** One of the Clusiaceæ (q. v.).

2. **Pl.:** Lindley's name for that order itself.

gūt-tī-fēr-ā-lēs, s. pl. [Mod. Lat., from *guttifer* (q. v.); Lat. masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ales*.]

Bot.: An alliance of hypogynous exogens, with monodichlamydeous flowers, axile placentæ, imbricated calyx, imbricated or twisted corolla, and an embryo with little or no albumen. Lindley includes under it the orders Dipterocarpaceæ, Ternstroemiaceæ, Rhizophoraceæ, Clusiaceæ, Marcgraviaceæ, Hypericaceæ, and Rhamnaceæ (q. v.).

gūt-tīf-ēr-ōus, *a.* [Lat. *gutta*=a drop, *fero*=to bear; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Bearing or yielding gum or resinous substances.

***gūt-tīr**, *v. i. & t.* [Eng. gut; frequent. suff. -ie.]

A. Intrans.: To swallow greedily, to gorge, to gormandize.

"His jolly brother, . . . lavish of expense,
Quaffs, crams, and guttles in his own defence."
Dryden: *Persius*, sat. vi.

B. Trans.: To swallow greedily; to devour.

"The fool spit in his porridge, to try if they'd hiss; they did not hiss, and he guttled them up, and scalded his chops."—*L'Estrange*.

***gūt-tīr**, *s.* [English *gutt(e)*; -er.] A greedy eater; a glutton; a gormandizer.

***gūt-tū-lōus**, *a.* [Lat. *guttula*=a little drop; dimin. of *gutta*=a drop; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] In the form of a little drop or drops.

"Ice is plain upon the surface of the water, but round in hail, which is also a glaciation, and figured in its guttulous descent from the air."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. i.

gūt-tūr, *s.* [Lat.] The throat.

gūt-tūr-āl, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *gutturalis*, from *guttur*=the throat.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the throat; formed in the throat.

"In attempting to pronounce the nasals, and some of the vowels spirantly, the throat is brought to labor, and makes that which we call a guttural pronunciation."—*Holder: On Speech*.

B. As subst.: A letter, or combination of letters, the sound of which is formed in the throat; a guttural sound or articulation. In the English alphabet the gutturals are *c* (hard), *g* (hard), *ch* (hard), *k*, and *q*.

"Many words, which are soft and musical in the mouth of a Persian, may appear very harsh to our ears, with a number of consonants and gutturals."—*Sir W. Jones: On Eastern Poetry*, Essay 1.

guttural-fossa, *s.*

Anat.: The central portion of the middle division in the external base of the skull.

***gūt-tūr-āl-l-tī**, *s.* [Eng. *guttural*; -ity.] The quality or state of being guttural; gutturalness.

***gūt-tūr-āl-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *guttural*; -ize.] To speak or pronounce gutturally.

gūt-tūr-āl-lī, *adv.* [Eng. *guttural*; -ly.] In a guttural manner; in the throat.

gūt-tūr-āl-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *guttural*; -ness.] The quality or state of being guttural.

***gūt-tūr-ine**, *a.* [Lat. *guttur*=the throat; Eng. adj. suff. -ine.] Of or pertaining to the throat; guttural.

"The bronchocele or guttural tumor."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

***gūt-tūr-ize**, *v. t.* [Lat. *guttur*=the throat; Eng. suff. -ize.] To form or pronounce in the throat; gutturally.

"For which the Germans gutturize a sound."—*Cole-ridge (Ogilvie)*.

gūt-tī, *a.* [GUTTÉE.]

gūt-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *gut*, and *wort*. So called from the violent action of the plant, which is a purgative, on the intestines.]

Bot.: *Globularia alypum*.

guŷ (1), ***gŷ**, *s.* [Sp. *guia*=a guide, a guy; *guiar*=to guide; Fr. *guier*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A rope to steady a body in hoisting.

II. Technically:

1. Mach.: A stay-rope passing from the top of a spar to a post or anchor in the ground, and used to steady it; as, the *guys* of a derrick or shears.

2. Eng.: The stay-rod which connects the floor of a suspension-bridge with the land on each side, in order to prevent swaying.

3. Nautical:

(1) A rope which trims and steadies a lower studding-sail boom. The fore-guy leads from the boom-end to the spritsail-gaff, thence to the heel of the bowsprit, and thence inboard; the after-guy leads from the boom-end to a sheave in the ship's side, and thence inboard.

(2) A rope from the end of a jib-boom or flying jib-boom to the end of a spritsail-yard or spritsail-gaff, and thence to the ship's bow, to stay the spar laterally.

guŷ (2), *s.* [From the fantastical dress of the effigies of Guy Fawkes, burnt on November 5.] A fright, a dowdy; a fantastical or ludicrous figure. [GUNPOWDER-PLLOT.]

guŷ, *v. t.* [Gux, *s.* (1) and (2).]

1. To guide, direct, or steady by means of a guy.
2. To make fun of; to fool; to make [one] an object of ridicule.

guŷ-a-quil-lite, *s.* [From Guyaquil, in Ecuador, where it occurs.]

Min.: A pale yellow amorphous mineral, easily cut by the knife, and soluble in alcohol. Composition: Carbon, 76.7; hydrogen, 8.2; oxygen, 15.2.

gūze, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Her.: A roundlet of a sanguine tint, representing an eyeball.

Gū-zēr-a-tī, **Goō-zēr-a-tēē**, *s.* [A native word.]

1. A native of Guzerat or Goozerat in India.
2. The language spoken in that region. It was probably at first a Turanian language or dialect, but is now completely transformed by the introduction into it of a great multitude of words derived from Sanscrit.

gūz-zle, *v. i. & t.* [O. Fr. *gouzziller*, in compound *desgouzziller*=to gulp or swallow down; cf. also Fr. *égoussier*=to make one's throat sore with shouting; *gossier*=the throat. (*Skeat*).]

A. Intrans.: To swirl or drink liquor greedily; to drink much or frequently; to be constantly drinking or swilling.

"They fell to lapping and guzzling till they burst themselves."—*L'Estrange*.

B. Trans.: To drink or swirl greedily.

"[He] knew no medium between guzzling beer, And his old stint—three thousand pounds a year."—*Cowper: Retirement*, 601.

***gūz-zle**, *s.* [GUZZLE, *v.*]

1. One who guzzles; a guzzler; a swiller; an insatiable eater or drinker.

"That senseless, sensual epicure,
That sink of filth, that guzzle most impure."
Marston: Scourge of Villainy, ii. 7.

2. A debauch.

3. Drink.

"Over sealed Winchester of three-penny guzzle."—*T. Brown: Works*, ii. 180.

gūz-zlēr, *s.* [Eng. *guzzl(e)*; -er.] One who guzzles; an insatiable eater or drinker.

"Being an eternal guzzler of wine."—*T. Brown: Works*, iii. 265.

gwynn-lad, **gwin-l-ad**, **guin-l-ad**, *s.* [Wel. *gwyniad*; from *gwyn*=white.]

Ichthy.: *Coregonus pennantii* or *fera*, a fish of the family Salmonidae. Its flesh is white, and in many respects it resembles the lake white-fish.

gŷ-all, *s.* [GAYAL.]

gŷbe, *v. t.* [JIB.]

Naut.: To shift over the boom of a fore-and-aft sail.

gŷbe (1), *s.* [GIBE, *s.*]

gŷbe (2), *s.* [GYBE, *v.*]

Naut.: The shifting over of the boom of a fore-and-aft sail.

***gŷe**, *v. t. & i.* [GUIDE, *v.*]

***gŷeld**, *s.* [GUILD.]

gŷle, **guile**, *s.* [Fr. *guiller*=to ferment.] [GUIL-LEVAT.]

1. Fermented wort for making vinegar.

2. A large vat or cistern. The liquor gyle in a brewery is the water-cistern or vat. A gyle-tun.

gyle-tun, *s.* The same as GYLE (q. v.).

gŷlte, *s.* [GUILT.]

gŷm-na-dēn-l-ā, *s.* [Pref. *gŷm*-(o), and Gr. *adēn*=a gland.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family *Gymnadeni-ace* (q. v.). About twenty-five species are known. *Gymnadenia conopsea* is the Fragrant Orchis, a plant with rose-red or purple flowers. It occurs in the arctic parts of Europe, in Siberia, the West of Asia, &c.

gŷm-na-dēn-l-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gymna-den* (ta); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, tribe Ophree.

gŷm-nās-l-arch, *s.* [Gr. *gymnastarchos*, from *gymnasion*=a school for athletics; *gymnos*=naked; *archō*=to rule or govern.]

Gr. Antiq.: A magistrate or public official in Greece who superintended the gymnasia or palaestra, paid the athletes who were training for the public games, and provided them with oil and other necessities at his own expense.

gŷm-nās-l-ūm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *gymnasion*, from *gymnazō*=to train naked, to exercise, from *gymnos*=naked.]

1. A building or place where athletic exercises are practiced or performed; a place where athletes exercise and train.

"Gymnasium properly signifies the place where people exercise themselves being stript."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra*, bk. iv., ch. viii.

2. A school or place of instruction for the higher branches of literature and science.

gŷm-nāst, *s.* [Gr. *gymnastēs*=a trainer of athletes, *gymnas*, *gymnos*=naked.]

***1.** One who teaches gymnastic exercises; a trainer of athletes.

***2.** One who practices or performs gymnastic exercises; an athlete.

gŷm-nās-tic, ***gŷm-nas-tique**, ***gŷm-nas-tick**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *gymnasticus*, from Gr. *gymnastikos*=fond of or pertaining to athletic exercises; *hē gymnastikē (technē)*=(the art of) gymnastics.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to athletic exercises; consisting of leaping, wrestling, running, boxing, or similar exercises for the body.

"Great reputation in all the gymnastic exercises united."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. viii.

B. As substantive:

***1.** A gymnast; a teacher of gymnastics.

***2. Pl.**: Athletic exercises; disciplinary exercise for the body or intellect.

"Academies dedicated chiefly to this discipline, and other martial gymnastics."—*Evelyn: The State of France*.

***gŷm-nās-tic-āl**, *a.* [English *gymnastic*; -al.] Gymnastic; athletic.

"And harlequins and clowns, with feats gymnastical."—*Byron: Beppo*, iii.

***gŷm-nās-tic-āl-lī**, *adv.* [Eng. *gymnastic*; -ly.] In a gymnastic manner; as a gymnast or athlete; athletically.

"Such as with agility and vigor are not gymnastically composed, nor actively use those parts."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. v.

gŷm-nās-tics, *s.* [GYMNASTIC, B. 2.]

gŷm-nāx-ōn-ŷ, *s.* [Gr. *gymnos*=naked; *axōn*=an axle, an axis, and suff. -ŷ.]

Bot.: An abnormal condition of the ovary, in which the placenta protrudes through it. (*R. Brown, 1874*.)

gŷm-nē-mā, *s.* [Gr. *gymnos*=naked, and *nēma*=yarn; *nēō*=to spin; named from the naked stamens.]

Bot.: A genus of Asclepiadaceæ, tribe Stapeliæ. *Gymnema lactiferum* has been reported to be the cow plant, or Kiriaghuna plant, of Ceylon, the milk of which the natives use as food, boiling and eating the leaves also. *Gymnema tingens*, a native of Pegu, is said to furnish excellent indigo and green dyes. (*Lindley*.)

gŷm-nē-trūs, *s.* [Gr. *gymnos*=naked, and *ētron*=the abdomen.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Cepolidæ (Ribbon-fishes). The body is long and slender, with a dorsal fin running its whole length. *Gymnetrus Banksii* is sometimes twelve feet long, with a thickness of only two inches and three-quarters. A long gymnetrus moving through the sea and leaving a trail behind, which might be mistaken for a prolongation of the body, might be taken by a nautical observer for a "sea serpent."

gŷm-nic, ***gŷm-nick**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *gymnique*; from Gr. *gymnikos*, from *gymnos*=naked.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to or connected with athletic exercises; practicing or performing gymnastics.

"Gymnick artists, wrestlers, riders, runners."—*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, l. 925.

B. As subst.: Gymnastics; athletic exercises.

***gŷm-nic-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *gymnic*; -al.] Gymnic, gymnastic.

"Gymnical exercises at Pitana."—*Potter: Antiq. of Greece*, bk. ii., ch. xx.

gŷm-nite, *s.* [Gr. *gymnos*=naked, and suff. -ite (*Mén*). (q. v.). Named from Bare Hills, where it was found.]

Min.: The same as DEWEYLITE (q. v.). The *Brit. Mus. Catal.* makes Gymnite the name, and reduces Deweylite to a synonym.

gŷm-no, *pref.* [Gr. *gymnos*=naked.]

1. Anat., **Zool.**, &c.: Naked; destitute of hairs, a shell, or other protective covering.

2. Bot.: Destitute of a pericarp or other covering.

gŷm-nō-blās-tic, *a.* [Pref. *gŷmno*-, and Greek *blastos*=a sprout, a shoot, a sucker; and suff. -ic.]

Zool.: Not having the nutritive and reproductive buds protected by horny receptacles. Used of the Hydrozoa. (*Allman*.)

gymnoblasic-hydroids, *s. pl.*

Zool.: A name given by Professor Allman to the Corynida, because neither their polypites nor their generative buds are inclosed in a chitinous investment.

tgŷm-nō-car-pl-āns, *s. pl.* [Pref. *gŷmno*-, Gr. *karpos*=fruit, and pl. suff. -ans.]

bōil, **bōŷ**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chīn**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aŷ**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **shān**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

Bot.: One of two classes into which Mirbel divides all fruits. It consists of those in which the fruit is not disguised by the adherence of any other organ than the calyx. Opposed to Angiocarpous (q. v.).

gým-nô-car'-pouš, a. [GYMNOCARPIANS.]

Bot.: Having the structure of fruit described under Gymnocarpous (q. v.).

gymnocarpous-lichens, s. pl.

Bot.: Lichens in which the apothecia or hymenial layers are open from the first. (Thomé.)

gým-nô-čid'-l-um, s. [Pref. *gymno-*, and Greek *oikidion*, dimin. of *oikos*=a house (?).]

Bot.: A swelling at the base of some urn mosses.

gým-nô-clá'-dus, s. [Pref. *gymno-*, and Greek *klados*=a shoot, a branch.]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous plants, sub-order Cessalpinieae, tribe Eucassalpinieae. The only known species is *Gymnocladus canadensis*, sometimes called the Kentucky Coffee-tree, because the early settlers in that state used it as a substitute for coffee. The timber is suitable for cabinet work; the bark is very bitter, and contains saponine.

gým-nô-dě-rí'-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *gymnoder(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: Fruit crows; a sub-family of Ampelidæ (Chatterers), some of which have the neck bare of feathers. They are nearly of the size of crows, and inhabit South America, feeding on fruits and insects. [UMBRELLA-BIRD.]

gým-nô-dě-r-ūs, s. [Pref. *gymno-*, and Gr. *derē*, Attic for *deirē*=the neck.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the subfamily Gymnoderinae.

gým-nô-dōn, s. [Pref. *gymno-*, and Gr. *odous* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Gymnodontidæ (q. v.).

gým-nô-dōnt, s. [GYMNODON.]

Ichthyology:

1. *Sing.*: A fish belonging to the genus *Gymnodon*, or, at least, to the family Gymnodontidæ.

2. *Pl.*: That family itself.

gým-nô-dōn'-tí-dæ, gým-nô-dōn'-tæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *gymnodon*, genit. *gymnodont(ous)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ichthy.: Globe-fishes; a family of fishes, sub-order Plectognathi. Instead of teeth there is a sheath of a substance resembling ivory inclosing the jaws. This enables these fishes to break the shells of crustaceans and mollusks, which, with seaweeds, constitute their food. They have leathery skins, usually defended by spines. They chiefly inhabit the warmer seas. Genera: *Diodon*, *Gymnodon*, *Tetraodon*, &c. (q. v.).

gým-nôg'-ēn-ōus, a. [Eng. *gymnogen*; *-ous*.]

Bot.: Of or pertaining to the Gymnogens; gymnospermous.

gým-nô-gēng, s. pl. [Pref. *gymno-*, and *gennao*=to engender, to produce. So named from the seeds being quite naked.]

1. *Bot.*: The sixth of the seven classes into which Lindley divides the Vegetable Kingdom. He places it between the Dictyogens, and the Exogens. It is not, however, the Dictyogens, but the Higher Acrogens, like the Lycopodiaceae, which approach them from below. In the other direction they are closely akin to Exogens, agreeing in everything pertaining to their vegetation, in their concentric zones of wood, and in having a vascular system and spiral vessels, and a central pith. The essential point in which they differ is that there is no pericarpal covering in the female flower, which receives fertilization through the foramen of the ovule without intervention of style or stigma. There are also large perforations or discs in the wood, a structure seen only in a few Exogens. The Gymnogens are often called Gymnosperms or gymnospermous plants. The class contains four orders: Cycadaceae, Pinaceae, Taccaceae, and Gnetaeae (q. v.).

2. *Palaeobotany*: The Cryptogams and Gymnogens or Gymnosperms seem to have been brought into being and to have flourished long prior to the Monocotyledons and Dicotyledons; all the supposed Palms, Arads, and other Monocotyledons of the Carboniferous period having been explained away. Apparently true Gymnogens exist in the Devonian rocks. *Dadoxylon*, which is from them, seems a Conifer, and that order was well represented in the Carboniferous period. Cycads also occurred, and perhaps Taxaceae. (Prof. Williamson, *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1883), pp. 485, &c.)

gým-nô-glōs'-sæ, s. pl. [Gr. *gymnos*=naked, and *glossa*=tongue.]

Zool.: A family of gastropods, in which the odontophore is without teeth.

gým-nô-grām'-mē, gým-nô-grām'-mæ, s. [Pref. *gymno-*, and Gr. *grammē*=a line, an outline. Named from the naked sori.]

Bot.: A genus of ferns with one to three pinnate leaves; sori dorsal, oblong, or linear, often confluent; involucre none. Known species, eighty-four. *Gymnogramme leptophylla* is a small fern with fragile fronds one to three inches long. It is found in this country, in continental Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. (Sir J. Hooker.)

gým-nôg'-y-noūs, a. [Pref. *gymno-*, Gr. *gynē*=a woman, and suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: Having the ovary naked.

gým-nô-læ'-mæ-tæ, s. pl. [Pref. *gymno-*, and Gr. *laimos*=the throat.]

1. *Zool.*: An order of Polyzoa, in which the mouth is destitute of the valvular structure called the epistome, and consequently the opening into the gullet is uncovered. It is divided into four sub-orders: Paludicelleae, Cheilostomata, Cyclostomata, and Ctenostomata. 2. *Palæont.*: Apparently the order has existed from the Upper Cambrian times till now.

gým-nô-mí-trí-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *gymnomitrium*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of plants, sub-order Jungermannae.

gým-nô-mí-trí-um, s. [Pref. *gymno-*, and Gr. *mitrion*, dimin. of *mitra*=a belt or girdle.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Gymnomitridæ (q. v.).

gým-nô-nô'-tí, s. pl. [Gr. *gymnos*=naked, and *nōtos*=the back.]

Ichthy.: A family of fishes in which the dorsal fin is wanting. It includes the Gymnotus (q. v.).

gým-nô-pæd'-ic, a. [Gr. *gymnos*=naked, and *pais* (genit. *paidos*)=a child.]

Zool.: Used in connection with certain birds; having young which, when hatched, are naked.

gým-nô-phí-ōn'-æ, s. pl. [Pref. *gymno-*, and Gr. *ophioneos*=of or belonging to a serpent; *ophis*=a snake.]

Zool.: The name given by Professor Huxley to an order of Amphibia. They have rounded, worm-like bodies, devoid of limbs and tail. They have scales imbedded in the integument; the dorsal vertebrae are biconcave, and possess double transverse processes, with which the capitula and tubercula of the ribs articulate. Called by Cuvier Naked Serpents; by some authors *Cæciliae*; and by Professor Owen *Ophiomorpha*. Known genera: *Cæcilia*, *Siphonops*, *Ichthyopsis*, and *Rhinatrema*.

gým-nôph-thál'-mæ-tæ, s. pl. [Prefix *gymno-*; Gr. *ophthalmos*=an eye, and Lat. neut. pl. suff. *-ata*.]

Zool.: The Craspedote Medusæ of the class Hydrozoa. (Huxley.) [GYMNOPHTHALMATE MEDUSÆ.]

gým-nôph-thál'-mæte, adj. [GYMNOPHTHALMATA.]

Zool.: Naked-eyed.

gymnophthalmate medusæ, s. pl.

Zool.: The name given by Prof. Edward Forbes to living organisms, now known to be of two distinct kinds: (1) free medusiform gonophores of various Corynida, Campanularida, and the Oceanic Hydrozoa; (2) free Medusidæ in all respects resembling No. 1 in anatomical structure, but whose ova do not give rise to a free zooid, but to a free swimming organism like the parent hydrosoma—viz., *Trochymenidæ*, *Geryoniidæ*, and *Æginiidæ*. (Nicholson.)

gým-nôph-thál'-mí-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *gymnophthalm(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of saurians, having a very long, snake-like body, with the limbs rudimentary or wanting. They have wide mouths, their eyes without eyelids, either covered by a transparent capsule, or concealed under the skin. Found in Australia; more rarely in the east of Europe and the West Indies.

gým-nôph-thál'-mūs, s. [Pref. *gymno-*, and Gr. *ophthalmos*=an eye.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Gymnophthalmidæ (q. v.).

gým-nô-plást, s. [Greek *gymnos*=naked, and *plassein*=to shape, to mold.]

Biol.: A mass of protoplasm devoid of any covering, as a white blood corpuscle.

gým-nô-rhí'-næ, s. [Pref. *gymno-*, and Gr. *rhis* (genit. *rhinos*)=the nose.]

Ornith.: A genus of Corvidæ, sub-family Streptopernæ (Piping Crows). *Gymnorhina tibicen* is the Flute-player of Australia.



Gymnogramme.

gým-nô-sô'-mæ-tæ, s. pl. [Pref. *gymno-*, and Gr. *sōmata*, pl. of *sōma*=body.]

Zool.: One of two families into which the molluscous class Pteropoda is divided. The animal is naked, without mantle or shell, the head distinct, the gill indistinct, the fins attached to the sides of the neck. It contains the solitary family Clidiæ. (S. P. Woodward.)

gým-nôs'-ô-phist, s. [Gr. *gymnosophistai*, from *gymnos*=naked, and *sophistes*=a master of one's craft, a skillful man, a wise man, a sophist; *sophos*=wise.]

Philos. & Hist. (pl.): Another name for the sophists, the first of seven classes of Indian society described by Arrian, a writer of the second century, whose descriptions, however, were founded on the authority of Alexander the Great's companions in arms, and on that of Megasthenes. According to Arrian, the sophists went naked (whence the name *Gymnosophists*), in winter basking in the sun, and in summer sheltering themselves under trees so umbrageous that they could shelter 10,000 men. The allusion is evidently to the Banian tree (*Ficus indica*). According to Strabo, one of them, Calanus by name, brought to Europe, ascended the funeral pile "according to the law of his country." Arrian identifies the sophists with the Brahmans, as do Ambrose and others. But as the position of sophist was open to all classes of the community, and as the sophists ate with others, it is probable that they were Hindu Sunyasis or other ascetics, or Buddhists free from the restraints of caste.

gým-nôs'-ô-phý, s. [GYMNOSOPHIST.] The teaching or doctrines of the Gymnosophists.

gým-nô-spēr'-mæ, s. [Pref. *gymno-*, and Gr. *sperma*=seed. So named because the seed is destitute of pappus.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Gymnospermæ.

gým-nô-spēr'-mē-sæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *gymnosperm(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composite plants, tribe Asteroideæ.

gým-nô-spēr'-mí-æ, s. pl. [GYMNOSPERMA.]

Botany:

1. The name given by Linnaeus to an order of Didymia characterized, he believed, by naked seeds. He included under it most of the Labiate, which at the first glance seem to have four erect seeds quite uncovered. Careful observation shows, however, that they are inclosed in a thin pericarp, and the term *gymnospermia* (naked-seeded) is consequently inaccurate.

2. *Gymnosperms* (q. v.). These have seeds really naked.

gým-nô-spēr'-mōus, a. [Mod. Lat. *gymnosperm(ia)*, and Eng. &c. suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: Having the ovules or seeds apparently or really naked—i. e., not inclosed in an ovary. [GYMNOSPERMIA.]

"Tissues of gymnospermous plants in the state of mineral charcoal."—*Quar. Jour. Geo. Soc.*, xv. 630.

gým-nô-spēr'mæ, gým-nô-spēr'-mæ, s. pl. [GYMNOSPERMA.]

Bot.: A class of plants having naked seeds. Called also Gymnogens (q. v.).

gým-nô-spor'-ān'-gī-um, s. [Pref. *gymno-*, and Eng. *sporangium* (q. v.).]

Bot.: A naked sporangium or spore-case. Example, the fruit of *Juniperus communis*. (De Candolle.)

gým-nô-spōre, s. [Pref. *gymno-*, and English *spore* (q. v.).]

Bot.: A naked spore.

gým-nô-spōr'-ōus, a. [Pref. *gymno-*, Eng. *spore*, and suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: Having naked spores.

gým-nôs'-tōm-ōus, a. [Pref. *gymno-*, Gr. *stoma* (genit. *stomatōs*)=the mouth, and suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: Having its margin free from cilia. Used of the urn of a moss when the operculum is thrown off. (Thomé.)

gým-nôte, s. [GYMNOTUS.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A naked person.

*2. *Ichthy.*: A fish of the genus *Gymnotus* (q. v.).

gým-nô-tēt'-tæ-spēr'-mōus, a. [Pref. *gymno-*, and Eng. *tetraspermous* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Having a four-lobed ovary with four seeds, apparently, but not really, naked. Example, the Labiate. [GYMNOSPERMIA.]

gým-nô-tí-dæ, s. pl. [Latin *gymnot(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ichthy.: A family of soft-finned fishes, sub-order Physostomata, section Apoda. The maxillary bones aid in forming the margin of the upper jaw; there is no dorsal fin, and the anal fin is very long.

gým-nô-tō-ka, s. pl. [Gr. *gymnos*=naked, and *tokos*=a bringing forth.]

Zool.: A division of Hydroidea, in which the zooids are naked, or not enveloped.

fate, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, æ = ē; ey = ā. qu - kw.

gym-nō-tūs, s. [Pref. *gymno-*, and Gr. *nōtos*, or *nōton*=the back.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Gymnotidae. *Gymnotus electricus* is the Electric Eel (q. v.).

gym-nūr'-a, s. [Pref. *gymno-*, and Gr. *oura*=the tail.]

Zool.: A genus of mammals, probably to be placed under the Centetidae (Tenrecs). Habitat, Borneo, Sumatra, and the Malay Peninsula. (Nicholson.)

gyn-æ'-cē-ūm, gyn-æ'-cī-ūm, s. [Gr. *gynaikēion*=the women's part of a house; *gynē*=a woman.]

1. **Gr. Antiq.**: The part or apartments of a house reserved for the females; it was usually the most remote part of the building, lying behind an interior court.

2. **Roman Antiq.**: A manufactory, managed by females, for the making of clothes and furniture for the emperor's family.

3. **Bot.**: The name given by Röper and others to what is usually called the pistil (q. v.).

***gyn-æ'-cī-an, a.** [Gr. *gynaikēios*=pertaining to women; *gynē*=a woman.] Of or pertaining to women; feminine, female.

gyn-æ'-cī-ūm, s. [GYNÆCEUM.]

***gyn-æ-cōc'-ra-cy, *gyn-ē-cōc'-ra-cy, *gyn-al-kōc'-ra-cy, s.** [Gr. *gynaikokratia*, from *gynē* (genit. *gynaikos*)=a woman, and *kratoō*=to rule.] Female rule or government; government by a woman.

"Bachofen has misinterpreted many of the facts bearing on ancient *gynaikocracy*,"—McLennan: *Studies in Primitive History*, p. 419.

gyn-æ-cōl'-ō-gy, gyn-ē-cōl'-ō-gy, s. [Gr. *gynē* (genit. *gynaikos*)=a woman, and *logos*=a discourse or treatise.]

Med.: A treatise on, or the doctrine of, the nature and diseases of women.

gyn-æ-cō-mās'-tē, s. [Gr. *gynē* (genit. *gynaikos*)=a woman, and *mastos*=a breast.]

Physiol.: The abnormal condition of a man who has breasts as large as those of a woman and functionally active.

gyn-æ-cō-rā-cy, gyn-ē-cō-rā-cy, s. [Greek *gynē*=a woman, and *kratoō*=to rule.] The same as GYNÆOCRACY (q. v.).

***gyn-al-kōc'-ra-cy, s.** [GYNÆOCRACY.]

***gyn-al-kō-crāt'-i-cal, a.** [Eng. *gynaikocrata* (cy), *t* connective, and suff. *-ical*.] Pertaining to female rule or government.

"The rise and consolidation of *gynaikocratical* power in the Greek area,"—McLennan: *Studies in Primitive History*, p. 416.

†gyn-ān'-dēr, s. [GYNANDRIA.]

Bot.: A plant of the class Gynandria (q. v.).

gyn-ān'-dri-a, s. pl. [Gr. *gynē*=a woman; *anēr* (genit. *andros*)=a man, and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ia*.]

Bot.: The name given by Linnæus to the twentieth class of his artificial system, in which he considered that the stamens were on the pistil. He divides the Gynandria into eight orders: Diandria, Triandria, Tetrandria, Pentandria, Hexandria, Decandria, Dodecandria, and Polyandria.

†gyn-ān'-dri-an, a. [Mod. Latin *gynandria* (a); Eng. &c., suff. *-an*.]

Bot.: Having the structure of the Gynandria (q. v.).

gyn-ān'-drō-morph, s. [Gr. *gynē*=a woman, *aner* (genit. *andros*)=a man, *morphē*=form.] An animal afflicted with gynandromorphism.

gyn-ān'-drō-morph-ism, s. [Eng. *gynandromorph*; *-ism*.]

Zool.: The condition of certain animals in which one side has the outward characteristics of a female and the other of a male.

gyn-ān'-drō-us, a. [Mod. Lat. *gynandr* (ia); Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: Having the stamens and pistil connate, gynandrian.

gyn-ān'-thēr-ōus, a. [Pref. *gyn-*; Eng. *anther*, and suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: Having the anomalous characteristic that the stamens are converted into pistils.

***gyn-ar-chy, s.** [Greek *gynē*=a woman, and *archē*=rule, government.] Government by a female; gynæocracy.

"I have always some hopes of change under a *gynarchy*,"—Lord Chesterfield.

gyn-ēr'-i-ūm, s. [Gr. *gynē*=a female, and *erion*=wool.]

Bot.: A genus of grasses, tribe Arundinæ. *Gyn-erium saccharoides*, a Brazilian grass, produces sugar, though it is not the genuine sugar-cane (q. v.). A decoction of the root of *G. parviflorum*, another Brazilian species, is used to strengthen the hair. *G. argenteum*, the Pampas-grass, grows sometimes 50 feet high.

gyn-ō-, gyn-, pref. [Gr. *gynē*=a woman.]

1. **Sociol., &c.**: A woman.

2. **Anat., Zool., &c.**: Anything distinctively feminine.

3. **Bot.**: A pistil.

gyn-ō-bāse, s. [Pref. *gyno-*, and Gr. *basis*=a base.]

Bot.: A fleshy receptacle with but a single row of carpels, obliquely inclined toward the axis of the flower. It is seen in the fruit of Geranium, in that of Nelumbium, &c.

gyn-ō-bās'-ic, a. [Eng. *gynobas* (e); *-ic*.]

Bot.: Pertaining to or possessing a gynobase.

gyn-ō-car'-di-a, s. [Pref. *gyno-*, and Gr. *kardia*=the heart.]

Bot.: A genus of Panziaceæ. The seeds of *Gynocardia odorata*, after being freed from their integuments, are beaten up with clarified butter, and then applied by the natives of India to the skin on parts affected by cutaneous diseases.

***gyn-ōc'-rā-cy, s.** [Greek *gynē*=a woman, and *kratoō*=to rule, from *kratos*=might.] The same as GYNÆOCRACY (q. v.).

"Oligarchy, limited monarchy, and even *gynocracy*,"—Scott: *Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. xvii.

gyn-ō-phōre, s. [Pref. *gyno-*, and Gr. *phorōs*=bearing.]

1. **Zool. (pl.)**: The generative buds or gonophores of Hydrozoa, which contain only ova.

2. **Bot.**: The long stalk of the ovary in such genera as Cleome and Passiflora. It is really a lengthened receptacle bearing the petals, the stamens, and the pistils, but not the calyx.

gyn-ō-plās'-tic, a. [Pref. *gyno-*, and English *plastic* (q. v.).]

Surg.: Opening the genital aperture if closed, dilating it if contracted.

gyn-ō-stē-mil-ūm, s. [Pref. *gyno-*, and Greek *stēmōn*=the warp in an upright loom at which the weaver stood; here used for a stamen.]

Bot.: The name given by Richard to the column of combined stamens in the Orchids.

gyp, s. [Etym. doubtful.] At Cambridge University the cant term for a servant, as a scout is at Oxford, and a skip at Dublin. (Eng.)

"We'll send the *gyp* for it in a minute,"—C. Kingsley: *Alton Locke*, ch. xii.

gyp-ā-ē-ti-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *gypaet* (us), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: Bearded Vultures; a sub-family of Vulturidae (Vultures), in which the head and neck are clothed with feathers, and the under mandible provided with a bunch of setaceous bristles, diverted forward. There is only one known species. [GYPAETUS.]

gyp-ā-ē-tūs, s. [Gr. *gyps*=a vulture, and *aetos*=an eagle.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Gypaetinae (q. v.). *Gypaetis barbatus* is the Bearded Vulture, Griffon, or Lammergeyer of the Alps. [GRIFFON.]

gyp-ō-gēr-ān'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *gypogera* (us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: A family of diurnal birds of prey, containing only one known genus, *Gypogera*. The legs are long, slender, and with an unfeathered tarso-metatarsus, so as to resemble a wader, while in other respects the structure is like that of a rap-torial bird.

gyp-ō-gēr'-a-nūs, s. [Gr. *gyps* (genit. *gypos*)=a vulture, and *geranos*=a crane.]

Ornith.: The typical and only known genus of the family Gypogeraidae (q. v.). *Gypogera serpentarius* is the Secretary Bird of South Africa. [SECRETARY-BIRD.]

gyps (1), s. [Gr. *gyps*=a vulture.]

Ornith.: A genus of Vulturidae, sub-family Vulturinae. *Gyps fulvus* is the Tawny or Griffin Vulture. It is about four feet long, and is found in Western Asia, Dalmatia, the Tyrol, the Alps, the Pyrenees, Spain, the North of Africa, &c.

***gyps (2), *gypse, *gips, s.** [GYPSUM.]

gyp-sē-ōus, a. [Eng. *gyps* (um); *-eous*.] Of the nature of gypsum; resembling or having the qualities of gypsum.

gypseous-marl, s.

Geol.: A mixture of gypsum and marl. (Lyell.) [GYPSEOUS-SERIES.]

gypseous-series, s.

Geol.: The Lower freshwater limestone and marl constituting the Upper beds of the Middle Eocene in the vicinity of Paris, France. [GYPSUM, 2.] They are of white and green marls with subordinate beds of gypsum. At the Hill of Montmartre is a quarry of gypsum valuable for the manufacture of plaster of Paris. Splendid fossil remains of Eocene mammals have been found in it.

The examination of these by Cuvier, and the evidence thus afforded that they were of extinct genera and species, constituted an epoch in the history of geology. Similar gypseous marls are worked for gypsum at St. Romain, on the right bank of the Allier. (Lyell.)

gyp'-sēy, gyp'-sēy, s. & a. [GIPSY.]

gyp-sif'-ēr-ōus, a. [Latin *gypsum*=gypsum; *fero*=to bear; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Bearing or producing gypsum.

gyp'-sine, a. [Eng. *gyps* (um); *-ine*.] The same as GYPSEOUS (q. v.).

gyp-sōg'-rā-phy, s. [Gr. *gypson*=gypsum, and *graphō*=to write, to engrave.] The art of engraving on gypsum.

gyp-sōl'-ō-gist, s. [Eng. *gypsy*=gipsy, and Gr. *logos*=a discourse.] One who has studied the history, manners, customs, and language of the gipsies.

gyp-sōl'-ō-gy, s. [GYPSOLOGIST.] The study of the history, manners, customs, and language of the gipsies.

gyp'-sō-plāst, s. [Greek *gypson*=gypsum, and *plassō*=to mold.] A cast taken in plaster of Paris or white lime.

gyps-or-nis, s. [Greek *gypos*=gypsum, and *ornis*=bird.]

Palæont.: A bird, believed to be a gigantic Rail, from the Eocene gypsum of Paris.

gyp'-sūm, s. [Lat.=plaster of Paris, gypsum, from Gr. *gypos*=(1) chalk, (2) gypsum.]

1. **Min.**: A monoclinic mineral, transparent to opaque; its colors white, gray, flesh-colored, yellow, blue, or, when impure, sometimes reddish-brown or even black. Streak white; luster various, from dull earthy to pearly or glistening on exposed faces of the crystals. Hardness 1.5-2; specific gravity, 2.3. Composition: Sulphuric acid, 44.2-46.6; lime, 29.4-33.9; water, 19.9-21.6; silica, 0.6-4.0, &c. Varieties: (1) Crystallized Gypsum, in which case it constitutes Selenite, and occurs in flatish crystals which are oblique parallelepipeds of lamellar structure, the crystals occasionally containing sand; (2) Fibrous Gypsum: (a) Satin Spar, (b) a plumose sub-variety, (3) Massive Gypsum, the same as ALABASTER (q. v.). When there is no water in its composition, it is called Anhydrous Gypsum.

2. **Geol.**: Technically Gypsum is regarded as a mineral deposit, in some places constituting rock masses. It may be of any age. Near Paris it is Middle Eocene. Frapoli says that some gyps were originally carbonates instead of sulphates of lime, and that they underwent metamorphism by the action of volcanic sulphurous or sulphuro-hydrous vapors. Von Buch, Murchison, and most other geologists agree with this view. Mr. Sterry Hunt believes that other gypsams may have been produced by the action of bicarbonate of lime upon a solution of sulphate of magnesia. [GYPSEOUS-SERIES.]

3. **Chem. & Comm.**: Calcium sulphate crystallized with two molecules of water $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. It is often found by the decomposition of pyrites when lime is present. Gypsum calcined is called plaster of Paris, and is used for taking casts of statues. It has been found that the addition of potassium sulphate causes it to harden more quickly. Gypsum is used as a manure; it facilitates the decomposition of rocks containing alkaline silicates.

gyp'-sēy, s. & a. [GIPSY.]

¶ For the compounds, see under GIPSY.

gyr-a-cān'-thūs (yr as īr), s. [Lat. *gyratus*, pa. par. of *gyro*, to turn round in a circle; *gyros*=a ring, a circle, and Lat. *acanthus* (q. v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of fish spines, from the carboniferous formation. The fish probably belonged to the Cestrphori.

***gyr'-al (yr as īr), a.** [Eng. *gyr* (e); *-al*.] Moving in a circle; revolving, whirling.

gyr'-āte (yr as īr), a. [Lat. *gyratus*, pa. par. of *gyro*=to move or turn round; *gyrus*=a circle.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: Moving or going round in a circle.

2. **Bot.**: Bent like the head of a crosier. Called more generally Circinate (q. v.). Used specially of the vernation of ferns.

***gyr'-āte (yr as īr), v. t.** [GYRATE, a.] To move round a central point; to revolve; to turn round.

***gyr'-ā-tion (yr as īr), s.** [Low Lat. *gyratic*, from Lat. *gyratus*, pa. par. of *gyro*=to turn round.] The act or state of turning or whirling round.

"The artificial *gyrations*, and other singular curiosities observed in the latter,"—Derham: *Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

¶ Center of gyration: [CENTER, ¶ 22.]

***gyr'-ā-tōr-ŷ (yras īr), a.** [Eng. *gyrat* (e); *-ory*.] Moving or turning in a circle; gyrating, revolving.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōw!; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gēm; thin, thīs; sin, aḡ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -cian, -tian=shān. -tion, -sion=shūn; -tīon, -sīon=zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious=shūs. -ble, -dle, &c.=bēl, dēl.

***gyre** (yr as *ir*), *s.* [Lat. *gyrus*=a circle, a circuit, from Gr. *gyros*=a ring (t.), round (d.).] A circle described by a moving body; a turn, a revolution.

"Quick and more quick he spins in giddy gyres."
Dryden: *Ovid's Metamorphoses* viii.

A. Trans.: To turn round; to whirl; to twist around.

"His stockings loose,
Ungartered, and down gyred to his ankle."
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, ii. 1. (Quarto.)

B. Intrans.: To turn or move in a circle; to revolve.

"The gyring planets, with their starry train."
Drayton: *Noah's Flood*.

***gyre-fål, *gyre-fáll** (yr as *ir*), *a.* [Eng. *gyre*; *-fål* (l.).] Abounding in gyres or circles.

"Toe the flame fits gyreful awarding."
Stanyhurst: *Conceites*, p. 138.

gyr-ên-céph-a-là (yr as *ir*), *s. pl.* [Gr. *gyroō*=to round, to bend, and *engkephalon*=the brain.] **Zool.:** The second of the four sub-classes, founded on brain-modifications, into which Owen divides the mammalia, because, "save in very few exceptional cases of the smaller and inferior forms of Quadrumana, the superficies is folded into more or less numerous gyri or convolutions." The Gyrencephala are subdivided into Unguiculata (Quadrumana, Carnivora); Ungulata (Artiodactyla, Perissodactyla, Proboscidea, and the extinct order Toxodontia); and Mutilata (Sirenia and Cetacea.) (Owen: *Class. of the Mammalia*.)

gyr-ên-céph-a-lâte (yr as *ir*), *a.* [GYREN-CEPHALOUS.] **gyr-ên-céph-a-lôus** (yr as *ir*), *a.* [Eng. &c., *gyrencephal(a)*; *-ous*.] Belonging to or having the characteristics of Owen's Gyrencephala (q. v.).

"These limb-characters can only be rightly applied to the gyrencephalous sub-class."—Owen: *Class. of the Mammalia*, p. 35.

gyr-fâl-côn (l silent), *s.* [GERFALCON.] **Ornith.:** *Falco gyrfalco*. It is a large and powerful falcon, used to pursue cranes, wild geese, &c. It is common in the colder parts of North America. Called also the Jerfalcon or Iceland Falcon.

gyr-i (yr as *ir*), *s. pl.* [GYRUS.] **gyr-in-l-dæ** (gyr as *gir*), *s. pl.* [Lat. *gyrin(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.] **Entom.:** Whirligigs; a family of Coleoptera, tribe Pentamera.

gyr-i-nûs, *s.* [Lat. *gyrinus*; Gr. *gyrinos*=a tadpole.] **Entom.:** The typical genus of the family Gyrinidae. The antennæ are short and retractile within a cavity in front of the eyes, the second joint with hair-like processes; the remaining seven clavate. *Gyrinus natator*, the Common Whirligig, is often seen in groups performing gyrations on the surface of water. The larva has thirteen segments, including the head, and resembles a centipede.

gyr-ô (yr as *ir*), *pref.* [Latin *gyrus*=a circle, especially one performed by a horse, Gr. *gyros*=a ring, a circle; *gyros*=round.] Circular, spiral.

gyr-ô-car-pô-së (yr as *ir*), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gyrocarp(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eë*.] **Bot.:** A tribe of Combrétaceæ (Myrobalsans). The corolla is wanting, the cotyledons are convolute, the anthers burst by recurved valves.

gyr-ô-car-pûs (yr as *ir*), *s.* [Pref. *gyro-*, and Gr. *karpos*=fruit.] **Bot.:** The typical genus of the tribe Gyrocarpæ (q. v.). When the natives of the Coromandel coast, India, can obtain it, they use it for making catamarans.

gyr-ô-dûs, *s.* [Prefix *gyro-*, and Greek *odous*=a tooth.] **Palæont.:** A genus of Pycnodont fishes, chiefly from the Oolite.

gyr-ô-nîte, *s.* [Pref. *gyro-*, and Gr. *gonos*=seed.] **Palæobot.:** The sporangium, or seed-vessel, of the flowerless plant-genus *Chara*. It is very rough and hard, consisting of a membranous nut, covered by an integument, both of which are spirally streaked or ribbed. The integument is composed of fine spiral valves of a quadrangular form. The number of spiral rings varies in different species of *Chara*, but are constant in each.

gyr-ô-lâp-ls (yr as *ir*), *s.* [Pref. *gyro-*, and Gr. *lepis*=a scale.] **Palæont.:** A genus of fossil fishes, order Lepidoidæi. Professor Morris enumerates three species—one from the Carboniferous Shales, and the others doubtfully from the Trias. Dr. Ramsay Traquair considers it a doubtful genus, and would cancel the name.

gyr-ô-lâp-ls (yr as *ir*), *s.* [Pref. *gyro-*, and Gr. *lepis*=a scale.] **Palæont.:** A genus of fossil fishes, order Lepidoidæi. Professor Morris enumerates three species—one from the Carboniferous Shales, and the others doubtfully from the Trias. Dr. Ramsay Traquair considers it a doubtful genus, and would cancel the name.

gyr-ô-lâp-ls (yr as *ir*), *s.* [Pref. *gyro-*, and Gr. *lepis*=a scale.] **Palæont.:** A genus of fossil fishes, order Lepidoidæi. Professor Morris enumerates three species—one from the Carboniferous Shales, and the others doubtfully from the Trias. Dr. Ramsay Traquair considers it a doubtful genus, and would cancel the name.

gyr-ô-lâp-ls (yr as *ir*), *s.* [Pref. *gyro-*, and Gr. *lepis*=a scale.] **Palæont.:** A genus of fossil fishes, order Lepidoidæi. Professor Morris enumerates three species—one from the Carboniferous Shales, and the others doubtfully from the Trias. Dr. Ramsay Traquair considers it a doubtful genus, and would cancel the name.

gyr-ô-lâp-ls (yr as *ir*), *s.* [Pref. *gyro-*, and Gr. *lepis*=a scale.] **Palæont.:** A genus of fossil fishes, order Lepidoidæi. Professor Morris enumerates three species—one from the Carboniferous Shales, and the others doubtfully from the Trias. Dr. Ramsay Traquair considers it a doubtful genus, and would cancel the name.

gyr-ô-lite (yr as *ir*), *s.* [GYROLITE.]

gyr-ô-mâ, *s.* [Gr. *gyroō*=to round, to bend.]

Botany:
1. (Of ferns): The annulus, or ring, in polypodiaceous ferns. (Lindley.)
2. (Of lichens): A shield, the surface of which is coursed with sinuous concentric furrows. Called also *Trica*.

***gyr-ô-mân-gy** (yr as *ir*), *s.* [Gr. *gyros*=a ring, a circle, and *manthein*=prophecy, divination.] A kind of divination performed by walking round in a circle or ring.

gyr-ôn (yr as *ir*), *s.* [Fr.]

Her.: An ordinary, consisting of two straight lines, drawn from any given part of the field, and meeting in an acute angle in the fesse point.

gyr-ôn-ný, gi-rôn-ný, *a.* [Eng. *gyron*; *-ny*.]

Her.: An epithet applied to a field divided into gyrons or triangular parts of different tinctures.

gyr-ôph-ôr-a (yr as *ir*), *s. pl.* [Pref. *gyro-*, and Gr. *phoros*=bearing. So called from their convoluted fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Lichens, order Pyxinei. The species grow on rocks and boulders in the Polar Regions, and furnish the *Tripe de Roche* on which Arctic voyagers have sometimes been obliged to subsist for a time. *Gyrophora devasta* and *G. pustulata* are used in dyeing.

gyro-pigeon, *s.* [Lat. *gyr-are*=to revolve, and Eng. *pigeon*.] A flying target used in shooting-matches. It is sprung from a trap the same as a bluerock.

gyr-ô-ptych-i-ûs (yr as *ir*), *s.* [Pref. *gyro-*, and Gr. *ptych*, (genit. *ptychos*)=a fold, leaf, layer, or plate.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil fishes, family Glyptodipterini (Huxley); Cyclopteridae (Traquair). They are found in the Old Red Sandstone.

gyr-ô-scôpe (yr as *ir*), *s.* [Gr. *gyros*=a ring, or circle, and *skopeō*=to look at, or behold.]

Astron. Mach.: An instrument constructed by a Frenchman called M. Foucault, to make the rotation of the earth visible. The principle on which it proceeds is this—that, unless gravity intervene, a rotating body will not alter the direction in which its permanent axis points. In the gyroscope there is a rotating metallic disc, the middle point of whose axis is also the center of gravity of the machine. By this device the action of gravity is eliminated. The instrument, moreover, is so constructed that the axis of rotation can be made to point to some star in the sky. Then, as the heavy disc whirls round, it is found that the axis continues to point to the moving star, though, in consequence of this, apparently altering its direction relatively to bodies on the earth. If, again, the axis be pointed to the celestial pole, which is fixed, no alteration in its position relative to bodies on the earth takes place. The only feasible explanation of these appearances is that the earth is revolving on its axis.

gyr-ô-scôp-ic, *a.* Pertaining to the gyroscope, resembling the motion of that instrument.

gyr-ôse (yr as *ir*), *a.* [Lat. *gyrus*=a circle.]

Botany:
1. Marked with wavy lines.
2. The same as *GYRATE* (Bot.) (q. v.).

gyr-ûs (pl. *gyr-i*) (yr as *i*), *s.* [Gr. *gyros*=a ring, a circle.] [GYRO.]

1. **Anat.:** A convolution; as, the angular *gyrus* of the cerebrum, the *gyri* of the brain.
2. **Bot.:** The annulus or ring of a polypodiaceous fern. Called also *gyroma* (q. v.).

***gyte**, *s.* [GOAT.]

*1. A goat.
2. A child. (Used in contempt.)

gyte, *a.* [Etym. doubtful, probably connected with *giddy* (q. v.).] Crazy; ecstatic; senselessly extravagant; delirious.

gyve, **gyve*, *s.* [Wel. *gefyn*=a fetter, a gyve; Gael. & Ir. *geimheal*, from Irish, *geibhim*=to get, to receive, to take.] A fetter, a shackle, a chain (generally for the legs).

"The debtor wakes to thought of gyve and jail,
The love-lorn wretch starts from tormenting dream."
Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, vi. 1.

¶ Obsolete except in the plural.

***gyve**, *v. t.* [GYVE, *s.*]

1. **Lit.:** To fetter, to shackle, to enchain.
2. **Fig.:** To ensnare.



THE eighth letter of the English alphabet is commonly classed among the consonants, though not strictly such. It is frequently called the aspirate, although other letters are also aspirated in English. Its distinctive or proper sound is that which it has at the beginning of a word, as *help, hard, hope*, &c.

This sound it also has when originally preceded the *w*, as in Old Eng. *hwider*, *hwer*. Its sound is produced far back in the throat by an unchecked emission of the breath, the root of the tongue being very slightly approximated to the back of the throat. *H* has disappeared from many words, especially before *l, n, r*: as, Old Eng. *hraf*=loaf; Old Eng. *hnecca*=neck; Old Eng. *hring*=ring; Old Eng. *feh*=fee. It has been intruded into some words, as *wharf, whelk, whelm*. It has become *gh* in many cases: as, Old Eng. *theoh*=thigh; Old Eng. *hech*=high; Old Eng. *cniht*=knight; in these cases serving only to lengthen the preceding vowel. In some words *h* has first become *gh*, and afterward *f*: as, Old Eng. *geho*=enough; Old Eng. *droht*=draught, draft. *H* is commonly joined to other consonants to form digraphs representing sounds for which there are no symbols in the alphabet: as, *ch* in *child, chill*; *sh* in *ship, ship*; *th* in *this, that, thine*; joined with *p* it forms the sound of *f*: with *g* it sometimes forms the sound of *j*, as in *enough, tough*; sometimes the digraph is silent, as in *bough, plough*. The combination *rh* is found only in words derived from the Greek, where the *h* represents the rough breathing of the original *rh*. *Ch* is common in words derived from the Greek, and in such cases is generally hard, as *chemistry, chyle*, &c. It sometimes represents the Latin *c*, Greek *k*, as in Eng. *horn*=Lat. *cornu*, Gr. *keras*. In Anglo-Saxon it had initially the same sound as at present, as *hē*=he; medially and finally it had the sound of the German and Scotch *ch* in *loch*.

H as a symbol is used:

1. As a numeral for 200, and with a dash over it (*H*) for 200,000.
2. In music for the tone *B* natural in the German system of nomenclature, the letter *B* being only used for *B* flat.
3. In chemistry for the monad element hydrogen.

ha, interf., s. & v. t. [From the sound.]

A. as interj.: An exclamation denoting surprise, wonder, joy, satisfaction, or other sudden emotion. When repeated, as *ha! ha!* it denotes laughter.

"Have you eyes?
Could you on this fair mountain cease to feed,
And batten on this moor?" *Ha! Ha! Have you eyes?"*
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 4.

B. as subst.: An exclamation of surprise, wonder, joy, &c.

"These shrugs, these hum's and ha's."
Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, ii. 1.

C. as verb: To express surprise, wonder, &c.; to hesitate; as, *He hummed and ha'd*.

haaf, *s.* [Icel. *haf*=the sea; Ger. *haaf*=a gulf, a bay.] A fishing ground in Shetland, Scotland.

haaf-fishing, *s.* Deep-sea fishing in Shetland for cod, ling, tusk, &c.

haak, *s.* [HAKE.]

†**Haar-kîes**, *s.* [Ger.]

Mineralogy:
1. The name given by Werner to Capillary Pyrites, now called Millerite.
2. The capillary variety of Marcasite.

Ha-bāk-kūk, *s.* [Heb. *Chhabhaquq*=Habakuk, meaning an embrace, from *chhabhaq*=to embrace.]

1. **Script. Hist.:** The writer of the book described under 2. Nothing is known of his history.

2. **Script. Canon:** The eighth of the Minor Prophets. It was composed when the Chaldean invasion was imminent, probably in the early part of the reign of Jehoiakim, about 610 B. C. The prophet's poetic genius is of a high order, the third chapter of his work being one of the finest compositions in the whole Old Testament. Several passages are quoted in the New Testament, the thrice repeated doctrine that "the just shall live by faith" (Rom. i. 17; Gal. iii. 11; and Heb. x. 58), which excited so powerful an influence on Luther's mind, being derived originally from Hab. ii. 4. Hab. i. 5 is quoted in Acts xiii. 40, 41.

hā-bē-ās cor-pûs, *s.* [Lat.=you may have the body.]

1. **Law:** A writ (more fully *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum*) directed to the person detaining another, and commanding him to produce the body of the prisoner, with the day and cause of his caption and detention, *ad faciendum, subjiciendum, et*

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, plt, sire, slr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unîte, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = â. qu = kw.

recipiendum, to do, submit to, and receive whatsoever the judge or court awarding such writ shall consider in that behalf. It is applicable in all cases where a person in custody claims to be illegally detained, or wrongfully refused bail, or who desires to be removed from one court to another.

"The day of that prorogation, the twenty-sixth of May, 1679, is a great era in our history. For on that day the *Habeas Corpus Act* received the royal assent. From the time of the Great Charter, the substantive law respecting the personal liberty of Englishmen had been nearly the same as at present: but it had been inefficacious for want of a stringent system of procedure. What was needed was not a new right, but a prompt and searching remedy; and such a remedy the *Habeas Corpus Act* supplied."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. *Eng. Hist.*: Magna Charta (A. D. 1215) provided that no freeman should be taken or imprisoned but by the lawful judgment of his equals, or by the law of the land. Two old writs, one *De homine replegiando* and the other *Capias in Withernam*, designed to guard the liberty of the subject, were found ineffective, especially against the Crown. Chitty mentions also various Acts in force in A. D. 1320 in the title of which the words *Habeas corpus* occur. For instance, there were the *Habeas corpus cum causa* (that you have the body with a cause), *Habeas corpus ad faciendum et recipiendum* (that you have the body to do and receive), &c. More of these were designed to remove cases from court to court. There was one, however, *Habeas corpus ad subjiciendum* (that you may have the body to answer), destined to become much more important. Early in the reign of Charles I. the judges decided that they could not, upon such a *Habeas corpus*, bail or deliver a prisoner committed to prison without assigned cause, if he were placed in custody by the special command of the King or by the Judge of the Privy Council. The Petition of Right (A. D. 1628) sought to have this state of things altered, and 16 Charles I., c. 10, accorded the change of law desired, but obstructions to the carrying out of the enactment rendering it less effective than had been expected, the enactment, 31 Charles II., c. 2, called preeminently the *Habeas Corpus Act*, was passed. For its nature, see the extract under No. 1. Only Parliament can suspend the *Habeas Corpus Act*. It has frequently done so at times of public peril or anxiety. The Act was suspended in Britain during the two Stuart rebellions of 1715 and 1745, also in 1777-79, during the American war, and in 1794, while the first French revolution was at its height. It has been repeatedly suspended during actual or threatened rebellion in Ireland, as in 1798, 1803, 1817, 1848, 1861, 1867, 1868, and 1869. To suspend such a safeguard of liberty as the *Habeas Corpus Act* always involves very serious responsibility, though, on the other hand, it enables the Government to seize any political leaders who threaten to head a rebellion, and successfully keep them from incurring the penalties of treason.

¶ The *Habeas Corpus Act* has been substantially incorporated into the jurisprudence of every state in the Union, and the right to the writ has been secured by the constitutions of most of the states, and of the United States. The constitution of the United States, art. 1, sec. 9, par. 2, provides, that "the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it." A similar provision is contained in many of the state constitutions.

hā-bē-nā, *s.* [Lat.,=a thong, from *habeo*=to hold.]

Surg.: A bandage for the purpose of keeping the opposite sides of wounds together.

hāb-ē-nār-i-a, *s.* [From Lat. *habena*=a thong or strap, which the lip sometimes resembles (*Hooker & Arnott*). Etym. doubtful (*Sir Joseph Hooker*).]

Bot.: Butterfly orchid; a genus of orchids, tribe Ophrée, family Gymnadeniæ. It resembles orchids in its general character, but has the glands of the pollen masses free, distant, and exposed. A hundred species are known.

hā-bēn-dūm, *s.* [Lat.,=a thing to be held or possessed.]

Law: That clause of a deed which determines what estate or interest is granted by the deed.

hāb-ēn-rŷ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An architectural decoration of some sort, but the exact meaning of the word is uncertain.

hāb-ēr-dāsh, *a.* [HABERDASHER.] Petty, peddling, small.

hāb-ēr-dāsh, *v. i.* [HABERDASHER.] To deal in haberdashery or small wares; to peddle.

hāb-ēr-dāsh-ēr, *s.* [O. Fr. *habertas*=a kind of stuff, or, more probably, peddler's wares, from the bag in which they were carried; cf. Icel. *haprtask*, *haptask*=a haversack. (*Skeat*).]

*1. A dealer in small wares; a peddler; a hatter.

*2. A dealer in drapery goods of various descriptions, as ribbons, laces, silks, &c.

hāb-ēr-dāsh-ērŷ, *s.* [Eng. *haberdasher*; -y.]

1. The wares sold by a haberdasher.

"Making a shoe, or retailing cheese and haberdashery."—*Knott: Essays*, No. 55.

2. The shop or establishment of a haberdasher.

hāb-ēr-dine, *s.* [O. Fr. *habardeon*, probably a corruption of Aberdeen in Scotland, where the fish were prepared.] A dried salted cod.

hā-bēr-ē fā-čl-ās pōs-gēs-si-ō-nēm, *phr.* [Lat.,=you may cause (him) to have possession.]

Law: A writ directed to the sheriff of a county, commanding him to give actual possession to the claimant of land recovered in a suit.

***ha-bēr-geōn**, ***ha-ber-gyn**, ***ha-bur-i-on**, *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *haubergeon*, *hauberjon*=a small hauberk, dimin. of *hauberc*=a hauberk (q. v.).]

1. In old armor a short coat or garment worn over the quilted gambeson or haqueton, and under the



Habergeon, and Detail of Links.

jupon. It was composed either of plate or chain-mail, without sleeves; its purpose was to protect the neck and breast.

"The habergyns that they beare shall nat defende them."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. cccxiv.

2. Any defense, or protection.

"Clothid in the haburion of feith, and of charite."—*Wycliffe: 1 Thess. v.*

3. Applied to the elytra of a beetle.

"The scalis beetles with their habergions That make a humming murmur as they fly."—*Ben Jonson: Sad Shepherd*, ii.

***ha-ber-jects**, *s.* [Norm. Fr. *habergier*=haubergers, a coarse sort of cloth. (*Ketham*).] A cloth of a mixed color (*Magna Charta*). (*Wharton*, &c.)

***hāb-il-a-ble**, *a.* [Fr. *habil(ler)*=to clothe; -able.] Capable of being clothed.

"The whole habitable and habitable globe."—*Cartley: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. v.

***hā-bil-a-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Fr. *habil(ler)*=to clothe; -atory.] Pertaining to habiliments or clothing; wearing clothes.

"Is not the dandy culottic, habitatory, by law of existence?"—*Cartley: Fr. Revolt*, pt. iii., bk. vii., ch. ii.

***hāb-ile**, ***hā-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *habilis*=fit, proper, manageable.] Fit; proper; ready; apt; skillful; handy; qualified.

"Habile and ready to every good work."—*Waller*.

hā-bil-i-mēt, ***hā-bil-li-men**, ***hā-by-l-yment**, *s.* [Fr. *habillement*, from *habiller*=to dress, clothe; originally=to get ready, from Lat. *habilis*.] [HABILE.] A dress; a garment; an article of dress or clothing. (Usually in the plural.)

"Thus plated in habiliments of war."—*Shakespeare: Richard II.*, i. 3.

***hā-bil-i-mēt-ēd**, *a.* [Eng. *habilitment*; -ed.] Dressed, clothed, equipped.

***hā-bil-i-tāte**, *a.* [Lat. *habilitas*=aptness, fitness, from *habilis*=fit, apt.] [HABILE.] Qualified, entitled.

"They were attainted, and thereby not legall, nor habitate to serue in Parliament."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

***hā-bil-i-tāte**, *v. t.* [HABILITATE, *a.*] To make fit, to qualify, to entitle.

***hā-bil-i-tā-tion**, *s.* [HABILITATE, *a.*] A qualification.

"What is habilitation without intention and act?"—*Bacon: Essays; Of Kingdoms and Estates*.

***hā-bil-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *habilité*.] Ability (q. v.).

hāb-īt, ***ab-īt**, ***ab-ite**, ***hā-bite**, *s.* [Fr. *habit*=a garment, a dress, from Lat. *habitus*=(s.) a condition, habit, or dress, (*a.*) held in a certain condition, from *habeo*=to have or hold.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A state or condition of the body, either natural or acquired; constitutional temperament of the body.

*2. Practice, use, usage; a tendency toward any state or course of action arising from frequent repetition of the same acts.

"How use doth breed a habit in a man."—*Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, v. 4.

3. A peculiar practice, use, or custom, acquired by frequent repetition.

"He hath a better bad habit of frowning than the Count Palatine."—*Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

4. A way or acting; a course or line of conduct.

"And a sinful habit differs from a sinful act but as many differ from one, or as a year from an hour."—*Bp. Taylor: On Repentance*, ch. iv., § 2.

5. Dress, garb, apparel; specif., the loose dress worn by ladies while riding; a riding-habit.

"There we stood in our habit, bare-footed and bare-headed."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 109.

6. Outward appearance, carriage, deportment.

"Put on a sober habit."—*Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Metaphysics*: Facility in doing and an inclination to do a thing acquired by doing it frequently. Reid and Hartley regard the operations resulting from our acquired dexterities and habits as merely mechanical or automatic; Dugald Stewart allows to each several motion a separate act of conscious volition; and Sir W. Hamilton accords to the mind a conscious volition over the series, but denies it a consciousness and deliberate volition in regard to each separate movement.

¶ *Habit* differs from *disposition* in this, that while both are tendencies to action, *disposition* properly denotes a natural, *habit* an acquired, tendency.

2. *Bot.*: The general appearance and mode of growth in a plant, without attention to the details of the subject.

3. *Biol.*: Changed habits either in man or the lower animals produce an inherited effect. [Use.] (*Darwin*.)

¶ For the difference between *habit* and *custom*, see *CUSTOM*.

¶ *Habit and repute*:

Scots Law and Ord. Lang.: Common reputation; used of anything held and reputed to be true. Thus, in Scotland, one may be by *habit and repute* a thief, and habit and repute goes a considerable length in proving a Scotch marriage between persons who cohabit, and are by common rumor man and wife. (*Bell*, vi.)

hāb-īt (1), *v. t.* [HABIT, *s.*]

1. To accustom; to habituate; to fix by custom or habit.

2. To dress, to clothe, to accouter; to array.

***hāb-īt** (2), *v. t.* [Lat. *habito*.] To inhabit, to dwell in.

***hāb-īt-a-bil-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *habitable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being habitable; habitableness.

"To continue the state and habitability thereof throughout all ages."—*Derham: Astro-Theology*, bk. vi., ch. ii.

hāb-īt-a-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *habitabilis*, from *habito*=to inhabit.] That may or can be inhabited or dwelt in; fit for the residence of human beings.

"Look round the habitable world, how few Know their own good, or, knowing it, pursue."—*Dryden: Juvenal*, sat. x.

hāb-īt-a-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *habitable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being habitable; fitness or capacity for being inhabited.

"Those ancient problems of the spherical roundness of the habitableness of the torrid zone."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

***hāb-īt-a-blŷ**, *adv.* [English *habitable* (le); -ly.] In a habitable manner; so as to be inhabited.

***hāb-īt-āc-le** (le as el), *s.* [Lat. *habitaculum*, from *habito*=to dwell in.] A place to dwell in; a residence; a dwelling-place.

"An holy habitacle vnsported from all synnes."—*Udall: Ephesians* ii.

***hāb-īt-aŋce**, ***hāb-īt-aunce**, *s.* [Lat. *habitas*, pr. par. of *habito*=to inhabit, to dwell in.] A habitation; a dwelling; an abode.

"What art thou, man, if man at all thou art, That here in desert hast thine habitation?"—*Spenser: F. q.*, II. vii. 7.

***hāb-īt-aŋ-cy**, *s.* [HABITANCE.] The condition or state of on inhabitant; permanent residence in a town, city, or parish; inhabitancy.

hāb-īt-ant, *s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *habiter*; Lat. *habito*=to inhabit.]

*1. An inhabitant; a dweller; a resident.

"Drones, oppressive habitants of hives Owe to the labor of the bees their lives."—*Cooke: Hesiod*, 880.

2. A name applied to the inhabitants of Lower Canada, who are of French origin.

hāb-īt-tāt, *s.* [Lat.=he, she, or it dwells or lives; 3d pers. sing. pres. indic. of *habito*=to inhabit, to dwell.]

Biol.: The place in which any particular animal lives when wild, or any wild plant grows. When

bōll, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph**=**f**. **-cian**, **-tian**=**shān**. **-tion**, **-sion**=**shūn**. **-tious**, **-clous**, **-sious**=**shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c.=**bel**, **dēl**.

descriptions were in Latin, such expressions as the following, taken from Linnæus' *Systema Naturæ*, continually occurred:—"Habitat in America"="It dwells in America." Here "habitat" is the third person singular present indicative of the Latin verb *habito*, but when the term grew familiar it came to be used also as an English noun.

"Naturalists distinguish between the *habitats* or geographical localities of species, and the stations or circumstances in which they are found."—S. P. Woodward: *Mollusca* (ed. 1875), p. 186.

hăb-i-tă-tion, ***hab-i-ta-ci-on**, ***hab-i-ta-ci-oun**, *s.* [Fr. *habitation*, from Lat. *habitatio*, from *habitus*, *pa. par.* of *habito*=to inhabit.]

1. The act of inhabiting or dwelling in a place.

"It [arson] is an offense against that right of habitation, which is acquired by the law of nature as well as by the laws of society."—Blackstone: *Commentaries*, bk. iv., ch. 16.

2. The state of being inhabited.

"Every star perhaps a world
Of destined habitation; but thou know'st
Their seasons." Milton: *P. L.*, vii. 622.

3. A place to dwell in; a place of abode; a dwelling-place; a house or other place in which a person or animal lives.

"If any clime perhaps
Might yield them easier habitation,"
Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 573.

***hăb-i-tă-tôr**, *s.* [Lat. from *habitus*, *pa. par.* of *habito*=to inhabit.] An inhabitant, a dweller.

"The sun's presence is longer unto us than that in Capricorn unto the southern habitators."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. x.

hăb-it-əd, *a.* [Eng. *habit*; -ed.]

*1. Accustomed, habituated.

"O y' are a shrewd one; and so habited
In taking heed."

Chapman: *Homer's Odyssey*, v.

2. Dressed; arrayed; wearing a habit.

"Or is it Dian habited like her?"
Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, ii. 3.

hă-bit-u-ăl, ***hă-bit-u-ăl**, *a.* [O. Fr. *habitual*; Fr. *habituel*; from Low Lat. *habitualis*; from Lat. *habitus*=a habit (q. v.).]

1. Formed or acquired by habit, use, or custom.

"That habitual restlessness of foot,"
Wordsworth: *On the Naming of Places*, vi.

2. Accustomed, usual.

"Now in body, and to dwell
Habitual habitant." Milton: *P. L.*, x. 568.

3. According to habit or custom; done habitually.

"The habitual practice of any one sin or neglect of one known duty."—Foley: *Philosophy*, bk. i., ch. vii.

4. Caused or formed by use; rendered permanent or lasting by use; as, an *habitual* color of the skin.

hă-bit-u-ăl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *habitual*; -ly.] In a habitual manner; customarily; by habit, use, or custom.

"A religion whose creed they do not understand, and whose precepts they habitually disobey."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

***hă-bit-u-ăl-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *habitual*; -ness.] The quality or state of being habitual; use.

"In the uprightness, the universality, and habituality of our obedience."—Clarke: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 144.

***hă-bit-u-ăr-ŷ**, *a.* [English *habitu*(te); -ry.] Habitual, customary.

"Nature . . . made *habitu*ary by custom."—Hist. of Edward II., p. 3.

hă-bit-u-âte, *v. t.* [HABITUATE, *a.*]

1. To accustom; to make one accustomed to anything by use or frequent repetition; to make familiar.

"It is neither reasonable nor possible that men should be saved, who have never habituated themselves to the practice of any virtue."—Clarke: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 126.

*2. To settle as an inhabitant in any place.

"Many nobles and gentlemen left their families habituated in these countries."—Sir W. Temple.

***hă-bit-u-âte**, *a.* [Lat. *habituatus*, *pa. par.* of *habitus*=to bring into a certain state or condition; *habitus*=a state; Sp. & Port. *habitu*ar; French *habitu*er.]

1. Given to the habitual practice of any thing.

"The habituate sinner hath not yet given over his habit."—Hammond: *Works*, iv. 679.

2. Inveterate; become habitual; formed by habit.

"The constitution of men's bodies may be either native or habituate."—Sir W. Temple.

***hă-bit-u-ă-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *habituatus*, *pa. par.* of *habitus*=to bring into a certain state.] The act of habituating; the state of being habituated.

***hăb-it-ude**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *habitus*, from *habitus*=a habit (q. v.).]

1. Relation, respect; state with regard to something else.

"Names being supposed to stand perpetually for the same ideas, and the same ideas having immutably the same *habitudes* one to another; propositions concerning any abstract ideas, that are once true, must needs be eternal verities."—Locke: *Human Understanding*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

2. Familiarity, converse; frequent intercourse.

"To write well, one must have frequent *habitudes* with the best company."—Dryden.

3. Long custom, habit, inveterate use.

"His own moral and intellectual *habitudes*, and those of his age."—J. S. Brewer: *English Studies*, p. 46.

4. The customary mode or manner of living, acting, &c.; habits, customs.

"In all the *habitudes* of life,
The friend, the mistress, and the wife,
Variety we still pursue."—Swift.

5. Aptitude for doing anything.

"It is impossible to gain an exact *habitude*, without an infinite number of acts and perpetual practice."—Dryden.

hă-bit-u-ê, *s.* [French, *pa. par.* of *habitu*er=to accustom. One who habitually frequents any place, especially a place of amusement or recreation.

***hă-ble**, *v. t.* [HABLE, *a.*] To make fit or suitable; to suit, to fit, to accommodate.

"To thentent the said workes mighte be the better habited to the readers."—Udall: *Actes*, (Dedic.)

***hă-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *hable*; -ness.] Fitness, capacity, competence.

"I cannot of my selfe promessee any *hablenes* to take suche a prouince in hande."—Udall: *Luke*, (Pref.)

***hăb-năb**, ***hăb-nôb**, *adv.* [Eng. *hab*=have; *nab*=ne *hab*=have not.]

1. Without order; promiscuously.

"Although set down *habnab* at random,"
Butler: *Hudibras*, pt. ii., c. iii.

2. By hook or by crook; by fair means or foul.

"Philautus determined *habnab* to send his letters."—Lilly: *Euphues*, p. 109.

hă-brăn-thūs, *s.* [Gr. *habros*=graceful, pretty, and *anthos*=a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Amaryllids, tribe Amaryllideæ. It consists of pretty South American bulbous plants.

hă-brôc-ô-mă, *s.* [Gr. *habros*=graceful, pretty, and *komê*=hair.]

Zool.: A genus of rodent animals, family Hystricidae. Mr. Darwin discovered two species, *Habrocoma Cuvieri* and *H. Bennetti*, near Valparaiso.

hăb-rô-mă-nl-ă, *s.* [Gr. *habros*=pretty pleasant, and *mania*=madness.] A form of madness in which the delusions are pleasant and gay.

hăb-rô-nĕmĕ, *a.* [Gr. *habros*=graceful, delicate, and *nema*=yarn.]

Min.: Having the form of fine threads.

hăb-zĕl-l-ă, *s.* [From *habzeli*, its native name.]

Bot.: A genus of Anonaceæ, tribe Xylopeæ. It is sometimes made a synonym of *Xylophia*. The dried fruits of *Habzelia æthiopica*, formerly called *Piper æthiopicum*, constitute the Negro-pepper, Guinea pepper, or Ethiopian pepper of Western Africa.

Those of *H. aromatica*, a native of woods in Guyana, are used by the negroes as a condiment. *H. undulata*, and perhaps others of the genus, have the same pungent qualities.

***hăc-cĕ-l-tŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *hæc*=this, and Eng. suff. -ity.] The quality or state of being a certain thing; the relation of individuality conceived by schoolmen as a positive attribute or essence.

hăch-ĕl, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A sloven; a dirty, untidy person.

hăch-ŭre, *s.* [Fr., from *hacher*=to hack.]

Engrav., &c.: Short lines employed to represent half-tints and shadows, as in representing mountains on maps. Simple *hachures* are those in which the lines, whether curved or straight, are all parallel; double *hachures* are those in which the lines cross each other.

hăch-ŭre, *v. t.* [HACHURE, *s.*] To cover or mark with hachures.

hă-ci-ĕn-dă (c as th), *s.* [Sp.; O. Sp. *facienda*, from Lat. *facienda*, pl. of *faciendum*=a thing to be done; *facio*=to do.] An estate; an isolated farm or farmhouse; an establishment in the country for stock-raising, mining, manufacturing, &c.

hăck (1), **hăk-ken**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *haccan*; cogn. with Dut. *hakken*; Dan. *hakke*; Sw. *hacka*; Ger. *hacken*.]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

1. To cut irregularly and into small pieces; to chop, to notch; to mangle by repeated blows of a cutting instrument; to cut unskillfully.

"Nor the hacked helmet, nor the dusty field."
Addison: *Ovid; Metamorphoses* iii.

2. To cut a jag or channel in a tree, for the purpose of bleeding it.

3. To kick a player's shins at football.

*II. Fig.: To mangle in uttering; to chop up.

"Let them keep their limbs whole, and hack our English."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 1.

B. Intransitive:

1. To cut or chop away at anything.

"The man, not at all discouraged, fell to cutting and hacking."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. To kick on the shins at football.

hăck (2), *v. t. & i.* [HACK (2), *s.*]

A. Trans.: To let out for hire; as, to *hack* a horse.

B. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To be let out for hire; to be used commonly.

2. To be common or vulgar; to turn prostitute.

***hăck** (3), *v. i.* [HACK, *v.*] To try to bring up phlegm.

hăck (1), *s.* [HACK, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An irregular cut; a notch; a dent.

"Look you what hacks are on his helmet."—Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, i. 2.

*2. A blunt ax.

3. A large pick used by miners in breaking stone.

4. A tool for cutting jags or channels in trees for the purpose of bleeding them. Pines are hacked for turpentine; maples tapped for sap.

*5. A hesitation or stammering in speaking.

"He speaks with so many hacks and hesitations."—Dr. H. More.

II. Football: A kick on the shins.

"We all wear white trousers to show 'em we don't care for hacks."—T. Hughes: *Tom Brown's School-days*, pt. i., ch. v.

hack-log, *s.* A chopping-block.

"A kind of editorial *hack-log*."—Carlyle: *Life of Sterling*, pt. i., ch. iii.

hăck (2), *s. & a.* [An abbreviation of *hackney* (q. v.); Sp. *haca*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Literally:

1. A horse kept for hire; a hackney.

2. A horse kept for rough and every-day riding.

*3. A hackney carriage.

"I was the other day driving in a *hack thro'* Gerard Street."—Steele: *Spectator*, No. 510.

II. Figuratively:

1. A writer who hires himself out for any kind of literary work; a literary drudge; a poor writer.

*2. A procuress; a prostitute.

B. As adj.: Hired; mercenary; worn out or used up like a horse let for hire; hackneyed; poor.

"Hack preachers employed in the service of defaulters and absentees."—Wakefield. (*Ogilvie*.)

hăck-ă-môre, *s.* A halter for leading or tying a pack-horse with. In general use in the western states.

hack-barrow, *s.* A barrow on which bricks are conveyed from the molder's table to the drying ground, where they are sun-dried, and temporarily covered with a thatching of straw to protect them from rain. Covered sheds are sometimes used.

hack-file, *s.*

Locksmith.: A coarse slitting-file.

hack-hammer, *s.* A hammer terminating at each end in an obtuse chisel-edge, kept in order on the grindstone. It is used as the peen of an ordinary hammer, but is narrower, and therefore more local and energetic in its effects. The *hack-hammer* for reducing unequal protuberances on grindstones is shaped like an adze and has a short handle. When the grindstone has worn unevenly, it becomes necessary to dress it, and the high places, being marked, are hacked by oblique and crossing checker lines, which cause it, on the next grinding operation, to wear more at these points, and thus restore equality.

hack-iron, *s.*

Min.: A miner's pick; a hack.

hack-saw, *s.* A frame saw of moderate set, tolerably close teeth, and good temper; used in sawing metal. Such a saw is used to cut the nicks in heads of screws, in cutting off bolts, &c.

hăck (3), *s.* [A doublet of *hatch* (q. v.); A. S. *haca*=the bolt of a door; Dut. *hek*=a fence or rail; Sw. *håck*=a coop, a rack; Dan. *hak*, *hække*=a rack.] A kind of frame or grating of various kinds, as—

1. A drying-frame for fish; a flake.

2. A pile of bricks arranged in regular order for drying, previous to building up in the clamp or kiln for burning.

făte, făt, färe, amidst, whăt, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, plt, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wolf, wôrĕ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = â. qu = kw.

3. Wood bars in the tail-race of a mill.

4. A dung-fork.

5. A feeding-rack for cattle.

¶ *Hack and manger, heck and manger*: The same as RACK and MANGER (q. v.). (*Miss Ferrier: Marriage*, ch. xxvi.)

hack-bér-rý, *s.* [Eng. *hack*, and *berry*.]

Bot.: Two species of *Celtis*, *C. crassifolia*, and *C. occidentalis*. [CELTIS.]

***hack-bút** (1), *s.* [Ger. *hackbret*.] An old name for the dulcimer.

***hack-bút** (2), ***hag-but**, ***hague-but**, *s.* [O. Fr. *haquebute*, a corruption of *haakbus*, *haeckbusse*, from *haak*=a hook, and *bus*=a gun-barrel.] An arquebuse (q. v.).

"With hackbut bent, my secret stand,

Dark as the purposed deed, I chose,"

Scott: *Cadyow Castle*.

***hack-bút-tér**, ***hack-bút-teér**, *s.* [Eng. *hackbut*; -*ér*.] A soldier armed with a hackbut.

"Sundrie other captains, having vnder their charge two hundred hackbutters."—*Holinshed: Hist. of Scotland* (an. 1544).

hacked, *pa. par. & a.* [HACK, *v.*]

hacked-quartz, *s.*

Min.: A variety of quartz.

hack-eé, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Zool.: A name given in this country to the North American squirrel.

hack-ér, *s.* [Eng. *hack* (1), *v.*; -*ér*.]

1. A cutting tool used for chopping up or hacking wood.

2. The same as HACK (1), *s.*, I. 4 (q. v.).

hack-ér-y, *s.* [Hind. *chhakra*=a cart.] A rude East Indian two-wheeled cart, drawn by bullocks.

hack-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [HACK (1), *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Cutting, notching.

2. Short and interrupted; wearing out; troublesome; as, a *hacking* cough.

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of cutting, notching, or mangling.

II. Technically:

1. *Masonry*: The division of a portion of a course of stones into two of smaller height when the larger stones do not hold out.

(2) A process employed in dressing the faces of rough grindstones by the use of a hack-hammer, an implement resembling an adze. In some cases the faces of metallic or wooden polishing-wheels are similarly treated, a sharper implement being used.

2. *Brick mak.*: The piling of molded bricks to dry.

Hacking-out knife or tool: A glazier's knife for cutting out the old putty from the fillister of a sash, in reglazing.

hack-kle, *v. t.* [HECKLE, *v.*]

1. To dress or comb flax or hemp.

2. To tear asunder.

hack-kle, *s.* [HACKLE, *v.*]

1. A board set with sharp steel spikes for combing or pulling out hemp or flax to dispose the fibers in parallelism, and to separate the tow and hards from the finer fibers. The teeth are of steel from one to two inches in length, and very sharp. They are arranged in quincuncial order upon a board. The lock of flax is seized by the middle, and one end is thrown over the teeth and drawn through. One end being *hacked*, the other end is turned to the comb and similarly treated. This separates the ribbons of fiber, removes any remaining traces of the boon or cellular matter, and divides the fiber into two portions, the short and the long, the tow and the line. The process is repeated on a fine hackle whose teeth are more numerous and thickly set. The produce is from forty to sixty per cent. of fine flax or line.

2. Any flimsy substance unspun; as, raw silk, &c.

3. A long shining feather on a cock's neck.

4. A fly for angling, dressed with a feather from a cock's neck.

"This month also a plain *hackle*, or palmer fly, made, with a rough black body, either of black spangle's fur, or the whirr of an ostrich feather; and the red *hackle* of a capon, over all, will kill, and, if the weather be right, make very good sport."—*Walton: Angler*, pt. ii., ch. vii.

hackle-bar, *s.* One of the gills or spikes over which the lock of flax or hemp is thrown and drawn to lay the fibers parallel and comb out the refuse.

hack-lér, *s.* [English *hackle*(e); -*ér*.] One who hackles or dresses flax or hemp; a flax-dresser; a becker.

hack-lét, **häg-lét**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of sea-bird.

"Gulls, *haglets*, petrels swim, dive, and hover around."—*Emerson: English Traits*, ch. ii.

hack-lý, *a.* [Eng. *hack*; -*ly*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Broken as though hacked or chopped.

2. *Min. (of fracture)*: Breaking with a peculiarly uneven surface, as, for instance, with that of pure copper when fractured.

hack-mán, *s.* [Eng. *hack*, and *man*.] The driver of a hack.

hack-ma-täck, *s.* [North American Indian.]

Bot.: The American Larch, or Tamarack tree, *Larix americana*.

hack-neý, ***hack-e-neie**, ***hacke-neý**, ***hak-nay**, ***hak-neý**, ***hague-naie**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *haquenée*, *haquenée*, from O. Dut. *hackenjee*=a hackney; Fr. *haquenée*; Sp. *hacanea*; Ital. *chinaea* (from *acchinaea*). Prob. from Dut. *hakken*=to hack, chop, mince, and *negge*=a nag.]

**A. As substantive*:

I. Literally:

1. A horse kept for riding or driving; a hack; a nag.

"His *hackney*, which that was al pomelee gris."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 16,027.

2. A horse kept for hire.

"To bestride,

Sursingled to a galled *hackney's* hide?"

Sp. Hall, bk. iv., sat. 6.

3. A carriage or coach kept for hire; a hackney-carriage. They were introduced about A. D. 1650.

II. Figuratively:

1. A drudge; a person kept for drudgery or dirty work; a hack-writer.

"Shall each spurgall'd *hackney* of the day,
Or each new pension'd sycophant, pretend
To break my windows?"—*Pope: Ep. to Sat.* 140.

2. A prostitute.

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Let out or kept for hire; kept for common use. [HACKNEY-COACH.]

"There they used to put out their women to hire as we do here *hackney* horses."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 400.

**II. Figuratively*:

1. Much used; trite; common; commonplace; poor.

"You are a generous author; I a *hackney* scribler."—*Pope: To Dr. Farnell*.

2. Mean; low.

"And I must serve some *hackney* job."

Lloyd: *From Hanbury's Horse*.

3. Prostitute.

hackney-carriage, *s.* A carriage or coach kept for hire; a hackney-coach.

hackney-coach, *s.* A hackney-carriage.

hackney-coachman, *s.* The driver of a hackney-coach.

"What charms can a London carman, chair-man, *hackney-coachman*, fish-woman, and all the numerous tribes of the lowest class, find in an English meeting or a church?"—*King: Essays*, No. 149.

hack-neý, *v. t.* [HACKNEY, *s.*]

*1. To carry in a hackney-carriage.

"Is *hackneyed* home unacquainted."

Cowper: *Task*, ii. 652.

*2. To make common or accustomed; to use much.

"So common, long *hackneyed* in the eyes of men."

Shakespeare: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iii. 2.

3. To make trite, common, or commonplace.

*4. To wear out.

"Men and horses and leather being *hackneyed*, jaded, and worn out upon the errand of some contentious and obstinate bishop."—*Marnell: Works*, iii. 127.

hack-neýed, **hack-nied**, *pa. par. or a.* [HACKNEY, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Trite, common, commonplace.

"*Hackneyed* stories of a sensational kind, to meet the public demand for what is called popular science."—*Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals*, i. 20.

***hack-stér**, *s.* [Eng. *hack*; suff. -*ster* (q. v.).] A bully, a ruffian, a bravo.

"He repressed those robbers and *hacksters*, he visited and surveyed the foresaid prisons."—*P. Holland: Suetonius*, p. 63.

häd, *pret. & pa. par.* [HAVE.]

***had-I-wist**, *interj.* O that I had known! An interjectional exclamation of regret for something which has happened unexpectedly.

häd, *v. t.* [HOLD, *v.*] To hold.

häd-dén, **had-dín**, *s.* [A corruption of HOLDING, *s.* (q. v.).] A holding; a place of residence; a possession; means of support.

häd-dén, *pa. par.* [HAD, *v.*] Holden, kept.

"Ow, man! ye should hae *hadden* easel to Kipple-tringan."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. i.

***häd-dēr**, *s.* [A corruption of *heather* (q. v.).] Heath.

"They lay upon the ground covered with skins, as the Redshanks doe on *hadder*."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 542.

häd-dín, **häu-d-ing**, *s.* [HADDEEN, *s.*]

häd-döck, ***had-ock**, ***had-doke**, *s.* [Of unknown origin. The suff. -*ock* is perhaps dimin.; the base *had*-has some similarity to Gr. *gados*=a cod.

Ichthy.: A fish, *Morrhua ceglefinus*, of the same genus as the cod, the coal-fish, and the whiting. [MORRHUA.] The back is pale brown, the lateral line black, the under parts silvery white; there is a black, and sometimes greatly extended, patch on the side behind the pectoral fins; the fins and tail are grayish, the dorsal ones darker than the others. It resembles the cod, and, like it, is a valuable food-fish.

"On each side, beyond the gills, is a large black spot; superstition assigns this mark to the impression Saint Peter left with his finger and thumb when he took the tribute out of the mouth of a fish of this species, which has been continued to the whole race of *hadocks* ever since that miracle."—*Pennant: British Zoology; The Hadock Cod Fish*.

hädé, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, perhaps from Ger. *halde*=a declivity.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A ridge; a cliff.

"And on the lower leas, as on the higher *hades*,
The dainty clover grows."

Drayton: *Polygibion*, s. 13.

2. *Mining*:

(1) The dip, inclination, or slope of a vein or stratum. The angle it bears to the horizon. The underlay.

(2) The steep descent of a shaft.

hädé, *v. i.* [HADE, *s.*]

Min.: A term applied to a vein in a mine when it deviates from the vertical or perpendicular line of descent.

ha-dé-nä, *s.* [Gr. *hadēnēs*=ignorant, inexperienced (*Agassiz*); from *Haidēs*, *Hades*=the nether world. Named from the color of some of the species. (*McNicol*).]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Hadenidæ (q. v.). *Hadena oleracea* is the Brightline Brown-eye; *H. pisi*, the Broom-moth; and *H. rectilinea*, the Clouted Brocade. (*Stainton*.)

ha-dén-l-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *haden* (a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Nocturna. The antennæ are somewhat long, the abdomen more or less crested, the wings in repose form a very sloping roof, the sub-terminal line often indented. Caterpillar long, generally feeding exposed.

Hä-dég, *s.* [Gr. *haidēs*, *hades*, from *a*, priv., and *idein*=to see.]

1. *Class. Myth.*: In Homer the Greek word *Ades* figures as the name of a god, in large measure corresponding to the Roman Pluto. After Homer it becomes a place to which the dead go. Both Greeks and Romans supposed the infernal regions to be in the center of the earth. To enter these, in the Roman opinion, the river Styx had to be crossed by the spirits of the dead, (Charon, the ferryman, for a very small sum, rowing the boat. If, by any misfortune, the body had been unburied, the soul had to wander a hundred years on the banks of the Styx before it was taken across. Pluto was the king of the spirit world, Rhadamanthus its most noted judge.

2. *Jewish belief*: The place of the dead; the Hebrew *sheol*, which occurs sixty-five times in the Hebrew Bible, and in sixty-one of them is rendered in the Septuagint *Hades*. In the Authorized Version of the English Bible it is translated in the Old Testament thirty-one times by "grave," thirty-one times by "hell," and three times by "pit." The ancient Hebrews conceived of *Sheol* as situated below, so that souls had to "go down" or descend before entering it (Num. xvi. 30, 33; Job xviii. 16; Psalm ix. 17; Prov. i. 12; Isa. xiv. 15, xxxviii. 18), as "very deep" (Job xi. 8), as "dark" (x. 21-22), as having different floors or stories (Ps. lxxxvi. 13, lxxxviii. 6), as having "gates" (Isa. xxxviii. 10) and "bars" (Job xvii. 16), as inhabited by the souls of those who have already died (Isa. xiv. 9), &c.

3. *Christian doctrine*: *Hades* is one of the two words rendered in the Authorized Version by the ambiguous term "hell" (q. v.). Expressions, most of them obviously figurative, used of *Hades* represent it as situated beneath (Matt. xi. 23; Luke x. 15), as having gates (Matt. xvi. 18), with keys in the hand of Christ (Rev. i. 18), and as having in a portion of it souls in torment (Luke xvi. 23).

"And in *Hades* he lifted up his eyes, being in torments."—*Luke xvi. 23. (Revised Version.)*

böl, böy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -clan, -tian = shän. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -gion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

hād'-līg, s. [HADE, v.]

Mfn.: A dip or inclination of a vein from the perpendicular or vertical line of descent.

hā-dīs, s. [Arab.=new, newly-made.] Tradition, particularly with regard to the sayings and doings of Mohammed. These traditions are divided into two classes: (1) The sayings of the prophet, and (2) the sayings brought by the angel Gabriel from heaven. [Catafago.]

hādj, s. [HAJ.]

hād'j-eē, hād'j-i, s. [HAJEE, HAJ.]

Hād'-lěy, s. [John Hadley, F. R. S., who in 1781 described the instrument called after him, the real inventors of which, however, are said to have been Newton and Godfrey.]

Hadley's quadrant or sextant, s.

Optics: An instrument for measuring altitudes. (Used principally at sea.) [QUADRANT, SEXTANT.]

hād-rō-sāu-rūs, s. [Gr. *haaros*=thick, stout, large, and *sauros*=a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Dinosaurian reptiles, found in the Cretaceous rocks of North America, and representing the Iguanodon of the Old World.

hæ-ma, hæ-māt-, hæm-a-tō-, pref. [Latin, from Gr. *haima* (genit. *haimatos*)=blood.] Consisting of or containing blood; resembling blood in color or any other respect. [HÆMA-]

hæ-ma-chrōme, s. [Pref. *hæma-*, and Greek *chrōma*=color.] [HÆMACHROME.]

hæ-ma-cy-ā-nin, s. [Pref. *hæma-*, and Gr. *kyanos*=a dark-blue substance.]

Physiol. Chem.: The dark-blue substance found in the blood of the octopus.

hæ-ma-cy-tōm-ē-tēr, s. [Pref. *hæma-*, and Gr. *kytos*=a hollow vessel, and *metron*=a measure.]

Physiol.: An apparatus for ascertaining the quantity of corpuscles in a specified quantity of blood.

hæ-ma-drōm-ō-grāph, s. [Pref. *hæma-*, and Gr. *dromos*=course, and *graphō*=to write.]

Physiol.: An instrument used for ascertaining the velocity of the blood.

hæ-ma-dyn-a-mōm-ē-tēr, s. [Pref. *hæma-*, and Eng. *dynamometer* (q. v.).] An instrument for ascertaining the force of the circulation of the blood; hematometer, hematodynamometer. [SPHYGMOMETER.]

hæ-ma-gōgos, s. [Pref. *hæma-*, and Gr. *agōgos*=leading, guiding, attracting, evoking; *agō*=to lead, to draw out.]

Phar.: A medicine proposed by Nicolaus Myrepsus for promoting the menstrual and hemorrhoidal discharges; any medicine for those purposes.

hæ-mal, a. [Gr. *haima*=blood; Eng. suff. -al.]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the blood; the blood-vessels or the circulatory system.

hæmal-arch, s.

Anat.: An arch formed by the projection forward of the ribs and the sternum to protect the heart, &c.

hæmal-canal, s.

Anat.: A canal surrounding the central concavity of a vertebra. (Owen.)

hæmal-cavity, s.

Anat.: The cavity containing the heart, the great arteries, &c., with the respiratory and digestive apparatus.

hæmal-flexure, s.

Anat.: The bending toward the heart.

hæmal-septum, s.

Anat.: A septum in man partly constituting the linea alba, and elsewhere separated into two, as an investment of the visceral cavity forming the transversalis, iliac, and pelvic fasciæ. (Quain.)

hæmal-spine, s.

Anat.: A spine at one extremity of an ideal, typical vertebra, that at the other end being the neural spine. (Owen.)

hæ-mal-ō-pl-ā, s. [Gr. *haimalōps*, as subst.=a mass of blood; as adj., looking like clotted blood, *haimalops*=bloody, blood-red, and *ops*=the eye.]

Pathol.: An affection of the eye, in which everything appears of a red color.

hæ-mān-thūs, s. [Pref. *hæma-*, and Gr. *anthos*=a blossom, a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Amaryllidaceæ, tribe Amaryllææ. The Hottentots are said to poison their arrows by dipping them in the viscid juice of the roots of *Hæmanthus toxicarius*.

hæ-ma-phæ-lin, s. [Pref. *hæma-*, and Greek *phaios*=dusky.]

Physiol.: A brownish substance which in some cases of jaundice intermixes with the blood.

fate, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ. Sȳrian. æ, œ=ē; ey=ā. qu=kw.

hæ-mā-pōph-ŷg-ŷs (pl. *hæ-mā-pōph-ŷ-sēs*), s. [Pref. *hæma-* (a-), and Eng. &c., *apophysis* (q. v.).] *Comp. Anat.*: One of two side portions of a typical vertebra, which are situated between the centrum and the hæmal spine (q. v.).

hæ-ma-stāt-ic, a. & s. [HEMASTATIC.]

hæ-ma-stāt-ics, s. pl. [HEMASTATIC, B. 2.]

hæ-māt-, pref. [HÆMA-]

hæ-ma-tā-chōm-ē-tēr, s. [Pref. *hæma-*, and Gr. *tachys*=swift, and *metron*=a measure.]

Physiol.: An apparatus resembling the hematometer; used for measuring the velocity of the blood.

hæ-ma-tein, s. [Eng. &c., *hæmatin*, with e inserted simply to distinguish it from that word (?).]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{12}O_6$. A substance obtained by exposing a solution of hæmatoxylin in ammonia to the air, and decomposing the ammonium salts thus formed by acetic acid. It is a red-brown powder, which gives a blue solution when dissolved in potash.

hæ-ma-tēm-ē-sīs, s. [Pref. *hæmat-* (q. v.), and Gr. *emesis*=vomiting.]

Pathol.: Blood effused into the stomach, and thence rejected, differing thus from hæmoptysis, hæmorrhage from the lungs (q. v.). It is more frequent in later life than hæmoptysis, but may occur in the acute perforating ulcers of the stomach in young women. It is frequently associated with cancer, and other idiopathic diseases, but is also traumatic, especially from external violence.

hæ-māt-ic, a. & s. [Greek *haimatikos*=full of blood.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the blood; sanguine.

B. As substantive:

Medicine:

1. *Sing.*: A medicine calculated to change the condition of the blood.

2. *Pl.*: The branch of medical science which treats of the blood.

hæ-mat-in, s. [Prefix *hæmat-*, and suffix -in. (Chem.)]

Chem.: $C_{24}H_{24}FeN_4O_8$. Hæmatosin (?). The coloring matter of the blood. It contains nearly 9 per cent. of iron. Obtained by the action of dilute acids, alkalis, and hæmoglobin, which is decomposed into hæmatin, albuminoids, and fatty acids. Hæmatin is a dark powder, but can be obtained in crystals.

hæ-ma-tin-ic, a. [Eng. *hæmatin*; -ic.]

Med.: An agent that augments the number of red corpuscles or the hæmatin of the blood. (Dunglison.)

hæ-māt-in-ōne, s. [Greek *haimatinos*=bloody; Eng. suff. -one.] A red glass known to the ancients, and used for mosaics, ornamental vases, &c.; it is mentioned by Pliny and occurs frequently in the ruins of Pompeii. Its fine red color, intermediate between red-lead and vermilion, is due to red oxide of copper, and is completely destroyed by fusion. Hæmatinone is opaque, harder than common glass, has a conchoidal fracture, and a specific gravity of 3.5. It contains no tin, and no coloring matter, except cupreous oxide. (Watts: *Dict. Chem.*, iii. 3.)

hæ-māt-in-ūr-i-ā, s. [Gr. *haimatinos*=bloody, and *ouron*=urine.]

Pathol.: Urine containing coloring matter and the albumen of blood, but without fibrin or corpuscles.

hæ-ma-tite, s. [HEMATITE.]

hæ-ma-tō-, pref. [HÆMA-]

hæ-ma-tō-cēle, s. [HEMATOCÉLE.]

hæ-ma-tō-cōc-cūs, s. [Prefix *hæmato-*, and Mod. Lat. *coccus* (q. v.).]

Bot.: A genus of Convolvaceæ, sub-order Palmelleæ, tribe Protococcidæ. *Hæmatococcus salinus* is one of two convolvæ which impart a crimson color to salt-water tanks adjacent to the Mediterranean, and *H. noltii* crimson the marshes of Sleswick. (Lindley.)

hæ-ma-tōc-ōn-ite, s. [Pref. *hæmato-*; Gr. *konis*=dust, and suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Calcite, colored blood-red, or brownish-red, by red oxide of iron. Constitutes the Rosso Antico of Italy.

hæ-ma-tōc-rŷ-ā, s. pl. [Pref. *hæmato-* (q. v.), and Gr. *kryos*=cold.]

Zool.: The name given by Sir Richard Owen to the primary section of the Vertebrata characterized by having the blood cold. It contains three classes—Reptiles, Amphibia, and Fishes. [HEMATOTHERMA.]

hæ-ma-tōc-rŷ-al, a. & s. [Mod. Lat. *hæmatocrya* (a) (q. v.); Eng. &c., suff. -al.]

Zoology:

A. As adj.: Of or belonging to the Hæmatocrya, or any one of them.

B. As subst.: A cold-blooded vertebrate. (Owen.)

hæ-ma-tō-crŷs-tal-line, s. [HEMATOGLOBIN.]

hæ-ma-tō-dēs, s. [Greek *haimatodēs*=looking like blood, blood-red; Gr. *hæmatode*.]

Surg.: A kind of cancer of which the tissue is soft, fungous, and ends in hæmorrhage.

hæ-ma-tō-dŷ-na-mōm-ē-tēr, s. [Pref. *hæmato-*, and Eng. *dynamometer* (q. v.).] The same as HÆMADYNAMOMETER (q. v.).

hæ-ma-tō-glōb-ū-line, s. [HEMOGLOBIN.]

hæ-mat-ōid, a. [Pref. *hæmat-* (q. v.), and Gr. *eidos*=appearance.]

Med.: Having the appearance of blood. Thus there is a hæmatoid cancer. [HEMATODES.]

hæ-mat-ōid-in, hæ-mat-ōid-line, s. [English *hæmatoid*; suff. -in, -ine (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A crystalline substance formed by the decomposition of hæmatin.

hæ-mat-ōl-ō-gŷ, hæ-mat-ō-lō-gŷ-ā, s. [Pref. *hæmato-*, and Gr. *logos*=a discourse.]

Med.: A treatise on the blood.

hæ-māt-ō-ma, s. [Pref. *hæma-*, and Gr. *tomē*=a cutting, a separation.]

Pathol.: A rare morbid affection of the lungs.

hæ-mat-ōm-ē-tēr, s. [Pref. *hæmato-*, and Gr. *metron*=a measure.] The same as HÆMADYNAMOMETER (q. v.).

hæ-mat-ō-pō-dī-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *hæmatopus*, genit. *hæmatopod* (os); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Ornith.: Oyster-catchers; a sub-family of Charadriidæ (Plovers).

hæ-māt-ō-pūs, s. [Pref. *hæmato-*, and Gr. *pous*=a foot.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Hæmatopodineæ. The bill is long, very straight, contracted in the middle, and wedge-shaped at the tip; the feet are three-toed.

hæ-māt-ō-ŷin, s. [HEMATIN.]

hæ-ma-tō-sis, s. [Gr. *haimatōsis* (see def.), from *haimatōō*=to make bloody, to stain with blood to make into blood; Gr. *hæmatose*.]

Physiology:

1. The conversion of chyle into blood.

2. The conversion of venous into arterial blood.

hæ-mat-ō-stā-phīs, s. [Pref. *hæmato-*, and Gr. *staphis*=a dried grape, a raisin.]

Bot.: A genus of West African Anacardiaceæ, having grape-like eatable fruits.

hæ-mat-ō-thēr-ma, s. [Pref. *hæmato-*, and Gr. *thermos*=hot.]

Zool.: The name given by Sir Richard Owen to the primary section of the Vertebrata, characterized by having the blood warm. It contains two classes, Mammalia and Birds. [HEMATOCRYA.]

hæ-mat-ō-thēr-mal, a. & s. [Mod. Lat. *hæmatotherm* (a); Eng. &c., suff. -al.]

Zoology:

A. As adj.: Of or belonging to the hæmatotherma (q. v.).

B. As subst.: A warm-blooded vertebrate. (Owen.)

hæ-mat-ōr-ŷ-lin, thæ-mat-ōr-ŷ-line, s. [Mod. Lat. *hæmatoxylin* (on); suff. -in, -ine (Chem.).]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{14}O_6$. Also called hæmatin. A crystalline substance contained in logwood (*Hæmatoxylin campechianum*). It is soluble in hot water, alcohol, and ether. It crystallizes in pale yellow prisms, containing three molecules of water. It is the coloring matter of logwood. Hæmatoxylin, fused with caustic potash, yields pyrogallic acid.

hæ-mat-ōr-ŷ-lōn, s. [Pref. *hæmato-*, and Gr. *xylon*=wood.]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous plants, sub-order Cæsalpinieæ, tribe Leptolobieæ. *Hæmatoxylin campechianum* is a tree about 40 feet high, with pinnate leaves and racemes of yellow flowers, which grows in the Bay of Campeachy in Yucatan, whence it has been introduced into the West Indies. It furnishes logwood, used as a dye.

hæ-mat-ō-zō-ā, s. pl. [Prefix *hæmato-* (q. v.), and Gr. *zōa*, pl. of *zōon*=a living being, an animal.]

Pathol.: Living creatures alleged to have been found in the blood. From the time of Pliny instances have been brought forward of such animals having been found in the blood. Most of these seem to have been founded on erroneous investigations, though some cases of modern date seem to have been established. Thus Bilhartz discovered in Egypt, in 1851, an entozoön, the *Distoma hæmatobium*, since called *Bilharzia hæmatobia*; and *Hexathyridium venarum*, called also *Polystoma sanguicola*, has been found in venous blood.

hæ-mat-ūr-i-ā, s. [Prefix *hæmat-* (q. v.), and Gr. *ouron*=urine.]

Med.: Blood in the urine, generally from kidney affections, or from direct injury, or other causes.

hæ-mic, *a.* [Prof. *hæm-* (q. v.); Eng., &c., suff. -ic.]

Anat., &c.: Of or belonging to the blood.

"A clot in one of the heart's cavities, giving rise to an inorganic or functional hæmic murmur."—*Tanner: Pract. of Med.* (7th ed.), ii. 17.

hæ-mō-, *pref.* [HEMA-.]

hæ-mōd-ōr-ā-gē-æ, *s. pl.* [Modern Lat. *hæmodorum*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -acæ.]

Bot.: Bloodroots; an order of Endogæes, alliance Narcissales. It consists of herbaceous plants, with fibrous perennial roots and permanent sword-shaped equitant leaves; perianth generally woolly; the calyx and the corolla undistinguishable; adherent stamens three or six; ovary generally three-celled, each cell one, two, or many-seeded; fruit capsular. They occur in South America, the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, &c. Described species thirteen known species fifty. The order is divided into three tribes, *Hæmodoreæ*, *Conostyleæ*, and *Velloziæ*.

hæ-mō-dōr-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hæmodor* (um)]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: The typical tribe of *Hæmodoreæ*. The perianth is smooth and short.

hæ-mōd-ōr-ūm, *s.* [Pref. *hæmo-*, and Gr. *dōron* = a gift; so named because it produces a red flower.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe *Hæmodoreæ*, order *Hæmodoreæ* (q. v.). The natives of the Swan River eat the roots of *Hæmodorum paniculatum* and *H. spicatum*.

hæ-mō-glō-bin, *s.* [Pref. *hæmo-*, Lat. *glob* (us), and suff. -in (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: An albuminoid substance, which forms the chief part of the red corpuscles of the blood of vertebrata. The defibrinated blood is mixed with dilute alcohol; after twenty-four hours the hæmoglobin separates out in violet-red rhombic octohedra. It is soluble in water, forming a red solution, and is reprecipitated by alcohol. The aqueous solution of hæmoglobin has two absorption bands in its spectrum, by which the presence of blood can be detected. Hæmoglobin unites with oxygen, forming a bright-red color in solution; with carbon monoxide it gives a blue-red color. The color of hæmoglobin is due to hæmatin.

hæ-mōn-ŷ, *s.* [Gr. *haimonios* = blood-red.]

Bot.: An unidentified plant described by Milton. For def. see the extract. [HEMONY.]

"The leaf was darkish, and had prickles on it, But in another country, as he said, Bore a bright golden flower, but not in this soil. . . And yet more medicinal is it than that moly That Hermes once to wise Ulysses gave. He called it *hæmony*, and gave it me, And bade me keep it as of sovereign use 'Gainst all enchantments.'"—*Milton: Comus*, 638

hæ-mō-phī-lī-ā, *s.* [Pref. *hæmo-*, and Gr. *philia* = love, affection; Fr. *hémophilie*.]

Pathol.: The hæmorrhagic diathesis, characterized by an excessive tendency to spontaneous bleedings of various parts from very slight, sometimes inappreciable, causes, with excess of red corpuscles and great diminution of fibrin.

"The best ascertained cause of hæmophilia is hereditary disposition."—*Quain: Dict. of Medicine* (1882), p. 568.

hæ-mōp-sīs, *s.* [Pref. *hæm* (α), and Gr. *opsis* = look, appearance.]

Zool.: A genus of Annelids, order Hirudinea. It contains the Horse-leech. *Hæmopsis sanguisorba*, [HORSE-LEECH.]

hæ-mōp-tŷ-sīs, *s.* [Pref. *hæmo-*, and Gr. *ptusis* = a spitting, from *ptūō* = to spit.]

Pathol.: "Spitting of blood" from the lungs, a grave symptom in phthisis and some other diseases. Recurrence is frequent, and the quantity being large, a fatal result generally ensues. Syncope tends to retard this and other hæmorrhages, and ice, gallic and sulphuric acids, &c., are indicated for restraining it, and particularly of late the injection of ergotine.

hæmorrhage (pron. *hēm-ōr-rīg*), *s.* [Latin *hæmorrhagia*; Gr. *haimorrhagia* (see def.). Gr. *haima* = blood, and *rhagē* = a rent; *rhēgnumi* = to break, to burst through.]

Path.: Bleeding from the heart, arteries, capillaries, or veins, capillary hæmorrhage being the commonest form. Generally, though not invariably, the vessels are ruptured. In a solid organ it is called an extravasation, hæmorrhagic infarction (in embolism), or apoplexy. Hæmorrhage from the nose is known as epistaxis; from the lungs, hæmoptysis; from the stomach, hæmatemesis; from the female genitals, menorrhagia; from the urine, hæmaturia; from the bowels, melæna. The general indications for treatment are to stop the bleeding and prevent its recurrence.

hæm-ōr-rhāg-īc (æ as ē), *a.* [English *hæmorrhagic*]; -ic.]

Pathol.: Of, belonging, or tending to hæmorrhage. "The hæmorrhagic diathesis."—*Tanner: Pract. of Med.* (7th ed.), i. 4.

hæmorrhagic phthisis, *s.*

Pathol.: Phthisis (consumption) in which there is a disorganization and disintegration of blood-clots after pulmonary extravasation.

hæm-ōr-rhōid (æ as ē), *s.* [Lat. *hæmorrhoids*; Gr. *haimorrhōis* (genit. *haimorrhoidos*) = veins liable to discharge blood; hæmorrhoids, piles.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A venomous worm. (Holland.)

*2. (Pl.) In the same sense as II. In the Bible called *Emerods* (q. v.).

II. Path.: The disease popularly called piles, consisting of tumors, from the lower part of the rectum or around the anus. They frequently discharge blood.

hæm-ōr-rhōid-āl (æ as ē), *a.* [Eng., &c., *hæmorrhoid* (-al).]

*1. *Anat.*: Of or belonging to the veins in the lower part of the rectum, or to the lower part of the rectum itself. Thus there are hæmorrhoidal arteries, nerves, &c.

*2. *Path.*: Of or belonging to the disease called piles. [HÆMORRHOID.]

hæmorrhoidal-plexus, *s.*

Anat.: Enlarged and copiously anastomosing veins in the walls of the lower part of the rectum, immediately underneath the mucous membrane. (Quain.)

hæ-mō-spās-tic, *a.* [Pref. *hæmo-*, and Lat. *spasticus*; Gr. *spastikos* = stretching, drawing, from *spao* = to draw.]

Surg. & Med.: Drawing blood. (Used of any therapeutic agent for producing an efflux of blood.)

hæ-mō-stā-gī-ā, *s.* [Gr. *haimostasis* = a means of stopping blood.]

Path.: Stagnation of blood arising from plethora.

hæ-mō-stāt-ī-cæ, *s.* [Pref. *hæmo-* (q. v.), and Gr. *histēmi* = to make to stand.]

Phar.: A medicine designed to stop hæmorrhage; a styptic. [STYPTIC.]

hæ-mō-thōr-āx, *s.* [Pref. *hæmo-*, and Eng., &c., *thorax* (q. v.).]

Path.: Hæmorrhage into the pleura; the physical signs are those of pleuritic effusion, pleurisy (q. v.), with the addition of blood in the inflammatory state, generally from rupture of some blood-vessel, as in aneurism, or of carcinoma of the lung giving way into the pleura.

hæ-mōt-rō-phŷ, *s.* [Pref. *hæmo-*, and Greek *trophē* = nourishment; *trophō* = to make firm, to make fat, to nourish.]

Path.: Over-richness of the blood.

hæm-u-lōn, *s.* [Pref. *hæma-* (q. v.), and Greek *oulon* = the gum. Named from the red color of the gums of the fish.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Sciænidæ, one species of which is called in the Antilles Red Gullet.

haen, *pa. par.* [HAVE, v.]

hæet, *s.* [Prob. a corrupt. of *iota* (q. v.).] The least thing; a jot; an iota.

"Deil hæet do I expect."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xlv.

haf-en-deale, *adv.* [HALFEN-DELE.]

hæf-fēts, *hæf-fits*, *s. pl.* [A. S. *heafod* = the head.]

1. The sides of the head; the temples.

"The grey locks that straggled from beneath it down his weatherbeaten *hæffets*."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xlii.

2. A blow on the side of the head; a box of the ears.

3. The fixed part of a lid or cover to which the movable part is hinged.

hæf-flē, *v. i.* [An imitative word.] To stammer; to speak unintelligibly; to prevaricate; to waver.

hæf-flīn, **hæf-llīn**, **half-līn**, *s. & a.* [For *halfting*, from *half*; suff. -ling.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A stripling; a lad.

2. A half-witted person.

II. Carp.: A trying-plane.

B. As adj.: Stripling; half-grown; not fully grown.

"My mother sent me, that was a *hæftin* callant, to show the stranger the gate."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xi.

haf-līng, **half-līngs**, *adv.* [HALFLING.]

hæf-nēf-jor-dite, *s.* [Named from *Hafnefjord*, in Iceland, where it is found.]

Min.: A variety of oligoclase.

haft, **hēft**, *s.* [A. S. *hæft* = a handle; cogn. with Dut. *heft*, *hecht*; Icel. *hefti*; Ger. *heft*, from the same root as A. S. *habban*; Icel. *hafa*; Goth. *haban*; Lat. *capio* = to take hold of.]

1. A handle; that part of an instrument which is taken in the hand, and by which it is used or held; used especially of a knife or tool.

"But yet ne fond I nought the *haft*, Whiche might unto the blade accorde,"—*Gower: C. A.*, bk. iv.

2. A dwelling; custody.

"She came to fetch her out of ill *haft* and waur guiding."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xviii.

haft (1), *v. t.* [HAFT, s.]

1. To set or fix in a haft or handle.

*2. To drive or force up to the haft or hilt.

"This mye blade in thye body should bee with speediness *hafted*."—*Stanhurst: Concetti*, p. 148.

*3. To settle; to fix; to establish as in a residence.

"Ye preached us . . . out o' this new city o' refuge afore our hinder end was weel *hafted* in it."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. viii.

***haft** (2), *v. i.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Ger. *haften* = to cling or stick to.] To hesitate; to delay; to cavil; to wrangle.

haft-ēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *haft* (s); -er.] A workman who makes and fixes the hafts or handles of knives, tools, &c.

***haft-ēr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *haft* (2), v.; -er.] A cavalier; a wrangler.

***haft-ing**, ***haft-ŷng**, *s.* [Eng. *haft* (2), v.; -ing.] Delay; caviling; wrangling.

"Without any farther *hafting* or holding off."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 275.

hæg (1), ***hagge**, *s.* [A. S. *hægtesse*, cogn. with Ger. *haxe* = a witch; O. H. Ger. *hāzissa*; M. H. Ger. *hacke*. The A. S. is probably from *haga* = a hedge or bush.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. In the masculine gender: A wizard.

"And that old *hag* [Silenus] that with a staff his staggering limbs doth stay,"—*Golding: Ovid: Metamorphoses* iv.

2. A witch; a sorceress.

"The buried Prophet answered to the *Hag* Of Endor."—*Byron: Manfred*, ii. 2.

3. A fury; a she-monster or devil.

"Fierce fiends and *hags* of hell their only nurses were."—*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, i. 73.

4. An ugly old woman.

"But such a *hag* to paradise conveyed, Had withered by her looks the blissful shade."—*Hoole: Orlando Furioso*, xliii. 998.

*5. A kind of luminous or phosphoric light or fire appearing on horses' manes, hair, &c.

II. Ichthy.: The name given by fishermen to a fish, *Myxine glutinosa* or *Gastrobranchicus cæcus*, so low in organization that Linnæus considered it a worm in place of a vertebrate animal. The mouth has cirri or tentacles; there is but one tooth, and the eyes are wanting. The Hag is a parasite within the bodies of other fishes. It is believed to bore, hence it is sometimes named the Borer. It is called more fully the Glutinous Hag, from the quantity of mucus which it secretes, and which, could it be obtained in quantities, would be of economic value.

***hag-born**, **hag-borne**, *a.* Born of a witch or hag. (*Shaksp.: Tempest*, i. 2.)

***hag-fish**, *s.* [HAG (1).]

***hag-ridden**, *a.* Suffering from or afflicted with the nightmare. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Was I his Arm, his Thunderbolt? And now, Must I, *hag-ridden*, pant as in a dream?"—*Cotteridge: 1 Zaphyla*, i.

hag-tæper, *s.* [HIG-TAPER.]

hag-weed, *s.* Besom-weed.

hag's-teeth, **hake's-teeth**, *s. pl.*

Naut.: A part of a matting, pointing, &c., interwoven with the rest in an irregular manner, so as to spoil the general appearance and uniformity of the whole.

hæg (2), *s.* [A variant of *hack* (q. v.).]

1. A stroke with a sharp and heavy instrument, as an ax or chopping-knife.

2. A notch. "He may strike a *hæg* in the post," is a proverbial phrase applied to one who has been very fortunate.

3. One cutting or felling of a certain quantity of copse wood.

4. The wood so cut down.

"Edward learned from her that the old *hæg*, . . . was simply a portion of oak copse which was to be felled that day."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. x.

5. Mossy ground; a quagmire.

"Owre mony a weary *hæg* helimpit,"—*Burns: Tam Samson's Elegy*.

***hæg** (3), *s.* [Etymol. doubtful.] A bachelor; a fellow.

bōl, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **beuch**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thīs**; **sin**, **ag**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-clan, **-tlan = shān**. **-tion**, **-sion = shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion = zhūn**. **-tious**, **-clous**, **-sious = shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

***häg** (1), *v. t.* [HAG (1), *s.*] To frighten; to harass; to torment; to annoy.

"The timorous man, whose nature is thus *hagged* with frightful imaginations of invisible powers."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. ii, ch. iii, § 2.

häg (2), *v. t.* [HAG (2), *s.*] To cut, fell, or hew down.

ha-ga-da, *s.* [Heb. *hagadah*=said, reported; Aramaic *agadah*, from *nagad*=in Hiphil, to point out, to announce, to proclaim, to say.]

Hebrew Lit.: A branch of the Midrash, or most ancient Jewish exposition of the Old Testament. It extends over the whole of these sacred books and is homiletic and poetical. [*Ginsburg*.]

ha-gäd-ic, *a.* [Heb., *äc.*, *hagad(a)* (q. v.), and suff. -*ic*.]

Hebrew Lit.: Of or belonging to the *hagada*.

hagadic-exegesis, *s.* Homiletic exegesis, or interpretation of the Old Testament, a part of the Midrash. It must be distinguished from the Halachic or Legal exposition. [*HALACHIC*.]

"Hence the term Midrashic, or *Hagadic-exegesis*, so commonly used in Jewish writings, by which is meant an interpretation in the spirit of those national and traditional views."—*Ginsburg in Kitz's Ency.* (3d ed.), iii. 167.

häg-bër-rý, *s.* [Eng. *hag* (2) (?), and *berry*.]

Bot.: (1) *Cerasus padus*; (2) *Celtis crassifolia*.

häge-män-nite, *s.* [From Dr. Hagemann, who first described it in 1866.]

Min.: A variety of Thomsenolite, constituting altered cryolite from Greenland. Hagemann describes it as Dimetric Pachnolite, it being found with that mineral. Dana called it Thomsenolite, of which in the *Brit. Mus. Cat.* it is recognized as a variety.

Häg-gä-i, *s.* [Heb. *Chaggai*, or *Haggai*. The name means festive, and is from *chag*, or *hag*=a festival; Sept. *Aggais*.]

Scriptural Canon: The tenth of the twelve minor prophets. Of the seer himself nothing is known. His book has always been regarded as canonical. The several dates are all in the second year of Darius the king—i. e., of Darius Hystaspes, B. C. 520. The prophet aims at inducing the people without delay to resume the rebuilding of the temple which had been commenced in 535, the second year of Cyrus, but had been discontinued, owing to Samaritan and other opposition. Hagai predicted that the glory of the latter temple should be greater than that of its splendid predecessor, a prophecy which most expositors believe to refer to the first advent of Christ (ii. 7, 9). Verse 6 is quoted in Heb. xii. 26.

***häg-gard** (1), ***hag-ard**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *hagard*=living in a hedge, wild, untamed, from M. H. Ger. *hag*, O. H. Ger. *hac*=a hedge.]

A. As adj.: Wild; untamed; fierce; intractable. "As *hagard* hawk, presuming to contend With hardy fowle." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. xi. 19.

B. As substantive:

1. A wild or untrained hawk.

"The falcon, the falcon gentil, and the *haggard*, are made distinct species."—*Pennant: British Zoology; Lan-ser*.

2. Anything fierce, wild, or intractable.

"I have loved this proud, disdainful *haggard*." *Shakespeare: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.

3. A hag.

häg-gard (2), *a.* [A corrupt. of *hagged* (q. v.).] Having the appearance of one wasted away by pain or suffering; wan, pale, gaunt.

"The huge and *haggard* shape."

Longfellow: Discoverer of the North Cape.

häg-gard (3), **hag-garth**, *s.* [Eng. *hag*, and Mid. Eng. *garth*=a yard or inclosure.] A stack-yard.

"All to your *haggard* brought so cheap in."

Swift: Dr. Delany's Villa.

häg-gard-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *haggard* (2), *a.*; -*ly*.] In a *haggard*, wan, or gaunt fashion.

"How *haggardly* see'er she looks at home." *Dryden: Juvenal*, sat. vi.

***häg-gëd**, *a.* [Eng. *hag* (1), *s.*; -*ed*.] Like a *hag* or witch; *hag-like*, *haggard*, ugly.

"The ghostly prudes with *hagged* face."

Gray: A Long Story.

häg-gis, **häg-gëss**, *s.* [Fr. *hachis*=a hash; cf. *hag*, *v.*=to chop, or cut.]

1. A sheep's head and pluck minced.

2. A Scotch dish, made of liver, lights, heart, &c., minced with onions, boiled in a sheep's stomach. It is round in shape, hence the point of the quotation.

"Even a *haggis* (God bless her!) could charge down hill."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xlv.

***häg-gish**, *a.* [Eng. *hag* (1), *s.*; -*ish*.] Pertaining to or resembling a *hag*; *hag-like*, ugly, deformed, wrinkled.

"But on us both did *haggish* age steal on."

Shakespeare: All's Well that Ends Well, i. 2.

***häg-gish-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *haggish*; -*ly*.] In a *haggish* or *haglike* manner.

***häg-gle** (1), *v. t.* [A weakened form of *hackle*, a frequent. from *hack* (q. v.).] To cut, chop, notch, or hack; to cut unskillfully; to mangle.

"Sufolk first died, and York all *haggled* o'er, Comes to him." *Shakespeare: Henry V.*, iv. 6.

häg-gle (2), *v. i.* [Prob. for *hackle*, a frequent. of *hack*; cf. Dut. *hakkelen*=to mangle, to stammer.] To be long or tedious in coming to a bargain; to higggle; to cavil or stick at a price on small matters.

"*Haggling* with the greedy, making up quarrels."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

häg-glër (1), *s.* [Eng. *haggl(e)* (1); -*er*.] One who hacks or cuts anything unskillfully; a mangler.

häg-glër (2), *s.* [Eng. *haggl(e)* (2); -*er*.]

1. One who haggles or is long in agreeing to a price; a higgler.

2. A traveling merchant; a retail dealer; a peddler.

"Horses, on which *hagglers* used to ride and carry their commodities."—*Fuller: Worthies; Dorsetshire*.

3. In London vegetable markets a middleman, acting between the producer and the retail dealer.

***häg-i-ar-chý**, *s.* [Gr. *hagios*=holy, and *archè*=government, rule.] The government or rule of holy orders of men; a sacred government.

häg-i-öc-ra-cý, *s.* [Greek *hagios*=holy, and *kratos*=to rule or govern.] A sacred government; a hierarchy; the rule or government of the priesthood.

"The intention of the ancient law was over-stepped in the late days of the *hagiocracy*."—*Ewald: Antiq. Israel* (ed. Solly), p. 81.

***häg-i-ö-graph**, *s.* [Greek *hagios*=holy, and *graphè*=a writing.] A holy or sacred writing.

häg-i-ög-räp-hä, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Gr. *hagiographos*=written by inspiration; Gr. *hagios*=holy, and *graphò*=to write.]

Script. Canon: A Greek word, signifying sacred writings, first introduced by Epiphanius as the rendering of the Hebrew word *Kethubhim*=writings. The third and last great division of the Old Testament books, the others being Torah (the Law) and Nebim (the Prophets). The division does not occur in the Old Testament itself. It is probable that the writings were originally called as they are in the prologue to Ecclesiastes, the "other writings." The three-fold division is alluded to in the New Testament, the several parts being described as "the law of Moses," "the Prophets," and "the Psalms" (Luke xxiii. 44). In this passage the Psalms are the *Hagiographa*. When the division is two-fold, the Law and the Prophets, the *Hagiographa* are merged in the second category (Matt. v. 17, xi. 13). In our present Hebrew Bibles the *Hagiographa* consist of thirteen books thus arranged: Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Song of Solomon, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, and 1 and 2 Chronicles.

häg-i-ög-rä-phäl, *a.* [English *hagiograph(y)*; -*al*.] Of or pertaining to *hagiography* or the *hagiographa*.

häg-i-ög-rä-phër, *s.* [Eng. *hagiograph(a)*; -*er*.] A holy writer; a writer of holy or sacred books of the lives of the saints; one of the writers of the *hagiographa*.

häg-i-ög-rä-phý, *s.* [Gr. *hagios*=devoted to the gods, sacred; (of persons)=holy, pious, pure, and *graphè*=a writing.] A writing or history treating of holy people; *hagiology* (q. v.).

häg-i-öl-a-trý, *s.* [Gr. *hagios*=devoted to the gods, holy, pious, and *latreia*=worship; *latreuō*=to serve the gods with prayers and sacrifices.]

1. *Ch. Hist. & Roman Theol.*: [INVOCATION OF SAINTS.]

2. *Compar. Religion*: The highest form of manes-worship (q. v.), itself one of the great branches of the religion of mankind. *Hagiolatry*, in some form or other, exists in nearly every religion, and shows how deeply seated and widespread is the belief in the continuity of the human race. In the *hagiolatry* of the Roman Church, the student of the science of religion sees the agency which prompted the ancient Romans to deify Romulus, and which still leads the Chinese to sacrifice to the spirit of Confucius. The worship of saints answers strictly to the old manes-worship, and they gradually replaced the old local gods and the patron gods of particular crafts. Thus St. Cecilia is the patron of musicians, St. Luke of painters, St. Peter of fishermen, St. Sebastian of archers, St. Crispin of cobblers. In fact every trade or profession has its patron saint, while devotion to certain other saints is declared to be a preservative against certain bodily ills; thus St. Vitus protects his clients from the disease which bears his name; St. Hubert cures the bite of mad dogs, and so on. [*HERO-WORSHIP*.]

"As to the actual state of *hagiolatry* in modern Europe, it is obvious that it is declining among the educated classes."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture*, ii. 111.

häg-i-öl-ö-glät, *s.* [Eng. *hagiolog(y)*; -*ist*.] A writer of *hagiology*; one who writes or treats of the lives of the saints of any faith.

"Quite consistent with the habits of the Buddhist theologians and *hagiologists*."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture* (1871), ii. 199.

häg-i-öl-ö-gý, *s.* [Gr. *hagios*=holy, and *logos*=a discourse.] [*HAGIOGRAPHY*.] Any work on the lives of saints; used specially of the Roman Catholic biographies, legendary or historical, of Christian saints. Nearly the same as *HAGIOGRAPHY* (q. v.).

***häg-i-ö-scope**, *s.* [Greek *hagios*=holy, and *skopeō*=to see.]

Arch.: An opening through the wall of a Roman Catholic Church, in an oblique direction, for the purpose of enabling persons in the transept or aisles to see the elevation of the host at the high altar; a squint (q. v.).

"They do not usually have *hagioscopes* from which the performance of mass could be seen."—*Notes and Queries*, Oct. 14, 1882, p. 301.

***häg-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *hag*; -*ship*.] The state or condition of a *hag*; a title applied to a *hag*.

"Oh, 'tis the charm her *hagship* gave me."

Middleton: Witch, ii. 2.

hah, *interj.* [Onomatopoeic.] An exclamation or expression denoting surprise, sudden effort, &c.

"She stamps, and then cries *hah!* at every thrust."

Dryden: Juvenal, sat. vi.

ha'-ha, *s.* [A redupl. of *haw*=a hedge.] A sunk fence or ditch; a *haw-haw*.

hài-ding-ër-ite, *s.* [Named after W. Haidinger.]

Mineralogy:

1. *That of Turner*: An orthorhombic, white, transparent or translucent, sectile mineral of vitreous luster. Hardness, 1.5-2.5; specific gravity, 2.85. Composition: Arsenic acid, 58.1; lime, 28.3; water, 13.6=100. From Baden or Joachimsthal. (*Dana*.)

2. *That of Berthier*: The same as *BERTHIERITE* (q. v.).

hal'-dúck, **hey'-dúck**, **hey'-dúc**, *s.* [Hung. *hajduk*=drovers.] A name given to the halberdiers of Hungarian nobles and attendants in German courts; formerly a mercenary foot-soldier in Hungary.

"I learned the art from a Polonian *heyduck*."—*Scott: Legend of Montrose*, ch. xiii.

hàik, *s.* [Arab. *hàik*, from *hako*=to weave.] A piece of woolen or cotton cloth worn by Arabs over the tunic, and under the burnoose; a *hyke*.

hàil, ***haile**, ***hayl**, ***hayle**, *s.* [A. S. *hagal*, *hagol*; cogn. with Icel. *hagl*; Ger., Dutch, Dan. & Sw. *hagel*.]

Physics & Meteorol.: Ice, generally of globular form, or consisting of various globules cemented together, showers of which fall from the sky. Its descent is heralded and accompanied by a peculiar noise. It does not often fall at night. If it falls in winter, it is at the beginning and end of it rather than during its depth. It is often the precursor of storms. As a rule it acts within a line of considerable length, but of very limited breadth. The exact method of the formation in the sky is not quite understood.

***hail-mixed**, *a.* Mingled with *hail*.

"The drifted turbulence Of *hail-mixed* snows."—*Mallet*.

hàil (1), ***haile**, ***hail-en**, ***hayl**, *v. i. & t.* [*HAIL*; *s.*]

A. Intrans.: To pour down *hail*.

"My people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation, when it shall *hail*."—*Isaiah* xxxii. 19.

B. Trans.: To pour down or out, as *hail*.

"He *hailled* down oaths that he was only mine."

Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

hàil (2), ***heile**, ***heil-en**, ***hey-l-yn**, *v. t. & i.* [Formed from Icel. *heill*=hale, sound.]

A. Transitive:

1. To call to, as to a person at a distance to arrest his attention; specif., of a ship for purposes of communication.

"But ere he came, like one that *hails* a ship, Cried out with a big voice, 'What, is he dead?'"

Tennyson: Geraint and Enid, 1389.

2. To designate; to call; to address as.

"I gained a son,

And such a son as all men *hail*ed me happy."

Milton: Samson Agonistes, 354.

3. To welcome, to salute.

"The ravished crowds shall *hail* their passing lord."

Pitt: Vida: Art of Poetry, bk. i.

B. Intransitive:

Naut.: Applied to a vessel with respect to the port from which she sails; as, A ship *hails* from San Francisco; hence, generally, to come; as, *He hails* from Boston.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîbe; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = â. qu = kw.

hail, *a., interj. & s.* [HALE, *a.*]

***A.** As *adj.*: Hearty, whole, and sound.

B. As *interj.*: An exclamation of greeting, welcome, or salutation.

"Hail, sable power,
To me more dear than riches and renown!"
Smollett: Regicide, iii. 1.

C. As *subst.*: A salutation, a greeting, a welcome.

Hail Mary, s.

Eccles. & Ch. Hist.: The best known and most general form of prayer which the Roman Church makes use of in honor of the Blessed Virgin. It consists of three parts: the salutation of the angel, "Hail, Mary! full of grace, the Lord is with thee" (Luke i. 28); and the words of Elizabeth, "Blessed art thou amongst women, blessed is the fruit of thy womb" (Luke i. 42), to which has been added the word Jesus; and the conclusion, "Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners, now and at the hour of our death. Amen." Some theologians have held that the latter part was added by the Council of Ephesus [A. D. 431], that the petition as far as "sinners" dates from 1508, and that the remainder is of still later date, and of Franciscan origin. (*Goschler*.) The Hail Mary now finds a place in many Ritualistic books of devotion.

hail (2), *s.* [HAILE (2), *v.*] A call; an address of welcome or salutation.

¶ *Within hail*: Within the reach of the voice; within call.

***hail-fellow, s.** An intimate acquaintance; one in intimate companionship.

¶ *At hail-fellow*: Very intimate; on terms of the closest intimacy.

hail, *a.* [HALE.] Whole, sound, entire.

"An ye wad ever hae a hail bone in your skin, let's out man, let's out."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xlviii.

***hailse, v. t.** [Icel. *heilsa*=to salute, to say hail to; Sw. *helsa*.] To salute, to hail, to greet, to embrace.

"I hailsed him kindly, als i kowth,
He answered me mildeli with mowth."

Yvaine and Gawain. (*Ritson*, vol. i.)

***hail'-shot, s.** [Eng. *hail*, and *shot*.] Small shot scattered like hail. (*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 477.)

hail'-some, hale'-some, a. [Eng. *hail*, *hale*; *-some*.] Wholesome; contributing to health.

hail'-stone, s. [Eng. *hail*, and *stone*.] One of the stony-like bodies consisting of frozen water, which, descending from the sky, constitute hail.

"You are no surer, no,
Than is the coal of fire upon the ice,
Or hailstone in the sun."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 1.

hail'-storm, s. [Eng. *hail*, and *storm*.] A storm or heavy fall of hail.

hail'-y, a. [Eng. *hail* (1), *s.*; *-y*.] Consisting of or resembling hail.

"A rattling tempest pours,
Which the cold North congeals to hailly showers."
Pope: Statius: Thebais i. 495.

hain, v. t. & i. [Icel. *hagna*=to hedge, to inclose, to protect.]

A. Transitive:

1. To set aside or inclose for mowing.
2. To spare, to save.

"Wi' tentie care I'll fl't thy tether,
To some hain'd rig."

Burns: Auld Farmer's Salutation.

B. Intrans.: To be sparing, saving, or parsimonious.

hain'-oüs, a. [HEINOUS.]

hair, *haire, *heer, *her, *here, s. [A. S. *hær*, *hær*; cogn. with Dut. *haar*; Icel. *hár*; Dan. *haar*; Sw. *hår*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

- (1) In the same sense as II. 1.

"The Indians of Tancuyabo wear their *haire* long downe to their knees."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 450.

*(2) A kind of cloth or garment made of hair-cloth.

"And therto she had on an *haire*."

Romance of the Rose.

- (3) A single filament of hair.

"And beauty draws us with a single *hair*."

Pope: Rape of the Lock, ii. 28.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Anything proverbially small or fine; a very small distance or degree. [HAIR-BREADTH.]

"If I swere a *hair* from truth."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iii. 2.

*(2) Course, direction, order, tendency, grain (from the hair naturally falling in a certain direction).

"If you should fight, you go against the *hair* of your profession."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 3.

II. Technically:

1. Anat. & Phys.: The structure is analogous to that of the teeth, the hair-follicle being an invagination of the skin, as the tooth-follicle is of the mucous membrane, and is formed like dentine by the conversion of pulp enclosed in a follicle, the external and densest part being the bulb, the soft interior the pulp. Hairs, like the nails, are horny protuberances from the epidermis, and show two parts, the cortical or investing (horny), and the medullary (the pithy interior), varying in different animals, from the hedge-hog and porcupine to the musk-deer. Human hair is composed of a tube of horny fibrous substance, with a central medulla inclosing pigment cells; outside all are scales like tiles on a roof, forming delicate lines on the hair-surfaces, transverse, oblique, or spiral. Emotion has been known to turn the hair white in a single night, but of all the animal tissues it is the most durable, being found very perfect in Egyptian mummies nearly 4,000 years old.

¶ Darwin points out an apparent correlation between hair and teeth.

2. Bot.: Minute transparent filiform acute processes composed of cellular tissue more or less elongated, and arranged in a single row. They are formed by the epidermis, and may consist of a single cell, a cell-row, a cell-surface, or a cell-mass. They may, on the one hand, be simple or lymphatic; or, on the other, may be glandular. They are of various types: thus there may be stellate, scabrous, uncinated hairs, &c.

3. Comm.: Curled hair for stuffing sofas, cushions, &c., is carded by hand-cards, which straighten, disentangle, and clean it; this is taken in bunches and spun into a rope, the next top, as the bunch is called, being interlaced with the loose strands of the former. The rope is wound on a wheel, and the coil steeped in water for three or four hours, and dried in a hot oven. The ropes are then untwisted, the hairs torn apart, and are ready to form stuffing. Curled hair cords are also used for clothes-lines, and when fine for fishing-lines. Long and fine horse-hairs are used for the bows of violins and other instruments of this class; also for making hair-cloth (q. v.).

4. Firearms: A spring or other contrivance in one form of rifle or pistol-lock, which is freed by the hair-trigger, and, striking with the tumbler-catch, releases the tumbler.

¶ (1) *Not worth a hair*: Of no value.

(2) *To a hair*: To an extreme nicety.

(3) *To split hairs*: To cavil or quibble about trifles; to be over-nice.

(4) *Both of a hair*: Both alike.

hair-bracket, s.

Shipbuild.: A molding which is inserted at the back of or runs aft from the figure-head.

hair-brained, a. [HARE-BRAINED.]

hair-branch, a.

Bot.: Having villous branches.

Hair-branch tree:

Bot.: *Trichocladus crinitus*, a Cape genus of the Hamamelidaceæ.

hair-breadth, *haire-breadth, s. & a.

A. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: The breadth or diameter of a hair; a very small or minute distance, among the Jews reckoned at $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch.

2. Bot.: The twelfth part of a line. (*Lindley*.) A third of the Jewish estimate. [1.]

"Seven hundred chosen men left-handed could sling stones at an *hair-breadth*, and not miss."—*Judges*, xx. 16.

B. As adj.: Of the breadth of a hair; exceedingly narrow or close.

"His *hair-breadth* 'scapes and all his daring schemes."

Cowper: Tirocinium, 230.

hair-broom, s. A broom or brush made of hair.

hair-brush, s. A brush for dressing and smoothing the hair, made of bristles or wire.

hair-cells, s. pl.

Anat. (of the ear): Epithelial cells surmounted by a brush of fine, short, stiff hairlets. There are two rows of them. The outer hair-cells are parallel to, and the inner ones applied against the inner side of the rods of Corti in the ear.

hair-compass, s. A pair of dividers, one of the legs of which is provided with a set screw and spring, admitting of very nice adjustment.

hair-cord, s.

Fabric: A kind of cotton goods, the warp of which consists of corded ribs.

hair-divider, s. [HAIR-COMPASS.]

hair-dresser, s. One whose trade is to dress and cut the hair; a barber.

hair-dye, s. A preparation used for dyeing or altering the color of the hair.

hair-flag, s.

Bot.: The genus *Plocamium*.

hair-glove, s. A glove or covering for the hand, used for rubbing the skin while in the bath.

hair-grass, s.

Bot.: The genus *Aira* (q. v.).

***hair-lace, *here-lace, s.** A fillet or band for tying up the hair. (*Skelton: Elinour Rummung*.)

hair-lichen, s.

Pathol.: *Lichen pilaris*, a species of lichen in which the papule appear only at the roots of the hairs. It is often due to derangement of the stomach, especially from the abuse of alcoholic liquors.

hair-like, a. Like or resembling hair; very fine.

hair-line, s.

1. The fine line or up-stroke of a letter.
2. A kind of type having all fine face-lines.
3. A fishing-line of horse-hair.

***hair-needle, s.** A hair-pin (q. v.).

hair-oil, s. Perfumed oil used in dressing the hair.

hair-pencil, s. A fine brush for painting. Small tufts of hair inserted into quills. The hairs of the camel, fitch, sable, badger, squirrel, martin, miniver, European polecat, raccoon, goat, and other animals are used for brushes of different qualities. A small tuft of the hairs is collected with the points all in one direction, and the bunch is bound with a strong thread, and passed point first through a wet quill, so that the point projects to the required distance. The quill shrinks tightly upon the bunch in drying. The various sizes require the quills of the crow, pigeon, goose, turkey, or swan. Larger bunches are secured in tin. Principally used by artists in water-colors, and to some extent by house and sign painters in fine work.

hair-picker, s. A machine for cleansing and straightening hair for manufacturing purposes.

hair-pin, s.

1. A pin used in fastening up the hair. A corking-pin.

2. A forked pin commonly used by ladies in securing the braids or bands of hair.

hair-pointed, a.

Bot.: Terminating in a very fine weak point, as the leaves of many mosses.

hair-pyrites, s.

Min.: A native sulphuret of nickel which occurs in capillary filaments of a yellow-gray color.

hair-rope, s. A rope made of hair twisted together.

Hair-rope picker: A machine for unwinding and picking to pieces hair-rope which has been twisted, wetted, and baked to give a permanent curl to the hair.

hair-salt, s.

Min.: The name given by the workmen in the mines of Idria in Carniola to Epsomite, which there occurs in silky fibers.

hair-seating, s. A kind of hair-cloth mixed with cotton interwoven, used for the seats of chairs, couches, &c.

hair-shaped, a.

Botany:

1. The same as filiform, but more delicate, so as to resemble a hair.
2. Finely ramified; used of the inflorescence of some grasses. (*Lindley*.)

hair-shirt, s.

Eccles. & Ch. Hist.: The hair-shirt is an instrument of penance, made of horse-hair; strictly speaking it is a broad band rather than a shirt, and is worn round the loins, affording the wearer continual occasion of mortification. Ascetic writers strongly recommend it as a remedy for temptations against purity. Roman theologians see in Ps. xxxv. 13, the first instance of its use. Among the Carthusians it forms part of each monk's ordinary apparel.

hair-side, s.

Leather Man: The grain side.

hair-sieve, s. A sieve or strainer with a hair-cloth bottom.

hair-space, s.

Print.: The thinnest space used by printers.

hair-splitter, s. One who makes very minute or nice distinctions.

hair-splitting, s. & a.

A. As subst.: The act or practice of making or insisting upon very minute distinctions in argument.

B. As adj.: Given to making very minute distinctions in argument; quibbling.

hair-spring, s.

Horol.: The recoil spring of a watch-balance. It is made of fine steel wound upon reels like thread. To the naked eye it is a round hair, but under a

ball, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion. -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

glass it is seen to be a flat steel ribbon, about $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch in thickness, or about one-half the thickness of an average human hair. In a straight line it is a foot long; it weighs $\frac{1}{1600}$ of a pound Troy.

hair-streak, s.

Entom.: The English name of the butterfly genus *Thecla*, which belongs to the Lycaenidae. The Black Hair-streak is *Thecla W. album*; the Brown Hair-streak, *T. betulae*; the Dark Hair-streak, *T. pruni*; the Green Hair-streak, *T. rubi*; and the Purple Hair-streak, *T. quercus*.

hair-stroke, s. A hair-line in penmanship; a ceph.

hair-tail, s.

Ichthy.: The genus *Trichiurus*, which belongs to the Cepolidae or Ribbon Fishes. The Silvery Hair-tail, *Trichiurus lepturus*, is sometimes twelve feet long. It inhabits the Atlantic Ocean.

hair-trigger, s. The secondary trigger of a gun, whose movement is effected by a very slight force, and unlocks a secondary spring device called a hair. [HAIR, II. 4.]

hair-worker, s. One who makes bracelets, brooches, earrings, &c., out of human hair.

hair's-breadth, s. The same as HAIR-BREADTH (q. v.).

hair'-bell, s. [HAREBELL.]

hair'-cloth, s. [Eng. hair, and cloth.] Stuff or cloth made wholly or in part of hair, and used for the covering of chairs, couches, cushions, &c. In the form of a shirt it was formerly much used in penance. Horsehair for the manufacture of hair-cloth is principally derived from South America. It is first sorted according to color, and then hackled. A number of tufts are then placed between the teeth of two cards, and the longer hairs removed by hand, so as to leave only those of uniform length. Hair is curled by forming it into a rope, which is afterward boiled, and then baked so as to set the kink in the hairs. Haircloth is made from the longer and better varieties. The hair is first dyed, usually of a black color, and is merely employed as the weft of the cloth, the warp being composed of cotton or linen thread, according to quality and purpose.

haircloth-loom, s. The warp of the web is of black linen yarn; the hair weft is thrown with a long hooked boxwood shuttle, or a long rod having a catch hook at its end. The weaver passes the shuttle through the shuttle-way when it is opened by the treadles; a child presents a hair to the catch of the shuttle, and the weaver draws it through the shed and beats it up by two motions of the batten. The hairs are laid in a trough of water to keep them supple. The warp is dressed with paste, and the haircloth is well hot-calendered to give it luster.

haired, a. [Eng. hair; -ed.] Having hair, generally in composition; as, black-haired, light-haired, long-haired, &c.

hair-hung, a. [Eng. hair, and hung.] Suspended or hanging by a hair.

hair'-i-ness, s. [Eng. hairy; -ness.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: The quality or state of being hairy; the state of abounding or being covered with hair.
2. **Bot.**: Having hairs rather longer and more rigid than those of a downy or pubescent plant. Example, *Galeopsis tetrahit*.

hair'-less, a. [Eng. hair; -less.] Destitute of or wanting hair; bald.

hair'-pow'-dër, s. [Eng. hair, and powder.] A scented powder made of fine flour or starch, used for sprinkling the hair.

hair'-wörm, s. [Eng. hair, and worm.]

Zoology:

1. (*Sing.*): The genus *Gordius* (q. v.).
2. (*Pl.*): The order Gordiacea (q. v.).

hair'-y, a. [Eng. hair; -y.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Overgrown or covered with hair.
2. Consisting of hair.
3. Resembling hair; hairlike.

"A hairy comet, threatening death and ruin."

Massinger: *Unnatural Combat*, i. 1.

II. Bot.: Covered with short, weak, thin hairs, as the leaf of *Prunella vulgaris*. (Lindley.)

haj, hadj, s. [Arab. haj= a pilgrim to Mecca, pilgrimage to Mecca, the Mecca caravan; cf. also hajj, hajjat= a pilgrimage to Mecca.] A pilgrimage to Mecca.

ha'-jë, ha'-gë, s. [Arab.]

Zool.: The Egyptian Hooded Snake, *Naja haje*. It is very venomous, and of the same genus as the Indian Cobra.

ha'-ji, ha'-jëë, had'-gi, had'-gëë, s. [From Arab. haj (q. v.).] A pilgrim to Mecca. The true Arabic is, however, haj for a male pilgrim, and hajjat for a female one. (Catfago.)

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hëre, camël, hër, thëre; plne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, räle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ë; ey = ä. qu = kw.

hāj'-i-lig, s. [HILELGIE.]

hake (1), **haak, s.** [Norw. *hakefisk*=hook-fish—i. e., a fish with a hooked under-jaw, from *hake*=a hook; cf. A. S. *hacod*=a pike; Ger. *hecht*; M. H. Ger. *hecht*; O. H. Ger. *hachit*=a pike.]

Ichthy.: *Merluccius vulgaris*, a fish belonging to the same genus as the cod and the coal-fish. It has ten and twenty-nine rays in each of the two dorsal fins, eleven in the pectoral ones, seven in the ventral ones, twenty-one in the anal fins, and nineteen in the tail. The body is dusky-brown above, lighter beneath. It grows to between three and four feet in length.

"The coast is stored with mackrel and hake."—Carew: *Survey of Cornwall*.

hake (2), **s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A lazy fellow.

hake (3), **s.** [HACK (3), s.]

1. A rack for feeding cattle or horses.
2. A frame for holding cheeses.

hake (4), **s.** [HACKLE, s.] As much flax or hemp as is hackled at once.

"This head of hair—a hake
Of undressed tow, for color and quantity."
R. Browning: *Christmas Eve*, xiv.

hake, v. t. [HAKE (2), s.] To idle or loiter about; to live lazily.

hā'-kë-ä, s. [Named by Schreber after Baron Hake, a patron of the botanical gardens at Hanover.]

Bot.: A genus of Proteaceae tribe Folliculares, family Grevillidae. More than 100 species are known, all of them tall shrubs or small trees from Australia and Tasmania.

ha'-këm, ha'-kim, s. [Arab. *hakim*=a sage, a philosopher; a doctor of medicine.] A term generally used in English books describing the Eastern phrase for a physician.

Ha'-këm-ite, s. [See def.] Relating to Hakem.

1. **Gen.**: Relating to Hakem, a Fatimide caliph, who ruled in Egypt from A. D. 996 to 1021.
2. **Spec.**: Relating to astronomical tables published while he reigned. Some of these were constructed by Ebn Yunis, others by Abul-Wefa about A. D. 1000.

hakes-däme, s. [Eng. hake, and dame.] The name given to a fish of the cod family, the Forked Hake, or Great Forked Beard, *Phycis furcatus*.

ha-la'-cha, s. [Heb. *halakah*=the rule by which to go, the binding precept, the authoritative law, from *halak*=to go.]

Hebrew Lit.: One of two branches of exposition in the Midrash or most ancient Jewish exposition of the Old Testament, the other being the Hagada (q. v.). The object of the Halacha was to ascertain the bearing of the Mosaic law upon matters to which it did not directly allude.

ha-lach'-ic, a. [Heb. *halacha*; suff. -ic.] Relating to or containing the Halacha (q. v.).

halachic-exegesis, s.

Hebrew Lit.: Exegesis (interpretation) of the Mosaic law, and the Old Testament generally, on the principle of the Halacha (q. v.). (Ginsburg.)

hā-lad'-rö-mä, s. [Gr. *haladromos*=the bounding race, in zoology, from *hallomai*=a spring, a bound, or from *hals*=the sea, and *dromos*=a course, a running, a race.]

Ornith.: A genus of natatorial birds, family Procellariidae (Petrels). They are found in New Zealand.

hā-lä'-tion, s. [Eng. *hal(o)*; suff. -ation.]

Phot.: An appearance, as of a halo of light, surrounding the edge of a dark object in a photographic picture developed upon iodide of silver, and causing a disagreeable, unnatural hardness to the outline.

hāl'-bërd, hāl'-bërt, *hol'-berd, s. [Old Fr. *halebarde*, from M. H. Ger. *helmbarte*, *halenbarte*; Ger. *hellebarte*=an ax to cleave a helmet, as if derived from Ger. *helm*=a helmet, and *barte*=a broadax. But the real meaning is a long-handled ax, from M. H. Ger. *halme*=a handle, *barte*=a broadax. (*Skeat*.)] A weapon formerly much used by soldiers, consisting of a pole about five feet in length, surmounted by a head of steel, partly crescent-shaped. The poleax was its prototype. It took a great variety of fanciful forms, and was occasionally decorated with gilding, the blade being frequently perforated with ornamental devices. It ultimately became a mere decorative weapon, to be used for



Halberds.

display in public ceremonies, and as part of the paraphernalia of home troops, or palatial guardsmen.

¶ *To send to the halberds*: To cause to be flogged. The force of the expression lies in the fact that at one time soldiers were tied to halberds fixed in the ground to receive their punishment. (Voyle.)

halberd-headed, halbert-headed, halberd-shaped, a.

Bot.: [HASTATE.]

halberd-weed, s. *Neurolema*.

hāl'-bër-diër, s. [Fr. *haleberdier*.] One who is armed with or carries a halbert.

"Behind him march the halberdiers, before him sound the drums."
Macaulay: *Spanish Armada*.

***hālçe, s.** [Gr. *hals*=the sea.] A salt liquor made of the entrails of fish; pickle, brine, &c.

hāl'-çy'-ön, *hāl'-çy'-ön, s. & a. [Lat. *halcyon*, *alcyon*=a kingfisher; Gr. *alkyon*, *halcyon*, from the popular belief that the weather was always calm when the kingfishers were breeding.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.**: The kingfisher. It was popularly supposed that these birds nested and laid their eggs in seaweed, &c., floating on the sea, and that they had the power of calming the sea.

"Thus lovely halcyons dive into the main."

Cowper: *Table Talk*, 666.

2. **Fig.**: Calm, peace, quietness.
"The man would have nothing but halcyon."—Richardson: *Clarissa*, ii. 4.

II. Zool.: A genus of Alcedinidae, sometimes called Halcyonidae (Kingfishers), sub-family Alcedininae (q. v.). The bill is long, very straight, cylindrical, the sides widened, the base more or less depressed. *Halcyon leucocephalus* is found in India.

B. As adjective:

1. Pertaining or belonging to the halcyon or kingfisher.

"From their halcyon beaks."

Shakespeare: *Lear*, ii. 2.

2. Peaceful, calm, happy, pleasant. [HALCYON-DAYS.]

"Hurried from the halcyon cot,
Where Innocence presides."

Cunningham: *The Contemplatist*.

halcyon bill, halcyon's bill, s. The bill of a kingfisher. It was an old superstition, which Browne, in his *Vulgar Errors* (bk. iii., ch. x.), says is "yet not made out by reason or experience," that the body of a kingfisher, hung up so as to move freely, would always turn its breast to the quarter whence the wind was blowing.

"But now, how stands the wind?

Into what corner peers my halcyon's bill?

Hal to the east? yes; see how stand the vanes?

East and by south."—Marlowe: *Jew of Malta*, i. 1.

halcyon-days, s. pl.

1. A time of happiness and prosperity. Halcyon is the Greek for a kingfisher, compounded of *hals* (the sea) and *kyo* (to brood on). The ancient Sicilians believed that the kingfisher laid its eggs and incubated for fourteen days, before the winter solstice, on the surface of the sea, during which time the waves of the sea were always unruined.

"The halcyons are of great name and much marked. They lay and sit about mid-winter when days are shortest, and the time whilst they are brooding is called the halcyon dates: for during that season the sea is calm and navigable, especially in the coast of Sicily."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. x., ch. xxxii.

2. Days or a time of peace, quiet, and tranquillity.

"If Anna's happy reign you praise,
Pray, not a word, of halcyon-days."

Swift: *Apollo's Edict*.

***hāl'-çy'-ö-ni'-än, a.** [Eng. *halcyon*; -ian.] Halcyon, peaceful, calm, tranquil, quiet.

"Those peaceful and halcyon days, which the church enjoyed for many years."—Mede: *On Churches*, p. 62.

hāl'-çy'-ön-i-dä, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *halcyon* (q. v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Ornith.: The name given by Swainson and others to the family of birds called Kingfishers. It is the same as Alcedinidae (q. v.).

hāl'-çy'-ön-öid, a. [Gr. *alkyoneion*, *alkyonion*=a zoophyte like the halcyon's nest, and *eidos*=form.] **Zool.**: One of the Alcyonidae. A better spelling is Alcyonoid.

hāl'-çy'-ör-nis, s. [Gr. *alkyon*=the kingfisher, and *ornis*=a bird.]

Paleont.: A genus of fossil birds, apparently belonging to the Alcedinidae (Kingfishers). *Halcyornis toliapicus* is found in the London clay (Eocene).

håle, *håil, *håile, *håill, *heil, *hey1, a. & s. [Icel. *heil*: Sw. *hel*; Dan. *heel*; cogn. with A. S. *hæli*=whole.]

A. As adjective:

1. Whole, sound; in health and safety; not impaired in health.

"Last year we thought him strong and hale;

But now he's quite another thing."

Swift: *On Death of Dr. Swift*.

2. Whole, perfect, entire, unbroken, uninjured.

***B. As subst.:** Health, safety, welfare.

"All heedless of his dearest hale."

Spenser: *Astropel*, 103.

håle, *halen, *halie, *halien, v. t. & i. [A. S. *holian*, *geholian*=to acquire, get; cogn. with O. Sax. *halôn*=to bring, fetch; Dut. *halen*=to draw, pull; Dan. *hale*; Sw. *hala*; Ger. *holen*=to haul; O. H. Ger. *holôn*, *halôn*=to fetch.]

A. Trans.: To drag or pull by force; to haul.

"Four maned lions hale,

The sluggish wheels."

Keats: *Endymion*, ii. 643.

B. Intrans.: To drag or pull with force; to haul.

"Between this plucking and haling, there was no strength left in the midst."—P. Holland: *Liutus*, p. 83.

håle, s. [HALE, v.] The act of haling or hauling; a strong pull; a haul.

håle-cret, s. [ALLECRET.]

håledsch, s. [HILELGIE.]

håle-ness, s. [Eng. *hale*, a.; -ness.] The quality or state of being hale or sound; safety; wholeness.

hål-ër, s. [Eng. *hale*, v.; -er.] One who drags, pulls, or hauls; a hauler.

hå-lës'-i-a, s. [Named by Ellis after Dr. Stephen Hales, F. R. S., who, in 1745, published a work on vegetable statics.]

Bot.: A genus of *Styracaceæ*, tribe *Styracæ*. It contains the snowdrop or silver-bell trees of the United States. They are shrubs or small trees, with two or three flowers, bearing a certain resemblance to those of snowdrops. They appear all along the stem before the leaves come out, and are succeeded by bunches of pretty, large-winged, juiceless drupes.

half (l silent), *halfe, s., a. & adv. [A. S. *healf*, *half*; cogn. with Dut. *half*; Icel. *hálfr*; Goth. *halbs*; Ger. *halb*; O. H. Ger. *halp*; Sw. *halp*; Dan. *halv*.]

A. As substantive:

1. One of two equal parts of a thing; a moiety. (It is used of quantity, extent, amount, distance, or of anything capable of being divided in fact or in idea.)

"When a square cut in halves makes two triangles, those two triangles are still only the two halves of the square."—Clarke: *On the Attributes*, prop. 8.

*2. A side, a part.

"Loke upon thy lyft half quath hue, lo war he standith. Ich looked on my lyft half, as the ladye me tauchte."

Piers Plowman, p. 24.

3. A term at school.

"It has stopped the boats this half."—Sir G. C. Lewis: *Letters*, p. 3.

¶ Properly followed by *of*, but the preposition is commonly omitted; as in *half a pound*, *half an acre*, *half a mile*, &c.

B. As adj.: Consisting of a half or moiety; being one of two equal parts into which anything is divided.

C. As adverb:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To the extent of a half or moiety; equally.

"Half admiring, half ashamed."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, vi. 7.

2. To a certain extent or degree.

"'Fayre sir,' said she, halfe in disdainful wiso."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. ix. 39.

3. In compos., partially, imperfectly, not fully; as, *half-taught*, *half-done*, &c.

II. Botany: Sometimes used for one side, as *half cordate*=cordate on one side only.

¶ (1) *In half* (properly into halves); as, to break in half.

(2) *To cry halves*: To claim a moiety or equal share.

(3) *To go halves*: To share anything equally with another.

(4) *Half and half*:

A. As subst.: A mixture of two malt liquors, especially of porter and ale.

B. As adj.: Languid, spiritless. (See extract under *HAND*, s. II. 4 (3).)

¶ Obvious compounds: *Half-articulate*, *half-bared*, *half-buried*, *half-clad*, *half-closed*, *half-concealed*, *half-dead*, *half-divine*, *half-learned*, *half-lit*, *half-mad*, &c.

half-baked, a.

1. Lit.: Not quite baked.

*2. Fig.: Inexperienced, raw.

"A sort of half-baked body."—C. Kingsley: *Two Years Ago*, ch. iv.

half-bastion, s.

Fort.: A demi-bastion; that half of a bastion cut off by the capital, consisting of one base and one front.

half-batta, s. An East Indian term for half-field allowance.

half-beak, s.

Ichthy.: A kind of Sea Pike, the Hemiramphus. So called from having the lower-jaw longer than the upper one.

half-bent, s. The half-cock of a fire-lock.

half-binding, s.

Bookbinding: A style of binding in which the backs and corners are of leather and the sides of paper or cloth.

half-blood, s. & a.

A. As substantive:

1. Relationship between two persons having one but not both parents in common.

"Whether a sister by the half-blood shall inherit before a brother's daughter by the whole-blood?"—Locke.

2. One born of the same father or mother as another, but not having both parents in common.

3. One born of a male and female of different races; a half-breed (q. v.).

B. As adj.: Born of the same father or mother as another, but not having both parents in common; born of a male and female of different races; half-bred.

half-blooded, a.

1. Half-bred; born of a male and female of different races or breeds.

2. Partly of noble and partly of mean birth. (Shakesp.: *Leary*, v. 3.)

half-bloom, s. A round mass of iron as it comes out of the finery.

half-blown, a. Having its blossom partially expanded; as, a *half-blown* rose.

half-boarder, s. A day-boarder at a school; a scholar who dines at the school, but does not take his other meals nor sleep there.

half-bound, s.

Bookbind.: A term applied to a book bound in half-binding (q. v.).

half-breadth, a. (See the compounds.)

Half-breadth plan:

Shipbuild.: A plan or top-view of one-half of a ship divided by a vertical longitudinal section in the line of the keel. It shows the water lines, bow and buttock lines, and diagonal lines of construction.

Half-breadth staff:

Shipbuild.: A rod having marked upon it half the length of each beam in the ship.

half-bred, a.

1. Born of a sire of pure blood and of a mother of impure blood.

2. Mongrel, mean.

3. Imperfectly acquainted with the rules of good breeding.

half-breed, s.

A. As substantive:

Anthropology:

1. Gen.: The offspring of parents of different races, though the term is usually confined to the children of one of the white race and a Red Indian.

"The French half-breeds at the Red River are a gigantic race."—Wilson: *Prehistoric Man*, ii. 262.

2. Spec. (pl.): Two tribes, one at Red River Settlement, chiefly employed in agriculture, the other subsisting by hunting. The rise of independent half-breed tribes is specially interesting, as it is "the first step toward the evolution of a distinct race." Whether more than the initiatory step will be taken seems problematical. Archdeacon Hunter, a Roman Catholic clergyman at Red River, states that though the offspring descended from mixed blood does not fail, it becomes very difficult to determine whether their descendants are whites or half-breeds, so that their absorption is apparently only a question of time.

"In the field . . . the superiority of the Half-breeds is strikingly manifest."—Wilson: *Prehistoric Man*, ii. 264.

B. As adjective:

1. Sprung from such a union as that described under A. 1.

2. Belonging to or connected with either of the tribes described under A. 2.

"The Half-breed buffalo-hunters are not to be regarded as approximating to the nomad Indians."—Wilson: *Prehistoric Man*, ii. 262.

half-brother, s. A brother by one parent, but not by both.

half-cadence, s.

Mus.: A term applied to a cadence when the last chord is the dominant, and is preceded by the chord of the tonic. It is also called an imperfect cadence. [CADENCE.]

***half-cap**, s. An imperfect salute by only slightly moving the cap.

"With certain half-caps and cold moving nods,

They froze me into silence."

Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*, ii. 2.

half-caponiere, s.

Fort.: A communication in the dry ditch of a fortress, constructed with but one parapet.

half-caste, s. One born of a European father or a Hindoo or Mohammedan mother, or more rarely of a Hindoo or Mohammedan father and a European mother; a Eurasian, an East Indian.

***half-cheek**, s. A face in profile.

"St. George's half-cheek in a brooch."

Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

half-chess, s.

Bridgebuild.: A short chess or platform-board of a military bridge.

***half-clammed**, a. Half-starved, half-famished.

"Lions' half-clammed entrails roar for food."

Marston. (*Ogilvie*.)

half-cock, s.

Firearms: The position of the gunlock when the nose of the sear is in the first or deep notch of the tumbler. From this it cannot be pulled off by the trigger.

**To go off half-cocked*: To start or make a move before one is ready.

half-crown, s. A silver English coin of the value of two shillings and sixpence (sixty cents).

half-cut, a. Partly, but not completely cut. (Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, iii. 14.)

Half-cut line: Flax cut in two lengths for spinning.

half-decked, a. Partially decked.

"The half-decked craft which were used by the latter vikings."—Elton: *Origins of English History*, p. 400.

half-dime, s. A silver coin of the United States, value five cents.

half-dollar, s. A silver coin of the United States, value fifty cents.

half-dozen, s. Six.

half-eagle, s. A gold coin of the United States, value five dollars.

half-face, s. & a.

A. As substantive:

1. The face as seen in profile.

"Then turned the tongueless man

From the half-face to the full eye."

Tennyson: *Elaine*, i. 255.

*2. A miserable look, an unpromising countenance.

"He hath a half-face like my father."

Shakesp.: *King John*, i. 1.

B. As adj.: Showing only half the face; in profile; half-faced.

***half-faced**, a.

1. Showing but half the face; showing the face in profile.

2. Half-hidden.

"A half-faced sun striving to shine."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iv. 1.

3. Wretched-looking, miserable, thin-faced.

"This same half-faced fellow Shallow."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iii. 2.

***half-farthing**, s. The smallest British copper coin of the value of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent. Half-farthings are not now in circulation.

half-floor, s.

Shipbuild.: One of the timbers of a frame whose heel is over the keel, and upon whose head rests the heel of the second futtock. It lies for half its length alongside the cross-timber, and the other half alongside the first futtock. Its heel butts against the heel of the corresponding timber of the other half of the frame, at the middle line of the ship, where they are clamped between the keel and keelson, and coaked or bolted thereto.

half-furnace, s.

Metall.: An ore-smelting furnace of about 36 feet in height. The high furnace is from 50 to 72 feet in height.

half-gang, s.

Weaving: The part of warp of twenty threads, warped round the bank after a lease.

ból, bóy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhín, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shàn. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

half-guinea, s. A gold British coin of the value of \$2.52; it is not now in circulation.

half-hatched, a. Imperfectly hatched or incubated; added.

"Turnips and half-hatched eggs (a mingled shower) Among the rabble rain." *Gay: Trivia*, ii. 224.

half-header, s.

Bricklaying: A half-brick laid at the angle of a building to finish the course. [CLOSER.]

half-hearted, a.

1. Illiberal, ungenerous, unkind.
2. Wanting in enthusiasm, ardor, or zeal; lukewarm, indifferent.

half-hitch, s.

Naut.: Passing the end of a rope round its standing part, and then through the bight. A *clove-hitch* is two half-hitches.

half-holiday, s. A half-day given up to recreation; a day on which work is done during only half of the usual period.

half-hour, s. The space of thirty minutes.

half-hourly, a. & adv.

A. As adj.: Occurring at intervals of half-an-hour; lasting half-an-hour.

B. As adv.: At intervals of half-an-hour.

half-inferior, a.

Bot. (of an ovary): Having the other parts of the flower coherent at their base, and forming a tube which surrounds the free pistil. Example, the rose.

***half-kirtle, s.** A jacket or short-skirted gown; a common dress for courtesans.

"If you be not swinged

I'll forswear half-kirtles."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., v. 4.

half-lap, s. (See the compound.)

Half-lap coupling:

Mech.: A kind of coupling in which the boss-ends of the connected shafts are made semi-cylindrical, so as to overlap each other. The coupling-box is a plane cylinder bored to fit, and is kept in its place by a parallel key or feather.

half-lattice, s. (See the compound.)

Half-lattice girder:

Bridgebuild.: A form of girder sometimes known as a "Warren girder," and consisting of horizontal upper and lower bars, and a series of diagonal bars, sloping alternately in opposite directions, and dividing the space between the bars into a series of triangles. [TRUSS.]

half-length, s. & a.

A. As substantive:

Painting: A portrait showing only the bust or upper half of the body.

B. As adj.: Consisting of or showing only half the full length; as, a half-length portrait.

half-mast, s. A point some distance away from the top of the mast. A flag flying at half mast is a token of mourning.

half-measure, s. A feeble or imperfect line of action; a course of action wanting in energy or thoroughness.

half-merlon, s.

Fort.: That solid portion of a parapet which is at the right or left extremity of a battery.

half-minute, s. & a. Thirty seconds.

Half-minute glass:

Naut.: A sand-glass which determines the time for the running out of the log line.

half-monopetalous, a.

Bot.: Having the petals united, but so slightly coherent that they easily separate.

half-moon, s.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The moon in its appearance at half increase or decrease, when half its disc appears illuminated.

2. Anything shaped like a half-moon.

"See how in warlike muster they appear,

In rhombs, and wedges, and half-moons, and wings."

Milton: P. R., iii. 309.

II. Fort.: A redan with refused flanks, used as an advanced outwork; a demi-lune, a lunette.

Half-moon knife: A double-handled knife used by the dresser of skins for parchment. The knife has a crescent shape, and projects in a plane at right angles to the axis of the handles.

half-netted, a.

Bot.: Having only the outer layer reticulated, as the roots of *Gladiolus communis*.

half-note, s.

I. Music:

(1) A minim, as being the half of a semibreve.

(2) A semitone.

2. Comm.: The half of a bank-note, cut in two for safety in transmission by post.

half-pace, s.

***1. Ord. Lang.**: A gentle pace or walk; a foot-

pace.

2. Building:

(1) A raised floor in a bay window.

(2) A resting place at the end of a flight of steps;

a landing; a footpace.

half-part, s.

1. A moiety; a half. (*Shakesp.: K. John*, ii.)

2. Equal shares; halves. (*Shakesp.: Pericles*, iv.

1.)

half-past, adv. or prep. Half-an-hour past; as,

It is half-past two, that is, half-an-hour past two

o'clock.

half-pay, s. & a.

A. As subst.: Half the usual amount of pay or allowance; a reduced allowance paid to an officer when not in active service. It need not necessarily be exactly half the usual amount.

B. As adj.: Receiving or entitled to half-pay; on half-pay.

half-penny, s. & a. [HALFPENNY.]

***half-pike, s.**

1. A spear-headed weapon, about half the length of the pike. There were two sorts, one employed in boarding ships, the other, called also a spontoon, carried by officers.

"The troops were attended as usual by a great multitude of camp followers, armed with scythes, half-pikes, and skeans."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. A particular exercise with the pike. (*Nares*.)

"I'll try one course with thee at the half-pike."—*Tragedy of Hoffman*. (1631.)

half-pint, s. & a.

A. As subst.: The half of a pint; the fourth part

of a quart.

B. As adj.: Containing the fourth part of a quart.

"One half-pint bottle serves them both to dine;

And is at once their vinegar and wine."

Pope: Sat. ii. 153.

half-port, s.

Naut.: A port shutter, having a hole for the protrusion of the gun-muzzle.

half-press, s.

Print.: The work performed by one man alone at a printing-press.

half-price, s. & adv.

A. As subst.: Half the usual price; a reduced charge at which children are admitted to an entertainment or carried on a railway, &c.

B. As adv.: At half the usual price or charge; at a reduced price or charge.

half-principal, s.

Carp.: A rafter which does not extend to the crown of the roof. Their tops are connected by collar-beams, or rest on a purlin.

half-quarter, s. The eighth part, especially of

a year; a half-quarter day.

Half-quarter day: The day intermediate between

the quarter-days of the year.

***half-read, a.**

1. Partly perused.

2. Imperfectly or superficially informed by read-

ing. (WELL-READ.)

"The clown unread and half-read gentleman."

Dryden: Hind and Panther, iii. 409.

half-relief, s. The moderate prominence of a

sculptured figure from the plain surface to which it

is attached. It is also known as *mezzo-relievo*, or

demi-relief, and is a grade between *alto-relievo* or

high-relief, and *basso-relievo* or low-relief.

half-rip, s. (See the compound.)

Half-rip saw:

Carp.: A species of hand-saw with a narrower

set than a rip-saw and somewhat finer gauge of

teeth.

half-round, a. & s.

A. As adj.: Semicircular.

B. As substantive:

Arch.: A molding, the profile of which is a semi-

circle. It may be either a bead or a torus.

Half-round bit: A demi-cylinder bit.

Half-round file: A file flat on one side and round-

ing on the other. The curve usually varies from

the half to the twelfth of a circle, but the name

half-round is indiscriminately applied. Files with

the larger curvature are known as full half-rounds;

others as flat half-rounds.

***half-rounding, a.** Forming into a semicircle.

"The western point, where those half-rounding guards

Just met."

Milton: P. L., iv. 862.

half-royal, s.

Paper: A kind of mill-board or paste-board of

two sizes—viz., large, 21 inches by 14; small, 20

inches by 13.

***half-scholar, s.** One who is imperfectly

taught.

"We have many half-scholars now-a-days, and there is

much confusion and inconsistency in the notions and

opinions of some persons."—*Watts*.

half-seas over, adv. Originally a nautical

phrase, signifying half-way in one's course; hence,

generally half-way. Specifically, considerably ad-

vanced toward drunkenness; half-drunk.

"I am half-seas o'er to death;

And since I must die once, I would be loth

To make a double work of what's half-finished."

Dryden.

half-shift, s.

Music: A position of the hand in playing on in-

struments of the violin family. It lies between the

open position and the first shift. [SHIFT.]

half-shot, a. Half drunk. (*Slang*.)

half-shoe, s.

Farr.: A shoe on the one side only of a horse's

foot, as a protection or corrective when the horse

is not fully shod.

***half-sighted, a.**

1. *Lit.*: Having weak and imperfect sight.

2. *Fig.*: Having weak discernment; short-sighted.

"The officers of the king's household had need be

provident, both for his honor and thrift: they must look

both ways, else they are but half-sighted."—*Bacon*.

half-sister, s. A sister on the father's side only,

or on the mother's side only.

half-sovereign, s. A gold English coin of the

value of ten shillings sterling (\$2.40). It weighs

2 dwts. 13.6372 grains.

***half-sphere, s.** A hemisphere.

"Let night grow blacker with thy plots; and day,

At showing but thy head forth, start away

From this half-sphere."

Ben Jonson: Catiline, i. 1.

half-starved, a. Very ill or poorly fed; not

having sufficient food.

half-stem clasping, a.

Bot.: Clasping a stem in a small degree. (*Lind-*

ley.)

half-step, s.

Music: One of the smallest intervals in the dia-

tonic scale; a semitone.

***half-strained, a.** Half-bred; imperfect.

"I find I'm but a half-strained villain yet,

But mungrel-mischievous; for my blood boiled

To view this brutal act."

Dryden.

half-stuff, s.

Paper-making: The partially-ground rag-pulp,

the produce of the washing-engine, which is the

first of the two engines by which the reduction is

made. [RAG-ENGINE.]

Half-stuff machine:

Paper-making: A washing-machine in which

ground rags are cleaned and cut to a greater degree

of fineness than in the rag-engine.

half-sunken, a. Partially sunk below the level

of the ground.

Half-sunken battery:

Fortif.: A battery having its interior space or ter-

replein sunk some inches below the natural surface,

and its parapet composed of the earth thus obtained

and of that taken from a narrow ditch in front.

This description of battery admits of being more

quickly constructed than any other, as the diggers

can work both in front and rear at the same time.

***half-supped, a.** Half satiated, half-satisfied.

"My half-supped sword."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, v. 8.

***half-sword, s.** Half the length of a sword.

† *At half-sword*: At close quarters; in close

fight.

"I am a rogue, if I were not at half-sword with a dozen

of them two hours together."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I.*,

ii. 4.

***half-tale, s.** An account or statement which is

almost a fable.

"Half-tales be truths."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

half-terete, a.

Bot.: Flat on one side, terete—i. e., rounded—on

the other. Used of some stems.

half-thick, a. & s.

A. As adj.: (See the compound.)

B. As subst.: A kind of stuff or cloth.

† *Half-thick file*: A large, coarse file with one

rounded and three flat sides. It is used as a rubber-

file for coarse work.

half-tide, s. Half the duration of a single tide;

the state of the tide when half-way between flood

and ebb.

† *Half-tide dock*: A basin connecting two or

more docks, and communicating with the entrance-

basin.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hère, camël, hër, thère; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gö, pôť, or. wöre, wölf, wörk, whô, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rôle, füll; trÿ, sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = ä. qu = kw.

half-timber, s.

Shipbuild.: One of the short futtocks in the cant-body.

***half-timbered, a.**

Arch.: An architectural designation for a style of decorative house-building extensively practiced in Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It was peculiarly of a picturesque character; the foundations and principal supports were of stout timber, and the interstices of the fronts were filled with plaster, frequently ornamentally molded. In many cases the ornamental timber framing was of a dark color, which, with the barge-board gable, gave the whole an exceedingly interesting appearance.

half-time, s. Half the ordinary time allotted for the performance of any task.

"If a boy wanted to work *half-time*, he went to one of these and got his book filled in."—*Schoolmaster*, Feb. 2, 1884, p. 162.

half-tint, s.

Paint.: An intermediate color; a middle tint; a color intermediate between the extreme lights and shades of a picture.

half-title, s.

Print.: The title of a book inserted in the upper portion of the first page of matter.

***half-tongue, s.**

Eng. Law.: A term applied to a jury, for the trial of a foreigner, composed of one-half of English, and the other half of the same nationality as the prisoner.

half-tub, s. Half a cask cut off at right angles to the axis. Such is a deck tub for swabs in deck-cleaning, and for gun-sponges on ship-board. Such is also the match-tub.

half-turning bolt, s. A bolt with a thread occupying one-half of its cylindrical surface.

half-way, adv. & a.

A. As adv.: At a point intermediate between two other points; in the middle; midway.

B. As adj.: Situated half way, or at a point intermediate between two other points; equidistant from two extremes; as, a *half-way* house.

half-wise, a. Not quite of sound intellect; silly; half-witted.

"Consider, Johnny's but half-wise."

Wordsworth: *Idiot Boy*.

half-wit, s. A silly fellow; a blockhead.

"Half-wits are fleas, so little and so light,
We scarce could know they live, but that they bite."
Dryden: *Prologue to All for Love*.

half-witted, adj. Weak in the intellect; silly; foolish.

"Such readers generally admire some *half-witted* thing, who wants to be thought a bold man."—*Goldsmith: Trateer*. (Dedic.)

***half-worker, s.** One who performs half of a work. (*Shakesp.*: *Cymbeline*, ii. v.)

***half-world, s.** A hemisphere. (*Shakesp.*: *Macbeth*, ii. 1.)

half-year, s. A period of six months.

half-yearly, a. & adv.

A. As adj.: Happening or recurring every half-year, or twice in a year; semi-annual.

B. As adv.: Once in every half-year; twice in every year.

***half (l silent), v. t. & i. [HALF, s.]**

A. Trans.: To divide in halves; to halve; hence, to divide.

"Not trobled, mangled, and halved, but sounde, whole, full."—*Ascham: Scholemaster*, bk. 1.

B. Intrans.: To divide; not to give one's self altogether.

"Saul, first halving with God (as when God gave Amalec into his hand) and then halting in religion."—*Hall: Divine Elizabeth*.

half-ër (l silent), s. [*Eng. half; -er.*]

***I. Ordinary Language:**

1. One who divides anything in halves.

2. One who possesses only a half or moiety; a partner.

"That is halfer and compartner with the smoke of this fat world, and with ease, smelleth strong of a foul and false way."—*Rutherford: Letters*, ep. 173.

3. A waverer.

"If such halfers in opinion would openly avow what covertly you conceal."—*Mountains: Appeal to Cæsar*, pt. ii., ch. v.

II. Hunt.: A male fallow-deer gelded.

half-ling (first l silent), half-lin, half-lings, a., adv. & s. [*Eng. half; suff. -ling.*]

A. As adj.: Not fully grown.

B. As adv.: In part; partly; to the extent of a half.

***C. As subst.**: A halfpenny.

"Not a shekel, not a silver penny, not a halving."—*Scott: Ivanhoe*, ch. v.

half-pen-nÿ (pl. half-pençe, half-pen-nies) (l silent), s. & a. [*Eng. half, and penny.*]

A. As substantive:

I. Lit.: An English copper coin of the value of half a penny, or one cent.

"Bardolph stole a lute-case, bore it twelve leagues, and sold it for three halfpence."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. 2.

II. Figuratively:

1. Anything of very little value or importance; a very slight amount or value.

*2. A small fragment.

"She tore the letter into a thousand halfpence."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 3.

B. As adjective:

1. Of the value or price of a halfpenny.

"There shall be in England seven halfpenny loaves sold for a penny."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 2.

*2. Of little value; very small or insignificant.

"Thou halfpenny purse of wit, thou pigeon-egg of discretion."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 1.

halfpenny-worth, s. The value of a halfpenny.

"O monstrous! but one halfpenny-worth of bread to this intolerable deal of sack."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 4.

hāl-i-(1), prefix [Mid. Eng. hāl=holy.] Holy. [HALIBUT.]

hāl-i-(2), pref. [Gr. halios=marine, from hals (genit. halos)=the sea.] Of or belonging to the sea, marine.

hāl-i-ā-ē-tūs, hāl-i-æ-ē-tūs, s. [*Lat. halicætos; Gr. halicætos; pref. hali- (2), and Gr. ætos=an eagle.*]

Ornith.: Sea-eagle; a genus of Falconidæ, subfamily Aquilinæ (Eagles). *Haliaeetus albicilla* is the White-tailed or Cinereous Eagle of books. [*EAGLE.*] *H. leucocephalus* is the Sea-eagle, the Bald-eagle, or the White-headed eagle, the species adopted as symbolical of the United States.

hāl-i-ard (i as y), s. [HALLIARD.]

hāl-i-ās-tūr, s. [*Pref. hali- (2), and Lat. astur=* a species of hawk.]

Ornith.: A genus of Aquilinæ (Eagles). *Haliastur indus* is the Pondicherry eagle, called by the English in India the Brahmany Kite. It flies above rivers, pouncing upon the fish, which are its chief food.

hāl-i-būt, hōl-i-būt, *hāl-li-būt, s. [*Mid. Eng. hali=holy, and butte=a flounder; Dut. heilbot, heilbut, from heilig=holy, and bot=a plaice; Ger. heilbutt, heilgebutte, heilbutt, heilbutt, heiligbutt: heilig=holy, and butt=a flounder. So named because it was commonly eaten on holidays.*]

Ichthy.: *Hippoglossus vulgaris*, one of the Pleuronectidæ (Flat Fishes). It is a fish much akin to

the turbot. The genuine turbot, *Rhombus maximus*, is, however, a different fish.

The halibut is the larger of the two. It sometimes weighs from 300 to 400

lbs., or, it is said, even 500 lbs. The halibut has a better flavor than the turbot.

hāl-i-cher-ūs, s. [*Prefix hali- (2), and Gr. choiros=a young pig.*]

Zool.: A genus of Phocidæ (Seals). *Halichærus gryphus* is the Gray Seal, found on the coast of Ireland, but more abundantly in Greenland.

hāl-i-chōn-dri-a, s. [*Pref. hali- (2), and Gr. chondros=*corn, grain, cartilage.]

Zool.: A genus of Horny Sponges.

hāl-lic-ō-rē, s. [*Pref. hali- (2), and Gr. korē=a* girl.]

Zool.: A genus of Manatidæ (Sea cows). *Halicornæ cetacea* is the dugong (q. v.).

hāl-lic-tūs, s. [*Gr. halizō=*to gather together, to assemble. (*Agassiz.*)]

Entom.: A genus of solitary bees, family Andrenidæ, found both in this country and in Europe. Nearly 200 species are known.

***hāl-i-dām, s.** [*See def.*] Probably the same as Halidom (q. v.), but by some taken to mean holy dame—i. e., the holy or blessed dame or virgin.

***hāl-i-dōm, *hāl-i-dome, *hāl-li-dome, *hōl-i-dam, s.** [*A. S. hāligdōm=holliness, anything holy or sacred, a relic, &c.*]

1. A word used in adjurations; a sacred word of honor; a religious oath.

2. Lands belonging to a religious foundation.

"Within the *haldome* or patrimony of the Abbey."—*Scott: Monastery*, ch. v.

hāl-i-eū-tics, s. [*Gr. halieutikos=pertaining to fishing; hē halieutikē=*the art of fishing; *halios=* a fisherman.] A treatise on fishes or the art of fishing; ichthyology.

hāl-i-mäss, s. [*A. S. hālig=holy, and mäss.*] The feast of All Souls; All Hallowmass.

"She came adorned hither like sweet May;
Sent back like *halmäss*, or shortest day."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 1.

hāl-i-ōg-ra-phēr, s. [*Gr. halios=*belonging to the sea; *hals=*the sea, and *graphō=*to write.] One versed in haliography; one who writes about the sea.

hāl-i-ōg-ra-phÿ, s. [*HALIOGRAPHER.*] That department of science which treats of the sea; a description of the sea.

hāl-i-ō-tid, s. [*HALIOTIDÆ.*]

Zool.: One of the Haliotidæ.

"The *Haliotids* constitute a very beautiful genus."—*Lamarck: trans. in Eng. Cycl.*, iii. 22.

hāl-i-ō-ti-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. haliot (is) (q. v.); Lat. fom. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Zool.: Ear-shells. A family of gastropodous mollusks, order Prosobranchiata, section Holostomata. Shell spiral, ear-shaped, or trochiform; aperture large, nacreous, outer lip notched or perforated, no operculum. Animal with a short muzzle and two branchial plumes.

hāl-i-ō-tis, s. [*Gr. halios=*marine, and *ous* (genit. *otos*)=an ear.]

Zool.: Ear-shells; the typical genus of the family Haliotidæ (q. v.). The shell, which is striated, is ear-shaped with a small flat apex, a very wide iridescent aperture, the outer angle perforated with a series of holes. Known species: Recent, seventy-five, from Britain, India, China, Australia, California, &c.; fossil, four, from the Miocene onward.

hāl-i-ō-toid, s. [*Mod. Lat. haliotis (q. v.), and Gr. eidos=*form, appearance.]

Zool.: Resembling the Haliotis (Ear-shell) in form.

hāl-i-plūs, s. [*Gr. haliploous, a contr. for haliploos=*(1) covered with water, (2) (later) sailing on the sea, pref. *hali- (2)*, and *plous, contr. for ploos=* a voyage.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles, family Dytiscidæ. They are small, active water-beetles.

hāl-lte, s. [*Gr. hals* (genit. *halos*)=a grain or lump of salt, rock salt, and *lithos=*a stone.]

Min.: Under this designation Dana described common salt. The *Brit. Mus. Cat.* prefers to make halite a synonym of salt (q. v.). (See also *Rock Salt*.)

hāl-i-thēr-i-ūm, s. [*Pref. hali- (2), and Greek thērion=a wild animal.*]

Paleont.: A genus of Sirenia, having, according to Professor Flower, an ossified thigh-bone articulated to a well-defined acetabulum in the pelvis, thus making some approach to an ordinary hoofed quadruped. (*Darwin: Origin of Species*, 6th ed., p. 302.)

hāl-lit-u-ōus, a. [*Lat. halitu(s)=*a breathing; *Eng. adj. suff. -ous.*]

Ord. Lang.: Like breath or vapor; vaporous. (*Boyle: Works*, i. 100.)

2. Physiol. (of the air in the lungs): Produced by breathing.

hāl-i-tūs, s. [*Lat., from halo=*to breathe out.]

Anat., Chem., &c.:

†1. Breath. [*BREATHING.*]

2. An exhalation attended by a faint smell arising from newly drawn blood. (*Quain.*)

***halk, *halke, *hauk, s.** [*A. S. healc.*] A corner, a nook; a retired or secret place. (*The Reader to Jeffrey Chaucer. Speght*, 1598.)

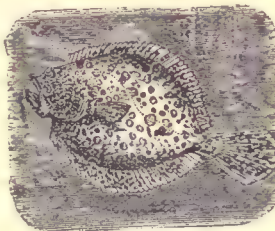
hāl, *hale, *haule, s. [*A. S. heall, heal; cogn. with Dut. hal; Icel. hall, hōle; O. Sw. hall.* From the same root as *A. S. helan=*to hide or conceal; *Lat. celo.* *Hall* and *cell* are thus doublets.]

1. A large room or apartment, especially one in which public meetings are held; a room devoted to the transaction of public or corporate business, or the holding of entertainments. It is frequently found in composition; as, a town-hall, a music-hall, &c.

"Then ye soldiers of the debite toke Jesus vnto the comon hall."—*Bible* (1651), *Matt.* xxvii.

2. A building in which courts of justice are held.

"The great Hall was built by William Rufus."—*Pennant: London*, p. 114.



Halibut.

ōōl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

3. In the Universities the large apartment in which the scholars dine in common.

¶ Hence used for the dinner itself.

4. A manor-house: from the residences of the lords of manors being "occasional" courts of justice.

"Captain Sentry, my master's nephew, has taken possession of the hall house, and the whole estate."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 517.

5. Any large mansion; the residence of a squire.

6. A room at the entrance of a house; a vestibule; an entrance lobby.

7. The room in a mansion in which the servants dine, &c.; a servants' hall.

8. In the University of Oxford, an unendowed college.

9. In the University of Cambridge, a college endowed or unendowed.

¶ A hall, a hall! A cry or exclamation to make room or clear the way for any particular purpose.

"A hall, a hall, give room and foot it, girls."—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, i. 5.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Hall-clock, hall-door, hall-lamp, hall-window.*

*hall-board, s. A dining-table.

"Young Selby, at the fair hall-board,
Carved to his uncle and that lord."—*Scott: Marmion*, i. 22.

hall-dinner, s. A dinner in a public hall: specif., the students' dinner in the hall of a college.

Hall-mark, s.

I. *Lit.*: An official stamp affixed by the Goldsmiths' Company and certain other officers to manufactured gold and silver articles as a guarantee of the standard. (*English*.)

II. *Fig.*: Any mark or sign of genuineness.

*hall-table, s.

1. A dining-table.

"The huge hall-table's oaken face
Scrubbed till it shone, the day to grace."—*Scott: Marmion*, vi. (Introd.)

2. A table in the hall or entrance of a house.

*hall-age (age as *ig*), s. [*Eng. hall*; *-age*.] A toll paid for the sale of goods or merchandise in a hall.

häll-lan, häll-lön, hal-land, s. [*Etym. doubtful*.]

1. A mud wall, or what is called a cat-and-clay wall, in cottages, extending from the fore wall backward, as far as is necessary to shelter the inner part of the house from the air of the door when opened.

"She sat quietly beyond the hallan, or earthen partition of the cottage."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xi.

2. A screen, a seat of turf at the outside of a cottage.

*häll-lan-shäk-är, *hal-land-scheck-ar, *hal-len-shak-er, s. [*HALLAN*.]

1. A sturdy beggar.

"Had seen me than staakin about like a hallenshaker, you wou'd hae taen me for a water-wraith."—*Journal from London*, p. 4.

2. A beggarly knave; a low fellow.

3. One who has a mean or shabby appearance.

"I, and a wheen hallenshakars like mysell."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. iv.

†häll-lē-flin-tē, häll-lē-flin-tā, s. [*Sw.*]

Petrol.: The same as FELSTONE (q. v.). Called also Euriite, and Petrosilex.

"Dr. Hicks has recorded the presence of an incipient foliation in the hallefinta ("Arvonian") of St. David's."—*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxxvii. 216.

¶ The form hallefinta is in Rutley's *Study of Rocks* (2d ed.), p. 214.

häll-lē-lū-jah, häll-lē-lū-ia, häll-lē-lū-iah (j and i as y), s. [*Gr. Allelouia*; *Heb. Hallelu-Yah* = Praise ye Jehovah.]

A. As substantive:

Scrip. & Ecclesiol.: An ascription of praise to God (see def.), occurring at the commencement of many psalms, as cvi., cxii., cxlii., &c. Hence it became a doxology in the Jewish synagogues. We read in the Book of Revelation that "much people in heaven" said Alleluia, as did the four and twenty elders and the four living creatures (Rev. xix. 1, 3, 4, 6), these coupling it with Amen. The verses just quoted aided Alleluia, or Hallelujah, in becoming what it now is, a doxology in the Christian church, though the meaning is unknown to many who at times use it as an ejaculation.

"In those days, as St. Jerome tells us, any one as he walked in the fields, might hear the plowman at his hallelujahs."—*Sharp*, vol. vii., ser. 4.

B. As adj.: Of, belonging to, containing, ejaculating, or singing hallelujahs.

"And tune the hallelujah song anew."—*Byron: An Epistle to a Gentleman of the Temple*.

hallelujah lass, s. The name given to those female officers and members of the Salvation Army who take part in the public services of that body.

häll-lē-lū-jāt-ic (j as y), a. [*Heb. hallelujah*, *t* euphonic, and suff. *-ic*.] Of or belonging to hallelujahs, or to sacred compositions containing them.

häll-liard (i as y), s. [*HALYARD*.]

*häll-li-dôme, s. [*HALIDOME*.]

*häll-liôn (i as y), *häll-yôn, s. [*Etym. doubtful*; cf. *scullion*.]

1. A rogue, a worthless fellow. (*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. iv.)

2. A clown, a boor. (*Davidson: Seasons*, p. 26.)

3. A gentleman's servant out of livery.

4. An overbearing and quarrelsome woman.

häll-lite, s. [*Named from Halle*, in a garden of which town it was first found in 1830.]

Min.: The same as ALUMINITE (*Dana*), a mineral for which the *Brit. Mus. Cat.* prefers the name Websterite (q. v.).

*häll-môte, *häll-môte, s. [*Eng. hall*, and *mote*.] A court, now called a court-baron (q. v.).

häll-loö, hal-loa, hal-low, hol-lo, v. i. & t. [*HALLOO*, s.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To cry or call out with a loud voice; to cry halloo in order to attract attention.

"I'll tarry till my son come: he hallooed but even now."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

2. To call after dogs to encourage them; to cheer dogs on with cries.

"The shepherd him pursues, and to his dog doth halloo."—*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 13.

B. Transitive:

1. To call out loudly; to shout out.

"Hallowing your name to the reverberate hills."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

*2. To shout or call out loudly to.

"He that first lights on him
Halloo the other."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 1.

*3. To chase with shouts.

"Halloo me like a hare."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 8.

*4. To encourage with shouts; to cheer or urge on.

"He halloos on the whole pack against me."—*Dryden: Vindication of the Duke of Guise*.

häll-loö, *interj.* & c. [*According to Skeat*, from A. S. *eald*=ah lo! But cf. *F. halle*=a cheering or setting on a dog; *haller*=to hallow or encourage dogs with hallowing (*Cotgrave*); *Ger. halloh*.]

A. As *interj.*: An exclamation to call attention; a loud shout; a call to cheer on dogs while hunting.

B. As *subst.*: A cry to attract attention or to cheer on dogs.

"They got again into their canoes; gave us some halloos; flourished their weapons."—*Cook: Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

häll-lö-týpe, s. [*First element doubtful*; *Eng. type* (q. v.).]

Phot.: The same as HELLENOTYPE (q. v.).

häll-löw, *halghien, *hal-ewe, *hal-ow, *hal-owe, *hal-we, v. t. [*A. S. hālgian*=to make holy; *hālig*=holy. *Wallis*, more than two hundred years ago, said of this word *fore desuevit* (it has almost fallen into disuse), but such language would be out of place now. (*Trench: English Past and Present*.)]

[*HOLY*.]

1. To make holy; to consecrate; to set apart or dedicate for holy or religious purposes or uses; to sanctify.

"To dedicate and halowe the monastery of Seynt Denys."—*Fabyan*, vol. i., ch. xxxiii.

2. To make sacred or worthy of reverence.

"Of lofty hopes, he to the world went forth
A favored being, knowing no desire
Which genius did not halloo."—*Wordsworth: Left upon a Seat*.

3. To reverence as holy; to revere.

"Hallowed be thy name."—*Matthew* vi. 9.

*4. To bless.

"There they were wed and hallowed of the priest."—*A. C. Swinburne: Tristram of Lyonesse*, ii.

*häll-löw, *hal-owe, *hal-we, s. [*A. S. hālg*, def. form of *hālig*=holy.] A saint.

"They may not please hem [God]: ne non of his halowes."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale*.

Häll-löw-e-ën, s. [*An abbreviation for Alle halowene tide*=All hallow's tide; *halowene*=gen. pl. of *Mid. Eng. halowe*, or *halwe*=a saint.] The eve or vigil of the feast of All Hallows or All Saints.

Häll-löw-mäs, s. [*An abbreviation for All Hallow Mass*=the mass or feast of All Hallows or All Saints.] The feast of All Hallows or All Saints, celebrated on November 1.

"She came adorned hither like sweet May,
Sent back like Hallowmas, or short'st of day."—*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, v. 2.

*Hallowmaas-rade, s. The name given to a general assembly of warlocks and witches, formerly believed by the vulgar to have been held at this season. (*Cromek: Remains of Nithsdale Song*, p. 283.)

häll-löy-site, häll-löy-lite, s. [*Named after Dr. d'Halloy*, a French geologist.]

Min.: A clayey or earthy mineral, white, grayish, greenish, yellowish, bluish, or reddish; opaque or translucent, and of pearly to dull luster. Hardness, 14-2; specific gravity, 1.8-2.4. Composition: Silica, 37.12-39.50; alumina, 22.05-41.27; water, 16.0-26.5, &c. *Dana* recognizes four varieties: (1) Ordinary Halloysite, including Galepactite, Pseudosteateite, and Glagerite; (2) Smectite, (3) Lenzinite, and (4) Bole, all which see. Occurs in many places in veins or beds of ore, or in granite. (*Dana*, &c.)

Häll-städt, s. & a. [*See def.*, A.]

A. As substantive:

Geog.: A market town in Upper Austria, built on the west side of the Lake of Hallstadt.

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to the place mentioned under A.

Hallstadt-beds, s. pl.

Geol.: Certain strata on the northern flank of the Austrian Alps, corresponding to the St. Cassian beds on their southern declivity. Thickness 800 to 1,000 feet. Age Upper Trias. Fossils more than 800; marine fossils chiefly mollusks. (*Lyell*, &c.)

häll-lū-cin-āte, v. i. [*Lat. hallucinatus*, *pa. par.* of *hallucino*=to wander in mind, to rave.] To wander in mind, to err, to blunder, to stumble.

häll-lū-cin-ā-tion, s. [*Lat. hallucinatio*, *allucinatio*, from *hallucino*, *allucino*=to wander in mind.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A wandering in the mind; a mistake; a blunder.

"This must have been the hallucination of the transcriber."—*Addison*.

*2. A defective or impaired state of the vision.

II. *Physiol.*: Delusion (q. v.); belief in the existence of things which have no real existence. Deaf people hear sounds and blind see visions. No person can convince an insane person that the sounds he believes he hears, or that the forms he believes he sees, are other than real and substantial the hallucination being the false conception which he is unable to distinguish from a true perception. [*ILLUSION*.] Vertigo, or dizziness, presents a vivid hallucination of movement either of the body of the person suffering from it or of things surrounding him which are really at rest. Double vision, in a certain stage of drunkenness, partakes of this nature, though it is rather an illusion than a hallucination.

häll-lū-cin-ā-tör, s. [*Lat.*] One who is under the influence of hallucinations; a blunderer.

häll-lū-cin-ā-tör-ý, a. [*Latin hallucinator*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of hallucinations.

häll-lūf, s. [*Abyssinian*.]

Zoöl.: *Phacochærus* or *Phacochærus æliani*, or an allied species of wart-hog, occurring in Abyssinia. [*WART-HOG*.]

häll-lūx, s. [*Lat. allex*=the thumb, or great toe.]

Anatomy:

1. *Human*: The great toe.

2. *Comp.*: The innermost of the five normal digits of a vertebrate foot. (*Huxley*.)

*hålm (l silent), s. [*HAULM*.]

halm-grass, s.

Bot.: (1) *Elymus arenarius*; (2) *Carex arenaria*.

häll-mä, s. [*Gr. halma*, from *halesthai*=to leap.] *Greek antiq.*: One of the exercises at the Pantheon; the long jump with weights in the hand.

häll-mā-lille, s. [*Ceylonese* (?)].

Bot.: *Berrya ammonilla*. [*BERRYA*.]

häll-mā-tür-üs, s. [*Gr. halma*=a spring, a leap, a bound; *hallowai*=to leap, and *oura*=tail.]

Zoöl.: A sub-genus of kangaroos, genus *Macropus*. *Halmaturus* or *M. antilopinus*, the Antelopian kangaroo; has short, stiff horns like those of some antelopes. It inhabits the north of Australia. *Halmaturus elegans* (*Macropus ruficollis*) is the red-necked kangaroo of New South Wales.

hā-lō, s. [*Lat. halos* (genit. and accus. *halo*)=Gr. *halos*=a round threshing-floor, the disc of the sun or moon or of a shield; a halo.]

1. Literally:

Physics & Meteor.: A circle round an object when the latter is steadily looked at. The impression of the halo is opposite to that of the object, so that, if the object is bright, the halo is dark, and vice versa. Halos are of two types, encircling and

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camel, hēr, thère; plne, plt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whò, sòn; mäte, cüb, cüre, unite, cūr, räle, füll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.

opposite; the former including simple halos, compound halos or halo systems, and finally coronas; the latter comprehending rainbows, fog-bows, and mist or mountain speckers. The word is often used in connection with the moon and the sun. Halos round these heavenly bodies consist of colored light, produced by the refraction of the light passing from the luminary through the surrounding haze.

2. *Fig.*: An ideal glory investing an object.

"Glory's self is twilight, and displays
A melancholy halo."—Byron: *Child Harold*, iv. 165.

hāl-lō, *v. t. & i.* [HALO, *s.*]

A. Trans.: To surround with or as with a halo.

"Like yonder spots of our roadside lamps,
Haloed about with the common's damps."

R. Browning: Christmas Eve, iv.

B. Intrans.: To form into a halo; to surround as a halo.

"The fire
That haloed round his saintly brow."

Southey: Thalaba, bk. ix.

hāl-ō-bā-tēs, *s.* [Gr. *hals* (genit. *halos*) = the sea, and *bates*=one that treads or covers; *bainō*=to walk, to go.]

Entom.: A genus of Heteroptera, family Nepidae. It is found on the surface of the sea within the tropics, often far from land. (*Swainson & Shuckard*.)

hāl-lōed, *a.* [Eng. *halo*; -ed.] Surrounded with or as with a halo.

"Elicit from the gloom some haloed face bending over me with strange pity."—C. Brontë: *Jane Eyre*, ch. ii.

hāl-ō-gēn, *s.* [Gr. *hals*=salt, and *gennaō*=to produce.]

Chem.: The electro-negative radical of a haloid salt. This term is also used for the monad elements chlorine, bromine, iodine, and fluorine, as their sodium salts resemble sea salt, which is chloride of sodium, NaCl. The physical properties of Cl, Br, and I, correspond with the difference of their atomic weights, Cl 35.5, Br 80, and I 127, the weight of bromine vapor being the mean of that of chlorine and iodine. Chloride is a gas, bromine a liquid, and iodine a solid at ordinary temperatures. Chlorine has the greatest chemical affinity for hydrogen, and iodine for oxygen, that of bromine being intermediate.

ha-lōg-ēn-ōis, *a.* [Eng., &c., *halogen* (q. v.); -ous.] Belonging to or in any way connected with the halogens; generating haloid salts.

hāl-ōg-ē-tōn, *s.* [Gr. *hals*=the sea, and *geitōn*=a neighbor.]

Bot.: A genus of Chenopods. *Halogeton tamariscifolium*, a native of North America, is called Spanish Worm-seed, and is a powerful anthelmintic.

hāl-lōid, *a. & s.* [Gr. *hals*=salt, and *eidos*=form.]

A. As adjective:

Chem.: A name given to salts formed by the union of a halogen element with a metal, as NaCl sodium chloride, or by the union of a radical which does not contain oxygen with a metal, as KCN, cyanide of potassium.

B. As subst.: A haloid salt.

ha-lōm-ē-tēr, *s.* [Gr. *hals* (genit. *halos*)=salt, and *metron*=a measure.] An instrument for measuring the forms and angles of salts and crystals. [GONTIOMETER.]

ha-lō-nī-a, *s.* [Gr. *halōnia*=a threshing floor.] *Palæobotany*: A genus of fossil plants proposed by Lindley and Hutton, and adopted by Unger, &c., for stems having a surface like that of *Lepidodendron* combined with the branching of the *Coniferae*. But in 1848 Mr. John S. Dawes, F. G. S., showed that the branching was really dichotomous like *Lepidodendron* itself. They are now regarded as *Lycopodiaceae*.

hāl-ō-phyte, *s.* [Gr. *hals* (genit. *halos*)=the sea, and *phyton*=a plant.]

Botan. Geog.: A plant growing in a salt marsh, and producing soda salts. Examples, *Salicornia*, *Salsola*, &c. Halophytes is not a term used in classification, the salt-marsh plants being devoid of affinity to each other.

hāl-ō-ra-gā-gē-æ, **hāl-ō-rā-gē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *halorag(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ææ.]

Bot.: Hippurids. An order of epigynous exogens, alliance Myrtales. It consists of herbaceous plants or under shrubs, with alternate, opposite, or whorled leaves; small flowers, either axillary or in terminal panicles; the calyx adherent, its limb two to four-toothed or undivided; petals inserted into the summit of the calyx or absent; stamens inserted in the same place, as many as the petals or fewer; ovary inferior; style none; stigma papillose or pencil-formed; fruit dry, indehiscent, membranous or bony, with one or more cells; seed solitary, pendulous. The species, which are scattered

over the world, are generally found in wet places. Genera described eight, species seventy. The order may be a degenerate state of Onagraceæ. It has two tribes, *Haloragaceæ* and *Trapeæ* (q. v.).

hāl-ō-rā-gē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *halorag(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ææ.]

Botany:

1. The typical tribe of *Haloragaceæ* (q. v.).

2. The same as *HALORAGACEÆ* (q. v.).

hāl-ō-rā-gīs, *s.* [Gr. *hals* (genit. *halos*) = the sea, and *rhag* (genit. *rhagos*) = a berry, a grape.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe *Haloragaceæ* and the order *Haloragaceæ* (q. v.). *Haloragis citriodora* is fragrant.

hāl-lō-skōpe, *s.* [Eng. *halo*, and Gr. *skopeō*=to view, to see.]

Optics: An instrument invented by M. Bravais for exhibiting the phenomena connected with halos, perihelia, &c. It comprises prisms and a mirror, which revolve rapidly about an axis, and two plates of glass for intercepting the light. The rotating prisms receive the light from a lamp in a darkened chamber, the refracted rays assuming the form of the perihelion circle.

hāl-ōt-rich-ite, **hāl-ōt-rich-ine**, *s. & a.* [Gr. *hals* (genit. *halos*)=salt, and *thrix* (genit. *trichos*)=hair.]

A. As substantive:

Mineralogy:

1. Of the form *Halotrichite*:

(1) *Halotrichite of Glocker*: A yellowish white mineral, with silky fibers and an inky astringent taste. Composition: Sulphuric acid, 35.9; alumina, 11.5; protoxide of iron, 8.1; water, 44.5=100.

(2) *Halotrichite of Hausmann*: The same as *Alunogen*.

2. Of the form *Halotrichine*: A silky ashen mineral from the Solfatara, near Naples. (*Dana*.)

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to the minerals described under A.

[*Dana* has a *Halotrichite* group of minerals including Mendozite, Pickeringite, Apjohnite, Bosjemanite, and *Halotrichite* (q. v.).

***hāls**, ***halse**, *s.* [A. S. *hæls*, *hæls*; Goth., O. Fris., O. S., O. H. Ger., Dan., & Sw. *hals*; Icel. *háls*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.* (of both forms): The neck, the throat.

2. *Naut.* (of the form *halse*): One of the holes at the head of a ship, through which the cable runs; a hawse (q. v.).

***hālse** (1), *v. t.* [Icel. *hálisa*=to clew up a sail, from *hals*=the neck, the front sheet of a sail, the tack of a sail, &c.] [*HALSE*, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To embrace round the neck.

"Thou hast founde them eightene yeres, with their armes abroad to halse thee."—*Golden Bock*, ch. xlv.

2. *Naut.*: To hoist, to draw up.

"Bomilcar . . . halsed up sails, and away he went."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 568.

***hālse** (2), ***halsien**, *v. t.* [A. S. *hālsian*, *hælsian*; O. H. Ger. *heilison*; Icel. *heilsa*.]

1. To beseech, to adjure.

2. To greet, to salute.

***hāl-sen-ing**, *a.* [English *hals*=the throat.] Sounding harshly; inharmonious or discordant in the throat.

"This ill *halsening* horny name hath, as Cornuto in Italy, opened a gap to the scoffs of many."—*Carew*.

***hāl-sēr** (1 silent), ***hāl-stēr**, **hāw-sēr**, *s.* [*HALSE*, *s.*] A large rope; a small cable; a hawser (q. v.).

"And ships secure without their *halsers* ride."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xlii. 121.

hālt (1), *v. t.* [*HALT*, *a.*]

1. To limp; to be lame.

"The hors, on whiche she rode was blacke,
And halted."—*Gower: C. A.*, iv.

2. To linger, to loiter; to hesitate; to stand in doubt.

"How long *halt ye* between two opinions?"—*1 Kings* xviii. 21.

3. To be defective; to fall or come short; to be faulty in measure or rhythm; to fail in connection of ideas, &c.

"The verse

Halts, like the best of Luther's psalms."

R. Browning: Paracelsus, iv.

*4. To be slow; to move slowly.

"Till *halting* vengeance overtook our age."

Dryden: The Medal, 320.

hālt (2), *v. t. & i.* [*HALT*, *interj.*]

A. Intrans.: To stop in walking; to cease to advance; specif., of soldiers on a march.

"He *halted* by a cross of stone."

Scott: Marmion, vi. 22.

B. Trans.: To cause to stop in walking or marching.

hālt, ***hault**, *a.* [A. S. *healt*; cogn. with Icel. *haltir*; Dan. *halt*; Sw. *halt*; Goth. *haltis*; O. H. Ger. *halz*.] Lame; crippled; unable to walk without limping.

"Bring in hither the poor, the maimed, the *halt*, and the blind."—*Luke* xiv. 21.

hālt, ***ālt**, *interj. & s.* [Sp. *alta*; Fr. *alte*.]

A. As interj.: An order addressed to troops on the march to stop or cease to advance.

B. As subst.: The act of halting or stopping on a march.

"In motion, or in *halt*."—*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 532.

hālt, *s.* [*HALT*, *a.*]

1. The act or condition of limping; lameness.

2. A disease in sheep.

"Gouty ails, by shepherds termed the *halt*."

Dyer: Fleece, bk. i.

hālt-ēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *halt* (1), *v.*; -er.] One who halts or limps; a cripple.

hāl-tēr (2), ***hault-er**, *s.* [A. S. *healtfer*, *hælfre*; cogn. with O. Dut. *halfter*; Ger. *halfter*; O. H. Ger. *halftira*.]

1. A headstall and strap by which an animal is fastened to a stanchion or manger.

2. A cord, a strong string, a rope.

3. A rope with a noose to hang malefactors; hence, death by hanging.

"The bottom of all is the fear of the *halter*, not of any detestation of the offense."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. 1.

*4. The right or privilege of hanging malefactors.

"Edward resigned to them [the City] the monopoly of the axe and *halter*."—*Pennant: London*.

hāl-tēr, *v. t.* [*HALTER*, *v.*] To put a halter upon; to bind or tie up with a halter; as, to *halter* a horse.

"A *halted* neck, which does the hangman thank

For being yare about him."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 13.

hāl-tēr-ēs, *s. pl.* [Gr. *haltēres*=weights held in the hand to give an impetus in leaping; they were something like dumb-bells; *hallomai*=to leap.]

Entom.: Two small knobbed filaments rising from the opposite sides of the thorax in the insect order Diptera, just where the hinder pair, to which they are analogous, would be were they present; in fact, they are this second pair of wings modified. They tend to balance the insect in its flight, and are called by Sir Richard Owen and others balancers.

***hāl-tēr-mān**, *s.* [English *halter* (2), and *man*.] A hangman.

"*Haltermen* and ballet-makers are not better set a-workes this many a day."—*Bundie of New Wit* (1638).

***hāl-tēr-säck**, *s.* [Eng. *halter* (2), *s.*, and *sack*.] A term of reproach and contempt.

"Away, you *haltersack*, you."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: King and No King*, ii.

hāl-tic-ā, **āl-tic-ā**, *s.* [Gr. *haltikos*=good at leaping, active.]

Entom.: A genus of Chrysomelidæ or Galerucidæ, by some elevated into the type of a distinct family *Halticidæ* (q. v.). It contains the Turnip-fly (*Haltica nemorum*). [TURNIP-FLY.] *H. consobrina*, the Blue Cabbage Flea or Beetle, is found in numbers upon seedling cabbages, the leaves of which it devours.

hāl-tic-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., &c., *haltic(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: A family of insects by most entomologists placed under Chrysomelidæ, from the typical genera of which it differs by the great leaping powers of the insects placed under it. They are also of small size. Like the Chrysomelidæ they are often brightly colored.

hāl-ti-cōr-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *haltikos* [*HALTICA*]; *koris*=a bug, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: Jumping bugs; a family of Heteroptera.

hāl-t-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*HALT* (1), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or condition of stopping in walking or on the march; a halt, a hesitating.

"They lay in wait for our *haltings*."—*Glanvill*, ser. 5.

hāl-t-ing-līp, *adv.* [English *halting*; -ly.] In a halting or limping manner; with a halt or limp.

hāl-van-nēr, *s.* [English *halvan(s)*; -er.] A miner who dresses and washes the impurities from halvans.

hāl-vang, *s.* [Cornish (?). Cf. Wel. *halog*=saturated with salt, polluted, defiled.]

Mining: Impure ores which require to be washed and freed from impurities.

bōll, **bōy**, **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **ghin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

halve (l silent), *v. t.* [HALF, s.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To divide into halves or equal parts; to divide generally.

2. To share; to give a half or moiety of; as, to halve anything with another.

II. Carp.: To join timbers by halving (q. v.).

halve-net, *s.* A fixed bag-net placed within low-water mark to prevent fish returning with the tide.

halved (l silent), *pa. par. & a.* [HALVE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

Botany:

(1) Dimidiate; only half or partially formed, as an ather with only one lobe perfect. (Lindley.)

(2) A term used when the degree of inequality is so great that one-half of the figure is either wholly or nearly wanting, as the leaves of many Bryonias. (Lindley.)

halves (l silent), *s. pl. & interj.* [HALF, s.]

A. As subst.: [HALF.]

B. As interj.: An expression by which one lays claim to the half, or an equal share, of anything with another.

halv'-yâg (l silent), *pr. par., a. & s.* [HALVE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: The act or process of dividing into halves or equal parts.

II. Join.: A mode of joining timbers or scantling in which each is equally cut upon one of its faces, and the two new faces are laid together and secured. The timbers lap upon and are let into each other. The joint thus made may be a simple lap-joint, or it may be a dovetail, a scarf, or a notched joint. It may be secured by pins, wedges, or bolts, according to circumstances.

halving-belt, *s.*

Mach.: A belt crossed between pulleys, so as to cause them to revolve in opposite direction; a crossed belt.

hâl-y'-(1), pref. [HALI-(1).]

hâl-y'-(2), pref. [HALI-(2).]

hâl-yard, hâl-liard (1 as y), *haul-yard, *s.* [A shortened form of *hale-yard*, from *hale* = to haul, draw, and *yard*.] [HALE, YARD.]

Naut.: A rope, chain, or tackle for hoisting or lowering yards, spars, sails, or flags. They are named from the spar, &c., to which they are applied. (Falconer: Shipreck, ii.)

hâl-y-mê-dâ, s. [Pref. *haly*, and Gr. *mêdion*=a plant, perhaps a Campanula (?), or *medo*=to rule, to hold sway over.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Convolvulaceae family, or tribe *Halymedidæ* (q. v.).

hâl-y-mê-di-dâ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *halymed(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot.: A family or tribe of Convolvulaceae. The frond is polysiphonous, made up of tubes which are continuous or jointed, and more or less densely branched. (Lindley.)

hâl-y-mê-nl-a, s. [Pref. *haly*-(2), and Greek *hymen*=a skin, a membrane, named because of the membranous fronds.]

Bot.: A genus of Fucaceae, sub-order Cryptonemæ, family or tribe *Gasteroacarpidæ*. *Halymenia edulis* is the True Dulse, and *H. palmata* the Common Dulse.

***hâl-y-môte, s.** [Mid. Eng. *haly*=holy, and *mote* (q. v.).] A sacred or ecclesiastical court.

hâl-y-sêr'-ê-â, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *halyser(is)* (q. v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A family of Fucaceae. The frond is polysiphonous, barked, jointed, or continuous; the vesicles scattered over the surface of the frond, or collected into heaps. (Lindley.)

hâl-y-sêr'-is, s. [Pref. *haly*-(2), and Gr. *seris*=a kind of endive, succory; Lat. *seris*.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-order *Halysereæ* (q. v.).

hâl-y-sî-têg, s. [Gr. *halysis*=a chain, a bond, and suff. -ite (Palæont.) (q. v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of tabulate corals. *Halysites catenularius* is the chain coral. It is the *Catenipora* of Goldfuss.

hâl-y-sî-t'-i-dâ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *halysit(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Palæont.: A family of palæozoic tabulate Corals.

-hâm, suff. [A. S. *hâm*=a house, a home, a village.] A common element in the names of English towns and villages, as Buckingham, Durham, Nottingham, &c. [HAMLET.]

***hâm, v. t.** [HAM, s.] To cure and make into ham; to salt and cure or dry in smoke.

hâm, *hamme, *homme, s. [A. S. *hamm*; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *hamma*; Ger. *hamme*; Dut. *hamme* =a ham. See called from the bend in the leg; cf. Welsh *cam*=bent; Lat. *camur*.]

1. The inner or hind part of the knee; the part where the leg and thigh unite and meet; the thigh of any animal.

2. The thigh of an animal, specif., of a hog, salted and cured, or dried in smoke.

hâm-a-dry'-âd (pl. *hâm-a-dry'-âds, hâm-a-dry'-a-dêg, s.* [Lat. *hamadryades*, pl. of *hamadryas*; Gr. *Hamadryades*, from *hama*=together with, and *dryas*=a tree.]

Ancient Myth.: A dryad or wood-nymph.

hâm-a-dry'-âs, s. [HAMADRYAD.]

1. **Zool.:** The distinctive name of a species of the genus *Cynocephalus* (q. v.); it is sometimes called the Arabian Baboon, and among the ancient Egyptians was worshiped as a type of Thoth, the god of letters. Its color is ashy gray, with long slate-colored whiskers, face and ears, flesh-colored hands, black, callousities large and bright-red; the tail is tufted, and the males are heavily maned. They live in herds

of from eighty to a hundred; habitat, the mountains in Arabia, throughout Abyssinia, in Sennaar, Kordofan, and Darfur, at an elevation of 8,000 feet.

2. **Bot.:** A genus of Ranunculaceæ, from the Antarctic regions.

Hâm'-âl, s. [Arabic.]

Astron.: A fixed star, of the second magnitude. Called also Alpha Arietis.

hâm-a-mêl'-ê-â, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *hamamel(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Hamamelidaceæ, having solitary ovules.

hâm-a-mêl-i-dâ'-cê-â, hâm-a-mêl-id'-ê-â, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *hamamel(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -acæ, -ideæ.]

Bot.: Witch-hazels, an order of epigynous exogens, alliance Umbellales. It consists of trees or shrubs with hollow stems, sometimes marked by circular discs; alternate, deciduous, toothed leaves, with veins turning from the midrib straight to the margin; deciduous stipules; small axillary, sometimes unisexual flowers, with their calyx in four or five divisions, four or five petals, eight stamens, four of them with abortive anthers, and a two-celled capsular, half inferior fruit with pendulous seeds. The order is found in North America, Japan, China, Central Asia, Madagascar, and South Africa. Genera, thirteen.

hâ-mâm'-ê-lis, s. [Gr. *hamamêlis*=a tree with fruit like a pear, a kind of medlar or service-tree; *hama*=at the same time with, and *mêlon*=an apple, or any tree-fruit.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Hamamelidaceæ (q. v.). It consists of plants with alternate leaves and yellow flowers, occurring in North America and China.

hâm-ar-thrî-tis, s. [Gr. *hama*=at once, at the same time, and *arthritis*=belonging to the joint; *hê arthritis nosos*=the disease affecting the joints; gout.]

Med.: Gout affecting the whole body, as distinguished from a merely local attack.

hâ-mar-tite, s. [Gr. *hamartano*=to mistake, and suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: The name given by Nordenskiöld to the Bastnaësite of Huot. It is a fluorocarbonate of lanthanum and cerium. Crystallization probably prismatic. Occurs in the Bastnaë mine, Riddarhyttan, Sweden, associated with allanite, and also found in large crystals near Pike's Peak, Colorado.

hâ-mâte, a. [Lat. *hamatus*, from *hamus*=a hook.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** Hooked; entangled.

2. **Bot.:** Furnished with a hook; hooked.

hâ-mât-êd, a. [Lat. *hamatus*.]

Ord. Lang., Bot., &c.: Hooked; set with hooks.

hâ-mâ-tô, prefix. [Lat. *hamatus*.]

Bot., &c.: Provided with a hook or hooks.

hamato-serrate, a.

Bot.: Having somewhat hooked serratures.

***hâm'-ble, *hâm'-el, v. t.** [A. S. *hamelian*=to mutilate; Icel. *hamla*; O. H. Ger. *bihamalon*.]

1. To mutilate.

2. To cut away.

3. To render dogs incapable of running by cutting away the balls of their feet.

4. To hamstring.

Hâm-bûrg, s. & a. [See definition A.]

A. As subst.: A well-known commercial city of Germany.

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to Hamburg.

Hamburg-lake, s.

Painting: A crimson or purplish pigment of great power and depth. It resembles the cochineal lake, except that it dries with difficulty.

Hamburg-parsley, s.

Bot.: Large-rooted parsley—a variety of parsley cultivated for its roots. These communicate an agreeable flavor to soups and stews. (Loudon.)

Hamburg-white, s.

Painting: Barytes used as a pigment.

hâme (1), *s.* [Dut. *haam*.]

Harness: One of the pair of curved bars of wood or metal which fit in the crease between the roll and the body of the collar, and to which the traces are connected. The flat wooden hame is still used in heavy gears, secured by thongs. The trace-chains are attached to the nooks, and the reins pass through the rings above. The trace-hooks of carriage-hames are looped to the staples of the hames.

Obvious compounds: *Hame-fastener, hame-lock, hame-ring, hame-strap, &c.*

hâme (2), *s.* [HOME.] (Scotch.)

hâ-mêl'-i-a, s. [Named by Jacquin after E. L. Du Hamel Du Monceau, a distinguished botanist, who died in 1782.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Hamelidæ (q. v.).

hâ-mêl-i-dâ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *hameli(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ideæ.]

Bot.: A family of Cinchonaceæ, tribe Cinchonæ.

***hâmes, s. pl.** An old Lincolnshire name for a flail, an instrument for threshing or beating grain from the ear by hand. The old saying, "to set the thames on fire," takes its origin from this word, and has nothing whatever to do with the river Thames. It was first used with reference to a man who was locally known as a braggart, a man who did considerably more talking than working. Hence, "He'll never set t'hames on fire," meant he will never whirl the hames or flails fast enough to set them on fire.

hâme-sûck-en, s. [Icel. *heimsókn*=an attack on one's house; A. S. *hâm*=house, and *secan*=to seek.]

Scots Law: The offense of feloniously beating or assaulting a person in his own house or dwelling-place.

hâ-mi-form, a. [Lat. *hamus* (genit. *hami*)=a hook, and *forma*=form.]

Zool., &c.: Hook-shaped, hamate.

Hâm-il-tô-ni-a, s. [Named after Mr. Hamilton, a botanist, of Woodlands, near Philadelphia.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonads, family Guettardidæ. The flowers are delightfully fragrant.

Hâm-il-tô-ni-an, a. [See def.]

1. **Gen.:** Of or belonging to any person of the name of Hamilton.

2. **Spec.:** (See the compound.)

Hamiltonian-system, s. The name given to the system of teaching languages popularized by James Hamilton, though it was known long before his day, and was recommended by Locke in his *Thoughts Concerning Education*.

hâ-mite (1), *hâ-mi'-têg, s.* [Latin *hamus*=a hook; suff. -ite (Palæont.) (q. v.).]

Palæontology:

1. (Of the form *Hamites*) A genus of cephalopod mollusks, family Ammonitidæ. The shell is hook-shaped, or bent upon itself more than once; the courses separate. Fifty-eight species are known, from the Neocomian to the Chalk. Found in strata in Europe, India, and South America. (S. P. Woodward.)

2. (Of the form *Hamite*) The English name for any fossil shell of the genus *Hamites* [1].

Hâm'-ite (2), *s.* [Hebrew *Chham*=as adj., warm, hot; as subst., Ham, the youngest son of Noah; -ite.] A descendant of Ham, a negro, an Ethiopian.



Hamadryas.



Hamites.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fäll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pô, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

Hām-it'-ic, a. [Eng., &c., *Hamit(e)*; -ic.]

Ethnol. & Philol.: Of or belonging to Ham, his descendants or their languages. The name corresponds to the term Semitic for the Syro-Arabian languages, but there is difficulty in connection with both, for Canaan was the son of Ham, but his descendants apparently spoke Phœnician, which was not an Hamitic, but a Semitic tongue. The term is sometimes used for the great but imperfectly known family of distinctively African languages.

***hām'-kin, s.** [Ety. doubtful.] A pudding made of a shoulder of mutton.

hām'-lēt, *hame-lest, *hame-lat, *hame-lette, *ham-il-let, s. [O. Fr. *hamel*; dimin. suff. -et; O. Fr. *ham*=a home; cogn. with A. S. *hām*=Eng. *home*.] A small village; a little cluster of houses in the country. (Tennyson: *Death of Wellington*, vii.)

***hām'-lēt-ēd, a.** [Eng. *hamlet*; -ed.] Living or settled down in a hamlet or village.

hām'-mel, s. [HEMEL.] A small shed and inclosure used for sheltering cattle for fattening.

hām'-mēr, *ham-er, s. [A. S. *hamor*; cogn. with Dut. *hamer*; Icel. *haman*; Dan. *hammer*; Sw. *hammare*; Ger. *hammer*; O. H. Ger. *hamar*.]

I. Ordinary Language:**1. Literally:**

(1) A tool or instrument for driving nails, beating metals, &c., and consisting of an iron or steel head fixed crosswise on a handle.

(2) Anything resembling a hammer in its shape, action, or use, as the striker of a clock.

(2) *Fig.*: Anything destructive, overwhelming, or ruining.

II. Technically:

1. **Firearms:** Formerly, the hammer of the flint-lock was the steel cover of the priming-pan, and the parts connected therewith which received the blow of the flint which was held in the cock. The hammer of the percussion-lock is the striking part itself.

2. **Machines:** In addition to the hand implement called a hammer, large ones moved by machinery are used in manufactories. Thus there are power-hammers and steam-hammers, the former moved by any potent natural agent, as water or steam; the latter specifically by steam.

3. **Music:** A small padded mallet by which the string of a piano is struck.

† (1) Geological hammer:

Geol.: A hammer suited for the use of geologists. At least two such implements are required—one for rough-hewing specimens, the other for reducing them to smaller dimensions. The first should have a heavy head, with one end wedge-shaped, the other flat and square or rounded. The material should be Swedish iron, with well-tempered but not brittle steel ends welded on. The shaft should be thirteen, fourteen, or more inches long. (Rutley.)

(2) **Hammer and tongs:** Violently.

"Mr. Malone fell upon them hammer and tongs."—H. Kingsley: *Ravenshoe*, ch. ix.

(3) **To bring to the hammer:** To put up at auction.

hammer-ax, s. A double tool, having a hammer at one side of the handle and an ax at the other.

hammer-beam, s.

Arch.: A beam in Gothic architecture which projects from the wall and forms a sort of bracket-support for the tie-beams of an ornamental roof. Hammer-beams never extend across an apartment; and their ends are commonly decorated with carvings, very frequently representing emblazoned shields. They are often used also in the principals of Gothic roofs to strengthen the framing and to diminish the lateral pressure that falls upon the walls. The hammer-beam is generally supported by a rib rising up from a corbel below, and in its turn forms the support of another rib, which, with that springing from the hammer-beam on the opposite side, constitutes an arch.

Hammer-beam roof: A roof, the feet of the principal rafters of which are connected by a tie-beam, but usually rest in corbels. Half-rafters, carrying a vaulted superstructure, usually span the severy.

hammer-catcher, s.

Music: A padded shoulder which catches the hammer on its return.

hammer-cloth, s.

Carriage: The cloth which covers a coach-box; so called from the old practice of carrying a hammer, nails, &c., in the box of the seat, or from *hamper*; but, according to Skeat, *hammer* is here an adaptation of Dutch *hemel*=(1) heaven, (2) a tester, a covering; cogn. with Sw., Dan. & Ger. *him-mel*=(1) heaven, (2) a tester.

hammer-dressed, a.

Mason: Dressed or prepared with a hammer; specifically applied to building-stone dressed with a pointed hammer or pick.

hammer-engine, s.

Mach.: A variety of the direct acting vertical steam engine, in which the supporting frame resembles that of a steam hammer.

hammer-fish, s. [*Hammer-headed shark.*]

hammer-harden, hammer-hard, v. t. To beat metal with a hammer while cold, to close the pores and condense the texture.

"Hammer-hard is when you harden iron or steel with much hammering on it."—Mozon.

hammer-head, s.

1. **Ord. Lang.:** The cross piece of iron forming the head of a hammer.

"Because it was fashioned like a little mallet or hammer-head, it was, and is at this day called in Latine *malleolus*."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. xvii, ch. xxii.

2. **Zool.:** The same as HAMMER-FISH (q. v.).

hammer-headed, a.

Zool.: Having a head resembling a hammer.

† (1) Hammer-headed bat:

Zool.: *Myotis monstrosus*, closely allied to White's Fruit Bat, but differing from all other Pteropine bats in the extraordinary size and shape of its head, which, owing to the muzzle being enormously developed, has a hammer-like appearance. It was discovered by Du Chaillu in Western Africa, and described by Dr. Allen, of Philadelphia. (Duncan.)

(2) Hammer-headed shark:

Zool.: A fish, *Zygana malleus*, and the genus *Zygana* itself. The sides of the head are greatly produced in a horizontal direction. Sometimes called Hammer-fish.

hammer-man, s. One who beats or works metal with a hammer; one who has charge of all that relates to the mechanical treatment of iron by the hammer.

hammer-mark, s. A mark of the hammer, left from forging.

hammer-oyster, s.

Zool.: The molluscous genus *Malleus*, and especially *Malleus vulgaris*. It is not of the genuine Oyster family (Ostreidae), but is one of the Aviculidae. When young it is like an ordinary Avicula, but, as it advances in age, the two ears lengthen more and more, so as to be always increasingly hammer-like. It inhabits the Indian Archipelago.

hammer-sedge, s.

Bot.: *Carex hirta*.

hammer-slag, s.

Metal: The coating of oxide of iron formed on iron by heat, which is removed by hammering the metal when cold. "It is black, opaque, slightly metallic in luster, melts at a high temperature, and is strongly magnetic." (Percy.)

hammer-stone, s.**Anthropology:**

1. A stone implement held in the hand and used as a hammer by the Neolithic flint-workers.

"The hammer-stones used in the manufacture of flint hatchets appear to have been usually quartzite pebbles."—Evans: *Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 29.

2. The name given to certain rare stone implements of Neolithic age from their resemblance to mining hammers. From their showing no traces of use, and their usual material, sandstone, being unsuitable for the purpose of hammering, perhaps, also, from their having been often found near lakes, they have come to be classed as sinkers for nets or fishing lines. Similar implements, but of granite or diorite, occur in the Ohio Valley; some of them are from three to four inches long. They show no signs of abrasion, and may have been used as bolas (q. v.), or, according to Evans (*Ancient Stone Implements*, ch. x.), as sinkers. But their use cannot be determined with certainty.

hammer-wort, s. The herb Pellitory. (*Halliwel*.)

hām'-mēr, v. t. & i. [HAMMER, s.]**A. Transitive:****1. Literally:**

1. To beat with a hammer.

2. To forge or form with a hammer; to shape by beating with a hammer.

"I had certainly been reduced to pay the public in hammered money, for want of milled."—Dryden: *A Discourse on Epic Poetry*.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To cause or produce with a hammer.

"And the smith his iron measures hammered to the anvil's chime." Longfellow: *Nuremberg*.

*2. To work out or forge in the mind with intellectual labor; to excogitate. (Generally followed by out.)

"Indeed, I sometimes hammered out a line."

Gay, Ep. 1, To a Lady.

*3. To patch up, to frame. (Followed by up.)

"Some spirits, by whom they were stirred and guided in the name of the people, hammered up the articles."—Hayward.

B. Intransitive:**1. Literally:**

1. To work with a hammer.

2. To make a noise like a hammer; to act as a hammer; to beat.

"Round him busily hewed and hammered"

Mallet huge and heavy ax."

Longfellow: *Musician's Tale*.

II. Figuratively:

1. To be busy in thought; to be working or pondering in the mind.

"Nor need'st thou much importune me to that,"

Whereon this month I have been hammering."

Shakespeare: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 3.

2. To be in agitation or debate.

"A thousand things are hammering in his head."—Dryden: *Sir Martin Marr-all*, l. 1.

3. To attack persistently. (Followed by at.)

"Better to clear prime forests"

Than hammer at this reverend gentlewoman."

Tennyson: *Prince of Arden*, iii. 113.

***hām'-mēr-a-ble, a.** [English *hammer*; -able.] That may or can be fashioned or formed with a hammer; malleable.

hām'-mēr-ēr, s. [Eng. *hammer*; -er.] One who works with a hammer; a hammer-man.

hām'-mēr-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [HAMMER, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The act or art of beating, forging, or forming with a hammer.

2. *Fig.*: A constant beating, working, or agitation. (P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 833.)

hām'-mēr-lēss, a. [Eng. *hammer*; -less.]

Firearms: Used in connection with a tolerably recent pattern of gun, in which the hammer is not visible. From outward appearances the gun appears to be hammerless, but this is not really so, the hammer or cock being simply sunk into the stock.

hām'-mōck, *ha-ma-ca, *ha-mac-ca, s. [Sp. *hamaca*; cf. O. Dut. *hammak*. Originally Carib or Brazilian Indian (†).]

1. *Originally*: A kind of suspended bed made of manila, sea-grass, or other fiber network.

"A great many Indians came for the purpose of bartering their cotton and hammacs or nets in which they sleep."—Columbus: *First Voyage*.

2. *Naut.*: A kind of hanging or swinging bed formed of canvas, about six feet by four, suspended by lanyards from rings in the deck beams.

"Then swift descending with a seaman's haste, Slips to his hammock and forgets the blast,"

Cowper: *Retirement*, 436.

3. *As used now on shore*: A swinging or suspended bed made of canvas or network, and hung by hooks or other contrivance from the roof, ceiling, a tree, &c.

hammock-battens, hammock-racks, s. pl.

Naut.: Cleats or battens from which the hammocks are suspended.

hammock-nettings, s. pl.

Naut.: A row of forked, upright, iron stanchions, supporting a netting or wooden trough, in which the seamen stow their hammocks during the day.

hammock-racks, s. pl. [HAMMOCK-BATTENS.]

hammock-shroud, s. A poetical expression which derives its force from the fact that the bodies of sailors or other persons dying at sea are sewed up in hammocks and committed to the deep.

"His heavy-shotted hammock-shroud."

Tennyson: *In Memoriam*, ii. 15.

hā-mōse, a. [Mod. Lat. *hamosus*.] [HAMOUS.]

Bot.: Curved like a fish-hook, hooked, bent.

hā-mōūs, a. [Lat. *hamus*=a hook; Gr. *chamos*=a fish-hook; cf. Gael. *cham*=bent, and suff. -ous.] **Bot.**: *Hamosae* (q. v.).

hām'-pēr (1), s. [A corrupt of *hanaper* (q. v.).] A large, coarsely-made, covered wicker-work basket, used for packing articles for carriage.

"The next rhyming letter shows that her reply was a hamper of oysters."—Cowper: *On the High Price of Fish*. (Note.)

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

hām-pēr (2), *s.* [HAMPER, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Anything which hampers or impedes free action; a fetter.

"Shackles, shacklocks, hampers, givies, and chaines."
Broune: *Britannia's Pastorals*, bk. i., s. 7.

II. *Naut.*: Equipment and gear about the decks of a vessel.

hām-pēr (1), *v. t.* [Probably the same as *hamble* or *hamel*, from *A. S. hamelean*=to mutilate.]

1. To impede the motion or free action of; to shackle, to fetter.

*2. To ensnare, to inveigle, to entangle.

"She'll hamper thee, and dandle thee like a baby."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., i. 3.

3. To impede, to hinder, to embarrass, to perplex.

"The emperors . . . showed no disposition to hamper the general relations between the clergy and their flocks."
Gardiner & Mullinger: *Introduct. to Eng. Hist.*, ch. i.

*4. To hinder, to prevent, to put a stop to.

"To snibble and hamper the hardenese of herte that reigned in the people."
Udall: *Luke* xxiv.

5. To put out of order; to derange the mechanism of.

***hām-pēr** (2), *v. t.* [HAMPER (1), *s.*]

1. To put into or inclose in a hamper.

2. To load with hamper.

"If you were well hampered."—*Bailey*: *Erasmus*, p. 325.

hām-shāc-kle, *v. t.* [Eng. *ham*, and *shackle*.]

1. *Lit.*: To fasten the head of an ox, horse, &c., to one of its fore-legs, so as to prevent its straying or running away; to shackle.

2. *Fig.*: To hamper; to fetter; to embarrass, to curb, to restrain.

hām-stēr, *s.* [Ger. *hamster*; O. H. Ger. *hamistro*, *hamastro*.]

Zool.: *Cricetus*, a genus of Muridæ (Mice), but distinguished from *Mus* itself by the presence of cheek pouches. Fossil in the Post-Tertiary.

hām-strīng, *s.* [Eng. *ham*, and *string*.]

Anat.: At the back of the knee-joint the tendon of the biceps muscle forms the outer hamstring, and the sartorius (tailor's muscle), with the tendons of the gracilis, semi-tendinosus, and semi-membranosus, the inner hamstring, with the two heads of the gastrocnemius muscle between. The hamstring muscles extend the hip and flex the knee.

hām-strīng, *v. t.* [HAMSTRING, *s.*] To lame or disable by cutting or severing the tendons of the ham.

"He . . . would have cut his way through them had they not hamstringed his horse."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

hām-strūng, *pa. par. or a.* [HAMSTRING, *v.*]

***hām-u-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *hamulus*, dimin. of *hamus* = a hook.] Hooked; hook-like.

¶ *Hamular process of the sphenoid bone*:

Anat.: A slender, hook-like process; a prolongation of the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone.

hām-u-lōse, *a.* [Lat. *hamul(us)*; Eng., &c., suff. -ose, from Lat. -osus.]

Bot.: Covered with little hairs.

hām-u-lūs, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *hamus* (q. v.).]

1. *Bot.*: A hooked bristle. It is found in the flower of *Uncinia*.

2. *Anat.*: A hook-like process at the apex of the cochlea in the ear.

3. *Surg.*: An instrument for extracting the fetus.

hamulus lachrymalis, *s.*

Anat.: The pointed extremity of the lachrymal canal, fitting into an angle between the superior maxillary and the inferior turbinated bone. (*Quain*.)

hā-mūs (pl. *hā-mī*), *s.* [Lat.=a hook.] [HAMMATE.]

Bot. (pl.): Hooks (q. v.).

Hān, *s.* [Ch.]

Hist.: A Chinese dynasty, reigning from B. C. 20 to A. D. 25. It was founded by Lew Pang, and was succeeded by the Eastern Han Dynasty, which lasted till A. D. 237.

***hān-āp**, *s.* [O. Fr.] [HANAPER.] A silver or golden goblet or cup used on state occasions.

hān-a-pēr, ***han-y-pere**, *s.* [Low Lat. *hanaperium*=a basket or vessel for keeping cups in; O. Fr. *hanap*=a cup; A. S. *hnap*; Dut. *nap*; O. H. Ger. *hnep*; Gr. *napf*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A large basket; a hamper.

"*Hanypere* or hamper. *Canistrum*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Eng. Law*: A kind of basket formerly used by the sovereigns of England in which to hold and carry their treasury while traveling from place to place; the royal treasury. The Clerk of the Hanaper received all moneys due to the Crown for sealing charters, patents, commissions, and writs. He was

in daily attendance on the Lord Chancellor or the Lord Keeper in term time and at all times of sealing, having with him leathern bags, into which he put all charters as they were sealed. There was also a Comptroller of the Hanaper, whose duty it was to see that the fees were duly paid into the hanaper.

"This charge they laid to John Hales, clerk of the hanaper, a good and public spirited man."—*Strype*: *Memoirs*, *Edw. VI.* (an. 1549).

***hanaper office**, *s.* An office of the Court of Chancery. By 5 and 6 Vict. it was abolished, that Act transferring the duties to other offices. (*Eng.*)

"These writs (relating to the business on the subject) and the returns to them, were, according to the simplicity of ancient times, originally kept in a hamper, in *hanaperio*; and the others (relating to such matters wherein the Crown is immediately or mediately concerned) were prepared in a little sack or bag; and thence hath arisen the distinction of the *hanaper office* and petty bag office."—*Blackstone*: *Commentaries*, bk. iii., ch. 4.

Hān-ba-litēs, *s. pl.* [Named after Ahmed Ibn Hanbal in the eighth century.]

Religions: A Mohammedan sect; a branch of the Sunnites.

***hānce**, ***haunce**, *v. t.* [ENHANCE.] To raise, to elevate.

"But sothly they change her almocantaras, for the hauncing of the pole."—*Chaucer*: *Astrolabe*.

hānce, *s.* [HAUNCH.]

1. *Architecture*:

(1) The two lower portions of a four-centered arch; the part between the hanch (haunch) and the springing.

(2) A small arch by which a straight lintel is sometimes united to its jamb or impost.

(3) (Pl.): The ends of elliptical arches, which are arcs of smaller circles than the middle part of the arch.

2. *Naut.* (pl.): Falls of the five-rails placed on balusters on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway.

hanch, *s.* [HAUNCH.]

hān-chin-6l, *s.* [Mexican.]

Bot.: *Heimia salicifolia*, a plant of the order Lythraceæ, having white flowers, while most of the order have red or purple. It is said to excite violent perspiration, and is used by the Mexicans as a powerful remedy in venereal diseases.

hān-cor-ni-a, *s.* [Named after Phil. Hancorn.]

Bot.: A genus of Apocynaceæ, tribe Carissæ. *Hancornia pubescens* is a tree with a viscid, milky juice, pendulous branches, fragrant flowers, and a delicious fruit about as large as a plum. It grows in Brazil.

hānd, ***hande**, ***hond**, ***honde**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *hand*, *hond*; cogn. with Dut. *hand*; Icel. *hönd*, *hand*; Sw. *hand*; Dan. *haand*; O. H. Ger. *hant*; Goth. *hant*; Ger. *hand*. From the same root as Goth. *hinthan* (pa. t. *hanth*, pa. par. *hunthans*) = to take, to seize.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

(2) A measure of four inches; a palm, used chiefly in the measuring of a horse; as, a horse fifteen hands high.

(3) As much as may be held in the hand; a handful.

(4) A handle or helve.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Performance, handiwork, workmanship.

"Ye have made a fine hand! fellows."
Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, v. 4.

(2) Power or capability of performance; skill.

(3) An act, a deed, that which is done.

"Thou sawest the contradiction between my heart and hand."—*King Charles*: *Eikon Basilike*.

(4) Action, labor; act of the hand; exertion.

*5) Manner of proceeding or action.

"As her majesty hath received great profit, so may she, by a moderate hand, from time to time reap the like."—*Bacon*: *Henry VII.*

(6) Agency; part or share in acting or performing.

"God must have set a more than ordinary esteem upon that which David was not thought fit to have an hand in."—*South*: *Sermons*.

(7) Agency, medium.

"The word of the Lord, which he spake by the hand of his servant Ahijah the prophet."—*1 Kings* xiv. 18.

(8) Side, direction, part: whether right or left.

"For the other side of the court-gate on this hand, and that hand, were hangings of fifteen cubits."—*Exodus* xxxviii. 15.

(9) Part, quarter, side.

(10) Possession, power, control, management, superintendence.

"Sacraments serve as the model instruments of God to that purpose; the use whereof is in our hands."—*Hooker*: *Eccles. Polity*.

* (11) Advantage, gain, superiority.

"The French king, supposing to make his hand by those rude ravages in England."—*Hayward*.

* (12) Influence, power, control.

"Flattery, the dangerous nurse of vice, Got hand upon his youth."—*Daniel*: *Civil Wars*.

* (13) Method of government; discipline; restraint.

"Menelaus bare an heavy hand over the citizens."—*2 Maccabees* v. 23.

* (14) An agent; a person or medium employed. (*Swift*.)

(15) A workman; an agent.

"A dictionary, containing a natural history requires too many hands, as well as too much time."—*Locke*.

(16) A person employed, a workman; as, There are so many hands engaged. Specif., used of the number of sailors in a vessel; as, She carried so many hands.

(17) A person; used especially in such phrases as, He is a fine hand at speaking; a poor hand at talking, &c.

(18) A style of writing or penmanship.

"Here is the indictment of the good Lord Hastings, Which in a set hand fairly is engrossed."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iii. 5.

* (19) Rate, price.

"Business is bought at a dear hand, where there is small dispatch."—*Bacon*.

* (20) Terms, condition.

"Admire and accept the mystery; but at no hand by pride, ignorance, interest, or vanity wrest it to ignoble senses."—*Taylor*: *Worthy Communicant*.

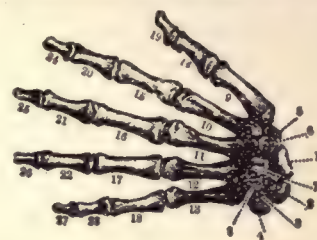
* (21) A scheme, course, or line of action.

"Consult of your own ways, and think which hand is best to take."—*Ben Jonson*.

II. Technically:

1. *Anatomy*:

(1) *Human*: The organ of prehension is composed of twenty-seven bones: eight carpal, five metacarpal, and fourteen phalangeal. It is also supplied plentifully with pronator and supinator



Hand.

1. The Scaphoid. 2. The Semilunar. 3. The Cuneiform. 4. The Pisiform. 5. The Trapezium. 6. The Trapezoides. 7. The Os Magnum. 8. The Unciform. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13. The Metacarpal bones. 14 to 27. The three rows of Phalanges.

muscles, flexors and extensors, the former on the palmar aspect of the hand, the latter on the back, and with nerves and blood-vessels, ligaments, articulations, skin, nails, and in most cases, on the back of the hand, especially in the male sex, a quantity of hair.

(2) *Compar.*: All vertebrate animals have their anterior extremities terminated by bones corresponding to those of the human hand, but the latter is more complicated and susceptible of being used for a greater variety of purposes than in their case. The footprints of the Labyrinthodont Amphibians are so much like those which would be left by a hand that they were called originally Cheirotherium. As genuine internal bones do not exist in the Invertebrata, parts superficially resembling the human hand are not homologous with the anatomical structure of that organ in man.

2. *Horol.*: The pointer or index-finger of a watch, clock, or counter: hour, minute, seconds, as the case may be; or known by the dial to which it belongs, as in the respective dials of the gas-meter or other dial-register.

"An idler is a watch that wants both hands."

Cooper: *Retirement*, 681.

3. *Firearms*: The small of a gun-stock.

4. *Cards*:

(1) The cards held by a single player.

"When they came and looked over the hands, a game the like of which had never been seen was played for their edification."—*Fall Moll Gazette*.

(2) A game at cards.

(3) A part or share in a game of cards.

"Your half-and-half players who have no objection to take a hand."—*Lamb*: *Essays of Elia*; *Mrs. Battle*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; try, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

(4) One of the players in a game of cards; the eldest hand is the player next after the dealer, in the order in which the cards are dealt.

(5) A single round in a game, in which all the cards dealt are played.

5. *Tennis, Rackets, etc.*: A player's turn to serve the ball.

6. *Commercial*:

*1. Five of any article of sale; as, Five oranges or five herrings make a *hand*.

(2) A bundle or head of tobacco leaves tied together without the stem being stripped.

(3) A shoulder of pork.

B. As adjective:

*1. Belonging to or used by the hand; common in composition.

*2. *Tame*.

*1. *At hand*: Near, close; not distant or far off.

(1) *Of place*: (*Shakesp.*: *Mer. of Ven.*, v. 1.)

(2) *Of time*: (*Shakesp.*: *Macbeth*, v. 4.)

*2. *At any hand*: On any account; at any rate.

"Let him fetch off his drum at any hand."

Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, iii. 6.

*3. *At no hand*: On no account.

4. *At the hand or hands of*: From, through; by the agency or medium of.

"Let Tamar dress the meat in my sight, that I may eat it at her hand."—2 *Samuel* xiii. 5.

5. *At first hand*: Directly from the producer or originator; fresh, new, direct.

6. *At second hand*: From an intermediate source; not directly.

7. *By hand*:

(1) With the hands, as distinguished from the use of instruments or machines; as, a drawing done by hand.

(2) By the medium of a messenger or agent; as, to send a letter by hand.

(3) A term applied to the artificial rearing of children or the young of the lower animals.

"Be grateful, boy, to them which brought you up by hand."—*Dickens*: *Great Expectations*, ch. iv.

8. *For one's own hand*: For one's self; for one's own account or interest.

9. *From hand to hand*: From one person to another.

"Lapse from hand to hand."

Tennyson: *Talking Oak*, 268.

10. *In hand*:

(1) In a state of preparation or execution.

"What revels are in hand?"

Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, v. 1.

(2) Present payment; in respect to the receiver.

"A considerable reward in hand."—*Tillotson*.

(3) Under consideration or debate.

"It is indifferent to the matter in hand."—*Locke*.

(4) Under control; as, to keep a horse well in hand.

11. *In one's hand*: In one's control, management, or discretion.

"Leaving the matter entirely in their hands."—*Lewis*:

Cred. Early Roman Hist. (1855), ch. xi., pt. i., § i., vol. i., p. 411.

12. *Off one's hands*: Finished, done with.

13. *On hand*: In present possession; in stock.

14. *On one's hands*: In one's care, control, or management; as, a burden to one.

15. *Out of hand*:

(1) Done, ended, completed.

(2) At once, off hand, directly; without hesitation.

"They executed his commandment out of hand."—*Goldinge*: *Cesar*, fo. 120.

16. *To one's hand*: Ready, prepared; in readiness.

17. *Under one's hand*: With the proper signature of the person's name.

*18. *Hand in and out*: An old game prohibited by Edward IV. (*Eng.*)

19. *Hand in hand, hand-in-hand*:

(1) *Lit.*: With hands mutually clasped.

"Enoch and Annie sitting hand in hand."

Tennyson: *Enoch Arden*, 69.

(2) *Figuratively*:

(a) In union; unitedly.

"Beauty and anguish walking hand-in-hand."

Tennyson: *Dream of Fair Women*, 15.

(b) Fit, pat, apt.

"A kind of hand-in-hand comparison."—*Shakesp.*: *Cymbeline*, i. 6.

20. *Hand over hand*:

(1) *Lit.*: By passing the hands alternately one above or before the other; as, to climb a rope hand over hand.

(2) *Fig.*: Rapidly.

*21. *Hand over head*: Negligently, rashly, carelessly; without looking or seeing what one does or is about.

"The titles, which hand over head have served their turn."—*Bacon*.

22. *Hand to hand, *Hande to hande*:

(1) *As adj.*: Close together.

(2) *As adv.*: In close fight.

"Saubrazanes there made a challenge to fight hande to hande."—*Brende*: *Quintus Curtius*, fo. 184.

23. *Hand to mouth*: As present or pressing wants require, without making provision for the future.

"I can get bread from hand to mouth, and make even at the year's end."—*L'Estrange*.

24. *Hands off*: Stand off! forbear to touch!

25. *Heavy on hand*: Hard to manage.

26. *Hot at hand*: Difficult to manage.

"Hollow men, like horses hot at hand."

Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, iv. 2.

27. *Light in hand*: Easy to manage.

*These last three meanings are borrowed from the manage.

28. *To ask (or give) the hand of*: To ask (or give) in marriage.

29. *To be hand and glove with*: To be very intimate with.

30. *To bear a hand*:

Naut.: To help, to give a helping hand; to hasten.

*31. *To bear in hand, *To bear on hand, *To bear on honde*: To delude; to cheat or mock by false promises.

"A rascally yea forsooth knave, to bear in hand, and then stand upon security."—*Shakesp.*: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., i. 2.

32. *To change hands*: To change owners; to become the property of another.

33. *To come to hand*: To be received; to come within one's reach.

"First fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf,

Unculled, as came to hand."

Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 436.

*34. *To get hand*: To gain influence.

*35. *To give one's hands*: To applaud, to approve by applause.

*36. *To give the hand to*: To be reconciled to.

*37. *To have a hand in*: To have a share in; to be concerned in; to be mixed up in.

*38. *To have one's hands full*: To be fully occupied; to be full of business.

*39. *To hold hand with*: To be equal; to hold one's own; to vie; to rival.

"She in beauty, education, blood,

Holds hands with any princess in the world."

Shakesp.: *King John*, ii. 2.

40. *To lay hands on*:

(1) To assault.

(2) To seize.

41. *To lend a hand*: To help, to give assistance.

42. *To make a hand*: To gain an advantage; to profit.

*43. *To put (or stretch) forth the hand against*:

Scrip.: To use violence against; to attack.

*44. *To put one's hands to another's goods*:

Scrip.: To steal them.

*45. *To put the last (or finishing) hand to*: To finish off; to give the last touch or polish to.

46. *To set the hand to*: To undertake; to engage in.

"That the Lord thy God may bless thee, in all that thou settest thine hand to."—*Deut.* xxiii. 20.

47. *To shake hands*: To clasp the right hand mutually in token of friendship, greeting, or reconciliation.

*48. *To strike hands*: To make a bargain or contract; to become surety.

49. *To take by the hand*: To take under one's protection, care, or guidance.

50. *To take in hand*: To undertake, to attempt.

"Out of them you dare take in hand to lay open the original of such a nation."—*Spenser*: *Present State of Ireland*.

51. *To wash one's hands of*: To declare one's self no longer responsible for; to renounce forever.

52. *A cool hand*: One who is not easily abashed or put out of countenance.

53. *A heavy hand*: Severity, oppression.

54. *A light hand*: Gentleness, moderation, kindness.

55. *An old hand*: One who is experienced, not a novice.

56. *A slack hand*: Idleness, carelessness.

57. *A strict hand*: Severe or vigorous discipline.

58. *Clean hands*: Innocence, freedom from guilt.

59. *To stand one in hand*: To concern, to be of importance to.

"It standeth Him in hand, it toucheth Him in honor."—*Andrewes*: *Sermons*, iv. 14.

hand-anvil, s.

Locksmith.: A small movable anvil used by locksmiths. It may be supported by the work-bench or held in one hand; a stake.

hand-ax, s. A light ax which may be used in one hand in the manner of a hatchet.

hand-bag, s. A satchel; a small bag for carrying papers or any small articles.

hand-ball, s. [HANDBALL.]

hand-barrow, s. [HANDBARROW.]

hand-bill, s. A bill-hook; a chopping-tool.

[BILL-HOOK.]

hand-board, s. A board used in rolling port-fire cases and similar work.

hand-book, s. [*Ger. handbuch.*] A small book or treatise on any subject, such as could be easily carried in the hand; a compendium; a manual.

hand-borer, s.

Well-boring: A pitching-borer or short borer used at the commencement of a well or shaft.

hand-brace, s. A tool for boring, consisting of a cranked spindle, at one end of which a broad head or breast-plate is attached by a swivel; at the other end a socket, into which a drill can be fixed.

hand-cart, s. A two-wheeled vehicle, its body balanced on its axle, adapted to carry loads of parcels or goods, and propelled by hand. The varieties of the hand-cart are somewhat numerous, but they all preserve the general features stated.

hand-cultivator, s.

Agric.: A cultivator on a small scale, adapted to be drawn or propelled by manual power.

hand-culverin, s. A culverin small enough to be carried in the hand. It was in use for a time from about A. D. 1440.

hand-director, s.

Music: An apparatus designed to assist a player to acquire a good position of the hands at the piano; a hand-guide.

hand-drill, s. A drilling-tool for metal, operated by hand, in contradistinction to a drilling machine.

hand-drop, s. A popular name for paralysis of the hand, caused by the action of lead.

hand-fast, v. t. [HANDFAST.]

***hand-fasting, s.** [HANDFASTING.]

hand feed-pump, s.

Naut.: A deck feeding-pump.

***hand-fetter, s.** A manacle; a handcuff.

hand-file, s. A generic term, including most forms of files. [FILE.]

hand-fish, s. [CHEIRONECTES.]

hand-footed, a. Having feet formed like the human hand; cheiropodous.

hand-gear, s.

Steam-eng.: The handles of the working gear. The parts by which the driver controls the action of the engine; three sets of levers and rods connected to the slide-valve, eccentric-rods, regulator-valves, and feed-pipe cocks, whereby he can put on or shut off steam to the cylinders, water to the boiler, or place the slide-valves in a forward or backward position at his pleasure.

hand-grapple, s.

Naut.: A small anchor.

hand-grenade, s. [GRENADE, *.]

***hand-grip, *hand-gripe, s.** [HAND-GRIPE.]

hand-guide, s.

Music: The same as HAND-DIRECTOR. [GUIDE-MAIN.]

hand-hammer, s. The machinist's working hammer, used in engine and boiler work, in contradistinction to the two-handed flogging hammer and the sledge.

hand-hole, s.

Steam-boiler: A small hole at or near the bottom of a boiler, for the insertion of the hand in cleaning, &c. It is closed by a handhole plate, and is smaller than a manhole.

hand-hook, s.

Forging:

1. A bent instrument used by smiths in twisting square iron.

2. A hook for handling shells; a shell-hook.

hand-jack, s. A portable mechanical power for elevating the end of a block of stone or piece of timber, to allow rollers to be put underneath. The power is obtained by a rack and pinion, placed in a block of wood about thirty inches long, ten broad, and six wide.

hand-language, s. The art of conversing with the hands; dactylogy; cheirology. [GESTURE-LANGUAGE.]

hand-lathe, s.

1. A small lathe mounted on a bench or table and turned by a hand-crank, or by a bow. It is usually portable, and may be secured by a clamp to the bench. It is used by watch and clock makers, dentists, and other workers in small machinery.

2. A bar-lathe; one whose puppets slide on a prismatic bar.

hand-letter, s.

Bookbind.: A finisher's hand-tool whose face is a single letter.

hand-levels, s. pl.

Mining: Levels in Yorkshire, England, about four feet in height, and three feet in width, giving just room enough for a man to pass through in a constrained position, pushing before him a little wagon called a driving wagon.

hand-made, a.

Paper: Said of paper made with a wire cloth and deckel, by slipping out a quantity of pulp, allowing a partial drainage, and then transferring the mat to the felts.

hand-mallet, s. A mallet with a wooden handle.

hand-mold, s. The mold in which hand-made type is cast. It has a lip to receive the metal which runs into the mold containing the matrix. The mold is then opened, and the type drops out.

hand-organ, s. An organ arranged to play automatically from a rotatory motion: its parts consist of the pipes, arranged vertically in the front, the barrel, placed at the top and back, the keys, vertically between the two, the bellows under the barrel, and the grinding and shifting gear at the side. [MUSICAL-BOX.]

hand-paper, s. A particular sort of paper well-known in the Record Office, and so called from the water-mark (a hand with the first finger pointing at a star), which goes back to the fifteenth century. (Eng.)

hand-pegger, s. A portable pegging-machine, operated by hand, and fed around the shoe, the operator holding the machine in a vertical position, and turning a crank which sets all its working parts in motion.

hand-plant, hand-tree, s.

Botany: The Manita (*Cheirostemon platanoides*), one of the Sterculiads. Calyx large, angular; corolla none, stamens combined into a column, with five narrow anthers surrounding the curved style. These resemble a hand, furnished with long claws. It is found in Mexico.

hand-planter, s. A corn-planter carried in the hands, or by one hand, and thrust into the ground like a stick.

***hand-play, s.** A word formed on the analogy of sword-play (q. v.); the interchange of blows in hand-to-hand encounters.

"Some lingering memory of Scandinavian glee in the hand hand-play of battle."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

hand-press, s. A press worked by the hand, as distinguished from one worked by steam, water, &c.

hand-promise, subst. A peculiarly solemn and unless by common consent, irrevocable form of betrothal, usual among the Irish peasantry. Whenever one of the parties to a hand-promise dies, without having been released, or having released the other, the survivor, in presence of witnesses, grasps the hand of the deceased, repeating a special form of words recalling the promise.

"Few would rely on the word or oath of any man who had been known to break a hand-promise."—*Carleton: Traits and Stories; Going to Maynooth*.

hand-pump, s.

Steam-engine:

1. A pump placed alongside the fire-box of a locomotive and worked by a hand-lever, to feed the boiler when the engine has to stand with steam up.
2. An ordinary small pump for domestic and other uses, as distinguished from a power pump.

hand-punch, s. A punch for perforating tickets, leather, or paper, for the insertion of eyelets or for other purposes. It has a cutting tube and an anvil, or a punch and hollow die. The conductor's punch is a familiar instance.

hand-screen, s. A small fan-like screen, used by ladies to keep off the heat of a fire, a glaring light, &c.

hand-shears, s.

Metal-working:

1. A machine for cutting metallic plates, having a reciprocating knife, cutting shear-wise, and moved by a hand-lever.
2. Shears used by hand in cutting sheet-metal.

hand-shuttle, s.

Weaving: The common-shuttle, as distinguished from the fly-shuttle.

hand-stamp, s. A stamp for canceling, dating, or addressing papers, envelopes, documents, &c.

hand-tree, s. [HAND-PLANT.]

hand-truck, s. A small truck used in mills, shops, and warehouses.

hand-wheel, s. The term applied to wheels which are turned by hand to actuate machinery, to set it in motion or to stop it.

Hand-wheel lathe: [HAND-LATHE.]

hand-winged, a. Furnished with hands developed into wings, cheiropterous; used of bats.

***hand-weapon, s.** A weapon to be wielded by the hand. (*Numbers xxxv. 18.*)

hands down, adv.

1. *Lit. & Racing*: Winning with ease; having no occasion to call upon a horse.

2. *Fig.*: Easily; without exertion.

"He's the boy who can give Max Mullen ten languages start, and beat him hands down in a canter."—*London Truth*.

hånd, v. t. & i. [HAND, s.]**A. Transitive:****1. Ordinary Language:**

1. To give or transmit with the hand.

2. To transmit, to give in succession; to pass on (generally with down).

"I know no other way of securing these monuments, and making them numerous enough to be handed down to future ages."—*Addison: On Medals*.

3. To seize; to lay hands on; to touch.

"If you can command these elements to silence, and work the peace of the present, we will not hand a rope more."—*Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 1.*

4. To guide or lead by the hand.

"This therefore should be carefully watched, and a young man with great diligence handed over it."—*Locke*.

5. To manage with the hand or hands; to move with the hand.

"I bless my chains, I hand my oar."

Prior: Lady's Looking Glass.

*6. To handfast; to pledge by the hand.

"If any two be but once handed in the Church."—*Milton: Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*.

*7. To be or go hand in hand with; to devote one's self to.

"When I was young

And handed love as you do."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

II. Naut.: To furl, as a sail.

"To risk the driving gale

Or steer, or row, or agile hand the sail."

Granger: Tibullus, i. 4.

*B. *Intrans.*: To go hand in hand with; to co-operate; to agree.

"Let but my power and means hand with my will."

Massinger: Renegado, iv. 1.

hånd-báll, s. [Eng. hand, and ball.] A game of ball played with the hand.

hånd-bår-rów, s. [Eng. hand, and barrow.] A kind of stretcher, having a pair of handles at each end, and adapted to be carried by two men. A hand bearer, litter, bier, or stretcher. It is sometimes furnished with legs.

"Set the board whereon the hive standeth on a hand-barrow, and carry them to the place you intend."—*Morimer: On Husbandry*.

hånd-bar-két, s. [Eng. hand, and basket.] A small or portable basket.

"You must have woollen yarn to tie grafts with, and a small handbasket to carry them in."—*Morimer: On Husbandry*.

hånd-béll, s. [Eng. hand, and bell.] A small bell to be rung with the hand, as distinguished from one rung by means of a rope or bell-pull.

hånd-bill, s. [Eng. hand, and bill.] A loose sheet of printed paper, distributed for the purpose of circulating information either of public or private interest.

"Satirical handbills were distributed in the lobby."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xix.*

*hånd-blów, s. [Eng. hand, and blow, s.] A blow or stroke with the hand.

hånd-bów, s. [Eng. hand, and bow.] A bow worked solely by the hand, as distinguished from one in which aid is also rendered by the foot.

hånd-breadth, s. [Eng. hand, and breadth.] The space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm.

"A border of an handbreadth round about."—*Exodus xxv. 25.*

*hånd-cloth, s. [Eng. hand, and cloth.] A handkerchief.

hånd-cuff, s. [An adaptation of Mid. Eng. hand-cofs; A. S. handcofs, by confusion with Mid. Eng. coffes=cuffs. Usually in the plural, handcuffs.] A chain and locking-rings; a strap or other fastening for the hands.

hånd-cuff, v. t. [HANDCUFF, s.]

1. *Lit.*: To confine the hands with handcuffs; to manacle.

"See Bedlam's closeted and handcuffed charge."

Copey: Troicinium, 819.

*2. *Fig.*: To confine or tie down firmly.

hånd-éd, a. [Eng. hand; -ed.]

*1. Having the hands joined; hand in hand.

"Into their inmost bowers,

Handed they went." *Milton: P. L., iv. 739.*

2. Having a hand possessed of or distinguished by some property or characteristic; as, empty-handed.

"What false Italian

(As poisonous tongued, as handied) hath prevailed?"

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 2.

3. Having the use of the hand. (In composition.)

"And amongst these folk were seven hundred left-handed men."—*Bible (1551), Judges xx.*

hånd-ér, s. [Eng. hand; -er.] One who hands or transmits; one who passes anything on or over.

"He shall have £50 for such discovery aforesaid of the printer, or the publisher of it from the press, and for the hander of it to the press £100, &c."—*Life of Marvell: Proclamation (1678).*

*hånd-fast, *hände-fast, s. & a. [HANDFAST, v.]

A. As substantive:

1. A hold or grasp with the hand.

"But the ground underfoot being slipperie . . . theyr handfast failed."—*Hackluyt: Voyages, iii. 64.*

2. Hold, custody, constraint, confinement.

"If that shepherd be not in handfast, let him fly."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.*

3. A contract, a pledge; a marriage engagement.

"And can it be, that this most perfect creature, Should leave the handfast that he had of grace, To fall into a woman's easy arms?"

Beaumont & Fletcher: Woman Hater, iii.

B. As adj.: Made fast by contract; betrothed, engaged.

"A mayde made handfast or sure to a man in the howse of her father."—*Bale: Apologie, fo. 161.*

*hånd-fast, *hände-fast, v. t. [A. S. handfæstan; Icel. handfesta.]

1. To bind by a contract or engagement; to betroth, to pledge.

"A gentleman, being handfasted to a gentlewoman, and sure to her, as he thought, afterwards lost her, being made faster to another man."—*Wilson: Art of Rhetorique, p. 144.*

2. To join together solemnly by the hand; to marry.
3. To put under a pledge; to bind by a pledge or security.

"He that tooke him [Sir James of Desmond] was a smith, and servant to Sir Cormac, who forthwith handfasted him."—*Holinshed: Chronicles of Ireland (1590).*

4. To oblige by duty; to bind.

"We list not so handfast ourselves to God Almighty."—*Abp. Sanerost.*

*hånd-fast-íng, pr. par. a. & s. [HANDFAST, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Betrothment. (*Wharton*.)

*hånd-fast-ly, *hand-fast-lie, adv. [English handfast; -ly.] By pledge, under a pledge, solemnly.

"The Scots would most holilie and handfastlie promise."—*Holinshed: History of Scotland (1546).*

hånd-fúl, *hånd-füll, *hond-full, *hon-ful, s. [A. S. handfull; Icel. handfyllr; Ger. handvoll.]

I. Literally:

1. As much as can be held or embraced in the hand.

"Be not too narrow, husbandmen; but fling From the full sheaf, with charitable stealth, The liberal handfull." *Thomson: Autumn, 169.*

*2. The breadth of the hand; a hand-breadth; a space of four inches.

"Take one vessel of silver, and another of wood, each full of water, and knap the tongs together about an handful from the bottom."—*Bacon*.

*3. As much as the arms will embrace.

II. Figuratively:

*1. As much as can be done; full employment or work.

"Being in possession of the town, they had their handfull to defend themselves from firing."—*Raleigh: History of the World*.

2. A small number or quantity.

"If they had not received a check upon their first arrival in the town by a handfull of men."—*Ludlow: Memoirs, i. 124.*

hånd-gål-lòp, s. [Eng. hand, and gallop.]

1. *Lit.*: A slow and easy gallop, in which the horse is kept well in hand to prevent increase or excess of speed.

*2. *Fig.*: An easy, rapid movement.

"He is always upon a handgallop, and his verse runs upon carpet ground."—*Dryden*.

hånd-glass, s. [Eng. hand, and glass.]

1. A bell glass or glazed frame, for the protection of plants.

2. A half-minute glass, used as a measurer of time in running out the log-line. [LOG.]

3. A small mirror with a handle.

fåte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrks, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite. cûr, râle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

***händ-gripe**, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *gripe*.] A grip or clasp of the hand; a close struggle.

händ-gün, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *gun*.] A gun carried in the hand; a firearm.

"As cannons, demicannons, handguns, and muskets."—Camden.

händ-i-căp, ***hand-y-cappe**, *s. & a.* [For *hand* (*n*) *cap*, for the drawing of lots out of a hat or cap.]

A. As substantive:

*1. *Cards*: An old game at cards, not unlike loo, but with this difference; the winner of one trick had to put a double stake into the pool, the winner of two tricks a triple stake, and so on.

"Here some of us felle to *handycappe*, a sport that I never knew before."—Pepys: *Diary*, Sept. 18, 1660.

2. Racing:

(1) The allowance of time, distance, or weight made to the inferior competitors in a race with the object of bringing all as nearly as possible to an equality; the extra weight imposed upon a superior horse in order to reduce his chance of winning to an equality with that of an inferior animal. The allowance of time or distance by a superior to an inferior performer is the system generally adopted in races between pedestrians, the imposition of extra weight that adopted in horse-racing. The handicap is framed in accordance with the known previous performances of the competitors, and in horse-racing also with regard to the sex and age of the animals engaged. The principle is the same in other contests, as in billiards a superior player is handicapped by having to allow his inferior competitor a start of a certain number of points.

(2) A race or contest in which the competitors are brought as nearly as possible to an equality by the allowance of time, distance, &c., or the imposition of extra weight.

"The most important handicaps of the year."—*London Field*.

B. As adj.: A term applied to a race or contest in which the competitors are handicapped.

händ-i-căp, *v. t.* [HANDICAP, *s.*]

1. *Lit.*: To bring the competitors in a race or other contest as nearly as possible to an equality, by the allowance of time, distance, weight, or other advantage, to the inferior competitors, or by imposing extra weight, distance, &c., upon the superior.

2. *Fig.*: To embarrass, hinder, or impede in any way, as compared with others. (Often with adv. *heavily*.)

händ-i-căp-për, *s.* [Eng. *handicap*; *-er*.] One who frames or makes up a handicap.

"Throwing dust in the eyes of the handicapper."—*London Field*.

händ-i-craft, *s. & a.* [A corrupt. of *handcraft*; the *i* being inserted in imitation of *handiwork*; A. S. *handcraft*=a trade.]

A. As substantive:

1. Work performed by the hand; manual labor or occupation.

"He was first bred to a *handicraft*, and as I take it to a taylor."—*Fuller*: *Worthies*; *Cheshire*.

*2. One who lives by manual labor; one skilled in a mechanical art, a handicraftsman.

"The townies be not only the ornament of the realm, but also the seat of merchants, the place of handicrafts."—*Sir J. Cheke*: *Hurt of Sedition*.

B. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to handicraft or manual labor.

händ-i-crafts-man, *s.* [English *handicraft*; *-man*.] One employed or skilled in handicraft; one who lives by manual labor.

"Often it chanceth that a *handicraftsman* doth so earnestly bestow his vacant and spare hours in learning."—*More*: *Utopia* (ed. *Robinson*), bk. ii., ch. iv.

händ-i-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *handy*; *-ly*.]

1. In a handy manner; with skill or dexterity.

2. Conveniently, aptly, suitably.

händ-i-ness, *s.* [Eng. *handy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being handy; skill, dexterity, readiness; convenience.

händ-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [HAND, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of delivering or transmitting with the hand; transmission.

handing-up, *s.*

Japanning: The operation of polishing japanned articles by rubbing them with the hand when they have become dull.

händ-i-wörk, ***hand-i-werk**, ***hand-y-work**, ***hond-i-werc**, *s.* [A. S. *handgewerc*, from *hand*=hand, and *gewerc*=*work*=work; Icel. *handverk*.] Work done by the hands; manual labor; manufacture; the product of labor.

"God, which wisheth to the works of his own hands, in that they are his own *handwerk*, all happiness."—*Hooker*: *Ecclesiastical Polity*.

***hand-kër-chër**, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *kercher*.] A handkerchief.

"He showed me your *handkercher*."—*Shakesp.*: *As You Like It*, v. 2.

händ-kër-chief, ***hand-ker-chiefe**, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *kerchief*.]

1. A piece of cloth, silk, linen, or cotton, carried about the person for the purpose of wiping the face, hands, &c.

"Others . . . held up *handkerchiefs* in token of submission."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. A neckcloth, a neckerchief.

händ-dle, ***han-del**, ***handell**, ***han-dlen**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *handlian*, from *hand*=hand; Dut. *handelen*; Icel. *höndla*; Dan. *handle*; Sw. *handla*; Ger. *handeln*.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Literally:*

1. To touch; to feel with the hands; to bring the hands into contact with.

"Handle me and see, for a spirit hath not flesh and bones as ye see me have."—*Luke* xxiv. 39.

2. To manage; to make use of; to wield or use with the hands.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To exercise with the hands; to make used to the hands.

"The hardness of the winters forces the breeders there to house and *handle* their colts six months every year."—*Temple*.

2. To treat, to use.

"How wert thou *handled*, being prisoner."—*Shakesp.*: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., l. 4.

3. To treat of; to deal with; to discourse upon.

"The work might in truth be judged brainish, if nothing but amorous humor were *handled* therein."—*Drayton*: *Heroical Epistles*. (To the Reader.)

*4. To deal with, to practice.

"They that *handle* the law know me not."—*Jer.* ii. 8.

B. Intrans.: To feel with the hands; to have the sense of feeling; to be able to work with the hands.

"Hands have they, but they *handle* not."—*Ps.* cxv. 7.

händ-dle, ***han-del**, ***han-dell**, ***han-dyl**, ***hond-dle**, *s.* [A. S. *handle*.] [HANDLE, *v.*]

1. *Lit.*: That part of a thing by which it is grasped and held in the hand; in various articles handles are known by specific names.

"The shield of old Peleides, which Fame lifts to the skies,

Even to the *handles*."—*Chapman*: *Homer's Iliad*, viii.

2. *Fig.*: An instrument or means by which anything is done.

"He would gladly catch holde of some small *handell* to kepe his money fast."—*Sir T. More*: *Works*, p. 380.

¶ 1. To give a handle: To furnish or supply an occasion, opportunity, or means.

"The defense of Vatinius gave a plausible *handle* for some censure upon Cicero."—*Melmoth*: *Cicero*, bk. ii., let. II. (Note 5.)

(2) A handle to one's name: A title. (Colloquial.)

***händ-dle-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *handle*; *-able*.] That may or can be handled.

händ-lëad, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *lead*.]

Naut.: A small lead for sounding; the term is used in contradistinction to *deep-sea lead*. The hand-lead weighs from seven to eleven pounds, and is used with twenty fathoms of line. [SOUNDING.]

händ-lër, *s.* [Eng. *hand*(*l*); *-er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who handles.

2. *Tanning*: A pit containing a weak ooze for the early portion of the tanning process.

händ-lëss, ***hande-lesse**, *a.* [English *hand*; *-less*.]

1. Destitute of or without a hand or hands.

"Speak, my Lavinia, what accursed hand Hath made thee *handless*?"—*Shakesp.*: *Titus Andronicus*, iii. 1.

2. Awkward. (Scotch.)

händ-liŋg, ***han-del-ing**, *present par., a. & s.* [HANDLE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of touching with the hands; the state of being touched.

"Now humble, as the ripest mulberry, Now will not hold the *handling*."—*Shakesp.*: *Coriolanus*, iii. 2.

2. Usage, treatment.

"To thinke how she through gayleful *handeling* . . . Is from her knight divorced in despayre."—*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, I. iii. 2.

*3. Actions, behavior.

"The wayes of their doynages and *handlinges* shall bein their power."—*Bible* (1651), 4 *Esdras* xv.

4. The treatment of a subject; a discourse upon a subject.

"I have little time left me for the *handling* of the useful observations that may be drawn from it."—*By. Bull.*: *Works*, vol. i., ser. 5.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Paint.*: The art of managing the pencil.

2. *Leather-manuf.*: An occasional removal of hides from the vat, allowing them to drain, and then replacing them. The object is to equalize the action of the lime in the process of unhairing; of the ooze in tanning, &c.

händ-loöm, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *loom*.] A form of loom in which the motions are derived from hand power.

händ-mäid, **händ-mäid-en**, ***hande-mayden**, ***hond-mayden**, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *maid* or *maiden*.]

1. *Lit.*: A maid who waits at hand; a female servant or attendant.

"And Mary seide, lo the *hondmayden* of the Lord."—*Wycliffe*: *Luke* i.

2. *Fig.*: An attendant, an assistant, a helper.

"Nature, employed in her allotted place, Is *handmaid* to the purposes of grace."—*Cowper*: *Hope*, 146.

händ-mill, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *mill*.] A small mill or apparatus for grinding corn, pepper, coffee, &c., worked by the hand, as distinguished from one moved by steam, water, wind, &c. [QUEEN.]

händ-räil, **händ-räil-ing**, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *rail*.] A rail or railing by which to hold; as—

(1) The horizontal rail of a balcony, a baluster, on a stairs, or along the sides of a locomotive engine, to protect the engineer in going to and fro on the engine.

(2) Also on the companion and quarter-deck ladders, on the break of the poop, quarter-deck, or forecastle, permanent gangway ladders, &c.

handrail-plane, *s.* A round-soled plane for dressing the upper surface of a baluster rail; a capping plane.

***händ-ruff**, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *ruff*.] The original name for the ruffle.

händ-säil, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *sail*.] A sail managed by the hand.

"The seamen will neither stand to their *handsails*, nor suffer the pilot to steer."—*Temple*.

händ-säw, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *saw*.]

Carp.: A saw riveted at one end to a handle, and adapted to be used by one hand.

"My buckler cut through and through, and my sword hacked like a *handsaw*."—*Shakesp.*: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 4.

¶ In *Shakesp.*, *Hamlet*, ii. 2, "I know a hawk from a *handsaw*," *handsaw* is generally taken as a corruption or mistake for *heronsaw* or *hernshaw*=a young heron.

händ-screw (ew as ö), *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *screw*.]

Mech.: A jack-screw used for raising heavy weights.

händ-sel, ***händ-sel**, ***han-sele**, ***han-sell**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *handselen*=a delivery into the hand, from *hand*=hand, and *sellen*=to give, to deliver; Icel. *handsal*=a making of a bargain by joining of hands: *hand*=hand, and *sal*=a sale, a bargain; Dan. *handsel*; Sw. *handsöl*.]

A. As subst.: A gift, an earnest or earnest-penny; the first money received in the morning for the sale of goods; the first present sent to a young woman on her wedding-day; the first act of using anything; the first act of sale, &c.

"The apostles term it the pledge of our inheritance, and the *handsel* or earnest of that which is to come."—*Hooker*: *Eccles. Polity*.

B. As adj.: Used or enjoyed for the first time; newly acquired or inherited.

***hansel-Monday**, *s.* An old name for the first Monday of the New Year, when presents were commonly asked and received by servants, children, &c.

händ-sel, **händ-sel**, ***han-sle**, *v. t.* [HANDSEL, *s.*]

1. To give a handsel to.

2. To use for the first time.

"In timorous deer he *handsels* his young paws."—*Cowley*.

3. To try experimentally; to make experiments on; to try.

"And *hansling* Rome with heresies."—*Warner*: *Albion's England*, bk. xii., ch. 75.

böl, böy; pöüt, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shän. -tion, -sion = shün; -tön, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***hānd-smooth**, *adv.* [Eng. *hand*, and *smooth*.] With dexterity, skill, or ease; easily, readily, skillfully.

"We shall carry on the rest handsmooth."—Dr. H. More: *Mystery of Godliness*.

hānd-sōme (*d* silent), ***hānd-sūm**, ***hān-sōme**, *a.* [A. S. *hand*=hand; suff. *-sum*; cf. Dut. *handzaam*=tractable; Ger. *handsam*=convenient.] *1. Convenient for the hands; handy, convenient.

"A light foot-man's shield he takes with him, and a Spanish blade by his side, more handsome to fight short and close."—P. Holland: *Livy*, p. 255.

*2. Tractable, manageable.

"They had not so handsome horses, he took the horses from the Marshals and Roman horsemen, and from such as he had raised upon the sodeine, and distributed them among the Germans."—Goldinge: *Cesar*, fo. 220.

*3. Dexterous, skillful, ready, clever.

"He is very desirous to serve your Grace, and seymes to me to be a very handsome man."—Lodge: *Illustrat.*, i. 178.

4. Well-formed; having a figure, form, or appearance pleasing to the eye; having symmetry of parts; pleasing to look upon; beautiful with dignity.

"The word *fortis*, strong or valiant, signifies, likewise, fair or handsome."—Fawkes: *Cupid Benighted* (Note).

5. Elegant, graceful, pleasing, becoming; characterized by grace.

"That easiness and handsome address in writing is hardest to be attained by persons bred in a meaner way."—Felton.

6. Noble in character.

"Handsome is that handsome does."—Old Proverb.

7. Characterized by liberality, generosity, or nobility of mind; generous, noble; as, a handsome action.

8. Ample, large, considerable.

"A handsome sum of money."—Knox: *Essays*, No. 102.

¶ For the difference between *handsome* and *beautiful*, see BEAUTIFUL.

hānd-sōme (*d* silent), *v. t.* [HANDSOME, *a.*] To render handsome, elegant, graceful or neat.

"His device for handsomng a suit."—Donne: *Satires*, bk. i.

hānd-sōme-lŷ (*d* silent), *adv.* [English *handsome*; *-ly*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Dexterously, skillfully, cleverly.

"Playing their game handsomely against so nimble a wit."—Raleigh: *History of the World*, bk. iii., ch. viii., § 6.

*2. Neatly, gracefully.

"His garments are rich, but he wears them not handsomely."—Shakespeare: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

*3. Fitly, conveniently.

"If we miss to meet him handsomely."—Shakespeare: *Titus Andronicus*, ii. 3.

4. In a generous or liberal manner; generously, liberally.

"An almshouse, which I intend to endow very handsomely."—Addison.

*5. Sharply, severely.

"Phaoninus the Philosopher did hit a yong man over the thumbs very handsomely."—Wilson: *Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 8.

II. Naut.: Steadily and carefully; as, to lower handsomely.

hānd-sōme-ness (*d* silent), ***hān-sōme-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *handsome*; *-ness*.]

*1. Convenience to the hands; aptness.

"Girding close, for handsomeness, their garments to their waist."—Goldinge: *Ovid*; *Metamorphoses* vi.

2. Beauty, elegance, grace.

"Persons of the fairer sex like that handsomeness for which they find themselves to be the most liked."—Boyle.

*3. Favor, approval.

"He will not look with any handsomeness Upon a woman."—Beaumont & Fletcher: *Wit Without Money*, i.

hānd-spike, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *spike*.] A bar, generally of wood, used as a lever for lifting or shifting an object, heaving round a windlass, &c.

handspike-ring, *s.*

Artill.: The thimble on the trail transom of the gun, for the handspike by which it is maneuvered.

***hānd-staff** (pl. **hānd-stāves**), *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *staff*.] A javelin.

"They shall set on fire and burn the bows and the arrows and the handstaves."—Ezekiel xxxix. 9.

hānd-tight (*gh* silent), *a.* [English *hand*, and *tight*.]

Naut.: As tight as may be made with the hand; moderately or fairly tight.

hānd-vise, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *vise*.] A small vise for holding an article while it is being filed, shaped, bored, or otherwise treated. A common form is a vise with a tang, in some cases driven into

a handle. The jaws are moved by a thumb-screw. It is also known as a *tail-vise*. When of peculiar forms, these implements have names indicative of their shape; as, *dog-nose*, *pig-nose*, *hand-vise*, *cross-chap vise*.

hānd-wōrk, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *work*.] Work done by the hands; handiwork.

hānd-wōrk, *v. t.* [Eng. *hand*, and *work*.] To work, make, mold, or fashion with the hands.

***hānd-write**, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *hand*, and *write*.]

A. *Trans.*: To write out with the hand; to express in writing or manuscript.

B. *Intrans.*: To write; to perform the act of writing with a pen. (*Helps*.)

hānd-writ-ing, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *writing*.]

1. The form, style, or cast of writing peculiar to each person or hand; chirography.

2. That which is written by hand; a manuscript.

"Your own handwriting would tell you what I think."—Shakespeare: *Comedy of Errors*, iii. 1.

¶ *The handwriting on the wall*: An omen of disaster. It was at the feast of Belshazzar (Daniel v. 5) that the mysterious writing on the wall took place.

hānd-ŷ, ***hānd-iŷ**, ***hende**, *a.* [A. S. *gehende*=near, from *hand*=hand; Goth., Dan. & Sw. *handig*.]

1. Near, close, or ready to the hand.

"Nade his helf *hende* ben."—William of Patern, 2,513.

*2. Executed or performed by the hand.

"He was wont with his *handie* labor, to fynde bothe himselfe and also al his poore household."—Udall: *Mark* iii.

3. Dexterous; skillful; skilled in using the hands or in handiwork.

4. Convenient.

handy-billy, *s.*

Naut.: A small jigger purchase used particularly in tops or the holds, for assisting in hoisting when weak-handed.

handy-dandy, *s.* A children's game, in which one child has to guess in which hand of the other some small article is held, the holder reciting a rhyme, of which there are many variants; in all, however, the expression *handy-dandy* occurs; sleight of hand.

¶ Shakespeare alludes to this game when he makes *handy-dandy*=an ironical expression of doubt.

"Change places; and, *handy-dandy*, which is the justice, which is the thief?"—Shakespeare: *Leary*, iv. 6.

***hānd-ŷ-blōw**, *s.* [English *handy*, and *blow*.] A blow or stroke with the hand; hence, close quarters.

"If ever they came to *handyblows*."—Knolles: *Hist. of the Turks*.

***hānd-ŷ-gripe**, *s.* [Eng. *handy*, and *gripe*.] A grip or grasp with the hand; close quarters or fighting.

***hānd-ŷ-strōke**, *s.* [Eng. *handy*, and *stroke*.] A stroke or blow with the hand.

***hānd-ŷ-wōrk**, *s.* [HANDIWORK.]

Hān-ē-fites, *s. pl.* [Named after Abn Hanifa, in the eighth century.]

Religions: A Mohammedan sect, a branch of the Sunnites.

hāng, ***hang-en**, ***hang-i-en**, ***hong-i-en** (pa. t. **heng*, **hing*, **hong*, **hung*, **hanged*; pa. par. **hāngen*, **hongen*, **hanged*, **hung*), *v. t. & i.* [In Mod. Eng. two verbs have been mixed together. The original verb is intrans., with the pa. t. *hung*, pa. par. *hung*, whence the derived trans. verb with pa. t. and pa. par. *hanged*; A. S. *hangan*, *hongan*=to hang up, to suspend; cogn. with Icel. *hanga*; Ger. *hängen*; Dut. *hangen*; Dan. *hænge*; Ser. *hānga*; A. S. *hon* (contracted from *hahan* or *hanhan*)=to hang, to be suspended; pa. t. *hōng*, pa. par. *hāngen*; cogn. with Icel. *hanga*; Goth. *hahan*; Ger. *hangen*; pa. t. *hieng*, *hing*, pa. par. *gehangen*. (*Skeat*.)]

A. Transitive:

1. To suspend; to fasten so as to depend or be suspended from some elevated point. (In this sense the pa. t. now used is *hung*.)

"Over my altars hath he *hung* his lance."—Shakespeare: *Venus and Adonis*, 103.

2. To put to death by suspending by the neck (in this sense the pa. t. is properly *hanged*, but *hung* is also vulgarly used.)

"Several of these he *hanged* as soon as he reached Taunton."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. To place so as to remain without any solid support.

"[Thou] *hung'st* the solid earth in fleeting air."—Sundays: *Paraphrase of the Psalms*.

4. To fix so as to be movable upon the points of suspension; to fasten so as to allow of free motion upon a fixed point or points; said of a gate, door, &c.

"The gates and the chambers they renewed, and *hanged* doors upon them."—1 Maccabees iv. 57.

5. To furnish, cover, or decorate with anything suspended; as pictures, drapery, &c.

"Sir Roger . . . has *hung* several parts of his house with the trophies of his former labors."—Addison: *Spectator*, No. 115.

6. To be suspended over.

"Heads and their mangled members *hung* the door."—Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, viii. 261.

7. To droop; to decline; to cause or allow to assume a drooping attitude or position.

"He blushes, *hangs* his head, is shy and strange."—Cowper: *Tirocinium*, 568.

8. To attach; to cause to adhere; to fasten. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"God, when he gave me strength, to show withal How slight the gift was, *hung* it in my hair."—Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 69.

B. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To be suspended; to depend from some point above, with free motion from the points of suspension.

"Where *hangs* a piece of skilful painting."—Shakespeare: *Rape of Lucrece*, 1,366.

2. To depend, to fall loosely; to dangle.

"My skin *hangs* about me like a loose gown."—Shakespeare: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iii. 3.

3. To be supported by or upon something raised above the ground.

"Whatever is placed on the head may be said to *hang*; as we call *hanging* gardens such as are planted on the top of the house."—Addison.

4. To cling to; to rest upon by embracing.

"She *hung* about my neck, and kiss on kiss She *viewed*."—Shakespeare: *Taming of the Shrew*, ii. 1.

5. To be executed by suspension by the neck.

"Upon the next tree shalt thou *hang*."—Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, v. 5.

6. To decline, to tend downward; to droop, to bend forward.

"His braided *hanging* mane."—Shakespeare: *Venus and Adonis*, 271.

7. To incline, to have a steep inclination or declivity.

"Sussex marl shews itself on the middle of the sides of *hanging* grounds."—Mortimer.

8. To be overhanging.

"A fearful *hanging* rock."—Shakespeare: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 2.

9. To hang a jury: [See JURY.]

II. Figuratively:

1. To be fixed or suspended with attention; to dwell.

"Thou soon shalt see The lovely Flora of Glenlyffe Hang on thy notes."—Scott: *Glenfinlas*.

2. To depend, as on a basis, ground, or origin.

"Thereby *hangs* a tale."—Shakespeare: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 4.

3. To be in suspense or in a state of uncertainty. (*Of persons and things*.)

"Thy life shall *hang* in doubt."—Deut. xxviii. 66.

4. To be delayed or kept back.

"A noble stroke he lifted high, Which *hung* not."—Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 191.

¶ 1. To hang about:

(1) *Lit.*: To loiter, to loaf, to lounge.

(2) *Fig.*: To hover about, to be attached to.

"Sundry blessings *hang* about his throne."—Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, iv. 3.

2. To hang back: To go forward or act reluctantly; to recede.

3. To hang down: To decline, to droop; to cause to bend forward; as, to *hang down* the head.

4. To hang fire:

(1) *Lit.*: To be slow in communicating fire to the charge through the vent of a gun, thereby causing delay in the discharge of the piece.

(2) *Figuratively*:

(a) To hesitate, to waver, to be slow.

(b) To be wanting in life or spirit; as, a play *hangs fire*.

5. To hang in chains: To suspend the body of a malefactor, who has been executed by hanging, in an iron framework or cage. The earliest instance of hanging in chains is said to have occurred in 1381, and the practice continued till 1833 or 1834. (*Eng.*)

6. To hang on or upon:

(1) Ordinary Language:

(a) To adhere to, to be attached to, to depend on.

"Syllogisms *hang* not on my tongue."—Cowper: *Conversation*, 93.

(b) To be a weight or drag on; to be tedious or importunate.

"Life *hangs* upon me and becomes a burden."—Addison: *Cato*, iii. 1.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, rūll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

(c) To rest, to reside, to dwell.

"The blame may hang upon your hardness."
Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, v. 3.

(d) To be importunate; to adhere obstinately.

* (e) To be dependent on.

"Oh, how wretched
Is that poor man that hangs on princes' favors!"
Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

(2) *Naut.*: To hold fast without belaying; to pull forcibly.

1. To hang out:

(1) *Trans.*: To suspend or display in open view; to suspend in the open air.

(2) *Intrans.*: To live, to reside. (*Colloquial.*)

"I say, old boy, where do you hang out?"—*Dickens*: *Pickwick*, ch. xxx.

8. To hang over: To project at the top; to be overhanging or impending. (*Lit. & fig.*)

9. To hang together:

(1) To hold together; to be closely united.

"In the common cause we are all of a piece; we hang together."—*Dryden*.

(2) To be consistent, to be in keeping.

"Mark how well the sequel hangs together."
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iii. 6.

10. To hang to: To cling closely to.

11. To hang up:

(1) *Lit.*: To hang or suspend on high.

(2) *Fig.*: To leave undecided, to postpone; as, to hang up a question.

hāng, *s.* [*HANG*, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

* (1) A slope, a declivity; the slope or gradient of a road.

(2) The mode in which one part or one thing is connected with another; as, the hang of a scythe.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The general tendency, drift, or bent; as, of a discourse.

(2) To get the hang of: To acquire the knack of doing anything; to familiarize.

II. *Shipbuild.*: The concave curvature on the downward edge of a plank or strake when bent to the frames of a ship. A curve in the reverse direction is called a sny (q. v.).

hang-dog, *s.* & *a.*

A. As *subst.*: A low, mean, base fellow, fit only to be the hangman of curs.

"Heaven has inspired me with one of the most admirable inventions to be revenged on my hang-dog."—*Fielding*: *Mock Doctor*, l. 4.

B. As *adj.*: Low, degraded, sullen; as, a hang-dog look.

hang-nest, *s.* & *a.*

A. As *substantive*:

Ornith.: (pl.) Birds which construct pendulous nests. Specifically, the name given by Swainson to the Icterinae, a subfamily of Sturnidae (Starlings). They occur in South America, and form long, purse-shaped nests, suspended from the slender branches of lofty trees. These are often in numbers together. Genera: *Cassicus*, *Icterus*, &c.

B. As *adj.*: Having a pendulous nest.

Hang-nest titmouse:

Ornith.: The genus *Egithalus* of Vigors, one of the Paridae.

1. Gen.: Any bird building a pendulous nest.

2. Spec.: The Baltimore Oriole, called also the Hanging-nest.

hang-net, *s.* (For def. see extract.)

"Hang-nets are larger in the mesh than any other net, and are stretched upright between stakes of about ten feet long, placed at regular distances of about eight feet."—*Aggr. Surv. Dumfr.*, p. 605.

* **hāng'-a-ble**, *a.* [*Eng. hang*; -able.] Liable to be hanged.

"Bohemians or Egyptians are hangable as felons."—*Misson*: *Travels in England*, p. 122.

hāng'-bird, *s.* [*Eng. hang*, and *bird*.]

Ornith.: A name given to the Baltimore Oriole (*Yphantis Baltimore*), from the pendent nest which it constructs. [*HANG-NEST*, *HANGING-BIRD*.]

* **hāng'-by**, *s.* [*Eng. hang*; -by.] A hang-on, a dependent, a follower: used in contempt.

"Enter none but the ladies, and their hangbies: welcome, beauties, and your kind shadows."—*Ben Jonson*: *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 3.

hāng'-ēr, *s.* [*Eng. hang*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who hangs or causes to be hanged.

2. That by which anything is suspended, or by which it hangs; as the girdle or sword-belt in which the sword was suspended.

"The carriages, sir, are the hangers."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, v. 2.

3. A means of suspending an object, as of spouting at the eaves of a house, a cage, a basket; an overhanging bracket. [*POT-HOOKS*.]

4. A seaman's cutlass; a short curved sword.

"He drew his hanger, and wheeled about, and by a lucky stroke severed Jowler's head from his body."—*Smollett*: *Roderick Random*, ch. iii.

5. A hanging or sloping wood or grove; chiefly in compounds, as, *Westenhanger*, *Tittenhanger*, &c.

* 6. The handle of a bell. (*H. Brooke*: *Fool of Quality*, ii. 225.)

II. Technically:

1. *Mach.*: A means for supporting shafting of machinery; the part which suspends the journal-box in which shafting, &c., runs.

2. *Vehicles*: A pedestal or frame dependent from the car or truck body, and in which the axle-box moves up and down as the springs contract and expand.

3. *Weaving*: The lower part of the heddle, or the lower heddle of the harness of a fancy loom.

hanger-on, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who hangs on or sticks to a person, place, &c.; one who thrusts his company upon others more than is desired; a dependant; a parasite.

"Horse-boys and other servants, hangers-on, &c."—*Usher*: *Annals*.

2. *Mining*: A person employed at the bottom of the shaft in fixing the skip or bucket to the chain.

hāng'-līng, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [*HANG*, *v.*]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adjective*:

1. Suspended; depending from a higher point or object.

2. Steep, inclined.

"Say what man
He is who cultivates yon hanging field."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. v.

* 3. Foreboding death by the halter.

"Surely, sir, a good favor you have; but that you have a hanging look!"—*Shakesp.*: *Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

4. Requiring, calling for, or deserving death by the halter; as, That is a hanging matter. (*Colloquial.*)

C. As *substantive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of suspending anything from a higher point or object; the state of being so suspended.

2. The act of executing by the halter; the state of being so executed.

"A good hanging prevents a bad marriage."

Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, l. 5.

3. (Pl.) That which is hung up to cover or drape a room, as paper, tapestry, &c., hung round the walls.

"So, in some well-wrought hangings, you may see,
How Hector leads." *Waller*: *To a Friend*.

* 4. Anything which hangs from another body, as fruit from a tree.

"A storm, or robbery, call it what you will,
Shook down my mellow hangings, nay, my leaves."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iii. 3.

II. Technically:

1. *Physiol.*: In cases of hanging, death seldom results from pure asphyxia, but is usually in some degree owing to apoplexy and injury to the spinal cord. In attempted suicide, bleeding from the jugular vein and artificial respiration may be tried for resuscitation. In difficulty of inducing artificial respiration, laryngotomy and tracheotomy should be performed, and the lungs inflated through the opening in the neck. In judicial hanging, the noose ought to be so adjusted as to produce immediate dislocation of the spinal column, death in that case being instantaneous.

2. *Law*: Hanging is the prescribed penalty of willful murder. In New York state electrocution (q. v.) is substituted for death by hanging. In Rhode Island, Michigan, and Wisconsin infliction of the death penalty is forbidden by law. Hanging, drawing, and quartering were once the punishment of treason in England.

hanging-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: The Baltimore Oriole. [*HANG-NEST*.]

hanging-bracket, *s.* The same as *HANGER*, I. 3.

hanging-bridge, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A hollow, vertical partition depending from the bottom of a boiler, and serving to deflect the flame. The hollow forms a part of the water-space of the boiler. The usual water-bridge rises from the furnace floor at the rear of the grate space.

hanging-buttress, *s.*

Arch.: A buttress supported on a corbel.

hanging-compass, *s.*

Naut.: A suspended overhead compass in a cabin, viewed from below; known as a tell-tale.

hanging-down, *a.*

Bot.: Having a downward direction, caused by its own weight.

hanging-garden, *s.* A garden rising in terraces one above the other.

hanging-guard, *s.*

Fencing: A position of defense with the broadsword.

* **hanging-holder**, *s.* One whose duty it was to raise or hold up hangings of rooms; an usher.

hanging-knee, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A knee fayed vertically to the side, under the deck-beam knees or lodging knees, which are horizontal. A hanging standard knee is one directly beneath the beam, and fayed to it and to the side.

hanging-machine, *s.* [*HOOK-FRAME*.]

hanging-post, *s.*

Carp.: The post to which a door or gate is hinged. The other is the shutting-post.

hanging-side, *s.*

Mining: The overhanging side of an inclined or hading vein.

* **hanging-sleeve**, *s.*

1. A strip of the same stuff as the gown, hanging down the back from the shoulder.

2. A loose sleeve.

hanging-stile, *s.*

Joinery: That stile of a door to which the hinges are attached.

hanging-tie, *s.*

Arch.: A tie which is supported by strap and collar, dependent from the rafters above.

hanging-tool, *s.*

Iron-turning: A crooked tool, which partially embraces the rest, so as not to be easily displaced. The cutter is formed with hollow faces to facilitate grinding. It is used for smoothing the surfaces of iron ordnance, rollers, and similar objects.

hanging-valve, *s.* A clack-valve (q. v.).

hāng'-mān, *s.* [*Eng. hang*, and *man*.]

1. One who hangs or executes another by hanging; a public executioner.

* 2. A term of reproach; a low, disreputable character.

"As they had seen me with these hangman's hands."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, ii. 2.

* 3. A jocular term of familiarity.

"He had twice or thrice cut Cupid's bowstring; and the little hangman dare not shoot at him."—*Shakesp.*: *Much Ado About Nothing*, iii. 2.

hāng'-mān-ship, *s.* [*English hangman*; -ship.] The office or character of a hangman.

hāng'-nāil, *s.* [*A. S. agnægl*=an agnail or agnail; a whitlow: *ange*=vexed, sore, and *nægel*=a nail.] A small piece of skin hanging from the root of a finger-nail. [*AGNAIL*.]

* **hāng'-wite**, *s.* [*A. S. hangian*=to hang, *wite*=a fine.]

Old Eng. Law: A fine or penalty on payment of which a person was made quit of a felon or thief hanged without trial or judgment, or escaped from custody.

* **hāng'-wōr-thy**, *a.* [*Eng. hang*, and *worthy*.] Deserving of being hanged.

"Their hangworthy necks."—*Sidney*: *Arcadia*, p. 426.

hānk, *s.* [*Icel. hanki*=a hasp or clasp of a chest; *hōnk*, *hankr*=a hank, a coil; *hang*=a coil of a snake; *Dan. hank*=the handle or ear of a vessel; *Sw. hank*=a string, a band; *Ger. henkel*=a handle, ring, or hook. Connected with the verb *hang* (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A skein of thread.

"In the bleaching of your yarn, you must first open each hank, and lay it in your bucking keeve or tub."—*Maxwell*: *Sel. Trans.*, p. 344.

* 2. A tie, a hold, a check, a restraint.

"The hank that some gallants have on their trusting merchants."—*Decay of Piety*.

3. A withy or rope for fastening a gate.

4. "Hank" is frequently used in this country for the name "Henry."

II. Technically:

1. *Naut.*: One of the hoops or rings of ash or iron to which the weather-leech of a fore-and-aft sail is bent, and by which it slides on the mast or stay, in hoisting by the halyards or lowering by the downhaul. Sometimes the head of a spanker or try-sail is bent to hanks which slip on the gaff.

2. *Yarn*: Two or more skeins of yarn, silk, wool, or cotton, tied together.

* **Hank for hank**: On equal terms.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

hānk, v. t. [HANK, s.]

1. To form into hanks.
2. To compass tightly by means of a rope or cord; to draw or fasten tightly.

hān-kēr, v. t. [A frequent. from *hang* (q. v.); cogn. with O. Dut. *hengelen*=to hanker after, from Dut. *hangeren*=to hang; Dut. *hankeren*=to hanker.]

1. To desire greatly and importunately; to long for with great desire and eagerness; to have an incessant wish for anything. (Followed by *after*.)

"Are these barbarians of man-eating constitutions, that they so hanker after this inhuman diet?"—Bentley: *Sermons*, i.

2. To linger with expectation.

"It cannot but be very dangerous for you to hanker hereabouts."—Stokes, p. 1659.

¶ For the difference between to *hanker after* and to *desire*, see **DESIRE**.

hān-kēr-īng, *hān-kriīg, pr. par., a. & s. [HANKER.]

*A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: An importunate or vehement wish for or longing after anything; an incessant desire or appetite.

"Having some hankering toward Atheism."—Cudworth: *Intellectual System*, p. 703.

hān-kēr-īng-lý, adv. [Eng. *hankering*; -ly.] In a hankering manner; longingly; with great or vehement desire or longing.

hān-keý, s. [A word of no etym., occurring only in the following compound.]

hankey-pankey, s. Jugglery, trickery.

***hān-kle, v. t.** [A dimin. or frequent., from *hank* (q. v.).] To twist, to entangle.

hān-lín, s. [Chinese.] The Imperial College of China, from which the Emperor's ministers are generally chosen.

Hān-ō-vēr-ī-an, a. & s. [Eng. *Hanover*; -ian.]

A. As *adj.*: Of or pertaining to Hanover.

B. As *subst.*: A native or inhabitant of Hanover.

Hān-sard (1), s. [HANSE.] A merchant of one of the Hanse towns.

Hān-sard (2), s. [See def.] A name given to the official printed reports of the British parliament records and debates, from their being printed by the Messrs. Hansard.

hānse, s. & a. [O. Fr. *hanse*=a company, society, or corporation of merchants, from O. H. Ger. *hansa*; Ger. *hanse*=an association or league.]

A. As *subst.*: A league; a confederacy.

B. As *adj.*: The same as **HANSEATIC** (q. v.).

Hanse-towns, s.

Hist.: The towns which confederated together to form the Hanseatic league; also the league itself. [HANSEATIC-LEAGUE.]

Han-sē-āt-īc, a. [HANSE.] Of or pertaining to the Hanse-towns, or their confederacy.

Hanseatic-league, s.

Hist.: A celebrated confederacy formed in the thirteenth century between certain commercial towns, with the view at once of restraining the rapacity of kings and nobles, and clearing the Elbe, the German Ocean, and other places from the pirates and robbers by which they were then infested. It began on a small scale in 1239, when Hamburg entered into an alliance with Ditmarsch and the district of Hadeln, Lübeck in 1241 being added to the League. Brunswick came into it in 1247, other towns following at irregular intervals. The confederated towns or cities were arranged in four divisions, the chief places in each being Lübeck, Cologne, Brunswick, and Danzig. Becoming powerful, the League concluded treaties with monarchs, raised troops, and made war, as if it had been an independent political power. At the time when the League flourished most, it consisted of eighty-five confederated towns. In 1246 it established a factory in London, called the Steelyard. It had other factories over Europe, the chief being at Bruges, Novgorod, and Bergen. It gave a powerful impulse to commerce, and when in 1631 it in large measure fell to pieces, it left behind various free republics which continued for a long period of time.

hān-sēl, s. [HANDSEL.]

hān-sēl, v. t. [HANDSEL, v.]

hanselines, s. [Etym. doubtful.] Loose breeches worn during the fifteenth century.

hān-sōm, s. [See def.] A kind of cab, named after the inventor, in which the driver's seat is behind the body of the vehicle, the reins passing over the hooded top.

hansom-cab, s. A hansom.

hant, pres. of v. [See def.] A vulgar contraction for has not or have not.

hān-tle, s. [Dan. *antal*; Ger. *anzahl*=a number; a multitude.] A considerable number; a great many; a great deal.

Han-ū-mān, s. [HUNOUMAN.]

hāp (1), v. t. [Etym. doubtful.] To wrap; to cover; to screen from cold, &c.

"He should not be the better *hapt* or covered from cold."—More: *Utopia* (ed. Robinson), bk. ii., ch. iv.

hap-warm, a. Covering so as to produce heat.

hāp (2), v. t. & i. [HAP (2), s.] [HAPPEN.]

A. *Trans.*: To befall; to happen to; to chance.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To happen; to chance; to come by chance.

"How *haps* it I seek not to advance?"

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, iii.

2. To happen; to meet with a chance.

"If thou issueless shalt *hap* to die."

Shakesp.: *Sonnet 9.*

hāp (1), s. [HAP (1), v.] A wrapper; a cloak; a covering.

hāp (2), *happ, *happe, s. [Icel. *happ*=hap, chance; Wel. *hap*.]

1. That which fortunes or chances to any one; that which comes suddenly or unexpectedly; chance; fortune; accident.

"And there by lucky hap was preserved."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. i.

2. Casual events; vicissitudes; fortunes; chances.

"Her life had full of *haps* and hazards been."

Fairfax.

hap-hazard, s. Chance; accident; fortune.

"We take our principles at *hap-hazard* upon trust."—Locke.

hāp (3), s. [Etym. doubtful, perhaps allied to *HEAP* (q. v.).] An instrument for scraping up sea ooze to make salt with.

"An implement named a *hap*, a kind of sledge drag, furnished with a sharp edge at that part which touches the ground."—Agr. Surv. *Dumfri.*, p. 521.

hāp-a-lē, s. [Gr. *hapalos*=soft, tender.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Hapalidæ. *Hapale penicillata* is the Marmoset (q. v.).

hap-pāl-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *hapal(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. *idæ*. -*idæ*.]

Zoology: Marmosets. A family of Platyrrhine Monkeys. The teeth are as in the Simiade. Their molar teeth have acutepoints fitting the animal for feeding on insects. The head is rounded, the ears generally tufted, the hind feet with an opposable thumb, the other fingers with sharp claws. [MARMOSET.]

hā-pen-ný, s. A half-penny; one cent. (Eng.)

hāp-lēss, *hap-less, *hap-lesse, a. [Eng. *hap*; -less.] Unhappy, unlucky, unfortunate, luckless.

"Emblems true of *hapless* lovers dying."

Keats: *Epistle to G. F. Mathew*.

hāp-lēss-lý, adv. [Eng. *hapless*; -ly.] In a hapless, unlucky, or unfortunate manner.

hap-lite, āp-lite, s. [Gr. *haplous*, contraction of *haploos*=simple, and *lithos*=stone.]

Petro.: A crystalline-granular admixture of feldspar and quartz. Called also Semigranite and Granitell. Graphic Granite, called also Pegmatite, is a variety. (Rutley.)

hāp-lō, pref. [Greek *haplos*, *haploos*=simple, plain, single.]

hāp-lō-ēr-ūs, s. [Pref. *haplo-*, and Gr. *keras*=a horn.]

Zool.: A genus of Antilopidæ (Antelopes), akin to Rupicapra, which contains the Chamois. *Haplocerus laniger* is called in this country the Rocky-mountain Sheep. In structure it makes a certain approach to the sheep, but is not a genuine *Ovis*.

hāp-lō-crīn-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *haplocrin(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. *idæ*. -*idæ*.]

Paleont.: A small family of Crinoides. Range, from the Silurian to the Devonian.

hāp-lō-crī-nūs, s. [Pref. *haplo-*, and Gr. *krinon*=a lily.]

Paleont.: The typical genus of Haplocrinidæ (q. v.). It is of Devonian age.

hāp-lō-læn-ī-dæ, hāp-lō-læn-ē-æ, s. pl. [Pref. *haplo-*, and Gr. *lunos*=of stone, stony, from *laos*=a stone.]

Bot.: A family or tribe of frondose Jungermanniaceæ, sub-order Jungermannææ. They have a one-leaved involucre, without any true perianth, a spherical capsule, and a frond dichotomously ribbed. They are delicate and beautiful.

hāp-lō-phlēb-ī-ūm, s. [Pref. *haplo-*, and Gr. *phlebon*, dimin. of *phleps* (genit. *phlebos*)=a vein.]

Paleont.: A genus supposed to belong to the Ephemeroidea. Principal Dawson has described a species *Haplophlebum barnesi*, seven inches in the expansion of the wing. It is from the Carboniferous rocks of Canada. (Nicholson.)

hāp-lō-phyl-lūm, s. [Pref. *haplo-*, and Greek *phylon*=a leaf.]

Bot.: A genus of Rutaceæ, tribe Rutææ. Egyptian women bruise the leaves of *Haplophyllum tuberculatum* in water and wash their hair with it to make it grow.

hāp-lý, *happe-ly, adv. [Eng. *hap*; -ly.]

1. By hap, chance, accident, or fortune.

"*Haply* slumbering on the Norway foam."

Milton: *P. L.*, i. 203.

2. Perhaps, peradventure; it may be.

"Thou wilt *happely* say: the subiectes euer chose the ruler."—Tyndal: *Works*.

3. Fortunately; by good hap or luck.

"If *haply* won peradventure a hapless gain."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 1.

hāp-pen, *hap-pene, *hap-pen-en, *hap-ne, v. t. [An extension of *HAP* (q. v.).]

1. To fall out; to hap; to chance; to befall; to come to pass.

"Any particular fact that happened twenty or thirty years ago."—Fortes, vol. i., lect. 2.

2. To light, fall, or come upon by chance.

- (1) To happen on: To meet with unexpectedly.

- (2) To happen in: To call on anybody casually. (Colloq.)

¶ *Happen* respects all events without including any collateral idea; *chance* comprehends, likewise, the idea of the cause and order of events: whatever comes to pass *happens*, whether regularly in the course of things, or particularly, and out of the order: whatever *chances happens* altogether without concert, intention, and often without relation to any other thing. (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

hāp-pen, hāp-pens, adv. & s. [HAPPEN, v.]

A. As *adv.*: Haply, perhaps, peradventure.

B. As *subst.*: A path trodden by cattle. (Scotch.)

***hāp-pi-fý, v. t.** [Eng. *happy*; -fy.] To make happy.

"One short mishap for ever *happifies*."

Sylvester: *Henry the Great*, 642.

hāp-pi-lý, *hap-pi-lie, adv. [Eng. *happy*; -ly.]

- *1. By chance, perhaps, peradventure, haply.

"*Happily* we might be interrupted."

Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 4.

2. By good fortune; by good luck; luckily, fortunately.

"*Happily* the principles of human nature afford abundant security that such theories will never be more than theories."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

3. In a happy manner, state, or condition; in a state of happiness.

"Indeed it is impossible to live without caring, at least to live *happily*."—Sharp: *Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. I.

4. With address, skill, or dexterity; gracefully.

hāp-pi-ness, *hap-pi-nesse, s. [Eng. *happy*; -ness.]

1. Good luck, good fortune.

2. The quality or state of being happy; felicity; a state in which all desires are satisfied; the pleasurable sensations arising from the gratification of all desires, and the enjoyment of pleasure without pain.

"Any condition may be denominated happy in which the amount or aggregate of pleasure exceeds that of pain: and the degree of *happiness* depends upon the quantity of this excess."—Paley: *Moral Philosophy*, bk. i., ch. vi.

3. Fortuitous elegance, unstudied grace.

¶ *Happiness* admits of degrees, since every individual is placed in different circumstances, either of body or mind, which fit him to be more or less *happy*. *Felicity* is not regarded in the same light; it is that which is positive and independent of all circumstances: domestic *felicity* and conjugal *felicity* are regarded as moral enjoyments, abstracted from everything which can serve as an alloy. (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

hāp-pý, *hap-pie, *hap-pye, s. [Eng. *hap*=chance, luck; -y.]

- *1. Lucky, fortunate.

2. Prosperous, successful; in prosperous or fortunate circumstances.

3. In the enjoyment of happiness or felicity; enjoying peace, comfort, and tranquillity; contented.

4. Living in happiness or concord; as, a *happy* family.

5. Indicative of or characterized by happiness, pleasure, joy, or enjoyment; as, *happy* cries.

6. Producing happiness, felicity, or comfort; supplying pleasure, comfort, and happiness.

"A paradise within thee, *happier* far."

Milton: *P. L.*, xli. 587.

7. Well suited for any purpose or occasion; apt felicitous.

"Her pencil drew whate'er her soul designed,
And oft the *happy* draught surpassed the image in her mind."

Dryden: *To Mrs. Killigrew*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

8. Favorable, fortunate, lucky, prosperous; as, a happy omen.

"Ports and happy havens."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, i. 3.

9. Dexterous, ready, skillful.

Happy and fortunate are both applied to the external circumstances of a man; but the former conveys the idea of that which is abstractedly good, the latter implies rather what is agreeable to one's wishes. A man is happy in his marriage, in his children, in his connections, and the like: he is fortunate in his trading concerns. Happy excludes the idea of chance; fortunate excludes the idea of personal effort: a man is happy in the possession of what he gets; he is fortunate in getting it. In the improper sense they bear a similar analogy. (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

† (1) Happy man be his dole: [DOLE, s.]
 (2) Happy-go-lucky: Careless, thoughtless, improvident.

"In the happy-go-lucky way of his class."—Reade: *Never Too Late to Mend*, ch. xv.

happy-family, s. An assemblage of animals of diverse and even opposite habits and propensities living together peaceably.

*hăp-pŷ, v. t. [HAPPY, a.] To make happy, to felicitate.

"That use is not forbidden usury

Which happens those that pay the willing loan."

Shakesp.: *Sonnet 6.*

hăp-shăck-le, v. t. [A corrupt, of hamshackle (q. v.).] To hamshackle, to fetter, to shackle.

hăp-shăc-kle, s. [HAPSHACKLE, v.] A fetter or shackle for a cow or horse.

ha-ra-ki-ri, s. [Japanese.] Happy dispatch. A method of suicide which members of the Japanese official classes are required to perform when the government considers them to be worthy of death. It is effected by making two gashes in the abdomen somewhat resembling a cross. Suicides sometimes adopt this painful method of death.

ha-rângue, s. [Fr., from O. H. Ger. *hring*=a ring, a circus, an arena (Eng. *ring*); Sp. *aringa*; Ital. *arringa*, *aringa*=an harangue; *aringo*=a place where speeches are made.]

1. An address or oration delivered to a large public assembly; a public address or speech.

"Those which may be called set harangues or orations."—Pope: *Postscript to Homer's Odyssey* xvi.

2. A pompous or bombastic address to a few persons; a declamation.

"Giving us fine but empty harangues upon this subject."—Goldsmith: *The Bee*, No. 6.

ha-rângue, v. i. & t. [HARANGUE, s.]

A. Intrans. To make an harangue or public address; to declaim publicly.

"Ferguson was one of those who harangued."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

B. Trans. To address in a set speech or harangue.

"To-day the Lady Psyche will harangue
 The fresh arrivals."—Tennyson: *Princess*, ii. 82.

ha-rângue-fûl, a. [Eng. *harangue*; -ful(l).] Fond of or given to haranguing or declamation; declamatory.

ha-râng-uēr, s. [Eng. *harangu(e)*; -er.] One who harangues; a public speaker or orator; a declaimer.

"Mark out the first haranguer and that's he."

Byron: *Enthusiasm*.

hă-r-ăss, *hă-r-ras, *har-rasse, v. t. [Fr. *harasser*, a word of doubtful origin, but perhaps an extension of O. Fr. *harer*=to set or cheer on (a dog or hound), from O. H. Ger. *haren*=to cry out.] To torment, vex, plague, as by importunity, repeated attacks or assaults, continued bodily or mental pain, &c.; to fatigue, to tire out, to worry.

"Tyrants which have, for so long a while, wasted and harassed the soul."—Hammond: *Works*, iv. 562.

*hă-r-ăss, s. [HARASS, v.] The act of harassing, vexing, or wearing out; vexation, waste, devastation.

"The daily harass, and the fight delayed."

Byron: *Lara*, ii. 11.

hă-r-ăss-sēr, s. [English *harass*; -er.] One who harasses, vexes, or plagues. (*Ode on Athelstan's Victory*, in *Ellis*, i. 23.)

hă-r-ăss-ment, s. [Eng. *harass*; -ment.] The act of harassing; the state of being harassed.

*hă-r-ă-teēn, *hă-r-ră-teēn, s. & a. [Etym. doubtful.]

A. As subst.: Some kind of stuff.

"Shaded with harateen."—Walpole: *Letters*, ii. 4.

B. As adj.: Made of such stuff.

"Thick harateen curtains were close drawn."—Smollett: *Str L. Greaves*, ch. xvi.

*hă-r-bēr-ōūs, a. [HARBOROUS.]

hă-r-bîn-gēr, s. [Properly *herberger* or *herbergergeour*.] [HARBORER.]

*1. Originally one who not merely announced the approaching arrival of a guest, but made all ready for his reception.

"There was a harbinger which had lodged a gentleman in a very ill room; who expostulated with him somewhat rudely."—Bacon: *Apothegms*.

*2. Specif.: An officer of the English royal household who rode a day's journey in advance of the court to provide lodgings and other accommodation.

*3. A messenger who announced the coming of the king.

"A great attendance of harbingers and guards."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

4. A messenger; a precursor; one who or that which goes before and foretells what is coming.

"Always harbingers of good."—Cowper: *The Cricket*.

har-bîn-gēr, v. t. [HARBINGER, s.] To precede by a harbinger; to foretell; to presage; to give omen or notice of.

"One majority often harbingers another."—Remarks on *State of Parties*. (1809.)

*har-bôr-ough (gh silent), *har-brough, s. [HARBOR, s.] A harbor, refuge, or lodging.

"Leave me those hills where harbrough mis to see."

Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar*; June.

har-bor, har-boŭr, *har-barwe, *har-bor-ow, *har-bor-owe, *har-bor-ough, har-brough, *her-bergh, *her-barwe, *her-berwe, *her-bergh, *her-borh, *her-bore, *her-bour, s. [Icel. *herberg*=a harbor, an inn; *lit.*, a host-shelter; from *herr*=an army, and *bjarga*=to save, to defend; *herbergja*=to shelter, to harbor; cogn. with O. Sw. *harberg*=an inn, from *har*=an army, and *berga*=to defend; O. H. Ger. *hereberga*=a camp, a lodging; from *heri*, *hari* (Ger. *heer*)=an army, and *bergan*=to shelter; Fr. *auberge*; Ital. *albergo*; Ger. *herberge*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A refuge; an asylum; a place of shelter and security.

"Fair harbour that them seems: so in they entred are."—Spenser: *F. Q.*, i. i. 7.

*2. An inn; a place of lodging.

"Therfor he ledde them yanne and resseynde in her-bore."—Wycliffe: *Deeds* x.

3. A port or haven; a shelter for ships where they may moor or ride at anchor. Harbors may be either natural or artificial, the latter being formed wholly or in part by the construction of breakwaters, piers, moles, &c., or by mooring large masses of timber, which rise and fall with the tide.

"The harbor is safe and commodious."—Cook: *Voyages*, bk. i, ch. ii.

4. Lodging, residence.

"Obtaining harbor in a sovereign breast!"

Drayton: *Matilda to King John*.

II. Glass-man.: A chest, six or seven feet long, in which the ingredients for a charge are mixed and held.

* Obvious compounds: Harbor-bar, harbor-buoy, harbor-dues, harbor-light, harbor-mouth, &c.

harbor-gasket, s.

Naut.: One of a series of broad, but short and well-blackened gaskets, placed at equal distances on the yard of a ship for showing off a well-furled sail in port.

harbor-log, s.

Naut.: That portion of the log-book which contains the entries relating to the period during which a ship is in harbor.

harbor-master, s. An official having the superintendence of the regulations respecting harbors.

harbor-reach, s.

Naut.: The reach of a winding river which leads direct to a harbor.

harbor-watch, s.

Naut.: A sub-division of the watch kept on duty at night while a ship rides at single anchor, in view of any emergency.

harbor-water, s. The calm water in a harbor.

"The harbour-water, or inner sea (as you may term it)."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*, iii. 541.

har-bor, har-boŭr, *har-bor-owe, *her-barwe, *her-ber-en, *her-berwe, *her-ber, *her borwe, *her-bor-wen, v. t. & i. [HARBOR, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To entertain; to shelter; to give refuge, retreat, or shelter to; to permit to reside.

"Not continuing open beyond a certain hour, and harboring only proper persons."—Goldsmith: *The Bee*, No. 6.

2. To entertain; to cherish; to indulge; to allow to remain in the mind; to foster.

"Let not your gentle breast harbor one thought
 Of outrage."—Rowe: *Royal Convert*, ii.

B. Intransitive:

1. To lodge, to take shelter; to take up one's lodging.

"This night let's harbor here in York."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., iv. 7.

2. To anchor in a harbor.

"We saw land which was very high, and the twelfth day we harbored there, and found many people."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*, iii. 109.

har-bor-age (age as ig), s. [Eng. *harbor*; -age.] Shelter, harbor, refuge; an asylum, a retreat.

"Let us in your king, whose labored spirits,
 Forewearied in this action of swift speed,
 Crave harborage."—Shakesp.: *King John*, ii. 1.

har-bored, pa. par. or a. [HARBOR, v.]

† Harbored or lodged:

Her.: A term applied to the stag, hart, &c., when lying down. Also called Couchant (q. v.).

har-bor-ēr, *her-ber-ghere, s. [Eng. *harbor*; -er.]

1. Ord. Lang.: One who harbors, entertains, or shelters a person or thing.

"A great nurse of pious men, and harbinger of exiles for religion."—Strype: *Life of Abp. Grindal* (an. 1582).

2. One whose duty it was to trace a hart or hind to its covert.

"Red Rube has been 'after the deer' from his boyhood, acquiring an unchallenged right to call himself the most skillful harborer in the West."—G. T. Whyte-Melville: *Katerfelto*, ch. xvi.

har-bor-less, *her-barw-les, *her-bour-less, a. [Eng. *harbor*; -less.] Destitute of or without harbor, refuge, shelter, or lodging. (Mallet: *The Excursion*, i.)

hard, a., adv. & s. [A. S. *heard*; cogn. with Dut. *hard*; Dan. *haard*; Sw. *hård*; Icel. *hardr*; Goth. *hardus*; Ger. *hart*; Gr. *kratus*=strong.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Firm; solid; compact; not soft; resisting penetration or separation; not easy to be pierced or broken; not yielding to pressure.

"As Steele is hardest in his kinde."

Gower: *C. A.* (Prol.)

2. Difficult of accomplishment; not easy to be done, carried out, or executed.

"Is any thing too hard for the Lord?"—Genesis xviii. 14.

3. Laborious; fatiguing; toilsome.

"Making the hard way sweet and delectable."—Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, ii. 8.

4. Difficult to endure; oppressive; harsh; rigorous; severe; cruel; distressing.

"Thou hast from hard captivity
 Returned Jacob back."

Milton: *Ps. lxxxv.* (Trans.)

5. Difficult to the understanding; not easy to be understood or comprehended.

"This word is hard, who may hear it?"—Wycliffe: *John* vi.

6. Unfavorable; unkind.

"To bear a hard opinion of his truth."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 7.

7. Unfeeling; not easily moved by pity; harsh; obdurate.

"A heart, well described by himself as harder than a marble chimney-piece."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

8. Insensible to feeling or emotions.

"Know me to be a cold, hard man."—C. Brontë: *Jane Eyre*, ch. xxxi.

9. Hardened.

"When we in our viciousness grow hard."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 13.

10. Severe; sharp; unkind; abusive.

"What, have you given him any hard words of late?"—Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, ii. 1.

11. Sharp; severe; vehement; rigorous; as, a hard winter, hard weather.

12. Stern; inflexible; inevitable.

"With laws unjust, but hard necessity."

Dryden: *Hind and Panther*, iii. 836.

13. Unreasonable; unjust.

"It is a very hard quality upon our soil or climate, that so excellent a fruit, which prospers among all our neighbors, will not grow here."—Temple.

14. Austere; acid; rough; harsh to the taste.

"In making of vinegar, set vessels of wine over against the noon sun, which calleth out the more oily spirits, and leaveth the spirit more sour and hard."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 898.

15. Stiff; lacking in an appearance of natural ease; constrained; unnatural.

"Others, scrupulously tied to the practice of the ancients, make their figures harder than even the marble itself."—Dryden.

bôll, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, gell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
 -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tion, -sion = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël.

16. Powerful; strong.

"The stag was too *hard* for the horse, and the horse flies for succor to the man, that's too *hard* for him."—*L'Estrange: Fables*.

17. Coarse; common; unpalatable; as, *hard fare*, *hard living*.

18. Avaricious; griping; sordid; miserly.

"Y woot that thou art an *harde* man, thou repist where thou hast not sows."—*Wycliffe: Matthew xiv*.

*19. Heavy; slow.

"Time's pace is so *hard*, that it seems the length of seven year."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

20. Violent; vehement.

"Weary with her *hard* embracing."

Shakespeare: Venus and Adonis, 559.

21. Done or given with force; strong; as, a *hard* blow.

22. Applied to water which, from holding salts of magnesia in solution (which decomposes common soap and forms an insoluble stearate of lime or magnesia), is unfit for washing purposes.

23. Done in, or given to, excess; as, *hard* drinking, a *hard* drinker.

II. Technically:

1. *Physics*: Offering a relatively great resistance to any other thing brought in contact with it. [HARDNESS.]

2. *Grammar*:

(1) Applied to the sound of *c*, as in *can*, *g*, as in *goat*, or *ch*, as in *chemical*, as distinguished from the sounds of the same letters in *city*, *gin*, and *church*.

(2) Applied to the consonants *f*, *k*, *p*, *s*, and *t*, and the sound of *th* in *thin*, which can be pronounced without any voice sound, as distinguished from the consonants *v*, *g* (as in *gate*), *b*, *d*, *z*, and *th* in *thine*, which cannot be so pronounced.

3. *Art*: This term, as applied to a work of art, designates that rigidity of drawing which characterizes the works of the mediæval artists. It is also applied to coloring, when a want of softness and delicacy is apparent in a picture. It is generally used to designate a style which rejects the grace, and too rigidly adheres to the mere mechanism of art.

4. *Manège*: Insensible to the action of the bit; as, a *hard* mouth.

B. As adverb:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. With force, energy, or vigor; vigorously, energetically, earnestly, diligently.

"Alas, now pray you

Work not so *hard*."—*Shakespeare: Tempest*, iii. 1.

2. Tempestuously, violently, boisterously, vehemently; with great force.

"You may call me again, when it blows *harder*."—*Marryat: Peter Simple*, ch. xxxviii.

3. With difficulty.

"How *hard* he fetches breath."

Shakespeare: Henry IV., Pt. I., ii. 4.

4. Ill; with pain.

"Who bears *hard* his mother's death."

Shakespeare: Henry IV., Pt. I., i. 3.

5. Cruelly, harshly, unkindly.

"The poor geese were so *hard* handled, and so little regarded, that they were in manner starved."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 124.

6. Heavily, slowly.

"He [Time] trots *hard* with a young maid."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

7. So as to raise difficulties; so as to put one in a strait; closely.

"A stag, that was *hard* set by the huntsmen, betook himself to a stall for sanctuary."—*L'Estrange*.

8. Closely, tightly, fast.

"He took me by the wrist and held me *hard*."

Shakespeare: Hamlet, ii. 1.

9. Close, near, at hand. [HARD BY.]

"Abimelech . . . went *hard* unto the door of the tower, to burn it with fire."—*Judges* ix. 52.

II. *Naut.*: Used by seamen to emphasize an order, or to signify that the action ordered is to be done as hard or strongly as possible, as *hard-a-port*, that is, turn the helm as far as possible to port.

C. As substantive:

1. Trouble, adversity.

2. A ford or passage across a river.

3. A hard bottom of gravel laid across a swamp or at a muddy boat-landing.

4. A pier or landing-place on a river.

5. An esplanade or paved roadway by the seaside.

(1) *Hard* and *solid* respect the internal constitution of bodies, and the adherence of the component parts; but *hard* denotes a much closer degree of adherence than *solid*. Wood is always a *solid* body, but it is sometimes *hard* and sometimes soft; water, when congealed, is a *solid* body, and admits of different degrees of *hardness*. In the improper application, *hardness* is allied to insensibility; *firmness* to fixedness; *solidity* to substantiality: a *hard*

man is not to be acted upon by any tender motives; a *firm* man is not to be turned from his purpose; a *solid* man holds no purposes that are not well founded.

(2) *Hard* is a much stronger term than *difficult*, which signifies merely not easy. *Hard* is therefore positive, and *difficult* negative. A *difficult* task cannot be got through without exertion, but a *hard* task requires great exertion. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(3) *Hard by*: Close or near at hand (*adv.* & *prep.*).

(4) *Hard up*: In want of money; needy; in urgent want of something.

(5) *To go hard with*: To fare ill; to cause trouble, danger, or difficulty.

"It will go *hard* with poor Antonio."

Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

(6) *To die hard*:

(a) To sell one's life dearly.

(b) To die with reluctance or a struggle; to die unrepentant.

"Lord Ranelagh died on Sunday morning; he died *hard*, as their term of art is here to express the woeful state of men, who discover no religion at their death."—*Swift: Letter to Dr. King* (Dec. 8, 1712).

(5) *In hard condition*: In good condition, so that the muscles are hard.

(6) *Hard of hearing*: Rather deaf.

"Child! I am rather *hard of hearing*."

Cowper: Mutual Forbearance.

(7) *Hard and fast*: Strict; that must be strictly adhered to; as, a *hard and fast* line or rule.

**hard-a-keeping*, *a*. Difficult to be kept or observed.

"Having sworn too *hard-a-keeping* oath!"

Shakespeare: Love's Labor's Lost, i. 1.

hard-bake, *s*. A kind of sweetmeat made of boiled brown sugar or treacle, with blanched almonds, and flavored with the essence of lemon, orange, &c.

"The commodities exposed for sale in the public streets are marine stores, *hard-bake*, apples, flat-fish, and oysters."—*Dickens: Pickwick Papers*, ch. ii.

hard-beam, *hard-beme*, *s*

Bot.: The same as HORNBEAM (q. v.).

**hard-believing*, *a*. Incredulous; not easily persuaded. (*Shakespeare*.)

**hard-besetting*, *adj*. Besetting closely or strongly; as, a *hard-besetting* sin.

hard-billed, *a*. Applied to birds having a hard bill or beak.

hard-bills, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The name given by Swainson to the subfamily Coccothraustinae (q. v.).

hard-bound, *adj*. Costive; slow and stiff in action.

"[He] strains from *hard-bound* brains eight lines a year."

Pope: Prol. to Satires, 182.

hard-cancer, *s*.

Pathology: Schirrus. It is remarkable for its excessive firmness, and cartilaginous and stony hardness. The substance is not one uniform, homogeneous mass, but intersected by bands, which radiate from the center into the surrounding textures, implicating them also in the disease, sometimes dividing into small bands, or intersecting each other.

hard-case, *s*. A dissipated person; a notorious character. (*U. S. Collog.*)

hard-coal, *s*. Anthracite, as distinguished from bituminous or soft-coal.

hard-earned, *a*. Earned or gained by hard labor; hard-won; as, *hard-earned* wages.

hard-faced, *a*. Having a hard, harsh, or stern face.

hard-favored, *a*. Of repulsive features; ill-looking, ugly.

"The brother a very lovely youth, and the sister *hard-favored*."—*L'Estrange*.

hard-favoredness, *s*. The quality of being hard-favored; coarseness or ugliness of features.

hard-featured, *a*. Having coarse or ugly features.

hard-fern, *s*.

Bot.: The genus *Blechnum*, called by Sir Joseph Hooker *Lomaria*.

hard-finish, *s*.

Plastering: Fine stuff applied with a trowel to the depth of about one-eighth of an inch.

hard-fish, *s*. Salted and dried cod, ling, &c.

hard-fisted, *a*.

1. *Lit.*: Having hard, strong, or muscular hands, as a laborer.

*2. *Fig.*: Close, miserly, covetous, mean.

"None are so gripple and *hard-fisted* as the childless."—*Bp. Hall*.

hard-fought, *a*. Fought vigorously or desperately; as, a *hard-fought* battle.

hard-grained, *a*.

1. *Lit.*: Having a close, firm grain.

2. *Fig.*: Unattractive, not amiable or inviting; grim, sour.

"The *hard-grained* muses of the cube and square."

Tennyson: Princess (Prol.), 176.

hard-grass, *s*.

Bot.: (1) The genus *Sclerocloa*; (2) the genus *Egilops*; (3) *Dactylis glomerata*. [DACTYLIS.]

hard-hack, *s*.

Bot.: *Spiræa tomentosa*, a Canadian plant, with cottony leaves, rose-colored flowers, and astringent properties.

hard-handed, *a*.

1. *Lit.*: Having, hard, rough, strong hands; hard-fisted.

"*Hard-handed* men that work in Athens here."

Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 1.

2. *Fig.*: Harsh, cruel, severe.

"'Tis the cruel gripe

Poverty inflicts."

Cowper: Task, iii. 827.

hard-head, *hard-heads*, *s*.

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Clash of heads; a manner of fighting in which the combatants dashed their heads together.

"I have been at *hard-head* with your butting citizens."—*Dryden*.

2. *Bot.*: One of the names for *Centaurea nigra*. [CENTAUREA.]

hard-headed, *a*. Shrewd, intelligent, sharp, clear-headed.

"He does not remarkably differ from other *hard-headed* and close-fisted men."—*London Athenæum*.

hard-labor, *s*.

Law: A punishment which is often added to that of imprisonment.

**hard-labored*, *a*. Wrought or worked up with great labor; elaborate.

"My *hard-labored* poem pines."—*Swift*.

hard-lines, *s. pl.* Difficult conditions, bad luck.

hard-mouthed, *a*.

1. Having a hard mouth; insensible or disobedient to the action of the bit; said of a horse.

2. Coarse, harsh, severe in language.

hard-nibbed, *a*. Having a hard-pointed nib; as, a *hard-nibbed* pen.

hard-pan, *s*.

Geol.: The stratum of sand, or gravel, hardened usually by an oxide of iron, which is found at a depth of from one to three feet in arenaceous formations.

Getting down to hard-pan: Getting down to business; finding out the truth; becoming financially embarrassed.

hard-porcelain, *s*. A ware composed of a natural clay containing silice (kaolin), and a compound of silica and lime—i. e., a quartzose feldspar (*petuntze*). The glaze is also earthy, not metallic.

hard-pressed, *adj*. In a strait or difficulty; pressed for money, time, or other resources.

hard-pushed, *a*. Hard-pressed; in difficulties.

hard-rubber, *s*. India-rubber mixed with a large proportion of sulphur, and subjected to an extreme heat. Other mineral substances, as white-lead, are also generally added. [CAOUTCHOUC, EBONITE.]

hard-run, *a*. In want of money; hard up.

hard-set, *a*. Rigid, inflexible, stony.

"I know it, and smile a *hard-set* smile, like a stoic."

Tennyson: Maud, i. iv. 20.

hard-shell, *s*. Strict; strait-laced; unyielding; uncompromising. (*U. S. Collog.*)

hard-shifting, *a*. Making shift with difficulty.

hard-solder, *s*. The solder used for uniting the more infusible metals. In many cases it is an alloy of brass and zinc.

hard-tack, *s*. Coarse hard biscuit eaten by sailors and soldiers.

hard-visaged, *a*. The same as HARD-FEATURED (q. v.).

hard-water, *s*. Water containing lime or some other substance rendering it unfit for washing.

hard-won, *a*. Won or gained with difficulty; hard-earned.

"*Hard-won*, and hardly won with bruise."

Tennyson: Elaine, i. 159.

hard-wood, *s*. A term applied to woods of a very close and solid texture, as beech, oak, maple, ebony, &c.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, there; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôr, or, wôre, wolf, wôr, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

hard-working, *a.* Working hard and diligently; diligent in labor.

***hard**, ***harde**, *v. t.* [**HARD**, *a.*] To make hard; to harden.

"And how, and when it shuld yharded be."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 10,557.

hard-en, ***hard-nen**, *v. t. & i.* [**English hard**; *-en*.]

A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To make hard or harder; to indurate; to make firm and compact.

"Upon his crest the hardned yron fell."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. xi. 24.

II. Figuratively:

1. To confirm in effrontery, wickedness, obstinacy, &c.; to make obdurate.

"Lest any of you be hardened through the deceitfulness of sin."—Hebrews iii. 13.

2. To make firm; to endue with constancy.

"Yea, I would harden myself in sorrow."—Job vi. 10.

3. To make insensible, unfeeling, or callous; to make proof against feeling or emotion.

"They are hardened to everything of this kind—it has no effect upon them."—Gilpin: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 5.

B. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To become hard or more hard; to acquire hardness, compactness, or solidity.

"We might see our own work out, and watch
The sandy footprint harden into stone."
Tennyson: *Princess*, iii. 254.

***II. Figuratively:**

1. To become unfeeling or callous.

2. To become injured.

3. To become confirmed in effrontery, obstinacy, or boldness.

"And now his heart
Distends with pride, and hard'ning in his strength
Glories."
Milton: *P. L.*, i. 572.

hard-en-ēr, *s.* [**Eng. harden**; *-er*.] One who or that which hardens or makes hard; specif., one who tempers tools.

hard-en-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [**HARDEN**, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: The act of making hard or more hard; the state of becoming hard.

2. Fig.: The act of confirming in effrontery, wickedness, obstinacy, &c.; the state of becoming so confirmed.

(1) Metal-working: The process of giving an additional hardness to metallic articles after leaving the hands of the shaper. Hammering and rolling will confer hardness, and, in the reduction and shaping of articles by these means, it becomes necessary to alternate annealing with the condensing processes. [**TEMPERING.**]

(2) Hat-making: The process of pressing together the light layer of filaments collected in the basket, so as to form it into a sheet of felt with sufficient cohesion to bear handling. The hands and then a skin are employed to produce this effect, the pressure, rubbing, and jerking causing the filaments to interlace and become felted.

(3) Porcelain: A process of heating in the course of porcelain making.

hardening-furnace, *s.*

Hat-making: A furnace with an upper plate of iron, upon which bat-bodies, folded in wet clothes, are laid to be hardened by heat, moisture, and the pressure of traversing plates above.

hardening-kiln, *s.*

Porcelain: A kiln in which printed biscuit is placed in order to drive off the oil of the color previous to glazing. [**PRESS-PRINTING.**]

hardening-skin, *s.*

Hat-making: A piece of half-tanned leather laid above a bat of felting hair while the latter is compressed by the hands of the workman.

hard-hāy, *s.* [**Eng. hard**, and *hay*.]

Bot.: *Hypericum quadrangulare*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

hard-heart-ēd (**heart as hart**), *a.* [**Eng. hard**, and *hearted*.] Having a hard, cruel, unfeeling, or pitiless heart; merciless; inexorable; unfeeling, inhuman.

"The most licentious and *hardhearted* writer of a singularly licentious and *hardhearted* school."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

"A *hardhearted* man must always be *cruel*; but it is possible to be *cruel*, and yet not *hardhearted*."

A child is often *cruel* to animals from the mistaken conception that they are not liable to the same sufferings as himself. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***hard-heart-ēd-lŷ** (**heart as hart**), *adv.* [**Eng. hardhearted**; *-lŷ*.] In a hardhearted, cruel, unfeeling, or merciless manner.

hard-heart-ēd-nēss (**heart as hart**), *s.* [**Eng. hardhearted**; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being hardhearted; want of feeling.

"The ladies of the queen's household distinguished themselves preeminently by rapacity and *hardheartedness*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

hard-I-head, ***hard-I-head**, ***hard-y-head**, ***hard-y-hed**, *s.* [**Eng. hardy**; *-hood*.]

1. Boldness, united with firmness and intrepidity; bravery.

"The same cool and placid *hardhood* which distinguished him on fields of battle."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. Effrontery; boldness, audacity.

"Had the *hardhood* to displace Jonson."—Malone: *Life of Dryden*.

hard-I-lŷ, **hard-e-lŷ**, *adv.* [**Eng. hardy**; *-lŷ*.]

1. Boldly; with boldness or hardihood.

"Hardly he entred in to Pilat, and axide the body of Jhesu."—Wycliffe: *Mark* xv. 43.

***2. Hardly; with difficulty.**

***hard-I-mēnt**, *s.* [**Fr.**] Courage, hardihood, boldness, bravery.

"Now is the time to prove your *hardiment*!"

Wordsworth: *To the Men of Kent*.

hard-I-nēss, ***hard-e-ness**, ***hard-i-ness**, ***hard-y-ness**, *s.* [**Eng. hardy**; *-ness*.]

1. Boldness, hardihood, courage, intrepidity, daring.

"Plenty and peace breeds cowards; hardness ever
Of hardness is mother."
Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iii. 6.

2. Firmness of body, capability of enduring fatigue, hardship, &c.; endurance.

3. Effrontery, excess of confidence, hardihood.

"Not yet grown to the hardness of avowing their contempt of the king."—Clarendon: *Civil Wars*, i. 465.

***4. Hardship, fatigue.**

"They are valiant and hardy; great endurers of cold, hunger, and all hardness."—Spenser: *State of Ireland*.

hard-ish, *a.* [**Eng. hard**; *-ish*.] Somewhat or moderately hard; tending to hardness.

"And for my pillow stuffed with down,
The hardish hillocks have supplied my turn."
Greene: *Alphonsus*, iv.

hard-lŷ, *adv.* [**Eng. hard**; *-lŷ*.]

1. In a hard or difficult manner; with difficulty, with trouble; not easily.

"These oracles are *hardly* [hardily] attained,
And *hardly* understood."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., i. 4.

2. With rigor, severity, or harshness; rigorously, oppressively.

"Many men believed that he was *hardly* dealt with."—Clarendon.

3. Severely, unfavorably, unkindly.

"The griev'd commons
Hardly conceive of me."
Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, i. 2.

4. Harshly, unwelcomely.

"Such information comes very *hardly* and harshly to a grown man; and, however softened, goes but ill down."—Locke.

5. Coarsely, roughly; not softly or delicately.

"Heaven was her canopy, bare earth her bed;
So *hardly* lodged."
Dryden: *Ovid; Metamorphoses* i.

6. Scarcely, barely.

"An asperity *hardly* to have been expected from a man of so much sense."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

7. Not quite, scarcely; as, The meat is hardly done yet.

***8. Confidently, hardily; with confidence or hardihood.**

9. Grudgingly, reluctantly, unwillingly; with a feeling of ill-will.

"If I unwittingly, or in my rage,
Have aught committed that was *hardly* borne."
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, ii. 1.

***10. Excessively, to excess.**

"The deceased had been drinking *hardly*."—London *Daily News*.

hard-nēss, ***hard-ness**, *s.* [**Eng. hard**; *-ness*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The quality or state of being hard, solid, or compact; solidity, density, firmness; compactness; power of resisting penetration or separation.

"Hardness is a firm cohesion of the parts of matter that make up masses of a sensible bulk, so that the whole does not easily change its figure."—Locke.

2. Difficulty of accomplishment.

"Oh, hardness to dissemble!"

Shakesp.: *Othello*, iii. 4.

3. Laboriousness, toilsomeness, fatigue, difficulty; as labor, hard work, toil.

"Enured to hardness and to homely fare."
Which them to warlike discipline did trayne."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. viii. 27.

4. Harshness, cruelty, hardship, oppressiveness, severity.

5. Difficulty to be understood; difficulty of comprehension.

6. Unfeelingness; want of feeling or sensibility.
"Of all hardnesses of heart, there is none so inexcusable as that of parents toward their children."—Addison: *Spectator*, No. 181.

7. Obduracy, profligacy.

"Such an invincible hardness as is not to be found in any people mentioned throughout the whole book of God."—South: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 13.

8. Roughness, severity; keenness or vehemence, as of weather, &c.

9. Stemsness, inflexibility.

10. Unreasonableness, injustice.

11. Sourness, acidity, roughness.

12. That quality in water which renders it unfit for washing purposes.

13. Niggardliness, parsimony.

II. Technically:

1. Art: Stiffness, harshness, want of refinement; academic drawing rather than artistic feeling.

"Sculptors are obliged to make many ample folds, which are insufferable hardnesses, and more like a rock than a natural garment."—Dryden: *Du Fresnoy*.

2. Physics: The resistance which bodies offer to being scratched or worn by others. It is not the same as resistance to compression or to a blow. Thus glass is harder than wood, but wood resists a stroke from a hammer which would splinter glass.

3. Min.: The scale of hardness is the following: Talc, rocksalt or gypsum, calcspar, fluorspar, apatite, felspar, quartz, topaz, corundum, diamond. When in this work it is said that a mineral has a hardness of 5, it means that it is just as hard as apatite. The scale is that of Mohs.

***har-döck**, ***hor-döck**, *s.* [**A. S. hār**=hoar, and **Eng. dock**.] A kind of dock with whitish leaves; the hoar-dock; probably the Burdock (q. v.).

"Hardocks, hemlock, nettles, cuckoo-flowers."
Shakesp.: *Lea*, iv. 4.

hardŷ, ***heord-en**, ***herds**, ***hyrds**, *s. pl.* [**A. S. heordan**.] The coarse or refuse part of flax.

"As a dead sparle of bonys, ether of herdis of flax."—Ancient *Riule*, p. 418.

hard-ship, *s.* [**Eng. hard**; *-ship*.]

1. Toil, fatigue, hard labor; whatever oppresses the body.

"Yet worn he seemed of *hardship* more than years;
And pale his cheek with penance, not with fears."
Byron: *Corsair*, ii. 3.

2. Oppression, injury, injustice.
¶ For the difference between *hardship* and *grievance*, see **GRIEVANCE**.

hard-wäre, *s.* [**Eng. hard**, and *ware*.] A term including articles of metal for sale, such as cooking utensils and mechanics' tools. Sometimes distinguished as builders' hardware, domestic hardware, and tools.

hard-wäre-män, *s.* [**Eng. hardware**; *man*.] One who makes or deals in hardware.

"One William Wood, an *hardwareman*, obtains by fraud a patent in England to coin copper to pass in Ireland."—Swift: *Drapier's Letters*.

hard-wick-I-a, *s.* [Named by Roxburgh after Major-Gen. Thos. Hardwick, F. R. S., F. L. S., &c.]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous plants, sub-order Cæsalpinieæ, tribe Cynometreæ. *Hardwickia binata*, an Indian tree, is described by Sir Joseph Hooker as a most elegant tree, tall, erect, with elongated coma, and the branches pendulous. One was 120 feet high.

har-dŷ, ***har-di**, *a. & s.* [**O. Fr. hardi**, properly the pa. par. of *hardir* = to make bold; **O. H. Ger. hartjan**; **M. H. Ger. herten**, from **O. H. Ger. harti**; **Ger. hart**=hard.]

A. As adjective:

1. Bold (a sense which it still retains in the familiar phrase foolhardy).

"Hap helpeth *hardy* man alway," quoth he."
Chaucer: *Legend of Good Women*.

2. Overconfident; full of confidence or assurance; bold, stubborn.

3. Strong, hard, firm, compact.

"Is a man confident of his present strength? An unwholesome blast may shake in pieces his *hardy* fabric."—South: *Sermons*.

4. Inured to fatigue or toil; capable of bearing fatigue, exposure, or hardships.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f.**
-cian, **-tian = shan**. **-tion**, **-sion = shūn**; **-tion**, **-gion = zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious = shis**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **dol**.

5. Capable of bearing exposure to the weather.

"Our casques the leopard's spoils surround,
With Scotland's hardy thistle crowned."
Scott: War Song.

B. As substantive:

Forging: A chisel or fuller having a square shank for insertion into a square hole in an anvil, called a hardy-hole, which is sometimes occupied by a smaller anvil, fulling-tool, or calking-swage, in which in a steel-faced plate is sunk a vertical groove, and the faces on each side of the groove are inclined, so as to give the proper taper to the inner sides of the calk when the horseshoe is placed within the groove.

hare, s. [A.S. *hara*; Dan. & Sw. *hare*; Icel. *hæri*; Dut. *haas*; N. H. Ger. *hase*; O. H. Ger. *haso*; Sansc. *çaca*=a hare; *çac*=to jump.]

1. Zoology:

(1) *Sing.*: Various species of *Lepus*, specially *Lepus timidus*. It does not make a burrow like the rabbit, but lurks in a seat or form, which it varies according to the season, and in severe weather betakes itself to the woods. It is, properly speaking, a nocturnal animal and is very prolific.

(2) *Pl.*: The family *Leporidae* (q. v.).

2. *Script.*: The hare of Scripture (Hebrew *arnebeth*, Lev. xi. 6 and Deut. iv. 7) seems to be correctly rendered. It is here arranged with the ruminants, perhaps on account of a certain movement of the lips like that of those animals, but modern science places it among the rodents, with which its anatomical construction entirely agrees.

3. *Astron.*: *Lepus*, one of the fifteen ancient southern constellations.

hare and hounds, s. A game played by boys and young men. Two of the players are called the hares and the remainder constitute the hounds. The hares are given a start of a few minutes. They scatter small pieces of paper to indicate their course, and the hounds take up the trail and try to overtake them within a given time.

hare-kangaroo, s.

Zoology: A kangaroo, *Macropus* or *Lagorchistes leporoides*, like the hare, but not so large. It is found in Australia.

hare-pipe, s. A snare for catching hares.

hare's-bane, s.

Bot.: *Aconitum lagocotum*.

hare's-beard, s.

Bot.: *Verbascum thapsus*.

hare's-ear, s.

Bot.: (1) The umbelliferous genus *Bupleurum* (q. v.), (2) *Erysimum austriacum*, (3) *E. orientale*, (4) *Phyllis nobilis*.

hare's-foot, hare-foot, s.

Bot.: (1) *Ochroma lagopus*, (2) *Trifolium arvense*, (3) [*Hare's-foot fern*].

hare's-foot fern:

Bot.: *Davallia canariensis*. The resemblance to a hare's foot is in its scale creeping rhizome.

hare's-lettuce, hare's-palace, s.

Bot.: *Sonchus oleraceus*. [*SONCHUS*, *SOW-THIS-TLE*.]

hare's-tail, hare's-tail grass, s.

Bot.: *Lagurus ovatus*. It is a soft, hairy, annual tufted grass, found in Guernsey and in continental Europe.

***häre**, v. t. [*HARE*, s.] To fright, to harass, to worry, to excite.

"To hare and rate them, is not to teach but vex them."—Locke: *On Education*, § 67.

hare'-bell, häir'-bell, s. [*English hare* or *hair*, and *bell*. Hooker & Arnott call the plant *hairbell*; Sir Joseph Hooker, *harebell*.]

Bot.: *Campanula rotundifolia*, the round-leaved bell-flower. A plant with large bell-shaped blue flowers, and leaves of three forms, the round root-leaves, from which the name *rotundifolia* was given, withering so soon that few people notice their existence; the lower cauline leaves lanceolate, the upper ones linear. Common on pastures, heaths, and tops of walls, especially in hilly regions in Europe, the north of Asia, the north of Africa, and in North America.

"God told him it was June; and he knew well,
Without such telling, harebells grew in June."
R. Browning: *Paracelsus*, III.

2. *Scilla nutans*, the Bluebell or Wild Hyacinth, the *Hyacinthus non-scriptus* of Linnaeus. [*AGRAPHS*, *BLUEBELL*.]



Harebell.

***häre-bräin, *haire-braine, a. & s.** [Eng. *hare*, and *brain*.]

A. As adj.: The same as *HARE-BRAINED* (q. v.).

"That same hairebraine wild fellow, my subject."—Bacon: *Henry VII*.

B. As subst.: A harebrained person.

"The harebrains among us."—Hackett: *Life of Williams*, II. 137.

häre-brained, *häär'-bräinde, *hare-braynd, adj. [Eng. *hare*, and *brained*.] Volatile, giddy, flighty, wild, thoughtless.

"Foolcs, whose hairbraine heades must have
More clothes attones, than might become a kyng."
Gascoigne: *Steele Glas*.

***hare-brained passion, s.** Uncontrolled passion leading to wild conduct. It is a kind of mania.

***häre-brained-ly, *hare-braynd-ly, adv.** [Eng. *harebrained*; -ly.] In a thoughtless, volatile, wild, or giddy manner.

"In my hat full harebrayndly thy flowers did I weare."
Gascoigne: *Fruit of Fethers*.

häre-bürr, s. [Eng. *hare*, and *burr*.]

Bot.: The Burdock, *Arctium lappa*.

häre-foot, s. [Eng. *hare*, and *foot*.]

1. *Ornith.*: A name for the Ptarmigan, *Lagopus scoticus*, the foot of which has a superficial resemblance to that of a hare.

2. *Bot.*: The same as *HARE'S-FOOT* (q. v.).

häre-höund, s. [Eng. *hare*, and *hound*.] A hound kept for hunting hares.

häre-hünt-ihg, s. [Eng. *hare*, and *hunting*.] The act or sport of hunting hares with dogs; coursing.

har-öld, ha-röl-dä, ha-räl-dä, s. [Cf. Nor. Fr. *harald*, *harauld*=a herald.]

Ornithology:

1. (*Of the form Harelda and Haralda*): A genus of Anatidae. It is found in the Arctic Ocean of both hemispheres.

2. (*Of the form Hareld*): An English name for the genus *Harelda* (q. v.).

häre-lip, s. [Eng. *hare*, and *lip*.]

Surg.: Usually a congenital malformation, and frequently hereditary, chiefly occurring in the upper lip, and having one fissure only; if there are two it is called a double harelip. Harelip, besides being a great deformity, is attended with defect of speech and often a cleft of the upper jaw and palate bones, converting the mouth and nose practically into one cavity. In ordinary cases a cure by means of operation is easily effected.

häre-lipped, a. [Eng. *harelip*; -ed.] Having a harelip.

hä-röm, s. [Arab. *haram*=woman's apartments; lit.=sacred; from *harama*=he prohibited.]

1. The set of apartments reserved for the female members of a Mohammedan family.

2. The occupants of a harem, consisting of the wives and concubines.

"By governing his vassals despotically, by keeping a rude harem."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

ha-rén-öl-form, s. [Fr. *hareng*=a herring; *i* connective; and Lat. *forma*=form.] Shaped like a herring.

häre-this-tle (tile as el), s. [Eng. *hare*, and *thistle*.]

Bot.: The sow-thistle, *Sonchus oleraceus*.

har-fäng, s. [A.S. *hara*=a hare, and *fangan*=to take, to catch.] [*FANG*.]

Ornith.: *Syrnina nyctea*, the Snowy Owl. It is found in the Arctic regions.

Har-i, s. [Maharatta & Sans.]

Hindu Mythol.: A name for the god Vishnoo.

här-i-cöt (tsilent), her-i-got, s. [Fr.]

1. A hash made of meat, first fried or grilled, and vegetables, principally carrots.

2. The kidney bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) and other species of the genus used in preparing the dish described under No. 1. [*KIDNEY BEAN*.]

här-iff, häir-iff, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: The Goose Grass, or Clivers (*Galium aparine*).

här-i-gals, här-i-galds, s. [Fr. *haricot*.] The bean, lights, and liver of an animal.

***här-i-ö-lä-tion, s.** [Latin *hariolatio*, from *hariolor*=to foretell.] The act of divination or foretelling; soothsaying.

hark, *harke, *herke, *herk-en, v. i. & t. [*HEARKEN*.]

A. Intransitive: To listen, to hear, to heed, to hearken.

B. Transitive: To listen to.

"The word is now but little used, except in the imperative mood as an interjection or ejaculation. It is also used in combination as a cry to stimulate

or direct hounds; as, *Hark forward! Hark away! Hark back* is used to call hounds back when they have passed the scent; and, figuratively, the verb to *hark back!* is used in the sense of returning to some point or matter from which a temporary digression has been made.

harl, s. [Etym. doubtful, but perhaps a corruption of *hards* (q. v.).]

1. The filaments of flax; any filamentous substance.

"The general sort are wicker hives, made of privet, willow, or hart."—Mortimer.

2. A barb of one of the feathers from a peacock's tail, used in making artificial flies for fly-fishing.

harle, s.

Zool.: A species of woodpecker having a red breast.

Här-lëch (ch guttural), s. [See def.]

Geog.: Harlech in Merioneth, North Wales.

Harlech-grits, s. pl.

Geol.: A subdivision of the Longmynd rocks. Murchison deemed them non-fossiliferous. They are of Lower Silurian age. Lyell arranged them under the Lower Cambrian.

Har-lë-lan, a. [See def.] An epithet applied to an exceedingly large and valuable collection of manuscripts, books, &c., formed by Harley, Earl of Oxford, and now in the British Museum.

har-lë-quin, s. [Fr. *arlequin*, *harlequin*; Ital. *arlecchino*.] Skat refers the French word to Low Lat. *harlequinus*, O. Fr. *hierlekin* or *helleguin*=Mid. Eng. *Hurlewynes kynne*, *Hurlewynes meyne*=Hurlwayne's troop or kin; *Hurlerain* being a demon mentioned in *Richard the Redeles*, &c. The change from *hellegin* to *harlequin* arose from a popular etymology which connected the word with *Charles Quint* (Charles V.). See *Max Müller: Lectures*, II. 381.] The leading character in a pantomime or harlequinade, dressed in a mask, particularly colored and spangled clothes, and having a magic wand; a buffoon; a droll.

harlequin-bat, s.

Zool.: *Scotophilus ornatus*, an Indian cheiropter, remarkable for its coloring, pale tawny-brown, variegated with white spots.

harlequin-beetle, s.

Entom.: *Acrocinus longimanus*, a beetle of the tribe Longicornes. The resemblance to a harlequin is in the colors of the elytra, which are gray, red, and black.

harlequin-duck, s.

Ornith.: *Clangula*, or *Fuligula histrionica*. It is ash-colored, the male fantastically patched with white, the eyelids and flanks red.

harlequin-snake, s.

Zool.: *Elaps fulvius*, a venomous snake, ringed with red and black, found in the Southern States.

här-lë-quin, v. i. & t. [*HARLEQUIN*, s.]

A. Intrans.: To impersonate Harlequin in a pantomime; to act as a harlequin; to make sport.

B. Trans.: To conjure away as though with a harlequin's magic wand.

här-lë-quin-äde, s. [Fr. *arlequinade*.] That part of a pantomime in which the harlequin and clown play the principal parts; that part which follows the transformation scene; an extravaganza.

"A wild, satirical harlequinade."—Macaulay: *Essays*; *Mad. D'Arblay*.

***här-lë-quin-ër-ry, s.** [Eng. *harlequin*; -ery.] Harlequinade, pantomime.

"The French taste is comedy and harlequinery."—Richardson: *Famela*, iv. 89.

*här-löck, s. [*HARDOCK*.]

har-löt, s. & a. [Old Fr. *harlot*, *arlot*, *herlot*, a word of doubtful origin, but perhaps from O. H. Ger. *kart*=a man; Icel. *kart*; A.S. *ceort*; Sp. *arlote*; Ital. *arlotto*=a glutton; Wel. *herlod*=a lad.]

A. As substantive:

*1. Originally used of either sex, more commonly perhaps of men than of women; a fellow, a person, a man.

"He was a gentil harlot and a kind."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 649.

*2. Used as a contemptuous word, not so specific as now either as to sex or moral demerit.

(1) A beggar, a vagabond.

"Begge as on harlot."—Ancren Riwle, p. 356.

(2) A heretic, a scamp, a low fellow, a rogue, a cheat.

"No man but he and thou and such other false harlots practiseth any such preaching."—Fox: *Book of Martyrs*; *Examination of William Thorpe*.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fällt, father; wë, wët, hère, camel, hër, thère; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wolf, wörk, whô, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

(3) A sect put down by order of Henry III.
 "About this time [A. D. 1284] a redress of certain sects was intended, among which one by name specially occurred, and called the assembly of *harlots*, a kind of people of a lewd disposition and uncivil. In Henry the Third's letter to the Sheriff of Oxfordshire, ordering that they should be dispersed, the words occur, 'Qui se *harlots* appellant.'—*Trench: Select Glossary*, pp. 98, 99.

3. A woman who prostitutes herself for hire; a prostitute, an abandoned woman.
 "Thy sonne was come, whiche hath deuoured thy goodes with *harlots*."—*Bible* (1551), Luke xv.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to a harlot or prostitute; lewd, wanton, low, base.

har-lôt, v. i. [*HARLOT, s.*] To play the harlot; to act lewdly or wantonly.

"They that spend their youth in loitering, bezzling, and *harlotting*."—*Milton: Anim. upon Remonst. Defense*, §1.

har-lôt-ry, *har-lôt-rië, s. [*O. Fr. harlotrie.*] 1. The practices or trade of a harlot; prostitution, lewdness, incontinence.

2. A harlot; a term of contempt or opprobrium for a woman.

"She's desperate here; a peevish self-willed *harlotry*."—*Shakespeare: Henry IV., Pt. I.*, iii. 1.

3. False show; meretriciousness.

"The *harlotry* of art."
Mason: English Garden, bk. i.

4. Ribaldry; immodest discourse.

"And *harlotrie* they tolden bothe two."
Chaucer: C. T., 3, 164.

narm. *harme, *harm, s. [*A. S. hearm, harm = grief, harm; cogn. with Icel. harmr = grief; Dan. harm = wroth; Sw. harm = anger, grief; Ger. harm; Russ. srame = shame; Sansc. grama = toil, fatigue; Græc. to be weary.*]

1. Bodily, physical, or material hurt or injury; damage.

"And thou couldst laugh away the fear of *harm*."
Cowper: Expostulation, 705.

2. Moral wrong; evil, mischief, wrong-doing.

"A price being paid for the *harm* we have done."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

¶ For the difference between *harm* and *evil*, see *EVIL*.

harm-doing, s. Wrong, evil, wrong-doing.

"No tongue could ever
 Pronounce dishonor of her; by my life
 She never knew *harm-doing*."
Shakespeare: Henry VIII., ii. 3.

harm, *harme, *harm-en, *hear-min, v. t. & i. [*HARM, s.*]

A. Trans.: To do harm, hurt, injury, or damage to; to hurt, to injure, to damage morally or physically.

"Yet wer I innocent and one that *harme* no man."—*Udall: John viii.*

B. Intrans.: To do harm, injury, or damage.

har-ma-line, s. [*Mod. Lat. harmala(a); -ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{13}H_{12}N_2O$. An alkaloid contained in *Peganum harmala*, a plant growing in the Crimea.

The seed coating contains Harmaline and Harmine. They are extracted by dilute sulphuric acid, and then precipitated by a solution of NaCl, in the form of chlorides; the alkaloids may be separated by adding ammonia, the harmine being first precipitated. Harmaline can be converted into harmine by the action of oxidizing agents. Harmaline forms yellow bitter salts.

har-mât-tan, s. [*Arab.*, said to be originally from the Fanti language, in Western Africa; *Fr. harmattan; Sp. harmatan; Ital. armatano.*] A dry hot wind blowing from the interior of Africa to the Atlantic, between Cape Verde, in 14° 43' N., and Cape Lopez, 0° 36' S., in December, January, and February.

It is generally attended by fog, through which the sun shines red. It hurts vegetation and prejudicially affects man, drying up the eyes, the mouth, &c., even peeling off the skin. On the other hand, it tends to terminate fever and dysentery, and to mitigate cutaneous diseases. It corresponds to the sirocco of Italy, and, to a certain extent, to the Indian and Australian hot wind. [*HOT WIND, SIROCCO.*]

har-mêl, s. [*Arab.*]

Bot.: *Peganum harmala*, a strongly scented plant, common in Southern Europe and Asia Minor. The Turks use the seeds as a spice and to make a red dye.

harm-fûl, *harm-full, *harme-full, a. [*Eng. harm; -ful(l).*] Hurtful; injurious; detrimental; causing or tending to cause harm or damage.

"But not without that *harmful* stroke."
Shakespeare: Lear, iv. 2.

harm-fûl-lý, *harme-ful-ly, *harm-ful-lie, adv. [*Eng. harmful; -ly.*] In a harmful, hurtful, or injurious manner; so as to cause harm, hurt, or injury; hurtfully; injuriously.

"Spending his time not only vainly, but *harmfully*, in such kind of exercise."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster*, pt. ii.

harm-fûl-nëss, s. [*Eng. harmful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being harmful; hurtfulness.

har-mine, s. [*Eng., &c., harm(aline); -ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{13}H_{12}N_2O$. An alkaloid contained in *Peganum harmala*, along with Harmaline (q. v.).

Harmine is insoluble in water and forms colorless salts.

harm-lëss, *harme-less, *harm-les, a. [*Eng. harm; -less.*]

1. Free from power, tendency, or desire to harm; not hurtful or injurious; innocuous; innocent.

"So Eden was a scene of *harmless* sport,
 Where kindness on his part who ruled the whole
 Begat a tranquil confidence in all."
Cowper: Task, vi. 364.

2. Free from harm, hurt, or damage; unhurt, uninjured, undamaged; as, to hold a person *harmless*.

harm-lëss-lý, *harm-les-ly, adv. [*Eng. harmless; -ly.*] In a harmless manner; innocently; innocuously; without causing or receiving injury.

"Unnumbered pleasures *harmlessly* pursued."
Cowper: Retirement, 784.

harm-lëss-nëss, s. [*Eng. harmless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being harmless; innocuousness; innocence.

"Its *harmlessness* or malignity is the only matter of enquiry."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*. (Pref.)

har-mô-ni-a, Har-mô-ni-a, s. [*Of the form harmonia; Gr. harmonia, here=a means of joining, a fastening; of the form Harmonia (Def. 3.)*]

[*HARMONY.*]

1. *Anat.*: The term employed to denote the simple apposition of comparatively smooth surfaces or edges, as in the case of the two superior maxillary bones.

2. *Astron. (of the form Harmonia)*: An asteroid, the fortieth found. It was discovered by Goldschmidt on March 1, 1856.

3. *Class. Mythol.*: A daughter of Mars and Venus, who became the wife of Cadmus. Called also Harmonie and Hermione.

har-môn-ic, *har-môn-ick, a. & s. [*Fr. harmonique, from Lat. harmonicus; Gr. harmonikos, from harmonia=harmony (q. v.).*]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of or pertaining to harmony or music.

2. Concordant; musical; harmonious; consonant.

"In full *harmonic* number joined."
Milton: P. L., iv. 687.

II. Technically:

1. *Math.*: Applied to numbers, terms of certain ratios, proportions, &c., which have certain relations or properties resembling those of musical concord.

[*HARMONIC-PROPORTION.*]

2. *Music*: Applied to the sounds produced by a vibrating string or column of air, when it is subdivided into its aliquot parts.

B. As substantive:

Music:

1. One of the sounds produced by a vibrating string or column of air, when it is subdivided into its aliquot parts.

2. An artificial tone produced in a stringed instrument (1) by varying the point of contact with the bow, or (2) by slightly pressing the string at the nodes or divisions of its aliquot parts ($\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}$, &c.).

In wind instruments, harmonics are produced by varying the intensity of the air-current from the mouth. [*Grove.*]

"These accessory sounds, which are caused by the aliquots of a sonorous body vibrating at once, are called *harmonics*."—*Sir W. Jones: Essay on the Imitative Arts.*

3. (*Pl.*) The science or doctrine of musical sounds.

harmonic-interval, s.

Music: The distance between two chords or between two consonant notes.

harmonic-proportion, s.

Math.: [*HARMONICAL-PROPORTION.*]

harmonic-scale, s.

Music: The scale formed by a series of natural harmonics.

harmonic-stops, s. pl.

Music: Organ stops, both flute and reed, having tubes twice the normal length, but pierced with a small hole in the middle. Harmonic flute stops are of great purity and brilliancy; they are of eight or four feet pitch. Harmonic piccolos are of two feet pitch.

Harmonic reed stops (tromba, tuba, trumpet, &c.) are generally on a high pressure of wind, one of the great advantages of all harmonic stops being that they will take a very strong pressure of wind without overblowing. The fact is, that the harmonic-tube, having two synchronous vibrating columns of air, partakes of the nature of a pipe already overblown to its first harmonic, the octave.

harmonic-triad, s.

Music. The chord of a note consisting of its third and perfect fifth; a common chord.

har-môn-î-ca, s. [*Greek harmonikos, from harmonia=harmony.*]

Music:

1. A musical instrument formed of a number of glasses which are tuned by filling them more or less with water, and are played by touching them with the dampened finger. The less the quantity of water, the lower is the tone of the scale. The instrument is said to have been invented by a German, and was improved by Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

2. A small wind instrument. A mouth-organ. At the edge is a series of holes which conduct the breath to free reeds, like those of an accordion.

har-môn-îc-al, a. [*Eng. harmonic; -al.*] The same as *HARMONIC* (q. v.).

"They will soon conclude . . . that the *harmonic* soul . . . is merely a fiction and a dream."—*Clarke's Fifth Reply to Leibnitz.*

harmonic-curve, s.

Math.: A curve into which a musical chord is supposed to be inflected when put into motion so as to excite a sound.

harmonic-interval, s.

Music: [*HARMONIC-INTERVAL.*]

harmonic-mean, s.

Math.: A term applied to a mean between two quantities, as A and B, when it is double a fourth proportional to the sum of the quantities and the quantities themselves: thus $\frac{AB}{A+B}$ being the fourth

proportional to $A+B : A :: B$, then $\frac{2AB}{A+B}$ is the harmonic mean.

harmonic-proportion, s.

Math.: The relation between four quantities when the first is to the fourth as the difference between the first and the second to the difference between the third and fourth: that is when $A : D :: A - B : C - D$. So also three quantities are said to be in harmonic proportion when the first is to the second as the difference between the first and second to the difference between the second and third.

harmonic-series, s.

Math.: A series of numbers in continued harmonic proportion.

har-môn-îc-âl-lý, adv. [*Eng. harmonical; -ly.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: In an harmonical manner; melodiously; harmoniously; suitably, fitly, by harmony.

"Intending to declare *harmonically* the harmony of the four elements of the soul."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 1,022.

2. *Math.*: In harmonic progression; as, a line *harmonically* divided.

har-môn-î-chord, s. [*Gr. harmonikos = harmonical, and chordê=a chord.*]

Music: An instrument played like a pianoforte, but sounding like a violin. The tone is produced by the pressure of the keys, which sets a revolving cylinder of wood, covered with leather and charged with rosin, in action over the strings. It has also been called piano-violin, violin-piano, tetrachordon, &c.

har-môn-î-cî, s. pl. [*Greek harmonikos=harmonical.*] The followers of the Pythagorean system of music as opposed to that taught by Aristoxenus. They were also called Musici. The Aristoxenians viewed music as an art governed by appeal to the ear; the Pythagoreans, as a science founded on physical laws.

har-môn-î-côn, s. [*Gr. neut. sing. of harmonikos =harmonical.*]

1. An instrument only used as a toy; it consists of free reeds inclosed in a box in such a way that inspiration produces one set of sounds, respiration another.

2. A musical instrument consisting of a large barrel-organ, containing, in addition to the ordinary pipes, others to imitate the different wind-instruments, and an apparatus to produce the effects of drums, triangles, cymbals, &c., so that the combined sounds produce the effect of a military band.

¶ *Chemical harmonicon*: An open tube, the air of which is made to sound by means of a luminous jet of hydrogen, coal-gas, &c., placed beneath the tube. The sound is produced by a series of small explosions which take place as the oxygen of the air combines with the hydrogen of the jets.

har-mô-ni-ôis, a. [*Fr. harmonieux, from harmonia=harmony (q. v.).*]

1. Of or pertaining to musical harmony or concord; musically concordant or consonant.

"Your songs confound
 Our more *harmonious* notes."
Cowper: Task, iii. 767.

2. Having the several parts adapted and proportioned to each other; symmetrical.

"By an harmonious sympathy promote the perfection and good of the whole."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. v.

3. Living or acting in concord, peace, or friendship; agreeing in action or feeling.

har-mō-ni-ōus-ly, *adv.* [English *harmonious*; -ly.]

1. In a harmonious manner; melodiously; with harmony or concord of sound.

2. With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other; symmetrically.

"How came the Asterisms of the same nature and energies to be so harmoniously placed at regular intervals."—*Bentley: Sermons*, iii.

3. In harmony or concord; with agreement or union of feeling and action.

"To see public and private virtues not dissonant and jarring, and mutually destructive, but harmoniously combined."—*Burke: Present Discontents*.

har-mō-ni-ōus-ness, *s.* [English *harmonious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being harmonious; concord, consonance, symmetry.

har-mōn-i-phōn, *s.* [Gr. *harmonia*=a fitting or adapting, harmony, and *phōnē*=sound.]

Music: A small instrument with a key-board, in which the sounds are produced by small metallic tongues, acted upon by air blown through a flexible tube. It consists of a series of free reeds similar to those used in the harmonium, placed in a tube shaped like a clarinet. The compass of the instrument is two octaves with intermediate semitones; the keys are arranged in a manner similar to those of a pianoforte, that is to say, all the notes of the normal scale are in one row and the chromatic notes in another.

har-mōn-ist, *s.* [Eng. *harmon(y)*; -ist.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who sings or plays in harmony; a writer on harmony; a musical composer.

2. One who treats of and shows the harmony or agreement between corresponding passages of different authors. [HARMONY, ¶.]

"Of which obedience, his most precious death is, by our most excellent harmonist, declared to be the consummation."—*Nelson: Life of Dr. George Bull*.

II. *Ch. Hist. (pl.)*: A sect founded by two brothers, George and Frederick Rapp, who emigrated from Wurtemberg to the United States in 1803. Soon afterward they founded the town of Harmony in Pennsylvania. In 1815 they built New Harmony in Indiana. The name of this settlement became celebrated through the place having been purchased in 1823 or 1824 by Robert Owen as a suitable locality for carrying out his views as to the reorganization of society. In 1825 the Harmonists removed to a new settlement, which they called Economy. They have community of goods, and consider marriage a civil contract.

har-mōn-ist-ic, *a.* [Eng. *harmonist*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to harmony; comparative.

"The harmonistic exegesis of the anti-Christic school."—*W. Robertson Smith: Old Testament*, lect. iii., p. 67.

har-mōn-ite, *s.* [Eng. *harmon(y)*; -ite.] The same as HARMONIST (q. v.).

har-mō-ni-ūm, *s.* [HARMONY.]

Music: A keyed wind instrument whose tones are produced by the forcing of air through free reeds. The better class of harmoniums have several sets of vibrators, of different pitch, and of various qualities of tone. The stop called expression is a mechanical contrivance by which the waste-valve of the bellows is closed, so that the pressure of the foot has direct influence on the intensity of the sounds produced. A tremolo is produced by causing the wind to quaver as it passes through the reeds. The vox angelica gives a delicate, undulating tone, which is produced by two sets of vibrators to each note tuned slightly apart.

***har-mō-ni-ūm-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *harmonium*; -ist.] *Music*: A player or performer upon the harmonium.

har-mōn-i-zā-tion, *s.* [English *harmoniz(e)*; -ation.] The act of harmonizing; the state of being harmonized.

har-mōn-ize, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *harmon(y)*; -ize.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To make harmonious; to combine, set, or arrange according to the laws of harmony or counterpoint.

"A music harmonizing our wild cries."—*Tennyson: Sea Dreams*, 247.

2. To make melodious, harmonious, or pleasing to the ear.

3. To adjust, set, or arrange in proper proportions; to arrange so that the several parts are justly and fitly adapted and suited to each other.

"And bluest skies that harmonize the whole."—*Byron: Child Harold*, ll. 48.

4. To make in concord or agreement with other things.

"To seek the distant hills, and there converse With Nature: there to harmonize his heart."—*Thomson: Summer*, 1,882.

B. *To restrain, to rein in, to keep in subjection.*

"And every passion aptly harmonized."—*Thomson: Summer*, 467.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To form a concord; to be in harmony or concord; to agree in sounds or effect; as, Two voices harmonize together.

2. To be in concord or agreement; to agree in feeling or action; to be or live in peace and concord.

3. To agree together in effect or result; as, The facts harmonize.

har-mōn-iz-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *harmoniz(e)*; -er.]

1. One who harmonizes or arranges sounds according to the rules of harmony.

2. One who arranges or adjusts things in symmetrical order.

"The constant harmonizer of the whole world."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 489.

3. A harmonist.

har-mō-nōm-ē-tēr, *s.* [Greek *harmonia*=harmony, and *metron*=a measure.]

Music: An instrument for ascertaining the harmonic relation of sounds. It often consists of a single string with movable bridges.

har-mōn-ŷ, *ar-mon-y, *s.* [Fr. *harmonie*, from Lat. *harmonia*, from Gr. *harmonia*=a joining, harmony; *harmos*=a joining; *arō*=to fit or join.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The just adaptation of parts to each other, so as to form a symmetrical and connected whole.

"This harmony of mind

Where purity and peace imingling charms."—*Thomson: Summer*, 550.

2. In the same sense as II. 2.

3. The science which treats of the harmonizing of sounds.

4. A melodious or harmonious arrangement of sounds; music.

"Heaven's harmony is universal love."

Cowper: Progress of Error, 78.

5. Concord or agreement in views, feelings, sentiments, manners, &c.; peace; friendship; unity.

"Attentive to universal harmony, [he] often forgets that he himself has a part to sustain in the concert."—*Goldsmith: Citizen of the World*, let. lxvi.

6. A book bringing together and showing the agreement between parallel or corresponding passages of different authors.

¶ Harmonies of the Old Testament aim at placing the several books, or portions of them, in chronological order, showing how they illustrate each other, as, for instance, what light the prophetic books shed on the historical ones, or vice versa. Harmonies of the New Testament have it for one leading object to compare and show the mutual consistency of the four gospels. Another is to arrange the epistles in chronological order, and use the undesigned coincidence between portions of them and the Acts of the Apostles, to illustrate and confirm the authority of both. The earliest known harmony of the gospels is that of Tatian, a Syrian of the second century. Ammonius followed in the third, and Eusebius in the fourth. In 1537 Andreas Osiander published a similar work, as did Calvin in 1553, and other writers. Since then such harmonies have become numerous.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat.*: [HARMONIA, 1.]

2. *Music*: A just proportion of sound; musical concord; the accordence, concord, or consonance of different sounds which pleases the ear, or a succession of such sounds called chords. In its earliest sense among the Greeks this word seems to have been a general term for music, a sense in which our own poets often use it. But from its meaning of "fitting together," it came to be applied to the proper arrangement of sounds in a scale, or, as we should say, to "systems of tuning."

"The delicacy of hearing, and taste of harmony has been formed upon those sounds which every country abounds with."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 29.

¶ For the difference between *harmony* and *concord*, see CONCORD.

¶ (1) *Artificial harmony*:

Music: A mixture of discords and concords.

(2) *Close harmony*:

Music: Said when the sounds composing each chord are placed so near to each other that no sound belonging to the chord could again be interposed between any of those already present.

(3) *Figured harmony*:

Music: Said when one or more of the parts move, during the continuance of a chord, through certain notes which do not form any of the constituent parts of that chord.

(4) *Harmony of the spheres*:

Ancient Phil.: The assumption of Pythagoras that everything in the great Kosmos must be harmoniously arranged, and that since the planets were at the same proportionate distances from each other as the divisions of the monochord, in passing through the ether they must make a sound varying according to the diversity of their magnitude, velocity, and relative distance. He thought that Saturn gave the deepest and the Moon the shrillest sound, as the one was farthest from, and the other nearest to the earth.

(5) *Natural harmony*:

Music: The harmonic triad or common chord.

(6) *Perfect harmony*:

Music: Harmony with untempered concords only.

(7) *Pre-established harmony*:

Metaph.: In the philosophy of Leibnitz a harmony established by God at the creation among all monads, which, excessively minute as they were, still represented the universe. Through their influence the body and soul act independently of each other, each obeying its own laws as freely as if the other did not exist, and yet with the same result as if they influenced each other. They are, in the opinion of Leibnitz, like two clocks, one formed to strike, the other simply to indicate the hour. They move in harmony, but each is independent of the other.

(8) *Spread harmony*:

Music: When the sounds of a chord are placed at such a wide distance from each other, that some of them might be again interposed between the sounds already present.

(9) *Tempered harmony*:

Music: When the notes are varied by temperament (q. v.).

har-mōst, *s.* [Gr. *harmostēs*, from *harmozō*=to fit together, to rule.]

Gr. Antig.: The name given to those governors of the Greek Islands and towns in Asia Minor sent out into a subject or conquered town by the Lacedæmonians during their supremacy after the Peloponnesian war; the governor of a colony.

har-mō-tōme, *s.* [Gr. *harmos*=a joint, and *tomos*=cutting; *temnō*=to cut.]

Min.: A monoclinic, subtransparent or translucent brittle mineral, occurring in twin crystals; colors white, gray, yellow, red, or brown; streak, white; hardness, 4.5; specific gravity, 2.44-2.45. Composition: Silica, 46.10-48.49; alumina, 15.24-17.65; baryta, 19.12-21.60; water, 13-15.24. It is found in amygdaloid phonolite, trachyte, in gneiss, and in metallic veins. Morvenite is a variety of it.

harn, *s. & a.* [A. S. *heordan*.] [HARDS.]

A. *As subst.*: Very coarse linen.

"Her cutty sark o' Paisley harn."

Burns: Tam O'Shanter.

B. *As adj.*: Made of flax hards; coarse.

har-nēs, ***har-nels**, ***har-nes**, ***har-neys**, ***har-nesse**, ***her-neys**, *s.* [Old Fr. *harnas*, *harnois*, *hermois*=armor, from Bret. *harnes*=old iron, armor; *horiarn* (pl. *hern*)=iron; Wel. *haiarn*; Gael. *iarnun*; Fr. *iaran*=iron; Ger. *harnisch*; Dut. *harnas*.]

*1. Equipment for a man; the accouterments of a soldier or knight; arms.

"He taketh from him his harness wherein he trusted and divided his goods."—*Tyndale: Luke xi. 22*.

*2. *Spec.*: Armor.

"And a certain man drew a bow at a venture, and smote the king of Israel between the joints of the harness."—*1 Kings xxii. 34*.

3. The gear or tackle by which a horse or other animal is yoked to and made to draw a vehicle or the like; the working gear of a horse or other animal of draught.

"Or wilt thou ride? Thy horses shall be trapp'd."

Their harness studded all with gold and pearl."

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, Ind. ii.

4. The apparatus in a loom by which the sets of warp-threads are shifted alternately to form the shed. The harness of a loom is termed the mounting, and the whole apparatus concerned in the motions of the warp-threads is the shedding. [LOOM.]

5. The salt beef issued to men in the Navy and the merchant service. It was so called either from a belief that it was prepared from horse-flesh, or from its extreme toughness. Called also Salt-horse.

¶ To die in harness: To spend one's life to the last in one's business, profession, or occupation.

***harness-bearer**, ***harness-bearer**, *s.* An armor-bearer.

"Vellocatius his servant and harness-bearer."—*Speed: Great Britane*, bk. v., ch. vi., § 12.

***harness-bell**, *s.* A small bell, usually of globular form, and carrying a bullet, attached to some part of the harness to produce a jingling sound; a sleigh-bell.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, ōre, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; try, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

harness-board, s.

Weav.: The compass-board of a loom, having holes through which pass the neck twines.

harness-cask, harness-tub, s.

Naut.: A large cask or tub with a rim cover, containing a supply of salt meat for immediate use.

harness-clamp, s.

Sadd.: A kind of vise used to hold leather while being stitched.

harness-currier, s. One who prepares or dresses leather for harness or saddlery purposes.

harness-hook, s.

1. A hook or bracket on which harness is hung.
2. A check-rein hook on the girth-saddle.

harness-leather, s. A kind of leather from which harness is made. It is blacked on the grain side.

harness-maker, s. One who makes harness, saddlery, &c.

harness-pad, s. A lining or soft wad beneath a saddle to keep the harder portions from galling the back of the animal.

harness-plater, s. A worker in electroplating, who plates the metal-work of harness.

harness-room, s. A room attached to a stable, warmed by a stove, and used for putting away harness.

harness-saddle, s. The part of the harness which rests across the back, and to which the girthing portions are attached. Upon it are the trotters and check-rein hook, and from it proceeds the back-strap, which reaches to the crupper.

harness-snap, s. A hook for attaching the reins to the bit-rings, the breast-strap to the hame-rings, &c.; a snap-hook.

harness-tub, s. [HARNESS-CASK.]

harness-weaver, s. A weaver employed in the manufacture of the more complicated patterns of shawls, &c.

har-nëss, *har-nesche, *har-nesse, v. t. [O. Fr. *harnascher*.] [HARNESS, s.]

*1. To arm; to dress or equip in armor or arms.
"Those that sleep in Jesus shall God bring with Him, and harness them with the bright armor of light and immortality."—H. More: *Mystery of Godliness*, bk. iv., ch. xviii.

*2. To equip or fit out for defense; to arm.

"They saw the camp of the heathen, that it was strong and well harnessed, and compassed round about with horsemen."—1 *Maccabees* iv. 7.

3. To put harness on, as on a horse.

"My horse is harnessed and chained to my plow."—Hale: *Origin of Mankind*, p. 50.

4. To place under control; to subjugate; hence, to harness Niagara Falls means to control the flow of water and utilize the great power.

har-nëss-ër, s. [Eng. *harness*; -er.] One who harnesses.

harn-pän, s. [A. S. *hærnes*; Icel. *hjárn*=brains.] The brain-pan.

"Weize a brace of balls through his harn-pan," said a second."—Scott: *Rob Roy*, ch. xxxiii.

harn, s. pl. [A. S. *hærnes*.] Brains.

***ha-rō, *ha-rōw, *hār-rōw, exclam.** [O. Fr. *harō*.] A cry anciently used in Normandy as a call for help or to raise a hue-and-cry.

"Harro! the flames which me consume," said he, "Ne can be quenched."—Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. vi. 49.

harp, *harpe, s. [A. S. *hearp*; cogn. with Dut. *harp*; Icel. *harpa*; Dan. *harpe*; Sw. *harpa*; Ger. *harfe*; O. H. Ger. *harpha*; Fr. *harpe*; Ital. *arpa*. Perhaps connected with Lat. *crepo*=to crackle. (Skeat.)]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

*2. An Irish coin of the value of one cent, so called from the figure of a harp on it.

3. A screen or sieve for sifting grain and clearing it of the seeds of weeds.

4. An oblong apparatus, consisting of a frame filled up with parallel wires similar to the strings of a harp, and used as a screen for sifting sand.

5. A concave grating in a scutching-machine, through which refuse escapes as the cotton is beaten and driven forward by the revolving beater.

II. Technically:

*1. *Astron.*: A name sometimes given to the ancient northern constellation generally termed Lyra, the Lyre.

"Next shines the Harp, and through the liquid skies The shell, as lightest, first begins to rise."—Creech.

2. *Music*: A stringed instrument of triangular form, furnished with gut strings. It has a compass varying from three to six octaves and a half, according to the size of the instrument. There are several

kinds of harps still in use: (1) The triple or Welsh harp, with three rows of strings, two rows tuned diatonically in unisons or octaves, the third or inner row arranged to supply the accidentals, sharps, or flats. The strings are thin, and the tone is consequently consonant with the character of the strings. This harp is derived from, and is almost identical with, the Irish harp. (2) The double harp, with two rows of strings is less inconvenient but equally imperfect; all alterations of the pitch of the strings having to be made with the thumb. (3) The single-action pedal harp, with one row of strings, containing a compass of nearly six octaves. There were seven pedals which altered by a semitone the pitch of the note to which each pedal belonged. The imperfection of the mechanism of the pedals involved the player in many difficulties, and rendered it in some keys quite useless. (4) The double action pedal-harp, the invention of Erard. The harp was a favorite instrument among the ancient Britons and the Anglo-Saxons. The old laws of Wales, the Triads, specify the use of the harp as one of the three things necessary to distinguish a freeman or gentleman from a slave. Pretenders were discovered by their unskillfulness in "playing of the harp." The same laws forbade a slave to touch a harp, either out of curiosity, or to acquire a knowledge of it, and none but the king, his musicians, and other gentlemen, were permitted to possess one. The harp was exempt from seizure for debt, as it was presumed that he who had no harp lost his position, and was degraded to the condition of a slave. (Stainer & Barrett.)

harp-seal, s.

Zool.: *Phoca groenlandica* or *Calocephalus groenlandicus*, the Greenland seal. The resemblance to a harp is in two large brown, oblique bands meeting near the shoulders, and then running separately along the sides and up the hind legs, where they become brighter, till they finally disappear in the white of the under parts. The hairs dry, close, and not woolly, except when the animal is very young. It is found in the Arctic Ocean, in Greenland, Newfoundland, Iceland, the north and northeast of Asia.

harp-shell, s.

Zool.: The molluscous genus *Harpa* (q. v.).

harp-string, s. One of the gut-strings of a harp.

"And the harp-strings a clangor made."

Longfellow: *Musician's Tale*.

harp-stringing, a. Suited for playing on the harp.

harp, *harpe, v. i. & t. [A. S. *hearpian*.] [HARP, s.]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To play upon a harp.

"Then shouted a company of them that stood round about, and harped with their harps."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. *Fig.*: To dwell incessantly upon anything; to speak or write persistently on the same subject or idea. (Followed by *on* or *upon*.)

"Neither will I importune you, nor dull your eases with harping still upon this unpleasant thing."—P. Holland: *Livius*, p. 54.

B. Transitive:

*1. To touch upon; to hit.

"Thou has harped my fear aright."

Shaksp.: *Macbeth*, iv. 1.

2. To sift, screen, or separate by means of a sieve.
"To harp on one string: To dwell persistently and too much upon one subject, so as to weary the hearers."

"King Henry thereto would not condescend, but still harped on thys string."—Hall: *Henry VII.* (an. 6.)

har-pä, s. [Lat.=a harp.]

Zool.: Harp shell. A genus of gasteropodous mollusks, family Buccinidae. The shell is ventricose, ribbed transversely; the spire small; the aperture large, notched in front; the animal with a very large foot. Known species: Recent, twelve, from the Indian Ocean, the Pacific, &c.; fossil, four, from the Eocene onward. (S. F. Woodward.)

har-päc-tiç-i-dä, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *harpacticus* (us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idee.]

Zool.: A family of Entomostracous Crustaceans, legion Lophypoda, order Copepoda, sect. Gnathostoma. [HARPACTICUS.]

har-päc-tiç-i-nä, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *harpacticus* (us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idee.]

Zool.: A sub-family of Harpacticidae (q. v.).

har-päc-ti-cüs, s. [Gr. *harpaktikos*=knaveish, thievish; *harpax*=robbing, rapacious; *harpazō*=to snatch away, to carry off.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the sub-family Harpacticinae and the family Harpacticidae (q. v.). It has the body elongated, or broad and depressed,

the head united with the first thoracic segment, the first and second abdominal rings in the female ovalscent, the first pair of antennae eight or nine jointed, the second pair of foot-jaws strongly developed.

***har-pä-gön, s.** [Lat. *harpagonem*, accus. of *harpago*=a grappling-iron.] A grappling-iron.

"There were devised certain instruments wherewith they might pull downe the workes that their enemies made, called harpagons."—Brende: *Quintus Curtius*, to. 54.

har-pä-göph-i-tüm, s. [Latin *harpago*=a grappling-iron; Gr. *harpagē*=seizure, and *phylon*=a plant.]

Bot.: A genus of Pedaliaceae. It is proposed that the Grapple-plant, generally called *Uncaria procumbens*, should be termed *Harpagophytum procumbens* [GRAPPLE-PLANT], and a Madagascar species, also with reflexed hooks like grappling-irons on the fruit, *H. leptocaryum*. (Suppl. to *Treas. of Bot.*)

har-pä-gor-nis, s. [Greek *harpagē*=seizure, rapine, and *ornis*=a bird.]

Paleont.: A gigantic bird of prey from the Post-Tertiary strata of New Zealand.

har-päl-i-dä, s. pl. [Modern Lat. *harpal(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idee.]

Entom.: A family of predatory beetles, having the four anterior tarsi of the males enlarged, the inside of the anterior tibiae with a deep notch, and moderately long antennae. Most of them are voracious insects of prey, though *Zabrus* is said to feed exclusively upon corn, and *Amara* upon the roots and tender shoots of grass and other plants. The family is very extensive, and is diffused throughout the world. Probably about 500 are known. [HARPALINAE, HARPALUS.]

har-pä-l'i-nä, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *harpal(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idee.]

Entom.: 1. According to Swainson, a sub-family of Carabidae. It is equivalent to the Harpalidae of some entomologists.

2. Sometimes used in a more restricted sense for those Harpalidae which have the four anterior tarsi of the males dilated.

har-pä-lūs, s. [Gr. *harpaleos*=greedy.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Harpalidae, or the sub-family Harpalinae. In 1853 about 184 species were known from the four great continents and Australia.

har-pëd-i-dä, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *harpes* (genit. *harpedis*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idee.]

Paleont.: A family of Trilobites, having a large cephalic shield of horseshoe form, with its posterior angles greatly lengthened, and the margin perforated by pores; the thoracic segments twenty-five or twenty-six.

harp-ër, *harp-are, *harp-ere, s. [A. S. *hearpere*.]

1. A player on the harp; a harpist.

"I heard the voice of harpers harping with their harps."—Revelation xiv. 2.

2. A brass coin current in Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth, and so called from the figure of a harp on it. It was about the size of a twenty-five cent piece, and of the value of two cents.

"A two-pence I had to spend over and above; besides the harper that was gathered amongst us to pay the piper."—Ben Jonson: *The Gipsies Metamorphosed*.

har-pëg, s. [Gr. *harpē*=(1) a bird of prey, (2) a rapacious sea-fish, (3) a sickle.]

Paleont.: The typical genus of the family Harpeditidae (q. v.).

harp-iåg, pr. par., a. & s. [HARP, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to the harp; fitted or intended for playing on the harp; as, *harping melodies*. (Milton: *Nativity*, 115.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The art or science of playing on the harp; a performance on the harp.

"In hymns and harpings and self-seeking prayers."—Byron: *Cain*, i. 1.

2. *Shipbuilding*:

(1) (*Pl.*): The wales of the bow, of extra strength.

(2) A ribband trimmed to the shape of and bolted to the cant bodies, to hold them together till planked.

*Cat-harpings:

Naut.: The frapping of the shrouds to the masts below the tops.

harping-iron, s. A barbed javelin. The word is derived from its capacity for claving or grasping. A harpoon (q. v.).

"The boat which on the first assault did go,
Struck with a harping-iron the younger foe."
Walter: *Battle of Summer Island*, 182.

böil, böy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhīn, bench; go, gem; thīn, thīs; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sīon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

harp-ist, s. [Eng. *harp*; -ist.] A player upon the harp; a harper.

"That Ægrian harpist for whose lay
Tigers with hunger pined and left their pray."
Broune: *Britannia's Pastorals*, bk. i., s. 5.

har-poön, ***har-pön**, s. [Dut. *harpoen*, from Fr. *harpon*=a grappling-iron, from *harpe*=a dog's claw or paw, a harp; Sp. *arpon*; Ital. *arpagone*, barbed javelin used to pierce and fasten to whales. It has a broad, flat, triangular, barbed, sharp head, and a shank about two feet long, furnishing a socket for the shaft. A line, about seventy fathoms long, is attached to the harpoon, and runs out rapidly as the struck fish dives below the surface.

"And like the lightning's flame
Flew out harpoons of steel."
Longfellow: *Discoverer of the North Cape*.

harpoon-fork, s.

Agric.: A form of hayfork worked by tackle, and used in pitching hay from the load to put it into a rick, or in loading a wagon from a rick.

harpoon-gun, s. A gun or contrivance used in whale-fishing for firing a harpoon.

harpoon-rocket, s. A combination of bomb and lance for killing whales. It has an explosive shell at its head, and is propelled by a rocket charge after being fired from a gun. The hinged bars are secured to the breech-piece in the tube, and the line connected by a looped shank.

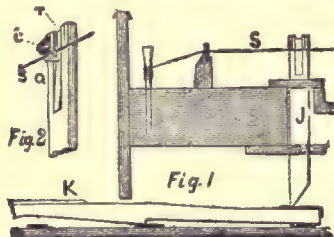
har-poön, v. t. [HARPOON, s.] To strike, catch or kill with a harpoon.

har-poön-ër, ***har-poön-ëer**, s. [Fr. *harpoonneur*.] One who strikes or pierces the whale with a harpoon; the man who throws the harpoon from a whale-boat.

"On the yard-arm the harpooner sits."
Gratinger: *Sugar-Cane*, bk. ii.

harp-si-chord, ***arp-si-chord**, ***harp-se-chord**, s. [O. Fr. *harpecorde*, from *harpe*, and *corde*, *corde*=a chord. The s is apparently an intrusion. Ital. *arpicordo*.]

Music: A stringed instrument with a key-board, similar in form to a modern grand pianoforte, by which it has been superseded. As the pressure of the fingers upon the keys, when heavy or light, made no difference in the quantity of tone produced, the harpsichord sometimes had two key-boards, one for the loud, the other for the soft tones. There



Harpsichord Action.

Fig. 1. K. Key. J. Jack. S. String.
Fig. 2 (showing detail of top of Jack). T. Movable tongue of pear wood. C. Small piece of cloth to deaden the vibration of the string. S. String. Q. Plectrum, of quill or leather, projecting from the tongue T.

were also stops in some instruments, by means of which the tones could be modified by connecting the mechanism with or detaching it from the three, or even four, strings, with which each tone was furnished. The keys were attached to levers, which at their ends had slips of wood, called "jacks," furnished with plectra of crow-quill or hard leather; these struck or twanged the strings, and produced the tone, which has been likened to "a scratch with a sound at the end of it." (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

"If he the tinkling harpsichord regards
As inoffensive, what offense in cards?"
Cowper: *Progress of Error*, 148.

harpsichord-graces, s. pl.

Music: Certain turns and ornaments employed in playing upon the harpsichord, introduced for the most part as compensation for the lack of sustaining power in the instrument.

***harp-stër**, s. [Eng. *harp*; fem. suff. -ster.] A female player on the harp; a harpress.

har-pÿ, s. [Old Fr. *harpie*, *harpie*, from Latin *harpia*, from Greek *harpiai*, from *harpazō*=to seize.]

A. As substantive:

1. **Class. Antig.**: Three fabulous winged monsters, daughters of Neptune and Terra, represented with the face of a woman, the body of a vulture, and fingers armed with sharp claws; their names were

Alloë, *Celæno*, and *Ocyptæ*. They emitted an infectious smell, and spoiled whatever they touched by their filth.

"Celæno foule mishapen bird, and *harpies* more right fell."
Phæar: *Virgil's Æneid* iii.

2. **Her.**: The harpy is represented in heraldry as a vulture with the head and breast of a woman.

3. **Ornithology**:

(1) The Harpy-eagle (q. v.).

(2) The genus *Harpia* (q. v.).

(3) A name sometimes given to a bird of prey, the Marsh Harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*). Called more fully the White-headed Harpy. It is the Harpye or Busard Harpye of the French. [*CIRCUS-HARRIER* (2).] It is known also as the Moor-buzzard and the Duck-hawk. It preys chiefly on rabbits, water-birds, fish, &c. [*CIRCUS*.]

4. **Fig.**: An extortioner; a rapacious or ravenous animal; a plunderer.

"I am content to have purchased, by the loss of fortune, an escape from a harpy, who had joined the artifices of age to the allurements of youth."—*Rambler*, No. 192.

B. As adj.: Rapacious; ravenous; extortionate.

"Drive the harpy race from Helicon afar!"

Cowper: *Ode to Mr. John Rouse*. (Trans.)

harpy-eagle, s.

Ornith.: *Thrasaetus harpyia*. Linnæus considered it a vulture, and called it *Vultur harpyia*. Cuvier removed it to the true eagles, founding first the sub-genus or genus *Harpia* (q. v.), and by many writers it is still called *Harpia destructor*. Its crest is dull-black, margined with gray; the upper parts of the body and wings are mostly black, the under ones white, except a black collar round the neck; feathers of the legs white, with transverse bars. Immature birds are mottled, and have been described as different species. The harpy is a very powerful bird, about three and a half feet high, inhabiting New Granada, Guayana, and Mexico. [*HARPIA*.]

harpy-footed, a. With claws like a harpy.

har-pÿ-a, s. [*HARPY*.]

Zool.: A genus of Pteropinæ (Fruit-eating bats). *Harpia pallasi* has an expansion of wing approaching two feet, and is from the Moluccas.

har-pÿ-i-a, s. [Lat. *harpia*, *harpia*.] [*HARPY*.]

Ornith.: A genus of Falconideæ, sub-family Aquilinæ. The bill is convex above, with a slight tooth in the upper mandible; the nostrils semilunar, transverse; the tarsi very strong, scutellated, feathered only at the base; the claws very strong and sharp. [*HARPY-EAGLE*.] Cuvier, who introduced the term *Harpia*, defined it as containing Fisher Eagles with short wings, but the affinity is not close. The harpy does not seem to fish.

harr, s. [*HAAR*.] A storm proceeding from the sea; a tempest.

***hår-rass**, ***har-rasse**, v. t. [*HARASS*.]

***hår-ri-dan**, s. [A corrupt. of O. Fr. *haridelle*=a worn-out horse; a jade.] A worn-out wanton woman; an old vixen.

"And in four months a battered *harridan*."

Pope: *Macer*.

hår-ri-ër (1), ***harier**, s. [Eng. *har(e)*; -ier.]

Zool.: A variety of the dog (*Canis familiaris*), used for hare-hunting. It resembles the fox-hound, but is somewhat smaller. It may be made to vary considerably according to the taste of the breeder, one extreme being a large, slow-moving harrier properly so called; the other a fox-beagle.

hår-ri-ër (2), s. [Eng. *harry*; -er.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: One who harries, plunders, or lays waste.

II. **Ornithology**:

1. **Sing.**: The genus *Circus* (q. v.). See also *Harpy* and *Ringtail*.

2. **Pl.**: The sub-family of Falconideæ called *Circinæ* (q. v.).

***har-ri-kar-ri**, s. [*HARAKIRI*.]

hår-riåg-tøn-ite, s. [Named by Thomson after a Mr. Harrington.]

Min.: A variety of Mesolite from Antrim.

hår-ris-ite, s. [Probably from its discoverer.]

Min.: A variety of Dana's Chalcocite, the Copper Glance of the *Brit. Mus. Cat.* Its colors are lead-gray and bluish-black. It is a pseudomorph after galena, with which it agrees in cleavage.

hår-rów, ***har-ewe**, ***har-ou**, ***har-ow**, ***har-owe**, ***har-u**, ***har-ve**, s. [A. S. *hjarve* (*Sommer*); cogn. with Dut. *hark*=a rake; Icel. *herfi*=a harrow; Dan. *hår*=a harrow; *hårve*=to harrow; Sw. *hårfa*=to harrow; Ger. *harke*=a rake; *harken*=to rake; Gr. *kerkis*=a peg, pin, or skewer.]

Agric.: A large rake or frame with teeth, drawn over the ground to level it, stir the soil, destroy weeds, or cover seed. The shapes of the frame are

various. The teeth are usually of square bar-iron, sharpened to a point, maintaining the square form. They are set in the harrow-frame so as to move in a direction parallel to their diagonals. The flexible spiked-chain harrow is made of wrought-iron links, so shaped and combined as to keep the harrow stretched, while a certain number of the teeth, at regular intervals, have dependent spikes.

"The harrow follows harsh."—*Thomson*: *Spring*, 47.

hår-rów (1), ***har-ew-en**, ***har-wen** (1), v. t. [*HARROW*, s.]

I. **Lit.**: To draw a harrow over for the purpose of breaking clods, covering seeds, or leveling the surface.

"Canst thou bind the unicorn with his band in the furrow? or will he harrow the valleys after thee?"—*Job* xxxix. 10.

II. **Figuratively**:

1. To vex, to fill with distress or anguish; to torment, to lacerate. (Sometimes followed by *up*.)

"It harrows me with fear and wonder."—*Shakespeare*: *Hamlet*, i. 1.

2. To treat with cruelty or oppression; to harass.

"Meaning thereby to harrow his people."—*Bacon*: *Henry VII.*, p. 144.

***hår-rów** (2), ***har-wen** (2), v. t. [*HARRY*.] To plunder, to spoil, to harry, to pillage.

"And having harrowed hell, didst bring away
Captivity thence captive, us to win."
Spenser: *Sonnet* 68.

***hår-rów**, exclam. [*HARO*.]

hår-rów-ër (1), s. [Eng. *harrow* (1), v.; -er.] One who harrows land.

"Every harrower was allowed a brown loaf and two herrings a day."—*Blount*: *Ancient Tenures*, p. 143.

hår-rów-ër (2), s. [Eng. *harrow* (2), v.; -er.] A species of hawk; a harrier. [*HARRIER* (2).]

hår-rów-îng, **pr. par.**, a. & s. [*HARROW* (1), v.]

A. **As pr. par.**: (See the verb.)

B. **As adj.**: Causing great anguish or torment; excruciating.

"My soul with harrowing anguish torn."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, iv. 6.

C. **As subst.**: The act or process of tearing or breaking up land with a harrow.

hår-rÿ, ***hår-rów**, ***hergh-i-en**, ***her-i-en**, ***her-wen**, ***har-wen**, v. t. & i. [A. S. *hergian*=to lay waste, from *here* (genit. *herges*)=an army; Icel. *herja*; Dan. *hæрге*.]

A. **Transitive**:

1. To plunder, to rob in warfare; to pillage, to lay waste,

"He pricked to Stapleton on Leven.

Harried the lands of Richard Musgrave."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iv. 21.

2. To vex, to torment, to tease, to harrow.

"I repent me much

That I so harry'd him."

Shakespeare: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 3.

3. To annoy, to harass.

"The Armenians, that continually harried them out of their skins."—*North*: *Plutarch*, p. 442.

B. **Intrans.**: To plunder; to pillage; to make plundering incursions.

harsh, ***har-ryshe**, ***harsk**, ***harske**, ***haske**, a. [Dan. *harsk*=rancid; Sw. *hårsk*; O. Sw. *harsk*; Ger. *harsch*.]

1. Sour, sharp, acrid.

"Meates *harryshe*, lyke the taste of wyldæ fruites, do constipate and restrayne."—*Sir T. Elyot*: *Castel of Helth*, p. 18.

2. Rough or rugged to the touch.

"To whose soft seizure

The cygnet's down is harsh."

Shakespeare: *Troilus and Cressida*, i. 1.

3. Rough, coarse, or unpleasant to the ear; jarring; discordant.

"The harsh and discordant notes, by which savage nations make their earlier attempts at harmony."—*Cogan*: *Theol. Dis. on Jewish Dispensation*.

4. Austere; rough; crabbed; morose; peevish; severe.

"Leaving harsh masters and quarrelsome comrades."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

5. Rough; rude; severe; unkind; unfavorable.

"His [Eumenes] speech was not harsh or churlish."—*North*: *Plutarch*, p. 503.

harsh-resounding, adj. Grating on the ear. (*Shakespeare*: *Richard II.*, i. 3.)

harsh, v. i. [*HARSH*, a.] To sound harshly; to creak. (*Stanhurst*.)

harsh-en, v. t. [Eng. *harsh*; -en.] To make harsh.

"A soured and harshened spirit."—*C. Kingsley*: *Alton Locke*, ch. xxxii.

fåte, fât, färe, amidat, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, plt, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôtt, or, wôre, wolf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; try, sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = â. qu = kw.

harsh'-ly, adv. [Eng. *harsh*; -ly.]

1. Sourly; roughly or unpleasantly to the palate.
2. Unpleasantly to the ear; discordantly; gratingly.

"Sounds *harshly* in so delicate an ear."

Cooper: *Retirement*, 250.

3. Severely; austere; morosely; peevishly; unkindly.

"He makes so bold with his neighbor, or deals so *harshly* with him."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 18.

harsh'-ness, s. [Eng. *harsh*; -ness.]

1. The quality of being harsh, rough, sour, or hard to the taste; sourness; sharpness.

"Take an apple and roll it upon a table hard: the rolling doth soften and sweeten the fruit, . . . for the unequal distribution of the spirits maketh the *harshness*."—Bacon.

2. Roughness to the ear; discordancy.

"If they differ from the verses of others, they differ for the worse; for they are too often distinguished by repulsive *harshness*."—Johnson: *Lives of the Poets*; Milton.

3. Roughness to the touch.

"*Harshness* and ruggedness of bodies is unpleasant to the touch."—Bacon.

4. Roughness; crabbedness; moroseness; peevishness; acrimony.

"The sternness and *harshness* of his nature."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. 11.

harst, har'st, s. [HARVEST.]

harst-weed, s.

Bot.: *Centaurea scabiosa*.

har-ströng, höre-ströng, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: *Peucedanum officinale*.

hart, harte, *heort, *hert, *herte, s. [A. S. *heart*, *heort*; cogn. with Dut. *hart*; Icel. *hjórt*; Dan. *hiort*; Sw. *hört*; Ger. *hirsch*; O. H. Ger. *hiruz*; and allied to Lat. *cervus*; *Vel. caru*=a hart; Greek *keras*=a horn.] A stag or male deer which has attained the age of five years, and has formed the sur-ray or crown-antler.

"Goodliest of all the forest, *hart* and hind."
Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 189.

¶ *Hart of ten*: A hart with ten tines or branches on his antlers.

hart-berries, s.

Bot.: *Vaccinium myrtillus*.

hart's balls, s. pl.

Bot.: Elaphomyces, an ascomycetous fungal.

hart's-clover, hart's-trefoil, s.

Bot.: The Common or Yellow Melilot, *Melilotus officinalis*.

hart's-eye, s.

Bot.: The Wild Dittany.

hart's-tongue, harts-tongue, s.

Botany:

1. A fern, *Scolopendrium vulgare*, having simple oblong, ligulate fronds, with the base cordate; length six to eighteen inches; the sori are linear, on opposite contiguous veins, almost confluent. It is found on shady banks and cold and damp situations in various parts of Britain, also in continental Europe, in the west of Asia, Siberia, Japan, and the northwest of America.

"*Hart's-tongue* is propagated by parting the roots, and also by seed."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

2. *Olerista cervina*.

3. *Polypodium phyllitidis*. (Paxton.)

har-tal, har'-tall, s. [Hind. *hartal*.] One of the names given in India to orpiment (q. v.).

hart'-beest, har'-tē-beest, s. [Dut., from Low Ger. *hart*; Dut. *hart*=a hart, and *beest*=a beast, a brute.]

Zool.: *Alcephalus caama*, the commonest of the larger antelopes in Southern Africa. It is of a gray-brown color; the dorsal line, a streak on the face, and the outside of the limbs, black; and a large triangular spot on the haunches, whitish. It lives in large herds, and is hunted for its flesh, which resembles that of the ox. It can be domesticated.



Hartbeest.

"Where the gnu, the gazelle, and the *hartebeest* graze."
Fringle: *Afar in the Desert*.

hart'-bēr-rŷ, s. [Eng. *hart*, and *berry*.]

Bot.: The Whortleberry or Bilberry, *Vaccinium myrtillus*.

hart'-crōp, s. [Eng. *hart*, and *crop*.] The same as HARTBERRY (q. v.).

har'-tē-beest, s. [HARTBEEST.]

***hart'-en**, v. t. [HEARTEN.]

hart'-ine, hart'-in, s. [Named from (Ober)-hart near Gloggnitz, where it occurs.]

Min.: A white resin separated by ether from a resin derived from brown coal. (Dana.)

hart'-ite, s. [From (Ober)hart, and suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).] [HARTINE.]

Min.: A monoclinic hydrocarbon, melting at 74° to 75°. Luster somewhat greasy, color white. Composition: Carbon, 87.8; hydrogen, 12.2=100. Found in a fossil pine, *Pinus acerosa*, from the Brown Coal of Austria. It is akin to branchite (q. v.).

hart-man-nite, s. [Named after the mineralogist, C. A. F. Hartmann.]

Min.: The same as BREITHAUPHITE (q. v.).

harts'-horn, s. [Eng. *harts*=hart's, and *horn*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Originally: The horn or antler of the hart, *Cervus elaphus*.
2. In the same sense as II. 2.

"[They] then come to themselves, almost or quite; Which saves much *hartshorn*, salts, and sprinkling faces."—Byron: *Beppo*, lxxxix.

II. Technically:

1. Bot.: The same as HARTSHORN-PLANTAIN (q. v.).

*2. Phar.: Formerly many very extraordinary medicinal virtues were attributed to the horns of the male deer. They were submitted to dry distillation and yielded the same products as bones, consisting chiefly of ammonia and volatile bases. The liquid, known as spirits of hartshorn, had a powerful smell, and was used in nervous complaints and fainting fits. The shavings of the horns were used for making jelly. [AMMONIA.]

hartshorn-plantain, s.

Bot.: *Plantago coronopus*.

harts-tongue, s.

hart'-wōrt, s. [Eng. *hart*, and *wort* (q. v.).]

Bot.: The umbelliferous genus *Tordylium*. *Tordylium maximum*, a pinnate plant, with one to three pairs of pinnatifid leaflets. [TORDYLUM.]

här'-üm-scär-üm, a. & s. [A reduplication either from *hare*, v., or *scare*.]

A. As adj.: Giddy, careless, thoughtless, harebrained.

B. As subst.: A giddy, rash, harebrained person.

hā-rūs-pl-cā-tion, s. [As if from a Low Lat. *haruspiciatio*; *haruspex*=a diviner among the Etruscans who foretold future events from the inspection of entrails of victims.] Divination by the inspection of the entrails of victims.

***hā-rūs-pl-cē**, s. [ARUSPEX.]

***hā-rūs-pl-cē-ŷ**, s. [ARUSPICY.]

har'-vēst, *her-fest, *her-vest, s. & a. [A. S. *hærfest*=crop, autumn; cogn. with Dut. *herfst*; Icel. *haust*; Dan. & Sw. *höst*; Ger. *herbst*; M. H. Ger. *herbst*; O. H. Ger. *herpist*, from the same root as Lat. *carpo*=to pluck; Gr. *karpōs*=fruit.]

A. As substantive:

1. Autumn, the season when the harvest is gathered in; the season of reaping and gathering corn and other grain.

"And Harvest smeared with treading grapes."

Golding: *Ovid*; *Metamorphoses* ii.

2. That which is reaped and gathered in; the crop of ripe corn or grain gathered into barns.

3. The product or result of any labor; the effect, the consequence.

"The harvest of a quiet eye."

Wordsworth: *Poet's Epitaph*.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to harvest; engaged in harvest.

"And let them be merry all *harvest* time long."

Tusser: *Husbandry*; August.

harvest-bells, s. pl.

Bot.: *Gentiana pneumonanthe*.

harvest-bug, s.

Zool.: *Leptus* (formerly called *Acarus*) *autumnalis*. The resemblance to a bug is in its depressed, oval body, its color, and its blood-sucking propensities. It is not, however, a genuine bug; it is a species of the order Acarina. In certain years, in autumn, it abounds on grass and other plants. (Climbing thence it gets on the person of any one sitting down, or even walking, inserts its sucker into the body, and gorges itself with blood. Called also *Trombidium autumnale*.)

harvest-feast, s. A feast made at the completion of the gathering in of the harvest.

"The *harvest-feast* grew blither when he came."

Scott: *The Poacher*.

harvest-festival, s. A service of thanksgiving to God for the ingathering of the harvest, when places of worship in which such services are held are decorated with harvest produce.

harvest-field, s. A field from which the harvest is being or has been gathered.

"Brother James is in the *harvest-field*."

Tennyson: *The Brook*, 227.

harvest-fish, s.

Zool.: The Virginia whiting; sometimes called the Dollar-fish. It is plentiful in the South.

harvest-fly, s.

Entom.: A name given in this country to *Cicada septendecim*, a homopterous insect, which appears in Pennsylvania and elsewhere in the United States in incredible numbers once in seventeen years. It is erroneously called the Seventeen Years' Locust, the Cicadas having no real affinity to the Locusts.

harvest-home, s.

1. The time of gathering in the harvest; the bringing home of the harvest.

"His chin new reapt,

Shewed like a stubble land at *harvest-home*."

Shakespeare: *Henry IV.*, Pt. 1, i. 3.

2. A harvest-feast.

3. The song sung by the harvesters at the harvest-feast.

*4. An opportunity of making gain, or gathering in treasure. (Shakespeare: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.)

harvest-hope, s. The hope or prospect of a harvest: the hope of any gain or profit.

"And thus of all my *harvest-hope* I have

Nought reaped but a weedic'd crop of care."

Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar*; Dec.

harvest-lady, s. The second reaper in a row.

harvest-lord, s. The first reaper in a row; the head or chief reaper at the harvest.

"Grant *harvest-lord* more by a penny or two,

To call on his fellows the better to do."

Tusser: *Husbandry*.

harvest-louse, s.

Zool.: The same as HARVEST-BUG (q. v.). It is neither a louse nor a bug, but a spider.

harvest-man, s.

1. Ord. Lang.: A man engaged in reaping and gathering in the harvest.

"Like to a *harvest-man* that's tasked to mow."

Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*, i. 3.

2. Zool.: [HARVEST-SPIDER.]

harvest-month, s. The month of September.

harvest-moon, s. The moon near its full at the time of harvest, or about the autumnal equinox, when it rises at nearly the same hour for several days, owing to the small angle of the ecliptic and the moon's orbit.

harvest-mouse, s.

Zool.: *Mus messorius*, a mouse so small that White, of Selborne, who first discriminated it, proposed to call it *M. minimus*, and Pallas *M. minutus*. The body is two and a quarter inches long, the tail two inches. On the back it is of a color like that of the squirrel; beneath it is white with a line between the colors. It is found in harvest, is carried into ricks; it makes a nest of blades of wheat, and brings forth about eight at a litter. Called also *Micromys minutus*.

harvest-queen, s. A figure or image representing Ceres, the goddess of fruits, flowers, &c., carried about on the last day of harvest.

harvest-spider, harvest-man, s.

Zool.: One of the Phalangidæ, an aberrant family of Spiders. [PHALANGIDÆ.]

harvest-thanksgiving, s. [HARVEST-FESTIVAL.]

harvest-tick, s.

Zoölogy:

1. The Harvest-bug (q. v.).

2. Any small spider of the family Leptidæ (q. v.).

harvest-woman, s. A woman engaged in gathering in the harvest.

har'-vēst, v. t. [HARVEST, s.] To reap and gather in, as corn, grain, &c., for the food or use of man or beast.

"I have seen a stock of reeds *harvested* and stacked."—Pennant: *Tour in Scotland*.

har'-vēst-ēr, s. [Eng. *harvest*; -er.]

1. A man who reaps and gathers in the harvest.
2. A machine for cutting grain or grass; a reaper, a mower.

harvester-cutter, *s.* One of the section knives of a harvester.

Harvester-cutter grinder: A machine adapted to the grinding of the section knives of harvesters, which are riveted to the knife-bar.

har'-vēst-lēss, *a.* [Eng. harvest; -less.] Barren.

"Harvestless autumns, horrible agues."

Tennyson: *Queen Mary*, v. 1.

hāg, *part. of v.* [HAVE.] The third person singular of the pres. indic. of the verb *to have*.

has-been, *s.* Anything old or ancient, as a custom, &c.; especially used in commendation in the phrase, a good old *has-been*; anything past its prime.

hasch'-ish, **hash'-ish**, **hash'-ēesh**, *s.* [Turk. and Arab.] An intoxicating drug made in Turkey from the dried leaves of hemp, the same as the East Indian Bhang (q. v.).

hashish-smoker, *s.* One addicted to the practice of smoking hashish.

"They are *hashish-smokers*, and the effect of this drug is to bring them into a state of exaltation, passing into utter hallucination."—Tylor: *Primitive Culture* (1871), ii. 379.

hāsh, *v. t.* [HASH, *s.*]

1. *Lit.*: To cut or chop up in small pieces; to mince.

"The dishes were trifling, *hashed* and condited after their way."—Evelyn: *Memoirs*, Dec. 4, 1679.

2. *Fig.*: To make a hash or mess of anything; to spoil.

hash, *s.* [O. Fr. *hachis*, from *hacher*=to hack or slice; Ger. *hacken*; Eng. *hack*.]

1. *Lit.*: A dish of meat chopped or cut into small slices; meat, especially such as has already been cooked, cut into small pieces and mixed with vegetables.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. A mixture or second preparation of old matter; a repetition.

"To ruminate over those *hashes* of absurdity which were disgusting to our ancestors."—Goldsmith: *Polite Learning*, ch. xii.

2. A mess; confusion.

¶ To settle one's *hash*: To do for one; to defeat one's object.

hash'-ēesh, **hash'-ish**, *s.* [HASCHISH.]

***hāsk**, ***haske**, *s.* [Wel. *hësg*=sedge, rushes.] A case or basket made of rushes or flags; a wicker basket for carrying fish, &c.

"Phœbus, weary of his yereley taske,

Ystabled hath his steedes in lowlye laye,

And taken up his inn in fishes' *hask*."

Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar*; Nov.

†hāsk'-wört, *s.* [Eng. *hask*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: *Campanula latifolia*.

hāg'-lēt, **hars'-lēt**, *s.* [A contr. of *hastelet*, from Fr. *hastille*=the pluck of an animal.] The entrails of an animal, as the liver, lights, heart, &c., especially of a hog, used as human food.

"Their *hastlets* are equal to that of a hog, and the flesh of some of them eats little inferior to beef-steaks."—Cook: *Voyages*, bk. i., ch. iv.

hāg'-lōck, **hās'-sōck**, *s.* [A. S. *hals*=the throat, neck, and Eng. *lock*.] The finest wool of the fleece of a sheep, being that growing on the hals or throat.

hasp, ***haspe**, ***hespe**, *s.* [For *haps*, from A. S. *hæp* (as *aspen* from A. S. *æps*); cogn. with Icel. *hæpa*; Dan. *haspe*; Sw. *haspe*; Ger. *haspe* = a hasp, *haspel*=a staple, a reel, a windlass.]

1. A fastening; a clamp or bar fast at one end to an eye-bolt or staple, the other end passing over a staple, where it is secured by a pin, key, button, fore-lock, or padlock.

2. A scarifier for grass lands.

3. A spindle for thread, yarn, or silk.

4. A quantity of yarn; the fourth part of a spindle.

hasp-lock, *s.* A kind of lock in which the hasp, which is attached to the trunk-lid, itself carries the means of locking.

hasp, ***hasp'-en**, *v. t.* [A. S. *hæspian*.] To fasten, shut, or secure with a hasp. [HASP, *s.*]

"*Huspt* in a tombril, awkward have you shined."

Garth: *Dispensary*, v. 85.

hāss'-ā-gāy, *s.* [ASSEGAL.]

hassagay-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The genus *Curtisia*, one of the Cornaceæ.

¶ *Beech-leaved Hassagay-tree*: *Curtisia faginea*. It is from the Cape of Good Hope. The name is given because the natives use the wood in the manufacture of assegais.

hās'-sōck, **hās'-sōk**, *s.* [Wel. *hesgog*=sedg, from *hesg*=sedg.]

1. Coarse grass growing in rank tufts on boggy ground.

2. A thick mat for kneeling on in church; a small stuffed footstool covered with cloth or other material.

"Buy a mat for a bed, buy a mat,

A *hassock* for your feet."

Beaumont & Fletcher: *Night Walker*, v.

3. Anything thick, bushy, and ill-arranged; a besom.

"That ne'er had a better covering than his ain shaggy *hassock* of hair."—Scott: *Rob Roy*, ch. xxxiv.

hast, *participle of verb.* [HAVE.] The second person sing. pres. indic. of the verb *to have*.

hās'-tāte, **hās'-tāt-ēd**, *s.* [Lat. *hastatus*=armed with a spear, from *hasta*=a spear.]

Bot.: The same as HALBERT-HEADED (q. v.). The leaf shown in the illustration is that of the Sheep's Sorrel, *Rumex acetosella*.

hās'-tāte-lī, *adv.* [Eng. *hastate*; -ly.]

Bot.: In a *hastate* manner; so as to be halbert-shaped.

hastately-lanceolate, *a.*

Bot.: Between lance-shaped and halbert-shaped. (Paxton.)

hastately-sagittate, *a.*

Bot.: Between arrow-shaped and halbert-shaped. (Paxton, &c.)

hās'-tā-tō, *pref.* [Lat. *hastatus*=armed with a spear.]

Bot.: *Hastate*; halbert-shaped.

hastato-lanceolate, *a.*

Bot.: Between lanceolate and halbert-shaped, as the leaf of *Dicranium varium*. (Loudon, &c.)

hastato-sagittate, *a.*

Bot.: Between arrow-shaped and halbert-shaped, as the leaf of *Arum maculatum*, shown in the illustration.

hāste, ***hast**, *s.* [O. Sw. *hast*=haste, *haste*=to haste; Dan. *hast*=haste, *haste*=to haste; O. Fris. *hast*=haste; Dut. *haast*=haste, *haasten*=to haste; Ger. *hast*=haste, *hasten*=to haste; O. Fr. *haste*; Fr. *hâte*.]

[HASTE, *v.*, HASTEN.]

1. Hurry, speed, celerity of motion, despatch, expedition, swiftness. (Applied only to voluntary agents.)

"In situations where the action seems to require *haste*."—Goldsmith: *Essays*, xv.

2. The state of being pressed or urged by business; urgency, hurry; a necessity for hurry or expedition; want of leisure.

"No, no, not dead," she answered all in *haste* . . . "Most sure am I, quite sure, he is not dead."

Tennyson: *Geraint and Enid*, l. 391.

3. Undue vehemence of mind; passion, precipitation.

"I said in my *haste*, All men are liars."—Ps. cxvi. 11.

¶ To make *haste*: To be in a hurry; to go or act with *haste*; not to delay.

hāste, **hās'-ten** (ten as en), *v. t. & i.* [HASTE, *s.*] "The form *hasten* appears to be nothing more than the old infinitive mood of the verb; the pa. t. and pa. par. (*hastened* or *hastned*) do not appear in early authors. Strictly speaking, the form *haste* (pa. t. *hasted*) is much to be preferred, and is commoner both in Shakespeare and in the A. V. of the Bible." (Skeat.)

A. *Trans.*: To cause to hurry; to urge or press on; to push or drive forward.

"Therefore let's hence,

And with our fair entreaties haste them on."

Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*, i. 5.

B. *Reflex.*: To make haste, to hurry; to be speedy or quick; to go in haste.

"Why should I *haste* me thence?"

Shakespeare: *Sonnet* 61.

C. *Intrans.*: To hurry; to move with celerity; to go or act with haste or speed; to be speedy or quick.

"Matilda sees, and *hastes* to speak."

Scott: *Rob Roy*, v. 12.

¶ To *hasten* expresses little more than the general idea of quickness in moving toward a point; thus, he *hastens* who runs to get to the end of his journey. *Dispatch* implies a putting an end to, a making a clearance; we *dispatch* a great deal of business within a given time. (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

hās'-ten-ēr (t silent), *s.* [Eng. *hasten*; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who hastens or hurries; in either the transitive or intransitive use.

2. *Domestic*: A kitchen stand before the fire to keep the radiated heat around the joint which is being roasted. (Eng.)

hāst'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *hast(e)*; -er.] One who hastens or hastens; a hastener.

hās'-tī-lī, ***has-te-lī**, ***has-te-liche**, ***has-tī-lī**, ***has-te-lyche**, ***has-tī-līe**, *adv.* [Eng. *hasty*; -ly.]

1. In a *hasty* manner; in haste; in a hurry; speedily; with haste.

"I have seen some who have run *hastily* forward."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. Rashly; inconsiderately; precipitately; without due thought or care.

"Too *hastily* put an imagination for intuitive knowledge."—Law: *Enquiry*, ch. i.

3. Passionately; vehemently; with passion; hotly.

hās'-tī-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *hasty*; -ness.]

1. Haste; speed; hurry.

2. Hurry; precipitation; rashness; want of due care, thought, or preparation.

"His numbers and his gravity, I have as far imitated as the poverty of our language and the *hastiness* of my performance would allow."—Dryden: *Pref. to Second Miscellany*.

3. Passion; vehemence; heat of temper.

"That heat and *hastiness* which was in him misliked."—P. Holland: *Livius*, p. 96.

hāst'-īng, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [HASTE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Hurrying; moving or acting hastily.

2. *Hort.*: Coming early to maturity. (See the compounds.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Hasty*: A fruit coming early to maturity.

hasting-apple, *s.*

Hort.: An early variety of the apple.

hasting-pear, *s.*

Hort.: An early variety of the pear.

"The large white and green *hastings* are not to be set till the cold is over."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

***hāst'-īve**, *a.* [O. Fr. *hastif*; Fr. *hâtif*.]

1. *Hasty*; rash.

2. Ripening early; forward; early, as fruit.

***hāst'-īve-nēss**, ***hāst'-īve-nēsse**, *s.* [English *hastive*; -ness.] *Haste*; *hastiness*; rashness. (Robert de Brunne, p. 129.)

hāst'-ī, *a.* [Eng. *hast(e)*; -y; Sw. & Dan. *hastig*; Dut. *haastig*; O. Fris. *hastich*, *hastig*.]

1. Moving or acting with *haste* or speed; speedy; quick; the opposite to slow.

"The *hasty* multitude

Admiring entered."

Milton: *P. L.*, l. 730.

2. Done or carried out hastily or hurriedly; cursory; as, a *hasty* sketch.

3. Acting with *haste*; rash; inconsiderate; eager; precipitate; thoughtless; the opposite to deliberate.

"See'st thou a man that is *hasty* in his words?"—Proverbs xxix. 20.

4. In a hurry; pressed for time.

"Are you so *hasty*?"

Shakespeare: *Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 1.

5. Passionate; irritable; vehement; easily excited; as, a *hasty* temper.

"He that is *hasty* of spirit exalteth folly."—Proverbs xiv. 29.

6. Indicating or expressive of anger; as, *hasty* words.

7. Ripening early; coming early to maturity.

"Beauty shall be a fading flower, and as the *hasty* fruit before the summer."—Isaiah xxviii. 3.

hasty-footed, *adj.* Nimble; swift; moving swiftly.

"We have chid the *hasty-footed* time."

Shakespeare: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

hasty-pudding, *s.*

1. A pudding or thick batter made of flour and milk boiled together.

"*Hasty-pudding* is thy chiefest dish."—Dorset.

2. Oatmeal and water boiled together; porridge.

3. A batter made of Indian meal stirred into boiling water.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāll**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, camel, **hēr**, **thēre**; pine, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, or **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **māte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***hasty-witted**, *a.* Rash, inconsiderate, hasty.
hät, ***hatte**, *s.* [A. S. *hæt*; cogn. with Icel. *hattr*; Sw. *hatt*; Dan. *hat*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A covering for the head, having a crown or top, sides, and continuous brim, made of cloth, felt, straw, silk, splints, grass, &c., and worn by men and women as a protection to the head, or as an ornament.

"The stuffs and hats of which France had hitherto enjoyed a monopoly."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. *Fig.*: The dignity or position of a cardinal; from the broad-brimmed scarlet hat worn by cardinals.

II. Technically:

1. *Tanning*: The stratum of bark on the top of a pile of hides and interposed bark, filling a tanpit.
 2. *Metall.*: A depression in the tunnel-head of a smelting-furnace to detain the gases.

† (1) *To raise the hat to one*, **To give one the hat*: To take the hat off, to salute.

"I said nothing, but gave you my hat."—*Hist. of Col. Jack* (1723).

(2) *To hang up one's hat in a house*: To make one's self at home in another's house.

(3) *To pass round the hat*: To ask for subscriptions, charity, donations, &c.

hat-band, *s.*

1. A band or broad string round a hat.

"His coat and hat-band show his quality."
Stepney: Imitation of Juvenal.

2. A band of cloth or other material worn round the hat in sign of mourning.

hat-block, *s.* A form upon which the hat is finished.

hat-blocking machine, *s.* A machine for blocking hats, stretching out the crown by means of expansible framework, and the brim by clamps.

hat-body, *s.* The entire body in an unfinished state.

hat-box, **hat-case**, *s.* A box or case for a hat.

hat-brush, *s.* A soft, drawn brush of horse or goat's hair, for brushing hats.

hat-case, *s.* [HAT-BOX.]

hat-conformer, *s.* A machine of French origin, by which the shape of the head is ascertained. It consists of a series of sliding arms, radially arranged in a frame, and carrying sharp points at their upper ends. When applied to the head, the arms are thrust outward by contact with the head, and assume a position corresponding to its exact conformation. While thus held an impression is taken upon a slip of paper pressed upon the points. This paper is trimmed to the form delineated by the points, and becomes a pattern.

hat-felting, *s.* A mode of forming hats by placing a disc of felting material between surfaces which, by a rubbing and drawing action, felt the fibers, and cause the hat gradually to assume the required shape.

hat-guard, *s.* A string to prevent the hat being lost in windy weather.

hat-measure, *s.* A device by which the size of the oval head-opening is ascertained. Usually a circular graduated ribbon, the ends of which slide in each other. [HAT-CONFORMATOR.]

hat-mold, *s.* The die in which a hat or bonnet is formed or shaped by pressing.

hat-money, *s.* Money paid along with the freight to the master of a ship for his care of the goods; primage.

hat-planking, *s.* A finishing felting operation. The hat-body, being basoned or hardened, is passed through a cistern containing a heated acidulated water, and between two series of pressing rollers, by which the fibers are felted, when they are ready for the blocking.

hat-protector, *s.* A cover applied to a hat to protect it in inclement weather; a hat-guard.

hat-rack, *s.* A piece of hall furniture having pegs for holding hats.

hätch (1), ***hacche**, ***hacchen**, *v. t. & i.* [HATCH, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

1. To produce young from eggs by incubation, or by artificial heat.

"Those particular situations, in which the young, when hatched, find their appropriate food."—Paley: *Natural Theology*, ch. xviii.

2. To quicken by incubation or artificial heat.

"When they have laid such a number of eggs as they can conveniently cover and hatch, they give over and begin to sit."—Ray: *On the Creation*.

II. Figuratively:

1. To produce.

"Hatching first this tempest in my heart."
P. Fletcher: Eliza.

2. To contrive; to plot.

"The evils she hatch'd were not effected."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 6.

B. Intransitive:

1. Literally:

1. To produce young from eggs by incubation; to incubate.

2. To produce young; to come to maturity.

"He observed circumstances in eggs, while they were hatching, which varied."—Boyle.

*II. Figuratively:

1. To produce young; to breed.

"Open your bee-hives, for now they hatch."—Evelyn: *Kalendarium*: April.

2. To be in a state of advance toward maturity or effect.

"I have done strange wonders:
 There's more a hatching too."
Beaum. & Fllet.: Spanish Curate, iii.

hätch (2), *v. t.* [HATCH (1), *s.*] To close, fasten, or secure, with, or as with, a hatch or hatches.

"'Twere not amiss to keep our door hatched."—Shakesp.: *Pericles*, iv. 2.

hätch (3), *v. t.* [Fr. *hacher*=to hack, to hatch, from Ger. *hacken*=to cut, to hack.]

1. To shade by minute or fine lines, crossing each other, in drawing and engraving. [HATCHING.]

*2. To engrave, to chase.

*3. To stain, to spot, to steep.

hätch (1), ***hacche**, ***hecche**, *s.* [A. S. *haca*=the bolt of a door, a bar; cogn. with Dut. *hek*=a fence, a rail; Sw. *häck*=a coop, a rack; Dan. *hæk*, *hække*=a rack; *hækketurn*=a breeding-cage; *hækketugl*=a breeding-cage; Ger. *hecken*=to hatch; *hecke*=a breeding-cage.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A bolt, a bar.

"Heche, hek. Antica."—Prompt. Parv.

(2) A half-door, a wicket.

"In at the window, or else o'er the hatch."
Shakesp.: King John, i. 1.

(3) A stop-plank falling in vertical grooves in a frame, and supporting a head of water in a weir; a sluice-gate; a flood-gate.

(4) A grated weir for a fish-trap.

(5) A shutter to cover a hatchway, or scuttle, in a ship's deck or warehouse floor.

(6) A bedstead.

(7) A hollow trap, to catch weasels, &c.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The act of hatching or producing young by incubation.

(2) That which is produced by incubation; a brood.

(3) The act of plotting, contriving, or hatching; a plot.

II. Technically:

1. *Min.*: An opening into a mine; an opening made in search of a mine.

2. *Naut.*: One of the hatchways or openings in a ship's deck, or the passage from one deck to another.

† *To be under hatches*:

1. *Lit.*: To be in the interior of a ship, with the hatches shut down.

*2. *Fig.*: To be in a state of ignominy, poverty, or depression.

"He assures us how this fatherhood continued its course, till the captivity in Egypt, and then the poor fatherhood was under hatches."—Locke.

† *To batten down the hatches*: To cover the hatches with tarpaulin and then batten them down.

hatch-bar, *s.*

Naut.: One of the bars by which the hatches are fastened down.

hatch-boat, *s.*

Naut.: A kind of half-docked fishing-boat; a boat with a hatch or well for holding fish.

hätch (2), *s.* [HATCH (3), *v.*] A minute or fine line in drawing or engraving.

"'Tis almost impossible to imitate every hatch, and to make the strokes of exact and equal dimensions."—Evelyn: *Sculptura*, ch. v.

hätch-el, *s.* [A softened form of *hackle* or *heckle*.] The same as *HACKLE* (*q. v.*).

***hatchel-tooth**, ***hetchell-tooth**, *s.* One of the iron teeth of a hatchel or hackle.

hätch-el, ***hach-ell**, ***hetch-ell**, *v. t.* [HATCH-EL, *s.*]

1. *Lit.*: To hackle or heckle flax; to cleanse flax or hemp with a hatchel.

2. *Fig.*: To tease, to worry, to annoy, to heckle.

hätch-el-ër, *s.* [Eng. *hatchel*; -er.] One who hatchels or heckles flax; a heckler.

hätch-ër, *s.* [Eng. *hatch* (1), *v.*; -er.] One who hatches; a contriver, a plotter.

"A great hatcher and breeder of business."—Swift: *Tale of a Tub*; A Digression Concerning Madness.

hätch-ër-y, *s.* [Eng. *hatch*; -ery.] Commonly used in connection with a fish-hatchery; a house for hatching fish, &c. Since the government undertook to stock our lakes and rivers with fish, many hatcheries have been constructed in different parts of the country. They are under the supervision of the Fish Commissioners.

hätch-ët, ***häch-ët**, *s.* [Fr. *hachette*, dimin. of *hache*=an ax, from *hacher*=to hack.] A one-handed ax or chopping-tool. [HACK, *v.*]

"He was to have for his pains a hatchet."—Dampier: *Voyages* (an. 1681).

† (1) *To bury the hatchet*: To make peace; to become reconciled.

(2) *To take up the hatchet*: To make war.

(3) *To throw the hatchet*: To tell lies or fabulous stories. In allusion to an ancient game in which hatchets were thrown at a mark, he who threw the greatest distance being the winner. (Brewer.)

hatchet-face, *s.* A face with sharp and prominent features like a hatchet.

"An ugly beau adores a hatchet-face."
Dryden. (Todd.)

hatchet-faced, *a.* Having sharp and prominent features.

hatchet-shaped, *a.* Having the shape or form of a hatchet; dolabriform.

hatchet-vech, *s.*

Bot.: *Biserrula*, a papilionaceous genus of the sub-tribe Astragalæ.

hatchet-work, *s.* Work done with a hatchet or ax.

"This their digging or hatchet-work they help out by fire."—Dampier: *Voyages* (an. 1683).

hätch-ët-tite, **hätch-ët-tine**, *s.* [Named after a chemist, C. Hatchett.]

Min.: A yellowish-white or yellowish or greenish-yellow mineral, sub-transparent or translucent, of waxy softness; specific gravity 0.9. Composition: Carbon, 88.55; hydrogen, 14.45=100. Dana places it in his paraffin group of minerals. In septaria and geodes of ironstone near Merthyr Tydvil in Wales; in Scotland near Loch Fyne; and in Moravia. (Dana.)

hätch-läng (1), *pr. par., a. & s.* [HATCH (1), *v.*]

hätch-läng (2), *pr. par., a. & s.* [HATCH (2), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & partic. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

Engrav.: A term applied to a series of lines placed closely side by side, to produce the effect of a uniform tint in engraving, and laid on by the strokes of the crayon or graver, at angles more or less acute, according to the degree of shadow. It is also used to produce some of the shadows in fresco-painting, and in miniature it is very effective when well executed. Often called Cross-hatching.

"The shades and shadows being thus laid broadly in, the hatching is to be proceeded with."—Cassell's *Technical Educator*, s. 260.

hätch-mënt (1), *s.* [A corruption of *atch'ment*, a shortened form of *achievement* or *achievement* (*q. v.*).]

Her.: The same as *ACHIEVEMENT* (*q. v.*).

"By pulling down several achievements (commonly called hatchments)."—Wood: *Fasti Oxon.*

***hätch-mënt** (2), *s.* [Eng. *hatch* (3), *v.*; -ment.] An ornament on the hilt of a sword.

"Five marks in hatchments to adorn this thigh."
Beaum. & Fllet.: Scornful Lady, ii.

hätch-wäy, *s.* [Eng. *hatch*, *s.*, and *way*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An opening in the floor of a warehouse for the passage of goods.

2. *Shipbuild.*: One of the large square openings in the deck of a ship whereby freight is hoisted in or out, and access is had to the hold.

hatchway-screens, *s. pl.*

Naut.: Screens or pieces of thick woolen cloth put round the hatchways of a man-of-war during an engagement. Also called fire-screens.

böll, böy; pöut, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = l
 -cian, -tian = shän. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

hâte (1), ***hat-en**, ***hat-i-en**, ***hat-ye**, *v.* [A. S. *hatan*; cogn. with Dut. *haten*; Icel. *hata*; Sw. *hata*; Dan. *hade*; Goth. *hatjan*, *hatan*; Ger. *hassen*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To dislike exceedingly; to abhor, to detest; to have or feel a great aversion to.

"The chiefs of the opposition did not fear him enough to hate him."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. *Script.*: To like or love less.

"If any man came to me, and hate not father and mother."—Luke xiv, 26.

¶ To hate is a personal feeling directed toward the object independently of its qualities; to detest is a feeling independent of the person, and altogether dependent upon the nature of the thing.

Hence it is that one hates, but not detests, the person who has done an injury to one's self; and that one detests, rather than hates, the person who has done injuries to others. (*Crabb*: *Eng. Synon.*)

hâte, *s.* [A. S. *hete*; cogn. with Dut. *haat*; Icel. *hatr*; Sw. *hat*; Dan. *had*; Goth. *hatis*; Ger. *hass*.] Great or extreme dislike or aversion; hatred, detestation.

"Love shows all changes—Hate, Ambition, Guile, Betray no further than the bitter smile."

Byron: *Corsair*, l. 10.

***hâte** (2), ***hat-en**, ***haite**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *hatan*; O. Low Ger. *hētan*; O. Fris. *hēta*; Goth. *haitan*; Icel. *heita*; O. H. Ger. *heizan*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To promise.

2. To bid, to order.

B. Intrans.: To be called; to be named.

***hâte'-a-ble**, ***hât'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *hate*; -able.] Capable or deserving of being hated; hateful.

"A most notable, questionable, hatable, lovable old Marquis."—Carlyle: *Miscell.*, iv. 78.

hâte-fûl, ***hâte-fûll**, *a.* [Eng. *hate*; -ful(l).]

1. Causing hate, aversion, abhorrence, or detestation; odious, detestable, abominable.

"Helen's beautie hateful unto thee."

Surrey: *Virgil's Æneid*, ii.

*2. Feeling hatred; expressing hate; malignant, malevolent.

"Hide thee from their hateful looks."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., ii. 4.

hâte-fûl-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *hateful*; -ly.]

1. In a hateful manner; so as to excite hate, aversion, or detestation; odiously; abominably.

2. In a manner exhibiting or expressive of hate; malignantly, maliciously.

"What cause is there then whye vntyl this daye the Jewes so maliciously and hatefully persecute me?"—*Udall*: *Galathians*, v.

hâte-fûl-ness, *s.* [Eng. *hateful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being hateful; odiousness, abominableness, malignancy.

"Weighing the small hatefulness of their quarrel."—*Sidney*: *Arcadia*, bk. iii.

***hâte-less**, ***hate-les**, *a.* [Eng. *hate*; -less.] Free from hate.

"Phalantus of Corinth, to Amphialus of Arcadia, sendeth the greeting of a hateless enemy."—*Sidney*: *Arcadia*, bk. iii.

hât-ër, *s.* [Eng. *hat(e)*; -er.] One who hates or detests; a detester; an abhorrer.

"Rather a hater of the Grace I offer."

Beaum. & Flet.: *A Wife for a Month*, iv.

hat-er-al, **hat-ræl**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A dirty, confused heap.

***hat-er-el**, ***hat-er-elle**, ***hat-reel**, ***hat-relle**, *s.* [O. Fr. *haterel*.] The crown of the head; the neck.

***hath**, *part of v.* [HAVE.] The third person sing. present indic. of the verb to have. (Now only used in devotion or poetry.)

hât-less, *a.* [Eng. *hat*; -less.] Having no hat; destitute of a hat.

"Gallop hatter up the park."—C. Kingsley: *Alton Locke*, ch. xxviii.

hât-māk-ër, *s.* [English *hat*, and *maker*.] One who makes hats.

hatmaker's battery, *s.*

Hat-making: A large boiler with a surrounding set of benches for a number of workmen. The water has a small quantity of sulphuric acid to felt the fur more readily.

hâ-tréd, ***ha-tred-en**, ***ha-ter-ed-yn**, ***ha-trède**, *s.* [A. S. *hete*=hate; suff. *ræden*=law, state, condition.]

1. A feeling of exceeding dislike or aversion; hate, detestation, abhorrence, repugnance.

"To feel the force of hatred or of love."

Bp. Hall: *Satires*, iv. 1.

2. Ill will; malevolence; antipathy; rancor; aversion.

"The hatred of sect to sect, the hatred of nation to nation."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

hât-stånd, *s.* [HAT-RACK.]

hât-têd (1), *a.* [Eng. *hat*; -ed.] Wearing or covered with a hat.

"It is as easy way unto a dutchess,

As to a hatted dame."

Tourneur: *Revenger's Tragedy*, i.

hât-têd (2), **hat-tit**, *a.* [Scotch *hat*=hot; -ed.] Heated, hot.

hatted-kit, **hattit-kit**, *s.* A mixture of milk, warm from the cow, and buttermilk.

"He has spilt the hatted-kitt that was for the master's dinner."—Scott: *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xi.

Hât-têm-ists, *s. pl.* [Named from their founder, Pontian Van Hattem, a Dutch divine.]

Ch. Hist.: A sect which sprung up in Holland in the seventeenth century. Hattem is said to have denied that the death of Christ was an expiatory sacrifice, and affirmed that in his teaching he simply signified to us that there was nothing in us which could offend God, and in this way he made us just. Also that God punishes men by their sins, not for their sins. The sect afterward discarded the first name of Hattemists. (*Mosheim*: *Ch. Hist.*, ch. xvii, sect. 11, pt. 2, § 36.)

hât-têr, *v. t.* [Cf. Low Ger. *verhaddern*=to entangle.] To harass.

"He's hatter'd out with penance."—Dryden. (*Todd*.)

hât-têr, *s.* [Eng. *hat*; -er.] A maker or seller of hats.

hât-têr'-i-a, *s.* [Latinized from Maori *tuatera*.]

Palæont.: A genus of reptiles, now called *Sphenodon* (q. v.)

hat-ti, ***khât-ti**, *s. & a.* [Turk., from Arab. *hhatti*=a line, a stripe, a character, an epistle, handwriting.] (See the compounds.)

hatti-humayun, **khatti-humayun**, *s.* An edict, being a few words in the Sultan's handwriting, commanding it to be put in execution (*Catal-fago*). Humayun is Arab.=blessed. The term *hatti-humayun* is occasionally used in connection with the Sultan's decrees regarding the rights of his Christian subjects.

hatti-scheriff, *s.* A decree emanating directly from the Sultan of Turkey, and subscribed with these or similar words, "Let my order be executed according to its form and import." These words are usually written in ornamented characters. A *hatti-scheriff* differs from a *firman* in being irrevocable. *Scheriff* is Turkish, from Arab. *sharîf*=great, grand, magnificent, illustrious.

¶ A *Hatti-scheriff* was sent forth on June 6, 1853, confirming the rights of the Greek Christians.

hât-tîng, *s.* [Eng. *hat*; -ing.]

1. The trade or business of a hatter; the making of hats.

2. Stuff for making hats.

hât-tle, ***hetel**, *a.* [A. S. *hetol*=malignant, evil.] Wild, skittish.

hât-töck, *s.* [Prob. a dimin. of *hat*.] A shock or stook of corn.

hât-trêe, *s.* [HAT-RACK.]

***hâu-bêrgh**, *s.* [HAUBERK.]

hâu-bêrk, ***hâw-bêrk**, *s.* [O. Fr. *hauberc*, *hal-berc*, from O. H. Ger. *halsberg*, *halsberg*, from *hals*=the neck, *bergan*=to protect.] A coat of mail, sometimes without sleeves, formed of steel rings interwoven. The illustration is from Harl. MS. 2803 (circa 1170), and represents Goliath.

"Helm, nor hauberk's twisted mail."

Gray: *The Bard*.

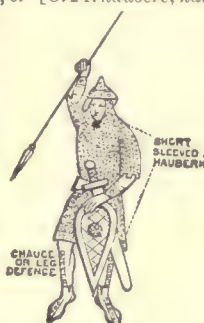
hau-ër-ite (au as ôw), *s.* [Named after Hau, who described it.]

Min.: An isometric metallic-looking mineral, generally crystallizing in octahedrons, though sometimes in globular clusters. Color red-dirt-brown, or somewhat adamantine. 53°; manganese, 46°3-100. Found at Kalinka in Hungary.

haugh (*gh* guttural), *s.* [A. S. *haga*=a field, a hedge; Icel. *hagi*; Ger. *hage*=an inclosed meadow.] Low-lying rich lands; lands which are occasionally overflowed.

"Oh sweet are Coille's haughs an' woods."

Burns: *To William Simpson*.



Hauberk.

brownish-black, luster

Composition: sulphur,

53°; manganese, 46°3-100. Found at Kalinka in Hungary.

***haught** (*gh* silent), ***haulte**, ***haute**, *a.* [O. Fr. *hault*, *hault*; Fr. *haut*, from Lat. *altus*=high.]

[HAUGHTY.]

1. Haughty, insolent, proud, arrogant.

"No lord of thine, thou haught insulting man."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, iv. 1.

2. Noble. (*Byron*: *Parisina*, xiii. 45.)

haught-i-ly (*gh* silent), ***haute-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *haughty*; -ly.] In a haughty, proud, arrogant, or disdainful manner; arrogantly, disdainfully.

"Then haughtily with Rome her greatness mate."

Rowe: *Lucan*, viii. 467.

haught-i-ness (*gh* silent), ***haut-i-ness**, *s.* [Fr. *hautin-ness*=*hautein-ness*.] The quality or state of being haughty; arrogance; pride mixed with disdain for others.

"He became ungratefully haughty at a moment when haughtiness must bring on him at once derision and ruin."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

haught-ÿ (*gh* silent), ***haught-ÿe**, ***haut-ain**, ***haut-eyn**, ***haut-ein**, *a.* [O. Fr. *hautain*, *hautain*, from *haut*, *haut*=high; Lat. *altus*.]

*1. High, lofty.

"At his haughtie helmet making mark."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. ii. 19.

*2. Bold; of high or great hazard; adventurous. (*Scott*: *Lay of Last Minstrel*, vi. 24.)

3. Proud, arrogant, insolent, disdainful, supercilious.

"How the same man could be, in the same week, so haughty and so mean."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

4. Proceeding from or expressing excessive pride, disdain, or arrogance.

"Those high and haughty sentiments . . . were to be let down gradually."—Burke: *Present Discontents*.

hâul, ***hall**, *v. t. & i.* [Essentially the same word as *hale* (q. v.), which is the older form.]

A. Trans.: To pull, drag, or hale with force; to transport or move by dragging.

"Romp-galley miss

Is hauled about in gallantry robust."

Thomson: *Autumn*, 529.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To pull, drag, or haul with force.

2. *Naut.*: To alter the course of a ship; to change the direction of sailing.

"I immediately hauled up for it, and found it to be an island."—Cook: *First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. vii.

¶ For the difference between *to haul* and *to draw*, see DRAW.

¶ (1) *To haul about*:

Rope-making: In forming a short cable-laid rope, to make one strand long enough to be twisted into three, or, if four strands be required, to make it long enough, to be twisted into two, with an eye at the lower end for a stay. (*Ogilvie*, 1st ed.)

(2) *To haul in with*:

Naut.: To sail close to the wind, in order to approach more closely to an object.

(3) *To haul off*:

Naut.: To sail close to the wind, in order to get farther away from an object; to stand back in a striking attitude.

(4) *To haul over the coals*: To bring to task; to reprimand.

(5) *To haul round*:

Naut.: To shift to any point of the compass. (*Said* of the wind.)

(6) *To haul the wind*:

Naut.: To turn the head of the ship nearer to that point from which the wind blows, by arranging the sails more obliquely, bracing the yards further forward, hauling the sheets more aft, &c.

hâul, *s.* [HAUL, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of dragging, drawing, or pulling with force. (*Thomson*: *Autumn*, 547.)

2. A draught of a net; as, to take so many fish at a haul.

3. That which is taken at a haul; hence, that which a person gains or receives at one time.

II. Rope-making: A bundle of three or four hundred parallel yarns ready for tarring. Being dipped in a tar-kettle, the haul is dragged through a grip, gape, or sliding nipper which expresses the superfluous tar.

haul'-age (age as ig), *s.* A charge made for hauling; act of hauling; as the haulage of a vessel by a tugboat.

hâul-ër, *s.* [Eng. *haul*; -er.] One who or that which hauls or drags; specif.:

1. A fisherman who hauls a cast-net to the shore.

2. A man engaged in drawing ore from a mine.

hâulm (1) (*l* silent), ***halm**, ***haum**, ***hawme**, *s.* [A. S. *healm*, in the compound *healm-stream*; cogn. with Dut. *halm*=stalk, straw; Icel. *halmr*; Dan. & Sw. *halm*; Russ. *soloma*; Lat. *culmus*=a stalk; Gr. *kalamos*=a reed.]

fâte, **fât**, **fâre**, amidst, **whât**, **fâll**, father; **wê**, **wêt**, **hêre**, camel, **hêr**, **thêre**; pine, **pit**, **sîre**, **sîr**, marine; **gô**, **pôt**, or, **wôre**, wolf, **wôr**k, **whô**, **sôn**; **mûte**, **cûb**, **cûre**, unite, **cûr**, **rûle**, **fûll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

1. The stem or stalk of grain, or of pease, beans, &c.
"The haume is the straw of the wheat or the rie."
Tusser: Husbandry, lvii. 15.

2. Straw, dry stalks of corn, &c.

hålm (2), s. [HAME.]

***håulse**, s. [HALSE.]

***haunce**, v. t. [ENHANCE.] To raise, to elevate, to enhance, to increase.

håunch, ***hanche**, ***haunche**, s. [Fr. *hanche*; Sp. & Ital. *anca*, from O. H. Ger. *enchā*, *einchá*, *ancha*=the leg; allied to O. H. Ger. *enchila*=the ankle.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The hip; that part of the body between the ribs and the thigh. In butcher's meat the leg and loin cut in one piece.

"The best pickle for a walnut or sauce for an haunch of venison."—Addison: Spectator, No. 483.

*2. The rear, the hind part.

"Thou art a summer bird,
Which ever in the haunch of winter sings."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 4.

II. Arch.: The shoulder of an arch between the crown and the springings. Also called flank, haund, or hance.

haunched, a. [English haunch; ed.] Having haunches.

håunt, ***hant-en**, ***haunt-en**, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *hanter*=a word of doubtful origin; according to Skeat probably from a Low Lat. **ambito*=to go about, from Lat. *ambitus*=a going about.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To frequent; to resort often or much to; to visit or attend frequently or customarily.

*2. To practice, to pursue, to follow customarily.
"Yonge folk, that haunten folie,
As hasard, riot." Chaucer: C. T., 12,398.

*3. To accustom; to make used or accustomed.
"Haunte thisilf to pitee."—Wycliffe: 1 Tim. iv.

4. To inhabit or frequent as a ghost or spirit; to appear in or about a particular place as a specter.
"Know, mighty prince, these venerable woods,
Of old, were haunted by the Silvan gods."
Pitt: Virgil's Æneid, viii.

5. To attend or cling to constantly.
"The sounding cataract
Haunted me like a passion."
Wordsworth: On Re-visiting the Banks of the Wye.

B. Intrans.: To frequent or resort often or customarily to a place; to hover about.
"The savage brute that haunts in woods remote."
Rouse: Tamerlane, ii. 1.

*7 For the difference between to haunt and to frequent, see FREQUENT.

håunt, s. [HAUNT, v.]

1. Practice, use.

"Of cloth making she hadde swiche an haunt,
She passed hem of Ipres." Chaucer: C. T., 449.

2. The habit, practice, or custom of being in or frequenting a certain place.
"The haunt you have got about the courts will one day or another bring your family to beggary."—Arbuthnot.

3. A place to which a person often or customarily resorts.

4. A place where abstract qualities are wont to exhibit themselves. (Poetically.)

"The feeble soul, a haunt of fear."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, cix.

håunt-éd, a. Frequented by ghosts or other apparitions. Hence a haunted house is supposed to be the domicile of a ghost.

håunt-ér, s. [Eng. *haunt*; -er.] One who or that which haunts or frequents a particular place.

"The vulgar sort, such as were haunters of theaters."—Wotton: Remains, p. 84.

håu-ri-ent, a. [Latin *hauriens*, pr. par. of *haurio*=to draw.]

Her.: A term applied to fishes when placed paleways or upright, as if putting their heads out of the water to draw or suck in air.

håus-man-nite, s. [Named after Professor Hausmann, author of a Handbook of Mineralogy.]

Min.: A tetragonal mineral, generally crystallizing in octahedrons. Hardness, 5 to 5½; specific gravity, 4.7; luster, sub-metallic; color, brownish-black, streak chestnut brown. Composition: Manganese, 72.1; oxygen, 27.9=100. Found in Thuringia, in the Harz, in Pennsylvania, &c.

håusse, s. [Fr.]

Gun.: A kind of breech-sight for a cannon.

***håust** (1), s. [A. S. *hōusta*; Icel. *hósti*; M. L. Ger. *hōste*; O. H. Ger. *huosto*; Dan. *høste*.] A short, dry cough.

***håust** (2), s. [Lat. *haustus*=a draught, from *haustus*, pa. par. of *haurio*=to draw, to suck up.] A draught; as much as a man can swallow.

håus-tél-lā-tā, s. pl. [Neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *haustellatus*, from Class. Lat. *haustus*=a drawing, *haurio* (pret. *hausi*)=to draw up or out. Used chiefly of water or other liquid.]

1. Entom.: The name given by Clairville, followed by Macleay, Stephens, and many others, to a subclass of insects consisting of those which, taking nothing but fluid aliment, have the organs of the mouth adapted solely for suction. They are placed in contrast to the Mandibulata, which have mandibles, or upper jaws. There are three leading types of suctional mouth. In the Lepidoptera (Butterflies and Moths) there is a spiral proboscis called an antlia (q. v.); in the Rhyncota, or Hemiptera (the Bugs, &c.) a jointed rostrum; and in the Diptera (two-winged flies), a fleshy proboscis.

2. Zool.: A sub-class of crustaceans more commonly called Epizoa (q. v.).

håus-tél-lāte, a. & s. [HAUSTELLATA.]

A. As adjective:

Entom. & Zool.: Adapted for drinking or pumping up liquids; of or belonging to the sub-class of insects, or that of crustaceans called Haustellata (Owen, &c.)

B. As substantive:

Entom. & Zool.: An insect or crustacean with that structure of mouth; one of the Haustellata (q. v.). (Owen.)

håus-tél-lūm, s. [Dim. of Lat. *haustum*=a machine for drawing water.]

Entom. & Zool.: A mouth fitted for suction, a suctional mouth. [HAUSTELLATA.]

***håuste-ment**, s. [A corrupt. of Fr. *ajustement*=adjustment.] A close-fitting garment worn by soldiers under their armor.

håus-tör-l-ūm, s. [Mod. Lat., from Class. Lat. *haustor*=a drawer.]

Bot.: A term applied to the sucker-like rootlets of plants, like the ivy and dodder.

***håust-üre**, s. [Lat. *hausturus*, fut. part. of *haurio*=to draw, to suck up.] A draught.

håus-tūs, s. [Lat.]

Med.: A draught.

håut, s. [Hindust. *hāt*.] In Bengal and some other parts of India, a weekly market. (Anglo-Indian.)

haut-boý (aut as ô), **haut-bois**, s. [Fr. *haut-bois*, from *haut*=high, *bois*=wood, from the high tone.]

1. Music (of the form hautboy):
(i) An oboe; a wooden musical instrument of two foot tone, played with a double reed. [OBOE.]



Hautboy.

"The case of a treble hautboy was a mansion for him, a court."—Shakesp.: Henry IV., iii. 2.

(2) An organ stop, consisting of reed pipes slightly conical, and surmounted by a bell and cap of eight feet pitch. The tone is thin and soft. There is a variety of the stop known as the orchestral hautboy.

2. Bot. (of both forms): A kind of strawberry, *Fragaria elatior*. Probably only a variety of the Wild Strawberry, *F. vesca*. It is, however, much larger, with the leaflets often shortly stalked. The name is probably from the high woods of its native Bohemia.

hautboy-strawberry, s.

Bot. & Hort.: The same as HAUTBOY, 2 (q. v.).

haut-boý-íst (aut as ô), s. [Eng. *hautboy*; -ist.] A player on a hautboy.

haute-påge (au as ô), s. [A corrupt. of *half-påge*.] A raised floor in a bay-window.

håu-teür (ü long), s. [Fr.] Pride; haughtiness; haughty manners; arrogance.

"Seem her hauteur to regret."
Byron: Reply to Some Verses.

haut-gout (as hō-gō), s. [Fr. *haut*=high, *gout*=taste.] Anything with a strong relish or taste; high seasoning.

hau-ýne, **hau-ýn-ite** (au as ôw), s. [Named after the very eminent crystallographer and mineralogist the Abbe Rene-Just Hauy, born in 1743, and died in 1822.]

A. As substantive:

1. Min.: An isometric mineral, crystallizing in dodecahedrons, octahedrons, &c. Luster, vitreous or greasy; colors, blue or green; hardness, 5.5-6; specific gravity, 2.4-2.5. Composition: Silica,

32.0; alumina, 27.4; lime, 2.9; soda, 16.5; sulphuric acid, 14.2=100. Found in lava at Mount Somma and in volcanic rocks at Mount Dor, in Puy de Dome, &c. Hauyne or Haunyne has an affinity to nosean and sodalite, the three being all silicates of alumina and soda.

2. Petrol.: Hauyne is found plentifully in most phonolites.

B. As adj. (of the form haunyne): Of, belonging to, or containing the mineral described under A. 1.

haunyne-basalt, s.

Petrol.: A basalt, having as its chief constituents leucite, nepheline, haunyne, augite, and magnetite, with occasionally some olivine and apatite. It is called also haunynophyr. (Rutley.)

hau-ýn-ô-phýr (au as ôw), s. [English, &c., *haunyne*, o uophon, and Gr. *phyrō*, *phyrōō*=to mix, to unite, to mix up (T.).]

Petrol.: The same as HAUNYNE-BASALT (q. v.). (Rutley, &c.)

Hå-vån-ā, **Hå-vån-nah**, s. & a. [See def.]

A. As substantive:

1. The capital of Cuba, an island in the West Indies.

2. A cigar manufactured in Havana.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to or brought from Havana; as, an *Havana* cigar.

Hav'-ån-ège, a. & s. [HAVANA.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Havana.

B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Havana; in the pl., the people of Havana collectively.

håve, (pa. t. **hadde*, *had*, pa. par. **hadde*, *had*), v. t. [A. S. *habban* (pa. t. *hafde*, pa. par. *gehefd*); cogn. with Dut. *hebben*; Icel. *hafa*; Sw. *hafva*; Dan. *have*; Goth. *haban*; Ger. *haben*.]

1. To possess, to own, to hold in one's possession or power.

"And when the wyne fayled the mother of Jesus sayde vnto him: They haue no wyne."—Bible (1551), John ii.

2. To carry, to wear. (Followed by on or upon.)

"Upon the mast they saw a young man, who sat as on horseback, having nothing upon him."—Sidney.

3. To enjoy, to be in possession of.

"Now, O Father, glorify me with thine own self with the glory which I had with thee before the world was."—John xvii. 5.

4. To possess as something connected with or attached to one; as, to have a cold.

"Now would I have thee to my tutor."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

5. To contain, to hold, to comprise within.

6. To take, to receive, to accept.
"And in the instant that I met with you,
He had of me a chain."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.

7. To take, to deduce, to derive, to draw.

"A secret happiness in Petronius is called *curiosa felicitas*, and which I suppose he had from the *felicitas auidere* of Horace."—Dryden.

8. To receive; to get; to acquire; to procure; to obtain by purchase or otherwise.

"Where had you this pretty weathercock?"
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 2.

9. To have as gained, fulfilled, obtained, or satisfied.

"Now hast thou thy desire;
A landless knight makes thee a landless squire."
Shakesp.: King John, i. 1.

10. To have as guessed or solved.

"There thou hast it."—Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 2.

11. Not to neglect; not to omit; to observe.

"And therefore, sire, the best rede that I can,
Despise you not, but have in memorie,
Paraventure she may be your purgatorie."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,543.

12. To hold, to regard.

"That God that thou hast in reverence."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v.

13. To maintain; to hold in opinion.

"Sometimes they will have them to be natural heat, whereas some of them are crude and cold."—Bacon.

14. To require; to claim; to demand; to call for.

"What would these madmen have?"—Dryden.

15. To be engaged in, as a task or employment; to be urged by necessity or obligation; to be obliged.

"He had his team to guide."
Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 179.

16. To seize and hold; to catch. (Lit. & fig.)

"If he had not married Stella, Vanessa would have had him in spite of himself."—Thackeray: English Humourists, lect. i.

17. To procure; to make; to cause; to effect.

"Have all men out from me."—2 Samuel xiii. 9.

bøll, **bøý**; **pøut**, **jøwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thís**; **sín**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**, **ph**=f, **-sious**=shūs. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c.=bèl, **dèl**.

-cian, **-tian**=shàn. **-tion**, **-sion**=shūn; **-tjon**, **-sion**=zhūn. **-tious**, **-cious**.

18. To desire, to ask for.

"I would have no man discouraged with that kind of life or series of actions, in which the choice of others, or his own necessities, may have engaged him."—*Addison*.

19. To bring forth, as a child; to bear.

20. To generate, to procreate; to be the father of.

21. To experience; to suffer.

"The heart hath treble wrong."

Shakespeare: Venus and Adonis, 329.

22. To enjoy; to participate in in any way; as, to have a glass of wine, to have a discussion, &c.

*23. To understand, to know, to be acquainted with; to be expert or learned in.

"He hath neither Latin, French, or Italian."

Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, i. 2.

¶ *Have* is used largely as an auxiliary verb to form various compound tenses. In this use it originally had its proper force of possession, as in, *I have found a knife*, i. e., *I have in possession a knife which had been lost and has been found by me*; or in, *I have received a letter*, i. e., *I have a letter which has been written to me*. The construction was afterward extended so as to include cases where the possessor of the object and the performer of the action were not the same, as in, *I have sent a letter*. It is also used with intransitive verbs, as in, *He has gone*. *Have* is used as an auxiliary of necessity, obligation, or compulsion, with the complete infinitive; as, *I have, I had, or shall have, to do it*.

¶ (1) *Have after*: Follow, let us follow.

"Have after, to what issue will this come."

Shakespeare: Hamlet, i. 4.

*(2) *Have at a thing*: Try, attempt, or begin a thing.

"Have at it, then."—*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, v. 6.

*(3) *Have at a person*: To try to strike or hit.

"Have at thee with a downright blow."

Shakespeare: Henry VI., Pt. II., ii. 3.

*(4) *Have with a person*: I'll go with a person; come on!(5) *To have away*: To remove; to take away.(6) *To have a care*: To be careful or cautious.(7) *To have in*: To contain, to comprise.(8) *To have a person out*: To meet one in a duel.(9) *To have it out of a person*: To punish or retaliate on a person.(10) *To have it out with a person*: To speak freely to a person in reproach, &c.(11) *I had as well, or better*: It would be quite as well or better for me to, &c.(12) *I had as lief, I would as willingly*; *I had rather*: I should prefer to, &c.*(13) *Have-at-him*: A thrust, a blow.

"I'll venture one have-at-him."

Shakespeare: Henry VIII., ii. 2.

(14) *To have nothing for it*: To have no alternative.

"He had nothing for it but to disperse his army."—*Burton: Hist. Scotland*, ch. xxvi.

håve-löck, *s.* [Named after General Havelock, the British officer who, during the Indian mutinies and rebellion of 1857, recaptured Cawnpore from Nana Sahib; and, fighting his way thence to the beleaguered garrison of Lucknow, had himself to be released by Sir Colin Campbell, afterward Lord Clyde. He died of dysentery on November 24, 1857.] A light covering for the head and neck, worn as a protection against sunstroke.

hav-en (as *håv n*). ***hav-ene**, *s.* [A. S. *hæfene*; cogn. with *Dut. haven*; Icel. *höfn*; *Dan. havn*; Sw. *hamn*; Ger. *hafen*. Allied to A. S. *haf*; Icel. & Sw. *haf*; *Dan. hav*=the sea, from the same root as A. S. *habban*=to have, to contain.]

1. *Lit.*: A port, a harbor; a station or refuge for ships; a bay or recess of the sea.

"Weymouth, a very convenient harbor and haven."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, ii. 335.

2. *Fig.*: A refuge; a place of retreat or safety; an asylum.

"Rest, royal dust! and thank the storms that drove, Against its will, you to your haven above."

Brome: On the Death of King Charles.

¶ Obvious compounds: **Haven-master*, **haven-town*.

haven (as *håv n*), *v. t.* [HAVEN, *s.*] To shelter, as in a haven or harbor.

"Blissfully havened both from joy and pain."

Keats: Eve of St. Agnes, xxvii.

***havener** (as *håv n-ēr*), *s.* [Eng. *haven*; *-er*.] The overseer or superintendent of a harbor; a harbor-master.

"These earls and dukes appointed to this end their special officers as receiver, havener, and customer, &c."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*, 91.

***havenet** (as *håv n-ēt*), *s.* [Eng. *haven*; dimin. suff. *-et*.] A little port or harbor.

"From Langunda to Fischard at the Gwerne mouth four miles, and here is a portlet or havenet also for ships."—*Holinshead: Description of Britaine*, ch. xiv.

***håv-ēr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *hav(e)*; *-er*.]

1. One who has, holds, or possesses anything; a possessor.

"Valor is the chiefest virtue, and

Most dignifies the haver."

Shakespeare: Coriolanus, ii. 2.

2. *Scots Law*: The holder of a deed or document, called upon to produce it judicially, in *modus probationis*, or for inspection in the course of a process.

håv-ēr (2), ***havre**, *s.* [Ger. *haber*, *hafer*=oats;

M. H. Ger. *habere*; O. H. Ger. *habaro*; cogn. with Icel. *hafir*; Dut. *havre*; Sw. *hafre*; *Dan. havre*.] [HAVERSACK.] Oats; as in *haver-bread*, *haver-cakes*.

"When you would anneal, take a blue stone, such as they make haver or oat cakes upon, and lay it upon the cross bars of iron."—*Peacocks*.

***hå-vēr**, ***håi-vēr**, *v. i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To

talk foolishly, incoherently, or without method.

"He just haved on about it to make the mair of Sir Arthur."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xlv.

***håve-rēl**, ***ha-vre**, ***håiv-rēl**, *s.* [HAVER, *v.*] A half-witted person. (*Burns: Halloween*.)

håv-ēr-säck, ***hav-re-sack**, *s.* [Fr. *haversac*, from Ger. *habersack*. Prop. an oat sack, from Ger. *haber*, *hafer*=oats, and *sack*=a sack.] [HAVER (2), *s.*]

1. A strong linen bag for containing the rations of a soldier on the march or detached duty.

"A long sword lay by him on the grass, with an *havre-sack*, of which he had unloaded his shoulders."—*Smollett: Gil Blas*, bk. ii., ch. viii.

2. A gunner's case for carrying a charge from the chest to the gun.

hå-vēr-si-än, *a.* [For etym. see def.]

Anat.: Of or belonging to Clopton Havers, an English physician and writer of the seventeenth century.

haversian-canals, ***haversian-tubes**, *s. pl.*

Anatomy: Certain canals in bone, to which attention was first called by Havers. The haversian canals are the protectors of the blood-vessels constituting the nutritive system of the bones. In the spaces between the haversian-canals are the lacunae and their canaliculi. Every haversian-canal has a number of lacunae around it, connected to it, and also to each other, either directly or indirectly by the canaliculi projecting from them. The haversian-canals, as a general rule, lie almost parallel to the compact tissue; they are smallest near the surface of a bone, and largest near its center. The haversian system forms a network in all bones, long, short, flat, &c. There is not a pore to be seen in the articular facets of the femur or other bone covered by cartilage, not even canaliculi or haversian-canals penetrate, but all other parts of the bones are porous. The cancelli are formed by the absorption of the walls of the haversian-canals.

haversian folds and fringes, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Certain fringes or folds in the synovial membrane, considered by Havers to be mucilaginous glands.

haversian-lamellæ, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Lamellæ, sometimes concentric around haversian-canals.

haversian-spaces, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The name given by Tomes and De Morgan to certain vacuities or spaces in bone; they are formed by the absorption of its tissue. (*Quain*.)

***haversian-tubes**, *s. pl.* [HAVERSIAN-CANALS.]

håv-ēr-stråw, *s.* [Eng. *haver* (2), *s.*, and *straw*.] The straw of oats.

håv-īl-dar, *s.* [Hind. *hawāldar*.] A non-commissioned officer attached to a native regiment of infantry in India; his rank corresponds to that of a sergeant in a European regiment.

havildar-major, *s.* The sergeant-major of a native regiment of infantry in India.

håv-īng, *pr. par.*, *s. & a.* [HAVE.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As substantive*:

1. The act or state of possessing; possession.

"I wish the having of it."—*Shakespeare: Pericles*, ii. 1.

2. That which is possessed; possessions, estate, property. (*Shakespeare: Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.)

3. Endowments, qualities.

"Whose rarest havings made the blossoms dote."

Shakespeare: Complaint, 235.

C. *As adj.*: Grasping, covetous, greedy.

"Martha was sorry to think that Jane was so having."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. xxxv.

hå-vīngs, *s. pl.* [An abbrev. of *behavings*.] Behavior, manners. (*Scotch*.)

"Will be a broken head, to learn us better havings."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxviii.

hå-vī-ör, *s.* [An abbreviated form of *behavior* (q. v.).] Behavior, manners, conduct, demeanor.

"Into a *havior* of less fear."

Shakespeare: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

håv-öc (1), ***håv-öck** (1), ***hav-ocke**, *s.* [Either from A. S. *hafoc*=a hawk (q. v.), or Welsh *hafoc*=havoc, destruction.] Widespread destruction; devastation, waste.

"Such *havoc* must have excited disgust."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

havock (2), **havoc** (2), *s.* [HAWK.]

***håv-öck**, ***håv-öc**, *v. t.* [HAVOC, *s.*] To lay waste; to devastate; to destroy utterly.

"To waste and *havock* yonder world."

Milton: P. L., x. 617.

håw (1), ***haghe**, ***hawe**, *s.* [A. S. *haga*=an inclosure, a yard; cogn. with Icel. *hagi*=an inclosed field; Sw. *hage*; *Dan. have*=a garden; Dut. *haag*=a hedge; Ger. *hag*.] [HAUGH, HAWTHORN.]

*1. An inclosed field; an inclosure or a yard attached to a house.

2. A dale; a haugh.

3. The berry or seed of the hawthorn; properly a *haw-berry* or hedge-berry.

¶ *Black hawk*:

Bot.: Viburnum prunifolium.

***haw-berry**, *s.* A hawk; the seed of the hawthorn.

håw (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. A. S. *hawian*=to see.]

*1. *Anat.*: A name for the third eyelid or nictitating membrane found in various animals. [NICHTITATING.]

2. *Farr.*: A gristly excrescence growing under the lower eyelid of a horse.

håw (3), *s.* [Onomatopoeitic.] [H.A.] An intermission, hesitation, or break in speaking.

håw (1), *v. i.* [HAW (3), *s.*] To speak with hesitation and interruptions. (Generally used with *hem* or *hum*, as in the example.)

"After a little humming and *hawing* upon't, he agreed to undertake the job."—*L'Estrange*.

håw (2), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. Fr. *huer*.]

A. *Trans.*: To order, to turn to the near side; as, to *haw* a horse.

B. *Intrans.*: To turn to the near side; said of horses.

Hå-wai-ian (ian as *yān*), *a. & s.* [From Hawaii (Owhyhee).]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Hawaii, an island in the South Pacific.

B. *As subst.*: A native or inhabitant of Hawaii.

***håw-bück**, *s.* [Eng. *haw*, *v.*, and *buck*.] A clown.

"Sorrow is making a *hawbuck* of me."—*C. Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. v.

håw-fīnch, *s.* [Eng. *haw*, and *finch*; so named because, among other fruits, it feeds on those of the hawthorn.]

Ornith.: A name for the Common Grosbeak (*Coccothraustes vulgaris*). [GROSBEAK.]

håw-håw, *s.* [A reduplication of *haw*=a hedge.] A sunk fence, composed of a fosse, or ditch, sunk between slopes, and not perceived till approached; a *haha*.

håw-håw, *v. i.* [HAW (3), *s.*] To laugh loudly or boisterously; to guffaw.

håwk (1), ***haf-oc**, ***hav-ek**, ***hauck**, ***hawke**, *s.* [A. S. *hafoc*, *hafoc*; cogn. with Dut. *havic*; Icel. *hawk*; Sw. *hök*; *Dan. høg*; German *habicht*; O. H. Ger. *hapuh*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

"In the 34 of Edward III. it was made felony to steal a hawk."—*Pennant: British Zoology; Falconry*.

2. A sharper, a cheat.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Plastering*: A piece of board ten inches square, and held by a handle at the bottom; it is used to hold a small quantity of plaster, and is grasped by the plasterer's left hand, while his right wields the trowel.

2. *Ornithology*:

(1) *Sing.*: The name of the several species of the genera *Accipiter* and *Astur* (q. v.). The Sparrow hawk is *Accipiter nisus*, the Goshawk, *Astur palumbarius*. *Nauclerus furcatus* is sometimes called the Swallow-tailed hawk; it is, however, a kite.

(2) *Pl.*: The sub-family *Accipitrinae*, called more fully Sparrow Hawks. The bill is short, suddenly curved from the base, with a large festoon in the upper mandible. The wings are short, the quills internally emarginate at their base. The tail is rounded. The male is often much smaller than the

fåte, fāt, färe, amidst, whāt, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camel, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

female. The anterior claws are very unequal. Hawks are generally distributed over the globe. They usually fly low when in pursuit of their prey, which consists of small birds and mammals. They build in trees, laying from three to five spotted eggs.

¶ Obvious compound: *Hawk-headed*.

hawk-bell, s. A bell attached to the foot of a hawk.

hawk-bill, s. A pair of pliers with curved nose, to hold pieces in blow-pipe soldering.

Hawk-bill-tooth saw: A saw having curving, hooked teeth, somewhat resembling the upper mandible of the hawk.

hawk-boy, s.

Plast.: A boy who attends on a plasterer, placing the supply of plaster or mortar on the hawk.

hawk-moths, s. pl.

Entom.: The group of moths called Sphingina, Sphingides, or Sphingides. Their flight is not unlike that of a hawk in quest of its prey, for which reason they are called hawk-moths. Their antennæ are thicker in the middle than at either end. They fly by twilight. Sometimes their larvæ have a horn on the tail. Formerly they were made equal in rank to the Butterflies (Day-fliers) and Moths (Night-fliers). Now the moths proper and hawk-moths are combined under the lepidopterous sub-order Heterocera, of which they constitute the first group Sphingina, only of equivalent rank to the Bombycina, the Nocturna, the Geometrina, &c. The hawk-moths are divided into four families: Zygenidæ, Sphingidæ, Sesiidæ, and Aegeriidæ (q. v.). (*Stainton, &c.*)

hawk-nut, s.

Bot.: The common Earth-nut, *Bunium flexuosum*.

hawk-owl, s.

Ornithology:
1. The Great Snowy Owl or Harfang, *Surnia nyctea*. [HARFANG.]

2. **Pl.:** The genus *Surnia*. The size is large, the head and ears small, the facial disc imperfect, the wings long, the tail considerably lengthened, cuneated or graduated, the flight diurnal. (*Swinson.*)

hawk's-beard, s.

Bot.: The composite genus *Crepis* (q. v.).

hawk's-bill, s.

1. **Horol.:** A catch-piece attached to a vibrating arm, which acts as a detent in the rack of the striking part of a clock, and assists in producing the proper number of strokes.

2. **Zool.:** The same as *Hawk's-bill turtle* (q. v.).

¶ *Hawk's-bill turtle:*

Zool.: *Chelone imbricata*; a species of turtle which has the shell imbricated and elliptically keeled, the carapace spotted and rayed; in the young, the ends of the carapace obliquely truncated. The flesh is not good for eating; the eggs are good. The horny epidermis plates of the carapace furnishes the tortoise-shell of commerce. The animal inhabits the Indian Ocean, the Pacific, and the warmer parts of the Atlantic.

hawk (2), s. [HAWK (2), v.] An effort to force up phlegm from the throat; a clearing of the throat.

hawk (1), *hâuk, *hâuk-en, v. i. [HAWK, s.]

1. To catch or attempt to catch birds, &c., by means of hawks or falcons trained for the purpose; to practice falconry or hawking.

2. To fly like a hawk; to soar.

3. To fly at or attack on the wing. (Followed by *at*.)

"A falcon towering in her pride of place,
Was by a mousing owl hawked at and killed."
Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, ii. 4.

hawk (2), v. i. [Wel. *hochi*; apparently an imitative word. (*Skeat.*)] To force up, or endeavor to force up, phlegm from the throat; to clear the throat.

"To cough and hawk, and hem, and pitch
His voice into that awful note of woe."
Byron: *Vision of Judgment*, xc.

hawk (3), v. t. & i. [Formed from *hawker* (2) (q. v.); Ger. *hocken*, *hoecken*; O. Dut. *heukeren*=to hawk.]

A. Transitive:

1. **Lit.:** To carry about and offer for sale in public places, and especially at persons' doors; to convey about for sale.

"When a hawker hawks his wares."
Tennyson: *The Blackbird*, 20.

2. **Fig.:** To carry or spread about.

"To hear his praises hawked about."
Swift: *A Friendly Apology*.

B. Intrans.: To follow the trade of a hawker.

hâwk'-bît, s. [Eng. *hawk*, and *bit*.]

Botany:

1. In Hooker & Arnott, &c., the English name of the composite genus *Apargia*, under which is ranked the species *A. autumnalis*, the Autumnal Hawkbit. The genus *Leontodon* is then called Dandelion, and *L. taraxacum*, the Common Dandelion. The *Apargia autumnalis* of many botanists becomes *Leontodon (Oporinia) autumnalis*, and Dandelion is made the English name of *Taraxacum*.

2. The genus *Hieracium*, more commonly called Hawkweed (q. v.).

***hâwked, a.** [Eng. *hawk*; -ed.] Formed or curved like a hawk's bill; curved, hooked.

"Flat noses seem comely unto the Moor, an aquiline
or hawked one unto the Persian."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. xii.

hâwk-êr (1), s. [Dut. *hoeker*.]

Naut.: A vessel built like a pink, but rigged like a hoy; that is, having a narrow stern and sloop-rigged. [HOOKER.]

hâwk-êr (2), s. [Dan. *høker*=a chandler, a huckster; *høkere*=the trade of a hawker; *høkre*=to bank; Ger. *høker*, *høcker*=a retailer of goods; Sw. *høkeri*=hawking; *høkkare*=a chandler, a cheese-monger; O. Dut. *heukeren*=to hawk; *heukelaar*=a huckster. In Mid. Eng. we find *hokkerie*, *hukkerye*, or *hukrie*=the trade of a hawker or peddler. The base of the word is the same as that of *huckster* (q. v.).] [HAWK (3), v.]

1. **Lit.:** One who hawks goods about for sale; a peddler; a packman.

"To travel about with their goods from place to place, and from fair to fair, like the hawkers and peddlers of the present times."—Smith: *Wealth of Nations*, bk. iii., ch. v.

2. **Fig.:** One who brings high and noble things down to a commercial level.

"This broad-brimmed hawk of holy things."

Tennyson: *Maud*, i. x. 41.

hâwk-êr (3), s. [Eng. *hawk* (1), v.; -er.] One who practices the sport of hawking.

"The hawkers and fowlers when they have caught the fowls, divide their booty with the hawkers."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. x., ch. viii.

hâwk-eyed, a. [Eng. *hawk*; -eyed.] Having eyes like a hawk; having sharp, penetrating sight.

hâwk-iê, hâwk-eÿ, s. [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps from Gael. *gealc*, *gealich*=to whiten.]

1. A cow: specif. a cow of a black and white color or one of a dark color with a white stripe in the face.

2. A stupid fellow; a clown.

hâwk-ing, *haukyng, pr. par., a. & s. [HAWK (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act, practice, or sport of catching birds, &c., with hawks trained for the purpose; falconry.

"They intermingled very few French-Norman words, except some terms of law, hunting, hawking, and dicing."
—Camden: *Remains; Languages*.

hawking-pole, s. A pole or staff used in hawking.

"They serve for hawking-poles."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. xvi., ch. xxxvi.

hâwk-ish, a. [Eng. *hawk*; -ish.] Like a hawk.

"Too fierce and hawkish."—H. Kingsley: *Geoffrey Hamlyn*, ch. vi.

hâwk-it, a. [Cf. HAWKIE.] White-faced (applied to cattle).

"I do still stand by the real hawkit Airshire breed."—Scott: *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxxiv.

***hâwk'-nôse, *hâuke'-nôse, s.** [Eng. *hawk*, and *nose*.] One who has a hawked nose; a hawk-nosed person.

hâwk-nôsed, a. [Eng. *hawk*, and *nosed*.] Having a hooked nose; having a nose curved like the bill of a hawk.

"[He] boasted a descent from the first Cæsars barely upon his being almost deformedly hawk-nosed."—Boyle: *Works*, vi. 14.

hâwk-wëed, s. [Eng. *hawk*, and *weed*.]

Bot.: The composite genus *Hieracium* (q. v.).

¶ *Mouse-eared Hawkweed:*

Bot.: *Hieracium pilosella*. It is a common plant with long stolon, a leafless scape, solitary heads of flowers, with pale yellow ligules and yellow styles.

hâwse, *halse, subst. [Icel. *hâls*, *hals*=the neck . . . the front sheet of a sail, the tack of a sail, the end of a rope, part of the bow of a ship or boat; *hâlsa*=to clew up a sail; Dan., Sw. & Dut. *hals*=the neck, a tack; Dut. *halsklamp*=a hawse-hole.]

Nautical:

1. That part of a ship's bow in which are the hawse-holes for the cable.

2. The situation of a ship moored with anchors from each bow.

¶ A clear hawse is when two cables are down and diverge from each other. A foul hawse is when they are twisted by the swinging of the ship at her moorings. When simply crossed, it is called cross-hawse; another cross makes an elbow; a fourth makes a round-turn. Disengaging it is called clearing-hawse; slackening it is called freshening-hawse.

3. The distance between a ship's head and the anchors by which she rides; as, The ship drifted across our hawse.

hawse-bag, s.

Naut.: A canvas bag, stuffed with oakum, to stop a hawse-hole in heavy seas.

hawse-block, s.

Naut.: A block for stopping the hawse-hole when the cable is unbent and the ship at sea; also called hawse-plug, buckler, &c.

hawse-bolster, s.

Nautical:

1. One of the planks above and below the hawse-hole.

2. [HAWSE-BLOCK.]

hawse-box, s. A hawse-hole.

hawse-hole, s.

Shipbuild.: A hole in the bow through which a cable or hawser passes. In iron ships it is a cast-iron tube having rounded projecting lips, inside and outside. The hawse-holes in large ships are four in number, the foremost pair being for the bower-cables, and the aftermost pair for the sheet-cables.

¶ To come in at the hawse-holes: To enter the naval service at the lowest grade.

hawse-hook, s.

Naut.: A breast-hook which crosses the hawse-timber above the upper deck.

hawse-piece, s.

Shipbuilding:

1. One of the cant-frames standing next to the knight-heads, and fitting close together, so as to form a solid mass of timber for the passage of the hawse-holes.

2. A wale on a ship's bow, which is pierced by the hawse-hole.

hawse-pipe, s.

Naut.: The tubelining a hawse-hole in a ship's bow.

hawse-plug, s. [HAWSE-BLOCK.]

hawse-timber, s.

Shipbuild.: One of the upright timbers in the bow, bolted on each side of the stern, in which the hawse-holes are cut.

hawse-wood, s.

Naut.: A general name for the hawse-timbers.

hâw-sêr, *hal-ser, s. [Mid. Eng. *halse*=hawse (q. v.).]

Nautical:

1. A tow-rope. (*Sherwood.*)

2. A small cable, used in warping and mooring. Speaking generally, a hawser is not over ten inches in circumference; above this size it is a cable.

hawser-clamp, s.

Naut.: A gripper for a hawser to keep it from veering out.

hawser-laid, s.

Rope-making: Rope made of three strands, of three yarns each, laid up into a rope. The twist of the strands is the reverse of the individual yarns.

hâw'-thorn, *haw-thorne, s. [A. S. *hægthorn*=the hagedorn or hawthorn, from *hæw* and *thorn*; Ger. *hagedorn*; Dut. *haagedoorn*=hedge-thorn.] [HAW (1), s.]

Ordinary Language and Botany:

1. *Crataegus oxyacantha*, one of the Rosaceæ, a small, round-leaved and much-branched spinescent tree, from ten to twenty feet high, with deeply pinnatifid leaves and many-flowered corymbose cymes of white, fragrant flowers, with pinkish-brown anthers. [BLACKTHORN, MAY.] It is found in woods, in many hedge-rows, in gardens, &c. The fruit is called haw (q. v.).

"Beneath the hawthorn on the green."
Tennyson: *May Queen*, ii. 10.

2. *Rhus oxyacantha*, the Indian hawthorn, is the genus *Rhaphirolepis*, the native hawthorn of New Zealand, *Discaria tomatou*.

***hawthorn-fly, s.**

Entom.: An unidentified flying insect.

"The hawthorn-fly is also black and not big."—Walton: *Angler*.

Hâx'-ô, s. [For etym. and def., see compound.]

Haxo's system, s.

Fort.: The system introduced by François Nicolas Benoît Haxo, a French military engineer, employed by Napoleon to fortify Peschiera, Mantua, &c., and who conducted the siege of Antwerp in 1832. His

casemated batteries have earthen parapets along their front, and their arches are well covered with earth. They are open to the terreplein in the rear, and there are apertures in front of the guns, opening into embrasures formed in an extension of the parapet at these points, beyond its ordinary retired position. Being open to the rear the circulation of air prevents any inconvenience from smoke. Batteries of the kind are to be found in many of our new works. (Voyle.)

hāy (1), *haye, *hey, s. [A. S. *hæg*=grass, hay; cogn. with Dut. *hooi*; Icel. *hey*; Dan. & Sw. *hø*; Goth. *hawi*; Ger. *heu*; M. H. Ger. *houwe*; O. H. Ger. *hewi*.]

1. Grass, cut and dried for fodder for cattle, horses, &c.

"A little barn full of hay."—Clarendon: *Civil War*, iii. 414.

*2. Growing grass.

"Make alle men sitte to mete by cumpanyes on grene hay."—Wycliffe: *Mark* vi.

hay-asthma, hay-fever, s.

Path.: A severe catarrh frequently having asthmatic symptoms superadded. It is not a common disease. It has been attributed to the aroma of the Sweet-scented Vernal grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*), or to that of the Mat grass (*Nardus stricta*). It is now believed to arise from the inhalation of pollen grains of various plants floating in the air.

hay-band, s. A rope or band of twisted hay, used to bind up trusses or sheaves.

hay-beech, s.

Bot.: A variety of *Fagus sylvaticus*.

hay-bird, s.

Ornith.: A name of the Spotted Fly-catcher, *Muscicapa grisola*.

hay-crosier, s. A hay-rake.

hay-cutter, s.

Agric.: A box in which hay is cut into chaff. There are many forms.

hay-elevator, s.

Agric.: A means for lifting a forkful of hay and conveying it to a place approximately over the spot in the hay-rick where it is wanted. The carriage frame is connected by a spring catch to a hook, which holds it over the load until the hay is sufficiently elevated, when the spring hook is raised, and the frame runs along its track to convey its charge to the rick.

hay-fever, s. [HAY-ASTHMA.]

hay-fork, s.

Agriculture:

1. A hand fork, with two or three tines, for tending or pitching hay.

2. A fork elevated by a rope and horse, in unloading hay from a wagon to a mow, or *vice versa*.

hay-loader, s.

Agric.: A device attached to a wagon to collect or raise the hay from the swath, windrow, or cock, and deposit it on the wagon.

hay-press, s.

Agric.: A press for baling loose hay for greater compactness in storage and transportation. The old form is the lever or screw; latterly much ingenuity has been exercised in this direction, some machines being especially intended for baling hay, others for cotton.

hay-rake, s.

Agric.: An implement, either used by hand or drawn by a horse, for collecting hay ready for pitching. [HORSE-RAKE, RAKE.]

hay-scent, s.

Bot.: *Nephrodium oeropteris*.

hay-tea, s. The juice of hay extracted by boiling with water, and used as food for cattle.

hay-tedder, s. A machine or apparatus to scatter hay to the sun and air.

¶ (1) *To make hay*: To throw everything into confusion. (C. Kingsley: *Ravenshoe*, ch. vii.)

(2) *To make hay while the sun shines*: To take advantage of every favorable opportunity.

hāy (2), s. [Etym. doubtful, but possibly connected with *hay* (1), s.] A dance in a ring; a country dance.

"The hay! the hay! there's nothing like the hay."—Heywood: *Woman Killed with Kindness*.

¶ *To dance the hay*: To dance in a ring.

"I will play on the tabor to the worthies, and let them dance the hay."—Shakespeare: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 1.

***hāy** (3), *hale, *haye, s. [Fr. *haie*=a hedge; A. S. *haga*; Dut. *hegge*, *heg*; Icel. *hagi*.] [HEDGE.]

1. A hedge.

"Set an hedge or hay thereof round about a grange or ferme house."—P. Holland: *Pilgrimage*, bk. xxiil., ch. i.

2. A palisade, a fence of any kind.

"To make a fense as it were an hate or palisade."—P. Holland: *Letius*, p. 819.

3. A net by which the burrows or holes of animals were inclosed.

"Nor none, I trowe, that hathe a witt so badde

To sett his hay for conneyes one riveres."

Wyat: *Epistle to Poyntes*.

***hāy** (4), s. [Ital. *hai*=Lat. *habet*=he has it; he has got it.]

Fencing: A home-thrust.

"The punto reverso! the hay!"

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 4.

hāy (1), v. i. [HAY (1), s.] To make or save hay.

"Prethee content thyself, we shall scout here, as though we went a *hay*ing."—Beaumont & Fletcher: *Coxcomb*, i.

hāy (2), v. i. [HAY (3), s.] To set or lay snares for rabbits.

***hāy-bōte**, s. [A. S. *haga*=a hedge; *bote*=a fine.]

Old English Law:

1. A fine for damaging or breaking fences.

2. An allowance of wood to a tenant for the repair of hedges or fences; hedgebote.

hāy-cōck, s. [English *hay* (1), s., and *cock*.] A conical heap or pile of hay in a field.

"The members of the two Houses had never been detained from their woods and *haycocks* even so late as the beginning of June."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

hāy-den-ite, s. [Named by Cleaveland, in 1822, after Dr. Hayden, of Baltimore.]

Min.: A yellowish variety of Chabasite, occurring near Baltimore.

hāyes-ite, **hāyes-ine**, s. [Named after Hayes, who first described it in 1844; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*), *-ine* (*Chem.* & *Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: A mineral from Southern Peru. *The Brit. Mus. Cat.* makes it the same as Boronatrocalcite.

hāy-fīeld, s. [Eng. *hay* (1), s., and *field*.] A field where grass is grown to be made into hay.

"There from the sunburnt *hayfield* homeward creeps The loaded wain."—Cooper: *Task*, i. 295.

hāy-ing, s. [Eng. *hay* (1), s., and *-ing*.] The act or process of making hay.

haying-time, s. That period of the year when the grass is cut to be made into hay.

hāy-knife, s. [Eng. *hay*, and *knife*.]

Husbandry: A sharp knife used for cutting hay out of a stack or mow; it has a straight blade, one edge, and a bent shank, so that the hand does not come in contact with the upright face of the stack. The same effect is obtained by placing the handle at right angles to the plane of the blade.

hāy-loft, s. [Eng. *hay*, and *loft*.] A loft or garret for hay in a barn.

hāy-māids, s. [Eng. *hay*, and *maids*.]

Bot.: A name for the menthaceous genus *Glechoma*. (*Nepeta glechoma*.)

hāy-māk-ēr, s. [Eng. *hay*, and *maker*.]

1. One employed in drying, spreading, or tedding grass for hay.

"The business of the day is done,

The last-left *haymaker* is gone."

Matthew Arnold: *Bacchanalia*, i.

*2. A kind of country dance, called also the *Hay-makers' Dig*.

hāy-māk-ing, s. [Eng. *hay*, and *making*.] The act or process of cutting and saving grass for hay.

hāy-mar-kēt, s. [English *hay*, and *market*.] A market or place for the sale of hay.

hāy-mōw, s. [Eng. *hay*, and *mow* (s.).] A mow, rick, or stack of hay.

"In the mean time his Majesty should stay upon the *haymow*."—Clarendon: *Civil War*, iii. 414.

hāy-rick, s. [Eng. *hay*, and *rick*.] A stack or pile of hay; a haystack.

hāy-stāck, s. [Eng. *hay*, and *stack*.] A stack, rick, or large pile of hay in the open air.

haystack-boiler, s.

Steam-Eng.: A tall form of steam boiler, shaped like a bottle or haystack, with flaring sides and rounded top.

hāy-stālk (l silent), s. [Eng. *hay*, and *stalk*.] A stalk of dried grass.

hāy-thorn, s. [HAWTHORN.]

hāy-tōr-ite, s. [Named by Tripe, in 1847, from its locality, Haytor, in Devonshire, England.]

Min.: A variety of pseudomorphous quartz. It is a pseudomorph after Datolite.

***hāy-wārd**, s. [Mod. Eng. *hay*=hedge, and Eng. *ward*.] A public official in charge of the commons of a town or village. (Eng.)

hāz'-ard, ***has-ard**, s. [Fr. *hasard*, from Sp. *azar*=an accident, hazard, originally, a die=from Arab. *al zār*=the die, from Pers. *zār*=a die; O. Ital. *zara*=the game of hazard.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A game at dice.

"Yplaying at *hasard* he hem found."—Chaucer: *C. T.*, 12,542.

2. Danger, risk, peril.

"A service of some *hazard* was to be rendered to the good cause."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. A chance; an accident; a fortuitous event; a casualty.

"But life is *hazard* at the best."

Byron: *Bride of Abydos*, ii. 20.

4. That which is staked or risked; the stake in gaming.

"Bring your latter *hazard* back again."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

II. Billiards: A stroke in billiards; a winning, *hazard* is when the player pockets the object ball; a losing-*hazard* when his own ball runs into a pocket off the object ball.

¶ *To run the hazard*: To run the risk, to take the chance of events.

¶ For the difference between *hazard* and *chance*, see CHANCE.

hazard-table, s. A table on which *hazard* was played; a gaming-table.

"In which so many bags of gold had changed masters at the *hazard-table*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

hāz'-ard, v. t. & i. [HAZARD, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To risk, to chance, to expose to chance or risk, to venture, to put into danger, to endanger.

"To hazard their lives in their own private quarrels."—Clarke: *Sermons*, vol. i, ser. 61.

2. To run the risk of; to lay one's self open to.

"In any manner equal to the evil *hazarded*."—Clarke: *Sermons*, vol. i, ser. 61.

3. To threaten; to be the cause or source of danger to.

B. Intransitive:

1. To run a risk, to venture; to try a chance.

"I pray you tarry; pause a day or two,

Before you hazard."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.

2. To run a risk or danger.

"What both love, both *hazard* to destroy."

Dryden: *Annus Mirabilis*, xxviii.

***hāz'-ard-a-ble**, a. [Eng. *hazard*; *-able*.] Venturous; liable to chance or hazard; risky.

"An *hazardable* piece of art in our choicest practise."—Browne: *Urne-Buriall*, ch. iii.

hāz'-ard-ēr, s. [Eng. *hazard*; *-er*.]

1. One who hazards or risks anything.

2. A rash, venturesome person.

"For by my trouthe, me were lever die,

Than I you shuld to *hasardous* allie."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 12,550.

***hāz'-ard-ize**, s. [Eng. *hazard*; *-ize*.] A hazardous situation or position; hazard, danger.

"Which through great disadvantage or mesprize

Hier selfe had runne into that *hazardise*."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. xii. 19.

hāz'-ard-ōus, a. [Eng. *hazard*; *-ous*.]

1. Full of hazard, danger, or risk; dangerous, perilous, risky.

"Such communication would indeed be *hazardous*, and would require the utmost adroitness."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

*2. Fond of hazard, danger, or risk; hazardous, perilous, risky.

"Lycurgus was in his nature *hazardous*."—Sidney: *Arcadia*, bk. iii.

hazardous-insurance, s.

Comm.: An insurance effected at a high premium on buildings or goods which are more than ordinarily exposed or liable to risk of fire, as theaters, &c.

hāz'-ard-ōus-ly, adv. [Eng. *hazardous*; *-ly*.] In a hazardous, risky, or perilous manner.

hāz'-ard-ōus-ness, s. [Eng. *hazardous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being hazardous; hazard, risk, danger.

***hāz'-ard-rȳ**, ***has-ard-rie**, s. [O. Fr. *hasard-rie*.]

1. The playing at hazard or other game of chance; gambling.

"Now wol I you defenden *hasardrie*,"

Hasard is veray mother of lesinges."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 12,524.

2. Rashness, temerity, foolish daring.

"Hasty worth and heedlesse *hazardry*

Doe breede repentance late, and lasting infamy."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. v. 14.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amīdat, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, plt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, ōre, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

hāze, *s.* [A word of doubtful origin; probably allied to Icel. *hoss*=gray, dusky; A. S. *hasu*, *heasu*=dark gray; *haswig* (in *haswig fethere*=having gray feathers). The original meaning was thus gray, dusky, hence dull. *Mahn* suggests Breton *azén*=a vapor, a warm wind.]

1. *Lit.*: Fog, vapor, mist; a want of transparency in the air.

"Light haze along the river-shores."
Tennyson: *Gardener's Daughter*, 259.

2. *Fig.*: Obscurity, dimness.

"To the haze and mists and doubtful lights of that changeable week, on the answerable part of the opposite page."—*Burke*: *On a Regicide Peace*, let. 4.

hāze (1), *v. t.* [HAZE, *s.*] To be foggy or hazy.

hāze (2), **hāze**, *v. t.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. To harass or punish with overwork. (Used by sailors.)

hāze (3), *v. t.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. To frighten, to alarm.

2. To play tricks or practical jokes. To such an extent has this pastime become common and dangerous in many of the principal colleges of this country that a bill was introduced into the New York Legislature making *hazing* a penal offense, and to class that sort of hazing that disfigures with mayhem and punishable by imprisonment. From time immemorial *hazing* has been a college custom tolerated by faculties and not strenuously condemned by public sentiment.

***hāz-el**, ***hā-sle**, *v. t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To dry, as clothes that have been washed.

"Thou . . . didst *haze* and dry up the forlorn dregs and slime of Noah's deluge."—*Rogers*: *Naaman the Syrian*, p. 886.

hāz-el, *s. & a.* [A. S. *hæsel*; cogn. with Dut. *hazelaar*; Icel. *hasl*, *hesli*; Dan. & Sw. *hassel*; Ger. *hasel*; O. H. Ger. *hasala*; Lat. *corulus*; Wel. *coll.*]

A. As substantive:

Ord. Lang. & Bot.: *Corylus avellana*, a glandular, hispid, pubescent shrub, or sometimes a tree, with distichous, orbicular-cordate, doubly-serrate, cuspidate leaves, unequal at the base. The male flowers are in pendulous catkins, while the female ones are minute, sub-globose, and sessile. The fruit is a nut. [HAZEL-NUT.] The young forked twigs were once used for divining-rods. The wood is elastic. It is used for many purposes; when burnt, it makes good charcoal for drawing. The hazel grows in this country, in Britain, and in many parts of Europe, also in North Africa, Siberia, &c. [FILBERT.]

"The hazels afford him a screen from the heat."

Couper: *Poplar Field*.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to hazel; of the color of the hazel-nut; of a light brown color.

"Chuse a warm dry soil, that has a good depth of light hazel mould."—*Mortimer*: *Husbandry*.

¶ *Witch hazel*: [WITCH-HAZEL.]

hazel-bush, *s.* The hazel.

hazel-carpet, *s.*

Entom.: *Cidaria sagittata*, a British Geometer moth.

hazel-croquettes, **hazel-rag**, *s.*

Bot.: *Sticta pulmonaria*.

hazel-earth, *s.* A fertile loam, such as hazels grow in.

hazel-eyed, *a.* Having eyes of a light brown color.

hazel-nut, *s.*

Bot., &c.: The nut of the hazel. It grows in clusters, surrounded by palmately-lobed and cut unarmed involucre. It is much used for dessert. It yields a bland oil. The cultivated varieties are larger, but less hardy.

hazel-rag, *s.* [HAZEL-CROTTLES.]

***hā-zel-lý**, *a.* [Eng. *hazel*; *-ly*.] Of the color of a hazel-nut; of a light brown color.

"Hazelly loam, clay, or black mould."—*Mortimer*: *Husbandry*.

hā-zel-wört, *s.* [Eng. *hazel*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: *Asarum europæum*.

hāz-i-ness, *s.* [Eng. *hazy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being hazy.

"He could not see half a mile by reason of the haziness of the weather."—*Fielding*: *A Voyage to Lisbon*.

hāz'-y, *a.* [Eng. *haz(e)*; *-y*.]

1. *Lit.*: Foggy, misty; thick with haze.

"A tender haze brightens."

Wordsworth: *Yarrow Visited*.

2. *Fig.*: Dim, obscure; not clear; as, to have *hazy* notions about anything.

hē (poss. *his*, obj. & dat. *him*; plural, nom. *they*, poss. *their*, obj. & dat. *them*), *pron.* [A. S. *hē* (masc. nom. sing. *hē*, genit. *his*, dat. *him*, acc. *hine*; fem. nom. sing. *heo*, genit. & dat. *hire*, acc. *hi*; neut. nom.

& acc. sing. *hit*, genit. *his*, dat. *him*. Plural (for all genders), nom. & accus. *hi*, *hig*; genit. *hira*, *heora*; dat. *him*, *heom*]; cogn. with Dut. *hij*; Icel. *han*; Dan. & Sw. *han*.]

1. The masculine singular pronoun of the third person; the man or male being or object mentioned before.

2. The man, the person; an individual described by a following relative clause, or by its equivalent.

"I am he, that unfortunate he."

Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, iii. 2.

3. It is used as a noun, with the force of individual person.

"Such mortal drugs I have, but Mantua's law
Is death to any he that utters them."

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, v. 1.

4. It is used as a prefix with the force of male, as in *he-goat*.

hēad, ***hed**, ***hede**, ***heed**, ***hefd**, ***heved**, ***hevede**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *heafod*; cogn. with Dutch *hoofd*; Icel. *höfudh*; Dan. *hoved*; Swed. *hufvud*; Goth. *haubith*; Ger. *haupt*; O. H. Ger. *houbit*; Lat. *caput*; Gr. *kephalē*; Sansc. *kāpāla*.]

A. As substantive:

Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

"No more, up peine of lassing of your hed,"

Chaucer: *C. T.*, l. 709.

2. A chief, a ruler, a principal, a guide, a director.

"His principality, left without a head, was divided against itself."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ In the universities, the principal of a college or faculty.

"A reform proposed by an unsupported individual, in the presence of heads of houses."—*Knowl*: *Liberal Education*.

3. That which gives a striking appearance to the head; as hair, a head-dress, the antlers of a deer, &c.

"The buck is called the fifth year a buck of the first head."—*Shakesp.*: *Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 2.

4. A person, an individual; a unit of the population; as, The tax is so much per head.

"Fore all the Greekish heads."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, i. 3.

5. The upper part or portion of anything.

"Set on the head of a wasp's nest."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

6. That part of anything which in a lesser or greater degree resembles a human head.

"A head-dress.

"They have teased their husbands to buy them a laced head or a fine petticoat."—*Swift*.

8. The forepart or front; the prow.

"By galleys with brazen heads she might transport over Indus at once three hundred thousand soldiers."—*Raleigh*.

9. That which rises to the top.

"Let it stand in a tub four or five days before it be put into the cask, stirring it twice a day, and beating down the head or yeast into it."—*Mortimer*: *Husbandry*.

10. The matured or ripened part of an ulcer or boil. [To come to a head.]

11. The source or origin of anything; said, specif., of a stream.

"False Mowbray, their first head and spring."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, ii. 1.

12. The part most remote from the opening or discharge into the sea; as, the head of a creek.

13. A promontory; a headland.

"From the head of Actium beat the approaching Caesar." *Shakesp.*: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 7.

14. The obverse of a coin or medal; so called from having the likeness of the face or bust of the sovereign.

15. The front position; the position of chief or leader; the place of danger or of honor.

16. The foremost place; the place of honor; as, the head of the table.

17. Understanding; sense; mental faculties, or the power of using them.

"A crowd of men who had lost both head and heart."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

18. The main point or part; the most important part.

"The head and front of my offending."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, i. 3.

19. A crisis; a pitch; a height; a degree of strength or power.

"The indisposition which has long hung upon me, is at last grown to such a head that it must quickly make an end of me or of itself."—*Addison*.

20. A topic of discourse; a division of a subject discoursed on; a branch.

"My fourth argument upon this present head."—*Clarke*: *On the Attributes*, Prop. 8.

21. A division, as of an army.

"His divisions are in three heads."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., i. 3.

*22. A force; power; armed men.

"For which we have in head assembled here."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, ii. 2.

23. Countenance, presence, face.

"Till then not show my head."

Shakesp.: *Sonnet 26*.

24. Successful resistance. [To make head.]

25. A bundle of flax of about two feet in length, and weighing a few pounds. In the North of Europe eighteen heads of hemp or flax weigh about 1 cwt.

II. Technically:

1. Anatomy:

The skull, or cranium, part of the head consists of an osseous ovoid capsule for the protection of the brain (q. v.). The face proper consists of the upper and lower jaws. The skull in old age becomes composito like the sacrum in the adult. The margins, or sutures, of the cranial bones, twenty-two in number, excluding the hyoid bone, correspond to the articular processes in the trunk. In youth the flat cranial bones are connected by a double lamina of cartilage; notwithstanding the junction of the margins, they grow by the increase of one cartilage and the ossification of the other. Like the arch in the movable vertebrae, we have the arch in the head; in the lower part there are bones physiologically connected with the head bones of the neck. There are three segments in the head:—(a) The posterior, beginning from the cervical vertebrae below the occipital segment, consisting of a single bone, in reality four bones; a part of it lies at the base of the cranium at the back of the face, but the greater part extends up the back of the cranium. It consists of a ring, lateral sides, and an arch. (b) The anterior, consisting of the frontal and ethmoid bones. The only vestige here of the vertebral foramen, is the Foramen Cæcum. (c) The central segment; in the middle line below, and cut in two halves by the mesial plane, is the sphenoid bone, but along with it are two bones, the temporal, attached to its outer portions or great wings, composing the basis of the arch completed by the two parietal bones. These segments are divided by the lambdoidal sutures and coronal. The head is divided into a base and a vault, or calvarium; the inner aspect is called the cerebral, the other the superficial, external, &c., aspect. The bone on the outside of the cranium is not so dense as it is on the inside, in accordance with a law of construction in all animal and vegetable bodies, a law of part, and a law of place. Some anatomists count four segments, the two temporal bones constituting the fourth. [CRANIUM.]

(2) *Comp.*: The vertebrata have a head homologous in its anatomy with that of man. That of the Annulosa is homologous in functions, but not in parts. The Cephalopodous and Gasteropodous Mollusks have heads, the Conchifera, sometimes called Acephala, want them. Most animals of lower organization than these are destitute of heads.

2. *Arch.*: The capital (Lat. *caput* = a head) of a column.

3. *Books*, &c.: The top of a standing book; sometimes gilded that the dust may be blown off.

4. *Carpentry*:

(1) The top of a door, window, or bay; as, a circular head.

(2) The top-beam or ridge-beam of a bridge or trestle.

(3) The square block which slips on the stem of a gauge, and carries the scribe.

5. *Chem.*: The cover of an alembic or still.

6. *Coopering*: That which closes the end of a cask.

7. *Found.*: The sprue, sullage-piece, or riser on a casting, which is knocked off.

8. *Fort.*: The salient or advanced portion of a work; a work covering the end of a bridge.

9. *Hydraulics*:

(1) The vertical height or available fall of water from a dam, race, reservoir, standpipe, or forebay; or the difference between the heights of water inside and outside a dock-gate or lock-gate.

"In ordinary circumstances we speak of the pressure of a head of water, and we measure it by the depth of the water."—*Airy*: *Pop. Astron.* (6th edit.), p. 245.

(2) The up-stream end of a canal-lock.

10. *Machinery*, *Forging*, &c.:

(1) The striking portion of a hammer, as distinguished from the helve.

(2) The poll of a hammer, as distinguished from the claw or the peen, as the case may be.

(3) The upper or steel portion of an anvil.

(4) That stock of a lathe containing the live-spindle; a poppet. [LATHE.]

11. *Mill-work*: The cap of a windmill.

12. *Mining*:

(1) The end of a gallery or drift.

(2) The top part of a fuse, containing the priming.

hōil, **hōy**, **pōut**, **jōwl**; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f, -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

13. *Printing*:
 (1) The upper end of a page or column.
 (2) The cross-beam of a printing-press.
 14. (*Pl.*) *Building*: Tiles which are laid at the eaves of a house.
 15. *Shipwrighting and Nautical*:
 (1) The forepart, beak, or stem end of a vessel. [*FIGURE-HEAD*.]
 (2) The upper part of a timber in a frame.
 (3) The part of a mast between the hounds and the top.
 (4) The forward end of a bowsprit.
 (5) The top or drum of a capstan.
 (6) The flattish part of a dead-eye at the side of the channel or groove.
 (7) The upper edge of a sail.
 (8) The fore-foot of the keel.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the head. It is used largely in composition with the force of chief, principal; as, a *head office*, &c.

*1. *Head and ears*: The whole person; completely; to the fullest extent; as, to be over *head and ears* in debt.

2. *Head and shoulders*:

(1) By the height of the head and shoulders; as, *He is head and shoulders taller than you*.

(2) By force; by hook or by crook.

"People that hit upon a thought that tickles them will be still bringing it in by *head and shoulders*, over and over, in several companies."—*L'Estrange*.

3. *Of his, her, their, &c., own head*: Spontaneously; of his, her, &c., own accord.

4. *Head or tail*: A phrase used in tossing a coin to decide a chance. [*Cross and pile*.]

5. *Neither head nor tail*: Neither one thing nor the other.

6. *By the head*:

Naut.: Applied to a ship laden too deeply at the bows.

7. *Head to wind*:

Naut.: The situation of a ship or boat, when her head is turned in the direction of the wind.

*8. *To his head*: To his face; openly.

*9. *Over head*: On the average; per head; not individually.

*10. *To turn head*: To turn in an opposite direction; to turn away.

*11. *To give the head*: To give freedom or license to.

"He gave his able horse the head."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., l. 1.

12. *To come to a head*: To suppurate; said of an ulcer or boil; hence, *fig.*, to ripen.

13. *To eat its head off*: Said of horses either doing no work, or work the value of which does not even pay for their keep.

"Our horses were eating their heads off at livery."—*Parker Gilmore*: *Great Thirst Land*, ch. vii.

14. *To gather head*: To gain strength or force.

15. *To make head*: To make way; to resist with success.

16. *Head of a bone*:

Anat.: A rounded process at the end of a bone. It is supported on a narrower part called the neck.

head-bay, s.

Hydr. Eng.: That part of a canal lock between the upper pond and the head-gates of the lock.

head-block, s.

1. *Saw-mill*:

(1) The block on which the head, or forward end, of a log rests in the ordinary saw-mill; the other end is the tail-block, and they are parts of the carriage on which the log is moved to the saw and gigger back.

(2) One of the pieces forming the log-bed in a circular or veneer saw mill.

2. *Vehic.*: A piece of wood attached below to the upper ring of the fifth wheel, also having the front edge of the perch mortised through its middle.

head-board, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A board at the head or top, as at the head of a bed.

2. *Naut. (pl.)*: The berthing or close railing between the head-rails.

***head-bound, a.** Turbaned; wearing a turban. "Fresh supply of *head-bound* infidels."

Beaum. & *Flet.*: *Knight of Malta*, l. 3.

head-cheese, s.

Cookery: Portions of the head and feet of swine, cut up fine, boiled, and pressed into a cheese; also called *pork-cheese*.

***head-cloth, s.** A covering for the head.

head-dress, s.

1. The covering and ornaments of a woman's head. The forms have been numerous and various in successive ages.

"If ere with hairy horns I planted heads,
 Or discomposed the *head-dress* of a prude."

Pope: *Rape of the Lock*, lv. 74.

2. Anything resembling a head-dress, and prominent on the head.

"Among birds the males very often appear in a most beautiful *head-dress*, whether it be a crest, a comb, a tuft of feathers."—*Addison*.

head-foremost, adv. With the head first or in front.

head-form, s. The general shape or contour of the heads of one race considered as a means of distinguishing them from other races.

"Their skulls . . . accord with the Esquimaux rather than with a *Turanian head-form*."—*Wilson*: *Prehistoric Man*, i. 114.

head-gate, s.

Hydraulic Engineering:

1. One of the upper pair of gates of a canal lock.
 2. A crown-gate, flood-gate, water-gate, by which water is admitted to a race, run, or sluice.

head-hunter, s.

Anthropology:

1. *Sing.*: A member of any of the races or tribes mentioned under 2; any person who collects human heads as trophies.

"He adopted the Dyak costume, and became a notorious *head-hunter*."—*Keppel*: *Visit to the Indian Archipelago*, i. 141.

2. *Pl.*: A name given to several races or tribes, notably to the Dyaks and Kyans of Borneo and Celebes, on account of their savage mania of hunting for heads, generally by nocturnal ambushes, and treasuring them as trophies. Tylor (*Prim. Cult.*, i. 414) connects the barbarous custom with the rite of funeral human sacrifice, and says that the Dyaks considered that the owner of every human head they could procure would serve them in the next world, where their rank would depend on the number of heads they had taken in this. The present of a head is exacted from every aspirant to a Dyak bride. The influence of Sir James Brooke did a great deal to discourage head-hunting, and it is now fast disappearing. Kean (*Journ. Anthropol. Inst.*, ix. 294) says that the practice also exists, with almost identical circumstances, among the wild Kirikis, Nagas, and Garos of the eastern frontier of Bengal, while traces of it are found among the Baltaks and some other races of the Indian Archipelago.

head-hunting, s. & a.

A. As subst.: The practice of raiding for the purpose of collecting human heads.

"Some of the young Dyaks have plainly stated that they would give up *head-hunting* were it not for the taunts and gibes of their wives and sweethearts."—*Keppel*: *Visit to the Indian Archipelago*, i. 129.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to or in any way connected with the practice described under A.

"Sibau Mohang and his followers killed in one week—being out on a *head-hunting* expedition—not less than sixty people."—*Report Brit. Assoc.* (1880), p. 662.

head-knee, s.

Shipbuild.: A piece of compass-timber fayed edgewise to the stem and cutwater; a check-knee.

head-lace, s. A ribbon or fillet; hair-lace.

head-light, s.

Rail.: The light carried at the front of a locomotive, to illuminate the way, and act as a signal.

head-louse, s.

Entom.: *Pediculus capitis*.

***head-lugged, a.** Lugged, dragged, or drawn by the head.

"Whose reverence the *head-lugged* bear would lick."

Shakesp.: *Learn*, iv. 2.

head-main, s. The main or principal ditch or channel by which water is drawn from a stream, &c., for irrigation, and distribution through smaller channels.

head-mark, s. (See extract.)

"*Head-mark*, or, in other words, that characteristic individuality stamped by the hand of Nature upon every individual of her numerous progeny."—*Agricultural Survey of Peebles*.

head-netting, s.

Naut.: An ornamental netting used in merchant vessels instead of the fayed planking to the head-rails.

head-pan, s. The brain-pan, the skull.

head-piece, s.

1. Armor for the head; a helmet, a morion.

"A reason for this fiction of the one-eyed Cyclops, was their wearing a *head-piece*, or martial vizer, that had but one sight."—*Broome*: *On the Odyssey*.

2. The ornamental engraving placed at the top of the first page of a book, or at the commencement of a chapter.

3. The head or skull, as containing the brain and seat of thought.

"By some severals,

Of *head-piece* extraordinary."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

head-plate, s.

1. *Artill.*: The plate which covers the breast of the cheeks of a gun-carriage.

2. *Sadd.*: The plate strengthening the point or cantle of a saddle-tree.

head-rest, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A cushion or support against which to place the head in sitting.

2. *Photog.*: An apparatus devised to steady and support the head when having one's portrait taken.

head-rope, s.

Naut.: That part of a bolt-rope sewed to the head of a sail.

head-sail, s.

Naut.: A foresail. For purposes of maneuvering ships, the sails are distinguished into head and after sails; head-sails comprehending all sails whose centers lie before the general center of effort of all the sails, and after-sails all whose centers lie abaft that point.

head-sea, s. A sea which runs directly against the head of a ship, or rolls against her course.

"With a heavy *head-sea* that prevented our sailing, even when we got a start."—*Lord Dufferin*: *Letters from High Latitudes*.

***head-silver, s.** The same as *HEADPENCE* (q. v.).

***head-sin, s.** Capital or deadly sin.

head-timber, s.

Shipbuild.: A crooked timber in the frame of a ship's head, to support the gratings; a bracket.

head-valve, s.

Steam-engine: The delivering-valve; the upper air-pump valve.

head-water, s. The upper part of a stream or river near its source; one of the streams which contribute to form a larger stream.

head-wind, s. A wind which blows in a direction opposite to the course of a ship.

head-work, s.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Intellectual or mental labor.

*2. A headache.

II. Arch.: A name given to the heads and other ornaments on the keystones of arches.

head-yard, s.

Naut.: One of the yards in the forepart of a ship.

head, *hede, *hed-yn, v. t. & i. [*A. S. (be)heaf-dian*; *M. H. Ger. houbeten*.] [*HEAD, s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To lead, to guide, to direct; to take the guidance or direction of; to be or put one's self at the head.

"He was celebrated for having *headed* a disgraceful riot at Abingdon."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. To form a head to; to furnish with a head.

"Five-and-thirty tall ships of war, *headed* with brassen pikes before."—*P. Holland*: *Livy*, p. 717.

3. To go, move, or pass in front of, so as to keep or drive back, or prevent from advancing; to get ahead of.

4. To oppose, to check; to act in opposition to; as, *The wind heads a ship*.

5. To behead, to decapitate.

"*Head* and hang all that offend that way."—*Shakesp.*: *Measure for Measure*, ii. 1.

6. To lop trees.

"You must disbranch them, leaving only the summit entire: it may be necessary to *head* them too."—*Mortimer*: *Husbandry*.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To spring, to rise; to have source or origin.

"A broad river that *heads* in the great Blue Ridge."—*Adair*: *Ogilvie*.

2. To go or tend in a direction; to be directed toward.

3. To form a head; to come to a head.

head-âche, s. [*Eng. head, and ache*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A pain in the head. There are four leading varieties of it—the organic headache, the plethoric headache, the bilious or sick headache, and the nervous headache. [*CEPHALALGY*.]

"*Headaches* and shivering fits returned on him almost daily."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

2. *Botany*:

(1) The Common Red Poppy, *Papaver Rhæas*. Chiefly in East Anglia.

(2) *Stellaria holostea*.

(3) *Cardamine pratensis*.

headache-tree, s.

Bot.: *Premna integrifolia*.

headache-weed, s.

Bot.: *Hedyosmum nutans*. (*West Indian*.)

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, plt, sire, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wolf, wôrĳ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = â. qu = kw.

head-äch-ŷ, *a.* [English *headache*(*e*); -*ŷ*.] Afflicted with or suffering from a headache.

head-bānd, *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *band*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A fillet or band for the head or hair.

"The Lord will take away the bonnets and the headbands."—Isaiah iii. 20.

2. *Bookbind.*: A strip of plaited silk over a mill-board core, or a projecting fillet of fabric, which serves as a finish to the top and bottom of the sheets inside the back.

***head-bôr-ough** (*gh* silent), ***head-bor-row**, *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *borough*.] The chief or head man of a frankpledge, tithing, or decennary; a kind of village mayor; also known as borsholder or tithing-man. They are now called petty constables. (*Eng.*)

"A headborough and a constable, a man of fame."—Camden: *Remaines*.

head-êd, *pa. par. & a.* [HEAD, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Having a head, bearing a head.

"Schinocephalos, as much as to say, *headed like an onion*."—North: *Plutarch*, p. 138.

2. Having intellect or mental faculties; especially in composition; as, *clear-headed*, *thick-headed*, &c.

"Rejecting in the mean while green-headed generals of armies, eloquent orators also."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 621.

II. *Bot.*: A term applied when any part of a plant is abruptly thickened at one point. Used of cylindrical or terete bodies, as mucor, glandular hairs, &c.

head-êr, *s.* [Eng. *head*; -*er*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who puts or fixes a head on anything, as a cooper who heads a cask.

2. One who stands at the head of anything; a chief, a leader.

3. A plunge or dive head-foremost. (Sometimes used figuratively.)

"We may surely shut the door and take a *header*."—Inside Sebastopol (1866), ch. xiv.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bricklaying*: A brick laid with its end, or head, in the face of the wall. It acts as a bond. [BOND.]

"If the *header* of one side of the wall is toothed as much as the stretcher on the outside, it would be a stronger toothing."—Moxon.

2. *Husb.*: A form of reaper. [HEADING-MACHINE.]

head-fast, *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *fast*.]

Naut.: A rope by which the head of a vessel is made fast to a quay or vessel alongside.

"Keeping up one another with their *headfasts* on shore."—Defoe: *Tour*, i. 64.

head-first, *adv.* [Eng. *head*, and *first*.] With the head first or in front; head-foremost.

head-fûl, *s.* [Eng. *head*; -*ful*(*l*).] As much as the head or brain would hold.

"I'll undertake with a handful of silver to buy a *head-ful* of wit at any time."—Ford: *'Tis Pity*, i. 2.

head-gar-gle, *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *gargle*.] A disease in cattle.

"For the *headgargle* give powder of fenugreek."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

head-gêar, *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *gear*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The covering, dress, or ornaments of the head.

"The plume upon his *headgear*."—Longfellow: *Song of Hiawatha*, x.

2. *Harness*: The bridle of a horse; the head-stall and bit.

head-î-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *heady*; -*ly*.] In a heady manner; rashly, hastily, foolishly.

head-î-nëss, ***head-î-nësse**, *s.* [Eng. *heady*; -*ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being heady; rashness, hastiness.

"The brain-sick *headiness* of the Lutherans."—Strype: *Memorials*; *Queen Mary* (an. 1564).

2. The quality or state of being heady; intoxicating, or apt to affect the head.

head-îng, *s.* [Eng. *head*; -*ing*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act or process of providing or fitting with a head.

2. The foam, froth, or head on liquor.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Books*, &c.:

(1) An inscription at the head of an article written or printed.

(2) A running-title at the top of a page.

2. *Brewing*: A preparation of equal parts of alum and green vitriol, used in brewing.

3. *Coopering*: The pieces which compose a cask-head. The central piece is called the middle, the side pieces are the cants.

4. *Fireworks*: The device of a signal rocket; such as a star-heading, a bounce-heading.

5. *Masonry and Bricklaying*: A course of headers; the ends of the stones or bricks presented outward.

6. *Mining*:

(1) The end of a drift or gallery; as, The *heading* is in solid rock, and is driven by blasting and quarrying.

(2) A gallery, drift, or adit in a mine, or in the line of an intended tunnel, especially one of relatively small size, which forms a gullet in which men work, and which is afterward enlarged by extension sideways and downward to constitute a tunnel.

(3) A horizontal passage between the shifts or turns of the working parties.

7. *Sewing*: The extension of a line of ruffling above the line of stitch.

heading-chisel, *s.* A chisel for cutting down the head of a mortise; a mortise chisel.

heading-circler, *s.*

Coopering: A machine for cutting down and dressing the pieces to form the head of a cask. The heading stuff is clamped between two discs, trimmed by a saw, and dressed by revolving cutters.

heading-course, *s.*

Bricklaying: A horizontal course of bricks or masonry in which the pieces are laid with their heads in front; that is, across the thickness of the wall.

heading-joint, *s.*

1. *Join.*: A square or butting joint of two pieces, as of sections of hand-railing, floor boards, &c. The junction is secured by dowel, tongue and groove, or otherwise.

2. *Masonry*: The joint between two voussoirs in the same course.

heading-knife, *s.*

1. *Sadd.*: A round-headed knife used to cut out holes in leather, too large for the application of punches, and smaller than are conveniently made by the round knife, which is the ordinary cutting-tool of the saddler.

2. The carrier's knife with one straight and one cross handle, and a turned-over edge. It is used in scraping hides and reducing them to an even thickness.

3. *Coopering*: A knife for cutting the chamfer of the head of a cask.

heading-machine, *s.*

1. *Agric.*: A machine for cutting off the heads of grain in the field, instead of harvesting the whole straw. The machine is now always associated with a traveling thrasher, the ripe heads of grain being cut as is usual with reapers, a reel sweeping the heads into a well, from which they are raised by a conveyor to the thrashing-cylinder, and thence pass to the sieves and fan.

2. *Metal-working*:

(1) A machine in which bolt blanks are headed by swaging between dies, or upsetting.

(2) A machine for forming the heads of pins.

3. *Coopering*: A machine for making heads of casks. The middle piece and cants are jointed and doweled together and placed between two circular discs so arranged upon lathe mandrels that the stock from which the head is to be cut is placed between the heads and clamped by screwing up the loose mandrel; when the heads are revolved, the heading passes between two adjustable arms, having the tools that cut the head to the desired diameter, and bevel the edge at the same time.

heading-tool, *s.*

Forg.: A tool used in swaging heads on stems of bolts. The rod is run through the hole of the required form and size, and the projecting portion is upset or hammered down, forming a knob. This is brought to shape by a swage.

head-land, ***head-lond**, ***hev-ed-lond**, *subst.* [Eng. *head*, and *land*.]

1. A point of land projecting into the sea; a cape, a promontory, a head.

"Pious seamen, as they passed,
Have toward that holy *headland* cast
Oblations."—Moore: *Fire-Worshippers*.

2. A ridge or strip of unemployed land near a fence, or at the end of furrows.

head-lêdge, *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *ledge*.]

Shipbuild.: One of those portions of the raised rim around the edge of a hatchway which run athwart ship. [COAMINGS.]

head-lês, ***head-lesse**, ***hede-les**, ***heed-les**, ***hev-ed-les**, *a.* [Eng. *head*; -*less*.]

1. Without a head; having no head; deprived of the head; beheaded.

"That *headless* man
I thought had been my lord."—Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, v. 5.

2. Having no head, chief, or leader.

"They rested not until they had made the empire stand *headless* about seventeen years."—Raleigh: *Hist. of the World*.

*3. Destitute of understanding, wit, or intellect; foolish, rash, obstinate, inconsiderate.

"Witless *headiness* in judging, or of *headless* hardness in condemning."—Spenser: *State of Ireland*.

*4. Having no foundation; groundless.

head-light, *s.* A powerful reflecting lamp, used at the head of a railway locomotive.

head-line, *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *line*.]

1. *Print.*: The top line of a page in which the running title and folio are given, or the subject of the chapter or page.

2. *Naut.*: One of the ropes at the head of a sail, by which it is made fast to the yards.

head-lông, ***head-lîng**, ***hed-lîng**, ***hed-lyng**, ***hed-lynges**, ***head-lîng**, ***he-ved-lynge**, *adv. & a.* [Eng. *head*, and *suff. -long*; A. S. *lunga*, as in *grund-lunga*=from the ground.]

A. *As adverb*:

1. With the head first or foremost; head-foremost.

"Him the Almighty Power
Hurled *headlong* flaming from the ethereal sky."—Milton: *P. L.*, i. 45.

2. With violence or force; violently; precipitately.

"Foyers came *headlong* down through the birchwood."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. Hastily; without delay or respite.

4. Rashly, inconsiderately, precipitately, without deliberation.

"Difficulties and dangers into which he was running *headlong*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

B. *As adjective*:

1. Steep, precipitous.

"This world's hazardous and *headlong* shore."—Cowper: *Bill of Mortality*, 1,788.

2. Rushing violently or precipitately.

"Torn by *headlong* torrents."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. Rash, thoughtless, precipitate.

"What enthusiast so *headlong*, what politician so hardened, as to stand up in defense of a system calculated for a curse to mankind."—Burke: *Vindication of Natural Society*.

*4. Sudden, precipitate.

"It came to a *headlong* overthrow."—Sidney.

***head-lông**, *v. t.* [HEADLONG, *adv.*] To precipitate; to send headlong.

"Ignorance that *headlongs* us to confusion."—Adams: *Works*, iii. 98.

***head-lông-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *headlong*; -*ly*.] In a headlong manner; headlong.

"So snatchingly or *headlongly* driven."—Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, xv. (Comm.)

***head-lông-wîse**, *adv.* [Eng. *headlong*; -*wise*.] In a headlong manner; headlong.

"The kingdom should not return to them and their line, but should still run on end, and *headlongwise* fall into such base varieties."—P. Holland: *Livius*, p. 29.

***head-lý**, *a.* [Eng. *head*; -*ly*.] Rash, headstrong, heady. (Only in the First Folio of *Shakespeare*: *Henry V.*, iii. 3.)

head-mān, *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *man*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A chief, a leader, a head worker; specif., in the West Indies, the foreman of a gang of negro laborers.

2. *Bot.*: *Plantago lanceolata*.

head-môld, *s.* [English *head*, and *mold*.] The bones of the brain; the skull.

headmold-shot, *s.*

Anat.: A malformation seen in some infants, by which the coronal or other sutures of the skull have their edges shot over one another. It generally ends in convulsions and death, brought on by compression of the brain. (Quincy.)

head-môld-lîng, *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *molding*.] Arch.: A molding over a door or window.

head-môn-eý, *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *money*.] A capitation tax.

head-môst, *a.* [Eng. *head*, and *most*.] The most forward; the most advanced; first in line or order.

"The *headmost* horseman rode alone."—Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, i. 6.

head-pôst, *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *post*.] A stanchion by the manger in a stable.

head-quār-têrs, *s. pl.* [Eng. *head*, and *quarters*.]

1. The quarters or place of residence of the commander-in-chief of an army.

bôil, bôý; pôit, jôwl; cat, gell, chôrús, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = snūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shās. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

2. The principal residence of any chief or person in authority.

3. The place whence orders are issued; the center of authority.

"The brain, which is the headquarters, or office of intelligence."—*Collier*.

4. The place where one resides.

headquarters'-staff, s.

Mil.: The staff attached to the commander-in-chief of an army.

head-rail, s. [Eng. *head*, and *rail*.]

1. *Carp.*: The upper rail or horizontal piece of a door-frame.

2. *Shipbuild.*: One of the elliptic rails at the head of a ship.

head-shake, s. [English *head*, and *shake*.] A significant shake of the head.

"With arms encumbered thus, or this headshake."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, l. 5.

head-ship, s. [Eng. *head*; *-ship*.] The state or position of being a head or chief; authority; supreme power; chief place or position.

"I can see no ground . . . that God, or Nature, ever intended him an universal headship."—*Glanvill*: *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xv.

heads-man, s. [Eng. *heads*, and *man*.]

1. One who cuts off heads; an executioner.

"And the headsman with his bare arm ready."

Byron: *Parisina*, xv.

2. A laborer in a colliery who conveys the coals from the working to the horseway.

head-spring, s. [Eng. *head*, and *spring*.] A source, an origin.

head-stall, s. [Eng. *head*, and *stall*.]

Manège:

1. The bridle minus the bit and rein.

2. The halter minus the hitching-strap.

head-stick, s. [Eng. *head*, and *stick*.]

1. *Print.*: A piece of furniture forming the margin at the heads of pages.

2. *Naut.*: A short, round stick, with a hole at each end, through which the head-rope of some sails is thrust.

head-stöck, s. [Eng. *head*, and *stock*.]

1. *Turn.*: That portion of a lathe which contains the mandrel or live spindle on which the work is chucked or to which it is dogged. The live-head as distinguished from the dead-head.

2. The head which supports the cutters in a planing-machine.

head-stöne, s. [Eng. *head*, and *stone*.]

*1. The principal stone in a foundation; a chief or corner-stone.

"The stone which the builders refused is become the headstone."—*Psalm* cxviii. 24. (*Prayer Book*.)

2. A stone at the head of a grave.

head-strong, a. [Eng. *head*, and *strong*.]

1. Not easily restrained; ungovernable; obstinate; determined on following one's own course; intractable; rash.

"Such was the furie of these headstrong steeds."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, v. viii. 41.

2. Marked or directed by determination or ungovernable will; obstinate; intractable; rash; thoughtless.

"One that did fullill

Too perfectly his headstrong will."

Wordsworth: *White Doe of Rylstone*, x.

***head-strong-ness, s.** [Eng. *headstrong*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being headstrong.

head-wall, s. [Eng. *head*, and *wall*.]

Arch.: The wall in the same plane as the face of the arch which forms the exterior of a bridge. (*Ogilvie*.)

head-way, s. [Eng. *head*, and *way*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The progress made by a ship in motion; progress, advance.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Arch.*: The clear height of a passage-way, tunnel, gallery, doorway, arch, &c.

2. *Min.*: A gallery at right angles to the main passage-way to the shaft of a coal mine; a heading.

¶ *To make headway*: To make progress, to advance, to progress.

head-y, *head-ie, a. [Eng. *head*; *-y*.]

1. Rash, hasty, headstrong, precipitate, thoughtless; liable to be hurried on by passion or will; ungovernable, intractable.

"Awe their violence with your authority."

"Are they grown so heady?"

Beaum. & Flct.: *Pilgrim*, v.

2. Marked or caused by rashness, thoughtlessness, obstinacy, or an ungovernable will.

"There might you see the gods, in sundry shapes,

Committing heady riots."

Marlowe: *Hero and Leander*, seet. 1.

3. Violent, impetuous.

"Never came reformation in a noon,

With such a heady current."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, i. 1.

4. Apt to affect the head; intoxicating, inflaming.

"[John] has had something heady

That makes him unsteady."

Hood: *Table of Errata*.

heal (1), ***hele** (1), ***helle**, ***heel**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *hælan*=to make whole, from *hæl*=whole; cogn. with Dut. *heelen*, from *heel*=whole; Icel. *heila*, from *heill*=hale; Dan. *hele*, from *heel*=hale; Sw. *hela*, from *hel*; Goth. *hailjan*, from *hails*; Ger. *heilen*, from *heil*.] [**HALE**, **HEALTH**, **WHOLE**.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. To make whole or sound; to cure of a disease or wound, or of any derangement of the organs.

"And his servant was healed the selfe houre."—*Bible* (1551), *Matthew* viii.

2. To make whole; to cause to cicatrize.

"After separation of the eschar, I deterged and healed."—*Wiseman*: *Surgery*.

3. To remove or subdue, as a disease or wound.

"His woundes wyde

Not thoroughly healed."—*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, l. v. 45.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To make pure, to purify, to remove foul or feculent matter from.

"Thus saith the Lord, I have healed these waters."—*2 Kings* ii. 21.

2. To reconcile, to accommodate; as, to heal dissensions.

3. To make pure; to free from guilt.

"With his stripes we are healed."—*Isaiah* liii. 5.

B. *Intrans.*: To grow or become sound or whole; to return to or resume a whole or sound state.

"Those woundes heal ill that men'do give themselves."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 8.

¶ For the difference between *to heal* and *to cure*, see **CURE**.

heal-all, s.

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A panacea.

II. *Bot.*: (1) *Rhodiola rosea*; (2) *Valeriana officinalis*.

heal-bite, heal-dog, s.

Bot.: *Alyssum calycinum*.

***heal** (2), *v. t.* [A. S. *helan*.]

1. To conceal, to hide, to cover.

"Parde, we women connen nothing hele."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 6,532.

2. To cover, as a roof with tiles, &c.

heal-a-ble, a. [Eng. *heal*; *-able*.] Capable of being healed; curable.

healds, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Weav.: The harness for shedding the warp-threads in a loom; the heddle. The threads are doubled in pairs, and arranged in sets so as to shift the warp-threads as may be required for plain, twill, or figured weaving.

heal-ër (1), *s.* [Eng. *heal* (1); *-er*.] One who

heals or cures; a curer; a remedy or cure.

"Plantaine is a great healer of any sore whatsoever."—*P. Holland*: *Pliny*, ch. xxvi., ch. xiv.

***heal-ër** (2), **hæl-il-ër, s.** [Eng. *heal* (2); *-er*.] (See extract.)

"In the west, he that covers a house with slates is called a healer or hellier."—*Ray*: *South and East Country Words*.

***heal-fäng, s.** [A. S. *hælsfang*, from *heals*=the neck, and *fang*=a catching.]

1. The punishment of the pillory.

2. A fine in commutation of the punishment of the pillory, payable to the king or chief lord.

***heal-fül, a.** [Eng. *heal*; *-ful*(l).] Tending to heal or cure; healing.

"Water of healful wisdom."—*Ecclesi* xv. 3.

heal-ïng (1), ***heal-ynge, *hoal-ynge, *healinge, *heel-ynge, pr. par., a. & s.** [**HEAL** (1), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Curing; tending to heal; having the power or quality of healing.

2. Mild, gentle, soothing, mollifying; as, *healing words*. (*Milton*.)

C. *As subst.*: The act, art, or power of curing.

"The gyftes of healynges."—*Bible*: *1 Corinth*. xii. (1551.)

¶ *The healing art*: The art or science of medicine.

heal-ïng (2), *s.* [**HEAL** (2), *v.*] The art or process of covering roofs with tiles, &c.

healing-stone, s. A roofing slate or tile.

"For the covering of houses there are three sorts of slate, which from that use take the name of healing-stones."—*Carew*: *Survey of Cornwall*, fo. 6.

healing-tissue, s.

Bot. Phys.: A tissue which heals injured parts. It differs from the generating and suberose tissues. (*Thomé*.)

heal-ïng-lý, adv. [Eng. *healing* (1); *-ly*.] In a healing manner; so as to heal or cure.

***heal-lëss, *heale-lesse, a.** [Eng. *heal*; *-less*.] Unhealed, uncured, ill.

"How might a wight in turment and in drede

And healelesse you send as yet gladnesse."

Chaucer: *Troilus and Cressida*, bk. v.

***heal-söme, a.** [Eng. *heal*; *-some*.] Healing, healthy, healthsome, wholesome.

heälth, *hëth, subst. [A. S. *hæth*; from *hæl*=whole; *hælan*=to heal.]

1. Freedom from bodily illness or unsoundness; a sound and healthy state of all the parts of an organized being, when all the organs perform their natural functions freely and properly.

"There is scarce any [folly] against which warnings are of less efficacy than the neglect of health."—*Rambler*, No. 48.

2. Soundness of intellect and morals; purity, goodness, righteousness, uprightness.

"There is no health in us."—*Common Prayer*: *General Confession*.

*3. Divine grace or favor; salvation.

"That thy way may be known upon earth, thy saving health among all nations."—*Psalm* lxxvii. 2.

4. Welfare, prosperity.

"To the state's best health."

Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*, ii. 2.

5. A wish of happiness and prosperity in pledging a person in a toast.

"Drinking health to bride and groom."

Tennyson: *In Memoriam* (Conn.), 83.

6. A toast; a pledge in drinking.

"He asked leave to begin two healths: the first was to the king's mistress, and the second to his wife."—*Hovel*.

The Board of Health is an indispensable institution in all the great cities of America.

health-guard, s.

Naut.: Officers appointed to carry out quarantine regulations.

health-officer, s. A public official appointed to look after the sanitary matters of a district.

heälth-drînk-ïng, s. [Eng. *health*, and *drinking*.] The act or practice of pledging a person in drinking.

"Of social meals, of healthdrinking, of cardplaying."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

heälth-fül, a. [Eng. *health*; *-ful*(l).]

1. Full of or enjoying good health; free from disease or unsoundness; in the enjoyment of health; healthy.

"In healthful body how

A healthful mind the longest to maintain."

Armstrong: *Of Preserving Health*, bk. i.

2. Tending to promote health; wholesome, salubrious, salutary; as, a *healthful* climate.

"So rich in soyle, so healthfulle in her ayre."

Browne: *Britannias Pastorals*, bk. ii., s. 1.

*3. Well-disposed.

"Such an exploit have I in hand,

Had you an healthful ear to hear it."

Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, ii. 1.

heälth-fül-lý, adv. [Eng. *healthful*; *-ly*.]

1. In health.

2. Wholesomely; in a manner tending to promote health; salubriously.

"A place of retirement, healthfully and pleasantly seated."—*Styrie*: *Life of Parker* (an. 1653).

heälth-fül-nëss, s. [Eng. *healthful*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being healthy, or in health.

"It would conduce much to their healthfulness."—*Fulter*: *Worthies*; *Bedfordshire*.

2. The quality of being healthy, wholesome, or salutary.

"Not only the habitableness, but healthfulness, of that climate and country."—*Boyle*: *Works*, v. 643.

heälth-ï-lý, adj. [English *healthy*; *-ly*.] In a healthy, wholesome, salubrious, or salutary condition or state.

heälth-ï-nëss, s. [Eng. *healthy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being healthy; health; salubrity.

"These advantages were greatly enhanced by the healthfulness of its climate."—*Anson*: *Voyages*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hère, camèl, hër, thère; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gō, pöt, or, wöre, wolf, wörk, whô, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; try, sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

health-*lëss*, a. [Eng. *health*; *-less*.]

1. Not in the enjoyment of health; sick; ill; infirm.

"A *healthless* body and a sad disease do seldom make men weary of this world."—*Bp. Taylor: Holy Dying*, ch. iii., § 3.

2. Not conducive to health; unhealthy; unwholesome.

"They are *healthless*, chargeable, and useless."—*Bp. Taylor: Holy Dying*, ch. iii., § 3.

health-*lëss-nëss*, s. [Eng. *healthless*; *-ness*.]

The quality or state of being healthless.

The inconveniences or *healthlessness* of the person.—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Cons.*, bk. ii., ch. iii., rule 8.

health-*söme*, a. [Eng. *health*, and suff. *-some*.]

Healthy; tending to promote health; wholesome.

"To whose foul mouth no *healthsome* air breathes in."—*Shakespeare: Romeo and Juliet*, iv. 3.

***health-*söme-nëss*, *health-*söme-nësse*, s.** [Eng. *healthsome*; *-ness*.]

The quality or state of being healthsome.

"He [Cæsar] himself made so many ironies as he thought sufficient for change of the places for *healthsome*ness."—*Golding: Cæsar*, p. 271.

health-*ÿ*, a. [Eng. *health*; *-ÿ*.]

1. Enjoying good health; being in a sound state of body; hale; sound; free from disease or sickness.

"They that haunt the *healthy* limbs alone."—*Bishop Hall: Satires*, iii. 3.

2. Conducive or tending to health; wholesome; healthsome; salubrious; salutary.

"Gardening or husbandry, and working in wood, are fit and *healthy* recreations for a man of study or business."—*Locke*.

3. Morally wholesome, or salutary; as, There is a *healthy* tone in a book.

hëam, *håme, s. [A. S. *hama*, *homa*=a covering;

O. Sax. & O. H. Ger. *hamo* (in composition); cf. *hams*=the slough of a snake; O. Dut. *hamna*=after-birth.] The afterbirth or secundine of an animal.

hëap, *hëep, *hëepe, *hëp, *hëpe, s. [A. S. *hëap*; cogn. with Dut. *hoop*; Icel. *høp*; Dan. *høb*;

Sw. *hop*; Ger. *haufe*; O. H. Ger. *håfo*; Russ. *kerpa*; Lith. *kaupas*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

An accumulation of many things thrown together; a pile; a mass.

"The dead were fallen down by *heaps*, one upon another."—*Wisdome*, xviii. 23.

2. A crowd; a throng; a rabble; a cluster.

"Amongst this princely *heap*."—*Shakespeare: Richard III.*, ii. 1.

3. A great quantity; a mass; a large number.

"A vast *heap* both of places of scripture, and quotations."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform.* (an. 1584).

II. Technically:

1. *Print*: The pile of wet paper to be fed to, or of printed paper delivered from, a machine or press.

2. *Min.*: The refuse or sterile gangue thrown into a pile.

hëap, *hëp-en, *hëp-in, v. t. [A. S. *hëapian*.]

1. To throw together or lay in a heap, mass, or pile; to mass; to pile.

"*Heap* on wood, kindle the fire."—*Ezekiel* xxiv. 10.

2. To accumulate; to amass; to bring together.

"And the late dignities *heap'd* up to them."—*Shakespeare: Macbeth*, i. 6.

3. To form or round into a heap, as in measuring.

¶ *Heap* is often followed by *up* or *on*, as in examples above.

hëap-ër, s. [Eng. *heap*; *-er*.] One who heaps, accumulates, or amasses; one who makes heaps or piles.

hëap-ing, a. [English *heap*; *-ing*.] Filled up, heaped up; as, a heaping teaspoonful.

hëap-ÿ, a. [Eng. *heap*; *-ÿ*.] Lying in heaps; heaped. (*Dryden: Virgil*; *Ecl.* vii. 70.)

hëar, *heare, *heer, *here, *heren, *huyre (pa. t. *herd*, **herde*, *heard*; pa. par. **herd*, **iherd*, *heard*), v. t. & i. [A. S. *hyran*, *hëran* (pa. t. *hÿrde*, pa. par. *gehÿred*); cogn. with Dut. *hooren*; Icel. *heyra*; Dan. *høre*; Sw. *höra*; Goth. *hausjan*; Ger. *hören*; O. H. Ger. *horjan*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To perceive by the sense of hearing; to perceive or be cognizant of by the ear.

"He *hurde* angles syng an hey by the lyste thys."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 279.

2. To give audience to; to listen to the words of.

"He sent for Paul, and *heard* him concerning the faith in Christ."—*Acts* xiv. 24.

3. To listen to one repeating as a task or the like; to listen to the repetition of; as, to *hear* a lesson.

bol, boy, pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

4. To be a hearer of; to attend the preaching or ministration of. (*Colloquial*.)

5. To try in a court of justice; as, The case was *heard* last term.

6. To attend at a court of justice for the hearing of judicially; to sit in a court or as a judge for the trying and determination of.

"*Hear* the causes, and judge righteously."—*Deut.* i. 13.

7. To attend as a worshiper at.

"And fasteth ofte and *hereth* messe."—*Gower: C. A.*, i.

8. To regard with awe; to listen or accede to the request or claims of.

"They think they shall be *heard* for their much speaking."—*Matthew* vi. 7.

9. To pay heed or attention to; to respect, to heed, to obey; to attend to the teaching, doctrines, or advice of.

"They have Moses and the prophets, let them *hear* them."—*Luke* xvi. 29.

10. To learn; to be taught.

"I speak to the world those things which I have *heard* of him."—*John* viii. 26.

*11. To learn or be informed of by report.

"Until her husband's welfare she did *hear*."—*Shakespeare: Rape of Lucrece*, 269.

B. Intransitive:

1. To have or enjoy the sense of hearing, or the faculty of perceiving sound.

"The ear is not that which *hears*; but the organ by which we *hear*."—*Reid: On the Intellectual and Active Powers*, Essay ii., ch. i.

2. To hearken, to listen, to attend.

"*Hear*, all ye Trojans, all ye Grecian bands."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, iii. 123.

3. To learn by listening; to be told; to receive from another information by word of mouth.

"He began with right a merry chere, His tale anon, and saide as ye shal *here*."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 860.

*4. To be heard of; to be reported.

*5. To be called; to answer to a name. (A Latinism.)

"Or *hear'st* thou rather pure ethereal stream, Whose fountain who shall tell?"—*Milton: P. L.*, iii. 7.

¶ (1) *To *hear* a bird sing: To receive private communication.

"I will lay odds, that ere this year expire, We bear our civil wars and native fire As far as France. I *hear* a bird so sing."—*Shakespeare: Henry IV., Pt. II.*, v. 5.

(2) To *hear* tell of: To hear by report; to be informed of. (*Vulgar*.)

(3) To *hear* say: To hear by report.

"For I *heard* say that there were some homely thieves, some pickers in this worshipful house."—*Latimer: Sermon on the Gospel on St. Andrew's Day*.

* (4) To *hear* well or ill: To be praised (or censured); to be well (or ill) spoken of.

"They are these make mee *heare* so ill, both in towne and countrey, as I doe."—*Ben Jonson: Masques; Love Restored*.

hëar, interj. [Properly the imperative of the verb, and more fully *hear him* (q. v.).] An exclamation or cry used in reference to the words of a speaker; it may indicate, according to the tone in which it is uttered, admiration, acquiescence, indignation, or derision. It is frequently repeated as "Hear, hear."

***hear him, interj.** (See extract.)

"The phrase '*hear him*,' a phrase which had originally been used only to silence irregular noises, and to remind members of the duty of attending to the discussion, had, during some years, been gradually becoming what it now is—that is to say, a cry indicative, according to the tone, of admiration, acquiescence, indignation, or derision."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

hëard, pret. & pa. par. [HEAR, v.]

hëar-ër, *heer-er, *her-er, *hier-ere, s. [Eng. *hear*; *-er*.]

1. One who hears or listens to anything; an auditor; one of an audience.

"Filled their *hearers* With strange invention."—*Shakespeare: Macbeth*, iii. 1.

2. One who attends the ministry or discourses of another.

hëar-ing, *her-ing, *heer-yng, pr. par., a. & s. [HEAR, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. The act of listening to anything; attention to what is orally communicated; audience.

"Speak to his gentle *hearing* kind commands."—*Shakespeare: Richard II.*, iii. 3.

3. An audience; a reception for the purpose of listening to what one has to say.

"As a private person he requested a *hearing*, and protested, in the name of his brethren, against the royal mandate."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

4. A judicial trial or investigation of a suit; the listening to, considering, and determining of the facts, evidence, and arguments in a cause.

"Leave you to the *hearing* of the cause."—*Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, ii. 1.

5. Reach of the ear; the distance within which one can hear; earshot.

"The fox had the good luck to be within *hearing*."—*L'Estrange: Fables*.

6. A scolding, a lecture.

II. Anat. & Phys.: It is on the auditory nerve, the *portio mollis* of the seventh pair, situated in the temporal bone, that the sonorous undulations make their impression, the vibrations being propagated through the surrounding medium, generally air, by the corresponding waves or undulations they produce in it. A slight laxity of the *membrana tympani* is usual, permitting vibrations in accordance with grave or deep tones; by the action of the *tensor tympani* this may be tightened so as to vibrate with sharper or higher tones. This sense may be increased by cultivation, as in the case of musicians, and in people exposed to danger, or living by hunting. The pitch depends on the number of vibrations in a given time, the high notes being the quickest, and the low the slowest. The strength or loudness depends on the force and extent of the vibrations. The timbre or quality of musical sounds, as of the flute, violin, &c., all sounding a note of the same pitch, depends on differences of form in the undulations.

heark-*en* (first e silent), *herk-en, *herkenen, *hark-ne, v. t. & i. [A. S. *hyrcenian*, *heorcnian*, from *hÿran*=to hear; cogn. with O. Dut. *horcken*, *horken*, *harcken*, from Dut. *hooren*=to hear; Ger. *horehen*, from O. H. Ger. *hórjan*; Ger. *hören*=to hear.]

A. Transitive:

1. To hear by listening; to perceive with the ear.

"[I] *hearken*, if I may, her business here."—*Milton: Comus*, 169.

2. To listen to with attention; to pay attention to; to regard.

"The king of Naples *hearkens* my brother's suit."—*Shakespeare: Tempest*, i. 2.

B. Intransitive:

1. To listen; to lend the ear; to pay attention, regard, or obedience.

"To *hearken* once again to the suit."—*Shakespeare: Tempest*, iii. 2.

*2. To inquire; to ask about.

"*Hearken* after their offense."—*Shakespeare: Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 1.

*3. To be on the alert; to lie in wait.

"The youngest daughter whom you *hearken* for."—*Shakespeare: Taming of the Shrew*, i. 2.

*4. To listen, to follow the dictates of.

"Such is the simplicity of man to *hearken* after the flesh."—*Shakespeare: Love's Labor's Lost*, i. 1.

heark-*en-ër* (first e silent), *herk-en-er, s. [Eng. *hearken*; *-er*.] One who hearkens, hears, or listens; a hearer, an auditor.

"O *hearkener* to the loud-clapping shears."—*Keats: Endymion*, i. 279.

hëar-säy, *heare-say, s. & a. [Eng. *hear*, and say.]

A. As *subst.*: Common talk or report; rumor, fame.

"Sometimes a rumor, a *hearsay*, an inarticulate whisper."—*Longfellow: Evangeline*, ii. 1.

B. As *adj.*: Of or pertaining to common talk or report; depending upon or derived from rumor; told or given at second hand.

"All *hearsay* reports are to be discarded."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xiv., § 2, vol. ii., p. 492.

hearsay-evidence, s.

Law: Evidence given at second hand by persons who have heard the actual witness relate or admit what he knew of certain transactions. Such evidence, as a general rule, is not admissible in courts of justice.

"In some cases, as in proof of any general customs, or matters of common tradition or repute, the courts admit of *hearsay-evidence*, or an account of what persons deceased have declared in their lifetime: but such evidence will not be received of any particular facts."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 23.

hëarse (1), *heerce, *herce, *herse, s. [Old Fr. *herce*=a harrow, a portcullis; French *herse*; Ital. *erpice*, from Lat. *harpicem*, acc. of *harpex*, *irpex*=a harrow.]

hëarse (2), *heerce, *herce, *herse, s. [Old Fr. *herce*=a harrow, a portcullis; French *herse*; Ital. *erpice*, from Lat. *harpicem*, acc. of *harpex*, *irpex*=a harrow.]

- *1. A harrow.
*2. A triangle, that being the shape of the French harrow.

"The archers ther stode in maner of a herse."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle, ch. cxxx.*

- *3. A herse (q. v.).
*4. A bier.
5. A carriage on which the dead are taken to the grave; a funeral carriage or car.

"Stand from the herse, stand from the body."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

6. A coffin on a bier.

"Your laments
Wherewith you now bedew king Henry's herse."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., i. 1.

hearse, *v. t.* [*HEARSE*, *s.*]

1. To enclose in a coffin; to carry in or on a herse to the grave.

"Would she were *hearsed* at my foot, and the ducats in her coffin."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 1.*

2. To surround with anything gloomy.

"The house is *herseed* about with a black wood."
Crashaw: Steps to the Temple.

- ***hearse** (2), *s.* [*Etym. doubtful.*] A hind in its second year.

hearse-cloth, ***herse-cloth**, *s.* [*Eng. hearse* (1), and *cloth*.] A pall; a cloth used to cover a coffin or bier.

"His imbrodered sute, with the cope-stitch,
Made of a hersecloth." *Ben Jonson: Fox, ii. 5.*

hearse-like, ***herse-lyke**, *a.* [*English hearse, and like.*] Suitable to or for a funeral; funeral.

heart (*e* silent), ***heort**, ***heorte**, ***hert**, ***herte**, ***hierte**, ***horte**, ***hurte**, *s.* [*A. S. heorte; cogn. with Dut. hart; Icel. hjarta; Sw. hjerta; Dut. herte; Goth. hiarta; O. H. Ger. herza; Ger. hertz; Lat. cor (gen. cordis); Gr. kēr, kardía; Ir. cridhe; Russ. serdits; Sansc. hrid, hridaya.*]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. Regarded as the seat of the faculties, capacities, inclinations, affections, passions, or moral character, it is used for—

(1) The mind; the mental or thinking faculties; the soul.

"My heart misgives me; here comes Master Fenton."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.*

(2) The affections or passions, especially those of a good or admirable kind.

(3) The will, the inclination; a disposition or tendency.

"Hamilton brought but half a heart to the discharge of his duties."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xlii.*

- (4) Courage; spirit.

"Those who fought would fight with half a heart."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xviii.*

- (5) Zeal; earnestness; ardor.

"His heart was in his work, and the heart
Giveth grace unto every Art."
Longfellow: Building of the Ship.

- (6) Sense of good or ill; moral character.

"Every man's heart and conscience doth in good or evil,
even secretly committed, and known to none but itself,
either like or disallow itself."—*Hooker.*

- (7) The seat of love; the affections.

"My son, give me thy heart."—*Proverbs xxiii. 26.*

- (8) Passions; anxiety; concern.

"Set your heart at rest."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

- (9) The inmost or most secret thoughts.

"Michal saw King David leaping and dancing before the Lord, and she despised him in her heart."—*2 Samuel vi. 16.*

3. The inner part of anything; the core.

"A goodly apple rotten at the heart."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

4. The secret part; the essence; the inmost part; the vital or most essential part.

"Shew you the heart of my message."

Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 5.

- *5. The utmost degree.

"This gay charm,
Beguil'd me to the very heart of loss."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12.

- *6. Strength, power, vigor, efficacy.

"And let the field each other year remain,
Fallowed and eared to gather heart again."

May: Virgil; Georgic i.

7. Used as a kind and familiar compellation to persons.

"I speak to thee, my heart."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., v. 5.

8. Anything which has the shape or appearance of a heart; a representation of a heart: that is, an oval figure, pointed obtusely at one end, and having an indentation or depression at the other.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: The central solid portion or core of a twisted column.

2. *Anatol.*:

(1) *Human*: The central organ of circulation, inclosed in a membrane, the pericardium, and lying between the two layers of pleura, the mediastinum, with the base directed upward and backward to the right shoulder, and the apex downward and forward between the fifth and sixth ribs, and to the left. The under side is flattened and rests on the diaphragm, the upper rounded and convex, formed by the right ventricle and partially by the left; above these are the auricles whose appendages project forward, overlapping the root of the pulmonary artery, the large anterior vessel at the root of the heart, crossing obliquely the commencement of the aorta (a). The right is the venous side of the heart, the left arterial. (CIRCULATION.) The right auricle (A) is larger than the left, and more complex in structure; it has two valves, the eustachian and the coronary. There is not the same pyramidal form in the left ventricle as in the right; the apex of the heart is also the apex of the left ventricle, and therefore larger than the right. The valves of the right ventricle (v) are the tricuspid (b) and semilunar; of the left the mitral (bicuspid) and semilunar. The auriculo-ventricular opening connects the auricles and ventricles, and in connection with the ventricular valves we have the *columnæ carneæ* (c), of which there are three sets, and the *chordæ tendineæ* (d). There are three layers of fibers in the ventricles—the external, middle, and internal—their peculiar spiral arrangement causing the tilting forward of the cardiac apex. The fibers of the auricles are in two layers—the external and internal; and the left auricle is thicker and more fleshy than the right. From the right ventricle arises the pulmonary artery, conveying the venous blood to be aerated in the lungs; the infundibulum is a prolongation of the anterior wall. The left auricle contains the four pulmonary veins returning the blood to the heart, thence to the left ventricle, and thence to the aorta, to be distributed to every part of the body, returning by the superior and inferior *vena cava* to the right auricle.

(2) *Compar.*: In the lowest animals we have no bloodvessels, every part absorbing nutritious fluid for itself; the lower Entozoa, and even the embryo in man in its early stage, are examples. The jelly-fish is the lowest form of life with circulatory vessels, and the higher Entozoa, then in the Sea-Urchin and Star-fish, we come to contractile power and pulsation in part of the chief vessel; and in the higher order of worms and in insects this is divided into cavities, until, in the mollusks, we come to a distinct sac, with muscular walls and two chambers—an auricle and ventricle—in fact, a systemic heart. Then in fishes we have a two-chambered heart, not commencing at systemic circulation, but at the origin of respiratory movement. Among the higher reptiles, we find the circulation approaching that in birds and mammals, till we get the double heart, as in man.

3. *Bot.*: [*HEART-WOOD.*]

4. *Cards*: One of a suit of cards marked with figures shaped like a heart. [*I. 8.*]
"He loved the Dean—I lead a heart."
Swift: On the Death of Dr. Swift.

5. *Mach.*: A heart-shaped wheel or cam used for converting a rotary into a reciprocating motion. [*HEART-CAM.*]

6. *Nautical*:

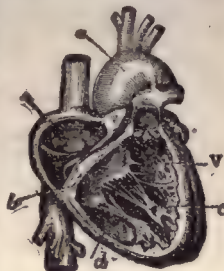
(1) A dead-eye of triangular shape, having but one eye, whose lower edge has scores for the lanyard which hauls taut the backstay occupying the outside groove. Collar-hearts are open at the lower ends; a double score is cut round the outside, and two grooves on each side for the seizing, which keeps the collar in the scores of the heart.

(2) The inner part of a shroud-laid rope.

7. *Physiol.*: [*CIRCULATION.*]

¶ 1. *At heart*: In reality; truly; at bottom; as, to be good at heart.
"Every woman is at heart a rake."
Pope: Moral Essays, ii. 217.

2. *For one's heart*: For one's life; if one's life depended on it.
"I could not for my heart deny it him."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.



Heart.

A. Right Auricle. v. Right Ventricle. a. Aorta. b. Tricuspid Valve. c. Columnæ Carneæ. d. Chordæ Tendineæ.

3. *In one's heart of hearts*: In the inmost recesses of the heart.

"Like most parents, in my heart of hearts I have a favorite child."—*Dickens: David Copperfield. (Pref.)*

4. *To break the heart of*:

(1) To cause the greatest grief or sorrow to; to kill by grief.

(2) To bring nearly to completion; to complete the greatest part.

5. *To find in one's heart*: To be willing; to feel a willingness or inclination.

6. *To get or learn by heart*: To commit to memory; to learn thoroughly, so as to be able to repeat without a copy.

"We call the committing of a thing to memory the getting it by heart."—*South.*

7. *To have at heart*: To teach or feel strongly about or upon.

"What I have most at heart is, that some method should be thought on for ascertaining and fixing our language."—*Swift.*

8. *To have in the heart*: To design, to purpose, to intend.

9. *To have (or feel) one's heart in one's mouth*: To be greatly frightened or startled.

10. *To lay to heart*: To take to heart.

11. *To lose one's heart*: To fall in love.

12. *To set the heart at rest*: To tranquilize, console, or quiet one; to be tranquil or easy in mind. (*Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 2.*)

13. *To set the heart on*: To be very desirous of or anxious for; to fix the desires on; to be very fond of.

14. *To speak to one's heart*: To comfort, to encourage, to cheer.

15. *To take to heart*: To feel greatly; to be affected greatly by; to feel great concern about.

16. *To wear one's heart upon one's sleeve*: To be open, frank, and plain in one's feelings or intentions.

17. *To take heart of grace*: To pluck up courage.

"The besieged Turks took heart of grace."—*Mrs. Gaskell: Sylvia's Lovers, ch. ix.*

¶ *Floating-heart*:

Bot.: A name for the genus *Limnanthemum*.

¶ *Obvious compounds*: Heart-affecting, heart-affrighting, heart-alluring, heart-anguish, heart-appalling, heart-bold, heart-buried, heart-cheering, heart-chilled, heart-chilling, heart-consoling, heart-consuming, heart-corroding, heart-easing, heart-gnawing, heart-grinding, heart-hardened, heart-humbled, heart-humiliation, heart-inspiring, heart-mysteries, heart-offending, heart-paining, heart-piercing, heart-quelling, heart-shaking, heart-sorrowing, &c.

heart-ache, *s.* Pain or anguish of mind; grief.

"That heart-ache and the thousand natural shocks
That flesh is heir to," *Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 1.*

heart-and-club, *s.*

Entom.: A British moth, *Agrotis corticea*, one of the Noctuas (Noctuidæ). (*Newman.*)

heart-and-dart, *s.*

Entom.: *Agrotis exclamationis*, a moth of the family Noctuidæ. The fore-wings are pale-brown, tinged with reddish-gray; in their center is a brown-black spot. The hinder ones of the male are white, those of the female smoky-gray. Expansion of wings an inch and a half. The caterpillar is destructive to turnips. (*Stainton.*)

heart-beat, *s.* A feeling of desire; a longing; a desire.

"But one heart-beat in their bosoms."

Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, xli.

heart-blood, ***herte-blod**, *s.*

1. Blood shed in death; life blood.

2. The soul; the essence.

"The mortal Venus, the heart-blood of beauty."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iii. 1.

heart-bond, *s.*

Masonry: A bond in which no header-stones stretches across the wall, but two headers meet in the middle, and their joint is covered by another stone laid header fashion.

***heart-bound**, *a.* Hard-hearted, stingy, mean. (*Adams: Works, i. 169.*)

heart-break, ***heart-broke**, *s.* Overpowering sorrow or anguish of mind.

"Nor years, nor heart-break, nor time's sapping motion."
Byron: Heaven and Earth, i. 3.

heart-breaker, *s.* One who or that which breaks the heart; specif., a lady's curls; a love-lock.

"Like Samson's heart-breakers, it grew
In time to make a nation rue."

Butler: Hudibras, pt. i., c. i.

heart-breaking, *a. & s.*

A. As adj.: Causing overpowering sorrow or anguish of mind; full of or caused by the greatest anguish.

"Heart-breaking tears and melancholy dreams."
Wordsworth: Inscriptions for a Seat.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrť, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

B. As subst.: Overpowering sorrow or anguish.

"What greater heart-breaking and confusion can there be to one, than to have all his secret faults laid open, and the sentence of condemnation passed upon him?"—*Hakewill.*

heart-broken, *heart-broke, a. Suffering from overpowering sorrow or anguish of mind.

"A moody and heart-broken boy."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 6.

heart-burn, s. [HEARTBURN.]

heart-burned, a. Having the heart inflamed; suffering from heartburn.

"How tartly that gentleman looks! I never can see him but I am heart-burned an hour after."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, ii. 1.*

heart-burning, a. & s.

A. As adj.: Causing discontent or jealousies.

B. As substantive:

1. The same as HEARTBURN (q. v.).

2. Discontent; jealousies; secret enmity.

"Fast by her side a listless maiden pined,
With aching head, and squeamish heart-burnings."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, l. 71.

heart-cam, s.

Mach.: A form of cam which serves for the conversion of uniform rotary motion into uniform rectilinear reciprocating motion. The principle of its construction is, that for each successive equal part of one-half revolution of the cam, the rod must have been moved by its periphery through a corresponding equal part of its entire stroke.

heart-certain, a. Thoroughly certain. (*Keats: Endymion, i.*)

heart-cockle, s.

Zool.: Isocardia, a genus of mollusks, family Cardidae (Cockles). [ISOCARDIA.] [HEART-SHELL.]

heart-dear, adj. Sincerely beloved; tenderly loved.

"When your own Percy, when my heart-dear Harry,
Threw many a northward look to see his father."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., ii. 3.

heart-deep, adj. Rooted in the heart; deeply rooted.

heart-disease, s. A generic term in common use for various affections, which are known to the medical profession by specific names. There are valvular and aortic diseases; fatty degeneration, dilatation, palpitation, irritability, hypertrophy, and syncope of the heart; endocarditis, pericarditis, and dropsy (q. v.).

***heart-drops, s. pl.** Tears of sincere affection.

"Affection's heart-drops, gushing o'er,
Had flowed as fast."
Byron: To Thyrsa.

heart-felt, a. Felt in the heart; deeply felt; sincere.

"All vanished,—'twas a heart-felt cross."
Wordsworth: Blind Highland Boy.

heart-free, a. Unaffected by love, heart-whole. (*Tennyson: Maud, l. ii. 11.*)

heart-grief, s. Heart-ache; anguish of mind; heart-felt grief.

"Than is your majesty; there's not, I think, a subject,
That sits in heart-grief and uneasiness."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 2.

***heart-hardness, s.** Hardness of heart; insensibility of feeling.

***heart-hatred, s.** Deep, strong, or bitter hatred; detestation.

***heart-heaviness, s.** Heaviness or depression of the spirits; sadness.

***heart-heavy, a.** Depressed in spirit.

heart-like, a. Like a heart in shape or form.

heart-moth, s.

Entom.: *Dicycla oo*, a moth of the family Cossidae.

heart-pea, s.

Bot.: The same as HEART-SEED (q. v.).

heart-quake, s. A trembling of the heart.

"Heart-quake shook the joints."
Chapman: Homer.

heart-rending, a. Heart-breaking; causing the greatest anguish of mind; overpowering with grief. "Materials for the darkest and most heart-rending tales."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.*

***heart-rising, s.** A rising of the heart; opposition.

heart-robbing, a. Depriving of heart or thought; ecstatic.

"A melting pleasure ran through every part,
And me revived with heart-robbing gladness."
Spenser: (Worcester.)

heart-seed, s.

Bot.: The genus *Cardiospermum* (q. v.).

heart-shaped, a.

Bot.: The same as CORDATE (q. v.).

heart-shell, s.

Zool.: *Isocardia cor*, a mollusk of the Cockle family. [HEART-COCKLE.]

heart-sick, a.

1. Sick at heart; pained in mind; deeply afflicted.

"Heart-sick exiles, in the strain,
Recalled fair Scotland's hills again!"
Scott: Marmion, iii. 9.

2. Caused by or expressive of grief of heart.

"Unless the breath of heart-sick groans,
Mistlike, unfold me from the search of eyes."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iii. 3.

heart-sickening, a. Causing sickness, depression, or grief of heart; saddening.

heart-sickness, subst. Depression of heart or spirits; sadness.

heart-sinking, subst. Depression of spirits; despondency.

heart-sore, s. & a.

A. As subst.: A cause of deep sorrow or pain.

"His only heart-sore and his only foe."
Spenser: (Todd.)

B. As adjective:

1. Sore or sick at heart.

2. Causing heart-sickness; grieving or paining the heart.

"Heart-sore sighs."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 1.

heart-sorrow, s. Deep or sincere grief.

heart-stirring, adj. Arousing or moving the heart; heart-inspiring. (*Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.*)

heart-stricken, a. The same as HEART-STRUCK (q. v.).

heart-string, s. One of the tendons supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

"Sobbing, as if a heart-string broke."
Moore: Five-Worshippers.

heart-struck, a.

1. Struck or driven to the heart; aimed at and reaching the heart.

"His heart-struck injuries."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 1.

2. Struck to the heart with anguish, fear, or dismay.

"Heart-struck, with chilling gripe of sorrow stood."
Milton: P. L., xi. 264.

heart-swelling, a. Causing the heart to swell; rankling in the heart.

"Through proud ambition and heart-swelling hate."
Spenser: (Todd.)

heart-urchins, s. pl.

Zool.: Spatangidae or Brissidae, a family of Echinoidea.

heart-wheel, s. One form of cam-wheel, which acts by a regular impulse and recession to reciprocate the object against which it impinges. [HEART-CAM.]

heart-whole, a.

1. Having the heart or affections free or untouched; not affected by love.

2. With unbroken spirits or courage; undismayed.

3. Of a single or sincere heart.

heart-wood, heartwood, s.

Bot., &c.: The central portion of the wood of exogens, which is also the oldest, and has had more time to harden than that more recently deposited. The same as DURAMEN (q. v.).

heart-wounded, a. Struck to the heart with grief or anguish.

"The queen, without reflection due,
Heart-wounded, to the bed of state withdrew."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, iv. 1,038.

heart's blood, s. The same as HEART-BLOOD (q. v.).

heart's ease, heartsease, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Ease, tranquillity, or peace of mind.

"Such men as he be never at heart's ease
Whilst they behold a greater than themselves."
Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, i. 2.

2. *Bot. (of the form heartsease):* *Viola tricolor.* The leaves, which have long petioles, are ovate-oblong or lanceolate-crenate, the stipules leafy, pinnatifid; the sepals with long auricles; the flowers in the wild form a quarter of an inch to an inch and a quarter in diameter, purple, whitish, or golden yellow, or parti-colored. Called also the Pansy (q. v.).

heart (e silent), v. t. & i. [HEART, s.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To give heart or courage to; to encourage, to hearten.

2. To build, as the interior of a rubble wall, solidly with stone and mortar.

B. Intrans.: To form or grow into a compact head or mass, as a plant.

heart-burn (e silent), s. [*Eng. heart, and burn.* A misnomer, for it is not an affection of the heart.]

Pathol.: The popular name for Cardialgia (q. v.).

¶ The anatomical meanings of the Greek *kardia* are (1) the heart, and (2) the cardiac extremity of the stomach, the stomach itself. It is used in the word *cardialgia* in the latter sense, now a forgotten one. To avoid ambiguity, *gastralgia* has of late been substituted for *cardialgia* as the name of heart-burn.

heart-éd (first e silent), s. [*Eng. heart; -ed.*]

1. Having a heart; only used in composition.

"See his diet be so light and little
He grow not thus high hearted on't."
Beaumont & Fletcher: Island Princess, ii. 1.

*2. Seated or implanted in the heart; deeply seated.

"My cause is hearted, thine hath no less reason."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

heart-éd-néss (first e silent), s. [*Eng. hearted; -ness.*] Sincerity, warmth, zeal.

"False heartedness in religion and hypocrisy."—*Stillington: Sermons, vol. ii., ser. 4.*

heart-en (first e silent), ***hart-en**, v. t. [*Eng. heart; -en.*]

1. To give heart, courage, or spirit to; to encourage, to animate, to inspirit, to stir up.

"This heartening speech a little roused the courage of Booth."—*Fielding: Amelia, bk. vi., ch. viii.*

2. To restore fertility or strength to; to fertilize.

"Forget not then
With richest dung to hearten it again."
May: Virgil; Georgio I.

heart-en-ér (first e silent), ***hart-en-ér**, s. [*Eng. hearten; -er.*] One who or that which gives courage or spirit; an encourager.

"A coward's heartener in warre,
The stirring drumme keeps lesser noise from farre."
Brown: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. i., s. 1.

hearth (e silent), ***herth**, ***herthe**, s. [*A. S. heorth; cogn. with Dan. haard; Sw. hård; O. H. Ger. hert; Ger. herd.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.:* The floor of a fireplace; that part of the floor of a room on which the fire stands, generally of brick or stone.

"Preparing on the hearth his mean repast."—*Bolingbroke: Reflections upon Exile.*

2. *Fig.:* The fireside; the domestic circle; the house or family itself.

"I will not hurt your hearth."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 5.

II. Technically:

1. *Metal.:* The floor in a reverberatory furnace on which ore, metal, &c., is exposed to the action of the flame from the furnace. The hearth has a domed ceiling, and is divided from the furnace by a bridge, over which the flame passes. [REVERBERATORY-FURNACE.]

2. *Naut.:* The grate and apparatus employed for cooking the food for the ship's company.

hearth-bottom, s.

Metal.: The sandstone, usually a grit or coarse variety, used as the bed of the blast furnace.

hearth-brush, hearth-broom, s. A small hair-broom for brushing up ashes and tidying around the hearth of an open grate.

hearth-cinder, s. The fused mass, the slag, found on the finery hearth.

hearth-ends, s. pl.

Metal.: Particles of unrefined lead ore, expelled by decrepitation and the blast from the lead-smelting furnace. This becomes mixed with lime and fuel used in smelting, and is collected from time to time, is washed to remove earthy particles, and then smelted.

***hearth-money, *hearth-penny, s.** A tax on hearths. It existed from the time of the Conquest, was legalized by Charles II., and abolished in 1688. The amount was two shillings for each hearth, the money being paid to the church and poor-rates. (*Eng.*)

"The revenue of the hearth-money is very grievous to the people."—*Parl. Hist. William and Mary (an. 1688-9).*

***hearth-penny, s.** [HEARTH-MONEY.]

***hearth-plate, s.**

Metal.: A cast-iron plate forming the sole of the hearth of a forge or finery furnace.

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***hearth-tax**, *s.* The same as HEARTH-MONEY (q. v.).

"In the mean time, to gratify the people the *hearth-tax* was remitted forever."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, March 8, 1689.

***hearth-en** (first *e* silent), *s.* [Eng. *hearth*; -en.] A small bundle of wood.

hearth-lëss (first *e* silent), *a.* [English *hearth*; -less.] Destitute of a hearth.

"While thou, Ferrara! . . . shall fall down,
And, crumbling piecemeal, view thy *hearthless* walls."—*Byron: Lament of Tasso*, ix.

hearth-stone (first *e* silent), *s.* [Eng. *hearth*, and *stone*.]

1. The stone forming the hearth; the fireside.
2. A soft kind of stone used for whitening hearths, doorsteps, &c.

heart-i-ly (*e* silent), ***hert-e-li**, ***hert-e-liche**, ***hert-i-li**, *adv.* [Eng. *heartily*; -ly.]

1. From the heart; with the heart; willingly, cordially, zealously.

"They seem to choose *heartily* their father's ways."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. Vigorously, eagerly, freely.

"And in due time feeds *heartily* on both."
Cooper: Conversation, 338.

heart-i-ness (first *e* silent), *s.* [English *heartily*; -ness.]

1. Sincerity, cordiality, ardor, warmth, zeal.

"He gently complained of Burnet, who loved and admired him with a truly generous *heartiness*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Vigor, strength; as, the *heartiness* of one's appetite.

heart-lëss (first *e* silent), ***hart-lesse**, ***herte-les**, *a.* [Eng. *heart*; -less.]

1. Destitute or deprived of a heart; having no heart.

2. Destitute of feeling or affection; cruel, insensible to feeling.

"The *heartless* parasites of present cheer."
Byron: Child Harold, i. 9.

*3. Destitute of courage or spirit; faint-hearted, spiritless.

"Hunt the *heartless* hare till she were tame."
Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar, Dec.

heart-lëss-ly (first *e* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *heartless*; -ly.]

1. In a heartless, unfeeling, or cruel manner.

*2. Without heart, courage, or spirit; timidly, faint-heartedly.

heart-lëss-ness (first *e* silent), ***heart-less-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *heartless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being heartless; want of feeling, affection, or courage.

"A disconsolate *heartlessness*, and sad dejection of spirit."—*Ep. Hall: Christ Mystical*, pt. i, § 10.

heart-lët (first *e* silent), *s.* [Eng. *heart*; dimin. suff. -let.] A little heart.

hearts, *s. pl.* A game at cards. The object of the game is to avoid taking any trick which contains a heart.

heart-sôme (first *e* silent), *a.* [Eng. *heart*; suff. -some.]

1. Inspiring with heart or courage; encouraging, inspiring.

2. Full of mirth or spirits; merry, cheerful, lively.

heart-y (*e* silent), ***hert-i**, ***hert-y**, ***herte-ly**, *a.* [Properly *heartily*, from Eng. *heart*; -ly=like.]

1. Pertaining to or proceeding from the heart; sincere, cordial, warm.

"*Heartily* his laugh and jovial was his song."
Scott: The Poacher.

2. Sincere, free from dissimulation; having the heart zealously engaged in anything.

3. Good-natured, kind.

"My *heartly* friends
You take me in too dolorous a sense."
Shakespeare: Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 2.

4. Full of health, sound, strong, healthy, hale; as, a *heartly* man.

5. Sound, strong, durable, free from flaw.

"Oak, and the like true *heartly* timber, being strong in all positions, may be better trusted in cross and transverse works."—*Wotton: Architecture*.

6. Strengthening, nourishing; as, *heartly* living.

7. Full, abundant, satisfying.

"A short but *heartly* meal."—*Knox: Christian Philosophy*, § 68.

*8. Eminent.

"Essay that *heartly* prophet."—*Lattimer: Works*, i. 356.

¶ *Heartly* and *warm* express a stronger feeling than *sincere*; *cordial* is a mixture of the *warm* and *sincere*.

It is peculiarly happy to be on terms of *cordial* regard with those who stand in any close relation to us. The man himself should be *heartly*; the heart should be *warm*; the professions *sincere*, and the reception *cordial*. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

hëat, ***heate**, ***heet**, ***hete**, ***heete**, *s.* [A. S. *hæta*, *hæto*, from *hât*=hot; cogn. with Dan. *hede*, from *hed*=hot; Sw. *hetta*, from *het*=hot; Icel. *hiti*; Dut. *hitte*; Ger. *hitze*; O. H. Ger. *heizi*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) In the same sense as II.

(2) The sensation produced on bodies by the near approach or touch of heat in excess of that in the body.

(3) High temperature; the greatest accumulation of heat, or the time of such accumulation; hot weather.

"They came down into the valley and found the intolerable heats there."—*Bacon*.

(4) An indication or sign of high temperature; redness, flush, high color.

"It has raised animosities in their hearts, and heats in their faces, and broke out in their ribbons."—*Addison*.

(5) A degree to which a body is heated.

"The heats smiths take of their iron are a blood-red heat, a white flame heat, and a sparkling or welding heat."—*Moxon*.

(6) Fermentation, effervescence.

(7) The quality of being hot in the mouth.

"The heat of the ginger."—*Shakespeare: Henry V.*, iii. 7.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The utmost ardor, violence, vehemence, or fury; as, the *heat* of battle.

(2) Agitation or inflammation of mind; fire of temper; vehemence; intense excitement.

"A rage whose *heat* hath this condition,
That nothing can allay, nothing but blood."
Shakespeare: King John, iii. 1.

(3) Fiery temperament or disposition; mettle; fire.

"Took fire and *heat* away from the best-tempered courage."
Shakespeare: Henry IV., Pt. II., i. 1.

(4) Haste, pressure, urgency.

"The *heat* is past; follow no further now."
Shakespeare: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 3.

(5) Animation, fire; as, the *heat* of eloquence.

"With all the strength of *heat* and eloquence."
Addison: Cato, iii. 1.

(6) Any violent action unintermitted; a single effort.

"Many causes are required for refreshment betwixt the heats."—*Dryden*.

II. Technically:

1. Forging:

(1) The mass or piece of iron undergoing forging.

(2) A single exposure to the fire; as, to shape a horseshoe at a single *heat*.

2. Phys.: In natural philosophy the term *heat* is used chiefly to mean, not the sensation which our bodies feel when we say that they are hot, but the particular state or condition of matter which causes this sensation. Two hypotheses regarding *heat* have had advocates:

(1) *The Theory of Emission*: It supposes *heat* to be caused by a subtle imponderable fluid surrounding the molecules of bodies so as to envelop them in a "heat atmosphere." These have a repelling effect on each other, thus tending to loosen or even dissolve cohesion. [EMISSION.]

(2) *The Theory of Undulation*: Advocated by Melloni and others. It supposes that *heat* is caused by an oscillatory or vibratory motion of the particles of a body. It is thus a condition of matter and not a substance. The hottest bodies are those in which the vibrations move quickest through the widest space. This is now the accepted hypothesis. It is called also the *Mechanical or Dynamical Theory of Heat*. [UNDULATORY.]

Heat makes bodies, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous, expand, while cold contracts them. [EXPANSION.] Water is a partial exception to the rule. [WATER.] In the case of a solid, *heat* can produce fusion at a certain definite temperature; in that of liquids vaporization. It is transmitted by radiation (q. v.), or by conduction (q. v.). Radiant *heat* is that produced by radiation, and the expressions ray of *heat*, thermal ray, or calorific ray may be used so as to correspond to the terms ray of light and luminous ray. Latent *heat* is that which is absorbed by solid bodies when they are subjected to calorific influence far more than sufficient to make them melt, and when at the very time they are in process of fusion. The *heat* does not raise the temperature of the solid till it is completely liquefied. It was discovered by Black, who taught it, in A. D. 1762. There is also a latent *heat* of vaporization, being *heat* absorbed by liquids when being converted into vapor. Latent is opposed to sensible *heat*. *Heat* may be reflected or refracted [REFLECTION], or, by being irregularly reflected in all directions, it may become scattered or diffused *heat*; reflection and refraction may also polarize its rays, as happens to those of solar light. The *heat* which falls on a body is called incident *heat*. Specific *heat* is the quantity of *heat* required to raise the temperature of a

body of a given weight 1°; the unit of measure being the quantity required to raise the same weight of water to the same temperature. *Heat* may be produced by solar radiation, chemical action, friction, pressure, percussion, absorption, and imbibition; by the conduction of powerful magnets and bodies in motion, &c. When moderate it is measured by the thermometer (q. v.), when great by a pyrometer (q. v.). It is used as a force or agent in the steam-engine and many other machines. It has a mechanical equivalent. (*Ganot*, &c.)

3. *Racing*: A single course in a race or contest consisting of two or more separate contests.

¶ For the difference between *heat* and *fire*, see FIRE.

heat-apoplexy, *s.*

Pathol.: A name for sunstroke (q. v.).

heat-engine, *s.* A thermo-dynamic engine in which motive power is produced by the development of *heat*. Such are steam and hot-air engines, and others which are effective by the explosion of gas, &c.

***heat-oppressed**, *a.* Feverishly excited, heated.

"Proceeding from the *heat-oppressed* brain."
Shakespeare: Macbeth, ii. 1.

heat-spectrum, *s.*

Physics: The spectrum of calorific rays. As a beam of light after passing through a prism is dispersed into a spectrum (q. v.) of visible colors, which differ in apparent brightness, so the perceptible warmth is also dispersed into a band, which differs in various regions in the amount of *heat* and the special qualities of that *heat*. The *heat* is greatest of all at the extreme end of, or just beyond the visible red. Modern science only recognizes waves of different lengths and periods, each of which is adapted to produce certain effects. Thus it is that the most powerful *heat*-waves are slower than the slowest visible waves.

hëat, ***heat-en**, ***het-en**, ***het-in**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *hætan*, from *hât*=hot; Icel. *heita*; O. H. Ger. *heizen*.]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

1. To make hot; to communicate *heat* to; to cause to become warm or warmer.

"They should *heat* the furnace one seven times more than it was wont to be *heated*."—*Daniel*, iii. 19.

2. To cause to ferment.

"Hops lying undried *heats* them, and changes their color."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

II. Figuratively:

1. To warm with *heat* or vehemence of passion or desire; to excite.

"Heated through and through with wrath and love."
Tennyson: Princess, iv. 145.

2. To excite; to make feverish or excited.

"Ay, to see meat fill knives, and wine *heat* fools."
Shakespeare: Timon of Athens, i. 1.

*3. To run a *heat* over, as in a race.

"Ere with spur we *heat* an acre."
Shakespeare: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

B. Intransitive:

1. To become hot or warm by the communication of *heat*.

2. To become hot or warm by the process of fermentation; to ferment.

3. To become excited; to warm, to agitate.

"Let my liver rather *heat* with wine."
Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

4. To cause *heat* or feverishness in the body.

"Whatever increaseth the density of the blood . . . *heats*, because a denser body is hotter than a rarer."
Arbutnot: On Aliments.

hëat, ***heate**, *pa. par.* [HEAT, *v.*] Heated

"Seven times more than it was wonte to be *heate*."—*Geneva Bible* (1561), *Daniel* iii. 19.

hëat-ër, *s.* [Eng. *heat*; -er.] One who or that which *heats*; specif.:

1. A stove or furnace for warming a building, dry-house, or portion of a machine, as a calendering apparatus in a paper-mill, &c.

2. A block of iron, made red-hot in a fire, and then placed in an urn or smoothing-iron.

3. A pan in which the juice of sugar-cane, or the water gathered from the maple, receives a preliminary heating before reaching the evaporating-pan.

4. An apparatus for converting electrical energy into thermal energy.

***hëat-fûl**, *a.* [Eng. *heat*; -ful(l).] Full of *heat* or warmth; hot.

hëath, ***heeth**, ***heth**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *hæth*; Icel. *heidhi*; Sw. *hed*; Dan. *hede*; Dut. & Ger. *heide*; O. H. Ger. *heida*; Goth. *haithi*.] Skeat thinks it to be from an Aryan base, *kaita*=a pasture, a *heath*.]

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wë, wët, hëre, camel, hër, thëre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wolť, wôrť, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, sýrian. æ, œ = ë; ey = â. qu = kw.

A. As substantive:**I. Ordinary Language:****1. Generally:**

(1) An open space of country, not necessarily covered by the plant mentioned under II. 1.

"When Zephyrus eke with his sote brethe
Inspired hath in every holt and hethie
The tender croppes." *Chaucer: C. T.* 6.

(2) Such a space covered thickly with herbs and shrubs.

"For the heath, which was the third part of our plot, I wish it to be framed as much as may be to a natural wildness. Trees I would have none in it, but some thickets."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Gardens.*

2. Specially:

(1) The species described under II. 1.

(2) The open spaces covered with it.

II. Technically:**1. Botany:**

(1) (*Sing.*) The genus *Erica* (q. v.).

¶ The Cross-leaved heath is *Erica tetralix*; the Cornish heath, *E. vagans*; St. Dabeoc's heath, *Dabeocia polifolia*. Berried heath is the genus *Empetrum* (q. v.). Irish heath, *Menziesia*; Moor heath, *Gypsocalis*; and Sea heath, *Frankenia*; the Native heath of Otago, *Leucopogon frazeri*; the Palm heath, *Riccia pandanifolia*; and the Scotch heath, *Erica cinerea*.

(2) (*Pl.*) The order *Ericaceæ*, by Lindley called Heathworks.

2. *Script.*: Hebrew *aroer* (Jer. xvii. 6, xlviii. 6), probably not a plant at all, but rendered by Gesenius bare, needy. Cf. *Aroer* the city, the name probably meaning ruins (Josh. xii. 2, &c.); also written *Aror* (Judg. xi. 26).

3. *Entom.*: A butterfly, moth, or other insect occurring on heaths.

¶ Common heath is *Fidonia atomaria*, a Geometer Moth; Large heath is *Epinephela tithonus*, and Small heath, *Cenonympha pamphilus*, family *Satyridae*. (*Newman.*)

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to a heath in any of the senses given under A.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Heath-clad*, *heath-covered*, &c.

heath-bell, s.

Bot.: The same as **HEATHER-BELL** (q. v.).

"Let the wild heath-bell flourish still." *Scott: Marmion*, iii. (Introd.)

heath-berry, s.

Bot.: *Empetrum nigrum*. [**CROWBERRY**.]

heath-bird, s. The heath cock (?).

"Like heath-bird, when the hawks pursue,
A barge across Loch Katrine flew." *Scott: Lady of the Lake*, iii. 12.

heath-eggar, s.

Entom.: *Lasiocampa callunæ*, a moth of the family *Bombycidae*.

heath-flower, s. The flower of any heath, probably in the example *Calluna vulgaris*.

"Vainly did the heath-flower shed
Its moorland fragrance round his head." *Scott: Lady of the Lake*, i. 83.

heath-game, subst. The same as **HEATHCOCK** (q. v.).

heath-grass, s.

Bot.: The genus *Triodia* (q. v.). *Triodia decumbens* is the Decumbent Heath grass. (*Hooker & Arnott.*)

heath-pea, s.

Botany: *Lathyrus macrorhizus*, formerly *Orobis tuberosus*, the Tuberous Bitter Vetch. [**BITTER-VETCH**.]

heath-plant, s. Heath, heather.**heath-pout, s.**

Ornith.: The heathcock (q. v.). Pout is a corruption of poult.

"Not heath-pout, or the rarer bird
Which Phasis or Ionia yields,
More pleasing morsels would afford
Than the fat olives of my fields." *Dryden: Second Epode of Horace.*

heath-rivulet, s.

Entom.: *Emmelesia erycetata*, one of the Geometer Moths. (*Newman.*)

heath-rustic, s.

Entom.: *Agrotis agathina*, one of the Noctuas. (*Newman.*)

heath-cōck, s. [English *heath*, and *cock*.]

Ornith.: The male of *Tetrao tetrix*. The same as **BLACKCOCK** (q. v.).

"Fields, or mountains by the heathcock ranged." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, ch. vii.

heath-hēn, s. [Eng. *heath*, and *hen*.]

Ornith.: The female of *Tetrao tetrix*. The female of the Heathcock (q. v.).

hēa'-then, *he-then, *he-thene, *hæ-thene, s. & a. [A. S. *hæthen*, from *hæth*=heath (q. v.); Dut. *heiden*, from *heide*=heath; Icel. *heidinn*, from *heidhr*; Sw. *heden*, from *hed*; Dan. *heden*, from *hede*; Ger. *heiden*, from *heide*; Goth. *haithno*=a heathen woman, from *haith*=heath.]

A. As substantive:**I. Ordinary Language:**

*1. A dweller on the heath.

*2. An uncivilized man, a barbarian.

"And the *hethene* men deden to vs not litel courtesie." *Wycliffe: Acts xxviii.* 1.

3. A hoyden, used of a man as well as of a woman. [**HOYDEN**.] (*Trench.*)

4. In the same sense as II. 2 (q. v.).

II. Technically:**Scripture:**

1. *Old Test.*: A Gentile, one not a Jew; but with the further implication that he worshiped false gods, or that, if he served Jehovah, he did so by forbidden methods, and that, in consequence of his erroneous faith, he, or at least his fellow worshippers, practiced moral abominations abhorrent to the true people of God. Heathen is the rendering of the Heb. word *gōim*=peoples, nations, foreigners, gentiles; heathens in the special sense, in the A. V. it is sometimes rendered "nations," sometimes "gentiles," and sometimes "heathens." Cf. Lev. xxv. 44, xxvi. 45, 2 Sam. xxii. 44, 2 Kings xvi. 3, xvii. 15, xxi. 2, 2 Chron. xxviii. 3, xxxiii. 2, xxxvi. 14, Psalms ii. 1, cxxxv. 15, Jer. x. 2.

2. New Testament:

(1) The Greek equivalent for Heb. *gōim* is *ethnē*.
(a) In the same sense as No. 1.
(b) Those who are not of the Christian or Jewish faiths.

(2) *Theol., Missions, &c.*: The non-Christian portion of mankind, excluding the adherents of Judaism and Mohammedanism, as also Deists and Atheists.

¶ New views tend to take root first in cities and towns, then to spread to villages, and finally to affect the open country. The word heathen obtained its modern theological sense when the towns were Christian and the country chiefly of the prior ethnic faith. (Cf. the etym. of the word pagan.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Of or belonging to the portion of mankind defined under A. II. 2.

"Let him be to thee as a heathen man and a publican."—*Matthew xiii.* 17.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Unenlightened.

(2) Barbarous.

"The heathen Danes have left several traces of their religion in the upper part of Teesdale."—*Scott: Rokeby*, iv. 1. (Note.)

hēa'-then-dōm, s. [A. S. *hæthendōm*.]

1. The portion of the world in which heathenism is dominant.

2. The people taken collectively who hold heathenism as a religious belief.

3. Heathenism. (*C. Kingsley.*)

hēa'-then-ish, a. [Eng. *heathen*; -ish.]

1. *Lit.*: Of or belonging to the heathens, their faiths or their practices.

"To alter the laws of heathenish religion."—*Hooker.*

2. *Fig.*: Barbarous, rapacious, cruel.

"That execrable Cromwell made a heathenish or rather inhuman edict."—*South.*

hēa'-then-ish-ly, adv. [Eng. *heathenish*; -ly.] In a heathenish manner; as the heathens do.

"The King's statutes, . . . which, it seems, were too heathenishly naked to be exposed."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. ii., ch. iii.

hēa'-then-ish-ness, s. [Eng. *heathenish*; -ness.] The condition of being heathenish; heathenism.

"The obscenity, ribaldry, amorousness, heathenishness, and profaneness of most play-books."—*Fryne: Histrionic-Magic*, 2 iv. 1.

hēa'-then-izm, s. [Eng. *heathen*; -ism.]

1. *Lit.*: The system of belief prevalent among the heathens viewed as if it were a unity.

"Not less zealous in our Christianity than Plato was in his heathenism."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

2. *Fig.*: Debased moral condition.

hēa'-then-ize, v. t. [Eng. *heathen*; -ize.] To render heathen.

"The continuance of these unscriptural terms . . . heathenizes all the common people."—*Account of Mr. Firmin's Religion* (1696), p. 63.

hēa'-then-ness, s. [Eng. *heathen*; -ness.] Heathenish state; heathendom, as opposed to Christendom.

hēa'-then-ry, s. [Eng. *heathen*; -ry.]

1. The quality or state of being heathen; heathenism.

"Your heathenry and your laziness."—*C. Kingsley: Hypatia*, ch. vi.

2. Heathens collectively; heathendom.

hēath'-ēr, s. [Eng. *heath*; -er=the dweller on the heath.] Heath, chiefly *Calluna vulgaris*.

"A night among the heather wad caller our bloods."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxviii.

¶ Himalayan heather;

Bot.: *Andromeda fastigiata*.

heather-bell, s. A bell-shaped corolla of one of the common heaths, *Erica cinerea* or *E. tetralix*.

"Away hath passed the heather-bell." *Scott: Marmion*, i. (Introd.)

heather-blutter, heather-bleat, heather-bleater, s.

Ornith.: The Common Snipe, *Scolopax gallinago*. (*Scotch.*)

heather-cow, s. (*Scotch.*)

1. A tuft or twig of heath.

2. In Galloway a besom made of heath.

hēath'-ēr-ŷ, a. [Eng. *heather*; -y.] Abounding in or covered with heath; heathy; like heath.

"The antlered monarch of the waste
Sprung from his heathery couch in haste." *Scott: Lady of the Lake*, i. 2.

hēath'-wōrts, s. pl. [Eng. *heath*, and *words*.]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order *Ericaceæ* (q. v.).

hēath'-ŷ, a. [Eng. *heath*; -y.] Full of or covered with heath.

"The fugitives sat on the heathy grass."—*Cooper: Hide and Seek*, p. 214.

hēat'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [**HEAT**, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Causing or tending to cause, or promoting warmth or heat; exciting; stimulating; stirring.

C. As subst.: The act or process of warming or imparting heat to anything.

"The heating of the oven."—*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, i. 1.

heating-apparatus, subst. A contrivance for warming buildings. This is effected in various ways, by means of close stoves, hot air, steam, or hot water flues, gas, &c.

heating-surface, s.

Steam-eng.: The fire-surface, or amount of surface exposed on one side to fire and the other to water. The allowance per horse-power varies according to the type of the boiler.

heating-tube, s.

Steam: A water-tube in a steam-boiler surrounded by flame and connecting at each end with a water-space.

hēat'-ing-ly, adv. [English *heating*; -ly.] In a heating manner; so as to cause or communicate heat.

hēat'-lēss, a. [Eng. *heat*; -less.] Destitute of heat; without heat or warmth.

heave, *heve, *heven, v. t. & i. [A. S. *hebban* (pa. t. *hōf*, pa. par. *hafen*); cogn. with Dut. *heffen*; Icel. *hefja*; Sw. *håfa*; Dan. *hæve*; O. H. Ger. *heffan*; Ger. *heben*; Goth. *haffjan*.]

A. Transitive:**I. Ordinary Language:****1. Literally:**

(1) To lift, to raise. (Generally with the idea of effort and painfulness.)

"[Gersaint] heaved his blade aloft." *Tennyson: Gersaint and Entid*, 572.

(2) To raise, draw, or force from the breast or heart.

"She heaved the name of father pantingly forth." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 3.

(3) To cause to rise.

"Who heave the white bosom, and wave the dark hair." *Scott: Last Words of Cadwallon*.

(4) To cause to swell; to fill.

"The glittering finny swarms
That heave our friths." *Thomson*.

(5) To throw, to cast, to send; especially of something weighty.

"Up the high hill he heaves a huge round stone." *Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, xi. 736.

***2. Figuratively:**

(1) To raise; to elevate in condition; to exalt.

"One heaved on high, to be hurled down below." *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iv. 4.

(2) To puff up; to elate.

"The Scots, heaved up into high hope of victory."—*Hayward*.

bēil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

II. Technically:

Nautical:

1. [To heave down.]
2. To haul on a rope or cable.
3. To cast the lead in sounding.

B. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To be thrown, forced, or raised up; to rise.
2. To rise and fall as with alternate or successive motions; as the waves of the sea, the lungs in difficult or rapid respirations, the earth during an earthquake, &c.

"Rough Torre began to heave and move."

Tennyson: *Elaine*, l. 960.

3. To retch; to make an effort to vomit.

*II. Figuratively:

1. To pant, as after severe labor or exertion.
2. To labor, to struggle.

"The church of England had struggled and heaved at a reformation ever since Wycliffe's days."—*Atterbury*.

¶ (1) *To heave in stays*: To bring a ship's head to the wind.

(2) *To heave down*: To careen.

"The ship also was so leaky that I doubted it would be necessary to heave her down at Batavia."—*Cook: Voyages*, vol. ii., bk. iii., ch. vii.

(3) *To heave astern*: To draw the vessel aft.

(4) *To heave and set*: To ride hard.

(5) *To heave short*: To bring the ship above the anchor.

(6) *To heave in sight*: To come into sight or view.

(7) *To heave at the capstan, windlass, &c.*: To turn the capstan, windlass, &c., by means of bars, handspikes, &c.

heave, *s.* [**HEAVE**, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) An upward motion or swelling, as of the waves of the sea; the lungs in heavy or hard respiration; the ground in an earthquake, &c.

"None could guess whether the next heave of the earthquake would settle them on the first foundation, or swallow them."—*Dryden*.

(2) The act of throwing, lifting, or casting; as, a heave of a stone.

(3) An effort to rise; a struggle.

*2. Figuratively:

(1) A rising of the breast; a sigh.

"There's matter in these sighs; these profound heaves you must translate."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, iv. 1.

(2) An effort to vomit; a retching.

II. Technically:

1. *Furriery (pl.)*: A disease in horses, characterized by heavy and laborious respiration.

2. *Min.*: A displacement of the strata or mineral vein by a dislocation.

heave-offering, *s.*

Judaism: The rendering of the Heb. word *terumah*=(f) an oblation, an offering, a gift, (2) a sacrifice consecrated by elevating it; *rum*=to elevate one's self. When Aaron was consecrated high priest, Moses and his coadjutors were enjoined to sanctify or set apart the shoulder of the ram used for the consecration, called the shoulder of the heave-offering, which was to be waved and heaved up. It thenceforth became Aaron's and his sons', as an offering by the Israelites from their peace offerings to Jehovah. Similar arrangements were to be carried out in all future time (Exod. xxix. 27, 28), and all heave-offerings were to belong to Aaron and his sons, with their legitimate successors (Num. xviii. 8, 19).

They were specially given in connection with peace offerings (Lev. vii. 11-14). Heave-offerings were to be given when the first bread of the land was consumed, and in connection with the produce of the threshing-floor (Num. xv. 19-21; cf. Deut. xii. 6). Even tithes were looked on as heave-offerings (xviii. 24); so was a share of the prisoners, animals, and other prey taken in war (xxxi. 28, 29, 41).

"Thou shalt offer a cake of the first of your dough for an heave-offering."—*Numbers* xv. 20.

heave-shoulder, *s.*

Judaism: The shoulder of the ram used in the consecration of Aaron, used as a heave-offering. [**HEAVE-OFFERING**.]

"So supper came up. And first a heave-shoulder and a wave-breast were set on the table before them."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

heaven, **Heaven** (as *hēv'n*), **hef-en*, **heof-en*, **heof-ene*, **heov-en*, **hev-en*, **hev-ene*, *s.* [*A. S.* *heofon*, *hiðfon*, *hefon*; *O. Icel.* *hiðinn*; *O. Sax.* *hevan*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *More or less literally (of the form heaven)*:

(1) The atmosphere surrounding the globe.

"And fowl that may fly above the earth in the open firmament of heaven."—*Genesis* i. 20.

(2) The region beyond the atmosphere, studded with stars.

"I will multiply thy seed as the stars of the heaven."—*Gen.* xxii. 17.

(3) The abode of God and the blessed. [II. 1.] With reference to the two foregoing meanings, this is sometimes called the heaven of heavens (Deut. x. 14; 1 Kings viii. 27), or the third heaven.

"Caught up to the third heaven."—2 Cor. xii. 2.

2. *More or less figuratively*:

(1) *Of the form heaven*:

(a) Any place considered as a supremely blessed one in which to live.

"Ere Douglasses to ruin driven,
Were exiled from their native heaven."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, ii. 8.

†(b) A person association with whom would, it is believed, cause the highest felicity.

"The heaven thou preaches or the heaven thou art."

Moore: *Veiled Prophet of Khorassan*.

(c) Love, viewed as the sweetest of felicity.

(d) Any social, intellectual, moral, or other elevation, sublimity of position, or of ascent.

"O, for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of invention."

Shakespeare: *Henry V.* i. (Chorus.)

(2) *Of the form Heaven*:

(a) God.

"Heaven from above, and Conscience from within,
Cries in his startled ear—Abstain from sin!"

Cooper: *Progress of Error*, 47.

(b) The imaginary pagan divinities. In this sense often in the plural.

¶ The exclamation, *Heavens!* may have originally been an appeal in some moment of great excitement for aid to the heathen gods.

II. Technically:

1. *Theol.*: The place or state of the blessed.

(1) *Ethnic belief*: Heaven among the Greeks and Latins was regarded as the home of the greater gods, not as the abode of the just after death. In Hesiod there is a reference to the Islands of the Blest, where the heroes of the Fourth Age were to pass a second life. Afterward the Elysian Fields, by Pindar placed in the extreme west, though they often were thought to be beneath the earth, were supposed to be the home of the spirits of the just. In most of the ethnic beliefs, heaven, as a state, is a realization of the earthly *summum bonum*. There are three chief sites of the ethnic heaven: (1) Some distant part of this earth: The seats of happiness are represented by some Hindu writers to be vast mountains on the north of India; (2) below the earth, as many of the lower races still think; and (3) in the extreme west, an opinion with poetic beauty in its favor, since it is in that region the Sun descends to his home, the land where, according to the solar myths, there is no more night.

(2) *Jewish*: Many passages relate to heaven, or the heaven of heavens, as the special abode of God (1 Kings viii. 27) and very high (Job xxii. 12). With regard to man, the references in the Old Testament to a state of existence beyond the present are few; these few, however, assign joy and pleasure to the righteous (Psalm xvi. 10, 11), attended by resplendent glory (Dan. xii. 2, 3).

(3) *Christian*: The heaven of blessedness is spoken of as if its locality was upward from the earth (Luke xxiv. 51; John i. 32; Rev. xi. 12, xxi. 10). God, whom the disciples and Christians generally were taught to address as their Father, is there (Matt. v. 16, 45, 48; vi. 9); Christ came thence at first (1 Cor. xv. 47), and, when His mission to earth was complete, re-ascended thither (Luke xxiv. 51). The Holy Spirit was sent down from heaven (1 Peter i. 12); the throne of God is there (Rev. iv. 2; v. 1); nay, in one sense, all heaven is that throne (Matt. v. 34). Innumerable angels are in heaven, surrounding the Divine throne (Rev. v. 11); there is a temple also (Rev. xi. 19; xiv. 17; xvi. 17). Multitudes of persons, sealed as the servants of God, out of every nation, shall be there, clothed in white robes, and with palms in their hands (Rev. vii. 3, 9). They shall no more hunger or thirst, or feel undue heat or any sorrow (13-17). This felicity will not be reached till after the resurrection, when this corruptible shall put on incorruption, and this mortal immortality, death, the last enemy, being destroyed (1 Cor. xv. 26, 54).

2. *Symbolism*: Heaven, in the Table of Symbols of the early ages, is represented by the segment of a circle, sometimes of blue, or of the three colors of the rainbow; the universe by a globe of blue.

¶ *Host of Heaven*:

1. The stars.

"And when thou seest the sun, and the moon, and the stars, even all the host of heaven."—*Deut.* iv. 19.

2. Angels.

"I saw the Lord sitting on his throne, and all the host of heaven standing by him on his right hand and on his left."—1 Kings xxii. 19.

¶ Obvious compounds: **Heaven-aspiring*, *heaven-banished*, *heaven-commissioned*, *heaven-daring*, *heaven-defying*, *heaven-guided*, *heaven-loved*, *heaven-protected*, &c.

**heaven-begot*, *a.* Begotten by a celestial power; *heaven-born*.

"If I am heaven-begot, assert your son."
Dryden. (Todd.)

heaven-born, *a.* Born of a celestial power; sent from heaven; inspired.

"The heaven-born poet must stand forth."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vii.

heaven-bred, *a.* Produced or taught in heaven; of divine origin; divine.

"Much is the force of heaven-bred poetry."

Shakespeare: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 2.

heaven-bridge, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: A bridge, sometimes called the Bridge of Death, supposed to reach from this world to heaven, spanning the abyss of hell. Along this bridge the souls of the departed must travel: the good to pass over in safety, the wicked to fall into the abyss. It is spoken of under different names in the Zend-Avesta (*Sacred Books of the East*, iv. 213), in the Rabbinical literature (*Midrash*, *Yalkut Reubeni*, s. v. Gehinnom), and the Preliminary Discourse (§ iv.) to Sale's translation of the Koran. This bridge exists in the mythology of the Javanese, the Karens, the Bornese, the Greenlanders, and the Indians of North and South America. It has a place in the myth of Baldr; it lingers in the English song of "The Brig o' Dread"; and to this day the peasant of Nièvre tells of a little board,

"Pas pu longue, pas pu large
Qu'un ch'veu de la Sainte Vierge,"

put by St. John between the earth and Paradise.

"Among these people the *Heaven-bridge* is a sword; those who cross become men, those who dare not, women."—*Tylor: Early History of Mankind* (ed. 1878), p. 380.

**heaven-built*, *a.* Built by the agency of the gods.

"His arms had wrought the destined fall
Of sacred Troy, and razed her heaven-built wall."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, i. 1.

heaven-descended, *a.* Sent down from heaven *heaven-born*.

heaven-directed, *a.*

1. Raised or pointing toward the sky.

"Who taught that heaven-directed spire to rise?"
Pope: *Moral Essays*, iii. 261.

2. Taught, guided, or directed by the power of heaven.

"O sacred weapon; left for truth's defense;
To all but heaven-directed hands denied."

Pope: *Ep. to Sat.* ii. 214.

heaven-fallen, *a.* Fallen from heaven; driven from heaven.

heaven-gate, *s.* The gate or entrance of heaven.

"The unwelcome news
From earth arrived at heaven-gate."

Milton: *P. L.*, x. 22.

heaven-gifted, *a.* Bestowed by heaven. (*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 36.)

heaven-god, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: The sky personified and worshipped as the supreme deity. The heaven-god of the primitive Aryan was Dyaus, the bright sky, afterward Dyaus pitar, the Heaven father, consort of the Earth mother. The *Zeus pater* of the Greeks was credited with all celestial phenomena. A fragment from Sophocles (238)—which Plumptre translates:

"The air is Zeus, Zeus earth, and Zeus the heaven.
Zeus all that is, and what transcends them all"—

and one line of Ennius—

"Aspicis hoc sublime candens, quem omnes invocant
Jovem"

preserved for us in Cicero (*De Nat. Deor.*, iii. 4)—show that among the Greeks and Latins the heaven-god became later the god of heaven. Tylor (*Prim. Cult.*, ii. 231 sqq.) traces a similar development in the religion of the North American Indians, the Zulus, the tribes of Western Africa, the Tatar tribes; and among the Chinese Tien (Heaven) is in personal shape the Shang-ti, or Upper Emperor, the lord of the Universe.

"With such evidence perfectly accords the history of the *Heaven-god* among our Indo-European race."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture*, ii. 234.

heaven-guided, *a.* Guided or directed by the powers of heaven.

heaven-gulf, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: The same as the RIVER OF DEATH (q. v.).

"The *heaven-gulf* which has to be passed on the way to the Land of Spirits has a claim to careful discussion."—*Tylor: Early History of Mankind* (ed. 1878), p. 383.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāl**, **father**; **wé**, **wét**, **hère**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thère**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **māte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***heaven-hued**, *a.* Of the color of the skies; blue, azure. (*Shakesp.: Complaint of a Lover*, 215.)

heaven-inspired, *a.* Inspired by heaven; divinely inspired.

heaven-kissing, *a.* Touching, as it were, the sky; exceeding lofty, reaching into the clouds. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 4.)

heaven-sent, *a.* Sent or commissioned by God. "The creed and standard of the Heaven-sent Chief." *Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan*.

heaven-touched, *a.* Touched by Divine power. "Your heaven-touched hearts disdain the sordid crime." *Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, ii. 61.

heaven-tree, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: The mythic tree or vine which figures in many primitive beliefs as affording a means of ascent from the regions underground to the surface of the earth, or from the surface of the earth to the sky. Tylor says that variants of this myth have been found in the Malayan and Polynesian districts, in North and South America, in Borneo, the Celebes, and in New Zealand. In this country it survives in the nursery tale Jack and the Bean Stalk, which, strangely enough, is little known among cognate peoples.

"There was a heaven-tree where people went up and down, and when it fell it stretched some sixty miles."—*Tylor: Early History of Mankind* (3d ed.), p. 357. (Note.)

heaven-warring, *adj.* Warring or fighting against heaven. (*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 424.)

heaven-worshippers, *s. pl.* [CELECOLE.]

heaven (as *hēv n*), *v. t.* [HEAVEN, *s.*] To place in heaven; to make supremely happy.

"He heavens himself on earth."—*Adams: Works*, i. 194.

heaven-ize (heaven as *hēv n*), *v. t.* [English *heavenly*; -ize.] To render divine or fit for heaven.

"But, O my soul, if thou be once soundly heavenized in thy thoughts and affections, it shall be otherwise with thee."—*Bishop Hall: Sol.* 80.

heaven-like, **heaven-lyke** (heaven as *hēv n*), *a.* [Eng. *heavenly*; -like.] Heavenly (q. v.).

"Menne farre above the common sorte, or as you would saye, heavenlyke felowes."—*Udall: Marke viii.*

heaven-ly-ness (heaven as *hēv n*), *s.* [Eng. *heavenly*; -ness.] The quality or state of being heavenly; heavenly nature.

"Your heavenliness Hath now vouchsafed itself to represent To our dim eyes."—*Sir J. Davies: Orchestra*.

heaven-ly, **heaven-lye**, **heaven-ly** (heaven as *hēv n*), *a. & adv.* [A. S. *heofonlic*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to heaven; celestial; inhabiting heaven; fixed in the heavens. "To stop the course of the heavenly bodies."—*Farmer: On Miracles*, ch. i. § 1.

2. Fit or suited for heaven; divine, angelic; supremely blessed or excellent.

"'Twas bright, 'twas heavenly, but 'tis past." *Moore: Fire-Worshippers*.

B. As adv.: In a manner resembling that of heaven; like a celestial being.

"She was heavenly true."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, v. 2.

¶ For the difference between *heavenly* and *celestial*, see CELESTIAL.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Heavenly-born*, *heavenly-guided*, *heavenly-harnessed*, &c.

heavenly-annunciation, *s.* The annunciation of Jesus by the angels from heaven.

¶ *Order of the Heavenly Annunciation*:

Eccles. & Ch. Hist.: An order of nuns founded by Victoria Fornari, in 1602, by permission of the Archbishop of Genoa.

heavenly-fruit, *s.*

Bot.: The genus *Diospyros*.

heavenly-minded, *a.* Having the affections or heart set on heaven and heavenly things.

heavenly-mindedness, *s.* The quality or state of being heavenly-minded.

heaven-ward (heaven as *hēv n*), *adv.* [Eng. *heavenly*; -ward.] Toward heaven.

heav-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *heav(e)*; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which heaves or lifts; specifically, a laborer employed in docks in landing goods from barges, &c.; also in composition, as, a coal-heaver.

2. *Naut.*: A handspike; a staff employed in setting up the topmast shrouds, in frapping the topmasts, &c.

heaves, *s. pl.* [HEAVE, *s.*, II. 1.]

heav-i-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *heavily*; -ly.]

1. In a heavy manner; with great weight.

2. In a strong, violent, or fierce manner; violently, furiously.

"But Great-heart . . . laid so heavily at him with his sword, that he forced him to a retreat."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

3. In a heavy, sad, or despondent manner; sadly, sorrowfully; with an air of dejection.

"Why looks your grace so heavily to-day." *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, i. 4.

4. Grievously, oppressively.

"How heavily this befell to the poor gentlewoman." *Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

*5. With difficulty.

"Took off their chariot-wheels that they drave heavily."—*Exod.* xiv. 25.

*6. Bitterly, grievously.

"Our mariners complained heavily against the people."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 105.

heav-i-ness, **heav-i-ness**, **hev-i-ness**, **hev-y-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *heavy*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being heavy; weight, gravity; ponderousness.

2. Sadness, despondency, or dejection of mind; lowness of spirits.

"A moment's heaviness they feel." *Wordsworth: Mother's Return*.

3. Drowsiness, torpor, dullness of spirit, languor.

"Your story put heaviness in me." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

4. Oppression, weight, burden, affliction; as, the heaviness of taxation.

*5. Deepness or richness of soil.

"By reason of the fatness and heaviness of the ground."—*Arbuthnot*.

heav-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [HEAVE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of lifting or raising.

2. A rising or swelling; a panting; a deep sigh.

heav-i-sōme, *a.* [Eng. *heavy*; -some.] Dull, dark, drowsy, heavy.

heav-ī (1), **heav-iō**, **hev-i**, **hev-y**, *a. & adv.* [A. S. *hefig*, lit.=hard to heave, from *hebban*=to heave; cogn. with Icel. *höfgr*, from *hefja*=to heave; O. H. Ger. *hepīg*, *hebig*, from *hepfan*, *heffan*=to heave.]

A. As adjective:

1. Hard to be lifted on account of its weight; weighty; ponderous; the opposite to light.

2. Weighed down; burdened with a load; loaded.

3. Not easily borne; grievous; hard; oppressive; cruel; severe. (Of persons and things.)

4. Sad; mournful; grievous.

5. Hard to accomplish; difficult; as, a heavy task.

6. Full of weight or importance; important; weighty.

7. Weighed down with care, sorrow, pain, trouble, &c.

8. Drowsy; weary; sleepy.

9. Moving slowly or with difficulty.

10. Dull; inanimate; wanting in life, spirit, or animation.

11. Stupid; foolish; brutish.

12. Impeding or clogging motion or action; cloggy; as, a heavy road.

13. Tedious; slow; wearisome.

14. Acting or moving with violence or force; strong; violent; forcible.

15. Dark; gloomy; threatening; lowering.

16. Caused, or appearing to be caused, by some superincumbent weight; as, a heavy pain.

17. Not easily acted upon by the stomach; not easily digested; indigestible; said of food.

18. Not properly fermented or raised; solid; clammy; as bread.

19. Having much strength or body; said of wines, ales, &c.

20. Rich in soil; fertile; as, heavy lands.

21. Plentiful; abundant; as, a heavy crop.

*22. Deep; loud; as, a heavy noise.

*23. Great with young; pregnant.

B. As adv.: Heavily.

heavy-armed, *a.* Bearing heavy armor or arms, and so used for slow movements; in opposition to the light-armed soldiers, used for skirmishing or rapid movements.

heavy-gaited, *a.* Moving slowly and heavily. (*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iii. 2.)

heavy-handed, *a.* Clumsy; awkward; not dexterous.

heavy-headed, *adj.* Dull; stupid; brutish. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 4.)

heavy-hearted, *a.* Sad; mournful; heavy at heart.

heavy-laden, *a.* Laden with a heavy burden; heavily laden.

"Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy-laden, and I will give you rest."—*Matt.* xi. 28.

heavy-sailing, *a.* Sailing slowly and heavily.

heavy-spar, *s.* [BARITE.]

heavy-weight, *s.* A person or animal of more than average weight; specif., in sporting, a horse, jockey, boxer, &c., who carries or is of more than the average weight.

heav-ī (2), *a.* [Eng. *heav(e)*; -y.] Suffering from or affected with the heaves.

heav-īsh, *a.* [English *heavy*; -ish.] Rather heavy. (*Hood: The Forge*.)

heav-ī, *a.* [A variant of *weezy* (q. v.).] Hoarse, wheezy; short of breath.

heb-dō-mād, *s.* [Latin *hebdomas* (genit. *hebdomadis*), from (Gr. *hebdomas*=a week; *hebdomas*=seventh; *hepta*=seven.)] A period or space of seven days; a week.

"I Daniel was so honey by three hebdomads of dayes that I ate no delicate meats."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, x.

heb-dōm-a-dal, *a.* [Lat. *hebdomas* (genit. *hebdomadis*); Eng. *adj. suff. -al*.]

1. Weekly; consisting of seven days.

2. Meeting weekly; as, a hebdomadal council.

"As for hebdomadal periods, or weeks, in regard of their sabbaths, they were observed by the Hebrews."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv, ch. xii.

*3. Fickle, changeable.

"All this from listening to variable hebdomadal politicians."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, Let. 4.

heb-dōm-a-dal-ī, *adv.* [English *hebdomadal*; -ly.] Weekly, each week.

"Sent to me hebdomadally in a brown paper wrapper."—*J. R. Lowell: Biglow Papers*.

heb-dōm-a-dar-ī, *a. & s.* [Latin *hebdomas* (genit. *hebdomadis*); Eng. *adj. suff. -ary*.]

A. As adj.: The same as *HEBDOMADAL* (q. v.).

"This blessed hebdomadary round." *Beaumont: Psyche*, c. 18, s. 33.

B. As subst.: In the Roman Church, a member of a chapter or convent, whose week it is to officiate in the choir, rehearse the anthems and prayers, and perform other services which on extraordinary occasions are performed by the superiors.

heb-dōm-a-dēr, *s.* [Lat. *hebdomas* (genit. *hebdomadis*); Eng. *suff. -er*.] The same as *HEBDOMADARY* (q. v.).

heb-dō-māt-i-cal, *a.* [Lat. *hebdoma(s)*; *t* connective, and English *adj. suff. -al*.] Hebdomadal, weekly.

"Far from the conceit of deambulatory, hebdomatical, or peradventure, ephemeral office."—*Bp. Morton: Episcopacy Asserted*, p. 142.

Hē-bō, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Class. Antig.*: The goddess of youth, daughter of Jupiter and Juno. In Olympus she appears as a kind of handmaiden, presenting the nectar at the banquets of the gods, preparing the chariot of Juno, and bathing and anointing the wounds of Mars. In the arts she is represented as a young virgin crowned with flowers, arrayed in a variegated garment, with an eagle by her side. She was believed to have the power of restoring the bloom of youth and beauty to the aged.

2. *Astronomy*: An asteroid, the sixth found. It was discovered by Hencke, July 1, 1847.

hē-ben, *s.* [Fr. *hébène*; Lat. *hebenus*, *hebenum*.] Ebony (q. v.).

"The tough shaft of heben wood." *Scott: Bridal of Triermain*, iii. 13.

heb-ē-nōn, *s.* [HENBANE.]

heb-ē-tāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *hebetatus*, pa. par. of *hebetō*=to make blunt or dull; *hebes* (genit. *hebetis*)=blunt, dull; Fr. *hébété*.] To make blunt or dull; to dull, to stupefy.

"Beef may confer a robustness on the limbs of my son; but will hebetate and clog his intellects."—*Arbuthnot & Pope: Martin Scriblerus*, ch. iv.

heb-ē-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *hebetatus*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Dull, blunt, obtuse.

II. *Bot.*: Having a soft, obtuse termination.

heb-ē-tā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *hebetatio*, from *hebetatus*, pa. par. of *hebetō*=to make dull or blunt.]

1. The act of making dull, blunt, or obtuse.

2. The state of being dull, blunt, or obtuse.

hē-bē'te, *a.* [Fr. *hébété*, from Lat. *hebes* (genit. *hebetis*).] Dull, blunt, obtuse, stupid.

"Observe how hebetate and dull they are."—*Ellis: Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 325.

hēb-ē-tine, *s.* [Lat. *hebes* (genit. *hebetis*)=dull, dim, faint, and *suff. -ine* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: The same as *WILLEMITE* (q. v.).

heb-ē-tūde, *subst.* [Latin *hebetudo*, from *hebes* (genit. *hebetis*)=dull, blunt.] Dullness, bluntness, obtuseness, stupidity.



Hebe.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **gell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**. **-cian**, **-tian** as **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** as **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** as **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** as **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. as **bēl**, **dēl**.

Hē-brā'-īc, a. [Lat. *Hebraicus*, from *Hebreus*=a Hebrew.] Of or pertaining to the Hebrews; designating the language of the Hebrews.

***Hē-brā'-īc-āl, a.** [English *Hebraic*; -al.] The same as **HEBRAIC** (q. v.).

Hē-brā'-īc-āl-ly, adv. [Eng. *Hebraical*; -ly.] After the manner of the Hebrews; in the Hebrew manner or fashion.

Hē-brā'-īsm, s. [Fr. *Hébraïsme*.] An idiom, manner, or custom peculiar to the Hebrews; an expression or manner of speaking peculiar to the Hebrew language.

"Milton has infused a great many Latinisms, as well as Grecisms and Hebraisms, into his poem." — Addison; *Spectator*, No. 285.

Hē-brā'-īst, s. [Lat. *Hebraeus*=Hebrew.] One learned in the Hebrew language and literature.

Hē-brā'-īst-īc, Hē-brā'-īst-īc-āl, a. [English *Hebraist*; -ic, -ical.] Pertaining to or resembling Hebrew.

Hē-brā'-īst-īc-āl-ly, adv. [Eng. *Hebraistical*; -ly.] In a Hebraistic sense; with a Hebrew significance or idiom.

"Which is Hebraistically used in the New Testament." — Kittel: *Cycl. Bibl. Liter.* (3d ed.), ii. 105.

***Hē-brā'-īze, v. t. & i.** [Gr. *Hebraizō*.]

A. Trans.: To make Hebrew; to convert into a Hebrew idiom.

B. Intrans.: To speak Hebrew; to act according to Hebrew manners or fashions.

Hē-brew (ew as ô), s. & a. [Fr. *Hébreu*; Lat. *Hebraeus*; Gr. *Hebraios*; from Heb. *Hibhri*, from *Habhar*=to pass; or, in the opinion of Gesenius, a primitive word connected with *Hebber*=the region beyond the Euphrates. Hence the Septuagint renders it *Perates*=a stranger from a foreign land.]

A. As substantive:

1. In the Bible generally: An appellation given in the Bible to the Israelites. It was used chiefly by foreigners, or by Jews when addressing foreigners.

"For indeed I was stolen away out of the land of the Hebrews." — Genesis xl. 15.

2. In part of the New Testament (pl.): The Jews who spoke the later "Hebrew," — i. e., the Aramean — in contradistinction to the "Grecians" or Hellenists — i. e., Jews — who spoke Greek.

"There arose a murmuring of the Grecians against the Hebrews." — Acts vi. 1.

3. The language spoken by the Israelitish nation. [**HEBREW LANGUAGE.**]

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to the Israelites or their tongue.

"The Hebrew servant which thou hast brought unto us." — Genesis xxxix. 17.

¶ (1) *Hebrew character:*

1. *Palaeography:* The character in which the Hebrew language is now written. This, called the square character, was not the earliest. The general opinion is that it came into use only in the centuries immediately preceding the birth of Christ, or even about the commencement of the Christian era itself. The character on the Maccabean coins is like the Samaritan, rather than the square Hebrew one. Gesenius, however, attributes the introduction of the square character to Ezra, and considers that the letters on coins were intentionally of archaic form. At first there were no vowel points. Those now existing were supplied by the Masorites about the seventh century of the Christian era.

(2) *Entom.:* A moth, *Tenebrionella gothica*, of the family Orthosidae. The "Hebrew character" on the wings is a black mark, like the figure 7 or a prostrate L.

2. *Hebrew Language:*

Philol.: The language spoken by the Hebrews (q. v.). Prof. Max Müller divides the Semitic "family" of languages into three "classes" or sub-families: Arabic or Southern, Hebraic or Middle, and Aramean or Northern. Under the second category he includes (1) Biblical Hebrew, (2) the Samaritan, as existing in the Samaritan Pentateuch, third century A. D.; (3) the Carthaginian or Phoenician of inscriptions. In the earliest books of the Old Testament it is already found in a high state of development. Only two periods of the language are traceable, a golden and a silver age. The latter was characterized by an increasing infusion of Aramean words and idioms. This process began with the rise of the Assyrian power; it advanced when the colonists were brought from the East to occupy the place of the ten tribes carried into exile; and it became yet more firmly established during the Babylonian captivity. During the exile the common people lost their native tongue, though the upper classes spoke it; and the Hebrew tongue of the New Testament (Acts xxii. 2) is Aramean.

¶ *Epistle to the Hebrews:*

Scrip. Canon: One of the most important epistles of the New Testament. Clement of Rome referred to it about A. D. 96, as did Justin Martyr in the

second century, followed in due time by many other Christian fathers. When the epistle was written, the temple worship seems still to have continued (v. 1-4, viii. 3, ix. 25, &c.), which would place its date earlier than A. D. 70, the year when Jerusalem was destroyed. Its author was not one of those who had heard Jesus, but belonged to the generation immediately succeeding (ii. 3). Who he was, is a question which has excited difference of opinion both in ancient and modern times. The Greek fathers generally attributed the epistle to St. Paul; the Latin Churches in Europe and Northern Africa were long of a different opinion, but by the commencement of the fourth century the Eastern view largely prevailed, in the West as well as in the East, and by the commencement of the fifth century it was everywhere dominant. Jerome and Augustine had much influence in giving it currency, which it retained to the Reformation. Erasmus, Cardinal Cajetan, Luther, Calvin, Beza, and others revived the old doubts. The Council of Trent gave a decision in favor of St. Paul, but in Protestant countries the question is still held to be a debatable one. Passages such as x. 34 and xiii. 23 might well have been written by St. Paul during his imprisonment in Rome, and there are a multitude of expressions in Hebrews like those of the epistles admitted to be St. Paul's. But, taken as a whole, the Greek composition is more finished and more rhetorical than that of the apostle. If Paul was not the author, who was? The early Church said Clement of Rome or St. Luke or Silas, called also Silvanus; Luther suggested Apollon, a much more probable opinion, which has since been ably defended in Germany by Semler, Bleek, De Wette, Tholuck, &c.

The "Hebrews" to whom the epistle was addressed were the Jewish converts to Christianity, specially those resident in Palestine, to whom Aramean was vernacular, though they knew Greek. Some fathers thought that the Greek epistle was translated from Aramean, but it has all the characteristics of an original writing. The Old Testament quotations are from the Septuagint, even where it differs from the Hebrew as if the author had not been familiar with the latter tongue. His treatment of types, symbols, &c., is suggestive of Philo and the Alexandrian writers, but this is not conclusive as to the epistle having been written in Egypt.

Its canonical authority was accepted in the early Church by many who denied its Pauline authorship. Eusebius places it among his *Homologoumena* (q. v.), and there has never been any impeachment of its integrity.

Internal evidence shows that the Palestinian Christians to whom it was addressed were in great danger of being seduced or persecuted again into the Judaism, which they had left (x. 32-39). The epistle was designed to keep them steadfast. It opens with arguments for the divinity of Christ and His consequent superiority to the angels. Hence Christianity bestowed through Him is superior to Judaism communicated by means of angels (i. ii. 1-3); He, a son, is superior to Moses, a servant (iii. 5, 6); His everlasting priesthood is superior to that of Aaron (vii.); His sacrifice was an effective one, of which those of Judaism were only types and shadows (ix.); Christianity was founded on the New Covenant, which was to abide, while the Old one decayed and was ready to vanish away (viii. 13). Let the converts hold fast to their Christian belief (ii. 1-3, x. 32-39), avoid apostasy (vi. 4-9), and imitate the ancient worthies, whose animating principle was faith (xi.), seeking for a "continuing city" in another world rather than in this (xiii. 14).

Hebrew-wise, adv. In an opposite sense; in allusion to the fact that Hebrew is read from right to left, and that Hebrew books commence where books in European languages end.

"The thesis, *vice-versa*, put
Should Hebrew-wise be understood."
Prior: Another Epistle to Fleetwood Shephard.

Hē-brew'-ess (ew as ô), s. [Eng. *Hebrew*; -ess.] A Hebrew woman; an Israelitish woman.

***Hē-brew'-ist (ew as ô), s.** [Eng. *Hebrew*; -ist.] The same as **HEBRAIST** (q. v.).

***Hē-brī'-cian, s.** [Heb.] One learned in Hebrew language and literature; a Hebraist.

"The nature of the Hebrew verse, as the meanest Hebraic knowledge, consists of uneven feet." — Peacham.

Hē-brīd'-ē-an, Hē-brīd'-ī-an, a. [Eng. *Hebride(s)*; -an.] Of or pertaining to the Hebrides, a group of islands lying off the west coast of Scotland.

"Somewhat later came the great Hebridean potentates." — Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

hēc'-a-tāre, s. [**HECTARE.**]

hēc'-a-tē, s. [Gr. *Hecatē*.]

Greek Myth.: A Grecian goddess, daughter of Jupiter. She presided over popular assemblies, war, the administration of justice, the rearing of children, &c. She was supposed to wander about

the earth at night, and was sometimes considered the patroness of magic and the infernal regions. She is often confounded with Artemis and Proserpine.

"I speak not to that railing Hecate."

Shakesp. Henry VI., Pt. I., iii. 2.

¶ In all other instances where this word occurs in Shakesp. the rhythm requires the pronunciation **HĒK'-ate**.

hēc'-a-tō-lite, s. [Lat. *Hecate*; Gr. *Hecatē*, and *lithos*=stone.]

Min.: The same as **MOONSTONE** (q. v.).

hēc'-a-tōmb (b silent), s. [Fr. *hecatombe*, from Lat. *hecatombe*, from Gr. *hekatombē*=the sacrifice of a hundred oxen: *hekatō*=a hundred, and *bous*=an ox.]

1. The sacrifice of a hundred oxen or other beasts.

2. Any great sacrifice of victims.

"His parent's iron hand did doom

More than a human hecatomb."

Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxv.

***hēc'-a-tōm'-pē-dōn, s.** [Greek *hekatompodon*, from *hekatō*=a hundred, and *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot.]

Arch.: A temple a hundred feet in length (especially applied to the Parthenon at Athens).

***hēc'-a-tōn'-stīl'-ōn, s.** [Gr. *hekatō*=a hundred, and *stulos*=a pillar.]

Arch.: A building having a hundred pillars or columns.

***hēc'-a-tōn'-tar-chy, s.** [Gr. *hekatō*=a hundred; and *archē*=rule, government.] The rule or government of one hundred. (*Hacket: Life of Archbp. Williams*, ii. 202.)

***hēc'-a-tōn'-tōme, s.** [Gr. *hekatō*=a hundred, and *tomos*=a volume, a tome (q. v.).] A hundred volumes, a great collection of written or printed matter. (*Milton: Animad. on Remon. Def.*; *The Postscript.*)

***hēc (ch guttural), interj.** [From the sound.] An exclamation of surprise, wonder, &c.

***hēcht (ch guttural), v. t.** [**HIGHT.**] To promise; to foretell something. (*Burns; Halloween.*)

hēc (ī), s. [Dut. *hek*=a grating; Ger. *heck*=a fence of laths.] [**HATCH, s.**]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A rack or frame for holding fodder for cattle.
2. A door; especially one partly of lattice-work.
3. The latch of a door.
4. A fish trap.

II. Technically:

1. *Spin.:* The fly of a spinning-wheel.
2. *Weav.:* A device through which the yarns pass from the warping-mill to the reel on which they are wound for transference to the warp-beam of the loom. The heck-box slides vertically on a bar as the reel rotates, and thus disposes the warp spirally on the reel. The heck consists of a series of steel pins with eyes, through each of which one thread passes. The heck is in two parts, one a little raised from the other. The eyes of the parts being alternate, by raising one of them a little, the bands of the warp are separated; when the other part of the heck is raised, the position is reversed, the former upper band becoming the lower. This produces the lease, which is tied up, to form a guide for setting it in the loom.

heck-box, s.

Weav.: A box suspended between the travers on which the bobbins of warp yarn are mounted, and the warping-frame on which the yarns are wound. It divides the warp threads into two sets, one for each heddle (q. v.).

hēc (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.] The bend or winding of a stream.

hēc'-bēr'-rī, s. [**HEGBERRY.**]

hēc'-kle, s. [**HACKLE.**]

hēc'-kle, v. t. [**HECKLE, s.**]

1. *Lit.:* To dress with a heckle, as flax or hemp.
2. *Fig.:* To worry; to harass; to annoy; to tease, as by continued questions.

hēc'-lēr, s. [Eng. *heckle* (le); -er.]

1. *Lit.:* One who heckles flax or hemp.
2. *Fig.:* One who worries by persistent questioning.

"We should be very glad to know, through the instrumentality of some Liverpool hecker, what these ties are." — *London Daily News.*

hēc'-tāre, hēc'-a-tāre, s. [Fr., from Gr. *hekatō*=a hundred, and Latin *area*.] A French measure containing 100 ares, or 10,000 square meters=2471143 statute acres; a square hectometer. [**ARE, s.**]

hēc'-ta-style, a. [Gr. *hexastylōs*=with six columns in front.] Having six pillars. (*Defoe: Tour*, ii. 301.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trī, Sīrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

héc-tic, *héc-tick, *héc-tick, *a. & s.* [French *hécétique*, from Low Lat. **hēcticus*, from Gr. *hēktikos*=hēctic, consumptive, from *hēxis*=a state or habit of body; *echō*, fut. *hēzō*=to have.]

A. As adjective:

Path.: Slow but long continued, so as to impair the strength and cause wasting away.

***B. As substantive:**

1. A constitutional fever. [HECTIC-FEVER.]
2. The flush usually seen in hectic fever and consumption. (*Byron: Manfred*, ii. 4.)

hectic-fever, s.

Path.: A fever attended by frequency and weakness of pulse, alternations of cold with heat and flushing, followed by perspiration; the strength daily decreases, and the body wastes away. Hectic fever is often produced when an abscess goes on to suppuration; it is also an attendant on phthisis, dysentery, &c.

***héc-tic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *hectic*; -*al*.] The same as **HECTIC** (q. v.).

"I will keep it [sickness] from being *hectical*."—*Wotton: Reliquia*, p. 438.

héc-tic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *hectical*; -*ly*.] In a hectic manner; constitutionally, consumptively.

"He was for some years *hectically* feverish."—*Johnson: Life of Ascham*.

héc-tò-côt-ý-lë, **héc-tò-côt-ý-lüs**, *s.* [Gr. *hekaton*=a hundred, and *kotylë*=anything hollow, a sucker.]

Zoology and Biology:

1. Of the form *hecotocylus*: What was originally supposed to be a male animal, and made a genus; but is now known to be the argonaut cuttle-fish arm described under 2.

2. Of both forms: One of the eight arms of a cuttle-fish, particularly an argonaut, so specialized as to be used for reproductive purposes. After its development is complete, it is detached from its original situation and affixed to the female.

"The *hecotocylus* of the argonaut was discovered by Chiaje, who considered it a parasitic worm, and described it under the name of *Tricoccephalus acetaularis*. It was again described by Costa, who regarded it as a 'spermatophore of a singular shape,' and, lastly, by Dr. Kölliker."—*S. P. Woodward: Man of the Mollusca* (3d ed.), p. 159.

héc-tò-côt-ý-lized, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *hecotocyl(us)*; Eng. suff. -*ized*.] So specialized and developed as to constitute a *hecotocylus*.

"The metamorphosed or *hecotocylized* arm of cuttle-fishes."—*S. P. Woodward: Mollusca* (3d ed.), p. 159.

héc-tò-côt-ý-lüs, *s.* [HECTOCOTYLE.]

héc-tò-grám, **héc-tò-grámme**, *s.* [Fr. *hectogramme*, from Gr. *hekaton*=a hundred, and Fr. *gramme*.] A French weight or measure containing 100 grammes, or 3 oz., 8.4388 drams avoirdupois.

héc-tò-graph, *s.* [Gr. *hekaton*=hundred, and *graphō*=to write.] A contrivance for manifolding an original; a manifolding machine.

héc-tò-lí-tër, **héc-tò-lí-tre** (*tre* as *tër*), *s.* [Fr., from Gr. *hekaton*=a hundred, and Fr. *litre*.] A French measure of capacity for liquids, containing 100 liters= $\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic meter, or 22.00668 imperial gallons. As a dry measure it contains 10 decaliters, or about 2½ Winchester bushels.

héc-tò-më-tër, **héc-tò-më-tre** (*tre* as *tër*), *s.* [Fr., from Gr. *hekaton*=a hundred, and Fr. *metre*.] A French measure of length, containing 10 meters=109.3633 yards.

HËC-TËR, **héc-tër**, *s.* [See def.]

1. *Hist. (of the form Hector)*: The son of Priam and Hecuba, and the most celebrated and bravest of the Trojan warriors. He was killed by Achilles.

2. (*Of the form Hector*):

(1) A bully, a blusterer, a braggadocio.

"To play the *hector* at cock-pits and hazard-tables."—*Macauley: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

(2) One who teases, worries, or annoys.

héc-tër, *v. t. & i.* [HECTOR, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To bully; to treat with insolence; to act like a bully toward.

"But his majesty was not so to be *hectored* out of his right."—*Evelyn: On Navigation and Commerce*, § 54.

2. To tease, to worry, to harass, to annoy.

B. Intrans.: To play the bully; to bluster, to threaten.

"The *hectoring* kill-cow Hercules."

Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii, c. i.

héc-tër-ý-an, **héc-tër-ë-an**, *a.* [Eng. *hector*; -*ian*; -*ean*.] Pertaining or relating to Hector of Troy. (*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xviii. 18.)

***héc-tër-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *hector*; -*ism*.] The act or disposition of a *hector* or bully; bluster.

***héc-tër-ly**, *a.* [English *hector*; -*ly*.] Like a *hector* or bully; blustering, insolent.

ból, **bôý**, **póut**, **jówl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thín**, **this**; **sin**, **ag**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-**cian**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shün**; -**tion**, -**gion** = **zhün**. -**tious**, -**cious**, -**sious** = **shüs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

héc-tò-stère, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. *hekaton*=a hundred, and *stereos*=solid.] A French measure of solidity, containing 100 cubic meters, equivalent to 3531.66 cubic feet.

héd-dle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Weav.: One of the sets of parallel knotted cords forming loops for the warp-threads; and by whose vertical reciprocity the warp-threads are shifted so as to make the shed for the passage of the shuttle. Heddles are a necessary integral feature of all looms, having sets of strings for separating the warp-threads into two or three groups, between which the weft is passed. This is called mounting the loom, and consists in dividing the warp among the leaves of heddles or heddles.

heddle-eye, s.

Weav.: The loop in a heddle through which the warp-thread is passed.

heddle-hook, s. A hook used in heddling the warp-threads.

héd-dle, *v. t.* [HEDDLE, *s.*]

Weav.: To draw through the heddle-eyes of a weaver's harness, as the warp-threads.

héd-ën-börg'-ite, *s.* [Named after Hedenberg, a Swedish chemist, who first analyzed and described it.]

Mín.: A variety of Pyroxene. Dana arranges it as Iron-Lime-Pyroxene. It is black, and is found in crystals or lamellar masses.

héd-ë-ö-mä, *s.* [Altered from Gr. *hēdyosmos*, as adj.=sweet-smelling; as subst.=mint; *hēdyos*=sweet, and *osmë*=smell.]

Bot.: A genus of Labiatae, tribe Melisseeae. *Hedeoma pulegioides*, also known as Penny-Royal, has a high popular reputation as an emmenagogue. (*Lindley*.)

héd-ër-a, *s.* [Lat.=ivy.]

Bot.: A genus of Araliaceae. Calyx, limb entire or five-toothed, petals five, stamens five, ovary five-celled, fruit a subglobose berry. Two species are known, one *Hedera helix* is the ivy (q. v.). *Hedera umbellifera*, an Amboyna species, is said to furnish wood smelling like lavender and rosemary; and *H. terebinthacea*, a native of Ceylon, yields a resin smelling like turpentine.

héd-ër-a-çë-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *heder(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -*aceæ*.]

Bot.: An order of exogens founded by Linnaeus. Antoine Laurent de Jussieu, in 1789, altered the name to Araliae, and A. Richard, in 1822, to Araliaceae (q. v.).

***héd-ër-äl**, *a.* [Latin *hedera*=ivy; Eng. adj. suff. -*al*.] Pertaining to or consisting of ivy.

***héd-ër-ät-äd**, *a.* [Lat. *hederatus*.] Crowned or adorned with ivy. (*Fuller: Worthies; Yorkshire*.)

***héd-ër-ic**, *a.* [Latin *hedera*=ivy; -*ic*.] Contained in or derived from ivy.

hederic-acid, s.

Chem.: An acid contained in the seeds of ivy, *Hedera helix*.

***héd-ër-ýf-ër-öus**, *a.* [Lat. *hedera*=ivy; *fero*=to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. -*ous*.] Producing ivy.

***héd-ër-öse**, *a.* [Lat. *hederosus*, from *hedera*=ivy.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or full of ivy.

hedge, ***heg**, ***hegge**, *s.* [A. S. *hege*, *haga*; cogn. with Dan. *hegge*, *heg*, *haag*; Icel. *heggur*=a tree in a hedge; *hagi*=a hedge; Ger. *hag*=a bush, a hedge.] [Haw.] A fence formed of bushes or small trees growing close together; a thicket of bushes; a line of bushes or evergreens, whether intended as a fence or not.

"A man plantyde a vineyard, and sette an *hegge* about it."—*Wycliffe: Mark* xii.

hedge-accantor, s. The hedge-sparrow (q. v.).

hedge-bells, s. pl.

Bot.: *Calystegia sepium*.

hedge-berry, s.

Bot.: *Cerasus avium*.

hedge-bill, hedging-bill, s. A bill-hook (q. v.).

hedge-bird, s. A bird living and feeding in hedges.

hedge-born, a. Of low or mean birth; meanly born.

hedge-bote, s. [HAY-BOTE.]

hedge-chaffer, s. A cock-chaffer (q. v.).

hedge-creeper, s. One who skulks under hedges for bad purposes.

thedge-fumitory, s.

Bot.: A Fumitory (*Fumaria*). (*Ainsworth*.) *Fumaria officinalis* (f.).

thedge-garlic, s.

Bot.: *Sisymbrium alliaria*, formerly *Alliaria officinalis*, Linnaeus' *Erysimum alliaria*. [ALLIARIA.] Called also Garlic-mustard, Jack-by-the-hedge, and Sauce-alone.

hedge-hyssop, s.

Bot.: *Gratiola officinalis*.

hedge-knife, s. A cutting instrument for trimming hedges.

hedge-maid, s.

Bot.: *Glechoma hederacea*.

hedge-marriage, s. An irregular marriage performed by a hedge-priest (q. v.); a clandestine marriage.

hedge-mustard, s.

Bot.: The cruciferous genus *Sisymbrium* (q. v.), and specially *S. officinale*. It has runcinate-toothed or lobed hairy leaves, yellow flowers, and pods in a leafless raceme oppressed to the stem. It is found in hedgebanks and waste places.

hedge-nettle, s.

Bot.: The Labiate genus *Stachys* (q. v.), called in books Woundworts (q. v.). [STACHYS.]

hedge-note, s. A word of contempt for low writing.

"They left these *hedge-notes* for another sort of poem."—*Dryden*.

hedge-parsley, s.

Bot.: Torilis, a section of the umbelliferous genus *Caucalis*. Specially, *Torilis anthriscus*, a plant with a five to twelve-rayed umbel, with minute white or pink flowers. Found in hedges and waste places, where it flowers from July to September. (*Sir J. Hooker*.)

hedge-priest, s. A poor, illiterate cleric. Spec., one admitted to orders directly from a hedge-school (q. v.), without having studied theology. Before the establishment of Maynooth the practice of admitting men to ordination before their departure for the continental colleges was very common, in order that they might gain the stipend for saying mass. In some of the religious orders (q. v.), men are ordained immediately after profession for a similar reason. The nickname "hedge-priest" was originally bestowed on these ecclesiastics by the continental clergy. It is sometimes applied to a suspended priest.

hedge-rhyme, s. Doggerel verses.

hedge-rustic, s.

Entom.: A moth, *Luperina cespitis*, one of the Noctuas (Noctuidæ). (*Neuman*.)

hedge-school, s. A school in the country parts of Ireland conducted in the open air, under the shelter of a hedge, while a rude schoolhouse, to which the name was transferred, was being erected for the accommodation of the children. Now universally used in a depreciatory sense.

"You talk with contempt of a *hedge-school*. Did you never hear of a nate little spot in Greece called the Groves of Academus?"—*Carleton: Traits and Stories; The Hedge-School*.

hedge-schoolmaster, s. The master of a hedge-school (q. v.).

"Hedge-schoolmasters were as superior in literary knowledge and acquirements to the class of men who are now engaged in the general education of the people as they were beneath them in moral and religious character."—*Carleton: Traits and Stories; The Hedge-School*.

hedge-scissors, s. [HEDGE-SHEARS.]

hedge-shears, hedge-scissors, s. A large pair of shears for trimming hedges.

hedge-sparrow, s.

Ornith.: *Accentor modularis*, a small bird, which, though in plumage somewhat resembling the common sparrow, is a warbler more akin to the Red-breast.

"The *hedge-sparrow* fed the cuckoo so long,
That it had its head bit off by its young!"
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 1.

hedge-warbler, s. The hedge-sparrow (q. v.).

***hedge-wine, s.** A poor, cheap wine.

"Homely cakes and harsh *hedge-wine*."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, Ep. Ded., iii.

hedge-writer, s. A mean or poor author or writer.

hédge (1), ***hedg-in**, ***heg-gin**, *v. t. & i.* [HEDGE, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To inclose or fence in with a hedge or fence of bushes; to separate by a hedge.

"There was an housbondeman that plantide a vineyard and *heggide* it about."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xxi.

2. To obstruct, as with a fence or hedge; to block up.

"I will *hedge* up thy way with thorns."—*Hosea* ii. 6.

II. Figuratively:

1. To encircle, as for defense.

"England, hedged in with the main."

Shakesp.: *King John*, ii.

*2. To surround; to invest.

"There's such divinity doth hedge a king."

That treason can but peep to what it would."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iv. 5.

3. To shut up within an inclosure.

"That is a law to hedge in the cuckow, and serve for no purpose."—Locke.

*4. To confine; to restrain; to limit.

"I'll not endure it; you forget yourself"

To hedge me in."—Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, iv. 3.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To hide or skulk, as in a hedge; to shift; to shuffle.

"I myself sometimes, hiding mine honor in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to hedge, and to lurch."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

2. In betting, to protect or insure one's self against loss by hedging one's bets [?].

[To hedge, a bet: To make cross-bets; that is, after having backed one side, to turn around and back the other, so that whatever the result may be, the loss cannot be heavy.]

*hedge (2), v. t. [Probably for edge (q. v.).] To edge in; to push or force in.

"Be sure to hedge in some business of your own."—Swift: *Directions for Servants*.

hedge—hög, s. & a. [Eng. hedge, and hog.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: In the same sense as II. 1.

2. Fig.: Used as a term of reproach.

II. Technically:

1. Zoology:

(1) *Erinaceus europæus*, an insectivorous mammal. It is covered above with spines, and has the power of rolling itself up into a ball. Its length is about nine inches; its food, which it seeks at night, insects, worms, snails, &c. Other species of the genus are found in North and South Africa and in India.

(2) An Echinus (Sea-urchin).

2. Ichthy.: A fish, *Diodon hystrix*, so called from being covered with spines.3. Bot.: *Medicago intertexta*. Named from the partly spinous seeds.

†hedgehog-plant, s.

Bot.: Any species of the Cactus family.

hedgehog-thistle, s.

Bot.: The genus Cactus. Named from its bundles of prickles. It is not a genuine thistle.

hedge—lëss, a. [Eng. hedge; -less.] Having no hedge or fence; unfenced. (G. Eliot: *Daniel Deronda*, ch. lxiv.)

hedge—ër, s. [Eng. hedge(e); -er.] One who makes or repairs hedges.

"And the swink'd hedger at his supper sat."

Milton: *Comus*, 293.hedge—rôw, s. [Eng. hedge, and row.] A row or line of shrubs or bushes planted as a fence or hedge. (Wordsworth: *Evening Walk*.)

hedge—stake, s. [English hedge, and stake.] A stake used to support bushes in a hedge.

hedge—îng, pr. par., a. & s. [HEDGE. v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of inclosing or fencing in with, or as with a hedge.

hedging-bill, s. A hedge-bill (q. v.).

hē-dôn-ic, a. [Gr. *hēdonikos*=pleasurable; *hoi hēdonikoi*=the voluptuaries—i. e., the followers of Aristippus.] Pertaining to Hedonism (q. v.)."The Hedonic doctrine of Aristippus."—Ueberweg: *Hist. of Philosophy*, i. 201.hē-dôn-ism, s. [Fr. *Hédonisme* (Litré), from Gr. *hēdonē*=delight, enjoyment; prop. of sensual pleasure.]

Anc. Philos.: The tenets of the Cyrenaic school of philosophy, founded by Aristippus, a disciple of Socrates. Aristotle calls him a Sophist, possibly because he demanded payment for his instruction. He taught that pleasure was the end of life, and that it was the duty of a wise man to enjoy pleasure without being controlled by it. This control was to be acquired by knowledge and culture. Horace, in one verse, tersely sums up the philosophy of Aristippus—

"Et mihi res, non me rebus, subjungere conor."

Epist. I. i. 18.

The most eminent of the Cyrenaic school were Arété, the daughter of the founder, her son, surnamed from her teaching Metrodidaktos, Theodoros the Atheist, and his scholars, Bio and Euhemerus. [EUPHEMERISM.] Anniceris the Younger sought to

ennoble the Hedonic principle by reckoning civil and social duties among the things which afford pleasure, yet he asserted that our efforts for the benefit of others should have an egoistic motive. Later the Cyrenaic doctrine gave way to Epicureanism. [EPICUREAN.]

Hē-dôn-ist, s. [Eng. *Hedon(ism)*; -ist.] One who accepts the Hedonic philosophy; one who makes pleasure the end of life.

"The accommodating servility of the witty Hedonist."—Ueberweg: *Hist. of Philosophy*, i. 96.

hēd-wig-ī-a, s. [Named after John Hedwig, a noted muscologist, who died in 1799.]

Bot.: A genus of Amyridaceæ, family or tribe Burseridæ. It furnishes a balsam or resin, a substitute for copaiva.

hēd-ŷ-, pref. [Gr. *hēdys*=sweet.]

hēd-ŷ-car-pūs, s. [Pref. *hedy-*, and Gr. *karpōs*=fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Sapindaceæ, tribe Sapindæ. *Hedycarpus malayanus* produces an eatable fruit.

hē-dŷch-ī-ūm, s. [Pref. *hedy-*, and Gr. *chiōn*=snow.]

Bot.: A genus of Zingiberaceæ. The species have beautiful floral and fragrant envelopes, rendering them favorites in hot-houses. They are natives of tropical Asia.

hēd-ŷ-ōs-mūm, s. [Pref. *hedy-*, and Gr. *osmē*=smell.]

Bot.: A genus of Chloranthaceæ. Von Martius says that *Hedysolum bonplandianum* is administered in Brazil in malignant fevers and pains in the limbs.

hēd-ŷ-ō-tī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *hedyotis*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot.: A family of Cinchonaceæ, tribe Cinchonæ.

hēd-ŷ-ō-tis, s. [Pref. *hedy-*, and Gr. *ōus* (genit. *ōtos*)=an ear; named from the sweetness of the ear-shaped leaves.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Cinchonaceæ family *Hedyotis* (q. v.). The root of *Hedyotis umbellata* the Chay-root of India, is used to dye chintzes a durable red color.

hēd-ŷ-phāne, s. [HEDYPHANTITE.]

hēd-ŷ-phān-ite, hēd-ŷ-phāne, s. [Gr. *hēdys*=sweet, *phanos*=bright, *phainō*=to bring to light, to make to appear, and suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: Calciferous Mimetite, a variety of that mineral. It is colorless and translucent. Found in Sweden.

hēd-ŷ-sār-ē-ō, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *hedysar(um)* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of papilionaceous plants. The filaments are generally connate; the legume transversely articulated with one-sided joints, usually separating and indehiscent.

hē-dŷs-a-rūm, s. [Gr. *hēdysaron*=a plant of the vetch kind.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Hedysaræ (q. v.). About fifty species are known, chiefly from the Old World. The leaves of *Hedysarum gyrans* has spontaneous motion. *H. coronarium*, the so-called French honeysuckle, is used in the south of Europe as food for cattle.

hēd, *hede, *hed-en, v. t. & i. [A. S. *hēdan*=to take care; cogn. with O. Fris. *huda*, *hoda*=to heed, to protect, from *hude*, *hode*=protection; O. S. *hōdian*=to heed; Dut. *hoeden*, from *hoede*=guard, care; Ger. *hüten*=to protect, from *hut*=protection; O. H. Ger. *huaten*, from *huota*=protection.]

A. Transitive:

1. To regard; to take notice of; to pay attention to; to observe.

"With pleasure Argus the musician heeds."

Dryden: *Ovid: Metamorphoses* 1.

*2. To take care of.

"It [the snake] shall be heeded."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 2.

B. Intrans.: To take notice; to care; to pay attention.

hēd, *hede, *hiede, s. [HEED. v.]

*1. Protection, guard, defense; means of safety.

"That eye shall be his heed."

Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, i. 1.

*2. Care, attention, heedfulness; cautious or careful observation.

"In France, for five years: where he travelled"

With ready hand, and with as careful heed."

Daniel: *Civil Wars*, v. 55.

3. Attention, regard, notice.

"Give diligent heed to the reading and the study."—Pearce: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 11.

*4. A look or expression of care or seriousness; gravity.

"He did it with a serious mind; a heed"

Was in his countenance."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

¶ *Heed* applies to matters of importance to one's moral conduct; *care* to matters of minor import; a man is required to take *heed*; a child is required to take *care*: the former exercises his understanding in taking *heed*; the latter exercises his thoughts and his senses in taking *care*. (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

hēd-fūl, a. [Eng. heed; -ful(l).]

1. Full of care, caution, or heed; careful, cautious, circumspect, wary.

"Steward and squire, with heedful haste,"

Marshallled the rank of every guest."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, vi. 6.

2. Attentive, regardful, observant. (Followed by of.)

"To him one of the other twins was bound,"

While I had been like heedful of the other."

Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, i. 1.

hēd-fūl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. heedful; -ly.] In a heedful, cautious, or watchful manner; cautiously, with heed.

"If it be heedfully considered to have special respect to St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans."—Bishop Bull, vol. ii., dis. 3.

hēd-fūl-nëss, s. [Eng. heedful; -ness.] The quality or state of being heedful; care, caution, circumspection, watchfulness.

"Heedfulness to improve all fitting opportunities of providing for ourselves and families."—Wilkins: *Natural Religion*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

*hēd-ī-lŷ, adv. [Eng. heedily; -ly.] With heed or care; heedfully, carefully, cautiously.

*hēd-ī-nëss, *hēd-ī-nësse, s. [Eng. heedily; -ness.] Heedfulness, care, caution, circumspection.

"By God's grace and her good heediness."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, v. vi. 34.

hēd-lëss, a. [English heed; -less.] Taking no heed or care; careless, inattentive, thoughtless, negligent.

"The heedless impress that belongs"

To lonely nature's casual work."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. III.

hēd-lëss-lŷ, adv. [Eng. heedless; -ly.] In a heedless, careless, or negligent manner; without heed, care, or circumspection.

hēd-lëss-nëss, s. [Eng. heedless; -ness.] The quality or state of being heedless; carelessness; want of care or circumspection.

"The gay Corinna, who sets up for an indifference and becoming heedlessness, gives her husband all the torment imaginable."—Steele: *Spectator*, No. 194.

*hēd-ŷ, a. [Eng. heed; -y.] Heedful, careful, circumspect, wary, watchful.

"The watch-tower is not unfurnished with heedful eyes."—Bishop Hall.

hēl (1), *heele, *hele, s. [A. S. *hēla*; cogn. with Dut. *hiel*; Icel. *heill*; Sw. *häll*; Dut. *heel*; O. Fris. *hēla*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The hinder part of the foot, either in man or quadrupeds.

"The stag recalls his strength, his speed,"

His winged heels." Dryden.

2. The hinder part of a covering for the feet; as of a shoe, a stocking, &c.

3. Anything shaped like or resembling a human heel; a protuberance, a knob.

"At the other side is a kind of heel or knob, to break clots with."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

4. The application of the heel, that is, the spur, to a horse; as, The horse understands the heel well.

5. The latter part; the end; the concluding part; the remainder; as, the heel of a loaf, the heel of a session.

II. Technically:

1. Anat.: The heel is formed by the projection downward and backward of the *os calcaneum*, called also the *os calcis*.

2. Arch.: A workman's name for a cyma reversa. [CYMA.]

3. Nautical:

(1) The after end of a ship's keel.

(2) The lower end of a spar or timber.

(3) The lower end of a timber in a frame.

4. Carp.: The lower end or foot of a rafter, where it rests on the wall or plate.

5. Firearms: The upper end of the butt-end of a musket when in firing position; the tail of a gun-lock hammer.

6. Shoemaking: A block built up of pieces of leather, and serving to elevate from the ground the rear portions of the boot or shoe. Heels are usually made of several thicknesses of leather, called lifts or taps, which are fastened together and to the insole and quarter by pegs or nails.

¶ (1) To be at or upon the heels: To pursue; to follow or attend closely; to follow hard.

"But is there no sequel at the heels of this mother's admiration?"—Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 2.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

(2) *To be down or out at heels*: To beslipshod; to be in unfortunate or decayed circumstances.

(3) *To cool the heels*: To be made to wait, when making a call upon some great personage.

"We cooled our heels during the ordinary and intolerable half-hour."—*G. A. Sala: Paris Herself Again*, vol. i., ch. i.

(4) *To go heels over head*: To turn a somersault; to be hasty, rash, or inconsiderate.

(5) *To have or get the heels of*: To outrun; to be speedier than.

"Thou hast got the heels of me already."—*Smollett: Roderick Random*, ch. xlvii.

(6) *To lay by the heels*: To fetter, to shackle.

"If the king blame me for it, I'll lay ye all By the heels, and suddenly; and on your heads Clap round fines." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, v. 4.

(7) *To show the heels*: To take to flight; to flee; to run away.

(8) *To take heel, to take to the heels*: To fly; to run away. (*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, i. 2.)

(9) *To tread upon one's heels*: To follow close or hard after.

"One woe doth tread upon another's heels." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 7.

(10) *By the heel*: Said of a ship when deep in the water aft.

heel-breasting machine, *s.* A machine for cutting down the straight front face of a boot or shoe heel.

heel-chain, *s.*

Naut.: A chain for holding out the jib-boom.

heel-cutter, *s.*

Shoemak.: A cutting instrument for cutting out the lifts which form the heel.

heel-iron, *s.*

Shoemak.: A plate on the lower surface of a boot or shoe heel, to increase the durability. Sometimes put on to make a clattering, as in some fancy dances.

heel-knee, *s.*

Naut.: The knee connecting the keel with the stern-post.

heel-piece, *s.*

*1. Armor for the heels.

2. A piece of leather on the heel of a shoe.

"Like a heel-piece to support A cripple." *Swift: On Poetry*.

*3. The end; the conclusion.

"Just at the heel-piece of his book." *Lloyd: The Cobbler of Tessington's Letter*.

heel-piece, *v. t.* To put a piece of leather upon; to patch the heel or heels of.

"Some blamed Mrs. Bull for new heel-piecing her shoes."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. of John Bull*.

heel-plate, *s.* The plate on the butt end of a gun-stock, or on the surface in a boot or shoe heel.

heel-post, *s.*

1. The post which supports the outer end of a propeller shaft.

2. The post to which a gate or door is hung.

3. The quoin-post of a lock-gate.

heel-ring, *s.*

Husbandry: The ring which is tightened by wedges, and confines the scythe-blade to the snath.

heel-rope, *s.*

Naut.: A rope for hauling on the heel of the bowsprit to run it out.

heel-shave, *s.*

Shoemak.: A hand-tool like a spoke-shave, to shape the heel after the lifts of approximate shape have been fastened together.

heel-tap, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A small quantity of liquor left in the bottom of a glass, when the main portion has been drunk.

2. *Shoemak.*: One of the pieces or thicknesses of leather of which a heel is built up; a lift.

† *No heel-taps!* An exclamation or order to the effect that glasses are to be completely emptied.

heel-tap, *v. t.* To add a piece of leather to the heel or heels of; to heel-piece.

heel-tool, *s.*

Metal-turning: A form of metal-turning tool in which the heel of the tool is supported on a rest.

heel (2), *s.* [*HEEL* (2), *v.*] A leaning or inclination to one side. *Specif.*, the inclination of a vessel laterally, as she careens under a press of sail.

heel (1), *v. t.* [*HEEL* (1), *s.*]

1. To furnish or provide with a heel; to add a heel to.

2. To arm a game-cock with a spur or gaff.

3. To perform by the use of the heels or feet, as a dance.

"I cannot sing.
Nor heel the high lavolt, nor sweeten talk."
Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iv. 4.

4. To place the heels against; as, to heel a mark.

heel (2), *v. i.* [*A* corrupt, from *Mid. Eng.* *helden*, or *hilden*; *A. S.* *hyldan*, *heldan*=to tilt, to incline; *Dan.* *helde*=to slant, to slope; *Sw.* *hälla*=to tilt, to pour; *M. H. Ger.* *halden*=to bow or bend one's self.] To incline or cant over to one side.

"[They] made the vessel heel,
And laid her on her side."
Cowper: Loss of the Royal George.

† Generally used absolutely, but sometimes followed by a particle of direction.

† *To be well heeled*: To have plenty of money, to be in a satisfactory financial position.

heel'-ball, *s.* [*Eng.* *heel*, and *ball*.] A composition of bees-wax and lamp-black. It is used by shoemakers for giving a smooth surface to the heels of boots and shoes also employed by antiquaries for taking rubbings of inscriptions, &c.

heel'-ör, *s.* [*Eng.* *heel*; -*er*.] A game-cock that strikes well with his heels or spurs. A backer and supporter of gamblers and disreputable politicians.

heên, *s.* [*Chin.*] In China, a city of the first class.

heër, *s.* [*Etym.* doubtful.]

Weaving: The length of two cuts or less of linen or woollen threads.

heëze, ***heïg**-lê, *s.* [*A* corruption of *hoist* (q. v.).] A hoist; a lift or help on or forward.

"If he had stuck by the way, I would have lent him a heëze, the dirty scoundrel."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xiii.

***heft** (1), *s.* [*From HEAVE* (q. v.).]

1. The act of heaving or lifting; an effort, a strain, an exertion.

"He cracks his gorge, his sides,
With violent hefts." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, ii. 1.

2. Weight, heaviness.

heft (2), *s.* [*HEFT* (2), *v.*] A dwelling, a residence.

heft (1), *v. t.* [*HEFT* (1), *s.*]

1. To heave, lift, or hoist up.

2. To try the weight of by lifting.

heft (2), *v. t. & i.* [*Etym.* doubtful.]

A. Trans.: To familiarize or accustom to a place or employment by language.

B. Intrans.: To live, to dwell.

hëg-bër-rÿ, **hëdëg**-bër-rÿ, *s.* [*Eng.* *hedge* (?), and *berry*.]

1. The wild cherry.

2. The bird cherry.

Hë-gêl-ÿ-ân, *a. & s.* [*From G. F. W. Hegel*; -*ian*.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to or in any way connected with Hegelianism (q. v.).

"Philosophy begins then, on the Hegelian principle, by our gaining a clear conception of the laws of thought."—*Morell: Speculative Philosophy* (2d ed.), ii. 167.

B. As subst.: One who accepts the teaching of Hegel.

"As he increased in years, Schelling became very bitter against the Hegelians."—*History of Pantheism*, ii. 204.

Hë-gêl-ÿ-ân-ÿsm, *s.* [*Eng.*, &c., *Hegelian*; -*ism*.]

Philos.: The system outlined by George Frederick William Hegel (1770-1831) in his *Encyclopædie*. His teaching is in some degree a systematization of Schelling's ideas [*IDEALISM*, *SPINOZISM*], in their turn a development of those of Fichte. Michelet claims for Hegel the invention of a new method—the principle of the Identity of the Subject with the Object. Logic with Hegel is not an examination of the forms of thought, but of thoughts themselves, for whatever is true of the thought is true of the thing. Hegelianism deals with (1) Logic, (2) The Philosophy of Nature, (3) The Philosophy of the Intelligence. The whole system is contained in the Logic, of which the other parts are but an application. The first proposition is, Being and Non-Being are the same. This gives two contraries; there must be a relation to make them real. Unite them, and that is the Becoming. In this idea are two elements—a Non-Being from which it is evolving, and a Being which is evolved. Hegel claimed to be conservative and orthodox, and Baring Gould (*Origin of Relig. Belief* (ed. 1882), ii. 40) says that "if the modern intellect is to be reconciled to the dogma of the Incarnation, it will be through Hegel's discovery." On the other hand, the Young Hegelians—Strauss, Bruno Baur, Feuerbach, and others—assert that their doctrines, radical in politics and rationalist in religion, are legitimate deductions from the system of Hegel.

"Hegelianism is here taken in a wide sense."—*Adamson: Fichte*, p. 219. (Note.)

***hëg**-ê-môn'-ÿc, ***hëg**-ê-môn'-ÿc-âl, *a.* [*Greek* *hëgemonikos*, from *hëgemôn*=a leader, a guide; *hëgeomai*=to rule or guide.] Ruling, predominant, chief.

"The judgment being the hegemonical power, and director of action, if it be led by the overbearings of passion."—*Glavin: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xxiii.

***hë-gëm**-ê-nÿ, *s.* [*Gr.* *hëgemonia*, from *hëgemôn*=a leader, a guide.] Leadership, predominance, superiority; applied to the relation of one state to another, or to a number of others confederated.

hëg-ÿr-a, *s.* [*A. S.* *hÿrah*=separation, flight.] The flight of Mohammed from Mecca, on the night of Thursday, July 15, 622, from which the Mohammedans begin their reckoning of time; any similar flight. In calculating dates reckoned from the Hegira, it should be remembered that the Mohammedan year has only 354 days. To transform a Mohammedan into a Christian date, not merely must 622 be subtracted from the latter, but the remainder must be multiplied by 355/52, and divided by 354.

Hel-dêl-bërg, *s. & a.* [*See* def. A.]

A. As substantive:

Geol.: A city of Baden, thirty-two miles N.N.E. of Carlsruhe.

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to the place described under A.

Heidelberg Catechism, *s.*

Eccles.: A catechism, first published at Heidelberg in 1563, drawn out by Zachariah Ursinus for the use of the Reformed Church, and published in the Palatinate. It was received beyond this limit, was approved by the Synod of Dort, and was the model on which the Westminster Assembly framed the Shorter Catechism. (*Mosheim*, &c.)

hëif-êr, ***haif**-are, ***hai**-fre, ***hayf**-are, ***hek**-fere, ***hel**-fre, *s.* [*A. S.* *hëahfore*, from *hëah*=high, and *feor*=an ox.] A young cow. (*Thomson: Spring*, 807.)

heigh (*gh* silent), *interj.* [*Imitative*.] An exclamation used to call attention or encourage.

heigh-ho, ***hai**-ho, **hey**-ho, *interj.*

1. An expression of disappointment, languor, uneasiness, or regret.

"'Tis almost five o'clock, cousin; 'tis time you were ready; by my troth I am exceeding ill, hey ho!"—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 4.

*2. An expression of joy or exultation.

height, ***heighth** (*gh* silent), ***hight**, ***highte**, ***hyghte**, ***heighth**, ***heighth**, ***heithe**, ***heght**, ***heghte**, *s.* [*A. S.* *hëahdhu*, *hëahdhu*, from *hëah*=high; cogn. with *Dut.* *hoogte*, from *hoog*=high; *Icel.* *hædh*, from *hær*=high; *Sw.* *höjd*, from *hög*; *Dan.* *høide*, from *høi*; *Goth.* *hauhitha*, from *hauhs*=high; *O. H. Ger.* *hōhida*.]

1. The quality or state of being high, elevated, or raised above the ground; elevation; eminence; elevated position.

"Fortified with a hyll of a great heighth."—*Golding: Cesar*, fo. 28.

2. The altitude or distance which anything rises above its foot, basis, or foundation.

"Fifty the breadth, the height (least of the three)

Full thirty cubits." *Drayton: Noah's Flood*.

† The height of mountains or other elevations is measured in one or other of two ways: by trigonometry or by the barometer.

3. An elevated, high, or lofty place; an eminence; a summit.

"Beyond yon mountain's hoary height."

Dryden: Horace, bk. i., ix.

4. Size; stature.

"She is about my height."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.

5. Elevation or preëminence in rank, office, society, &c.; high rank, position, or station.

"By him that raised me to this careful height."

Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

*6. Elevation or dignity, as of language, expression, sentiment, &c.

*7. Degree of latitude; the latitudes being considered higher as they approach the poles.

"Guinea lieth to the north sea, in the same height as Peru to the south."—*Abbot*.

8. The utmost or highest degree or pitch; the fullest extent or degree.

"Richard falls in height of all his pride."

Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

† (1) *At height*: In the prime of power or strength. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 4.)

(2) *To the height*: To the fullest extent; in the highest or fullest degree.

"He's traitor to the height."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

bëll, **böy**, **pöut**, **jöwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bëñç**; **go**, **gëm**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **ag**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-**clan**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shün**; -**tion**, -**gion** = **zhün**. -**tious**, -**cious**, -**sious** = **shüs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bël**, **dël**.

***height** (*gh* silent), *v. t.* [HEIGHT, *s.*] To raise to a height; to exalt; to heighten.

"Had their several chambers delicately heighted."—*Adams: Works*, i. 421.

height-en (*gh* silent), *v. t.* [Eng. height; -en.]

I. *Lit.*: To make high or higher; to raise; to elevate.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To elevate or raise in rank or position; to exalt.

"Being so heighten'd,

He watered his new plants with dews of flattery."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 5.

2. To raise or elevate in quality; to improve; to increase.

"Heightened and invigorated, by being compared with the contrary evil."—*Cudworth: Intel. Syst.*, p. 226.

3. To raise in degree; to increase; to aggravate.

"Foreign states used their endeavors to heighten our confusions."—*Addison: On the War*.

4. To set off to advantage by means of a foil or contrast; to make brighter, stronger, or more evident.

"Here again the comedian had an opportunity of heightening the ridicule by action."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 2.

height-en-ér (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. heighten; -er.] One who or that which heightens.

***heighth** (*gh* silent), *s.* [HEIGHT.]

heĩ-mĩ-ə, s. [Named after Dr. Heim, a Berlin physician.]

Bot.: A genus of Lythraceæ, tribe Lythreæ. *Heimia salicifolia* or the Hanchinol (*q. v.*).

heĩn-ous (*ei* as *ā*), ***hain-ous**, ***hayn-ous**, *a.* [O. Fr. *hainos*, from *haine*=hate, *hair*=to hate; Fr. *haineux*; cf. Goth. *halyan*, *halyan*=to hate.] Hateful; odious; detestable; abominable; flagrant; atrocious; wicked in the highest degree.

"Gene none eare to their haynous heresies."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 313.

***Heinous** and **flagitious** are both applied to offenses against human or divine law, but the latter is the stronger term. An offense is *heinous* from its very nature; it becomes *flagitious* on account of its extreme features.

heĩn-ous-ly (*ei* as *ā*), ***hain-ous-ly**, ***hayn-ous-ly**, ***heĩn-ous-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. heinous; -ly.] In a heinous manner or degree; hatefully; odiously; abominably; atrociously.

"This very law is often transgressed, and that haynously even in the church."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 581.

heĩn-ous-ness (*ei* as *ā*), ***heĩn-ous-ness**, *s.* [Eng. heinous; -ness.] The quality or state of being heinous; atrocity.

"Truly affected with the heinousness of his guilt."—*Jortin: Ecclesiastical History*.

heir (as *ār*), ***heire**, ***heyr**, ***heyre**, ***eir**, ***eyr**, *s.* [O. Fr. *heir*, *eir*, from Lat. *heres*=an heir.]

I. *Literally*:

1. One who succeeds or is entitled to succeed another in the possession of lands, tenements, and hereditaments by descent; one who is by law the inheritor of anything after the present possessor; one in whom the title to an estate by inheritance is vested by law; an inheritor.

"An heir therefore is he upon whom the law casts the estate immediately on the death of the ancestor."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. ii., ch. 14.

2. One who inherits, takes, or receives anything from an ancestor; as, A child is *heir* to the disease of his father.

II. *Fig.*: That which is procreated or begotten; a child; a production.

"The first heir of my invention."—*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis*. (Dedic.)

† *Heir by custom*: An heir claiming by certain customary modes of descent attached to the land.

heir-apparent, s. (See extract.)

"Heirs-apparent are such whose right of inheritance is indefeasible, provided they outlive the ancestor; as the eldest son, who must be heir to the father whenever he happens to die."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 11.

heir-at-law, heir-general, s. One who by the common law succeeds to the lands and tenements of his father or ancestor at his death.

heir-loom, s. [HEIRLOOM.]

heir-presumptive, s. (See extract.)

"Heirs-presumptive are such who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would in the present circumstances of things be his heirs; but whose right of inheritance may be defeated by the contingency of some nearer heir being born; as a brother, or nephew, whose presumptive succession may be destroyed by the birth of a child; or a daughter, whose present hopes may be hereafter cut off by the birth of a son."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 11.

heir-special, s. An heir who succeeds to an estate in the order pointed out by some instrument determining such special course of descent.

***heir** (as *ār*), *v. t.* [HEIR, *s.*] To be heir to; to inherit.

"One only daughter heired the royal state."

Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, vii. 79.

***heir-dōm** (*heir* as *ār*), *s.* [Eng. heir; -dom.] The state or condition of an heir; succession by inheritance; heirship.

heir-ēss (*heir* as *ār*), *s.* [Eng. heir; -ess.] A female heir.

heir-lēss (*heir* as *ār*), *a.* [English heir; -less.] Destitute of or having no heir.

"Heirless it hath made my kingdom."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 1.

heir-loōm (*heir* as *ār*), *s.* [Eng. heir; and Mid. English loom = a piece of property; furniture.] [LOOM, *s.*]

1. A personal chattel which by special custom descends to the heir with the heritable estate.

"Thus an heirloom, or implement of furniture, which by custom descends together with an house, is neither land or tenement, but a mere movable; yet being inheritable is comprised under the general word hereditament."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 2.

2. Any special inheritance; property handed down by inheritance.

"This tumor by a king might cured be alone:

Which he an heirloom left unto the English throne."

Drayton: Polyolbion, s. 11.

heir-ship (*heir* as *ār*), *s.* [Eng. heir; -ship.] The quality, state, character, or position of an heir; succession by inheritance.

"I shall first review the laws of *heirship* by proximity of blood; and, secondly, the laws of *heirship* by appointment, which is either by adoption during life, or by testamentary disposition."—*Sir W. Jones: Commentary on Isaac*.

***heirship movables, s. pl.**

Scots Law: The best of certain kinds of movables, which the heir was entitled to take, besides the heritable estate; the distinction was abolished in 1868.

heĩs-tēr-ĩ-ə, s. [Named after Laurence Heister, Professor of Botany at Helmstadt. He died in 1758.]

Bot.: A genus of Olacaceæ. *Heisteria coccinea* is a tree with white flowers, found in Martinique and other West Indian islands; its red fruits are eaten by pigeons. It was once erroneously supposed to furnish the Partridge-wood of the cabinet-makers.

***heĩ-sugge, s.** [A. S. *hege*=a hedge.] The hedge-sparrow.

heĩ-jāl-əp, s. [Eng. *he*=male, and *jālap*.]

Comm.: The same as MALE JALAP (*q. v.*).

heĩ-ĩr-ə, s. [HEGIRA.]

heĩ-ə-mys, s. [Gr. *hellos*, *ellos*=a young deer, a fawn, and *mys*=a mouse.]

Zool.: The name given by F. Cuvier to a genus of mammals, called by Illiger *Pedetes*. It resembles *Dipus*, containing the Jerboas. It contains the *Helamys* or *Pedetes caffer*, or Cape Jerboa. It is about the size of a hare, and advances by leaps and bounds. Its Dutch names mean Leaping and Mountain Hare. It does damage to the green and ripe grain crops adjacent to the mountains where it lives. [PEDETES.]

heĩ-arc-tōs, s. [Gr. *hēlios*=the sun, and *arktos*=a bear.]

Zool.: Sunbear; a genus of Ursidæ (Bears). They have smooth, glossy hair, feed chiefly on honey or the young shoots of the cocoanut tree, and are milder in their disposition than the more typical members of the family. *Helarctos malayanus* is the Malayan Sunbear, of which the Bornean one, *H. euryspilus*, may be perhaps only a variety.

heĩ-cōl-ō-gŷ, s. [Gr. *helkos*=a wound, an ulcer, and *logos*=a discourse; Fr. *helcologie*.]
Med.: The branch of medical science which treats of ulcers.

heĩ-cō-plās-tŷ, s. [Gr. *helkos*=a wound, an ulcer, and *plastos*=formed, molded; *plassō*=to form molds, to shape.]

Surg.: The process of replacing the epidermic integument, destroyed by an ulcer, by transferring to the injured spot a piece of skin from the corresponding part of the individual or of some other person.

heĩd, pa. t. & pa. par. [HOLD, *v.*]

***heĩle** ***heale, s.** [A. S. *hæl*, *hæln*.] Health, safety, welfare.

"Thy soule hele."—*Morte Arture*, 3,655.

†heĩl-ōn-ə, s. [St. Helena, the queen of Constantine Chlorus. It was she who built the church of the Holy Sepulcher. The name was derived remotely from Gr. *Helenē*, Helen, wife of Menelaus,

the taking away of whom caused the war of Troy. Curtius derived the name from Gr. *hēlanē*, *helenē*=a torch; while Max Müller considers it akin to the Vedic *Sarama*, the goddess of the dawn.]

Meteor.: An old Roman name still current among Italian sailors for a single light appearing to sailors. It was deemed by them unfavorable, while a double one, termed *Castor* and *Pollux*, was deemed propitious. They are varieties of St. Elmo's Fire (*q. v.*).

hē-lēn-ĩ-ē-ə, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *Heleni(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ēz.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Compositæ, tribe Senecionideæ.

hēĩ-ē-nĩn, hēĩ-ē-nĩne, s. [Modern Latin *Hel-en(um)*, in the botanical name *Inula helenium*, and suff. -in, -ine (Chem.) (*q. v.*)]

Chem.: A crystalline substance existing in the root of elecampane, *Inula helenium*. Obtained by exhausting the root with hot alcohol, and purifying the crystals till they melt at 110°. They are colorless, inodorous needles; the mother liquid contains *Inula camphora*.

hē-lēn-ĩ-ūm, s. [Lat. *Helenium*; Gr. *helenion*=a plant, perhaps elecampane. (Liddell & Scott.)]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe *Heleniæ* (*q. v.*). The species are yellow-flowered plants of this country.

hē-ĩ-ē-ĩ-ō, pref. [Greek *hēlios*=the sun.] [HELIALCAL.]

hē-ĩ-āc, hē-ĩ-āc-ā, a. [Gr. *hēliakos*=of or belonging to the sun, *hēlios*=the sun; cf. Sansc. *sura*=the sun; Lat. *sol*; Goth. *sunna*; Eng. *sun* (*q. v.*)]

Astron.: Closely connected with the sun; rising just before the sun; a term used when a star rises just before the sun. As the sun moves in its orbit, a particular star which had for some time risen after the sun or with him, remaining however invisible, owing to his beams, will at length rise a sufficient length of time before him to be seen. When it does so, this is called its heliacal rising, or it is said to rise heliacally. As in bygone ages the precession of the equinoxes has made various stars in succession rise heliacally, a means, of which Sir Isaac Newton made use, is afforded of computing ancient dates, in cases in which observers have accurately recorded which star in any year rose heliacally.

"The cosmical ascension of a star we term that, when it ariseth together with the sun, or the same degree of the ecliptic wherein the sun abideth; and that the heliacal (ascension), when a star which before for the vicinity of the sun was not visible, being further removed, beginneth to appear."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. xiii.

heliacal-year, s.

Astron.: The same as CANICULAR YEAR (*q. v.*).

hē-ĩ-ā-cāl-ĩy, adv. [Eng. heliacal; -ly.] In a heliacal manner.

"Heliacally, that is, its emersion from the rays of the sun."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. xiii.

hēĩ-ān-thē-mũm, s. [Pref. *heli-* (*q. v.*), and Lat. *anthemum*; Gr. *anthemon*, the same as *anthos*=a flower.]

Bot.: Rock-rose, a genus of Cistaceæ (*q. v.*). It contains herbs or under-shrubs, with five petals; stamens, as a rule, many; an imperfectly three-celled capsule, with many seeds. About thirty species are known, in Europe, West Asia, and this country. Sir Joseph Hooker divides the genus into three sub-sections: *Helianthemum proper*, *Turberaria*, and *Pseudocistus*. The leaves are opposite, entire. It had once some reputation as a vulnerary. Above a hundred and thirty species are cultivated in gardens.

hēĩ-ān-thōĩd, a. [Mod. Latin *helianthoida* (*q. v.*)]

Zool.: Resembling a sun-flower; of or belonging to the *Helianthoida*.

helianthoid-polypes, s. pl.

Zool.: The *Helianthoida* (*q. v.*).

"The helianthoid-polypes, of which the common sea-anemones of our coasts may serve as an example."—*Hist. Animal Kingdom*, p. 57.

hēĩ-ān-thōĩd-ə, s. pl. [Pref. *heli-*; Gr. *anthos*=a flower, and *eidos*=form.]

Zool.: An order of Polypes, now ranked in the order *Zoantharia*, of the class *Actinozoa*, called also *Hexacorolla* (*q. v.*). [ZOANTHARIA.]

hēĩ-ān-thũs, s. [Gr. *hēlios*=the sun, and Gr. *anthos*=a blossom, a flower; cf. also Lat. *helianthes*; Gr. *helianthes*=a fabulous magical herb.]

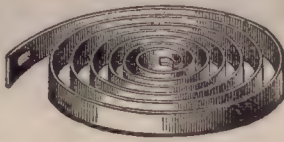
Bot.: Sunflower, a genus of Compositæ, tribe Senecionideæ, sub-tribe *Cerocephalideæ*. *Helianthus annuus* is the Sunflower (*q. v.*). *H. tuberosus*, the so-called Jerusalem Artichoke. [ARTICHOKE.]

hēĩ-ĩc-ā, a. [Lat. *helix* (genit. *helicis*), from Gr. *helix* (genit. *hēlikos*)=a spiral line, a helix.] Having many convolutions; spiral.

"The screw is a kind of wedge multiplied or continued by a helical revolution about a cylinder."—*Wilkins*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; try, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

helical-spring, *s.* A spring whose coils have a gradually decreasing diameter, as the mainspring of a watch. It may lie in one plane, like a fake of rope, one layer of rope as coiled up; or it may be like the architectural helix or the helix of a shell, and assume a conical form.



Helical-spring.

hēl-i-cal-lŷ, *adv.* [English *helical*; *-ly*.] In a helical or spiral manner; spirally.

hēl-i-chry-gē-s, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *helichrys(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eē*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Composites, tribe Senecionideæ.

hēl-i-chry-gūm, *s.* [Lat. *heliocrysus*; Greek *heliocrysus*=a kind of everlasting flower; pref. *helio-* and *Gr. chrysos*=gold. Named from the radiated flower heads, often of a golden hue, though sometimes also white, pink, or crimson.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Helichryseæ (q. v.). *Helichrysum orientale*, a native of Crete and Africa, is the Immortelle of the French.

hēl-lŷ-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *helix*; Gr. *helix* (genit. *hēlikos*)=twisted; as subst., anything spiral; with Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Zoology*: Land Snails, a family of gasteropodous mollusks, order Pulmonifera, section Inoperculata. The shell is external, and in general large enough to contain the entire animal, the aperture closed during hibernation by an epiphragm. The animal has a short retractile head, with four retractile tentacles, the upper pair the longer, and with eye-specks at the tips. More than 1,600 species have been described. They are of world-wide distribution. Genera: *Helix*, *Vitrina*, *Succinea*, *Bulinus*, *Achatina*, *Pupa*, *Clausilia*, &c. [HELIX.]

2. *Palæont.*: The family came into existence as long ago as the Carboniferous period, with the genera *Pupa*, *Dawsonella*, and the sub-genus *Zonites*. Then, after a long interval, it reappears in the Tertiary.

hē-lŷ-i-form, *a.* [Lat. *helix* (genit. *hēlicis*)=a spiral line, and *forma*=form.] Having the form of a helix; helical; spiral.

hēl-i-ŷin, *s.* [Gr. *helix*=ivy, and *-in* (Chem.).]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{16}O_7$. A glucoside formed by the action of very dilute nitric acid on salicin. Helicin crystallizes in white slender needles, which melt at 175°. An aqueous solution of helicin is converted by sodium amalgam into salicin. Boiled with dilute acids or alkalies, it is converted into glucose $C_6H_{12}O_6$, and salicylic aldehyde $C_6H_4(OH)COH$.

hēl-i-ŷi-ma, *s.* [Lat. *helix*; Gr. *hēlikē*=winding, twisting, as of a shell-snail; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.] [HELIX.]

Zool.: A genus of gasteropodous mollusks, family Cyclostomidae. The shell is globose, depressed, or keeled, with a nearly square or semilunar aperture, having a shelly or membranous operculum; animal with long slender pointed tentacles. Known recent species, 162.

hēl-i-ŷine, *a.* [Gr. *helix*; as subst.=the tendrils of the vine or that of ivy; and suff. *-ine*.] Of, belonging to, or resembling a tendril. Not confined to botanical descriptions; for in anatomy there are helicine arteries.

hēl-i-ŷite, *s.* [Lat. *helix* (genit. *hēlicis*); suff. *-ite*.]

Palæont.: A fossil snail of the genus *Helix*.

hēl-i-ŷi-grāph, *s.* [Gr. *helix* (genit. *hēlikos*)=a spiral line, and *graphō*=to write, to draw.] An instrument for describing helices. A small wheel rotates on the screw shaft and revolves around the fixed point, moving toward or from the said center, according to the direction of its revolution; a pencil describing a helix. The distances between the intersections of an ordinate with the spiral are equal to the pitch of the screw.

hēl-i-ŷi-grā-āte (yr as ŷr), *a.* [Greek *helix* (genit. *hēlikos*), and Eng. *gyrate* (q. v.).] [HELIX.]

Bot.: Having a ring or gyrus carried obliquely round it. Example, the spore-cases of Trichomanes.

hēl-i-ŷi-cōid, *a. & s.* [Gr. *hēlikōides*, *hēlikoēides*=of winding form; *helix*, and *eidos*=form.] [HELIX.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Spirally curved; curved like the spire of a univalve shell; spiral.

2. *Bot.*: Twisted like a snail-shell. The term is used especially when the cyme of a monocotyledonous plant has its flowers arrayed in succession in a spiral form around a pseudothallus or axis of one-peduncled cymes or sarmentidia, formed by a series

of successive peduncles fitted into each other in such a way that they seem to form but one and the same stalk. Example, *Hamercallitis fulva*. (Lindley.)

B. As subst.: A curved surface generated by a right line in such motion about a fixed right line that every point in the former shall move uniformly in the direction of the latter, preserving a uniform angular motion about it.

helicoid parabola, *s.*

Geom.: A curve arising from the supposition that the common or Apollonian parabola is bent or twisted till the axis comes into the periphery of a circle, the ordinates still retaining their places and perpendicular positions with respect to the circle, all these lines remaining in the same plane.

hēl-i-cōid-āl, *a.* [Eng. &c., *helicoid*; *-al*.] The same as *HELICOID*, *a.* (q. v.)

hēl-i-cōn, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Geog.*: A mountain in Boeotia, in Greece, near the Gulf of Corinth, sacred to Apollo and the Muses. On it were situated the fountains Hippocrene and Aganippe, the supposed grand sources of poetic inspiration.

2. *Music*: A form of wind instrument of metal, resembling a French-horn, but having keys and valves. They are made *en suite*, that is, of various sizes and compass.

hēl-i-cō-nē-s, *s. pl.* [Lat. *helicon(ia)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eē*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Musaceæ, having solitary seeds, and the fruit a capsule bursting through the partitions. [HELICONIA.]

hēl-i-cō-nl-ā, *s.* [Lat. *Helicon* (q. v.), and neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ia*.]

1. *Bot.*: The typical genus of the tribe Heliconæ (q. v.). The root of *Heliconia psittacorum*, and that of *H. bihat*, are eaten in the West Indies. *H. mariae alexandronæ*, a Grenada species, named after the Empress of Russia, produces a fiber of economic value.

2. *Entom.*: A genus of butterflies, the typical one of the sub-family Heliconiæ, or the family Heliconiæ (q. v.). It occurs in tropical America.

hēl-i-cōn-ŷan, *a.* [Eng. *Helicon*; *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Helicon.

hēl-i-cōn-ŷi-dæ, **hēl-i-cō-nl-i**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *helicon(ia)* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*, or masc. *-it*.]

Entom.: A family of butterflies. They are not eaten by birds or by monkeys.

hēl-i-cō-stē-gā, *s.* [Gr. *helix* (genit. *hēlikos*), and *Gr. stegē*=a roofed place, a room.] [HELIX.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Helicostegidae (q. v.).

hēl-i-cō-stēg-ŷi-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *helicosteg(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Rhizopoda, order Polythalamia, with spirally arranged chambers, like minute cephalopods, to which, however, they are not at all akin.

hēl-i-cō-trē-mā, *s.* [Gr. *helix* (genit. *hēlikos*), and *Gr. trēma*=that which is pierced, a hole.] [HELIX.]

Anat.: A small opening at the extremity of the cochlea in the ear.

hēl-i-cō-tēr-ē-s, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *helict(er)es*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eē*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Sterculiads. The leaves are simple and the flowers perfect.

hēl-i-cō-tēr-ē-s, *s.* [Gr. *hēlīktēr*=anything twisted; an armet, an earring. Named from the screw-like appearance which the five twisted carpels of the fruit present.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Helicteræ (q. v.). *Helicteres isora* is known to Anglo-Indians as twisted stick, twisted horn, or twisty. A decoction of the root of *Helicteres sacarolha* is used in Brazil as a remedy for venereal complaints.

hēl-i-cō-tis, *s.* [Gr. *hēlē*=solar heat, and *iktis*=a weasel or ferret. (Agassiz.)]

Zool.: A genus of Mustelidae. Two species are known, *Helictis moschata*, from China, and *H. nepalensis*, from Nepal.

hēl-i-ŷi, *pref.* [HELIX.]

hēl-i-ŷi-gēn-tric, **hēl-i-ŷi-gēn-tric-āl**, *a.* [Pref. *helio-*, and Eng. *centric* (q. v.).]

Astron.: Having the point of observation in the center of the sun, as distinguished from geocentric, in the center of the earth. When we speak of the heliocentric longitudes and latitudes of objects, we suppose the spectator situated in the sun, and referring them by circles perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic to the great circle marked out in the heavens by the infinite prolongation of that plane. The heliocentric latitude of the earth is always 0, and its heliocentric longitude always equal to the sun's geocentric longitude added to 180°. The heliocentric equinoxes and solstices are the same

as the geocentric ones reversely named. The difference between the heliocentric and geocentric places of a planet is the same as its parallax (q. v.). (Herschel: *Astron.*, § 372, 373, 501.)

hēl-i-ŷi-chrōmē, *s.* [Greek *hēlios*=the sun, and *chrōma*=color.]

Photog.: The name given by Niépce de St. Victor to the products of his process for photographing in the natural colors; a photograph in colors.

hēl-i-ŷi-chrōm-ŷic, *a.* [Eng. *heliocrom(e)*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to heliocromy.

hēl-i-ŷi-chrō-mō-type, *s.* [Eng. *heliocrome*; *o* connective; and Eng. *type*.]

Photog.: A sun-picture in the natural colors; long desired, and partially obtained, but always fugitive so far.

hēl-i-ŷi-ŷch-rō-mŷ, *s.* [Eng. *heliocrom(e)*; *-y*.]

Photog.: The art or process of producing colored photographs.

hēl-i-ŷi-graph, *s.* [Gr. *hēlios*=the sun, and *graphō*=to write, to draw.]

1. An instrument constructed by Dela Rue for obtaining photographs of the sun.

2. An apparatus invented by Mr. H. C. Mance for telegraphing by means of the sun's rays. It is composed of a circular mirror, varying in diameter for field or fixed operations. This mirror revolves on a horizontal axis, and is adjusted to the required angle of incidence with the sun by a telescopic rod, and the rays can be directed to any point with the utmost precision. The Morse system of dashes and dots is adopted, and the signals can be read in ordinary weather, without the aid of field-glasses, at a distance of fifty miles. (Voyle.)

3. Dr. Tempest Anderson described what he considered an improved heliograph to the British Association in 1880. (Report (1880), p. 461.)

3. A picture taken by heliography; a photograph.

hēl-i-ŷi-grāph-ŷic, **hēl-i-ŷi-grāph-ŷic-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *heliograph*; *-ic*; *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to heliography; taken by the process of heliography.

hēl-i-ŷi-grā-phŷy, *s.* [Eng. *heliograph*; *-y*.] The process of taking pictures on a prepared surface by means of the sun and the camera obscura; photography.

hēl-i-ŷi-ŷ-tēr, *s.* [Gr. *hēlios*=the sun, and *latreuō*=to worship.] One who worships the sun.

hēl-i-ŷi-a-trŷy, *s.* [Gr. *hēlios*=the sun, and *latreia*=worship.] Sun-worship (q. v.).

hēl-i-ŷi-lite, *s.* [Pref. *helio-* (q. v.), and Greek *lithos*=a stone.]

Min.: Sunstone, aventurine feldspar, partly orthoclase, partly albite, or oligoclase. (Dana.)

hēl-i-ŷi-lŷ-tēs, *s.* [HELIO-LITE.]

Palæont.: A fossil Alcyonarian, family Helioporidæ. Several species are found in the Wenlock limestone in the Upper Silurian.

hēl-i-ŷi-ŷ-tēr, *s.* [Pref. *helio-* (q. v.), and *Gr. metron*=a measure.]

1. An instrument for measuring the apparent magnitude of the sun. The object-glass of a telescope is made in halves, set in separate brass frames which slide laterally on each other, the motion being produced and measured by a screw. Each half makes its own image. These may be brought near, or made to separate by the movement of the screw. The heliometer is a form of micrometer.

2. An instrument for ascertaining the solar time in all latitudes, and for ascertaining the latitude when the apparatus is set at noon according to the date. Also for ascertaining the date and length of day, sunrise and sunset, other conditions being established. Also, the differences of time between two places, the position of the earth's axis in relation to the level at the point of observation, &c.

hēl-i-ŷi-ŷ-lā, *s.* [Pref. *helio-*, and *Gr. phileō*=to love.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Diplecobolæ. The species are from the Cape of Good Hope.

hēl-i-ŷi-phŷl-ŷ-dæ, *subst. pl.* [Mod. Lat. or *Gr. heliophil(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of cruciferous plants, tribe Diplecobolæ.

hēl-i-ŷi-pōr-ŷ-s, *s.* [Pref. *helio-*, and *Gr. poros*=a passage, a pore.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Helioporidæ (q. v.). Found in the Silurian and in the Devonian rocks.

hēl-i-ŷi-pōr-ŷ-dæ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *heliopor(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Alcyonarian corals, founded by Moseley. The genera have a well-developed sclerodermic corallum, composed of tabulate tubes of two sides, the larger furnished with rudimentary septal laminae. (Nicholson.)

hēl-i-ŷi-sid-ŷ-s, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *heliopsis* (genit. *heliopsidis*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eē*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composites, tribe Senecionideæ.

hē-lī-ōp-sīs, s. [Prefix *heli-*, and Gr. *opsis*=appearance.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe *Heliopsis*-sideæ, with a more developed tail and sharper claws than in *Colymbus* and *Podiceps*. Localities, Africa and South America.

hē-lī-ōr-nī-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. or Gr. *helion* (is); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*næ*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Colymbideæ (Divers), established by Mr. G. R. Gray for some birds akin to the Grebes, found in the warmer parts of this country.

hē-lī-ōr-nīs, s. [Pref. *heli-* (q. v.), and Gr. *ornis*=a bird.]

Ornith.: Coot-grebe, Fin-foot, a genus of Colymbideæ, with a more developed tail and sharper claws than in *Colymbus* and *Podiceps*. Localities, Africa and South America.

hē-lī-ō-scōpe, s. [Pref. *heli-* (q. v.), and Gr. *scōpeō*=to look at.]

1. **Gen.**: An instrument for viewing the sun. Stained glass is a simple helioscope. If red it is unsuitable for that color transmits the rays of heat in sufficient intensity to injure the eye. Green, violet, and dull brown (smoke) are the colors most frequently employed for this purpose.

2. **Spec.**: A form of reflecting telescope for viewing the sun. It has the object mirror in the form of a double concave lens, with the anterior surface worked into a paraboloid of the proper focal length. (*Herschel: Astron.*, § 204, &c.)

hē-lī-ō-scōp-īc, a. [Eng. *helioscop(e)*; -*ic*.] Of or pertaining to a helioscope.

hē-lī-ō-sīs, s. [Gr. *hēliōsis*=exposing to the sun; *hēliōmat*=to be sunstruck; *hēliōō*=to warm in the sun; *hēlios*=the sun.]

Bot.: Spots produced upon leaves by concentration of the rays of the sun upon them by inequalities of the glass in conservatories or other causes.

hē-lī-ō-stāt, s. [Pref. *heli-*, and Gr. *statos*=placed, fixed; from *histēmi*=to cause to stand.]

1. A mirror provided with a clockwork motion, so adjusted as to make it follow the course of the sun, which, therefore, till the day departs, continues to be reflected from its face.

2. An instrument invented by Gauss, in 1821, by means of which the rays of the sun can be flashed to great distances. It consists of an adjustable mirror or reflector, worked in connection with a combination of telescopes, and is now used in all trigonometrical surveys. By its aid triangles, with sides over one hundred miles in length, can be measured. Drummond's heliostat consists of an equatorial, revolving on its polar axis, so that the sun, when once accurately in the focus of the telescope, continues steadily fixed there.

hē-lī-ō-sphēr-īc-al, a. [Pref. *heli-*, and Eng. *spherical* (q. v.).] Round as the sun.

hē-lī-ō-thī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *helioth(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Noctuidæ. The antennæ are not pectinated, the thorax short, the abdomen smooth, the flight often diurnal; larva cylindrical, feeding exposed on flowers or leaves. (*Stainton*.)

hē-lī-ō-thīs, s. [Pref. *heli-*, and Gr. *ōthēō*=to thrust, to burst forth.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family *Helioidæ*. All the species fly by day. *Helioidis marginata* is the Bordered Sallow, a whitish ochreous moth, bordered behind with purple.

hē-lī-ō-trō-pā-čē-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *heliotrop(ium)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*acæ*.]

Bot.: An order of plants generally reduced to a tribe of *Ehretiaceæ*, and called *Heliotropeæ* (q. v.).

hē-lī-ō-trōpe, s. [Gr. *hēlios*=the sun, and *trōpē*=a turning; *trōpō*=to turn.]

1. **Astron.**: An instrument for showing at a place when the sun arrives at his farthest point north or south of the equator as seen at that place.

2. **Optics**: A heliostat (q. v.).

3. **Photog.**: An instrument used to illuminate negatives in the solar-camera in making enlarged pictures.

4. **Bot.**: The genus *Heliotropium* (q. v.). The species are mostly tropical or sub-tropical. The leaves of *Heliotropium europæum* were formerly used to cleanse ulcers and to allay inflammation. Some of the species are sweet-scented, and are cultivated in gardens, one, the Peruvian *Heliotrope* (*H. peruvianum*), having a peculiar agreeable odor, is frequently called cherry-pie. This is the species to which the name heliotrope is popularly applied. [*Heliotropium*.]

5. **Min.**: A cryptocrystalline variety of quartz, generally deep green, with yellow or blood-red spots. [*Bloodstone*.]

¶ **Winter heliotrope**:
Bot.: *Nardosmia fragrans*.

hē-lī-ō-trō-pē-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *heliotrop(ium)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*acæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of *Ehretiaceæ*, having the seeds without albumen.

hē-lī-ō-trōp-īc, **hē-lī-ō-trōp-īc-al**, a. [Lat. *heliotrop(ism)*; Eng., &c., suff. -*ic*, -*ical*.]

Bot.: Tending to turn to the sun; pertaining to or manifesting heliotropism (q. v.).

hē-lī-ōt-rō-pīsm, s. [Pref. *heli-* (q. v.); Gr. *tropos*=a turn; *tropōō*=to make to turn, and Eng. suff. -*ism*.]

Bot.: Movement of leaves or flowers toward the sun, as the turning of plants in the window of a house toward the sunlight, or the tendency of the helianthus to follow the luminary with its great flowers.

hē-lī-ō-trō-pī-ām, s. [*HELIO-TROPE*.]

Bot.: *Heliotrope*, Turnsole, the typical genus of the tribe *Heliotropeæ* (q. v.). It consists of herbs or under-shrubs, with one-sided racemes of white or yellow flowers, with circinate vernation, followed by four nuts or drupes with thin pericarps. [*HELIO-TROPE*.]

hē-lī-ō-type, s. [Gr. *hēlios*=the sun, and Eng. *type*.]

Photography:

1. A method of printing from a gelatine surface hardened with alum, in the same way as from a lithographic stone. It is based upon the fact that gelatine, impregnated with an alkaline bi-chromate, when exposed to light, loses its power of absorbing water. A warm solution of gelatine containing a sufficiency of bi-chromate of potash, is poured upon a waxed glass-plate, leveled, and allowed to dry. These operations must be performed in a room illuminated by a non-actinic light only. The film is then stripped from the glass, exposed to daylight under a reversed photographic negative, and then fastened to a metal plate. After washing away the superfluous chemicals, it is rolled with ordinary lithographic ink, which adheres to the gelatine more or less, according to the amount of change produced by the light, and the consequent absorption of the water by the film. It is then ready for printing in an ordinary lithographic press. [*LITHOGRAPHY*.]

2. A picture produced by such a process.

hē-lī-ō-ty-pōg-rā-phŷ, s. [Gr. *hēlios*=the sun, and Eng. *typography* (q. v.).] The process of producing heliotype by an ordinary lithographic press.

hē-lī-ō-zō-ā, s. pl. [Pref. *heli-* (q. v.), and Gr. *zōa*, pl. of *zōōn*=a living being, an animal.]

Zool.: A tribe or family of *Radiolaria*, possessing a contractile vesicle, but having no central capsule. The body is naked or siliceous. Mostly inhabitants of fresh water. Example, the Sun animalcule.

***helise**, s. [*ELYSIUM*.]

***hē-lī-sphēr-īc**, ***hē-lī-sphēr-īc-al**, a. [Lat. *hēlic*=a spiral line, and Eng. *spheric*, *spherical*.] (See extract.)

"The helispherical line is the rhomb line in navigation, and is so called because on the globe it winds round the globe spirally, and still comes nearer and nearer to it, but cannot terminate in it."—*Harris*.

hē-lī-ūm, s. [Gr. *hēlios*=the sun.]

Chem.: A hypothetical elementary substance discovered by the spectroscope in the solar prominences.

hē-līx (pl. **hē-lī-i-čēs**), s. [Lat., from Gr. *helix*, Fr. *hélise*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: A curve generated by winding a line around in a coil of gradually increasing radius, and maintaining the same plane, or by winding the line on a cone on which it ascends in winding. The flat watch-spring, and the fakes of rope in a tier are instances of the flat helix.

"Find the true inclination of the screw, together with the quantity of water which every helix does contain."—*Wilkins*.

II. Technically:

1. **Anat.**: A prominent and incurved margin surrounding the thinner and larger portion of the pinna in the ear.

2. **Arch.**: The small volute under the abacus of a Corinthian column. Of these there are in every perfect capital sixteen: two at each angle, and two meeting under the middle of each face of the abacus.

3. **Geom.**: A curve, the tangents to which make, with the horizontal plane, a constant angle. The edge of the path of a screw is a helix, as is also the path described by any point of the surface of the thread when moved in the nut.

4. **Zool.**: The typical genus of the molluscous family *Helicidæ* (q. v.). About 1,600 recent species are known, and 200 fossil, the latter from the Eocene onward. Recent species are found in all countries of the world. The type is *Helix pomatia*, the Roman snail. There are many sub-genera of *Helix*. [*SNAIL*.]

hēll, ***helle**, s. [A. S. *hel*, *helle*; cogn. with Dut. *hel*; Icel. *hel*; Dan. *helvede*; Sw. *helvede* (from A. S.

helle-wite=hell torment); Ger. *hölle*; Goth. *halja*; O. H. Ger. *hella*, from the same root as A. S. *helan*; Ger. *hehlen*=to hide.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. Wicked spirits, the infernal powers.

"In despite of the devils and hell, have through the very midst of you!"—*Shakesp. Henry VI., Pt. II., iv. 8.*

3. The place or state of punishment of the wicked after this life.

4. The name given by some workmen to a place into which refuse, as of cloth or broken type, is thrown.

"In Covent-garden did a tailor dwell,
Who might deserve a place in his own hell."
King: Art of Cookery.

5. A gambling-house.

6. A place of extreme misery, pain, or suffering.

"The prisons were hells on earth, seminaries of every crime and of every disease."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iil.*

7. Torment, torture.

"Within him hell
He brings, and round about him,"
Milton: P. L., iv. 20.

II. Religions:

1. **Ethnic**: "Hell," as a place of punishment, is found, with more or less distinctness, in nearly all ethnic forms of religions, the precise nature of the punishment varying widely. Three definite stages in the concept of hell may be traced: (1) a vague notion of a future life, to be spent in misery, with little or no idea of moral retribution; (2) it ranks as a place of torment for those who have offended the gods, but is conceived as limited in duration; and (3) it becomes an important factor in the moral government of the universe, a place where evil deeds done in this life are rigorously punished. Tylor says that the idea of a fiery abyss is so seldom recognized among the lower races that the few cases in which it does occur lie open to a suspicion of not being purely native.

¶ For the classic conception of the place of woe, see Tartarus.

2. **Judaism and Christianity**:

(1) In the Old Testament used chiefly for Hades (q. v.), as in Psalm xviii. 5, cxvi. 3, cxxxix. 8, Prov. v. 5, Isa. xiv. 9; Hab. ii. 5. More rarely in the New Testament it is used in the same sense, as in Acts. ii. 31 with reference to Psalm xvi. 10, and apparently in Rev. i. 18, vi. 8, xx. 13, 14, though the language is mostly figurative. In the Apostles' Creed the article "He descended into hell" means into Hades. This sense of the word is now obsolete, except in old formulas or other archaic writings.

(2) The place of woe. This is the common New Testament sense of the word, and is the rendering of Gr. *Geenna* (GEHENNA). Of those cast into it Jesus says, "Where their worm dieth not, and their fire is not quenched" (Mark ix. 44, 46-48), the language being adapted from Isa. lxvi. 24. This fire is said to be everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels (Matt. xxv. 41).

¶ Obvious compounds: *Hell-black*, *hell-born*, *hell-bred*, *hell-doomed*, &c.

hell-bender, s. A name given to the large Salamander (q. v.) of this country.

hell-brewed, a. Prepared in hell. (*Milton*.)

***hell-broth**, s. A magical composition for infernal purposes.

"Like a hell-broth boil and bubble,"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

***hell-governed**, a. Directed by hell. (*Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 2.*)

***hell-hag**, s. A hag of hell; a mischievous, wicked woman.

***hell-hated**, a. Abhorred or detested like hell.

"With the hell-hated lie o'erwhelm thy heart."
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 6.

***hell-haunted**, a. Haunted by the devil or evil spirits.

hell-bound, s.

1. A hound of hell.

"A cry of hell-hounds never-ceasing bark."
Milton: P. L., ii. 654.

2. An agent of hell; an imp. (Often used as a term of abuse.)

"Turn, hell-bound, turn!"—*Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 7.*

***hell-kite**, s. A person of extreme or hellish cruelty or disposition.

"Did you say, all? O hell-kite! All?"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

hē-lī-dō-thēr-ī-ūm, s. [Greek *Hellas* (genit. *Hellados*)=Greece, and *thērion*=a wild animal.]

Palæont.: A genus of Camelopardalidæ (Giraffes), found in the upper Miocene of Attica, of India, and perhaps in that of France.

***hē-lī-nōd-īc**, s. [Gr. *Hellanodikai*=the nine chief judges at the Olympic games: *Hellēn*=a Greek, and *dikē*=law, judgment.]

Greek Antiq.: A judge or umpire in games or contests of skill.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

hěl-lě-bōre, *s.* [Latin *helleborus*, *helleborum*; *Gr. helleboros, elleboros*=hellebore; various plants, all poisonous, but used as remedies in mental diseases, and specially, it is believed, *Helleborus orientalis* [1. (2).] The second element in *Gr. helleboros* is probably *bora*=food; the first is uncertain.]

1. Botany:

(1) The genus *Helleborus* (q. v.).
(2) The genus *Veratrum*, one of the Melanthaceae.
2. *Phar.*: *Veratrum viridis radix*, Green Hellebore root. The dried rhizome of *Veratrum viride*, growing in swampy districts of the United States. It has a peculiar acrid taste. It is used to control the vascular system in cases of rheumatic gout. It causes depression and slowness of the pulse.

¶ The Black Hellebore of the ancients was *Helleborus officinalis*, the modern one, *H. niger*. [CHRISTMAS-ROSE.] It is reputed to be a drastic purgative. Stinking Hellebore is *H. fetidus*; American White or Swamp Hellebore is *Veratrum viride*; False Hellebore, the genus *Veratrum*; White Hellebore, *V. album*; and Winter Hellebore, *Eranthis hyemalis*. [HELLEBORUS.] White Hellebore is used by gardeners to destroy the gooseberry caterpillar and other insects.

hěl-lě-bōr-ě-s, *subst. pl.* [Lat. *hellebor(us)*; *fem. pl. adj. suff. -eae*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Ranunculaceae. The calyx is imbricated in aestivation; the fruit consists of many-seeded follicles.

hěl-lě-bōr-ine, *s.* [Eng. *hellebor(e)*; *-ine*.]

1. *Bot.*: The orchidaceous genus *Epipactis*.
2. *Chem.*: An azotized body obtained from the root of *Helleborus hiemalis* by exhausting it with alcohol, diluting the extract with water, which precipitates a resin, and concentrating the filtered liquid. Hellebore forms colorless crystals, with a harsh bitter taste, soluble in water and alcohol, more so in ether.

***hěl-lě-bōr-ise**, *v. t.* [Eng. *hellebor(e)*; *-ise*.] To treat or dose with hellebore, as for madness.

***hěl-lě-bōr-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *hellebor(e)*; *-ism*.] A medical preparation of hellebore.

"In vain should the physician attempt, with all his medicines and helleborisms, the cure of those that are sick with love."—*Ferrand: Love Melancholy* (1640), p. 169.

hěl-lěb-ōr-ūs, *s.* [HELLEBORE.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the ranunculaceous tribe Helleboreae (q. v.). Sepals five, large, petaloid, or imbricate, persistent; petals small, tubular, two-lipped; stamens numerous; follicles few or many, dehiscing above; seeds numerous. The roots and leaves of several species are drastic purgatives. The Hellebore of the ancients has by some been deemed *H. niger*; it is now considered to have been *H. officinalis*.



Helleborus Officinalis.

***hěl-lě-ān-ta**, *s.* [HALLEFLINTA.] (Dana.)

Hěl-lě-ni-an, Hěl-lě-n-ic, *a.* [Gr. *Hellenios, Hellenikos*=Greek; *Hellen*=(1) Hellen, son of Deucalion, ancestor of the Greeks, (2) a Greek.] Pertaining to the Hellenes, or Greeks; Greek.

"All these powers or qualities are shared by Proteus in Hellenic story."—*Cox: Aryan Mythology* (ed. 1882), p. 274.

hěl-lě-n-ism, *s.* [Gr. *Hellenismos*; *Hellen*=a Greek.] An idiom, phrase, or construction peculiar to the Greek language.

"Virgil is full of the Greek forms of speech, which the critics call *hellenisms*."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 285.

Hěl-lě-n-ist, *s.* [Gr. *Hellenistēs*.]

1. One who associated with or imitated the manners of Greeks; specifically, a Jew who used the Greek language in the early days of Christianity.

"The Jews understood Greek, and used the Greek Bible, and therefore are called *Hellenists*."—*Hammond: Annotation on Acts vi. 1*.

2. One who is learned in the Greek language and literature.

hěl-lě-n-ist-ic, hěl-lě-n-ist-ic-al, *a.* [Eng. *Hellenist*; *-ic, -ical*.] Pertaining to the Hellenists.

"Into the importance of the *hellenistical* dialect he had made the exactest search."—*Fell: Life of Hammond*.

hellenistical language, *s.* The dialect of Greek spoken by the Jews in countries where the Greek language was used.

hěl-lě-n-ist-ic-al-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *hellenistical*; *-ly*.] According to the Hellenistic language or manner.

"It may bear the same signification *hellenistically* in this place."—*Gregory: Notes on Scripture*, p. 60.

***hěl-lě-n-iz-ation**, *s.* [English *helleniz(e)*; *-ation*.] The act or practice of using the Greek language.

hěl-lě-n-ize, *v. t.* [Gr. *Hellenizō*, from *Hellen*=a Greek.] To adopt or follow Greek habits; to use or study the Greek language.

"To *hellenize* is to speak Greek, and to have skill in the Greek learning."—*Hammond: Annot. on Acts vi. 1*.

Hěl-lěs-pōnt, *s.* [Gr. *Hellēspontos*=the sea of Helle, daughter of Athamar, who was drowned therein; *pontos*=sea.]

Geog.: The name of a narrow strait separating Asia Minor and Europe, now called the Dardanelles.

hěl-lě-pōnt-ine, *a.* [Eng. *Hellespont*; *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to the Hellespont, or Dardanelles.

hěl-l-icāt, hel-li-cate, *s. & a.* [Eng. *hell*, and *cat*(7).]

A. As subst.: A half-witted, flighty person.

B. As adj.: Half-witted, flighty, giddy, simple.

"I want to see what that *hellicate* queen Jenny Rintner-out's doing."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxix.

***hěl-l-ēr**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *hell*; *suff. -ier*.] One who covers; a tiler or slater.

hěl-l-ish, *a.* [Eng. *hell*; *-ish*.]

1. Of or pertaining to hell; sent from or belonging to hell; infernal.

"So heavenly love shall outdo *hellish* hate."—*Milton: P. L.*, iii. 298.

2. Fit for hell; infernal, damnable, detestable.

"Condemned the Rye House plot as a *hellish* design and a work of the devil."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

hěl-l-ish-lý, *adv.* [English *hellish*; *-ly*.] In a hellish, infernal, or damnable manner; damnable.

hěl-l-ish-něss, *s.* [English *hellish*; *-ly*.] The quality or state of being hellish; infernal or damnable qualities of nature.

"And he by *hellishness* his prowess scans."—*Beaumont: Psyche*, c. ii, s. 27.

***hěl-l-něss**, *s.* [Eng. *hell*; *-ness*.] A title expressive of the evil qualities of the person to whom it is applied. (*Sylvester: The Captaines*, 1,007.)

***hěl-l-ward**, *adv.* [Eng. *hell*; *-ward*.] Toward hell; downward.

"Trees that aloft with proudest honors rise, Root *hellward*."—*Brome: Epistle to Mr. Fenton*.

***hěl-l-y, *hěl-l-ye**, *a.* [Eng. *hell*; *-y*.] Having the qualities of hell; hellish.

"Free Helicon and franke Parnassus hills, Are *hellie* haunts."—*Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 455.

hělm (1), ***hělme** (1), ***healm**, ***həelm**, *s.* [A. S. *helm*=(1) a protector, (2) a protection; cogn. with Dut. *helm*; Icel. *hjálmr*; Dan. *hielm*; Sw. *hjelme*; Ger. *helm*; Goth. *hilmis*; Russ. *shleme*.]

I. Literally:

1. *Arm.*: A helmet (q. v.).

"The knightly *helm* and shield."—*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, vi. 24.

2. *Chem.*: The upper part of a retort.

"The vulgar chymists themselves pretend to be able . . . to make the distilled parts of a concrete bring its own caput mortuum over the *helm*."—*Boyle*.

3. *Her.*: That part of a coat of arms which bears the crest.

II. *Fig.*: A name given to a heavy dark cloud which hangs over or settles upon the top of a mountain. [HELMWIND.]

hělm (2), ***hělme** (2), *s.* [A. S. *helma*; cogn. with Icel. *hjálmr*=a helm; Ger. *helm*=a handle.]

I. Literally:

1. The instrument or apparatus by which a vessel is steered; the rudder and its operative parts, such as the tiller and wheel; the tiller.

"Ships are turned about with a very small *helm*, whithersoever the governor listeth."—*James iii. 4*.

*2. A handle. (*Chapman: Homer's Odyssey*, v.)

II. Figuratively:

1. The post or position of management or direction.

"I then sat at the *helm* of the commonwealth."—*Melmoth: Cicero*, let. 11.

2. A guide, a director.

"The *helms* o' the state, who care for you like fathers."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 1.

¶ When the helm is *a-sternboard* the tiller is over to the right side, the helmsman looking forward; *a-port*, it is to the left side; *up*, it is to the weather side; *down*, it is to the lee side; *amidships* or *right*, it is in a line with the middle of the ship; *a-weather*, the same as *up*.

¶ To *ease the helm*: To give it a quick turn down to meet a heavy sea.

helm-port, *s.*

Naut.: The opening in the counter through which the head of the rudder passes.

***hělm** (3), *s.* [HAULM.]

***hělm** (1), *v. t.* [HELM (1), *s.*] To cover, equip, or arm with a helmet.

"None, they were agayne *helmed*, and ran togider, and strake eche other on their sheldes."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. iii, ch. cxviii.

***hělm** (2), *v. t.* [HELM (2), *s.*] To guide, to steer, to manage.

"The business he hath *helmed*, must upon a warranted need, give him a better proclamation."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

***hělm-age** (age as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *helm* (2), *s.*; *-age*.] Guidance; direction; management.

hěl-mět, *s.* [A dimin. from *helm* (1), *s.* (q. v.); Dut. *hēmet*.]

1. *Arm.*: A piece of defensive armor for the head; a defensive covering for the head. It was originally made of leather, and afterward strengthened by the addition of bronze and other metals, until finally it was constructed entirely of metal, lined with felt or wadding.

In the Middle Ages helmets were frequently inlaid with gold, and provided with bars and movable flaps to cover the face in battle, and to be opened at other times. A full-barred helmet covered the whole of the head, face, and neck. It had openings and slits in front to enable the wearer to breathe and see. The open helmet covered only the head, ears, and neck, leaving the face uncovered. The form of the helmet varied from the simple skull-cap to that surmounted with a lofty ridge and crest or plume. The crest was frequently made of horse-hair, and sometimes the helmet had two or even three crests. The Anglo-Saxon helmet was merely a conical cap, with a nasal piece, which afterward became improved into a face-guard, visor, or beaver. The helmet is still worn as a protection to the head among soldiers: the military helmet, as now worn, does not cover or protect the face. In this country helmets are worn by firemen to protect them from falling pieces of burning wood, when extinguishing fires. In tropical countries helmets are made of soft white felt, wrapped round with folds of linen, to protect the head of the wearer from the heat of the sun.

2. *Bot.*: The same as GALEA (q. v.).

3. *Chem.*: The top or upper part of a retort.

4. *Her.*: That part of a coat of arms which bears the crest.

helmet-beetles, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The family Cassididae or Cassidiidae (q. v.).

helmet-flower, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Scutellaria*, (2) *Aconitum*, (3) *Coryanthes*. They are all named from the form of their irregular corolla.

helmet-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: The same as GALEATE (q. v.).

helmet-shell, *s.*

Zool.: The genus *Cassia* (q. v.).

hěl-mět-ěd, *a.* [Eng. *helmet*; *-ed*.] Furnished, or armed with, or wearing a helmet.

"Oh no knees, none, widow; Unto the *helmeted* Beliona use them."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Two Noble Kinsmen*, i.

***hěl-mět-tiēr**, *s.* [Eng. *helmet*; *-ier*.] A soldier armed with a helmet.

"Item, he ordeined that the *helmettiers* or morioners should stand upon their feet."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 1,191.

hěl-mich-thý-i-də, hěl-mich-thý-i, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hěl-mich*(*in*th), and Gr. *ichthys*=a fish.]

Ichthy.: The name given by Kolliker, and adopted by Yarrell, with the addition of the epithet *Lemniscati*, for the ribbon-like fishes now called *Leptocephalidae* (q. v.).

hěl-mínth, hěl-mínthe, *s.* [Greek *helmins* (genit. *helminthos*)=a worm, spec. a tapeworm or mawworm, from *elēō*; Attic *elēō*=to roll up.]

1. *Zool.* (of the form *helminth*): An intestinal or other worm.

2. *Min.* (of both forms): A variety or sub-variety of *Prochlorite*. It is found in New Hampshire as a slender vermiform crystallization in quartz and feldspar.



Greek Helmet.



Helmet of Charles the Bold.

ből, bøy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

hēl-mīnth-, hēl-mīn-thō-, pref. [HELMINTH.] A worm, specially an intestinal worm.

hēl-mīnth-a-gōgue, s. [Pref. *helminth-*, and Gr. *agōgos*=leading, guiding; *agō*=to lead.]

Pharm.: A medicine to expel worms; an anthelmintic.

hēl-mīnth-i-a (pl. hēl-mīnth-i-æ), s. [Pref. *helminth-*; Lat. fem. sing. or neut. pl. suff. *-ia*.]

1. **Bot. (sing.):** A genus of Composites, tribe Cichoraceæ, sub-tribe Scorzonereæ. *Helminthia echinoides*, the Ox-eye. [OX-EYE.] The leaves of *H. echinoides*, boiled and pickled, are eaten in Greece.

2. **Zool. (pl.):** Helminthia. A name given to the class Entozoa.

hēl-mīn-thī-a-sis, s. [From Gr. *helminthia*=to suffer from worms.]

Pathol.: A disease in which worms are found under the skin.

hēl-mīn-thic, a. & s. [Pref. *helminth-*; Eng., &c., suff. *-ic*.]

A. As adj.: Of or belonging to intestinal worms; expelling worms.

B. Pharm.: A medicine for expelling worms, generally called an anthelmintic (q. v.).

hēl-mīnth-ite, s. [Pref. *helminth-*; suffix *-ite* (Paleont.) (q. v.).]

Paleont.: The name applied by Mr. Salter to wormtracks in rocks of various ages, from Cambrian times till now. It does not include the wormburrows, to which he gives the name *Scolithus* (q. v.).

hēl-mīnth-ōid, a. [Pref. *helminth-*, and Greek *eidos*=form.]

Zool.: Worm-shaped, vermiform.

hēl-mīnth-ō-lite, s. [Pref. *helminth-*, and Gr. *lithos*=stone.]

Paleont.: The same as HELMINTHITE (q. v.).

hēl-mīnth-ō-lōg-ic, hēl-mīnth-ō-lōg-ic-al, a. [Eng. *helminthology* (y), *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to or in any manner connected with helminthology (q. v.).

hēl-mīn-thōl-ō-gist, s. [Eng. *helminthology* (y); *-ist*.] One skilled in or devoted to the study of helminthology (q. v.).

hēl-mīn-thōl-ō-gy, s. [Pref. *helminth-*, and Gr. *logos*=a discourse.] That branch of zoology which treats of intestinal worms; a treatise on intestinal worms.

hēl-mīn-thō-stā-chy-s, s. [Pref. *helminth-*, and Gr. *stachys*=an ear of corn.]

Bot.: A genus of ferns, order Ophioglossaceæ. In the Moluccas, *Helminthostachys dulcis* is regarded as slightly aperient. The young shoots are used as a potherb, like asparagus.

hēlm-lēss (1), a. [Eng. *helm* (1); *-less*.] Without a helm or helmet.

hēlm-lēss (2), a. [Eng. *helm* (2); *-less*.] Without a helm or rudder.

hēlms-man, s. [Eng. *helm's*, and *man*.] The man who steers the ship by means of the helm; a steersman.

"I leap on board; no helmsman steers."

Tennyson: *Sir Galahad*, 39.

Hēlm-stad-i-an, a. [Eng. *Helmstadt* (t); *-ian*.] Of or belonging to Helmstadt in Central Germany.

Helmstadian controversy, s.

Ch. Hist.: The controversy which originated at Helmstadt. Called also the Syncretistic or Calixtine Controversy. (Möschelm.)

hēlm-wind, s. [Eng. *helm* (1), and *wind*.] A local name given to a wind in mountainous parts, from the *helm*, or heavy dark cloud which hangs over the top of the mountains for some days before the storm.

hē-lōc-ēr-a, s. pl. [Gr. *hēlos*=a nail, a stud, anything like a nail, a knot, and *keras*=a horn.]

Entom.: A tribe of beetles, having the antennæ terminated by a knob, of which the joints are sometimes pressed compactly together, sometimes so separated as to have a serrated appearance. The legs can fold into such a small compass as to allow the insect when alarmed to feign death. Both the larva and the perfect insects are found in cow-dung. The tribe is divided into two families, Histeridæ and Byrrhidæ (q. v.).

hēl-ō-dērm, s. [HELODERMA.] The English name for *Heloderma suspectum*.

"I was present when the *heloderma* bit two guinea-pigs in the hind-leg."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1882), p. 632.

hēl-ō-dēr-ma, s. [Gr. *hēlos*=a nail, and *dērma*=skin.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Helodermidæ (q. v.).

hēl-ō-dēr-mī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. or Gr. *heloderma* (a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of lizards, having furrowed fangs. Only one species is known, *Heloderma horridum*,

the Caltetepon of Mexico. It was called also, before its venomous nature was quite understood, *H. suspectum*.

hē-lō-dēs, s. [Gr. *hēlos*=a swamp.]

Pathol.: Marsh fever. The name is also applied to a kind of fever characterized by profuse perspiration.

hē-lō-dūs, s. [Greek *hēlos*=a nail, and *odous* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

Paleont.: Teeth of fishes, apparently belonging to the Cestruphori, of which the Cestracion or Port Jackson Shark is a living representative. They are found in the Carboniferous strata.

hēl-ō-hy-ūs, s. [Gr. *hēlos*=a marsh, and *hys* (genit. *hyos*)=a swine, a pig.]

Paleont.: A genus of fossil hogs (Suidæ), from the Lower and Middle Eocene of North America.

hē-lō-nī-ās, s. [Gr. *hēlos*=a marsh; the genus is named from the habitat of the plants.]

Bot.: A genus of Melanthaceæ, tribe Veratree. *Helonias dioica* is the Blazing Star and Devil's Bit of this country. Its root is anthelmintic. A decoction of *H. bullata* is used in obstruction of the bowels.

hēl-ō-phōr-i-dæ, s. [Mod. Lat. *helophor* (us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of beetles. The antennæ have nine joints, rather abruptly perfoliate-clavate; the club serrated or sub-solid; the tarsi filiform, not ciliated. They walk in or upon the water, rather than swim through it. They inhabit ponds and ditches, walking on the muddy margins or floating slowly on their backs, and occasionally ascending aquatic plants, whence they take flight. Larvæ carnivorous, perfect insect herbivorous.

hē-lōph-ōr-ūs, ē-lōph-ōr-ūs, s. [Gr. *hēlos*=a nail, a stud (?); Agassiz derives it from *hēlos*=a marsh, which is the common etym. given, and *phoros*=bearing.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Helophoridae. They have prominent eyes and an elongate body.

hē-lōp-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *helop* (s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of beetles, section Heteromera, sub-section Stenelytra. It consists of insects with oval convex bodies, notched mandibles, generally filiform antennæ, with the third joint long. The larvæ, which have six legs, live in rotten wood.

hē-lōps, s. [A centaur killed in battle by Pirithous; Gr. *hēlos*=a nail, a stud, and *ops*=the face.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Helopidae (q. v.). *Helops caraboides* is brown, with a bronze gloss in certain lights. *H. crenulatus*, also common, is of a violet blue, and occurs in old pollard willows.

hē-lōs-qi-ād-i-ūm, s. [Gr. *hēlos*=a marsh, and *skiadeion*=anything that affords shade, an umbrella.]

Bot.: Marshwort, a sub-genus of *Apium*. They are umbelliferous plants.

hē-lō-sid-ē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *helos* (is); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Balanophoraceæ, type *Helosis* (q. v.).

hē-lō-sis (1), s. [Greek *hēlos*=a nail . . . a wart, a knot, an excrescence on plants, and suff. *-osis*.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Helosidæ (q. v.). The species are parasites, inhabiting the warmer parts of this country.

hē-lō-sis (2), subst. [Greek *hēlosis*=Ectropium (Galen).]

Pathol.: Eversion of the eyelids, and convulsions of the muscles of the eyes. (Dunglison.)

hēl-ōt, s. [Lat. *Helotes*, from Gr. *Heilōtes*, pl. of *Heilōs*=a helot.] Originally, a slave in ancient Sparta; hence used for any slave or serf.

"His allies caught him almost as much annoyance as his helots."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

hēl-ōt-ism, s. [Eng. *helot*; *-ism*.] The condition of a helot; slavery, serfdom.

***hēl-ōt-ry, s.** [Eng. *helot*; *-ry*.] Helots collectively; slaves, serfs; persons in the condition of helots or slaves.

hēlp, *hēlp-en (pa. t. *hēlp, *hēlp, helped, pa. par. *holpen, helped), v. t. & i. [A. S. *helpan* (pa. t. *healp*, pa. par. *holpen*); cogn. with Dut. *helpen*; Icel. *hjálpa*; Dan. *hjelpe*; Swed. *hjelpa*; Gothic *hilpan*; Ger. *helfen*; O. H. Ger. *helfan*.]

A. Transitive.

1. To assist, to aid; to lend, give, or afford aid or assistance to in effecting any purpose.

"Not long the avenger was withheld—
Earth helped him with the cry of blood."

Wordsworth: *Song, at the Feast of Brougham Castle*.

2. To afford succor or relief to in time of distress; to relieve, to succor.

"God help poor souls."—Shakespeare: *Comedy of Errors*, iv. 4.

3. To assist, to further, to improve.

"If you make the earth narrower at the bottom than at the top, in fashion of a sugar-loaf reversed, it will help the experiment."—Bacon.

*4. To cure, to mitigate, to relieve, as pain or distress. (Sometimes followed by *of*.)

"To help him of his blindness."

Shakespeare: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 2.

5. To remedy; to alter or change for the better; to prevent; to be of any avail against.

"It is reckoned ill manners for men to quarrel upon difference of opinion, because this is a thing which no man can help in himself."—Swift.

6. To forbear, to avoid. (Tennyson: *The Brook*, iii.)

*7. To increase, to aggravate.

"Their armor helped their harm."

Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 655.

8. To carve or distribute food at table.

B. Reflexive:

1. To look after one's own business or interest; to provide for or take care of one's self.

"She is old and cannot help herself."

Shakespeare: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iii. 2.

2. Used negatively, with the force of not to be able to act according to one's own wishes or inclinations; to be obliged to act in a certain way; as, He had to do so, he could not help himself.

C. Intrans.: To lend aid or assistance; to be of use; to avail.

"What they do impart help not at all."

Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, iv. 4.

¶ (1) To help forward: To assist in making progress toward one's end or object.

(2) To help off: To remove by help.

"They have recourse to those foolish or ill ways in use, to help off their time."—Locke.

(3) To help on: To forward, to advance, to promote.

(4) To help out: To aid one in getting out of a difficulty.

(5) To help to: To supply with, to furnish with.

"Withdraw, my lord, I'll help you to a horse."

Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, v. 4.

(6) To help up: To raise, to support.

"Woe to him that is alone when he falleth: for he hath not another to help him up."—Ecclesiastes, iv. 10.

hēlp, *helpe, s. [A. S. *helpe*; cogn. with Icel. *hjálp*.] [HELP, v.]

1. Aid or assistance furnished, given, or lent toward the attainment of an object or end.

"There passeth no moment of time, in which we have not great need of the *helpe* and assistance of almighty God."—Fisher: *On Prayer*.

2. Succor, relief, or aid given in time of trouble or distress.

"Our men at Acres lie, of help thei haf grete nede."

Robert de Brunne, p. 171.

3. Remedy, relief.

"There is no help for it, but he must be taught accordingly to comply with the faulty way of writing."—Holder: *On Speech*.

4. One who or that which gives help, aid, or assistance; a helper.

"Which by such helps one may do in a hundred days."

—Wilkins.

5. A person, male or female, hired as a servant or assistant.

6. A share or portion of food given at table; a helping.

***help-fellow, *helpe-fellow, s.** A helper, a colleague, a helpmate.

"Tymothe our brother, a tryed minister of God, and an *helpe-fellow* of our office."—Udall: *1 Thess.* iii.

***help-giver, s.** A helper, a supporter, an aider.

"O my God, my sole *help-giver*."

Sidney: *Psalm lxxi*.

hēlp-ēr, s. [Eng. *help*; *-er*.]

1. One who or that which gives or lends help, aid or assistance; an aider, an assister, a supporter; an assistance, a help.

"The Lord is my *helper*."—Bible (1551), Heb. xiii.

2. One who or that which administers or affords remedy or relief.

"Compassion, the mother of tears, is not always a mere idle spectator, but an *helper* oftentimes of evils."—More.

3. An assistant, a servant, a help.

4. One who assists in obtaining. (With *to*.)

"And *helper* to a husband."

Shakespeare: *All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 4.

hēlp-fdī, a. [Eng. *help*; *-ful* (l).]

1. Furnishing help; aiding, assisting.

"Till time lend friends, and friends their *helpful* swords."

Shakespeare: *Richard II.*, iii. 3.

2. Wholesome, salutary.

"A skilful chymist can as well, by separation of visible elements, draw *helpful* medicines out of poison."—Raleigh.

fate, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, for, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

hēlp'-fūl-lý, *adv.* [English *helpful*; -ly.] In a helpful, aiding, or wholesome manner.

hēlp'-fūl-nēss, *s.* [English *helpful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being helpful or wholesome; help, assistance.

"God ordained it in love and *helpfulness* to be indissoluble."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

hēlp'-līg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [HELP, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of aiding or assisting; aid, help, assistance.

2. That to which one is helped; a portion of food given at table.

hēlp'-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *help*; -less.]

1. Wanting in power to help one's self; weak, powerless.

"What remained was utterly *helpless* and passive."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvii.*

2. Affording no help; powerless to help.

"The *helpless* balm of my poor eyes."—*Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 2.*

3. Irremediable; beyond help or remedy.

"What *helpless* shame I feel!"—*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 756.*

*4. Unsupplied, destitute. (*Dryden.*)

hēlp'-lēss-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *helpless*; -ly.] In a helpless manner.

hēlp'-lēss-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *helpless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being helpless or powerless.

"Where weakness, strength, vice, virtue, sunk supine, Alike in naked *helplessness* recline."—*Byron: Lara, i. 29.*

hēlp'-māte, *s.* [Eng. *help*, and *mate*, "a coinage due to a mistaken notion of the phrase *an help meet* (Gen. ii. 18)." (*Skeat.*)]

1. A helper, an assistant, an aider.

"In *Minorea* the ass and the hog are common *helpmates*, and are yoked together in order to turn up the land."—*Pennant: British Zoology; The Hog.*

2. A partner, a helpmeet.

"His *helpmate* was a comely matron."

hēlp'-meēt, *s.* [HELPMATE.] A partner, a consort, a wife, a companion.

hēl'-tēr-skēl-tēr, *adv.* [A sort of imitative word to represent confusion, bustle, &c. Cf. Ger. *heller-poller*.] In a great hurry and confusion.

"And *heller-sketter* have I rode to thee."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., v. 3.*

hēlve, ***hēlfe**, ***hēlfe**, *s.* [A. S. *hielf*; cogn. with O. Dan. *helve*; M. H. Ger. *half*; O. H. Ger. *halb*, *halbe*, *helbe*.]

1. The handle or shaft of a chopping-tool, such as an ax, an adze, or a hatchet.

"The slipping of an ax from the *helve*, whereby another is slain, was the work of God himself."—*Raleigh: History.*

2. A tilt-hammer, used for shingling the balls as they come from the puddling-furnace.

*3. The head of an ax.

helve-hammer, *s.* A blacksmith's ponderous hammer, tripped by the helve and oscillating on bearings. A trip hammer (q. v.).

***hēlve**, *v. t.* [HELVE, *s.*] To furnish or provide with a helve or handle; to fit a helve or handle to.

hēl'-vēl-lā, *s.* [Lat.=a certain eatable fungus; *olus*, *holus*, formerly *helus*=garden-herbs.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order *Helvellaceae* (q. v.). *Helvella lacunosa*, and *H. crispa*, both common, are eatable.

hēl'-vēl-lā-čō-ə, **hēl'-vēl-lā-čō-l**, **hēl'-vēl-lā-l**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *helvell(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*aceae*, or masc. -*acei*, -*ei*.]

Bot.: An order of fungals called also *Ascomycetes* (q. v.). The sporidia, generally eight together, are in asci. It is divided into five sub-orders—(1) *Helvellacei*, (2) *Tuberacei*, (3) *Phaciacei*, (4) *Sphaeriacei*, and (5) *Perisporiacei*.

hēlv'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *helve*(*e*); -er.]

Min.: The handle or helve of a tool.

hēl'-vē-tān, *s.* [Fr. *Helvétien*; Lat. *Helvetius*=of or from *Helvetia*=Switzerland.]

Min.: The name given by R. T. Simmler to a micaceous mineral of gray whitish, reddish greenish, violet, or copper red color, from the gneisses of the Alps.

Hēl'-vē-tian, *a.* [Lat. *Helveti(a)*=Switzerland; Eng. &c. suff. -*an*; Fr. *Helvétien*, fem. *Helvétienne*.]

Geol. & Hist.: Of or belonging to Switzerland.

Helvetian-republic, *s.*

Hist.: The name given to a republic established under French auspices in Switzerland in April, 1798, after the conquest of that country by Napoleon I.

Hēl'-vēt-lc, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Helveticus*, from the *Helvetii*.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the *Helvetii*, the inhabitants of *Helvetia*, now *Switzerland*, of or pertaining to the states and people of the Alpine districts.

B. As substantive:

Church Hist.: An adherent of *Zwinglius* and other Swiss reformers, as distinguished from a *Lutheran*.

hēl'-vine, **hēl'-vīn**, **hēl'-vite**, *s.* [Named by *Werner* from Gr. *helios*=the sun, on account of the yellow color of the mineral; suff. -*ine*, -*in*, -*ite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: An isometric tetrahedral translucent mineral, of a yellow, yellowish-brown, or green color; its hardness, 6-6½; its specific gravity, 3.1-3.3; composition: silica, 33.13-35.27; glucina, 8.03-12.03; protoxide of manganese, 30.57-42.12; protoxide of iron, 4-8; sulphur, 0-5.05, &c. Occurs in Saxony and in Norway. (*Dana.*)

hēl'-vite, *s.* [HELVINE.]

hēl'-wīn-ġi-a, *s.* [Named from G. A. *Helwingia*, Prussian botanical writer, about A. D. 1666.]

Bot.: The typical or only known genus of the order *Helwingiaceae* (q. v.).

hēl'-wīn-ġi-ā-čō-ə, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *helwingia*(*a*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*aceae*.]

Bot.: *Helwingiads*, an order of diclinous exogens, alliance *Garryales*. It consists of a solitary species—a shrub with alternate serrate leaves destitute of stipules; the flowers, which are fasciated on the midrib of the leaves, are unisexual; the calyx three to four-parted; stamens, three to four; the ovary crowned by an epignous disc; the fruit a three or four-celled drupe, each cell one-seeded. The one species, *Helwingia rusciflora*, is from Japan, the mountaineers of which use the leaves as an esculent vegetable.

hēl'-wīn-ġi-āds, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *helwingia*(*a*); Eng. &c. pl. suff. -*ads*.]

Bot.: The name given by *Lindley* to the order *Helwingiaceae* (q. v.).

hēl'-līnē, *s.* [Gr. *helxirē*=a plant with woolly capsules (see def.); from Gr. *helkō*=to drag or draw.]

Bot.: A plant not identified with certainty. *Liddell* and *Scott* consider it to be a *Parietaria* or an *Urticaria*, while *Littre* unhesitatingly affirms it to be *Carlina acutis*.

hēm, ***hemme**, *s.* [A. S. *hemm*, *hem*; cogn. with Fris. *hāmel*=a hem; Ger. *hamme*=a fence or hedge.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An edge, border, or margin.

"Upon the very hem o' the sea."—*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 4.*

2. The edge or border of a garment, or piece of cloth, doubled and sewed to strengthen it, and prevent the raveling of the web threads.

"Rowlers must be made of even cloth, white and gentle, without *hem*, seam, or thread hanging by."—*Wiseman.*

II. Arch.: The spiral projecting part of the Ionic capital.

hēm (1), *v. t.* [Cf. Ger. *hemmen*=to check, to hem, from *hamme*=a fence.]

I. Literally:

1. To border, to edge.

"Hys habite garded or *hemmed* with hys brode phylacteries."—*Udall: Luke vi.*

2. To close or secure the border or edge of cloth by a hem; to form a hem to.

"My kerchief there I *hem*."

Wordsworth: We are Seven.

II. Fig.: To inclose or shut in; to surround. (Followed by *in*, *about*, or *around*.)

"The flower of all your army, *hemmed about* With thousand enemies now fainting stands."

P. Fletcher: Purple Island, xii.

hēm (2), *v. i. & t.* [HEM, *interj.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. To cry hem; to give a short cough.

"The people nought but *hem*, and cough, and splutter."—*Sir J. Harrington: Epigram, bk. ii., No. 25.*

2. To hesitate, to hum and haw.

"Now play me *Nestor*; *hem* and *stroke thy beard*."—*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.*

hēm, *interj.* [An imitative word, allied to *hum* (q. v.).] A voluntary short cough, uttered by way of warning, encouragement, calling attention, hesitation, or doubt. It is sometimes used as a noun.

"Cough, and cry *hem*, if anybody come."—*Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 2.*

hē-mā-čhāte, *s.* [Lat. *hæmachates*; Gr. *haimachates*; pref. *hē-*, and Gr. *achates*=agate.]

Min.: A kind of agate sprinkled with spots of red jasper.

hē-mā-chrōme, *s.* [HÆMACHROME.]

hē-mā-drōm'-ē-tēr, *s.* [Pref. *hēma-*; Gr. *dromos*=a running, and *metron*=a measure.]

Surg.: An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood in the arteries.

hē-mā-drōm'-ē-trý, *s.* [HÆMADROMETER.]

Med.: The art of measuring the rate at which the blood runs in the arteries.

hē-mā-dýn-a-mōm'-ē-tēr, *s.* [HÆMADYNAMOMETER.]

hē-māl, *a.* [HÆMAL.]

hē-mān-thūs, *s.* [HÆMANTHUS.]

hē-mā-stāt-lc, **hē-mā-stāt-lc-al**, *adj. & s.* [Pref. *hēma-*, and Eng. *static* (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

I. Ord. Lang.: Relating to the weight of the blood.

II. Med.: Possessing the quality of arresting hemorrhage; styptic.

B. As substantive:

1. *Sing.*: A remedy for arresting hemorrhage.

2. *Pl.*: The doctrine of the motion of the blood in living bodies.

hē-mā-thērm, *s.* [Pref. *hēma-*, and Gr. *thermos*=warm.] The same as *HÆMATOTHERMA* (q. v.).

hē-māt-ite, **hē-māt-ite**, *s.* [Lat. *hæmatites*=bloodstone, hematite (def.); Gr. *haimatites lithos*=blood-like stone; *haima* (genit. *haimatos*)=blood, and suff. -*ites*.]

Min.: A rhombohedral mineral, crystallizing in rhombohedrons, scalenohedrons pyramids and prisms. Color, dark steel-gray or iron-black in mass, but in thin fragments blood-red. Luster rarely earthy, generally metallic, or occasionally splendid. Specific gravity, 4.2-5.3. It is a sesquioxide of iron composed of oxygen 30, and iron 70 = 100. There are four varieties: (1) *Specular Hematite*, with sub-varieties; *Specular Hematite*, properly so-called, or *Iron* and *Micaceous Hematite*; (2) *Compact*, columnar, fibrous, or radiating *Hematite*, formerly called *Red Hematite*, to distinguish it from *Brown Hematite*, now called *Limonite*, which is arranged as a distinct mineral; (3) *Red Ochreous Hematite*, including *Reddle* and *Red Chalk*; (4) *Argillaceous Hematite*, or *Clay Ironstone*, which may be jaspery or lenticular. No. 1 is found chiefly in crystalline rocks; No. 4, which was originally formed in marshes like *Limonite* and *Limnites*, is found in the coal formations, and in many other formations, hematite in some form or other being in rocks of nearly all ages. It can be manufactured into excellent iron, both cast and malleable. When ground to fine powder it is employed in polishing metal.

Some hematite is placed under *Turgite* (q. v.).

Some *Black Hematite* is *Psilomelane*; some *Brown hematite*, *Limonite*.

hē-māt-lt-lc, *a.* [Eng. &c., *hematit(e)*; -lc.] Composed of, pertaining to, or resembling hematite (q. v.).

hē-māt-ō-čēle, *s.* [Pref. *hemato-*, and Gr. *kēlē*=a tumor; Fr. *hématocele*.]

Surg.: A tumor containing blood. It may be extra-, intra-, or sub-peritoneal, pelvic, peri- or retro-uterine, or pudendal. In some of these a large effusion of blood may be fatal.

hē-māt-ō-lō-čý, *s.* [Pref. *hemato-*, and Gr. *logos*=a discourse.]

Med.: That part of medicine which treats of the blood, with special reference to its varying characters in disease.

thē-māt-ōpe, *s.* [HÆMATOPUS.]

Ornith.: The Oyster-catcher, *Hæmatopus ostralegus*.

hē-māt-ō-stā-phīs, *s.* [HÆMATOSTAPHIS.]

hēm-ē-lý-trōn (*pl. hēm-ē-lý-tra*), *s.* [Pref. *hēmi-*, and Mod. Lat. *elytron* (*pl. elytra*) (q. v.).]

Entom. (generally plural). The wing-cases of the Hemiptera, the basal portion of which is chitinous or horny, while the apices are membranous.

hēm-ēr-a-lō-pl-ə, *s.* [Greek *hēmera*=a day; *alaos*=blind, and *opsis*=seeing, eyesight. *Mahn* and *Littre* do not consider *alaos* to be an element in the word.]

Pathol.: A word about which much confusion has arisen. If the Greek *alaos* (blind) be really an element in the word, then the meaning is blind as to vision during the day. If it be not, the signification is just the opposite—viz., seeing (only) during the day, any blindness which exists being at night. The word *hemeralopia* has been used in both senses, the confusion having begun with *Hippocrates* or some early editor of his. If day-blindness is called *hemeralopia*, then night-blindness is *nyctalopia*, and vice versa. Both are forms of partial amaurosis, arising probably from imperfect nutrition of the retina, often noticed as an early symptom of scurv.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

Hē-mēr-ō-bāp'-tists, *s. pl.* [Gr. *hēmerobaptistēs*, from *hēmera*=a day, and *baptistēs*=one that dips or bathes.] [BAPTIST.]

Jewish sects: A Jewish sect, who regarded it as a religious duty to bathe daily.

hē-mēr-ō-bī-an, *a. & s.* [Mod. Latin *hemerobitus*; Eng., &c., suff. -an.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or belonging to the genus *Hemerobius*, or the family Hemerobiidae (q. v.).

B. *As subst.*: An insect of the genus *Hemerobius*, or the family Hemerobiidae (q. v.).

hē-mēr-ō-bī-i-dēs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *hemerobitus*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idēs.]

Entom.: Aphid-ions, lace-winged flies; a family of neuropterous insects. The antennae are thread-like; the palpi only four; the eyes have metallic brilliancy; the ocelli are generally wanting; the wings elegantly reticulated, the legs short, the tarsi pentamerous. The larvæ feed eagerly on aphides. The pupa is enveloped in a cocoon. The perfect insect flies chiefly in the evening. It lays eggs in little bunches on leaves, each egg being elevated on a foot-stalk.

hē-mēr-ō-bī-ūs, *s.* [Pref. *hemero-*, and Gr. *bios*=life, course of life.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Hemerobiidae (q. v.).

hē-mēr-ō-cāl-lō-s, **hēm-ēr-ō-cāl-līd-ēs**, *s. pl.* [Latin *hemerocallos*]; fem. pl. adj. suff. -eā, -ideā.]

Bot.: A tribe of Liliaceae.

hē-mēr-ō-cāl-līs, *s.* [Greek *hēmerokallēs*, and *hēmerokallis*=a kind of yellow lily that blooms but for a day; *hēmera*=a day, and *kallōs*=beautiful.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Hemerocalideae, some species of which are cultivated for their beautiful flowers.

hēm-i-, *pref.* [Greek *hēmi-*, an abbreviation for *hēmisu*, neut. of *hēmious*=half.] Half; halved.

¶ Properly it should be limited to Greek compounds.

hēm-i-an-āt-rō-pāl, **hēm-i-an-āt-rō-pōūs**, *a.* [Pref. *hēmi-*; Gr. *anatropō*=to turn up or over, and Eng., &c., suff. -al, -ous.] [ANATROPOUS.]

Bot. (of an ovule): Anatropal with half the raphe free.

hēm-i-bōs, *s.* [Pref. *hēmi-*, and Lat. *bos* (q. v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Bovidæ (oxen), from the Upper Miocene of India.

hēm-i-carp, *s.* [Pref. *hēmi-*, and Gr. *karpos*=fruit.]

Bot.: A fruit spontaneously dividing into halves. Example, a pea.

hēm-i-chāl-čite, *s.* [Pref. *hēmi-*; Gr. *chalkos*=brass, copper, and suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: The same as EMPELITE (q. v.).

hēm-i-chlō-nā, *s.* [Pref. *hēmi-*, and Gr. *chlaina*=a cloak, a mantle.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Hemichlænidae (q. v.).

hēm-i-chlōn-i-dēs, *s. pl.* [Modern Latin *hemichlœna*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idēs.]

Bot.: A family of Cyperaceae, tribe Fureneae.

hēm-i-chōr-ēs-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hēmi-*, and Lat. *chorea*; Gr. *choreia*=dancing.]

Pathol.: A form of chorea, or St. Vitus' dance, in which the movements are entirely confined to one side.

hēm-i-čī-dār-i-dēs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. or Greek *hemichidaris*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idēs.]

Palæont.: A family of regular echinoids, type Hemichidaris (q. v.).

hēm-i-čīd-a-ris, *s.* [Pref. *hēmi-*, and Mod. Lat. *cidaris* (q. v.).]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Hemichidariidae (q. v.). The tubercles are developed only below, and not the entire length of the area. Range in time from the Upper Trias to the Lower Cretaceous strata.

hēm-i-crā-nī-a, ***hēm-i-crā-nŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *hēmikrania*, from *hēmi*=half, and *kranion*=the skull.]

Pathol.: Headache affecting only one side of the brow and forehead. Generally caused by debility. From its often continuing only while the sun is above the horizon, it has been called sun-pain.

hēm-i-crān-ic, *a.* [Greek *hēmikranikos*.] Of, resulting from, or pertaining to hemicrania; affecting only one part of the head at a time.

hēm-i-čy-cle, *s.* [Gr. *hēmikyklios*, from *hēmi*=half, and *kyklios*=a circle.]

1. A half-circle; a semicircle.

2. A semicircular arena, room, or division of room.

"In a hemicycle was seated Esychie, or Quiet."—Ben Jonson: Part of the King's Entertainment, &c.

hēm-i-čy-clīc, *a.* [Pref. *hēmi-*, and Eng. *cyclic* (q. v.).]

Bot.: (See the compound.)

hemicyclīc-flowers, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Having the separate portions of the inflorescence arranged in spirals.

hēm-i-dāc-tŷl, **hēm-i-dāc-tŷle**, *a. & s.* [HEMIDACTYLUS.]

Zoology:

A. *As adj.*: Having an oval disc at the base of the toes; a term used of certain lizards.

B. *As subst.*: A lizard of the genus *Hemidactylus* (q. v.).

hēm-i-dāc-tŷl-ūs, *s.* [Pref. *hēmi-*, and Greek *daktylos*=a finger, a toe.]

Zool.: A genus of Geckotidae (Gecko-lizards).

hēm-i-dēs-mūs, *s.* [Pref. *hēmi-*, and Gr. *desmos*=a bond, a fetter; so named from the form of the filaments.]

Bot.: A genus of Asclepiadaceae, tribe Periploceae. The root of *Hemidesmus indicus* is employed in India as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

hemidesmi radix, *s.*

Phar.: Hemidesmus root, the root of *Hemidesmus indicus*, Indian sarsaparilla; a native of India. It occurs in yellowish-brown, long cylindrical pieces. The color of the cortex is dark, marked by longitudinal divisions and deep circular rings; the central part is ligneous. It is used instead of sarsaparilla, and has a fragrant odor and an agreeable bitter taste.

hēm-i-dī-a-pēn-tē, *s.* [Pref. *hēmi-*, and English *diapente* (q. v.).]

Music: An imperfect fifth.

hēm-i-dit-ōne, *s.* [Pref. *hēmi-*, and Eng. *ditone* (q. v.).]

Music: The lesser or minor third.

hēm-i-dōme, *s.* [Pref. *hēmi-*, and Eng. *dome*.]

Crystal. & Min.: A dome parallel to the orthodiagonal, as distinguished from a clinodome, in which they are parallel to the clinodiagonal. (*Dana*.)

hēm-i-dŷs-trō-phī-a, *s.* [Pref. *hēmi-*, and Gr. *dystrophos*=hard to rear; *dŷs*=hard, difficult, and *trophē*=nourishment; *trophō*=to nourish.]

Bot., &c.: Only partial nourishment, as in the case of trees nailed to a wall, or whose roots are prevented from spreading sufficiently by the too close proximity of other roots.

thē-mīg-a-mōūs, *a.* [Pref. *hēmi-*; Gr. *gamos*=marriage, and Eng., &c., suff. -ous.]

Bot. (of grasses): Having one of the two florets in the same spikelet neuter, the other one unisexual, whether male or female.

hēm-i-glyph, *s.* [Gr. *hēmi*=half, and *glyphē*=a carving.]

Arch.: A half-channel at the edge of the triglyph tablet in the Doric entablature.

hēm-i-gŷr-ūs (*yr* as *ir*), *s.* [Prefix *hēmi-*, and Gr. *gyros*=a circle.]

Bot.: The name given by Desvaux to the form of fruit which is generally called a follicle (q. v.).

hēm-i-hē-drāl, *a.* [English, &c., *hemihedr(on)* (q. v.); -al.]

Crystallography and Mineralogy:

1. Having only half the planes or facets which a symmetric crystal of the type to which it belongs would possess. If, for instance, a crystal be typically octahedral and, from half of its planes being deficient, is really only a tetrahedron, it is hemihedral to an octahedron.

2. The term is sometimes used less accurately of a crystal wanting some of its planes, though those deficient may not be exactly half the normal number.

¶ The phenomena of pyroelectricity are often seen in hemihedral crystals, being produced or aided by the form of the mineral.

hēm-i-hē-drāl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *hemihedral*; -ly.] In a hemihedral manner.

hēm-i-hē-drism, *s.* [Eng., &c., *hemihedr(on)*; -ism.]

Crystal. & Min.: The property or quality of crystallizing in hemihedral forms.

hēm-i-hē-drōn, *s.* [Pref. *hēmi-*, and Gr. *hedra*=seat, base, foundation.]

Geom. Crystal. & Min.: A crystal or other solid with but half the proper number of planes. [HEMIDEDRAL.]

hēm-i-mēr-id-ēs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *hemimeris*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ideā.]

Bot.: A tribe of Scrophulariaceae, sub-order Antirrhineae.

hēm-mīm-ēr-is, *s.* [Gr. *hēmimerēs*=half-divided; pref. *hēmi-*, and *meros*=a part.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Hemimerideae (q. v.).

hēm-i-mē-tāb-ō-lā, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hēmi-*, and Gr. *metabolē*=change, changing; *metaballō*=to turn quickly or suddenly; *metā*=denoting change, and *ballō*=to throw.]

Entom.: A sub-class of insects having a half or incomplete metamorphosis. The larva differs from the perfect insect, chiefly in the absence of wings and in size. The pupa is usually active, or at least capable of movement. It is divided into three orders: Hemiptera or Rhynchota, Heteroptera, and Thysanoptera (q. v.).

hēm-i-mēt-a-bōl-ic, *a.* [Mod. Lat. and Gr. *hemimetabol(a)*; Eng., &c., suff. -ic.]

Entom.: Of or belonging to insects undergoing only an incomplete metamorphosis.

hēm-i-morph-ic, *a.* [Pref. *hēmi-*; Gr. *morphē*=form, and Eng., &c., suff. -ic.]

Crystal. & Min.: Having the two ends with dissimilar planes.

hemimorphic-hemihedral, *a.*

Crystal. & Min.: Both hemihedral and hemimorphic. (*Dana*: *Min.*, 5th ed., p. 407.)

hēm-i-morph-ite, *s.* [Pref. *hēmi-*; Gr. *morphē*=form, and suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: The name given by Kennycott to Calamine. *Dana* rejects the name; it is, however, adopted in the *Brit. Mus. Catalogue*.

hē-mī-nā, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *hēmīna*, from *hēmīsus*=half.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.*: An ancient Roman measure containing half a sextarius, or about half a pint English wine measure.

2. *Med.*: A measure containing about ten fluid ounces.

hēm-i-ōc-tā-hē-drāl, *a.* [Pref. *hēmi-*, and Eng. *octahedral* (q. v.).]

Crystal. & Min.: Having half the number of planes which a genuine octahedron would possess; tetrahedral.

thēm-i-ō-lōg-a-mōūs, *a.* [Prefix *hēmi-*; Gr. *holos*=whole, entire, and *gamos*=marriage.]

Bot.: Having a flower consisting of two florets, the one neuter and the other hermaphrodite. Used of grasses like *Panicum*.

hē-mī-ō-nūs, *s.* [Gr. *hēmionos*=a half-ass, a mule; pref. *hēmi-*, and Gr. *onos*=an ass.]

Zool.: The Kiang or Dshikettee, *Asinus hēmionus*, a wild ass found in Tibet. The fur is short, smooth, and of a bright red-bay, a dorsal streak, but no shoulder crossband; legs straw-colored in summer, whitish in winter.

"Mr. Blyth has seen a specimen of the *hēmionus* with a distinct shoulder stripe, though it properly has none."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (6th ed.), p. 128.

hēm-i-ō-pī-a, **hēm-i-ōps-i-a**, *s.* [Pref. *hēmi-*, and Gr. *ōps*=the eye.]

Path.: Depraved vision, in which the person affected sees only half the object.

hēm-i-pīn-āte, *s.* [English *hemipin(ic)*; -ate (Chem.).]

Chem.: A salt of hemipinic acid.

hēm-i-pīn-ic, *a.* [Pref. *hēmi-*, and Eng., &c., *pinic*.] (See the compound.)

hemipinic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{10}O_8$, or $C_6H_2(OCH_2)_2(COOH)_2$, dimethyl-phthalic acid. It is obtained along with meconin by fusing opianic acid with three times its weight of caustic potash. Hemipinic acid is purified by washing its ammonium salt with alcohol, dissolving it in HCl, and extracting it with ether. Heated to 180°, it is converted into the anhydride, which yields needles, melting at 166°. Hemipinic acid is dibasic, forming crystalline salts.

hēm-i-plēg-i-a, **hēm-i-plēg-ŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *hēmi-*, and Gr. *plēssō*, *plētō*=to strike.] Paralysis of one side of the body. [PARALYSIS.]

hēm-i-plēg-ic, *a.* [English *hemipleg(ia)*; -ic.] Partially paralyzed; affected with hemiplegia (q. v.).

hēm-i-plēx-ŷ, *s.* [HEMIPLEGIA.]

hēm-i-pōde, *s.* [Prefix *hēmi-*, and Gr. *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot.]

Ornith.: A bird of the genus *Hemipodius* (q. v.).

hēm-i-pō-dī-ūs, *s.* [From Gr. *hemipodion*=half a foot. The genus is so named because its species are totally destitute of the hind toe.]

Ornith.: A genus of Tetraonidae, akin to *Coturnix* (Quail). The species are pugnacious, and in Java are set to fight for the amusement of spectators.

hēm-i-prism, *s.* [Pref. *hēmi-*, and Eng. *prism* (q. v.).]

Crystallog. & Min.: A form in the monoclinic and triclinic systems of classification, which comprises but one face of a prism with its opposite. (*Dana*.)

hēm-i-prī-māt-ic, *a.* [Pref. *hēmi-*, and Eng. *prismatic* (q. v.).]

Crystallog. & Min.: Half prismatic.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; plne, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. sē, ē=ē; ey=ā. qu-kw.

hě-mip-tēr, s. [HEMIPTERAN.]

hě-mip-tēr-a, s. pl. [Pref. *hemi-*, and Gr. *pteron* = a wing.]

1. *Entomology*:

(1) An order of insects, sub-class Hemimetabola (q. v.). The trophi or masticatory organs consist of four lancet-shaped needles, which are the modified mandibles and maxillæ; these are included within a tubular sheath, which is made of the labium elongated; eyes usually elongated; wings generally four, sometimes wanting; pupa generally active. It is divided into three sub-orders, Homoptera, Heteroptera, and Thysanoptera (q. v.).

(2) The term is used by Stephens and others for what is now the sub-order Heteroptera (q. v.).

2. *Palæont.*: Hemipterous insects have been found from the Cretaceous rocks onward.

hě-mip-tēr-an, thě-mip-tēr, s. [HEMIPTERA.]

Entomology: An insect of the order Hemiptera (q. v.).

hě-mip-tēr-ous, thě-mip-tēr-al, a. [Mod. Lat. or Gr. *hemipter(a)*; suff. *-ous, -al*.]

Entom.: Having wings, in more typical cases, chitinous at the base and membranous at the extremity; of or belonging to the Hemiptera (q. v.).

hě-m-i-rām-phūs, s. [Pref. *hemi-*, and Greek *rhāphos*=the curved bill of a predatory bird.]

Ichthy.: Under Sword-fish, a genus of Esocidæ (Pikes), having the lower jaw so produced as to form a slender snout, whence their English name.

hě-m-i-sphère, s. [Fr., from Lat. *hemisphærium*, from Gr. *hēmisphairion*, from *hēmi*=half, and *sphaira*=a ball, a sphere.]

1. The half of a sphere or globe, when divided by a plane passing or supposed to pass through its center; half the terrestrial globe; half the surface of the heavens.

2. The northern hemisphere is that half of the globe formed by the plane of the equator, and that portion of it containing the north pole cut off by this plane. The other half, containing the south pole, is called the southern hemisphere.

3. A map or projection of half the terrestrial or celestial spheres.

4. *Aqueous hemisphere*:

Geog.: One so selected as to contain as much as possible of the water of the globe. Its center must be in the southern hemisphere.

(2) *Terrestrial hemisphere*:

Geog.: One so chosen that it contains as great an amount of land as possible. Its center should be at Falmouth, England.

(3) *Hemispheres of the brain*:

Anat.: The upper spheroidal portions of the brain (q. v.); they are separated by the *falx cerebri*.

(4) *Hemispheres of Magdeburg*: [MAGDEBURG-HEMISPHERES.]

hě-m-i-sphēr-ic, *hě-m-i-sphēr-ic-al, *hě-m-i-sphēr-ic, a. [Eng. *hemispher(e)*; *-ic, -ical*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a hemisphere; resembling a hemisphere; half-round.

"All liquids run nearly in a spherical form, when hung on a small surface, as at the point of a pin, or into a hemispherical figure on a broad surface."—Derham: *Astro-Theory*, bk. vi., ch. i.

hě-m-i-sphēr-oid-al, a. [Eng. *hemisphere*; Gr. *eidos*=appearance, shape; Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.] Having a figure or form resembling that of a hemisphere.

hě-m-i-sphēr-ule, s. [Pref. *hemi-*, and English *spherule* (q. v.).] Half a spherule.

hě-m-i-stich, s. [Lat. *hemistichium*, from Gr. *hēmistichion*, from *hēmi*=half, and *stichos*=a row.] Half a verse in poetry; an imperfect or incomplete verse.

"The pause is a rest that divides the verse into two parts, each of them called an *hemistich*."—Goldsmith: *Essay* 18.

hě-m-is-tich-al, a. [Eng. *hemistich*; *-al*.] Pertaining to a hemistich; written in hemistichs; according to or by hemistichs.

"The reader will observe the constant return of the hemistichal point."—Warton: *Hist. English Poetry*, i. (Additions.)

hě-m-i-tēr-i-a, s. [Pref. *hemi-*, and Gr. *teras*=a wonder, a marvel; a monster.]

Bot.: A monstrosity of elementary organs or of appendages of the axis. (*Treas.* of *Bot.*)

hě-m-i-tōne, s. [Greek *hēmitionion*; pref. *hēmi-*, and Gr. *tonos*=a tone.] A semitone.

hě-m-it-ri-chōūs, a. [Pref. *hemi-*; Gr. *thrix* (genit. *trichos*)=hair, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: Half covered with hairs.

hě-m-it-rō-pal, hě-m-it-rō-pous, adj. Pref. *hemi-*; Gr. *trōpē*=in a turn, with a turning, and Eng. suff. *-al, -ous*.]

Botany, &c.:

1. *Gen.*: Turned half round; half inverted.

2. *Spec. (of an ovule)*: Having the raphe terminating about midway between the chalazal and the orifice. Akin to anatropal, but having the axis of the nucleus more curved.

hě-m-i-trōpe, a. & s. [Pref. *hemi-*, and Gr. *trōpē*=a turning; *trōpō*=to turn.]

A. *As adjective*:

Crystal. & Min.: Half turned round. A term used of a crystal looking as if it were formed of two, the one half turned round upon the other.

B. *As substantive*:

Crystal. & Min.: A crystal of the form described under A.

hě-m-it-rō-pous, a. [HEMITROPAL.]

hě-m-it-rō-py, s. [HEMITROPE.]

Crystal. & Min.: Crystallization producing crystals of the kind called hemitropal (q. v.).

hě-m-lōck, *hem-locke, *hem-lok, *ham-locke, *hame-loc, s. & a. [A. S. *hemleac*, *hemlic*, *hemlyc*, *hymlice*.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Bot.*: The umbelliferous genus *Conium* (q. v.). Common hemlock is *Conium maculatum*; Water hemlock, *Cicuta virosa*, called also Cowbane. [*CRUTA*.] Used likewise of the species *C. maculata* and *Phellandrium aquaticum*. In the example the reference is apparently to the hemlock-spruce.

"When the mournful Wawonaissa,

Sorrowing sang among the hemlocks."

Longfellow: *Song of Hiawatha*, viii.

2. *Pharmac.*: The ground hemlock is a kind of yew, *Taxus canadensis*; Lesser Hemlock is *Ethusa cynapium*, and Mountain Hemlock, *Levisticum officinale*.

3. *Pharmac.*: The hemlock-spruce.

B. *As adj.*: Of, belonging to, or in any way resembling the conium or cicuta [A].

h e m l o c k - s p r u c e, s.

Bot.: *Abies canadensis*. It is an elegant, drooping, low evergreen tree, valuable as growing in the shade of other trees. It is very common in this country. The substance from which spruce beer is made is an extract from its leaves.

hemlock-tree, s. The hemlock-spruce.

"O hemlock-tree! how faithful are thy branches."

Longfellow: *Hemlock-tree*. (Trans.)

hě-mmed, pa. par. or a. [HEM, v.]

hě-m-mel, s. [Ety. doubtful.]

1. A crowd or herd, as of cattle.

2. A shed or covering for cattle.

hě-m-mēr, s. [Eng. *hem*, v.; *-er*.] One who or that which hems. Specifically, an attachment to a sewing-machine for turning over the edge of a piece of fabric or a garment, in order that the flap may be stitched down. As the fabric is fed along, the edge is turned over in a curved path, and is then flattened by the presser-foot ready for stitching by the needle.

hě-m-mōp-ty-sis, hě-mōp-tō-ē, subst. [HĒMOP-TYSIS.]

hě-m-ōr-rhage (age as Ig), hě-m-ōr-rhā-gy, s. [HĒMORRHAGE.]

hě-m-ōr-rhoid, s. [HĒMORRHOID.]

hě-m-p, s. [A. S. *hēnep*, *hēnep*; S. *hampa*; Dan. *hamp*; Dut. *hennep*; Ger. *hanf*, all from Lat. *cannabis*; Gr. *kannabis*, *kannabos*; Sansc. *çana*=hemp.]

1. *Comm. &c.*: The name of various vegetable fibers used for manufacturing purposes.

"[She] gained, By spinning hemp, a pittance for herself."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. i.

2. *Bot.*: *Cannabis sativa*, a native of the cooler parts of India.

3. *African hemp*, *Bowstring hemp*, is a kind of hemp made in Africa from the fibers of *Senecioides*; *Bastard hemp* is *Datisca cannabina*; *Bengal hemp* is the fiber of *Crotalaria juncea*, called also *Bombay hemp*, *Madras*, or *Sunn hemp*; *Manilla hemp* is the fiber of *Musa textilis*.

4. *Pharm.*: *Cannabis indica*, Indian hemp. The dried flowering tops of the female plants of *Cannabis sativa*, cultivated in India. It is used to prepare *Extractum cannabis indicæ* and *Tinctura cannabis indicæ*, the extract and the tincture. Indian hemp produces a peculiar kind of intoxication, attended with exhilaration of spirits and hallucinations of a pleasing kind; these are followed by narcotic effects, sleep, or stupor. It is used as an antispasmodic, and for its anodyne properties in cases of tetanus, hydrophobia, some forms of mania, &c.

5. *Figuratively*: (1) A rope, a halter.

"A man in deep despair, with hems in hand, Went out in haste to end his wretched days."

Turberville: *Of Two Desperate Men*.

(2) Hanging; death by the halter.

hě-m-agrimony, s.

Bot.: *Eupatorium cannabinum*. [EUPATORIUM.]

hě-m-brake, s. A machine in which rotted and subsequently dried hemp-stalks are beaten to remove the bark and cellular pith from the fiber.

hě-m-harvester, s.

Agric.: A reaping-machine for hemp.

hě-m-nettle, s. [GALEOPSIS.]

hě-m-palm, s.

Bot.: *Chamærops excelsa*, the Tall Chamærops. It is from Nepaul and China. Its fibers are used as a substitute for hemp, and hats and cloaks are made from its leaves.

hě-m-seed, s. The seed of hemp; it is much used as food for cage-birds.

Hemp-seed calculus:

Path.: A name for some varieties of the mulberry-calculus (q. v.).

hě-m-ēn, a. [Eng. *hemp*; *-en*.]

1. Made of hemp.

"For they shall over ocean wide, With hēmpen brides, and horse of tree."

Scott: *Thomas the Rhymer*, ii.

2. Resembling hemp.

"The former of these are made of the bark of a pine-tree beat into a hēmpen state."—Cook: *Voyages*, vol. ix., bk. iv., ch. iii.

hě-m-lē, s. & a. [Eng. *hemp*; *-ie*.]

A. *As subst.*: A rogue; a gallows apple; one for whom hemp grows. Its most common use is in a jocular way. (*Scotch*).

"She's under lawfu' authority now; and full time, for she was a daft hēmp."—Scott: *Rob Roy*, ch. xxxiv.

B. *As adj.*: Roguish, wild, romping.

Hě-m-stēad, s. & a. [For etym. see def.]

A. *As subst.*: Various parishes in England. The one geologically interesting is near Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight.

B. *As adj.*: Of or belonging to Hempstead.

Hempstead-beds, s. pl.

Geol.: A series of beds, some marine, others fresh-water, of Lower Miocene age. They occur at Hempstead, in the Isle of Wight, where they are 170 feet thick.

hě-m-wōrts, s. pl. [Eng. *hemp*, and *worts*.]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Cannabinaceæ (q. v.).

***hě-m-y, a.** [Eng. *hemp*; *-y*.] Like or resembling hemp; of the nature of hemp.

hě-m-stitch, s. [Eng. *hem*, and *stitch*.] A kind of stitch in needlework, made by drawing out a few parallel threads and fastening the cross threads in successive small clusters.

***hě-mūse, s.** [Ety. doubtful.] A roe in its third year.

hēn, s. [A. S. *henn*, *hen*, *hæn*, from *hana*=a cock; cogn. with Dut. *hen* (from *haan*=a cock); Icel. *hæna* (from *hani*); Dan. *høne* (from *hane*); Sw. *håna* (from *hane*); Gr. *henne* (from *hahn*); Goth. *hana*=a cock. *Hana* means literally a singer, from the same root as Lat. *cano*=to sing.]

1. *Farming, &c.*: The female of the domestic or barn-fowl (*Gallus domesticus*) has run like other domestic animals into many varieties. A good hen will lay 200 eggs in a year. Ten or twelve are as many as it can rear in one brood.

3. *Pharm.*: *Cannabis indica*, Indian hemp. The dried flowering tops of the female plants of *Cannabis sativa*, cultivated in India. It is used to prepare *Extractum cannabis indicæ* and *Tinctura cannabis indicæ*, the extract and the tincture. Indian hemp produces a peculiar kind of intoxication, attended with exhilaration of spirits and hallucinations of a pleasing kind; these are followed by narcotic effects, sleep, or stupor. It is used as an antispasmodic, and for its anodyne properties in cases of tetanus, hydrophobia, some forms of mania, &c.

4. *Figuratively*:

(1) A rope, a halter.

"A man in deep despair, with hems in hand, Went out in haste to end his wretched days."

Turberville: *Of Two Desperate Men*.

(2) Hanging; death by the halter.

hě-m-agrimony, s.

Bot.: *Eupatorium cannabinum*. [EUPATORIUM.]

hě-m-brake, s. A machine in which rotted and subsequently dried hemp-stalks are beaten to remove the bark and cellular pith from the fiber.

hě-m-harvester, s.

Agric.: A reaping-machine for hemp.

hě-m-nettle, s. [GALEOPSIS.]

hě-m-palm, s.

Bot.: *Chamærops excelsa*, the Tall Chamærops. It is from Nepaul and China. Its fibers are used as a substitute for hemp, and hats and cloaks are made from its leaves.

hě-m-seed, s. The seed of hemp; it is much used as food for cage-birds.

Hemp-seed calculus:

Path.: A name for some varieties of the mulberry-calculus (q. v.).

hě-m-ēn, a. [Eng. *hemp*; *-en*.]

1. Made of hemp.

"For they shall over ocean wide, With hēmpen brides, and horse of tree."

Scott: *Thomas the Rhymer*, ii.

2. Resembling hemp.

"The former of these are made of the bark of a pine-tree beat into a hēmpen state."—Cook: *Voyages*, vol. ix., bk. iv., ch. iii.

hě-m-lē, s. & a. [Eng. *hemp*; *-ie*.]

A. *As subst.*: A rogue; a gallows apple; one for whom hemp grows. Its most common use is in a jocular way. (*Scotch*).

"She's under lawfu' authority now; and full time, for she was a daft hēmp."—Scott: *Rob Roy*, ch. xxxiv.

B. *As adj.*: Roguish, wild, romping.

Hě-m-stēad, s. & a. [For etym. see def.]

A. *As subst.*: Various parishes in England. The one geologically interesting is near Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight.

B. *As adj.*: Of or belonging to Hempstead.

Hempstead-beds, s. pl.

Geol.: A series of beds, some marine, others fresh-water, of Lower Miocene age. They occur at Hempstead, in the Isle of Wight, where they are 170 feet thick.

hě-m-wōrts, s. pl. [Eng. *hemp*, and *worts*.]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Cannabinaceæ (q. v.).

***hě-m-y, a.** [Eng. *hemp*; *-y*.] Like or resembling hemp; of the nature of hemp.

hě-m-stitch, s. [Eng. *hem*, and *stitch*.] A kind of stitch in needlework, made by drawing out a few parallel threads and fastening the cross threads in successive small clusters.

***hě-mūse, s.** [Ety. doubtful.] A roe in its third year.

hēn, s. [A. S. *henn*, *hen*, *hæn*, from *hana*=a cock; cogn. with Dut. *hen* (from *haan*=a cock); Icel. *hæna* (from *hani*); Dan. *høne* (from *hane*); Sw. *håna* (from *hane*); Gr. *henne* (from *hahn*); Goth. *hana*=a cock. *Hana* means literally a singer, from the same root as Lat. *cano*=to sing.]

1. *Farming, &c.*: The female of the domestic or barn-fowl (*Gallus domesticus*) has run like other domestic animals into many varieties. A good hen will lay 200 eggs in a year. Ten or twelve are as many as it can rear in one brood.



Cannabis Indica.

1. Male Flower. 2. Female Flower.



Hemlock-spruce.

bōll, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhīn, bench; go, gem; thīn, thīs; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

2. The female of other species of poultry.

3. The female of any bird whatever.

4. Money for drink. [HEN-DRINKING.]

¶ *Hen* is used largely in composition with the force of *female*; as, a *hen*-canary, a *hen*-sparrow, &c.

hen-and-chickens, s.

Bot.: (1) *Sempervivum soboliferum*, a native of Germany; (2) *Bellis perennis* (Common Daisy), var. *Prolifera*.

hen-blindness, s. The same as nyctalopia or night-blindness.

hen-buckle, s. The large whelk, *Buccinum undatum*, much used as bait in fishing. (*Scotch.*)

hen-cavey, s. A hen-coop. (*Scotch.*)

hen-coop, s. A coop or inclosed frame-work in which fowls are kept.

hen-drinking, s. (See extract.)

"There is yet another [Yorkshire marriage-custom], viz., the *hen-drinking*. On the evening of the wedding for a *hen*—meaning money for refreshments—should the *hen* be refused, the inmates may expect some ugly trick to the house ere the festivities terminate."—*Notes and Queries*, Sept. 17, 1859, p. 239.

***hen-driver, s.** A kind of hawk; a hen-harrier.

"The *hen-driver* I forbear to name."—Walton.

***hen-egg, s.** A hen's egg.

***hen-harrier, hen-harm, s.**

Ornith.: *Circus cyaneus*, which receives its English name from "harrying" or harming hens or other poultry.

hen-hawk, s. A poetic name for the hen-harrier (?).

"Owl and eagle, crane and hen-hawk."

Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, xiv.

***hen-hearted, *henne-hearted, a.** Having a heart like a hen; chicken-hearted; timid; cowardly. "He is reconed a lowte and a *henne-hearted* rascal, that maketh me quereil when wrong is done unto him."—*Udall: James I.*

hen-house, s. A house or shelter for fowls.

hen-peck, v. t. To govern or rule; said of a wife who has the upper hand of her husband.

"Oh! ye lords of ladies intellectual,

Inform us truly, have they not *hen-pecked* you all?"

Byron: Don Juan, l. 23.

hen-pecked, hen-peckt, a. Under the rule of a wife.

***hen-peckery, s.** The state or condition of being hen-pecked. (*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. xxxvii.)

hen-wife, hen-woman, s. A woman who has the charge and rearing of fowls.

hēn-bāne, s. [*Eng. hen*, and *bane*. So named from being poisonous to domestic fowl, and the cause of great mortality among poultry.]

Bot.: The genus *Hioscyamus* (q. v.), and specially *H. niger*, a solanaceous biennial weed, pubescent, fetid, viscid, and with pale soft glandular hairs; leaves angled, toothed, or pinnatifid, the corolla an inch or more in diameter, of a lurid yellow color, with purple veins, the anthers purple.

Pharm.: [*HYOSCYAMUS*.]

hēn-bit, s. [*Eng. hen*, and *bit*.]

Bot.: (1) *Lamium amplexicaule*; (2) *Veronica heterifolia*.

hēnce, *henne, *hennes, *hens, adv. & interj. [*A. S. heonan, hionan, heonane, heona, hine*; with adverbial suff. -s or -es, as in *twy-es*=twice, *need-es*=needs, &c.; cogn. with Ger. *hinnen*; O. H. Ger. *hinnan*.]

A. As adverb:

1. From this place.

"Such wrech on hem for fetching of Heleine

There shal be take, er that we *hence* wend."

Chaucer: Troilus, bk. v.

2. From this time; henceforward, henceforth; for the future.

"Farewell, till half an hour *hence*."

Shakespeare: Tempest, iii. 1.

3. From this reason or ground; in consequence of this; as, a deduction from what has preceded.

"*Hence* may be deduced the force of exercise in helping digestion."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*.

4. From this source or origin.

"All other faces borrowed *hence*

Their light and grace, as stars do *thence*."

Suckling.

***5. At a distance**

"Thy letters may be two, though thou art *hence*."

Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

¶ *From* is frequently, but improperly used in combination with *hence*.

"Playing on shauemes and trumpets, that *from hence*,

Their sound did reach unto the heaven's height."

Spenser: F. Q., v. v. 4.

B. As interj.: Away, away with, begone, depart.

"*Hence*, horrible shadow,

Unreal mockery, *hence*."—*Shakespeare: Macbeth*, iii. 4.

***hēnce, v. t.** [*HENCE, adv.*] To send away, to dispatch.

"With that his dog he *henced*, his flock he cursed."

Sidney: Arcadia, bk. 1.

hēnce-fōrth, *hennes-fōrth, adv. [*Eng. hence*, and *forth*; cf. *A. S. forth heonan*.] From this time forward; for the future; henceforward.

"He never more *henceforth* will dare set foot

In Paradise."

Milton: P. R., iv. 610.

hēnce-fōr-ward, adv. [*Eng. hence*, and *for-ward*.] From this time forward; henceforth; for the future.

"*Henceforward* shalt thou see such officers!"

Longfellow: Celestial Pilot. (*Trans.*)

hēnch-mān, hēnch-bōy, *hense-man, *hensh-man, s. [*A word of doubtful origin; according to Skeat, from A. S. hengest=a horse, and man.*] A male attendant; a servant, a page, a follower.

"Call me your shadow's *henchboy*."

Ford: Lady's Trial, l. 1.

hēn-dēc-a-gōn, s. [*Gr. hendeka=eleven*, and *gonia*=an angle.] A plane figure of eleven sides or angles.

hēn-dēc-a-syl-lāb-ic, a. & s. [*Gr. hendeka=eleven*, and *Eng. syllabic* (q. v.).]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to a hendecasyllable or line of eleven syllables.

B. As subst.: A hendecasyllable (q. v.).

hēn-dēc-a-syl-lā-ble, s. [*Gr. hendeka=eleven*, and *Eng. syllable* (q. v.).] A verse or line of eleven syllables.

hēn-dī-a-dys, s. [*Gr. hen dia duoin* = one by two.]

Rhet.: A figure wherein two substantives are used instead of one substantive or an adjective and a substantive; a figure wherein the same idea is represented by two words or phrases.

hē-nī-ō-chūs, s. [*Lat.*=the wagoner, a constellation, from *Gr. hēniouchus*=a charioteer.]

Bot.: A genus of *Chetodontidæ*, often made a sub-genus of *Chetodon*. The anterior spines of the back are produced into a long filament, which is sometimes twice as long as the body. *Hēniouchus macrolepidotus* is a large fish eaten in India.

hēn-na, hēn-nē, s. [*Arabic hinnā*.]

Bot.: A dye obtained from the leaves of *Lawsonia inermis*, with which the Egyptians and other Oriental ladies make their nails and feet of an orange color. It is also used for dyeing skins or Morocco leather reddish-yellow.

henna-plant, s. [*HENNA*.]

hēn-nēr-ry, s. [*Eng. hen*; *-ery*.] An inclosed place or run for poultry.

hēn-ō-the-ism, s. [*Gr. heis* (genit. *henos*)=one, and *Eng. theism* (q. v.).]

Comp. Relig.: The name introduced by Max Müller for a phase of religious belief when each divinity seems to stand alone, and to be adored and prayed to, to the exclusion of the rest.

"If we must have a general name for the earliest form of religion among the Vedic Indians, it can be neither monotheism, nor polytheism, but only *henotheism*."—*Max Müller: Hibbert Lectures* (1878), p. 290.

hē-nō-ti-cōn, s. [*Greek henōtikos*=serving to unite; *henōō*=to unite.]

Ch. Hist.: A formula of concord, offered by the Greek emperor Zeno, in A. D. 482, by advice of Acacius, Bishop of Constantinople, to reconcile the Eutychians to the church. It was annulled by Pope Justin I., in A. D. 518. [*ECTYCHIAN, MONOPHYSITE*.]

Hēn-rīc-i-an, s. [*For etym. see def.*]

Ecclesiast. & Ch. Hist.: A follower of Henry, an eremitic monk, probably of Italian descent, who came from Lausanne in Switzerland to France. He declaimed against the vices of the clergy, who so persecuted him that he was driven from place to place, and finally died in prison in 1148.

hēn-roōst, s. [*Eng. hen*, and *roost*.] A place where poultry roost at night.

"Bradshaw was to have privileges which were refused to a boy who had robbed a *henroost*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

hēng-foot, s. [*Eng. hen's*, and *foot*.]

Bot.: *Caulalis daucoides*.

hēn-slō-vi-a, s. [*Named after Professor Henslow*.] [*HENSLOVIAN*.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order *Henslovaceæ* (q. v.). It contains two or three trees from the hottest parts of India.

hēn-slō-vi-a-cē-sō, s. pl. [*Mod. Latin henslov(i)a* (q. v.); *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ*.]

Bot.: An order of perigenous exogens, doubtfully proposed by Lindley. The leaves are opposite, entire without stipules; the flowers unisexual. The

calyx five-parted, lined with a woolly disc, its aestivation valvate. Stamens, five; ovary, superior, two-celled; fruit, capsular. Only genus *Henslovicia*, which Bentham and Hooker place under *Lythraceæ*. [*HENSLOVIA*.]

hēn-slō-vi-an, a. [*Partly Latinized from the name of Rev. J. S. Henslow, M. A., F. L. S., &c., professor of botany at Cambridge University, England. Of or belonging to Professor Henslow*.]

henslovian-membrane, s.

Bot.: The cuticle of a plant, of which Prof. Henslow was one of the discoverers.

***hēnt, s.** [*HENT, v.*] A grasping; a seizure; apprehension.

"Up, sword, and know thou a more horrid *hent*."

Shakespeare: Hamlet, iii. 3.

***hēnt, v. t.** [*HEND*.] To seize; to grasp; to take hold of.

"Increasing his wrath with many a threat,

His harmful hatchet he *hent* in hand."

Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar; Feb.

hēnt-lāg, hīnt-lāg, s. [*Etym. doubtful*.] A furrow with which a plowman finishes his ridge.

hēn-wāre, s. [*Eng. hen*, and *ware*.]

Bot.: An algal, *Alaria esculenta*.

hēn-wood-ite, s. [*Named after the late W. J. Henwood, of Penzance, England*.]

Min.: Essentially a hydrated phosphate of alumina and copper, and thus related to turquoise. It is found in globular masses of a turquoise-blue color, having a crystalline exterior, on a siliceous limonite at the West Phoenix mine, Cornwall, England. Its hardness is about 4½, and density 2.67. (*T. Davies, F. G. S.*)

hē-ōak, s. [*Eng. he*=male, and *oak*.]

Bot.: A name given in Australia to *Casuarina stricta*.

hēp, *hepe, s. [*A. S. heop*.] [*HIP*, 2.] The fruit of the dog-rose; a hip.

hep-bramble, hep-briar, hep-tree, s.

Bot.: The wild dog-rose, *Rosa canina*.

hē-par, s. [*Gr.*=the liver.]

Chem. & Pharm.: *Hepar sulphuris*, *Potassa sulphurata*. A mixture of tersulphide of potassium with sulphate of potassium. Obtained by heating together sulphate and carbonate of potassium in a crucible. It forms a brown liver-colored mass, soluble in water. It is used to prepare *Unguentum potassæ sulphuratæ*, ointment of sulphurated potash. It is used externally in the treatment of chronic skin diseases, also for chronic rheumatism. Sometimes called *Liver of Sulphur*.

hē-pāt, hē-pa-tō, pref. [*Greek hēpar* (genit. *hēpatos*)=the liver.]

Nat. Science: Of, belonging, or in any way resembling the liver

hē-pāt-āl-gī-a, s. [*Pref. hepat-*, and *Gr. algos* =pain.]

Path.: Pain in the liver; neuralgia of the liver.

hē-pāt-ic, *hē-pāt-ick, a. [*Lat. hepaticus*=*Gr. hepaticos*=diseased in the liver.]

1. *Anat.*: Of or belonging to the liver. Thus there are hepatic cells and veins, and a hepatic artery, a duct, and a plexus.

2. *Path.*: Affecting or arising from the liver.

"His lordship's bilious and *hepatic* complaints seemed alone not equal to the expected mournful event."—*Johnson: Life of Littleton*.

¶ Of diseases affecting the liver there are hepatic abscess, cancer, colic, dropsy, hydatids, phlebitis, tubercle, tumors, vomiting, hepatitis (q. v.).

3. *Min.*: Resembling the liver, either in color or form. (*Phillips*.)

hepatic-aloes, s. pl.

1. *Bot.*: *Aloe vulgaris*, *purpurascens*, *socotrina*, and *arborescens*.

2. *Pharm.*: [*ALOES*.]

hepatic-cinnabar, s.

Min.: A variety of cinnabar (q. v.).

hepatic-diseases, s. pl.

Path.: Diseases of the liver, divided by Dr. Murchison into painless and painful. The chief are cirrhosis, abscess, and cancer. [*LIVER*.]

hepatic-waters, s. pl.

Pharm.: Waters containing sulphureted hydrogen in solution.

hē-pāt-i-ca, s. [*HEPATIC*.]

Bot.: A genus of *Ranunculacææ*, now reduced to a sub-genus of *Anemone*. *Hepatica triloba* is a pretty garden flower. It is an astringent.

hē-pāt-i-cæ, s. pl. [*Plur. of Lat. hepatica* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Liverworts, a section of the alliance *Muscales*, containing orders which have no operculum,

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

and, as a rule, possess elaters, while mosses possess an operculum and are always destitute of elaters. Lindley, who doubts whether this distinction is of more than ordinal value, divides Hepaticae into four orders: Ricciaceae, Marchantiaceae, Jungermanniaceae, and Equisetaceae.

hē-pāt'-īc-āl, *a.* [Eng. *hepatic*; *-al*.] The same as **HEPATIC** (q. v.).

hē-pāt'-ī-coūs, *a.* [Lat. *hepaticus*; Gr. *hēpatikos*.]

Botany:

1. Liver-colored.

2. Lobed like the liver. (*Paxton*.)

hē-pā-tite, *s.* [Pref. *hepat-*; *-ite* (*Mfn.*) (q. v.).] *Min.*: A variety of barite or barytes.

hēp-a-tī'-tis, *s.* [Gr. *hēpar* (genit. *hēpatos*) = the liver, and suff. *-itis*, denoting inflammation; cf. also *hēpatitis* = of or in the liver.]

Path.: Inflammation or congestion of the liver.

hē-pāt-l-zā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *hepatiz(e)*; *-ation*.]

Anat. & Pathol.: A change of structure produced in the lungs, either natural after death, or in life by ecchymosis or inflammation, whereby their substance resembles that of liver. The term is also applied to the state of any texture which has been converted into a substance resembling liver. (*Mayne*.)

hē-pāt-ize, *v. t.* [Gr. *hēpatizō* = to be like the liver; *hēpar* (genit. *hēpatos*) = the liver.]

1. To convert into a substance resembling liver; to gorge with effused matter.

2. To impregnate with sulphuretted hydrogen.

hē-pāt-ō-, *pref.* [**HEPAT.**] Of or belonging to the liver.

hē-pāt-ō-cēle, *s.* [Pref. *hepato-*, and Gr. *kēlē* = a tumor.]

Surg.: Hernia of the liver.

hē-pāt-ō-cyst-ic, *a.* [Pref. *hepat-ō*, and Eng. *cystic*.] Relating to the liver and the gall-bladder, or connecting the two together; there are hepato-cystic ducts.

hē-pāt-ō-gās-tric, *a.* [Pref. *hepato-*, and Eng. *gastric*.] Relating to the liver and the stomach. [**OMENTUM**.]

hēp-a-tōg'-ra-phŷ, *s.* [Pref. *hepato-*, and Gr. *graphē* = a writing, a description.] That branch of anatomy which describes the liver; a description of the liver.

hēp-a-tō-lī-thī-a-sis, *s.* [Pref. *hepato-*, and Gr. *lithiasis* = a morbid concretion.]

Pathol.: The formation of morbid concretions in the liver.

hēp-a-tōl-ō-gŷ, *s.* [Pref. *hepato-*, and Gr. *logos* = a discourse.] A treatise on the liver.

thē-pāt-ōph'-ŷ-ma, *s.* [Pref. *hepato-*, and Lat. *phyma*; Gr. *phyma* = an inflamed swelling on the body, a tumor, a boil.]

Path.: A suppurative swelling of the liver. [**HEPATITIS**.]

hē-pāt-ō-rhœ-a, *s.* [Pref. *hepato-*, and Greek *rhœō* = to flow.]

Path.: A morbid flow [*i. e.*, of bile] from the liver.

hēp-a-tōs-cō-pŷ, *s.* [Greek *hēpatoskopia*, from *hēpatoskopeō* = to inspect the liver for soothsaying purposes.] Divination by inspection of the liver.

hēp-a-tūs, *s.* [Gr. *hēpatos* = a fish, so named apparently from its color resembling that of liver.] *Zool.*: The name given by Latreille to a genus of brachyurous crustaceans, placed by Milne Edwards under his tribe of Calappians. The species are found on the American coast.

hē-pl-āl-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hepial(us)* (q. v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of moths, group Bombycina. The antennæ are short, moniliform, simple or with a single row of denticulations or cilia; wings deflexed, long, and narrow; thorax not crested; larva fleshy, naked, with six pectoral, eight abdominal, and two anal feet.

hē-pl'-a-lūs, *s.* [Gr. *hēpialos* = a shivering fit, the nightmare; cf. also *hēpialēs* = the nightmare.] *Entom.*: The typical genus of the family Hepialidæ (q. v.). *Hepialus humuli* is the Ghost Moth (q. v.). *H. hectus* is the Golden Swift; *H. velleda*, the Beautiful Swift. [**SWIFT**.]

hēp-pēr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The parr or young of the salmon.

hēp-tā-cāp-sū-lar, *a.* [Gr. *hepta* = seven, and Eng. *capsular*.] Having seven cavities or cells.

hēp-tā-chord, *s.* [Gr. *hepta* = seven, and *chordē* = a chord.]

Music:

1. A series of seven notes; a diatonic octave without the upper note.

2. An instrument with seven strings.

3. A composition sung to the sound of seven chords.

hēp'-tāde, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *heptas*; Gr. *heptas* (genit. *heptados*), from *hepta* = seven.] The sum or number of seven.

hēp'-tā-glōt, *s.* [Gr. *hepta* = seven, and *glōtta* = a tongue.] A book in seven languages.

hēp'-tā-gōn, *s.* [Gr. *hepta* = seven, and *gōnia* = an angle.]

1. *Geom.*: A plane figure having seven sides or angles.

2. *Fort.*: A place having seven bastions for defense.

hēp-tāg'-ō-nal, *a.* [Eng. *heptagon*; *-al*.] Having seven angles or sides.

heptagonal-numbers, *s. pl.*

Arith.: A kind of polygonal numbers, formed as follows: Let 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, &c., be arithmetical progression, then 1, 7, 18, 34, 55, 81, &c., will be the series of polygonal numbers, called heptagonal. The law of formation is to add each number in the lower line to the next one on the right in the upper line. The general formula for heptagonal numbers is

$$N = \frac{5n^2 - 3n}{2},$$

in which *N* denotes the heptagonal number in any place, and *n* the order of the place. It is a property of heptagonal numbers that if any one of them be multiplied by 40, and the product be increased by 9, the result will be a perfect square. For,

$$\frac{40(5n^2 - 3n)}{2} + 9 = (10n - 3)^2.$$

hēp'-tā-gŷn, *s.* [**HEPTAGYNIA**.]

Bot.: A plant of the Linnæan class Heptagynia (q. v.).

hēp-tā-gŷn-l-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *hepta* = seven, and *gynē* = a woman, a female animal, by botanists used for a pistil.]

Bot.: An order of plants in Linnæus' artificial system. It consists of those which have seven pistils.

hēp-tā-gŷn-l-an, **hēp-tāg'-ŷ-noūs**, *a.* [Eng. &c., *heptagyn*(ia); suff. *-ian*, *-ous*.]

Bot.: Having seven pistils.

hēp-tāg'-ŷ-noūs, *a.* [**HEPTAGYNIAN**.]

hēp-tā-hē-dra-l, *a.* [**HEPTAEDRON**.] Having seven sides.

hēp-tā-hē-drōn, ***hēp-tā-ē-drōn**, *s.* [Greek *hepta* = seven, and *hedra* = a seat, a base.] A solid figure having seven sides.

hēp-tā-hēx-a-hē-dra-l, *a.* [Gr. *hepta* = seven, and Eng. *hexahedral* (q. v.).] Having seven ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing six faces.

hēp-tā-hŷ'-dra-te, *s.* [Greek *hepta* = seven, and Eng. *hydrate* (q. v.).]

"The heptahydrate crystallizes out."—*Proc. Phys. Soc., London*, pt. ii., p. 67.

***hēp-tām-ēr-ēde**, *s.* [Greek *hepta* = seven, and *meris* (genit. *meridos*) = a share, a part.] That which divides into seven parts.

***hēp-tām-ēr-ōn**, *s.* [Greek *hepta* = seven, and *hēmera* = a day.] A book containing the account or transactions of seven days.

hēp-tām-ēr-ōūs, *a.* [Greek *hepta* = seven, and *meros* = a part, a share.]

Bot., &c.: Consisting of seven parts; in seven pieces or portions.

hēp-tān-dēr, *s.* [**HEPTANDRIA**.]

Bot.: A plant of the order heptandria (q. v.).

hēp-tān-dri-a, *s. pl.* [Greek *hepta* = seven, and *andrō* (genit. *andros*) = a man, and Lat. neut. pl. suff. *-ia*.]

Bot.: The seventh class of Linnæus' artificial classification of plants. It contains those with seven stamens. They are but few in number. The class contains four orders—viz., Monogynia, Digynia, Tetragynia, and Heptagynia (q. v.).

hēp-tān-dri-an, *a.* [**HEPTANDROUS**.]

hēp-tān-drouš, **hēp-tān-dri-an**, *a.* [Lat. *heptandra*(ia); *-ous*, *-ian*.]

Bot.: Having seven stamens, as the horse-chestnut.

hēp'-tāne, *s.* [Gr. *hepta* = seven; suff. *-ane*.]

Chem.: C_7H_{16} . Septane, a name given to hydrocarbons of the paraffin series, containing seven carbon atoms. Nine isomeric hydrocarbons having this composition are possible, but four are at present known.

(1) Normal heptane, $CH_3(CH_2)_5CH_3$, is contained in petroleum and in the tar-oil from candle coal. It, along with octane, forms the chief part of the commercial petroleum ether, or ligroin. It boils at 99°.

(2) Ethyl isopentyl, or ethyl amyl, $CH_3(CH_2)_3CH(CH_3)_2$, obtained by the action of sodium and a mixture of ethyl iodide and isopentyl iodide. It boils at 90°.

(3) Triethyl-methane, $CH_3CH_2CH(CH_2CH_3)_3$ is formed by the action of zinc ethyl on orthoformic ether.

(4) Dimethyl-diethyl-methane, $H_3C > C < CH_2CH_3$ is formed by the action of zinc ethyl on acetone chloride, $CH_3CCl_2CH_3$. It boils at 96°.

hēp-tān-gu-lar, *a.* [Gr. *hepta* = seven, and Eng. *angular* (q. v.).] Having seven angles.

hēp-tā-pēt'-a-loūs, *a.* [Gr. *hepta* = seven; *petalon* = a leaf, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: Having seven petals in the corolla.

***hēp-tāph'-ō-nŷ**, *s.* [Greek *hepta* = seven, and *phōnē* = a sound.] The union of seven sounds.

hēp-tāph'-ŷ-lōūs (or **hēp-tā-phŷ-lōūs**), *a.* [Gr. *hepta* = seven; *phyllon* = a leaf, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Having seven leaves.

hēp'-tarch, *s.* [**HEPTARCHY**.] The same as **HEPTARCHIST** (q. v.).

hēp-tārch-ic, *a.* [Gr. *heptarch*(y); *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a heptarchy or a sevenfold government; constituting a heptarchy.

hēp-tārch-ist, *s.* [Eng. *heptarch*(y); *-ist*.] A governor of one division of a heptarchy.

hēp-tārch-ŷ, *s.* [Gr. *hepta* = seven, and *archē* = rule, sovereignty, a kingdom.] A government by seven persons; a country, a district under seven rulers. Specif., the seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of Kent, Sussex, Wessex, Essex, Mercia, Northumbria, and East Anglia, which are commonly represented in English histories to have existed concurrently with and independently of each other. This, however, is not the fact, and the term therefore is a misnomer.

hēp-tā-spēr-moūs, *a.* [Gr. *hepta* = seven, and *sperma* = a seed.]

Bot.: Having seven seeds.

hēp-tā-teuch, *s.* [Gr. *hepta* = seven, and *teuchos* = a book.] The first seven books of the Old Testament.

hēp'-tēne, *s.* [Gr. *hepta* = seven; suff. *-ene*.]

Chem.: C_7H_{14} . Heptylene, a name given to hydrocarbons of the olefine series, containing seven carbon atoms. A hydrocarbon having this formula occurs in the light coal-tar oils obtained by the distillation of candle coal. Also obtained by treating heptyl aldehyde with PCl_5 , and, gently heating the resulting heptylene chloride with sodium, it boils at 99°.

hēp'-tine, *s.* [Gr. *hepta* = seven; suff. *-ine*.]

Chem.: C_7H_{12} . A hydrocarbon of the acetylene series, obtained by the action of sodium and monochlor-heptylene, $C_7H_{13}Cl$. It boils at 100°.

hēp-tō-ŷc, *a.* [Gr. *hepta* = seven; *o* connective, and suff. *-ic*.] (See compound.)

heptioic-acids, *s. pl.*

Chem.: $C_7H_{14}O_2$, or $C_6H_{13}COOH$. Acids belonging to the fatty series, having seven carbon atoms. Seventeen acids are possible; the only important one is the normal heptioic acid, or *œnanthioic acid*. It is obtained by the oxidation of *œnanthol*, or normal heptyl alcohol. It can also be obtained by boiling normal hexyl cyanide with caustic potash; also by the oxidation of castor oil with nitric acid. It is a transparent, colorless oil, having an unpleasant smell. It boils at 223°. Heated with barryta it yields hexane C_6H_{14} . It forms crystalline salts. Its ethylic ether boils at 180°.

heptioic-aldehyde, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_{14}O$, or $C_6H_{13}COH$. *œnanthioic aldehyde*, or *œnanthol*, is the oil by the dry distillation of castor oil. It is a stinking liquid, boiling at 155°.

hēp'-tŷl, *s.* [Gr. *hepta* = seven; *-yl* = Gr. *hylē* = matter.]

Chem.: C_7H_{15} . A monatomic fatty radical, containing seven carbon atoms.

heptyl-alcohols, *s. pl.*

Chem.: $C_7H_{15}OH$. Alcohols belonging to the fatty series, containing seven carbon atoms. Thirty-eight of these alcohols are theoretically possible, and thirteen are known. The normal heptyl alcohol, $CH_3(CH_2)_5CH_2OH$, is obtained by the action of nascent hydrogen, from sodium amalgam and water, on heptyl aldehyde (*œnanthol*), or by converting normal heptane into the chloride, and acting on this by silver acetate, and distilling the resulting acetate with caustic potash. It is a colorless, oily liquid, boiling at 177°.

heptyl-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_{13}Cl$. A colorless liquid, which burns with a smoky green flame. Obtained by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on heptylic alcohol.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-clan, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

hép'-týl-ène, s. [Eng. *heptyl*; -ene.] [HEPTYL.]
hép'-wört, s. [Eng. *hep*, and *wort*.] The wild dog-rose, *Rosa canina*.

hēr (1), *here (1), *hir, *hire, *hur, *hure, pron. [A. S. *hire*, gen. & dat. of *heō*=sho, -re being the usual A. S. form. inflection in the gen. & dat. of adjectives of the strong declension.] Used as three different cases of the personal pronoun *she*:

(1) As the possessive case=belonging to a certain female spoken of. When thus used it is sometimes called an adjective. [HERS.]

"Priscilla, aroused by his step on the threshold, Rose as he entered and gave him her hand, in signal of welcome."
Longfellow: Miles Standish, iii.

(2) As the dative of the pronoun=to this or that female; as, Give her the book.

(3) As the objective case.
 "With merry note her low salutes the mounting lark."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 61.

***her (2), here (2), pron.** [A. S. *hira*, *heora*.] Their, theirs.
 "They have received her meed."—*Wycliffe: Matt. vi. 5.*

***her, adv.** [HERE.]

Hēr'-a, s. [Gr.]

Gr. Mythol.: The Goddess of Heaven, corresponding to the Roman Juno.

hēr'-a-clēf'-dā, s. pl. [Gr. *Hēraklēs*=Hercules (q. v.).] The descendants of Hercules.

hēr'-a-clēf'-dān, hēr'-a-clī'-dān, a. & s. [HERACLEIDÆ.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the Heracleidæ, or descendants of Hercules, or Herakles.

"And there perchance some seed is sown
 The Heracleidan blood might own."
Byron: Don Juan, iii. 86.

B. As subst.: One of the Heracleidæ, or descendants of Hercules.

Hēr'-rāc'-lē-ōn-īteg, s. pl. [Named from Heracleon (see def.).]

Ecclesiast. & Ch. Hist.: A sect of gnostics, founded in the second century by Heracleon, a follower of Valentinus. Heracleon taught that a Monad was the original source of all things, that from the Monad sprang two beings, and from these the Æons emanated. He published a Commentary on the Gospel of St. John, fragments of which have been preserved by Origen. [VALENTINIANS.]

hēr'-rāc'-lē-ūm, s. [Lat. *Heracleus*; Gr. *Hērakleios*=of or belonging to Hercules, who is said to have brought the plant into use.]

Bot.: Cow-parsnip, Hogweed, a genus of umbelliferous plants, family *Pucedanidæ*. It consists of large biennial or perennial herbs, having leaves with one to three pinnae; compound many-edged umbels, with few, many, or no bracts; and orbicular, obovate, or oblong compressed fruit. Fifty species are known. It is found in North Africa and North Asia. In the last-named place its root is skinned and eaten. *H. gunniferum* yields a gum resin.

hēr'-ald, *har-aulde, *her-aude, *her-aulde, s. [O. French *heralt*, *heraut*; Low Lat. *heraldus*; from O. H. Ger. *herolt*=a herald (Ger. *herold*); from *hari* (Ger. *heer*)=an army, and *wald*, *walt*=strength; Ital. *araldo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A public official whose duty it was to proclaim peace or war, to challenge to battle, and to carry messages from the general of an army.

"An *heraulde* of the duke of Guerles, who coude well in the language of Frenche, was enformed what he shuld say."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. x.

2. An officer whose duty it is to superintend public ceremonials. [HERALD'S COLLEGE.]

3. A messenger.

4. A proclaimer, a publisher, an announcer.

"After my death I wish no other herald,
 But such an honest chronicler as Griffith."
Shakespeare: Henry VIII., iv. 2.

5. A harbinger, a foreteller, a precursor.

"It was the lark, the herald of the morn."
Shakespeare: Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.

II. Entom.: A moth, *Gonoptera libatrix*, one of the Noctuas (Noctuidæ). (Newman.)

herald-crab, s.

Zool.: One of the Maiadæ, *Huenia heraldica*, a native of Japan; so called because the shape of its carapace presents a fanciful resemblance to the shield and mantle employed by heraldic painters in depicting coat armor. (Wood.)

herald-moth, s.

Entom.: *Gonoptera libatrix*; its English name is given because it heralds winter.

herald's-college, or college-of-arms, s. A royal corporation, founded by Richard III., in 1483. It consists of the Earl Marshal (q. v.), the Heralds, and a Secretary. The corresponding corporation in Scotland is called the Lyon Court. (Eng.)

hēr'-ald, *har-rolde, v. t. [HERALD, s.] To introduce as by a herald; to act as herald to; to proclaim; to foretell.

"Sigh, nor word, nor struggling breath
 Heralded his way to death."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxviii.

hēr'-rāld'-īc, a. [Eng. *herald*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to heralds or heraldry.

"The pompous circumstances of which these heraldic narratives consisted."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, i. 336.

hēr'-ald-rȳ, *her-ald-rīe, s. [Eng. *herald*; -ry.]

1. The art or science of a herald; the art or science of blazoning arms or ensigns armorial, of recording genealogies.

"What the guise of Christendome hath been in her spiritual heraldry."—*Ep. Taylor: Episcopacy Asserted*, § 48.

2. Pomp, ceremony.

"He, who with all heaven's heraldry whilere
 Entered the world, now bleeds to give us ease."
Milton: The Circumcision.

3. The office of a herald, the act of performing the duties of a herald.

"Various reasons would have made me wish to undertake this heraldry of peace."—*Lytton: Rienzi*, bk. ix, ch. ii.

*4. An heraldic emblazonment; a coat of arms.

"And in the midst, 'mongst thousand heraldries . . .
 A shielded scutcheon blushed with blood of queens and kings."
Keats: Eve of St. Agnes, xlv.

hēr'-ald-ship, s. [Eng. *herald*; -ship.] The office of a herald; heraldry.

"His office of heraldship."—*Drayton: Polyolbion*, § 3. (*Selden's Illust.*)

hēr'-ald-ȳ, *her-auld-īe, s. [Eng. *herald*; -y.] Heraldry, genealogy, descent.

"As he wiche hath the herauldis
 Of hem, that vsen for to lie."
Gower: C. A., bk. ii.

hēr'-a-pāth-īte, s. [From Dr. Herapath, analytic chemist; he died in 1838.]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_{12} \cdot SO_4 \cdot H_2 + 5H_2O$. A salt obtained by dissolving sulphate of quinine in acetic acid, and then adding an alcoholic solution of iodine. It crystallizes in large tables, which have a beautiful green metallic luster, and polarize light like tourmaline.

hēr'b, *herbe, s. [Fr. *herbe*, from Lat. *herba*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A plant the stem of which is not woody.

2. *Bot.*: A plant producing shoots only of annual duration from the surface of the earth.

"Smooth downs, whose fragrant herbs the spirits cheer."
Cowper: The Nativity. (Trans.)

herb-bennet, s.

Bot.: (1) *Geum urbanum*; (2) *Conium maculatum*; (3) *Valeriana officinalis*.

herb-christopher, s.

Bot.: The Bane-berry, *Actæa spicata*.

herb-gerard, s.

Bot.: (1) The Goat, Gout or Bishop's Weed, *Egopodium podagraria*; (2) *Osmunda regalis*; (3) *Pulicaria dysenterica*.

herb of grace, s.

Bot.: *Ruta graveolens*.

herb-paris, s.

Bot.: The lilaceous genus *Paris* (q. v.). *Paris quadrifolia* is a plant with a white creeping root-stock; leaves generally four, acute, three to five-nerved; flower solitary; sepals green; petals yellow; berry, four to six-celled; seeds black.

herb-peter, s.

Bot.: The Cowslip, *Primula veris*.

herb-robert, s.

Bot.: *Geranium robertianum*.

herb-truelove, s.

Bot.: *Paris quadrifolia*.

herb-twopence, s.

Bot.: *Lysimachia nummularia*.

hēr-bā'-ceous (ceous as shūs), a. [Lat. *herbacus*, from *herba*=a herb.]

1. Of or pertaining to herbs; of the nature of an herb.

"An herbaceous plant resembling the white flower-de-luce."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

*2. Feeding or living upon herbs; herbivorous.

"As the herbaceous eaters, for instance, are many, and devour much."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. xi.

herbaceous-leaf, s.

Bot.: A leaf which is thin, green, cellular, and flaccid.

herbaceous-plants, s. pl.

Bot.: A plant, the stem of which perishes annually; one producing an annual stem from a perennial root.

herbaceous-stem, s.

Bot.: A stem which does not become woody.

hēr'b'-age (age as īg), s. [Fr.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Herbs collectively; grass, pasture; green food for cattle, &c.

"The brothers, in contention gay,
 Catch, and on gathered herbage lay."
Jones: Hindu Wife.

2. The leaves of plants or herbs, as distinguished from the root or fruit.

"God having made man, the first thing he took care of, was his life; in the appointment of his convenient food: I have given you every herb and every tree for meat (Gen. i. 29); which comprehended, with the herbage of plants, their roots and fruits."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra*, bk. iv., ch. vi.

*II. *Law*: The tithe and the right of pasture in the forest, or on the grounds of another.

hēr'b'-aged (aged as īged), a. [Eng. *herbag* (e); -ed.] Covered with herbage or grass; grassy; verdant.

"He floats along the herbage'd brink."
Thomson: Summer, 475.

hēr'b'-al, *herb-all, a. & s. [Eng. *herb*; -al.]

*A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to herbs.
 "The herbal savour gave his sense delight."
Quarles: History of Jonah, 6.

B. As substantive:

1. A book containing the names of plants, with the description of their genera, classes, species, &c., and their qualities.

"He may know the shape and the color of an herb, as it is set down in an *herbal*."—*Bates: On the Fear of God*.

2. A collection of plants dried and preserved; a herbarium.

"Others made it their business to collect in voluminous *herbals* all the several leaves of some one tree."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 455.

hēr'b'-al-īgm, s. [English *herbal*; -ism.] The science or knowledge of herbs or plants.

hēr'b'-al-īst, s. [Eng. *herbal*; -ist.] One who is skilled in the knowledge of herbs, their properties and qualities; one who makes a collection of herbs generally or deals in medicinal herbs.

"I know two or three virtuosi that are good *herbalists*."
Boyle: Works, vi. 727.

***hēr'b'-ar, *hēr'b'-ēr, *herb-ere, *erb-er, s.** [O. Fr. *herbere*, from Lat. *herbarium*.]

1. A garden of flowers or vegetables.

2. A herb, a plant.

"Decked with flowers and herbs daintily."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 46.

3. An arbor.

"Shapin was this *herb'r* rofe and all
 As is a pretty parlour."
Chaucer: Flower and the Leaf.

hēr-bār'-ī-ān, s. [HERBARIUM.] A herbalist.

"As Penna, the French *herbarium*, hath also noted."—*Holinshead: Description of England*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

hēr'b'-ar-īst, s. [Eng. *herbar*; -ist.] One skilled in herbs; a herbalist.

"The *herbarists* who have written thereof doe say that it lieth long."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxvii., ch. ix.

hēr-bār'-ī-ūm, s. [Lat., from *herba*=an herb.]

1. A collection of dried plants systematically arranged; a hortus siccus.

2. A book or case for preserving dried specimens of plants.

***hēr'b'-ar-ȳ, s.** [Lat. *herbarium*.] A garden of herbs or plants.

hēr'b'-ēl-ēt, s. [Eng. *herb*; dimin. suff. -let.] A little herb or plant.

"These herbelets, which we upon you strow."
Shakespeare: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

***her-berg-age, s.** [HARBORAGE.]

1. The act of sheltering or harboring.

2. Shelter, lodging.

"He wolde assigne him *herbergage*."
Gower: C. A., bk. ii.

***herberwe, *herberowe, v. t.** [HARBOR, v.] To shelter; to lodge.

"Shortly I woll *herberowe* me."
Romant of the Rose.

hēr-bēsç'-ēnt, a. [Lat. *herbescens*, pr. par. of *herbesco*=to grow into an herb.] Growing into herbs.

hēr-bl-car-nīv'-ēr-ōis, a. [Lat. *herba*=grass, and Eng. *carnivorous* (q. v.).] Feeding both on animal and on vegetable food.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; plne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

hēr-bīd, a. [Lat. *herbidus*, from *herba* = an herb.] Covered with herbs or vegetation.

hēr-bīf-ēr-ōūs, a. [Lat. *herbifer*, from *herba* = a herb, and *fero* = to bear, to produce; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Producing herbs or vegetation.

hēr-bīst, s. [Eng. herb; -ist.] One skilled in herbs; a herbalist.

hēr-bīv-ēr-a, s. pl. [Lat. *herba* = grass, an herb, a plant, and *vorō* = to devour.]
Zool.: Animals, specially mammals, feeding on grass, herbs, or other plants.

hēr-bīv-ōre, s. [HERBIVORA.] One of the herbivora (q. v.).

"The herbivores were kept in check by numerous carnivores."—*Darwins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. iii.

hēr-bīv-ēr-ōūs, a. [Mod. Latin *herbivor(a)*; Eng. suff. -ous.]

Zool.: Feeding on grass, herbs, or other plants.
 "Its thickets and caves were occupied by carnivora preying on the herbivorous mammals."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, ch. i.

hēr-bīss, a. [Eng. herb; -less.] Destitute of herbs or vegetation.

"Where the birds dare not build, nor insect's wing
 Flit o'er the herbless granite."
Byron: Manfred, li. 2.

hēr-bīl-ēt, s. [Eng. herb; dimin. suff. -let.] A little herb.

***hēr-bī-ōr-īst, s.** [Fr. *herboriste* = one who sells medicinal plants.] A herbalist.

"A curious herborist has a plant."—*Ray*.

hēr-bī-ōr-ī-zā-tion, s. [Eng. *herboriz(e)*; -ation.]
 1. The act, practice, or habit of seeking plants for scientific study; botanical research.
 2. The figure or appearance of plants in minerals; arborization.

hēr-bī-ōr-īze, *hēr-bī-ar-īze, v. i. & t. [Fr. *herboriser*, from Lat. *herbarium*.]
A. Intrans.: To seek for plants for scientific study; to botanize.

B. Trans.: To form the figure or appearance of plants in, as in minerals; to arborize.

***hēr-bī-ōr-īz-ēr, s.** [Eng. *herboriz(e)*; -er.] One who seeks for plants for scientific study; one who botanizes.

***hēr-bī-ōr-ōugh (gh silent), s.** [HARBOR, s.] A lodging; a shelter; a place of retreat or safety.

"The German lord, when he went out of Newgate into the cart, took order to have his arms set up in his last herborough."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries*.

hēr-bī-ōse, hēr-bī-ōūs, a. [Lat. *herbosus*, from *herba* = an herb.] Full of or abounding with herbs.

"Not in December, if we reason close,
 Are fields poetically called herose."
Byron: Critical Remarks on Horace, bk. ii., ode 3.

***hēr-bī-q-lent, a.** [Lat. *herbula*, dimin. of *herba* = an herb.] Containing herbs.

hēr-bī-wōm-an, s. [Eng. herb, and woman.] A woman who sells herbs.

"Your herbwoman; she that sets seeds and roots of shame and iniquity."—*Shakesp.: Pericles*, iv. 6.

hēr-bī-y, a. [Eng. herb; -y.] Of the nature of or resembling herbs.

"Let your herbs ingredients be exquisitely culled."—*Evelyn: Acetaria*.

hēr-cū-lē-an, a. [HERCULES.]

I. Lit.: Of or pertaining to Hercules.

II. Figuratively:

1. Resembling Hercules in strength or power; possessing powers or qualities similar to those of Hercules; exceedingly strong or powerful.

"An herculean robustness of mind."
Burke: Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.

2. Of a nature to require the powers, strength, or courage of Hercules to perform or encounter; exceedingly great, difficult, or dangerous.

Hēr-cū-lēs, s. [Lat.; Gr. *Hēraklēs*.]

I. Literally:

1. *Gr. Myth.*: A celebrated hero, who, after death, was ranked among the gods, and received divine honors. He was the son of Jupiter and Alcmena. His most celebrated exploits are known as the Twelve Labors of Hercules.

2. *Astron.*: One of the twenty ancient northern constellations, surrounded by Draco, Bootes, Lyra, and Ophiuchus. It has no large star, but is interesting for the reason given in the example.

"Sir William Herschel discovered a point in the constellation Hercules, to the right and left of which the stars seemed moving away, and hence inferred that the



Hercules.

solar system was in motion toward that point. It is supposed that there is foundation in fact for this hypothesis, but some uncertainty still rests over it, and is likely to do so for many years to come."—*Prof. Airy: Pop. Astron.* (6th ed.), p. 217.

II. Fig.: A person of extraordinary or supernatural strength.

Hercules-beetle, s.

Entom.: *Dynastes* or *Megasoma Hercules*, so called from its great size, about five inches in length, and its proportionate strength. It is a lamellicorn beetle, of arboreal habits from Brazil. It has enormous hornlike projections on the thorax and head.

Hercules-club, s.

Bot.: *Zanthoxylum clava Herculis*.

Hercules-powder, s.

Mining.: A very powerful explosive, containing nitro-glycerine.

Hēr-gyn-i-an, a. [Lat. *Hercynius*.] A name applied to an extensive range of forest in Germany, the remains of which are now to be seen in Suabia, in the Harz Mountains, &c.

hēr-gyn-īte, s. [From *Sylvia Hercynia*, the Roman name of the Bohemian forest where it occurs; Ger. *hercynit*.]

Min.: A variety of Spinel, sometimes called Iron Spinel. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*) It is an isometric mineral with a green streak and a vitreous luster; its hardness, 7.5-8; specific gravity, 3.91-3.95. Composition: Alumina, 58.9; oxide of iron, 41.1=100. Dana makes it an independent species.

hērd (1), *heerde, *heorde, s. [A. S. *heord*, *hyrd* = (1) care, custody; (2) a herd, a flock; (3) a family; cogn. with Icel. *hjórah*, Dan. *hiord*; Sw. *hjord*; Ger. *heerde*; Goth. *hairda*.]

1. *Lit.*: A flock or number of beasts or cattle feeding or driven together; generally applied to the larger animals.

"Colts, such as were then bred in great herds on the marshes of Somersetshire."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. *Fig.*: A crowd, number, or company of people; a rabble; used in contempt.

"Are these your herd—
 Must these have voices, that can yield them now?"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

hērd (2), *heard, *herde, *hurde, s. [A. S. *heorde*, *hirde*; cogn. with Icel. *hirdhir*; Dan. *hyrde*; Sw. *herde*; Ger. *hirt*; Goth. *hairdeis*.] A keeper of a herd or flock of beasts or cattle; a herdsman; generally used now in composition, as a sheep-herd, a swine-herd, &c.

"Ne was there heard, ne was there shepherd's swaine
 But her did honor." *Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. ix. 10.

herd-boy, s. A shepherd's boy.

"Nor piping shepherd shall he be,
 Nor herd-boy of the wood."
Wordsworth: Fragment.

***herd-maid, s.** A shepherdess.

herd's-grass, s.

Bot.: An American name for various grasses valuable for hay. In New England the name specially given to *Phleum pratense*, the Timothy grass, and in Pennsylvania to the Red-top grass—*Agrostis vulgaris*. (*Gray, &c.*)

hērd, *heard, *herd-i-en, v. i. & t. [HERD (1), s.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To run in herds or companies; to feed or run in society.

"It is the nature of indigency, like common danger, to endeavor men to one another, and make them herd together."—*Norris*.

2. To associate; to unite with or become a member of a company, number, or party.

"Ruling such,
 And with such herding, I maintained a strife
 Hopeless."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

3. To act as a herd or shepherd; to take care or charge of a herd or flock.

B. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To tend or watch as a herd of cattle.

2. *Fig.*: To place, or cause to associate, with a herd, crowd, or rabble. (*Ben Jonson: Catiline*, i.)

hērd-ēr, s. [Eng. herd; -er.] A herdsman; a herd.

hēr-dēr-īte, s. [Named after Baron von Herder, director of the Saxon mines.]

Min.: An orthorhombic, yellowish or greenish-white, very brittle, translucent mineral, of vitreous or somewhat resinous luster. Hardness, 5; specific gravity, 2.95. It is believed to be an anhydrous phosphate of alumina and lime with fluorine. Found in a tin mine in Saxony. (*Dana*.)

herdes, s. [HARDS.]

***hērd-ēss, *hīerd-esse, s.** [Eng. *herd* (2); -ess.] A female herd; a shepherdess.

"She is the herdless fair that shines in dark."
Sidney: Arcadia, bk. iif.

***hērde-wīch, s.** [Eng. *herd* (1), s., and *wich* = a shelter, a station.] A place of shelter for cattle; a grange, a farmstead.

***hērd-groōm, *heard-groom, *heerd-groom, *heerd-groom, s.** [Eng. *herd* (1), s., and *groom*.] A herd, a shepherd.

"But he forsakes the herdgroom and his flocks."
Drayton: Pastorals; Eccl. ix.

hērd-man, *heard-man, *hīrd-man, *hīrd-man, s. [Eng. *herd* (1), s., and *man*.] The same as HERDSMAN (q. v.).

"That communitie consisting of heardmen and fugitive strangers."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 44.

hērds-man, s. [Eng. *herd's* (1), and *man*.]

1. The owner of a herd.

"A herdsman rich, of much account was he."
Sidney: Arcadia.

2. One employed in looking after a herd; a shepherd, a herd.

"Hear what thy hallowed troops of herdsman pray."
Ben Jonson: Hymn to Pan.

hērds-wōm-an, s. [Eng. *herd's* (1), and *woman*.] A woman who has the charge of a herd; a shepherdess.

hēre, *heer, *her, adv. [A. S. *hēr*; cogn. with Dut. *hier*; Icel. *hēr*; Dan. *her*; Sw. *här*; Ger. *hier*; O. H. Ger. *hiar*; Goth. *her*. From the pronominal base seen in *he*.]

1. In this place; in the place where the speaker is.

"He is not here; for He is risen."—*Matthew xxviii*, 7.

2. In the present life or state.

"Thus shall you be happy here, and more happy hereafter."—*Bacon*.

3. To this place; hither.

"I still had hopes, my long vexations past,
 Here to return—and die at home at last."
Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

4. At this point; on this occasion.

"Here cease thy questions."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

5. From this; hence, pointing to what follows (as in the French *voici*).

"Here's my drift."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 1.

6. Referring or pointing to a person or thing of which one is speaking.

"Protect my lady here."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., ii. 4.

¶ (1) *Here and there*: In this place and that; hither and thither; thinly, irregularly, dispersely.

"Footsteps here and there
 Of some burgher home returning."
Longfellow: Carillon.

(2) *Here's for you*: Here is something for you.

(3) *Here's to you*: Here is a health to you; I wish you health.

(4) *It is neither here nor there*: It does not belong or refer to this point or that; it is irrelevant or unconnected with the subject in hand.

***here-approach, subst.** An arrival. (*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 3.)

***here-remain, s.** A stay or residence.

"Which often, since my here-remain in England,
 I have seen him do."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

hēre-a-bōut, hēre-a-bōuts, *here-a-boute, adv. [Eng. *here*, and *about*.]

1. About or near this place; in this neighborhood.

"They are both fair buildings, she walked plaguily fast,
 And hereabouts I lost her."
Beaumont & Fletcher: Rule a Wife, i.

*2. Concerning this; as regards this.

hēre-af-tēr, adv., a. & s. [Eng. *here*, and *after*.]

A. As adverb:

*1. After this; next in order.

"Now hereafter thou shalt here
 What God hath wrought in this matere."
Gower: C. A., bk. ii.

2. For the future; in futurity; henceforward.

3. In a future state.

*B. As adj.: To come; future.

"That hereafter ages may behold."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., ii. 2.

*C. As subst.: A future state; futurity.

"In the Islands of the Blessed . . .
 In the land of the Hereafter."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, vi.

***hēre-af-tēr-ward, *her-af-tir-ward, adv.** [Eng. *here*, and *afterward*.] Hereafter, henceforward; for the future.

"Hereafterward, brethren, be ye comforted in the Lord."—*Wycliffe: Ephesians* vi.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f.
 -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

hère'-ät, *adv.* [Eng. *here*, and *at*.] At this.
"The tribune offended *hereat*, demanded what this singularity could mean."—Hooker: *Ecclies. Polity*.

***hère'-bè-fóre**, ***here-be-for**, ***here-be-forne**, *adv.* [Eng. *here*, and *before*.] Before this, ere this, before.

"As ye have *here* *herebefore*, the commune proverb is this."—Chaucer: *Tale of Melibeus*.

***hère'-bôte**, *s.* [A. S. *here*=an army, and *bote*, *bode*=a command.] A royal edict summoning an army into the field.

hère'-bý, *adv.* [Eng. *here*, and *by*.]
1. Close by; beside this place; in this neighborhood.

"*Hereby*, upon the edge of yonder coppice;
A stand where you may make the fairest shoot."
Shakespeare: *Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 1.

2. By this, from this, hence.

"And *hereby* we do know that we know him, if we keep his commandments."—1 John ii. 3.

hè-réd-íp-è-tý, *s.* [Lat. *heredita*=a fortune-hunter; *heredium*=an hereditary estate, and *peto*=to seek.] Legacy-hunting, fortune-hunting. (*Milman*.)

***hè-réd-it-a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *heredito*=to inherit; *heres* (genit. *heredis*)=an heir; Eng. *-able*.]

1. That may or can be inherited; inheritable.

"Adam being neither a monarch, nor his imaginary monarchy *hereditary*."—Locke.

2. Capable of inheriting.

hè-réd-it-a-blý, *adv.* [Eng. *hereditab(ly)*; *-ly*.]
In a hereditary manner; by way of inheritance.

hè-r-è-dít-a-ment, *s.* [Lat. *heredito*=to inherit.] (See extract.)

"Hereditaments, then, to use the largest expression, are of two kinds, corporeal and incorporeal. (1) *Corporeal hereditaments* consist wholly of substantial and permanent objects, all which may be comprehended under the general denomination of land only. (2) An *incorporeal hereditament* is a right issuing out of a thing corporate, whether real or personal, or concerning, or annexed to, or exercisable within, the same. It is not the thing corporate itself, which may consist in lands, houses, jewels, or the like; but something collateral thereto, as a rent issuing out of those lands or houses, or an office relating to those jewels. *Incorporeal hereditaments* are principally advowsons, tithes, commons, ways, offices, dignities, franchises, corodies or pensions, annuities, and rents."—Blackstone: *Commentary*, bk. ii., ch. 2.

hè-réd-it-ar-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *hereditary*; *-ly*.]
By way of inheritance.

"New or acquired instincts are as transmissible *hereditarily* as the old ones."—Lindsay: *Mind in the Lower Animals*, i. 153.

hè-réd-it-ar-ý, *a.* [Fr. *héréditaire*, from Lat. *hereditarius*, from *heredito*=to inherit, *heres* (genit. *heredis*)=an heir.]

1. Descending or passing by inheritance; descendible from an ancestor to an heir; possessed or claimed by right of inheritance; inherited, inheritable.

"The Bishops, true to their doctrines, supported the principle of *hereditary* right."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. That is or may be transmitted from a parent to a child; thus pride, courage, a disease, &c., may be said to be hereditary.

"Hereditary eloquence, proper to all mankind."—Daniel: *Defence of Rhyme*.

hè-réd-it-ý, *s.* [Latin *hereditas*, from *heres* (genit. *heredis*)=an heir.]

Biol.: The tendency which there is in each animal or plant, in all essential characters, to resemble its parents, so as to be of the same species, and even variety, as they are, though minute differences are certain to arise. In some cases these differences themselves tend to be reproduced in successive generations: thus Mr. E. B. Poulton showed that "the strength of heredity" was such in cats with an abnormal number of toes, that between 1879 and 1883 the peculiarity had been traced through eight successive generations. In other cases the movement is in a contrary direction, producing a reversion to ancestral types. [REVERSION, ATAVISM.]

"Some of the best illustrations of functional *heredity* are furnished by the mental characteristics of the human race."—Herbert Spencer: *Principles of Biology*, § 82.

Hè-r-è-fórdz, *s. pl.* [From the county of Herefordshire, England, where they were first reared.] A breed of cattle having a dark red body with a white face and breast, and sometimes a line of white along the back. They have a thicker skin than the shorthorn, and long curly soft hair; the head is like that of a Devon [Devon] but larger, the muzzle coarser, and the throat more fleshy. Herefords are good grazing and working animals. They are very hardy, and excellent for the butcher, but are not useful as dairy animals.

hère-in', *adv.* [Eng. *here*, and *in*.] In this; here.
"Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that He loved us."—1 John, iv. 10.

hère-in-af-tèr, *adv.* [Eng. *herein*, and *after*.] In this [writing, book, document, &c.] after; applied to something to be explained, named, or described, at a future time.

hère-in-tò, *adv.* [Eng. *here*, and *into*.] Into this.

"Our first entrance *hereinto* cannot better be made than with consideration of the nature of law in general."—Hooker: *Ecclies. Polity*.

***hèr-è-mít-ic-al**, ***her-e-met-i-call**, *a.* [Lat. *heremiticus*, *eremiticus*, from *heremita*, *eremita*=a hermit (q. v.).] Of or pertaining to a hermit; suited for a hermit; solitary, secluded.

"The heremitical profession was onlie allowed of in Britaine, untill the coming of Augustine the monke."—Holme: *Desc. of Britaine*, bk. i., ch. ix.

hère-òf, *adv.* [Eng. *here*, and *of*.] Of this, from this, hence.

"Hereof comes it that prince Harry is valiant."—Shakespeare: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 3.

hère-òn', *adv.* [Eng. *here*, and *on*.] On or upon this.

"If we should strictly insist *hereon*, the possibility might fall into question."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

***hèr-è-si-arch**, ***hè-ré-si-arc**, *s.* [Gr. *haire-siarchos*, from *haireisis*=choice; *-si-arch*, *si-archos*=to rule or lead; Fr. *hérésiarche*.] A leader of a sect of heretics; a prominent or leading heretic.

***hèr-è-si-òg-ra-phér**, *s.* [English *heresiography*; *-er*.] One who writes or discourses on heresies.

***hèr-è-si-òg-ra-phý**, *s.* [Gr. *haireisis*=choice; *-si-òg-ra-phý*, *si-òg-ra-phéin*=to write or describe.] A treatise or discourse on heresy or heretics.

hèr-è-si-òl-ò-gíst, *s.* [Eng. *heresiology*; *-ist*.] One who devotes himself to the study of the history of heresy; an ecclesiastical historian who deals specially with heresy and heresies. Heresiologists are usually divided into three classes: (1) Those who had to oppose the originators and supporters of heresies; (2) Those who dealt with the subject as an incident in ecclesiastical history; and (3) Those who undertook the history of any particular sect, or of all which came within their knowledge. (*Blunt*: *Dict. of Sects* (1874), p. 184.)

hèr-è-si-òl-ò-gý, *s.* [Gr. *haireisis* (genit. *haireseos*)=heresy, and *logos*=a discourse.] The comprehensive history of heresy. [HERESIOLOGIST.]

"All three classes of these writers must be consulted for obtaining a complete acquaintance with *heresiology*."—*Blunt*: *Dict. of Sects* (1874), p. 184.

hèr-è-sý, ***her-e-sýe**, ***er-e-sie**, *s.* [Fr. *hérésie*; Prov. *herégia*, *eretgia*; Sp. *heresia*; Port. *heresia*, *heresia*; Ital. *eresia*; Lat. *heresis*; Gr. *haireisis*=(1) a taking, a choosing, choice, (2) the thing chosen; later, a philosophical principle or set of principles. Sense 1 is from *haireō*=to take, 2 is from *haireōmai*=to take for one's self.]

1. *Script.*: The English word "heresy" does not occur in the Old Testament; in the New it is found four times, and "heretic" once. In none of these has it the classic sense of choice or philosophical tenets or sects. In 1 Cor. xi. 15 it seems to mean parties, without implying that any of these held erroneous theological views. The R. V. places "heresies" in the text and "factions" in the margin. In Gal. v. 20 it appears to have the same meaning, for it is coupled with "hatred, variance, emulations, strife, seditions" (A. V.), "epimities, strife, jealousies, wraths, factions, divisions" (R. V.). The R. V. puts "heresies" in the text and "parties" in the margin. In Acts xxiv. 4 it means difference in methods of worship. In 2 Peter ii. 1 it is unequivocally error in doctrine, and it is on this last passage alone that the modern ecclesiastical use of the word has been founded. In Acts v. 17, xv. 5, xxiv. 5, xxvi. 5, xxviii. 22, *haireisis* is translated "sect."

"There shall be false teachers among you, who privily shall bring in damnable *heresies*, even denying the Lord who bought them, and shall bring upon themselves swift destruction."—2 Peter ii. 1.

2. *Ecclesiol., Ch. & Civil Hist.*: The sense here is religious error, departure from what is held to be true doctrine. Heresy has always existed in the Church. For the efforts to extirpate it, see HERETIC.

3. *Roman Theol.*: A voluntary state of error and obstinate continuance therein on the part of a Christian touching a truth or truths revealed by God, and proposed by the Church to the world. This is formal heresy, and this alone, whether merely mental or manifested exteriorly, incurs a spiritual penalty. The heresy is material when the error is persisted in and defended in good faith and through invincible ignorance (q. v.). Objective heresy is the erroneous opinion itself, whether held in good faith or not.

hèr-è-tíc, ***hèr-è-tick**, ***er-e-tíc**, ***her-e-tik**, *s. & a.* [Fr. & O. Fr. *hérétique*; Prov. *heretge*; Sp. *herege*; Port. *heretico*; Ital. *eretico*; Lat. *hæreticus*=pertaining to heretical religious doctrine (*Terullian*); Gr. *hairetikos*=(1) able to choose, (2) heretical (N. T.).] [HERESY.]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.*: One who differs from others on a political, a scientific, or any other question. In this sense it is often used by the individual himself humorously.

II. Technically:

1. *Ecclesiol., Ch. & Civil Hist., &c.*: One who adopts, and probably propagates, religious views which the Church to which he belongs, or the Christian Church in general, deems erroneous, and imperiling the eternal salvation of any one holding them. Certain causes have in every age and country produced heresy, and will forever continue to do so. Some minds are compelled by their constitution to think independently on religious and other subjects, and in consequence tend to adopt new views; they receive ill treatment, which confirms them, excites sympathy in others, and in some cases leads the sympathizers to adopt the same tenets. Heresies began in the Apostolic age. There were, for instance, Hymeneus and Philetus, who said that the resurrection was already past (2 Tim. ii. 17), and apparently the Nicolaitans, though they are censured for hateful deeds rather than doctrines (Rev. ii. 6). In Mosheim's *Church History* there is a chapter under each century headed "History of Sects and Heresies," and in no case is the chapter left blank. In treating of opinions held by heretics, it should be remembered that the statements of the accusers are *ex parte*, and that there are not materials for an impartial judgment, unless some book or document penned by the other side is obtainable. The Scripture direction for dealing ecclesiastically with heresies is given in Titus iii. 10: "A man that is an heretic after the first and second admonition reject." When the Church gained an influence over the civil power, it induced the latter to superadd civil to the ecclesiastical penalties for heresy. Those who differed from the opinions of the imperial house received many kinds of ill-usage, but it was not till A. D. 382 that a law of Theodosius I., directed against the Manichæans, authorized capital punishment for heresy. This law led to the execution at Treves, in A. D. 385, of Priscillian, Bishop of Avila; he is believed to have been the first person put to death by a Christian government for heresy. Many disapproved of the cruelty, but ultimately the bad precedent was followed. The oppression of the "heretics" made many of them side with the Mohammedans during the conflict of the latter with the orthodox Christians. [II. 2.]

2. *English Law*: In mediæval times it was supposed that the proper method of dealing with a heretic was to burn him alive, and accordingly there was a writ "De heretico comburendo" (About burning a heretic), regarding which Blackstone says that it "is thought by some to be as ancient as the common law itself." The conviction of heresy by the common law was, however, by the archbishop in a provincial synod, and the delinquent was handed over to the civil power. If the writ "De heretico comburendo" was issued, it was by the special direction of the king in council, with whom also the power rested of refusing to put the writ in force. During that part of the Reformation struggle in England in which the government was Roman Catholic, a heretic specially meant a Protestant; but by 25 Henry VIII. c. 14 departure from the tenets of the Church of Rome was declared not to be heresy; 1 Eliz. c. 1 in name swept away the penal statutes against heretics, leaving them to be dealt with by ecclesiastical courts; but it was not till 1676 that 29 Chas. II., c. 9, § 1, actually removed the writ from the statute-book.

B. As *adj.*: Heretical.

"Eachewe thou a man *eretike* aftir oon and the secounde correccioun."—Wycliffe: *Titus* iv.

¶ The heretic is considered as such with regard to the Catholic Church or the whole body of Christians, holding the same fundamental principles; but the *schismatic* and *sectarian* are considered as such with regard to particular established bodies of Christians. *Dissenters* are not necessarily either *schismatics* or *sectarians*, for British Roman Catholics and the Presbyterians of Scotland are all *dissenters*. It is equally clear that all *schismatics* and *sectarians* are not *dissenters*, because every established community of Christians, all over the world, have had individuals or smaller bodies of individuals setting themselves up against them: the term *nonconformist* is a more special term, including only such as do not conform to some established or national religion. (*Crabb*: *Eng. Synon.*)

fåte, fât, fære, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wât, hère, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gó, pót, ör, wöre, wolf, wörk, whó, sön; mâte, cúb, cüre, unite, cür, rôle, füll; trý, sýrian. æ, œ = ô; ey = ä. qu = kw.

hě-rět'-lč-ál, a. [Eng. *heretic*; -al.] Containing or of the nature of heresy; contrary to established or received doctrines, opinions, or principles of religious belief.

"Whole volumes wrote against that heretical opinion."—Warburton: *Commentary on Essay on Man*.

hě-rět'-lč-ál-ly, adv. [Eng. *heretical*; -ly.] In a heretical manner; with heresy.

"He ignorantly and heretically held against the bishop, that the soul of man was of the substance of God."—Strype: *Life of Bp. Aymer*.

hě-rět'-lč-ate, v. t. [English *heretic*; -ate.] To decide or declare to be heretical; to condemn as heretical.

"It is not in the pope's power (that I may use his own words) to hereticate any proposition."—Bp. Hall: *To Pope Urban VIII*.

***hě-rět'-lč-ide, s.** [Lat. *hæreticus* = a heretic, and *cedo* = to kill.] The act of putting a heretic to death.

hěre-tò, adv. [Eng. *here*, and *to*.]

1. Up to this; to this time.

2. In addition to this.

3. To this; in accordance with this.

hěre-tò-före, adv. [Eng. *hereto*; -fore.] Up to this time; before this time; in times before the present.

"I have long desired to know you *heretofore*, with honoring your virtue, though I love not your person."—Sidney.

***hěr'-ě-tòg, *hěr'-ě-tòch** (ch guttural), s. [A.S. *heretoga*, from *here* = an army, and *toga* = a leader; *teogan*, *teon* = to lead, to draw; Ger. *herzog*.] A leader or commander of an army; a general; the commander of the militia in a district.

"Edric, duke of Mercia, . . . by his office of duke, or *heretoch*, was entitled to a large command in the king's army."—Blackstone: *Comment*, bk. i., ch. 13.

hěre-ün-tò, adv. [Eng. *here*, and *unto*.] Up to this; to this; hereto.

hěre-üp-ón, adv. [Eng. *here*, and *upon*.]

1. Upon this; on this; at this.

"Hereupon he calletth together all his maisters debtors."—Gore: *Udall*; *Luke xvi*.

2. In addition to this.

hěre-wiþh, adv. [Eng. *here*, and *with*.]

1. With this.

2. Upon this; at the same time as this.

"I send you *herewith* the form which I used."—Spotswood: *Church of Scotland*, bk. vii.

hěr'-lč-a-děg, s. [Mod. Latin, from Gr. *herion* = wool. (*Agassiz*.)]

Entom.: A genus of Apidae (Bees). *Heriades campanularum* is only a quarter of an inch long. It makes its nest in old trees.

***herie, *herien, v. t.** [A.S. *hērian*; O. H. Ger. *hēren*, *hēron*; O. L. Ger. *hēron*.] To praise; to celebrate; to honor; to worship.

"We wulleth this monscipe *herien*."

Layamon, 6,234.

***herie, s.** [HERIE, v.] Praise, glory, honor, worship.

hěr'-lč-öt, *hěr'-lč-öt, s. [A corruption of A.S. *heregeatu* = military apparel; *here* = an army, and *geatu* = apparel, adornment. The *heregeatu* consisted of military habiliments or equipments, which, after the death of the vassal, escheated to the sovereign or lord, to whom they were delivered by the heir. (*Thorpe: Ancient Laws*, bk. ii., Glossary.) In later times horses and cows, and many other things, were paid as *heriots* to the lord of the manor. (*Skeat*.)]

Eng. Law: A fine, such as the best beast, payable to the lord of the fee upon the decease of the tenant. It is always a personal chattel, and is no charge upon the lands, but merely upon the goods and chattels. *Heriots* were originally, as the word means, arms, horses, and habiliments of war. (See *etym*.)

"Heriots are of two sorts: *heriot-service* and *heriot-custum*. The former amount to little more than a mere rent: the latter depend merely upon immemorial usage, and are a customary tribute of goods and chattels, payable to the lord of the fee on the decease of the owner of the land."—Blackstone: *Comment*, bk. ii., ch. 24.

***hěr'-lč-öt-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *heriot*; -able.] Subject or liable to the payment of heriots.

hěr'-lč-sön, s. [Fr.; O. Fr. *hericon*, *ericon* = a hedgehog, from Low Lat. *ericonem*, acc. of *ericio*, from Lat. *ericius* = a hedgehog.]

Fort.: A beam armed with iron spikes of the nature of a turnstile, and used as a barrier to block up a passage. [CHEVAL-DE-FRISE.]

hěr'-lč-a-ble, a. [O. Fr. *heritable*, from Low Lat. *hereditabilis*.] [HEREDITABLE.]

1. Capable of being inherited, or of passing by descent from ancestor to son; inheritable.

*2. Capable of inheriting or taking by descent.

***hěr'-lč-a-blý, *her-et-a-bly, adv.** [English *heretab*(le); -ly.] By inheritance.

"The Erie of Flanders shulde *heretab*ly have ye sayd profyte."—Berners: *Froissart*; *Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. cccxviii.

hěr'-lč-age (age as lǝ), *er-l-tage, *her-y-tage, s. [Fr., from Lat. *heredito* = to inherit; *heres* (genit. *heredis*) = an heir.]

1. *Law*: An inheritance; an estate which passes by descent or course of law from an ancestor to an heir; that which is inherited; an estate generally.

"The *heritage*, which she did clame."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, v. i. 3.

2. *Scots Law*: Heritable estate; realty.

3. *Scripture*:

(1) *Old Test.*: Heb. *nahalah*, from *nahal* = to possess; the taking of anything capable of being possessed; a possession. Used of a field or fields (Jer. xii. 15), of the whole land of Canaan looked on as the special possession of Jehovah (Deut. iv. 20, ix. 26, 29; Ps. xxviii. 9), or the Israelites as His peculiar people (Joel iii. 2); also a gift bestowed by Him (Ps. cxxvii. 3). [INHERITANCE.]

"O Lord, save thy people, and bless thine *heritage*."—Common Prayer; *Te Deum*.

(2) *New Test.*: Gr. *klēroi*, literally = those assigned by lot. The flock placed under one's pastoral charge.

"Neither as being lords over God's *heritage*, but being ensamples to the flock."—1 Peter v. 3.

¶ The word "God's" of the A. V. is not in the original, and is consequently omitted in the R. V.

hěr'-lč-tör, *her-y-ter, s. [Fr. *héritier* = an heir, from Low Lat. *heritor*, for *hereditor*, from *heredito* = to inherit.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An heir.

"Vicount of Chateau Bein, who is the *herytter*."—Berners: *Froissart*; *Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. xxiv.

2. *Scots Law*: The owner of a heritable subject; a proprietor or landholder in a parish.

***hěr'-lč-trix, s.** [Eng. *heritor*; Lat. fem. suff. -trix.] A female heritor; an heiress.

hěr'l-lǝg, hěr'l-lǝg, s. [Etym. doubtful.] The young of the sea-trout.

hěr-mal, hěr-mǝ, s. pl. [HERMES.]

Hěr-māl'-lč, hěr-mǝ'-lč-ál, a. [Gr. *Hērmaikos*, from *Hērma*.] Of, pertaining, or relating to Hermes, or Mercury.

hěr-mǝn-ně-sǝ, hěr-mǝn-nl-ě-sǝ, s. [Mod. Lat. *hermann*(ia); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eae.]

Bot.: A tribe of Byttneriaceae; if that order be reduced to Byttneraceae, and made a tribe of Sterculiaceae, then *Hermannae* will become a sub-tribe. All the species are from South Africa.

hěr-mǝn-nl-a, s. [Named after Paul Hermann, of Leyden.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe *Hermannae* (q. v.).

hěr-mǝn-nl-te, s. [Named after Hermann, one of those who analyzed it; Ger. *hermannit*.]

Min.: The same as the Cummingtonite of Rammeisberg. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

hěr-mǝph-rò-dlǝ, s. & a. [Eng. *hermaphrodite*; -ity.] The state of being hermaphrodite; hermaphroditism.

"Some do beleeeve *hemaphrodit*
That both do act and suffer."

Ben Jonson: *Alchemist*, ii. 1.

hěr-mǝph-rò-dlǝm, s. [Eng. *hermaphrodite*; -ism.] The state of being hermaphrodite; the union of the two sexes in the same individual.

hěr-mǝph-rò-dlǝ, s. & a. [From *Hermaphroditus*, Gr. *Hermaphroditos* = the son of Hermes and Aphrodite. It is said that his body and that of the nymph Salmacis became one.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Zool.*: An animal having combined in itself the characteristics of the two sexes, and capable of propagating its kind without the intervention of any other individual of the same species. Occasionally human beings are born combining some characteristics of the two sexes, but every one of these is essentially male or female. Some of the inferior animals, though fewer than was once supposed, really combine the characters of the two opposite sexes, to such an extent as to be able to propagate their own kind. But as Sprengel, Knight, and Kolreuter suspected, and Darwin proved, in the case of all hermaphrodites, two individuals either occasionally or habitually concur in the reproduction of their kind.

2. *Bot.*: Possessing both stamens and pistils within the same floral envelope; bisexual. This is the rule rather than the exception among plants.

"A vast majority of plants are *hermaphrodites*."—Darwin: *Origin of Species* (6th ed.), p. 76.

B. As adj.: Possessing to a greater or lesser extent the characteristics of both sexes combined in a single individual. Used both of animals and plants.

"But still there are *hermaphrodite* animals which habitually pair."—Darwin: *Origin of Species* (6th ed.), p. 76.

hermaphrodite-brig, s. [BRIG, ¶.]

***hěr-mǝph-rò-dlǝ, v. t.** [HERMAPHRODITE, s.] To unite, as two things of opposite sexes.

"Divinity and art were so united

As if in him both were *hermaphroditized*."

Brome: *Death of Mr. Josias Shute*.

hěr-mǝph-rò-dlǝ-lč, hěr-mǝph-rò-dlǝ-lč-ál, a. [Eng. *hermaphrodit(e)*; -ic, -ical.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of a hermaphrodite; partaking of both sexes.

"Nero's chariot was drawn by four *hermaphroditical* mares."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

***hěr-mǝph-rò-dlǝ-lč-ál-ly, adv.** [Eng. *hermaphroditical*; -ly.] In a hermaphroditic manner; after the manner of hermaphrodites.

"Be not monstrous in iniquity; nor *hermaphroditically* vicious."—Browne: *Christian Morals*, pt. i., § 31.

hěr-mǝph-rò-dlǝ-lǝm, s. [English *hermaphrodit(e)*; -ism.] The same as HERMAPHRODISM (q. v.).

Biol.: The state of being hermaphrodite. [HERMAPHRODISM.]

¶ *Dimidiata hermaphroditism*: Half or imperfect hermaphroditism. It exists in the lobster, and occurs also in insects. Oechsenheimer cites many instances, in fourteen of which the right side was male and the left female, while in some others it was the reverse.

hěr-mǝl'-lǝ, s. [Etym. doubtful; probably a dimin.; cf. Fr. *hermelle*.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family *Hermellidae* (q. v.).

hěr-mǝl'-lč-dǝ, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *hermell*(a) (q. v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Zool.: A family of Annelids, order Tubicolae. They form tribes which often do injury to the oyster beds in which some of them live. The family is often merged in Serpulidae.

hěr-mě-neut'-lč, hěr-mě-neut'-lč-ál, a. [Gr. *hermeneutikos* = skilled in interpreting; *hermeneutēs* = an interpreter; *hermeneuō* = to interpret, prob. from *Hermēs* = Mercury.] Interpreting; explaining; explanatory; as, *hermeneutic* theology.

hěr-mě-neut'-lč-ál-ly, adv. [Eng. *hermeneutical*; -ly.] In a hermeneutic manner; according to the recognized principles of interpretation.

hěr-mě-neut'-lč-s, s. [HERMENEUTIC, a.] The art or science of the interpretation of the words and phrases of an author; exegesis; especially applied to the interpretation of Scripture.

***hěr-mě-neut'-lč-st, s.** [Gr. *hermeneutēs*.] One skilled in hermeneutics; an interpreter.

Hěr-měg (pl. *Hěr-mǝ, Hěr-mal*), s. [Gr.]

1. *Myth.*: The name given by the Greeks to the god known by the Romans as Mercury (q. v.).

2. *Gr. Antiq. (pl.)*: Statues of Hermes, or Mercury, which were set up by the inhabitants of Athens at the doors of their houses, and sometimes also in the peristyle. They consisted of a bust, affixed to a quadrangular stone pillar, diminishing toward the base. They were also set up to mark the boundaries of lands, at the junctions of roads, at the corners of streets, and in other prominent places, and even as posts for ornamental railing to a garden. The hermes was the result of the first attempt at the artistic development of the blocks of stone and wood, by which, in the earliest period of idol-worship, all the divinities were represented, simply by adding to them a head, in the features of which the characteristics of the god were supposed to be expressed. Sometimes the head was double, triple, or even fourfold.

hěr-měg'-lč-an-ǝm, s. [For. etym. see def.]

Ch. Hist.: The method of religious inquiry taught by George Hermes, born near Münster April 22, 1775; in 1819 he became professor of theology at Rome, where he died May 26, 1831. Hermes combined with the Roman Catholicism, to which he was sincerely attached, a strong tendency toward philosophy. He was of opinion that reason must first be exercised in establishing a Divine revelation and the claims of the Church of Rome infallibly to interpret its teaching. Reason then itself required an implicit acceptance of all the doctrines of the Church. These views he published, in 1819, in an *Introduction to Christian-Catholic Theology*. His old students and other admirers, who were numerous, adopted his method, with the result that they tended to move, not toward, but away from the Church, in consequence of which the Pope, on September 26, 1835, issued a brief against Hermes' work, which was held to be of infidel tendency. A vehement controversy on the subject sprung up in Germany, the Prussian Government, offended by the way the brief was carried out, coming into collision with the Court of Rome.

bǝl, bǝy; pǝut, jǝwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ǝg; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f -cian, -tian = shǝn. -tion, -sion = shǝn; -tǝion, -çion = zhǝn. -tious, -clous, -sious = shǝs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bǝl, dǝl

hēr-mēs-īte, *s.* [Eng., &c., *hermes* (q. v.); -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]
Min.: A variety of Tetrahedrite (q. v.).

hēr-mēt-īc, **hēr-mēt-īc-ā**, ***her-met-īque**, *a.* [Fr. *hermétique*, from *Hermes* (*Trismegistus*) = *Hermes* (the Thrice-greatest), a name given by the Neo-Platonists and others to the Egyptian god Thoth, the supposed inventor of chemistry, alchemy, &c.]

1. Of or belonging to *Hermes* [Etym.].
2. Of or belonging to alchemy or chemistry, which were not at the outset distinct from each other.
3. Of or belonging to the hermetic philosophy or the system of medicine founded on it.

"The holy writings of the Egyptians, called after him *Hermetic* writings, were ascribed to him."—*Notes and Queries*, Jan. 8, 1881, p. 30.

4. Fitting so closely as to be air-tight.

hermetic-books, *s. pl.*

1. Egyptian books; treatises on astrology. (*Byr-ant*.)
2. Books treating of universal principles, of the nature and order of celestial beings, of medicine, &c. (*Enfield*.)

*Most of the hermetic books were not penned till the Christian era.

hēr-mēt-īc-ā, *a.* [HERMETIC.]

hermetical-medicine, *s.* An obsolete system of medicine which looked for its remedies, not to nature, but to the philosophy attributed to the mystic *Hermes Trismegistus*. Astrology is used to discover the origin and termination of diseases, and among remedies which largely figure are an alkali and an acid.

hermetical-philosophy, *s.* A philosophy which attempted to account for all physical phenomena by the operation of the three chemical agents—salts, sulphur, and mercury.

hēr-mēt-īc-ā-l-ī, *adv.* [Eng. *hermetical*; -ly.] In a hermetical manner; chemically; by means of fusion; closely; accurately; so as to exclude the passage of air; as, a hermetic seal.

hēr-mēt-īcs, *subst.* [HERMETIC.] Alchemy or chemistry.

hēr-mīn-ī-ā, *s.* [Gr. *Hermēs* = the Greek god corresponding to the Latin *Mercury*.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family *Herminidae* (q. v.).

hēr-mīn-ī-dā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *herminia*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Entom.: A family of moths, group *Geometrina*. The antennae of the male are ciliated or pubescent, rarely simple; palpi rather long, ascending; the anterior legs without tufts of hair; wings broad and slight; larva with fourteen legs, feeding exposed. Some of the species are called *Snout Moths*. (*Stainton*.)

hēr-mīn-ī-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *hermis*, or *hermin* = a prop, a support, specially a bedpost; *herma* = a prop, a support.]

Bot.: Musk-orchis, a genus of orchids, tribe *Ophreæ*, family *Gymnadenideæ*. The Green Musk-orchis, *Herminium monarchis*, is a plant of musky odor, with two lanceolate radical leaves, and a slender, rather lax, spike of small green flowers.

Hēr-mī-ō-nē, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Gr. Myth.*: A daughter of Menelaus and Helen, and the wife of Orestes.
2. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the 121st found. It was discovered by Watson on May 12, 1872.

hēr-mīt, ***her-mite**, ***her-e-mite**, ***her-e-myte**, ***er-e-mite**, ***er-e-myte**, *s.* [Fr. *hermite*, from Low Lat. *heremita*, *eremita*, from Gr. *eremites* = a dweller in a desert; *eremia* = a desert; *eremos* = deserted, desolate; Ital. *eremita*; Sp. *eremitano*.]
 1. A person who retires from society to live in solitary contemplation and devotion; an anchorite, a recluse; one who lives or passes a recluse and solitary life in religious meditation and devotion. [EREMITES.]

"The most perfect hermits are supposed to have passed many days without food, many nights without sleep, and many years without speaking."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall*, ch. xxxvii.

*2. A beadsman; one who is bound to pray for another.

"We rest your hermits."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 6.

*Little hermit, Little hermit-bird:

Ornith.: *Phaethornis eremita*, a small species of humming-bird.

hermit-birds, *s. pl.*

Ornithology:

1. The name given by Swainson and others to *Monassa*, a genus of *Falconidae*, having short wings and long broad tails. They often rise up perpendicularly in the air, make a swoop, and return to their former station. Habitat, Brazil.

2. The genus *Phaethornis*, placed by Mr. Gould under the *Trochilidae*. They build their nests at the extremity of leaves.

hermit-crab, *s.*

1. *Sing.*: *Pagurus bernhardus*, or any similar species; called also the Soldier Crab.

2. *Plur.*: *Paguridae*, a family of *Anomura*, meaning irregular-tailed Crustaceans. The name hermit-crabs is given because each individual of the family, having but a soft abdomen, constituting a fleshy mass vulnerable to the last degree, seeks out an abandoned univalve shell of suitable size, which may be at once a house and a fortification. Into the hollow spire of this he inserts his tail, guarding the aperture by means of his claws, which are very far from soft, and by means of which he draws his hermitage along. When, as he increases in size, he feels himself cramped for room, he deserts the old shell, and takes possession of a larger one.



Hermit-crab in Shell.

hermit-like, *adv.* Like a hermit, in solitude or reclusion. (*Cowper: The Snail*.)

hermit-moths, *s. pl.*

Entom.: A name given by Swainson to his lepidopterous family *Cryptophasiidae*, which he makes a tribe of the *Bombycides*.

hermit-seat, *s.* A solitary or secluded abode. (*Thomson: Summer*, 15.)

hēr-mīt-age (age as īg), ***her-myt-age**, ***er-mīt-age**, *s.* [Fr. *hermitage*.]

1. The cell or habitation of a hermit; a solitary or secluded place in which a recluse passes his life in religious meditation and devotion; any solitary or secluded habitation.

"The stern old regicide, however, refused to quit his hermitage."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. A kind of French wine, of two kinds, red and white, so named from a little hill near Tain, Department of Drôme, where it is produced.

hēr-mīt-ar-ī, *s.* [Low Lat. *hermitorium*, *eremitorium*, from Lat. *heremita*, *eremita* = a hermit; Sp. & Ital. *eremitorio*.] A cell for a hermit attached to an abbey.

"Chapels, monasteries, hermitaries, nunneries, and other religious houses were used so in the time of old King Henry."—*Howell*, bk. ii., let. 77.

hēr-mīt-ēss, *s.* [Eng. *hermit*; -ess.] A female hermit.

"Yea she doth smile, and she doth weep

Like a youthful hermitess."

Coleridge: Christabel, pt. i. (Conclus.)

hēr-mīt-īc-ā, *a.* [Fr. *érémétique*, from *eremite*.] Pertaining to or suited for a hermit; pertaining to a solitary or retired life; like a hermit.

"You describe so well your hermitical state of life."—*Pope: Lett. xi. To E. Blount*.

hēr-mō-dāc-tīl, **hēr-mō-dāc-tīl-ūs**, *s.* [Gr. *Hermēs* (q. v.), and *daktylos* = finger; the finger of *Hermes*, or *Mercury*. So named because the bulbs have the form of fingers. Fr. *hermodacte hermodatte*; Ger. *hermodattel*.]

1. *Pharm.* (of the form *hermodactylus*): An unidentified bulbous root brought from Turkey, and formerly used as a cathartic.

2. *Bot.* (of the form *hermodactylus*): A genus of *Iridaeæ*, allied to *Iris* itself. *Hermodactylus tuberosa* is the Snake's-head *Iris*.

Hēr-mō-gē-nī-āns, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Ecclesiast. & Ch. Hist.: An obscure, semi-Christian sect, followers of *Hermogenes*, who lived toward the end of the second century. Having tendencies to the gnosticism which then flourished, he believed matter to be the root of all evil, yet that from it was formed everything in the world, the human soul not excepted.

hēr-n (1), *s.* [HERON.]

***hēr-n** (2), ***her-ne**, *subst.* [O. Dut. *herne*, *hirne*; Icel. *hiarni*.] [HAENS.] The brain, the skull.

hēr-nān-dī-ā, *s.* [Named after Francisco Hernandez, M. D., a Spanish botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe *Hernandiaceæ*. It consists of three or four trees with apetalous flowers, from the East and West Indies. The bark, seed, and young leaves of *Hernandia sonora* are slightly purgative. The wood of *H. guianensis* takes fire so easily that it has been used for amadou.

hēr-nān-dī-ā-çē-ā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hernandi(a)* (q. v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: An order of exogens proposed by Blume for the two genera *Hernandia* and *Inocarpus*. Lindley and others reduce the order to a tribe of *Thymelaeaceæ*. [HERNANDIACEÆ.]

hēr-nān-dī-ā-çē-ā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hernandi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of plants doubtfully placed under *Thymelaeaceæ*. [HERNANDIACEÆ.]

hēr-n-ānt, *a.* [HERNANDIA.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Hernandia* (q. v.).

hernant-seeds, *s. pl.*

Commerce: The seeds of *Hernandia ovigera*, an Indian tree, used in tanning.

***hēr-ne**, ***hir-ne**, ***hur-ne**, *s.* [A. S. *hyrne*; Icel. *hyrna*; O Fris. *herne*.] A corner.

"In som hurne of the londe."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 178.

hēr-nī-ā, *s.* [Lat. *hernia* = a rupture, from Gr. *hernos* = a sprout.]

Pathol.: The protrusion of some portion of the intestinal canal, or, in a more general sense, of any organ or part of an organ, from its natural place. It may arise from over-exertion, from a blow, &c. There are many varieties of hernia, as, the diaphragmatic, the enterovaginal, the mesenteric, the mesocolic, omental, perineal, the femoral, &c.; the most common of all is the inguinal, occurring in the groin. It may be direct or internal and oblique or external. When a hernia cannot be reduced, and, above all, when it becomes strangulated, it is apt to terminate in gangrene and death.

hēr-nī-ā, *a.* [Eng. *herni(a)*; -al.] Of or pertaining to hernia.

hēr-nī-ār-ī-ā, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *herniarius* = of, belonging to, or good for hernia. So called because the plant was supposed to be of use in hernia.]

Bot.: Rupture-wort (*Paronychia*); a genus of *Illecebraceæ* or *Knotworts*. It has the sepals four to five, the petals four, five, or none; the stamens three to five, the fruit an indehiscent utricle.

hēr-nī-ōl-ō-gy, *s.* [Eng. *hernia*, and Gr. *logos* = a discourse, a treatise.]

1. A treatise or discourse on hernia or ruptures.
2. That branch of surgery which deals with hernia or ruptures.

hēr-nī-ōt-ō-my, *s.* [Eng. *hernia*, and Gr. *tomé* = a cutting, *temno* = to cut.]

Surg.: An operation for strangulated hernia; celotomy.

***hēr-n-shāw**, ***her-ne-shawe**, ***her-ne-saw**, ***hearne-sew**, ***her-on-sew**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A young heron (q. v.).

"As when a cast of Faucons make their flight
 At a *Hernesaw*, that lyes aloft on wing."

Spenser: F. Q., VI. vii. 9.

hēr-ō, ***hēr-ōs** (*pl.* **hēr-ōeg**), *s.* [O. Fr. *heroe*, from Lat. *herōem*, acc. of *heros* = a hero, from Gr. *hērōs*; cogn. with Lat. *vir* = a man; A. S. *wer*; Sans. *virā* = a hero; Fr. *héros*; Ital. *eroe*; Sp. *heroe*.]

1. *Ancient Mythol.*: A kind of demigod, the offspring of a divine and a human being. The heroes were mortal, but after death were admitted among the gods.

2. A person of distinguished or extraordinary valor, daring, or enterprise.

"How heroes rise, how patriots set."

Prior: Ode to the King (1696).

*3. A person highly distinguished in any pursuit or occupation; as, a hero in learning.

4. The principal character in a novel, play, poem, &c.; the character which has the principal share in the development of the story or plot.

hero-children, *s. pl.*

Anthrop. & Comp. Relig.: Tylor's name for those children, remarkable in mythology, whom Cox, following Grimm, calls *Fatal Children*. Legend relates that they were exposed, suckled by wild beasts, brought up by herdsmen, and, when they came to man's estate, became national heroes. In many cases they unconsciously fulfilled the warnings of some oracle by destroying their parents. Sometimes, as with *Remus* and *Romulus*, one parent is supposed to have been divine; or, the birth to have been attended with portents, as in the case of *Cyrus*. Many instances occur in Aryan mythology and folklore, and even the savage *Yuracaré*, of Brazil, have a divine hero who was suckled by a jaguar. (*Tylor: Primitive Culture*, i. 282.)

***hero-errant**, *s.* A wandering hero; a knight-errant.

hero-worship, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Excessive honor or respect paid to any great man.

"What I call *Hero-worship* and the *Heroic* in human affairs."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-worship*, lect. i.

2. *Compar. Relig.*: Anthropomorphic worship of a Nature force, or the deification of a hero. *Carlyle* (*Heroes*, lect. i.) instances *Odin* as an exemplification of the former case; Greek and Roman mythology are full of instances of the latter. Gladstone

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāll**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, camel, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **māte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, unite, **cūr**, **rāle**, **fāll**; **trī**, **Syrian**. **æ**, **œ** = **ē**; **ey** = **ā**. **qu** = **kw**.

(*Juventus Mundi*, ch. viii.) says that "the deification of heroes in the age of Homer was rare, and merely titular." In Virgil's time it had developed into a cult, as is proved by his apostrophe to Augustus, "Et votis jam nunc assuesce vocari" (*Georg.* i. 42.)

"Hero-worship weaves a spell around people when they approach anything Christian."—M. D. Conway: *Lessons for the Day*, i. 4.

Hēr-ō, s. [See compound.]

Hero's-fountain, s. [FOUNTAIN ¶ (3).]

Hēr-ō-dī-ang, s. pl. [Gr. *Herōdianoī*. See def.] **Jewish History**: A short-lived party, who, for some reason or other, rallied round Herod the Tetrarch. As Herod had too little force of character to inspire enthusiasm, it was evidently his position which gained him followers. Now that Judea had a Roman governor, Herod of Galilee was the leading representative of Jewish nationality menaced by Rome. Similarly, the Pharisees were the defenders of the national faith against the influx of classic ethnicism. These united to entangle and destroy Jesus. (*Matt.* xxii. 15, 16; *Mark* iii. 6, xii. 13.)

***hēr-ō-ēss**, s. [English hero; -ess.] A female hero; a heroine.

"All the heroesses in Pluto's house."

Chapman: *Homer's Odyssey*, xi.

hēr-rō-īc, ***hēr-rō-īck**, ***he-ro-īcke**, a. & s. [Fr. *héroïque*; from Lat. *heroicus*; Gr. *hērōikos*, from *hērōs*=a hero; Sp. *heroico*; Ital. *eroico*.]

A. As substantive:

1. Pertaining to or becoming a hero; characteristic of a hero.

"The heroic death of his father."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Having the character, qualities, or attributes of a hero; bold, brave, intrepid.

"Cook—lamented, and with tears as just
As ever mingled with heroic dust."

Cowper: *Charity*, 24.

3. Producing heroes.

"Being but the fourth of that heroic line."

Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., ii. 5.

4. Relating to or describing the deeds of heroes.

"All things became
Slaves to my holy and heroic verse."

Shelley: *Revolt of Islam*, ii. 80.

5. Used in heroic poetry; as, *heroic verse*, a *heroic foot*, &c.

B. As substantive:

1. A heroic verse.

"Tom Otway came next, Tom Shadwell's dear Zany,
And swears for heroics, he writes best of any."

Rochester: *Trial for the Boys*.

2. A hero.

¶ *To go into heroics*: To use high-flown or bombastic language.

heroic-age, s.

Gr. Myth.: The age in which heroes or demigods were supposed to have lived; it immediately preceded the historic age.

heroic-treatment, s. The application of remedies of a violent character.

heroic-verse, s. In English, German, and Italian poetry the iambic of ten syllables; in French, the iambic of twelve syllables; and in Latin and Greek poetry the hexameter. [IAMBIC, HEXAMETER.]

hēr-rō-īc, v. t. [HEROIC, a. & s.] To celebrate in heroic verse.

hēr-rō-īc-al, a. [Eng. *heroic*; -al.] The same as HEROIC (q. v.).

hēr-rō-īc-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *heroical*; -ly.] In a heroic manner; like a hero.

"The Duke of Albemarle (the noted Monk) heroically stayed in town during the dreadful pestilence."—Pennant: *London*, p. 214.

hēr-rō-īc-al-ness, s. [Eng. *heroical*; -ness.] The quality or state of being heroic; heroism.

***hēr-rō-īc-ly**, adv. [Eng. *heroic*; -ly.] In a heroic manner; heroically.

"Samson hath quit himself

A life heroic." Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, l. 710.

hēr-rō-īc-ness, s. [Eng. *heroic*; -ness.] The quality of being heroic; heroicalness.

"There is more happiness in the one, but more heroicalness in the other."—Montagu: *Devout Essays*, pt. i., t. 14, § 8.

hēr-rō-ī-cōm-īc, **hēr-rō-ī-cōm-īc-al**, a. [Eng. *hero*, and *comic*, *comical*.] Consisting of the heroic and the comical; burlesque.

***hēr-ō-īd**, s. [Lat. *herōis* (gen. *herōidis*); Gr. *hērōis*.] A poem in epistolary form, supposed to contain the sentiments of some hero or heroine; named after the *Heroides* of Ovid.

***hēr-rō-ī-fy**, v. t. [Eng. *hero*; suff. -fy.] To make a hero or heroic.

hēr-ō-īne, s. [Fr., from Lat., Gr. *hērōinē*, fem. of *hērōs*=a hero.]

1. A female hero; a female of extraordinary courage, daring, or bravery.

"For these, each Hero all his power displays,
Each timid Heroine shrinks before your gaze."

Byron: *An Occasional Prologue*.

2. The principal female character in a play, novel, poem, romance, &c.

"Take Lilla, then, for heroine."

Tennyson: *Princess* (Prol.), 217.

***hēr-ō-īne**, v. i. [HEROINE, s.] To act or play the heroine.

hēr-ō-īsm, s. [Eng. *hero*; -ism; Fr. *héroïsme*.] The quality or character of a hero; heroic qualities or actions; bravery, intrepidity.

"Civilized nations will admire the calm heroism of the sufferer, but execrate the custom."—Cogan: *On the Passions*, pt. ii., dis. 2., ch. ii.

hēr-ōn, **hēr-n**, ***hair-on**, ***heir-one**, ***heir-oun**, ***her-oun**, s. [Fr. *héron*; Prov. *aigros*; Sp. *agros*; Ital. *aghirone*; Sw. *häger*; Dan. *heire*, all from O. H. Ger. *heigir*, *heiger*, *heigero*, *heigro*.]

Ornithology:

1. Singular:

(1) A wading bird, *Ardea cinerea*. [ARDEA.]

(2) The genus *Ardea*.

2. Pl.: The family Ardeidae (q. v.).

¶ *Night heron*: [NYCTICORAX.]

heron's-bill, s.

Bot.: The genus *Erodium*, called also *Stork's-bill*. [ERODIUM.] Loudon has the first, Hooker & Arnott have the second name.

***hēr-ōn-ēr**, ***her-on-ere**, s. [Eng. *heron*; -er.] A hawk trained to fly at herons.

"Both heroner and faucon for riuere."

Chaucer: *Troilus*, bk. iv.

hēr-ōn-ry, s. [Eng. *heron*; -ry.] A place where herons breed.

"A large heronry above three miles distant from me."—Derham: *Physico-Theory*, bk. iv., ch. xxv. (Note 25.)

***hēr-ō-ōl-ō-gist**, s. [Eng. *hero*; Gr. *logos*=a discourse, and Eng. suff. -ist.] One who writes or discourses about heroes.

***he-ros**, s. [HERO.]

hēr-ō-ship, subst. [English *hero*, -ship.] The character, position, or state of a hero.

"His three years of heroish expired."

Cowper: *Task*, iv. 644.

***hēr-pē**, s. [Gr. *harpē*.] The falcated sword of Perseus; a harlequin's wooden sword.

hēr-pēs, s. [Gr. *herpēs*, from *herpō*=to creep.]

Path.: A skin affection, composed of vesicles grouped on an inflamed surface, as in the lip (*herpes labialis*) in pneumonia, or as shingles (*herpes zoster*) where they form a belt round half the body, never meeting, notwithstanding the old superstition that such meeting is fatal; painful and affecting the nerves and general health. Nervine tonics internally, and cooling unguents or lotions are the necessary treatment. Duration, from sixteen to twenty days.

hēr-pēs-tēs, s. [Greek *herpestēs*=a creeping thing.]

Zoöl.: Ichneumon, a genus of small carnivorous mammals, family Viverridae. They have short feet, with five half palmed toes, a long body and tail. *Herpestes ichneumon* is the Egyptian Ichneumon (q. v.). [MUNGOOS.]

hēr-pēs-tis, s. [HERPESTES.]

Bot.: A genus of Scrophulariaceae, sub-tribe Eragrostae. *Herpestis amara*, an Indian herb, is very bitter.

hēr-pēt-īc, a. [Gr. *herpēs* (genit. *herpētos*)=herpes (q. v.); -ic.] Resembling or partaking of the nature of herpes in particular, or cutaneous eruptions generally.

hēr-pēt-ō-lōg-īc, **hēr-pēt-ō-lōg-īc-al**, a. [Eng. *herpetology* (y); -ic, -ical.] Pertaining to or connected with herpetology (q. v.).

hēr-pēt-ōl-ō-gist, s. [Eng. *herpetology* (y); -ist.] One skilled in, or devoted to, the study of herpetology.

hēr-pēt-ōl-ō-gy, s. [Gr. *herpeton*=a reptile, a creeping thing, and *logos*=a discourse.] The department of natural science which treats of reptiles.

hēr-pēt-ōn, s. [Gr. *herpeton*=a creeping thing, a reptile, from *herpō*=to creep.]

Zoöl.: A genus of reptiles having two soft prominences covered with scales at the end of the muzzle. Akin to *Eryx*. Merrem calls it *Rhinopirus*.

hēr-pēt-ōt-ō-mist, s. [English *herpetotom* (y); -ist.]

Anat. & Zoöl.: One who for purposes of study or research anatomizes reptiles.

hēr-pēt-ōt-ō-my, s. [Gr. *herpeton*=a creeping thing, and *tomē*=a cutting.]

Anat. & Zoöl.: The anatomy of reptiles, a department of zoötypy.

hēr-r, s. [Ger.] A title of respect given to gentlemen of position in Germany, and equivalent to the English Mr.

hēr-rēr-īte, s. [From Herrera, who analyzed it.] **Min.**: A cupreous Smithsonite, an apple-green variety of Smithsonite.

hēr-rīng, ***her-ing**, s. & a. [A. S. *hæring*, *hæring*; Dut. *haring* (N. H.); Ger. *haring*; M. H. Ger. *herinc*; O. H. Ger. *herinch*, *harinc*, in the opinion of Webster and Mahn from O. H. Ger. *heri*; Goth. *harfis*=an army, in allusion to the shoals in which herrings appear; Fr. *hareng*; Prov. & Sp. *arenc*; Port. *arenque*; Ital. *aringa*.]

A. As substantive:

Ichthy., **Ord. Lang.**, **Comm.**, &c.: A well-known fish, *Clupea harengus*. The head is one-fifth its total length; there are small teeth in both jaws; the suboperculum is rounded; the ventral fins begin under the middle of the dorsal; the anal has sixteen rays. Upper parts blue or green, lower ones silvery-white. Length, ten or twelve inches. Food, the eggs of fishes, small crabs, and worms. The herring is of immense economic value. The southern limit of the species seems to be about 45° N. lat. It does not seem to have been known to the Greeks and Romans. Nearly 70,000 eggs have been found in a single female, and the species continues to swarm, though caught in countless numbers by men, besides being preyed upon by whales, seals, sharks, predatory birds, &c.

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to the fish described under A, or its near allies.

¶ *King of the Herrings*: [CHIMÆRA.]

herring-buss, s. A boat of ten to fifteen tons used in the herring fishery.

"The tonnage bounty upon the herring-buss fishery has been at thirty shillings per ton."—Smith: *Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. v.

herring-curer, s. One whose business or profession it is to salt, dry, and prepare herrings for the market.

herring-fishery, s.

1. The act or practice of fishing for herrings. The English, it is said, commenced it about the eighth century, the Dutch following about 1164. The art of pickling or salting herrings is ascribed to a certain Beukels or Beunkelson of Biervliet, near Sluys, who died in 1397; a tomb was erected in his honor by Charles V.

2. A place or locality where herrings are fished for.

herring-gull, s.

Ornith.: *Larus argentatus*, sometimes called the Silvery Gull.

herring-hog, s.

Zoöl.: The common porpoise.

herring-pond, s. The ocean. (Slang.)

¶ *To be sent across the herring-pond*: To be transported. (Eng.)

herring-silver, s. A composition in money for the custom of supplying herrings to a religious house. (Wharton.)

hēr-rīng-bōne, s. & a. [English *herring*, and *bone*.]

A. As substantive:

I. **Ord. Lang.**: The bone of a herring.

II. **Technically**:

1. **Masonry**: Rows of stone or paving-blocks sloping in different directions in alternate rows.

2. **Building**:

Strutting: Pieces between joists, laid diagonally from the top of one to the bottom of another, to prevent lateral deflection.

3. **Sewing**: A cross-stitch in which the threads are laid diagonally in rows.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to or resembling the spine of a herring; hence applied to courses of stone, stitches, &c., laid angularly, so that those in each course are laid obliquely to the right and left alternately.



Herringbone Masonry.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shàn. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

herringbone-stitch, s.

Sewing: The same as HERRINGBONE, A. II. 3.

herringbone-work, s.

Mason.: The same as HERRINGBONE, A. II. 1.

hër-rîng-bône, v. t. [HERRINGBONE, s.] To sew or stitch with herringbone-stitch.**hërrn-hût-ër, s.** [Named from Herrnhut, in Saxony.]

Ecclesiast. & Ch. Hist.: [MORAVIANS.]

hër-rÿ, v. t. [HARRY.] To plunder; to rob; to harry. (Burns: *Hee Balow*.)**hër-rÿ-ment, s.** [Eng. *herry*; -ment.] The act of plundering; devastation; pillage.

"The herryment and ruin of the country."

Burns: *Brigs of Ayr*.**hërs, poss. pro.** [HER, pro.] Of or belonging to her; the form of the pronoun used when the object referred to has preceded; it is a double genitive, and cannot be joined to a noun.**Hër-schël, s.** [Sir Wm. Herschel, the discoverer.] [HERSHELIAN.]

Astron.: The planet called also Georgium Sidus, and Uranus (q. v.).

Hër-schël'-i-ân, a. [For etym. see def.]

Optics & Astron.: Of or belonging to the family of Herschel, and specially to Sir Wm. Herschel, astronomer to George III., born Nov. 15, 1738, died August 23, 1822.

Herschelian-rays, s. pl.

Optics, &c.: Non-luminous rays outside the red of the solar spectrum. They were first discovered by Sir W. Herschel.

Herschelian-telescope, s.

Optic. Instr.: A telescope constructed by Sir William Herschel, in 1789, or any one of a similar type. The mirror was so inclined that the image of a star was formed on the side of the telescope near the eye-piece, hence it was sometimes called the front-view telescope. The rays undergo only a single reflection, and there is therefore but little loss of light. The magnifying power is the quotient when the powerful focal distance of the mirror is divided by the focal distance of the eye-piece. The instrument constructed by Herschel was forty feet long, with a mirror of fifty inches diameter. It was the most magnificent telescope which had ever been made, and was not exceeded till that of Earl Rosse was constructed. [TELESCOPE.]

Hër-schël-ite, s. [Named after Sir John Herschel.]

Min.: An orthorhombic, colorless, or white translucent mineral of somewhat vitreous luster, optically biaxial. Hardness, 5.5; specific gravity 2.06. Composition: Silica, 46.46-47.46; alumina, 19.21-20.90; lime, 0.38-4.75; soda, 5.27-9.35; potassa, 2.88-4.39, and water, 17.65-17.86. Found at Aci Real in Sicily.

hërsë, hëarse, s. [HEARSE.]**I. Ordinary Language:**

*1. A framework whereon lighted candles were fixed, and which was used as a temporary canopy over the coffins of distinguished persons during the funeral ceremonies.

"For the faire
danzell from
the holy hërsë,
Her loue-sicke
heart to other
thoughts did
steale."Spenser: *F. Q.*, III.
ii. 48.

2. A temporary monument raised over a grave; a framework over an effigy on a tomb.

3. A carriage in which corpses are drawn to the grave.

4. (See extract.)

"Hërsë is the solemn obsequie at funerallës."

Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar*; Nov.**II. Technically:**

1. Fort.: A kind of gate or portcullis, with iron bars like a harrow, set in with iron pikes, placed above gates, and lowered to impede the advance of an enemy. (Poyle.)

2. Skin-dressing: A rectangular frame for stretching a skin, which is to remove its wrinkles and hold it while being scraped. Skins for parchment are thus stretched for fleshing, scraping, and grinding.

hër-sëlf, *hîr-self, pron. [Eng. *her*, and *self*.] The reflexive form of feminine pronoun of the third person singular; also used in emphasis.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hëre, camel, hër, there; pine, pît, sire, sîr, marine; gö, pôt, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whô, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trÿ, sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

***hër-shîp, s.** [A. S. *herian*=to plunder; -ship.]

1. Plunder, pillage, destruction.

"It grieved him (he said) to see sic *hershîp* and waste and depredation."—Scott: *Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.

2. The crime or offense of driving or carrying off cattle by force; cattle-lifting.

3. The cattle so driven or carried off.

hërs-îl-lôn, s. [Fr.]

Fort.: A beam, frame, or plank set with spikes to stop a breach or way; a herse, a cheval-de-frise (q. v.).

hër'st-pän, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A frying-pan.**Hër-thä, s.** [See def.]1. Religions: The goddess of Earth, worshiped by the ancient Germans. According to Tacitus (*Germania*, 40), she was adored chiefly among the Suevi, her sanctuary being in a grove on an island in the sea. Sometimes she issues from her island, takes her seat in her chariot drawn by cows, and goes out through the world, with the effect of making peace everywhere prevail.

2. Astron.: An asteroid, the 135th found. It was discovered by Peters, Feb. 18, 1874.

hert-ly, a.** [Mid. English *hert* = heart; -ly.] Hearty.hër-ÿ, v. t.** [A. S. *herian*.] To praise, to worship, to honor, to glorify.

"Hery with hymns thy lasses glone."

Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar*; Feb.**Hë-sî-ôd'-ic, a.** [See def.] Contained in, resembling, or connected with the poems of Hesiod, said to have been born at Ascræ, at the foot of Mount Helicon. Liddell and Scott put the date of Hesiod about 100 years later than that of Homer."In the Hesiodic Theogony, Hyperion becomes his father."—Cox: *Aryan Mythology* (ed. 1882), p. 284.**hës'-i-tän-qÿ, s.** [Lat. *hesitantia*, from *hesitans*, pr. par. of *hesito*=to stick fast.] Hesitation, uncertainty, doubt, vacillation, indecision."The Spirit of God, which takes away all doubts and hesitations, and fills us with a full assurance."—Hopkins: *Sermon* 13.**hës'-i-tant, a.** [Lat. *hesitans*, pr. par. of *hesito*=to stick fast.] Hesitating, dubious, in doubt; not ready in speech or action.**hës'-i-tant-ly, adv.** [Eng. *hesitant*; -ly.] In a hesitating manner; with hesitation or doubt."My being wont to speak rather doubtfully or hesitantly."—Boyle: *Works*, I. (To the Reader.)**hës'-i-täte, v. i.** [Lat. *hesitatus*, pa. par. of *hesito*=to stick fast, from *hesum*, sup. of *hæreo*=to stick; Fr. *hésiter*.]

1. To stop or pause in action; to be doubtful or undecided as to fact, principle, or determination; to be in suspense or uncertainty; not to be ready or prompt in word or action.

2. To stammer, to stutter, to be slow or to falter in speaking.

† (1) With regard to the cause, a *hesitation* results from the state of the mind, and an interruption in the train of thoughts; to *falter* arises from a perturbed state of feeling. The slightest difficulty in uttering words constitutes a *hesitation*; a pause or the repetition of a word may be termed *hesitating*; but to *falter* supposes a failure in the voice as well as the lips when they refuse to do their office. (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)(2) For the difference between to *hesitate* and to *demur*, see DEMUR.**hës'-i-tät-îng, pr. par., a. & s.** [HESITATE.]A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)C. As *subst.*: Hesitation, doubt, uncertainty.**hës'-i-tät-îng-ly, adv.** [Eng. *hesitating*; -ly.] In a hesitating, doubtful, or uncertain manner.**hës'-i-tät-ion, s.** [Fr. from Lat. *hesitatio*, from *hesitatus*, pa. par. of *hesito*=to stick fast; Spanish *hesitación*.]

1. Doubt; uncertainty of opinion or decision; a state of suspense or indecision as to fact, principles, or determination.

"To banish *hesitation*, and proclaim

His happiness her dear, her only aim."

Cowper: *Hope*, 63.

2. A stammering, stuttering, or faltering in speech.

"Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual *hesitations*."—Swift.**hës'-i-tä-tive, a.** [Eng. *hesitat(e)*; -ive.] Inclined to or showing hesitation, doubt, or indecision.**hës'-i-tä-tör-ÿ, a.** [Eng. *hesitat(e)*; -ory.] Vacillating. (North: *Examen*, p. 596.)**hësp, s.** [HASP.]**Hës-për, s.** [Latin *hesperus*; Gr. *hesperos*.] The evening star.**hës-për-ët'-ic, a.** [Eng., &c., *hesperet(in)*; -ic.] See the compound.**hesperetic-acid, s.**Chem.: $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$. Obtained by the action of alkalis on hesperidin. It melts at 225°. Fused with caustic potash, it is decomposed into acetic and protocatechuic acids, hydrogen being liberated.**hës-për-ë-tin, s.** [Eng., &c., *hesper(idin)*; -etin.]Chem.: $C_8H_8O_2 \cdot C_{10}H_8O_2$. It is obtained along with glucose by the action of dilute acids on hesperidin. It is recrystallized from ether; the crystals are white, and melt at 223°. Hesperetin is really insoluble in alcohol. Heated to 100° with caustic potash, it yields hesperetic acid and phloro-glucin.**Hës-për'-i-a, s.** [Lat.; Gr. *Hesperia*=the Western land (Italy or Spain).]

1. Astron.: An asteroid, the 69th found; discovered by Sciaparelli, April 29, 1861, when the astronomer Luther first saw Leto.

2. Entom.: The typical genus of the family Hesperidae (q. v.). The species fly with extreme rapidity.

***hës-për'-i-ân, a. & s.** [Latin *hesperius*, from *hesperus* = the evening star; Gr. *hesperos*; Latin *vesper*=the evening.]A. As *adj.*: Situated at or in the west; western.

"Those Hesperian garbages famed of old."

Milton: *P. L.*, iii. 568.B. As *subst.*: An inhabitant or native of a western country.**hës-për'-i-dæ, hës-për'-i-dæ, s. pl.** [Latin *hesper(ida)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]Entom.: A family of Rhopalocera (Butterflies). The antennæ, which are widely separated, are long and abruptly hooked; the body is robust; the six legs of uniform size. The flight is short and jerking, whence they are popularly called Skippers. Larva like that of the cabbage butterfly, but with a much larger head. It rolls leaves into cylindrical sheaths; the chrysalis is inclosed in a transparent cocoon. A common one is *Pamphila sylvanus*, or the Large Skipper. [SKIPPER.]**hës-për'-id-ë-æ, s. pl.** [Lat. *hesper(is)* (q. v.);

fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot.: An order in Linneus' *Natural System of Botany*. He included under it the genera Citrus, Styrax, and Garcinia.**hës-për'-i-dëne, s.** [Mod. Lat. *hesperid(eæ)*; -ene.]Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}$. A terpene contained in the volatile oil of orange peel. It boils at 178°. Heated with phosphorus pentasulphide, it yields cymene.**Hës-për'-i-dëg, s.** [Gr.]

Greek Mythology:

1. The daughters of Night or the granddaughters of Hesperus, the brother of Atlas, three or seven in number, possessors of the fabulous garden of golden fruit watched over by an enchanted dragon at the western extremity of the earth. It was one of the labors of Hercules to procure some of these golden apples.

2. The garden watched over by the Hesperides.

"Is not love a Hercules,"

Still climbing trees in the Hesperides?"

Shakespeare: *Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 3.**hës-për'-i-dîn, hës-për'-i-dîne, s.** [Mod. Lat. *hesperid(eæ)*; -in, -ine (Chem.) (q. v.).]Chem.: $C_{20}H_{32}O_{12}$. A glucoside extracted from dry, unripe bitter oranges. They are exhausted with water, and the residue is treated with a mixture of equal parts of alcohol and water, containing one per cent. of caustic potash; on adding HCl, impure hesperidin separates out. It crystallizes from water, alcohol, or dilute acids in white, microscopic needles. It is insoluble in ether; it is soluble in dilute potash, and the solution becomes orange yellow on standing; when this solution is evaporated to dryness, and the residue treated with dilute sulphuric acid, it turns red, then violet. Fused with caustic potash, hesperidin yields protocatechuic acid.**hës-për'-id-i-ûm, s.** [Dimin. form of Lat. *hesperis*; Gr. *hesperis* (genit. *hesperidos*)=the evening; pl.=the Hesperides, to the golden fruit in whose garden the orange is here compared.]

Bot.: A many-celled, few-seeded superior indehiscent fruit, covered by a spongy separable rind, formed by the thickening of the mesocarp; the endocarp, which is membranous, forming several loculements, easily separable from each other, and containing a mass of pulp in which the seeds are imbedded. Example, the orange. Lindley places the Hesperidium under his class Syncarpia.

hës-për'-i-dæ, s. pl. [HESPERIDÆ.]**hës-për'-is, s.** [Lat. *hesperis*; Gr. *hesperis*=as adj., western; as subst., the night-scented gilly-flower.]Bot.: Dame's-violet, a genus of cruciferous plants, family *Sisymbriidæ*. *Hesperis matronalis*, a plant with white or lilac flowers, odorous in the evening.

hēs-pēr-or'-nīs, *s.* [Gr. *hesperis*=western, and *ornis*=a bird.]

Ornith.: A fossil bird, the typical one of the order Odontolce, sub-class Odontornithes. *Hesperornis regalis* has been described by Prof. Marsh from the Cretaceous rocks of North America. It resembles a diver, Columbus, but has teeth in its jaw, and only rudimentary wings.

Hēs-pēr-ūs, *s.* [LUCIFER.]

Hēs-sēn-bērg-ite, *s.* [Named after F. Hesseberg, a crystallographer at Frankfort-on-the-Main; Ger. *hessenbergit*.]

Min.: A monoclinic transparent colorless or bluish mineral of adamantine luster, found imbedded in crystals of hematite at Mount Fibia, west of the hospice of St. Gotha. (*Dana*.)

***Hēs-sēnēs**, *s. pl.* [ESSENE.]

Hēs-sī-an, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Hess(e)*; -ian.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or belonging to Hesse in Germany.

B. *As substantive*:

1. A native of Hesse.
2. A Hessian-boot.

Hessian-bit, *s.*

Saddlery: A peculiar kind of jointed bit for bridles.

Hessian-boot, *s.* A kind of top-boot.

"Or grant the hour be all too soon,
For Hessian-boot and pantaloons."

Scott: Bride of Triermain, ii.

Hessian-fly, *s.*

Entom., &c.: *Cecidomyia destructor*, a small dipterous insect of the family Tipulidae, the larva of which attacks wheat crops in this country.

hēs'-ite, *s.* [Named from Hess, who described it.]

Min.: An orthorhombic gray scitile mineral of metallic luster. Hardness, 2-3½; specific gravity, 8.3-8.6. Composition: Tellurium, 37.2; silver, 62.8=100. Found in the Altai Mountains in a talcose rock, also in Transylvania and Hungary. (*Dana*.)

hēst, *s.* [A. S. *hes*=a command, from *hātan*=to command; Icel. *heit*=a vow, *heita*=to call, to promise; O. H. Ger. *heiz* (Ger. *geheiss*)=a command, from O. H. Ger. *heizan* (Ger. *heissen*)=to command; Goth. *haitan*=to command.] A command, an injunction, a precept.

"You in many a danger true,

At Duncan's heat your blades that drew."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 18.

***hēs-tēr**, *a.* [Lat. *hesternus*, from *heri*=yesterday.] Pertaining to yesterday.

"If a chronicler should misreport exploits that were entered up by *hestern* day."—*Holinshead*.

Hēs-tī-a, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Greek Myth.*: The Greek equivalent of the Latin *Vesta* (q. v.).

2. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the forty-sixth found. It was discovered by Pogson, August 16, 1857.

***hē-sŷ-chāst**, *s.* [Greek *hēsychastēs*=one who leads a retired life, a hermit; *hēsychos*=quiet, calm; *hēsychazō*=to be quiet, still, or calm.]

Church History, &c.:

1. *Gen.*: A quietist (q. v.).

2. *Spec.*: A fraternity of quietist monks, who had a monastery at Mount Athos. Their case was brought before two councils held at Constantinople in 1314 and 1351, at both of which they triumphed. Called also *Omphalopsuchoi* (Navel-souls), *Massalians*, and *Euchites*.

***hēt-ar-ism**, ***hēt-air-ism**, *s.* [Gr. *hetaira*=a female companion, and *hetairizō*=to be a companion.] The doctrine or theory that in primitive stages of society all the women in a tribe are held in common. [MARRIAGE, PROMISCUITY.]

"Facts of this kind are thought by several writers to imply that the primitive condition was one of unqualified *hetairism*."—*Spenser: Principles of Sociology*, § 292.

hēt-ēr-āc-mŷ, *s.* [Pref. *heter-*, and Gr. *akmē*=a point, an edge.]

Bot.: A collective term applied by Mr. Britten to the phenomena of protandry and protogyny (q. v.). The development in a plant of the male before the female organs, or *vice versa*. (*Suppl. to Treas. of Bot.*)

hēt-ēr-a-dēn'-ic, *a.* [Pref. *heter-*; Gr. *adēn*=a gland, and Eng. suff. -ic.]

Anat.: A term used to describe an accidental tissue of a glandular structure, occurring in parts devoid of glands.

***hēt-ēr-arch-ŷ**, ***ēt-ēr-arch-ŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *heter-*, and Gr. *archē*=rule, government.] The rule or government of an alien.

"Next to anarchy is *eterarchy*."—*Bishop Hall: Sermon; Christ and Caesar*.

hēt-ēr-ō, *pref.* [Gr. *heteros*=another, the other of two.] A prefix denoting difference, and opposed to resemblance.

hēt-ēr-ō-brān-chī-ā'-ta, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*; and Lat. *branchia*=Gr. *branchia*=gills.]

Zool.: De Blainville's name for the fourth order of his Accephalophora. He divides it into the two families of Ascidians and Salpians.

hēt-ēr-ō-cār-pōis, *a.* [Pref. *hetero-*; Gr. *karpōs*=fruit; Eng., &c., suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Having fruit of two or more forms.

hēt-ēr-ō-cēph-āl-ōūs, *a.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Eng. *cephalous* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Having on the same individual plant capitula, or heads, wholly of male and others wholly of female flowers. The term was first used by De Candolle.

hēt-ēr-ōg-ēr-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Greek *keras*=a horn.]

Zool.: A division or sub-order of Lepidoptera, having the antennæ variously shaped. It includes both the Hawk-moths and the Moths proper.

hēt-ēr-ō-cēr-cal, *a.* [Pref. *hetero-*; Gr. *kerkos*=tail, and Eng., &c., suff. -al.]

Palæont. & Ichthy.: A term introduced by Agassiz to describe fishes having the two lobes of the tails unequal in size. The spinal column is prolonged through the upper lobe, but the lower one is the larger. This pattern of tail, an antique one, was universal through nearly the whole palæozoic period, the modern or homocercal tail not appearing till the Magnesian Limestone of the Middle Permian. [HOMOCERCAL.] But the older type did not then become extinct; it has lingered on till now, existing in the sturgeon, &c.

hēt-ēr-ō-cēr-gŷ, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *kerkos*=a tail.]

Ichthy. & Palæont.: Inequality in the lobes of the tail. It is opposed to homocercy (q. v.).

hēt-ēr-ō-cēr-i-dēs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *heterocer(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idēs.]

Entom.: A family of tetramerous beetles. The antennæ are short, and have eleven joints, the two basal ones large, the remainder forming an absolutely serrated mass; the head elongated, inserted up to the eyes in the thorax, body depressed. They inhabit the muddy banks of rivers or the sands of the ocean, in which they burrow by means of their fossorial legs.

hēt-ēr-ōg-ēr-ūs, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *keras*=a horn.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Heteroceridae.

hēt-ēr-ō-chrō-mōūs, *a.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *chrōma*=color.]

Bot. (of composite plants): Having the florets of the ray different from those of the disc.

hēt-ēr-ō-cline, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *klinē*=a bed.]

Min.: A variety of Braunite. It is found at St. Marcel in Piedmont. Called also *Marcelline* (q. v.).

hēt-ēr-ō-clit-āl, *a.* [Eng. *heteroclit(e)*; -al.] The same as HETEROCLITIC (q. v.).

hēt-ēr-ō-clite, *s. & a.* [Lat. *heteroclitus*, from Gr. *heteroklitos*=otherwise (that is, irregularly), inflected; *heteros*=different, other, and *klinō*=to bend, to inflect.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Lit. & Gram.*: A word which deviates from the regular or ordinary forms of inflection in declension or conjugation; a word which is irregularly or anomalously inflected.

***II. Figuratively**:

1. A person or thing deviating from the ordinary or common rule or forms.

"There are strange *heteroclit*es in religion now-a-days."—*Bowell*, bk. iv., let. 35.

2. Anything incomplete, or imperfect in any way.

"Indexes for the most part are *heteroclit*es, I mean, either redundant in what is needless, or defective in what is needful."—*Fuller: Worthies; Norfolk*.

***B. As adjective**:

1. *Lit. & Gram.*: Deviating from the regular or ordinary form of inflection; irregularly inflected.

"The *heteroclit* nouns of the Latin should not be touched in the first learning of the rudiments of the tongue."—*Watts*.

2. *Fig.*: Deviating from the ordinary rule or way; anomalous.

"One of those *heteroclit* animals who finds his place anywhere."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. ii., ch. iii.

hēt-ēr-ō-clit-ic, ***hēt-ēr-ō-clit-ic-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *heteroclit(e)*; -ic, -ical.] Deviating from the ordinary or common rule; anomalous.

"Sins *heteroclitical*, and such as want either name or precedent."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. xix.

***hēt-ēr-ōc-lit-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *heteroclitus*.] The same as HETEROCLITIC (q. v.).

hēt-ēr-ō-cō-mā, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *komē*=hair.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Heterocomae (q. v.).

hēt-ēr-ō-cō-mē, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *heterocom(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eae.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composites. Tribe Vernoniaceae.

hēt-ēr-ō-dāc'-tŷl, **hēt-ēr-ō-dāc'-tŷle**, *a.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *daktylos*=a finger.]

Zool.: Having the toes different in number or in form on the fore and hind legs.

hēt-ēr-ō-dōn, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *odon* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

Zool.: A genus of colubrine snakes, found in America. When irritated they raise the head in a threatening manner, dilating the back of it and the neck, but are harmless.

hēt-ēr-ō-dōnts, *s. pl.* [HETERODON.]

Zool.: The same as DIPHYODONTOS (q. v.).

hēt-ēr-ō-dōx, *a. & s.* [Gr. *heteros*=different, other, and *doxa*=an opinion.]

A. As adjective:

1. Contrary to received or established doctrines, principles, or standards; not orthodox; heretical.

"Partiality may be observed in some to vulgar, in others to *heterodox* tenets."—*Locke*.

2. Holding opinions or doctrines contrary to those received or established; not orthodox in opinions.

"If he was *heterodox* in doctrine, those stern judges would not fail to detect and to depose him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

***B. As subst.**: A peculiar opinion or doctrine; a doctrine at variance with that generally received or established.

"It was reasoned whether that last *heterodox* should be retained."—*Hales: Remains; Balcanqual's Lett. from Synod of Dort*.

***hēt-ēr-ō-dōx-ŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *heterodox*; -ly.] In a heterodox manner.

***hēt-ēr-ō-dōx-nēs**, *s.* [Eng. *heterodox*; -ness.] The quality or state of being heterodox; heterodoxy.

hēt-ēr-ō-dōx-ŷ, ***het-er-o-dox-ic**, *s.* [English *heterodox*; -y.] An opinion or doctrine opposed to or at variance with those established or generally received; an opinion or doctrine which is not orthodox.

"Another *heterodoxy* of his, concerning the resurrection."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 39.

hēt-ēr-ōd-rō-mōūs, *a.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *dromos*=a running, a course.]

Bot.: A term, applied when the spirals in the development of the stem and branches turn in opposite directions, as in the *Liquidambar styraciflua*.

hēt-ēr-ō-cŷm, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *oikos*=peopling, colonization; *oikos*=a house.]

Bot.: Different stages of development in species. Used specially of fungals. (*Kossier*.)

hēt-ēr-ōg-a-mōūs, *a.* [Pref. *hetero-*; Gr. *gamos*=marriage, and Eng. suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Having in a capitulum or head the florets of the ray either neuter or female, while those of the disc are male.

hēt-ēr-ōg-a-mŷ, *s.* [HETEROGAMOUS.]

Bot.: The fertilization of a stigma by pollen derived from some other flower.

"These circuitous methods of fertilization may be called *heterogamy* or crooked fertilization."—*R. Brown: Botany* (1874), p. 418.

hēt-ēr-ō-gāh-gŷl-ā'-ta, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *gangliatus*=having ganglia; Gr. *ganglion*=a tumor near a tendon.]

Zool.: A name proposed by Prof. Owen for the sub-kingdom Mollusca, from their having the nervous system heterogangliate (q. v.). (*Owen: Invert. Animals* (1843), p. 13.)

hēt-ēr-ō-gāh-gŷl-āte, *a.* [HETEROGANGLIATA.]

Zool.: Having the nervous system composed of scattered and unsymmetrical ganglia. Example, the Mollusca. (*Owen: Invert. Animals* (1843), p. 268.)

***hēt-ēr-ō-gēne**, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*=other, different, and *genos*=kind, kin.] The same as HETEROGENEOUS (q. v.).

"An old French hood

And other pieces *heterogene* enough."

Ben Jonson: New Inn, ii. 1.

hēt-ēr-ō-gēn-ē-āl, *a.* [Eng. *heterogene* (q. v.); -al.] The same as HETEROGENEOUS (q. v.).

"As much in *heterogeneous* parts as homogeneous."—*Digby: Of Bodies*, ch. xiv.

***hēt-ēr-ō-gēn-ē-āl-nēs**, *s.* [Eng. *heterogeneal*; -ness.] The quality or state of being heterogeneal; heterogeneity.

bōll, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chīn**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-**cīan**, -**tīan** = **shan**. -**tīon**, -**sīon** = **shūn**; -**tīon**, -**gīon** = **zhūn**. -**tious**, -**cious**, -**slous** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

hēt-ēr-ō-gē-nē-īt-y, *s.* [Eng. *heterogen(e); -ity*.]

1. The quality or state of being heterogeneous; opposition, contrariety, or dissimilitude of nature or qualities.

"A heterogeneity of the component parts."—Boyle: *Works*, iii. 298.

2. An opposite, contrary, or dissimilar part.

"The same wood, distilled into a retort, does yield far other heterogeneities."—Boyle.

hēt-ēr-ō-gē-nē-ōūs, *a.* [Gr. *heterogenēs* = of another kind; pref. *hetero-*, and *genos*=race.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Differing in kind; mixed; various. "To select from the vast and heterogeneous mass such papers as immediately bear on his own researches."—J. S. Brewer: *English Studies*, p. 12.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: Having more than one nature or substance. (*Harvey*.)

2. *Math.*: A polynomial is heterogeneous when all its terms have not the same number of literal factors; thus, $a^2 + 2bc^3 - y$ is a heterogeneous expression.

hēt-ēr-ō-gē-nē-ōūs-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *heterogeneously*; *-lŷ*.] In a heterogeneous manner.

"The rooms are very heterogeneously filled."—Johnson: *Journey to the Western Islands*.

hēt-ēr-ō-gē-nē-ōūs-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *heterogeneousness*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being heterogeneous; heterogeneity.

"Dissimilitude of style, and heterogeneousness of sentiments may sufficiently show that a work does not really belong to the reputed author."—Johnson: *General Observations on Shakespeare's Plays*.

hēt-ēr-ō-gē-nē-sis, **hēt-ēr-ō-gē-nē-y**, *s.* [Gr. *heteros*=one of two, and *genesis*=origin, birth, generation.]

1. What was formerly called spontaneous generation, now termed abiogenesis (*q. v.*).

2. Herbert Spencer's name for what Owen calls metagenesis (*q. v.*). [ALTERNATION OF GENERATIONS.]

3. Professor Huxley would confine the use of the term heterogenesis to that kind of generation in which the offspring is altogether and permanently unlike the parent. Professor Milne Edwards has therefore called this latter xenogenesis (*q. v.*). (*Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1870), p. lxxvii.)

hēt-ēr-ō-gē-nē-īc, *a.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Eng. *genic* (*q. v.*).]

Biol.: Of or pertaining to heterogenesis; heterogeneous.

hēt-ēr-ō-gē-nē-īst, *s.* [Eng. *heterogen(esis); -ist*.]

A believer in, or defender of, Heterogenesis (*q. v.*).

hēt-ēr-ō-gē-nē-y, *s.* [HETEROGENESIS.]

hēt-ēr-ō-grāph-īc, *a.* [Eng. *heterograph(y); -ic*.] Of or pertaining to heterography (*q. v.*).

hēt-ēr-ō-grā-phŷ, *s.* [Gr. *heteros*=other, different, and *graphō*=to write.] A method of spelling in which the same letters have different powers in different words, as *g* in *go* and *gin*.

hēt-ēr-ō-gē-ŷn-ā, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *gynē*=a woman.]

Entom.: A sub-tribe of Hymenoptera in which the neuters and females are wingless. The antennæ are bent, the tongue small, rounded, and vaulted, or spoonlike. It contains the Formicidæ (Ants).

hēt-ēr-ōid-ē-ōūs, *a.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Greek *eidos*=form.]

Bot.: Diversified in form. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

hēt-ēr-ōl-ō-goūs, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*=other, different, and *logos*=proportion.] Consisting of different elements, or of the same elements combined in different proportions; different; the opposite to homologous (*q. v.*).

hēt-ēr-ōl-ō-gŷ, *s.* [Gr. *heteros*=different, and *logos*=proportion.] The absence of relation, lack of analogy; the opposite to homology (*q. v.*).

hēt-ēr-ōm-ēr-ā, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *meros*=the upper part of the thigh.]

Entom.: A section of Coleoptera (Beetles), having five articulations in the first four tarsi, and four in the other two. Mr. Westwood divided them into the Trachelia, possessing a distinct neck, and the Atrachelia, in which the head is inclosed in the thorax as far forward as the eyes. Latreille, who founded this section, divided it into the sub-sections Melasoma, Taxicornes, Stenelytra, and Trachelides (*q. v.*).

hēt-ēr-ōm-ēr-ān, *s.* [HETEROMERA.]

Entom.: A beetle belonging to the section heteromera (*q. v.*).

hēt-ēr-ōm-ēr-īte, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*, Gr. *meros*=a part, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*). (*q. v.*)]

Min.: A variety of Vesuvianite, occurring in small green prisms in the Ural Mountains.

hēt-ēr-ōm-ēr-ōūs (1), *adj.* [Mod. Latin *heteromer(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

Entom.: Of or belonging to the Heteromera (*q. v.*).

hēt-ēr-ōm-ēr-ōūs (2), *a.* [Prefix *hetero-*, and Gr. *meros*=a part.]

1. *Bot.*: For def. see compound.

2. *Chem.*: Differing completely in chemical composition.

heteromorous-lichens, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Lichens in which the same filaments so ramify as to constitute two distinct layers of tissue, a comparatively thin, usually transparent, but close outer layer or cortex, and an inner, loose, hyphal layer called the medulla, inclosed by the former. Called also stratified lichens. (*Thomé*.)

hēt-ēr-ō-morph-īc, **hēt-ēr-ō-morph-ōūs**, *a.* [Pref. *hetero-*; Gr. *morphē*=form, and Eng. suff. *-ic, -ous*.]

1. *Science*: Having two or more different forms; of an irregular or unusual form.

2. *Bot.*: Presenting the phenomena of heteromorphism (*q. v.*).

3. *Entom.*: A term used of the larvæ of those insects (really the whole of the class) which differ more or less from the imago. (*Owen*.)

hēt-ēr-ō-morph-īsm, **hēt-ēr-ō-morph-ŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*; Gr. *morphē*=form, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ism*.]

1. *Bot.*: A term used of different forms of plants which differ from each other only in the relative length of their stamens and pistils. Thus there are dimorphic and trimorphic forms of Primula. [*DI-MORPHISM*.]

2. *Crystallog.*: Crystallization in different forms, though in the several cases there is an equal number of atoms similarly arranged.

hēt-ēr-ō-morph-īte, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*; Greek *morphē*=form, and English, &c., suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (*q. v.*)]

Min.: The same as JAMESONITE (*q. v.*).

hēt-ēr-ō-morph-ōūs, *a.* [HETEROMORPHIC.]

hēt-ēr-ō-morph-ŷ, *s.* [HETEROMORPHISM.]

hēt-ēr-ō-mŷs, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Greek *mŷs*=a mouse.]

Zool.: A genus of rodents, proposed by Desmarest. It is of the family Saccomyina or Saccomyidae.

Only one species is known, *Heteromys anomalus*, the spiny-pouched rat of Trinidad.

hēt-ēr-ō-nē-mē-ō, **hēt-ēr-ō-nē-mē-ā**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *nēma*=that which is spun, yarn, thread. So named from their more complicated germination as compared with that of the thallogens.]

Bot.: A name given by Fries to the higher cryptogamic plants, now classed as acrogens in distinction from thallogens.

hēt-ēr-ō-nē-mē-ōūs, *a.* [Mod. Latin *heteroneme(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the Heteronemæ. Used by Bartling specially of mosses.

hēt-ēr-ōn-ŷ-mōūs, *a.* [Greek *heteros*=other, different; *onoma*=a name, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Having a different name.

hēt-ēr-ō-ōū-ŷī-an, *a. & s.* [Gr. *heteros*=other, different, and *ousia*=essence.]

Theology and Church History:

A. *As adj.*: Having a different nature or essence.

B. *As subst. (pl.)*: An Arian sect, which held that the Son was of a different essence from the Father. [*ÆTHERIANS*.]

hēt-ēr-ō-ōū-ŷī-ōūs, *a.* [HETEROOUSIAN.] The same as HETEROOUSIAN, *a.*

hēt-ēr-ō-pāp-pē-ō, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *heteropapp(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ee*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composites, tribe Asteroideæ.

hēt-ēr-ō-pāp-pūs, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *pappos*=down.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Heteropappæ.

hēt-ēr-ō-pāth-īc, *a.* [Gr. *heteropath(y); -ic*.] The same as ALLOPATHIC (*q. v.*).

hēt-ēr-ō-p-ā-thŷ, *s.* [Gr. *heteropatheia*=suffering in another place; counter-irritation.] The opposite of homœopathy; allopathy (*q. v.*).

hēt-ēr-ō-ph-ā-gŷ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *phagē*=to eat.]

Ornith.: A name applied to a section or sub-class of birds of which the young, which leave the egg blind, are without feathers, and so helpless that they require to be fed and tended by their parents for some time.

hēt-ēr-ō-phŷl, *s.* [HETEROPHYLLI.]

Zool.: One of the Heterophylli (*q. v.*).

hēt-ēr-ō-ph-ŷl-lŷ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *phyllon*=a leaf.]

Zool.: A sub-section of Ammonites, one of those with the band round and convex.

hēt-ēr-ō-phŷl-lōūs (or **hēt-ēr-ō-phŷl-lōūs**), *a.* [Eng. *heterophyll(y); -ous*.]

Bot.: Having leaves of different form on the same plant.

hēt-ēr-ō-ph-ŷl-lūs, *s.* [HETEROPHYLL.]

hēt-ēr-ō-ph-ŷl-lŷ, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *phyllon*=a leaf.]

Bot.: Variation in the external form of leaves.

hēt-ēr-ō-pōd, *s.* [HETEROPODA.]

Zool.: One of the Heteropoda (*q. v.*).

hēt-ēr-ōp-ō-dā, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *poda*, pl. *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot.]

1. *Zool.*: A group of branchial gasteropoda, in which the propodium is turned into a laterally compressed fin, while the epipodia are absent—*i. e.*, in which the foot is so modified as to form a swimming organ. (*Huxley*, &c.) The Heteropoda are the same as Nucleobranchiata (*q. v.*) of De Blainville, and S. O. Woodward prefers the latter name. They are delicate and transparent animals, some only with shells. They swim at the surface of the sea instead of creeping at the bottom. Families Fiolridæ and Atlantidæ.

2. *Palæont.*: The Heteropoda came into being not later than the Lower Silurian.

hēt-ēr-ōp-ō-dōūs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *heteropod(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

Zool.: Of or belonging to the Heteropoda (*q. v.*).

hēt-ēr-ōp-tēr, *s.* [HETEROPTERA.]

Entom.: One of the heteroptera (*q. v.*).

hēt-ēr-ōp-tēr-ā, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *ptera*, pl. of *pteron*=a wing.]

Entom.: A sub-order of Hemiptera, or Rhyncota. The anterior wings constitute hemelytra, being chitinous toward the base, and membranous toward the apex. The rostrum springs from the front of the head; the inner margins of the wing are straight or depressed; the antennæ moderate in size, with the joints few and large. Stephens makes them an order. Tribes or groups two—Hydrocorizæ (Water-bugs), and Geocorizæ (Land-bugs).

***hēt-ēr-ōp-tics**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *heteros*=other, different, and Eng. *optics* (*q. v.*)] False optics.

hēt-ēr-ō-rhī-zal, *a.* [Pref. *hetero-*; Gr. *rhiza*=a root, and Eng., &c., suff. *-al*.]

Bot. (of roots): Having the root and the stem markedly different, as in ferns, equisetaceæ, and to a certain extent, in lycopodiaceæ.

***hēt-ēr-ōsc-l-an** (as *sc sh*), *a. & s.* [Lat. *heteroscit*, *s. pl.*=heteroscians; Gr. *heteroskios*, adj. from pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *skia*=a shadow.]

A. *As adjective*:

Astron. & Geog.: Of or belonging to two parts of the earth's surface, so situated with regard to each other that the shadows of two persons, the one in the one place and the other in the other, will fall in different directions.

B. *As substantive*:

Astron. & Geog.: Persons living in such parts of the earth as to make their shadows fall different ways. They must obviously exist, some in the northern, and others in the southern hemisphere.

hēt-ēr-ō-sis, *s.* [Gr. *heteros*=another, different.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech by which one form of an inflectional part of speech, as of a noun, verb, or pronoun, is used for another.

hēt-ēr-ō-site, *s.* [Gr. *heteros*=other, different; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*). (*q. v.*)]

Min.: A variety of Triphylite. (*Dana*.) The *British Museum Catalogue* makes it a distinct species.

hēt-ēr-ōs-pōr-ōūs, *a.* [Pref. *hetero-*; Gr. *sporos*=a seed, . . . a spore, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: Having spores of different series. (See the compound.)

heterosporous vascular cryptogams, *s. pl.*

Bot.: A series of vascular cryptogams which produce two kinds of spores, macrospores, or larger, and microspores, or smaller spores. They are Filices (Ferns), Equisetaceæ, Ophioglossaceæ, Rhizocarpeæ, and Lycopodiaceæ. (*Thomé*.)

hēt-ēr-ō-strō-phē, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *strophē*=a turning.]

Zool.: The reversal of the direction in which the spire of a shell turns. [*SINISTRAL*.]

hēt-ēr-ō-stylēd, *a.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Eng. *stylēd*.] [*STYLE (Bot.)*.]

Bot.: Exhibiting the phenomenon of heterostylism (*q. v.*). (*Darwin*.)

hēt-ēr-ō-stŷl-īsm, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*; Gr. *stylos*=a pillar, (Mod. Bot.) a style, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ism*.]

Bot.: A term used when different flowers of the same species have stamens and styles (here used for pistils) of different lengths. Examples, *Linum perenne* and *Pulmonaria officinalis*, plants of which there are two forms, the long styled and the short styled. [*DIMORPHISM*.]

hēt-ēr-ō-tāx-ŷ, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *taxis*=arrangement.]

Bot.: Deviation of organs from their ordinary arrangement or position.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

hêt-êr-ô-tha-lâm-ê-s, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *heterothalamus*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composites, tribe Asteroideæ.

hêt-êr-ô-thâl-a-mûs, s. [Prefix *hetero-*, and Gr. *thalamos*=an inner chamber.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Heterothalamæ (q. v.).

hêt-êr-ô-thê-çê-s, s. pl. [Prefix *hetero-*, and Lat. *theca*=Gr. *thêkê*=hull, a covering, an envelope.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Heterothecæ (q. v.).

hêt-êr-ô-thê-çê-s, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *heterotheca*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composites, tribe Asteroideæ.

hêt-êr-ôt-ô-môus, a. [Pref. *hetero-*; Gr. *tomê*=a cutting, and Eng. suff. -*ous*.]

Min.: Having a different cleavage from that normal to the species.

hêt-êr-ôt-ô-pý, s. [Gr. *heteros*=other, and *topos*=place.]

Med.: A deviation from the natural position; used in connection with organs or growths which are abnormal in situation.

hêt-êr-ôt-ri-çâ, s. pl. [Gr. *heteros*=other, and *thrix* (genit. *trichos*)=a hair.]

Zool.: A division of Infusoria having fine cilia all over the body, and a circle of larger ones around the anterior end.

hêt-êr-ôt-rô-pâl, **hêt-êr-ôt-rô-poûs**, adj. [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *trôpê*=a turn, a turning.]

Bot. (of an embryo): Lying parallel with the hilum, having the radicle pointing neither to the apex nor to the base of the seed, but lying across it.

***heth-ing**, s. [A.S.] Shame, mockery, contempt.

"Now are we driven til hething and til scorn." Chaucer: C. T., 4, 108.

hêt-man, s. [Pol.; cf. Ger. *hauptman*=headman.] The title of the head or general of the Cossacks. It was abolished among the Cossacks of the Ukraine by Catherine of Russia, but still survives among the Cossacks of the Don. The title of Chief Hetman is now held by the heir-apparent to the throne of Russia.

"The Ukraine's Hetman, calm and bold." Byron: Mazeppa, iii.

heuch-êr-a (eu as ô), s. [Named after John Henry de Heucher, Professor of Medicine at Wittenberg, and a botanical author.]

Bot.: A genus of Saxifragaceæ. *Heuchera americana* is the alum-root of America; it is powerfully astrigent.

heugh (gh guttural), s. [Etym. doubtful; probably connected with *high*.]

1. A precipice; a steep, perpendicular rock.

"From the top of a heugh or broken bank [he] enjoyed the scene."—Scott: *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxvi.

2. A coal-mine; a pit.

heuk (1), s. [HOOK, s.]

***heuk** (2), s. [Wel. *hug*=a coat.] An outer garment or mantle worn by women in the fourteenth century, and afterward adopted by men. (*Fairholt*.)

heu-lan-dite, s. [Named after H. Heuland, an English mineralogist.]

Min.: A monoclinic, transparent or translucent brittle mineral, of pearly luster, and white, red, gray, or brown color; its hardness, 3½ to 4; specific gravity, 2.2. Composition: Silica, 55.20 to 59.64; alumina, 15.14 to 17.92; lime, 5.88 to 7.65; soda, 0 to 1.16; potassa, 0 to 2.35; water, 14.53 to 17.48. Occurs chiefly in amygdaloid, though occasionally on gneiss, &c.

hê-vê-a, s. [From *hevé*, the native name of these trees in the northern parts of South America.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Crotonæ. It is sometimes made a synonym of *Siphonia*. The species furnish the Para Rubber, the best kind of caoutchouc.

hew (ew as û), ***hewe**, ***hew-en**, v. t. [A. S. *heowan*; cogn. with Dut. *houwen*; Dan. *hugge*; Sw. *hugga*; Icel. *höggva*; Ger. *heuen*; O. H. Ger. *houwan*; Russ. *kovat*; Lat. *cudo*=to strike, to pound.]

I. Literally.

1. To cut by blows with an edged instrument; to cut or fell with an ax.

"Well coude he *hewen* wood and water here." Chaucer: C. T., 1, 124.

2. To form or shape with an ax or similar instrument.

"Solomon tolde out foure score thousand men to *hewe* stones in the mountains."—*Geneva Bible* (1561), 2 Chron. ii. 2.

3. To form or shape by labor or continued effort.

"This river . . . has a long valley that seems *hewen* out on purpose to give its waters a passage."—Addison: *Italy*.

4. To cut in pieces; to hack; to chop.

"Him in a hundred parts Astolpho *hews*." Hoole: *Orlando Furioso*, xv.

*II. Figuratively:

1. To cut down; to destroy.

"*Hew'd* down, with an unsuspected sword,
Fame, peace, and hope—and all the better life."
Byron: *On Hearing Lady Byron Was Ill*.

2. To cut by force of arms; to force.

"Look around while I securely go,
And *hew* a passage through the sleeping foe,"
Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, ix. 438.

3. To form by labor.

"Nor is it so proper to *hew* out religious reformation
by the sword."—King Charles: *Elkon Basilike*.

***hew** (ew as û) (1), s. [HEW, v.] Destruction by hewing or cutting down; a hacking.

"Of whom he makes such hanocke and such *hew*."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. viii. 49.

hew-hole, s. A popular name for the Green Woodpecker, *Picus viridis*.

***hew** (ew as û) (2), s. [HUE.]

1. Hue; color.

2. Shape, appearance.

"Whose semblance she did *carrie* under feigned *hew*."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. i. 46.

hew-êr (ew as û), s. [Eng. *hew*, v.; -*er*.] One who hews.

"And Joshua made them that day *hewers* of wood and drawers of water for the congregation, and for the altar of the Lord."—*Joshua* ix. 27.

hewn (ew as û), pa. par. or a. [HEW, v.]

hêx-a-câp-su-lâr, a. [Gr. *hex*=six, and Eng. *capsular* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Having six capsules.

hêx-a-chord, s. [Gr. *hex*=six, and *chordê*=a chord.]

Mus.: An interval of four tones and a semitone; a scale of six notes.

hêx-a-cô-rô-lâ, s. [Gr. *hex*=six, and Lat., &c., *corolla* (q. v.).] So named because in most cases the septa are arranged in six systems.]

Zool.: A name for the *Zoantharia sclerodermata* (q. v.), containing the reef-bearing and other corals.

hêx-âc-ti-nêl-lâ, s. [Gr. *hex*=six, and dimin. of Gr. *aktis* (genit. *aktinos*)=a ray.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Hexactinellidæ (q. v.).

hêx-âc-ti-nêl-lid, a. & s. [HEXACTINELLA.]

A. As adj.: Having six rigid spicules; of or belonging to the Hexactinellidæ, or any species of the family.

"At the present day we find an abundance of *hexactinellid* sponges."—Nicholson: *Palæont.*, i. 147.

B. As subst.: A sponge of the family Hexactinellidæ (q. v.).

"In the Cretaceous deposits, and especially in the Chalk itself, the *Hexactinellidæ* are very largely and abundantly represented."—Nicholson: *Palæont.*, i. 146.

hêx-âc-ti-nêl-lî-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *hexactinellæ*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

1. **Zool.**: A family of siliceous sponges in which the skeleton is composed of six rayed spicules, generally large and, as a rule, becoming ultimately soldered together. The rays of the spicules are nearly always at right angles to each other. The species are found at great depths in the ocean.

2. **Palæont.**: The family began as early as the Silurian times. They abound in the Upper Jurassic and in the Cretaceous rocks, but are rarer in other formations. Where hexactinellid fossils are found, they probably indicate that the stratum inclosing them was deposited in the depths of the ocean [1].

hêx-a-dâc-tyl-ôus, a. [Gr. *hexadactylos*, from *hex*=six, and *dactylos*=a finger, a toe.] Having six fingers or toes.

hêx-âde, s. [Gr. *hexas* (genit. *hexados*), from *hex*=six.] A series of six numbers:

hêx-âds, s. pl. [Gr. *hex*=six; pl. suff. -*ads* (Chem.).]

Chem.: Hexatomic elements equivalent to six atoms of hydrogen.

hêx-a-gôn, s. [Lat. *hexagonum*, from Greek *hexagōnos*=six-cornered, from *hex*=six, and *gōnia*=an angle, a corner, from *gonu*=a knee; Fr. *hexagone*.]

Geom.: A figure having six sides or angles; a regular hexagon is one in which all the sides and angles are equal.

"Bees make their cells regular *hexagons*."—Reid: *On the Active Powers*, ess. liii., ch. li.

hêx-âg-ôn-âl, a. [Eng. *hexagon*; -*âl*.] Of the form of a hexagon; having six sides or angles.

"With what prodigious geometrical subtilty do these little animals work their deep *hexagonal* cells."—Derham: *Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. xiii.

hexagonal-system, s.

Crystall. & Min.: One of the six great systems of crystallization. It agrees with the tetragonal system in having only the lateral axes equal, but

differs in having three equal lateral axes instead of two. The vertical is at right angles to the lateral one. The symmetry of the crystals is by sixes and twelves. The cleavage of biotite, apatite, tourmaline, calc spar, nepheline, and, when it can be effected, quartz, is on the hexagonal system. (*Dana & Rutley*.)

hêx-âg-ôn-âl-lý, adv. [Eng. *hexagonal*; -*ly*.] In the form of a hexagon; like a hexagon.

hêx-a-gôn-l-ên-chý-mâ, s. [Gr. *hexagōnos*=six-cornered, and *enchyma*=an infusion; *cheuma*=tissue.]

Bot.: The name given to cellular tissue which exhibits hexagonal forms or sections.

hêx-âg-ôn-y, s. [Eng. *hexagon*; -*y*.] A figure of six sides; a hexagon.

"I read in St. Ambrose of *hexagones*, or sexangular cellars of bees."—*Bramhall*: *Against Hobbes*.

thêx-a-gýn, s. [HEXAGYNIA.]

Bot.: One of the Hexagynia.

hêx-a-gýn-l-â, s. [Gr. *hex*=six, and *gynê*= . . . that which is feminine, a pistil.]

Bot.: In Linneus's artificial classification, plants having six styles. He made this character of ordinal value.

hêx-a-gýn-l-ân, **hêx-âg-ýn-ôus**, a. [Eng., &c., *hexagyn*; -*ian*, -*ous*.]

Bot.: Having six styles.

hêx-a-gýn-l-ân, **hêx-âg-ýn-ôus**, a. [Eng., &c., *hexagyn*; -*ian*, -*ous*.]

hêx-a-gýn-l-ân, **hêx-âg-ýn-ôus**, a. [Eng., &c., *hexagyn*; -*ian*, -*ous*.]

hêx-a-gýn-l-ân, **hêx-âg-ýn-ôus**, a. [Eng., &c., *hexagyn*; -*ian*, -*ous*.]

hêx-a-gýn-l-ân, **hêx-âg-ýn-ôus**, a. [Eng., &c., *hexagyn*; -*ian*, -*ous*.]

hêx-a-gýn-l-ân, **hêx-âg-ýn-ôus**, a. [Eng., &c., *hexagyn*; -*ian*, -*ous*.]

hêx-a-gýn-l-ân, **hêx-âg-ýn-ôus**, a. [Eng., &c., *hexagyn*; -*ian*, -*ous*.]

hêx-a-gýn-l-ân, **hêx-âg-ýn-ôus**, a. [Eng., &c., *hexagyn*; -*ian*, -*ous*.]

hêx-a-gýn-l-ân, **hêx-âg-ýn-ôus**, a. [Eng., &c., *hexagyn*; -*ian*, -*ous*.]

hêx-a-gýn-l-ân, **hêx-âg-ýn-ôus**, a. [Eng., &c., *hexagyn*; -*ian*, -*ous*.]

hêx-a-gýn-l-ân, **hêx-âg-ýn-ôus**, a. [Eng., &c., *hexagyn*; -*ian*, -*ous*.]

hêx-a-gýn-l-ân, **hêx-âg-ýn-ôus**, a. [Eng., &c., *hexagyn*; -*ian*, -*ous*.]

hêx-a-gýn-l-ân, **hêx-âg-ýn-ôus**, a. [Eng., &c., *hexagyn*; -*ian*, -*ous*.]

hêx-a-gýn-l-ân, **hêx-âg-ýn-ôus**, a. [Eng., &c., *hexagyn*; -*ian*, -*ous*.]

hêx-a-gýn-l-ân, **hêx-âg-ýn-ôus**, a. [Eng., &c., *hexagyn*; -*ian*, -*ous*.]

hêx-a-gýn-l-ân, **hêx-âg-ýn-ôus**, a. [Eng., &c., *hexagyn*; -*ian*, -*ous*.]

hêx-a-gýn-l-ân, **hêx-âg-ýn-ôus**, a. [Eng., &c., *hexagyn*; -*ian*, -*ous*.]

hêx-a-gýn-l-ân, **hêx-âg-ýn-ôus**, a. [Eng., &c., *hexagyn*; -*ian*, -*ous*.]

hêx-a-gýn-l-ân, **hêx-âg-ýn-ôus**, a. [Eng., &c., *hexagyn*; -*ian*, -*ous*.]

hêx-a-gýn-l-ân, **hêx-âg-ýn-ôus**, a. [Eng., &c., *hexagyn*; -*ian*, -*ous*.]

hêx-a-gýn-l-ân, **hêx-âg-ýn-ôus**, a. [Eng., &c., *hexagyn*; -*ian*, -*ous*.]

hêx-a-gýn-l-ân, **hêx-âg-ýn-ôus**, a. [Eng., &c., *hexagyn*; -*ian*, -*ous*.]

hêx-a-gýn-l-ân, **hêx-âg-ýn-ôus**, a. [Eng., &c., *hexagyn*; -*ian*, -*ous*.]

hêx-a-gýn-l-ân, **hêx-âg-ýn-ôus**, a. [Eng., &c., *hexagyn*; -*ian*, -*ous*.]

hêx-a-gýn-l-ân, **hêx-âg-ýn-ôus**, a. [Eng., &c., *hexagyn*; -*ian*, -*ous*.]

hêx-a-gýn-l-ân, **hêx-âg-ýn-ôus**, a. [Eng., &c., *hexagyn*; -*ian*, -*ous*.]

hêx-a-gýn-l-ân, **hêx-âg-ýn-ôus**, a. [Eng., &c., *hexagyn*; -*ian*, -*ous*.]

hêx-a-gýn-l-ân, **hêx-âg-ýn-ôus**, a. [Eng., &c., *hexagyn*; -*ian*, -*ous*.]

hêx-a-gýn-l-ân, **hêx-âg-ýn-ôus**, a. [Eng., &c., *hexagyn*; -*ian*, -*ous*.]

hêx-a-gýn-l-ân, **hêx-âg-ýn-ôus**, a. [Eng., &c., *hexagyn*; -*ian*, -*ous*.]

hêx-a-gýn-l-ân, **hêx-âg-ýn-ôus**, a. [Eng., &c., *hexagyn*; -*ian*, -*ous*.]

hêx-a-gýn-l-ân, **hêx-âg-ýn-ôus**, a. [Eng., &c., *hexagyn*; -*ian*, -*ous*.]

hêx-a-gýn-l-ân, **hêx-âg-ýn-ôus**, a. [Eng., &c., *hexagyn*; -*ian*, -*ous*.]

hêx-a-gýn-l-ân, **hêx-âg-ýn-ôus**, a. [Eng., &c., *hexagyn*; -*ian*, -*ous*.]

hêx-a-gýn-l-ân, **hêx-âg-ýn-ôus**, a. [Eng., &c., *hexagyn*; -*ian*, -*ous*.]

hêx-a-gýn-l-ân, **hêx-âg-ýn-ôus**, a. [Eng., &c., *hexagyn*; -*ian*, -*ous*.]

hêx-a-gýn-l-ân, **hêx-âg-ýn-ôus**, a. [Eng., &c., *hexagyn*; -*ian*, -*ous*.]

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = chün; -tön, -gion = zhün. -tious, -cious = shüs. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

action of sodium on a mixture of ethyl iodide and isobutyl iodide. It boils at 62°. (3) Diisopropyl, $\text{CH}_3 > \text{CH} < \text{CH}_3$. Obtained by the action of sodium on isopropyl iodide. It boils at 58°. (4) Trimethyl ethyl methane, $\text{CH}_3 > \text{C} < \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$. Obtained by the action of zinc methyl on tertiary butyl iodide. It boils at 45°. (5) Methyl diethyl methane, $\text{CH}_3 > \text{C} < \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$. Not yet obtained.

hēx-āh'-gu-lar, *a.* [Gr. *hex*=six, and English *angular* (q. v.).] Having six angles or corners.

hēx-a-part'-ite, *a.* [Greek *hex*=six, and Lat. *partitus*=divided; *partitio*=to divide.]
Arch.: A term applied to a vault divided by its arching into six parts.

hēx-a-pēt'-a-lōid, *a.* [Gr. *hex*=six; *petalon*=a petal, and *eidos*=form.]
Botany: Having six colored parts like petals. (Cooke.)

hēx-a-pēt'-a-lōis, *a.* [Gr. *hex*=six; *petalon*=a petal, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.]
Bot.: Having six petals.

hēx-āph'-yl-lōis, **hēx-a-phyl'-lōis**, *a.* [Pref. *hex*; Gr. *phylon*=a leaf, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.]
Bot.: Having six leaves.

hēx'-a-pla, *s.* [Gr. *hexaploos*=six-fold; *hex*=six, and *plekō*=a fold.] An edition of the Scriptures having six versions in parallel columns. Used specially of Origen's Hexapla. Though nominally having but six columns, in places there were nine—viz. (1) The Hebrew text in the Hebrew characters, (2) the same text in Greek characters, (3) Aquila's version, (4) that of Symmachus, (5) the Septuagint, (6) the version of Theodotion, (7), (8), and (9), three other Greek versions of unknown authorship. Origen had also a tetrapla (q. v.).

hēx'-a-plar, *a.* [HEXAPLA.] Containing six columns; sextuple.

hēx'-a-pōd, **thēx'-a-pōde**, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *hex*=six, and *pous*, *podos*=a foot.]

A. As adj.: Having six legs. (Used of insects.)
B. As subst.: A typical insect. If the Myriapoda are excluded from the insect class, then all the latter are hexapods.

hēx-a-prōt'-ō-dōn, *s.* [Gr. *hex*=six; *prōtos*=first, and *odontos* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]
Palaeont.: A sub-genus of Hippopotamus, or a genus of Hippopotamidae, from the Upper Miocene of the Siwalik Hills in India. It is the earliest known form of the family, and differs from the typical species of hippopotamus by having six lower incisors in place of four.

hēx-āp'-tēr-ōus, *a.* [Gr. *hex*=six, and English *apterous* (q. v.).]
Bot.: Having six wing-like expansions.

hēx-a-py-rēn-ōus, *a.* [Greek *hex*=six; *pyrēn* (genit. *pyrēnos*)=the stone of a fruit, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.]
Bot.: Having six stones.

hēx'-a-stich, **hēx'-a-stic**, *s.* [Gr. *hexastichos*, from *hex*=six, and *stichos*=a row, a line.] A poem consisting of six lines or verses.

hēx'-a-styl'-ar, *a.* [Eng. *hexastyl(e)*; *-ar*.]
Arch.: Having six columns in front.

hēx'-a-style, *s.* [Gr. *hexastylōs*, from *hex*=six, and *stylos*=a pillar, a column.]
Arch.: A portico or temple having six columns in front.

hēx-a-thy-rīd'-l-ūm, *s.* [Greek *hex*=six, and Latinized dimin. from Gr. *athyros*=without doors, open, unchecked.]

Zool.: A genus of Scolecida, order Trematoda. *Hexathyridium venarum*, called also *Polystoma sanguicola*, has been found in the venous blood.

hēx-a-tōm'-ic, *adj.* [Gr. *hex*=six, and Eng. *atomic*.] Consisting of six atoms.

hexatomic-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: An alcohol derived from a hydrocarbon by the replacement of six atoms of hydrogen respectively by the monad radical (OH) hydroxyl, as mannite, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{13}(\text{OH})_6$.

hēx'-ōne, *s.* [Gr. *hex*=six; suff. *-ene* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: C_6H_{12} , hexylene. Hydrocarbons of the olefine series, containing six carbon atoms. Hydrocarbons having this formula can be obtained by the action of alcoholic potash on hexyl chloride. Also by action of alcoholic potash on dimethylisopropyl carbimyl iodide. It boils at 73°. (Watts: *Dict. Chem.*)

hēx-l-cōl'-ō-gy, *s.* [Gr. *hexis*=a state or habit of body, and *logos*=a discourse.] (See extract.)

"Every animal and plant . . . has certain definite relations to space and time. . . . But every living creature has also relations with other living creatures,

which may tend to destroy it or indirectly to aid it, and the various physical forces and conditions exercise their several influences upon it. The study of all these complex relations to time, space, physical forces, other organisms, and to surrounding conditions generally, constitutes the science of *hexiology*."—St. George Mivart: *The Cat*, ch. i., § 12.

hēx'-ine, *subst.* [Gr. *hex*=six; suff. *-ine* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: Two hydrocarbons are known, having the formula, C_6H_{10} . (1) Hexylene, $\text{CH}_3-(\text{CH}_2)_4-\text{CH}_3$. By the abstraction of HBr from monobromohexene, it boils at 78°. (2) Diethyl, $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-(\text{CH}_2)_3-\text{CH}_3$. Obtained by the action of sodium or silver on ethyl iodide. It is a volatile liquid, boiling at 59°.

hēx-ōc-ta-hē-drōn, *s.* [Gr. *hex*=six, and Eng. *octahedron* (q. v.).] A polyhedron contained under forty-eight equal triangular faces.

hēx-ō'-ic, *a.* [Greek *hex*=six, *o* connective, and suff. *-ic* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11}\text{COOH}$. Fatty acids of the acetic series, containing six carbon atoms. Eight of these acids are possible. (1) The normal hexoic acid is caproic acid (q. v.). It boils at 205°. (2) Isocaproic acid, isopentylformic acid, is prepared by the action of caustic potash on isopentyl (amyl) cyanide. It boils at 199°. (3) Methyl-isopropyl acetic acid, an oily liquid. (4) Diethyl acetic acid, obtained by the action of sodium and ethyl iodide on methyl acetate. (5) Dimethyl-ethyl acetic acid, obtained from tertiary butyl cyanide. It boils at 187°.

hēxt, **hēcst**, **hēkst**, **hēxte**, *a.* [A. S. *heht*, from *heah*=high; cf. *next*, from *nigh*.] [HIGH.] Highest.

hēx'-yl, *s.* [Gr. *hex*=six, and *hylē*=matter.]

Chem.: A name given to a monad hydrocarbon of the fatty series, containing six atoms of carbon (C_6H_{13}).

hexyl-alcohols, *a. pl.*

Chem.: Monatomic alcohols having the formula $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{13}(\text{OH})$. Seventeen alcohols can exist, eight primary, six secondary, and three tertiary. Normal hexyl-alcohol, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$. It is obtained from the essential oil of *Heracleum giganteum*, where it exists as hexyl-butyrate, along with octylacetate; the oil is saponified by alcoholic potash, and then fractionally distilled. The hexyl-alcohol boils at 157°. By oxidation it yields caproic acid. A secondary alcohol, methyl butyl carbinol, $\text{HOHC} < \text{CH}_2$, is obtained by the action of silver-oxide and secondary hexyl-iodide. It boils at 137°. By oxidation it yields acetic, carbonic, and normal butyric acids.

hexyl-iodide, *s.*

Chem.: $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{13}\text{I}$, a secondary hexyl-iodide, is obtained by treating mannite with strong hydriodic acid. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11}\text{O}_6 + 11\text{HI} = 5\text{I}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{C}_6\text{H}_{13}\text{I}$. It boils at 167°.

hēx'-yl-ēne, *s.* [Eng., &c., *hexyl*; *-ene* (Chem.) (q. v.).] [HEXENE.]

hey, *interj.* [Onomatopoeic; cf. Gr. *hei*; Dut. *hei*.] An exclamation of joy, surprise, or mutual exhortation.

hey'-dāy, **hey'-dā**, *interj.* [German *heida*=ho! hallo! Dut. *hei daar*=ho there!] An exclamation of cheerfulness or sometimes of wonder.

hey'-dāy, *s.* [For *high-day*; from Mid. Eng. *hey*=high, and *day*.] A frolicsome wildness.

hey'-dē-guies, **hey'-dē-guies**, *s.* [Prob. from *heyday*, *s.*, and *guise*.] A kind of frolicsome dance.

hi'-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *hio*=to gape.] The act of gaping.

hi'-ā-tūs, *s.* [Lat.=a gap, a chasm.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A gap; an aperture; a gaping breach.
2. *Fig.*: A gap or space from which something is wanting; a lacuna in a manuscript where one or more words are wanting.

"I shall endeavor to fill this hiatus by producing an almost entire chronologic series of paintings."—Walpole: *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. ii.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.*: An opening, a foramen; as, *hiatus aorticus*=the foramen of the aorta.
2. *Gram. & Pros.*: The coming together of two vowels in successive syllables or words.

hi-bēr-n'-a-cle, **hi-bēr-n'-a-cle**, **hi-bēr-nāc'-u-lūm**, **hi-bēr-nāc'-u-lūm**, *s.* [Latin *hibernaculum*=winter quarters, from *hibernus*=pertaining to winter.]

I. Ord. Lang.: Anything which serves as a shelter, protection, or retreat in winter; winter quarters.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: A poetical name for a bud or bulb sheltering the future plant.
2. *Zool.* (chiefly of the form *hibernaculum*): The winter quarters of an animal.

hi-bēr-n'-al, **hi-bēr-n'-al**, *a.* [Lat. *hibernalis*=pertaining to winter; *hiems*=winter.] Pertaining or relating to winter.

"Conjoined with the sun in its *hibernal* conversion."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. xiii.

hi-bēr-n'-āte, *v. i.* [Lat. *hibernatum*, sup. of *hiberno*=to winter; *hibernus*=pertaining to winter.] To pass the season of winter in close, protected, or secluded quarters, as birds and beasts; to winter.

hi-bēr-nā'-tion, **hi-bēr-nā'-tion**, *s.* [HIBERNATE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or state of hibernating.

"Plants that were to pass their hibernation in the green-house."—Evelyn: *Kalendarium Hortense*; *A New Conservatory*.

2. *Zool. & Entom.*: Many animals hibernate. In the case of insects it is naturally but erroneously assumed that they pass the winter only in a chrysalis state. Some species of Lepidoptera do so in the egg, others in the caterpillar, others in the chrysalis state. (E. Newman: *British Butterflies*.)

hi-bēr-n'-ān, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Hibernia*, *Iverna*, *Iuverna*, from Gr. *Iernē*, from Irish *Eire*=Ireland, Erin.] [ARYAN.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Hibernia or Ireland; Irish.

B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Ireland.

hi-bēr-n'-ān-ism, *s.* [Eng. *hibernian*; *-ism*.] A phrase, idiom, or mode of speech peculiar to the Irish.

hi-bēr-n'-ī-cism, *s.* [Lat. *Hiberni(a)*=Ireland; *c* connective; Eng. suff. *-ism*.] A phrase or mode of speech peculiar to the Irish; hibernianism.

hi-bēr-n'-ī-cī-zā'-tion, **hi-bēr-n'-ī-cī-gā'-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *hiberniciz(e)*; *-ation*.] The act of using the language or idioms of the Irish language.

hi-bēr-n'-ī-cīze, **hi-bēr-n'-ī-cīze**, *v. t.* [Latin *Hiberni(a)*=Ireland; *c* connective; Eng. suff. *-ize*, *-ise*.] To render into the idiom or language of the Irish.

hi-bēr-n'-ī-zā'-tion, **hi-bēr-n'-ī-zā'-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *hiberniz(e)*; *-ation*.] The act or habit of hibernating; hibernation.

hi'-bēr-n-ize, **hi'-bēr-n-ize**, *v. i.* [Latin *hiberno(us)*=pertaining to winter; Eng. suff. *-ize*.] To hibernate (q. v.).

hi-bēr-n-ō, *pref.* [Latin *Hibernia*=Ireland.] Pertaining to or connected with Ireland.

Hiberno-Celt, *s.* An Irish Celt.

Hiberno-Celtic, *a. & s.*

A. As adj.: Pertaining to the Irish Celts.

B. As subst.: The branch of the Celtic language spoken by the Irish; the Irish language.

hi-bis'-cē-s, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hibisc(us)*; fem. *pl. adj. suff. -eae*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Malvaceae.

hi-bis'-cūs, *s.* [Latin *hibiscus*, *hibiscum*, *ibiscum*; Gr. *hibískos*, probably=the wild mallow, the marsh mallow.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the malvaceous tribe *Hibiscus* (q. v.). The involucre is of several leaves, calyx with five divisions, petals five, stamens forming a sheath which incloses the five-branched style. Fruit five-celled, many seeded. They are plants with large, showy flowers, found chiefly, though not exclusively, in tropical countries. In the West Indies



Hibiscus Articulatus.

H. sabbdariffa and *H. surattensis* are somewhat acid. *H. esculentus* (GOMBO) is used in the West Indies, and *H. longifolius* (Ram turai) in the East, for thickening soup. More than 100 species of the genus are known.

hi'-brīd, *a. & s.* [HYBRID.]

hic, *adv.* [Lat.=here.]

fāto, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trý, sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

hic-jacet. [Lat.=here lies.] Commonly the first two words on a tombstone, and so used as a noun in the sense of tombstone, grave.

"By the cold hic-jacets of the dead."

Tennyson: *Vivien*, 603.

***hic-cl-ūs dōc-ti-ūs** (cl, ti as sh), s. [Said to be a corruption of Lat. *hic est doctus*=this (or here) is the learned man.] A cant word for a juggler; one who plays fast and loose.

"And *hiccous doctus* played in all."

Butler: *Hudibras*, pt. iii., c. iii.

***hic-cough** (gh as p), ***hic-cūp**, ***hic-cock**, ***hick-ock**, ***hick-cock**, ***hick-et**, ***hic-quet**, ***hick-up**, s. [Generally supposed to be a formation from *cough*, but more probably *hic*, *hick*, or *hik*, is imitative of the spasmodic sound or jerk, and *-cough*, *-cup*, &c., are corruptions of the dimin. suffixes *-et* or *-ock*. Cf. Fr. *hoquet*=a hiccough; Dut. *hik*=hiccough, *hikken*=to hiccough; Dan. *hikke*, s. & v.; Sw. *hicka*, s. & v.; Welsh *ig*=a hiccough; *igio*=to sob; Bret. *hik*=a hiccough.]

Pathol.: A series of sudden, rapid, and brief inspirations, followed by expiration accompanied by noise. It is generally caused by irritation of the stomach, but is produced chiefly by the respiratory muscles. In children it sometimes follows a violent fit of crying or sobbing. It also accompanies certain fevers. There is an hysterical hiccough and a hiccough of death.

"And so it is also of good signality, according to that of Hippocrates, that sneezing cureth the hicket."—*Brocote: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. ix.

***hic-cough** (gh as p), ***hic-cūp**, ***hick-up**, v. i. [*Hiccough*, s.] To have a hiccough.

"When I'm in a fit, to hickup."

Butler: *Hudibras*, pt. ii., c. i.

Hick, s. [Prop. name.]

Hick's mandril, s. An arbor for turning rings; at the center of the arbor there is a cone, round which, at equal distances, wedges are fitted into dovetailed grooves, and are expanded to the bore of the ring by a nut acting on a screw at the end of the cone.

***hick-ēr-ŷ pick-ēr-ŷ**, s. [See def.] A corruption of *Hiera picra* (q. v.).

"The leddy cured me with some *hickery pickery*."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. viii.

***hick-häll**, s. [*HICKWALL*.]

***hick-joint**, s. [Etym. of first element doubtful; Eng. *joint*.]

Mason.: A species of pointing in which mortar is inserted between the courses and joints of a wall, and made truly level or smooth with the surface.

***hick-ēr-ŷ**, s. [Bartlett notes the resemblance in sound and sense to *Gr. hē carua*=the walnut, but adds that *hickory* is of American aboriginal derivation.]

Bot. & Comm.: The several species *Carya*, a genus of Juglandaceæ. *Carya alba* is the Shell-bark, *Scaly-bark*, or *Shag-bark Hickory*, from the tendency of the bark to peel off in long loose strips. Its wood is noted for its elasticity and toughness. It is a large tree, sometimes eighty or ninety feet high, by two feet in diameter, growing in this country from South Carolina to New Hampshire. The leaves, which are about twenty inches long, are pinnate, leaflets five serrate. The nuts, which are whitish, are sub-globular, pointed at each end. Other species of the genus are the *Mocker-nut*, *White-heart*, or *Common Hickory* (*C. tomentosa*), the wood of which is excellent for mechanical purposes, or for burning, the *Bitter-nut*, or *Swamp Hickory* (*C. amara*), the *Pig-nut Hickory*, or *Hog-nut*, or *Broom Hickory* (*C. porcinata*), the *Nutmeg Hickory* (*C. myristiciformis*), &c. The Hickory of New South Wales is *Eucalyptus stuartiana* and *E. resinifera*.

***hickory-broom**, s. A broom made from the flexible wood of the hickory. The handle, originally thick, is shaved down; the long, thin shavings, still attached at one end of the stick, are bent over and bound into a besom head.

***hickory-shirt**, s. A shirt made of checked cotton stuff.

***hick-scorn-ēr**, s. [Etym. of first element doubtful; Eng. *scorn*.] A scoffer at sacred things.

"Such *hickscorners* will be merry at their drunken banquets."—*Pilkington: Exposition on Nehemiah*, ii.

***hick-ūp**, s. & v. [*Hiccough*.]

***hick-wäll**, ***hick-wäy**, ***hygh-whale**, ***high-awe**, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Ornithology:

1. *Picus minor*, the lesser spotted Woodpecker. It is found in Britain.

2. *Parus cœruleus*.

hid, **hid-dēn**, *pa. par. & a.* [*HIDE*, v.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Concealed; in secrecy or out of sight; remote, secluded.

2. Not evident; reserved, unseen, latent, covert.

"To raise *hid* merit, set the alluring light Of Virtue high."—*Thomson: Liberty*, iv. 1, 163.

***3.** Secret, mysterious. (*Milton*.)

***hid-age** (age as *ig*), s. [Eng. *hide* (1), s.; -age.] *Old Eng. Law*: A tax paid to the king for every hide of land.

"The land-tax, in its modern shape, superseded (at least until a recent period) all the former methods of rating either property or persons in respect of their property, whether by tenths or fifteenths, subsidies on lands, *hidages*, *scutages*, or *tallages*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 8.

hi-dāl-gō, s. [Sp., from *hijo de algo*=the son of something, a man of rank: *hijo* (O. Sp. *figo*), from Lat. *filium*, acc. of *filius*=son; *algo*, Lat. *aliquid*=something.] A Spanish nobleman of the lowest class; a gentleman by birth.

hid-dēn, *pa. par. & a.* [*HID*.]

hidden-veined, a.

Bot. (of a leaf): Having the veins hidden from view by the parenchyma. Such a leaf is sometimes erroneously described as veinless.

hid-dēn-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *hidden*; -lŷ.] In a hidden or secret manner; secretly; not openly.

hid-dēr, s. or *pron.* [Prob. a corrupt. of *he*, *here*.] A provincial term for *he*.

† **Hidder and shidder**: He and she; male and female. (Dr. Morris believes it to mean *he deer* and *she deer*—i. e., animals of the male and female kind; others explain it as *hither* and *thither*.)

"Had his weasand been a little widder, He would have devoured both *hidder* and *shidder*."

Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar*, Sept.

hide (1), ***hi-dēn**, ***hud-en**, ***hyde**, v. t. & i. [*A. S. hidan*, *hýdan*; cogn. with *Gr. keuthō*=to hide; Lat. *custos* (for *custos*)=a guardian.]

A. Transitive:

1. To conceal; to withhold from or put out of sight; to secrete, to cover.

"There's never a man in Christendom Can less *hide* his love or hate than he."

Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, iii. 4.

2. To withhold or keep from knowledge; to conceal, to suppress, to disguise.

"There is nothing *hid* that shall not be known."—*Matthew* x. 26.

II. Intrans.: To lie concealed; to hide or conceal one's self; to be withdrawn from sight.

† For the difference between *hide* and *to conceal*, see *CONCEAL*; for that between *hide* and *to cover*, see *COVER*.

hide-and-seek, s. A children's game, in which one hides and the others try to find him or her.

hide (2), v. t. [*HIDE* (2), s. Cf. Icel. *hýdha*=to flog, from *hudh*=the skin or hide.] To flog, to castigate. (*Colloquial*.)

***hide** (1), ***hyde** (1), s. [*A. S. híd*, a contraction of *higid*= (according to Bede) an estate sufficient to support one family or household; Low. Lat. *hida*. (*Skeat*.)]

Old Law: A measure of land of uncertain size, estimated variously at 60, 80, 100, and 120 acres.

hide-and-gain, s. Arable land. (*Coke*, upon *Littleton*.)

hide (2), ***hude**, ***hyde** (2), s. [*A. S. hýd*; cogn. with Dut. *hind*; Icel. *hudh*; Dan. & Sw. *hud*; O. H. Ger. *húl*; Ger. *haut*; Lat. *cutio*; Gr. *kytos*, *skytos*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The human skin; now only used in contempt.

2. The skin of any animal, either dressed or raw. "The body is covered with a strong *hide*, exactly resembling black leather."—*Pennant: British Zoology: Coriaceous Tortoise*.

II. Comm.: The undressed skin of one of the larger domesticated animals, as the ox, horse, &c.

"Some in feathers, or a ragged *hide*, Have lived a second life."

Addison: *To Dryden*.

† The sides of hides are the flesh side, and the grain or hair side. [*TANNING*.]

hide-boiling, s.

Anthrop.: The name given by Tylor to a method of cooking said by Herodotus to have been in use among the Scythians.

hide-handler, s. A machine or vat in which hides are moved in the liquor to expose them to the liquid in circulation, and sometimes alternately to the air and the liquor.

hide-rope, s. Rope made of strands of cow-hide plaited. It is used for wheel-ropes, traces, purchase-ropes, &c.

hide-scraper, s.

Leather: An instrument to perform by machinery the business of scraping the flesh-side of hides.

hide-stretcher, s.

Leather: A frame on which a hide is stretched to bring it to shape and remove wrinkles.

hide-bound, a. [Eng. *hide*, and *bound*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: In the same sense as *II. 2.*

*2. Figuratively:

(1) Harsh, untractable.

"And still the harsher and *hidebinder*"

The daisies prove, become the fonder." Butler: *Hudibras*, pt. ii., c. i.

(2) Niggardly, penurious, parsimonious, stingy.

II. Technically:

†1. **Hort.**: Unduly restrained, at least for a time, by the bark.

2. **Ferriery**: Applied to an animal, as a horse or cow, when the skin sticks so hard to its ribs and back that it cannot be loosened or raised.

"Their horses, no other than lame ades and poore *hidebound* hindings."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 415.

***hide-gild**, s. [Eng. *hide* (2), s., and Mid. Eng. *gild*=a payment.]

Old Law: The price or payment by which a villain escaped the penalty of being flogged for any offense by which he had incurred the liability to corporal punishment.

hid-ē-ōūs, ***hid-ous**, a. [*O. Fr. hidos*, *hidos*, *hidus*, *hideos*; Fr. *hideux*, from Lat. *hispidus*=roughish, from *hispidus*=rough, bristly.]

1. Horrible, frightful, or shocking to the eye; ghastly, grim.

"The highway along which he retired presented a piteous and *hideous* spectacle."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Horrible or shocking to the ear; terrible.

"The inferior demons of the place Raised rueful shrieks and *hideous* yells around."

Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, ii. 44.

3. Horrible or shocking in any way; detestable, hateful, odious.

"Check this *hideous* rashness."

Shakespeare: *Lear*, i. 1.

† **Hideous** respects natural objects, and **ghastly** more properly that which is supernatural or what resembles it; a mask with monstrous grinning features looks *hideous*; a human form with a visage of deathlike paleness is *ghastly*. The *grim* is applicable only to the countenance . . . *grisly* refers to the whole form, but particularly to the color. . . . *Hideous* is applicable to objects of hearing also; but the rest to objects of sight only. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

hid-ē-ōūs-lŷ, ***hid-ous-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *hideous*; -lŷ.] In a hideous, horrible, or shocking manner or degree.

hid-ē-ōūs-nēss, s. [Eng. *hideous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being hideous; frightfulness, horribleness, dreadfulness.

hid-ēr, s. [Eng. *hide* (1), v.; -er.] One who hides or conceals.

hid-ing, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [*HIDE* (1), v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of concealing, secreting, or covering from sight or knowledge.

"There was the *hiding* of his power."—*Bible* (1583).

2. A hiding-place; concealment.

hiding-place, **hiding-hole**, s. A place of concealment.

"The habitations, cottages; the cities, *hiding*-places in woods."—*Burke: Abridg. of Eng. Hist.*, bk. i., ch. xi.

hid-ing, s. [*HIDE* (2), v.] A thrashing, a flogging. (*Slang*.)

hid-lings, *adv. & a.* [Eng. *hide*, and suff. -lings.]

A. As *adv.*: Secretly, clandestinely.

B. As *adj.*: Secret, clandestine. (*Scotch*.)

hi-drōt-ic, a. & s. [*Gr. hidrōō*=to sweat, to perspire.]

A. As *adj.*: Sudorific; causing perspiration.

B. As *subst.*: A sudorific (q. v.).

hie, ***hi-en**, ***high-en**, ***hye**, ***hy-en**, v. i. [*A. S. higan*; cogn. with Lat. *cieo*=to summon, to cause to go; *citus*=quick; Gr. *kieō*=to go.] To go in haste, to hasten, to hurry.

"He down and borrow Dan Dinkieson's plated stirrups."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. lv.

† It was frequently used reflexively.

"Hie you, Messala,

And I will seek for Pindarus the while."

Shakespeare: *Julius Cæsar*, v. 2.

***hie**, s. [*HIE*, v.] Haste, hurry.

"He n'as but ded, and charged hem in *hie*

To shapen for his lif som remedie."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 4, 627.

bōll, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **çhis**; **sin**, **ag**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph**=f. **-sious**=shūs. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c.=bēl, **dēl**.

*hīe-fdī, *hīh-fūl, a. [Eng. *hie*; -ful(l).] Hasty, hurried.

hī-ēl-mīte, s. [Sw. *hjelmit*.]

Min.: A black mineral of metallic luster and granular fracture; hardness, 5; specific gravity, 5.82. Composition: Tantalum acid, 62.42; oxide of tin, 6.56; protoxide of uranium, 4.87; protoxide of iron, 8.06; protoxide of manganese, 3.32. Yttria=5.19; lime, 4.26; and water, 3.26, &c. It is a stannate of iron, uranium, and yttria, occurring in pegmatite near Fahln, in Sweden.

hī-ēr-ā-cl-āng, hī-ēr-ā-çites, subst. pl. [For etym., see dof.]

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: The followers of Hierax, Bishop of Leontopolis, a book-copier, who flourished toward the close of the third century. He believed that Jesus promulgated a law much more strict than that of Moses. Those Christians, therefore, who aspired after the highest attainments, were enjoined to abstain from marriage, flesh, wine, &c. He also allegorized Scripture, denied the resurrection of the body, and excluded those who died infants from the kingdom of heaven. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. iii., pt. ii., ch. v., § 11.)

hī-ēr-ā-cl-ē-ā, s. pl. [Lat. *hieraci*(um) (q. v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. -ēē.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composites, tribe Cichoraceæ.

hī-ēr-ā-cl-ūm, s. [Lat.=a kind of eye-salve, from Gr. *hierakion*=hawkweed, from *hierax*=a hawk.]

Bot.: Hawkweed. The typical genus of the sub-tribe Hieraciceæ (q. v.). It consists of perennial milky herbs, with stellate hairs, yellow heads of flowers, and an angled or striate, unbeaked fruit, with simple one-seriate pappus.

hī-ēr-ā-pīc-rā, s. [Greek *hieros*=sacred, and *pikros*=bitter.]

Phar.: A mixture of equal parts of powdered cannella bark and aloes. (*Garrod: Mat. Med.*)

hī-ēr-arch, s. [Gr. *hierarchēs*=a president of sacred rites; *hieros*=sacred, and *archō*=to rule, to govern; Fr. *hiérarque*.] The chief of a sacred order; one who has authority in sacred things.

hī-ēr-arch-āl, a. [Eng. *hierarch*; -āl.] Of or pertaining to a hierarch or hierarchy; hierarchical.

"The great hierarchal standard was to move."

Milton: P. L., v. 701.

hī-ēr-arch-īc, hī-ēr-arch-īc-āl, a. [English *hierarch*; -īc, -āl.] Of or pertaining to a hierarch or hierarchy; of the nature of a hierarchy.

hī-ēr-arch-īc-āl-īy, adv. [Eng. *hierarchical*; -īy.] In a hierarchical manner; in a manner of a hierarchy.

hī-ēr-arch-īsm, s. [English *hierarch*; -ism.] Hierarchical principles, power, or character.

"A presumptuous hierarchism, with all its consequences of persecution, of heresy, and hate."—Van Oosterzee: *Christian Dogmatics*, i. 97.

hī-ēr-arch-īy, *hī-ēr-arch-īe, s. [French *hiérarchie*, from Gr. *hierarchia*=the post or position of a hierarch (q. v.).]

1. Government, rule, power, or authority in sacred matters.

"Is not spiritual union, all hierarchy and subordination among men, henceforth an impossibility?"—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-worship*, lect. iv.

2. A body of persons in whom is vested the control, direction, power, or authority in sacred matters; the authorities in sacred matters collectively; a sacred body of rulers.

"In 1688 the cause of the hierarchy was for a moment that of the popular party."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

3. A form of government carried out by the priesthood or clergy.

4. A rank or order of sacred persons.

"Standards and gonfalone, 'twixt van and rear Stream in the air, and for distinction serve Of hierarchies, of orders and degrees."—*Milton: P. L.*, v. 591.

hī-ēr-āt-īc, a. & s. [Gr. *hieratikos*, from *hieros*=sacred.]

A. As adj.: Consecrated or devoted to sacred uses; sacred; sacerdotal; priestly. Specif., applied to the characters or mode of writing employed by the priests of Egypt in their records. They were an abridged form of the hieroglyphic.

"The Ptolemaic inscriptions show the abbreviated hieratic writing."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ii. 65.

B. As subst.: The characters employed by the priests of Egypt in their records; hieratic writing or characters.

hī-ēr-āt-īc-āl, a. [English *hieratic*; -āl.] The same as HIERATIC (q. v.).

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

hī-ēr-āx, ī-ēr-āx, s. [Gr. *hierax*=a hawk, a falcon.]

Ornith.: A genus of falcons (Falconinæ). Some species are of small size, yet they are very courageous, and are trained in India to the pursuit of game. *Hierax coereulescens* is the little black and orange Indian Hawk of Edwards', and Latham's Bengal Falcon. It is found also in Java.

hī-ēr-ōch-lō-ē, hī-ēr-ōch-lō-ā, s. [Prefix *hierō*=sacred, because the plant was formerly strewn on the floors of churches, and Gr. *chloē*, *chloa*=the first tender green shoot of grass or other plants.]

Bot.: A genus of grasses, tribe Avenæ. *Hierochloa borealis* is a fragrant grass, the scent being attributed to benzoic acid.

*hī-ēr-ōc-rā-çy, s. [Greek *hieros*=sacred, and *archē*=rule or government.] A government by ecclesiastics; a hierarchy.

hī-ēr-ō-glyph, s. [Greek *hieros*=sacred, and *glyphē*=a carving, a writing; Fr. *hiéroglyphe*.]

I. Literally:

1. The figure of an animal, a plant, or of any animate or inanimate object; a symbol or character used in the writing called hieroglyphic (q. v.).

"To bring together the Egyptian hieroglyphs in their pictorial form with the square Hebrew characters."—*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind*, ch. v.

2. The art of writing in picture or hieroglyphic characters.

II. Fig.: Any picture having, or supposed to have, a hidden, secret, or mysterious meaning.

"He gave unto her a kind expression, by a quaint device sent unto her in a rich jewel, fashioned much after the manner of the trivial hieroglyphs, used in France, called Rebus de Picardy."—*Sir G. Buck: Hist. of Richard III.* (1646), p. 115.

hī-ēr-ō-glyph, v. t. [HIEROGLYPH, s.] To represent by or in hieroglyphics.

hī-ēr-ō-glyph-īc, a. & s. [Lat. *hieroglyphicus*, from Gr. *hieroglyphikos*, from *hieros*=sacred, and *glyphō*=to carve, to write.]

A. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. A term applied to the most ancient language of Egypt, being that employed in the monumental inscriptions of that country.

"It will be necessary to trace up hieroglyphic writing to its original."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv., § 4.

2. Written in or covered with hieroglyphs; conveying, or intended to convey, a meaning by hieroglyphs or emblematically.

II. Figuratively:

1. Written in characters difficult to decipher.

"Hieroglyphic letters."—*P. Holland: Ammianus*, p. 214.

2. Mysterious; conveying, or intended to convey, a meaning in mysterious or obscure terms or emblems.

B. As substantive:

1. *Sing.*: A hieroglyph; hieroglyphic writing.

"The groups of symbols begin with a large hieroglyph on the left-hand corner."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ii. 65.

2. *Pl.* (*Hieroglyphs, hieroglyphics*): Representations of animals, plants, and other more or less material bodies, sculptured on Egyptian temples, obelisks, sarcophagi, &c., and designed for ideographic or other writings. All attempts to read hieroglyphics had for centuries been given up, when, in August, 1799, the French found among the ruins of Fort St. Julien, near the Rosetta branch of the Nile, a stone, which has since been called the Rosetta Stone. It was afterward taken from a French vessel by William R. Hamilton, and is now in the British Museum.

It contains an inscription regarding the coronation of Ptolemy V. (Epiphanes), and is believed to have been sculptured about 195 B. C. The inscription is first in hieroglyphics, next in the hieratic character of Egypt, and in Greek, which afforded a key to the hieroglyphics, but one very difficult to apply. Silvestre de Sacy in 1801, Akerblad in 1802, the younger Champollion in 1814, 1821, 1836, 1841, with Dr. T. Young, most successful of any, in 1819, and Rossellini in 1825, 1826, &c., all made advances toward solving the enigma, so that Dr. Birch, of the Biblical Archaeological Society, and other Egyptologists are now continually translating hieroglyphics from the



Egyptian Hieroglyphics.

monuments. Hieroglyphics are of two kinds: some are ideographs (q. v.), others stand for syllables or for letters. They are not confined to Egypt; they exist in the adjacent lands, and in Mexico. Professor Sayce shows that there were some hieroglyphics in the Hamathite inscriptions which were probably of Hittite origin (*Trans. Bib. Arch. Soc.*, v., 26, 27). The Mexican hieroglyphics emanated from the ancient Aztecs. Hieroglyphs are a shorter kind of picture writing, which it is thought was the earliest form of all. Hieroglyphics were ultimately modified into alphabetic writing. Thus the Rev. W. Houghton believed in the hieroglyphic or picture origin of the Assyrian Syllabary (*Ibid.*, vi. (1878), p. 452-483, 602), and Endlicher has shown that the "ancient pictures" of the Chinese gave rise to the cursive forms now in use. (*Tylor: Anthropology*, ch. vii.)

"The Hamathite hieroglyphics appear to have been an invention of an early population of Northern Syria."—*Trans. Bib. Arch. Soc.*, v. 26.

hī-ēr-ō-glyph-īc-āl, a. [Eng. *hieroglyphic*; -āl.] The same as HIEROGLYPHIC (q. v.).

"The hieroglyphical doctrine of the Egyptians."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. x.

hī-ēr-ō-glyph-īc-āl-īy, adv. [Eng. *hieroglyphical*; -īy.] In a hieroglyphic manner; by means of hieroglyphics, emblems, or characters; in hieroglyphics.

"Hieroglyphically adding martegres, wivernes, lion-fishes, with divers others."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. xx.

hī-ēr-ō-glyph-īst, s. [Eng. *hieroglyph*; -īst.] One who is skilled in the deciphering of hieroglyphics.

hī-ēr-ō-glyph-īze, v. t. [Eng. *hieroglyph*; -īze.] To express in hieroglyphics; to write or depict hieroglyphically.

"They hieroglyphized both their thoughts, histories, and inventions to posterity."—*Evelyn: Sculptura*.

hī-ēr-ō-grām, subst. [Gr. *hieros*=sacred, and *gramma*=a writing, a letter; *graphō*=to write.] A species of sacred or hieratic writing.

hī-ēr-ō-grām-māt-īc, *hī-ēr-ō-grām-māt-īc-āl, a. [Gr. *hieros*=sacred; *gramma* (genit. *grammatos*)=a letter, and Eng. adj. suff. -īc.] Pertaining to or written in hierograms.

"The hierogrammatist or sacerdotal, he [Porphyry] comprises under the generic term of epistolic."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv., § 4.

hī-ēr-ō-grām-mā-tīst, s. [Gr. *hieros*=sacred; *gramma* (genit. *grammatos*)=a writing, a letter; Eng. suff. -īst.] One who is versed in hierograms; a writer of hieroglyphics.

"Used only by priests, prophets, hierogrammatists, or holy writers."—*Greenhill: Art of Embalming*, p. 291.

*hī-ēr-ōg-rā-phēr, s. [Greek *hieros*=sacred; *graphō*=to write, and English suff. -er.] A writer of, or one versed in, hierography.

hī-ēr-ō-grāph-īc, *hī-ēr-ō-grāph-īc-āl, a. [Gr. *hieros*=sacred, and Eng. *graphic*, *graphical* (q. v.).] Of or pertaining to hierography.

"Inscribed by Thoyth, the first Hermes, with hierographic letters the sacred dialect."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv., § 4.

*hī-ēr-ōg-rā-phȳ, s. [Gr. *hieros*=sacred, and *graphō*=to write.] Sacred or holy writings.

*hī-ēr-ōl-ā-trȳ, s. [Gr. *hieros*=sacred, and *latreia*=worship.] The worship of sacred persons or things.

hī-ēr-ō-lōg-īc, *hī-ēr-ō-lōg-īc-āl, a. [Greek *hieros*=sacred; *logos*=a discourse, and Eng. adj. suff. -īc, -īcal.] Of or pertaining to hierology.

hī-ēr-ōl-ō-gīst, s. [Eng. *hierology*; -īst.] One versed in hierology.

hī-ēr-ōl-ō-gȳ, s. [Gn. *hierologia*, from *hieros*=sacred, and *logos*=a discourse.] A discourse on sacred matters or things; specifically, the science of the ancient writings and inscriptions of the Egyptians, or a discourse upon that science.

hī-ēr-ō-mān-çy, s. [Greek *hieromanteia*, from *hieros*=sacred, and *manteia*=prophecy, divination.] Divination by observing the things offered in sacrifice.

hī-ēr-ō-mar-tȳr, s. [Gr. *hierēus*=a priest (?), and Eng. *martyr*.] A priest who becomes a martyr.

hī-ēr-ōm-nē-mōn, s. [Gr. *hieros*=sacred, and *mnēmōn*=mindful; *mnemai*=to remember.]

Greek Antiquity:

1. The sacred secretary or recorder sent by each amphictyonic state to their council along with the actual deputy or minister.

2. A magistrate who had the charge or superintendence of religious matters; a minister of religion, corresponding to the Roman Pontifex.

hī-ēr-ō-nīm-l-ān, s. [JESUATE.]

Hl-ér-ôn-ý-míteš, *s. pl.* [From Hieronymus, better known as St. Jerome.]

Ch. Hist.: An order of hermits, constituting properly a branch of the Franciscans, founded in Italy in the fourteenth century by St. Thomas of Sienna, and confirmed by Pope Gregory XI. in 1374. Called also Brethren of the Common Lot, Brethren of Goodwill, and Gregorians.

hl-ér-ô-phânt, *s.* [Greek *hierophantês*, from *hieros*=sacred, and *phainô*=to show, to declare.] One who teaches or explains the mysteries of religion; a religious teacher, a priest.

"I come to you as of old, the pupil to the *hierophant*, and demand the initiation."—*Lytton: Zanoni*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

hl-ér-ô-phân'-tíc, *a.* [Eng. *hierophant*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to hierophants.

hl-ér-ôs-cò-pý, *a.* [Gr. *hieroskopia*, from *hieros*=sacred, and *skopê*=to view, to observe.] Divination by inspection of the entrails of victims offered in sacrifice.

***hl-ér-ôür-gý**, *s.* [Gr. *hierourgia*, from *hieros*=sacred, and *ergon*=work.] A sacred or holy work or worship.

"Consummating the spiritual *hierourgia* according to the laws of the church."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 383.

hig'-gle, *v. i.* [A weakened form of *haggle* (q. v.).]

1. To carry provisions about for sale; to hawk provisions.

2. To chaffer; to haggle over a bargain.

"To *higgle* thus for a few blows."

Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. ii.

3. To quarrel or make a fuss about trifles.

"Loth to *higgle* for a letter or two (misprinted perchance) in the name of a town."—*Fuller: Worthies; Northumberland*.

hig'-gle-dý pig'-gle-dý, *adv.* [HIGGLE.] In a state of confusion, like goods in a higgler's basket; topsy-turvy.

hig'-glér, *s.* [Eng. *higgler* (e); -er.]

1. One who carries provisions about for sale; a hawker of provisions.

"A *higgler* had perished in the attempt to cross."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. One who does occasional work with a horse and cart.

3. One who haggles or is tedious about a bargain.

high (*gh* silent), ***heagh**, ***heah**, ***hegh**, ***heghe**, ***heh**, ***hei**, ***heigh**, ***heih**, ***hey**, ***heye**, ***highe**, ***hig**, ***hy**, *a. & adv.* [A. S. *heah*, *héh*; cogn. with *Dut. hoog*; *Icel. hárr*; *Sw. hög*; *Dan. høi*; *Goth. hauhs*; *O. H. Ger. hōh*; *Ger. hoch*; *O. Fris. hāch*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Rising considerably above the ground or surrounding objects; having a great extent from base to summit; lofty; elevated.

"Again the devil taketh him up into an exceeding *high* mountain."—*Matthew*, ch. iv.

(2) Situated at a great elevation.

(3) Prominent from the surface; *as, high relief*.

(4) Reaching or rising to the full or greatest elevation; *as, high tide*.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Large or great in number, breadth, or extent.

[**HIGH-LATITUDE**.]

(2) Elevated or exalted in rank, position, or office; frequently in composition as *high-constable*, *lord high admiral*, &c.

"They that stand *high* have many blasts to shake them."

Shakespeare: Richard III., iv. 4.

(3) Exalted morally or intellectually; noble.

(**Said both of persons and things.**)

"Of all men his wisdom is *hīahste*."

Chaucer: C. T., 5,908.

(4) Noble; elevating.

"There studious let me sit,

And hold *high* converse with the mighty dead."

Thomson: Winter, 432.

(5) Raised above the understanding; abstruse; difficult.

"They meet to hear and answer such *high* things."

Shakespeare: Julius Caesar, i. 2.

(6) Boastful, arrogant, proud, haughty.

"The tone of Caillieres became *high* and arrogant."

Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxii.

(7) Excited, lively, animated.

"Mary was not merely in *high*, but in extravagant spirits."

Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. x.

(8) Boisterous, threatening, violent, tempestuous, angry.

"I heard the click and fall of swords,

And Cassio *high* in oath."

Shakespeare: Othello, ii. 3.

(9) Extreme; raised to a great degree; intense; strong.

"They introduce
Their sacred song, and waken raptures *high*."

Milton: P. L., iii. 869.

(10) Full; complete.

"Now it is *high* time to awake out of sleep."—*Romans*

xiii. 11.

(11) Dear; of a great price; of a greater price than usual; not cheap; exorbitant in price.

(12) Capital crime; high treason against the United States, punishable by death. John Brown was hanged for high treason against the state of Virginia.

(13) Luxurious; rich.

"The times are wild: contention, like a horse
Full of *high* feeding, madly hath broke loose."

Shakespeare: Henry IV., Pt. II., i. 1.

(14) Celebrated or observed with full ceremony; intended for use on important or solemn occasions; *as, high festivals, a high altar*.

(15) Tending toward or approaching putrefaction; strong-smelling; *as, The meat is high*.

II. Music: Acute; sharp; *as, a high note*.

B. As adv.: In a high degree; to a great height; *highly*.

"I cannot reach so *high*."

Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

C. As substantive:

1. An elevated place or position; a height.

"Let us to the *high*est of the field."

Shakespeare: Henry IV., Pt. I., v. 4.

2. People of high rank or station; *as, high and low, rich and poor*.

3. In the superlative (of the form Most High), God, the Almighty.

¶ (1) *High and dry*: Out of water; in a dry place.

(2) *On high*:

(a) At or to a higher place or position; aloft, above; in heaven.

"The trumpet shall be heard on *high*."

Dryden: Song for St. Cecilia's Day.

(b) In a loud voice or manner; aloud.

(3) *To be on or to mount the high horse*:

(a) To stand on one's dignity.

(b) To take offense.

¶ Obvious compounds: *High-aimed, high-arched, high-aspiring, high-browed, high-climbing, high-crested, high-crowned, high-curling, high-designing, high-finished, high-flaming, high-flushed, high-perched, high-placed, high-roofed, high-swalling*.

high-admiral, *s.* [ADMIRAL.]

***high-angel**, *s.* An archangel. (*Ormulum*, 1,862.)

high-balliff, *s.* The chief officer of certain corporations; the officer of a county-court; the officer who serves writs, &c., in certain franchises not subject to the ordinary jurisdiction of the sheriff. (*Eng.*)

high-battled, *a.* Commanding proud armies; renowned in battle or war.

"Like enough *high-battled* Cæsar will
Unstate his happiness."

Shakespeare: Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 13.

high-blest, *a.* Highly or supremely blest or happy.

"So prevalent as to concern the mind
Of God *high-blest*, or to incline his will."

Milton: P. L., xi. 145.

high-blooded, *a.* Of noble birth or lineage.

high-blown, *a.* Swelled much with wind; inflated, puffed up.

"My *high-blown* pride
At length broke under me, and now has left me,
Weary and old."

Shakespeare: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

high-born, *a.* Of noble birth or extraction.

"*High-born* ladies in their magic cell."

Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

high-bred, *a.* Highly bred; of pure blood or extraction.

"Like the *high-bred* colt when freed."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 18.

high-brown fritillary, *s.*

Entom.: *Argynnis adippe*, a British butterfly, family Nymphalidæ.

high-built, *a.*

1. Of lofty structure.

"Sofa, and couch, and *high-built* throne august."

Cowper: Task, v. 164.

2. Covered with or bearing a lofty building or structure.

"The *high-built* elephant his castle rears."

Creech. (Todd.)

High-church, *s. & a.*

A. As subst.: The High-church party (q. v.).

B. As adj.: Entertaining high notions regarding the prerogatives of the church.

¶ **High-church party:**

Ecclesiast. & Ch. Hist.: One of the three great parties in the English Church. They regard the

Episcopal form of government as so essential to a true church that, as a rule, they do not feel free to recognize, as sister churches, those Christian denominations which are under other forms of government. During the nineteenth century High-churchism developed first into Tractarianism and then into Ritualism. Believing the Church to have received the right of autonomy from its Divine Head, the High-church party feel galled by the Royal Supremacy, and dispute the right of the Civil Courts to try ecclesiastical cases.

High-churchism, *s.* The principles of High churchmen considered as a whole.

High-churchman, *s.* One holding High-church principles.

high-colored, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having a strong, deep, or glaring color; flushed.

"*Lepidus* is *high-colored*. They have made him drink."

Shakespeare: Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 7.

2. *Fig.*: Described or represented in strong or forcible language; vivid; *as, a high-colored description*.

High-Commission court, *s.* (See extract.)

"A court in causes ecclesiastical, erected in A. D. 1559 to vindicate the dignity and peace of the church, by reforming ecclesiastical persons, and all manner of errors, heresies, schisms, offenses, and enormities. Means were found to vest in the commissioners almost despotic powers of fining and imprisoning, which they exerted much beyond the degree of the offense itself, and frequently over offenses by no means of spiritual cognizance. This court was abolished by statute 18 Car. I. c. 11; and the attempt to revive it, during the reign of James II., served only to hasten his ruin."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 3.

high-day, *s. & a.*

A. As substantive:

1. A feast, a festival.

2. Broad daylight.

B. As adj.: Festival; jovial.

"Thou spendest such *high-day* wit in praising him."

Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, ii. 9.

High-Dutch, *s.* The cultivated German as opposed to the vernacular dialects.

high-elbowed, *a.* A term applied by Tennyson to insects like the grasshopper, from the prominence of the high-joints of the posterior legs when bent.

***high-embowed**, *a.* Having lofty arches.

"Love the *high-embowed* roof."

Milton: Il Penseroso, 187.

high-engendered, *a.* Born or created on high.

"Your *high-engendered* battles."

Shakespeare: Lear, iii. 2.

high-faluting, *a. & s.*

A. As adj.: Bombastic, fustian, affected, pompous.

B. As subst.: Pompousness, bombast, fustian.

***high-father**, *subst.* A patriarch. (*Ormulum*, 17,107.)

high-fed, *a.* Pampered, luxurious.

"A favorite mule, *high-fed*, and in the pride of flesh and mettle."—*L'Estrange*.

high-feeding, *s.* Luxury in diet; luxuriousness.

high-flavored, *a.* Having a strong flavor.

***high-flier**, *s.* One who is extravagant in opinions or pretensions.

"She openly professeth herself to be a *high-flier*, and it is not improbable she may also be a Papist at heart."

Swift.

high-flown, *a.*

1. Elevated; proud.

"Nor *high-flown* hopes to Reason's lure descend."

Denham: Of Prudence, 42.

2. Turgid; extravagant; bombastic.

"This fable is a *high-flown* hyperbole upon the miseries of marriage."—*L'Estrange*.

***high-flushed**, *a.* Elated; excited.

high-flying, *a.* Extravagant in opinions, claims, or pretensions. (*Dryden: Virgil; Georgic* iv.)

high-furnace, *s.*

Metall.: A smelting furnace of full height, as distinct from a certain smaller furnace known as the half high-furnace.

High-German, *s.* [GERMAN.]

high-go, *s.* A drinking bout; a spree; a revel. (*Slang*.)

high-going, *a.* Reaching or rising high.

***high-grown**, *a.* Overgrown with high corn.

"The *high-grown* field."—*Shakespeare: Lear*, iv. 4.

high-handed, *a.* Overbearing; oppressive; domineering; arbitrary; *as, a high-handed proceeding; high-handed policy*.

hōll, **hōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **chīn**, **bench**; **gō**, **gēm**; **thīn**, **thīs**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**

-cian, **-tian** = **shān**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tīon**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**

high-hearted, a. Full of courage; brave; high-spirited.

high-heeled, a. Having high heels.

"Lewis, in spite of *high-heeled* shoes and a towering wig, hardly reached the middle size."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

high-hung, a. Hung aloft. (*Dryden.*)

high-jinks, s. pl. High festivities or revelry; great sport. (*Slang.*)

high-kicker, s. A ballet dancer; an acrobatic performer. (*U. S. Slang.*)

high-life, s.

1. The style of living or the manners of the fashionable world.

2. The upper classes collectively.

***high-lived, a.** Pertaining to high-life.

high-low, s. A kind of laced boot reaching to the ankle.

high-mass, s.

Roman Ritual: A mass in which the celebrant is attended by deacon and sub-deacon, as distinguished from a low mass and a *missa cantata*, in which he is served by one or more acolytes. A high-mass is usually, but not necessarily, sung at the high-altar.

***high-men, s. pl.** False dice, so called because they were loaded, so as always to show high numbers.

high-mettled, a. Full of metal or spirit; ardent; full of fire; spirited.

"He fails not in these to keep a stiff rein on a *high-mettled* Pegasus."—*Garth.*

high-minded, a.

1. Having a noble and honorable spirit; magnanimous; opposed to mean.

*2. Proud; arrogant.

"*High-minded*, foaming out their own disgrace."

Cowper: Task, vi. 898.

high-mindedness, s. The quality or state of being high-minded; magnanimity.

high-mounted, a. Raised aloft. (*Cowper: Needless Alarm.*)

high-palmed, a. An epithet applied to a stag of full growth, which bears the palms of his horns aloft; having lofty antlers.

"*High-palmed* harts amidst our forests run."

Drummond.

high-pitched, a.

1. Aspiring, haughty.

"His *high-pitched* thoughts."

Shakespeare: Rape of Lucrece, 41.

2. Acute, sharp, tuned high.

high-place, s.

Religion:

1. **Ethnic (pl.):** The tops of mountains, hills, &c., were deemed by most ethnic people as sacred, and temples, idols, and other appliances for worship were reared on such heights.

2. **Jewish:** The Jews are frequently denounced for having imitated the heathen in worshipping idolatrously on high places. The Hebrew word is *bamah*=a natural height (*Deut. xii. 2*, *2 Kings xvii. 9-11*). High-places are generally mentioned with groves. [*Grove.*]

high-pressure, s. (See the compounds.)

High-pressure alarm:

Steam-eng.: An alarm intended to give notice of a dangerous head of steam, and to prevent an explosion of a steam-generator. It consists mainly of two classes: 1. Fusible plugs in the side of the boiler, which give way when a certain heat is attained, and allow the steam to escape. 2. Valves which open when the pressure becomes excessive, and allow exit to steam, which blows an alarm-whistle.

High-pressure engine:

Steam-eng.: A steam-engine, condensing or non-condensing, in which the safety-valve is loaded (United States) with a weight equivalent to a boiler-pressure of thirty-five pounds to the square inch. The term "high-pressure" has a very indefinite signification; condensing engines are often called "low-pressure," and non-condensing engines "high-pressure," but the question of condensing is not necessarily one of pressure.

high-priced, a. Dear, costly.

high-priest, s.

1. **Ethnicism:** The chief priest in any faith, he who occupies the highest place in the hierarchy, as the Pontifex Maximus among the Romans.

2. **Judaism:** The divinely-appointed head of the Jewish hierarchy. The first to hold the office was Aaron, whose pontifical vestments and their adornments were to include a breast-plate, an ephod, a robe, a brodered coat, a miter, and a girdle. The girdle was to be of gold, blue, purple, scarlet, and

fine twined linen, and was to have on it two onyx stones, each of them containing the names of six of the twelve tribes. The office was to descend lineally in his family. The high-priests were to be without blemish, were to avoid eating things which died of themselves, or marrying a widow or a divorced person. They were not to make mourning for private or domestic sorrows. They were to take the most important and solemn parts of the worship (*Exod. xxviii., xxix.*). [*HOLY or HOLIES.*] The Romans were afraid of the influence likely to be acquired by so exalted a spiritual functionary and apparently appointed a new one every year (*John xviii. 13*).

high-priestship, s. The office of a high-priest.

high-principled, a.

1. Having high or noble principles; high-minded.

*2. Extravagant in notions of politics.

"The political creed of all the *high-principled* men I have met with."—*Swift.*

high-proof, a. & adv.

A. As adj.: Highly rectified; very strong; as, *high-proof* spirits.

***B. As adv.:** In the highest degree; exceedingly.

"We are *high-proof* melancholy."

Shakespeare: Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1.

high-raised, a.

1. Raised on high or aloft; upreared.

"Or with the *high-raised* horn's melodious clang

All Kilwick and all Dinglederry rang."

Cowper: Needless Alarm.

2. Raised or elevated with high expectations or conceptions.

high-reaching, a.

1. Reaching to a great height.

2. Reaching upward.

3. Aspiring, ambitious.

"*High-reaching* Buckingham."

Shakespeare: Richard III., iv. 2.

***high-red, a.** Of a deep red color; deeply red. (*Boyle.*)

high-relief, s. The projection of a sculptured figure, half or more, from the plane surface. Called also *alto-relievo*. [*RELIEVO.*]

***high-repented, a.** Deeply or sorely repented. (*Shakespeare: All's Well*, v. 3.)

***high-resolved, a.** Very resolute. (*Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus*, iv. 4.)

***high-ropes, s. pl.** A state of great excitement or conceit; as, to be on one's *high-ropes*. (*Slang.*)

high-school, s. [*SCHOOL.*]

high-seas, s. pl. The open sea or ocean; the ocean beyond the limit of three miles from the shore.

high-seasoned, a.

1. Highly or strongly seasoned; piquant to the taste. (*Locke: On Education.*)

2. Lewd, obscene; said of literature.

high-seated, a.

1. Seated or sitting aloft.

2. Aloft, lofty. (*Milton: P. L.*, vii. 585.)

high-sheriff, s. [*SHERIFF.*]

***high-sighted, a.** Looking upward; supercilious. (*Shakespeare: Julius Caesar*, ii. 1.)

high-souled, a. Having an honorable soul or spirit; high-spirited, high-minded.

high-sounding, a. Pompous, ostentatious, bombastic.

high-spirited, a. Having a high spirit; bold, daring.

"This is not exactly one of the injuries which *high-spirited* men most readily pardon."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

high-stepper, s. A spirited or highly-bred horse, that lifts its feet well off the ground in trotting; hence, a person of a dashing or showy walk or bearing.

***high-stomached, a.** Having a proud stomach; haughty.

"*High-stomached* are they both, and full of ire."

Shakespeare: Richard II., i. 1.

high-strung, a. Strung to a high pitch; in a state of great tension; high-spirited. (*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, ii. 56.)

***high-swelled, high-swollen, a.** Inflated with passion. (*Shakespeare: Richard II.*, ii. 2.)

high-tide, *heg-tide, s.

1. High-water; a tide at its full.

*2. A holiday.

*3. A feast; a wedding.

"At *heg-tide* and at *geetning*."

Genesis and Exodus, 1, 507.

high-toned, a.

1. High in pitch; strong in sound.

2. High-principled; noble; proud; high-minded. (*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, ii. 8.)

***high-top, s.**

1. The masthead of a ship.

"Vailing her *high-top* lower than her ribs."

Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

2. A kind of sweet apple.

high-towered, a. Containing or provided with high towers. (*Milton: P. R.*, iii. 261.)

high-towering, a. Rising or towering aloft. (*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. viii.)

high-treason, s.

Law: The highest kind of treason, that involving the deepest kind of criminality, to distinguish it from Petit-treason which was of a petty character. This latter term, however, has been abolished, and now in place of the term high-treason the simple term treason is generally employed. [*TREASON.*]

***high-vised, a.** Extremely wicked. (*Shakespeare: Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.)

high-voiced, a. Having a strong or loud voice or tone; high-toned.

high-warp loom, s.

Weav.: A tapestry loom in which the warp-frame is vertical and the weaver works standing, thus being able constantly to inspect his work as it proceeds, an advantage which he does not possess in the *basse-lisse* or low-warp tapestry loom in which the warp is horizontal.

high-water, s. & a.

A. As subst.: The utmost flow or the highest elevation of the tide; the time when the tide is at its full.

B. As adj.: Of, pertaining to, or caused by high-water; as, *high-water* mark.

High-water shrub:

Bot.: An American name for *Iva*.

high-wood, s. Timber.

high-wrought, a.

*1. Wrought with great skill; elaborated; highly finished.

2. Rising high.

"It is a *high-wrought* flood."

Shakespeare: Othello, ii. 1.

3. Inflamed or excited to a high degree; as, *high-wrought* passions.

High-gate (gh silent), s. & a. [*Eng. high*, and *gate*.]

A. As subst.: A hill in the northern suburbs of London.

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to the place described under A.

Highgate-resin, s.

Min.: The same as *COPALITE* (q. v.).

high-land (gh silent), s. & a. [*Eng. high*, and *land*.]

A. As subst.: Elevated or mountainous districts; a mountainous region; as, the *Highlands* of Scotland.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to a mountainous region.

highland-fling, s. A hornpipe, peculiar to the Scottish Highlanders.

highland-pine, s.

Bot.: *Pinus sylvestris*.

High-land-ër (gh silent), s. [*Eng. Highland*;

-er.] An inhabitant of a highland; specif., the inhabitants of the Highlands of Scotland.

"The *Highlanders* were absolutely at the command of their chieftain."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

high-land-ish (gh silent), a. [*Eng. highland*;

-ish.] Characterized by high or mountainous land.

High-land-män (gh silent), s. [*Eng. Highland*;

-man.] The same as *HIGHLANDER* (q. v.).

"And many a stubborn *Highlandman*."

Scott: Marmion, vi. 26.

high-ly (gh silent), heh-like, *hegh-li, *hegh-liche, *hell-iche, adv. [*Eng. high*; *-ly*.]

*1. In a high place or position; aloft.

2. In or to a great degree.

"The administration of Charles had often been highly blamable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

3. Proudly; arrogantly; conceitedly.

"Not to think of himself more *highly* than he ought to think."—*Romans* xii. 3.

4. In an elevated manner or style.

"Ditties *highly* penned."

Shakespeare: Henry IV., Pt. I., iii. 1.

***high-möst (gh silent), a.** [*English high*, and *most*.] Highest, topmost.

"Now is the sun upon the *highmost* hill."

Shakespeare: Romeo and Juliet, ii. 5.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hère, camel, hër, there; pine, plit, sire, sir, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wolf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, räle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

high-nēss (*gh* silent), ***heah-ness**, ***hegh-ness**, ***heih-ness**, ***heh-ness**, ***hih-ness**, ***hey-ness**, *s.* [A. S. *heahness*.]

1. The quality or state of being high, lofty, or elevated; height, elevation, altitude, loftiness.

*2. Supremacy, dignity, power, majesty.

"For destruction from God was a terror to me, and by reason of his highness I could not endure."—*Job* xxxi. 23.

3. A title of honor given to princes and others of high rank. Used with the possessive pronouns *his*, *her*, *your*, &c.

"I am not for his highness, nor for me his highness is." *Warner: Albions' England*, bk. viii., ch. 41.

high-rōad (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *high*, and *road*.] A public road or way; a highway.

***hight** (*gh* silent), ***higte** (*pa. t.* **hot*, **hote*, **hete*), *v. i. & t.* [The only instance in English of a passive verb. A. S. *hätte*=I am, or was called, from *hátan*=(1) to call, to promise, (2) to be called; cogn. with Ger. *ich heisse*=I am called; *heissen*=(1) to call, (2) to be called.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To be named or called; to have for a name.

"Betwixen hem was maken anon the bond,
That *highte* matrimoine or mariage."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,097.

2. To promise.

"He had hold his day, as he had *hight*."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,606.

B. Transitive:

1. To name, to call.

"His name was *hote* deinous Simekin."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,939.

2. To promise.

"Shew now your patience in youre *werking*,
That ye me *hight*."
Chaucer: C. T., 8,872.

3. To name, to mention, to speak of. (*Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar; July.*)

4. To intrust; to commit in charge.

"Yet charge of them was to a porter *hight*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 6.

5. To direct, to aim.

"The sad sleete seized not, where it was *hight*
Upon the childen."
Spenser: F. Q., v. xi. 8.

6. To choose, to determine.

"She could or save or spill whom she would *hight*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. vii. 31.

7. To mean, to purport.

"Say it out, Diggon, whatever it *hight*."
Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar; Sept.

***highte**, ***highth** (*gh* silent), *s.* [HEIGHT.]

high-tē-ā (*gh* silent), *s.* [Named by Bowerbank after John Hight, Esq.]

Palaeobot.: A genus of fossil fruit. It is a one-celled, valveless pericarp, of which Mr. Bowerbank described ten species from the London Clay.

high-tide, *s.* [Eng. *high*, and *tide*.] The same as HIGH-TIDE (q. v.).

"Individuals, like nations, have their *hightides*."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. ii., bk. i., ch. xii.

high-wāy (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *high*, and *way*.]

1. Literally:

1. A public road open to all passengers; a high-road; a main or principal road.

2. A public way by sea; a means or way of communication open to all.

*II. *Fig.*: A course or line of action.

"I could mention more trades we have lost, and are in the highway to lose."—*Child: On Trade*.

highway-robber, *s.* The same as HIGHWAYMAN (q. v.).

highway-robbery, *s.* Robbery committed on or near the public highway.

high-wāy-man (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *highway*, and *man*.] One who robs passengers on the public highway; a highway robber.

"The mounted *highwayman*, a marauder known to our generation only from books, was to be found on every main road."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

hig-tā-pēr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. A. S. *hig*=grass, hay, and *taper*=a taper.]

Bot.: *Verbascum thapsus*.

hij-ēr-ā, **hēj-ir-ā**, *s.* [HEGIRA.]

hil-ār, *a.* [Eng., &c., *hil(um)* (q. v.); -ar.]

Bot.: Pertaining to or resembling the hilum of a seed.

***hil-ār-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *hilaratus*, *pa. par.* of *hilaro*=to make cheerful; *hilaris*=cheerful; from Gr. *hilaros*=gay.] To make cheerful or gay, to exhilarate.

hi-lār-l-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *hilaris*.] Cheerful; gay; merry; exhilarated.

hi-lār-l-tŷ, *s.* [Fr. *hilarité*, from Lat. *hilaritas*, accus. of *hilaritas*=mirth, cheerfulness; *hilaris*=cheerful, gay.] Mirth; merriment; gaiety; cheerfulness; glee.

"The evening repaid it with vacant *hilarity*."—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. v.

Hil-ar-ŷ, *a.* [Named after St. Hilary, whose festival occurs on January 13.] A term used to designate the time about the festival of St. Hilary.

Hilary-term, *s.*

Eng. Law, &c.: One of the four terms of the courts of law, &c., in England, beginning on January 11, and ending on January 31.

*To keep *Hilary-term*: To be merry and joyful.

hilch, *v. i.* [A. S. *elcian*=to delay.] To hobble; to halt.

hild, *pref. & suff.* [Ger. *held*.] An element in names of persons, expressive of nobility of rank or character.

***hild**, *pret. & pa. par.* [HOLD, *v.*]

Hil-dē-brānd-līnē, *a.* [See *def.*] Pertaining to or connected with Pope Gregory VII. (1073-1085), better known by his private name, Hildebrand, than by his official title.

"Those gradual encroachments which culminated in the extravagant claims of the *Hildebrandine* period."—*Blunt*, *s. v. Jurisdiction*.

***hild-līng**, *a. & s.* [An abbreviation of Mid. Eng. *hinderling*=mean, base, from *hinder*=behind; *suff. -ling*.]

A. As adj.: Mean; base; cowardly; menial; wretched.

"Thinking to take them from that *hilding* bound."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. v. 25.

B. As subst.: A mean, base, cowardly fellow; a wretch.

"If your lordship find him not a *hilding*, hold me no more in your respect."—*Shakespeare: All's Well that Ends Well*, iii. 6.

hil-ēl-gīe, *s.* [Arab. *hileljie*, *halelsch*.]

Bot.: A tree, *Balanites aegyptiaca*, an Amyrid, cultivated in Egypt, where its negro name is Soum. Its leaves are sub-acid, and are said to be anthelmintic. Its drupes, though bitter and violently purgative when unripe, can be eaten in their mature state. An oil is made from its seeds. The fruits are said to be mixed with Myrobalans. (*Lindley*.)

hi-lif-ēr-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *hilum* (genit. *hili*); *fero*=to bear, and *Eng. suff. -ous*.]

Bot.: Bearing a hilum (q. v.).

hill, ***helle**, ***hil**, ***hulle**, ***hyllē**, *s.* [A. S. *hyll*; cogn. with O. Dut. *hīl*, *hille*; Lat. *collis*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A natural elevation of a considerable size on the earth's surface; a small mountain.

"Men saw the goodly *hills* of Somerset."

Tennyson: Enid, 828.

2. A heap; a mound; a hillock; as, a *dung-hill*.

3. A cluster of plants and the earth heaped round them.

II. Geol.: Some hills are mainly of igneous or of volcanic origin; if basaltic, they tend to have perpendicular sides with flat table lands above; if granitic, they are convex. Other hills are sedimentary, and depend mainly on the nature and the dip of the materials of which they are composed. Some of the hills of this type have been shaped by denudation.

hill-ant, *s.*

Entom.: *Formica rufa*.

hill-fever, *s.*

Pathol.: [JUNGLE-FEVER.]

hill-folk, *s. pl.*

1. *Ch. Hist.*: A name sometimes given to the Cameronians, who were driven to hold their "conventicles" secretly among the hills, their doing so anywhere being held illegal.

"He looks like one of the *hill-folk*, for I saw him start a wee when he saw the red-coats."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. iv.

2. *Scand. Myth.*: A class of beings intermediate between elves and human beings, inhabiting caves and small hills.

hill-oat, *s.*

Bot.: *Avena nuda*.

hill-tribes, *s. pl.*

Ethnol.: Among the inhabitants of hills, as a rule, there are remnants of the tribes which possessed the plains before their present occupants seized on them. Thus, in the British Isles, the Gaelic-speaking population of the Highlands once occupied also the Lowlands of Scotland, and the inhabitants of the Welsh hills the plains of England. At present the term *hill-tribes* is used chiefly of the Indian aborigines in the Himalayas, the

Vindhya, the Western Ghats, the Neilgherry Hills, &c. They are divided into many tribes, as Gonds, Khoonds, Bheels, &c., are mostly Turanian, were in India before the Brahmans had invaded the land, have a primitive faith, in some cases attended by human sacrifice, speak truth, are brave, but rude and uncivilized. [KHOONDS.] They number several millions. Many are passing over to Christianity. [CASTE.]

hill (1), *v. t.* [HILL, *s.*]

1. To form into hills, heaps, or mounds, as earth; to heap up.

2. To heap up; to accumulate; as, to *hill* gold.

***hill** (2), ***hile**, *v. trans.* [A. S. *helan*.] To cover. (*Gower: C. A.*, v.)

hilled, *adj.* [Eng. *hill*, *s.*; -ed.] Having hills; hilly.

***hill-ēt**, *s.* [Eng. *hill*, *s.*; dimin. *suff. -et*.] A little hill.

"Neither will I speak of the little *hillets* seen in many places of our ile."—*Holinshed: Description of Britaine*, bk. i., ch. xxiv.

hill-foot, *s.* [Eng. *hill*, and *foot*.] The foot of a hill; the ground at the base of a hill.

hill-lī-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *hilly*; -ness.] The quality or state of being hilly; a hilly nature.

"In short, the only obstacle to this . . . is its great *hilliness*."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. i., ch. viii.

hill-līng, *s.* [HILL (2), *v.*] A covering.

hill-ōck, *s.* [English *hill*; dimin. *suff. -ock*.] A little hill or mound; a slight elevation.

hill-ōck, *v. t.* [HILLOCK, *s.*] To form into hills; to heap.

hill-ōck-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *hillock*; -y.] Full of hills; rather hilly.

hill-side, *s.* [Eng. *hill*, and *side*.] The side or declivity of a hill.

"Woods that belt the gray *hillside*."

Tennyson: Ode to Memory, 55.

hill-tōp, *s.* [Eng. *hill*, and *top*.] The top or summit of a hill.

"Hail to the *hilltops* seven!"

Macaulay: Lake Regillus, xxviii.

hill-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *hill*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: *Thymus chamædryis*, wild thyme, or mother-of-thyme.

hill-ŷ, ***hill-te**, *a.* [Eng. *hill*; -y.]

1. Full of hills; mountainous; not level.

*2. Lofty; elevated. (*Beaum. & Flét.: Prophetesses*, v.)

hilt, *s.* [A. S. *hilt*; cogn. with Icel. *hjalt*; O. H. Ger. *helza*.] A handle; specif., the handle of a sword or dagger. The plural was formerly commonly used with reference to a single weapon.

hilt-ēd, *a.* [Eng. *hilt*; -ed.] Having a hilt; provided with a hilt.

hil-lūm, *s.* [Lat.=*a* little thing, a trifle.]

1. *Bot.*: A black or other colored scar upon a seed, indicating the spot where it was attached to the funiculus, connecting it with the placenta, or, in the absence of a funiculus, with the placenta itself. Sometimes it coincides with the chalazas, or organic base of the seed; at others, where a raphe exists, it is near the micropyle. When seeds are small their hilum is recognized with difficulty; when large, it may occupy one-third the surface of the seed. Turpin calls the center of the hilum, through which the vessels conveying nourishment pass, the omphalodium.

2. *Zoology*:

(1) A small aperture, as in the gemmules of sponges.

(2) A small depression, as in *Noctiluca*. (*Nicholson*.)

hī-lūs, *s.* [HILUM.]

Anat.: A scar, a depression or fissure.

hilus stroma, *s.*

Anat.: A core of connective tissue surrounding the blood vessels near the hilus of the lymphatic glands.

hīm, *pro.* [HE.]

Hīm-ā-lā-yan, *a.* [Eng. *Himalay(a)*; -an; Sansc. *hima*=snow, and *ālaya*=abode.] Of or pertaining to the Himalayas, an exceedingly lofty range of mountains in the north of Hindustan.

Himalayan-partridge, *s.*

Ornith.: *Tetraogallus himalayensis*.

Himalayan-pine, *s.*

Bot.: *Pinus gerardiana*.

hī-mān-thā-lī-ā, *s.* [Gr. *himas* (genit. *himan-tos*)=a leathern strap or thong, and *thalia*=abundance, good cheer, wealth.]

Bot.: A genus of *Fucales*.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhīn**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thīn**, **this**; **sin**, **ag**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, -tian = **shan**. -tion, -sion = **shūn**; -tīon, -sīon = **zhūn**. -tious, -cious, -sious = **shūs**. -ble, -dle, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

hi-mán-tò-glòs'-sùm, *s.* [Gr. *himas* (genit. *himantos*)=a leathern strap or thong, and *glòssa*=the tongue.]

Bot.: A sub-genus of *Orchis*.

hi-mán-tò-pús, *s.* [Gr. *himas* (genit. *himantos*)=a leathern strap or thong, and *pous*=a foot.]

Ornith.: A genus of Charadriidae (Plovers), containing birds so long-legged that they are often called Stilts. [STILT.]

him-self, *pro.* [Eng. *him*, and *self*.]

1. An emphatic or reflexive form of the personal pronoun of the third person singular. It is used either alone (as in the example), or more frequently in combination with a noun or the pronoun *he*.

¶ It was formerly used also in reference to neuter nouns.

"Above the clouds as high as Heaven himself."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iv. 5.

2. Used figuratively for in one's right mind; having possession or command of one's self; in one's true character, after a temporary wandering or derangement, or in one's usual physical health; as, He has come to himself; He is not himself.

¶ 1. By himself: Alone, unaccompanied.

"The king's son have I landed by himself."

Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

2. Of or by himself:

(1) Unaided.

(2) Of one's own proper motion.

Him-yār-īc, *a.* [See def.] Relating or pertaining to Himyar, King of Yemen in Southern Arabia or to his descendants, specif., applied to certain inscriptions showing the primitive type of the oldest form of the language still spoken in Southern Arabia, or to such inscriptions themselves.

¶ In Arabic mythology Himyar was the son of Saba; in other words, the Himyarites were descended from the Sabæans. No proof exists that there was a country called Himyar. (*Trans. Bib. Arch. Soc.*, ii. 420.)

Him-yār-īc, *a. & s.* [HIMYARIC.]

A. As adj.: The same as HIMYARIC (q. v.).

B. As subst.: The language spoken in Southern Arabia. It is a dialect of Arabic.

hin, *s.* [Heb. *hîn*.]

Metrology: A Jewish measure for liquids, as water (Ezek. iv., 11.), wine (Num. xv., 5), and oil (Exod. xxx., 24). Francis Roubillac Conder, C. E., considers the hin to have contained 288 cubic inches, or 1 0198 gallons. (*Trans. Bib. Arch. Soc.*, ii. (1875), 122, 123.)

***hinçh**, *v. i.* [Etm. doubtful.] To be stingy.

hind (1), ***hinde** (1), ***hynd**, ***hynde**, *s.* [A. S. *hind*; cogn. with Dut. *hinde*; Icel., Dan. & Sw. *hind*; O. H. Ger. *hind*; M. H. Ger. *hinde*; Ger. *hindin*.] The female of the red deer or stag.

"A milk-white hind, immortal, and unchanged."

Dryden: Hind and Panther, i. 1.

hind-calf, *s.* A hart of the first year.

hind (2), ***hinde** (2), ***hine**, **hyne**, *s.* [The *d* is excrement. A. S. *hina*=a domestic; properly *hivna*, *hivena* (genit. pl. of *hivan*=domestics).]

1. A peasant; a farm or agricultural laborer; a rustic.

"Della will keep, when hinds unload the vine,

The choicest grapes for me."

Grainger: Tibullus, i. 5.

2. A servant. a menial.

"A couple of Ford's knaves, his hinds, were called forth by their mistress."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 6.

hind, ***hynd**, *a.* [A. S. *hinden* (adv.)=at the back of; *hindeward*=hindward, *hinder*=backward; cogn. with Goth. *hindar*=behind, *hindana*=beyond; Ger. *hinter*=behind. All from the same root as A. S. *hine*=hence.] Pertaining to the back or rear; at the back; rear.

"She [the Antelope] takes long yet quick steps with her hind feet."—*Sir W. Jones: Poem of Tarifa*.

hind-bow, *s.* The cantle of a saddle.

hind-hand, *s.* The hinder part of a horse; the part behind the neck, head, and fore-quarters.

hind-head, *s.* The back part of the head; the occiput.

hind-heal, *s.*

Bot.: *Chenopodium botrys*.

hind-bër-rý, *s.* [Eng. *hind* (1), and *berry*.]

Bot.: *Rubus idæus*, the common bramble

hind-ër, ***hynd-ër**, ***hynd-er-ere**, **hynd-rere**, *a.* [Compar. of *hind*, *a.* (q. v.).] Of, pertaining to, or situated at the rear part; hind; in the rear, at the back.

"The hynder train of the Sooties."—*Berners: Froissart's Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. lxxvi.

hinder-end, *s.*

1. The back part, the rear, the extremity, the buttocks.

2. (Pl.) Refuse of grain after winnowing; chaff.

fâte, **fât**, **färe**, **amidst**, **whât**, **fäll**, **fäther**; **wê**, **wêt**, **hère**, **camêl**, **hêr**, **thêre**; **pine**, **pît**, **sîre**, **sîr**, **marine**; **gô**, **pôt**, **or**, **wôre**, **wôlf**, **wôrk**, **whô**, **sôn**; **mâte**, **cûb**, **cûre**, **unite**, **cûr**, **rûle**, **fûll**; **trý**, **Sýrian**. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

hîn-dêr, ***hîn-dren**, ***hyn-dren**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *hindrian*, from *hinder*=behind; Icel. *hindra*] [HIND, *a.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To obstruct, to stop, to impede, to let; to prevent from proceeding or moving.

2. To check, to retard; to keep back or stop for a time; as, Frost hinders the growth of plants.

3. To debar, to shut out, to forbid.

"What hinders younger brothers, being fathers of families, from having the same right?"—*Locke*.

4. To keep back.

"From your affairs I hinder you too long."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII, v. 1.

5. To obstruct.

"Hindering with his shade my lovely light."

Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar; Feb.

¶ It is now followed by *from*, but to was formerly also used. (*Dryden: Annus Mirabilis*, cxxxiii.)

B. Intrans.: To cause a hindrance; to interpose obstacles or impediments.

"You minims of hindering knot-grass made."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

hîn-dêr-ânçe, *s.* [HINDERANCE.]

hîn-dêr-ër, ***hyn-der-our**, *s.* [Eng. *hinder*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who or that which hinders, impedes, or obstructs; an impediment; a hindrance.

"Such as I esteem to be the hinderers of reformation."—*Milton: Reformation in England*, bk. 1.

***hind-ër-ëst**, *a.* [Eng. *hinder*, *a.*; superl. suff. -*est*.] The hindmost; the last.

"And ever he rode the hinderest of the route."

Chaucer: C. T., 624.

hîn-dêr-läns, **hîn-dêr-ling**, *s. pl.* [HINDER, *a.*] The hinder parts; the buttocks; the posteriors. (*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxi.)

hind-ër-lîng, *s.* [HILDING.] A mean, base, cowardly, or degenerate person or animal.

hind-ër-môst, ***hynd-er-most**, *a.* [English *hinder*, *a.*; -*most*.] The last; the hindmost; that which is or comes last of all.

"The hindmost withdrawe out of the battell."—*Goldinge: Caesar*, fo. 59.

Hîn-dî, *s.* [Native name=a Hindu, the language so called, from *Hind*=India.] The language spoken in the valley of the Ganges and its tributaries, from the watershed of the Jamna, as far down as Rajmahal. It is the legitimate heir of the Sanscrit, and fills that place in the modern Indian system which Sanscrit filled in the old. Under the general head of Hindi are included many dialects. It probably had its origin in the country round Delhi. It is the Indian language which most nearly approaches the Hindustani.

Hind-leý, *s.* (See compound.)

Hindley's-screw, *s.*

Mech.: A screw cut on a solid whose sides are arcs of the pitch circle of a wheel into which the screw is intended to work; so called from being invented by Mr. Hindley, of York, England.

hind-môst, *a.* [A. S. *hindema*=hindmost; Eng. suff. -*ost*, -*est*.] The last, the hindmost.

"They curse the foremost, we the hindmost."

Corbet: Iter Boreale.

Hîn-doô, *s.* [HINDU.]

Hîn-dôo-sta-neë, *s.* [HINDUSTANI.]

Hîn-dô-sta-neë, ***hîn-dô-sta-ný**, *s.* [HINDUSTANI.]

hîn-drânçe, **hîn-dêr-ânçe**, ***hîn-der-aunce**, *s.* [Eng. *hinder*; -*ance*.]

1. The act of hindering, impeding, or obstructing.

2. That which hinders, impedes, or obstructs; an impediment; an obstacle; an obstruction.

"What various hindrances we meet."

Cosper: Olney Hymns, xli.

Hîn-dû, **Hîn-doô**, *s. & a.* [Hind. *Hindut*, Hindi, from *Hind*=India.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Gen.*: A native of India, not of Parsee, Mussulman, or Christian descent.

2. *Specif.*: Beames defines a Hindu as an Aryan still adhering to the Brahmanical faith.

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to one or other of the persons described under A.

Hîn-dû-lîgm, **Hîn-doô-lîgm**, *s.* [Eng. *Hindu*, *Hindoo*; suff. -*ism*.]

Religions: The system of belief held by the ordinary Hindus, as distinguished from that of the Indian aborigines and the Mussulman and Christian invaders. [BRAHMANISM, CASTE.] The several Hindu gods will be found described in their proper places, and where practicable, efforts will be made to trace their origin. Hinduism not being a homogeneous system of belief, but a conglomerate, in large measure derived from prior faiths.

Hîn-dû-sta-nî, **Hîn-dôo-sta-neë**, *a. & s.* [Pers., &c., from Pers. *Hindusthan*=the country of the Hindus, from *Hindu*=the people so named, and *sthan*=place.]

A. As adjective:

Phil., &c.: Of or belonging to Hindustan. Originally this was India north of the Nerbudda, or the Vindhya Mountains adjacent to it, the table-land south of these being termed the Deccan (Sansc., Dakshan) (South). Now it means India generally.

B. As substantive:

1. A native of Hindustan proper. [A.]

2. *Phil.*: A language which apparently arose from the efforts made by the Hindus and their Mohammedan conquerors to understand each other. It approaches Hindi (q. v.), but has a large admixture of both Persian and Arabic words foreign to India. Hindustani will carry one all over India, but is really the vernacular of the Mohammedans only, and not of the Hindus properly so called. It is sometimes called Urdu or Oordoo (q. v.).

¶ When people speak of the Indian language they mean Hindustani, but the designation is erroneous. There are at least twelve leading Indian languages.

hine, *s.* [A. S. *hina*.] [HIND (2), *s.*] A farm-laborer; a servant; a hind.

"A number of slaves and hired hines."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 1,258.

hiñg, *s.* [Hindust.] The Indian name for asafetida.

hinge, *s.* [Icel. *hengja*=to hang (q. v.), because the door hangs on the hinge.]

I. Lit.: A means of connecting a door, casement, or leaf with its frame or an object, so that it will swing thereon; a hook or joint on which a door or lid turns.

"His entrance doors from off the hinges shook."

Drayton: The Miseries of Queen Margaret.

II. Figuratively:

1. The joint of a bivalve shell.

2. That point or principle on which anything depends or turns; the governing or ruling principle, or point; the cardinal point.

"The great hinges, which opened the door to the most important alteration."—*Mickle: Life of Camoens*.

*3. One of the cardinal points, as east, west, north, or south. (*Cardinal* is from Lat. *cardo* (gen. *cardinis*)=a hinge.)

"When the moon is in the hinge at east."

Creech: Manilius.

*¶ To be off the hinges: To be in a state of confusion, disturbance, or disorder.

"At other times they are quite off the hinges, yielding themselves up to the way of their lusts and passions."—*Sharpe: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 14.

hinge-joint, *s.* A junction of parts allowing a flexure and extension in a certain plane. The parts are usually connected by a pintle or ligature.

"First, the head rests immediately upon the uppermost of the vertebrae, and is united to the hinge-joint."—*Foley: Natural Theology*, ch. viii.

hinge-line, **hinge-margin**, *s.*

Zool. (of the Mollusca): The margin of a conchiferous shell on which the ligament and teeth are situated. (*S. P. Woodward*.)

hinge, ***hinge**, *v. t. & i.* [HINGE, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To furnish with hinges.

*2. *Fig.*: To bend as a hinge.

"Be thou a flatterer now, and hinge thy knee."

Shakesp.: Timon, iv. 3.

B. Intrans.: To turn on, as on a hinge; to depend; as, The matter hinges on this point.

hiñk, *s.* [Etm. doubtful.] A hook for reaping; a reaping-hook.

hîn-neý, **hîn-ný** (1), *s.* [HONEY.]

1. Honey.

2. A darling; a pet.

"Ye maun ken, hinnie."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xl.

hîn-ný (2), *s.* [Lat. *hinnus*, from Gr. *hinnos*.] A mule; the offspring of a stallion and a she-ass.

"The pretended jumar is nothing more than a mere hiny."—*Bendyshe: Blumenbach*, p. 79.

hîn-ný, *v. i.* [Lat. *hinnio*.] To neigh, to whinny.

hîn-ôid, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *hinoideus*.]

Bot.: The term used when veins proceed entirely from midrib of a leaf, and are parallel and undivided, as in the Zingiberaceæ and the Musaceæ.

hint, *v. t. & i.* [HINT, *s.*]

A. Trans.: To mention indirectly; to suggest; to allude to; to call to mind by a hint or allusion.

B. Intrans.: To make an indirect allusion or mention of anything; to touch slightly on a subject; to insinuate; frequently followed by *at*.

hint, *s.* [Properly=a thing taken; a contraction of Mid. Eng. *hinted*, *hent*=taken, from *henten*; A. S. *hentan*=to seize, to catch.] A slight or distant allusion, mention, or suggestion; an insinuation; an indirect mention.

"I am no preacher, let this *hint* suffice."

Cowper: *Progress of Error*, 621.

hint-ër, *s.* [Eng. *hint*; -er.] One who hints.

hint-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [HINT, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of giving a hint; a hint; a suggestion.

hint-ing-ly, *adv.* [English *hinting*; -ly.] In a hinting manner; by hints or suggestions.

hip (1), ***hepe**, ***hipe**, ***hippe**, ***hupe**, *s.* [A. S. *hype*; cogn. with Dut. *heup*; Icel. *huppa*; Dan. *høfte*; Sw. *höft*; Goth. *hups*; Ger. *hüfte*; O. H. Ger. *huf*, *huft*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: In the same sense as II. 1.

II. Technically:

1. **Anat.**: The projecting fleshy parts covering the hip-joint (q. v.); the haunch. Often plural.

2. **Building**:

(1) The external angle formed by the meeting sides of a roof.

(2) A truncated gable. [HIP-ROOF.]

(3) A timber which forms the angle of a hipped roof, and against which the rafters are laid.

¶ (1) To catch on (or upon) the hip: To occupy a position which gives one an advantage over.

"If I can catch him once upon the hip."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

(2) To have on the hip: To have the advantage over.

"I'll have our Michael Cassio on the hip."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, ii. 1.

* (3) To smite hip and thigh: To overthrow utterly and with great slaughter. (*Judges* xv. 8.)

hip-bath, *s.* A kind of portable bath in which the body can only be partially immersed; a sitz bath.

hip-gout, *s.* A popular name for sciatica (q. v.).

hip-joint, *s.*

Anat.: The articulation of the head of the femur with the acetabulum. The most complete form of joint, the ball and socket, is best exemplified here, and on account of its having to bear the whole weight of the body the ligaments are remarkably strong. The action of the hip-joint is very extensive, combining flexion with extension, adduction, abduction, circumduction, and rotation. In strumous children it is apt to become diseased.

hip-knob, *s.*

Building: The finial at the apex of a gable, or on the top of the hips of a roof.

hip-molding, **hip-mold**, *s.*

Arch.: A kind of molding on the rafter that forms the hip of a roof.

hip-rafter, *s.*

Carp.: The rafter at the angle of a roof. Its two outer edges are sloped to range with the rafters on each side.

hip-roof, *s.*

Arch.: A roof having an obtuse angle formed by the meeting of two portions of a roof of different slant, as in the case of a mansard, curb, or French



Hip-roof.

roof; also a short portion of a roof over a truncated gable. A roof having a double slope, the rafters at the exterior angles being in two pieces, meeting at an obtuse angle.

hip-strap, *s.*

Harness: A strap which crosses the buttocks of a horse and supports the breeching or the traces merely, according to the style of harness.

hip-tile, *s.* A saddle-shaped tile to cover a hip; a corner tile.

hip (2), ***hëp**, ***hepe**, *s.* [A. S. *heöp*, in the compound *heöp-brymel*=hip-bramble.] The fruit of the dog-rose or wild briar.

"Yeares of store of hawes and heps do commonly portend cold winters."—Bacon: *Natural History*, § 737.

hip-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Rosa canina*.

***hip** (3), *subst.* [A contraction of *hypochondria* (q. v.).] Hypochondria, melancholy.

hip (1), *v. t.* [HIP (1), *s.*]

*1. **Ord. Lang.**: To dislocate or sprain the hip.

"His horse *hipped*, with an old mothy saddle."—Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

2. **Arch.**: To furnish with a hip; as, to *hip* a roof.

3. **Wrest.**: To throw by a cross-buttock.

***hip** (2), *v. t.* [HIP (3), *s.*] To render hypochondriac or melancholy; to put out of sorts.

"I cannot forbear writing to you, to tell you I have been, to the last degree, *hipped* since I saw you."—Steels: *Spectator*, No. 284.

hip, *interj.* [Onomatopoeic.] An exclamation intended to call attention, or as a signal.

***hip-hält**, *a.* [English *hip*, and *halt*.] Lame, limping.

***hip-höp**, *adv.* [A reduplication of *hop* (q. v.).] With a hopping gait.

"Like Volscius *hiphop* in a single boot."—Congreve.

hipp, *pref.* [HIPPO.]

hip-pa, *s.* [From Gr. *hippos*=a horse.]

Zoöl.: The typical genus of the family Hippidae (q. v.).

hip-pärch-i-a, *s.* [Gr. *hipparchia*=a squadron of horse; *hipparchos*=a ruler of horses, *Pref. hippo*, and *Gr. archos*=a leader, a commander.]

Entom.: A genus of butterflies, family *Nymphalidae*, sub-family *Satyrini*. The wings are more or less rounded, the middle longitudinal nerve of the fore wings giving off posteriorly four nerves; head small. *Hipparchia janira*, the Meadow-brown Butterfly, is a dull-brown, slow-flying species, the larva of which is green. The perfect insect is abundant. *H. semele*, the Grayling Butterfly, frequents stony places or heaths and the borders of woods; it flies with *H. hyperanthus*, the Ringlet Butterfly.

hip-pär-i-ön, *s.* [Gr. *hipparion*=a pony, dimin. of *hippos*=a horse.]

Paleont.: A genus of fossil Equidae, regarded by Prof. Huxley and others as in the line of the horse's ancestry. Though there is but a single toe, the second in order, which reaches the ground, and is hoof-like, yet two others, the first and third, exist, reduced in size, and elevated in position. The teeth nearly resemble those of the horse, but the crowns of the grinders are not so long. Prof. Boyd Dawkins mentions *Hipparion gracile* as occurring in the Upper Miocene of France, Spain, Germany, Hungary, and Greece, and in the Upper Pliocene of France. (*Quar. Jour. Geo. Soc.*, xxvi., p. xlix., i.; xxxvi. 390, &c.)

hip-pë-äs-trüm, *s.* [Gr. *hippeus*=a horseman, and *astron*=a star.]

Bot.: Knight's Star-lily; a genus of Amaryllidaceæ, tribe Amaryllidæ. The flowers are showy. Native of South America and the West Indies.

hipped (1), *a.* [HIP (1), *s.*]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: Having the hip dislocated or sprained.

2. **Arch.**: Furnished with a hip; as, a *hipped* roof.

hipped-roof, *s.*

Arch.: A hip-roof (q. v.).

hipped (2), *a.* [HIP (3), *s.*] Rendered melancholy or dismal; melancholy.

"From the *hipped* discourses gather,
That politics go by the weather."

Green: *The Spleen*.

hip-pë-l-äp, *s.* [Gr. *hippelaphos*=the horse-deer, *pref. hippo*, and *Gr. elaphos*=a deer.]

Zoöl.: The Hippelaphus, an animal described by Aristotle, and containing some of the characteristics of the stag and of the horse. It is sometimes said to have been *Rusa hippelaphus*, but Cuvier ultimately considered it to have been *Rusa aristoteli*, a species from the north of India.

hip-pl-a, *s.* [Gr. *hippios*=of a horse; so named because horses are fond of the plant.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Hippieæ (q. v.).

hip-pl-äng, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hippa* (q. v.); i connective, and Eng. &c., pl. suff. -ans.]

Zoöl.: The English name of the family Hippidae (q. v.).

hip-pl-dä, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hipp(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: Hippians, a family of decapod crustaceans, sub-order Anomoura. The carapace is longer than it is wide, and very convex transversely. The tail is articulated with a pair of movable appendages to the last joint but one, and has no fanlike fin at its termination. The species burrow in the sand. Found in the Arctic and Australian seas, on the coast of Brazil, &c.

hip-pl-ë-ä, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hippi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Composites, tribe Senecionideæ.

hip-pläsh, *a.* [Eng. *hip* (3), *s.*; -ish.] Rather melancholy or out of sorts; hypochondriac. (*Byron: Beppo*, lxi.)

hip-pö, *pref.* [Gr. *hippos*=a horse.]

Science, &c.: Of, belonging to, or in any way resembling a horse. The prefix generally is *hipp-* before a vowel, as *hippelaphus* (q. v.).

hip-pö-bös-cä, *s.* [Pref. *hippo*, and Gr. *boskō*=to feed.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Hippoboscidae (q. v.). *Hippobosca equina* is the Fore-fly, so troublesome to horses.

hip-pö-bös-çl-dä, *s. pl.* [Modern Latin *hippobosc(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: Forest flies; a family of diptera, sub-order Pupipara. The head is received into a cavity of the thorax, the antennæ rudimentary, the body short, flat, and very coriaceous; the wings are either very large or wanting, the legs are very strong, the last joint of the tarsi longish. Parasitic on various mammals and birds.

hip-pö-brö-mä, **hip-pö-brö-mäs**, *s.* [Prefix *hippo*, and Gr. *brōma*=food.]

Bot.: A genus of Sapindaceæ, tribe Meliosmeæ. It consists of very poisonous plants, *Hippobromus alatus*, or *H. alatum*, commonly called Pardepis, is extensively used for timber at the Cape of Good Hope. (*Lindley*.)

***hip-pö-cämp**, ***hÿp-pö-cämp**, *s.* [HIPPOCAMPUS.] An Anglicized form of hippocampus (q. v.).

"Guiding from rocks her chariot's *hippocampus*."

Brown: *Britannias Pastoralis*, bk. ii., s. 1.

hip-pö-cämp-päl, *a.* [Lat. *hippocampus* (us), and Eng. &c. suff. -al.] Of or belonging to the hippocampus major or minor (q. v.).

hippocampal-commissure, *s.*

Anat.: A commissure in the brain. It is at its lowest stage in reptiles.

hip-pö-cämp-pl-dä, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hippocampus* (us) (q. v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

1. **Ichthy.**: A family of Teleostean fishes, sub-order Lophobranchii. Type Hippocampus (q. v.).

2. **Paleont.**: The family commenced apparently with the Eocene.

hip-pö-cämp-püs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *hippocampus*=a sea-horse.]

1. **Ichthy.**: The typical genus of the family Hippocampidae (q. v.). It has a snout bearing a curious

resemblance to a horse's head. The eggs are hatched and the young are reared for a time within a marsupial sac.

2. **Anat.**: See the compounds.

hippocampus-major, *s.*

Anat.: A large white eminence extending the whole length of the cornu in the cerebrum. It becomes enlarged toward its anterior and lower extremity, and is indented or notched on its edge, so as to resemble the paw of an animal, on which account it has been termed *pes hippocampi*. Named also *Cornu Ammonis*.

hippocampus-minor, *s.*

Anat.: A curved and pointed longitudinal eminence on the inner side of the posterior cornu, projecting backward into the posterior lobe of the cerebrum. Its existence became known to the general public through a controversy whether or not the hippocampus minor was peculiar to man, or whether it existed also in the anthropoid apes. Prof. (now Sir Richard) Owen took the first view and Prof. Huxley the second.



Hippocampus Brevirostris.

böll, **böy**; **pöut**, **jöwi**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **ag**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-cian, -tian = shän. -tion, -sion = shün; -tjon, -gion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

hip-pô-càs-tâ-nê-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hippocastanum* (q. v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æe.]

Bot.: A tribe of Sapindaceæ. The leaves are opposite, the ovules two in each cell, the one ascending, the other suspended. Embryo curved with great fleshy consolidated cotyledons. (Lindley.)

hip-pô-càs-ta-nûm, *s.* [Prof. *hippo*, and Lat. *castanea*; Gr. *kastanos*=a chestnut tree.]

Bot.: A synonym of *Æsculus* (q. v.). [HORSE-CHESTNUT.]

hip-pô-cên-tâur, *s.* [Gr. *hippokentauros*, from *hippos*=a horse, and *kentauros*=a centaur.]

Myth.: A fabulous monster, half man and half horse.

"In Thessalie there was borne an Hippocentaur—i. e., half a man, and half a horse."—P. Holland; *Pliny*, bk. vii., ch. iii.

***hip-ô-crâs, *hip-o-cras, *yp-o-cras**, *s.* [Fr. from Lat. (*vinum*) *Hippocraticum*=(the wine of) Hippocrates.] A cordial made of wine and spices, supposed to be mingled according to the recipe of Hippocrates.

"And plaine water hath he preferred before the swete *hipocras* of the riche men."—*Udall*: *Luke* vii.

hip-pô-crât-ê-â, *s.* [Named after Hippocrates, regarded as one of the fathers of botany.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Hippocrateæ (q. v.). It consists of more than thirty climbing shrubs from the hotter latitudes. The nuts of *Hippocratea comosa*, a native of the West Indies, are oily and sweet.

hip-pô-crât-ê-â-çê-â, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hippocrate*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æe.]

Bot.: Hippocrateæ; an order of perigenous exogens, alliance Rhamnales. It consists of arborescent or climbing, generally smooth, shrubs, with opposite somewhat coriaceous leaves, the stipules small and deciduous. Flowers in axillary racemes small, inconspicuous; petals five, stamens three, forming a cup; ovary three-celled; style one, stigmas, one to three; fruit, either of three samaroid carpels or horned, cells one to three, seeds definite. Found chiefly in South America; a few are in Africa, the others in the East Indies. Known genera six, species about eighty-six.

hip-pô-crât-ê-â-çê-â, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hippocrate*(a); Eng., &c., suff. -ads.]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Hippocrateæ (q. v.).

Hip-pôc-ra-tê-s, *s.* [See def.] The most celebrated physician of antiquity, born in Cos, one of the Cyclades, B. C. 360. He delivered Athens from a pestilence in the beginning of the Peloponnesian War. The number of his works is very great.

Hippocrates' sleeve, *s.* A strainer-bag made by folding a square of flannel diagonally, and sewing it along the meeting edge; or by uniting the opposite angles of a square piece of cloth.

hip-pô-crât-ic, *a.* [Lat. *Hippocraticus*.] Of or pertaining to Hippocrates; described by Hippocrates.

hippocratic-face, *s.*

Path.: A face altered when death is approaching. It was well described by Hippocrates in his *Prognostica*.

Hip-pôc-rat-ism, *s.* [Eng. *Hippocrat*(es); -ism.] The teaching or system of medicine taught by Hippocrates.

Hip-pô-crê-ne, *s.* [Gr. from *hippou* *krênê*=the fountain of the horse.] A celebrated fountain on Mount Helicon in Boeotia, sacred to the Muses. It was fabled to have burst from the ground when struck by the feet of Pegasus, and to possess the power of poetic inspiration. [HELICON.]

"Nor maddening draughts of Hippocrène."

Longfellow: *Goblet of Life*.

hip-pô-crêp-I-ân, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *hippocrepis*(is); -ian.]

Zoöl. (pl.): A term applied to a section of Polyzoa having the lophophore crescentiform, or horseshoe shaped. (Nicholson.) The same as *Phylactolæmata* (q. v.).

hip-pô-crêp-I-form, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *hippocrepis*(is), and Lat. *forma*=shape, appearance.]

Bot.: Shaped like a horseshoe.

hip-pô-crê-plis, *s.* [Gr. *hippos*=a horse, and *krêpis*=a shoe.]

Bot.: Horseshoe vetch; a genus of papilionaceous plants, having the legumes compressed, submembranous, composed of many joints. Known species twelve. *Hippocrepis comosa* is a much-branched and woody plant, six inches high, having unequally pinnate leaves, and pale yellow flowers like those of the Birdsfoot trefoil.

***hip-pô-dâ-me**, *s.* [A contraction or corruption of *hippopotamus* (q. v.).] A hippopotamus.

"Which foure great hippodames did draw in temewise wide."—*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, III. xi. 40.

hip-pô-drôme (1), *s.* [Gr. *hippodromos*=a race-course for horses and chariots: *hippos*=a horse, and *dromos*=a course, a running.] Originally a circus or course on which horses and chariot-races were run; now frequently applied to a circus.

"I have planted an *hippodrome*; it is a circular plantation, consisting of five walks."—*Swift*: *Works*, xiv.

hip-pô-drôme (2), *s.* [Properly *hippodrome*, from Gr. *hippodromê*=an asylum: *hippo*=under, and *dromos*=a course, a running.] An inclosed portico.

"At one end of the inclosed portico, and, indeed, taken off from it, is a chamber that looks upon the *hippodrome*, the vineyards, and the mountains . . . an apartment connects the *hippodrome* with the house."—*Melmoth*: *Pliny*, bk. v., lett. 6.

hip-pô-glôs-sûs, *s.* [Gr. *hippoglôssos*=with horse's tongue, pref. *hippo*, and Gr. *glossa*=the tongue.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Pleuronectidæ. The body is long, the two eyes on the right side, the jaws and pharynx armed with strong teeth. *Hippoglossus vulgaris* is the Halibut or Holibut (q. v.).

hip-pô-griff, *s.* [Fr. *hippogriffe*, from Gr. *hippos*=a horse, and *gryps*=a griffon.] A fabulous creature, half horse and half griffon; a winged horse.

"He caught him up, and without wing
Of *hippogriff*, bore through the air sublime."—*Milton*: *P. R.*, iv. 542.

hip-pô-lith, *s.* [Gr. *hippos*=a horse, and *lithos*=a stone.] A stone or chalky concretion found in the intestines or stomach of a horse.

hip-pô-lyt-ê-s, *s.* [Gr. *hippolytos*=letting horses loose: pref. *hippo*, and Gr. *lytos*=that may be loosed; *lyo*=to loose.]

Zoöl.: A genus of crustaceans, family Paleonidæ; they resemble the typical genus, but their abdomen cannot be straightened. They are small crabs.

hip-pôm-a-nê, *s.* [Gr. *hippomane*=as adj. (of mares), mad after the horse; hence, lecherous, as subst. (1) an aphrodisiac plant of the spurge kind; (2) (see def.)]

1. **Folklore.**: A substance supposed to possess aphrodisiac qualities, obtained from a mare or recently dropped foal; it was used in preparing love-potions.

2. **Bot.**: The typical genus of the euphorbiaceous tribe Hippomaneæ. *Hippomane mancinella* is the Manchineel (q. v.).

hip-pô-mâ-nê-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hippoman*(e) (q. v.); and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æe.]

Bot.: A tribe of Euphorbiaceæ. The ovule solitary; the flowers in spikes, apetalous; the bracts one or many-flowered.

hip-pô-nyx, *s.* [Gr. *hippos*=a horse, and *onyx*=a claw.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A genus of gasteropodous mollusks, family Calyptridæ. About thirteen recent species are known from the warmer regions, and ten fossil, the latter from the Chalk until now.

hip-pô-pa-thôl-ô-gy, *s.* [Gr. *hippos*=a horse, and Eng. *pathology* (q. v.).] The pathology of the horse; veterinary medicine.

hip-pôph-a-ê, *s.* [Gr. *hippophæa*=a plant, *Euphorbia spinosa* (Liddell & Scott).]

Flor.: *Sallow-thorn*, a genus of Elæagnaceæ. Flowers, cæcious, the barren ones collected into a small catkin, each scale bearing a flower, the perianth single of two deep roundish valves; fertile flowers solitary, the perianth single, tubular, cloven at the top. *Hippophae rhamnoides* is the Common Sallow-thorn or Black-thorn. The Tartars make a jelly and the Bohemian fishermen a fish-sauce of the berries.

hip-pôph-a-êl, *s. pl.* [Gr. *hippos*=a horse, and *phagêin*=to eat.] Eaters of horse-flesh; specif. applied to certain nomadic tribes of Scythia and the north of the Caspian Sea, who fed on horse-flesh.

hip-pôph-a-êl-st, *s.* [Eng. *hippophag*(y); -ist.] One who eats or feeds on horse-flesh.

hip-pôph-a-êy, *s.* [Gr. *hippos*=a horse, and *phagêin*=to eat.] The act or practice of eating or feeding on horse-flesh.

hip-pô-pô-dî-ûm, *s.* [Pref. *hippo*, and Gr. *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot.]

Zoöl.: A sub-genus of *Myoconcha* (?). It contains one species, *Hippopotadum ponderosum*, looking like a ponderous cypricardia or cardia.

hip-pô-pô-tâm-I-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hippopotamus*(us); fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

1. **Zoöl.**: A family of mammals, order Ungulata, section Artiodactyla, sub-section Omiaivora. Genera *Hippopotamus* and *Chæropsis*, if indeed the latter is more than a sub-genus.

2. **Palæont.**: [HIPPOPOTAMUS.]

hip-pô-pôt-a-mûs, *hip-pô-pôt-a-mÿ, *s.* [Lat. from Gr. *hippopotamos*=the river horse of the Nile; *hippos*=a horse, and *potamos*=of or belonging to a river; *potamos*=a river. The faint

resemblance to a horse is either in the aspect of the head suddenly projected above the water or, according to M. F. Cuvier, in the voice.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: The River horse, *Hippopotamus amphibius* [11.]. It inhabits the great rivers and lakes of Africa. Anciently it was found in the lower part of the Nile: now it does not occur there. It is at home in the water, diving beneath it when danger arises, but at intervals raising its head above the surface to breathe. It feeds chiefly on the roots and bark of water trees and plants. It lands during the night to look for pasture, and is destructive to crops. Its tusks furnish the best ivory; its flesh is eaten.

II. **Technically**:

1. **Zoöl.**: The typical and only admitted genus of the family Hippopotamidæ. Muzzle short, blunt; incisors 1-2, canines very large 1-1, molars 1-1 or 2-2. Upper canines short, the lower developed into tusks; eyes and ears small; body heavy, massive; hide thick, toes four on each foot.

2. **Palæont.**: No fossil hippopotamus has been found in this country. As far as is known, the genera came in with the sub-generic form of *Hexaprotodon* (q. v.), found in the Upper Miocene of India. Then followed the *Tetraprotodon* (q. v.), to which the living and various fossil forms belong. *Hippopotamus major* is enumerated by Prof. Boyd Dawkins among the Upper Pliocene mammalia of Italy and the Mid Pleistocene mammalia of Britain. It is called by him a survival from the early Pleistocene. The hippopotamus is now found only where the water never freezes, but is of nearly uniform temperature throughout the year. Prof. Boyd Dawkins states that *H. amphibius* was widely diffused in Upper Pliocene times through the forests of France and Italy, and it is found as a survival from the Pliocene in the Early Pleistocene of Britain. The remains of this animal occur here also in the Late Pleistocene, both in river strata and ossiferous caverns.

hip-pô-pûs, *s.* [Gr. *hippos*=a horse, and *pous*=a foot.]

Zoöl.: A sub-genus of *Tridacna* (Clam-shell). *Hippopus maculatus* is the Bear's-paw clam. It has close valves, each with two hinge teeth, and a small byssus. Found on the reefs in the coral sea. (S. P. Woodward.)

hip-pôs-tê-ôl-ô-gÿ, *s.* [Gr. *hippos*=a horse, and Eng. *osteology* (q. v.).] The branch of science dealing with the osteology of the horse.

***hip-pô-tâu-rûs (pl. hip-pô-tâu-rî)**, *s.* [Gr. *hippos*=a horse, and *tauros*=a bull.] A hippopotamus (q. v.).

"Cocodrilles be abundante there and horses of the flood, called *hippotauri*."—*Higden*: *Polychronicon*, bk. i., ch. xvi.

hip-pô-thêr-I-ûm, *s.* [Gr. *hippos*=a horse, and *thêron*=a wild beast.]

Palæont.: A genus of Equidæ found by Prof. Kaup at Eppelsheim in Miocene strata.

hip-pô-thô-ê, *s.* [Gr. *hippotoos*=swift-riding; pref. *hippo*, and Gr. *thoos*=quick, nimble.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Hippothoidæ. From the Silurian times till now.

hip-pô-thô-I-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hippoto*(e); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A family of Cheilostomatous Polyzoa. Polyzoary creeping, and attached to foreign bodies; cells, pyriform, distant, and arranged in linear series.

hip-pô-tô-mÿ, *s.* [Prof. *hippo*, and Gr. *tomê*=a cutting.]

Anat.: The anatomy of horses, a branch of Zoötomÿ.

hip-pu-râte, *s.* [English, &c., *hippuric*(ic); -ate (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A salt of hippuric acid. Hippurates fused with potash or lime give off ammonia, and yield benzene by distillation.

hip-pûr-Ic, *a.* [Gr. *hippos*=a horse, and Eng. *uric* (q. v.).] Contained in the urine of horses.

hippuric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_9NO_3$, or $CH_2 \cdot NH \cdot CO \cdot C_6H_5$.

Benza-
mido-acetic acid. Hippuric acid occurs in the

urine of horses and other graminivora; the quantity depends upon the food—animals fed with oat straw give off the most. When benzoic acid is eaten, it appears in the urine in the form of hippuric acid. The acid can be obtained by evaporating the fresh urine to a thick syrup, and extracting with alcohol, filtering, and then distilling off the alcohol; the residue, when cold, is treated with hydrochloric acid; the color can be removed by dissolving the acid in dilute soda and adding to the boiling liquid a small quantity of permanganate of potassium, filtering off the oxide, and then precipitating the acid by HCl. The pure acid crystallizes in prisms easily soluble in boiling water and in

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

alcohol; less soluble in ether. It melts over 130°, turning brown. By the action of K_2MnO_4 and caustic soda solution it is decomposed, giving off its nitrogen as ammonia. An aqueous solution of hippuric acid, boiled with PbO_2 , yields benzamide $C_6H_5CO-NH_2$ and CO_2 . Hippuric acid can be prepared synthetically by heating benzoyl chloride C_6H_5CO-Cl with glyccol CH_2NH_2COOH to 120°, zinc oxide being added to neutralize the HCl given out; also by heating to 150° equivalents of benzamide and monochloroacetic acid.

hip-pu-rid'-ē-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *hippuris*, genit. *hippurid(is)*, fem. pl. adj. suff. -ē-æ.] [HIPPURIS.]
Bot.: The name given by Link to the botanical order called by Lindley and others Haloragaceæ (Hippurids).

hip-pu-rids, s. pl. [HIPPURIDEÆ.]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Haloragaceæ (q. v.).

hip-pur'-is, s. [Lat., from Gr. *hippouros*, (genit. *hippouros*)=the horse-tail (C. *Equisetum arvense* or *pratense*): pref. *hippo-*, and Gr. *oura*=a tail.] This is not the modern genus.

Bot.: Mare's tail, a genus of Haloragaceæ, tribe Haloragaceæ (q. v.). The perianth is single, superior, forming a very indistinct rim to the germen; stamen one; style one; fruit one-celled, one-seeded. Known species one or two.

hip-pu-rite, s. & a. [HIPPURITES.]

A. As subst.: A mollusk of the genus *Hippurites*, or more rarely of the family Hippuritideæ. (S. P. Woodward: *Mollusca* (3d ed.), pp. 32, 33.)

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to the Hippurites or the Hippuritideæ [A].

hippurite-limestone, s.

Geol. & Palæont.: Limestone of Lower Cretaceous age, characterized by the abundance of fossil hippurites, especially *Hippurites organisans* and its casts. It occurs in the south of France, in Spain, Sicily, and Greece. (Lyell.)

hip-pu-ri'-tēs, s. [Gr. *hippouros*=horse-tailed, and suff. -ites (Palæont.).] [HIPPURIS.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Hippuritideæ (q. v.). The shell is very inequivalve, inversely conical or elongated and cylindrical, the fixed valve striate or smooth, with three parallel furrows on the cardinal side, the pallial line continuous. Thirty species are known, all from the Chalk of continental Europe, Algeria, and Egypt. Typical species, *Hippurites bioculatus* and *H. cornuacinum*. (Woodward.)

hip-pu-rit'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *hippurit(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -i-dæ.]

Palæont.: A family of mollusca, class Conchifera, section Siphonida. Shell thick, inequivalve, attached by the right umbo; structure and sculpturing of the two valves dissimilar; the ligament internal; hinge teeth one, or two adductor impressions, two large; the pallial line simple submarginal. Found in the Cretaceous rocks. Known genera, *Hippurites*, *Radiolites*, &c.

hip-pūs, s. [Gr. *hippos*=a horse.]

Path.: A morbid trembling and twinkling of the eyes.

***hip-shōt**, a. [Eng. *hip*, and *shot*.]

1. Lit.: Having the hip dislocated or sprained.
"Why do you gonodding and wagging so like a fool, as if you were *hipshot*?" says the goose to the gosling."—*L'Estrange*.

*2. Fig.: Lame, awkward.

hip-wōrt, s. [Eng. *hip*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: *Cotyledon umbilicus*.

hir'-æ-æ, s. [Named after J. N. de la Hire, a French botanist who died in 1727.]

Bot.: A genus of Malpighiaceæ, tribe Hireæ. The species are pretty climbers with white or yellow flowers, growing in the East and West Indies.

hir'-cine, a. [HIRCINOUS.] Goatish; hence, strong smelling.

"A *hiricine* man or two."—C. Reade: *Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xxiv.

hir'-cīn-ōūs, a. [Lat. *hircinus*=pertaining to a goat; *hircus*=a goat.]

Bot.: Smelling like a goat.

hir'-cīte, **hir'-cīne**, s. [Lat. *hircus*=a goat, and suff. -īne (Min.).] From the strong animal odor which the globeule remaining after it has been burnt emits.]

Min.: An amorphous, brown, semi-transparent or opaque mineral. Specific gravity, 1.1. In boiling water it becomes soft, in cold alcohol it is slightly dissolved, and in boiling alcohol it is half so, imparting a golden color to the solution. (Dana.)

hir'-cū-lūs, s. [Lat.=a little goat, dimin. of *hircus* (q. v.).]

Bot.: A section of Saxifraga. (Sir Joseph Hooker.)

hir'-cūs, s. [Lat.=a he-goat.]

1. Zool.: The specific name of the goat (*Capra hircus*).

2. Astronomy: A fixed star, the same as Capella (q. v.).

hire, v. t. [A. S. *hýrian*, from *hýr*=hire (q. v.).]

1. To procure anything from another person at a certain price or consideration for temporary use; to engage.

"The Czar of Muscovy . . . hired my house at Say's Court."— *Evelyn: Memoirs*, Jan., 1698.

2. To engage in service for a stipulated price, payment, or wages; to contract for the services of for a period.

"Servants who are hired by the month or by the year."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. viii.

3. To let for hire; to lease; to grant the use or services of for a stipulated price or consideration; now only with out.

"A man plaundite a vineyard . . . and hiride it to tilleris."—*Wycliffe: Mark* xii. 1.

¶ Frequently used reflexively.

"They have hired themselves out for bread."—1 Sam. ii. 5.

*4. To bribe. (Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, ii. 42.)

hire, ***here**, ***huire**, ***hure**, ***huyre**, ***hyre**, s. [A. S. *hýr*; cogn. with Dut. *huur*; Sw. *hyra*; Dan. *hyre*; Ger. *heuer*.]

1. The price, reward, recompense, or equivalent paid, or contracted to be paid, for the temporary service or use of persons or things.

"Thei asken hure huyre er thei hit have deserved."—*P. Plowman*, ii. 91.

2. Reward or payment for illegal or dishonest services; a bribe.

"Friends, attendants, armies bought with hire."—*Beattie: Minstrel*, bk. ii.

hir'-ē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *hir(ēa)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ē-æ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Malpighiaceæ (q. v.).

hired, ***hir-id**, ***hyred**, pa. par. or a. [HIRE, v.]

***hire**-lēss, a. [Eng. *hire*; -less.] Without hire or reward, freely, gratuitously.

"This famed philosopher is Nature's spie, And hireless gives the intelligence to Art."—*Davenant: Gondibert*, bk. i., c. 6.

hire-līng, ***hyre-lynge**, s. & a. [A. S. *hýrelting*, from *hýr*=hire.]

A. As substantive:

1. One who serves for hire or wages; a hired servant or assistant.

"Hirelings whom want and idleness had induced to enlist."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

*2. A prostitute.

"No hireling she, no prostitute to praise."—*Pope: Ep.*, i. 96.

B. As adj.: Serving for hire or wages; mercenary; ready or willing to give one's services for hire.

"Beautiful Florence at a word laid low
Conquered and pardoned by a hireling Moor."—*R. Browning: Luria*, iv.

***hir'-ēn**, s. [A corrupt of Gr. *Irene*, the heroine in Peele's *The Turkish Mahomet* and the Fair *Hiren*.] A prostitute, a strumpet.

"Have we not *Hiren* here?"—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. II., ii. 4.

hir'-ēr, s. [Eng. *hir(e)*; -er.]

1. One who hires or engages the services of a person or thing temporarily for hire; one who employs persons for wages.

"Hiring and borrowing are also contracts by which a qualified property may be transferred to the *hirer* or borrower."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 30.

2. One who lets out things, especially horses, for hire.

hir'-sūte, a. [Lat. *hirsutus*; allied to *horreo*=to bristle.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: Rough; rugged; hairy; shaggy; set or covered with bristles.

"There are bulbous, fibrous, and *hirsute* roots; the *hirsute* is a middle sort, between the bulbous and fibrous."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 616.

*2. Fig.: Rough; coarse; rude; boorish; unmanly.

"He looked elderly, was cynical and *hirsute* in his behavior."—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 109.

II. Bot.: The same as hispid or setose, but with the hairs longer.

hir'-sūte-nēss, s. [Eng. *hirsute*; -ness.] The quality or state of being hirsute; roughness; hairiness; shagginess.

"Black colour argues natural melancholy; so doth leanness, *hirsuteness*, broad veins, much hair on the brows."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 69.

hir'-tēl-lā, s. [Dimin. of *hirtus*=hairy.]

Bot.: A genus of Chrysobalanaceæ. The siliceous bark of *Hirtella silicea*, a tree growing in Trinidad, is said to be used by the Indians in making pottery.

hir-rū-din'-ē-æ, s. pl. [From Lat. *hirudo*, genit. *hirudin(is)*=a leech; neut. pl. adj. suff. -ē-æ.]

Zool.: An order of Annelids having a locomotive or adhesive sucker, either posteriorly or at both ends. The sexes are not generally distinct, and the young undergo no metamorphosis. It contains the Leeches. Called also Suctorioria (q. v.).

hir-rū-din'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Latin *hirudo*, genit. *hirudin(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -i-dæ.]

Zool.: The typical family of the order Hirudinea (q. v.). [LEECH.]

hir-rū-dō, s. [Lat.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Hirudinidæ and the order Hirudinea. *Hirudo medicinalis* is the Common Leech. [LEECH.]

***hi-rūn'-dine**, a. & s. [Latin *hirundo*, genit. *hirundin(is)*=a swallow.]

A. As adj.: Like a swallow; swallow-like.

"Activity almost super-hirundine."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

B. As subst.: A swallow.

hi-rūn-din'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *hirundo*, genit. *hirundin(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -i-dæ.]

Ornith.: A family of Fissirostres. The plumage is compact and glossy, the bill very small and triangular. It contains the swallows and martins [HIRUNDO], and formerly included the genus *Cypselus*, which now forms the type of a new family Cypselidæ (q. v.).

hi-rūn-di-nī-næ, s. pl. [Lat. *hirundo*, genit. *hirundin(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -ī-næ.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Hirundinidæ, containing the swallows and martins as distinguished from the swifts. Those who form the swifts into the family Cypselidæ abolish also the sub-family Hirundinidæ.

hi-rūn'-dō, s. [Lat.=a swallow.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Hirundinidæ (q. v.). The bill is flattened its whole length, the margins not inflected, the rectus smooth, the feet insessorial; the lateral toes equal, the middle one longer than the tarsus. [MARTIN, SWALLOW.]

his, pro. or a. [The poss. of *he* (q. v.).] Of or belonging to him. It may be used with or without the noun to which it refers; as, These are his books, or these are his. *His* was formerly neuter as well as masculine.

"Who can impress the forest, bid the tree
Unfix his earth-bound root?"—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv.

¶ From a mistaken idea as to the origin of *his* or *es* as the sign of the genitival inflection, *his* was also used as a sign of the possessive; thus in the Prayer Book we have "for Jesus Christ *his* sake," &c.

his'-in-gēr-ite, s. [Named from W. Hisinger, a Swedish mineralogist.]

Min.: An amorphous compact mineral, black or brownish-black, without cleavage; its luster greasy; its hardness 3; its specific gravity 3.045. Composition: Silica, 33.07-40.97; alumina, 0.1-38; sesquioxide of iron, 26.04-40.28; protoxide of iron, 0.17-59; magnesia, 0.15-6; water, 15.12-22.83, &c. Found near Helsingfors, in Finland, &c. Varieties: Hisingerite, Degeröite, and Scotiolite (q. v.). (Dana.)

his'-lōp-ite, s. [Named in 1859 by Prof. Haughton, of Dublin, after Rev. Stephen Hislop, of Nagpore, who, with Rev. Robt. Hunter, sent it and other minerals, fossils, &c., to the Geological Society in 1854. (*Phil. Mag.*, IV. xvii. 16, 1859.)]

Min.: A grass-green variety of Calcite, colored by about fourteen per cent. of glauconite. From Nagpore in Central India.

hisn, pro. [A vulgarism for *his* (q. v.).]

his'-pā, subst. [Lat. *hispidus*=shaggy, hairy, bristly (q. v.).] The typical genus of the family Hispidæ (q. v.). It is surrounded by formidable spines.

***His-pān'-i-çism**, s. [Lat. *Hispanicus*=pertaining to Hispania, or Spain.] A Spanish idiom or phrase; a phrase or mode of speech peculiar to the Spanish language.

his'-pid, a. [Lat. *hispidus*.]

*1. Ord. Lang.: Rough; hairy; bristly; shaggy.

"John of the wilderness? the hairy child?"
The hispid Thebait? or what satyr wild?"

More: *Verses, Pref. to Hall's Poems* (1646).

2. Bot. (of leaves, &c.): Having hairs thinly scattered and moderately stiff. The same as SETOSE (q. v.).

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhīn, bench; go, gem; thin, thīs; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

his-pl-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hispid* (*a*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of tetramerous beetles, closely akin to the Cassididæ. They are depressed insects with short legs, and porrected moniliform antennæ. The larvae feed between the membranes of leaves upon their parenchyma. Found both in the Old and in the New World.

his-pid-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *hispid*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being hispid; roughness; hairiness.

"The hispidity or hairiness of his skin."—More: *On Godiness*, bk. iii., ch. vi., § 5.

his-pid-u-loŭs, *a.* [A dimin. from *hispid* (*q. v.*).] **Bot.**: Having short, stiff, or bristly hairs.

hiss, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *hysian*; cogn. with O. Dut. *hisschen*; cf. Dut. *hissen*; Ger. *zischen*. All of these words are formed from the sound.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To make a sound like that of the letter *s*, by forcing out the breath between the tongue and the upper teeth.

"Swallowing tongs did lick their hissing mouths."—*Surrey: Virgil's Æneid*, ii.

2. To make a sibilant sound; vocally as do geese and serpents, or by rapid motion through the air, like an arrow, a jet of steam, &c.

"His forceful spear, which, hissing as it flew,

Pierced through the yielding planks."—*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, ii. 65.

3. To express disapprobation by hissing.

"It is the undoubted right of any visitor to a theater to hiss."—*Fall Mail Gazette*.

B. Transitive:

1. To utter with a hissing sound; as, He *hissed* the words out.

2. To condemn by hissing; to express disapprobation of.

"He therefore wrote the opera of Rosamond, which when exhibited on the stage, was either *hissed* or neglected."—*Johnson: Life of Addison*.

*3. To procure hisses, disgrace, or ridicule for.

"So disgraced a part, whose issue

Will hiss me."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

hiss, *s.* [Hiss, *v.*]

1. A sound made by forcing the breath out between the tongue and upper teeth, as in pronouncing the letter *s*. It is generally used as an expression of derision, disapprobation, or censure.

"A clamor made up of yells of hatred, of hisses, of contempt, and of shouts of triumphant and half insulting welcome."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. A similar sound such as that made by a serpent, water falling on a hot substance, steam passing through a narrow opening, &c.

"The hiss of rustling wings."—*Milton: P. L.*, i. 768.

hiss-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [Hiss, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of emitting a hiss or hisses; a hiss.

"I heard a hissing: there are serpents here!"—*Goldsmith: Prol. to Zobeide*.

2. An expression of derision, disapprobation, or censure.

3. That which is hissed at, censured, or ridiculed.

hiss-ing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *hissing*; *-ly*.] In a hissing manner; with a hiss.

hist, *pa. par. or a. & interj.* [The same as *hushed* or *whist* (*q. v.*).]

***A. As pa. par. or a.**: Hushed, silenced.

B. As interj.: A word enjoining silence.

his-tër, *s.* [The Etruscan form whence the Lat. *histrio*=a stage-player, an actor, was derived.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Histeridæ (*q. v.*). The form is quadrate and almost cubical. The posterior tibiae have two rows of spines.

his-tër-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *hister* (*q. v.*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of beetles, tribe Pentamera, sub-tribe Helocera, or Clavicornes. The four hinder feet are more separated from each other at their insertion than the anterior two; the feet are contractile, and the external side of the legs denticulated or spinous. The antennæ are bent, and generally end in a knob. Body square or parallelopiped. They inhabit dead animals, dung, putrid fungi, &c., and feign death when caught. They can fly. They have a wide distribution, both in the Old and the New World.

hist-i-ŭ, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Dry, chapped, barren.

his-ti-ŭl-ŭ-gŷ, *s.* [HISTOLOGY.]

his-tŭ, *pref.* [Gr. *histos*=a web or tissue.] Connected with or relating to the organic tissues.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hêr, there; pine, plt, sire, sîr, marine; gô, pôr, or, wôre, wolf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

his-tŭ-chêm-is-trŷ, *s.* [Pref. *histo*, and Eng. *chemistry*.] (See extract.)

"The special application of the facts of physiological and zoöchemistry to the tissues composing our frame constitutes what is called *histochemistry*."—*Frey: Histology of Man* (ed. Barker), p. 6.

his-tŭ-gên-ŭ-sis, *s.* [Pref. *histo*, and English *genesis*.]

Phys.: The science of the origin of tissues. Histogenesis, which has of late years received much attention, really dates from Schumann's proof that the cell is the starting-point of all animal structures. He also indicated the mode of origin of the various tissues from the cell.

his-tŭ-gê-nê-t-ic, *a.* [Pref. *histo*, and English *genetic*.] Relating or pertaining to histogenesis (*q. v.*).

his-tŭ-gên-ic, *a.* [Eng. *histogen* (*y*); *-ic*.] Tissue-forming; contributing to the formation of tissue.

his-tŭg-ên-yŷ, *s.* [Pref. *histo*, and Gr. *genna*=to produce.]

Phys.: The formation and development of the organic textures.

his-tŭg-ra-phŷ, *s.* [Pref. *histo*, and Gr. *graphê*=a description.] A description of or treatise on organic tissues.

his-tŭid, *a.* [Gr. *histos*=tissue, and *eidos*=form.] A term applied to tumors whose contents closely resemble the normal texture of the body. (*Dungli-son*.)

his-tŭ-lŭg-ic, **his-tŭ-lŭg-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *histology* (*y*); *-ic*, *-ical*.] Relating to histology; sometimes applied to the natural transformations that occur in the tissues of the embryo.

his-tŭ-lŭg-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *histological*; *-ly*.] In a histologic manner; with reference to histology.

his-tŭl-ŭ-gist, *s.* [Eng. *histologist* (*y*); *-ist*.] One who is skilled in or devoted to the study of histology.

his-tŭl-ŭ-gŷ, *s.* [Pref. *histo*, and Gr. *logos*=a discourse.]

Phys. & Anat.: That branch of anatomy, called by Quain *textural*, which examines and treats of the minute structure of the component tissues of the body. Frey divides histology into three sections: (1) General Histology, which considers the tissues of which the human and animal body generally is composed; (2) Histology (proper), in which the various tissues, in their anatomical relations and composition, are considered; and (3) Topographical Histology, dealing with the more minute structure of the organs and systems of the body. This branch of anatomy is, according to Barker, the translator of Frey's excellent work on the subject, "essentially the product of German industry."

his-tŭl-ŷ-sis, *s.* [Pref. *histo*, and Gr. *lysis*=a dissolution, a parting.]

Path.: The decay and dissolution of the organic tissues and of the blood. It includes the various forms of retrograde metamorphosis and degeneration.

his-tŭn-ŭ-mŷ, *s.* [Pref. *histo*, and Gr. *nomos*=a law.] The history of the laws which govern the formation and arrangement of organic tissues.

***his-tŭr-i-al**, ***his-tŭr-i-all**, *a.* [Eng. *history*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to history; historical.

"The historical parts of the Bible, be ryght necessary for to be redde."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. i., ch. xi.

his-tŭr-i-an, ***his-tŭr-i-en**, *s.* [Fr. *historien*, from *histoire*=history.]

1. One who writes or compiles history; an historiographer.

"Historians do borrow of poets."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World*, bk. ii., ch. xxi., § 6.

2. One who is learned or versed in history.

***his-tŭr-i-an-ŭss**, *s.* [Eng. *historian*; *-ess*.] A female writer of history.

his-tŭr-ic, ***his-tŭr-ick**, **his-tŭr-ic-al**, ***his-tŭr-ic-al**, ***hys-tŭr-ic-al**, *a.* [Latin *historicus*, from *historia*=history; Fr. *historique*.] Pertaining to or connected with history; of the nature of or containing history; suited for history.

"Living in historic pages."

Longfellow: *Norman Baron*.

historic-painting, s.

Art.: The art of representing by painting historical events with due regard to the time, place, and all the accessories of life at the period of the action of the picture.

historic-picture, s.

Art.: A picture truthfully delineating a known event in history in all of its accessories. It is a realization of the page of the historian.

historic-sense, historical-sense, *s.* The faculty of readily grasping and understanding historical facts in all their bearings, and of vividly picturing them in the mind with due regard to all their accessories.

his-tŭr-i-cal-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *historical*; *-ly*.] In an historical manner; according to the facts of history; in manner of a history.

"He setteth down *historically*, the kind and manner of this plague."—*Usher: Annals*.

***his-tŭ-rŭ-ŭ-cian**, *s.* [Eng. *history* (*y*); *-ician*.] An historian.

"John de Hexam and Richard de Hexham [were] two notable *historicians*."—*Holinshed: Richard I.* (an. 1199).

***his-tŭ-rŭ-ŭ-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *historic*; *-ity*.] The quality of being historical.

***his-tŭr-i-ŭ-ŭ-ŭ**, *v. t.* [Eng. *historic*; *-ize*.] To record or relate in manner of a history; to chronicle.

his-tŭr-i-ŭ, *a.* [Eng. *history*; *-ed*.] Recorded or related in history.

***his-tŭr-i-ŭ-ŭ**, *s.* [Eng. *history*; *-er*.] An historian.

his-tŭr-i-ŭ-ŭ, *s.* [Fr.] A short history or account; a tale.

***his-tŭr-i-ŭ-ŭ**, ***his-tŭr-i-ŭ-ŭ**, *v. t.* [Eng. *history*; *-fy*.] To relate or record in or as history. (*Brewer: Lingua*, ii. 1.)

his-tŭr-i-ŭ-ŭ-ŭ-ŭ-ŭ, ***his-tŭr-i-ŭ-ŭ-ŭ-ŭ-ŭ**, *s.* [Gr. *historiographos*, from *historia*=history, and *graphô*=to write; Fr. *historiographie*.] A writer of history; an historian. The title is given as a mark of honor in European courts to some learned historians.

"The duties which belonged to him as *historiographer* of France."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

***his-tŭr-i-ŭ-ŭ-ŭ-ŭ-ŭ**, **his-tŭr-i-ŭ-ŭ-ŭ-ŭ-ŭ**, *s.* [Gr. *historiographos*.] Of or pertaining to historiography.

***his-tŭr-i-ŭ-ŭ-ŭ-ŭ-ŭ**, *s.* [Gr. *historiographos*=to write history; *historia*=history, and *graphô*=to write.] The art or occupation of an historian.

***his-tŭr-i-ŭ-ŭ-ŭ-ŭ-ŭ**, *s.* [Gr. *historia*=history, and *logos*=a discourse.] A discourse on history; the knowledge of history.

***his-tŭr-i-ŭ-ŭ**, *v. t.* [Eng. *histor* (*y*); *-ize*.] To relate or record as history; to chronicle.

"Under which is *historized* the whole Ovidian *Metamorphosis*."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, *Tivoli*.

his-tŭr-ŷ, *s.* [Lat. *historia*=a narrative of past events; history; Gr. *historia*=a learning or knowing by inquiry, inquiry, the knowledge so obtained, information; *istŭr*, *histŭr*=knowing, learned; *istŭ*, 3d sing. imper. of *oida*=know.]

1. The record of the most important bygone events in human history chronologically arranged, with an inquiry into their causes, and the lessons which they afford with regard to human conduct; "philosophy teaching by example." This field of investigation is more limited than that of the Greek *historia*, which was used for research on any subject [Etym.], and somewhat more extensive than the Roman *historia*, which would now be called annals. Accounts of the same event are distorted according to the prejudices or interest of the person by whom they are related. Historians in such cases attempt with cold impartiality to ascertain and record the actual truth. Every nation has great gaps in its early history, which verbal tradition and written poetry have had no scruple in filling up with almost purely mythic narratives; the historian must attempt to discriminate truth from fable. The "eyes of history" are geography and chronology. The locality of an event should be recorded, and the date at which it occurred. If a wrong date be introduced the chain of causation in historic events is destroyed at that point; for every event is in that respect the consequent of those which preceded it, and the antecedent of those which followed. History is often divided into sacred and profane. The former is that obtained from the Bible; the lesson which it was designed to teach is what has been called "God in History." Profane, by which is meant not unholy, but secular, history, specially records the rise and growth of the several Gentile nations. A history may be of an institution, an invention or art gradually perfected, as, the History of Shipbuilding, the History of Painting; or of thought, as, the History of Philosophy. Branches of history now named separately are Archaeology and Biography.

2. A narrative; a verbal relation of important occurrences.

3. A book treating of the history of any country, people, science, or art.

"Two sides of my library are filled with *histories*."—*Lyttton: Godolphin*, ch. xii.

history-painting, *s.* [HISTORIC-PAINTING.]

history-piece, s. A painting or drawing representing historical events or actions.

"His works resemble a large *history-piece*, where even the less important figures have some convenient place."—*Pope*.

*his-tōr-y, v. t. [*HISTORY, s.*] To relate or record, to chronicle. (*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 1.*)

*his-tri-ōn, s. [*Lat. histronem, acc. of histrio = a buffoon.*] A stage-player, an actor.

his-tri-ōn-ic, a. & s. [*Lat. histronicus, from histrio.*]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to an actor or acting; belonging to or befitting the stage; theatrical, not real, affected.

"Foppish airs
And *histronic* mummery, that let down
The pulpit." *Cowper: Task, ii. 563.*

B. As subst. (pl.): The art of theatrical representation.

his-tri-ōn-ic-al, a. [*Eng. histronic; -al.*] The same as *HISTRIONIC* (q. v.).

his-tri-ōn-ic-al-ly, adv. [*Eng. histronical; -ly.*] In a histrionic manner; theatrically.

*his-tri-ōn-ism, *his-tri-ōn-i-ism, s. [*Eng. histron; -ism.*] Stage representation; acting; feigned or affected representation.

"When personations shall cease, and *histronism* of happiness be over."—*Brownie: Christian Morality.*

*his-tri-ōn-ize, v. t. [*Eng. histron; -ize.*] To represent on the stage; to act.

hit, hitte, v. t. & i. [*Ice. hitla = to meet with, to hit upon; cogn. with Sw. hitta; Dan. hitte.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To strike; to touch with a blow or some degree of force; to give a blow to.

"Whom they *hit*, none on their feet might stand." *Milton: P. L., vi. 592.*

(2) To strike or touch after taking aim; not to miss; to reach or attain an object aimed at, as a mark.

"So hard it is to tremble and not to err, and to *hit* the mark with a trembling hand."—*South.*

2. Figuratively:

(1) To attain to, to reach, to effect successfully.

"Your father's image is so *hit* in you." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 1.*

(2) To guess, to find out.

"Thou hast *hit* it."

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

(3) To suit, to be conformable to, to meet, to agree with.

"He scarcely *hit* my humor."

Tennyson: Edwin Morris, 56.

II. Backgammon: To take one of your opponent's men, lying single or uncovered, by moving one of your own men on to its point.

B. Intransitive:

I. Lit.: To strike, to deliver a blow or stroke, to come into collision, to collide. (Absolutely or followed by *against* or *on*.)

II. Figuratively:

*1. To succeed, to be fortunate or successful, to fall out luckily or successfully.

*2. To agree, to coincide, to be of one mind, to fall out as prognosticated.

"This *hits* right."—*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iii. 1.*

¶ **1. To hit off:**

(1) To determine luckily or by guess, to guess, to hit upon.

(2) To represent or describe rapidly or cleverly.

(3) *Cricket:* To make the number of runs required to win.

2. To hit on or upon: To happen on; to meet with or find; to light or chance on.

"I have hit upon such an expedient."—*Goldsmith: Citi-zen of the World, Let. 106.*

3. To hit out:

*1. *Trans.:* To perform by good luck.

*2. *Intrans.:* To strike out with the fists straight from the shoulder.

¶ For the difference between *hit* and *to beat*, see *BEAT*.

hit, s. [Hit, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: A blow, a stroke, a striking against, a collision.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A chance, a fortuitous event; especially a lucky or fortunate chance.

"Each lucky *hit*, or unsuccessful manœuvre."

Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 3.

(2) A striking, happy, or felicitous expression or turn of thought, which appears peculiarly applicable or apposite; as, He made some happy *hits* in his speech.

II. Technically:

1. Backgammon: A move by which an uncovered or open piece of the opponent is removed temporarily from the board and compelled to start afresh from the first point.

*2. *Fencing:* A stroke, a touch with the sword or stick.

"The king hath laid, that in a dozen passes between you and him, he shall not exceed you three *hits*."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.*

hit, s. [HITCH, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A catch, an impediment, an obstacle.

2. A failure; anything which stops or breaks the easy and regular course.

3. The act of catching, as on a hook.

4. A heave; a pull or jerk up; as, to give one's trousers a *hitch*.

*5. Temporary assistance or help in a difficulty.

II. Technically:

1. Min.: A small slip where the dislocation does not exceed the thickness of the vein.

2. Naut.: A species of knot by which a rope is bent to a spar or to another rope.

hit, *hic-chen, *hych-yn, *hytch-en, *hytch-yn, v. t. & i. [Etym. doubtful. According to Skeat, a weakened form of an older *hikken*, used to express a convulsive movement, as in *hiccough* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To remove, to move.

2. To fasten, to tie, to make fast, to yoke, to catch or make fast by a hook; as, to *hitch* a rope, &c.

3. To raise or pull up with a jerk; as, to *hitch* up one's trousers.

4. To interpose, to bring in.

"Who'er offends at some unlucky time
Slides into verse and *hitches* in a rhyme."

Pope: Horace, bk. ii., sat. 1.

5. To attach, as a horse to a vehicle; as, *hitch* up the black horse. (Colloq.)

B. Intransitive:

1. To move with jerks or by fits, to hobble, to fidget.

2. To become entangled, caught or joined together; to unite.

3. To work pleasantly or harmoniously together.

4. To hit the legs together in moving, as horses; to interfere.

5. To go or move irregularly or uneasily.

"Knots and impediments make something *hitch*."

Cowper: Conversation, 108.

hit, *cōck-its, s. [Named after Prof. E. Hitchcock of America.]

Min.: A variety of Plumbroesinite (q. v.).

hit, *el, v. t. [HATCHEL.] To beat or comb flax or hemp.

hit, *ēr, s. [Eng. *hitch*; -er.] One who or that which hitches or fastens; specif., a boat-hook.

hit, *i-āg, s. [HITCH, v.] A fastening in a harness.

hitching-clamp, s.

Manège: A device for holding the strap of a bridle or halter.

hitching-post, s.

Manège: A post with convenient means for the attachment of the strap of a horse's halter or bridle.

hit, *hē, *hēthe, s. [A. S. *hýdh* = a haven.] A small port or haven.

hit, *ēr, *hid-er, *heth-er, *hyd-er, *hyth-er, adv. & a. [A. S. *hider, hýder*; cogn. with Ice. *hédhra*; Dan. *hid*; Sw. *hit*; Goth. *hidre*; Lat. *citra*.]

A. As adverb:

1. To this place; used with verbs of motion; as, to come *hither*, to bring *hither*.

"Putte *hider* thin hond and putte into my side."—*Wycliffe: John xx.*

2. To this end; to this point; to this topic.

"*Hither* we refer whatsoever belongeth unto the highest perfection of man."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

B. As adj.: On the side nearest to the person speaking; on this side.

¶ *Hither* and *thither*: To this place and that; in this direction and in that; to and fro.

hit, *ēr-mōre, a. [English *hither*, and *more*.] Nearer on this side.

"On the *hithermore* banke."—*P. Holland: Camden, p. 472.*

hit, *ēr-mōst, *hýth-ēr-mōst, a. [English *hither*; -most.] The nearest on this side.

"That which is eternal can be extended to a greater extent at the *hithermost* extreme."—*Hale: Prim. Origin of Mankind, p. 124.*

hit, *ēr-tō, adv. [Eng. *hither*, and *to*.]

1. To this place; hither.

"England from Trent and Severn *hitherto*."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iii. 1.

2. To this limit; thus far; so far.

"I am *hitherto* your daughter."

Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

3. Up to this point; up to this time.

"Europe, however, has *hitherto* derived much less advantage from its commerce with the East Indies."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations, bk. iv., ch. i.*

4. In any time up to the present.

hit, *ēr-ward, hit, *ēr-wards, *hid-er-ward, *hyd-er-ward, adv. [Eng. *hither*; -ward.] In this direction; toward this place; hither.

"The Earl of Westmoreland, seven thousand strong,
Is marching *hitherward*."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iv. 1.

hit, *tēr, s. [Eng. *hit*; -er.] One who hits; one who deals or delivers blows, literally or figuratively.

hive, *hyfe, s. [A. S. *hīw* = a house, found only in composition, as *hīwisc* = a household; *hīwan* = domestics; Ice. *hýd* = a household.]

I. Literally:

1. A box or basket for the reception and habitation of a swarm of bees.

"They work their waxy lodgings in their *hives*."

Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iv. 81.

2. A swarm of bees; the bees inhabiting a hive.

"The commons, like an angry *hive* of bees."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iii. 2.

II. Figuratively:

1. A place full or swarming with busy occupants; a crowd; a cluster.

"There the *hive* of Roman liars worship."

Tennyson: Boadicea, 19.

*2. A kind of bonnet resembling a hive.

"Upon her head a platted *hive* of straw."

Shakesp.: Complaint of a Lover, 8.

hive-bee, s. A bee housed in a hive; a domesticated bee. *Apis mellifica*. [BEE.]

hive-nests, s. pl.

Ornith.: Nests constructed by birds living in vast societies under one common roof. They are found only in Africa. The most remarkable are the work of the Republican Grosbeak (*Philæsternus socius*), the nests of which are constructed in such numbers in trees that the latter often break down with the weight.

hive, v. t. & i. [HIVE, s.]

A. Transitive:

I. Lit.: To collect, gather, or put into a hive.

"When bees are fully settled, and the cluster at the big-gest, *hive* them."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

II. Figuratively:

1. To collect, gather, or store for future use or enjoyment.

"*Hiving* wisdom with each studious year."—*Byron.*

2. To contain; to receive, as in a place of deposit.

"Where all delicious sweets are *hived*."—*Cleveland.*

B. Intrans.: To reside in a collective body; to take shelter or swarm together.

"Drones *hive* not with me."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 5.

***hive-*lëss*, *hive-*lësse*, a. [Eng. *hive*; -less.] Destitute or deprived of a hive; having no hive.**

hiv, *ēr, s. [Eng. *hive*(e); -er.] One who collects or puts bees into hives.

"Let the *hiv*er drink a cup of good beer, and wash his hands and face therewith."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

hives, s. [Pl. of Eng. *hive* (q. v.).]

Pathol.: A popular name for any eruptive disease characterized by a scattered eruption consisting of vesicles filled with a fluid; spec., *Cynanthus trachealis*.

***hive-ward, adv. [Eng. *hive*, s. (q. v.); -ward.] In the direction of the hive; hence, homeward.**

"Less from Indian craft
Than bee-like instinct *hive*ward found at length
The garden portals."—*Tennyson: Princess, iv. 181.*

***hizz, v. i. [Hiss, v.] To hiss; to whizz.**

"The wheels and horses' hoofs *hizz'd* as they passed them o'er."—*Cowley: The Extasy.*

hiz, *ziē, hiz-zy, his-sie, s. [Hussy.]

hizz, *i-āg, s. [HIZZ.] A hissing; a hiss.

hō (1), **hōa** (1), *interf.* [Onomat.; cf. Icel. *hó=ho!* *hó=to shout out ho!*] An exclamation or interjection to call attention.

hō (2), **hōa** (2), *interf.* [The same as *whoa* (q. v.); Fr. *ho*.] A cry or word used by teamsters to stop their teams; hence, a stop, moderation, bounds.

hō, *v. i.* [Ho (1), *interf.*] To cry out; to call out; to halloo.

Hōad-lēy-ism, *s.* [See def.]

Ch. Hist. The doctrine taught by the Latitudinarian political bishops of the eighteenth century of whom Benjamin Hoadley is instanced as a specimen. [BANGORIAN CONTROVERSY.]

"He may write and preach as much Hoadleyism . . . as he pleases."—J. S. Brewer: *English Studies*, p. 300.

***hōam-līg**, *a.* [Prob. from Ger. *schaum=foam*.] Foaming; swelling; surging.

"It is a hoaming sea! we shall have foul weather."—Dryden: *Tempest*, l. 1.

hōar, ***hor**, ***hoor**, ***hore**, ***hoare**, *a. & s.* [A. S. *hār*; cogn. with Icel. *hár*.]

A. As adjective:

1. White; a hoar frost.

2. Gray; grayish white; hoary; gray with age.

*3. Moldy; musty.

"Something stale and hoar ere it is spent."—Shakespeare: *Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 4.

4. White with foam; foaming.

"The hoare waters from his frigot ran."—Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. xii. 10.

***B. As subst.:** Hoariness; antiquity.

"Covered with the awful hoare of innumerable ages."—Burke.

hoar-frost, *s.*

Meteor. Dew which, having been deposited on bodies below the freezing point, itself has frozen. Hoar-frost is found, like dew, on bodies such as the extremities of leaves, from which radiation is great, and which, therefore, part most easily with the heat obtained during the day from the sun. The same, or nearly the same, as rime (q. v.).

"The rigid hoar-frost melts before his beam."—Thomson: *Autumn*, l. 168.

***hōar**, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *hārian*.] [HOAR, *a.*]

A. Intrans.: To become moldy or musty.

"But a hare that is hoare is too much for a score, when it hoares ere it be spent."—Shakespeare: *Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 4.

B. Trans.: To make hoary or white; to make moldy.

"Hoar the flamen

That scolds against the quality of flesh."

Shakespeare: *Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

hōard (1), ***hord**, ***hoord**, *s.* [A. S. *hord*; cogn. with Icel. *hord*; Goth. *huzd*; Ger. *hort*.] A stock; a store; a treasure; a quantity of things accumulated or laid up; especially applied to a hidden stock of treasure or provisions.

"Hoards after hoards his rising raptures fill."—Goldsmith: *Traveller*.

hōard (2), *s.* [HOARDING.]

hōard, ***hord**, ***hoord**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *hordian*; cogn. with Goth. *huzdjan*.]

A. Trans.: To collect and lay up; to accumulate; to store up; to treasure up; to lay in a hoard; to store secretly. (Generally followed by *up*.)

"Vast masses of old wealth were hoarded."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

B. Intrans.: To lay up hoards; to make a hoard or store, especially of money or treasure.

"He did not think himself justified in hoarding for them."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

hōard-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *hoard*; -er.] One who hoards or stores things in secret; a miserly, stingy, grasping person.

"We can say nothing further to the hoarders of this world."—Giffin: *Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 5.

hōard-līg, *s.* [Either from Dutch *horde=*a hurdle, or O. Fr. *horde=*palisade, a barrier.]

Build. A temporary screen of boards inclosing a building-site, where erections or repairs are proceeding.

***hōared**, *a.* [Eng. *hoar*; -ed.] Moldy; musty.

hōar-hōund, *s.* [HOREHOUND.]

hōar-l-ness, ***hōar-le-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *hoary*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being hoary; whiteness or grayness through age.

"He grows a wolf, his hoariness remains."

Dryden: *Ovid: Metamorphoses* l.

2. The quality or state of being moldy or musty; moldiness.

"Hoariness, winedness, or mouldiness, coming of moisture, for lack of cleansing."—Baret: *Alvearie*.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāll**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, here, camel, **hēr**, there; pine, **pīt**, sire, **sīr**, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, or, **wōre**, wolf, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **māte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, unite, **cūr**, **rāle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

hōarse, ***hoos**, ***hos**, ***hors**, ***horse**, *a.* [A. S. *hās*; cogn. with Icel. *háss*; Dan. *hæs*; Sw. *hes*; Dut. *heesch*; Ger. *heiser*.]

1. Having a harsh, rough voice, as when suffering from a cold.

"Men of your large profession, that could speak . . . Till they were hoarse again, yet all be law."

Ben Jonson: *For*, i. 3.

2. Harsh, rough, grating.

"The male utters a hoarse bellowing noise."—Darwin: *Descent of Man*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. xii., p. 28.

3. Giving out a harsh, rough noise or sound.

hoarse-sounding, *a.* Making a hoarse or harsh noise.

***hōarse**, *v. i.* [HOARSE, *a.*] To become hoarse. (Adams: *Works*, i. 355.)

hōarse-lȳ, ***hōars-ley**, *adv.* [Eng. *hoarse*; -ly.] In a hoarse manner; with a hoarse, rough, or grating noise or sound.

"The name of Oscar hoarsely rings."

Byron: *Oscar of Alva*.

***hōars-en**, *v. t.* [Eng. *hoarsen*; -en.] To make hoarse. (Richardson: *Clarissa*, v. 79.)

hōarse-nēss, ***hoarse-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *hoarse*; -ness.] The quality or state of being hoarse; harshness or roughness of voice or sound.

"The hoarseness of his note."—Cowper: *Jackdaw*.

***hōar-stōne**, *s.* [Ety. of first element doubtful; Eng. *stone*.] A landmark; a stone marking out the boundary of an estate.

hōar-ȳ, ***hōar-le**, *a.* [Eng. *hoar*; -y.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. White; whitish.

"The secrets of the hoary deep."

Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 891.

2. White or gray with age; hoar.

"To lift one lock of hoary hair."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, ii. 4.

*3. Moldy, musty; covered with a white pubescence.

"There was brought out of the city into the camp very coarse, hoary, molded bread."—Knolles: *Hist. of the Turks*.

*4. Remote in point of time; of great antiquity.

II. Bot.: Covered with very short, dense hairs, placed so closely as to give an appearance of whiteness to the surface from which they grow, as the leaves of *Matthiola incana*, *Olea oleaster*, &c.

hoary-footman, *s.*

Entom. A moth, *Lithosia caniola*, one of the Noctuas. (Newman.)

hoary-headed, ***hoarie-headed**, *a.* Having hoary hair; gray-headed; white, hoar.

"The seasons alter; hoary-headed frosts

Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose."

Shakespeare: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 2.

***hōast**, *s.* [A. S. *hwosta*; Icel. *hósti*; O. H. Ger. *huosto*.] A severe cough.

"Mony a sair hoast was among them."—Scott: *Antiquary*, ch. vi.

***hōast**, *v. i.* [HOAST, *s.*] To cough.

hōast-man, *s.* [Cf. A. S. *hōs=*an association, a fellowship, a host, and Eng. *man*.] One of an old guild or fraternity at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who were engaged in selling or shipping coal. (Eng.)

hōax, *s.* A corruption of *hocus*; cf. *hocus-pocus*.] A practical joke played to deceive or trick a person; a trick.

hōax, *v. t.* [HOAX, *s.*] To play a practical joke upon; to trick; to take in.

hōax-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *hoax*; -er.] One who hoaxes or plays a practical joke upon another.

hoay (as *hōy*), *interf.* [Ho! Hoy!] An exclamation or cry employed to call attention.

hō-a-zin, **hō-āt-zin**, **hō-āct-zin**, *s.* [Imitated, according to Hernandez, from its peculiar cry.]

Ornith. *Opisthocomus cristatus*, a South American bird about the size of a peacock, living in small companies of six or eight on the flooded savannas of South America. Called in Guiana Sasa.

hōb (1), **hūb**, *s.* [From the same root as *hop* and *hump*.]

1. *Build.* (of the form *hob*): The flat iron shelf at the side of a grate, on which things are placed to keep warm.

2. *Mach.* A hardened, threaded spindle by which a comb or chasing-tool may be cut.

3. *Vehicles:*

(1) The nave of a wheel.

(2) The runner of a sledge. (C. Andrews: *Agric. Engin.*, iii. 41.)

***hōb** (2), ***hobbe**, *s.* [A corrupt. and contrac. of Robin, as *Hodge* from *Roger*.]

1. An elf, a sprite, a Robin-goodfellow.

2. A clown, a rustic, an awkward, clumsy fellow. (Drant: *Horace*; *Art of Poetry*.)

hōb-ba-dē-hōy, **hōb-bē-dȳ-hōy**, *s.* [HOBBLE-DEHOY.]

hōb-bē-dȳ-hōy-ish, *s.* [English *hobbedyhoy*; -ish.] Approaching the time of life between boy and man. (Colman: *Poetical Vagaries*.)

Hōbb-ism, *s.* [See def.]

Hist., Phil., &c. The system of philosophy contained in or to be deduced from the writings of Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679), one of the most celebrated of the English Deists of the seventeenth century. Among his friends and contemporaries were Ben Jonson, Bacon, Lord Herbert of Chierbury, Gassendi, and Galileo. He was a voluminous writer; his chief works are his *Elements of Philosophy*, the *Treatise on Human Nature*, and *Leviathan*, or the *Matter and Form of a Commonwealth*, *Ecclesiastical and Civil*. His philosophy was materialist. On page 5 of the *Elements*, he says: "Subiectum philosophiæ, sive materia circa quam versatur, est corpus omne cuius generatio aliqua concipit potest;" and similar expressions abound. He was the precursor of modern Sensationalism (q. v.). "There is no conception in a man's mind, which hath not at first totally or by parts been begotten upon the organs of sense." (*Leviathan*, ch. i.) In politics he was a strenuous upholder of absolute monarchy in its extremest form, going so far as to make the sovereign the supreme arbiter in faith and morals.

"Hobbiism soon became an almost essential part of the character of the fine gentleman."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

Hōbb-ist, *s.* [HOBBISM.] A follower of the teaching of Hobbes.

hōb-ble, ***hobelen**, ***hoble**, *v. i. & t.* [A freq. from *hop* (q. v.).]

A. Intransitive:

1. To walk or move lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other; to walk with unequal and jerky steps.

2. To move unevenly or irregularly; to wriggle, to wobble. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"If it hobbles in its motion, upon perfectly level ground, it cannot be a perfect circle."—Cogan: *Ethical Questions* (Note B).

B. Transitive:

1. To tie the legs together so as to impede or prevent freedom of motion; to shackle, to clog. (Dickens: *Uncommercial Traveler*, xi.)

*2. To perplex, to embarrass.

hōb-ble, *s.* [HOBBLE, *v.*]

1. *Lit.*: An awkward, uneven gait.

"One of his heels is higher than the other, which gives him a hobble in his gait."—Swift: *Gulliver's Travels*.

2. *Fig.*: A difficulty, a perplexity. (Lytton: *Caxtons*, bk. xiv., ch. i.)

hōb-ble-dē-hōy, *s.* [HOB (2), *s.*] A raw, gawky, or awkward young fellow, approaching manhood.

hōb-ble-būsh, *s.* [Eng. *hobble*, and *bush*.]

Bot. A low bush, having long, irregular branches and handsome flowers. (*Virburnum lantanoideis*.)

hōb-blēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *hobbl(e)*; -er.] One who hobbles.

***hōb-blēr** (2), ***hōb-l-ēr**, ***hōb-lēr**, *subst.* [HOBBY.]

1. A soldier mounted on a hobby and with light armor.

"For twenty hobbiers armed, Irishmen so called."—Davies.

2. One who by his tenure was bound to maintain a hobby for military service.

hōb-ble-shōw, **hōb-bil-shōw**, *s.* [Eng. *hobble*, and *show*.] A hubbub, a disturbance, an uproar.

hōb-bliŋg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [HOBBLE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or state of walking or moving awkwardly or unevenly; the act of shuffling or fettering the legs.

hōb-bliŋg-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hobbling*; -ly.] In a hobbling manner; with a hobbling or halting gait or motion; awkwardly, clumsily.

hōb-bȳ (1), ***hōb-beȳ**, ***hobi**, ***hoby**, *s.* [A corrupt. of O. Fr. *hobereau*, from *hober=*to move about.]

Ornith. *Falco (Hypotriorchis) subnuteo*, a European raptorial bird, brown above, whitish spotted with brown below, a brown mark on the cheek, the thighs and hinder part of the abdomen red. It is of small size, and preys on the smaller birds and quadrupeds, with cockchafers and other insects.

"Because there is one cause more for his dislike against the hobby than against the man (namely, the deformity of their constitutions), he will flie into the man's hand to avoid the hawk's talons."—Digby: *Of Bodies*, ch. xxxviii.

hōb-bȳ (2), ***hob-bte**, *s.* [A corrupt. of Mid. Eng. & O. Fr. *hobin=*a nag, from *hoper=*to move about; cf. Sw. *hoppa=*a young mare from *hoppa=*to hop; Dan. *hoppe=*a mare; North Fries. *hoppe*.]

*1. A strong, active, middle-sized horse, said to have been originally from Ireland; a nag, a hack, an easy ambling horse.

"Mounted on a white hobby, he rode from rank to rank."
—Baker: *Edward III.* (an. 1346.)

*2. An imitation horse; a wooden figure of a horse.

"Bring me the bells, the rattle bring,
And bring the hobby I bestrode."
Shenstone: *Ode to Memory.*

*3. The old name of the velocipede (q. v.).

4. A favorite pursuit, plan, or object; a pursuit which one follows with zeal and enthusiasm; as, Every one has his hobby.

*1 To ride a hobby to death: To pursue a favorite object to death.

*hōb'-bŷ (3), s. [Eng. *hob* (2), s.; -by.] A stupid fellow; a lout.

*hōb'-bŷ-horse, s. [Eng. *hobby* (2), and *horse*.]

*1. Originally, a horse taught to amble, and on which riding was easy and pleasurable; a nag; a hack.

"The French lackey and Irish foot-boy shrugging at the door with their master's hobbyhorses, to ride to the new play."—Decker: *Gull's Hornbook*, ch. v.

2. A wooden model of a horse given to children.

"Agassius . . . took a little hobbyhorse of wood and bestrode it."—Puttenham: *Art of English Poesy*, bk. iii., ch. xxiv.

*3. A hobby; a favorite pursuit or plan.

*4. A stupid person; a loose and frivolous person of either sex.

"I have studied eight or nine wise words to speak to you, which these hobbyhorses must not hear."—Shakesp.: *Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 2.

*hōb'-bŷ-hors'-i-cal, a. [English *hobbyhors(e)*; -ical.] Having a hobby; eccentric; whimsical. (Stern: *Tristram Shandy*, iii. 46.)

*hōb'-bŷ-hors'-i-cal-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *hobbyhorsical*; -ly.] In an eccentric or whimsical manner; whimsically.

*hōb'-gōb'-līn, s. [Eng. *hob* (2), s., and *goblin*.] A kind of goblin, elf, or fairy, especially one of a frightful appearance.

"Three friars should watch every night by his restless bed as a guard against hobgoblins."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

*hōb'-l-ēr, s. [HOBBLER (2).]

*hōb'-it, s. [Ger. *haubitze*.] [HOWITZER.]

Ordnance: An old form of mortar of six or eight inches' bore, mounted on a carriage.

*hōb'-like, a. [Eng. *hob* (2); -like.] Clownish; boorish; clumsy; awkward.

*hōb'-lōb, s. [Eng. *hob* (2), and *lob*.] A clown, a lout.

*hōb'-nāil, *hob'-nayle, s. [Eng. *hob* (1), and *nail*.]

1. *Lit.*: A short, thick nail, with a pointed tang, a large head, and with pendent claws, which pierce the boot-sole.

"A good commodity for some smith to make hobnayses of."—Ben Jonson: *Every Man in his Humor*, i. 5.

*2. *Fig.*: A clown; an awkward country fellow.

*hobnail-liver, s.

Pathol.: A liver reddened pale and having the surface extremely irregular through the action of hepatitis (q. v.).

*hōb'-nāil, v. t. [HOBNAIL, s.] To trample on roughly, as with hobnailed shoes or boots.

"Your rights and charters hobnailed into slush."
Tennyson: *Queen Mary*, ii. 2.

*hōb'-nāiled, a. [Eng. *hobnail*; -ed.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Set or furnished with hobnails.

"Benedict knew by the hob-nailed shoes it was Basil the blacksmith."—Longfellow: *Evangeline*, i. 2.

2. *Pathol.*: Irregular in outline. [HOBNAIL-LIVER.]

*hōb'-nōb, adv. [A compound of *hob* (A. S. *habban*)=to have, and *nab* (A. S. *nabban*)=not to have.]

1. Take or take not; take it or leave it; a familiar invitation to drink.

"Hobnob is his word; give 't, or take 't."—Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

2. At random; hit or miss; come what will.

*hōb'-nōb, v. i. [HOBNOB, adv.]

1. To drink familiarly; to invite to drink.

2. To associate familiarly; to be on terms of close intimacy.

*hō-bō, s. A boisterous fellow; a bully; a tramp; an election ward tough. (*Slang*.)

*1 No authority gives any information as to the derivation of the word. It has grown into use recently and is credited with originating in Paducah, Ky. About five years ago (1889) three schoolboys

were studying Latin under a private tutor in that town, and, with boylike propensity for adapting all sorts of peculiar sounds to their own use, began hailing each other with "Hello, bobisbit!" Finding this form of salutation rather cumbersome to handle in a hurry, they speedily shortened it to "hobo." This is the history of the word's birth. It was catchy and others fell to using it, but in a different way. Its popularity increased and one can hear the modification at almost any place in the United States. A crowd of tramps is to-day an army of hobos; a flat fed hat is a hobo skypiece; a wandering compositor is a hobo printer; a tough street is a hobo neighborhood, and so on *ad infinitum*.

*Hōb'-sōn, s. [See compound.]

*Hobson's-choice, s. A proverbial expression denoting that there is really no power of choosing or alternative. It is popularly said to be derived from the name of a livery-stable keeper, who insisted upon his customers taking that horse which in its turn stood next to the stable door.

*hōc'-cō, s. [Fr. Remote etym. doubtful.]

Ornith.: A name given by Cuvier to the genus Crax (Curassow).

*hōck (1), *hōx, s. [HOUGH.]

1. In animals, the joint between the knee and the fetlock.

2. In man, the posterior part of the knee-joint; the ham.

*hōck (2), s. [A corruption of *Hockheim*, a place in Nassau, where the wine is made.] A kind of light wine, either still or sparkling; also formerly called *Hockamore*.

"And made 'em stoutly overcome
With bacchack, hockamore, and mum."

Butler: *Hudibras*, pt. iii., c. iii.

*hōck, hōc'-kle, *hōcks, v. t. [HOCK (1), s.] To disable in the hock; to cut or maim the hock or hough; to hough; to hamstring.

"This way of hocking bullocks seems peculiar to the Spaniards."—Dampier: *Voyages* (an. 1676).

*hōck'-dāy, *hōke'-dāy, s. [Etym. doubtful; cf. *leel. hōku-nōtt*=the night beginning yule-tide.] A day of feasting and merriment, held on the second Tuesday after Easter, because it was believed to have been on that day that the English overcame the Danes.

*hōcked, a. [HOCK, v.] Cut or maimed in the hock; hamstrung.

*hōck'-ēy, hōck'-ēy, s. [English *hook*; -ey.] A game of ball played with a stick or club having a hooked or curved end. It is played by a number of persons arranged in two sides or parties, and the object of each side is to drive the ball through their adversaries' goal.

*hōck'-hērb, s. [A. S. *hōc*(leaf) = a mallow, a hollow hock, or *hōc*=a hock, and Eng. *herb*.]

*Bot.: A term used sometimes for *Althea*, or for *Malva*.

*hōc'-kle, v. t. [A frequent. from *hock*, v. (q. v.)]

1. To hock or hough; to hamstring.

2. To cut or mow, as stubble.

*hōck'-lēaf, s. [A. S. *hōcleaf*.] [HOCKHERB.]

*hōck'-mōn'-dāy, s. [HOCKDAY.] The Monday week after Easter.

*hōcks'-ēr, s. [Eng. *hock* or *hocks*; -er.] One who houghs or hamstring.

"The hockser is mounted on a good horse, bred up to the sport, who knows well when to advance or retreat upon occasion, that the rider has no trouble to manage him."—Dampier: *Voyages* (an. 1676).

*hōcks'-īng, s. [HOCK or HOCKS, v.] The act of houghing or hamstringing cattle, &c.

*hocksing-iron, s. A knife or implement for hamstringing cattle, &c.

*hōck'-tide, s. [Cf. HOCKDAY.] The second Tuesday after Easter.

*hō-cūs, s. [A word of doubtful etymology; see HOCUS-POCUS, s.]

1. A cheat, an impostor.

2. Drugged liquor given to a person to stupefy him.

*hocus-pocus, s. & a. [Supposed, but probably incorrectly, to be a corruption of "*hoc est corpus*," the words of consecration pronounced by Roman Catholic priests in the sacrifice of the mass.]

1. *As substantive*:

(1) One of the words used by jugglers in playing tricks.

"At the playing of every trick he used to say '*hocus-pocus*, *tontus*, *talentus*, *vade celeriter jubeo*.'"—Ady: *Candle in the Dark, Treatise of Witches*, &c., p. 29.

(2) A trickster, a juggler, an impostor.

(3) A juggler's trick, a cheat, an imposition.

"Our author is playing *hocus-pocus* in the very similitude he takes from that juggler."—Bentley: *Free Thinker*, § 12.

2. *As adj.*: Cheating, fraudulent.

"Such *hocus-pocus* tricks, I own
Belong to Gullible bards alone."
Mason: *Horace*, Ode iv. 8.

*hocus-pocus, v. t. or i. [HOCUS-POCUS, s.] To cheat, to trick.

"The gift of *hocus-pocussing* and of disguising matters is surprising."—*L'Estrange*.

*hō'-cūs, v. t. [HOCUS, s.]

1. To cheat, to impose upon.

2. To stupefy by drugging one's drink for the purpose of robbery or cheating.

3. To drug, as drink, for the purpose of stupefying the person who drinks it.

"What do you mean by *hocussing* brandy and water?" inquired Mr. Pickwick.—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xiii.

*hōd, s. [Corrupted from *hot*; Fr. *hotte*=a scuttle, dorer, basket to carry on the back; O. Dut. *hotte*=a peddler's box or basket.]

1. *Bricklaying*: A box with two sides and an end, set on edge, and with a handle by which it is carried, a padded cushion resting on the shoulder.

2. *Domestic*: A coal scuttle or box; a coal hod.

*hod-elevator, s. An apparatus to raise hods, loaded with bricks or mortar, to the building height on a building, and return the empty ones.

*hōd, v. i. [Etym. doubtful.]

1. To stammer, to stutter.

2. To bob up and down on horseback; to jog.

*hōd'-den, a. & s. [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from *hōden*=rustic.]

A. *As adj.*: Coarse, rustic.

B. *As subst.*: Hodden-gray.

*hodden-gray, s.

Fabric: A kind of cloth manufactured from undyed wool, much worn formerly by Scotch peasants.

"Hodden-gray was the garb he wore."
Longfellow: *Musicalian's Tale*, vii.

*hōd'-dīng, s. [HOD, v.] The motion of one riding on a cart-horse; a jogging. (*Burns: Holy Fair*.)

*hōd'-dŷ, s. [A corrupt. of *hooded*.] The carrion-crow.

*hōddy-dōd, s. A snail.

"To head certain *hōddy-dods* or shell-snails sticking hard thereto."—*Holland*.

*hōddy-dōddy, s. A foolish person, an awkward fellow.

"My master is a personable man, and not a spindle-shanked *hōddy-dōddy*."

Swift: *Mary the Cook-maid's Letter*.

*hōddy-peak, s. A fool, a cuckold.

"Ye brain-sick fools, ye *hōddy-pekes*, ye *dōddy-powles*!"—*Latimer: Sermon*.

*hōdġe, s. [A corrupt. of the proper name Roger.] A clown, a countryman, a farm-laborer.

*hōdġe'-pōdġe, hōtġe'-pōtġe, s. [HOCHEPOT.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A mixture or medley of ingredients.

"They have made our English tongue a gallimaufrey, or *hodgepodge* of all other speeches."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

2. *Law*: A commixture of lands.

*Hodgepodge Act, s.

Eng. Law: A statute relating to distinct subjects which had better have been kept separate.

*hōdġe'-nī-ga, s. [Named by Sir Joseph Hooker after Mr. Hodgson, British resident in Nepal.]

*Bot.: A genus of *Cucurbitaceæ*, containing a gigantic climber with immense yellowish-white pendulous blossoms, the petals with buff-colored curling threads, several inches long. It grows in the Himalayas. The fruit is eaten by the Lepchas.

*hō'-dī-ēr-n, a. [Lat. *hodiernus*, from *hodie* (= *hoc die*=on this day)=to-day.] Of or pertaining to this day; of the present day or time.

"Even of divers *hodiern* mathematicians."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 754.

*hōd'-ja, s. [Pers. *khavadjē*=a reader.] A professor in a secondary school attached to a mosque in Turkey.

*hōd'-man, s. [Eng. *hod*, and *man*.] A laborer who carries mortar, &c., in a hod for bricklayers, masons, plasterers, &c.

*hōd'-man-dōd, s. [A reduplication of *dodman* (q. v.).] A shell-snail, a dodman.

"Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the crawfish, and the *hodman-dod* or dodman."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 732.

*hōd'-ō-graph, s. [Gr. *hodos*=a road, a way, and *graphō*=to write, to describe, to draw.]

*Math.: A curve, originated by Sir W. Hamilton, and used to illustrate the theory of central forces.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian. -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

hō-dōm'-ē-tēr, *s.* [Gr. *hodos*=a road, a way, and *metron*=a measure.] An instrument for measuring the length of road traveled. It consists of a clock-work arrangement fixed to the side of the vehicle and connected with the axle. The distance traveled is recorded on a dial.

hōd-ō-mēt'-ric-al, *a.* [Eng. *hodometer*; -ical.] 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of or pertaining to a homometer. 2. *Naut.*: Applied to the method of finding the longitude at sea by dead reckoning.

hōe (1), ***hōw**, ***haugh**, *s.* [Fr. *houe*, from O. H. Ger. *houwa*; Ger. *hau*=a hoe, from O. H. Ger. *houwan*=to hew.] [HEW.]

1. *Agric.*: A tool with a flat, thin blade, used to cut weeds or stir the earth around plants.

"With outstretched hoe I slew him at the door."
Cowper: Colubriad.

2. *Dentist.*: An excavating instrument, having a blade attached to a shank, and shaped like a miniature hoe.

hoe-cake, *s.* A name given to a cake of Indian meal, because sometimes cooked on a hoe.

hōe (2) *s.* [Dan. *hai*, Sw. *haj*=a shark, a dog-fish.] A name given to the Picked Dog-fish or Picked Shark (*Acanthius vulgaris*), and also to some other species of sharks found on European coasts.

hoe-mother, *s.* In Orkney the basking shark, sometimes contracted into *homer*.

hōe, *v. t. & i.* [HOE (1), *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To clean, scrape, cut, or dig with a hoe; as, to hoe the beds in a garden.

2. To clean or clear from weeds with a hoe. "His men were hoeing a field of turnips."—*Pennant: British Zoology: The Rook.*

B. Intrans.: To use a hoe; to scrape, dig, or clear ground of weeds with a hoe.

"They must be continually kept with weeding and hoeing."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

¶ **A hard row to hoe:** Having a hard time financially or otherwise; being greatly troubled. (*Colloq.*)

¶ **To hoe one's row.** To do one's share of a job. (*Colloq.*)

hōe-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [HOE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or operation of using a hoe. **hoeing-machine**, *s.*

Agric.: An implement for hoeing drilled or dibbled crops.

Hōf-man-ist, *s.* [See *def.*]

Ch. Hist.: A follower of Daniel Hoffman, Professor of Theology at Helmstadt, who in 1598 maintained that there was a twofold truth, if it could be so called, one philosophical, the other theological, and that philosophical truth was falsehood in theology. Owen Günther, John Caselius, Conrad Martini, and Duncan Liddel, philosophers of his university, joined issue with him, and finally Henry Julius, Duke of Brunswick, compelled him, in 1601, to retract his opinions. (*Mosheim.*)

***ho-ful, *ho-full**, *a.* [A. S. *hohful*, *hogful*, from *hogu*=care, anxiety.] Careful, prudent.

"Ever hofull of his doings and behavior."—*Stapleton: Fortress of the Faith*, p. 91.

***ho-ful-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *hoful*; -ly.] Carefully, prudently.

"Women serving God hofully and chastely."—*Stapleton: Fortress of the Faith*, p. 419.

hōg, *hogge, *s.* [Wel. *hwch*=a sow; Bret. *houch*, *hoch*; Corn. *hach*=a hog, a pig.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II.

(2) A castrated boar. (*Eng.*)

(3) A sheep of a year old; a sheep that has not been shorn. (*Eng.*)

(4) A bullock of a year old. (*Eng.*)

2. *Fig.*: A dirty, filthy, mean, or low fellow; a dirty or gluttonous eater.

II. Technically:

1. *Naut.*: A scrub-broom for cleaning a ship's bottom, under water.

2. *Paper-making*: A revolving beater in a chest of paper pulp, which agitates the pulp so as to keep it of uniform consistence as it flows to the paper-making machine.

3. *Zool.*: *Sus scrofa*. It has two large teeth or tusks in the upper, and two in the lower, jaw. The body is covered with bristles. When wild it is of a dark brindled hue, with soft short hairs beneath its bristles. In domestication the ears become long, sharp-pointed, and pendent. The hog when wild feeds on beech-mast, chestnuts, acorns, crabs, haws, sloes, hips, grass, roots, &c. When he can obtain

miry ground to wallow in, he regales himself with frogs, ferns, the roots of rushes, &c. In domestication he will eat almost anything in the least digestible—an uncleanly but valuable scavenger. The flesh of the hog when fresh is called pork, when cured, ham or bacon. The ordinary lard is used for culinary purposes, the fat of the bowels for greasing axes. The bristles are made into brushes, pencils, &c.; the skin into leather. The dung is only less valuable as manure than that of the sheep. There are many breeds of hogs, as the Chinese, the Suffolk, the Berkshire, the Shropshire, the Northampton, the Neapolitan, &c. The point aimed at, is to make the animal quickly increase in flesh without increasing in bone. Clover, potatoes, turnips, cabbages, carrots, parsnips, lettuces, pea-meal, barley-meal, bran, &c., are useful for fattening hogs. [*SYBOTISM.*] Their period of gestation is about four months; they begin to breed at the age of eighteen months to two years, do so twice in a year, and bring forth from five to ten, or more, at a time. The hog is wild in Continental Europe, many parts of Asia, and in North Africa. [*SUS.*]

¶ **Root, hog, or die:** Work or starve. (*Colloq.*)

¶ **Ground hog:**

Zool.: *Crytocorpus capensis*.

hog-back, *s.* A curved or convex back like that of a hog.

hog-backed, *a.* Shaped like the back of a hog.

hog-chain, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A chain in the nature of a tension-rod, passing from stem to stern of a vessel, and over posts nearer amidships; designed to prevent the vessel from drooping at the ends.

hog-cholera, *s.* A contagious fever of swine, generally epidemic; symptoms, scarlet, purple, or black blotches on the skin, attended by liquid, fetid diarrhoea. It is generally fatal in from one to six days.

hog-deer, *s.*

Zool.: *Hyelaphus (Cervus) porcinus*.

hog-fish, *s.*

1. *Ichthy.*: *Scorpaena scrofa*, a large, red, spiny-headed fish, common in the Mediterranean.

2. *Zool.*: A popular name sometimes given to the porpoise (*Phocaena communis*). The French call it *Porc poisson*, and the Germans *Meerschwein*, words of the same import.

hog-frame, *s.*

Shipwright.: A fore-and-aft frame, forming a truss in the main frame of the vessel to prevent vertical flexure. The term has been adopted into carpentry and engineering in some forms of trusses for roofs and bridges.

hog-gum, *s.* A gum derived from *Moronobea coccinea*, from *Garcinia*, and some other guttifers.

hog-hook, *s.* A hook used in handling hogs in scalding.

hog-house, *s.*

Zool.: The genus *Oniscus* (q. v.). It is not an insect, but an isopodous crustacean.

hog-mane, *s.* The mane of a horse cut short, so as to stand erect.

"Two horses are seen with hog-manes and large heads."—*Darwin: Early Man in Britain*, ch. vii.

hog-maned, *a.* Having a hog-mane (q. v.).

"A series of fine oblique lines, stopping at the bend of the back, proves that the animal was hog-maned."—*Darwin: Early Man in Britain*, ch. vi.

hog-nose, *a.* Having a nose or snout like a hog.

Hog-nose snake:

Zool.: A name applied to two species of *Heterodon*. They occur in America, and are non-venomous.

hog-peanut, *s.*

Bot.: *Amphicarpaea monoica*, a papilionaceous plant, tribe *Clitorieae*. It has purplish flowers and fleshy pea-shaped fruits.

hog-pen, *s.* A hogsty.

hog-plum, *s.*

Bot.: The name given in the West Indies and Brazil to the fruits of *Spondias purpurea* and *S. mombin*, which are eatable. [*SPONDIAS.*]

hog-rat, *s.* [*CAPROMYS.*]

***hog-reeve**, *s.* A district official who adjudicated on the damage done by hogs in trespassing. (*Eng.*)

hog-ring, *s.* A nose-ring for a pig, to prevent its grubbing.

hog-ringer, *s.* One who rings hogs.

hog-rubber, *s.* A low, coarse, rough fellow.

hog-shouter, *v. i.* To jostle with the shoulder. (*Burns: To William Simpson.*)

hog-skin, *s.* Tanned leather made of the skin of swine.

hog-wallow, *s.* A name given to rough ground in the prairies of North America, from its presenting the appearance of having been rooted up by swine.

hog's-back, *s. & a.*

Geography and Geology:

A. As subst.: A hill somewhat resembling the ridge of a hog's back.

B. As adj.: Having a conformation like that described under A.

hog's-bane, **hogs'-bane**, *s.*

Bot.: The same as *SOWBANE* (q. v.).

hog's-bread, *s.* The same as *HOGMEAT* (q. v.).

hog's-fennel, *s.*

Bot.: The umbelliferous genus *Pencedanum* (q. v.). Spec. *P. officinale*, a plant found, but very rarely, in salt marshes. The root yields a stimulant resin; the plant has an odor of sulphur. Called also common or sea sulphurwort or harestrong.

hog's-lard, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The fat of the hog after having been separated from the flesh and melted.

2. *Pharm.*: *Adeps preparatus*. The prepared internal fat of the abdomen of *Sus scrofa*, the hog. It is a white fatty substance melting at 100° F. It is used in the preparation of ointments.

hōg (2), *s.* [Dan. *hok*=a sty or pen.] In curling, a stone which does not go over the hogscore; a hogscore (q. v.).

hōg (1), *v. t. & i.* [HOG (1), *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To cut the hair short like the bristles of a hog; as, to hog a horse's mane.

2. To clean a ship's bottom under water by scraping.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To droop at both ends, so as to be hog-backed.

2. *Manège*: To carry the head down like a hog.

hōg (2), *v. t.* [HOG (2), *s.*] In curling, to play the stone with so little force that it fails to clear the hogscore.

hōg (3), *v. t.* [Ger. *hocken*, from *hocke*=the back.] To carry on the back.

hōg-au-ite (au as *ōw*), *s.* [Named from Hogau, in Württemberg, where it occurs.]

Min.: The same as *NATROLITE* (q. v.).

***hōg'-ōote**, *s.* [Eng. *hog*, and *cote*.] A pen or house for swine; a hogsty.

"Out of a small hogote sixty or eighty load of dung hath been raised."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

hōgged, *a.* [Eng. *hog* (1); -ed.] Curved like a hog's back; hog-backed.

hōg'-gēr (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A stocking without a foot, worn by coal miners when at work.

hōg'-gēr (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See the compounds.)

hogger-pipe, *s.*

Mining: The upper terminal pipe with delivery hose of the mining-pump.

hogger-pump, *s.*

Mining: The top pump in the sinking-pit of a mine.

hōg'-gēr-ēl, *hōg'-rēl, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A sheep in its second year. (*Eng.*)

"By sacrifice, with hogreles of two years."

Surrey: Virgile; Æneis iv.

hōg'-gēr-ŷ, *s.* [Eng. *hog*; -ery.]

1. A place where hogs or swine are kept.

2. Swine or hogs collectively.

3. Hoggishness, swinishness.

"Crime and shame

And all their hoggerly trample your smooth world."

E. B. Browning: Aurora Leigh, vii.

hōg'-gēt, *s.* [Norm. Fr. *hoget*.] (*Eng.*)

1. A two-year-old sheep.

2. A young boar in its second year.

3. A colt of a year old.

hōg'-gîn, hōg'-gîng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Screened or sifted gravel.

hōg'-gîsh, *a.* [Eng. *hog* (1); -ish.] Having the qualities, manner, or disposition of a hog; brutish; greedy; gluttonous; filthy; swinish.

"Is not a hoggish life the height of some men's wishes?"—*Shafesbury: Moralists*, pt. ii., § 1.

hōg'-gîsh-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *hoggish*; -ly.] In a hoggish manner; like a hog; greedily.

hōg'-gîsh-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *hoggish*; -ness.] The quality or state of being hoggish; brutishness; greediness; filthiness.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rôle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***hogh, *hoe, s.** [Ger. *hoch*; Dut. *hoog*=high.] A hill; rising ground.

"The western hough, besprinkled with the gore Of mighty Goemot." *Spenser; F. Q., II. x. 10.*

***hög-hërd, *hög-hëard, s.** [Eng. *hog* (1), and *herd*.] A keeper of hogs or swine; a swine-herd.

"No lusty neathard thither drove his kine,
Nor boorish hogheard fed his rooting swine."
Brownie: Britannia's Pastors, b. II. s. 1.

***hög-hoqd, s.** [Eng. *hog* (1); -hood.] The nature of a hog.

***hög-lîng, s.** [Eng. *hog* (1); dimin. suff. -ling.] A young hog.

***hög-man-ây, s.** [Etym. doubtful; said to be from Fr. *au gut menez*=lead to the mistletoe, a cry used in some parts of France by boys when begging on the last day of the year.] In Scotland the last day of the year, or an entertainment, or a present given on that day.

***hög-mëat, s.** [Eng. *hog*, and *meat*.]

Bot.: The name given in Jamaica to *Boerhaavia decumbens*, one of the order Nyctaginaceæ. It is emetic, and in Guiana is called *ipecaeuana*.

***hög-nüt, s.** [Eng. *hog*, and *nut*.]

Bot.: (1) The name given in Jamaica to *Omphalea*, a euphorbiaceous genus of plants. The embryo is cathartic, but, if this be extracted, the remainder of the fruit is said to be eatable; (2) *Carya obcordata*, and (3) *C. glabra*.

***hög-pën, s.** [Eng. *hog*, and *pen*.] A pen or sty for hogs or swine; a hogsty.

***hög-scöre, s.** [Eng. *hog* (2), *s.*, and *score*.] In curling, a distance-line drawn across the rink or course between the middle line and the tee. (*Scotch*.)

***hogs-head, s.** [O. Dut. *okshoofd, oxhoofd*; Ger. *oxhoft*, a word of obscure origin, though possibly so named from an *ox head* having been branded on the cask; Dan. *okshoved*; O. Sw. *okshufvend* = (1) the head of an ox, (2) a hogshhead.]

1. In the United States a butt, a cask containing from one hundred to one hundred and forty gallons.
2. A measure of capacity containing sixty-three wine gallons, or fifty-two and a half imperial gallons. Formerly the London hogshhead of beer was fifty-four beer gallons, the hogshhead of ale was forty-eight ale gallons, and the hogshhead of beer or ale for the rest of England was fifty-one gallons. Now seldom used of beer, but almost invariably of cider.

"To send hogshheads of their best cider as peace offerings to the victors."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. v.*

3. Any large cask or barrel.

***hög-shëar-lîng, s.** [Eng. *hog*, and *shearing*.] A term used to denote much ado about nothing.

***hög-steër, s.** [Eng. *hog*, and *steer*, s. (q. v.).] A wild boar of three years old. (*Stanyhurst: Virgil's Æneid, iv. 163.*)

***hög-stÿ, s.** [Eng. *hog*, and *sty*.] A sty or pen for hogs or swine; a place where hogs are shut up to be fed.

***hög-wash, s.** The draft or swill given to swine; the refuse of a kitchen or brewery.

"Your butler purloins your liquor, and the brewer sells you hogwash."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. of John Bull.*

***hög-weëd, s.** [Eng. *hog*, and *weed*.]

Botany:

1. The umbelliferous genus *Heracleum* (q. v.). Called also Cow-parsnip.

2. The genus *Boerhaavia* (q. v.). (*Loudon.*)

3. *Polygonum aviculare*.

4. *Poisonous hogweed: Aristolochia grandiflora.*

***höhl-spath, s.** [HOLLOW-SPAR.]

***hö-hö-nl, s.** [A native word.] In the Pacific islands a large cocoa-nut shell used to hold water.

***höicks, interj.** [YOICKS.]

***höi-dën, *höy-dën, *höy-dön, s. & a.** [O. Dut. *heyden*; *heiden*=a heathen, a gentile, from *heyde*=heath; Welsh *hoeden*.] [HEATH, HEATHEN.]

A. As substantive:

1. A clown; a lout; an awkward country fellow.

"Shall I argue of conversation with this hoyden, to go and practise at his opportunities in the larder."—*Milton: Colasterion.*

2. A romp; a rude, bold girl.

"You mean to make a holden or a hare Of me." *Ben Jonson: Tale of a Tub, II. 1.*

B. As adj.: Rude, rough, bold, inelegant.

"They throw their persons with a hoyden air Across the room." *Young: Love of Fame, v. 477.*

***höi-dën, v. i.** [HOIDEN, s.] To romp or play about roughly or indecently.

"They had been hoidenting with the young apprentices."—*Swift.*

***höi-dën-hoqd, s.** [English *hoiden*; -hood.] The quality or state of being a hoiden.

***höi-dën-lsh, a.** [Eng. *hoiden*; -ish.] Like a hoiden; rough, bold, romping.

***höist, *hoise, *hoyse, *hoyst, v. t.** [The *t* is excrement, and due to confusion with the pa. par.; the true form is *hoise*; O. Dut. *hyssen*; Dutch *hijssen*; Dan. *heise, hisse*.]

1. To raise from the ground, to lift; specif., to raise or lift by means of a block and tackle; to run up, as a sail or a flag.

"Hoisting up the sails for to get the ship acoast in some safer place."—*Hackluyt: Voyages, vol. II, pt. II, p. 100.*

2. To lift on to the back of another person for the purpose of being flogged.

"He was hoisted . . . the birch descended with all the vigor of the Dominie's muscular arm."—*Merryat: Jacob Faithful, ch. IV.*

3. To torture by lifting with a rope and pulley, and then suddenly letting fall to the ground. (*Milman.*)

***hoist-bridge, s.** A form of drawbridge, in which the leaf or platform is raised. [BASCULE.]

***hoist-way, s.** A passage through which goods are hoisted in a warehouse, &c.

***höist, *hoyst, pa. par.** [HOIST, v.] Hoisted.

"'Tis the sport to have the engineer Hoist with his own petard." *Shakesp.: Hamlet, III. 4.*

***höist, s.** [HOIST, v.]

I. Ord. Lang.: The act of lifting or hoisting up; a lift.

II. Technically:

1. *Mach.*: That by which anything is hoisted, raised, or lifted; as, ore out of a mine; the elevating machinery of a factory, mine, or hotel; a lift, an elevator.

2. *Nautical*:

(1) The perpendicular height of a flag or ensign.
(2) The extent to which a yard or a sail can be hoisted.

***höist-lîng, pr. par., a. & s.** [HOIST, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of lifting or raising.

***hoisting-crab, s.** A kind of windlass for hoisting or raising heavy weights.

***hoisting-engine, s.** A steam-engine for hoisting at a mine, or in a warehouse, factory, &c.

***hoisting-jack, s.** A contrivance by which hand-power is applied to lifting an object by working a screw or lever.

***höit, *höyt, v. i.** [Etym. doubtful.] To be riotously or noisily merry.

"[He] sings and hoyts, and revels among his drunken companions."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Knight of the Burning Pestle, IV. 1.*

***höit ÿ töit-ÿ, a. & interj.** [A reduplication from *höit* (q. v.).]

A. As adj.: Elated, flighty, giddy, petulant, huffy, fussy.

"If any hoyty toity things make a fuss, they are sure to be taken to pieces the next visit."—*Guardian, No. 10.*

B. As interj.: An exclamation expressive of astonishment, mingled with disapproval and contempt.

***höke, s.** [HOOK.]

***hök-er, v. i.** [HOKER, s.] To mock, to deride, to scoff at.

"Nes hit nan swa was mon that him ne hokerede on." *Layamon, 14,796.*

***hök-er, *hök-ere, s.** [A. S. *hócor*.] Mockery, derision, frowdness.

"Full of hoker and of bismare." *Chaucer: C. T., 3,966.*

***hök-er-er, s.** [HOKER.] A mocker, a scoffer.

***hök-er-ful, a.** [Eng. *hoker*; -ful(l).] Froward.

***hök-er-ing, s.** [HOKER.] Mockery, scoffing, derision.

***hök-er-ly, *hök-er-liche, adv.** [Eng. *hoker*; -ly.] Frowardly, derisively.

***hök-er-word, s.** [A. S. *hócor-wyrde*.] Mocking, derisive, or scornful language.

***höl-äs-tër, s.** [Pref. *hol-*, and Gr. *astër*=a star.]

Palæont.: A genus of Echinidea, family Ananchytidae or Echinocoridae. Found in the cretaceous rocks.

***höl-böl-ll-a, höl-böl-ll-a (œ as e), s.** [Named by Dr. Wallich after Mr. Frederick Louis Holböll, superintendent of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Copenhagen.]

Bot.: A genus of *Lardizabalaceæ*. The Nepaulese eat the pulpy fruit, which is sweetish but insipid.

***höl-cäd, s.** [Gr. *holkos* (genit. *holkadōs*), from *holkō*=a drawing; *hēlkō*=to drag or draw.]

Greek Antiq.: A large ship of burden.

***höl-cö-nö-tl, s. pl.** [Greek *holkos*=drawing to one's self, trailing, and *notos*=the back.] *Ichthy.*: Fishes having marsupial pouches.

***höl-cüs, s.** [Lat. *holcus*; Gr. *holkos*=a kind of grass, probably *Hordeum marinum*.]

Bot.: Soft grass; a genus of grasses, tribe Phalaræ (q. v.). The spikelets, which are in open panicles, are laterally compressed, the lower flower is hermaphrodite, the upper one male; empty glumes two, the lower one-nerved, the flower glumes five-nerved; the lower sessile, hermaphrodite, awnless, the upper pedicelled, male, and with a twisted awn; stigma sessile, feathery. [SORGHUM.]

***höld, v. t. & i.** [A. S. *healdan, haldan*; cogn. with Dut. *houden*; Dan. *holde*; Sw. *hålla*; Icel. *halda*; Goth. *haldan*; Ger. *halten*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To grasp and retain in the hand; to have in the hand.

2. To connect, join, or unite; to keep from separation.

"The loops held one curtain to another."—*Exod. xxxvi. 12.*

3. To contain, to receive, to admit; to have capacity; to receive and contain; as, The jug holds a pint.

4. To retain within itself; to keep from running or flowing out.

"Broken cisterns that can hold no water."—*Jer. II. 13.*

5. To keep in confinement; to detain or keep in a certain state.

"A knight called Virginius Holdeth expresse again the will of me, My servant." *Chaucer: C. T., 12,116.*

*6. To confine one's self to; to be confined to.

"She halt her chamber."—*Chaucer: C. T., 6,142.*

7. To bear or manage in a certain manner or position.

"Let him hold his fingers thus."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, III. 1.*

8. To retain or keep possession of; to maintain; to uphold.

"She holds her virtue still, and I my mind."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline, I. 4.*

9. To possess; to be in possession of; to occupy, to own.

"A place under the government is the least disgraceful to the man who holds it."—*Burke: On the Present Discontents.*

10. To derive or deduce a title or right to; as, to hold lands of the government.

11. To maintain as an opinion.

"He held and taught the doctrines of indefeasible hereditary right."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. III.*

12. To regard, to consider, to look upon, to judge, to account.

"If my love thou holdest at anight." *Shakesp.: Hamlet, IV. 3.*

13. To defend, to maintain; to keep safe or secure; to keep from loss, injury, or diminution.

"With what arms We mean to hold what anciently we claim Of duty or empire." *Milton: P. L., v. 723.*

14. To suspend, to refrain, to restrain, to withhold; to keep back; as, to hold one's hand, to hold one's tongue.

15. To keep or bind to any condition; to oblige. (Followed by *to*.)

"Do not hold me to mine oath." *Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, v. 2.*

16. To maintain, to carry on, to continue.

"Seed time and harvest, heat and hoary frost Shall hold their course." *Milton: P. L., XI. 900.*

17. To prosecute, to take part in; as, to hold an argument or a discussion.

"I would hold more talk with thee." *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, IV. 2.*

18. To take part in, to direct and provide, to celebrate, to solemnize, to observe, to keep.

"He held a feast in his house, like the feast of a king."—*1 Samuel xxv. 36.*

*19. To use, to employ, as language.

20. To keep employed, to occupy the time of, to detain.

*21. To lay, to wager.

"I hold you a penny." *Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, III. 2.*

*22. To accept as a bet or wager.

B. Intransitive:

1. To maintain a hold or attachment, to continue firm; to retain one's grasp, to adhere.

"To make his anchor hold." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, I. 2.*

2. To be firm, not to break. (Of moral as well as material things.)

"If this sword hold." *Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., v. 1.*

böil, böy; pöut, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.

-clan, -tian = shän. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël.

3. To be valid or true, to stand, to be right, to apply as a rule or argument.

"The same bold maxim holds in God and man."
Dryden: The Medal, 214.

*4. To be fit or consistent.

"Thou sayest well, and it holds well, too."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., i. 2.

5. To stand one's ground; not to yield or give way; to continue unbroken or undefeated. [To hold out.]

"Our force by land hath nobly held."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 13.

*6. To stand up for or maintain one's opinions. (Followed by to.)

"If they hold to their principles."—*Haie.*

7. To derive right or title. (Followed by of, from, or under.)

"Petty barons holding under them."—*Temple.*

8. To stop, to stay, to wait; generally in the imperative, as, *Hold!*

9. To refrain.

"We shall be flouting; we cannot hold."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It, v. 1.*

10. To cling, to adhere, to attach one's self. (Followed by to.)

"Else he will hold to the one and despise the other."—*Matthew vi. 24.*

*11. To hold a candle to the devil; to set a candle before the devil; To connive at some wrong.

12. To hold a candle to any one; To be not worthy of comparison.

3. To hold forth:

(1) *Trans.*: To reach or put forward; to propose, to offer.

(2) *Intrans.*: To speak in public; to harangue; to dilate.

"A petty conjuror, telling fortunes, held forth in the market-place."—*L'Estrange.*

4. To hold in:

(1) *Trans.*: To curb, to restrain; to keep in or back.

(2) *Intransitive*:

(a) To restrain one's self. (*Jeremiah vi. 11.*)

(b) To continue in good luck; to be lucky or fortunate.

"A duke, playing at hazard, held in a great many hands together."—*Swift.*

5. To hold off:

(1) *Trans.*: To keep off or at a distance.

"Hold off your hands."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 4.

(2) *Intrans.*: To keep or remain at a distance. (*Lit. & fig.*)

6. To hold on:

(1) *Trans.*: To keep to; to continue; as, to hold on a note in music.

(2) *Intransitive*:

(a) To continue or proceed without interruption; to last.

"The trade held on for many years after the bishops became protestants."—*Swift.*

(b) To stop; to wait (only in the imperative).

7. To hold on to: To cling to; to hold fast to.

8. To hold out:

(1) *Transitive*:

(a) To hold forward; to reach out; to offer.

"The king held out to Esther the golden scepter."—*Ester v. 2.*

(b) To endure; to bear; to be able to stand.

"Hold out this tempter."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 3.

(2) *Intransitive*:

(a) To last; to endure; to continue.

"A consumptive person may hold out for years."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

(b) To maintain one's ground; not to yield; to stand one's ground.

"The Spaniards, sore charged by Achimetes, had much ado to hold out."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turkes.*

(c) To have strength; to endure.

9. To hold over:

(1) *Ord. Lang.*: To keep back or reserve for another time; to postpone; as, to hold over a question.

(2) *Law (of a lessee)*: To keep possession of land after the expiration of his term.

10. To hold with: To adhere to; to agree with in opinion; to side with.

"Part held with the Jews and part with the apostles."—*Acts xiv. 4.*

11. To hold together:

(1) To continue joined or united; not to come or fall apart.

(2) To remain in union.

"Even outlaws and robbers . . . must keep faith amongst themselves, or else they cannot hold together."—*Locke.*

12. To hold up:

(1) *Transitive*:

(a) To raise or lift up; as, to hold up one's hand.

(b) To support, to maintain.

"The proudest lie that holds up Lancaster."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., i. 1.

(c) To encourage, to buoy up.

"Hold him up with hopes."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 5.

(d) To exhibit, to display.

"Hold the mirror up to nature."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

(e) To continue, to carry on; to follow out.

"Hold up the jest no higher."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

(f) *Mech.*: To support a rivet with a hand-anvil or sledge in hand-riveting.

(g) To waylay and rob. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

(2) *Intransitive*:

(a) To keep one's self up; to support one's self; as, to hold up under difficulties.

(b) Used impersonally of the weather; to keep fine; to cease raining.

(c) To become clear or plain; to cease to be obscure.

(d) To continue the same speed.

"The success of the first seems to press upon the reputation of the latter; for why could he not hold up?"—*Collier: Of Envy.*

13. To hold water:

(1) *Ordinary Language*:

(a) *Lit.*: To retain water or other liquid without allowing any to run or flow away; to be watertight.

(b) *Fig.*: To be consistent or probable throughout; to bear close examination or investigation; as, That argument will not hold water.

(2) *Naut.*: To stop a boat in her course by holding the oars in the water with their blades edge upward.

*14. To hold in hand: To keep in expectation; to play with.

*15. To hold in play: To keep fully occupied so that the attention is withdrawn from the main point.

16. To hold one's own: To maintain one's present position or condition; to maintain one's ground; not to lose ground.

*17. To hold is a physical act; it requires a degree of bodily strength, or at least the use of the limbs. The mode of the action is the leading idea in the signification of *hold*. *Detain* and *retain* are modes of keeping; the former signifies keeping back what belongs to another; the latter signifies keeping a long time for one's own purpose. A person may be either held, kept, detained, or retained: when he is held he is held contrary to his will by the hand of another; as suspected persons are held by the officers of justice, that they may not make their escape. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

hold (1), *s.* [**HOLD**, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of seizing, grasping, or holding in the hand or arms; a grasp; a seizure; a clutch.

"Hope of laying hold of his reward."—*Horsley: Sermons, vol. ii., ser. 21.*

2. Mental or intellectual grasp or comprehension; a grasp or influence on the mind.

3. That which supports or holds up; a support.

"If a man be upon an high place, without rails or good hold, he is ready to fall."—*Bacon.*

4. Power of possessing or keeping; authority over.

5. A power of seizing; a claim; a catch.

"The law hath yet another hold on you."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

6. Custody; power.

"He is in the mighty hold of Bolingbroke."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 4.

7. A place of confinement; prison; confinement.

"They laid hands on them, and put them in hold unto the next day."—*Acts iv. 3.*

8. A lurking place, as of a wild beast.

9. A refuge; a retreat.

"On Devon's leafy shores; a shelter'd hold,
In a soft clime."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

10. A fortified place; a castle; a stronghold; a fort.

"And pain and grief enforcing more and more,
Besieged the hold that could not long defend."
Daniel: Civil Wars, iv.

II. Technically:

*1. *Music*: The original name for the sign of a pause. [**PAUSE**.]

*2. *Naut.*: The interior part of a ship, in which the cargo of a merchant vessel or the provisions and stores of a man-of-war are stored. The portions are distinguished as the fore, main, and after holds.

"You have not seen a hulk better stuffed in the hold."
—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., ii. 4.*

hold-beam, s.

Shipbuild.: One of the beams which support the lower deck in a merchantman, or the orlop deck in a man-of-war.

***hold** (2), *s.* [*A. S.*] Flesh, body, carcass.

"He wulleth fretten thin fule hold."—*O. Eng. Homilies, ii. 188.*

***hold** (3), *a. & s.* [*A. S.*; *Icel. holtr*; *O. H. Ger. holder*.]

A. As adj.: Friendly; well-disposed.

"Thin holde mon."—*Layamon, 14,091.*

B. As subst.: A friend.

"Hold other fa."—*O. Eng. Homilies, i. 231.*

hold-back, s. [*Eng. hold, and back*.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Anything which holds or keeps back; a restraint; a check; a hindrance; an obstacle.

"The only holdback is the affectionate and passionate love that we bear to our wealth."—*Hammond: Works, iv. 555.*

*2. *Vehic.*: A holdback-hook (*q. v.*).

holdback-hook, s.

Vehic.: A projection on a carriage-shaft to which the breeching-strap of a horse is connected, to enable the animal to hold back the vehicle.

***hold-en, pa. par.** [**HOLD**, *v.*]

hold-ër, s. [*Eng. hold; -er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who or that which holds.

"The makers and holders of plows are wedded to their own particular way."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. A tenant; one who holds lands, &c., under or of another.

3. Something by or in which anything is kept or held; as, a pencil holder, a holder for a flat-iron, &c.

II. Technically:

1. *Comm.*: The payee of a bill of exchange or promissory note.

2. *Naut.*: A man employed in the hold of a ship.

holder-forth, s. One who harangues or speaks publicly.

"A pert, empty, conceited holder-forth, whose chief (if not sole) intent is to vaunt his spiritual cluck, and (as I may so speak) to pray prizes."—*South: Sermons, vol. ii., ser. 3.*

holder-up, s. He who supports a rivet with a hand-anvil or sledge-hammer in hand-riveting.

hold-fast, s. & a. [*Eng. hold, and fast*.]

A. As substantive:

1. A means by which something is clamped to another. The bench *holdfast* is an arched bar, whose shank passes through a mortise in the bench, the dog pressing upon the work to be held. A wall *holdfast* is a spike, which is driven into the wall, and has a flat head through which a nail is driven into the object to be attached.

2. A support, a hold.

"The several teeth are furnished with *holdfasts* suitable to the stress that they are put to."—*Ray: On the Creation, pt. ii.*

B. As adj.: Firm, steady. (*Davies: Muse's Sacrifice, p. 12.*)

hold-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [**HOLD**, *v.*]

***A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.**: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act or state of grasping or keeping in the hand or arms; a hold; a grasp.

2. Anything which holds, binds, or influences; a hold; an influence.

3. A tenure; a farm held of a superior.

*4. The burden or chorus of a song.

"The holding every man shall bear as loud
As his strong sides can volley."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 7.

holding-ground, s.

Naut.: Ground which affords good anchorage.

holding-up, a.

Spec.: Designed to hold up the head of a nail while it is being riveted.

holding-up hammer, s. A sledge-hammer used instead of a hand-anvil. [**HAND-ANVIL**.]

hold-övr, s. [*Eng. hold, and over*.]

Specif.: One who remains in office or possession beyond a certain date.

höl, hol, s. [*A. S. hol*=a cave; cogn. with *Dut. hol*; *Sw. hål*; *Dan. hul*; *Icel. hól, hola*; *Ger. hohl*; *O. H. Ger. hol*=a hole; *Gr. koilos*=hollow.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) A hollow place or cavity in any solid body, whether natural or artificial; a hollow; an aperture; an orifice; a perforation.

"A musket was fired after him, which fortunately struck the boat just at the water's edge, and made two holes in her side."—*Cook: First Voyage, bk. ii., ch. iii.*

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôr, or, wôre, wolf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; try, sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = â. qu = kw.

- (2) The excavated habitation of a wild animal.
(3) A hiding or lurking place.

"The earth hath not a hole to hide this deed."
Shakesp.: *King John*, iv. 3.

- (4) A mean habitation; a dirty lodging or abode.
2. *Figuratively*:
(1) A subterfuge; a shift.
(2) A difficulty; a fix (generally financial); as, to be put or left in a hole. (*Colloq.*)

II. *Mining*: A cavity made to hold a blast.

¶ To make a hole in anything: To use up, employ, or require a part of anything.
A hole in one's coat: A flaw in one's reputation; a weak spot in one's character.

hole-and-corner, *a.* Secret, clandestine, underground.

"Such is the wretched trickery of hole-and-corner buffery."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. li.

hōle, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *holean*; O. H. Ger. *holan*; Icel. *hola*.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To cut, dig, or otherwise form a hole or holes in; to perforate.

"His men yet pleased their hearts,
With throwing of the holed stone: with hurling of their darts."—*Chapman: Homer's Iliad* ii.

2. To drive, place, or put in or into a hole; as, to hole a ball at billiards, golf, &c.

II. *Mining*: To undercut a coal-seam.

B. *Intrans.*: To go into a hole.

hōl-ēc-tŷ-pūs, *s.* [Gr. *holos*=whole, entire, and Lat. *eclypus*=Gr. *eklypos*=engraved in relief, embossed.]

Palaont.: A genus of Echinoidea, family Echinocidae (q. v.). Found chiefly in the Jurassic rocks.

hōled, *pa. par. or a.* [HOLE, *v.*]

holed-stones, *s. pl.*

Anthrop.: The name given to a peculiar kind of prehistoric stone monument, presumably sepulchral. The size of the hole varies considerably—some being no larger than a dollar, others affording a passage for the human body. Their purpose is unknown. Fergusson speaks of the peculiarly binding nature of an oath sworn by persons joining hands through a holed-stone; in Scotland libations are poured through holed-stones in honor of Brownie, the supposed guardian of bees; local superstition ascribes a curative property to the Men-an-tol, near Penzance, England, and people still creep through it in the hope of being cured of rheumatism.

***hole-full**, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *hole*=whole, and Eng. *full*.] Wholesome.

"Drawe ye therefore holefull water of lore of my wellys."—*Fabyan: Chronicle* (an. 1188).

hōl-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *hol(e)*; -er.]

Mining: One who undercuts a coal-seam for two or three feet, and then by driving in wedges breaks away the portions that have been holed.

***hōl-ēr-ā-cē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Nom. fem. pl. of Latin *oleraceus* (?).]

Bot.: A now abandoned order of plants in the Natural System of Linnaeus. He included under it the genera Spinacia, Herniaria, Callitriche, Petiveria, &c.

hōle-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *hole*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: *Corydalis bulbosa*.

Hō-lī, **Hō-leē**, **Hō-lī**, *s.* [Maharatta, &c., *Holi*=(1) the festival so called (see def.), (2) the pile of wood then burned.]

Religious Feasts: The great Hindu spring festival, commencing on the full moon of the month Phalgun, and lasting for five days. It is meant to commemorate the gambols to which the god Krishna was addicted during his youth. The great amusement of the natives, who crowd the streets during the festival, is to throw red powder, made of lac and flour with rose-water, at each other. The tongue is allowed greater license than at other times, and much obscenity in word and action takes place, especially among such wild tribes as the Bheels around the village of Ahar. The Holi constitutes the Saturnalia of the Hindus. One of the Holi practices is to make what would be called April fools.

"Some slovenly Natch girls were dancing before us, kicking up clouds of dust, and singing, or rather bawling through their noses the usual indelicate hymns in honor of the Hooli festival."—*Hooker: Himalayan Journals*, i. 389.

hōl-i-dāy, ***hāl-i-dāy**, ***hōl-ŷ-dāy**, *s. & a.* [Eng. *holy*, and *day*.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. A day set apart for the commemoration of some important event, or in honor of some person; a holy or consecrated day; a festival. [RED-LETTER DAY.]

2. An occasion of mirth and gayety.

"The same bell . . . proclaimed a holiday to the whole country."—*Hurd: Dial.*: Age of Queen Elizabeth.

3. A day of exemption from work; a day of amusement or pleasure; a day or number of days during which a person seeks relaxation by release from work. [BANK-HOLIDAY.]

B. *As adjective*:

1. Of, pertaining to, or befitting a holiday; gay, cheerful, joyous.
2. Befitting or adapted for some special occasion.

hōl-i-gar-nā, *s.* [The Canarese name.]

Bot.: A genus of Anacardiaceae. A fine black varnish is obtained in Manipore in Eastern Bengal from the fruit of *Holigarna longifolia*.

hō-li-lŷ, ***ha-li-ligh**, ***ho-li-liche**, ***hoo-li-lī**, *adv.* [Eng. *holy*; -ly.]

1. In a holy or devout manner; with sanctity and reverence; piously.

"Live in chastities ful holly."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 9,323.

2. Faithfully, sacredly, inviolably.

"Friends, a rare thing in princes, more rare between princes, that so holly was observed to the last of those two excellent men."—*Stdney*.

***hol-in**, ***hol-yn**, *s.* [A. S. *holen*, *holegn*.] The holly (q. v.).

hō-li-nēs, ***ha-li-ness**, ***ho-li-ness**, ***hol-ly-nes**, ***hoo-li-ness**, ***hoo-ly-ness**, *s.* [A. S. *hālignes*, from *hālig*=holy.]

1. The quality or state of being holy; sanctity, piety; religious goodness; moral purity or integrity.
"For God clepide not us into uncleanness, but into hoolynesse."—*Wycliffe: 1 Thess.* vi.

2. The state of being hallowed, sacred, or consecrated to God or His worship; sanctity, sacredness.

3. That which is consecrated or hallowed.

"Israel was holiness unto the Lord."—*Jer.* ii. 3.

¶ *His Holiness*:

1. *Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.*: A complimentary title given originally (in A. D. 465) to any bishop; then (about A. D. 590) limited to a patriarch; but since the fourteenth century given exclusively to the Pope.

"I here appeal unto the pope
To bring my whole cause fore His Holiness."
Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, ii. 4.

2. *Civil Hist.*: The title was given formerly also to the Greek emperors.

hōl-ŷh, *pr. par., a. & s.* [HOLE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

- I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of making, cutting, or forming a hole; a putting or placing of anything in a hole.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Mining*: The undercutting of coal by means of a pick wielded by a man lying upon his side.
2. *Roofing*: The piercing of slates for holding nails.

holing-ax, *s.* A narrow ax for cutting mortises in fence-posts for a post-and-rail fence; a mortise-ax.

***holk**, *s.* [A. S. *holc*.] A hole, a hollow.

holk, ***holk-en**, *v. t.* [M. Low Ger. *holken*; Sw. *holka*.] To hollow out.

hōl-la, **hōl-lā**, *interj. or s.* [Fr. *ho=ho!* *lā*=there!] An exclamation or cry to call the attention of some one at a distance, or in answer to one calling.

"Cry 'holla' to thy tongue, I prithe."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

hōl-lā, **hōl-lō**, *v. i. & t.* [HOLLA, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.*: To call or shout aloud; to give a holla.

"No more now must we holla."
Beaum. & Flet.: Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 2.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To shout out or cry aloud; to call loudly.
"Spur thee on with full as many lies
As may be holla'd in thy treacherous ear."
Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, iv. 1.

- *2. To cry or shout to.

"He that first lights on him holla the other."
Shakesp.: *Leary*, iii. 1.

hōl-land, *s.* [From the name of the country where it was originally made.]

Fabric: Linen or linen and cotton goods, white or self-colored, and with a glazed surface. It is used for linings, window-blinds, covers for furniture, &c. As originally imported from Holland (whence its name), it was closely-woven linen cloth.

"Instead of fine holland he might mourn in sackcloth."
—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 360.

Hōl-land-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *Holland*; -er.] A native of Holland.

Hōl-land-ish, *a.* [Eng. *Holland*; -ish.] Like Holland.

hōl-lands, *s.* [HOLLAND.] A kind of gin made in Holland.

hōl-lō, *s.* [HOLLA.]

hōl-lōw, ***hol-ow**, ***hol-owe**, ***hol-lowe**, ***holgh**, ***hol-ough**, ***hol-u**, ***holw**, ***holwe**, *a., s. & adv.* [A. S. *holh* (a. & s.), *holg*.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Literally*:

1. Containing a cavity or empty space, natural or artificial; having a void space within; not solid, excavated.

"The son of Japhet, of immortal fame,
Brought the bright sparks clandestine from above
Closed in a hollow cane."—*Cooke: Hesiod*, 847.

2. Sunken, concave.

"With hollow eye and wrinkled brow."
Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Deep, low; such as would be produced in a cavity or hollow place.

"A hollow burst of bellowing."
Shakesp.: *Tempest*, ii. 1.

2. Insincere, false, not genuine, sham, counterfeit.

"I rather wish you foes than hollow friends."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., iv. 1.

3. Complete, decided, thorough, out-and-out; as, a hollow defeat, a hollow victory.

B. *As subst.*: A depression or unoccupied space below the general level or in the substance of anything; a cavity, natural or artificial; a hole, a cave, a groove, a channel, a valley.

"All the hollows and valleys thereabout rebounding with the voice of so many thousands."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 238.

C. *As adv.*: Completely, utterly; as, He was beaten hollow. (*Colloq.*)

¶ *Hollow* respects the body itself; the absence of its own materials produces hollowness; empty respects foreign bodies; their absence in another body constitutes emptiness. Hollowness is therefore a preparative to emptiness, and may exist independently of it; but emptiness presupposes the existence of hollowness: what is empty must be hollow; but what is hollow need not be empty. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

hollow-adze, *s.*

Coopering: A howel; a tool having a curved blade to chamfer the chine on the inside of a cask end.

hollow-auger, *s.* An auger for making round tenons in chair-work, on spokes, &c.

Hollow-auger bit: A wood-boring tool adapted to be used in a brace. It is of a hollow cylindrical form, and has cutters presented inwardly which make a cylindrical tenon on the end of the stuff. [HOLLOW-AUGER.]

hollow-brick, *s.* A brick made with perforations through it for purposes of ventilation, warming, &c.

hollow-drift, *s.*

1. A tubular tool for driving a hole.
2. A tool used in filling signal-rockets.

hollow-edge, *a.* Having a concave edge.

Hollow-edge file: A file with a concave edge for dressing teeth of small gear wheels and pinions.

hollow-eyed, *a.* Having eyes sunk deep in the orbit.

"Hollow-eyed Abstinence, and lean Despair."
Cowper: Hope, 58.

hollow-hearted, *a.* Insincere; not true or genuine; false.

"Many doubtful hollow-hearted friends."
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iv. 4.

hollow-horned, *a.*

Zoöl.: Having hollow horns.

¶ *Hollow-horned ruminants*:

Zoöl.: *Cavicornia* (q. v.).

hollow-newel, *s.*

Build.: The well-hole or opening in the center of winding stairs. Open-newel, in contradistinction to solid-newel or corkscrew staircase.

hollow-plane, *s.* A molding-plane with a convex sole; a round-sole plane.

hollow-punch, *s.*

Saddl. & Shoemaking: A hollow punch is employed to make holes for rivets in leather; for laces in boots and shoes, &c. [EYELET-PUNCH.]

hollow-quoin, *s.*

Hydr. Eng.: A quoin having a vertical recess for the hanging-post of a lock-gate to abut against.

bōl, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōw!**; **cat**, **gell**, **chorus**, **chīn**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph=f**
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

hollow-root, s.

Bot.: The tuberous Moschatel, *Adoxa moschatellina*.

hollow-sounding, a. Having a hollow rumbling sound.

"What hidest thou in thy treasure-caves and cells,
Thou hollow-sounding and mysterious main?"
Mrs. Hemans: *Treasures of the Deep*.

***hollow-spar, s.**

Min.: The same as Chistolite or Macle, a variety of Andalustite. The English name is the rendering of Ger. *hohlspath*.

hollow-square, s.

Mil.: A body of troops drawn up in form of a square with a vacant space in the middle.

hollow-wall, s.

Build.: A wall built in two thicknesses, with an empty space in the middle for the purpose of maintaining an equal temperature in rooms, or of preventing wet from being driven through.

hollow-ware, s. Cast-iron culinary vessels, such as pots, kettles, &c.

hollows and rounds, s. pl.

Join.: Concave and convex planes, respectively for working moldings. They are made in pairs, and as many as eighteen pairs to a set.

höl-1-öw (1), *hol-owe, *hol-wen, v. t. [HOL-LOW, a.]

1. To make hollow; to excavate.

"Hollowed bodies made of oak or fir."
Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 574.

2. To stoop, to bend.

"Hollow your body more, sir, thus. Now stand fast o' your left leg."—Ben Jonson: *Every Man in his Humor*, i. 5.

höl-1-öw (2), v. i. & t. [HOLLA.]

höl-1-öw-ihg, pr. par., a. & s. [HOLLOW, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making hollow.

hollowing and backing machine, s.

Coopering: A machine for rounding staves, giving the outer convexity and inner concavity.

hollowing-knife, s.

Coopering: A drawing-knife for working on concave surfaces.

hollowing-plane, s. [HOLLOW-PLANE.]**hollow-joint, a. (See the compound.)**

Hollow-joint wire: Small tubes employed in making joints, as in the casing of watches.

höl-1-öw-ly, adv. [Eng. hollow; -ly.]

1. **Lit.:** With hollows or cavities.

2. **Fig.:** Insincerely; not truly or genuinely; falsely.

"Try your penitence, if it be sound,
Or hollowly put on."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, ii. 3.

höl-1-öw-ness, *hol-ough-ness, *hol-ow-ness, s. [Eng. hollow; -ness.]

1. **Lit.:** The quality or state of being hollow; a hollow, a cavity; a depression of the surface.

"Old trees, quite decayed with an inward hollowiness."
—Evelyn: *Pomona*, ch. iii.

II. Figuratively:

1. Insincerity, falseness, deceitfulness, emptiness.

"Nor are those empty-hearted, whose low sound
Reverbs no hollowness." Shakesp.: *Leur*, i. 1.

2. Completeness, utterness; as, the hollowiness of the defeat.

höl-1-ly, *hol-in, *hol-yn, s. [A. S. hōlen, hōlegn, from Wel. *celyn*; Corn. *celin*; Bret. or Armor. *kelen*, *kelenenn*; Gael. *cuilonn*, *cuilfhionn*; Ir. *culleann*; Dut. *hulst*.]

Bot.: *Ilex aquifolium*, a shrub or small tree, ten to forty feet high, with glossy leaves, the lower ones uniform, with wavy spinous cartilaginous margins, the upper ones sometimes entire; flowers in umbellate cymes, white, often subodorous; fruit a scarlet or more rarely a yellow drupe, with four bony furrowed stones. Wild in Europe, and Western Asia. The beautiful white wood of the holly is valued by cabinet-makers for inlaying, the bark is used in the manufacture of birdlime, the berries are so violently purgative that six or eight will excite violent vomit; the leaves are said to be equal to Peruvian bark for the cure of intermittent fevers. Haller recommends that their juice should be given in icterus. The root and bark are said to be emollient, resolving, expectorant, and diuretic. The leaves and berries form, with ivy, the principal material of Christmas decoration.

† The Cape-holly is *Crocothylon excelsum*, the Knee-holly, *Ruscus aculeatus*, the Mountain-holly, *Nemopanthes*, and the Sea-holly, *Eryngium maritimum*; South American Holly, *Ilex paraguensis*.

The North American Holly is the *Ilex opaca*, found along the entire Atlantic coast of the United States.

† Obvious compound: *Holly-sprinkled*. (*Wordsworth: Evening Walk*.)

holly-oak, s.

Bot.: *Quercus ilex*, called also the Holy Oak or Common Evergreen Oak. It is found in the south of Europe, in the vicinity of the sea, with leaves varying in form, some of them prickly, others entire on the margins. It does not form forests. Its wood is good, but very hard and heavy.

holly-rose, s.

Bot.: *Turnera ulmifolia*.

höl-1-ly-höck, höl-1-ly-höck, höl-1-ly-höke, *hol-1-hocce, *hol-1-hoke, s. [Mid. Eng. holioc, from holi=holy, and hocce, hoke, hoc; A. S. hoc=a mallow. So called, according to Wedgwood, because it was brought at first from the Holy Land.]

Bot.: *Aithaea rosea*. [*ALTHEA*.]

höl-1-ly-wörts, s. pl. [Eng. holly, and worts.]

Bot.: The English name given by Lindley to the order Aquifoliaceæ (q. v.).

hölme (1), hölme (1) (l silent), s. [A. S. holm=a mound, the sea; cogn. with Icel. hölmr, hölmi, holmr=an inlet; Ger. holm; Sw. holme; Russ. kholm; Lat. culmen.] Flat ground along the side of a river. Used for an island in a river.

"The bonny holms of Yarrow!"

Wordsworth: *Yarrow Unvisited*.

† *Holm*, or *holme*, is frequently used as the second element in the names of places; as, Step holme, Stock holm, &c.

***hölme (2), *holme (2), s. [A corrupt. of, Mid. Eng. hōlin=holly.]**

1. The holly. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 2,923.)

2. The holm-oak (q. v.).

† The Knee-holm is *Ruscus aculeatus* [BUTCHER'S-BROOM], the Sea-holm, *Eryngium maritimum*.

holm-oak, s. [HOLLY-OAK.]

***holm-en, a. [Eng. holm; -en.]** Belonging to the holm-tree.

"To cut an holmen pole."

Sylvester: *Maiden's Blush*, 541.

höl-mi-a, s. [HOLMIUM.]

Chem.: The oxide of the Holmium. It is said to have a yellow color.

höl-mite, hölm-ës-ite, s. [Named after Dr. Holmes, of Montreal.]

Min.: The same as SEYBERITE (q. v.).

höl-mi-üm, s. [Etyim. doubtful.]

Chemistry: An element said to exist along with erbium; it is supposed to have an atomic weight of about 162. It belongs to the earth metals.

höl-ö, pref. [Gr. hōlos.] Whole, entire.

höl-ö-blas-tic, a. [Pref. hōlo-, and Gr. blastos=a sprout, a shoot; offspring.]

Biol.: Having the whole yolk-mass, or its greater part, directly formative or germinal. (Used of the mammalian ovum.) (*Quain*.)

höl-ö-caust, s. [Lat. holocaustum, from Gr. holokauston, neut. of holokaustos, holokantos, from hōlos=whole, entire, and kaio, fut. kausō=to burn.] A sacrifice, the whole of which was consumed by fire, nothing being retained; such sacrifices were practiced by the Jews. The word is now sometimes applied to a general sacrifice of life or slaughter.

"Not by sacrifices, or holocaustes, but by simple and plaine worde."—Udall: *Matthew ix*.

höl-ö-çeph-a-ii, s. pl. [Prefix hōlo-, and Gr. kephalē=the head.]

Ichthy.: An order of fishes founded by Siebold, and adopted by Sir Richard Owen, in whose classification it is the tenth order. They have the endoskeleton cartilaginous, the exoskeleton as placoid granules; most of the fins with a strong spine for the first ray; the ventrals abdominal; the gills laminated, attached by their margins, a single external gill aperture; no swim bladder; the intestine with a spiral valve. He includes under it the families Chimæroidei and Euphronodontidae.

† It is now made a sub-order of Elasmobranchii.

höl-ö-crÿp-tic, a. [Pref. hōlo-, and Eng. cryptic (q. v.).] Concealing wholly or entirely; specifically applied to a cipher capable of being read only by those who have the key.

höl-ö-crÿs-täl-line, a. [Pref. hōlo-, and Eng. crystalline.]

Min., Petrol., &c.: Wholly crystalline.

"Which are not of a glassy texture, but for the most part holocrystalline."—Dr. Bundjiro Koto.

höl-ö-gräph, s. & a. [Pref. hōlo-, and Greek graphō=to write.]

A. As subst.: Any writing or document which is wholly in the handwriting of the person by whom it is executed, or from whom it proceeds.

B. As adj.: A term applied to a writing or document wholly in the handwriting of the person from whom it proceeds; holographic.

höl-ö-gräph-ic, höl-ö-gräph-ic-al, a. [Eng. holograph; -ic.] The same as HOLOGRAPH, a. (q. v.)

höl-ö-gräph-ic-al, a. [HOLOGRAPHIC.]

höl-ö-hē-dral, a. [Pref. hōlo-, and Gr. hedra=seat, bottom, foundation, base.]

Crystallog. & Min.: Having all the corresponding parts of a crystal similarly replaced.

höl-ö-mē-tāb-ö-la, s. [Pref. hōlo- (q. v.), and Gr. metabolē=change.]

Entom.: A sub-class of insects, consisting of those which undergo a complete metamorphosis, the larva, pupa, and perfect insect being all unlike each other; the larva is vermiform and the pupa quiescent. It contains the orders Aphaniptera, Diptera, Lepidoptera, Hymenoptera, Strepsiptera, and Coleoptera (q. v.).

höl-ö-mēt-a-böl-ic, a. [Mod. Lat. holometabol(a) (q. v.); Eng., &c., suff. -ic.]

Entom.: Of or belonging to insects which undergo a complete metamorphosis.

höl-ö-m-ö-tēr, s. [Pref. hōlo-, and Gr. metron=a measure.] An instrument for taking all sorts of measurements; a pantometer.

höl-ö-phän-ēr-ōūs, a. [Pref. hōlo-, and Gr. phaneros=visible; Gr. holophanēre. (Larousse).] A term applied to the metamorphoses of insects when they are complete.

höl-ö-phō-tal, a. [Pref. hōlo-, and Gr. phōs (genit. phōtos)=light.]

Optics: A name applied to such forms of lighting-apparatus for lighthouses as utilize the whole of the available light, by subjecting it all to the collective action of the instrument.

höl-ö-phrās-tic, a. [Pref. hōlo-, and Gr. phras-tikos=expressive, eloquent.]

Philol.: A term applied to characters expressing a whole word.

"A holophrastic or word-sentence alphabet."—Wilson: *Prehistorio Man*, ii. 67.

höl-ö-p-ä-dä, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. holop(us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool. & Paleont.: A family of Crinoidea. The species are permanently fixed, but have no stem.

höl-ö-p-tÿch-ä-dä, höl-ö-p-tÿch-ä-ä-dä, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. holoptych(us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Paleont.: In Sir Richard Owen's classification a family of ganoid fishes, sub-order Lepidoganoidei. Dr. Traquair places it as a family under the Crossopterygidae, defining it as having two dorsal fins; the ventrals subcaudately lobate; the scales thick, sculptured. Genera, Holoptychius, Glyptolepis, Dendrodus (?), Cicodius (?).

höl-ö-p-tÿch-ä-üs, s. [Pref. hōlo-, and Gr. ptychos=folded, doubled up; ptyx, ptychos=a fold.]

Paleont.: A genus of fossil fishes, the typical one of the family Holoptychiidae (q. v.). The scales, which are very large, are deeply corrugated, and the bones of the head sculpture and granulated; the teeth are large, conical, and of great density. Found in the Upper Old Red Sandstone of Dura Den, &c., in Scotland.

höl-ö-pūs, s. [Pref. hōlo- (q. v.), and Gr. pous=foot.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Holipidae (q. v.). The basals of the first, if not also the second, radials are fused together.

höl-ö-s-ä-rig-ö-ös, a. [Pref. hōlo-, and Lat. sericeus=silken.]

Bot.: Silky; so completely covered with minute hairs that it feels soft.

höl-ös-tē-l, höl-ös-tē-a, s. pl. [Prefix hōlo-, and Gr. osteon=a bone.] [HOLOSTEUM.]

Ichthy.: A sub-order of ganoid fishes, established by Prof. Müller for those ganoids which have a completely bony skeleton. Its divisions are into two groups or tribes: Cyclofira, comprising the families Amidae, Cœlacanthidae, and Ho-optychiidae; and Rhombifera, with the families Polypteridae, Dipteridae, Acanthodontidae, Pycnodontidae, Lepidosteidae, Lepidodontidae, Palæoniscidae, and Dapediidae.

höl-ös-tē-üm, s. [Cf. Lat. holosteon; Greek holosteon=a whitish plantain, plantago holosteia. The name holosteon=all bone; pref. hol-, and osteon=a bone. This is not the modern genus Holosteum, the species of which are nowhere bony.]

Bot.: A genus of Carophyllaceæ, tribe Alsineæ. Sepals five, petals five, toothed or notched; stamens three to five, rarely ten. Styles three; capsule subcylindrical, one-celled, many-seeded, opening at the extremity with six teeth. Known species three. One is *Holosteum umbellatum* the Umbelliferous Jagged Chickweed.

fäte, fät, färe, amidat, whät, fäll, father; wö, wät, hère, camel, hër, there; plne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wöif, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, fäll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

hōl-ō-stōm'-a-ta, *s. pl.* [Pref. *holo-*, and Greek *stomata*, pl. of *stoma*=the mouth.]

Zool.: Sea-snails; gastropodous mollusks, the shells of which have the margin of the aperture entire, and generally covered with a horny or shelly, usually spiral, operculum. The animal has a short, retractile muzzle, and gills pectinated or plume-like. They are generally vegetable feeders. It contains the families:

Naticidae, Pyramidellidae, Carthiidae, Melaniidae, Turritellidae, Littorinidae, Paludinae, Neritidae, Turbinidae, Haliotidae, Fissurellidae, Calyptraeidae, Patelidae, Dentalidae, and Chitonidae.

hōl-ō-stōm'-a-toūs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. or Greek *holostomat(a)*; Eng. suff. -ous.]

Zool.: Having the aperture of the mouth entire. Used of gastropodous mollusks.

†hōl-ō-stōme, *s.* [Pref. *holo-*, and Gr. *stoma*=mouth.]

Zool.: A mollusk of the sub-order Holostomata (q. v.).

hōl-ō-thrix, *s.* [Pref. *holo-*, and Gr. *thrix*=hair.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Holotrichidae (q. v.).

†hōl-ō-thūre, *s.* [HOLOTHURIA.]

Zool.: An animal of the genus Holothuria; the family Holothuridae, or the order Holothuroidea (q. v.).

hōl-ō-thūr'-ī-a, *s.* [Lat. *holothuria* (Pliny)=a water polype, Cuvier thought an Alcyonium, Gr. *holothurion* (Aristotle) = a kind of zoöphyte.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Holothuridae, and the order Holothuroidea.

† *Holothuria argus* or *edulis*, Trepang, is collected on the north-east coast of Australia and elsewhere, and exported to China, where it is regarded as a great delicacy. [TREPANG.]

hōl-ō-thūr'-ī-an, *a. & s.* [HOLOTHURIA.]

A. As adj.: Of or belonging to the animals of the genus Holothuria.

B. As subst.: An animal of the genus Holothuria.

hōl-ō-thūr'-ī-dæ, **hōl-ō-thūr'-ī-a-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *holothurī(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool.: The typical family of Holothuroidea, sub-order Pneumono-phora.

hōl-ō-thūr'-īd'-ē-ī, **hōl-ō-thūr'-ōl'-dē-a**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *holothuria*, and Gr. *eidos*=form.]

1. Zool.: Sea Slugs. An order of Echinodermata. The body is vermiform, the ambulacral tubestend from the mouth to the apex, but there are no regular ambulacral and inter-ambulacral plates. The genital organs have a single aperture toward the anterior part of the body. The larvae are vermiform, or have no skeleton. [Huxley.] The species are called Sea-cucumbers, Trepangs, and Beches-de-mer. The order is divided into two sub-orders, Apneumona, with no respiratory tree, and Pneumono-phora, with a respiratory tree. The Holothuroidea are found in most seas; their metropolis is in the Pacific Ocean.

2. Paleont.: The harder-parts of the Holothuroidea have been found as early as the Carboniferous period.

hōl-ō-thūr'-ōld, *a. & s.* [HOLOTHUROIDEI.]

A. As adj.: Of or belonging to the order Holothuroidea.

B. As subst.: An animal of that order.

hōl-ō-thūr'-ōl'-dē-a, *s. pl.* [HOLOTHUROIDEA.]

hōl-ō-trich'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Modern Latin *holothrix* (genit. *holothrichis*); Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot.: A family of orchids, tribe Ophryeae.

hōl-stēr, *s.* [Dutch, cogn. with A. S. *heolster* = a hiding-place, a covering; Icel. *hulsti*=a case, a sheath; from Dut. *hullen*=to cover; Icel. *hulja*; Goth. *huljan*; A. S. *helan*.] A leather case by the saddle-bow to hold a pistol; a pistol-case.

hōl-stērd, *a.* [Eng. *holster*; -ed.] Bearing or furnished with a holster or holsters.

hōlt, *s.* [A. S. *holt*; cogn. with Dut. *hout*; Icel. *holt*; Ger. *holz*; cf. also Wel. *cell*=a covert; Ir. *coill* (pl. *coillte*)=a wood; *ceilt*=concealment.] A

wood, a woodland, a woody hill, a plantation, a grove. (It occurs frequently as an element in the names of places.)

"Comes a vapor from the margin, blackening over heath andholt." Tennyson: *Locksley Hall*, 191.

***hōlt**, 3d pers. sing. pres. indic. of verb. [For *holdeth*.] [HOLD, v.]

hōl-tēn'-ī-a, *s.* [Named after M. Holten, resident in the Faroe Islands.]

Zool.: A genus of vitreous sponges. *Holtienia carpeni*, discovered in 1888 at the bottom of the North Atlantic, has been called the Sea-nest.

hō-l'y, ***halge**, ***halewe**, ***haligh**, ***halow**, ***hall**, ***holl**, ***hooly**, *a.* [A. S. *hālig*, from *hāl*=whole; cogn. with Dut. *heiligh*, from *heel*=whole; Icel. *heilagr*, *helgr*, from *hail*=whole; Dan. *heilig*, from *heel*=whole; Sw. *heilig*, from *hel*; Ger. *heilig*, from *heil*. The original meaning is thus whole, perfect, excellent.] [HALE, WHOLE.]

1. Free from sin or sinful affections; pious, pure in heart, godly, religious, righteous.

"Holy men at their death have good inspirations." Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

2. Sainted, beatified, divine, immaculate.

"By God's holy mother."—Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, i. 3.

3. Consecrated or set apart for some sacred use or service; sacred, hallowed, reverend.

† *Holy* conveys the most comprehensive idea; *pious* and *devout* designate most fervour of mind. *Piety* lies in the heart, and may appear externally; but *devotion* does not properly exist except in an external observance: a man *piously* resigns himself to the will of God in the midst of his afflictions; he prays *devoutly* in the bosom of his family. *Divine* signifies either belonging to the Deity or being like the Deity; but from the looseness of its application it has lost in some respects the dignity of its meaning. What is *holy* and *sacred* is in its very nature *divine*; but the *divine* is not always either *holy* or *sacred*. (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***holy-ale**, *s.* A rural festival; a holiday. [ALE.]

Holy-alliance, *s.*

Hist.: An alliance formed at Paris on Sept. 26, 1815, between the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia. On Dec. 25, 1816, the Emperor of Russia, who was believed to be the real author of the alliance, publicly made known its character. These sovereigns undertook in future to act on the principles of the Gospel, and to support each other's authority. Other sovereigns were invited to join the alliance. The King of England declined the invitation, for this, among other reasons, that the constitution of his country did not permit him personally to sign such a document. Ultimately it became apparent that the object of the alliance was to support absolutism against popular aspirations for constitutional government, and when in 1821 the allied sovereigns invited the cooperation of other countries in putting down revolution at Naples, Lord Castlereagh sent an unfavorable reply. Byron (*Don Juan*, xiv. 83) sneers at the "Holy Three," and to Moore's *Fables for the Holy Alliance* were prefixed Dryden's lines (*Virgil*: *Georg.* iv. 162, 163)—

"Clip the wings
Of these high-flying arbitrary kings."

The Holy Alliance subsequently interfered in the Spanish Revolution, and then disappeared from history.

"Apprehensions at all resembling those which, in our age, induced the Holy Alliance to interfere in the internal troubles of Naples and Spain."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

holy-coat, *s.*

Ch. Hist., Relics, &c.: A coat, alleged to be the seamless vestment worn by Jesus at His trial, and for which, after His crucifixion, the soldiers cast lots (John xix. 23, 24). Several exist, the custodians of each claiming that it is the genuine one. The exhibition of one of them at Treves, in 1844, and the actual worship of the coat by some of the pilgrims who resorted thither in multitudes, led to a small secession from the Roman Church, headed by two priests, Ronge and Czerski. The tendencies of Ronge were toward rationalism, those of Czerski toward evangelical Protestantism. Neither rose to much power.

holy-cross, *s.*

1. Ch. Hist., Relics, &c.: What is alleged to be the actual cross on which Christ suffered. Rufinus, Socrates, Sozomen, Theodoretus, &c., relate the discovery (about A. D. 326) by Helena, mother of Constantine, of three crosses, with the inscription in Greek, Hebrew, and Latin. The question which of the three was the cross of Jesus was satisfactorily settled when, on the suggestion of Macarius, bishop of Jerusalem, trial was made which could work miracles, and it was found that only one had this power. Eusebius, who was well acquainted with the parties concerned, seems never to have heard of these alleged discoveries.

II. Religious Orders or Societies:

***1.** An order of Augustinian canons, suppressed in the seventeenth century.

2. A religious order established in 1834 in France. The members devote themselves to education and works of mercy, the brothers teaching boys trades, agriculture, &c., the sisters educating girls and visiting the sick.

3. A society consisting of clerical members of the ritualistic school of the English Church. It was founded in 1855.

Holy-cross day: [Holy-rood day.]

***holy-cruel**, *a.* Cruel by being too virtuous. (Shakesp.: *All's Well*, iv. 2.)

holy-cyamus, *s.*

Bot.: The Nebulium, a water-lily, the Pythagorean-bean.

Holy Family, *s.* The Infant Savior, the Virgin Mary, Joseph, Elizabeth, Anna, and John the Baptist. A picture in which all or the most of the subordinate personages are introduced is called a "holy family."

holy-father, *s.* The English rendering of *Sancte Pater*, a title used in addressing the Pope.

holy-fire, *s.*

1. The fire kindled on Holy-Saturday. [HOLY-WEEK.]

2. That at Jerusalem is maintained by the Greek and Armenian priests to be miraculous. At the time of its expected appearance, the Church of the Holy Sepulcher is crowded, and the eagerness to light torches and candles when the sacred fire first appears is so great that it requires great energy on the part of the Mohammedan police to keep a semblance of order, and even then people are at times trampled to death. The liberality of the devotees is much excited by the alleged miraculous enkindling of the holy fire.

holy-flower, *s.*

Bot.: *Peristeria alata*.

Holy-Ghost, Holy Spirit, *s.*

1. Theol.: Literal renderings of the Greek *Pneuma Hagion*, but ghost is from Anglo-Saxon *gast*=the breath; a spirit, a ghost, and spirit from Latin *spiritus*=a gentle breath of air; a spirit, a soul. He is regarded as the third Person of the Trinity, and He is named with the other two Divine Personages in the baptismal formula (Matt. xxviii., 19), and the apostolic or other benediction (2 Cor. xiii. 14). He is identical with the Comforter (q. v.) or Paraclete (q. v.) (John xiv. 26). Whether he "proceeds" from the Father alone, or from the Father and Son, is a question which has divided the Eastern and Western Churches. [GREEK CHURCH, PROCESSION.] On the day of Pentecost the apostles and others "were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and began to speak with tongues as the Spirit gave them utterance" (Acts ii. 4).

2. Bot. (of the form holy-ghost): *Angelica sylvestris*.

Holy Ghost plant, *s.* In Mexico, Central and South America, and in some parts of Cuba and Jamaica a rare and beautiful plant called the Holy Ghost plant grows in great profusion. This plant, also known as the Botanical Dove, is called the Holy Ghost plant on account of the shape of the flower, which has the appearance of a dove with expanded wings hovering over the stalk. The entire flower, which is pure white, opens from the end of a long green stem and is very fragrant.

holy-grail, *s.* [GRAIL.]

holy-grass, *s.* [HIEROCHLOE.]

holy-herb, *s.*

Bot.: *Verbena officinalis*.

Holy-land, *s.* A name applied to Palestine, because there Jesus was born, lived, and was crucified, and there Christianity was first preached. The Chinese Buddhists call India the holy-land, because it was the birthplace of Sakya-Muni. [HOLY-PLACES.]

holy-league, *s.*

Hist.: A league, founded in 1576, to prevent Henry of Navarre, who at the time was a Protestant, from ascending the French throne. At his becoming a Roman Catholic, in 1593, the league was dissolved and he became king under the title of Henry IV. The name was also given to a combination formed in 1508 by Pope Julius II. with Louis XII. of France, Maximilian of Germany, Ferdinand III. of Spain, and some Italian princes, against Venice.

***holy-office**, *s.* The Inquisition (q. v.).

Holy of Holies, *s.*

Judaism: The inner or most sacred apartment, first of the Tabernacle, then of the Temple, into which none was permitted to enter but the high priest, and he only once a year, and then "not without blood." It was separated from the Holy Place or Outer Chamber by a veil. [SANCTUM, VEIL.]

hōll, **bōy**, **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-cian, **-tian = shan**. **-tion**, **-sion = shūn**. **-tion**, **-sion = shūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious = shūs**. **-ble**, **-die**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

holy-one, *s.* Any being or person specially holy.

¶ *The Holy One, Holy One of Israel:*

Script.: Jehovah. The appellation is common in Isaiah (q. v.).

holy-orders, *s. pl.* [ORDERS.]

holy-places, *s. pl.* The sites in Palestine connected with the ministry and death of Christ, especially those traditionally located within the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. The Greek and Latin Churches both claim the custody of these sacred spots, the Russians supporting the pretensions of the former, the French those of the latter. A dispute about these holy places led, in 1853, to the Russo-Turkish war, followed, in 1854, by the Crimean war.

Holy Roman Empire, *s.*

Hist.: The name given to that German empire which began under Otto I., A. D. 962.

holy-rood, *s.* A cross or crucifix; especially one placed on the roof-beam in churches over the entrance to the chancel. [ROOD.]

Holy-rood day: A festival kept on September 14, in commemoration of the exaltation of the Savior's Cross. Also called holy-cross day.

holy-rope, *s.*

Bot.: *Eupatorium cannabinum*.

Holy Saturday, *s.* In the Roman Church, the vigil of Easter. [HOLY-WEEK.]

***holy-seat**, *s.* The Popedom.

"The reserving of the first-fruits of all vacant benefices to the holy-seat."—*Clarendon: Religion and Policy*, ch. v.

holy-see, *s.* [SEE.]

holy-sepulcher, *s.*

1. The sepulcher in which the body of Jesus was laid between His death and His resurrection.
2. The traditional or other site of that grave.
3. The Byzantine Church built at Jerusalem on what is by some believed to be the site of the sepulcher.

¶ *Order of the Holy Sepulcher:*

Hist. & Her.: An order founded by Godfrey of Bouillon, the commanding chief, revived by Pope Alexander VI., in 1426, and reorganized in 1847 and 1868.

holy-stone, *s.* A kind of soft sandstone used with sand for scrubbing or cleaning the decks of vessels.

¶ *Smyth (Sailor's Word-Book)* suggests that holy-stone was "so called from being originally used for Sunday cleaning, or obtained by plundering churchyards of their tombstones, or because the seamen have to go on their knees to use it."

holy-stone, *v. t.* To scour or scrub with holy-stone.

holy-synod, *s.*

Eccles. & Ch. Hist.: A council established at St. Petersburg to act for the Emperor of Russia in ecclesiastical affairs, he being the earthly head of the Greek Church in Russia. The first president was Stephen Javorski, in the seventeenth century. (*Mosheim*.)

holy-thistle, *s.*

Bot.: *Carduus marianus*, called also *Silbyum marianum*, &c.

Holy Thursday, *subst.* In the English Church, Ascension Day (q. v.); in the Roman Church the Thursday in Holy-week, Maundy-Thursday (q. v.). Its title to sanctity is that on that day what the Roman and Greek Churches consider the Sacrifice, and the English Church and Dissenters the Sacrament of the Eucharist, was instituted.

holy-water, *s.*

Ch. Hist., Ritual, &c.: In Numbers (viii, 7) we read of the preparation of a "water of purifying," and (xix, 9) of a "water of separation," which is "a purification for sin." The custom passed with appropriate ceremonies into the early Christian Church. Water is blessed, or made "holy-water," by any cleric in priest's orders. The service may be consulted in the *Rituale Romanum*, or in English in Rock's *Hierurgia* (ch. xiii.). In the Roman Church it is usual to sprinkle the altar and the people with holy-water immediately before the high-mass on Sundays, "to remind them that they ought to appear before God with a pure heart, to awaken penitential feelings, and to wash them from venial sins." (*Goschler*.) In the Greek Church this observance is confined to the first Sunday of the month.

Holy-water is also employed whenever anything is solemnly blessed. Stoups of it are placed at the entrance of all churches; into them the people dip their fingers, signing themselves with the cross with the right hand, touching first the forehead, then the center of the breast, then the left and right shoulders, saying, "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." Catholics keep

it in their houses, and use it on retiring to rest, on getting up, before undertaking a journey, or in time of temptation. [ILLUSTRATION.]

"Clean washed in holy-water from the count Of things terrestrial."

E. B. Barrett: Aurora Leigh, vii.

***Holy-water clerk**: The person by whom the holy-water is carried; a name given to a poor scholar, to whom this duty was assigned.

Holy-water fount: The vessel containing the holy-water, also called the holy-water stock, stoup, stone, or vat.

Holy-water sprinkler:

1. A brush or bundle of twigs, &c., used for sprinkling the holy-water over the congregation. An aspergillum (q. v.).

*2. An offensive weapon used in the middle ages, called also a morning star (q. v.).

holy-week, *s.*

Ch. Hist., Ritual, &c.: The week from Palm Sunday to Holy Saturday, or Easter-even, inclusive. In the English Episcopal Church, each day has a proper epistle and gospel, and the psalms on Good Friday are also proper. Of late the observance of holy-week has become general; in many churches passion-music (q. v.) is chanted and, especially among the Ritualists, the services on Good Friday have direct reference to the solemn events which that day commemorates. In the Roman Church the whole of the functions are peculiarly solemn and impressive; those of Holy Thursday are marked by pomp and splendor. On Palm Sunday the Passion according to St. Matthew is chanted, and palm-branches (or sprigs of willow in their stead) are blessed and distributed to the people (John xii. 12-15). Tenebræ are chanted on Wednesday, Holy Thursday, and Good Friday; on Holy Thursday at high-mass two Hosts are consecrated, the oils and chrisms are blessed, the Host for Friday's mass is carried processionally to the reposoir, while the "Pange Lingua" is sung, and, in cathedral churches and religious houses, the Washing of the Feet (John xiii. 4-7) follows. On Good Friday the altar and sanctuary are stripped of their ornaments, the Passion according to St. John is chanted, the crucifix is unveiled and kissed by the clergy, kneeling, while the Improperia or Reproaches are sung, the consecrated species is brought from the reposoir, and the celebrant says the Mass of the Presanctified (q. v.); on Holy Saturday there is the blessing of the fire, the paschal candle, and the baptismal font.

holy-wells, *s. pl.*

Compar. Relig.: In very many forms of faith water plays an important part, and is invested with miraculous powers. In the Old Testament we have the cleansing of Naaman in the Jordan (2 Kings v.); in the New, the man "blind from his birth," who "washed and came seeing" (John ix.), and the "troubing of the water" (John v.). Horace (*Od.*, iii. 13) and Ovid (*Fast.*, v. 300) speak of sacrifices to holy-wells, and Juvenal (vi. 533) mentions the oracular fountain of Jupiter Ammon. When Paganism was yielding to a purer faith, laws were passed forbidding the old adoration at fountains, but Tylor says (*Prim. Cult.*, ii. 105), "with a varnish of Christianity, and sometimes the substitution of a saint's name, water worship has held its own to our day." St. Winifred's Well, at Holywell, Flintshire, has still many votaries; Ireland and Scotland can show their holy-wells in scores of parishes, and in the latter country some bush adjacent, bedecked with rags testifies to the survival, in a mutilated form, of the rite of sacrifice. Bishop Hall (*Invisible World*, bk. ii, § 8), bears witness to a cure wrought upon a cripple by the waters of St. Madern's Well, and the virtues of the "water which sprang forth under the hands of Bernadette at the command of the Virgin Mary" (*Lasserre: Notre Dame de Lourdes*, liv. iii., § vii.) are boldly asserted by that Parisian journalist, who claims to be one subject among many of its miraculous efficacy.

"Cornish-folk still drop into the old holy-wells offerings of pins, nails, and rags, expecting from their waters cure for diseases, and omens from their bubbles."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture*, ii. 195.

holy-writ, *s.* The Holy Scriptures.

"Science severe, or word of Holy Writ."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

***hō-lŷ**, *v. t.* [HOLY, *a.*] To canonize. (*Mas-singer: Virgin Martyr*, ii. 2.)

***hōl-ŷ-dāy**, *s. & a.* [HOLIDAY.]

hōm-age (age as *ig*), *s.* [O. Fr.: Fr. *hommage*, from Low Lat. *homaticum*, *hominium*, from Lat. *homo* (genit. *hominis*) = a man.]

1. The service paid and fealty professed to a sovereign or superior lord; the acknowledgment made by a vassal to his lord on being invested with a fee; fealty.

"The vassal or tenant upon investiture did usually homage to his lord; openly and humbly kneeling, being ungirt, uncovered, and holding up his hands both together between those of the lord, who sat before him; and there

professing, that 'he did become his man, from that day forth, of life and limb and earthly honor;' and then he received a kiss from his lord. Which ceremony was denominated homagium, or manhood, by the feudists, from the stated form of words, *devotio vester homo*."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. ii., ch. 4.

2. Obedience; respect paid by external action; deference; respectful regard; court.

"Paying ignominious homage to all who possessed influence in the courts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

3. Reverential attitude toward the Divine Being; reverence; devoutness.

"For soothly he ne shuld have than in all his lif corage to sinne, but yewe his herte and body to the service of Jesu Crist, and thereof do him homage."—*Chaucer: The Persones Tale*.

¶ *Homage* is paid or done to superior endowments; court is paid to the contingent, not the real, superiority of the individual. . . . The Romans did homage to the talent of Virgil, by always rising when he entered the theater; men do homage to the wisdom of another, when they do not venture to contradict his assertions or call his opinions in question.

hōm-age (age as *ig*), *v. t. & i.* [HOMAGE, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To pay homage or respect to by external actions; to pay reverence to.

2. To subject in token of reverence and fealty.

"To her great Neptune homaged all his streams."

Cowley.

B. Intrans.: To pay homage, respect, or reverence.

"To whom Jove sometimes bends, and Neptune kneels, Mars homageth."

Heywood: Love's Mistress, sig. D. 3.

***hōm-age-a-ble** (age as *ig*), *a.* [Eng. *homage*; -able.] Bound to pay homage.

"He of Holland being homageable to none."—*Howell*, bk. i., § 2, let. 15.

***hōm-ag-ēr** (ag as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *homage* (e); -er.] One who pays, or is bound to pay, homage to a superior lord; one who holds a fee of another by homage; a vassal.

"Those which have been homagers and tributaries unto us of old time."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 976.

hōm-āl-i-ā-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *homali* (um); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: Homaliads; an order of epigynous exogens; alliance Cactales. It consists of trees or shrubs with the calyx funnel-shaped, adherent, with from five to fifteen divisions; petals the same number, glands present; stamens in threes or sixes, opposite the petals; styles, three to five; ovary, one-celled, with two, three, or five parietal placentæ; ovules, many, pendulous; fruit, capsular or berried. From tropical Africa or India; known genera, three; species, thirty or more.

hō-māl-i-ā-ds, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *homali* (um); and Eng. &c. pl. suff. -ads.]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Homaliaceæ (q. v.).

hō-māl-i-ū-m, *s.* [Gr. *homalos* = even, smooth, equable, consistent; Lat. suff. -ium. Named because the stamens are regularly divided into fascicles of three.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Homaliaceæ (q. v.). The roots of some American species of Homalium are astringent, and used as a remedy in blennorrhœa.

hōm-a-lō-nō-tūs, *s.* [Gr. *homalos* = even, smooth, and *nōtos, nōtor* = the back.]

Palæont.: A genus of Trilobites, having the tripartite division of the dorsal carapace almost lost.

hōm-a-lōp-sī-ds, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *homalips* (is); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ids.]

Zool.: A family of colubrine snakes, group Suspecta. The nostrils are close together and provided with valves. They inhabit the rivers of Southern Asia.

hōm-a-lōp-sis, *s.* [Gr. *homalos* = even, smooth, and *opsis* = appearance.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Homalopsideæ (q. v.). There are small plates over the face and between the eyes.

hōm-a-lōp-tēr-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *homalos* = even, smooth, and *ptera* = wings, pl. of *pteron* = a wing.] *Entom.*: A sub-order of Diptera, the same as Pupipara (q. v.).

hōm-a-lō-ts, *s.* [Gr. *homalos* = smooth.]

Entom.: A large genus of Staphylinidæ.

hōm-a-rūs, *s.* [Greek *homarēs* = well adjusted; *homou* = together, and an obsolete *arō* = to join, to fit.]

Zool.: A genus founded by Milne Edwards to comprehend the lobsters. [LOBSTER.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

hōme, *hame, *hom, *hoom, *s. a. & adv.* [A. S. *hām* = a home, a dwelling; cogn. with Dut. *heim*; Icel. *heimr* = a village, *heima* = home; Dan. *heim* = home; Sw. *hem*; Ger. *heim*; Goth. *haim* = a village; Gr. *kōmē*.]

A. As substantive:

1. One's own house or abode; the house or dwelling in which one habitually lives; the residence, dwelling, or abode of the family to which one belongs.

"Pilgrims who journey afar from their homes and their country." Longfellow: *Evangeline*, i. 5.

2. One's own country; one's fatherland; one's native country.

"Why thou departed'st from thy native home." Shakespeare: *Comedy of Errors*, i. 1.

3. The place of constant residence; the seat.

"Flandria, by plenty made the home of war." Prior: *Ode to the Queen*, 32.

4. A place or state of rest or comfort; a future state; the grave.

"These that I bring unto their latest home." Shakespeare: *Titus Andronicus*, i. 1.

5. A benevolent or charitable institution or establishment; as, a home for sailors, an orphan's home.

B. As adjective:

1. Connected with or pertaining to one's home or native country; domestic, internal; opposed to foreign; as, home affairs, home comforts, &c.

2. Close, pointed, poignant, to the point, direct.

"More direct and home remonstrances to the faulty are necessary." Secker: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 28.

C. As adverb:

1. To one's home; to one's native country or place of abode; homeward.

"We'll be a day before our husbands home." Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 2.

2. To the point; to the desired end or aim; to the mark aimed at; pointedly, thoroughly, closely, hard, fully; as, to strike home.

"I cannot speak him home." Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*, ii. 2.

3. To the end; fully; to the full extent; as, to drive a nail home.

1. At home:

(a) Literally:

(1) In or about one's own house or abode; near home; not at a distance.

(b) In one's own country, as distinguished from abroad.

"There was peace abroad and at home." Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

(2) Fig.: At one's ease; as, to feel one's self at home.

At home in or with anything: Perfectly conversant, familiar, or acquainted with a subject.

3. To come home:

(1) *Ord. Lang.*: To return to one's own home or native country.

(2) *Naut.*: Said of an anchor when it loosens from the ground by the violence of the wind or current.

4. **To come home to a person:** To reach one's conscience; to touch a person deeply.

5. **To make one's self at home:** To act or conduct one's self in the house of another as unrestrainedly as in one's own home.

6. **To bring one's self home:** To recover what one had previously lost.

home-base, s.

Baseball: The base at which the batsman stands and which is the last goal, or home.

***home-blow, s.** A well-directed, effective, or direct blow or thrust.

home-bound, a. Weather-bound; kept at home by extraneous circumstances.

"Home-bound by weather or some stated feast." Cowper: *The Salad*.

home-brewed, a. & s.

A. As adj.: Brewed or made at home, as distinguished from that made at a brewery. (Said of liquors.)

B. As subst.: Ale or beer brewed at home, as distinguished from that made in a brewery.

home-circle, s. The members of one household or family; a family circle.

Home-department, s. That department of the executive government which regulates the internal affairs of the country; it is presided over by the Home Secretary (q. v.). [HOME-OFFICE.] (Eng.)

home-farm, s. A farm on the lands adjoining the residence of a landed proprietor.

home-grounds, s. pl.

Baseball: The grounds situated in the city from which the club hails.

home-grown, a. Grown or produced in one's own garden or country; not foreign.

Home-office, s. The office in which the affairs of the Home-department are transacted. (Eng.)

***home-return, s.** A return to one's own country.

"The precious jewel of thy home-return." Shakespeare: *Richard II.*, i. 3.

Home Rule, s.

Eng. Hist. & Polit.: The government of a country by means of an authority which has its seat within the country itself, the members of the government being elected by and from its inhabitants. As generally used, the expression indicates local self-government, as distinguished from national independence; a country being said to be in the enjoyment of Home Rule when it manages for itself concerns which are peculiarly its own, while being still subject to the jurisdiction of an Imperial Government. The term is used specifically in connection with Irish politics. For some years previously to 1885 a Home Rule party, composed of a section of the Irish representatives, had existed in the House of Commons, and at the General Election in that year fought under the new Reform Acts, it was largely reinforced, it now being about five-sixths of the Irish representation. In deference to this expression of Irish feeling, Mr. Gladstone, as the head of an Administration which had been formed with special view to this question, brought forward a Bill for establishing in Dublin a Parliament, with an Executive Government, for dealing with all affairs specially Irish. The measure was accepted by Mr. Parnell on behalf of the Home Rulers as a reasonable fulfillment of Irish demands, but it excited a great deal of opposition, not only from the Conservatives, but also from an important section of the Liberal party, and was defeated by a large majority, together with a Bill for buying out the Irish landlords. Mr. Gladstone then (1886) appealed to the country, and the result being unfavorable, resigned, and was succeeded by the Marquis of Salisbury. Mr. Gladstone on again becoming the head of the Administration brought forward another Irish Home Rule Bill, which was likewise defeated. Mr. Gladstone again resigned (March, 1894), and was succeeded by the Earl of Rosebery.

"Mr. Gladstone was anxious to link his name with home rule for Ireland, and should his immediate successor succeed in carrying out that idea the credit of it would be given to the venerable statesman who gave to it the marvelous energies of his old age." Chicago *Inter Ocean*, March 31, 1894.

Home-ruler, s.

Hist.: One of an Irish political party which aims at obtaining Home Rule for Ireland. [HOME-RULE.]

home-run, s.

Baseball: A complete circuit of the bases made before the batted ball is returned to the home-base.

Home Secretary, s. The Secretary of State for the Home department. (Eng.)

home-sick, a. Longing for home; affected with home-sickness.

home-stretch, s.

Sport.: That part of a race-course between the last turn and the winning post.

home-wind, s. A term used by Longfellow in connection with the Indian heaven toward the West.

"To the regions of the home-wind." Longfellow: *Song of Hiawatha*, xii.

hōme'-born, a. [Eng. home, and born.]

1. Native, domestic; not foreign.

"With homeborn lies or tales from foreign lands." Pope: *Temple of Fame*, 465.

2. Natural, native.

3. Of or pertaining to the home or family; domestic.

"Fireside enjoyments, homeborn happiness." Couper: *Task*, iv. 140.

hōme'-brēd, *home-bread, a. [Eng. home, and bred.]

1. Domestic, not foreign.

"This lowering tempest of your homebred hate." Shakespeare: *Richard II.*, i. 3.

2. Natural, native.

3. Not polished by travel; plain, artless, uncultivated, rude.

home'-built, a. [Eng. home, and built.] Built in one's own country.

hōme'-driv-en, a. [Eng. home, and driven.]

*1. Driven to one's home or country.

2. Driven, forced, or pushed in to the full extent; as, a home-driven nail.

hōme'-dwell-ing, a. [Eng. home, and dwelling.] Dwelling at home; not given to traveling; domesticated.

hōme'-felt, a. [Eng. home, and felt.] Inward, private.

"Such a sacred and homefelt delight." Milton: *Comus*, 262.

***hōme'-keep-ing, a.** [Eng. home, and keeping.] Staying at home; not given to roaming. (Shakespeare: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 1.)

hōme'-less, a. [Eng. home; -less.] Destitute of or without a home; having no home.

"The child of misery, the outcast of society, friendless, homeless, unloved." Knox: *Essays*, No. 146.

hōme'-like, a. [Eng. home; -like.] Resembling or like home; homely.

***hōme'-ly-ly, adv.** [Eng. homely; -ly.] In a homely manner; rudely, inelegantly, plainly, without affectation.

hōme'-ly-ness, s. [Eng. homely; -ness.] The quality or state of being homely; plainness; freedom from affectation; simplicity; absence of polish or refinement.

"She knew well that she was not handsome, and jested freely on her own homeliness." Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

hōme'-ling, s. & a. [Eng. home; suff. -ling.]

A. As subst.: A native; one born in the country.

"So long as our homelings had the dominion of this isle." Holinshed: *Description of England*, ch. ix.

B. As adj.: Native.

"The homeling inhabitants call it Achileos-dromon." P. Holland: *Ammianus*, p. 200.

hōme'-lot, s. [Eng. home, and lot.] An inclosure or in which a mansion stands; a home-farm.

hōme'-ly, a. & adv. [Eng. home; -ly; Ger. heimlich.]

A. As adjective:

1. Living at home with one.

"And the enemies of a man ben thei that ben homeli with him." Wycliffe: *Matthew* x. 36.

2. Familiar with one, whether living at home with him or not.

"With all these men I was right homely, and communed with them long and oft." Foxe: *Book of Martyrs; Exam.* of W. Thorpe.

3. Of plain features; plain, not beautiful, not handsome. (It is not so strong as ugly.)

"It is for homely features to keep home." Milton: *Comus*, 748.

4. Plain, as intended for home use; not fine or elegant.

5. Without affectation; plain, simple, unvarnished.

"That homely prudence, the want of which has often been fatal to men of brighter genius and of purer virtue." Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

***B. As adverb:** Plainly, simply, rudely, without affectation.

"There he was welcomed of that honest syre," And of his aged bedlame homely well." Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. ix. 17.

hōme'-lyn, s. [Eng. home; second element doubtful.]

Ichthy.: *Raia miraletus*, the home sand ray, or spotted ray, a British fish.

homelyn-ray, s.

Ichthy.: The same as HOMELYN (q. v.).

hōme'-made, a. [Eng. home, and made.] Made at home or in one's own country; not manufactured abroad.

hō-mē-ōp-a-thy, s. [HOMŒOPATHY.]

¶ For this word and others derived therefrom, see under HOMŒOPATHY.

hō'-mēr (1), tchō'-mēr, s. [Heb. *chomer* = a tide, a wave of the sea; cement, dirt, filth, mire; a mound, a heap; the measure mentioned in the definition.]

Metrol.: A Hebrew dry measure containing ten baths or ephahs (Ezek. xlv. 14). It is mentioned also in Lev. xxvii. 16; Isa. v. 10, and Hos. iii. 2. Estimates of its capacity founded on Josephus make it 86,696 gallons; founded on statements by the Rabbins, 44,286.

¶ The homer or chomer must not be confounded with the omer or ghomer (Heb. *ghomer* = (1) a sheaf of corn, (2) a measure) mentioned in the Bible only in Exod. xvi. 16, 18, 33, 36, which was the tenth part of an ephah and therefore only the hundredth part of the homer.

hō'-mēr (2), s. [HŒMOTHER.]

Hō-mēr (3), s. [The Greek epic poet.] (For def. see etym.)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

Homer's moly, *s.*

Bot.: *Allium magicum*.

hôm-ēr (4), *s.* [English *hom(e)*; *-er*.] A pigeon trained to fly home from distant places.

"The principal classes are devoted to homers."—*London Daily News*.

Hô-mēr'-ic, ***Hô-mēr'-ic-al**, *a.* [Latin *Homericus*, from Gr. *Homērikos*, from *Homēros*=Homer.] Of or pertaining to Homer, or to the poems that bear his name; resembling the poetry or verse of Homer.

Hô-mēr'-ōl-ō-gy, *s.* [English *Homer*, the great Greek poet, and *logos*=a discourse.] A discourse regarding Homer; a study of the personality and date of Homer, and the origin and character of his poems.

"Mr. Gladstone, in treating of Homer, or, to use his own word, of *Homereology*."—*London Times*.

hôme-sick-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *home*, and *sickness*.]

Mental Path.: A vehement desire to return home, which sometimes affects exiles, especially the Swiss and other natives of mountainous countries. If the mental disease be trifled with, it affects the physical health, and sometimes terminates fatally. [NOSTALGIA.]

hôme-spēak-īng, *a.* [Eng. *home*, and *speaking*.] Direct, plain, forcible; speaking to the point.

hôme-spūn, *a. & s.* [Eng. *home*, and *spun*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Spun or wrought at home; home-made; of domestic manufacture.

"Instead of *homespun* colts were seen Good pinnars."—*Swift: Baucis and Philemon*.

2. *Fig.*: Plain, homely, unaffected, rude.

B. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: Cloth spun or made at home.

"Making . . . the modest apparel of *homespun*."—*Longfellow: Miles Standish*, iii.

2. *Fig.*: A coarse, homely, simple, or unpolished person.

"What hempen *homespuns* have we swaggering here?"—*Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 1.

hôme-stāll, *s.* [Eng. *home*, and *stall*.] A homestead (q. v.).

hôme-stēad, *s.* [Eng. *home*, and *stead*.]

1. A native seat or place.

2. A person's dwelling-house, with the ground and buildings immediately adjoining.

"The smouldering homestead."—*Tennyson: Princess*, v. 122.

homestead privilege. The laws of this country give to every citizen, and to those who have declared their intention to become citizens, the right to a homestead on surveyed lands of the public domain to the extent of one-quarter section, or 160 acres, or a half-quarter section, or 80 acres; the former in cases of lower priced lands held by law at \$1.25 per acre, the latter of high-priced lands held at \$2.50 per acre, when disposed to cash buyers. The preemption privilege is restricted to heads of families, widows, or single persons over the age of twenty-one. Every soldier and officer in the army, and every seaman, marine, and officer of the navy, during the recent rebellion, may enter 160 acres from either class, and length of time he served in the army or navy is deducted from the time required to perfect title.

home-ward, **hôme-wārdz**, *adv. & a.* [A. S. *hāmweard*.]

A. As adv.: In the direction of home; toward home; toward one's native country.

B. As adj.: Being in the direction of or toward home; directed or turned toward home.

"At evening in his homeward walk."—*Wordsworth: Ruth*.

homeward-bound, *a.* Bound or destined for home or one's native country; especially applied to ships returning home from a foreign country, or to persons coming home by sea.

hôm-ich-line, *s.* [Gr. *homichlē*=a mist, a fog; suff. *-ine*; Ger. *homichlin*.]

Mfn.: A variety of Barnhardite (q. v.).

hôm-i-çid-al, *a.* [Eng. *homicide*]; *-al*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a homicide; murderous, deadly, bloody.

"The troop forth issuing from the dark recess, With homicidal rage, the king oppress."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, iv. 718.

2. Inclined to homicide; as, *homicidal mania* (q. v.).

homicidal-mania, *s.*

Path.: A species of moral insanity in which there is an irresistible tendency to take the life of one or more human beings. Called also *androphomania*.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wolp, wôrck, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

hôm-i-çide, *s.* [French, from Lat. *homicidium*, from *homo*=a man, and *cædo*=to kill; Sp. *homicida*; Ital. *omicida*; also Lat. *homicida*=a murderer, a homicide. Puttenham, in 1589, classed this word among those then quite recently introduced into English.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of killing a human being.

*2. Destruction.

"The homicide of names is less than lives."—*Dryden. (Todd)*

3. One who kills another; a manslayer.

"Every man's conscience is a thousand swords, To fight against that bloody homicide."—*Shakespeare: Richard III.*, v. 2.

¶ Homicide is said to have been tried at Athens by the Aroepagites. Among the Jews, wilful murder was capital; but for accidental murder the offender was to flee to one of the cities of refuge, and to continue there till the death of the high-priest (see Numbers xxxv). This was 1451 B. C.

In 1828, an act was passed in England distinguishing between justifiable homicide and homicide in its various degrees of guilt and circumstances of provocation and willfulness.

Animals have been tried and punished for killing human beings. A bull was hanged for homicide near the abbey of Beaurps in May, 1489.

II. Law: (See extract)

"Homicide is of three kinds: justifiable, excusable, and felonious. . . . 1. Justifiable homicide is of divers kinds: (1) Such as is owing to some unavoidable necessity, without any will, intention, or desire, and without any inadvertence or negligence in the party killing, and therefore without any shadow of blame. (2) Homicides committed for the advancement of public justice are: (c) Where an officer, in the execution of his office, kills a person that assaults and resists him. (b) If an officer, or any private person, attempts to take a man charged with felony, and is resisted, and, in the endeavor to take him, kills him. (d) In case of a riot or rebellious assembly, as has already been explained. (e) Where the prisoners in a jail, or going to a jail, assault the jailer or officer, and he in his defense kills any of them, it is justifiable for the sake of preventing an escape. . . . (3) Such homicide as is committed for the prevention of any forcible and atrocious crime is justifiable by the law of nature. . . . 2. Excusable homicide is of two sorts: either *per infortunium*, or *per misadventure*. Homicide *per infortunium*, or misadventure, is where a man doing a lawful act, without any intention of hurt, unfortunately kills another. . . . 3. Felonious homicide is an act of a very different nature from the former, being the killing of a human creature, of any age or sex, without justification or excuse. This may be done either by killing one's self or another man."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 14.

***hôm-i-form**, *a.* [Lat. *homo*=a man, and *forma*=form, shape.] Having the form of a man; in human shape.

hôm-i-lēt-ic, *a. & s.* [Greek *homilētikos*, from *homilia*=a homily (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to familiar intercourse; conversational, companionable, familiar.

2. Pertaining or relating to homiletics; hortatory.

B. As subst.: [HOMILETICS.]

homiletic-theology, *s.* The same as HOMILETICS (q. v.).

hôm-i-lēt-ic-al, *a.* [Eng. *homiletic*; *-al*.] The same as HOMILETIC (q. v.).

"These are commonly called homiletical virtues."—*Wilkins: On Real Character*, pt. ii., ch. viii.

hôm-i-lēt-ics, *s.* [HOMILETIC.] The art of preaching, so far as this is an art; sacred eloquence; the method of addressing an audience on the highest subjects which, with the Divine blessing, is most likely to affect the consciences, the hearts, and the intellect of the hearers.

***hôm-il-i-ār-y-ūm**, *s.* [Low Lat., from Lat. *homilia*=a homily.] A collection of homilies.

¶ Used specially of a book of homilies issued in the eighth century by or under the auspices of Charlemagne. (*Mosheim*, &c.)

hôm-i-list, (**hôm-ē-list**, *s.* [English *homily*]; *-ist*.) The writer or composer of homilies; a preacher.

"To this good homilist I have been ever stubborn."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Scornful Lady*, iv.

hôm-i-ly, *s.* [Lat. *homilia*, from Gr. *homilia*=a homily, a sermon.]

Ordinary Language, Rhetoric, &c.:

1. *At first*: *Homilia* (homily), and *logos* (discourse), were used interchangeably; then the former term, as Photius says, was limited to a familiar conversation between the preacher and the congregation, who questioned each other.

2. *In modern times*: The term has often been used for a discourse read from a book, as distinguished from a discourse of one's own composition. Two Books of Homilies, to be read in churches when no

sermon was prepared, were published in England by authority in 1547 and 1562. The first is attributed mainly to Cranmer and the latter to Jewel.

"Homilies were a third kind of readings usual in former times; a most commendable institution, as well then to supply the casual, as now the necessary defect of sermons."—*Hooker*.

3. *Now*: Often used for a simple discourse of the preacher's own composition on some practical subject.

4. *Fig.*: A tedious exhortation by any one, a father for instance, on some moral point.

"As I have heard my father Deal out in his long homilies."—*Byron: Cain*, ii. 2.

hôm-i-nēs, *s. pl.* [HOMO.]

hôm-īng, *a.* [Eng. *hom(e)*; *-ing*.] Coming or returning home; specifically applied to such birds as the carrier-pigeon, which have the faculty of returning home from great distances to the place where they are reared or kept.

hôm-in'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Latin *homo*, genitive *hominis*]; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.] [HOMO.]

Zool., &c.: A family sometimes constituted for the reception of Homo or man. Now more generally called by Prof. Huxley and others Anthropidæ (q. v.).

hôm-i-ny, *subst.* [West Indian *auhūminea* = parched corn.] Maize hulled and coarsely ground, used as food when mixed with water and boiled or baked.

hō-mō (*pl. hōm'-i-nēs*), *s.* [Lat.=a human being, including a man, woman, or child.]

Anthropol., *Zool.*, &c.: Linnaeus' name for the crowning genus of the class Mammalia. He makes it include two species: *Homo sapiens*, or man, and *H. troglodytes*, or the chimpanzee. Cuvier limited his order Bimana to man. Prof. Huxley also excludes the chimpanzee and other apes from the family Anthropidæ of the order Primates, and relegates them to the Simiada. [ANTHROPIDÆ.]

hō-mō, **hōm-ō**, *pref.* [Gr. *homos*=same.] A prefix used to signify sameness, similarity, or likeness; the opposite to hetero- (q. v.).

hōm-ō-car'-pōus, *a.* [Pref. *homo*-, and Greek *karpōs*=fruit.]

Bot.: Having all the fruits of a flower-head exactly alike.

hōm-ō-cēn'-trīc, *a.* [Pref. *homo*-, and Gr. *kentron*=a center.] Having the same center; concentric.

hōm-ō-cēr'-cāl, *a.* [Pref. *homo*-, and Gr. *kerkos*=tail.]

Ichthyology and Paleontology:

1. *Of a tail*: Equally lobed; having equal lobes.

2. *Of a fish*: Having an equally-lobed tail.

homocercal-tail, *s.*

Ichthy. & Paleont.: The name given by Agassiz to the caudal fin or tail of a fish when the tail, if not single, is equally divided. It is first known in the Magnesian limestone, which is of Middle Permian age, becoming more common with each new formation, till now nearly, though not quite, all the 9,000 known species of fish have homocercal tails.

hōm-ōch-rō-mōus, *adj.* [Pref. *homo*-, Greek *chrōma*=color, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: Having all the flowers on a capitulum of the same color.

hōm-ōd-rō-mōus, **hō-mōd-rō-māl**, *a.* [Gr. *homodromos*, from *homos*=same, and *dromos*=a course, a running.]

1. *Bot.*: A term used when the generating spiral of a flower turns in the same direction as that of the central stem. Example, the Bird-cherry, *Prunus padus*.

2. *Mech.*: Applied to levers of the second and third kinds, in which the power and weight are on the same side of the fulcrum, and so move in the same direction. [LEVER.]

hō-mō-ō, *pref.* [Latinized form of Gr. *homoios*, =like, resembling.] Like, resembling.

***hō-mō-ō-mēr'-i-ā**, *s.* [Gr. *homoiomeria*, from *homoios*=like, and *meris*=a share, a portion.] Likeness or identity of parts; homogeneity in elements.

"The doctrine of *homœomeria*, or the similarity of the parts of a body to the whole."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), iii. 35.

hō-mō-ō-mēr'-i-æ, *s. pl.* [HOMœOMERIA.] (See extract.)

"Anaxagoras of Clazomenæ, born about B. C. 500, reduced all origin and decay to a process of mingling and unmingling, but assumed as ultimate elements an unlimited number of primitive qualitatively determinate substances, called by him seeds of things, by Aristotle elements consisting of homogeneous parts, and by later writers (employing a term formed from Aristotelian phraseology) *homœomeria*."—*Ceberey: Hist. Philos.*, i. 68.

hō-mœ-ō-mēr'-ī-an-ism, *s.* [Eng., &c., *homœomeria*; *n* connective, and suff. *-ism*.] The Anaxagorean system of philosophy. [HOMŒOMERĪÆ.]

"Atomism is *homœomerianism* stripped of phenomenal qualities."—*Leaves: Hist. Philosophy*, i. 102.

***hō-mœ-ō-mēr'-īc**, ***hō-mœ-ō-mēr'-īc-ā-l**, *a.* [HOMŒOMERĪA.] Pertaining to or having sameness of parts or elements; supporting or receiving the doctrine of the homogeneity of elements.

hō-mœ-ōm'-ēr-ŷ, *s.* [HOMŒOMERĪA.] The same as HOMŒOMERĪAN (q. v.).

"Next, let's examine with a curious eye

Anaxagoras's philosophy,

By copious Greece termed *homœomery*."

Creech: Lucretius, i. 843.

***hō-mœ-ōm'-ēr-trŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *homoios*=like, and *metron*=a measure.] The same as HOMŒOMERĪA (q. v.).

hō-mœ-ō-morph'-ism, *s.* [HOMŒOMORPHOUS.] The same as ISOMORPHISM (q. v.).

hō-mœ-ō-morph'-ōus, *a.* [Gr. *homoimorphos*=of like form; *homoios*=like, and *morphē*=form.] The same as ISOMORPHOUS (q. v.).

hō-mœ-ō-pāth, *s.* [Fr. *homœopathe*.] The same as HOMŒOPATHIST (q. v.).

hō-mœ-ō-pāth'-īc, **hō-mœ-ō-pāth'-īc-ā-l**, *adj.* [Eng., &c., *homœopath(ic)*; *-īc*, *-īcal*.]

1. *Lit.*: Of or belonging to homœopathy; as, *homœopathic medicines*.

2. *Fig.*: In infinitesimally small doses; on a very small scale; as, a *homœopathic* measure of reform.

hō-mœ-ō-pāth'-īc-ā-l-ŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *homœopathical*; *-ly*.] In a homœopathic manner; according to the rules or principles of homœopathy.

hō-mœ-ōp'-ā-thist, *s.* [English *homœopath(y)*; *-ist*.] One who practices or believes in homœopathy; a homœopath.

hō-mœ-ōp'-ā-thŷ, *s.* [Gr. *homoios*=like, similar, and *pathē*=a passive state, suffering, or *pathos*=suffering.]

Med.: The system of medicine which aims at curing diseases by administering medicines which produce symptoms similar to those which they are designed to remove. The Latin dictum on the subject is "Similia similibus curantur." Its founder was Samuel Hahnemann (1755-1843), born at Meissen in Upper Saxony. In 1790, while investigating the operation of Peruvian bark in intermittent fevers, he found that a dose of the bark which he took produced in himself phenomena like those of the fever it was designed to combat. Pursuing his experiments, he believed he had discovered a general law that like was cured by like, and in 1810 published his *Organon of the Healing Art*, in which he explained his system, calling it for the first time homœopathy. Thus to rub the affected part with snow is beneficial in frostbite, so are heated spirits of wine or oil of turpentine in burns. He appealed also to the effects of vaccination in preventing or mitigating small-pox. This, however, is not curing like by like, though there is a certain analogy between the two cases. Hahnemann and his followers have attempted experimentally to ascertain what therapeutic agent to prescribe in each case. Experience has shown them that the doses should be exceedingly minute. The great majority of medical men reject the system, though it has many advocates here and abroad. Homœopathy is opposed to Heteropathy or Allopathy (q. v.).

hō-mœ-ō-gāu'-rī-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *homœo-*, and Gr. *sauros*, *saurā*=a lizard.]

Zool.: A genus of fossil Saurians, resembling lizards; two species occur in the Solenhofen schist. (*Larousse*.)

hō-mœ-ō-ō-sō-lēn, *s.* [Pref. *homœo-*, and Latin *solēn*, Gr. *solēn*=a channel, a gutter, a pipe.]

Palæont.: A genus of Polyzoa, family Tubuliporidae. *Homœosolen ramulosus* is from the Upper Chalk of Lewes, in Sussex, England. (*Morris*.)

hō-mœ-ō-zō'-īc, **hō-m-ōi-ō-zō'-īc**, *a.* [Prefix *homœo-*, and Gr. *zōon*=a living being, an animal.] *Phys. Geog. & Biol.*: A term applied to zones or belts upon the earth's surface containing similar forms of life. They are not identical with zones of latitude, but depend partly on the present climate of the regions, partly on the former geological distribution of land and sea.

¶ Prof. Edward Forbes constructed a map representing the homœozoic belts of marine life.

hōm-ōg'-ā-mōūs, *a.* [Gr. *homogamos*=married, together; pref. *homo-*, Gr. *gamos*, and English suff. *-ous*.]

Botany:

1. Having all the flowers of a capitulum hermaphrodite. (*Lindley*.)

2. Having the stamens and pistils ripe at the same time. This occurs in most cases in hermaphrodite flowers. [1.]

hōm-ōg'-ā-mŷ, **hōm-ō-gā'-mī-a**, *s.* [HOMOGAMOUS.]

Botany:

1. The name given by Sprengel and others to a composite plant having the flowers of the capitula all hermaphrodite.

2. A term used when both stamens and pistils in an hermaphrodite flower were "formed exactly at the same period"—*i. e.*, came to maturity together. The same as SYNACMY.

hōm-ō-gāh'-gīl-ā'-tā, *s. pl.* [Pref. *homo-*, and Mod. Lat. *gangliata*; Gr. *ganglion*=a tumor under the skin.] [GANGLION.]

Zool.: A name given by Professor Owen to the class Articulata, from the symmetrical disposition of its nervous centers. The body presents a correspondingly symmetrical form. (*Owen: Compar. Anat. Invertebrata* (1843), pp. 13, 14.)

hōm-ō-gāh'-gīl-āte, *a.* [HOMOGANGLIATA.]

Zool.: Having a ganglionic nervous system, in which the ganglia are symmetrically arranged; of or belonging to the homogangliata. (*Owen*, &c.)

"We find in fact at the lowest step of the great homogangliate series of the Animal Kingdom, an extensive group of vermiform animals."—*Owen: Invertebrata*, p. 130.

***hōm-ō-gēne**, *a.* [Fr. *homogène*, from Gr. *homogenēs*.] The same as HOMOGENEUS (q. v.).

"Know you the sapor pontic? sapor styptic?

Or, what is *homogenē* or *heterogenē*?"

Ben Jonson: Alchemist, ii. 5.

***hōm-ō-gēn'-ē-ā-l**, *a.* [Eng. *homogen(e)*; *-al*.] Homogeneous.

"Forth steps the spruce philosopher, and tells
Of *homogeneous* and discordant springs
And principles." *Cowper: Task*, ii. 190.

hōm-ō-gēn'-ē-ā-l-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *homogeneous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being homogeneous; homogeneity.

hōm-ō-gē-nē'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *homogene*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being homogeneous; sameness or uniformity of parts or elements.

"I say, that it cannot but be a very strong presumption, that Nature intends an utter *homogeneity* of matter before she fall upon her work of efformation; she so constantly bringing it to as perfect *homogeneity* as we can possibly discern with our senses."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*, App. ch. 11, s. 8.

hōm-ō-gēn'-ē-ōūs, *a.* [Gr. *homogenēs*=of the same kind; *homos*=same, and *genos*=kind.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Consisting of or composed of the same or similar parts or elements; of the same kind or nature; uniform in structure or elements.

"It was against the first principles of Nature, and false, that a heap or accumulation should be, and not be of *homogeneous* things."—*State Trials; Earl of Strafford* (an. 1640).

II. *Technically*:

1. *Nat. Science*: Of the same kind; having a uniform nature, principle, or composition; having a uniform substance or structure. (*Loudon, Harvey*, &c.)

2. *Alg.*: A polynomial is said to be homogeneous when each term contains the same number of literal factors; thus, $ax^2 + bxy + c^3$ is a homogeneous expression.

homogeneous-light, *s.*

Optics: Light purer than an ordinary luminous body can furnish. To obtain a pure yellow, common salt should be placed in the flame of a Bunsen's burner. To produce a pure red, ordinary light must be transmitted through glass colored with suboxide of copper. For a pure blue, ordinary light should be transmitted through a glass trough with parallel sides. Called also monochromatic light.

¶ *Homogeneous vitreous rocks*:

Petrol.: Vitreous rocks which are apparently homogeneous. The microscope, however, shows that they inclose microliths. (*Rutley*.)

hōm-ō-gēn'-ē-ōūs-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *homogeneous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being homogeneous; homogeneity.

"The *homogeneousness* of the population drew even the foreign element of the Church into harmony with the established institutions."—*Gardiner & Mullinger: Introd. to English Hist.*, ch. ii.

hōm-ō-gēn'-ē-sis, *s.* [Pref. *homo-*, and Eng. *genesis* (q. v.).]

Biol.: The ordinary method of biogenesis, that is, of the production of living matter from that which is itself living matter of the same kind. By homogenesis "the living parent gives rise to offspring which passes through the same cycle of changes as itself: like gives rise to like." (*Huxley: Pres. Add. Brit. Assoc.*, 1870, p. lxxvii.) It is opposed to Xenogenesis (q. v.).

hōm-ō-gēn-ēt'-īc, *a.* [Eng., &c., *homogen(esis)*; *-etic*.] Of or belonging to, or connected with homogenesis (q. v.).

hōm'-ō-gēns, *s. pl.* [Pref. *homo-*, and Gr. *gennao*=to produce.]

Botany:

1. A name given by Lindley, in 1839, to Exogens.

2. A name given by Lindley to such exogens as have only one zone of wood, however old, instead of annual zones. Examples, the Nepenthaceæ, &c.

***hōm-ōg'-ēn-ŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *homogeneia*, from *homogenēs*=of the same kind.] Joint or like nature.

"Every part returneth to his nature, or *homogeny*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 533.

¶ The word has been revived by some biologists to signify the same as homology, but embodying in the etymology, in a way that homology does not, the idea of evolution.

hōm'-ō-grāph, *s.* [Gr. *homos*=same, and *graphō*=to write.]

1. *Mil.*: A system of telegraphic signals by means of a white pocket-handkerchief.

2. *Philol.*: A word which has exactly the same form as another, but is of a different origin and meaning; as *fair*, the noun=a market, and *fair*, the adjective=handsome, &c.

hōm-ō-grāph'-īc, *a.* [Eng. *homograph*; *-ic*.]

1. *Geom.*: A term applied to two figures so related that to any point in one only one point in the other corresponds, and *vice versa*; while to points situated in a line in either correspond collinear points in the other; also to rows of points, pencils of light, &c.

2. *Orthog.*: Of or pertaining to homographs or homography; employing the same character always to represent the same sound.

hōm-ōg'-ra-phŷ, *s.* [Eng. *homograph*; *-y*.]

Orthog.: The representation of each distinct sound by a distinctive character, which is employed for that sound only.

hōm-ōi-ō, *pref.* [Gr. *homoios*=like, resembling, similar.] [HOMŒO.]

hōm-ōi-ōp'-tō-tōn, *s.* [Gr. *homioptōtos*, from *homoios*=like, and *ptōtos*=falling.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech in which the several parts of a sentence end with the same case or a term of like sound.

Hōm-ōi-ōū'-sī-an, *a. & s.* [Gr. *homoiousios*: from pref. *homoio-*, and *ousia*=essence.] [HOMŒOUSIAN.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Having a similar nature. [HOMŒOUSIAN.]

2. Of or belonging to the Homoiousians or their tenets.

B. *As substantive*:

Church Hist. (pl.): A term applied to the Eusebians and to the Semiarians generally, from their asserting that the Son of God is of a substance similar to, but not the same as, the Father.

hōm-ōi-ō-zō'-īc, *a.* [HOMŒOZOIC.]

hōm'-ō-lā, *s.* [A mythological name (*Agassiz*). *Homolōios*=a name of Zeus in Boeotia.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Homolidae. The head is very spiny, with an advanced and denticulated projection at the middle of the forehead. Type, *Homola spinifrons*, from the Mediterranean Sea.

hōm-ō-īl-āngs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *homol(a)*; *-ian*.]

Zool.: The family Homolidae (q. v.).

hōm-ōi-ī-dā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *homol(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

Zool.: Homolians; a family of decapod crustaceans; sub-order Anomoura; carapace spiny and rostrate; inner antennæ long; three middle pairs of claws long and cylindrical; the fifth short, not used in locomotion.

hōm-ōi-ō-gāte, *v. t.* [Low Lat. *homologatum*, sup. of *homologo*, from Gr. *homologeo*=to agree; *homos*=same, and *legō*=to say.] To approve, to agree to, to ratify, to establish.

hō-mōi-ō-gā'-tīon, *s.* [Eng. *homologat(e)*; *-ion*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of homologating; ratification, approval.

2. *Scots Law*: A technical expression signifying an act by which a person approves of a deed, the effect of which approbatory act is to render that deed, though in itself defective, binding upon the person by whom it is homologated.

hōm-ō-lōg'-ī-cā-l, *a.* [Eng. *homolog(y)*; *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to homology; homologous.

hōm-ō-lōg'-īc-ā-l-ŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *homological*; *-ly*.] In a homological manner or sense.

hōm-ō-lō-goū'-mēn-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *homologoumena*=things granted; *homologeo*=to speak the same language; to agree with.]

Scrip. Canon: The term used by Eusebius of Nicomedia regarding those books of the New Testament, the evidence for the genuineness and authenticity of which was deemed so strong that

bōll, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, gell, chorus, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph=f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

they were accepted at once, or at least without lengthened inquiry. The books thus designated were the four gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, thirteen of the Epistles of St. Paul (that to the Hebrews not being one), 1 John, and 1 Peter. (Opposed to Antilogomena.)

hō-mōi-ō-gōūs, a. [Gr. *homologos*=saying the same, agreeing: *homo*=same, and *logos*=a word, a discourse; *lēgō*=to say, to speak.] Having the same position, proportion, value, or structure; used in—

1. *Alg.*: Having the same relative proportions or value, as the two antecedents or the two consequents of a proportion.

2. *Biol.*: Of or belonging to parts constructed upon the same fundamental plan.

3. *Chem.*: A term applied to organic compounds differing from each other in composition by CH₂ or any multiple thereof, as formic acid, HCO₂H, and acetic acid, CH₃COOH, are homologous. Bodies thus related exhibit for the most part a regular gradation of properties both physical and chemical. The chemical energy of bodies thus related continually decrease as their molecules become heavier. Bodies belonging to the same homologous series exhibit for the most part regular gradations of boiling points and atomic volume.

4. *Crystalllog.*: Essentially the same as in Geometry (q. v.).

5. *Geom.*: Applied to the parts of similar magnitudes, which are like placed. Between any two magnitudes whatever, which are similar, the ratio of any two homologous elements of the same name is always constant.

hō-mō-lō-grāph-ic, a. [Gr. *homo*=same; *holos*=whole, and *graphō*=to write.] Maintaining or preserving true relations or proportions of parts as to size, form, &c.

homolographic-projection, s. A method of laying down portions of the earth's surface on a map or chart, so that all the portions laid down shall preserve their proper relative size and form.

hō-mō-lōgue, s. [HOMOLOGOUS.]

Biol.: The same organ in different animals under every variety of form and function.

† Often used in the plural to signify parts presenting homology of structure. [HOMOLOGY.]

hō-mō-lō-gy, s. [Greek *homologia*=agreement, conformity.] [HOMOLOGOUS.]

Biol.: The relation between parts, results from them having been developed out of the same embryonic structures; as the arm of a man, the forelimb of a quadruped, and the wing of a bird, or the "wings" of a pteropod and the tentacles of a cuttlefish.

Serial homology:

Biol.: The likeness between parts which appear to be the modified development of structures similarly repeated, as the humerus and femur in vertebrata, or the maxillæ, maxillipeds, and ambulatory limbs of crustacea.

hō-mōm-a-lōūs, hō-mōm-al-lōūs, a. [Pref. *homo-* (q. v.), and Gr. *hollōmat*=to spring, to leap, to bound.]

Bot.: Bending in a similar direction, as when leaves inserted all round a stem tend to turn in the same direction.

hō-mō-morph-a, s. [Pref. *homo-* (q. v.), and Gr. *morphē*=form, shape.]

Entom.: A term occasionally used for insects in which the larva is like the imago, except that it has no wings. Examples, Hemiptera, Homoptera, Orthoptera, &c.

hō-mō-morph-ism, s. [Pref. *homo-*; Gr. *morphē*=form, and Eng. &c., suff. *-ism*.]

Biol.: Resemblance in certain external characters found in classes, orders, genera, &c., which are not really akin to each other. A bat and a bird are not akin, yet they resemble each other in having wings. Some hawk-moths look like Hymenoptera; certain prickly euphorbias and cacti are so much alike before flowering that the chief method of distinguishing them is to cut them across and see if they are milky, the genera Euphorbia being so and the Cacti not.

hō-mō-morph-oūs, s. [Pref. *homo-*; Gr. *morphē*=form, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

Biol.: Having the same form or appearance; exhibiting the phenomena of homomorphism (q. v.).

hō-mō-morph-y, s. [HOMOMORPHA.]

Bot.: A term used when the florets of the disc in a composite flower become ligulate like those of the ray.

hō-mō-nē-mē-s, s. pl. [Pref. *homo-*, and Gr. *nēma*=that which is spun, yarn, a thread; *nēō*=to spin.]

Bot.: The name given by Fries to Algae and Fungi now ranked under Thallogens.

hō-mō-nēm, *hom-o-nyme, s. [Fr. *homonymie*, from Gr. *homōnymos*=having the same name; *homo*=same, and *onyma*, Æolic form of *onoma*=a name.]

Philol.: A word having the same sound and perhaps also the same spelling as another, but differing in meaning; a word which represents more than one object, as *bear*, verb, and *bear*, substantive.

"The words *ios* and *ion*, which furnished a name for the violet hue, for a spear, and for poison, being really homonyms."—*Cox: Introduct. to Mythology*, p. 104.

hō-mō-nēm-ic, hō-mō-nēm-ic-al, a. [Eng. *homonym*; *-ic, -ical*.] Of or pertaining to homonyms or homonymy.

hō-mō-n-y-mōūs, a. [Gr. *homōnymos*.] [HOMONYM.]

Philol.: Having the same sound and even spelling, but differing in meaning; applied to two or more things; equivocal, ambiguous.

"Equivocal words, or those which signify several things, are called homonymous or ambiguous."—*Watts: Logic*.

hō-mō-n-y-mōūs-l-y, adv. [Eng. *homonymously*; *-ly*.] In an homonymous manner or sense; equivocally; ambiguously.

hō-mō-n-y-m-y, s. [Gr. *homōnymia*, from *homōnymos*.] [HOMONYM.] The quality or state of being homonymous; a sameness of name with a difference in meaning; ambiguity; equivocation.

"They attribute the homonymy of the same names to the powers and virtues which the gods do give, and whereof they be the authors."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 24.

hō-mō-ōm-ēr-oūs, a. [Pref. *homo-* and Gr. *homēros*=joined together, bound.]

Bot.: Joined together, compact.

homomericous-lichens, s. pl.

Bot.: Lichens with an unstratified thallus. They are divided into Gelatinous lichens and Pictorial lichens. (*Thomé*.)

hō-mō-ōū-si-an, a. & s. [Gr. *homōousios*, pref. *homo-*, and Gr. *ousia*=(1) that which is one's own, one's substance, property; (2) the being, essence, or true nature of a thing.]

A. *As adj.*: Consubstantial, of the same substance or essence. Used specially, if not even exclusively, of the second Person of the Trinity whom it asserts to be of the same substance as the first. That this is the Scriptural view was authoritatively decided by the Council of Nice in A. D. 325. Opposed to Homoiousian (q. v.).

B. *As subst. (pl.)*: The party constituting the majority of the Council of Nice, who held homoiousian doctrine, and established it by a majority of votes. After manifold troubles and vicissitudes [ARIANISM], it became the general faith of Christendom, and is still held and embodied in the symbolical books of the Greek, Roman, German, Swiss, English, Scottish, and other churches. The Homoiousians are sometimes called from their leader Athanasians. [ATHANASIAN.]

***hō-mō-ō-a-thy, s.** [Greek *homo*=same, and *pathos*=suffering.] Sympathy; similarity of feeling.

hō-mō-pēt-a-lōūs, a. [Pref. *homo-*; Gr. *petalon*=a leaf, (mod. bot.) a petal, and suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: Having petals of the same kind; used specially of composites which have all the flowers in the capitule modeled alike—i. e., all tubular, or all ligulate.

hō-mō-phōne, s. [Fr., from Gr. *homo*=same, and *phōnē*=sound.]

1. A letter or character expressing a like sound to another.

2. A word or sound agreeing in sound with another, but having a different meaning and even spelling; as, *heir* and *air*, *bare* and *bear*, &c.

hō-mō-ph-ō-noūs, a. [Greek *homophōnos*, from *homo*=same, and *phōnē*=sound.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Of the same sound or pitch; unisonous.

2. Expressing the same letter or sound with another.

II. *Philol.*: Agreeing in sound, but differing in sense.

† *Homophonous words or syllables*: Words or syllables having the same sound, but differently spelt; as, *air* and *heir*.

hō-mō-ph-ō-n-y, subst. [Greek *homophōnia*; Fr. *homophonie*.] [HOMOPHONOUS.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Sameness of sound or pitch.

2. *Greek Music*: Unison of voices or instruments of the same character.

hō-mō-plās-m-y, s. [Pref. *homo-*, and Greek *plasma*=anything formed or molded, an image; *plassō*=to form, to mold.]

Biol.: The name applied to the phenomenon of plants belonging to one order, which, in many respects, resemble those ranked under another. Thus there are euphorbias which, when not in flower, might be mistaken for cacti, though their structure is really widely different. [HOMOMORPHISM.]

hō-m-ō-plās-tic, a. [Pref. *homo-*, and English *plastic* (q. v.).] [HOMOPLASTIC.]

Biol.: Similarly formed, presenting the phenomenon of homoplasmy (q. v.).

hō-m-ōp-tēr, s. [HOMOPTERA.]

Entom.: One of the homoptera (q. v.).

hō-m-ōp-tēr-a, s. [Neut. pl. of Gr. *homopteros*=of the same plumage, of like feather, kindred; pref. *homo-* (q. v.), and *ptera*, pl. of *pteron*=a wing.]

Entom.: A sub-order of Hemiptera, having the anterior wings membranous throughout. When at rest they fold over the lower ones. The mouth is turned backward, so as to spring from the back of the head. The antennæ are small, having but few joints; ocelli present; females with an ovipositor of three-toothed blades. It is divided into three tribes, the Coccinea (or Scale insects), the Phytolithiria (Aphide or Plant lice), and the Cicadaria (Cicadas).



Wingless Aphis, or Plant-louse (Magnified).

hō-m-ōp-tēr-an, s. [Mod. Latin or Gr. *homopter(a)*; Eng. &c., suff. *-an*.]

Entom.: One of the homoptera.

hō-m-ōp-tēr-oūs, a. [Mod. Lat. or Gr. *homopter(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

Entom.: Of or belonging to the homoptera; having the wings formed as in that insect sub-order.

hō-m-or-gā-nā, s. [Pref. *homo-*, and pl. of Gr. *organon*=an instrument, a tool, an organ.]

Bot.: One of two great primary sub-kingsdoms or classes into which Prof. Schultze, on physiological principles, divides the vegetable kingdom. It consists of plants having rotation (q. v.), as opposed to cyclosis (q. v.). It contains the cellular flowerless plants and some flowering plants of low organization.

hō-m-ō-styled, a. [Pref. *homo-*, and Eng. *styled*, from *style* (Bot.).] (q. v.).

Bot.: Having styles all of the same length. Opposed to heterostyled (q. v.).

hō-m-ō-tāx-ōūs, a. [Eng., &c., *homotax(is)*; Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

Geol.: (See the compound.)

homotaxeous-deposits, s. pl.

Geol.: Deposits presenting the phenomenon of homotaxis (q. v.).

hō-m-ō-tāx-i-al, a. [Eng., &c., *homotaxi(s)*; *-al*.] Contemporaneous, or nearly so; specif., occurring in strata occupying the same geological position. The same as HOMOTAXEOUS (q. v.).

hō-m-ō-tāx-i-al-l-y, adv. [Eng. *homotaxial*; *-ly*.] Contemporaneously, or nearly so; specif., with reference to the geological occurrence of fossils in the same strata.

"If, however, we look at them homotaxially from the point of view offered by European Miocenes, they are Miocenes."—*Darwins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. ii.

hō-m-ō-tāx-ig, s. [Pref. *homo-*, and Gr. *taxis*=arranging.]

Geology:

1. *Gen.*: The arrangement of strata in different localities, apparently in the same relative position in the geological series, without its being known whether or not they are contemporaneous.

2. *Spec.*: The existence of the same fossils, or many of them, in strata widely separated in geographical position, or at least not occurring together, so as to have their relative age tested by proved continuity, or by visible superposition. Formerly the occurrence of such beds, even in remotely separated regions, say Britain and India, was held to prove the absolute contemporaneity of the periods at which the respective strata were deposited; now it is held that the presumption is against their being quite contemporaneous; for if the organisms came into being in one of the two regions, they would naturally take some time to spread to the other. Professor Huxley, objecting to the use of the word "contemporaneity" in such cases, proposed to substitute for it "homotaxis."

"The use of the word *homotaxis*, instead of 'synchronism,' has not, so far as I know, found much favor in the eyes of geologists. I hope, therefore, that it is a love for scientific caution, and not mere personal affection for a bantling of my own, that leads me to think that the change of phrase is of importance."—*Prof. Huxley: Presid. Address to Geol. Society*, (Quar. Jour., xxvi., p. xliii.)

hō-m-ō-thāl-a-mōūs, s. [Pref. *homo-*, and Gr. *thalamos*=an inner chamber.]

Bot.: Resembling the thallus. (Used of lichens.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

höm-öt-ö-noüs, *a.* [Lat. *homotonus*, from Gr. *homotonos*=of the same tone or sound; *homo*=the same, and *tonos*=a tone; Fr. *homotone*.] Of the same tenor or tone; equable; applied to such discourses as keep a constant tenor of rise, state, and declension.

höm-öt-ö-ný, *s.* [HOMOTONOUS.] The act or state of keeping to the same tone; monotony.

höm-öt-rö-poüs, **höm-möt-rö-pal**, *a.* [Greek *homotropos*=of the same habits in life; pref. *homo*, and Gr. *tropos*=a turn, direction; way, manner, fashion.]

Bot.: Having the same direction as the body to which it belongs, but not itself being straight. (Lindley.)

höm-öt-ty-p-al, *a.* [Eng. *homotyp(e)*; -al.] Of or pertaining to a homotype; related as homotypes.

höm-öt-ty-pe, *s.* [Pref. *homo*, and English type (q. v.).]

Bot.: One of the corresponding parts in serial homology.

höm-öt-ty-p-ý, *s.* [HOMOTYPE.]

Biol.: The name given by Owen to what is now more generally called serial homology. [HOMOLOG.]

***höm-ou-si-an**, *a.* [HOMOUSIAN.]

höm-ün'-ci-ön-ite, *s.* [Lat. *homuncio* (genit. *homuncionis*)=a little man, a manikin; dimin. of *homo*.]

Ecclesiast. & Ch. Hist.: One of the followers of Photinus, bishop of Sirmium, who, in A. D. 343, maintained that only the Father was a divine personality, that the Word of God was His understanding, and the Holy Spirit one of His attributes. Jesus he believed to have been a mere man, born by natural generation, and adopted, on account of his preëminent virtue and piety, by God as a son. After being censured by the councils of Antioch, Milan, and two councils at Sirmium, the last under Arian management, he was finally deposed from his office, dying in A. D. 372.

***höm-ün-cüle**, *s.* [HOMUNCULUS.] An Anglicized form of *homunculus* (q. v.). (C. Reade: *Cloister and Hearth*, ch. vii.)

***höm-ün-cu-lüs**, *s.* [Lat., dimin. of *homo*=a man.] A little man; a dwarf; a manikin.

***höm-ý**, *a.* [English *hom(e)*; -ý.] Homelike. (Davies.)

HÖN, *a.* [An abbreviation of HONORABLE (q. v.).]

höñ-kén-ý-a, **höñ-kén-ý-a**, *s.* [Named after Gerb. Aug. Honckeney, a German botanist.]

Botany: 1. Sea-purslane; a genus of Caryophyllaceæ, tribe Alsineæ.

2. A genus of West African Tiliaceæ, now generally called Clappertonia.

höñ-dü-ras, *s.* [See def.] A kind of mahogany brought from Honduras, a republican state of Central America.

höne (1), ***hoone**, *s.* [A. S. *hæn*; cogn. with Icel. *hæn*; Sw. *hæn*=a hone; Sansc. *cána*=a grindstone; Dan. *hæn*.] A flat slab, usually of some description of slaty stone, used for giving a keen edge to a cutting-tool after sharpening on the grindstone. Various kinds, differing greatly in texture and hardness, are employed. Norway ragstone, water-of-Ayr, blue-stone, German-hone, and many other varieties, have a more or less extended reputation for their adaptation to special requirements, being used either dry or moistened with water or with oil. The Turkey oil-stone, which comes from Asia Minor, is generally known, and is employed for imparting an edge to chisels, plane-bits, and all the finer varieties of cutting-tools. It is usually cemented into a slab of wood and provided with a wooden cover.

"A hone and a parer, like sole of a boot
To pare away grass, and to raise up the root."
Tusser: *Husbandry*, March.

höne (2), *s.* [Cf. Icel. *hunn*=a knob.] A kind of swelling in the cheek.

***höne** (3), *s.* [Etyim. doubtful.] Delay.

"Withouten hone."—*Legends of the Holy Rood*, 109.

höne (1), *v. t.* [HÖNE (1), *s.*] To sharpen on a hone; as, to hone a razor.

***höne** (2), *v. t.* [Fr. *hogner*=to growl; to murmur; Norm. Fr. *honer*=to hum.] To pine; to long for a thing; to give vent to longings.

"Lamenting, honing [in some ed. moaning], wishing himself any thing for her sake, to have opportunity to see her."—Burton: *Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 525.

***höne** (3), *v. t.* [HÖNE (3), *s.*] To delay.

höñ-est (*h* silent), *a.* [O. Fr. *honeste*, *honneste* (Fr. *honnête*), from Lat. *honestus*=honorable, from *honor*=honor; Sp. & Port. *honesto*; Ital. *onesto*.]

1. Upright; true; sincere; honorable; acting at all times according to the principles of justice and uprightness; full of integrity and probity; trustworthy.

"William was too wise not to know the value of an honest man in a dishonest age."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. Characterized by honesty, uprightness, and justice; honorable; just; proceeding from honorable, upright, or just motives.

*3. Decent, fair, proper, becoming.

"Behold what honest clothes you send forth to bleach."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

4. Chaste; virtuous.

"She is pretty, and honest, and gentle."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 4.

5. Open, frank, good-looking; as, an honest countenance.

*6. Fair, high, unimpeached, unstained.

"Look ye out among you seven men of honest report."—Acts vi. 3.

7. It is now principally used in the meaning of trustworthy in dealings, business, or conduct, as opposed to fraudulent or cheating.

*For the difference between *honest* and *fair*, see FAIR.

honest-hearted, *a.* Upright, true, sincere, trustworthy. (Shakesp.: *Leary*, i. 4.)

***höñ-est** (*h* silent), *v. t.* [Lat. *honesto*, from *honestus*=honorable.] To honor, to advise, to ornament, to grace.

"Sir Amorous! you have *honested* my lodging with your presence."—Ben Jonson: *Silent Woman*, i. 4.

***höñ-est-äte** (*h* silent), *v. t.* [Lat. *honestatus*, pa. par. of *honesto*, from *honestus*=honorable.] To honor.

***höñ-ës-tä-tion** (*h* silent), *s.* [HONESTATE.] The act of honoring; honor; grace; adornment.

"By which virtuous qualities and *honestations* they have been more happy than others in their applications to move the minds of men."—Montagu: *Devout Essays*, pt. i., treat. x., § 6.

***hon-es-te-tee**, ***hon-es-tee**, *s.* [O. Fr. *honestet*.] Honor, virtue, decency.

"Wedded with fortunat *honestetes*."
Chaucer: C. T., 8,298.

höñ-est-ly (*h* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *honest*; -ly.]

1. In an honorable, upright, or just manner; honorably; uprightly; faithfully.

"Scarcely one *honestly* furnishes the promised continuation."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. Fairly, frankly, openly; as, to speak one's mind *honestly*.

*3. By honest means or dealings.

"To heap up enormous riches, *honestly* if he can."—Knox: *Winter Evenings*, even. 76.

*4. Chastely; modestly; with chastity.

höñ-est-ý (*h* silent), ***hon-est-e**, ***hon-est-ee**, ***hon-est-ie**, *s.* [O. Fr. *honestet*, from Lat. *honestatem*, accus. of *honestas*=honorable; Fr. *honnêteté*; Sp. *honestidad*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The quality or state of being honest; honor; honorable character or conduct; uprightness; integrity; probity; justice; sincerity; good faith.

"I'll prove mine honor and mine honesty."
Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, v.

*2. Decency; what is becoming; love of what is noble and becoming.

"It is not *honesty* in me to speak
What I have seen."
Shakesp.: *Othello*, iv. 1.

3. Fairness in dealings or conduct.

*4. Chastity, modesty.

"To lay an amiable siege to the *honesty* of this Ford's wife."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

II. Bot.: The cruciferous genus *Lunaria*, and spec., *L. biennis*.

höne-wört, *s.* [Eng. *hone*, and *wort*.]

Botany:

1. The umbelliferous genus *Trinia* (q. v.). *Trinia vulgaris* is found wild.

2. *Sison animum*, and the genus *Sison* itself.

höñ-ý, ***hon-y**, ***hun-i**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *hunig*; Icel. *hunnag*; Sw. *håning*; Dan. *honning*; Dut. & N. H. Ger. *honig*; H. Ger. *honey*; O. H. Ger. *honic*, *honac*, *honag*, *honang*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: In the same sense as II.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Of things: Sweetness, as of speech.

"The honey of his language."
Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

(2) Of persons: A name of endearment, applied specially to a female.

"[He] then intreats his dear *honey*, for Christ's sake, to perjure herself."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

II. Technically:

1. Bot. & Zool.: A product primarily of a vegetable character, in many plants existing at the base of the corolla, sometimes in a more or less elongated tube, closed at the lower end, called by Linnaeus, on account of its contents, a nectary. Nectar bees collect it to store against winter, and swallowing, it by means of their proboscis, transfer it to a distended portion of the oesophagus, called the honey-bag. There certain chemical changes take place upon it, so that when placed, as it ultimately is, in the honeycomb, it is not, as at first, exclusively a vegetable product. When elaborated by young bees it is whiter than in other cases, and is called virgin honey. When obtained by the bees from some plants, it is poisonous. That which killed some of Xenophon's soldiers was taken from a heath, *Azalea pontica*. It is sometimes called Euxine honey. Narbonne honey owes its fine flavor to the Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*).

2. Comm.: Used as an article of food, but is apt to cloy on the appetite, and be too laxative to the bowels.

3. Phar.: Used chiefly like sugar as a vehicle for nauseous medicines, and as a remedy for coughs and colds.

B. As adjective:

1. Lit.: Of or belonging to honey. [A.] (See the compounds.)

2. Fig.: Sweet.

"How sweet are thy words unto my taste, yea sweeter than *honey* to my mouth."—Psalm cxix. 103.

honey-badger, *s.*

Zool.: The English name of *Mellivora*, a genus of Melidæ (Badgers), which feed on honey. [RATTL.]

honey-bag, *s.* The little bag within the body of a bee, in which the insect stores the honey.

honey-bear, *s.*

Zool.: The English name of *Prochilus* or *Melurus*, a genus of Ursidæ, found in India.

honey-bee, *s.* A bee that produces honey; spec. *Apis mellifica*. [BEE.]

honey-berry, *s.*

Botany: Melicocce, one of the Sapindaceæ. The wing-leaved honey-berry, *Melicocca bijuga*, grows in Jamaica.

honey-buzzard, *s.*

Ornith.: *Fernis apivora*, a raptorial bird, family Falconidæ, sub-family Buteoninæ. The male is about two feet long; top of the head ashy blue, upper parts ashy brown, bluish; the throat white; the under parts white, with brown spots; iris and feet yellow. It feeds on bees, wasps, field-mice, moles, small reptiles, &c.

honey-dew, *s.*

1. A sweet juice generally believed to be exuded by plant-lice (Aphides), though some are of opinion that it is a direct emanation from the plant itself. [APHIS.]

"For he on *honey-dew* hath fed
And drunk the milk of Paradise."
Coleridge: *Kubla Khan*.

2. A kind of tobacco moistened with molasses and pressed into cakes.

honey-eaters, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The family Meliphagidæ (q. v.). The honey they eat is obtained from the flowers.

honey-flower, *s.*

Bot.: *Melanthus*, a genus of Rutaceæ.

honey-garlic, *s.*

Bot.: *Notoscordum*.

***honey-gnat**, *s.* "An insect." (Ainsworth.) It has not been identified.

honey-guide, *s.*

Ornithology:

1. Sing.: The genus *Indicator*, family Cuculidæ. Two species, *Indicator major* and *I. minor*, are found at the Cape. It was once supposed that their cry was intended to direct the natives to spots where wild honey was to be obtained; but it is their own interests they are looking after, not those of man. Honey is their own appropriate food. They build bottle-shaped, pendulous nests.

2. Pl.: The sub-family Indicatorinæ.

honey-harvest, *s.* The harvest of honey obtained in autumn from the hive or hives.

honey-heavy, *a.* Heavy and somewhat oppressive.

"Enjoy the *honey-heavy* dew of slumber."
Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, ii. 1.

böl, böy; pöut, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = şhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl. dël.

honey-locust, s. [GLEDITSCHIA.]

honey-lotus, s.

Bot.: *Melilotus officinalis*. (Paxton.)

honey-moon, s. The first month after marriage, usually spent by the newly-married couple in traveling or visiting.

"A man should keep his finery for the latter season of marriage, and not begin to dress till the honey-moon is over."—Addison.

¶ The term is said to have arisen from an old Teutonic practice of drinking a honey-like liquid, metheglin, for thirty days after marriage. Lubbock suggests that the honey-moon, "during which the bridegroom keeps his bride away from her relatives and friends," may be a survival from marriage by capture. [MARRIAGE.]

honey-moth, s.

Entom.: *Achroia grisella*.

honey-mouthed, a. Sweet and smooth in speech.

"If I prove honey-mouthed, let my tongue blister."
Shakespeare: *Winter's Tale*, ii. 2.

honey-pore, s.

Bot.: The pore in flowers which secretes honey. (London.)

honey-ratel, s.

Zoöl.: *Viverra zibethica*.

honey-scales, s. pl.

Bot.: The scales in flowers which secrete honey. (London.)

honey-spots, s. pl.

Bot.: The spots in flowers which secrete honey. (London.)

honey-stalk, s. The flower of clover.

honey-stone, s. [MELLITE.]

honey-suckers, s. pl.

Entomology:

1. [HONEY-EATERS.]

2. The family Nectarinidae (q. v.), representing in this country the Cinyridae of Europe. Called also Nectar-birds.

honey-sweet, a. Very dear.

"Prythee, honey-sweet husband, let me bring thee to Staines."—Shakespeare: *Henry V.*, ii. 3.

honey-tongued, a. Smooth in speech; honey-mouthed.

hön-eý, v. t. & i. [HONEY, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To cover with, or as with honey; to sweeten; to make sweet, smooth, or luscious.

2. To speak to fondly; to address in terms of affection.

B. Intrans.: To talk fondly; to coax. (Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, iii. 4.)

hön-eý-cömb (b silent), s. [English honey, and comb.]

Entom., &c.: The hexagonal cell formed by the hive bee for the reception of honey and for the eggs of the queen bee, and a habitation for the larva of the insect till reaching maturity. The teleologist points out that under the direction of the Divine Mathematician the bee constructs a cell with the maximum of strength and the minimum of material.

honeycomb-moth, s.

Entomology:

(1) *Galleria cerella*, a small moth which does much damage in beehives, piercing the combs and building as it proceeds a single tube, covered with the excrement of the insect, and formed of the wax on which it feeds. Why the bees tolerate such a foe is a mystery.

(2) *Galleria alvareia*.

honeycomb-ringworm, s.

Pathol.: A kind of ringworm, *Tinea favosa*, making the scalp look honeycombed. [RINGWORM.]

hön-eý-cömbed (b silent), a. [Eng. honeycomb; -ed.]

1. **Bot.:** Excavated so as to resemble the section of a honeycomb: as the receptacle of many Composites, and the seeds of Papaver.

2. **Firearms:** Partially eaten away or corroded.

hön-eyéd, a. [HONIED.]

***hön-eyéd-nëss, s.** [Eng. *honeyed*; -ness.] The quality or state of being honeyed; sweetness.

hön-eý-lëss, a. [Eng. *honey*; -less.] Without honey; destitute or deprived of honey; hence joyless.

"Honeyless days and days did he let pass."

Keats: *Pot of Basil*, iv.

hön-eý-süc-kle, *hön-y-soc-le, s. [A. S. *hunsucle*, because honey can be easily suckled or sucked from it.]

1. **Bot.:** The genus *Lonicera*. The Common Honeysuckle is *Lonicera periclymenum*; the stem

is ten or twenty feet high, climbing; the corolla one to one and a half inches long, dirty-red outside, and yellow within. It is found in Europe and North Africa. It flowers from June to September. A cultivated variety is common in gardens. It is called also Woodbine (q. v.), and by Milton Twisted Eglantine. London and others place the climbing species under the genus *Caprifolium*, and the upright ones under *Lonicera*, calling the Common Honeysuckle *Caprifolium periclymenum*.

2. **Pharm.:** The leaves of the honeysuckle are to a certain extent fetid, emetic, and drastically purgative, its flowers fragrant and sudorific.

¶ *Trifolium pratense* is called by some farmers a honeysuckle; Dwarf Honeysuckle is *Cornus suecica*; French Honeysuckle, *Hedysarum coronarium*; Heath Honeysuckle, *Banksia serrata*; Virgin Mary's Honeysuckle, *Pulmonaria officinalis*; West Indian Honeysuckle, *Tecoma capensis*, Desmodium; and White Honeysuckle, *Azalea viscosa*. Not one of these is of the same order as the Honeysuckle proper.

honeysuckle-tree, s.

Bot.: *Banksia australis*.

hön-eý-süc-kled (kled as *keld*), a. [English *honeysuckle*(e); -ed.] Covered with or full of honeysuckles.

hön-eý-wäre, s. [Eng. *honey*, and *ware*.]

Bot.: Two Algae, *Alaria esculenta* and *Laminaria saccharina*.

hön-eý-wört, s. [Eng. *honey*, and *wort*. So named from the abundance of honey in these flowers.]

Bot.: *Cerinth major* and *C. minor*, boraginaceous plants, the former with purplish, and the latter with yellow flowers.

hōng, s. [Canton dialectic form of Chinese *hang* = a factory.] In China the name for one of the foreign factories or mercantile warehouses in Canton. The term *hong merchants* was formerly given to a number of eight or twelve Chinese merchants in Canton, who possessed the sole privilege of trading with Europeans. This privilege was abolished by the treaty of 1842.

hön-g'hël, a. [West African name of the plant.]

Bot.: (See the compound.)

honghel-bush, s.

Bot.: *Adenium honghel*, so named from being wild at Aden, in Arabia. It is of the order Apocynaceae, and has handsome red flowers.

hön-lëd, hön-eyéd, a. [Eng. *honey*; -ed.]

1. **Lit.:** Covered with honey.

"The bee with honied thigh,
That at her flow'ry work doth sing,"
Milton: *Il Penseroso*, 142.

2. **Fig.:** Sweet, smooth, alluring.

"Silken courtiers whispering honied nothings."
Matthew Arnold: *Tristram and Iseult*, ii.

Hön-i-tön, s. [See compound.]

Honiton-lace, s.

Fabric: A variety of lace, &c., made by placing a perforated pattern upon a pillow, and then so twisting and interweaving the thread by means of bobbins, pins, and spindles, as to produce the required pattern; so called because made chiefly at and around Honiton, in Devonshire, England.

hön-ör, hön-öür, *hön-ure (h silent), s. [O. Fr. *honour, honneur*; from Lat. *honorem*, accus. of *honor* = honor; Fr. *honneur*; Sp. & Port. *honor*.]

1. **Ordinary Language:**

1. Respect, esteem, or high estimation; reverence, reputation.

"Honor and shame were scarcely more to him than light and darkness to the blind."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Reputation, fame, good name.

"Mine honor is my life; both grow in one."
Shakespeare: *Richard II.*, i. 1.

3. Respect, reverence; due veneration or testimony; token, or act of esteem.

"And therefore travelers step from out their way
To pay him honor." Byron: *Churchill's Grave*.

4. High rank, dignity, distinction, position; exalted place or position; the privileges of rank or birth.

"Confer fair Milan, with all the honors on my brother."
Shakespeare: *Tempest*, i. 2.

5. Dignity of mien or appearance.

"Thou art clothed with honor and majesty."—Psalm civ. 1.

6. Nobleness of mind, probity, moral rectitude, personal integrity, uprightness; a nice sense of what is right.

7. Chastity, purity, modesty.

"To violate the honor of my child."
Shakespeare: *Tempest*, i. 2.

8. One who or that which confers honor, esteem, glory, position, or respect; a source of glory or esteem.

"The honor of his profession for integrity and learning."—Burnet: *Theory of the Earth*.

*9. An ornament, a decoration.

"[He] shook the sacred honors of his head."

Dryden: *Homer's Iliad*, i.

10. A title of address formerly given to men of rank generally, but now restricted to the holders of certain offices, as a County Court Judge, &c.

"His honor and myself are at the one."

Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, iii. 2.

11. A verbal promise by which one pledges one's self by one's reputation to the truth of a statement.

"My hand to thee, my honor on my promise."

Shakespeare: *Timon of Athens*, i. 1.

II. Technically:

1. **Cards:** One of the four highest trump-cards—viz., the king, queen, knave, or ace.

2. **Law:** A seignior of several manors, held under one baron or lord-paramount. (Eng.)

3. **Universities (pl.):** The first or highest class in an examination; as, He went out in honors.

¶ 1. **An affair of honor:** A dispute to be decided by or involving a duel or single combat.

2. **A debt of honor:** A debt, as money lost in gambling, which cannot be recovered by legal process, but the payment of which depends solely upon the honor and good faith of the person owing it.

3. **A point of honor:** A scruple arising from delicacy of feeling, on which depends the course to be pursued in certain cases.

4. **Word of honor:** A verbal promise or engagement by which one pledges his honor or good faith.

5. **Court of honor:** A court or tribunal for hearing and determining questions relating to the laws of honor, and for deciding on and correcting encroachments in matters of precedence, coat-armour, &c. Originally it was a court of chivalry. (Eng.)

6. **Maid of honor:**

(1) **Lit.:** A lady who attends upon the Queen when she appears in public. (Eng.)

(2) **Fig.:** A name given to a kind of cheese-cake made at Richmond, in Surrey, England.

7. **Honors of war:** A distinction or privilege granted to a beaten enemy, as, to march out of a town or camp armed, and with colors flying.

8. **On or upon one's honor:** A declaration pledging one's honor or reputation to the truth, accuracy, or good faith of a statement.

9. **Honor bright!** A vulgar form of pledging one's honor.

10. **Honor court:**

Eng. Law: A court held within an honor or seignior.

11. **To do the honors:** To act as master or mistress at a dinner, reception, &c.

honor-point, s.

Her.: The point immediately above the center of the shield, dividing the upper portion into two equal parts.

hön-ör, hön-öür (h silent), v. t. [HONOR, s.]

1. To treat with reverence, veneration, or respect; to do honor to; to reverence, adore, or worship; to act with deference toward.

"Honor thy father and thy mother."—Exod. xx. 12.

2. To treat with politeness or civility; to be respectful or polite toward.

3. To bestow honor upon; to enoble; to dignify; to exalt; to raise to dignity; to cast or reflect credit upon.

"The name of Cassius honors this corruption."

Shakespeare: *Julius Caesar*, iv. 3.

*4. To glorify, to exalt.

"I will be honored upon Pharaoh, and upon all his host."—Exodus xiv. 4.

5. To acknowledge; to accept; as, to honor a challenge; specif. in comm., to accept and pay when due; as, to honor a bill.

hön-ör-a-ble, hön-öür-a-ble (h silent), a. [Fr. *honorable*, from Lat. *honorabilis*; Sp. *honorable*; Ital. *onorevole*.]

1. Worthy or deserving of honor, esteem, respect, or reverence; illustrious; noble; estimable; distinguished.

2. Conferring honor; ennobling.

"The chiefs their honorable danger sought."

Dryden: *Ovid; Metamorphoses* viii.

3. Actuated by principles of honor, probity, rectitude, or nobility of mind; upright; just.

4. Consistent with honor or reputation.

"To capitulate on honorable and advantageous terms."

Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

5. Worthy of respect; estimable.

"Marriage is honorable in all."—Hebrews xiii. 4.

6. Accompanied or performed with or as marks of honor, respect, or esteem.

"An honorable conduct let him have."

Shakespeare: *King John*, i.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hère, camèl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

7. Proceeding from a laudable or proper cause; becoming; not disgraceful, base, or reproachful.

*8. Becoming, decent.

"[He] when he plays at tables, chides the dice in honorable terms."

Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

9. Free from taint or reproach; honest; upright; fair.

"As he was honorable in all his acts, so in this that he took Joppe for an haven."—1 Mac. xiv. 5.

10. Not to be disgraced.

"Here's a Bohemian Tartar carries the coming down of thy fat woman: let her descend, my chambers are honorable."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, iv. 5.

11. Becoming, fit, or suitable for a person of rank or position; suited for the support of a station of dignity; as, an honorable salary.

12. A title of respect or distinction; specif., in England a form of address to the younger children of earls and the children of viscounts and barons; of the House of Commons collectively, and by members when speaking of each other; to judges; also in America to members of Congress and the state legislatures.

*Right-honorable: A title given in England to all peers and peeresses; to the eldest sons and all daughters of peers above the rank of viscount; to all privy counselors, and to certain civic officers, as the lord-mayor of London, York, or Dublin.

hōn-ŕ-a-ble-nēs, hōn-ŕ-a-ble-nēs (h silent), s. [Eng. *honorable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being honorable; honorable nature; probity; uprightness; honor; eminence; fairness; respectability; reputableness.

"The honorableness or dishonorableness of the employment."—Smith: *Wealth of Nations*, bk. 1, ch. x.

hōn-ŕ-a-blŷ, hōn-ŕ-a-blŷ (h silent), adv. [Eng. *honorab(ly)*; -ly.]

1. In an honorable manner; in a manner becoming a man of honor.

"The noble lord most honorably did uphold his word."

Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

2. With marks or signs of honor; with tokens of respect.

"The reverend abbot,

With all his convent, honorably received him."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, iv. 2.

3. Fairly, equitably, justly.

*4. Decently, becomingly.

"Do this message honorably."

Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, iv. 4.

***hōn-ŕ-a-nce** (h silent), s. [Eng. *honor*; -ance.] The act of paying honor or respect to.

"As honor is in *honorance*, in him that honors rather than him that is honored."—South: *Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 9.

hōn-ŕ-rār-l-ŭm (h silent), s. [Lat., neut. of *honorarius*=honorary.] A fee or payment made to a professional man for professional services rendered.

hōn-ŕ-a-rŷ (h silent), a. & s. [Latin *honorarius*, from *honor* (genit. *honoris*)=honor.]

A. As adjective:

1. Done or made in or as a mark of honor.

"Those honorary services which are still, at a coronation, rendered to the person of the sovereign by some lords of manors."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Conferring honor, without gain; as, an honorary office, an honorary degree.

3. Possessing a title or holding an office without receiving reward or payment, or without taking an active part; as, an honorary secretary, an honorary member.

*B. As subst.: The same as HONORARIUM (q. v.).

"The emoluments of the teacher, of which the greater part arises from honoraries or fees of his pupils."—Smith: *Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. i.

honorary-feuds, s. pl.

Law: Titles of nobility descendible to the eldest son, to the exclusion of all the rest.

honorary-services, s. pl.

Law: Services incident to grand serjeantry, and commonly annexed to some honor.

hōn-ŕ-ēr, hōn-ŕ-ēr (h silent), s. [English *honor*; -er.] One who honors; one who pays respect; one who confers honor.

"Worthy honorers of their high master and heavenly king."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 4.

hōn-ŕ-lēs, hōn-ŕ-lēs, *hōn-ŕ-lēs (h silent), a. [Eng. *honor*; -less.] Destitute of or without honors; unhonored.

"The huge heaps of such as there lay slain,

Both numbreless and honorless they burne."

Phaer: *Virgil's Aeneid* iii.

***hoō, interf.** [Ho!] An exclamation of triumphant joy. (Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iii. 3.)

-hood, suff. [A. S. *hād*=state, quality.] In composition a suffix denoting quality, state, condition, character, and sometimes used collectively; as *manhood*, *brotherhood*, *knighthood*, &c. It is also written *-head*.

hoōd, *hod, *hode, s. [A. S. *hōd*; cogn. with Dut. *hoed*=a hat; O. H. Ger. *huat*, *hōt*; Ger. *hut*; Gr. *kotulē*=a hollow vessel.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A soft covering for the head, worn by women and children.

"She burst into tears, drew her hood over her face."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. A part of a monk's cloak or gown with which he covers his head; a cowl.

"All hoods make not monks."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, iii. 1.

3. An appendage to a cloak or overcoat, which can be drawn over the head at pleasure.

"The lacerna had a hood, which could be separated from and joined to it."—Arbuthnot.

4. An ornamental appendage to an academic gown, being a modification of the monk's hood, and worn by graduates of the universities, to mark their degrees.

*5. Dress in general.

"How couldst thou ween through that disguised hood To hide thy state?"

Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. vii. 21.

6. Anything more or less resembling a hood either in purpose or form; the covering for a companion-hatch, the cover of a pump, the upper petal or sepal of certain flowers; a chimney-cowl. [MONKSHOOD.]

II. Technically:

1. *Falconry*: The blinding cap on the head of a hawk to make him sit quietly on his perch. Said to have been invented by the Arabians.

2. *Hydr. Engin.*: The capping of the piles of a starling.

3. *Nautical*:

(1) One of the foremost or aftermost planks of a strake.

(2) A piece of barred canvas used as a covering for the ends of standing rigging.

4. *Ordnance*: A covering for a mortar.

5. *Saddl.*: The leathern shield in front of a wooden stirrup, which serves to protect the foot of the rider.

6. *Vehicles*: A carriage-top which may be elevated or depressed at pleasure.

hood-cap, s.

Zool.: A name for the crested seal, *Stenmatopus cristatus*. [SEAL, STEMATOPUS.]

hood-end, s. A hooding-end (q. v.).

hood-mold, hood-molding, s.

Arch.: A band or string over the head of a door, window, or other opening; so called from its inclosing, as within a hood, the inferior moldings and the opening itself.

hood-sheaf, s.

Agric.: A sheaf used to cover other sheaves standing in shocks.

hood-wink, v. t. [HOODWINK.]

*hoōd, v. t. [HOOD, s.]

1. To dress in a hood or cowl; to put a hood or cowl on.

2. To cover so as to bar sight; to blind.

"I'll hood mine eyes

Thus with my hat, and sigh, and say, Amen."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

3. To cover in any way.

"'Tis not the hood that makes the monk: We must not be deceived by appearances, or take for granted that things and persons are what they seem to be.

"They should be good men: their affairs are righteous; But all hoods make not monks."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*

hoōd-ēd, pa. par. & a. [HOOD, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Covered with or dressed in a hood or cowl; blinded.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: The same as UCULATE (q. v.).

2. *Her.*: A term applied to a hawk or other bird of prey when borne with a hood over the head.

hooded-chatterer, s.

Ornith.: *Ampelis cucullata*.

hooded-crow, s. [ROYSTON-CROW.]

hooded-milfoil, s.

Bot.: The genus *Utricularia*. (Loudon.)

hooded-seal, s. [HOOD-CAP.]

hooded-snakes, s. pl.

Zool.: Elapide, a family of viperine snakes, receiving their English name from the capability which they possess of dilating the loose skin of the

neck into a disc. Specially used of the genus *Naia*. The Indian Hooded Snake, *Naia tripudians*, is the Cobra. [COBRA.] The Egyptian Hooded Snake is *Naia haje*. [NAIA.]

hoō-dŷe, s. [A corruption of hooded (q. v.).] For def. see etym.

hoodie-crow, s. [HOODED-CROW.]

hoōd-ŷng, pr. par., a. & s. [HOOD, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of covering with or as with a hood.

hooding-end, s.

Shipbuild.: The end of a hood or endmost plank of a complete strake. The hooding ends fit into rabbets of the stem and stern posts.

***hoōd-lēs, *hoōd-lesse, a.** [Eng. *hood*; -less.] Destitute of or without a hood; having no hood.

hoōd-lŭm, s. A young rowdy, a lawless fellow, a tough. (Colloq. U. S.)

hoōd-man, s. [Eng. *hood*, and *man*.] The person blindfolded in the children's game now called blindman's buff.

hoodman-blind, s. Blindman's buff.

"What devil was't

That thus hath cowered you at hoodman-blind?"

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 4.

hoōd-ŷck, a. [Etym. doubtful; cf. Icel. *hodd*=a treasure.] Miserly, niggardly, stingy. (Scotch.)

hoōd-doō, s. A phrase in use among the negroes of the southern portion of the United States, signifying that a person or thing has been bewitched. Any person or anything having the supposed power to bring about bad luck.

"Rooted in many minds is the belief in spells and 'hoodoos.'"—Chicago Record, Dec. 30, 1893.

hoōd-wŷnk, v. t. [Eng. *hood*, and *wink*.]

*I. Lit.: To blindfold; to blind by covering the eyes.

"Go, I say, and hoodwinke his head."—P. Holland: *Livius*, p. 19.

II. Figuratively:

1. To blind.

"Some to the fascination of a name

Surrender judgment hoodwinked."

Cowper: *Task*, vi. 102.

2. To deceive; to impose upon.

"He, hoodwinked with kindness, least of all men knew who struck him."—Stanley.

*3. To cover.

"The prize I'll bring thee to

Shall hoodwink this mischance."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, iv. 1.

hoōf, *hof, *hofs, *huf, *hufe, s. [A. S. *hōf*; cogn. with Dut. *hoef*; Icel. *hófr*; Dan. *hov*; Sw. *hof*; Ger. *huf*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: The horny substance covering the feet of horses, oxen, sheep, &c. It is of the same substance as horns.

"What with their horns and hoofs, could then themselves defend."

Dryden: *Polyolbion*, s. 22.

2. Fig.: An animal, a beast.

II. Geom.: An ungula (q. v.).

† (1) To pad the hoof: To walk about; to be or go on tramp.

(2) To be on or upon the hoof: To walk; to be on the move.

† Obvious compounds: Hoof-beat, hoof-clang, hoof-mark, hoof-print, hoof-tramp, hoof-tread, &c.

hoof-bound, a. (See extract.)

"A horse is said to be *hoof-bound* when he has a pain in the fore-feet, occasioned by the dryness and contraction or narrowness of the horn of the quarters, which straitens the quarters of the heels, and oftentimes makes the horse lame. A *hoof-bound* horse has a narrow heel, the sides of which come too near one another, inasmuch that the flesh is kept too tight, and has not its natural extent."—Farrier's Dictionary.

hoof-pad, s.

Manège: A pad attached to the hoof of a horse to keep the foot, or the shoe of the foot to which it is attached, from cutting the fellow foot or the fetlock.

hoof-paring knife, s.

Farr.: A knife with a recurved blade, used for paring hoofs, to fit horseshoes thereon; the sharply curved portion enables the knife to act as a scorpion in the fissures between the frog and sole.

hoof-shaped, a. Shaped like a horse's hoof.

hoōfed, *hoved, a. [Eng. *hoof*; -ed.] Furnished with hoofs.

"In India, there be found buffeas whose hooves, with single horns."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. viii., ch. xxi.

boŷl, boŷ; pōut, jōwŷl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tŷon, -gŷon = shün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl.

hoof-less, *a.* [Eng. *hoof*; -less.] Destitute of or without hoofs; having no hoofs.

hook, ***hok**, ***hoke**, ***hooke**, *s.* [A. S. *hōc*, *hooc*; cogn. with Dut. *haak*; Icel. *haki*; Dan. *hage*; Sw. *hake*; Ger. *haken*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A curved piece of metal (usually) by which an object is caught or suspended. The varieties are numerous, according to the purpose for which they are intended. The word is thus used to signify:

(a) A fishhook.

"Therefore when we catch them with a hook, we tread on them to take the hook out of their mouths."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1684).

(b) A curved instrument for cutting grass or corn; a sickle; a reaping-hook; an instrument for lopping branches; a billhook.

(c) An iron to seize meat in a caldron.

(d) That part of a hinge which is fastened to or inserted in the post, having a vertical pin at the extremity, on which the gate or door hangs and turns.

"Break down the hooks and hinges with force, which the gates hang by."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 27.

(2) A tool having a shape similar to any of the foregoing.

(3) One of the projecting thigh-bones of cattle; a hook-bone.

2. *Fig.*: A catch; an advantage. (*Slang*.)

II. Technically:

1. *Agric.*: A field sown two years running.

2. *Bot.*: A hair curved back at the point.

3. *Shipbuild.*: A knee or strengthening frame conforming to the inner shape of the vessel and supporting the bow or forward ends of the decks.

¶ 1. *By hook or by crook*: In one way or another; somehow; by foul means or by just measures. It may mean "foully, like a thief, or holily, like a bishop," the hook being symbolic of the instrument used by footpads, and the "crook" the bishop's crosier.

2. *Off the hooks*:

*(1) In a state of disturbance or confusion; unhinged, disturbed.

"Easily put off the hooks, and monstrous hard to be pleased again."—*L'Estrange*.

(2) Dead. (*Slang*.)

3. *To go off the hooks*: To die. (*Slang*.)

4. *On one's own hook*: On one's own account or responsibility.

hook-and-butt, *s.* A mode of scarfing timber so that the parts resist tensile strain to part them; a hook-scarf. [SCARF.]

hook-and-eye, *s.* An ordinary fastening of ladies' dresses. Made of flattened wire and bent to form.

hook-backed, *a.*

Bot.: The same as RUNCINATE (q. v.).

hook-beaked, **hook-billed**, *a.* Having a hooked or curved beak or bill.

hook-bill, *s.*

1. The hooked beak or bill of a bird.

2. A billhook (q. v.).

hook-billed, *a.* (See the compound.)

Hook-billed cuckoos:

Ornith.: The name given by Swainson to Coccyzine, a sub-family of Cuculidae (q. v.). They are from the tropics of both hemispheres.

hook-block, *s.* A pulley-block strapped with a hook, in contradistinction to one with an eye or a tail.

hook-bolt, *s.* A bolt with a hook-head. Used on board ship to fasten lower-deck ports.

hook-bone, *s.* [HOOK, *s.*, I. 1 (3).]

hook-butt, *s.* [HOOK-AND-BUTT, SCARF.]

hook-ladder, *s.* A ladder having one or more hooks at the end.

hook-land, *s.* Land plowed and sowed every year.

hook-motion, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A valve-motion having hooks for backward and forward gear.

hook-nose, *s.* A curved or hooked nose; a hawk-nose.

hook-nosed, *a.* Having a curved or hooked nose; hawk-nosed.

"I may justly say with the hook-nosed fellow of Rome there, *Cæsar*, I came, saw, and overcame."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 3.*

hook-pin, *s.*

Build.: An iron pin with a hooked head, used for pinning together the frame of a floor or roof.

hook-rope, *s.*

Naut.: A rope six or eight fathoms long, with a hook and thimble spliced at one end and whipped at the other. It is used to drag chain and for similar purposes.

hook-scarf, *s.*

Carp.: [HOOK-AND-BUTT, SCARF.]

hook-squid, *s.*

Zool.: A name given to the Uncinatus Calamary (*Onychoteuthis*), and the Armed Calamary (*Euplotenthus*), two genera of Teuthidae, sub-family Oligopsinae.

hook-tipped, *a.* (See the compound.)

Hook-tipped moths:

Entomology:

1. *Platypteryx* and *Drepana*, genera of the family of moths called *Platypterygidae* (q. v.).

2. That family itself.

hook-tool, *s.*

Turning:

1. A hanging-tool (q. v.).

2. A wood-turning tool having a bent portion used for hollow work.

hook-wrench, *s.* A form of spanner which has a bent end adapted to grasp a nut or coupling piece and turn it.

hook, *v. t. & i.* [HOOK, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To catch with or as with a hook. (*Addison: Spectator*, No. 108.)

2. To fasten with a hook or hooks; as, to hook a dress.

3. To bend or curve into the form of a hook.

4. To furnish, provide, or arm with hooks or hooked instruments. (*Milton: Nativity*, 56.)

II. Figuratively:

1. To catch; to ensnare; to entrap.

2. To steal. (*Slang*.)

B. Intrans.: To bend or curve into the form of a hook.

¶ To hook it: To decamp; to run away. (*Slang*.)

hook'-sh, hook'-s, *s.* [Arab.] A pipe for smoking, having a large bowl and a long flexible tube, arranged so that the smoke can be passed through water, for the purpose of cooling it. (*Byron: The Island*, ii. 19.)

hooked, *a.* [Eng. *hook*; -ed.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Bent, curved, curvated. (*Thomson: Winter*, 1, 718.)

2. Furnished or provided with hooks.

II. Bot.: Curved suddenly back at the point; uncate; uncinate; as the leaves of *Mesembryanthemum uncinatum*.

hooked-bolt, *s.* A bolt with a lip used to fasten boards on to a ship's frame or a wharf.

hooked-tool, *s.*

1. A marble-worker's chisel, the end bent to a right angle, and used in positions where the square chisel cannot be readily employed.

2. Wood-turning tools of the nature of scorpers.

3. An iron bar bent into three sides of a square, the third side forming a handle. Used in taking the twist out of a bar while forging.

4. A hoof-paring knife.

hook'-ed-nēss, *s.* [English *hooked*; -ness.] The quality or state of being hooked.

hook'-ēr (1), *s.* [Dut. *hooker*.]

Naut.: A one-masted merchant vessel of the English and Dutch waters.

hook'-ēr (2), *s.* [English *hook*; -er.] One who or that which hooks; a thief.

hook'-ēr-I-a, *s.* [Named after Sir Wm. Jackson Hooker, the great botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Hookeriæ (q. v.). *Hookeria lucens* is a fine moss found in Devonshire, and *H. late-virens* grows in a bog near Cork.

hook'-ēr-I-ē-I, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hookeri* (a); Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. -ei.]

Bot.: A section of Bryaceæ (Urn-mosses), considered by Berkeley a distinct order of Muscæles. They have flat, creeping, irregularly-branched stems, with reticulated leaves, capsules on elongated foot-stalks, a campanulate smooth veil and a double peristome.

hook-eŷ, *s.* [HOCKEY.]

¶ To play hookey: To fail to attend school; to play truant.

hook'-heal, *s.* [Eng. *hook*, and *heal*.]

Bot.: A name for *Prunella vulgaris*, more commonly called Self-heal (q. v.).

hook'-lŷg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [HOOK, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of fastening with a hook or hooks; a curving like a hook.

hooking-frame, *s.* A frame with hooks upon which cloth is measured and suspended, being folded to and fro until the required quantity is reached, when it is cut off and removed to be packed.

hook'-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *hook*; -y.]

1. Pertaining to or full of hooks.

2. Hooked, aquiline.

"His hooky nose."—*Hood: Miss Kilmansegg*.

hool, hull, *s.* [HULL.] A hull, a covering; a pea or bean husk. (*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xviii.)

hoöl'-ŷ, hoöl'-lŷ, *a. & adv.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. As adj.: Slow, cautious, careful.

B. As adv.: Slowly, cautiously, carefully.

"But still the mair I'm that way bent,

Something cries 'Hoolie!'"

Burns: To James Smith.

¶ *Hooly and fairly*: Fairly and softly; carefully, slowly.

"Let the chair down, and draw it up hooly and fairly; we will halloo when we are ready."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. viii.

hoön'-dŷe, hōun'-dī, hūn'-dī, *s.* [Hind. *hoond-ee, hundi*.]

In India: A bill of exchange; a check given by a native banker on another native banker. It commences with an invocation of Ganesa, reputed to be the god of wisdom. It then mentions the mode and date of payment. It has on it no stamp or other legal authorization, but its authenticity is guaranteed by certain mystic signs understood by the native bankers on either side, and by them alone. Hoondoes are freely accepted by Europeans in the East, and are rarely dishonored.

hoon-u-man, *s.* [HUNOOMAN.]

hoöp (1), ***hoope**, ***hope**, *s.* [Probably an English word, though not found in A. S.; Dut. *hoef*=a hoop; Icel. *hóf*=a haven, a bay.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A pliant strip of wood or metal bent into a band or ring.

"A hoop of gold, a paltry ring."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

(2) A combination or frame of rings or circles of metal, hair, whalebone, &c., used to expand the skirts of ladies' dresses; a crinoline, a farthingale.

"All that hoops are good for is . . . to keep fellows at a distance."—*Richardson: Clarissa*.

*(3) A quart pot, so called from being bound round with hoops or bands like a cask; of these hoops there were generally three, and if three men were drinking together each would take his hoop or share.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Anything curved or circular like a hoop.

"The foul witch Sycorax, who, with age and envy Was grown into a hoop."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

*(2) A share or portion of drink. [I. 1 (3).]

II. Technically:

1. *Cooper*: A strip of metal or wood united at the ends and driven around a cask to hold the staves together. They are known as: Bulge-hoop, the hoop nearest the swell of a cask. Chime or chime-hoop, or head-hoop, the hoop nearer to the end or chine. Flat-hoop, a thin hoop, flat on both sides. Half-round hoop, a hoop whose outside is the undressed exterior of the pole. Quarter-hoop, an intermediate hoop between the bulge and chime. Truss-hoop, a stout hoop of wood, used before or preliminary to the final hoops.

2. Nautical:

(1) One of the rings to which the weather-leach of a fore-and-aft sail is bent, and by which it slides on the mast or stay as the sail is hoisted or lowered; a hank.

(2) A band on a wooden anchor-stock.

3. Milling:

(1) The inclosing case of a run of stones, standing on the husk.

(2) A metallic band around a mill-stone.

(4) *Mach.*: A strap around an eccentric.

oop-ash, *s.*

Bot.: *Celtis crassifolia*.

hoop-bee, *s.*

Entom.: *Eucera*, a genus of burrowing bees.

hoop-bending machine, *s.*

Cooper: A machine for curving hoops; generally consisting of a set of three rollers between which the hoop is passed, the upper roller acting against and between the two lower ones, and having its lower surface depressed below the upper line of the two lower ones.

fäto, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wö, wét, hère, camél, hër, thère; plne, pít, síre, sír, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.

hoop-coiling machine, s.

Cooper.: A machine by which split, sawn, or cut hoop-stuff for barrels is wound upon a drum so as to be secured in a coiled condition for shipment and use.

hoop-crimp, s.

Cooper.: A ring-clutch for holding the ends of a hoop which are lapped over each other.

hoop-crimping machine, s.

Cooper.: A machine for giving the bend to hoop-stuff to render the hoops tractable in fitting to barrels and casks.

hoop-dressing machine, s. [HOOP-PLANING MACHINE.]**hoop-driver, s.**

Cooper.: A hand-tool or machine by which the hoops are forced on the cask.

hoop-iron, s. Flat, thin bar-iron.**hoop-lock, s.****Hooping:**

1. A mode of connecting the ends of the split pole or slat which forms a hoop.
2. One of the interlocking notches near the ends of a barrel-hoop.
3. A fastening for the ends of hoops; used in baling hay or cotton.

hoop-petticoat, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: [Hoop, s., I. 1 (2).]

2. *Bot.*: The genus *Corbularia* (q. v.).

hoop-planing machine, s.

Cooper.: A machine for thinning down and dressing the surface or surfaces of hoop-pole stuff, or of stuff sawed or cut for hoops.

hoop-pole, s. A pole of ash or hickory for splitting up into hoops.

hoop-racking machine, s.

Cooper.: A machine for forcibly bending riven hoops to make them tractable in placing them around casks.

hoop-riving machine, s. [HOOP-SPLITTING MACHINE.]**hoop-sawing and hoop-cutting machine, s.****Hooping:**

1. A machine in which gauged stuff is fed to a gang of circular saws and reduced to dimensions for making hoops.
2. A machine which removes successively thin strips from the edge of a board.
3. A machine which saws or cuts hoops from a log, which is rotated between each cut, the thickness of a hoop plus the kerf; the saw cutting down into the log the width of a hoop, and a second saw or a cutter removing the hoop so cut.

hoop-shaving machine, s.

Cooper.: [HOOP-DRESSING MACHINE.]

hoop-skirt, s. [HOOP, s., I. 1 (2).]**hoop-splaying and bending machine, s.**

Cooper.: A machine for spreading hoop-iron on one side, so as to enable it to set snugly on the bilge, and at the same time bending the hoop to the curve of the cask.

hoop-splitting machine, s.

Cooper.: A machine to rive hoops from stuff properly prepared.

hoop-tree, s.

Bot.: *Melia sempervirens*.

hoop-withe, s.

Bot.: The name given in Jamaica to *Rivina octandra*, one of the Chenopodiaceae.

hoop (2), s. [HOOP (2), v.]

*1. A shout, a loud cry, a whoop, an outcry.

"You have run them all down with hoops and holms."—*Bishop Parker: Repr. Rehearsal Transposed*, p. 26.

2. A peculiar sound emitted in hooping-cough by drawing in of the breath.

3. The hoopoe (q. v.).

hoop (1), v. t. [HOOP (1), s.]

1. To bind or fasten with hoops; to encircle with hoops.

"The three hooped pot shall have ten hoops."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iv. 2.*

2. To encircle, to clasp, to surround.

"Henceforth thou shalt hoop his body more with thy embraces."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

hoop (2), *hoop-en, v. i. & t. [O. Fr. *houper*; cf. Goth. *huopjan*.] [WHOOP.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To utter a loud cry; to whoop, to shout.

"And therewithal they shrieked and they hooped."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 15,406.

2. To emit a peculiar sound by drawing in the breath, as in the hooping-cough.

***B. Transitive:**

1. To drive with shouts or cries.

"By the voice of slaves to be Hooped out of Rome."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

2. To call by a shout or whoop.

hoop-ër (1), s. [Eng. *hoop* (1), v.; -er.] One who makes and fixes hoops for casks; a cooper.

"Every tinker, tailor, cooper, ostler, &c."—*Martin: Marriage of Priests* (an. 1554).

hoop-ër (2), s. [Eng. *hoop* (2), v.; -er. So called from the hoop-hoop-hoop, . . . the note of the bird.] (Def.)

Ornith.: A species of swan, *Cygnus ferus* of Ray, *C. musicus* of Bechstein. It is found in the Arctic Circle, Iceland, and Scandinavia. It is white with black feet.

hoop-lîng (1), pr. par., a. & s. [HOOP (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act or business of making and fixing hoops on casks; cooping.

"Kettle drums, whose sullen dub Sounds like the hooping of a tub."—*Butler: Hudibras*, pt. ii., c. ii.

2. *Found.*: The iron-work around a molding-box.

hoop-lîng (2), pr. par., a. & s. [HOOP (2), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of emitting a whoop; a whoop.

hooping-cough, s.

Pathol.: Pertussis, a spasmodic, infectious disease, usually of childhood, preceded by catarrh of from three to fourteen days' duration. It sometimes terminates in six weeks, but often lasts as many months, although danger is usually over at the end of six weeks. Emphysema is a dangerous complication. In fatal cases, pulmonary collapse, bronchial inflammation, nervous exhaustion, and general debility are the chief factors. Various specifics have been suggested, the chief being belladonna, Croton-chloral-hydrate, bromide of potassium, and nitric acid with glycerine. Hooping-cough is more fatal in some years than others, and it is always dangerous to treat this disease without medical advice. It depends chiefly on irritation of the pneumogastric nerve by some special germ, producing the paroxysmal character of the cough.

hoop-poe, hoop-poo, s. [Named from their note, which is like hoop rapidly and softly repeated; Fr. *huppe*.]

Ornithology:

1. (*Sing.*): *Upupa epops*. There are on the head two parallel rows of long feathers, forming a crest, their colors buff tipped with black; the head and neck are also buff; upper part of the back gray; wings and tail black, five transverse bands of yellowish white on the wings; abdomen, and a band on the tail, white. Length of the male, twelve and a half inches. Female less vivid in color. It is a native of Asia and Africa, whence it annually visits Europe. The nest, of grass and feathers, is made in the holes of trees. Eggs five or six, lavender gray. The hoopoe frequents marshy places, feeding on insects and worms. Called also the Dung bird.

2. (*Pl.*): *Upupide*, a family of Teniurostres. They have syndactyle feet; the outer toe is united, for half its length, to the middle one. The bill is very long, and greatly compressed. The plumage is generally glossed with metallic blue and deep green. Chief genera, *Upupa* and *Promerops*, from which the family has been sometimes called *Promeropidae*.

hoard, v. t. [HOARD.]

hoard-sî-ër (sî as zhî), s. [A corruption of *husher* "from their primary capacity to still their opponents," or of *who's yere?* their gruff inquiry when one knocks at a door. (*Bartlett*.)] A term applied to the natives of the state of Indiana.

hoôt, *hout-en, *whoot, v. i. & t. [O. Sw. *huta*; Fr. *houter*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To shout in derision or contempt. (Usually followed by *at* or *after*.)

"I cannot wear these good things without being hooted at."—*Richardson: Pamela*, lett. 24.

2. To cry as an owl.

"The owls have hooted all night long."—*Wordsworth: Idiot Boy*.

B. Transitive:

1. To shout or cry at in derision or contempt; to drive with cries and shouts.

"Hoof him out of the city."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 6.

2. To utter in a voice like an owl.

"He hoots a sonnet or a song."—*Cotton: A Fable*.

hoôt, s. [HOOT, v.] A cry, shout, or noise in contempt or derision.

"Its assertion would be entertained with the hoôt of the rabble."—*Glanvill: Scopsis Scientifica*, ch. ix.

hoôt, interf. [HOOT, v.] An exclamation or interjection expressive of dissatisfaction, irritation, disbelief, or contempt.

hoôve, s. [HEAVE, v.] A disease in cattle, caused by eating too much green food, which inflates the stomach with gas.

hoôv-en, a. [English *hoove*, s.; -en.] Suffering from or affected with the disease called hoove.

hóp (1), *hoppe, *hop-pen, *hou-pen, *huppe, v. i. [A. S. *hoppian*; cogn. with Dut. *hoppen*=to hop; Icel. *hoppa*; Sw. *hoppa*; Dan. *hoppe*; Ger. *hüpfen*.]

1. To leap on one leg or foot; to move by sudden and successive leaps or starts, alighting on one foot.

"I saw her once Hop forty paces through the public street."—*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 2.

2. To skip lightly; to move as a bird.

"There they hop and dance a while with it in their beaks."—*Digby: Of Bodies*, ch. xxxvii.

3. To move quickly; to skip; to jump.

"To prove if any drop Of living blood yet in her veins did hop."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. i. 43.

4. To walk lamely; to limp; to halt.

"The limping smith observed the sadden'd feast, And hopping here and there, himself a jest, Put in his word."—*Dryden: Homer's Iliad*, i.

5. To dance.

hóp (2), v. t. & i. [HOP (2), s.]

A. *Trans.*: To mix or compose with hops.

"Malt-drink not much hopped, posset-drinks, and, in general, whatever relaxeth, have the same effect."—*Archibutnot: On Aliments*, ch. v., § 26.

B. *Intrans.*: To pick hops; as, to go hopping.

hóp (1), s. [HOP (1), v.]

1. A jump, spring, or light leap on one foot.

2. A dance, a dancing party.

¶ *Hop, step, and a jump*: A game in which those engaged endeavor to cover as much ground as possible with a hop, a stride, and a jump.

hóp (2), hóppe, s. [Dut. *hop*, *hoppe*; O. H. Ger. *hopfo*; M. H. Ger. *hopfen*; N. H. Ger. *hopfen*.]

A. As substantive:**1. Botany:**

(1) (*Sing.*): *Humulus lupulus*, the only known species of the genus *Humulus* (q. v.). The root, which is perennial, annually sends forth long, weak, rough, twining stems. The leaves somewhat resemble those of the vine, but are rougher, each pair with two curved stipules; the flowers are dioecious, the males, which are in axillary panicles, have five sepals, no petals, and five stamens; the females are in cones or catkins consisting of concave scales, each with a pair of minute flowers [(2)]. It has an aromatic odor, sent forth by glands containing a resinous secretion. The hop is indigenous in England, but grows also in this country, in Belgium and Bavaria. [HOP-PICKING.] It was known to the Romans as *Lupulus salicarius*. Packets of it put in pillows have a narcotic effect, and tend to induce sleep. It is sometimes prescribed as a tonic. The young shoots blanching have been eaten as asparagus, and the roots used as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

¶ *Bryonia dioica* [BRYONY] is sometimes called Wild Hop. The native hop of Australia is (1) *Dodonaea*, the seed vessels of which are there used in the manufacture of beer; (2) *Daviesia latifolia*.

(2) (*Pl.*): The mature cones of the hop; hop-heads.

2. *Brewing* (chiefly in the pl.): Hops are boiled with the wort in brewing beer. They impart a bitter taste and aromatic flavor, and prevent fermentation from being too rapid. They owe their effect to a chemical principle called Lupuline (q. v.).

3. *Phar.*: *Lupulus*. The dried catkins of the female plant of *Humulus lupulus*, the common hop. It is used to prepare *Infusum lupuli*, Infusion of Hop; *Tinctura lupuli*, Tincture of Hop, and *Extractum lupuli*, Extract of Hop. Hops are tonic and stomachic, and slightly narcotic; with malt they form the materials from which beer is, or should be, made.

B. *As adjective*: Of or belonging to the plant described under A. 1., or any one akin to it.

¶ Oil of hops:

Chem. & Comm.: A green light acrid oil, obtained by subjecting hopheads to pressure.

hop-back, s.

Brewing: The vessel beneath the copper which receives the infusion of malt and hops, and has a perforated bottom which strains off the hops from the unfermented beer.

ból, bôý; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, def.

hop-bind, s. [HOPBINE.]

hop-clover, s.

Bot.: A species of clover, the heads of which greatly resemble the hop in miniature.

hop-dryer, s. A chamber in which hops are artificially dried. A tilting drying-frame runs on a track extending through the drying and store rooms, so that the hops, after drying above the furnace in the former room, may be deposited in the latter. Also called an oast, or hop-kiln.

hop-factor, s. A dealer in hops; a salesman of hops.

hop-flea, s.

Entom. & Agric.: *Haltica concinna*, a small leaping beetle, the larva of which is very destructive to hops. [HALTICA.]

hop-fly, s.

Entom. & Agric.: *Aphis humuli*, a species of plant louse which sometimes infests hop plantations to such an extent as seriously to damage the crop.

hop-frame, s.

Agric.: A trellis on which hops are supported while growing. Hops are usually grown on poles, which are pulled out of the ground and laid across trellises for the convenience of the hop-pickers. Hop-frames are sometimes made to recline to bring them within reach of the pickers.

hop frog-fly, hop froth-fly, s.

Entom. & Agric.: A small homopterous insect, *Aphrophora interrupta*, destructive to hop plantations. The resemblance to a frog is in the form, the term froth refers to the substance in which the larva is enveloped.

hop-garden, hop-yard, s. A hop-ground.

hop-ground, s. A field or inclosure where hops are cultivated; a hop-farm.

"The hop-grounds of Kent would be as the vineyards of the Neckar."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

hop-hornbeam, s. [HORNBEAM.]

hop-kiln, s. A kiln for drying hops.

hop-medick, s.

Bot.: *Medicago lupulina*.

hop-mildew, s.

Bot. & Agric.: A mildew produced in the hop by a minute fungus, *Sphaerotheca* or *Erysiphe castagnei*. It has colored appendices.

hop-o'-my-thumb, s. A very diminutive person; a dwarf.

hop-picker, s. One who is employed to pick or gather hops.

hop-picking, s. [HOPPING (2), s.]

hop-pocket, s. A bag or wrapper made of coarse material for containing hops; the pocket contains 1½ to 2 cwt.

hop-pole, s.

Husbandry: A training-pole for hops. It consists of little but a simple sapling or trunk of one of the lighter trees, usually the sweet chestnut, ash, and alder.

hop-press, s.

Brewing: A machine for expressing the liquid from hops after boiling.

hop-scotch, s. A children's game, in which a stone is driven, by the foot of a person hopping on one foot, from one compartment to another of a figure drawn or scotched on the ground.

"Afterward Hogarth and Scott played at hopscotch in the townhall."—Thackeray: *English Humorists*, lect. v.

hop-setter, s. One who plants hops; an instrument for setting hops.

hop-trefoil, s.

Bot.: *Trifolium procumbens*, a trefoil with large dense hop-like heads of bright yellow flowers, and the standard striate when old. It is frequent in dry pastures and at the borders of fields.

hop-yard, s. [HOP-GARDEN.]

hōp-bīne, subst. [Eng. *hop* (2), and *bīne*.] The climbing stem of the hop plant.

hōpe (1), s. [A. S. *hōpa*=hope, *hōpian*=to hope; cogn. with Dut. *hoop*=hope, *hopen*=to hope; Dan. *haab*=hope, *haabe*=to hope; Swed. *hopp*=hope, *hoppas*=to hope; Ger. *hoffen*=to hope, *hoffnung*=hope; Lat. *cupio*=to desire.]

1. An anxious desire or expectation of something; a desire or looking forward for some good.

"Hope is the encouragement given to desire."—Cogan: *On the Passions*, ch. ii., § 8.

2. Confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any person.

"Blessed is he who is not fallen from his hope in the Lord."—Eccles. xiv. 2.

3. That which gives hope; one who or that which furnishes ground for expectation, trust, or confidence, as an agent by which something desired may or can be effected; that in which one confides.

"Their bravest hope, bold Hector."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 1,430.

4. That which is hoped for, the object of one's hopes or desires.

"Lavinia is thine elder brother's hope."

Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, li. 1.

*5. Expectation of any kind, even of fear.

"By how much better than my word I am,
By so much shall I falsify men's hopes."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., i. 2.

¶ *Hope* is simply a presentiment; it may vary in degree, more according to the temper of the mind than the nature of the circumstances; some hope where there is no ground for hope, and others despair where they might hope; expectation is a conviction that excludes doubt; we expect in proportion as that conviction is positive; we expect that which may be or can possibly be; we expect that which must be or which ought to be. Trust and confidence agree with hope in regard to the objects anticipated; they agree with expectation in regard to the certainty of the anticipation. (Crabb; Eng. Synon.)

hōpe, v. i. & t. [HOPE, s.]

A. Intrans.: To have confidence; to trust with confidence.

"Why are thou so cast down, O my soul? and why art thou so disquieted within me? Hope thou in God."—Psalms xiii. 11.

B. Transitive:

1. To expect with desire; to look forward to with hope.

"We hope no other from your majesty."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., v. 2.

*2. To expect; to fear.

"Our manacle I hope he will be deed."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 4,027.

3. To entertain hopes; to look forward with hope to the obtaining of something.

"Those that vainly hoped kind heaven would wink."

Dryden: *Astraea Redux*, 186.

hōpe (2), s. [See def.] A troop; only in the phrase, a forlorn hope, from the Dutch *verloren hoop*.

hōpe (3), s. [Icel. *hōp*=an inlet.]

1. An inlet; a small haven or bay; a creek.

2. A sloping plain between the ridges of mountains; it occurs frequently as the second element in place names, as Easthope.

hōpe-fūl, a. & s. [Eng. *hope*; *-ful*(l).]

A. As adjective:

1. Full of hope; having qualities which give rise to, or grounds for hope or expectations of good; full of promise; promising.

"Leat on the threshing-floor his hopeful sheaves

Prove chaff." Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 984.

2. Full of hope, desire, or confident expectation.

"Men of their own natural inclination hopeful and strongly conceited."—Hooker: *Eccles. Polity*.

B. As subst.: A boy or young man; frequently with a somewhat depreciatory or contemptuous meaning.

hōpe-fūl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *hopeful*; *-ly*.]

1. In a manner calculated to raise or inspire hope; in a promising manner or degree.

"He left all his female kindred either matched with peers of the realm actually, or hopefully with earls' sons and heirs."—Wotton.

2. With hope or confidence.

"Hopefully expect the remedy from the ingenuity of the next generations."—Fuller: *Worthies; Middlesex*.

hōpe-fūl-nēss, s. [Eng. *hopeful*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being hopeful; promise of good.

"Set down beforehand certain signatures of hopefulness."—Wotton: *Keliquia*, p. 77.

hōpe-īte, hōp-īte, s. [Named after Professor Hope, of Edinburgh.]

Min.: An orthorhombic grayish-white or reddish-brown transparent or translucent mineral of vitreous luster; hardness, 2½-3; specific gravity 2.76-2.85. It is believed to be a hydrous compound of phosphoric acid and oxide of zinc, with a trace of cadmium. Found in the calamine mines of Altenberg, near Aix-la-Chapelle. (Dana.)

hōpe-lēss, a. [Eng. *hope*; *-less*.]

1. Destitute of or without hope; having no hope of fortune, success, or prosperity; despairing.

"Her last companion, in a dearth

Of love, upon a hopeless earth."

Wordsworth: *White Doe of Rylstone*, li.

2. Giving or inspiring no hope or expectation of good; desperate.

"The hopeless word of 'never to return,'

Breathe I against thee, upon pain of life."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, i. 3.

*3. Unhoped for; unexpected; despaired of.

hōpe-lēss-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *hopeless*; *-ly*.] In a hopeless manner; without hope; beyond hope.

"Hopelessly continuing in mistakes, they live and die in their absurdities."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. iii.

hōpe-lēss-nēss, s. [Eng. *hopeless*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being hopeless; despair; a desperate state or condition.

hōp-ēr (1), s. [Eng. *hop*(e); *-er*.] One who hopes; one who has hopes.

"I except all hopers."—Swift.

***hop-er** (2), s. [HOPPER.]

hōp-hēad, s. [Eng. *hop*, and *head*.] One of the imbricated heads of the hop (q. v.).

hōp-lŷng, *hop-yng, pr. par., a. & s. [HOPE, v.] **A. & B.** As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act or state of feeling or entertaining hopes.

2. A hope; an expectation.

"The pape set that terme, for his hoping was."

Robert de Brunne, p. 316.

hōp-lŷng-lŷ, adv. [English *hoping*; *-ly*.] In a hopeful manner; with hope or desire of good, and expectation of receiving it.

"One sign of despair, the going on boldly, hopefully, confidently in wilful habits of sin."—Hammond: *Practical Catechism*, bk. i., s. 3.

Hōp-kin-sī-an, s. [Named after the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hopkins, of Connecticut.]

Ch. Hist.: A follower of Dr. Hopkins, who, though in most respects Calvinistic, rejected the tenets that the sin of Adam was imputed to his posterity, and the righteousness of Christ to the elect on their believing in Him.

hōp-lŷ-a, s. [Gr. *hopla*=arms.]

Entom.: A genus of lamellicorn beetles, subfamily Melolonthinae. The species have beautiful metallic tints formed by their dense scales.

hōp-lŷte, s. [Gr. *hoplitēs*, from *hoplon*=an arm.]

Gr. Antiq.: A heavy-armed soldier.

hōp-lŷ-ō-ē-tŷs, s. [Greek *hoplon*=a tool, an implement, and Lat. *cetus, cete*=Gr. *kētos*=a sea monster, as a whale, &c.]

Palæont.: A genus of whales, family Balænidæ. Found in the Pliocene strata.

hōp-ōast, s. [Eng. *hop* (2), and *oast*.] An oven or kiln for drying hops.

hōpp-ēr (1), ***hop-er, s.** [Eng. *hop* (1) v.; *-er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who hops.

2. (Pl.). A child's game; also called HOPSCOTCH (q. v.).

3. In the same sense as II. 4.

II. Technically:

1. *Glass*: A conical vessel suspended from the ceiling, containing sand and water for the use of the glass-cutter.

2. *Plumbing*: The basin of a water-closet.

3. *Entomology*:

(1) *Singular*:

(a) An insect which breeds in hams.

(b) The larva of the cheese fly.

(2) *Plural*:

(a) The Halticidæ (q. v.).

(b) The Cercopidæ (q. v.).

4. *Mach.*: A chute for feeding any material to a machine. It is generally of an inverted conical shape, as in brick-machines, winnowing-machines, and flour-mills. Its name is derived from the latter, as it used to be shaken by a damsel (projection) on the spindle, in order to keep the grain fed down into the throat.

"Right by the hopper wol I stande."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 4,034.

5. *Hydr. Eng.*: A boat or barge, driven by steam, and having a movable bottom, in which the mud, &c., raised by a dredging-machine is conveyed into deep water, there to be allowed to fall out; a hopper-berge.

hopper-boy, s. A device in a grinding-mill, consisting of a revolving rake drawing the meal over a discharge-opening in the floor.

hopper-cock, s. A valve for water-closets, &c.

hōp-pēr (2), s. [Eng. *hop* (2); *-er*.] A hop-picker.

hōp-pēr-lŷngs, s. pl. [Eng. *hopper*; *-ings*.]

Mining: The gravel retained in the hopper of a cradle.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hār, there; plne, plt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

höpp-ët, s. [Eng. *hop*; -et.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A hand-basket.
2. A child in arms.

II. Technically:

1. *Glass*: The same as **HOFFER**, B. 1.
2. *Mining*: A dish used by miners to measure the ore.

höpp-läng (1), pr. par., a. & s. [HOP (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of moving about with hops. **hopping-dick, s.** A local name given in Jamaica to a thrush, *Merula leucogenys*, or *Turdus leucogenus*.

höpp-läng (2), s. [HOP (2), v.] The act or occupation of picking hops from the bines; hop-picking.

***höpp-ple, v. t.** [Another form of *hobble* (q. v.).] To fetter by tying the feet together; to trammel, to entangle, to hobble.

"Superstitiously hopped in the toils and nets of superstitious opinions."—Rogers: *On Godliness*, bk. ix., ch. vii., § 8.

höpp-ple, s. [HOPPLE, v.]

Manège: A fetter for confining the legs of horses so as to hamper their motion, and thus restrain their wandering; a hobble.

höpp-pö, s. [Chinese.]

1. An overseer of commerce; a collector.
2. A tribunal appointed to collect the public revenue arising from trade and navigation.

höps, s. pl. [HOP.]

höpp-vine, s. [Eng. *hop*, and *vine*.] The stalk or plant of the hop.

hör-ä (pl. hör-æ), s. [Lat.] An hour.

horæ canonicæ, s. pl. The canonical hours at which religious services are held. In time of persecution a night service was held called *Nocturns*, which was, however, at a later period merged into *Lauds*—the thanksgiving for the dawn of day, and the whole was called *Matins*. But when *Matins*, or *Nocturns*, are retained they take place before *Lauds*. The following is the order of the canonical hours: *Lauds*, at daybreak; *Prime*, or first hour, a later service; *Tierce*, or third hour, at 9 A. M.; *Sext*, or sixth hour, at noon; *Nones*, or ninth hour, at 3 P. M.; *Vespers*, or evening service; *Compline*, or final service, at bedtime. Each of these has fixed Psalms, except *Vespers*, which has certain Psalms read in course, and a Canticle. The Anglo-Saxon names of these services were *Uhtsang*, *Primesang*, *Undersang*, *Middaysang*, *Noonsang*, *Evensang*, and *Nightsang*. The book for these offices came to be called *Breviary* toward the end of the eleventh century.

***hör-al, a.** [Lat. *horalis*, from *hora*=an hour.] Pertaining or relating to an hour or hours; lasting for an hour.

"But if the *horal* orbit ceases,
The whole stands still."

Prior: *Alma*, iii. 268.

***hör-al-lý, adv.** [Eng. *horal*; -ly.] Hourly.

***hör-är-i-ouš, a.** [Lat. *horarius*, from *hora*=an hour.]

Bot.: Enduring only for an hour or two, as the petals of *Cistus*.

***hör-ar-ý, a.** [Lat. *horarius*; Fr. *horaire*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Pertaining or relating to an hour or hours; noting the hours.

"In his answer to an *horary* question, he has discussed the manner of surprising all sharpers."—Tatler.

2. Continuing for an hour; hence, changeable, ephemeral, short-lived.

3. Done by noting the hours or time.

"The famous doctor in Moorfields, who gained so much reputation for his *horary* predictions."—Steele: *Spectator*, No. 193.

II. Astron.: A term used of the arc which a heavenly body describes in an hour, or the angle which that arc subtends, the eye of the spectator being assumed to be at the angular point.

horary-circles, s. pl. Lines or circles marking the hours on globes, &c.

horary-motion, s. The space moved through in an hour. The horary motion of the earth is that arc which it describes in an hour; that is, one of fifteen degrees.

Hor-ä-tian, a. [Lat. *Horati(us)*=Horace; Eng. suff. -an.] Of or pertaining to the poet Horace or his poetry; pertaining to the family Horatii.

***hörde, v. i.** [HORDE, s.] To live in hordes; to associate together in gangs.

hörde, *hord, s. [Fr., from Turk. *ordú*=a camp, from Pers. *ordú*=a court, a camp, a horde of Tartars; *urdú*=a camp, an army.]

1. A term applied first to the clans or tribes of the Tatars or Tartars, a nomadic tribe, clan, or race of Asiatics.

2. A gang, a multitude, a crew. (Used generally in contempt.)

"Oh! how I wished for spear or sword,
At least to die amidst the horde."

Byron: *Mazeppa*, xii.

hor-dë-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *hord(eum)* (q. v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of grasses, type *Hordeum* (q. v.).

hor-dë-ð-lüm, s. [Latin *hordeolus*, dimin. of *hordeum*.]

Path.: A sty (q. v.).

hor-dë-üm, s. [Lat.=barley.]

Bot.: Barley; the typical genus of the tribe *Hordeæ*. Spikelets three, distichous, compressed, one-cleft, with the rudiments of a second glume; empty glumes two, awned; flower glume also awned; palea long, narrow, two-keeled. Found in the north temperate zone; also in the warmer regions, including South America. Ten species are known. [BARLEY.]

hordeum decorticatedum, s.

Phar.: Pearl barley. The husked seeds of *Hordeum distichum*. It is used to prepare *Decoctum hordei*, decoction of barley, made by washing two ounces of barley with cold water, and then pouring thirty ounces of boiling water over it. This is used as a mild nutritive and demulcent drink.

***hore, *hoor, a.** [HOAR.]

höre-höund, hör-höund, s. [A. S. *hórahune*, *hara hūnig*=the herb horehound; *hár*=hoar, hoary gray, from the short, white, woolly hairs, and *hune*=horehound.]

1. **Bot.:** *Marrubium vulgare*, a plant so hoary as to be almost woolly; the leaves are broadly ovate and crenate; the whorls of flowers dense; calyx oblong, with ten short spinous teeth; the corolla white, labiate, the upper lip long, bifid. Wild in continental Europe, North Africa, Western and Southern Asia, &c.

2. **Pharm.:** The plant contains a bitter principle and a volatile oil. It is used as a tonic, expectorant, and alterative for coughs. In the form of infusion or of bitter-sweet lozenges, horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*) is a popular remedy for coughs.

hör-i-ä, s. [Latin = a small vessel, a fishing smack (?).]

Entom.: A genus of Cantharidæ. According to Lansdown Guilding, a West Indian species is parasitic on a solitary bee, *Xylocopa teredo*.

hör-i-zön, *or-i-zont, s. [Lat. *horizon*, from Gr. *horizōn*=(as adj.) dividing, separating, bounding, limiting; (as subst.) the horizon [def.]; Sp. & Port. *horizonte*; Ital. *orizzonte*; Prov. *orizon*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.:** The circular line where the sky and the earth seem, to a spectator on the surface of the latter, to meet. [II.]

"When the morning sun shall raise his car
Above the border of the horizon."

Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., iv. 7.

2. **Fig.:** Anything bounding one's mental vision.

"While the authors of all these evils were idly and stupidly gazing on this menacing meteor, which blackened all their horizon."—Burke: *On the Nabob of Arcot's Debts*.

II. Technically:

1. **Astron.:** The horizon, in the sense I. 1, is called by astronomers the sensible, visible, or physical horizon. It is not at right angles to a vertical line at the place, for if vision be unimpeded, say when one looks from a vessel's deck on a clear day, the rotundity of the earth allows him to see a little more of the sky than if his eye were at the surface of the sphere. If he looks from a mountain top the error becomes of consequence. The term "sensible," "visible," or "physical" horizon is therefore often used, though not quite accurately, for a plane supposed to be extended from the observer's eye at right angles to a vertical line at the place and extending to the celestial vault. The horizon convenient for astronomical purposes, and called the astronomical or rational horizon, is different from this. The spectator's eye is supposed to be, not at the surface, but at the center of the earth, with the planet transparent enough not to impede vision. The astronomical horizon of the Lick observatory would be obtained by supposing a line drawn downward from that spot to the earth's center, and a plane everywhere at right angles to that line, to extend from the latter spot to the celestial vault. It would form a great circle, both of the earth and of the heavens. Sometimes what is called an "artificial horizon" is needed, and is formed by the reflecting surface of a fluid.

2. **Geol.:** A term used with regard to the apparent age of strata. Strata which appear, broadly speaking, contemporaneous or homotaxial are said to be on the same horizon.

3. **Naut.:** In the same sense as I. 1.

4. **Dip of the horizon:**

Astron. & Geog.: The angle by which the visible horizon is depressed below the direction of a spirit-level.

horizon-bounded, a. Reaching to the horizon, or as far as sight will reach.

"Immense horizon-bounded plains succeed."

Byron: *Childe Harold*, i. 31.

horizon-glasses, s. pl.

Optics: The two speculums on one of the radii of a quadrant or sextant. The one half of the fore horizon-glass is silvered, while the other half is transparent, in order that an object may be seen directly through it. The back horizon-glass is silvered above and below, but has a transparent stripe across the middle, through which the horizon can be seen.

hör-iz-ön-täl, a. [Fr.]

1. Pertaining or relating to the horizon.
2. At or near the horizon. (Milton: *P. L.*, i. 595.)
3. Parallel to the horizon; level; perpendicular to a vertical line.

"And several little shrubs will grow from one horizontal bed of salt."—Grete: *Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. i., ch. iii., § 29.

4. Measured or contained in a plane of the horizon; as, *horizontal* distance.

horizontal-cornice, s.

Arch.: The level portion of the cornice of a pediment, under the two inclined cornices.

horizontal-dial, s. A dial with a plane parallel to the horizon, having its gnomon elevated according to the latitude of the place.

horizontal-drill, s.

Machinery: A boring machine whose drill-arbor works horizontally and parallel with the bed to which the work is dogged.

horizontal-escapement, s.

Hor.: An escapement in which the impulse is given by the wedge-shaped teeth of a horizontal wheel acting on a notched hollow cylinder on the axis of the balance. It was invented by Graham, about 1700.

horizontal-fire, s.

Milit.: The discharge of pieces at point-blank range, or at very low elevations.

horizontal-lathe, s.

Machinery: A vertical turning and boring machine.

horizontal-leaf, s.

Bot.: A leaf of which the upper surface makes a right angle with the stem.

horizontal-line, s.

Persp.: That line drawn through a picture at the point in the extreme distance where the sky and earth meet; or, at the line of the height of the eye in a picture.

horizontal-mill, s. A mill in which the acting surfaces are in a horizontal plane at right angles to the vertical axis of the rotating stone or stones. The term is in contradistinction to the edge-mill, otherwise known as the Chilian mill.

horizontal-parallax, s. [PARALLAX.]

horizontal-plane, s. A plane parallel to the horizon; specif., in persp., a plane cutting the perspective plane at right angles.

horizontal-projection, s. A projection on a plane parallel to the horizon.

horizontal-range, s.

Ordnance: The distance at which a projectile falls or strikes a horizontal plane, whatever be the angle of elevation.

horizontal-root, s.

Botany: A root which lies horizontally on the ground.

horizontal steam-engine, s. An engine the axis of whose cylinder is horizontal.

horizontal water-wheel, s.

Hydraul. & Engin.: A water-wheel running on a vertical axis, as do the turbines generally. The term is, however, specifically applied to a wheel having radial floats upon which a stream of water is dashed, usually from a considerable elevation. The floats may be set spirally, so as the better to receive the impact of the water.

hör-iz-ön-täl'-i-tý, s. [Eng. *horizontal*; -ity.] The quality or state of being horizontal.

böil, böy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -sion = şün. -tious, -clous, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

hörn-iz-ön-tal-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *horizontal*; -ly.] In a horizontal position or direction; in a line parallel to the horizon; on a level.

"It is occasionally requisite that the object-end of the instrument be moved up and down as well as horizontally."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. viii.

hörn-mín-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hornin(um)* (q. v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ide.]
Bot.: A family of Labiates, tribe Monardææ.

hörn-mi-nüm, *s.* [Lat. *hornin(um)*; Gr. *horninon* = the plant described in the def.; *hornia* = to excite; the horninon of the ancients being reputed an aphrodisiac.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Horninidæ (q. v.).

horninun-clary, *s.*

Bot.: *Salvia horninunum*.

hörn-mö-gö-ni-üm, *s.* [Gr. *hormos* = a chain, and *gonia* = generation.]

Bot.: A connection or chain of certain algæ, by which the plant is propagated.

hörn-mö-spör-a, *s.* [Gr. *hormos* = a cord, a chain, a necklace, and *spora*, *sporos* = a spore or seed.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-order Hormosporæ (q. v.).

hörn-mö-spör-ä-sä, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *hormospor(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Algae, order Palmellacæ. The cells are contained in confervoid simple or branched tubular filaments. Contains only one known genus. [HORMOSPORÆ.] (*Harvey: Brit. Mar. Algae*.)

Hörn-müzd, *s.* [Zend.] In the Zoroastrian Creed, the Good Principle or Being supposed to have created light, and to be the originator and patron of all good in the universe. He is perpetually in conflict with Ahriman, the Evil Principle or Being. [AHIRMAN.] He has under him a hierarchy of angels. [ZOROASTRIANISM.]

horn, *s. & a.* [A. S.; cogn. with Icel., Dan., Sw., & Ger. *horn*; Goth. *haurn*; Ir., Gael., & Wel. *corn*; Lat. *cornu*.]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

"No beast that hath horns hath upper teeth."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 768.

2. The material or substance of which horns are composed.

"There is no staff more reverend than one tipped with horn."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 4.

3. Anything made of or resembling a horn in shape.

(1) A powder-flask: originally made of a horn.
(2) A drinking-cup: so called from having been originally made of horn. Now the name is applied to a similar vessel, even if made of other material; a beaker.
(3) The cornucopia or horn of plenty. [CORNUCOPIA.]

(4) In the same sense as II. 8.

"Some of them had actually been proscribed by sound of horn for the crime of withstanding his lawful commands."—*Macquay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(5) Used as a symbol of plenty ([3]).

"With his horn full of good news."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

4. A draught from a horn; a hornful.

5. A drink of liquor; as, to take a horn of whisky. (*U. S. Slang*.)

6. Anything resembling a horn in relative position or use; anything projecting like a horn.

(1) The feeler of an insect, snail, &c.

"Tender horns of cockled snails."

Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, iv. 3.

(2) An extremity of the moon when on the wane or waxing.

(3) An extremity of a wing of an army or body of soldiers, drawn up in crescent form.

(4) A long horn-like projection of some precious metal, worn on the forehead by the natives of some Asiatic countries.

(5) The imaginary antler or projection on the forehead of a cuckold.

(6) A branch of a subdivided stream.

*7. A deer.

"My lady goes to kill horns."

Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, iv. 1.

II. Technically:

1. Comp. Anat. & Physiol.: The horns of animals are of three kinds: (1) Those composed of bone, as the antlers of the deer; (2) those consisting of epidermic formations, as the horns of the rhinoceros and the buffalo; (3) those partly bone and partly epidermic, as in the case of the cow.

2. Botany:

(1) (*Gen.*): Any stiff awl-shaped process.

(2) (*Pl.*): A number of elongate antherozoids, found in the antheridia of Vaucheria.

3. Arch.: The Ionic volute.

4. Forging: The beak of an anvil around which objects are bent.

5. Mechanics:

(1) A projecting portion of an object.

(2) One of the prongs or crutches of an elevating screw or jack.

(3) A curved projection on the forepart of a plane.

6. Mining:

(1) A spoon or scoop of horn, in which washings are tested in prospecting.

(2) (*Pl.*): The guides for the ropes on the drums.

7. Milling: One of the points of a driver, on the summit of a millstone spindle, which project into the coffins of the runner to convey the motion of the spindle to it.

8. Music: The proper orchestral horn is the French horn, a metal wind instrument, formed of a continuous tube twisted into a curved shape for the convenience of holding. It is furnished with a mouthpiece and a bell. The mouthpiece is movable, so as to allow additional pieces of tubing called crooks to be added to its length, in order to alter its pitch. The bell is sufficiently wide to admit the hand of the player. The horn of military and other brass bands is usually some form of the Saxhorn (q. v.).

9. Nautical:

(1) The arm of a cleat or kevel.

(2) One member of the jaw of a boom.

10. Physiol.: [II. 1.]

11. Saddlery:

(1) The high pommel of a Spanish or half-Spanish saddle, sometimes made of horn.

(2) The projections on the forward part of a woman's saddle, between which the right leg is placed. The inside one is the small horn, the outer the large horn.

12. Script.: A horn is symbolical—

(1) Of strength, power, or might (physical or political) (Ps. lxxv. 10; Jer. xlviii. 25; Lam. ii. 3, 17).

¶ Hence kings, rulers, kingdoms, or empires are often viewed prophetically as horns (Dan. vii. 20, 21, 24, viii. 3, 6, 7, 20; Rev. xiii. 1, 11).

(2) Of glory or reputation arising from that strength or power (1 Sam. ii. 1, 10; Job xvi. 15; Ps. lxxxix. 17, 24, cxlviii. 14).

(3) Of insolence generated by it (Ps. lxxv. 4, 5).

13. Surg.: Sometimes, though rarely, horns, tending to become spiral, grow from the scalp, or even from the face or trunk of man.

¶ (1) *Horn with horn, horn under horn:*

Eng. Law: The promiscuous feeding of all kinds of horned cattle, not excluding bulls on the same common. (*Spelman*.)

(2) *To put to the horn:*

Scots Law: To outlaw a person; to denounce as a rebel.

B. As adj.: Made of the material described in A.

***horn-band**, *s.* A band of trumpeters.

***horn-beast**, *s.* An animal with horns; a deer. (*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 3.)

horn-bug, *s.*

Entom.: A popular name given in this country to *Lucanus capreolus*, and some other species of stag beetle. The resemblance to a horn is in the projecting jaws. They are not bugs.

horn-card, *s.* A graduated drafting scale or protractor, made of horn.

horn-core, *s.*

Compar. Anat. & Zool.: An osseous process of the frontal bone in those mammals which have permanent horns, as distinguished from antlers shed every year.

"Though a sheep may have the horn-cores usually found in goats, a goat never has the horn-cores usually found in sheep."—*Greenwell: British Barrows*, p. 741.

horn-distemper, *s.* A disease of cattle affecting the substance of the horns.

horn-drum, *s.*

Hydr. Eng.: A water-raising wheel divided into sections by curved partitions. It resembles one form of tympanum (q. v.).

horn-eel, *s.*

Ichth.: A name given to the Sand-eel, *Ammodytes tobianus*.

horn-grass, *s.*

Bot.: The genus *Ceratochloa*. Spiked Horn-grass, *C. unioloides*, is a native of this country.

horn-lantern, *s.* A lantern having plates of horn instead of glass.

horn-mad, *a.* Furiously mad; mad like an infuriated bull.

"If this should ever happen, thou wouldst be horn-mad."

Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, i. 1.

horn-maker, *s.*

Lit.: One who makes horns; one who makes drinking-cups of horn.

***horn-mercury**, *s.* [HORN-QUICKSILVER.]

horn-mold, *s.*

Bot.: *Ceratium*, a genus of Fungals.

horn-of-plenty, *s.* [CORNUCOPIA.]

Botany:

1. The rendering of Cornucopia, a genus of grasses, of which one species, *C. cucullatum*, came from the Levant, in 1788.

2. *Pedia cornucopia*.

horn-pike, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Belone vulgaris*, the Carfish (q. v.).

horn-plant, *s.*

Bot.: *Ecklonia buccinalis*.

horn-plate, *s.*

Rail, Eng.: The axle-guard or vertical frame in which an axle-box slides up and down as the springs dilate and contract.

horn-pock, *s.*

Pathol.: An old name for a mild variety of small-pox, in which the eruption, never confluent, consists of pustules, hard to the touch, and called seedy or horny. They mature separately, and "turn" on the fifth day. Called also stone-pock.

horn-poppy, *s.* The same as HORNED-POPPY (q. v.).

horn-presser, *s.* One who presses horn softened by heat into molds, &c.

horn-quicksilver, *s.*

Min.: The same as CALOMEL (q. v.).

horn-silver, *s.*

Min.: The same as CHLORARGYRITE (*British Museum Catalogue*). The same as CERARGYRITE (*Dana*).

horn-tip, *s.*

Husbandry: A button or knob placed on the end of the horn of an animal of the cow kind, put on to render the horn less dangerous, or for ornament.

horn-weed, *s.*

Bot.: *Laminaria buccinalis*, an algal.

horn, v. t. [HORN, *s.*] To furnish or provide with horns.

horn-beak, *s.* [Eng. *horn*, and *beak*.]

Ichthy.: The garfish (q. v.). Called also the horn-pike, &c.

horn-beam, *s.* [Eng. *horn*, and *beam* (q. v.).]

Bot.: *Carpinus betulus*, and the genus *Carpinus* (q. v.).

"The hornbeam, in Latin the *Carpinus*, is planted of sets."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, ch. xii., § 1.

¶ *Hop hornbeam*:

Bot.: *Ostrya vulgaris*.

horn-bill, *s. & a.* [English *horn*, and *bill*. The name does not mean that the bill is more horny than that of other birds, but that it has a protuberance or knob which may be called a horn.]

A. As substantive:

Ornithology:

1. *Sing.*: Any species of the genus *Buceros*, the best known being *Buceros rhinoceros*, from India and the Indian Archipelago.

2. *Pl.*: The family Bucerotidæ or Buceridæ (q. v.).

B. As adj.: Having a bill with at least some faint resemblance to a horn.

hornbill-cuckoos, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The name given by Swainson to Crotophaginæ, a sub-family of Cuculidæ. The resemblance to a horn, which is exceedingly slight, is in the high-arched upper mandible.

horn-blende, *s. & a.* [Ger. *hornblende*, from *horn* = a horn, and *blenden* = to make blind, to dazzle.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Min.*: According to Dana, a sub-variety of aluminous amphibole, ranked with pargasite (q. v.) as aluminous magnesite, lime-iron amphibole. It consists of the greenish-black and black kinds, whether in stout crystals or long-bladed, columnar-fibrous or massive-granular.

2. *Geol.*: According to Lyell hornblende is one of the five most abundant simple minerals of which rocks are composed, the others being felspar, quartz, mica, and carbonate of lime. It is closely akin to augite, but the forms of the crystals in the two species are different, and the cleavage parallel to the faces of the oblique prism in hornblende are more strongly marked than the corresponding cleavage in augite. The two are very rarely associated in the same rock, and when they are so, hornblende is in the mass of the rock, where cooling was slow, and the augite in cavities, where it was probably rapid.

B. As adj.: The same as HORNBLENDIC (q. v.).

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hëre, camel, hër, thëre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cūr, rüle, füll; try, sŷrian. æ, œ = é; ey = à. qu = kw.

hornblende-andesite, s.

Petrol.: An andesite, either with or without quartz. In the former case it has been called dacite, from its being found in Dacia.

hornblende-gabbro, s.

Petrol.: A rock presenting the blended character of gabbro and hornblende.

hornblende-gneiss, s. [HORNBLENDIC-GNEISS.]**hornblende-rock, s.**

Geology: A greenstone composed principally of granular hornblende or augite.

hornblende-schist, hornblende-slate, s.

Geol.: The name given by Macculloch to a metamorphic rock, usually black, composed, according to Lyell, principally of hornblende, with a variable quantity of felspar and occasional grains of quartz, or, according to Rutley, of hornblende and quartz. When the schistose character is not apparent, and the hornblende and felspar are in nearly equal proportions, it approaches greenstone. Lyell thinks that some hornblende-schists may be metamorphosed volcanic rocks. When hornblende-schist consists almost exclusively of hornblende it is called amphibolite.

hornblende-syenite, s.

Petrol.: A rock consisting chiefly of orthoclase and hornblende, occasionally with a little tricalcic felspar. Prevailing colors red, brown, and white; the hornblende is usually greenish-black. The rock sometimes has in it epidote, magnetite, sphene, and pyrites.

horn-blënd-ic, a. [Eng., &c., hornblend(e); -ic.]

Min., Petrol., & Geol.: Of, belonging to, or more or less consisting of hornblende (q. v.).

hornblendic-gneiss, hornblende-gneiss, s.

Petrol.: A rock consisting of orthoclase and hornblende, with little or no quartz. Called also syenitic-gneiss (q. v.). It sometimes passes into hornblende-schist (q. v.).

hornblendic-granite, s.

Petrol.: A rock of the same composition as hornblende-gneiss, but not stratified. Called also syenite (q. v.).

horn-blöw-ër, s. [Eng. horn, and blower.] One who blows on or plays a horn.

***horn-book, s.** [Eng. horn, and book.]

1. A primer of the fifteenth century. The alphabet, vowels, and Lord's Prayer were printed on a slip of paper, which was covered with a thin layer of horn to keep it from being torn. Hence used for the alphabet or rudiments of knowledge.

2. A book containing the elements or rudiments of any science; a primer, a manual.

"He teaches boys the hornbook."

Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 1.

horned, a. [Eng. horn; -ed.]**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: Furnished or provided with horns; bearing horns.

2. *Fig.*: Having extremities like horns.

"The horned moon to shine by night."

Milton: *Trans. Ps. cxxxvi.*

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: Terminating in a process like a horn, as the fruit of *Trapa bicornis*. There may be two or three horns.

2. *Her.*: Applied to animals represented as bearing horns. They are said to be *horned* of such a metal or color when the tincture of the horns differs from that of the animal itself or from the proper color of such horns.

horned-beetles, s. pl.

Entom.: The name given by Swainson to Megasomatinae (q. v.), which he makes a sub-order of the lamellicorn family Cetoniadae.

horned-cicadas, s. pl.

Entom.: The name given by Swainson to Centronotidae, arranged by him as a family of Homoptera. The thorax is enormously developed, and has on each side an acute spine pointing outward so as to resemble the horns of a bull, while the hinder part is prolonged into another spine. Swainson found about a hundred species in tropical America, not half of them described before in books.

horned-hog, s.

Zool.: The Babyrousa (q. v.).

horned-horse, s.

Zool.: The gnu (q. v.).

horned-lark, s.

Ornith.: *Alauda penicillata*.

horned-owl, s.

Ornith.: *Bubo* or *Asio*, a genus of Strigidae. The English name refers to a double crest or a pair of egrets ornamenting the large head. [*Bubo*.]

horned-pheasant, s.

Ornith.: *Cerionia blythii*.

horned pond-weed, s. A European Naiad *Zanichellia palustris*, and the genus *Zanichellia* (q. v.).

horned-poppy, horn-poppy, s.

Bot.: *Glaucium luteum*, and the genus *Glaucium* (q. v.).

horned-ray, s.

Ichthy.: Cephaloptera, a genus of Raiidae. Spec., *C. giorna*.

horned-screamer, s.

Ornith.: *Palamedea cornuta*, a South American gallatorial bird, larger than a goose, with a long, slender, mobile horn projecting from the forehead, whence the epithet, while its strong piercing voice gains for it the appellation of screamer. Its color is blackish, with a red spot on the shoulder.

horned-viper, s.

Zool.: Cerastes, a genus of Viperidae. It has a small pointed bone over each eyebrow. Found in Africa. A venomous species, occurring in Egypt, is probably the "adder" (Hebrew *shephiphon*) of Gen. xlix. 17, which was wont to bite the horse's heels so that the rider fell backward. It is now often called *Acanthophis cerastinus*.

***horn-ëd-nëss, s.** [Eng. horned; -ness.] The quality or state of being horned.

horn-ër, s. [Eng. horn; -er.]**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Literally*:

(1) One who works in horn; one who deals in horns.

"The hornier and comb-maker enjoy a monopoly against the graziers."—Smith: *Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. viii.

(2) One who blows or plays upon a horn; a horn-blower.

*2. *Fig.*: One who cuckolds; a cuckoldmaker.

II. *Scots Law*: One who has been put to the horn; an outlaw.

hornes'-ite, hornes'-ite (æ as e), s. [Named after Dr. Hornes.]

Min.: A monoclinic snow-white mineral, sometimes columnar, or with stellate, flexible, transparent laminae. Composition: Arsenic acid, 44.33; magnesia, 24.54; water, 29.07. Found in the Bannat. (*Dana*.)

horn-ët, s. & a. [A. S. *hyrnet*, *hyrnyt*, from *horn* = a horn; probably from its antennæ or horns, or else from its buzzing resembling the noise of a horn when blown; Ger. *horniss*.]

A. As substantive:**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.*: Any person who makes himself especially disagreeable or annoying.

"He dared not speak out, and provoke the hornets."—*Jortin*: *Remarks on Eccles. Hist.*

II. Entomology:

1. *Sing.*: *Vespa crabro*, a social wasp, larger than the common one, and with a more formidable sting. It makes its nest in holes in the large trunks of trees, in barns, or in old walls.

2. *Pl.*: Any of several *Vespa*s akin to it. An Indian species, *Vespa magnifica*, brought to Sir Joseph Hooker in the Himalayas, was nearly two inches long; its sting was said to produce fevers in men and cattle.

B. As adj.: Of, belonging to, or resembling the insects described under II.

**To bring or raise a hornet's nest about one's ears*: To raise up enemies against one's self; to bring upon one's self troubles or annoyances.

hornet-clearwing, s.

Entomology (more than one Hawk-moth):

1. The hornet-clearwing of the *Oser*, *Sphecia*, or *Sesia bembeciformis*. [*HORNET-MOTH*.]

2. The hornet-clearwing of the *Poplar*, *Sphecia*, or *Sesia apiformis*. [*HORNET-MOTH*.]

hornet-moth, s.

1. *Spec.*: *Sphecia apiformis*. It has transparent wings, the hind margins brown, and the costæ yellowish-brown; the head yellow. The larva is whitish-yellow, with a blackish-brown head. It feeds in the autumn and winter on the stems and roots of poplar trees. (*Stainton*.)

2. *Gen.*: The genus *Sphecia*. The Lunar Hornet-moth is *Sphecia bembeciformis*. The larva feeds on the wood of the saw. In their wings and body they resemble hornets, which, however, have mandibles and a sting, both of which are wanting in hawk-moths. (*Stainton*, &c.)

horn'-fish, s. [Eng. horn, and fish.] A popular name for the garfish, *Belone vulgaris*.

***horn'-foot, a. & s.** [Eng. horn, and foot.]

A. As adj.: Having a hoof; hoofed.

"With hornfoot horses, and brass wheels, Jove's storms to emulate,"
Hakewill: *On Providence*.

B. As subst.: A cloven foot; a hoof.

"And scudding thence, while they their hornfeet ply,
About their sire the little sylphs cry,"
Dryden: *Indian Emperor*, ii. 2.

horn'-fûl, s. [Eng. horn; -ful(l).] As much as a horn or drinking vessel will hold.

Horn'-lë, s. [Eng. horn; -le = y.] One of the many popular names for the devil, in allusion to the horns which he is sometimes represented as wearing.

"Auld Hornie did the Leigh Kirk watch."

Burns: *The Ordination*.

***horn'-i-fy, v. t.** [English horn; i connective; suff. -fy.] To give horns to; to horn; to cuckold.

"This versifying my wife has hornified me."—*Beaum. & Flot.*: *Four Plays in One*.

horn'-ing, s. [Eng. horn; -ing.]**Ordinary Language:**

*1. The act of giving horns to.

2. The appearance of the moon when in the form of a crescent.

"They account from the horn[ing] [of the moon]."—*Gregory*: *Posthuma*, p. 168.

Letters of horn[ing]:

Scots Law: A warrant charging persons to perform certain duties. [*HORNING*.]

***horn'-ish, a.** [English horn; -ish.] Somewhat resembling horn.

"Temperance, as if it were of a hornish composure, is too hard for the flesh."—*Sir M. Sandys*: *Essays*, p. 21.

hor-ni'-tô (h silent), s. [Sp., the same as *hornillo* = a little oven, from *horno* = an oven.]

Geol.: The name given by the Mexican Spaniards, and adopted by Humboldt, and after him by other geologists for one of the small conical heated and smoking mounds, five to ten feet high, thrown up in connection with the great eruption of Jorullo, in Mexico, in 1759, and tending more or less to occur in connection with all volcanic eruptions.

***horn'-lead, s.** [Eng. horn, and lead.]

Chem.: An old name for chloride of lead, which when fused bears some resemblance to horn.

horn'-less, a. [Eng. horn; -less.] Destitute of or without horns; having no horns.

"Many of them, males as well as females, are hornless."—*Pennant*: *British Zoology*; *The Ox*.

***horn'-lët, s.** [Eng. horn; dimin. suff. -let.] A little horn or projection.

"Wings embracing the keel and the hornlets of the awning."—*Sir W. Jones*: *Obs. on Indian Plants*.

horn'-ô, s. [*HORNITO*.]**horn'-ôwl, s.** [*HORNED-OWL*.]

horn'-pipe, *horne-pipe, *horne-pype, s. [Eng. horn, and pipe.]

1. The name of an old wind instrument of the shawm or waits character, receiving its name from the fact that the bell or open end was sometimes made of horn. In Wales, Ireland, Cornwall, and in Brittany, it was called *pib-corn*, *pib* or *piob* meaning pipe, and *corn*, horn.

2. A dance of English origin, so called from the instrument to which it was danced. The measure or rhythm of the hornpipe is as varied as that of the tunes for country dances, and therefore all descriptions of the dance which are founded upon the supposition that there is only one form of rhythm are misleading. The hornpipe nowadays is danced by a single performer, to a tune in common time.

"Before them yode a lusty tablere,

That to the many a hornpipe played."

Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar*; *May*.

horn's, s. [*HORN*, s., II. 4 (2).]

horn-shäv-îngs, s. pl. [Eng. horn, and shaving.] The scrapings or raspings of the horns of a deer.

horn'-snäke, s. [Eng. horn, and snake.]

Zool.: A non-venomous snake found in the Southern States. Its color is bluish-black, red below.

horn'-spoon, s. [Eng. horn, and spoon.] A spoon made of horn.

horn'-stone, s. & a. [Eng. horn, and stone.]**A. As substantive:**

Min.: A cryptocrystalline variety of quartz resembling flint, but more brittle, and with a more splintery fracture. In some characters it is similar to compact felspar, but differs in being infusible. Called also chert (q. v.).

B. As adj.: Of, belonging to, or more or less consisting of, hornstone.

bôil, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; -cian, -tian = shän. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

hornstone-porphry, s.

Petrol. & Geol.: A kind of feldspar porphyry, with a base of hornstone.

***horn'-thumb** (*b* silent), *s.* [English *horn*, and *thumb*.] A pickpocket; so called from the habit of cutpurses to wear a thimble of horn on their thumbs to save them from being cut by the edge of the knife.

horn'-wörk, s. [Eng. *horn*, and *work*.]

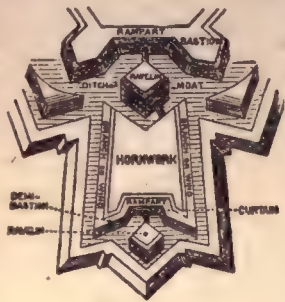
Fort.: A work consisting of two half-bastions and a curtain, with two long sides called wings, which connect it with the main work, by which it is commanded. It is an extended defensible position to occupy advantageous ground or to command ground otherwise unseen.

horn-wört, s. [Eng. *horn*, and *wort*.]

Botany:

1. *Sing.*: The genus *Ceratophyllum* (q. v.).

2. *Plur.*: The name given by Lindley to the *Ceratophylla cæa* (q. v.). They are declinuous exogens of the alliance Urticales.



Hornwork.

horn-wräck, s. [Eng. *horn*, and *wrack*.]

Zool.: A popular name for *Flustra* (q. v.).

horn'-y, *horn'-ie, *horn'-ey, a. [Eng. *horn*; -y.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Made of or consisting of horn.

2. Resembling horn in appearance or composition.

"There is placed before the eye a transparent, *horney* convex case."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. iii.

3. Having horns, or projections like horns; horned.

4. Hard like horn; callous; as, a *horny* hand.

II. *Bot.*, &c.: Hard and very close in texture, but capable of being cut without difficulty, the parts cut off not being brittle; as, the embryo of many plants.

horny-frog, s. The frog, or horny prominence in the hollow of a horse's hoof.

horny-matter s.

Chem. & Anat.: The same as KERATIN (q. v.).

horny-sponges, s. pl.

I. *Zool.*: The order *Keratozoa* of the class *Spongida*. The skeleton is of a horny texture, and consists of many fibers matted and felted together, sometimes with spicules of flint.

2. *Paleont.*: The material of which horny sponges are composed is difficult to preserve, and the fossil species of the family are few and most of them somewhat doubtful.

horny-wink, s. A popular provincial name for the lapwing.

hōr-ō-ſā-phēr, s. [Greek *horoi*=annals, and *graphō*=to write.] (See extract.)

"Charon wrote besides a chronicle of his own country, as several of the early historians did, who were thence called *horographers*."—K. O. Müller.

***hōr-ō-ſā-phŷ, s.** [Fr. *horographie*; from Gr. *hōra*=a season, an hour, and *graphō*=to write, to describe.]

1. An account of the hours.

2. The art or science of constructing instruments for showing the hours, as clocks or watches; dialing.

hōr-ō-lōge, *or-o-loge, s. [O. Fr. *horologe* (Fr. *horloge*); from Lat. *horologium*=a sun-dial; from Gr. *hōra*=a season, an hour, and *logos*=an account.]

1. A mechanical contrivance for showing the hour; a timepiece, a watch, a clock.

*2. A servant who called out or announced the hours.

hōr-ō-lōg-ēr, s. [Eng. *horolog*; -er.] A maker or vender of watches or clocks.

hōr-ō-lōg-īc, hōr-ō-lōg-īc-al, a. [Eng. *horologic*; -ic; -ical.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Of or pertaining to a horologe or horology.

II. *Bot.* (of flowers): Opening and shutting at particular hours.

horologic-projection, s. [GNOMONIC-PROJECTION.]

***hōr-ō-lōg-ī-ōg-ſā-phēr, s.** [Eng. *horologe*, and Gr. *graphō*=to write, to draw; -er.] A maker of horologes, or clocks and watches.

***hōr-ō-lōg-ī-ō-graph-īc, a.** [Eng. *horologigraph* (y); -ic.] Of or pertaining to horologigraphy.

***hōr-ō-lōg-ī-ōg-ſā-phŷ, s.** [HOROLOGIOGRAPHY.]

1. The art or science of constructing instruments to show the hour; horography, dialing.

2. A treatise or account of instruments which show the hour.

hōr-ō-l-ō-gīst, s. [Eng. *horolog*(e); -ist.] One skilled in horology; a maker of horologes.

hōr-ō-l-ō-gī-ūm, s. [Lat.]

Astron.: The Clock; one of Lacaille's southern constellations. To find it, a line must be drawn through Canopus to the southern part of Eridanus. None of the stars is larger than the fifth magnitude.

horologium-floræ, s.

Botany:

1. A floral clock. [FLORAL.]

2. A table showing the time when the plants of the same species flower in different latitudes, or at different places.

hōr-ō-l-ō-gŷ, s. [Eng. *horolog*(e); -y.]

*1. A horologe, a time-piece.

2. The art or science of measuring time, or of constructing instruments to indicate portions of time, as clocks, watches, &c.

***hōr-ō-m-ē-tēr, s.** [Gr. *hōra*=a season, an hour, and *metron*=a measure.] An instrument for measuring time, as a clepsydra, clock, dial, watch.

***hōr-ō-mēt-ric-al, a.** [Eng. *horometry*(y); -ical.] Of or pertaining to horometry, or to the measurement of time.

***hōr-ō-m-ē-trŷ, s.** [Fr. *horométrie*; from Gr. *hōra*=a season, an hour, and *metron*=a measure.]

The art, science, or practice of measuring time by hours and subordinate divisions.

"The horometry of antiquity discovered not this artifice."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. xviii.

hōr-ōp-tēr, s. [Greek *hōra*=a boundary, and *optēr*=one who sees.]

Optics: A straight line drawn through the point where the two optic axes meet, and parallel to that which joins the centers of the two eyes or the two pupils.

hōr-ō-scope, s. [French, from Lat. *horoscopus*, from Gr. *hōroskōpos*=(s.) a horoscope; (a.) observing the hour: *hōra*=a season, an hour, and *skopeō*=to observe.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A table of the length of the days and nights at all places.

II. Technically:

1. *Astrology*:

(1) An observation of the sky and the configuration of the planets at a certain moment, as at the instant of a person's birth, from which the astrologer claimed to be able to foretell the future.

(2) A scheme or plan of the twelve houses or twelve signs of the zodiac, in which is marked the disposition of the heavens at a particular moment, and by which astrologers pretended to be able to foretell the fortunes of persons according to the position of the stars at their birth.

"Draw figures, schemes, and horoscopes."

Butler: *Hudibras*, pt. ii., c. iii.

2. *Optics*: A species of planisphere invented by Jean Padianus. [PLANISPHERE.]

***hōr-ō-scōp-ēr, *hōr-ō-scōp-īst, s.** [Eng. *horoscope*(e); -er, -ist.] One versed in horoscopy; an astrologer.

"Astrologers, horoscopers, and other such are pleased to honor themselves with the title of mathematicians."—*Shaftesbury: Advice to an Author*.

hōr-ō-scōp-īc, hōr-ō-scōp-īc-al, a. [Eng. *horoscope*(e); -ic, -ical.] Pertaining or relating to horoscopy.

hōr-ō-scōp-ŷ, s. [Eng. *horoscope*(e); -y.]

1. The art or science of predicting the future according to the disposition of the stars and planets.

"Magic, horoscopy, astrology."

Butler: *Hudibras*, pt. ii., c. iii.

2. The aspect of the heavens at the time of a child's birth.

***hōr-rēn-dōūs, a.** [Lat. *horrendus*, from *horreo*=to bristle, to be afraid.] Fearful, frightful, horrid.

***hōr-rēnt, a.** [Lat. *horrens*, pr. par. of *horreo*=to bristle.] Bristling; standing erect as bristles.

"With bright emblazonry, and *horrent* arms."

Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 513.

hōr-rī-ble, *or-rī-ble, a. [Fr., from Lat. *horribilis*, from *horreo*=to bristle up, to be afraid.]

Causing or tending to cause horror, fear, or disgust; dreadful, terrible, shocking, hideous, fearful.

¶ For the difference between *horrible* and *fearful*, see FEARFUL.

hōr-rī-ble-nēss, s. [Eng. *horrible*; -ness.] The quality or state of being horrible; dreadfulness, terribleness, fearfulness, hideousness.

"The *horribleness* of the mischief."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, iii.

***horriblete, s.** [HORRIBLE.] Horribleness, fearfulness.

"Full many an other *horriblete* May men in that book see."

Rom. of the Rose.

hōr-rī-blŷ, adv. [Eng. *horrib*(le); -ly.]

1. So as to cause horror; dreadfully; hideously; fearfully.

"*Horribly* beautiful! but on the verge, From side to side, beneath the glittering morn, An Iris sits."—*Byron: Child Harold*, iv. 72.

2. To a horrible or dreadful degree; excessively; exceedingly.

"The ladies here are *horribly* ugly."—*Goldsmith: Citizen of the World*, 3.

hōr-rīd, a. [Lat. *horridus*=rough, bristly, from *horreo*=to bristle.]

1. Rough, bristly, rugged.

"His haughtie helmet, *horrid* all with gold."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. vii. 31.

2. Causing horror, fear, or dread; horrible; dreadful; hideous.

"Give color to my pale cheek with thy blood, That we the *horrid* may seem."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

3. Shocking; abominable; disgusting.

4. Fearful; full of fear or terror.

"Horror on them fell, And *horrid* sympathy."

Milton: *P. L.*, x. 540.

hōr-rīd-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *horrid*; -ly.] In a horrid manner or degree; horribly; shockingly.

"How *horridly* Charybdis' throat did draw The brackish sea up."

Chapman: *Homer's Odyssey* xii.

hōr-rīd-nēss, s. [Eng. *horrid*; -ness.] The quality or state of, being horrid; horribleness; hideousness.

"Justice which the *horridness* of the fact did undoubtedly merit."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, iii. 333.

***hōr-rīf-īc, a.** [Lat. *horrificus*, from *horreo*=horror, and *facio*=to make, cause.] Causing horror; horrid; horrible.

"The huge encumbrance of *horrific* woods."

Thomson: *Autumn*, 782.

hōr-rī-fŷ, v. t. [Lat. *horrifico*, from *horreo*=horror, and *facio*=to make, to cause.] To cause horror or dread to; to strike with horror, fear, or dread.

***hōr-rīp-īl-ā-tion, s.** [Lat. *horripilo*=to have rough or shaggy hair; *horreo*=to bristle, to be afraid, and *pilus*=hair.] A sensation of a creeping or motion of the hair of the head, caused by disease, terror, or fright.

***hōr-rīl-ō-nōūs, a.** [Lat. *horrissonus*, from *horreo*=to be afraid, and *sonus*=a sound.] Sounding horridly or dreadfully; uttering horrid or dreadful sounds.

hōr-rōr, s. [Lat., from *horreo*=to bristle up, to be afraid; Fr. *horreur*.]

1. A shaking or trembling, as of the surface of water.

2. A shaking, shuddering, or shivering, as in a cold fit preceding a fever or ague.

"There is induced in them a trepidation of *horror*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 793.

3. A feeling of dread or terror, mingled with detestation or abhorrence; the feeling inspired by something horrible, frightful, or shocking.

"Can any thing be imagined more full of *horror* and amazement?"—*Stillfleet*, vol. i., ser. 11.

4. That which excites horror or dread; anything horrible, dreadful, or frightful; gloom; hideousness.

"Banished *horror* from the dark abodes."

Dryden: *Cock and Fox*, 604.

¶ *The horrors*:

Pathol.: A popular name for the extreme agitation, suspicion, terror, physical and mental prostration produced by alcoholism, and which constitute the leading symptoms of *delirium tremens* (q. v.).

horror-stricken, horror-struck, a. Struck with a feeling of horror.

hors de combat (pron. *hor də cōn'-ba*), phrase. [Fr.] Disabled, and so rendered unable to continue a combat; rendered useless.

horse, *hors (pl. **hors, horse, hor-sēs*), *s.* [A. S. *hors*; cogn. with *leel. hross, hors*; Dut. *ros*; O. H. Ger. *hros*; M. H. Ger. *ros, ors*; Ger. *ross*; O. Fris. *hros*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) In the same sense as II. 8.

"His hand unerring steers the steady *horse*."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xliii. 396.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

(2) The male of No. 1, as distinguished from the female or mare.

(3) A body of troops serving on horseback; cavalry. (In this sense only the plural is *horse*.)

"The armies were appointed, consisting of twenty-five thousand horse and foot."—*Bacon: War with Spain*.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A wooden bar or frame with legs used for supporting something, as a clothes-horse for clothes; a saw-horse for a board or timber while being sawed; a frame to hold a saddle. A shaving-horse is a beam supported by legs, and having a jaw which is closed by the pressure of the feet against the treadle below, and so caused to hold a shingle, ax-handle, spoke, or other article while being shaved by a drawing-knife.

(2) A vaulting-block in a gymnasium.

(3) A wooden frame on which soldiers were made to ride by way of punishment; a timber-mare.

(4) Work charged for before it is executed. (Slang.) [DEAD-HORSE.]

II. Technically:

1. *Leather*: The trestle or sloping-board of the carrier on which he spreads his skins while currying.

2. *Hydr. Engin.*: That on which the mooring of a flying-bridge rides and traverses, and which consists of two masts with horizontal beams at their heads.

3. Machinery:

(1) A hook-shaped tool used for hammered or raised work.

* (2) The same as HORSE-POWER (q. v.).

4. *Metal*: A name given to the feriferous mass which forms in the hearth of a blast furnace, sometimes called "the bear."

5. *Mining*: A mass of earthy matter intervening between the branches of a vein of ore or coal. The vein straddling on each side of the non-metalliferous rock is said to take horse.

6. Nautical:

(1) A foot-rope attached by stirrups beneath a yard for the seamen to stand on in reefing; a foot-rope.

(2) A breast-rope in the chains to secure the leadsman.

(3) An iron bar across a boat for a staysail-sheet or boom-sheet to travel on.

(4) A rope reaching from the knight-head to the upper part of the bowsprit cap, for the safety of the men walking out upon the bowsprit in rough weather.

7. *Print*: A slanting-board at the end of the bank or table to hold a supply of paper for a press.

8. *Zoöl., etc.*: *Equus caballus*. The native country of the horse seems to have been Central Asia. It became early domesticated in Egypt. In the sculptured battle scenes representing the conquests of Thothmes II. and III. over Asiatic foes, horses, some ridden by men, others drawing chariots, figure both in the Egyptian and the hostile army. It is mentioned throughout the Bible. The people of Thessaly were excellent equestrians, and probably first among the Greeks who broke them in for service in war; whence probably arose the fable that Thessaly was originally inhabited by centaurs. "Solomon had 40,000 stalls of horses for his chariots, and 12,000 horsemen," 1014 B. C. (1 Kings iv. 26.) The Greeks and Romans had some covering to secure their horses' hoofs from injury. In the ninth century horses were only shod in time of frost. Shoeing was introduced into England by William I., 1066. It is believed that the original breed of horses is extinct, and that the half-wild herds existing in many places have descended from animals once in captivity. Thus when the horse was first introduced by the Spaniards in A. D. 1537 at Buenos Ayres, it is believed that there were no wild horses in America. But individuals escaping ran wild, and by 1580 their descendants had spread over the continent as far as the Straits of Magellan. Their favorite abode is on the Pampas, where they now exist in untold numbers. In Paraguay the larva of a fly kills them. In 1764 they were introduced into the Falkland Islands by the French with a similar result. But there was found in La Plata a now extinct species of horse [EQUIDE], and more EQUIDE have been found in the New than in the Old World. The horse may have descended from a striped ancestor, stripes still sometimes remaining, especially in duns and mouse-duns. His present colors are brown, gray, or black, sometimes with roundish pale spots. His age is ascertained by examining first which teeth are developed, and then to what extent they have been worn away by use. They are best tamed by kindness. Like other domestic animals the horse has run into various breeds. The most celebrated is the Arab horse. The racehorse, the hunter, the carriage horse, &c., all vary considerably in character.

*9. *Astron.*: A constellation.

† Properly it is a little horse. [EQUULEUS.]

10. *Scrit.*: The rendering "horse" is accurate. It stands for three Hebrew words, *sûs*=a horse in general, *parash*=a riding horse, a horseman, and *rekes*

=the dromedary of the A. V., but believed by Genesis and others to be a swift horse. There is also once *rammak*=a mare (Esther viii. 10). A magnificent poetic description of the horse as trained for war is given in Job xxxix. 19-25. Doubtless deviations had already arisen from the primeval type.

B. As adj.: Of, belonging to, resembling, operating upon, or in any other way connected with a horse.

1. To flog a dead horse: To agitate vainly for the revival of a political or other faith in which scarcely any one believes. (Eng.)

2. To take horse:

(1) Ordinary Language:

(a) To mount a horse for the purpose of riding; to travel on horseback.

"And there ta'en horse to tell the camp what deeds are done in Rome." Macaulay: Virginia.

(b) To be covered or served, as a mare.

(2) Mining: Said of a vein which divides into branches for a distance.

† Obvious compounds: Horse-doctor, horse-fair, horse-keeper, horse-soldier, horse-stealer, horse-stealing, horse-thief, &c.

† Horse is frequently used in composition to denote coarseness or largeness; as, horse-chestnut, horse-radish, &c.

horse-ant, s.

Entom.: *Formica rufa*, so called from its comparatively large size.

horse-arm, s.

Mining: That part of the horse-whim to which the horses are attached.

horse-artillery, s.

Mil.: Flying artillery; gunners mounted on horseback and on the limber. They have lighter guns than the ordinary field artillery.

horse-balm, s.

Bot.: The labiate genus *Collinsonia*.

horse-barrack, s. A barrack or stable for horses.

horse-boat, s.

1. A ferry-boat moved by horses.

2. A boat used for transporting horses across a river or stream.

horse-box, s. A closed carriage or vehicle used for conveying horses by rail.

horse-bramble, s. A wild briar.

horse-brush, s. A brush for grooming horses.

horse-capstan, s. A whim; a capstan worked by horses for raising ore, water, &c.

horse-cassia, s.

Bot.: *Cathartocarpus javanicus*. The pulp from inside the legume is given as a horse-medicine.

horse-chestnut, s.

1. Bot.: The genus *Æsculus* (q. v.), and specially *Æsculus hippocastanum*.

† The seeds of the American Horse-chestnut, *Æ. obtusatus*, are a mortal poison.

2. Entom.: A geometer moth, *Pachynemoria hippocastanaria*. (Newman.)

horse-clipper, s. One who clips the hair off horses.

horse-clipping tool, s. A form of shears in which a pair of serrated knives reciprocate over each other, cutting off the hairs as they come between the teeth.

horse-collar, s. A roll of leather stuffed with straw, husk, or sponge, and placed around the neck of a horse and against the shoulder, to pull by. It has two creases to hold the hames.

horse-coper, horse-couper, horse-cowper, s. A dealer in horses. (Usually applied to one who makes up poor or valueless horses for sale, with intent to take in the ignorant or unwary.) [CORE (2), v.]

"They are up to all the tricks of the trade of the professional horse-coper."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

horse-crab, s.

Zoöl.: A king-crab. [LIMULUS.]

horse-cucumber, s. (See extract.)

"The horse-cucumber is the large green cucumber."—*Mortimer*.

horse-emmet, s.

Entom.: The same as HORSE-ANT (q. v.).

*horse-face, s. Along, coarse, indelicate face.

*horse-faced, a. Having a long, coarse face; ugly.

horse-fettler, s.

Mil.: A workman employed to attend to the horses kept underground.

horse-fish, s.

Ichthy.: A popular name for the genus *Hippocampus* (q. v.).

horse-flower, s.

Bot.: *Melampyrum sylvaticum*.

horse-gear, s. A machine in which the power of horses is used to drive other machines.

horse-gentian, s.

Bot.: A name for *Triosteum*.

horse-hitching hook, s.

Manège: A snaphook on a short chain or strap attached to a post or wall. The hook is snapped into the bit-ring, and the arrangement saves the trouble of carrying a hitch-strap.

horse-holder, s.

Manège: A stocks or slinging frame for unruly horses while shoeing, or for sick or disabled horses.

horse-iron, horsing-iron, s.

Shipwrighting: A calking-iron of large size; a making-iron.

horse-jockey, s. A professional rider of horses, especially in races; a trainer of horses.

horse-jockeyship, s. The quality, state, or occupation of a horse-jockey.

horse-knacker, s. One who buys up diseased or worn-out horses, and slaughters them for their commercial products.

horse-knob, horse-knops, s.

Bot.: *Centaurea nigra*.

horse-latitudes, s. pl.

Naut.: A space between the westerly winds of higher latitudes and the trade-winds, notorious for tedious calms, and so called because the old navigators frequently there threw overboard the horses they were transporting to America and the West Indies.

horse-mackerel, s.

Ichthy.: *Caranx macrurus*.

horse-marine, s. One of a mythical body of troops, the name of which is often used to play a joke on the innocent; an awkward, lubberly person; one who is out of his place, as a horse-soldier in a sea-fight.

† As a matter of fact of late years the Marines have been occasionally mounted in Mexico, Egypt, and elsewhere.

horse-mint, s.

Bot.: The common name of (1) *Mentha sylvestris*, wild in Europe, North Africa, and in Asia; (2) *Monarda punctata*, an American labiate plant.

horse-mushroom, s.

Bot.: A popular name for any large mushroom, except *Agaricus campestris*.

horse-mussel, s.

Zoöl.: The molluscous genus *Modiola*, one of the Mytilidae. [MODIOLA.]

horse-nail, s. A nail with a thick, strong head; used in securing shoes to the feet of horses.

horse-path, s. The towing-path of a canal.

horse-pick, s. A hooked instrument, used for extracting stones from a horse's hoof. It often forms part of a pocket-knife.

horse-poppy, s.

Bot.: *Seseli hippomarathrum*.

horse-power, s.

1. The power or action of horses; as, This is done by horse-power.

2. The measure of a steam-engine's power, as originally settled by James Watt, being a lifting power equal to 33,000 pounds raised one foot high per minute. Thus an engine is said to be of 100 horse-power (h. p.) when it has a lifting capacity equivalent to 3,300,000 pounds one foot high per minute. To ascertain the h. p. of an engine multiply together the pressure in pounds on a square inch of the piston, the area of the piston in inches, the length of the stroke in feet, and the number of strokes per minute, divide the result by 33,000, and the quotient, less one-tenth, allowed for loss by friction, will give the horse-power. Engines are frequently said to be of so many horse-power nominal; the real or indicated horse-power, however, often exceeds the nominal by as much as three to one.

3. [HORSE-GEAR.]

horse-purslane, s.

Bot.: *Trianthema monogynum*.

horse-railroad, s. A railroad on which the carriages are drawn by horses; a tramroad; a tramway.

horse-rake, s. A hay or stubble rake drawn by horse-power.

horse-road, s. A horseway (q. v.).

horse-run, s. A device for drawing loaded wheelbarrows up an inclined plane in making excavations. It consists of a rope passing over two pulleys. The horse is hitched to the fall and the wheelbarrow hooked to the other end of the rope.

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bei, del.

horse-stinger, s.

Entom.: A popular name for a Dragon-fly which, however, does not sting horses or even possess a sting.

horse-thistle, s.

Bot.: The genus *Cnicus*. (*Loudon.*) The genus *Cirsium*. (*Paxton.*)

horse-tongue, s.

Bot.: One of the names for *Ruscus aculeatus*, the Butcher's broom (q. v.).

horse-vetch, s. [HORSESHOE-VETCH.]**horse-whim, s.**

Min.: A whim, or machine for raising ore or water from a mine, worked by horse-power.

horse, v. t. & i. [HORSE, s.]**A. Transitive:****I. Ordinary Language:****1. Literally:**

(1) To mount upon a horse; to provide with a horse; to supply a horse or horses to or for.

"There was a sore iuste, and diuerse cast to the erthe on bothe parties, for they were all horsed."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. cccii.

(2) To cover; said of the male.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To carry on the back, as a horse.

"The spirit horsed him, like a sack."

Butler: Hudibras, pt. iii., c. i.

(2) To place on a horse, for the purpose of punishment. [HORSE, s., A. I. 2. (3).]

(3) To place on the back of another for the purpose of being flogged.

(4) To bestride; to sit on, as on a horse.

"Windows are smothered, and ridges horsed."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 1.

II. Shipwright.: To drive the oakum into the seams between the planking of ships. [HORSING-IRON, s.]

B. Reflex.: To furnish one's self with a horse or horses.

"Therefore, my wage, we'll horse us in the morn
To post to Oxford." *Greene: Friar Bacon.*

C. Intransitive:

1. To get on horseback; to mount a horse.

2. To work a dead horse. Doing work that has already been paid for.

horse-back, *horse-backe, s. [Eng. horse, and back.] The back of a horse; especially that part on which the saddle is placed; generally in the phrase *on horseback*, that is, mounted, or riding on a horse.

"There came two men on horseback."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. ii., p. 166.

horseback-riding, s. Riding on horseback.

horse-bane, s. [Eng. horse, and bane.]

Bot.: *Oenanthe phellandrium*.

horse-bean, s. [Eng. horse, and bean.] A small bean usually given to horses.

horse-block, s. [Eng. horse, and block.]

1. A block or stage to assist a person in mounting or dismounting a horse.

2. A square frame of strong boards used by excavators to elevate the ends of their wheeling planks.

horse-boy, s. [English horse, and boy.] A boy employed in stables to attend to horses; a stable-boy; a stable-lad.

horse-break-ër, s. [Eng. horse, and breaker.] A person whose occupation it is to break in or tame horses, so as to fit them for riding or draught.

horse-chire, s. [English horse, and Mid. Eng. chire= a blade of grass, or any plant (?).]

Bot.: *Teucrium chamaedrys*.

horse-cloth, s. [Eng. horse, and cloth.] A cloth or rug used to cover a horse.

horse-corn, s. [Eng. horse, and corn.] Coarse corn, or grain, such as is given to horses.

"Every body else, however high, eat horsecorn."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

***horse-cour-sër, s.** [Eng. horse, and courser.]

1. One who runs or keeps horses for racing.

2. A dealer in horses.

horse-déal-ër, s. [English horse, and dealer.] One who deals or trades in horses; one who buys and sells horses.

horse-drénch, s. [Eng. horse, and drench.]

1. A dose of physic for a horse.

2. The horn or apparatus by means of which the physic is administered to a horse.

horse-düng, s. [Eng. horse, and dung.] The dung or excrement of horses.

horse-flesh, s. [Eng. horse, and flesh.]

1. The flesh of horses.

"The Chinese eat horseflesh at this day."—*Bacon.*

2. Horses generally; as, He is a good judge of horseflesh.

3. A species of Bahamas mahogany; probably from the color.

horseflesh-ore, s.

Min. & Mining: A name given to Bornite (q. v.).

horse-fly, s. [Eng. horse, and fly.]

1. *Gasterophilus equi*. [GASTEROPHILUS.]

2. *Hippobosca equina*, more commonly called the Forest-fly (q. v.), also the genus *Hippobosca*.

3. The genus *Tabanus*.

horse-gîn, s. [HORSE-WHIM.]

Horse-guards (u silent), s. [Eng. horse, and guards.]

1. A body of cavalry for guards. [GUARD, s., II. 7.]

2. The public office in Whitehall, London, appropriated to the Commander-in-chief.

3. The military authorities of the War Department, as distinguished from the civil department, under the Secretary of War. (Eng.)

horse-häir, s. & a. [Eng. horse, and hair.]

A. As subst.: The hair of the manes and tails of horses, used in making haircloth (q. v.), plumes for helmets, &c.

B. As adj.: Made of the hair of horses.

"That proud horsehair plume,

Never till now defiled, sank to the dust."

Matthew Arnold: Sohrab and Rustum.

horse-höe, s. [Eng. horse, and hoe.] [HOEING-MACHINE.]

horse-höe, v. t. [HORSEHOE, s.] To hoe or clean a field with a horsehoe.

horse-hoof, s. [Eng. horse, and hoof.]

Bot.: *Tussilago farfara*.

horse-laugh (augh as af), s. [Eng. horse, and laugh.] A loud, coarse, or rough laugh.

"A horselaugh, if you please, at honesty."

Pope: Ep. to Satires, l. 88.

***horse-lëech (l), s.** [Eng. horse, and leech= a physician.] A farrier; a veterinary surgeon.

horse-lëech (2), s. [Eng. horse, and leech.]

Zool.: *Hæmopsis*, a genus of Annelids, family Hirudinidæ. The common horseleech is *Hæmopsis sanguisuga*. The teeth are less numerous and more obtuse than in the medicinal leech. [LEECH.]

"Let us to France; like horseleeches, my boys,

The very blood to suck."

Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 8.

horse-lit-tër (1), s. [English horse, and litter.] Straw, &c., for horses to lie on; litter.

horse-lit-tër (2), s. [Eng. horse, and litter.]

Vehicles: A palanquin or stretcher resting on poles and borne by two horses.

horse-löad, s. [Eng. horse, and load.] A load for a horse; as much as a horse can draw or carry; any large quantity.

***horse-loaf, s.** [Eng. horse, and loaf.] A loaf composed of beans and wheat ground together, and used for feeding horses.

***horse-ly, *horses-ly, a. & adv.** [Eng. horse; -ly.]

A. As adj.: Like a horse; having the qualities of a horse.

B. As adv.: Like a horse; in the manner of a horse.

horse-man, *hors-man, s. [Eng. horse, and man.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who rides on horseback.

2. One skilled in riding or the management of a horse.

3. A horse-soldier.

II. Zool.: A variety of pigeon.

horse-man-ship, s. [English horseman; -ship.] The act or art of riding and of managing horses; equestrian skill; jockeyship.

"The northern lords brought with them hundreds of irregular cavalry, whose accoutrements and horsemanship moved the mirth of men."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

horse-mar-tën, s. [Eng. horse; etym. of second element doubtful.] A popular name for a large humble bee.

horse-mëat, s. [Eng. horse, and meat.] Proven-der or food for horses.

"The dry [peas and beans] that are used for horsemeat are ripe last."—*Bacon.*

horse-mill, s. [Eng. horse, and mill.] A mill worked or turned by horse-power.

horse-müs-sel, horse-mus-cle, s. [HORSE-MUSSEL.]

horse-path, s. [HORSE-PATH.]

horse-pipe, s. [Eng. horse, and pipe.]

Bot.: The genus *Equisetum*.

horse-play, s. [Eng. horse, and play.]

1. *Lit.*: The play with each other of horses, especially when young, which is rude and boisterous.

2. *Fig.*: Coarse, rough play.

"He is too much given to horseplay in his railery."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

horse-pönd, s. [Eng. horse, and pond.] A pond for horses to drink at.

horse-räce, s. [Eng. horse, and race.] A race

or match of horses in running.

"In horseraces men are curious lest there be not the least weight upon the one horse more than upon the other."—*Bacon.*

horse-räc-îng, s. [Eng. horse, and racing.] The art or practice of running horses, or keeping horses for racing.

"Ropedancing, puppet-shows, bowls, horseracing, were regarded with no friendly eye."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

horse-räd-ish, s. [Eng. horse, and radish.]

Bot.: *Cochlearia armoracia*. Sir Joseph Hooker places it under a sub-genus of *Cochlearia* called *Armoracia*, which has the valves with no dorsal nerve. It is found as an alien, or a denizen, in ditches, corners of fields, &c. It is acrid and stimulating.

"Horseradish is increased by sprouts spreading from the old roots left in the ground, that are cut or broken off."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

horseradish-root, s.

Pharm.: The fresh root of *Cochlearia armoracia*, order Crucifere, a long top-shaped cylindrical root, internally white, having a pungent odor when scraped, and an acid taste. It contains a volatile oil, alhyl sulphocyanate, C₃H₅CNS. It is used in pharmacy in the preparation of *Spiritus armoraciae compositus*, Compound Spirit of Horseradish. It is used in atonic dyspepsia, also as a sudorific in chronic rheumatism, and is a diuretic in dropsies. Horseradish is used in a fresh state as a condiment with roast beef, and is an important element in at least one well-known sauce.

horseradish-tree, s.

Bot.: *Hyperanthera moringa*.

horse-shöe, s. & a. [Eng. horse, and shoe.]

A. As substantive:**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A plate of iron bent to the outline of a horse's hoof, and nailed to the animal's foot.

2. Anything resembling a horseshoe in figure or shape.

II. Technically:

1. *Fort.*: A work of a round or oval figure.

2. *Lathe*: A movable support for varying the gearing and the velocity of the screw which moves the slide.

3. *Zool.*: A popular name sometimes given to the crustaceous genus *Limulus*. [HORSESHOE-CRAB.]

B. As adj.: Having the form or figure of a horseshoe.

horseshoe-anvil, s. A species of anvil which corresponds in shape and size to the hoof of a horse, and has shanks which permit its adjustment in the socket-hole of the anvil, in either a natural or a reversed position.

horseshoe-bat, s.

Zool.: The genus *Rhinolophus*. The nostril has an appendage like a horseshoe.

horseshoe-clamp, s.

Shipbuild.: An iron strap by which the gripe and fore-foot are attached. [STEM.]

horseshoe-crabs, s. pl.

Zool.: A name for the crustaceous genus *Limulus*, more commonly called King-crabs (q. v.). The resemblance to a horseshoe is in the buckler which covers the anterior part of the body. The name horseshoe-crab is used chiefly of *Limulus moluccanus*, the Molucca, or Common King-crab.

horseshoe-head, s.

Pathol.: A malformation in some infants by which the sutures of the skull remain too open. It is opposed to Headmold-shot (q. v.).

horseshoe-kidney, s.

Pathol.: A term applied when the two kidneys are united into one by a flat band of true renal tissue extending across the vertebral column.

horseshoe-magnet, s.

Magnetism: A magnet curved like a horseshoe so that the two poles are brought somewhat near each other.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hëre, camël, hër, thëre; plne, plt, sire, sîr, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wöf, wörk, whô, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trÿ, sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

horseshoe-nail, *s.* A nail made of superior soft iron and used to fasten on horseshoes. It has a flat-pointed tang, and a relatively heavy countersunk head.

horseshoe-rack, *s.*

Naut.: A sweep curving from the bitt-heads abaft the mainmast carrying a set of nine-pin swivel-blocks, as the fair-leaders of the light running-gear, halliards, &c.

horseshoe-vetch, *s.*

Bot.: Hippocrepis.

horse'-shoe-ing, *s.* [Eng. horseshoe; -ing.] The art, occupation, or business of shoeing horses.

horse'-tail, *s.* [Eng. horse, and tail.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The tail of a horse.

2. A Turkish standard, consisting of a horse's tail or horses' tails, fastened to a staff. The number of horsetails are indicative of the rank of the pacha in command.

"They gave their horsetails to the wind."

Byron: *Bride of Abydos*, ii. 14.

II. Botany:

1. *Sing.*: The genus Equisetum.

2. *Pl.*: The name given by Lindley to the order Equisetaceæ (q. v.).

† *Shrubby horsetail*:

Bot.: The genus Ephedra.

horsetail-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Casuarina equisetifolia*.

horse'-way, horse'-road, *s.* [Eng. horse, and way or road.] A way or road by which horses may travel.

"Both stile and gate, horseway and footpath."

Shakesp.: *Lea*, iv. 1.

horse'-weed, *s.* [Eng. horse, and weed.]

Bot.: (1) A name for the labiate genus Collinsonia; (2) *Erigeron canadense*.

horse'-whip, *s.* [Eng. horse, and whip.] A whip for beating or driving horses.

horse'-whip, v. t. [HORSEWHIP, *s.*] To flog or lash with a horsewhip; to thrash.

horse'-whip-pling, *s.* [English horse, and whip-pling.] A lashing or flogging with a horsewhip.

horse'-wom-an, *s.* [Eng. horse, and woman.] A woman skilled in riding and in the management of a horse.

horse'-wood, *s.* [Eng. horse, and wood.]

Bot.: The name given in Jamaica to *Calliandra comosa*.

horse'-worm, *s.* [Eng. horse, and worm.]

Entom.: The larvae of *Gasterophilus equi*, or any similar insect. [BOT-FLY.]

hors'-ing, pr. par. or a. [HORSE, *s.*]

horsing-block, *s.* A frame to raise the ends of wheel-planks in excavating.

horsing-iron, *s.*

Naut.: A calker's chisel attached to a withy handle, and used with a beetle in driving oakum into a vessel's seams; a horse-iron.

horsing-up, *s.*

Shipwright.: The final driving of oakum into the seams between the planking of ships.

hors'-y, hors'-ey, *a.* [Eng. hors(e); -y.]

1. Of the nature of a horse.

"How the halfe horsy people, Centaures hight."

Spenser: *Virgil's Gnat*, 41.

2. Pertaining or relating to horses; fond of horses.

hor-tā-tion, *s.* [Lat. hortatio, from hortor=to exhort, to encourage.] The act of exhorting or advising; advice given by way of encouragement or exhortation.

"He should by his hortation set the commons against the nobility and gentlemen."—*Strype: Memorials; Edward VI.* (an. 1548.)

hor-tā-tive, a. & s. [Lat. hortativus, from hortor=to exhort.]

A. *As adj.*: Giving advice or encouragement; hortatory.

B. *As subst.*: An exhortation; advice given by way of encouragement.

"In hortatives, and pleadings, as truth or disguise serveth best to the design in hand."—*Hobbes: On Man*, pt. i., ch. viii.

hor-tā-tōr-ŷ, *hor-ta-tor-ie, *a.* [Lat. hortator=one who exhorts or encourages.] Encouraging, giving or containing advice or encouragement.

"He animated his soldiers with many hortatorie orations."—*P. Holland: Ammianus*, p. 202.

hor-tēn'-si-al, *a.* [Lat. hortensis, from hortus=a garden.] Fit for a garden.

"Sative and hortensial."—*Evelyn* (Intro.), § 3.

hor-ti-a, *s.* [Named after Count de Horta, a Portuguese nobleman.]

Botany.: A genus of Rutaceæ, tribe Pilocarpeæ. *Hortia braziliæna* has properties like those of cinchona, though to a lesser extent.

hor-tic'-u-list, *s.* [HORTICULTURIST.] A poetic word for a horticulturist, and more easily than it fitted into the lines of poetry.

"On culture's hand

Alone do these horticulturists rely."

Dodsley: *Agriculture*, ii.

hor-ti-cūl-tōr, *s.* [Lat. hortus=a garden, and cultor=a cultivator.] The same as HORTICULTURIST (q. v.).

hor-ti-cūl-tu-ral, *a.* [Eng. horticultur(e); -al.] Of or pertaining to horticulture, or the culture of gardens.

"To allot the first place, in an estimate of horticultural grasses, to the weeping willow."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 116.

hor-ti-cūl-ture, *s.* [Lat. hortus=a garden, and cultura=cultivation; colo=to cultivate.] The art of cultivating or managing gardens; the cultivation of a garden; the rearing and management of flowers, fruits, and vegetables in a garden. This word has a much broader meaning than its Latin derivations indicate. Horticulture includes as divisions, pomology, floriculture, garden vegetable culture, and nursery culture. Pomology embraces the culture of all fruits, whether grown in large or small areas. Floriculture relates to the cultivation of flowering and decorative plants. Garden vegetable culture is limited to the culture of edible vegetables and medicinal herbs in gardens as distinguished from more extensive operations of agriculture. Nursery culture refers to propagating and growing fruits and ornamental trees, as well as plants, for orchards, lawns and gardens. Viticulture is a sub-division of pomology.

"The product of horticulture and the field."—*Evelyn: Acetaria*. (Ded. Epis.)

hor-ti-cūl-tur-ist, *s.* [Eng. horticultur(e); -ist.] One who is skilled in or devotes himself to horticulture.

hor-tōn-lite, *s.* [Named after Mr. Horton.] [HORTONOLITE.]

Min.: A variety of Pyroxene, of which it is a stætic pseudomorph. Found in Orange County, New York, with chondrodite. (*Dana.*)

hor-tōn-ō-lite, *s.* [Named after Mr. Horton, its discoverer.]

Min.: A variety of Olivine. It is an orthorhombic yellow or yellowish-gray, or dark-colored mineral, of vitreous or subvitreous luster, found at the O'Neil mine, Orange County, New York.

***hor-tu'-lan**, *a.* [Lat. hortulanus, from hortus=a garden.] Of or pertaining to a garden.

"This hortulan kalender is yours."—*Evelyn: Kalendarium Hortense*. (Ded. Epis.)

hor-tū-lī-a, *s.* [Lat. hortulus=a little garden, dimin. of hortus=a garden; or according to McNicoll, from *Gr. oullus*=deadly.]

Zool.: A genus of serpents belonging to the family Boidæ. *Hortulia natalensis*, the Natal Rock-snake, is not now found in Natal. *H. sebae*, the Guinea or Fetish Rock-snake, and *H. regia*, the Royal Rock-snake, are from Western Africa.

hōr-tūs sic'-cūs, *s.* [Lat.=lit., a dry garden.] A collection of specimens of plants dried, preserved, and arranged systematically; an herbarium.

***hort'-yard**, *s.* [A corrupt. of *wortyard*=an inclosed garden for vegetables, &c.] An orchard, or fruit garden. [ORCHARD, WORT.]

"Under the name of gardens and hortartus, there goe many daintie places of pleasure within the very citie."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xix., ch. iv.

hōr'-ŷs, *s.* [ORUS.]

Hō-gān'-nā, *s.* [Gr. Hōscnna, from Heb. Hōshān=Save, I pray, or Save now.]

Scripture and Theology:

1. *Jewish*: A form of acclamatory prayer or blessing, derived originally from Ps. cxviii. 25. It was often uttered at the Feast of Tabernacles, when the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth verses of Psalm cxviii. were repeated. It therefore came to be used for the branches of myrtle, &c., or for the great palm leaves, carried about at the festival, or even for the festival itself. It spread next to the Passover and some other feasts.

2. *Christian*: The acclamation raised by "the whole multitude of the disciples" (Luke xix. 37) on our Lord's triumphal entry into Jerusalem. They seem to have intended by it to offer to Jesus a prayer that they might be saved, and to accord him

a joyous and loving welcome to Jerusalem (Matt. xxi. 9; Mark xi. 9, 10; John xii. 13). It is now employed as an acclamation of praise.

hōge (pl. hōge, *hōg'-en), *s.* [A. S. hōsa (pl. hōsan); cogn. with Dut. hoos; Icel. hōsa; Dan. hōse; Ger. hose.]

1. Close-fitting breeches or trousers reaching to the knees.

"Bound in their coats, their hosen, their hats, and their other garments."—*Daniel* iii. 21.

2. Covering for the lower part of the legs and feet; stockings.

"He, being in love, could not see to garter his hose."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 1.

3. Flexible tubing, usually for the conveyance of water, especially for fire-engine service. It is made of various materials, such as leather, india-rubber, &c.

4. The hollow part of a spade or other similar tool, which receives the end of the shaft or handle.

hose-bridge, hose-shield, *s.* A bridge for carriages or street-cars to allow them to cross fire-engine hose laid in the street.

hose-carriage, hose-cart, *s.* A reel on wheels to carry hose for fire-engine service.

hose-carrier, *s.* A pair of tongs for gripping hose in lighting up full hose when in service.

hose-company, *s.* A body of men appointed to take charge of the hose at the extinguishing of fires.

hose-coupling, *s.* A joint-piece or pair of interlocking connecting pieces, by which ends of hose-sections are joined together in line.

hose-heeler, *s.* One who mends or patches hose; a cobbler of breeches, &c.

"Thou woolen-witted hose-heeler."—*Beaum. & Flét.: Martial Maid*, ii.

hose-in-hose, *a.*

Hortic.: Having both calyx and corolla so colored as to look like a double corolla.

hose-reel, *s.* A carriage to carry hose for the service of a fire-engine, or for garden, stable, or other domestic uses.

hose-shield, *s.* [HOSE-BRIDGE.]

hose-trough, *s.*

Mining: A wooden tunnel for the powder-hose to fire the charges of mines.

Hō-gē-a, *s.* [Heb. Hoshea=(1) Joshua (Numb. xiii. 8, 16), (2) Hoshea, King of Israel (2 Kings xv. 30, xviii. 1), (3) the prophet Hosea (Hosea i. 2). (See def.) *Hosea* (*Hoshea*) means salvation. Called a noun, it is really the infin. absolute of Heb. *yasha*=to set free, to save, to assist [JESUS, JOSHUA]; Sept. Heb. *Osée*, N. T. *Hōsée*.]

Scrip. Hist.: Hosea, called in the New Testament (A. V.) Osee (Rom. ix. 25), the writer of the prophecies bearing his name, was the son of Beeri. Of his history nothing authentic is known, except what can be gleaned from his writings.

† *The Prophecies of Hosea*:

Scrip. Canon: The first of the twelve minor prophets, according to the arrangement in the Hebrew Bible, but not in point of time, for Jonah, Amos, and perhaps Joel, were earlier in date. When Hosea began to prophesy, Uzziah was King of Judah and Jeroboam II. King of Israel; when he died Hezekiah was reigning in Judah (Hosea i. 1). Jeroboam II. reigned forty years, from B. C. 823 to B. C. 783; Uzziah, called also Azariah, began to reign B. C. 809. Hosea's prophecies, therefore, cannot have begun earlier than this latter date. Hezekiah came to the throne B. C. 726. The minimum span of Hosea's prophetic life would therefore be from B. C. 783 to B. C. 726—i. e., fifty-seven years. During some period of his career he was contemporary with Isaiah and Amos. The denunciations of the prophet were directed mainly against the kingdom of Israel, that of the ten tribes, which, after the death of Jeroboam, sank into a low state religiously, morally, and politically. Hosea is quoted or referred to in the following New Testament passages: Hosea i. 10, ii. 23 in Rom. ix. 25, 26; vi. 2 in 1 Cor. xv. 4; vi. 6 in Matt. ix. 13, xii. 7; x. 8 in Luke xxiii. 30, Rev. vi. 16; xi. 1 in Matt. ii. 15; and xiv. 2 in Heb. xiii. 15.

hō-siēr (si as zh), *s.* [Eng. hose; i connect.; -er.] One who deals in hose or hosiery; a seller of stockings, socks, and other articles of underclothing, etc.

hō-siēr-ŷ (si as zh), *s.* [Eng. hosier; -y.]

1. Stockings, hose, and other underclothing generally; articles knit like hose.

2. A manufactory where hose, stockings, &c., are woven by machinery.

3. The business of a hosier.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw; cat, cell, chorus, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph=f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = chūn; -tīon, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

hös'-pice, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *hospitium*, from *hospes* (genit. *hospitis*) = a host, a guest.] A monastery or convent used also as a place for the reception and entertainment of strangers or travelers, on some difficult or dangerous road or pass, as among the Alps; as, the *Hospice* of the Great St. Bernard.

hös'-pit-a-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *hospito*=to receive as a guest, *hospes* (genit. *hospitis*)=a host, a guest.]

1. Receiving and entertaining strangers with kindness and hospitality; kind, without reward, to strangers, visitors, and guests.

Or *hospitable*. "Native to famous wits
Milton: *P. R.*, iv. 242.

2. Characterized by kindness or hospitality; liberal; generous; free.

"Whom all men rate as kind and hospitable."
Tennyson: *Princess*, i. 70.

***hös'-pit-a-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *hospitable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being hospitable; hospitality.

"His benignity to strangers and hospitableness."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 31.

hös'-pit-a-blý, *adv.* [Eng. *hospitab(ly)*; -ly.] In a hospitable manner; with hospitality; with kindness and generous entertainment.

"To live creditably and hospitably in the midst of his parishioners."—*Anecdotes of Bp. Watson*, i. 257.

hös'-pit-al, ***hös'-pit-alle**, ***hös'-pit-ale**, ***hös'-pyt-al**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *hospital* (Fr. *hôpital*), from Low Lat. *hospitale*=a place, a house, from Lat. *hospitālia*=apartments for strangers, neut. pl. of *hospitālis*=hospitable, *hospes* (genit. *hospitis*)=a host, a guest.]

A. As substantive:

1. A place of shelter or entertainment; a lodging; a shelter.

"Which chusing for that evening's hospital,
They thither marched."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. ix. 10.

2. A building for the reception, care, or treatment of persons who from any cause are unable to support or provide for themselves, and are therefore more or less dependent on the help of others.

"Hospitals are of various kinds, according to the class of persons for whose reception they are intended; the majority being for persons suffering from some disease, or otherwise disabled from supporting themselves; some are for the reception of the aged and infirm, and others for the education of the children of persons in reduced circumstances. The first hospitals for diseased men and animals are known to have been originated by the Indian Buddhists.

"One evening sumptuously lodged; the next
Humbly in a religious hospital."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. ii.

B. As adj.: Hospitable.

"I am to be a guest to this hospital maid [Venice] a good while yet."—*Howell: Letters*.

hospital-gangrene, *s.*

Path.: Gangrene occurring after surgical operations in hospitals, or in the case of persons taken thither for the treatment of wounds.

hospital-Saturday, *s.*

Calendar: A Saturday when those who from any cause have not contributed to the Hospital-Sunday fund are invited to support the hospitals. Collections are made at factories, &c., and ladies take charge of boxes in the London streets. The first Hospital-Saturday was October 17, 1874. (*Eng.*)

hospital-Sunday, *s.*

Calendar: A Sunday, hitherto always in June, when, on an invitation sent out from the Mansion House, collections for the hospitals in the metropolis, which conform to certain conditions, are expected to be made in all the churches and chapels (Established and Nonconformist) in and around London. The prime mover in establishing Hospital-Sunday in London was Canon Miller, then a clergyman in Greenwich. A formal resolution on the subject was carried at a meeting held in the Mansion House on December 11, 1872, and collections simultaneously took place on Sunday, June 15, 1873. (*Eng.*)

***hös'-pit-al-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *hospital*; -ism.] The system of conducting hospitals in such a way that, by overcrowding, diseases such as erysipelas are propagated.

hös'-pi-täl'-i-tý, ***hös'-pi-täl'-i-tie**, *s.* [French *hospitalité*, from Lat. *hospitālis*.] The act or practice of receiving and entertaining strangers hospitably; generous and liberal treatment of visitors, strangers, or guests.

"The expense of hospitality she [Elizabeth] somewhat encouraged by the frequent visits she paid her nobility."—*Hume: Hist. of Eng.* (App. 3.)

hös'-pit-al-ér, **hös'-pit-al-ër**, ***hös'-pit-el-er**, ***hös'-pyt-el-er**, *s.* [Eng. *hospital*; -er.] One residing in a hospital or place for the reception of the poor or strangers; specif., one of an order or community whose office was to relieve the poor, the strangers, and the sick; the best known of these communities or orders is that of the Knights of St. John, or the Knights of Malta, who built a hospital at Jerusalem in A. D. 1042, and afterward removed to Malta.

"I [King Richard] therefore bique the my pryde to the hyghe mynyed Templars and hospitalers, for they are as proude as helle."—*Bale: English Votaries*, p. ii.

***hös'-pit-äte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *Hospitaller*.] *hospitātum*, sup. of *hospito*=to receive as a guest.] To receive hospitality; to be a guest of or lodge under the roof of another.

"This hospitates with the living animal in the same shell."—*Gree: Museum*.

hös'-pit-i-cide, *s.* [Lat. *hospes* (genit. *hospitis*) = a visitor, a guest, and *cædo* (in compos. *cido*) = to kill.] One who kills his guest. (*Wharton*.)

***hös'-pi-tious**, *a.* [Lat. *hospitium*=a lodging.] Hospitable.

"We glory in th' hospitious rites our grandsires did commend."—*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, bk. vi.

hös'-pit-i-üm (or *t* as *sh*), *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An inn; a lodging; a hospice.
2. *Law:* An inn of court.

hös'-pö-dar, *s.* [O. Slav. *gospodarg*; Russ. *gospodare*=a lord.] A title of dignity borne by the kings of Poland, the princes of Lithuania, Wallachia, and Moldavia.

"Moldavia and Wallachia constituting those 'principalities,' the temporary occupation of which by Russia as a 'material guarantee' that its claims should be yielded by Turkey, *hospodars* was almost a household word during the Russo-Turkish war of 1853, &c. *Hospodars* continued till the treaties of San Stefano and Berlin, in 1878, finally emancipated the former principalities, now united as Roumania, from the suzerainty of Turkey.

höst (1), **hoste**, *s.* [O. Fr. *hoste* (Fr. *hôte*), from Lat. *hospitem*, accus. of *hospes*=a host, a guest.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Gen.:* One who receives and entertains another in his own house, whether gratuitously or for reward; an entertainer.

"Fair host and earl, I pray your courtesy."
Tennyson: *Enid*, 408.

2. *Specif.:* The landlord of an inn.

"[We] entered an old hostel, called mine host."
Tennyson: *Princess*, i. 171.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.:* A plant in which another one, such as *Orobanché* or *Uscuta*, roots itself.

2. *Zool.:* An animal on or in which another one is parasitic.

höst (2), ***hoost**, ***host**, *s.* [O. Fr. *host*, from Lat. *hostem*, accus. of *hostis*=an enemy, a host.]

1. An army; a number of men embodied for war.

"With extended wings a banner'd host
Under spread ensigns."
Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 886.

2. A great number or multitude; a crowd; a throng.

"The host of insects gathering round my face."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. i.

höst (3), ***hoost**, ***host-le**, *s.* [Lat. *hostia*=a victim, from *hostio*=to strike.]

Roman Theol. & Ritual: The Latin *Hostia* is used in the Vulgate: in Eph. v. 2, of Jesus as a victim of expiation, and in Phil. iv. 18, of a spiritual sacrifice—almsgiving. The English word is used (1) of Christ present on the altar under the species of bread and wine; (2) of the consecrated bread; (3) of the bread before consecration, as in the prayer "Suscipe, sancte Pater," in the Canon of the Mass. *Hosts* (in the last sense) are specially prepared from fine wheaten flour, without the admixture of leaven. They are circular, and of two sizes, one larger, consecrated, and received by the celebrant, or reserved for Benediction (q. v.); the others smaller, for distribution to the faithful in the Sacrament of the Eucharist.

"Lord Feversham opened the door once, and called for a glass of water. The *hostie* stuck in his [the King's] throat."—*Burnet: Own Time* (1685).

***höst** (4), **hoast**, *s.* [A. S. *hwosta*.] A cough; the act of coughing.



***höst**, *v. i. & t.* [HOST (1), *s.*]

A. Intrans.: To take up one's abode; to lodge at an inn.

"Go bear it to the Centaur, where we host."
Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, i. 2.

B. Trans.: To lodge; to entertain, to receive for lodging.

"Such was that Hag, unmeet to host such guests."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. viii. 27.

höst-age (age as *ig*), ***ost-age**, *s.* [O. Fr. *hostage* (Fr. *otage*); from Low Lat. **obsidatium*, from *obsidatus*=the condition of a hostage; from Lat. *obses* (gen. *obsidis*) = a hostage, one who remains or is left with the enemy; *obsidio*=to sit, to remain.] A person given in pledge or security for the performance of certain conditions, or for the safety of others.

"Two of our people might be left ashore as hostages."
—Cook: *First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. viii.

hös'-täl, *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *hospitale*.] [*HOSPITAL*, *HOTEL*.]

1. An inn. (*Scott: Marmion*, iii. 3.)

*2. A small, unendowed college at Oxford or Cambridge.

"There are also in Oxford certeine hostels or hals, which may right well be called by the names of colleges."—*Holinshed: Descript. of England*, ch. iii.

3. *Pl.:* The inns of court. (*Wharton*.)

***hös'-täl-ër**, ***hös'-tlër** (*t* silent), ***hös'-tl-er**, ***os-tel-er**, *s.* [Fr. *hostelier*.]

1. An innkeeper; the host of an inn.

"He brought forth twie pens, and gaf to the osteler."
—*Wycliffe: Luke* x.

2. An ostler (q. v.).

"How hosteler, fetche my horse a bottel of hay."
Skelton: *Speke Parrot*.

3. A student in a hostel at Oxford or Cambridge. (*Eng.*)

"The students also that remaine in them are called hostlers, or halliers."—*Harrison: Descript. of England*, ch. iii.

hös'-täl-ry, ***hös'-tel-rie**, ***hös'-tl-er-ie**, *s.* [Eng. *hostel*; -ry.] An inn; a lodging-house.

"Come with me to the hostelry,
For I have many things to say."
Longfellow: *Golden Legend*, ii.

***höst-ër-ý**, ***höst-ër-ië**, *s.* [HOST (1), *s.*] An inn, a hostelry.

"In Stow's time it was altered to a common *hosterie*, or inn, having a black bell for a sign."—*Pennant: London*, p. 458.

höst-ëss, *s.* [O. Fr. *hostesse*.] [HOST (1), *s.*]

1. A female host; a woman who gives entertainment to guests.

2. A woman who keeps an inn; the landlady of an inn.

"To gull his *hostens* for a month's repast."
Bp. Hall: *Satires*, bk. iv., sat. 5.

***hostess-ship**, *s.* The office or character of a hostess.

"It is my father's will I should take on me
The *hostess-ship* o' the day."
Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

hös'-ti-cide, *s.* [Lat. *hostis*=a stranger, a foreigner, an enemy, and *cædo* (in compos. *cido*) = to kill.] One who kills an enemy. (*Wharton*.)

***host-le**, *s.* [HOST (3), *s.*]

hös'-tile, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *hostilis*, from *hostis*=an enemy.]

1. Belonging, pertaining, or suited to an enemy; showing enmity, ill-will, or hostility; unfriendly; inimical; opposed.

"They had early become cold, and were fast becoming hostile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

*2. Done, caused, or given by an enemy.

"Safe he returned without one hostile scar."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xi. 655.

hostile-witness, *s.*

Law: A witness who, being summoned by a person to give evidence in his favor, makes allegations showing such animus against him that power is given the person assailed to have the witness cross-examined, just as if he had been brought into court by the opposite party. (*Wharton*.)

hös'-tile-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *hostile*; -ly.] In a hostile manner; like an enemy.

***hös'-tile-ment**, ***hus-tle-ment**, ***hus-tyl-ment**, *s.* [Low Lat. *hostilimenta*.] Household furniture, goods, chattels.

"For why, certes it nedeth of full many helpings, to kepen the diuersite of precious *hostilements*."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. ii.

hös'-tl-i-tý, *s.* [Fr. *hostilité*, from Lat. *hostilitatem*, accus. of *hostilis*, from *hostilis*=hostile; Sp. *hostilidad*; Ital. *ostilità*.]

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wé, wät, hère, camél, hër, there; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wolf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rále, füll; try, Sýrian. æ, ø = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

1. The quality or state of being hostile; enmity, public or private.

"Thither when he came he began to do many acts of hostility against the Romans."—*Raleigh: History of the World*, bk. v., ch. iii., § 15.

2. An act of an enemy; a hostile deed; spec., in the plural, acts of warfare.

"[He [Hen. VII.] was] lytle or nothyng inquieted—with-out warre, hostility, or martiall busynesse."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governor*, bk. i., ch. xxiv.

*hōs'-tīl-ize, v. t. [English *hostil(e)*, -ize.] To make hostile; to convert into an enemy.

*hōst'-īng, s. [*Host* (2), s.; -ing.] A mustering of armed men; a combat; a contest.

"That angel should with angel war,
And in fierce *hosting* meet."—*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 93.

hōs'-tīlēr (t silent), s. [*HOSTELER*.]

*hōst'-lēss, *host'-lesse, a. [*Eng. host*; -less.] Inhospitable.

"Forth ryding from Malbeccoes *hostlesse* house."

Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 3.

*hōst'-rē, *host'-rey, s. [A contraction of *hostelry* (q. v.).]

1. A hostelry; an inn; a lodging-house.

"A chamberlein in a common *hostrey*."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 6.)

2. Lodging, shelter.

"Yeeld me an *hostry*, 'mong the coking frogs."

Spenser: F. Q., V. x. 23.

3. A stable for horses.

hōt, *hoot, *hoote, *hote, a. [A. S. *hāt*; cogn. with Dut. *heet*; Icel. *heiti*; Sw. *het*; Dan. *hed*; O. H. Ger. *heiz*; Ger. *heiss*.]

I. Literally:

1. Having much sensible heat; having the power or quality of exciting the sense of heat; very warm.

"Another sayd, the fire was ouer *hote*."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,422.

2. Sharp, burning, acrid, pungent.

"The mustard is too *hot* a little."
Shakespeare: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

II. Figuratively:

1. Ardent in temper, fiery, vehement, precipitate, impetuous.

"Youth is *hot* and bold."—*Shakespeare: Pilgrim*, 163.

2. Violent, passionate, furious.

"She is so *hot* because the meat is cold."
Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors, 1. 2.

3. Fervent, ardent, zealous.

"I woot thi werkis, for neither thou art coold, neither thou art *hote*."—*Wycliffe: Apocalips* iii.

4. Violent, sharp, furious, brisk, keen, animated; as, a *hot* fight, a *hot* pursuit, a *hot* argument.

5. Keen in desire, lustful, amorous.

*6. Heating.

"Hot and rebellious liquors."

Shakespeare: As You Like It, ii. 3.

¶ *Hot* is the general term which marks simply the presence of heat; *fiery* goes farther; it denotes the presence of fire which is the cause of heat; a room is *hot*; a furnace or the tail of a comet *fiery*. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

hot-blast, s. & a.

A. As substantive:

1. A blast of air heated previous to its introduction into the smelting-furnace. The process was invented by Nielson, of Glasgow, Scotland, and patented in 1828.

2. A blast of heated air passed into a chamber for the purpose of drying timber, &c.

B. As adjective:

1. Blowing heated air; as, a *hot-blast* engine.

2. Acted upon by currents of heated air; as, a *hot-blast* furnace.

hot-blooded, a.

1. Fiery, ardent, impetuous, high-spirited, rash.

*2. Amorous, lecherous.

hot-burning, a.

1. Fiery.

*2. Lecherous, lustful.

hot-closet, s.

1. A closet attached to a stove to keep victuals or plates warm.

2. Candle-making: A chamber in which candle-molds are kept at a heat of 150° F., previous to pouring, to prevent the chilling of the stearic acid. The steam heat is applied dry.

hot-flue, s. A chamber, heated by hot-air pipes in which printed calicoes are dried; a drying-chamber for cloths or paper, starch, &c.

hot-gilding, s. A name applied to amalgam gilding, in which the mercury is driven off by heat.

*hot-livered, a. Fiery, passionate, hot-headed, impetuous.

hot-press, s.

Paper: A means of calendering and smoothing paper by subjecting it to heavy pressure between glazed boards; a hot iron plate is placed at every twenty sheets or so to heat the pile.

hot-press, v. t. To subject to the operation or process of hot-pressing (q. v.).

hot-pressed, a.

Paper: Calendered and smoothed by hot-pressing.

hot-pressing, s.

Paper: The act, operation, or process of calendering and smoothing paper by subjecting it to heavy pressure between glazed boards. [*HOT-PRESS*, s.]

hot-saw, s. A saw for cutting up hot bar-iron, just from the rolls, into bars or into pieces for being piled, reheated, and re-rolled.

hot-short, s.

Mettal: Iron which is disposed to crack or break when worked at a red heat, and is difficult to weld, is said to be hot-short. It is frequently the presence of sulphur to the extent of, say, 0.033 per cent., which makes it brittle. Called also red-short.

hot-shot, s.

1. *Lit.*: Cannon balls made red hot in a furnace in order to fire wooden structures into which they are thrown.

2. *Fig.*: When in course of debate an orator treats his opponent severely he is said to "pour hot-shot" into him.

hot-spirited, a. Having a hot, fiery, or impetuous spirit.

hot-spring, s.

Geol.: A spring of which the water is above the normal temperature. Hot-springs occur mostly in volcanic districts. A large hot-spring capable of ejecting jets of water to a great height is called a geyser (q. v.).

¶ An instance of hot-springs familiar to Americans is in the town of Hot Springs, Arkansas, the waters of the springs located at that point being possessed of remarkable curative properties that draw invalids from all over the United States. Another similar instance is the Sprudel Spring of Carlsbad, Bohemia, the bottled waters of which are sold extensively throughout the United States.

hot-wall, s. A wall with included flues to assist in ripening the fruit of trees trained against it. Its use is principally in ripening fruits which do not mature in the natural temperature of the latitude.

hot-water, s.

1. *Lit.*: Water heated or warmed.

2. *Fig.*: Trouble, difficulties, worry.

Hot-water ordeal:

Old Law: [*ORDEAL*.]

Hot-water pump: A pump which raises water from the hot-well of a condensing steam-engine and discharges it into the feed-water cistern.

hot-well, s. A compartment in the cistern in which the condenser and air-pump of a condensing engine are submerged, and from which the warm water is drawn for the supply of the boiler.

hōt, s. [*Fr. hotte*=a basket for the back.] A kind of basket for carrying turf or slate. [*HOD*.]

hōt'-bēd, s. [*Eng. hot*, and *bed*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.*: Any place which foment or favors the rapid growth or development of anything; as, a *hot-bed* of treason.

II. *Hort.*: A bed or stratum of stable-litter, tan, dead-leaves, &c., in a state of fermentation, and therefore emitting heat, covered with a layer of earth, the whole having a glazed box surmounting it. A hotbed is used for the growth of melons, cucumbers, &c., or to afford temporary protection to seeds unlikely to germinate vigorously in the open air. It is less employed now than it was, various other appliances for producing artificial heat being known.

hōt'-brained, a. [*English hot*, and *brained*.] Violent, impetuous, hot-headed, rash, fiery.

hōtch, v. i. [*Prob. from Fr. hocher*=to shake, to jolt.] To move the body with sudden jerks.

hōtch'-īng, pr. par. or a. [*HOTCH*.]

hotching-tub, s.

Mettal: A tub and sieve in which lead ore is agitated in water to separate the metallic and refuse parts. [*HUTCH*.]

hōtch'-pōt, hōtch'-pōtch, s. [*French hochepot*, from *hocher*=to shake, and *pot*=a pot or dish.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A mingled mass, a mixture.

II. Technically:

1. *Eng. Law*: A commixture or mixture up of property for the purpose of division. The term is generally applied in reference to settlements by which a power is given to parents of appointing a fund among his or her children, wherein it is provided that no child, taking a share of the fund under any appointment, shall be entitled to any share in the unappointed portion, without bringing his or her own share into *hotchpotch*, and accounting for the same accordingly.

2. *Cookery*: A kind of thick broth made by boiling together carrots and turnips sliced, young onions, green peas, lettuce, parsley, cauliflowers, &c., with lamb, mutton, or beef.

hōt'-cōc'-klēs, s. [*Fr. hautes coquilles*.] A child's game in which one covers his eyes and guesses who strikes him.

hō-tēl, s. [*Fr. hotel*; Lat. *hospitale*.]

1. A large inn or house for the reception and entertainment of strangers or travelers.

2. In France, the mansion or town residence of a person of rank or wealth.

¶ Obvious compound. *Hotel-keeper*.

hotel-de-ville, s. A town-hall.

hotel-dieu, s. A hospital.

*hōt'-foot, adv. [*Eng. hot*, and *foot*.] In great haste; with great speed. [*FOOTHOT*.]

hōt'-hēad'-ēd, a. [*Eng. hot*, and *headed*.] Fiery, hasty, impetuous, passionate, violent.

hōt'-hōuse, s. [*Eng. hot*, and *house*.]

1. *Pottery*: A room where strong heat completes the drying of green ware, previously to placing in seggars and firing in a kiln.

2. *Hort.*: A plant-house where a relatively high artificial temperature is maintained in order to facilitate vegetable growth; a stove.

hōt'-ly, adv. [*Eng. hot*; -ly.]

1. In a hot manner; with great heat.

2. Violently; vehemently; impetuously; ardently; with ardor or vehemence.

"That saddening hour when bad men *hotlier* press."
Byron: Child Harold, ii. 66.

hōt'-mōuthed, a. [*English hot*, and *mouthed*.] Fiery, headstrong, ungovernable.

"That hotmouthed beast that bears against the curb."
Dryden: Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

hōt'-ness, s. [*Eng. hot*; -ness.]

I. *Ordinary Language*: The quality or state of being hot; heat; ardor; violence; impetuosity; fury.

II. *Phys.*: [*TEMPERATURE*.]

*hōt'-spūr, *hot-spurre, s. & a. [*Eng. hot*, and *spur*.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A man of hot and hasty valor; a hotheaded person.

2. *Hortic.*: A kind of early pea.

B. As adj.: Hotheaded, impetuous, violent, rash.

*hōt'-spūrrēd, a. [*English hotspur*; -ed.] Hot-headed, rash, impetuous, headstrong.

"That hotspurred Harpalice in Virgil."—*Peascham*.

Hōt'-tēn'-tōt, s. & a. [*From hot* and *tot*, two syllables frequently recurring in the language of the people.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ethnol.*, &c.: The inferior of the two great aboriginal tribes existing at the Cape of Good Hope, the other being the Caffre race. They are not genuine negroes. Once they were very numerous, but the ravages of small-pox, especially in 1713, want, spirituous liquors, &c., have greatly reduced their numbers. The name they give themselves is Quagua.

2. The language spoken by the race described under A.

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to that race.

Hottentot-bread, s.

Botany: (1) The Elephant's Foot, *Testudinaria elephantipes*, one of the Dioscoreaceae, or Yams, so called because, in times of scarcity, the Hottentots eat the fleshy inside of the root as bread; (2) the genus *Testudinaria*.



Hottentot.

hōl, boy; pout, jōwī; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

Hottentot-cherry, s.

Botany: *Cassine maurocenia*, one of the Rhamnaceæ.

Hottentot's-fig, s.

Botany: The popular name given at the Cape of Good Hope to *Mesembryanthemum edule*, the succulent leaves of which are eaten.

hôt-tên-tôt-ism, s. [English *Hottentot*; -ism.] (See extract.)

"The term *Hottentotism* has been adopted as a medical description of one of the varieties of stammering."—*Taylor: Prim. Cult.*, i. 172.

hôt-tô-ni-s, s. [Named after Pierre Hotton, Professor of Botany at Leyden, who died in 1709.]

Botany: Water-violet; the typical genus of the primulaceous family *Hottoniæ*. It consists of floating herbs with the submerged leaves whorled, pectinate, and multifid, the flowers in whorls, the calyx five-partite, the corolla salver-shaped, the limb five-parted, fringed at the base; the stamens five, the style persistent; the fruit capsular, five-valved, many-seeded.

hôt-tôn-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *hottonia*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot.: A family of the order Primulacææ.

hōu-dah, s. [HOWDAH.]

hōu-dié, s. [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps from Icel. *huga*=to look after, and *deigja*=a dog, a servant.] A midwife. (*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. i.)

hōuff, s. [HOWFF.]

hough (gh guttural), *hōch, s.* [A. S. *hōh*=the heel; cog. with Icel. *há*, in *hásinn*=hock-sinew; Dut. *hak*=the heel, a hoe.]

1. The same as HOCK (1), (q. v.).

"Blood shall be from the sword unto the belly, and dang of men unto the camel's hough."—2 *Esdras*, xiii. 36.

2. An adze, a hoe.

"Did they really believe that a man, by houghs and an axe, could cut a god out of a tree?"—*Stillingfleet*.

hōugh (gh guttural) (1), v. t. [HOUGH, s.]

1. To hamstring; to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham.

"Thou shalt hough their horses."—*Joshua* ii. 6.

2. To cut with a hough, adze, or hoe.

hough (gh guttural) (2), v. t. [HAWK, v.] To hawk, to spit.

"Neither could we hough or spit from us; much less could we sneeze or cough."—*Grew*.

hōugh-ēr (gh guttural), s. [Eng. HOUGH (1), v. -er.] One who houghs or hams.**hōugh-ite** (gh as ff), s. [Named after Dr. Franklin B. Hough, of Somerville, State of New York.]

Min.: A variety of Hydrotalcite, found in St. Lawrence county, New York.

hōuk, v. t. [HOUGH (1), v.] To dig with a spade; to sink pits in the earth.

"Run himself out o' thought w' his hōukings and minings, for lead and copper yonder."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xii.

hōu-let, s. [HOWLET.]***hōult, s.** [HOLT.] A small wood.

"As the wind, in hoults and shady greaves, A murmur makes."—*Fairfax*.

hōund, *hund, s. [A. S. *hund*; cogn. with Dut. *hond*; Icel. *hundr*; Goth. *hunds*; Dan., Sw., & Ger. *hund*; Lat. *canis*; Gr. *kyôn* (genit. *kynos*)=a dog.]**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: A popular name for various breeds of dogs; especially those used for hunting, by means of scent, the fox, the deer, the stag, and the otter; thus there are foxhounds, deerhounds, staghounds, &c.

"The bold red deer Fly to these harbors, driven by hound and horn."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iv.

2. *Fig.*: A mean, contemptible fellow.

II. Technically:

1. *Naut. (pl.)*: Projections on the mast-head to support the trestle-trees and top. Cheeks fayed to the sides of the mast-head.

2. *Vehic. (pl.)*: Side bars which strengthen certain portions of the running-gear of a vehicle. In wagons, the hounds of the fore-axle pass forward and on each side of the pole, to which they are secured. The hounds of the hind-axle unite and are fastened to the coupling-pole by the coupling-pin.

¶ To follow the hounds: To hunt with hounds.

hound-tree, s. [HOUND'S-TREE.]

hound's-berry, hound's-tree, s. The Dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*).

hound's-tongue, s.

Bot.: The genus *Cynoglossum* (q. v.).

hound's-tree, s. [HOUND'S-BERRY.]

fate, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; try, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

hound, v. t. [HOUND, s.]

1. To set on the chase; to incite to pursuit; to urge or cheer on.

"He who only lets loose a grayhound out of the slip, is said to hound him at the hare."—*Bramhall*.

2. To hunt; to pursue with or as with hounds.

"I shall be hounded up and down the world."—*Otway: Cato Marius*, iv. 2.

hound-fish, s. [Eng. *hound*, and *fish*.]

Ichthy.: One of the names for *Mustelus*, a genus of sharks; common in the waters of this country and Europe.

hound-ing, s. [Eng. *hound*; -ing.]

Naut.: That portion of a mast between the deck and the top of the hounds.

hounds, s. pl. [HOUND, s., II.]

hour (h silent), **houre, *our, *howre, s.* [O. Fr. *hore, heure* (Fr. *heure*), from Lat. *hora*, from Gr. *hōra*=a season, an hour.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The twenty-fourth part of a natural day; the space of sixty minutes.

"See the minutes how they run; How many make the hour full complete."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III.*, ii. 5.

¶ The early Egyptians divided the day and night each into twelve hours, a custom adopted by Jews or Greeks probably from the Babylonians. The day is said to have been first divided into hours from 293 B. C., when L. Papius Cursor erected a sun-dial in the temple of Quirinus at Rome. Previously to the invention of water-clocks, 153 B. C., the time was called at Rome by public criers. In England, the measurement of time was, in early days, uncertain: one expedient was by wax candles, three inches burning an hour, and six wax candles burning twenty-four hours, said to have been invented by Alfred, A. D. 886.

2. The point of time marked or indicated by a clock, watch, &c.; the particular time of the day.

"What hour is it?"—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, ii. 2.

3. A particular time or season; a particular point of time.

"In that houre, When that his mete wont was to be brought."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 14, 733.

4. (Pl.): Life.**II. Technically:**

1. *Astron.*: In all cases the twenty-fourth part of a day, varying according to the method of computing that day.

2. *Eccles. (pl.)*: In the Roman Catholic Church certain prayers to be repeated at certain fixed times of the day. [HORE.]

3. *Myth. (pl.)*: Goddesses of the seasons or hours of the day.

¶ (1) *Sidereal hour:*

Astron.: The twenty-fourth part of a sidereal day. [DAY.]

(2) To keep good hours: To be at home in good time at night; not to be abroad late at night.

(3) The small hours: The early hours of the morning, as one, two, &c.

(4) After hours: After the time appointed for one's regular labor.

hour-angle, s.

Astron.: The angle formed at the pole at the instant of observation between the meridian of the plane and the hour-circle or circle of declination, passing through the heavenly body. It is measured by the arc of the equator which has passed or will pass under the meridian of the observer between the instant of observation and the moment when the heavenly body is on the same meridian. Called also the horary angle.

hour-bell, s. A bell noting the hours.

"To count the hour-bell and expect no change."—*Cowper: Task*, v. 404.

hour-circle, s.

1. *Astronomy*: One of the great circles passing through the poles of the sphere, and necessarily perpendicular to the equinoctial. So called, because to note when the sun reaches each of these circles is a method of ascertaining the hour of the day. Hour-circles are called also circles of declination.

2. *Globes*: A small brass circle fixed to the north pole of a terrestrial globe, divided into twenty-four hours, and furnished with an index for pointing them out.

hour-glass (h silent), s. [Eng. *hour*, and *glass*.]

1. A glass having two bulbs and a connecting opening through which the sand in one bulb runs into the other. The amount of sand and size of the opening are such that a given amount of time is consumed in the passage. Glasses of this description are yet used for marking small periods of time;

such as, (1) the three-minute glass or egg-glass, in which the sand passes in the time mentioned; (2) the half-minute glass used in ascertaining the rate of a ship by the log.

"I should not see the sandy hourglass run."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

*2. A space of time.

"We, within the hourglass of two months, have won one town, and overthrown great forces in the field."—*Bacon*.

hour-hand (hour as ōur), s. [Eng. *hour*, and *hand*.]

Hor.: That hand which shows the hour on a clock or watch-dial, performing its revolution in twelve hours.

hōu-ri, s. [Pers. *huri*.] A nymph of paradise, whose company is to form the chief happiness of the faithful Mussulman hereafter.

"Secure in Paradise to be By hours loved immortally."—*Byron: Siege of Corinth*, xii.

hour-line (h silent), s. [Eng. *hour*, and *line*.]

1. *Astron.*: A line indicating the hour.

2. *Dialing* (pl.): The lines on which the shadows fall at different hours; the intersection of the hour-circles with the plane of the dial.

hour-ly (h silent), a. & adv. [Eng. *hour*; -ly.]**A. As adjective:**

1. Happening or done every hour; occurring hour by hour.

"Till free my thoughts before me roll Not chased by hourly false control."—*Matthew Arnold: Grande Chartreuse*.

2. Constant, continual.

"In hourly expectation of a martyrdom."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i.

*3. Marking the hours.

"Those bars which stop the hourly dial."—*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 321.

B. As adv.: Hour by hour; every hour, continually, constantly, frequently.

"The agitation grew hourly more formidable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

hour-plāte (h silent), s. [Eng. *hour*, and *plate*.]

The plate or dial of a watch, clock, &c., on which the hours are marked; a dial-plate.

"The hand and the characters of the hourplate."—*Locke*.

***hōus-age** (age as īg), s. [Eng. *hou(e)*; -age.]

A rate paid for housing goods by a carrier at a wharf, quay, &c.

hōuse, *houz, *howse, s. [A. S. *hūs*; cogn. with Dut. *huis*; Icel. *hús*; Dan. *hus*; Sw. *hus*; Goth. *hus*; Ger. *haus*; O. H. Ger. *hus*.]**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A building intended or used as a place of shelter or residence, especially of man; a dwelling; an abode wherein a man lives.

"Fram Rome he brogte an heste, that me here nome Petre's peni of ech hous, that smoke out of come."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 493.

2. Any place of abode.

"The bees with smoke, the dove with noisome stench, Are from their hives and houses driven away."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I.*, i. 5.

3. A building or number of buildings wherein persons live in community; a monastery; a college. Christ Church College, Oxford (*Edes Christi*) is known as "The House."

4. The members of a family, living in the same house; a household.

"The house I call here the man, the woman, their children, their servants bond and free, their cattle."—*Smith: Commonwealth*, bk. i., ch. xi.

5. A family of ancestors, descendants, and kin; a race of persons descended from the same stock; especially applied to a noble family or race.

"Now play the men for the good house That loves the people well."—*Macaulay: Battle of Lake Regillus*, xviii.

6. One of the legislative assemblies of a country or state, assembled in parliament or legislature; a body of men assembled in their legislative capacity; as, the *House* of Representatives, the *House* of Commons, &c.

"The same gazette which announced that the Houses had ceased to sit announced that Schomberg had landed in Ireland."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

7. A quorum of a legislative body: as, The government failed to keep a house.

8. A theater.

"Now there are two admirable comedies at both houses."—*Dryden: Sir Martin Marr-all*, iii. 1.

9. The audience or attendance at a place of entertainment; as, A play draws good houses.

10. The manner of living; a supply of food for the table; a table.

"He kept a miserable house, but the blame was laid wholly upon madam."—*Swift*.

*11. A square or division on a chess-board.

II. Technically:

1. *Astrol.*: The station of a planet in the heavens; a twelfth part of the heavens as divided by great circles drawn through the north and south poles of the horizon, in the same way as meridians pass through the earth's poles. The heavens, visible and invisible, were thus divided into twelve equal parts, six being above and six below the horizon. These divisions, or *houses*, were numbered from one to twelve, beginning with that which lay in the last immediately below the horizon. The first house was the house of life; the second, of fortune or riches; the third, of brethren; the fourth, of relations; the fifth, of children; the sixth, of health; the seventh, of marriage; the eighth, of death, or the upper portal; the ninth, of religion; the tenth, of dignities; the eleventh, of benefactors; and the twelfth, of enemies or captivity.

2. *Comm.*: A commercial establishment or firm.

3. For the difference between *house* and *family*, see *FAMILY*.

4. *House of call*: A house where journeymen of a particular trade meet, especially when out of work, and where those in need of workmen can meet and engage hands.

5. *House of Correction*: A prison, a penitentiary.

6. *House of God*: A church, a temple.

7. *To bring down the house*: To draw forth a universal burst of applause, as in a theater.

8. *To keep house*: To maintain a separate establishment.

9. *The house*:

(1) The House of Representatives.

(2) The poorhouse.

10. *House to house*: Calling at or visiting each house; as, a *house-to-house* inspection.

house-agent, *s.* A person whose business is to sell and let houses, collect rents, &c.

house-cricket, *s.*

Entom.: *Acheta domestica*. [*CRICKET*.]

**house-dove*, *s.* A stay-at-home.

house-line, *s.*

Naut.: Housing, a fine line having three strands, smaller than rope-yarn, and used for seizings, fastening thimbles of sails to their ropes, &c.

house-lot, *s.* A lot or plot of ground on which to build a house; a site for a house.

house-martin, *s.* [*HOUSE-SWALLOW*.]

house-painter, *s.* One whose business is to paint or decorate houses.

house-physician, *s.* A physician resident in a hospital, hotel or institution.

house-physiciancy, *s.* The office of a house-physician.

house-rent, *s.* The rent paid for a house.

house-sparrow, *s.*

Ornith.: The Common Sparrow, *Passer domesticus*. [*SPARROW*.]

house-spider, *s.*

Zool.: *Aranea* or *Tagenaria domestica*. The nest is in corners, outhouses, or neglected rooms, and has a small tunnel-like hole, in which the predatory insect lurks, and into which he drags his prey.

house-steward, *s.* A person who has the management and control of the internal affairs of a household or any large establishment; a steward.

house-surgeon, *s.* The resident medical officer in a hospital or similar institution.

house-surgeoncy, *s.* The office of a house-surgeon.

house-swallow, *house-martin*, *s.*

Ornith.: *Hirundo* or *Chelidon urbica*. [*HIRUNDO*.]

hōuse, *v. t. & i.* [*HOUSE*, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To place in a house; to put or keep under a roof; to protect by covering; to place under shelter.

"To be used by the State or municipality for housing the people."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

2. To lodge, to quarter; to cause to take shelter.

3. To shelter. (*Bunyan*: *Pilg. Prog.*, pt. ii.)

B. Intransitive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To have a lodging; to dwell; to keep abode; to take shelter. (*Shakesp.*: *Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 5.)

2. *Where*: To have a station in the heavens.

"*Where Saturn houses, and where Hermes joins.*"—*Dryden*: *Virgil*; *Georgic* i. 460.

3. *To house guns*:

Naut.: To run them in upon the decks, and then by taking the quoins from under them, to let the muzzles rest against the sides above the ports, then to secure them by their tackle, muzzle lashings, and breechings.

house-bōat, *s.* [*Eng. house*, and *boat*.] A barge, with a wooden building of one story erected on it.

"What Mr. Keeley Halsewell in his *houseboat* has done."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

**hōuse'-bōte*, *s.* [*Eng. house*, and *Mid. Eng. bote* (q. v.).]

Law: (See extract.)

"The Saxon word *bote* is used by us as synonymous to the French *estovers* (that is, necessities, from *estoffer*, to furnish), and therefore *housebote* is a sufficient allowance of wood to burn in the house."—*Blackstone*: *Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 3.

hōuse'-breāk-ēr, *s.* [*Eng. house*, and *breaker*.] One who enters or breaks into, and robs houses; a burglar.

"The capital was kept in constant terror by *house-breakers*."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

hōuse'-breāk-ing, *s.* [*Eng. house*, and *break-ing*.] The act or crime of breaking into and robbing houses; burglary.

"Burglary, or nocturnal *housebreaking*, *burgi latrocinium*, which by our ancient law was called *hamesecken*, as it is in Scotland to this day, has always been looked upon as a very heinous offense."—*Blackstone*: *Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 16.

hōuse'-buil'd-ēr, *s.* [*Eng. house*, and *builder*.] The builder of a house.

housebuilder-moth, *s.*

Entomology: *Oiketicus sandersii*. The "house" which it builds is a pensile nest.

hōuse'-dōg, *s.* [*English house*, and *dog*.] A dog kept to guard a house from thieves, etc.

"To charm the surly *house-dog's* faithful bark."—*Wordsworth*: *Female Vagrant*.

hōused, **housed*, *a.* [*Fr. houser*=a horse covering, &c.] Applied to horses when covered with housings.

hōuse'-fly, *s.* [*Eng. house*, and *fly*.]

Entom.: *Musca domestica*. The third joint of the antennæ is thrice the length of the second; the style is plumose; the eyes reddish-brown; the front of the head white; the neck black; the thorax blackish-gray, with four longitudinal black bands; abdomen blackish-brown, above with blackish elongated spots, pale yellowish brown beneath. The larvæ are called maggots; they live in decaying animal matter. The common fly has a wide geographical distribution. It is possible that the feet of the fly may carry infection from place to place.

hōuse'-hōld, **hous'-hōld*, *s. & a.* [*Eng. house*, and *hold*; from being held or kept together in one house.]

A. As substantive:

1. Those who live together under the same roof; a family under the same head.

2. A race, family, or house.

"Two households, both alike in dignity."—*Shakesp.*: *Romeo and Juliet*. (Prol.)

3. Family life; domestic management or affairs.

"Rich stuffs and ornaments of household."—*Shakesp.*: *Henry V.*, III., iii. 2.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the house and family; domestic; as, *household* furniture, *household* affairs, &c.

household-bread, *s.* Common bread; bread not of the finest quality.

household-gods, *s. pl.*

1. *Roman Antig.*: The Lares and Penates; the gods presiding over the house or family.

2. *Fig.*: All objects endeared to one as associated with home.

household-stuff, **household-stuffe*, *subst.* The vessels, utensils, furniture, &c., of a home.

"His cloak is his bed, yea, and his *household-stuff*."—*Spenser*: *On Ireland*.

household-troops, *household-brigade*, *s.*

Eng. Mil.: Troops specially employed to guard the person of the sovereign.

"As easily as the French *household-troops* paced along the great road from Versailles to Marli."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

hōuse'-hōld-ēr, **hous'-hōld-ēr*, *s.* [*Eng. house*, and *holder*.]

1. The master or head of a family; the occupier of a house.

"A certain *householder* planted a vineyard."—*Matthew* xxi. 27.

*2. One that belongs to a household.

"I press me none but good *householders*, yeoman's sons."—*Shakesp.*: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iv. 2.

hōuse'-keēp-ēr, *s.* [*Eng. house*, and *keeper*.]

1. The master or mistress of a household; one who occupies a house with his or her family; a householder.

"If I may credit *housekeepers* and substantial tradesmen, all sorts of provisions and commodities are risen excessively."—*Locke*.

2. One who keeps or guards a house. (*Shakesp.*: *Macbeth*, iii. 1.)

3. One who keeps or lives much at home.

"You are manifest *housekeepers*."—*Shakesp.*: *Coriolanus*, i. 3.

4. A female servant who has the management of the domestic affairs of a family, and the control of the other servants.

hōuse'-keēp-ing, *s. & a.* [*English house*, and *keeping*.]

A. As substantive:

1. The management of domestic affairs; the care of a household.

*2. Hospitality; a liberal and plentiful table.

"I hear your grace hath sworn out *housekeeping*."—*Shakesp.*: *Love's Labor's Lost*, ii. 1.

*B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to a household; domestic.

"His house, for pleasant prospect, large scope, and other *housekeeping* commodities, challengeth the preeminence."—*Carew*.

**hōus'-el*, **hous-ele*, **hos-el*, *s.* [*A. S. hūsel* (for *hunsel*); cogn. with Goth. *hunsal*=a sacrifice; Icel. *húsl*.] The Holy Eucharist; the Sacrament; the taking or receiving of the Sacrament.

**hōus'-el*, **hoselen*, *v. t.* [*A. S. hūselian*, from *hūsel*; Goth. *hunsljan*.]

1. To administer the sacrament to; specif., to administer the viaticum to.

"And certes one a yere at the lest way it is lawful to be *houselled*."—*Chaucer*: *Parson's Tale*.

2. To prepare for a journey.

"May zealous smiths
So *house* all our hacknies that they may feel
Companion in their feet, and tire at Highgate."
Beaumont & Fletcher: *Wit without Money*, iii. 7.

hōuse'-lāmb (b silent), *s.* [*English house*, and *lamb*.] A lamb kept in a house for fattening.

**hōus'-eled*, *pa. par. or a.* [*HOUSEL*, *v.*]

hōuse'-leek, *s.* [*Eng. house*, and *leek*.]

1. *Bot.*: The genus *Sempervivum*, of which one species, *S. tectorum*, is found half wild on the tops of walls and houses in some parts of the country. It has dull reddish purple flowers, with twelve narrow sepals, twelve lanceolate ciliate petals, and twelve stamens. It is really wild in continental Europe and Asia.

2. (*Pl.*): Houseleeks. The name given by Lindley to the order Crassulaceæ (q. v.).

houseleek-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Eonium arborescens*.

hōuse'-lēss, **house-lesse*, *a.* [*Eng. house*; *-less*.] Destitute of or without a house, home, or shelter; homeless.

"With *houseless* wanderers, were my first relief."—*Wordsworth*: *Female Vagrant*.

hōuse'-lēss-nēss, *s.* [*Eng. houseless*, and *-ness*.] The state of having no house. (*Dickens*: *Uncommercial Traveller*, xiii.)

**hōuse'-lēt*, *s.* [*Eng. house*; dimin. suff. *-let*.] A little house.

"The squeezed, cabin-parlored *houselets* of Dover."—*W. Taylor*, in *Robert's Remains*, i. 410.

**hōuse'-līng*, **hous'-līng*, *a. & s.* [*Eng. housel*; *-ing*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to the Eucharist; sacramental.

2. Of or pertaining to any of the sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church.

B. As subst.: The act of giving or receiving the Eucharist; the Eucharist. (*Warner*: *Albion's England*, bk. v., ch. xxiii.)

houseling-cloth, *housling-cloth*, *s.* In the Roman Catholic Church, a cloth spread over the rails before the altar at communion.

hōuse'-māid, *s.* [*English house*, and *maid*.] A female servant or maid employed to keep a house clean, &c.

"The housemaid may put out the candle against the looking-glass."—*Swift*: *Directions to Servants*.

**hōuse'-māte*, *s.* [*Eng. house*, and *mate*.] One who dwells in the same house with another or others.

"Had woe o'erwhelmed
The housemates, they were hardly silent thus."—*R. Browning*: *Balaustion's Adventure*.

**hōuse'-mōn-gēr*, *s.* [*Eng. house*, and *monger*.] A speculator in house property.

"Those speculative *house-mongers* who are the worst feature of the present system."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

house-mover, *s.* One whose business it is to move houses. In late years it has become a very important trade.

hōuse'-plg-eōn, *s.* [*Eng. house*, and *pigeon*.] A tame pigeon.

hōuse'-rāis-ēr, *s.* [*Eng. house*, and *raiser*.] One who erects a house; a house builder.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

hōuse'-rōom, s. [Eng. *house*, and *room*.] Room or accommodation in a house.

hōuse'-warm-ing, s. [Eng. *house*, and *warm-ing*.] A feast or merrymaking upon going into a new house.

hōuse'-wife (or as *hūz'-zif*), ***hōse-wif**, ***huse-wif**, ***hus-wife**, ***hus-wif**, **s.** [Eng. *house*, and *wife*.]

1. The mistress of a family; the female head of a household; the wife of a householder.

2. A case for holding pins, needles, thread, scissors, and the like.

*3. A hussy. (*Shakesp.: Henry V., v. 1.*)
Housewife and hussy were at first but two different methods of spelling the same word.

hōuse'-wife (or as *hūz'-zif*), ***hōus'-wife**, ***hus-wife**, **v. t.** [*HOUSE-WIFE, s.*] To manage like a housewife; to economize.

"Huswifery the little heaven had lent,
She duly paid a great for quarter rent."
Dryden: Cook and Fox, 9.

hōuse'-wife-ly (or as *hūz'-zif-ly*), ***hus-wife-ly**, **a. & adv.** [Eng. *housewife*; *-ly*.]

A. Adj.: Of or pertaining to a housewife or the domestic management of a household; like a housewife; skilled in the management of household affairs.

B. As adv.: Like a housewife; with careful economy or management.

"She handleth all things housewifely: Ergo she is a good housewife."—*Wilson: Arte of Logike, fo. 58.*

hōuse'-wif-ēr-ry (or as *hūz'-zif-ry*), ***hous-wif-ry**, ***hus-wif-er-y**, ***hus-wy-er-y, s.** [Eng. *housewife*; *-ry*.] The business of a housewife; female management of the domestic affairs of a household; skill in managing a household; economy.

"The labor of her I do huswifery call."

Tusser: Huswife and Huswifery.

***hōu'-si-a**, ***hōuss**, ***hōusse**, **s.** [Fr. *housie*; Low Lat. *husia*.] Housings (q. v.).

"Where man ended, the continued vest
Spread on his back, the housings and trappings of a beast."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xii.

hōus'-le, s. [Eng. *house*; dimin. suff. *-ie=-y*] A little house. (*Burns: To a Mouse.*)

hōus'-līng (1), **s.** [Fr. *housse* = a horse-covering; Low Lat. *hucia*, *housia*, *husia*, from *hulcītum* = a covering.]

1. A cloth extending backward from the saddle and covering the loins of the horse; in the plural, trappings.

"He clapped on his saddle and housings with great composure."—*Goldsmith: The Bee, No 2.*

2. In cart-harness a large piece of leather fastened to the hames on the collar; standing up in dry weather, in wet lying back on the horse's withers, to keep them dry. In carriage harness the housing is a small piece of leather covering the top of the collar; it usually bears a crest or monogram. (*Eng.*)

hōus'-līng (2), ***hows-yngs**, **s.** [Eng. *hous(e)*; *-ing*.]

*1. **Ordinary Language**:

1. A collection, range, or row of houses.

"The cyle of London had most housyngs and buildyngs from Ludgate towards Westminster."—*Fabyan, vol. i, ch. xcvi.*

2. The act of putting under shelter.

3. Shelter; cover.

"Even assuming that good housing could be obtained by the workers at cheap rents, what would be the economical effect?"—*Fall Mail Gazette.*

II. **Technically**:

1. **Arch.**: A niche for a statue.

2. **Ord.**: A prismatic groove in the axle-tree of a gun-carriage for the cheeks of the transom.

3. **Carp.**: The notches in an object for the insertion of another piece; as, notches in the string-boards for the ends of the steps of stairs.

4. **Machinery**:

(1) The framing holding a journal-box; as, one of the standards holding the journal-boxes of the rolls in a rolling-mill.

(2) The uprights supporting the cross-slide of a planer.

5. **Nautical**:

(1) That portion of a mast which is included between the keelson and the surface of the upper deck.

(2) A covering or protection, as of a ship's deck, when laid up in ordinary or under stress of weather.

(3) [*HOUSE-LINE.*]

6. **Rail.**: One of the plates or guards on the railway carriage or truck, which form a lateral support for the axle-boxes, and in which they slip up and down as the springs alternately contract and expand. Also called pedestals, horn-plates, jaws, axle-guards.

housing-bearers, s. pl.

Metall.: The frame in which the rollers of an iron-rolling mill are set.

hous-ling, s. [*HOUSELING.*]

***houss**, **s.** [*HOUSIA.*]

hou'-tou, s. [From its note.]

Zoöl.: A very beautiful motmot, found in South America.

hoūt-tāyn'-I-a, s. [Named after Houttuyn, a celebrated virtuoso resident in Amsterdam.]

Bot.: A genus of Saururaceæ. The leaves of *Houttuynia cordata* are deemed by the Cochinchinese emmenagogue. They are eaten by the Lepchas of the Himalaya Mountains.

***hōve, pret. of v.** [*HEAVE, v.*]

***hōve** (1), **v. i.** [*HOVER.*] To hove about; to loiter; to halt.

"And there he hōved, and abode
To wit what she wolde mene."

Gower: C. A. I.

***hōve** (2), ***hoove, v. i. & t.** [*HOVE, pret. of v.*]

A. Intrans.: To raise; to swell.

"The earth also for her part, by this meane well soaked,
swelletteth and hōveth as it were with a leaven."—*P. Holland: Pity, bk. xvii, ch. ii.*

B. Trans.: To cause to swell.

"Some ill-brown drink had hōved her wame."

Burns: Death and Doctor Hornbook.

hōve, s. [*HOOVE.*]

hō-vē-a, s. [Named after Anthony Pantaleon Hove, a Polish botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of *Hovea* (q. v.). Most of the species are Australian. *Hovea celst* is a common greenhouse plant, flowering in spring. About twenty other species are cultivated.

hō-vē-æ, s. pl. [*Mod. Lat. hove(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: A section or family of the papilionaceous sub-tribe Genisteæ.

hōv'-el, ***hov-il**, ***hov-yi**, ***hov-ylle, s.** [A. S. *hof* = a house; dimin. suff. *-el*; cogn. with Icel. *hofa* = a temple, a hall; Ger. *hof* = a yard, a court.]

I. **Ordinary Language**:

1. A shed for cattle, open at the sides and covered on the top.

2. A mean, poor cottage or house.

"Though the best houses were such as would now be called hovels."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.*

II. **Technically**:

Porcelain: A conoidal structure of brick, forty feet in diameter and thirty-five feet high, around which the ovens or firing-kilns are clustered.

hovel-house, hovel-housing, s. A niche for a statue.

***hōv'-el, v. t.** [*HOVEL, s.*] To put into a hovel or shed; to shelter in a hovel.

"And wast thou fain, poor father,
To hovel thee with swine and rogues forlorn?"

Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 7.

† To hovel a chimney:

Build.: To carry up two sides of a chimney higher than those least liable to strong currents of air, or to leave openings on all sides of it.

hōv'-el-ēr, subst. [Etym. doubtful.] One who assists in saving life and property from a wreck. (*Provincial.*)

hōv'-el-līng, s. [*HOVEL, v.*]

Build.: The act or process of carrying up two sides of a chimney higher than those less exposed to strong currents of air, in order to prevent it from smoking; the leaving openings in all the sides so that when the wind blows over the top, the smoke may escape below.

hō'-vél-lite, hō'-vél-lit, hōe'-vél-It (o, oe as *Ger. ð*), **s.** [Named after Dr. Hövell; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: The same as *Sylvite* (q. v.).

hov-en, pa. par. or a. [*HEAVE, v.*] Raised; swelled; puffed.

hō-vēn'-I-a, s. [Named after David Hoven, senator of Amsterdam and patron of Thunberg.]

Bot.: A genus of Rhamnaceæ. The peduncles of *Hovenia dulcis* are said to become so enlarged that they are eaten in China, their flavor being like that of a ripe pear.

hōv'-ēr, v. i. [A freq. from Mid. Eng. *hove*; cf. Welsh *hōfian*, *hōfio* = to hover.]

*1. To wait, to stay, to loiter.

2. To hang or remain fluttering in the air or on the wing; to remain, as it were, suspended over a place or object; to remain floating in the air.

"Hovered thy spirit o'er thy sorrowing son?"

Cooper: My Mother's Picture.

3. To wander or move about from place to place; to move to and fro about or near a place.

"We see so warlike a prince at the head of so great an army, hovering on the borders of our confederates."—*Addison.*

4. To be irresolute; to waver; to be in doubt or uncertainty; to stand in suspense or expectation.

"Hovering o'er the paper with her quill."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, l. 297.

hōv'-ēr, s. [*HOVER, v.*] A shelter, cover, or protection; a retreat.

"Boughs of trees which were cast in thither to serve as a hover for the fish."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

hover-ground, s. Light ground. (*Ray.*)

hōv'-ēr-ēr, s. [*HOVER, v.*] An arrangement in an incubator for protecting the young chickens and keeping them warm.

hōv'-ēr-līng, pr. par., a. & s. [*HOVER, v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or state of remaining fluttering or suspended in the air; a moving to and fro about a place.

hōv'-ēr-līng-ly, adv. [Eng. *hovering*; *-ly*.] In a hovering manner.

***hōv'-ēr-ly, adv.** [Eng. *hover*; *-ly*.] Hoveringly; like one stopping only for a moment.

hōv'-ite, s. [From Hove, near Brighton, England, where it occurs.]

Min.: A soft white and friable earthy mineral, occurring as a mixture in collyrite. Composition: Carbonic acid, 44%; carbonate of lime, 28%; water, 27% = 100.

hōw, ***hou**, ***hu**, ***hwo**, **adv.** [A. S. *hū*; cogn. with O. Fris. *hu*, *ho*; Dut. *hoe*; Goth. *hwaiva*, from A. S. *hwaē*; Goth. *hwas* = who.]

1. In what manner.

"What is written in the law? How redest thou?"—*Luke x. 26.*

2. By what means.

"How or which way should they first break in?"—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I, ii. 1.*

3. To what degree or extent.

"How quick is love!"

Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 38.

4. In what proportion; by what measure, quantity, or degree.

5. In what state or condition; as, *How* are you?

"How shall I go up to my father?"—*Genesis xlii. 34.*

6. By what name or title.

"How art thou called?"

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II, v. 1.

7. At what price; how dear.

"How a score of ewes now?"

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II, iii. 2.

hōw'-ād-jī, s. [Arab. = a traveler.] A name given to a merchant in parts of the East.

hōw'-ard'-I-a, s. [Named after Mr. Howard, an English pharmacologist.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonads. *Howardia*, or *Chrysoxylon febrifuga*, has a bitter tonic bark, first detected by Mr. Howard. [Etym.] It is from tropical America.

***hōw-bē, adv.** [Eng. *how*, and *be*.] Nevertheless.

"Howbe I am but rude and borrel."

Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar; July.

hōw-bē'-it, adv. [Eng. *how*, *be*, and *it*.] Nevertheless; notwithstanding.

hōw'-dah, s. [Hind. & Arab. *hauḍaj*.] A seat, of various forms and generally covered, erected on the back of an elephant for one or more persons to ride in.

hōw'-diē, hōw'-dī, s. [*HOUDIE.*] A midwife.

hōwe, s. [*HOLLOW.*] A hollow.

"Full of heights and howes."—*Scott: Rob Roy, ch. xvi.*

howe-backit, a. Sunk in the back; spoken of a horse, &c.

"Thou's howe-backit, now, an' knaggie."

Burns: Auld Farmer, to his Auld Mare Maggie.

hōw'-el, s. [Dan. *høv*; Ger. *hobel* = a plane.]

Cooper.: A plane with a convex sole, used for smoothing the insides of barrels and casks.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trī, sīrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

how-év-ér, *adv. & conj.* [Eng. *how*, and *ever*.]

A. As adverb:

1. In whatever manner or degree; in whatever state.

"However the business goes, you have made fault."
Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iii. 2.

2. At all events; at least; in any case.

"To enjoy, if it may be, all good, *however* the chiefest."
Tillotson.

B. As conj.: Nevertheless, yet, notwithstanding, still, though.

"These forty-four proctors, *however*, were almost all of one mind."
Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

howff, howff, *v. t.* [Howff, *s.*] To resort to a place; to frequent; to haunt.

howff, howff, *s.* [A. S. *hof*, *hōfa*=a house.] A place of resort; a retreat; a refuge.

how-itz, *s.* [HOWITZER.]

how-itz-ér, *s.* [Ger. *haubitze*, from Bohemian *haufnice*=a sling for casting a stone.]

Ordnance: A cannon, differing from ordinary guns in being shorter and lighter in proportion to its bore, and used for throwing shells or case-shot only, with comparatively small charges. The only existing patterns are the 32, 24, and 12-pounders, and 4½ in. howitzer, of bronze, and the 10 in. and 8 in. howitzer of iron. A small chamber at the bottom of the bore receives the powder.

"You have your *howitzer* planted

There on the roof?"

Longfellow: *Miles Standish*, iv.

howk, *v. t.* [Sw. *holka*=to make hollow.] To dig up.

howk-ér, *s.* [HOOKER.]

howl, *howl-en, *howle, *v. i. & t.* [O. Fr. *huller*, from Lat. *ululo*=to howl, from *ulula*=an owl (q. v.); cogn. with M. H. Ger. *hiuveln*, *hiulen*, *hulen*; Ger. *heulen*=to howl, to hoot as an owl; M. H. Ger. *hiuvel*; O. H. Ger. *hiuvelā*; Ger. *eule*=an owl; Gr. *ulō*=to howl, to wail; Sansc. *ulūka*=an owl.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To cry as a wolf or dog; to utter a protracted or mournful cry.

"And dogs in corners set them down to *howl*."

Drayton: *The Mooncalf*.

2. To cry in anguish; to wail, to lament.

"New widows *howl*."—Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iv. 3.

3. To make a mournful wailing sound like the wind.

"Wild *howled* the wind the forest glades along."

Scott: *Poacher*.

B. Trans.: To utter in wailing or mournful tones.

"She *howled* aloud, 'I am on fire!'"

Tennyson: *Palace of Art*, 285.

howl, *howle, *s.* [HOWL, *v.*]

1. The cry of a wolf or dog; a protracted mournful sound.

2. A wail or cry of anguish or distress; a shriek.

"While the mad mothers, with their *howls* confus'd
Do break the clouds." Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iii. 3.

howl-ér, *s.* [Eng. *howl*; -*er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who howls.

2. *Zool.*: The same as HOWLING-MONKEY (q. v.).

***howl-ét**, *s.* [Fr. *hulotte*=an owl, from *huler*=to owl.] [OWLET.]

1. *Gen.*: An owl, an owlet.

"To see the wit and dexterity of these *howlets*,"—P. Holland: *Pitny*, bk. x, ch. xvii.

2. *Spec.*: One of the popular names for the Barn-owl, *Strix flammea*. Called also Madge-howlet, &c.

howl-ing, *a. & s.* [HOWL, *v.*]

A. As adj.: Filled with howls or wailings; dreary.

"He found them in a desert land, and in the waste
howling wilderness."—Deut. xxxii. 10.

B. As subst.: A howl, a wail.

"Undisturbed except by the *howlings* and lamentations
which were heard on shore."—Cook: *Third Voyage*, bk. v.,
ch. iv.

howling-monkey, *s.*

Zool.: Mycetes, a genus of Cebidæ, and specially *Mycetes ursinus*. The name "howling" is given from the loud and resonant voice heard by Humboldt and Bonpland half a league away. The hal-lux is not opposable. The animals are clumsy in make, heavy in their movement, and hang on trees by their long prehensile tails. They inhabit the warmer parts of the New World, to a certain extent corresponding to the baboons in the Old. They are the largest monkeys in South and Central America. Called also Howlers.

howl-it, *s.* [HOWLET.]

how-lite, *s.* [Named after How, who analyzed it; with Gr. *lithos*=stone.]

Min.: The same as SILICOBARO-CALCITE (q. v.). Dana prefers the name Howlite.

howm, *s.* [A. S. *holm*; Icel. *hólmr*=an island.] A piece of low lying land; level ground in the bottom of a valley. [HOLM.]

"The blunker that's biggit the bonnie house down in the *howm*."—Scott: *Guy Mannering*, ch. iii.

how-quá, *s.* [After the name of a celebrated Hong Kong tea merchant, who died in 1846.] A kind of tea of very fine quality.

how-só, *adv.* [Eng. *how*, and *so*.] However, however; in whatever manner or degree.

"And welcome home, *howso* unfortunate."

Daniel: *Civil Wars*, bk. ii.

how-só-év-ér, *adv.* [Eng. *how*, *so*, and *ever*.]

1. In what manner or degree soever.

"I am glad he comes, *howsoever* he comes."—Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

2. However, nevertheless; be that as it may; in any case.

"*Howsoever*, he shall pay for me."—Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 2.

3. Although; even if.

"*Howsoever* you speak this to feel other men's minds."
—Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iv. 1.

thow-soon, *adv.* [Eng. *how*, and *soon*.] As soon as; however soon.

***howve**, *s.* [Icel. *höf*=a hood, a cap; Ger. *haube*; Dan. *hue*.] A hood; a cap. (Chaucer: *C. T.*, 3,909.)

hoy, *s.* [Dut. *heu*, *heude*; Fr. *heu*; Flem. *hui*.]

Naut.: A one-masted coasting-vessel, used before steamboats for conveying passengers and goods between places, or as a tender upon larger vessels in port.

"There lay the *hoy* in which he was to sail."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

hoy, *interj.* [Dut. *hui*.] An exclamation to draw attention; ho! hulloa!

hoy, *v. t.* [Hoy, *interj.*] To urge; to incite.

"They *hoy't* out Will, wi' sair advice."

Burns: *Halloween*.

hoy-a, *s.* [Named after Thomas Hoy, F. L. S. (gardener to the Duke of Northumberland). He died in 1821.]

Bot.: A genus of Asclepiadaceæ, tribe Stapeliæ. The roots and tender stalks of *Hoya viridiflora* produce expectoration and sickness. It is found in the south of India.

***hoy-dén**, *s. & a.* [HOIDEN.]

hoÿse, *s.* [HOIST.] A hoist; a lift. (Burns: *Ordination*.)

hoÿt, hoÿte, *v. i.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *hoiden*.]

1. To romp.

"Let none condemn them [the girls] for rigs, because thus *hoÿting* with the boys."—Fuller: *A Pisgah Sight of Palestine*, bk. iv, ch. vi.

2. To amble crazily. (Burns: *To His Auld Mare*.)

Huán-á-có, Guán-á-có (Hu, Gu as Hw, Gw), *s. & a.* (See def.)

Geology, &c.:

A. As subst.: A town of Peru 180 miles N. N. E. of Lima.

B. As adj.: Of, belonging to, or brought from the place described under A.

Huanuco-bark, *s.*

Bot., Pharm., &c.: A medicinal bark, that of *Cinchona micrantha*, brought from Huanuco.

huás-cól-ite (hu as w), *s.* [From Huasco, a province of Chili, in which it occurs.]

Min.: A granular or saccharoid lead-gray mineral, akin to galenite. It is a sulphide of lead and zinc. Composition: Sulphur, 19.2; lead, 48.6; zinc, 25.6; the gangue, 3.1.

hüb, *s.* [The same word as HOB (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A projection or protuberance.

2. A mark at which quoits are thrown.

3. The hilt of a weapon; as, to drive a dagger up to the *hüb*.

4. A block for scotching a carriage or car wheel.

II. Technically:

1. *Die-sink*: A cylindrical piece of steel on which the design for a coin is engraved in relief. [MATRIX, PUNCH, DIE.]

2. *Lathe*: A fluted screw of hardened steel, placed on a mandrel between the centers of a lathe, notched to present cutting-edges, and used in cutting screw-tools, chasing-tools, &c.

3. *Vehic.*: The central portion of a wheel which is slipped upon the arm of the axle, and in which the spokes are set radially; the nave.

Hub of the Universe: A term specially applied to Boston, Mass., and by extension to other cities; the great center or chief city, like the hub of a wheel, to which the spokes are subservient. [NAVEL.]

"Calcutta . . . swaggers as if it were the *hub* of the universe."—London Daily News.

hub-borer, *s.*

Wheelwright: An implement or machine for boring hubs for the boxing or the spokes.

hub-centering machine, *s.*

Wheelwright: A machine in which a hub is chucked while the hole for the axle-box is reamed out concentric with the outside shape. A similar mode is adopted for holding the hub while setting the boxes therein.

hub-lathe, *s.*

Wheelwright: A form of lathe for turning carriage and wagon hubs.

hub-mortising machine, *s.*

Wheelwright: A machine in which a wheel-hub is held upon a mandrel or stake, so disposed that a reciprocating chisel may cut therein the mortises for the spokes. The hub is dogged or clamped so as to prevent rotation while the mortise is being cut, and is then rotated a determinate number of degrees to present the next spot to the cutting tool.

hüb-ble hüb-ble, *s.* [From the sound.] A kind of pipe in which the smoke is drawn through water, making a bubbling noise.

hüb-büb, *s.* [Prob. from *whoop-whoop*, or *hoop-hoop*.] A confused noise; a tumult; a confused sound of many voices.

"A universal *hubbub* wild,"

Of stunning sounds." Milton: *P. L.*, II. 951.

hüb-büb-boö, *subst.* [HUBBUB.] A howling; a wailing.

hüb-bÿ, *a.* [Eng. *hub*; -*y*.] Full of hubs or protuberances; as, a *hubby* road.

hüb-nér-ite, *s.* [Named after Hübner, who analyzed it.]

Min.: An orthorhombic columnar or foliated opaque mineral of a brownish-red or black color, and adamantine luster; hardness, 4.5; specific gravity, 7.14. Composition: Tungstic-acid, 76.6; protoxide of manganese, 23.4. Found in the Mammoth district of Nevada. (Dana.)

***hück**, *v. i.* [Gr. *höcken*, *höken*.] [HUCKSTER.] To higgie in trade.

"After much base *hucking* and rising by little and little."—P. Holland: *Livy*, p. 991.

hück, *s.* [Ger.] A kind of river trout found in Germany.

hück-a-bäck, *s.* [Low Ger. *huckebak*; Ger. *huckeback*.] A kind of linen cloth having raised figures on it somewhat resembling damask. It is used for table-cloths and toweling.

hück-bër-rÿ, *s.* [Provinc. Eng. *huck*=a hook (?), or *huck*=a husk or pod (?), and Eng. *berry*.]

Bot.: *Celtis crassifolia*.

hüc-kle, *s.* [A dimin. from *hook* (q. v.).] The hip; a bunch or part projecting like the hip.

"For getting up on stump and *huckle*,

He with his foe began to buckle."

Butler: *Hudibras*, pt. i, c. 11.

hüc-kle-bäcked, *a.* [Eng. *huckle*, and *backed*.] Having crooked shoulders; crook-shouldered.

hüc-kle-bër-rÿ, *s.* [Eng. *huckle*, and *berry*.]

Bot.: The fruit of Gaylussacia, a genus of Vaccinacæ; also *Vaccinium ovalifolium*.

***hüc-kle-böne**, *s.* [Eng. *huckle*, and *bone*.]

1. The hip-bone.

"Sciatica or gout in the *hucklebone*."—P. Holland: *Pitny*, bk. xxvi, ch. viii.

2. The astragalus (q. v.).

"The *hucklebones*, or astragali, were used in divination in ancient Rome."—Tylor: *Primitive Culture*, i. 74.

hück-stër, ***huk-stare**, ***huk-stere**, ***huck-ster**, ***huk-stare**, *s.* [Dut. *hucken*=to stoop; *hucker*=a huckster; cf. *heuker*=a retailer; *heuken*=to retail; Sw. *hökare*=a cheesemonger; *höken*=higgling; *hökerske*=a huckster. The word is properly a feminine form, from the termination -*ster*.]

1. A retailer of small goods; a peddler, a hawker.

"He went so low as to make gains by *huckster's* trade."

—P. Holland: *Suetonius*, p. 241.

2. A mean, trickish fellow.

hück-stër, *v. i. & t.* [HUCKSTER, *s.*]

A. Intrans.: To deal in petty goods or bargains; to peddle.

"They must pay a shilling for changing their piece into silver, to some *huckstering* fellow who follows that trade."

—Swift.

B. Trans.: To expose for sale; to make an object of barter.

hück-stër-age (age as *ig*), ***huc-ster-age**, *s.* [Eng. *huckster*; -*age*.] The business or actions of a huckster; petty dealing.

hück-stër-ér, *s.* [Eng. *huckster*; -*er*.] A huckster.

hück-stër-öss, **hück-ströss**, *s.* [Eng. *huckster*; -*ess*.] A female huckster.

böl, böy; pöüt, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = çhan. -tion, -sion = çhün; -tion, -sion = çhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = çhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

hüd, s. [HOOD.] The hull or shell of a nut. (*Provincial.*)

***hüd, v. t.** [HOOD.] To cover over; to wrap up. "But Valerius . . . huddled them with their gowns over their heads."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 84.

hüd-dër, *hod-er, *hod-ren, *hod-ur, v. t. [A frequent. from Mid. Eng. *huden*=to hide (q. v.).]

1. To crowd together, to huddle.

"Scattered on thi Scottis and hodred in their hottes."—*Robert de Brunne*, p. 273.

2. To cover, to wrap up.

"Hodur and happe."—*La Bone Florence*, 112.

hüd-dle, *hud-le, v. i. [A variant of *hudler* (q. v.).]

A. Intrans.: To crowd, to press; to hurry promiscuously without order or regularity; to throng.

"Fools huddle on, and always are in haste."—*Bowe: Golden Verses of Pythagoras*.

B. Transitive:

1. To throw, hurry, or crowd together promiscuously or in confusion.

"For that grand lev'ler huddles to one place

Rich, poor, wise, foolish, noble and the base."—*Brome: On the Death of his Schoolmaster*.

2. To get or bring together without order or system; to throw together confusedly.

"His soul did huddled notions try."—*Dryden: Absalom and Achitophel*, i. 171.

3. To crowd; to add hastily.

"Huddling jest upon jest."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

4. To perform hastily, without order or regularity; to produce hurriedly or without due consideration and preparation. (Usually followed by *up*.)

"Reading what they never wrote

Just fifteen minutes, huddle up their work,

And with a well-bred whisper close the scene!"—*Cosper: Task*, ii. 412.

5. To put away hastily and carelessly; to hurry away.

6. To put on in haste and disorder; to throw on hastily and carelessly. (Usually followed by *on*.)

"At twelve she rose: with much ado

Her clothes were huddled on by two."—*Prior: Hans Carvel*.

hüd-dle, s. [HUDDLE, s.]

1. A crowd, a throng, a press, a confused mass or number of persons or things.

"A numerous huddle of pompous, phantastical, cumbersome ceremonies."—*Locke: Reasonableness of Christianity*.

*2. A miser, a niggard.

hüd-dlër, s. [English *hudd(e)*; -er.] One who huddles or throws things together confusedly, without order, system, or regularity.

***hüd-dlîng, a.** [HUDDLE, v.]

1. Confused.

"After his blunt and huddling fashion."—*Bacon*.

2. Hurrying or pressing along.

"Whose artful strains have oft delayed

The huddling brook."—*Milton: Comus*, 495.

Hü-di-bräs-tic, a. [Eng. *Hudibras*; -tic.] Of or pertaining to or resembling *Hudibras*, a satire against the Puritans, written by Samuel Butler and published in 1663; in the meter in which *Hudibras* is written; doggerel.

"His hymns, odes, ballads, and Hudibrastic satires are of very little intrinsic value."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

Hüd-sôn, s. & a. (See the compound.)

Hudson-river, s. & a.

A. As subst.: A river in New York State, which, after a course of three hundred miles, flows into the Atlantic, its estuary forming the harbor of New York.

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to the river described under A.

Hudson-river Group:

Geol.: An American formation homotaxial to the Caradoc or Bala Group of the Lower Silurian. Various trilobites and mollusks are the same in both.

Hüd-sôn-ite, s. [Named from the Hudson river, near which it occurs.]

Min.: A variety of Augite (q. v.). (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*) It is arranged by Dana as Aluminous Iron-Lime Pyroxene. It is black with a green streak.

hüe (1), *hewe, *heu, s. [A. S. *hio*, *heow*, *heō*=appearance; cogn. with Sw. *hy*=skin, complexion; Goth. *hiwi*=form, appearance.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: Color, shade of color, tint, dye.

"Madonna's face upon him shone,

Painted in heavenly hues above."—*Byron: Siege of Corinth*, xxx.

2. **Paint.**: A compound color in which one of the primaries predominates. Such are the various grays which are composed of the three primary

colors, in unequal strength and proportion. A gray in which blue predominates has a blue *hue*; one in which red predominates has a red *hue*, &c. The term is often carelessly employed by writers, who substitute it for tint or shade, which are strictly primary or secondary colors, in various degrees of intensity.

hüe (2), *huy, s. [Fr. *huer*=to hoot . . . to make hue and cry; *hüé*=a shouting, an outcry, or hue and cry (*Colgrave*), from O. Sw. *huta*=to hoot (q. v.).] [*HOOR*.] Now only used in the phrase *hue and cry*; a loud shout or cry; a clamor.

Hue and cry:

Eng. Law: (See extract.)

"There is yet another species of arrest, wherein both officers and private men are concerned, and that is, upon a *hue and cry* raised upon a felony committed. A *hue and cry*, hutesium ad clamor, is the old common law process of pursuing, with horn and with voice, all felons, and such as have dangerously wounded another."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. iv., ch. 21.

hüed, *hewed, a. [Eng. *hu(e)*; -ed.]

1. Having a particular hue or color.

"Phebus waxe old, and hewed like laton."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 11,557.

2. Flushed.

"Nay, his brow

Was hued with triumph."—*R. Browning: Paracelsus*, iii.

hü-ël, s. [Corn.] A mine; commonly written *WHEAL* (q. v.).

hüe-less, a. [Eng. *hue*; -less.] Destitute of, or having no color or hue.

hü-ër, s. [HUE (2), s.] One who calls out or gives notice to others by a cry; specif., a person stationed on a cliff or high point to give notice to the fishermen of the approach or movements of a shoal of fish.

"They lie hovering upon the coast, and are directed by a balker or *huer*, who standeth on the cliff-side, and from thence discerneth the course of the pilchards."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*, fo. 32.

hüff, s. & a. [HUFF, v.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One puffed up with notions of his own importance or value; a boaster; a braggart.

"Lewd shallow-brained *huffs* make Atheism and contempt of religion the sole badge and character of wit."—*South*.

2. A sudden swell of anger, displeasure, or arrogance; peevishness; petulance; offense taken at some real or imaginary wrong or slight. (Usually in the phrase *to take huff*.)

"His highness may have taken huff."—*Cosper: To Rev. William Bull*.

II. [HUFFING, C. 2].

B. As adj.: Huffish, angry, offended.

hüff, *hufe, *hoove, v. t. & i. [An imitative word: cf. *puff* and *whiff*; Ger. *hauchen*=to breathe, to blow, to puff. Probably confused with *hoven*, pa. par. of *heave* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.**: To blow or puff up; to swell or enlarge with air.

"The said winde within the earth, able to *huffe* up the ground."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. ii., ch. lxxxv.

2. **Fig.**: To treat with insolence or arrogance; to hector; to bluster at; to bully.

"Don't you suffer my lady to *huff* me every day, as if I were her dog?"—*Colley Cibber: The Careless Husband*, i. 1.

II. Checkers: To *huff* a player is to take one of his men off the board, when he neglects or refuses to capture with it one or more of his opponent's men.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.**: To swell or dilate; to be puffed up.

2. **Fig.**: To swell with anger or arrogance; to bluster; to hector; to storm; to take offense.

"Your husband hath already got a wife, A *huffing* wench yfaith, whose ruffling silks Make, with their motion, musick unto love."—*A Pleasant Conceited Comedy*, (1608.)

II. Checkers: To take one of the adversary's men off the board, when he neglects or refuses to capture with it one or more of his opponent's men.

***hüff-cap, a. & s.**

A. As adj.: Swaggering, blustering, pompous.

"Graced with *huff-cap* terms and thundering threats."—*Bp. Hall: Satires*, bk. i., sat. 3.

B. As subst.: A swaggerer, a blusterer, a bully, a hector, a braggart.

***hüff-ër, s.** [Eng. *huff*; -er.] A blusterer, a bully, a braggart.

"To be exposed in the end to suffer,

By such a braggadocio *huffer*."—*Butler: Hudibras*, pt. ii., c. iii.

hüff-i-nëss, s. [Eng. *huffy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being huffy; petulance; irritation.

hüff-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [HUFF, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. **Ord. Lang.**: The act or state of blustering or bullying; swagger; braggadocio.

"When *huffing* and hectoring must be looked upon as the only badges of gallantry."—*South: Sermons*, vol. x., ser. 4.

2. **Checkers**: The removal of one of the adversary's men from the board when he refuses or neglects to capture with it one or more of his opponent's men.

***hüff-îng-lÿ, adv.** [English *huffing*; -ly.] In a huffing manner; swaggeringly; blusteringly; arrogantly.

***hüff-îsh, a.** [Eng. *huff*; -ish.] Insolent, arrogant, blustering, hectoring.

***hüff-îsh-lÿ, adv.** [English *huffish*; -ly.] In a huffish manner; swaggeringly; blusteringly.

***hüff-îsh-nëss, s.** [English *huffish*; -ness.] The quality or state of being huffish; swagger; bluster; hectoring; arrogance.

hüff-ÿ, a. [Eng. *huff*; -y.]

1. **Lit.**: Puffed up, swollen.

2. **Fig.**: Arrogant, blustering, insolent, petulant.

hüg, *hugge, v. i. & t. [According to Skeat of Scandinavian origin; cf. Dan. *sidde paa hug*=to squat on the ground; Icel. *huka*=to sit on one's hams. Wedgwood refers it to the interjection *ugh* (q. v.).]

A. Intransitive:

1. To cower, to shrink, to shiver.

2. To cuddle; to crowd or press together; to huddle; to lie close.

B. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.**: To clasp or hold closely and tightly with the arms; to embrace closely; to clasp tightly to the breast.

2. **Fig.**: To hold fast or firmly; to cling to; to cherish.

"Faith, fanatic Faith, once wedded fast

To some dear falsehood, hugs it to the last."—*Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan*.

II. Naut.: To keep close to; as, to *hug* the shore or the land, to hug the wind.

"*Hugging* the shore at North Woolwich."—*London Times*.

¶ To *hug* one's self: To congratulate one's self; to chuckle.

¶ For the difference between *to hug* and *to clasp*, see CLASP.

hüg, *hügge, s. [HUG, v.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: A close embrace or clasping.

2. **Wrestling**: A particular grip or catch.

"Their *huggs* is a cunning close with their fellow-combatant; the fruit whereof is his fair fall or foil at the least."—*Fuller: Worthies*; Cornwall.

hüge, a. [O. Fr. *ahuge*=hug; the initial *a* being mistaken for the indefinite article.]

1. Very large; having enormous size or bulk; enormous.

"Leviathan, which God of all His works

Created *hügest*."—*Milton: P. L.*, l. 202.

2. Very great in any respect; immense, exceedingly great.

"Sparing makes *hüge* waste."—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, i. 1.

¶ For the difference between *huge* and *enormous*, see ENORMOUS.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Hüge-bellied*, *hüge-boned*, *hüge-built*, &c.

hüge-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *huge*; -ly.]

1. In a huge manner or degree; enormously, immensely.

"In a too of his foots the naile groweth over to the fleshe, and in harme to the foot *hügeliche* overwexeth."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 462. (Note.)

*2. In exceedingly great numbers.

3. Very greatly, exceedingly.

"The world was very barbarous or *hügel* grateful, when they could think them no less than gods who found out such things for men."—*Stillington: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 4.

hüge-nëss, s. [Eng. *huge*; -ness.]

1. Exceeding or enormous bulk or largeness; enormous size.

"All wondring at the *hügenesse* of the horse."—*Surrey: Virgile*; *Æneis* ii.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hëre, camel, hër, thëre; pine, plt, sire, sîr, marine; gô, pô, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mäte, cüb, cüre, unite, cûr, râle, fäll; try, sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

2. Exceeding greatness or extent; vastness.

"My mistress exceeds in goodness the hugeness of your unworthy thinking."—Shaksp.: *Cymbeline*, i. 5.

*hūg'-ē ōūs, a. [Eng. *huge*; -ous.] Huge, immense, enormous.

"What would have fed a thousand mouths was sunk To fill his own [an elephant's] by huguous length of trunk."—Byron: *Verses Spoken at Breaking-up*.

hūg'-gēr, s. [Eng. *hug*; -er.] One who hugs or embraces.

*hūg'-gēr, v. i. [Etym. doubtful.] To lie in ambush.

hugger-mugger, a.

1. Clandestine, secret, sly, unfair.

2. Confused slovenly.

¶ In *hugger-mugger*: In secret; secretly, privately.

"For God cannot abide to have his benefices kept secret in *hugger-mugger*."—Udall: *Luke* xvii.

*hūg'-gle, v. t. [A freq. from *hug* (q. v.).] To hug, to embrace, to clasp.

"He forbore quite not only to *huggle* and embrace [them] long together, but to behold so much as once in any public meeting and assembly."—P. Holland: *Suetonius*, p. 298.

hū-gō-nl-s, s. [Named after John Hugon, who published a botanical work in 1771.]
Bot.: A genus of Oxalidaceæ, which Arnott made the type of the order, calling it Hugoniaceæ. The root of *Hugonia mystax* smells like violets. It is said to be diuretic, diaphoretic, and anthelmintic. (Lindley, &c.)

Hū-guē-nōt, s. & a. [Many etymologies have been given, all on the supposition that the word did not arise before the Reformation. But mention is made under date Oct. 7, 1387, of a Pascal Huguenot, from St. Julien, in Limousin. It was, therefore, derived from some individual. The word *Huguenot* is believed by Mahn and Littré to be the diminutive of *Hugues*. The first known use of the word in the now established sense was in a letter from the Count de Villars, lieutenant-general in Languedoc, dated Nov. 11, 1560. (Littré.)

A. As substantive:

Hist.: A nickname formerly applied by the Roman Catholics to the Protestants of France, who were nearly all Calvinists, and who converted the appellation into one of honor instead of reproach. D'Aubigné believed that the Reformation began in France in A. D. 1512, while that of Switzerland commenced in 1516, and that of Germany in 1517. For a time France seemed as likely as the other two countries to adopt Protestantism. Though Margaret, the sister of Francis I., had favored it, yet that king had been strongly against it, at least during the latter part of his reign, as were Francis II. and Henry II. It arose among the people, and through their sympathy became so formidable, that when, in 1561, a year after the accession of Charles IX., the Huguenots were prohibited from preaching, they took up arms to achieve religious liberty. The chief seat of their power was in the south and west of France, that of the Catholics in the north and east. With an occasional hollow truce, or an interval of peace as hollow, the struggle went on for the next century and a quarter. Its two most notable incidents were the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, August 24, 1572 (BARTHOLOMEW), and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, Oct. 22, 1685 (REVOCATION). The name Huguenot has not been permanent. Those so called were afterward denominated Reformed or simply Protestant.

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to the French Protestants of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Hū-guē-nōt-ism, s. [Fr. *huguenotisme*.]

Church History:

1. Attachment to the Reformed faith. (Littré.)
2. The system of belief held by the Huguenots; French Protestantism of the Calvinistic type.

*hūg'-y, *hūg'-lō, a. [Eng. *hug*(e); -y.] Huge, vast, great.

"Your three-fold army and my *hugy* host
Shall swallow up these base-born Persians."
Marlowe: *1 Tamburlaine*, iii. 3.

*huish'-ēr (u as w), s. [Fr. *huissier*.] An usher (q. v.).

*huish'-ēr (u as w), v. t. [HUISHER, s.] To usher.

*hūke, s. [Fr. *hugue*, from Low Lat. *huca*.] A cloak. (HEUK.)

*hūlch, s. [A variant of *hunch* (q. v.).] A hump or hunch.

hulch-backed, a. Hunch-backed, hump-backed.

hūl'-dēe, s. [Maharatta.]

Bot.: *Curcuma longa*. [CURCUMA.]

*hul-en, v. i. [M. L. Ger. & O. Dut. *hulien*.] To hawl.

*hul-ferē, *hul-feerē, s. [HULVER.]

hū-lī, s. [HOLI.]

hūlk, *hūlke, s. [Low Lat. *hulka*, *hulcus*, *holcas*, from Gr. *holkas*=a ship of burden, from *elkō*=to drag or draw; *holkē*=a dragging; *holkos*=a machine for dragging ships on land.]

*1. A ship of burden; a merchant vessel.

"Having assembled together about fowlerscore hulkes [navibus onerariis]."—Goldinge: *Cæsar*, fo. 98.

2. The hull or body of a ship; especially the hull of a vessel not seaworthy, and moored in port for hospital, guard, convict, quarantine, custom-house, storage, victualing, or other purposes. A sheer-hulk is one fitted with sheers for masting and dismasting vessels.

3. Anything bulky and unwieldy.

¶ The hulks: Old dismantled ships used as prisons.

"Hulks are prison-ships right 'cross th' meshes."—Dickens: *Great Expectations*, ch. ii.

hūlk, v. t. [M. L. Ger. *holken*; Sw. *holka*=to hollow out.]

1. Ord. Lang.: To hollow out, to empty, to eviscerate, to disembowel; as, to *hulk* a hare.

"I could hulk your grace, and hang you up cross-legged Like a hare at poulters' baum."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Philaster*, v.

2. Min.: To dig away a portion of a rock that a blast may be more efficient.

*hulke, s. [A. S. *hulc*.] A hovel, a hut.

*hūlk'-lāg, a. [HULK, s.] Bulky, unwieldy, awkward; as, a great *hulking* fellow.

hūlk'-y, a. [Eng. *hulk*; -y.] Bulky, unwieldy, heavy, stupid.

hūll, *hole, *holl, *hoole, *hule, s. [A. S. *hulu*; cogn. with Mid. Eng. *hulen*, *hule*=to cover up; Dut. *hullen*=to put a cap on; Goth. *huljan*=to hide, to cover; Icel. *hylja*; Sw. *hölja*; Dan. *hylle*=to cover; Wel. *hul*=a covering.]

1. The husk or integument; the outer shell or covering of anything, but especially of a nut or grain.

2. The body of a ship.

"Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light."

Dryden: *Annus Mirabilis*, 60.

¶ Hull down:

Naut.: A term applied to a ship when she is so far off that only her masts and sails are visible.

hūll, v. t. & i. [HULL, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To strip the hull or husk off; to free or clear from the outer shell or covering; as, to *hull* peas, &c.

2. To pierce the hull of; as, to *hull* a ship with a cannon-ball.

*B. Intransitive:

1. Ord. Lang.: To float; to drive to and fro helplessly, like a dismantled ship.

"And there they *hull*, expecting but the aid

Of Buckingham to welcome them ashore."

Shaksp.: *Richard III.*, iv. 4.

2. Naut.: To take in all the sails in a calm.

hūl-lā-bā-lōē, s. [An imitative word.] An uproar; noisy confusion.

hūlled, pa. par. or a. [HULL, v.]

hulled corn or grain, s. Grain stripped or freed from the hull or husk.

hūll'-ēr, s. [Eng. *hull*; -er.] One who or that which hulls; specifically, a hulling-machine (q. v.).

hūll'-lāg, pr. par., a. & s. [HULL, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of stripping grain, &c., of the hull or husk.

hulling-machine, s.

Agric.: A machine for removing the cuticle from grain, and for breaking it without reducing it to the condition of meal.

hūl-lō', interj. [HOLLOA.]

hūll'-ōck, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: A small part of a sail lowered in a gale to keep the ship's head to the sea.

hūll'-y, a. [Eng. *hull*; -y.] Having hulls or husks; husky; siliquose.

hū-lō-ist, s. [HYLOIST.]

hū-lō-thē-ism, s. [HYLOTHEISM.]

hulst, s. [Dut.]

Bot.: The common holly.

*hul-stred, a. [A. S. *heolstra*=a hiding-place.] Hidden, covered, concealed.

"Shortly I will herberow me

There I hope best to *hulstred* be."

Romance of the Rose.

*hūl'-vēr, s. [Icel. *hulfr*=the dog-wood.] The common holly.

"As touching the Holly, or *Hulver-tree*, if it be planted about an house, whether it be within a citie, or standing in the country, it serveth for a countre-charm, and keepeth away all ill spells or enchantments."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. xxiv., ch. xlii.

¶ *Knee hulver* is the Butcher's broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*), and *Sea hulver* the Sea-holly, *Eryngium maritimum*.

hūm, *humme, *hummen, v. i. & t. [An imitative word; cogn. with Ger. *hummen*; Dut. *hommen*=to hum.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To make a prolonged buzzing noise like a bee; to buzz.

"The humming prey."

J. Phillips: *Splendid Shilling*.

2. To give utterance to a similar sound with the mouth; as—

(1) To express approbation or applause by a murmuring or buzzing noise.

"Part of his congregation hummed so loudly and so long, that he sat down to enjoy it."—Johnson: *Life of Sprat*.

(2) To utter a prolonged or confused murmuring or droning noise.

"Burden-wise, I'll hum on Tarquin still."

Shaksp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 1,133.

(3) To cry *hum* or *hem*; to make an inarticulate sound in speaking, from embarrassment or hesitation.

"Hum and stroke thy beard."

Shaksp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, i. 3.

B. Transitive:

1. To sing in a low murmuring voice; to mumble; as, to *hum* a tune.

2. To express by humming.

"In the gloom of twilight hum their joy."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

*3. To express approbation of; to applaud.

*4. To cheat; to trick or to delude by coaxing or flattery; to impose upon, to humbug (q. v.); to cajole.

"Beauty, by ancient tradition, we find

Has delightfully humm'd the whole race of mankind."

Brookes: *Epilogue on Humbugging*.

hūm, s. & interj. [HUM, v.]

A. As substantive:

1. The noise of bees and other insects in flight; the buzz of a top, a wheel, &c.

"The hum of the wheel and the singing

Suddenly ceased." Longfellow: *Miles Standish*, iii.

2. A low droning or murmuring sound.

"Is it the bittens' early hum?"

Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, vi. 20.

3. A confused murmuring or buzzing sound; a buzz.

"And the neigh of the steed and the multitude's hum."

Byron: *Siege of Corinth*, xxi.

4. A buzz or murmur of applause or approbation.

"The deep hum by which our ancestors were wont to indicate approbation."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

5. An inarticulate sound uttered by a speaker when pausing through embarrassment or hesitation; as, *hums* and *haws*.

6. Strong ale mixed with spirits; so called probably from the humming or buzzing in the head caused by it.

"Come, bring out a bottle, here presently, wife,

Of the best Cheshire *hum* he e'er drank in his life."

Cotton: *Voyage to Ireland in Burlesque*.

7. A cheat, an imposition, a trick, a hoax, a humbug.

B. As interj.: An inarticulate sound, expressive of doubt, hesitation, or deliberation; hem; ahem.

"I cried hum! and, well, go to!"

Shaksp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iii. 1.

hū-mān, *hu-main, *hu-maine, *hu-mane, a. & s. [Fr. *humain*, from Lat. *humanus*, from *homo*=a man; Sp. *humano*; Ital. *umano*. *Human* and *humane* are essentially the same words, the former being derived from the Latin through the French, the latter directly from the Latin.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to man or mankind.

"Without faith in *human* virtue or in *human* attachment."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Having the qualities or characteristics of a man.

"A pestilence swept away, in six months, more than a hundred thousand *human* beings."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

*3. Profane, secular, not sacred or divine; as, *human* authors.

*B. As subst.: A human being or creature; a man.

"And agonies of *human* and of brute."

Cowper: *Task*, ii. 106.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

***human-heartedness**, *s.* The quality or state of having a humane or feeling heart; humanity. (*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vi.)

human-remains, *s. pl.*

Palæont.: [MAN (*Palæont.*).]

human-sacrifices, *s. pl.* [SACRIFICE, *s.*]

***hū-man-āte**, *a.* [Eng. *human*; -ate.] Endued with humanity or human nature.

"Of your saying it followeth, that the bread is *humanate* or incarnate."—*Abp. Cranmer: Answer to Bp. Gardiner*, p. 369.

hū-mā-ne, *a.* [Lat. *humanus*, from *homo*=a man.] [HUMAN.]

*1. Of or pertaining to man or mankind; human.

"Goddess *humane*, reach, then, and freely taste."

Milton: P. L., ix, 732.

2. Having the feelings or disposition proper to man; endowed with tenderness, kindness, and compassion; kind, gentle, compassionate.

"Of an exceeding courteous and *humane* inclination."—*Spottiswood: Church of Scotland* (an. 1589).

3. Humanizing, elevating, refining; applied to the polite or elegant branches of study, as poetry, rhetoric, philology, the fine arts, &c.

hū-mā-ne-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *humane*; -ly.]

*1. Like men.

"By way of consolation we exhorted and persuaded them to bear . . . humane cases, *humanely*."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 435.

2. In a humane manner; with kindness, gentleness, and compassion.

"We might guess they relieved us *humanely*."—*Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, i. 1.

hū-mā-ne-ness, *s.* [Eng. *humane*; -ness.] The quality or state of being humane; humanity.

hū-mān-ics, *s.* [Eng. *human*; suff. -ics.] The study of humanity and human nature.

hū-mān-i-fŷ, *v. t.* [Lat. *humanus*=human, and *facio* (pass. *ŷio*)=to make.] To render human; to incarnate; to invest with human form.

hū-mān-ism, *s.* [Eng. *human*; -ism.]

1. Human nature or disposition; humanity.

2. Polite or humane learning.

hū-mān-ist, *s.* [Eng. *human*; -ist; Fr. *humaniste*.]

1. One versed in the knowledge of human nature.

"Antiquaries, poets, *humanists*, statesmen, merchants, divines."—*Bacon: On the Advancement of Learning*, bk. ii.

2. One who studies the humanities.

hū-mān-ist-ic, *a.* [Eng. *humanist*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to humanity.

hū-mān-i-tār-i-ān, *a. & s.* [Eng. *humanit(y)*; -arian.]

Theology and Church History:

A. As adjective:

1. Of or belonging to humanity, as distinguished from divinity.

2. Of or belonging to the system of belief described under B, or its advocates.

¶ Benevolent, philanthropic.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ch. Hist.*: One who believes that Jesus Christ possesses only humanity and not divinity as well; a unitarian.

2. *Religions (pl.)*: A small sect in London founded by Joachim Kaspari, a German Jew. Its tenets are explained in a publication called *The Fifteen Doctrines of the Religion of God*, written in 1866. Among these are pantheism and the transmigration of souls.

¶ A philanthropist; one who is actively engaged in philanthropic deeds.

hū-mān-ī-tār-i-ān-ism, *s.* [Eng. *humanitarian*; -ism.]

Theol. & Ch. Hist.: The distinctive religious tenet of the Humanitarians (q. v.), or their whole system of belief.

***hū-mān-i-tian**, *s.* [Eng. *humanit(y)*; -ian.] A humanist.

"A singular scholar, and an excellent *humanitian*."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 588.

hū-mān-i-tŷ, ***hū-mān-i-tee**, *s.* [O. Fr. *humanité*; from Lat. *humanitatem*, acc. of *humanitas*, from *humanus*=human, humane; Fr. *humanité*; Ital. *umanità*; Sp. *humanidad*.]

1. The quality of state of being human; human nature; the especial characteristics or properties which distinguish man from other beings.

"They imitated *humanity* so abominably."

Shakespeare: Hamlet, iii. 2.

2. Mankind collectively; humankind; human beings; man.

"He is able to teach all *humanity*, and will do well to oblige mankind by his information."—*Glanville*.

3. The quality or state of being humane; a kind, tender, and compassionate nature; a disposition to treat other human beings and the lower animals with kindness and tenderness, and to relieve distress; compassion, tenderness, kindness, benevolence.

"It is a rule of equity and *humanity*, built upon plain reason."—*Barrow: Works*, vol. i., ser. 20.

4. Liberal education; mental cultivation; instruction in humane or polite literature.

5. *Pl.*, and generally with the article prefixed: Humane or polite literature; such branches of learning as are calculated and intended to refine and elevate the mind, such as philology, rhetoric, poetry, the study of the ancient classics, &c.

"Philology, or polite literature, or the *humanities*, as they are called."—*Jortin: Remarks on Eccles. Hist.* (an. 1292).

6. Latin and Latin literature; as, a Professor of *Humanity*.

7. A human being.

"I have seen;

But look off to those small *humanities*

Which draw me tenderly across my fear."

E. B. Browning: Drama of Exile.

¶ *Religion of humanity*: [COMTE, COMTISM, POSITIVISM, SECULARISM.]

¶ For the difference between *humanity* and

benevolence, see *BENEVOLENCE*.

hū-mān-i-zā-tion, **hū-mān-i-šā-tion**, *subst.* [Eng. *humaniz(e)*; -ation.] The act or process of humanizing.

"Civilization is the *humanization* of man in society."—*Matthew Arnold: Mixed Essays*, p. 63.

hū-mān-ize, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *human*; -ize.]

A. Transitive:

1. To render humane, to soften, to refine, to render susceptible of kindness, tenderness, and compassion.

"Gods beneficent, who blessed mankind With arts, with arms, and *humanized* a world."

Thomson: Winter, 435.

2. To render human; to invest with the character of humanity; to give a human character to.

3. To adapt to human powers or faculties.

"Socrates hath *humanized*, as I may so say, philosophy."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 986.

B. Intrans.: To become humane or humanized; to be softened or refined; to become more civilized.

***hū-mān-iz-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *humaniz(e)*; -er.] One who or that which humanizes.

hū-mān-kind, *s.* [Eng. *human*, and *kind*, *s.*] Human beings collectively; mankind; man.

"But *humankind* rejoices in the might Of mutability."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vii.

hū-mān-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *human*; -ly.]

1. After the manner of men; like a man; according to the opinions or knowledge of men.

"Speaking *humanly*, the beginning of empire may be ascribed to reason and necessity."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. i., ch. ix., § 1.

2. Humanely, kindly, benevolently.

"It's really kind of such a noble lord So *humanly* to gossip with the Devil!"

Bayard Taylor: Faust: Prologue in Heaven.

***hū-māte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *humatus*, pa. par. of *humo*=to bury; *humus*=the ground.] To bury, to inter.

***hū-mā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *humatio*, from *humatus*, pa. par. of *humo*=to bury.] The act of burying; burial; interment.

"Middlesex gave me death And this church my *humation*."

Fuller: Worthies; Lancashire.

hūm-bīrd, *s.* [HUMMING-BIRD.]

hūm-ble (1), *a.* [HUMMEL.]

humble-cow, *s.* [HUMMEL-COW.]

hūm-ble (2), *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *humilis*, from *humus*=the ground; *humil*=on the ground; Sp. & Port. *humilde*; O. Sp. *humil*; Ital. *umile*.]

1. Not high or lofty; modest; low; unpretending; unassuming; as, a *humble* cottage.

2. Low; not high or great.

"I am from *humble*, he from honored name."

Shakespeare: All's Well that Ends Well, i. 3.

3. Not having a high opinion of one's self, or of one's own powers or faculties; modest; not proud, arrogant, or assuming; lowly; retiring; meek; submissive.

"Wisdom is *humble* that he knows no more."

Cooper: Task, vi. 97.

humble-mouthed, *a.* Mild, meek, or humble in speech.

"You are meek and *humble-mouthed*."

Shakespeare: Henry VIII, ii. 4.

humble-pie, *s.* [Properly from *humbles* or *umbles*=the entrails of the deer, and *pie*, but undoubtedly influenced by the adjective *humble*.] A pie made of the umbles or entrails of the deer.

¶ *To eat humble-pie*: To submit one's self to humiliation or insult; to apologize humbly or abjectly; to humble one's self. The origin of the phrase is said to be, that at hunting-feasts, while the lord and his guests eat of the venison pasties, *humble-pie* only was placed before the huntsmen and their dependents.

humble-plant, *s.*

Bot.: *Mimosa pudica*.

***hūm-ble** (3), **hūm-ble**, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Bruised; chafed; sore; as, *humble* heels.

hūm-ble (1), *v. t.* [HUMBLE (2), *a.*]

1. To bring down in height; to reduce the height of; to lower; to make less lofty or high.

"The highest mountain may be *humbled* into valleys."

—*Hakewill*.

2. To reduce or break the power of; to bring to a state of subjection, dependence, or inferiority; to lower; to break down; to crush; to humiliate.

"The genius, which, at a later period, *humbled* six Marshals of France."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. To make humble, lowly, modest, or submissive; to bring down or break the pride, arrogance, or vanity of; to exhibit as humble or lowly.

"Christ, when he was in the form of God, *humbled* himself by condescending to take upon him the form of man."—*Clarke: On the Trinity*, ch. ii., § 5.

hūm-ble (2), *v. t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To bruise; to break; to chafe; as, *humbled* heels.

***hūm-ble**, ***hūm-bel**, ***hūm-mel**, *v. i.* [A freq. from *hum* (q. v.); cogn. with Dut. *hommel*=to hum, *hommel*=a humble-bee; Ger. *hummel*=a humble-bee, *hummen*=to hum.] To hum.

"To *humble* like a bee."—*Minsheu*.

humble-bee, ***hombel-be**, ***hombul-be**, ***humbyl-bee**, *s.*

1. *Entom.*: The genus *Bombus* (q. v.). Called also and more accurately the Bumble-bee.

"The honeybags steal from the *humble-bees*."

Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 1.

2. *Biol.*: Mr. Darwin has shown that the humblebees fertilize various plants by unintentionally brushing off the pollen when they are seeking honey in one flower, and carrying it, adhering to the hairs of their body, till they unwittingly clean it off against the pistil of some other individual of the same species. The field-mouse preys upon them, the cat in turn devouring the field-mouse. The fertilization of certain plants may, therefore, be better performed near towns, where cats and consequently humblebees are more numerous than in the country.

hūm-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *humble*; -ness.] Humility; meekness; absence of pride or arrogance; lowliness of spirit.

"A wandering pilgrim's *humbleness*."

Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, vii.

hūm-blēr, *s.* [Eng. *humbl(e)*; -er.] One who or that which humbles or reduces pride or arrogance.

hūm-bleg, *s.* [UMBLES.]

***hūm-blēss**, ***hūm-bless**, *s.* [O. French *humblésse*.] Humility; humbleness.

"Themselves to ground with gracious *humblésse* bent."

Spenser: F. Q., I. xii. 8.

hūm-blīg, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [HUMBLE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of humiliating or making humble.

hūm-blīg-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *humbling* (1); -ly.] In a humiliating or humiliating manner; so as to humble or humiliate.

hūm-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *humbl(e)*; -ly.] In a humble or lowly manner; with humility, meekness, or modesty; meekly, submissively, without pride.

"John Bart, *humbly* born, and scarcely able to sign his name."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

Hūm-bōldt-i-lite, *s.* [Named after Baron von Humboldt, the German naturalist and traveler, born September 14, 1769, died April 8, 1835.]

Min.: A variety of Melilit, formed in cavernous blocks on Mount Somma, with greenish mica, &c.

Hūm-bōldt-ine, *s.* [Named after Humboldt; -ine.] [HUMBOLDTILITE.]

Min.: The same as Oxalite (q. v.). [*Brit. Mus. Cat.*]. Dana prefers the name Humboldtine, and makes Oxalite a synonym.

Hūm-bōldt-ite, *s.* [Humboldt; -ite (*Min.*).] [HUMBOLDTILITE.]

Min.: The same as DATOLITE or DATHOLITE (q. v.).

hūm-būg, *s.* [A compound of *hum*=to cheat, to hoax, and *bug*=a bugbear, a ghost, hence, a false charm, a sham, a bugbear. The word first occurs on the title-page of *The Universal Jester*, being a choice collection of bonmots and *humbugs*, by Ferdinando Killigrew, about 1735-40.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, ōr, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A hoax; a piece of trickery or imposition played off under fair or specious appearances.
 2. A spirit of deception or trickery; a disposition to deceive; falseness, pretense; as, There is a great deal of humbug about him.
 3. A humbugger, a cheat, an impostor, a trickster.
- II. *Manège*: A pair of nippers for grasping the cartilage of the nose of bulls and horses.
- hūm-būg**, *v. t.* [HUMBUG, *s.*] To cheat, to hoax, to deceive, to play a hoax or trick on; to take in.
- hūm-būg-gēr**, *s.* [Eng. *humbug*; -*er*.] One who humbugs; a cheat, a trickster, a boaster.
- hūm-būg-gēr-ry**, *s.* [Eng. *humbug*; -*ery*.] The act or practice of humbugging or hoaxing people; imposture, trickery, hoaxing.
- hūm-būz**, *s.* [Eng. *hum* (*s.*), and *buz*=buzz.] A popular name for a cockchafer.
- hūm-drūm**, *a., s. & adv.* [A compound of *hum* and *drum*.]

A. As *adj.*: Dull, droning, commonplace, monotonous, tedious, stupid.

"I was talking with an old humdrum fellow."—Addison: *Whig Examiner*, No. 3.

B. As *substantive*:

*1. A dull, stupid fellow; a bore. (*Ben Jonson: Every Man in His Humor*, l. 1.)

*2. A droning or monotonous tone of voice. (*Richardson: Clarissa*, iii. 191.)

*3. A small, low cart, with three wheels, and drawn by one horse.

*C. As *adv.*: Idly, listlessly.

"Shall we, quoth she, stand still humdrum?"—Butler: *Hudibras*, pt. i., c. iii.

***hūm-drūm**, *v. i.* [HUMDRUM, *a.*] To pass time in an idle, listless manner.

hūm-dūd-geōn, *s.* [Eng. *hum*, and *dudgeon*.] Needless noise, much ado about nothing.

"I would never be making a humdudgeon about a scart on the pov."—Scott: *Guy Rannering*, ch. xxiii.

***hū-mōct**, *v. t.* [Lat. *humecto*, from *humectus*=moist, wet; *humeco*=to be wet or moist; French *humecter*.] To make moist or wet; to moisten.

"It humecteth the body, or maketh it moyster and hotter than is coueniente."—Sir T. Elyot: *Governor*, bk. i., c. xi.

***hū-mōct-ant**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *humectans*, *pr. par.* of *humecto*=to make moist.]

A. As *adj.*: The same as DILUENT (*q. v.*).

"Which fumes, if they be grosser and humectant, may raise that diversification of touch, which we mortals call tasting."—H. More: *Immortality of the Soul*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

B. As *subst.*: A substance tending to increase the fluidity of the blood.

***hū-mēc-tāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *humectatus*, *pa. par.* of *humecto*=to make moist.] To make moist or wet; to moisten.

"Nature draws a moisture into our mouth, to humectate our meat."—Digby: *Of Bodies*, ch. xxv.

hū-mēc-tā-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *humectatus*, *pa. par.* of *humecto*.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of making wet or moist; a watering or moistening.

"That which is concreted by exsiccation or expression of humidity, will be resolved by humectation."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. i.

2. *Therapeutics*:

(1) The steeping of a medicine for a little in water.

(2) The moistening of a part morbidly affected.

***hū-mēc-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *humect*; -*ive*.] Tending or having the power to moisten; humectant.

***hūm-ē-ff**, *v. t.* [Lat. *humeco*=to moisten, and *facio* (*pass. fio*)=to make.] To make moist or wet; to moisten; to soften with water.

hū-mēr-al, *a.* [Fr., from Latin *humerus*=the shoulder.] Of or pertaining to the shoulder; as, the humeral artery. [BRACHIAL, ¶ (1).]

humeral-veil, *s.*

Roman Ritual: An oblong scarf of the same material as the vestments, worn by the sub-deacon at high mass, when he holds the paten between the Offertory and the Patenoster; by the priest when he raises the monstrance to give Benediction (*q. v.*) with the Blessed Sacrament; and by priests and deacons when they remove the Blessed Sacrament or carry it in procession. The humeral-veil is worn round the shoulders, and the paten, pyx, or monstrance is wrapped in it. (See duties of Levites in Numbers iv.) (Addis & Arnold.)

hū-mēr-ūs, *s.* [Lat.]

Anatomy:

1. *Human*: The long bone of the arm, consisting of a shaft, an upper extremity articulating with the glenoid cavity of the scapula, and an inferior articulating with the radius and the ulna (*q. v.*).

2. *Compar.*: The bone of the upper arm in the vertebrata.

hū-mēt, hū-mētte, *a.* [Fr. *humette*.]

Her.: A term applied to a chevron, fesse, bend cross, &c., when cut off or couped, so that the extremities do not reach as far as the sides of the escutcheon.

hūm-hūm, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Fabric: A plain, coarse cotton cloth, made in India.

hū-mic, *s.* [Lat. *humus*=the ground; Fr. *humique*.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from mold.

humic-acid, *s.* [ULMIC-ACID.]

***hū-mi-cū-bā-tion**, *s.* [Latin *humi*=on the ground, and *cubo*=to lie.] The act or practice of lying on the ground.

"Fasting, and sackcloth, and ashes and tears, and humiliations, used to be companions of repentance."—Bramhall.

hū-mid, *a.* [Fr. *humide*, from Lat. *humidus*, *umidus*=moist; from *humeco*, *umeco*=to be wet or moist; Sp. *humedo*; Port. *humido*; Ital. *umido*.] Moist, containing moisture, wet, watery, damp.

"Fair evening cloud, or humid bow."—Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 151.

hū-mid-ī-tŷ, *hū-mid-ī-tee, *s.* [Fr. *humidité*, from *humide*=moist; Sp. *humidad*, *humedad*; Ital. *umidità*.] The quality or state of being humid or moist; moisture, damp; a moderate degree of wetness, sufficient to be visible to the eye or touch.

"To keep the principal part of the surface of the eye under cover, and to preserve it in a due state of humidity."—Paley: *Natural Theology*, ch. xvi., § 7.

hū-mid-nēss, *s.* [English *humid*; -*ness*.] The same as humidity (*q. v.*).

***hū-mī-fūse**, *a.* [Lat. *humi*=on the ground, and *fusus*=poured out, *pa. par.* of *fundo*=to pour out.]

Botany: Spread over the surface of the ground. Called also procumbent.

***hū-mīle**, *a.* [Lat. *humilis*.] Lowly, humble.

***hū-mīle, *hū-myle**, *v. t.* [HUMILE, *a.*] To humble, to abase.

"He humbled himself right sweetly to the prince."—Berners: *Froissart*; *Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. ccxxi.

***hū-mīl-ī-ant**, *a.* [Latin *humilians*, *pr. par.* of *humilio*=to humiliate (*q. v.*)] Humiliating. (*Browning*.)

hū-mīl-ī-āte, *v. t.* [Lat. *humiliatus*, *pa. par.* of *humilio*=to humiliate; *humilis*=humble (*q. v.*); Fr. *humilier*; Sp. *humillar*; Ital. *umiliare*.] To humble; to lower in one's own estimation, or that of others; to abase, to mortify.

"We should humiliate and deject our selves in the sight of his majesty."—Fisher: *On Prayer*.

Hū-mīl-ī-ā-tī, *s. pl.* [Nom. masc. pl. of Lat. *humiliatus*=abased, humbled.]

Church History:

1. A reformed Benedictine Order, founded in A. D. 1017, by some Milanese gentlemen; suppressed by Pius V. in 1571, on account of the attempted assassination, by some of its members, of St. Charles Borromeo, who wished to reform them.

2. An order of men and women in Lombardy, living by rule and in community; dissolved by Lucius III. and Innocent III. for heretical teaching and superstitious practices. (*Orby Shipley*.)

hū-mīl-ī-ā-tion, *s.* [Latin *humiliatio*, from *humiliatus*, *pa. par.* of *humilio*; Fr. *humiliation*; Sp. *humiliación*; Ital. *umiliazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of humiliating, humbling, or mortifying; an abating of pride or self-confidence; mortification.

"Life seemed worth purchasing by any humiliation."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. The state of being humiliated or humbled; abasement.

II. *Theol. (of Christ)*: The descent by the Second Person of the Trinity from his throne of heavenly glory; his birth as a child of humble rank; the insults he had to sustain during his brief ministry; his arrest, trial, unjust condemnation, execution, and temporary burial.

"Therefore thy humiliation shall exalt
With thee thy manhood also to this throne."
Milton: *P. L.*, iii. 313.

hū-mīl-ī-tŷ, *hū-mīl-ī-tee, *s.* [O. Fr. *humilité* (Fr. *humilité*), from Lat. *humilitatem*, accus. of *humilitas*, from *humilis*=humble; Sp. *humildad*; Ital. *umiltà*.]

1. The quality or state of being humble; freedom from pride, arrogance, or self-confidence; lowliness or humbleness of mind; modesty; a deep sense of

one's own unworthiness in the sight of God, and submission to the Divine will; self-abasement with contrition or penitence for sin.

"She knew it, she had failed
In sweet humility."—Tennyson: *Princess*, vii. 214.

2. Affability, courtesy, condescension.

"[I] dressed myself in such humility,
That I did pluck allegiance from men's hearts."
Shakespeare: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iii. 2.

*3. Kindness, benevolence, humanity.

"Plant in tyrants mild humility."
Shakespeare: *Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 3.

hū-mīn, *s.* [Lat.=*humus* (the ground), and -*in*.] [VEGETABLE-MOLD.]

hū-mīr-ī-ā-çē-s, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *humiri* (*um*); Lat. fem. pl. *adj. suff. -aceae*.]

Bot.: A genus of hypogynous exogens, alliance Ericales. It consists of trees or shrubs with balsamic juice, simple, alternate, coriaceous, feather-veined leaves without stipules; the flowers in terminal or axillary cymes or corymbs, calyx imbricated in five divisions, the petals five, the stamens hypogynous, twenty or more, style simple, stigma five-lobed, ovary superior, five-celled, each with one or two suspended ovules; fruit drupaceous. Genera about three, species eighteen or more, all from tropical America. (*Lindley*.)

hū-mīr-ī-āds, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *humiri* (*um*); Eng. pl. *suff. -ads*.]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Humiriacæ (*q. v.*).

hū-mīr-ī-ūm, *s.* [Latinized from *humiri*, the name given to *Humirium floribundum* in French Guinea, or *umire* that in Brazil.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Humiriacæ (*q. v.*). The flowers are in cymes, the stamens twenty, the disc ten-lobed. About twelve species are known, all from South America. The trunk of *Humirium floribundum* being wounded, there issues a yellow fragrant liquid balsam, called Balsam of Copaiva, or of Umiri. That of *H. balsamiferum* has a reddish color, and smells like storax; an ointment prepared from it is used externally against pain in the joints, and the balsam itself is employed as a remedy for blenorrhœa and tœnia. The wood is employed in Guiana for house building, and the resinous bark is used by the natives for flambeaux.

hū-mīte, *s.* [Named after Sir Abram Hume, in whose cabinet it was first noticed as a distinct species.]

Min.: According to Dana a variety of Chondrodite; the *Brit. Mus. Cat.* makes it a distinct species. It is a yellow, brownish, or white mineral, with polished, glassy, transparent, or translucent crystals; hardness, 3-17-3-23. Composition: Silica, 33-26-36-67; magnesia, 56-83-60-08; protoxide of iron, 1-67-2-40; fluorine, 2-61-5-04. Found in a granitoid rock ejected from Mount Somma. (*Dana, &c.*)

hūm-mel, hum-le, hum-ble, *a.* [Sw. & Icel. *hamla*=to hamstring, to mutilate.] Without horns; having no horns.

"I gat the humle cow, that's the best in the byre, free black Francis Inglis."—Scott: *Old Mortality*, ch. iv.

hūm-mel, *v. t.* [HUMEL, *a.*] To separate or free from the awns; said of barley.

hūm-mel-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *hummel*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who, or that which, humbles; specif., a hummeling-machine.

hūm-mel-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [HUMMEL, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act or operation of freeing or separating barley from the awns.

hummeling-machine, *s.* A machine for breaking off the awns of barley. It consists of a vertical shaft provided with beaters at several different levels and revolving rapidly in a cylindrical case so as to beat the grain as it falls.

***hūm-mēr**, *s.* [Eng. *hum*; -*er*.] One who, or that which, hums; a bee; hence, an applauder.

"What is more soothing than the pretty hummer
That stays one moment in an open flower?"
Keats: *Sleep and Poetry*.

hūm-mīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [Hum, *v.*]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adjective*:

1. Making a noise like a bee or other insect; buzzing; making a low, continued droning or murmuring noise.

"Humming rivers, by his cabin creeping."
F. Fletcher: *Piscatory Ecl.*, 2.

2. Causing a humming or buzzing in the head; strong; applied to ale.

"With humming ale encouraging his text."
Dryden: *Wife of Bath's Tale*, 88.

C. As *subst.*: The act of making a hum; a hum.

"The humming of bees is an unequal buzzing."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, 175.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus; çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.

-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tīon, -sīon = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

humming-bird, hum-bird, s.

Ornithology:

1. *Strig.*: One of the Trochilidae (q. v.).
 2. *Pl.*: Trochilidae, a family of birds, tribe Tenuirostres. The bill is long and slender, the tongue bifid and tubular, the wings very long, the toes long and slender. The plumage of the males is of the most lively colors, often with extremely beautiful metallic reflections; the females are of more somber tint. The species are exceedingly diminutive. They hover over flowers, using their long tongues to lick up, not merely the honey, but also small insects. Their flight is so rapid as to elude the eye. The whole family are peculiar to the New World. There some have a wide range, as *Melospiza kingii* (*Trochilus flammifrons*), which is found on the west coast from Lima to the Tierra del Fuego, a distance of about 2,500 miles; others are limited in their range, some being West Indian only, and others Mexican.

Humming-bird bush:

Bot.: *Æschynomene montevidensis*.

Humming-bird hawk-moth:

Entom.: *Macroglossa stellatarum*. The forewings are smoky-black with a central black dot, a waved black line on each side of it, and indistinct black clouds toward the base; the hind wings are tawny, with the base blackish-brown, and the hind margin reddish-brown. The body is brownish, varied posteriorly with black and white.

humming-top, s. A top, hollow and with an opening in the side, which when spun emits a humming noise.

hūm'-mōck, ***hom-mock**, s. [English *hump*; dimin. suff. -ock.]

1. A mound, hillock, or rise of ground above a level surface.

"We discovered an elevated land to the south of this. It first appeared in detached hummocks."—Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

2. A protuberance or ridge formed by pressure or force in an ice-field.

3. Fertile and timbered land.

hūm'-mōcked, a. [Eng. *hummock*; -ed.] Resembling hummocks; characterized by or consisting of hummocks.

hūm'-mōck-y, a. [Eng. *hummock*; -y.] Full of hummocks.

hūm'-mūm, s. [Pers.] A bath or place for sweating.

hū-mōr, **hū-mōur** (or *h* silent), s. [Fr. *humour*; O. Fr., Prov., Sp., & Port. *humour*, all from Lat. *humor*=a liquid, fluid, moisture, *humeo*=to be moist; Gr. *chumos*=juice, liquid; *cheō*=to pour; to become liquid; cf. also Gr. *huō*=to wet.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. (Of things material): A tendency to disease or disease itself.

"The child had a humor, which was cured by the waters of Glastonbury."—Fielding.

¶ See also II. 2.

2. Of things mental:
 (1) A proud conceit; an erroneous notion arising from an ill-balanced physical or mental temperament.

"To lay down their gigantic humors, and become as our Saviour Christ."—Henry More: *Grand Mystery of Godliness*, viii. 15.

(2) A manifestation of pettishness or peevishness.

"Those humors taste as wine upon the fret
 Which idleness and weariness beget."
 Cowper: *Retirement*, 761.

(3) A caprice; a whim entertained at the moment.

"It is the curse of kings to be attended
 By slaves that take their humors for a warrant."
 Shakesp.: *King John*, iv. 2.

(4) Mental or moral tendency; predominant inclination; general turn or temper of mind.

"The dark and sullen humor of the time."
 Cowper: *Table Talk*, 616.

(5) A disposition to look at things from the mirthful point of view.

"Sorrow has, since they went, subdued and tamed
 The playful humor."
 Cowper: *Task*, vi. 47

II. Technically:

1. *Anat., &c.*: A liquid, a fluid. [¶ 1.]
 2. *Phys.*: According to Galen, &c., there are four humors, blood, choler, phlegm, and melancholy, lying at the bases respectively of the sanguineous, the bilious, the phlegmatic, and the melancholic temperaments. He believed that if all these humors were mixed in equal proportions, the temperament was a perfect one, but if, as was almost always the case, some one markedly predominated, then a person would show certain mental peculiarities produced by, or at least in harmony with the particular humor which preponderated in his physical temperament.

3. *Mental Phil.*: A mental faculty which tends to discover incongruous resemblances between things

which essentially differ, or essential differences between things put forth as the same; the result being internal mirth or an outburst of laughter. Wit does so likewise, but the two are different. Humor has deep human sympathy, and loves men while raising a laugh against their weaknesses. Wit is deficient in sympathy, and there is often a sting in its ridicule. Somewhat contemptuous of mankind, it has not the patience to study them thoroughly, but must content itself with noting superficial resemblances or differences. Humor is patient and keenly observant, and penetrates beneath the surface; while, therefore, the sallies of wit are often one-sided and unfair, those of humor are, as a rule, just and wise.

¶ 1. *Aqueous humor*: [AQUEOUS EYE.]

¶ 2. *Bad humor*:

¶ (1) Such predominance of one of the four humors [II. 2.] as to permanently make a bad or undesirable temperament.

(2) Bad temper for the moment, or for a short time.

3. *Good humor*:

¶ (1) Such predominance of one of the four humors [II. 2.] so as to make the temperament good.

(2) [GOOD-HUMOR.]

4. *Vitreous humor*: [EYE, VITREOUS.]

¶ Humor is general; caprice is particular; humor may be good or bad; caprice is always taken in a bad sense. Humor is always independent of fixed principle; it is the feeling or impulse of the moment; caprice is always opposed to fixed principle, or rational motives of acting; it is the feeling of the individual setting at naught all rule, and defying all reason. (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

hū-mōr, **hū-mōur** (*h* silent), v. t. [HUMOR, s.]

1. To accommodate one's self or things to the humor of another; to comply or fall in with the inclination, humor, or caprices; to gratify, to indulge, to give way to; to soothe by compliance.

"By humoring the mind in trifles, we teach it to presume on its own impotency."—Hurd: *Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 48.

2. To adapt one's self to; to endeavor to suit or meet the peculiarities or demands of.

"Tis my part to invent, and the musician's to humor that invention."—Dryden: *Albion*. (Pref.)

hū-mōr-āl (or *h* silent), a. [Eng. *humor*; -al.] Pertaining to or proceeding from the humors.

humoral-pathology, s.

Med.: A medical hypothesis that many, if not most diseases arise from a morbid state of the blood. Galen's doctrine of humors laid the foundation of it. Hermann Boerhaave (1668-1738) was one of its great advocates. Under the influence of Professor Cullen (1712-1790) and others, the humoral pathology was largely ignored, though in certain respects it still holds its ground. Chlorosis, jaundice, and gout are attended by a morbid condition of the blood and other animal fluids. Called also Galenism, humorism, and humoralism (q. v.).

***hū-mōr-āl-ism** (or *h* silent), s. [Eng. *humoral*; -ism.]

1. The quality or state of being humoral.

2. The doctrine that diseases proceed from the humors. [HUMORAL-PATHOLOGY.]

***hū-mōr-āl-ist** (or *h* silent), s. [Eng. *humoral*; -ist.] One who supports the doctrine of humoralism.

***hū-mōr-ic** (or *h* silent), a. [Eng. *humor*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to humor or humors.

***hū-mōr-if-ic** (or *h* silent), a. [Lat. *humor*=humor, and *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make.] Producing or tending to produce humor.

***hū-mōr-ism** (or *h* silent), s. [English *humor*; -ism.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The manner or disposition of a humorist; humor.

II. *Med.*: The humoral pathology (q. v.); humoralism, Galenism.

hū-mōr-ist, ***hū-mōur-ist** (or *h* silent), s. [Eng. *humor*; -ist; Fr. *humoriste*; Ital. *umorista*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One in whom one of the four humors, held to produce the diversity of temperaments in different individuals, predominated; one who has a vitiated or distempered condition of the humors; one who has violent or disordered passions.

"The peccant humors and humorists must be discovered and purged."—Bacon: *To Villiers*.

2. One who has odd humors or conceits; one who conducts himself by his own fancies; one who gratifies his own humors, inclinations, or conceits; an eccentric or whimsical person.

"He lived as a lodger at a house of a widow woman, and was a great humorist in all the parts of his life."—Addison: *Spectator*, No. 101.

3. One who sets himself to amuse others; a droll, a merry-andrew.

"The desire the humorist hath to be some body, and to have a name above those of common apprehension, will be sure to actuate the scoffing vein."—Glanville: *A Whip for the Droll*, § 2.

4. One who is full of humor or wit; one whose writings or conversation abounds with humor or wit; a wag, a wit.

"The reputation of wits and humorists."—Addison: *Spectator*, No. 35.

II. *Med.*: A believer in the humoral pathology (q. v.); a Galenist.

hū-mōr-ist-ic (or *h* silent), a. [Eng. *humorist*; -ic.] Pertaining to or resembling a humorist.

***hū-mōr-ize**, ***hū-mōur-ize** (or *h* silent), v. t. [Eng. *humor*; -ize.] To accommodate one's self to the humor of any person or thing.

***hū-mōr-lēss** (or *h* silent), a. [Eng. *humor*; -less.] Destitute of humor.

hū-mōr-ōl-ō-gy (or *h* silent), s. [Eng. *humor*; o connective, and Gr. *logos*=discourse.] The study of humor.

hū-mōr-ōus, **hū-mōur-ōus** (or *h* silent), a. [Eng. *humor*; -ous.]

1. Moist, damp, wet.

"He hath hid himself among these trees
 To be consorted with the humorous night."
 Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 1.

2. Ruled or governed by the humors or inclinations; capricious, fickle-minded; one in whom one of the four humors, supposed to produce diversity of temperament, predominated.

"A vain, giddy, shallow humorous youth."
 Shakesp.: *Henry V*, ii. 4.

3. Supporting the doctrine of humorism.

"So, self-conceited, play the humorous Platonic."
 Dryden: *Poliopticon*, s. 1.

4. Full of humor; exciting or tending to excite mirth or laughter; jocular, playful, witty.

"The story of the satire Marryas, who contended with Apollo, which I think is more humorous."—Addison: *On Italy*.

5. Sad, sorrowful.

"A very beautiful to a humorous sigh."
 Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, iii. 1.

hū-mōr-ōus-ly, ***hū-mōur-ōus-ly** (or *h* silent), adv. [Eng. *humorous*; -ly.]

1. In a capricious, fickle, or whimsical manner; capriciously, eccentrically.

"We resolve rashly, sillily, or humorously, upon no reasons that will hold."—Calamy.

2. In a humorous, jocular, or witty manner; wittily, jocosely.

"When a thing is humorously described, our burst of laughter proceeds from a very different cause."—Goldsmith: *Polite Learning*, ch. xi.

hū-mōr-ōus-ness, ***hū-mōur-ōus-ness** (or *h* silent), s. [Eng. *humorous*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being humorous, or led by one's inclination or fancies; capriciousness, caprice, fickleness.

"It must be extreme humorosity to deny a Providence in them."—Goodman.

2. Humor, jocularly, playfulness, wittiness.

3. Peevishness, petulance.

hū-mōr-sōme, ***hū-mōur-sōme** (or *h* silent), a. [Eng. *humor*; -some.]

1. Full of, or led by, caprice or fancies; capricious, peevish, petulant, whimsical.

"Keep him from being humorsome, singular, and phantastick."—South: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 8.

2. Humorous, witty, jocular.

"Masquerades, where the wit of both sexes is altogether taken up in continuing singular and humorous disguises."—Swift.

***hū-mōr-sōme-ly**, ***hū-mōur-sōme-ly**, adv. [Eng. *humorsome*; -ly.]

1. In a humorsome manner; capriciously, peevishly, petulantly.

2. In a humorous, playful, or witty manner; humorously.

"This was a thing humorously expressed, whereas the other seems to be perfect nonsense."—Cudworth: *Intell. System*, p. 107.

hū-mōr-sōme-ness, ***hū-mōur-sōme-ness** (or *h* silent), s. [Eng. *humorsome*; -ness.] [Caprice; the mood of one who is in ill humor without proper cause.]

"I never blame a lady for her humorsomeness so much as, in my mind, I blame her mother."—Richardson: *Grandison*, iv. 25.

hū-mōr-ist, s. [HUMORIST.]

hū-mōr-ōus, a. [HUMOROUS.]

hū-mōis, a. [Lat. *humus*=the ground.]

Chem.: Contained in or derived from humus or vegetable mold (q. v.).

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; try, sYrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

humous-acids, s. pl. [HUMUS-ACIDS.]

hūmp, s. [A nasalized form of *heap* (q. v.); cogn. with Dut. *homp*; Low Ger. *hump*.] A swelling or protuberance; specifically, a protuberance caused by a crooked back.

"I found upon his near approach that it was only a natural hump."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 558.

hūmp'-bäck, s. [Eng. *hump*, and *back*.]

1. A crooked back; high shoulders.

"The eldest son of Philip, then chief of the family, [was] born with an humpback and very high nose."—*Tatler*, No. 75.

2. One who has a crooked back; a hunchback.

3. (Pl.): [HUMBACKED-WHALES.]

Zool.: The *Bermuda Humpback*: *Megaptera americana*, found in Bermuda from March to the end of May. It is killed for its baleen and its oil; the negroes eat the flesh. The Cape Humpback is *M. pœskop*. [HUMBACKED-WHALES.]

hūmp'-bäcked, a. [Eng. *humpback*; -ed.] Having a humped or crooked back; hunchbacked.

"I could not from my heart forbear pitying the poor humpbacked gentleman."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 529.

humpbacked-whales, humpbacks, s. pl.

Zool.: The cetaceous genus *Megaptera*. The flippers are one-fifth to one-third the length of the body. They are akin to the finners, but are shorter and more robust. A specimen of *Megaptera longimana*, taken near Newcastle, and described by Dr. Johnston, of Berwick, was named Johnston's Humpbacked Whale. It is called also *Balenoptera humps*. [BALENOPTERA.]

hūmped, a. [Eng. *hump*; -ed.] Having a hump or protuberance, especially on the back.

"The humped cattle in forests, and the colonies of beavers."—*Elton: Origins of Eng. Hist.*, p. 3.

***humped-back, *humpt-back, a. & s.**

A. As adj.: Having a crooked back; hunchbacked.

"A straight-shouldered man as one would desire to see, but a little unfortunate in a humpt-back."—*Guardian*, No. 102.

B. As subst.: A humped or crooked back.

hūmph, interj. [HUM.] An exclamation of doubt, deliberation, or contempt; hum.

hūmph, v. t. [HUMPH, s.] To mutter an interjectional sound like humph. (*Miss Austen: Mansfield Park*, ch. xlv.)

hūmp'-tŷ-dūmp'-tŷ, s.

1. The name of a popular pantomime.

2. The leading harlequin in the pantomime of that name.

3. The name of a favorite beverage among the gypsies, made of ale and brandy boiled together.

4. An old legendary name for an egg.

hūmp'-ŷ, a. [Eng. *hump*; -ŷ.] Full of humps.**hūm'-strūm, s.** [Eng. *hum*, and *strum*.]

1. A Jew's-harp; a rudely-constructed musical instrument.

2. Music indifferently or incorrectly played.

hū-mū'-lin, s. [Eng., &c., *humulus*; -lin.]

Chem.: A bitter principle, soluble in alcohol, slightly in water, and insoluble in ether; contained in hops.

hūm'-u-lūs, s. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *humus*=the ground, because the hop, when unsupported, creeps along the ground.]

Bot.: A genus of Cannabinaceæ. Only known species *Humulus lupulus*, the Common Hop. [HOP.]

hū-mūs, s. [Lat.] [VEGETABLE-MOLD.]**humus acid, s.****I. Chemistry:**

1. *Gen. (pl.)*: Acids existing in vegetable mold.

2. *Spec. (sing.)*: Humic-acid, the same as Umic acid (q. v.).

II. Geol.: Humic-acids have the power of dissolving peroxide of iron, as may be seen whenever peat overlies red sand or when a rotten root penetrates such sand. (*Darwin: Formation of Vegetable Mold*, &c., ch. v.)

hūnch, s. [A nasalized form of *hook* (q. v.).]

1. A hump; a protuberance, especially on the back.

2. A thick piece; a lump; as, a *hunch* of bread.

3. A push or blow with the fist or elbow.

hūnch, v. t. [HUNCH, s.]

*1. To crook; to make hunched or humped.

"Thy crooked mind within hunch'd out thy back.

And wander'd in thy limbs."—*Dryden*. (Todd.)

2. To give a blow with the fist or elbow; to push.

"Then Jack's friends began to hunch and push one another."—*Arbuthnot: History of John Bull*, ch. xiii.

hūnch'-bäck, s. [Eng. *hunch*, and *back*.]

1. A humpback, a crooked back.

2. A hunchbacked person.

hūnch'-bäcked, a. [Eng. *hunch*, and *backed*.]

Having a hunched or crooked back; humpbacked.

"The hunchbacked dwarf who urged forward the fiery onset of France."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

hūnched, adj. [Eng. *hunch*; -ed.] Crooked, humped.

"The back is quite hunched, and the lower part of the back-bone strangely distorted."—*Pennant: Brit. Zoology*; *The Perch*.

hūn'-dī, s. [HOONDEE.]

hūn'-drēd, *hon'-drēd, *hun'-drēth, *hun'-drid, a. & s. [A. S. *hundred*, from *hund*=a hundred, and *rēd*, *rēd*=speech, discourse, reckoning; Icel. *hundrað*; O. H. Ger. *hunderit*; O. Fris. *hundered*; Dan. *hundrede*; Sw. *hundra*, *hundra*; Dut. *honderd*; O. H. Ger. *hundert*; Goth. *hund*; Wel. *cant*; Gael. *ciad*; Ir. *cead*; Lat. *centum*; Gr. *hekatón*; Sans. *çata*, all=a hundred.]

A. As adj.: Ten times ten; a number consisting of ten multiplied tenfold.

"Everich of you shal bring an hundred knyghtes."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, l. 1,858.

B. As substantive:

1. The product of ten multiplied by ten; a number, collection, or sum consisting of ten times ten individuals or units.

"Thei saten down by parties by hundrids and by fifties."—*Wycliffe: Mark* vi.

2. A division of a county in England, supposed to be named from originally containing one hundred families or freemen.

"In these cases of felonious destruction of property the law gives to the parties injured a civil remedy against the hundred in which the premises are situated, provided the persons damaged go within seven days before a justice of the peace, state upon oath the names of the offenders, if known, and become bound to prosecute."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 11.

¶ **A long hundred, a great hundred**: The sum or number of one hundred and twenty.

hundred-court, s. (See extract.)

"A hundred-court is only a larger court-baron being held for a particular hundred instead of a manor. The free suitors are here also the judges, and the steward the registrar."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 2.

Hundred Days, s. pl.

Hist.: The period between March 20, 1815, the day on which Napoleon I. entered Paris after his escape from Elba, and June 29 of the same year, when he left it finally.

hundred-fold, *hundred-folde, *hundrid-fold, s. One hundred times as many.

hundred-legs, s.

Entom.: A centipede (q. v.).

***hundred-penny, s.** A tax formerly collected by the sheriff or lord of a hundred. (Eng.)

hundred-weight, s. In avoirdupois weights, a weight containing by the legal standard in England 112 pounds. In the United States it is 100 pounds avoirdupois. It is subdivided into four quarters. It is usually written *cwt.*, where *c*=Lat. *centum*=a hundred, and *wt*=Eng. weight. Twenty hundred-weights make one ton. An English long hundred-weight is 140 pounds.

***hūn'-drēd-ēr, *hūn'-drēd-ōr, s.** [Eng. *hundred*; -er, -or.]

1. One who is an inhabitant or a freeholder of a hundred.

2. One who has the jurisdiction of a hundred; the bailiff of a hundred.

"Hundredors, aldermen, magistrates, &c."—*Spelman: Of the Ancient Government of England*.

3. One who may be a member of a jury in any dispute respecting land in the hundred to which he belongs.

***hūn'-drēd-ōr, s.** [HUNDREDER.]

hūn'-drēdth, a. & s. [Eng. *hundred*; -th.]

A. As adjective:

1. The ordinal of a hundred; next in order to the ninety-ninth.

2. Being one of a hundred parts or units into which anything is divided.

B. As substantive:

1. That one which comes next after the ninety-ninth.

2. One of a hundred parts or units into which anything is divided; the quotient of one divided by a hundred.

hūng, pret. & pa. par. of v. [HANG, v.]

hung-beef, s. Dried beef; beef slightly salted and hung up to dry.

Hūn'-gār'-l-an, a. & s. [Eng. *Hungary*; -an.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Hungary.

B. As substantive:

1. A native or inhabitant of Hungary.

2. The language spoken by the Hungarians.

Hungarian-leather, s.

Leather: A white leather originally made in and imported from Hungary, but now manufactured in other countries.

Hungarian-lotus, s.

Bot.: *Nymphaea thermalis*. (Paxton.)

Hungarian-grass, s. [MILLET.]

Hūn'-ga-rŷ, s. [Lat. Named after the Huns, an ancient Asiatic race, probably from Mongolia or Tartary, their seat being on the north of the great wall of China, which was built to check their incursions. In the first century of the Christian era they took possession of the whole country between the Tanais and the Volga. In A. D. 375 they crossed the Dnieper and defeated the Goths, driving them across the Danube into the Roman province of Pannonia (now Hungary). Under their king, Attila, in A. D. 434, they overran the greater part of Europe, and even compelled the Romans to pay tribute. After the death of Attila, the various tribes of which they were composed, being weakened by internal divisions, fell an easy prey to the Goths, who drove them beyond the Tanais. In appearance they were dark, with small, deep-set and black eyes, broad shoulders, and no beard.]

Hungary-balsam, s.

Bot., &c.: A balsam derived from *Pinus pumilio*.

Hungary-water, s. A distilled water prepared from the tops of flowers of rosemary or other aromatic substances; so called because first prepared for a queen of Hungary.

hūn'-gēr, *hon'-ger, *hun'-gur, s. [A. S. *hung* cogn. with Icel. *hungur*; Sw. & Dan. *hunger*; Du. *honger*; Goth. *hundur*; Ger. *hunger*.]

1. A strong desire for food; a craving for food by the stomach; a painful sensation caused by the want of food.

"Hunger is only a warning of the vessels being in such a state of vacuity as to require a fresh supply of aliment."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. vii.

2. A famine; a lack of food.

"And he ordeyne him souereyn on Egipte and on al his hous, & hungur cam into al Egipte and Chanaan."—*Wycliffe: Genesis* vii.

3. Any strong or violent desire; an eager longing; as, a *hunger* for riches.

"The immaterial felicities we expect do naturally suggest the necessity of preparing our appetites and hungers for them."—*Decay of Piety*.

hunger-baned, a. Afflicted with hunger; starving.

"We beyng there were *hunger-baned* and famyshed, and among you so poore and nedye, that to gette our dayly luyng, fayne were we to sowe lether."—*Udall: 1 Cor.* iv.

***hunger-bit, *hunger-bitten, a.** Afflicted, pained, or pinched with hunger.

"When euerye man for lack is *hunger-bitten*."—*Sir J. Cheke: Hurt of Sedition*.

†hunger-cure, s.

Med.: An obsolete method of attempting the cure of various diseases by enjoining excessive abstinence from food.

***hunger-pined, a.** Pinched, weakened, or wasted away with hunger.

"Some *hunger-pined*, and some miserably famished and starved."—*Strype: Memorials: Queen Mary* (an. 1555).

hunger-rot, s. A disease in sheep caused by poor feeding.

hunger-starved, a. Starved or famished with hunger; pinched with want of food.

"Go, go, cheer up thy *hunger-starved* men."

Shakespeare: Henry VI., Pt. I., l. 5.

hunger-stung, a. Pinched or weakened with hunger.

hunger-weed, s.

Bot.: *Ranunculus arvensis*.

hunger-worm, s. Insatiable hunger. (*Adams: Works*, i. 161.)

***hūn'-gēr, v. i. & t.** [A. S. *hyngan*; Icel. *hungra*; O. H. Ger. *hungeren*; Goth. *huggrjan*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To feel the pain or sensation of hunger; to crave for food; to want food; to be hungry.

2. *Fig.*: To desire or long eagerly; to crave.

"Dost thou so *hunger* for my empty chair?"

Shakespeare: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 5.

B. Trans.: To make hungry; to starve, to famish.

***hūn'-gēred, a.** [Eng. *hunger*; -ed.] Hungry; in want of food.

boil, boŷ, pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tjon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

*hūn'-gēr-ēr, s. [Eng. *hunger*; -er.] One who hungers; one who longs eagerly.

*hūn'-gēr-lin, s. [Def.] A kind of short furred robe, so called because it was introduced from Hungary.

"A letter or an epistle should be short-coated; . . . a *hungerlin* becomes a letter more handsomely than a gown."—Howell: *Familiar Letters*.

A. As adj.: Hungry, wanting food, starved, famished; hence, weak, thin.

"His beard
Grew thin and hungerly."
Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

B. As adv.: Hungrily; with keen appetite; like one hungry.

"They are all but stomachs, and we all but food;
They eat us hungerly." Shakesp.: *Othello*, iii. 4.

*hūn'-gred (re as ēr), a. [HUNGERED.]

*hūn'-grī-lý, adv. [English *hungry*; -ly.] In a hungry manner; with keen appetite.

"When on harsh acorns hungerly they fed."
Dryden: *Juvenal*. (Todd.)

*hūn'-grý, *hun-grí, a. [A. S. *hungrig*.]

1. Feeling a sensation of hunger; having a keen appetite; wanting food.

"Clients of old were feasted; now a poor
Divided dole is dealt at th' outward door;
Which by the hungry roat is soon dispatched."
Dryden: *Juvenal*, sat. i.

2. Emaciated, thin.

"Cassius has a lean and hungry look."
Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, i. 2.

3. Barren, poor; not rich or prolific; wanting in sustenance.

"Inrushy grounds springs are found at the first and second spit, and sometimes lower in a hungry gravel."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

4. Longing or craving eagerly for something.

"Blind Orion hungry for the morn."
Keats: *Endymion*, ii. 198.

hungry-rice, s.

Bot.: The name given at Sierra Leone to *Paspalum exile*.

hūnk, s. [HUNCH.] A large lump or piece; a hunch.

*hūnk-ēr, s. [*Hunker*, v., as denoting one willing to sit still, and disinclined to move (7).] A politician of the Old or Conservative Democratic party.

*hūnk-ēr, v. i. [Nasalized from Icel. *hokra* = *huka* = to sit on one's hams; O. Dut. *huycken*, *huken* = to stoop, to crouch.] To squat or crouch with the body resting on the calves of the legs.

hūnk-ēr-ism, s. [Eng. *hunker*, s.; -ism.] The doctrines or policy of the hunkers; opposition to progress.

hūnk-ērs, s. pl. [HUNKER, v.] The hams, the haunches.

hūnks, s. [Etym. doubtful; perhaps connected with *hunk* (q. v.).] A miser; a sordid, stingy fellow.

"The close hunks has scraped up twenty shillings."—Tatter, No. 30.

hū-noo-man, han'-u-man, s. [Sansk., *Maharatta*, &c.]

1. Zool.: The sacred monkey of India, *Sennopithecus entellus*. It is yellowish-white, with the eyebrows black, and has a long tail. It is so much venerated by the Hindoos, that any European firing at one in a half, or even totally wild state, will find his life in danger from the people. It exists in large numbers in parts of India, eating quantities of fruit.

2. Indian Mythol. & Religion: The Indian monkey god. It is believed that Rāwana, a man or monster in human form, from Ceylon, having enjoyed the hospitality of King Rāma, of Ayodhya (Oude), basely took away by force Seta, the queen of his entertainer. To recover his spouse, and inflict punishment on Rāwana, Rāma assembled an army and made an expedition to Ceylon. As he passed through the Central Indian jungles he was joined by an army of monkeys under a leader called Hunoo man, who rendered Rāma the most essential service. Hence Hunoo man formed with a monkey face, is one of the chief objects of worship in India. Rāma's expedition may actually have taken place, and the monkey army may have been the wild human tribes of the jungle.

hūnt, *hont, v. t. & i. [A. S. *huntian*; allied to *hentan* = to take, to seize.]

A. Transitive:

1. To chase, as wild animals, for the purpose of catching or killing them; to search or follow after, as game or wild animals.

"Hunting the hart in forests green."
Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, vi. 24.

2. To use, manage, or direct in the pursuit of game or wild animals.

"The hounds have to be hunted through it on foot."—London Field.

3. To direct or manage the pursuit of game or wild animals in; as, to hunt a country.

4. To pursue or chase game or wild animals in or over; as, The country was hunted with foxhounds.

5. To search for, to seek.

"Not certainly affirming anything, but by conferring of times and monuments, I do hunt out a probability."—Spenser.

6. To pursue; to follow close after.

"Evil shall hunt the violent man to overthrow him."—Psalm cxl. 11.

7. To search, to explore.

"Which when by tract they hunted had throughout,
At length it brought them to a hollow cave."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, i. i. 11.

B. Intransitive:

1. To follow the chase; to chase or pursue game or wild animals with hounds, &c.

2. To pursue game or wild animals.

"The hounds . . . hunted on anything but a good scent."—London Field.

3. To pursue, to search, to seek. (Followed by *after* or *for*.)

"He after glory hunted."
Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 1.

hunt's-up, s. A morning song or a tune played on the horn under the windows of sportsmen to arouse them; hence, anything intended or calculated to arouse.

"But hunt's-up to the morn the feath'ed sylvans sing."
Drayton: *Polyolbion*, § 13.

hūnt, *honte, s. [HUNT, v.]

1. The act or practice of chasing game or wild animals with hounds; the chase.

"The hunt is up, the morn is bright and gray."
Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, ii. 2.

2. A huntsmen.

3. A pursuit.

"[I] by the happy hollow of a tree,
Escaped the hunt." Shakesp.: *Lear*, ii. 3.

4. A pack of hounds.

5. An association of hunting-men.

"It was a great relief to every member of the hunt."—London Field.

6. A portion of a country or district hunted by a particular pack of hounds.

"Every landowner within the hunt should be careful to preserve foxes."—London Field.

7. The game captured or killed in the chase.

"Boys, we'll go dress our hunt."
Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iii. 6.

*hunt-counter, s. A hound that runs back on the scent; a worthless hound.

"You hunt-counter, hence!"
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., i. 2.

*hunt-counter, v. i. To go back on the scent.

"I hunt-counter thus and make them double."—Ben Jonson: *Tale of a Tub*, ii. 6.

hunt-the-gowk, s. A fool's errand.

"I thought, just to be sent out on a hunt-the-gowk errand w' a land-louper like that."—Scott: *Guy Mannerling*, ch. xlv.

hūn-tēr, *hunt-are, s. [Eng. *hunt*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who follows the chase; one who hunts game or wild animals for the sake of killing or capturing them; a huntsman.

2. A dog employed in hunting; a hound.

"Of dogs . . . the swift, the slow, the subtle,
The housekeeper, the hunter."
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iii. 1.

3. A horse trained for and ridden in hunting.

"His hunter tranquilly grazing during this escapade."—London Field.

4. One who hunts, searches, or seeks for anything; as, a house-hunter, a fortune-hunter.

5. A hunting-watch (q. v.).

II. Technically:

1. Ornith.: The name given in Jamaica to a species of cuckoo, *Cuculus*, or *Piaya*, *pluvialis*.

2. Zool. (pl.). The same as HUNTING-SPIDERS (q. v.).

*hunter-train, s. A band or body of sportsmen.

Hūn-tēr, prop. noun. [See compounds.]

Hunter's press, s. A press worked by a Hunter's-screw (q. v.).

Hunter's-screw, s. A differential screw, named after its inventor, Dr. John Hunter. [DIFFERENTIAL-SCREW.]

*hūnt'-ēr-ēss, *hūnt'-ēr-ēsse, s. [HUNTRESS.]

hūn'-tēr-ite, s. [Named by Prof. Haughton after Rev. Robert Hunter, of Nagpore.] [HISLOPITE.]

Min.: A Nagpore mineral, the same as CIMOLITE (q. v.).

hūnt'-līg, *hunt-yng, pr. par., a. & s. [HUNT, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Chasing or pursuing game or wild animals.

2. Pertaining to, connected with, or used for or in the sport of hunting.

"So great has been the demand for hunting quarters."—London Field.

3. Given to or fond of hunting or the chase.

"All the hunting-boxes and accommodation for man and horse' in the neighborhood of Navan have been taken by hunting men either permanently or for the season."—London Field.

C. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: The act or practice of hunting game or wild animals; the chase.

"His love and devotion to hounds and hunting."—London Field.

2. Campanology: A term in change-ringing. There are two kinds, hunting up and hunting down. The first is performed on any number of bells, by pulling after the bell which pulled last after you; the second is accomplished by looking out for which bell strikes first of the set, and altering its number in the set at each change until it has gone through the full number of the bells, and then returns to its original place. Thus, if it be first, it will next be second, then third, and so on, according to the number of bells, and return backward in counting.

Happy hunting grounds: The region to which the North American Indians believe they will go when they die; a place where there will be everlasting feasting and hunting.

hunting-box, s. A temporary residence occupied for the purpose of hunting; a hunting-seat or lodge.

hunting-coat, s. A coat, generally of scarlet, sometimes of blue or green cloth, worn in hunting.

hunting-cog, s.

Gearing: A tooth in a cog-wheel which is one more than a number divisible by the number in the pinion with which it engages. If the pinion contains 8 leaves and the wheel 65 teeth, the 65th, or hunting-cog, prevents the recurrence of each leaf of the pinion with every 8th cog of the wheel, which would be the effect were the relative numbers 8 and 64. When the numbers are 8 and 65, the wheel will revolve 8 times and the pinion 65 times before the same leaves and teeth will be again engaged.

hunting-dog, s.

Zool.: *Lycan pictus*, one of the Canidae, but resembling the Hyænidæ in having but four toes on the feet. It is found in South Africa.

hunting-horn, s. A bugle used in the chase.

"While a boy, Jack ran from school,
Fond of his hunting-horn and pole."
Prior: *Alma*, ii. 310.

hunting-horse, hunting-nag, s. A horse used in hunting; a hunter.

hunting-leopard, s. [CHEETAH.]

hunting-lodge, s. A hunting-box (q. v.).

hunting-match, s. A hunt, a chase.

"What need we know anything, that are nobly borne,
More than a horse-race, or a hunting-match?"—Ben Jonson: *Discories*.

hunting-seat, s. A hunting-box (q. v.).

"Built by one of the Grand Dukes for a hunting-seat."—Gray: *Letter to his Mother*.

hunting-spiders, s. pl.

Zool.: Venantes, a sub-section of Araneidae, established by Walcknaer for those spiders which incessantly run or leap about the vicinity of their abode to chase and catch their prey. Some have six, others eight eyes. Called also hunters. [VAGANTES.]

hunting-watch, s.

Hor.: A watch with a metallic case over the glass for its protection.

Hūn-tiāng-dōn, s. [See def.]

Geography:

1. A parliamentary and municipal English borough, the capital of Huntingdonshire.

2. Huntingdonshire.

Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion:

Ecclastol. & Ch. Hist.: The title by which one of the religious denominations in England is designated in the Registrar-General's books. The lady referred to is Selina, Countess of Huntingdon (1707-1792). She was deeply pious, and, holding Calvinistic views, sympathized with Whitefield when he

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; try, sýrian. a, æ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

separated in a friendly way from Wesley, whose theology was Arminian. Her purse and her influence were ever afterward at Whitefield's disposal, and as she felt more than he did the necessity of church organization, the denomination which rose out of his zealous labors was generally called not Whitefield's, but the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion. When she died it is said that sixty-four such chapels existed. The number officially enumerated during the census of 1851 was 100. The Connexion is so closely akin to the Congregationalist churches in doctrine and worship that they are scarcely to be distinguished except that some of the former use a portion of the English liturgy. Called also Lady Huntingdon's Connexion and Huntingdonians.

Hün-tíng-dō-ni-ans, *s. pl.* [Named after the Countess of Huntingdon; Eng. pl. suff. -ians.] *Ecclesiast. & Ch. Hist.* [HUNTINGDON.]

hün-tréss, ***hünt-ér-éss**, ***hunt-er-esse**, *s.* [Eng. *hunter*; -ess.] A female who follows the chase; a female hunter.

"A huntress issuing from the wood,
Reclining on her cornel spear she stood."
Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, iii. 269.

hünts-man, *s.* [Eng. *hunt's*, and *man*.]

†1. One who hunts; one who follows the chase.

"What ghastly huntsman next arose,
Well may I guess."
Scott: Chase, xlvii.

2. The servant whose office it is to manage and direct the hounds in hunting.

"Such cause of terror in an empty sound,
So sweet to huntsman, gentleman, and hound."
Cowper: Needless Alarm.

huntsman's cup, *s.*

Bot.: *Sarracenia purpurea*.

hünts-man-ship, *s.* [Eng. *huntsman*; -ship.] The act or practice of hunting; the art, skill, or qualifications of a huntsman.

"At court your fellows every day
Give the art of rhyming, huntsmanship, or play."
Doung: Love's Exchange.

hū-ōn, *s.* [Fr. *huon* = an owl.] (See the compound.)

huon-pine, *s.*

Bot.: *Microcachrys tetragona*, a Tasmanian pine, called also *Dacrydium franklinii*.

hūr, ***hūrr**, *v. t.* [From the sound.] To make a thrilling or rolling noise.

"R is the dog's letter, and hurreth in the sound."—*Ben Jonson: English Grammar*.

hūr-ā, *s.* [South American name.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Hippomaneæ. It has monocious flowers, the males with a truncate calyx; stamens many, united into a column; style stigma with twelve or eighteen rays; capsule with twelve or eighteen cocci. *Hura crepitans* is the Sandbox tree, the word *crepitans* referring to the bursting of the ripe fruit with a loud crack. The seeds are beautifully sculptured. The juice of the tree is purgative and emetic.

hūr-dle, ***hēr-dle**, ***har-dyll**, ***hur-del**, *s.* [A. S. *hyrdel*, a dimin. from a base **hur*, cogn. with Dut. *horde*; Icel. *hurðir*; M. H. Ger. *hurt*; Ger. *hürde* = a hurdle; Goth. *haurds* = a door; Lat. *crates* = a hurdle.]

1. *Agric.*: A rectangular frame, about six feet long and three feet high, of stakes and split interwoven withes of hazel, elm, oak, or other saplings. Hurdles are used in husbandry in making temporary enclosures and fences, each being secured by a ring to a stake. Hurdles are sometimes made of wood and metal.

"The sled, the tumbrel, hurdles and the flail."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgio 1. 245.

2. *Fortif.*: Twigs, sticks, &c., interwoven closely and used as revetments in embasures to strengthen the parapet and, in an emergency, to stop breaches.

3. *Hat-making*: A grid of wood or wire, on which a bunch of felting hair is laid for bowing.

*4. *Old Law*: A frame or sledge on which criminals were drawn from the prison to the place of execution.

"Usually (by connivance, at length ripened by humanity into law), a sledge hurdle is allowed to preserve the offender from the extreme torment of being dragged on the ground or pavement."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iv., ch. 6.

hurdle-house, *s.* A house built of hurdles or wickerwork; an extremely common form of house building among many early races, and one by no means rare at the present day.

"It is still the old town of hurdle-houses and whitewash."—*J. S. Brewer: English Studies*, p. 445.

hurdle-race, *s.* A race for men or horses over hurdles or fences.

hūr-dle, *v. t.* [HURDLE, *s.*] To fence or hedge in with hurdles; to enclose with hurdles.

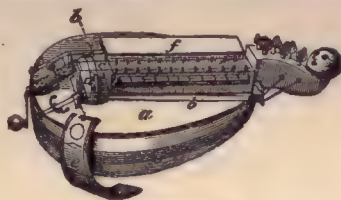
"Alas, how chang'd the scene! when there I pich'd
Those hurdled cotes."
Warton: Eccl. 5.

hūrdz, *s.* [HARDS.] The coarse or refuse parts of flax.

"That many, taking his chamberlaines in the manner with matches, touchwood and hurds."—*P. Holland: Suetonius*, p. 192.

hūr-dy-gūr-dy, *s.* [The first element is probably an onomatopoeic name given from the disagreeable sound; cf. *hur* = to snarl; the latter is in all likelihood a reduplication.]

1. *Mus.*: An instrument of ancient origin, popular among most of the European nations. It consists of a flat oblong sounding-board, upon which are stretched four to six strings of catgut or sometimes wire, two of which only are carried direct to the tailpiece, and tuned in unison, and one or both



Hurdygurdy.

a. Sounding-board. b, b. Four bass strings. c. Two strings which are vibrated by wooden wheel. d. e. Wheel cover taken off. f. Lid of box containing hammers, &c.

are stopped by a simple apparatus of keys, which shortens the vibratory length to make the melody. The strings are set in vibration by the friction of a wooden wheel charged with resin and turned by means of a handle at one end. The hurdygurdy is only adapted to the production of melodies of the simplest kind.

"Hum! plays, I see, upon the hurdygurdy."

Footnote: Midas.

2. *Hydraulic Eng.*: A water-wheel with radial buckets, driven by the impact of a jet. In common use in California.

hu-reau-lite, **hu-rau-lite** (eau, au as ô), *s.* [From the commune of Hureaux, near Limoges, France, where it occurs.]

Min.: A monoclinic brownish-orange, rosy, violet, or nearly colorless mineral, transparent or translucent, of vitreous or greasy luster. Hardness, 5; specific gravity, 3.18-3.19. Composition: Phosphoric acid, 37.83-38.00; protoxide of manganese, 32.35-41.80; protoxide of iron, 6.75-11.10; water, 11.60-18.00. Found in granite at Limoges, in Hureaux. [Etym.]

hūr-sēn, *s.* [Maharatta.]

Bot.: A grass, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*. It is perhaps the Ghohona grass (q. v.).

hūr-ka-rā, **hūr-ka-roō**, *s.* [HIND.] An errand-boy; a running-footman.

hūrl, ***harl**, *v. t. & i.* [According to Skeat, a contraction of *hurtle*, itself a frequentative of *hurt* (q. v.).] [HURTL.]

A. Transitive:

1. To throw with violence; to drive with great force; to send whirling or whizzing through the air; to dash.

"And thou shalt view thy sons in crowds to Hades
hurled."
Byron: Child Harold, i. 52.

2. To utter or emit with vehemence or impetuosity.

3. To wheel; to roll; to carry in a wheeled conveyance. (*Scotch.*)

4. To twist, to turn, to crook.

B. Intransitive:

1. To move rapidly or impetuously; to dash.

"To hurt into the covert of the grove."
Thomson: Summer, 450.

2. To be conveyed or carried in a wheeled conveyance. (*Scotch.*)

3. To play at the game of hurling (q. v.).

* For the difference between *hurl* and *throw*, see THROW.

hūrl, ***hurle**, *s.* [HURL, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of hurling or throwing with great force.

"Mountain on mountain thrown
With threatening hurl."
Congreve: Namur.

2. A commotion, a disturbance, a tumult, a riot.

"After this hurle the king was faine to flee."
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 358.

II. Hat-making: The table on which the material for a hat-body or the fur for a nap is bowed.

hūrl-bāt, *s.* [Eng. *hurl*, and *bat*.] A whirl-bat; a kind of weapon whirled when used.

"Having strove personally himselfe . . . at hurbats and flat-fight."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 633.

hūrl-bōne, *s.* [Eng. *hurl*, and *bone*.] A bone near the middle of the buttock of a horse.

hūrl-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *hurl*; -er.]

1. One who hurls or throws; specif., one who plays at the game of hurling.

2. Stones used in the game of hurling.

3. One who carries stones or other materials in a wheel-barrow. (*Scotch.*)

hūr-leý-hōuse, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A house very much out of repair; a broken-down house.

"I could have left Rose the auld hurleyhouse."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxvii.

hūr-lîē hāc-kēt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A small sledge on which persons used to slide down an inclined plane on the side of a hill.

2. An ill-hung carriage. (*Scotch.*)

hūrl-lîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [HURL, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of throwing or dashing with force.

2. A commotion, a disturbance.

"The sign of its [the demon of Tedworth's] approach was an *hurling* in the air over the house."—*Glanville: On Witchcraft*.

3. A kind of game with ball.

"Hurling taketh its denomination from throwing of the ball, and is of two sorts: to goals, and to the country; for hurling to goals there are fifteen or thirty players, more or less, chosen out on each side, who strip themselves, and then join hands in ranks, one against another; out of those ranks they match themselves by pairs, one embracing another, and so pass away; every of which couple are to watch one another during this play."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*.

***hūrl-mēnt**, ***hūrlē-mēnt**, *s.* [English *hurl*; -ment.] Confusion.

"The hurlement made by the change of place."—*Dante: Hist. Eng.*, p. 200.

hūr-lý, **hūr-lý-būr-lý**, *s.* [French *hurler* = to howl; Ital. *urlare*, from Lat. *ululo*, from *ulula* = an owl; the second element is a reduplication. (*Trench.*)] [HOWL.] A commotion, a tumult, a bustle, an uproar. (*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., v. 1.*)

* The origin of this combination, "hurly-burly," is ascribed to two neighboring families named Hurlleigh and Burleigh, who filled their part of the country with contests and violence.

"When the hurlyburly's done,
When the battle's lost and won."
Shakesp.: Macbeth.

hūr-ō, **hūr-ōn**, *subst.* [Latinized from North American Indian *Huron*.]

Ichthyology:

1. (*Of the form huro*): A genus of Percidæ. *Huro nigricans* is found in Lake Huron. In that region it is called Black-bass, and is largely used for food.

2. (*Of the form huron*): The fish described under 1.

hūr-ō-nī-ā, *s.* [Named from Lake Huron, the fossils being found on Drummond Island.]

Palæont.: A sub-genus of Orthoceratites from the Lower Silurian of Lake Huron. Three species are known.

Hūr-ō-nī-ān, *a. & s.* [Eng., &c., *Huron*; suff. -ian.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Geog.*: Of or belonging to Lake Huron.

2. *Geol.*: Of or belonging to the old strata there deposited. [HURONIAN-ROCKS.]

B. As substantive:

Geol. (pl.): The Huronian-rocks (q. v.).

Huronian-rocks, **Huronean-formation**, *s.*

Geol.: The name given by Sir William Logan to a series of strata lying in the vicinity of Lake Huron. They consist chiefly of quartzite with great masses of greenish chloritic schist, sometimes containing pebbles derived from the Laurentian rocks. The Huronian-rocks are about 18,000 feet thick. No organic remains have yet been found in them, and limestones are rare, though one has been found 300 feet thick, which may yet be proved originally to have had connection with organic life. They are believed to be of Lower Cambrian age, and lie unconformably on the Laurentians.

hūr-ōn-lîe, *s.* [So called from Lake Huron, one of the great lakes.] [Def.] (*Dana.*)

Min.: According to T. S. Hunt a variety, or subvariety, of Fahluite. It is a yellowish-green mineral, with waxy or pearly luster, having a hardness of 3-3.5, and a specific gravity of 2.86. It is found in hornblende boulders near Lake Huron.

hūr-rah, **hūr-ra**, *interj. & s.* [Dan. & Sw. *hurra* = hurrah; *hurra*: to salute with cheers; the older form is *huzzah* (q. v.).]

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

A. As interj. An exclamation expressive of joy, applause, approbation, welcome, or encouragement.

"Hurrah! hurrah! for Ivry and Henry of Navarre."

Macaulay: Ivry.

B. As subst. A shout of acclamation, applause, welcome, or encouragement.

hūr-rah, hūr-ra, v. i. & t. [HURRAH, interj.]

A. Intrins. To utter hurrahs or shouts of acclamation, applause, or encouragement.

B. Trans. To salute, receive or welcome with hurrahs.

hūr-r-būrr, s. [First element doubtful; English burr (q. v.).]

Bot.: *Arctium lappa*. [BURDOCK.]

hūr-ri-a, a. [The native Indian name.]

Zool.: A genus of serpents, family Colubridæ, instituted by Daudin for the reception of some Indian species of snakes.

hūr-ri-cane, *hūr-ri-cā-nō, s. [Sp. *huracan*, from Caribbean *huracan*; Fr. *ouragan*; Ger. *orkan*; Dan. *orkaan*.]

1. A violent storm or tempest of wind (they prevail chiefly in the East and West Indies and the Chinese seas); a typhoon, a whirlwind, a cyclone (q. v.).

"I shall speak next of hurricanes. These are violent storms, raging chiefly among the Caribbee islands."—Dampier: *Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. vi.

2. Anything which sweeps along violently like a hurricane.

"I am possessed
With whirlwinds, and each guilty thought to me is
A dreadful hurricane."

Massinger: *Unnatural Combat*, v. 2.

hurricane-deck, s.

Shipbuilding:

1. The upper deck above the cabins of an American river or lake steamboat.

2. A raised platform on an ocean-going steam-vessel, extending from side to side, above deck amidships; a station for the officer in command.

hūr-riēd, pa. par. & a. [HURRY, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Urged, driven, or pressed forward; impelled to speed.

2. Done in a hurry; marked by haste or hurry, hasty; as, a *hurried* meeting.

hūr-riēd-lȳ, adv. [English *hurried*; -ly.] In a hurried manner; with hurry or haste.

hūr-riēd-nēss, s. [Eng. *hurried*; -ness.] The quality or state of being hurried; haste, hastiness.

hūr-ri-ēr, s. [Eng. *hurry*; -er.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: One who or that which hurries.

2. **Mining**: One who draws a corve or wagon in a coal-mine.

hūr-riegs, s. pl. [HURRY, s.]

hūr-rȳ, *hor-i-en, v. t. & i. [O. Sw. *hurra* = to swing or whirl round; *hur* = haste, hurry; Dan. *hur* = to buzz, to hum; Icel. *hur* = a noise.]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To hasten, to urge on; to impel to greater speed; to push or to act with more or greater haste; to quicken.

"Where rising masts . . . echo to the shouts
Of hurried sailor." Thomson: *Summer*, 1464.

2. To push forward; to do or perform with greater speed; to cause to be done with more haste; to expedite, to accelerate; as, to *hurry* on work.

3. To drive or urge on confusedly.

"Thence hurried back to fire."

Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 603.

4. To drive or urge thoughtlessly; to cause to act thoughtlessly or precipitately; to impel. (Usually with an indirect object governed by a preposition.)

"Those follies into which pride and anger frequently hurried his brother chieftains."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

II. Mining: To draw, as a corve or wagon in coal-mines.

B. Intrans.: To hasten; to move or act with haste, celerity, or precipitation.

"Hurrying posts or fleetest fame."

Scott: *Marmion*, v. 34.

hūr-rȳ (pl. hūr-riegs), s. [HURRY, v.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of hurrying or hastening; undue haste; precipitancy, bustle, urgency, confusion.

"Things were in a hurry for the preparation."—Usher: *Annals* (an. 8965).

2. (Pl.): Stairs or timber framings, onto which coal-trucks are run, and from which they discharge their loads by means of spouts to the holds of the ships.

II. Music: The technical, theatrical, or stage name for a tremolo passage on the violin, or a roll on the drum. The "hurry" is generally played as a preparation for the culminating point of a dramatic incident, the leading to a "picture," during stage struggles or like exciting actions.

hurry-scurry, hurry-skurry, adv. In a hurry or bustle, confusedly.

"Run hurry-scurry round the floor."

Gray: *A Long Story*.

hūr-rȳ-lȳ, pr. par., a. & s. [HURRY, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or state of being in a hurry; haste, hurry.

hūr-rȳ-lȳ-lȳ, adv. [Eng. *hurrying*; -ly.] In a hurrying manner; with haste or hurry; hastily.

hūrst, s. [A. S. *hyrst*; cogn. with M. H. Ger. *hurst*; Sw. *hurst* = a shrub, a thicket; allied to *hurdle*.]

***I. Ord. Lang.**: A grove or wood, a thicket. (It occurs frequently as an element in names of places; as *Penhurst*, *Staplehurst*, &c.)

"Each rising *hurst*,

Where many a goodly oak had carefully been *nurst*."

Drayton: *Polyolbton*, s. 2.

II. Technically:

1. **Her.**: A charge representing a small group of trees, generally borne upon a mount or base.

2. **Mach.**: The ring or collar of a trip-hammer helve bearing the trunnions on which it oscillates.

hūrst-beēch, s. [Eng. *hurst*, and *beech*.]

Bot.: *Carpinus betulus*, the Hornbeam.

hūrt, *hert-en, *hirt-en, *hirt, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *hurter*, *heurter* = to knock, to push, to dash against, a word of Celtic origin; cf. Wel. *hyrdhu* = to push, to assault; *hwrd* = a push, a thrust; Ital. *urtare* = to knock, to dash against; Dut. *herten* = to jolt, to shake; M. H. Ger. *hurten* = to dash against.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To knock or dash against; to strike

"And he him *hurte*th with his hors adoun."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 2,618.

2. To cause physical pain to; to wound; to pain by some bodily harm; to bruise.

"So sore hath Venus *hurt* him with hire brend."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 9,651.

3. To cause mental pain to; to wound the feelings of; to annoy, to grieve.

"The king was more hurt by this insult to his Church."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

4. To damage; to impair in value, quality, or usefulness; to cause injury, loss, or detriment to.

"Love is *hurt* with jar and fret."

Tennyson: *Miller's Daughter*, 208.

B. Intransitive:

1. To cause pain, injury, damage, or harm; to be hurtful.

"Cupid which maie *hurte* and hele

In lous'e cause." Gower: *C. A.*, bk. viii.

*2. To stumble.

"If ony man wander in the dai he *hirtith* not."—Wycliffe: *John* xi. 9.

hūrt (1), *hort, *hurte, s. [HURT, v.]

1. A wound, a bruise; anything which causes physical pain.

"He received seven *hurts* i' the body."

Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

2. Injury, harm, detriment, loss or damage.

"Thou dost me yet but little *hurt*."

Shakespeare: *Tempest*, ii. 2.

hūrt, pa. par. or a. [HURT, v.]

hūrt (2), heurt, s. [Fr.]

Her.: An azure or blue rindle; supposed by some to represent a hurt or wound, by others the hurtleberry, whence the name is derived.

hūrt-ēr (1), s. [Eng. *hurt*; -er.] One who or that which hurts or does harm.

"I shall not be a *hurter* if no helper."

Beaumont & Fletcher: *King and No King*, v.

hūrt-ēr (2), s. [Fr. *heurtoir*, from *heurter* = to dash against.]

1. **Fort.**: A timber placed at the foot of the interior slope as a revetment, to prevent injury to the parapet by the wheels of the gun.

2. **Ordnance**: Pieces of wood or iron at the front of the chassis to prevent the top carriage from running off when "in battery." The counter-hurter is a similar piece at the rear of the chassis for checking the recoil of the carriage.

3. **Vehic.**: A butting-piece on an axle. A strengthening-piece placed against a shoulder of an axle.

hūrt-fūl, a. [Eng. *hurt*; -ful(l).] Causing or tending to cause hurt, harm, injury, loss or detriment; injurious, harmful, mischievous, damaging, baneful, noxious.

"None of them are *hurtful*, but loving and holy."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. I.

hūrt-fūl-lȳ, adv. [Eng. *hurtful*; -ly.] In a hurtful manner; so as to hurt or damage; injuriously, perniciously, mischievously.

hūrt-fūl-nēss, s. [Eng. *hurtful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being hurtful; injuriousness, noxiousness, perniciousness.

***hūr-tle, *hor-tle, *hur-tell, v. t. & i.** [A frequent from *hurt* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To dash, to throw, to hurl.

2. To move or whirl round rapidly.

"His harmful club he gan to *hurtle* hye."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. vii. 42.

B. Intransitive:

1. To meet or dash together with noise; to clash; to meet in shock or encounter.

"Iron sleet of arrowy shower
Hurtles in the darkened air."

Gray: *Fatal Sisters*.

2. To make a noise like the clash of arms or of fighting.

"The noise of battle *hurtled* in the air."

Shakespeare: *Julius Caesar*, ii. 2.

3. To move rapidly, to press, to rush, to hurry.

"Now *hurling* round."—Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. iv. 29.

hūr-tle-bēr-rȳ, s. [WHORTLEBERRY.]

Bot.: *Vaccinium myrtillus*.

***hūrt-lēss, *hurt-lesse, a.** [Eng. *hurt*; -less.]

1. Doing or causing no hurt, harm, or injury; harmless, innoxious, innocent.

"Gentle dame, so *hurtless* and so true."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. vi. 81.

2. Receiving no hurt, harm, or injury; unhurt, uninjured, without hurt.

"Both with brave breaking *so hurtlessly* have performed that match."—Sidney: *Arcadia*, bk. iii.

hūrt-lēss-lȳ, adv. [Eng. *hurtless*; -ly.] Without doing hurt, harm, or injury.

"Both with brave breaking *so hurtlessly* have performed that match."—Sidney: *Arcadia*, bk. iii.

hūrt-lēss-nēss, s. [Eng. *hurtless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being hurtless, harmless, or innoxious; harmlessness, innocence.

hūrt-sic-kle, s. [Eng. *hurt*, and *sickle*.]

Bot.: *Centaurea cyanus*.

hūrt-ȳ, a. [Eng. *hurt* (2), s.; -y.]

Her.: Sown or strewed with hurts, without regard to number.

hūs-band, *hus-bond, *hus-bonde, *huse-bonde, s. [A. S. *hūsbanda*, from Icel. *hūsbandi* = the master of a house, contracted from *hūsþandi*, or *hūsþandi*, from *hūs* = a house, and *þandi* = dwelling, pr. par. of *búa* = to dwell; Dan. *hūsband*; Sw. *husbonde*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The master of a house; the male head of a household.

"The *Husebonde* warneth his hus thus."—Old Eng. Homilies, i. 246.

*2. A husbandman, a farmer, a tiller of the soil.

"Like as a withered tree, through *husband's* toil,
Is often seen full freshly to have flourished."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. iii. 29.

3. A man joined to a woman in marriage; the correlative to *wife*.

"By marriage the *husband* and wife are one person in law."—Blackstone: *Commentaries*, bk. i., ch. 15.

*4. The male of animals.

"Even though a snowy ram thou shalt behold,
Prefer him not in haste for *husband* to thy fold."

Dryden: *Virgil*; *Georgic* iii. 595.

*5. One who is frugal and thrifty; a good and frugal manager; an economist.

"Some *husbands* of their oil, pour at first the oil alone."—Evelyn: *Acetaria*.

II. Naut.: A person engaged by the owners of a ship to take the management and superintendence of it, so far as regards the purchase of stores, its repair and equipments, payment of freights, &c., commonly called the *ship's husband*.

hūs-band, v. t. [HUSBAND, s.]

1. To till, to cultivate.

"Bare land, manured, *husbanded*, and tilled with excellent endeavor."—Shakespeare: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 3.

2. To manage with frugality or economy; to economize; to use in the manner calculated to produce the best and greatest results.

"For my means, I'll *husband* them so well,
They shall go far." Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, iv. 5.

*3. To provide with a husband.

"Being so father'd and so *husbanded*."

Shakespeare: *Julius Caesar*, ii. 1.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

hūs-band-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *husband*; -able.] Capable of being husbanded or managed with economy.

hūs-band-less, *a.* [Eng. *husband*; -less.] Without a husband; having no husband.

"A widow husbandless, subject to fears."

Shakesp.: *King John*, iii. 1.

***hūs-band-lý**, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *husband*; -ly.]

A. As adj.: Frugal, thrifty, economical.

"The greatest want is industrious, painful, and husbandly inhabitants to till and trimme the ground."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 165.

B. As adv.: Frugally, economically.

hūs-band-man, ***hus-bond-man**, ***hus-bonde-man**, ***hous-bonde-man**, *s.* [Eng. *husband*; -man.]

*1. The master of a family or household.

"Sike lay the husbandman, whos that the place is, Bedrid upon a couche now he lay."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 7,350.

2. A farmer; a cultivator or tiller of the soil; one engaged in farming or agriculture.

"The husbandman selfe to come that way, Of custome for to surweye his ground."

Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar*; Feb.

hūs-band-ry, ***hows-bonde-rye**, ***hus-bond-rie**, *s.* [Eng. *husband*; -ry.]

*1. The management of a household or domestic affairs; domestic economy.

"The women haue all the doying in housekeeping and husbandrie."—*Goldyng: Justine*, fo. 181.

*2. Thrift, frugality, economy.

"He had, with much husbandry, collected a great treasure."—*Clarendon: Religion and Polity*, ch. v.

3. The business or occupation of a husbandman or farmer; farming; the tillage or cultivation of the soil; agriculture.

"The difference between an acre of land sown with wheat, and an acre of the same land lying without any husbandry upon it."—*Locke*.

4. The products of husbandry or farming.

"Her plenteous womb Expresseth its full tilth and husbandry."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, i. 4.

¶ For the difference between *husbandry* and *cultivation*, see **CULTIVATION**.

hūsh, ***hust**, ***huishte**, ***huyst**, *interj.*, *a. & s.* [An imitative word; cf. **WHIST**.]

A. As interj.: Bestill, be silent.

***B. As adj.**: Silent, still, quiet, hushed.

"The bold winds speechless, and the orb below As hush as death."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

***C. As subst.**: Silence, stillness, quiet.

"The villainous centrebites Grind on the wakeful ear in the hush of the moonless nights."

Tennyson: *Maud*, i. i. 42.

hūsh, *v. t. & i.* [**HUSH**, *interj.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To still, to silence, to quiet, to tranquilize, to repress the noise of.

"The salt sea water passes by And hushes half the babbling Wye."

Tennyson: *In Memoriam*, xix.

2. To allay, to appease, to calm.

"And hush my deepest grief of all."

Tennyson: *In Memoriam*, xix.

B. Intrans.: To be still, quiet, or silent.

¶ To hush up: To suppress, to keep back, to keep concealed or secret.

hush-money, *s.* Money paid or received to keep back information or facts; a bribe to secure silence.

"A poor chambermaid has sent in ten shillings out of her hush-money, to expiate her guilt."—*Guardian*, No. 26.

hūsh-a-bý, *interj.* [**HUSH**.] Used by mothers and nurses in lulling children to sleep.

hūsh-ing, *s.* [Prob. a corruption of **flushing**.] [**FLUSH**, *v.*]

Mining:

1. A term applied to one mode of exposing and collecting ore. In a ravine where surface ore is exposed or but lightly covered, a body of water is dammed and then allowed to flow through the ravine, tearing up the earth and stones and exposing new surfaces, whence the ore is gathered.

2. A process of clearing water from the surface of ore, in stream works, by diverting and directing streams of water thereon.

hūsk, ***huske**, *s.* [Properly *hulsk*, from *hulen*=to hide, to cover; cogn. with Goth. *huljan*=to cover; Dut. *hulse*; Low Ger. *hulsk*; M. H. Ger. *hulsche*; Ger. *hulse*=a husk, a shell.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The external integument of certain fruits or seeds of plants; a glume; a hull; a rind.

"The vera huskes and coddes, wherwith the hogges were fedde."—*Udall: Luke* xv.

*2. *Fig.*: A case, a frame, a shell, a skeleton.

"Leaving them but the shales and husks of men."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot. (pl.)*: The dry envelopes of either flowers or fruits. (*Loudon*.)

2. *Milling*: The supporting frame of a run of mill-stones.

hūsk, *v. t.* [**HUSK**, *s.*] To strip off the husks, or external covering of.

"In the golden weather the maize was husked."—*Longfellow: Evangeline*, ii. 4.

hūsked, *a.* [Eng. *husk*; -ed.]

1. Having or bearing a husk; covered with a husk.

2. Stripped of the husk.

hūsk-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *husk*; -er.] One who or that which strips off the husks of fruits or seeds.

hūsk-I-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *husky* (2); -ly.] In a husky manner or voice; hoarsely.

hūsk-I-nēss, *s.* [English *husky* (2); -ness.] The quality or state of being husky; hoarseness.

hūsk-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [**HUSK**, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act, process, or operation of stripping off the husks of fruits, seeds, &c. (*Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha*, xiii.)

2. A husking-bee (*q. v.*).

husking-bee, *s.* A meeting or gathering of friends and neighbors at a farmer's house, to assist in husking the corn. [*BEE* (1), II. 2.]

husking-peg, *s.* A pin or claw worn upon the hand to assist in tearing open the shuck when husking Indian corn.

hūsk-ý (1), *a.* [Eng. *husk*; -y.] Abounding in husks; consisting of or resembling husks; rough.

"Cut their dry and husky wax away."

Addison: *Virgil*; *Georgic* iv.

hūsk-ý (2), *a.* [A corruption of *husty* or *hausty*=inclined to cough, from *haust*; A. S. *hwōsta*=a cough.] Hoarse, harsh, not sharp or clear (said of the voice).

"Proser was dead, and Sergeant Quirkit Grew husky."—*Anstey: Pleader's Guide*.

hū-sō, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from O. H. Ger. *hāso*; M. H. Ger. *hāso*, *hāsen*; N. H. Ger. *hausen*; Bohem. *wyz*, *wyza*, *wyzina*; Pol. *wyzo*, *wyzina*; Hung. *viza*. (*Mahn*).]

Ichthy.: *Acipenser huso*, the Beluga or Isinglass Sturgeon. It is sometimes twelve or fifteen feet long, and weighs twelve hundred pounds. One mentioned by Cuvier reached three thousand pounds. It inhabits the great rivers falling into the Black and Caspian Seas. The best isinglass is made from its air-bladder.

hūs-gar, ***hus-ar**, *s.* [Hungarian *huszar*=the twentieth, from *husz*=twenty, so called because Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary and Bohemia, A. D. 1458-1490, raised a corps of horse-soldiers, in 1458, by commanding that one man should be chosen out of every twenty in each village (*Skeat*).] Originally one of the national cavalry of Hungary and Croatia, now one of the light cavalry of European armies.

hūs-gif, *s.* [A corruption of *housewife* (*q. v.*).] A lady's companion or case for holding needles, thimble, cotton, worsted, &c.

Hūs-ite, *a. & s.* [Named after John Huss (Def.); *huss*, in Bohemian=a goose.] *Church and Civil History*:

A. As adj.: Of or belonging to John Huss [*B.*].

B. As subst. (pl.): The followers of John Huss, who was born of humble parents, at Hussinatz in Bohemia, about A. D. 1370, and became priest in 1400. Huss was a realist in philosophy, and adopted the views of Wycliffe, whose works he translated, giving great offence to the Archbishop of Prague. Huss appeared by citation before the Council of Constance, and, though provided with a safe-conduct from the Emperor Sigismund, or Sigismund, he was adjudged a heretic, and burned alive July 6, 1415, as was his disciple Jerome of Prague, on May 30, 1416. By the decision of this Council, the request of the Bohemian laity to communicate under two kinds was refused. The treatment of Huss exasperated his followers, and led to a religious war in which great ferocity and cruelty were manifested on both sides. The Hussite leaders were John Ziska, or Zizka, and after his death Procopius. Sigismund commanded the imperial forces. The Hussites fortified a mountain near Prague which they called Mount Tabor. [*TABORITES*.] Ziska was victorious in thirteen pitched battles and a hundred engagements and sieges, though, losing his second eye by an arrow, the first having been destroyed in his youth, he had to lead without the gift of sight. He died Oct. 12, 1424, soon after he had obtained

religious liberty for Bohemia. Before this the Hussites had begun to split into minor sects, as the Orebites, or Horebites, the Orphanites, and the Calixtines (*q. v.*). In 1433, the Calixtines were conciliated by the concession of the cup to the laity. [*UTRAQUISTS*.] By the treaty of 1435, Sigismund was acknowledged king of Bohemia, which, however, remained in an uneasy state. The Hussite troubles prepared the way for the Lutheran Reformation.

hūs-ýs, *s.* [A corruption of *huswife*=housewife (*q. v.*).]

*1. The female head of a house or family; a housewife.

"I dropt purposely my hussy."—*Richardson: Pamela*, i. 162.

*2. A thrifty woman; an economist.

3. A pert, forward girl; a jade; a jilt.

"And you have but too well succeeded, you little hussy, you."—*Goldsmith: Good-natured Man*, ii.

4. A lady's companion; a case for holding needles, thimble, cotton, &c.

hūst-ing, *s.* [A. S. *hūsting*, from Icel. *hūsting*=a council or meeting; *hús*=a house, and *thing*=(1) a thing, (2) an assembly, a meeting for purposes of legislation.]

*1. A meeting, a council.

*2. *Pl.*: A court formerly held in many cities of England; specif., a court held within the city of London before the Lord Mayor, Recorder, and Sheriffs. It had exclusive jurisdiction in actions for the recovery of land within the city.

"It cometh from the hustings, the principal and highest court in London, as also in Winchester, Lincoln, York, &c."—*Fuller: Worthies*; London.

3. *Pl.*: A temporary platform from which candidates addressed the electors during parliamentary elections. The use of hustings was abolished by the Ballot Act of 1872.

"The progress of a candidate can possibly be from the hustings to Newgate, and from Newgate back to the hustings."—*Tooke: The Electors of Westminster*, 1796.

hūs-tle (*tie as el*), *v. t. & i.* [Dut. *hutselen*=to shake up and down; a frequent. from O. Dan. *hutsen*; Dan. *hutsen*=to shake.]

A. Trans.: To shake together in confusion; to jostle; to push or shove about roughly or rudely.

"The Irish disarmed, stripped and hustled, clung for protection to the English officers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ To get up and hustle: To work; to work hard; to move quickly.

B. Intrans.: To crowd; to press roughly or rudely; to jostle; to move with difficulty; to shamble.

hūs-tlēr, *s.* [Eng. *hustle* (e); -er.] An energetic, enthusiastic man of business.

***hus-wife**, *s.* [**HOUSEWIFE**, *s.*]

***hus-wife**, *v. t.* [**HOUSEWIFE**, *v.*]

***hus-wife-ly**, *a. & adv.* [**HOUSEWIFELY**.]

***hus-wife-ry**, *s.* [**HOUSEWIFERY**.]

hūt, *s.* [Fr. *hutte*, from O. H. Ger. *hutta*; Ger. *hütte*=a hut; Sp. *huta*; Dut. *hut*; Dan. *hytte*; Sw. *hydda*; Sansc. *kuti*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A small house, hovel, or cottage; a mean dwelling, a cot, a wooden structure for shelter.

"Some of them going into their huts to sleep."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1691).

II. Technically:

1. *Firearms*: The back-end or body of the breech-pin of a musket.

2. *Mil.*: A wooden structure for the accommodation and shelter of soldiers in camp.

hut-urn, *s.*

Archæol.: A name given to small cinerary urns of Etruscan pottery, which are in the form of rude huts of skins, stretched on cross-poles. They have been found on and near the Alban Mount, and are of very high antiquity, the sepulchral furniture of the earliest races of Italy, prior, it is probable, to the foundation of Rome.

hūt, *v. t. & i.* [**HUT**, *s.*]

A. Trans.: To place or quarter in huts; as, to hut troops.

B. Intrans.: To take lodgings in huts.

hūth, ***huche**, ***hucche**, *s.* [Fr. *huche*; from Low Lat. *hutica*, a word probably of Teutonic origin.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A box, chest, bin, coffer or other receptacle; as, a grain-hutch, a rabbit-hutch, &c.

"A miller in his bouting hutch

Drives out the pure meale neerely."—*Brownie: Britannia's Pastorals*, bk. ii., s. 2.

2. A kneading-trough.

3. A measure of two Winchester bushels.

bōil, **bōy**, **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thís**; **sin**, **ag**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-cian. -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shún;
-tion, -sion = zhún. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

II. Technically:

1. *Milling*: The case of a flour-bolt; a bolting hutch.

2. *Mining*:

(1) A low-wheeled car adapted to run on a track in the gallery of a mine, to be lifted on the cage to the surface, and then run off to the dumping chute, by which its contents are carried to wagons.

(2) A cistern or box for washing ores.

**hutch*, *v. t.* [HUTCH, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To store, hoard, or lay up; as in a hutch or chest.

"She hatched th' all-worshipped ore, and precious gems, To store her children with." Milton: *Comus*, 719.

2. *Min.*: To separate and clean ore by washing in a sieve

hutch-lîng, *s.* [HUTCH, *v.*]

Mining: The separation of ore in a sieve, which is suspended from a lever or held in the hands and agitated in a vat of water.

hutch-in-sl-a, *s.* [Named after Miss Hutchings, of Bantry, a zealous botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Cruciferae, family Lepididae. The petals are small; the filaments without scales, the stigma sessile, the pod broadly oblong, obtuse, much compressed, the valves keeled, the septum narrow, two seeds, not margined, on each cell. *Hutchinsia petraea*, a small plant two to four inches high, is found on limestone rocks in the west of England and in Wales.

Hutch-in-sô-ni-ang, *s.* [See def.]

Ch. Hist., *etc.* (pl.): The followers of John Huthinson, a native of Spennithorne, in Yorkshire (1674-1737). He believed that the Hebrew Scriptures contain a complete system of natural science, as well as of theology. He opposed the Newtonian philosophy. He often departed from the literal interpretation of the sacred text. Many divines embraced his views, but he never founded a sect.

"The Huthinsonians were combined in an extreme dislike for rationalism."—*Leslie Stephen: English Thought in the Eighteenth Century*, i. 390.

hûtt-êd, *pa. par. or a.* [HUT, *v.*]

Hût-tô-ni-an, *a.* [Hutton, a proper name (see def.); suff. -ian.]

Geol.: Of or belonging to Dr. Hutton, of Edinburgh, one of the founders of modern geology.

Huttonian-theory, *s.*

Geol.: The theory first published by Dr. Hutton, in 1785, in his *Theory of the Earth*, and developed in 1795. He was the first to distinguish between cosmogony and geology, believing the latter to be in no way concerned with "questions as to the origin of things." He says that—

"The ruins of an older world are visible in the present structure of our planet, and the strata which now compose our continents have been once beneath the sea, and were formed out of the waste of preëxisting continents. The same forces are still destroying, by chemical decomposition or mechanical violence, even the hardest rocks and transporting the materials to the sea, where they are spread out and form strata analogous to those of more ancient date. Although loosely deposited along the bottom of the ocean, they become afterward altered and consolidated by volcanic heat, and then heaved up fractured and contorted."

Hutton was the precursor of Sir Charles Lyell, whose views were essentially the same, and who procured for them large acceptance among geologists. Professor Huxley called the Huttonian theory Uniformitarianism (q. v.). (GEOLOGY, PLUTONISTS, VULCANISTS.)

**hû-vêtte*, *s.* [Fr.]

Mil.: A covering for the head for a soldier.

hûx, *v. t.* [Ety. doubtful.] To fish, as for pike, with hooks and lines attached to floating bladders.

**hûx-têr*, *s.* [HUCKSTER.]

Huy-gê-s-ni-an, *a.* [From Hugenius, the Latinized name of Huyghens. See def.]

Optics, *etc.*: Of or belonging to Christian Huyghens, born at The Hague, April 14, 1629, died 1695, aged 66. He discovered double refraction in crystals, ascertained that the apparent horns, seen by Galileo, projecting from Saturn were a ring, discovered the fourth satellite to that planet, &c.

Huygenian-telescope, *s.*

Optic Instrum.: A telescope having an object glass of 123 feet of focal length. The glass was mounted on a pole, the only tube being a small one for the eye-glass. He subsequently constructed an eye-piece of two lenses, which served the double purpose of enlarging the field of vision and diminishing aberration.

huy-s-sôn-ite, *s.* [Named after Huyssen, who, in 1865, first described it under the name of *Eisenstassfurtit*.]

Min.: A greenish-gray mineral, weathering yellow, either an iron boracite or a distinct species.

**hûzz*, **hûss*, *v. i.* [From the sound.] To buzz; to murmur.

"If the fire then burne in the chimney pale, and keep^r therewith a huzzing noise."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xviii., ch. xxxv.

hûz-zâ, *interj. & s.* [HURRAH.]

A. *As interj.*: A shout of joy, acclamation, or welcome; hurrah.

"Huzza, my jolly cobblers! and huzza, My stable sweepers." *Faukes: Epithalamium*.

B. *As subst.*: A cheer; a hurrah.

"Three loud huzzes were raised."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

hûz-zâ, *v. i. & t.* [HUZZA, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.*: To shout huzza; to hurrah; to cheer.

"The mob huzzas. Away they trudge." *Cooper: Horace; Satires*, bk. i. 9.

B. *Trans.*: To cheer; to salute with huzzas or cheers; to receive with acclamations.

"The brute crowd, whose envious zeal Huzzas each turn of Fortune's wheel." *Scott: Rokeby*, vi. 26.

hvrêr-lêr-a, *s.* [Sw.]

Min.: A white or reddish clay, described by Forchhammer, from Iceland. Composition: Silica, 50.99; alumina, 7.39; sesquioxide of iron, 21.21; magnesia, 19.96; and titanic acid, 0.46.

hvrêr-salt, *s.* [Dan., from *hver*=every one, and *salt*=salt.]

Min.: A variety of Halotrichite. It is an alum from Iceland, described by Forchhammer.

**hy-a-cîne*, *s.* [HYACINTH.] The hyacinth.

"Some deep empurpled as the hyacin." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. xii. liv.

hy-a-cîn-th, *hy-a-cîn-thûs*, *hy-a-cîn-thûs*, *s.* [Lat. *hyacinthus*=Gr. *hyakinthos*=a plant, apparently not the modern hyacinth. Liddell & Scott consider it to have been a generic word for any of the Iris order. One of these, *Gladiolus communis*, has been specified. Other opinions are in favor of the Martagon Lily, or even of the Larkspurs; *Hyacinthos* (L. 1); in Fr. *hyacinthe*.]

1. *Of the forms Hyacinthus, hyacinthus*:

1. *Class. Mythol.* (of the form *Hyacinthus*): A Laconian youth, beloved by Apollo, who killed him undesignedly by a throw of a discus or quoit. The god transformed him into a flower (hyacinthus), on which, in memorial of his grief, he inscribed the Greek letters *alpha* and *iota*. Scientifically viewed, the process should be reversed. The discovery of some plant with marks faintly resembling the Greek letters *alpha* and *iota* generated the myth of the youth *Hyacinthus*.

2. *Bot.* (of the form *hyacinthus*): A genus of Liliaceae, tribe Scilleae, once so extensive as to include the common wild hyacinth (hyacinth of the woods) or blue-bell, then called *Hyacinthus non-scriptus*, next transferred to the genus *Agraphis* of Link, and called *Agraphis nutans* (Hooker & Arnott), and now figuring as *Scilla nutans* (Sir Joseph Hooker). It included also the present *Muscari racemosum*. As now limited its type is *H. orientalis*. [II. 1.] The bulb is stout; the leaves fleshy, linear, and oblong; the inflorescence a drooping spike with the perianth bell-shaped, six-parted; the stamens six, all equal; one style, with a three-cornered stigma, and the ovary sub-globose, three-celled, many-seeded.

3. *Min.* (of the form *hyacinthus*): A precious stone, described by Pliny as of the color of a hyacinth, and also like an amethyst, but not so blue. (Pliny: *H. N.*, xvii. 9.41.) Dana regards it as having been a sapphire, some others consider it a kind of amethyst.

II. *Of the form hyacinth*:

1. *Bot.*: A plant of the genus *Hyacinthus*, wide or restricted, and specially of the cultivated species, *Hyacinthus orientalis*. It is a native of the Levant and the mountains of Persia. The Dutch have cultivated it since about 1500, and Gerard mentions it in England in 1576. Here it is cultivated in spring in long glasses or bottles of suitable form. It has run into several varieties, and is of different colors.

For the wild *Hyacinth*, see *HYACINTH*, i. 2. The Cape *Hyacinth* is (1) *Scilla corymbosa*, and (2) *Scilla brachyphylla*; the Grape *Hyacinth*, the genus *Muscari*; the Lily *Hyacinth*, *S. lilio-hyacinthus*; the hyacinth of Peru, *S. peruviana*; that of Tasmania, *Thelymitra nuda*; the Spanish *Hyacinth*, *Hyacinthus amethystinus*; the Starch *Hyacinth*, *Muscari racemosum*.

2. *Mineralogy*:

(1) A variety of zircon. It is of a brownish, orange, or reddish color.

(2) The name given in Ceylon to Cinnamon-stone or Essonite (q. v.).

(3) The same as *Vesuvianite* (q. v.).

3. *Jewelry*: The name applied by jewelers to Essonite (q. v.), and to some specimens of topaz.

hyacinth-pest, *s.*

Hort.: A ring disease caused by a fungal which attacks first the innermost scales of the hyacinth, then affects the leaves, which turn yellow, then the flower-stalk, which decays, and finally the whole bulb, which degenerates into a muddy mass. (Thomé.)

**hy-a-cîn-th'-i-an*, *a.* [English *hyacinth*; -ian.] *Hyacinthine*.

hy-a-cîn-th'-ine, **hy-a-cîn-th'-in*, *a.* [Lat. *hyacinthinus*, from Gr. *hyakinthos*, from *hyakinthos*=a hyacinth.] Made of or resembling hyacinths; of the color of hyacinths; curling like a hyacinth.

"*Hyacinthine* looks Round from his parted forehead manly hung Clustering." Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 301.

hy-a-cîn-thûs, *s.* [HYACINTH.]

HY-âd, *HY-a-dêg*, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hyades*; Greek *Hyades*, probably from *hys*=a sow, or *hyô*=to wet, to water, to rain.]

Astron.: According to the classic writers, seven stars (only five of which are now clearly discernible) in the head of the Bull, Taurus. One is Aldebaran (q. v.). When the Hyades rose with the sun, the Greek and Romans expected rain.

"Thro' scudding drift the rainy Hyades Vext the dim sea." Tennyson: *Ulysses*, 10.

hy-a-nâ, *s.* [HYENA.]

hy-a-by-a, *s.* [Native name in Central America.]

Bot.: *Tabernaemontana utilis*, one of the Cow-trees of this country.

hy-a-lê-s, *hy-a-lê-s*, *a. s.* [Gr. *hyaleos*=glassy.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Hyalidae (q. v.). The shell is globular and translucent. The animal has long appendages to the mantle, which is slit at both sides. Nineteen recent species are known from the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, and the Indian Ocean. Five are fossil, the genus extending from the Miocene till now.

hy-a-lê-l-dæ, *hy-a-lê-l-dæ*, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hyale(a)*, *hyalæ(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Zool.: A family of Pteropodous Mollusks, section Thecosomata. The shell is straight or curved, globular, or needle-shaped, and symmetrical. The animal has two large fins.

hy-â-line, *a. & s.* [Lat. *hyalinus*, from Greek *hyalinos*, from *hyalos*=glass; Fr. *hyalin*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Glassy, transparent, crystalline.

2. *Bot.*, *Anat.*, *Zool.*, *etc.*: Transparent and colorless, as water and glass. (Harvey, &c.)

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The glassy surface of the sea.

"On the clear *hyaline*, the glassy sea; Of amplitude almost immense, with stars Numerous." Milton: *P. L.*, vii. 619.

2. *Zool. & Physiol.*: The pellucid substance which determines the spontaneous fission of cells. (Owen: *Comp. Anat. Invert. Anim.*; *Glossary*.)

hyaline-cartilage, *s.*

Anat.: A kind of cartilage which is somewhat dim and faintly granular, like ground-glass.

hyaline-layer, *s.*

Anat.: The name given by Kolliker to the innermost layer of a hair follicle.

hy-a-lite, *s.* [Lat. *hyalus*; Gr. *hyalos*, *hyelos*=a clear, transparent stone, glass, and *lithos*=a stone.]

Min.: A glassy and transparent or translucent variety of opal, colorless or whitish. It is found in globular concretions and crust. Sometimes called from its discoverer Müller's glass.

hy-a-lô, *pref.* [Lat. *hyalus*; Gr. *hyalos*, *hyelos*=any clear, transparent stone, glass.] Colorless and transparent like glass, resembling or in any way connected with glass.

hy-â-l-ô-grâph, *s.* [HYALOGRAPHY.] An instrument for tracing a design on a transparent surface.

hy-a-lôg'-ra-phÿ, *s.* [Prefix *hyalo-*, and Gr. *graphô*=to write.] The art of writing or engraving on glass.

hy-a-lôid, *a.* [Gr. *hyalos*, and *eidos*=appearance, likeness.] [HYALITE.]

Anat.: Glassy; having the appearance and transparency of glass.

hyaloid-membrane, *s.*

Anatomy (of the eye): A membrane investing the whole of the vitreous humor except in front. (Quain.)

hy-a-lôm-ê-lân, *s.* [Pref. *hyalo-*, and Gr. *melan*, neut. of *melas*=black.]

Min.: A mineral perhaps the same as Tachylite. Found in the Vogelsbirge.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fâll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

hy-a-lō-nē-mā, s. [Pref. *hyalo-*, and Gr. *nēma* = yarn.]

Zool.: Glass-robe; the typical genus of the family Hyalonemidae (q. v.). *Hyalonema lusitanicum* is found in the depths of the Atlantic. The stem of *H. sieboldii* is called the flint-robe.

hy-a-lō-nē-mī-dā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *hyalonema* (a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-īdā*.]

1. Zool.: A family of siliceous sponges, or, according to some, a family of *Zoantharia sclerobasica*. It consists of a cup-shaped, sponge-like head, anchored in the mud of the sea-bottom by a long, glassy, twisted fibrous rope or ligament.

2. Paleont.: The family has been found from the Silurian times till now.

hy-āl-ō-phāne, s. [Pref. *hyalo-*, and Gr. *phainō*, 1st fut. *phainō* = to make to appear.]

Min.: A monoclinic white, colorless, or flesh-red mineral, transparent or translucent; its luster vitreous; hardness, 6-8.5; specific gravity, 2.8-2.9. Composition: Silica, 45.65-52.67; alumina, 19.14-22.86; baryta, 9.56-21.33. Is found in a granular dolomite in the Valais, in manganese lime at Jakobsberg in Sweden, &c.

hy-a-lō-sīd-ēr-īto, s. [Pref. *hyalo-*, and Eng. *siderite* (q. v.).]

Min.: A ferruginous variety of olivine.

hy-āl-ō-type, s. [Pref. *hyalo-*, and Eng. *type*.] A photographic positive on glass.

hy-bēr-nī-a, s. [Lat. *hibernus*, *hibernus* = pertaining to winter; *hiberna*, *hyberna* = winter quarters.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Hybernidae (q. v.). *Hybernia leucophaea* is the Spring Usher (q. v.).

hy-bēr-nī-dā, s. pl. [Lat. *hybern* (ia) (q. v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-īdā*.]

Entom.: A family of moths, group Geometrina. The antennae of the male are pubescent or slightly pectinated; the abdomen is slender; the wings entire, rather broad. Female apterous or with the wings only rudimentary. Larva cylindrical, not humped.

Hyb-lā-an, a. [Lat. *Hyblaeus*.] Of or pertaining to Mount Hybla in Sicily, noted for its honey.

hyb-līte, s. [From Mount Hybla, where it is found.] [HYBLEAN.]

Min.: The same as PATAGONITE (q. v.).

hyb-ō-dōnt, a. & s. [HYBODONTIDÆ.]

A. As adj.: Having teeth with a hump-like projection. [HYBODUS.]

B. As subst. (chiefly in the pl. Hybodonts):

Paleont.: A tooth of the genus Hybodus, or the fish to which it belonged.

hyb-ō-dōn-tī-dā, s. pl. [Gr. *hybos* = hump-backed; *odont* (genit. *odontos*) = a tooth, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-īdā*.]

Paleont.: A family of fossil fishes, order Plagiosomiformes, or Cestrariiformes.

hyb-ō-dūs, s. [Gr. *hybos* = hump-backed, and *odont* = a tooth.]

Paleont.: The typical genus of the family Hybodontidae (q. v.). The teeth somewhat resemble those of the sharks, but are less trenchant. They are formed with a central cone, with smaller secondary cones on the sides. The ichthyodontoles (fin spines) are grooved longitudinally, and have a number of small teeth on their concave margin. A few species are from the Trias, many from the Lias and the Oolite. They die out in the Chalk.

hy-brīd, **hy-brīde**, s. [Lat. *hibrida*, *hibrida*, and *ibrida* = a hybrid.] [See def.]

A. As adjective:

1. Lit. (of animals or plants): Produced by the union of two distinct species.

2. Fig. (of persons or things): Derived from two sources, as an Act of Congress, a faith, a word, &c.

B. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Strictly: In the same sense as II.

(2) Loosely: A human being born of parents belonging to different races. Such a person should be called a mongrel, not a hybrid.

2. Fig.: Anything deriving its origin from two wholly distinct sources.

II. Biol.: An animal or plant produced by the union of two distinct species. Plant hybrids are artificially produced by applying the pollen of one species to the stigma of another closely allied to the first. [HYBRIDISM.]

"In the first generation mongrels are more variable than hybrids."—Darwin: *Origin of Species* (6th ed.), 259.

hy-brīd-īg-ēr, s. [HYBRIDIZER.]

hy-brīd-īgm, s. [Eng. *hybrid*; *-ism*.]

Biol.: The state or quality of being hybrid; hybridity.

It was long believed that hybrids were uniformly sterile, and had been made so to prevent the confusion of species. Darwin (*Origin of Species*, ch. ix.) combats this view, pointing out that two classes of facts, to a great extent fundamentally different, have generally been confounded—viz., the sterility of species when first crossed, and the sterility of the hybrids produced from them.

"First crosses between forms sufficiently distinct to be ranked as species and their hybrids are very generally, but not universally, sterile. The sterility is of all degrees, and is often so slight that the most careful experimentalists have arrived at diametrically opposite conclusions in ranking forms by this test. The sterility is innately variable in individuals of the same species, and is eminently susceptible to the action of favorable and unfavorable conditions. The degree of sterility does not strictly follow systematic affinity, but is governed by several curious and complex laws. It is generally different, and sometimes widely different, on reciprocal crosses between the same two species. It is not always equal in degree in a first cross, and in the hybrids produced from this cross."—Darwin: *Origin of Species* (6th ed.), 262.

Mr. Darwin believed that the sterility of first crosses and that of their hybrid progeny had not been effected by natural selection; it had arisen from various causes. Nor, he thought, are mongrels—i. e., crosses between varieties, uniformly fertile; he considered, therefore, that there was nothing in the phenomena of hybridization to negative the view that species had first existed as varieties.

hy-brīd-īst, s. [Eng. *hybrid*; *-ist*.] One who hybridizes.

hy-brīd-ī-tī, s. [Eng. *hybrid*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being hybrid; a mongrel state.

hy-brīd-īz-a-ble, a. [Eng. *hybridize* (e); *-able*.] Capable of being hybridized; capable of being crossed with an individual of another species or stock.

hy-brīd-ī-zā-tion, s. [Eng. *hybridize* (e); *-ation*.] The act or process of hybridizing; the state of being hybridized.

hy-brīd-īze, v. t. [Eng. *hybrid*; *-ize*.] To render hybrid; to produce by the union of different species or stocks.

hy-brīd-īz-ēr, **hy-brīd-īz-er**, s. [Eng. *hybridize* (e); *-er*.] One who or that which hybridizes.

hy-brīd-ōus, a. [Eng. *hybrid*; *-ous*.] Hybrid. (Ray: *On the Creation*, pt. ii.)

***Hyd-āge**, s. [HIDAGE.]

hy-dān-tō-īc, a. [Eng. *hydanto* (in); *-ic*.]

Chem.: Of or belonging to hydantoin (q. v.).

hydantoic-acid, s.

Inorganic Chem.: Glycoluric acid, $C_7H_6N_2O_8$, or $CO < NH_2 \cdot CH_2 \cdot COOH$. A monobasic acid, obtained by boiling hydantoin with baryta water; also by heating amidocetic acid with urea to 120°, or by heating amidocetic acid with isocyanate of potassium and sulphuric acid. Hydantoin acid is nearly insoluble in cold water and in cold alcohol, but easily dissolved by boiling water. It is only slightly soluble in ether. It forms large rhombic prisms.

hy-dān-tōin, s. [Gr. *hydōr* = water, and Eng., &c., (all)antoin (q. v.).]

Inorganic Chem.: Glycolyl urea, $C_3H_4N_2O_2$, or $NH_2 \cdot CO$.

Obtained by heating bromacetyl urea with alcoholic ammonia; also by the action of hydrotic acid and allantoin. Hydantoin is easily soluble in hot water; it crystallizes in needles, melting at 216°.

hy-dār-thrūs, s. [Greek *hydōr* = water, and *arthron* = a joint.]

Path.: Phlegmasia dolens, white swelling (q. v.).

hy-dā-tīdā, s. [Gr. *hydatis* (genit. *hudatidos*) = a hydatis; *hydōr* = water.]

Path. (pl.): Tumors resulting from the development of the embryo of a tapeworm, *Tænia solium*, in the human body; *Echinococcus hominis*, found in the liver, brain, &c. Uncommon in this country, specially prevalent in Iceland. [STAGGERS, TAPEWORM.]

Hydatids of morgagni:

Anatomy:

1. One or more small pedunculated bodies (not real hydatis) in the testicle.

2. A hydatis-looking body at the fimbriated extremity of the uterus.

hy-dāt-ī-form, a. [Eng. *hydati* (d), and Lat. *forma* = form, appearance.] Resembling a hydatis.

hy-dā-tī-nā, s. [Gr. *hydatis* = a watery vesicle; Lat. suff. *-īnā*.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Hydatinæa (q. v.). Type, *Hydatina senta*.

hy-dā-tīn-ē-sā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *hydatina* (a); Lat. neut. pl. suff. *-ēā*.]

Zool.: A family of Rotatoria, established by Ehrenberg. There is neither a carapace nor an enveloping sheath; the rotatory organ multiple or more than bipartite. Eighteen genera known. Called also Notommatina (q. v.).

hy-dā-tīsm, s. Eng., &c., *hydat* (id); *-ism*.] A sound produced by the motion of a liquid which has been effused into some cavity of the body.

hy-dā-tōid, a. & s. [Gr. *hydōr* = water, and *eidos* = appearance, likeness.]

A. As adj.: Resembling water in quality, nature, appearance, or consistency.

B. As substantive:

Anat.: The membrane surrounding the aqueous humor of the eye or that humor itself.

hy-d-nē-ī, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *hydnum*]; Latin masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ī*.]

Bot.: A sub-order of hymenomycetous fungi having the basidia spores on tubercles or spine-like processes on the under side of a discoid cup-shaped, or funnel-shaped, stalked or sessile pileus.

hy-d-nō-car-pūs, s. [Gr. *hydnon* = an esculent fungus, perhaps the truffle, and *karpōs* = fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Pangiacæ, the Took. *Hydnocarpus venenatus* is described as a beautiful evergreen tree with tufts of yellow blossoms on the trunk. Its fruit is as large as an orange, and is used to poison fish. An oil is expressed from its seeds. (Hooker: *Himalayan Journ.*, ii. 7.)

hy-d-nōr-ā, s. [Gr. *hydnon* = an esculent fungus, a truffle; suff. *-ora* (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Cyttacæ. *Hydnora africana* smells like roast beef, and is eaten by the native Africans.

hy-d-nūm, s. [Gr. *hydnon* = an eatable fungus, probably a truffle.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-order Hydnei (q. v.). It consists of fungals having the hymenium composed of prickles projecting from the pileus. *Hydnum repandum*, properly dressed and cooked, is eatable.

hydr-, pref. [HYDRO.]

Hy-dra, s. [Lat., from Gr. *hydra* = a water-snake, from *hydōr* = water; Sansc. *udras*; Russian *oidra*; A. S. *oter* = an otter (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit. & Gr. Myth.: A celebrated monster which infested the Lake Lerna in Peloponnesus. It was the offspring of Ichidna's union with Typhon. It had one hundred heads, and as soon as one was cut off, two grew up if the wound was not stopped by fire. It was one of the labors of Hercules to destroy this monster; this he effected with the assistance of Iolaus, who applied a red-hot iron to the wound as soon as one head was cut off. The conqueror dipped his arrows in the gall of the Hydra, and all the wounds which he gave proved incurable.

2. Fig.: Any evil or misfortune arising from many sources.

II. Technically:

1. Astron.: The Hydra or Watersnake, one of the fifteen ancient southern constellations. It is so long that it has been divided into four parts: (1) Hydra—i. e. Hydra proper; (2) Hydra et Crater; (3) Hydra et Corvus; and (4) Hydre continuata. Hydra proper is a little south of the bright star, Regulus, which is in Leo.

2. Zool.: The typical genus of the family Hydridae. The animal is locomotive, single, naked, gelatinous, sub-cylindrical, but very contractile and variable in form; the mouth surrounded by a single row of filiform tentacles. Propagation by the formation of gemmæ and ova upon or within the substance of the animal's body. If cut into pieces each will become a new hydra. If turned inside out the exterior surface will digest food and the interior one respire. Hydra was first described by Trembley in 1774. The genus contains the fresh-water polypes. *Hydra viridis* has six to ten tentacles, shorter than the body; it is leaf-green, and is found in ponds and still waters adhering to the roots of duckweed.

H. vulgaris has seven to twelve tentacles, at least as long as the body; it is orange, brown, yellow, or red. *H. attenuata* and *H. fusca* are rare.

hydra-headed, a. Having many heads, like a hydra, each of which is renewed as it is cut off; hence, difficult to get rid of, or having many sources or origins; multiform; spreading; not to be killed or quelled. (Lit. & fig.)



Hydra.

hydra-tainted, *a.* Dipped in the gall of the Hydra; hence, poisonous, deadly.

"The hydra-tainted dart."

Cowper: *Death of the Vice-Chancellor.* (Trans.)

hydra-tuba, *s.*

Zool.: The name given by Sir J. G. Dalyell to a body which ultimately becomes trumpet-shaped, with a mouth and tentacles at the expanded extremity. It is called Hydra-tuba from its resemblance to the hydra. It is an immature form belonging to some of the Lucernarida, and is regarded as a fixed Lucernaroid. (*Nicholson.*)

hy-drā'-cl-a, *s.* [*HYDRACIA.*]

hy-drāch-na, *s.* [*Pref. hydr-*, and *Gr. achnē*=anything shaved off; froth, chaff.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Hydrachnidae (*q. v.*). When young they have only six legs. Example, *Hydrachna cruenta.*

hy-drāch-ni-dē, *s. pl.* [*Mod. Lat. hydrachn(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ide.*]

Zool.: Water-mites, a family of Acarina. They swim about in the water by means of the fringes on their legs.

hy-drāc'-lōg, *s. pl.* [*Eng. hydr(ogen), and acids.*]

Chem.: A name formerly given to acids which did not contain oxygen, as hydrochloric acid, HCl, hydrocyanic acid, HCN. But now all acids are regarded as salts of hydrogen.

hy-drā-crīl-lē, *a.* [*English hydr(ated), and acrylic.*]

Chem.: (See the compounds.)

hydracrylic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $\text{CH}_3(\text{OH})\cdot\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$, Ethylene lactic acid, ethene lactic acid. A diatomic monobasic acid, obtained by heating beta iodo-propionic acid with moist silver oxide, $\text{CH}_3\text{I}\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{COOH}+\text{AgOH}=\text{AgI}+\text{CH}_3\text{OH}\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{COOH}$. It is a thick syrup, and forms crystalline salts. Hydracrylic acid, when heated alone, or when boiled with equal parts of H_2SO_4 and H_2O , is converted into acrylic acid.

hy-drā-dēph-a-ga, *s. pl.* [*Pref. hydr-*, and *ent. pl. of Gr. adēphagos*=gluttonous.]

Entom.: The name given by Macleay to a sub-section of Adephaga, a section of pentamerous beetles. It contains the aquatic Adephaga. The legs are formed for swimming, the hinder ones having only a horizontal motion; the body ovate. They are very predatory and aquatic, but come to the surface occasionally to breathe. Hydradephaga contains the families Dyticidae and Gyrinidae (*q. v.*).

hy-drā-dēph-a-gōus, *a.* [*Mod. Latin hydradephag(a); Eng. suff. -ous.*]

Entom.: Of or belonging to the Hydradephaga (*q. v.*). (*Swainson & Shuckard.*)

hy-drā-form, **hy-drī-form**, *a.* [*English, &c., hydra*; and *Lat. forma*=form, appearance.]

Zool.: Resembling the hydra or common freshwater polype in form.

hy-drā-gōgue, *s.* [*Pref. hydro-* (1), and Greek *ago*=to lead, to drive.]

Med.: An active purgative, causing a very large secretion of fluid from the mucous membrane of the bowels. Hydragogues cause relief by the partial emptying of the veins of the portal system. The chief hydragogues are gamboge, elaterium, and cream of tartar in large doses.

hy-drā-mī-ā, *s.* [*Pref. hydro-* (1), and Greek *haima*=blood.]

Path.: The same as ANÆMIA (*q. v.*).

hy-drāl, *a.* [*HYDRALES.*]

Bot.: Of or belonging to Hydrales, as Hydral Endogens. (*Lindley: Veg. King.* (1853), p. 140.)

hydrāl-alliance, *s.*

Bot.: The same as HYDRALES (*q. v.*).

hy-drā-lēs, *s. pl.* [*Masc. & fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. hydralis*, from *Gr. hūdōr*, in comp. *hydro*=water.]

Bot.: An alliance of endogens, having the flowers perfect or imperfect, usually scattered, not on a spadix; the embryo axile, without albumen. It consists of unisexual aquatic plants. Lindley includes under it the orders Hydrocharidaceæ, Naiadaceæ, and Zosteraceæ.

hy-drām-īnēs, *s. pl.* [*English hydr(oxy), and amines.*]

Chem.: Oxethene bases. These compounds may be considered as amines, containing hydroxyl substitution compounds of ethyl. They are obtained by the action of aqueous ammonia on ethene oxide CH_2O . One, two, or three molecules of the oxide uniting with one molecule of ammonia, forming $\text{CH}_2\text{OH}\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{NH}_2$, Ethene hydramine, $(\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{OH})_2\cdot\text{NH}$, Diethene hydramine, $(\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{OH})_3\cdot\text{N}$, Triethene hydramine. They are viscid alkaline liquids decomposed by heat, but their hydrochlorates can be fractionally distilled.

hy-drān'-gē-a, *s.* [*Prefix hydr-* (*q. v.*), and *Gr. angēion*=a vessel, a pail.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Hydrangeaceæ (*q. v.*). The calyx is superior, five-toothed; the petals and stamens five; pistils two; capsule two-beaked, two-celled, opening by a hole between the beaks. It consists of showy shrubs. *Hydrangea hortensis* is a native of China. The leaves of *H. thunbergii* are dried in Japan and infused to make a kind of tea.

hy-drān'-gē-ā'-cē-æ, *s. pl.* [*Mod. Lat. hydrange(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Perigenous Exogens, alliance Saxifragales. It consists of shrubs with opposite simple leaves; flowers usually in cymes; calyx partly adherent to the ovary, four to six-toothed; petals four to six, deciduous; stamens in two rows, eight to twelve; fruit a two to five-celled capsule, with few or many minute seeds. Found chiefly in the temperate parts of this country and of Asia. Genera about nine, species forty-five or more. Sometimes reduced to a tribe of Saxifragaceæ.

hy-drān'-gē-āds, *s. pl.* [*Mod. Latin hydrange(a); pl. suff. -ads.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Hydrangeaceæ (*q. v.*).

hy-drant, *s.* [*Gr. hydrainō*=to water, to irrigate; *hūdōr*=water.] A spout and a valve connected with a water-main, and designed for drawing water from the latter; a street-fountain.

hy-drānth, *s.* [*Pref. hydr-*, and *Gr. anthos*=a blossom, a flower.]

Zool.: The polypite or proper nutritive zooid of the Hydrozoa.

hy-drār'-gīl-līte, *s.* [*Pref. hydr-*; *Lat. argilla*=white clay, potter's earth, and *suff. -ite* (*Min.*) (*q. v.*)]

Min.: The hydrargillite of Cleveland is the same as GIBBSITE (*q. v.*); that of Davy the same as WAVELLITE (*q. v.*). Dana arranges part of Hydrargillite under Turquoise (*q. v.*).

hy-drār'-gī-rāte, *a.* [*Mod. Latin hydrargyr(um); suff. -ate* (*Chem.*) (*q. v.*)]

Chem.: Of or belonging to mercury (*q. v.*).

hy-drār'-gī-rūm, *s.* [*Latin hydrargyrus*=*Gr. hydrargyros*=fluid quicksilver.]

*1. *Old Chem.*: Quicksilver, mercury.

*2. *Pharm.*: *Hydrargyrum cum Creta*. Mercury with chalk; also called gray powder. Obtained by rubbing one ounce of mercury with two ounces of prepared chalk till the globules are no longer visible. It is a light-gray powder, insoluble in water. It is one of the mildest preparations of mercury.

hy-drās'-tis, *s.* [*From Gr. hūdōr*=water, referring to the moist places in which it grows.]

Bot.: A genus of Ranunculaceæ, tribe Anemoneæ, Sepals three, petals none; fruit bacate, resembling a raspberry. Only one known species, *Hydrastis canadensis*, the yellow puccoon orange root or yellow root, has a strong and somewhat narcotic smell, and is used in this country as a tonic. It also affords a bright yellow dye.

hy-drāte, *s.* [*Gr. hūdōr*, in compos. *hydro*; -ate.]

Chem.: A chemical substance having water in direct combination with it.

hydrate-of-chloral, *s.* [*CHLORAL-HYDRATE.*]

hy-drāt-ēd, *a.* [*Eng. hydrat(e); -ed.*] Formed into a hydrate.

hy-drā-tion, *s.* [*Eng. hydrat(e); -ion.*] The act of moistening or impregnating with water; the state of being moistened; the process of becoming hydrated.

hy-drāul'-lē, ***hy-drāul'-lēck**, *a.* [*Fr. hydraulique*, from *Lat. hydraulicus*, from *Gr. hydraulikos*=pertaining to a water-organ; *hydraulis*=a water-organ; *hūdōr*=water, and *aulos*=a pipe.] Of or pertaining to hydraulics, or fluids in motion.

hydraulic-belt, *s.* An endless woolen band for raising water. The lower bight is immersed in water, and the upper bight passes between two rollers, where the absorbed water is squeezed out.

hydraulic-block, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A hydraulic lifting-press occupying the place of a building block beneath the keel of a vessel in a repairing-dock. Being adjustable as to height, it is useful for straightening a ship that has become hogged or sagged.

hydraulic-brush, *s.* A brush having a hose connection through its handle, so as to discharge water upon the surface or object being scrubbed.

hydraulic-cane, *s.* This pump consists of a vertical pipe whose lower end has a valve opening upwardly and plunged in the water of the cistern or well. A rapid vertical reciprocation is given to the tube, and the water is caused to ascend therein; positively as the lower end plunges into the water raising the valve, and relatively as the water slips in the tube as the latter descends quickly. An air-chamber above makes the discharge continuous.

hydraulic-cement, *s.* [*HYDRAULIC-MORTAR.*]

hydraulic-clock, *s.* [*CLEPSYDRA.*]

hydraulic-condenser, *s.*

Gas.: The chamber into which gas from the retorts is conveyed by the dip-pipes to be cooled. [*HYDRAULIC-MAIN.*]

hydraulic-crane, *s.* [*HYDRAULIC-LIFT, &c.*]

hydraulic-dock, *s.* An apparatus by which a vessel is raised clear of the water for examination and repairs.

hydraulic-elevator, *s.* An elevator worked by hydraulic power.

hydraulic-engine, *s.*

1. An engine or machine employed in raising water, as pumps, &c.; or receiving motion by the weight or impulse of water, as water-wheels, &c.; or in transmitting power, as the hydrostatic press, &c.

2. A machine driven by the pressure of a column of water; the term is especially applied to one in which the piston of a cylinder is driven by water-power.

hydraulic-indicator, *s.* A gauge to indicate hydraulic pressure.

hydraulic-lift, *s.*

Hoisting.: An apparatus on the principle of the hydraulic press, caused by means of a lever to draw up a chain which passes over sets of pulleys, and is thence conducted by leading pulleys over a jib. The weight is by this arrangement raised many times the stroke of the ram.

hydraulic lifting-jack, *s.* A portable lifting apparatus in which the power is a form of the hydrostatic press.

hydraulic-lime, *s.* A kind of lime having the property of hardening under water. [*HYDRAULIC-MORTAR.*]

hydraulic-limestone, *s.*

Min., Petrol., &c.: An impure limestone of use in forming cement which is likely to be exposed to the action of water. The impurities are generally magnesia, silica, and alumina. Is found in this country and in France. Dana arranges it under calcite.

hydraulic-main, *s.*

Gas.: A strong, cast-iron pipe, usually about twelve inches in diameter, and of a length sufficient to receive all the perpendicular pipes that convey to it the gas generated in the several retorts. The main is horizontal, and is supported on the brick-work that covers the ovens. The hydraulic main contains a certain quantity of water, and the mouth of each gas-tube is submerged in the water, so that the gas flows through water and parts with a portion of its ammonia at this stage of the process.

hydraulic-mining, *s.*

Mining.: A system of mining in which the force of a jet of water is used to sluice down a bed of auriferous gravel or earth, which is passed through sluices to detain the particles of gold.

hydraulic-mortar, *s.* Mortar in which the presence of alumina enables it to harden under water, producing an insoluble silicate of alumina. It usually contains burnt clay along with the more abundant lime, and sometimes oxide of iron.

hydraulic-motor, *s.*

1. An hydraulic ram having connections which raise a piston that is forced down by atmospheric pressure at each cessation of the downward flow of water. By suitably arranged valves, the water may be admitted alternately above and below the piston, causing a reciprocating action similar to that of the steam engine.

2. [*HYDRAULIC-ENGINE, 2.*]

hydraulic-nozzle, *s.* A hose-nozzle used in hydraulic-mining (*q. v.*).

hydraulic-organ, *s.* [*ORGAN.*]

hydraulic-pivot, *s.*

Mach.: A contrivance of Girard, by which a film or body of water is introduced below the end of a vertical axis to bear its weight, and to prevent the actual friction of the axis on its step.

hydraulic-platform-lift, *s.*

Hoisting.: A form of hoisting apparatus in which a small pump, operated by a lever, forces water into a cylinder containing a piston bearing an upright stem, upon the upper end of which the platform, sliding upon appropriate guides, is fixed.

hydraulic-press, *s.*

Mach.: The same as BRAMAH-PRESS (*q. v.*).

hydraulic-propeller, *s.* A means of propelling vessels by the ejection of a body of water at the stern.

hydraulic-rail-bender, *s.* An implement for bending or straightening rails by hydraulic pressure.

fāto, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; try. Sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ā. qu = kw.

hydraulic-ram, s. A machine by which the fall of a column of water in a tube is caused to elevate a portion of itself to a height greater than that of its source.

hydraulic-slip, s. A dry-dock in which the cradle and its load, the ship, are hauled up the rails or ways, for the purpose of cleaning or repair, by the power of an hydraulic press.

hydraulic-touriquet, s.

Machin.: The same as BARKER'S MILL (q. v.). [MILL.]

hydraulic-valve, s. An inverted cup which is lowered over the upturned open end of a pipe, the edge of the cup being submerged in water, and closing the pipe against the passage of air.

***hý-drául-ic-ál, a.** [English *hydraulic*; -al.] **Hydraulic.**

"An hydraulic or rather hydro-pneumatic engine."—Boyle, *Works*, p. 232.

hý-drául-ic-ôn, s. [Gr. *hydraulikos*=pertaining to a water-organ; *hydraulís*=a water-organ; *hydrō*=water, and *aulos*=a pipe.]

Music.: A water-organ. This form was known to the Alexandrian Greeks in the time of Hero, 150 B. C. It is supposed that air was forced by means of water. If so, it was rather a water-bellows. [ORGAN.]

hý-drául-ics, s. [HYDRAULIC.]

Physics: The department of science which treats of the application of hydrodynamics to practical purposes, and specially to the raising of water in pipes. [HYDRODYNAMICS.] It treats also of machines in which water is a moving power, as water-wheels. A subordinate part is called hydraulic architecture.

hý-dra-zínes, s. pl. [Eng. *hydr(o)gen*; az(ote), and suff. -ines.]

Chem.: $\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{NH}_2$. Hydrazine is not known in a free state. Its derivatives are obtained by the reduction of nitrosoamines by zinc dust and acetic acid, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{N}\cdot\text{NO}+4\text{H}$ (dimethyl-nitrosoamine)= $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{N}-\text{NH}_2+\text{HOH}$ (dimethylhydrazine); also formed by the action of nascent hydrogen on nitrosodiethyl urea and diethylhydrazineurea. This compound, boiled with concentrated HCl in a water-bath, gives $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{HN}-\text{NH}_2=\text{HCl}$, ethyl hydrazine hydrochlorate+ $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2\cdot\text{HCl}$ (ethylamine hydrochlorate)+ CO_2 . They are strong bases. A primary hydrazine has only one H substituted by an alcohol radical, as $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{HN}-\text{NH}_2$. They reduce Fehling's solution in the cold. A secondary hydrazine has two H's substituted by alcohol radicals, as $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{N}-\text{NH}_2$. They only reduce Fehling's solution when warmed. Aromatic hydrazines are formed in the same manner. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}\cdot\text{CH}_3\cdot\text{NO}+4\text{H}$ (nitrosomethyl aniline)= $\text{HOH}+\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\cdot\text{CH}_3\cdot\text{N}-\text{NH}_2$ (phenylmethyl hydrazine). An alcoholic solution of diazoamido-benzene, reduced by zinc dust and acetic acid, yields $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}=\text{N}\cdot\text{NH}\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_5+4\text{H}=\text{NH}_2\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ (aniline)= $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{HN}-\text{NH}_2$ (phenyl hydrazine). Primary phenyl hydrazines are converted into diazo compounds by the action of mercuric oxide on their sulphates.

hý-dráz-ô-bên-zéne, s. [English *hydr(o)gen*; az(ote), and benzene.]

Chem.: $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2$, or $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\cdot\text{NH}\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$. An aromatic compound, obtained by the action of H_2S on an alcoholic solution of azobenzene, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}=\text{N}\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$. Hydrazobenzene crystallizes in large plates, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. They melt at 131° .

hý-dráz-ô-bên-zô-ic, a. [English *hydr(o)gen*; az(ote), and benzoic.] (See the compound.)

hydrazobenzoic-acid, s.

Chem.: $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$. A compound formed by adding ferrous sulphate to a boiling solution of azobenzene acid in caustic soda, and precipitating the filtered solution by hydrochloric acid. It is a yellowish substance, slightly soluble in hot alcohol.

hý-drén-cê-phál-ô-cêle, s. [Pref. *hydro-* (1); Gr. *enkephalos*=the brain, and *kêlē*=a tumor.]

Pathol.: A tumor or swelling, producing, on rupture, watery effusion on the brain. Not very different from hydrocephalus (q. v.).

hý-drén-cêph-á-lôid, a. [Mod. Lat. *hydroencephal(us)*, and Gr. *eidos*=form, appearance.]

Pathol.: Of or belonging to hydroencephalus (q. v.).

hý-drén-cêph-á-lüs, hý-drén-cêph-á-lôn, s. [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *enkephalos*=the brain.]

Pathol.: The same as HYDROCEPHALUS (q. v.).

hý-drén-têr-ô-cêle, s. [Pref. *hydro-* (1); Gr. *enteron*=an intestine, and *kêlē*=a tumor.]

Surg.: Intestinal hernia, the sac of which incloses fluid.

hý-dri-ä, s. [Gr. *hydria*=pertaining to water.]

Gr. Antig.: A water jar; one with three handles, a small neck, and a large rounded body.

Hý-dri-äd, s. [Gr. *hydrias* (genit. *hydriados*)=belonging to the water, *Hydriades nymphai*=water nymphs.]

Mythol.: A water-nymph.

hý-dric, a. [Eng. *hydr(o)gen*; -ic.]

Chem.: A term given to acids, which are regarded as salts of hydrogen, as hydric nitrate, HNO_3 , or nitric acid; hydric sulphate, H_2SO_4 , or sulphuric acid. When H and a polybasic acid are replaced by a metal, there is formed an acid salt, or a salt containing basic hydrogen and another metal. Thus KH_2SO_4 is called acid potassium sulphate, or potassic hydric sulphate.

hydric-bromide, s. [HYDROBROMIC-ACID.]

hydric-chloride, s. [HYDROCHLORIC-ACID.]

hydric-iodide, s. [HYDRIODIC-ACID.]

hydric-sulphide, s. [HYDROGEN-SULPHIDE.]

hý-dri-dê, s. pl. [Lat. *hydra*, and Gr. *eidos*=form.]

Zool.: An order of Hydroids. The hydrozoa consists of a single locomotive polypite, with tentacles and a discoid hydrotheca, never developing into hard cuticle. The reproductive organs appear as simple external processes of the body wall. It contains only one family, Hydridæ.

hý-dri-dê (1), hý-dra-dê, s. pl. [Lat. *hydr(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -ide, -adæ.]

Zool.: The typical and only family of the order Hydrida (q. v.).

***hý-dri-dê (2), s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *hydr(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ide.]

Zool.: A family of Water-snakes, now called Hydrophidæ (q. v.).

hý-dride, s. [Eng. *hydr(o)gen*; -ide.]

Chem.: A compound of hydrogen with another element, as Silicon hydride SiH_4 , or with a hydrocarbon radical, as ethyl hydride, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\cdot\text{H}$.

hý-dri-lä, s. [Dimin. (?) of Lat. *hydra*=Gr. *hydria*=a waterpot.]

Bot.: A genus of Hydrocharidaceæ, tribe Valisneriæ. The Jangi (*Hydrilla* or *Vallisneria alternifolia*) is one of the plants used in India to supply water mechanically to sugar in process of being refined.

hý-drin-dic, a. [Pref. *hydro-* (2); Eng. *ind(igo)*, and suff. -ic.] (See the compound.)

hydrindic-acid, s.

Chem.: This acid is not obtained in a free state. Its anhydride Dioxindol, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{NO}_3$, is obtained by boiling isatin in water with a little zinc dust, and hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in colorless prisms which turn yellow on exposure to the air; it melts at 180° and decomposes at 115° , yielding aniline. An aqueous solution of hydrindic acid is oxidized by the air, turning red.

hý-dri-ô-däte, s. [Eng. &c., *hydriod(ic)*; -ate (Chem.).]

Chem.: A salt of hydriodic acid (q. v.).

hý-dri-ôd-ic, adj. [Eng. *hydr(o)gen*; *iod(ine)*, and suff. -ic.] (See the compound.)

hydriodic-acid, s.

Chemistry: Hydric iodide, hydrogen iodide, HI. Hydriodic acid is a colorless gas forming in the air. At a pressure of four atmospheres at 0° it is condensed to a liquid. It can be frozen at ordinary temperature by a mixture of ether and solid CO_2 at a temperature of 55° . Its specific gravity is 4.3737, air=1. Hydriodic acid is prepared by the action of phosphorus and iodine in the presence of water, $\text{P}+5\text{I}+4\text{H}_2=5\text{HI}+\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$. One part, by weight, of amorphous phosphorus is placed in fifteen parts of water, and twenty parts of iodine are added gradually. Then the flask is gently warmed, and the HI collected over mercury. H_2SO_4 does not liberate HI from potassium iodide; the reaction is $3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4+2\text{KI}=2\text{KHSO}_4+\text{I}_2+\text{SO}_2+2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Hydriodic acid is not combustible, and will not support combustion. It is decomposed by passing it through a red-hot tube, the gas becoming violet-colored. HI is very soluble in water. A solution kept cold by ice will have a density of 1.990. The solution decomposes in the air, water being formed and iodine liberated, which redissolves in the solution, turning it dark colored. A solution of HI in water dissolves Zn, iron ore, with evolution of H, forming iodides. An aqueous solution of HI can be formed by passing H_2S through water in which iodine is suspended, $\text{H}_2\text{O}+\text{H}_2\text{S}+\text{I}_2=2\text{HI}+\text{S}+\text{H}_2\text{O}$. A solution having the density of 0.7 can be prepared in this manner.

hý-drô- (1), pref. [Latinized form of Gr. *hydro*, the form in which *hydrō*=water, appears in a Greek prefix, especially before a consonant. Before a vowel it is generally *hydr*, Gr. *hydr*.] [Etyim.]

hydro-barometer, s. An instrument for determining the depth of sea-water by its pressure.

hydro-extractor, s. [CENTRIFUGAL-MACHINE.]

hý-drô- (2), pref. [HYDROGEN.]

Chem.: A prefix used to denote that the acid contains no oxygen, the acid being a combination of hydrogen with a non-metallic element, as H_2S , hydrosulphuric acid, HCl , hydrochloric acid, or with a radical, as hydrocyanic acid, HCN .

hý-drô- (3), pref. [HYDRA.]

Zool.: Of, belonging, or akin to, the hydra (q. v.).

hý-drô-äp-ä-tite, s. [Prefix *hydro-* (1), and *apatite* (q. v.).]

Min.: Hydrous apatite, a milk-white warty transparent mineral; its hardness, 5.5; specific gravity, 3.10. Composition: Phosphoric acid, 40.00; lime, 47.31; fluorine, 3.36; calcium, 3.60; water, 5.30. Found in mammillary concretions in the fissures of an argillaceous schist in St. Giron, in the Pyrenees. [HYDROBENZAMIDE.]

hý-drô-bên-zä-mide, s. [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. &c., *benzamide* (q. v.).]

Chem.: $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH})\text{N}_2$. Obtained by the action of ammonia on benzoic aldehyde. It crystallizes out of alcohol in large crystals which melt at 110° .

hý-drô-bên-zôlin, s. [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *benzoin*.]

Chem.: $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_2$. Toluene glycol. An aromatic compound, slightly soluble in water, crystallizing in rhombic tables, which melt at 134° . It is obtained by the action of zinc and hydrochloric acid and benzaldehyde. An isomeric compound, isohydrobenzoin, is obtained at the same time.

hý-drô-bi-ä, s. [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *bios*=life, course of life.]

Zool.: A sub-genus of gasteropodous mollusks, genus *Rissoa*. The shell is smooth, the foot rounded behind. Fifty recent species are known, and ten fossil.

hý-drô-bi-üs, s. [HYDROBIA.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles, family Hydrophilidæ. It is more convex than its allies.

hý-drô-bör-ä-cite, s. [Prefix *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *boracite* (q. v.).]

Min.: Hydrous borate of lime and magnesia. Composition: Boracic acid, 49.22-49.92; lime, 13.30-13.74; magnesia, 10.43-10.71; water, 26.33=100. Its color is white, with rust spots. Hardness, 2; specific gravity, 1.9-2.0. Resembles gypsum, but is fusible. Found in the Caucasus.

hý-drô-bör-ä-cäl-çite, s. [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *boracalcite* (q. v.).]

Min.: The same as BORONATOCALCITE (q. v.). (See also Hayesite.)

hý-drô-bran-çhî-ä-tä, s. pl. [Gr. *hydro*=water, and *branchia*=gills.]

Zool.: That division of gastropod mollusks which breathe through gills, in contradistinction to the pulmonifera.

hý-drô-brô-mäte, s. [Eng. &c., *hydrobrom(ic)*; -ate.]

Chem.: A salt formed by the molecular union of hydrobromic acid with ammonia, aniline, ethylamine, &c.

hý-drô-brô-mic, a. [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *bromic* (q. v.).] (See the compound.)

hydrobromic-acid, s.

Chem.: Hydric bromide, hydrogen bromide. Hydrobromic acid is a colorless gas, having an irritating smell, fuming in the air. It can be condensed into a colorless liquid at 73° ; it freezes at 87° . It is not inflammable, and extinguishes flame. It is very soluble in water. A solution of specific gravity, 1.486 contains 47 per cent. of HBr. The composition of the distillate changes with the pressure of the barometer. Bromine does not unite with hydrogen in the sunlight, nor by the electric spark nor by flame. Hydrobromic acid can be obtained by the action of concentrated phosphoric acid and potassium bromide; if sulphuric acid is used, a mixture of HBr, SO_2 , and Br_2 is obtained, but is prepared by placing one part, by weight, of amorphous phosphorus and two parts of water, and then ten parts of bromine are allowed to fall on it, drop by drop, from a tap funnel; then the flask is gently warmed, and the HBr is given off. It is passed through a U-tube containing amorphous phosphorus to free it from the vapor of bromine, and then it is collected in dry cylinders by displacement over mercury, $2\text{P}+5\text{Br}_2+8\text{H}_2\text{O}=10\text{HBr}+2\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$. It can also be prepared by passing H_2S through a solution of bromine in water. Hydrobromic acid is decomposed by chlorine, $\text{Cl}_2+2\text{HBr}=\text{Br}_2+2\text{HCl}$. The hydrogen can be replaced by metals forming bromides.

hý-drô-bü-çhöl-zite, s. [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and *bucholzite* (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Fibrolite, believed to be from Sardinia.

böll, böy; pöüt, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -sion = şün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

hý-drô-câm-pa, s. [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Lat. *campe*=Gr. *kampê*=a caterpillar.]
Entom.: The typical genus of the family Hydrocampidae (q. v.). *Hydrocampa nymphaea* is the Brown China Mark, and *H. stagnata* the Beautiful China Mark.

hý-drô-câm-pi-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *hydrocamp(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]
Entom.: A family of moths, group Pyralidina. The antennæ of the male are simple, the abdomen rather long, slender, and the wings silky, but not transparent. The larvæ feed below the water on duckweed, water-lilies, and pond-weeds.

hý-drô-cân-thar-i, s. pl. [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Lat. *cantharis*.]
Entom.: Swimmers. The name given by Latreille, Cuvier, &c., to a tribe of pentamerous aquatic beetles, now more generally called Hydradephaga (q. v.). The latter is a better name, for they have no close affinity to the Cantharides.

hý-drô-car-bôn, s. [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and carbon (q. v.).]
Chem.: A name given to compounds of one or more atoms of carbon, with atoms of hydrogen. Carbon is a tetrad element, capable of uniting with four atoms of H, as CH_4 methane. But carbon atoms can unite with each other, by one or more pairs of bonds, thus $\text{C}=\text{C}$, $\text{C}=\text{C}=\text{C}$, $\text{C}=\text{C}=\text{C}=\text{C}$, the hydrocarbons having the C atoms united by only one pair of bonds are called paraffins, $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+2}$, as ethane. Hydrocarbons having two C atoms united by two pairs of bonds are called olefines C_nH_{2n} , as ethene. By three pairs of bonds, are called acetylenes $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n-2}$, as acetylene $\text{HC}\equiv\text{CH}$. Besides these there are hydrocarbons belonging to the aromatic series, having the carbon atoms arranged to form a closed ring, as benzene C_6H_6 (q. v.), and the naphthalene series containing two closed rings. The constitution of the other groups of hydrocarbons are described under their respective names. [ANTHRACENE.]

hydrocarbon-burner, s. A burner for liquid fuel. It usually has a jet of air or steam, frequently both, which carries with it petroleum in the form of spray, which is ignited and burns below a boiler, cooking vessel, &c.

hydrocarbon-furnace, s. A furnace specially adapted to the use of liquid fuel for a steam-boiler or a metallurgical furnace.

hydrocarbon-stove, s. A heating or cooking stove in which liquid fuel is burned.

hý-drô-car-bu-rêt, s. [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *carburet*.] Carburetted hydrogen, a name formerly given to hydrocarbons.

***hý-drô-car-di-â**, s. [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *kardia*=the heart.]

Path.: A name given by Hildanus to a serous, sanious, or purulent tumor of the pericardium.

hý-drô-caul-ûs, s. [Lat. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *kaulos*=the stalk or stem of a plant.]

Bot.: The main stem of the cœnosarc of a hydrozoön.

hý-drô-çê-le, s. [Lat., = Gr. *hydrokêlê*; pref. *hydro-* (1), and *kêlê*=a tumor.]

Path.: A serous effusion, dropsy of the scrotum, consequent on inflammation.

hý-drô-çê-phâl-ic, a. [Mod. Lat. *hydrocephalus*]; Eng. suff. *-ic*.] Of, pertaining, or akin to hydrocephalus, hydrocephaloid (q. v.).

hý-drô-çê-ph-a-lôid, a. [Mod. Lat. *hydrocephalus*]; Eng. suff. *-ic*.] Of, pertaining, or akin to hydrocephalus.

hydrocephaloid-disease, s.

Path.: A disease in infants, partly resembling hydrocephalus, but less formidable. Called also spurious hydrocephalus.

hý-drô-çê-ph-a-lûs, s. [Greek *hydrokephalon*; pref. *hydro-* (1), and *kephalê*=the head.]

1. *Path.*: Dropsy in the ventricles of the brain, or in the arachnoid cavity, in children, and usually rapidly fatal, although cases have been known to go on to adult life.

2. *Palæont.*: A genus of Trilobites.

† *Spurious hydrocephalus*: [HYDROCEPHALOID-DISEASE.]

hý-drôch-ar-âds, s. pl. [Mod. Lat., &c., *hydrochar*]; Eng. suff. *-ids*.]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Hydrocharidaceæ (q. v.).

hý-drô-châr-i-dâ-çê-s, **hý-drô-châr-id-ê-s**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *hydrocharis*, genit. *hydrocharid*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-acæ*, *-eæ*.]

Bot.: Hydrocharads; an order of endogens, alliance Hydræles. It consists of floating or water-plants; the leaves sometimes spiny; the flowers in a spathe; the sepals three, herbaceous; the petals three, petaloid or wanting; stamens epigynous,

definite or indefinite; ovary one, six, eight, and nine-celled; ovules indefinite; fruit dry or succulent. They are found in this country, in Europe, Egypt, and Australia. Genera about twelve, species twenty or more.

hý-drôch-ar-is, s. [Gr. *hydrocharis*=Grace of the waters, the name of a frog (*Batrach.*, 229); *hydrocharis*=delighting in water; pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *charis*=favor, grace.]

Bot.: Frog-bit. The typical genus of the order Hydrocharidaceæ (q. v.). It is dioecious; the male flowers with six to twelve stamens, three or six without anthers. Female flowers solitary, long-peduncled. *Hydrocharis morsus-ranæ* is a plant with orbicular reniform leaves and white flowers, found in ponds and ditches.

hý-drô-chlôr-âte, s. [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *chlorate* (q. v.).]
Chemist.: Also wrongly called hydrochloride. A compound formed by the molecular union of hydrochloric acid with a base or an alkaloid, as $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2\cdot\text{HCl}$, hydrochlorate of aniline, or aniline hydrochlorate. Chloride of ammonium, NH_4Cl , is probably a similar compound, and should be called ammonium hydrochlorate, NH_4HCl , the nitrogen being a triad and the molecule of HCl being united by molecular attraction to the molecule of ammonia, in the same manner in which the molecules of the water of crystallization in $\text{CuSO}_4\cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, blue crystallized cupric sulphate, are united with the molecules of CuSO_4 .

hydrochlorate of morphia, s. [MORPHIA.]
hý-drô-chlôre, s. [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Greek *chlôros*=yellowish-green, because under the blow-pipe it becomes of that color.]

Min.: The same as PYROCHLORE (q. v.).

hý-drô-chlôr-ic, a. [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and *chloric* (q. v.).]
Chem.: Compounded of chlorine and hydrogen.

hydrochloric-acid, s.
 1. *Chem.*: HCl. Discovered by Priestley in 1772. It is a colorless, pungent, irritating gas, which destroys vegetation when liberated from soda works. It can be liquefied under a pressure of forty atmospheres at 10°. It is incombustible and extinguishes flames; it readily absorbs moisture, fuming in a moist atmosphere. It dissolves about 450 volumes of HCl at ordinary temperatures; the strongest solution has a density of 1.21, and fumes in the air; at 180° hydrochloric acid and water distill over, the distillate has the specific gravity of 1.1, and contains about 20 per cent. of acid. Hydrochloric acid is prepared by heating a mixture of twelve parts by weight of sodium chloride with twenty parts of H_2SO_4 and eight of water. Hydrochloric acid forms salts called chlorides. Hydrogen and chlorine unite directly when exposed to diffused daylight without condensation, forming hydrochloric acid, $\text{H}_2+\text{Cl}_2=2\text{HCl}$. The mixture explodes in direct sunlight.

2. *Phar.*: Hydrochloric acid is used to prepare *Acidum hydrochloricum dilutum*, dilute hydrochloric acid, a refrigerant, tonic, and astringent; it is given for dyspepsia, and used as a gargle in diphtheria. Concentrated hydrochloric acid is an acid poison, and is used externally as a powerful caustic.

hý-drô-chlôr-ide, s. [HYDROCHLORATE.]

hý-drô-çhær-ûs, s. [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *choiros*=a young swine, pig, or a swine of any age.]

Zool.: A genus of mammals, family Cavidae, *Hydrochaerus capybara*, is the Capybara (q. v.).

hý-drô-çæ-rûg-lî-nône, s. [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *cœrulignone*.]

Chem.: Obtained by the action of tin and hydrochloric acid and cœrulignone. It crystallizes from alcohols in colorless plates, which melt at 190°. Heated with concentrated hydrochloric acid, it is converted into methyl chloride CH_3Cl and hexoxydiphenyl $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_6\text{O}_6$.

hý-drô-çôr-â-lî-næ, s. pl. [Pref. *hydro-* (1); Lat. *corallum*, *corallum*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

1. *Zool.*: The name given by Moseley to a subclass of Hydrozoa having a regular skeleton, often of large size, of carbonate of lime. Families Milneporidae and Stylasteridae.

2. *Palæont.*: The sub-class is not known earlier than the Tertiary.

hý-drôç-ô-rêg, **hý-drôç-ô-rî-gæ**, s. [Prefix *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *koris*=a bug.]

Entom.: Water bugs. One of two tribes of the sub-order Heteroptera. Antennæ small, three or four-jointed, concealed behind the eyes, which are generally large; tarsi usually with but one or two articulations. Families Notonectidae and Nepidae (q. v.).

hý-drô-cô-tar-nine, s. [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *cotarnine*.]

Chem.: $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}_3$. An alkaloid which occurs in opium, obtained by the action of $\text{Zn}+\text{HCl}$ and cotarnine. It gives monoclinic prisms when crystallized from ether, which melt at 50°. It dissolves in sulphuric acid with a yellow color, which turns carmine-red on heating, then a dirty violet-red color.

hý-drô-côt-ý-lê, s. [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *cotyle* (q. v.).]

Bot.: White-rot or Pennywort. The typical genus of the family Hydrocotylidae. Usually it has simple umbels. The fruit is laterally compressed. Seventy species are known. One, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, the Common White-rot or March Pennywort, a plant with orbicular peltate, crenate leaves, is common in bogs.

hý-drô-cô-týl-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *hydrocotyl(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Apiceæ (umbelliferous plants).

hý-drô-çý-an-âte, s. [Pref. Eng. *hydrocyan* (ic), and suff. *-ate*.] (*Chem.*)

Chem.: A salt formed by the molecular union of hydrocyanic acid with ammonia, &c.

hý-drô-çý-ân-ic, a. [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *cyanic* (q. v.).]

hydrocyanic-acid, s.

Chem.: Cyanide of hydrogen, hydric cyanide, hydrogen cyanide, prussic acid. Discovered by Scheele in 1782. The pure anhydrous hydrocyanic acid can be prepared by passing dry H_2S over dry mercuric cyanide, gently heated in a glass tube connected with a small receiver cooled by a freezing mixture. It is a liquid which boils at 26.5°, and freezes at 15°. It is very poisonous, and smells like bitter almond oil. It easily decomposes. Heated with alkalis or acids it is converted into formic acid and ammonia. By the action of nascent hydrogen from zinc and hydrochloric acid it is converted into methylamine. An aqueous solution of HCN is best obtained by distilling powdered ferrocyanide of potassium with dilute sulphuric acid; a white residue of potassium ferrous ferrocyanide mixed with potassium sulphate remains in the retort. $2\text{K}_4\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6+3\text{H}_2\text{GO}_4=6\text{HCN}+3\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4+\text{FeK}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$. When the leaves of the cherry laurel, and cherries, are distilled with water, the distillate contains hydrocyanic acid. When a series of strong induction sparks are passed through a mixture of acetylene C_2H_2 and nitrogen, hydrocyanic acid is formed. Hydrocyanic acid is a weak acid, and forms salts called cyanides.

Phar.: Dilute acid is used to allay spasm. The dilute acid of the pharmacopœia contains two per cent. of HCN. Scheele's prussic acid contains four per cent. anhydrous. Hydrocyanic acid is the most rapid poison known; it causes death in a few seconds. The strength of a solution of HCN is determined by adding a solution of silver nitrate of known strength to a given volume of the HCN solution, to which excess of caustic soda has been added. The precipitate of AgCN is redissolved, on being well stirred, till all the hydrocyanic acid has been converted into a double salt of $\text{NaCN}\cdot\text{AgCN}$; afterward a precipitate of AgOH is thrown down, which does not redissolve. Each molecule of AgNO_3 represents two molecules of HCN.

hý-drô-çý-a-nite, subst. [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *cyanite* (q. v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic, pale-green, brownish, yellowish, or azure, translucent mineral, soluble in water. Composition: Oxide of copper, 49.47; sulphuric acid, 50.30; loss, 0.40=100.

hý-drôç-ý-ôn, s. [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and *kyôn*=a sea-fish, perhaps the swordfish.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Salmonidae. Many are found in Brazil, others in the Nile.

hý-drô-çýst, s. [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *cyst*.]

Zool. (pl.): Feelers attached to the cœnosarc of the Physophoridae. (Nicholson.)

hý-drô-dêph-a-gæ, s. pl. [HYDRADEPHAGA.]

hý-drô-dêph-a-goûs, a. [HYDRADEPHAGOUS.]

hý-drô-dic-tý-ê-s, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *hydrodicty*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Siphonaceæ, Confervoid Algæ. They contain pure chlorophyll.

hý-drô-dic-tý-ôn, s. [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *diktyon*=a net.]

fâte, **fât**, **färe**, amidst, **whât**, **fäll**, father; **wê**, **wêt**, here, camel, **hêr**, there; **plne**, **plî**, sire, sir, marine; **gô**, **pô**, or, **wôre**, wolf, **wôrk**, **whô**, sôn; **mâte**, **cûb**, cure, unite, **cûr**, rale, **fûll**, try, **Sýrian**. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Hydrodictyaceae. It consists of a sac-like meshed net. *Hydrodictyon utriculatum* resembles a green net, and produces granules, each of which becomes a cell of a new hydrodictyon.

hy-drô-dôl-ô-mite, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng., &c., *dolomite* (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Hydromagnocalcite (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*). Dana makes it a distinct species. A yellowish-white, grayish, or greenish mineral, occurring as stalactites, stalagmites, concretions, &c.

hy-drô-dy-nâm-ic, **hy-drô-dy-nâm-ic-al**, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *dynamic*, *dynamical* (q. v.).]

Physics: Of or belonging to water-power; derived from the force of running water.

"The hydrodynamical discovery of Helmholtz."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), iii. 38.

hydrodynamic-friction, *s.*

Phys.: Friction produced by the viscosity of a liquid passing through a tube.

hydrodynamic-impact, **hydrodynamic-impulse**, *s.* The force with which a liquid in motion strikes against a solid at rest. It is as the square of the velocity of the stream.

hy-drô-dy-nâm-ics, *s.* [HYDRODYNAMIC.]

Physics: The department of science which treats of the nature of liquids, as opposed to hydrostatics, which investigates the condition of their equilibrium when at rest. It specially investigates, by observation, experiment, or the higher mathematics, the motion of liquids through orifices, in tubes, or that of water in canals, rivers, &c. Its principles are carried out in hydraulics, in which it was formerly merged. One of the first to study the motion of water in rivers and canals was Guglielmini, A. D. 1691.

"The able summary of the progress in hydrodynamics."—*Saturday Review*.

hy-drô-cl-ê, **hy-drô-cl-ê**, *s.* [Prefix *hydro-* (3), and Latinized form of Gr. *oikos*=a house.]

Entom.: A genus of moths, group Noctuidae, family Apamiidae.

hy-drô-cl-êm, *s.* [HYDROECIA.]

Zool.: The chamber into which the coenosarc of many Calycophoridae can be retracted. (*Nicholson*.)

hy-drô-ê-lêc-tric, *a.* [Prefix *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *electric*.] (See the compounds.)

hydroelectric-battery, *s.* [BATTERY, III.]

hydroelectric-machine, *s.*

Zool.: A machine in which electricity is generated by the friction of steam against the sides of orifices through which it is allowed to escape under high pressure.

hy-drô-fêr-ri-çy-ân-ic, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (3), and Eng. *ferricyanic* (q. v.).] (See the compound.)

hydroferricyanic-acid, *s.* [FERRICYANIC-ACID.]

hy-drô-fêr-çy-ân-ic, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *ferrocyanic* (q. v.).]

hydroferrocyanic-acid, *subst.* [FERROCYANIC-ACID.]

hy-drô-fû-ôç-êr-ite, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *fluocerite* (q. v.).]

Min.: The same as HAMARTITE (q. v.).

hy-drô-fû-ôr-ic, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *fluoric* (q. v.).] (See the compound.)

hydrofluoric-acid, *s.* [FLUORHYDRIC-ACID.]

hy-drô-fû-ô-sil-ic-ate, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2); Eng. *fluosilicic*, and *silicate*.]

Chem.: A salt of hydrofluosilicic acid, also called silicofluoric. The salt of potassium is very insoluble, K_2SiF_6 , a gelatinous precipitate, also the barium salt, $BaSiF_6$, a white crystalline precipitate; therefore hydrofluosilicic acid is used as a test for these metals.

hy-drô-fû-ô-sil-ic-ic, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *fluosilicic*.]

hydrofluosilicic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: H_2SiF_6 . Silicofluoric acid, obtained by the action of water on fluoride of silicon (q. v.), $3SiF_4 + 2H_2O = SiO_2 + 2(H_2SiF_6)$. The end of the tube conveying the gas must dip under mercury, or else it will be stopped up by the deposited silica. It is an acid-fuming liquid. It forms salts, called hydrofluosilicates or silicofluorides.

hy-drô-gâs-tri-dê, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hydrogaster* (um); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Fucoidae, tribe Vaucheriæ. The frond is produced from a single vesicle or tube, or rarely from several, which are continuous and loosely interwoven.

hy-drô-gâs-trûm, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *gaster* (genit. *gastro*)=the paunch, the belly.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Hydrogastriidae (q. v.).

hy-drô-gên, *s.* [Gr. *hydrô*=water, and *gennâo*=to generate, to produce.]

Chem.: Hydrogenium. A monatomic metallic element, which exists in the state of gas. Symbol H; atomic weight, 1; density, 0.06927; air being 1; weight of a liter of hydrogen, 0.0896 grammes, called a crith. Hydrogen can be obtained by the electrolysis of water, H_2O , the H being liberated at the platinum pole; by the action of metallic sodium and water; also by passing steam over iron filings, $3Fe + 4H_2O = Fe_3O_4 + 8H$; by boiling zinc with caustic potash, $2KHO + Zn = K_2ZnO_2 + 2H$; but H is generally made by the action of dilute H_2SO_4 on zinc. Hydrogen can be purified by passing it through a solution of two parts of $K_2Cr_2O_7$ in twenty parts of water and one part of H_2SO_4 , then washing it with KHO , and drying it by passing it through concentrated H_2SO_4 . The apparatus should be airtight and the gas rejected till the air is all displaced by hydrogen. Hydrogen is absorbed by red-hot iron and platinum; palladium absorbs 935 times its volume of hydrogen; about seven liters of gas are condensed into the space 1 c.c. Graham called this an alloy of hydrogenium, a metal having the specific gravity of 0.62 and magnetic properties. Hydrogen has been found occluded in meteoric iron, and is contained in the gases given off by volcanoes. The spectroscopic shows that a large quantity of free hydrogen exists around the sun. The spectrum of hydrogen contains four bright lines, a red arc corresponding to C, and a greenish-blue to F in the solar spectrum, and a blue and indigo line. Hydrogen has been condensed by Pictet, of Geneva, at a temperature of -140° , and at a pressure of 650 atmospheres. When the pressure is removed the hydrogen is evolved in a jet of a steel-blue color. Pure hydrogen is a colorless, odorless, tasteless gas; it is inflammable mixed with oxygen; it explodes in contact with a flame, or when the electric spark is passed through it, forming water. The calorific power of H is 34,462 thermal units. Hydrogen gas cannot support life, but it is not poisonous; it is slightly soluble in water. Hydrogen when kept in a bag for a long time is dangerous, owing to diffusion. One volume of hydrogen mixed with 25 volumes of air gives the loudest detonation. Hydrogen in the nascent state is used as a reducing agent in chemistry.

hydrogen-chloride, *s.* [HYDROCHLORIC-ACID.]

hydrogen-dioxide, *s.*

Chem.: Hydrogen peroxide, H_2O_2 , or $HO-OH$. Obtained by the action of dilute sulphuric acid and barium peroxide, BaO_2 . The barium peroxide is added gradually to a mixture of one part of H_2SO_4 and five parts of water till the solution is only slightly acid, the $BaSO_4$ is allowed to settle, and the clear liquid is concentrated by evaporation in vacuo. It can be obtained as a colorless oily liquid; it is decomposed by alkalis; it blisters the skin and bleaches litmus. At $60^\circ F.$ it gives off oxygen and bubbles; when boiled, oxygen is liberated so rapidly that it sometimes explodes. It is very soluble in ether. Finely-divided gold, silver, and platinum decompose H_2O_2 into water and oxygen; oxides of gold and silver are reduced to the metallic state, $Ag_2O + H_2O_2 = 2Ag + H_2O + O_2$. If a solution of H_2O_2 be acidified with H_2SO_4 , and ether and potassium chromate be added, the ethereal solution turns blue on being well shaken, owing to the formation of perchromic acid. Hydrogen-dioxide liberates iodine from KI in the presence of $FeSO_4$. A dilute solution of hydrogen-dioxide is used to clean stained engravings, and also to bleach dark-colored hair to a fashionable golden hue.

hydrogen-oxide, *s.* [WATER.]

hydrogen-persulphide, *s.*

Chem.: H_2S_2 , or H_2S_8 . A yellowish, oily liquid, which readily dissolves sulphur, therefore its composition cannot be determined. It is easily decomposed. It can be prepared by boiling for half an hour equal weights of slaked lime and flowers of sulphur with six parts of water, and then slowly pouring the deep orange filtered solution into dilute sulphuric acid; the mixture being stirred, a precipitate of sulphur and $CaSO_4$ is produced along with the oily hydrogen persulphide.

hydrogen-sulphide, *s.*

Chem.: H_2S , sulphide of hydrogen, hydric sulphide, sulphuric acid, hydrosulphuric acid, sulphuretted hydrogen. A gas obtained by passing hydrogen through sulphur, or by burning sulphur vapor in hydrogen. It is formed by the putrefaction of organic bodies containing sulphur; by allowing a soluble sulphate to remain in contact with decaying animal or vegetable matter, $CaSO_4 = CaS + 4O$, the oxygen uniting with the organic matter, the probable origin of sulphuretted springs. But H_2S is generally prepared by the action of eight parts water + one part H_2SO_4 , on ferrous sulphide, $FeS + H_2SO_4 = FeSO_4 + H_2S$; the water dissolves the ferrous sulphate. Pure H_2S is obtained by heating roughly-powdered antimony tersulphide with hydrochloric acid, $Sb_2S_3 + 6HCl = 3H_2S + 2SbCl_3$; the gas is

washed by passing it through water. Granulated zinc and fragments of native PbS acted upon with dilute HCl gives off a regular current of H_2S . Hydrogen-sulphide is a colorless inflammable gas, of a sweetish taste and odor of rotten eggs. It is a narcotic poison. It burns with a blue flame, forming water and SO_2 . A mixture of two volumes of H_2S and three volumes of oxygen explodes violently on sending an electric spark through it. (Chlorine decomposes it, the whole of the sulphur being separated; this is the best antidote to poisoning by H_2S . Water at 0° dissolves 4.37 volumes, at 15° 3.23 volumes of H_2S . The solution reddens blue litmus paper; it decomposes in the air, sulphur being deposited. H_2S in contact with a base and a moist atmosphere is partially converted into H_2SO_4 . At a pressure of seventeen atmospheres at 10° hydrogen-sulphide is reduced to a liquid, which boils at -81° ; it freezes at -85° . CO_2 liberates H_2S from a moist sulphide; the composition of H_2S can be shown by heating metallic tin in a given volume of the gas; the sulphur unites with the tin, and the hydrogen liberated occupies the same volume as the original gas. H_2S is used as a test for metals; if the sulphide is soluble in acids, it is not precipitated till the solution is neutralized, as free acid is liberated by the H_2S , as $ZnSO_4 + H_2S = ZnS + H_2SO_4$. The sulphides of the alkaline earths Ba, Sn, Cn, and Mg, and those of the alkalis are soluble in water.

hydrogen-telluride, *s.*

Chem.: H_2Te , a gas prepared by the action of hydrochloric acid on zinc telluride. Called also Tellurhydric acid, Hydrotelluric acid, and Tellurated hydrogen.

hy-drôg-ên-âte, **hy-drôg-ên-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng., &c., *hydrogen*; -ate, -ize.]

Chem.: To cause to combine with hydrogen.

hy-drô-gên-î-ûm, *s.* [HYDROGEN.]

hy-drôg-ên-ize, *v. t.* [HYDROGENATE.]

hy-drôg-ên-ôis, *a.* [Eng., &c., *hydrogen*; -ous.]

Chem.: Of, belonging to, or containing hydrogen.

hy-drôg-nô-sy, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Greek *gnôsis*=knowledge; *gignôskô*=to know.] A treatise on, or a history and description of the waters of the earth.

hy-drôg-ra-phêr, *s.* [Eng. *hydrograph* (y); -er; Fr. *hydrographe*.] One who is skilled in hydrography; one who draws maps or charts of the sea, and adjacent land.

"Erroneously laid down by all former hydrographers."—*Anson: Voyage*, bk. i, ch. viii.

hy-drô-grâph-ic, **hy-drô-grâph-ic-al**, *adj.* [Eng. *hydrograph* (y); -ic, -ical.] Of or pertaining to, or treating of hydrography; containing a description of the sea, coast, islands, shoals, &c.

"Divers celestial and hydrographical truths."—*Boyle's Works*, vi. 724.

hy-drôg-ra-phÿ, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *graphô*=to write, to describe; Fr. *hydrographie*.] That branch of science which deals with the measurement and description of the seas, lakes, rivers, and other waters, as used for purposes of commerce or navigation; the art of marine surveying and of the construction of charts.

hy-drô-hæ-ma-tite, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *hæmatite* (q. v.).]

Min.: The same as TURGITE (q. v.).

hy-drô-id, *a.* [Lat. *hydra* (q. v.), and Gr. *eidô*=form; cf. also Gr. *hydrôdês*=like water, watery, wet.]

Zool.: Hydra-like; of or belonging to the Hydroids or any animal of the class.

hydroid-polypes, **hydroid-zôô-phytes**, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The same as HYDROIDA (q. v.).

hy-drô-î-dâ, *s. pl.* [HYDROID.]

1. **Zool.**: The typical sub-class of Hydrozoa. They have an alimentary region or polypite provided with an adherent disc or hydrorhiza and prehensile tentacles. Unlike hydra, the type of the sub-class, most of the hydroids live in societies, each of which constitutes a polypidom so like a seaweed that it is often collected as such. But while the apertures on an ordinary seaweed are only minute pores, the Hydroids have little cup-like cells along the stem and at the extremities of the branches, in which the individual polype lives. The cells have a small hole at the bottom, and the stock is hollow, so as to enable the individual polypes to remain part of a compound organism. The sub-class is divided into five orders, Hydrida, Corynida, Sertularida, Campanularida, and Thecomeduse. The Polyzoa or Bryozoa, once ranked with the sub-class, now figure as a distinct class, arranged under the subkingdom Molluscoida.

2. **Paleont.**: For the distribution of the Hydroids in time, see the different orders.

hy-drô-kin-êt-ics, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *kinetics* (q. v.).] The same as HYDRODYNAMICS (q. v.).

bôil, bôy; pout, jôwî; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tion, -sion = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

hỹ-drô-lân-tha-nite, *s.* [Prefix *hydro-* (1) (q. v.), and *lanthanite* (q. v.).]
Min.: The same as LANTHANITE (q. v.).

hỹ-drô-lin-ê-s, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hydrolin(um)* (q. v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*es*.]
Bot.: A sub-order or tribe of Diatomaceæ. The individuals are inclosed in tubes and are angular in form.

hỹ-drô-lî-nũm, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Lat. *linum*=flax.]
Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-order or tribe Hydrolinæ (q. v.).

hỹ-drô-lite, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *lithos*=a stone.]
Min.: The same as GMELINITE (q. v.).

hỹ-drô-lôg-ic-al, *a.* [Eng. *hydrology* (y); -*ical*.]
 Of or pertaining to hydrology.

hỹ-drô-lô-gist, *s.* [Eng. *hydrology* (y); -*ist*.] One who is skilled in hydrology.

hỹ-drô-lô-gỹ, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *logos*=a discourse.] That branch of science which treats of water, its properties, phenomena, and laws, and its distribution over the surface of the globe.

hỹ-drô-lýt-ic, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *lyein*=to loosen.]
Chem.: Tending to separate or remove water; freeing from water.

hỹ-drô-măg-nê-site, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *magnesite*.]
Min.: A monoclinic white, brittle mineral of vitreous silky or almost pearly luster; its hardness, 3.5; its specific gravity, 2.44-2.18. Composition: Carbonic acid, 36.00-36.82; magnesia, 42.30-43.96; water, 18.53-20.10, with a trace of silica. Found in Texas, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, the Island of Negropot, and Moravia.

hỹ-drô-măg-nô-că-l-ôite, **hỹ-drô-mă-n-ga-nô-că-l-ôite**, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-*; Eng. *mangan(ese)*, and *calcite* (q. v.).]
Min.: According to Dana, hydromagnocalcite is the same as hydrolomite. In the *Brit. Mus. Cat. hydromagnocalcite* is the specific name, with hydromanganocalcite as a synonym and hydrolomite as a variety.

***hỹ-drô-mă-n-gỹ**, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *manteia*=prophecy; divination.] Divination by means of water.
 "The Persians are said by Varro to have been the first inventors of hydromancy."—*Ennemoser: Hist. Magic* (ed. Bohn), ii. 458.

***hỹ-drô-mă-n-tic**, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *mantikos*=pertaining to prophecy or divination.] Of or pertaining to hydromancy or divination by water.
 "There are also various hydromantic machines."—*Ennemoser: Hist. Magic* (ed. Bohn), ii. 458.

hỹ-drô-mê-chăn-lcs, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *mechanics*.]
Nat. Science: The mechanics of water and fluids in general; hydrostatics, hydrodynamics, and hydraulics are branches of hydromechanics.

"Hydromechanics must be regarded as a modern science."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xii. 435.

hỹ-drô-mê-dũ-să, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hydro-* (3), and Eng. *medusa*.]
Zool.: Any jelly-fish or medusa which is formed by budding from a hydroid.

***hỹ-drô-mêl**, ***hỹ-drô-mêll**, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. *hydromeli*, from *hỹdr*=water, and *meli*=honey.] A drink or liquor prepared of honey diluted with water; when allowed to ferment it is called mead (q. v.).

hỹ-drô-mê-tă-l-lũr-gỹ, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *metallurgy*.] The wet process of extracting metals from ores; in contradistinction to the hot process.

hỹ-drô-mêt-a-morph-ism, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *metamorphism* (q. v.).]
Geol., &c.: Metamorphism produced mainly by the operation of water, as opposed to pyrometamorphism effected chiefly through the action of fire. (*Rutley*.)

hỹ-drô-mê-tê-ôr, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *meteor* (q. v.).]
Meteorol.: A meteor produced by water in some form, the term meteor being used in its original sense of anything seen in the air as distinguished from the ground, rain, snow, hail, &c., are all hydrometeors. (*Nichol*.)

hỹ-drô-mê-tê-ô-r-ô-lôg-ic-al, *a.* [Eng. *hydro-meteorology* (y); -*ical*.] Pertaining or relating to hydrometeorology.

hỹ-drô-mê-tê-ô-rô-l-ô-gỹ, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *meteorology*.]
Meteorol.: The branch of meteorology which treats of hydrometeors. [*HYDROMETEOR*.]

hỹ-drôm-ê-têr, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Greek *metron*=a measure.]

1. An instrument for determining the relative densities of liquids. Distilled water is usually referred to as the standard of comparison. It consists essentially of a bulb or float weighted at bottom so as to float upright, and having an elongated stem, graduated to indicate the density of the liquid by the depth to which it sinks.

2. An instrument for measuring velocity or discharge of water; a current-gauge.

hỹ-drôm-ê-tra, *s.* [Gr. *hydrometron*=a vessel for measuring hydrometrically; pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *metron*=a measure.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Hydrometridæ (q. v.). The antennæ are setaceous, the head is prolonged into a snout, the rostrum bending beneath it. *Hydrometra stagnorum*, an insect about three-eighths of an inch long and as narrow as a pin, is common on the margin of ponds and brooks.

hỹ-drô-mêt-ric, **hỹ-drô-mêt-ric-al**, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *metric*, *metrical*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a hydrometer, or to the measurement of the specific gravity, velocity, discharge, &c., of fluids.

2. Made by means of an hydrometer; as, *hydrometric observations*.

hydrometric-pendulum, *s.* A current-gauge. An instrument consisting of a ball suspended from the center of a graduated quadrant, and held in a stream to mark by its deflection the rate of motion of the water.

hỹ-drô-mêt-ri-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hydrometr(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Heteroptera, tribe Geocorizæ (Land-bugs). It may seem a contradiction in terms to name the genus from the water and the tribe from the land, but the Hydrometridæ do not swim like the Water-bugs, they only walk on the surface of the water by means of their long legs. Their rostrum has two or three distinct joints, the labrum is very short, the eyes of moderate size. Genera, *Hydrometra*, *Velia*, *Gerris* (q. v.).

hỹ-drô-mêt-rô-grăph, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *metrôgraph* (q. v.).] An instrument for determining and recording the amount of water issuing from a pipe, &c., in a given time.

hỹ-drôm-ê-trỹ, *s.* [*HYDROMETER*.] The art or process of measuring the specific gravity, velocity, density, force, &c., of fluids by means of an hydrometer.

hỹ-drôm-pha-lôn, *s.* [Gr. *hydromphalos*=suffering from water in the umbilical region; pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *omphalos*=the navel.]

Pathol.: A watery tumor which arises in the umbilicus or navel in some cases of ascites.

hỹ-drô-mu-côn-ic, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *muconic*.] (See the compound.)

hydromuconic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_8O_4$ or $C_4H_6(COOH)_2$. A bibasic acid, obtained by the action of sodium amalgam on dichloromuconic acid. It crystallizes in large prisms, which melt at 195°. By the action of sodium amalgam it is converted into adipic acid $C_6H_{10}O_4$.

hỹ-drô-mỹs, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *mys*=a mouse.]

Zool.: A genus of Muridæ, containing *Hydromys leucogaster* and *H. chrysogaster*, perhaps only varieties of the same species. They are from Australia and Tasmania.

hỹ-drô-nê-phrô-sis, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *nephrosis* (q. v.).]

Pathol.: Dropsy of the kidney.

hỹ-drô-nic-kêl-măg-nê-site, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1); Eng. *nickel*, and *magnesite* (q. v.).]
Min.: The same as PENNITE (q. v.).

hỹ-drô-pa-răs-tă-tês, **hỹ-drô-pa-răs-tă-tă**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *hydroparastatai*; pref. *hydro-* (1), and *parastates*=one who stands by or near.]
Ch. Hist.: The same as ENCRATITES (q. v.).

hỹ-drô-păth-ic, **hỹ-drô-păth-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *hydropath(y)*; -*ic*.] Of or pertaining to hydropathy.

hỹ-drô-pă-thist, *s.* [Eng. *hydropath(y)*; -*ist*.]

1. One who is skilled in or practices hydropathy.

2. A supporter of the system of hydropathy.

hỹ-drô-pă-thỹ, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *pathê*=a passive state of suffering.]

Med.: The water cure. The cure of diseases by the use of the warm bath, the cold bath, &c. Hippocrates, in the fourth century, B. C., and the Arabian physician Rhazes, in 920, advocated it. In medieval times it had followers first in Italy, then in Germany, and next in England, where it was recommended by Floyer (1649-1734). George Cheyne in 1725, Lucas in 1750, and Dr. Currie in 1797. Vincenz Preissnitz (1799-1851) systematized hydropathy, and, to a certain extent, made it popular. In his youth he was attacked and severely injured by

a horse, and had two of his ribs broken. He kept down the inflammation so successfully that, on his recovery, he began to prescribe water in other cases, and in 1825 set up a hydropathic establishment at Gräffenberg. Within twenty years at least 10,000 patients had been treated by him, and his system had become known in all civilized countries. Abstaining from venesection, then far too much employed, and from the use of purgatives, he prescribed water internally and externally, sweating, &c. As subsidiary aids open-air exercise, early hours, and cheerful society were recommended.

hỹ-drô-pêl-tis, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Greek *pellê*=a small light shield of leather without a rim.]

Bot.: A genus of Cabombacæ (Water-shields). *Hydropeltis purpurea* is said to be nutritious, but slightly astringent. The leaves are used in phthisis and dysentery.

hỹ-drô-pêr-i-car-di-ũm, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Lat. *pericardium* (q. v.).]

Path.: Watery pus effused into the pericardium, and which has not been reabsorbed. Unless absorbed it is generally fatal.

hỹ-drô-phăne, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Greek *phanos*=light, bright; *phainô*=to bring to light. So named because it becomes more translucent or even transparent when immersed in water.]

Min.: A variety of opal. It is whitish or light-colored.

hỹ-drôph-ă-noũs, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1); Greek *phanos*=bright, and Eng. suff. -*ous*.]

Min., &c.: Becoming more translucent or brighter when immersed in water.

hỹ-drô-phid, *s.* [*HYDROPHIDE*.]

Zool.: A serpent of the genus *Hydrophis*, or of the family *Hydrophidæ* (q. v.).

hỹ-drôph-ĩ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hydroph(is)* (q. v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Zool.: Sea snakes, water snakes; a family of Colubrine snakes having the tail short and compressed, so that it can be used as an oar. The nostrils are close together on the upper part of the snout, and have valves which may be closed over them when the animal is under water. The *Hydrophidæ* inhabit the Indian seas and the Pacific Ocean near islands. They swim with rapidity, and are very venomous.

hỹ-drô-phĩl-ê-s, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *philos*=beloved, dear to.]

Bot.: The name given by Delpino to plants fecundated by the aid of the water in which they grow.

hỹ-drô-phĩl-ĩ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Modern Latin *hydrophil(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Entom.: Water-beetles; a family of Pentamerous beetles belonging to Latreille's tribe Palpicornes. Antennæ generally nine, rarely six-jointed, perfoliate elevate, the club distinctly cleft, the body oval or somewhat rounded, sometimes almost globose, the tibiae slightly spinose, the posterior tarsi occasionally ciliated. They are more truly aquatic than the allied Helophoridæ (q. v.). The typical species swim by means of their paddle-like tarsi. They feed in all their stages of life, but not so voraciously as the Hydradephaga, on aquatic mollusca and insects.

hỹ-drôph-ĩ-lũs, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *philêo*=to love.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family *Hydrophilidæ*, *Hydrophilus caraboides*, is about eight or ten lines long.

hỹ-drô-phĩs, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *ophis*=a serpent, a snake.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family *Hydrophidæ* (q. v.). There are many species.

hỹ-drô-phĩte, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1); Gr. *ophis*=a serpent, and suff. -*ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A green translucent or opaque mineral, of subvitreous luster, occurring massive or in fibrous crusts. Composition: Silica, 36.19-38.97; alumina, 0.53-2.90; protoxide of iron, 19.30-22.73; protoxide of manganese, 1.66-4.36; magnesia, 21.08-22.87; and water, 13.36-16.08. Found at Taberg in Småland, in Sweden, and in Orange County, New York. Called also *Jenkinsite*. (*Dana*.)

hỹ-drô-phlôr-ône, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and *phlorone*.]

Chem.: $C_6H_2(CH_3)_2(OH)_2$, obtained by the action of SO_2 on phlorone. It crystallizes in plates, which melt at 208°.

hỹ-drô-phô-bĩ-s, **hỹ-drô-phô-bỹ**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *hydrophobia*=a horror of water, which is a symptom of the disease: pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *phobos*=fear.]

Path.: Rabies, from bite of mad dog, more rarely cat, wolf, or fox; a contagious disease, the result of a specific poison. The great danger lies in the fact that a person bitten by a supposed mad dog imagines or simulates its symptoms, especially if nervous or hysterical; whereas only a few of those bitten by a mad dog take the disease. The average

făte, făt, färe, amidst, whăt, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre, pine, pít, síre, sír, maríne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrť, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fáll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

period of incubation is forty days, but it varies from fifteen days to two years. Immediate cauterization or excision of the part is the only effective remedy. After the disease appears, inhalation of chloroform and sub-cutaneous injections may be tried, but, unless all that is claimed for Pasteur's method of inoculation prove true, the antidote is yet to be found.

hý-drô-phôb-ic, *a.* [Lat. *hydrophobi(a)*; *-ic*.] Of or belonging to hydrophobia.

***hý-drô-phô-bý**, *s.* [HYDROPHOBIA.]

hý-drôph-ô-ra, *s.* [Neut. pl. of Gr. *hydrophoros*=carrying water; pref. *hydro-* (1), and *phoros*=carrying.]

Zoology:

1. According to Prof. Huxley's classification, an order of Hydrozoa. The alimentary zooid, or polype, is provided with numerous tentacles, which are either set round its mouth or scattered over its surface. When free-swimming reproductive zooids are developed, which they are always by the process of budding, the genitalia are borne by a nectocalyx, or swimming-bell, with the inner margin of its aperture produced into a muscular velum. These zooids are generally called ctenophores, or gymnophthalmous medusae. The immediate product of the growth of the embryo is a fixed Hydroid, Tubularian, or Sertularian Polype. (Huxley) *Class of Animals* (1889), p. 117.

2. A genus of phycomycetous fungi. *Hydrophora stercorea* is found, after much rain, on dung, and *H. murina* on rats' dung.

hý-drô-phôre, *s.* [HYDROPHORA.] An instrument for obtaining specimens of water from any given depth below the surface.

hý-drôph-thál-mi-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. &c., *ophthalmia* (q. v.).]

hý-drô-phýl, *s.* [HYDROPHYLLUM.]

Botany:

1. (*Sing.*): One of the Hydrophyllaceae (q. v.).

2. (*Pl.*): The name given by Lindley to the order Hydrophyllaceae (q. v.).

hý-drôph-ý-lax, *s.* [Latin from Gr. *hydrophylax*=a water inspector.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonaceae, family Spermaceae. *Hydrophylax maritima*, which grows on the sandy seashores in India, is used in dyeing.

hý-drô-phýl-lá-çô-sé, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hydrophyllum*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceae*.]

Bot.: An order of perigenous exogens, alliance Cortusales. It consists of small trees, bushes, or herbs, often hispid. The flowers are arranged in gyrate racemes or unilateral spikes, or are occasionally solitary and axillary. Calyx inferior, persistent, deeply five-cleft, the recesses often with reflexed appendages; corolla gamopetalous, regular, five-cleft; stamens five, inserted in the petals; ovary one or two celled; styles two, long; stigmas two, terminal; fruit capsular, one or two celled, seeds reticulated. Most of the order are American, though some occur in India and at the Cape of Good Hope. Known genera about sixteen, species seventy-five or more. (Lindley.)

hý-drô-phýl-li-um (*pl. hý-drô-phýl-li-a*), *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (3), and Gr. *phylon*=a leaf.]

Zoöl. (pl.): Overlapping appendages or plates protecting the polypites in the Calycophoridae and the Physophoridae, two families of oceanic Hydrozoa. Called also bracts.

hý-drôph-ýl-lum, *s.* [HYDROPHYLLIUM.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Hydrophyllaceae. It consists of American perennial marsh herbs, with blue or white flowers. *Hydrophyllum canadense* has been used in snake bites, also as a remedy in the erysipelatos eruptions produced by *Rhus toxicodendron*.

hý-drô-phýs-ô-çêle, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1); Gr. *phusa*=flatus, and *kêlê*=a tumor.]

Path.: A hernia containing both water and air or gas.

hý-drô-phýte, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Greek *phuton*=a plant.]

Bot. (pl.): Plants growing wholly in water, especially Algae. They are distributed in the ocean, within certain areas, fewer than land plants, because the temperature of the ocean is more uniform. Some float or live in shallow, others in deep, water.

hý-drô-phý-tôl-ô-gý, *s.* [English, &c., *hydrophyte*, and Gr. *logos*=a discourse.]

Bot.: The branch of botany which treats of water plants.

hý-drôph-ic, *a. & s.* [Lat. *hydropicus*, from Gr. *hydropikos*, from *hydrôps*=dropsy (q. v.); French *hydropique*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Containing or produced by water; suffering from dropsy; dropsical.

2. Of or pertaining to dropsy; of the nature of dropsy; dropsical.

3. Resembling dropsy.

†B. As subst.: A medicine fitted to relieve the dropsy.

***hý-drôph-ic-al**, *a.* [HYDROPIC, *a.*]

***hý-drôph-ic-al-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *hydropical*; *-ly*.] In an hydropical manner.

hý-drô-pite, *s.* [Gr. *hydrôps*=dropsy; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: A rose-colored mineral from Kapnik; impure rhodonite (q. v.).

hý-drô-pneu-mât-ic (*p* silent), *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and *pneumat* (q. v.).] Pertaining to or produced by the combined action of water and air or gas.

hý-drôph-ôr-ús, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Lat. *porus*; Gr. *poros*=a passage.]

Entom.: A genus of small beetles, family Dyticidae. They move about in the water in merry gambols.

***hý-drôph-sý**, *s.* [Gr. *hydrôps*.] Dropsy (q. v.).

***hý-drô-pûit**, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and *puit*, as in *catapult* (q. v.).] A machine for throwing water by hand-power, as in a garden-engine or fire-annihilator.

hý-drô-pý-rêt-ic, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *hydropyretus*; suff. *-ic*.] Of or belonging to sweating sickness.

hý-drô-pýr-ê-tûs (*yr* as *ir*), *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and *pyretos*=burning heat, fever.]

Path.: The name given by Blanchard to *Sudor anglicanus*, sweating sickness.

hý-drô-pýr-ûm (*yr* as *ir*), *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *pyren*=the stone of a stone-fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of grasses, tribe Oryzeae. *Hydropyrum esculentum* is the Canada rice, eaten by the North American Indians, besides supporting many water-birds.

hý-drô-quin-ône, *s.* [Prefix *hydro-* (2), and quinone.]

Chem.: $C_6H_4(OH)(1-4)$. A para-diatomic phenol, obtained by dry distillation of quinic acid, or by heating an aqueous solution with plumbic dioxide, $C_6H_{12}O_6 + O = C_6H_4(OH)_2 + CO_2 + 3H_2O$; also from arbutin, which, when boiled with dilute sulphuric acid, yields hydroquinone and glucose. It has been obtained synthetically by heating para-iodo-phenol with potash to 180°; but it is easiest obtained by passing SO_2 into an aqueous solution of quinone, $C_6H_4 < O >$ till it becomes colorless; it is then evaporated, and the hydroquinone extracted with ether; also by oxidizing one part of aniline, eight parts of H_2SO_4 , and thirty of water, with two and a half parts of $K_2Cr_2O_7$. Hydroquinone crystallizes in colorless prisms, which melt at 169°, which can be sublimed, but if heated strongly it is decomposed. It is easily soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. Ammonia turns an aqueous solution of hydroquinone a red-brown color. Ferrichloride converts it into quinone.

hý-drô-râ-chis, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *rhachis*=the sharp ridges along the back of a man or an animal.]

Path.: An abnormal collection of fluid within the spinal column. It is generally congenital, and associated with *spina bifida*. The pressure of the fluid tends ultimately to produce atrophy of the cord.

hý-drô-rhî-zâ, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (3), and Gr. *rhiza*=a root.]

Zoöl.: The adherent base or proximal extremity of a Hydrozoan. (Nicholson.)

hý-drô-sâr-cô-çêle, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *sarcocele* (q. v.).]

Path.: An old term for sarcocele, in which the testicle is dropsical as well as scirrhus. It is a stage of sarcocele rather than a distinct malady.

hý-drô-sân-rûs, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *saura*, *sauros*=a lizard.]

Path.: A genus of Lizards, family Varanidae (Monitors). They frequent the vicinity of water. *Hydrosaurus salvator* of the Eastern islands is eight feet long. Another species is *H. bellii*, occurring in Australia.

hý-drô-scôpe, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Greek *skopeô*=to see, to observe.]

1. [CLEPSYDRA.]

2. [HYGROMETER.]

hý-drô-sêl-ên-âte, *s.* [Prefix *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *selenate*.]

Chem.: A salt of hydroselenic acid, also called selenide.

hý-drô-sê-lên-ic, *a.* [Prefix *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *selenic*.] (See the compound.)

hydroselenic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Hydrogen selenide, H_2Se . An irritating, colorless gas, obtained by the action of dilute sulphuric acid and ferrous selenide. Soluble in water, and precipitates metallic selenides.

hý-drô-sîd-êr-ite, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *siderite* (q. v.).]

Min.: The same as LIMONITE (q. v.).

hý-drô-sîl-î-çite, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *silicite* (q. v.).]

Min.: A mineral having the composition silica 43.31-44.90; alumina, 0.3-14; magnesia, 4.60-8.66; lime, 25.70-33.32, &c. Found amorphous or in crusts at Palagonia and Aci Castello in Sicily. (Dana.)

hý-drô-sô-mâ, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (3), and Greek *sôma*=the body.]

Zoöl.: The entire organism of a hydrozoan, whether simple as in *hydra* or composite as in a sertularian.

hý-drô-stât, *s.* [HYDROSTATIC.] A general term, signifying an apparatus or contrivance to prevent the explosion of steam-boilers.

hý-drô-stât-ic, ***hý-drô-stât-ic**, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *statikos*=static or standing.] Pertaining or relating to hydrostatics; pertaining to the principles of the equilibrium of fluids.

hydrostatic-arch, *s.*

Arch.: A linear arch suited for sustaining normal pressure at each point, proportional—like that of a liquid in repose—to a depth below a given horizontal plane. It is sometimes called the "Arch of Yvon-Villaceaux," from the name of the mathematician who first demonstrated its properties.

hydrostatic-balance, *s.* A balance for weighing substances in water for the purpose of ascertaining their specific gravities.

hydrostatic-bed, *s.* [WATER-BED.]

hydrostatic-bellows, *s.* [BELLOWES.]

hydrostatic-lamp, *s.* A lamp in which a stratum of oil is sustained by water or other fluid of greater specific gravity than the oil.

hydrostatic-level, *s.*

Civil Eng.: A water-level.

hydrostatic-paradox, *s.* The principle that any quantity of water, however small, may be made to balance any weight, however great.

hydrostatic-press, *s.* A machine in which the pressure of a relatively small piston on a body of water in a small cylinder communicates such pressure to the water in a large cylinder, and impels the ram or piston. The power gained is directly, and the speed inversely, as the difference between the two cylinders.

hydrostatic-pressure, *s.* The pressure excited by water at rest on the artificial vessel or bed containing it.

hý-drô-stât-ic-al, *a.* [Eng. *hydrostatic*; *-al*.]

hý-drô-stât-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *hydrostatic*; *-ly*.] In a hydrostatic manner; according to hydrostatics or hydrostatic principles.

"One of the first pieces of black marble that I examined hydrostatically."—Boyle: *Works*, iii. 557.

hý-drô-sta-ti-cian, *s.* [Eng. *hydrostatic*; *-ian*.] One who is versed or skilled in hydrostatics.

hý-drô-stât-ics, *s.* [HYDROSTATIC.]

Physics: The department of science which treats of the conditions of equilibrium in liquids. For a liquid to remain at rest in any vessel, *first*, its surface must be everywhere at right angles to the forces which act on the molecules of the liquid, and, *second*, every molecule of the mass of the liquid must be subject in every direction to equal and contrary pressure. If the same liquid be placed in several vessels freely communicating with each other, it will stand in them all at the same horizontal level. If two or more liquids be placed in the same vessel they will arrange themselves according to their relative densities, after which the equilibrium will be stable. Pascal's law (a fundamental one in hydrostatics) is that pressure existing anywhere upon a mass of liquid is transmitted undiminished in all directions, and acts with the same force on all equal surfaces, and in a direction at right angles to those surfaces. In ancient times Archimedes and Hero of Alexandria made some advance in hydrostatics, as did Galileo (1564-1642), but, according to Hallam, the real creators of the science were Castellio (1577-1644), and Torricelli (1608-1647). It has since been greatly advanced.

hý-drô-stê-a-tite, *s.* [Prefix *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *stêatite* (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Steatite, with less silica than the typical mineral. Found at Göpfersgrün.

hý-drô-sûl-phâte, *s.* [English, &c., *hydrosulph(uric)*; suff. *-ate*.]

Chem.: A salt of hydrosulphuric acid.

bôll, bôý; pout, jówl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün. -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

hý-drò-sùl-phù-ric, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *sulphuric*.]

Chem.: Having in its composition sulphuric acid and hydrogen.

hydrosulphuric-acid, *subst.* [HYDROGEN-SULPHIDE.]

hý-drò-tàlc, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *talc* (q. v.).]

Min.: The same as PENNINITE (q. v.).

hý-drò-tàl-çite, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and *talcite* (q. v.).]

Min.: A hexagonal, massive, foliated, fibrous white translucent mineral of pearly luster and greasy feel. Composition: Alumina, 16.8; magnesia, 39.2; water, 44. Found in serpentine at Snarum, in Norway, &c. (*Dana*.)

hý-drò-tèl-lu-ràte, *s.* [Eng. *hydrotelluric* (ic); suff. -ate (Chem.).]

Chem.: A salt of hydrotelluric acid.

hý-drò-tèl-lu-ric, *a.* [Prefix *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *telluric*.]

Chem.: Having telluric acid and hydrogen in its composition.

hydrotelluric-acid, *subst.* [HYDROGEN-TELLURIDE.]

hý-drò-tèph-rò-ite, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *tephroite* (q. v.).]

Min.: A pale yellow hydrous variety of Tephroite, from Paisberg.

hý-drò-thé-ca (*pl.* **hý-drò-thé-cæ**), *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (3), and Lat. *theca*.]

Zool.: The little chitinous cup which protects the polypites of the Sertularida and the Campanularida.

hý-drò-thér-mal, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *thermal*.]

Relating to the action of heated water.

hý-drò-thór-ax, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *thorax*.]

Pathol.: Serous fluid occupying the pleura. It may take place as the result of inflammation [PLEURISY], also in heart disease, in disease of the kidneys, and sometimes in anæmia.

hý-dròt-ic, ***hý-dròt-ick**, *a. & s.* [French *hydrotique*, from Gr. *hydōr*=water.]

A. As adj.: Causing a discharge of water or phlegm.

B. As subst.: A medicine that causes a discharge of water or phlegm.

"He seems to have been the first who divided purges into *hydroticks* and purges of bile."—*Arbuthnot*.

hý-dròt-ic-al, *adj.* [English *hydrotic*; -al.]

hý-drouis, *a.* [Gr. *hydōr*=water; Eng. *adj.* suff. -ous.]

Containing water; watery.

hydrous-anthophyllite, *s.* [ANTHOPHYLLITE.]

hý-drò-ús, *s.* [Gr. *hydroeis*=fond of the water.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, family Hydrophilidæ (*Hydrous piceus*).

hý-dròx-ide, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and *oxide*.]

Chem.: A compound of an element with the monad radical hydroxyl (OH), as K(OH) potassium hydrate, Ca(OH)₂ calcium hydrate. These compounds can be formed by adding water to an oxide, as CaO+H₂O=Ca(OH)₂, or by decomposing a salt with KHO, as FeSO₄+2KHO=K₂SO₄+Fe(OH)₂.

hý-dròx-yl, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2); or (*igen*), and *yl*=Gr. *hylē*=matter.]

Chem.: A name given to the monatomic radical (OH).

hý-dròx-yl-à-mine, *s.* [English *hydroxyl*, and *amine*.]

Chem.: NH₂OH. Obtained by passing nitrogen dioxide through a series of vessels containing tin and hydrochloric acid, precipitating the tin by H₂S, filtering, evaporating to dryness, washing with cold alcohol, then boiling with absolute alcohol, adding ether, which precipitates the hydrochlorate of hydroxylamine, NH₂OH·HCl, in crystals. Also by the action of hydrogen, obtained from tin and HCl on ammonium nitrate, or ethyl nitrate. The base is very volatile and easily decomposed; it is only known in solution. Hydroxylamine gives a light green precipitate with cupric sulphate, which is reduced to cuprous oxide on boiling with water. Hydroxylamine is a powerful reducing agent. A solution of the base can be obtained by decomposing the nitrate dissolved in alcohol by alcoholic potash, also by the addition of an alkaline carbonate to the hydrochlorite. The salts of hydroxylamine are decomposed by potash with evolution of nitrogen and formation of ammonia.

hý-drò-zinc-ite, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and *zinc-ite*.]

Min.: A dull earthy or compact white, grayish, or yellowish mineral, occurring massive, earthy, or compact, in incrustations, reniform, psilolitic, or stalactitic. Hardness, 2-2.5; specific gravity, 3.58-3.80. Composition: Carbonic acid, 15.3; oxide of

zinc, 73.4; water, 11.3=100. Found abundantly at the Dolores mine in the Udras Valley, in the province of Santander, and elsewhere, in Spain; also in Carinthia, Westphalia, Bavaria, and Persia. (*Dana*.)

hý-drò-zō-ōn (*pl.* **hý-drò-zō-ā**), *s.* [Prefix *hydro-* (3), and Gr. *zōon*=a living being, an animal.]

Zoology:

1. *Sing.*: One of the Hydrozoa [2].

2. *Pl.*: The name given by Prof. Owen, followed by Professor Huxley, &c., to the great class of the sub-kingdom Coelenterata, of which Hydra is the type. They exhibit a definite histological structure, their tissues having a cellular organization. These tissues are two, an outer or ectoderm, and an inner or endoderm. The digestive cavity communicates directly by a wide aperture with the general cavity of the body. The digestive sac and the reproductive organs are developed as outward processes of the body-wall. In most the prey is seized by tentacles surrounding the mouth and furnished with offensive weapons called thread-cells. The Hydrozoa are all aquatic, and nearly all marine. Their distribution is world-wide. They are the Dimorpha of Ehrenberg, the Sertularians of Milne Edwards, and the Nudibranchiata of Farre. Prof. Huxley divided the class into three orders, Hydrophora, Siphonophora, and Discophora, doubtfully adding as a fourth the Trachymedusæ of Hæckel. Nicholson divides them into six sub-classes: Hydroida, Siphonophora, Lucernidæ, Discophora, Graptolidae, and Hydrocorallinae. (*Owen*, *Huxley*, *Nicholson*, &c.)

"In the first and lowest organized class [of Polypi] which I have called *Hydrozoa*."—*Owen*: *Compar. Anat. Inverteb.* (1849), lect. vii, p. 82.

2. *Palæont.*: See the several orders or sub-classes of Hydrozoa.

hý-drūs, *s.* [Lat. *hydrus*, *Hydrus*; Gr. *hydros*=a water-serpent; *Hydros*=a constellation (2).]

1. *Zool.*: A genus of Hydrophidæ. Sometimes it is made the type of the family, which is then called Hydridæ.

2. *Astron.*: The Southern Snake, one of Lacaille's constellations. It is situated between the South Pole and Achernar, the bright star in Eridanus.

hý-du-ril-ic, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and English *uric* (1).] (See the compound.)

hydurilic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: C₃H₅N₃O₆. An acid obtained as an ammonia salt by heating diatritic acid to 160° in glycerine; the ammonia salt is converted into a copper salt, and then treated with H₂S. It crystallizes out of hot water in small prisms. Ferric chloride gives a dark green color with a solution of hydurilic acid or its salts.

***hý-ēm-ā**, *a.* [Latin *hiemalis*, from *hiems*=winter.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of or pertaining to winter; done or made in the winter.

"The ancients had also *hyemal* garlands."—*Brown*: *Miscellanies*, p. 92.

2. *Bot.*: Of or belonging to plants which flower in winter.

***hý-ēm-āte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *hiematum*, sup. of *hiemo*, from *hiems*=winter.] To pass the winter.

***hý-ēm-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *hiematio*, from *hiemo*=to pass the winter; *hiems*=winter.]

1. The act or state of passing the winter in a particular state.

"Setting it in cases in our conservatories for *hiematio*."—*Evelyn*: *Sylva*, ch. xx.

2. The act of affording shelter during the winter.

hý-ē-nā, **hý-ē-nā**, **hyene**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *haina*=a Libyan wild beast, probably the hyena, from *hus*=a swine, a pig, to which the hyena has no close affinity.]

1. *Zool.*: The typical genus of the family Hyenidæ (q. v.). The known recent species are four: (1) The common Striped Hyena (*Hyena striata*) is brownish-gray, darker above, with several irregular, transverse, distinct stripes along the sides. It is the *Canis hyena* of Linnaeus, the only species he knew. Inhabiting Western Asia and Northern and Central Africa, it was known to the ancients, who regarded it with superstitious awe, and invented many tales as to its habits. It is nocturnal, grubbing up corpses from graveyards, hunting down animals, or, in some cases, carrying off children. Moore calls its cry a "moan," but sometimes there is a sound like sardonic laughter, whence the animal is called the Laughing Hyena. Fierce as it is, it can be domesticated with ease. (2) *Hyena maculata*, the Spotted Hyena, found at the Cape of Good Hope, and in Southern Africa generally where it is called Cape Hyena, and, on account of its ferocity, Tiger-wolf. It is yellowish-brown, with numerous spots of a deeper color. It is somewhat smaller than the Striped Hyena. (3) *Hyena villosa*, the Strand Wolf of the Dutch, is also from the Cape, where it was first discriminated. It is grizzled

brown with some bands, whence it has been sometimes mistaken for the Striped Hyena [(1)]. (4) The Brown Hyena. It is found at Natal.

2. *Palæont.*: The genus first appears in the Upper Miocene of the Siwalik Hills and of continental Europe. It was well represented in the Pliocene. Prof. Boyd Dawkins reckons the Spotted Hyena, *Hyena crocuta*, one of the British Mid-Pleistocene mammals, existing to the late Pleistocene. Formerly the specimens from caves were named *Hyena spelæa*, but it is now believed that they are only a variety of *H. crocuta*. [ALBUM GRÆCUM.] When a cave like Kirkdale, or Kent's Hole, in England, once inhabited by hyenas, is opened, it is generally found to abound in bones of other mammals, which have been broken, gnawed, and polished by the teeth of the hyena.

hyena-dog, *s.*

Zool.: A name applied by Swainson to the Aard Wolf (q. v.), and by J. E. Gray to the Hunting Dog (q. v.).

hý-e-nāh-chē, *s.* [Lat. *hyæna* (q. v.), and Gr. *anchō*=to strangle.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Buxææ. The powdered fruit of *Hyænanche globosa* or *capensis*, called also *Toxicodendron capense*, is rubbed on mutton by the Cape colonists and used to poison hyenas.

hý-en-arc-tōs, *s.* [Lat. *hyæna*, and Gr. *arktos*=a bear.]

Palæont.: A genus of Ursidæ. The remains of *Hyænarctos hemicyon* occur in the Mid-Miocene, and those of *H. insignis* in the Lower Pliocene of France.

hý-en-ic-tis, *s.* [Lat. *hyæn(a)* and *ictis*=Gr. *iktis*=a weasel.]

Palæont.: An extinct genus of Hyenidæ, with affinities to the Viverridæ. It is found in the Upper Miocene of Greece.

hý-en-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hyæn(a)* (q. v.); fem. pl. *adj.* suff. -idæ.]

Zool.: A family of carnivorous mammals. Incisors 3, canines 1-1, premolars 3-3, molars 3-3, the last molar in the upper jaw being tubercular, as in the Felidæ, and the tongue, as in these case, rough with prickles. They have projecting eyes and large ears. In their claws, which are not retractile, they approach the Canidæ (Dogs), but the toes are only four, while in both the cats and dogs they are five. The hind feet of the hyenas are much bent, making the shoulder higher than the haunch. The body is heavy, and the gait stooping. The whole organization adapts them for breaking bones. [HYENA.] They inhabit the warmer regions of the Old World. Southern Africa being their metropolis. In addition to Hyena, the genus *Proteles*, though it has viverrine affinities, seems to belong to this family. [AARDWOLF.]

2. *Palæont.*: [HYENA, 2; HYENICTIS.]

hý-en-i-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hyæn(a)*; fem. pl. *adj.* suff. -inæ.]

Zool.: A sub-family of Canidæ, now generally raised to the rank of a family, and called Hyenidæ (q. v.).

hý-en-ō-dōn, *s.* [Lat. *hyæn(a)*, and Gr. *odous*, *odontos*=a tooth.]

Zool.: A genus of carnivorous marsupials. *Hyænodon leptorhynchus* is described by Professor Boyd Dawkins as occurring in the Upper Eocene of Hordwell. Three species are found in the Upper Eocene of France.

hý-en-ō-dōn-ti-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hyænodon* (q. v.); Lat. fem. pl. *adj.* suff. -idæ.]

Palæont.: A family of carnivorous marsupials. Incisors 3-3, canines 1-1, premolars 3-3. All the molars have trenchant edges. Hyenodontidæ are sometimes placed among the carnivora. They are found in the Eocene and the Lower Miocene of America, France, and England.

hý-ēt-ā, *a.* [Gr. *hyetos*=rain; *hýō*=to rain.]

Meteor.: Of or belonging to rain; relating to the rainfall of different countries.

hý-ēt-ō-grāph, *s.* [Gr. *hyetos*=rain, and *graphō*=to write.] A chart indicating the comparative distribution of rain over a given geographical surface.

hý-ēt-ō-grāph-ic, **hý-ēt-ō-grāph-ic-al**, *adj.* [Eng. *hyetograph*; -ic, -ical.] Of or pertaining to hyetography.

hý-ēt-ō-grā-phý, *s.* [English *hyetograph*; -y.] That branch of physical science which treats of the distribution of rain; a knowledge of the quantities of rain falling in different places in a given time.

hý-ēt-ōm-ē-tēr, *s.* [Gr. *hyetos*=rain, and *metron*=a measure.] A rain-gauge.

Hy-gē-lā (1 as *y*), *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Class. Myth.*: The daughter of Esculapius, and goddess of health.

2. *Astron.*: [ASTEROID.]

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**, **wē**, **wēt**, **hère**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thère**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sire**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fāll**; **trý**, **Sýrian**. **æ**, **ē**; **ey** = **ā**. **qu** = **kw**.

hŷ-gē-ian (1 as y), a. [HYGEIA.] Pertaining or relating to hygeia or health.

hŷ-gē-ine, s. [HYGIENE.]

hŷ-gē-ist, s. [Eng. *hygeia*]; -ist.] One versed or skilled in hygiene.

hŷ-giē-ān, a. [HYGEIAN.]

hŷ-giē-ine, s. [HYGIENE.]

***hŷ-giē-ist**, s. [HYGEIST.]

hŷ-gi-ēne, s. [Fr. *hygiène*, from Gr. *hygiainō*=to be sound, healthy, or in health.]

Med.: The study of the prevention of disease, the art of preserving health, and securing what Juvenal (x. 356) considered the best gift of the gods, *mens sana in corpore sano*, through wise sanitary precautions, and attention to diet, regimen, &c. In this way growth will be increasingly perfected, life more vigorous, decay less rapid, and death more remote.

hŷ-gi-ēn-ic, a. & s. [Eng. *hygienic*]; -ic.]

A. As adj.: Relating to hygiene or the preservation of health.

B. As subst. (pl.): The science of health; hygiene; sanitary science.

hŷ-gi-ēn-ic-āl, a. [Eng. *hygienic*; -al.] Hygienic.

hŷ-gi-ēn-ic-āl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *hygienical*; -ly.] In a hygienic manner; according to the rules or principles of hygiene.

hŷ-gi-ēn-ism, s. [Eng. *hygienic*]; -ism.] The science of health; hygiene.

hŷ-gi-ēn-ist, s. [English *hygienic*]; -ist.] One versed in hygiene.

hŷ-gi-ōl-ō-gŷ, s. [Gr. *hygeia*=health, and *logos*=a discourse, a treatise.] A treatise on hygiene; hygiene.

hŷ-grō, pref. [Gr. *hygros*=wet.] A prefix denoting a combination with or the presence of wet or moisture.

hŷ-grō-blē-phār-ic, a. [Pref. *hygro-* (q. v.); Gr. *blepharon*=an eyelid, and suff. -ic; Fr. *hygroblépharique*.]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the lachrymal ducts, and orifices of the eye.

hŷ-grō-grāph, s. [Pref. *hygro-*, and Gr. *graphō*=to write, to describe.] An automatically recording hygrometer.

hŷ-grōl-ō-gŷ, s. [Pref. *hydro-*, and Gr. *logos*=a discourse.]

Med.: The doctrine of the humors of the body. [HUMOR.]

hŷ-grōm-ō-tēr, s. [Pref. *hygro-*, and Gr. *metron*=a measure.] An instrument for measuring the comparative moisture of the air. There are three kinds: (1) those which act by absorption; (2) by condensation, and (3) those in which the hygrometric condition is deduced from observations of a wet and dry bulb. Of the first class is the hygrometer of Saussure (died 1799). It consists of a human hair boiled in lye, and acts by absorption and evaporation, lengthening or contracting as the air is more or less moist.

hŷ-grō-mēt-ric, **hŷ-grō-mēt-ric-āl**, a. [Pref. *hygro-*; Eng. *metric*, *metrical*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Pertaining or relating to hygrometry; made or done by or with the hygrometer; as, *hygrometric* observations.

2. Readily absorbing and retaining moisture; as *hygrometric* substances, like chloride of calcium, sulphuric acid, &c.

II. Bot.: Indicating the approach of moisture.

¶ *The hygrometric state of the atmosphere*: The degree to which at the time it is saturated with moisture.

hygrometric-balance, s. An instrument for indicating the relative density of the air, and consequent changes of rain or dry weather. It consists of a balance, from one arm of which is suspended a brass weight, and from the other a large, thin, hollow cylinder, closed at each end. The two are arranged so as to be in equilibrium at a given density of the atmosphere, and it is evident that if the air become heavier, the large cylinder, displacing more air than the solid weight, will become more buoyant and ascend. If, on the contrary, the air become lighter, it will sink. A rod descending from the scale-beam serves to indicate, on the graduated arc below, the comparative density of the air at the time of making the observation. If the air be heavy, fine weather may be expected; but if the cylinder sink, rain usually follows.

hygrometric-plants, s. pl.

Bot.: Plants so sensitive to changes in the atmosphere that they will indicate a change in its

hygrometric conditions. Thus, the flower of *Anagallis arvensis* shuts when rain is about to fall; hence it has been called the poor man's weather-glass. *Convolvulus arvensis* does the same. If the "African" Marigold (which, however, came from Peru) shuts after 7 A. M., rain is near at hand.

hŷ-grōm-ō-trŷ, s. [HYGROMETER.] The measurement of the amount of aqueous vapor in the air at any time. This may be effected by absorbing the moisture from a given quantity of air; by finding the dew point, that is the point at which dew is deposited, or by a psychrometer (q. v.). (Rossiter.)

hŷ-grōph-ā-nōus, a. [Pref. *hygro-*; Gr. *phainō*=to cause to appear, and Eng. suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Having such a structure that it is transparent when moist and opaque when dry.

hŷ-grōph-ī-lā, s. [Pref. *hygro-*, and Gr. *phileō*=to love.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Hygrophileae (q. v.). About twenty-four species are known.

hŷ-grō-phīl-ō-sē, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *hygrophil(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eae.]

Bot.: A tribe of Acanthaceae.

hŷ-grō-scope, s. [Pref. *hygro-*, and Gr. *skopeō*=to observe.] An instrument for indicating the degree of moisture in the atmosphere.

hŷ-grō-scōp-ic, **hŷ-grō-scōp-ic-āl**, a. [Eng. *hygroscopic*]; -ic, -ical.]

1. Of or pertaining to the hygroscope; indicated or detected by the hygroscope.

2. Having the property or quality of imbibing moisture from the atmosphere, or of becoming coated with a film of moisture.

"More information as to the *hygroscopic* condition of the atmosphere is needed."—*London Athenæum*.

hŷ-grō-scōp-ic-ī-tŷ, s. [English *hygroscopic*; -ity.] The property of extending when water is applied, and shrinking when it is withdrawn.

hŷ-grō-stāt-ics, s. [Greek *hygros*=wet, *statikē* *epistēmē*=statics, *histēmi*=to stand.] The science of comparing or measuring degrees of moisture.

hŷ-lā, s. [Lat. *hyle*; Gr. *hylē*=a wood, a forest.]

Zoöl.: Tree Frog. The typical genus of the family Hylidae (q. v.). *Hyla arborea* is found in continental Europe.

hŷ-lā-dē, s. pl. [HYLIDÆ.]

hŷ-lā-ō-sāu-rūs, s. [Gr. *hylaios*=belonging to the forest, savage, and *saurus*=a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Dinosaurian reptiles. The bony dermal scutes were prolonged along the ridge of the back in a series of enormous spines. Discovered by Mantell in the Wealden of Tilgate Forest.

hŷ-lā-ūs, s. [Lat. *lā*=a centaur; also=one of Aetæon's dogs; Gr. *hylaios*=belonging to the forest.]

Entom.: A genus of Bees, family Andrenidæ. The species burrow, and are parasitic. When caught they emit a fragrance like that of lemons.

***hŷl-arch-īc-āl**, a. [Gr. *hylē*=matter, and *archi-kos*=ruling, *archō*=to rule.] Presiding over matter.

hŷ-lē, s. [Gr. *hylē*=matter.]

Manicheism: The name given by the Manicheans to the Regent of the World of Darkness.

hŷ-lē-ō-sāur, s. [HYLEOSAURUS.] A popular form of hyleosaurus (q. v.).

hŷ-lē-ō-sāu-rūs, s. [HYLEOSAURUS.]

hŷ-lēs-ī-nūs, s. [Gr. *hylē*=wood, and *sinos*=damage. (*Agassiz*.)]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, family Scolytidæ. One, *Hyletinus fraxini*, feeds on the ash, and another, *H. oleiperda*, destroys the olive.

hŷl-īc, a. [Gr. *hylē*=wood, matter.] Of or pertaining to matter, corporeal; as, *hŷlic* influences.

hŷl-ism, s. [Gr. *hylē*=wood, matter.] A theory which regards matter as the original principle of evil.

hŷ-lī-dē, **hŷ-lā-dē**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *hyl(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ, -adæ.]

Zoöl.: Tree Frogs. A family of Amphibians, order Anoura or Batrachia. They are akin to the Ranidæ (typical frogs), but have the extremities of their toes dilated into knobs with a viscous secretion, enabling them to climb trees on which they live. They are also more elegant, and, as a rule, more brightly colored.

hŷ-lō, pref. [Gr. *hylē*=matter.] Pertaining to matter, materialistic.

hŷlo-ideal, a. Pertaining to or in any way connected with hŷlo-idealism (q. v.).

"Many a cherished ideal must fall when the hŷlo-ideal theory is finally established."—*Journal of Science*, March, 1883, p. 127.

hŷlo-idealism, s.

Philos.: Somatic or material idealism, a school of philosophy adopted from Protagoras. The

central insistence of the hŷlo-ideal philosophy is that man is, for man, the measure of the universe. It is sometimes called hŷlo-phenomenalism.

hŷ-lō-bā-tēs, s. [Gr. *hylobatēs*=one who haunts the woods.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Anthropoid Apes, containing the Gibbons. [GIBBON.]

hŷ-lō-bī-ūs, s. [Gr. *hylobios*=living in the woods.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, family Curculionidæ.

hŷ-lō-dēs, s. [Gr. *hylodes*=woody, muddy; *hylē*=a wood.]

Zoöl.: A small tree frog, its peculiarity being its shrill, but musical, croak.

hŷ-lō-ism, s. [Gr. *hylē*=matter; Eng. suff. -ism.] The same as HYLOTHEISM (q. v.).

"An assumption *hŷloism* is not concerned to dispute."—*Journal of Science*, Dec., 1881, p. 765.

hŷ-lō-ist, s. [Gr. *hylē*=matter; Eng. suff. -ist.] A hŷlotheist; a pantheist.

hŷ-lōn-ō-mūs, s. [Gr. *hylē*=matter, and *nomos*=a feeding-place, an abode.]

Palæont.: A genus of Labyrinthodonts, order Microsauria. Found in the coal of Nova Scotia. It may possibly be a lizard.

***hŷ-lōp-ā-thism**, s. [Gr. *hylē*=matter, and *pathos*=suffering, feeling.] The doctrine that matter is sentient.

***hŷ-lōp-ā-thist**, subst. [HYLOPATHISM.] A believer in hylopathism.

hŷ-lōph-ag-ōus, a. [Gr. *hylē*=wood; *phagein*=to eat, and Eng. suff. -ous.]

Entom.: Eating wood.

hŷ-lō-thē-ism, s. [Gr. *hylē*=matter, and Eng. *theism* (q. v.).]

Religions: The system of belief which regards God and matter as identical; pantheism. [MATERIALISM.]

"All adoration, therefore, becomes pure *hŷlotheism* and self-worship."—*Journal of Science*, Jan., 1881, p. 60.

hŷ-lō-thē-ist, s. [Gr. *hylē*=matter, and English *theist* (q. v.).] A believer in the doctrine of hŷlotheism.

hŷ-lōt-ō-mā, s. [Gr. *hylotomos*=cutting or felling wood.]

Entom.: A genus of Hymenopterous Insects, family Tenthredinidæ. *Hylotoma rosæ* is the Rose Saw-fly.

hŷ-lō-zō-ic, a. & s. [Gr. *hylē*=matter, and *zōē*=life.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to hŷlozoism (q. v.).

"*Hŷlozoic* materialism is essentially identical with that of Democritus."—*Journal of Science*, Sept., 1881, p. 522.

B. As subst.: A hŷlozoist (q. v.).

***hŷ-lō-zō-ic-āl**, a. [Eng. *hŷlozoic*; -al.] Hŷlozoic.

hŷ-lō-zō-ism, s. [Gr. *hylē*=matter; *zōē*=life, and Eng. -ism.]

Philos.: The system according to which matter has a necessary existence, and is equally necessarily endowed with life. There are two forms: (1) that each atom of matter lives entirely independent of all other atoms; (2) that the whole world is a living being, whose material elements participate in a common life. The first form is the doctrine of Strato of Lampascus, the second that of the Stoics, who conceived the universe animated by a living principle. Hŷlozoism reappears in the Alexandrian school, in the teaching of Cardan and Paracelsus, and in that of Spinoza, who attributed life to all things though in a different degree. "Omnia, quævis diversis gradibus, animata tamen sunt."

"We cannot express animistic ideas except in terms which belong to hŷlozoism."—*Journal of Science*, Jan., 1882, p. 47.

***hŷ-lō-zō-ist**, s. [Gr. *hylē*=matter; *zōē*=life, and Eng. suff. -ist.] A believer in the doctrine of hŷlozoism (q. v.).

"The *hŷlozoists*, by Cudworth's account of them, ascribed a little more to their atoms."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. i., ch. ix.

hŷ-lō-zō-ist-ic, a. [Eng. *hŷlozoist*; -ic.] Of, belonging to, or connected with hŷlozoism (q. v.).

"The hŷlozoistic conception of the universe."—*Journal of Science*, June 1881, p. 318.

hŷ-lō-zō-ist-ic-āl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *hŷlozoistic*; -al, -ly.] After the manner of hŷlozoists; materially.

hŷl-ūr-gūs, s. [Greek *hŷlourgos*=working in wood.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles, tribe Xylophaga, family Scolytidæ. *Hylurgus piniperda* is very destructive in pine forests. It is found in Europe.

bōl, bōŷ; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sīon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

*hym, pron. [HIM.]

Hý-mén, hý-mén, s. [Lat., from Gr. *hymén*= (1) the god of marriage, (2) a membrane.]

1. *Greek Antig.* (of the form *Hymen*): The god of marriage, son of Bacchus and Venus.

"Love knits their hearts and Hymen joins their hands."
Crabbe: *The Borough*.

2. *Anat.*: A membrane of semi-lunar shape stretched before the vaginal entrance, although in many cases non-existent, or nearly so, sometimes imperforate, requiring a slight operation at or before puberty. It is of little or no medical importance.

3. *Bot.*: The fine pellicle which incloses a flower in the bud.

hý-mén-æ'-a, s. [From *Hymen* (q. v.), because the leaves are formed of a pair of leaflets.]

Bot.: A genus of *Cesalpiniaceae*, tribe *Amberstieae*. There are two bracts at the base of the flowers; the calyx is tubular, with five deciduous segments; the petals are five; the seeds are imbedded in a fibrous pulpy substance filling the legume, and eaten by Indians. *Hymenaea courbaril* is the Locust-tree of the West Indies and Brazil. It attains to a great age and size. It yields a valuable resin called anime. The wood is close-grained and tough, and is used for tree-nails. Its inner bark is anthelmintic. *H. verrucosa* produces the copal of Madagascar, and perhaps that of India.

hý-mén-ē'-al, hý-mén-ē'-an, a. & s. [O. Fr. *hymenean*, from Lat. *Hymeneus*; Gr. *hymenaios*= a wedding song.] [HYMEN.]

A. As adjective:

*1. *Lit.*: Pertaining to or used in the rites of Hymen (q. v.).

2. *Fig.*: Of or pertaining to marriage.

"Hers, in the bonds of hymeneal truth."
Cowper: *Approach of Spring*. (Trans.)

B. As subst.: A marriage hymn or song.

"For her white virgins hymeneals sing."
Pope: *Eliza to Abeldar*, 220.

hý-mé-ni'-al, a. [Mod. Lat. *hymeni*(um); Eng. suff. -al.] Pertaining to or connected with the botanical hymen (q. v.).

hymenial-layer, s.

Bot.: A layer in lichens, composed of parallel hyphae or paraphyses, and of the asci. (Thomé.)

hý-mé-ni-úm, s. [Gr. *hymenion*, dimin. from *Hymén*.] [HYMEN.]

Bot.: The fructifying surface in fungi, in which the spores are naked; the parts in which the sporules immediately lie. The term is used of Agaricus and similar genera, and more loosely of *Helvella* and *Peziza*. Distinguished from a nucleus (q. v.).

hý-mén-ō-, pref. [Gr. *hymén*=a skin, a membrane.] (See etym.)

hý-mén-ōc'-a-ris, s. [Pref. *hymeno-*, and Lat. *caris*=Gr. *karis*=a small crustacean, probably a shrimp or prawn.]

Palaeont.: A genus of crustaceans, order *Phyllo-poda*. *Hymenocaris vermiculata* occurs in the Upper Cambrian age at Festiniog and Dolgelly.

hý-mén-ō-dic'-tý-ōn, s. [Pref. *hymeno-*, and *dictyon*=a net.]

Bot.: A genus of *Cinchonaceae*, family *Cinchoni-dae*. The species are ornamental trees, twenty to thirty feet high. The inner bark of *Hymenodictyon excelsum*, an East Indian shrub, is as bitter and astringent as Peruvian bark. It is used for tanning.

hý-mén-ōg'-ēn-ý, s. [Pref. *hymeno-*, and Greek *gennao*=to produce.]

Physiol.: The production of membranes by the simple contact of two liquids, as albumen and fat, when the former gives a coating to the globules of the latter. (Dunglison.)

hý-mén-ōi'-ō-gý, s. [Pref. *hymeno-*, and Greek *logos*=a discourse; Fr. *hyménologie*.]

Anat.: The branch of anatomical science which treats of the membranes.

hý-mén-ō-mý-cē'-tēs, s. pl. [Pref. *hymeno-*, and Gr. *mykēs* (genit. *mykētos*)=a mushroom.]

Bot.: An order of fungals, having the spores generally quaternate on distinct sporophores. Called also *Agaricaceae* (q. v.). It is divided into six sub-orders: Agaricini, Polyporei, Hydnei, Auricularini, Clavati, and Tremellini.



Hymen.
(From an Antique.)

hý-mén-ō-phúre, hý-mén-ōph'-ūr-um, subst. [Pref. *hymeno-*, and Gr. *phoros*=bearing, carrying.]
Bot.: The cellular or filamentous structure in hymenomycetous fungi on which the hymenium, or fructifying surface, is spread, like wax on a mold. In the Agaricini and Polyporei it is the same as the trama or inner substance of the gills or partitions of the pores. (M. J. Berkeley, in *Treas.* of Bot.)

hý-mén-ō-phýl'-lě-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *hymenophyll*(um); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of ferns, order *Polypodiaceae*. The frond is very membranous, translucent, and reticulate. The involucre is two-valved, urceolate, or two-lipped; capsules minute, membranous, reticulate, sessile on a clavate or filiform receptacle, surrounded by a complete horizontal or oblique ring, vernation circinate. Sometimes made an order, *Hymenophyllaceae*.

hý-mén-ōph'-ýl-lite, s. [Eng. *hymenophyllum*; suff. -ite (q. v.).]

Palaeobot.: A genus of Carboniferous Ferns, resembling *Sphenopteris*, but with the margin of the frond lobed, each lobe with a single nerve.

hý-mén-ō-phýl'-lúm, s. [Pref. *hymeno-*, and Gr. *phylon*=a leaf.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the fern tribe, *Hymenophylleae* (q. v.). The sori are marginal, axillary, or terminal; the involucre free and small in the frond, two-valved, or two-lipped, opening outward; capsules sessile on a columnar receptacle; ring complete, oblique. Seventy species are known, most of them from the tropics and the southern temperate zone.

hý-mén-ōp'-tēr, s. [HYMENOPTERA.]

Entom.: An insect of the order *Hymenoptera* (q. v.).

hý-mén-ōp'-tēr-a, s. pl. [Pref. *hymeno-*, and Gr. *ptera*, pl. of *pteron*=a wing.]

1. *Entom.*: An order of insects, sub-class *Metabola*. They have four wings, all membranous, with the nerves few, or in some cases wanting. Mouth with mandibles, sometimes with a suctorial organ in addition, the latter formed by the united maxillae and labrum. Females either with an ovipositor or a sting. Metamorphoses complete, the larvæ generally footless, and requiring to be fed by the parent insects. If intelligence fix the place of an order in the system, the *Hymenoptera* containing the bees, the ants, &c., should stand at the head of the *Annulose* sub-kingdom. Latreille divided the order into two sub-orders: *Terebrantia*, in which the females have an auger; and *Aculeata*, in which there is a sting. The *Terebrantia* had two sub-sections: *Securifera* and *Pupivora*; and the *Aculeata* four: *Heterogyna*, *Fossores*, *Diploptera*, and *Anthophila*. Swainson's arrangement was into the tribes—*Apides*, *Sphecides*, *Ichneumonides*, *Cynipides*, and *Tenthredines*. Another division is into *Securifera*, in which the abdomen is attached to the thorax by its whole breadth, and *Petiolata*, in which the two are connected by a more or less slender footstalk. Under the first are the tribes *Phyllophaga* and *Xylophaga*; under the second, *Terebrantia* and *Aculeata*.

2. *Palaeont.*: The order does not occur before the Secondary, if not even the Tertiary, period.

hý-mén-ōp'-tēr-an, s. [Modern Latin *hymenopter*(a); -an.]

Entom.: An insect of the order *Hymenoptera* (q. v.).

***hý-mén-ōp'-tēr-ōi'-ō-gist, s.** [Eng., &c., *hymenopter*; o connective, and Gr. *logos*=a discourse.] One well acquainted with the habits or devoted to the study of the *hymenoptera* (q. v.).

hý-mén-ōp'-tēr-ōus, hý-mén-ōp'-tēr-ál, a. [Mod. Lat. *hymenopter*(a); -ous, -al.]

Entom.: Having membranous wings of the kind described under *Hymenoptera*; of or belonging to that insect order.

hý-mén-ō-tha-lám'-ě-æ, s. pl. [Pref. *hymeno-*, and Gr. *thalamos*=an inner chamber.]

Bot.: A tribe of Lichens, having the shields open, the nucleus forming a disc, permanent, and bearing asci.

hý-mén-ōt'-ō-mý, s. [Pref. *hymeno-*, and Greek *tomē*=a cutting; Fr. *hyménologie*.]

1. *Anat.*: A dissection of the membranes, or the branch of science recording its results.

2. *Surg.*: An incision made in an imperforate hymen for the exit of the menses.



Hymenophyllum
Tunbridgense.

hý-mén-u-lúm, s. [Latinized dimin. of Greek *hymén*.] [HYMEN.]

Bot.: A disc or shield containing asci, but without excipulum. (*Treas.* of Bot.)

hýmn (n silent), *hýmne, s. [O. French *ymne*, *hymne*, from Lat. *hymnus*; Gr. *hymnos*.]

1. A song or ode in praise, honor, or adoration of God, or some deity; a sacred song.

2. *Spec.*: A sacred composition in poetry intended to be sung with or without the aid of a musical instrument, and not being versified from the book of Psalms, else it is called a Psalm, or directly from any other part of Scripture, or else it is a paraphrase. Hilary, Bishop of Arles, is said to have composed the first hymn for Christian worship about A. D. 431, but as early as the time of Pliny the Younger the Christians are said to have habitually sung one to Christ as God. On Dec. 9, 633, the Council of Toledo sanctioned the use of hymns in churches. Luther did much to popularize hymnody in the infant Protestant Church in Germany. Of the hymns now in use many were composed by Isaac Watts, Charles Wesley, John Wesley, and Cowper. Many devotional English hymns are translations from the German, or from the Latin and Greek hymns of the early or of the medieval Church. Prominent among Americans who have written hymns are Oliver Wendell Holmes, Phoebe Cary, P. P. Bliss, Ira D. Sankey, Julia Ward Howe who wrote "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," and Samuel Francis Smith, author of the national hymn "America."

hýmn (n silent), v. t. & i. [HYMN, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To praise, adore, or worship in hymns; to sing to.

2. To express or describe in hymns; to sing.
"Hymn the requiem to his parted soul."
Southey: *Joan of Arc*, bk. viii.

B. Intrans.: To sing hymns or songs in praise or adoration.

"The hymning angels, and the herald star."
Cowper: *To Charles Deodati*. (Trans.)

hým'-nal, s. [Eng. *hymn*; -al.] A collection of hymns, especially one for use in public worship.

hým'-nic, *hým'-nicke, a. [Eng. *hymn*; -ic.] Relating or pertaining to hymns.

hým'-nist, s. [Eng. *hymn*; -ist.] A composer of hymns.

"We have a pretty clear indication of the birthplace of the hymnist."—W. E. Gladstone: *Homeric Synchronism*, p. 102.

¶ This is a much more correct form than *hymnologist*, though that word, which really means "one who writes or discourses about hymns," is in more general use. (See *Notes and Queries*, April 30, 1859, p. 359.)

***hým'-nō-dist, s.** [Eng. *hymnod*(y); -ist.] A writer of hymns, an hymnologist.

"Dryden as a hymnodist."—*Notes and Queries*, Dec. 29, 1883, p. 617.

hým'-nō-dý, s. [Eng. *hymn*; suff. -ody, as in *psalmody*.] The same as *HYMNOLOGY* (q. v.).

"This *hymnody* would lengthen the burial-service."—Matthew Arnold: *Last Essays*, p. 220.

***hým'-nōg'-ra-phēr, s.** [Gr. *hymnos*=a hymn, and *grapho*=to write.] A writer of hymns. (*Notes and Queries*, Dec. 22, 1833, p. 497.)

***hým'-nōg'-ra-phý, s.** [HYMNOGRAPHER.] The art or act of writing hymns.

hým'-nōi'-ō-gist, s. [Eng. *hymnolog*(y); -ist.] A writer or composer of hymns.

hým'-nōi'-ō-gý, hým'-nol-o-gie, s. [Gr. *hymnos*=a hymn, and *logos*=a word, a treatise.] A collection of hymns; hymns collectively; the hymns used by any particular church or body.

hý-ō-chōi'-ic, a. [Gr. *hys* (genit. *hyos*)=a pig, and Eng. *cholic*.] (See the compound.)

hyocholic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{22}H_{40}O_7$. An acid obtained by boiling hyoglycocholic acid, or hyotauro-cholic acid, with acids or alkalis.

hý-ō-dōn, s. [Gr. *hys* (genit. *hyos*)=a swine, a pig, and *odon* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family *Hyodontidae*.

hý-ō-dōnt, a. & s. [HYODONTIDÆ.]

A. As adj.: Having teeth like those in the pigs; of or belonging to the *Hyodontidae* (q. v.).

B. As subst.: An animal belonging to the family *Hyodontidae* (q. v.).

hý-ō-dōn-ti-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *hyodon* (q. v.), genit. *hyodont* (is); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ideæ.]

Ichthy.: A family of fishes, order *Malacopterygii* *abdominales*. It has been separated from the

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sîr, marine; gô, pôr, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrkr, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = â. qu = kw.

Clupeidae, under which some still place the genus Hyodon, suppressing the family. The few known species are from the fresh-water streams and lakes of North America.

hý-ô-glôs-sal, a. [Mod. Lat. *hyogloss(us)*; -al.]

Anat.: Connecting the tongue and the hyoid-bone. There are a hyoglossal membrane and muscle. [*HYOGLOSSUS*.]

hý-ô-glôs-sûs, s. [Gr. *hýoideîs*, and *glôssa*=the tongue.] [*HYOID*.]

Anat.: (See the compound.)

hyoglossus-muscle, s.

Anat.: A flat quadrate muscle, connecting the tongue with the hyoid-bone.

hý-ô-glý-cô-chôl-ic, a. [Gr. *hýs* (genit. *hýos*) = a pig, and Eng. *glycolic*.] (See the compound.)

hyoglycolic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_2H_4NO_2$. An acid contained in the bile of a pig.

hý-ôid, a. & s. [Gr. *hýoideîs*=the hyoid-bone: *Hý*=the Gr. *upsilon*, the form of which anything called hyoid resembles.]

A. As adjective:

Anat.: (See the compound.)

B. As subst.: The hyoid-bone (q. v.).

hyoid-arch, s. [*HYOID-BONE*.]

hyoid-bone, hyoid-arch, s.

1. **Anat.**: The second arch developed from the cranium, giving support to the tongue and attachment to numerous muscles of the neck. It consists of a body, two larger cornua projecting backward, and two smaller cornua ascending from the angles between the body and two larger cornua.

2. **Comp. Anat.**: Called also *os linguae*, because it supports the tongue. The U form is much less marked in the inferior vertebrates.

hý-ôl-dé-ál, hý-ôl-dé-an, a. [English, &c., *hyoid*; -eal, -ean.]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the hyoid-bone.

hý-ôl-dé-s, s. [Gr.] [*HYOID*.]

Anat.: The hyoid-bone.

hý-ô-pô-tâm-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *hyopotam(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Palæont.: According to Kowalewsky, a family of omnivorous ungulated mammals akin to Suidæ, from which it may not be distinct.

hý-ô-pôt-a-mûs, s. [Gr. *hýs* (genit. *hýos*) = a swine, a pig, and *potamos*=a river.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Hyopotamidae, or a genus of Suidæ, found in the Eocene and Lower Miocene beds.

hý-ôs-cý-âm-ê-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *hyoscyam(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Solanaceæ.

hý-ôs-cý-a-mine, s. [Latin *hyoscyamus*, and suff. -ine (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$. A white crystalline substance obtained from *Hyoscyamus niger* and *Datura stramonium*. Hyoscyamine is generally an oily liquid; its aqueous solution is strongly alkaline. It can be crystallized from chloroform in silky needles, which melt at 108°. Hyoscyamine has been shown to be identical with duboisin, an alkaloid obtained from *Duboisia myoporoides*.

hý-ôs-cý-a-mûs, s. [Lat.=Gr. *hyoskyamos*=henbane; *hýs* (genit. *hýos*)=a swine, and *kyamos*=a bean.]

1. **Botany**: Henbane; the type of the tribe Hyoscyameæ. The calyx is tubular; the capsule opening transversely with a lid. When its seeds are forming, the plant is a powerful narcotic, though comparatively inert at a previous period. [*HENBANE*.]

2. **Phar.**: The fresh and carefully-dried leaf and young branches of *H. niger*. The plant has a strong, unpleasant odor and a slightly acid taste. The fresh juice dropped into the eye dilates the pupil. It is used to prepare *Extractum hyoscyami*, extract of hyoscyamus; *Tinctura hyoscyami*, tincture of hyoscyamus; and *Succus hyoscyami*, juice of hyoscyamus. It is used as a sedative, to diminish pain, and allay irritation of the bladder, to prevent the griping of purgatives, and to relieve spasm.

hý-ô-sêr-id-ê-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *hyoseris*, genit. *hyoserid(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Compositæ, sub-order Ligulifloræ.



Hyoscyamus.

hý-ôs-êr-ís, s. [Lat. *hyoseris*; Gr. *nyoseris*=a plant resembling endive. (Wm. Smith.)]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Hyoserideæ (q. v.). The same flower-head yields achenes of three different forms. Three species are known, all from the countries bordering the Mediterranean.

hý-ô-tâu-rô-chôl-ic, a. [Gr. *hýs* (genit. *hýos*) = a pig, and Eng. *taurocholic*.] (See the compound.)

hyotauracholic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{27}H_{45}NO_6$. An acid contained in the bile of a pig.

hý-ô-thêr-i-ûm, s. [Gr. *hýs* (genit. *hýos*) = a swine, and *thêrion*=a wild animal.]

Palæont.: A genus of Suidæ from the European Miocene.

***hýp, subst.** [An abbreviation of *hypochondria* (q. v.).] Melancholy, vexation. [*HYP*, s.]

"Heaven send thou hast not got the hýps." *Swift: Cassius and Peter.*

***hýp, v. t.** [*HYP*, s.] To make melancholy; to vex, to depress.

hý-pê-thral, a. [Lat. *hypæthrus*, from Greek *hypæthros*, *hypæthros*=under the open sky: *hýpo*=under, and *athêr*=the sky.]

Arch.: A term applied to a building entirely uncovered.

"This very draft and *hypæthral* style of architecture." *Fergusson: Rude Stone Monuments*, ch. iii.

hý-pê-thrûm, s. [*HYPÆTHRAL*.]

Arch.: That portion of the interior of a building which is not protected by a roof.

hý-pâl-la-gê, s. [Lat., from Gr. *hypallagê*=an interchange, an exchange; *hýpo*=under, and *allagê*=a change; *allagô*=to change, to exchange.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech by which attributes are transferred from their proper subjects to others. Thus Virgil (*Æneid* iii. 61) says, "Dare classibus austru" (to give the winds to the fleet), instead of "Dare classes austris" (to give the fleet to the winds).

hýp-ân-thêr-a, s. [Gr. *hypanthêros*=slightly colored.]

Bot.: A genus of Cucurbitaceæ, tribe Nandirobeæ. The seeds of *Hypanthera guapera*, a Brazilian climber, taken in moderation, are a stomachic, but eaten in too large quantities they act as purgatives.

hýp-ân-thl-ûm, s. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *hýpo*=under, and *anthos*=a flower.]

Bot.: The fleshy enlarged hollow of the end of a peduncle supporting the flower in the rose, the apple, the myrtle, &c.

hý-pân-thôc-ri-nûs, s. [Greek *hypanthêō*=to begin to flower, to blossom, and *krinon*=a lily.]

Palæont.: A genus of Crinoids, family Eucalyptocrinidae. Found in the Silurian and Devonian rocks.

thýp-ân-thô-dl-ûm, s. [Mod. Lat., from Greek *hýpo*=under, and Eng., &c., *anthodium* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Link's name for what is usually called *hypanthium* (q. v.).

hý-pa-pôph-ý-sêg, s. pl. [Gr. *hýpo*=under, and pl. of Eng. *apophysis* (q. v.).]

Anat.: The sub-central parts of the atlas; ventral processes from the body of the vertebrae.

hýp-ar-gýr-lte (gyr as gtr), s. [Gr. *hýp-argyros*=having silver underneath: *hýpo*=under, and *argyros*=silver.]

Min.: A variety of Miargyrite (q. v.), containing about thirty-five per cent. of silver. Found at Clausthal.

***hý-pâs-pîst, s.** [Gr. *hýpaspistês*, from *hýpospizô*=to carry a shield for one: *hýpo*=under, and *aspis*=a shield.]

Greek Antiq.: A shield-bearer, an armor-bearer; a heavy-armed soldier.

hýp-âx-i-ál, a. [Gr. *hýpo*=under; Lat., &c., *axis* (q. v.), and suff. -al.]

Anat.: Lying below the embryonic vertebral axis. Used of the hypaxial, called by Huxley the hyposkeletal, muscles. (*Quain*.)

hý-pê-cô-ê-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *hypeco(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Funariaceæ, having the stamens distinct instead of diadelphous.

hý-pê-cô-ûm, s. [Lat. *hypecoon*; Gr. *hýpêkoon*=a narcotic plant with leaves like rue.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Hypecoeæ (q. v.). They have four stamens and two stigmas, and are small herbaceous annuals from the South of Europe and parts of Asia.

hý-pê-na, s. [Gr. *hýpênê*=the under part of the face, the beard.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Hypenidae (q. v.). *Hypena proboscidealis* is a brown moth about an inch and a half across the expansion of its wings, and is called, from its prominent palpi, the Snout.

hý-pên-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *hýpen(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: A family of moths, group Pyralidina. Antennæ in male generally ciliated or pubescent; palpi rather long, ascending; anterior legs not tufted; wings broad, anterior ones often with tufts of raised scales. Larva long, with fourteen legs.

thý-pêr, s. [An abbreviation of *hypercritic* (q. v.).] A critic or criticism upon a critic or criticism; a hypercritic.

"Critics I read on other men, And hýpers upon them again." *Prior: To Fleetwood Sheppard, Esq.*

hý-pêr, pref. [Lat., from Gr. *hyper*=above, beyond; cogn. with Lat. *super*=above, beyond.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: A common prefix used to denote excess or superabundance.

*2. **Chem.**: Now replaced by the prefix *per-* (q. v.).

hý-pêr-æ-mi-a, s. [Pref. *hyper-*, and Gr. *haima*=blood.]

Pathol.: Plethora or fullness of blood. The whole mass of the blood is increased to a variable extent. The face is full and turgid, with a purplish tinge. There is a tendency to lassitude and sleep. Called also *polyemia*.

hý-pêr-æ-mic, adj. [*HYPERÆMIA*.] Suffering from or affected with hyperemia.

hý-pêr-æ-thê-sis, hý-pêr-æ-thê-si-a, s. [Gr. *hyper*=above, beyond, and *aisthêsis*=perception, sensation.] [*ÆSTHESIA*.]

Pathol.: Increased sensibility of various tissues, often a symptom of hysteria. When it affects the skin, the electric brush, with faradic currents, is useful.

"The condition termed *hyperæsthesia* or excessive sensibility." *Carpenter: Mental Physiology*, § 136.

hý-pêr-a-pôph-ý-sêg, s. pl. [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *apophyses*.]

Compar. Anat.: Processes in the vertebræ extending from one vertebra to another. Not found in man.

***hý-pêr-âs-cêt-ic, a.** [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *ascetic*.] Immoderately ascetic; carrying ascetic teaching or penitential practices to undue lengths.

"The error is connected with the *hyperascetic* errors which follow." *Blunt: Dict. of Sects* (1874), p. 193.

***hý-pêr-âs-pîst, s.** [Gr. *hyperaspistês*, from *hýperaspizô*=to cover or protect with a shield; *hyper*=over, and *aspis*=a shield.] One who protects or defends another with a shield; a defender, a protector.

"I appeal to any indifferent reader, whether C. M. be not by his *hyperaspist* forsaken in the plain field." *Chillingworth: Religion of Protestants*, pt. i., ch. i.

hý-pêr-bât-ic, a. [*HYPERBATON*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an hyperbaton.

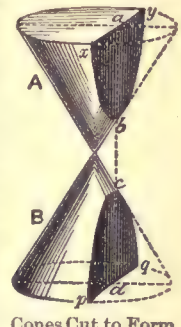
hý-pêr-bâ-tôn, s. [Gr., from *hyperbainô*=to go beyond; *hyper*=beyond, and *bainô*=to go.] (See extract.)

"An *hyperbaton* is a transposing of words or thoughts out of their natural and grammatical order, and it is a figure stamped with the truest image of a most forcible passion." *Smith: Longinus; On the Sublime*, § 21.

hý-pêr-bôl-a, s. [Low. Lat. *hyperbola*, from Gr. *hyperbolê*=a throwing beyond; excess; the conic section, hyperbola, so named because the angle which its plane forms with the base of the cone is greater than in the case of the parabola.]

Math.: One of the three conic sections. It is a plane curve of such a form that if from any point in it two straight lines be drawn to two given fixed points, the excess of the

straight line drawn to one of the points above the other will always be equal. The two points are called the foci. If a cone be cut by a plane in such a direction that the plane cuts the base at a greater angle than the side of the cone makes, a hyperbola will be generated. If two cones, A and B, placed apex to apex, be both cut by a plane *abc, d*, the hyperbolas, *xyy, p q*, will be generated with their convexities turned to each other. If a straight line be drawn from the foci and then bisected, the point of bisection is called its center. The distance from either focus to the center is its eccentricity. Any straight lines drawn through the center and terminated by two opposite hyperbolas is called a diameter. The point where it cuts the hyperbola is its vertex. The diameter which passes through the foci is called the axis major, or principal axis. An axis minor, or minor axis, can be constructed at right angles to the first. Other terms used of the hyperbola are abscissæ, parameter, *latus rectum*, directrix, and a term peculiar to it, asymptotes (q. v.).



Cones Cut to Form Hyperbolas.

hý-pér-bô-lê, s. [Fr. *hyperbole*.] [HYPERBOLA.] *Rhet.*: (See extract.)

"The next figure is called *hyperbole*, or exaggeration. It consists in magnifying an object beyond its natural bounds. In all languages, even in common conversation, hyperbolic expressions very frequently occur; as swift as the wind; as white as the snow, and the like; and our common forms of compliment are almost all of them extravagant *hyperboles*."—*Blair*, vol. i., lect. 15.

hý-pér-bôl-ic, hý-pér-bôl-ic-al, a. [Eng. *hyperbol(e)*; -ic, -ical.]

1. *Geom.*: Of or pertaining to the hyperbola; of the nature of an hyperbola.

"Of an hyperbolic or a parabolic figure."—*Ray*: On the Creation.

2. *Rhet.*: Of the nature of or containing hyperbole; exaggerating or diminishing beyond the truth; exaggerated.

"Inspid and hyperbolic adulation."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

hyperbolic-arc, s.

Geom.: An arc of the hyperbola.

hyperbolic-conoid, s.

Geom.: A conoid formed by the revolution of an hyperbola about its minor axis.

hyperbolic-space, s.

Geom.: The space comprehended between the curve of an hyperbola and a double ordinate.

hyperbolic-spiral, s.

Geom.: A spiral curve, in which the distance from the pole to the generatrix varies inversely as the distance swept over.

hý-pér-bôl-ic-al-lý, adv. [Eng. *hyperbolic*; -ly.]

1. *Geom.*: In form of an hyperbola.

2. *Rhet.*: In manner of an hyperbole; in an exaggerated manner.

"The word heaven very oft used for air, and taken also hyperbolically for any great height."—*Raleigh*: *Hist. World*, bk. i., ch. i., § 8.

hý-pér-bôl-i-form, a. [Eng. *hyperbola*; -form.] Having the form, or nearly so, of an hyperbola; resembling an hyperbola in form or figure.

hý-pér-bô-lism, s. [Eng. *hyperbol(e)*; -ism.] The use of hyperbole; the quality of being hyperbolic.

"The hyperbolisms of the oriental style."—*Bp. Horsley*: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 5.

hý-pér-bô-list, s. [Eng. *hyperbol(e)*; -ist.] One who uses hyperbole.

"[I cannot but] cease to think the Psalmist an *hyperbolist*."—*Boyle*: *Works*, ii. 322.

hý-pér-bô-lize, v. i. & t. [English *hyperbol(e)*; -ize.]

A. *Intrans.*: To use or write in hyperbolic language.

"They *hyperbolize* sometimes in some points in their popular sermons."—*Mountagu*: *Appeal to Cæsar*, ch. xxii.

B. *Trans.*: To express in hyperbolic language; to exaggerate.

"Vain people *hyperbolizing* this fact."—*Fotherley*: *Atheomastic*.

hý-pér-bô-lôid, s. [Eng. *hyperbol(a)*, and Gr. *eidos*=appearance, form.]

Geom.: A hyperbolic conoid; a solid formed by the revolution of an hyperbola about its axis.

hý-pér-bôr-ê-an, a. & s. [Latin *hyperboreus*, from Gr. *hyperboreus*, *hyperboreios*=beyond Boreas—i. e., in the extreme north: *hyper*=above, beyond, and *Boreas*=the north; Fr. *hyperboréen*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Belonging to or inhabiting a region in the extreme north; northern.

"The snail-paced *hyperborean* nights."—*Armstrong*: *Imitation of Shakespeare*.

*2. *Fig.*: Cold, frigid.

B. *As subst.*: One of a people supposed to live in the extreme north, distinguished for their piety and happiness. Being, as their name implied, placed beyond the influence of the north wind, they enjoyed a mild and delightful climate, the natural duration of life among them being 1,000 years. They are first mentioned by Homer (*Hymns*, vi. 29). They are generally identified with the Laplanders or Norwegians.

hý-pér-cât-a-lêc-tic, a. [Gr. *hyperkatalêktikos*, from *hyper*=above, beyond, and *katalêktikos*=catalectic (q. v.).]

Pros.: Having a syllable or two more than the regular and proper measure.

hý-pér-ca-thâr-sis, s. [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *catharsis*.]

Med.: An excessive purging induced by the action of acrid cathartics.

hý-pér-ca-thâr-tic, s. [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *cathartic*.]

Pharm.: A medicine which produces too powerful effects as a purgative. (*Paxton*.)

hý-pér-côm-pa, s. [Gr. *hyperkompos*=overweening, boastful.]

Entom.: A genus of Moths, family Cheloniidae. *Hypercompa dominula* is the Scarlet Tiger Moth. [*TIGER-MOTH*.]

hý-pér-crit-ic, s. & a. [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *critic* (q. v.); Fr. *hypercritique*.]

A. *As subst.*: One who is unreasonably critical; a captious critic or censor.

"The supreme theomastix, *hypercritic* of manners."—*Carew*: *Cælum Britannicum*.

B. *As adj.*: Unreasonably critical; captiously censorious; over-nice or exact.

hý-pér-crit-ic-al, a. [Eng. *hypercritic*; -al.] *Hypercritic*; over-nice or censorious.

"I enclose my remarks . . . they are, as you seemed to wish, somewhat *hypercritical*."—*Sir W. Jones*: *Letter to Count Reizski*.

hý-pér-crit-ic-al-lý, adv. [Eng. *hypercritical*; -ly.] In a hypercritical manner; with excessive or unreasonably censoriousness or niceness.

hý-pér-crit-i-cize, hý-pér-crit-i-cize, v. t. [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *criticize* (q. v.).] To criticize over-nice or captiously.

hý-pér-crit-i-cism, s. [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *criticism* (q. v.).] Excessive or unreasonably criticism; over-niceness or exactness.

hý-pér-dû-ll-a, hý-pér-dû-llý, s. [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng., &c., *dulia* (q. v.).]

Roman Theol.: A subdivision of *dulia* (q. v.). This is an important point; if it be lost sight of, there is danger of forgetting that the Blessed Virgin is a creature, and of putting her between creatures and God. (*St. Thomas of Aquin*.) The higher veneration given to the Blessed Virgin as the most exalted of mere creatures, though, of course, infinitely inferior to God, and incomparably inferior to Christ in His human nature. (*Addis & Arnold*.)

"Take care . . . that you do not give latría to that where *hyperdulia* is only due."—*Bp. Taylor*: *Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. ii., bk. ii., § 6.

hý-pér-dû-ll-ic-al, a. [Eng. *hyperdulia* (q. v.), and suff. -ical.] Consisting of, approaching, or resembling *hyperdulia* (q. v.).

"Be careful that if *dulia* only be due that your worship be not *hyperdulia*."—*Bp. Taylor*: *Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. ii., bk. ii., § 6.

hý-pér-dý-nâm-ic, a. [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *dynamic* (q. v.).]

Pathology: For the time being morbidly overexcitable, with the attendant symptom of undue strength, sure to be followed sooner or later by proportionate exhaustion and feebleness.

hý-pér-hêl-lên-ist-ic, a. [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *hellenistic*.] Excessively devoted to Greek learning.

"The *hyperhellenistic* collegian need not accuse us of instituting a parallel between Socrates and Voltaire."—*J. Morley*: *Voltaire*, ch. iii.

hý-pér-i-câ-çê-a, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *hypericum* (um); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: Tutsans; an adj. of *apocynous* exogens, alliance Guttiferales. It consists of herbs, shrubs, or trees, having a resinous juice. The stems are often angular, the leaves generally opposite, entire, without stipules, generally with transparent dots over their surface, and black glands around their margins. Flowers generally yellow, sometimes red or white. Sepals four or five persistent, two exterior to the others. Petals as many as the sepals, bordered with black dots. Stamens generally indefinite in number, as a rule polyadelphous. Carpels three to five; styles three to five; fruit capsular, many or one-celled; seeds minute. Distribution, warm and temperate regions; known genera, eight; species about 210. [*HYPERICUM*.] It is divided into two tribes, *Hypericæ* and *Elodææ* (q. v.).

hý-pér-ic-ê-a, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *hypericum* (um); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of *Hypericaceæ*, having no glands between the stemens.

hý-pér-i-cûm, s. [Lat. *hypericon*; Gr. *hyperikon*, *hyperikos*=St. John's Wort (see def.); pref. *hyper-*, and *erikei*=heath, heather.] [*ERICA*.]

Bot.: St. John's Wort. The typical genus of the order *Hypericaceæ* (q. v.). The flowers are in cymes, and are yellow, sepals and petals five; ovary three to five-celled, with axile placentas. Known species, 160, all from temperate regions.

hý-pér-i-nô-sis, s. [Prefix *hyper-*, and Gr. *is* (genit. *inôs*)=muscle; the fibrous vessels in the muscles; fibrine.]

Path.: A morbid state of the blood, in which the fibrine is too abundant. It sometimes accompanies *hyperæmia*.

Hý-pér-i-ôn, s. [Lat.=Gr. *Hyperion* (see def. 1).]

1. *Class. Myth.*: In Homer the Sun-god; according to Hesiod the son of Uranos and Gaia, and father of Helios (the Sun), Selene (the Moon), and Eos (the Dawn).

"Hyperion's quickening fire."—*Shakespeare*: *Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

2. *Astron.*: The seventh satellite of the planet Saturn.

hý-pér-ite, s. [*HYPERYTE*.]

***hý-pér-mê-têr, s.** [Pref. *hyper-*, and English *meter* (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.*: A hypercatalectic verse.

2. *Fig.*: Anything greater than the standard requires.

"When a man rises beyond six foot, he is an *hypermeter*, and may be admitted into the Tall Club."—*Addison*.

hý-pér-mêt-ric-al, a. [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *metrical* (q. v.).] Having a redundant or superfluous syllable; hypercatalectic.

hý-pér-mýr-i-ô-ra-ma, s. [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *myriorama*.] An exhibition of an innumerable number of views.

hý-pér-ô-dâp-ê-dôn, s. [Gr. *hyperos*=a pestle, a knocker, and *dapedon*=any level surface.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil reptiles, order Lacertilia. It was about six feet high, and is believed by Prof. Huxley to have been akin to the *Sphenodon* (Halteria), of New Zealand. Probably it was terrestrial. Found in the Elgin sandstones of Triassic (?) age, which have furnished *Telerpeton*, also in Central India, &c.

hý-pér-ô-dôn, hý-pér-ô-dôn, s. [Gr. *hyperôê*=the palate, and *odontos* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

Zool.: A genus of cetaceans, family Rhyncoceti. The beak of the lower jaw has a wing-like expansion just before the blowers; the lower jaw has two rudimentary teeth in front. *Hyperoodon butzkopf* is the Bottlehead (q. v.). It is called also the Beaked Whale and the Flounder's Head.

hý-pér-or-thô-dôx, a. [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *orthodox* (q. v.).] Excessively orthodox.

hý-pér-or-thô-dôx-ý, s. [Prefix *hyper-*, and English *orthodoxy* (q. v.).] Excessive orthodoxy; orthodoxy carried to excess.

hý-pér-ôs-tô-sis, s. [Pref. *hyper-*, Gr. *osteon*=a bone, and suff. -osis.]

Path.: An excessive growth of bone.

***hý-pér-phýs-ic-al, a.** [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *physical* (q. v.).] Supernatural.

hý-pér-pý-rêx-i-a, s. [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng., &c., *pyrexia* (q. v.).]

Path.: Excessively high temperature, ranging from 107° to 112°, most frequent in acute rheumatism and sunstroke, sometimes also in pneumonia.

hý-pér-sar-cô-ma, s. [Pref. *hyper-*, and Greek *sarkoma*=a fleshy excrescence, especially on the nose. (*Galen*.)]

Path.: (For def. see etym.)

hý-pér-sar-cô-sis, s. [Pref. *hyper-*, and Greek *sarkosis*=the growth of flesh.]

Path.: A fleshy excrescence, so called; proud flesh.

hý-pér-sthêne, s. [Pref. *hyper-*, and Gr. *sthenos*=strength.]

Min.: An orthorhombic brownish-green, grayish, or greenish-black or pinchbeck brown foliated brittle mineral of nearly pearly luster, with bronze-like reflections when fractured. Hardness, 5-6; specific gravity, 3.39. Composition: Silica, 51.35-52.88; alumina, 0.3-90; protoxide of iron, 18.23-33.92; magnesia, 11.69-22.59; lime, 1.60-3.55, &c. Before the blow-pipe it fuses to a black enamel. Being first found on the coast of Labrador, it was called Labrador Hornblende; then it was met with at Coverack Cove, Cornwall, England, and finally in Norway, Sweden, the Tyrol, Canada, &c. Some diallages have been loosely ranked as *hypersthene*. (*Dana*.)

hypersthene-andesite, s.

Path.: An andesite described by Drasche with *hypersthene* as one of the leading constituents.

hypersthene-rock, s. [*HYPERYTE*.]

hý-pér-sthên-ic, a. [Eng., &c., *hypersthen(e)*; -ic.]

Petrol.: Of, belonging to, containing, or resembling *hypersthene*.

Generally the substantive *hypersthene* is adjectively used instead of *hypersthenic*.

hý-pér-sthên-ite, s. [Eng. *hypersthen(e)*; -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: The same as *HYPERYTE* (q. v.).

hý-pér-tâu-tôl-ô-gý, subst. [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *tautology* (q. v.).] Excessive tautology.

"Can any other instance be produced of this *hypertautology*?"—*Notes and Queries*, Aug. 30, 1881, p. 161.

fâto, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wolf, wôrks, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rôle, fûll; trý, sýrian, æ, œ=ê; ey=â. qu=kw.

hý-pér-thé-sis, s. [Gr., from *hyper*=above, beyond, and *thesis*=a placing; *tithēmi*=to place.]

Philol.: The transferring of a letter from the syllable to which it properly belongs to another syllable immediately preceding or succeeding, as in *Gr. melaina* for *melania*.

hý-pér-thét-ic-a-l, a. [Gr. *hyperthetikos*, from *hyperthesis*=a placing over.] Exaggerated, excessive.

"These hyperthetical or superlative sort of expressions and illustrations are too bold and bumbasted."—*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, xv. (Comment.)

hý-pér-thýr-i-ôn (yr as ir), s. [Greek, from *hyper*=above, beyond, and *thýra*=a door.]

Arch.: That part of the architrave which is over a door or window. [HEAD-MOLDING.]

hý-pér-tri-chó-sis, s. [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng., &c., *trichosis* (q. v.).]

ath.: An abnormally large development of hair either locally or generally over the body.

hý-pér-tróph-ic, **hý-pér-tróph-ic-a-l**, adj. [English *hypertróph(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Producing or tending to produce hypertrophy.

hý-pér-tróphiéd, a. [Eng. *hypertrophy*; *-ed*.] Caused or affected by hypertrophy; excessively developed.

hý-pér-tró-phý, s. [Pref. *hyper-*, and Greek *tróphē*=nourishment.]

1. *Zool., Phys., Path.*: Excessive development of the body or any of its organs from over-nutrition. The most dangerous hypertrophy in man is that of the heart. There are three forms of it, simple hypertrophy, eccentric hypertrophy, or hypertrophy with dilatation, and the congenital malformation of concentric hypertrophy.

2. *Bot.*: The excessive development of one part of a plant to the detriment of another. The horticulturist often does this intentionally to gain an important object.

hý-pér-yte, s. [Gr. *hyper*=over, beyond, referring to the strength, or contracted from *hypersthene* (q. v.), and suff. *-yte* (*Petrol.*) (q. v.).]

Petrol.: A dark-colored granite-like rock, composed of serpentine and hypersthene. Labradorite, in which the hornblende constituent is a dark lamellar variety of either hornblende or pyroxene, or is hypersthene. (*Dana*.) Called by Lyell, &c., hypersthene rock, and by others hypersthénite (q. v.). Rutley considers that the so-called hypersthene is really diallage, and doubts the propriety of continuing the name hypersthénite. Hyperyte is abundant among the traps of Skye.

hý-pé-thrál, a. [HYPERETHERAL.]

hý-phá, s. [Gr. *hyphe*=a weaving, a web.]

Botany: 1. The name given by Willdenow to the filamentous fleshy, watery, thallus of Byssaceae.

2. The mycelium or spawn of certain fungi. The cells are destitute of chlorophyll, and grow only at their apices.

hý-phā-nē, s. [Gr. *hyphainō*=to weave, referring to the fibers of the fruits.]

Bot.: A genus of Palms, tribe Borasseæ. *Hyphæne thebaica* is the Down or Doom Palm of Egypt (DOOM); this and *H. coriacea*, an allied species, branch dichotomously, a rare character in palms.

hý-phās-má, s. [Gr. *hyphasma*=a thing woven, a web.] [HYPHÆNE.]

Bot.: A name applied to the mycelium of the fungi which constitute molds. Berkeley thinks it a useless term.

hý-phén, s. [Lat., from Gr. *hyphen*=in or under one, together; *hyph-* for *hypo*=under, and *hen*=one thing; neut. of *heis*=one.] A short stroke, line, or mark used between two words to mark that they form a compound word, or are connected, as *five-leaved*; also in writing or printing to connect the syllables of a divided word.

hý-phén, v. t. [HYPHEN, s.] To connect or join by a hyphen.

hý-phén-át-éd, a. [Eng. *hyphen*; *-ated*.] Joined by hyphens.

hý-phén-ic, a. [Eng. *hyphen*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to the use of the hyphen (q. v.).

hý-phén-ism, s. [Eng. *hyphen*; *-ism*.] Two or more words connected by a hyphen.

"The word hyphen being Greek, and being made a substantive, we might join Greek suffixes to it, and speak of *hyphenisms* and *hyphenic phrases*."—*Notes and Queries*, Sept. 20, 1851, p. 204.

hý-phén-i-zā-tion, s. [Eng. *hyphen*; *-ization*.] The act of joining words by a hyphen.

"A neglect of mental hyphenization often leads to mistakes as to the author's meaning."—*Notes and Queries*, Sept. 20, 1851, p. 204.

hý-phō-mý-gē-tēs, s. [Gr. *hyphainō*=to weave.] [HYPHÆNE.]

Bot.: An order of Fungals, having naked spores, often septate, and a floccose thallus. It is composed of microscopic plants, growing as molds over dead or living organic substances. Called also Botrytaceæ (q. v.). The order is divided into five suborders: Isariacei, Stilbacei, Dematei, Mucedines, and Sepedoniæ (q. v.).

hý-phō-strō-má, s. [Gr. *hyphainō*=to weave, and Mod. Lat., &c., *stroma* (q. v.).]

Bot.: The mycelium or spawn of fungals.

hý-pin-ō-sis, s. [Pref. *hyp-* (q. v.); Greek *is* (genit. *inos*)=strength, muscle, fiber, and suff. *-osis*.] *Path.*: A diminished amount of fibrin in the blood, an occasional attendant on anemia.

hýp-nā-l, **hýp-nōl-dē-s**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *hypnum*]; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-et*, or Gr. *eidōs*=form, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A large order, tribe, or family of pleurocarpous mosses, with nodding capsule on a long footstalk, the stems generally cylindrical, the leaves imbricated.

hýp-nē-s, a. [From Mod. Lat. *hypnum*, or Gr. *hypnos*=sleep, and suff. *-ea* (7).]

Botany: A genus of Rhodiaceæ (Floriaceous Algae). Several have a peculiar odor produced by the iodine which they contain.

hýp-nōl-dē-s, s. [HYPNÆL.]

hýp-nōl-ō-gist, s. [English *hypnology* (y); *-ist*.] One versed in hypnology.

hýp-nōl-ō-gý, s. [Gr. *hypnos*=sleep, and *logos*=a discourse.] A treatise or discourse on sleep and its phenomena; the study of the phenomena of sleep.

hýp-nōt-ic, a. & s. [Gr. *hypnōtikos*=putting to sleep, sleepy; *hypnōō*=to put to sleep; *hypnos*=sleep.]

A. As adj.: Having the quality or property of putting to sleep; causing or tending to cause sleep; soporific.

B. As subst.: A medicine or preparation which produces or tends to produce sleep; a soporific, an opiate.

hýp-nō-tism, s. [Fr. *hypnotisme*, from Gr. *hypnos*=sleep.]

Therapeutics: A method of artificially inducing sleep for remedial purposes. The method sometimes adopted is that of holding any small bright object about ten or twelve inches above the middle of the forehead, so as to require a slight exertion of the attention to enable the patient to look at with a steady, uninterrupted gaze. In a few minutes sleep follows in susceptible persons. If the eyes do not quickly close, two of the fingers of the operator's hand are brought toward the patient's eyes, when he closes them involuntarily. [MESMERISM.] Another method is to exhort the patient to imagine that he sees his breath on a frosty day, and to count the respirations; few people can reach a hundred.

"The facts of hypnotism, or induced somnambulism are well known to physiologists."—*Saturday Review*, Nov. 10, 1853, p. 595.

hýp-nō-tize, v. t. [Gr. *hypnos*=sleep; *t* connective, and Eng. suff. *-ize*.] To affect with hypnotism.

hýp-nūm, s. [Gr. *hypnon*=a kind of moss growing under trees.]

Bot.: A genus of mosses, the typical one of the Hypneæ, or Hypnoidæ (q. v.). It has prostrate, pinnate, bright green branches.

hý-pō, pref. [Gr. *hypo*=under.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A common prefix, used especially with words derived from the Greek, and signifying under, beneath.

2. *Chem.*: A prefix used to denote that the compound contains less oxygen. Thus, hypochlorous acid has the formula HClO, and chlorous acid HClO₂.

***hý-pō**, s. [A contr. for *hypochondriac* (q. v.).] The same as HYP (q. v.).

hý-pō-blast, ***hý-pō-blās-tūs**, s. [Pref. *hypo-*, and Gr. *blastos*=a sprout, a shoot.]

1. *Anat.*: The term applied by Foster and Balfour to the lower germs or lower layer of cellular elements in a blastoderm (q. v.). There are ultimately developed from it the alimentary canal, the liver, &c.

2. *Bot.*: The name given by Richard to a scutelliform cotyledon of wheat, which he thought a particular modification of the radicle.

hý-pōb-ō-lē, s. [Greek *hypobolē*, from *hypo*=under, and *ballō*=to throw.]

Rhet.: A figure in which several things which seem to be opposed to the argument are mentioned, each of them being then refuted in turn.

hý-pō-brāh'-chl-als, s. pl. [Pref. *hypo-*, and pl. of *branchial* (q. v.).]

Comp. Anat. & Ichthy.: The lower portion of the branchial arches or supports of the gills in fishes.

hý-pō-brō-mite, s. [Eng. *hypobrom(ous)*; *-ite*.] *Chem.*: A salt of hypobromous-acid (q. v.).

hý-pō-brō-mōs, a. [Pref. *hypo-*; Eng. *brom(ine)*, and suff. *-ous*.] (See the compound.)

hypobromous-acid, s.

Chem.: HBrO. A solution of this acid can be obtained by shaking bromine water with mercuric oxide, HgO, and then shaking the yellow liquid successively with Br₂ and HgO; a liquid can thus be formed which contains 6.2 per cent. of bromine combined as hypobromous acid, HgO+2Br₂+H₂O=2(HBrO)+HgBr₂. It is a powerful oxidizing agent, and bleaches vegetable colors. Bromine added to milk of lime forms a compound resembling bleaching powder; it may be a mixture of CaBr₂ with hypobromite of calcium, Ca(BrO)₂.

hý-pō-car-pō-gē-an, a. [Pref. *hypo-*; Gr. *karpōs*=fruit; *gē*=the earth, and Eng. suff. *-an*.]

Bot.: Producing its fruit below the ground.

hý-pō-ca-thār'-sis, s. [Pref. *hypo-*, and Eng., &c., *catharsis*.]

Pharr.: Slight purging.

hý-pō-cáu-sis, s. [Gr.] [HYPOCAUST.] Among

the Greeks, a furnace with flues running underneath the pavement of an apartment, to increase the temperature.

hý-pō-cāust, s. [Gr. *hypokauston*, from *hypo*=under, and *kaiō*, fut. *kauōō*=to burn.]

1. *Arch.*: A furnace for heating a building by hot air conducted under the floor and through the walls. Hypocausts were used by the Romans for heating their baths.

"At the southeastern corner of the dwelling was found a singular hypocaust, or subterranean stove for heating the building."—*Fall Mail Gazette*.

2. *Hort.*: A place where a fire is kept up for the purpose of heating a stove or hot-house.

hý-pō-chæ-rid'-ē-s, s. pl. [Latin *hypochaeris* (genit. *hypochaeridis*); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Composites, sub-order Ligulifloræ.

hý-pō-chæ-ris, s. [Lat.=Gr. *hypochairis*, *hypochoiris*=a plant, *Hyoseris lucida*.]

Bot.: Cat's ear. The typical genus of the tribe Hypochaerideæ (q. v.). The achenes are striate, often beaked, the pappus feathery, the receptacle chaffy, the involucre oblong, imbricated. Six species are known. They have yellow flowers.

hý-pō-chil, **hý-pō-chil'-l-ūm**, s. [Pref. *hypo-*, and Gr. *cheilos*=the lip.]

Bot.: The lower part of the lip of some orchids.

hý-pō-chlōr'-ite, s. [Gr. *hypochlōros*=greenish-yellow. Named on account of the green chlorite-like color.]

1. *Min.*: A brittle mineral of feebly vitreous luster, occurring crystalline and earthy. Composition: Silica, 50.24; alumina, 14.65; oxide of bismuth, 13.03; protoxide of iron, 10.54; phosphoric acid, 9.62, with a trace of manganese. Found in Saxony and at Voigtland. (*Dana*.)

2. *Chem.*: A salt of hypochlorous-acid (q. v.). [BLEACHING-POWDER.]

hý-pō-chlōr'-ōs, a. [Prefix *hypo-*, and English *chlorous*.] (See the compound.)

hypochlorous-acid, s.

Chem.: HClO. A monobasic acid, obtained by dissolving chlorine monoxide Cl₂O in water, also by passing HCl through a warm solution of permanganic acid and then distilling; also by passing chlorine into water containing calcium carbonate in suspension CaCO₃+H₂O+2Cl₂=CO₂+CaCl₂+2HClO. The aqueous solution has a yellow color and powerful bleaching properties. It oxidizes arsenic and iodine. When mixed with hydrochloric acid the gases are decomposed, chlorine being liberated HClO+HCl=H₂O+Cl₂. Hypochlorous acid unites directly with ethene C₂H₄, forming glycol-chlorhydrin CH₂OH·CH₂Cl. The salts of hypochlorous acid are called hypochlorites. They are unstable and give off oxygen, and are converted into a mixture of chlorite, chlorate, and chloride.

hý-pō-chōn-dre (dre as dēer), **hý-pō-chōn'-dry**, s. [HYPOCHONDRIASIS.]

hý-pō-chōn'-dri-s, s. [HYPOCHONDRIASIS.]

hý-pō-chōn'-dri-āc, ***hý-pō-chōn'-dri-āck**, a. & s. [Eng. *hypochondri(a)*; *-ac*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to or connected with the hypochondrium.

2. Produced by hypochondria; characterized by hypochondria.

3. Suffering from hypochondria; having a disordered mind.

"The hypochondriac visionary."—*V. Knox: Essays*, No. 22.

4. Causing hypochondria, melancholy, or lowness of spirits.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel. dēl

B. As subst.: A person suffering from or affected with hypochoondria.

"Terror has frequently excited languid hypochoondriacs to exertions."—Cogan: *On the Passions*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. iii.

hypochoondriac-regions, *s. pl.* [ABDOMEN.]

hý-pò-chôn-dri'-ac-al, *a.* [English *hypochoondriac*; -al.] Hypochoondriac.

"Under the power of hypochoondriac melancholy."—Sharp: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 2.

hý-pò-chôn-dri'-ac-al-ly, *adv.* [English *hypochoondriac*; -ly.] In a hypochoondriac or melancholy manner.

hý-pò-chôn-dri-a-cism, *s.* [English *hypochoondriac*; -ism.] The condition or state of being affected with hypochoondria.

hý-pò-chôn-dri-a-sis, *s.* [Mod. Latin, from Lat. *hypochoondria* (q. v.).]

Path.: A complaint, usually of adult males, characterized by absurd attention to their real or supposed bodily ailments and sensations, with loss of spirits and want of feeling for others.

hý-pò-chôn-dri-asm, *s.* [Eng. *hypochoondria*; -ism.] The same as HYPOCHOONDRIASIS (q. v.).

hý-pò-chôn-dri-ast, *s.* [Eng. *hypochoondria*; -ist.] A person suffering from hypochoondriasis; a hypochoondriac.

hý-pò-chôn-dri-um, *s.* [Gr. *hypochoondrios*; *hypo*=under, and *chondros*=a cartilage.]

Anat.: Either of the two regions to the right and left of the epigastric one, the three together forming the upper zone of the abdomen.

hý-pò-chôn-dry, *s.* [HYPOCHOONDRIASIS.]

hý-pòch-thôn, *s.* [Gr. *hypochothonios*=under the earth; *hypo*=under, and *chthon*=the earth.]

Zool.: A genus of Amphibians, family Proteidae. *Hypochthon* or *Proteus anguinus* is a snake-like animal, but without scales, and having four feet. It is pale flesh-colored or white, with red gills, and lives in caves in Carinthia, &c.

hý-pò-cist, *s.* [Gr. *hypokistis*=a parasitic plant which grows on the roots of the cistus; Fr. *hypociste*.]

1. **Bot.:** A plant, *Cytinus hypocistis*, a native of the South of France.

2. **Pharm., &c.:** An insipidated juice obtained from the fruit of the plant described under 1. It is reduced under the influence of the sun's rays to the consistence of an extract. Used as a styptic and astringent.

hý-pò-crà-tër'-i-form, *a.* [Pref. *hypo*-, and Eng. *crateriform*.]

Bot.: Salver-shaped; used of a calyx, a corolla, or other organ having a long, slender tube and a flat limb. Example, Phlox.

hý-pòc-rí-sý, **hý-pòc-rí-sie**, ***y-pòc-rí-sie**, *s.* [Fr. *hypocrisie*, from Lat. *hypocrisis*, from Gr. *hypokrisis*=a reply, the acting of a play on the stage, hypocrisy; *hypokrinomai*=to make answer, to play a part; *hypo*=under, and *krinomai*=to contend, to dispute.] The act or practice of a hypocrite; dissimulation or hiding of one's true character under a false or specious appearance of virtue or goodness; a feigning to be what one is not; a pretense to virtue or goodness.

"This abject hypocrisy had been rewarded by a place in the ecclesiastical commission."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

hý-pò-crite, ***yp-o-crite**, *s.* [Fr. *hypocrite*, from Lat. *hypocrita*, *hypocrites*, from Gr. *hypokritēs*=a dissembler, a hypocrite.] One who assumes a false appearance of virtue or goodness; one who, for ulterior purposes, puts on a fair outside show; one who makes a false pretense to virtue.

"The hypocrite evaded the demand with characteristic dexterity."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

"The hypocrite feigns to be what he is not; the dissembler conceals what he is; the former takes to himself the credit of virtues which he has not; the latter conceals the vices that he has; the hypocrite makes truth serve the purpose of falsehood; the dissembler is content with making falsehood serve his own particular purpose." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***hý-pò-crite-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *hypocrite*; -ly.] In a hypocritical manner; like a hypocrite; hypocritically.

hý-pò-crit-ic-al, ***hý-pò-crit-ic**, *a.* [English *hypocrit(e)*; -ic, -ical.] Characterized by or full of hypocrisy; false; insincere.

"This is an old rogue, a schismatical knave, a hypocritical villain."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

hý-pò-crit-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *hypocritical*; -ly.] In a hypocritical manner; with hypocrisy.

"Insidiously, nay, hypocritically, abusing at once their proselytes and their religion."—Government of the Tongue.

***hý-pò-crit-ish**, *a.* [English *hypocrit(e)*; -ish.] Hypocritical.

"Their old hypocritical holy flatering fraudes."—Joye: *Expos. of Daniel*, ch. vii.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fäll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôc, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu - kw.

hý-pò-cý-clôid, *s.* [Prefix *hypo*-, and English *cycloid* (q. v.).]

Geom.: A curve generated by the movement of a curve upon the concave side of another curve. [EPICYCLOID.]

hý-pò-dêr-ma, *s.* [Pref. *hypo*-, and Gr. *derma*=the skin.]

Bot.: A layer or string of cells lying below the epidermis, and not in general distinguished from it.

hý-pò-dêr-mal, *a.* [Prefix *hypo*-, and English *dermal*.] The same as HYPODERMIC (q. v.).

hý-pò-dêr-mic, *a. & s.* [HYPODERMAL.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to parts immediately underlying the dermis or true skin; spec. applied to medical treatment by injection under the skin.

B. As subst.: A medicine introduced into the system by injection under the skin.

hypodermic-injection, *s.*

Surg.: Injections beneath the skin, chiefly of morphia or some other narcotic. Hypodermic injections are valuable remedies, but should only be used under medical advice.

hý-pò-dêr-mic-al, *a.* [Eng. *hypodermic*; -al.] The same as HYPODERMIC (q. v.).

hý-pò-dêr-mic-al-ly, *adv.* [English *hypodermic*; -ly.] Under the skin.

"Varying quantities of poison are to be hypodermically injected into dogs."—London Times.

hý-pò-dêr-mis, *s.* [HYPODERMA.]

Bot.: The under layer of the spore-case of an urn moss.

hý-pò-gæ'-an, **hý-pò-gæ'-al**, **hý-pò-gæ'-ous**, *a.* [Gr. *hypo*=below, under, and *gê, gaia*=the earth.]

Bot.: Growing under the ground.

hý-pò-gæ'-i, *s. pl.* [HYPOGÆAN.]

Bot.: A sub-order of gasteromycetous fungi. They have a fleshy dehiscient sporangium excavate into sinuities lined with basidio-spores either smooth or tuberculated.

hý-pò-gæ'-ic, *a.* [HYPOGÆAN.]

hypogæic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: C₁₆H₃₀O₂. A monatomic fatty acid contained as a glyceride, together with palmitin and arachin, in the oil of the earthnut *Arachis hypogæa*. Hypogæic acid crystallizes from ether in needles which melt at 33°.

***hý-pò-gæ'-um**, *s.* [HYPOGÆAN.]

Arch.: A name given to all parts of a building below the level of the ground, as vaults, cellars, &c.

hý-pò-gæs'-tric, *a.* [Pref. *hypo*-, and Eng. *gastro*.] Relating to or in any way connected with the hypogastrium (q. v.).

hypogastric-region, *s.*

Anat.: The middle part of the lower region of the abdomen, that just below the stomach. [ABDOMEN.]

hý-pò-gæs'-tri-um, *s.*

Anat.: The middle part of the lowest zone into which the abdomen is divided. [ABDOMEN.]

hý-pò-gæs'-trô-cêle, *s.* [Pref. *hypo*-, and Eng. *gastrocele*.]

Surg.: Hernia of the hypogastrium (q. v.).

hý-pò-gê'-an, **hý-pò-gê'-al**, *a.* [HYPOGÆAN.]

hý-pò-gêne, *a.* [Pref. *hypo*-, and Gr. *gignomai*=to come into being.]

Geol.: Nether-formed. A name applied to rocks, believed by Sir Charles Lyell and his followers to have originated some considerable distance beneath the surface of the ground. He included under the designation igneous rocks like granite, and metamorphic ones like gneiss. He introduced the term hypogene to supersede the word primary, when it was found that some of the rocks to which the latter term was applied were posterior to many of the secondary rocks.

hypogene-limestone, *s.* [METAMORPHIC-LIMESTONE.]

hý-pò-glôs'-sal, *a.* [Pref. *hypo*-, and English *glossal*.]

Anat.: Beneath the tongue. Used specially of the hypoglossal nerve, which is the motor nerve of the tongue, and partly of some dorsal muscles. It is the ninth cranial nerve.

hý-pò-glôt'-tis, **hý-pò-glôs'-sis**, *s.* [Gr. *hypo*=under, and *glotta, glôssa*=the tongue.]

1. The under part of the tongue.

2. A lozenge to be kept under the tongue, until dissolved.

hý-pò-gýn, *s.* [HYPOGYNOUS.]

Bot.: A hypogynous plant.

hý-pòg-ýn-ous, *a.* [Gr. *hypo*=under; *gynê*=that which is feminine, and Eng. suff. -ous.]

Botany:

1. **Of stamens:** Growing from below the base of the ovary—i. e., on the receptacle, and not united to any other organ.

2. **Of plants:** Not having the stamens adherent to either calyx or corolla, or inserted into the pistil.

hypogynous-exogens, *s. pl.*

Bot.: A class of exogens, consisting of those which have hypogynous stamens. Lindley divides them into fourteen alliances:

Violales, Cistales, Malvales, Sapindales, Guttiferales, Nymphales, Ranales, Berberales, Ericales, Rutales, Geraniales, Silenales, Chenopodiales, and Piperales. [See these words.]

hý-pò-lýt-rê-s, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hypolytr(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eae.]

Bot.: A tribe of Cyperaceæ, type *Hypolytrum*.

hý-pòl-ý-trûm, *s.* [Pref. *hypo*-, and Gr. *elytron*=a cover, a covering.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Hypolytree (q. v.).

hý-pòm-ên-ous, *a.* [Gr. *hypo*=under, *menô*=to remain, and Eng. suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Arising from below an organ without adhering to it or any other; free.

hý-pò-ni'-trites, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hypo*-, and Eng. *nitrites*.]

Chemistry: Compounds formed by the action of sodium amalgam on a solution of an alkaline nitrite; on acidifying with acetic acid a yellow precipitate is formed of argentic hyponitrite AgNO. A solution of sodium hyponitrite NaNO is alkaline to test paper, and when strongly acidified with acetic acid evolves N₂O nitrous oxide.

hý-pò-nô-mêu'-ta, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *hyponomêus*=to undermine, to make passages under ground. (*Agassiz*).]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Hyponomeutidæ (q. v.). *Hyponomeuta padellus* is common; its larva feeds on hawthorn, the apple, the aloe, &c., that of *H. evonymella* on the spindle bushes, and that of *H. padis* on the bird-cherry.

hý-pò-nô-mêu'-ti-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hyponomeuta* (a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Tineina. The male has wings of the normal size, the female has hers abbreviated; the antennæ rather thick, pubescent, the maxillary palpi undeveloped. Larva with sixteen legs, the third pair often clubshaped, feeding between united leaves.

***hý-pò-phêt**, *s.* [Gr. *hypophêtês*: *hypo*=under, and *phêmi*=to speak.] An expounder, an interpreter.

hý-pò-phîc'-ô-dal, *a.* [Pref. *hypo*; Gr. *phloios*=the rind or bark of trees, and suff. -al.]

Bot.: Existing beneath the epidermis of the bark. (*Cooke*.)

hý-pò-phôs'-phite, *s.* [Pref. *hypo*-, and Eng. *phosphite*.]

Chem.: A salt of hypophosphorous acid.

hý-pò-phôs'-phôr-ous, *a.* [Pref. *hypo*-, and Eng. *phosphorous*.] (See the compound.)

hypophosphorous-acid, *s.*

Chem.: H₃PO₂, hydric hypophosphite. It can be obtained as a barium-salt. By boiling phosphorus with barium hydrate, phosphorated hydrogen escapes as a gas. On evaporation the salt separates out; by adding sulphuric acid till the barium is precipitated the acid is obtained, which can be evaporated till the temperature rises to 105°, and then placing it under a desiccator, a syrupy oil is obtained, which at a temperature below 0° forms a snow-white mass. When heated above 110° it is converted into PH₃, and phosphoric acid H₃PO₄. It is a powerful reducing agent. If the free acid in excess be added to a solution of cupric sulphate, and then heated to 55°, it gives a red precipitate of copper hydride Cu₂H₂.

hý-pò-phýl'-li-um, *s.* [Gr. *hypo*=under, and *phýllon*=a leaf.]

Bot.: The name given by Link and others to a small abortive leaf, like a scale, placed below a cluster of leaf-like branches or leaves.

hý-pòph-ýl-lôus, *a.* [HYPOPHYLLIUM.]

Bot.: On the under surface of a leaf.

hý-pòph-ý-sis, *s.* [Gr. *hypo*=under, and *physis*=nature.]

1. **Anat.:** (See the compound.)

2. **Bot.:** A cell which afterward becomes the root, as in Angiosperms.

hypophysis-cerebrî, *s.* [PITUITARY-BODY.]

hý-pò-pi-um, **hý-pò-pi-ôn**, *s.* [HYPOPYUM.]

hý-pò-pò-di-um, *s.* [Greek *hypopodium*=a foot-stool.]

Bot.: The stalk of a carpel or carpels.

hý-póp-ô-rûm, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Gr. *poros*=a passage.]

Bot.: A genus of Cyperaceæ, tribe Sclerææ. *Hypoporum nutans* is said to be diaphoretic and diuretic.

hý-póp-tér-âte, *a.* [Gr. *hypopteros*=feathered, winged; Eng. suff. *-ate*.]

Bot.: Having a wing produced at the base or below.

hý-póp-tér-ýg'-ê-l, **hý-póp-tér-ýg'-l-â'-çê-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hypopteryg(ium)*: Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ei*, or fem. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe or family of pleurocarpous mosses, having the leaves in two opposite straight rows, united on the upper side of the stem with a third medium row of smaller stipuliform leaves, on the under side having a resemblance to the intermediate leaves in Selaginella; the cells of the leaves are parenchymatous, and equal in all parts. All the genera are exotic. (Griffith & Henfrey.)

hý-póp-tér-ýg'-l-ûm, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Gr. *pterygion*=a little wing.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Hypopterygei (q. v.).

hý-pô-pý-ûm, *s.* [Gr. *hypo*=under, and *pyon*=pus.]

Pathol.: A collection of purulent matter in the anterior chamber of the eye. It was preceded by inflammation of the parts adjacent, if not also of all the tissues of the eye.

hý-pô-sáth-ri-æ, *s.* [Gr. *hyposathros*=something rotten.]

Bot.: The same as BLETTING (q. v.).

hý-pô-sclér'-ite, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-*; Greek *sklēros*=hard, and suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A variety of Albite (q. v.), not so hard as the normal mineral.

hý-pô-skêl'-ê-tal, *a.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Eng. *skeletal*.]

Anat.: The same as HYPAXIAL (q. v.).

hý-pô-spâ-dl-âs, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Gr. *spâō*=to draw out.]

Anat.: A defect in which the parts of the male urethra are not united into a tube.

hý-pô-spô-rân'-gî-ûm, *s.* [Prefix *hypo-*, and Eng. &c., *sporangium* (q. v.).]

Bot.: The indusium of ferns when it grows from below the spore cases.

hý-pôs'-ta-sis, **hý-pôs'-ta-sý**, ***hý-pos-ta-sie**, *s.* [Lat. *hypostasis*, from Gr. *hypostasis*=a standing under, substance, a Person of the Trinity: *hypo*=under, and *stasis*=standing; Fr. *hypostase*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: That which lies at the basis or foundation of anything. (Huxley, in Annandale.)

II. Technically:

*1. *Alchemy*: The principle or element of anything; spec., mercury, sulphur, and salt, which the alchemists deemed the principles or elements of all material bodies.

2. *Bot.*: The name given by Dutrochet to what is more commonly called the suspensor or suspensory cord of the embryo of an ovule. [SUSPENSOR.]

3. *Med.*: The sediment in urine. (Parr.)

4. *Theol. & Ch. Hist.*: The name given by the Greek ecclesiastical writers to what the Latins called Persona=a Person of the Trinity.

***hý-pôs'-ta-size**, *v. t.* [HYPOSTATIZE.]

hý-pô-stât'-ic, **hý-pô-stât'-ic-âl**, *a.* [Greek *hypostatikos*; Fr. *hypostatique*.]

1. Pertaining to hypostasis; constituent, constitutive, or elementary.

2. Personal; distinctly personal; constituting a distinct personality or substance.

hypostatic-union, **hypostatical-union**, *s.*

Theol.: The union of the divine and human natures in the person of Christ.

"The hypostatical or personal union of the divine and human natures in the person of our blessed Savior."—Tillotson: *Sermons*, vol. I., ser. 45.

hý-pô-stât'-ic-âl-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *hypostatically*; *-ly*.] In a hypostatic manner; personally.

"Christ's body, and his soul and deity be hypostatically united therewith."—Sharp: *Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 13.

hý-pôs'-ta-tize, ***hý-pôs'-ta-size**, *v. t.* [HYPOSTATIZE.] To make or regard as a distinct person or substance; to attribute proper personal existence to.

"Reason up to a God, and the best you can do is to hypostatize and deify the final product of your own faculties."—Morell: *Philosophy of Religion*, p. 173.

hý-pô-stil'-bite, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Eng. *stilbite*.]

Min.: Two minerals. The Hypostilbite of Mallet is the same as LAUMONITE; that of Beudant the same as STILBITE. Dana makes it a distinct species, with Laumonite for a synonym.

hý-pô-stôme, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Gr. *stoma*=a mouth.]

Compar. Anat.: The labrum or upper lip of trilobites.

hý-pô-strô-mâ, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Eng. &c., *stroma*.]

Bot.: The mycelium of certain fungals.

hý-pôs'-trô-phê, *s.* [Greek *hypo*=under, and *strophê*=a turning.]

Pathol.: A relapse.

hý-pô-stêlê, *a. & s.* [Gr. *hypostylos*=resting on pillars beneath: *hypo*=under, and *stylos*=a pillar.]

A. As adjective:

Arch.: Having the roof supported by pillars.

B. As substantive:

Arch.: A porch of a building supported by pillars; a covered colonnade; a pillared hall.

hý-pô-sul'-phite, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Eng. *sulphite*.]

Chemistry:

1. A salt of hyposulphurous acid.

*2. A name given formerly to a thiosulphate. The most important salt is thiosulphate of sodium, which is used in medicine under the name of hyposulphite of sodium.

hyposulphite of sodium, *s.*

Pharm.: $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$. The chemical properties and methods of preparing this salt are described under Thiosulphate of sodium. It is given in cases of scurvy vomiting to check fermentation, and as an external application in parasitic skin diseases. It is not irritating like sulphurous acid. It is also used as an antichlore for removing the last traces of chlorine from bleached goods, and in photography for dissolving salts of silver, which are insoluble in water.

hý-pô-sul'-phûr-ôus, *a.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Eng. *sulphurous*.]

Chem.: (See the compound.)

hyposulphurous-acid, *s.*

Chemistry:

1. H_2SO_2 ; by the action of Fe or Zn on sulphurous acid H_2SO_3 , contained in a closed vessel, a yellow solution of zinc hyposulphite is obtained. Nearly pure NaHSO_2 is obtained by dissolving zinc in a concentrated solution of acid sodium sulphite, NaHSO_3 . A double salt of zinc and sodium sulphite first crystallizes out, then alcohol is added to precipitate the rest of this salt, and the decanted liquid is placed in a well-corked flask, and colorless needles of sodium hydrogen hyposulphite, NaHSO_2 , crystallize out. The solution has bleaching properties. The free acid is liberated by oxalic acid, giving an orange solution, which bleaches strongly and decomposes in the air.

*2. A name formerly given to thiosulphuric-acid (q. v.).

hý-pôt'-ê-nûse, *s.* [HYPOTHENUSE.]

***hý-pôt'-ê-nûs'-âl**, *a.* [Eng. *hypotenuse* (e); *-al*.]

Of the nature of an hypotenuse; forming an hypotenuse.

"If the hypotenusal, or screw be five, the perpendicular or elevation must be three, and the basis four."—Wilkins: *Dædalus*, ch. xv.

hý-pô-thâl'-lûs, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Eng. *thal-lus*.]

Botany:

1. Delicate filaments constituting the vegetation of coniomycetous fungals.

2. The inferior stratum of the thallus of lichens.

hý-pôth'-êc, *s.* [Fr. *hypothèque*=an engagement, a mortgage, a pawning, from Lat. *hypotheca*, from Gr. *hypothêkê*=(1) an underprop, (2) a pledge, a mortgage; *hypo*=under, and *tithêmi*=to place.]

Scots Law: A claim or right, corresponding to a lien in English law, by which the ownership in the effects of a debtor is vested in the creditor, while the effects at the same time remain in the possession of the debtor. Thus the furniture and crops of a tenant are subject to the hypothec of the landlord in respect of the current rent. By recent legislation hypothec has been rendered less stringent.

hý-pôth'-ê-car-ý, *a.* [Lat. *hypothecarius*, from *hypotheca*=a pledge, a mortgage.] Of or pertaining to a pledge, mortgage, or hypothecation.

hypothecary-note, *s.*

Scots Law: A note given in acknowledgment of debt, but which cannot pass into circulation.

hý-pôth'-ê-câte, *v. t.* [Eng. *hypothec*; *-ate*.]

1. To pledge or mortgage to a creditor in security for some debt or liability, but without transfer of title or delivery of possession.

"Distinguished like all other hypothecated estates, by small columns."—Sir W. Jones: *Commentary on Isaeus*.

2. To pledge generally; to mortgage.

"He had no power to hypothecate any part of the public revenue."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

hý-pôth'-ê-câ-tion, *s.* [Eng. *hypothec*; *-ation*.]

The act of hypothecating; the state of being hypothecated.

"The Athenian hypothecations were open and notorious."—Sir W. Jones: *Commentary on Isaeus*.

hý-pôth'-ê-câ-tôr, *s.* [Eng. *hypothecat* (e); *-or*.]

One who hypothecates or pledges anything as security for a debt or liability.

hý-pô-thê'-gî-ûm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *hypo*=under, and *thêkê*=a case.]

Bot.: A layer of cellular tissue, on which are attached the thecae or spore sacs of the fruits of lichens.

hý-pôth'-ê-nâr, *a.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Gr. *thenar*=the palm.] (See the compound.)

hypothenar-eminence, *s.*

Anat.: The fleshy mass at the inner border of the hand. It consists of three muscles passing to the little finger.

hý-pôth'-ê-nûs'-âl, *a.* [HYPOTENUSAL.]

hý-pôth'-ê-nûse, **hý-pôt'-ê-nûse**, *s.* [Fr. *hypotenuse*, from Lat. *hypotenusa*, from Gr. *hypoteinusa* (gramme)=the subtending (line): *hypo*=under, and *teinô*=to stretch.]

Geom.: The name given to that side of a right-angled triangle which subtends, or is opposite to, the right angle. Its property—that the square described on it is equal to the sum of the squares described on the other two sides—is demonstrated (I. 47), and generalized, so as to apply to any figure (VI. 31) in Euclid. The discovery of this property is attributed to Pythagoras. [LUNES.]

hý-pôth'-ê-sis, *s.* [Low Lat., from Gr. *hypothesis*=a placing under, a supposition: *hypo*=under, and *tithêmi*=to place; Fr. *hypothèse*.]

1. A supposition; a proposition or principle assumed or taken for granted in order to draw a conclusion or inference in proof of the point in question.

"Hypothetical necessity is that which the supposition or hypothesis of God's foresight and pre-ordination lays upon future contingents."—Clarke: *Leibnitz's Fifth Paper*.

2. A theory assumed to account for something which is not understood.

hý-pôth'-ê-size, **hý-pôth'-ê-sise**, *v. t.* [Eng. *hypothesize* (is); *-ize*.] To form hypothesis; to assume what is not proved.

"The Greeks soon lost or entirely neglected it, when they began to *hypothetize*."—Warburton: *Divine Legation*, bk. iii., § 4.

hý-pô-thêt'-ic, **hý-pô-thêt'-ic-âl**, *a.* [Greek *hypothetikos*=supposed, imaginary; Fr. *hypothétique*.] [HYPOTHESIS.] Founded on or including an hypothesis or supposition; of the nature of an hypothesis; assumed or taken for granted, though not proved, for the purpose of deducing proof of a point in question; conjectural; conditional.

"It is in vain that *hypothetico* notions will be assumed."—Cogan: *Theol. Disq.*, pt. ii., ch. i.

Hypothetical Universalists, *s. pl.*

Ch. Hist.: A name given in the seventeenth century to the followers of Moses Amyraut, who believed that God is disposed to show mercy to all, yet only on condition of their believing in Christ. [AMYRALDISM.]

hý-pô-thêt'-ic-âl-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *hypothetical*; *-ly*.] In a hypothetical manner; upon supposition or conjecture; conjecturally.

"This precept commands some things absolutely, which oblige all; some things only hypothetically."—South: *Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 6.

hý-pôth'-ê-tist, *s.* [HYPOTHESIS.] One who makes or supports a hypothesis.

hý-pô-tra-chê'-lî-ûm, *s.* [Gr. *hypotrachelion*=the lower part of the neck, the neck of a column: *hypo*=under, and *trachelos*=a neck.]

Arch.: The necking of a column in the classical orders, consisting of several narrow cinctures cut into the shaft at the base of the echinus.

hý-pô-trô'-chôid, *s.* [Greek *hypotrochos*=with wheels under, on wheels, and *eidos*=form; or, pref. *hypo-*, and Eng. *trochoid* (q. v.).]

Mach.: The curve traced by a point which is fixed relative to a circle rolling on the concave side of a fixed circle.

hý-pô-tû'-phite, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-*; Gr. *tuphos*=smoke, mist; *tuphō*=to raise a smoke.]

Min.: The same as ARSENIC-GLANCE (q. v.). (Brit. Mus. Cat.)

hý-pôt'-ý-pô-sis, *s.* [Gr. *hypotypōsis* is an outline, a sketch; from *hypotypō*=to sketch, to outline: *hypo*=under, and *typos*=a blow.]

Rhet.: A vivid, forcible, or animated description of a scene, so as to present it attractively to the mind.

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôw; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

hý-pôx-ân-thîn, hý-pôx-ân-thîne, s. [Gr. *hypoxanthos*=yellowish or lightish brown.]
Chem.: The same as SARCINE or SARKIN (q. v.).
 (Quain, Fournes, &c.)

hý-pôx-ân-thíte, s. [Gr. *hypoxanthos*=yellowish or lightish brown; pref. *hypo-*; Gr. *xanthos*=yellow, and suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]
Min.: Sienna Earth. A brownish-yellow clay or ocher, believed by Dana to be only clayey yellow ocher.

hý-pôx-l-dâ-çê-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *hypoxis* (genit. *hypoxidis*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]
Bot.: Hypoxids. An order of endogens, alliance Narcissales. It consists of herbs with a tuberous or fibrous perennial root, leaves growing from the root and crown; linear entire, plaited; perianth petaloid, six-parted; stamens six; ovary three-celled; fruit indehiscent, dry, or berried, one, two, or three-celled; seeds indefinite in number. Found in the warmer parts of the world. Known genera about four, species about sixty. (Lindley.)

hý-pôx-l-ýs, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *hypoxis* (genit. *hypoxidis*).]
Bot.: Lindley's name for the Hypoxidaceæ (q. v.).

hý-pôx-l-ýs, s. [Pref. *hypo-*, and Gr. *oxus*=sharp, referring to the base of the capsule. Cf. also *hypoxizô*=to be sourish.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Hypoxidaceæ (q. v.). The tubers of *Hypoxis erecta* are used by the North American Indians as a remedy for ulcers, and as a medicine in intermittent fevers.

hý-pô-xô-ýc, a. [Pref. *hypo-*, Gr. *zôon*=a living creature, and Eng. suff. *-ic*.]

Geol.: Beneath the strata, in which traces of former organic life have hitherto been found. It is intended to be a less positive term than *azoic*, which absolutely declares that the strata to which it is applied are destitute of organic remains.

þypo-zoic-system, s.

Geol.: The name applied by Phillips to rocks of the character now described. [HYPOZOIC.]

***hýpped, a.** [HIPPEID.] Rendered melancholy or low-spirited; affected with hypochondria.

hýp-si-prým-nûs, s. [Gr. *hypsiprymnos*=with a high stern; *hyps*=high, and *prymna*=the stern; the hindmost part of anything.]

Zool.: A genus of marsupials, section Poephaga. The genus contains the Kangaroo-rats or Potoroos. [KANGAROO-RAT.]

Hýp-sis-târ-l-an-g, s. pl. [Gr. *hypsistos*=the highest; *hyps*=high, aloft; Eng. pl. suff. *-arians*.]
Ch. Hist. & Eccles.: A sect of heretics which existed in Cappadocia, in the fourth century; their leading principle was the recognition of God as the "Most High." Rejecting sacrifices, circumcision, pictures, and images, they observed the Jewish Sabbath and Jewish distinctions as to clean and unclean food, and like the Magians, used fire and lights as symbols of the Deity. (Blunt.)

hýp-sô-dôn, s. [Greek *hyps*=high, and *odous* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

Palæont.: A fish with saurodont teeth, found in the Cretaceous rocks, and the London clay.

hýp-sôm-ê-têr, s. [Greek *hypsos*=height, and *metron*=a measure.] An instrument for measuring heights by observing differences in barometric pressures at different altitudes. Specif., an instrument for determining altitudes by observation of the boiling points of water.

hýp-sô-mêt-ric, hýp-sô-mêt-ric-ál, a. [Eng. *hypsometer*; *-ic, -ical*.] Of or pertaining to hypsometry.

hýp-sô-mêt-ric-ál-ý, adv. [Eng. *hypsometrical*; *-ly*.] According to the rules or principles of hypsometry.

hýp-sôm-ê-trý, s. [HYPSONETER.] The art or science of measuring heights by observing differences in barometric pressures at different altitudes.

hýp-sô-phýl-lar-ý, a. [Gr. *hypsos*=height; *phyllon*=a leaf, and Eng. suff. *-ary*.] (See the compound.)

hypsophyllary-leaves, s. pl.

Bot.: Bracts of leaves, in the axils of which the flowers are placed.

hýp-ti-dâ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *hyptis*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of labiate plants, tribe Ocimeæ.

hýp-tis, s. [Gr. *hypsitos*=bent back, because the limb of the corolla is turned on its back.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Hyptidæ (q. v.).

hý-râ-çê-ûm, hý-râ-çl-ûm, s. [Mod. Latin *hyrax*, genit. *hyraci*]; Lat. neut. sing. suff. *-um*.]
The dung of the Cape hyrax, used as a substitute for castor.

hý-râç-l-dâ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *hyrax*, genit. *hyraci*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: The typical and only family of the order Hyracoidea (q. v.).

hý-râ-côl-dê-â, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *hyrax*, genit. *hyraci*]; Gr. *eidos*=form.]

Zool.: An order of mammals, one of three, having a zonary deceduate placenta, the others being Carnivora and Proboscidea. Incisors 2-2, canines 2-2, premolars 2-2, molars 2-2. The upper incisors have persistent pulps, and are long and grooved, as in rodents; the lower are straight, and grooved longitudinally. The molars resemble those of the rhinoceros. The forefeet have four toes, the hind have three. The inner nail of the hind foot is singularly curved. There are no clavicles. The stomach is simple. The intestine has two accessory cæca in addition to the ordinary one. Only known genus, *Hyraux*, which Linnaeus placed under Glires (Rodentia), and Cuvier under Pachydermata. None are known fossil.

hý-râ-cô-thêr-l-ûm, s. [Gr. *hyrax* [HYRAX], and *thêrion*=a wild animal.]

Palæont.: A genus of Tapiridæ(?). From the Eocene of Europe.

hý-râx, s. [Gr. *hyrax*=a shrew.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Hyracoidea, and the order Hyracoidea (q. v.). *Hyraux syriacus* is the Syrian hyrax, or Daman. [CONEY, DAMAN.] Other species are *H. capensis*, from Southern Africa (the Dutch call it badger), and *H. dorsalis*, from the west of Africa.

hý-sôn, s. [Chinese *hi-tshun*=lit. first crop or blooming spring.] A kind of green tea imported from China.

hýs-sôp, hýs-sô-pûs, s. [Lat. *hysopus*; Gr. *hysopos*, from Heb., see def.; Fr. *hysopo*, *hysoppe*; Prov. *isop*, *ysop*; Sp. *hisopo*; Port. *hysopo*; Ital. *isopo*.]

I. (Of the form hyssop):

1. Bot.: *Hyssopus officinalis*, a labiate plant with blue flowers. Wild in Southern Europe. Formerly used as a carminative and antispasmodic. It yields a kind of camphor.

¶ The Bastard Hyssop is *Teucrium pseudohysopus*; the Hedge Hyssop, *Gratiola officinalis*; Water Hyssop, *Herpestes monnieri*.

2. Scripture:

(1) Old Test.: Heb. *ezob*=a plant which "sprung out of the wall," i. e., grew in crevices of walls, and was as remarkable for its diminutive size as the cedar for its magnitude (1 Kings iv. 38). A branch of it could be used like a sponge to take up a liquid (Exod. xii. 22). It had, at least ceremonially, if not even actually, detergent properties (Lev. xiv. 6, 49, 51, 52; Numb. xix. 6, 18). It was the symbol of spiritual purification from sin (Ps. li. 7). The passages in 1 Kings and Exodus suggest moss. But the probability is in favor of the view that the plant is the caper (*Capparis spinosa*), the *asuf* of the Arabs, a climber among rocks, rooting in the fissures.

(2) New Test.: In Heb. ix. 19, 21, the Old Testament *ezob* is rendered by the Gr. *hysopos*. If the hyssop of John xix. 29 furnished the stick to which the sponge was affixed, and was not itself the sponge, then moss would not answer the description, but the caper plant would [1].

II. (Of the form hyssopus):

Bot.: The typical and only genus of the family Hyssopidæ. The calyx has fifteen ribs, the four stamens are divergent.

hýs-sôp-l-dâ, s. pl. [Lat. *hysopus*]; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of labiate plants, tribe Saturee.

hýs-sô-pûs, s. [HYSSOP.]

hýs-tâ-tite, s. [Greek *hystatos*=the last, the utmost, the hindmost; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A variety of ilmenite (Br. Mus. Cat.). Dana makes the two separate varieties of Menacinite. Hystatite has about twenty per cent. of titanium and much sesquioxide of iron. From Arendal, in Norway, &c.

hýs-têr- (1), pref. [Greek *hysteros*=the latter, later.] Later.

hýs-têr- (2), hýs-têr-ô, pref. [Gr. *hystera*=the womb.] Of or belonging to the womb.

hýs-têr-ál-ýl-â, s. [Pref. *hyster-* (2), and *algos*=pain.]

Pathol.: Pain in the uterus.

hýs-têr-ân-thôus, a. [Pref. *hyster-* (1); Greek *anthos*=flower, and suff. *-ous*.]

Bot. (of leaves): Appearing after the flowers. Example, many trees.

hýs-tê-rê-sis, s. [Gr. *hysterein*=to lag.]

Magnetism: An indisposition to change from a condition previously induced, a phenomenon of magnetization of iron. It may be attributed to a sort of internal or molecular friction, causing energy to be absorbed when iron is magnetized. Whenever, therefore, the polarity or direction of magnetization of a mass of iron is rapidly changed, a considerable expenditure of energy is required. It is attributed to the work done in bringing the molecules into the position of polarity.

hýs-têr-l-â, s. [Gr. *hystera*=the womb.]

Pathol.: A nervous disorder of females, usually most frequent at the catamenial period and in the unmarried, indolent and luxurious habits, overspoiling, disappointed affection, grief, &c., are among the chief causes. The symptoms are innumerable, and the imitation of other diseases allied to it endless. In many cases, owing to a real defect of will and mental power, the symptoms are extremely distressing, and the bodily health very indifferent, with great eructation of gas and copious discharge of pale urine, extreme spasmodic action, *globus hystericus*, shrieking, laughing, sobbing, &c. The remedy for all this is undoubtedly mental and moral treatment, change of scene and associations, with general care of the bodily health, particularly as regards diet and the digestive organs, and strict avoidance of alcoholic stimulants.

hýs-têr-ýc, hýs-têr-ýc-ál, a. [Lat. *hystericus*=Gr. *hysterikos*=hysterical.]

Pathol.: Of or belonging to hysteria.

hýs-têr-ýc-ál-ý, adv. [Eng. *hysterical*; *-ly*.] In an hysterical manner.

hýs-têr-ýc-s, s. [HYSTERIA.]

hýs-têr-ý-tis, s. [Gr. *hystera*=the womb, and suff. *-itis*, denoting inflammation.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the womb.

hýs-têr-ý-ûm, s. [Said to be from Gr. *hysterêsis*=a coming too late, want, need, from the appearance of the parts of trees infested by the fungal.]

Bot.: A large genus of ascomycetous fungi, growing on the dead or living bark, stems, and leaves of various plants.

hýs-têr-ô, pref. [HYSTER- (2).]

hýs-têr-ô-çêle, s. [Pref. *hystero-*, and Gr. *kêlē*=a tumor.]

Surg.: A tumor or hernia of the womb.

hýs-têr-ôid, a. [Eng. &c., *hysteria*, and Greek *eidos*=resemblance.] Resembling hysteria; as a hysteroid disease. (Dunglison.)

hýs-têr-ôl-ô-ý, s. [Greek *hysterologia*, from *hysteros*=last, and *logos*=a word.] The same as HYSTERON PROTERON (q. v.).

hýs-têr-ôn prôt-êr-ôn, s. [Gr. *hysteron*, neut. of *hysteros*=last, and *proteron*, neut. of *proteros*=before others.]

Rhetoric:

1. A figure of speech in which that word which should properly come last is placed first; as, *valet atque vivit*=he is well and lives.

2. An inversion of the natural or logical order; as by placing the conclusion before the premises, &c.

"How wild

A *hysteron proteron* 's this, which Nature crosses."

Beaumont: *Psyche*, c. 1, s. 88.

hýs-têr-ô-phýte, s. [Pref. *hystero-*, and Greek *phuton*=a plant.]

Bot.: A plant growing on dead or living matter; as a fungal.

hýs-têr-ô-tome, s. [Pref. *hystero-*, and Greek *tomê*=a cutting.] An instrument for cutting into the womb.

hýs-têr-ôt-ô-mý, s. [HYSTEROTOME.]

Surg.: The Cæsarean operation (q. v.).

hýs-trîç-l-dâ, s. pl. [Latin *hystrix*, genit. *hystrici*]; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Rodentia having the body covered by quills; i. e., long spines mingled with bristly hairs. There are four molars on each side in each jaw; the clavicles are imperfect.

hýs-trîx, s. [Lat.=Gr. *hystrix*=a hedgehog.]

1. Zool.: The typical genus of the family Hystriidæ (q. v.). Tail not prehensile. *Hystrix cristata* is the Common Porcupine. [PORCUPINE.]

2. Palæont.: The genus is found in the Upper Miocene of Europe, and in the Pliocene of Europe and America.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, mar'ine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, son; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.



THE ninth letter, and the third vowel in the English alphabet. It has two principal sounds: (1) a long sound, as in *bind*, *find*, and in all words of one syllable ending in *e*, as in *fine*, *wine*, &c.; (2) a short sound, as in *fin*, *bill*, *fill*, &c. Besides these it has also three minor sounds: (1) as in *dirk*, *first*, &c.; (2) the French sound, as in *intrigue*, *machine*, &c.; and (3) the consonantal sound of *y*, when followed by a vowel, as in *Christian*, *million*, &c. It is uttered with a less opening of the mouth than *e*, the tongue being brought back to the palate, and striking the teeth next the cheek plate. With *a* and *e*, *i* makes several digraphs, as in *wait*, *neigh*, *field*, *seize*, *friend*; with *o* it forms a proper diphthong, as in *oil*. *A*, *i*, and *u* are by philologists called the primitive vowels, and from them all the various vowel sounds in the Aryan language have been developed. As a prefix, *i* was used in Middle English to represent the A. S. *ge*, as in *iwis*=*gewiss*. No true English word ends in *i*, its place as a final vowel being taken by *y*. *I* and *j* were formerly regarded as one character, and in dictionaries up to a comparatively modern date words beginning with these letters were classed together.

I, *Ich, *Ik, *Uch (posses. *mi, my, mine, dat. & obj. me, pl. nom. we, posses. our, ours, dat. & obj. us), pron. [A. S. *ic*; cogn. with Dut. *ik*; Icel. *ek*; Dan. *jeg*; Sw. *jag*; Goth. *ik*; O. H. Ger. *ich*; Lat. *ego*; Gr. *egō*; Sansc. *aham*; Wel. *i*; Rum. *eu*.]

1. The nominative case of the first personal pronoun of the singular number; that pronoun by which a speaker or writer denotes himself.

2. (As a noun) In metaphys. The conscious thinking subject; the ego. [Eco.]

*I, exclam. [AYE.]

I-āc-chūs, s. [BACCHUS.]

1. **Zool.**: A genus of Catarrhine monkeys occurring in South America.

2. **Palæont.**: Found fossil in Tertiary or Post-Tertiary deposits in South America.

***I-āmb**, s. [Lat. *iambus*.] An iambus or iambic. "Far be it from us to decide which of these so-called feet the grammarians considered to be iambs."—*Saturday Review*, Feb. 23, 1883, p. 248.

I-ām-bic, a. & s. [Lat. *iambicus*, from Gr. *iambikos*.] [IAMBUS.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to the iambus.

2. Composed of iambs.

"Our common conversation frequently falls into iambic verse."—*Twining*: *Aristotle*; *On Poetry*, pt. I, § 7.

B. As substantive:

1. In *Pros.*: A foot consisting of one short and one long syllable, or one unaccented and one accented.

2. *Pl.*: Verses consisting of iambic feet. The iambic meter having been originally, according to Aristotle, employed in satirical poems, the term *iambics* came to be used as equivalent to a satire or lampoon.

"Stings, with iambics, Bupalus his foe."

Faunke: *Epitaph on Hipponax*.

***I-ām-bic-al**, a. [Eng., &c., iambic; -al.] The same as IAMBIC, a. (q. v.) [*Meres*, in *Eng. Garner*, ii. 110.]

***I-ām-bic-al-ly**, adv. [Eng. iambical; -ly.] In the manner of an iambic or iambs.

I-ām-blos, s. [IAMBIC, B. 2.]

***I-ām-bize**, v. t. [Eng. iamb; -ize.] To satirize in iambic verse, to lampoon.

"Iambic was the measure in which they used to iambize each other."—*Twining*: *Aristotle*; *On Poetry*, pt. I, § 6.

***I-ām-bōg-ra-phēr**, s. [Gr. *iambos*=an iambus, and *graphō*=to write.] A writer of iambic verse.

I-ām-būs, s. [Lat., from Gr. *iambos*.]

Pros.: A foot consisting of two syllables, of which the first is short or unaccented, and the second long or accented.

I-ān-thē, s. [Lat., =a Cretan virgin figuring in Ovid (*Met. ix.*).] [ASTEROID, No. 98.]

I-ān-thi-nā, s. [Latin *ianthinā* (pl.)=violet-colored garments; *ianthinus*=Gr. *ianthinus*=violet-colored; *ion*=the violet, and *anthos*=a flower.]

Zool.: Violet snail; a genus of mollusks, family *Halitidae*. The shell is thin, translucent, trochiform; the aperture four-sided; the animal with a large head, muzzle-shaped, with a tentacle and an eye-pedicle on each side, but no actual eye. Four species are known, all recent, from the Atlantic and the Coral Sea. (S. P. Woodward.) *Ianthina fragilis* is found in nearly every sea, and has helped to extend the range of other species parasitic on its shell. (*Lyell*.)

I-ān-thīn'-i-dē, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ianthin(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idē.]

Zool.: A family of Gasteropodous Mollusks, now generally merged in *Halitidae*. [IANTHINA.]

I-āp-ē-tūs, s. [Lat.]

1. *Mythol.*: The son of Titan and Terra.

2. *Astron.*: One of the satellites of Saturn (q. v.).

***Iasp**, s. [Fr. *jaspé*.] A Jasper.

"The floor of iasp and emeraude was dight."

Spenser: *Visions of Bellay*, il.

I-ā-tra-lip-tic, ***I-ā-tra-lēp-tic**, a. [Gr. *hē iatralēptikē technē*=the art of a surgeon who practices by anointing: *iatros*=a physician, and *aleiptikos*=connected with training, from *aleipho*=to rub, to anoint.]

Med.: Of or belonging to the system of therapeutics which aims at cures by anointing with friction and other appliances.

I-āt-ric, ***I-āt-ric-al**, a. [Gr. *iatrikos*, from *iatros*=a physician.] Relating or pertaining to physicians or medicine.

I-ā-trō, pref. [Greek *iatros*=a physician.] In comp., a physician.

iatro-mathematician, s.

Hist.: One of a school of physicians who arose in Italy about the middle of the seventeenth century. They attempted to explain the mechanism and action of the human body on hydraulic and mechanical principles, making use, for the purpose, of mathematical calculations. Called also mechanicians.

Ib, adv. [A contraction of *ibidem* (q. v.).]

I-bēr-i-ān, s. [From *Iberia*, the Latin name of Spain.]

1. One of the original inhabitants of Spain, now represented by the Basques.

2. The language of the Iberians, of which the modern Basque is supposed to be the representative.

I-bēr-is, subst. [Named from *Iberia*, Spain, in which many of the species grow.]

Bot.: Candy-tuft; a genus of cruciferous plants, family *Thlaspidæ*. The pouch is emarginate, the valves keeled and winged, the cells one-seeded, the petals unequal. *Iberis amara*, the Bitter Candy-tuft—a plant with white or purplish flowers.

I-bēr-ite, s. [Lat. *Iber(ia)*; -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: Altered iolite, constituting a mineral akin to Pinite and Iolite. From Montalvan, near Toledo, in Spain.

I-bēx, s. [Lat.]

Zool.: A wild goat, or rather several species of wild goats, the best known of which is the Common Ibex (*Capra ibex*). It is the Ibex of the ancient Romans, the Steinbock of the Germans, and the Bouquetin of the French. The adult male is about five feet long from nose to tip of tail, and two feet eight inches high at the shoulder. The horns are flat, with two longitudinal ridges at the sides, crossed by numerous transverse knots; they are sub-vertical, curved backward, dark in color. The hair is red-brown in summer and gray-brown in winter, the beard short and dark, the inside of the ears and under part of the tail white. The general color of the female is earthy-brown and ashy. The young are gray. It inhabits the highest regions of the Alps. An analogous species, the *C. pyrenaicus*, is found on the Spanish side of the Pyrenees. Three other species are found upon the Asiatic, and two more on the Abyssinian and Nubian mountains.

Ib-Id, adv. [A contraction of *IBIDEM* (q. v.).]

Ib-I-dem, adv. [Lat., properly *ibi*, with demonstrative *dem*, as in *idem*, *tandem*, &c.] In the same place; moreover.

Ib-I-jau (as *ōw*), s.

Ornith.: *Nyctibius grandis* of Vieillot. The Grand Ibijau is found in Guiana, &c.

I-bis, s. [Latin *ibis*; Gr. *ibis*=the sacred ibis. See def.]

Ordinary Language and Zoology:

1. A genus of *Tantaline*. The bill is long, cylindrical, and arched from the base; the head naked; the wings broad, ample the second and third quills longest; the plumage metallic. The Sacred Ibis (*Ibis religiosa*) was venerated among the ancient Egyptians, who preserved its remains as mummies, and represented it upon their monuments. It is about the size of a hen, the plumage white, with the end of the wing feathers black, the last coverts with elongated loose barbs, black with violet reflections; bill and feet black, as is the naked part of the head and neck. It is found through Africa. It is the *Abou hannes* of Bruce. The Scarlet Ibis (*I. rubra*) is abundant on the banks of the Amazon, and in many other parts of South America. The Glossy Ibis (*I. falcinellus*) is dark-green above, and reddish-brown below; the whole plumage silky, and

with a purplish bronze reflection. It is found in Europe, Egypt, and Asia. It is believed to have been the Black Ibis of the ancients.

2. *Plur.*: *Tantaline*, a sub-family of *Ardeideæ*. [TANTALINÆ.]

I-ble, suff. [-ABLE.]

I-býc-tēr, s. [Gr. *ibýktēr*=one who begins a war song.]

Ornith.: A genus of *Aquilinæ*. *Ibycter leucogaster* is the Gallinaceous Eagle found in South America.

***ic**, pron. [I.]

I-cāc-i-nā, s. [Sp. *icaco*=*Chrysobalanus icaca*, which *icacina* resembles.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order *Icecinacæ* (q. v.). It consists of three or four shrubs from Western Africa.

I-cāc-i-nā-çē-ā, **I-ca-cin-ē-ā**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *icacin(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -acēā, -eā.]

Bot.: A tribe of *Olacacæ*, sometimes elevated into a distinct order. It consists of Hypogynous Exogens, of the alliance *Berberales*. The species are trees or shrubs, having alternate, simple leaves, without stipules, the flowers, which are generally hermaphrodite, being in cymes or panicles, each distinctly articulated on its pedicel. Calyx small, cup-shaped, five, rarely four, to six toothed, persistent. Corolla hypogynous, of five, or more rarely of four, or six, petals, sometimes united at the base into a short fleshy tube. Stamens equal in number to the petals; ovary five-, three-, or two-celled; ovules two in each cell. Fruit a drupe, generally one-celled, one-seeded; the seed pendulous. Found in the East Indies, Africa, South America, &c. Known genera about thirteen; species sixty-five or more.

I-çā-l'-ān, a. [From *Icarus*, a mythological hero, the son of *Dædalus*, who, when flying on wings from the anger of *Minos*, mounted too high, so that the heat of the sun melted the wax which cemented his wings, causing him to fall and perish in that part of the *Ægean Sea*, which was called after him.] Soaring too high; rash or adventurous in flight.

Ice, **yse*, **lys*, **iis*, s. [A. S. *is*, *iss*; Icel. *iss*; Sw. *is*; Dan. *is*; Dut. *ijs*; Ger. *eis*.] *Mahn* believes these to be from a hypothetical A. S. root *isan*; Goth. *eisan*=to shine, cogn. with Ger. *eisen*=iron, and Lat. *æs*=brass, copper. *Skeat* supposes its root is in *is* to go swiftly; cf. Sansc. *ish*=to go, to hasten, to fly; Icel. *eisa*=to go swiftly.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Water, or more rarely any other liquid, congealed by cold.

2. Congealed sugar. (*Johnson*.)

3. An ice-cream (q. v.).

4. An article of commerce manufactured of a mixture of fruit extracts, water and sugar, sold in a congealed state.

¶ To break the ice: To make the first attempt or effort in any direction.

II. Technically:

1. *Chem. & Min.*: Water congealed so as to be rendered solid by cold. *Dana* ranks water as a mineral species, and notes that its crystals are hexagonal and occur usually in compound stellate forms. Ice is transparent owing to the close contact of the crystals which compose it: this makes the individual particles so blend as to render the mass optically, as well as mechanically, continuous. Its specific gravity is 0.914. Water freezes at 32° of Fahr., at zero (0) of Centigrade. Its greatest density is at about 40° F., 4° or 5° C., hence ice floats on water. The surface of sheets of water is frozen while their mass remains liquid. Ice one inch and a half thick will support a man; four inches thick will support cavalry; five inches thick will support an eighty-four pound cannon; ten inches thick will support a multitude; eighteen inches thick will support a railroad train.

2. *Meteor.*, *Physical Geog.*, *Geol.*, &c.: Ice exists at all seasons, both on land and on the ocean around the Northern and Southern Poles, and in all latitudes on mountain tops; it occurs in winter, in most countries, by the freezing of lakes, ponds, streams, &c. Some of the forms in which it is found are ice-fields, icebergs, &c. (q. v.). Its action is the key to explain many geological phenomena [ICE-AGE, &c.] In some places, as in *Siberia*, it has been found interstratified with sand, or, as in *New South Shetland*, with volcanic ash.

3. *Manuf. & Comm.*: The Greeks and Romans were able to make artificial ice. Walker, in 1782, Leslie, in 1810, and Harrison, in 1857, invented or patented processes for the purpose. In 1806 Tudor, of Boston, began to export ice in quantities. The French followed in 1857.

4. *Therap.*: It is used as a remedy or palliative in hernia, hemorrhage, inflammation of the brain, &c.

¶ Anchor-ice: [GROUND-ICE.]

ice-age, s.

Geol.: The glacial period (q. v.).

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōw!; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, -gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -gion = shūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

ice-anchor, s.

Naut.: A bent bar whose prong enters a hole in the ice; to the other end a mooring-hawser is bent.

ice-apron, s. [ICE-BREAKER.]**ice-beam, s.**

Shipbuild.: A guard-plank at a ship's bow to fend off ice.

ice-bearer, s.

Mach.: A cryophorus (q. v.).

ice-belt, s. A belt or fringe of ice along the shore in the Arctic regions.

ice-box, ice-chest, s. [REFRIGERATOR.]**ice-breaker, s.**

1. A starting to protect the upper end of a bridge-pier. It presents an inclined edge up-stream to break a field or cake of floating ice, or to sustain the pressure of a gorge of ice.

2. A pier arranged with reference to the current, to prevent access of ice to the vessels in a harbor.

3. An ice-breaker for harbors is a steam-vessel provided with means for opening or keeping open a channel for ships.

ice-brook, s. A frozen stream or brook.

"A sword of Spain, the ice-brook's temper."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, v. 2.

ice-calorimeter, s.

Mach.: A method of determining specific heats by means of ice. Black's calorimeter consists of a block of ice with a cavity in its center, with a cover of ice. The body, whose specific heat is to be determined, is raised to a certain temperature, and then put in the cavity. When the body falls to 32° F., the freezing point, it is wiped clean, as is the cavity itself, with a cloth previously weighed. The increase of weight in the cloth measures the ice converted into water, whence may be deduced the specific heat of the body, the rule being that 79.25, or in round numbers 80 thermal units, are needed to liquefy a pound of ice.

ice-cap, s.

1. *Geol.*: The great sheet of land-ice formed round the pole in glacial times. (*Croft*.)

2. *Med.*: A bladder filled with pounded ice, applied to the head in cases of inflammation of the brain.

ice-cave, s. [GLACIÈRE.]

ice-chair, s. A chair on runners to hold a lady who is pushed along by a skater in the rear.

ice-chisel, s. A socket chisel with a long handle, used in cutting holes in ice, either in Arctic explorations or as a starting-point for the saw in gathering in for use.

ice-claw, s. A rope and pair of claws for grappling blocks of ice.

ice-cold, a. As cold as ice; very cold.

"And ice-cold grew the night."

Longfellow: *Sir Humphrey Gilbert*.

ice-cream, iced-cream, s. An article of commerce, made by congealing cream, previously flavored with various essences, in a vessel surrounded by a freezing mixture.

ice-drops, s. pl.

Bot.: Processes resembling icicles in form and transparency, as in *Mesembryanthemum glaciale*.

ice-escape, s. A contrivance for rescuing persons from drowning by the breaking of ice.

ice-fall, s. A mass of ice resembling a waterfall in outline.

ice-fender, s. A fender or guard used to protect a vessel from injury by ice; an ice-beam.

ice-fern, s. A fern-like incrustation of ice or hoar-frost produced on window-panes by the freezing of the insensible moisture.

ice-field, s. [ICE-PLAIN.]**ice-foot, s.** The same as ICE-BELT (q. v.).

"The cliffs to the base of which the ice-foot clings"—*Geikie*: *Great Ice Age* (ed. 1877), p. 55.

ice-hill, ice-mountain, s. An iceberg.

ice-hook, s. A hook used in landing ice and transporting it on ways to a house or hold.

ice-island, ice-isle, s. A vast body of floating ice.

ice-master, s. One who has charge of a whaler on the ice.

ice-pack, s. An ice-floe (q. v.).

ice-pail, s. A pail containing ice for cooling wines, &c., for dinner.

ice-pick, s. A pick used for breaking ice.

ice-pitcher, s. A metallic pitcher with non-conducting interval between its double sides.

ice-plane, s. A tool for dressing the surfaces of ice-blocks before stowage in bulk.

ice-plow, s. A tool for cutting grooves in lake ice, to facilitate its fracture or cleavage into square blocks for landing, transportation, and storage.

ice-poultice, s.

Med.: A poultice for application to hernial tumors, &c. It is made by filling a bladder with pounded ice.

ice-saw, s. A long saw with a weight at the lower end (beneath the ice), for cutting long kerfs in pond ice, to make a track for vessels, or to form long slices of ice.

ice-system, s. Ice action within a defined area, or emanating from a local center.

"Under such circumstances Wales, Scotland, and Scandinavia must have had their own ice-systems."—*Rev. J. Bonney*: *Abstract of Proceedings of Geol. Soc. of London*, No. 306, Session 1875-76.

ice-table, s. A flat, level sheet or mass of ice.

ice-tongs, s. pl. Grasping implements for carrying blocks of ice; or, on a small scale, for handling pieces of ice at table.

ice-water, iced-water, s.

1. Water from melted ice.

2. Water cooled by ice.

ice-yacht, s. A pleasure boat mounted on runners for racing on ice.

Ice, v. t. [ICE, s.]

I. Lit.: To cover with ice; to convert into ice; to freeze.

"Icing the pole."—*Byron*: *Childe Harold*, iv. 183.

II. Figuratively:

1. To cover with concreted sugar; to frost.

2. To chill, to freeze.

Ice-bërg, s. [Eng. *ice*, and *berg* (q. v.).]

Ord. Lang. & Geol.: A hill of ice which is either floating in the ocean or has somewhere taken the ground. The genesis of an iceberg is generally on the shore; it exists first as a glacier (q. v.) but when this in its onward progress reaches the cliffs and slides down them into the ocean, it loses the name of glacier and takes that of iceberg. Scoresby counted 500 of them drifting between lat. 69° and 70° N. The magnitude of some icebergs is very great. Capt. Sir John Ross saw several of them together in Baffin's Bay aground in water 1,500 feet deep. One seen off the Cape of Good Hope was two miles in circumference and a hundred and fifty feet high. Others were from 250 to 300 feet above the sea. For every cubic foot above there must be at least eight below. The rotation of the earth makes the icebergs which escape from the North Polar regions in proximity to Europe drift partly to the westward and they rarely reach Britain, though Cowper has a poem "On the Ice-islands seen floating in the German Ocean, March 19, 1799." Many impinge upon the eastern shores of Iceland; escaping that island they are borne away in the direction of the eastern shores of America. They do not approach the equator nearer than about 40° N. and 36° to 39° S. When an iceberg reaches a coast and melts, it generates chilling fogs, and so reduces the temperature as temporarily to deteriorate the climate of the adjacent land. They carry with them earth, rocks, &c., obtained when they were in the glacier state. These, when the ice melts, fall to the bottom of the sea and form moraines. When they scrape their way over the bed of the ocean they score the several rocks over which they pass. They often transport animals and seeds of plants to great distances. [BOWLDER FORMATION, DRIFT, GLACIER.]

Ice-blink, s. [Danish *isblink*; Sw. *isblink*.] [BLINK.]

Ice-bōat, s. [Eng. *ice*, and *boat*.]

1. A boat employed for traveling or racing on ice. [ICE-YACHT.]

2. A strong boat, driven by steam, and used for breaking a passage through ice.

Ice-bōund, a. [Eng. *ice*, and *bound*.]

1. Totally or completely surrounded with ice, so as to be incapable of moving; as, an icebound vessel.

2. Fringed or edged with ice, so as to be inaccessible to ships.

"From the ice-bound
Desolate northern bays."
Longfellow: *Evangeline*, i. 2.

Ice-built, a. [Eng. *ice*, and *built*.]

1. Composed of ice.

2. Loaded with ice.

"Where shaggy forms o'er ice-built mountains roam."

Gray: *Progress of Poesy*.

Iced, pa. par. & a. [ICE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Converted into or covered with ice; frozen; congealed.

2. Covered with concreted sugar; frosted.

II. Bot.: Covered with glistening particles resembling icicles; as in *Mesembryanthemum pistiforme*.

Ice-floe, s. [Eng. *ice*, and *floe*.] A sheet of ice; a small ice-field.

"He reached Hudson's Bay, where his ship was frozen up among the icefloes."—*Taylor*: *Words and Places* (1878), ch. ii.

Ice-house, s. [Eng. *ice*, and *house*.] A house, structure, or repository for the storage of ice during warm weather; it is frequently constructed underground, with a drain for carrying off the water of the ice when dissolved.

Ice-land, s. & a. [Eng. *ice*, and *land*.]**A. As substantive:**

Geog.: An island in the northwest corner of Europe, between lat. 63° 24' and 66° 33' N., long. 13° 30' to 24° 30' W.

B. As adj.: Of, belonging to, or in any way connected with the place described under A.

Iceland-moss, s.

Bot.: *Cetraria islandica*, formerly called *Lichen islandicus*. The thallus, which is olive-brown, paler on one side, is erect and tufted, laciniated, channeled, and dentato-ciliated; the fertile lacinia very broad, the shields, which are brown, flat, with their border elevated. It is found in small quantity on the ground in exposed places in Scotland. It is slightly bitter, as well as mucilaginous. An aqueous decoction of it, when cooled, makes a thick jelly. It is used as a tonic, demulcent, and nutrient.

Iceland-spar, s.

Min.: A transparent variety of Calcite. Called also Doubly-refracting spar. Prisms of it are used for the polarization of light.

Ice-land-ër, s. [Eng. *Iceland*; -er.] A native of Iceland.

Ice-land-ic, a. & s. [Eng. *Iceland*; -ic.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Iceland.

B. As subst.: The language or literature of Iceland; sometimes called also Old Norse. It is the oldest language of the Scandinavian group.

Ice-män, s. [Eng. *ice*, and *man*.]

1. One who is skillful in traveling upon ice.

2. One who collects ice for sale; a dealer in ice.

Ice-man-ship, s. [Eng. *iceman*; -ship.] Skill in traveling upon ice or in mountaineering.

"What I may venture to call *icemanship* is a fine art, only acquired by much experience."—*Pull Mall Gazette*.

Ice-pläin, s. [Eng. *ice*, and *plain*.] A plain or sheet of ice; an ice-field.

Ice-plant, s. [Eng. *ice*, and *plant*.]

Bot.: *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*. It is called ice-plant from the many watery pustules covering its leaves and shining like ice. It is a diffusely procumbent herb, with ovate alternate leaves, clasping the stem and axillary, almost sessile, flowers. It grows on sandy seashores at the Cape of Good Hope, in the Canary Islands, and in Greece near Athens. There are two varieties, *M. crystallinum* and *M. glaciale*; the latter is that cultivated in gardens. The juice is said to be diuretic, and has been given in liver complaints. The burnt ashes are used by the Spaniards like barilla in glass works. Called from its luster also Diamond-plant.

Ice-quäke, s. [Eng. *ice*, and *quake*.] The crash which precedes and gives warning of the breaking up of icefloes.

Ice-spar, s. [Eng. *ice*, and *spar*.]

Min.: The same as RYACOLITE or RHYACOLITE (q. v.).

Ich dien, phrase. [Ger.] Literally, I serve. The motto of the Prince of Wales, originally adopted by the Black Prince, son of Edward III., and continued to the present day.

Ich-net' mōn, s. [Lat. *ichneumon*, from Greek *ichneumon*=literally, the tracker; hence, (1) the animal described under I, (2) a wasp which hunts spiders (not the modern use of the word by entomologists); from *ichneūō*=to track or trace out; *ichnos*=a track, a footstep.]

1. *Zool.*: *Herpestes ichneumon*, which has been called also *H. pharaonis*, *ichneumon pharaonis*, and, by Linnaeus, *Vespa ichneumon*. It is a chestnut-brown and yellow color, the feet and muzzle black or deep chestnut, the tail with a tuft of long

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; plne, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mäte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rüle, füll; trȳ. Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.

hair. It is the animal correctly described by the classic writers as devouring the eggs of the crocodile, on which account it was a sacred animal among the Egyptians. It feeds also on other eggs, fowls, plants, &c. It is occasionally domesticated in Egypt.

2. *Entomology*: The typical genus of the family Ichneumonidae (q. v.). Linnaeus placed under it nearly the whole Pupivora; now it is much restricted.

Ichneumon-flies, s. pl. [ICHNEUMONIDÆ.]

Ich-neu-môn'-l-dæ, s. pl. [Latin *ichneumon*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: Ichneumon-flies, cuckoo-flies; a family of Hymenopterous insects, sub-tribe Pupivora of Latreille, now often called Entomophaga. Once made to contain the whole of that tribe, it is now limited to species which have straight antennae, and the abdomen attached to the extremity of the metathorax. Like other entomophaga, they lay their eggs in the bodies or eggs of other insects; these hatching produce larvae which devour the egg or the animal, whether immature or mature, in which they were developed. When a caterpillar is attacked, the larvae of the ichneumon feed on its fat, avoiding all destruction of the alimentary canal; the animal is sickly, but is able to go into the chrysalis state; instead, however, of a lepidopterous insect emerging, there come forth multitudes of small ichneumons. Myriads of chrysalides are thus destroyed.

Ich-neu-môn'-l-dan, a. & s. [Mod. Lat. *ichneumonidæ* (a); -an.]

A. As adj.: Classed under or in any way connected with the Ichneumonidae (q. v.).

B. As substantive:

Entom.: One of the Ichneumonidae.

Ich-neu-môn'-l-dæg, s. pl. [Latin *ichneumon*; masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. -ides.]

Entom.: The name given by Swainson to one of the five primary tribes into which he divides the Hymenoptera. It is nearly identical with Latreille's Pupivora (q. v.), now often called Entomophaga (q. v.).

Ich-nite, s. [Gr. *ichnos*=a track, a footprint; -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Palæont.: A fossil footprint. Ichnite occurs much more frequently in compos. than as a separate word—e. g., ornithichnite=the fossil footprint of a bird; tetrapodichnite=the fossil footprint of a saurian or batrachian. [CHERTOPHEIUM.]

Ich-nô-car'-pûs, s. [Gr. *ichnos*=a trace, a vestige, and *karpos*=fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Apocynaceæ, tribe Wrighteæ. *Ichnocarpus frutescens* is sometimes used in India as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

Ich-nô-grâph, s. [Gr. *ichnos*=a footstep, and *graphô*=to write, to draw.]

Drawing: A ground-plan; an orthograph is a front elevation, a scenograph a general view.

Ich-nô-grâph'-ic, ich-nô-grâph'-ic-al, adj. [Eng. *ichnograph*; -ic, -ical.] Of or pertaining to ichnography; describing or forming a ground plan.

"Penault has assisted the text with a figure or ichnographical plot."—Evelyn: *Architecture*.

Ich-nôg'-ra-phý, s. [Eng. *ichnograph*; -y.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A description of ancient works of art, as statuary, &c.

2. Arch.: A horizontal section of a building, &c., showing its true dimensions according to a geometric scale; a ground-plan.

"To have a draught of the ground-plot or ichnography of every story in a paper by itself."—Mozon: *Mechanical Exercises*.

Ich-nô-lite, s. [Greek *ichnos*=a footprint, and *lithos*=a stone.]

Geol. & Palæont.: A stone on which an ichnite or footprint of a fossil animal or bird is impressed.

Ich-nô-lith-ô-lôg'-ic-al, ich-nô-lôg'-ic-al, a. [Eng. *ichnolithology* (y), *ichnology* (y); -ical.] Pertaining to or connected with ichnolithology or ichnology (q. v.).

Ich-nô-lith-ô-lô-gý, s. [Gr. *ichnos*=a footprint; *lithos*=a stone, and *logos*=a discourse.] The same as ICHNOLOGY (q. v.).

Ich-nô-lô-gý, s. [Gr. *ichnos*=a footprint, and *logos*=a discourse.]

Geol. & Palæont.: That branch of science which classifies and treats of fossil footprints; such phenomena taken collectively. [FOOTPRINTS.]

Ich-ôr, s. [Gr. *ichôr*=juice, the blood of the gods.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A thin, watery humor like serum; a watery, acrid discharge from a wound, ulcer, &c.

"Milk, drawn from some animals that feed only upon flesh, will be more apt to turn rancid and putrefy, when it will turn into an ichor."—Arbuthnot: *On Aliments*.

2. Myth.: The ethereal fluid which took the place of blood in the veins of the gods.

"Of course his perspiration was but ichor, Or some such other spiritual liquor."

Byron: *Vision of Judgment*, xxv.

Ich-ôr-hæ-mi-a, s. [Gr. *ichôr*, and *haima*=blood.]

Pathol.: The same as PRÆMIA (q. v.).

***Ich-ôr-ôl'-ô-gý, s.** [Gr. *ichôr*=juice, blood of the gods, and *logos*=a discourse.] The anatomy of the lymphatic and secreting systems.

***Ich-ôr-ôus, *Ich-ôr-ôse, a.** [Eng. *ichor*; -ous, -ose.] Like ichor; thin, watery, serous.

"The pus from an ulcer of the liver, growing thin and ichorous, corrodes the vessels."—Arbuthnot: *On Diet*, ch. iii.

Ich-thæl'-l-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ichthel* (is); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Ichthy.: The Sun-fishes of Jordan, a family of Acanthopteri. They are percoid fishes with a single dorsal fin, either continuous or deeply divided, with eight to twelve spines; anal fin large with three to nine spines; body oblong, more or less elevated, sometimes much compressed. Colors usually brilliant, chiefly olive-green, with spots or shades of blue, yellow, orange, or violet. Fresh-water carnivorous fishes, many of which build nests which they defend with great courage. Genera about fifteen, species forty, all of this country; most abundant in the Mississippi valley. Sub-families, Micropterinæ, Centrarchinæ, and Ichthelinæ.

Ich-thê-lî'-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *ichthel* (is); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Ichthy.: A sub-family of Ichthelidae. They have the dorsal fin undivided, notably larger than the anal one.

Ich-thê-lis, s. [Gr. *ichthys*=a fish, and *helios*=the sun.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the sub-family Ichthelinæ and the family Ichthelidae (q. v.). *Ichthelis incisor* is the Blue Sun-fish, or Copper-nosed Bream. Nine others are in the northern states of this country. (Jordan.)

Ich-thî-dîn, s. [Gr. *ichthys*=a fish; *eidos*=form, and suff. -in.]

Chem.: A substance contained in the immature eggs of cyprinoid fishes.

Ich-thîn, Ich-thîne, s. [Gr. *ichthys*=a fish, and suff. -in, -ine (Chem.).]

Chem.: The azotized constituent of the eggs of cartilaginous fishes. It forms homogeneous, white, transparent grains, soft to the touch, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It gives by analysis 50.2-51 per cent. of carbon, 6.7-7.8 hydrogen, 14.7-15.8 nitrogen, and 1.9 phosphorus (?). (Watts.)

Ich-thu-lîn, s. [Greek *ichthys*=a fish; *hylê*=matter, and suff. -in.]

Chem.: A strongly albuminous liquid in the very young eggs of cyprinoid fishes. It contains 52.5-53.3 per cent. of carbon, 8.8-9.3 hydrogen, 15.2 nitrogen, 1 sulphur, and 6 phosphorus. It seems to disappear as the eggs approach maturity, and to be replaced by albumin. (Watts.)

Ich-thý-dî'-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ichthydi* (um); Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -ina.]

Zool.: A family of Rotatoria, founded by Ehrenberg. There is no carapace, the rotatory organ is single, not continuous, not lobed nor divided at the margin.

Ich-thýd'-y-ûm, s. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *ichthydion*=a little fish.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Ichthydina (q. v.). It is somewhat doubtfully established.

***Ich-thý-ic, a.** [Gr. *ichthys*=a fish.] Of or pertaining to fishes; having the characteristics of a fish.

Ich-thý-ô-côl, Ich-thý-ô-côl'-la, s. [Gr. *ichthyokolla*=slime from the belly of a fish, from *ichthys*=a fish, and *kolla*=glue.] Fish-glue; isinglass; a glue prepared from the air-bladders of certain fishes, particularly of the great sturgeon, *Acipenser huso*.

Ich-thý-ô-côp'-rûs, Ich-thý-ô-côp'-rô-lite, s. [Gr. *ichthys*=a fish; *kopros*=dung, and *lithos*=a stone.]

Palæont.: A coprolite derived from fishes; the excrement of fishes fossilized.

Ich-thý-ô-dê-a, s. pl. [Mod. Lat., from Greek *ichthys*=a fish, and *eidos*=resemblance.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, family Cerambycidae. Habitat of the typical species is the Philippine Islands. (Larousse.)

Ich-thý-ô-dor'-u-lite, s. [Gr. *ichthys*=a fish; *doru*=a spear, and *lithos*=a stone.]

Palæont.: The spine of a fin. Most ichthyodurites are believed to have come from fishes of the order Cestruphori of Owen. They are found in the Lias, the Upper Silurian, &c.

Ich-thý-ôg'-ra-phý, s. [Gr. *ichthys*=a fish, and *graphô*=to write.] A treatise or discourse on fishes; a description of fishes.

Ich-thý-ôld, a. [Gr. *ichthys*=a fish, and *eidos*=form.]

Zool. & Palæont.: Resembling fish. Used chiefly of reptiles having some of the characteristics of fishes.

Ich-thý-ôl'-a-trý, s. [Gr. *ichthys*=a fish, and *latreia*=worship.]

Religions: Fish-worship; the adoration of gods partially or entirely fish-shaped.

"An ichthyolatry connected with Derceto or Margates."—Layard: *Nineveh*, ii. 466.

Ich-thý-ô-lite, s. [Gr. *ichthys* (genit. *ichthuos*)=a fish, and *lithos*=stone.]

Palæont.: Fish remains; a fossil fish or part of one, or the impression left by one or other of these on the rocks.

"The Ludlow rock still remains—i. e., the lowest stage in the crust of the globe in which any ichthyolites have been detected."—Murchison: *Siluria*, ch. vi.

Ich-thý-ô-lôg'-ic, Ich-thý-ô-lôg'-ic-al, adj. [Eng. *ichthyology* (y); -ic, -ical.] Of or pertaining to ichthyology.

Ich-thý-ôl'-ô-gist, s. [Eng. *ichthyology* (y); -ist.] One versed or learned in ichthyology.

Ich-thý-ôl'-ô-gý, *Ich-thý-ôl'-ô-gý, s. [Greek *ichthys*=a fish, and *logos*=a discourse.]

Nat. Science: The science which treats of fishes. Aristotle (B. C. 384-322), described fishes as well as other animals in his *Natural History*. Belon in 1553, Rondelet in 1554 and 1555, Salviani (1554-1558), Willoughby (1635-1672), John Ray (1628-1705), all made important contributions to Ichthyology. Artedi (1705-1735) was the precursor of Linnaeus (1707-1778). Cuvier's *Histoire Naturelle de Poissons* was issued between 1828 and 1849; Agassiz's various papers and publications on Ichthyology between 1829 and 1844. [FISH.]

***Ich-thý-ô-mân-çý, s.** [Gr. *ichthys*=a fish, and *manteia*=prophecy, divination.] Divination by the inspection of the heads or entrails of fish.

Ich-thý-ô-mor'-pha, s. pl. [Gr. *ichthys*=a fish, and *morphê*=form.]

Zool.: Owen's name for the Urodela, or Tailed Amphibians.

Ich-thý-ô-mor'-phic, a. [Gr. *ichthys*=a fish; *morphê*=form, shape, and Eng. suff. -ic.] Formed in all or some respects like a fish.

Ich-thý-ô-mýz'-ôn, s. [Gr. *ichthys*=a fish, and *múzoō*=to suck.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Petromyzontidae (Lampreys). *Ichthyomyzon argenteus* is the Silvery Lamprey. It is found in our great American lakes, &c. (Jordan: *Vert. Anim. Nor. Unit. States*.)

Ich-thý-ô-pât'-ô-lite, s. [Gr. *ichthys*=a fish; *pátos*=a beaten way, and *lithos*=a stone.]

Palæont.: A fossil track supposed to have been left by the pectoral fins of fishes moving over wet silt, sand, &c.

Ich-thý-ôph'-a-gist, s. [Eng. *ichthyophag* (y); -ist.] One who eats or lives upon fish.

Ich-thý-ôph'-a-gôus, a. [Eng. *ichthyophag* (y); -ous.] Eating or living upon fish.

Ich-thý-ôph'-a-gý, s. [Gr. *ichthys*=a fish, and *phagein*=to eat.] The practice or habit of eating fish; fish-diet.

Ich-thý-ôph-thâl'-mîte, s. [Gr. *ichthys*=a fish, and *ophthalmos*=an eye.]

Min.: A variety of Apophyllite.

Ich-thý-ôph-thî-ra, s. pl. [Gr. *ichthys* (genit. *ichthyos*)=a fish, and *phthir*=a louse.]

Zool.: An order of Crustacea, sub-class Epizoa. The species, which when adult are parasitic on the skin, eyes, or gills of fishes, has rudimentary limbs, a suctorial mouth, and in the female external ovisacs. The larva is locomotive.

Ich-thý-ôps'-i-da, s. pl. [Greek *ichthys*=a fish, and *opsis*=an appearance.]

Zool.: A primary division of the Vertebrated Subkingdom. They have temporary or permanent branchiae, nucleated blood corpuscles, but no amnion or allantois. The division contains two classes, Fishes and Amphibia. Called also Branchiate Vertebrata.

Ich-thý-ôp-têr-ýg'-i-l, Ich-thý-ôp-têr-ýg'-i-a, s. pl. [Greek *ichthys* (genit. *ichthyos*)=a fish; *pteryx* (genit. *pterygos*)=a wing, a fin, and Lat. masc. pl. suff. -i, or neut. -ia.]

Palæont.: In Prof. Owen's classification the third order of the class Reptilia, or Reptiles. (Prof. Owen: *Palæontology*, 1860.)

Ich-thý-or'-nî-da, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ichthyornis* (is); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Palæont.: A family of fossil birds.

bôl, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shân. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tion, -sion = shûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bæl, dæl.

Ich-thy-or-nis, *s.* [Gr. *ichthys*, and *ornis*=a bird.]

Palaeont.: A genus of fossil birds, order Odontornithes. They had teeth sunk in distinct sockets. The vertebrae were all biconcave. *Ichthyornis dispar*, a carnivorous and probably aquatic bird, was from the Cretaceous rocks of this country.

***Ich-thy-ō-sār-cō-lite**, *s.* [Gr. *ichthys*=a fish; *sarx* (genit. *sarkos*)=flesh, and *lithos*=a stone.] **Zool.**: The name given by Desmarest to Caprinella, a genus of Hippuritidae, from its resemblance to the flabby muscles of fishes.

Ich-thy-ō-saur, *s.* [ICHTHYOSAURUS.]

Palaeont.: Any species of the genus *Ichthyosaurus* (q. v.).

"To have breathed air like the *ichthyosaurus*."—Lyell: *Elem. of Geol.* (ed. 1871), p. 338.

Ich-thy-ō-sau-ri-a, *s. pl.* [ICHTHYOSAURUS.]

Palaeont.: An order of fossil reptiles. The teeth are lodged in grooves of the premaxilla, the maxilla, and the mandibles, not in distinct sockets. The fangs are deeply folded, the limbs are converted into paddles. The centra of the vertebrae are short, broad, and biconcave. (Huxley.)

Ich-thy-ō-sau-ri-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ichthyosaurus* (us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Palaeont.: The typical family of the order *Ichthyosauria* (q. v.).

Ich-thy-ō-sau-rūs, *s.* [Gr. *ichthys* (genit. *ichthys*)=a fish, and *saura*, *sauros*=a lizard.]

Palaeont.: *Ichthyosaurus*; fish-lizard; the typical genus of the order *Ichthyosauria*. It consists of gigantic fossil marine reptiles, with jaws which show them to have been carnivorous; and the half-digested remains of fishes and reptiles, even of their own species, found within their skeleton is a proof of the nature of their food. Their vertebrae were fishlike, their paddles like those of a porpoise or a whale, and their long powerful tail a propeller which enabled them to dart with great rapidity through the water. The genus extended from the Trias of Germany to the White Chalk of England. One of the earliest and best known species was *Ichthyosaurus communis* of Conybeare. It is from the Lias. *I. platyodon*, also from the Lias at Lyme Regis, must have been more than twenty-four feet long.

Ich-thy-ō-sis, *s.* [Gr. *ichthys*=a fish, and suff. *-osis*.]

Pathol.: Fish-skin disease, characterized by the development on the skin of thick, hard, dry, imbricated scales of a dirty gray color. There is no pain, heat, or itching. It is said to be a congenital disease and lasts through life. Oiling the skin (dugong oil being perhaps best), to keep it supple, is the only remedy of importance, with attention to the general health.

***Ich-thy-ōt-ō-mist**, *s.* [English *ichthyotom*(y); *-ist*.] One who anatomizes or dissects fishes.

***Ich-thy-ōt-ō-mŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *ichthys*=a fish, and *tomē*=a cutting; *temnō*=to cut.] The dissection of fishes.

Ich-thŷs, *s.* [Gr.=a fish.] A word found on many articles, as rings, seals, tombstones, &c., belonging to the early years of Christianity. It is supposed to have had a mystical meaning, from the fact that the several characters are the initial letters of the Greek words *Iesus*, *Christos*, *Theou*, *Huios*, *Sotēr*=Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Savior.

I-ī-cā, *s.* [The native name of the plant.]

Bot.: A genus of Amyrids, family Burseridae. It consists chiefly of tall trees with balsamic or resinous juice, unequally pinnate or ternate leaves, and racemes or heads of small whitish or greenish flowers. About twenty species are known, found mostly in the warmer parts of America. *Iceia guianensis* furnishes incense-wood, *I. icariba*, part of the American Elemi; *I. carana*, the American Balm of Gilead; *I. aracouchini*, the Balsam of Acochi; *I. ambrosiaca*, the resin of Couma; and *I. altissima*, the Curana, Samaria, Acuyari, Mara, or Cedarwood of Guiana.

Ic-ī-cle, ***is-e-chel**, ***i-si-kel**, ***i-se-yo-kel**, ***is-y-kle**, ***ys-e-kel**, *s.* [A. S. *isigicel*, from *is*=ice, and *gicel*=a small piece of ice; cogn. with Icel. *is*=ice, *jökull*=an icicle; Low Ger. *is-hekel*.] [ICICLE.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A hanging, conical point of ice, formed by the freezing of water, &c., as it flows or drops down from something.

"He knew no more of fear than one who dwells Beneath the tropics knows of icicles."

Moore: *Veiled Prophet of Khorassan*.

2. Her.: A charge of the same shape as a drop in the bearing called *guttee*, but reversed.

Ic-ī-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *icy*; *-ly*.] In an icy, cold, or frigid manner; very coldly.

Ic-ī-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *icy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being icy; coldness.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Ic-īng, **Icē-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [ICE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: A coating or covering of concreted sugar.

"The splendid icing of an immense historic plum-cake."—Warton: *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, vol. iii., § 43.

Ic-ī-kle, *s.* [A. S. *gicel*=a small piece of ice.] An icicle (q. v.).

"Be she fire, or be she icicle."

Cotton: *Jays of Marriage* (1689).

***I-cōn**, *s.* [Gr. *eikōn*=an image.] An image, a picture, a representation.

"Many Netherlands, whose names and icons are published."—Bakewell: *On Providence*.

***I-cōn-īc-al**, *a.* [Eng. *icon*; *-ical*.] Pertaining or relating to figures or pictures; consisting of figures or pictures.

***I-cōn-īsm**, *s.* [Eng. *icon*; *-ism*.] A figure; a representation.

I-cōn-ō-clāsm, *s.* [Gr. *eikōn* (genit. *eikōnos*)=a figure, a picture, and *klasma*=a thing broken; *klao*=to break.]

1. Lit.: The act of breaking or destroying images, as idols, &c. The word is usually confined to the movement in the Eastern Church, but it is sometimes employed as in the example.

"Chapels and church-towers, still supreme in their beauty in spite of the rigid iconoclasm of the sixteenth century."—J. S. Brewer: *English Studies*, p. 107.

2. Fig.: The act of destroying or exposing shams, delusions, &c.; an attack upon a cherished belief.

I-cōn-ō-clāst, *s.* [Gr. *eikōn* (genit. *eikōnos*)=an image, and *klastēs*=one who breaks or destroys; *klao*=to break or destroy; Fr. *iconoclaste*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: One who breaks or destroys images, as of idols, &c.; one who is strongly opposed to the worship of images.

2. Fig.: One who destroys or exposes shams, delusions, &c.; one who attacks cherished beliefs.

II. Ch. Hist.: A party or faction in the Eastern Church, in the eighth century, who supported the Emperor Leo, the Isaurian, in his violent contest against image-worship (q. v.), and broke images where they had the power.

"A council of iconoclasts was held, in which the adoration and the use of images was condemned."—Jortin: *Eccles. Hist.* (an. 741).

I-cōn-ō-clāst-īc, *a.* [Eng. *iconoclast*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to iconoclasm or iconoclasts. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The Jewish and Moslem iconoclastic mind thinks ancient statues men transformed by enchantment or judgment."—Tylor: *Early Hist. Mankind*, ch. vi.

I-cōn-ō-grāph-īc, *a.* [Eng. *iconograph*(y); *-ic*.]

1. Pertaining or relating to iconography.

2. Representing by means of diagrams or pictures.

I-cōn-ōg-ra-phŷ, *s.* [Gr. *eikonographia*, from *eikōn*=an image, and *graphō*=to write, to describe.] That branch of science which treats of ancient art as represented by pictures, statues, busts, engravings on gems or metals, &c.

"An eye acquainted with Easter Island iconography would at once detect Herronias."—Journ. Anthropol. Inst., iii. 871.

I-cōn-ōl-a-tēr, *s.* [Gr. *eikōn* (genit. *eikōnos*)=an image, and *latreuō*=to serve, to worship.] One who worships images.

I-cōn-ōl-a-trŷ, *s.* [ICONOLATER.] The act or practice of worshipping images; adoration of images.

I-cōn-ōl-ō-gŷ, *s.* [Gr. *eikōn* (genit. *eikōnos*)=an image, and *logos*=a discourse.]

1. A description of images, pictures, statues, &c.

2. The doctrine of images or emblematical representations.

I-cōn-ōph-īl-lst, *s.* [Greek *eikōn*=an image; *phileo*=to love, and Eng. suff. *-ist*.] A connoisseur of pictures or gems; a collector or judge of prints.

"There are few iconophiles whose criticism on an early print of the Northern school we would more willingly accept."—Saturday Review, March 29, 1884, p. 419.

I-cōn-ōm-a-chŷ, *s.* [Gr. *eikōn*=an image, and *machē*=wrangling.] A war against images; opposition to the use of pictures or images as objects of worship or aids to adoration.

I-cōn-ōm-īc-al, *a.* [Gr. *eikonomachos*, from *eikōn* (genit. *eikōnos*)=an image, and *machē*=a battle.] Opposed to the use of pictures or images.

"We should be too economical to question the pictures of the winds."—Braene: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

I-cōs-a-hē-dral, *a.* [Gr. *eikosi*=twenty, and *hedra*=a seat, a base.] Having twenty equal triangular sides.

I-cōs-a-hē-drōn, ***I-cōs-a-ē-drōn**, *s.* [ICOSA- HEDRAL.]

Geometry:

1. A solid figure having twenty equal sides.

2. A regular solid, consisting of twenty triangular pyramids, whose vertices meet in the center of a sphere supposed to circumscribe it, and therefore having their heights and bases equal.

ī-cōs-ān-dēr, *s.* [ICOSANDRIA.]

Bot.: A plant of the class *Isosandria*.

I-cōs-ān-dri-a, *s.* [Gr. *eikosi*=twenty, and *anēr* (genit. *andros*)=a male.]

Bot.: The twelfth class in Linnaeus' artificial system. It consisted of plants having twenty or more stamens inserted into the calyx. He divided it into five orders: Monogynia, Digynia, Trigynia, Pentagynia, and Polygynia (q. v.).

I-cōs-ān-drōus, **I-cōs-ān-dri-an**, *a.* [Eng. &c., *icosandria* (ia); *-ous*, *-ian*.] Having twenty perigynous stamens; of or belonging to the *icosandria*.

***Icere**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] "An icere is ten bars." (Gibson's *Camden*, margin in loc.) (Holland: *Camden*, p. 361.)

Ic-tēr-i-a, *s.* [Lat. *icterus*=Gr. *ikteros*=(1) the jaundice, (2) a yellowish-green bird, by looking at which a jaundiced person was cured, but the bird died. (Pliny: *H. N.*, xxx. 11.)]

Ornith.: A genus of birds placed by Swainson under his sub-family *Brachypodie* (Short-footed Thrushes), and by Jordan doubtfully under the *Sylviolide* (Warblers). The bill is shorter than the head, and has a broad base; the culmen elevated and arched; both mandibles entire; the wings and tails rounded; the middle toe very long. *Icteria virens*, or *viridis* (I. *polyglotta* of Wilson), the Yellow-breasted Chat, is found in this country and is described by Jordan as a quaint, loud songster. It has great powers of imitating the sounds which it hears.

Ic-tēr-īc, *a. & s.* [Lat. *icterus*=jaundice; Fr. *ictérique*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Affected with or suffering from jaundice.

2. Good against jaundice.

B. As subst.: A remedy for the jaundice.

Ic-tēr-īc-al, *a.* [Eng. *icteric*; *-al*.] The same as *ICTERIC* (q. v.).

"Our understandings being like icteric eyes."—Bishop Taylor: *Great Exemplar*, pt. II., § 12.

Ic-tēr-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *icter*(us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: Orioles; a family of Passeres, Insectorial Birds. The bill has the commissure angulated, as in the Fringillidae, but usually lengthened, with no notch; the primaries nine; the legs stout; the plumage usually brilliant; the notes sharp, often melodious, in other cases harsh. Sub-families three: *Agelaiine*, *Icterine*, and *Quiscaline*. About twenty genera and a hundred species are known, all American.

Ic-tēr-i-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *icter*(us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: Hanageres; the typical sub-family of the family *Icteridae* (q. v.).

Ic-tēr-i-tious, ***Ic-tēr-i-tōus**, *a.* [ICTERUS.] Having a color resembling that of the skin when affected with jaundice; yellow.

Ic-tēr-ōid, *a.* [Gr. *ikteros*=the jaundice, and *eidos*=appearance.] Yellow, as if jaundiced.

Ic-tēr-ūs, *s.* [Lat.] [ICTERIA.]

1. Ornith.: American Oriole, the typical genus of the sub-family *Icterinae*, and the family *Icteridae* (q. v.). *Icterus baltimore* is the Baltimore Oriole (q. v.), and *I. spurius*, the Orchard Oriole of this country.

***2. Path.**: Jaundice.

3. Botany: A morbid condition of the leaves of plants, as of wheat, the vine, &c., making them become yellow. It is different from chlorosis, which is more a constitutional malady.

***Ic-thŷ-ōl-ō-gist**, *s.* [ICHTHYOLOGIST.]

***Ic-tic**, *a.* [Lat. *ictus*=a blow.] Sudden, sharp, abrupt, as if produced by a blow.

Ic-tī-dēs, *s.* [Gr. *iktis*=a weasel, and *eidos*=form.]

Zool.: The name given by Valenciennes to the Viverrine genus, called by Cuvier, *Paradoxurus*, and by Temminck, *Arctitis*. It contains the *Beturions* of India.

Ic-tīn-i-a, *s.* [Gr. *iktinos*=a kite, a hen-harrier.]

Ornith.: Blue kite, a genus of Falconidae, sub-family *Milvinae*. *Ictinia subcaeruleus*, or *mississippiensis*, is the Mississippi kite.

Ic-tī-thēr-i-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *iktis*=a weasel, and *thērion*=a wild animal.]

Palaeont.: A genus of Viverridae with affinities to the Hyenidae. From the Upper Miocene of Greece.

Yc-tūs, s. [Lat.]

1. A blow, a stroke; as, *ictus solis*=sun-stroke.
2. Cadence, emphasis; stress on an accented syllable.

Ic-ŷ, a. [Eng. *ice*]; -y.]

1. *Lit.*: Pertaining to, consisting of, or of the nature of ice; like ice; frozen.

"When most the icy cold had chained up all the deep."
Drayton: *Polyolbion*, s. 19.

2. *Fig.*: Cold; frigid; cool; lacking in warmth; chilling.

"If he be leaden, icy, cold, unwilling,
Be thou so too,"
Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, iii. 1.

icy-cold, a. As cold as ice; very cold. (*Longfellow: Children of the Lord's Supper.*)

icy-pearled, a. Studded or covered with beads or spangles of ice. (*Milton: Death of a Fair Infant.*)

Id., adv. A contraction for *idem* (q. v.).

I'd. A contraction for *I would*.

I-dæ-an, a. [Lat. *Idæus*.] Of or pertaining to Mount Ida, in Crete.

"The ivy and Idæan vine."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, i. 26.

I-dā-hō, s. One of the United States of America. White population previous to 1850, mainly trappers, prospectors, and missionaries. Permanent settlement began with discovery of gold in Oro Fino Creek, 1860. Organized as territory in 1863; admitted to the Union in 1890. School age, 5-21 years.

Climate severe, with heavy snows in mountains, on plains less severe, but cold and bracing. In the valleys it is milder, with moderate snow-fall. Summers cool and pleasant. Temperature averages 20° in winter, 70° in summer. Rainfall small in the Rocky and Bitter Root Mountains, and very light at the north and west.

I-dā-ll-a, s. [IDALIANS.]

Zoöl.: A genus of gasteropodous mollusks, family Doridæ. They have no shells. The animal is broadly oblong, the tentacles clavate or linear. Fourteen species known, all recent.

I-dā-ll-an, a. [See def.] Of or pertaining to Idaliu, a town in Cyprus, sacred to Venus, who was thence sometimes called Idalia; pertaining to Venus.

"Italian Aphrodite."—Tennyson: *Æneid*, 170.

Ide, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A fish of the carp family, *Leuciscus idus*. It is found in Denmark, Sweden, and Russia.

-ide, suff. [Lat. *-ides*, from Gr. *eidos*=form (f).]

Chem.: A termination indicative of combination. It enters into the words oxide, fluoride, chloride, &c.

I-dē-a, s. [Lat., from Greek *idea*=the look or semblance of a thing; *idein*=to see; Fr. *idée*; Ital. & Span. *idea*.] The word, when first introduced into English, was so manifestly a Latin word, that it received the pl. *ideæ*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A mental image, form, or representation of anything.

¶ In popular language *idea* is used as a synonym for opinion, belief, purpose, or intention; and in the example it has the sense of mental powers.

"To teach the young idea how to shoot."

Thomson: *Spring*, 11.

II. Philos.: The word *idea* has been taken in very many and very different senses, the history of which would be a history of philosophy. The idea of Plato (B. C. 429-347) is the pure archetypal essence in which things subsumed under the same concept participate; Aristotle (B. C. 384-322) taught that though the One, apart from and beside the many, does not exist, none the less must a unity be assumed as (objectively) present in the many; and the Stoics (Zeno, circ. B. C. 355-263) maintained the doctrines of subjective concepts formed through abstraction. Philo, who flourished about the middle of the first century, transformed the Platonic ideas into divine thoughts, having their seat in the Logos, and says, "This is the doctrine of Moses, not mine." According to Plutarch of Chæroneia (toward the end of the first century), the ideas were intermediate between God and the world; they were the pattern and God the efficient cause. For Plotinus (203-270) the primordial essence was elevated above the Platonic ideas, which were emanations from the One. St. Thomas of Aquin (1227-1274), recognizes a form in which the universal exists before things—viz., as ideas in the divine mind. For Descartes (1596-1650), "ideas are the forms of things received into the soul;" for Spinoza (1632-1677) the "concepts formed by the mind as a thinking thing;" and Locke (1632-1704) says, "whatsoever the mind perceives in itself, or is the immediate object of perception, thought, or understanding, that I call an idea." In the philosophy

of Leibnitz (1646-1716) ideas are the active forces of his monads; Berkeley (1684-1753) used the word as equivalent to phenomenon; Hume (1711-1776) defines ideas as "copies of perceptions," and Condillac (1715-1780) as "mental representations of objects of apprehension." Kant (1724-1804) gives the name of ideas to those "necessary conceptions of the reason for which no corresponding real objects can be given in the sphere of the senses." According to Erasmus Darwin (1731-1802), an idea is a "contraction, or motion, or configuration of the fibers which constitute the immediate organs of sense." Romagnosi (1761-1835) rejects the notion that ideas are only transformed sensations; he recognizes in the mind a specific logical sense, to which he attributes the formation of universal ideas and ideal synthesis. [For the views of Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel, see IDEALISM.] James Mill (1773-1836) calls ideas "what remain after sensation has gone," and Herbart (1776-1841) "typical conceptions." Schopenhauer (1788-1860) posits as intermediate between the Universal Will and the individual in which it appears, various ideas as real species forming stages in the objectification of the Will.

I-dē-āl, i-dē-āl, a. & s. [Fr. *idéal*, from Lat. *ideal*is, from *idea*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Existing in idea; intellectual; mental; not perceived by the senses.

"A breast that needed not ideal woe."

Byron: *Lara*, i. 14.

2. Existing in fancy or imagination only; visionary; not real; fanciful.

"Thence on th' ideal kingdom swift she turns
Her eye."
Thomson: *Summer*, 1, 789.

3. Reaching an imaginary model or standard of perfection.

"Ideal beauty, that fine name."

Byron: *Beppo*, xiii.

4. Considering the world of sense as composed merely of ideas existing in the mind; as, the ideal theory of philosophy.

"A relic of the old ideal system."—Stewart: *Phil. Essays*, ess. 4.

- B. As subst.**: An imaginary model or standard of perfection or excellence.

"He worships your ideal."

Tennyson: *Princess*, ii. 38.

ideal-realism, s.

Phil.: The teachings of an eclectic branch of the Kantian school, who attempted to build up a harmonious system without sacrificing Kant's realistic postulates to his idealistic teachings, or conversely giving up the latter in favor of the former. Schleiermacher, Ulrich, and Trendelenburg were of this section of Kantists.

"Oth . . . sought to effect the harmonious union of the idealistic and realistic elements in a doctrine of ideal-realism."—Veberweg: *Hist. Philos.*, ii. 136.

***i-dē-a-lēss, a.** [Eng. *idea*; -less.] Destitute of ideas.

i-dē-āl-i-gā-tion, s. [IDEALIZATION.]

i-dē-āl-ize, v. t. & i. [IDEALIZE.]

i-dē-āl-ism, s. [Eng. *ideal*; -ism; Fr. *idéisme*; Ger. *idealismus*.]

Philos.: The name given to certain systems which deny the individual existence of object apart from subject, or of both apart from God or the Absolute. (*Larousse*.) Idealism denies the existence of bodies, holding that their appearances are merely ideas [perceptions] of the cogitant subject. Subjective idealism teaches that these ideas are produced by the mind; objective idealism that God is their author. To these two hypotheses all idealism may be reduced. Zeno of Elea, in classic times, anticipated modern idealism. The teaching of Zeno underwent many changes, till it appeared in the modified idealism of Plato, which was itself, in course of time, repeatedly added to or diminished. Berkeley [IMMATERIALISM] developing Locke, Descartes, Spinoza, and Leibnitz did much to revive idealism. Kant has been claimed as an idealist—Franck (*Dict. des Sciences* (1875), 757a) makes Kant's *idéalisme subjectif* one of the three divisions to which he refers all modifications of Ideal philosophy; but Lewes (*Hist. Philos.*, ii. 543) says Kant "never overlooks the distinction between the phenomena which the mind fashions, and the noumena which it only postulates." Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel are the founders of the great schools of German Idealism, called respectively, Subjective, Objective, and Absolute. For Fichte the object has no real existence, but is dependent upon the subject; the non-Ego is the product of the Ego (the human soul). For Schelling object and subject are equally real, and equally manifestations of the Ego (in his system the Absolute, the Substance of Spinoza). Hegel's only reality in this case is the relation between the Ego and non-Ego. [HEGELIANISM.]

i-dē-āl-ist, s. [Eng. *ideal*; -ist.]

1. A supporter of the doctrine of idealism.

"Berkeley was sincerely and bona fide an idealist."—Stewart: *Philosoph. Essays*, No. iv., ch. i.

2. One who indulges in flights of fancy or imagination. (*Annandale*.)

i-dē-āl-ist-ic, a. [English *ideal*ist; -ic.] Pertaining or relating to idealism or the idealists.

i-dē-āl-i-tŷ, s. [Eng. *ideal*; -ity.]

1. The quality, state, or condition of being ideal.
2. Capacity to form ideals of beauty and perfection.

i-dē-āl-iz-ā-tion, s. [Eng. *idealiz*(e); -ation.] The act of forming an idea, or of making ideal.

i-dē-āl-ize, v. t. & i. [Eng. *ideal*; -ize.]

A. Trans.: To make ideal; to embody or represent in an ideal form; to give form to in accordance with a preconceived ideal.

B. Intrans.: To form ideals.

i-dē-āl-iz-ēr, s. [English *idealiz*(e); -er.] One who idealizes; an idealist.

i-dē-āl-ly, adv. [Eng. *ideal*; -ly.] In an ideal manner; by means of ideas; intellectually, mentally.

"A transmission is made materially from some parts, and ideally from every one."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

i-dē-a-lōg-ic, a. [Eng. *idealog*(ue); -ic.] Of or pertaining to an ideologue or his theories or ideas.

"That species of ideologic composition which came least into collision with the principles of imperialism."—Chambers' *Encyc.* (*Annandale*.)

***i-dē-āl-ōgue, s.** [Eng. *ideal*; suff. -ogue, as in *demagogue*, &c.] An idealizer, a theorist, a dreamer.

"Some domestic ideologue, who sits
And coldly chooses empire."

E. B. Browning: *Aurora Leigh*, viii.

i-dē-āt, i-dē-āte, v. [IDEATE, v.]

Philos.: The correlative or object of an idea; the real or actual existence correlating with an idea. (*G. H. Lewes*, in *Annandale*.)

***i-dē-āte, v. t.** [Eng. *ideate*(a); -ate.]

1. To form in ideas; to fancy, to imagine.

"I could ideate nothing, which could please."

Donne: *To Sir Henry Wotton*.

2. To apprehend and retain mentally.

***i-dē-ā-tion, s.** [English *ideate*(e); -ion.] The faculty or capacity of the mind for forming ideas, or the exercise of such faculty.

"As we say Sensation, we might say also Ideation; it would be a very useful word."—James Mill: *On the Human Mind* (ed. Lewes), i. 53.

***i-dē-ā-tion-āl, a.** [Eng. *ideation*; -al.] Pertaining to ideation or the exercise of such faculty.

***i-del, a.** [IDLE.]

I-dēm, a. [Lat.] The same.

i-dēm-tic-āl, *i-dēm-tic, *i-dēm-tick, *i-den-tique, a. [Formed as if from a Low Lat. *identicus*, from *identitas*=identity (q. v.); Fr. *identique*; Ital. & Sp. *identico*.] The very same, not different.

"The two sentiments, which seemed inseparable and even identical."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ (1) *Identical proposition*: A proposition in which the terms of the subject and the predicate are identical, or contain the same idea.

(2) *Identic note*: An official communication in terms agreed upon by two or more governments sent at the same time to some power which they hope to influence.

i-dēm-tic-āl-ly, adv. [Eng. *identical*; -ly.] In an identical manner; in exactly the same manner.

i-dēm-tic-āl-nēss, s. [Eng. *identical*; -ness.] The quality or state of being identical; exact sameness. (*Richardson: Clarissa*, iv. 201.)

i-dēm-ti-fī-a-ble, adj. [Eng. *identify*; -able.] That may or can be identified; capable of identification.

i-dēm-ti-fī-cā-tion, s. [Eng. *identify*; c connective, and suff. -ation.] The act of identifying; the act of making or proving to be the same; the state of being identified.

"Evidence arises out of the plain identification of the extremes that are affirmed of one another."—Digby: *Of Man's Soul*, ch. ii.

i-dēm-ti-fŷ, v. t. & i. [Fr. *identifier*, from Lat. *identitas*=identity; *idem*=the same, and *facto*=to make; Sp. *identificar*; Ital. *identificare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To make the same; to combine or unite so as to make one; to consider or represent as one and the same; to treat as the same.

"They cannot subsist in one another, or be identified; they must be conceived as distinct from each other."—Lew: *Enquiry*, ch. iii.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cēll, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gēm; thin, ðhis; sin, aŷ; expect, æxophon, exist. ph=f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

2. To determine or prove the identity of; to prove to be the same with something claimed or described; as, to identify stolen goods.

B. Reflex.: To unite one's self or coalesce in interests, aims, objects, or views.

"Let us identify, let us incorporate ourselves with the people."—Burke: *On the Economical Reform*.

C. Intrans.: To identify one's self; to coalesce; to unite in interests, aims, objects, or views.

i-dēnt-ism, *s.* [Eng. *ident(ity)*; *-ism*.] [**IDEN-TITY**, ¶ (3).]

i-dēn-tl-tŷ, *s.* [Fr. *identité*, from Lat. *identitas*, accus. of *identitas*, from *idem*=the same; Sp. *identidad*; Ital. *identità*.]

1. The quality or state of being identical or the same; sameness; identicalness.

2. The state or condition of being identical with or the same as something described or claimed; as, the identity of the stolen goods was proved.

¶ (**EQUATION**, II. 1.)

¶ (1) *Personal identity*:

Ontol.: The sameness of each individual throughout life, though the atoms of which the body are composed, the dispositions, habits, and modes of thought, are continually changing. Every act of memory is positive testimony in favor of personal identity; to remember is to refer a past state of consciousness to the same subject who here and now recalls it.

(2) *Principle of identity*:

Ontology: The principle that every ens is necessarily itself and not any other ens. This follows directly from the first principle of Scholastic Philosophy, sometimes called the Principle of Contradiction. The same thing cannot be and not-be at the same time. (Nequit idem simul esse et non esse.)

(3) *System of identity*:

Hist. & Philos.: The name given to the objective idealism of Schelling, who transformed Fichte's doctrine of the Ego, combining it with Spinozism (q. v.). According to this system, object and subject, real and ideal, nature and spirit are identical [not in themselves, but] in the Absolute, of which they are manifestations. Schelling's Idealism is sometimes known as IDENTISM.

Id-ē-ō, *pref.* [**IDEA**.] Pertaining to or governed by ideas.

ideo-motion, *s.*

Phys.: Motion arising from a dominant idea [**IDEO-MOTOR**.]

ideo-motor, *a.* Excited or caused by a dominant idea.

"The cerebrum responds automatically to impressions fitted to excite it to reflex action, when from any cause the Will is in abeyance. . . . Thus in the states of reverie, dreaming, somnambulism, &c., whether spontaneous or artificially induced, ideas which take full possession of the mind, and from which it cannot free itself, may excite respondent *ideo-motor* actions; as happens also when the force of the idea is morbidly exaggerated, and the will is not suspended, but merely weakened, as in many forms of insanity."—Carpenter: *Mental Physiology*, § 110.

Id-ē-ō-grām, *s.* [Gr. *idea*=a semblance, and *gramma*=a written character; Fr. *idéogramme*.] The same as **IDEOGRAPH** (q. v.).

Id-ē-ō-grāph, *s.* [Gr. *idea*=a semblance, and *graphō*=to write, to describe.] A symbol, character, figure, &c., which suggests or conveys the idea of an object, without expressing its name.

"Certain ideographs or picture writings."—*Journ. Anthropol. Instit.*, x. 103.

Id-ē-ō-grāph-ic, *a.* [English *ideograph*; *-ic*.] Representing ideas independently of sounds; specif. applied to any mode of writing which by means of symbols, characters, figures, &c., suggests or conveys the idea of an object without expressing its name. Of this kind were the ancient hieroglyphs of the Egyptians.

"The key to ideographic writing, once lost, can never be recovered."—Brinton: *Myths of the New World*, ch. i.

Id-ē-ō-grāph-ic-al, *a.* [Eng. *ideographic*; *-al*.] The same as **IDEOGRAPHIC** (q. v.).

Id-ē-ō-grāph-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *ideographic*; *-ly*.] In an ideographic manner; by way of ideographs or ideographics.

Id-ē-ō-grāph-ics, *s.* [**IDEOGRAPHIC**.] A system or method of writing in ideographs or ideographic characters.

Id-ē-ōg-rā-phŷ, *s.* [English *ideograph*; *-y*.] A system of ideographic writing; a treatise on writing in ideographic characters.

"The symbol . . . constantly recurs in painted or graven ideography."—Wilson: *Prehistoric Man*, ii. 139.

Id-ē-ō-lōg-ic-al, *a.* [Eng. *ideology*; *-ical*.] Teaching, pertaining to, or in any way connected with the tenets of ideology (q. v.).

"The ideological school is the natural daughter of Locke."—Cousin: *Elem. of Psychol.* (ed. Henry), p. 37.

Id-ē-ōl-ō-gist, *s.* [Eng. *ideolog(y)*; *-ist*.]

1. One who holds or supports the doctrines of ideology.

"The school of Condillae was divided into two branches, the physiologists and the ideologists."—*Leberweg: Hist. Philos.*, ii. 338.

2. One who treats of ideas; one who idealizes; a theorist; a dreamer; a visionary. (*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii. ch. viii.)

Id-ē-ōl-ō-gŷ, *s.* [Fr. *idéologie*, from Gr. *idea*, and *logos*=a discourse.]

Hist. & Philos.: A term introduced by Destutt de Tracy in his *Eléments d'Idéologie* (1801-4) to designate the philosophy of the French Sensational School. The mind, according to de Tracy, is nothing but sensation, or more properly the sensibility of which sensation is the exercise. This sensibility is susceptible of impressions arising (1) from the present action of objects upon its organs, when it feels simply; (2) from past actions, when it repeats or recollects; (3) from things which have relations, and so may be compared, when it judges; and (4) from the wants of the individual, when it wills. Thus sensation, according to the nature of its objects, manifests itself as pure perception, memory, judgment, or will. The word has now come to have a more extended meaning, and its use is not confined to a particular school.

"Hence the recent celebrated name of *ideology* for the designation of the Science of Mind."—G. H. Lewes: *Hist. Philos.*, ii. 249.

Id-ē-ō-mō-tōr, *s.* [Gr. *idea*, and Eng. *motor*.] The act of expressing the thoughts in speech or in writing, while the mind is occupied in the composition of the sentence.

Id-ē-ō-prāx-ist, *s.* [Gr. *idea*, and *praxis*=a transaction, business.] One who puts, or endeavors to put ideas into practice. (*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii. ch. viii.)

Ideg, *s. pl.* [Fr., from Lat. *idus*, a word of unknown origin, but, according to Skeat, probably connected with Sansc. *indu*=the moon.] In the ancient Roman Calendar, the 13th day of January, February, April, June, August, September, November, and December, and the 15th day of March, May, July, and October.

"The proud *Ideg*, when the squadron rides." *Macaulay: Lake Rémilly*, i.

Id-ēst, *phr.* [Lat.] That is; it is frequently shortened into *i. e.*

Id-ī-ōc-rā-sŷ, *s.* [Gr. *idios*=peculiar to one's self, one's own, and *krasis*=a mixture; Fr. *idiocrasie*, *idiocrase*.] A peculiarity of constitution or temperament; that temperament or constitution which is peculiar to a person; idiosyncrasy.

Id-ī-ō-crāt-ic, **Id-ī-ō-crāt-ic-al**, *a.* [**IDIOC-RASY**.] Peculiar in constitution or temperament; idiosyncratic.

Id-ī-ō-cŷ, *s.* [English *idiot*; *-cy*; formed as frequency, from frequent; Greek *idiōtēs*, from *idiōtēs*.] [**IDROT**.] The quality or state of being an idiot; want or defect of understanding; idiocy.

"I stand not upon their *idiotcy* in thinking that horses did eat their bits."—*Bacon*.

***Id-ī-ō-ē-lōc-tric**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *idios*=peculiar to one's self, and Eng. *electric*.]

A. As adj.: A term applied to substances which are electric by virtue of their own peculiar properties, or which manifest electricity in their natural state.

B. As subst.: A substance which becomes electric by friction.

Id-ī-ō-grāph, *s.* [Gr. *idiographos*=written with one's own hand.] A mark, signature, or flourish peculiar to any individual; a trademark.

Id-ī-ō-grāph-ic, *a.* [Eng. *idiograph*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of ideographs.

Id-ī-ōg-ŷn-ōūs, *a.* [Gr. *idios*=one's own, and *gynē*=anything feminine, in bot.=a pistil, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: Not having a pistil.

Id-ī-ōl-a-trŷ, *s.* [Gr. *idios*=peculiar to one's self, and *latreia*=worship.] Excessive self-esteem; the worship of one's self.

Id-ī-ōm, ***Id-ī-ō-ma**, ***Id-ī-ō-me**, *s.* [French *idiome*, from Lat. *idioma*; Gr. *idiōma*=an idiom, from *idiōō*=to make one's own, *idios*=one's own, peculiar to one's self; Ital. & Sp. *idioma*. Puteham, in 1589, ranked this with words quite recently introduced into the language.]

1. A mode of expression peculiar to a language; a peculiarity of expression or phraseology; a phrase stamped by the usage of a language or of an author with a signification other than or beyond its grammatical or logical one.

2. A dialect; a peculiar form or variety of language.

"But whence art thou inspired, and thou alone, To flourish in an *idiom* not thy own?" *Dryden: To Sir Godfrey Kneller*.

3. The genius or particular cast of a language. **Id-ī-ō-māt-ic**, **Id-ī-ō-māt-ic-al**, *a.* [Gr. *idiōmatikos*.] [**IDROM**.] Peculiar to a language or its idioms; pertaining or proper to the particular genius or mode of expression of a language.

"Idiomatic differences of expression which flow not from the manners, but from some degree of study and affectation."—*Hard: On Writing Dialogues*. (Pref.)

Id-ī-ō-māt-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *idiomatic*; *-ly*.] In an idiomatic manner; according to the idiom of a language.

Id-ī-ō-pā-thēt-ic, *a.* [Gr. *idios*=peculiar to one's self, and Eng. *pathetic*.] Relating or pertaining to idiopathy; idiopathic.

Id-ī-ō-pāth-ic, **Id-ī-ō-pāth-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *idiopath(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining or relating to idiopathy; indicative of a disease not preceded and occasioned by any other disease; primary; as, *idiopathic* tetanus, asthma, or erysipelas.

Id-ī-ō-pāth-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *idiopathical*; *-ly*.] In an idiopathic manner; not symptomatically.

Id-ī-ōp-a-thŷ, *s.* [Gr. *idiopathea*, from *idios*=peculiar to one's self, and *pathos*=suffering; Fr. *idiopathie*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A characteristic, affection, or disposition, peculiar to an individual.

2. *Med.*: The phenomena presented by an idiopathic disease.

Id-ī-ō-rē-pū-sive, *a.* [Greek *idios*=peculiar to one's self, and Eng. *repulsive*.]

Physics: Producing repulsion by its unaided action; as, the *idiorepulsive* action of heat.

Id-ī-ō-sŷn-cra-sŷ, *s.* [Gr. *idios*=private, peculiar to one's self, and *synkrasis*=a mixing or blending; *syn*=together, and *krasis*=a mixing; *kerannymi*=to mix; Fr. *idiosyncrasie*; Ital. & Sp. *idiosyncrasia*.] A peculiarity of temperament or constitution; a characteristic peculiar to and distinguishing an individual; characteristic, susceptibility, idiosyncrasy.

"Whether quails, from any *idiosyncrasy* or peculiarity of constitution, do innocuously feed upon hellebore."—*Broene: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii. ch. xxviii.

Id-ī-ō-sŷn-crāt-ic, ***Id-ī-ō-sŷn-crāt-ick**, **Id-ī-ō-sŷn-crāt-ic-al**, *a.* [**IDIOSYNCRASY**.] Pertaining or relating to idiosyncrasy; of peculiar temperament or disposition.

"His lordship's *idiosyncratic* terrors, the terrors of a future state."—*Warburton: The Divine Legation*, bk. ii. (App.)

Id-ī-ot, ***Id-ē-ot**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *idiot*, from Latin *idiota*; Gr. *idiōtēs*=(1) a man in private life, as contradistinguished from one occupying an official position, it being presumed that the highest intellect and education—nay, all the education—would be found in the government service; (2) an uneducated, an unlettered man; *idios*=private, one's own; Sp. & Ital. *idiota*.]

A. As substantive:

*1. (In the first Greek sense): A private person, as distinguished from one holding public office, civil or ecclesiastical.

"S. Austin affirmed that the plain places of Scripture are sufficient to all . . . *idiots* or private persons."—*J. Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. ii. bk. i. § 1.

*2. (In the second Greek sense): The common people, an uneducated or unlearned person.

"This allegation . . . that pictures are the scripture of *idiots* and simple persons."—*Huntley: Sermons Against Peril of Idolatry*.

3. A human being weak or deficient in understanding; one who is destitute of reason or the intellectual powers; one who either naturally or from sickness, &c., is weak in the intellect, so as to have no lucid intervals of reason, as distinguished from a lunatic who has such lucid intervals.

"An *idiot*, or natural fool, is one that hath had no understanding from his nativity."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i. ch. 8.

¶ The average weight of the brain in a healthy adult man is 48 oz.=3 lbs. avoirdupois. One adult male idiot had a brain weighing 28 oz.; another, 13 oz. 2 dr.

4. A stupid, silly person; a fool.

"The host of *idiots* that infest her age." *Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

B. As adj.: Idiotic; suffering from or afflicted with idiocy; like an idiot.

"His wonder witnessed with an *idiot* laugh." *Dryden: Cymon and Iphigenia*, 112.

¶ For the difference between *idiot* and *fool*, see **FOOL**.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; plne, plt, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

Id-ī-ōt-ēy, *s.* [IDIOCY.]

Id-ī-ōt-ēd, *a.* [Eng. *idiot*; -ed.] Rendered foolish or idiotic.

"Much befuddled and idioted."

Tennyson: *Aylmer's Field*, 590.

Id-ī-ō-tha-lām'-ē-ō, *s. pl.* [Gr. *idios*=one's own; *thalamos*=an inner room, and Lat. pl. adj. suff. -*ae*.]

Bot.: A tribe of lichens, having shields first close, and then open, and the nucleus gelatinous, made up of naked spores. (*Lindley*.)

Id-ī-ō-thāl-a-mōus, *a.* [Gr. *idios*=peculiar to one's self; Lat. *thalamus*, and Eng. suff. -*ous*.]

Bot.: Having a different color or texture from the thallus. Used of some lichens.

Id-ī-ōt-īc, **Id-ī-ōt-īc-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *idiot*; -ic, -ical. Fr. *idiotique*.]

*1. Peculiar, plain, simple.

*2. Like or resembling an idiot; characteristic of an idiot; foolish, silly.

Id-ī-ōt-īc-āl-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *idiotical*; -ly.] In an idiotic manner; like an idiot; foolishly.

***Id-ī-ōt-ī-cōn**, *s.* [Gr. *idiotikon*, neut. of *idiotikos*=belonging to a private man.] A dictionary confined to a particular dialect, or to the words and phrases peculiar to one part of a country.

***Id-ī-ōt-īsh**, ***yd-ī-ōt-ysh**, *a.* [English *idiot*; -ish.] Like an idiot; idiotic; foolish.

***Id-ī-ōt-īsm**, *s.* [Fr. *idiotisme*, from Lat. *idiotismus*=Gr. *idiotismos*=the way or fashion of a private person.]

1. A peculiarity of expression; a mode of expression peculiar to a language; an idiom.

"Scholars sometimes . . . give terminations and *idiotisms* suitable to their native language unto words newly invented."—*Hale*.

2. Folly, foolishness, idiocy.

"The running that adventure is the greatest *idiotism*."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 578.

***Id-ī-ōt-īze**, *v. i.* [Eng. *idiot*; -ize.] To become stupid or idiotic.

Id-ī-ōt-like, *a.* [Eng. *idiot*, and *like*.] Resembling an idiot.

***Id-ī-ōt-ry**, *s.* [Eng. *idiot*; -ry.] Idiocy.

Id-ī-ōt-type, *s.* [Gr. *idios*=peculiar, and Eng. *type*.]

Chem.: A term applied to bodies derived by replacement from the same substance, including the typical substance itself. Thus ammonia is idiotypic with ethylamine and all other organic bases derived from it by substitution.

Id-ī-ōt-ty-p-īc, *a.* [Eng. *idiotyp(e)*; -ic.] Having the nature or character of an idiotype.

I-dle, ***I-del**, ***I-dell**, ***I-dil**, ***y-dle**, *a. & s.* [A. S. *idel*=vain, empty, useless; cogn. with Dut. *ijdel*=vain; Dan. *idel*=sheer, mere; Sw. *idel*=mere, downright; O. H. Ger. *ital*=empty, mere; Ger. *eitel*=vain, trifling.]

A. As adjective:

1. Not engaged in any work or occupation; doing nothing; unoccupied, disengaged, inactive.

"Children generally hate to be *idle*."—*Locke: On Education*.

2. Free; not occupied; leisure; vacant.

"For often you have writ to her; and she in modesty, Or else for want of *idle* time, could not again reply."—*Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 1.

3. Not in use; not employed; remaining unused.

"The *idle* spear and shield were high up hung."—*Milton: Nativity*.

4. Averse to labor or work; lazy, indolent, slothful.

5. Useless, empty, vain, ineffectual, futile.

"Hear your *idle* scorn."—*Shakespeare: Timon of Athens*, v. 2.

*6. Unfruitful, unproductive, useless, barren.

"Of antres vast and deserts *idle*."—*Shakespeare: Othello*, i. 3.

7. Trifling, irrelevant; of no importance; without foundation; unworthy of consideration.

"This *idle* story became important."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

*8. Causeless.

"And from Prince Arthur fled with wings of *idle* feare."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. vi. 54.

***B. As substantive:**

1. An idle, lazy person.

"An *idel* is like to a place that hath no walles; theas devils may enter on every side."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale*.

2. Indolence, inactivity.

***Idle-worms**, *s. pl.* Worms which were supposed to be bred in the fingers of lazy people. (*Beaumont & Fletcher: Woman Hater*, iii. 1; cf. *Shakespeare: Romeo and Juliet*, i. 4.)

idle-wheel, *s.* An idler (q. v.).

I-dle, *v. i. & t.* [IDLE, *a.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. To lose, waste, or spend time in idleness or inaction.

"That she and all her fellow-gods

Sit *idling* in their high abodes."—*Prior: Alma*, i. 414.

*2. To float or move about aimlessly or lazily. (*Shakespeare: Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 6.)

B. Trans.: To waste or spend in idleness; generally followed by *away*; as, to *idle* time away.

***I-dle-brained**, *a.* [Eng. *idle*, and *brained*.] Foolish, silly.

"Is the man *idle-brained* for want of rest?"

Chapman: *Homer's Odyssey* xviii.

***I-dle-head-ēd**, *a.* [Eng. *idle*, and *headed*.]

1. Foolish, silly, unreasonable.

"The superstitious *idleheaded* eld."

Shakespeare: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 4.

2. Delirious, infatuated.

"Upon this loss she fell *idleheaded*, and to this very day stands near the place still."—*L'Estrange*.

***I-dle-ly**, *adv.* [IDLY.]

I-dle-ness, ***I-del-nes**, ***I-dle-nesse**, ***y-del-nesse**, *s.* [A. S. *idelnes*.]

1. Want or absence of occupation or employment; the state of being unoccupied or at leisure.

"And oftentimes I talked to him

In very *idleness*."

Wordsworth: *Anecdote for Fathers*.

*2. The state of being diseased; want of use or exercise.

"Sterile with *idleness* or manured with industry."—*Shakespeare: Othello*, i. 3.

3. Laziness, sloth, indolence.

"*Idleness* offers up the soul as a blank to the devil."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi, ser. 10.

4. Uselessness, vainness, unprofitableness.

5. Emptiness, triviality, insignificance, silliness.

***I-dle-pāt-ēd**, *a.* [Eng. *idle*, and *pated*.] Idle-headed, emptyheaded, stupid, foolish.

I-dlēr, *s.* [Eng. *idl(e)*; -er.]

I. Ord. Lang.: One who spends his time in idleness and inactivity; an idle, lazy, or indolent person; a sluggard. (*Cowper: Retirement*, 681.)

II. Technically:

1. **Mach.**: A cog-wheel placed between two others to communicate the motion of one to the other. By its interposition they are caused to rotate in the same direction, which would not be the case if they geared directly into each other. Another description of idle-wheel is caused to rest upon a belt to tighten it, to perfect its adhesion to the band-wheels over which it runs.

2. **Naut.**: A person on board ship who, being liable to constant day-duty, is not required to keep night watch.

***I-dle-g-bý**, *s.* [IDLE, *a.*] An idle, lazy person.

***I-dle-ship**, ***I-del-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *idle*; -ship.] Idleness, laziness, sloth.

"Of *idlenesship*

He hateth all the falsehood."—*Gower: C. A.*, iv.

***Id-lesse**, *s.* [Eng. *idle*; -ess.] Idleness.

"*Idlesse* it seems, hath its mortality."

Byron: *Childe Harold*, iv. 33.

I-dl-y, ***I-dlie**, ***I-dely**, *adv.* [Eng. *idl(e)*; -ly.]

1. In an idle, lazy, or indolent manner; lazily.

"Arms hanging *idly* down, hands clasped below."

Cowper: *Retirement*, 285.

2. Uselessly, in vain, ineffectually, to no purpose, vainly, futilely, without effect.

"The javelin *idly* fled,

And hissed innoxious o'er the hero's head."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xvii. 596.

3. In a careless, trifling manner; carelessly, frivolously.

"No more so *idly* pass along."

Byron: *To a Youthful Friend*.

4. Foolishly, unreasonably.

"How *idly* do they talk!"

Shakespeare: *Comedy of Errors*, iv. 4.

idly-busy, *a.* Busy to no purpose.

"Of *idly-busy* men the restless fry."

Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, i. 49.

Id-mō-nē-a, *s.* [Gr. *idmōn*=skillful.]

Paleont.: The typical genus of the family *Idmonidae* (q. v.). Range from the Cretaceous to the Tertiary.

Id-mō-nē-i-dā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *idmon(ea)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ide*.]

Palæont.: A family of Cyclostomatous Polyzoa, having the polyzoary erect, simple or branched, the branches usually round and sometimes anastomosing with each other. From at least the Cretaceous rocks to the Tertiary.

I-dō-crāge, *s.* [Greek *eidō* = I see, and *krasis* = mixture, because of the resemblance in form between the crystals and those of some other minerals.]

Min.: A brown, green, yellow, or pale blue sub-transparent mineral, of vitreous or sub-resinous luster, with double refraction. Hardness, 6.5; specific gravity, 3.35 to 3.45. Dana calls it Vesuvianite, and divides it into an ordinary variety, and cyprius. Under the first are ranked Gabnite, Frugardite, Heteromerite, and Xanthite. Found at Vesuvius and Mount Somma.

I-dōl, ***I-dole**, ***y-dol**, *s.* [Fr. *idole*, from Lat. *idolum*, *idolon*, from Gr. *eidōlon* = an image, a likeness, from *eidomai* = to seem, to appear; Ital., Sp. & Port. *idolo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An image, a representation of anything.

"Nor ever *idol* seemed so much alive!"

Dryden: *Medal*, 7.

2. **Specif.**: An image worshiped as God; a representation of divinity; any image, figure, or symbol used as an object of worship; a false god.

"The gods of the nations are *idols*."—*Psalm* xcvi. 5.

3. A person or thing on which the affections are strongly set, or to which persons are strongly attached; one loved or honored to adoration.

"He had then been the *idol* of the nation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

II. Metaph.: A false notion or conception; an enormous opinion or idea; a fallacy.

[Bacon (*Novum Organum*, i. 51-62) divides the sources of error into (1) *Idola Tribus* (Idols of the Tribe), founded on human nature in general; (2) *Idola Specus* (Idols of the Cave), springing from the peculiar character of the individual; (3) *Idola Fori* (Idols of the Forum), arising from language and social intercourse; and (4) *Idola Theatri* (Idols of the Theater), or the deceptions which have arisen from the dogmas of different schools.]

Idol-fire, *s.* A fire burned on the altar of an idol. (*Tennyson: Love Thou Thy Land*.)

Idol-god, *s.* A false god; an idol.

"Marcellinus . . . preserved his life by sacrificing to the *idol-gods*."—*Clarendon: Religion and Policy*, ch. ii.

Idol-shell, *s.*

Zool.: The genus *Ampullaria*, called also the Apple Snail.

Idol-worship, *s.* The worship of idols or false gods; idolatry.

***I-dol-as-tre**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr.]

A. As subst.: An idolater.

"An *idolatre* peradventure ne hath not but o maumet or two."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale*.

B. As adj.: Idolatrous. (*Hudson: Judith* iv. 358.)

I-dōl-a-tēr, *s.* [Fr. *idolâtre*; Ital. *idolatro*; Sp. *idolatra*, *idolotro*; Lat. *idololatre*, from Gr. *eidololatre*, from *eidōlon*=an image, and *latris*=a servant.]

1. One who worships idols; one who pays divine honors to images, figures, or representations made by hands; a worshiper of false gods; a pagan.

"*Idolater* is also Greke, and the English an image-servant."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 424.

*2. One who idolizes or admires greatly; an adorer.

"Jonson was an *idolater* of the ancients."—*Hurd*.

I-dōl-a-trēss, *s.* [Eng. *idolater*; -ess.] A female worshiper of idols. (*Milton: P. L.*, i. 445.)

***I-dō-lāt-ric-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *idolater*; *c* connective; -al.] Pertaining or tending to idolatry.

"No *idolatrical* sacrifice."—*Hooper*.

I-dōl-a-trize, *v. i. & t.* [Eng. *idolatr(y)*; -ize.]

A. Intrans.: To practice idolatry; to worship idols.

"All that honor thee *idolatrize*."

Daniel: *Complaint of Rosamond*.

B. Trans.: To adore; to worship, as an idol.

I-dōl-a-trōus, *a.* [Eng. *idolatr(y)*; -ous.]

1. Of or pertaining to idolatry; partaking of the nature of idolatry, or the worship of false gods.

2. Given to or practicing idolatry; worshipping idols. (*Milton: P. R.*, i. 444.)

3. Consisting in or of the nature of an excessive attachment or reverence; as, an *idolatrous* veneration for antiquity.

I-dōl-a-trōus-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *idolatrous*; -ly.] In an idolatrous manner; with excessive reverence, veneration, or attachment.

"Miserable Indians *idolatrously* adoring their devilish pagodes."—*Bp. Hall: Character of Man*.

I-dōl-a-trý, ***I-dol-a-trie**, *s.* [Fr. *idolâtrie*, from Low Lat. *idolatria*, a shortened form of *idololatria*, from Gr. *eidololatria*, from *eidōlon*=an image; *latreia*=service.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -die, &c. = bēl, dēl.

1. The worship of idols, images, or representations made by hands to represent divinity, or of any inanimate object; the worship of false gods; paganism.

"Idolatry is Greece, and the English is image-service."
—Tyndall: *Works*, p. 424.

*2. An idol; a false god.

"Baal next and Ashtaroth,
And all the idolatries of heathen round."
Milton: *P. R.*, iii. 418.

3. Excessive veneration for or attachment to any person, object, or thing. (Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 4.)

¶ According to Sir John Lubbock, idolatry or anthropomorphism is the fifth of six progressive stages in the history of religion. [GOD.]

(1) *Ethnic*: The ancient Egyptians, the Greeks, and the Romans, the modern Chinese, Burmese, Hindus, &c., are all in that fifth stage of religious development.

(2) *Jewish*: In all countries where idolatry exists, the tendency is for the uneducated to worship the idol as if it were a deity, while the more enlightened employ it simply as an imagined aid in adoring an unseen God. Many of the denunciations against idolatry in Isaiah's prophecies are leveled chiefly at the first of these (xlii. 17, xlv. 10-17); but some censure also the higher form (xl. 18-25). When Aaron made the golden calf, he proclaimed a feast, not to it, but to Jehovah. This was on his part the higher form (Exod. xxxii. 4, 5), but the people said, "These be thy gods," and worshiped the calf itself (xxxii. 4, 8). The second commandment is directed against idolatry.

(3) *Christian*: Images had been introduced into the various churches about A. D. 300 for instruction only: gradually they began to be worshiped. About 726 a controversy arose with regard to their use. The Emperor Leo the Isaurian issued edicts against them, and carried them out with relentless rigor in 726. Between the doll of a girl and the idol of a worshiper there is a close affinity, and it is a noteworthy fact that the restoration of image-worship was brought about by the Empress Irene in 780. The second Council of Nice sanctioned them in 787. But in the modern Greek Church, pictures instead of actual images are used. The latter are employed in the Roman Catholic Church. Most Protestant Churches exclude them from their places of worship, or, if they admit them, do so only for ornament. [ICONOCLAST.]

I-dōl-i-fy, v. t. [Eng. *idol*, s.; *i* connective, and Lat. *facio*, used as passive of *facio*=to make.] To make an idol of. (Southey: *The Doctor*, ch. cxliv.)

**I-dōl-ish*, a. [Eng. *idol*; *-ish*.] Idolatrous.

"They have stuffed their idolish temples with the wasteful pillage of your estates."—Milton: *Reason of Church Government*, bk. ii. (Conc.)

**I-dōl-ism*, s. [Eng. *idol*; *-ism*.]

1. The worship of idols; idolatry. (Sylvester: *The Decay*, 518.)

2. Vain opinions, fancies.

"How wilt thou reason with them, how refute
Their idolisms, traditions, paradoxes?"
Milton: *P. R.*, iv. 234.

**I-dōl-ist*, s. [Eng. *idol*; *-ist*.] A worshiper of idols; an idolater. (Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 453.)

I-dōl-ize, v. t. & i. [Eng. *idol*; *-ize*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To worship as an idol; to pay divine honors to; to make an idol of.

*2. To pay excessive veneration or reverence to; to love to excess.

"To war with pleasure, idolized before."

Cowper: *Expostulation*, 410.

*B. Intrans.: To practice idolatry; to worship idols.

I-dōl-iz-ēr, s. [Eng. *idolize*(e); *-er*.] One who idolizes; one who loves or venerates to excess.

"Though I be not such an idolizer of antiquity."—Warburton: *To Hurd*, let. 48.

I-dōl-ō-clāst, s. [Gr. *eidōlon*=an image, and *klāstēs*=a breaker; *klāō*=to break.] An iconoclast (q. v.).

I-dōl-ō-grāph-ic-al, a. [Eng. *idol*, s.; *o* connective, and *graphical*.] Treating of idols or idolatry. (Southey: *Letters*, iii. 532.)

**I-dōl-ōus*, **i-dol-ouse*, a. [Eng. *idol*; *-ous*.] Idolatrous.

"When such an image or idolous prince is thus up set."
—Bale: *Image*, pt. ii.

**I-dō-nē-ōus*, a. [Lat. *idoneus*.] Fit, proper, suitable; adapted for a particular purpose.

"Some other fit mineral water, or idoneous liquor."—Boyle: *Works*, iv. 806.

I-dō-thē-ā, s. [Lat.=(in *Mythol.*) a daughter of Proteus, who aided Menelaus in obtaining information.]

1. *Zool.*: The typical genus of the family Idotheidae (q. v.). It contains the Box-Slaters (q. v.).

2. *Bot.*: A genus of Cape Liliaceae.

I-dō-thē-i-dā, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *idothea*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idēa*.]

Zool.: A family of Cursorial Isopoda. It consists of small, elongated, marine crustaceans, having the posterior abdominal feet modified into a pair of flat appendages, and the outer antennae often very long.

Id-ri-ā-lin, *id-ri-ā-line*, s. [IDRIALITE.]

Chemistry:

1. (Of both forms): $C_{10}H_{20}O$. A white crystalline substance, extracted from idrialite. It can be obtained either by dry distillation in an atmosphere of hydrogen or carbon dioxide, or by boiling the mineral in oil of turpentine, the liquid on cooling depositing impure idrialin. It is insoluble in alcohol and ether. The best solvent is oil of turpentine or amyl alcohol. Heated with sulphuric acid, an intense blue color is formed; with nitric acid an insoluble red powder is produced. Idrialin was long supposed to be a hydrocarbon, but it is now proved to contain oxygen.

2. (Of the form idrialine): [IDRIALITE.]

Id-ri-ā-l-ite, subst. [Named from the mines of Idria, in Carinthia; suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A crystallized white mineral. Composition: Carbon, 94.5-94.8; hydrogen, 5.1-5.5. Called also Idrialine.

I-dyl, *i-dyll*, s. [Lat. *idyllium*; from Greek *eidyllion*=a short, descriptive, pastoral poem; *eidos*=form, resemblance, figure; Fr. *idylle*; Ital. *idillio*; Sp. *idilio*.] A short poem, the subject, or at least a necessary accompaniment of which, is a simple description of pastoral nature, life, and scenery, or of events in pastoral life; as the *idyls* of Theocritus among the ancients; Goldsmith's *Deserted Village*, &c.

¶ Tennyson has given the name "Idylls" to a series of poems founded on incidents in the Arthurian legend.

i-dyl-l-ic, a. [Eng. *idyl*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to idyls; of the nature of an idyl; descriptive of pastoral life or scenery.

1. 6. phr. [Lat. *id est*.] A contraction for *id est* =that is, that is to say.

If, *ef, *gef, *gif, *gíf, *yif, *yf, conj. [A. S. *gif*; cogn. with Icel. *ef*, *if*; Dut. *of*; O. Fries. *ief*, *gef*, *ef*, *of*; O. Sax. *ef*, *of*; Goth. *iba*, *ibai*; O. H. Ger. *ibu*, *ipu*, *upi*, *upa*; Ger. *ob*; Wel. *o*. Horne Tooke's plausible guess that the A. S. *gif* is the imperative mood of *gifan*=to give, has no foundation, and is entirely opposed to the results of comparative philology.]

1. A hypothetical particle, introducing a conditional sentence, and= suffering or granting that, in case that, allowing that.

"If they have done this deed, my noble lord.

U' talk'st thou to me of ifs? Thou art a traitor."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iii. 4.

2. Whether.

"In doubt if best were, as it was."

Shakesp.: *Complaint*, 98.

¶ If was formerly frequently followed by *that*.

**I-faith*, adv. [A contraction of *in faith*.] In faith, indeed, truly.

ig-ā-sūr-ic, a. [Fr. *igasur*, from the Pegu name of St. Ignatius-bean (q. v.); Eng. suff. *-ic*.] [IGNATIUS.] Contained in or derived from St. Ignatius-bean, or from nux vomica.

igasuric-acid, s.

Chem.: One of the acids combined with strychnine and brucine in the St. Ignatius-bean and in *nux vomica*. It crystallizes in the form of small, hard, granular crystals, which have a sour astringent taste, and are very soluble in water and in alcohol.

ig-ā-sūr-ine, s. [Fr. *igasur*; *-ine*.] [IGASURIC.]

Chem.: An alkaloid discovered in 1853 by Desnoix, in the mother-liquors from which strychnine and brucine had been precipitated by lime. It crystallizes in feathery groups of white silky needles, which have the bitter taste and poisonous properties of strychnine and brucine. The crystals are very soluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in water, and almost insoluble in ether. By treatment with hot water, and fractional distillation, igasurine yields nine distinct bases, all crystalline, bitter, and poisonous. It resembles brucine in its behavior toward re-agents.

ig-lēs-i-ā-site, s. [Named from Iglesias, a town in Sardinia.]

Min.: A variety of Cerussite (q. v.).

ig-lō-ite, *ig-līte*, s. [From Iglo, in Transylvania, where it is found.]

Min.: The same as ARAGONITE (q. v.).

ig-loō, s. [Esquimaux.]

1. A hut, usually of a circular form, made of snow. [SNOW-HOUSE.]

2. An excavation made by a seal in the snow over its breathing-hole, for the protection of its young.

**ig-na'-rō*, s. [Ital., from Latin *ignarus*=ignorant.] An ignorant person, a blockhead.

"It was intolerable insolence in such ignorances to challenge this for Popery."—Mountagu: *Appeals to Caesar*, ch. xxxi.

ig-nā-ti-ūs (t as sh), s. [From Ignatius Loyola, founder of the order of Jesuits.] (See the etym. and the compound.)

Ignatius-bean, s.

Bot.: The seeds of the so-called *Ignatia amara*; but the genus *Ignatia* is now given up, having been founded on fragments of two different plants not akin to each other. St. Ignatius-beans, called in parts of India Papeeta, have been given in cases of cholera, but, if an overdose be taken, giddiness and convulsions will ensue. They are supposed to come from a species of *Strychnos*, perhaps *S. multiflora*.

ig-nē-ōus, a. [Lat. *igneus*, from *ignis*=fire.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Containing or of the nature of fire; fiery, emitting fire, resembling fire.

"Those igneous corpuscles that flow from the sun, or both of them."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 223.

2. *Bot.*: Flame-colored, very lively scarlet, fiery red.

3. *Geol.*: Applied to rocks believed to be produced by the agency of fire. They include the Volcanic and Plutonic rocks (q. v.).

igneous-action, s.

Geol.: The action of fire or of great heat. Igneous-action is the antagonistic power to aqueous-action. While the latter, if left uncounteracted, would tend to wash away all land grain by grain or fragment by fragment, and deposit it in the sea, igneous-action heaves it up again.

igneous-causes, s. pl. Chiefly volcanoes and earthquakes.

**ig-nēs-cent*, a. & s. [Lat. *ignescens*, pr. par. of *ignesco*=to become fire; *ignis*=fire.]

A. As adj.: Emitting sparks of fire when struck, as with steel; scintillating.

B. As subst.: Any body which emits sparks; specifically, a stone or mineral which emits sparks when struck, as with iron or steel.

**ig-nic-ō-līst*, s. [Lat. *ignis*=fire; *colo*=to worship; and Eng. suff. *-ist*.] One who worships fire; a fire-worshiper.

**ig-nif-ēr-ōus*, a. [Lat. *ignifer*; from *ignis*=fire, *fero*=to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Producing fire.

**ig-nif-lā-ōus*, a. [Lat. *ignifluus*; from *ignis*=fire, *fluo*=to flow, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Flowing with fire.

**ig-nī-fy*, v. t. [Lat. *ignis*=fire, and *facio* (pass. *fit*)=to make.] To form into fire.

"The ignited part of matter was formed into the body of the sun."—Stukeley: *Paleogeogr. Sacra*, p. 20.

**ig-nīg-ēn-ōus*, a. [Lat. *ignigenus*, from *ignis*=fire, and *gigno* (perf. t. *genui*)=to beget, to produce.] Produced by fire.

**ig-nīp-ō-tēnce*, s. [Lat. *ignis*=fire, and *potentia*=power.] Power over fire.

**ig-nīp-ō-tent*, a. [Lat. *ignipotens*; *ignis*=fire, and *potens*=powerful.] Presiding or having rule over fire; fiery.

"It drives, ignipotent, through every vein."

Savage: *On the Recovery of a Lady*.

ig-nīs fāt-ū-ūs, s. & a. [Lat.=foolish fire; Fr. *feu follet*.]

A. As substantive:

Meteor.: A flame-like meteor floating in the atmosphere a few feet above the ground in marshes, above burial-grounds, or other places where there is decaying animal matter. When approached, it, as a rule, appears to recede. It has been attributed to phosphureted or carbureted hydrogen escaping from decaying bodies, &c.

"Not even an ignis fatuus rose

To make him merry with my woes."

Byron: *Mazeppa*, xv.

B. As adj.: Foolish, vain, illusory.

"An ignis-fatuus gleam of love?"

Byron: *To a Youthful Friend*.

ig-nīte, v. t. & i. [Lat. *ignitus*, pa. par. of *ignio*=to set on fire.]

A. *Trans.*: To set on fire; to kindle; to render luminous or red by heat.

"Ye heate with a long set of faire and warme weather had even ignited the aire."—Evelyn: *Memoirs* (Sept., 1666).

B. *Intrans.*: To take fire; to become luminous or red with heat.

ig-nit-i-ble, a. [Eng. *ignit*(e); *-able*.] Capable of being ignited or set on fire; inflammable.

"Now such bodies as strike fire have sulphureous or ignitable parts within them."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii. ch. i.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; try, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ig-ni-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *ignitus*, pa. par. of *ignio*=to set on fire.]

1. The act of igniting, kindling, or setting on fire.
2. The state of being ignited, kindled, or set on fire.

"Now to contract this direction, there needs not a total ignition."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

ig-ni-tor, *s.* [Lat. *ignitus*=to set on fire.]

Mil.: A contrivance for igniting the powder in a torpedo and the like.

***ig-niv-ō-mōis**, *a.* [Lat. *ignivomus*, from *ignis*=fire, and *vomo*=to vomit.] Vomiting or belching out fire.

"The volcanos and *ignivomous* mountains."—*Derham: Physico-Theol.*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

ig-nō-bil-i-tē, ***ig-no-byl-y-tie**, *s.* [Lat. *ignobilitas*, from *ignobilis*=mean, ignoble; Fr. *ignobilité*; Ital. *ignobilità*, *ignobilità*; Sp. *ignobilidad*.] The quality or state of being ignoble; ignobleness; humbleness or meanness of birth.

ig-nō-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Latin *ignobilis*, from *i*=in=not, and *ignobilis*, *nobilis*=noble; Ital. *ignobile*; Sp. *ignobil*.]

1. Of low, humble, or mean birth; not noble, not illustrious.

"So void of pity is the ignoble crowd."

Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, ccl.

2. Mean, base, despicable.

"His nature at once ferocious and ignoble."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. Worthless, useless.

4. Humble.

"The man we celebrate must find a tomb,
And we that worship him ignoble graves."

Cowper: Task, iii. 265.

ig-nō-ble, *v. t.* [IGNOBLE, *a.*] To make ignoble or mean; to disgrace; to dishonor.

"Ignobling many shores and points of lands by shipwreck."—*Bacon: Disc. in Praise of Queen Elizabeth*.

ig-nō-ble-ness, ***ig-no-ble-ness**, *s.* [English *ignoble*; -ness.] The quality or condition of being ignoble; meanness, humbleness; want of dignity.

"The ignobleness of a servant."—*Bishop Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. i., disc. 3.

ig-nō-blī, *adv.* [Eng. *ignobl(e)*; -ly.] In an ignoble, mean, base, or dishonorable manner; meanly, humbly, basely.

"To die a prince—or live a slave—
Thy choice is most ignobly brave!"

Byron: Ode to Napoleon.

ig-nō-mīn-i-ōūs, *a.* [Fr. *ignominieux*, from Lat. *ignominiosus*, from *ignominia*=ignominy, disgrace.]

1. Marked with disgrace or ignominy; shameful, disgraceful, infamous.

"The Romans in this ignominious state return to Rome."—*Levis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 447.

2. Despicable, disgraceful; deserving of ignominy.

3. Expressive of contempt; contemptuous, humiliating.

"The ignominious judgment passed by the House of Commons on his Pastoral Letter."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

ig-nō-mīn-i-ōūs-lī, *adv.* [Eng. *ignominiously*; -ly.] In an ignominious manner; disgracefully, shamefully, contemptibly.

"In his attempt at comedy he failed ignominiously."—*Johnson: Life of Rowe*.

ig-nō-mīn-ī, ***ig-no-mīn-le**, *s.* [Fr. *ignominie*, from Lat. *ignominia*, from *i*=in=not, and **gnomen*, *nomen*=name, renown; Ital. & Sp. *ignominia*.]

1. Public disgrace or shame; reproach, dishonor, infamy.

"The ignominy and shame that was cast upon them."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. An act deserving disgrace; an ignominious act.
3. Ignominious treatment.

***ig-nō-mī-ōūs**, *a.* [Formed from *ignomy*, with suff. -ous, or shortened from *ignominious* for the sake of the meter.] Ignominious, disgraceful. (*Peete: Prolog. to Sir Clyomon*.)

***ig-nō-mī**, *s.* [Prob. only a misreading for *ignominy*.] Ignominy, disgrace, dishonor.

"Hence, broker-lackey, *ignomy* and shame
Pursue thy life." *Shakesp.: Troilus*, v. 10.

ig-nō-rā-mūs, *s. & a.* [Lat., first person pl. pr. indic. of *ignoro*=to be ignorant.]

A. As substantive:

1. Law; (See extract.)

"When the grand jury have heard the evidence, if they think it a groundless accusation, they used formerly to indorse on the back of the bill, '*ignoramus*'; or, we know nothing of it; intimating, that though the facts might possibly be true, that truth did not appear to them; but now they assert in English, more absolutely, 'not a true bill'; or, which is the better way, 'not found.'"—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 23.

2. An ignorant fellow; a stupid blockhead.

"Wronged by those who would make him such an *ignoramus*."—*Jortin: Eccles. History*, an. 527.

- **B. As adj.*: Ignorant, stupid, blockhead.

"Let *ignoramus* poets scribble satires."

Dryden: Prolog. to Duke of Guise.

ig-nō-rān-ce, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *ignorantia*, from *ignorans*, pr. par. of *ignoro*=to be ignorant; Sp. & Port. *ignorancia*; Ital. *ignoranza*.]

- I. Ordinary Language:

1. A want of learning or knowledge in general or with respect to any particular subject.

2. A state of not being cognizant or aware of anything; inacquaintance.

3. An act committed through ignorance or inadvertence.

"Forgive us all our sins, negligences, and ignorances."—*Book of Common Prayer; Litany*.

4. Stupidity, foolishness.

"The common curse of mankind, folly, and ignorance."—*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 3.

II. Roman Theol.: The absence of knowledge in one capable of acquiring it. It is of two kinds: 1. Vincible—(1) Simple, when some, but not sufficient, pains are taken to remove it; (2) Crass, when scarcely any means are used; and (3) Affected, when a person wishes to be ignorant, in order to sin more freely. 2. Invincible, which is held to excuse altogether from sin, since no moral guilt can be incurred without an intention, direct or remote, of violating the divine law. (*Addis & Arnold*.)

***ig-nō-rān-cy**, ***ig-no-raun-cy**, *s.* [Lat. *ignorantia*.] Ignorance.

"Rocked in blyndnes and *ignorauncy*."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 157.

ig-nō-rant, ***ig-no-raunt**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *ignorant*, from Lat. *ignorans*, pr. par. of *ignoro*=to be ignorant; Sp., Port. & Ital. *ignorante*.]

- A. As adjective:

1. Destitute of knowledge in general or on any particular subject; uninstructed, uninformed, unlearned, untaught, unlettered, illiterate.

"So foolish was I and *ignorant*."—*Psalms* lxxiii. 22.

2. Unacquainted, unconscious.

"Ignorant of guilt, I fear not shame."

Dryden. (Todd)

3. Dull, silly, simple, stupid.

"Either you are ignorant or seem so craftily."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

4. Not known; hidden, undiscovered.

"Thereof to be informed, imprison 't not
In ignorant concealment."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

5. Done unconsciously or inadvertently.

"What ignorant sin have I committed?"

Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 2.

**B. As subst.*: An ignorant, untaught, or illiterate person; one unlettered or unskilled.

"Till we know the first springs of natural motions we are still but *ignorants*."—*Glanvill: Seepis Scientifica*, ch. xxi.

¶ *Ignorant* is a comprehensive term; it includes any degree, from the highest to the lowest, and consequently includes the other terms, *illiterate*, *unlearned*, and *unlettered*, which express different degrees of ignorance.

ig-nō-rān-tīn-es, *s. pl.* [Fr. *ignorantins*, from *ignorant* (*Littre*).] Either a corruption of *Yontains* (from St. Yon, near Rouen), or from the rule, which their founder strictly enforced, that none of them should learn Latin (*Mrs. R. F. Wilson: Christian Brothers*, p. 5, note.)

Religious Orders: A term adopted from the French, and applied to the members of a religious society of men living in community, founded in 1680, by the Ven. J. B. de la Salle, canon of Rheims, for the spread of education among the poor. Their title is Brothers of the Christian Schools, or, shortly, Christian Brothers. (*McClintock & Strong*.)

ig-nō-rant-ism, *s.* [Eng. *ignorant*; -ism.] The same as *OBSCURANTISM* (q. v.).

ig-nō-rant-ist, *s.* [Eng. *ignorant*; -ist.] The same as *OBSCURANTIST* (q. v.).

ig-nō-rant-lī, ***ig-no-raunt-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *ignorant*; -ly.]

1. In an ignorant manner; without knowledge, instruction, or information.

"We sometimes mistake his blunders for beauties, and are so *ignorantly* fond as to copy them."—*Watts*.

2. Without intention; inadvertently; through ignorance or inacquaintance.

ig-nō-rā-tī-ō (*ti as shī*) **ō-lēn-chī**, *phr.* [Lat.] *Logic*: An overlooking of an adversary's counterposition to an argument.

ig-nōrē, *v. t.* [Fr. *ignorer*, from Lat. *ignoro*=to be ignorant; *i*=in=not, and the root *gno*, seen in **gnosco*, *nosco*=to know; Sp. & Port. *ignorar*; Ital. *ignorare*.]

- I. Ordinary Language:

- *1. Not to know; to be ignorant of.

"Rather to *ignore* the being of God than deny it."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 56.

2. To pass over without notice; to disregard; to leave out of account; to act as if one were ignorant of; as, to *ignore* facts.

II. Law: To throw out as unsupported by sufficient evidence. [*BILL*, s. B. I. 2 (8).]

***ig-nōrē-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *ignore*; -ment.] The act of ignoring; the state of being ignored.

***ig-nōs-ci-ble**, *a.* [Latin *ignoscibilis*, from *ignosco*=to pardon.] Capable of pardon; pardonable.

***ig-nōtē**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *ignotus*: *i*=in=not, and *gnōtus*, *notus*=known.]

A. As adj.: Unknown.

"Such very *ignote* and contemptible pretenders."—*Philips*.

B. As subst.: An unknown person; one of little or no importance. (*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 144.)

ig-uan-a (*u as w*), *s.* [Sp., from Carib *yuana*, a word used by Oviedo, *A. D.* 1525.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family *Iguanidae*. The teeth are three-lobed, placed in the inner edge of the jaw; the body and the head compressed; the palate mostly toothed; the throat with a pendulous dewlap, the edge of which is toothed. The Common American Iguana is yellowish-green above, marbled with pure green, the tailed ringed with brown. It has a crest of large dorsal spines. It is from four to five feet long. It is common in the warmer parts of America. Its flesh is delicious, but unwholesome. It lives chiefly on trees. There are many other species.

ig-uan-i-dæ (*u as w*), *s.* [Mod. Latin, &c., *iguan(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of reptiles, order *Lacertilia*. The tongue is short and thick, the eyes with round pupils, the scales imbricated, those on the belly small and rhombic. Feet adapted for walking; toes unequal. Tail with more or less distinct whorls of scales, which are commonly spinous. Found in the warmer parts of America. Known genera about sixty; species fifty or more.

ig-uan-ō-dōn (*u as w*), *s.* [Mod. Latin, &c., *iguan(a)*, and Gr. *odous* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

Paleont.: The typical genus of the family *Iguanodontidae* (q. v.). The teeth resemble those of Iguana. The forefeet are comparatively small, the hinder ones large. The animal seems to have walked on the hind legs, thus making an approach to birds. The species *Iguanodon mantelli*, called after Dr. Mantell, the discoverer of the genus, was found near Maidstone, England, in the Kentish Rag or Lower Greensand and Marine Limestone. According to Mantell it was between thirty and forty feet long.

ig-uan-ō-dōn-ti-dæ (*u as w*), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *iguanodon*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Paleont.: A family of Dinosauria. The maxillary and mandibular teeth have obtuse sub-triangular crowns, the surface of the enamel being ridged on one or both sides. The crowns of the teeth are worn down by mastication. There is no dermal armor. Genera *Iguanodon*, *Hypsilophodon*, &c. (*Huxley, in Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxvi. 34, 35.)

ih-ram, *s.* [Arab.] The dress worn by Mohammedan pilgrims, consisting in the case of men of two scarves, one folded round the loins, and the other thrown over the neck and shoulders; in the case of women, of a cloak enveloping the whole body.

I. H. S. An abbreviation for Jesus (Gr. *iesous*), the long *e* in Greek having the appearance of H. To mark the contraction, the abbreviation was formerly written IHC (Greek *C=S*), which in later times became IHS. The *H* being misunderstood, the idea arose that IHS meant Jesus Hominum Salvator=Jesus Savior of Men, and the mark of contraction over the *H*, being thus rendered unmeaning, was turned into a cross, as on modern altar-cloths.

Il-, pref. The form assumed by the prefix *in-* (Lat. *in*) when followed by *l*.

il-dē-fōn-sīte, *s.* [From *Ildefonso*, in Spain, where it occurs.]

Min.: A variety of Tantalite (q. v.).

***ile** (1), *s.* [Aisle.] An aisle or passage in a church or public building.

ile (2), *s.* [A. S. *egil*=a mote, a piece of straw; Ger. *egel*, *achel*.] An ear of corn.

bell, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***ile** (3), *s.* [Lat. *ilia*=the flanks, the groin.] The small intestines.

"Men and sheeps have the small guts called lactes, through which the meat passeth; in others it is named ile."—*P. Holland: Pity, ck. xi., ch. xxxvii.*

il-ē-āc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *ile(um)*; Eng. suff. *-ac*.]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the ileum (q. v.). Sometimes written, but less properly, *iliac*.

ileac-passion, *s.*

Path.: Obstruction of the bowels. Called also ileus and Volvulus. [OBSTRUCTION.]

il-ē-ō, *pref.* [Lat. *ilia*=the flanks.] Of or belonging to the ileum (q. v.).

ileo-cæcal, **ileo-colic**, *a.*

Anat.: Connected with the ileum and the colon. There is an ilio-colic artery.

Ileo-colic valve:

Anat.: A valve at the junction of the large and the small intestines.

ileo-typhus, *s.*

Path.: The same as ENTERIC FEVER.

il-ē-ō-dic-tŷ-ōn, *s.* [Pref. *ileo-* (q. v.), and Gr. *diktyon*=a fishing-net.]

Bot.: A genus of gasteromycetous fungi, suborder Phalloidei. Its jelly-like volva is eaten in New Zealand.

il-ē-ūm, *s.* [From Gr. *eileō*=to roll.]

Anat.: The portion of the small intestines communicating with the larger intestine. It is formed by one of the folds of the peritoneum. Sometimes there is a pouch or diverticulum from the main tube.

il-ē-ūs, *s.* [Lat. *ileos*; Gr. *eileos*, from Gr. *eileō*=to twist or contract.] [ILEAC-PASSION.]

il-ēx, *s.* [Lat.=a kind of oak, probably *Quercus ilex*.]

Bot.: A genus of Aquifoliaceæ or Ilicinæ (q. v.). Calyx four or five parted, persistent; corolla rotate, stamens four; drupe globose, with four stones, or a four and five celled stone. Known species 145; chiefly South American. *Ilex aquifolium* is the common holly. *I. paraguensis*, *I. gongonha*, *I. theezans*, a Brazilian plant, are used for tea; the leaves of *I. paraguensis* and the fruits of *I. macracoua* are used as dyes. A decoction of *I. vomitoria* is the "black drink" taken by the Creek Indians at the beginning of their councils.

il-i-āc (1), ***il-i-āc-āi**, *a.* [ILIUM.] Of or belonging to the ilia. There are an iliac artery fascia, fossa, &c.

iliac-crest, *s.*

Anat.: The upper margin of the ilium.

iliac-region, *s.*

Anat.: One or other of two regions, the right and left iliac, separated by the hypogastric one, the three together constituting the lowest of the three abdominal zones.

***il-i-āc** (2), *a.* [ILEAC.]

iliac-passion, *s.* [ILEAC-PASSION.]

il-i-āc (3), *a.* [Gr. *Iliakos*=Trojan; concerning the Iliad.] Pertaining to or connected with ancient Ilium or the Trojan War. [Gladstone in *Annan-dale*.]

il-i-āc-āi, *a.* [ILIAC (1).]

il-i-ā-cūs, *s.* [Mod. Lat.] [ILIAC (1).]

Anat.: One of the anterior muscles of the thigh.

il-i-ād, *s.* [Lat. *Ilias* (genit. *Iliadis*), from Gr. *Ilias* (genit. *Iliados*), from *Ilios*=the city of Ilium or Troy, named after *Ilios*, the grandfather of Priam, and son of Tros.] A celebrated epic poem in the Greek language, consisting of twenty-four books. Its composition is generally ascribed to Homer of whose parentage, birth, and life nothing is known for certain. It is, however, a matter of dispute as to whether the poem is a homogeneous whole, or a series of ballads or rhapsodies on different episodes in the Trojan War, united into a continuous poem. It is further doubtful whether, in the latter case, the union was made by Homer himself, or by some person after his time. It is said that Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens, first collected and arranged the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* in the form in which we now have them. The chief subject of the poem is the wrath of Achilles, and the consequent troubles thence arising, whence we have the phrase *Ilias malorum*=an Iliad of woes or troubles, a world of disasters. The action of the poem is confined to the tenth and last year of the siege of Troy.

il-i-ād-ized, *a.* [Eng. *Iliad*; *-ize*.] Celebrated or related in the Iliad. (*Nashe: Lenten Stuffer*.)

il-i-ān, *s.* [Latin *ilex*, genit. *ilic(is)*; *-in* (Chem.).]

Chem.: A bitter principle extracted from the leaves of the holly (*Ilex aquifolium*). In its crude state it is a jelly, but when purified it crystallizes in the form of brownish-yellow crystals, which are

intensely bitter. Ilicin is soluble in water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether. It has been recommended as a febrifuge, in doses of from six to twenty grains.

il-i-ān-ē-s, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ilex*, genit. *ilic(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ineæ*.]

Bot.: The same as AQUIFOLIACEÆ (q. v.).

il-i-ō, *pref.* [Lat. *ilium* (q. v.).]

Anat., &c.: Of or belonging to the ilium. There are an ilio-aponeurotic muscle, an ilio-femoral ligament, an ilio-lumbar artery, &c.

il-i-ūm (pl. **il-i-ū**), *s.* [Lat.=the groin, the flank.]

Anat.: The superior expanded portion of the innominate bone, and forming, by its inferior extremity, part of the wall of the acetabulum.

il-lx-ān-thin, *s.* [Lat. *ilex*, genit. *ilic(is)*; Gr. *xanthos*=yellow, and *-in* (Chem.).]

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{22}O_{11}$. A coloring matter extracted by alcohol from the autumn leaves of the holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), the chlorophyll being separated from it by means of ether. It crystallizes in the form of yellow microscopic needles, which melt at 198°, and are decomposed at 215°. Ilixanthin is insoluble in cold water and in ether, but very soluble in hot water and in alcohol. It dyes cloth, prepared with alumina or iron mordants, yellow.

ilk (1), *a.* [A. S. *ēlc* (for *d+ge+luc*=aye-like, everlike)=each.] Each.

"And ilk of hem gan other to assure."

Chaucer: C. T., 14,452.

ilk (2), *a.* [A. S. *ilc*; *ylc*.] The same, the very same.

*Of that ilk: A phrase used when the surname of a person is the same as the name of his estate; as, Kinloch of that ilk=Kinloch of Kinloch.

ill, *a., adv. & s.* [Icel. *illr*, *illr*=ill (a.); cogn. with Dan. *ilde*=ill (adv.); Sw. *illa*=ill (adv.). The Icel. *illr* is a contraction of the word which appears in A. S. as *yfel*, and in Eng. as *evil* (q. v.). For the comparative and superlative *worse* and *worst* are used.]

A. As adjective:

1. Bad or evil in a general way; not right or good.

"They were ill for a green wound."

Shakespeare: Henry IV., Pt. II., li. 1.

2. Evil in a moral sense; wicked, wrong.

"There's nothing ill can dwell in such a temple."

Shakespeare: Tempest, i. 2.

3. Producing ill, evil, or misfortune; unlucky, inauspicious, unfavorable.

"There some ill planet reigns;

I must be patient, 'till the heavens look

With an aspect more favorable."

Shakespeare: Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

4. Bad, unfortunate, sad, grievous; as, ill tidings.

5. Expressive or characteristic of an evil condition or disposition; as, ill looks.

6. Unhealthy, unwholesome.

"Neither is it ill air only that maketh an ill seat."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Building*.

7. Cross, crabbed, sour.

"Some, of an ill and melancholy nature, incline the company to be sad and ill-disposed."—*Bacon*.

8. Not proper, incorrect, rude, coarse, unpolished; as, ill manners.

"The smoothest verse and the exactest sense

Displease us, if ill English give offense."

Dryden: Art of Poetry.

9. Diseased, disordered, sick; in bad health.

"You look very ill."—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives*, ii. 1.

***ill at ease**: Uneasy, uncomfortable, anxious.

B. As adverb:

1. Not well; not rightly.

"How ill agrees it with your gravity."

Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.

2. Not easily; with pain, with difficulty; as, We can ill spare him.

3. Imperfectly, not fully.

"Both but ill conceal

A bosom heard with never-ceasing sighs."

Couper: Task, l. 551.

4. In bad part or humor; not pleasantly, with offense.

"This act was of all the Spantards much disliked and very ill taken."—*Backluyt: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 182.

C. As substantive:

1. Wickedness, depravity, evil.

"Young men to imitate all ill are prone."

Dryden. (Todd.)

2. Misfortune, calamity, evil, pain; anything which injures, annoys, disturbs, or renders unhappy or unfortunate.

"God sends not ill, if rightly understood."

Pope: Essay on Man, iv. 113.

*For the difference between *ill* and *badly*, see BADLY.

***ill** is largely used in composition with past participles and adjectives, the meaning of which is generally obvious. The following are examples: *ill-arranged*, *ill-assorted*, *ill-becoming*, *ill-concealed*, *ill-concerted*, *ill-contrived*, *ill-deserved*, *ill-devised*, *ill-directed*, *ill-dissembled*, *ill-fed*, *ill-framed*, *ill-informed*, *ill-managed*, *ill-proportioned*, *ill-provided*, *ill-trained*.

ill-advised, *a.* Badly advised; acting or done under bad advice; injudicious; as, an *ill-advised* person, an *ill-advised* action.

ill-affected, *a.*

1. Not well inclined or disposed; ill-disposed.

2. Affected with bad impressions. (*Spenser*.)

ill-blood, *s.* Resentment, displeasure, enmity, ill-will.

ill-boding, *adj.* Inauspicious, unfavorable. (*Shakespeare: Henry VI., Pt. I., iv. 5.*)

ill-bred, *a.* Not well-bred; rude, coarse, unpolished.

ill-breeding, *a. & s.*

1. *As adj.*: Hatching or concocting mischief.

2. *As subst.*: Want of good breeding; impoliteness, rudeness.

ill-conditioned, *a.* In bad order or state; having bad qualities or nature.

"A very ill-conditioned and idle sort of people."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

ill-considered, *a.* Not well considered or debated; done without due consideration; rash, hasty, injudicious.

ill-defined, *a.* Hardly defined, not distinct.

ill-disposed, *a.*

1. Not having a kind or favorable disposition; wickedly or maliciously inclined; not well-disposed.

2. Ill, unwell.

ill-doing, *a. & s.*

A. As adj.: Acting wickedly or wrongly.

B. As subst.: Wicked actions or conduct; wickedness.

ill-faced, *a.* Having an ugly or evil face or appearance.

ill-fame, *s.* Ill or bad repute; as, a house of *ill-fame*, a bawdy-house.

ill-faring, *a.* In a bad condition.

ill-faringly, *adv.* Improperly, awkwardly.

ill-fated, *a.* Fated or destined to misfortune; unfortunate, unlucky.

ill-favored, *a.* Having an ugly visage; ugly, ill-looking, deformed.

"She saw two very ill-favored ones standing by her bedside."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

ill-favoredly, *adv.*

1. In an ugly manner or shape; with deformity.

"Those that she makes honest, she makes very ill-favoredly."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, i. 2.

2. Badly, improperly; so as to spoil.

"Mar no more of my verses with reading them ill-favoredly."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

3. Roughly, rudely.

"He shook him very ill-favoredly."—*Hoswell: Letters*.

ill-favoredness, *s.* Deformity, ugliness.

ill-featured, *a.* Ugly, deformed.

ill-got, **ill-gotten**, *a.* Not gotten or obtained in a proper way. (*Byron: Bride of Abydos*, i. 12.)

ill-humor, *s.* Bad humor or temper.

ill-judged, *a.* Not well-judged; ill-considered, injudicious.

"And lively was the housewife; in the vale None more industrious; but her industry

Ill-judged."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vi.

ill-looking, *a.* Ugly, repulsive.

ill-luck, *s. & a.*

A. As subst.: Bad luck, misfortune.

B. As adj.: Unlucky.

"Helping all urchin blasts, and ill-luck signs."

Milton: Comus, 845.

ill-manned, *a.*

Naut.: Not properly manned; having an insufficient crew.

ill-mannered, *a.* Rude, rough, boorish, uncivil.

ill-matched, *a.* Not well-matched or suited.

ill-mated, *a.* Badly joined or united.

"Those ill-mated marriages thou saw'st."

Milton: P. L., xi. 694.

ill-minded, *a.* Ill-disposed. (*Byron: Ode to Napoleon*.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

ill-nature, s. An evil nature or disposition; bad temper; sullenness; habitual malevolence.

"If chance some wicked wag should pass his jest,
"Tis sheer ill-nature." *Byron: English Bards.*

ill-natured, a.

1. Of an evil nature or disposition; of habitual bad temper; bad-tempered; surly; peevish.
2. Expressive of or indicating ill-nature; as, an ill-natured act.
3. Not yielding to culture; intractable.

ill-naturedly, adv. In an ill-natured, surly, or unkind manner.

ill-naturedness, s. The quality or state of being ill-natured; ill-nature.

ill-nurtured, a. Ill-bred, rude, rough, unkind.

"Presumptuous dame, ill-nurtured Eleanor!"
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., li. 2.

ill-omened, a. Unlucky, inauspicious, of evil augury.

"[It] obtained the name of Porta Scelerata, and remained an ill-omened spot."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist. (1866), ii. 143.*

ill-requited, a. Not properly, fairly, or worthily requited or repaid.

ill-sorted, a. Ill-suited, displeased, grieved.

ill-starred, a. Born under the influence of an unlucky planet, hence ill-omened; unfortunate, unlucky.

"Where'er that ill-star'd home may lie."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

ill-tempered, a.

1. Not combined in due proportions, as the humors of the body; hence, of a bad temperament; not in good health.
2. Having a bad temper, morose, crabbed, sour, peevish.

ill-time, v. t. To do or attempt at an unsuitable or inauspicious time.

ill-timed, a. Done, said, or attempted at an unsuitable or inauspicious time.

"Her lover sinks—she sheds no ill-timed tear."
Byron: Childe Harold, l. 56.

ill-treat, v. t. To treat cruelly, unjustly, or improperly.

ill-treatment, s. Unkind, unfair, or cruel treatment.

ill-turn, s. An unkind, unfair, or ill-natured act or treatment.

ill-usage, s. Ill-treatment, unkind treatment.
"To endure the ill-usage of the patricians."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist. (1866), ii. 57.*

ill-use, v. t.

- *1. To misapply.
2. To treat badly or cruelly.

ill-will, s. Malevolence, enmity, rancor.

"I cannot think that you speak these things of ill-will."
—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. I.*

ill-wisher, s. One who wishes ill to another; an enemy; an ill-willer.

***ill-worthy, a.** Unworthy.

"Ill-worthy I such title should belong
To me, transgressor." *Milton: P. L., xi. 163.*

***ill-lāb'-īle, a.** [Pref. *il=*in=not, and English *labile* (q. v.).] Not liable to err; infallible.

***ill-lā-bīl'-ī-tŷ, s.** [Eng. *illable*; -*ity*.] Freedom from liability to err; infallibility.

"Before they arrive at perfect infallibility and *illability*."—*Chayne: On Regimen, p. 326.*

***ill-lāc'-ēr-a-ble, a.** [Lat. *illacerabilis*, from *il=*in=not, and *lacerabilis*=lacerable, from *lacero*=to lacerate, to tear.] That cannot be torn, rent, or lacerated; incappable of laceration.

***ill-lāc'-rŷ-ma-ble, a.** [Latin *ilacrymabilis*, from *il=*in=not, and *lacrymabilis*=worthy of tears; *lacryma*=a tear.] Incappable of weeping.

ill-lēn'-ī-dō, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *illen(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ide*.]

Palaeont.: A family of Trilobites with greatly developed head and tail, and eight to ten body rings.

ill-lē-nūs, s. [Gr. *illainō*=to look away, to squint.]

Palaeont.: The typical genus of the family *Illenidae* (q. v.).

ill-lāp'-sā-ble, a. [Pref. *il=*in=not, and Eng. *lapsable*.] That may or cannot slide or fall away into error or change.

"They may be morally immutable and *illapsable*."—*Glanville: Pre-exist. of Souls, ch. viii.*

ill-lāp'se, s. [ILLAPSE, v.]

1. A gliding or gradual entrance of one thing into another.
2. A sudden attack; a falling on or upon.

"By the bold swimmer, in the swift *illapse* Of accident." *Thomson: Summer, 1,262.*

ill-lāp'se, v. i. [Lat. *illapsus*, pa. par. of *illabor* =to glide in; *il=*in=in, into, and *labor*=to glide.] To fall, pass, or glide. (Followed by *into*.)

"The illapse of some such active substance or powerful being, *illapsing into matter*."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind, p. 321.*

***ill-lā'-quē-a-ble, a.** [Pref. *il=*in=not; Latin *laqueus*=a snare, and Eng. suff. -*able*.] That may or can be ensnared or entrapped.

***ill-lā'-quē-āte, v. t.** [Lat. *illaqueatus*, pa. par. of *illaqueo*=to ensnare; *il=*in=not, and *laqueo*=a snare.] To ensnare, to entangle, to entrap.

"I am *illaqueated*, but not truly captivated into your conclusion."—*More: Divine Dialogues.*

***ill-lā'-quē-ā-tion, s.** [ILLAQUEATE.]

1. The act of ensnaring or entrapping; a catching in a snare or noose.

"The word . . . doth not only signify suspension or pendulous *illaqueation*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors, bk. vii., ch. xi.*

2. A snare, a trap.

***ill-lā'-tion, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *illationem*, accus. of *illatio*=a bringing in, an inference, from *illatus*, pa. par. of *infero*=to bring in.] [INFER.]

1. The act of inferring or deducing from premises; inference, deduction.

"*Illation* or inference consists in nothing but the perception of the connection there is between the ideas in each step of the deduction."—*Locke: Human Understanding, bk. iv., ch. xvii.*

2. That which is inferred or deduced; an inference, a deduction.

"An *illation* and conclusion worthy of my refuter's logic and divinity."—*Bishop Hall: Honor of the Married Clergy, bk. I., § 14.*

ill-lā-tīve, a. & s. [Latin *illatus*, pa. par. of *infero*.] [ILLATION.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to illation or inference; that may be inferred.

"An inferred and *illative* truth."—*Boyle: Works, iv. 21.*

2. Denoting an inference or deduction.

B. As subst.: That which denotes illation or inference; an illative particle.

"This [word] for that leads the text in, is both a relative and an *illative*."—*Bishop Hall: Remains, p. 186.*

illative-conversion, s.

Logic: That in which the truth of the converse follows from the truth of the proposition given; as the proposition, Religion is the truest wisdom, becomes by illative conversion, The truest wisdom is religion.

illative-sense, s. That faculty of the human mind by which it forms a judgment upon the validity of an inference.

ill-lā-tīve-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *illative*; -*ly*.] By way of illation, inference, or conclusion; inferentially.

"Most commonly taken *illatively*."—*Bishop Richardson: On the Old Testament, p. 434.*

ill-lāu'-dā-ble, a. [Latin *illaudabilis*, from *il=*in=not, and *laudabilis*=worthy of praise; *laudo*=to praise; *laus* (genit. *laudis*)=praise.] Not deserving of praise or commendation; not laudable or praiseworthy.

"To discountenance this practice, not only as weak and *illaudable*, but also as sinful and disallowable."—*South: Sermons, vol. x., ser. 8.*

***ill-lāu'-dā-blŷ, adv.** [Eng. *illaudable* (le); -*ly*.] In an illaudable manner; in a manner not deserving of praise or commendation.

ill-lēc'-ē-brā'-cē-sō, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *illecebr(um)* (q. v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*aceae*.]

Bot.: Knotworks; an order of Hypogynous Exogams, alliance Silenales. It consists of herbaceous or half-shrubby branching plants, with sessile entire leaves and scarious stipules; flowers minute, with scarious bracts; sepals five, three, or four, sometimes partly cohering; petals minute or wanting; stamens often equal to the sepals in number and opposite to them; styles two to five; fruit small, dry; one, rarely three-celled, seeds numerous.

ill-lēc'-ē-brā'-tion, s. [As if from a form *illecebratio*, from Eccles. Lat. *illecebro*, from Lat. *illecebra*=an enticement (in a good or bad sense).] [ILLECT.] An allurements. (*T. Brown: Works, iv. 282.*)

***ill-lēc'-ē-brouš, adj.** [Lat. *illecebrosus*, from *illecebra*=allurements.] [ILLECT.] Attractive, alluring, enticing.

"The *illecebros* dilectatons of Venus."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governor, bk. i., ch. vii.*

ill-lēc'-ē-brūm, s. [Latin *illecebra*=an enticement; a plant, Stonecrop, *Sedum acre*.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order *Illecebreaceae* (q. v.). *Illecebrum verticillatum*, Whorled Knotgrass, is found in marshy or boggy ground in Devon and Cornwall.

ill-lēck, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A local name for the Gemmeous Dragonet (*Callionymus lyra*).

***ill-lēct, v. t.** [Lat. *illectus*, pa. par. of *illicio*=to allure; *il=*in=not, and **lacio* (in Festus)=to entice; cogn. with Gr. *helkō*=to draw.] To entice, to allure. [ALLECT.]

"Theyre superfluous rychees *illected* them to vncleane lust."—*Simon Fish: Supplication for the Beggars.*

ill-lē-gal, a. [Fr. *illégal*, from Lat. pref. *il=*in=not, and *legalis*=legal; *lex* (genit. *legis*)=law; Sp. *ilegal*; Ital. *illegale*.]

1. Not legal; contrary to law; against the law; unlawful; not legally done, made, or established.

"The court was *illegal*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. vi.*

- *2. Illicit, immoral.

"*Illegal* love oft springs from ensenced love."
Granger: Tibullus, l. 7.

ill-lē-gāl'-ī-tŷ, s. [Fr. *illégalité*, from Lat. pref. *il=*in=not, and Low Latin *legalitas*=legality (q. v.); Ital. *illegalità*; Sp. *ilegalidad*.] The quality or state of being illegal or contrary to law; unlawfulness.

"The people are bound to tolerate the *illegality* of our judgments."—*Burke: Speech on Middlesex Election.*

***ill-lē-gāl-ize, v. t.** [English *illegal*; -*ize*.] To make or declare illegal; to render unlawful.

ill-lē-gāl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *illegal*; -*ly*.] In an illegal manner or degree; against the law; unlawfully.

"Being by that Church *illegally* condemned for those points."—*Ep. Hall: The Old Religion, ch. iii.*

ill-lē-gāl-nēss, s. [English *illegal*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being illegal; illegality; unlawfulness.

ill-lēg'-ī-bīl'-ī-tŷ, s. [Prefix *il=*in=not, and Eng. *legibility* (q. v.).] The quality or state of being illegible.

ill-lēg'-ī-ble, a. [Pref. *il=*in=not, and English *legible* (q. v.).] That cannot be read or deciphered; unreadable; so defaced or obscured that the words cannot be read or distinguished.

"Their names were on the graven floor,
But now illegible with gore."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxxi.

ill-lēg'-ī-ble-nēss, s. [Eng. *illegible*; -*ness*.] *Illegibility*.

ill-lēg'-ī-blŷ, adv. [Eng. *illegible* (le); -*ly*.] In an illegible manner; so as not to be read.

ill-lē-gīt'-ī-mā-gŷ, s. [Pref. *il=*in=not, and Eng. *legitimacy* (q. v.).]

1. The quality or state of being illegitimate or not lawfully begotten; a state of bastardy.

"Two acts of parliament, in which was contained the *illegitimacy* of her Majesty."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform. (an. 1553.)*

2. The state of not being in accordance with the law; illegality.

3. The state of not being of genuine or legitimate origin.

ill-lē-gīt'-ī-māte, v. t. [ILLEGITIMATE, a.] To render or declare illegitimate; to illegitimize; to bastardize.

"The marriage should only be dissolved for the future, without *illegitimizing* the issue begotten in it."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform. (an. 1530.)*

ill-lē-gīt'-ī-māte, a. [Pref. *il=*in=not, and Eng. *legitimate* (q. v.).]

1. Not legitimate; not lawfully begotten; born out of wedlock; bastard.

"His children by her declared *illegitimate*, and incapable to inherit."—*Sir W. Temple: Works, vol. ii.; Lett. from Mr. Sec. Trevor.*

2. Not in accordance or conformity with the law, use, or custom.

"Rendering our whole government absolutely *illegitimate*."—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

3. Not legitimately inferred or deduced; illogical; as, an *illegitimate* conclusion.

- *4. Spurious; not genuine.

"Nor did I fear any *illegitimate* impression thereof, conceiving that nobody would be at the charge of it."—*Moore: On the Odyssey. (To the Reader.)*

illegitimate-fertilization, illegitimate-union, s.

Bot.: Fertilization from stamens and pistils of unequal height in dimorphic or trimorphic plants, and which is not so fruitful as when it arises from stamens or pistils of nearly the same length. In dimorphic plants there are two legitimate and two illegitimate fertilizations; in those which are trimorphic, there are six legitimate or fully fertile, and twelve illegitimate—i. e., more or less infertile. (*Darwin, &c.*)

ill-lē-gīt'-ī-māte-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *illegitimate*; -*ly*.] In an illegitimate manner; not lawfully.

bōll, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cīan, -tīan = shān. -tīon, -sīon = shūn; -tīon, -sīon = shūn. -tīous, -cīous, -sīous = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

Il-lē-gīt-i-mā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *il=*in=not, and Eng. *legitimation* (q. v.).] The act of illegitimizing or declaring illegitimate.

1. The state or quality of being illegitimate; illegitimacy; bastardy.

"To disable the issues, upon false and incompetent pretence, the one of attainer, the other of illegitimation."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 28.

3. Spuriousness; want of genuineness.

Il-lē-gīt-i-mā-tize, *v. t.* [Pref. *il=*in=not, and Eng. *legitimize* (q. v.).] To render or declare illegitimate; to illegitimate.

***Il-lī-quē-fāct**, *v. t.* [Lat. *illeguefactus*=liquefied, liquid.] To moisten. (*Davies: Holy Roode*, p. 15.)

***Il-lēv-i-g-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *il=*in=not, and Eng. *leviate* (q. v.).] Not capable of being levied, raised, or collected.

***Il-līb-ēr-a-ble**, *a.* [ILLIBERAL.] Mean, low, base.

"Dishonorable, *illiberable*, vile, and of no worth."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 39.

Il-līb-ēr-al, *a.* [Fr. *illibéral*, from Lat. *illiberalis*, from *il=*in=not, and *liberatus*=liberal (q. v.); Sp. *liberal*; Ital. *liberale*.]

1. Not noble, frank, or ingenuous; mean; base; ungenerous.

"The charity of most men is grown so cold, and their religion so *illiberal*."—*Eikon Basilike*.

2. Not free, generous, or munificent; petty; niggardly; stingy.

"A thrifty and *illiberal* hand."—*Mason: Elfrida*.

3. Rude, rough; not characterized by, or promoting high art.

"Those employments alone may be styled *illiberal*, which require only some bodily exercise."—*Wilkins: Archimedes*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

4. Not pure; inelegant; incorrect; as, *illiberal* words in a language.

***Il-līb-ēr-al-ism**, *s.* [English *illiberal*; -ism.] Illiberality.

Il-līb-ēr-āl-i-tē, *s.* [French *illibéralité*, from *illibéral*=illiberal (q. v.).]

1. Meanness of mind; want of ingenuousness, frankness, or nobility of mind.

2. Meanness, parsimony, niggardliness, stinginess.

"The *illiberality* of parents, in allowance toward their children, is an harmful error."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Parents*.

***Il-līb-ēr-al-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *illiberal*; -ize.] To make or render illiberal.

***Il-līb-ēr-al-lē**, *adv.* [Eng. *illiberal*; -ly.] In an illiberal manner; ungenerously, uncandidly, meanly, stingily.

"One that had been bountiful only upon surprise and incogitancy, *illiberally* retracts."—*Decay of Piety*.

***Il-līb-ēr-al-nēss**, *s.* [English *illiberal*; -ness.] The quality or state of being illiberal; illiberality.

Il-līc-it, *a.* [Fr. *illicite*, from Lat. *illicitus*=not allowed; *il=*in=not, and *licitus*=allowed; Sp. *ilicito*; Ital. *illicito*.] [LICIT.] Not allowed or permitted; prohibited; unlawful; illegal; forbidden by law or custom.

"Not too proud to pocket *illicit* gain."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

Il-līc-it-lē, *adv.* [English *illicit*; -ly.] In an illicit manner; unlawfully, illegally.

Il-līc-it-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *illicit*; -ness.] The quality or state of being illicit; unlawfulness, illegality.

Il-līc-it-ōus, *a.* [Lat. *illicitus*=illicit (q. v.).] Illicit, illegal, unlawful.

Il-līc-i-ūm, *s.* [Lat.=an allurements; referring to the agreeable perfume of the species.]

Bot.: A genus of Magnoliads, tribe Winteræ (q. v.). The fruit and other parts of *Illicium anisatum* is used by the Chinese as a stomachic and carminative, and as a spice. The fruit yields by distillation an oil like that of anise, used chiefly in the manufacture of liquors. *I. floridanum* is also spicy. The fragrant seeds of *I. religiosum* are burnt by the Chinese in their temples.

Il-līg-ēr-a, *s.* [Named in honor of J. C. W. Illiger, author of several works on natural history and botany.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-order Illigeræ (q. v.).

Il-līg-ēr-ā-cē-æ, **Il-līg-ēr-ē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *illegēr(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -acēæ, -eæ.]

Bot.: An order of Exogens or a sub-order of Combretaceæ. Called also Gyrocarpææ.

***Il-light-en** (*gh* silent), *v. t.* [Pref. *il=*in, and Eng. *lighten* (q. v.).] To lighten, to enlighten.

"The *illighted* soul."

Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. v., ch. 4.

Il-līm-it-a-ble, *a.* [Prefix *il=*in=not, and Eng. *limitable* (q. v.).] That cannot be limited or bounded; boundless, limitless, unbounded, infinite.

"Roaming the *illimitable* waters round."—*Wordsworth: Female Vagrant*.

Il-līm-it-a-ble-nēss, *s.* [English *illimitable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being illimitable.

Il-līm-it-a-blē, *adv.* [Eng. *illimitab(ly)*; -ly.] In an illimitable manner or degree; without limits or bounds.

***Il-līm-it-ā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *il=*in=not, and Eng. *limitation* (q. v.).] The quality or state of being illimitable; incapability of being limited.

"Their popes' supremacy, infallibility, *illimitation*, transubstantiation, &c."—*Ep. Hall: Apol. against Brownists*.

***Il-līm-it-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *il=*in=not, and Eng. *limited* (q. v.).] Not limited or bounded; unlimited, unbounded, infinite, boundless.

"His ambition to bring all other princes to . . . submit to his *illimited* designs."—*Clarendon: Religion and Policy*, ch. ix.

***Il-līm-it-ēd-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *illimited*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unlimited or without limits or bounds.

"The absoluteness and *illimitedness* of his commission."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, ii. 610.

***Il-lī-nī-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *illinitus*, pa. par. of *illinio*=to smear; *il=*in=not, upon, and *linio*=to smear, to daub.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of smearing or rubbing in or upon, as an ointment, &c.

2. That which is smeared or rubbed in or upon.

II. *Min.*: A thin crust of extraneous matter formed upon minerals.

Il-lī-nīs, *s.* One of the United States of America. Name derived from Illini tribe of Indians, meaning Superior Men. First coal mined in America at Ottawa; quality moderately fair. First permanent settlement by French at Kaskaskia 1682; organized as a territory 1809; admitted as a state 1818. Called a "Prairie State" and "Sucker State." Ft. Dearborn (Chicago) massacre, 1832, by the Pottawatomies. Capital moved to Springfield 1836. Soldiers in Mexican war 5,000. Union soldiers 259,092. Number counties 102. School system excellent.

***Il-lī-quā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *il=*in=not, upon, and *liquo*=a melting; *liquo*=to melt, to dissolve.] The melting or dissolving of one thing into another.

Il-lī-ōn, *s.* [Lat. *illio*, from *illius*, pa. par. of *illido*; *il=*in=not, upon, and *lido*=to strike, to hurt.] The act of striking or dashing against.

"The *illision* of an inward spirit upon a pellicle or little membrane."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

Il-līt-ēr-a-cy, *s.* Eng. *illiterate*; -cy.]

1. The quality or state of being illiterate or uneducated; want of education or knowledge; ignorance.

"The *illiteracy* of each as shown by the census of 1890."—*Globe*, April 8, 1894.

2. An instance of ignorance; a literary error; a blunder.

"The many blunders and *illiteracies* of the first publishers of his works."—*Pope: Preface to Shakespeare*.

***Il-līt-ēr-al**, *adj.* [Pref. *il=*in=not, and Eng. *literal* (q. v.).] Not literal.

Il-līt-ēr-ate, *a.* [Lat. *illiteratus*, from *il=*in=not, and *latus*=literate, learned; Fr. *illettré*; Span. *iliterato*; Ital. *illiterato*.] Unlettered, unlearned, ignorant of letters, uninstructed, untaught, rude, barbarous.

"[I] therefore cannot much recommend solitude to a man totally *illiterate*."—*Cowley: Essays; Of Solitude*.

Il-līt-ēr-ate-lē, *adv.* [Eng. *illiterate*; -ly.] In an illiterate manner; ignorantly.

"Unread *illiterately* gay."

Savage: To John Powell.

***Il-līt-ēr-ate-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *illiterate*; -ness.] The quality or state of being illiterate; ignorance of letters, books, or science; illiteracy.

"The *illiterateness*, the arrogance, and the impostures of too many of those that pretend skill in it."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 354.

Il-lī-nēss, ***Il-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *ill*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being bad or evil generally; badness; unfavorableness.

2. Moral badness; wickedness; depravity.

3. Sickness; disorder of health; an attack of sickness; indisposition.

"For what would health avail to wretched me,

If you could, unconcerned, my illness see?"

Littleton: Sulpicia to Cerinthus.

***Il-lō-cā-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *il=*in=not, and *loco*=to let out for hire.]

Law: Incapable of being placed or hired out.

***Il-lō-cāl-i-tē**, *s.* [Pref. *il=*in=not, and Eng. *locality* (q. v.).] Want of locality or place; the state of existing in no locality or place.

"The notion of *illocality* is at least as old as Aristotle."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. i., ch. v.

Il-lōg-i-cal, *a.* [Pref. *il=*in=not, and Eng. *logical* (q. v.).]

1. Ignorant or careless of the rules of logic or sound reasoning.

"One of the dissenters appeared to Dr. Saunderson so bold and *illogical* in the dispute."—*Walton: Lives*.

2. Contrary to the rules of logic or sound reasoning.

"This distinction of precepts and counsels is *illogical* and ridiculous, one member of the distinction grasping within itself the other."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 6.

Il-lōg-i-cāl-lē, *adv.* [Eng. *illogical*; -ly.] In an illogical manner; contrary to the rules of logic or sound reasoning.

Il-lōg-i-cāl-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *illogical*; -ness.] The quality or state of being illogical.

Il-lūde, *v. t.* [Fr. *illuder*, from Lat. *illudo*=to mock; *il=*in=upon, and *ludo*=to play.] To deceive; to mock; to excite and disappoint the hopes of; to impose upon; to trick; to cheat.

"[He] falsed oft his blowes, *illude* him with such bait."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, ii. v. 9.

Il-lūd-ēr-ite, *s.* [Ger. *illuderit*, from Latin *illudo*=to sport with (?).]

Min.: The same as ZOISITE (q. v.).

Il-lūme, *v. t.* [ILLUMINATE.]

1. To illuminate; to illumine; to fill with light.

"To illumine that part of heaven

Where now it burns."—*Shaksp.: Hamlet*, i. 1.

2. To make bright; to dye

"The kindling azure, and the mountain's brow,

Illumed with fluid gold."—*Thomson: Summer*, 84.

***Il-lūm-in-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *illuminate*; -able.] Capable of being illuminated.

***Il-lūm-i-nant**, *s.* [Lat. *illuminans*, pr. par. of *illumino*=to illuminate.] That which illuminates or affords light.

"From an external *illuminant*, as the sun."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 188.

***Il-lūm-in-ar-y**, *adj.* [Eng. *illuminate*; -ary.] Pertaining to illumination.

Il-lūm-i-nāte, *v. t. & i.* [ILLUMINATE, *adj.* Fr. *illuminer*; Sp. *iluminar*; Port. *illuminar*; Ital. *illuminare*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To throw light upon; to illumine; to lighten up.

"To illumine the hollow vale."

Wordsworth: Upon Leaving School.

2. To adorn with festal lamps or bonfires.

3. To adorn or ornament, as a manuscript or page with colored pictures, drawings, or letters.

II. Figuratively:

1. To lighten up; to make bright, plain, or clear; to enlighten intellectually; to throw light upon.

"'Tis revelation satisfies all doubts,

And so *illuminates* the path of life."

Couper: Task, ii. 529.

2. To illustrate; to explain; to elucidate.

"My health is insufficient to amplify these remarks, and to *illuminate* the several pages with variety of examples."—*Watts*.

B. *Intrans.*: To adorn or ornament manuscripts, pages of books, &c., with colored pictures, drawings, or letters.

"We *illuminate* by means of artificial lights; the sun *illuminates* the world by its own light; preaching and instruction *enlighten* the minds of men. *Illuminations* are employed as public demonstrations of joy; no nation is now termed *enlightened* but such as have received the light of the Gospel."—*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*

Il-lūm-i-nāte, *a. & s.* [Lat. *illuminatus*, pa. par. of *illumino*; *il=*in=not, and *lumino*=to throw light upon, to enlighten; *lumen* (genit. *luminis*)=light.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Illuminated; made bright; lightened up.

"The isles all bright and *illuminate* with a mild and delicate fire."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 993.

2. *Fig.*: Enlightened.

B. As subst.: One pretending to extraordinary knowledge or skill; one of the illuminati (q. v.).

Il-lūm-i-nā-ti, *s. pl.* [Nomin. masc. pl. of Lat. *illuminatus*.] [ILLUMINATE, *a.*]

Church History, &c.:

1. A name given to the newly baptized in the early ages of the Church. (*Goschler*.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, nēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōro, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, æ=ē; ey=ā. qu=kw.

2. Another name for the Hesychasts (q. v.).
3. A Spanish sect, known vernacularly as Alumbrosos. Their founders were Catherine de Jesus, a Carmelite nun, and John de Willepando, a native of Tenerife. They rejected the sacraments, and held that by mental prayer they might attain such perfection as to dispense with good works, and that they might commit any crime without sin. Ignatius Loyola, while a student at Salamanca (1527), was tried by an ecclesiastical commission for sympathy with the views of this sect, but declared innocent.

4. An obscure sect of French Familists, which arose in Picardy in 1634. Like their predecessors they ran into wild Antinomianism.

5. The name given to many secret societies professing high aims. The Rosicrucians (q. v.) were so called, but generally by this title are designated the members of a society formed at Ingolstadt, in 1776, by Adam Weishaupt, Professor of Canon Law, and an ex-Jesuit. It had some resemblance to, and received substantial support from, Freemasonry, and many educated men of liberal views joined it. Its objects were religious and political emancipation, its ideal form of government republican, and its religion deistic. Espionage and a kind of confession, which Weishaupt's experience among the Jesuits led him to adopt, caused dissensions. The Baron von Knigge, one of the principal members, quarreled with Weishaupt; the order was suppressed by edict, March 2, 1785, and Weishaupt was degraded and banished. The Illuminati were supposed to exercise great political influence; but it is now believed that the views of Barruel and Robison on that subject were exaggerated.

"The association of which I have been speaking is the Order of Illuminati."—Robison: *Proofs of a Conspiracy* (1797), p. 15.

Il-lūm-i-nā-tiŋg, a. [Eng. *illuminat(e)*; -ing.] Giving or producing light.

illuminating-gas, s. A complex mixture of gases, the most important constituents being marsh gas, olefiant gas, and hydrogen, artificially produced by the destructive distillation of gas coal.

Il-lūm-i-nā-tion, s. [Latin *illuminatio*, from *illuminatus*, pa. par. of *illuminare*; Fr. *illumination*; Ital. *illuminazione*; Sp. *iluminación*.]

I. Literally:

1. The act of illuminating or supplying with light; the act of lighting up, as a house, a town, &c., as a token or manifestation of joy or rejoicing; the state of being thus lighted up.

2. The act or art of adorning a manuscript or page with colored drawings, figures, letters, &c.

*3. That which illuminates or gives light.

"The sun is but a body illightened, and an illumination created."—Raleigh: *History*.

4. That which is illuminated or lit up, as a design formed by lamps, bonfires, &c.; a festive display of lights.

"Bonfires, illuminations, and other marks of joy appeared."—Burnet: *Hist. of Own Time* (an. 1710).

5. A colored or gilt ornament, drawing, figure, letter, &c., in a manuscript or page.

II. Figuratively:

1. An infusion of intellectual light or knowledge.

2. Brightness, splendor.

"The illuminators of manuscripts borrowed their title from the illumination which a bright genius giveth to his work."—Fulton: *On the Classics*.

Il-lūm-i-nā-tism, s. [Eng. &c., *Illuminat(i)*; -ism.] The doctrine and practices of any of the sects or societies described under Illuminati (q. v.).

"Zimmerman . . . preached up all the ostensible doctrines of Illuminatism."—Robison: *Proofs of a Conspiracy* (1797), p. 388.

Il-lūm-i-nā-tive, a. [Fr. *illuminatif*, from Lat. *illuminatus*, pa. par. of *illuminare*.]

1. Having the power or quality of giving light; enlightening, illuminating, illustrative.

"The illuminative action of fire."—Digby: *On Bodies*, ch. iv.

2. Pertaining to the adorning of manuscripts. (Nichols: *Handy Book Brit. Mus.*, p. 993.)

Il-lūm-i-nā-tōr, s. [Lat., from *illuminatus*, pa. par. of *illuminare*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who or that which illuminates or gives light; one who throws light upon anything.

"The poet Geoffrey Chaucer . . . is of some called the first illuminator of the English tongue."—Versteegan: *Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*, ch. vii.

2. One who illuminates or adorns a manuscript or page with colored or gilt drawings, ornaments, figures, letters, &c.

"This prelate employed . . . many scribes and illuminators in preparing copies of the classics."—Warton: *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, ii. 423.

II. Optics:

1. [CONDENSER, II. 9.]

2. A lamp which throws a pencil of rays upon the micrometer wires in a telescope.

Il-lū-mī-ne, v. t. [Fr. *illuminer*, from Lat. *illuminare*=to illuminate (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.*: To illuminate, to lighten up, to throw light upon.

"The sudden blaze

Far round illumined hell." Milton: *P. L.*, i. 668.
2. *Fig.*: To honor, to celebrate, to ennoble. (Couper: *Task*, iv. 192.)

Il-lūm-i-neē, s. [Fr., pa. par. of *illuminer*.] One of the Illuminati (q. v.).

Il-lūm-i-nēr, s. [Eng. *illumin(e)*; -er.] One who illumines or illuminates. (Fuller: *Worthies*; Cambridge.)

Il-lūm-i-n-ism, s. [Eng. *illumin(e)*; -ism.] The principles or doctrines of the Illuminati (q. v.).

Il-lūm-i-n-ize, v. t. [Eng. *illumin(e)*; -ize.] To initiate into or instruct in the doctrines of the Illuminati (q. v.).

***Il-lūm-i-n-ōus**, a. [Pref. *il=*in=in, intens., and Eng. *luminous*.] Bright, clear. (Taylor: *Edwin the Fair*, ii. 2.)

***Il-lūre**, v. t. [Pref. *il=*in=in, and Eng. *lure* (q. v.).] To lure, to allure, to entice.

Il-lū-gion, ***Il-lu-sion**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *illusionem*, accus. of *illusio*, from *illusus*, pa. par. of *illudo*=to deceive, to mock.]

1. The act of deceiving, mocking, or imposing upon; mockery, deception.

2. That which deceives; a false show or appearance; an unreal vision presented to the mental or bodily eye; a delusion.

"I'll cross it, though it blast me. Stay, illusion." Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, i. 1.

¶ An illusion may be believed to be real or not. If the former it is a delusion.

Il-lū-gion-ā-ble, a. [English *illusion*; -able.] Liable to illusion. (Academy, Sept. 6, 1879, p. 187.)

Il-lū-gion-ist, s. [English *illusion*; -ist.] One given to illusion.

Il-lū-sive, a. [Lat. *illusus*, pa. par. of *illudo*] Deceiving by false show; delusive, deceptive.

"Truth from illusive falsehood to command." Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, ii. 65.

Il-lū-sive-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *illusive*; -ly.] In an illusive manner; delusively; deceptively.

Il-lū-sive-ness, s. [Eng. *illusive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being illusive; deceptiveness; deceptiveness; false show.

Il-lū-sōr-ŷ, a. [Lat. *illusor*, pa. par. of *illudo*; Fr. *illusoire*.] Illusive; deceptive; false.

***Il-lūs-trā-ble**, a. [Eng. *illustr(ate)*; -able.] That may or can be illustrated.

"Illustrable from Aristotle in the old nucifragum or nutcracker."—Browne: *Cyrus' Garden*, ch. ii.

Il-lūs-trāte, or **Il-lūs-trāte**, v. t. [ILLUSTRATE, a.]

I. *Lit.*: To make bright; to brighten with light; to light up; to illuminate.

"The inward eyes of his soul were . . . clerely illustrate and made clere."—Udall: *Acts*, ix.

II. Figuratively:

1. To make celebrated; to brighten with honor; to make eminent; to glorify.

"When thee sh' enroll'd her garter'd knights among, illustrating the noble list." Phillips: *Blenheim*.

2. To set in a clear light; to make clear or manifest; to display.

"A loyal and obedient subject is therein illustrated." Shakespeare: *Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

3. To explain; to elucidate; to make clear, plain, or intelligible by means of figures, comparisons, &c.
4. To ornament or elucidate by means of pictures, drawings, engravings, &c.

"The engravings which illustrate and adorn the account of this voyage."—Cook: *First Voyage*. (Intro.)

¶ For the difference between to illustrate and to explain, see EXPLAIN.

***Il-lūs-trāte**, a. [Lat. *illustratus*, pa. par. of *illustro*=to light up; to throw light upon: *il=*in=in, on, upon, and *lustro*=to lighten.]

1. *Lit.*: Made bright or clear; lightened up.

2. *Fig.*: Famous; illustrious; renowned.

"Then praid illustrate Diomed." Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, x.

Il-lūs-trā-tion, s. [Lat. *illustratio*, from *illustro*, pa. par. of *illustro*=to illustrate; Sp. *ilustración*; Ital. *illustrazione*.]

1. The act of illustrating, or making clear, plain, or manifest; the act of explaining or elucidating; explanation; elucidation.

"Hast thou the illustration of this learned gentleman, my friend, to explain every hard matter of history."—Drayton: *Polygobion*. (Pref.)

2. The state of being illustrated.

3. That which illustrates, explains, or elucidates; especially, an engraving or drawing intended to elucidate or explain; an explanation; an exemplification.

"Whoever looks about him will find many living illustrations of this emblem."—L'Estrange.

Il-lūs-tra-tive, a. [English *illustrat(e)*; -ive.] Tending to illustrate, explain, or elucidate.

"List of illustrative works in ornithology."—Swainson: *Birds*, i. 222.

***Il-lūs-tra-tive-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *illustrative*; -ly.] In an illustrative way; by way of illustration, explanation, or elucidation.

"Things are many times delivered hieroglyphically, metaphorically, illustratively, and not with reference to action."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

Il-lūs-trā-tōr, s. [Eng. *illustrat(e)*; -or.] One who or that which illustrates.

Il-lūs-tra-tōr-ŷ, a. [Eng. *illustrat(e)*; -ory.] Serving to illustrate; illustrative

***Il-lūs-tre** (tre as tēr), v. t. [Fr. *illustrer*.] To render bright or glorious.

"And all illustred with light radiant shine." Sylvester: *Du Bartas*, Wk. i., day i., 534

Il-lūs-trī-ōus, a. [Fr. *illustre*; Eng. suff. -ous; Lat. *illustis*.]

*1. Bright; containing or possessing light.

"Quench the light; thine eyes are guides illustrious." Beaumont & Fletcher. (Annandale.)

2. Conspicuous; noble; distinguished; eminent; famous.

"By her illustrious Earls renowned everywhere." Drayton: *Polygobion*, a. 13.

3. Conferring luster, renown, or glory; brilliant; renowned; as, illustrious actions; illustrious descent.

¶ It is the prefix to the title of a prince of the blood in some foreign countries.

¶ For the difference between illustrious and famous, see FAMOUS.

Il-lūs-trī-ōus-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *illustrious*; -ly.] In an illustrious manner, nobly, conspicuously, famously.

"Your birth and genius have rendered you illustriously happy."—Milton: *O. Cromwell to Prince of Tarentum*, April, 1654.

Il-lūs-trī-ōus-ness, s. [Eng. *illustrious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being illustrious; greatness, fame, eminence, nobility, grandeur.

"This fear . . . must needs arise from the illustriousness of the birth."—Bp. Taylor: *Rule of Conscience*, bk. i., ch. iv.

***Il-lūs-trōus**, a. [Pref. *il=*in=in, not, and Eng. *lustrous* (q. v.).] Without luster; not lustrous; wanting luster or brightness.

"An eye base and illustrious." Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, i. 6.

***Il-lūx-ūr-i-ōus**, a. [Pref. *il=*in=in, not, and Eng. *luxurious* (q. v.).] Not illustrious; not lavish or abundant.

"The illustrious soil of their native country."—Merry: *Life of Swift*, let. 9.

Il-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *ill*; -y.] In an ill, evil, or bad way; not well; ill.

"How ill they [the Papists] digested it may be seen by this passage."—Strype: *Memoirs*, bk. i., ch. ii.

Il-mēn-ic, a. [Eng. *im(en)um*; -ic.] (See the compound.)

Ilmenic-acid, s.

Chem.: An acid supposed to exist in yttero-ilmenite. It is very little known, and some chemists contend that it is not a pure acid, but a mixture of niobic and tungstic acid.

Il-mēn-ite, s. [From the Ilmen Mountains, a branch of the Urals, in the province of Orenburg, in Siberia.]

Mineralogy:

1. According to Dana a variety of Menaccanite. Composition: Titanic acid, 45.4-46.92; sesquioxide of iron, 10.74-40.7; protoxide of iron, 14.1-37.86, &c. The *Brit. Mus. Cat.* makes it a distinct species.

2. Ilmenite of Brooke is Menaccanite.

Il-mēn-i-um, s. [Latinized from Ilmen.] [IL-MENTE.]

Chem.: The hypothetical metal of ilmenic-acid.

Il-mēn-ō-rū-tile, s. [*Ilmen(ite)*; o euphonic, and Eng. &c., *rutile* (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of rutile, containing titanic acid, 89.3, and sesquioxide of iron, 10.7.

Il-vā-ite, s. [Lat. *Ilva*=Elba; -ite (Min.).]

Min.: The same as LIEVITE (q. v.). Dana prefers this latter name.

Il-ŷ-ān-thī-dōs, s. [Mod. Lat. *ilyanth(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idee.]

Zoöl.: A family of *Zoantharia malacodermata*. Corallum none, polypes single, free, with a rounded or tapering base.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sīn, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-clan, -tīan = shān. -tīon, -sīon = shūn; -gion = zhūn. -tīous, -cīous, -sīous = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

Im-, pref. [See def.] A common prefix in English compound words. In some it is a corruption of French *em-*, by confusion with Latin *im-*; in others it represents the Latin *im-*, the form which *in* takes before *b, m,* and *p*. It is also used by confusion with the Latin *in-* (= *in*) for the English prefix *in-*, before words beginning with *b* or *p*. Lastly, it represents the French *im-* = Latin *im-*, the form which the negative prefix *in-* assumes before *b, m,* or *p*.

I'm. A contraction for *I am*.

Im-a-bén-zile, s. [Eng., &c., *ami(de)*, with the first three letters reversed (*z*), and *benzile*.]

Chem. $C_{14}H_{11}NO$. A white, crystalline, inodorous powder, obtained, together with benzilamide and benzilimide, by the action of dry ammoniacal gas on benzile dissolved in hot absolute alcohol, thus: $C_{14}H_{10}O_2 + NH_3 = C_{14}H_{11}NO + H_2O$. It is insoluble in water, in boiling alcohol, and in ether, but dissolves readily in an alcoholic solution of potash. The crystals melt at 140° , but on cooling they solidify without re-crystallizing.

Im-age (age as *ig*), *y-mage, s. [Fr., from Lat. *imaginem*, accus. of *imago*; Ital. *image*, *immagine*; Sp. *imagen*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The representation or similitude of any person or thing, drawn, painted, sculptured, or otherwise prepared; an effigy; a likeness; a picture.

"Brazen images of canonized saints."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., l. 3.

2. The appearance or semblance of a person or thing.

"Images of death."—Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, l. 3.

3. A representation, figure, or likeness of any person or thing, used as an object of worship; an idol.

"Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image."—*Exodus* xx. 4.

4. A copy, counterpart, likeness, or imitation.

"He, the noble image of my youth."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 4.

5. A representation of any thing to the mind; an idea; a conception.

"When we speak of a figure of a thousand angles, we may have a clear idea of the number one thousand angles; but the image, or sensible idea, we cannot distinguish by fancy from the image of a figure that has nine hundred angles."—Watts: *Logic*.

II. Technically:

1. **Rhet.** A term used to denote a metaphor expanded and made a more complete picture by the assemblage of various ideas through which the same metaphor continues to run, yet not sufficiently expanded to form an allegory.

2. **Optics.** The representation of an object formed at the focus of a lens or mirror by rays of light refracted or reflected to it from all parts of the object. The figure of the object is reversed in the image. The latter may be made to fall upon a screen, a photographic plate, or on the retina of the eye. It may also be viewed directly in a microscope or a telescope. Accidental images are those produced when a colored object, having been placed upon a black ground, the eye, after having been fixed upon it, is turned to a white sheet. The image is of a complementary color.

image-breaker, s. An iconoclast.

image-worship, s. The worshiping of idols; idolatry.

"Early Christianity by no means abrogated the Jewish law against image-worship."—Tylor: *Primitive Culture* (1873), ii. 168.

im-age (age as *ig*), v. t. [IMAGE, *s.*]

1. To form or make an image of; to represent by an image.

"The vaulted isles, and shrines of *imag'd* saints."

Warton: *Ecl.* 4.

2. To reflect the image or likeness of; to mirror; as, a lake *images* a mountain.

3. To be like; to resemble.

4. To form a likeness or representation of in the mind; to represent mentally; to imagine; to conceive in the mind.

"Image to thy mind
How our forefathers to the Stygian shades
Went quick."—*Philips*.

***Im-age-a-ble (age as *ig*), adj.** [Eng. *image*; *-able*.] That may or can be imaged, or represented by an image.

***Im-age-lëss (age as *ig*), a.** [English *image*; *-less*.] Without an image.

Im-ag-ër (ag as *ig*), s. [Eng. *imag(e)*; *-er*.] A sculptor.

"Praxiteles was ennobled for a rare *imager*."—*P. Holland*; *Pliny*, bk. vii., ch. xxxviii.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fäll, father; wë, wët, hère, camël, hër, thère; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whô, sôn; mäte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trÿ, sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.

Im-ag-ër-ÿ (ag as *ig*), s. [Eng. *imag(e)*; *-ery*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Images, pictures, statues, or imitative work generally; the work of one who makes images or sensible representations of objects; figures made by an artist.

"Each room, array'd in glistening *imagery*."

Warton: *Ode* 5.

2. Show, appearance, semblance, imitation.

"What can thy *imagery* of sorrow mean?"—*Prior*.

3. Forms of the fancy; imaginary phantasms; false ideas.

"The *imagery* of a melancholic fancy."—*Atterbury*.

4. Representation in writing; such descriptions as bring the image of the thing described before the mind.

"I wish there may be in this poem any instance of good *imagery*."—*Dryden*. (*Todd*.)

II. Rhet.: Rhetorical images collectively; figures in discourse.

I-måg'-in-a-ble, a. [English *imagin(e)*; *-able*.] That may or can be imagined or conceived in the mind; possible to be conceived; conceivable.

"They used all means *imaginable* to persuade me to stay at home."—*Bunyan*: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

I-måg'-in-a-ble-ness, s. [English *imaginable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being imaginable.

I-måg'-in-a-ble-ly, adv. [Eng. *imaginab(ly)*; *-ly*.] In an imaginable or conceivable manner; conceivably.

"We found it so exceeding (and scarce *imaginably*) difficult a matter."—*Boyle*: *Works*, i. 10.

I-måg'-in-al, a. [Eng. *imagin(e)*; *-al*.] Characterized by or given to imagination; imaginative.

***I-måg'-in-ant, a. & s.** [Fr., pr. par. of *imaginer* = to imagine.]

A. As adj.: Imagining; conceiving or forming ideas.

"We will inquire what the force of imagination is, either upon the body *imaginant*, or upon another body."—*Bacon*: *Nat. Hist.*, § 900.

B. As subst.: One who is given to imagination or the forming of strange ideas.

"The wonders it works upon hypochondriacal *imaginants*."—*Glanvill*: *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xi.

***I-måg'-in-är-l-ÿ, adv.** [Eng. *imaginary*; *-ly*.] In an imaginary manner; in imagination.

"Do you not see it *imaginarily*?"—*Ford*: *Lady's Trial*, ii. 1.

I-måg'-in-a-rÿ, a. & s. [Lat. *imaginarius*, from *imago* = to imagine; Fr. *imaginaire*; Sp. *imaginario*; Ital. *immaginario*.]

A. As adj.: Existing only in imagination or fancy; not real; fancied, fanciful, ideal.

"Honor, that praise which real merit gains,
Or e'en *imaginary* worth obtains."

Goldsmith: *Traveller*.

B. As substantive:

Math. An imaginary expression or quantity.

imaginary expression or quantity, s.

Math. An algebraic expression or symbol having no assignable arithmetical or numerical meaning or interpretation; the even root of a negative quantity. Such expressions are called imaginary, because, while the rule of signs (q. v.) holds good, it is impossible to conceive of quantities which they represent. Also called an impossible expression or quantity.

imaginary-focus, s.

Optics. The point toward which converging rays tend, but which they are prevented from reaching by some obstacle.

***I-måg'-in-äte, a.** [Lat. *imaginatus*, pa. par. of *imago* = to imagine.] Imaginative.

"Whereas the *imagine* facultie of other living creatures is unmoveable, and alwaies continueth in one: in all it is alike, and the same still in every one, which causeth them alwaies to engender like to themselves, each one in their severall kind."—*P. Holland*: *Pliny*, bk. vii., ch. xii.

I-måg'-in-ä-tion, *i-mag-in-a-clon, s. [Fr. *imagination*, from Lat. *imaginatio*, accus. of *imaginatio*, from *imago* = to imagine (q. v.); Sp. *imaginación*; Ital. *immaginazione*.]

1. That faculty or power of the mind by which it conceives and forms ideal pictures of things communicated to it by the organs of sense; the power to create or reproduce an object of sense previously perceived; invention.

"Imagination is that sacred power."

Wordsworth: *White Doe of Rylstone*. (Introd.)

2. An image conceived or formed in the mind; a conception, an idea.

"The dire *imagination* she did follow."

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 975.

3. A contrivance, a sham, a plot.

"Thou hast seen all their vengeance, and all their *imaginations* against me."—*Lament*, iii. 60.

4. A fanciful opinion; a fancy.

I-måg'-in-ä-tive, *i-mag-in-a-tif, *y-mag-yn-a-tive, a. & s. [Fr. *imaginatif*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Having the power or faculty of imagination; endowed with imagination.

"His pure *imaginative* soul."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

2. Characterized by or founded on imagination; as, *imaginative* art.

3. Pertaining to imagination.

"The whole exertion of its *imaginative* faculties."—*Blair*: *Lect.* 38.

*1. Susceptible.

"The Duke of Burgoyne, who was sage and *ymagynative*."—*Berners*: *Froissart's Chronicle*, vol. ii., ch. cxxxi.

***B. As subst.:** The imaginative faculty; imagination.

"Your eyes infecting your pregnant *imaginative* with a red suffusion."—*Milton*.

I-måg'-in-ä-tive-ness, s. [Eng. *imaginative*; *-ness*.] The quality of being imaginative.

I-måg'-inë, v. t. & i. [Fr. *imaginer*; from Latin *imago* (genit. *imaginis*) = an image; Sp. & Port. *imaginar*; Ital. *immaginare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To form an idea of in the mind; to produce by the imagination; to conceive an image or idea of.

"*Imagined* lands and regions in the moon."

Milton: *P. L.*, v. 263.

2. To think, to suppose, to believe, to conceive an image or idea of.

"What I do *imagine*, let that rest."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., ii. 5.

*3. To plot, to plan, to devise, to scheme.

"How long will ye *imagine* mischief against a man?"—*Psalms* lxxii. 3.

4. To devise, to think of.

"With humblest suit that he *imagine* mot."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. ii. 8.

B. Intransitive:

1. To form images or ideas in the mind; to conceive.

2. To suppose, to think.

"It touches me deeper than you can *imagine*."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, l. 1.

¶ For the difference between to *imagine* and to *conceive*, see CONCEIVE.

I-måg'-in-ër, *i-mag-yn-er, s. [English *imagin(e)*; *-er*.]

1. One who forms ideas; one given to imagination.

"Others think also, that these *imaginers* invented that they spake of their own heads."—*North*: *Plutarch*, p. 121.

2. One who plots, schemes, or plans; a plotter.

"For men of warre inclosed in fortresses are sore *imagyners*."—*Berners*: *Froissart's Chronicle*, ch. clxvii.

I-måg'-in-låg, *im-ag-in-yng, pr. par., a. & s. [IMAGINE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of forming or conceiving images or ideas; imagination.

2. That which is imagined; an idea, a conception.

"Present fears
Are less than horrible *imaginings*."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, l. 3.

*3. Contrivance, invention, devising.

"Of his owne *imaginyng*
Lete forge and make a bulle of bras."

Gower: *C. A.*, bk. vii.

***I-måg'-in-öus, a.** [As if from a Lat. *imaginösus*, from *imago* (genit. *imaginis*) = an image.] Full of imagination; imaginative.

I-må'-gö, s. [Lat.]

Entom. The perfect (generally winged) reproductive state of an insect. (*Darwin*.)

¶ Linnaeus said that the term *imago* was used of a perfect insect, "because, having laid aside its mask, and cast off its swaddling bands, being no longer disguised or confined, or in any respects imperfect, it is now become a true representative, or *imago*, of its species, and is qualified to fulfill the laws of nature in propagating its kind."

I-mām, i-māum, i-mân, s. [Arab. = he who takes the lead.] In Turkey, a Mohammedan priest charged with the ceremonies of public worship. There is usually one in each *messjid*, or second-rate mosque, and three at most—one of whom is superior to the others—in each principal mosque. The *imams* are naturally chosen in most cases from among the *ulemas*.

Im-a-rēt, *s.* [Hindust. & Mahratta *imārat*=a building; a house; a public work.] A place where Mohammedan pilgrims are boarded and lodged gratis during three days.

"On the brink
Of a small *imaret's* rustic fount."
Moore: *Paradise and the Peri*.

I-mās'-a-tin, *s.* [Eng. *am(monita)*, and *isatin*, with some of the letters disarranged.]

Chem. C₁₀H₁₁N₉O₈. A yellowish-brown substance produced by boiling an alcoholic solution of isatin in ammonia, thus: 2C₁₀H₉N₉O₇+NH₃=C₁₀H₁₁N₉O₈+H₂O. In its crude state it is a brown, soft, resinous body, but on being purified by means of potash and chloride of ammonium it crystallizes in ill-defined crystalline grains. Imasatin is insoluble in water, and in ether, and very slightly soluble in boiling alcohol.

Im-balm (*l* silent), *v.* [EMBALM.]

***Im-bān'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *im=em-*, and Eng. *ban* (q. v.).] To cut off or shut out from the rights of man; to outlaw; to excommunicate civilly. [OSTRACIZE.]

Im-bānd', *v. t.* [Pref. *im=em-*, and Eng. *band* (q. v.).] To form into a band or bands.

"Beneath full sails *imbanded* nations rise."
J. Barlow.

Im-bānk', *s.* An old spelling of EMBANK (q. v.).

Im-bānk'-ment, *s.* An old spelling of EMBANKMENT (q. v.).

Im-bān'-nēred, *a.* [Pref. *im=in*; Eng. *banner*, and suff. *-ed*.] Furnished with banners.

***Im-bar'**, ***Im-barre**, *v. t.* Old spellings of EM-BAR (q. v.).

***Im-bar'-gō**, *s.* An old spelling of EMBARGO (q. v.).

***Im-bark'**, ***im-barque**, *v. t. & i.* [EMBAK.]

***Im-barn'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *im=in*, and Eng. *barn* (q. v.).] To deposit or store in a barn.

***Im-bār'-rēn**, *v. t.* An old spelling of EMBARRÉN (q. v.).

***Im-bāse'**, *v. t.* [EMBASE.]

***Im-bās'-tar-dise**, *v. t.* An old spelling of EMBASTARDIZE (q. v.).

***Im-bāthe'**, *v. t.* An old spelling of EMBATHE (q. v.).

***Im-bāt'-tle**, *v. t.* An old spelling of EMBATTLE (q. v.).

***Im-bāt'-tle-ment**, ***im-bat-yl-ment**, *s.* Old spellings of EMBATTLEMENT (q. v.).

***Im-bāy'**, *v. t.* An old spelling of EMBAY (2) (q. v.).

Im-bē-çile, *a. & s.* [French *imbécile*, from Lat. *imbecillus*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Weak, feeble, destitute of strength, impotent.

"Too imbecille for study or for business."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiil.

2. Mentally weak or feeble; having the mental faculties weakened or impaired.

B. As subst.: One who is imbecile or weak, mentally or physically.

"An imbecile person often changes his views and vacillates in his purposes. A stupid person is very persistent in his opinions and resolves, both of which, however, are senseless. That which in its highest form is genius, in its lowest is imbecility; that which in its highest form is talent, in its lowest is stupidity."

***Im-bē-çile**, ***im-be-çil**, ***im-be-çill**, ***im-be-çel**, ***im-be-çel**, ***im-be-çile**, *v. t.* [IMBECILE, *a.*]

1. To make weak, to weaken, to enfeeble, to impair.

"And so imbecill all their strength."

Drant: *Horace*, bk. i., sat. 5.

2. To weaken or injure by unjust use or appropriations.

"Not suffering their persons to be oppressed or their states imbeçill'd."—*Taylor: Holy Living*, ch. iii., § 2.

3. To embezzle.

"Felony by imbeçelling or destroying the King's armor or warlike stores."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iv., ch. 7.

***Im-bē-çil'-i-tāte**, *v. t.* [Eng. *imbecile*; *t* connective, and suff. *-ate*.] To render feeble or weak; to weaken; to enfeeble.

Im-bē-çil'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Fr. *imbécillité*, from *imbécile*; Lat. *imbecillitas*; Ital. *imbecillità*; Sp. *imbecilidad*.] The quality or state of being imbecile; weakness, mentally or physically.

"The imbecility and meanness of her rulers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

¶ For the difference between *imbecility* and *debility*, see DEBILITY.

Im-bēd', *v. t.* Another spelling of EMBED (q. v.).

***Im-bēl'-lic**, *a.* [Lat. pref. *im=in*=not, and *bellicus*=warlike; *bellum*=war.] Not warlike or martial; not fit for war.

***Im-bēl'-lish**, *v. t.* [EMBELLISH.]

***Im-bēnch'-lŷg**, *s.* [Pref. *im=in*, and Eng. *bench* (q. v.).] A raised work like a bench.

Im-bēr (1), *s.* [EMBER (1).]

Im-bēr (2), **Im-mēr**, *s.* [EMBER (2).] The ember-goose (q. v.).

***Im-bēz'-zle**, *v. t.* [EMBEZZLE.]

Im-bibe', *v. t.* [Fr. *imbiber*, from Lat. *imbibo*; *im=in*, and *bibo*=to drink; Sp. *imbibir*.] 1. To drink in.

"Here the wild horse, unconscious of the rein . . .
Imbibes the silver surge." Blacklock: *Psalm* i.

2. To drink or suck in; to draw in; to absorb.
"So barren sands imbibe the shower"
Cowper: *Friendship*.

3. To take in, to admit, to receive.
"To veil the restless orb,
From which it did itself imbibe a ray,"
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vii.

4. To take or receive into the mind and retain, at least for a time.
"Those, that have imbedded this error, have extended the influence of this belief to the whole gospel."—*Hammond*.

Im-bib'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *imbib(e)*; *-er*.] One who or that which imbibes.
"Salts are strong imbibers of sulphureous steams."—*Arbutnot*.

Im-bi-bi'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from *imbiber*=to imbibe.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of drinking or sucking in; absorption.
"By its copious imbibitions and emissions of the aerial moisture."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 789.

II. *Technically*:

1. The penetration of a liquid into a solid body.

2. The penetration of a liquid or gas into a body destitute of life, whether organic or not.

Im-bit'-tēr, *v. t.* An old spelling of EMBITTER (q. v.).

Im-bit'-tēr-ēr, *s.* An old spelling of EMBITTERER (q. v.).

Im-blāze', *v. t.* An old spelling of EMBLAZE (q. v.).

Im-blāz'-ōn, *v. t.* An old spelling of EMBLAZON (q. v.).

***Im-bōd'-i-mēnt**, *s.* [EMBODIMENT.]

***Im-bōd'-ŷ**, *v. t.* [EMBODY.]

***Im-bōil**, *v. t.* An old spelling of EMBOIL (q. v.).

***Im-bōld-en**, *v. t.* [EMBOLDEN.]

***Im-bōl'-ish**, *s.* [A corruption of *abolish* (2).] To abolish, to infringe upon, to embezzle. (*Davies*.)

***Im-bōn'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Lat. pref. *im=in*=not, and *bonitas*=goodness; *bonus*=good.] Want of goodness or good qualities. (*Burton*.)

***Im-bor'-dēr**, *v. t.* [EMBORDEER.]

***Im-bōsk'**, *v. t. & i.* [Ital. *imboscare*=to lie in ambush.] [EMBOSS.]

A. Trans.: To hide as in an ambush; to conceal.
"To imbosc himself in the mountains."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, bk. iii., ch. viii.

B. Intrans.: To lie concealed.

"They seek the dark, the bushy, the tangled forest, they would imbosc."—*Milton: Reform in England*, bk. i.

***Im-bōs'-ōm**, *v. t.* An old spelling of EMBOSOM (q. v.).

***Im-bōss**, *s.* An old spelling of EMBOSS, *s.* (q. v.)

***Im-bōs'-ture**, *s.* [Eng. *imboast*=embossed; *-ure*.] Embossed work.

***Im-bōund**, *v. t.* An old spelling of EMBOUND (q. v.).

***Im-bōw'**, *v. t.* [EMBOW.]

***Im-bōw'-ēr**, *v. t. & i.* [EMBOWER.]

***Im-bōw'-mēnt**, *s.* An old spelling of EMBOWMENT (q. v.).

***Im-bōx'**, *v. t.* An old spelling of EMBOX (q. v.).

***Im-brāçe'**, *v. & s.* An old spelling of EMBRACE (q. v.).

***Im-brāçe'-mēnt**, *s.* An old spelling of EMBRACEMENT (q. v.).

***Im-brāid'**, *v. t.* An old spelling of EMBRAID (q. v.).

Im-brāke', *v. t.* An old spelling of EMBRAKE (q. v.).

***Im-brānd'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *im=in*, and Eng. *brand* (q. v.).] To arm with brands.

"She ended, and the heavenly hierarchies,
Burning in zeal, thickly imbranded were."
G. Fletcher: *Christ's Victory and Triumph*.

***Im-brāh'-gle**, *v. t.* An old spelling of EM-BRANGLE (q. v.).

***Im-breēd'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *im=in*, and Eng. *breed* (q. v.).] To breed or generate within; to inbreed.

"To search the truth is a disposition imbred in every man."—*Hakewell: Apologie*, bk. iii., § 4.

Im-bri-cār'-i-g, *s.* [Mod. Latin, from *imbrex* (genit. *imbricus*)=a hollow tile.]

Bot.: A genus of Sapotaceæ (q. v.). It consists of trees with eight sepals in two rows, a corolla, with its segments in three rows, and eight fertile and eight sterile stamens. The fruits of *Imbricaria malabarica* L. *maxima* are sub-acid, and used as dessert fruit. They grow in Bombay, the Mauritius, &c.

Im-bri-cāte, **Im-bri-cāt'-ēd**, *a.* [Latin *imbricatus*, *pa. par.* of *imbrico*=to cover with a gutter-tile; *imbrex* (genit. *imbricus*)=a tile; *imber* (genit. *imbris*)=rain.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Bent or hollowed like a roof or gutter-tile.

2. *Bot.*: Overlapping anything in a parallel manner at its margin; laid one over another, like slates or tiles on a roof. Used of parts of some flowers, &c.

3. *Zoology*:

(1) In the same sense as (2).
(2) Of the operculum of a gasteropodous mollusk: Growing only on one side, and having the nucleus marginal, as in *Purpura*, *Phorus*, &c. Called also Lamellar.

***Im-bri-cāte**, *v. t.* [IMBRICATE, *a.*] To lay or lap, the one over the other, as tiles.

***Im-bri-cā'-tion**, *s.* [IMBRICATE, *a.*]

1. The state of being imbricate; an overlapping of the edges, as in tiles or shingles.

2. A hollow or concavity like that of a gutter-tile.

"Adorned with neat imbrications, and many other fineries."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. viii., ch. vi.

***Im-bri-cā'-tīve**, *a.* [English *imbricat(e)*; *-ive*.] The same as IMBRICATE (q. v.).

***Im-bri-ēr**, *v. t.* [Pref. *im=in*, and Eng. *brier*.] To entangle in a thicket.

***Im-brō-ca'-dō**, *s.* [Sp.] Cloth of gold or silver,

***Im-brō-ca'-tā**, ***im-brōc-ca'-tā**, *s.* [Ital., from *im=in*, and *broccare*=to incite; *brocco*=a nail.] A hit or thrust.

***Im-bright'-en** (*gh* silent), *v. t.* [Pref. *im=in*, and Eng. *brighten* (q. v.).] To brighten up; to illumine.

"But now imbrightened into heavenly flame."

G. Fletcher: *Christ's Triumph after Death*.

***Im-brōid'-ēr**, *v. t.* An old spelling of EMBROIDER (q. v.).

Im-brō-gil'-ō (*g* silent), *s.* [Ital., from *im=in*, and *brogliare*=to confound, to confuse.]

1. An intricate or complicated plot, as of a play or novel.

2. A perplexing or confused state of affairs; a misunderstanding.

Im-brāe', *v. trans.* [O. Fr. *embruer*=to bedabble one's self; *em=in*, and O. Fr. *bevre*=Lat. *bibo*=to drink. *Imbrue* is thus a doublet of *imbibe*, with which it has oftentimes been confounded.]

1. To steep; to soak or drench in a fluid, as in blood.

"This sad token I imbrue
In the best blood of Roderick Dhu!"

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, iv. 28.

2. To pour out; to omit moisture. (*Spenser*.)

Im-brād', *pa. par. & a.* [EMBRUED.]

***Im-brāe'-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *imbrue*; *-ment*.] The act of imbruing; the state or condition of being imbrued.

***Im-brāte'**, *v. t.* An old spelling of EMBRUTE (q. v.).

***Im-brāte'-mēnt**, *s.* [English *imbrute*; *-ment*.] The act of making brutish; the state of becoming brutish.

***Im-būd'**, *v. i.* [Pref. *im=in*, and Eng. *bud*.] To put or thrust forth buds; to bud.

"To make our spirits likewise to imbud."

Daniel: *To the King's Majesty*.

Im-būe', ***im-bew**, *v. t.* [Lat. *imbuo*=to cause to drink in.]

1. To cause to drink or suck in; to make to absorb; to tinge, to dye.

"Copper plentifully dissolved in aqua-fortis, will imbue several bodies with the color of the solution."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 782.

2. To cause to become penetrated; to tinge strongly.

"A mind imbued
With truth from heaven."

Cowper: *Yardley Oak*.

***Im-būe'-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *imbue*; *-ment*.] The act of imbuing; a deep tincture.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***Im-bürse**, *v. t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *burse* (q. v.).] To stock with money; to supply money to.

***Im-bürse-mént**, *s.* [Eng. *imburse*; -*ment*.]

1. The act of imbursement or supplying with money.
2. Money laid up in stock.

***Im-büş-mént**, ***im-buşe-mént**, *subst.* Old spelling of **EMBUSHMENT** (q. v.).

***Im-bū-tion**, *s.* [Latin *imbutus*, *pa. par.* of *imbuo*.] The act of imbuing.

I-mē-sa-tin, *s.* [Altered from *imasatin* (q. v.), by the substitution of *e* for *a*.]

Chem.: $C_8H_8N_2O$. A dark yellow inodorous body, obtained by the action of gaseous ammonia on a saturated alcoholic solution of isatin, containing a little powdered isatin in suspension, thus: $C_8H_8NO_2 + NH_3 = C_8H_8N_2O + H_2O$. It crystallizes in the form of straight rectangular prisms, which are insoluble in water, soluble in boiling alcohol, and slightly soluble in ether.

***Im-grame**, ***ym-grame**, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *grame* (q. v.).] Grieved, sad, doleful, harassed.

Im-ide, *s.* [Altered from Eng., &c., *amide*.]

Chem.: Generally used in the plural. Imides are formed by the action of chloracids (the so-called chlorides of negative radicals) upon amides, thus: Acetamide $[NH_2(CMeO)] + acetyl chloride (CMeOCl) = diacetimide [NH(CMeO)_2] + hydrochloric acid (HCl)$. Imides are also formed by the substitution of a dyad negative radical for two atoms of hydrogen in ammonia, thus: succinimide $= NH(C_4H_4O_2)$, in which two atoms of the hydrogen in ammonia have been replaced by the dyad negative radical of succinic acid.

I-mld-ō, *a.*

Chem.: Combined with or pertaining to the radical *NH*, which is called the imido group.

I-mld-ō-gén, *s.* [Eng. *imid(e)*; *o* connective, and Gr. *gennao*=to generate.]

Chem.: A name given to the monatomic radical (NH).

imidogen-bases, *s. pl.*

Chem.: A term applied to the secondary monamines. These are derived from ammonia by the replacement of two atoms of hydrogen by monad positive radicals. Dimethylamine $N(CH_3)_2H$, piperidine $N(C_5H_9)$, *H*, and conine $N(C_8H_{17})$, *H*, are imidogen bases.

Im-it-a-blī-I-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *imitable*; -*ity*.] The quality or state of being imitable; possibility of being imitated.

Im-it-a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *imitabilis*, from *imitor*=to imitate; Fr. & Sp. *imitable*; Ital. *imitabile*.]

1. That may or can be imitated or copied.
2. Deserving of being imitated or copied; worthy of imitation.

"A great example imitable by all Princes."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Consc.*, bk. iii., ch. iii., rule 5.

Im-it-a-ble-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *imitable*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being imitable.

***Im-I-tan-čŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *imit(ate)*; -*ancy*.] Tending to imitate.

Im-I-tāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *imitatus*, *pa. par.* of *imitor*=to imitate; Sp. & Port. *imitar*; Fr. *imiter*.]

1. To produce, or endeavor to produce, a copy or likeness of anything in form, color, or appearance.
2. To produce similar in qualities, style, effect, &c., to another.

"This tale is imitated, rather than translated, from a fragment."—*Scott: Frederick and Alice*. (Note.)

3. To follow as a model, pattern, or example; to copy in manners, conduct, actions, &c.; to follow the example of.

"He will not yet imitate and follow his passion."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 1346.

4. To mimic; to ape; to copy the actions or movements of.

¶ *Imitation* is the generic copy, and *counterfeit* the specific: to *imitate* is to take a general likeness; to *copy*, to take an exact likeness; to *counterfeit*, to take a falselikehood; to *imitate* is, therefore, almost always used in a good or an indifferent sense; to *copy* mostly, and to *counterfeit* always, in a bad sense; to *imitate* an author's style is at all times allowable for one who cannot form a style for himself. To *imitate* is the general term: to *mimic* and to *ape* are both species of vicious imitation. One *imitates* that which is deserving of imitation, or the contrary: one *mimics* either that which is not an authorized subject of imitation, or which is imitated so as to excite laughter. A person wishes to make that his own which he *imitates*, but he *mimics* for the entertainment of others. To *ape* is a serious though an absurd act of imitation; to *mimic* is a jocular act of imitation; to *mock* is an ill-natured and vulgar act of imitation. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

Im-I-tā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *imitatio*, from *imitatus*, *pa. par.* of *imitor*; Fr. *imitation*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of imitating or copying.

"This primary or original copying, which in the ideas of Philosophy is *imitation*, is in the language of Criticism called *invention*."—*Hurd: Poetical Imitation*, § 1.

2. That which is produced, made, or done as a copy; a copy; a likeness; a semblance.

"My images are many of them copied from him, and the rest are imitations of him."—*Dryden: Letter to Sir R. Howard*.

II. Music: The repetition of a short subject by another part. The subject proposed is sometimes called the antecedent, and the passage which afterward imitates it the consequent. Imitation by diminution is when the consequent is in notes half the length of those of the antecedent. Imitation by inversion is when the intervals of the antecedent are inverted in order to form the consequent. Imitation is said to be convertible when antecedent and consequent are interchangeable. If strict imitation be continued for any length of time, it is said to be canonical.

***Im-I-tā-tion-al**, *a.* [Eng. *imitation*; -*al*.] Pertaining or relating to imitation; resembling.

Im-I-tā-tion-ist, *s.* [Eng. *imitation*; -*ist*.] One who imitates; an imitator; one who is destitute of originality.

Im-I-tā-tive, *a. & s.* [Fr. *imitatif*, from Lat. *imitatus*, *pa. par.* of *imitor*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Given to imitating; inclined to imitate or copy; as, Man is an imitative animal.
2. Aiming at imitation; designed to imitate.

"But imitative strokes can do no more."—*Cooper: Task*, i. 426.

3. Done or formed after a model, pattern, or example; done in imitation.

"For ploughing is an imitative toll."—*Dryden: Virgil*; *Georgic* ii. 282.

II. Technically:

1. *Min.*: Having a form suggestive of some other thing. Thus, botryoidal minerals are imitative of a cluster of grapes.
2. *Music*: Expressive of or designed to express the inner feelings and state of the mind, or the objects and occurrences of external life.

B. As substantive:

Gram.: A verb predicating imitation or resemblance.

Im-I-tā-tive-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *imitative*; -*ly*.] In an imitative manner.

Im-I-tā-tive-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *imitative*; -*ness*.] The quality of being imitative.

Im-I-tā-tōr, *s.* [Lat., from *imitatus*, *pa. par.* of *imitor*.] One who imitates, copies, or follows; a copier.

"Neither our good nor our bad qualities were those of imitators."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

***Im-I-tā-tōr-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *imitator*; -*ship*.] The condition or office of an imitator.

"When to servile imitatorship,

Some spruce Athenian pen is lentized."—*Marston: Scourge of Villainy*.

***Im-I-tā-trēss**, ***Im-I-tā-trix**, *s.* [Lat. *imitatrix*.] A female who imitates or copies.

"Friend, they either are men's souls themselves

Or the most wittie imitators of them."—*Sir Giles Goosecappe*, iii. 1. (1606.)

Im-māc-u-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *immaculatus*, from *im-*=in=not; and *maculatus*, *pa. par.* of *maculo*=to spot; *macula*=a spot; Sp. *immaculado*; Ital. *immacolato*.]

1. Spotless, pure; free from stain, spot, or blemish; unstained, undefiled.

"[They] kept the faith immaculate and pure."—*Cooper: Expostulation*, 208.

2. Pure, clear, transparent.

"Thou clear, immaculate, and silver fountain."—*Shakespeare: Richard II.*, v. 3.

Immaculate Conception, *s.*

Roman Theol. & Ch. Hist.: The dogma defined by Pope Pius IX., on Dec. 8, 1854, that the immaculate conception of Mary is an article of divine faith. According to the dogma, in her active conception, or generation, there was nothing miraculous; but in the passive conception, or infusion of a rational soul, she was sanctified and preserved from the taint of original sin by the foreseen merits of Christ. The traditional day of Mary's conception has been honored with a feast from the twelfth century, and found a place in the calendar in the fourteenth. In the fifteenth century, all doctors of Paris were bound to defend the doctrine, which

was warmly adopted by the Franciscans and Carmelites, while the Dominicans, naturally following St. Thomas of Aquin, held the contrary view. The Council of Trent expressly excepted Mary from the decree *De Peccato Originali*, adopted in the fifth session (June 17, 1546).

Im-māc-u-lāte-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *immaculate*; -*ly*.] In an immaculate, pure, spotless, or unblemished manner.

Im-māc-u-lāte-nēss, ***im-mac-u-lāte-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *immaculate*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being immaculate; purity; freedom from spot, stain, or blemish.

"Candor and immaculateness of conversation is required."—*Montagu: Devout Essays*, pt. i., tr. 12, § 2.

Im-māiled, ***im-mayled**, *a.* [Pref. *im-*=in, and Eng. *mailed*.] Clad in mail or armor.

"Instructed swarms

Of men immayled."—*Brown: Britannia's Pastorals*, bk. ii., s. 4.

***Im-māl-lē-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *im-*=in=not, and Eng. *malleable* (q. v.).] That cannot be hammered, or wrought, or beaten with a hammer; not malleable.

"It reduces it to an immalleable substance."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 319.

Im-mān-a-cle, *v. t.* [Pref. *im-*=in, and English *manacle* (q. v.).] To manacle, to fetter, to confine; to put under restraint.

"This corporal rind

Thou has immancled."—*Milton: Comus*, 665.

***Im-mā-nā-tion**, *s.* [Latin pref. *im-*=in, and *manatio*=a flowing; *mano*=to flow.] A flowing or entering in. (*Lamb.*)

***Im-māne**, *a.* [Lat. *immanis*=huge, vast, savage.] Vast, huge, prodigious; exceeding great.

"What immense difference is there between the twenty-fourth of February and commencement of March?"—*Evelyn: Silva*, bk. i., ch. xviii.

***Im-māne-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *immane*; -*ly*.] In a vast or prodigious manner or degree; hugely, savagely, cruelly.

"A man of excessive strength, valiant, liberal, and fair of aspect, but immanely cruel."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. i.

Im-mā-nēce, ***im-mā-nēn-čŷ**, *s.* [Latin *immanens*, *pr. par.* of *immaneo*.] [*IMMANENT*.] The quality or state of being immanent; inherence, indwelling.

Im-mā-nent, *a.* [Lat. *immanens*, *pr. par.* of *immaneo*=to remain in: *im-*=in=in, and *maneo*=to remain; Fr. *immanent*.] Staying or remaining in; not passing out of the subject; limited to the subject or associated acts; having no external effect; inherent, internal, not transient.

"Logicians distinguish two kinds of operations of the mind; the first kind produces no effect without the mind, the last does. The first they call *immanent* acts; the second transitive. All intellectual operations belong to the first class; they produce no effect upon any external object."—*Reid: On the Intellectual Powers*, ess. 2, ch. xiv.

***Im-mān-I-fēst**, *adj.* [Pref. *im-*=in=not, and Eng. *manifest* (q. v.).] Not manifest; not plain or clear.

"A time not much unlike that which was before time immanifest and unknown."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. vi.

***Im-mān-I-tŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *immanité*, from Latin *immanitatem*, accus. of *immanitas*, from *immanis*=vast, savage, cruel.] Barbarity, cruelty, savageness.

"That such immanity and bloody strife
Should reign among professors of one faith."—*Shakespeare: Henry VI.*, Pt. I., v. 1.

***Im-mān-tle**. An old spelling of **EMMANUELE** (q. v.).

Im-mān-u-ēl, *s.* [Heb. *Immanuel*=God with us; Gr. *Emmanuel*.]

Script.: The name which was to be given to a child who, it was prophesied by Isaiah, was to be born of *haalmah*, i. e., the virgin, not a virgin, as in the A. V. At the time the words were uttered, the kingdom of Judah was threatened with political extinction by a hostile confederacy, consisting of the kingdoms of Israel and Syria. For the encouragement of King Ahaz it was stated that before the child Immanuel should be old enough to discern between good and evil, "the land" as it has been rendered, "shall be forsaken, of whose two kings thou art afraid" (Isa. vii. 10-16). In Matt. i. 23 the prophecy is applied to the miraculous birth of Jesus from the Virgin Mary.

"The stretching out of his wings shall fill the breadth of thy land, O Immanuel."—*Isaiah* viii. 8.

***Im-mār-čēs-čī-ble**, ***im-mār-čēs-sī-ble**, *adj.* [Lat. pref. *im-*=in=not; and *marcesco*=to fade.] Unfading.

"The crown that thou hast laid up for me is immarcescible."—*Bp. Hall: A Holy Rapture*, § 11.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***im-mär-çēs-cl-blý, *im-mär-çēs-sl-blý, adv.** [Eng. *immarcescible*; -ly.] Unfadingly.

"Not fading and corruptible, but *immarcescibly* eternal."—*Bp. Hall: Invisible World*, bk. iii., § 12.

im-mar-ġin-āte, a. [Pref. *im-*, and Lat. *marginatus*.]
Bot.: Not having a rim or edge.

***im-mar-tial** (tiash), a. [Pref. *im*=*in*=not, and Eng. *martial* (q. v.).] Not martial; not warlike.

"My powers are unfit,
Myself *immortal*."—*Chapman: Homer's Odyssey*, ii.

***im-mask, *im-maske, v. t.** [Pref. *im*=*in*, and Eng. *mask* (q. v.).] To cover as with a mask; to disguise, to hide.

"I have cases of buckram for the nonce, to *immask* our noted outward garments."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I.*, i. 2.

***im-match-a-ble, a.** [Pref. *im*=*in*=not, and Eng. *matchable* (q. v.).] That cannot be matched or equaled; peerless.

"Invincible of pleasure, unconquered by travels, and in gratitudes and liberality *immatchable*."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 1,041.

***im-match-lēss, a.** [Pref. *im*=*in*=not, and Eng. *matchless* (q. v.).] Incomparable; peerless.
(*G. Markham: Trag. of Sir R. Grinville; Dedic.*)

Im-mā-tēr'-ī-al, a. & s. [Fr.] [MATERIAL.]
A. As adjective:

1. Not consisting or composed of matter; incorporeal, spiritual.

"Angels are spirits *immaterial* and intellectual."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

2. Of no essential weight, importance, or consequence; unimportant.

B. As subst.: That which is incorporeal, or not composed of matter.

"As well might nothing bind immensity,
Or passive matter *immaterial* see."

Harte: Essay on Satire.

im-mā-tēr'-ī-al-izm, s. [Pref. *im*=*in*=not, and Eng. *materialism*.]

Phil.: A term sometimes so widely taken as to be a synonym for Idealism (q. v.) or Phenomenalism; more usually limited to the doctrine of George Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne (1684-1753). Prof. A. C. Fraser (*Works of G. Berkeley*, i. 120) reduces this system to three principles:—(1) The negation of Matter, as signifying an unperceiving and unperceived substance and cause; (2) The affirmation, as Substance proper, of the Ego; and, as Cause proper, of a reasonable will; (3) The affirmation of Matter, as consisting of the ideas, objects, or perceptions of sense; of material substances usually called sensible things; and of material causes or uniform antecedents in the order of sensible changes.

"Berkeley was the founder of a doctrine of universal *immaterialism*."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.*, ii. 88.

im-mā-tēr'-ī-al-ist, a. & s. [Pref. *im*=*in*=not, and Eng. *materialist*.]

A. As adj.: Inculcating or in any way connected with *immaterialism* (q. v.).

"The *immaterialist* theory of an essentially spiritual universe."—*A. C. Fraser: Berkeley*, p. 79.

B. As subst.: A believer in any form of *immaterialism* (q. v.).

"It is not, therefore, to be expected that any man, whether *materialist* or *immaterialist*, should have exactly just notions of the Deity."—*Berkeley: Hylas and Philonous*, dial. 3.

im-mā-tēr'-ī-āl-ī-tý, s. [Eng. *immaterial*; -ity.] The quality or state of being immaterial or incorporeal; freedom from or absence of matter.

"The notion of the soul's *immateriality* evidently facilitates the belief of a resurrection."—*Clarke: A Third Defense*.

***im-mā-tēr'-ī-al-ize, v. t.** [Eng. *immaterial*; -ize.] To make immaterial or incorporeal; to free from matter.

"Though assiduity in the most fixed cogitation be no trouble to *immaterialized* spirits, yet is it more than our embodied souls can bear."—*Glanvill: Scæpsis Scientifica*, ch. xii.

im-mā-tēr'-ī-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *immaterial*; -ly.]

1. In an immaterial or incorporeal manner; without matter.

"Visible species of things strike not our senses *immaterially*."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

2. In an unimportant manner or degree.

im-mā-tēr'-ī-al-nēss, s. [English *immaterial*; -ness.] The quality or state of being immateriality.

***im-mā-tēr'-ī-āte, a.** [Pref. *im*=*in*=not; Eng. *material* (q. v.).] Not consisting of matter; incorporeal, immaterial.

"Any such transmission and influx of *immaterial* virtues."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 900.

Im-mā-tū-re, a. [Lat. *immaturus*, from *im*=*in*=not, and *maturus*=ripe.]

*I. Lit.: Not mature or ripe; not come to perfection. (*Milton: P. L.*, vii. 277.)

II. Figuratively:

1. Not perfect, not complete; not perfected or completed; not matured.

"The land enterprise of Panama was an ill-measured and *immature* counsel."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

2. Not having reached full age; young.

"Though *immature* I end my glorious days."
Rowe: Lucan, v. 948.

3. Too early; coming before the natural time; premature.

"We . . . call not that death *immature*, if a man lives till seventy."—*Taylor: Holy Living and Dying*.

im-mā-tū-red, a. [Pref. *im*=*in*=not, and Eng. *matured*.] Not matured; not perfected or completed.

im-mā-tū-re-ly, adv. [Eng. *immature*; -ly.] In an immature manner; too soon, too early; prematurely; before the natural time.

"The virtuous, though dying *immaturely*, should be as if they had lived an hundred years."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. vi., § 6.

im-mā-tū-re-nēss, s. [Eng. *immature*; -ness.] The quality or state of being immature; immaturity.

"It was easy for me to represent to you, how unfinished and unpolished the trifles you called for were; especially considering the *immaturity* of some of them."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. ii., p. 823.

im-mā-tūr'-ī-tý, s. [Pref. *im*=*in*=not, and Eng. *maturity* (q. v.).] The quality or state of being immature, or not having reached maturity, completeness, or perfection.

"The validity of contracts may be affected by the contractor's *immaturity* of age."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. iii., ch. i.

***im-mē-a-bil'-ī-tý, s.** [Latin *immemabilis*=that cannot be passed: *im*=*in*=not, and *memabilis*=passable; *meo*=to pass, to go.] The quality of being impassable; the quality of rendering impassable.

im-mē-a-sūr-a-bil'-ī-tý (s as zh), s. [Eng. *immeasurable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being immeasurable.

im-mē-a-sūr-a-ble (s as zh), *im-me-sur-a-ble, a. [Pref. *im*=*in*=not, and Eng. *measurable* (q. v.).] That cannot be measured; indefinitely extensive or extended; boundless, limitless.

"In their *immeasurable* forfeiture."
Byron: Heaven and Earth, i. 3.

im-mē-a-sūr-a-ble-nēss (s as zh), s. [English *immeasurable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being immeasurable or incapable of measurement.

im-mē-a-sūr-a-blý (s as zh), adv. [English *immeasurable* (q. v.).] In an immeasurable manner, degree, or extent; to an extent or degree not to be measured; immensely.

"But they are silent; still they roll along
Immeasurably distant."
Wordsworth: Night-Piece.

***im-mē-a-sūred (s as zh), a.** [Prefix *im*=*in*=not, and Eng. *measured*.] Unmeasured; immeasurable.

"[They] farre exceeded men in their *immeasured* might."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 8.

***im-mē-chān'-ic-al, a.** [Pref. *im*=*in*=not, and Eng. *mechanical*.] Not mechanical; not according to the laws of mechanics.

***im-mē-chān'-ic-al-ly, adv.** [Eng. *immechanical*; -ly.] Not mechanically; not according to the laws of mechanics.

***im-mē-dī-a-ċý, s.** [English *immediacy* (q. v.).] The state of being proximately by the side and at the place of another; freedom from the intervention of a medium; immediateness; nearness; proximity.

"The which *immediacy* may well stand up,
And call itself your brother."
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.

im-mē-dī-ate, a. [Fr. *immédiat*, from Low Lat. *immediatus*, from *im*=*in*, and *medius*=the midst.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Being in such a state or position with respect to something else that there is nothing intervening; situated or placed in the closest relation; proximate.

2. Not separated by any interval of time; instant; present; done at once.

"Main reason to persuade *immediate* war."
Milton: P. L., ii. 121.

3. Acting directly or without the intervention of a medium or means; direct; acting by direct agency. (*The immediate* causes of the deluge, the rains, and the waters."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth*.)

II. Bot.: Proceeding directly from a part without the intervention of any other one, as the flower stalks of a raceme.

im-mē-dī-āte-ly, adv. [Eng. *immediate*; -ly.]

1. In an immediate manner; directly; without the intervention of a medium.

2. Without the intervention of time; at once; instantly; without delay; straightway.

"Alexander, satisfied with the act he had done, poured *immediately* to retourn to Macedon."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 141.

¶ For the difference between *immediately* and *directly*, see DIRECTLY.

im-mē-dī-āte-nēss, s. [Eng. *immediate*; -ness.] 1. The quality or state of being immediate; exemption from any intervening cause or medium; directness.

"Above them in privileges, especially in the *immediateness* of their calling."—*Ep. Hall: Episcopacy by Divine Right*, pt. ii., § 2.

2. Presence or close relation with regard to time; promptness.

***im-mē-dī-āt-izm, s.** [English *immediat(e)*; -ism.] The quality of being immediate.

***im-mē-dī-ic-a-ble, a.** [Latin *immedicabilis*, from *im*=*in*=not, and *medicabilis*=curable; *medico*=to cure, to heal.] That cannot be healed or cured; incurable.

"Some deep and *immedicable* wound."
Byron: Child Harold, iv. 167.

***im-mē-lō'-dī-ōūs, a.** [Pref. *im*=*in*=not, and Eng. *melodious* (q. v.).] Not melodious; harsh; dissonant.

"When *imelodious* winds but made these move."
Drummond, Son, 10, pt. ii.

***im-mēm'-ōr-a-ble, a.** [Lat. *immemorabilis*.] [MEMORABLE.] Not memorable; not worthy of remembrance.

im-mēm'-ōr'-ī-al, a. [Fr., from Lat. *immemor*=forgetful: *im*=*in*=not, and *memor*=mindful.] Past or beyond time of memory; extending beyond the reach of record or tradition.

"The moan of doves in *immemorial* elms."
Tennyson: Princess, vii. 206.

im-mēm'-ōr'-ī-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *immemorial*; -ly.] Beyond memory or record; from time immemorial.

"The truth and authority of the Scriptures . . . hath been *immemorially* believed by the learnedest men in the world."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 232.

im-mēnsē, a. & s. [Fr., from Lat. *immensus*=immeasurable: *im*=*in*=not, and *mensus*, pa. par. of *metior*=to measure; Ital. & Sp. *immenso*.]

A. As adj.: Unbounded, unlimited, immeasurable, vast, very great, very large, enormous.

"Distrust, which respect for his *immense* power prevented them from fully expressing."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

B. As subst.: Unlimited or boundless space or expanse.

"Pearly battlements around
Looked o'er the *immense* of heaven."
Shelley: Queen Mab, II.

¶ For the difference between *immense* and *enormous*, see ENORMOUS.

im-mēnsē-ly, adv. [Eng. *immense*; -ly.] In an immense manner or degree; to an immense extent; enormously, infinitely, vastly.

"Homer . . . represents the latter as *immensely* rich."—*Jortin: Ecclesiastical History*.

im-mēnsē-nēss, s. [Eng. *immense*; -ness.] The quality or state of being immense; immensity.

"The *immenseness* of whose excellencies [is] too highly raised."—*H. More: Philosophic Cabbala*, ch. ii.

***im-mēns'-ī-ble, a.** [Eng. *immens(e)*; -ible.] Immeasurable. (*Davies: To Worthie Persons*, p. 52.)

im-mēns'-ī-tý, s. [Fr. *immensité*, from Lat. *immensitatem*, acc. of *immensus*, from *immensus*=immense, immeasurable; Ital. *immensità*; Sp. *immensidad*.]

1. The quality or state of being immense; vastness, infinity.

"That which gives us the idea of *immensity*."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xiii.

2. That which is immense; immense or infinite space or expanse.

"He who through vast *immensity* can pierce."
Pope: Essay on Man, i. 23.

***im-mēn'-sive, c.** [Eng. *immens(e)*; -ive.] Huge. "This *immensive* cup."—*Herrick: To Live Merrily*.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, ċell, chorus, ċhīn, bench; go, ċem; thin, thīs; sīn, aš; expect, Xēnophon, exīst. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -ģion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

***im-mēns-u-rā-bil-i-tē, s.** [Eng. *immensurable*; -*ity*.] The quality of being immeasurable or immeasurable; immensurability; impossibility to be measured; immensity.

***im-mēns-u-rā-ble, a.** [Lat. pref. *im*=*in*=not, and *mensurabilis*=capable of being measured, from *mensurus*, fut. par. of *metior*=to measure; Fr. *immensurable*.] That cannot be measured; immeasurable.

"Soaring, I gain the immeasurable steep."

Mallet: *Excursion*.

***im-mēns-u-rāte, a.** [Lat. pref. *im*=*in*=not, and *mensuratus*, pa. par. of *mensuro*=to measure.] Unmeasured, boundless, infinite.

"An immensurate distance from it."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays*, pt. ii., tr. ix., § 9.

Im-mērgē, v. t. & i. [Lat. *immergo*=to plunge into; *im*=*in*, into, and *mergo*=to plunge; Fr. *immerger*; Ital. *immergere*; Sp. *immergir*.]

*A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To plunge into or under anything, especially into or under a fluid; to immerse.

"We took about a glassful of lukewarm water, and in it immersed a quantity of the leaves of senna."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 769.

2. *Fig.*: To plunge; to overwhelm.

"Persecuted, and not immersed in secular temptations."—*Ep. Taylor: Consec. Sermon*, at Dublin. (Pref.)

B. *Intrans.*: To disappear by entering into any medium, as a star into the light of the sun.

Im-mērg-ent, a. [Lat. *immergens*, pr. par. of *immergo*.] Emergent.

***Im-mēr-it, s.** [Pref. *im*=*in*=not, and Eng. *merit* (q. v.).] Want of worth or merit; demerit.

***Im-mēr-it-ēd, a.** [Pref. *im*=*in*=not, and Eng. *merited*.] Not merited or deserved; unmerited.

"Those on whom I have in the plenteous manner showered my bounty and *immerited* favor."—*King Charles, in the Princely Pelican*, p. 279.

***Im-mēr-it-ōus, a.** [Lat. *immeritus*, from *im*=*in*=not, and *meritus*=deserved, pa. par. of *mereor*=to deserve.] Undeserving; having little or no merit.

"His confuting hath bin employed about frothy, *immerituous*, and undeserving discourse."—*Milton: Colasterion*.

Im-mērse, a. [Lat. *immersus*, pa. par. of *immergo*.] [IMMERGE.] Immersed, plunged, buried, sunk deeply.

"After long inquiry of things, *immerse* in matter, to interpose some subject, which is immaterial."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 115.

Im-mērse, v. t. [IMMERSE, a.]

I. *Lit.*: To plunge or sink into or under a fluid; to dip.

"Deep immersed beneath its whirling wave."

Warton: *Ecl. i.*

II. Figuratively:

1. To plunge or sink deeply.

"He stood
More than a mile immersed within the wood:
At once the wind was laid."—*Dryden, (Todd.)*

2. To engage deeply, to involve, to overwhelm.

"The queen immersed in such a trance,
And moving thro' the past unconsciously."

Tennyson: *Guinevere*, 398.

Im-mērsed, pa. par. & a. [IMMERSE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Plunged into or under a fluid.

2. *Fig.*: Deeply engaged or involved.

II. Bot.: Buried. Used of the leaves of aquatic plants, and of the ovary when buried in the disc.

Im-mērs-i-ble (1), a. [Eng. *immers(e)*; -*able*.] Capable of being immersed.

Im-mērs-i-ble (2), a. [Pref. *im*=*in*=not, and *mersus*, pa. par. of *mergo*.] Not capable of being immersed or plunged.

Im-mēr-sion, s. [Lat. *immersio*, from *immersus*=to immerge; Fr. *immersion*; Sp. *inmersión*; Ital. *immersione*.] [IMMERGE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act of immersing, plunging, or sinking a body into or under a fluid.

"They should make use of a three-fold immersion in baptism."—*Jortin: Remarks on Eccles. Hist.*

(2) The state of being immersed.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The act of engaging or involving deeply.

(2) The state of being deeply engaged or involved.

II. Astronomy: The disappearance of a celestial body by passing behind or into the shadow of

another; it is opposed to emersion (q. v.). The occultation of a star is immersion of the first kind; the eclipse of a satellite, immersion of the second kind.

Im-mēr-sion-ist, s. [Eng. *immersion*; -*ist*.] One who holds the doctrine that immersion is essential to Christian baptism.

Im-mēsh, v. t. [Pref. *im*=*in*, and Eng. *mesh* (q. v.).] To catch or entangle, as in the meshes of a net or web.

Im-mēth-ōd-ēd, a. [Pref. *im*=*in*=not; Eng. *method*, and suff. -*ed*.] Not having method or regularity; immethodical.

Im-mē-thōd-ic-al, a. [Pref. *im*=*in*=not, and Eng. *methodical* (q. v.).] Not methodical; without method, order, system, or regularity; confused.

"Almost every poem consisting of precepts is so far arbitrary and immethodical."—*Johnson: Life of Pope*.

Im-mē-thōd-ic-al-lē, adv. [Eng. *immethodical*; -*ly*.] In an immethodical manner; without method, order, system, or regularity.

Im-mē-thōd-ic-al-nēss, s. [Eng. *immethodical*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being immethodical; want of method, order, system, or regularity.

"Immethodicalness breeds confusion."—*Hopkins: Sermons*, No. 21.

***Im-mēth-ōd-ize, v. t.** [Prefix *im*=*in*=not, and Eng. *methodize* (q. v.).] To render immethodical.

***Im-mēt-ri-cal, a.** [Pref. *im*=*in*=not, and Eng. *metrical* (q. v.).] (*Chapman: Iliad*; To the Reader.)

***Im-mew, v. t.** [EMMEW.]

Im-mi-grāt, s. [Lat. *immigrans*, pr. par. of *immigro*=to immigrate (q. v.).] One who immigrates; one who migrates or removes into a foreign country for the purpose of permanent residence. It is the correlative of *emigrant* (q. v.).

Im-mi-grāte, v. i. [Lat. *immigratus*, pa. par. of *immigro*=to migrate into; *im*=*in*=into, and *migro*=to move, to migrate; Fr. *immigrer*.] To remove into a foreign country for the purpose of permanent residence; to remove into and settle in a foreign country or region.

Im-mi-grā-tion, s. [Latin pref. *im*=*in*=into; *migratio*=a moving.] The act or process of immigrating; the act of removing into and settling in a foreign country or region.

"Their immigration into Spain about the ninth century."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, diss. i.

Im-mi-nēce, a. & s. [Lat. *imminencia*, from *imminens*, pr. par. of *immineo*=to hang over; *im*=*in*, upon, and *mineo*=to jut out; Fr. *imminence*; Ital. *imminenza*.]

1. The quality or state of being imminent or impending.

2. That which is imminent; any impending ill or danger.

"I do not speak of flight, of fear, of death;
But dare all imminece."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, v. 10.

Im-mi-nent, a. [Lat. *imminens*, pr. par. of *immineo*; Fr. *imminent*; Ital. *imminente*; Sp. *inminente*.]

*1. Hanging over; bent over or on.

"Their eyes ever imminent on worldly matters."—*Milton: Reformation*, bk. ii.

2. Impending; threatening to fall or occur; near or close at hand.

"When danger imminent betides."

Cowper: *The Snail*. (Trans.)

*3. Threatening, deadly.

"Hair-breadth 'scapes i' th' imminent deadly breach."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, i. 3.

Im-mi-nent-lē, adv. [Eng. *imminent*; -*ly*.] In an imminent manner; threateningly.

***Im-mi-n-gle, v. t.** [Pref. *im*=*in*, and *mingle* (q. v.).] To mingle, to mix.

"With the vanity of the critic something better does at the bottom lie *immingled*."—*A. H. Clough: Remains*, i. 303.

***Im-mi-nū-tion, s.** [Lat. *imminutio*, from *imminutus*, pa. par. of *imminuo*=to lessen.] A lessening, a diminishing, a diminution.

"Did not a Providence continually oversee and secure them from all alteration or *imminution*."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

Im-mis-cl-bil-i-tē, s. [Eng. *immiscible*; -*ity*.] The quality or state of being immiscible; incapable of being mingled or mixed.

Im-mis-cl-ble, a. [Pref. *im*=*in*=not, and Eng. *miscible* (q. v.).] Not miscible; not capable of being mixed.

Im-mis-sion (sion as shōn), s. [Lat. *immissio*, from *immissus*, pa. par. of *immitto*.] [IMMIT.] The act of immitting, sending, or thrusting in; injection; the correlative of *emission* (q. v.).

"It is nothing but the *immission* of the spirits into such and such muscles."—*H. More: Antidote Against Atheism*, bk. i., ch. ii.

***Im-mit, v. t.** [Lat. *immitto*=to send in; *im*=*in*, and *mitto*=to send.] To send or put in; to inject.

"The receiver into which air produced out of pears had been *immitted*."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 533.

Im-mit-ig-a-ble, a. [Pref. *im*=*in*=not, and Eng. *mitigable* (q. v.).] Incapable of being mitigated or appeased; relentless.

"The *immitigable* ministers

That shower down vengeance on these latter days."—*Coleridge: Religious Musings*.

Im-mit-ig-a-blē, adv. [Eng. *immitigab(ly)*; -*ly*.] In an immitigable manner; relentlessly.

***Im-mix, v. t.** [Pref. *im*=*in*, and English *mix* (q. v.).] To mix or mingle into or together; to blend.

"Among her tears *immixing* prayers meek."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. iii. 47.

Im-mix-a-ble, a. [Pref. *im*=*in*=not; Eng. *mix*, and suff. -*able*.] Not capable of being mixed or mingled.

***Im-mixed, *Im-mixt, a.** [Pref. *im*=*in*=not, and Eng. *mixed* (*mixt*).] Unmixed pure.

"Pure, perversus, *immixt*, innocuus, mild."

More: *Song of the Soul*, bk. ii., ch. ii., s. 22.

***Im-mix-ture, s.** [Perf. *im*=*in*=not, and Eng. *mixture* (q. v.).] Freedom from mixture; purity.

"That wherein our love is the most defective, which is simplicity and *immixture*."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays*, pt. i., tr. xiv., § 3.

Im-mō-ble, *Im-mo-ble, a. [Lat. *immobilis*, from *im*=*in*=not, and *mobilis*=movable; *moveo*=to move; Fr. *immobile*.] Not mobile; incapable of being moved; immovable.

"They be ferme and *immobile*."—*Joye: Exposition of Daniel*, ch. v.

Im-mō-bil-i-tē, s. [Fr. *immobilité*, from Lat. *immobilitatem*, accus. of *immobilitas*, from *immobilis*=immovable.] The quality or state of being immobile or immovable.

"Such as seem to assert the *immobility* and rest of the earth."—*Derham: Astro-Theology*, pt. i., p. 21.

Im-mōd-ēr-a-gē, s. [Eng. *immoderate* (te); -*cy*.] The quality or state of being immoderate; want of moderation; excess.

***Im-mōd-ēr-an-gē, s.** [Pref. *im*=*in*=not, and Lat. *moderans*, pr. par. of *modero*=to regulate, to restrain.] Immoderation, excess.

"This by an *immoderacy* thereof destroyed his justice."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. ii.

Im-mōd-ēr-ate, a. [Lat. *immoderatus*, from *im*=*in*=not, and *moderatus*, pa. par. of *modero*=to regulate.] [MODERATE, a.] Not moderate; exceeding the just or proper bounds or limits; excessive; extravagant; unreasonable; in excess.

"Quas d' in his gratitude *immoderate* cups."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

*For the difference between *immoderate* and *excessive*, see EXCESSIVE.

Im-mōd-ēr-ate-lē, adv. [Eng. *immoderate*; -*ly*.] In an immoderate or excessive manner; to an excessive degree or extent; to or in excess; excessively; extravagantly; unreasonably.

"The necessities of life were *immoderately* dear."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

Im-mōd-ēr-ate-nēss, s. [Eng. *immoderate*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being immoderate; excess, extravagance, unreasonableness.

"The *immoderateness* of cold, heat, or any other manifest quality in the air."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 94.

Im-mōd-ēr-ā-tion, s. [Pref. *im*=*in*=not, and Eng. *moderation* (q. v.); Fr. *immodération*.] Want of moderation; excess; extravagance.

Im-mōd-ēst, a. [Fr. *immodeste*, from Lat. *immodestus*, from *im*=*in*=not, and *modestus*=modest; Ital. & Sp. *immodesto*.]

*1. Not moderate; exceeding just or proper bounds or limits; immoderate; excessive; exorbitant.

2. Wanting in shame, modesty, or delicacy; lewd; unchaste; indecent.

"Lucian was . . . an elegant, ingenious, loose, and *immodest* writer."—*Jortin: Eccles. History*.

3. Obscene, lewd, indelicate.

"A foe of folly and *immodest* toy."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. vi. 37.

Im-mōd-ēst-lē, adv. [English *immodest*; -*ly*.] In an immodest manner; indecently; indelicately; shamelessly.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Im-mōd'-ēst-ē, *s.* [Fr. *immodestie*, from *immodeste*.] Want of modesty, delicacy, or chastity; indecency; unchastity; indelicacy; obscenity; lewdness.

"They shew their own folly as well as *immodesty*."—*Bp. Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. 1, disc. vi., § 2.

Im-mō-lā-tē, *a.* [Lat. *immolatus*, pa. par. of *immolo*=to throw meal upon a victim, hence to sacrifice; *im*=in=upon, and *mola*=meal; Fr. *immoler*; Ital. *immolare*; Sp. *immolar*.] Sacrificed; offered in sacrifice.

"Whether Christ be daily *immolate* or only once."—*Bp. Gardner: Explication*, fo. 148.

Im-mō-lā-tē, *v. t.* [IMMOLATE, *a.*]

1. To sacrifice; to kill in sacrifice.

2. To offer in sacrifice.

"I cannot bring myself to imagine, that such gentle deities can like such barbarous worshippers, who not only *immolate* to them the lives of men, but, what is far more precious, the virtue and honor of women."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 262.

3. To offer up, to sacrifice.

"They had offered to *immolate* at the same shrine the most valuable of the national acquisitions."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, let. 3.

Im-mō-lā-tion, **Im-mo-la-ci-on**, *s.* [Fr. *immolation*, from Lat. *immolatus*, pa. par. of *immolo*; Ital. *immolazione*; Sp. *immolacion*.]

1. The act of immolating, sacrificing, or offering in sacrifice; the state of being immolated.

"Whatever was . . . justly subject to lawful *immolation*."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. xiv.

2. That which is offered as a sacrifice; a sacrifice.

"We make more barbarous *immolations* than the most savage heathens."—*Decay of Piety*.

Im-mō-lā-tōr, *s.* [Lat., Fr. *immolateur*.] One who immolates or sacrifices; specif., one of a sect of Russian fanatics, who believe that they can save their souls by mutilating their bodies and even killing themselves.

Im-mōld, *v. t.* [Pref. *im*=in, and Eng. *mo*ld (q. v.).] To mold into shape; to shape, to form.

Im-mō-mēt, *a.* [Pref. *im*=in=not, and Eng. *moment* (q. v.).] Of no moment, importance, or value; trifling, insignificant.

"I some lady-trifles have reserved,
Immōment toys."—*Shakespeare: Ant. & Cleop.*, v. 2.

Im-mō-mēt-ōus, *a.* [Pref. *im*=in=not, and Eng. *momentous* (q. v.).] Not momentous; of no moment; unimportant.

Im-mōn'-as-tēred, *a.* [Prefix *im*=in; Eng. *monastery* (y); and suff. -ed.] Dwelling or secluded in a monastery.

Im-mōr'-al, *a.* [Fr.] [MORAL.]

1. Not moral; wanting in principle or morality; unprincipled, dishonest, depraved.

"That he should have supposed James to be as profoundly *immoral* as himself is not strange."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Not consistent with, or according to morality; dishonest.

"Whatever may be called moral or *immoral*, virtuous or vicious."—*Beattie: Mor. Science*, pt. i., ch. ii., § 1.

Immoral-contracts, *s. pl.*

Law: Contracts for immoral purposes. They are legally void.

Im-mōr'-al-i-tē, *s.* [Fr. *immoralité*; from *immoral*.]

1. The quality or state of being immoral; specially, impurity.

"A restlessness in men's minds to be something they are not, and have something they have not, is the root of all *immorality*."—*Sir W. Temple: Of Life and Fortune*.

2. An immoral act or practice.

"Luxury and sloth and then a great drove of heresies and *immoralities* broke loose among them."—*Milton: Defense of the People of England*.

Im-mōr'-al-i-ty, *adv.* [Eng. *immoral*; -ly.] In an immoral manner; in violation of morality.

Im-mō-rīg'-ēr-ōus, *a.* [Lat. pref. *im*=in=not, and *morigerus*=obedient.] Rude, uncivil, disobedient.

"Such as are perverse and *immorigerous*."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

Im-mō-rīg'-ēr-ōus-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *immorigerous*; -ness.] Rudeness, disobedience.

"All degrees of delay are degrees of *immorigerousness* and unwillingness."—*Bp. Taylor: Gr. Exemplar*, pt. 1, disc. ii.

Im-mor'-tal, *a. & s.* [Fr. *immortel*, from Latin *immortalis*: from *im*=in=not, and *mortalis*=mortal (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. Not mortal; not liable to death; endowed with a life which will never end; everliving, undying, eternal.

"[Some] doubt if souls *immortal* be, or no."

Davies: Immortality of the Soul, § 30, rem. 6.

2. Destined to live in all ages of the world; imperishable.

"Immortal be the verse—forgot the poet's name."—*Scott: Don Roderick*, (Introd.)

3. Never ceasing, perpetual, endless.

4. Pertaining or relating to immortality.

"Give me my robe, put on my crown: I have
Immortal longings in me."—*Shakespeare: Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 2.

5. Exceedingly great, excessive, grievous.

B. As subst.: One who is immortal; one who is exempt from death; specif., in the plural with the article, the gods of classic mythology; a body of troops in which vacancies were filled up by successors appointed beforehand.

"She thought she saw Christian, her husband, in a place of bliss among many *immortals*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

Immortal-flowers, *s. pl.* [EVERLASTING, *B. II. 1.*]

Im-mor'-tal-ist, *s.* [Eng. *immortal*; -ist.] One who holds that the soul is immortal; a believer in the immortality of the soul.

Im-mōr-tāl-i-tē, *s.* [French *immortalité*, from *immortel*.]

1. The quality or state of being immortal; exemption from death or annihilation; unending existence.

"They [the Egyptians] are also the first of mankind who have defended the *immortality* of the soul."—*Beloe: Herodotus*; *Euterpe*, ch. cxxiii.

2. Exemption from oblivion.

Im-mōr-tāl-i-tā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *immortaliz(e)*; -ation.] The act of immortalizing; the state of being immortalized.

Im-mōr-tā-lize, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *immortaliser*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To make immortal; to exempt from death; to endow with endless life.

2. To exempt from oblivion; to perpetuate the memory of.

"So strong the zeal to *immortalize* himself,
Beats in the breast."—*Cowper: Task*, i. 284.

B. Intrans.: To become immortal.

"Fix the year precise,
When British bards begin t' *immortalize*."—*Pope: Sat. v. 54*.

Im-mor'-tal-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *immortal*; -ly.]

1. In an immortal manner; to eternity; with endless existence; eternally.

"Therefore she is *immortally* my bride."

R. Browning: Any Wife to Any Husband.

2. Exceedingly, excessively.

Im-mor-telle, *s.* [Fr. (*leur*) *immortelle*.]

Bot.: The French *Immortelle*, with small yellow flowers, is the *Helichrysum orientale*.

Im-mōr-ti-fi-cā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *im*=in=not, and Eng. *mortification* (q. v.).] A want, absence, or denial of mortification or subjection of the passions.

"That *immortification* of spirit is the cause of all our secret and spiritual indispositions."—*Bp. Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. i., § 8.

Im-mōv'-a-bil-i-tē, *s.* [Eng. *immovable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being immovable.

Im-mōv'-a-ble, *adj.* [Pref. *im*=in=not, and Eng. *movable* (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. That cannot be moved from its place; firmly fixed, firm, steadfast. (*Longfellow: Building of the Ship*.)

2. Without moving or stirring. (*Mickle: Hist. Discov. of India*.)

3. That cannot be moved or shaken from one's purpose; steadfast, firm, unchanging.

4. Incapable of being altered or shaken; unalterable; as, an *immovable* resolution.

5. That cannot be moved or affected; not susceptible of emotion or tender feelings; unfeeling.

II. Law: Not liable to be removed; not movable; permanent in place or tenure.

"When an executor meddles with the *immovable* estate, before he has seized on the movable goods, it may be then appealed from the execution of sentence."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

Immovable-feasts, *s. pl.*

Eccles.: Feasts which fall on certain days of the year irrespective of the day Easter may fall on; as, Christmas, the Epiphany.

Im-mōv'-a-ble-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *immovable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being immovable; immovability.

Im-mōv'-a-blē, *adv.* [Eng. *immovab(le)*; -ly.] In an immovable manner; so as not to be moved or shaken; unalterably, unchangeably.

Im-mūnd', *a.* [Lat. *immundus*, from *im*=in=not; *mundus*=clean, neat; Fr. *immonde*; Ital. *immondo*; Sp. *imundo*.] Unclean, filthy, dirty.

"Their own nastiness and sluttishness *immund*, and sordid manner of life."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 83.

Im-mūn-dīc'-i-tē, *s.* [Lat. *immunditia*, from *immundus*=dirty, slovenly.] Uncleaness, filth, dirt.

"By the same degree he is cleansed from the other *immundicity*."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays*, pt. i., tr. xii., § 3.

Im-mū-nī-tē, *s.* [Fr. *immunité*, from Latin *immunitatem*, acc. of *immunitas*=exemption, from *immunis*=exempt from public services; *im*=in=not, and *munis*=serving, obliging; Ital. *immunità*; Sp. *immunidad*.]

1. A freedom or exemption from any obligation, charge, duty, office, or imposition.

"Servus holds out the bait of *immunity* from taxation and military service."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1856), i. 497.

2. A privilege.

"The dignities and *immunities* of the nobility were regarded with no friendly feeling."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. Freedom, exemption.

"A long *immunity* from grief and pain."

Cowper: Expostulation, 82.

Im-mūre, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *emmurer*, from *em*=Lat. *im*=in, and French *murer*=Lat. *muro*=to wall about; Lat. *murus*=a wall.]

1. To inclose or surround with a wall or walls; to wall round.

2. To shut in; to inclose; to surround, as with a wall.

"This huge convex of fire,
Outrageous to devour, *immures* us round."

Milton: P. L., ii. 495.

3. To shut up; to confine.

"For six long years *immured* the captive knight
Had dragged his chains."

Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, ii. 8.

4. To shut up, inclose, or include in any way.

"As if it lived *immured* within the walls
Of hideous terms."

Daniel: To Sir Thomas Egerton.

Im-mūre, **e-mūre**, *s.* [IMMURE, *v.*] An inclosure; a wall.

"Their vow is made
To ransack Troy, within whose strong *immures*
The ravished Helen . . . sleeps."

Shakespeare: Troilus and Cressida, (Prol.)

Im-mūre-mēt, *s.* [English *immure*; -ment.] The act of immuring; the state of being immured; imprisonment.

"The chains of earth's *immurement*
Fell from Ianthé's spirit."

Shelley: Queen Mab, i.

Im-mū-šic'-al, *adj.* [Pref. *im*=in=not, and Eng. *musical* (q. v.).] Unmusical, inharmonious, discordant, harsh.

"All sounds are either musical, which are ever equal, or *immusical*, which are ever unequal."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 301.

Im-mū-tā-bil-i-tē, *s.* [Fr. *immutabilité*, from Latin *immutabilitatem*, accus. of *immutabilitas*, from *immutabilis*=unchangeable, immutable (q. v.).] The quality or state of being immutable or unchangeable; unchangeableness, invariableness, immutableness.

"Affecting *immutability* in the midst of endless mutation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

Im-mū-tā-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *immutabilis*, from *im*=in=not, and *mutabilis*=changeable; *mutō*=to change; Ital. *immutabile*; Sp. *immutable*.] Unchangeable, unchanging, invariable, unalterable; not capable or susceptible of change.

"Immutable, Immortal, Infinite,
Eternal King."—*Milton: P. L.*, iii. 373.

Im-mū-tā-ble-nēss, *s.* [English *immutable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being immutable; immutability, unchangeableness.

"The steadiness and *immutableness* of the matter."—*H. More: Def. of Philos. Cabbala* (App.), ch. viii.

Im-mū-tā-blē, *adv.* [Eng. *immutab(le)*; -ly.] In an immutable or unchangeable manner; unchangeably, unalterably, invariably.

"Aught by me *immutably* foreseen."

Milton: P. L., iii. 121.

Im-mū-tā-tē, *a.* [Lat. *immutatus*, from *im*=in=not, and *mutatus*=changed, pa. par. of *mutō*=to change.] Unchanged, unaltered.

Im-mū-tā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *immutatio*, from *im-mutō*=to change.] Change, alteration, mutation.

"If there fall any preternatural *immutations* in the elements."—*Bp. Hall: God and His Angels*, § 4.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōw; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

***Im-mûte**, v. t. [Lat. *immuto*.] To change, to alter, to vary.

"Although the substance of gold be not *immuted*."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii, ch. v.

imp, ***impe**, ***ymp**, ***ympe**, s. [Low Latin=*a graft*, from Greek *emphutos*=grafted; *emphyo*=to graft: *em*=*en*=in, and *phyo*=to produce.]

1. A graft; an engrafted shoot or scion.

"Of feeble trees there comen wretched *impes*."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, l. 13,962.

*2. Scions of noble houses among men.

"The king preferred there eighty noble *imps* to the order of knighthood."—*Stow: Annals* (1592), p. 386.

*3. An offspring, a child.

"Arise, and sing that generous *imp* of fame."—*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, li. 4.

4. A young or little devil; a little malignant spirit; a little demon.

"The devil owes all his *imps* a shame."—*Dryden: Absalom and Achitophel*, li. 370.

5. A mischievous child.

"Nor cared to mingle in the clamorous fray Of squabbling *imps*."—*Beattie: Minstrel*, bk. i.

6. Anything added or joined on to another to lengthen it out or to repair it; as, (1) an addition to a bee-hive; (2) a length of twisted hair in a fishing-line; (3) a feather inserted in a broken wing of a bird.

***Imp**, ***impe**, v. t. [*IMP*, s. Wel. *impio*; Dan. *ympe*; Sw. *ympa*; O. H. Ger. *imputōn*, *imphōn*; Ger. *impfen*; Fr. *enfer*.]

1. To graft, to engraft.

2. To supply with new feathers; a term of falconry.

"To *imp* their serpent wings."

Milton: To the Lord General Fairfax.

3. To extend or enlarge by the addition or insertion of something; to increase, to strengthen.

"The Councils of Constance and of Basil kept those feathers yet from growing with which they *imped* their wings afterward."—*Clarendon: Religion and Policy*, ch. vi.

***Im-pā-ca-ble**, a. [Lat. *im=in=not*; *pac(o)*=to pacify, and Eng. suff. *-able*.] [*PACATE*.] That cannot be appeased or quieted.

"Freed from bands of *impacable* fate."—*Spenser: Ruins of Time*, 896.

[In the example, for the sake of the meter, the pronunciation is *im-pa-cā-ble*.]

***Im-pā-ca-blŷ**, adv. [Eng. *impacab(ly)*; *-ly*.] In an *impacable* manner; in a manner that cannot be appeased.

***Im-pāck-mēnt**, s. [Pref. *im=in*; Eng. *pack*, and suff. *-ment*.] The state of being closely packed, pressed together, or surrounded, as by ice.

***Im-pāct**, v. t. [*IMPACT*, s.] To drive close or hard; to press or drive firmly together.

"Their being *impacted* so thick and confusedly together."—*Woodward: On Fossils*.

***Im-pāct**, s. [Lat. *impactus*, pa. par. of *impingo*=to impinge (q. v.).]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A hard or forcible touch, stroke, or push; communicated force.

"The quarrel, by that *impact* driven, True to its aim, fled fatal."—*Southey: Ogitvie*.

2. *Mech.*: The collision or shock occasioned by the meeting of two bodies, one or both being in motion.

***Im-pāint**, v. t. [Pref. *im=in*, on, and English *paint* (q. v.).] To paint; to color; to adorn with colors.

"Never yet did insurrection want Such water-colors to *impaint* his cause."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I.*, v. 1.

***Im-pāir**, ***em-peir-en**, ***en-peir-en**, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *empeirer* (Fr. *empirer*); from Low Latin *impejoro*=to make worse: *im=in*, and *pejoro*=to make worse; *pejus* (genit. *pejoris*)=worse.]

A. *Trans.*: To make worse; to injure; to deteriorate; to diminish in excellence, quality, value, strength, &c.; to weaken; to enfeeble.

"Time sensibly all things *impairs*."—*Roscommon: Horace*, bk. iii., ode 6.

*B. *Intrans.*: To become worse; to be lessened or diminished; to deteriorate.

"The church that before by insensible degrees welk'd and *impair'd*, now with large steps went down hill decaying."—*Milton: Of Reform. in England*, bk. i.

***Im-pāir**, ***im-paire**, s. [*IMPAIR*, v.] Diminution; decrease; injury; deterioration; disgrace.

"In the royal right of things is no *impair* to thee."—*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, ix.

***Im-pāir**, ***im-paire**, a. [Lat. *impar*=unequal: *im=in=not*, and *par*=equal.] Unsuitable; improper; unworthy.

"Nor is it more *impair* to an honest and absolute man."—*Chapman: Shield of Homer*. (Pref.)

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **āmidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camēl**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sire**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. **æ**, **œ**=**ē**; **ey**=**ā**. **qu**=**kw**.

Im-pāir-ēr, s. [Eng. *impair*, v.; *-er*.] One who or that which impairs, injures, or deteriorates.

Im-pāir-mēnt, s. [Eng. *impair*, v.; *-ment*.] The act of impairing, lessening, or deteriorating; the state of being impaired; deterioration; injury.

"To the service of my country and the *impairment* of my health."—*Dryden: Character of Polybius*.

***Im-pāl-a-ta-ble**, a. [Pref. *im=in=not*, and Eng. *palatable* (q. v.).] Unpalatable; notpalatable.

Im-pāle, v. t. [Latin *im=in=on*, upon, and *palus*=a stake.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To put to death by thrusting a stake up the fundament, or by transfixing with a sharp stake.

"*Impal'd* and left To writhe at leisure round the bloody stake."—*Addison: Cato*, iii. 1.

*2. To surround, inclose, or fence in with stakes or pales.

"Those *impaled* places, where youths prepare themselves for the wrestle."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 926.

2. *Figuratively*:

*3. (1) To encircle; to surround; to fence or shut in.

"*Impale* him with your weapons round about."—*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, v. 7.

(2) To render helpless, as though impaled; as, to *impale* one on the horns of a dilemma.

(3) To join in honorable mention.

II. *Her.*: To join, as two coats of arms, palewise.

Im-pāle-mēnt, s. [Fr.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The act of impaling; the state of being impaled; execution by transfixing with a sharp stake.

"The sun Will sinking see *impalement's* pangs begun."—*Byron: Corsair*, ii. 9.

(2) The act of inclosing or fencing in with stakes or paling.

(3) An inclosed space; a piece of ground fenced in.

*2. *Fig.*: A hedging in; a fence.

"Hedged about with such a terrible *impalement* of commands."—*Milton: Reason of Church Gov.*, bk. i., ch. ii.

II. *Her.*: The arranging of two coats of arms on one shield, divided palewise, or by a vertical line.

Thus the arms of husband and wife are impaled, the husband's being borne on the dexter side of the pale, and the wife's on the sinister. Bishops, deans, heads of colleges, &c., *impale* their own arms with those of their office.

In the illustration, D'Aubigny *impales* Scotland.

***Im-pāl-lid**, ***im-pal-id**, v. t. [Pref. *im=in*, and Eng. *pallid* (q. v.).] To make pallid or pale.

"This [envy] *impalids* all the body to an hecquet lean-ness."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 64.

***Im-palm** (i silent), v. *trans.* [Pref. *im=in*, and Eng. *palm* (q. v.).] To take, grasp, or hold in the palm or hand.

Im-pāl-pa-blŷ-l-tŷ, s. [Eng. *impalpable*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being *impalpable*.

"A curious dispute, whether the bodies of the righteous after the resurrection, should be solid or thinner than the air."—*Gregory [the Great]* was for the palpability, and Eutychius for the *impalpability*."—*Jortin: Remarks on Eccles. Hist.*

Im-pāl-pa-ble, a. [Fr.] [*PALPABLE*.]

1. Not palpable; not to be felt; incapable of being felt or perceived by the touch; not coarse, as, an *impalpable* powder—one whose parts are so fine that they cannot be distinguished by the senses, and especially by that of touch.

"Forms *impalpable* and unperceived Of others' sight."—*Byron: Dream*.

*2. Not to be easily or readily apprehended or grasped by the mind; as, an *impalpable* distinction.

Im-pāl-pa-blŷ, adv. [Eng. *impalpab(ly)*; *-ly*.] In an *impalpable* manner or degree; so as not to be easily or readily apprehended or grasped by the mind.

***Im-pāl-sŷ**, v. t. [Pref. *im=in*, and Eng. *palsy* (q. v.).] To strike with palsy; to paralyze.

***Im-pā-nate**, adj. [Latin *im=in*, and *panis*=bread.] Embodied in bread.

"By the rule of our faith Christ's body is not *impante*."—*Bp. Gardner: Explication; Transubstan.*, fo. 115.

***Im-pā-nāte**, ***im-pāne**, v. t. [*IMPANATE*, a.] To embody in bread.

"What have we to do but to look down to those *impante* riches?"—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 249.

Im-pa-nā-tion, s. [*IMPANATE*, a.] The same as *CONSUBSTANTIATION* (q. v.).

"Sometimes it has been called *impanation*, a name following the analogy of the word incarnation."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 271.

***Im-pā-nā-tōr**, s. [Eng. *impanat(e)*; *-or*.] One who holds the doctrine of *impanation* or *consubstantiation*.

***Im-pāne**, v. t. [*IMPANATE*, v.]

Im-pān-ēl, **Im-pān-nēl**, v. t. Another spelling of *EMPANEL* (q. v.).

Im-pān-ēl-mēnt, **Im-pān-nēl-mēnt**, s. Other spellings of *EMPANELMENT* (q. v.).

***Im-pāq-uēt** (q=k), v. t. [Pref. *im=in*, and Eng. *paquet*=a packet.] To pack up; to place in a packet.

"I had several letters *impaqueted* with many others."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, Nov. 10, 1699.

Im-pār-a-dise, v. t. [Pref. *im=in*, and Eng. *Paradise* (q. v.).] The same as *EMPARADISE* (q. v.).

***Im-pār-āl-lēd**, a. [Pref. *im=in=not*, and Eng. *paralleled* (q. v.).] Unparalleled; that cannot be paralleled or matched.

"By their most *imparalleled* and diabolical actions."—*Wood: Athenæ Ozon.*; *Abp. Coppe*.

***Im-pār-dōn-a-ble**, a. [Pref. *im=in=not*, and Eng. *pardonable* (q. v.).] Not to be pardoned or forgiven; unpardonable.

"For which they deserved to be *impardonable*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 2.

***Im-pār-dōn-a-blŷ**, adv. [English *impardonab(ly)*; *-ly*.] Unpardonably; without pardon.

"He might be an happy arbiter in many Christian controversies; but most *impardonably* condemn the obstinacy of the Jews."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. xvi.

Im-pār-i-dig-i-tāte, a. [Lat. *impar*=unequal, and Eng. *digitate*.]

Comp. Anat.: Having an odd number of toes, as one, three, or five; as in the horse, rhinoceros, &c. (*Leidy*.)

Im-pār-i-pln-nāte, a. [Lat. *impar*=unequal, and Eng. *pinnate*.]

Bot.: Unequally pinnate; having the leaf pinnate with an odd leaflet at the tip.

Im-pār-i-sŷl-lāb-ic, a. [Lat. *impar*=unequal, and Eng. *syllabic* (q. v.).] Not consisting of an equal number of syllables; as, an *imparisyllabic* noun, one which does not consist of the same number of syllables in the nominative and genitive singular; as, Lat. *genus, generis*, &c.

Im-pār-i-tŷ, s. [Pref. *im=in=not*, and Eng. *parity* (q. v.).]

1. Inequality, disproportion.

"The hardness is chiefly caused by the jeuneness of the spirits, and their *imparity* with the tangible parts."—*Bacon*.

2. Inequality or difference in degree, rank, power, excellence, &c.

"Suppose Tertullian had made an *imparity* where none was originally."—*Milton: Of Prelatical Episcopacy*.

*3. Unevenness, oddness; indivisibility into equal parts.

"By parity or *imparity* of letters in men's names, to determine misfortunes on either side of their bodies."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*.

***Im-park**, v. t. [*EMPAKE*.]

***Im-parl**, ***im-parle**, v. i. [Pref. *im=in*, and Fr. *parler*=to speak.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To talk together; to hold a conversation.

"Straight the two generals *imparied* together."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 25.

2. *Law*: To have liberty to settle a lawsuit amicably; to be allowed time for adjustment or compromise of a suit.

Im-par-lānce, ***im-par-lō-ānce**, s. [*IMPARL*.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Conversation, parley.

2. *Law*:

(1) (See extract.)

"He is entitled to demand one *imparlance* or *licentia loquendi*; and may before he pleads have more time granted by consent of the Court, to see if he can end the matter amicably without further suit, by talking with the plaintiff."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. iii., ch. 3.

(2) The continuance of a cause till another day, or from day to day.

Im-par-sōn-ēē, a. [Eng. *im=in*; *parson*, and suff. *-ee*.] [*INDUCT*, *INDUCTION*.]

Eccles. Law: A term applied to a clergyman presented, instituted, and inducted into a rectory, and in full possession.

Im-part, ***im-partē**, v. t. & i. [Fr. *impartir*, from Lat. *impartio*, from *im=in*=in, upon, and *partio*=to share; Ital. *impartire*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To grant, give, or bestow a portion of; to share, to communicate.

"Impart some portion of thy bliss."

Byron: To Thyra.

2. To communicate the knowledge of, to make known; to show by words or tokens, to disclose.

"Well may he then to you his cares impart."

Dryden: To My Lord Chancellor, 44.

3. To distribute, to give out, to spread.

"His humble looks no shy restraint impart."

Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches.

*4. To obtain or enjoy a portion or share of; to share, to communicate in.

B. Intrans. To give or distribute a portion or share; to communicate.

"Earn, if you want; if you abound, impart."

Cowper: Progress of Error, 258.

¶ For the difference between to impart and to communicate, see COMMUNICATE.

Im-part-ance, s. [Eng. impart; -ance.] The act of imparting, communicating, or sharing; the giving of a share or portion.

Im-par-tā-tion, s. [Eng. impart; -ation.] The act of imparting or sharing; impartance.

Im-part-ēr, s. [Eng. impart; -er.]

1. One who imparts or shares; one who communicates or informs.

"They may often learn that in a few moments, which cost the imparters many a year's toil and study."—Boyle: Works, ii. 61.

*2. A person drawn by some artful pretense to part with money; the victim of a mediæval confidence trick.

"Making privy searches for imparters."—Ben Jonson: Every Man Out of His Humor. (Characters of the Persons.)

Im-par-tial (tial as shāl), a. [Fr.]

1. Not partial; not favoring one party or side more than another; unbiased, indifferent, disinterested, equitable, just, unprejudiced.

"Should the sun strike her, and the impartial breeze Play on her streamers."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

*2. In which all are treated alike.

"Virtue with sloth, and cowards with the brave,

Are level'd in th' impartial grave."

Stepney: Horace, bk. iv., ode 9.

***Im-par-tial-ist** (tial as shāl), s. [Eng. impartial; -ist.] One who is impartial.

"I am professedly enough an impartialist, not to stick to confess to you, Theophilus, that I read the Bible."—Boyle: Works, ii. 276.

Im-par-ti-āl-i-tĕ (tial as shĕl), s. [Fr. impartialité.] The quality or state of being impartial; freedom from prejudice or bias; disinterestedness, equitableness, fairness.

"Impartiality strips the mind of prejudice and passion."

—South: Sermons, vol. i., ser. 6.

Im-par-tial-lŷ (tial as shāl), adv. [Eng. impartial; -ly.] In an impartial manner; without prejudice or bias; without favoring one side more than another; fairly, justly.

"I shall therefore only consider Ovid under the character of a poet, and endeavor to show him impartially."—Addison: Notes on Ovid.

Im-par-tial-nĕss (tial as shāl), s. [Eng. impartial; -ness.] The quality or state of being impartial; impartiality.

Im-part-i-bil-i-tĕ (1), s. [English impart, v.; -ability.] The quality or state of being impartible; that can be imparted, shared or communicated.

Im-part-i-bil-i-tĕ (2), s. [Pref. im= in=not; Eng. part, and ability.] The quality or state of being impartible, or not subject to partition.

Im-part-i-ble (1), a. [Fr., from impartir=to impart.] That may or can be imparted, shared, or communicated; communicable.

"The same body may be conceived to be more or less impartible, then it is active or heavy."—Digby: Of Bodies, ch. xi.

Im-part-i-ble (2), a. [Pref. im= in=not; Eng. part, and -able.] Not subject to or capable of partition; as, an impartible estate.

Im-part-mĕnt, s. [Eng. impart; -ment.]

1. The act of imparting or communicating.

2. That which is imparted or communicated; a communication.

"As if it some impartment did desire

To you alone."—Shakespeare: Hamlet, i. 4.

Im-pass-a-ble, adj. [Pref. im= in=not, and Eng. passable (q. v.).]

1. Not passable; that cannot be passed; not admitting of a passage.

"Impassable the gate

Where Cerberus howls."

Grainger: Tibullus, i. 3.

2. Unable to pass.

Im-pass-a-ble-nĕss, s. [Eng. impassable; -ness.] The quality or state of being impassable.

Im-pass-a-blŷ, adv. [Eng. impassable (le); -ly.] In an impassable manner or degree; so as to be impassable.

Im-pās-sĭ-bil-i-tĕ, s. [Eng. impassible; -ity.] The quality or state of being impassible; freedom from liability to injury from external things.

"Two divinities, one would have thought, might have pleaded their prerogative of impassibility, or at least not have been wounded by any mortal hand."—Dryden: Virgil; Æneis. (Dedic.)

Im-pās-sĭ-ble, ***im-pas-sy-ble**, a. [Fr., from Lat. impassibilis=incapable of feeling or passion; im= in=not, and passibilis=capable of feeling, from passus, pa. par. of pati=to suffer.] Incapable of passion, pain, or suffering; incapable of feeling; exempt from liability to pain or uneasiness; that cannot be acted upon by external causes; not to be moved to passion, feeling, or sympathy; without or not exhibiting feeling.

"He there sheweth . . . the Son to be very God, uncreated, immortal, immutable, impassible."—Nelson: Life of Ep. Bull, § 69.

Im-pās-sĭ-ble-nĕss, s. [Eng. impassible; -ness.] The quality or state of being impassible; impassibility.

"To reserve all the sensualities of this world, and yet cry out for the impassibility of the next."—Decay of Christian Piety.

Im-pās-sĭōn (sion as shōn), v. t. [Pref. im= in, and Eng. passion (q. v.).] To move or affect strongly with passion. [IMPASSIONED.]

"Do not thou, with tears and woes, impassion my affects."—Chapman: Homer's Iliad ix.

Im-pās-sĭōn-a-ble (sion as shōn), a. [Eng. impassion; -able.] Easily excited to anger; readily moved in the passions.

Im-pās-sĭōn-āte (sion as shōn), v. t. [Pref. im= in, and Eng. passionate (q. v.).] To affect or excite strongly or deeply; to fill with passion.

"Christ was one while deeply impassioned with sorrow."—H. More: Defence of Modern Cabala, ch. i.

Im-pās-sĭōn-āte (sion as shōn) (1), a. [Pref. im= in=not, and Eng. passionate (q. v.).] Without passion or feeling; insensate.

"A kind of stupidity, or impassionate hurt."—Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 191.

Im-pās-sĭōn-āte (sion as shōn) (2), a. [IMPASSIONATE, v.] Strongly or deeply affected or moved.

Im-pās-sĭōned (sion as shōn), a. [IMPASSION, v.] Roused to strong feeling; strongly or deeply moved or excited; full of or characterized by passion or ardor of feeling; animated; excited.

"Yet I will praise thee with impassioned voice."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

Im-pās-sĭve, a. [Pref. im= in=not, and Eng. passive (q. v.).]

1. Not affected by pain, passion, or feeling; not liable to pain or suffering.

"He stands impassive in th' ethereal arms."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xxi. 702.

2. That cannot be felt. (Cotton: On Sleep.)

"Impassive as the marble in the quarry."—De Quincey.

3. Not exhibiting feeling or susceptibility; impassible; unmoved; apathetic.

Im-pās-sĭve-lŷ, adv. [Eng. impassive; -ly.] In an impassive manner; without sensibility to pain, suffering, or feeling; in an unmoved manner.

Im-pās-sĭve-nĕss, ***im-pas-sive-nesse**, s. [Eng. impassive; -ness.] The quality or state of being impassive; impassibility; insensibility; apathy.

"Remaining in a calmer apathy and impassiveness in all offensive emergencies."—Mountagu: Devout Essays, pt. i., tr. vi., § 1.

Im-pās-tā-tion, s. [Fr., from O. Fr. empaster; Fr. empâter=to impaste (q. v.).]

1. The act or process of impasting or making into paste.

2. That which is made into paste; specif., a combination of various materials of different colors or consistencies, baked and united by a cement, and hardened by the action of fire or the air; such works in porcelain, earthenware, imitation marble, &c.

Im-pāste, v. t. [O. Fr. empaster; Fr. empâter, from pref. em= (Lat. in-), and O. Fr. pâte; Fr. pâte, from Latin pasta=paste; Ital. impastare; Sp. impastor.]

1. Ord. Lang. To make into paste; to concrete.

"Blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, sons

Baked and impasted with the parching streets."

Shakespeare: Hamlet, ii. 2.

2. Painting: To lay on, as colors, thickly and boldly.

Im-pās-tō, s. [Ital.] [IMPASTE.]

Paint. A term used to express the thickness of the layer or body of pigment applied by the painter to his canvas. According to the method of handling exercised by different artists, this impasto is thick or thin. Rembrandt, Salvator Rosa, and others used a thick impasto; Raphael, Guido, and others, an impasto so thin that the threads of the canvas and the crayon outline may be seen through it.

Im-pas-ture, v. t. [Pref. im= in, and English pasture.] To set to feed; to turn out to graze.

Im-pāt-i-ble, a. [Lat. impatibilis, from im= in=not, and patibilis=endurable; pati=to suffer, to endure; Ital. impatibile.]

1. That cannot be borne or endured; intolerable.

2. Incapable of suffering or feeling; impassible; insensible.

"However they be in themselves incorruptible, impatient, and the same."—F. Holland: Plutarch, p. 854.

Im-pā-tĕncĕ (tĭ as sh), s. [Fr.; Ital. impazienza; Sp. impaciencia, from Lat. impatientia.] [IMPATIENT.]

1. Inability or unwillingness to suffer pain; uneasiness under pain or suffering; restlessness occasioned by pain or suffering.

"With huge impatience he only swelt."

Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 27.

2. Vehemence of temper; heat of passion; anger; rage.

"My heart is ready to crack with impatience."—Shakespeare: Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 2.

3. Inability to endure delay; eagerness; restlessness.

"I then,

Out of my grief and my impatience,

Answered neglectingly."—Shakespeare.

***Im-pā-tĕncŷ** (tĭ as sh), ***im-pa-ci-en-cy**, s. [Lat. impatientia.] Impatience.

"Contending, thrusting, shuffling for your rooms.

Of ease, or honor, with impatency."

Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. viii.

Im-pā-tĭ-ĕng (or t as sh), s. [Latin=that cannot bear; so named from the sudden and elastic force with which the species burst their capsules.]

Bot. A genus of Balsaminacæ, with the calyx and corolla so abnormal that it is difficult to discriminate the several parts; sepals three, rarely five, petaloid, imbricate, two anterior (if present) minute, two lateral small and flat, the posterior one large, produced into a hollow spur; petals three, anterior external, in bud large, lateral, two-lobed; stamens five; ovary oblong, five-celled; stigma sessile, five-toothed. About 135 species are known, nearly all from the Himalayas and other Indian mountains. The distilled water of the Yellow Balsam, taken in large quantities, is said to bring on diabetes.

Im-pā-tĭent (tĭ as sh), a. & s. [Fr., from Lat. impatiens, from im= in=not, and patiens=suffering, patient; pati=to suffer, to endure; Ital. impaziente; Sp. impaciente.]

A. As adjective:

1. Not able to endure; not enduring with patience or composure; fretful, uneasy, or discomposed under. (Followed by at, of, or under.)

"Dryden was poor and impatient of poverty."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. vii.

2. Eager; ardently desiring or expecting. (Followed by for.)

"Impatient for their hour."

Shakespeare: Henry V., iv. 2.

3. Strongly moved or affected.

"To be impatient at the death of a person, concerning whom it was certain he must die, is to mourn because thy friend was not born an angel."—Jeremy Taylor: Rule of Living Holy.

4. Hot, hasty, passionate, angry.

"Wherefore is Charles impatient with his friend?"

Shakespeare: Henry VI., Pt. I., ii. 1.

5. Unwilling to endure delay or restraint; eager, ardent.

"And dog impatient bounding at the shot."

Thomson: Winter, 790.

6. Full of or moved by impatience or eagerness; exhibiting or expressing impatience.

"Dreaming of his stall, he dints

With his impatient hoofs the flints."

Longfellow: Golden Legend, ii.

7. Not to be borne; intolerable, unendurable.

"Ay, me! deare lady, which the image art,

Of ruefull pity, and impatient smart."

Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 44.

B. As subst. One who is impatient or restless under pain or suffering.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwĭ; cat, cĕll, chorus, chĭn, bench; go, gĕm; thĭn, thĭs; sĭn, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f.
-clan, -tĭan = shān. -tĭon, -sĭon = shŭn; -tĭon, -ŷĭon = zhŭn. -tĭous, -cĭous, -sĭous = shŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bĕl, dĕl.

Im-pá-tient-lý (tl as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *impatient*; -ly.] In an impatient manner; with impatience; with restlessness or eagerness.

"Restlessly, impatiently,
Thou strivest." Longfellow: *To a Child*.

***Im-pát-rón, v. t.** [Pref. *im*=in, and English *patron*.] To furnish. (Davies.)

***Im-pát-rón-i-xá-tion, s.** [Eng. *impatroniz(e)*; -ation.] Absolute seignory or possession; the act of putting into full possession of a benefice.

***Im-pát-rón-ize, v. t.** [Fr. *impatroniser*=to become master of a house or family.] To get or win absolute possession or power of.

"The ambition of the French king was to *impatronize* himself of the duchy." Bacon: *Henry VII.*, p. 90.

***Im-páve, v. t.** [Pref. *im*=in, and Eng. *pave* (q. v.).] To cover with pavement; to pave.

***Im-páv-Id, a.** [Lat. *impavidus*, from *im*=in=not, and *pavidus*=fearful.] Fearless, undaunted, intrepid.

***Im-páv-Id-lý, adv.** [Eng. *impavid*; -ly.] In a fearless, undaunted, or intrepid manner; fearlessly.

***Im-páwn, v. t.** Another spelling of *EMPAWN* (q. v.).

Im-peách, v. t. [O. Fr. *empescher* (Fr. *empêcher*)=to prevent, to hinder, from Low Lat. *impedico*=to fetter; *im*=in=not, and *pedica*=a fetter, from *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot; Sp. & Port. *empachar*.]

*1. To hinder, to impede.
"The victorie was much hindered and *impeached*,"—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 308.

2. To charge with a crime or misdemeanor, to accuse; specifically, to bring a charge of maladministration or treason against, as against a minister of state before a competent tribunal; to arraign.

"I will *impeach* the villain." Shakespeare: *Richard II.*, v. 2.

¶ Followed by *of* when the crime is expressed; more rarely by *with*.

"People unacquainted with your temper *impeach* you with avarice."—*Gent. Instructed*, p. 536.

*3. To bring discredit upon; to show or endeavor to show to be unworthy of credit; to discredit, to disparage; to detract from; to bring reproach upon.

"And doth *impeach* the freedom of the state." Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.

*4. To call to account; to make responsible; to charge as responsible or answerable.

***Im-peách, *Im-peache, s.** [IMPEACH, v.]
1. Hindrance, impediment, let. [IMPEACHMENT.]
"What may be done without *impeache* or waste, I can and will do."—*Beaum. & Fllet: Woman's Prize*, i. 1.

2. An accusation, an impeachment, a reproach.
"Why, what an intricate *impeach* is this!" Shakespeare: *Comedy of Errors*, v.

Im-peách-a-ble, a. [English *impeach*; -able.] That may or can be charged; liable to impeachment; chargeable, accountable.

"Considered by the House of Commons as an *impeachable* offense."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

Im-peách-ér, s. [Eng. *impeach*; -er.] One who brings a charge or impeachment; an accuser.

"Many of our fiercest *impeachers* would leave the delinquent the merciful indulgence of a Savior."—*Government of the Tongue*.

Im-peách-mént, s. [Eng. *impeach*; -ment; Fr. *empechement*.]

*1. The act of hindering or preventing obstruction.

"To march on to Calais without *impeachment*." Shakespeare: *Henry V.*, iii. 6.

*2. An obstruction, hindrance, or impediment.
"To the end he might without any *impeachment* allure all men to favor him."—*P. Holland: Ammianus*, p. 167.

3. The act of impeaching, accusing, or charging with a crime or misdemeanor. Specif., the arraignment of a minister of state for maladministration or treason. In England impeachments are made in the House of Commons, and tried by the House of Lords.

"But an *impeachment* before the lords by the commons, in parliament, is a prosecution of the established law, being a presentment to the most high and supreme court of criminal jurisdiction by the most solemn grand inquest of the whole kingdom. A commoner cannot, however, be impeached before the lords for any capital offense, but only for high misdemeanors; a peer may be impeached for any crime."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 19.

¶ The Constitution of the United States provides that the House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment (Art. I, Sec. 2, Cl. 5); and that the Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments (Art. I, Sec. 3, Cl. 6). Section 4 of Article II. provides that the President and

Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes or misdemeanors.

"The removal of Federal officers by impeachment proceedings under Section 4 of Article II. of the Constitution has been attempted seven times.

"The Blount case was the first. William Blount, United States Senator from Tennessee, was charged in 1797 with conspiring with British officers to steal part of Louisiana from Spain for England's benefit. The House prepared articles of impeachment. The Senate expelled him, after putting him under bonds for trial. Blount's defense was that a Senator was not a civil officer liable to impeachment, and on the question of jurisdiction only he was acquitted.

"Judge John Pickering, of the Federal District Court for New Hampshire, was impeached in 1803 for drunkenness and profanity on the bench. The defense was insanity. On trial before the Senate, Pickering was convicted by a party vote, and removed from his office.

"In 1804, Samuel Chase of Maryland, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was charged with improper conduct on the bench; among other things, with having indulged in 'highly indecent and extrajudicial reflections upon the United States Government' in the course of a charge to a Maryland Grand Jury. The impeachment proceedings, instigated and managed by John Randolph of Virginia, were political in their origin and animus. Judge Chase was acquitted through the failure of the prosecution to obtain a two-thirds vote against him in the Senate, on any one of the eight articles of impeachment. He resumed his seat on the bench, and held it as long as he lived.

"About a quarter of a century later, James H. Peck, a Federal District Judge in Missouri, was impeached for oppressive treatment of an attorney. The case was of no importance; the Judge was acquitted.

"Thirty years afterward, at the beginning of the war of the rebellion, Judge West H. Humphreys of the Federal District Court of Tennessee, joined the Confederacy and accepted judicial office under it, without taking the trouble to send his resignation to Washington. He was impeached, mainly in order to vacate the office, and convicted on June 26, 1862. One of the witnesses summoned to appear against Judge Humphreys was Andrew Johnson, then Governor of Tennessee, destined himself to be the next subject of impeachment proceedings before the Senate. One of the Federal Senators who voted not guilty on the article charging Judge Humphreys with high treason, was William Pitt Fessenden, whose vote five years later saved Andrew Johnson.

"Andrew Johnson was impeached on March 4, 1868, the eleven articles charging the President in various forms with violation of the Tenure of Office act, with violation of the Constitution, with conspiracy to prevent the execution of the Tenure of Office act, with conduct and utterances tending 'to bring the high office of President into contempt, ridicule, and disgrace;' and with the public declaration, in his speeches while swinging around the circle, that the Thirty-ninth Congress was no constitutional legislature. It is not necessary to recite the historical details of the case, which lasted for nearly three months, and in which the hottest of political passions were enlisted. Thirty-six votes were needed to convict. No vote was ever taken except on the three strongest articles, the second, third, and eleventh, and on each of these the Senate stood 35 for conviction to 19 for acquittal, impeachment failing by a single vote. One of the counsel who defended President Johnson was the Hon. William M. Evarts of New York.

"The seventh and last Federal impeachment was that of William W. Belknap, Grant's Secretary of War. He was justly charged in 1876 with corruption in office, and the House voted unanimously to impeach him. He resigned hastily a few hours before the passage of the impeachment resolution, and his resignation was promptly accepted by Grant. The trial proceeded, nevertheless. Belknap's defense was a denial of jurisdiction, based on the circumstance that when the impeachment resolution passed the House, he had ceased to be a civil officer of the United States. The impeachment proceedings failed by the lack of a two-thirds majority in the Senate for conviction.

"It will be observed that in only two cases have impeachment proceedings against a civil officer of the United States been prosecuted successfully before the Senate by the House of Representatives. One of these was for the removal of a running and profane judge, whose presence upon the bench was a public scandal. The other was a purely formal proceeding to vacate the office of a judge actually engaged in open rebellion against the Government, but technically still an incumbent of his office under the Government. Of the five unsuccessful impeachment proceedings on record, two failed for want of jurisdiction. Of the whole seven cases, four concerned judicial officers. Only once has there been an attempt to punish by impeachment a Cabinet officer. Only once has there been an attempt to punish and remove by impeachment a President of the United States."—*New York Sun*, Dec. 24, 1893.

4. The state of being impeached; a charge, an accusation, an indictment.

"The fears of the patricians lest they should be made the subjects of vindictive *impeachments*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1856), ii. 283.

5. The act of bringing discredit upon or calling in question the credibility, purity of motives, uprightness, correctness of a person or act; as, the *impeachment* of a witness, or the *impeachment* of a person's motives.

6. A reproach; a ground of censure, reproach, or blame.

"To let him spend his time no more at home,
Which would be great *impeachment* to his age."
Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 3.

impeachment of waste, s.

Eng. Law: A restraint from committing waste upon lands or tenements; a demand for compensation for waste committed by a tenant, who has but a particular estate in the land granted. [WASTE.]

"For waste in either of these [houses, timber, or land], whether voluntary or permissive, all tenants merely for life or any less estate are punishable or liable to be impeached, unless their leases be made, as sometimes they are, without *impeachment of waste*, *absque impetitione vasti*; that is, with a provision or protection that no man shall *impetere*, or sue him for waste committed."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 15.

***Im-peárl, v. t.** [Pref. *im*=in, and Eng. *pearl* (q. v.).]

1. To form into pearls, or into the resemblance of pearls.

"Dew-drops, which the sun
Impearls on every leaf and every flower."
Milton: *P. L.*, v. 747.

2. [EMPEARL.]

Im-peó-ca-blí-l-ty, s. [Fr. *impeccabilité*, from Lat. *impeccabilis*=impeccable (q. v.).] The quality or state of being impeccable; freedom from the possibility of committing sin.

"To eternize the infallibility and *impeccability* of all lapsed, sentient, and intelligent beings."—*Cheyne: On Regimen*, p. 326.

Im-peó-ca-ble, a. & s. [Lat. *impeccabilis*, from *im*=in=not, and *peccabilis*=liable to sin; *pecco*=to sin; Fr. *impeccable*; Sp. *impeccable*; Ital. *impeccabile*.]

A. *As adj.*: Not liable to sin; exempt or free from the possibility of sinning.

"Had we been made *impeccable*, we should have been another kind of creatures than now."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. viii.

B. *As subst.*: A person who is exempt or free from the possibility of sinning.

***Im-peó-can-çe, *Im-pec-can-cle, s.** [English *impeccant*; -cy.] The quality or state of being impeccable or impeccable; impeccability, infallibility.

"She cannot erre, and stubbornly challenges unto her chaire a certain *impeccancie* of judgment."—*Bp. Hall: No Peace with Rome*.

Im-peó-can-t, a. [Lat. *im*=in=not, and *peccans*, pr. par. of *pecco*=to sin.] Free from sin, unerring, sinless, impeccable, infallible.

"Poor dogs of some sort, and *impeccant* half-asses." Byron: *To G. Lloyd*.

Im-pe-cu-ní-ós-l-ty, s. [Eng. *impecunious*; -ity.] The quality or state of being impecunious or without money; poverty.

Im-pe-cú-ní-óus, a. [Lat. *im*=in=not, and *pecuniosus*=having money; *pecunia*=money.] Having no money; destitute of money; poor.

Im-péde, v. t. [Lat. *impedio*, from *im*=in=not, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot.] To hinder; to let; to obstruct; to stop the progress of; to encumber.

"The leading strings, which preserve and uphold the infant, would impede the full-grown man."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

***Im-péd-l-ble, a.** [Eng. *imped(e)*; -ible.] That may or can be impeded, hindered, or obstructed.

"Every internal act is not in itself *impedible* by outward violence."—*Jer. Taylor*.

Im-péd-l-mént, s. [Lat. *impedimentum*, from *impedio*=to impede, to hinder; Fr. *impédiment*; Sp. & Port. *impedimento*.] That which impedes, hinders, obstructs, or encumbers; a hindrance; an obstruction; an encumbrance.

"Thus far into the bowels of the land
Have we marched on without *impediment*."

Shakesp.: *King Richard III.*, v. 2.

¶ *Impediment in the speech*: A defect which prevents distinct articulation.

¶ For the difference between *impediment* and *difficulty*, see DIFFICULTY.

***Im-péd-l-mént, v. t.** [IMPEDIMENT, s.] To hinder, to impede, to obstruct.

"Lest Themistocles . . . should have withstood and *impedimented* a general good."—*Bp. Reynolds*.

Im-péd-l-mén-tal, *Im-péd-ě-mén-tal, adj. [Eng. *impediment*; -al.] Impeding or tending to impede or obstruct; obstructing; obstructive.

"He was troubled with convictions—things so *impedimental* to success!"—*G. H. Leves: History of Philosophy*, ii. 101.

***Im-pě-díte, v. t.** [IMPEDITE, a.] To hinder, to impede, to obstruct.

"Digestion in the stomach, and other faculties there, seemed not to be much *impeded*."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. vi., p. 457.

fáte, fát, färe, amidst, whät, fáll, father; wé, wét, hère, camél, hër, thère; pine, pít, sire, sir, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wolf, wörk, whò, sòn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trý, sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

***Im-pē-dīte**, *a.* [Lat. *impeditus*, pa. par. of *impedio*=to hinder.] Hindered, obstructed.

***Im-pē-dī-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *impeditio*, from *impeditus*, pa. par. of *impedio*=to impede (q. v.).] The act of impeding or hindering; an impediment; a hindrance; an obstruction.

***Im-pēd-i-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *impedit(e)*; -ive; Fr. *impéditif*.] Hindering, impeding, obstructing, obstructive.

"Cumbrousness and impeditive of motion."—*Bp. Hall: Soliloquy* 23.

Im-pēl, *v. t.* [Lat. *impello*, from *im*=in=on, and *pello*=to drive; Ital. *impellere*; Sp. *impeler*; Port. *impelir*.]

1. To drive or push forward or on.

"Together we impelled the flying ball."

Byron: Childish Recollections.

2. To urge or drive forward; to instigate; to excite to action; to incite.

"A bloodhound train, by Rapine's lust impelled."

Falconer: Shipwreck, ii.

¶ For the difference between to *impel* and to *encourage*, see ENCOURAGE.

Im-pēl-lent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *impellens*, pr. par. of *impello*=to impel.]

A. As adj.: Impelling, or having the quality of impelling.

"Such ponderous bodies do take an enforced flight from an exterior impellent swiftness."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 427.

B. As subst.: Any power, force, or influence which impels or drives forward; an impulsive motive or power.

"Very many bodies of visible bulk are set a moving by external impellents."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 210.

Im-pēl-lēr, *s.* [Eng. *impel*; -er.] One who or that which impels; an impellent.

"Is it impelled without an impeller?"—*Clarke: Second Defense of the Immateriality*, &c.

Im-pēn, *v. t.* [Pref. *im*=in, and English *pen* (q. v.).] To inclose or shut up, as in a pen; to pen.

"These as they run in narrow banks impent."

F. Fletcher: Purple Island, iii.

***Im-pēnd** (1), ***Im-pende**, *v. t.* [Lat. *impendo*.] To pay, to spend, to expend.

"Theyr fidelitie, whiche they to vs dayly impende."—*Fabyan* (an. 1262).

Im-pēnd (2), *v. i.* [Lat. *impendo*, from *im*=in=on, and *pendo*=to hang.]

1. To hang over or above.

"While the storm impends on high."

Brooks: The Female Seducers.

2. To threaten near at hand; to be imminent.

"And high above, impends avenging wrath divine."

Scott: Don Roderick, ii. 11.

Im-pēnd-en-çe, ***Im-pēnd-en-çy**, *s.* [Eng. *impendent*; -ce, -cy.]

1. The quality or state of being impendent; near approach; imminence.

"The present impendency of God's punishments."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 492.

2. That which is impendent or imminent.

Im-pēnd-ent, *a.* [Lat. *impendens*, pr. par. of *impendo*=to impend.] Impending, hanging over, imminent, threatening.

"Impendent in the air

Let his keen saber, comet-like appear."

Prior: On the Duke of Ormond's Picture.

Im-pēn-ē-tra-blī-l-ty, *s.* [Fr. *im-pénétrabilité*, from *im-pénétrable*=impenetrable (q. v.); Ital. *im-penetrabile*; Sp. *impenetrable*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being impenetrable; incapability of being pierced or penetrated.

"Those who have placed the essence of matter in extension alone, or even in impenetrability."—*Clarke: Leibnitz's First Paper*. (App.)

2. *Fig.*: Insusceptibility of intellectual impression; dullness, obtuseness, stupidity.

II. Phys.: The property by which two portions of matter cannot, at the same time, occupy the same portion of space.

Im-pēn-ē-tra-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *im-penetrabilis*, from *im*=in=not, and *penetrabilis*=penetrable; *penetro*=to penetrate; *penitus*=within, inwardly; Ital. *impenetrabile*; Sp. *impenetrable*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: That cannot be penetrated or pierced; not admitting the passage of any other body; impenetrable.

"How grateful, this impenetrable screen."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Insusceptible of intellectual impression; obtuse, dull, stupid.

(2) Not to be affected or moved; insensible, relentless.

"Able to wound the impenetrablest ears."

Drayton: Barons' Wars, vi.

(3) That cannot be penetrated, divined, or discovered; as, an impenetrable secret.

II. Phys.: Having the quality of preventing any second body from occupying the space which itself already fills.

Im-pēn-ē-tra-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *impenetrable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being impenetrable; impenetrability.

"We may consider that motion does not essentially belong to matter, as divisibility and impenetrableness are believed to do."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 210.

Im-pēn-ē-tra-blī, *adv.* [Eng. *impenetrable* (le); -ly.] In an impenetrable manner; so as not to be capable of penetration.

"Man's heart had been impenetrably sealed."

Cowper: Conversation, 427.

***Im-pēn-ē-trāt-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *im*=in=not, and Eng. *penetrated* (q. v.).] Not penetrated or pierced.

Im-pēn-i-tēnce, **Im-pēn-i-tēn-çy**, *s.* [Fr. *im-pénitence*, from Lat. *impenitentia*, from *impenitens*=impenitent (q. v.); Sp. *impenitencia*.] The quality or state of being impenitent; want of penitence or remorse for sin or guilt; hardness of heart; obduracy.

"He punishes . . . obstinacy with impenitence, and impenitence with damnation."—*Bishop. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

Im-pēn-i-tent, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *impenitens*, from *im*=in=not, and *penitens*=penitent (q. v.); Ital. & Sp. *impenitente*.]

A. As adj.: Not penitent; not repentant for sin or guilt.

"To remit the sins of impenitent sinners was a profane abuse of the power which Christ had delegated to his ministers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

***B. As subst.**: One who does not or will not repent; a hardened sinner.

Im-pēn-i-tent-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *impenitent*; -ly.] In an impenitent manner; without repentance, remorse, or contrition; obdurately.

Im-pēn-nāte, *a.* [Pref. *im*=in=not, and *penate* (q. v.).]

Ornith.: Having short wings covered with scale-like feathers. [IMPENNES.]

***Im-pēnned**, *pa. par. or a.* [IMPEN.]

Im-pēn-nēs, *s. pl.* [Nom. pl. of Mod. Lat. *impenitis*, from Lat. *im*=not, and *penna*=a wing, a feather.]

Ornith.: The name given by Illiger to a family or tribe of Swimming Birds having short wings covered with scale-like feathers. It includes the Divers, the Auks, the Penguins, &c.

Im-pēn-noūs, *a.* [Lat. *im*=in=not, and *penna*=a wing; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Having no wings; wanting wings; wingless.

"It is generally conceived an earwig hath no wings, and is reckoned among impennous insects by many."—*Bronne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xxxvii.

***Im-pēr-ant**, *a.* [Lat. *imperans*, pr. par. of *impero*=to command.] Commanding.

***Im-pēr-āte**, *a.* [Lat. *imperatus*, pa. par. of *impero*=to command.] Done by express order or direction; not involuntary; commanded.

"These I call the imperate acts of divine providence."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, ch. i., p. 36.

Im-pēr-a-tive, *a. & s.* [Fr. *impératif*, from Lat. *imperativus*, from *imperatus*, pa. par. of *impero*=to command; Ital. & Sp. *imperativo*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Expressive of command; containing a command or express direction; commanding; authoritative.

"The suits of kings are imperative."—*Bp. Hall: Contemplations; David and Bathsheba*.

2. That cannot be avoided, evaded, or neglected; that must be attended to; compulsory; obligatory; as, an imperative duty.

II. Gram.: A term applied to that mood of a verb which expresses command, entreaty, or exhortation.

B. As substantive:

Gram.: That mood of a verb which expresses command, entreaty, or exhortation.

"If we declare our meaning . . . the form of a command or request, it is the imperative."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. i., ch. i., § 3.

¶ **Categorical Imperative:**

Philos.: The name by which Kant designates the great principles of the Moral Law, to show that morality is not a mere synonym of interest, nor

founded on experience; but that it prescribes to us *a priori* what we ought and what we ought not to do, presupposing our liberty to obey or to disobey.

"If we ask for explanation of particular right and wrong, and for guidance in particular duty, the *Categorical Imperative* is more likely to give heat than light; or, if it be a light, it is rather the beacon on the hill-top than the lamp to illuminate the domestic chamber."—*W. Wallace: Kant*, p. 216.

Im-pēr-a-tive-lī, *adv.* [Eng. *imperative*; -ly.] In an imperative manner; with command or authority; authoritatively; as a command.

"The words, though they are delivered imperatively, yet are a plain promise."—*Bp. Bull: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. i.

Im-pēr-ā-tor, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.*: A title originally bestowed upon a victorious leader on the field of battle by his soldiers; toward the end of the commonwealth it was conferred by the senate. It might be conferred more than once on the same person. Augustus and his successors constantly assumed this title, and it became the peculiar appellation of supreme power. Still later it became equivalent to the modern emperor.

2. *Zoöl.*: A genus of gasteropodous mollusks, family Turbinidae. About twenty species are known from South Africa, India, Australia, and New Zealand.

Im-pēr-a-tōr-i-ā, *s.* [Lat., fem. sing. of *imperatorius*=pertaining to a general. Named by Linnaeus from its supposed forceful medicinal virtues.] *Bot.*: A sub-genus of *Peucedanum* (q. v.).

***Im-pēr-a-tōr-i-āl**, *a.* [Latin *imperatorius*, from *imperator*.] [EMPEROR.]

1. Commanding; imperative; authoritative; with command.

"Moses delivered this law after an imperial way."—*Norris: On the Beatitudes*, p. 239.

2. Of or pertaining to the office or title of emperor; as, imperial laurels.

***Im-pēr-a-tōr-i-ān**, *a.* [Eng., &c., *imperator*; -ian.] Imperial. [*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, 143.]

Im-pēr-a-tōr-in, *s.* [Lat., &c., *imperator(ia)*; -in (Chem.).]

Chem.: C12H12O9. Peucedanin. A neutral substance destitute of taste and smell, obtained from the root of the masterwort by digesting it in boiling alcohol and purifying, by means of ether, from a brown resinous body with which it is contaminated. It crystallizes in tufts of colorless, transparent prisms, which melt at 75° without loss of weight. It is insoluble in water, partly soluble in boiling alcohol, but very soluble in ether. The alcoholic solution of imperatorin has a burning aromatic taste, and produces a sensation of scratching in the throat.

***Im-pēr-a-tōr-i-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *imperatorius*.] Befitting an emperor; imperial.

***Im-pēr-a-tōr-y**, ***Im-per-a-tor-le**, *a.* [Latin *imperatorius*.] Pertaining to or containing power, command, or authority.

"[I] will impart

To thee the mightie imperatorie art."

Chapman: Hymn to Hermes.

Im-pēr-çéiv-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *im*=in=not, and Eng. *perceivable* (q. v.).] That cannot be perceived; imperceptible.

"By a long train of gradual, imperceptible encroachments."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 7.

Im-pēr-çéiv-a-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *imperceptible*; -ness.] The quality or state of being imperceptible; imperceptibility.

"This imperceptibleness of the impressions made upon our souls by the Holy Spirit."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 5.

***Im-pēr-çéiv-ed**, *a.* [Pref. *im*=in=not, and Eng. *perceived* (q. v.).] Not perceived; unperceived. (*Boyle: Works*, p. 620.)

Im-pēr-çépt-i-blī-l-ty, *s.* [Eng. *imperceptible*; -ity.] The quality or state of being imperceptible.

Im-pēr-çépt-i-ble, *a. & s.* [Fr.]

A. As adj.: That cannot be perceived; not perceptible; that cannot be discovered or known by the senses; not discernible or easily apprehended by the mind.

"The imperceptible meandering veins."

Cowper: Task, vi. 136.

B. As subst.: That which cannot be perceived by the senses.

Im-pēr-çépt-i-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *imperceptible*; -ness.] The quality or state of being imperceptible; imperceptibility.

"The reason of their subtlety and imperceptibleness."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 18.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōw; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

Im-për-çèpt'-i-blý, adv. [Eng. *imperceptib*(le); -ly.] In an imperceptible manner; so as not to be perceptible; by imperceptible degrees.

"Leading them imperceptibly into a fondness for baths, &c."—*Burke: Abridg. Eng. Hist.*, bk. I., ch. III.

Im-për-çèp'-tion, s. [Pref. *im*=*in*=not, and Eng. *perception* (q. v.).] Want of perception.

"In the state of silence of imperception."—*H. More: Philos. Writings*. (Gen. Pref.)

Im-për-çèp'-tive, a. [Pref. *im*=*in*=not, and Eng. *perceptive* (q. v.).] Not perceiving; not able to perceive; imperipient.

"The imperceptive part of the soul."—*H. More: Philos. Writings*. (Gen. Pref.)

***Im-për-çip'-i-ent, a.** [Pref. *im*=*in*=not, and Eng. *perceptient* (q. v.).] Not perceiving; not having the power to perceive.

***Im-për-d-i-bl-i-tý, s.** [Eng. *imperdible*; -ity.] The quality or state of being imperdible; not liable to want or destruction.

"Their beauty, imperdibility, and ductility."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. v., ch. ix. (Note 5.)

***Im-për-d-i-ble, a.** [Latin pref. *im*=*in*=not, and *perdo*=to destroy.] Not to be destroyed or wasted; indestructible.

"They more imperdible and steady in their stay."—*Feltham: Something upon Eccles.*, ii. 11.

Im-për-fèct, *im-par-fít, *im-par-fíte, *in-par-fít, *in-per-fít, a. & s. [O. Fr. *imperfèit, imparfait* (Fr. *imparfait*), from Lat. *imperfectus*: *im*=*in*=not, and *perfectus*=finished, perfect (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Not complete or perfect; not absolutely finished; unfinished.

"Something he left imperfect in the state."—*Shakep.: Lear*, iv. 3.

2. Not perfect in quality or quantity; not reaching a certain standard or ideal; characterized by or subject to defects or failings; frail.

"Then say not man's imperfect, Heaven in fault."—*Pope: Essay on Man*, l. 69.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot. (of a flower)*: Having either stamens or pistils wanting.

2. *Grammar*: A term applied to a tense which expresses or denotes an uncompleted action or state, especially in past time.

3. *Math.*: An imperfect number is one whose aliquot parts taken together do not make up a sum equal to the number itself, but either fall short of or exceed it; in the former case it is called a defective number, in the latter an abundant number.

4. *Music*: Not perfect. (1) An imperfect interval is one which is a semitone less than perfect. (2) The imperfect consonances are the third and sixth, as opposed to the fourth and fifth. (3) An imperfect cadence is one which does not give complete rest in key. All cadences not having a dominant or subdominant penultimate are said to be imperfect. [CADENCE.] (4) An imperfect stop on an organ is one the pipes of which do not extend through the whole compass of the manual; a short stop. (5) Duple measure was formerly called imperfect, as opposed to *tempus perfectum*, triple time. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

B. As substantive:

Grammar: A tense expressing or denoting an uncompleted action or state, especially in past time.

imperfect-obligations, s. pl.

Law: Obligations such as those of charity, gratitude, &c., which cannot be enforced by law.

imperfect-tense, s.

Gramm.: A tense expressing past time and incomplete action.

imperfect-trust, s.

Law: An executory or executed trust.

***Im-për-fèct, v. t.** [Pref. *im*=*in*, and Eng. *perfect*, v.] To make imperfect.

***Im-për-fèct-i-bl-i-tý, s.** [Pref. *im*=*in*=not, and Eng. *perfectibility*.] The state or condition of being imperfect, or of being incapable of becoming or being made perfect. (*Annandale.*)

Im-për-fèct-i-ble, a. [Pref. *im*=*in*=not, and Eng. *perfectible*.] Incapable of being made perfect. (*Annandale.*)

Im-për-fèc'-tion, s. [Pref. *im*=*in*=not, and Eng. *perfection* (q. v.); Fr. *imperfection*, from Lat. *imperfectio*; Sp. *imperfecion*; Ital. *imperfeczione*.] [IMPERFECT.]

1. The quality or state of being imperfect; a want of perfection; a fault, moral or physical; a defect. (*Pope: Essay on Man*, l. 115.)

2. A deficiency, a gap; something imperfect or defective.

¶ An *imperfection* in a person arises from his want of perfection, and the infirmity of his nature; there is no one without some point of imperfection which is obvious to others, if not to himself; he may strive to diminish it, although he cannot expect to get altogether rid of it: a defect is a deviation from the general constitution of man; it is what may be natural to the man as an individual, but not natural to man as a species; in this manner we speak of a defect in speech, or a defect in temper. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

Im-për-fèct-lý, adv. [Eng. *imperfect*; -ly.] In an imperfect manner or degree; not completely, not fully.

"Oh make me thus imperfectly happy before my time."—*Bp. Hall: Occasional Meditations*, med. 91.

Im-për-fèct-nèss, s. [English *imperfect*; -ness.] The quality or state of being imperfect; imperfection. (*Boyle: Works*, iii. 424.)

Im-për-för-a-ble, a. [Lat. *im*=*in*=not, and *perforo*=to perforate (q. v.).] That cannot be perforated, pierced, or bored through.

Im-për-för-ä-tä, s. pl. [IMPERFORATE.]

Zool.: A sub-order of Foraminifera: the test is membranaceous, calcareous, or arenaceous, not perforated by pseudopodial foramina. The sub-order contains three families, Gromida, Miliolida, and Litulida (q. v.).

Im-për-för-äte, a. [Lat. *im*=*in*=not, and *perforatus*, pa. par. of *perforo*=to perforate.] Not perforated; not pierced or bored through; having no openings or holes.

imperforate-shells, s. pl.

Zool.: Shells in which the whorls are closely coiled, leaving only a columella in the center.

Im-për-för-ät-éd, a. [Pref. *im*=*in*=not, and Eng. *perforated*.] Imperforate. (*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. xvi.)

Im-për-för-ä-tion, s. [Pref. *im*=*in*=not, and Eng. *perforation* (q. v.).] The quality or state of being imperforate.

Im-për-i-äl, *ëm-për-i-äl, *im-per-i-all, a. & s. [O. Fr. *imperial*; Fr. *impérial*, from Lat. *imperialis*=belonging to an empire; *imperium*=an empire; Sp. & Port. *imperial*; Ital. *imperiale*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or belonging to an empire or an emperor. (*Churchill: The Candidate.*)

2. Of or pertaining to royal or supreme power, or to the person by whom it is wielded; sovereign, supreme, royal.

3. Fit or suitable for an emperor; lordly, majestic. (*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, vi. 1,177.)

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A baggage case on the top of a traveling-carriage. (*Miss Edgeworth: Belinda*, ch. xxv.)

2. An outside seat on a diligence or coach. (*Hughes: Tom Brown's School Days*, pt. i., ch. i.)

3. A tuft of hair worn on the lower lip; so called from being introduced into fashion by the Emperor Napoleon III.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: An imperial dome or roof.

2. *Paper*: A size of paper about 22x32 in.

imperial-chamber, s.

Ger. Hist.: A supreme tribunal established by Maximilian I., at the Diet of Worms in 1495. It continued about three hundred years.

imperial-city, s. A city which was an independent member of the first German Empire, having no head but the Emperor himself.

imperial-dome, imperial-roof, s.

Arch.: A roof or dome with a pointed or tent shape.

Imperial Federation, s.

Politics: The consolidation of the British Empire, so as to combine its resources for the maintenance and defense of common interests, while leaving intact the existing rights of Colonial Parliaments in local affairs.

"There is at least one strong force at work in favor of federation—genuine loyalty throughout the colonies. There is not one among them all which shows any disposition to see in the mother country, the home government, a despotism. The spirit of '76 is wholly absent. England laid to heart the lesson of the American war of independence, and now her settled policy is to disavow all thought of coercion. Any colony is at liberty to declare itself of age and set up housekeeping by itself. But it does not follow that federation would be acceptable."—*Chicago Inter Ocean*, March 31, 1894.

imperial-guard, s.

French Hist.: The name given to the consular guard when Napoleon I. became emperor, in 1804. It was disbanded in 1815, but revived on May 4, 1854, and took part in the Crimean War in 1855. In 1870 it surrendered at Metz to the Germans, and was soon after abolished.

imperial-paper, s. [IMPERIAL, B. II. 2.]

imperial-parliament, s. [PARLIAMENT.]

Im-për-i-äl-izm, s. [Eng. *imperial*; -ism.] The system of government under an emperor or empire; imperial state or authority; the spirit of empire.

Im-për-i-äl-igt, s. [Eng. *imperial*; -ist.]

1. A subject or supporter of an emperor or empire.

2. A favorer or supporter of imperialism.

Im-për-i-äl-i-tý, s. [Eng. *imperial*; -ity.]

1. Imperial power or authority.

2. An imperial right or privilege, as the right of an emperor to a share in the produce of mines, &c.

Im-për-i-äl-ize, v. t. [Eng. *imperial*; -ize.]

1. To invest with the authority, state, or position of an emperor.

2. To give the character of an empire to; to make into an empire.

Im-për-i-äl-lý, adv. [Eng. *imperial*; -ly.] In an imperial manner.

Im-për-i-äl-tý, s. [English *imperial*; -ty.] Imperial power or authority. (*Sheldon.*)

***Im-për-i-ble, a.** [IMPERISHABLE.] A contraction of imperishable. (*Sylvester: Du Bartas*, 761.)

Im-për-il, v. t. [Pref. *im*=*in*, and Eng. *peril* (q. v.).] To bring into or place in a position of peril or danger; to endanger.

"Will I imperil the innocence and candour of the author of this calumny?"—*Ben Jonson: Magnetic Lady*, ii. 2.

Im-për-il-mënt, s. [Eng. *imperial*; -ment.] The act of imperiling; the state of being imperiled; imminent peril or danger.

Im-për-i-ös, a. [Lat. *imperiösus*, from *imperium*=empire; Fr. *impérieux*; Ital & Sp. *imperioso*.] 1. Commanding, dictatorial, tyrannical, authoritative, overbearing, haughty, arrogant, domineering.

"The slave of an imperious and reckless termagant."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

*2. Imperial, lordly, majestic.

"Therefore, great lords, be, as your titles witness, Imperious."—*Shakep.: Titus Andronicus*, v. 1.

3. Urgent, pressing, compelling.

"Imperious need, which cannot be withstood."—*Dryden: Hind and Panther*, iii. 837.

¶ For the difference between *imperious* and *commanding*, see COMMANDING.

Im-për-i-ös-lý, adv. [Eng. *imperious*; -ly.] In an imperious, haughty, dictatorial, or overbearing manner; with arrogance or haughtiness. (*Shakep.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., l. 1, 3.)

Im-për-i-ös-nèss, s. [Eng. *imperious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being imperious; arrogance, haughtiness.

"The Earl of Strafford continued to press the States to come into the queen's measures, which it was said he managed with great imperiousness."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 1712).

Im-për-ish-a-bl-i-tý, s. [Eng. *imperishabl*(e); -ity.] The quality or state of being imperishable; indestructibility.

Im-për-ish-a-ble, a. [Fr. *impérissable*.] Not perishable; not subject or liable to destruction or decay; indestructible; enduring permanently.

"They have this imperishable fame, which no other nation can share with them."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1856), i. 565.

Im-për-ish-a-ble-nèss, s. [Eng. *imperishable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being imperishable; imperishability.

Im-për-ish-a-blý, adv. [Eng. *imperishabl*(e); -ly.] In an imperishable manner; indestructibly. (*Byron: Child Harold*, iii. 67.)

Im-për-i-wigged, a. [Pref. *im*=*in*; English *perwig*, and suff. -ed.] Wearing a perwig or wig.

Im-për-mä-nenç, *Im-për-mä-nen-çý, subst. [Pref. *im*=*in*=not, and Eng. *permanence*, *permanency*.] Want of permanence or durability.

"All those things which possess the essential constituents of existing things—all these compounds are impermanence itself."—*Rhys Davids: Hibbert Lectures*, p. 212.

Im-për-mä-nent, a. [Pref. *im*=*in*=not, and Eng. *permanent* (q. v.).] Not permanent; not lasting; not enduring.

"To him it must seem, as it really is, a changing variable, impermanent thing."—*Rhys Davids: Hibbert Lectures* (1891), p. 211.

Im-për-mä-a-bl-i-tý, s. [Eng. *impermeable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being impermeable; impermeableness; imperviousness; impenetrability.

Im-për-mä-a-ble, a. [Pref. *im*=*in*=not, and Eng. *permeable* (q. v.).] Not permeable; imperious; impenetrable; not allowing the passage of a fluid through its substance.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hëre, camel, hër, thëre; pine, pít, síre, sír, maríde; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wöf, wörk, whö, sön; mäte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; try, sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

Im-për'-më-a-ble-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *impermeable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being impermeable; impermeability.

Im-për'-më-a-blÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *impermeable* (-ly).] In an impermeable manner; impenetrably.

Im-për'-mîs'-sî-ble, *a.* [Pref. *im-*=*in*=not, and Eng. *permissible*.] Not permissible; not allowable.

***Im-për'-scrüt'-a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *im-*=*in*=not, and *scrutator*=to search through; *per*=through, and *scrutator*=to search.] That cannot be searched out or examined through; inscrutable.

***Im-për'-scrüt'-a-ble-nëss**, *s.* [English *imper-scrutable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being imper-scrutable; inscrutability.

***Im-për'-sêv'-êr-ant** (1), ***Im-për'-sêv'-êr-ant**, *a.* [Pref. *im-*=*in*=not, and Eng. *perseverant* (1) (q.v.).] Undiscerning.

"This imperverant thing loves him in my despite."—*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, iv. 1.

¶ The second spelling is that adopted by Dyce—"needlessly," says Schmidt (*Shakespeare-Lexicon*)—to show that the word is connected with *perceive*, not with *persevere*. Dyce is followed by Clark and Wright. (See also *Notes & Queries*, Apr. 23, 1853, p. 400.)

***Im-për'-sêv'-êr-ant** (2), *a.* [Pref. *im-*=*in*=not, and Eng. *perseverant* (2).] Not persevering or steady; unenduring.

"Imperverant and relapsing sinners."—*Andrewes: Sermon preached at Hampton Court* (1594).

Im-për'-sôn-âl, **Im-per-sôn-alle**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *impersonnel*, from Lat. *impersonalis*, from *im-*=*in*=not; and *personalis*=personal (q.v.); Sp. *impersonal*; Ital. *impersonale*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Not personal; not having personal existence or individuality; not possessing personality.

2. *Gram.*: Applied to verbs which are not employed with the first or second persons, as subjects, and have no forms of inflection to denote them, but are only used in the third person of the singular number, with the neuter pronoun *it* as the nominative in English, or with no nominative, as in Latin; as, *it rains*, *it snows*; *pénitet*=it repents or grieves one; *tædet*=it wears one; *pugnatur*=it is being fought (i. e., a battle is going on).

B. As subst.: That which wants personality; specif., an impersonal verb.

Im-për'-sôn-âl-i-tÿ, *s.* [Pref. *im-*=*in*=not, and Eng. *personality* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being impersonal; a want of personality.

"It is his impersonality that I complain of, and his invisible attacks."—*Sir W. Draper: On Junius*, let. 4.

Im-për'-sôn-âl-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *impersonal*; -ly.] In an impersonal manner; like an impersonal verb.

Im-për'-sôn-âte, *v. t.* [Pref. *im-*=*in*, and Eng. *personate* (q.v.).]

1. To invest with personality; to ascribe or attribute personality or the qualities of a person to; to personify.

"The Heathens impersonated Chance under the name of Fortune."—*Warburton: View of Bolingbroke's Philos.*, let. 3.

2. To assume the person or character of it; to personate or represent in character; to represent by impersonation.

"Some of these masques were moral dramas in form, where the Virtues and Vices were impersonated."—*Hurd: Dialogues: Age of Queen Elizabeth*.

Im-për'-sôn-â-tion, *s.* [Pref. *im-*, and English *personation* (q.v.).] The act of impersonating or investing with personality; representation in a personal or bodily form; personation; the state of being impersonated; personification.

"In this species of allegory we include the impersonation of Passions, Affections, Virtues, and Vices."—*Langhorne: Obs. on the Odes of Collins*.

Im-për'-sôn-ât-ôr, *s.* [Eng. *impersonat(e)*; -or.] One who impersonates.

Im-për'-sôn-i-fî-câ-tion, *s.* [Pref. *im-*, and Eng. *personification* (q.v.).] The act of impersonating or personifying; impersonation.

Im-për'-spî-cü'-i-tÿ, *s.* [Pref. *im-*=*in*=not, and Eng. *perspicuity* (q.v.).] A want of perspicuity or clearness to the mind; vagueness.

Im-për'-spî-cü'-ô-us, *a.* [Pref. *im-*=*in*=not, and Eng. *perspicuous* (q.v.).] Not perspicuous; not clear to the mind; vague; obscure.

***Im-për'-suâd'-i-ble** (u as w), *a.* [Pref. *im-*=*in*=not, and Eng. *persuadable* (q.v.).] That cannot be persuaded; impersuadable.

***Im-për'-suâd'-i-ble-nëss** (u as w), *s.* [English *impersuadable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being impersuadable; inflexibility.

***Im-për'-suâg'-i-ble** (u as w), *a.* [Prefix *im-*=*in*=not, and Eng. *persuasive* (q.v.).] Incapable of being persuaded; not to be moved by persuasion; impersuadable.

"If it be his fortune to have as impersuasive an auditory."—*Decay of Piety*.

Im-për't-i-nënce, **Im-për't-i-nen-çÿ**, *s.* [Fr. *impertinence*, from *impertinent*=impertinent (q.v.); Sp. *impertinencia*; Ital. *impertinenzia*.]

1. The quality or state of being impertinent or irrelevant; irrelevancy; unfitness for the matter in hand.

2. That which is impertinent, irrelevant, or out of place.

3. A trifle; a thing or matter of no value.

4. Troublesomeness; intrusion.

"Stand charged with intrusion and impertinency."—*Wotton: Architecture*.

5. Rudeness; incivility; language or conduct against good manners.

"The law had provided no punishment for mere impertinence."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

Im-për'-tî-nënce, *v. t.* [IMPERTINENCE, *s.*] To treat with rudeness or impertinence.

Im-për'-tî-nent, *a. & s.* [Fr. from Lat. *impertinens*=not belonging to; *im-*=*in*=not, and *pertinens*=belonging; Ital. & Sp. *impertinente*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Not pertaining; not of concern; not affecting.

"The Romans would take no knowledge of his coming into Asia, as a matter impertinent unto them."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 847.

2. Not pertinent; not pertaining to the matter in hand; irrelevant; not to the point; not bearing upon the subject in hand; inapplicable, mispleared.

"It will not be impertinent to shew the manner of their hunting the seal."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 478.

3. Trifling, frivolous; negligent of or inattentive to the matter in hand.

"But he that hath been often told his fault, And still persists, is as impertinent As a musician."—*Roscommon: Horace: Art of Poetry*.

4. Offending against or contrary to the rules of good breeding; rude, uncivil, offensive, unmannerly; guilty of rude or impolite conduct.

B. As subst.: One who is rude or uncivil in manner; an officious, impertinent, or unmannerly person; a meddler, an intruder.

Im-për'-tî-nent-lÿ, *adv.* [English *impertinent*; -ly.]

1. In an impertinent or irrelevant manner; not pertinently.

"Quintus was thought by the Achæans to have spoken not impertinently, but to have answered them both fully."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 917.

2. Rudely, offensively, officiously, uncivilly.

***Im-për'-trân-sî-bîl-i-tÿ**, *s.* [Eng. *impenetrable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being impenetrable; impossibility to be passed through.

"The impenetrability of eternity."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 110.

***Im-për'-trân-sî-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *im-*=*in*=not, and *pertranso*=to pass through; *per*=through, and *transo*=to cross, to pass over.] [TRANSIT.] That cannot be passed through; incapable of being passed through.

Im-për'-tûr'-ba-bîl-i-tÿ, *s.* [English *imperturbable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being imperturbable.

Im-për'-tûr'-ba-ble, *a.* [Lat. *imperturbabilis*=that cannot be disturbed; *im-*=*in*=not, and *perturbabilis*=to be disturbed; Fr. & Sp. *imperturbable*; Ital. *imperturbabile*.] That cannot be easily disturbed or agitated; unmoved, calm, cool.

"His courage was singularly cool and imperturbable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

Im-për'-tûr'-ba-blÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *imperturbable* (-ly).] In an imperturbable manner; calmly.

"He recommended as imperturbably as ever."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxix.

Im-për'-tûr-bâ-tion, *s.* [Lat. *imperturbatio*.] Freedom from agitation of mind; coolness, calmness, quietude.

"Copying of this equality and imperturbation."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays*, pt. i., tr. ix., § 2.

Im-për'-tûr-bêd, *a.* [Pref. *im-*=*in*=not, and Eng. *perturbed* (q.v.).] Not perturbed, disturbed, or agitated; undisturbed.

***Im-për'-vî-a-bîl-i-tÿ**, *s.* [Eng. *impervious*; -ity.] The quality or state of being impervious; imperviousness; impermeability.

***Im-për'-vî-a-ble**, *a.* [IMPERVIOUS.] The same as IMPERVIOUS (q.v.).

***Im-për'-vî-a-ble-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *impervious*; -ness.] The same as IMPERVIOUS (q.v.).

Im-për'-vî-ô-us, *a.* [Lat. *impervius*, from *im-*=*in*=not; *per*=through, and *via*=a way.]

1. Not pervious; impenetrable; not admitting of passage or entrance; incapable of being passed through; impermeable.

"Impervious to the sun."—*Scott: Gray Brother*.

2. Not allowing entrance to the reason or mind; deaf.

"To reasons such as guide the conduct of statesmen and generals the minds of these zealots were absolutely impervious."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

Im-për'-vî-ô-us-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *impervious*; -ly.] In an impervious manner; impenetrably.

Im-për'-vî-ô-us-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *impervious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being impervious; impenetrability.

***Im-për'-ÿ**, ***Im-per-ie**, *s.* An old spelling of EMERY (q.v.).

***Im-pëst'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *im-*, and Eng. *pest* (q.v.).] To fill with pestilence; to infect.

***Im-pëg'-tër**, *v. t.* [Pref. *im-*, and Eng. *pester* (q.v.).] To pester, to vex, to tease.

Im-pët'-îg'-in-ô-us, *a.* [Lat. *impetiginosus*, from *impetigo* (genit. *impetiginis*)=ringworm.] Of the nature of or pertaining to impetigo.

Im-pët'-î-gô, *s.* [Lat.]

Pathol.: A pustular eruption, divided into *figurata* when close together, and *sparsa* when distinct. These pass into scabs of a sugar-candy color on the face, darker in other parts. Commonest in ill-fed children, or in old and debilitated persons. Good air and good food are required.

***Im-pë-trâ-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *impetrabilis*, from *impetro*=to obtain; Fr. *impétrable*; Sp. *impetrable*; Ital. *impetrabile*.]

1. Possible to be obtained by petition or entreaty.

2. Compliant; easy to be entreated.

***Im-pë-trâte**, *a.* [Lat. *impetratus*, pa. par. of *impetro*.] Obtained or gained by petition or entreaty.

***Im-pë-trâte**, *v. t.* [IMPETRATE, *a.*] To obtain by petition or entreaty.

***Im-pë-trâ-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *impetratio*, from *impetratus*, pa. par. of *impetro*; Fr. *impétration*; Sp. *impetración*; Ital. *impetrazione*.] The act of obtaining or gaining by petition or entreaty; specifically, in old English law, the obtaining, by petition from the court of Rome, of benefices and church offices in England, the disposition of which by law belonged to the king or other lay patrons.

"To the impetration of some favor."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays*, pt. i. (Pref.)

***Im-pë-trâ-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *impetrativus*, from *impetratus*, pa. par. of *impetro*.] Gaining or tending to gain by way of petition or entreaty.

"My prayers, which were most perfect and impetrative."—*Bp. Hall: Contemp.*; *The Walk upon the Waters*.

***Im-pë-trâ-tôr-ÿ**, *a.* [Eng. *impetrat(e)*; -ory.] Containing or expressing entreaty.

"Preparatory to and impetratory of the grace of repentance."—*Bp. Taylor: Holy Dying*, ch. ii., § 3.

***Im-petre**, ***Im-pet-ren**, ***Im-pet-er**, *v. t.* [Fr. *impêtrer*; from Lat. *impetro*; Sp. & Port. *impetrar*.] To impetrate; to obtain by petition or entreaty.

"To impetre of her ye grace and ayde of her mooste mercifull countenance."—*Fabyan*, vol. i., ch. xxvii.

Im-pët-u-ô-s'-i-tÿ, *s.* [Fr. *impétuosité*, from Lat. *impetuosus*=impetuous.] The quality or state of being impetuous; haste, fury, violence, vehemence.

"Turned about with so great celerity and impetuosity."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 948.

Im-pët-u-ô-us, *a.* [Fr. *impétueux*, from Latin *impetuosus*, from *impetus*=an attack, an impulse; Ital. & Sp. *impetuoso*.]

1. Rushing with violence or great force; moving rapidly and violently; furious, violent, boisterous.

"And with hurrying feet impetuous the Gallæ followed straight."—*Grant Allen: Atys*.

2. Violent or vehement in feeling; passionate, fierce, hot, hasty.

"His affection was as impetuous as his wrath."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

Im-pët-u-ô-us-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *impetuous*; -ly.] In an impetuous manner; with great violence or force; furiously, passionately, vehemently.

"Where the river runs most impetuously."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 1689).

Im-pët-u-ô-us-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *impetuous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being impetuous; impetuosity.

"They resemble the wind in fury and impetuosity."—*Decay of Piety*.

bôil, bôÿ; pôut, jôwî; cat, çell, chorus, çhîn, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f. -cian, -tian = shàn. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tion, -sion = shûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

im-pē-tūs, s. [Lat., from *im=in=upon*, and *pelo=to seek*, to tend to.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Force of motion; momentum; the force with which any body is driven or impelled.

"The quicksilver, by its sudden descent, acquires an impetus."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 138.

2. *Gunn.*: The altitude due to the first force of projection, or the altitude through which a body must fall to acquire a velocity equal to that with which the ball is projected from the gun.

im-pey-ān, a. [See def.] Of or belonging to Lady Impey, who attempted, though unsuccessfully, to introduce the pheasant called after her into England.

impeyan-pheasant, s.

Ornith.: *Lophophorus impeyanus*, a fine Himalayan pheasant. The male is black, with metallic green, golden, and coppery reflections. On the head is a tuft of plumes, reflecting a golden-green hue. The tail is chestnut-red, and the rump white. The female is of more somber hues. It feeds chiefly on bulbous roots.



Impeyan-Pheasant.

Im-phēō, s. [Native African word (?).]

Bot.: *Holcus saccharatus*, a kind of sugar-cane.

***im-pic-ture, v. t.** [Pref. *im=*, and Eng. *picture* (q. v.).] To mark or impress with a picture or likeness of anything; to make to resemble anything.

"His pallid face impictured with death."—Spenser: *Astrophel*, 163.

***im-pierce', *im-pierce', v. t.** Other spellings of **EMPIRECE** (q. v.).

***im-pierce'-a-ble, *im-pierce'-a-ble, a.** [Pref. *im=in=not*; Eng. *pierce*, and suff. *-able*.] That cannot be pierced or penetrated; incapable of being pierced; impenetrable.

"Saul did not lend David so *impeareable* an armor."—*Bp. Hall: Contemp.*; Saul in David's Cave.

im-pi-ē-tŷ, s. [Fr. *impiété*; from Lat. *impietas*, from *impius*=impious (q. v.); Ital. *impietà*; Sp. *impiedad*.]

1. The quality or state of being impious; irreverence toward the Supreme Being; contempt of the duties of religion; ungodliness, profanity.

2. An act of impiety, wickedness, or irreligion; impious actions or conduct. (In this sense it has a plural.)

"Those *impiettes* for the which they are now visited."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 1.

3. Want of filial affection; disobedience toward God.

"To keep that oath were more *impiety* Than Jephtha's, when he sacrificed his daughter."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. III., v. 1.

***im-pig-nōr-āte, v. t.** [Low Lat. *impignoratus*, pa. par. of *impignorare*=to pawn, to pledge; Lat. *im=* in, and *pignus* (genit. *pignoris*)=a pawn, a pledge.] To pawn or pledge; to give or deposit as security.

***im-pig-nōr-ā-tion, s.** [Low Lat. *impignoratio*, from *impignoratus*, pa. par. of *impignorare*.] The act of pawning or pledging; the state of being pawned or pledged.

***imp-ing, s.** [IMP, v.] The act or process of grafting.

***im-pinge', v. i.** [Lat. *impingo*, from *im=in=* on, upon, and *pango=to fasten*, to strike.] To fall or strike against; to hit, to dash, to come in collision.

"Light is not reflected by *impinging* on bodies, but by some other cause."—*Berkeley: Stris*, § 222.

im-pinge-mēt, s. [English *impinge*; *-ment*.] The act of impinging.

im-ping-ent, a. [Lat. *impingens*, pr. par. of *impingo*.] Impinging, falling, or striking against.

***im-piā-guāte (u as w), v. t.** [Lat. *impinguatus*, pa. par. of *impinguare*; *pinguis*=fat.] To fatten; to make fat.

"Frictions also do more fill, and impinguate the body than exercise."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 877.

***im-piā-guā-tion (u as w), s.** [IMPINGUATE.] The act of making fat; the process or state of becoming fat.

im-pi-ō-s, a. [Lat. *impius*, from *im=in=not*, and *pius*=pious, reverent.]

1. Not pious; wanting in piety or reverence toward the Supreme Being or His authority; irreverent, irreligious, profane.

2. Proceeding from or characterized by impiety or irreverence toward the Supreme Being.

"To speed their ruin by their *impious* wit."—*Dryden: Astraea Redux*, 200.

im-pi-ō-s-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *impious*; *-ly*.] In an impious manner; profanely.

"He only spoke these things *impiously*."—*Burnet: Hist. Reformation*, vol. i., bk. i., pt. i.

im-pi-ō-s-nēss, s. [Eng. *impious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being impious; impiety, profanity.

imp-ish, a. [Eng. *imp*; *-ish*.] Like an imp; having the qualities or characteristics of an imp.

imp-ish-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *impish*; *-ly*.] Like an imp; after the manner of an imp.

***im-pit-ē-ō-s, a.** [Pref. *im=in=not*, and Eng. *pitoeus* (q. v.); Fr. *impitieux*.] Pitiless, unpitying, merciless, cruel.

"In the waves of the rorying and *impitoeus* seas."—*Golden Boke*, ch. xliii.

im-plāc-a-bil-lŷ, s. [Fr. *implacabilité*, from Lat. *implacabilis*, from *implacabilis*=implacable (q. v.).] The quality or state of being implacable; inexorableness.

"The *implacability*, not of an affectionate father, but of a factious and malignant agitator."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

im-plāc-a-ble, a. [Fr., from Lat. *implacabilis*, from *im=in=not*, and *placabilis*=that can be appeased; *placo*=to appease; Sp. *implacable*; Ital. *implacabile*.]

1. That cannot be pacified or appeased; inexorable, unrelenting; inconceivably hostile, vindictive.

"Their temper was singularly savage and *implacable*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. That cannot be relieved, assuaged, or mitigated. (In the example the accent is transferred to the penult for the sake of meter.)

"O how I burn with *implacable* fire."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. vi. 44.

im-plāc-a-ble-nēss, s. [English *implacable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being implacable; implacability.

im-plāc-a-blŷ, adv. [Eng. *implacable* (le); *-ly*.] In an implacable manner; inexorably, relentlessly.

"She hated heartily, and she hated *implacably*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

im-plāc-ēn-tal, a. & s. [Pref. *im=in=not*, and Eng. *placental* (q. v.).]

A. As adj.: Not having a placenta.

"Placental mammals are thus enabled to carry their young for a much longer period than are the *implacental*."—*Nicholson: Zool.* (6th ed.), p. 628.

B. As subst.: An animal destitute of a placenta.

im-plāc-ēn-tā-lŷ, s. pl. [Pref. *im=in=not*, and Mod. Lat., &c., *placentalia* (q. v.).]

Zool.: Another name for Owen's *Implacentalia* (q. v.). (*Duncan: Nat. Hist.*, iii. 191.)

im-plāc-ēn-tā-tē, s. pl. [Pref. *im=in=not*; Lat. *placent(a)*=a cake, and neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ata*.]

Zool.: The name given by Owen to the sub-division of Mammals not having the placenta developed. It contains the orders Marsupialia and Monotremata (q. v.).

im-plant', v. t. [Fr. *implanter*, from Lat. *im=* in, and *planto=to plant*; Sp. *implantar*; Ital. *impiantare*.]

1. To plant, to set, to sow for the purpose of growth or development; to ingraft, to inculcate, to instill.

"Which Nature has *implanted* in the mind."—*Dryden: Perseus*, v.

2. To sow, to plant; to supply or stock, as with seed.

"Break up the fallows of my nature, *implant* me with grace."—*Bp. Hall: Contemp.*; The Resurrection.

im-plān-tā-tion, s. [Eng. *implant*; *-ation*.] The act of implanting, inculcating, or instilling; inculcation.

"By the expressed way of institution or *implantation*."—*Browne: Miscellanies*, p. 48.

im-plāte', v. t. [Pref. *im=in*, and Eng. *plate* (q. v.).] To cover with a plate or plates; to sheathe.

im-plāus-i-bil-lŷ, subst. [Pref. *im=in=not*, and Eng. *plausibility* (q. v.).] The quality or state of being implausible; want of plausibility.

im-plāus-i-ble, adj. [Pref. *im=in=not*, and Eng. *plausible* (q. v.).] Not plausible or specious; not bearing an appearance of truth and credibility.

"Religious opinions, true or false, plausible or *implausible*."—*Burke: On the Petition of the Unitarians*.

im-plāus-i-ble-nēss, s. [English *implausible*; *-ness*.] The same as **IMPLAUSIBILITY** (q. v.).

im-plāus'-i-blŷ, adv. [Pref. *im=in=not*, and Eng. *plausibly* (q. v.).] In an implausible manner; not plausibly.

***im-plēach', v. t.** [Pref. *im=in*, and Eng. *pleach* (q. v.).] To plait, to weave; to unite by plaiting or weaving.

"And lo! behold these talents of their hair With twisted metal amorously *impleached*."—*Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint*, 206.

im-plēad', v. t. & i. [Pref. *im=in=not* (1), and Eng. *plead* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To institute and prosecute a suit against in a court of law; to sue; to bring an action against.

"Except any of the same barons do *implead* any man, or if any man be *impleaded*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 117.

2. To accuse, to impeach.

"Antiquity . . . *impleaded* them of impiety, that referred it to 'natural casualities.'"—*Olanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xii.

B. Intrans.: To bring an action in a court of law; to sue.

im-plēad'-a-ble, a. [Prefix *im=in=not*, and English *pleadable*.] Not to be pleaded against or evaded.

"An *impleadable* indictment . . . shall seize upon them."—*Adams: Works*, i. 196.

im-plēad'-ēr, s. [Eng. *implead*; *-er*.] One who impleads, prosecutes, sues, or accuses another; an accuser.

"Ye *impleaders* and action-threateners, how long shall the Lord suffer you in His house?"—*Harmar: Translation of Beza's Sermons* (1687), p. 176.

***im-plēas'-ing, a.** [Pref. *im=in=not*, and Eng. *pleasing* (q. v.).] Not pleasing; unpleasing.

im-plēdge', v. t. [Pref. *im=in*, and Eng. *pledge* (q. v.).] To pledge, to pawn.

"*Impledge* her spousal faith to wed The heir of mighty Soredel!"—*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, i. 8.

im-plē-mēt, s. [Lat. *implementum*=an accomplishing, from *impleo*=to fill up, to discharge: *im=* in, and *pleo*=to fill.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of fulfilling, performing, or accomplishing; fulfillment.

2. Anything which supplies a want, or fills up a vacancy.

"Unto life many *implements* are necessary."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

3. A tool; a utensil; an instrument used in labor. "Munitions of war and *implements* of agriculture were provided in large quantities."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

4. A tool; an instrument; an agent.

"That temper which tyrants require in their worst *implements*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

II. Anthropol.: The generic term for tools and weapons of early man, whether from the drift or more recent deposits. It will be interesting to compare Horace (*Sat.*, i. iii. 99-102) and Lucretius (*De Nat. Rer.*, v. 1,282 sqq.) with the extract. [FLINT-IMPLEMENTS.]

"Looking at the various sorts of *implements*, we see that they were . . . evolved, or one might almost say grown, by small successive changes."—*Tylor: Anthropology* (1881), p. 183.

***im-plē-mēt, v. t.** [IMPLEMENT, s.]

1. To fulfill or satisfy the conditions of; to accomplish.

2. To fulfill; to carry into effect; to perform.

"Haig did not hold himself under any moral obligation to *implement* an oath that had been extracted by force."—*Russell: Haigs of Bemersyde*, p. 78.

im-plē-mēt'-al, a. [English *implement*; *-al*.] Pertaining to or in any way connected with implements; characterized by the use of implements.

im-plē-mēt-tif-ēr-ō-s, a. [Low Latin *implementum* (genit. *implementi*), *fero*=to bear, and Eng. *-ous*.] Containing implements, chiefly of the two divisions of the Stone Age.

***im-plēte', v. t.** [Lat. *impletus*, pa. par. of *impleo*.] To fill up.

***im-plē-tion, s.** [Lat. *impletus*, pa. par. of *impleo*=to fill up.]

1. The act of filling; the state of being full.

2. That which fills up; filling.

***im-plēx, a.** [Latin *implexus*, pa. par. of *implecto*=to interweave, to entangle.] Intricate; involved; complicated; complex; entangled; it is opposed to simple.

"The fable of every poem is either simple or *implex*; it is called . . . *implex* when the fortune of the chief actor changes."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 297.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. sē, ē = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***Im-plexion** (plexion as plēk'-shūn), *s.* [Lat. *impletio*, from *implexus*, *pa. par.* of *implecto*.] The act of infolding or involving; the state of being involved.

Im-plēx-ōus, *a.* [Lat. *implexus*, *pa. par.* of *implecto*.] Bot.: Folded or plaited.

Im-pli'-a-ble (1), *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *pliable* (q. v.).] Not pliable; inflexible; rigid; unyielding.

Im-pli'-a-ble (2), *a.* [Eng. *imply*; -able.] That may or can be implied or deduced.

Im-pli-cāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *implicatus*, *pa. par.* of *implico* = to fold; *im-* = in, and *plico* = to fold; *plica* = a fold; Fr. *impliquer*; Ital. *implicare*.]

1. To infold; to entangle; to interweave.
2. To involve; to bring into connection with; to show or prove to be in connection with or concerned in; as, He was implicated in the transaction.
3. To implicate marks something less entangled than to involve; people are said to be implicated who have taken ever so small a share in a transaction; they are involved only when they are deeply concerned.

Im-pli-cāt-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [IMPLICATE.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Infolded; interwoven; entangled.
2. Involved; concerned in or connected with.

Im-pli-cā-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *implicatio*, from *implicatus*, *pa. par.* of *implico*; Sp. *implicación*; Ital. *implicazione*.]

1. The act of involving, infolding, or entangling; involution; entanglement.

"Their mutual implication, or their adherence to each other, will make one part hinder another from flying separately away."—Boyle: Works, iv, 295.

2. The state of being involved, infolded, or entangled.

3. The act of implicating or involving in any matter; the state of being connected with or concerned in a matter.

4. The act of implying or deducing; deduction; inference.

"The use of torture, therefore, . . . was, by the plainest implication, declared to be according to law."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xlii.

5. That which is implied but not expressed; a deduction; an inference.

***Im-pli-cā-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *implicat(e)*; -ive.] Implicating or tending to implicate.

***Im-pli-cā-tive-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *implicative*; -ly.] By implication.

Im-pli-cŷ-it, *a.* [Lat. *implicatus*, *pa. par.* of *implico*; Fr. *implicite*; Ital. & Sp. *implicito*.]

1. Entangled; infolded; complicated; involved.

"The humble shrub,

And bush with frizzled hair implicit."

Milton: P. L., vii, 323.

2. Implied; inferred or inferrible; tacitly contained, but not actually expressed.

"That such a heinous fault as this through all the law should be only whipped with an implicit and oblique touch."—Milton: Tetrachordon.

3. Resting or depending upon another; arising from or based on intimacy with or reliance upon another; free from doubt; strong, unhesitating.

"Which [faith] they generally taught, consisted chiefly in an implicit believing whatever the Church proposed."—Burnet: Hist. Reform. (an. 1540).

4. Obedient, submissive.

Im-pli-cŷ-it-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *implicit*; -ly.]

1. By implication or inference; impliedly.

2. By connection with something else; dependently; with unreserved confidence; unhesitatingly; undoubtingly.

"Too imperfect an instrument to be relied on implicitly."—Herschel: Astronomy (1858), § 258.

Im-pli-cŷ-it-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *implicit*; -ness.] The quality or state of being implicit; unreserved trust or confidence.

Im-pli-cŷ, *im-pli-cŷe*, *pa. par. & a.* [IMPLY.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Infolded, rolled up, involved.
2. Bent or doubled up.

"The Telamonian . . . with his knee impli'de Lockt legs; and down fell both on earth, close by each other's side."—Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xxiii.

3. Contained in substance or essence, or by fair inference, but not actually expressed; deducible by inference or implication.

Im-pli-cŷ-ēd-lŷ, *adv.* [English *implied*; -ly.] By implication or inference.

"These informers implicitly undertake to make good three assertions."—Mountagu: Appeal to Caesar, ch. i.

Im-plōr-ā-tion, *subst.* [Latin *imploratio*, from *implorare*, *pa. par.* of *imploro* = to implore (q. v.).] The act of imploring; earnest supplication or entreaty.

***Im-plōr-ā-tor**, *s.* [Lat.] One who implores; an implorer.

"Mere implorers of unholy suits."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, i, 3.

***Im-plōr-ā-tōr-lŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *implor(e)*; -atory.] Earnestly imploring, supplicating.

Im-plōr-ē, *v. t. & i.* [French *implorer*, from Lat. *imploro*; *im-* = in, and *ploro* = to wail; Sp. *implorar*; Ital. *implorare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To call upon in earnest supplication; to pray earnestly to; to beseech; to entreat; to supplicate.

"Implore her in my voice."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i, 2.

2. To ask for earnestly; to beg or pray for; to beseech.

"Let us implore His assistance for enabling us to act well our own part."—Blair: Sermons, vol. iv, ser. 8.

B. Intrans.: To entreat, to beg, to supplicate.

"Give me," he answered, with imploring tone,

"Sir Federigo's falcon for my own."

Longfellow: Student's Tale.

Im-plōr-ē, *s.* [IMPLORE, *v.*] Imploration; earnest supplication.

"He would not endure that woeful theme For to dilate at large, but urged sore, With piercing words and piteful implore Him hasty to arise."—Spenser: F. Q., II, v, 37.

Im-plōr-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *implor(e)*; -er.] One who implores; a suppliant.

"Those assistances that God gives the faithful implorers to enable them to obey and please Him."—Boyle: Works, vi, 717.

Im-plōr-ŷng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [IMPLORE, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: Imploration; earnest supplication or entreaty.

Im-plōr-ŷng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *implore*; -ly.] In an imploring manner; with earnest supplication.

***Im-plō-gŷon**, *subst.* [Formed analogously with *explosion* (q. v.).] A sudden bursting inward. (Davies.)

***Im-plūm-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *plumed*, *plumous* (q. v.).] Without plumes or feathers.

"The poor implumed birds that by offense, Or some disgrace have lost preëminence,"

Drayton: The Owl.

***Im-plūnge**, *v. t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *plunge* (q. v.).] To plunge in or into; to immerse.

Im-plū-vi-ŷm, *s.* [Lat., from *impluo* = to rain into; *im-* = in = into, and *pluo* = to rain.]



A. Impluvium. B. Compluvium.

Roman Arch.: A cistern or basin, in the central part of the atrium or court of a Roman house, to receive the rain-water. [COMPLUVIUM.]

Im-plŷ, *v. t. & i.* [Formed as if from Fr. **implier*, from Latin *implico* = to implicate (q. v.); Fr. *impliquer*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To infold, to entangle, to involve, to wrap up, to inclose.

2. To involve or contain in substance or essence or by fair inference; to contain virtually, but without direct expression; to involve or comprise as a consequence or deduction; to import, to signify.

"Your smooth eulogium to one crown addressed, Seems to imply a censure on the rest,"

Cowper: Table Talk, 92.

3. To ascribe, to attribute, to refer.

B. Intrans.: To signify, to denote, to import.

***Im-pōc-kēt**, *v. t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and English *pocket* (q. v.).] To place or put in a pocket; to pocket.

Im-poison (poison as pōiŷ n), **im-poyson*, *v. t.* ¶ For this word and its derivatives, see EMPOISON, &c.

***Im-pōl-ār-lŷ**, *adv.* [Prefix. *im-* = *in-* = not; Eng. *polary*, and suff. -ly.] Not in the direction of the poles.

"Being impolarly adjoined unto a more vigorous loadstone, it will, in a short time, exchange its poles."—Broune: Vulgar Errors, bk. ii, ch. iii.

***Im-pōl-ār-lŷ**, *adv.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not; Eng. *polar*, and suff. -ly.] The same as IMPOLARLY (q. v.).

Im-pōl-lŷ-cŷ, *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *policy* (q. v.).] The quality or state of being impolitic, inexpedient, or inadvisable; inexpedience, unsuitableness, bad policy.

"Those who governed Scotland under him, with no less cruelty than impolicy."—Mallet: Amyntor and Theodora. (Pref.)

***Im-pōl-lŷhed**, *adj.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *polished* (q. v.).] Not polished or refined, rude, coarse.

"I humbly beg the return of that impolished specimen."—Boyle: Works, vi, 614.

Im-pō-lŷ-te, *a.* [Lat. *impolitus* = unpolished; *im-* = *in-* = not, and *politus* = polished; Fr. *impoli*.]

1. Not refined or elegant.

"This impolite grammatical tract of the Malayan dialect."—Boyle: Works, vi, 614.

2. Not polite or refined; rude, coarse, uncivil; as, impolite behavior.

Im-pō-lŷ-te-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *impolite*; -ly.] In an impolite, rude, or coarse manner.

Im-pō-lŷ-te-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *impolite*; -ness.] The quality or state of being impolite; incivility, rudeness, coarseness.

Im-pōl-lŷ-ic, **Im-pōl-lŷ-ick*, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *politic* (q. v.); Fr. *impolitique*; It. & Sp. *impolitico*.]

1. Not politic; wanting in foresight or prudent management; indiscreet; as, an impolitic ruler.

2. Done without foresight or due care; inadvisable, indiscreet, injudicious, inexpedient.

"That senseless and impolitic encouragement which has been all along given them."—South: Sermons, vol. iv, ser. 8.

***Im-pō-lŷ-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *impolitic*; -al.] Impolitic, injudicious, inexpedient.

"The Crusaders were neither so unjustifiable, so impolitic, nor so unhappy in their consequences."—Mickle: Lusiad, bk. vii.

***Im-pō-lŷ-ic-al-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *political*; -ly.] In an impolitic manner; injudiciously.

"However impolitically despotic the Spanish government may be."—Mickle: Lusiad. (Intro.)

Im-pōl-lŷ-ic-lŷ, **Im-pōl-lŷ-ick-lŷ*, *adv.* [Eng. *impolitic*; -ly.] In an impolitic manner; without foresight or due care; injudiciously; indiscreetly.

"The proper punishment of showy girls, for rendering themselves so impolitically cheap."—Rambler, No. 97.

Im-pōl-lŷ-ic-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *impolitic*; -ness.] The quality or state of being impolitic.

***Im-pōl-lŷ-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *polluted* (q. v.).] Not polluted, unpolluted, free from pollution.

"Kepe thou these cleane and impolluted."—Udall: John xvii.

Im-pōn-dēr-a-blŷ-lŷ, *s.* [French *impondérabilité*.] The quality or state of being imponderable.

***Im-pōn-dēr-a-ble**, *a. & s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *ponderable* (q. v.); Fr. *impondérable*; Ital. *imponderabile*.]

A. As *adj.*: Not ponderable; not having sensible weight.

B. As *subst.*: Matter not possessed of sensible weight. (Used of the physical agents or natural forces, as heat, light, magnetism, and electricity.)

Im-pōn-dēr-a-ble-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *imponderable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being imponderable; imponderability.

***Im-pōn-dēr-ōus**, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *ponderous* (q. v.).] Not ponderous; not having sensible weight; imponderable.

"If they produce visible and real effects by imponderous and invisible emissions."—Broune: Vulgar Errors, bk. ii, ch. v.

***Im-pōn-dēr-ōus-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *imponderous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being imponderous.

***Im-pōn-ē**, *v. t.* [Lat. *impono*, from *im-* = *in-* = on, and *pono* = to place, to lay.] To place or lay down as a pledge or wager.

"Against this which he impon'd . . . six French rapiers and poniards."—Shakesp.: Hamlet, v, 2.

bolŷ, boŷ; pōut, jōwŷ; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -gion = shūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

***Im-poôr', v. t.** [Pref. *im-*, and Eng. *poor* (q. v.).] To make poor, to impoverish.

Im-pôr-ô's'-l-tî', s. [Pref. *im-*=*in*=not, and Eng. *porosity* (q. v.).] A want of porosity; compactness; closeness.

Im-pôr-ôus, a. [Pref. *im-*=*in*=not, and Eng. *porous* (q. v.).] Not porous; having no pores; solid; close or compact in texture.

"Its body is left *impôrous*, and not discredited by atomical terminations."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. i.

Im-pôrt', v. t. & i. [Fr. *importer*, from Latin *importo*=to bring in; *im-*=*in*, into, and *porto*=to carry, to bring; Sp. *importar*; Ital. *importare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To bring into a place or country from abroad; to introduce from without or abroad into one's own country, jurisdiction, or state; it is the opposite to export (q. v.).

"The proportion of which is exported for the consumption of others, to what is imported for their own."—*Temple: United Provinces*, ch. vi.

2. To carry with it; to have in it; to contain; to imply.

"It *importeth* also plague and open blasphemy."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 323.

3. To include or contain in meaning, signification, or intention; to denote, to signify, to purport.

"Belike this show *imports* the argument of the play."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

4. To concern; to interest; to be of importance, moment, or consequence to.

"It *importeth* a nobleman and magistrate, ruling weighty causes, to have his ears open to hear."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 86.

B. Intransitive:

1. To mean, to signify, to purport, to convey.

"Unwelcome news came from the north, and thus it *did import*."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., i. 1.

2. To be of consequence or moment.

"It *imports* not: I do know my route full well."—*Byron: Manfred*, ii. 1.

Im-pôrt', s. [IMPORT, v.]

1. That which is imported or brought into a country from without or abroad; commodities, goods, or wares imported from foreign countries in the way of commerce.

"I take the *imports* from, and not the exports to these conquests."—*Burke: Late State of the Nation*.

2. That which is imported, signified, or implied in a word, phrase, or document; the full purport, meaning, or signification of anything; the intended significance or application of a word or statement.

3. Importance, moment, consequence, weight. (In this sense the accent was formerly on the last syllable.)

"France is revolted from the English quite; Except some petty towns of no import."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. I., i. 1.

***Im-pôrt'-a-ble (1), a.** [Fr., from Lat. *importabilis*, from *im-*=*in*=not, and *portabilis*=to be borne; Ital. *importabile*.] That cannot be borne or endured; unendurable; insupportable.

"Beware of the *importable* burdens of the highmynded pharisees."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. i.

Im-pôrt'-a-ble (2), adj. [Eng. *import*; -able.] That may or can be imported.

***Im-pôrt'-a-ble-ness, s.** [Eng. *importable* (1); -ness.] The quality or state of being importable, unendurable, or insupportable.

"It finds no such severity and *importableness* in it."—*Hall: Contemp.: Prepar. against Affliction*.

Im-pôrt'-ân-çe, s. [Fr.; Sp. *importancia*; Ital. *importanza, importanzia*.]

1. The quality or state of being important; consequence, moment, weight, consideration.

"A matter of the highest *importance* to the world."—*Stillington: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 1.

2. Weight, authority, consequence; as, a man of great *importance*.

3. That which is imported or implied; import, meaning, signification, intended significance, purport.

"The wisest beholder, that knew no more but seeing, could not say if the *importance* were joy or sorrow."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

4. Subject, matter.

"Upon *importance* of so slight a nature."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 4.

5. Earnest or pressing solicitation or entreaty.

"Maria writ The letter at Sir Toby's great *importance*."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, v. 1.

¶ The *importance* is what things have in themselves; they may be of more or less *importance*, according to the value which is set upon them. *Consequence* is the *importance* of a thing from its

consequences. An hour's delay sometimes in the departure of a military expedition may be of such *consequence* as to determine the fate of a battle. (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

***Im-pôrt'-ân-cy, *Im-pôrt'-ân-çle, s.** [English *importance*; -y.] Importance, consequence, moment.

"The *importance* of Cyprus to the Turk."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

2. That which is important; important matters.

Im-pôrt'-ant, a. [Fr., Sp. & Ital. *importante*.]

1. Full of importance; of great moment or consequence; weighty, momentous.

"Small are the seeds Fate does unheeded sow Of slight beginnings to *important* ends."—*Davenant: Gondibert*, bk. I., c. 2.

2. Influential, powerful; of weight, power, or authority.

"The assailants were sure of one *important* ally within the walls."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

3. Having physical weight; heavy, weighty, forcible.

4. Urgent, pressing, importunate.

"If the prince be too *important*, tell him there is measure in everything."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, ii. 1.

Im-pôrt'-ant-ly, adv. [Eng. *important*; -ly.]

In an important manner, degree, or point.

"In any point which was not evidently and *importantly* right."—*Burke: Speech at Bristol*.

Im-pôrt'-tâ-tion, s. [Fr., from *importer*=to import; Sp. *importacion*; Ital. *importazione*.]

1. The act of carrying or conveying; conveyance.

2. The act of importing or bringing from another state or country.

"The restraints upon *importation* were of two kinds."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. i.

3. That which is imported; wares, goods, or commodities imported from abroad; imports.

Im-pôrt'-ër, s. [Eng. *import*; -er.] One who imports; one who brings or causes wares and commodities to be brought from abroad.

***Im-pôrt'-less, a.** [Eng. *import*; -less.] Of no import, moment, or consequence; without import; insignificant.

"Be 't of less expect That matter needless, of *importless* burthen, Divide thy lips."—*Shakesp.: Troilus*, i. 3.

***Im-por'-tū-nā-ble, adj.** [Eng. *importun(e)*; -able.]

1. Insupportable, heavy.

2. Importunate, troublesome.

***Im-por'-tū-nā-gy, s.** [Eng. *importunate*; -cy.]

The quality or state of being importunate; importunity.

"To wrong him with thy *importunacy*."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 2.

Im-por'-tū-nāte, a. [Lat. *importunus*=unfit, troublesome; *im-*=*in*=not, and *opportunus*=fit, opportune.]

1. Unreasonable and pertinacious in solicitation; unreasonably solicitous or urgent.

"That they might give offense by *importunate* mendicancy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. Unbearable, insupportable, troublesome, grievous.

Im-por'-tū-nāte, v. t. [IMPORTUNATE, a.] To solicit urgently or pertinaciously; to importune.

Im-por'-tū-nāte-ly, adv. [Eng. *importunate*; -ly.] In an importunate manner; with incessant solicitation; pertinaciously.

Im-por'-tū-nāte-ness, s. [Eng. *importunate*; -ness.] The quality or state of being importunate; urgent, pressing, or pertinacious solicitation; importunity.

"She with more and more *importunateness* craved, which, in all good manners, was either of us to be desired, or not granted."—*Sidney: Arcadia*.

***Im-por'-tū-nā-tôr, s.** [Eng. *importunat(e)*; -or.] One who importunes.

"Abnegators and dispensers against the law of God, but tyrannous *importunators* and exactors of their own."—*Sandys: State of Religion*.

Im-por-tune', or Im-por'-tune, v. t. & i. [IMFORTUNE, a.] [Fr. *importuner*; Sp. *importunar*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To solicit pertinaciously or urgently; to press with solicitations; to urge with continual or unremitting solicitations or applications.

"With my cries *importune* Heaven."—*Milton: P. L.*, x. 933.

2. To import, to mean, to signify, to imply.

B. Intransitive:

1. To solicit earnestly or pertinaciously; to be importunate.

2. To demand, to require.

"As time and our concernings shall *importune*."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, i. 1.

Im-por-tune', a. & s. [Fr. *importun*, from Lat. *importunus*: *im-*=*in*=not; *opportunus*=fit, convenient, suitable; Sp. & Ital. *importuno*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Inconvenient, troublesome, inopportune, unreasonable, untimely.

"And their *importune* fates all satisfy."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. iii. 44.

2. Annoying, unpleasant.

"The musical airs, which one entertains with most delightful transports, to another are *importune*."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xiii.

3. Troublesome by urgent or pertinacious solicitation; importunate; urged pertinaciously.

4. Unceasing or pertinacious in solicitation; pressing.

5. Violent, fierce.

"And therewithal he fiercely at him flew, And with *importune* outrage him assayed."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. vi. 29.

B. As subst.: An importunate person; an importuner.

"If justice must stay till such *importunes* are satisfied."—*North: Examen*, p. 644.

***Im-por-tune'-ly, adv.** [Eng. *importune*; -ly.]

1. In an inopportune or unseasonable time or manner; unseasonably, unreasonably.

2. In an importunate, urgent, or troublesome manner; importunately; with importunity.

"To woe who called so *importunely*."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. viii. 4.

Im-por-tūn'-ër, s. [English *importun(e)*; -er.] One who importunes; one who solicits with importunity.

Im-por-tūn'-i-tî, s. [Fr. *importunité*, from Lat. *importunitatem*, accus. of *importunitas*; Sp. *importunidad*; Ital. *importunità*.]

1. The quality or state of being importunate; urgent, pressing, or pertinacious solicitation or entreaty.

"Clamorous *Importunity* in rags."—*Cooper: Task*, iv. 414.

2. A request or solicitation urgently and pertinaciously pressed.

***Im-pôr'-tū-ôus, a.** [Lat. *importuosus*, from *im-*=*in*=not, and *portuosus*=supplied with a harbor, or harbors; *portus*=a harbor, a port.] Without a port, haven, or harbor.

***Im-pôse'-a-ble, *Im-pôse'-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *impos(e)*; -able.]

1. Capable of being imposed or laid on; that may be imposed.

2. Capable of being imposed upon; gullible; simple.

***Im-pôse'-a-ble-ness, s.** [Eng. *impossible*; -ness.] The quality or state of being impossible.

Im-pôse', v. t. & i. [Fr. *imposer*, from Lat. *impositus*, pa. par. of *impono*=to lay upon; *im-*=*in*=on, upon, and *positus*=placed, pa. par. of *pono*=to place.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To lay or place upon; to set, to deposit.

2. To set, to attach.

3. To lay on as a burden, a tax, a toll, a duty, an office, a penalty, a command, an injunction, a restriction, &c.; to inflict; to lay or place something burdensome, hateful, or odious.

4. To enjoin; to oblige by command.

"Impose me to what penance your invention Can lay upon my sin."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 1.

5. To fix upon, to impute, to ascribe.

6. To pass off falsely as true or genuine; to palm off.

II. Print.: To arrange in pages in a form.

B. Intrans.: To trick or deceive.

¶ To impose on or upon: To cheat, to deceive, to play a trick or deceit upon.

"Some had their sense imposed on by their fear."—*Tate: Absalom and Achitophel*, ii. 100.

Im-pôse', s. [IMPOSE, v.] A command, charge, or injunction.

"According to your ladyship's *impose*."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 3.

***Im-pôse'-ment, s.** [Eng. *impose*; -ment.] The act of imposing; imposition.

Im-pôs'-ër, s. [Eng. *impos(e)*; -er.] One who imposes, enjoins, or lays on.

"The imposers of unnatural shackles and bonds upon writers."—*Blair*, vol. i., lect. 8.

Im-pôs'-lâg, pr. par., a. & s.

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Laying on, enjoining, inflicting.

2. Deceiving, deceitful, fraudulent.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fâll; trî, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

3. Calculated to impress the mind strongly; commanding, impressive, stately, majestic; as, an imposing spectacle.

O. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The same as IMPOSITION (q. v.).
2. *Print.*: The arrangement of pages in a form. When locking up the form in the chase, the forms lies upon the imposing-stone, and the various pages are arranged so as to match their fellows on the other side of the sheet, so that when folded the pages shall come in consecutive order.

imposing-stone, imposing-table, s.

Print.: A slab of stone or metal on which the type is made up into forms. The chase lies on the stone, and the matter is arranged inside, being keyed up by the quoins.

imposing-table, s. [IMPOSING-STONE.]

im-pōs-ing-lŷ, adv. [Eng. imposing; -ly.] In an imposing manner.

im-pōs-ing-nēss, s. [Eng. imposing; -ness.] The quality or state of being imposing.

im-pōs-i-tion, *im-po-si-ci-oun, s. [Fr. *imposition*; from Lat. *impositio*, accus. of *impositus*=a laying on or upon; from *impositus*, pa. par. of *impono*=to lay or place on or upon; *im*=in=in, on, and *pono*=to place or lay; Sp. *imposicion*; Ital. *imposizione*.]

1. The act of imposing, laying, or placing on or upon.

"I could meet with no one that hath so much as taken notice of this, of the imposition of hands."—*Ep. Falkland*.
Imposition of Hands.

2. The act of attaching, ascribing, or annexing.
3. The act of laying on or upon, as a duty, tax, penalty, command, restriction, &c.; the act of levying, inflicting, or enjoining.

"These sums his father had been levying long by impositions for the war abroad."—*Drayton: Legend of Pierce Gaveston*.

4. That which is laid or placed on or upon, as a duty, tax, penalty, command, restriction, &c.; that which is levied, inflicted, or enjoined; an impost.
5. An exercise enjoined or inflicted as a punishment on students in schools and the universities.
6. The act of imposing upon or deceiving; deceit.
7. A deceit, a cheat, an imposture, a fraud.

"To prove that moral virtue is the invention of knaves, and Christian virtue the imposition of fools."—*Pope: Dunciad*, ii. (Note.)

im-pōs-i-tōr, s. [Lat., from *impositus*, pa. par. of *impono*.] One who imposes; an imposer.

im-pōs-si-bil-i-fi-cā-tion, s. [Lat. *impossibilitas*=impossible, and *facio*=to make.] The act of rendering impossible; the state of being impossible.

im-pōs-si-bil-i-tāte, v. t. [Lat. *impossibilitas* (genit. *impossibilitatis*)=an impossibility.] To make or render impossible.

im-pōs-si-bil-i-tŷ, *im-pos-si-bil-i-tie, s. [Fr. *impossibilité*, from Lat. *impossibilitatem*; accus. of *impossibilitas*, from *impossibilis*=impossible; Ital. *impossibilità*; Sp. *imposibilidad*.]

1. The quality or state of being impossible or impracticable; impracticability.

2. That which is impossible or impracticable; that which cannot be done, thought, endured, &c.

"We meet with many seeming impossibilities in both."—*Sir W. Temple: Ancient and Modern Learning*.

3. Helplessness.

im-pōs-si-ble, a. & s. [Fr., from Lat. *impossibilis*, from *im*=in=not, and *possibilis*=possible (q. v.); Ital. *impossibile*; Sp. *imposible*.]

A. As adj.: Not possible; that cannot be done, thought, endured, &c.; impracticable, unachievable; not capable of being; not to be attained.

B. As subst.: That which is impossible; an impossibility.

"For trusteth wel, it is an impossible,
That any clerk wol spoken good of wives."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,270.

impossible-quantity, s. [IMAGINARY-QUANTITY.]

im-pōs-si-bly, adv. [Eng. *impossibl(e)*; -ly.] In an impossible manner or degree; not possibly.

im-pōst, s. [O. Fr., from Latin *impositum*=a thing imposed, neut. sing. of *impositus*, pa. par. of *impono*=to impose; French *impôt*; Sp. & Port. *imposita*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: That which is imposed or levied; a tax, a toll, a tribute, a duty; spec., a custom or duty levied upon goods imported.

"Borne far more willingly than the most reasonable impost."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. *Arch.*: The point where an arch rests on a wall or column; the upper member of a pillar, column, or entablature, upon which an arch or superstructure rests; a plat-band; the upper stone of a pier or abutment, upon which the springing or bottom

stone of an arch is imposed; a continuous impost is one in which the arch-moldings are carried down the pier without interruption, and without having a capital or distinction of any kind at the spring of the arch; a discontinuous impost, one in which the



Impost.

1. Banded. 2. Shafted.

arch-moldings abut and are stopped on the pier; a shafted impost, one in which the arch-moldings spring from a capital, and are different from those of the pier; and a banded impost, one in which the pier and arch have the same moldings. The height of the impost should be from one-ninth to one-seventh of the width of the aperture, and the breadth of the archivolt not more than an eighth nor less than a tenth of it. The breadth of the under-side of the key-stone should be the same as the breadth of the archivolt, and its sides, of course, concentric; its length, once and a half its breadth, but not more than double its breadth.

im-pōs-thu-māte (th as t), *im-pōs-tu-māte, v. i. & t. [Eng. *imposthum(e)*; -ate.]

A. Intrans.: To form an imposthume or abscess; to collect pus or purulent matter; to suppurate.

B. Trans.: To afflict or affect with an imposthume or abscess.

"They would not fly that surgeon whose lancet threatens none but the imposthumated parts."—*Decay of Piety*.

im-pōs-thu-māte (th as t), *im-pōs-tu-māte, a. [IMPOSTHUMATE, v.] Afflicted or affected with an imposthume; imposthumated; swollen with corrupt or purulent matter.

"The leaves are singular good to be laid upon imposthumate swellings."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xvii., ch. iv.

im-pōs-thu-mā-tion (th as t), s. [IMPOSTHUMATE, v.]

1. The act of imposthumating or forming an abscess.

2. An imposthume, an abscess, an ulcer.

"He that maketh the wound bleed inward, endangereth malign ulcers and pernicious imposthumations."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Sedition*.

im-pōs-thūme (th as t), *im-pōs-tēm, *im-pōs-tūme, *ā-pōs-tūme, s. [APOSTEM.] A collection of pus or purulent matter in any part of the body; an abscess.

"An error in the judgment is like an imposthume in the head, which is always noxious, and frequently mortal."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

im-pōs-thūme (th as t), v. i. [IMPOSTHUME, s.] To gather pus or purulent matter; to suppurate; to imposthume.

im-pōs-tōr, im-pōs-tēr, s. [Lat., from *impositus*, pa. par. of *impono*=to impose (q. v.); Fr. *imposteur*; Sp. & Port. *impostor*; Ital. *impostore*.] One who imposes upon, cheats, or deceives others; one who falsely assumes a character for the purpose of deception; a deceiver.

"The success of the first impostor produced its natural consequences."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

***im-pōs-tōr-i-ōus, a.** [Eng. *impostor*; -ious.] Characterized by or making use of imposition.

"The impostorious nuns of Loudun in France."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, Aug. 5, 1670.

im-pōs-tōr-ship, *im-pōs-tēr-ship, s. [Eng. *impostor*; -ship.] The character or practices of an impostor; fraud, deceit, imposition.

"An examiner and discoverer of this impostership."—*Milton: Of Prelatical Episcopacy*.

***im-pōs-trēs, *im-pōs-trix, s.** [Eng. *impostor*; -ess.] A female impostor.

"To give credit to so notorious an impostrix."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, v. ii., § 47.

***im-pōs-trōus, a.** [Eng. *impostor*; -ous.] Characterized by imposture or imposition.

***im-pōs-tu-rage (rage as rig), s.** [Eng. *imposture*(e); -age.] Imposition, imposture.

"To count them any harmful imposturage."—*Bishop Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 127.

im-pōs-tūre, s. [Fr., from Lat. *impostura*; Sp. & Ital. *impostura*.] The act or conduct of an impostor; the assumption of a character falsely for purposes of deception; a fraud, an imposition, a cheat.

"The exactions and impostures of the Pardoners first roused the indignation of Saxony."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

***im-pōs-tured, a.** [English *imposture*(e); -ed.] Having the nature of imposture or imposition.

"[I] cast my love away
Upon impostured lust's foul mystery."
Beaumont: Pyiche, c. ii., s. 130.

im-pōs-tu-rōus, a. [Eng. *impostur(e)*; -ous.] Deceitful, fraudulent, false, cheating.

"Turnham, that took th' impost'rous Cyprian kyng."
Drayton: Polyolbion, s. 18.

***im-pōs-tu-rŷ, s.** [Eng. *impostur(e)*; -y.] Imposture, imposition, deception. (*Sandys: Travels*, p. 173.)

im-pō-tēnce, im-pō-tēn-cŷ, s. [Latin *impotentia*=inability; *impotens*=powerless; *im*=in=not, and *potens*=powerful.] [POTENT.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The want of physical, intellectual, or moral power; feebleness; imbecility.

2. *Med.*: Physical inability of a man or woman for sexual intercourse. Incurable impotence at the time of marriage may be pleaded as a reason for its nullity.

im-pō-tēt, a. & s. [IMPOTENCE.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Want of physical, intellectual, or moral power; deficient in capacity; weak, feeble. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.)

2. *Med.*: Destitute of the power of sexual intercourse.

B. As subst.: One who is feeble, infirm, or languishing under disease. (*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.)

im-pō-tēt-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *impotent*; -ly.] In an impotent manner; weakly; without power over the passions.

"The harmless lance is impotently flung."
Wiltkie: Epigonidæ, iii.

im-pōund, v. t. [Pref. *im*=in, and Eng. *pound* (q. v.).]

1. To shut up or confine, as cattle in a pound; to pound.

"The things distrained must in the first place be carried to some pound, and there impounded by the taker."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iii., ch. 1.

2. To confine; to shut in; to restrain within limits. (*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, i. 2.)

3. To take possession of and retain, as a document produced as evidence in a trial, in order that inquiry may, if necessary, be made respecting its genuineness, &c.

im-pōund-age (age as ig), s. [Eng. *impound*; -age.] The act of impounding, as cattle.

im-pōund-ēr, s. [English *impound*; -er.] One who impounds.

im-pōv-ēr-ish, v. t. [A corrupt, from O. French *appovris*, base of *appovrisant*, pr. par. of *appovrir*=to impoverish. (*Skeat*.)]

1. To make poor; to reduce to poverty or indigence. (*Sir T. More: Utopia*, bk. i.)

2. To make barren; to exhaust the strength, richness, or fertility of; as, to impoverish land.

im-pōv-ēr-ish-ēr, s. [Eng. *impoverish*; -er.] One who or that which impoverishes.

im-pōv-ēr-ish-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *impoverish*; -ly.] So as to impoverish.

im-pōv-ēr-ish-mēt, s. [A corrupt, from O. Fr. *appovrisement*, from *appovrir*=to impoverish.] The act of impoverishing; the state of being impoverished; poverty; indigence; a draining or exhausting of wealth, richness, or fertility.

"To the injury and impoverishment of the sea."—*Strype: Life of Aylmer*, ch. x.

***im-pōw-ēr, v. t.** [Pref. *im*=in, and Eng. *power* (q. v.).] To empower.

"That law which empowered the Parliament to sit."—*Warburton: Works*, vol. ix., ser. 19.

im-prāc-tic-a-bil-i-tŷ, s. [Eng. *impracticable*; -ity.]

1. The quality or state of being impracticable; impossibility; infeasibility.

"The present impracticability of converting these men."—*Hurd: Works*, vol. vii., ser. 89.

2. The quality of being intractable; stubborn; untractableness.

im-prāc-tic-a-ble, a. [Pref. *im*=in=not, and Eng. *practicable* (q. v.).]

1. Not practicable; not possible to be done or effected by the means at command or by human means; not feasible.

"This plan, though specious, was impracticable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. Intractable; stubborn; unmanageable; not to be easily or readily acted upon.

"Of an irritable and impracticable temper."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. Incapable of being traveled or traversed; as, an impracticable road.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorns, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

im-prac-tic-a-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *impracticable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being impracticable; impracticability.

"Nor is anything more to be lamented than the impracticableness of doing this."—*Swift: Present State of Affairs.*

im-prac-tic-a-ble, *adv.* [Eng. *impracticable* (*le*); *-ly*.] In an impracticable manner or degree.

im-prac-tic-al, *a.* [Pref. *im*=*in*=not, and Eng. *practical* (*q. v.*).] Not practical; not paying due regard to the ordinary affairs of life or to worldly prudence.

im-prê-câ-te, *v. t.* [Lat. *imprecatus*, *pa. par.* of *imprecor*=to call down by prayer; *im*=*in*=on, and *precor*=to pray.]

1. To call down, as a curse, calamity, or punishment, by prayer.

"Nor does the human heart, held up reeking to the sun, imprecate the vengeance of heaven."—*Mickle: Lusiad*. (Introd.)

2. To call down or invoke a curse or evil upon. (*Rochester: Death of the Princess of Orange.*)

im-prê-câ-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Latin *imprecationem*, accus. of *imprecatio*, from *imprecatus*, *pa. par.* of *imprecor*; Sp. *imprecacion*; Ital. *imprecazione*.] The act of imprecating or calling down a curse or evil upon any one; a curse; a prayer for evil to fall on any one; a malediction.

"He drove them from him with imprecations."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

im-prê-cât-ôr-ry, *a.* [Eng. *imprecate* (*e*); *-ory*; Sp. *imprecatorio*.] Of the nature of or containing imprecations or curses; maledictory; involving a curse or evil.

***im-prê-ci-sion**, *s.* [Pref. *im*=*in*=not, and Eng. *precision* (*q. v.*).] A want or lack of precision, exactness, or accuracy.

***im-prê-gn** (*g* silent), *v. t.* [Fr. *imprêgner*, from Lat. *imprêgnare*=to make pregnant, to impregnate (*q. v.*).]

1. To make pregnant; to impregnate; to make prolific with young. (*Thomson: Summer*, 140.)

2. To make fruitful. (*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 500.)

3. To fill out.

im-prê-g-na-bil-i-ty, *s.* [Eng. *impregnable*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being impregnable.

im-prê-g-na-ble, *im-prê-g-na-ble*, *a.* [Fr. *imprênable*, from *im*=*Lat. in*=not, and *prendre* (*lat. prehendo*)=to take.]

1. That cannot be stormed or taken by assault; able to resist all attacks.

"The battery, guarded well, Remains as yet impregnable."—*Byron: Siege of Corinth*, iii.

2. That cannot be injured or destroyed.

"Glory, while the hero pursues great and noble enterprises, is impregnable."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 218.

3. Not to be moved or shaken; invincible, immovable; proof against attack.

im-prê-g-na-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *impregnable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being impregnable; impregnability.

im-prê-g-na-ble, *adv.* [English *imprêgnabl(e)*; *-ly*.] In an impregnable manner; so as to be impregnable.

"For, on the prophecy concerning Antichrist, the Protestant churches were founded; and by the Apocalypse in general are they impregnably upheld."—*Warburton: Works*, vol. x., dis. 28.

***im-prê-g-nant**, *a.* [Pref. *im*=*in*=not, and Eng. *pregnant* (*q. v.*).] Not pregnant.

***im-prê-g-nant**, *s.* [Lat. *imprêgnans*, *pr. par.* of *imprêgnare*=to impregnate.] That which impregnates.

"It [interest] is the pole to which we turn, and our sympathizing judgments seldom decline from the direction of this impregnant."—*Glanvill: Scæpeis Scientifica*, ch. xiv.

im-prê-g-nâ-te, *v. t. & i.* [IMPREGNATE, *a.*] [Fr. *imprêgner*; Ital. *imprêgnare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To fill or get with young; to make pregnant; to cause to conceive.

2. To fertilize in any way; to render fruitful or fertile.

"To impregnate the hearts and lives of its proelytes."—*Decay of Piety*.

3. To infuse the particles of another substance into; to communicate the virtues of another substance to; to saturate.

"That common mercury may indeed be spiritually impregnated, I have been persuaded."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 647.

B. Intrans: To become impregnated or pregnant.

***im-prê-g-nâ-te**, *a.* [Low Lat. *imprêgnatus*, *pa. par.* of *imprêgnare*=to impregnate; *im*=*in*, and *prêgnans*, *prêgnans*=pregnant; Ital. *imprêgnato*; Sp. *imprêgnado*.]

âte, **fât**, **färe**, **amidst**, **whât**, **fâll**, **father**; **wê**, **wêt**, **hêre**, **camel**, **hêr**, **thêre**; **pine**, **pît**, **sîre**, **sîr**, **marine**; **gô**, **pôt**, **or**, **wôre**, **wôlf**, **wôrk**, **whô**, **sôn**; **mâte**, **cûb**, **cûre**, **unite**, **cûr**, **rûle**, **fûll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

1. Impregnated; pregnant; rendered prolific or fruitful.

"As if impregnate with a fruitful birth."—*Sherburn: Salmacts*.

2. Having the virtues of another substance communicated or infused into it.

"Let one move his impregnate needle to any letter of the alphabet."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xxi.

im-prê-g-nâ-tion, *s.* [Low Latin *imprêgnatio*, from *imprêgnatus*, *pa. par.* of *imprêgnare*; Fr. *imprêgnation*; Span. *imprêgnacion*; Ital. *imprêgnazione*.]

1. The act or process of impregnating or making pregnant; fecundation; fertilization.

2. The act or process of infusing or communicating the virtues of another substance, as by intimate commixture; infusion, saturation.

3. That with which anything is impregnated.

***im-prê-jâ-di-câ-te**, ***im-prê-jâ-di-cât-êd**, *a.* [Pref. *im*=*in*=not, and Eng. *prejudicate* (*q. v.*).] Unprejudiced, impartial, unbiased; not prepossessed.

"The solid reason of one man with imprêjudicate apprehensions."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. vii.

***im-prêp-ar-â-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *im*=*in*=not, and Eng. *preparation* (*q. v.*).] Want or lack of preparation; unpreparedness; unreadiness.

"It is our infidelity, our imprêparation that makes death any other than advantage."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.*

im-prê-sa, *s.* [Ital.] [IMPRESS.]

Her: A device, a motto, as on a shield, &c.; an impress.

im-prê-sâr-i-ô, *s.* [Ital.] One who organizes, manages, or conducts a concert or an opera company.

im-prê-scrip-ta-ble, *a.* [IMPREScriPTIBLE.]

im-prê-scrip-ti-bil-i-ty, *s.* [Eng. *imprescriptible*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being imprescriptible.

im-prê-scrip-ti-ble, *a.* [Pref. *im*=*in*=not, and Eng. *prescriptible* (*q. v.*); Fr. *imprescriptible*.]

1. Not capable of being lost or impaired by neglect to use, or by the claims of another founded upon prescription (*q. v.*).

"All feudal privileges were treated as encroachments on the imprescriptible rights of monarchy."—*Hallam: Middle Ages*, ch. ii.

2. Not derived from or dependent upon external authority; self-evidencing; as, the imprescriptible laws of reason.

im-prê-scrip-ti-blÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *imprescriptible* (*le*); *-ly*.] In an imprescriptible manner.

***im-prê-gre**, *s.* [Ital. *impresa*.] An impress, an impress.

"An impress is a device in picture with his motto or word borne by noble or learned personages."—*Camden: Remaines*.

im-prê-ss (1), *v. t.* [Lat. *impresso*=a frequent. from *imprimere* (*pa. par.* *impressus*)=to impress; *im*=*in*=in, upon, and *premo*=to press; Fr. *imprimer*; Sp. *imprimir*.]

1. To press or stamp in or upon; to mark by pressure; to make a mark or figure upon by pressure.

"His heart like an agate with your print impressed."—*Shakespeare: Love's Labor's Lost*, ii. i.

2. To produce by pressure, as a mark or figure; to imprint.

3. To press down.

"The conquering chief his foot impress On the strong neck of that destructive beast."—*Dryden: Meleager and Atalanta*, 200.

4. To mark, as though impressed by a stamp.

"They are the image of his own mind impressed on our souls."—*Sharp*, vol. vii., ser. 1.

5. To affect strongly; to make a strong impression on.

"More moved by what impresses the senses than by what is addressed to the reason."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

6. To fix deeply; to inculcate; to stamp deeply.

"His aspect and his air impressed A troubled memory on my breast."—*Byron: Giaour*.

7. To urge strongly; as, *Impress* on him the necessity of coming.

8. To print, as a book; to imprint.

im-prê-ss (2), *v. t.* [Pref. *im*=*in*, and English *press*, (*q. v.*).]

1. To compel to enter the public service as seamen; to seize, and take into service by compulsion.

"The power of impressing seafaring men for the sea service by the king's commission, has been a matter of some dispute, and submitted to with great reluctance."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. i., ch. 13.

2. To seize, take, or set apart for the public service; as, to *impress* a sum of money, to *impress* provisions.

impress-gang, *s.* [PRESS-GANG.]

im-prê-ss (1), *s.* [IMPRESS (1), *v.*]

1. The act of marking by pressure; the act of stamping a mark or figure upon.

2. A mark or stamp made by pressure; the figure or image of anything effected by pressure; a stamp; an impression.

3. A mark of distinction; a characteristic mark.

"His mind was one which readily took the impress of any stronger mind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

4. A device; a motto, as upon a shield, seal, &c.

"About the border, in a curious fret, Emblems, impresses, hieroglyphics set."—*Drayton: Barons' Wars*, vi.

im-prê-ss (2), *s.* [IMPRESS (2), *v.*]

1. The act of impressing or compelling to enter the public service as seamen.

"Why such impress of shipwrights, whose sore task Does not divide the Sunday from the week."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, i. 1.

2. That which is impressed, seized, or set apart for the public service.

im-prê-ss-i-bil-i-ty, *s.* [Eng. *impressible*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being impressible; susceptibility.

"Sure signs of a tender impressibility and sympathizing disposition."—*Let. on Phytognomy*, p. 229.

im-prê-ss-i-ble, *a.* [Eng. *impress*; *-able*.] Capable of being impressed; yielding to pressure; readily taking an impression; susceptible; susceptible.

"The Mind, impressible and soft, with ease Imbibes and copies what she hears and sees."—*Cowper: Progress of Error*, 355.

im-prê-ss-i-blÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *impressible* (*le*); *-ly*.] In an impressible manner.

im-prê-siôn (*siôn* as *shôn*), *s.* [Lat. *impressio*, from *impressus*, *pa. par.* of *imprimere*=to impress (*q. v.*); Fr. *impression*; Sp. *imprêssion*; Ital. *imprêssione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of impressing or pressing one body upon another; the act of impressing or stamping anything.

"What wax so frozen but dissolves with tempering, And yields at last to every light impression?"—*Shakespeare: Venus and Adonis*, 566.

2. The state of being impressed, stamped, or marked.

3. That which is impressed, stamped, or marked; a mark made by pressure or stamping; a stamp; an impress.

"If it bear The stamp and clear impression of good sense, And be not costly."—*Cowper: Task*, vi. 963.

4. A copy taken by pressure from type, an engraved plate, &c.

5. All the copies of a work taken at one time; an edition.

6. A form; figure; shape; appearance.

"Which like a waxen image next the fire Bears no impression of the thing it was."—*Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 4.

7. Effect or influence on the organs of sense, caused by contact with an external object; the idea or memory of the object as perceived and remembered; an image fixed in the mind.

8. An effect produced upon the mind, conscience, feelings, &c.

"For never was there a mind on which both services and injuries left such faint and transitory impressions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

9. An indistinct notion, remembrance, or belief.

"The error, however, was not unnatural to persons who wrote from vague impressions."—*Levis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 96.

10. The effect of an attack or influence excited from without.

"Such a defeat . . . may surely endure a comparison with any of the bravest impressions in ancient times."—*Wotton*. (Todd.)

11. Power or influence caused to operate; efficacious agency, operation, or influence.

"Universal gravitation is above all mechanism, and proceeds from a divine energy and impression."—*Beattie: Boyle Lectures*.

12. Impressiveness; emphasis. (*Milton*.)

II. Technically:

1. *Print*. The pressure applied to a sheet in the press. Also the appearance of the sheet, front or back, when it is taken from the press.

2. *Painting*:

(1) The first coat or ground color, laid on to receive the other colors.

(2) The single coat of color laid upon a wall or wainscoat of an apartment for ornament, or upon timber to protect it from moisture, or upon metals to protect them from rust.

im-près-sion-a-bil-i-tý (sion as shón), *s.* [English *impressible*; -ity.] The quality or state of being impressionable; susceptibility of impression.

im-près-sion-a-ble (sion as shón), *a.* [Eng. *impression*; -able.] Susceptible of or liable to impression; easily impressed; impressible.

im-près-sion-a-ble-nèss (sion as shón), *s.* [English *impressionable*; -ness.] Impressionability (q. v.).

im-près-sion-lèss (sion as shón), *a.* [Eng. *impression*; -less.] Having the quality of not being impressed or affected; not impressionable.

im-prèss-ive, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *impressivus*, from *impressus*. [IMPRESS.] Fr. *impressif*; Ital. *impressivo*; Sp. *impresto*.]

1. Having the quality or power to impress; urging or tending to make an impression; impressing the mind; exciting or tending to excite sensibility.

"His own manner of reciting verses, which was wonderfully impressive."—Murphy: *Life of Dr. Johnson*.

*2. Capable of being impressed; susceptible; impressionable.

"With such brave raptures from her words that rise, She made a breach in his impressive breast." Drayton: *Barons' Wars*, iii.

im-prèss-ive-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *impressive*; -ly.] In an impressive manner; forcibly, strikingly.

im-prèss-ive-nèss, *s.* [Eng. *impressive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being impressive.

"Our thoughts of it have much more of vivacity and impressiveness."—Paley, ser. 4.

im-prèss-mènt, *s.* [Eng. *impress* (2), v.; -ment.] The act of impressing; the state of being impressed; the act of seizing for public service; compulsory service.

"The great scandal of our naval service—impressment—died a protracted death."—J. H. Burton: *Reign of Queen Anne*, ii. 29.

im-prèss-ër, *s.* [Eng. *impress*; -or.] One who or that which impresses.

"Fancy is the receiver and impressor."—Boyle: *Works*, vi. 333.

im-pressure (pressure as prèsh-ër), *s.* [Eng. *impress*; -ure.] A mark made by pressure; an impression, an indentation, a dent.

"By Jove multipotent Thou should'st not bear from me a Greekish member Wherein my sword had not impressed made Of our rank feud."—Shakespeare: *Troil. and Cress.*, iv. 5.

im-prèst, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *in presto*=in ready money; Latin *præsto*=at hand, ready.] Money advanced; a loan, an advance, a kind of earnest money.

im-prèst, *v. t.* [IMPREST, *s.*] To advance on loan. (Eng.)

***im-prév-a-lence**, ***im-prév-a-len-çý**, *s.* [Pref. *im*=in=not, and Eng. *prevail* (q. v.).] A want or lack of superior or prevailing power; incapability of prevailing; inefficacy.

"The impotence and imprevalency of them all."—Hale: *Remains*, p. 276.

***im-prè-vär-ic-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *im*=in=not, and Eng. *prevaricable* (q. v.).] Not to be departed from.

"An imprevaricable law with all bodies."—Digby: *Man's Soul*, ch. viii.

***im-prè-vènt-a-bil-i-tý**, *s.* [Eng. *impreventable*; -ity.] The quality or state of not being preventable.

***im-prè-vènt-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *im*=in=not, and Eng. *preventable* (q. v.).] Not preventable; incapable of being prevented; inevitable.

im-pri-mâ-tür, *s.* [Lat.=let it be printed.]

1. A license to print a book granted by the censor or licenser in those countries where the censorship of the press is still kept up.

"As if a letter'd dunce had said 'Tis right,' And imprimatur usher'd it to light." Young: *Satire* vii.

2. A mark of approval or recommendation generally.

***im-prim-ër-y**, *s.* [French *imprimerie*; from *imprimer*=to imprint, to print.]

1. A print, an impression.

2. A printing-house.

3. The art of printing.

im-prim-ing, *s.* [Lat. *im*=in, and *primus*=the first.] A beginning; a first action, motion, or effect.

"There were both their springings and imprimings, as I may call them."—Wotton: *Reliquie*, p. 164.

im-pri-mis, *adv.* [Latin, from *im*=in, and *primus*=the first.] In the first place, firstly.

"Imprimis, pray observe his hat." Goldsmith: *A New Smilke*.

im-print, *s.* [IMPRIINT, *v.*] That which is imprinted or impressed; an impress; that which is printed on the title-page of a book; specif., the name of the printer or publisher of a book, together with the place, and, frequently, the date of publication.

"Issuing an address to the electors of Northampton without the printer's imprint."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

im-print, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *im*=in=on, and Eng. *print* (q. v.); O. Fr. *empreindre*; pa. par. *empreint*; Sp. *emprentar*; Ital. *imprentare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To impress; to mark by pressure; to stamp.

"The shape of her most dainty foot Imprinted there I found." Drayton: *Quest of Cynthia*.

2. To impress; to stamp deeply.

"Nature imprints upon whate'er we see, That has a heart and life in it, Be free." Cowper: *Charity*, 169.

3. To stamp as letters or words on paper, &c., by means of type, plates, &c.; to print.

4. To fix indelibly or deeply; to impress on the mind, memory, &c.

"There are truths imprinted on the soul which it perceives or understands not."—Locke: *Human Understanding*, bk. i., ch. ii.

***B. Intrans.** To print.

"This is the science of imprinting, and the craft of making paper."—Sir T. More: *Utopia*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

¶ Things are impressed on the mind so as to produce a conviction; they are imprinted on the mind so as to produce recollection. Engrave, from grave and graben to dig, expresses more in the proper sense than either, and the same in its moral application. (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

im-pris-on, *v. t.* [Fr. *emprisonner*.]

1. To put into or confine in a prison or jail; to arrest and detain in custody.

"The king took this Gyffray and imprisoned him." Robert of Gloucester, p. 464.

2. To confine, restrain, or deprive of liberty in any way.

"Nine years imprison'd in those towers ye lay." Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xviii. 336.

im-pris-on-ër, *s.* [Eng. *imprison*; -er.] One who imprisons another.

im-pris-on-mènt, *s.* [Fr. *emprisonnement*, from *emprisonner*.]

1. The act of imprisoning or confining in a prison or jail.

2. The state of being imprisoned; confinement in a prison; restraint of liberty.

"[He] was condemned to perpetual imprisonment."—Burke: *Speech at Bristol*.

¶ For the difference between imprisonment and confinement, see CONFINEMENT.

False imprisonment: (See extract.)

"To constitute the injury of false imprisonment there are two points requisite: 1. The detention of the person; and, 2. The unlawfulness of such detention. Every confinement of the person is an imprisonment, whether it be in a common prison, or in a private house, or even by forcibly detaining one in the public streets. Unlawful or false imprisonment consists in such confinement or detention without sufficient authority. The remedy is of two sorts: the one removing the injury; the other, making satisfaction for it. And the means of removing the actual injury is by writ of habeas corpus."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 5.

im-pròb-a-bil-i-tý, *s.* [Pref. *im*=in=not, and Eng. *probability* (q. v.).]

1. The quality or state of being improbable; unlikelyhood.

"There are degrees herein . . . quite down to improbability and unlikelyness."—Locke: *Human Understanding*, bk. iv., ch. xv.

2. That which is improbable or unlikely; an improbable event, result, &c.

"It is the praise of omnipotence to work by improbabilities."—Sp. Hall: *Contemp.*; Waters of Marah.

im-pròb-a-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *improbabilis*: *im*=in=not, and *probabilis*=probable; *probo*=to prove; Sp. *improbable*; Ital. *improbabile*.] Not probable; not likely to be true; unlikely; not to be expected naturally or under ordinary circumstances.

"Events, improbable and strange as these, Which only a parental mind foresees, A public school shall bring to pass with ease." Cowper: *Tirocinium*, 370.

im-pròb-a-ble-nèss, *s.* [English *improbable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being improbable; improbability.

im-pròb-a-blý, *adv.* [Eng. *improbable* (le); -ly.]

In an improbable manner or degree; without or beyond probability or likelihood.

"A few years more may, not improbably, leave him without one admirer."—Hurd: *On the Prophecies*. (Appendix.)

***im-prò-bäte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *improbatus*, pa. par. of *improbo*=to disapprove, to condemn: *im*=in=not, and *probo*=to approve.] Not to approve; to disapprove of; to disallow.

im-prò-bä-tion, *s.* [Lat. *improbatio*, from *improbatus*, pa. par. of *improbo*; Fr. *improbation*.]

*1. Ord. Lang.: The act of disapproving; disapprobation.

2. Scots Law: The proving of falsehood or forgery; an action brought for the purpose of having some instrument declared to be false or forged.

im-pròb-i-l-ty, *s.* [Lat. *improbabilis*, from *im*=in=not, and *probabilis*=goodness; *probus*=good; Fr. *improbité*; Sp. *improbidad*; Ital. *improbità*.] A want or lack of probity, integrity, or rectitude of principle; dishonesty; dishonesty or badness.

"He was never taken notice of to have any secret alloy of improbity."—Clarendon: *Religion and Policy*, ch. vi.

***im-prò-düçed**, *a.* [Prefix *im*=in=not, and Eng. *produced* (q. v.).] Not produced.

***im-prò-fy-ciènce**, ***im-prò-fy-cièn-çý** (ci as sh), *s.* [Pref. *im*=in=not, and Eng. *proficiency*, *proficiency* (q. v.).] A want or lack of proficiency.

"The excellency of the Ministry, since waited on by such an improvidence, increases my preseeing fears."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 35.

***im-pròf-it-a-ble**, ***im-prof-yt-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *im*=in=not, and Eng. *profitable* (q. v.).] Not profitable; unprofitable.

"Perceyunge the improffitable weedes aperring which wyll annoy his corne or herbes."—Sir T. Elyot: *The Governour*, bk. i., ch. xiii.

im-prò-grès-sive, *a.* [Pref. *im*=in=not, and Eng. *progressive* (q. v.).] Not progressive; not progressing.

im-prò-grès-sive-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *improgressive*; -ly.] In an improgressive manner; not progressively.

***im-prò-lif-ic**, *a.* [Pref. *im*=in=not, and Eng. *prolific* (q. v.).] Not prolific; not fruitful; unproductive.

***im-prò-lif-i-câte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *im*=in, and Lat. *prolifico*=to make prolific (q. v.).] To impregnate, to fecundate; to make prolific.

"This may be a means to improlificate the seed."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. xvi.

***im-pròmp-t**, *a.* [Pref. *im*=in=not, and Eng. *prompt* (q. v.).] Not ready; unready; unprepared.

"So unprompt, so ill-prepared to stand the shock."—Sterne: *Tristram Shandy*, i. 219.

im-pròmp-tu, *adv.*, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *in promptu*=in readiness.]

A. As adv. Off-hand; without previous study.

B. As adj. Done or said off-hand or without previous study; off-hand, extempore.

C. As subst. A piece made off-hand or extempore; an extemporaneous composition.

***im-pròmp-tu-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *impromptu*, *s.*; -ist.] One who produces on the spur of the moment; an improviser.

"Theodore Hook, the wittiest man of his day, was a most prolific impromptuist."—Chambers' *Journal*, xxi. 742.

im-pròp-ër, *a.* [French *impropre*, from Latin *improprius*; Ital. *improprio*; Spanish *impropio*.] [PROPER.]

1. Not peculiar or proper to an individual; general, common.

2. Not proper; not well adapted or suited to the circumstances, design, or end; unsuitable, unfit; as, an improper medicine.

3. Unbecoming, indecent; as, an improper speech, improper conduct.

"And did him service Improper for a slave." Shakespeare: *Lear*, v. 3.

4. Not just, not correct, not accurate, erroneous.

"He disappeared, was rarely'd; For 'tis improper speech to say he died; He was exhal'd." Dryden. (Todd.)

***im-pròp-ër-ä-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *improperatus*, pa. par. of *impropero*=to taunt, to upbraid.] Vituperation, abuse, reproach; a taunt.

"Omitting these improprietates and terms of scurrility."—Browne.

im-pròp-ër-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *improper*; -ly.]

1. In an improper, unfit, or unsuitable manner; not fitly, not suitably, not properly.

"It is not lest you should censure me improperly, but lest you should form improper opinions on matters of some moment."—Burke: *Speech at Bristol*.

2. In an unbecoming or indecent manner.

3. Not justly, accurately, or correctly; incorrectly.

"As some, improperly enough, call it a tender conscience."—South: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 5.

böil, böy; pout, jow!; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, thus; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***Im-prò-pli-tious, a.** [Pref. *im=*in=not, and Eng. *propitious* (q. v.).] Not propitious; unpropitious, unfavorable.

"I am sorry to hear in the mean time that your dreams were *impropitious*."—Wotton: *Remarks*, p. 574.

***Im-prò-portion-a-ble, a.** [Pref. *im=*in=not, and Eng. *proportionable* (q. v.).] Not proportionable.

"If I had thought a creature of her symmetry could have dared so *improportionable* and abrupt a digression."—Ben Jonson: *Cynthia's Revels*, l. 3.

***Im-prò-portion-ate, a.** [Pref. *im=*in=not, and Eng. *proportionate* (q. v.).] Not proportionate; not in proportion.

"The cavity is *improportionate* to the head."—Smith: *On Old Age*, p. 58.

Im-prò-pri-ate, v. t. & i. [Lat. pref. *im=*in, and *proprius*, pa. par. of *proprio*=to appropriate (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To convert to one's own or to private use; to take to one's self; to appropriate.

"*Impropriating* the Spirit of God to themselves."—Milton: *Animad. upon Remonstrant's Defence*.

2. *Eccles. Law*: To place the revenues, profits, care, and charge of, into the hands of a layman; to vest in a layman or corporation.

"Other religious houses and rectories that were *impropriated*."—Burnet: *Hist. Reform.*, vol. i., bk. i.

B. *Intrans.*: To act as or become an impropiator.

Im-prò-pri-ate, a. [IMPROPRIATE, v.] Placed or vested in the hands of a layman; impropiated.

Im-prò-pri-à-tion, s. [IMPROPRIATE.]

1. The act of impropiating or appropriating to one's self.

2. The act of putting an ecclesiastical benefice in the hands of a layman; the act of employing the revenues of a church for a layman's use. When, after the suppression of abbeys in 1539, Henry VIII. gave their revenues to his courtiers, the latter were termed impropiators. According to Haydn (ed. 1878) their successors are 7,597 in number.

"An *impropriation* is properly so called when the church land is in the hands of a layman."—*Aylife*: *Parergon*.

3. That which is impropiated, as ecclesiastical property.

"All the *impropriations* might easily have been purchased in those days."—Nelson: *Life of Bishop Bull*.

Im-prò-pri-à-tòr, s. [Eng. *impropriat(e)*; -or.] One who impropiates; specifically, a layman who has possession of the lands of the church or an ecclesiastical benefice; one who holds an impropiation.

"If some rich *impropriators* could be prevailed upon to restore to the Church some part of her revenues."—Nelson: *Life of Bp. Bull*.

***Im-prò-pri-à-trix, s.** [Formed by analogy from IMPROPRIATE (q. v.).] A female impropiator.

Im-prò-pri-è-ty, s. [Pref. *im=*in=not, and Eng. *propriety* (q. v.).]

1. The quality or state of being improper; a want or lack of propriety, suitableness, or fitness in regard to time, place, circumstances, &c.

2. That which is improper; an improper, unsuitable, or unbecoming act, expression, &c.

"Deformed with all the *improprieties* which ignorance and neglect could accumulate upon him."—Johnson: *Preface to Shakespeare*.

***Im-pròs-për-i-ty, s.** [Pref. *im=*in=not, and Eng. *prosperity* (q. v.).] A want or lack of prosperity, good fortune, or success.

"The prosperity or *improsperity* of a man, or his fate here, does not entirely depend upon his own prudence or imprudence."—Jortin: *Rem. on Eccles. Hist.*

***Im-pròs-për-ous, a.** [Pref. *im=*in=not, and Eng. *prosperous* (q. v.).] Not prosperous, fortunate, or successful; unfortunate.

"Since the *improsperous* voyage we begun."—Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, v. 815.

***Im-pròs-për-ous-ly, adv.** [Pref. *im=*in=not, and Eng. *prosperously* (q. v.).] Not prosperously; unsuccessfully, unfortunately.

***Im-pròs-për-ous-ness, s.** [Eng. *improsperous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being improsperous; want of prosperity or success; ill-success.

Im-pròv-a-bil-i-ty, s. [Eng. *improvable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being improvable; capability of being improved, or of being used to advantage.

Im-pròv-a-ble, a. [Eng. *improv(e)*; -able.]

1. That may or can be improved; capable of being improved; susceptible or admitting of improvement or amelioration; that can be made better or advanced in good qualities.

"The peculiar gift of *improvable* reason."—Archbp. Sumner: *Records of Creation* (ed. 1816), vol. ii., ch. ii.

2. Capable of being used to advantage, or for the increase of something valuable.

***Im-pròv-a-ble-ness, s.** [Eng. *improvable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being improvable; improbability.

"The Romish doctrine of the *improvableness* of attrition into contrition."—Hammond: *Works*, i. 479.

***Im-pròv-a-blý, adv.** [Eng. *improvab(ly)*; -ly.] In an improvable manner; in a manner admitting of improvement.

Im-pròve' (1), v. t. & i. [Pref. *im=*in, and Eng. *prove* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To make better; to increase the value, worth, goodness, or power of.

"If time *improve* our wit, as well as wine."—Pope: *Satires*, v. 49.

2. To use or employ to advantage or good purpose; to turn to profitable account; to take advantage of; to utilize.

"I learn from her flight,"

Had I skill to *improve* it, a lesson of love."—Cooper: *The Seacolt*.

B. Intransitive:

1. To grow or become better in value, worth, goodness, &c.; to advance in goodness or value.

2. To become better in health; to recover from illness; to regain health or strength; to amend.

3. To increase, to rise, to be enhanced; as, Prices *improve*.

¶ To *improve on* or *upon*: To make additions or improvements on, so as to bring nearer to perfection.

***Im-pròve' (2), v. t.** [Pref. *im=*in=not, and Eng. *prove* (q. v.).] To disprove; to prove false; to refute.

Im-pròve-mént, s. [Eng. *improve*; -ment.]

1. The act of improving or making better; the act of advancing or raising in value, worth, goodness, &c.

"The *improvement* of the ground is the most natural obtaining of riches."—Bacon: *Essays*; *Of Riches*.

2. The act of using or employing to advantage; the act of turning to good purpose or account; profitable use or employment.

3. The state of being improved or made better; advancement in value, worth, goodness, knowledge, &c.; profitable use or employment.

"Exercise is the chief source of *improvement* in all our faculties."—Blair, vol. i., lect. 2.

4. Progress, growth, increase.

"How impossible it was for that body of men to compose the distempers of that age, or prevent the *improvement* of them."—Clarendon: *Religion and Policy*, ch. vii.

5. That which improves or increases the value, worth, goodness, &c., of that which is added, or done to anything in order to improve it; that by which anything is advanced in value or excellence; a beneficial or valuable addition.

"The parts of Sinon, Camilla, and some few others, are *improvements* on the Greek poet."—Addison: *Spectator*, No. 273.

Im-pròv-ér, s. [Eng. *improv(e)*; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which improves or makes better.

"Eminent *improvers* of any art may be allowed for the co-inventors thereof."—Fuller: *Worthies*; *General*, ch. xii.

2. *Dress.*: A learner in dressmaking.

***Im-prò-vid-éd, a.** [Pref. *im=*in=not, and Eng. *provided*; Lat. *improvisus*.]

1. Unforeseen, unexpected; unprovided against.

"To work new woe and *improvided* scath."—Spenser: *F. Q.*, i. xii. 34.

2. Unprepared, unready.

"He was not to hope for any aid from Maximilian, for that hee was altogether *improvided*."—Bacon: *Henry VII.*, p. 109.

Im-pròv-i-dence, s. [Pref. *im=*in=not, and Eng. *providence* (q. v.).] The quality of being improvident; want of foresight or forethought; want of thrift.

Im-pròv-i-dent, a. [Prefix *im=*in=not, and Eng. *provident* (q. v.).]

1. Not provident; wanting in foresight or forethought; neglecting to make provision for future exigencies; careless for the future; thriftless.

2. Careless, heedless; not circumspect.

"*Improvident* soldiers! had your watch been good, This sudden mischief never could have fallen."—Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., ii. 1.

Im-pròv-i-dent-ly, adv. [Eng. *improvident*; -ly.] In an improvident manner; without foresight or forethought.

"*Improvidently* rash."—Drayton: *Polyolbion*, s. 12.

Im-pròv-ìng, pr. par., a. & s. [IMPROVE.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Making or tending to make better in value, worth, goodness, &c.; becoming or growing better.

C. *As subst.*: The same as IMPROVEMENT (q. v.)

improving-lease, s.

Scots Law: A lease granted for more than the ordinary duration to a tenant with a view to encourage him to make improvements on the farm in the hope of himself benefiting by them, when, from neglect or exhaustion of the soil, it would require great outlay and labor to prepare it for successful cultivation.

Im-pròv-ìng-ly, adv. [Eng. *improving*; -ly.] In an improving manner; so as to improve.

***Im-pròv-ìs-àte, adj.** [Italian *improvisato*, pa. par. of *improvisare*.] Unpremeditated, impromptu; done, made, or said; impromptu or extempore.

Im-pròv-ì-s-àte, v. t. & i. [IMPROVISATE, a.]

A. *Trans.*: To compose, recite, or sing impromptu; to improvise.

B. *Intrans.*: To improvise; to speak, recite, or sing extemporaneously.

Im-pròv-ì-s-à-tion, s. [Fr.]

1. The act or art of doing anything extemporaneously; the act or art of composing, reciting, or singing verses impromptu.

"The talent of *improvisation*, which is found even among the lowest of the people."—Scott: *Don Roderick*. (Note.)

2. That which is improvised or extemporaneous; an impromptu. (*G. Eliot*: *Middlemarch*, ch. xx.)

Im-prò-vìs-à-tize, v. t. & i. [English *improvisat(e)*; -ize.] To improvise; to improvise.

Im-pròv-ì-s-à-tòr, or Im-prò-vìs-à-tòr, s. [Eng. *improvisat(e)*; -or.] One who composes, sings, or recites verses extemporaneously; an improviser.

Im-prò-vìs-à-tòr-è, s. [IMPROVVISATORE.]

Im-prò-vìs-à-tòr-ý, Im-prò-vìs-à-tòr-ì-àl, a. [Eng. *improvisat(e)*; -ory, -orial.] Of or pertaining to improvisation or extemporaneous composition, reciting or singing of verses.

Im-prò-vìs-à-tri-cè (c as ch), s. [IMPROVVISATRICE.]

Im-prò-vìsè (or í as í), v. t. & i. [Fr. *improviser*, from Ital. *improvisare*=to sing extempore verses, from *improvisio*=unexpected, unprovided for, from Lat. *improvisus*=unforeseen: *im=*in=not, and *provisus*, pa. par. of *providere*=to foresee.] [PROVIDE.]

A. Transitive:

1. To improvise; to compose, recite, or sing extemporaneously.

2. To do, form, or make up on the spur of the moment, or for a special purpose or occasion; to extemporize.

B. *Intrans.*: To compose, recite, or sing verses extemporaneously or impromptu; hence, to do anything off-hand, or on the spur of the moment.

Im-prò-vìs-ér (or í as í), s. [Eng. *improvis(e)*; -er.] One who improvises; an improvisator.

***Im-prò-vì-şion, s.** [Pref. *im=*in=not, and Eng. *provision* (q. v.).] Want or lack of foresight or forethought; improvidence.

"Her *improvision* would be justly accusable."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

***Im-prò-vì-gò, a.** [Ital., from Lat. *improvisus*.] [IMPROVISE.] Not prepared or meditated beforehand; impromptu; extemporaneous.

Im-pròv-vìs-à-tòr-è (plural Im-pròv-vìs-à-tòr-ì), s. [Ital.: Fr. *improvisateur*.] One who improvises; a versifier, who can, without preparation, compose verses upon any given subject. (*Byron*: *Beppo*, xxxiii.)

Im-pròv-vìs-à-tri-cè, Im-prò-vìs-à-tri-cè (c as ch), s. [Ital. *improvisatrice*; Fr. *improvisatrice*.] A female improvisatore; an extempore poetess.

Im-prà-dence, s. [Fr., from Lat. *imprudencia*, from *imprudens*=imprudent (q. v.); Sp. *imprudencia*; Ital. *imprudenza*.]

1. The quality or state of being imprudent; want or lack of prudence; indiscretion; want of caution, foresight, or circumspection; heedlessness; carelessness.

"This serenity was interrupted, perhaps by his own *imprudence*."—Mickle: *Life of Camoens*.

2. An imprudent act or course of action.

Im-prà-dent, a. [Fr. from Lat. *imprudens*=not prudent; Ital. & Sp. *imprudente*.] Not prudent; wanting in prudence, foresight, circumspection, or discretion; indiscreet; injudicious; ill-advised; rash.

"Nature pulling at thine heart,"

Condemns the unfatherly, the imprudent part."—Cooper: *Tirocinium*, 896.

fàte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

im-pră-dent-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *imprudent*; -ly.] In an imprudent manner; indiscreetly; injudiciously. (*Hall: Henry VI., an. 39.*)

im-pū-bēr-al, a. [Lat. *impubes* (genit. *impuberis*): *im*=*in*=not, and *pubes*, *puber*=of age.] Not having reached the age of puberty.

im-pū-bēr-tŷ, s. [Pref. *im*=*in*=not, and Eng. *puberty* (q. v.).] The state of not having reached the age of puberty; a want of the age at which the contract of marriage may be legally entered into. (*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. iii., ch. vii.)

im-pu-dence, *im-pu-deñ-çŷ, s. [Fr., from Lat. *impudentia*, from *impudens*=impudence; Ital. *impudenza*; Sp. *impudencia*.] The quality or state of being impudent; shamelessness; impertinence; assurance; forwardness; want of modesty.

"An outward show of levity, profusion, improvidence, and eccentric impudence."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

† Like one's impudence: Impudent conduct, such as might be expected from one.

im-pu-dent, a. [Fr., from Lat. *impudens*: *im*=*in*=not, and *pu-dens*=modest, ashamed; Ital. & Sp. *impudente*.] Wanting in shame or modesty; shameless; immodest; impertinent; bold-faced; full of assurance.

"Canta (aseth Donatè) is a word that menne use to obiecte unto such as be impudent and shamelesse fellows."—*Udall: Flowers*, fo. 90.

im-pu-dent-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *impudent*; -ly.] In an impudent manner; without shame or modesty; shamelessly; insolently.

"Publishing so impudently such manifest vntuthes."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 596.

im-pu-diç-i-tŷ, s. [Lat. *impudicitia*, from *impudicus*=immodest: *im*=*in*=not, and *pu-dicus*=modest.] Immodesty; shamelessness.

"That usual pride, levity, or impudicity, which they observed or suspected in many."—*Ep. Taylor*.

im-pugn (g silent), *im-pugne, v. t. [Fr. *impugner*, from Lat. *impugno*=to fight against: *im*=*in*=in, on, and *pugno*=to fight.]

1. To attack in argument; to call in question; to assail; to contradict; to gainsay.

"To impugn them with arguments from thence."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 711.

*2. To oppose; to go against.

"In such rule, that the Venetian law Cannot impugn you."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

im-pugn-a-ble (g silent), a. [English *impugn*; -able.] That may or can be impugned, gainsaid, or called in question.

***im-pug-nā-tion, s.** [Latin *impugnatio*, from *impugno*=to fight against: O. Fr. *impugnacion*; Sp. *impugnacion*; Ital. *impugnazione*.] The act of impugning or opposing; opposition.

"The impugnation of Christes reale presence in the sacraments."—*Ep. Gardiner: Transubstantiation*, fo. 107.

im-pugn-ër (g silent), s. [Eng. *impugn*; -er.] One who impugns, opposes, or contradicts; an opponent.

"Some papists, impugnors of the king's authority."—*Strype: Memorials* (an. 1588).

im-pugn-mēt (g silent), s. [English *impugn*; -ment.] The act of impugning; the state of being impugned.

im-pū-is-sance, s. [Fr., from *im*=*in*=not, and *puissance*=power.] Want or lack of power; impotence, weakness, feebleness, inability.

"I felt myself So safe in impuissance and despair."

E. B. Browning: Aurora Leigh, ix.

im-pū-is-sant, a. [Fr., from *im*=*in*=not, and *puissant*=powerful.] Wanting or without power or strength; impotent, weak, feeble.

"So empty an offer of so impuissant a service."—*Bacon: To Lord Treasurer Burghley*.

im-pūlse, s. [Lat., from, and of the same form as *impulsus*, pa. par. of *impello*=to impel, to drive.] [IMPEL.]

1. The act of impelling or causing to move by communication of force.

"Between every impulse of the object and every motion of the hand, an entire perception and volition must intervene."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. 1., pt. 1., ch. ii.

2. Force communicated; the effect produced by an impellent or communicated force.

3. Influence acting upon the mind, especially suddenly or momentarily; a sudden thought, idea, or determination; as, to act under the impulse of the moment.

*4. Instigation, urging, incitement.

*5. An attack, an onset, a shock.

"Unmoved the two united chiefs abide, Sustain the impulse, and receive the war."

Prior: Ode to the Queen, xiii. (1706.)

6. A help forward or in advance; promotion.

***im-pūlse, v. t.** [IMPULSE, s.] To instigate, to incite, to urge, to give an impulse to.

im-pūl-sion, s. [Lat. *impulsio*, from *impulsus*, pa. par. of *impello*.] [IMPULSE, s.]

1. The act of impelling, driving, or urging forward; impulse; the agency of a body in motion upon another body.

"All Socrates did was to give an impulse in a certain direction, and to furnish a certain method."—*Leaves: Hist. of Philosophy*, i. 188.

2. The state of being impelled, driven, or urged forward.

"I wish, then, thirdly, that Mr. Hobbes had declared from whence the regress of the air's impulse should begin."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 207.

3. Influence acting upon the mind either from within or without; impulse; instigation.

"Thou didst plead Divine impulse."—*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 422.

im-pūl-sive, a. & s. [Fr. *impulsif*, from Latin *impulsus*, pa. par. of *impello*; Ital. & Span. *impulsivo*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Having the power or quality of impelling; impellent; communicating impulse.

"Some cool principle of action, which has authority without any impulsive force."—*Reid: On the Active Powers*, ch. 1., ess. 3.

2. Urging or driving forward.

"His quickeye fixed heavily and dead, Stirs not when pricked with the impulsive goad."—*Drayton: Moses, his Birth and Miracles*, bk. ii.

3. Acting under or liable to be actuated by impulse.

"My heart, impulsive and wayward."

Longfellow: Miles Standish, vi.

II. Mech.: Applied to forces which act not continuously but by intermittent force.

*B. As subst.: That which impels; an impelling cause, reason, or motive.

im-pūl-sive-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *impulsive*; -ly.] In an impulsive manner; by impulse.

im-pūl-sive-nēss, s. [Eng. *impulsive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being impulsive; liability to act under impulse; impulsive nature.

***im-pūl-sōr, s.** [Lat.] One who or that which impels; an impelling force or power.

"The greater compression is made by the union of two impulsors."—*Broune: Cyrus' Garden*, ch. ii.

im-pūñç-tāte, a. [Pref. *im*=*in*=not, and Eng. *punctate* (q. v.).] Not punctate or dotted.

***im-pūñç-tu-ā, a.** [Pref. *im*=*in*=not; Eng. *punctual* (q. v.).] Not punctual.

***im-pūñç-tu-āl-i-tŷ, s.** [Pref. *im*=*in*=not, and Eng. *punctuality* (q. v.).] Want of punctuality.

***im-pūñ-i-blŷ, adv.** [Lat. *im*=*in*=not, and *punito*=to punish.] Without punishment; with impunity.

"No one impunity violates a law established by the gods."—*Ellis: Knowledge of Divine Things*.

im-pūñ-i-tŷ, *im-pūñ-i-tie, s. [Fr. *impunité*, from Latin *impunitatem*, accus. of *impunitas*=impunity, from *impunis*=without punishment: *im*=*in*=not, and *punito*=to punish; *pœna*=punishment; Ital. *impunità*; Sp. *impunidad*.]

1. Freedom or exemption from punishment or penalty.

"He had not escaped with impunity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. Freedom or exemption from injury, hurt, loss or damage.

***im-pūr-ā-tion, s.** [English *impur(e)*; -ation.] The act of making impure; defilement; obscuration.

"To forbid their impuration by the noysome fogges and mists of those mis-opinions."—*Ep. Hall: Contempl.*; *Christ and Cesar*.

im-pūro, a. [Fr. *impur*, from Lat. *impurus*, from *im*=*in*=not, and *purus*=pure; Ital. & Sp. *impuro*.]

1. Not pure; mixed or impregnated with foreign matter; foul; feculent.

"Not confined within the banks of Tiber, not mixing with the impure waters of it."—*Stillfleet: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 9.

2. Defiled with guilt; guilty; not innocent; unholy.

3. Unfit for religious or sacred use; unhallowed; unholy.

4. Unholy, immoral; contrary to the laws of morality; specif., obscene, unclean, unchaste.

"Much less to feed and fan the fatal fires Of pride, ambition, or impure desires."

Cooper: Retirement, 110.

5. Not grammatically correct; not pure; containing foreign idioms or characteristics.

***im-pūre, v. t.** [IMPURE, a.] To make impure, to render foul, to defile, to pollute.

"One drop of that wicked blood was enough both to impure and spill all the rest."—*Ep. Hall: Contempl.*; *Athaliah and Joash*.

im-pūre-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *impure*; -ly.] In an impure manner; with impurity.

***im-pūre-nēss, s.** [Eng. *impure*; -ness.] The quality or state of being impure; impurity.

"The act of substantial impureness committed."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

im-pūr-i-tŷ, *im-pūr-i-tee, *im-pūr-i-tie, s. [Fr. *impureté*; from Lat. *impuritatem*; accus. of *impuritas*=impurity; from *impurus*=impure (q. v.); Ital. *impurità*; Sp. *impuridad*.]

1. The quality or state of being impure; impure nature; a want of purity; foulness, feculence, pollution, obscenity, lewdness, immorality.

2. Grammatical incorrectness.

3. That which makes impure, defiles, or pollutes; impure matter, actions, or words.

"Let no visible or audible impurity," says Juvenal, "enter the apartment of a child; for to children the greatest reverence is due."—*Beattie: On Moral Science*.

***im-pūr-ple, v. t.** [Pref. *im*-, and Eng. *purple* (q. v.).] To make purple; to color as with purple; to emurple.

"Impurpled with celestial roses."

Milton: P. L., iii. 964.

***im-pūt-a-blŷ-i-tŷ, s.** [Eng. *imputable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being imputable.

im-pūt-a-ble, a. [Lat. *imputabilis*, from *imputo*=to bring into a reckoning; Fr. & Sp. *imputable*; Ital. *imputabile*.] [IMPUTE.]

1. That may or can be imputed, charged, or ascribed; ascribable, chargeable.

"That first sort of foolishness is imputable to them."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 9.

*2. Chargeable or accusable with a crime or fault.

"The law deems her to be a dutiful wife as long as the fault lies at his door, and she is in no wise imputable."—*Aylife: Parergon*.

***im-pūt-a-ble-nēss, s.** [Eng. *imputable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being imputable; imputability.

***im-pūt-a-blŷ, adv.** [Eng. *imputab(ly)*; -ly.] By imputation.

im-pu-tā-tion, s. [Lat. *imputatio*, from *imputatus*, pa. par. of *imputo*; Fr. *imputation*; Sp. *imputacion*; Ital. *imputazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of imputing, ascribing, or charging; ascription, attribution.

2. That which is ascribed or attributed as a charge or fault; reproach, censure.

"The skeptical and sarcastic Halifax lay under the imputation of infidelity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

3. A report, an opinion expressed, a hint, an intimation.

"Have you heard any imputation to the contrary?"—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, v. 3.

II. Theol.: The verb impute occurs fifteen times in the Authorized Version; the noun imputation not at all. The Calvinistic doctrine is that Adam's sin of disobedience in Paradise is imputed to all his natural descendants, making each person who comes into the world chargeable with the guilt of Original Sin (q. v.). On the other hand, God justifies those effectually called, not by counting faith itself, or any other act of obedience, as merit, but by imputing to them as righteousness the obedience and satisfaction rendered by Christ, which they receive, and on which they rest by faith, the gift of God. [IMPUTE, II., 1., 2.]

***im-pūt-a-tive, a.** [Lat. *imputativus*, from *imputatus*, pa. par. of *imputo*; Fr. *imputatif*; Ital. & Sp. *imputativo*.] Coming by imputation; imputed.

"The imputative righteousness of the Mosaic law."—*Nelson: Life of Ep. Bull.*

***im-pūt-a-tive-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *imputative*; -ly.] In an imputative manner; by imputation.

im-pūte, v. t. [Fr. *imputer*; from Lat. *imputo*=to bring into a reckoning: *im*=*in*, and *puto*=to reckon, to suppose; Sp. *imputar*; Ital. *imputare*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To ascribe, to attribute.

"The delay was imputed to adverse winds."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. To set to the account or charge of; to charge.

"Nothing can be truly imputed to me beyond some foolish talk."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

3. To take account of; to reckon, to regard, to consider.

II. Technically:

1. Script.: To reckon to one, to place to one's account, whether on the debtor side, as charging one with any fault, sin, trespass, or iniquity (Lev. xvii.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

4; 1 Sam. xxii. 15; 2 Sam. xix. 12; Ps. xxxii. 2; Rom. iv. 8, v. 13; 2 Cor. v. 19; or, on the creditor side in a general sense (Hab. i. 11), or in a special one (1) morally or ceremonially (Lev. vii. 18); (2) spiritually (Rom. iv. 6, 11, 22, 23; James ii. 23). [IMPUTATION.]

2. *Theol.*: To lay to one's charge, or to credit with the possession of righteousness. [IMPUTATION.]

Im-pu't-ër, s. [Eng. *imput(e); -er.*] One who imputes or attributes.

***Im-pu-trēs-cl-ble, a.** [Prefix *im=-in=not*, and Eng. *putrescible.*] Not putrescible; not liable or subject to putrefaction.

Im'-rich, im'-righ (ch, gh guttural), s. [Gael.] A kind of strong soup made of a particular part of the inside of oxen.

***Im-ūnc-tion, s.** [Pref. *im=-in=on*, and Eng. *unction.*] The act of wiping or rubbing.

In, prep., adv., s. & interj. [A. S. *in*; cogn. with Dut. *in*; Icel. *í*; Sw. & Dan. *i*; Goth. *in*; Ger. *in*; Welsh *yn*; Lat. *in*; Gr. *en, eni.*]

A. As prep.: Within, inside of, contained or existing in. Used—

1. Of place, situation, or position:
2. Of time:
3. Of existence or residence within: Denoting existence as a constituent part, quality, attribute, or power.
4. Noting proportion: Out of; as, one in three.
5. Noting the ground, reason, or object: Because of, for.
6. Noting change from one state to another; as, to put a law in force.
7. With the force of into, expressing motion.

"Let me not cast in endless shade
What is so wonderfully made."
Tennyson: *Two Voices.*

8. With the force of on.

"Cannot compare with kingly joys in earth."
Marlowe: *I Tamburlaine*, iii. 1.

9. Noting design, tendency, or purpose.

"Aught that I can speak in his dispraise."
Shaksp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 2.

10. Noting the relation, state, condition, or point of view under which a thing is to be considered.

B. As adverb:

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Within or inside some place; specif., indoors, at home; as, Is he in?
2. In some place or office.

"Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out."
Shaksp.: *Lea*, v. 3.

3. Into, within; denoting motion.

"We will come in to dinner."
Shaksp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 5.

4. Close, home.

"Left-handed fencers . . . are in with you if you offer to fall back without keeping your guard."—Tatler.

5. Engaged in some business or affair.

II. Technically:

1. *Law*: In possession; with privilege; a term used to denote the nature or the mode of acquiring an estate, or the ground upon which a seizin is founded; thus, a leaseholder is said to be in by a lease.

2. *Naut.*: Applied to the sails of a ship when furled or stowed.

3. *Cricket*: At the wickets.

C. As subst.: A person in, or holding, an office; specif., in politics, a member of the party in office.

"The pledges which the *Ins* have to contend with in their strife with the *Outs*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

D. As an interj.: Go in, get in.

"In, and ask thy daughter's blessing."
Shaksp.: *Lea*, iii. 2.

1. *Inasmuch, inasmuch as, in as much as*: Considering that, since.

2. *In blank*:

(1) With the names, figures, &c., omitted.

(2) With the name only: said of the indorsement of a bill or note by merely writing on it the indorser's name.

3. *In course*: Of course. (*Vulgar.*)

4. *In name of*: By way of; as, money paid in name of damages.

5. *In that*: Because, seeing that, since, for the reason that.

6. *In the name of*: Under the authority of; on the part of; on behalf of; also in invocations, prayers, &c.

7. *In and out*:

- (1) *As adverb*:
- (a) Fast and loose; trickily.
- (b) Unequally.
- (2) *As adj.*: Unequal.

(3) *As subst.*: The details or intricacies of a matter (generally in the plural); as, to know all the *ins and outs* of a matter.

8. *In vacuo*:

(1) *Lit.*: Within a space, nominally altogether, really almost, exhausted of air.

(2) *Fig.*: Apart from everything else.

"We cannot treat its constitutional changes *in vacuo*, and as abstracted from all public transactions."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), i. 126.

9. *To keep in with*:

(1) *Ord. Lang.*: To be on friendly terms with; to keep on terms of friendship, intimacy, or familiarity with.

(2) *Naut.*: To keep close or near; as, to keep a ship in with the land.

10. *To keep one's hand in*: To keep up one's skill by practice.

***in-and-in, s. & adv.**:

A. As subst.: A game played by three persons with four dice, each person having a separate box. In meant a doublet, or two dice alike out of four; *in-and-in* denoted two doublets, or all four dice alike.

B. As adv.: Among members of the same family; as, to breed in-and-in.

In, v. t. [IN, prep.] [INN, v.]

1. To take in; to inclose.

2. To get in, to harvest, to house, to store.

"[Fitchis] *inned* and threshed and husbanded dight,
Keeps laboring cattle in verie good plight."
Tusser: *Husbandrie*, xxiii. 19.

In- (1), pref. [IN, prep.] The English preposition in used as a prefix, with the simple force of in or within; as, insight, income, inbred, inland, &c.

In- (2), pref. [Lat.] An adverbial or prepositional prefix, used in words derived from the Latin, or from the Latin through the French. It has three forces:

- (1) That of the preposition or adverb in, as in invade, innate, inclose, &c.
- (2) An intensifying or augmenting force, as in impoverish.

(3) A negative force. This is the most common use, as the prefix can be added to almost all adjectives and adverbs. *In-* becomes *i-* before *gn*, as in *ignoble*; *il-* before *l*, as in *illegal*; *im-* before *m, b, or p*, as in *immense, imbibe, impure*; *ir-* before *r*, as in *irrational*. In many cases the words have reached us from the Latin through the French, as *incapable, incarnation*, &c. *In-* is used to form a large number of words correlative to others beginning with *e-* or *ex-*, as *inhale, exhale*.

In-a-bil-i-tŷ, *in-a-bil-i-tie, *in-a-bil-i-te, s. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *ability* (q. v.).] The quality or state of being unable; lack or want of ability, capacity, or power, whether physical, intellectual, or moral; want or lack of resources; incompetence, powerlessness, disability.

"His own utter inability to stand before the power of the Almighty."—*Stillingsfleet: Works*, vol. ii., ser. 9.

1. *Inability* denotes the absence of *ability* in the most general and abstract sense. *Disability* implies the absence of *ability* only in particular cases; the *inability* lies in the nature of the thing, and is irremediable; the *disability* lies in the circumstances, and may sometimes be removed. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***in-ā-ble, v. t.** [ENABLE.]

***in-āb-sti-nence, s.** [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *abstinence* (q. v.).] Want of abstinence; indulgence of the appetites or desires.

***in-āb-strāct-ēd, a.** [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *abstracted* (q. v.).] Not abstracted.

***in-a-būs-ive-lŷ, adv.** [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *abusively* (q. v.).] Not abusively; without abuse or misuse.

"That infinite wisdom and parity of intention which resideth in the Deity, and which makes power to consist inabulously only there."—North: *Light in the Way to Paradise* (1682), p. 91.

In-āc-ēs-si-bil-i-tŷ, s. [Prefix *in-* (2), and Eng. *accessibility* (q. v.).] The quality or state of being inaccessible; incapability of being reached, approached, or attained to.

"Nature having supplied that with the inaccessibility of the precipice."—Butler: *Remains*, i. 417.

In-āc-ēs-si-ble, a. [Fr., from Lat. *inaccessibilis*.] [ACCESSIBLE.]

1. Not accessible; that cannot be reached or approached; incapable of access.

"The markets were often inaccessible during several months."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. That cannot be attained to with the understanding.

"Power inaccessible to human thought."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. ix.

3. Denying or refusing access; not affable; as, an inaccessible person.

4. That cannot be obtained; as, an inaccessible document.

In-āc-ēs-si-ble-nēss, s. [Eng. *inaccessible*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being inaccessible; inaccessibility.

"The inaccessibleness of the place."—Bishop Hall: *Contempl.*; *Jonathan's Victory*.

In-āc-ēs-si-blŷ, adv. [Eng. *inaccessibl(e); -ly*.] In an inaccessible manner or degree; so as to be inaccessible. (*Glover: The Atheniad*, bk. xxi.)

In-āc-cu-ra-cŷ, s. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *accuracy* (q. v.).]

1. Want of accuracy, exactness, or correctness; incorrectness, inexactness.

2. That which is inaccurate; a mistake, an error; an inaccurate statement.

"The Jacobite leaders watched carefully for inaccuracies in his reports."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

In-āc-cu-rate, a. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *accurate* (q. v.).]

1. Not accurate; not exact, incorrect; not according to truth or the facts; as, an inaccurate statement, an inaccurate document.

"But men going into antiquity under the impression of modern ideas, must needs form very inaccurate judgments."—Warburton: *Divine Legation*, bk. ii., § 6.

2. Not careful or exact; not keeping strictly or closely to the facts; as, an inaccurate man.

In-āc-cu-rate-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *inaccurate*; *-ly*.] In an inaccurate manner; not accurately, exactly, or correctly; without regard to accuracy.

"They say, 'comparatively speaking' signifies the speaking loosely, inaccurately, and incorrectly."—Lewis: *Status*, bk. vi. (Note L.)

In-ac-quaint-ance, s. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *acquaintance* (q. v.).] A want of acquaintance.

In-ac-quies-cent, a. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *acquiescent* (q. v.).] Not acquiescent or acquiescing.

***In-āct, v. t.** [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *act* (q. v.).] To actuate; to put into a state of action or activity.

"The soul in this condition was united with the most subtle and ethereal matter that it was capable of inact-ing."—Glanvill: *Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. xiv.

In-āc-tion, s. [Fr.] Cessation from action or labor; inactivity, idleness, rest.

"She was condemned to inaction and to vassalage."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

In-āc-tive, a. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *active* (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Not active or acting; having no power to move or itself.

"Lying thus, inactive."—Tennyson: *Enoch Arden*, 118.

2. Not producing any effect; having no power to act.

3. Not disposed to action or activity; sluggish, indolent.

"I never saw anything so weak and inactive as the poor horses were."—Swinburne: *Spain*, let. 40.

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: Not producing the usual action.

2. *Med.*: Inoperative; not effecting anything.

3. *Optics*: Not affecting polarized light.

In-āc-tive-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *inactive*; *-ly*.] In an inactive manner; without motion, action, or operation; indolently, sluggishly.

"Mark how your son spends his time; whether he inactively loiters it away, when left to his own inclination."—Locke: *On Education*.

In-āc-tiv-i-tŷ, s. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *activity* (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality or state of being inactive; want of action or energy; idleness; sluggishness.

"Virtue concealed within our breast

Is inactivity at best."
Swift: *Horace*; *Odes*, iv. 9.

2. *Chem., Med., Optics, &c.*: Inoperativeness; inability to produce the desired effects or perceptible effects at all.

In-āc-tōse, s. [Eng. *inact(ive)* (II. 3); suff. *-ose* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A true sugar found in the leaves of certain plants previous to flowering. Some of the tobacco family contain as much as 12 per cent. It is less sweet than cane sugar, has a powerful reducing action on Fehling's solution, but has no action on polarized light. E. Maumené states that it may be obtained by the action of equal weights of normal sugar and silver nitrate in concentrated solution. Its characters are not well known.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, nēr, thēre; pine, plt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*In-āc-tu-āte, v. t. [Pref. in- (intens.), and *actuate* (q. v.).] To actuate; to move or excite to action.

"An infallible sign they are *inactuated* by the Spirit of God."—H. More: *Enthusiasm*, § 25.

*In-āc-tu-ā-tion, s. [INACTUATE.] Operation; action.

"That they should be inconsistent in the supremest exercise and *inactuation*, is to me as probable."—Glanvill: *Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. xiii.

In-āp-tā-tion, s. [Pref. in- (2), and Eng. *adaptation* (q. v.).] The quality or state of not being adapted or fitted.

In-āp-tā-que-ry, s. [Pref. in- (2), and English *adequacy* (q. v.).] The quality or state of being inadequate; insufficiency, incompleteness, defectiveness.

In-āp-tā-que, a. [Pref. in- (2), and English *adequate* (q. v.).] Not adequate; not equal to the purpose; falling below due proportion of what is required; insufficient, disproportionate, unequal.

"The means which had been furnished to him were altogether *inadequate*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

In-āp-tā-que-ly, adv. [Eng. *inadequate*; -ly.] In an inadequate manner or degree; not sufficiently, not fully; defectively, imperfectly.

"Though in some particulars that sense be *inadequately* conveyed to us."—Hurd: *Letter to Dr. Leland*.

In-āp-tā-que-ness, s. [English *inadequate*; -ness.] The quality or state of being inadequate; inadequacy.

"That may be collected generally from the *inadequateness* of the visible means to most notable productions."—Goodman: *Winter Evening Conferences*, p. 11.

*In-āp-tā-que-tion, s. [Pref. in- (2), and Eng. *adequation* (q. v.).] Want or absence of exact correspondence.

In-āp-tē-ent, a. [Pref. in- (2), and Eng. *adherent* (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Not adherent or adhering.
2. *Bot.* (of petals, stamens, &c.): Not adhering to any other organ, as the calyx; free.

In-āp-tē-gion, s. [Pref. in- (2), and Eng. *adhesion* (q. v.).] Want of adhesion; the state of being inadherent.

In-āp-tis-si-bil-i-ty, s. [Prefix in- (2), and Eng. *admissibility* (q. v.).] The quality or state of being inadmissible, or not fit or proper to be received; as, the *inadmissibility* of an argument.

In-āp-tis-si-ble, a. [Fr.] Not admissible; that cannot or should not be admitted, allowed, or received.

"The demand which was made upon himself was altogether *inadmissible*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

In-āp-tis-si-bly, adv. [Eng. *inadmissib(ly)*; -ly.] In an inadmissible manner.

In-āp-vert-ence, s. [Fr.]

1. The quality or state of being inadvertent (q. v.); want of care, heedfulness, or circumspection; negligence, inattention, heedlessness.

"Charge him with the least passion or *inadvertence*."—Boswell: *Memoirs*, vol. i.

2. An act or effect of negligence or heedlessness; an oversight; a mistake or fault arising from inadvertence.

In-āp-vert-ent-ry, s. [Eng. *inadvertent*; -cy.]

1. Inadvertence; heedlessness.

"*Inadvertency*, or want of attendance to the sense and intention of our prayers."—Bp. Taylor: *Works*, vol. i., ser. 5.

2. An oversight, an act of inadvertence.

"Small faults and *inadvertencies* should be candidly excused."—Disc. on *Christian Religion*. (Pref.)

In-āp-vert-ent, *In-āp-vert-ant, a. [Latin pref. in- = not, and *advertens* = paying attention, pr. par. of *adverto* = to pay attention.] [ADVERT.] Not paying attention or heed to things; heedless, careless, negligent.

"Oft, *inadvertent*, from the milky stream They meet their fate."—Thomson: *Summer*, 264.

In-āp-vert-ent-ly, adv. [Eng. *inadvertent*; -ly.] In an inadvertent manner; from inadvertence or want of heed or care; heedlessly, carelessly.

"He had taken it *inadvertently* to save himself from a shower of rain."—Taiter, No. 256.

*In-āp-vert-ise-mēt, s. [Pref. in- (2), and Eng. *advertisement* (q. v.).] Want of care or heed; inadvertence.

*In-āp-fa-bil-i-ty, s. [Pref. in- (2), and Eng. *affability* (q. v.).] Want or lack of affability; reserve.

*In-āp-fa-ble, a. [Pref. in- (2), and Eng. *affable* (q. v.).] Not affable; reserved.

*In-āf-fēc-tā-tion, s. [Pref. in- (2), and Eng. *affectation* (q. v.).] Freedom from or absence of affectation.

*In-āf-fēc-tēd, a. [Pref. in- (2), and English *affected* (q. v.).] Not affected; free from affectation.

*In-āf-fēc-tēd-ly, adv. [Eng. *inaffected*; -ly.] Unaffectedly; without affectation.

*In-āid-a-ble, *In-āid-i-ble, *In-āyd-i-ble, a. [Pref. in- (2), and Eng. *aidable* (q. v.).] That cannot be aided or assisted; aidless, helpless.

"Laboring Art can never ransom Nature From her *inaydible* estate."

Shaksp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 1.

In-ā-jā, s. [Brazilian Port., from the native Indian name (?).]

Bot.: The Brazilian name of *Maximiliana regia*, a splendid palm a hundred or more feet high, with leaves sometimes thirty to forty feet long, growing in the valley of the Amazon. Parts of it can be put to various uses.

In-ā-l-ēn-a-bil-i-ty, s. [Pref. in- (2), and Eng. *alienability* (q. v.).] The quality or state of being inalienable.

In-ā-l-ēn-a-ble, a. [Fr.] That cannot or may not be alienated or transferred to another.

"The *inalienable* affection of a numerous clan."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

In-ā-l-ēn-a-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *inalienable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being inalienable; inalienability.

In-ā-l-ēn-a-bly, adv. [Eng. *inalienab(ly)*; -ly.] In an inalienable manner; in a manner not admitting of alienation.

*In-ā-l-mēnt-ā-l, a. [Pref. in- (2), and English *alimentary* (q. v.).] Not affording aliment or nourishment.

"The making of things *inalimental* to become alimental."—Bacon.

*In-ā-l-tēr-a-bil-i-ty, s. [Pref. in- (2), and Eng. *alterability* (q. v.).] The quality or state of being inalterable or unchangeable.

*In-ā-l-tēr-a-ble, a. [Pref. in- (2), and English *alterable* (q. v.).] Not alterable; that cannot be altered or changed; unalterable; incapable of alteration.

*In-ā-mi-a-ble, a. [Pref. in- (2), and English *amiable* (q. v.).] Not amiable; unamiable.

*In-ā-mis-si-ble, a. [Pref. in- (2), and English *amissible* (q. v.).] That cannot be lost.

*In-ā-mis-si-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *inamissible*; -ness.] The quality or state of being inamissible.

In-ā-mō-ra-tā, s. [Ital. *innamorata*.] A female in love; a mistress.

"The fair *innamorata*, who from far Had spied the ship."

Sherburne: *Forsaken Lydia*.

In-ā-mō-ra-tō, s. [Ital. *innamorato*, from Lat. *amor* = love.] A male lover.

"These gentlemen are of that sort of *innamoratos* who are not so very much lost to common sense."—Steele: *Spectator*, No. 50.

In-āno, a. & s. [Lat. *inanis* = empty.]

A. *As adj.*: Empty, void, purposeless; void of sense or intelligence; foolish, silly, senseless.

B. *As subst.*: That which is void or empty; infinite void space.

"We sometimes speak of place in the great *inane*, beyond the confines of the world."—Locke: *Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xv., § 1.

*In-ān-gu-lar, a. [Prefix in- (2), and English *angular* (q. v.).] Not angular.

*In-ān-il-ō-quēnt, *In-ān-il-ō-quoūs, adj. [Lat. *inanis* = empty, and *loquens*, pr. par. of *loquor* = to speak.] Given to empty, silly, or senseless talk; garrulous.

*In-ān-i-māte, v. t. [Pref. in- (intens.), and Eng. *animate* (q. v.).] To animate; to quicken; to infuse life, vigor, or spirit into.

"She which did *inanimate* and fill The world."

Donne: *Anat. of the World*; *First Anniversary*.

In-ān-i-māte, a. [Lat. *inanimatus*, from *in-* = not, and *animatus* = filled with life or spirit; *anima* = spirit, life.]

1. Not animate; void of life or spirit; as, stones, rocks, &c., are *inanimate*.

"What we commonly call the *inanimate* parts of the creation."—Warburton: *Div. Leg.*, bk. iii., § 2.

2. Lifeless, spiritless, dull, inactive, sluggish.

*In-ān-i-māt-ēd, a. [Pref. in- (2), and English *animated* (q. v.).] Deprived or destitute of life; lifeless.

"A senseless corpse, *inanimated* clay."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xxii. 561.

In-ān-i-māte-ness, s. [Eng. *inanimate*; -ness.] The quality or state of being inanimate.

"By reason of the deadness and *inanimateness* of the subject moved."—Mountagu: *Devout Essays*, pt. i., tr. ii., § 3.

In-ān-i-mā-tion, subst. [Pref. in- (intens.), and Eng. *animation* (q. v.).] Animation; infusion or inspiring of life or vigor.

"From the *inanimation* of Christ living and breathing within us."—Bp. Hall: *Christ Mystical*.

*In-ān-i-ti-āte (ti as shī), v. t. [Lat. *inanis* = empty; Eng. suff. -ate.] To affect with inanition; to exhaust for want of food or nourishment.

*In-ān-i-ti-ā-tion (ti as shī), s. [INANITATE.] The state of being inanitized or exhausted for want of food or nourishment.

In-ā-ni-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *inanis* = empty; Sp. *inanicion*; Ital. *inanzione*.]

1. The quality or state of being empty; emptiness, voidness.

2. Exhaustion from want of food or nourishment, arising either from partial or complete starvation, or disorder of the digestive organs.

In-ān-i-ty, s. [Fr. *ininité*, from Lat. *ininitatem*, accus. of *ininitas* = emptiness; *ininitis* = empty.]

1. The quality or state of being empty; emptiness; void space; vacuity.

"This opinion excludes all such *inanity*, and admits no vacuities."—Digby: *On Bodies*.

2. Silliness, foolishness, mental vacuity, senselessness.

3. Hollowness, emptiness, worthlessness.

In-ān-thēr-ate, a. [Pref. in- (2); English, &c., anther, and suff. -ate.]

Bot.: Destitute of an anther. Used of a sterile or abortive stamen.

*In-āp-a-thy, s. [Pref. in- (2), and Eng. *apathy* (q. v.).] Feeling, sensibility, sensitiveness.

In-ā-pēr-tūs, adj. [Lat. *inapertus*; in- = not, and *apertus*, pa. par. of *aperio* = to open.]

Bot.: Not opened; not opening, though it might have been expected to do so.

In-āp-ēal-a-ble, in-āp-ēl-lā-ble, adj. [Pref. in- (2), and Eng. *appealable* (q. v.).] That may not or cannot be appealed from or against; not open to appeal.

"The absolute, undivided, and *inappealable* power of the dictator."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 28.

In-āp-ēas-a-ble, a. [Pref. in- (2), and Eng. *appeasable* (q. v.).] That may not or cannot be appeased; unappeasable.

*In-āp-ēl-lā-bil-i-ty, s. [Eng. *inappellable*; -ity.] Incapability of being appealed against or from.

*In-āp-ēl-lā-ble, a. [INAPPEALABLE.]

In-āp-ē-tēnce, *In-āp-ē-tēn-cy, s. [Pref. in- (2), and Eng. *appetence*, *appetency* (q. v.).]

1. Want or absence of appetite or desire for nourishment; want of appetite.

"To beg some remedy for his *inappetence*."—Boyle: *Works*, vi. 23.

2. Lack or absence of desire or inclination.

"For youth project th' *inappetence* of age."

Brookes: *Constantia*.

In-āp-ēl-lā-bil-i-ty, s. [Pref. in- (2), and Eng. *applicability* (q. v.).] The quality or state of being inapplicable or not adapted to any particular purpose.

"The *inapplicability* of your own old principles to the circumstances."—Burke: *Letter to Sir H. Langrishe*.

In-āp-ēl-lā-ble, a. [Pref. in- (2), and Eng. *applicable* (q. v.).] Not applicable or adapted to any particular purpose; not suited for the purpose; inappropriate, unsuitable, irrelevant.

"Such historical references would be useless and *inapplicable*."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), i. 76.

In-āp-ēl-lā-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *inapplicable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being inapplicable; inapplicability.

In-āp-ēl-lā-bly, adv. [Eng. *inapplicab(ly)*; -ly.] In an inapplicable manner.

In-āp-ēl-lā-tion, s. [Fr.] Want of application, energy, or assiduity; indolence, negligence; neglect of study or industry.

In-āp-pō-site, a. [Pref. in- (2), and Eng. *opposite* (q. v.).] Not apposite; not pertinent or suitable; irrelevant; as, an *inapposite* comparison or argument.

In-āp-pō-site-ly, adv. [Eng. *inapposite*; -ly.] In an inapposite manner; not appositely, not pertinently.

In-āp-prē-ci-a-ble (ci as shī), a. [Pref. in- (2), and Eng. *appreciable* (q. v.).] Not appreciable; incapable of being duly valued or estimated.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.

-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

In-ap-prē-ci-ā-tion (ci as shī), *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *appreciation* (q. v.).] Want of appreciation.

In-ap-prē-hēn-si-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *apprehensible* (q. v.).] Not apprehensible; that cannot be apprehended or understood; unintelligible.

"With those celestial songs to others inapprehensible."
—Milton: *Apol. for Smectymnus*.

In-ap-prē-hēn-sion, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *apprehension* (q. v.).] Want or lack of apprehension.

"It is not envy but inapprehension which sets them on work."—Hurd: *Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 21.

In-ap-prē-hēn-sive, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *apprehensive* (q. v.).] Not apprehensive; regardless.

"They . . . remain stupid and inapprehensive."—Bp. Taylor: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 5.

In-ap-proāch-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *approachable* (q. v.).] That may not or cannot be approached; inaccessible; not to be drawn near to; unrivaled, unequalled.

In-ap-proāch-a-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *inapproachable* (le); -ly.] So as not to be approached; inaccessible.

In-ap-prō-pri-ate, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *appropriate* (q. v.).] Not appropriate, not proper, unsuited, unfit, unsuitable; as, *inappropriate* remedies, *inappropriate* language.

In-ap-prō-pri-ate-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *inappropriate* (le); -ly.] In an inappropriate or unsuitable manner; not appropriately.

In-ap-prō-pri-ate-ness, *s.* [Eng. *inappropriate* (le); -ness.] The quality or state of being inappropriate, unsuitable, or unfit; impropriety.

In-āpt, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *apt* (q. v.).] Not apt, fit, or suited; unsuitable, unfitted.

In-āpt-i-tūde, *s.* [Fr. [INAPTITUDE].] Unfitness, unsuitableness; want of aptitude.

"Hereby one may give a strong conjecture of the aptness or inaptitude of one's capacity to that study and profession."—Howell: *Letters*, bk. i., § 1, let. 9.

In-āpt-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *inapt*; -ly.] Unfitly, unsuitably, inappropriately.

In-āpt-ness, *s.* [Eng. *inapt*; -ness.] Unfitness, inaptitude.

"Inaptness to perceive
General distress."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. ii.

***In-ā-quāte**, *a.* [Lat. *inaquatus*, pa. par. of *inaquo*=to turn into water; *in*=in, into, and *aqua*=water.] Made into or embodied in water.

"No more than the Holy Ghost is *inaquate*, that is to say, made water."—Cramer: *Answer to Bishop Gardner*, p. 368.

***In-a-quā-tion**, *s.* [INAQUATE.] The state of being inaquate.

"The solution to the seconde reason is almost soundly handled, alludynge from impanction to *inaquation*, although it was neuer sayde in Scripture, this water is the Holy Ghost."—Bishop Gardner: *Explication. Transubstantiation*, p. 127.

In-ār-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *arable* (q. v.).] Not arable; not capable of being plowed or tilled.

In-arch, *v. t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and English *arch* (q. v.).] (See extract.)

"Inarching is a method of grafting, which is commonly called grafting by approach. This method of grafting is used when the stock and the tree may be joined: the branch to be inarched is fitted to the stock at the proposed point of junction. The find and wood on one side are pared away about three inches in length, as is the stock or branch in the place where the graft is to be united; a little tongue is cut upward in the graft, and a notch made in the stock to admit it, to prevent their slipping, and for better union. The joint is clayed or waxed as usual. After four months the graft may be cut from the mother tree, sloping it off close to the stock. The operation is always performed in April or May, and is commonly practiced upon oranges, myrtles, jasmines, walnuts, firs, and pines, which will not succeed by common grafting or budding."—Miller: *Gardener's Dict.*

In-arch-ing, *s.* [INARCH.] The process or operation of grafting by approach.

***In-arm**, *v. t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and English *arm* (q. v.).] To embrace, as in the arms.

"Warwickshire you might call Middle-Ingle for equality of distance from the *inarming* ocean."—Selden: *Illustr. to Drayton's Polyolbion*, s. 13.



Inarching.

In-ar-tic-u-lā-ta, *s. pl.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng., &c., *articulata* (q. v.).]

1. Zool.: The name introduced by Deshayes, in 1836, for the Brachiopoda having non-articulated valves. The articulated group possess an anal aperture, the articulated have none. Called also Tretentaria (q. v.). Families, Craniadae, Discinidae, and Lingulidae (q. v.).

2. Paleont.: All have fossil representatives. (See the families.)

In-ar-tic-u-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *inarticulatus*=indistinct; *in*=not, and *articulatus*=articulate (q. v.); Fr. *inarticulé*; Ital. *inarticolato*; Sp. *inarticulado*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Not articulate; not uttered with distinct articulations of sounds; not distinct.

"Inarticulate sounds may be divided into musical sound and noise."—Beattie: *Moral Science*, pt. i., ch. i., § 4.

*2. Not capable of articulating.

"The poor earl who is inarticulate with palsy."—Walpole, in *Anecdote*.

II. Biol.: Not articulated, not jointed; spec., of or belonging to the Inarticulata (q. v.).

In-ar-tic-u-lāt-ēd, *a.* [English *inarticulate* (e); -ed.]

Biol.: The same as INARTICULATE (q. v.).

In-ar-tic-u-lāte-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *inarticulate* (le); -ly.] In an inarticulate manner; not articulating; not distinctly.

"Holy laws whispered inarticulately in our hearts."—Hammond: *Works*, iv. 497.

In-ar-tic-u-lāte-ness, *s.* [Eng. *inarticulate* (le); -ness.] The quality or state of being inarticulate; want or absence of distinct articulation; indistinctness of utterance.

In-ar-tic-u-lā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *articulation* (q. v.).] The quality or state of being inarticulate; indistinctness of sounds in speaking; inarticulateness.

In-ar-ti-fic-i-āl (q as sh), *a.* [Lat. *inartificialis*=not according to the rules of art.]

1. Not artificial; not formed, made, or done according to the rules of art; formed without art.

"An inartificial argument, depending upon a naked asseveration."—Broune: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. vii.

2. Simple, artless, open.

"To take advantage of any inartificial expression of the people's wishes."—Burke: *On the Economical Reform*.

In-ar-ti-fic-i-āl-lŷ (q as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *inartificial* (le); -ly.] Without art; in an artless manner; not according to the rules of art.

"I should speak a truth, though somewhat inartificially."—Bishop Taylor: *Great Exemplar*, pt. i., dis. 4.

In-ar-ti-fic-i-āl-ness (q as sh), *s.* [Eng. *inartificial* (le); -ness.] The quality or state of being inartificial.

In-ā-mūch, *adv.* [IN, prep., ¶.]

In-ā-tēn-tion, *s.* [Fr.] A want or lack of attention; disregard, heedlessness, negligence.

"The universal indolence and inattention among us to things that concern the public."—Fatter, No. 187.

In-ā-tēn-tive, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *attentive* (q. v.).] Not attentive; not fixing the mind duly upon an object; heedless, careless, negligent, regardless.

"With an inattentive eye."

Wordsworth: *White Doe of Rylstone*, iv.

In-ā-tēn-tive-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *inattentive* (le); -ly.] In an inattentive manner; without attention, heed, or care; heedlessly.

"Consciousness of behavior inattentively deficient in respect."—Johnson: *Life of Pope*.

In-ā-tēn-tive-ness, *s.* [Eng. *inattentive* (le); -ness.] The quality or state of being inattentive; inattention.

"The perpetual repetition of the same form of words produces weariness and inattentiveness in the congregation."—Paley: *Moral Philosophy*, bk. v., ch. v.

In-āu-dī-bil-lŷ (q v.), *adv.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and English *audible* (q. v.).] The quality or state of being inaudible.

In-āu-dī-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *audible* (q. v.).] Not audible; incapable of being heard.

"Of streams inaudible by day."

Wordsworth: *White Doe of Rylstone*, iv.

In-āu-dī-blŷ, *adv.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and English *audibly* (q. v.).] In an inaudible manner; so as not to be heard.

***In-āu-gūr**, *v. t.* [Lat. *inauguro*=to inaugurate (q. v.).] To inaugurate.

"Inaugured and created king."—Latimer.

In-āu-gū-rā-l, *a. & s.* [Fr. & Ger., from Low Lat. *inauguralis*.] [INAUGURATE.]

A. As *adj.*: Pertaining to or performed at an inauguration; as, an *inaugural* address.

*B. As *subst.*: An inaugural address.

In-āu-gū-rate, *a.* [Lat. *inauguratus*, pa. par. of *inauguro*=to practice augury; to consult the birds in augury (q. v.).] Invested with office.

"In this manner being *inaugurate* and invested in the kingdom."—P. Holland: *Livius*, p. 14.

In-āu-gū-rāte, *v. t.* [INAUGURATE, *a.* French *inaugurer*; Sp. *inaugurar*; Ital. *inaugurare*.]

1. To install or induct into an office solemnly, or with appropriate ceremonies; to invest formally with office.

"The seat on which her kings inaugurated were."

Drayton: *Polyolbion*, s. 17.

2. To set in action, motion, or progress, especially something of weight, dignity, or importance; to commence or introduce with some degree of formality, solemnity, pomp, or dignity; to initiate; as, to *inaugurate* a reign.

3. To celebrate the completion of with pomp or solemnity; to perform public initiatory solemnities or ceremonies in connection with; as, to *inaugurate* a statue.

In-āu-gū-rā-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *inauguratio*, from *inaugurare*, pa. par. of *inauguro*.]

1. The act of inaugurating or inducting into office with ceremony and solemnities; a formal investing with office.

"The ceremony of the inauguration was distinguished from ordinary pageants."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. A formal or solemn commencement or initiation of any thing or business of weight, importance, or dignity; as, the *inauguration* of a statue, an exhibition, &c.

In-āu-gū-rā-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *inaugurat*(e); -or.] One who inaugurates.

In-āu-gū-rā-tōrŷ, *a.* [English *inaugurat*(e); -ory.] Of or pertaining to inauguration; inaugural.

"Addressed only as Mr. Rector in an inaugural speech."—Johnson: *Journey to the Western Islands*.

In-āu-rāte, *adj.* [Lat. *inauratus*, pa. par. of *inauro*; *aurum*=gold.] Covered with gold; gilt.

In-āu-rāte, *v. t.* [INAURATE, *a.*] To cover with gold; to gild.

In-āu-rā-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *inauratus*, pa. par. of *inauro*.] The act or process of covering with gold; gilding.

"Some sort of their *inauration*, or gilding, must have been much dearer than ours."—Arbuthnot: *On Coins*.

In-āus-pi-cāte, *a.* [Lat., from *in*=not, and *auspicious*=auspicious (q. v.).] Ill-omened, unlucky, inauspicious; ominous of ill.

"Though it bore an inauspicate face it proved of a friendly event."—Buck: *Hist. Richard III.*, p. 43.

In-āus-pi-cious, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and English *auspicious* (q. v.).] Not auspicious; not lucky or fortunate; unlucky, unfortunate, ill-omened, unfavorable.

"What then must he attempt, whom niggard fate
Has fixed in such an inauspicious spot?"

Mason: *English Garden*, bk. i.

In-āus-pi-cious-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *inauspicious* (le); -ly.] In an inauspicious manner; unfortunately, unluckily; with ill-omen.

"The regicide enemies had broken up what had been so inauspiciously begun."—Burke: *On a Regicide Peace*, let. 3.

In-āus-pi-cious-ness, *s.* [Eng. *inauspicious* (le); -ness.] The quality or state of being inauspicious, unlucky, or unfavorable; unfavorableness.

***In-āu-thōr-i-tā-tive**, *adj.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *authoritative* (q. v.).] Not authoritative; without authority.

***In-barge**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and English *barge* (q. v.).]

A. Trans.: To cause to embark in or as in a barge.

"His friends she caused him to inbarge."

Drayton: *Miseries of Queen Margaret*.

B. Intrans.: To go into a bark or barge; to embark.

In-bēam-ing, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1); Eng. *beam*, and suff. -ing.] The ingress or entrance, as of a beam or ray of light.

"And for all these boastings of new lights, *inbeaming*, and inspirations."—South: *Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 7.

In-bē-ing, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and English *being* (q. v.).] Inherence; inherent existence; inherent, inseparable being.

"When we say the bowl is round, the boy is witty, these are proper or inherent modes; for they have a sort of *inbeing* in the substance itself."—Watts: *Logic*, pt. i., ch. ii.

***In-bind**, *v. t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and English *bind* (q. v.).] To bind or close in; to hem in.

"The green banks which that fair stream inbound."

Fairfax.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***In-blown**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and English *blown* (q. v.).] Blown in. (*Cudworth: Intell. System*, bk. i., ch. iii., § 29.)

In-board, *a. & adv.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and English *board* (q. v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Within the boards or sides of a ship or other vessel; as, *inboard works*.

B. *As adv.*: Within the hold of a vessel; on board of a vessel.

In-bond, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *bond* (q. v.).]

Arch.: A term applied to a stone or brick laid lengthwise across a wall; as distinguished from *outbond*, in which it is laid with its length parallel to the face of the wall. An *inbound* and *outbound* wall is one in which the stones or bricks are laid alternately across and in the direction of the face of the wall.

In-born, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *born* (q. v.).] Innate; implanted by nature; natural, inherent.

"His *inborn* inextinguishable thirst
Of rural scenes." *Cowper: Task*, iv. 787.

In-bound, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *bound*.] (See the compound.)

inbound-common, *s.*

Eng. Law: An uninclosed common, marked out, however, by boundaries. (*Wharton*.)

In-break, *s.* [Prefix *in-* (2), and Eng. *break* (q. v.).] A breaking or bursting in.

"Massacred at the first *inbreak*."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. i., bk. vii., ch. x.

In-break-Ing, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1); Eng. *break*; *-Ing*.] The act of breaking in; an inroad, an incursion.

In-breath, *v. t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *breathe* (q. v.).] To breathe in; to infuse by breathing; to inspire.

"That inward, holy thing, *inbreathed* then,
Which would rekindle heaven in him again."
Byron: Fragment.

In-breathed, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and English *breathed*.] Inspired; infused by breathing.

"Dead things, with *inbreathed* sense, able to pierce."
Milton: At a Solemn Music.

In-bred, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *bred* (q. v.).] Innate, inborn, natural.

"Those *inbred* sentiments which are the faithful guardians, the active monitors of our duty."—*Burke: On the French Revolution*.

In-breed, *v. t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *breed* (q. v.).] To breed, generate, or produce within.

"To *inbreed* and cherish in a great people the seeds of virtue."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*.

***In-burn**, *Ing*, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *burn-Ing*.] Burning within.

"Her *inburning* wrath she gan abate."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 17.

***In-burst**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *burst* (q. v.).] A bursting in or into; an irruption.

"Like the infinite *inburst* of water."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. i., bk. vii., ch. ix.

In-ca, *s.* [Peruvian Indian.]

1. *Hist. (pl.)*: The title given to the sovereign of Peru prior to, and at the time of, the Spanish conquest under Pizarro, A. D. 1531, 1532. According to Peruvian tradition, there appeared on the tableland of the Desaguadero two majestic personages, Manco Capac (male) and Mama Ocollo (female), children of the Sun, sent to alleviate the miseries of mankind. Manco induced the savage tribes to submit to his authority, and introduced the elements of civilization. He was the first Inca, and founded the Inca dynasty. Under its guidance the nation, though its implements were only of copper or stone, iron not being in use, attained a considerable amount of civilization, which the magnificent ruins of the cities amply attest.

2. *Entom.*: An American genus of lamellicorn beetles, corresponding to *Goliathus* in the Old World.

***In-cage-mént**, *s.* [Eng. *incage*; *-ment*.] The act of incaging or confining, as in a cage; confinement in a cage or other narrow limits.

***In-cál-cu-lá-bil-í-tý**, *s.* [Eng. *incalculable*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being incalculable.

In-cál-cu-lá-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *calculable* (q. v.).] Not calculable; not possible to be calculated or counted; beyond calculation; incomputable; exceedingly great.

"They may even in one year of such false policy, do mischiefs *incalculable*."—*Burke: On Scarcity*.

In-cál-cu-lá-ble-néss, *s.* [Eng. *incalculable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being incalculable.

In-cál-cu-lá-bly, *adv.* [Eng. *incalculab(ly)*; *-ly*.] In an incalculable degree; beyond calculation; immeasurably; infinitely.

In-ca-lés-geñce, **In-ca-lés-geñ-cý**, *s.* [Eng. *incalcescent*; *-ce*, *-cy*.] The state of being incalcescent; a growing warm; warmth; incipient heat.

"A sober *incalcescence* and regulated astutia from wine."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

In-ca-lés-geñt, *a.* [Lat. *incalcescens*, pr. par. of *incalcesco*=to grow warm; *in*=in, toward, and *calcesco*.] [CALESCENCE.] Becoming or growing warm; increasing in heat.

"My way of obtaining *incalcescent* mercury is quite different from any of those."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 634.

***In-cám-ér-á-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *in*=in, and *camera*=a chamber, an arched roof.]

1. The act of placing in a chamber or office.
2. The act or process of uniting lands, revenues, or other rights to the pope's domain.

In-cán-dés-geñce, *s.* [INCANDESCENT.] The quality or state of being incandescent; a white heat; glowing whiteness of a body, caused by intense heat.

In-cán-dés-geñt, *a.* [Lat. *incandescens*, pr. par. of *incandescere*=to glow.] [CANDESCENT.] White with heat; glowing.

incandescent-lamp, *s.* [ELECTRIC-LIGHT, 2.]

In-cán-és-geñt, *a.* [Lat. *incanescens*, pr. par. of *incanescere*=to become white.]

Bot.: Becoming white, growing hoary; the same as INCANOUS (q. v.).

In-cá-nóis, *a.* [Lat. *incanus*=quite gray, hoary.] **Bot.**: Hoary (q. v.).

In-cán-tá-tion, ***in-can-ta-ci-on**, *s.* [Latin *incantatio*, from *incantus*, pa. par. of *incanto*=to sing charms; Fr. *incantation*; Ital. *incantazione*; Sp. *incantacion*.]

Comparative Religions:

1. *Ethnic*: An incantation is a formula, either said or sung, supposed to add force to magical ceremonies. Incantations in classic times were employed: (1) To control the powers of Nature (*Hor.*, *Ep.* v. 45, 46; xvii. 4, 5; *Virg.*, *Ecl.* viii. 69; *Æn.* iv. 489); (2) to compel the attendance and assistance of supernatural beings (*Senec.*, *Medea* iv.; *Virg.*, *Æn.* iv. 490); (3) as love-spells (*Theoc.*, *Id.* ii.; *Virg.*, *Ecl.* viii.), in which sense they linger to the present day; and (4) as a means of inflicting injury (*Hor.*, *Ep.* xvii. 27-29). Occasionally they were used in sympathetic medicine (q. v.). An interesting theory that incantations are survivals of ill-remembered and mutilated formulas of the worship of Isis will be found in Pluche (*Histoire du Ciel* (ed. 1740), ii. 24). [MAGIC.]

2. *Jewish*: In the Authorized Version these are called enchantments. Those who practiced them are coupled with dreamers. They were not to be hearkened to (*Jer.* xxvii. 9). Nor was any one of the Israelites to practice enchantments (*Lev.* xix. 26). Yet the Ten Tribes did so (2 Kings xvii. 17).

***In-cán-tá-tór-ý**, *a.* [Lat. *incantatus*, pa. par. of *incanto*; Ital. *incantatorio*.] Dealing by enchantment; magical.

"Fortune-tellers, jugglers, geomancers, and the like incantatory impostors, daily delude them."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. iii.

***In-cánt-Ing**, *a.* [Lat. *incanto*=to sing charms.] Enchanting, ravishing, delightful.

***In-cán-tón**, *v. t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *canton* (q. v.).] To form or incorporate into a canton; to unite to a canton.

In-cáp-a-bil-í-tý, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and English *capability* (q. v.).] The quality or state of being incapable; want of power or capacity, physical, mental, or otherwise; incapacity; inability; legal disqualification.

"Such remediless *incapability* of a marriage estate."—*Bp. Hall: Resolutions*, dec. iv., case 10.

In-cáp-a-ble, *a. & s.* [Fr. from Lat. *incapabilis*=that cannot hold or contain; *in*=not, and *capabilis*.] [CAPABLE.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Not capable of holding or containing; unable to hold or contain; not having room sufficient to hold or contain.

"Incapable of more, replete with you."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 113.

2. Not admitting of; not susceptible; not capable of receiving; as, A house is *incapable* of repair.

3. Not capable of communicating or participating in.

"Decrepit age
Incapable of pleasures." *Dryden: Art of Poetry*.

4. Not capable of learning, knowing, or understanding; wanting in mental capacity or comprehension.

5. Wanting in power or ability; not equal to; unable; specif., destitute of, or wanting in virile power; impotent.

6. Disqualified by law; legally incapacitated; wanting legal qualifications or capacity.

"He should be *incapable* of ever holding any office."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

7. Wanting in moral power or disposition; used with reference to actions, conduct, feelings, &c.; as, He is *incapable* of dishonesty.

8. Unable to take care of one's self; as, drunk and *incapable*.

B. *As subst.*: One physically or mentally unable to act; an inefficient or silly person.

In-cáp-a-bly, *adv.* [Eng. *incapab(ly)*; *-ly*.] In an incapable manner.

***In-ca-pá-cious**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and English *capacious* (q. v.).]

1. Not capacious; not having room or space; not spacious; narrow, confined.

2. Incapable of comprehension or apprehension; mentally weak or foolish.

"Ears and capacities *incapacious* of them."—*Mountagu: Appeal to Cæsar*, ch. ix.

***In-ca-pá-cious-néss**, *s.* [Eng. *incapacious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being incapable; incapacity.

In-ca-pác-í-tá-té, *v. t.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *capacitate* (q. v.).]

1. To deprive of natural power, capacity, or ability; to render incapable; to disable; as, Old age *incapacitates* a man for work.

2. To render legally incapable or incompetent; to deprive of legal capacity or qualification.

"This act *incapacitated* his next heir to succeed to that estate if he continued a papist."—*Burnet: Hist. Owen Time* (an. 1699).

In-ca-pác-í-tá-tion, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *capacitation* (q. v.).] The act of incapacitating or disqualifying; the state of being incapacitated; physical, mental, or legal incapacity.

In-ca-pác-í-tý, *s.* [Fr. *incapacité*.]

1. *Ord. Language*: Want of capacity, power, or ability; inability; incompetency.

"It proceeds from a certain *incapacity* of possessing themselves."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 222.

2. *Law*: The want or deprivation of a quality legally to do, give, transmit, or receive anything.

"Statutes imposing civil *incapacities* would soon follow."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

In-car-gér-á-té, *v. t.* [Lat. *in*=in, and *carceratus*, pa. par. of *carcere*=to put in prison; *carcer*=a prison.]

1. To imprison; to confine or shut up in a prison; to put in prison.

2. To shut up, confine, or inclose.

"Contagion may be propagated by bodies, that easily *incarcerate* the infected air; as woollen clothes."—*Harvey*.

In-car-gér-á-té, *adj.* [INCARCERATE, *v.*] Imprisoned, shut up; confined.

"When they no longer be *incarcerate*
In this dark dungeon, this foul fleshy wall."
Mare: Song of the Soul, bk. i., c. ii., s. 20.

In-car-gér-á-tion, *s.* [INCARCERATE.] The act of incarcerating or imprisoning; the state of being imprisoned; imprisonment; confinement.

"A state of incarceration for former delinquencies."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. iv.

***In-car-gér-á-tór**, *s.* [Eng. *incarcerat(e)*; *-or*.] One who incarcerates or imprisons.

***In-car-dín-á-té**, *a.* [A corruption of *incarnate* (q. v.).] Incarnate.

"We took him for a coward, but he's the very devil *incardinate*."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, v. i.

***In-carn**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *incarnar*, from Low Lat. *incarno*, from Lat. *in*=in, and *caro* (genit. *carnis*)=flesh; Ital. *incarnare*; Sp. *encarnar*.]

A. Trans.: To cover, clothe, or invest with flesh.

"The flesh will soon arise in that out of the bone, and make exfoliation of what is necessary, and *incarn* it."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

B. Intrans.: To breed, gain, or to acquire flesh; to become covered or clothed with flesh.

"The slough came off, and the ulcer happily *incarned*."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

***In-car-na-dine**, *a.* [Fr. *incarnadin*, from Ital. *incarnadino*, *incarnatino*, from *incarno*=incarnate, of flesh color, from Lat. *incarnatus*=incarnate (q. v.).] Of a flesh or carnation color; flesh-colored; reddish.

"[He] covers his ferocious eye with hands
Incarnadine." *Byron: Cain*, iil. 1.

***In-car-na-dine**, *v. t.* [INCARNADINE, *a.*] To dye red or of a flesh color; to tinge of a red color.

"This my hand will rather
The multitudinous seas *incarnadine*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 2.

¶ In some editions spelled INCARNADINE.

bóll, bóy; pòut, jòwl; cat, gell, chorus, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, thís; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shán. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***in-car-nāte**, *v. t. & i.* [INCARNATE, *a.*] IN-CARN.]

A. Trans.: To clothe, cover, or invest with flesh; to embody in flesh.

"To incarnate sin into the unpunishing and well-pleased will of God."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

B. Intrans.: To breed flesh; to acquire flesh; to granulate, as a wound. (*Sterne.*)

in-car-nāte, *a.* [Lat. *incarnatus*, *pa. par.* of *incarno*=to clothe with flesh; *in*=in, and *caro* (genitive *carnis*)=flesh; Fr. *incarnat*; Ital. *incarnato*.]

1. Invested or clothed with flesh; embodied in flesh.

"Like as Jesus Christe our Saviour incarnate by the worde of God."—*Sp. Gardner: Explic. of Transubstantiation*, fo. 106.

2. Of a red color; flesh-colored.

"They are of a fresh and bright purple, in another of a glittering incarnate and rosate color."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xiv., ch. i.

¶ *Richardson (Clarissa*, v. 46) uses the word as though the *in*-were privative, and the meaning of incarnate=not in the flesh.

in-car-nā-tion, **in-car-na-ci-oun**, **in-car-na-cy-on**, *s.* [Fr. *incarnation*, from Low Latin *incarnationem*, accus. of *incarnatio*, from Lat. *incarnatus*; Sp. *encarnacion*; Italian *incarnazione*.] [INCARNATE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of assuming flesh; the act of clothing with or embodying in flesh; the act of assuming flesh or a human body; the state of being invested or clothed with flesh. [II. 2.]

2. A representation in a human or incarnate form; an embodiment in human form; a vivid exemplification or representation; as, He is the incarnation of mischief.

3. The color of flesh; carnation; flesh-color.

"How lovely he appears! his little cheeks,
In their pure incarnation, vying with
The rose leaves." *Byron: Cain*, iii. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Sing.*: The process of healing wounds, and filling or covering the part with new flesh.

"The pulsation under the cicatrix proceeded from the too lax incarnation of the wound."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

2. *Theol.*: The act of taking flesh and blood, the state of becoming incarnate, applied to the second person of the Trinity when, "being of one substance with the Father," he "took Man's nature in the womb of the blessed Virgin of her substance." (Second of the Thirty-nine Articles.)

in-car-nā-tive, *a. & s.* [Fr. *incarnatif*, from *incarnat*=incarnate (q. v.).]

A. As adj.: Causing new flesh to grow.

"All sorts of wax be emollient, heating, and incarnative."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxii., ch. xxiv.

B. As subst.: A medicine or application which promotes the growth of new flesh, and assists nature in the healing of wounds.

"I detersed the abscess, and incarnated by the common incarnative."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, vol. i., bk. i., ch. ix.

in-car-ni-fi-cā-tion, *s.* [As if from a verb *incarnify*.] The act of assuming or being clothed with flesh; incarnation.

in-cāse, *v. t.* Another spelling of ENCASE (q. v.).

in-cāse-mēt, *s.* [Eng. *incase*; *-ment*.]

1. The act of incasing or inclosing in a case; the state of being incased.

2. That which incases or incloses; a casing; a covering.

in-cask, *v. t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *cask* (q. v.).] To put into, or as into, a cask.

"Then might he incask his pate in his hat."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, vol. i., bk. i., ch. xiii.

in-cās-tēl-lāt-ēd, *a.* [Prefix *in-* (1), and Eng. *castellated* (q. v.).] Inclosed or confined in a castle.

in-cās-tel-lēd (*t* silent), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), Mid. Eng. *castel*=castle, and suff. *-ed*.]

1. Inclosed or confined in a castle.

2. Hoof-bound. (*Crabb.*)

in-cāt-ē-nā-tion, *s.* [Low Latin *incatenatio*, from Lat. *in*=in, and *catena*=a chain.] The act of linking or yoking together; as, the incatenation of fleas. (*Goldsmith.*)

in-cāu-tious, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *caution* (q. v.).] Want or lack of caution; heedlessness; negligence; carelessness.

"Lest, through incaution falling, thou may'st be
A joy to others, a reproach to me."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xxiii. 415.

in-cāu-tious, **in-cāu-tēl-ōus**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *cautious*, **cautelous* (q. v.).] Not cautious; wanting in caution; heedless; careless; not circumspect; unwary.

"The ostrich, silliest of the feathered kind,
Commits her eggs, incautious, to the dust."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 791.

in-cāu-tious-ly, **in-cāu-tēl-ōus-ly**, *adverb.* [Eng. *incautious*, *incautelous*; *-ly*.] In an incautious manner; without caution or heed; carelessly; negligently; heedlessly.

"It is, at least, incautiously expressed."

Byron: A Friendly Expostulation.

in-cāu-tious-ness, *s.* [Eng. *incautious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being incautious; want of caution; heedlessness; negligence.

in-ca-vāte, *v. t.* [Latin *in*=in, and *cavatus*.] [CAVATE.] To make hollow or concave; to bend in.

in-ca-vā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *incavate* (or *-ation*).]

1. The act of making hollow or concave.

2. A hollow; a depression; an excavation.

in-cāve, *v. t.* Another spelling of ENCAVE (q. v.).

in-cāv-ēr, *v. t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and English *cavern* (q. v.).] To inclose or shut up as in a cavern.

"Then Lid creeps on along, and so incavern'd goes."
Drayton: Polyolbion, s. 1.

in-cēd-ing-ly, *adv.* [Formed as if from *pr. par.* of an Eng. verb *incede*.] Majestically.

¶ Davies gives an example from Miss Brontë (*Villette*, ch. xxiii.), in which there seems to be an allusion to the "Ego quæ divum incedo regina" of Juno. (*Virgil: Æneid*, i. 46.)

in-cē-lēb-ri-tŷ, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and English *celebrity* (q. v.).] Want or absence of celebrity or fame.

in-cēnd, *v. t.* [Lat. *incendo*=to set fire to; to inflame.] To inflame, to heat, to excite.

"Natural heat, by withdrawing of moisture, is to moche incended."—*Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

in-cēn-di-ar-ism, *s.* [Eng. *incendiary* (y); *-ism*.] The art or practice of an incendiary.

in-cēn-di-ar-ŷ, **in-cen-di-ar-le**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *incendarius*=setting on fire, from *incendium*=fire; *incendo*=to set on fire; Fr. *incendiaire*; Ital. & Sp. *incendiario*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Pertaining to incendiaryism, or the malicious burning of a dwelling.

2. *Fig.*: Exciting, or tending to excite or inflame factions, seditions, or quarrels; inflammatory.

"Thus the writing of incendiary letters."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, vol. ii., ch. ix.

B. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: One who maliciously sets fire to any dwelling-house or other building; one who sets fire to the property of another; one who is guilty of arson.

"If such was the design of the incendiaries it completely failed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. *Fig.*: One who or that which excites or inflames factions, seditions, or quarrels; a political agitator.

"To be scrawled with the midnight chalk of incendiaries, with 'No Popery,' on walls and doors of devoted houses."—*Burke: Speech at Bristol*.

incendiary-shell, *s.* [CARCASS, *s.*, II.]

in-cēn-di-ōus, *a.* [Lat. *incendiosus*, from *incendium*=fire.] Exciting or inflaming factions, seditions, or quarrels; inflammatory, incendiary.

in-cēn-di-ōus-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *incendious*; *-ly*.] So as to excite factions, quarrels, or contentions.

in-cēn-sant, *a.* [Low Lat. *incensans*, *pr. par.* of *incenso*, a freq. from Lat. *incendo*=to burn.]

Her.: A term applied to a boar when borne in a furious angry position.

in-cēns-ā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *incens(e)*; *-ation*.] The offering of incense, either as an act of divine worship, or as a ceremonial adjunct thereto.

"The Missal of the Roman Church now enjoins incensation."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xii. 722.

in-cēnsē, **en-cense**, **in-cence**, *s.* [Fr. *encens*, from Lat. *incensum*, neut. of *incensus*, *pa. par.* of *incendo*=to burn; Ital. & Port. *incenso*; O. Sp. *encenso*; Sp. *incienso*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Materials used for making perfumes; a mixture of fragrant gums, spices, &c., used for producing perfumes when burnt.

"And high on every peak a statue seemed
To hang on tiptoe, tossing up
A cloud of incense." *Tennyson: Pat. of Art*, 39.

2. Perfume extracted from spices and gums when burnt in religious rites, or as an offering to a deity.

"A thick cloud of incense went up."—*Ezek. viii. 11*.

3. Any offering to a superior being.

"Incense kindled at the muse's flame."—*Gray: Elegy*.



Incensant.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: The resin or gum of Olibanum.

2. *Comparative Religions:*

(1) *Ethnic*: Sir G. Birdwood (in *Encyc. Brit.*, ed. 9th, xii. 718, sqq.), considers that religious censuring of persons and things grew out of purificatory fumigation. Tylor (*Prim. Cult.*, 1873, ii. 383) is of opinion that incense is the natural outcome of animism, which might reasonably hold that offerings reduced to smoke or vapor by the medium of fire were fittingly consumed by or transmitted to spiritual beings. (Cf. Genesis viii. 21; Hom. *Il.* i. 317; Ovid, *Met.*, xii. 154.) An inscription in the alley of Hammamat states that an Egyptian nobleman was sent by Pharaoh Sankhara (B. C. 2500) "to bring back odoriferous gums" from Punt, now identified with the Somali country; the marbles of Nineveh furnish examples of offering incense to the Sun-god (2 Kings xxiii. 5); and the Hindus employed it from the remotest antiquity. The progress in classic times from "fumigations with herbs and chips of fragrant wood" is shown in the *thyos* (cf. *thyos*) of Homer, and the *libarotos* of later writers; in the *herbe Sabine* and *laurus* of Ovid (*Fast.* i. 343, 344), and the *mascula thura* of Virgil (*Ecl.* viii. 65).

(2) *Jewish*: *Qetoreth*, *qetorah*. This is sometimes confounded with *lebonah*, frankincense, which is the name of a plant. Incense was compounded of stacte, onycha, galbanum, and pure frankincense, an equal part of each by weight. Any one making a similar composition was to be cut off from the people of God. (Exod. xxx. 34-38.) Incense was to be burnt every morning and evening on the "altar of incense." (Exod. xxx. 7, 8.) On the great day of atonement a handful of it, put on a censer of burning coals when the priest went within the veil to the Most Holy Place, was to rise in a cloud covering the mercy seat (Lev. xvi. 12, 13). It was used also on extraordinary occasions, at times of great public calamity, as plague (Num. xvi. 46-50). Only the priests might burn incense (2 Chron. xvi. 12-13; Luke i. 8, 9). Probably it symbolized the acceptable prayers of saints (Psalm cxli. 2; Rev. viii. 4).

(3) *Christian*: In the Roman and Greek Churches it is used in all the solemn offices. It is mentioned in the first *Ordo Romanus*, probably of the seventh century. It is also used in the Catholic and Apostolic Church. [IRVINGITES.] In the Anglican Church the use of incense was gradually abandoned after the reign of Edward VI. until the ritualistic revival of the present day; but it has never been formally prohibited. Neither the Reformed Churches of Europe nor English Protestant dissenters employ incense in their ritual.

incense-breathing, *adj.* Exhaling incense or sweet odors; as, the incense-breathing morn. (*Gray: Elegy*.)

incense-tree, *s.*

Botany: (1) *Icica guianensis*, (2) *Moschozylon swartii*.

incense-wood, *s.*

Bot.: *Icica heptaphylla*.

in-cēnsē (1), *v. t.* [INCENSE, *s.*] To perfume with incense; to offer incense to.

in-cēnsē (2), *v. t.* [Lat. *incensus*, *pa. par.* of *incendo*=to inflame, to burn.]

1. To burn, to kindle, to set on fire.

"Vertue is like pretious odors, most fragrant when they are incensed or crush'd."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Simulations*.

*2. (In a more general sense than now): To stir up any passion or emotion within the human breast.

"By which speech he incensed the English to go on with him."—*Fuller: Holy War*, bk. iv., ch. viii.

3. To inflame or excite to angry passions; to exasperate, to provoke, to irritate; to make exceedingly angry; to fire.

"Much was the knight incenst with his lewd word."
Spenser: F. Q., v. iii. 38.

in-cēn sed, *pa. par. & a.* [INCENSE (2), *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Excited or inflamed to violent anger; exasperated, irritated, provoked.

2. *Her.*: A term applied to the eyes, &c., of any wild creature when represented with fire issuing from them.

in-cēnsē-mēt, *s.* [Eng. *incense* (2), *v.*; *-ment*.] Irritation, exasperation, rage, heat, fury.

"His incensment at this moment is so implacable that satisfaction can be none but pangs of death."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

in-cēns-ēr, **in-cēns-ōr**, *s.* [English *incens(e)* (2), *v.*; *-er*, *-or*.] One who incenses, provokes, or urges on another.

"Seneca understanding by the report of those that yet somewhat regarded virtue and honor, how these lewd incensers did accuse him."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 1, 006.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, -or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

In-cen-sion, s. [Lat. *incensio*, from *incensus*, pa. par. of *incendo*; Ital. *incensione*.] The act of kindling or setting on fire; the state of being set on fire.
 "Sena looeth its windiness by decocting, and subtle or windy spirits are taken off by incension or evaporation."
 —Bacon: *Natural History*, § 23.

In-cen-sive, a. [Eng. *incens(e)*; -ive.] Tending to excite or provoke; inflammatory.
 "Greatly incensive of humane passion." —Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 10.

In-cen-sor-y, s. [Low Lat. *incensorium*, from Lat. *incensum*=incense; Fr. *incensoir*; Sp. *incensario*; Ital. *incensorio*.] A vessel in which incense is burnt or offered; a censer (q. v.).

"Other saints lie here decorated with splendid ornaments, lamps, and incensories of great cost." —Evelyn: *Memoirs*, Feb. 17, 1645.

In-cen-su-ra-ble (s as sh), a. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *cessurable* (q. v.).] Not censurable; not deserving of censure or blame.

In-cen-su-ra-ble (s as sh), adv. [Eng. *incensurab(e)*; -ly.] In a manner not deserving of censure or blame.

In-cen-tive, a. & s. [Lat. *incentivus*=striking up a tune, hence provoking, inciting, from **incutus*, pa. par. of *incino*=to blow or sound an instrument: *in*=into, and *cano*=to sing.]

A. As adjective:

1. Inciting, provoking, urging, encouraging.
 "She receiveth that incentive spirit of fury." —P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 932.

2. Adapted to kindle or set on fire; taking fire quickly. (In this sense probably connected by Milton with the Lat. *incendo*=to inflame.)

"Part incentive reed
 Provide, pernicious with one touch of fire."
 Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 519.

B. As subst.: Anything which acts or operates upon the mind or passions; anything which incites, encourages, urges, or prompts to any end; that which acts as a motive, incitement, or spur.

"Incentives to a sacred love."

Comper: *Secrets of Divine Love*. (Trans.)

In-cen-tive-ly, adv. [Eng. *incentive*; -ly.] In an incentive manner; like an incentive; encouragingly, incitingly.

In-cēp-tīng, a. [Lat. *inceptus*, pa. par. of *incipio*=to begin.] Incipient, beginning, inceptive.

In-cēp-tion, s. [Lat. *inceptio*, from *inceptus*, pa. par. of *incipio*=to begin, lit., to seize on: *in*=on, and *capio*=to seize.]

1. The act of taking in or receiving; the state or process of being taken in or received; reception.
 "The inceptio . . . of water into the lungs." —E. A. Poe: *Marie Roget*.

2. A beginning, a commencement.

In-cēp-tive, a. & s. [Lat. *incept(us)*, pa. par. of *incipio*=to begin; Eng. adj. suff. -ive.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Beginning, commencing; noting the beginning; primary; as, an inceptive proposition.
 "The grand inceptive caution is to think."
 Byron: *Art of English Poetry*.

2. Math.: A term applied by Dr. Wallis to express such moments or first principles as, having no magnitude in themselves, are yet capable of producing results which have magnitude in themselves; thus a point is inceptive of a line, a line of a surface, and a surface of a solid.

B. As subst.: That which begins or notes the beginning, as a preposition or verb.

"Inceptives or desitives, which relate to the beginning or ending of anything." —Watts: *Logic*, pt. ii., c. 2, § 6.

In-cēp-tive-ly, adv. [Eng. *inceptive*; -ly.] In an inceptive manner; so as to note the beginning.

In-cēp-tōr, s. [Lat., from *inceptus*, pa. par. of *incipio*=to begin.]

1. A beginner; one who is in his rudiments.
 2. One who is on the point of taking his degree in Arts.

"Mr. Hooker's grace was given him for inceptor of arts." —Watson: *Life of Hooker*.

In-cēr-ā-tion, s. [Latin *inceratus*, pa. par. of *incero*=to cover with wax: *in*=on, and *cera*=wax.] The act of covering or smearing with wax.

In-cēr-ā-tive, a. [Lat. *in-*=on, and *cera*=wax.] Cleaving or sticking like wax. (*Cotgrave*.)

In-cēr-ō-mō-ni-ōus, a. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *ceremonious* (q. v.).] Without ceremony; in a simple manner.

"Another approves better of a simple and incere-montous devotion." —Bp. Hall, Sol. 17.

***In-cēr-tain, *in-cer-tayne, a.** [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *certain* (q. v.).] Uncertain, doubtful.

"Thys is a thinge mooste incertayne, how long they shall live." —Udall: *James iv*.

***In-cēr-tain-ly, adv.** [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *certainly* (q. v.).] Uncertainly, doubtfully.

***In-cēr-tain-ty, *in-cer-tayn-tie, s.** [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *certainty* (q. v.).] Uncertainty, doubtfulness.

"Pacolet went on in deep morals on the uncertainty of riches." —Zatler, No. 44.

***In-cēr-ti-tūde, s.** [Fr., from Low Lat. *incertitudo*, from Lat. *incertus*=uncertain (q. v.).] Uncertainty, doubtfulness, doubt.

"The cause of this incertitude and difficultie." —P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. xviii., ch. xxv.

***In-cēr-tūm, *in-sēr-tūm, s.** [Lat. *incertum*, neut. of *incertus*=doubtful.]
Anc. Arch.: A form of masonry made of a facing of square stones of irregular sizes and a filling of rubble; rubble-work.

***In-cess-a-ble, a.** [Lat. *incessabilis*, from *in*=not, and *cessabilis*=ceasing; *cesso*=to cease.] Unceasing, continual, unending.

"To heard likewise those incessable strokes." —Shelton: *Don Quixote*, vol. i., bk. iii., ch. vi.

***In-cess-a-bly, adv.** [Eng. *incessab(ly)*; -ly.] Unceasingly, continually.

In-cess-an-cy, *in-cess-an-cie, s. [Eng. *incessant*; -cy.] The quality or state of being incessant; continuance, unceasingness.

"The incessante
 Of showres powrd downe upon them."
 Chapman: *Homer's Odyssey i*.

In-cess-ant, *in-cess-aunt, a. & s. [Lat. *incessans*, from *in*=not; *cessans*=ceasing; pr. par. of *cesso*=to cease.]

A. As adj.: Unceasing, unintermittent, continual, uninterrupted, constant, perpetual, ceaseless, continuous.

"The roar of the musketry was incessant." —Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

***B. As subst.:** The quality or state of being incessant.

In-cess-ant-ly, adv. [Eng. *incessant*; -ly.] Unceasingly, without intermission, continually.
 "Some friends who rally me incessantly." —Addison: *Spectator*, No. 191.

***In-cess-ant-ness, s.** [Eng. *incessant*; -ness.] The quality or state of being incessant.

***In-cēs-sion (sion as shōn), s.** [Lat. *incessus*=a going in; *incedo*=to go in.] Progress, motion.

"The incession or local motion of animals." —Browne: *Cyrus Garden*, ch. iii.

In-cēst, s. [Fr. *inceste*, from Lat. *incestus*=unchaste: *in*=not, and *custus*=chaste.] The crime of sexual intercourse between persons related within the degrees wherein marriage is forbidden by the law of the country.

Spiritual incest:

1. The crime of sexual intercourse between persons spiritually allied by baptism or confirmation.
 2. The act of a vicar or other beneficiary who holds two benefices, the one depending on the collation of the other.

In-cēs-tu-ōus, a. [Lat. *incestuosus*, from *incestus*=unchaste; Fr. *incesteux*.]

1. Guilty of incest.

"In the arms of that incestuous queen."

Daniel: *Octavia to Marcus Antonius*.

2. Involving the crime of incest.

"Virtuous love, not adulterous or incestuous." —Warburton: *Ded. to the Freethinkers*. (Post.)

In-cēs-tu-ōus-ly, adv. [Eng. *incestuous*; -ly.] In an incestuous manner; with unnatural love; in a manner to involve the crime of incest.

"Macareus and Canace, son and daughter to Æolus, god of the winds, loved each other incestuously." —Dryden.

In-cēs-tu-ōus-ness, s. [Eng. *incestuous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being incestuous.

"The knowledge of the horrible incestuousness of the match." —Bp. Hall: *Cases of Conscience*, Add. case 3.

Inch (1), *inche, *unche, *ynche, s. & a. [A. S. *ynce*, from Lat. *uncia*=an inch, an ounce.]

A. As substantive:

1. Lit.: A lineal measure, being the twelfth part of a lineal foot, or the thirty-sixth part of a lineal yard. It is subdivided into halves, quarters, eighths, sixteenths, &c., for mechanical purpose, and also for scientific purposes decimally, and into lines, each line being the twelfth part of an inch. It was further also divided into three parts, called barley-corns, from the inch being supposed to be of

the length of three barley-corns. An inch is 2.54, or more accurately 2.539972 centimeters; a square inch is 6.4516 square centimeters; a cubic inch is 16.387 cubic centimeters.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The least quantity or degree.

"Death by inches." —Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, v. 4.

(2) A critical moment; the exact moment.

"Beldame, I think, we watched you at an inch."
 Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., i. 4.

B. As adj.: Measuring an inch in any dimension, whether length, breadth, or thickness; generally in composition, as, a four-inch wall, &c., an inch board.

***Inch-of-candle auction, s.** An auction which commenced by lighting a bit of candle an inch long. Whoever had made the last bid before the candle went out had the article knocked down to him.

***Inch-meal, s.** A piece an inch long; by inch-meal=by inches. (*Shakesp.*: *Tempest*, ii. 2.)

Inch-stuff, s.

Carp.: Deal planks sawed one inch thick.

Inch (2), s. [Gael. *innis*=an island.] An island. It appears frequently as an element in the names of small islands belonging to Scotland; as, *Inchcolm*, &c. In Ireland it appears in the original form of *Innis* or *Ennis*.

"To inch and rock the sea-mews fly."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, vi. 24.

***Inch, v. t. & i.** [*INCH* (1), s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To drive by inches.

"He gets too far into the soldiers' graces,
 And inches out my master."
 Dryden: *Cleomenes*, ii. 2.

2. To deal out as it were by inches; to give sparingly.

B. Intrans.: To advance or retire by small degrees; to move slowly.

"[He] with slow paces measures back the field,
 And inches to the walls."
 Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, ix. 1,068.

***In-chāse, v. t.** Another spelling of *ENCHASE* (q. v.).

***In-chāin, v. t.** Another spelling of *ENCHAIN* (q. v.).

***In-chām-bēr, v. t.** [Pref. *in-* (1), and English *chamber* (q. v.).] To lodge in a chamber.

***In-chānge-a-bil-ty, s.** [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *changeability* (q. v.).] Unchangeableness.

***In-chant, *in-chant-mēt, &c.** [*ENCHANT*, *ENCHANTMENT*, &c.]

***In-chārgē, v. t.** Another spelling of *ENCHARGE* (q. v.).

***In-chār-it-a-ble, a.** [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *charitable* (q. v.).] Not charitable; uncharitable.

"Proud, ignorant, suspicious, incharitable." —Evelyn: *Apol. for the Royal Party*.

***In-chār-ty, s.** [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *charity* (q. v.).] Want of charity; uncharitableness.

"By your incharity to his soul as well as body." —Evelyn: *Apol. for the Royal Party*.

***In-chāse, v. t.** Another spelling of *ENCHASE* (q. v.).

***In-chāste, a.** [Pref. *in-* (2), and *chaste*.] The same as *UNCHASTE*. (*Feele*: *David and Beth.*)

***In-chās-ti-ty, s.** [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *chastity* (q. v.).] Lewdness, incontinence.

"Stained with inchastity's foul blot."

Hannay: *Sherettine and Mariana*.

Inched, *incht, a. [Eng. *inch*; -ed.] Containing inches in any dimension; used in composition; as, four-inched.

"To ride on a bay trotting-horse over four-inched bridges." —Shakesp.: *Lear*, iii. 4.

***In-cheēr, v. t.** [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *cheer* (q. v.).] To cheer, to enliven, to encourage, to gladden.

"Whereby the all incheering majesty
 Shall come to shine at full in all her parts."
 Daniel: *Panegyricke to the King's Majesty*.

***In-chēst, v. t.** [Pref. *in-* (1), and English *chest* (q. v.).] To put up or shut up in a chest.

***Inch-i-pin, s.** [*INCHPIN*.]

***In-chō-āte, a.** [Lat. *inchoatus*, pa. par. of *inchoo*=to begin.] Begun; commenced; recent; existing in elements; incomplete.

"It is neither a substance perfect, nor a substance inchoate, or in the way of perfection." —Raleigh: *Hist. of the World*.

***In-chō-āte, v. t.** [*INCHOATE*, a.] To begin; to commence.

"The higher congruity of life, being yet imperfectly inchoated." —Glanvill: *Fre-exist. of Souls*, ch. xiv.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gem; thīn, thīs; sin, aḡ; expect, Xēnophon, exist, ph = f.
 -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

***In-chô-â-te-lý**, adv. [Eng. *inchoate*; -ly.] In an inchoate or incipient manner.

***In-chô-â-tion**, s. [INCHOATE.] The act of beginning; an incipience; a beginning.

***In-chô-â-tive**, a. & s. [Lat. *inchoativus*, from *inchoatus*, pa. par. of *inchoo*; Fr. *inchoatif*; Ital. & Sp. *inchoativo*.]

A. As adj.: Expressing or denoting inchoation or beginning; inceptive; as, an *inchoative* verb.

B. As subst.: That which begins, or expresses the beginning or inception of anything; specif., in grammar, an inceptive verb.

inch'-pin, ***inne-pinne**, ***inche-pinne**, ***inch-i-pin**, s. [Etym. doubtful; cf. Gael. *inne*, *innidh*=a bowl or entrail.] The sweetbread of a deer.

***In-chic'-u-ra-ble**, a. [Lat. *incicrur*=not tame; *in*=not; *cicrur*=tame, and Eng. -able.] That cannot be tamed; untamable.

***In-chide**, v. t. [Lat. *incido*, from *in*=in, into, and *cado*=to cut.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To cut.

"Cutting or incising the foreskin should be mentioned here as a practice adopted amongst them."—Cook: *Third Voyage*, bk. iii, ch. ix.

2. *Med.*: (See *extract*.)

"Medicines are said to *incide* which consist of pointed and sharp particles; as acids, and most salts, by which the particles of other bodies are divided from one another."—Quincy.

In-chi-dence, s. [Fr., from Low Lat. *incidentia* raised from *incidens*, pr. par. of *incido*=to fall upon; *in*=in, on, and *cado*=to fall; Sp. *incidencia*; Ital. *incidenza*.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act or state of falling on or upon; a falling, a fall.

2. That which falls out or happens; an incident.

"The determination of these meaner incidences."—Bp. Hall: *Contempl.*; *Salomon's Choice*.

II. *Phys.*: The manner of falling on, or the direction in which a body, or a ray of light, heat, &c., falls upon any surface.

"In equal incidences there is a considerable inequality of refractions."—Newton: *Optics*.

¶ (1) *Angle of incidence*:

Optics, Physics, &c.: An angle formed by two straight lines, one the line of incidence [2] of a ray of light or heat, or of an elastic body moving to strike a plane, and the other a perpendicular to that plane. The angle formed by the perpendicular and the line of departure taken by the elastic body is called the angle of reflection, and is always equal to the former one. If in the figure, C D be the plane, A B the line of incidence, and F B a perpendicular to C D, then A B F is the angle of incidence, and F B E the angle of reflection. Formerly these terms were more commonly applied to the angles A B C and E B D [2].

(2) *Line of incidence*:

Optics, Physics, &c.: The straight line taken by a ray of light or heat, or an elastic body moving to strike a plane at an acute or right angle. [1.]

***In-chi-den-çy**, s. [Low Lat. *incidentia*.] [INCIDENCE.]

1. A falling on or upon; incidence.

2. That which falls out; an incident; an event; an accident.

"Accidental moments and incidences."—Bp. Taylor: *Of Repentance*, ch. iii., § 3.

In-chi-dent, a. & s. [Fr., from Lat. *incidens*, pr. par. of *incido*=to fall on, to happen; Ital. & Sp. *incidente*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Falling or striking on or upon, as a ray of light upon a reflecting surface.

2. Falling out or happening occasionally; casual; occasional; fortuitous; not in the usual course of things; happening beside expectation.

3. Liable or apt to happen, occur, or befall; naturally befalling, appertaining, or belonging. Followed by *to*.

4. Appertaining to or following another thing, called the principal, as a court-baron is *incident* to a manor.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. That which falls out or happens; an event; a casualty.

2. An event of minor importance occurring among others; an episode or subordinate action apart from the main plot or design.

II. *Law*: Something necessarily depending upon, appertaining to, or passing with something else which is more worthy or principal.

Incident proposition:

Logic: A proposition introduced by the pronouns *who*, *which*, *whose*, *whom*, &c.

"The additional proposition is called an *incident proposition*."—Watts: *Logic*.

¶ For the difference between *incident* and *circumstance*, see CIRCUMSTANCE; for that between *incident* and *event*, see EVENT.

In-chi-dent'-al, a. & s. [Eng. *incident*; -al.]

A. As adjective:

1. Happening occasionally, or as an occasional event; casual, accidental, undesigned, fortuitous.

"A hatred either natural or *incident*."—Milton: *Docrine of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. xvii.

2. Not necessary to the main action or design; subordinate; happening or done by the way.

"My *incident* explanations of the rarefaction and condensation of the air."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 196.

3. Falling out or happening undesignedly as a result; contingent.

"The direct and proper purpose of the act, and the *incident* effect of it."—Hurd: *Dis. Christ Driving the Buyers, &c.*, out of the Temple.

B. As subst.: An incident.

In-chi-dent'-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *incident*; -ly.] In an incidental manner or way; casually, incidentally; apart from the main design or purpose; undesignedly, without intention; not of set purpose; by the way.

"A grave constitutional question was *incidentally* raised."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

In-chi-dent'-al-ness, s. [Eng. *incident*; -ness.] The quality or state of being incidental.

***In-chi-dent'-a-ry**, a. [English *incident*; -ary.] Occasional; occurring at long intervals. (Hacket: *Life of Williams*, ii. 208.)

***In-chi-dent-less**, a. [Eng. *incident*; -less.] Uneventful. (Mad. D'Arblay: *Diary*, ii. 158.)

***In-chi-dent-ly**, adv. [Eng. *incident*; -ly.] Occasionally, by the way, incidentally.

***In-chin-dër-mënt**, s. [Pref. *in*-(1); Eng. *cinder*, and suff. -ment.] Reduction to ashes; incineration. (Davies: *Holy Rood*.)

In-chin-ër-a-ble, a. [Latin *in*=in, into, and *cinis* (genit. *cineris*)=ashes.] Capable of being reduced to ashes.

"But other *incinerable* substances were found so fresh, that they could feel no sinder from fire."—Broune: *Urne Burial*, ch. iii.

In-chin-ër-âte, v. t. [INCINERATE, a.] To burn or reduce to ashes.

"Yet it is the fire only that *incinerates* bodies."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 486.

***In-chin-ër-âte**, a. [Low Lat. *incineratus*, from Lat. *in*=in, into, and *cinis* (genit. *cineris*)=ashes.] Burnt or reduced to ashes; thoroughly consumed.

In-chin-ër-â-tion, s. [Fr., from Low Lat. *incineratio*, from *incinero*=to reduce to ashes.] The act of burning or reducing to ashes; the state of being reduced to ashes by combustion.

"Not producible by any known way, without *incineration*."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 529.

In-chip'-i-ençe, **In-chip'-i-en-çy**, s. [Eng. *incipient*; -ce, -cy.] A beginning, a commencement, an inception.

In-chip'-i-ent, a. [Latin *incipiens*, pr. par. of *incipio*=to take in hand, to begin; *in*=in, into, and *capio*=to take; Ital. & Sp. *incipiente*.] Beginning, commencing, starting; beginning to show itself.

"Some sorts of headaches, palsies, *incipient* apoplexies, &c."—Boyle: *Works*, iv. 641.

***In-chip'-i-ent-ly**, adv. [Eng. *incipient*; -ly.] In an incipient manner.

***In-chir'-cle**, v. t. Another spelling of ENCIRCLE (q. v.).

***In-chir'-clët**, s. [ENCIRCLET.]

In-chir-cüm-scrip-ti-ble, a. [Pref. *in*-(2), and Eng. *circumscribable* (q. v.).] That cannot be circumscribed or limited; incapable of circumscription.

"Both in heaven, and earth, invisible, *incircumscribable*."—Bp. Hall: *The Old Religion*, § 2.

In-chir-cüm-scrip-tion, s. [Pref. *in*-(2), and Eng. *circumscription* (q. v.).] The quality or state of being incircumscribable.

In-chir-cüm-spëct, a. [Pref. *in*-(2), and Eng. *circumspect* (q. v.).] Not circumspect; heedless, inadvertent, careless, unwary.

"They carry those that bee simple and *incircumspect* into shipwreke."—Udall: *Jude* 10.

***In-chir-cüm-spëc'-tion**, s. [Pref. *in*-(2), and Eng. *circumspection* (q. v.).] Want of circumspection, heed, or care; heedlessness.

"An unexpected way of delusion, whereby he more easily led away the *incircumspection* of their belief."—Broune: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. xii.

***In-chise**, v. t. [Fr. *inciser*, from Lat. *incisus*, pa. par. of *incido*=to cut into; *in*=in, into, *cado*=to cut.] To cut in, to grave, to carve.

"I on thy grave this epitaph *incise*."

Carew: *On the Death of Dr. Donne*.

In-chise, pa. par. & a. [INCISE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Cut; inflicted by a cutting instrument; as, an *incised* wound.

2. *Bot.*: Regularly divided by deep incisions.

***In-chise-ly**, adv. [Eng. *incise*; -ly.] In the manner of incisions or notches.

In-chi'-gion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *incisionem*, accus. of *incido*=a cutting into, from *incisus*, pa. par. of *incido*=to cut into.]

1. *Literally*:

The act of incising or cutting into a substance.

"To sever by *incision*."—Milton: *Tetrachordon*.

2. That which is produced by incising; a cut, a gash; a separation of the parts of any substance made by a sharp instrument.

"They deep *incision* make, and talk the while Of England's glory."—Thomson: *Autumn*, 508.

3. The division, separation, or dissolution of viscosities by means of medicines or drugs.

II. *Fig.*: Sharpness, trenchancy, decision; as, to do anything with *incision*.

In-chi'-sive, a. [Fr. *incisif*, from Lat. *incisus*, pa. par. of *incido*.]

I. *Literally*:

1. Having the quality of cutting into or dividing the substance of any body.

2. Having the quality of dividing or dissolving viscosities.

"It [endive] is naturally cold, profitable for hot stomachs; *incisive*, and opening obstructions of the liver."—Evelyn: *Acetaria*.

II. *Fig.*: Sharp, penetrating, trenchant, acute.

Incisive-bones, s. pl.

Anat.: The bones of the upper jaw containing the incisors; the premaxillary bones.

Incisive-teeth, s. pl. [INCISOR, A. 1.]

In-chi'-sive-ly, adv. [Eng. *incisive*; -ly.] In an incisive, sharp, or penetrating manner; with incision.

In-chis'-ör, s. & a. [Mod. Lat., from *incisus*, pa. par. of *incido*=to cut into or through.]

A. As substantive:

Anatomy:

1. *Human*: A tooth adapted for cutting or dividing the food. There are four permanent incisors in each jaw. Their crowns are chisel-shaped, and have a sharp cutting edge, which by continued use is beveled off behind in the upper teeth, but in the lower set is worn down in front. The fang is long, single, conical, and compressed at the sides, where it is somewhat slightly furrowed.

2. *Compar.*: In the several orders of mammals the incisors vary in number; thus, in the carnivora there are uniformly six in each jaw; of the Ruminantia, only the camels and llamas have incisors in the upper jaw, a callous pad taking their place.

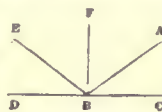
B. As adjective:

1. Adapted for cutting. [INCISOR-TEETH.]

2. Of, belonging to, or in any way connected with the incisors. There are an incisor foramen, fissure, fossa, and nerve.



Incised Leaf.



Upper Jaw of (A) Man, and (B) Patagonian Cavy.

i. t. Incisors.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hëre, camel, hër, thëre; pine, pît, sîre, sir, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wolf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, räle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

in-çl-sör-ÿ-üm, s. [Mod. Lat., from *incido*=to cut in or through.]

Surgery:

1. A table on which a patient is laid to have an incision made in his body. (Parr.)
2. A body to be dissected. (Parr.)

***In-çl-s-ër-ÿ, a.** [Fr. *incisoire*; Ital. & Sp. *incisorio*.] Having the quality of incising or cutting; incisive.

***In-çl-sure (s as zh), s.** [Lat. *incisura*, from *incisus*, pa. par. of *incido*; Fr. *incisure*; Ital. & Sp. *incisura*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** A cut, a gash, an incision.
2. **Anat.:** A notch. There are *incisures* of the acetabulum, of the ethmoid, &c.

***In-çl-tant, a. & s.** [Lat. *incitans*, pr. par. of *incito*=to stir up, to incite (q. v.).]

- A. **As adj.:** Exciting, stimulating, stirring up.
- B. **As subst.:** That which excites or stimulates; a stimulant.

in-çl-tā-tion, s. [Lat. *incitatio*, from *incitatus*, pa. par. of *incito*; Fr. *incitation*; Sp. *incitacion*; Ital. *incitazione*.]

1. The act of inciting, stimulating, or exciting to action; incitement.
2. **Sty.:** *Incitations* toward deadly sinful deeds. —*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 551.

2. That which incites or stimulates to action; an incentive, a stimulant, an impulse, a motive, an incitement.

"The strongest and noblest incitation to honest attempts." —*Tatler*, No. 23.

in-çl-tā-tive, s. [Eng. *incita*(nt); t connective and suff. -ive.] A provocative, a stimulant.

in-çite', v. t. [Fr. *inciter*, from Lat. *incito*=to urge forward; *in*=in, on, and *cito*=to urge; Sp. *incitar*; Ital. *incitare*.] To stir up; to urge on; to move or stimulate to action; to spur on; to animate, to instigate, to provoke, to prompt, to encourage.

"These Mars incites, and these Minerva fires." —*Pope: Homer's Iliad* iv. 499.

¶ For the difference between *incite* and *encourage*, see **ENCOURAGE**; for that between *incite* and *excite*, see **EXCITE**.

in-çite-mēt, s. [Eng. *incite*; -ment.]

1. The act of inciting, urging, or stimulating; the state of being incited.
2. That which incites or moves to action; a stimulus, an incentive, a motive.

"He cuts off the incitements to a virtuous ambition." —*Burke: On the Economical Reform*.

in-çit-ër, s. [Eng. *incit*(e); -er.] One who or that which incites or moves to action.

"The first inciters, beginners, and more than to the third part actors of all that followed." —*Milton: A Free Commonwealth*.

in-çit-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [INCITE.]

A. & B. **As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

C. **As subst.:** The act of moving or stimulating to action; incitement.

in-çit-ing-ly, adv. [Eng. *inciting*; -ly.] In an inciting manner; so as to incite or stir to action.

in-çl-tō, pref. [Lat. *incito*=to set in rapid motion.] [Ety. m.]

incito-motor, incito-motory, a.

Anat.: Of or belonging to that function of the nervous system by which an impression is transmitted from a center so as to produce contraction of a muscle; the opposite of *excito-motor* (q. v.).

***In-çiv-il, a.** [Fr., from Lat. *incivilis*.] Rude, impolite, unpolished.

in-çl-vil-ÿ-tÿ, s. [Fr. *incivilité*.]

1. A state of rudeness or ignorance, or want of civilization.

"Brought from their idolatry, bloody sacrifices, ignorance, and incivility, to the worshiping of the true God." —*Sir W. Raleigh: Voyage for Guiana*.

2. Rudeness, impoliteness; want of courtesy or civility; rudeness of manners.

"I had been treated with some incivility." —*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. i., ch. ii.

3. An act of rudeness, impoliteness, or ill-breeding.

***In-çiv-il-i-zā-tion, s.** [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *civilization* (q. v.).] The state of being uncivilized; a want of civilization; barbarism.

***In-çiv-il-ÿ, adv.** [Eng. *incivil*; -ly.] In an incivil, rude, or impolite manner; with incivility; uncivilly.

***In-çiv-izm, s.** [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *civism* (q. v.); Fr. *incivisme*.] Want of civism; want of patriotism or love to one's country; unfriendliness to the country or state of which one is a citizen.

***In-çlā-mā-tion, s.** [Lat. *inclamatio*, from *inclamare*=to cry out, to call upon any one.] A calling or crying out; a shout, a cry.

"These . . . now rend their throats with inclemations." —*By. Hall: Contempl.;* *Elijah with the Bealites*.

***In-clasp, v. t.** [ENCLASP.]

in-clā-dent, a. [Pref. *in-*=not, and Lat. *claudens*, pr. par. of *claudo*=to shut.]

Bot.: Not closing. (Paxton.)

***In-clāv-āt-ēd, a.** [Lat. *in*=in, and *clavatus*, pa. par. of *clavo*=to fasten with a nail; *clavus*=a nail.] Set, fixed fast.

in-clāve', a. [Lat. *in*=in, and *clavus*=a nail.]

Her.: Having a form resembling that of the parts of a dovetail joint; said of lines of division on the borders of ordinaries.

***In-cle, s.** [INKLE.]

in-clēm-en-çÿ, s. [Fr. *inclemence*, from Lat. *inclementia*, from *inclemens*=rough, harsh, severe.]

1. The quality of being inclement; cruelty, severity, harshness, roughness, rigor.

"The inclemency of the late pope laboring to forestall him." —*By. Hall: Imprese of God*, pt. ii.

2. Roughness, severity, storminess, boisterousness.

"Withstood . . . the inclemencies of the seasons." —*Swinshead: Travels in Spain*, let. 44.

in-clēm-ent, a. [Fr., from Lat. *inclemens*, from *in*=not, and *clemens*=kind, clement; Ital. & Sp. *inclemente*.]

1. Not clement; without clemency; harsh, cruel, unmerciful, severe, merciless.
2. Rough, severe, boisterous, stormy; severely cold.

"The inclement and the perilous days." —*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. i.

***In-clēm-ent-ly, adv.** [English *inclement*; -ly.] In an inclement manner; roughly, sharply, harshly.

***In-clin-a-ble, a.** [Lat. *inclinabilis*, from *inclinare*=to bend; *in*=in, toward, and *clino*=to lean; Sp. *inclinable*; Ital. *inclinabile*.]

1. Having a tendency; leaning, tending.
2. Having a propensity or inclination of will or feelings; inclined, disposed, willing.

"Inclinable now grown to touch or taste." —*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 742.

***In-clin-a-ble-ness, s.** [Eng. *inclinable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being inclinable; inclination.

"Her inclinableness to conform to the late establishment of it." —*Strype: Memorials; Edward VI.* (an. 1551.)

in-clin-a-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *inclinatus*, pa. par. of *inclinare*=to bend, to incline; Sp. *inclinacion*; Ital. *inclinazione*.]

I. **Ordinary Language:**

1. **Literally:**
 - (1) The act of inclining or bending; as, an inclination of the head.
 - (2) A tendency toward any point; a deviation from any direction or position regarded as the normal one.

"A pleasant arbor, not by art But by the trees' own inclination made." —*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. vi. 44.

2. **Figuratively:**

- (1) A leaning or bent of the mind or will; tendency, disposition, proclivity, or propensity; a desire.

"New situations give a different cast Of habit, inclination, temper, taste." —*Cowper: Tirocinium*, 440.

(2) Natural aptness.

"The natural inclination of the soil leans that way." —*Addison*.

(3) A person for whom or a thing for which one has a great liking or preference.

"Monsieur Hoeft, who was a great inclination of mine." —*Sir W. Temple*.

II. **Technically:**

1. **Compass:** [DIP, s. II. 1.]
2. **Geom. & Math.:** The mutual approach, tendency, or leaning of two bodies, lines, or planes toward each other, so as to make an angle where they meet, or where the lines of their direction meet.

This angle is called the *angle of inclination*. Thus in the figure, the angle B A C is the angle of inclination of the two lines B A, C A.

"The other lying at an inclination of twenty-three and a half degrees." —*Derham: Astro-Theory*, bk. iv., ch. iv.

3. **Pharm.:** The act by which a clear liquor is poured off from some fæces or sediment by only stooping the vessel; also called decantation.

¶ For the difference between *inclination* and *bent*, see **BENT**; for that between *inclination* and *disposition*, see **DISPOSITION**.

¶ *Inclination of an orbit:* **Astron.:** The angle at which the orbit meets the ecliptic.

in-clin-a-tōr-ÿ-ly, adv. [English *inclinatorily*; -ly.] In an inclined manner; obliquely; with inclination or deviation.

"Whether they be refrigerated inclinatory, or somewhat equinoxially." —*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

in-clin-a-tōr-ÿ, a. [Lat. *inclinatus*, pa. par. of *inclinare*=to incline; English adj. suff. -ory.] Having the quality of leaning or inclining.

"If that inclinatory virtue be destroyed by a touch." —*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

in-cline', *en-cline': *in-clyne, v. i. & t. [Fr. *incliner*, from Lat. *inclinare*=to incline; *in*=toward, and *clino*=to lean; O. Fr. *encliner*; Sp. & Port. *inclinat*; Ital. *inclinare*.]

A. **Intransitive:**

1. **Lit.:** To deviate from any direction which is regarded as the normal one; to lean, to bend down, to tend.

2. **Fig.:** To be disposed; to have a propensity, proneness, or inclination; to feel a wish, desire, or inclination; to be favorably disposed.

"Which inclines alternately to Whiggism and Toryism." —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

B. **Transitive:**

I. **Literally:**

1. To cause to deviate from a line or direction; to give an inclination or leaning to; to direct.

"To this his steps the thoughtful prince inclined." —*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, s. 538.

2. To bend down, to bow, to stoop; as, to *incline* the head or body as an act of reverence or civility.

"Then soft he inclines on his knee Down to that well." —*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. ii. 3.

II. **Fig.:** To dispose, to turn; to give a tendency, propensity, or inclination to.

"Incline our hearts to keep this law." —*Book of Common Prayer: Response to Commandments*.

in-cline, s. [INCLINE, v.] An inclination; an inclined plane; an ascent or descent, as in a road; a gradient.

in-clined', pa. par. & a. [INCLINE, v.]

A. **As pa. par.:** (See the verb.)

B. **As adjective:**

1. **Ord. Lang.:** Deviating from the normal line or direction; having a tendency; disposed. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"But yet his horse was not a whit Inclined to tarry there." —*Cowper: John Gilpin*.

II. **Bot.:** Bent out of a perpendicular direction, or into a curve with the convex side uppermost.

inclined-plane, s.

Physics: One of the mechanical powers. It consists of a plane, inclined obliquely to the horizon. If A B be the plane, A C its base, B C its height, P a power acting parallel to the plane A B, then the power and the weight are in equilibrio, if the power be to the weight as the height of the plane to its length. The velocity acquired by a body descending an inclined plane is the same as if it had fallen perpendicularly from the same height. The inclined-plane is used for the descent of bodies; also for the ascent, by vehicles, &c., of hills far too steep to be directly scaled by wheeled carriages.

Inclined-plane wheels: **Mach.:** A name for Hooker's gearing.

inclined-strata, s. pl.

Geol.: Strata which dip at an angle with the horizon.

in-clin-ër, s. [Eng. *inclin*(e); -er.] One who or that which inclines; spec., an inclined dial.

in-clin-ing, pr. par. or a. [INCLINE, v.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** (See the verb.)
2. **Bot.:** Falling back from the perpendicular. Similar to reclining, but in a greater degree.

in-clin-ōm-ēt-ër, s. [Eng. *incline*; o connective, and Eng. meter.]

1. An instrument to detect the inclination or dip, the vertical element of the magnetic force. [DIP-BEEDLE.]
2. [BATTER-RULE.]

***In-clip, v. t.** [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *clip* (q. v.).] To embrace, to surround, to encircle.

"Whate'er the ocean pales, or sky inclips, Is thine." —*Shakespeare: Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 7.

bōll, bōÿ; pōut, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = çhan. -tion, -sion = çhün; -çion, -çion = çhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = çhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***in-clōis'-tēr**, *v. t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and *cloister* (q. v.).] To shut up in a cloister; to inclose.

"Incloisters here this narrow floor."
Lovelace: *Death of Mrs. Elizabeth Filmer.*

in-clōse', *v. t.* [ENCLOSE.]

1. To shut in, to shut up; to surround or confine on all sides; to encompass; to close in all round.

"Shall one, and he inclosed within your wall,
One rash, imprisoned warrior vanquish all."
Pitt: *Virgil's Aeneid*, ix.

2. To fence in; to separate from common ground by a fence.

"There are cases in which the lord may inclose and abridge the common."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 8.

3. To put into or cover with a case, wrapper, or envelope; to put one thing inside another for transmission or carriage.

"I now dispatch the inclosed copies of the treaty."—*Sir W. Temple: Letter to Lord Arlington.*

*4. To harness; to put into harness. (*Chapman.*)

in-clōs'-ēr, *s.* [ENCLOSER.]

in-clōs'-ūre, **en-clōs'-ūre** (*s* as *zh*), *s.* [Eng. *inclos(e)*; *-ure*.]

1. The act of inclosing; specif., the act of separating or cutting off land from common land by a fence.

"There are many difficulties . . . in acting upon them, which has led to many enclosures being effected under private Acts of Parliament."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 8.

2. The state of being inclosed, shut in, or encompassed.

3. That which is inclosed; a space of ground inclosed or fenced in. (Often of something, as a document, check, or other article of value, sent inside a letter.)

"The two fountains . . . rose within the inclosure."—*Guardian*, No. 173.

*4. That which incloses or shuts in, as a fence.

"Breaking our inclosures every morn."
Browne: *Brit. Pastorals*, bk. i., s. 3.

inclosure acts, *s. pl.*

Eng. Law: Numerous acts regulating the subject of inclosures. [COMMON, C. ¶.]

inclosure commissioners, *s. pl.*

Eng. Law: Commissioners appointed under the Inclosure Acts.

***in-clōud'**, *v. t.* Another spelling of ENCLOUD (q. v.).

in-clāde', *v. t.* [Lat. *includo*, from *in*=in, and *clādo*=to shut; Fr. *enclore*; Sp. & Port. *incluיר*; Ital. *includere*.]

1. To inclose, to shut in, to confine within, to contain, to hold.

"Anchises . . . in pleasant vale surveyeng was
The soules included there."
Phaer: *Virgil's Aeneid*, vi.

2. To comprise, to comprehend, to contain. (Of material and immaterial things.)

"Whether it [Flanders] only bordered upon, or included the lower parts of the vast woods of Ardenne."—*Sir W. Temple: The United Provinces*, ch. i.

*3. To terminate, to conclude.

"We will include all jars with triumphs."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, v. 4.

¶ For the difference between to include and to comprise, see COMPRISE.

in-clūd'-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [INCLUDE.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Inclosed, contained, comprised, comprehended.

2. *Bot. (of stamens, styles, &c.)*: Not projecting beyond the mouth of the corolla.

in-clūd'-ī-ble, *a.* [Eng. *include*; *-able*.] Capable of being included.

in-clūd'-sa, *s. pl.* [Neut. nom. pl. of *inclusus*, *pa. par. of includo*=to shut in.]

Zool.: In Cuvier's classification, the fifth family of Testaceous Acephala. It consisted of bivalve mollusks, with a double tube projecting from the gaping shell. It included *Mya*, *Solen*, *Teredo*, &c.

in-clūd'-gion, *s.* [Latin *inclusio*, from *inclusus*, *pa. par. of includo*=to include (q. v.).] The act of including, comprising, or comprehending; the state of being included.

"To make no peace without the inclusion of their allies."—*Temple: To the Duke of Ormond* (1673).

in-clū'-sive, *a.* [Fr. *inclusif*, from Lat. *inclusus*, *pa. par. of includo*; Ital. & Sp. *inclusivo*.]

1. Including, inclosing, containing, comprehending, encircling.

"The Persian, zealous to reject
Altar and image, and the inclusive walls
And roofs of temples built by human hands."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

2. Comprehended in the sum or number; comprehending the stated limits or extremes; as from Wednesday to Saturday *inclusive*, that is, all the days between Tuesday and Sunday.

*3. Included, contained.

"Each note inclusive melody reveals."

Brooke: *Universal Beauty*, bk. ii.

in-clū'-sive-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *inclusive*; *-ly*.] In an inclusive manner; so as to include.

"From the first to the twentieth verse *inclusively*."—*Bp. Bull: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

in-cōach', *v. t.* Another spelling of ENCOACH (q. v.).

***in-cō-act'**, ***in-cō-act'-ēd**, *a.* [Lat. *incoactus*, from *in*=not, and *coactus*, *pa. par. of cogo*=to compel.] Not compelled; not under compulsion; unconstrained.

in-cō-āg'-u-la-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *coagulable* (q. v.).] Incapable of coagulation or concretion.

"The remaining and *incoagulable* part of it."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 627.

in-cō-a-lēs'-cence, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *coalescence* (q. v.).] Want or absence of coalescence.

***in-cōct'-ēd**, *a.* [Lat. *incoctus*, from *in*=not, and *coctus*, *pa. par. of coquo*=to cook.] Not digested, indigestible.

in-cō-ēr'-cī-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and English *coercible* (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: That cannot be coerced or compelled; incapable of being compelled or forced.

2. *Chem.*: A term formerly applied to certain gases, incapable of being reduced to a liquid form by any amount of pressure.

3. A term sometimes applied to the imponderable fluids—heat, light, electricity, &c.—which cannot be confined in or excluded from vessels like ordinary gases.

***in-cō-ēx'-ist'-ence**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *coexistence* (q. v.).] The quality or state of not being coexistent; non-association of existence.

"The coexistence, or *incoexistence* (if I may so say) of different ideas."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. iv., ch. iii., § 12.

in-cō-g', *a. or adv.* An abbreviation for INCOGNITO (q. v.).

***in-cō-g'-it-a-bil'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Prefix *in-* (2), and Eng. *cogitability* (q. v.).] The quality of being incogitable, or incapable of being made the object of thought.

***in-cō-g'-it-a-ble**, ***in-cog-yt-a-ble**, *a.* [Latin *incogitabilis*, from *in*=not, and *cogito*=to think.] Not cogitable; that cannot be thought of; incapable of being made the object of thought.

***in-cō-g'-i-tānce**, ***in-cō-g'-i-tān-cŷ**, *s.* [Latin *incogitantia*=thoughtlessness, from *in*=not, and *cogitantia*=thought; *cogito*=to think.] Want of thought; want of the power of thinking.

"The stupid and merely vegetable state of *incogitancy*."—*Decay of Piety*.

***in-cō-g'-i-tānt**, *a.* [Lat. *incogitans*, from *in*=not, and *cogitans*, *pr. par. of cogito*=to think.] Thoughtless; not thinking; heedless.

"The bar will blush at this most *incogitant* woodcock."—*Milton: Colasterion*.

***in-cō-g'-i-tānt-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *incogitant*; *-ly*.] In a thoughtless manner; thoughtlessly; without thought or consideration.

"I do not *incogitantly* speak of irregularities."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 217.

***in-cō-g'-i-tā-tive**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and English *cogitative* (q. v.).] Wanting the power of thought.

Cogitative and *incogitative* beings: which to our present purpose, if for nothing else, are, perhaps, better terms than material and immaterial."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. iv., ch. x., § 9.

***in-cō-g'-i-tā-tiv'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *incogitativ(e)*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being incogitative; want of thought or the power of thinking.

"God may superadd a faculty of thinking to *incogitativity*."—*Wollaston: Religion of Nature*, § 8.

in-cō-g'-nī-tā, *s.* [Ital.] [INCOGNITO.] A female who is unknown or in disguise; the state of a female who is unknown or in disguise.

in-cō-g'-nī-tō, *a. or adv. & s.* [Ital., from Latin *incognitus*=unknown: *in*=not, and *cognitus*, *pa. par. of cognosco*=to know.]

A. As *adj. or adv.*: Unknown; in disguise or concealment; in or under an assumed name or character.

"A Jew may travel *incognito* from Perpignan to Lisbon."—*Swinburne: Travels in Spain*, let. 9.

B. As substantive:

1. One who is unknown, in disguise, or under an assumed name or character.

2. The state of being unknown or in disguise; the assumption of an assumed name or character; as, He preserved his *incognito*.

***in-cōg'-niz-a-ble**, ***in-cōg'-niz-a-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *cognizable* (q. v.).] Not cognizable; incapable of being known, recognized, or distinguished; incapable of being explored or investigated.

"Ah! let us make no claim
On life's incognisable sea,
To too exact a steering of our way."
Matthew Arnold: *Human Life*.

***in-cōg'-niz-ance**, ***in-cōg'-niz-ance**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *cognizance* (q. v.).] A failure to know, recognize, or understand.

***in-cōg'-nōs-cī-bil'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *incognoscible*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being incognoscible. (*Southey: The Doctor*, interchap. xix.)

***in-cōg'-nōs-cī-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *cognoscible* (q. v.).] Not cognoscible; incapable of being known, comprehended, or distinguished; incognizable. (*Southey: The Doctor*, interchap. xx.)

in-cō-hēr'-ence, **in-cō-hēr'-en-cŷ**, *s.* [French *incohérence*, from Lat. *in*=not, and *coherens*=cohering. [COHERENT].]

1. The quality of being incoherent; want or absence of cohesion or adherence; looseness or unconnected state of material parts, as in a powder.

"The smallness and *incoherence* of the parts do make them easy to put into motion."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 388.

2. Want of coherence or connection in ideas, language, &c.; incongruity; inconsequence; inconsistency; want of agreement or connection of parts, as of an argument, a principle, &c.

"There is an *incoherence* in their words now."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

3. An incoherent, inconsistent, or disconnected statement.

"Their crude *incoherencies*, saucy familiarities with God, and nauseous tautologies."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 1.

in-cō-hēr'-ent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *in*=not, and *coherens*=cohering, *pr. par. of cohereo*=to stick together; Ital. *incoerente*; Sp. *incoherente*.] [COHERENT.]

1. Wanting cohesion of parts; loose; disconnected, as the particles of a powder.

"The dash of the waves has destroyed large tracts of land where the cliffs are composed of soft and incoherent materials."—*Darwins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. xiv.

2. Wanting in coherence or connection; inconsequential; inconsistent; wanting in agreement or dependence of one part upon another.

"And on the thought my words broke forth,
All *incoherent* as they were."
Byron: *Mazeppa*, vi.

***in-cō-hēr'-ent-īf'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *incoherent*, and Lat. *facio*=to make.] Causing incoherence. (*Cole-ridge*.)

in-cō-hēr'-ent-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *incoherent*; *-ly*.] In an incoherent manner; without coherence of parts.

"A little too *incoherently* to be rightly understood."—*Guardian*, No. 56.

in-cō-hēr'-ent-ness, *s.* [Eng. *incoherent*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being incoherent; want of coherence; incoherence.

***in-cō-hēr'-īng**, *a.* [Prefix *in-* (2), and English *cohering*.] Not cohering; wanting cohesion of parts.

"They entirely, or for the most part, consist of *lax inhering earth*."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

***in-cō-in'-cī-dence**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *coincidence* (q. v.).] Want or absence of coincidence or agreement.

***in-cō-in'-cī-dent**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and *coincident* (q. v.).] Not coincident or coinciding; not agreeing in time, place, or principle.

***in-cō-lūm'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Latin *incolumitas*, from *incolumis*=safe.] Safety, security.

"The *incolumity* and welfare of a country."—*Hewel: Letters*.

***in-cōm-bine'**, *v. i.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *combine* (q. v.).] To refuse to combine together; to disagree; to differ.

"Two incoherent and *incombining* dispositions."—*Milton: Doct. and Discip. of Divorce*, bk. i., ch. i.

***in-com-brous**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *combrous* (q. v.).] Cumbersome, cumbersome.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***in-côm-bûs-ti-bil'-i-tÿ**, s. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *combustibility* (q. v.).] The quality or state of being incombustible.

"The stone in the Apennines is remarkable for its shining quality, and the amianthus for its incombustibility."—Ray: *On the Creation*, pt. ii.

in-côm-bûs-ti-ble, a. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *combustible* (q. v.).] That cannot be consumed by fire; incapable of being burnt, decomposed, or consumed by fire.

"The lean and incombustible corpuscles of air."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 103.

***in-côm-bûs-ti-ble-ness**, s. [Eng. *incombustible-ness*.] The same as INCOMBUSTIBILITY (q. v.).

***in-côm-bûs-ti-blÿ**, adv. [English *incombustiblely*.] In an incombustible manner; so as to resist combustion.

in-côme, s. [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *come* (q. v.).] 1. A coming in; an entrance.

"At mine income I lowed lowe."

Drant: *Horace*, bk. i., sat. 6.

*2. The coming in, the accomplishment, the fulfillment.

"Pain pays the income of each precious thing."—Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 334.

3. That gain which a person derives from his labor, business, profession, or property of any kind; the annual receipts of any person or corporation; the receipts or emoluments regularly accruing from an office or property.

"Friend Jerkin had an income clear,
Some fifteen pounds, or more, a year."

Lloyd: *Spirit of Contradiction*.

4. A disease affecting any part of the body, which has no known or apparent cause, as distinguished from a disease induced by accident or contagion. (*Scotch*.)

*5. Inspiration.

"A lowly-minded Christian talks of no immediate incomes or communications."—Glanvill: *Sermon* 1.

income-tax, s.

1. *Polit. Econ.*: A tax, for State purposes, upon a person's income.

in-côm-êr, s. [Eng. *incom(e)*; -er.]

1. One who comes in; one who succeeds another, as a tenant of a house, business, &c.

*2. One who is resident in a place, but is not a native.

3. One who enters a company, society, or meeting.

in-côm-ing, ***in-com-ming**, a. & s. [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *coming* (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. Coming in or entering into possession, as a tenant, &c.

2. Coming in or accruing, as the produce or result of labor, business, property, &c.

"The farmer should have a full incoming profit on the product of his labor."—Burke: *On Scarcity*.

3. Ensuing, following; as, the *incoming* week. (*Scotch*.)

B. As substantive:

1. The act of coming in or entering; an entrance.

"Hee at his first incoming charged his speare
At him."—Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. iv. 40.

2. That which comes in; income, gain, revenue.

***in-côm-i-tÿ**, s. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *comity* (q. v.).] Want of comity or courtesy; incivility, rudeness.

in-côm-mens-u-ra-bil'-i-tÿ, s. [Eng. *incommensurable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being incommensurable.

"Aristotle mentions the incommensurability of the diagonal of a square to its side."—Reid: *On the Intellect*, Powers, ess. 6, ch. vii.

in-côm-mens-u-ra-ble, a. & s. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *commensurable* (q. v.).]

A. As adj.: Two quantities of the same kind are incommensurable with respect to each other, when they have not a common unit—that is, when there is no quantity of the same kind so small that it is contained in both an exact number of times. Thus the diagonal and side of a square are incommensurable, for it has been shown that if we denote the side of the square by 1, the diagonal will be denoted by $\sqrt{2}$; but $\sqrt{2}$ is incommensurable with 1, because the square root of an imperfect square cannot be expressed in exact terms of 1.

"The one hundred and seventeenth proposition of Euclid's tenth book proves the side and diagonal of a square to be incommensurable."—Boyle: *Works*, iv. 418.

B. As subst.: One of two or more quantities which are incommensurable.

in-côm-mens-u-ra-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *incommensurable-ness*.] The quality or state of being incommensurable; incommensurability.

"The incommensurableness of the side and diagonal of a square."—Boyle: *Works*, iv. 468.

in-côm-mens-u-ra-blÿ, adv. [English *incommensurablely*.] In an incommensurable manner.

in-côm-mens-u-rate, adj. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *commensurate* (q. v.).]

1. Not commensurate; not admitting of a common measure; incommensurable.

"Though the less space be incommensurate to the greater."—Holden: *On Time*.

2. Not adequate or sufficient; not of adequate or equal measure; inadequate.

"His improvement grows continually more incommensurate to his life."—Rambler, No. 127.

in-côm-mens-u-rate-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *incommensurate*; -ly.] In an incommensurate manner; not in equal or due measure or proportion.

in-côm-mens-u-rate-ness, s. [Eng. *incommensurate-ness*.] The quality or state of being incommensurate.

in-côm-mis-c-i-ble, a. [Pref. *in-* (2); Lat. *com-* = with, and Eng. *miscible* (q. v.).] That cannot be commixed or mixed together.

in-côm-mix-ture, s. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *commixture* (q. v.).] A state of not being mixed or mingled; a state of separation.

"In what parity and incommixture the language of that people stood."—Browne: *Miscellanies*, tract viii.

***in-côm-mô-dâ-te**, v. t. [Lat. *incommodatus*, pa. par. of *incommodo*, from *incommodus* = inconvenient: *in* = not, and *commodus* = convenient.] To incommode, to inconvenience.

"Incommodated with a troubled and abated instrument."—Bp. Hall: *Funeral Sermon on Lady Carbery*.

***in-côm-mô-dâ-tion**, s. [INCOMMODATE.] A state of being incommoded or inconvenienced.

in-côm-mô-de, v. t. [Fr. *incommoder*, from Lat. *incommodo*, from *incommodus*.] [INCOMMODATE.] To cause trouble or inconvenience to; to hinder, to trouble, to disquiet, to embarrass, to wrong, to discommode, to inconvenience.

"They . . . would have poisoned, starved, or greatly incommoded one another."—Derham: *Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. ix.

***in-côm-mô-de**, s. [INCOMMODE, v.] That which incommodes; an inconvenience; embarrassment, hindrance, obstruction.

"In avoiding sundry incommodes and inconveniences that might follow thereof."—Sturpe: *Memorials* (an. 1518).

***in-côm-mô-de-mënt**, s. [English *incommodate*; -ment.] The act of incommoding; the state of being incommoded.

in-côm-mô-di-ôus, a. [Lat. *incommodus*.] Not commodious; that incommodes or inconveniences; inconvenient, embarrassing, annoying.

"Horribly cumbersome and incommodious."—Cowley: *Essays*; *Of Greatness*.

in-côm-mô-di-ôus-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *incommodiously*; -ly.] In an incommodious, inconvenient, or embarrassing manner; inconveniently.

"Long time elapsed or e'er our rugged sires
Complained, though incommodiously pent in,
And ill at ease."—Couper: *Task*, i. 69.

in-côm-mô-di-ôus-ness, s. [Eng. *incommodious-ness*.] The quality or state of being incommodious; inconvenience, incommodity.

"Diseases, disorders, and the incommodiousness of external nature, are inconsistent with happiness."—Burnet: *Theory of the Earth*.

in-côm-mô-d-i-tÿ, s. [Fr. *incommodité*, from Latin *incommoditatem*, accus. of *incommoditas*, from *incommodus* = inconvenient.] Inconvenience, trouble.

"Had I not found incommodity there, I had not forsaken it at all."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

in-côm-mun-i-ca-bil'-i-tÿ, s. [Prefix *in-* (2), and Eng. *communicability* (q. v.).] The quality or state of being incommunicable.

"The incommunicability of this peace with many of his church."—Hales: *Remains*, p. 181.

in-côm-mu-ni-ca-ble, adj. [Fr.] [COMMUNICABLE.]

1. That cannot be communicated, imparted to, or shared with another.

"Such glooms immerse
That incommunicable sight."

Shelley: *Revolt of Islam*, i. 60.

2. That cannot be communicated, imparted, or told to another.

"The infiniteness of his duration is . . . incommunicable to any created being."—Hale: *Orig. of Mankind*, p. 117.

*3. Incommunicative; not inclined to communicate information to others. (*Southey*.)

in-côm-mun-i-ca-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *incommunicable-ness*.] The same as INCOMMUNICABILITY (q. v.).

in-côm-mun-i-ca-blÿ, adv. [Eng. *incommunicablely*.] In an incommunicable manner; in a manner not to be communicated or imparted.

"To annihilate is . . . as incommunicably the effect of a power divine, and above nature, as is creation itself."—Hakewill: *On Providence*.

in-côm-mun-i-cat-ing, a. [Pref. *in-* (2); Eng. *communicative* (q. v.).] Having no communication or intercourse with each other.

"The administration was by several incommunicating hands."—Hale: *Common Law*.

in-côm-mun-i-cat-ive, a. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *communicative* (q. v.).]

1. Not communicative; not free or ready to communicate or impart to others.

2. Not disposed to hold intercourse, communion, or fellowship with others; reserved.

in-côm-mun-i-cat-ive-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *incommunicative*; -ly.] In an incommunicative manner.

in-côm-mun-i-cat-ive-ness, s. [Eng. *incommunicative-ness*.] The quality or state of being incommunicative; reserve.

in-côm-mut-a-bil'-i-tÿ, s. [English *incommutability*; -ity.] The quality or state of being incommutable.

in-côm-mut-a-ble, a. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *commutable* (q. v.).] Not commutable; that cannot be exchanged with another.

in-côm-mut-a-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *incommutable-ness*.] The quality or state of being incommutable; incommutability.

in-côm-mut-a-blÿ, adv. [Eng. *incommutably*.] In an incommutable manner; without reciprocal change.

in-côm-pact, ***in-côm-pact'-êd**, a. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *compact*, *compacted*, (q. v.).] Not compact; not having the parts joined together; not solid.

"The other four elements might be variously blended, but would remain incompact."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 546.

in-côm-par-a-ble, a. [Fr., from Lat. *incomparabilis*; Sp. *incomparable*; Ital. *incomparabile*.] Not comparable; excellent above compare; admitting of no comparison with others; unequaled, peerless.

"His excellent majesty and incomparable nature."—Wilkins: *Natural Religion*, bk. i., ch. xii.

in-côm-par-a-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *incomparable-ness*.] The quality or state of being incomparable; excellence beyond comparison.

in-côm-par-a-blÿ, adv. [Eng. *incomparably*.] In an incomparable manner or degree; beyond comparison or competition.

"He was, for example, an incomparably better administrator than Torrington."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

in-côm-pared, a. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *compared* (q. v.).] Beyond compare; incomparable, matchless.

"That Mantuan poet's incomparable spirit."

Spenser: *To Sir F. Walsingham*.

in-côm-päss, v. t. [ENCOMPASS.]

in-côm-päs-sion, (sion as shôn), s. [Pref. *in-* (2), and English *compassion* (q. v.).] Want of compassion or pity.

"We are full of incompassion."—Saunderson: *Serm.*

in-côm-päs-sion-ate (sion as shôn), a. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *compassionate* (q. v.).] Without compassion; void of pity or tenderness.

in-côm-päs-sion-ate-lÿ (sion as shôn), adv. [English *incompassionately*.] In an incompassionate manner; without pity or compassion.

in-côm-päs-sion-ate-ness (sion as shôn), s. [Eng. *incompassionate-ness*.] The quality or state of being incompassionate; want of compassion or pity.

in-côm-pät-i-bil'-i-tÿ, s. [Fr. *incompatibilité*, from *incompatible*; Sp. *incompatibilidad*; Ital. *incompatibilità*.] The quality or state of being incompatible; inconsistency.

"The incompatibility or agreeableness of incidents."—Burke: *Hints for an Essay on the Drama*.

in-côm-pät-i-ble, ***in-côm-pët'-i-ble**, a. & s. [Fr.] [COMPATIBLE.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Inconsistent with something else, or between themselves; incapable of harmonizing or subsisting with something else; incongruous.

"That a belief in creation is incompatible with a philosophy of the Absolute was clearly seen by Fichte."—G. Mansel: *Bampton Lectures*, ii. (Note 22.)

† It was formerly followed by *to*, now only by *with*.

II. Technically:

1. *Logic*: [INCOMPATIBLE-TERMS.]

2. *Pharm.*: A term used of medicines not suitable to be prescribed together, because one would counteract the effect of the other.

bôil, bôÿ; pôüt, jôwî; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shän. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

B. As subst.: One of two or more things which cannot co-exist: specif., in chemistry, one of two or more salts or other substances which cannot be united in solution without decomposition or chemical change.

incompatible-terms, s. pl.

Logic: Terms which cannot both be affirmed of the same subject.

in-côm-pât'-i-ble-nêss, s. [Eng. *incompatible*; -ness.] The quality or state of being incompatible; incompatibility.

"The incompatibility of space and spirit."—Law: *Enquiry*, ch. iv.

in-côm-pât'-i-blý, adv. [Eng. *incompatib(ly)*; -ly.] In an incompatible manner; inconsistently.

***in-côm-pên-sa-ble, a.** [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *compensable* (q. v.).] Not compensable; incapable of being compensated.

in-côm-pê-tençe, in-côm-pê-ten-çý, s. [Fr. *incompétence*; Sp. *incompetencia*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: The quality or state of being incompetent; want of competence, qualification, or adequate ability; incapacity, inadequacy; inability physical, moral, or intellectual.

"And therefore no incompetency of mine
Could do them wrong."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. viii.

II. Law:

1. Want of legal fitness to be heard as a witness in a trial in court, or to sit as a juror, or to enter into any legal contract; legal disqualification.

2. Want of jurisdiction on the part of a judge to hear or take cognizance of a case brought before him.

in-côm-pê-tent, a. [Fr., from Lat. *incompetens*; Ger. *incompetent*; Sp. & Ital. *incompetente*.] 1. Not competent; lacking adequate power, means, capacity, or qualifications to perform any act or duties; incapable, unfit.

"Incompetent as he was, he bore a commission which gave him military rank in Scotland next to Dundee."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. Wanting legal or constitutional fitness or qualification; not permissible, not admissible; as, an incompetent witness, an incompetent defense.

3. Inadequate, insufficient.

"By this means all the motion in the universe must proceed from external impulse alone—an incompetent cause for the formation of a world."—Bentley. (Todd.)

in-côm-pê-tent-ly, adv. [Eng. *incompetent*; -ly.] In an incompetent manner; inadequately, insufficiently.

in-côm-pê-t-i-ble, a. [INCOMPATIBLE.]

in-côm-plê-ta, s. pl. [Lat., *nomin. fem. pl.* of *incompletus*=incomplete: *in*=not, and *completus*=complete (q. v.).]

Bot.: Apetalous plants, a sub-class of Exogens. (Lindley: *Nat. Syst. Bot.*)

in-côm-plê-te, a. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *complete* (q. v.).] Not complete, not finished, not perfect; imperfect.

"The measures of his government must become disjointed and incomplete."—Baird: *Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 14.

incomplete-equation, s.

Math.: An equation, some of whose terms are wanting; or an equation in which the co-efficient of some one or more of the powers of the unknown quantity is equal to 0.

incomplete-flower, s.

Bot. (of a flower): Destitute of calyx, corolla, or of both.

in-côm-plê-te-ly, adv. [Eng. *incomplete*; -ly.] In an incomplete manner; imperfectly.

"When one was accused of any crime which was proved incompletely."—Burnet: *Hist. Reform.* (an. 1522).

in-côm-plê-te-nêss, s. [Eng. *incomplete*; -ness.] The quality or state of being incomplete; incompleteness, imperfectness.

"The incompleteness of the theory of cold."—Boyle: *Works*, ii. 499.

in-côm-plê-tion, s. [Pref. *in-* (2), and English *completion* (q. v.).] Want of completion or completeness; incompleteness.

***in-côm-plê-x, a.** [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *complex* (q. v.).] Not complex, simple.

"The ear is in birds the most simple and incomplex of any animal's ear."—Derham: *Physico-Theology*, bk. vii., ch. ii. (Note 4.)

in-côm-pli'-a-ble, a. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *compliant* (q. v.).] Not disposed to comply; not compliant; incontinent.

in-côm-pli'-ance, s. [Pref. *in-* (2), and English *compliance* (q. v.).] The quality or state of being incontinent; refusal or failure to comply; unyielding, impracticable, or intractable temper.

"Caused by the incontinence of such as opposed the rights."—Styrie: *Life of Parker* (an. 1565).

in-côm-pli'-ant, a. [Pref. *in-* (2), and English *compliant* (q. v.).] Not compliant; indisposed or refusing to yield to solicitation or request; intractable.

"We find three incontinent prelates more this year under confinement."—Styrie: *Memorials* (an. 1550).

in-côm-pli'-ant-ly, adv. [Eng. *incompliant*; -ly.] In an incontinent manner; not compliantly.

***in-côm-pôrt'-a-ble, a.** [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *comportable*.] Intolerable. (North: *Examen*, p. 39.)

***in-côm-pôsed, a.** [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *composed* (q. v.).] Put out of order; disturbed, discomposed, disquieted.

"The strong laborious ox, of honest front,
Which incomposed he shakes."

Thomson: *Summer*, 491.

***in-côm-pô-êd-nêss, s.** [English *incomposed*; -ness.] The quality or state of being incomposed.

in-côm-pô-ê-te, a. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *composite* (q. v.).] Not composite; not compound; simple.

incomposite-number, s. The same as PRIME-NUMBER (q. v.).

in-côm-pô-si-blil'-i-ty, s. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *impossibility* (q. v.).] The quality or state of being impossible; incapability of joint existence; inconsistency with something.

"The impossibility of infinitude with multitude."—Hale: *Origin of Mankind*, p. 109.

***in-côm-pô-si-ble, a.** [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *impossible* (q. v.).] Incapable of joint existence; not possible together; inconsistent, incompatible.

"By an actual attendance to things impossible."—Bishop Taylor: *Rule of Conscience*, bk. iv., ch. i.

***in-côm-prê-hênse, a.** [Lat. *in*=not, and *comprehensus*, *pa. par.* of *comprehendo*=to understand.] Incomprehensible. (Marston.)

in-côm-prê-hên-si-blil'-i-ty, s. [Fr. *impréhensibilité*, from *impréhensible*.] The quality or state of being incomprehensible, or beyond the reach of human intellect; inconceivableness.

"Alleging incomprehensibility for one of its properties."—Law: *Enquiry of Space*, ch. i.

in-côm-prê-hên-si-ble, a. [Fr.] [COMPREHENSIBLE.]

1. Impossible to be contained within limits.

"Spaces incomprehensible, for such
Their distance argues."

Milton: *P. L.*, viii. 20.

2. Impossible to be comprehended, conceived, or understood; beyond the reach of human intellect; inconceivable.

in-côm-prê-hên-si-ble-nêss, s. [Eng. *incomprehensible*; -ness.] The quality or state of being incomprehensible; inconceivableness.

"Incomprehensibility of the joys of another world."—Stillington: *Works*, vol. iv., ser. 4.

in-côm-prê-hên-si-blý, adv. [Eng. *incomprehensib(ly)*; -ly.] In an incomprehensible manner or degree; inconceivably.

***in-côm-prê-hên-si-on, s.** [Prefix *in-* (2), and Eng. *comprehension* (q. v.).] Want of comprehension or understanding.

"The remote standing or placing thereof that breedeth these mazes and incomprehensions."—Bacon: *Advancement of Learning*, bk. ii.

in-côm-prê-hên-si-ve, a. [Prefix *in-* (2), and Eng. *comprehensive* (q. v.).]

1. Not comprehensive; limited; not extensive.

2. Not confined; unlimited.

"Wisdom dwells replete,
Incomprehensive through his sacred seat."

Brooke: *Universal Beauty*, bk. iii.

***in-côm-prê-hên-si-ve-ly, adv.** [Eng. *incomprehensive*; -ly.] Not comprehensively; in a limited manner or degree.

***in-côm-prê-hên-si-ve-nêss, s.** [Eng. *incomprehensive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being incomprehensive.

in-côm-prê-si-blil'-i-ty, s. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *compressibility* (q. v.).] The quality or state of being incompressible or of being incapable of compression; incapacity to be compressed.

in-côm-prê-si-ble, a. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *compressible* (q. v.).] That cannot be compressed; incapable of being compressed by force into less space or compass; resisting compression.

***in-côm-prê-si-ble-nêss, s.** [Eng. *incompressible*; -ness.] The same as INCOMPRESSIBILITY (q. v.).

***in-côm-pû-t'-a-ble, a.** [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *computable* (q. v.).] Not computable; incapable of being computed, reckoned, or calculated.

in-côn-céal'-a-ble, a. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *concealable* (q. v.).] Not concealable; that cannot be concealed; incapable of concealment.

"The inconceivable imperfections of ourselves will hourly prompt us our corruption."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. x.

in-côn-cêiv-a-blil'-i-ty, s. [Eng. *inconceivable*; -ity.] The same as INCONCEIVABLENESS (q. v.).

in-côn-cêiv'-a-ble, a. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *conceivable* (q. v.).] Not conceivable; incomprehensible; that cannot be conceived by the mind; incapable of being explained by the human intellect or according to known principles or agencies.

"Agents that are not only invisible but inconceivable."—Boyle: *Works*, iii. 278.

in-côn-cêiv'-a-ble-nêss, s. [Eng. *inconceivable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being inconceivable; incomprehensibility.

"The unaccountableness and inconceivableness of other gospel-doctrines."—Sharp: *Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 13.

in-côn-cêiv'-a-blý, adv. [Eng. *inconceivab(ly)*; -ly.] In an inconceivable manner or degree; in a manner or degree beyond human comprehension.

"This vital warmth too cold, these visual orbs,
Though inconceivably endowed, too dim."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

***in-côn-cêp'-ti-ble, a.** [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *conceivable* (q. v.).] Not conceivable in the mind; not conceivable; inconceivable.

"It is inconceivable how any such man that hath stood the shock of an eternal duration without corruption, should after be corrupted."—Hale: *Origin of Mankind*, p. 86.

in-côn-cêrn'-ing, a. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *concerning*.] Not of concern; trivial; unimportant.

***in-côn-cîn-a, a.** [Lat. *inconcinuus*.] Unsuitable; incongruous.

"Inconcinuous molecule—i. e., atoms of different magnitude and figures."—Cudworth: *Intell. System*, p. 16.

***in-côn-cîn-nl'-i-ty, s.** [Lat. *inconcinuitas*, from *inconcinuus*.] Want of concinnity; unsuitableness; incongruousness.

***in-côn-cîn-noûs, a.** [Lat. *inconcinuus*.] Unsuitable; incongruous; disagreeable to the ear; discordant.

***in-côn-clûd'-ent, a.** [Lat. *in*=not, and *concludens*, *pr. par.* of *concludo*=to conclude.] Not conclusive; inferring no consequence.

"The depositions of witnesses themselves, as being false, various, contrariant, single, inconcludent."—Ayliffe: *Parergon*.

***in-côn-clûd'-ing, a.** [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *concluding*.] Inferring no consequence.

***in-côn-clû-si-ve, a.** [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *conclusive* (q. v.).] Not conclusive; not concluding, closing, or settling a point in debate or a doubtful question; producing no conclusion; not exhibiting or containing cogent evidence.

"In an age of contemporary registration, the accounts are obscure and inconclusive."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ii. 318.

in-côn-clû-si-ve-ly, adv. [Eng. *inconclusive*; -ly.] In an inconclusive manner.

in-côn-clû-si-ve-nêss, s. [Eng. *inconclusive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being inconclusive.

***in-côn-coct', *in-côn-coct'-ed, a.** [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *concoct*, *concocted* (q. v.).] Not concocted; not matured or ripened; immature.

"It is all that while crude and inconcoct."—Bacon: *Natural History*, § 888.

***in-côn-coct'-tion, s.** [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *concoction* (q. v.).] The state of being inconcoct, immatured, or unripe; immaturity.

"Inconcoction, which is a kind of putrefaction."—Bacon: *Natural History*, § 888.

***in-côn-crê-te, a.** [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *concrete*.] Not concrete; abstract. (Andrews: *Sermons*, i. 88.)

in-côn-cûr'-ring, a. [Pref. *in-* (2), and English *concurring* (q. v.).] Not concurring; not in agreement.

"They derive effects not only from inconcurring causes, but things devoid of all efficiency."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

***in-côn-cûs'-si-ble, a.** [Lat. *in*=not, and *concussibilis*=that can be shaken; concussible (q. v.).] Not concussible; incapable of being shaken.

in-côn-dên-sa-blil'-i-ty, s. [Eng. *incondensable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being incondensable.

in-côn-dên-sa-ble, a. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *condensable* (q. v.).] Not condensable; incapable of being condensed or made more dense or compact.

in-côn-dên-si-blil'-i-ty, s. [INCONDENSABILITY.]

in-côn-dên-si-ble, a. [INCONDENSABLE.]

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôr, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = â. qu = kw.

***in-côn'-dite**, *a.* [Latin *inconditus*, from *in-*=not, and *conditus*, pa. par. of *condo*=to store up, to lay together: *con*=cum=with, and *do*=to give, to place.] Irregular, disarranged, confused, disordered, ill-composed, rude.

"Now sportive youth
Carol incondite rhimes." *Philips: Cider*, ii.

***in-côn-di-tion-â-l**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *conditional* (q. v.).] Not conditional; without any condition or limitation; unrestricted by any terms; unconditional.

"From that which is but true in a qualified sense, an unconditional and absolute verity is inferred."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. i, ch. iv.

***in-côn-di-tion-ate**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *conditionate* (q. v.).] Free from conditions, limitations, or stipulations; unconditional, free, unrestricted.

"An eternal, unchangeable, and inconditionate decree of election or reprobation."—Boyle: *Works*, i, 277.

***in-côn-firm**, *v. t.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and English *confirm* (q. v.).] Not to confirm; to refuse or neglect to confirm.

***in-côn-form**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *conform*, *a.*] Disagreeing with; not conformed to. (*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 291.)

***in-côn-form-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *conformable* (q. v.).] Not conformable; not in conformity; unconformable.

***in-côn-form-i-ty**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and English *conformity* (q. v.).] Want of conformity; incompliance with the practice, rules, customs, or principles of others; nonconformity.

"Utter incoformity with the Church of Rome was not an extremity wherunto we should be drawn for a time."—Hooker: *Ecclesiastical Polity*.

***in-côn-fused**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *confused* (q. v.).] Not confused; distinct, separate.

"The voice of man or birds will enter into a small cranny incofused."—Bacon: *Natural History*, § 192.

***in-côn-fu-gion**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *confusion* (q. v.).] Freedom from confusion; distinction.

"The incofufion in species visible."—Bacon: *Natural History*, § 192.

***in-côn-fut-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *confutable* (q. v.).] That cannot be confuted or disproved.

***in-côn-fut-a-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *inconfutab(ly)*; *-ly*.] In an inconfutable or unanswerable manner; unanswerably.

"Eternally and inconfutably."—Taylor: *Diss. from Popery*, ch. i, § 1.

***in-côn-géal-a-ble**, ***in-con-gel-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *congealable* (q. v.).] Not congealable; incapable of being congealed or frozen.

"The incoingeable liquor reached into the pipe."—Boyle: *Works*, ii, 601.

***in-côn-géal-a-ble-nèss**, *s.* [Eng. *incoingeable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being incoingeable.

***in-côn-gên-i-âl**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *congenial* (q. v.).] Not congenial, unsuitable; not of a like nature.

***in-côn-gên-i-âl-i-ty**, *s.* [Eng. *incongenial*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being incongenial; unlikeness of nature; unsuitableness.

***in-côn-grâ-ence**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *congruence* (q. v.).] The quality or state of being incongruent; want of congruence; unsuitableness, incongruity.

"The congruity or incongruence of the component particles of the liquor."—Boyle: *Works*, i, 391.

***in-côn-grâ-ent**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *congruent* (q. v.).] Not congruent, incongruous, unsuitable, inconsistent.

"It shall not be incongruent to our matter."—Elyot: *The Governor*, bk. i, ch. xiii.

***in-côn-gru-i-ty**, ***in-con-gru-i-tie**, *s.* [French *incongruité*.]

1. The quality or state of being incongruous; want of congruity; unsuitableness; inconsistency; impropriety.

"There is such a congruity or incongruity betwixt the terms of a proposition."—Wilkins: *Nat. Religion*, bk. i, ch. i.

2. Unsuitableness of one part to another; inconsistency of parts; want of symmetry.

"She, whom after what form soe'er we see,
Is discord and rude incongruity."

Donne: Anatomy of the World.

3. That which is incongruous; that which exhibits a want of congruity.

"To avoid absurdities and incongruities, is the same law established for both arts."—Dryden: *Du Fresnoy*.

***in-côn-grâ-ous**, *a.* [Lat. *incongruus*, from *in-*=not, and *congruus*=agreeing; Fr. *incongru*.] Not congruous; unsuitable; inconsistent; not fitting; improper; not harmonizing in parts.

"If meter be not incongruous to the nature of an epic composition."—Hurd: *Idea of Universal Poetry*.

***in-côn-grâ-ous-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *incongruous*; *-ly*.] In an incongruous manner; unsuitably; unfitly; inconsistently.

"He drops this construction; and passes very incongruously to the personification of art."—Blair: *Lect.* 23.

***in-côn-nect-éd**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *connected* (q. v.).] Not connected, unconnected, disconnected.

"A number of inconnected and quite different subjects."—Hurd: *On Epistolary Writing*.

***in-côn-nec-tion**, ***in-côn-nex-tion** (*x* as *ksh*), *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *connection*, *connexion* (q. v.).] Want of connection; a loose, disjointed state.

***in-côn-nex-ed**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), Eng. *connex*, and suff. *-ed*.] Not connected, unconnected, without connection.

***in-côn-nex-éd-ly**, *adv.* [English *inconnexed*; *-ly*.] In an unconnected manner; without any connection or dependence.

"Others ascribed hereto, as a cause, what perhaps but casually or inconnexedly succeeds."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv, ch. ix.

***in-côn-sci-ôn-a-ble** (*sci* as *sh*), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *conscionable* (q. v.).] Not conscionable; unable to discriminate between good and evil; having no conscience.

"So incofconscionable are these common people, and so little feeling have they of God, or their own souls' good."—Spenser: *On Ireland*.

***in-côn-sci-ous** (*sci* as *sh*), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *conscious* (q. v.).] Not conscious, unconscious.

"Hear thou, of Heav'n incofscious!"

Beattie: Judgment of Paris.

***in-côn-sé-quence**, *s.* [Latin *inconsequentia*, from *inconsequens*=inconsequent (q. v.); Fr. *incofsequence*; Ital. *incofsequenza*.] The quality or state of being inconsequent; inconclusiveness; want of logical argument.

"Strange! that you should not see the incofsequence of your own reasoning."—Hurd: *Letter to Rev. Dr. Leland*.

***in-côn-sé-quent**, *a.* [Lat. *inconsequens*, from *in-*=not, *con*=cum=together, and *sequens*, pr. par. of *sequor*=to follow; Fr. *incofsequent*; Ital. *incofsequenza*.] 1. Not following regularly from the premises; not consequential.

"[This] is illogical and incofsequent."—Glanvill: *Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. ii.

2. Not of consequence; of little or no moment.

***in-côn-sé-quên-tial** (*ti* as *sh*), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *consequential* (q. v.).] The quality or state of being inconsequential.

1. Not consequential; not following regularly or by logical inference or deduction from the premises; inconsequent.

"Upon other reasons it seems utterly incofsequential."—Hale: *Origin of Mankind*, p. 276.

2. Of little or no consequence or moment; trivial.

"My time is not wholly incofsequential."—Mad. D'Arblay: *Cecilia*, bk. ix, ch. iii.

***in-côn-sé-quên-ti-âl-i-ty** (*ti* as *sh*), *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *consequentiality* (q. v.).] The quality or state of being inconsequential.

***in-côn-sé-quên-ti-âl-ly** (*ti* as *sh*), *adv.* [Eng. *inconsequential*; *-ly*.] In an inconsequential manner; without regular or logical deduction or inference. (*Warburton: View of Bolingbroke's Philosophy*, let. 3.)

***in-côn-sé-quên-tèss**, *s.* [Eng. *inconsequent*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being inconsequent; inconsequence.

***in-côn-sid-ér-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *considerable* (q. v.).] Not considerable; not deserving of consideration or notice; unimportant, trivial, insignificant.

"Perth's words were adopted with incofconsiderable modifications."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

***in-côn-sid-ér-a-ble-nèss**, *s.* [Eng. *incofconsiderable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being incofconsiderable; small importance; insignificance.

"The incofconsiderableness of most of their persons."—Evelyn: *State of France*.

***in-côn-sid-ér-a-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *incofconsiderab(ly)*; *-ly*.] In an incofconsiderable manner or degree; to an insignificant amount or degree.

***in-côn-sid-ér-a-çŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *incofconsidera(ly)*; *-çŷ*.] The quality or state of being incofconsiderate; incofconsiderateness, thoughtlessness.

***in-côn-sid-ér-ate**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *considerate* (q. v.).]

1. Not considerate; acting without due regard to the circumstances of the case; careless, heedless, rash, hasty, incautious.

"Whose counsels then did guide

Th' incofconsiderate king."

Drayton: Polybion, s. 22.

2. Thoughtless; acting without thought or consideration; rude; unlearned.

"Doth the incofconsiderate take salve for l'envoy, and the word l'envoy, for a salve?"—Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, iii, 1.

3. Acting or speaking without consideration or regard for the feelings of others.

*4. Incofconsiderable.

"A little incofconsiderate piece of brass."—Ed. Terry (1665).

***in-côn-sid-ér-ate-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *incofconsiderate*; *-ly*.] In an incofconsiderate or thoughtless manner; without consideration or thought; carelessly; rashly.

"He incofconsiderately told her . . . the private orders he had left behind him."—Addison: *Spectator*, No. 171.

***in-côn-sid-ér-ate-nèss**, *s.* [Eng. *incofconsiderate*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being incofconsiderate; want of consideration, thought, or care; thoughtlessness, carelessness, inadvertence.

***in-côn-sid-ér-â-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *consideration*; Fr. *incofconsideration*.] Want of due consideration or thought; thoughtlessness; inattention to consequences.

***in-côn-sist-ence**, ***in-côn-sist-én-çŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *consistence*, *consistency* (q. v.); Fr. *incofistence*; Ital. *incofistencienza*.]

1. The quality or state of being inconsistent; such a state of opposition that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety that both cannot subsist or be together; opposition or discordance in the nature of things.

"Excellent harmony, without any dissonance or incofconsistency."—Wilkins: *Natural Religion*, bk. ii, ch. ix.

2. Incongruity in action or conduct; want or absence of consistency; changeableness; unsteadiness.

"His Jacobite friends loudly blamed his incofconsistency."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

3. Absurdity in argument or narration; self-contradiction; want of congruity or harmony in parts.

"What incofconsistency is this?"—Bentley: *Free-thinking*, § 1.

***in-côn-sist-ent**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *consistent* (q. v.).]

1. Not consistent; incompatible; disagreeing; discordant; at variance; incongruous; not suitable. (Followed by *with*.)

"It had never been thought incofconsistent with the duty of a Christian."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Without uniformity of conduct, sentiment, principle, or the like; exhibiting inconsistency of thought or conduct; fickle; changeable; unsteady; fiftful.

"The conduct of his followers was as irresolute and incofconsistent as his own."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

***in-côn-sist-ent-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *incofconsistent*; *-ly*.] In an inconsistent manner; incongruously; without consistence or uniformity of conduct or principle.

"The only crime in which your leading politicians could have acted incofconsistently."—Burke: *On the French Revolution*.

***in-côn-sist-ent-nèss**, *s.* [Eng. *incofconsistent*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being incofconsistent; inconsistency.

***in-côn-sist-i-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2); English *consist*, and suff. *-ible*=able.] Variable, fickle, changeable. (*North: Examen*, p. 629.)

***in-côn-sist-ing**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and English *consisting*.] Not consistent; inconsistent.

"The persons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners false; that is, incofconsistent with the characters of mankind."—Dryden: *Du Fresnoy*.

***in-côn-sol-a-ble**, *a.* [Fr. *in-* not to be consoled or comforted; incapable of consolation; beyond susceptibility of comfort; disconsolate.

"I abandoned myself to despair, and remained incof-solable."—Dryden: *Life*; *Letter from Lady Eliza Dryden*.

***in-côn-sol-a-ble-nèss**, *s.* [Eng. *incof-solable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being incof-solable.

***in-côn-sol-a-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *incof-solab(ly)*; *-ly*.] In a manner or degree incapable of consolation.

***in-côn-sô-late-ly**, *adv.* [Lat. *in-*=not, and *consolatus*, pa. par. of *consolo*=to console; English suff. *-ly*.] Incof-solably; disconsolately.

"Transitory honors, titles, treasures, which will at the last leave you incof-solately sorrowful."—Ep. Hall: *Ser. Preached to His Majesty*, Gal. ii, 20.

bôil, bôŷ; pòut, jôwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

In-côn-sô-nance, ***in-côn-sô-nan-çy**, *subst.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and English *consonance*, *consonancy* (q. v.).] Want of consonance, harmony, or agreement; inconsistent; incongruous.

in-côn-sô-nant, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and English *consonant* (q. v.).] Not consonant or agreeing; not in consonance; inconsistent; discordant.

"That they carried them out of the world with their feet forward, not *inconsonant* unto reason."—Browne: *Urne Burial*, ch. iv.

in-côn-sô-nant-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *inconsonant*; *-ly*.] In an inconsonant manner or degree; inconsistently; discordantly; incongruously.

in-côn-spíc-u-ous, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *conspicuous* (q. v.).]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Not conspicuous; not readily discernible by the sight; not easily perceptible.

"Rendered *inconspicuous* by a more powerful attraction."—*Guardian*, No. 128.

2. Not discernible with the eyes; not visible to human sight; invisible.

"Socrates in Xenophon has the same sentiment, and says that the Deity is *inconspicuous*."—Jortin: *Rem. on Eccles. Hist.*

II. Botany:

1. Small in size, not easily discerned.

2. Ill-defined, obscure.

in-côn-spíc-u-ous-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *inconspicuous*; *-ly*.] In an inconspicuous manner.

"The few particles of the air . . . *inconspicuously* lurk within the bladder."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 180.

in-côn-spíc-u-ous-ness, *s.* [Eng. *inconspicuous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being inconspicuous.

"The air let in, in the Torricellian experiment, reduces the air in the bladder to its former *inconspicuousness*."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 181.

in-côn-stan-çy, ***in-con-stance**, ***in-con-stance**, *s.* [Fr. *inconstance*, from Lat. *inconstantia*, from *inconstans*=inconstant (q. v.); Ital. *inconstanza*.]

1. The quality or state of being inconstant; changeableness; mutability or fickleness of temper; unsteadiness, inconsistency.

"The imputation of *inconstancy* which is so frequently thrown on the common people."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. Dissimilitude, diversity; want of sameness or uniformity.

3. Variableness, changeableness, mutability.

"Lightness and *inconstancy* in love."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. iv. 1.

in-côn-stant, *a.* [Fr.]

1. Not constant or firm in resolution, opinions, feelings, or inclinations; changeable, fickle, volatile, capricious, unsteady, wavering.

"*Inconstant* man, that loved all he saw."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. iv. 26.

2. Variable, uncertain.

"*Inconstant* Fortune is his constant friend."

Pomfret: *Fortunate Complaint*.

3. Changing, mutable, variable.

"Of light and shade's *inconstant* race."

Scott: *Marmion*, iii. (Introd.)

in-côn-stant-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *inconstant*; *-ly*.] In an inconstant manner; not steadily.

"They flutter still about *inconstantly*."

Cowley: *Monopoly*.

in-côn-sûm-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *consumable* (q. v.).] Not consumable; incapable of being wasted or consumed; indestructible.

in-côn-sûm-a-bly, *adv.* [Eng. *inconsumable* (le); *-ly*.] In an inconsumable or indestructible manner; so as to be inconsumable.

in-côn-sûm-mate, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *consummate* (q. v.).] Not consummated, not finished, not complete.

"Prosecution for such conspiracies and *inconsummate* attempts."—Hale: *Hist. Pleas of the Crown*, ch. xlii.

in-côn-sûm-mate-ness, *s.* [Eng. *inconsummate*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being inconsummate; incompleteness.

in-côn-sûm-p-ti-ble, *a.* [Lat. *in-*=not, and *consumptus*, pa. par. of *consumo*=to consume; Fr. *inconsumptible*.] That cannot be consumed, destroyed, or reduced to nothing; inconsumable.

"Before I give any answer to this objection of pretended *inconsumptible* lights, I would gladly see the effect undoubtedly proved."—Digby: *On Bodies*, ch. vii.

in-côn-tâm-i-nate, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *contaminate* (q. v.); Fr. *incontaminé*.] Uncontaminated, undefiled, unpolluted, inviolate; free from contamination.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rôle, fûll; trÿ, sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu - kw.

***in-côn-tâm-i-nate-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *incontaminate*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being free from contamination; an uncorrupted state.

***in-côn-tên-tâ-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *contentation* (q. v.).] The quality or state of not being content; discontent, dissatisfaction.

***in-côn-tês-ta-bil-i-ty**, *s.* [Eng. *incontestable*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being incontestable; incontestableness.

in-côn-têst-a-ble, *a.* [Fr.] That cannot be contested, disputed, or called in question; incontrovertible, indisputable, undeniable, unquestionable.

"Consequences as *incontestable* as those in mathematics."—Locke: *Human Understanding*.

in-côn-têst-a-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *incontestable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being incontestable or indisputable.

in-côn-têst-a-bly, *adv.* [Eng. *incontestably*; *-ly*.] In an incontestable manner; indisputably, incontrovertibly, indubitably; so as not to admit of question or dispute.

"A hero, a personage apparently and *incontestably* superior to the rest."—Rambler.

***in-côn-têst-êd**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and English *contested*.] Uncontested, undisputed.

"We may lay this down as an *incontested* principle."—Addison: *Spectator*, No. 543.

***in-côn-tig-u-ous**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *contiguous* (q. v.).] Not contiguous; not touching each other; not adjoining.

***in-côn-tig-u-ous-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *incontiguously*; *-ly*.] Not contiguously; separately.

in-côn-ti-nen-çy, *s.* [Fr. *incontinence*, from *incontinent*=incontinent (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *incontinencia*; Lat. *incontinentia*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A failure to restrain the passions or appetites; want of self-restraint or continence; indulgence of the passions or appetites, especially of sexual desire; indulgence in lust; lewdness.

"The fairest capital of all the world;

By riot and *incontinence* the worst."

Cowper: *Task*, i. 699.

2. Path.: Inability to restrain the natural evacuations. Used chiefly in the expression, *incontinence of urine*.

in-côn-ti-nent, *a. & adv.* [Fr., from Latin *incontinens*, from *in-*=not, and *continens*=holding in or back; Sp., Port. & Ital. *incontinente*.] [CONTINENT.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Not restraining the passions or appetites, especially sexual desire; lustful, lewd, unchaste.

"Not licentious in the prime

And heat of youth not then *incontinent*."

Daniel: *A Panegyric; To the King*.

II. Path.: Not able to restrain natural evacuations.

B. As adv.: Immediately; at once; straightway; incontinently.

"Come, mourn with me for what I do lament,

And put on sullen black *incontinent*."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, v. 6.

C. As subst.: One who is given to incontinence; one who indulges the sexual passion unduly; an unchaste or lewd person.

in-côn-ti-nent-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *incontinent*; *-ly*.]

*1. Without due restraint of the passions or appetites; unchastely; lewdly.

*2. At once; straightway; immediately; forthwith.

"*Incontinently* I left Madrid, and have been dogged and waylaid through several nations."—Arbuthnot & Pope: *Martin Scribblerus*.

***in-côn-trâct-êd**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and English *contracted* (q. v.).] Not contracted; not shortened.

"This dialect uses the *incontracted* termination both in nouns and verbs."—Blackwall: *Sacred Classics*, bk. i., p. 228.

in-côn-trôl-la-ble, ***in-con-troul-a-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *controllable* (q. v.).] Not controllable; that cannot be controlled or restrained.

"Absolute, irresistible, *incontrollable* power."—Moutagu: *Appeal to Caesar*, ch. v.

in-côn-trôl-la-bly, ***in-con-troul-a-bly**, *adv.* [Eng. *incontrollably* (le); *-ly*.] In an uncontrollable manner; in a manner admitting of no control.

"Then . . . most *incontrollably* he acts himself."—South: *Sermons*.

in-côn-trô-vert-i-bil-i-ty, *s.* [Eng. *incontrovertible*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being incontrovertible.

in-côn-trô-vert-i-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *controvertible*.] That cannot be controverted, questioned, disputed, or contested; incontestable; indisputable; unquestionable; admitting of no controversy or dispute; indubitable.

"The thing itself whereon the opinion dependeth . . . is not *incontrovertible*."—Browne.

in-côn-trô-vert-i-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *incontrovertible*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being incontrovertible.

in-côn-trô-vert-i-bly, *adv.* [Eng. *incontrovertibly* (le); *-ly*.] In an incontrovertible manner or degree; so as not to admit of controversy or question; indubitably; indisputably.

"The Hebrew is *incontrovertibly* the primitive and surest text."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

in-côn-vê-ni-en-çy, ***in-côn-vê-ni-en-çy**, *s.* [Lat. *inconvenientia*, from *inconveniens*=unsuitable, inconvenient (q. v.); Fr. *inconvenance*; Ital. *inconvenienza*.]

1. The quality or state of being inconvenient; unsuitableness; unfitness; inexpedience; as, the *inconvenience* of an arrangement.

"Who has already found the *inconvenience* of pleasures."—Dryden: *Virgil; Georgics*. (Dedic.)

2. That which inconveniences, troubles, or embarrasses; a hindrance; a disadvantage; a cause of uneasiness or difficulty.

"Need is no vice at all, though here it be

With men a loathed *inconvenience*."

Herrick: *Hesperides*; *Want*.

in-côn-vê-ni-en-çy, *v. t.* [INCONVENIENCE, *s.*] To put to inconvenience; to incommode; to embarrass.

"For it is not the variety of opinions, but our own perverse wills, who think it meet, that all should be conceived as ourselves are, which hath so *inconvenienced* the church."—Hales: *Remains*; *Rom.* xiv. 1.

***in-côn-vê-ni-en-çy**, *s.* [INCONVENIENCE.]

in-côn-vê-ni-ent, ***in-con-ve-ny-ent**, *a.* [O. Fr. *inconvenient*, from Lat. *inconveniens*=inconsistent, improper; *in-*=not, and *conveniens*=fit, suitable; Fr. *inconvenant*; Ital. & Sp. *inconveniente*.]

1. Not convenient; incommodious; disadvantageous; causing or tending to cause inconvenience, trouble, uneasiness, or difficulty; inopportune.

"He found it *inconvenient* to be poor."

Cowper: *Charity*, 189.

2. Unfit; inexpedient; unsuitable.

"No *inconvenient* diet, nor too light fare."

Milton: *P. L.*, v. 496.

in-côn-vê-ni-ent-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *inconvenient*; *-ly*.] In an inconvenient manner; unsuitably; inopportunately; so as to cause inconvenience, trouble, difficulty, or uneasiness.

"I could spare

So much but *inconveniently*."

Byron: *Churchill's Grave*.

***in-côn-vêrs-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *conversible* (q. v.).] Not conversable; unsocial; reserved; not inclined to free conversation; not affable.

in-côn-vêrs-ant, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *conversant* (q. v.).] Not conversant; not familiar; not versed.

***in-côn-vert-êd**, *a.* [Lat. *in-*=not, and *convertio*=to turn.] Not turned; unchanged.

in-côn-vert-i-bil-i-ty, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2); and Eng. *convertibility* (q. v.).] The quality or state of being inconvertible or incapable of being converted into or exchanged for something else.

in-côn-vert-i-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *convertible* (q. v.).] Not convertible; incapable of being converted into or exchanged for something else.

"It entereth not the veins, but . . . accompanieth the *inconvertible* portion unto the siege."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iil., ch. x.

in-côn-vert-i-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *inconvertible*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being inconvertible; inconvertibility.

in-côn-vert-i-bly, *adv.* [Eng. *inconvertibly* (le); *-ly*.] So as not to be convertible or transmutable.

***in-côn-vict-êd-ness**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *convicted*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of not being convicted.

in-côn-vin-ci-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *convincible* (q. v.).] Not to be convinced; not open to or capable of conviction.

"None are so *inconvincible* as your half-witted persons."—Government of the Tongue, p. 195.

in-côn-vin-ci-bly, *adv.* [Eng. *inconvincibly* (le); *-ly*.] In a manner not admitting of conviction.

"It is injurious unto knowledge obstinately and *inconvincibly* to side with any one."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. vii.

**in-cōn-ŷ*, a. [Ety. doubtful. Perhaps from *in*=not, and *con*=A. S. *cunnan*=to know; cf. Ger. *unkundig*.]

1. Artless, delicate, fine.

"O my troth, most sweet jests, most *incony* vulgar wit."
Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 1.

2. Mischievous, unlucky. (Scotch.)

**in-cor-nished*, a. [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *cornice* (q. v.).] Having cornices.

"Incor-nished with festoons and niches."—Evelyn: *Mem-oirs*, April 11, 1645.

**in-cor-pōr-al*, a. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *cor-poral*, a. (q. v.).] Not consisting of body or matter; immaterial, incorporeal.

"[You] with the *incorporal* air do hold discourse,"
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 4.

**in-cor-pōr-āl-i-ty*, s. [Fr. *incorporalité*.] The quality or state of being incorporeal; incorporeality.

**in-cor-pōr-āl-i-ty*, adv. [Eng. *incorporal*; -*ly*.] In an incorporeal manner; immaterially; without matter or body.

in-cor-pōr-ate (1), **in-cor-por-at*, adj. [Lat. *incorporatus*, pa. par. of *incorporo*=to furnish with a body; *in*=in, into, and *corpus* (genit. *corporis*)=a body; Fr. *incorporé*; Ital. *incorporato*; Sp. *incorporado*.]

*1. Furnished with a body; embodied.

"Both death and I
Are found eternal, and incorporate both."
Milton: *P. L.*, x. 816.

*2. Made into one body.

"Incorporate then they seem."
Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 540.

*3. Embodied; closely united.

"Incorporate to our attempts."
Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, i. 3.

4. Formed into a corporation or body politic. (Scotch.)

*5. Fixed closely and firmly in the mind.

"And the virtues wel incorporate, nourishe many envious."
Golden Boke, ch. xv.

in-cor-pōr-ate (2), a. [Lat. *in*=not, and *corporatus*.] [INCORPORATE (1).]

1. Not consisting of matter; not having a material body; incorporeal.

"Moses forbore to speak of angels and things invisible and incorporate."—Raleigh: *Hist. of the World*.

2. Not corporeal; not existing as a corporation.

in-cor-pōr-ate, v. t. & i. [INCORPORATE (1), a.]

A. Transitive:

1. To unite, combine, or mingle different ingredients so as to form one mass or body.

"Mixed and incorporated, yea and resolved (as it were) into a kind of paste."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. xviii., ch. vii.

2. To unite with a body, mass, or substance already formed; to unite intimately; to combine into a structure or organization; as, to incorporate passages in a book.

3. To give bodily or material form to; to incarnate; to embody.

4. To form into a corporation or body politic.

"The said fellowship . . . shal at al time & times from henceforth be incorporated, named and called only by the name of the fellowship of English merchants."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*, i. 370.

*5. To fix closely and firmly.

"As one as I had eaten it . . . so one as I had incorporate it in my mynde."—Bale: *Image*, pt. 1.

6. To adopt or receive into a corporation or body politic.

"Hence, merchants, unimpeachable of sin . . . Incorporated, seem at once to lose
Their nature."—Cowper: *Task*, iv. 678.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To form or unite into one body.

"They resolved to treat only about an incorporating union, that should put an end to all distinctions."—Burnet: *Hist. Own Time* (an. 1706).

2. To unite with another substance, so as to form one body or mass; to become incorporated.

*3. To unite, to join; to become closely associated.

"He never suffers wrong so long to grow,
And to incorporate with right so far."
Daniel: *Civil Wars*, v. 49.

in-cor-pōr-ā-tion, **in-cor-por-a-cion*, s. [Lat. *incorporatus*, pa. par. of *incorporo*; Fr. *incorporation*; Sp. *incorporacion*; Ital. *incorporazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of incorporating or mixing two or more ingredients so as to form one mass.

"The more exquisite mixture and incorporation of the ingredients."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 546.

2. The act of uniting with a mass, body, or substance, already formed; the act of combining into a structure or organization.

3. The act of placing in a body or of giving corporeal or material form to; incarnation, embodiment.

4. The act of forming into a legal or political body by the union of individuals under certain conditions, rules, and laws; as, the incorporation of a city.

5. The act of adopting or receiving into an incorporated body.

"He was, by incorporation, an Athenian."—Jortin: *Remarks on Eccles. Hist.*

6. A state of close and intimate union.

"There ought to be complete incorporation, if such incorporation be possible."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

7. That which is incorporated; a legal or political body formed by the union of individuals under certain conditions, rules, and laws, and having certain privileges and perpetual succession; a corporation.

II. Technically:

1. Law: [I. 4 & 7.]

2. Pharm.: A mixture or combination of medicine with liquids (or soft solids) to give them greater consistence.

in-cor-pōr-a-tive, a. [English *incorporat(e)*; -ive.] Incorporating or tending to incorporate; specif., in philology, applied to languages such as the Basque and those of the North American Indians, which run a whole phrase into one very long word.

in-cor-pōr-ē-āl, a. [Pref. *in-* (2), and English *corporeal*; Lat. *incorporeus*; Ital. & Sp. *incorporeo*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Not corporeal; not consisting of matter; not having a material form; immaterial.

"All the words . . . to denote the substance of God or soul, must either be thus metaphorical, or else merely negative, as *incorporeal*, or immaterial."—Bentley: *Of Free-thinking*, § 10.

2. Law: Intangible; not capable of actual visible seizin or possession; existing only in the eyes of the law.

"An ejectment will not lie of an advowson, a rent, a common, or other *incorporeal* hereditament."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 7.

in-cor-pōr-ē-āl-ism, s. [English *incorporeal*; -ism.] The condition or state of being incorporeal; immateriality; spiritual nature or existence.

"So, in like manner, did all the other ancient atomists generally before Democritus, join theology and incorporeality with their atomical physiology."—Cudworth: *Intell. System*, p. 27.

in-cor-pōr-ē-āl-ist, s. [Eng. *incorporeal*; -ist.] One who believes in the doctrine of incorporealism.

"Those atomick physiologies, that were before Democritus and Leucippus, were all of them *incorporealists*."—Cudworth: *Intell. System*, p. 46.

in-cor-pōr-ē-āl-i-ty, s. [English *incorporeal*; -ity.] The state of being incorporeal; incorporeality.

"The idea that demons shunned *incorporeality*."—Strauss: *Life of Jesus* (ed. Evans, 1846), ii. 268.

**in-cor-pōr-ē-āl-ize*, v. t. [English *incorporeal*; -ize.] To assert to be incorporeal; to regard as incorporeal.

in-cor-pōr-ē-āl-i-ty, adv. [Eng. *incorporeal*; -ly.] In an incorporeal manner; without body; immaterially.

"Hearing striketh the spirits more . . . *incorporeally* than the smelling."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 124.

in-cor-pōr-ē-i-ty, s. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *corporeity* (q. v.).] Immateriality, incorporealism. (Cudworth: *Intell. System*, p. 23.)

**in-cor-pōr-ing*, a. [Fr. *incorporer*, from Lat. *in*=in, into, and *corpus* (genit. *corporis*)=a body.] Joining in one body. (Sylvester: *All is not Gold*, xvi.)

**in-corpse*, v. t. [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *corpse* (q. v.).] To incorporate; to unite or form into one body.

"As he had been *incorpsed* and demi-natured
With the brave beast."—Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iv. 7.

in-cōr-rēct, a. [Fr., from Lat. *incorrectus*, from *in*=not, and *correctus*=correct (q. v.).]

1. Faulty, wrong, not exact; not according to established rules.

"The piece you think is *incorrect*: why take it."
Pope: *Prolog. to Satires*, 45.

2. Not according to truth or the facts; inaccurate, inexact; as, an *incorrect* statement.

*3. Improper; wrong; unbecoming.

"The wit of the last age was yet more *incorrect* than their language."—Dryden: *Def. of Ep. to Conquest of Granada*.

*4. Not chastened; not subdued.

"It shows a will most *incorrect* to heaven."
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 2.

**in-cōr-rēc-tion*, s. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *correction* (q. v.).] Want of correction.

in-cōr-rēct-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *incorrect*; -ly.] In an incorrect manner; not correctly; inaccurately.

"This Statute was never printed in the Statute Book, and but *incorrectly* by another."—Burnet: *Hist. Reform.* (an. 1539).

in-cōr-rēc-t-ness, s. [Eng. *incorrect*; -ness.] The quality or state of being incorrect; inaccuracy; want of correctness or exactness.

"To reprove an *incorrectness* and want of care in the Roman writers."—Hard: *Horatii Ars Poetica*; Comm.

**in-cōr-rē-spōnd-ence*, **in-cōr-rē-spōnd-ē-ŷ*, s. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *correspondence*, *correspondency* (q. v.).] Want or absence of correspondence; the state or quality of being disproportionate.

**in-cōr-rē-spōnd-ing*, a. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *corresponding* (q. v.).] Not corresponding.

in-cōr-rīg-i-bil-i-ty, s. [Eng. *in corrigible*; -ity.] The quality or state of being incorrigible or beyond correction.

in-cōr-rīg-i-ble, a. & s. [Fr. from Lat. *incorrigibilis*, from *in*=not, and *corrigibilis*=capable of correction.] [CORRECT, a.]

A. As adjective:

1. Incapable of being corrected, amended, or improved.

2. Bad beyond hope of amendment; depraved beyond correction.

B. As subst.: A person who is incorrigible or bad beyond hope of amendment.

in-cōr-rīg-i-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *incorrigible*; -ness.] The quality or state of being incorrigible; depravity beyond hope of correction or amendment.

"What we call penitence becomes a sad attestation of our *incorrigibility*."—Decay of Piety.

in-cōr-rīg-i-blŷ, adv. [Eng. *incorrigible*; -ly.] In a degree of depravity beyond hope of correction or amendment.

"Some men appear *incorrigibly* mad."—Roscommon.

in-cōr-rūpt, a. [Lat. *incorruptus*, from *in*=not, and *corruptus*=corrupt (q. v.).]

1. Not corrupt; not affected with corruption or decay; not decayed, spoiled, or impaired.

2. Not depraved or defiled; pure; untainted; above the influence of bribery or corruption; upright.

"The most iuste and *incorrupt* iuge without spotte."—Joye: *Exposition of Daniel*, ch. vii.

in-cōr-rūpt-ēd, a. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *corrupted* (q. v.).] Not corrupted; pure.

"As *incorrupted* Nature did them sow."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, i. xi. 47.

in-cōr-rūpt-i-bil-i-ty, **in-cōr-rūpt-i-bil-y-te*, s. [Eng. *incorruptible*; -ity.] The quality or state of being incorruptible; incapability of corruption.

in-cōr-rūpt-i-ble, a. & s. [Fr.]

A. As adjective:

1. Not corruptible; incapable of corruption, decay, or dissolution.

"So doth the piercing soul the body fill,
Indivisible, *incorruptible* still."
Davies: *Immort. of the Soul*, (Introd.)

2. Incapable of being corrupted or bribed; upright; just; high-principled.

"As an epithet, this term was applied to Robespierre (1759-1794) by his friends.

"Myself *incorruptible*, I ne'er could bribe them."
S. T. Coleridge: *Fall of Robespierre*, i.

B. As substantive:

Church Hist. (pl.): A section of Monophysites (q. v.). They arose in Alexandria in the time of Justinian, and were called *incorruptibles* because they held that the body of Jesus was incorruptible. Called also *Aphthartocetæ*, *incorrupticolæ*, *Julianists*, and *Phantasiastæ*. (Shipley.)

in-cōr-rūpt-i-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *incorruptible*; -ness.] The quality or state of being incorruptible; incorruptibility.

in-cōr-rūpt-i-blŷ, adv. [Eng. *incorruptible*; -ly.] In an incorruptible manner.

in-cōr-rūpt-ion, s. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *corruption* (q. v.).] The quality or state of being corrupt; absence of, or freedom from, corruption.

"It is raised in *incorruption*."—1 Cor. xv. 42.

in-cōr-rūpt-ive, a. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *corruptive* (q. v.).] Not liable to corruption, decay, or dissolution; incorruptible.

"To twine the wreath of *incorruptive* praise."
Akenstide: *Pleasures of Imagination*, i.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion. -sion = shūn; -tion, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

in-cór-rupt-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *incorrupt*; -ly.] In an incorrupt manner; without corruption; uprightly.

"To demean themselves incorruptly in the settled course of affairs."—Milton: *Reason of Church Government*, bk. i., ch. i.

in-cór-rupt-nèss, *s.* [Eng. *incorrupt*; -ness.]

1. Freedom or exemption from corruption, decay, or dissolution; a state of incorruption.
2. Purity of manners or principles; probity; integrity.

"Probity of mind, integrity, and incorruptness of manners, is preferable to fine parts and subtle speculations."—Woodward. (Todd.)

***in-crâ-gion**, *s.* [Gr. *en*=in, and *krasis*=mixing.] A mixing together; an immingling.

in-crâs-sâte, *v. t. & i.* [INCRASSATE, *a.*]

A. Trans.: To make thick or thicker; to thicken, as fluids, by the mixture of substances less fluid, or by evaporation.

B. Intrans.: To become thick or thicker.

in-crâs-sâte, *a.* [Lat. *incrassatus*, *pa. par.* of *incrasso*=to make thick: *in*=in, into, and *crasso*=to make thick.] [CRASS.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Thickened; made thick or thicker.
2. *Bot.*: Thickened; becoming thicker by degrees.

in-crâs-sât-éd, *a.* [English *incrassat(e)*; -ed.] Thickened; made or become thicker.

in-crâs-sâ-tion, *s.* [INCRASSATE, *v.*]

1. The act or process of thickening or making thick.
2. The state of becoming thick or thicker.

in-crâs-sâ-tive, *a. & s.* [Eng. *incrassat(e)*; -ive.]

A. As adj.: Having the quality of thickening or tending to thicken.

B. As subst.: That which incrassates or has the quality of making thick; a medicine intended to thicken the humors when too thin.

in-crêas-a-ble, ***in-crêase-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *increas(e)*; -able.] Capable of being increased.

"They would be no longer increasable."—Law: *Enquiry*, ch. i.

in-crêas-a-ble-nèss, *s.* [English *increasable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being increasable.

in-crêase, *v. t. & i.* [Norm. Fr. *encreaser*, from Lat. *in*=in, into, and *creasco*=to grow.]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To grow more in number; to become greater in bulk, quantity, number, value, degree, intensity, authority, power, wealth, substance, &c.; to grow; to be augmented; to advance.

"Hear and observe to do it, that it may be well with thee, and that ye may increase mightily."—Deut. vi. 3.

2. To be fruitful or fertile; to multiply by the production of young.

"Fishes are more numerous or increasing than beasts or birds."—Hale: *Origin of Mankind*.

II. Astron. (of the moon or an inferior planet): To have a greater portion of its surface illumined; to wax.

"While the stars burn, the moons increase."

Tennyson: *To J. S.*, 71.

B. Transitive: To augment or make greater in number, bulk, quantity, or amount; to add to, to extend, to lengthen, to enlarge, to aggravate, as; to increase riches, love, zeal, &c.; to increase guilt; to increase distance.

in-crêase, *s.* [INCREASE, *v.*]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Augmentation; the act, state, or process of increasing or becoming more, greater, or larger, as in number, bulk, quantity, extent, value, authority, power, wealth, intensity, reputation, &c.; growth, enlargement, extension.

"Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end."—Isaiah ix. 7.

2. Increment; that by which anything is increased; that which is added to the original stock, and by which the original stock is augmented, enlarged, or extended; accession.

"Ye are risen up in your father's stead, an increase of sinful men."—Numbers xxxii. 14.

3. Interest, profit.

"Take thou no usury of him, nor increase."—Leviticus xxv. 36.

4. Produce, production.

"An infinite increase, that breeds Tumultuous trouble."—Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. i. 25.

5. Progeny, issue, offspring.

"All the increase of thy house shall die in the flower of their age."—1 Samuel ii. 3.

*6. Generation.

"Dry up in her the organs of increase."

Shakesp.: *Lear*, i. 4.

II. Astron. (of the moon or an inferior planet): The illumination of a continually larger and larger portion of the luminary; the state of waxing as opposed to waning.

"Seeds, hair, nails, hedges, and herbs, will grow soonest, if set or cut in the increase of the moon."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*

increase-twist, *s.*

Rifling: A rifle-groove which has an increased angle of twist as it approaches the muzzle, allowing the projectile to be easily started and giving it an increased velocity of rotation as it proceeds. The increase-twist is credited to Tamisier, and is comparatively modern.

***in-crêase-fûl**, *a.* [English *increase*; -ful(i).] Full of increase; producing abundantly; prolific.

"To cheer the plowman with increaseful crops."—Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 958.

***in-crêase-mënt**, ***in-crêas-mënt**, *s.* [English *increase*; -ment.] Increase.

"Upon the increment of their strength."—Goldyng: *Justine*, fo. 145.

in-crêas-ër, *s.* [Eng. *increas(e)*; -er.] One who or that which increases.

"A lover, and increaser of his people."

Beaum. & Flét.: *Valentinian*, v. 7.

in-crêas-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [INCREASE, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Prolific; productive.

C. As subst.: The act of augmenting; the state of becoming augmented or increased; increase.

increasing-function, *s.*

Math.: A function that increases as the variable increases, and of course decreases as the variable decreases. [FUNCTION.]

in-crêas-ing-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *increasing*; -ly.] In an increasing manner or degree; with increase or growth; growingly.

in-crê-âte, *v. t.* [Pref. *in*- (1), and Eng. *create* (q. v.).] To create within.

***in-crê-âte**, *a.* [Lat. *in*=not, and *creatus*, *pa. par.* of *creo*=to create.] Not created; uncreated.

"Bright effluence of bright essence increate."

Milton: *P. L.*, iii. 6.

***in-crê-ât-éd**, *a.* [Pref. *in*- (2), and Eng. *created* (q. v.).] Uncreated.

"A fruitive contemplation of the increate verity."—Montaigne: *Devout Essays*, pt. i., tr. xxi., § 1.

in-crêd-i-bil-lý, *s.* [Fr. *incrédibilité*, from Lat. *incredibilis*, from *incredibilis*=incredible (q. v.); Ital. *incredibilità*; Sp. *incredibilidad*.]

1. The quality or state of being incredible.

"The inefficacy and incredibility of a mythological tale."—Johnson: *Life of Smith*.

2. That which is incredible or beyond belief.

"He had no further care than to . . . heat his mind with incredibilities."—Rambler, No. 4.

in-crêd-i-ble, *a.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *incredibilis*, from *in*=not, and *credibilis*=credible (q. v.); Fr. *incroyable*; Sp. *incredible*; Ital. *incredibile*.]

1. Not credible; impossible to be believed or credited; passing belief; too extraordinary or improbable to admit of belief or credit.

"This [story] is not incredible."—North: *Plutarch*, p. 43.

2. Extraordinarily great.

"A plague . . . swept away incredible numbers of people."—Temple: *United Provinces*, ch. vii.

in-crêd-i-ble-nèss, *s.* [Eng. *incredible*; -ness.] The quality or state of being incredible; incredibility.

in-crêd-i-blý, *adv.* [Eng. *incredib(ly)*; -ly.] In an incredible manner or degree; in a degree or manner not to be believed or credited.

***in-crêd-it-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *in*- (2), and Eng. *credible* (q. v.).] Discreditable.

***in-crêd-it-éd**, *a.* [Pref. *in*- (2), Eng. *credit*, and suff. -ed.] Unbelieved.

in-crêd-ü-lý, *s.* [Fr. *incrédulité*, from Lat. *incrédulus*, from *incrédulus*=incredulous (q. v.); Sp. *incrédulidad*; Ital. *incrédulità*.] The quality or state of being incredulous; hardness of belief; indisposition to believe; scepticism; unbelief.

"The stare of petulant incredulity."—Rambler, No. 11.

in-crêd-u-lous, *a.* [Lat. *incrédulus*, from *in*=not, and *credulus*=believing; *credo*=to believe; Fr. *incrédule*.]

1. Not credulous; indisposed to believe; skeptical; refusing or withholding belief; unbelieving.

"A fantastical incredulous fool."—Wilkins: *Nat. Reliq.*, bk. ii., ch. ix.

2. Exhibiting or marked by incredulity.

"An incredulous smile."

Longfellow: *Discovery of the North Cape*.

*3. Not to be believed; incredible.

"No incredulous or unsafe circumstance."—Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

in-crêd-ü-lous-lý, *adv.* [English *incredulous*; -ly.] In an incredulous manner; with incredulity.

in-crêd-ü-lous-nèss, *s.* [English *incredulous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being incredulous; incredulity.

in-crêm-a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *in*=not, and *cremo*=to burn.] Not consumable by fire; incapable of being burnt.

"Incombustible sheets made with a texture of asbestos, incremable flax, or salamander's wool."—Browne: *Urne Burial*, ch. iii.

in-crê-mâte, *v. t.* [Prefix *in*- (1), and English *cremate* (q. v.).] The same as CREMATE. (Annandale.)

in-crêm-mâ-tion, *s.* [Latin *incrematus*, *pa. par.* of *incremo*=to burn, to consume by fire.] The act of burning or consuming by fire; a conflagration.

in-crê-mënt, *s.* [Lat. *incrementum*, from *in*-creasco=to increase; Fr. *incrément*; Ital. & Spanish *incremento*.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act or process of increasing; a growing or increasing in bulk, quantity, number, value, or amount; increase; augmentation.

"That gave it foundation and increment and firmness."—Bp. Taylor: *Liberty of Prophesying*, § 16.

2. That which is added to an original stock, and by which the original stock is increased or augmented; an addition; an increase.

"This stratum is expanded at top, serving as the seminary that furnisheth matter for the formation and increment of animal and vegetable bodies."—Woodward: *On Fossils*.

3. Produce; production; increase.

"The loosen'd roots then drink

Philips: *Cider*, ii.

II. Technically:

1. *Math.*: A quantity, generally variable, added to the independent variable in a variable expression. The function also undergoes a corresponding change, which is called an increment or decrement, according as the function is increasing or decreasing. When the increment or decrement is infinitely small, it is called a differential (q. v.).

2. *Rhetoric*: An amplification without a strict climax, as in the following passage:

"Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely; whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue and if there be any praise, think of these things."—Phil. iv. 18.

***in-crê-pâte**, *v. t.* [Latin *increpatum*, sup. of *increpo*=to make a noise, to chide.] To chide; to rebuke; to reprove.

***in-crê-pâ-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *increpatio*, from *increpatum*, sup. of *increpo*; Fr. *incrêpation*.] The act of chiding or rebuking; a rebuke.

"Which words are only an increpation of them, not any reflection upon God."—South: *Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. i.

in-crê-s-cent, *a.* [Lat. *increscens*, *pr. par.* of *increasco*=to increase (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Increasing, growing, swelling.

"Between the increasing and decreasing moon."

Tennyson: *Gareth and Lynette*, 578.

2. *Her.*: A term employed to denote the moon when represented with the horns toward the dexter side of the shield.

***in-crêst**, *v. t.* [Pref. *in*- (1), and Eng. *crest* (q. v.).] To cover or adorn as with a crest.

"Which did their top with coral red increst."

Drummond: *Sonnets*, pt. i., s. 18.

in-crê-tion-a-rý, *a.* [First element from Lat. *increasco*=to grow, to increase, on the analogy of accretion, from *accreasco*; Eng. suff. -ary.] (For def. see extract.)

"I have used *incretionary* as implying an accumulation of mineral matter from the circumference of a cavity toward its center, as in the case of an agate."—Dawkins: *Cave-Hunting*, p. 57. (Note.)

in-crím-i-nâte, *v. t.* [Low Lat. *incrīminatus*, *pa. par.* of *incrīmino*: Lat. *in*=in, into, and *crimen* (genit. *crīminis*)=a charge, a crime.] To charge with or involve in a crime or fault; to accuse; to criminate.

in-crím-i-nât-ör-ý, *a.* [Eng. *incrīminat(e)*; -ory.] Tending to incriminate; charging with crime.

***in-crôach**, *v.* [ENCROACH.]

***in-crôach-mënt**, *s.* [ENCROACHMENT.]

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, plt, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; müte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = â. qu = kw.

***In-crū-ċi-āt-ēd** (ċi as shī), *a.* [Lat. *in*=not, and *cruciatu*=tortured.] Free from torture or torment.

***In-crū-ēn-tal**, *a.* [Latin *incruentus*, from *in*=not, and *cruentus*=bloody; *cruo*=blood.] Not bloody; not attended with bloodshed.

In-crūst, *v. t.* [Fr. *incruster*, from Lat. *incruster*, from *in*=in, on, and *crusta*=a crust; Ital. *incrostare*; Sp. *incrustar*.] To cover with or as with a crust or hard coating; to form a crust upon the surface of.

"A black *incrusted* substance, which he found in Mendippe hills."—Boyle: *Works*, vi. 387.

***In-crūst-tāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *incrūstatus*, pa. par. of *incrūsto*=to incrust (q. v.).] To incrust; to attach as a crust.

"It is strewn upon, or, as it were, *incrusted* about, small branches of the Canadian pine."—Cook: *Third Voyage*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

In-crūst-tāte, *a.* [INCRUSTATE, *v.*]

Botany:
1. Coated with earthy matter.
2. A term used of seeds growing so firmly to their pericarp that they seem to have but one integument.

In-crūst-tā-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *incrūstatio*, from *incrūstatus*, pa. par. of *incrūsto*=to incrust (q. v.).]

Ord. Lang.: The act of incrusting or forming a crust or hard coating upon the surface of any substance; the act of lining or covering with a foreign substance, as marble, stone, &c.; the state of being incrustated.

"The old foundation became quite lost in these new *incrūstations*."—Warburton: *Div. Legation*, bk. iv., § 4.

II. Technically:

1. **Masonry:** A facing or covering to a wall of a different material from that of which it is mainly built, such as marble or stone.

"A chapel built by Lewis XIII., all of jasper, with several *incrūstations* of marble in the inside."—Evelyn: *Memoirs*; *Fontainebleau* (an. 1644).

2. **Corp.:** [VENEREING.]
3. **Steam-engine:** The deposit from the water adhering to the inside of a boiler.

***In-crūst-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *incrūst*; -ment.] An incrustation.

In-crūst-tal-liz-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in*- (2), and Eng. *crūstallizable* (q. v.).] Not crystallizable; uncrūstallizable.

In-cū-bāte, *v. i.* [Lat. *incubatus*, pr. par. of *incubo*: *in*=on, and *cubo*=to lie down.] To sit, as on eggs for hatching.

In-cū-bā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *incubatio*, from *incubatus*, pa. par. of *incubo*; Fr. *incubation*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.:** The act of sitting upon eggs for the purpose of hatching young.

"The eggs of birds . . . require to be hatched by the incubation of females or other birds."—Boyle: *Works*, iii. 690.

2. **Fig.:** A brooding, as of a hen upon eggs.
"But the incubation of this Spirit of God did not so much excite as give a new vital power to the several parts of the chaos."—Hale: *Orig. of Mankind*, p. 293.

II. Technically:

1. **Pathol.:** The maturation of morbid matter introduced into the system.

2. **Compar. Relig.:** The act of sleeping for oracular dreams. The sick who visited the temples of *Æsculapius* had to spend at least one night in his sanctuary (Paus., ii. 27, § 2), observing certain rules prescribed by the priests, and the fitting remedies were usually revealed by the god in a dream. Cicero (*de Div.*, ii. 59) jestingly asks why this power should only be exercised by *Æsculapius* and *Serapis*, and not by other divinities.

"It was in allusion to this incubation that the temples of *Æsculapius* contained statues of Sleep and Death."—Smith: *Dict. Biol. and Myth.*, ii.

¶ (1) **Artificial incubation:** The hatching of eggs by means of heat artificially applied. The Egyptians have long done so successfully by means of heated ovens. Some years ago it was calculated that a hundred million chickens were thus annually produced in Egypt. In late years the hatching of eggs by incubation has become a lucrative business in many sections of this country.

(2) **Period of incubation:**

Path.: The period that elapses between the introduction of morbid matter into the body, and the commencement of the disease thence resulting. In measles this is from ten to fourteen days; in scarlet fever, four to six days; in small-pox, twelve days; and in chicken-pox, four (?) days.

In-cū-bā-tive, *a.* [Eng. *incubate*(e); -ive.] Of or pertaining to incubation or the period of incubation; relating to the period during which a disease exists in the system without showing itself.

In-cū-bā-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *incubate*(e); -or.]

1. One who or that which incubates; a bird which shows a disposition to sit upon eggs, as distinguished from one which does not.

2. An apparatus or device for hatching eggs by artificial heat.

In-cū-bā-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [English *incubate*(e); -ory.] Serving for incubation.

***In-cū-bā-ture**, ***In-cū-bā-ture**, *s.* [Lat. *incubito*, freq. from *incubo*=to lie upon.] The act of incubating; incubation.

***In-cū-be**, *v. t.* [Pref. *in*- (1), and Eng. *cube* (q. v.).] To make a cube of; to fix firmly and solidly.

"To inglobe or *incube* herself among the Presbyters."—Milton: *Reason of Church Govern.*, bk. i., ch. vi.

In-cū-bōus, *a.* [Lat. *incubo*=to lie in or upon; Eng. suff. -ous.]

Bot. (of the leaves of Jungermanniaceæ): Imbricated over each other from the base to the apex. Opposed to succubous (q. v.).

In-cū-būs, *a.* [Lat., from *incubo*=to lie upon; Fr. *incube*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.:** [II. 2.]

2. **Fig.:** Anything which weighs heavily, as upon the mind; a heavy weight or burden; an incubance; a dead weight.

"The Duke of York was an intolerable *incubus*."—J. S. Brewer: *English Studies*, p. 190.

II. Technically:

1. **Anthrop.:** A lascivious spirit appearing only by night, credited with the power of producing supernatural births by actual intercourse with women. Such a belief existed among the Jews, "for a wicked spirit loveth her" (Tobit vi. 41). Allusion to it is found in Augustine's *De Civ. Dei* (xv. 23); in the Middle Ages it was fully accepted by theologians and lawyers, and scores of women were burnt for an impossible crime. How long a belief in incubi lingered in England may be seen in Burton's *Anat. of Melancholy* (pt. iii., § 2, mem. 1), where copious references are given; and Leuret (*Fragments Psychologiques* (Paris, 1834), p. 257) may be consulted for the views of St. Bernard and those of the physicians of La Salpêtrière on the subject. [LAMIA, SUCCUBUS.] According to Tylor (*Prim. Cult.* (1873), ii. 190), a belief in incubi still exists among many races of low culture. [NIGHTMARE, VAMPIRE.]

2. **Path.:** A sensation of an oppressive weight at the epigastrium during sleep, and of an incapability of moving or speaking; nightmare (q. v.).

In-cūl-cāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *inculcatus*, pa. par. of *incolo*=to tread in: *in*=in, into, and *culco*=to tread.] To impress upon the mind by frequent admonitions; to enforce by constant repetitions; to instill into the mind.

"Two persons charged to *inculcate* moderation."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

In-cūl-cā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *inculcatio*, from *inculcatus*, pa. par. of *incolo*.] The act or process of inculcating or impressing upon the mind by frequent admonitions.

"The days that are to follow must pass in the inculcation of precepts already collected."—Rambler, No. 151.

In-cūl-cā-tōr, *s.* [Lat., from *inculcatus*, pa. par. of *incolo*.] One who inculcates or enforces.

"The greatest example and inculcator of this suspension [of assent]."—Boyle: *Works*, iv. 183.

***In-cūlk**, *v. t.* [Lat. *incolco*=to tread in.] To inculcate; to reiterate.

"Their books be open, and the wordes playne, *incolked* agayne and agayne."—Sir T. More: *Works*, p. 260.

In-cūlp, *v. t.* [Lat. *in*=in, and *culpa*=a fault.] To bring into blame.

"Why should mine honest proceeding and care be *incolped* therewithal?"—Shelton: *Don Quixote*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

In-cūl-pā-ble, *a.* [Lat. *incolpabilis*, from *in*=not, and *culpabilis*=blamable, culpable (q. v.).] Not culpable; unblamable; without fault; free from blame; blameless.

"No ignorance of things, lying under necessary practice, can be totally *incolpable*."—South: *Works*, vol. vii., ser. 10.

In-cūl-pā-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *incolpable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being incolpable; blamelessness.

"The great thing to be attended to . . . is the culpableness or incolpableness."—Sharp: *Works*, vol. ii., A Dis. of Conscience.

In-cūl-pā-ble-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *incolpable*(e); -ly.] Unblamably, blamelessly, without blame.

"They are *incolpably* ignorant."—Bp. Taylor: *Great Exemplar*, pt. iii., dis. 17.

In-cūl-pāte, *v. t.* [Low Latin *incolpatus*, pa. par. of *incolo*, from Lat. *in*=in, into, and *culpa*=fault, blame.] To expose or bring into fault or blame; to accuse of crime; to impute crime to; to incriminate.

In-cūl-pā-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *incolpatio*, from *incolpo*.] The act of inculcating or incriminating; incrimination; the state of being inculcated or incriminated.

In-cūl-pā-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *incolpat*(e); -ory.] Tending to inculcate or incriminate; incriminatory; it is the opposite to *exculpatory* (q. v.).

In-cūlt, *a.* [Lat. *incultus*, from *in*=not, and *cultus*, pa. par. of *colo*=to cultivate; Fr. *inculte*.] 1. Uncultivated, untilled.

"Her forests huge
Incult, robust, and tall, by Nature's hand
Planted of old."—Thomson: *Autumn*, 863.

2. Rude, unpolished, uncivilized.

***In-cūl-ti-vāte**, ***In-cūl-ti-vāt-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *in*- (2), and Eng. *cultivate*.]

1. Not cultivated, uncultivated, untilled.

2. Uncivilized, unpolished.

"The barbarism of the *incultivate* heathen."—Glanvill: *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xii.

***In-cūl-ti-vā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *in*- (2), and Eng. *cultivation* (q. v.).] A state of want of cultivation; an uncultivated state.

"That state of incultivation which Nature in her luxuriant fancies loves to form."—Berrington: *History of Abbeilard*, p. 108.

***In-cūl-ture**, *s.* [Pref. *in*- (2), and Eng. *culture* (q. v.).] Want or neglect of culture.

"The inculture of the world would perish into a wilderness."—Felltham: *Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 49.

In-cūm-ben-ċŷ, *s.* [Eng. *incumbent*; -cy.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Literally:**

(1) The act or state of being incumbent; lying or resting upon something.

(2) That which is physically incumbent; a weight or burden.

2. **Fig.:** That which is morally incumbent; a duty; an obligation.

II. Eccles.: The state of holding or being in possession of a benefice in the Church of England; the time during which a person is an incumbent.

"They have now the same right by their incumbency that they then had."—Burnet: *Hist. Reform.*, vol. ii. (Pref.)

In-cūm-bent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *incumbens*, pr. par. of *incumbo*=to lie upon: *in*=in, on, and *cumbo*=to lie; Fr. *incumbant*; Sp. *incumbente*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lying or resting upon. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Two *incumbent* figures gracefully leaning on it toward one another."—*Reliquie Wottonianæ*, p. 61.

2. Learing over; overhanging. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"They frowned *incumbent* o'er the spot."
Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, iii. 26.

3. **Fig.:** Lying, resting, or imposed upon one as a duty or obligation morally binding and necessary to be performed.

II. Bot.: A term used of the cotyledons of a seed when they are folded with their backs upon the radicle.

B. As subst.: A person who holds or is in possession of any property, benefice, or office; specifically, a clergyman in possession of an ecclesiastical benefice.

"There will sometimes be good reason for the *incumbent* to desire . . . an occasional suspension, or relaxation, at least, of the general rule."—Hurd: *Charge to the Clergy of Worcester*.

***In-cūm-bent-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *incumbent*; -ly.] In an incumbent manner; as a duty or moral obligation.

***In-cūm-bl-tion**, *s.* [English *incumbent*(e), *a.*; -ition.] Incubation. (Sterne: *Tristram Shandy*, i. 181.)

***In-cūm-brance**, *s.* [ENCUMBRANCE.]

***In-cūm-brōus**, *a.* [Pref. *in*- (1), and Eng. *cumbrous* (q. v.).] Cumbrous, cumbersome, hard, difficult.

"For hard language, and hard matere
Is incombrous for to here."

Chaucer: *House of Fame*, bk. ii.

In-cū-nāb-u-lūm (*pl. in-cū-nāb-u-lā*), *a.* [Lat. *incunabula*=a cradle-bed, a birth-place, an origin: *in*=in, and *cunabula*=a cradle, from *cunæ*=a cradle.]

Bibliog.: A book printed during the early period of the art; specif., a book printed before the year A. D. 1500.

In-cūr, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *incurro*=to run upon: *in*=in, on, and *curo*=to run.]

A. Transitive:

1. To run against, to meet.

"No longer affected with a benefit than it *incurs* the sense."—Barrow: *Works*, vol. i., ser. 8.

2. To run into, as something from which danger, harm, or inconvenience may arise; to expose one's self to; to becomeliable or obnoxious to; to render one's self liable or subject to.

"He that blames what they have blindly chose,
Incurs resentment." *Comper: Hope*, 285.

3. To contract; to bring on; as, to *incur* a debt.
4. To occasion; to render liable or subject to. (*Chapman*.)

B. Intrans. To enter, to pass, to occur. (Usually followed by *to*.)

"The motions of the minute parts of bodies are invisible, and incur not to the eye."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 98.

in-cūr-a-bil-i-tĭ, *s.* [French *incurabilité*, from *incurable*=incurable (*q. v.*)] The quality or state of being incurable; impossibility of cure or remedy.

"The incurability of the former, and facile cure of the other."—*Harvey: On Consumption*.

in-cūr-a-ble, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *incurabilis*, from *in*=not, and *curabilis*=curable (*q. v.*); Ital. *incurabile*; Sp. *incurable*.]

A. As adjective:

1. That cannot be cured or healed; not to be removed by medicine or medical treatment; beyond the healing power or skill of medicine; irremediable.

2. That cannot be remedied, amended, or corrected; hopeless, irreparable; as, an incurable evil.

"An incurable propensity to dark and crooked ways."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

B. As subst. A person suffering from an incurable disease or affection; as, a hospital for incurables.

in-cūr-a-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *incurable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being incurable; incurability.

in-cūr-a-ble-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *incurable*(ly); -ly.] In an incurable manner or degree; beyond the power or skill of medicine; irretrievably; hopelessly.

"Those punishments which infinite justice and wisdom may see cause to inflict on the incurably wicked."—*Blair: Sermons*.

***in-cūr-i-ōs-i-tĭ**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and English *curiosity* (*q. v.*)] The quality or state of being inquisitive; want of or freedom from curiosity or inquisitiveness; indifference.

"His inquisitiveness or indifference when truth was offered to be laid before him."—*Warburton: Works*, vol. ix., ser. 1.

***in-cūr-i-ōus**, *a.* [Lat. *incuriosus*, from *in*=not, and *curiosus* (*q. v.*)] Free from curiosity or inquisitiveness; not curious or inquisitive; destitute of curiosity; indifferent, inattentive, careless, heedless.

"He that is most incurious of the issues of his life."—*Taylor: Great Exemplar; An Exhortation*, § 9.

***in-cūr-i-ōus-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *incurious*; -ly.] In an incurious, indifferent, or inattentive manner; without curiosity or inquisitiveness.

"Let me be learnedly ignorant and incuriously devout." *Bp. Hall: Invisible World*, bk. i., § 7.

***in-cūr-i-ōus-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *incurious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being incurious; incuriosity.

"We may lessen them by our incuriousness."—*Bp. Taylor: Set Forms of Liturgy*, § 22.

***in-cūr-rence**, *s.* [Lat. *incurrens*, pr. par. of *incurro*=to incur (*q. v.*)] The act of incurring, subjecting, or rendering one's self liable to; as, the incurrence of guilt.

in-cūr-sion, *s.* [Fr., from Latin *incursionem*, accus. of *incursio*=a running in or against, an irruption, from *incursum*, pa. par. of *incurro*; Sp. *incursión*; Ital. *incursione*.] [INCUR.]

1. A running into; an entering into a territory with hostile intent, but without permanent or continued occupation; an inroad; an irruption.

"To make an hostile invasion, or incursion, upon their havens."—*Bacon: War with Spain*.

2. Occurrence; attack.

in-cūr-sive, *a.* [Lat. *incursum*, pa. par. of *incurro*.] Hostile; making incursions or inroads; aggressive.

***in-cūr-tain**, *v. t.* [Prefix *in-* (1), and English *curtain* (*q. v.*)] To place within a curtain; to curtain; to hang round about with or as with curtains or tapestry.

in-cūr-vāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *incurvatus*, pa. par. of *incurvo*=to curve or bend: *in*=in, into, and *curvo*=to curve (*q. v.*)] To curve; to bend; to crook; to turn or bend from a straight or direct course or line.

in-cūr-vāte, *a.* [INCURVATE, *v.*] Curved inward or upward.

in-cūr-vā-tion, *s.* [Latin *incurvatio*, from *incurvatus*.] [INCURVATE, *a.*]

1. The act of curving, bending, or making crooked.

2. The act of bending or bowing the body in token of respect or reverence; a bow.

3. The state of being incurvated or bent from a straight or direct line or course; curvity; crookedness.

"Which would cause an incurvation of the rays the contrary way."—*Derham: Astro-Theology*, bk. i., ch. ii. (Note I.)

in-cūrve, *v. t.* [INCURVATE, *v.*] To curve; to bend; to make crooked; to bow.

"You hollow trunk,
That with its hoary head incurred salutes
The passing wave." *Somerville: The Chase*.

incurve-recurred, *a.*

Bot.: Bending inward and then outward.

in-cūrved, *pa. par. & a.* [INCURVE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: (See the verb.)

2. *Bot.*: The same as INFLEXED (*q. v.*).

***in-cūrve-i-tĭ**, *s.* [Lat. *incurvus*=bent, crooked.] The state of being curved or bent; curvity; crookedness; a bending inward.

"The incurvity of a dolphin must be taken not really." *Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. ii.

in-cūs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An anvil.

2. *Anatomy*:

(1) *Human*: One of the small bones of the ear. It stands between the malleus and the stapes, and is connected with them by articular surfaces. It does not resemble an anvil so closely as it does a tooth with two fangs widely separated. These constitute a body and two processes. (*Quain*.)

(2) *Compar.*: The incus is represented only by a ligament in birds, by a cartilage in sphenodon (*Hatteria*) and other reptiles, and by the hyo-mandibular bone in osseous fishes. (*Huxley*.)

in-cūse, ***in-cūss**, *v. t.* [Lat. *incusus*, pa. par. of *incutio*=to strike upon: *in*=in, on, and *quatio*=to shake.] To impress by striking or stamping with a hammer, as a coin. (*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 4.)

***in-cūs-siōn** (*siōn* as *shōn*), *s.* [INCUSE.] The act of striking; concussion.

in-cūte, *v. t.* [Latin *incutio*=to strike upon.] To strike in. (*Becon: Works*, i. 63.)

***in-da-gāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *indagatus*, pa. par. of *indago*=to trace out, to track.] To trace out; to seek or search out.

***in-da-gā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *indagatio*, from *indagatus*, pa. par. of *indago*.] The act or process of searching or seeking out; search, inquiry, investigation.

"Part hath been discovered by himself, and some by human *indagation*."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. x.

***in-da-gā-tive**, *a.* [English *indagat(e)*; -ive.] Searching, investigating; given or inclined to investigation.

***in-da-gā-tōr**, *s.* [Latin, from *indagatus*, pa. par. of *indago*.] One who searches out, seeks into, or investigates; a searcher; an investigator.

"Searched into by such skillful *indagators* of nature."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 465.

in-dām-āged (*aged* as *lĕd*), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *aged* (*q. v.*)] Not damaged, unhurt.

in-dart, *v. t.* [ENDART.]

Inde, *a.* [INDIGO.]

I. Ord. Lang.: Indigo or azure-colored.

II. Her.: A name applied to azure, from the sapphire, because India is the principal source of supply for these gems.

in-dēbt (*b* silent), *v. t.* [O. French *endetter*, *endet*=to bring into debt; *en*=in, into, and *dette*, *dēbt*=a debt (*q. v.*)] To bring into debt; to bring under obligation.

"Thy fortune hath indebted thee to none." *Daniel: To the King's Majesty*.

in-dēbt-ēd (*b* silent), *a.* [INDEBT.]

1. Being under a debt or obligation; having incurred a debt; bound to repayment or restitution. "He began to flatter the common people, and especially those that were indebted."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 128.

2. Morally bound or obliged by something received for which restitution, return, or gratitude is due.

"Grant her indebted to what zealots call
Grace undeserved." *Cooper: Truth*, 483.

in-dēbt-ēd-ness (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *indebted*; -ness.]

1. The state of being indebted or in debt.

2. The amount of debts owing; debts collectively.

3. The state of being morally indebted or bound.

***in-dēbt-mēnt** (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *indebt*; -ment.] The state of being indebted; indebtedness.

"If thou wilt needs willfully lye and dye in a just *indebtment*."—*Bp. Hall: Balm of Gilead*.

in-dē-çen-çŷ, ***in-dē-çençe**, *s.* [Lat. *indecentia*, from *indecens*=unbecoming, indecent (*q. v.*); Fr. *indecence*; Ital. *indecenza*; Sp. *indecencia*.]

1. The quality or state of being indecent, or unbecoming.

2. The quality or state of being indecent or indelicate.

"He will in vain endeavor to reform *indecentia* in his pupil, which he allows in himself."—*Locke: On Education*.

3. That which is indecent or unbecoming.

"Of the *indecenties* of an Heroick Poem, the most remarkable are those that show disproportion."—*Hobbes: On the Pref. before Gondibert*.

4. That which is indecent or indelicate either in words or actions; a word or action which is a violation of modesty, and partaking more or less of the nature of lowliness or obscenity.

"They who, by speech or writing, present to the ear or to the eye of modesty any of the *indecenties*."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. i., ch. iii., § 5.

in-dē-çent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *indecens*=unbecoming; *in*=not, and *decens*=becoming, decent (*q. v.*); Ital. & Sp. *indecente*.]

1. Unbecoming, unseemly, disgracing, humiliating.

"Repeated and indecent overthrow."

Milton: P. L., vi. 601.

2. Unbecoming; unfit for modest eyes or ears; offensive to modesty or delicacy; indecorous, indelicate, immodest, gross, obscene.

"Their barbarous, yet their not *indecent* glee."

Byron: Child Harold, ii. 72.

3. *Indecency* is less than *immodesty*, but more than *indecality*; these both respect the outward behavior, but *immodesty* springs from illicit or uncurbed desire; *indecality* from want of education.

indecent-assault, *s.*

Law: An assault more or less inconsistent with decency.

indecent-book, *s.*

Law: An obscene book. The sale of indecent books, prints, or photographs is a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment in most of the states, and to send them by mail is a criminal offense against the United States.

indecent-exposure, *s.*

Law: Exposure of the person in an indecent manner; it is an indictable offense at common law.

indecent-photograph, *s.*

Law: An obscene photograph. [INDECENT-BOOK.]

indecent-print, *s.*

Law: An obscene print. [INDECENT-BOOK.]

in-dē-çent-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *indecent*; -ly.] In an indecent, unbecoming manner.

"And when indecently I rave."

Swift: To Stella (1723-4).

in-dē-çid-u-ā-ta, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., pref. *in*=not, and *deciduatus*, from *deciduius*=that which is cut or lopped off.]

Zool.: A primary division of Placental Mammalia, named by Prof. Huxley from their having the placenta non-deciduous. It contains the Orders *Ungulata* and *Cetacea*.

in-dē-çid-u-ate, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and English *deciduate* (*q. v.*)]

Zool.: Non-deciduate; not having decidua.

in-dē-çid-u-ōis, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and English *deciduatus* (*q. v.*)]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Not falling down or off.

"The *indeciduous* and unshaken locks of Apollo."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

2. *Bot.*: Not deciduous; used of leaves, petals, &c.

***in-dē-ç-i-mā-ble**, *a.* [Fr. *indécimable*, from Lat. *in*=not, and Low Lat. *decimo*=to pay a tithe; Lat. *decima*=a tenth part; *decem*=ten.] [DECIMAL.] Not liable to decimation or the payment of tithes.

in-dē-ç-i-phēr-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *decipherable* (*q. v.*)] Not decipherable; incapable of being deciphered or interpreted.

***in-dē-ç-i-phēr-a-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *indecipherable*(ly); -ly.] So as to be indecipherable.

in-dē-ç-i-siōn, *subst.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *decision* (*q. v.*)] Want of decision; want of firmness or determination of the will; a wavering of the mind; irresolution.

"A strange appearance of *indecision* and insincerity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

in-dē-ç-i-sive, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *decisive* (*q. v.*)]

1. Not decisive; not bringing to a final or decisive issue; not final or conclusive.

"The campaign had everywhere been *indecisive*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, plt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. Not coming to a decision; undecided; wanting in decision; prone to indecision; irresolute, wavering, vacillating, hesitating.

in-dē-čī-sive-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *indecisive*; -ly.] In an indecisive manner.

in-dē-čī-sive-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *indecisive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being indecisive; an unsettled state.

in-dē-clin-a-ble, *a. & s.* [Lat. *indeclinabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *declinabilis* = declinable (q. v.).] **A. As adjective:**

Gram.: That cannot be declined; not declinable; not varied by terminations; having no cases.

"In order to express by one indeclinable word what would otherwise have required two or three words."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. i., ch. i., § 3.

B. As subst.: A word which cannot be declined **in-dē-clin-a-blý**, *adv.* [Eng. *indeclinab(le)*; -ly.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Without declension or turning away; without variation.

"To follow indeclinably the discipline of the Church of England."—*Montagu: Appeal to Caesar*, p. 111.

2. *Gram.*: Without declension or variation of terminations.

in-dē-cōm-pōs-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *decomposable* (q. v.).] That cannot be decomposed; not liable or subject to decomposition or resolution into the primary constituent elements.

in-dē-cōm-pōs-a-ble-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *indecomposable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being indecomposable; incapability of decomposition.

in-dē-cōr-oūs, **in-dē-cōr-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *indecorus*, from *in-* = not, and *decorus* = becoming; *decus* = an honor.] Not decorous; unbecoming; violating propriety, decorum, or good manners; contrary to the rules of good breeding; impolite, uncivil, unseemly.

"It was useless and indecorous to attempt anything by mere struggle."—*Burke: Army Estimates*, 1790.

in-dē-cōr-oūs-lý, **in-dē-cōr-oūs-lý**, *adverb* [Eng. *indecorous*; -ly.] In an indecorous, unseemly, or unbecoming manner.

in-dē-cōr-oūs-nēss, **in-dē-cōr-oūs-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *indecorous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being indecorous; violation of propriety, decorum, or good manners.

in-dē-cōr-ūm, *s.* [Lat. = what is unbecoming; neut. sing. of *indecorus* = unbecoming, indecorous (q. v.).]

1. A want of decorum; violation of propriety or the established rules of good breeding, or the form of respect due to station and age.

2. An indecorous or unbecoming act; a breach of decorum.

"Some slight indecorums therefore, we may reasonably expect to find."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. vi., § 2.

in-dē-dē, ***in-dē-dē**, *adv.* [Prep. *in*, and *deed*.]

1. In reality, in truth, of a truth, in very fact. It is used variously: sometimes emphatically, as in (1); sometimes as noting an admission or concession, as in (2); sometimes as an interjection or expression of surprise, or as calling for affirmation or confirmation, as in (3).

(1) "If it so be that they *indeed* so dyd."

Surrey: Virgil's Æneis, bk. ii.

(2) "Against these forces were prepared to the number of near one hundred ships; not so great of bulk *indeed*, but of a more nimble motion."—*Bacon*.

(3) "None but mine own people."—*Indeed*!—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

The two elements of the word are sometimes found separated by the word *very*, to add emphasis to the statement.

"In *very deed* for this cause have I raised thee."—*Exodus ix. 26*.

in-dē-fāt-i-ga-bil-i-tý, *s.* [Eng. *indefatigable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being indefatigable; unweariedness, persistence.

in-dē-fāt-i-ga-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *indefatigabilis* = not to be wearied; *in-* = not, and *defatigo* = to tire out; from *de-* = down, extremely, and *fatigo* = to tire, to weary.] That cannot be fatigued or tired out; not yielding to fatigue or exertion; unceasing in exertions or efforts; unwearied in labor; untiring or unremitting in work.

"He was *indefatigable*, and at length successful in his attempts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

in-dē-fāt-i-ga-ble-nēss, *s.* [English *indefatigable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being indefatigable; indefatigability.

"They come short of his *indefatigableness*."—*Parnell: Life of Zola*.

in-dē-fāt-i-ga-blý, *adv.* [Eng. *indefatigab(le)*; -ly.] Without weariness or fatigue; unremittingly; untiringly.

"He exerted himself *indefatigably* to improve their discipline."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

***in-dē-fāt-i-gā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *indefatigatus* = unwearied.] The quality or state of being unwearied; unweariedness.

in-dē-fēas-i-bil-i-tý, *s.* [Eng. *indefeasible*; -ity.] The quality or state of being indefeasible; as, the *indefeasibility* of a title.

in-dē-fēas-i-ble, ***in-dē-fēas-a-ble**, ***in-dē-fēis-i-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *defeasible* (q. v.).] Not defeasible; that cannot be made void; not to be defeated.

"Doctrine of *indefeasible* hereditary right."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

in-dē-fēas-i-blý, *adv.* [Eng. *indefeasib(le)*; -ly.] In a manner not to be made void.

***in-dē-fēct-i-bil-i-tý**, *s.* [Eng. *indefectible*; -ity.] The quality or state of being indefectible; freedom from liability to defect, decay, or failure.

"He alone hath infallibility and *indefectibility*."—*Bp. Hall: True Peace Maker*.

***in-dē-fēct-i-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and English *defectible* (q. v.).] Not defectible; not liable to defect, decay, or failure.

"A state of *indefectible* virtue and happiness."—*Clarke: Letter to Mr. Dodwell*.

in-dē-fēct-ive, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and English *defective* (q. v.).] Not defective; free from defect; perfect; complete.

"Seven are my daughters, of a form divine, With seven fair sons, an *indefectible* line."

Crowall: Ovid: Metamorphoses vi.

***in-dē-fēn-si-bil-i-tý**, *s.* [Eng. *indefensible*; -ity.] The quality or state of being indefensible.

in-dē-fēn-si-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *defensible* (q. v.).] Not defensible; incapable of being defended, maintained, justified, or vindicated; as, A town is *indefensible*; A line of conduct is *indefensible*.

in-dē-fēn-si-blý, *adv.* [Eng. *indefensib(le)*; -ly.] In a manner that cannot be defended, maintained, justified, or vindicated.

"Some of the terms of expression are still *indefensibly* indelicate."—*Mickle*.

***in-dē-fēn-sive**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and English *defensive* (q. v.).] Having no defense; defenseless.

"The sword averts the *indefensive* villager."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 337.

***in-dē-fic-i-ēn-cý** (c as sh), *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *deficiency* (q. v.).] The quality of not being deficient; fullness; completeness.

"The *indeficiency* of faith."—*Strype: Life of Parker* (an. 1595).

***in-dē-fic-i-ēnt** (c as sh), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *deficient* (q. v.).] Not deficient; full; perfect.

"The *indeficient* spring no winter fears."

G. Fletcher: Christ's Triumph after Death.

in-dē-fin-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and English *definable* (q. v.).] Not definable; that cannot be defined; incapable or insusceptible of definition; inexplicable.

in-dē-fin-a-blý, *adv.* [Eng. *indefinab(le)*; -ly.] In an indefinable manner or degree; so as not to be capable of definition.

in-dēf-i-nite, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and English *definite* (q. v.).]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

Not limited or defined; not determinate; not precise, exact, or certain; vague, not in exact or precise terms.

"The time of this last is left *indefinite*."—*Dryden: Art of Poetry*.

2. Having no definite, determinate, or certain limits; large beyond the comprehension of man, though not absolutely without limits. It is often contrasted with *infinite*.

"Though it is not infinite, it may be *indefinite*; though it is not boundless in itself, it may be so to human comprehension."—*Spectator*. (Todd.)

3. Infinite, without limit.

"*Indefinite* and omnipresent God!"

Thompson: Sickness, v.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot. (of stamens, &c.)*: Not definite; not constant in number, usually more than twenty.

2. *Math.*: Unbounded or unlimited. If the direction of a line only is given, it is supposed to extend in both directions from any point of it without limits; such a line is, properly speaking, an *indefinite* line. If we speak of that portion of a straight line which lies entirely on one side of any point of it, it is said to extend *indefinitely* in that direction. A plane extends *indefinitely* in all directions, unless limited by a boundary; it may be limited in one or more directions by a line or lines, and *indefinitely* in all other directions. [SPACE.]

indefinite-article, *s.*

Gram.: The word *a* or *an* used in connection with nouns to denote any one of a common or general class.

indefinite-inflorescence, *s.*

Bot.: Inflorescence with the flowers arising from the axils of the leaves, thus leaving the terminal bud to develop and become a twig or branch, lengthening indefinitely.

indefinite-proposition, *s.*

Logic: A proposition having for its subject a common term without any sign to indicate distribution or non-distribution; as, Man is mortal.

indefinite-term, *s.*

Logic: A privative or negative term, in that it does not define or mark out an object by a positive attribute as a definite term does; as, *unorganized*; not-Cæsar.

in-dēf-i-nite-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *indefinite*; -ly.]

1. In an indefinite manner or degree; without certain or settled limitation.

"If the world be *indefinitely* extended, that is, so far as no human intellect can fancy any bounds of it."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

2. Without certainty or precision; vaguely.

"And besides, it was left somewhat *indefinitely*, when it should determine or expire."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 111.

in-dēf-i-nite-nēss, ***in-dēf-i-nite-nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *indefinite*; -ness.] The quality or state of being indefinite, undefined, unlimited, or not precise or certain; vagueness.

"The *indefiniteness* of the charge implies a generality."

Bp. Hall: Best Bargain.

in-dē-fin-i-tude, *s.* [Eng. *indefinit(e)*; -ude.]

1. Indefiniteness; want of certainty or precision; vagueness.

2. Number or quantity not limited by our comprehension, but yet finite.

"They arise to a strange and prodigious multitude, if not *indefinite*, by their various positions."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 15.

***in-dē-fin-i-tý**, *s.* [Eng. *indefinit(e)*; -y.] Indefinitude, vagueness.

***in-dē-flōur-ish-lāg**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Lat. *defloro* = to take away flowers.] Ever flourishing or blooming.

"Where beauties *indeflourishing* abide."

G. Fletcher: Christ's Victory.

in-dē-his-çence, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *dehiscence* (q. v.).] The quality or state of being indehiscient.

in-dē-his-çent, *a.* [Pref. *in-*, and Lat. *dehiscens*, pr. par. of *dehisco* = to gape.]

Bot. (of a fruit): Not dehiscing, not opening when ripe. Example: the hazel nut.

***in-dē-lāy-ed**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *delayed*.] Not delayed, postponed, or put off.

"With promise to make my return *indelayed*."—*Strype: Memorials* (an. 1558).

***in-dē-lāy-ēd-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *indelayed*; -ly.] Without delay.

"That the order might be *indelayedly* taken."—*Strype: Memorials* (an. 1553).

***in-dē-lēct-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *delectable* (q. v.).] Not delectable; not pleasing; unamiable.

***in-dē-lib-ēr-ate**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and English *deliberate* (q. v.).] Not premeditated; done without premeditation; not deliberate.

"The *indefinite* commissions of many sins."—*Government of the Tongue*.

***in-dē-lib-ēr-āt-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *deliberated* (q. v.).] The same as *INDELIBERATE* (q. v.).

***in-dē-lib-ēr-ate-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *indefiberate*; -ly.] Without premeditation; unintentionally.

in-dēl-i-bil-i-tý, *s.* [Fr. *indélébilité*, from *in-* = not, and *delebilis* = that can be destroyed; *deleo* = to destroy; Sp. *indeleble*; Ital. *indelebile*.]

1. *Lit.*: That cannot be blotted out or effaced; incapable of being effaced, canceled, or obliterated.

"Putting these on an *indelible* black color."—*Purchas: Pilgrimage*, bk. viii., ch. iii., § 7.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Incapable of being destroyed, wiped out, or cleared away.

"Thou canst but live to blot with shame Indelible thy mother's name."

Couper: From the Greek, by Pallades.

(2) That cannot be annulled.

in-dēl-i-ble-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *indelible*; -ness.] The quality or state of being indelible; indelibility.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

In-dēl-i-blī, adv. [Eng. *indelible* (le); -ly.] In an indelible manner; so as to be indelible.

"Such was my scheme of life, which I impressed indelibly upon my memory."—*Idler*, No. 101.

In-dēl-i-brōme, s. [English *indeli*(ble), and *brom*(ine).]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_8Br_2N_2O_4$. A very insoluble yellow powder, produced by the action of bromine on isamic acid. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and is unacted upon by ammonia and potash, even when boiling. It melts when carefully heated, and on cooling crystallizes in the form of needles.

In-dēl-i-ca-çy, s. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *delicacy* (q. v.).]

1. The quality or state of being indelicate; a want of delicacy or a nice sense of propriety and decorum; a want of regard of refinement in manners and in the treatment of others; a want of careful avoidance of matters or subjects offensive or hurtful to others; coarseness in manners or language. [INDECENCY.]

"Novelists whose heaviness is but slightly relieved by their indelicacy."—*Notes and Queries*, Feb. 19, 1881, p. 159.

2. An indelicate act or word; an indecency.

In-dēl-i-cate, a. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *delicate* (q. v.).]

1. Not delicate; wanting in delicacy, refinement, or good breeding; coarse, unrefined.

"Mean and indelicate enough to let a foreign prince pay them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Offensive to refined minds; contrary to delicacy, modesty, or the established rules of good breeding; coarse, indecent.

"Such indelicate greediness might disgust the benefactor."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

In-dēl-i-cate-lī, adv. [Eng. *indelicate*; -ly.] In an indelicate manner; indecently.

In-dēm-ni-fi-cā-tion, s. [Eng. *indemnify*; *c* connective, and suff. -*ation*.]

1. The act of indemnifying, saving harmless, or securing against damage, loss, or penalty; the state of being indemnified.

2. The act of reimbursing or indemnifying for any damage, loss, or penalty incurred.

3. That which indemnifies, saves harmless, or secures against damage, loss, or penalty.

In-dēm-ni-fy, v. t. [Lat. *indemnitas*=unharmful, from *in-*=not and *damnum*=harm, hurt; Eng. suff. -*fy* (q. v.).]

1. To save harmless; to secure from damage, loss, or penalty.

2. To reimburse, to compensate, to make good, or to repay, for damage, loss, or penalty incurred.

"Indemnifying, at least in part, such native families as had been wrongfully despoiled."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

3. To keep safe; to save unharmed; to protect.

"They will indemnify them from all that shall fall out on this occasion."—*Sir W. Temple: To Lord Arlington*.

In-dēm-ni-tē, s. [French *indemnité*, from Lat. *indemnitas*, accus. of *indemnitas*=security from damage; *indemnitas*=unharmful; Sp. *indemnidad*; Ital. *indennità*.] [INDEMNIFY.]

1. Security given to save a person harmless, or to secure him against damage, loss, or penalty, which he may incur.

2. Indemnification or compensation for damage, loss, or penalties incurred.

"I will use all means, in the ways of amnesty and indemnity, which may most fully remove all fears and bury all jealousies in forgetfulness."—*Elton Bastike*.

¶ **Act of Indemnity:**

Law & Hist.: An Act designed to relieve the Government or any of its officers from penalties when they have been compelled by exceptional circumstances to omit the performance of some duty, or to violate or even to suspend some law.

In-dēm-mōn-strā-bil-i-tē, s. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *demonstrability* (q. v.).] The quality or state of being indemonstrable.

In-dēm-mōn-strā-ble, adj. [Lat. *indemonstrabilis*, from *in-*=not, and *demonstrabilis*=demonstrable (q. v.).] Not demonstrable; that cannot be demonstrated or proved by reasoning.

"All of them as indemonstrable as the conclusion to be inferred from them."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 560.

In-dēm-mōn-strā-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *indemonstrable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being indemonstrable; indemonstrability.

In-dēm-i-zā-tion, s. For this and cognate words see INDENTATION, &c.

In-dēnt, v. t. & i. [Low Lat. *indent*=to notch with teeth, from Lat. *in-*=in, into, and *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth; O. Fr. *enderter*; Ital. *indentare*. The word is a law term. In making duplicates of deeds, it was usual to cut or *indent* the edges alike, so that they would tally with each other upon comparison. The deeds with edges so cut were called

indentures, and the verb *to indent* came also to mean to execute a deed or make a compact. (*Skeat*.)]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To cut into points or notches like a row of teeth; to notch, to jag.

"The practice of *indenting* has been abandoned."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.

*2. To form with indentations, jagged or rough edges or borders.

"The coast seemed to be *indented* into creeks and projecting points."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. xii.

*3. To dent, to dint.

"With shields *indented* deep in glorious wars." *Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, xix. 87.

II. Technically:

1. **Law:** To bind out or apprentice by indenture; to indenture; to contract; as, to *indent* an apprentice.

2. **Print:** To set in farther from the margin or leave a blank space in, at the beginning of a line.

***B. Intransitive:**

I. Literally:

1. To be notched or jagged with indentations or irregularities like a row of teeth.

2. To wind in and out; to run zigzag.

"Then shalt thou see the dew-bedabbled wretch Turn and return, *indenting* with the way." *Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I.*, iii. 1.

3. To make a contract; to contract; to bargain.

"Shall we buy treason? and *indent* with fears, When they have lost and forfeited themselves?" *Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I.*, i. 3.

II. Fig. To move to one side and the other; to pursue a zigzag course.

"Not winding or *indenting* so much as to the right hand of fair pretenses."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. xiv.

In-dēnt, s. [INDENT, v.]

***I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A cut or notch in the margin of any thing; an indentation or recess.

2. A stamp, an impression, a dent.

3. A covenant. (*Puttenham: Eng. Poesie*, bk. iii., ch. xxiv.)

4. A certificate or indented certificate issued by the United States Government at the close of the Revolution for the principal or interest of the public debt.

II. Technically:

1. **Carp.**: A notch, as in scarfing timbers together.

2. **Print.**: The blank space or set-in at the commencement of a paragraph.

In-dēn-tā-tion, s. [Low Lat. *indentatio*, from *indent*=to indent (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of indenting or cutting with notches in the margin, like a row of teeth.

2. A notch or cut in the margin of anything; a recess; a depression like a notch.

II. Technically:

1. **Arch.**: A zigzag molding; the shark's-tooth molding; denticulation.

2. **Print.**: The act of indenting or beginning a line or series of lines farther in from the margin than the rest.

In-dēnt-ēd, pa. par. & a. [INDENT, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Cut or notched in the margin like a row of teeth, or the teeth of a saw; having indentations.

2. Bound by an indenture or contract; as, an *indented* apprentice.

3. Zigzag, winding.

II. Her.: Notched like the teeth of a saw, but smaller than *dentette* (q. v.). Applied to one of the lines of partition; ordinaries are also thus borne.

Indented-chisel, s. A boring-chisel whose face is in steps.

Indented-line, s.

Fort.: A line consisting of alternate long and short faces, with salient and receding angles, each face giving a flanking fire along the front of its neighbor.

Indented-parapet, s.

Fort.: A parapet, the interior slope of which has vertical recesses where men may stand and fire along the front of the work.



Indented.

***In-dēnt-ēd-lī, adv.** [Eng. *indented*; -ly.] In an indented manner; with indentations.

In-dēnt-eē, a. [Fr.]

Her.: Having indents not joined to each other, but set apart.

In-dēnt-il-leē, a. [INDENT.]

Her.: Having long indents, somewhat resembling piles conjoined; said of an ordinary.

In-dēnt-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [INDENT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of cutting indentations or notches in; an indentation; a winding.

"Through large *indentings* draws his lubric train." *Wieland: Ovid; Metam.* xv.

***In-dēnt-mēnt, s.** [Eng. *indent*; -ment.] An indenture; a deed; a contract.

"Some *indentments* or some bond to draw." *Hall: Satires*, bk. iv., sat. 2.

In-dēn-ture, s. [Low Lat. *indentura*, from *indent*=to indent (q. v.); O. Fr. *indenture*.]

*1. **Ord. Lang.**: The act of indenting; the state of being indented; an indentation.

2. **Law**: A deed under seal, entered into between two or more parties. [INDENT, v., A II. 1.]

"Whose tempers, inclinations, sense, and wit,

Like two *indentures*, did agree so fit." *Butler: Human Learning*, pt. ii.

In-dēn-ture, v. t. & i. [INDENTURE, s.]

A. Transitive:

*1. **Ord. Lang.**: To indent; to make indentations in; to wrinkle, to furrow.

"Though age may creep on and *indenture* the brow." *Woty: An Autumnal Song*.

2. To bind by an indenture; as, to *indenture* an apprentice.

***B. Intrans.**: To run in and out in a zigzag course; to wind; to double in running.

"By *indenturing* still the good man 'scaped." *Heywood: (Annandale)*.

In-dē-pēnd-ēnce, s. [Pref. *in-* (2), and English *dependence* (q. v.); Fr. *indépendance*; Ital. *indipendenza*; Sp. *independencia*.]

1. The quality or state of being independent; freedom or exemption from the control, authority, or power of others; a state over which no one has any power, control, or authority; ability and liberty to conduct one's own affairs without the interference, superintendence, or control of others; self-subsistence or maintenance.

"The independence affected by a crowd of petty sovereigns."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. That which renders, or serves to render, a person independent; income or property sufficient to make one independent of others; as, He has an *independence*.

¶ **Declaration of Independence:**

Hist.: A declaration of independence of Great Britain, put forth on July 4, 1776, by the Congress of the revolted American colonies, and signed by the representatives of the following thirteen states: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Georgia.

***In-dē-pēnd-ēn-çy, subst.** [English *independence*; -y.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: Independence; freedom from the control of others.

"Prefer an *independency* of torture To the smooth agonies of adulation." *Byron: Cain*, i. 1.

2. **Eccles.**: The principles of the religious body known as Independents; Congregationalism.

In-dē-pēnd-ēnt, a. adv. & s. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *dependent* (q. v.); Fr. *indépendant*; Ital. *indipendente*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Not dependent upon or subject to the control, power, or authority of another; not relying on others; not subordinate; free to manage one's own affairs without the interference of others; free.

"One unchangeable and *independent* Being."—*Clarke: On the Attributes*, prop. 2.

¶ It is followed by *of* when that from which one is free is named; formerly also by *from*, *on*, or *upon*.

"Independent of the great."—*Cotton: Fable*, 1.

2. Affording the means of independence.

"Some had *independent* means; some lived by literature."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. Not liable to be led by others; not obsequious; self-asserting, self-directing, out-spoken; as, He is very *independent*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīve; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; try, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

4. Free from bias or prejudice; as, a man of *independent* spirit.

5. Expressive of or proceeding from a spirit of independence; bold, free; as, an *independent* air or manner.

II. Technically:

1. *Ch. Hist.*: Of or pertaining to the Independents or Congregationalists (q. v.).

2. *Math.*: A quantity is said to be independent of another with which it is connected, when it does not depend upon it for its value. In this case, the term is nearly synonymous with *arbitrary*, but not quite. Equations are independent when they have no connection with each other; that is, when the quantities entering the different equations are not at all dependent upon each other.

B. *As adv.*: Irrespective; not to mention; without taking note or regard (followed by *of*); as, *Independent* of this, I have other reasons.

C. As substantive:

Ch. Hist. (pl.): The same as CONGREGATIONALISTS (q. v.).

independent-piece, s.

Shipbuild.: The main piece of the head or beak-shaped projection from the stem of a vessel.

independent-seconds watch, s.

Horol.: A watch in which the action of the center seconds-hand is independent of the regular going works of the watch. It has two separate trains of wheels and separate springs, so that the regular time may be maintained when the center seconds-hand is stopped by pressing the stop-pin on the outside of the case. The center seconds is set in conformity with the other works by a square at the back of the case. For great nicety in timing, quarter- and fifth-second watches are now made, and are capable of being stopped at these fractional parts of a second.

In-dē-pēnd-ēnt-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *independent*; -ly.]

1. In an independent manner; without control; without being dependent.

2. Irrespective; without taking note or regard; independent. (Followed by *of*.)

**In-dē-pēnd-ing, a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and English depending (q. v.).] Not depending upon another; independent.

"An independent and self-subsisting agent."—*Bp. Hall: Invisible World*, bk. ii., § 1.

**In-dē-pōs-a-ble, a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and English deposable (q. v.).] Not deposable; that cannot be deposed.

**In-dēp-ra-vate, a.* [Latin *indepravatus* = uncorrupted.] [DEPRAVATE.] Pure; unspotted; incorrupted.

**In-dēp-rē-ca-ble, a.* [Prefix *in-* (2), and Eng. deprecable (q. v.).] That cannot be deprecated.

**In-dēp-rē-hēns-i-ble, adj.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and English deprehensible (q. v.).] Incapable of being found out or detected.

"Calling the second a case perplexed and indeprehen-sible."—*Bp. Morton: Discharge*.

**In-dē-priv-a-ble, adj.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. deprivable (q. v.).]

1. Incapable of being deprived; not liable to deprivation.

2. That cannot be taken away.

"Durable, self-derived, and (if I may use the expression) indeprivable."—*Harris: Dialogue concerning Happiness*, pt. I.

In-dē-scrib-a-ble, a. & s. [Prefix *in-* (2), and Eng. describable (q. v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Not describable; incapable of being described.

B. *As subst. (pl.)*: A euphemism for trousers.

"Mr. Trotter . . . gave four distinct slaps on the pocket of his mulberry *indescrībables*."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xvi.

**In-dē-scrip-tive, adj.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. descriptive (q. v.).] Not descriptive; not furnishing or containing a true or proper description.

**In-dē-sērt, s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. desert (3), s. (q. v.).] Want of desert, merit, or worth.

"To think the fame of his merit a reflection on their own *indēserts*."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 256.

**In-dēs-i-nent, a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. desinent (q. v.).] Not desinent; not ceasing or leaving off; unceasing.

"More noble, more *indēsinent*, and indefeasible than the first."—*Baxter: On the Soul*, p. 361.

**In-dēs-i-nent-lŷ, adv.* [Eng. *indēsinent*; -ly.] Unceasingly; without cessation.

**In-dē-gir-a-ble, a.* [Prefix *in-* (2), and Eng. desirable (q. v.).] Not desirable; undesirable.

In-dē-strūct-i-bl-i-lŷ, s. [Eng. *indestructible*; -lŷ.] The quality or state of being indestructible.

"Gold, from its brilliant color and indestructibility, must have been the first metal to catch the eye of man."—*Darwin: Early Man in Britain*, ch. xi.

In-dē-strūct-i-ble, a. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. destructible (q. v.).] Not destructible; not liable to destruction; incapable of being destroyed.

"Primitive and indestructible bodies."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 538.

In-dē-strūct-i-blŷ, adv. [English *indestructible* (le); -ly.] In an indestructible manner; so as to be indestructible.

**In-dē-tēr-mīn-a-ble, a. & s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. determinable (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. Not determinable; that cannot be determined, defined, or fixed.

"The duration of the world was by the old philosophers held to be *indeterminable*."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 11.

2. That cannot be determined, or ended; interminable.

"His memory is *indeterminable* and unalterable."—*Bp. Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. i., ad. § 3.

B. *As subst.*: That which cannot be determined, defined, or settled.

In-dē-tēr-mīn-a-blŷ, adv. [Eng. *indeterminable* (le); -ly.] In an indeterminate manner.

In-dē-tēr-mīn-ate, a. [Lat. *indeterminatus* = undefined, from *in-* = not, and *determinatus*, pa. par. of *determino* = to define, to determine (q. v.).] Not determinate; not settled or fixed; not definite; indefinite; undefined; not precise.

"Subjects which are essentially *indeterminate*, and can never yield any useful result."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 554.

indeterminate-analysis, s.

Math.: A branch of analysis which has for its object the solution of indeterminate-problems. Indeterminate-analysis may be of the first, second, or higher degrees, according as the equations arising are of the first, second, or higher degrees. [EQUATION.]

indeterminate-coefficients, s. pl.

Math.: A method of analysis invented by Descartes, the principle of which consists in this, that if we have an equation of this form—

$$A + Bx + Cx^2 + Dx^3 + \&c. = 0,$$

in which the coefficients A, B, C, D, &c., are constant, and x a variable quantity, which may be supposed as small as we please, then each of these coefficients taken separately is necessarily equal to 0.

indeterminate-equation, s.

Math.: An equation is indeterminate when the unknown quantities which enter it admit of an infinite number of values; the equation of the right line is an example of an indeterminate-equation; in general, most of the equations used in analysis are indeterminate. Whenever an equation contains more than one arbitrary or unknown quantity, that, considered by itself, is indeterminate, for any number of sets of values may be attributed to all the unknown quantities, except one, and the value of that one deduced. A group of equations containing more unknown quantities than there are equations is indeterminate.

indeterminate-inflorescence, s.

Bot.: The same as INDEFINITE-INFLORESCENCE (q. v.). (Gray.)

indeterminate-problem, s.

Math.: A problem is indeterminate when it admits of an infinite number of solutions. This will always be the case when there are fewer imposed conditions than there are unknown or required parts; for, in that case, the equations which express the imposed conditions will be fewer than the number of unknown quantities which enter them; consequently, they will be indeterminate, and of course the problem itself will also be indeterminate.

indeterminate-quantity, s.

Math.: A quantity is indeterminate when it admits of an infinite number of values. In the equation of a straight line, $y = ax + b$, x represents the abscissa of any point of the line, and is indeterminate when considered only with reference to its value; when considered with reference to its connection with y, it is independent of it, provided we agree to assume it as the independent variable. [INDEPENDENT.]

indeterminate-series, s.

Math.: A series whose terms proceed by the powers of an indeterminate quantity.

In-dē-tēr-mīn-ate-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *indeterminately*; -ly.] In an indeterminate manner; indefinitely. (*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 106.)

In-dē-tēr-mīn-ate-nēss, s. [Eng. *indeterminateness*; -ness.] The quality or state of being indeterminate; want of preciseness; indefiniteness.

In-dē-tēr-mīn-a-tion, s. [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. determination (q. v.).]

1. Want of determination; want of a fixed and steady mind or purpose; an unsettled or wavering state, as of the mind.

"The indetermination of her thoughts was a trouble."—*Bp. Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. i., § 7.

2. Want of fixed or determined direction.

In-dē-tēr-mīned, a. [Pref. *in-* (2), and English determined (q. v.).]

1. Not determined; not settled; unsettled.

2. Not limited; infinite.

"The eternal height of *indetermined* space."

Brooke: Universal Beauty, v.

**In-dē-vir-gīn-ate, a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. devirginate (q. v.).] Not devirginate; not deprived of virginity.

"Pallas, the seeds of *Ægis*-bearing Jove;

Who still lies *indevirginate*."

Chapman: Homer; Hymn to Venus.

**In-dē-vōtē, a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *devotus* = devoted, devout.] Not devoted to religion; not devout; irreligious.

"There are so many of the same arguments, and so *inde-vote* an age."—*Bentley: Letter*, p. 181.

**In-dē-vōt-ēd, a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and English devoted (q. v.).] Not devoted.

"Mr. Cowley's connections with some persons *inde-voted* to the excellent chancellor."—*Hurd: Dial.* 3; *On Retirement*. (Note.)

**In-dē-vō-tion, s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. devotion (q. v.).] Want of devotion or devotedness; irreligion.

"We live in an age of *inde-votion*."—*Bishop Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. i., ad. § 5.

**In-dē-vōūt, a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. devout (q. v.).] Not devout; not religious; irreligious.

"Kindled by the eloquence of an *inde-vout* preacher."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 457.

**In-dē-vōūt-lŷ, adv.* [Eng. *inde-vout*; -ly.] In an inde-vout or irreligious manner.

In-dēx (pl. in-dēx-ēs in ord. lang., in-dī-çēs in math.), s. [Lat.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. That which serves to point out; that which shows or manifests; a discoverer.

"My lips might prove the *index* to my fault."

Drayton: Rosamond to King Henry.

2. A pointer; that which serves to direct or point out, as the hand of a watch or clock, a finger or arm of a balance or measuring apparatus which moves along a graduated scale, or in relation to a line or central mark; a finger-post which points out the road to any place, &c.

3. A table of the contents of a book; a table of reference in alphabetical order.

"An *index* is the bag and baggage of a book, of more use than honor."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight (Directions for Index)*.

*4. A preface, prelude, or prologue to a play or story.

"An *index* and obscure prologue to the history of lust and foul thoughts."—*Shakespeare: Othello*, ii. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.*: [INDEX-FINGER.]

2. *Astron.*: A brass rule accompanying the plane-table, furnished with perpendicular sight-vanes at each extremity; an alidade.

3. *Math.*: The index of a radical is a number written over the radical sign to denote the degree of the root to be extracted. An index is generally a whole number greater than 2. When the square root is indicated, the index is generally omitted, being understood. [EXPONENT.]

4. *Print.*: The sign or figure \rightarrow , used to direct attention to any particular word or passage.

(1) Congregation of the Index:

Ch. Hist.: A congregation founded by Pius V. in 1571. It consists chiefly of cardinals, nominated by the Roman Pontiff, with other members, who are called consultors. The secretary is always a Dominican. Its duty is to examine and correct, or prohibit the reading of, books which it deems heretical, or which contain matter dangerous to faith or morals.

(2) *Index of a globe*: A little style or pointer fitted on the north pole of an artificial terrestrial globe, which, by turning with the globe, serves to point to certain divisions of the hour circle.

(3) *Index of a logarithm*: The integral part which precedes the logarithm and is always one less than the number of integral figures in the given number. It is also called the *characteristic*. [LOGARITHM.]

(4) Index of refraction:

Optics: The ratio between the sines of the incident and refracted angle. Called also the *Refractive Index*.

boīl, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, cēll, chorus, çhīn, bench; go, gēm; thin, thīs; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -die, &c. = bēl, dēl.

Index-correction, s.

Astron.: A correction requisite to counter-balance the index-error of an astronomical instrument.

Index-error, s.

Astron.: The error in the reading of a mathematical instrument, arising from the zero of the index not being completely adjusted to that of the limb; an error equal to that of zero-adjustment.

Index-expurgatorius, s.

Ch. Hist.: A book issued by the Roman Congregation of the Index (q. v.). It contains passages, condemned as heretical, from current literature, in order that such passages may be expunged before the books containing them pass into general use.

Index-finger, s. The forefinger, from its being used in pointing.

Index-gauge, s. An instrument having jaws whose distance apart is indicated by a pointer and dial, or other means.

Index-glass, s. A mirror at the center of motion of the index-arm of a quadrant or sextant, which moves with the index, and from which a ray of light from one of two given objects (one of which is, say, the sun) is reflected to another mirror, called the horizon-glass, fixed to one of the arms, and thence to a sight-hole in the other arm.

Index-hand, s. The same as INDEX, II. 4.

***Index-learning, s.** Superficial knowledge, such as may be gained from the cursory perusal of a book or a study of its index.

"How index-learning turns no student pale."

Pope: Dunctad, l. 279.

Index-prohibitorius, s.

Ch. Hist.: A list of books which may not be read by Roman Catholics, cleric or lay, on pain of excommunication. Livy (xxxix. 16) testifies to the practice of burning books of magic in pagan Rome, and the Ephesian converts who used "curious arts" voluntarily did the same (Acts xix. 19). Prior to the invention of printing, there were many cases in which the Roman Pontiffs had suppressed the writings of authors whom they judged heretical. The Council of Constance (1415) ordered the books of Huss to be burnt, and Leo X. condemned the writings of Luther. In the seventeenth session (Feb. 26, 1562) of the Council of Trent a commission was appointed to compile an Index of Prohibited Books and a code of general rules on the subject. The first Index was published (1564) in the pontificate of Pius IV., and various editions have since appeared.

In-dēx, v. t. [INDEX, s.] To provide with an index or alphabetical table of contents; to place in an index or table of reference.

In-dēx-ēr, s. [Eng. *index*; -er.] One who makes an index.

***In-dēx-i-cal, a.** [Eng. *index*; -ical.] Pertaining to, or having the form of, an index.

***In-dēx-i-cal-ly, adv.** [Eng. *indexical*; -ly.] After the manner of an index.

In-dēx-ing, s. [Eng. *index*; -ing.] The act or art of drawing-up an index or of inserting subjects in an index.

"With a view to establishing a uniform method of indexing."—*London Athenæum*.

***In-dēx-tēr-i-ty, s.** [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *dexterity* (q. v.).] Want of dexterity; want of readiness; want of skill; awkwardness, clumsiness.

"The indexterity of our consumption-curers demonstrates their dimness in beholding its causes."—*Harvey: On Consumption*.

In-dī-a, s. & a. [Lat., &c., *India*; Gr. *India*, *Indikē*; Pehlvi & Zand *Heando*, *Hendu*; Sansc. *Hind*; from Lat. *Sind* (Pliny, vi. 23); Sansc. *Sindhū* = the river Indus, any river. The first mention of India in a classic author is in the *Supplices* of Æschylus, 282.]

A. As subst.: A great peninsula in the south of Asia, 1,830 miles from north to south, and nearly the same from east to west if it is made to include Assam. Area, 1,399,443 square miles. (Thornton, &c.)

B. As adj.: The same as INDIAN, a. (q. v.).

India-matting, s. Matting made in the East, usually from *Papyrus corymbosus*. (Simmonds.)

India-rubber, Indian-rubber, s. The same as CAOUTCHOUC (q. v.). The name India or Indian refers to the West, not to the East Indies, from the former of which the first India-rubber was brought.

India-rubber tree:

Bot.: *Forsteronia floribunda*.

In-dī-a-man, s. [Eng. *India*, and *man*.] A large ship employed in the Indian trade.

"Every Indianman that arrived in the Thames was bringing unwelcome news from the East."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

In-dī-an, a. & s. [Eng. *Indi(a)*; -an; Fr. *Indien*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1 & 2. [II., 1, 2.]

3. Made of Indian corn.

II. Technically:

1. *Geog.*, &c.: Of or belonging to either the East or West Indies or their productions.

2. *Ethnol. & Hist.*: Of or belonging to the natives of India or the aborigines of America.

B. As substantive:

1. A native of India.

2. One of the aborigines of America; a red man.

¶ The connection between 1 and 2 is that the expedition of Columbus, by which America was found, was intended to seek out a new route to India. When land was found, it was believed to be part of India or some land adjacent to it. When the mistake was discovered, the appellation *West Indies* was given to distinguish the new region from the long-known *East Indies*.

Indian-architecture, s.

Arch.: The architecture existing in, and to a certain extent peculiar to, India. No remains exist earlier than the third century B. C., when the Emperor Asoka made Buddhism the religion of India. After that period there arose (1) Buddhist architecture (q. v.), followed by (2) Jaina architecture (q. v.). Of styles more distinctively Hindu there were four—viz., (3) the Southern, (4) the Northern, and (5) the Modern Hindu; and (6) the Cashmirian. Temples, &c., of the Southern Hindu style exist within the area formed by a line drawn east and west from Madras to Mangalore, constituting a triangle having each side 400 miles. The chief race is the Tamul. The temples are divided into a square Viman (the temple proper), with a pyramidal roof of one or more stories, Mantapas (porches), Gopuras (gate-pyramids), and Choultries (pillared halls). The most splendid example is the temple at Tanjore, its base being a square of 82 feet; the height, two stories; the pyramidal roof, fourteen; the height, 180 or 200 feet. The Kylas of Ellora is of the Southern Hindu style. The Northern Hindu is rarer, and is of Aryan origin. The finest temples are in Orissa, especially Bobaneswar, built about A. D. 657. They have a curved spire, sometimes surrounded by other spires. The Modern Hindu style is this ancient one modified by Mohammedan styles. The Cashmirian type of temple has two or four roofs and dormer windows; and in some cases has pillars like Doric, the legacy perhaps of the old Greek Bactrian kingdom. There is also a trifoliate arch of unknown origin. (Fergusson: *Architecture*) [TEMPLE.]

Indian-arrowroot, s. Another name for East Indian arrowroot. [ARROWROOT.]

Indian-bay, s.

Bot.: *Laurus indica*. [LAURUS.]

Indian-berry, s.

Bot.: *Cocculus indicus*. (London.)

Indian black-wood, s. [DALBERGIA.]**Indian-blue, s.**

Bot.: *Nymphaea cyanea*.

Indian-bread, s.

Bot.: *Jatropha manihot*.

Indian-camphor, s.

Bot.: *Dryobalanops camphora*.

Indian-cedar, s.

Bot.: The Deodar (q. v.).

Indian chocolate-root, s.

Pharm.: A root, supposed to be that of *Geum rivale*, much used in America in diseases of the bladder.

Indian-club, s. A wooden club which is swung by the hand for gymnastic exercise.

Indian-copal, s.

Bot.: *Valeria indica*.

Indian-cordage, s. Cordage formed of the husk of the cocoa-nut.

Indian-corn, s.

Bot.: The American name for Maize, *Zea Mays* (q. v.). [MAIZE.]

Indian-cress, s.

Botany:

1. *Sing.*: The genus *Tropæolum*, of which one species, *Tropæolum majus*, is an ornamental plant in gardens.

2. *Pl.*: The order *Tropæales* (q. v.).

Indian-cucumber, s.

Bot.: *Medeola virginica*, which is from Virginia and not from India. (London.)

Indian-currant, s.

Bot.: *Symphoricarpos vulgaris*. It bears small red berries, and grows in New York State, &c.

Indian-flg, s.

Botany:

1. *Ficus indica*. [BANTAN.]

2. *Opuntia vulgaris* (the *Cactus opuntia* of Linneus).

Indian-file, s. Single file; so named from its being the manner in which the Indians or Red Men of America traverse the woods.

Indian-fire, s. A pyrotechnic composition which burns with a brilliant white light. It consists of seven parts of sulphur, two of realgar, and twenty-four of niter.

Indian-grass, s.

Bot.: *Sorghum nutans*, a coarse grass from the Southern States of America.

Indian-hawthorn, s. [HAWTHORN.]**Indian-heart, s.**

Bot.: *Cardiospermum corindum*.

Indian-hemp, s.

Bot.: (1) *Cannabis sativa*, var. *indica*; (2) *Apocynum cannabinum*.

Indian-hen, s.

Ornith.: A name for the American Bittern, *Botaurus lentiginosus*. [BITTERN, 1.]

Indian-indigo, s.

Bot.: *Indigofera tinctoria*.

Indian-ink, s. A black pigment, which would be more properly called Chinese ink, since it is manufactured in China, and there used for writing, &c. In this country it is employed in water-color painting, and for the lines and shadows of drawings. It is sold in sticks and cakes, and appears to be a compound of lamp-black and animal glue. Inferior kinds are manufactured in this country.

Indian lace-tree, s.

Bot.: *Lagetta linearia*.

Indian-like, a. Like an Indian.**Indian-lotus, s.**

Bot.: *Nymphaea pubescens*.

Indian-madder, s.

Bot.: (1) The genus *Hedyotis*; (2) *Oldenlandia*.

Indian-meal, s. Meal made from Indian-corn (q. v.).

Indian-millet, s.

Bot.: *Sorghum vulgare*.

Indian-mulberry, s.

Bot.: (1) *Morus indica*; (2) *Morinda*.

Indian-oak, s. A popular name for the Teak tree, *Tectona grandis*. [TEAK.]

Indian-ox, s.

Zoöl.: [BRAHMAN-BULL.]

Indian-paper birch, s.

Bot.: (1) *Betula mollis*; (2) *B. bhojpattra*.

Indian-physic, s.

Bot.: *Gillenia trifoliata* and *G. stipulacea*, plants growing in this country. Called also American Ipecacuanha.

Indian-pipe, s.

Bot.: *Monotropa uniflora*.

Indian-plantain, s.

Bot.: Various species of *Calalia*.

Indian-poke, s.

Bot.: The White Hellebore.

Indian-red, s. A rich peroxide of iron, brought from Bengal. It is of purple-russet color, of good body, and capable of producing pure and lakey tints.

Indian-reed, s.

Bot.: The genus *Canna*.

Indian-salt, s.

Bot.: *Saccharum officinale*.

Indian-shot, India-shot, s.

Bot.: *Canna* (q. v.). The species are from India and the warmer parts of this country. [CANNA, 1.]

Indian-steel, s. [WOOTZ.]

Indian-summer, s. A period of summer-like weather in North America, occurring late in autumn.

Indian Territory. Portion of great Louisiana purchase. Set apart for peaceful tribes. Organized 1834, no territorial government. Government in hands of tribes. Also contains Oklahoma and public land strip. Each tribe manages its own internal affairs. Most of the tribes governed by chiefs. Whites can hold land only by marrying an Indian. All land held in common, and any Indian may cultivate as much as he wants, but one-quarter mile must intervene between farms. Each tribe elects officers, legislatures, and courts, and criminals are

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; try, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

punished as in the states. Oklahoma is the name of a tract of land in the northern part of Indian Territory. It contains between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 acres of land. This Oklahoma tract was ceded to the United States by the Creeks and Seminoles in 1866, and by the terms of the cession it was distinctly stated that the land was given "in compliance with the desire of the United States to locate other Indians and freedmen thereon," and it was stipulated that it was to be "used as homes for such other civilized Indians as the United States may choose to settle thereon." The name is of Indian derivation. The opening of Oklahoma (1889) was signaled by a rush of settlers unparalleled in the history of the country. Thousands were camped along the line of the territory for weeks, awaiting the day when whites were to be allowed to acquire homesteads, and the railroads running to the border had passengers hanging on to the cars in every imaginable way.

Indian-tobacco, s.

Bot.: (1) *Lobelia inflata*; (2) *Cannabis indica*.

Indian-tortoise, s.

Zool.: *Testudo indica*.

Indian-turnip, s.

Bot.: (1) *Arisema atrorubens*; (2) the tubers of *Soralea esculenta*.

Indian-wheat, s.

Bot.: A name for maize or Indian-corn (q. v.).

Indian-yellow, s. A pigment produced from the urine of the camel. It has a great power of resisting the sun's rays.

In-di-ān-ā, s. One of the United States of America. First settled by Canadian voyageurs at Vincennes, 1702; organized as a territory, 1800; admitted, 1816. Sixth state admitted. Soldiers furnished for the Mexican war, 5,000. Union soldiers, 196,363. Number of counties, 92. State University at Bloomington, Medical School at Indianapolis, University at Notre Dame. Flourishing common school system. School age, 6-21. Miles of railroad, 5,534. Climate: Changeable in winter; summers moderately long, and sometimes hot. Trees blossom in March. Rainfall, 40 inches. Health, excellent.

In-di-an-ēr, s. [English *Indian*; -ēr.] An Indian. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

In-di-an-ite, s. [Named from India, where it is found.]

Min.: A variety of Anorthite. It is granular, and of a white, gray, or reddish color.

In-di-cān, s. [Lat. *indic(um)*=a blue pigment, probably indigo; Eng. suff. -an.]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{13}NO_{27}$. A clear brown syrup of bitter and repulsive taste, existing in many species of plants, but especially in Dyer's wood (*Isatis tinctoria*). It is extracted from the dried leaves with alcohol, the resulting greenish tincture being allowed to evaporate spontaneously. The residue is next treated with water, filtered, and the filtrate shaken with cupric hydrate, and again filtered. On the removal of the copper by means of sulphuric acid, the clear solution is found to contain almost pure indican. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and on boiling with dilute acids it is decomposed into indigo-blue and indigluin. It cannot be dried without decomposing. Indican is sometimes found in the urine of man, both in health and disease. It has also been found in the blood of man, and in the blood and urine of the ox.

In-di-cān-in, s. [Eng. *indican*; -in.]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{22}NO_{12}$. A yellow or brownish-yellow bitter syrup, produced together with indigluin by the action of soda-ley or baryta-water on indican, the indigluin being separated by means of ether, in which it is insoluble. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

In-di-cant, a. & s. [Lat. *indicans*, pr. par. of *indico*=to point out.]

A. As adj. Indicating or serving to indicate a disease or its remedy.

B. As subst. That which indicates or points out the nature of a disease or its remedy.

In-di-cāte, v. t. & i. [Lat. *indicatus*, pa. par. of *indico*=to point out or toward; *in*=toward, and *dico*=to proclaim, to make known; Sp. *indicar*; Ital. *indicare*; Fr. *indiquer*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To show, to point out, to denote, to make known.

"To indicate the hour, day of the month, tides, age of the moon, and the like."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. v.

2. To direct the mind toward a knowledge of; to be a sign or token of.

"The aspect of the Pontifical Court by no means indicated exaltation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

bol, bōy; pōut, jōw; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

II. Med.: To point out or toward the proper remedy or remedies for any disease; to show or manifest by symptoms.

"This praternatural thirst indicates and calls for a lancet, rather than a julep."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 370.

In-di-cāt-ēd, pa. par. & a. [INDICATE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Pointed out, denoted, marked, shown. **indicated horse-power, s.**

Steam: The horse-power up to which an engine really works; the true effective power of an engine, as distinguished from the nominal. [*Horse-power*, 2.]

In-di-cā-tion, s. [Lat. *indicatio*, from *indicatus*, pa. par. of *indico*=to indicate (q. v.); Fr. *indication*; Sp. *indicacion*; Ital. *indicazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of indicating or pointing out.

"The description and indication of hours."—*Hale. Origin of Mankind*, p. 340.

2. That which indicates, or serves to indicate or point out; a mark, sign, or token; an intimation; a symptom.

"While they were waiting for some indication of his wishes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. Information or intelligence given.

4. Explanation; display.

"These be the things that govern nature principally, and without which you cannot make any true analysis and indication of the proceedings of nature."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

II. Med.: Any symptom, sign, or occurrence in a disease which points out or tends to direct toward suitable or proper remedies.

"Indication is of four kinds: vital, preservative, curative, and palliative."—*Quincy.*

In-di-c-a-tive, a. & s. [Latin *indicativus*, from *indicatus*, pa. par. of *indico*=to point out; Fr. *indicatif*; Ital. & Sp. *indicativo*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Pointing or serving to point out; indicating; denoting; giving notice or intimation of something not visible or obvious.

"The truth is productive of utility, and utility indicative of truth."—*Warburton: Alliance between Church and State*, ch. ii.

2. *Gram.*: A term applied to that mood of a verb which affirms, or denies, or asks questions.

"The instance of Isaac blessing Jacob, which in the several parts was expressed in all forms, *indicative*, *optative*, *enunciative*."—*Bp. Taylor: Divine Institution of the Office Ministerial*.

B. As substantive:

Gram.: The indicative mood.

In-di-c-a-tive-ly, adv. [Eng. *indicative*; -ly.] In a manner to indicate, show, or point out.

In-di-cā-tōr, s. [Lat., from *indicatus*, pa. par. of *indico*; Fr. *indicateur*; Ital. *indicatore*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: One who or that which indicates or points out.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.*: [INDICATOR-MUSCLE.]

2. *Chem.*: A reagent used in volumetric analysis to indicate, by change of color, the exact point at which the precipitation of any chemical body from a solution is completed. Thus, in estimating the amount of hydrochloric acid present in a solution, a standard solution of silver nitrate is used, but as it is difficult to determine the exact point at which the action is completed, a few drops of a solution of yellow potassium chromate, the indicator, are added. As soon as the hydrochloric acid is entirely precipitated as silver chloride, the silver nitrate attacks the indicator, producing a faint, blood-red tinge, an evidence that all the chlorine has entered into combination with the silver, and that the slight excess has formed the silver chromate. Indicators are also used to determine, by change of color, the precise point at which a liquid ceases to be either acid or alkaline. The chief reagents used as indicators are yellow potassium chromate, potassium ferrocyanide, indigo, carmine, litmus, turmeric, Porrier's orange, tropæolin, phenolphthalein, eosin, rosolic acid, &c.

3. *Steam-engine*: An instrument for measuring the horse-power of a steam-engine. It consists of a small vertical cylinder having a piston, kept down by a spring. The piston-rod carries a pencil moving vertically across a card vibrated horizontally by the piston-rod of the engine under measurement. Steam is admitted beneath the indicator-piston from the cylinder of the engine measured, and the pencil marks on the card the varying steam pressure in the cylinder, whence the power of the engine may be computed.

4. *Optics*: A finger working in the field of a microscope to point out a special object within the field of view.

5. *Telegraphy*: The dial and mechanism of a dial telegraph. The face has the letters and figures arranged in two concentric circles. The motion of the hand is continuous in one direction, advancing one letter at each closing of the circuit. The movement is effected by clock-work driving a scape-wheel, the teeth of which are alternately engaged and released upon opening and closing the circuit, by means of a pawl operated intermediately from the armature of the electro-magnets.

6. *Rail. Eng.*: The gradient post of a railway.

7. *Furnace*: A gauge in a blast-furnace to indicate the proper height of a charge.

8. *Ornith.*: The typical genus of the family Indicator (q. v.). *Indicator major* is the Lark, and *I. minor* the Lesser Honey-guide of South Africa.

indicator-card, s. A card containing a diagram drawn by the working steam by means of an indicator. [INDICATOR, 3.]

indicator-muscle, s.

Anat.: A muscle called also *Extensor indicis*. It extends the index-finger.

Indicator-telegraph, s. An electric telegraph in which the signals are given by the deflections of a magnetic needle.

In-di-cā-tō-rī-næ, s. pl. [Lat. *indicator*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Cuculidæ (Cuckoos). The bill is short, subconic, the feet very short. They are found in forests in Africa and Borneo, and in the jungles of India.

In-di-c-a-tōr-ŷ, a. [Eng. *indicat(e)*; -ory.] Indicating or serving to indicate or make known.

In-di-cā-yit, s. [Lat.=-he has shown; third pers. sing. perf. indic. of *indico*=to indicate or show.]

Eng. Eccles. Law: A writ of prohibition against proceeding in the spiritual court in certain cases, when the suit belongs to the common-law courts. It lies for the patron of a church whose incumbent is sued in the spiritual court by another clergyman for tithes amounting to a fourth part of the profits of the advowson.

***In-di-çe, s.** [Lat. *index* (genit. *indicis*).] An index; a mark; a sign; a token.

"Too much talking is ever the *indice* of a fool."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries*.

In-di-cēg, s. pl. [INDEX, s.]

In-di-cl-a (c as sh), s. pl. [Lat., pl. of *indictum*=a sign, from *indico* (genit. *indicis*).]

Law: Discriminating marks, signs, tokens, or indications.

***In-di-cl-ī-ble, a.** [Lat. *indico*=to point out.] That can be indicated or pointed out.

"The calamity will be *indicible*."—*Evelyn: Memoirs* (Sept. 9, 1665).

In-di-c-ē-lite, s. [Lat. *indicum*=a blue pigment, indigo (?); Gr. *Indikos*, as adj.=Indian; as subst.=a dark-blue dye, indigo, &c. So named from its indigo-blue color.]

Min.: A variety of Tourmaline (q. v.).

In-dict (c silent), *In-dīte, v. t. [Lat. *indictus*, pa. par. of *indico*=to accuse; *in*=in, against, and *dico*=to say, to tell; O. Fr. *endicter*, *enditer*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To compose, to write, to indite (q. v.).

2. To proclaim; to appoint publicly or by public authority.

"The Consuls used to *indict* a meeting of the Senate."—*Milton: Defense of People of England*.

II. Law: To accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanor by way of indictment (q. v.).

In-dict-a-ble (c silent), a. [Eng. *indict*; -able.]

1. Capable of being indicted; liable to be indicted; as, an *indictable* offender.

2. That forms a subject or ground of indictment; as, an *indictable* offense.

***In-dict-ēē (c silent), s.** [Eng. *indict*; -ee.] A person indicted.

In-dict-ēr (c silent), s. [Eng. *indict*; -er.] One who indicts.

***In-dic-tion, s.** [Lat. *indictio*=(1) a declaration or imposition of a tax, an impost, (2) a cycle of fifteen years (see etym. of the compound), from *indictus*, pa. par. of *indico*; Fr. *indiction*.]

1. The act of proclaiming or declaring publicly.

"Secular princes did use to *indict*, or permit the *indiction* of, synods of bishops."—*Taylor: Rule of Consuetudine*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

2. A proclamation; a public declaration.

† *Cycle of indiction*:

1. *Calendar*: A period of fifteen years, not founded on any astronomical occurrence, but fixed first by Constantine the Great as a fiscal arrangement. It began on January 1, A. D. 313. The Popes adopted it in the year 1582, when the Calendar was reformed,

that year being the tenth of the indiction. The year of the indiction corresponding to any year of our era is thus found: Add 3 to the date, divide the sum by 15, and the remainder is the year of the indiction, the remainder 0 indicating the fifteenth of the cycle. Thus $\frac{1884+3}{15}=125$, with a remainder

of 12. Twelve, therefore, is the indiction of that year. There are three other indictions besides Constantine's: the Cæsarean or Imperial, the Roman or Pontifical, and that of the Parliaments of France.

2. *Roman Antiquities*: [CYCLE, ¶ (3).]

**in-dic-tive*, *a.* [Lat. *indictivus*, from *indictus*, pa. par. of *indico*.] Proclaimed; published, or declared publicly.

"Entirely the same with the *indictive* funeral."—*Kennet: Antiq. of Rome*, bk. ii., ch. xv.

in-dict-mēt (*c* silent), **in-dight-mēt* (*gh* silent), **in-dite-mēt*, *s.* [Eng. *indict*; *-ment*.]

1. Law:

1. The act of indicting or charging a person with a crime or misdemeanor; the state of being indicted: a formal charge against a person or persons for a crime or misdemeanor.

2. A written accusation of one or more persons of a crime or misdemeanor, preferred to and presented upon oath by a grand jury. Properly, an indictment is not so called until it has been found a true bill by the grand jury, up to which time it is called a bill. If the grand jury are of opinion that the evidence is not sufficient to support the charge, they indorse the bill "not found," or "ignoramus" (*q. v.*); if the contrary, "a true bill."

"Was it not monstrous, they asked, that a culprit should be denied a sight of his indictment?"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

II. *Scots Law*: A form of process by which a criminal is brought to trial at the instance of the Lord Advocate, in whose name it runs. It is addressed to the panel, and charges the accused with the crime for which he is to be tried.

**in-dict-ōr* (*c* silent), **in-dight-ēr* (*gh* silent), *s.* [English *indict*; *-or*.] One who indicts; an indictor.

"There passeth a double jury, the *indictors*, and the *triers*."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 146.

in-dies, *s. pl.* A name used to designate the East and West Indies.

in-dif-fēr-ence, **in-dif-fēr-en-çy*, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *indifferentia*, from *indifferens*=having no difference; *in*=not, and *differs*, pr. par. of *differo*=to differ.]

1. The quality or state of being indifferent; a state of mind in which a person does not incline to one side more than the other; freedom from bias or prejudice; impartiality; neutrality.

"Requesting that they might speak before the senate and be heard with *indifference*."—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 124.

2. A state of mind in which a person takes no interest in a matter which comes before him; unconcernedness, carelessness, apathy, negligence.

"It is our *indifference* and lukewarmness that makes it so natural."—*Ep. Taylor: Works*, vol. i., ser. 13.

3. A state in which there is no difference, or in which no reason, moral or physical, preponderates; a state in which there is no choice between two or more things.

"Attain the wise *indifference* of the wise."

Tennyson: A Dedication.

4. The quality or state of being of indifferent quality: mediocrity; the state of being barely passable in quality.

**in-dif-fēr-ençed*, *a.* [Eng. *indifference*(*e*); *-ed*.] Having an appearance of indifference. (*Richardson: Clarissa*, iii. 186.)

in-dif-fēr-ent, *a.*, *s.* & *adv.* [Fr., from Lat. *indifferens*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Not making difference between parties or sides; not inclining to one side more than another; impartial, unbiased, unprejudiced.

"No judge *indifferent*."—*Shakespeare: Henry VIII.*, ii. 4.

2. Not making a difference; having no preponderating weight or influence; of no importance; of little moment.

3. Feeling no anxiety, care, or interest respecting anything; careless, heedless, unconcerned, apathetic.

"The *indifferent*, a large portion of every society, were glad that the anarchy was over."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

4. Of a middling or barely passable quality; neither good nor bad, but rather bad than good; mediocre.

"They may flatter an *indifferent* beauty, but the excellencies of nature can have no right done to them."—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*. (Dedic.)

5. Regarded without affection or with feelings different from those with which others are regarded.

"Things *indifferent* to the shepherd's thoughts." Wordsworth: *Michael*.

**B. As subst.*: An indifferentist (*q. v.*).

"He was . . . the first great *indifferent*."—*J. Morley: Voltaire*, ch. iii.

**C. As adv.*: Tolerably, passably, to a moderate degree.

"It is *indifferent* cold, indeed, my lord."

Shakespeare: Hamlet, v. 2.

† *Controversy about indifferent things*: [ADIA-PHORISTIC.]

**in-dif-fēr-ent-ism*, *s.* [Eng. *indifferent*; *-ism*.] The quality or state of being indifferent; systematic indifference, or apathy; lukewarmness; the principles or opinions of an indifferentist.

in-dif-fēr-ent-ist, *s.* [Eng. *indifferent*; *-ist*.] One who is indifferent, neutral, or unconcerned in any cause; specif., one who holds that all religious sects, creeds, and doctrines are equally good so long as a person is persuaded in his own mind that he holds the truth.

in-dif-fēr-ent-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *indifferent*; *-ly*.] 1. Not making a difference between individuals; impartially; without bias or prejudice.

"View well my camp, and speak *indifferently*."

Marlowe: 1 Tamburlaine, iii. 3.

2. Without concern, thought, or care; unconcernedly.

"Set honor in one eye, and death i' th' other, And I will look on death *indifferently*."

Shakespeare: Julius Caesar, i. 2.

3. Only passably well, tolerably, very moderately.

in-di-fāl-vin, *s.* [English *indican*]; Lat. *ful-vin(us)*=yellow, and *-in* (*Chem.*.)]

Chem.: A brittle reddish-yellow resin, obtained of various composition, by treating indican with dilute sulphuric acid, and purifying by means of cold water, and warm dilute soda-ley. The name is applied to two compounds, which are distinguished as alpha indifalvin, $C_{22}H_{20}N_2O_3$, and beta indifalvin, $C_{44}H_{38}N_4O_3$.

in-di-fūs-çin, *s.* [Eng. *indican*]; Lat. *fusc(us)*=dark-colored, and *-in* (*Chem.*.)]

Chem.: $C_{24}H_{20}N_2O_3$. A brown powder produced by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on indican, which has been exposed to the air for some time. It is insoluble in boiling water, slightly soluble in boiling alcohol, but very soluble in alcoholic ammonia.

in-di-fūs-cōne, *s.* [Eng. *indifusc*(*ine*); *-one* (*Chem.*.)]

Chem.: $C_{22}H_{20}N_2O_5$. A brown powder, obtained in the same manner as indifuscin, and possessing the same characters, but differing in composition.

in-di-gence, *in-di-gen-çy*, *s.* [Fr. *indigence*, from Lat. *indigentia*, from *indigens*=poor, in need; *indigeo*=to be in need; Sp. *indigencia*; Ital. *indigenza*.] The quality or state of being indigent; want, penury, poverty.

in-di-gēne, *s.* [Fr. *indigène*, from Lat. *indigena*=born in a country; *indu*, an old form of *in*, and *gen*, root of *gigno*=to bring forth.]

Biol. (pl.): The aboriginal animal or vegetable inhabitants of a country or region.

"*Indigenes* of British India."—*Tylor: Prim. Culture* (ed. 1873), ii. 211.

in-di-gēn-ōus, *a.* [Lat. *indigenus*.] [INDIGENE.]

Biol. & Ord. Lang.: Native of a country; not exotic; if a plant, not simply a cultivated species or one escaped from gardens; if an animal, not a foreign one domesticated, but native.

in-di-gent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *indigens*, pr. par. of *indigeo*=to be in need; Ital. & Sp. *indigente*.]

*1. Wanting; in want of; destitute of; without. (Followed by *of*.)

"*Indigent* of many things for his satisfaction and welfare."—*Barrow: Sermons* (1685), p. 3.

2. Destitute of property or means; poor, needy, necessitous.

"Among people of rank and fortune, as well as amongst the low and indigent."—*Burke: Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs*.

**in-di-gent-ly*, *adv.* [Eng. *indigent*; *-ly*.] In an indigent, poor, or destitute manner.

**in-di-gēst*, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *in-*(2), and Eng. *digest* (*q. v.*.)]

A. As adjective:

1. Not digested; not concocted in the stomach.

2. Not digested in shape; not regularly disposed; not orderly or regular.

"A chaos rude and *indigest*."

Brown: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. i., s. 2.

3. Not well considered and methodized; crude.

"Set a form upon that *indigest* project, So shapeless."—*Shakespeare: King John*, v. 7.

B. As subst.: A crude, undigested mass; a disordered state of things.

in-di-gēst-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *in-*(2), and Eng. *digested* (*q. v.*.)]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Not digested; not concocted in the stomach.

2. Not regularly and methodically disposed and arranged; not reduced to order; not methodized crude.

3. Not in proper shape or form; shapeless.

"Hence, heap of wrath, foul *indigested* lump."

Shakespeare: Henry VI., Pt. I., v. 1.

4. Not prepared or softened by heat; as, chemical substances.

II. *Med.*: Not brought to suppuration; as, the contents of an abscess or boil.

"His wound was *indigested* and inflamed."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

in-di-gēst-ēd-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *indigested*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being indigested.

"They looked on the Common Law as a study that could not be brought into a scheme, nor formed into a rational science, by reason of the *indigestedness* of it."—*Burnet: Life of Hale*.

in-di-gēst-i-blī-l-ty, *s.* [Eng. *indigestible*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being indigestible.

in-di-gēst-i-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-*(2), and English *digestible* (*q. v.*.)] Not digestible; not easily digested or converted into chyme and prepared in the stomach for the nourishment of the body.

"*Indigestible* and unconquerable by so small a heat as that of the stomach."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 542.

in-di-gēst-i-blī-adv. [Eng. *indigestible*(*le*); *-ly*.] So as to be indigestible; not digestibly.

in-di-gēst-ion (*ion* as *yūn*), *s.* [Pref. *in-*(2), and Eng. *digestion* (*q. v.*.)]

Path.: Dyspepsia, difficulty, of digestion, with slowness and long retention of the food in the stomach, great distress after eating, uneasiness at the pit of the stomach, fetid eructations, and unaltered ingesta in the stools. Digestion is much retarded, deficiency and abnormality of the gastric juice being a common occurrence. Gluttony, drunkenness, over-anxiety, and sedentary habits are the chief causes; the avoidance of these the remedy, with appropriate treatment to improve the character of the gastric juice. Heartburn or water-brash is an unpleasant accompaniment. Indigestion is rather an abnormal functional difficulty owing to reflex action than a distinct disease. It is sometimes accompanied by nausea and vomiting.

**in-di-g-i-tāte*, *v. t.* & *i.* [Lat. *indigitō*, from *in*=in, toward, and *digitus*=the finger.]

A. Trans.: To point out; to show by the fingers.

"The depressing this finger, which in the left hand implied but six, in the right hand indicated six hundred."

—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. iv.

B. Intrans.: To speak or communicate ideas by means of signs made with the fingers; to point with the finger; to compute on the fingers.

**in-di-g-i-tā-tion*, *s.* [INDIGITATE.] The act of pointing out or showing, as by the fingers.

"Which things I conceive no obscure indignation of providence."—*Morre: Against Atheism*.

in-di-glā-çin, *s.* [English *indican*]; *gluc*(*ose*), and *-in* (*Chem.*.)]

Chem.: $C_6H_{10}O_6$. A light yellow syrup, having a faintly sweet taste, obtained by boiling indican with dilute sulphuric acid, indiglucon and indigo blue being produced, the latter of which is precipitated. It is soluble in water and in alcohol, but insoluble in ether. On being heated it swells up, and gives off an odor of burnt sugar. It reduces Fehling's solution, but will not ferment.

**in-dign* (*g* silent), **in-digne*, *a.* [Fr. *indigne*, from Lat. *indignus*, from *in*=not, and *dignus*=worthy; Sp. *indigno*; Ital. *indegno*.]

1. Not worthy, not deserving, undeserving.

"She her self was of his grace *indigne*."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. i. 80.

2. Unworthy, disgraceful.

**in-di-g-nance*, *s.* [Lat. *indignans*, pr. par. of *indignor*=to be indignant (*q. v.*.)] Indignation.

"With great indignance he that slight forsooke."

Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 13.

in-di-g-nant, *a.* [Lat. *indignans*, pr. par. of *indignor*=to be indignant at, to consider as unworthy: *in*=not, and *dignus*=worthy.]

1. Feeling indignation; exceedingly angry or displeased; inflamed with mingled wrath and disdain, as at a mean action, or when charged with a dishonorable act.

"The indignant heart disdaining the reward."

Akenstide: To Hon. C. Townshend.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; plne, plt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian, æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY

PE
1625
A5
1895
v.2

The American encyclopaedic
dictionary

